

特 西 小提琴练习曲

下 册

作 品 32

人 民 音 乐 出 版 社

II

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〔罗〕阿·特奥多雷斯库编著

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人民音乐出版社

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引 言

第三册教材，共有第Ⅰ、Ⅱ、Ⅲ、Ⅳ和Ⅴ把位的换把练习曲二十课。

我们的老师，西特的得意门生切奇里娅·尼楚雷斯库—卢普，在运用这几册教材时，指明要同时进行练习。就是说，当练习了第二册的第Ⅱ把位后立即开始练习第三册的第Ⅰ、Ⅱ把位的换把练习曲，依此类推直至第Ⅴ把位。这样，同时练习第二和第三两册的练习曲。

她在教授这些练习曲时，严格的音准要求是最重要的一环。她的教授方法之一，是以原谱要求慢一倍的速度进行“读谱”练习，直到获得完美的音准和换把的绝对准确后才逐步过渡到原速演奏。

关于练习曲的顺序，考虑到调性问题，所以，按关系调进行了分组，以避免练习时的大跳动。

也是为了适应某些练习曲在换把和音准上碰到的调性问题。我根据练习曲中达到的把位程度，在练习曲前安排了有关的音阶和Ⅰ和弦、Ⅵ₆和弦和Ⅳ₄和弦的琶音练习。

根据每首练习曲的特点，我还加了弓法变化谱例。在标记这些弓法时，我遵循了汉斯·西特教授在练习曲中运用的弓法。在确定运弓的不同部位时，我选用了法国伟大的小提琴家兼教育家Lucien Capet 在他的珍贵著作“高级运弓技术”一书中的记谱方法。下面就是运弓部位的记谱：

A = 全 弓

B₁ = 下半弓

B₂ = 上半弓

B₃ = 中半弓

C₁ = 第一段四分之一弓

C₂ = 第二段四分之一弓

C₃ = 第三段四分之一弓

C₄ = 第四段四分之一弓

还有以八份分的弓法，记谱法是从 D_1 至 D_8 ，不过本册书並沒有运用。

关于换把，建议按下列方法练习：

1. 二度音程换把（第四十一课模式）。

第3小节



第23小节



第49小节



第60小节



2. 三度音程以上的换把、这种练习方法叫做“循环”方法（第五十二、五十六、五十八课模式）。

选自第五十二课，第3小节



选自第五十二课，第23小节



选自第五十六课，第2小节



选自第五十六课，第2小节



选自第五十七课，第2小节



选自第五十七课，第19小节



换把的主要条件是夹琴要稳当，左肩要完全放松，以便手臂的动作完全自如。一个耸起的肩和一把夹不稳的琴导致的结果，是拇指、手腕和前臂的紧张。换把就会显得笨拙，无把握。

拇指要与整个手同时进行换把，越到高把位，拇指的位置越要向琴颈下方移动。当手指已经滑上高把位时，手还留在低把位的位置是错误的。例如：手还在第三把位靠着琴身时，手指却跑到了第Ⅳ或第Ⅴ把位了。

绝对的音准和换把的准确性是小提琴的基本功。

许多乐曲和协奏曲，並沒有那么困难的双弦技术。然而要把它们演奏得很干净，的确很困难，特别是那些音阶和琶音式的片断。

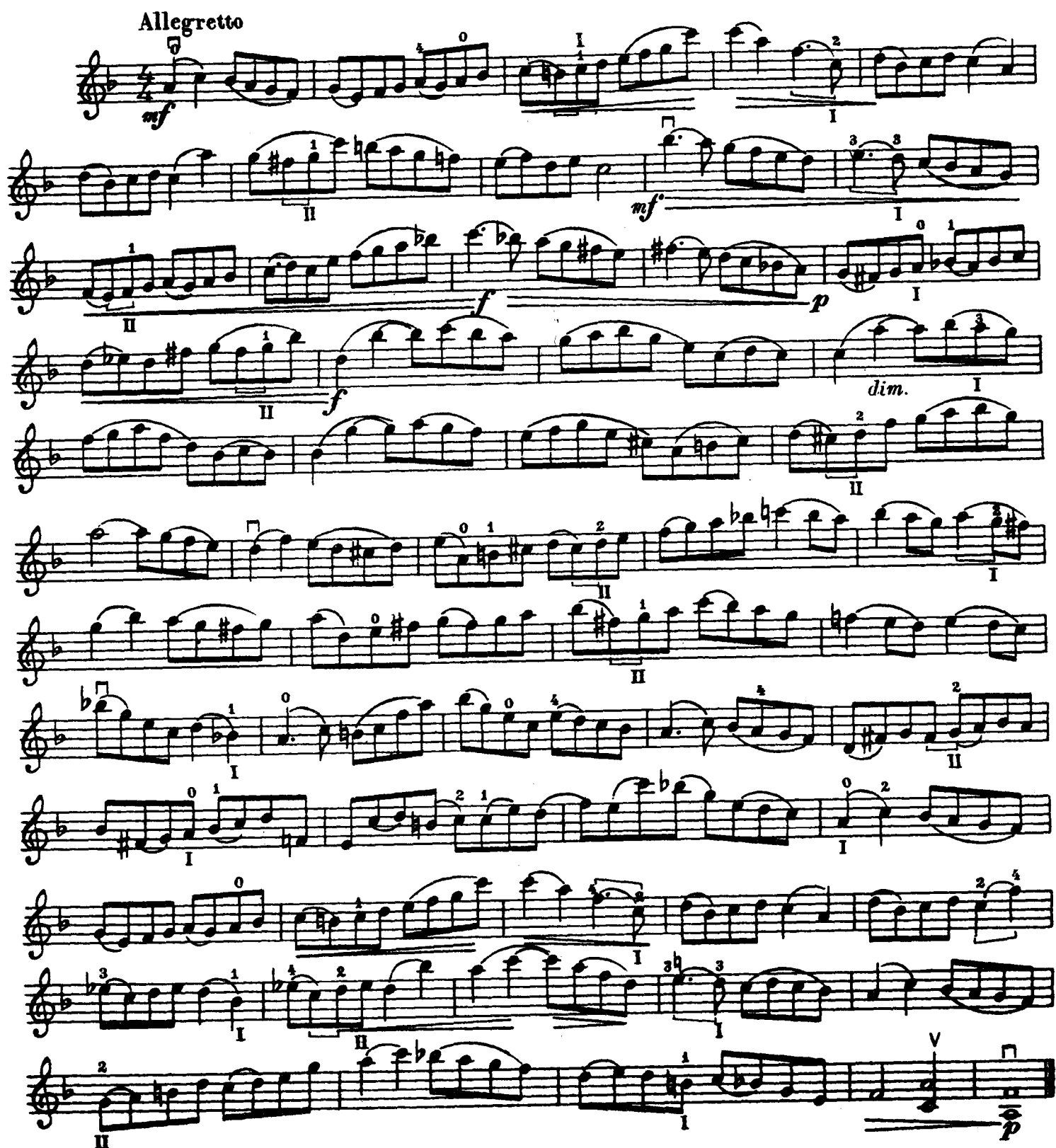
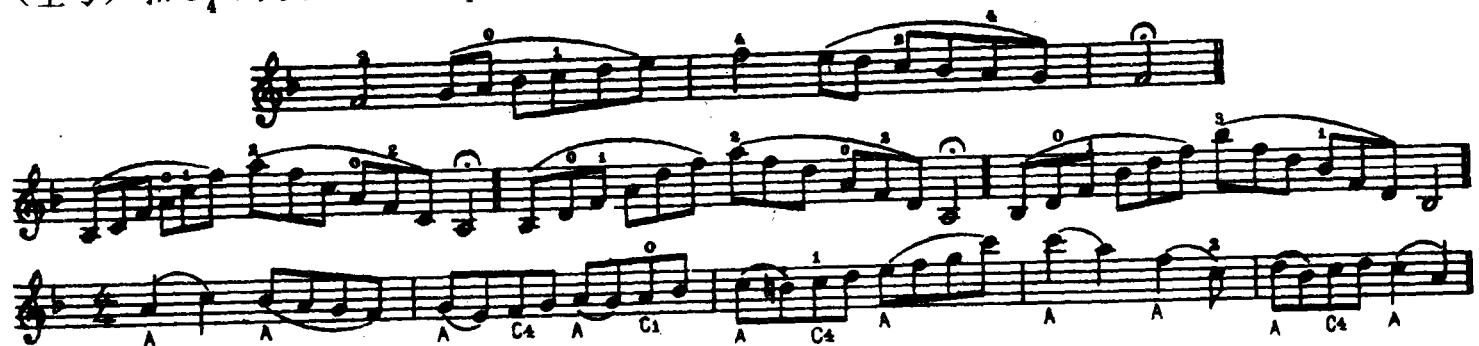
如果能够系统地、合理地练习汉斯·西特教授所写的作品第32号小提琴练习曲，就能够为解决上述问题打下良好的基础。

安东·阿德里安·萨尔瓦什教授

第四十一课: C (Do) 大调, 第 I、II 把位之间的换把练习。开始练习时, 用慢一倍的速度, 也就是 $\frac{4}{4}$ 拍。弓法的运用按照下例标明的方法, 严格运弓部位, 用全弓和上半弓的分弓交替进行练习。乐谱上标明的换把处, 可按前面引言中解说的方式进行练习, 做到绝对准确。

The musical score is written for a double bass in C major. It begins with a 4/4 time signature and transitions to 2/2 time after the third staff. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics 'f' (forte). The exercise focuses on shifts between first (I) and second (II) positions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4. Bowing directions are marked with 'V' for upbow and '▢' for downbow. Position shifts are indicated by 'I' and 'II' below the staff. Specific positions are also labeled with letters: A, B1, B2, and B3. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

第四十二课: F (Fa) 大调, 第 I、II 把位之间的换把练习。音阶和琶音练完后, 用 A (全弓) 和 C_4 (弓尖 1/4) 与 C_1 (弓根 1/4) 来练习。换把的练习方法参看第四十一课的说明。

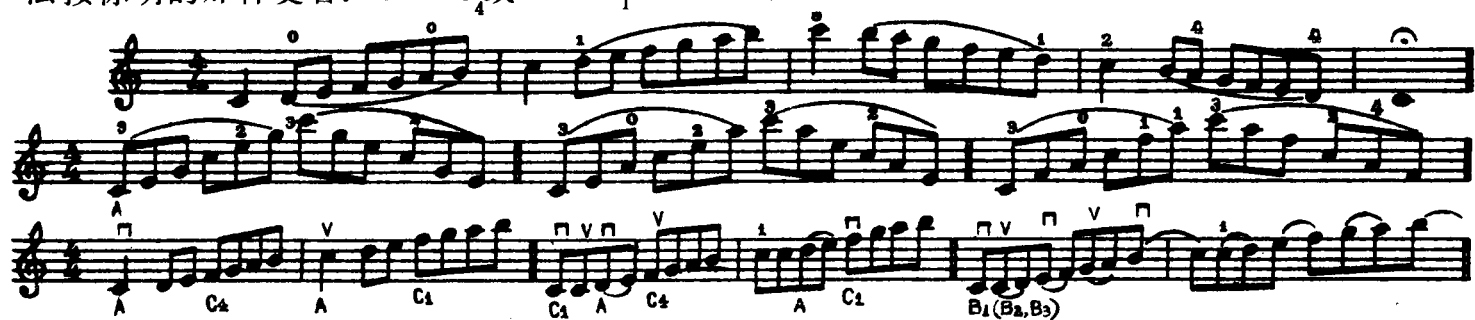


第四十三课: G (Sol) 大调、第 I、II 把位之间的换把练习。音阶和琶音练完后按谱例的弓法变化练习。不仅要从下弓开头, 而且还要用上弓开头拉。

The first exercise consists of six staves of music in G major. The first three staves show ascending and descending arpeggiated patterns with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. The last three staves show similar patterns with specific fingerings and bowings indicated by 'V' (down bow) and 'A' (up bow) marks. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#.

The second exercise is marked *Moderato* and consists of ten staves of music in G major. It begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The first five staves show ascending and descending arpeggiated patterns with fingerings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 4, 3, 2, 1, 0. The last five staves show similar patterns with specific fingerings and bowings indicated by 'V' (down bow) and 'A' (up bow) marks. The notes are G, A, B, C, D, E, F#. The exercise concludes with a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking and a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking.

第四十四课: C (Do) 大调, 第 I、II、III 把位之间的换把练习, 先用 $\frac{4}{4}$ 节拍练习。弓法按标明的那样交替: A—C₄ 或 A—C₁

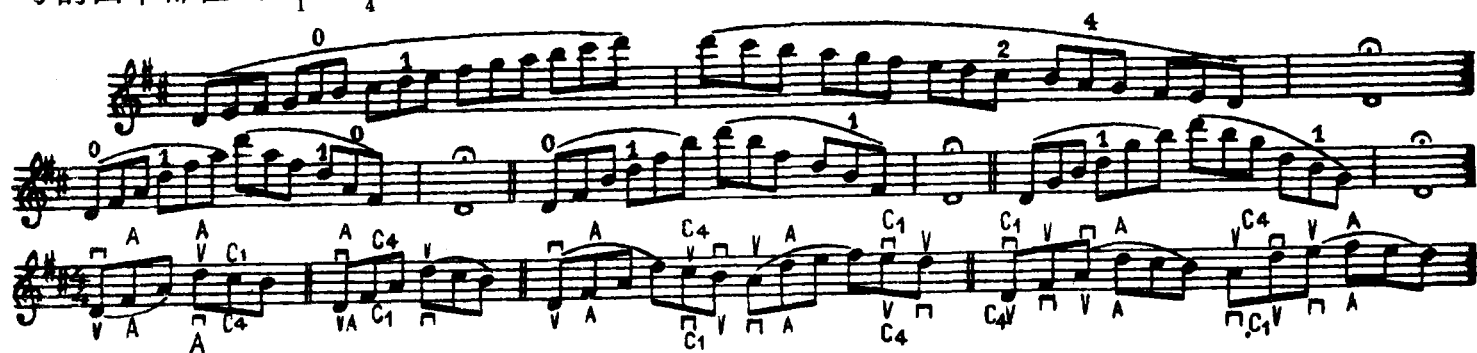


第四十五课: C (Do) 大调, 第 I、II、III 把位之间的换把练习, 开始以八分音符为一拍, 慢练。先用分弓, 分别在弓的四个部位练习 (C₁、C₂、C₃和 C₄), 以后用连弓、八音一弓。



Allegro moderato





第四十七课: e(mi) 小调, 第 I 至第 III 把位之间的换把练习, 用中等速度的揉指, 使声音富于表现力。在弓尖和弓根的换弓以及连弓换弦, 要尽量做到难以让人察觉。

The image displays a musical score for a violin exercise in e(mi) minor. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Andantino" and the dynamic is "mf". The exercise consists of a series of melodic lines with various fingering and bowing techniques indicated by numbers and letters above the notes.

Key features of the score include:

- Tempo and Dynamic:** "Andantino" and "mf" (mezzo-forte).
- Position Changes:** Indicated by letters A, B₁, B₂, C₁, and B₂ above the staff.
- Fingering:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 0 (open string) are placed above the notes.
- Bowing:** "V" (violino) and "V" (violoncello) are used to indicate bowing techniques.
- String Changes:** Indicated by "I" and "III" (first and third strings) below the staff.
- Articulation:** Slurs and accents are used to indicate phrasing and emphasis.

The exercise is a continuous melodic line with various intervals and rhythms, designed to develop technical skills in e(mi) minor.

第四十八课: A (La) 大调, 第 I、II 和 III 把位之间的换把练习。用全弓; 声音要平稳并保持到运弓结束; 手指要有力, 富于弹性; 换把要轻松、灵活。

The image displays a violin score for Lesson 48, A major, focusing on position changes between the first, second, and third positions. The score is written on 14 staves, each containing a single melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, and dynamic markings. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1 through 4 above the notes. Position changes are marked with Roman numerals I, II, and III. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain multiple notes beamed together. The overall structure of the piece is a continuous sequence of exercises designed to improve the violinist's technique in changing positions smoothly and accurately.

第四十九课: a(la) 小调, 第Ⅰ至第Ⅲ把位之间的换把练习。第一部份, 小调的部分用慢速, 转入大调后, 用标明的速度。由于练习曲的旋律性, 因此要拉得有表情, 特别在长音时, 可运用中速的揉指。

音时，可运用中速的揉指。

The musical score is written on three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, mostly beamed together, with fingerings 0, 1, 3, and 4 indicated. The second and third staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and fingerings. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and slurs connecting groups of notes. The overall tempo and feel are indicated by the text '中速的揉指' (moderate speed,揉指).

Allegretto

p A A

B₂ A

dolce

p

Fine.

D. C. al Fine.

第五十课：A (La) 大调。第 I、II 和 III 把位之间的换把练习。用慢速练习一打八拍——严格按节奏，特别是附点八分音符以及后面的三十二分音符。连音用全弓——优美的 *mf*——分音用上半弓和下半弓。

Andante cantabile

dolce

The musical score is written for a violin in A major (one sharp). It consists of 11 staves of music. The tempo is marked 'Andante cantabile' and the mood is 'dolce'. The exercise includes changes between first, second, and third positions, indicated by Roman numerals I, II, and III. The score ends with a double bar line and a final first position marking.

Key features of the score include:

- Tempo and Mood:** Andante cantabile, dolce.
- Key Signature:** A major (one sharp).
- Position Changes:** Indicated by Roman numerals I, II, and III.
- Fingerings:** Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are placed above notes to indicate fingerings.
- Bowings:** Upbow and downbow strokes are indicated by 'v' and 'b' respectively.
- Articulation:** Slurs, accents, and slurs are used throughout the piece.
- Dynamic Markings:** *f* (forte) and *p* (piano) are used.
- Tempo Markings:** *rit. poco* (rhythmically a little slower) is used.
- Final Marking:** The piece ends with a double bar line and a final first position marking.

第五十一课: G (Sol) 大调, 半音排列和第 I 至第 III 把位之间的换把练习。手指的移动要清晰、准确。注意括号内的指法。

Molto moderato

[illegible]