

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Past and Present, Opera Moses, and Victory of Joshua

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to the Faculty of the

Department of Music

School of the Benjamin T. Rome

Of The Catholic University of America

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree

Doctor of Musical Arts

by

Jung Hyun Yim

Washington, D.C.

2009

This dissertation by Jung Hyun Yim fulfills the dissertation requirement for the doctoral degree in Musical Arts approved by Dr. Andrew Simpson, as Director, and by Dr. Steven Strunk, and Dr. Stephen Gorbos as Readers.

Dr. Andrew Simpson, Director

Dr. Steven Strunk, Reader

Dr. Stephen Gorbos, Reader

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Past and Present

Quartet for flute, trumpet in Bb, violin, and 1 percussion

A COMPOSITION

Submitted to the Faculty of

The Benjamin T. Rome School of Music

Of The Catholic University of America

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree

Doctor of Musical Arts

by

Jung Hyun Yim

Washington, D.C.

2008

I - iii

Jung Hyun Yim

Past & Present

Instrumentation

Transposed score
Duration: 12 minutes

Flute
Bb Trumpet
Violin
Percussion (1 player)

Snare Drum - without snare



Wood Block



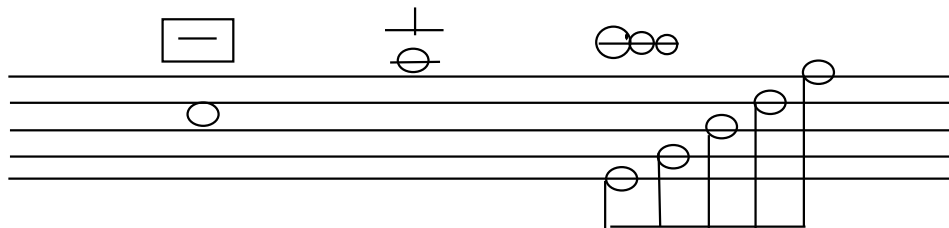
Suspended Cymbal



Temple Block



Marimba



1/4 tone #



1/4 tone b

* u: play with singing "oo"

* key click: play only key pad without sound

* Korean vib: begin without vibrato, slow and wide vib.
and accelerate and move to fast and narrow vib.

© 2008 Jung Yim

Past and Present

Transposed Score

Jung Yim

$\text{♩} = 120$

Flute

Trumpet in B $\flat$

Snare Drum

Percussion

Violin

(wood block)

mf

f

6

Per.

sub. p

p

f

3

sub. p

$\text{♩} = 104$

* Korean vib.

11

Fl.

rit.

(suspended cymbal)

mp

f

Per.

f

dim.

p

p

* Korean vib: begin without vibrato, slow and wide vib. and accelerate and move to fast and narrow vib.

Fl. 16 *p* *subf* *mp f* *p* *subf* *molto vib.* *without vib.*

Fl. 21 *ord.* *sub. p* *mp* *f* *p* *f*

Fl. 25 *p* *mf* *p*

mar (marimba)

Per. *f* *mp p* *mf*

Fl. 29 *p* *mf* *p*

Per. *p* *mf* *p*

Fl. 33 *mp* *f* *fl.*

Per. *f* *p* *mp* *f* *mp*

(temple block)

Fl. *p* *mf* *mp* *mf*

Per. *p* *mp* *mf* sub. *p* *mf*

37 3 3

* 3

Fl. *f* *mp* *p*

Per. *f* *mp* *mp* *p* *mf*

41 3 3 3

fl. 3

Per. *f* *p* *f* *ff*

45 3 3 3

Fl. *mp* *mf*

Per. *p* *sfz*

Vln. *p* *f* sub. *p* sub. *f* *p* *mf*

47 B 3

* 3

51 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ *

Fl. mp p mp

Per. *mar* f mp

Vln. p mp f

56 f u

Fl. f

B $\flat$ Tpt. mp *gliss.*

S.Dr. *snare off* mp p

Vln. p mf *col legno tratto* f

*u: play with singing "oo"

*key click: play only key pad without sound

59 *key click u

Fl. mp 3

S.Dr. p

Vln. *without vib. normale* $sub.p$ $sub.f$ mp pp mp

63

Fl.

without vib.

gliss.

mf

mp

B♭ Tpt.

p

mp

Vln.

f

67

Fl.

accel.

f

B♭ Tpt.

mf

f

mp

mp

S.Dr.

f

mp

p

Per.

(temple block)

mf

f

Vln.

f

71

Fl.

ff

mf

mp

f

B♭ Tpt.

p

mp

S.Dr.

mp

mf

Per.

mf

p

Vln.

f

74

Fl. *mf* 3

B $\flat$ Tpt. *mf*

S.Dr. *mf*

Per. *mf* *p* *mf* *f*

Vln. *ff* *mf* *mp* *f*

77

Fl. *p* *sfz*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *f* *mf* *p* *sfz*

S.Dr. *mp*

Per. *mp* *p*

Vln. *p*

80

Fl. *mp* *mf*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *mf* *f* *mp* *p* *fl.*

Per. *mar* *f* *ff* *mf* *p*

Vln. *mp* *mf* *p*

83

Fl. *f* *ff* *mp* *fl.*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *f* *p* *fl.*

Per. *f* *ff* *mp*

Vln. *f* *ff* *mp*

86

Fl. *f* *ff* *mp* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *f* *p* *f*

Per. *f* *ff* *mp* *ff*

Vln. *f* *ff* *mp* *ff*

90

Fl.

B♭ Tpt.

Per. *sub.p* *p* *mf* *p* 3

Vln.

Detailed description: This musical score page contains three systems of staves for four instruments: Flute (Fl.), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Percussion (Per.), and Violin (Vln.). The first system covers measures 83-85, the second system covers measures 86-88, and the third system covers measures 89-90. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The dynamics for the first system are: Fl. (f, ff, mp, fl.), B♭ Tpt. (mf, f, p, fl.), Per. (f, ff, mp), and Vln. (f, ff, mp). The dynamics for the second system are: Fl. (f, ff, mp, ff), B♭ Tpt. (mf, f, p, f), Per. (f, ff, mp, ff), and Vln. (f, ff, mp, ff). The third system starts at measure 90, where the Flute and B♭ Trumpet have rests. The Percussion part has a triplet of eighth notes marked *sub.p*, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked *p*, *mf*, and *p*. The Violin part has a rest.

95 *accel.* D ♩ = 120

Fl. *p*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *pp*

Per. *mp*

Vln. *p*

99 *mf*

Fl. *mp*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *mp*

Per.

Vln. *mp*

103

Fl.

B $\flat$ Tpt.

Per. *f*

Vln.

107

Fl. *p*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *pp*

Per. *mar* *mp*

Vln. *p*

110

Fl. *p* *mf* *p*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *pp* *mp* *pp*

Per. *mp* *f* *mp*

Vln. *p* *mf* *p*

113

Fl.

B $\flat$ Tpt.

Per. *p*

Vln.

116 *rit.* *f* *ff* *u*

Fl.

B♭ Tpt.

S.Dr.

Per.

Vln.

120 *mp* *f* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mp* *p*

*key click

123 *mp* *p* *p* *mp* *mp* *f*

The musical score is arranged in five staves. The Flute staff (Fl.) begins at measure 116 with a *rit.* marking and a *f* dynamic. It features a melodic line with various ornaments and a *ff* dynamic peak. The B♭ Trumpet staff (B♭ Tpt.) has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains rests. The Snare Drum (S.Dr.) and Percussion (Per.) staves show rhythmic patterns with dynamics ranging from *mp* to *f*. The Violin staff (Vln.) has a key signature of one flat (Bb) and includes a *f* dynamic. Measure 120 includes a **key click* annotation. Measure 123 shows a transition from *mp* to *p* in the Flute and Snare Drum parts.

126

S.Dr.

Per.

Vln.

ff *mf* *mp* *p*

mp *mf*

pizz. *arco*

f

129

S.Dr.

Per.

Vln.

mp *p*

accel. *f*

mp *p*

133

B $\flat$ Tpt.

S.Dr.

rit. *p* *f*

p

137

B $\flat$ Tpt.

Per.

sub. p *f* *mp* *f*

p *3*

141

B $\flat$ Tpt. *mp* *p* *f* *mp* *mf*

Per. *mf* *f*

145

B $\flat$ Tpt. *f* *p* *f*

Per. *f* *p*

148

B $\flat$ Tpt. *ff* *submp* *p* *accel.* *♩ = 120*

S.Dr. *p* *pp* *ff*

Per. *f* *mp* *p*

153

S.Dr. *p* *f* *mf* *p* *mp*

Per. *mp*

157

Fl. *mf* *f*

S.Dr. *f*

161

Fl. *mp* *p* *f* *mp* *mf*

B♭ Tpt. *mp*

Vln. *mf* *f* *mp* *p*

164

Fl. *f* *mp* *p*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p* *pp*

Per. *mf* *mar*

Vln. *f* *mp* *mf*

166

Fl. *f* *mp*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p*

Per. *mf* *f* *mp* *p*

Vln. *mf* *f* *mp* *p*

Detailed description: This musical score page contains three systems of staves for measures 161 through 166. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Violin (Vln.), and Percussion (Per.). The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 161: Flute has a melodic line with dynamics *mp*, *p*, *f*, *mp*, and *mf*. B♭ Trumpet is silent. Violin has a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *f*, *mp*, and *p*. Measure 164: Flute has a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mp*, and *p*. B♭ Trumpet has a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *p*, and *pp*. Percussion has a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and a 'mar' (maracas) effect. Violin has a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mp*, and *mf*. Measure 166: Flute has a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *mp*. B♭ Trumpet has a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *p*. Percussion has a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *f*, *mp*, and *p*. Violin has a melodic line with dynamics *mf*, *f*, *mp*, and *p*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets.

168

Fl. *mf*

B♭ Tpt. *mp*

Per. *f* *mp* *mf*

Vln. *f* *mp* *mf*

170

Fl. *f* *mp* *p*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p* *pp*

Per. *f* *mp* *p*

Vln. *f* *mp* *p*

172

Fl. *f* *mp*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p*

Per. *f* *mp* *mf*

Vln. *f* *mp*

Detailed description: This page contains three systems of musical notation for measures 168, 170, and 172. Each system includes staves for Flute (Fl.), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Percussion (Per.), and Violin (Vln.). The notation features various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. Dynamic markings (*f*, *mp*, *mf*, *p*, *pp*) are placed below the staves to indicate volume changes. Measure numbers (168, 170, 172) are positioned at the beginning of their respective systems. The Percussion part includes complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and accents. The Violin part features melodic lines with slurs and triplets. The Flute and B♭ Trumpet parts have more melodic and harmonic lines, often with slurs and accents.

174

S.Dr.

Per.

f *mp* *p* *mp*

177

Fl.

mf *f*

B $\flat$ Tpt.

mp *mf*

S.Dr.

Per.

mf *f*

Vln.

mf *f*

179

Fl.

mp *p* *f* *mp*

B $\flat$ Tpt.

p *pp* *mf* *p*

S.Dr.

Per.

mp *p* *f* *mp*

Vln.

mp *p* *f* *mp*

Detailed description: This page contains three systems of musical notation for measures 174 through 182. The first system (measures 174-176) includes S.Dr. and Per. parts. The S.Dr. part has rests, while the Per. part features a complex rhythmic pattern with accents, slurs, and dynamic markings of *f*, *mp*, *p*, and *mp*. The second system (measures 177-178) includes Fl., B $\flat$ Tpt., S.Dr., Per., and Vln. parts. The Fl., B $\flat$ Tpt., and Vln. parts have melodic lines with dynamics *mf* and *f*. The S.Dr. and Per. parts have rests. The third system (measures 179-182) includes Fl., B $\flat$ Tpt., S.Dr., Per., and Vln. parts. The Fl., B $\flat$ Tpt., and Vln. parts have melodic lines with dynamics *mp*, *p*, *f*, and *mp*. The S.Dr. and Per. parts have rests. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and triplets.

Fl. *mp* *mf* *f*

Vln. *mp*

Fl. *mf* *p* *f* 3 5

Vln. *mf*

Fl. *p* *f* *p* *mf* *mp* *p*

B♭ Tpt. *p* *mp* *fl.*

Vln. *f* *mf* 3 *f* 3 5

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p* *mp* *pp* 3

Per. *mar* *mp* *mf*

Vln. *p* *f* *p* *mf*

192

B♭ Tpt. *mf* 3 5 *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Per. *mf* *f* *p*

Vln. *mp* *p*

fl.

194

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *p* *pp*

Per. *mf* 3 *f* 3 5 *p* *f* *p*

197

Per. *mf* *p*

199

Fl. *p* *

B♭ Tpt. *pp*

Per. *p*

Vln. *p*

H

201 $\text{♩} = 116$

Fl. *mf* *f*

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *mf*

Per. *mf* *f*

Vln. *mf* *f*

203

Fl. *mp* *p* *f* *mp*

B♭ Tpt. *p* *pp* *mf* *p*

Per. *mp* *p* *f* *mp*

Vln. *mp* *p* *f* *mp*

205

Fl. *f* *mp*

B $\flat$ Tpt. *mf* *p*

Per. *f* *mp*

Vln. *f* *mp*

207

Fl. *p* *pp* *rit.* *

B $\flat$ Tpt. *p* *pp* *ppp* *

Per. *p* *pp* *

Vln. *p* *pp* *

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Moses

An Opera in One Act
Libretto by Jung Hyun Yim

A COMPOSITION

Submitted to the Faculty of
The Benjamin T. Rome School of Music
Of The Catholic University of America
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree
Doctor of Musical Arts

by

Jung Hyun Yim

Washington, D.C.

2007

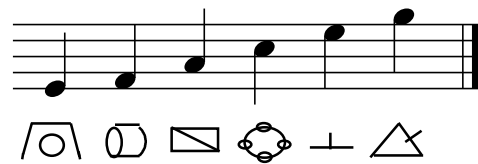
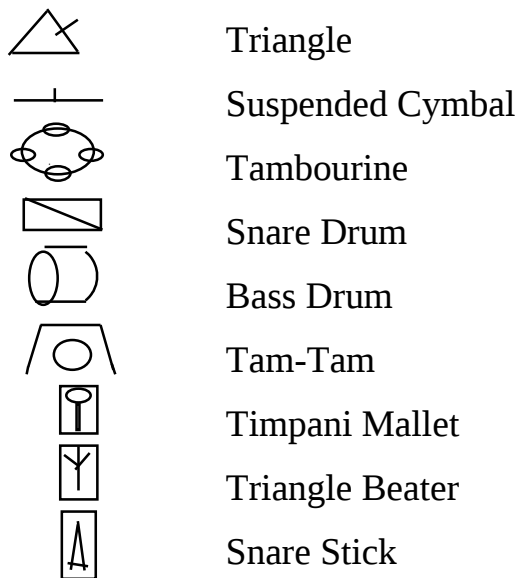
Jung Hyun Yim

MOSES

Instrumentation

Transposed score
Duration: 15 minutes

1 Flute Dbl. 1 Piccolo
1 Oboe
1 Clarinet in Bb
1 Bassoon
1 Horn in F
1 Trumpet in Bb
1 Trombone
1 Tuba
Percussion (1 player)



Piano
Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Double Bass

© 2007 Jung Hyun Yim

MOSES

The Israelites are in the desert. They came out from Egypt and are going to the land of Canaan. Moses, Zipporah, Aaron, Miriam, and all the other Israelites are standing on the stage left.

Moses: Sing! Praise the LORD!
Our God set us free from Egypt.

All the people, who are on stage, move to the middle of the stage and stop.

Moses: We were slaves for four hundred and thirty years. Pharaoh oppressed us with labor to build cities for him, but the almighty God always protected us with his grace.

Zipporah: Finally, our God led us from Egypt.
This is the day, the Exodus.
See the land of Canaan that the Messiah,___

Chorus: Messiah,___

Zipporah: Messiah will come to.
That covenanted land has been given to us.

Chorus: Let us go to the blessed land.

Moses, Aaron, Zipporah, Miriam, and the Israelites move to the middle of the stage and stop.

Aaron: The Lord made the Egyptians
favorably disposed towards our people,
so they gave us what we asked for___

Aaron and Chorus: flocks, herds, food, silver and gold.

Miriam: We left Egypt,___

Chorus: Egypt.

Miriam: We did not leave Egypt with empty hands, even though we were slaves for hundreds of years.

Chorus: God! God has done amazing work for us.

Lydia: God did more for us; he performed
a miracle for us.

Chorus: Right, Right!

The Israelites murmur and nod their heads.

Lydia: By day God went ahead of us
in a pillar of cloud—

Israelite Woman: to guide us on our way,
to guide us on our way.

Lydia & Is. Woman: By night he went in a pillar of fire to give
us light, so that we could travel by night.

Moses and Aaron: By day,___

Zipporah & Miriam: By night,___

Men of Chorus: By day,___

Women Chorus: By night,___

Chorus: God led us by day and night.

While the people are walking and praising God, the Red Sea is coming closer and stops in the middle of the stage. Suddenly, the horses cry. An Israelite man runs into the center of stage loudly.

Israelite Man: Pharaoh, Pharaoh's chariots, horsemen,___

Is. Man & Chorus: horsemen, and___

Israelite Man: troops,___

Is. Man & Chorus: troops are coming,___

Israelite Man: coming toward us!

Lydia: Look over there!

Lydia points toward the left side of the stage, while on the video screen, Egyptian soldiers are marching.

Miriam: Pharaoh, Pharaoh's army is

marching toward us, Look,
they are marching toward us. Moses!

Chorus: The soldiers! O! LORD! O! Moses!

Aaron: We are all, we are all going to be killed.

Chorus and all soloists: Ah! Ah! Ah!

Pharaoh: The Israelites, the Israelites
are our slaves. Let us take them back
to serve us. Come, come my soldiers!
Go and catch the detestable slaves!
Do not let them, do not let them go.
Catch them!

Zipporah: O! LORD! O! LORD!
O! LORD!

Chorus: O LORD!

Aaron: Look! The LORD,
the LORD moved the pillar of
cloud and it stands behind us.

Miriam: God prevents the Egyptians
from reaching us.
God, our God protects us.

Pharaoh: General! General!
Why is it so dark?
The pillar of cloud brought us darkness.
O My soldiers!

General: Find the way to reach the Israelites.
They are not far from us.
You are the greatest Egyptian soldiers!
Be brave! Be brave! Keep going ahead!

Chorus: We are the greatest Egyptian soldiers!
Be brave! Be brave! Go forward!
Go forward! We are all great soldiers.

Moses raises his arm while holding a staff in his hand.

Moses: Do not be afraid, O Israel!

Stand firm and you will see
 the deliverance the LORD
 will bring you today.
 The Egyptians you see today
 you will never see again.
 The Lord will fight for you!
 You only need to be still!

Moses raises his staff and stretches out his hand over the sea and a strong wind blows.

Lydia: Ah! It is amazing. Mother, Father!
 Look at that!

Lydia: Almighty God drives the sea back
 with a strong wind—

Israelite woman: And turns it into a dry land.
 God did another miracle today.

Israelite man: The water of the Red Sea is standing.
 It is a wall. It no longer flows.

Moses: All Israel! Let us go across this dry sea.

The Israelites move to the right of the stage.

Zipporah: Let us go! Women, hold your children!

Pharaoh: Look! Look! Look! The God of Israel
 divided the water of the Red Sea
 and it became a dry land, dry land.

General: They are crossing the sea. Let us pursue them!

Pharaoh: Go, into the sea!

The horses cry. The Egyptians make loud noises. They are confused.

Pharaoh: Ah! What is going on!
 Why have the wheels of
 our chariots come off?

General: Let us leave the Israelites!
 The LORD is fighting for Israel against us.
 O Pharaoh!

General and Chorus: Help! Help!

Moses stretches out his hand over the sea and it comes back to its place. The Egyptians, their chariots and horsemen are swept into the sea.

Aaron:	Moses! Moses!
Miriam:	Zipporh! Israel! Look!
Miriam:	Look over the sea!
Aaron:	Look over the sea!
Moses:	The waters flow back over the Egyptians, their chariots and horsemen.
Zipporah:	Our God swept them into the sea. The waters flow back over the Egyptians.
Chorus:	Our God swept them into the sea. Our God, our God swept them into the sea. O, LORD! O, LORD!
Aaron:	I see the great power of the LORD displayed against the Egyptians.
Miriam:	I fear the LORD and put my trust in almighty God.
Israelite man:	I trust Moses. He is the servant of the LORD.
Israelite woman:	I put my trust in the LORD and Moses.
Chorus:	I trust God and Moses. I trust God and Moses.
All soloists and chorus:	Sing! Praise the LORD, for he is highly exalted. The horse and its rider He has hurled into the sea. The horse and its rider have hurled into the sea. Sing! Praise the LORD, O God! O God!

Libretto by Jung Yim

"Moses," Opera in One Act

Music by JungYim

Transposed Score

The Israelites are in the desert. They came out from Egypt and are going to the land of Canaan.
Moses, Zipporah, Aaron, Miriam and all the other Israelites are standing on the stage left.

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 108$
Piccolo

Flute / Piccolo
Oboe
Clarinet in B $\flat$
Bassoon
Horn in F
Trumpet in B $\flat$
Trombone
Tuba
Percussion
Piano
Soprano
Alto
Tenor
Bass

Maestoso $\text{♩} = 108$
div.

Violin I
Violin II
Viola
Violoncello
Double Bass

[illegible]

All the people, who are on stage, move to the middle of the stage and stop.

13

Flute *mf*

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

B♭ Tpt.

M.
8 God set us free from Egypt. We were slaves for

Vln. I *f* *div.* *sub. p*

Vln. II *f* *sub. p*

Vla. *f* *sub. p*

Vc. *f* *sub. p*

D.B. *f* *sub. p*

19

Fl./Picc. *mf* *mp*

Ob.

Hn. *mp*

8 four hundred and thirty years. Pharaoh oppressed us with labor to build cities for

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

D.B. *mp*

25

Fl./ Picc. *mf*

Ob. *mf* *p*

Hn. *mf*

Pno. *f*

Z. Zipporah *f*
Fi-nal - ly our god let us from

M. *f* *sub. p* *f*
him but the al - might-y God al-ways_ pro - tec-ted_ us with his grace. _____

Vln. I *mf* *sub. p* *f* *sub. mp* *div.*

Vln. II *mf* *sub. p* *f* *sub. mp*

Vla. *mf* *sub. p* *f* *sub. mp*

Vc. *mf* *sub. p* *f* *sub. mp*

D.B. *mf* *sub. p* *f* *sub. mp*

31

Fl./ Picc. *f* ³

Ob. *p*

B♭ Cl. *mf* ⁶ *p* *mp*

Bsn. *p*

B♭ Tpt. *p* *mp*

Perc. *f*

Z. *p* *f* *mp*
 E - gypt. This is the day the E - xo - dus. See the land of Ca - naan that the

Vln. I *mf* ³ *mp*

Vln. II *mf* ³ *mp*

Vla. *mf* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *mp*

D.B. *mf* ³ *mp*

[illegible]

Moses, Aaron, Zipporah, Miriam, and the Israelites
move to the middle of the stage and stop.

FL/ Picc. 42 *mf* *f* *p*

Ob. *mf* *f* *p*

B. Cl. *mf* *f* *p*

Bsn. *mf* *f* *p*

Z. gi-ven-to us. Let us go to the bless land.

A. 42 Aaron *p*
The LORD

Vln. I 42 *p*

Vc. *mf* *f* *p*

D.B. *mf* *f* *p*

A. 49 *mf* *f*
made the E-gypt-ians fa-vor-a-bly dis-posed to-wards our-people so they gave us what we asked for

Vln. I 49 *mp* *mf*

Vln. II *mp* *mf*

Vla. *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf*

D.B. *mp* *mf*

54

Fl./ Picc. *f* *mp*

Ob. *f* *mp*

B♭ Cl. *f* *mp*

Bsn. *f* *mp*

Hr. *f*

M. *mp* Miriam
We left E - gypt, We did not leave E - gypt with empty

A. *f* 54
flocks, herds, food, sil-ver and gold.

S. *f* *mp*
flocks, herds, food, sil-ver and gold. E - gypt.

A. *f* *mp*
flocks, herds, food, sil-ver and gold. E - gypt.

T. *f* *mp*
flocks, herds, food, sil-ver and gold. E - gypt.

B. *f* *mp*
flocks, herds, food, sil-ver and gold. E - gypt.

Vln. I *f* *div.* *sub. p* *unis.*

Vln. II *f* *sub. p*

Vla. *f* *sub. p*

Vc. *f* *sub. p*

D.B. *f* *sub. p*

Lydia: God did more for us;
he performed a miracle for us.
Chorus: Right, Right!
Israelites murmur
and nod their heads.
G.P.

[illegible]

71 C Amabile $\text{♩} = 76$

FL/ Picc. *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

B♭ Cl. *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Bsn. *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Pno. *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

L. Lydia *mp*
By day God, _____ God went a - head _____ of us in a pill - ar of _____ cloud _____

Is. W. Israel Woman *mf*
to _____

Vln. I C Amabile $\text{♩} = 76$ solo *mf*

72

FL/ Picc. *mp* *mf*

Ob. *p* *mp* *mf*

B♭ Cl. *p* *mp* *mf*

Bsn. *p* *mp* *mf*

Pno. *mp* *mf*

L. *mp* *f*
By night in a pill - ar of fire to give us light, _____ so we could tra-vel by

Is. W. *p mp* *f*
guide us on our way, _____ to guide us on our way. _____ By night he went in a pill - ar of fire to give us light, _____ so we could tra-vel by

[illegible]

While the people are walking and praising God, the Red Sea is coming closer and stops in the middle of stage.
Suddely, the horses cry. An Israelite man runs into the center of stage loudly.

93

Fl./ Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc.

Is. M. *f*
Phar - aoh, phar - aoh's char - i ots, horse - men, horse - men and troops, troops are

T. *mf*
horse - men and troops are

B. *mf*
horse - men and troops are

93

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

Lydia points towards the left side of the stage,
while on the screen, Egyptian soldiers are marching.

Ob. ⁹⁸

B. Cl.

Perc. *mf*

L. *f* Lydia *f* Miriam *f*

Look! o-ver there! Phar - aoh, phar - aoh's ar-my mar-ching to - ward us, look!

Is. M. *f*

com - ing, com-ing to - wards us.

T. *f*

com - ing,

B. *f*

com - ing,

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

D.B. *f*

E Fearfully $\bullet = 116$

103

Fl./ Picc.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc.

M.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mar - ching to - ward us, Mo - ses!

The sol - diers, O LORD, O

The sol - diers, O LORD, O

The sol - diers, O LORD, O

The sol - diers, O LORD, O

5

103

108 *to picc.* Picc. *mp* *ff*

Fl./Picc. *mp* *ff*

Ob. *mp* *ff*

B♭ Cl. *mp* *ff*

Bsn. *mp* *ff*

Hr. *fl.* *mp* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *f*

Tbn. *mp* *ff*

Tb. *mp* *ff*

Perc. *mp* *f*

108 Aaron *f*

S We are all, we are all go-ing to be killed. *ff*

Mo - ses! Ah, ah,

A Mo - ses! Ah, ah,

T Mo - ses! Ah, ah,

B Mo - ses! Ah, ah,

108 Vln. I *mp* *ff*

Vln. II *mp* *ff*

Vla. *mp* *ff*

Vc. *mp* *ff*

D.B. *mp* *ff*

113

Fl./ Picc. *to flute* **F** **Furioso**

Ob. *3*

B♭ Cl. *3*

Bsn. *3*

Hn. *mp*

B♭ Tpt. *mp*

Tbn. *mp*

Tb. *mp*

Perc. *mp*

P. *mf* Pharaoh

S. *ah!*

A. *ah!*

T. *ah!*

B. *ah!*

Vln. I **F** **Furioso**

Vln. II *3*

Vla. *3*

Vc. *3*

D.B. *3*

The Is-ra-el-lites, the Is-ra-el-lites are our____ slaves.____ Let us take them__ back__ to

118

Hn. *mp* *mf*

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *mf*

Tbn. *mp* *mf*

Tb. *mp* *mf*

Perc. *f* *mp* *mf*

Pno. *mp*

P. 118 *f*

serve us. Come, come— my— sol— diers. Go, Catch the de-test— a-ble slaves!

123

Ob. *f*

Hn. *f*

B♭ Tpt. *f*

Tbn. *f*

Tb. *f*

Perc. *f* 3 3 3 3

Pno. *f* 8^{va} 8^{va}

P. 123

Don't let them,— don't let them go. Catch them!

Vln. I *solo* *f*

Vln. II *solo* *f*

Fearfully

127

Fl./ Picc. *mf* *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hr. *mp* *f*

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *f*

Tbn. *mp* *f*

Tb. *mp* *f*

Perc. *mp* *f*

Pno. *f*

(8th)

f Zipporah

O LORD! O LORD! O LORD!

f O LORD!

f O LORD!

f O LORD!

f O LORD!

Fearfully

127

Vln. I *f* *tutti*

Vln. II *f* *tutti*

132 to picc. **G Con Brio**

Fl./ Picc.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc. l.v. **mp**

Pno. **mp**

A. **mp** Aaron

Look! The LORD, the LORD moved the pill - ar of cloud and it stands be-

Vln. I **mf** **G Con Brio** 3 players **mp**

Vln. II **mp** 3 players

Vla. **mp** 2 players

Vc. **mp** solo

D.B. **mp** solo

8th

Ob. ¹³⁷

Tb. *mf* *f*

Perc. *mf* *f*

M. *mf* *f*
 Miriam
 God pre - vents the E - gypt - ians from rea - ching us God, our God pro - tects us.

P. ¹³⁷
 hind us.

Vln. I ¹³⁷ *tutti* *mf* *f*

Vln. II *tutti* *mf* *f*

Vla. *tutti* *mf* *f*

Vc. *tutti* *mf* *f*

D.B. *tutti* *mf* *f*

143 **Agitato** Picc. to flute H

Fl./ Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

B♭ Cl. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. *f*

B♭ Tpt. *f*

Tbn. *f*

Tb. *f*

Perc. *f*

Pno. *f*

143 **Agitato** H *div.*

P. *f* Pharaoh *f* *8vb*

Ge-ne-rall! Ge-ne-rall! Why is it so dark? The pill-ar of cloud

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf* *div.*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf* *div.*

D.B. *mf* *div.*

Alla Marcia

Ob. ¹⁴⁸ *mp*

Bsn.

Hn. *mp*

G. General *mf*

P. ¹⁴⁸ *mp*

brought us dark - ness. O My sol - diers.

Find the way to reach the

Vln. I ¹⁴⁸

Vln. II

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

D.B. *mp*

Alla Marcia

Ob. ¹⁵² *mf*

Bs. Cl. *mf*

Hn. *mf*

Perc. *mp* *mf*

G. *f*

Is-ra-el-ites. They are not far from us. You are the great-est E - gypt-ian sol - diers. Be brave! Be brave!

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

D.B. *mf*

157 Fl. *f* 3 *f*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *f*

Hn. *f* 3

B♭ Tpt. *f*

Tb. *f* 3

Perc. *f* 3

Keep go-ing a-head!

S *f* We are the great-est E-gypt-ian sol-diers!__Be brave! Be brave!__Go for-ward! Go for-ward!

A *f* We are the great-est E-gypt-ian sol-diers!__Be brave! Be brave!__Go for-ward! Go for-ward!

T *f* We are the great-est E-gypt-ian sol-diers!__Be brave! Be brave!__Go for-ward! Go for-ward!

B *f* We are the great-est E-gypt-ian sol-diers!__Be brave! Be brave!__Go for-ward! Go for-ward!

Vla. *f* 3

Vc. *f* 3

D.B. *f* 3

Moses raises his arm while holding a staff in his hand.

162

Fl./ Picc.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc.

M.

S.

A.

T.

B.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mp

f

mf

Moses

Do not be a-fraid of

We are all great sol - diers.

We are all great sol - diers.

We are all great sol - diers.

We are all great sol - diers.

We are all great sol - diers.

div.

mp

mp

167 *rit.* **I** **Con Anima** ♩ = 96

FL/ Picc. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *p*

B. Cl. *mf* *p*

Bsn. *mf* *p*

Perc. *mp*

M. *f* *mp*
 Is - ra - el! Stand firm and you will see the de - liv - er - ance the LORD will bring you to - day The E -

Vln. I *rit.*

Vln. II

Vc. *mf* *p*
2 players *div.*

172

FL/ Picc. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

M. *f* *f*
 gypt - ian you see to - day you will nev - er see a - gain. The LORD will fight for you! You on - ly need to be

Vc. *mf*

Moses raises his staff and stretches out his hand
over the sea and a strong wind blows.

Lydia: Ah! It is amazing.
Mother, Father! Look at that!

177 G.P. Joyfully $\text{♩} = 76$

Fl./Picc. *ff* *mf* *p*

Ob. *ff*

B♭ Cl. *ff*

Bsn. *ff*

Hr. *mf* *ff*

Tb. *mf* *ff*

Perc. *mp* *f*

Pno. *mf* *p*

L. Lydia *mp*
Al - might - y God ____ drives the sea back

M. still!

Vln. I Joyfully $\text{♩} = 76$
mf *p*

Vln. II *mf* *p*

Vla. *mf* *p*

Vc. *tutti* *ff* *mf* *p*

D.B. *ff* *mf* *p*

184

Pno.

with a strong wind. *mf* Israeli Man *mf* The wa-ter of the Red Sea is

184 Israel Woman *mp*

And turns it in - to a dry land. God did a - no - ther mi-ra-cle to - day.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

191

accel. $\text{♩} = 108$

Bs. Cl.

Bsn.

Perc.

Pno.

Is. M.

stand - ding. It is a wall. It no long - er flows.

Moses *f* All Is-ra-el! Let us go a - cross this dry sea. *mp*

191

accel. $\text{♩} = 108$ 2 players div.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

2 players div.

The Israelites move to the right of the stage.

196

Fl./ Picc. *f*

Bsn. *mf*

Hn. *mp*

B♭ Tpt. *mp*

Tbn. *mp*

Tb. *mp*

Perc. *mf* *mp*

Zipporah *f*

Let us go! Wo-men! Hold, Hold your child - ren!_____

Vln. I *mf*

Vc. *mf*

204 **K** **Furioso**

Bsn. *f*

Perc. *f*

Pharaoh *f*

Look! Look! Look the God of Is-ra-el! di - vid - ed the wat - er of the Red Sea and it be-

Vln. I **K** **Furioso** *tutti* *div.* *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vc. *tutti* *mf*

D.B. *mf*

209

Ob. *mf*

B. Cl. *mf*

Bsn.

Hn. *mp*

Tb. *mp*

Pno. *mf*

G. *General f*

8 They are cross - ing the Sea. Let us pur - sue them!

209

P. come a dry land, dry land.

209

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vc.

D.B.

The horses cry. The Egyptians make loud noises.
They are confused.

214

Fl./ Picc. *mf* **Fearfully** to picc.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn. *mf*

B♭ Tpt. *mf*

Tbn. *mf*

Tb. *mf*

Perc. *mp*

Pno. *mf*

P. 214 Pharaoh *f* *mf*
Go in-to the Sea! Ah! What is go-ing on?

Vln. I 214 *mf* *div.* 2 players *div.* *f* **Fearfully** *mp* *solo*
gli altri *mf*

Vln. II *mf* *div.* 2 players *div.* *f* *mp* *tutti* *mf*

Vla. *mf* *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mf* *mp* *mf*

D.B. *mf* *mp* *mf*

218

B♭ Cl. *p* *mf*

Bsn. *f*

Perc.

Pno. *p* *f*

G. *p* *f*
 General *p* *f*
 Let us leave the I - ra - el - ites! The

P. 218 *f*
 Why have the wheels of our char-i - ots cmes off?

Vln. I *sub.p* *mf*

Vln. II *sub.p* *mf*

Vla. *sub.p* *mf*

Vc. *sub.p* *mf*

D.B. *sub.p* *mf*

[illegible]

Moses stretches out his hand over the sea and it comes back to its place.
The Egyptians, their chariots and horsemen are swept into the sea.

Aaron: Moses! Moses!
Miriam: Zipporah!
Israel! Look!
G.P.

228

Fl./ Picc. L to flute Fl. *f* G.P.

Ob. *f*

Bsn. *f*

Hn. *f*

B♭ Tpt. *f*

Tbn. *f*

Tb. *f*

Perc. △ □ l.v. l.v. l.v. *mp* *f* *choke*

Pno. *f*

General

G. L O Phar-ah! Help!_ Help! *mp* *f*

S. Help!_ Help! *mp* *f*

A. Help!_ Help! *mp* *f*

T. Help!_ Help! *mp* *f*

B. Help!_ Help! *mp* *f*

Vln. I 228 L *f* G.P.

Vln. II *f*

Vla. *f*

Vc. *f*

D.B. *f*

234 **Alla Marcia** $\text{♩} = 116$

Ob. *mp* *p* *mf*

B♭ Cl. *mp* *p* *mf*

Bsn. *mp* *p* *mf*

Hr. *mp* *p* *mf*

B♭ Tpt. *mp* *f*

Tbn. *mp* *p* *mf*

Tb. *mp* *mf*

Pno. *mp* *p*

M. *Miriam mp* 3
Look! O-ver the Sea!

M. *Moses f* 8
The wa - ters flow back o-ver the E-gypt-i-ans, their char - i-ots and

A. *Aaron p* 234
Look! O - ver the Sea!

245

Ob. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

B♭ CL. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Bsn. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Hn. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Tbn. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Tb. *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

S. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*
 Our God swept them in - to the Sea. Our God, our God swept them in - to the Sea. O LORD, O

A. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*
 Our God swept them in - to the Sea. Our God, our God swept them in - to the Sea. O LORD, O

T. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*
 Our God swept them in - to the Sea. Our God, our God swept them in - to the Sea. O LORD, O

B. *sub. p* *mp* *f* *mp* *f*
 Our God swept them in - to the Sea. Our God, our God swept them in - to the Sea. O LORD, O

250 M $\text{♩} = 108$

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc.

p

Aaron *mp*

250

I _____ see _____ the great _____ po-wer _____ of the LORD _____ dis-played a - gainst the E-gypt-ians. _____

S

LORD!

A

LORD!

T

LORD!

B

LORD!

250 M $\text{♩} = 108$

Vln. I

p

Vln. II

p

Vla.

p

div.

Vc.

p

D.B.

p

256 **Con Brio** ♩ = 116

Ob. *p* *mf*

Bsn. *p* *mf*

Perc. *p* l.v. l.v. l.v.

M. *mp* *p*
 I fear the LORD and put my trust in al-might-y God.

Is. M. *f*
 Israeli Man
 I trust Mo-ses.

256 **Con Brio** ♩ = 116

Vln. I *p* *p*

Vln. II *p* *p*

Vla. *p* *p*

Vc. *p* *p*

D.B. *p* *p*

263

FL/
Picc. *p*

Ob. *mp*

B♭ Cl. *mp*

Bsn. *p* *mp*

Hr. *p* *mp*

Tb. *mp*

Pno. *p* *mp*

Is. W. *p*
Israel Woman
I put my trust in the LORD and Mo-ses,

Is. M.
He is the ser-vant of the LORD.

S. *mp*
I trust God and

A. *mp*
I trust God and

T. *mp*
I trust God and

B. *mp*
I trust God and

Vc. *pizz.* *mp*

D.B. *pizz.* *mp*

to picc.

[illegible]

All soloists sing together with chorus.
to flute

Fl. *p*

Ob.

B♭ Cl. *p*

Bsn. *p*

Hr.

B♭ Tpt. *f*

Tbn. *f*

Tb. *f*

Perc. *p* l.v.

Pno. *f*

S. *f* Sing praise the LORD for he is high-ly ex - alt - ed. The horse and its ri - der *p*

A. *f* Sing praise the LORD for he is high-ly ex - alt - ed. The horse and its ri - der *p*

T. *f* Sing praise the LORD for he is high-ly ex - alt - ed.

B. *f* Sing praise the LORD for he is high-ly ex - alt - ed.

Vln. I *f* unis.

Vln. II *f* unis. *p*

Vla. *f* unis.

Vc. *f* unis.

D.B. *f* unis.

282

Fl./ Picc. *mf* to picc.

Ob. *mf*

B♭ Cl. *mf*

Bsn. *mf*

Hn. *p*

B♭ Tpt. *p*

Tbn. *p*

Perc. *mf*

S. *mf*
The horse and its ri - der he has hurled in - to the sea.

A. *mf*
The horse and its ri - der he has hurled in - to the sea.

T. *p* *mf*
he has hurled in - to the sea. The horse and its ri - der he has hurled in - to the sea.

B. *p* *mf*
he has hurled in - to the sea. The horse and its ri - der he has hurled in - to the sea.

Vln. I. *mf*

Vln. II. *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *p* *mf*

D.B. *mf*

388 Joyfully

Picc.

Fl./ Picc.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Tb.

Perc.

Pno.

S

A

T

B

Sing praise the LORD O God! O God!

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

292

FL/
Picc. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *mp* *p*

B♭ Cl. *mf* *mp* *p* *pp*

Bsn. *mf* *p*

Hn. *mf* *p*

B♭ Tpt. *mf* *p*

Tbn. *mf* *p*

Tb. *mf* *p*

Perc. *mf* *p* *ppp*

Pno. *mf* *p* *ppp*

S. *mf* *p*

A. *mf* *p*

T. *mf* *p*

B. *mf* *p*

tutti

Vln. I 292 *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp*

Vln. II *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp*

Vla. *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp*

Vc. *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp*

D.B. *mf* *mp* *p* *ppp* *pizz.*

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

Victory of Joshua
for Orchestra

A COMPOSITION

Submitted to the Faculty of
The Benjamin T. Rome School of Music
Of The Catholic University of America
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree
Doctor of Musical Arts

by
Jung Hyun Yim

Washington, D.C.

2009

Jung Hyun Yim

Victory of Joshua

Instrumentation

Duration: 18 minutes

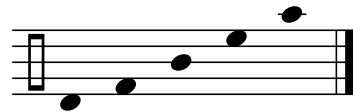
2 Flutes (Fl.1, 2)
Flute 2 doubles Piccolo (Picc.)
2 Oboes (Ob. 1, 2)
2 Clarinets in Bb (Bb Cl. 1, 2)
2 Bassoons (Bsn. 1, 2)

4 Horns in F (Hn. 1, 2) (Hn. 3, 4)
2 Trumpets in Bb (Bb Trp. 1, 2)
2 Tenor Trombones (Trb. 1, 2)
Tuba (Tba.)

Timpani

Percussion (1 Player):

	Snare Drum
	Bass Drum
	Suspended Cymbal
	Tam-Tam
	Triangle
	Wind Chimes



TT. BD. ta. WCh. SC.

Violin 1(Vln. I)
Violin 2 (Vln. II)
Viola (Vla.)
Cello (Vc.)
Double Bass (D.B.)

© 2009 Jung Hyun Yim

Transposed Score

Jung Yim

8

Perc.

$p < f > p$ sub. f f f

Vln. I

8^{va} without vib. p mf $ord.$ $rit.$

Vln. II

8^{va} without vib. p mf $ord.$

Vla.

without vib. p mf $ord.$

Vc.

without vib. p mf $ord.$

D.B.

without vib. p mf $ord.$

16 1. *Maestoso*

T. Tbn. 1,2 *mp* *mf*

Vln. I *pp* *a tempo*

Vln. II *pp*

Vla. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

D.B. *pp*

23

Fl. 1, 2 *pp*

Ob. 1, 2 *pp*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *pp*

Bsn. 1, 2 *mp* 1.

Hn. 1, 2 *mp* 1.

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *mp* 2.

Perc. *mf* BD

Vln. I *mf* *pp* A *a tempo*

Vln. II *mf* *pp*

Vla. *mf* *pp*

Vc. *mp* *pp* div.

D.B. *pp*

rit.

A *a tempo*

29

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

1.

mp

mf

T. Tbn. 1, 2

mf

mp

Vln. I

pp

pp

pp

Vln. II

pp

pp

pp

Vla.

pp

mf

pp

Vc.

pp

pp

pp

D.B.

pp

pp

pp

35

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

mp

1.

f

p

mf

S.Dr.

mp

pizz.

Vln. I

mp

pizz.

Vln. II

mp

pizz.

Vla.

mp

pizz.

Vc.

mp

pizz.

D.B.

mp

pizz.

Fl. 1, 2

40

1.

mf

T. Tbn. 1, 2

mp

S. Dr.

mf

Vln. I

40

mf

Vln. II

mf

Vla.

mf

Vc.

mf

D. B.

mf

Fl. 1, 2

45

B

Ob. 1, 2

2.

mp

mf

Bsn. 1, 2

2.

mp

mf

T. Tbn. 1, 2

2.

mp

S. Dr.

Vln. I

45 arco B

pp

Vln. II

pp

Vla.

pp

Vc.

pp

D. B.

pp

[illegible]

58

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Perc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mf

mp

mf

mp

p

p

p

p

div.

p

a2

1.

>

Detailed description: This page of a musical score contains measures 58 through 61. The instrumentation includes Flutes 1 and 2, Oboes 1 and 2, B♭ Clarinets 1 and 2, Bassoons 1 and 2, Horns 1 and 2, Horns 3 and 4, Trumpets 1 and 2, Trombones, Percussion, Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. Measure 58 is marked with a '58' and a repeat sign. Measures 59 and 60 are marked with a '58' and a repeat sign. Measure 61 is marked with a '58' and a repeat sign. The score features various dynamics including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). There are also markings for *a2* (second octave) and *1.* (first ending). The percussion part includes a measure with an accent (>) and a *p* marking. The string parts include a *div.* (divisi) marking for the Violoncello and Double Bass. The woodwind parts include a *mf* marking for the B♭ Clarinets and Bassoons, and a *mp* marking for the Oboes and Bassoons. The brass parts include a *p* marking for the Horns 1 and 2. The overall texture is complex, with many instruments playing simultaneously.

63

Fl. 1, 2 *p* *mf* *f*

Ob. 1, 2 *p* *mp* *f*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *p* *mp* *mf*

Bsn. 1, 2 *p* *mp* *mf*

Hn. 1, 2 *pp* *mp*

Hn. 3, 4 *pp* *p* *mp*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *mp* *p* *mf*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *pp* *p* *mf*

Tba. *pp* *p* *mp*

S.Dr. *pp* *mp*

Perc. *pp* *mp*

Vln. I *mf* *f*

Vln. II *mp* *p* *mf*

Vla. *mp* *p* *f* *unis.*

Vc. *div.* *p* *f*

D.B. *div.* *mp* *p* *mf*

68

Fl. 1, 2 *ff*

Ob. 1, 2 *ff*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *ff*

Bsn. 1, 2 *ff*

Hn. 1, 2 *ff*

Hn. 3, 4 *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *ff*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *ff*

Tba. *ff*

S.Dr.

Perc. *ff*

Vln. I *ff*

Vln. II *ff*

Vla. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

D.B. *ff*

unis.

SC

Crisis of the Gibeonites

88

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

Bs. Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

S. Vln.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

89

90

mp

p

pp

mp

pp

f

tutti

mf

p

f

div.

[illegible]

Fl.1,2

Ob.1, 2

B♭ Cl.1, 2

Bsn.1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3,4

B♭ Tpt. 1,2

T. Tbn. 1,2

Tba.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

104

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

mf *p* *mf* *pp*

f *p* *f* *mp*

f *p* *f* *mp*

f *p* *f* *mp*

mp

E Marching of Joshua

83

109 *accel. Con Brio* ♩ = 84

Picc. *f* 3

Fl. 1, 2 *mf* 6 *f*

Ob. 1, 2 *mp* 3 *mf*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *p* 6 *mp*

Bsn. 1, 2 *pp* 3 *p*

Timp. *f*

S.Dr. *f*

S.Vln. *f* 3

Vln. I *mf* 6 *f* *accel. Con Brio* ♩ = 84

Vln. II *mp* 6 *mf*

Vla. *p* 3 *mp*

Vc. *div.* *sub. pp* *f*

D.B. *sub. pp* *f*

114 $\bullet = 96$

Picc. f

Fl. 1, 2 f

Ob. 1, 2 f a2

B $\flat$ Cl. 1, 2 f a2

Bsn. 1, 2 f

Hn. 1, 2 mf

Hn. 3, 4 f mf a2

B $\flat$ Tpt. 1, 2 mf

T. Tbn. 1, 2 mf

Tba. mf

Timp. mp mf

S.Dr. mp mf

Vln. I f

Vln. II f

Vla. f

Vc. f

D.B. f

119

Picc.

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Timp.

S.Dr.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

124

Picc. *p* *F*

Fl. 1, 2 *p*

Ob. 1, 2 *p*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *p*

Bsn. 1, 2 *p*

Hn. 1, 2 *p*

Hn. 3, 4 *p*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *p* *mp* *mf*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *p*

Tba. *p*

Timp. *p* *mp*

S. Dr. *p* *mp* *mf*

Vln. I *p* *mp* *F* *mf*

Vln. II *p* *mp* *mf*

Vla. *p* *mp* *mf*

Vc. *p* *mp* *mf*

D.B. *p* *mp* *mf*

129

B $\flat$ Tpt. 1, 2 *p* *mf* *mp*

S.Dr. *pp* *mp* *p*

Vln. I *pp* *mp* *p*

Vln. II *pp* *mp* *p*

Vla. *pp* *mp* *p*

Vc. *pp* *mp* *p*

D.B. *pp* *mp* *p*

134

2.

B $\flat$ Cl. 1, 2 *mf*

Hn. 1, 2 1. *f* a2 *f*

B $\flat$ Tpt. 1, 2 *f*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 1. *f*

Tba. *f*

S.Dr.

Vln. I 134 *b*

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

139

Hn. 1, 2

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Perc.

BD

f

Stop the Sun and the Moon

144

rit.

G Religioso ♩ = 76

Picc.

Fl. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Perc.

S. Vln.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hr. 3, 4

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Perc.

S. Vln.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

149

mf *mp*

p

con sordino *pp*

2. *con sordino* *pp*

con sordino *pp*

WCh Gliss

p

f

div. *p*

unis. *mf* *f* *div.* *p*

mp *mf*

p *f* *p*

p *f*

161

Fl. 1, 2 *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Ob. 1, 2 *mp* *mp* *f*

Hn. 1, 2 *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

Hn. 3, 4 *sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *a2* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

Tba. *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

Timp. *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

Perc. *Gliss* *Gliss* *fa* *TT* *SC*

Vln. I *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vln. II *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vla. *p* *mf* *p* *f*

Vc. *p* *mf* *p* *f*

D.B. *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

167

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

1. *Lamentoso*

mf *mp* *sfz* *p*

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

B^b Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

sfz *f* *mp* *p* *sub. f* *mp* *sfz* *f* *subp*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

167

p *p* *mp*

p *p* *mp*

p *p* *mp*

p *p* *mp*

sfz *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

TT SC

1a

173

Fl.1,2

Ob.1,2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3,4

B♭ Tpt. 1,2

T. Tbn. 1,2

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

1. Agitato ♩ = 104

p *mf* *f* *mp* *sub.f*

sfz *acc* *slr* *WCh* *TT* *S.C.*

180

Fl. 1, 2

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

p

mf

sfz

mp

pp

[illegible]

194

Fl. 1, 2 *mp*

Ob. 1, 2 *f* *a2*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *sfz* *3*

Bsn. 1, 2 *sfz* *3* *ff*

Hn. 1, 2 *sfz* *3*

Hn. 3, 4 *sfz* *3* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *sfz* *3*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *f* *sfz* *3*

Tba. *sfz* *3*

Timp. *sfz* *3*

Perc. *mf* *mf* *TT* *SC*

Vln. I *mp* *ff*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *ff*

D.B. *sfz* *3*

200

Fl.1,2

Ob.1,2

B♭ Cl.1,2

Bsn.1,2

Hn. 1,2

Hn. 3,4

B♭ Tpt. 1,2

T. Tbn. 1,2

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

206

I **Grazioso** ♩ = 84

Ob. 1, 2

B♭ Cl. 1, 2

Bsn. 1, 2

Hn. 1, 2

Hn. 3, 4

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2

T. Tbn. 1, 2

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

D.B.

206

rit.

I **Grazioso** ♩ = 84

207

208

209

210

211

212

213

214

215

216

217

218

219

220

221

222

223

224

225

226

227

228

229

230

231

232

233

234

235

236

237

238

239

240

241

242

243

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

259

260

261

262

263

264

265

266

267

268

269

270

271

272

273

274

275

276

277

278

279

280

281

282

283

284

285

286

287

288

289

290

291

292

293

294

295

296

297

298

299

300

301

302

303

304

305

306

307

308

309

310

311

312

313

314

315

316

317

318

319

320

321

322

323

324

325

326

327

328

329

330

331

332

333

334

335

336

337

338

339

340

341

342

343

344

345

346

347

348

349

350

351

352

353

354

355

356

357

358

359

360

361

362

363

364

365

366

367

368

369

370

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

379

380

381

382

383

384

385

386

387

388

389

390

391

392

393

394

395

396

397

398

399

400

401

402

403

404

405

406

407

408

409

410

411

412

413

414

415

416

417

418

419

420

421

422

423

424

425

426

427

428

429

430

431

432

433

434

435

436

437

438

439

440

441

442

443

444

445

446

447

448

449

450

451

452

453

454

455

456

457

458

459

460

461

462

463

464

465

466

467

468

469

470

471

472

473

474

475

476

477

478

479

480

481

482

483

484

485

486

487

488

489

490

491

492

493

494

495

496

497

498

499

500

501

502

503

504

505

506

507

508

509

510

511

512

513

514

515

516

517

518

519

520

521

522

523

524

525

526

527

528

529

530

531

532

533

534

535

536

537

538

539

540

541

542

543

544

545

546

547

548

549

550

551

552

553

554

555

556

557

558

559

560

561

562

563

564

565

566

567

568

569

570

571

572

573

574

575

576

577

578

579

580

581

582

583

584

585

586

587

588

589

590

591

592

593

594

595

596

597

598

599

600

601

602

603

604

605

606

607

608

609

610

611

612

613

614

615

616

617

618

619

620

621

622

623

624

625

626

213

Fl.1,2 *p* 1. *p* *a2* *f*

Ob.1, 2 *mp* *f*

B♭ Cl.1, 2 *mp* *p* *f*

Bsn.1, 2 *mp* *p* *f*

Hn. 1, 2 *p* *f*

Hn. 3,4 *p* 3. *p* *f*

B♭ Tpt. 1,2 *p* *mf* *f*

T. Tbn. 1,2 *p* *f*

Tba. *p* *f*

Timp. *p* *f*

Perc. *p* *p* 3 *p* *f*

Vln. I *p* *div.* *mp* *p* *f*

Vln. II *p* *div.* *p* *f*

Vla. *p* *div.* *p* *f*

Vc. *p* *div.* *p* *f*

D.B. *f*

WCh

Gliss

ta

TT

TT

div.

div.

div.

div.

div.

221 *rit.* $\text{♩} = 66$

Fl. 1, 2 *p* *pp* *ppp*

Ob. 1, 2 *p* *pp* *ppp*

B♭ Cl. 1, 2 *p* *pp* *ppp*

Bsn. 1, 2 *p* *pp* *ppp*

Hn. 1, 2 *p* *pp* *ppp*

Hn. 3, 4 *p* *pp* *ppp*

B♭ Tpt. 1, 2 *p*

T. Tbn. 1, 2 *p*

Tba. *p*

Timp. *pp* *ppp*

Perc. *mf* *p* *pp*

Vln. I *p* *pp* *ppp* 1 per desk

Vln. II *p* *pp* *ppp* 1 per desk

Vla. *p* *pp* *ppp* 1 per desk

Vc. *p* *pp* *ppp* 1 per desk

D.B. *p* *pp*

WCh Gliss. TT Gliss.

unis.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA

LECTURE RECITAL

With Four Compositions

Submitted to the Faculty of

The Benjamin T. Rome School of Music

Of The Catholic University of America

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For the Degree

Doctor of Musical Arts

by

Jung Hyun Yim

Washington, D.C.

2009

Good evening. Welcome and thank you all for being here tonight for my lecture recital. First of all, I thank and give all the glory to God who has been strengthening me to achieve my academic mission. I would also like to express my deepest appreciation to all my advisors, Dr. Simpson, Dr. Strunk, and Dr. Gorbos, for serving on my dissertation committee and for providing me with valuable understanding. In addition, I thank all of my players who are supporting my recital with their expertise. This evening, I will be presenting four compositions: *For the Remnant*, for cello and piano, *Impression* for percussion, *Blessing*, for String Quartet, and *Past & Present*, for flute, violin, trumpet and percussion. All of the pieces reflect the joy and grace that I received from God in my life.

For the Remnant is the first composition that I completed at Catholic University, and I dedicated it to all of the Sunday school students of my church. The title of this piece originates from the Bible, Isaiah, 6: 13. My students are the Remnant who spread out the Gospel to all nations like the holy seed in Isaiah. Therefore, I named this piece *For the Remnant*.

The composition consists of four parts: A, B, A', and Coda. The A section is slow and has the first and the second themes. The cello always plays the melody in the A section; it does not participate as accompaniment. The tempo of the B section begins almost twice as fast as the A section; the melody and accompaniment play fast and short rhythm from a Korean traditional song, “MilYang Arirang.” The A' and codas are slow sections. In the coda, there is another rhythm called “Gookory”

In the A section, we can find a musical transformation of the first theme: mm. 6 – 9 is a transformation of mm. 1 – 4. In example 1b, the cello employs almost all the same

You can find this in example 2: the piano is marked with ovals, and the cello is marked with rectangles.

Ex. 2b *For the Remnant* (mm.15 –20)

* Korean vib.

The musical score for Ex. 2b, 'For the Remnant' (mm. 15-20), is written for cello and piano. The cello part is marked with rectangles and includes a 'Korean vib.' instruction. The piano part is marked with ovals and includes dynamic markings like *mp*, *p*, and *mf*. The piano part also features a series of rhythmic patterns marked with *p*, *mp*, and *p*.

In the B section, the third theme is led by the cello; it is made from the pentatonic scale: C, D, E, G, A. The piano accompanies the melody; the piano plays the highest note that is C, with a very low E. You can find the third theme in example 3:

Ex. 3 *For the Remnant* (mm.32 –35)

The musical score for Ex. 3, 'For the Remnant' (mm. 32-35), is written for cello and piano. The cello part is marked with rectangles and includes a '15ma' instruction. The piano part is marked with ovals and includes dynamic markings like *f* and *3*. The piano part also features a series of rhythmic patterns marked with *f* and *3*.

The cello leads the third theme and then participates as accompaniment from measure 51: this is in example 4a. The cello plays the theme again from measure 64 (example 4b), and it switches roles once more with the piano from measure 69 (example 4c). In the B section, the cello plays melody and also supports the melody as accompaniment.

Ex. 4a *For the Remnant* (mm.51–53)

Ex. 4b *For the Remnant* (mm. 64–65)

Ex. 4c *For the Remnant* (mm. 69–70)

Moreover, from measure 89 to the end of the B section, the cello and piano play a rhythmic passage that is very strong, with thick chords in a fast tempo, and the passage arrives at the climax at measure 107 which is made by the cello *sul ponticello* and the piano's thick and heavy chords. You can find this in example 5:

Ex. 5 *For the Remnant* (mm.101 –110)

The musical score for Example 5, "For the Remnant" (mm. 101–110), is written for Cello and Piano in 4/4 time. The score is divided into three systems. The first system (mm. 101–104) shows a rhythmic passage with thick chords. The Cello part begins with a *sub. mp* dynamic and a *f* dynamic later. The Piano part also begins with a *sub. mp* dynamic and a *f* dynamic later. The second system (mm. 105–108) shows a *sub. p cresc.* dynamic for the Cello and a *sub. p* dynamic for the Piano. The third system (mm. 109–110) features a *sul ponticello* instruction for the Cello and a *rit.* marking. Dynamics include *ff*, *f*, and *mp*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

The coda consists of a lyrical melody in the cello and the *ostinato* accompaniment of the piano. The cello also drives the melody in a very high register. You can find this in example 6:

Ex. 6 *For the Remnant* (mm.154 –161)

The musical score for Example 6, 'For the Remnant' (mm. 154–161), is presented in two systems. The first system shows the Cello and Piano parts. The Cello part is in the upper staff, and the Piano part is in the lower staff. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 6/8. The Cello part features a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The Piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *f* and *mf*. The score includes traditional Korean musical elements such as grace notes (Goki) and vibrato. The second system continues the Cello and Piano parts, with the Cello part featuring a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*.

In this piece, some traditional Korean musical elements, such as grace notes, (called “Goki” in traditional Korean music, meaning “to turn” or “make a bend”), Korean vibrato, pentatonic scales, *glissandi*, a traditional rhythmic pattern, that is “Goki and the pattern comes from MiYang Arirang. Limited intervals are blended with modern techniques, including pitch-class sets. This technique can be found in the cello and piano parts. You can find this in example 7a for the piano, and in example 7b for cello.

Ex. 7a *For the Remnant* (mm.17 – 19)

musical score for Ex. 7a, measures 17–19. The score is for Cello and Piano in 4/4 time. The Cello part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *mp* and *mf*. The Piano part has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents, marked *p*, *mp*, and *p*.

Ex. 7b *For the Remnant* (mm. 22 – 23)

musical score for Ex. 7b, measures 22–23. The score is for Cello and Piano in 4/4 time. The Cello part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *mp*. The Piano part has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents, marked *p*. A note in the Cello part is marked **Korean vib.*

I used Korean vibrato, or “Yo-sung,” which begins without vibrato, becomes slow and wide, then accelerates to fast and narrow. In example 8, it can be found in the cello part.

Ex. 8 *For the Remnant* (mm. 13 – 15)

musical score for Ex. 8, measures 13–15. The score is for Cello and Piano in 4/4 time. The Cello part has a melodic line with slurs and accents, marked *ff* and *mp*. The Piano part has a dense, rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and accents, marked *ff*. Notes in the Cello part are marked **Korean vib.*

The pentatonic scale is a strong characteristic element of Asian music. It consists of five notes (in my music I used <C D E G A>). I used it with *glissando* to imitate Korean traditional string instruments. We can observe this in the cello part in example 9:

Ex. 9 *For the Remnant* (mm. 34 – 37)

The musical score for Example 9 shows a Cello and Piano arrangement. The Cello part is in 4/4 time and features a pentatonic scale (C-D-E-G-A) with glissando markings and accents. The Piano part is also in 4/4 time and features a fast, energetic rhythm with a forte (f) dynamic and triplet markings.

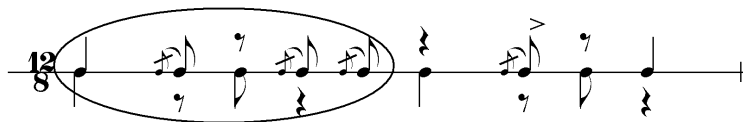
This part also applies a traditional rhythmic pattern from a Korean song, “MiYang Arirang.” The original song is in 3/4 meter, but it appears here as a fast, energetic 4/4 in example 9. The original rhythm of *MiYang Arirang* is found in example 10:

Ex. 10 Rhythm of *MiYang Arirang*¹

The musical score for Example 10 shows a single line of music in 3/4 time. It features a traditional rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

The other application of a traditional rhythmic pattern can also be found in *For the Remnant*. The 6/8 rhythmic patterns are based on “Gookory,” is a 12/8 pattern used when people were farming a long time ago in Korea: this rhythm is in Example 11. You can find the variation of this traditional rhythmic pattern in Example 12. Specially, the oval mark is almost identical between the original and varied rhythm.

¹ Chun, In-Pyong, *A Guide In Musical Composition For Korean Instruments*, Seoul, Korea:Hyun Dae Music Press, 1993, p 352.

Ex. 11 Rhythm of Gookory²Ex. 12 *For the Remnant*, 6/8 (mm.151 – 156)

The varied traditional rhythm in 4/4 combines with a contemporary string technique: playing behind the bridge. In Korean music, strings do not play behind the bridge; this is only found in Western contemporary musical technique. It can be called a fusion of contemporary Western techniques with Korean traditional rhythmic sources: see example 13.

² Chun, In-Pyong, *A Guide In Musical Composition For Korean Instruments*, Seoul, Korea:Hyun Dae Music Press, 1993, p 115.

Ex. 13 *For the Remnant* (mm.69 – 71)

cello

mp

play behind the bridge

Piano

mf

Melodically, the major or minor second combines with the major or minor third to make a perfect fourth.

Ex. 14 Interval (M2 or m2+ m3 or M3=P4)

P4

M2

m2

m3

M3

This interval combination also has a strong Korean traditional character, and can be found easily in much Korean traditional music. The following examples use this interval combination in traditional Korean pieces. Observe each part that is marked by oval to find the interval combinations.

Ex. 15a *Sailing Song of KeoMoonKo* (mm. 1 – 4)

Ex. 15b *BangA TaRyung* from “SymChungGa” (mm. 1 – 2)

Ex. 15c *Love Song* (mm. 1 – 2)

This interval combination can also be found in *For the Remnant*; examples 16a to 16c state the interval combination with ovals.

Ex. 16a *For the Remnant* (mm. 1 – 3)

Ex. 16b *For the Remnant* (m. 32)

Ex. 16c *For the Remnant* (m. 36)

In *For the Remnant*, we can find two different pitch-class sets. Pitch-class sets are in example 17a, and the reordered pitch-class is marked with arrows in example 17b.

Ex. 17a Pitch-class sets



Ex. 17b *For the Remnant* (mm. 1 – 3)

When we examine the harmony of *For the Remnant*, we realize that the first harmony is based on an A diminished triad: A, C Eb. It can be found in a rectangle of the first measure in example 17b. The harmony adds two more notes, and it becomes an A diminished 9th chord in example 18.

Ex. 18 *For the Remnant* (m. 4)

In the second theme, which begins at measure 15, we can find a modified Gb 7th chord <Gb Bb C F>; the chord uses 4th, C, instead of 5th, Db in example 19.

Ex. 19 *For the Remnant* (m. 16)

The modified Gb chord is used as a modified Gb triad with added 2nd and 4th. The modified Gb triad is in example 20 at measure 22.

Ex. 20 *For the Remnant* (m. 22)

In the coda two different kinds of scales are used; one is pentatonic, and the other hexatonic. The pentatonic scale consists of the pitches C, F, A, Gb, and Bb found in mm. 151 – 156. The hexatonic scale consists of C, Db, Eb, E, Gb, and is seen in mm. 156 – 166. You can find a pentatonic scale (example 21a), and at measure 151 (example 21b), and a hexatonic scale (example 21c) at measure 157 (example 21d).

Ex. 21a *For the Remnant*, The Pentatonic ScaleEx. 21b *For the Remnant* (m. 151)

Ex. 21c *For the Remnant*, The Hexatonic ScaleEx. 21d *For the Remnant* (m. 157)

The final chord is an 11th chord, with all pitches present in the key of A, which consists of A, Eb, E, G, B, and Db: the cello plays A, and the bass is also A. You can find this in example 22:

Ex. 22 *For the Remnant* (mm. 168 – 169)

The musical score for 'For the Remnant' (mm. 168–169) is presented for Cello and Piano. The Cello part is in the bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G2, a quarter note F2, and a half note E2. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The Piano part is in the treble and bass clefs with a 6/8 time signature. It features a complex texture with many beamed sixteenth notes and chords. The dynamics are marked *pp* (pianissimo). A vertical line separates measures 168 and 169. A small asterisk (*) is located at the bottom right of the score.

For the Remnant is fusion music, Western instruments incorporated with Korean musical features such as grace notes, Korean vibrato, the pentatonic scale, and a traditional rhythmic pattern. Now, let us listen to the first composition, *For The Remnant*.

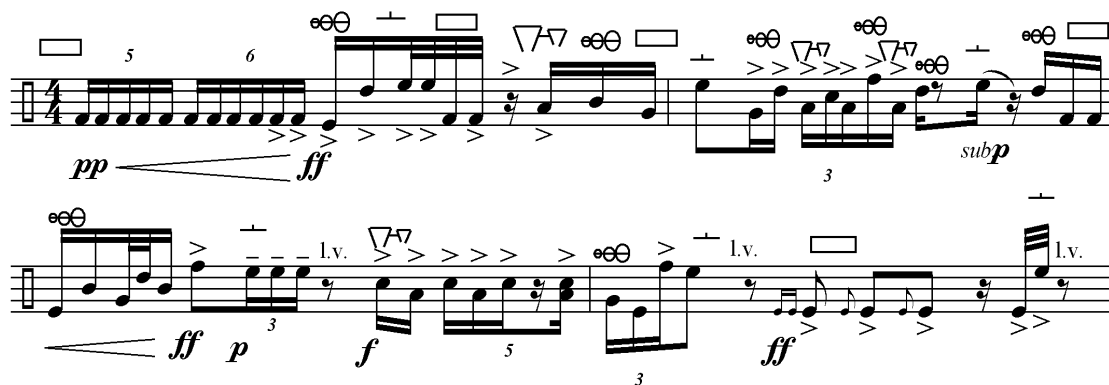
Impression is a piece in three movements for solo percussionist. Seven percussion instruments are used: tam-tam, triangles, temple blocks, suspended cymbal, snare drum, bass drum and bongos. In the first movement, all the instruments are used except marimba; the movement expresses diversity in very short rhythmic passages which note values are 16th and 32nd, four different instruments play together. The second movement is for only bongos. It states simplicity: through the use of one instrument in this movement, we can only hear the rolling of leather sound of from bongos. It brings us to hear more clear rhythms than in the first movement. The marimba plays only in the third movement, which reflects combination: the player plays the marimba with one hand and other instruments, with the other hand, at the same time. In the first movement, all instruments play together to express diversity, in very short rhythmic passages in which

note values are 16th and 32nd, four different instruments play together. See especially beats 3 and 4 of measure 35, and the second to last beats of measure 36, in example 23. Contrast of dynamics is another feature of this movement: *pp* becomes *ff* in for only two beats and then becomes *subito p*. There is no *mp* or *mf* in this passage. This dynamic can be seen in example 24.

Ex. 23 Instrumentation of the first movement of *Impression*

	Snare Drum- snare off
	Temple Block
	Suspended Cymbal
	Bongos

Ex 24 The first movement of *Impression* (mm. 35-38)



In the second movement, a South American rhythmic pattern, the Bolero, is employed. The original Bolero rhythm, as illustrated in the song “Molina,” from Costa Rica, is shown in example 25.

Ex. 25 Bolero Rhythm in “Monilia”³

Voice

Moni - lia you've come to stay and all you bring ___ is hun - gy bel - ly

Guitar

It is used in the second movement of *Impression*, shown in example 26.

Ex. 26 The Bolero in the second movement of *Impression* (m. 1)

$\bullet = 92$ $\nabla 7-7$ (H)

f

The player performs the second movement with the hands, and mixes bongo sounds with claps and stomps of the foot on the floor. These are distinctive sounds of a performer's body: claps and stomps of the foot on the floor which cannot be made by any other percussion instruments. “x” note heads represent claps, and square note heads indicate stomps of the foot on the floor, as seen in example 27:

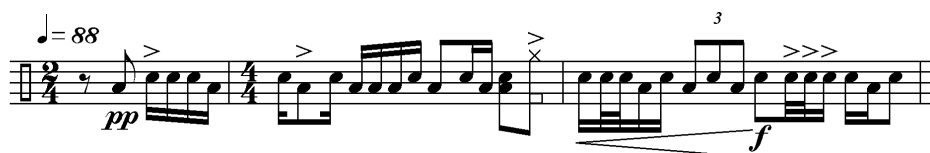
Ex. 27 The second movement of *Impression* (mm. 23 – 25)

f

³ Oslen, Dale A., and Daniel E. Sheehy, eds. *The Garland Encyclopedia of World Music; South America, Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean*. New York and London, Garland Publishing, Inc., 1998, p. 691. S. v. “Costa Rica,” by Carlos A Fernandez.

The form of the second movement is A, B, B' and Coda. The A section begins with the bolero rhythm in 2/4, and finishes with a whole-measure rest. The beginning of the A section is shown in example 26, and the end of the A section is shown in example 27. The B section begins in 2/4, but changes to 4/4 in the next bar. You also can find syncopated accents in measures 26 and 27, shown in example 28a:

Ex. 28a The second movement of *Impression* (mm. 26 – 28)



The rhythmic pattern of the B section, mm. 26 – 33 and 38 – 39, is repeated in the B' section, mm. 39 – 46 and 49 – 50. You can compare the rhythmic patterns between example 28a and 28b.

Ex. 28b The second movement of *Impression* (mm. 39 – 41)

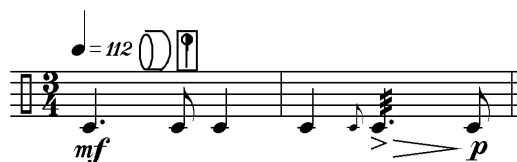


The third movement has six small sections: A, B, A', A''+B', B'' and A'''. In each section, rhythmic serialism is applied. In the A section, the rhythm of mm. 1-5 is reordered in mm. 6-10. Beat two of m. 1 becomes beat one of m. 6; beat three and beat one of m. 1 become beat two and three of m. 6. At that time, you can find that all notes follow in the same order: the order of notes of mm. 1 – 2 are repeated in mm. 6 – 7. See examples 29a and 29b:

Ex. 29a The third movement of *Impression* (mm. 1 – 2)Ex. 29b The third movement of *Impression* (mm. 6 – 7)

(Beats of m.1): 2 3 1 (m. 2): 2 1 3

This rhythmic serialism is used through the entire movement. In the B section, the beats of mm. 11 – 12 are reordered in mm. 19 – 20. See examples 30a and 30b:

Ex. 30a The third movement of *Impression* (mm. 11 – 12)Ex. 30b The third movement of *Impression* (mm. 19 – 20)

(Beats of m.11): 3 2 1 (m.12): 3 2 1

The last section is A^{'''}, and the last measure is same order of beats as m. 1, but transformed. The first beat of m. 1 is a quarter note; however, it is changed to a quintuplet. example 31 shows this. Compare example 31, the last measure of this movement, with example 29a, the first measure of this movement, in order to see it.

Ex. 31 The third movement of *Impression* (m. 73)

Now, let us listen to the second composition, *Impression*.

When I think about the blessings that I have received and will receive, I am filled with delight. With all thanksgiving, I give the title *Blessing* on my string quartet in one movement. The first pitch-class set <0 1 3 6>, <A Bb C Eb> is used in mm. 1 – 6. However, the first measure begins with <6 0 1 3>, <Eb A Bb C>, and it is reordered in the next five measures. In example 32, <Eb A Bb C> of m. 1 replaces <C Bb A C> of m. 2: it is a retrograde.

Ex. 32 *Blessing* (mm. 1 – 2)

The musical notation for Ex. 32 shows the first two measures of 'Blessing' for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The tempo is marked as 100. Dynamics include mf, f, mp, p, and pp.

In this piece, I used many 7th chords such as G minor 7 in m. 9, G diminished 7 in m. 15, and Ab major 7 with 4th in m. 25. You can find m. 9 in example 33a, m. 15 in example 33b, and m. 25 in example 33c:

Ex. 33a *Blessing* (m. 9, G minor 7th chord: G B $\flat$ D F)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Ex. 33b *Blessing* (m. 15, G diminished 7th chord: G B $\flat$ D $\flat$ F)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Ex. 33c *Blessing* (m. 25, A $\flat$ major 7th chord with 4th note A $\flat$ C D G $\flat$)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

After a short, three-measure introduction, the first violin plays the first theme, made from a new row, consisting of <C G A G>. The first theme is transformed with

different rhythms, shifted beats, and different notes in other instruments. See examples

34a – 34d:

Ex. 34a *Blessing*, the first theme in the first violin (m. 3)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

mp

p

p

Ex. 34b *Blessing*, the first theme in the cello (mm. 7 – 8)

Cello

mf

mp

Ex. 34c *Blessing*, the first theme in the viola (mm. 7 – 8)

Viola

mf

mp

Ex. 34d *Blessing*, the first theme in the second violin (mm. 8 – 9)

Violin II

mf

f

mf

Blessing can be divided into four sections: A, B, A', and C. As mentioned before, the first theme is played in each instrument; in the A section: an instrument plays the first theme and the other instruments accompany it. The A section divides into a, and a'. The

first theme is repeated, transformed, in subsection, a'. You can find the first theme in Example 34a, and its transformation in example 35.

Ex. 35 *Blessing* (mm.16 – 18)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

The B section divides into b, c, b', c', b'', and c''. All the parts play in polyphony, tending towards independence and equality. Moreover, the subsections b and c play, and these subsections repeat in transformation. In subsection b, all the parts play short notes; that is almost all of the notes are eighth and shorter note values with rests. In the A section, all the instruments play only *arco*; however, in the B section, the players alternate *arco* with *pizzicato*. You can find the beginning of subsection b in example 36.

Ex. 36 *Blessing* (mm. 33 – 35)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

In subsection c, the cello plays a transformed first theme *pizzicato*, and the other instruments support the melody with *arco*; this is in Example 37:

Ex. 37 *Blessing* (mm. 38 – 39)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

pizz.
f

molto vib.
mp *pizz.*

pizz.
f

arco *molto vib.*
mp

The C section begins material (example 38):

Ex. 38 *Blessing* (mm. 77 – 78)

♩ = 92

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

f *mp* *mf* *mp cresc.*

f *mp* *mf* *mp cresc.*

f *mp* *mf* *mp cresc.*

f *mp* *mf* *mp cresc.*

In the coda, all the instruments play in homophonic rhythm in a faster tempo than the previous section, and the composition finishes with quintuplets: this is seen in example 39.

Ex. 39 *Blessing* (mm. 100 – 103)

The musical score for Ex. 39 *Blessing* (mm. 100–103) is written for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The time signature is 4/4, and the key signature has one flat. The score consists of four measures. Measure 100 begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 104. The dynamics are *pp* for measures 100 and 101, *p* for measure 102, and *ff* for measure 103. The final measure of each part includes a fingering of 5. The score uses various musical notations including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Let us listen to the third composition, the string quartet *Blessing*.

Past & Present was finished in May 2008. I started music study in Korea; I obtained a bachelor's and my first master's degree at Kei Myung University. After that, I came to America to continue my study of music. As I looked back at my past, I named this piece *Past & Present*.

This is a one-movement composition for flute, violin, trumpet and percussion: snare drum, wood block, suspended cymbal, temple blocks, and marimba. The composition consists of an Introduction, A, B, C, D, E, D', F, G, and Coda, divided by instrumentation. I chose the wood block for the first instrument in the introduction, to evoke Korean traditional orchestral music, which begins with the “Bak,”⁴ an instrument made of six pieces of wood. The Bak is a non-pitched percussion instrument used at the beginning, end, and changes of tempo of traditional Korean orchestral music. Example 40, which uses the wood block, performs the same function as the Bak.

⁴ Chun, In-Pyong, *A Guide In Musical Composition For Korean Instruments*, Seoul, Korea:Hyun Dae Music Press, 1993, p 309.

Ex. 40 *Past & Present* (mm.1 – 3)

After the Introduction, the flute plays the first theme, a 12-tone row, from the A section through the B section. Before the first row in prime form finishes, it is cut off by the beginning of another row (the row in prime form) the row begins with flute it moves to marimba.⁵ The row is given in example 41. Each section is divided by instrumentation: in the A section, for example, only flute plays, and flute and marimba play only in the B section.

Ex. 41 *Past & Present*, Prime of 12-tone row

My use of the row can be found in example 42: in mm. 15 – 22 and 27 – 28, the flute plays the first row with some repetition. In mm. 23 – 27, the flute begins the second statement of the prime row, after which it moves to the marimba.

⁵ This process reflects my past experience, in which I studied Theology and became an assistant pastor before I began doctoral study in music.

Ex. 42 *Past & Present* (mm.15 – 28)

A section $\text{♩} = 112$

* Korean vib.

Flute

Marimba

* Korean vib.

1/4 1/4 *molto vib.

6

*without vib. *vib.

B section * Korean vib.

* Korean vib.

Vln. I

Mar.

11

(marimba)

mar

f

mp p

mf

p

mf

p

In the C section, I_0 begins in the violin, and the flute and percussion join it. The row is in example 43a, and use of the row in *Past & Present* is in example 43 b.

Ex.43a *Past & Present*, I_0

Ex. 45 *Past & Present* (mm.70 – 72)

Flute: *f* (measure 70), *ff* (measure 71), *mf* (measure 72), *mp* (measure 72). A 'C' in a box is above the first measure.

Trumpet: *mp* (measure 70), *mp* (measure 71), *p* (measure 72).

Snare Drum: *mp* (measure 72).

Percussion: *mf* (measure 70), *f* (measure 70), *mf* (measure 71), *p* (measure 72). Includes temple block, suspended cymbal, and wood block.

Marimba: *f* (measure 70), *f* (measure 71), *p* (measure 72).

In the E section, all instruments play *tutti*; however, the marimba plays the melody and the other three instruments are accompaniment, as shown in example 46.

Ex. 46 *Past & Present*, melody of marimba (mm. 103 – 105)

Flute: *mp* (measures 103-105).

Trumpet in Bb: *mp* (measures 103-105).

Marimba: *f* (measures 103-105).

Violin: *mp* (measures 103-105).

In D', the instrumentation is the same as in B. In section F, trumpet and percussion play together. In section G, all the instruments play together with two different rhythms at the same time, as shown in example 47.

Ex. 47 *Past & Present* (mm.165 – 166)

Flute *mp* *p* *f* *mp*

Trumpet in Bb *p* *pp* *mf* *p*

Marimba *mf* *f*

Violin *mf* *f*

In the coda, all the instruments play the same rhythm; see in example 48.

Ex. 48 *Past & Present* (mm.205 – 210)

Flute *f* *mp* *p*

Trumpet *mf* *p* *pp*

Marimba *f* *mp* *p*

Violin *f* *mp* *p*

Fl. *pp* * Korean vib.

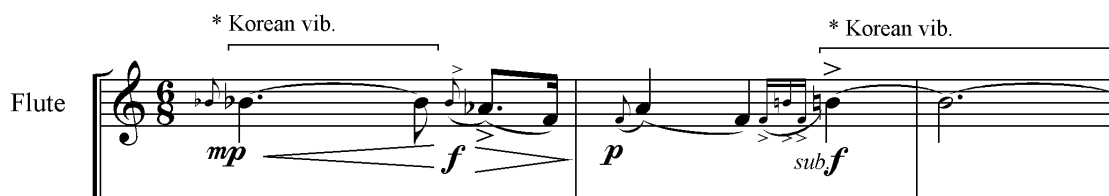
Tpt. *ppp* * Korean vib.

Per. *pp* * Korean vib.

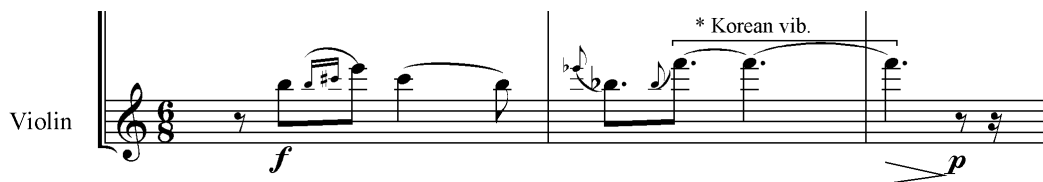
Vln. *pp* * Korean vib.

As in *For the Remnant*, Yo Sung is used to evoke my past life in Korea. Specifically, it very much effects the sound of the flute for the reason that the flute resembles the traditional Korean woodwind instrument, “Dae Geum.”;⁶ made from bamboo. On both the flute and the Dae Geum, it is easy to play *molto vibrato*. In *For the Remnant*, I named this effect Korean vibrato. The special waving technique is called in Korean “Yo Sung,”⁷ that means “shaken sound.” Yo Sung is also used in the violin and cello. See examples 49a, 49b, and 49c:

Ex. 49a *Past & Present*, Yo Sung, in the flute (mm. 15 – 17)



Ex. 49b *Past & Present*, Yo Sung, in the violin (mm. 55 – 56)



Ex. 49c *Past & Present*, Yo Sung, in the trumpet (mm. 194 – 195)



⁶ Chun, In-Pyong, *A Guide In Musical Composition For Korean Instruments*, Seoul, Korea:Hyun Dae Music Press, 1993, p 240.

⁷ Ibid. p 128.

In this composition, several other special techniques are brought into play for flute, violin and trumpet. The first technique is playing a quarter tone-sharp and flat in the flute: it plays a quarter tone up or down in *glissando*. See example 50.

Ex. 50 *Past & Present*, 1/4-Sharp and Flat (mm. 18 – 19)



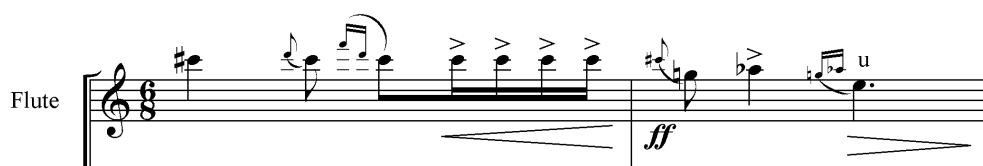
The flute also plays key clicks without any sounds (see example 51).

Ex. 51 *Past & Present*, key clicks for flute (mm. 120 – 121)



In addition, the flute and trumpet vocalize while playing: they play their instruments while singing “oo”. See examples 52a and 52b.

Ex. 52a *Past & Present*, Flute (mm. 118 – 119)



Ex. 52b *Past & Present*, Trumpet (mm. 140 – 142)



The performance of *Past & Present* will conclude my lecture recital.

Thank you all for coming, and for your support. I hope you have enjoyed this evening's performance. Through this lecture recital, I give all the glory to God. Please enjoy the last composition of the program.