

## **PROTOCOL FOR USING NAMES AND TITLES IN THE DIPLOMA CONCERT PROGRAMME FOR PUBLICATION ON THE WEBSITE OF THE LISZT ACADEMY**

### **COMPOSER**

Only the family name of the composer is to be used, except when:

- the composer is alive; in this case, the full name is to be displayed,
- if there are multiple distinguished musicians with the same family name, e.g. J. S. Bach, C. P. E. Bach.

Certain special cases:

- For names with Cyrillic original spelling, use the international transcription, e.g. Rachmaninov
- Schönberg to be spelled with an ö, Händel with an ä

### **TITLE OF PIECE**

- In case of ordinal numbers of pieces, use the No. 1, 2, etc. format. E.g.: Symphony No. 8, Rhapsody No. 15
- In case of Mozart piano concertos and Beethoven sonatas, please include the ordinal number as well as the Köchel or opus numbers.
- In case of symphonies, indicate the ordinal number as well as the key; the key is to be written in parentheses directly after the ordinal number, e.g. Symphony No. 9 (D minor), Symphony No.8 (F major)
- In case of pieces without ordinal number (or we do not use them), the key is indicated without parentheses, e.g. Piano Concerto in D minor, Piano Quartet in G minor
- the letters of the notes are to be written in capital letters, and the type of the key in lowercase letters, e.g. G minor, D major
- After the ordinal number, the key and the genre title, write the opus or the catalogue number (no opus number in case of Haydn, Mozart and Schubert, where only the catalogue numbers are used). As the opus number is assigned by the composer, it is part of the title of the piece, and it follows the title separated by a comma. The right spelling is “op.” with lowercase letters, e.g. Symphony No. 5 (D major), op. 107; Symphony No. 9 (D minor), op. 125
- If a piece has an ordinal number within an opus, the number is to be written separated with a slash, and the “no.” format is not used, e.g. String Quartet in A minor, op. 44/1 (and not: op 44 no.1)
- As the catalogue number is not part of the title, it is to be written in parenthesis after the title, e.g. Piano Concerto in D minor (K. 466)
- Put a full stop after the abbreviation of the catalogue name e.g. K.467, D.956. No full stop is used after catalogue names with multiple letters e.g. BWV 988, RV 271, BB 95.

- If a piece has an unofficial popular name, there are two options:
  - the piece does not have an ordinal number; in this case the popular name is written after the key, e.g. String Quartet in C major (“Dissonanzen”) (K. 467); Sonata in C sharp minor (“Moonlight Sonata”), op. 27/1
  - the piece has an ordinal number; in this case the ordinal number is followed by the key in parentheses, and the popular name is written in parentheses after the title, e.g., Sypmhony No. 5 (D major), op. 107 (“Reformation”)
- In case only one movement is or some movements are performed of a piece, that is to be indicated after the full title of the piece separated by a dash, and the number of the movement is written with Arabic numbers, e.g. Cello Suite in C major (BWV 1009) – Prelude; Piano Quintet in C minor, op. 1 – movement 1.
- In case undefined excerpts from a piece are performed, the word “excerpts” is to be written in parentheses after the full title of the piece, e.g. Seven Bagatelles for Trombones (excerpts); in case there are already parentheses in the title due to the catalogue number, the “excerpts” note is to be written within the same parentheses separated with a dash, e.g. 44 Violin Duos (BB 104 – excerpts).
- When possible, use the official English language title of the piece, or in case of well-known original titles, the original title.

## **PARTICIPANTS**

The instrument of the collaborating performers is to be indicated within parentheses after the name of the performer, and in case of multiple performers playing on the same instrument, the names are to be separated by comma and followed by the name of the instrument in parentheses. E.g. John Smith, Kálmán Kovács (violin); Martha White (piano); singers: Katalin Fekete (soprano)