Key to Notation

**ELEGEIA (2013)** by Nikos Stavropoulos & Anikó Tóth

Notes: Larger size indicates greater volume. Straight arrows indicate continuation.
Traditional notational elements include crescendo and decrescendo, tacet, accent.

**LETTERS:**
- Á = bright (Texan “Hill”)
- Ó = dark (Lord)
- Ú = dark, long oo (food)
- Eh = (bed)
- É = acute ey (German steht)
- Ō = long ō (German höh)
- Ng = (sing)
- Ĺ = Russian Ĺ (tongue against hard palate)

C6, Eb5 = indicates pitch
A.inverse→B = fluctuate between pitches
(EH-É-AH)3 = sing this sequence 3 times.
X = hit point (tape)
(0:10) = time indication

**Graphic Symbols:**
- * = voiced gasp
- ⬝ = sirenishing pitch
- ⬝ = vocal fry
- ⬝* = suck teeth
- Ñ { } = shaking teeth
- →? = going up in pitch, with question intonation
- ugh! = guttural exhale
- / = nasal port open snort (soft palate inhale/gasp)
- \ = miroloi-style vocal shake
- ⬝ = smile/wide mouth
- “tongues” = gibberish
- √ = in-breath (usually in preparation for vocalisation)
- ♩ h! = voiceless sob (engaged soft palate)
- ♩ h? = voiceless inbreath (engaged soft palate)
high, extreme "seagulls"  

rejection  

moaning tongues  

clear consonants  

rubato  

Sword ×  

drop ring  

reverse gulps  

Küt  

Sob ← fry ← (continue, rubato)  

ddel  

ddel  

< water >  

Kazit-Kt-Kt  

(1:36)  

(1:38)  

(1:40)  

(1:42)  

(1:46)  

(1:48)  

(1:50)  

(1:52)  

(1:54)  

(1:56)  

(1:58)  

(2:00)
(3:00 - 3:12) HOWL (midrange)

(3:12) \( \text{ZOMBIE} \) (Napheal)

(3:14) (3:15 - 3:17)

(3:21) (3:22 - 3:31)

(3:26) (3:28)

(3:29)

(3:30)

(3:31)

(3:37)

(3:48) (3:49)

(3:57 - 4:05)

\( \text{Ah} \leftrightarrow Bb \leftrightarrow B^4 \)

(3:59)

(3:57)

\( \text{Ah} \leftrightarrow Bb \leftrightarrow B^4 \)

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(3:59)
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