

Lei Liang  
b.1971

# YUAN

for Saxophone Quartet

ED30048

**PREVIEW**  
Low Resolution

Full Score

## Preface

In Chinese, the syllable yuan encompasses a multitude of meanings, including the three words that inspired this composition: injustice (冤), grievance or lamentation (怨) and pledge or prayer (愿). I began working on the piece while contemplating a tragic story that happened during the Chinese Cultural Revolution in Hunan province. A woman's husband was tortured and killed by the local village official. Without the means to seek justice, she grieved only by wailing like a ghost in the woods behind the official's home every night. In the end, both herself and the official went insane.

This modern story of injustice echoes a recurring theme through Chinese history and literature, and is a universal experience. The Chinese playwright Gao Xingqian (20th century) tells a parallel tragic story in his classic play *Injustice to Dou-E*. I intended the play to unfold in three stages - injustice, lamentation and prayer. I linked the three meanings of a single syllable yuan.

The principal materials of the opening and middle sections are based on an excerpt from *Injustice to Dou-E*, more specifically, the melodic and rhythmic contours of the sound of Chinese text. The fast running notes emulate the contours of the text, while maintaining its overall melodic contours. A regulated four-measure system often found in the lamento of Baroque music appears in this piece in many forms, sometimes as a slowly descending ostinato in the background. The piece is woven with intricate textures. This tetrachord also functions as a building block for the piece. A folk song of the Yao minority people in Hunan province is quoted in the middle composition. In the end, the players use detached mouthpieces to create mournful cries, as if the tormented souls could only find comfort in the company of warmth.

YUAN is commissioned by the Concerto Series and Commissioning Fund, Inc., and made possible with the support of the Egon Wellesz Foundation. It was completed during a residency at the Villa Geltrude, Italy, courtesy of Fondazione William Walton.

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## Vorwort

Auf Chinesisch umfasst die Silbe „yuan“ vielzähligen Bedeutungen, u.a. die der Wörter, die zu dieser Komposition inspiriert haben: das Unrecht [冤], die Klage [冤] und das Bittgebet [願]. Als ich dieses Stück angefangen habe, war ich im tiefen Nachdenken über eine tragische Geschichte von der chinesischen Kulturrevolution in der Provinz Hunan. Der Mann einer Frau wurde gefoltert und ermordet von einem kleinstädtischen Beamten, der keinen Zugang zu gerichtlicher Justiz hatte, sann sie auf Rache: jede Nacht heulte sie im Wald hinter dem Haus des Beamten wie ein Gespenst, bis sie schließlich selbst dem Wahnsinn verfiel.

Diese zeitgenössische Geschichte von Unrecht ist ein Gegenstück zur klassischen chinesischen Geschichte und Literatur und ist auch ein kollektives Erlebnis. Der chinesische Dramatiker Guan Hanqing (fl. 14. Jh.) erzählt eine ähnliche Geschichte in einem klassischen Theaterstück Unrecht für Dou-E. Wie ich es deute, ist das Stück in drei Stufen (Unrecht, Klage und Gebet), die durch die komplexen Bedeutungen der Silbe „yuan“ miteinander verknüpft sind.

Die wichtigste musikalische Materialquelle ist ein Volkslied YUAN auf einem Ausschnitt von Unrecht für Dou-E basiert, das von Innotia und melodischen Konturen des Klages des chinesischen Textes. Innotia und Innotia haben die tonalen Gesten des Textes in die grob strukturierten Konturen der Musik zu finden. Ein wiederholtes vierteliges Motiv, das in der Musik zu finden ist, taucht mit verschiedenen Verhüllungen in drei Stücken auf. Einmal mit einem langsam absteigenden Ostinato im Hintergrund, ein zweites Mal verflochten den verflochten Multiphonics. Dieses Tetra- und die anderen Motive für die sternen Passagen. Ein Volkslied der Yao-Minderheit in der Provinz Hunan, das in der Mitte der Komposition zitiert. Kurz vor Ende nutzen die Musiker ihre Stimmen, um die volle Gesten zu machen, als ob die gequälten Stimmen nur in der Mitte miteinander finden konnten.

YUAN von Innotia und Innotia ist ein Projekt von Concurrent Premieres and Commissioning Fund, Inc. in Auftrag gegeben und wird durch die Unterstützung der Innotia Music Foundation ermöglicht. Das Stück wurde am 15. März 2008 in der Residenz an La Scala in Ischia, Italien abgeschlossen, die freundliche Unterstützung von der Fondazione William Walton gestellt war.

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*übersetzt von Celia Barry*

## Performance Notes

All parts are transposed, including the "mouthpiece" sections.

A "mouthpiece" refers to a detached alto saxophone mouthpiece. Its pitches (notated in diamond shape) are approximate. Slurred phrases are to be played continuously and smoothly without stressing any note in passing, except indicated otherwise (e.g., with accents).

All "open slaps" should be as non-pitched and as percussive as possible, though the performer's discretion.

Some multiphonics are provided with specified fingerings (written without parentheses), e.g. mm. 139-141, 153-155 (alto). Some are provided with suggested fingerings (written in parentheses) which may be replaced. The indicated pitch should be the most prominent of the multiphonic sonority. When the same fingering is used (between soprano, alto and baritone saxophones), one should not emphasize the same sonority in all parts; rather, it is desirable to emphasize their timbral differences. However, the performer is always free to choose other fingerings to replace the ones written. Two multiphonics (written without fingerings) in mm.112-113 (baritone) and mm.114-115 (alto) are to be fingered at the performer's discretion.

Notated pitches for "T. Rare" are approximate, including the "mouthpiece" sections.

The composer wishes to thank Elliott Sharp for his fingering suggestions and editing.

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28

S.

A.

T.

B.

Musical score for Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.) parts, measures 28-33. The score includes dynamics such as *mf*, *f*, *sfz*, and *sfz p*. There are also markings for *rit.* and *ff*. The Soprano part has a *rit.* marking above the staff.

B

34

S.

A.

T.

B.

Musical score for Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.) parts, measures 34-39. The score includes dynamics such as *f* and *sfz*. The Soprano part has a *f* marking above the staff.

35

S.

A.

T.

B.

Musical score for Soprano (S.), Alto (A.), Tenor (T.), and Bass (B.) parts, measures 35-39. The score includes dynamics such as *fpp* and *sfz*. There are also markings for *Open Step* and *sfz*. The Soprano part has a *fpp* marking above the staff.

Musical score for measures 42-46, featuring five staves labeled S, A, T, and B. The S staff contains melodic lines with slurs and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *ppp*, *ppp*, and *f*. The A, T, and B staves are mostly empty, indicating rests for the vocalists.

C

Musical score for measures 47-51, featuring five staves labeled S, A, T, and B. All staves contain dense, rhythmic accompaniment with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*.

Musical score for measures 52-56, featuring five staves labeled S, A, T, and B. The S staff contains melodic lines with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. The A, T, and B staves contain accompaniment with dynamic markings such as *f* and *ff*. A "Open Slip" marking is present in the B staff at the end of the section.

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