

Eva Irene Lopszyc

TRES HADAS DIMINUTAS

for solo piano

DeSantisPublications

Tres hadas diminutas was composed in 2000 and premiered in the same year by the Argentine pianist and sister of the composer, *Diana Lopszyc*, at the Auditorio Radio Nacional, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

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TRES HADAS DIMINUTAS

for solo piano

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Tres Hadas Diminutas

"A Diana Lopszyc, Alma Compañera, Hada Diminuta y Hermana"

Eva Irene Lopszyc

2000

1. Titania

Mágicamente

1

2

3

mf *ff* *sf* *mf* *p* *f*

mf *f* *p* *accel.* *mf* *f*

mp *f* *ff*

Ped. *8va* *15ma*

First system of a musical score. The treble staff features a melodic line with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking. The bass staff has a bass line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamic marking.

Second system of a musical score, starting with a measure number '4' in a box. The treble staff contains a complex melodic passage with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bass staff features a bass line with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The system ends with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking.

Third system of a musical score. The treble staff contains a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bass staff features a bass line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of a musical score, starting with a measure number '5' in a box and the tempo marking *misterioso*. The treble staff features a melodic line with a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The bass staff features a bass line with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

The musical score consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings.

System 1: The first system shows a melodic line in the treble clef and a supporting line in the bass clef. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). A measure number '6' is indicated in a box. An octave marking '8^{va}' is present above the treble staff.

System 2: The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. A dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) is used.

System 3: The third system features a more complex texture with sixteenth-note passages in the bass clef, which are highlighted by two boxes. The instruction *cresc. molto accel.* (crescendo, very acceleration) is written below the bass staff. An octave marking '8^{va}' is also present.

System 4: The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the treble clef and a sustained bass line. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *fff* (fortissimo), and *pp* (pianissimo). The instruction *lentamente, como gotas de rocío* (slowly, like dew drops) is written above the treble staff. An octave marking '8^{va}' is present above the treble staff, and '8^{vb}' (octave below) is indicated below the bass staff.

2. Florella

Tranquilo, sinuoso

1

pp

p *ff*

f *ff* *sf*

2

pp *ff*

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8va

ff

pp

8va

8vb

3

p

pp

ppp

lentamente, como gotas de rocío

sinuoso

4

ff

pp

sinuoso

accel.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for piano, spanning measures 1 to 16. The score is written for a grand piano with a treble and bass staff. Measure 1 features a forte (*ff*) treble staff with sixteenth-note arpeggios and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 2 has a piano (*pp*) treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 3 is marked with a '3' in a box, indicating a triplet, with a piano (*p*) treble staff and a bass staff. Measure 4 has a piano (*pp*) treble staff with a whole note chord and a bass staff. Measure 5 features a pianissimo (*ppp*) treble staff with sixteenth-note arpeggios and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 6 is marked with the instruction 'lentamente, como gotas de rocío' (slowly, like dew drops), with a treble staff featuring a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 7 has a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 8 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 9 has a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 10 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 11 has a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 12 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 13 has a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 14 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 15 has a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale. Measure 16 features a treble staff with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass staff with a descending eighth-note scale.

5

The musical score is divided into two systems. The first system, marked with a box containing the number 5, consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with slurs, accents, and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic marking. The second system also consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic marking and a wavy line in the bass staff. The system concludes with a rapid ascending scale in the treble staff and a final chord marked with *sf* and *8va*.

3. Mab

Deciso, movido

The musical score for '3. Mab' is written for piano and consists of three systems. The first system begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic. The piano part features a rapid ascending scale in the right hand and a series of eighth notes in the left hand. The second system starts with a second ending bracket labeled '2'. It includes a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in the right hand and a piano (*pp*) dynamic in the left hand, which then transitions through mezzo-forte (*p*) and fortissimo (*f*) dynamics. The third system continues the piano part with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The score is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulation marks such as accents and slurs.

This musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system features a piano part with complex rhythmic patterns and dynamic markings such as *pp*, *sf*, and *ff*, and a voice part with a melodic line and a *8va* marking. The second system includes a piano part with a *f* dynamic marking and a voice part with a *3* measure rest and a *sf > p* dynamic marking. The third system shows a piano part with a *pp* dynamic marking and a voice part with a *sf* to *ff* dynamic marking and a *8va* marking. The score is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various dynamic markings.

4 *espressivo*

mf (aleteo)

8vb

movido

pp *f*

tempo primo

ppp *ff* *ff* *p* *ff*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a measure number '4' in a box, followed by the instruction 'espressivo'. The right-hand staff (treble clef) contains a melodic line with many accidentals and slurs, marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The left-hand staff (bass clef) features a rhythmic accompaniment with slurs and a '8vb' (8va below) marking. A '(aleteo)' marking is placed above the left-hand staff. The second system is marked 'movido' and shows a more active texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, marked with piano-piano (*pp*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The third system is marked 'tempo primo' and includes a variety of dynamics: piano-piano-piano (*ppp*), fortissimo (*ff*), fortissimo (*ff*), piano (*p*), and fortissimo (*ff*). The notation includes many slurs, ties, and dynamic markings throughout.

5

ppp

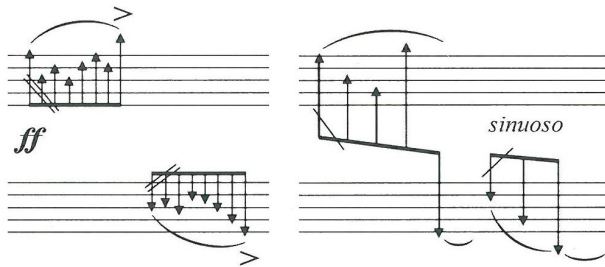
ff

The musical score for "The Great Wall of China" by John Williams is presented in a two-staff format. The top staff is for the piano, and the bottom staff is for the string quartet. The key signature is G major (one sharp), and the time signature is 2/4. The piano part begins with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking. The string quartet part begins with a sforzando (sff) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The piano part features a series of ascending and descending melodic lines, while the string quartet part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the overall structure is a single melodic phrase.

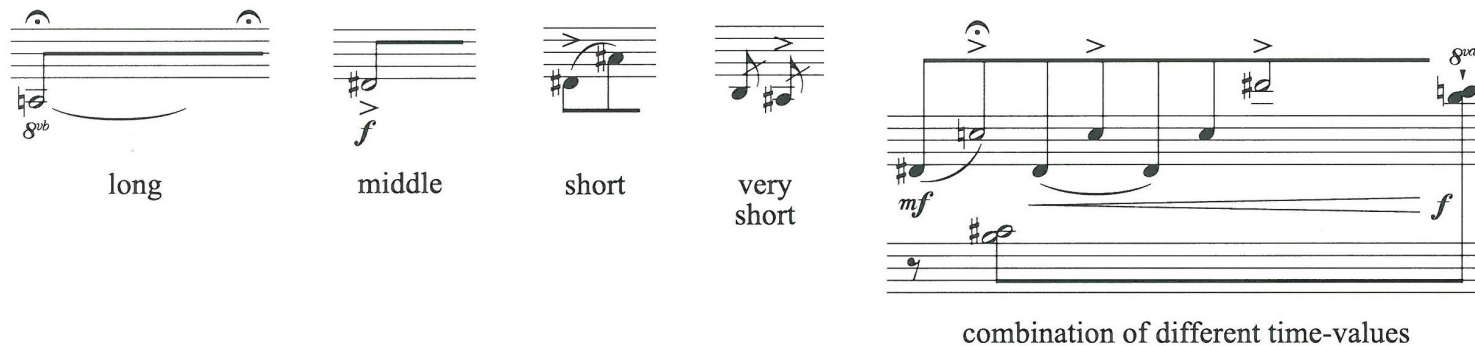
Notation

Throughout the whole work there is no use of any particular meter or time signature prescribing a rhythmic pulse. It is *libero* or free. Instead, the different time values of each musical gesture with the respective indications should function as a guideline. The rhythm is free and corresponds to the graphic notation of the music. Rests and pauses are used in the traditional way.

In some sections of the piece the pitch of the notes is just drafted; it's up to the interpreter to find an appropriate realization of the respective section according to his own preferences. Occasionally the drafted notes might be realized at very high or low pitch.



Concerning the time-values within the special notation, it is possible to distinguish approximately between notes of long, middle, short and very short duration. In doing so it is nevertheless more important to create the musical gesture of the work according to the preferences of the interpreter.



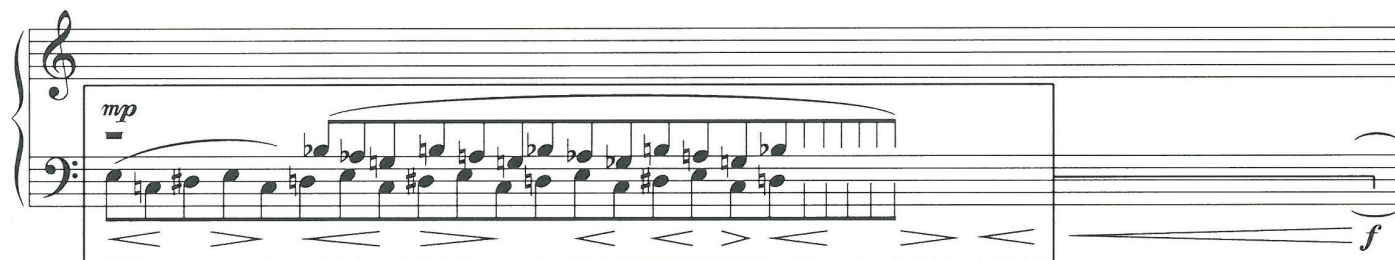
Groups of notes with a crossed line have to be played fast.



Groups of notes with a double crossed line have to be played even faster.



Loops are melodic and rhythmic patterns that are to be repeated until the end of the line that follows the square. In some cases, like in the example shown below, the loops are interrupted by silences. The silences are an important part of the pattern and should be repeated as well.



Composer, conductor and pianist **Eva Irene Lopszyc** was born in Buenos Aires in a family of musicians. She started playing the piano with the age of 5 with her mother, Tatiana Vaistij de Lopszyc and studied composition first with her grandfather Jacobo Ficher. She graduated from the Conservatorio Superior de Música “Manuel de Falla” in 1984-1985 in piano, composition and conducting with gold medal. In her long career her teachers have been among others Elsa Piaggio de Tarelli, Charles Dobler (piano), Angel Lasala (chamber music), Alicia Terzian, Roberto García Morillo, Augusto Rattenbach (composition), Alfonso Stagno, Adela Marschall, Miguel Angel Gilardi, Mario Benzecry and Pedro Ignacio Calderón (conducting).

For a long period she played in a piano duo with her sister, Diana Lopszyc. Specialized in argentine music, they premiered numerous works, of which several have been composed especially for them. As a result of this collaboration, the piano duo of Eva Irene and Diana Lopszyc recorded the CD “Vanguardias de la Música Argentina – Atmosferas” interpreting the works of Alicia Terzian.

As a conductor she was the founder of the Ensamble de los Tres Tiempos and has been responsible for numerous world premieres of contemporary argentine chamber music, opera and ballet. Furthermore she conducted a large number of orchestras and other ensembles such as the Orquesta Conservatorio Superior de Música “Manuel de Falla”, Orquesta Escuela de Bellas Artes “Carlos Morel”, Orquesta Universidad de Tucumán, Banda Sinfónica de la Pampa, Banda Sinfónica de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires, Banda Sinfónica de Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Orquesta Sinfónica de Asunción del Paraguay and the Ensamble Belo Horizonte Brazil.

She is currently professor in chamber music at the Conservatorio Superior de Música “Manuel de Falla”, where she taught composition, orchestration and musical theory in the last years.

Her opus contains a large number of works including almost every kind of instrumentation and is premiered, performed and recorded all over the world by internationally acknowledged artists.

Her compositions as well as her work as a conductor have been internationally awarded several times:

- Gold Medal for Composition and Orchestra Conducting from Conservatorio Superior de Música “Manuel de Falla”.
- Gold Medal, Alfonso Stagno Prize.
- Young Conductors Teatro Colón de Buenos Aires.
- Young Conductors Valle de las Leñas- Prize. Mendoza Argentina.
- Tribuna Nacional de Compositores- CAMU-UNESCO 1995-1999 .
- Gaude Mater "Czsestochowa-Poland 1995.
- México 1995-2000- Contemporary Música Harp Festival.
- Contemporary Música Festival Belo Horizonte Brazil.
- World Música Days 2014-Poland.

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