

Tsippi Fleischer

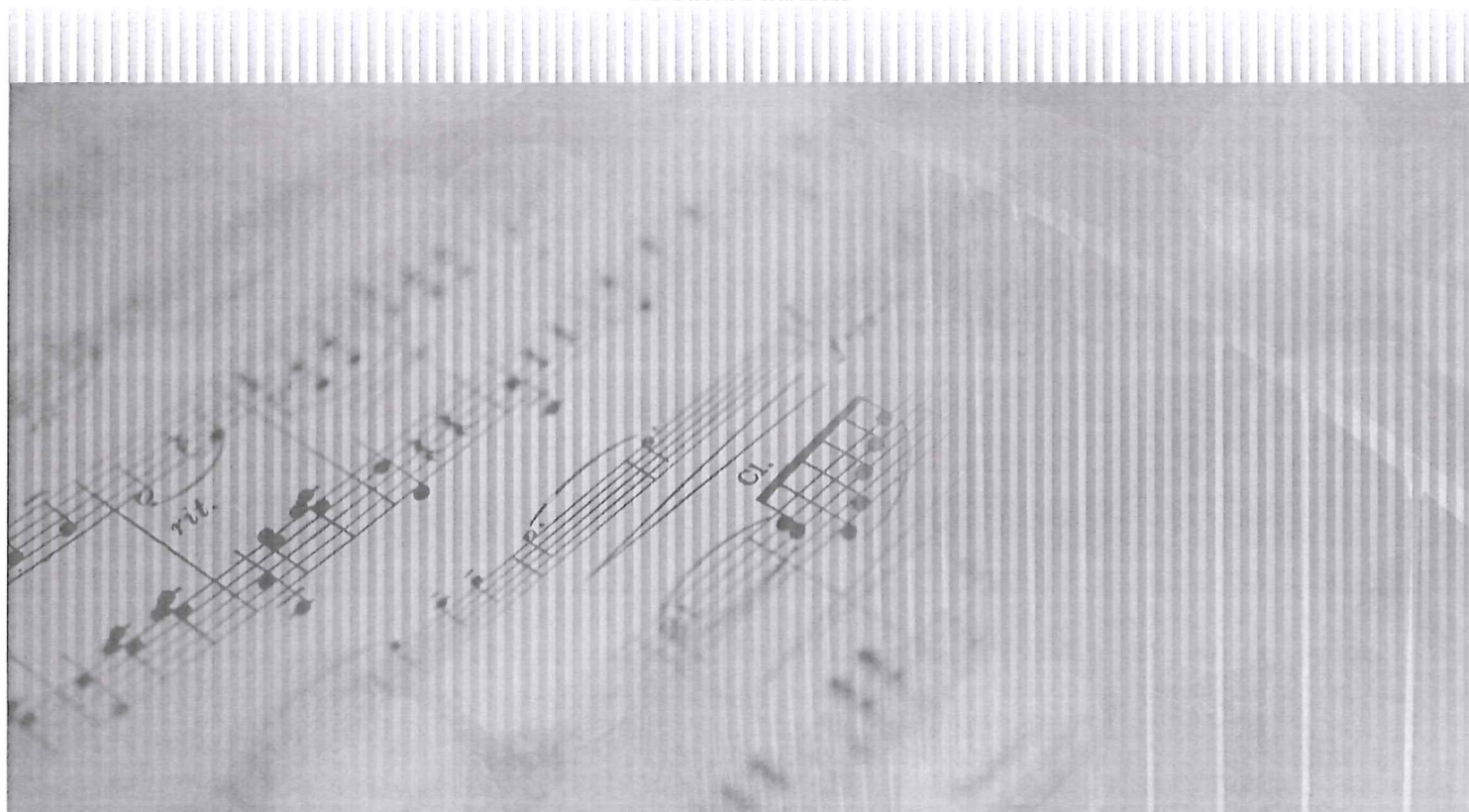
Girl-Butterfly-Girl, Op. 4

Song no. 4 from the song cycle "Girl-Butterfly-Girl"

For mixed choir and piano (1977/1983)

Text: Unsi al-Hajj (Sung in Hebrew)

Duration: 3 minutes



ציפי פליישר

נערה-פרפר-נערה, אופ' 4

שיר מס' 4 מתוך מחזור השירים "נערה-פרפר-נערה"
גרסה למקהלה מעורבת ופסנתר (1983/1977)
טקסט: אונסי אל-חאג' (מושר בעברית)
תזמון: 3 דקות



ISRAEL MUSIC INSTITUTE
מכון למוסיקה ישראלית

© 1981 by Israel Music Institute (IMI), P.O.B. 51197, 67138 Tel Aviv, Israel
IMI 6228-VI

Printed in Israel February 2017

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Tsippi Fleischer (b. 1946) is considered the first internationally-established woman composer from the Middle East; she has been marked for her contribution to contemporary music, and received many international awards and residency scholarships. Her academic achievements also include Bachelor's degrees in music theory and composition and in Oriental Studies, and Master's degrees in Music Education and in Semitic Linguistics; in 1995, she was awarded a PhD in Musicology for her dissertation on Cherubini's *Medée*. Her works have been performed in over 40 cities around the world (including major cultural capitals) by renowned soloists, ensembles, choirs and orchestras, and preserved on over 20 commercial CDs.

Tsippi Fleischer's music brings together diverse stylistic and cultural influences, including the languages and musical styles of the Middle East (from ancient languages to modern Hebrew and Arabic), and European traditions from the Renaissance to the avant-garde and electronic music. Her oeuvre includes: seven symphonies; five operas; two oratorios; the cantata «Like Two Branches», based on a poem by a 6th-century Arab poetess, which represents the culmination of the composer's stylistic achievement; a large number of song cycles; multi-media works in ancient Semitic languages; and more.

For several decades, Dr. Tsippi Fleischer lectured at the Department of Music, Levinsky College of Education, Tel Aviv, and served as Special Projects and Forums Moderator there. She taught several generations of musicians who are now making their mark on the Israeli and international music scene in composition, conducting, performance and education. Since her retirement from regular teaching in 2005, alongside her intense activity as a composer, she has been summarizing her impressive decades-long period of music teaching and research into the history and analysis of Hebrew song, including the two-volume treatise, «The Harmonization of Songs», and the large-scale monograph «Matti Caspi: The Magic and the Enigma».

More details, including a comprehensive work-list, bibliography and discography, are available on the composer's website, <http://www.tsippi-fleischer.com>.

ציפי פליישר (נ' 1946) נחשבת למלחינה-האשה הראשונה בעלת מוניטין בינלאומיים מהמזרח התיכון; היא ידועה בתרומתה למוסיקה העכשווית, וזכתה בפרסים בינלאומיים רבים, כמו גם במלגות שהייה לצורך הלחנה. הישגיה האקדמיים כוללים: תארים ראשונים בהלחנה, בתיאוריה מוסיקלית ובמזרחנות; תארים שניים בחינוך מוסיקלי ובשפות שמיות; ודוקטורט (1995) מטעם אוניברסיטת בר-אילן, בזכות התיזה שלה על האופרה "מדיאה" מאת כרוביני. יצירותיה בוצעו במעל 40 ערים ברחבי העולם על ידי סולנים, אננסמבלים, מקהלות ותזמורות, ותועדו במעל 20 תקליטורים.

המוסיקה של ציפי פליישר משקפת מגוון השפעות סגנוניות ותרבותיות, ובכלל זה השפות והסגנונות המוסיקליים של המזרח התיכון (מהשפות העתיקות ועד לעברית וערבית בנות-זמננו), ומסורות אירופאיות מהרנסנס ועד לאוונגרד והמוסיקה האלקטרונית. בין יצירותיה ניתן למנות: שבע סימפוניות; ארבע אופרות; שתי אורטוריות; הקנטטה "כשני ענפים", המבוססת על פואמה מאת משוררת ערבית מהמאה השישית, ומייצגת את הישגיה הסגנוניים של המלחינה במיטבם; מחזורי שירים רבים; יצירות מולטי-מדיה בשפות שמיות עתיקות; ועוד.

ד"ר פליישר כיהנה במשך מספר עשורים כמרצה במדרשה למוסיקה במכללת לוינסקי לחינוך בתל-אביב, ושימשה כמנחה של פרויקטים מיוחדים ופורומים במסגרת זו. היא חניכה מספר דורות של מוסיקאים שהשפעתם ניכרת בישראל ובעולם בתחומי ההלחנה, הניצוח, הביצוע והחינוך. מאז פרישתה מהוראה סדירה בשנת 2005, בצד עיסוקה האינטנסיבי בהלחנה, היא שקועה בסיכום פועלה כמורה וחוקרת בתחום ההיסטוריה והניתוח של הזמר העברי. בתחום זה, יצאו לאור ספר בן שני כרכים, "הירמון שירים", והמונוגרפיה פרי-עטה "מתי כספי - הקסם והחידה".

פרטים נוספים - כולל רשימת יצירות מקיפה, ביבליוגרפיה ודיסקוגרפיה - ניתן למצוא באתר המלחינה:
<http://www.tsippi-fleischer.com/indexh.asp>

Unsi al-Hajj - born in 1939 to a family of intellectuals and writers, is a prolific poet and active journalist in Beirut. He made his mark as a poet in the «Shi'r» Quarterly with his surprisingly free style, foreign to the spirit of Arabic poetry, and with the distinctly surrealistic nature of his poems. All his poems are rhymeless and meterless and he consistently disregards the normative rules of Arabic syntax.

Sasson Somekh, scholar and translator of contemporary Arabic poetry, is professor in this field at Tel Aviv University, and served as visiting professor at Princeton University, Cambridge university and Oxford University during the 80s. Born in Baghdad in 1933, in his youth he was in contact with the most important of Iraqi poets and had his own work published in Iraqi journals. He came to Israel in 1951 since when he has published translations and critical essays in the Israeli press, both in Hebrew and Arabic. In 1953, together with Prof. David Semah, he established the Association of Friends of Arabic Literature in Israel. His doctoral dissertation was devoted to the novels of the Egyptian writer Nagib Mahfuz. His translations often achieve the heights of poetry in their own right.

אונסי אל-חאג' - נולד בשנת 1939 למשפחת משכילים סופרים. משורר פורה ועיתונאי פעיל בביירות. התבלט מעל דפי הרבעון "שִׁעֵר" בשירתו המפתיעה, המשוחררת, הזרה לרוח השירה הערבית והנושאת אופי סוריאליסטי מובהק. כל שיריו כתובים בלא חרוז ומשקל, והוא מרבה לחרוג מכללי התחביר הערבי הנורמאטיבי.

ששון סומך, חוקר השירה הערבית המודרנית ומתרגמה, מכהן דרך קבע כפרופסור בתחום זה באוניברסיטת תל-אביב, ואף כיהן כפרופסור אורח באוניברסיטאות פרינסטון, קיימברידג' ואוקספורד במשך שנות ה-80. הוא יליד בגדד 1933, קיים בצעירותו קשרים גדולי משוררי עירק ופרסם מפרי עטו בעיתוני עירק. עלה ארצה בשנת 1951 ומאז פרסם תרגומים וביקורות בעיתונות הישראלית בערבית ובעברית. בשנת 1953 יסד עם פרופ' דוד צמח את מועדון ידידי הספרות הערבית בישראל. את עבודת הדוקטורט שלו ייחד לרומאנים של הסופר המצרי נגיב מחפוז. תרגומיו מתעלים לעתים קרובות עד כדי שירה בפני עצמה.

Girl-Butterfly-Girl

Unsi al-Hajj

A girl dreamed that she was a butterfly
When she arose
She did not know if she was
A girl who had dreamed she was a butterfly
Or
A butterfly dreaming that it was a girl.
Hundreds of years went by,
Children,
In the evening, a gentle breeze
A girl, a boy, are running like a butterfly
Dreaming It's a girl and boy
Dreaming they're a butterfly...
All was torn apart outside.
Children,
A butterfly.

Khalma na'ara shehi parpar
'Uvekuma
Velo yad'a 'Im hi
Na'ara shekhalma shehi parpar
'O
Parpar hakholem shehu na'ara.
'Avru me'ot bashanim,
Yeladim,
'Uvalayla nashav ruakh kal
Na'ara vena'ar ratsim kefarpar
Hakholtm shehu na'ara vena'ar
Hakholtmim shehem parpar...
'Uvakhuts nitkara,
Yeladim,
Parpar.

נערה-פרפר-נערה

אונסי אל-חאג'

חֶלְמָה נַעֲרָה שֶׁהִיא פֶּרֶפֶר
וּבְקוּמָהּ
וְלֹא יָדְעָה אִם הִיא
נַעֲרָה שֶׁחֶלְמָה שֶׁהִיא פֶּרֶפֶר
או
פֶּרֶפֶר הַחֹלֵם שֶׁהוּא נַעֲרָה.
עָבְרוּ מֵאוֹת בָּשָׁנִים,
יְלָדִים,
וּבַלַּיְלָה נָשַׁב רוּחַ קָל
נַעֲרָה וְנַעַר רָצִים כְּפֶרֶפֶר
הַחֹלֵם שֶׁהוּא נַעֲרָה עִם נַעַר
הַחֹלְמִים שֶׁהֵם פֶּרֶפֶר.
וּבְחוּץ וְתִקְרָע,
יְלָדִים,
פֶּרֶפֶר.

d. = 78
בְּקוֹלֵי נָשִׁים

TSIPPI FLEISCHER

Handwritten musical score for the first system, measures 1-5. The system includes five staves: vocal (Soprano, Alto, Tenor), piano (right and left), and a double bass line. The vocal parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The piano parts are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano). The double bass line is marked with a 'b' and a flat sign. The system is divided into five measures, numbered 1 to 5 at the top.

Handwritten musical score for the second system, measures 6-11. The system includes five staves: vocal (Soprano, Alto, Tenor), piano (right and left), and a double bass line. The vocal parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The piano parts are marked 'cresc. (sempre)'. The double bass line is marked with a 'b' and a flat sign. The system is divided into six measures, numbered 6 to 11 at the top.

Handwritten musical score for "Halleluya" (Halleluya) in G major, measures 12-19. The score is written on two staves. The top staff is for the vocal line (Soprano) and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written in Hebrew. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'p' and 'mf'.

Measures 12-19:

12: Vocal: G4 (half), A4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 13: Vocal: A4 (half), B4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 14: Vocal: C5 (half), B4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 15: Vocal: A4 (half), G4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 16: Vocal: F#4 (half), E4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 17: Vocal: D4 (half), C4 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 18: Vocal: B3 (half), A3 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).
 19: Vocal: G3 (half), F#3 (half). Piano: G3 (half), A3 (half).

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written on two staves. The top staff is for the vocal line, and the bottom staff is for the piano accompaniment. The music is divided into measures numbered 20 to 25. The vocal line includes lyrics in Hebrew: "הָרָא לִי אֶת-רֹאשׁ הָרֹזָה" (Show me the head of the rose). The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings like "mp" and "p".

Handwritten musical score for measures 24 and 25. The system consists of four staves: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Soprano and Tenor parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The Alto and Bass parts are empty. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measure 24 starts with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata over the first note. Measure 25 continues the melody with a crescendo leading to a fermata.

Handwritten musical score for measures 26 through 31. The system consists of four staves: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Soprano and Tenor parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The Alto and Bass parts are empty. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 26-31 show a continuous melodic line in the Soprano and Tenor parts, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to a crescendo leading to a fermata in measure 31.

Handwritten musical score for measures 32 through 37. The system consists of four staves: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Soprano and Tenor parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The Alto and Bass parts are empty. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 32-37 show a continuous melodic line in the Soprano and Tenor parts, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to a crescendo leading to a fermata in measure 37. The word "decrese." is written in the Alto and Bass staves.

Handwritten musical score for measures 38 through 43. The system consists of four staves: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Soprano and Tenor parts have lyrics in Hebrew. The Alto and Bass parts are empty. The music is in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). Measures 38-43 show a continuous melodic line in the Soprano and Tenor parts, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to a crescendo leading to a fermata in measure 43. The word "decrese." is written in the Alto and Bass staves.

Handwritten musical score for measures 38-45. The score is written on four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Measures 38-40 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a crescendo leading to a piano (pp) dynamic. Measures 41-45 are mostly rests. The Alto and Tenor staves have some notes in measure 38. The Bass staff has a few notes in measure 38.

Handwritten musical score for measures 46-51. The score is written on four staves: Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. Measures 46-48 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. Measures 49-51 show a melodic line in the Treble staff with a crescendo leading to a piano (p) dynamic. The Alto and Tenor staves have some notes in measures 46-48. The Bass staff has a few notes in measures 46-48.

Handwritten musical score for measures 52-57. The score is written on six staves. The first four staves are for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The fifth staff is for the Violoncello (Cello) and the sixth staff is for the Double Bass. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melodic line in the upper staves and a supporting bass line. Large handwritten numbers 2, 3, 4, and 4 are written across the staves, indicating specific measures. The dynamics are marked as p (piano) and mp (mezzo-piano).

Handwritten musical score for measures 58-63. The score is written on six staves. The first four staves are for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass). The fifth staff is for the Violoncello (Cello) and the sixth staff is for the Double Bass. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melodic line in the upper staves and a supporting bass line. The dynamics are marked as p (piano).

Handwritten musical score for a vocal and piano piece, measures 64-77. The score is written on four systems of staves. The first system (measures 64-70) features a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves, all marked *cresc.*. The second system (measures 71-77) features a vocal line and two piano accompaniment staves, marked *f* and *decresc.* leading to *mp*. The music includes Hebrew lyrics and various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measures 64-70:

Measures 71-77:

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" in G major. The score is written for Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Piano (P). The tempo is marked "meno mosso". The score includes measures 89-95, with a "meno mosso" tempo change indicated. The piano part includes a bass line and a right hand line with chords and arpeggios.

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree" (Сосна-берёза). The score is written on five staves, with measures 96 through 100. The first four staves correspond to the vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass), and the fifth staff is for the piano accompaniment. The lyrics are in both English and Russian. The tempo marking "meno mosso" is indicated in measures 99 and 100.

Measure 96: Soprano: I saw a tree, a tree so tall; Alto: I saw a tree, a tree so tall; Tenor: I saw a tree, a tree so tall; Bass: I saw a tree, a tree so tall; Piano: I saw a tree, a tree so tall.

Measure 97: Soprano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Alto: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Tenor: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Bass: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Piano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green.

Measure 98: Soprano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Alto: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Tenor: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Bass: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Piano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green.

Measure 99: Soprano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Alto: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Tenor: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Bass: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Piano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green. Tempo: *meno mosso*.

Measure 100: Soprano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Alto: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Tenor: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Bass: The leaves were green, the leaves were green; Piano: The leaves were green, the leaves were green. Tempo: *meno mosso*.

Handwritten musical score for a six-part setting of Psalm 100, measures 101-106. The score is written on six staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The parts are labeled on the left as follows:
1. Soprano (o)
2. Alto (a)
3. Tenor 1 (c)
4. Tenor 2 (b)
5. Bass 1 (הנהל)
6. Bass 2 (הנהל)
The music is in a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, rests, and beams) and accidentals (flats). The lyrics are written below the staves in Hebrew. The measures are numbered 101 through 106. A circled note is present in measure 105 on the Bass 2 staff.

101 102 103 104 105 106