

Csaba Jevtic-Somlai

Doctoral Recital Series
Katzin Recital Hall | 24 October 2018 | 5 p.m.

Program

Fantasy

Hidas Frigyes
1928 – 2007

Capriccio all'ongarese

Hajdú Mihály
1909 - 1990

Recital

Dudás Lajos
b. 1941

- I. Allegro leggiero
- II. Con eleganza
- III. Adagio, molto rubato
- IV. Allegro assai

Intermission

Serenade

Szervánszky Endre
1911 – 1977

- I. Allegro ma non troppo
- II. Adagio
- III. Allegro molto

Lajos Dudás was born in Budapest/Hungary and studied there at the Bela Bartok Conservatory and the Franz Liszt Academy of Music (1958-1963), laying the foundations for his successful career not only as jazz and pop/rock musician but also on the classical side (Stravinsky: Three Solo pieces, Weber: Clarinet Quintet, Glazunov: Concerto for Alto sax). He is thus brilliant at interweaving bop nuances, folk music, contemporary classical and the avant-garde, to create a unique sound in which he rings the changes, either swinging “free and easy” or improvising in shimmering tone colors. Joachim-Ernst Berendt writes in his *THE GREAT JAZZ BOOK* : “Dudas is a stylist highly regarded in Europe for the tenderness and lightness of his free-tonal playing.” — “...and he can also play the good old American blues.” Bernard Stepien CKCU-FM / Ottawa

Hajdú Mihály, Hungarian composer and teacher; born in Orosháza, Jan. 30, 1909. He settled in Budapest and studied composition with Kodály and piano with Thomán and Székely at the Academy of Music (1929–33). After teaching in a private music school (1933—40), he taught at the Upper Music School (1941–9) and the Béla Bartók Music School (1949–60); subsequently he was professor of theory at the Academy of Music (1960–77). In 1957 he received the Erkel Prize.

Frigyes Hidas born on 25 May 1928, Budapest – 7 March 2007, Budapest) was a Hungarian composer. Hidas studied composition at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest with János Visky. After his studies, he was the musical director of the National Theater in Budapest from 1951 to 1966 and also held the same role at the city's Operetta Theater from 1974 to 1979. Following this, Hidas was a freelance composer. His oeuvre covered almost every genre, including operas, ballets, concertos, other orchestral works, chamber music, and vocal and choral music. He was one of the foremost names in the world of contemporary chamber and concert band music for wind instruments. In addition, he enjoyed various commissions from opera houses, radio stations, universities, ballet companies, and musical association and federations. He received many prizes and other forms of recognition for his musical services.

Szervánszky Endre studied the clarinet at the Budapest Academy of Music (1922–7). He played in various orchestras before returning to the academy to study composition with Albert Siklós (1931–6). He then worked as an orchestrator for the Hungarian Radio and taught musical theory. He was appointed professor of composition at the Budapest Academy in 1948. Szervánszky first came to public attention with his First String Quartet (1936–8) and his works of this period were influenced by his compatriots, Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók. Works for this time include the Clarinet Serenade (1950) and the Flute Concerto (1952–3). From the early 1950s Szervánszky embarked on a series of larger compositions, one of the longest being the Concerto for Orchestra in memory of Attila József. Both the String Quartet no.2 (1956–7) and the Wind Quintet no.2 (1957) also demonstrate the composer’s increasing interest in serialism. Szervánszky composed the oratorio Requiem in 1963 based on a text by János Pilinszky which takes the concentration camp of Auschwitz as its theme. Works which followed include the Variations (1964) and the Clarinet Concerto (1965). He was given the "Righteous Among the Nations" award by the State of Israel to honor non-Jews who risked their lives to save Jews from the Nazis.^[1]



School of Music