

A portrait of Arno Babajanian, a middle-aged man with dark hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a dark tie with red polka dots. He is looking slightly to the right of the camera with a serious expression. His hands are clasped in front of him, and a watch is visible on his left wrist. The background is a light-colored, vertically pleated curtain.

Aria

Arno Babajanian
(1921 - 1983)

per tre violoncelli
Annelies Smit van Hüüksloot

♩ = 62

Cello 1

Cello 2

Cello 3

3

7

mf

11

bij herhaling naar coda ⊕

15

Musical score for measures 15-17. The score is written for three staves: Treble clef (top), Bass clef (middle), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 15 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter rest, a quarter note B-flat4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 16 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 17 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in measure 16.

18

Musical score for measures 18-20. The score is written for three staves: Treble clef (top), Bass clef (middle), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 18 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 19 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 20 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4.

21

Musical score for measures 21-23. The score is written for three staves: Treble clef (top), Bass clef (middle), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 21 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 22 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 23 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4.

Coda

24

Musical score for the Coda (measures 24-25). The score is written for three staves: Treble clef (top), Bass clef (middle), and Bass clef (bottom). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). Measure 24 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. Measure 25 features a half note G4 with a slur over it, followed by a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in measure 25.

Wikipedia

Arno Babajanian (Armenian: Առնո Բաբաջանյան) (January 22, 1921 – November 11, 1983) was an Armenian composer and pianist during the Soviet era.

Babajanian was born in Yerevan, Armenia. By age 5, his extraordinary musical talent was clearly apparent, and the composer Aram Khachaturian suggested that the boy be given proper music training. Two years later, in 1928 at the age of 7, Babajanian entered the Yerevan State Musical Conservatory. In 1938, he continued his studies in Moscow with Vissarion Shebalin. He later returned to Yerevan, where from 1950–1956 he taught at the conservatory. It was during this period (1952) that he wrote the Piano Trio in *f* sharp minor. It received immediate acclaim and was regarded as a masterpiece from the time of its premiere. Subsequently, he undertook concert tours throughout the Soviet Union and Europe. In 1971, he was named a People's Artist of the Soviet Union. As a composer, Babajanian was active in most genres and even wrote many popular songs in collaboration with the leading poets such as Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Robert Rozhdestvensky among others. Much of Babajanian's music is rooted in Armenian folk music and folklore. But generally, the way in which he uses Armenian folk music is in the virtuosic style of Rachmaninov and Khachaturian. His later works were influenced by Prokofiev and Bartók. Praised by Dmitri Shostakovich as a "brilliant piano teacher", Babajanian was also a noted pianist and often performed his own works in concerts.

He received the Stalin Prize of 1950 for his Heroic Ballade for piano with orchestra and the Order of the Red Banner of Labour People's Artist of the Armenian SSR (1956) and Soviet Union (1971). He was a laureate of two Stalin State Prizes of the USSR (1951, 1953) and two Armenian SSR State Prizes (1967, 1983).

A minor planet, 9017 Babadzhanyan, was named after him.