

To My Mother
INTERMEZZO
 from "Háry János"

Fotokopieren
 grundsätzlich
 gesetzlich
 verboten



ZOLTÁN KODÁLY
 Concert transcription by
 * ANDOR FOLDES

Andante maestoso ma con fuoco ♩ = 120

PIANO

f

cresc.

ff

non legato

p

m.d.

f m.g.

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



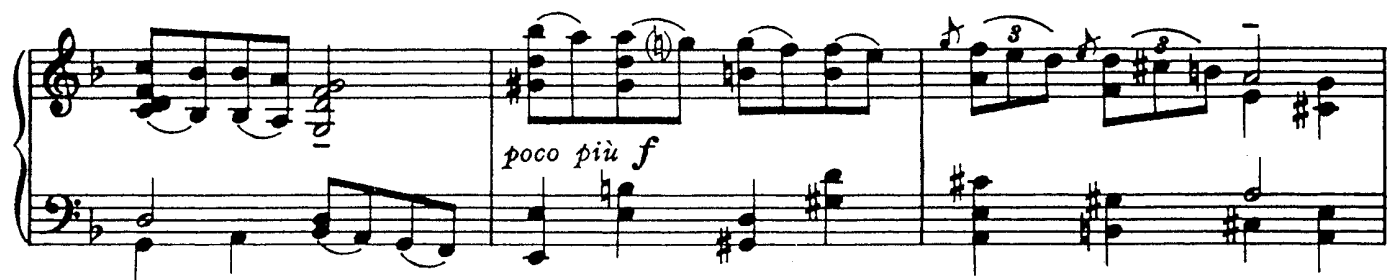
First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the treble, with a more active bass line.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a forte (*ff*) dynamic and a *Poco pesante* marking. The music is characterized by dense, rapid sixteenth-note passages in the treble and a more rhythmic bass line.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with an *a tempo* marking. The music includes a decrescendo (*dim.*) in the treble, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic in the bass, and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic in the treble.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a *poco più f* marking. The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble and a more active bass line.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking. The music features a series of eighth notes in the treble and a more active bass line, ending with a forte (*f*) dynamic.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a melodic line, followed by a series of chords. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *sf* and *ff*. The tempo is marked *a tempo*. The section is labeled *Pesante*. Fingerings are indicated with *m.d.* and *m.g.*. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3'.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *dim.*, *p*, and *f*. The section is marked with an 8-measure rest.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *cresc.*. The section is marked with an 8-measure rest.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. The section is marked with an 8-measure rest. The system concludes with the word *Fine*.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p*. The section is marked with an 8-measure rest. The system concludes with the word *Fine*.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a trill (*tr*). The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and a trill (*tr*). The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#).

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, marked *grazioso*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords, marked *p staccato*. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with trills and slurs, marked *pp* and *f*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords, marked *f*. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and trills, marked *dim.* and *p tr*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords, marked *p con delicatezza*. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and triplets, marked *pp*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords. A dotted line with the number 8 indicates a repeat or continuation.

D. C. al fine poi

CODA section of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with slurs and triplets, marked *m.g.*. The bass clef staff contains a supporting line with chords, marked *ff*.

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.

Kodály n'a écrit que peu d'œuvres pour piano. Il faudrait avant tout mentionner les fameuses *Danses de Marosszék* (UE 8213) et les *Sept Pièces op. 11* (UE 6653). Le pianiste Andor Foldes (1913-1992), originaire de Hongrie, a offert aux pianistes de découvrir et d'interpréter un chef-d'œuvre de notre siècle grâce à sa transcription de trois mouvements de la suite *Háry János*. La reproduction de cette version est présentée dans ce volume.

P. R.

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