

Einojuhani Rautavaara (s. 1928) kuuluu keskeisimpiin ja kansainvälisesti tunnetuimpiin nykyhetken suomalaisiin säveltäjiin. Hänen opiskeli sävellystä Sibelius-Akatemiassa Helsingissä Aarre Merikannon johdolla ja jatkoi opintojaan vuosina 1955-56 New Yorkissa ja Tanglewoodissa (Aaron Copland, Vincent Persichetti ja Roger Sessions), sekä tämän jälkeen Sveitsissä (Wladimir Vogel) ja Kölnissä (Rudolf Petzold). Rautavaara on ollut myös erittäin arvostettu sävellys pedagogi. Vuosina 1976-90 hän toimi sävellyksen professorina Sibelius-Akatemiassa. Rautavaaran tyylillinen asennoituminen on heittelehtinyt sodanjälkeisestä suomalaisesta ja pohjoismaisesta modernismista konstruktiviseen avantgardismiin, siitä taas romanttisempaan, tonaalisiin keskuksiin tunkeutuvaan sävelkieleen, ja lopulta modernistisia ja traditionalisempia elementtejä yhdistää eräänlaiseen postmoderniin tyyliliin. Rautavaaran laajaan, kauttaaltaan hyvin persoonalliseen tuotantoon kuuluu 5 oopperaa tai kamarioopperaa, 5 sinfonialla, 7 konserttoa eri instrumenteille ja orkestereille, sekä suuri määrä muita orkesteri-, vokaali- ja kamari muusikkiteoksia.

Sonaatti sellolle ja pianolle (1991)

Sellosonaatin ensimmäiset luonnokset tehtiin jo 1974, mutta resitoivan, rajun avauksen jatko tuntui ongelmalliselta, ja lopullinen sävellystyö jää aina vuoteen 1991 asti. Avausosa on sellon ja pianon dramaattinen dialogi, jonka pääaihe toistuu ritornellina toisessa ja kolmannessa osassa. Sen sävelkulut ja harmoniat ovat symmetrisiä hahmoja, joko vaakasuoraan melodiikkana tai pystysuoraan sointuna. Niinpä on kuin teoksen edetessä tapahtuisi sidotusti symmetrisen muotomaailman vähittäinen hajoaminen ja samalla kasvamisen yhä joustavammaksi ja orgaanisemmaksi.

Toinen osa on aluksi sellosolo, nopea tremololiike, jossa yhdistyy kaksi vastakkaisista prinsiipiä; 12-sävelriviä ohjataan runsailla säveltoistoilla - sinänsä aivan klassisen dodekafonian sääntöjen mukaisilla - sävelryhmiksi, joiden teho onkin sulavasti tonaalinen. Piano antaa jo alkuosassa esiintyneillä cluster-soinnuilla diskreettiä taustaa sellolle. Päättösosa alkaa levollisella sellon ja pianon yhteis-tekstuurilla. Vähitellen se kasvaa, muuttuu finaalimaiseksi vauhdiksi ja lopulta sulkeutuu alkudialogin äänepainoilla.

Einojuhani Rautavaara

Einojuhani Rautavaara (b. 1928) is one of the most important and internationally renowned contemporary Finnish composers. He studied composition first at the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki with Aarre Merikanto, then from 1955-56 in New York and Tanglewood with Aaron Copland, Vincent Persichetti and Roger Sessions, and finally in Switzerland with Wladimir Vogel and Cologne with Rudolf Petzold. Rautavaara has in turn developed a considerable reputation as a composition teacher and from 1976-90 he was professor of composition at the Sibelius Academy. Stylistically, Rautavaara's music has ranged over a wide spectrum from post-war Finnish and Scandinavian modernism to avant-garde constructivism and thence from a more romantic musical language, anchored in tonality, to a post-modernism that combines both modernistic and more traditional elements. Rautavaara's extensive and highly individual oeuvre includes 5 operas or chamber operas, 5 symphonies, 7 concertos for various instruments with orchestra and a large number of other orchestral, vocal and chamber works.

Sonata for Cello and Piano (1991)

The first sketches for this cello sonata were written as early as 1974, but finding a continuation for the recitative-like and tempestuous opening proved problematic - so much so that the final compositional work on the piece was not tackled until 1991. The opening movement comprises a dramatic dialogue between the cello and piano, whose main theme is repeated in the form of a ritornello in the second and third movements. Its melodic and harmonic figures are symmetrical in shape, in the horizontal domain for melodies and the vertical for chords. Thus as the work progresses there is a sort of disintegration of the work's symmetrical formal world, coupled with growth towards more flexibility and organicism.

The second movement starts with a cello solo - a fast tremolo figure in which two opposing principles are united; the twelve-note row is applied with abundant note-repetitions (quite within the classical rules of dodecaphony) so that note-groups are formed whose effect is fluently tonal. Already in the first movement, the piano provides a discrete accompaniment to the cello with cluster-like chords. The final movement opens with a peaceful texture shared by cello and piano. This gradually builds, adopting a tempo suitable for a finale before ultimately retiring into the original shades and expression heard in the opening dialogue.

Einojuhani Rautavaara

Sonata for Cello and Piano

$\text{♩} = 96$

EINOJUHANI RAUTAVAARA (1991)

The musical score consists of ten staves of handwritten music for Cello and Piano. The Cello part (VC) is on the top staff, and the Piano part is on the bottom staff. The score includes various dynamics (e.g., ff, f, p), articulations, and performance instructions like 'ff' and 'f'. The music features complex rhythmic patterns and harmonic structures, typical of contemporary classical music.

Handwritten musical score for a piece of music, likely for piano or harpsichord. The score consists of six systems of music, each with two staves: treble and bass. The music is in common time.

System 1: Measures 1-4. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff. A box labeled "una corda" covers measures 1-4 of the bass staff.

System 2: Measures 5-8. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff.

System 3: Measures 9-12. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff.

System 4: Measures 13-16. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff.

System 5: Measures 17-20. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff.

System 6: Measures 21-24. Treble staff has eighth-note chords. Bass staff has sustained notes. Dynamic ff.

Text and markings:

- "sosten." above the treble staff in System 3.
- "una corda" in a box below the bass staff in System 1.
- "sub. f" above the bass staff in System 5.
- "ff" dynamic markings throughout the score.

VIOLONCELLO

Sonata
for cello and piano

I

Einojuhani Rautavaara

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for cello and piano. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 96$. The first staff shows a dynamic of ff . The second staff begins with a dynamic of f , followed by ff . The third staff includes dynamics $>p$ and $<f$, with a dynamic of ff later on. The fourth staff features dynamics $>p$ and $<f$, with a dynamic of ff . The fifth staff includes dynamics $<f$ and $><\text{ff}$, followed by ff and f . The sixth staff shows dynamics ff and $>p$. The seventh staff includes dynamics $><\text{ff}$ and f . The eighth staff begins with a dynamic of $sosten.$ and a 5 measure repeat sign, followed by ff , f , and ff . The ninth staff shows dynamics $sub.\text{p}$, $sub.\text{f}$, and ff . The tenth staff concludes with a dynamic of ff .