

# /SUM

giovedì 12 giugno 2014 \_ 18.30  
aula magna \_ csi

entrata libera



**conservatorio della svizzera italiana**  
scuola universitaria di musica | musikhochschule | haute école de musique

**SUPSI**

Scuola universitaria professionale  
della Svizzera italiana

recital per il conseguimento del master of arts in music performance

**ding yi** \_corno

classe di corno di david w. johnson

# Ding Yi

Ding Yi nasce nel 1985.

Dal 1997 al 2000 frequenta la „166h Middle school of Beijing“. Durante questo periodo vince il 1° premio al concorso „Xi Cheng“ per ottoni e successivamente, nel 2000, inizia a studiare il corno alla „Shenyang Conservatory Music High School“.

La giovane cornista prosegue i suoi studi a Vienna, Weimar e in seguito a Düsseldorf.

Nel 2007 entra nella classe di Prof. Parent Reynald al „China Conservatory“ di Beijing, concludendo nel 2011 ottenendo il diploma.

Ding Yi ha frequentato numerosi masterclass con rinomati cornisti della scena musicale internazionale come Eric Ruske, Oliver Darbellay e David Johnson.

Ha fatto parte più volte dell'orchestra del „China Conservatory“ esibendosi in numerosi concerti a Salisburgo e Hong Kong.

Musicista molto attiva, Ding Yi partecipa regolarmente alla realizzazione di concerti con la „China Opera Orchestra“, la „China National Symphony Orchestra“ e altre orchestre professionali in Cina ed Europa.

Ha lavorato per due anni presso la „Dunshan Symphonic Wind Orchestra“ di Beijing.

Dal 2012 Ding Yi studia al Conservatorio della Svizzera italiana a Lugano sotto la guida di Prof. David W. Johnson.

**B. Krol**  
\*1920

**Laudatio**  
per corno solo

**W.A. Mozart**  
1756 – 1791

**Concerto n°2 in Mi<sup>b</sup> Maggiore KV 417**  
per corno e pianoforte (orchestra)  
*I. Allegro maestoso*  
*II. Andante*  
*III. Rondo*

**C. Saint-Saëns**  
1835 – 1921

**Morceau de Concert op. 94**  
*I. Allegro moderato*  
*II. Adagio*  
*III. Allegro non troppo*

**C. Nielsen**  
1865 – 1931

**Quintetto op. 43**  
per flauto, oboe, clarinetto, corno e fagotto  
*I. Allegro ben moderato*  
*II. Menuet*  
*III. Präludium*  
*IV. Thema e Variazioni*

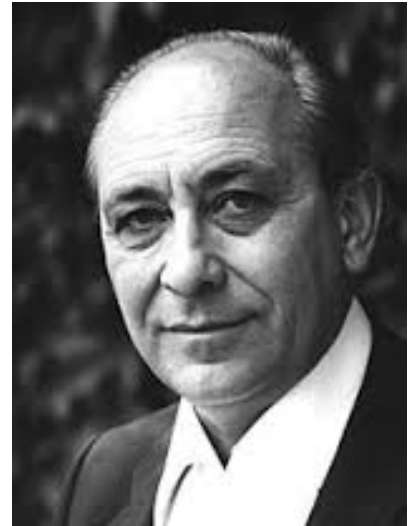
con la partecipazione di

adele posani \_ flauto  
luca tarantino \_ oboe  
nikolett urbàn \_ clarinetto  
enara marin ortiz \_ fagotto  
luca de gregorio \_ pianoforte

## **Bernhard Krol (1920-2013)**

Krol was a German horn player and composer. He played in the Berlin Philharmonics and in the Radio Symphony Orchestra in Stuttgart. His huge compository work consists of more than 180 organ-, choir-, orchestra- and chambermusicworks as well as masses and solo pieces. Although composed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the composition style follows the traditions of Max Reger and Paul Hindemith. In 2007 he was honored by the pope Benedict XVI.

Source: [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernhard\\_Krol](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernhard_Krol)



## ***Laudatio (1966)***

Laudatio, written for Hermann Baumann, opens with a motif which represents a spiritual question. What follows is a journey, a search for understanding. The question reappears many times, often following the nearly-schizophrenic emotional roller coaster of musical events. Prayer ensues twice, the question is asked again in fragmented form, and an authentic cadence brings the listener to the final answer.

Source: <http://jamesboldin.com/2011/03/16/bernhard-krols-laudatio-for-solo-horn/>

## Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756 – 1791)

In 1781, Mozart quit his last permanent job as court organist and concertmaster in Salzburg. Big quarrels with his employer, the archbishop, lead to his dismissal „with a kick in his arse“. After leaving Salzburg, he decided to settle in Vienna and work as a freelance composer and musician.

### *Horn concerto No.2 KV 417 (1783)*

The second horn concerto is, besides the fourth (KV 495), the only horn concerto, Mozart registered in his own composition register. Nowadays, the „second“ horn concerto is considered as his first one, followed by numbers 4, 3 and 1. Almost all compositions for horn by Mozart were written for the horn player Joseph Leutgeb. The written dedication for Leutgeb in the second horn concerto was: „*Wolfgang Amadé Mozart hat sich über den Leutgeb Esel, Ochs, und Narr, erbarmt // zu Wien den 27: May 1783,*“ (W.A.Mozart took pity on the donkey, ox and fool Leutgeb, Vienna, 1783 May 27)



Sources:

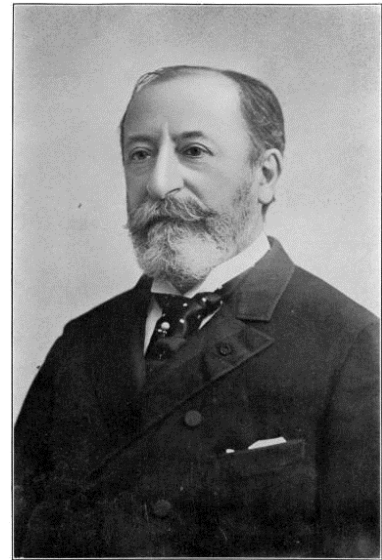
[http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Mozart,\\_Wolfgang\\_Amadeus](http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Mozart,_Wolfgang_Amadeus)

[http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hornkonzerte\\_\(Mozart\)](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hornkonzerte_(Mozart))

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang\\_Amadeus\\_Mozart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart)

## Camille Saint-Saëns (1835 – 1921)

Saint-Saëns was born in Paris and grew up as young genius with a great career. At the age of only 17 he became organist at Saint-Séverin in Paris. His successful career was combined with a difficult private situation. After both of his sons died, his wife ran away, leaving a notice „I'm gone“. In 1886 he composed one of his most known works, the Symphony No. 3, which was dedicated to Franz List who died that year. The same year, his competitors removed him from the Société Nationale de Musique (The national music association). After the death of his mother, Saint-Saëns moved to the Canary Islands, followed by several years traveling through Europe, North Africa, Southeast-Asia and South America.



### *Morceau de concert op. 94 (1893)*

Around the middle of his career, Saint-Saëns composed the, at least amongst horn players, famous piece „Morceau de concert“. It was dedicated to the great horn player and winner of the first prize at Paris Conservatory, Henri Chaussier.

Sources:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camille\\_Saint-Sa%C3%ABns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camille_Saint-Sa%C3%ABns)

[http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Saint-Sa%C3%ABns,\\_Camille](http://imslp.org/wiki/Category:Saint-Sa%C3%ABns,_Camille)

## Carl Nielsen (1865 – 1931)

Nielsen grew up in a poor family with 12 children. His father, a professional painter, taught him playing the violin. To get a position as military band musician he learned playing trumpet and finally was accepted in the army band in Odense. During his career he was violin player at the royal theater in Copenhagen, later on composer and conductor in different places. To honor his great work, the conservatory in Odense is named after him.

Source: [http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl\\_Nielsen](http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Nielsen)



## *Wind Quintet op. 43 (1922)*

After a personal and compository crisis during the First World War (1914-1918) he recovered with composing his fifth symphony. The symphony was first performed in 1922. In the same year he wrote to wind quintet op.43 for a couple of friends. He planned to write a solo concerto for each member of the quintet. Unfortunately he never composed the horn concerto.

British composer and biographer Robert Simpson writes, "Nielsen's fondness of wind instruments is closely related to his love of nature, his fascination for living, breathing things. He was also intensely interested in human character, and in the *Wind Quintet* composed deliberately for five friends, each part is cunningly made to suit the individuality of each player."

Source: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind\\_Quintet\\_\(Nielsen\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wind_Quintet_(Nielsen))