

UKRAINIAN DANCE

(Hopak)

MODEST MUSSORGSKY

Arranged by

Deborah Baker Monday

Instrumentation

1 - Conductor's Full Score
8 - Violin 1
8 - Violin 2
5 - Violin 3 (Viola T.C.)
5 - Viola
5 - Violoncello
5 - Double Bass
1 - Piano

FJH is now using a high-speed sorting system for parts.
As a result, all single page parts are collated before multiple page parts.

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The Arranger

Deborah Baker Monday continues to teach in the award winning Logan City orchestra program. She received her B.M.E., magna cum laude, from Florida State University with an emphasis in string education. She was awarded an academic fellowship to attend the University of Alabama where she received her M.M. in composition. She continued her studies at Louisiana State University where she received the Chancellor's Award to participate with the L.S.U. symphony orchestra under the direction of James Yestadt. She has studied theory and composition with Harold Schiffman, John Boda, Frederic Goossen, Paul Hedwall and Dinos Constantinides.

When she moved to Utah, Ms. Monday continued to be an active bass performer. After completing all of the course work and passing the written and oral portions of the doctoral exams, she was hired to teach in the Logan City School District as a low string specialist. During her tenure with Logan she has pursued her interest in composition and arranging for educational strings. This has been a rewarding part of her career while she and her husband, Bill, have raised four amazing children. She has received awards for outstanding elementary teaching and for Superior Accomplishment with the UtahASTA and UtahMEA, respectively.

Ms. Monday has presented at numerous state music conferences throughout the U.S. as well as several national ASTA conventions, the Midwest Clinic, and the prestigious Ohio State String Teachers' Workshop. She is very active as a guest conductor and adjudicator and has received awards and commissions for her work. Her studies in composition and experience in string teaching have combined to make her one of the leading contributors to the repertoire for young string players.

About the Music

This energetic dance comes from the final scene in Mussorgsky's opera *Sorochintsy Fair* which was composed between 1874 and 1880 but left unfinished at the time of his death in 1881. It was not performed until 1917 after being completed by Cesar Cui. The opera never made it into the standard operatic repertoire. The orchestral introduction and Hopak are the most popular numbers.

The hopak originated in the 16th century in what is now called the Ukraine. At first it was strictly a male dance practiced among the Cossacks returning from battle. Musicians would gather with their instruments and others would dance. Eventually the hopak was danced by couples and groups.

The name is derived from "hopaty" which translates to "to leap and stamp one's feet." In the 18th century the hopak was gradually added to the repertoire of professional troupes. In the early 20th century Russian composers began to incorporate them into larger works such as opera and ballet.

In popular culture hopaks have been performed in a variety of media including the 1980 Summer Olympics, several motion pictures and even in video games.

This arrangement features some of the most delightful themes of the original. The key is G major but includes some harmonic interest which Mussorgsky is known for employing in his works. The few accidentals are easily approached and simple to execute. Strong articulations, accents, and sforzandos abound allowing students to explore many varieties of bowing.

Basses are offered a great option for 2nd position in an easily accessible passage.

Ukrainian Dance is a perfect selection for any concert or festival performance. The energy will be contagious to all listeners!

- Deborah Baker Monday

UKRAINIAN DANCE

(Hopak)

MODEST MUSSORGSKY

Arranged by

DEBORAH BAKER MONDAY

(ASCAP)

Allegretto scherzando (♩=100)

Violin 1

Violin 2

Viola (Violin 3)

Violoncello

Double Bass

Piano

This block contains the first six measures of the musical score. It features staves for Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola (Violin 3), Violoncello, Double Bass, and Piano. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto scherzando' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'f' (forte). The Violoncello and Double Bass parts are mostly rests, with some notes in measure 4. The Piano part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pno.

This block contains measures 7 through 13 of the musical score. The instrumentation remains the same. In measure 11, the Violoncello part has a triplet of notes marked '(non div.)' and '3'. The Piano part continues with harmonic accompaniment. The measures end with sustained notes in the string parts.



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18

tr *tr* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf*

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl. (non div.)

D.B.

Pno.

14 15 16 17 18 19 20

22 26

sf *sf* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.* *cresc.*

Vln. 1

Vln. 2 non div. *cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.*

Vcl. *sf* *sf* *cresc.* *pizz.* *cresc.*

D.B. *sf* *sf* *cresc.* *pizz.* *cresc.*

Pno. *sf* *sf* *cresc.*

21 22 23 24 25 26 27

34

Musical score for measures 28-34. The score includes parts for Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vcl., D.B., and Pno. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features dynamic markings such as *sf*, *mf*, and *cresc.*. There are also *arco* markings for the Violin and Double Bass parts. A box containing the number 34 is located at the top right of the first system.

Musical score for measures 35-41. The score includes parts for Vln. 1, Vln. 2, Vla., Vcl., D.B., and Pno. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score features dynamic markings such as *sf*, *mf*, and *cresc.*. There are also *arco* markings for the Violin and Double Bass parts. A box containing the number 34 is located at the top right of the first system.

42

Vln. 1 *p* *mf*

Vln. 2 *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vcl. *mf*

D.B. *p* *mf*

Pno.

42 43 44 45 46 47

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 42 through 47. It includes staves for Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 42 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Violin 1 has a long note in measure 42 and a melodic line starting in measure 44. Violin 2 and Viola play rhythmic patterns. The Piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A large red watermark is overlaid across the score.

50

Vln. 1 *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

Vln. 2 *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

Vla. *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

Vcl. *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

D.B. *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

Pno. *cresc.* *sf* *mf cresc.*

48 49 50 51 52 53 54

Detailed description: This system of musical notation covers measures 48 through 54. It includes staves for Violin 1, Violin 2, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#). Measure 50 is marked with a box containing the number 50. Dynamics include *cresc.*, *sf*, and *mf cresc.*. The Piano part continues with a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. A large red watermark is overlaid across the score.

58

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pno.

55 56 57 58 59 60 61

62

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pno.

62 63 64 65 66 67 68

74

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pno.

sf *mf cresc.* *sf* *f*

69 70 71 72 73 74 75

78

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vcl.

D.B.

Pno.

L4 L1 L1

76 77 79 80 81 82