

/SUM

martedì 14 giugno 2016 _12.00
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

tobias kotzé _ violoncello

classe di violoncello di mattia zappa e taisuke yamashita

Tobias Kotzé

Tobias Christiaan Kotzé ha iniziato i suoi studi di violoncello all'età di 14 anni con la Prof. Dalena Roux dell'Università di Stellenbosch, in Sud-Africa.

Ha frequentato il Neuberger Kulturtag in Austria dove ha ricevuto lezioni intensive dalla Prof. Heidi Litschauer del Mozerteum a Salisburgo. Ha ricevuto una borsa di studio per studiare presso l'Università di Stellenbosch. Ha vinto svariate volte la competizione di violoncello Hans Endler. Ha vinto la borsa di studio Du Toit-van Tonder presso l'UNISA tramite il concorso di borse di studio. Si è esibito come solista con la Kwazulu-Natal Philharmonic Orchestra, nonché la Cape-Town Philharmonic Orchestra. Ha vinto il Premio per il miglior studente generale presso la Facoltà di Musica della Stellenbosch durante il suo secondo anno di Laurea. Nel 2012 è stato nominato Violoncellista principale della Symphony Orchestra presso l'Università di Stellenbosch, nonché violoncellista principale dello String Quartet sempre presso l'Università di Stellenbosch. Nello stesso anno si è esibito in due concerti con il violinista Joshua Bell.

Tobias si è esibito in concerto con il Prof. Wolfgang Schmidt dall'Hans Eichler Hochschule di Berlino, Germania. Tobias ha anche partecipato alla Masterclass dal Prof. Thomas Carrol al Royal College di Londra.

Tobias si è laureato nel 2013 in Violoncello Performance presso l'Università di Stellenbosch e nello stesso anno ha conseguito il Lisenciate performance presso il Royal College di Londra.

Tobias ha iniziato nel settembre 2014 il Master of Arts in Music Performance presso il Conservatorio della Svizzera italiana a Lugano, con il Prof. Mattia Zappa e il Prof. Taisuke Yamashita. Nel novembre 2015 è stato nominato violoncellista principale presso l'Orchestra dell'Accademia del Teatro alla Scala a Milano, Italia.

P. Viviani
*1965

Passacaglia
per violoncello solo
Liberamente

L. Boccherini
1743 – 1805

Sonata n°3 in Sol Maggiore
per violoncello e pianoforte
I. Largo
II. Allegro alla Militaire
III. Menuetto

A. Schnittke
1934 – 1998

Sonata n°1
per violoncello e pianoforte
I. Largo
II. Presto
III. Largo

redjan teqja_pianoforte

Pietro Viviani - Passacaglia (1965 -)

Pietro Viviani was born in Lugano, Ticino - Switzerland on 2 February 1965. Between 1984 and 1989 he studied the guitar at the 'Swiss Jazz School' (Allgemeine Hochschule) in Bern, Switzerland. He then later enrolled in the 'Grove school of Music' in Los-Angeles, California, USA. Here he studied alongside other famous composers such as Dick grove, David Angel and Ralph Ferraro. He obtained here his' degree in Composition and Arrangement in 1990. In 1991 he obtained his' degree in film and Television music. In 1992 he returned to his' home country where he started working as an educator. In the same year he met the Composer Paul Glass with whom he furthered his' Composition Studies and later on collaberated with. His' list of works include, besides music for audiovisual productions and arrangements, Orchestral, Chamber and Vocal pieces. his music have been performed in various European cities, Russia, the USA, Argentina and Chile. He has also worked with musicians embracing the folk/traditional and improvisational idioms. His' composing activity had been supported by institutions such as 'Musica nel Mendrisiotto', 'Pro Helvetia' and 'UBS Kulturstiftung'. Some of his compositions have been commissioned by the musician who first performed them. 'Passacaglia' is a piece composed for solo cello labelled 'Liberamente' with a lot of 'fermati' to consolidate different ideas. It was composed in 2013 and was dedicated to the Cellist Mattia Zappa.

Luigi Boccherini - Sonata No. 3 in G-Major (1743-1805)

Boccherini was born in Lucca, Italy, into a musical family. His father, a cellist and double-bass player, sent him to study in Rome at a young age. In 1757 they both went to Vienna, where the court employed them as musicians in the Burgtheater. In 1761 Boccherini went to Madrid, entering in 1770 the employ of Infante Luis Antonio of Spain (1727–1785), younger brother of King Charles III of Spain. There he flourished under royal patronage, until one day when the King expressed his disapproval at a passage in a new trio, and ordered Boccherini to change it. The composer, no doubt irritated with this intrusion into his art, doubled the passage instead, which led to his immediate dismissal. Then he accompanied Don Luis to Arenas de San Pedro, a little town in the Gredos mountains; there and in the nearest town of Candeleda Boccherini wrote many of his most famous works.

Later patrons included the French ambassador to Spain, Lucien Bonaparte(1775–1840), as well as King Friedrich Wilhelm II of Prussia (1744–1797), himself an amateur cellist, flautist and avid supporter of the arts. Boccherini fell on hard times following the deaths of his Spanish patron (1785), of two wives (1785 and 1805), and of four daughters (1796, 1802 and 1804), and he died in Madrid in 1805, survived by two sons. His blood line continues to this day in Spain. His body lay buried in the Pontifical Basilica of St. Michael in Madrid until 1927, when Benito Mussolini had his remains repatriated and buried in the church of San Francesco in his native Lucca.

The cello being his own instrument, it is not surprising to learn that Boccherini composed over 30 sonatas for cello and basso continuo. But the best known of all of these works are the six published first in London by Bremner in 1771. However, all subsequent editions, starting in the mid 19th century have realized the keyboard part so that it could be performed by the modern piano. Sonata No.3 in G.5 Major opens with a Largo which ends with a short cadenza. The second movement is marked Allegro alla militaire which aptly describes the martial quality of the music which is created by the drum-like rhythm. As was typical for the time, Boccherini ends with a Menuetto which provides a fine contrast.

Alfred Schnittke - Cello Sonata (1934-1998)

Alfred Schnittke was born in Engels in the Volga-German Republic of the RSFSR, Soviet Union. He began his musical education in 1946 in Vienna, where his father had been posted. It was in Vienna, Schnittke's biographer Alexander Ivashkin writes, where "he fell in love with music which is part of life, part of history and culture, part of the past which is still alive." "I felt every moment there," the composer wrote, "to be a link of the historical chain: all was multi-dimensional; the past represented a world of ever-present ghosts, and I was not a barbarian without any connections, but the conscious bearer of the task in my life." Schnittke's experience in Vienna "gave him a certain spiritual experience and discipline for his future professional activities. It was Mozart and Schubert, not Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff whom he kept in mind as a reference point in terms of taste, manner and style. This reference point was essentially Classical ... but never too blatant."

In 1948, the family moved to Moscow. Schnittke completed his graduate work in composition at the Moscow Conservatory in 1961 and taught there from 1962 to 1972. Evgeny Golubev was one of his composition teachers. Thereafter, he earned his living chiefly by composing film scores, producing nearly 70 scores in 30 years. Schnittke converted to Christianity and possessed deeply held mystic beliefs, which influenced his music.

Schnittke and his music were often viewed suspiciously by the Soviet bureaucracy. His first symphony was effectively banned by the composers' union. After he abstained from a Composers' Union vote in 1980, he was banned from travelling outside of the USSR. In 1985, Schnittke suffered a stroke that left him in a coma. He was declared clinically dead on several occasions, but recovered and continued to compose.

In 1990, Schnittke left Russia and settled in Hamburg. His health remained poor, however. He suffered several more strokes before his death on August 3, 1998, in Hamburg, at the age of 63. He was buried, with state honors, at the Novodevichy cemetery in Moscow, where many other prominent Russian composers, including Dmitri Shostakovich are interred.

The Cello Sonata is written for Cello and Piano. It was composed in 1978 and is in three movements: 'Largo', 'Presto' and 'Largo'.