



II

Adagio (♩ = 36)

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The score is in 3/4 time. The upper staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The lower staff (bass clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2. Dynamics include *mp* in the upper staff and *pp* in the lower staff. A *poco string.* marking is present in the second measure. A *mf* dynamic is marked in the lower staff in the second measure, and another *pp* dynamic is marked in the lower staff in the third measure.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The upper staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 4, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The lower staff (bass clef) features a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F#2, E2) in measure 4, followed by a triplet of eighth notes (G2, F#2, E2) in measure 5, and a quarter note G2 in measure 6. Dynamics include *mf espr.* in the upper staff, *f* in the lower staff, *pp* in the lower staff, and *p* in the upper staff.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The upper staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 7, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The lower staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 7, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2. Dynamics include *pp espr.* in the upper staff and *p* in the lower staff.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The tempo changes to *Poco mosso* (♩ = 42). The upper staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 10, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The lower staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 10, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2. Dynamics include *pp* in the upper staff, *pp* in the lower staff, *mp* in the upper staff, *mp* in the lower staff, and *mf* in the lower staff.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. The upper staff (treble clef) has a whole rest in measure 13, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note E4. The lower staff (bass clef) has a whole rest in measure 13, followed by a half note G2, a quarter note F#2, and a half note E2. Dynamics include *mf* in the lower staff, *mf* in the upper staff, and *f* in the lower staff.



# Vorwort

Ernst Krenek komponierte seine *Sonatine für Flöte und Viola* op. 92 Nr. 2a am 6. Jänner 1942 in Poughkeepsie, New York, an nur einem Tag. Das zunächst nicht veröffentlichte Werk tauchte erstmals als Transkription des Komponisten für Flöte und Klarinette auf – in dieser Form wurde das Werk 1945 vom Bärenreiter Verlag veröffentlicht und als op. 92 Nr. 2b katalogisiert.

Diese Sonatine ist eine dodekaphonische Komposition, in der Krenek seine eigene schöpferische Interpretation der Zwölftontechnik der Zweiten Wiener Schule anwendet. Krenek festigte seine neue Interpretation von Arnold Schönbergs Reihentechnik, nachdem er 1933 die Arbeit an seiner Oper *Karl V.* abgeschlossen hatte. Sein Abgehen von den gebräuchlichen Zwölfton-Prinzipien erlaubte ihm, die Zwölftonreihe in zwei Segmente aus je sechs Noten, Hexachorde, zu teilen; zusätzlich führte er ein raffiniertes Prinzip ein, welches er als „Reihenrotation“<sup>1</sup> bezeichnete. Diese Methode der Transposition und Transformation, bei der die Tonhöhen vom Beginn der Reihe an ihr Ende verschoben werden, führte zu einer reichhaltigen und harmonisch vielgestaltigen Sammlung an Zwölftonreihen, die auch Oktaven und konsonante Intervalle umfasst. Das Ergebnis ist eine in der Tat befreite, dissonante musikalische Sprache, mit der Krenek eine der spirituellsten Herausforderungen des musikalischen Diskurses im 20. Jahrhundert überwand: eine elegante Balance zwischen Konsonanz und Dissonanz zu erreichen. In seiner 3. *Sonate für Klavier* op. 92 Nr. 4 sollte er dieses Prinzip zum Höhepunkt treiben, indem er die Reihe in vier Gruppen zu je drei Tönen einteilt und somit die maximale Anzahl der Rotation erreicht. Ein weiterer Gipfelpunkt Kreneks Rotations-Prinzips ist sein 1941/42 komponiertes a cappella Choralwerk *Lamentatio Jeremiae prophetae* op. 43.

In der hier vorliegenden originalen Instrumentierung wurde die Sonatine am 22. Oktober 1942 am Teatro del Pueblo in Buenos Aires uraufgeführt. Die Interpreten waren Estéban Eitler, Flöte und Simon Zlotnik, Viola.<sup>2</sup>

Brett Banducci  
Los Angeles, 2009

1) Ernst Krenek, *Horizons Circled*, University of California Press 1974

2) Garrett H. Bowles, *Ernst Krenek: A Bio-Bibliography*, Greenwood Press 1989

# Preface

Ernst Krenek composed the *Sonatina for Flute and Viola* Op. 92 no. 2a in Poughkeepsie, New York, on 6 January 1942, astonishingly in only one day. This previously unpublished work first appeared as a transcription, made by the composer, for flute and clarinet – subsequently published by Bärenreiter in 1945 and catalogued as Op. 92 no. 2b.

The *Sonatina* is a dodecaphonic composition incorporating Krenek's inventive interpretation of the twelve-tone practices of Arnold Schoenberg and the Second Viennese School. Krenek solidified his new interpretation of Schoenberg's serial technique after completing work on his 1933 operatic masterpiece *Karl V*. His departure from customary twelve-tone principles allowed for the separation of the row into two six-note segments. After separating the twelve-tone row into two six-note halves, or hexachords, he then implemented an ingenious procedure which he called 'row rotation'. This method of transposition and transformation, where pitches are shifted from the beginning of a series to the end, yielded a rich and harmonically varied collection of twelve-tone rows, where octaves and consonant intervals were embraced. The result is a truly liberated dissonant musical language in which Krenek solved one of the most esoteric challenges of 20th century musical discourse: achieving an elegant balance between consonance and dissonance. He would follow the rotation technique to its zenith in the *Third Sonata for Piano* Op. 92, No. 4, where the row, this time segmented into four groups of three tones, was rotated to the maximum amount. Further development of Krenek's rotation principles would culminate in his 1941/42 a cappella choral masterpiece *Lamentatio Jeremiae prophetae* Op. 43.

The *Sonatina*, in this current and original instrumentation, was premiered on 22 October 1942 at the Teatro del Pueblo in Buenos Aires, with Estéban Eitler, flute, and Simon Zlotnik, viola.<sup>2</sup>

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1) Ernst Krenek, *Horizons Circled*, University of California Press 1974  
2) Garrett H. Bowles, *Ernst Krenek: A Bio-Bibliography*, Greenwood Press 1989