混声合唱組曲「季節のしおり」より

from a choral suite "Kisetsu-no Shiori (Bookmarks of Four Seasons)"

Aki-no Kangee

秋の影絵 AUTUMN'S SHADOW PICTURES

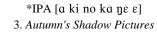
for S.A.T.B. divisi voices, a cappella

Text and Music by Kentaro Sato

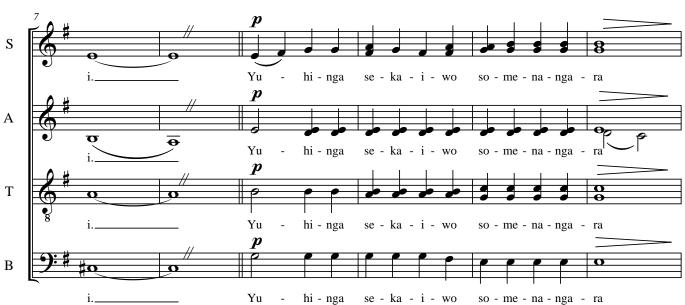


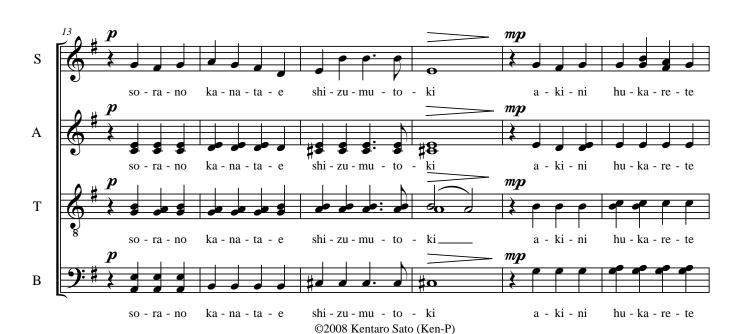
- 3. Aki-no Kangee (秋の影絵) -

Text and Music by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

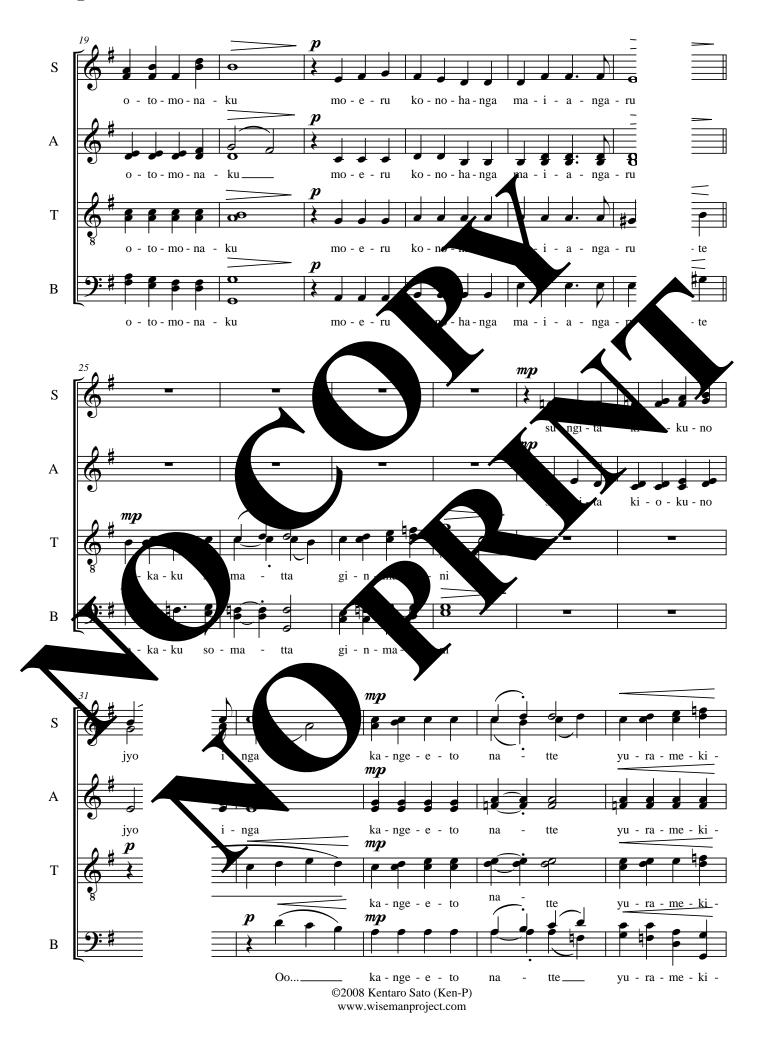








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秋の影絵 Aki-no Kangee

赤と黒の出会い Aka-to kuro-no deai

夕日が世界を染めながら Yuhi-nga sekai-wo somenangara 空の彼方へしずむ時 Sora-no kanata-e shizumutoki 秋に吹かれて音もなく Aki-ni hukare-te otomonaku 燃える木の葉が舞いあがる Moeru konoha-nga maia garu

そして Soshite

赤く染まった銀幕に Akaku somatta ginmak 過ぎた記憶の情景が Sungita ki jyokei-nga 影絵となって揺らめきながら Kar se-to n yuramekinan ara 落ち葉とともに大地にかえる Och to o-ni daichi-ni kaeru 夕日とともに大地にかえる Yuhi-to ni daichi-ni kaeru

赤、黒、赤、黒 赤、黒・・・ Yuro Ak Kuro Aka Kuro...

Aut Shadoy Pictures

Marriage of Red and Black...

When the son sets dyeing the world.

A yellows the red leave into the red.

Then...

Autumn's Sh. w Pictures of past memori's move the silve on of the earth in red,
And they return to the with me fallen leaves.

They return to the with the sun.

Red, black, red, black,

Ken-P's Japanese Pronunciation Guide with IPA for Singers by Kentaro Sato (Ken-P)

1. Vowels

There are 5 vowels in the Japanese language and they are alphabetized as "A" "E" "T" "O" and "U." In addition, "N" is treated as if it is a vowel. There is virtually no diphthong to consider when it comes to music. Consecutive vowels are belong to separate syllables, and each vowel is heard distinctly.

- Singing Japanese "A" is always [a] (Open A) as in "father."
- Singing Japanese "E" is always [ε] (Open E) as in "fetch."
- Singing Japanese "I" is always [i] (Close I) as in "feet." However, it can be nodified into [1] (Open I), when it provide more unified vowel sounds.
- Singing Japanese "O" is always [o] (Close O) as in "foe." However, it can be lifted into [o] (Open O) as in "awe," if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers is upper lister and/or have passages.
- Singing Japanese "U" is always [u] (Close U) as in record wer, it can be modified into [v] (Or V) as in "foot," if it provides ease of pronunciation for singers in up resister and/or forte passages.
- Japanese "N" often treated as if it is a vortel, and the head of it.

2. Conson.

Here are Japanese consonants. Unlike English, e is no endit consonant in the Japanese consonants.

В	b	(boy/sob)	N.	n	(nod/lean)
BY	bj		NG	ŋ	(ring)
СН	t∫	(choice/chop)	NGY	ŋj	Y
D	d	(dot/red)	NY		(new/ne
F	f	(<u>food</u> /lea f)	Р	p	(pot/lip)
FY	fj	(fe ve)	PY		p uke)
G	g	(guitar)		r	Japanese R is "flipped R"
GY	gj	(gas/gang	RY	rj	
$_{\rm H}$	h	ike/hi/	K	s	$(\mathbf{s}ing/to\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s})$
HV	hj	(human/Huston)	S.	1	$(\mathbf{shed/trash})$
2		(Jack/jet)	Т	t	(tea/meet)
K	k	(king/sick)	TS	ts	(Mets/let's)
KY	V j	(catch/cat)	V	v	$(\mathbf{v}ictory/sa\mathbf{ve})$
L	1	(leap/se	W	w	(water/worry)
M	m	(mall/team)	Y	j	(you/yacht)
MY	mj		Z	z	$(\mathbf{z} ext{ebra/po} \mathbf{se})$

[&]quot;F" "L" and "V" are only sed for foreign-origin words.

If "NG [ŋ]" is difficult to produce, it is acceptable to use "G [g]" for NG.

If "J [dʒ]" is difficult to produce it is acceptable to use "J [ʒ] (juice/joke)" for J.

One **cannot** use "American R [r]" nor "Rolled R [R]" for "Japanese flipped R," but **can** use "L [l]" for "Japanese flipped R."