

SONG

from "Háry János"

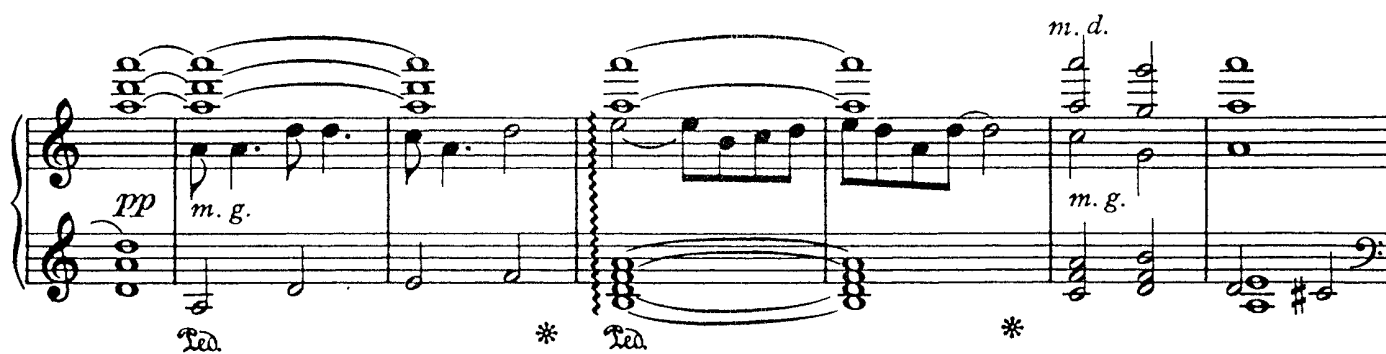
ZOLTÁN KODÁLY

Concert transcription by

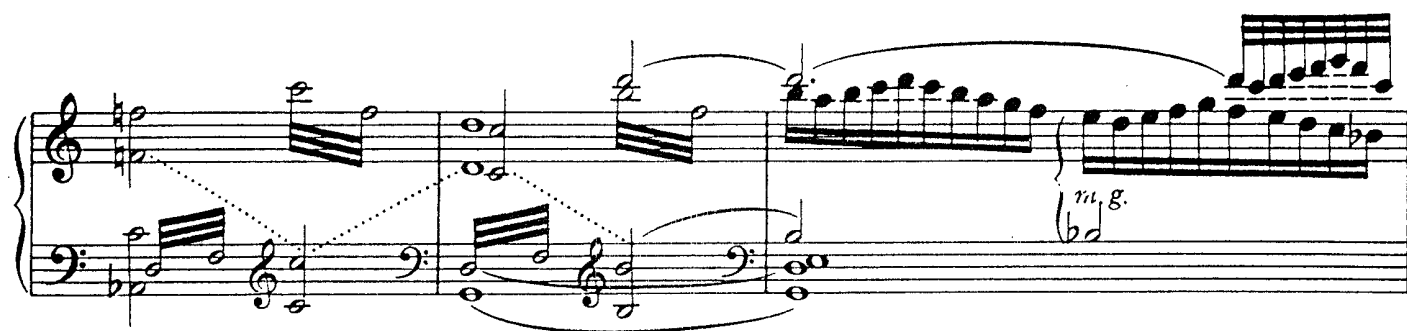
★ ANDOR FOLDES

Andante, poco rubato $\text{♩} = 80$

PIANO



* When playing this composition in public, the names of the composer and transcriber must be mentioned jointly on the program.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a dotted line connecting a quarter note to a half note, and a slur over a series of eighth notes. The bass staff has a similar melodic line with a slur. A dynamic marking *m. g.* is present in the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains a continuous melodic line of eighth notes. The bass staff has a sustained chord with a sharp sign (#) indicating a change in the key signature.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line of eighth notes. The bass staff has a sustained chord. A dynamic marking *m. g.* is present in the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line of eighth notes. The bass staff has a sustained chord. Dynamic markings *m. d.* and *dim.* are present in the bass staff.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line of eighth notes. The bass staff has a sustained chord. A dynamic marking *m. d.* is present in the bass staff. The system concludes with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking.

Poco più mosso



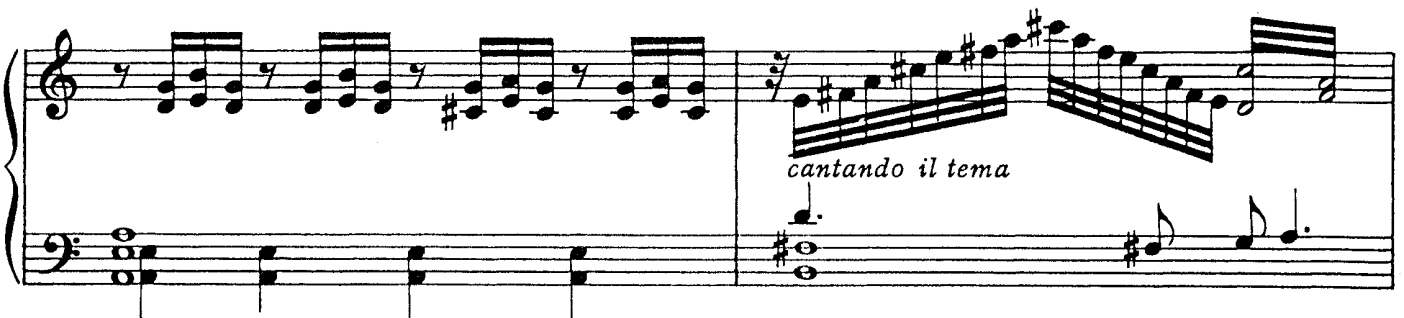
First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with the first two measures marked with a '3' and a slur, indicating a triplet. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords. The first measure of the bass staff is marked *mf*. The second measure of the bass staff is marked *vigoroso*.



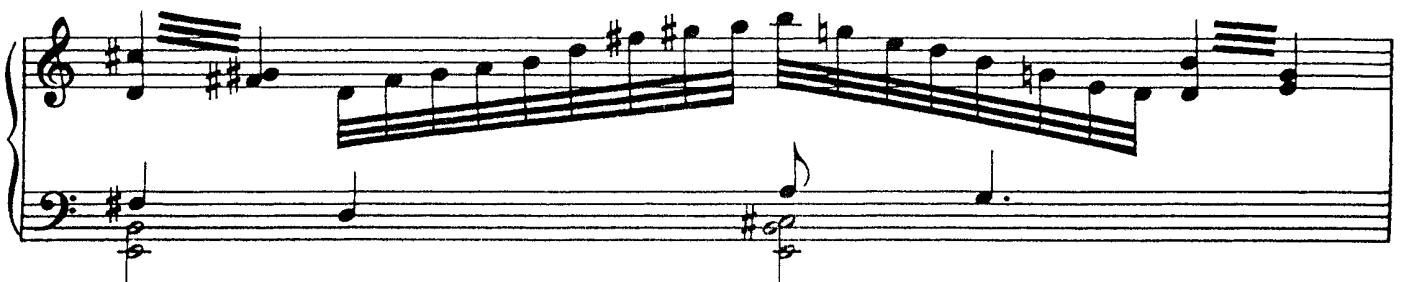
Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with a slur over the last two measures.



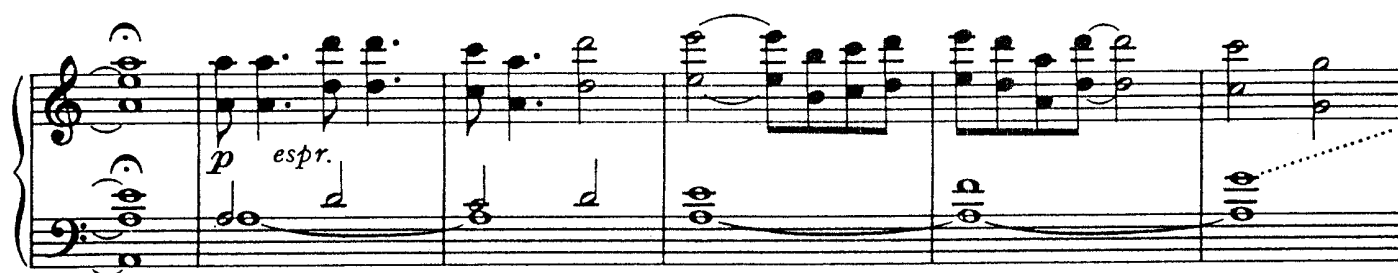
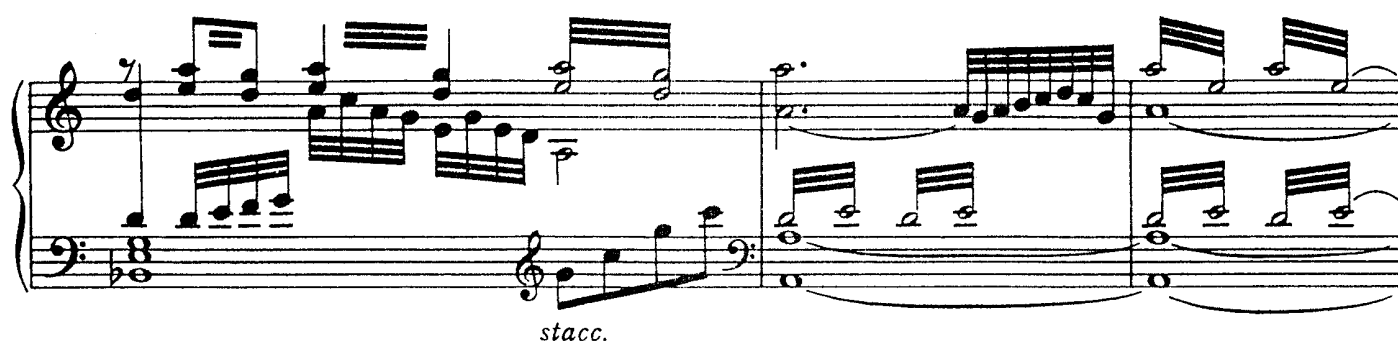
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with a slur over the last two measures.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with a sharp sign (#) appearing in the third measure. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords. The first measure of the bass staff is marked *cantando il tema*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords, with a sharp sign (#) appearing in the third measure. The bass clef staff contains a series of eighth-note chords.

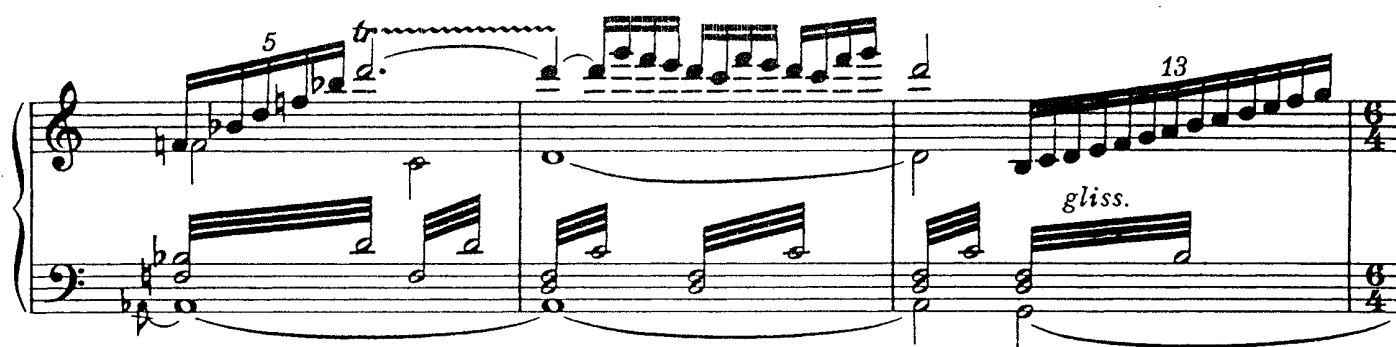




First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic.



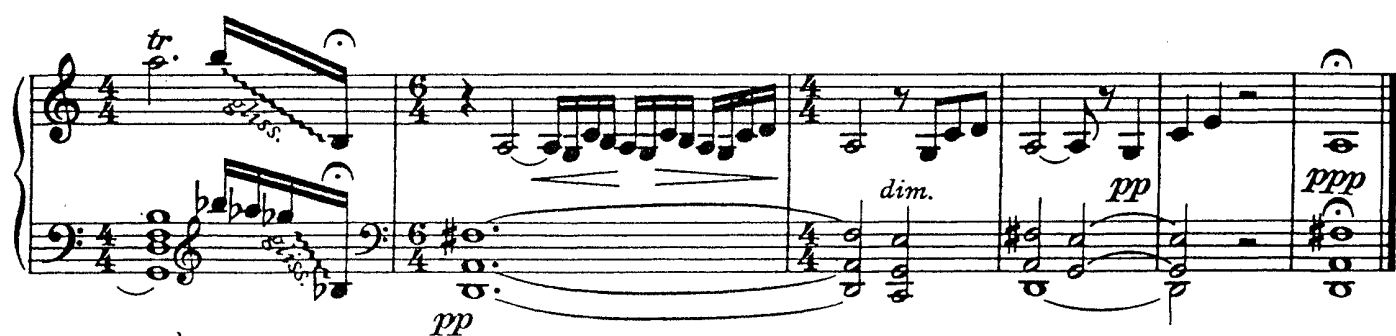
Second system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic.



Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The system concludes with a glissando (gliss.) in the right hand.



Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The system concludes with a glissando (gliss.) in the right hand.



Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with a trill (tr.) and a forte (f) dynamic. The left hand plays a bass line with a forte (f) dynamic. The system concludes with a glissando (gliss.) in the right hand.

Zoltán Kodály (1882–1967) war jahrzehntelang Weggefährte von Béla Bartók bei der Erforschung alter ungarischer Volkslieder sowie einer damit zusammenhängenden Erneuerung der ungarischen Musikkultur. Bartók schätzte den ihm freundschaftlich verbundenen Kollegen außerordentlich und betonte in Wort und Schrift dessen kompositorische Qualitäten, besonders die reiche melodische Erfindungsgabe und den Formsinn. Berühmt wurde Kodály vor allem durch das Chorwerk *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) und das Singspiel *Háry János* (1926), dessen Titelheld eine historische ungarische Figur ist. 1927 stellte der Komponist aus letzterem Werk eine sechssätzige Orchester-Suite zusammen, die zu einem Welterfolg wurde, als Dirigenten wie Furtwängler, Mengelberg und Toscanini sie in ihr Repertoire aufnahmen.

Kodály hat für Klavier nur wenige Originalwerke geschrieben; vor allem müssen die bekannten *Marosszéker Tänze* (UE 8213) sowie die *Sieben Klavierstücke op. 11* (UE 6653) erwähnt werden. Der aus Ungarn stammende Pianist Andor Foldes (1913–1992) hat durch die – hier als Nachdruck vorgelegte – Übertragung von drei Sätzen aus der *Háry-János-Suite* Klavierspieler die Möglichkeit eröffnet, ein Meisterwerk unseres Jahrhunderts durch eigenes Musizieren kennenzulernen und zu interpretieren.

Peter Roggenkamp

For several decades Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967) and Béla Bartók were companions in the research of old Hungarian folk-songs, and consequently in the renewal of Hungarian musical culture. Bartók greatly appreciated Kodály, with whom he was on friendly terms, and in conversation as well as in written statements he emphasized his colleague's capacity as a composer; he particularly praised his rich talent for melodic invention and his sense of form. Kodály became famous mainly through his choral-work *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) and the singspiel *Háry János* (1926), the title of which is the name of a Hungarian historical figure. From the latter work the composer arranged a suite in six movements for orchestra in 1927; it was successful worldwide after conductors such as Furtwängler, Mengelberg and Toscanini had accepted it as part of their repertoires.

For piano Kodály composed only a limited number of original pieces; above all the well-known *Dances of Marosszék* (UE 8213) and the *Seven Piano Pieces op.11* (UE 6653). As a reprint three movements of the *Háry-János-Suite* arranged for piano by Hungary-born pianist Andor Foldes (1913-1992) are presented in this volume. Through that transcription Foldes offers pianists the opportunity to learn one of this century's masterpieces by playing and interpreting it.

P. R.

Pendant des dizaines d'années, Zoltán Kodály (1882-1967) et son collègue Béla Bartók travaillèrent ensemble à la recherche de vieilles chansons folkloriques hongroises et au renouvellement de la culture musicale résultant de ces études. Bartók appréciait énormément ce collègue à qui il se sentait amicalement lié et dont il signalait par la parole et par la plume les capacités de compositeur, tout en particulier son don de créer des mélodies et des structures. Kodály se fit surtout connaître par l'œuvre chorale *Psalmus hungaricus* (1923) et l'œuvre scénique *Háry János* (1926), dont le protagoniste est un des personnages historiques de la Hongrie. En 1927, le compositeur fit de cette dernière œuvre une suite en six mouvements pour orchestre, qui connut un succès mondial au moment où des chefs d'orchestre comme Furtwängler, Mengelberg et Toscanini la prirent dans leurs répertoires.

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Printed in Austria PI. II/98

Titelfoto: Ungarisches Tourismusamt, Wien

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