

Yong Siew Toh
Conservatory
of Music



TIEN YA-LI

FLUTE

SENIOR RECITAL

PIANIST MATTHEW MAK

APRIL 26, 2021

16: 15 Monday

YST CONCERT HALL

Karg Elert : Sonata Appassionata

Carl Nielsen: Flute Concerto

Mozart: Rondo in G Major for Flute

Luciano Berio: Sequenza I

Jolivet: Chant de Linos



April 26, 2021 Monday
16:15 YST Concert Hall

Ya-Li Tien Flute Senior Recital

Pianist Matthew Mak

Programme:

1. Karg Elert: Sonata Appassionata
2. Carl Nielsen: Flute Concerto

Intermission

3. Mozart: Rondo in G Major for Flute
4. Luciano Berio: Sequenza I
5. Jolivet: Chant de Linos

Program notes:

Karg-Elert: Sonata Appassionata:

Sigfrid Karg-Elert was born in 1877. He completed this sonata before the Thirty Caprices in 1917. Sonata Appassionata is a one movement sonata form. At the beginning, the melody breaks into two independent parts. There is an emphasis on the interval of the minor second in the whole piece. In the second theme, it requires the performer to make timbral changes in the middle of the melody. At the end of the piece, Karg-Elert used i-VI-i before the cadence in f sharp minor. Sonata Appassionata shows clearly that the German composer Karg-Elert wished to release a variety of emotional expressions from the flute. Therefore, the Sonata Appassionata can be regarded as part of the great romantic tradition. Karg-Elert's music style was influenced by J.S. Bach, Debussy, and Grieg. He also composed many works for solo instruments.

Carl Nielsen: Flute Concerto:

Carl Nielsen was a Danish composer, conductor, and violinist. This concerto was written in 1926 for Holger Gilbert-Jespersen. Holger Gilbert-Jespersen was a member of the Copenhagen Wind Quintet. Carl Nielsen also composed another concerto for the clarinet member in the Copenhagen Wind Quintet. In fact, Nielsen intended to compose five concertos for each member of the Copenhagen Wind Quintet. Unfortunately, he only completed three concertos in his lifetime, for violin, flute, and clarinet. Due to a prolonged stomach complaint, Carl Nielsen did not complete this flute concerto. As a result, the flute concerto only has two movements. First movement: Allegro moderato. Second movement: Allegretto un poco - Adagio ma non troppo - Allegretto - Poco adagio - Tempo di marcia. In the second movement, it sometimes reveals a neoclassical style. This concerto has become a standard repertoire in the international Nielsen competition.

Mozart: Rondo in G Major for Flute:

Mozart's rondo in G major is a popular violin virtuoso piece from the Serenade for orchestra in D major, K.250. This repertoire has a special name known as the Haffner Serenade. Mozart and Sigmund Haffner were born in Salzburg in the same year. This piece was first played on 1776 on the wedding for Sigmund Haffner's sister Marie Elisabeth Haffner. This piece includes eight movements, the instrumentation includes pairs of flutes, oboes, bassoons, horns, trumpets, solo violin, and string choir. The second, third, and fourth movements feature violin solos. Rondo in G major is the fourth movement from this Serenade, many violinists will perform the rondo independently in the solo concert.

Luciano Berio: Sequenza I:

Luciano Berio (1925-2003) was an Italian composer. His early work was influenced by Stravinsky. While his later works experimented with serial, electronic techniques. Luciano Berio also explored indeterminacy and the use of oral texts for his later works.

Luciano Berio composed a series of virtuoso works for solo instruments. Each solo piece could demonstrate the full possibilities on the instrument. The first *Sequenza I* was composed in 1958 for flute. The last *Sequenza XIV* was completed in 2002 for cello. *Sequenza XIVb* for double bass was an adaptation by Italian composer Stefano Scodanibbio in 2004. *Sequenza I* was first published by Suvini-Zerboni and new version was revised by Universal Edition in 1992. *Sequenza I* was written for the Italian flutist Severino Gazzelloni (1919-1992). This piece includes unusual sounds and extended skills.

Jolivet: Chant de Linos:

Chant de Linos is a work for flute and piano composed by Andre Jolivet, a French composer in 1944. This piece was a commission by Conservatoire de Paris for flute competition. Jean-Pierre Rampal was the winner of this competition. In the same year, Andre Jolivet also transcribed it to another version for flute, violin, viola, cello and harp. Andre Jolivet was very interested in sacrificial rituals, so he wrote many materials full of sacrificial atmosphere into his music works. *Chant de Linos* is a Greek mourning song, the music describes crying and dancing. In this piece, the lament parts are in $5/4$ and the dancing sections are in $7/8$. The piece is based on an archaic-sounding scale, G - A flat - B - C sharp - D - F - G. Even though this piece is only one movement, it combines several parts. The piece starts with a narrative cadenza. After the introduction at the beginning, there are four variations with different meters and tempos. Section A - slow tempo in $5/4$, section B - moderate in $3/4$, section C - fast tempo in $7/8$, section D - moderate in $7/8$. *Chant de Linos* displays techniques including extreme dynamic changes, irregular phrases and flutter-tonguing. The structure of *Chant de Linos* is AB A'B' CD A''B''C'.