

Dániel Péter Biró

Sefirot (Emanationen)

(2015)

für großes Ensemble und Vokalensemble
for large ensemble and vocal ensemble

Partitur
Score



Sephirot (Emanations) (2015)
Dániel Péter Biró
Performance Notes

Score is in C

Seating:

Three groups should be divided on the stage or in the hall:
Group1: Soprano1 and 2, Piano, Clarinets, Xylophone, Xylorimba, Marimba (right side of stage)
Group 2: Countertenor, Tenor1, Tenor 2, Trumpets, Horns, Tubular bells (middle of stage)
Baritone, Bass, Trombones, Tam-Tam, Gongs, Cencerros, Santur (left side of stage)

Tuning:

Eighth
Tone
Lower

Eighth
Tone
Higher

Quarter
Tone
Higher

Quarter
Tone
Lower

Microtonal tuning
(31 cents lower
7th Harmonic)
-31
(7)

Sopranos and Clarinets tune with the piano's flageolet overtones; indicated with number of harmonic and cent deviation;
i.e. 7 (-31).
Countertenor, Tenor 1 and Tenor 2 tune with the horns; overtones indicated with number of harmonic and cent deviation,, i.e. 7 (-31).
Bass, Baritone, and Trombone tune with the Santur.
They are to practice with the following scale (with the practice sine-wave file):

Voices:

IPA notation is used throughout. Latin pronunciation corresponds to Eastern European practice. Sephardic Hebrew and Egyptian Arabic pronunciation is used.

Mouth positions in Relation to consonants or vowels:

= "v"

= "eh" or "ee"

= "oo"

= "ah"

= "m"

= Nasalization

Mouth Positions in relation to mode of production:



Notation for sound Production

Moving from one consonant to another:

Half consonant and half vowel:

Inhaled:

Throat Tremolo:

Extreme Throat Tremolo:

Piano

The chord should be pressed down silently at the beginning and a stop should be placed under the

sostenuto pedal and should be activated for the entire piece.

The harmonics are to be created by touching the fingers on the string with one hand while hitting the key. Most of these can be found in front of the dampers (between the dampers and the keyboard). It is advised to specify each harmonic by preparing the piano strings with colored yarn and to attach a corresponding sticker on the dampers (see attached diagram). In this way a piece of yarn can be wrapped around the string to show the different harmonics (red for 11th, yellow for 13th etc.).

Harmonic notation: Harmonic produced on string (inside piano) – bottom stave shows string and harmonic to touch while top stave shows resulting pitch (i.e. 6 = 6th Harmonic and cent differences).

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two notes: a half note G4 (labeled '6' with '(+2)' below it) and a half note A4 (labeled '18' with '(+4)' below it). The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains two notes: a half note G3 (labeled '6' with '(+2)' below it) and a half note A3 (labeled '18' with '(+4)' below it). The notes are marked with 'p' and 'pp' dynamics.

Clarinets

1/4 air Resulting sound should be 3/4 air (air noise) mixed with 1/4 pitch; 1/4 air would indicate the opposite (3/4 pitch mixed with 1/4 air noise).

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'ord.' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked '3/4 air' and contains a half note G4. The fourth measure is marked '1/2 air' and contains a half note G4. The fifth measure is marked '3/4 air' and contains a half note G4. The sixth measure is marked '1/2 air' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'pppp', 'pp', 'p', 'pp', and 'pppp' dynamics. Above the staff, there are markings for 'ca. 56' and 'ca. 72 (9:7) rall.'.

Inhaled sound: hold specified tone but inhale:

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'inhaled' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked 'V' and contains a half note G4. The fourth measure is marked 'f' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'f' and 'ff' dynamics.

Brass

All notes indicated with x is air only:

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'air only' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked 'tr' and contains a half note G4. The fourth measure is marked 'mf' and contains a half note G4. The fifth measure is marked 'pppp' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'mf' and 'pppp' dynamics.

Trumpets blowing air only sound approximately a seventh lower than written.

Microtones following the harmonic series should be executed as accurately as possible.

Speaking (and whispering) into instruments should be done with great intensity (all "unvoiced" i.e. an intensive whispering). This should be done with mouthpiece (Trombones and Horns) and can be done without mouthpiece in the trumpets:

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'whispering through instrument' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked 'p' and contains a half note G4. The fourth measure is marked 'ne' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'p' and 'ff' dynamics.

Horns: In m. 66 take out first slide valve (allows for air "melody"). After action in m. 72 is completed put back valve:

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'air only' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked '1' and contains a half note G4. The fourth measure is marked '0' and contains a half note G4. The fifth measure is marked '1' and contains a half note G4. The sixth measure is marked '0' and contains a half note G4. The seventh measure is marked '1' and contains a half note G4. The eighth measure is marked '0' and contains a half note G4. The ninth measure is marked '1' and contains a half note G4. The tenth measure is marked '0' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'f' dynamics.

Plunger and stopped notes (horns): when an arrow is indicated make movement as gradual as possible:

The image shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. It starts with a measure of whole rest. The second measure is marked 'plunger' and contains a half note G4. The third measure is marked 'mf' and contains a half note G4. The notes are marked with 'ppp' and 'mf' dynamics.

Percussion

Cencerros are noted with octave clef (one octave higher).

Xylophone sounds an octave higher than notated.

Xylorimba is written at pitch.

Sefirot (Emanationen) – Dániel Péter Biró
Texte der Komposition

Jeremia 5:15 (auf Hebräisch):

טו הנני מביא עליכם גוי
ממרחק בית ישראל, נאם-
יהוה: גוי איתן הוא, גוי מעולם
הוא--גוי לא-תדע לשנו, ולא
תשמע מה-ידבר.

Von Martin Buber und Franz
Rosenzweig übersetzt:

"Wohlan, ich lasse über euch kommen einen Stamm aus der Ferne, Haus
Jissrael, ist SEIN Erlauten, ein urständiger Stamm ists, ein Stamm von
der Vorzeit her ists, ein Stamm, du keimst nicht seine Zunge, hörst
nicht heraus, was er redet."

Psalms 122 (Vulgate - basiert auf Einsiedeln 150):

CO. IV
RBCKS
L 69
E150
Ps. 121, 3, 4
E- ru-sa-lem, quae ae-di- fi-cá-tur ut ci-vi-tas,
cu-ius parti-ci-pá-ti-o e-ius in id-ípsum : illuc e- nim
ascendé- runt tri- bus, tri-bus Dómi- ni, ad con-
fi- téndum nómi-ni tu- o, Dómi- ne.
Ps. 121, 1. 2. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9

"Jerusalem, quae aedificatur ut civitas: cujus participatio ejus in
idipsum. Illuc enim ascenderunt tribus, tribus Domini: testimonium
Israël, ad confitendum nomini Domini."

Von Martin Buber und Franz Rosenzweig übersetzt:

"Jerusalem du, auferbaut als eine Stadt, die in sich verfügt ist
zusamt, da hinauf dort die Stäbe ziehn, die Volksstäbe oh Sein, -
Bezeugung an Jissrael ists, SEINEM Namen zu danken."

Koran Surat Al-'Isra (Die Nachtreise) (auf Arabisch):



"Preis sei dem, der seinen Diener bei Nacht von der heiligen Moschee
zur fernsten Moschee, die Wir ringsum gesegnet haben, reisen ließ,
damit Wir ihm etwas von unseren Zeichen zeigen. Er ist der, der alles
hört und sieht."

Written for Walter Nußbaum, The Schola Heidelberg and ensemble aisthesis

Dániel Péter Biró (2015)

[illegible]

eg 2303LM

eg 2303LM

33

Cl. 1
3/4 air
ppp

Cl. 2
bisbigliando ord.
pp

Cl. 3
bisbigliando ord.
ppp

D Tpt. 1
air only (sounding pitch = e)
"p" "mf" "p" "mf"
air only (sounding pitch = e)
sh-sh practice mute
bisbigliando
ppp pppp

Tpt. 2
"p" "f" "p" "f"
air only (sounding pitch = e)
"mf" air only
ppp

Tpt. 3
"p" "f"
5 (-14) 7 (-31) 5 (-14) 5 (-14)
pppp ppp pppp pppp

Hn. 1
pppp ppp pppp pppp
straight mute
ppp pppp

Hn. 2
pppp ppp pppp

Tbn. 1
air only
"fff" air only

Tbn. 2
"fff" air only

B. Tbn.
"fff"

Pno.

Xyl.
bowed

Xylor.
pppp ppp pppp

Cen.

Tam.

G.
soft pppp soft ppp

San.

Mar.
pppp ppp pppp bowed ppp pp

Tub. B.
pppp

S. 1
"ierusalem"

S. 2
"ierusalem"
pppp ppp pppp

Ct.
i u a m
"ierusalem"
pppp ppp pppp

T. 1
i u a m
pppp ppp pppp

T. 2
m

Bar.

B.

$$s \quad \text{ba} \quad \text{ha} \quad n \longrightarrow a \longrightarrow l \quad l$$

♩ = ca. 65

rall.

♩ = ca. 56₁₅

[illegible]

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$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 65$
(7:6) **rall.** $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 40$ $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 70$ (7:4) $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 40$

50

Cl. 1 *pppp* *pp* *ppp*

Cl. 2 *pppp* *ppp* *ppp*

Cl. 3 *pppp* *pp* *ppp*

Trp. 1-3

Hn. 1 *ppp* *pp* *ppp* Straight mute 5 (-14) *ppp*

Hn. 2 *ppp* *pp* *ppp* Straight mute 3 (+2) *ppp*

Tbn. 1 *ppp* *pppp*

Tbn. 2 *pp* *ppp* practice mute

B. Tbn. *pppp* *ppp* "f"

Pno. *ppp* *pp* 5 (-14) *ppp* 5 (-14) *pp* 3 (+2) *ppp*
9 (-4) 7 (-31)

Xyl.

Xylor. *ppp* soft

Cen.

Tam.

G.

San.

Mar. *pp* *pppp* soft

Tub. B.

S. 1 *pp* *ppp* *pp* *ppp*
הַיְנִי = "hineni" "Wohlan" 3:2
hi - ne - ni
מֵבִי = "mevi" "kommen" 9 (-4) 7 (-31)
i → e → i

S. 2 *ppp*

Ct.

T. 1

T. 2

Bar.

B.

[illegible]

D

59

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

D Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Tbn. 1-2

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Xyl.

Xylor.

Cen.

Tam.

G.

San.

Mar.

Tub. B.

S. 1

S. 2

Ct.

T. 1

T. 2

Bar.

B.

ord. → 1/2 air → 3/4 air → 1/2 air → ord. → 1/2 air → ord.

pppp < ppp < p < pp < pppp < pp < pppp

ord. → 1/2 air → 3/4 air → 1/2 air → ord. → 1/2 air → ord.

pppp < ppp < p < pp < pppp < pp < pppp

ord. → 1/2 air → 3/4 air → 1/2 air → ord. → 1/2 air → ord.

pppp < ppp < p < pp < pppp < pp < pppp

air only

shush-shush practice mute

3 (+2)

ppp

"mf" only

"ff"

"mf"

air only

"p"

"mf"

"p"

+

pp

ppp

+

pp

+

p < mf sub. ppp

air only

pp

"f"

air only

ppp

"f"

ppp

bowed

pp

on edge

mp

bowed

pp

mf

"quae" = dass

p < mp

k e

pp

ppp

pp

ppp

"aedicatur" = auferbaut

pp

p

e - di - fi - ca - tur

5 (-14)

5 (-14)

e i a u -

pp

p

e i a u

5 (-14)

5 (-14)

62

Cl. 1

Cl. 2

Cl. 3

D Tpt. 1

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Hn. 1-2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

B. Tbn.

Pno.

Xyl.

Xylor.

Cen.

Tam.

G.

San.

Mar.

Tub. B.

S. 1

S. 2

Ct.

T. 1

T. 2

Bar.

B.

accel.

$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 72$

The musical score is for "The City of Dreadful Night" by John Adams. It features a large orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written in 4/4 time, with a tempo of ca. 84 and a rallentando section starting at measure 67. The orchestration includes woodwinds (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, saxophones), brass (trumpets, trombones, tuba, euphonium), strings (violins, violas, cellos, double basses), and percussion (timpani, snare, cymbals, triangle, xylophone, maracas, etc.). The vocal parts are for Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Contralto, Tenor 1, Tenor 2, Baritone, and Bass. The lyrics are in Arabic and English, with the English lyrics being "ut civitas" = "eine Stadt". The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (ppp, pp, mf, f, ff), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (e.g., "take out first slide valve", "Bowed", "soft", "hard", "irregular", "batutto").

[illegible]

[illegible]

eg 2303LM

Cl. 1 *ppp* *pppp* *pppp* *pppp* *f*

Cl. 2 *pp* *pp* *ppp* *ppp* *f*

Cl. 3 *ppp* *pppp* *pp* *ppp* *f*

D Tpt. 1 *ppp* *pp* *ppp* *ppp* *f*

Tpt. 2

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1 *pppp* 5 6 (+2) (-14) +

Hn. 2 *pp* *ppp*

Tbn. 1 *pp* *ppp*

Tbn. 2 *pp* *ppp*

B. Tbn. *pppp* *f*

Pno. 11 (+51) 9 11 (-4) (+51) 7 (-31) *mf*

Xyl.

Xylor.

Cen.

Tam. *mp* *ppp* *mf* *pp*

G. *mp* *pp*

San. *pp* *ppp* *mp* *ppp* *mf* *pp*

Mar.

Tub. B.

S. 1 go - i 9 11 (-4) (+51) *ppp*

S. 2 "eius in idipsum" = ist zusamt o - i 14 (-31) 13 (+41) *f*

Ct. "eius in idipsum" ist zusamt i - d ip - sum *pp* *ppp* *f*

T. 1 e - jus i - n i - d ip - su - m *pp* *ppp* *f*

T. 2 e u i u m *pp* *ppp* *f*

Bar. *ppp* *pp* 7 (-31) "min" = "von" *ppp* +22 *ppp* (N) +22

B. *ppp* *pp* 7 (-31) "min" = "von" *ppp* (N) +22

eg 2303LM

Musical score for a symphony orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of three systems. The first system is marked "120" and the second "80". The third system is marked "212". The instruments include Cl. 1, Cl. 2, Cl. 3, D Tpt. 1, Tpt. 2, Tpt. 3, Hn. 1, Hn. 2, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, B. Tbn., Pno., Xyl., Xylor., Cen., San., Mar., Tub. B., S. 1, S. 2, Ct., T. 1, T. 2, Bar., and B. The vocal soloists are S. 1, S. 2, Ct., T. 1, T. 2, Bar., and B. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (ppp, pp, p, f, ff, mf, f, mf), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (lip vibrato, air vibrato). The lyrics are in Hebrew and German, with the German text being "mimerhaq" = "aus der Ferne".

The musical score is for 'The Song of Songs' by Shulamith Firestone. It is a multi-staff score with vocal and instrumental parts. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics (mf, pp, ppp, ff, f, p), articulations (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (e.g., '1/2 air', 'ord.', 'microtonal vibrato (eighth tones)', 'sh-sh practice mute', 'practice mute F valve depressed', 'Bowed', 'hard'). The score includes Hebrew lyrics and their English translations, such as 'mimerhaq' = aus der Ferne, 'goi etan' = ein unständiger Stamm, and 'ascenderunt' = hinauf. The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves. The score is written in a complex, multi-staff format, with some staves containing multiple measures. The score is written in a complex, multi-staff format, with some staves containing multiple measures. The score is written in a complex, multi-staff format, with some staves containing multiple measures.

accel.

♩ = ca. 72

rall.

**a. 40
accel.**

133

Cl. 1 *pppp*

Cl. 2 *pppp*

Cl. 3 *pppp*

D Tpt. 1 speaking into instrument *pppp* shush-shush practice mute

Tpt. 2 without mouthpiece speaking into instrument *ppp* *f* shush-shush practice mute *ppp* *pp* *ppp*

Tpt. 3 without mouthpiece speaking into instrument *ppp* *f*

Hn. 1 *ppp* *pp* *ppp*

Hn. 2 *ppp* *ppp*

Tbn. 1 practice mute *ppp* *f* *fff*

Tbn. 2 speaking into instrument *ppp* *f* *fff*

B. Tbn. speaking into instrument *ppp* *f* *fff*

Pno.

Xyl.

Xylor.

Cen.

San. *mf* *f* *ff*

Mar.

Tub. B.

S. 1

S. 2

Ct.

T. 1

T. 2

Bar. *mf* *ppp* *f* *ppp* *fff*

B. *mf* *f* *mf* *ff*

i - l - a - l ma - s l - - - q - s

[illegible]

145

11
(+51)
ord.

M

Cl. 1

ppp

ord.
3:2^b
15
(-12)

pp

1/2
air

ppp < pp > ppp

ord. → 1/4 air → ord.

microtonal
vibrato
8th tones

5:4^b

inhaled
(without tone)

Cl. 2

ppp

3/4
air

inhaled
(without tone)

Cl. 3

pp

1/4
air

ppp < pp > ppp

ord. → 1/4 air → ord.

microtonal
vibrato
8th tones

5:4^b

inhaled
(without tone)

Trp. 1-3

Hn. 1-2

Tbn. 1-2

B. Tbn.

Pno.

11(+51)
pp

13(+41)
ppp

15(-12)
p

Xyl.

Xylor.

Cen.

San.

3:2^b

pp

Mar.

Tub. B.

S. 1

11(+51)
p

3:2^b
pp

3:2^b
pp

ppp

pp

breath

ppp

pp

breath

ppp

S. 2

3:2^b
ppp

3:2^b
pp

3:2^b
ppp

pp

te

teda "keimst" ("kennst")

pp

da

pp

breath

ppp

ppp

whispered
"p"

Ct.

< ppp

ppp

pp

ppp

pp

ppp

pp

T. 1

< ppp

ppp

pp

ppp

pp

ppp

pp

T. 2

ppp

ppp

pp

ppp

pp

Bar.

B.

- 9

eg 2303LM

דבר = "ma jedaber" = was er redet
 "p" ————— "pp"

 a

דבר = "ma jedaber" = was er redet
 "p" ————— "pp"

 a

179

Cl. 1-3

inhaled ∇ ∇ 3:2 ∇

"f" $\leftarrow$ "fff" "f" $\leftarrow$ "fff"

D Tpt. 1

whispered into instrument "pp" "f"

slap on moutpiece "f"

Tpt. 2

spoken into instrument "p" "f"

Tpt. 3

Hn. 1-2

"mp" "ppp" "p" "pp" "p"

Tbn. 1

air only "mp" "ppp" "ppp" f "p" "pp" "ppp" ff

Tbn. 2

air only "mp" "ppp" "ppp" f "p" "pp" "ppp" ff

B. Tbn.

air only "mp" "ppp" "ppp" f "p" "pp" "ppp" ff

Pno.

p pp pp

Xyl.

p pp pp

Xylor.

p pp pp

Cen.

p pp

Tam.

p pp

G.

pp p

San.

p pp pp

Mar.

Tub. B.

p pp pp

S. 1

מַא יְדַבֵּר = "ma jedaber" = was er redet "p" "ppp" quasi spoken "pp" "mf"

m quasi spoken "pp" "mf"

S. 2

מַא יְדַבֵּר = "ma jedaber" = was er redet "p" "ppp" quasi spoken "pp" "mf"

m quasi spoken "pp" "mf"

Ct.

"p" "ppp" "pp" "p" "pp" "pp"

T. 1

"p" "pp" "mp" "pp" "mp"

T. 2

"pp" "mp" "ppp" "mf"

Bar.

quasi spoken pp quasi spoken pp

B.

quasi spoken pp quasi spoken pp