

JEAN KLEEB

SOUTH & DAY

SUITE FÜR KLAVIER / SUITE FOR PIANO

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SOUTHWAY

Suite für Klavier | Suite for Piano

von Jean Kleeb | by Jean Kleeb

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Vorwort

Man kann behaupten, dass die abendländische Musik stets den Zeitgeist der jeweiligen Epoche wider-spiegelt und eine historische Entwicklung durchläuft, die im 20./21. Jahrhundert Grenzpunkte erreicht. Diese werden durch kompositorische Auflösungserscheinungen, Vermischungen, Experimentelles und zum Teil auch Unverständliches markiert. Die ernste Musik wird vom Publikum oft nicht mehr intuitiv empfunden und verstanden.

Einen Weg aus diesem Dilemma zeigt Jean Kleeb auf, indem er zurück zu den Wurzeln und der Authentizität der südamerikanischen Volksmusik geht und gleichzeitig Mittel der europäischen Klassikmusik – auf der Höhe der Zeit – einsetzt. Dabei sprengt er die Reglements und Techniken der „Klassischen“ bzw. „Romantischen“ Tonsprache auf und bereichert sie durch Elemente der traditionellen Folklore Lateinamerikas.

Der Titel der vorliegenden Klaviersuite, *Southway*, weist den Weg Richtung Südamerika, auch zu den dort ansässigen Naturvölkern und ihrem musikalischen bzw. geistesgeschichtlichen Fundus. Dabei entdeckt man ein musikalisches Bewusstsein, das über Generationen hinweg tradiert wurde und inspiriert von der Natur, eingebettet in Zusammenhänge von gemeinschaftlichen, auch spirituellen Ritualen und gesellschaftlichem Wertekonsens. Als gebürtiger Brasilianer verarbeitet Kleeb in *Southway* motivische Elemente aus Legenden und dem Lebensgefühl der südamerikanischen indianischen Kulturen und den Landschaften Paraguays.

Der erste Satz der Klaviersuite heißt *Ipirungaua*, ein Wort aus der Tupí-Guarani-Sprache, das „Anfang“ bedeutet. Die Musik bezieht sich auf eine amazonische Legende über das Heranführen einer Nacht aus den Tiefen des Flusses, als Morgengabe des ersten Mannes an die erste Frau, eine geschöpfte Erzgeschichte in weitfachem Sinne also.

Das sich anschließende Stück *Dança* ruft Bilder von Menschenleben vor, die sich auf einem Dorfplatz zum gemeinsamen Tanz zusammenfinden. Auf einen zögerlich langsam an Aufmaß mit tragen Trommelklängen und einleitenden choreografischen Gesten folgt ein ausgelassener Mittelteil mit charakteristischem Samba- bzw. Baião-Rhythmus. Der wiederholte A-Teil und eine *dança* beschließen die dreiteilige Form.

Yehuin, den dritten Satz der Suite, kann man als ruhiges und beruhigendes Natur-Klangbild bezeichnen, das einen großen See nahe der Südspitze des Kontinents (in Fuenland) in den Blick nimmt. Das weich wogende rhythmisch-melodische Grundmuster „findet“ durch 6/8- und 7/8 Takte und wird durch die reiche Harmonik in verschiedene (Klang-)Farben getaucht.

Xangô (Shango) bezeichnet die Gottheit des Afro-brasilianischen Candomblé-Kults, die aus der ursprünglich afrikanischen Yoruba-Kultur stammt. Hierbei handelt es sich um den wohl populärsten Gott bzw. „Orisha“. Xangô ist der „himmlische Vater“ und Domäne: Er ist für Kraft, Männlichkeit, Kampf, Gerechtigkeit und das Gewitter. Vor diesem Hintergrund beinhaltet der vierte Satz von *Southway* gleichzeitige, einander verstärkende rhythmische Phasenverschiebungen und lokale Dynamiken.

Der abschließende fünfte Satz heißt *Cantiga nostalgica* (nostalgisches Volkslied) und spielt mit musikalischen Assoziationen auf den Kultus der „Alten Welt“. Dabei verbindet sich eine eher traditionelle Tonsprache, die an sich an eine spätromantische Harmonik gemahnt, mit dissonanter „Würze“ zu einem gehaltvollen Gesamtbild.

Sieht man die Suite als Gesamtkunstwerk, geht die Idee der Stilsynthese noch viel weiter. Hier verschmelzen Tradition und Moderne, Klassik und Folklore, E-Musik und U-Musik. Auch Jazzelemente blitzen – in der Harmonik – immer wieder auf. Ähnliche Ansätze findet man freilich schon früher. Man denke nur an Claude Debussy (Einflüsse der Gamelan-Musik), Béla Bartók (Folklorismus), an Igor Strawinskis russische Schaffensphase (z.B. *Le sacre du printemps*), Paul Hindemiths „Gebrauchsmusik“ etc.

Was Jean Kleeb hier nun tun will, ist man die Abkehr vom „klassischen Duktus“ am offenkundigsten in seinem Umgang mit der Rhythmusgestaltung. Er schreibt ein nicht, vielfältig wechselnde, ungewohnt zu zählende und auszudrückende, jedoch immer nachvollziehbare Rhythmus- und Taktstrukturen einzusetzen. Erfrischend sind die in die Suite *Southway* eingebetteten indigenen Klänge, die immer wieder wohlklingend klare musikalische Lösungen ermöglichen. So sind es letztlich insbesondere die folkloristischen Elemente aus Kleebs Heimat, die (südliche) Wege aus dem Dilemma der – oft unverständlich erscheinenden – zeitgenössischen ernsten Musik aufzeigen.

Manuela Karras und Matthias Rinderle

Preface

One might think that the history of western music always reflects the zeitgeist of a particular epoch, that it undergoes a particular chronological development. It might even be asserted that in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries certain cut-off points were reached which were characterized by compositional disintegrations, amalgamations, experimentations, and to some extent also incomprehensible trends. Serious music is often no longer heard and understood intuitively by audiences.

Jean Kleeb demonstrates one way out of this dilemma, by returning to the origins of the authenticity of South American folk music, while at the same time using elements of European art music from its peak, and beyond. Breaking away from the conventions, regulations, and techniques of "classical" and "modern" tonal language, Kleeb enriches them with elements of traditional folklore from Latin America.

The title of this piano suite, *Southway*, points in the direction of the southern hemisphere, and to the indigenous peoples living there, with their characteristic rich musical and socio-historical cultures and traditions. A musical consciousness is revealed that has been handed down over generations, often inspired by the natural surroundings and embedded in communal interrelationships, spiritual rituals and a consensus on social values. In this Brazilian, Kleeb makes use of musical motifs from legends based on a deep-seated awareness of life and living typical for South American indigenous cultures. He is also very much in tune with the spirit and moods of Patagonian legends.

The first movement of the piano suite is entitled *Ipiranga*, which comes from a native language meaning "beginning." This music makes reference to an Amazonian legend about a gathering in the light from the depths of a river—as the morning gift of the first man to the first woman—an ancient Indian story in a world sense.

The following piece, *Dança*, presents images of people who have gathered together in a village square to dance. A beginning slower procession is followed by a boisterous, exuberant midsection with characteristic samba and baião rhythms. The repeated part A and a short coda conclude in a three-part form.

Yehuin, the third movement of the suite, can be described as a sunny, enchanting sound vision of nature, offering a glimpse of a large lake near the southern tip of the South American continent (Tierra del Fuego). The basic motif—softly undulating and rhythmic-melodic—"flows" through 6/8 and 7/8 time signatures to be dipped into various tone colors, using rich harmonics.

Xangô (Shango) is the name of a deity of the northern Brazilian Candomblé, from the originally African culture of the Yorubas. This is probably their most popular deity ("Orisha"): Xangô is the "heavenly Father" and god of thunder. He stands for power, masculinity, struggle, justice, and other emotions. Against this backdrop, the fourth movement of *Southway* includes synchronous, mutually accelerating rhythmic phase shifts and tonal frictions.

The final, fifth movement has the title *Sonata nostálgica* ("Nostalgic Folksong"). It delights in playing around with musical associations from the culture of the "Old World." Combining a more traditional tonal language, it reminds us of the dissolution of late Romantic harmonics, ending with its consonant "seasoning" a full-bodied overall picture.

As to the suite in its entirety, the idea of a synthesis of styles goes even further. Here we find a blending of tradition and modernity, classical and folklore, serious and popular music. Even elements of jazz—in the harmonics—flash through now and again. Of course similar approaches have been around for a long time. Think only of Claude Debussy (influences from gamelan music), Béla Bartók (ethnomusicism), Igor Stravinsky's creative Russian phase (e.g., *Le sacre du printemps*), or Paul Hindemith ("Klangfarbenmusik," etc.).

In the case of Kleeb, however, the way from "classical characteristics" is most apparent in his treatment of rhythm. He is not afraid of using... flexible changes, unusual meters and expressive—yet always plausible—rhythm and beat structures. The musical motifs of the peoples integrated into the suite *Southway* are refreshing, and they repeatedly provide melodic and musical surprises. In the end, especially the folkloristic elements from Kleeb's native country point to (southern) pathways out of the dilemma of—often seemingly incomprehensible—contemporary classical music.

Manuela Karras and Matthias Rinderle

Der Komponist | The Composer

Jean Kleeb wurde 1964 in Santo André (Brasilien) geboren und studierte an der Universität von São Paulo Komposition und Schulumik. Seit 1991 lebt er in Deutschland und arbeitet als Komponist, Pianist, Chorleiter, Musikpädagoge und Arrangeur. Seine Werke für Chor, Ensembles, Orchester und Klavier, die sich stilistisch von der Musik der Moderne bis zur Weltmusik erstrecken, sind bei verschiedenen Verlagen veröffentlicht.

Beim Helbling Verlag brachte Kleeb umfangreiche geistliche Werke wie die *Missa Brasileira* für Sopran, Cello, Chor und Band sowie *Luther! Ein Weltmusikoratorium* für Solisten, Chor und Orchester (am Reformationsjahr 2017) heraus. Zu seinen Kompositionen gibt er regelmäßig Workshops.

Darüber hinaus ist Jean Kleeb ein hervorragender Improvisator am Klavier und komponierte bereits mehrere, auch internationale preisgekrönte Klavierzyklen, die Elemente des Jazz, der Klassik und der Weltmusik miteinander vereinen. Im Jahr 2016 widmete er sich intensiv dem Clavichord – dabei entstand eine interessante musikalische Stilkreuzung zwischen Renaissance, Bossa Nova und Samba.



The composer **Jean Kleeb** was born in Santo André (Brazil) in 1964. He studied composition and music education at the University of São Paulo. Since 1991 he has been living in Germany and works as a composer, pianist, choir director, music educator, and arranger. His works for choir, ensemble, orchestra, and piano, ranging stylistically from modern to world music, have been brought out by a variety of publishers.

At Helbling Publishing Kleeb has released a wide range of sacred compositions, such as *Missa Brasileira* for soprano, cello, choir, and band, as well as *Luther! Ein Weltmusikoratorium* for soloists, choir, and orchestra (on the occasion of the Reformation Year 2017). He regularly conducts workshops dealing with his works.

Jean Kleeb is also an excellent improviser on the piano and has composed several internationally acclaimed piano cycles which combine elements of jazz, classical music, and world music. In 2016 he devoted himself intensively to the clavichord in his trio *Viola da Samba*, which made interesting musical crossovers between Renaissance, bossa nova, and samba.

Weitere Informationen unter | Further information available at: www.jeankleeb.de

1. Ipirungaua



Jean Kleeb (2008)
© Helbling

Moderato $\text{♩} = 108$

ad lib.

Musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff starts with a dynamic *mf*, followed by a measure of eighth notes. The bottom staff starts with a dynamic *mp*. A large watermark "www.helbling.com" is diagonally across the page.

mp

lasciare vibrare il pedale

Musical score page 2, starting at measure 11. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 116$. The top staff has a dynamic *p* and the instruction *legato*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *p*. The key signature changes from G major to F# minor at the beginning of the second staff.

p legato

Musical score page 3, starting at measure 6. The top staff has a dynamic *pp*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *mf*. The key signature changes to D major at the beginning of the second staff. Pedal markings are indicated as "Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.".

ad lib.

Musical score page 4, starting at measure 10. The top staff has a dynamic *mf*. The bottom staff has a dynamic *p*. The key signature changes to E major at the beginning of the second staff. The page ends with a bracket under the staff.

Ipirungaua

$\text{♩} = 60$

molto legato

11

**p dolce
cantabile**

mp

Ped. * Ped. *

14

bP

Ped. *

16

bP

Ped. * Ped. *

18

espressivo

rit. - - - - -

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ipirungaua

22

a tempo

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

26

8va

mp *mf*

(b) * Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

30 (8)

legato *pp*

* Ped. * Ped. * Ped.

33 (8)

quasi niente *pp*

pp

Musiksexe www.helbling.com

2. Dança

(Dance)



Jean Kleeb (2008)
© Helbling

Allegretto giocoso $\text{♩} = 108$

A Entrada e Saída (entrance and exit of the dancers)

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G major and the bottom staff is in C major. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic *mf*. Measures 2-4 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 5 begins with a bassoon solo. Measures 6-8 continue the rhythmic pattern. Measure 9 starts with a dynamic *f*. Measures 10-12 show a continuation of the pattern. Measure 13 is labeled *Animato* and *rall.*. Measures 14-16 show a continuation of the pattern. Measure 17 is labeled *B Dança (Dance)*, *mf leggero*.

21

6

26

31

36

fp *fp* *fp* *fp*

D.C. al \odot - Coda *morendo*

rit.

molto rit.

Ped. * *Ped.* *

mf

3. Yehuin



Jean Kleeb (2008)
© Helbling

Lento ♩ = 76

p cantabile
con pedale

5

dolce e molto legato

p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

10

p

calmo e delicato

mp

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

14

stringendo

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

19

calmo

mf

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

23

mp

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

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27 *allarg.*

31 *a tempo*

35 *e mano legato*

39 *rall.*

Musette www.helbling.com

4. Xangô



Jean Kleeb (2008)
© Helbling

A Allegro con brio $\text{♩} = 84$

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano. Staff 1 (top) starts in F major (two flats) and transitions to G major (one sharp). Staff 2 (middle) starts in E major (no sharps or flats). Staff 3 (second from bottom) starts in A major (one sharp). Staff 4 (bottom) starts in D major (two sharps). The music features various dynamics like *f*, *mf*, and *mp*, and performance instructions such as *sempre legato* and *senza pedale*. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 84$.

Xangô

Sheet music for piano, page 1, featuring five staves of musical notation. The music includes dynamic markings such as **f**, **mf**, **p**, and **a tempo**, as well as performance instructions like *con allegrezza*, *staccatissimo*, and *legato*. The music is set in measures 9 through 22, with measure numbers 16, 17, 18, 22, and 23 indicated.

Xangô

25

* Ped.

* Ped.

rit.

2 volta al Coda

Ped.

* Ped. *

a tempo

mf

staccatissimo
senza pedale

mf

34

mf

Xangô

Musical score page 36. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 3/4 time, bass clef, and has dynamic markings *ff* and *mf*. The bottom staff is in 3/4 time, treble clef, and has dynamic marking *mf*. The key signature changes between G major (no sharps or flats) and A major (one sharp). Measure 36 ends with a 16th note bass note followed by a fermata.

Musical score page 39. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in 7/16 time, treble clef, and has dynamic marking *mp*. The bottom staff is in 7/16 time, bass clef, and has dynamic marking *Ped.*. The key signature changes between C major (no sharps or flats) and D major (one sharp). Measure 39 ends with a 16th note bass note followed by a fermata.

Musical score page 42. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, treble clef, and has dynamic marking *mf*. The bottom staff is in common time, bass clef, and has dynamic marking *Ped.*. The key signature changes between C major (no sharps or flats) and F major (one flat). Measure 42 ends with a 6/8 time signature and a fermata.

Musical score page 45. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in common time, bass clef, and has dynamic marking *p*. The bottom staff is in common time, bass clef, and has dynamic marking *Ped.*. The key signature changes between F major (one flat) and B-flat major (two flats). Measure 45 ends with a 6/8 time signature and a fermata.

Xangô

49

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

53

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

58 B Tempo I

7/16 12/16
7/16 12/16

senza pedale *mf* sempre legato

61

16/16 9/16 5/4
16/16 9/16 5/4

Xangô

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation for piano, arranged in two systems. The first system starts at measure 63 in 5/4 time, dynamic *p*, with a treble clef and bass clef. The second system starts at measure 66 in 6/4 time, dynamic *f*, with a treble clef and bass clef. The third system starts at measure 67 in 4/4 time, with a treble clef and bass clef. The fourth system starts at measure 69 in 4/4 time, dynamic *mf*, with a treble clef and bass clef. The music features various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having horizontal dashes or dots. Measures 63-65 show eighth-note patterns in the treble and bass staves. Measures 66-68 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 69-71 show eighth-note patterns. Measure 72 shows sixteenth-note patterns.

Xangô

72

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76

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79

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Coda

82

MussterSeite www.helbling.com

5. Cantiga nostálgica

(*Nostalgic Folksong*)



Jean Kleeb (2008)
© Helbling

A Andante amabile $\text{♩} = 120$

6

11

16

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

Cantiga nostálgica | Nostalgic Folksong

20

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

B

25

mp

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

29

f p

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. *

34

rall. pp D.C. Fine

Ped. * Ped. * Ped. * Ped. 8vb *



App-Inhalte (Audio-Verzeichnis) | **App Contents** (audios)



1

Ipirungaua

2:39



2

Dança | Dance

.20



3

Yehuin

2:38



4

Xangô

4:25



5

Cantiga nostálgica | Nostalgic song

2:29

