

Explanation of signs in order of appearance.

1. The text is notated in the international phonetic alphabet.
2. raise by one quarter-tone.
- raise by three quarter-tones.
- lower by one quarter-tone.
3. heightened speech or shout (according to dynamic), at approximately the pitch indicated.
4. heightened speech, more precisely pitched.
5. reinforced harmonic

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Section-by-section description.

Choralis I opens with a transcription of a Balinese 'kechak' or 'monkey dance'. It should be bold and powerful. The glissandi and portamenti etc. are deliberately designed to give a primitive feel to the sound. In the chanting section which begins on page 10 special attention should be paid to accents and to tempo markings.

P.24 marks the beginning of a new section; if anything, the tempo may be a shade faster than $\text{♩}=80$. The reinforced harmonics should have a slightly nasal quality, but the mezzo tone should be soft and transparent. This section is related more distantly to a Taureg medicinal chant for a sick girl, and then to a Turkish harvesting song.

At p.35, M-S,T,Br and B. begin, repeating the material in brackets. S1 and S2 join in approx. 10 seconds later. The conductor should 'feel' this rather than measure it mechanically. The entries on p.36 are completely free, although one should imagine a few seconds elapsing between each. This freedom is in order to build up the maximum sense of climax and tension.

When this tension reaches its peak, the Bass interrupts with one of the 'signals' on p.37. The tutti 'reply' with the material in the box relating to the signal chosen. In practice, it is probably wisest to begin rehearsal by fixing the order of signals in advance. There is no reason, for example, why you should not perform the page in the order it is written : A,B,C,D. In this case, the Baritone may interrupt with material from p. 38 during box D. Here again, the order may be fixed in advance. The baritone interruption is echoed by S. M-S and the Baritone himself. In the meantime, the Tenor has sung one of the boxes on p.38, and this is echoed by S2, T. and B. I suggest that when the two groups have completed

two of the boxes, proceed directly to p.39.

PP. 41 and 42 work in the same way as p.38. The repetition mobiles from p48 onwards should be self-explanatory: basically, everyone proceeds independently. Do not expect to arrive together in the vertical alignment indicated on p51. This is simply meant to suggest that as individual singers arrive at the chanting material, they attempt to coordinate rhythmically.

I shall attempt to describe Choralis II step by step. The Mezzo begins. She proceeds through the heterophony material from left to right, across pp. 2 and 3. She may simply follow her own line, or she may change lines at the points indicated by large arrows: ↑ ▲ ↓ ; for example, by the end of page 2, she could theoretically have climbed up to the S1 line, although she would then have to stick with that line until the end of p.3. Whichever route she takes, she will encounter a series of boxes with smaller sideways arrows. This is intended to give the music an 'elastic' quality. She may either expand or contract the first box rhythmically (i.e. sing it either slow or fast). The only rule is that she must do the opposite with the next box: if she has expanded the first box, she must contract the second, expand the third etc.; if she has contracted the first box, she must expand the second, contract the third, and so on.

When she has completed the two pages, she begins again, and is joined by S2, and they both proceed as the mezzo did before, but taking their own decisions independently. All this rather elaborate scheme is intended to do is to produce a controlled heterophonic effect: of several voices singing free variants of the same melody simultaneously. It is unlikely that M-S and S2 will complete p3 at the same time; when the first to finish has returned to the beginning of p2, S1 begins as indicated. When the 3-voice heterophony has established itself, the conductor brings in the male voices. Their material is based on Tibetan chanting; they proceed freely up the chromatic pitch model, coordinating approximately in the rhythms indicated. As soon as S1 has finished the heterophony, she moves straight to caccia 1. S2 follows as soon as she has finished. During this section, the male voices come to a stop.

At the end of this brief caccia, there is a short pause, and everyone proceeds to homophony 1. After this, the whole heterophony-chant-caccia sequence is repeated, except that it begins this time from the M-S & S2 duet, and proceeds to caccia 2 rather than caccia 1. Note that there is a part for M-S in the caccia this time. Here again, it is a free canon, and a rather sudden outburst in the rather attenuated atmosphere of the heterophony. After this, everyone proceeds to homophony 2.

The structure on p5 suggests that there are two performances of the Madrigal, framing heterophony 2 and homophony 2. I should like to suggest that you begin from the second appearance of the Madrigal. For a normal concert performance it is too long otherwise.

S. M-S and Br begin from p5, while S2, T and B begin from p10, working backwards. The tempo is as in the homophony section, possibly a shade faster. The musical atmosphere is extremely subdued, almost Webern-like at its most refined and quietest. Once again, arrows indicate alternative routes. In some boxes the notation degenerates into graphic notation. These are free, murmured arabesques. Those with question marks suggest that the singer is asking a musical question, awaiting an answer. There are also empty boxes with exclamation marks. Here one should listen to hear if there is a question. If there is, one should answer it.

After the Madrigal comes heterophony 2. Note that it begins with two voices, but reduces to one voice the second time through. In the organum the male voices are coordinated vertically. It should be conducted like plainchant, floating freely under the heterophony line. Finally for Choralis II everyone returns to homophony I.

Choralis III returns to traditional notation. Please note that it is very fast. PP12 and 13 operate as pp41 and 42 in Choralis I. P 14 is a link back to the opening of the section. The second time round, proceed straight from 13 to 15.

CHORALIS

(I, II & III)

Nigel Osborne

• = c 70

S,

6

S.

6
4

M-S.

5

T

6
5

B.

9
8

B.

9

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CHORALIS I

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10, Stratford Place, London, W.1

T

7

8

3

2

q u ka -

T

7

8

3

la me-i

S,

S₂

M-S

T

8

3

i

o

B.

9:

9:

Preview File Only

1988

3.

Handwritten musical score for six voices (Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Alto, Tenor, Bassoon, Trombone) on ten staves. The score includes dynamic markings (e.g., *f*, *ff*, *fff*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *ms*) and performance instructions (e.g., slurs, grace notes, fermatas). A large blue watermark "Preview File Only" is diagonally across the page.

The vocal parts are labeled on the left:

- S.
Soprano 1 (G clef)
- S.
Soprano 2 (G clef)
- M-S
Alto (C clef)
- T
Tenor (C clef)
- Br.
Bassoon (F clef)
- B.
Trombone (F clef)

The score consists of ten horizontal staves, each representing a different measure of music. The vocal parts are distributed across these staves, with some parts appearing on multiple staves. The music includes various rhythmic values, rests, and dynamic changes throughout the piece.

4.

S.

S₂

M-S

T

B_r

B.

Preview File Only

This is a handwritten musical score for six voices: Soprano (S), Alto (S₂), Mezzo-Soprano (M-S), Tenor (T), Bass (Br), and Bassoon (B.). The score is written on five staves, with the Bassoon part on a separate staff below the others. The vocal parts are labeled vertically on the left. The music consists of measures separated by vertical bar lines. Each measure contains notes and rests on different pitch levels. Dynamic markings such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), and 'jou' (indicated by a circled 'x' over a note head) are placed above the staves. The vocal parts generally sing on higher pitch levels than the Bassoon part. The handwriting is in black ink on white paper.

5.

Handwritten musical score for six voices (Soprano, Alto, Bassoon, Trombone, Bass, Bassoon) on five-line staves. The score includes dynamic markings (f, mf, p), articulation marks (e.g., *jaz*, *je*, *mf*, *p*), and vocalizations (e.g., *je le le le le le le le le*). A blue watermark "Preview File Only" is visible across the center of the page.

S.

A.

M. S.

T.

B.

B.

6.

S.

S.

M.S.

T.

B.

B.

Preview File Only

The musical score is handwritten on five staves, each representing a different voice part. The voices are labeled on the left: Soprano (S.), Alto (S.), Mezzo-Soprano (M.S.), Tenor (T.), Bass (B.), and Bass (B.). The score is divided into two systems by a vertical bar line. Each system begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a dotted half note (j2). The vocal parts are written in soprano, alto, mezzo-soprano, tenor, bass, and bass clefs. The notation includes various performance techniques such as slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes (ff, p). A blue watermark "Preview File Only" is visible across the middle of the page.

7.

Handwritten musical score for five voices (S₁, S₂, 1-S, T, Br.) on five staves. The score includes lyrics "a la la" and dynamic markings (mf). A blue diagonal watermark "Preview Edition" is visible across the page.

S₁: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | a la | z |

S₂: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | mf | a | z |

1-S: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | a | mf | a la | z |

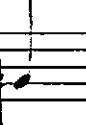
T: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | a | mf | a | z |

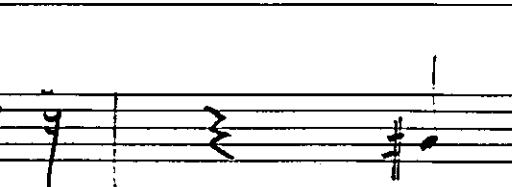
Br.: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | a la | z |

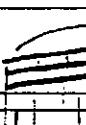
B: C clef, 4/4 time. Notes: - ou - | a | mf | a | z |

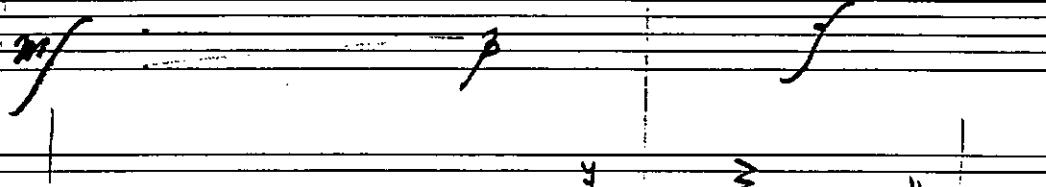
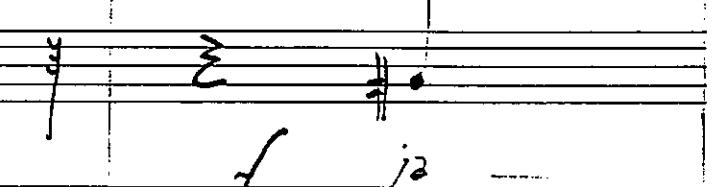
8.

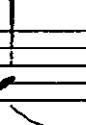
S,

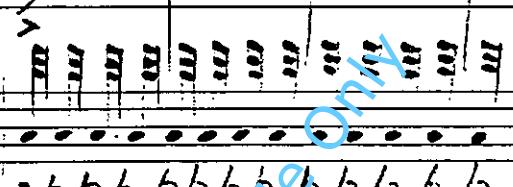
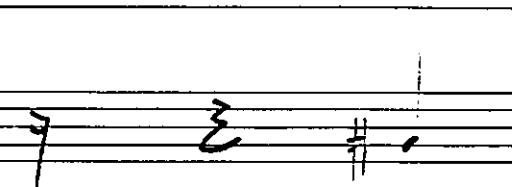
S.  

ja — ou |  |  | *ja* —

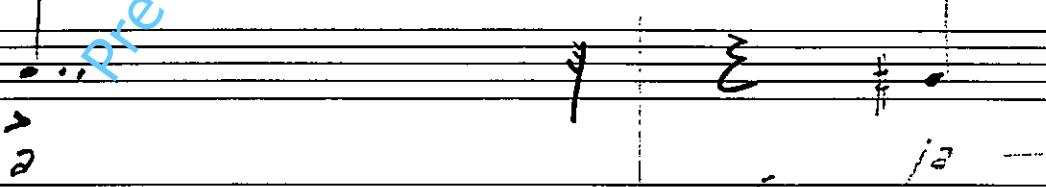
S.  

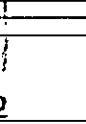
ja — ou |  |  | *ja* —

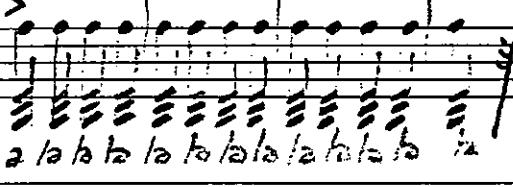
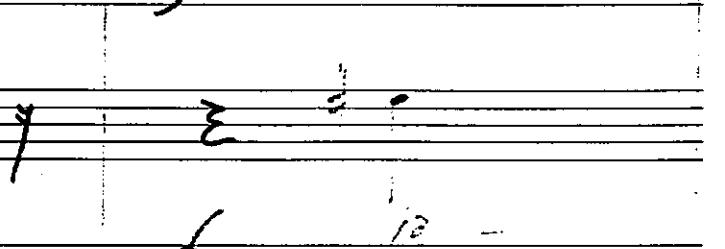
1-S  

ja — ou |  |  | *ja* —

T.  

ja — ou |  |  | *ja* —

B.  

ja — ou |  |  | *ja* —

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Accel - - -

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S₁

S₂

M-S

T

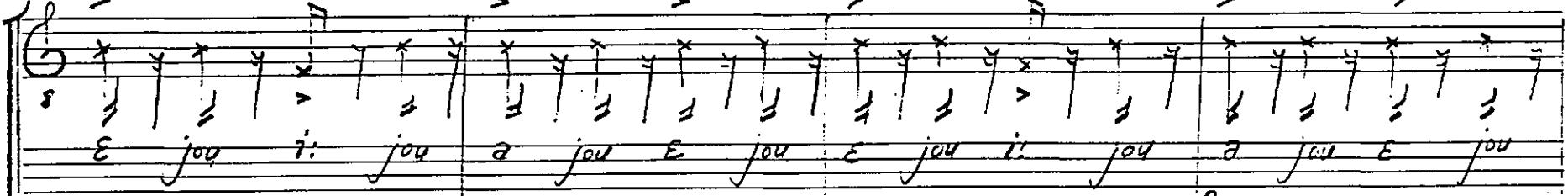
Br.

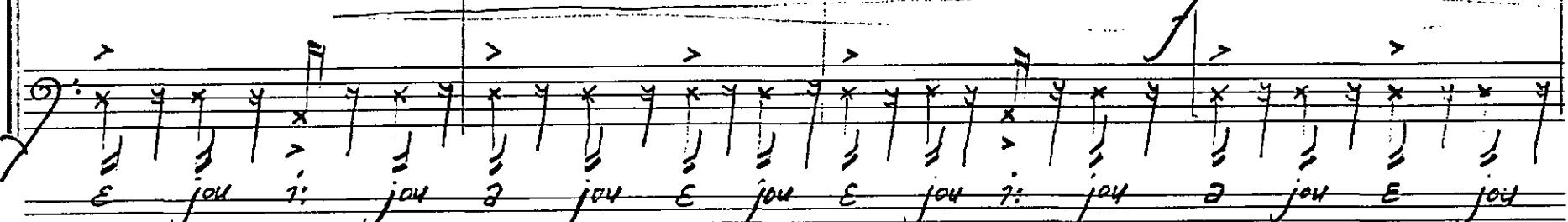
B

10.

tempo II c. 83

mollo acc? - - - - - dec? - - -

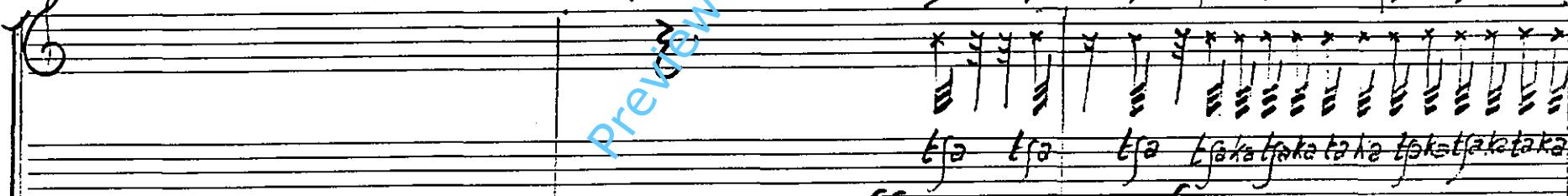
T. |  E jou i: jou a jou E jou E jou i: jou a jou E jou

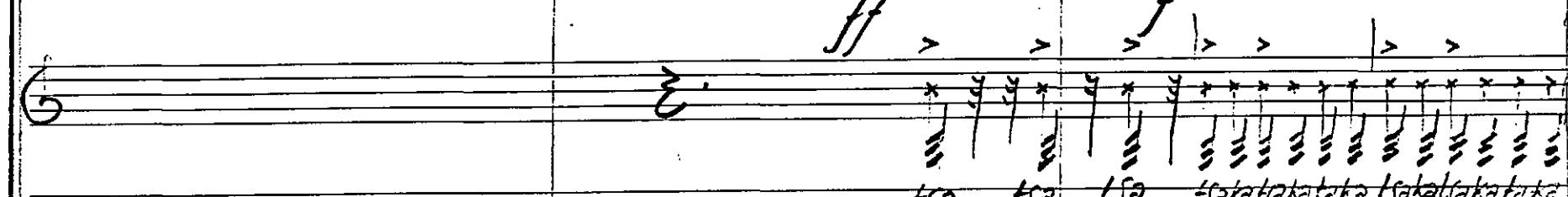
r. B. |  E jou i: jou a jou E jou E jou i: jou a jou E jou

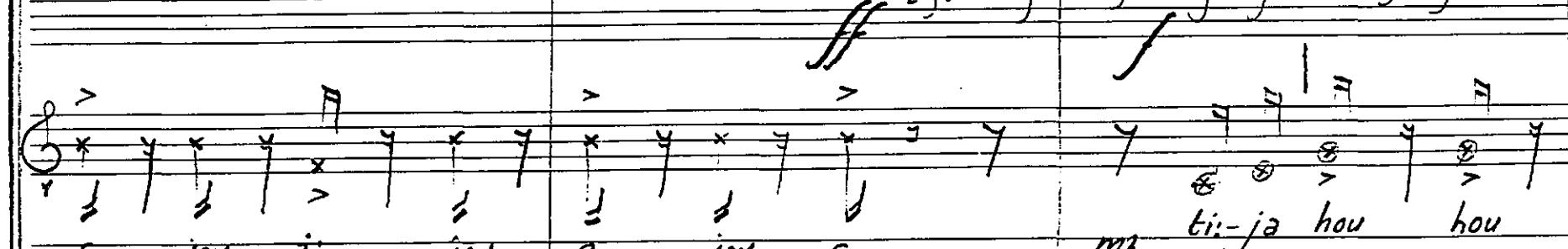
f

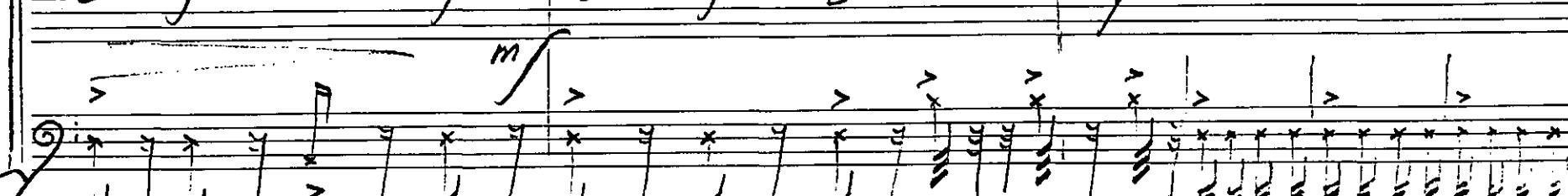
- - - - - a tempo II

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i. S₂ |  E² tja tja tja tjakatjatataha tjakatjatataha

n-S |  E² tja tja tja tjakatjatataha tjakatjatataha

T. |  E jou i: jou a jou E **mp** ti-ja hou hou

r. B. |  E jou i: jou a jou E **mf** tja tja tja tjakatjatataha tjakatjatataha

f

S, S₂

(—) (—) (—) (—)

simile

M-S

tfakatfakataka tfakatfakataka *(—) (—) (—) (—)*

simile

T

hou ti:-ja hou hou hou ti:-ja hou hou

fff mp

Br. B.

tfakatfakataka tfakatfakataka tfakatfakataka tfakatfakataka

simile

Preview No. 001

S, S₂

(—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—)

tutti molto cresc *ffff*

M-S

(—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—)

tutti molto cresc *ffff*

T

hou ti:-ja hou hou hou ti:-ja hou hou

ff ff

Br. B.

(—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—)

tutti molto cresc *ffff*

13

S,

(ffff)

S₂

M-S

T

Br. B.

tempo c 60

molto decr. - - - - -

S₂

p

ja to-ra-di-re de-ou

T

f

wa hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu d2 hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti:

Br. B.

f

wa hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti:

III c. 60

14.

S.

mf

i:ko-je ma le

T

hu da hu ti hu da hu ti hu da hu ti

mp

da

ti

da

ti

da

ti

S.

a ma kou

T

hu da hu ti hu da hu ti hu da hu ti

da

ti

da

ti

da

ti

15.

S,

S₂

T

Br. B.

Preview File Only

S₂

T

Br. B.

16.

S₂

T

B₁, B₂

tempo III
(• = 60)

S₁

S₂

M-S

T

B₁

17.

S.
M-S
T
Br. B.

Preview File Only

S.
M-S
T
Br. B.

S.
T
Br. B.

The score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a forte dynamic and includes lyrics 'ta dje'. The second system begins with a piano dynamic and contains lyrics 'ti: hu da hu'. The third system also features lyrics 'ti: hu da hu'. The fourth system concludes with lyrics 'ou tan dou' and a dynamic marking 'mf'.

S.
18 ou ka tou ta pa: a ti: ki: noa - "da

T
ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti: hu da hu

Br. B
ti: do ti: da ti:

//

S.
= 40

S.
ff tja tja tja tjakatjaka tjakatjaka

S.
ff tja tja tja tjakatjaka tjakatjaka

M-S
molto accen

T
ti: hu da hu li: hu da hu ti: hu da hu ti: ti: - ja hou hou

B.
ti: hu da hu li: hu da hu li: hu da hu li: ff tja tja tja tjakatjaka tjakatjaka

Preview File Only

S, S₂

M-S

T

B.

Preview Only

S, S₂

M-S

T

B

S. S.

M-S

T

S. B.

Preview

S. M-S

T

S. B.

I c. 70

S₂M-S

T

Br. B.

mf.

ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja
 ho-ja ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja
 wa hu ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja ti:-ja ha-ja

Preview File Only

II c. 80

S₂M-S

T

B.

ff *f*

hou tʃa tʃa tʃa tʃakataka tʃakataka (—) (—) (—) (—)

mp *ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ha-ja* *tu-* *mf*

ff

hou tʃa tʃa tʃa tʃakataka tʃakataka (—) (—) (—) (—) (—) (—)

S, S₂ M-S

T

Br.

B

ja ha - ja ho ja ha hu ti - ja ha - ja ho - ja ha - ja ti - ja

mf

f

Ic. 70

S, S₂ M-S

T

Br.

B.

ja ha - ja ho - ja ja ja ti - ja

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

23

II. c. 80

S, S₂ M-S

T

B.

B.

ff *sempre cresc*

ff *sempre cresc*

ff *sempre cresc*

ff *sempre cresc*

S, S₂ M-S

T

B.

ff je hou es

mf

ff je hou es

c. 80

T

Br

B

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Preview File Only

n-s

T

Br

B.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

M-5

Preview File Only

M-5

T

Br

B

M-5

T

Br

B

88

S₂

M-S

T

Br.

B

Preview File Only

Handwritten musical score for six voices (S1, S2, M-S, T, Br, B) on ten staves. The score includes vocal parts with lyrics and dynamic markings like *p*, *mp*, *f*, and *mf*. A blue watermark "Preview File ONLY" is visible across the middle of the page.

S₁: Staves 1-2. Dynamics: *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*.

S₂: Staves 3-4. Dynamics: *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*.

M-S: Staff 5. Dynamics: *mp*, *p*.

T: Staff 6. Dynamics: *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*.

Br: Staff 7. Dynamics: *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*.

B: Staff 8. Dynamics: *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*, *p*, *ff*.

S₁

S₂

N-S

T

Br

B

38

mf mp → *mf mp* → *mf f* → *mp* → *mf mfp* → *mf*

mf mp → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf*

mp

mf mp → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf*

mf mp → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf*

mf mp → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf mp* → *mf*

i - si: ja na ga

mf → *mf mp* → *mf* → *mf* → *mf* → *mf*

58

S, {

M-S

Bz {

B {

Preview File Only

This is a handwritten musical score page, numbered 29 at the top right. The score is divided into four staves, each with a brace and a label:

- S, {** (Soprano staff)
- M-S** (Alto staff)
- Bz {** (Bassoon staff)
- B {** (Bass staff)

The music consists of several measures. Measure 58 starts with Soprano notes (G, A, B) followed by a rest. The Alto staff has a dynamic instruction (pp) and a measure ending with a fermata. The Bassoon staff features eighth-note patterns with dynamics (pp, mp, f) and performance markings (>u, >v). The Bass staff also includes eighth-note patterns with dynamics (pp, mp, f) and performance markings (>u, >v).

A large blue watermark "Preview File Only" is diagonally across the page.

88

S₂

M-S

T

Br

B

Preview File Only

The musical score page contains five systems of handwritten music. The first system, labeled S₂, has two staves, both starting with a G clef. The second system, labeled M-S, has one staff with a G clef and a key signature of B-flat major. The third system, labeled T, has one staff with a G clef and a key signature of A major. The fourth system, labeled Br, has one staff with a G clef and a key signature of A major. The fifth system, labeled B, has one staff with a G clef and a key signature of A major. Various dynamics and articulations are indicated throughout the score, such as pp, ff, mp, f, and sforzando. The vocal line for 'T' includes sustained notes and dynamic markings. The bass line for 'B' consists of eighth-note patterns.

Handwritten musical score for six voices (S1, S2, M-S, T, Br, B) on ten staves. The score includes dynamics (e.g., *p*, *mp*, *f*) and performance instructions (e.g., *i:*, *u*, *v*, *q*, *b*, *bb*, *z*). A blue watermark "Preview File Only" is diagonally across the page.

S₁

S₂

M-S

T

Br

B

Preview File Only

The score consists of six staves, each with a vocal line and corresponding lyrics in parentheses. The vocal parts are labeled S1, S2, M-S, T, Br, and B. The instrumental part is labeled M-S.

S1: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba". The dynamics are marked with "mf", "mp", and "f".

S2: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba". The dynamics are marked with "mf", "mp", and "mf".

M-S: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba". The dynamics are marked with "mp" and "mf".

T: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba". The dynamics are marked with "mf", "mp", and "mf".

Br: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "i-sii ja na ga", "de-ga ka-be-nq", and "dœr". The dynamics are marked with "mf" and "mp".

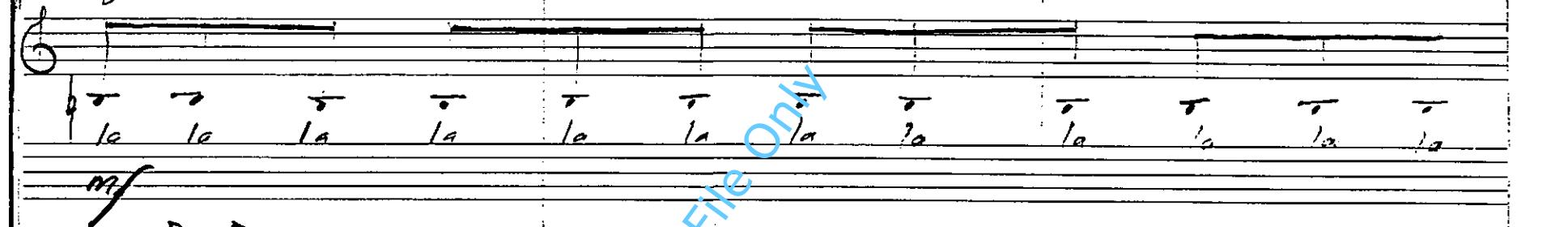
B: The vocal line consists of short, rhythmic notes. The lyrics are: "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba", "ba". The dynamics are marked with "mf", "mf", "mp", "mf", "mf", "mf", "mf", and "mf".

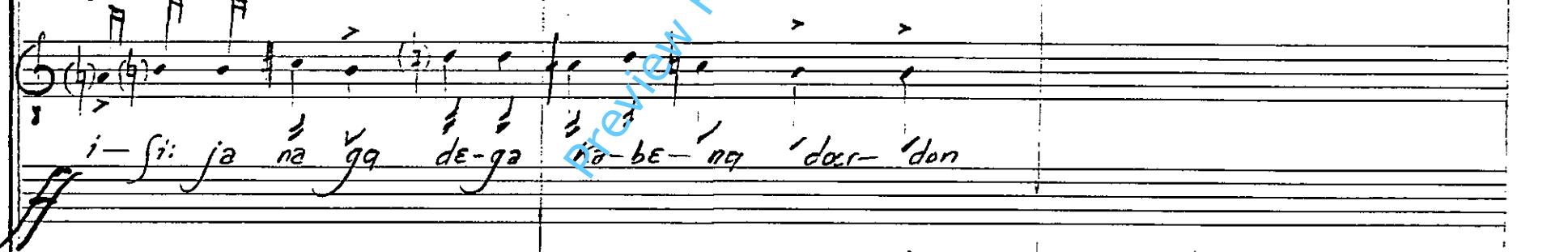
M-S (Instrumental): The instrumental part consists of sustained notes with dynamic markings "mf", "mp", and "f".

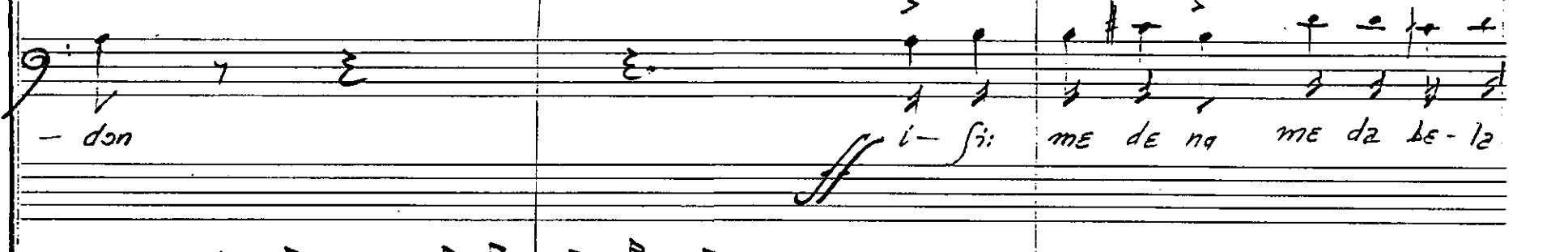
Bottom Line: A single staff at the bottom shows a series of eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings "mf", "mf", "mf", "mf", "mf", and "mf".

S.


S.


M-S


T


B.


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S.

S.
éfe - mi-de de-se-no - ja
ff f sforzando

S₂

S₂
ia ia ia éfe mi-de de-se-no - ja
ff f sforzando

n-s

n-s
ia ia ia éfe mi-de de-se-no - ja
ff f sforzando

T

T
éfe - mi-de de-se-no - ja
ff f sforzando

Br

Br
mar bur-gon

Preview File Only

(2)

S₁

S₂

M-S

T

Br

B

ki-na-ma len-ke-ra o su do su q
mp poco a poco cresc.

ki-na-ma len-ke-ra o su o su q
mp poco a poco cresc.

p poco a poco cresc.

q -> u a - & u. a - w a z i
p poco a poco cresc.

p poco a poco cresc.

i:->q->u a ->v q ->u i:->q->u a ->u q ->u i:->q b 4->q

p poco a poco cresc.

rossia sprav

(1) *

*

entries (1) → (2) c 10"

(2) → (3) ad lib

(3) → (4) "

(4) → (5) "

(5) → (6) "

S.

(6)

(4)

poco a poco crece

S.

poco a poco crece

M-S

poco a poco crece.

T

E-mo ra-ma re-ming bo-ro-no baj-di: wo-tsi: jaw wa hou ha

poco a poco crece

Br

E-mo ra-ma re-ming bo-ro-no baj-di: wo-tsi: jaw wa hou ha

poco a poco crece

B

i:-va ki: va ga-hi: ga-tsi: man jou la q

poco a poco crece

(5)

(3)

A

S.S. M-S {
T
r. B }

TUTTI >

sho-ja ha-ja ha-ja ii:-ja ha-ja ho-ja

B ff

SIGNAL >
x
t
ff
ho-ja ha-ja ha-ja ii:-ja ha-ja ho-ja

C ff

B

D

TUTTI >

ho-ja h. ja

SIGNAL >
x
t
ff
ho-ja ha-ja

E ff

C

TUTTI >

ti: ha-ja he

ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja

SIGNAL >
x
t
ff
hou

B ff

ho-ja ha-ja li:

ho-ja

D

TUTTI >

ho-ja ti:-ja ho-ja ho-ja

SIGNAL >
x
t
ff
li:
ho-je ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ho-ja

B

ho-ja ti:-ja ha-ja ho-ja ho-ja

Bass interrupts mobiles of p with signal chosen ad lib from (A) - (D). Tutti instead follow to appropriate box. Bar then calls another signal ad lib. and tutti follows, and so on. When Bassoon inter with material from p. 38, cut complete box and then follow appropriate instructions.

(i)

tfa tka ta ta hou tfa ka da tfa ka ta ka ta tfa ka ta ka tka tka tka

ff

(ii)

le ke le ke ke ke ke ke ke ha te ke le ke ke

fff

(iii)

ja hoo es tfa kafaka taka tfa kafaka taka tka

fff

during the fourth or fifth box of 37
 Baritone interrupts with one of
 $i \rightarrow iii$ chosen ad lib. When baritone
 has completed one statement in box, it is
 repeated by S_1 , $M = S$ and B_1 . Meanwhile,
 directly after completion of last box of 37,
 Tenor chooses one of $i \rightarrow iii$, and then is
 repeated by S_2 , T , and B . The two groups
 proceed in time, $i \rightarrow iii$ fashion.

S.

S₂

M-S

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S.

S₂

M-S

* (S, 'interrupts' p. 38 ad lib.)

S.

A.

M-S

Preview File Only

S.

A.

M-S

(A)

Soprano (G clef) and Bass (F clef) staves. The vocal parts are connected by horizontal lines. A 'SIGNAL' box contains 'tʃə' and 'ʃə'.

(B)

Soprano (G clef) and Bass (F clef) staves. The vocal parts are connected by horizontal lines. A 'SIGNAL' box contains 'ʃə' and 'dʒə'. A blue watermark 'Preview File Only' is overlaid on the staff.

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(C)

Soprano (G clef) and Bass (F clef) staves. The vocal parts are connected by horizontal lines. A 'SIGNAL' box contains 'ʃə' and 'dʒə'.

Bass line given signal, attack p. 40, and is followed by S, and M-S. After a second or so's delay Bass gives signal and is followed by S₂ and T. Both groups move directly to p. 42 after completing the box.

42.

i

ta-kata

ff

ii

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taketeke ye

ye ye ye

ff

iii

wa hu

ha

es

ff

(both groups complete two boxes)

88

S₂ {

M-S {

T {

B_r {

B {

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88

S₂ {

M-S {

T {

B_r {

B {

Preview File Only

(whisper) *takataka ta ta ta ta takataka*

(whisper) *je hau li:*