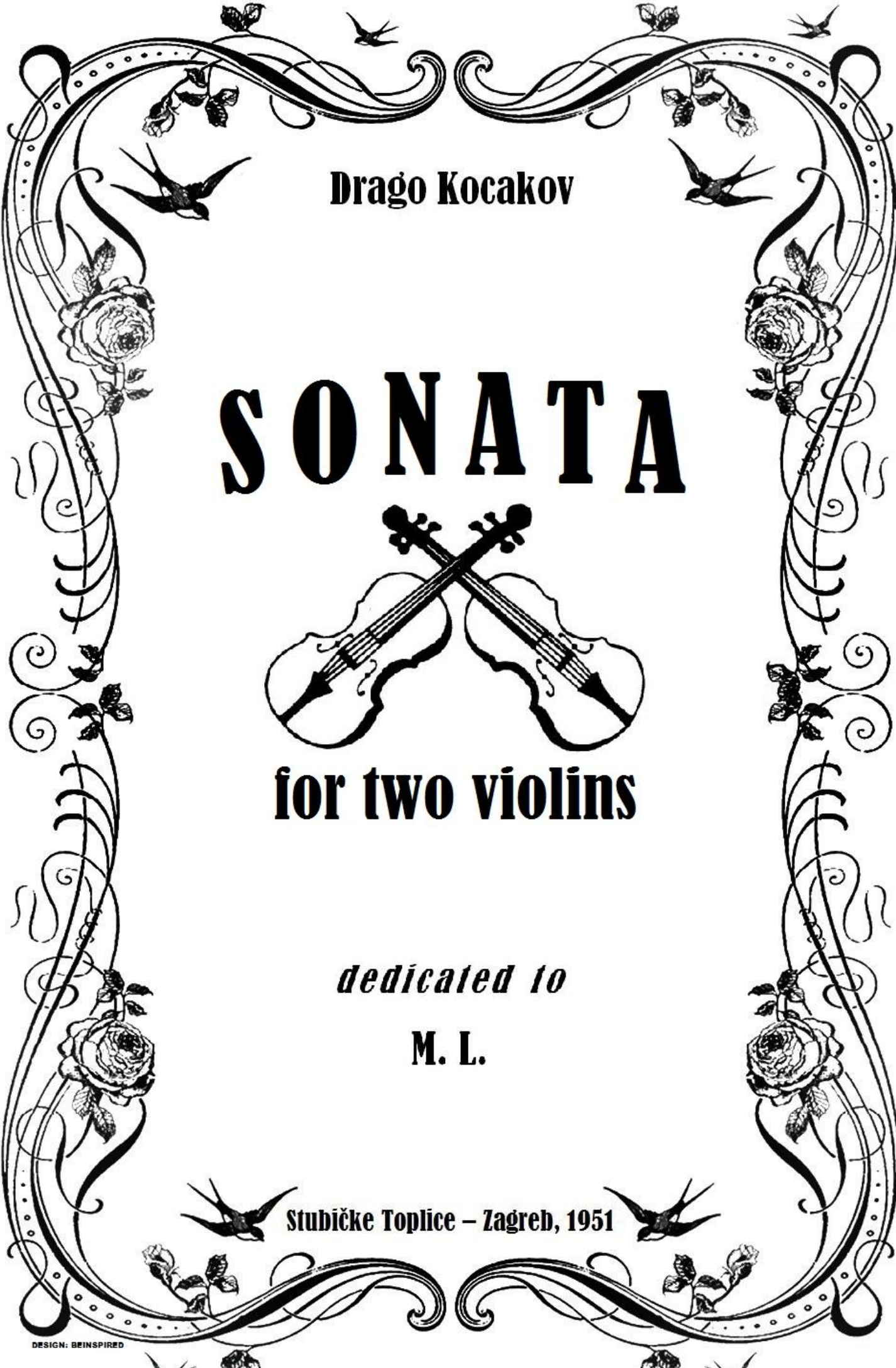




Drago Kocakov

SONATA



for two violins

dedicated to

M. L.

Stubičke Toplice – Zagreb, 1951

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SONATA "Intimus" ZA DVIJE VIOLINE (1951.) nastala je za vrijeme skladateljevog boravka u Stubičkim Toplicama zbog ozbiljne bolesti. Nedostajao mu je njegov prijatelj od pouzdanja (lat. intimus), doktor prava Mirko Lešić (1909.-1984.), s kojim je često svirao skladbe za dvije violine. Prisjećajući se zajedničkog muziciranja, komponirao je ovu sonatu i posvetio mu je. Sonata je očito uspomena na te trenutke kada su dva majstora svirala i vodila u muzičkom zanosu svoj dijalog. (Ipak, nije isključena mogućnost da je Sonata Intimus posvećena violinistu i skladatelju Ladislavu Miranovu, sa kojim je - kao i sa drugim glazbenicima češkog podrijetla – Kocakov održavao prijateljske odnose). Kocakov je sonatu komponirao koristeći se jedino svojom violinom, jer nije imao na raspolaganju klavir. Budući da u toplicama nije mogao nabaviti ni nove listove papira, bio je sve prisiljen pisati, brisati i mijenjati na jednim te istima. Sreća što je imao olovku i gumicu.. Kada se vratio u grad Zagreb, ispisao je čistopis, unijevši u notni tekst tek neznatne promjene te mnogo dinamičkih i ponešto drugih oznaka. Skladba po nadnevku nastanka datira u razdoblje u kojemu se Kocakov više nije bavio glazbom profesionalno.

ANALIZA

Glazba 20. stoljeća je jedinstvena u protoku povijesti Zapada po svom pluralizmu, eklekticismu, polistilizmu. Skladatelji su počinjali isprobavati više osobni i individualni pristup glazbenom stvaranju, formirajući vlastite mikrokozmore. Više ne bivajući vezani za pravila određena jednim glazbenim pristupom, prilagodili su zvuk tako da pristaje njihovim osobnim gledištima i preferencama.

Istina 20. stoljeća je kompleksna. Ovo grananje također je uključivalo mnogo stilskih crossovera i unakrsnih utjecaja. Dijeljenje tih stilova u razlučive cjeline je vještačko; neke je skladatelje naprosto nemoguće uredno kategorizirati. Važno je razumjeti da su tek nekoliko, ako i jedan skladatelj, koristili bilo koji od ovih mikrokozmosa u svojoj cjelokupnoj stvaralačkoj produkciji. U najboljem duhu 20. stoljeća, oni bi pobirali i izabirali stilsku obilježja, i mijenjali privrženost u toku svojih karijera, uzimajući u obzir samo one elemente koji su predstavljali njihovu viziju u vrijeme skladanja.

Prvi dojam koji Sonata Intimus ostavlja u kontaktu sa interpretom jest asketska jednostavnost notnog zapisa. Koncentriranog interesa nad glazbenom esencijom, pisana u pomalo minimalističkoj maniri (reduciranje broja nota koje nisu neophodne za ostvarenje glazbene zamisli, sažimanje glazbenih misli na pregnantne motive, često ponavljanje fraza, figura, motiva prepoznatljivih ritmičkih obrazaca i njihovo postupno transformiranje, procesualno nadovezivanje, fazno izmjenjivanje), nije složena u pogledu tehnike, no njena dublja, misaona dimenzija vjerno reflektira autorova suptilna proosjećanja koja rezultiraju zahtjevnim sadržajem od kojega izričaj traži zrelog interpretatora, i time jasno odudara od osnovne ideje minimalista. Djelo Kocakovovo utoliko ima obilježja apstrakcije jer je išlo ispred i mimo publike, približavajući se motivu želeći zabilježiti njegovu bit, a produkt toga su glazbeni prizori koji kao da oslikavaju 'iznutra', jednu zamišljenu duhovnu dimenziju motiva u kojoj on interagira s autorovim duhovnim svijetom, i alterira se sukladno vibracijama njegovih emocija. U tom umjetničkom postupku Kocakov ipak ne nadvisuje vanjski svijet i ne nadrašta njegovu skućenu klasičnu tradiciju (za razliku, Sergei Prokofiev je u svojoj sonati bio nešto uspješniji u tome), već 'zapisu u vremenu' čistih likovnih vrijednosti (zvukovi, šumovi, boje, vibracije, intenzitet, ritam, itd.) dodjeljuje, pod utjecajem neoklasicizma, jasno prepoznatljive elemente iz te tradicije. I premda je time narušio izvornu inspirativnost prvorodenih zamisli, podešavajući ih, pri prenošenju iz apstraktnog područja misli na papir, prema formalnim zakonima 'dobre stare tradicije', postigao je određenu stabilnost i preglednost, koje one u svojoj nesputanoj, autohtonoj izvornosti, vjerojatno nisu odražavale. Promišljanja o uspješnosti Sonate Intimus i proizlaze iz ove problematike, budući da su skladatelji koji su pisali pod utjecajem

neoklasicizma posuđivali glazbene elemente različitih stilova iz dugačkog vremenskog raspona, te se nije rijetko događalo da nisu uspjeli ostvariti stilski ujednačenu kompoziciju, u kojoj se ti elementi skladno slažu jedni s drugima. Ipak, to u njenome slučaju ne bi trebalo predstavljati problem, budući da ne pripada neoklasicizmu, već samo nosi neka njegova obilježja. Ona je polientitetna, kao i brojna druga djela koja stilski pripadaju između dva rata, a predominantna svojstva na kojima se temelji njena originalnost su ona impresionizma, koja nažalost, zbog podređenosti sadržaja neoklasičnim formama, na nekim mjestima dolaze premalo do izražaja. Koliko je očit utjecaj impresionizma kad sagledamo neka njegova obilježja: Izražavanje sugestijama i atmosferom, a izbjegavanje emocionalnih ispada romantizma. Prikazivanje 'ideje' jednog objekta, radije no objekta samog; gdje svijetlo i boja, radije no linija i oblik, određuju sliku. Također je snažna veza sa simbolizmom.. Slikovito rečeno, impresionizam je kao prekapanje uspomena pri kojemu detalji ustupaju pred općim dojmovima. Melodije su često nepravilne u oblikovanju fraza, i uglavnom vrlo motivičke po prirodi. No, meni osobno najvažnije impresionističko obilježje Sonate Intimus, koje je možda trebalo najprije no najposlije istaknuti, jest oslobođenje od kontrapunkta. Ta važna definirajuća značajka klasičnog razdoblja, prestaje biti kanon; to je jedna od najvećih revolucija 20. stoljeća, i zaista uzrokuje zaključno odrješenje od prošlosti. Time su glazbi otvorena vrata budućnost, a u skladu sa duhom demokracije.. Zahvaljujući svojoj dalekovidnosti, Kocakov je u Sonati Intimus uspio očuvati barem nešto od one nesputane, autohtone izvornosti prvorodenih zamisli, te ju istovremeno učinio sudionikom te nositeljem duha te revolucije.

I na kraju, neke karakteristične atmosfere i geste u Sonati Intimus moglo bi se prepoznati u bojama, potezima kista te tematskim obilježjima slika koje je Drago Kocakov naslikao u tome razdoblju: Više nije slikao samo stari grad, intiman i već po tome privlačan motiv, nego je još češće zahvaćao u nove predjele grada, bilježio susrete starih i novih oblika. Više nije birao samo 'čistu prirodu', nego je često slikao prirodu u kojoj je čovjek posredovao. Industrijske interpolacije ovdje se skladno uklapaju u krajolik i djeluju poetično. Zanimljivi su također njegovi pogledi s prozora, pogledi ne vodoravni nego u dubinu. To su slike čudne skladbe i neuobičajene perspektive..

OBILJEŽJA

Originalnost Sonate Intimus zasniva se na kršenju formalnih pravila harmonije i kontrapunkta u cilju postizanja ravnoteže između dvije violine. Vrlo rječita kompozicija raznolikih ugođaja (polet, liričnost, sjeta, strast...)



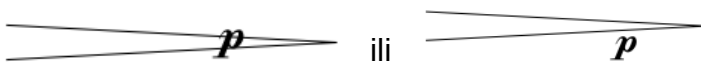
Sonata Intimus hvalevrijedan je pokušaj 'hvatanja u koštac' s nezgodnom i nezahvalnom formom violinskog dua. O njenoj uspješnosti, odnosno da li je Kocakov uspio stvoriti djelo trajne vrijednosti, suditi će njeni interpretatori i publika, a ja se nadam da će njihovo polazište za takvu prosudbu ipak biti osluškivanje vlastitih osjećaja namjesto podložnost tuđem ukusu.



Napomene

Budući da Kocakov nije objavio ovu kompoziciju, nije morao svoje načine označavanja prilagoditi službenim, jer je to korak koji se radi onda kada se kompozicija priprema za tisak, u suradnji sa glazbenim lektorom.

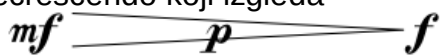
U ovome izdanju, specifične Kocakovove oznake naprosto su imitirane (njihov oblik i položaj u odnosu na notni tekst), a to se prvenstveno odnosi na crescende e decrescende. Neka violinist-interpret sam donese odluku u tim slučajevima.

pr.1 

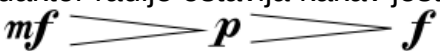
Decrescendo. **p** označava da u toj točki glasnoća je *piano*, a zatim se još stišava.

pr. 2

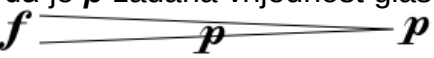
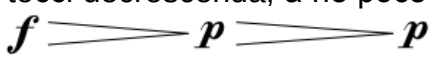
Decrescendo koji izgleda



redaktor radije ostavlja kakav jest, umjesto da ga zapiše

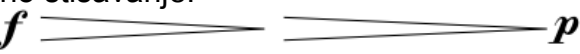


budući da je **p** zadana vrijednost glasnoće u toj točki decrescenda, a ne početna novog.

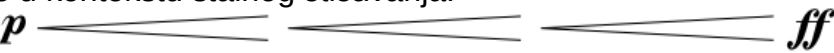
npr.  umjesto 

pr. 3a 

Jednolično stišavanje.

pr. 3b 

Nejednolično stišavanje. Glasnoća na kraju prvog decrescenda u ovome jednostavnom primjeru mogla bi biti **mp**, a odmah na početku drugog decrescenda **mf**. Treba voditi računa da je sve u kontekstu stalnog stišavanja.

pr. 3c 

Nejednolično pojačavanje - složeni oblik. Vrijednosti na početku drugog i trećeg crescenda manje su no na kraju prvog i drugog, a sve u kontekstu stalnog pojačavanja.

pr. 4 

Stišavanje glasnoće od vrijednosti **f** do proizvoljne niže vrijednosti, pa zatim nagli prijelaz na vrijednost **f** i stišavanje do vrijednosti **p**.

pr. 5 

Dakle, početna vrijednost ovog crescenda jest **p**, a završna je proizvoljna veća od **f**. Po završetku crescenda događa se nagli prijelaz na vrijednost **p**.

Nakon detaljnog uvida u Sonatu Intimus, na osnovu tih nekim glazbenicima naoko besmislenih oznaka, relativno jednostavno se može zaključiti da je Kocakov duboko proživljavao ovo djelo dok ga je komponirao, te je možda iz tog razloga zašao u - uvjetno rečeno - krajnosti.

Prijedlozi upućeni interpretatoru

Riječ je o partituri kojoj treba pristupiti minuciozno, s osobitom pozornošću prema svakom pojedinačnom glazbenom detalju, ali i njegovom mjestu unutar čitave cjeline (jednog stavka). Oznake tempa općenite su naznake, a samo kreativno, individualnom interpretativnom energijom prožeto usklađivanje slobodnijeg čitanja zapisa može realizirati autorovu intenciju i uspostaviti ravnotežu između improvizacijskog tona i konstruirane strukture

U I. i IV. stavku, bilo bi korisno naglašavati osminske parove. U prvome stavku to će povećati ritamski intenzitet, učiniti melodiju dinamičnom, te povoljno utjecati na njenu razgovijetnost, dok u četvrtome stavku sviranje osminskih parova kao 'malih koraka' može znatno pridonijeti ostvarivanju karakterističnog, pomalo rapsodijskog, karaktera i tona.

Ispravci tipografskih izostavki

Violino I., stavak IV., takt 53 – ispred D4 treba biti povišilica
Violino I., stavak IV., takt 55 – ispred G4 treba biti povišilica
Violino I., stavak IV., takt 59 – ispred G5 treba biti povišilica
Violino II., stavak IV., takt 108 – ispred D5 treba biti povišilica
Violino II., stavak IV., takt 127 – ispred D4 treba biti povišilica

Editor's word on the work

Kocakov composed the sonata in Stubičke Toplice, a thermal medical resort in northern Croatia, where he was treated for neuropathy. Deteriorated health negatively influenced his playing abilities, and reflects in the easiness of the sonata in terms of technique. However, the sonata is an accomplished work, and it's inner pensive dimension results with challenging content expression of which seeks a mature interpreter.

The G6 is the highest note of the Sonata Intimus and appears only once, at the half of the duration of the composition, in the central (sub)movement Largo, wherein the music content both reaches its dramatic peak and the top of the 3 octave G-major scale.

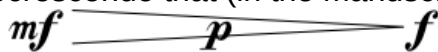
Editor's remarks

Interpreting particular crescendi e decrescendi:

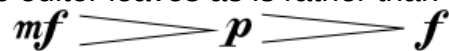
example 1  or 
Decrescendo. **p** marks that by that point loudness is *piano*, and keeps declining of this value.

e. 2

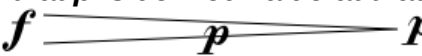
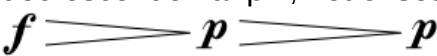
Decrescendo that (in the manuscript) looks like



the editor leaves as is rather than noting it down like

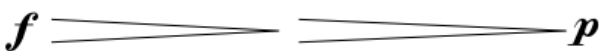


taken that **p** is defined value at that point of the decrescendo hairpin, not onset of a new one.

e. g.  instead of 

e. 3a 

Even decrease.

e. 3b 

Uneven decrease. The degree of loudness at the head¹ of the first hairpin in this simple example may be **mp**, and **mf** at the tail of second hairpin. One should take into account that it all is in context of a single decrescendo.

e. 3c 

Uneven increase - complex form. Values at the head of the second and third hairpin are lower than at the tail of the first and second, all in context of a single crescendo.

e. 4 

Quieting the loudness from value **f** to an arbitrary lower value, then jump to value **f** and decreasing to **p**.

e. 5 

So, the start value of this crescendo is **p**, and the end an arbitrary higher than **f**. On completion a sudden change to value **p** occurs.

¹ relating to hairpin's form, regardless of position: head - apex, tip; tail - base, opening

Correction of typographical omissions

Violino I, movement IV, bar 53 - in front of note D4 should be a sharp (#) symbol

Violino I, move IV, bar 55 – in front of G4 should be a sharp

Violino I, move IV, bar 59 – in front of G5 should be a sharp

Violino II, move IV, bar 108 – in front of D5 should be a sharp

Violino II, move IV, bar 127 – in front of D4 should be a sharp

SONATA "INTIMUS"

FOR TWO VIOLINS

1

Drago Kocakov
(1908 - 1977)

I. ALLEGRO MODERATO

f *p*

p *f* *p* *f*

5 *mf* *f* *f*

p *f* *mf*

9 *p* *mf*

p *f*

13 *f* *f* *ff*

17 *p* *p*

21

24

25

28

29

32

33

36

37

40

41

44

45

f *p* *f*

f

49

p

f

53

f

57

f

61

f

64

allegretto

mf

p *mf* *f*

67

pp

p

70

f

sf

74

a tempo

p

ff

78

81

II. ANDANTE CANTABILE

The musical score is for the second movement, "Andante Cantabile", of Kocákov's Sonata "Intimus". It is written for piano in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The score consists of six systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-8) features a melody in the right hand starting with a half note D5, followed by quarter notes E5, F#5, and G5, with dynamics *mf* and *p*. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment starting on D4, with dynamics *p*. The second system (measures 9-16) begins with a measure rest in the right hand, followed by a half note G5, with dynamics *mf*, *f*, and *p*. The left hand continues its eighth-note accompaniment. The third system (measures 17-24) shows the right hand melody with dynamics *f* and *p*. The left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The fourth system (measures 25-32) includes a crescendo marked with a red *(ff)* in the right hand, with dynamics *p* and *f*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment. The fifth system (measures 33-40) shows the right hand melody with dynamics *p* and *f*. The left hand continues with eighth-note accompaniment.

Measures 1-8: *mf* *p* *p*

Measures 9-16: *mf* *f* *p*

Measures 17-24: *f*

Measures 25-32: *p* *(ff)* *f*

Measures 33-40: *p* *f*

41

Measures 41-48 of a musical score in D major. The upper staff features a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *ff*, and *mf*, ending with a fermata and a 'V' marking. The lower staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

49

Measures 49-56 of the musical score. The upper staff continues the melodic development, while the lower staff maintains the accompaniment pattern.

57

Measures 57-64 of the musical score. A dynamic shift from *f* to *p* is indicated by a hairpin in the upper staff.

65

Measures 65-71 of the musical score. The upper staff includes a *sf* (sforzando) marking. The lower staff continues the accompaniment.

72

Measures 72-79 of the musical score. The upper staff begins with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking. The lower staff features a *f* (forte) marking with accents.

80 *arco*

f *mf* *p* *sul G*

88

ff *f* *pizz.* *pp*

96

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

103

arco *p* *pp* *p*

Largo

111

p *f* *pizz.* *p* *f*

119

arco

p

126

p *pp*

133

mf *f* *ff*

140

p *f* pizz.

147

sf *p* *pp* arco

154

pp

161

3 2 1

168

p leggiero *ff*

174

mf *p* *pp* *arco* *p*

rit. *pizz.*

III. MENUETTO ALLEGRO

III. MENUETTO ALLEGRO

Measures 1-8: Treble and Bass staves. Treble staff starts with *f* and *pp* markings. Bass staff starts with *f* and *p* markings. A crescendo line spans from measure 1 to measure 8.

Measures 9-14: Treble and Bass staves. Measure 9 is marked with a 9. The music continues with various note values and rests.

Measures 15-20: Treble and Bass staves. Measure 15 is marked with a 15. The music continues with various note values and rests. A *ff* marking is present in measure 16.

Measures 21-26: Treble and Bass staves. Measure 21 is marked with a 21. The music continues with various note values and rests. A *p* marking is present in measure 21. A crescendo line spans from measure 21 to measure 26.

Measures 27-30: Treble and Bass staves. Measure 27 is marked with a 27. The music continues with various note values and rests. A *p* marking is present in measure 27. The piece ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine".

33

39

45

51

57

D.C. al Fine

IV. ALLEGRO VIVACE (~200)

IV. ALLEGRO VIVACE (~200)

The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of 24 measures, divided into six systems of four measures each. The dynamics are marked as follows:

- Measures 1-4: Treble staff starts *p*, rises to *f* at measure 3, then falls to *p* at measure 4. Bass staff starts *p*, rises to *f* at measure 3, then falls to *p* at measure 4.
- Measures 5-8: Treble staff starts *f*, falls to *p* at measure 6, rises to *f* at measure 7, falls to *p* at measure 8, then *ff* at measure 9, and *pp* at measure 10. Bass staff starts *f*, falls to *f* at measure 6, then rises to *f* at measure 7, and falls to *f* at measure 8.
- Measures 9-12: Treble staff starts *ff*, falls to *p* at measure 10, rises to *f* at measure 11, and *f* at measure 12. Bass staff starts *p*, falls to *p* at measure 10, rises to *f* at measure 11, and *p* at measure 12.
- Measures 13-16: Treble staff starts *mf*, rises to *f* at measure 14, then falls to *p* at measure 15, and *p* at measure 16. Bass staff starts *p*, falls to *p* at measure 14, rises to *f* at measure 15, and *p* at measure 16.
- Measures 17-20: Treble staff starts *f*, falls to *p* at measure 18, then rises to *f* at measure 19, and *p* at measure 20. Bass staff starts *f*, falls to *p* at measure 18, then rises to *f* at measure 19, and *p* at measure 20.
- Measures 21-24: Treble staff starts *f*, falls to *p* at measure 22, then rises to *f* at measure 23, and *p* at measure 24. Bass staff starts *f*, falls to *p* at measure 22, then rises to *f* at measure 23, and *p* at measure 24.

26

ff *pp*

f *p* *f* *p*

31

f *p* *f* *p* *pp* *ff*

p *p* *f*

36

f *mf*

f *p*

rit.-----

41

(tempo secondo ~152)

p *pp* *p*

p *rit.*----- *p* *f*

46

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

p *mf* *f*

51

f *p* *p*

56

f *pp* *f*

61

p *rit.-----* *p (sempre)* *f* *p* *p* *f*

66

f *p*

71

(tempo primo ~200)

p *f* *f* *p*

76 *mf* *ff* *p* *f* *p*

81 *pp* *f* *p* *p* *p*

86 *f* *p*

91 *f* *p* *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*

96 *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *mf* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

Detailed description: This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 76 to 100. It is written for two staves, treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamic markings and articulation marks. Measures 76-80: Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Bass staff has a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics: *mf* (measures 76-77), *ff* (measures 78-79), *p* (measure 80). Measures 81-85: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics: *pp* (measure 81), *f* (measure 82), *p* (measures 83-85). Measures 86-90: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics: *f* (measure 86), *p* (measures 87-90). Measures 91-95: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics: *f* (measure 91), *p* (measure 92), *f* (measure 93), *pp* (measure 94), *f* (measure 95). Measures 96-100: Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has a more complex accompaniment with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics: *p* (measure 96), *f* (measure 97), *p* (measure 98), *f* (measure 99), *mf* (measure 100).

101

p *f* *pp* *f*

106

f *p* *p* *mf* *f* *p* *f* *f*

111

ff *p* *f* *f*

(rall. poco a poco - - - - - molto -)

116

p *p* *f* *p*

(accel. poco a poco) (a tempo)

121

f *p* *p* *p* *f* *p*

126

f

f *ff* *p* *f*

131

p

f *p*

ff (*sempre*)

136

f *f* *f*

p *ff*

Drago Kocakov was born on August 15, 1908 in Vukovar, a small town placed on the banks of the river Danube. His mother, Maria Pivonjka, was a woman of progressive views and outstanding culture encouraging her children to go in for the activities that could enrich their spirit and acquire wide common education. Drago Kocakov revealed soon (shortly after first lessons by his mother) an exceptional sense and interest in music and this was the reason why his parents did their best in order to enable him private lessons with professional musicians. When he enrolled secondary school, he started also with his private lessons in drawing and painting with the painter and printmaker Dragutin Renarić (1872.-1944.), and being his pupil for several years he mastered the classical techniques.

In 1926, having by then a substantial knowledge in playing the violin and the piano, he leaves for Zagreb, the capital, however not to study music or painting but the economy! (It is not known what stood behind that decision of his). So as to be able to pay the college and other existential needs, he was making for living by playing in cafés and similar premises which were the public sphere of the social life of the bourgeoisie. After a while he made lot of acquaintances. He made contacts with the musicians that were playing in some of many chamber ensembles that were active at that time in Zagreb and mostly they were playing at the salons of rich apartments and houses, private and business premises and infrequently in public areas, and he joined them. It was the milieu that suited that self-sacrificing romantic the best, as thus he was free of tension that usually was an obstacle in public places preventing him to show off and to glitter. Playing at numerous concertinos (music events in private venues) he acquired a large hearing experience that stirred up his composing spirit. Concurrently with the study of economy and professional engagement in music he attended private classes of composition and improving in the violin with several composers and violinists with whom he was a friend. He also regularly studied the scores of all musical styles within the classical tradition. Some titles that he played (at the aforementioned concertinos) as a soloist: A. Vivaldi – Concerto for Violin and Soloists "Quattro stagioni"; M. Bruch – Concerto for Violin and Orch. Op.26; L. van Beethoven – Concerto for Violin and Orch. in D major Op.61; F. Mendelssohn – Concert for violin in E major Op.64; L. van Beethoven: Sonatas for Violin and Piano Op.30 No.2, Op.23 No.4, Op.47 No.9 "Kreutzer", Op.12 No.2 .. However, he mostly played as a member of chamber ensemble. Particularly he liked to play and participated in numerous performances of Antonín Dvořák's compositions. Kocakov was a violoniste passionné, and as far as other instruments are concerned, it is generally known that he was playing the piano while he was studying the works of other's or while composing his own ones, and in company of his friends he played and improvised on the guitar popular melodies they liked at that time. There is a nice statement of his daughter: "Daddy had a very good hearing and I remember that I was always astonished at his musical gift as he was able to play me on the violin everything that I would sing!"

In 1931 Kocakov completed the studies of economy and went for a certain period of time to Prague, his mother's native town, where he substantially widened his music horizons. Upon his return to Zagreb all the way up until the pre end of the II World War, Kocakov was having a good time with his crew from student days. One of their adventures was a trip to the island of Rab (isola d'Arbe) and were camping in the ancient forest Kalifront, to the astonishment of the locals that had never seen anything similar! During the winter time they went sometimes to the Alps for skiing. Once during the Second World War, they were rowing in boats along the Danube from Vukovar to Belgrade, making jokes with the German soldiers on the banks. Luckily nothing happened except the anger of the soldiers that were yelling at them.. Kocakov was active in art photography and he made several photograph albums from the trips with his friends. He was also keeping an exciting diary on all his trips. He spoke several languages mostly using French, Russian, German and English, while within his family he had learned Czech and Ukrainian.

After the Second World War and establishment of the communist Yugoslavia (a federation of South-Slavic socialist republics) the new social atmosphere in Zagreb did not tolerate the old bourgeois system, and Kocakov was appointed manager of a newly founded company. From that point on, his activity as a reproduction musician was limited to a friendly gathering of music fans that were paying visits to each other and played together. He continues with playing but not for money any more. From 1950-ies Kocakov started to have health problems that negatively influenced his playing abilities. His non-music friends from the youth disappeared as most of them founded families, like Kocakov too. Thus, he was more active in economy activities, with lot of success. In that second phase of his life he became more introverted and dedicated to creativity. He was fond of spending time in nature, not as an eager adventurer anymore but as a wise man listening attentively and absorbing its meditative vibrations. He was going on excursions or mountain climbing and thereat examining the plants species, birds and butterflies, making paintings and taking photos. If there was a river nearby, he would fly-fish on it. From all his trips he was keeping picturesque diary records. In his late years of life he met some new friends in the esteemed and famous association of art artists "Group '69". On an occasion in 1973 Drago Kocakov said: "I enjoy working. When I make something, then it is a gift for my friends or I keep it for myself". He also said: „I am looking for my style, my paint, my handwriting. This is something that I did not define yet“. In the opus of that painter of a discrete palette, full of calm shades, there are different art influences however, prevailing a realistic expression and specific personality integrating all his paintings: a sense for nature and love for man, life and objects, of importance or not, that surround us. In the whole period up to the end of his life he was engaged in economics research of oil and gas as a economy pioneer in that science field. He was employed with the Institut za naftu (Petroleum Institute) making economy research for oil and gas and was engaged in first feasibility projects covering installation of natural gas in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. He wrote several experts papers in that field of science, first of the kind in Yugoslavia, out of which are still topical nowadays. Up to his last days he was very active in taking walks in the nature, which remained his reliable source of peace and inspiration. Drago Kocakov, a noble man and a hard worker who never wanted to stand out, died in Zagreb on October 30, 1977. He left behind a rich collection of drawings, oil paintings and aquarelles and handwritings of his own and printed editions of compositions of others that for ignorance or moving were thrown away and lost irretrievably. In 1978 the "JAZU" (Yugoslav academy of science and art) and "INA" (Yugoslav Oil Company) prepared a retrospective exhibition in his honor.

SONATA "INTIMUS"

1

FOR TWO VIOLINS

Violino I.

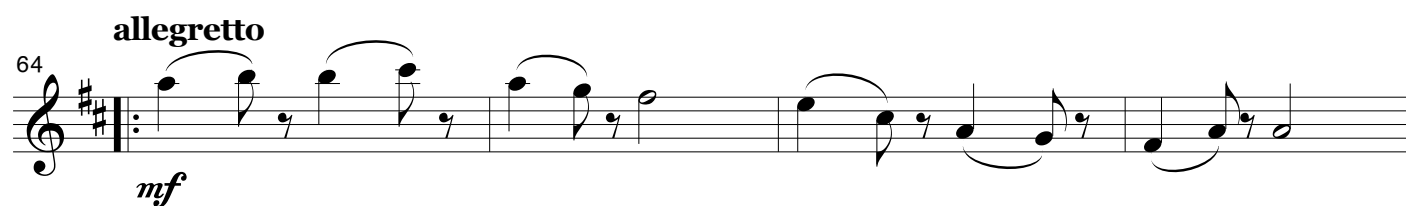
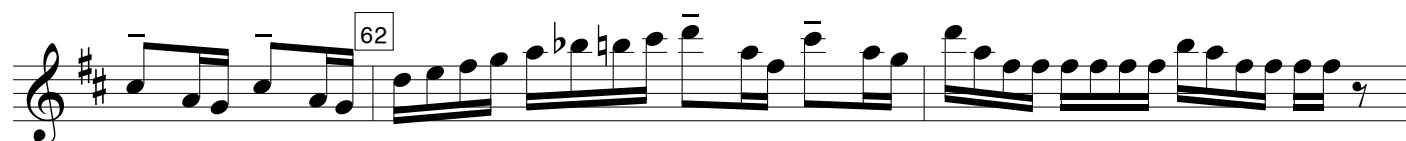
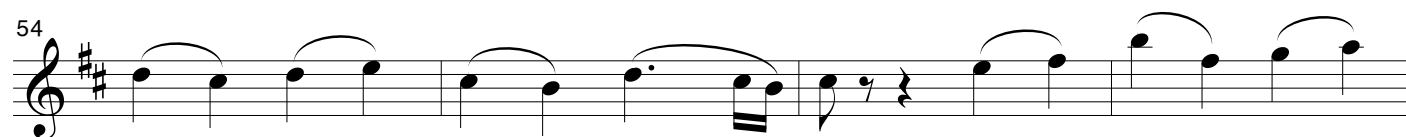
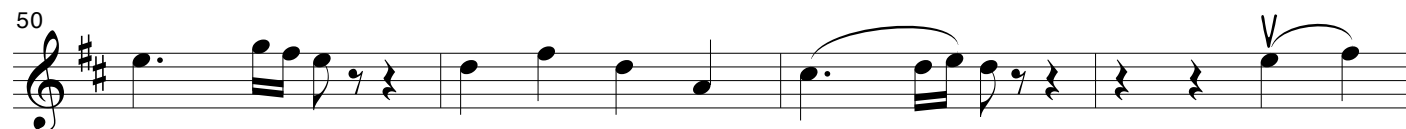
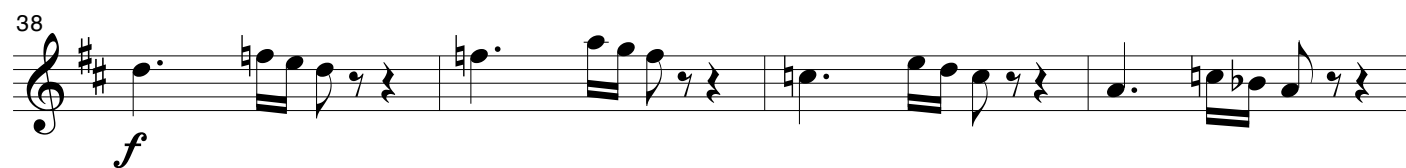
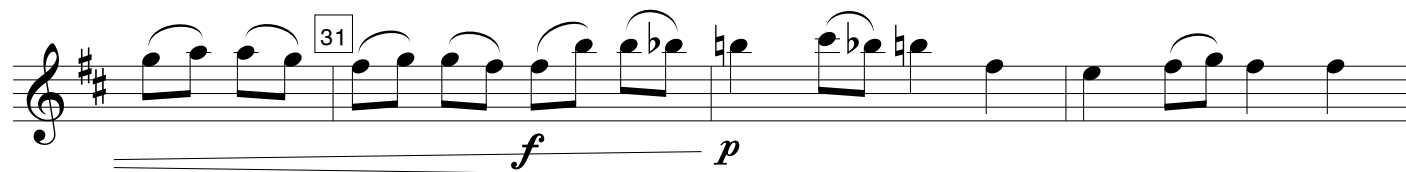
Drago Kocakov
(1908 - 1977)

I. ALLEGRO MODERATO

Musical score for Violino I, I. Allegro Moderato, measures 1-32. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "I. ALLEGRO MODERATO". The dynamics are indicated by *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, as well as slurs and accents. The first measure (1) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second measure (2) is marked piano (*p*). The third measure (3) is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The fourth measure (4) is marked forte (*f*). The fifth measure (5) is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The sixth measure (6) is marked forte (*f*). The seventh measure (7) is marked forte (*f*). The eighth measure (8) is marked forte (*f*). The ninth measure (9) is marked piano (*p*). The tenth measure (10) is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The eleventh measure (11) is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The twelfth measure (12) is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). The thirteenth measure (13) is marked forte (*f*). The fourteenth measure (14) is marked forte (*f*). The fifteenth measure (15) is marked forte (*f*). The sixteenth measure (16) is marked forte (*f*). The seventeenth measure (17) is marked piano (*p*). The eighteenth measure (18) is marked piano (*p*). The nineteenth measure (19) is marked piano (*p*). The twentieth measure (20) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-first measure (21) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-second measure (22) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-third measure (23) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-fourth measure (24) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-fifth measure (25) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-sixth measure (26) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-seventh measure (27) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-eighth measure (28) is marked piano (*p*). The twenty-ninth measure (29) is marked piano (*p*). The thirtieth measure (30) is marked piano (*p*). The thirty-first measure (31) is marked piano (*p*). The thirty-second measure (32) is marked piano (*p*).

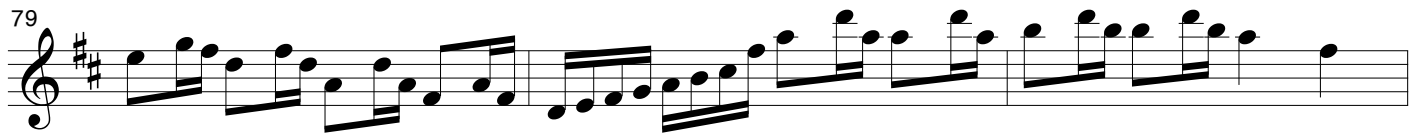
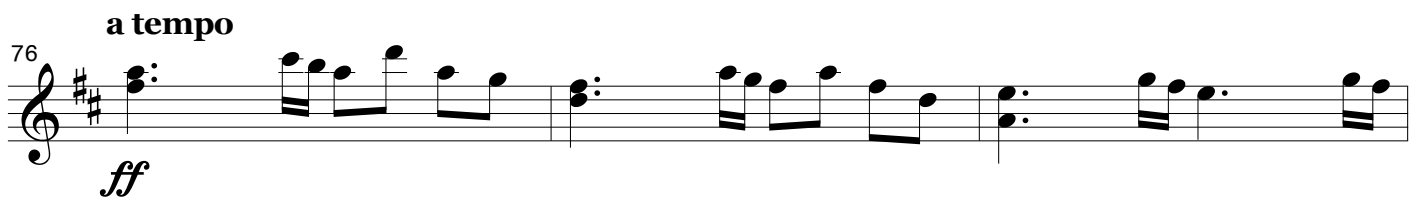
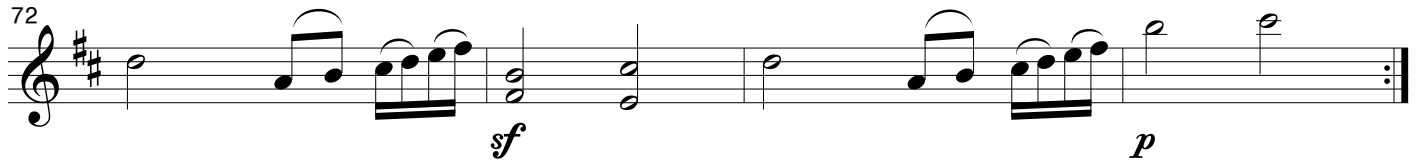
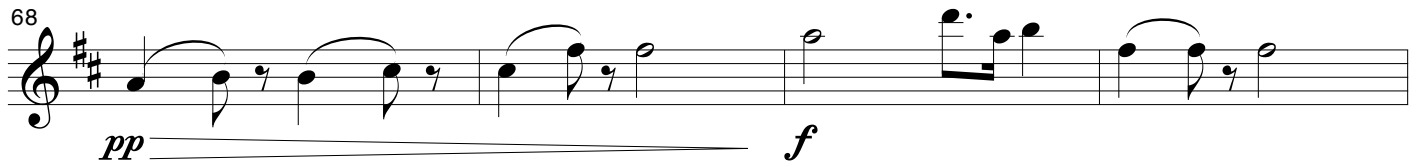
Violino I.

2



Violino I.

3



Violino I.

II. ANDANTE CANTABILE

Violino I. II. ANDANTE CANTABILE

Measures 1-72. The score is written for Violino I in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The tempo/mood is Andante Cantabile. The dynamics range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *sf* (sforzando).

Measures 1-8: *mf* to *p*. Measure 9: *mf* to *f*. Measure 17: *f*. Measure 25: *p* to *f*. Measure 33: *f*. Measure 41: *f* to *ff* to *mf*. Measure 49: *f* to *p*. Measure 57: *f* to *p*. Measure 65: *sf*.

Measures 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 49, 57, and 65 are marked with measure numbers. Measure 9 also includes a 'V' (Vibrato) marking. Measure 41 includes a 'V' (Vibrato) marking. Measure 57 includes a 'V' (Vibrato) marking. Measure 65 includes a 'V' (Vibrato) marking.

72 *p* pizz.

80 *f* arco *mf* *p* sul G

88 *ff* *f*

96 *ff* *p* *mf*

104 *p* *p*

Largo
111 *p* *f*

121

128 *p* *pp* *mf*

136 *f* *f* *p* *p*

144

f *sf* *sf* *p* *p*

152

p *pp*

159

167

p *leggiero* *ff*

174

mf *p* *rit.* *pp*

III. MENUETTO ALLEGRO

III. MENUETTO ALLEGRO

9

17

25

33

40

48

56

f *pp* *ff* *p* *p* *D.C. al Fine*

Fine

Violino I.

IV. ALLEGRO VIVACE

6

11

16

21

26

31

36

41

p *f* *p*

f *p* *f* *p* *ff* *pp*

ff *p* *f* *f*

mf *f* *p* *p*

f *p*

ff *pp*

f *p* *f* *p* *pp* *ff*

f *mf*

p *pp* *p*

Violino I musical score, measures 46-91. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamics and articulations are as follows:

- Measures 46-50: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte).
- Measures 51-55: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *p* (piano).
- Measures 56-60: *pp* (pianissimo).
- Measures 61-65: *p* (piano), *rit.* (ritardando), *p* (sempre) (piano, sempre).
- Measures 66-70: *p* (piano).
- Measures 71-75: *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano).
- Measures 76-80: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *ff* (fortissimo).
- Measures 81-85: *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *p* (piano).
- Measures 86-90: *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *f* (forte), *p* (piano).

96

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *mf* *f* *p* *f*

101

p *f* *pp*

106

f *p* *p* *mf* *f*

111

ff *p* *f*

116

p *p*

121

f *p* *p*

127

f *p*

133

f *p* *f* *f* *f*

SONATA "INTIMUS"

1

FOR TWO VIOLINS

Violino II.

Drago Kocakov
(1908 - 1977)

I. ALLEGRO MODERATO

Violino II. Musical score for the first movement, I. Allegro Moderato. The score is written for Violino II and consists of 32 measures. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures 1 through 32, with measure numbers 5, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, and 29 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and accents.

Measures 1-4: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo, then *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Measures 5-8: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo, then *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Measures 9-12: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

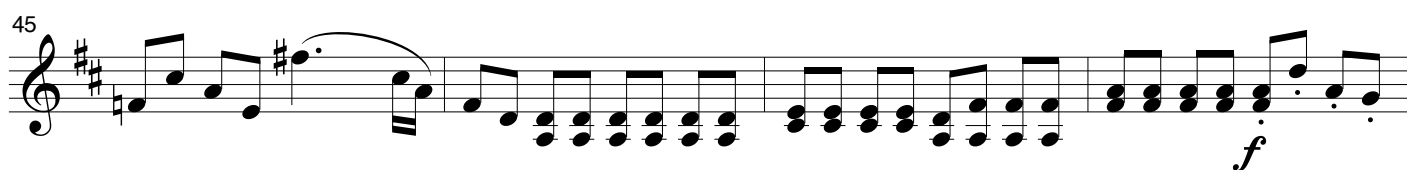
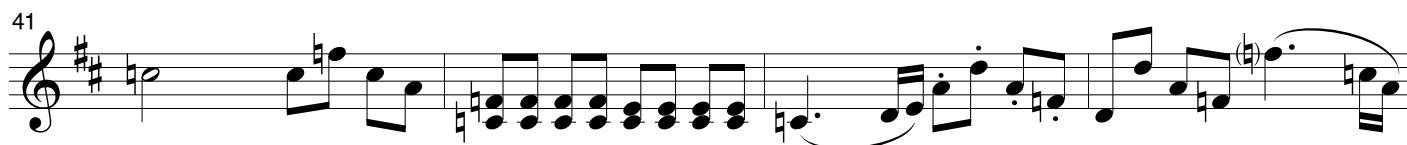
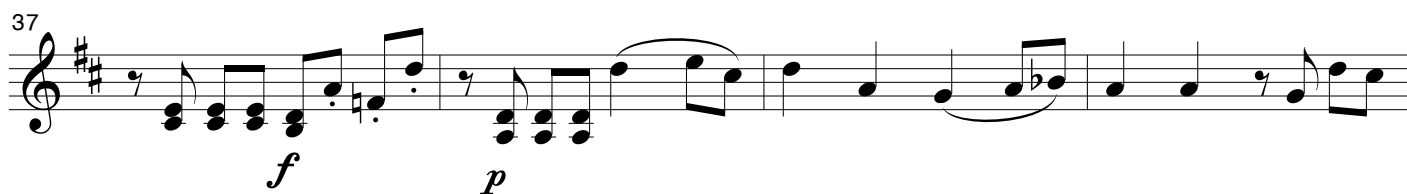
Measures 13-16: *f* (forte) to *ff* (fortissimo) crescendo.

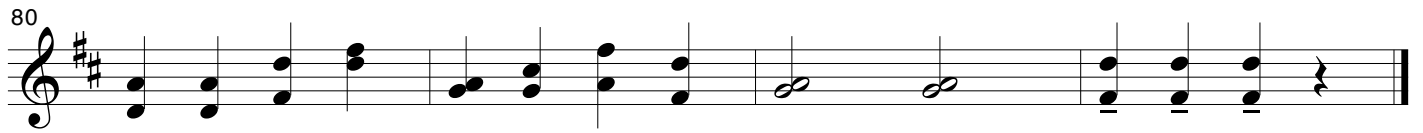
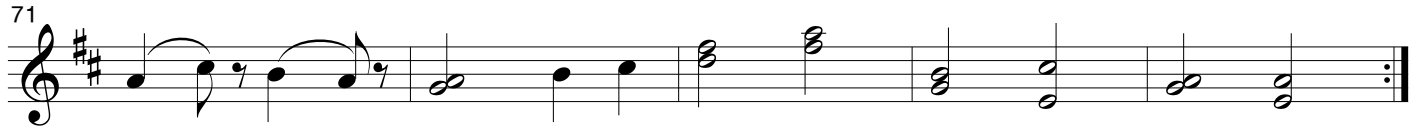
Measures 17-20: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Measures 21-24: *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Measures 25-28: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) crescendo.

Measures 29-32: *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte) crescendo.



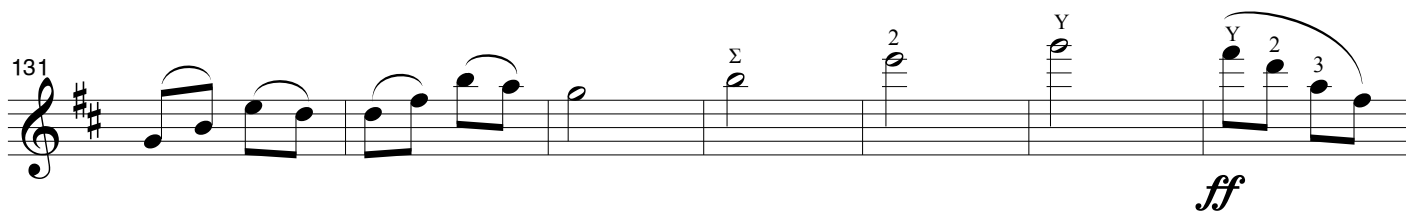
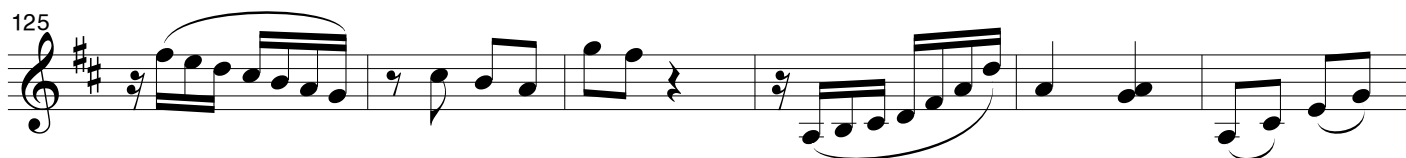
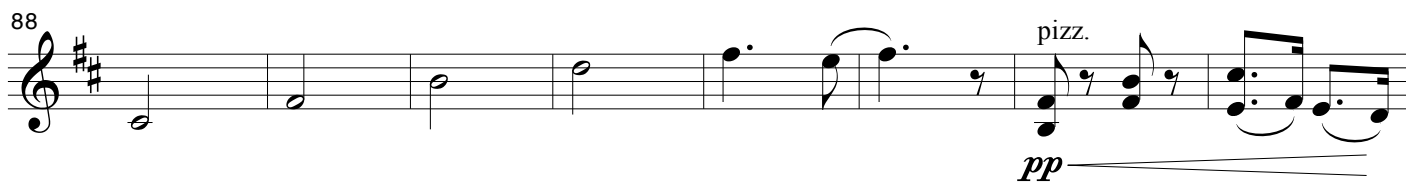


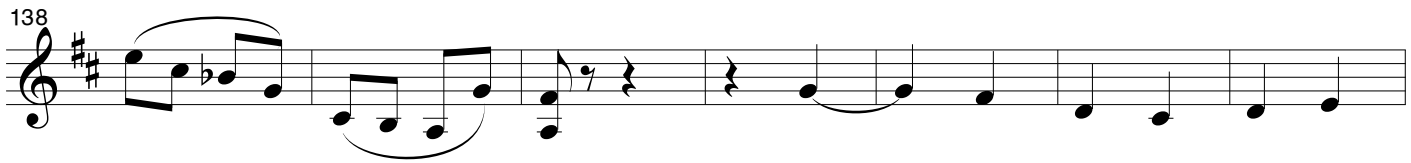
Violino II.

II. ANDANTE CANTABILE

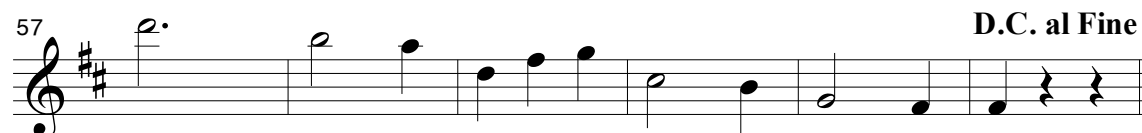
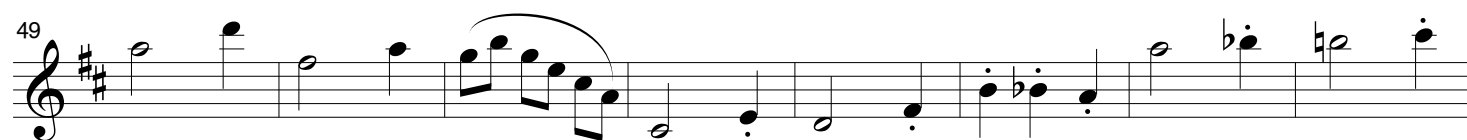
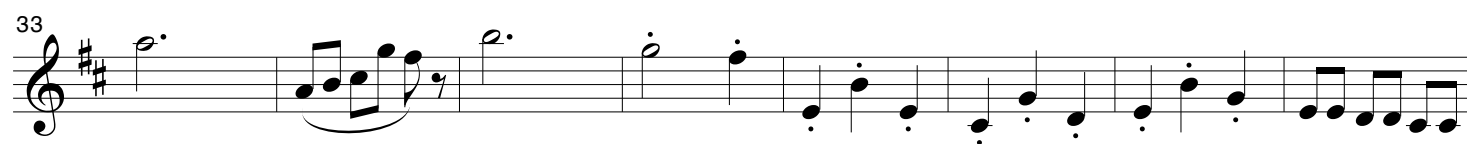
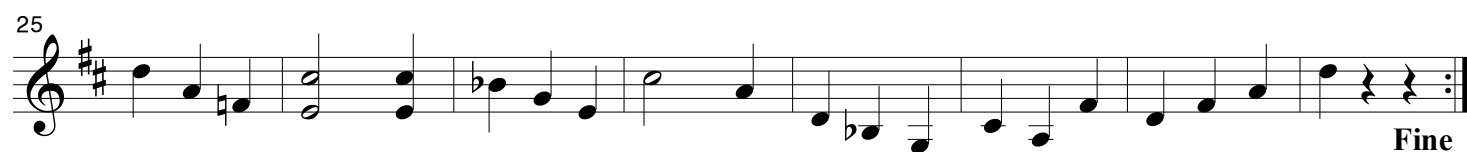
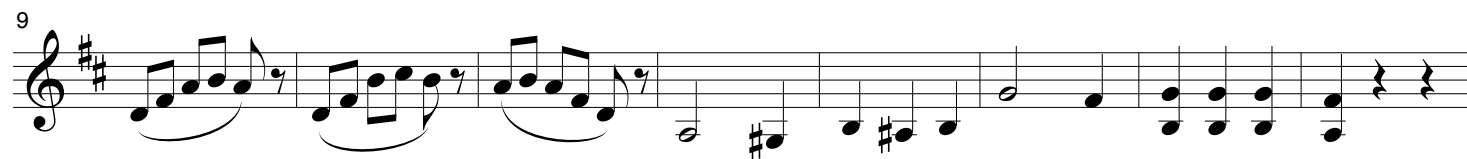
Violino II. II. ANDANTE CANTABILE

Measures 1-64. The score is written for Violino II in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The tempo is Andante Cantabile. The piece begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by flowing eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several measures of rests, particularly in the first system. The score includes measure numbers 9, 17, 25, 33, 41, 48, 56, and 64. The key signature changes to D minor (two sharps) at measure 41. The piece concludes with a final cadence in D minor.





III. MENUETTO ALLEGRO



Violino II.

IV. ALLEGRO VIVACE

Violino II. IV. ALLEGRO VIVACE

Measures 1-48 are shown across nine staves. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various dynamics (*p*, *f*) and articulations (accents, slurs, trills, triplets, and *rit.* markings). The piece is in 2/4 time.

Measures 1-5: *p* (measures 1-4), *f* (measure 5), *p* (measure 6).

Measures 6-10: *f* (measures 6-10).

Measures 11-15: *p* (measures 11-12), *f* (measures 13-14), *p* (measure 15), *f* (measure 16).

Measures 16-20: *p* (measures 16-17), *f* (measures 18-19), *p* (measure 20).

Measures 21-25: *f* (measures 21-22), *p* (measures 23-24), *f* (measure 25).

Measures 26-30: *f* (measures 26-27), *p* (measures 28-29), *f* (measure 30).

Measures 31-35: *p* (measures 31-32), *f* (measures 33-34), *p* (measure 35).

Measures 36-40: *f* (measures 36-37), *p* (measures 38-39), *f* (measure 40).

Measures 41-45: *p* (measures 41-42), *rit.* (measures 43-44), *p* (measures 45-46), *f* (measures 47-48).

Violino II musical score, measures 46-91. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamics and phrasing are as follows:

- Measure 46: *p* (piano). Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte).
- Measure 51: *p* (piano). Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte).
- Measure 56: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *pp* (pianissimo) to *f* (forte).
- Measure 61: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *p* (piano) to *p* (piano) to *f* (forte).
- Measure 66: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *p* (piano).
- Measure 71: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *p* (piano) to *f* (forte).
- Measure 76: *p* (piano). Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *f* (forte) to *p* (piano).
- Measure 81: *p* (piano). Dynamics: *p* (piano) to *p* (piano).
- Measure 86: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *p* (piano).
- Measure 91: *f* (forte). Dynamics: *f* (forte) to *f* (forte).

Violino II musical score, measures 96-136. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The dynamics and articulation are as follows:

- Measure 96: *p* (piano), followed by a crescendo to *f* (forte) in measure 100, then *p* in measure 101.
- Measure 101: *f* (forte), followed by a decrescendo to *p* in measure 106.
- Measure 106: *p* (piano), followed by a crescendo to *f* in measure 111, then a decrescendo to *p* in measure 116.
- Measure 116: *p* (piano), followed by a crescendo to *f* in measure 121, then a decrescendo to *p* in measure 126.
- Measure 126: *f* (forte), followed by a crescendo to *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 131, then a decrescendo to *p* in measure 136.
- Measure 131: *ff* (fortissimo) (sempre), followed by a decrescendo to *p* in measure 136.
- Measure 136: *p* (piano), followed by a crescendo to *ff* (fortissimo) in measure 141.

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and a 4-measure rest in measure 101. A box containing the number 121 is present above the staff in measure 121.