ALLELUIA

from "Uns ist ein Kind geboren"

for S.S.A. voices and keyboard*

Latin and English setting by PATRICK M. LIEBERGEN

Music by JOHANN KUHNAU (1660-1722) Edited and arranged by



^{*} Also available for S.A.T.B., Level Four (23439), and S.A.B., Level Three (23440).











Editor's Note

Johann Kuhnau (1660-1722) was an important German composer, organist, conductor, teacher and author of scholarly writings on music in the latter portion of the Baroque era. He first studied music in Dresden at a young age before attending the University of Leipzig to become a lawyer. He then practiced law while becoming quite successful as an organist and composer of keyboard and sacred choral works, including masses, motets and cantatas. Kuhnau was eventually elected the cantor for the city of Leipzig, a position which was filled after Kuhnau's death by Johann Sebastian Bach.

"Alleluia" is a joyous chorus from the cantata *Uns ist ein Kind geboren* which has previously been attributed to Johann Sebastian Bach. It is often listed as Bach's own BWV 142, but many scholars of our time doubt that Bach wrote it. Although the cantata does conform to the traditional Baroque tonal patterns, it lacks the harmonic complexities traditionally associated with the work of the masterful Johann Sebastian Bach. Musicologists have suggested that possibly Bach wrote out Kuhnau's cantata by hand for score analysis. This type of exercise was often practiced by the composers of Bach's time in order to learn more about compositional technique.

The source for this edition is **Johann Sebastian Bachs Werke**, Volume 30, published by Breitkopf and Härtel (1851-1926). Scored originally for S.A.T.B. voices with an accompaniment of strings and continuo, this arrangement for S.S.A. voices includes a keyboard reduction of the instrumental parts as the accompaniment. Modern clefs, tempo and dynamic indications and Latin and English words have also been added by the editor. The bottom line of text is the original libretto of Erdmann Neumeister, which was altered by the composer.

The very joyful message of the text should be conveyed in performance by a highly rhythmic and energized presentation, always emphasizing the normally stressed syllables of the words. Those syllables are underlined in the following pronunciation guide.

Latin and German Pronunciation Guide

Al-le-lu-ia, al-le-lu-ia, ge-lo-bet sei Gott, ahl-leh-loo-yah, ahl-leh-loo-yah, gə-loh-bət zahee gawi

sin-gen wir all'aus un-sers Her-zens Grun-de; zihng-ən veer ahl ahoos <u>un-zərs hehr-tsəns grun-də</u>

denn Got hat heut' ge-macht solch' Freud' dehn gawt haht hoyt ge mahtt zawlck fro

der wir ver-ges-sen soll'n zu kei-ner Stun-de. dayr veer fehr-gehs-on zawln tsoo kahee-nor shtun-do.

Suggestions for pronunciation of the transliteration (in italics):

[ch] Indicates that tengue should be placed close to the palate in the position for the vowel sound "ee" while at the same time sharply blowing air through that opening. Known as the German "ich" sound. The [r] should be dipped.

[x] Indicates that an aspirant, voiceless sound should be produced by blowing air to cause friction between the soft palate and the back of the tongue, which is moved up toward the soft palate.

Pronounce [a] as the "o" in "lemon."

Pronounce [v] as the "oo" in "book."

