# Scenes from Jhidele-certh 

Five Fantasy Pieces for Chant and Piano
Words by John Ronald Reuel Tolkien
Music by Wendelin Bitzan
EV 33

Aragorn, Ranger of the West
Oct 22th - Nov 20th, 2003
Andante mesto e tranquillo





GALADRIEL, REMEMBERING VALINOR



Taken from 'The Lord of the Rings', Book II, Chapter 8 'Farewell to Lórien'

FRODO AND SAM, MARCHING



Taken from 'The Lord of the Rings', Book I, Chapter 3 'Three is Company'

GANDALF'S DEPARTURE




> in Khâ - zad - dûm,


Arwen, the Elven Fair



Note on Pronunciation
Concerning the two Elven languages, Sindarin (No. 5) and Quenya (No. 2), Tolkien writes the following:
ch $=$ German ch like in Bach
$\mathrm{dh}=$ as a voiced th like this
$g=$ always as $g$ in give
$h=$ always as $h$ in house
$r=$ always a trilled $r$ like in Russian or Italian
$s=$ as a voiceless $s$ in soft
th $=$ as a voiceless th in thin
$\mathrm{v}=$ English v oder German w
$\mathrm{y}=$ consonant in Quenya, like y in you

Double consonants are intended to be spoken longer.
Vowels a, e, i, o, u represent the English sounds in the words father, were, machine, for, brute.
Vowels with an acute accent are intended to be spoken longer.
A final e is often written ë to assure that it is never mute.
Quenya au, ui and Sindarin ae, ui are diphtongs and make out one single syllable. ui = like in ruin, ae $=$ like in wait
The stress falls on the first syllable in two-syllable words; in longer words it falls on the second but last syllable, if that contains a long vowel or a diphtong, else on the third but last.

