

Dindirin

SATB a cappella

anonymous (16th cent. Spanish)

ed. and arr. Drew Collins (2000)

The musical score consists of five staves. The top four staves represent the vocal parts: Soprano (S), Alto (A), Tenor (T), and Bass (B). The Bass staff begins with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is for the Rehearsal Piano, which provides harmonic support. The music is in common time (indicated by '3/4' in the first measure). The vocal parts sing a repetitive phrase: "Din - di - rin, din - di - rin, din - di - rin, da - ña, Din - di - rin, din." This phrase is repeated three times across the four vocal staves. The piano part consists of simple harmonic chords. The score concludes with a final cadence where all voices sing "Fine" and the piano plays a final chord.

7

f

1.Je me le - vé un bel ma - tin, ma - ti - ña - ta per la pra - ta;
 2.En - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la ra - ma,
 3.Ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que-sta_em - ba - xa - ta,

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8

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13

f

en - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la
 ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que - sta_em - ba -
 y di - ga - lo_a mon a - mi: que je ya só ma - ri -

f

en - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la
 ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que - sta_em - ba -
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en - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la
 ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que - sta_em - ba -
 y di - ga - lo_a mon a - mi: (SA only 3rd verse)

b

en - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la
 ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que - sta_em - ba -
 y di - ga - lo_a mon a - mi: (SA only 3rd verse)

13

b

en - con - tré le ruy - se - ñor, que can - ta - ba so la
 ruy - se - ñor, le ruy - se - ñor, fac - te - me_a - que - sta_em - ba -

b

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the fifth staff is in bass clef. The music is in common time. The lyrics are as follows:

ra - ma, "Din - di - rin - din." *refrain(2x)*
 xa - ta, Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*
 ta - ta! (TB only 3rd verse)
 ra - ma, "Din - di - rin - din." *refrain(2x)*
 xa - ta, Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*
 ta - ta! (TB only 3rd verse)
 ra - ma, "Din - di - rin - din." *refrain(2x)*
 xa - ta, Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*
 Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*
 ra - ma, "Din - di - rin - din." *refrain(2x)*
 xa - ta, Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*
 Din - di - rin - din. *refrain(2x)*

Measure 20 is indicated above the first staff.

Performance Considerations and Suggestions

The refrain (m.1-6) should be repeated each time sung. Here are some suggestions for dynamics on the refrain:

Beginning of the piece: *forte* first, then *piano* on the repeat

After verse #1: *mezzo forte* first, then *piano* on the repeat

After verse #2: *pianissimo* first, then *mezzo forte* on the repeat

After verse #3: *piano* first, then *forte* on the repeat

The verses works well when sung *forte* each time, but all dynamics are ultimately up to the performers.

This piece works well when sung by the whole ensemble throughout, but consider experimenting with having a quartet or semi-chorus sing the verses, with the whole choir whenever the text "Din-di-rin" is sung.

If you choose to observe the suggestion for the last verse (tenor-bass only on "Din-di-rin" m.21-22), use the cue-sized notes in m.21.

This piece works well unaccompanied, but could be accompanied by guitar, harp, or other strummed instruments. Hand drum or tambourine might work well if used sparingly.

Text and Translation

Like many madrigals, this text starts out beautiful and innocuous, then ends with a punchline: *Do me a favor, would ya, nightengale? When my lover realizes that I left without waking him/her, could you mention that I'm already married?* Of course, not being able to talk, the nightengale can hold up it's end of the conversation simply by chirping: *Din di rin.*

The author of this text uses an interesting structural device common during the Renaissance, especially in France and Spain. Each verse uses the final two lines of the previous verse serve as the opening lines of the next verse. This type of text is called "enchaîné."

1. Je me le-vé_un bel ma-tin,
 ma-ti-ña-ta per la pra-ta;
 en-con-tré le ruy-se-ñor,
 que can-ta-ba so la ra-ma,
 "Din-di-rin-din."

2. En-con-tré le ruy-se-ñor,
 que can-ta-ba so la ra-ma,
 ruy-se-ñor, le ruy-se-ñor,
 fac-te-me_a-que-sta_em-ba-xa-ta,
 Din-di-rin-din.

3. Ruy-se-ñor, le ruy-se-ñor,
 fac-te-me_a-que-sta_em-ba-xa-ta,
 y di-ga-lo_a mon a-mi:
 que je ya só ma-ri-ta-ta!
 Din-di-rin-din.

1. I arose one fine day
 and spent the morning in the meadow;
 I heard the nightengale
 singing on the bough,
 "Dindirin."

2. I heard the nightengale
 singing on the bough,
 Nightengale, oh nightengale,
 do this errand for me,
 Din-di-rin-din.

3. Nightengale, oh nightengale,
 do this errand for me,
 tell my lover
 that I am already married!
 Din-di-rin-din.