

presents

## Graduate Recital

Jeong Yoo, Soprano Dr. Yoon-Wha Roh, Piano

> Friday, April 23, 2021 4:10 p.m. Bryan Hall Theatre

Step Out .....

## Program

Arie George Frideric Händel

*Recitative* (1685-1759)

Arie

from Pastorella vaga bella

O Dieu! Que de bijoux...Ah! Je ris de me voir Charles Gounod

from Faust (1818-1893)

Spring Dominick Argento

Sleep (1927-2019)

Winter
Dirge
Diaphenia
Hymn

from Six Elizabethan Songs

10-minute pause

Shin Arirang Dong-Jin Kim

(1913-2009)

Sae Taryung Du-Nam Cho

(1912-1984)

I Feel Pretty Leonard Bernstein

from West Side Story (1918-1990)

My Lord and Master Richard Rodgers

from The King and I (1902-1972)

I Could Have Danced All Night Frederick Loewe from My Fair Lady (1901-1988)

This concert was presented via livestream in accordance with restrictions related to the containment of COVID-19.

No audience was present at the time of this performance.

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## PROGRAM NOTES

George Frederic Handel (1685-1759) is considered one of great composers of the late Baroque era. He was single in all his life, so he traveled freely to various cities, including Rome, Venice, and Napoli, to study Italian music. He was a great success in operas, oratorios, and instrumental compositions, and he worked as a composer in Hamburg and Italy until he became naturalized as a British in 1727. He composed a lot of works, including operas, oratorios, anthems, and organ concertos. He was very successful with his religious choral music, Messiah. His mastery in the opera, chamber music, and vocal music was developed when he was in Rome.

Pastorella Vagha Bella is a secular cantata for solo voice with instrumental accompaniment. In general, cantata uses a basso continuo in addition to any solo instruments. The distinctive feature is that it gives "obligato" to the right hand of the keyboard. Usually, keyboard players of this era required improvisation techniques in harmony with the basso continuo. But in this piece, Handel is offering an obligatory part. The elaborately divided chords decorate the melody line of the song. There is an argument about the actual authorship of the piece, and the year of the composition is not accurate. It is composed of two arias and one recitative.

**Dominick Argento** (1927-2019), who was an American composer, is regarded as the leading composer of lyric opera and he is the winner of Pulitzer-Prize for his song cycle 'From the Diary of Virginia Woolf'. Most of his work was written for voice. He wrote thirteen operas and numerous song cycles as well as choral works. He started writing choral works in the mid-1970s for the choir of Plymouth Congregational Church in Minneapolis. Tonal context is predominated in his work, but he combines tonal, atonal, and twelve-tone freely. Italy is his spiritual home, and many of his works were written in Florence. Argento married Soprano Carolyn Bailey in 1954, and she premiered many of his vocal works. He joined the faculty at the University of Minnesota, and he was the founder of Center Opera (now Minnesota opera). Much of his work was premiered in Minnesota.

Six Elizabethan Songs are composed of six songs for high voice: Spring, Sleep, Winter, Dirge, Diaphenia, and Hymn. It is divided into three themes: nature (Spring, Winter), death (Sleep, Dirge), and praise (Diaphenia, Hymn). The lyrics are drawn from five poets of the Elizabethan period: Thomas Nash (1567-1601), Samuel Daniel (1562-1619), William Shakespeare (1564-1616), Henry Constable (1562-1613), and Ben Johnson (1572-1637).

Charles Gounod(1818-1893) was a French composer of the 19th century in the Romantic era. He wrote twelve operas, a lot of orchestral and chamber music, religious music, and songs. He is best known for operas and the most famous one is Faust. Ave Maria and Romeo et Juliette is also well known from his works. Opera Faust is Based on the first part of Goethe's play Faust, and it was completed in 1859 with the French libretto by Jules Barbier (1822-1901) and Michel Carre (11819-1872). It is considered as one of Gounod's representative masterpieces as well as a representative French opera of the 19th century with maximized lyricism and romance. It is in five acts and it is about the tragic love of Faust and Marguerite. It premiered in 1859. Later, ballet music was added to the fifth act.

This song is in Act III. Faust and Mephistopheles disappear after they put a box of jewels in front of Marguerite's door. Marguerite sings The King of Thule, winding a spinning wheel and then discovers flowers and a box of jewels. She falls in love with them and tries on the jewelry. She looks at herself in the mirror and adorns herself with and sings this aria. Faust appears and confesses his love, and they promise to love each other.

Dong-Jin Kim (1913-2009) was a Korean composer, and he is one of the first-generation composers of Korean art songs. He was born in south PyongAn Province, now in North Korea. He was born into a family where his father was a pastor, and from an early age, he experienced Western music through a church. He studied the violin in Japan and moved to South Korea during the Korean war. He was a professor at Jung-Ang University College of Arts and Kyunghee University. He composed lots of beloved Korean art songs, including Gagopa(I wish to go). Another of his great works is Bomi Omyeon(When Spring comes), which was written when he was in middle school, Suseonhwa(Daffodil), and Mok Yeon Hwa(Magnolia).

Arirang is the most famous Korean traditional folk song. It is often considered an unofficial national anthem of Korea, and Arirang is included on the UNESCO. There are many theories about the origin of this song because Arirang has so many different versions and variations in every region of Korea. There are about 3 thousand and six hundred variations of 60 different versions of the song. The standard version is known for Seoul Arirang or Gyeonggi Arirang. Despite the different versions and variations, all Arirang include a refrain like Arirang, Arirang, arariyo. This New Arirang was made for the National Chorus Concert. It starts with a slow lyrical tempo, and then it goes to the fast tempo of the Gyeonggi Arirang melody in the B section, and it returns to the A section. The refrains are repeated in between the phrases.

**Du-Nam Cho (1912-1984)** was a Korean composer and pianist. He was grown up in an enlightened Catholic family in Pyung-Yang, and he learned Western music and composition from priest J.Cannons. At the age of 11, he made his debut as a composer by composing the song *Old Story* in 1923, published his first collection of art songs at the age of 17. After graduating from Soongsil School in Pyongyang, he worked as a composer in Manchuria. When Korea became independent from Japan's colonial rule, he returned to Seoul. After the Korean War, he settled in Masan and focused on teaching piano rather than composing. His best-known works are SeonGuJa (Pioneer), operetta Emille Bell, and Fantasy Dance for piano.

Sae Taryung is a representative traditional folk song of Jeolla Province, the southwestern region of Korea. The song describes the scenes of various birds singing in spring. Listing their gestures and their sounds; it uses appoggiatura and frequent vibrato effects.

Leonard Bernstein (1918-1990) was an American composer, conductor, pianist, music educator, and author. He is regarded as one of the most successful musicians of the 20th century in American history. Bernstein composed different styles, including symphonic and orchestral music, ballet, film and musical theatre, choral works, opera, chamber music, and piano works. He directed the New York Philharmonic and conducted the major orchestras of the world, creating significant audio and video recordings.

West Side Story is one of the most well-known works from Broadway musicals. Jerome Robbins directed and choreographed, and lyricist was Steven Sondheim. West Side Story reinterpreted William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet from a modern viewpoint, depicting a conflict between immigrant communities in the 1950s. Maria is an innocent young girl who moved to New York City from Puerto Rico. Maria sings a solo with a chorus of her coworkers at the bridal shop where she reveals her current state of vanity and happiness.

**Richard Rodgers (1902-1979)** is best known American composer for musical theater works in the 20th century. He composed 43 Broadway musicals and over 900 songs. He collaborated with the lyricists Lorenz Hart and Oscar Hammerstein II. Rodgers wrote musicals with Oscar Hammerstein II from the 1940s to 1950s, including their first musical Oklahoma!, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1944, Carousel, South Pacific which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1950, The King and I, and The Sound of Music.

Tuptim who is a slave girl from Burma sings this aria in Act I. The King of Burma sent her to the King of Siam as a gift, and she is to become one of the King's wives. She secretly falls in love with Lun Tha, a Burmese scholar and envoy, who escorts her when she comes to Siam. In this aria, she claims that the King may own her, but not her heart, as she loves another man.

Frederick Loewe (1901-1988) was an Austrian-American composer. His father was a famous Jewish operetta singer. Loewe began composing at age seven and gave performances as a concert pianist at thirteen in Germany. He went to Broadway with his father, but he took other jobs far from music. He met American lyricist Alan Jay Lerner in 1942 and collaborated on the Broadway musical series. In 1956, they published My Fair Lady on Broadway, which was also made into a movie. My Fair Lady is a musical based on a play by George Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion.

Eliza, who is a Cockney flower girl, sings this aria in Act I. Professor Higgins, a phonetician, meets Eliza at Covent Garden and wagers with Colonel Pickering that he can make her an elegant lady and turn into elite London society. Eliza receives elocution lessons, and she has finally removed her Cockney dialect. At the moment of success, she quickly falls in love with Professor Higgins after dancing with him. Eliza then sings this aria with the feeling expressed clearly through the lyrics.