

简易钢琴精品曲集

我也能弹莫扎特

THE EASY PIANO COLLECTION MOZART GOLD

黄金版



莫扎特作品集

汕头大学出版社



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✧ 简易钢琴精品曲集 ✧

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沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1756年1月27日，沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特出生于奥地利的萨尔斯堡，是音乐史上最具影响力的作曲家和演奏家之一。其父亲是当时在欧洲各地享负盛名的宫廷乐师、作曲家和小提琴教师；而姐姐玛利亚·娜奈尔·安娜也是一位出色的音乐家。

莫扎特在短短的35年生命历程里完成了六百余首不同体裁和形式的音乐作品。当他还只是一个蹒跚学步的小孩时，就已经可以精确分辨出不同音调。5岁便开始创作曲子。父亲列奥波尔德·莫扎特发现了他这不同寻常的音乐才能，便开始对小莫扎特进行细心严格的启蒙教育。1762年在父亲的带领下，6岁的莫扎特和10岁的姐姐安娜开始了漫游整个欧洲大陆的巡回演出，结果大获成功。莫扎特先后在维也纳、慕尼黑、巴黎、伦敦、荷兰等国举办巡回演出，最后于1766年回到萨尔斯堡。在巡演期间，他创作了很多乐曲，其中包括《F大调小步舞曲》(Minuet in F Major K2)。

1769—1777年间，莫扎特创作了近三百首乐曲，从教堂音乐到交响乐，体裁不一，包括著名的《G大调钢琴奏鸣曲》(Piano Sonata in C major K283)和二十多首交响乐曲，其超快的创作速度让人惊叹。在这期间，他也到了意大利、维也纳和慕尼黑进行巡回演出，并在罗马被授予爵士头衔。

1772年7月9日，莫扎特正式成为萨尔斯堡大主教宫廷乐队首席乐师。其后，莫扎特创作出名曲《欢欣雀跃》(Exsultate Jubilate)，备受欢迎。本书收录了这部交响曲的最后一个乐章。

在担任首席乐师期间，莫扎特对自己卑微的奴仆地位感到不满。为了争取人身与创作的自由，经过他激烈的斗争，终于在1777年9月获得大主教的同意，跟随母亲进行了两年的巡回演出。为了另谋职位，以便永远离开萨尔茨堡，他先后在曼海姆和巴黎教学、演出。这一期间，莫扎特作品中最受欢迎的要数《C大调小星星变奏曲》(Ah! Vous Dirais-je Maman)，主旋律就是为人熟知的儿歌《小星星》(Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star)。

1778年，莫扎特的母亲安娜·玛利亚在巴黎病逝。自此，莫扎特独自游历在慕尼黑，并于1779年回到萨尔斯堡，创作出《D大调第十七嬉游曲》(Divertimento No.17 K334)。虽然母亲病逝让莫扎特深感悲痛，但他仍继续坚持音乐创作。

1780年，莫扎特的伟作《忏悔者的庄严晚祷》(Vesperae Solennes de Confessore)问世。1782年，他与一位曼海姆音乐家的女儿康施坦丝·韦伯在斯蒂芬大教堂结了婚，并决定永远定居维也纳。

1783年，莫扎特夫妇有了第一个孩子，但仅仅两个月便夭折。后来康施坦丝又陆续生下五个小孩，但其中三个在幼儿期就离世了。尽管噩耗接二连三地降临，但莫扎特在维也纳的前期仍获得了音乐上的成功。他靠音乐会表演赚取了不少的经济收入。其中一首表演曲目《C大调第二十一钢琴协奏曲》(Piano Concerto in C Major K467)后被用于电影《艾尔维拉·麦迪根》中。

莫扎特在维也纳音乐圈内也非常出名。他经常举办社交晚会，并且跟朋友一起演奏室内乐，与当时也在维也纳的音乐家海顿结下了深厚的友谊。据说海顿曾经跟莫扎特父亲列奥波尔德·莫扎特说：“在上帝面前，我不说谎话。您的儿子是我所知道的最伟大的作曲家，人品高尚，声誉显赫”。

1786年莫扎特创作出歌剧《费加罗的婚礼》(The Marriage of Figaro K492)，并在维也纳和布拉格获得很大的成功。其后，他和自己非常喜欢的剧作家洛伦佐·达·彭特一起进行《唐璜》的创作。《唐璜》(Don Giovanni K527)于1787年10月在布拉格进行首次公演并获得成功。在这段时期内，莫扎特也创作出管弦乐《G大调第十三小夜曲》(Eine Kleine Nachtmusik K525)。1787年上半年，莫扎特的父亲在萨尔斯堡去世，这就好像是切断了他与出生地最后的联系。此后，他创作了《音乐的玩笑》(A Musical Joke K522)毫不留情地讽刺和嘲笑萨尔斯堡音乐家们低俗的品味和演出。

1788年夏天，莫扎特搬到郊区较为便宜的旅舍居住。在这里他获得了新的灵感，创作出最后三部交响乐，其中包括著名的《C大调第四十一交响曲“朱庇特”》(Symphony No.41 'The Jupiter' K551)。但莫扎特似乎没有从中获得任何报酬，财务危机日益严重，也许他只为从这些创作中获得心理上的满足。

虽然莫扎特在维也纳后期仍能获得一定的成功，但他入不敷出，欠下很多债务。人生晚期，莫扎特近乎亡命地工作，创作了三部歌剧，包括《魔笛》(The Magic Flute K620)、《A大调单簧管协奏曲》(Clarinet Concerto in A K622)和《安魂曲》(Requiem K626)。直至1791年12月莫扎特逝世，《安魂曲》还未完成。尽管如此劳累地工作，他依然挤出时间完成短小的赞美诗《圣体颂》(Ave Verum Corpus K618)送给巴登的一位唱诗班指挥。

莫扎特的音乐体现了古典主义时期最完美的风格，典雅秀丽，宛若珍珠一样剔透，又如阳光般热情，洋溢着青春的活力。短暂的35年，是灿烂辉煌的岁月。

$\text{E}^{\flat}$ 大调咏叹调

Air in $\text{E}^{\flat}$ major

沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特 (Composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

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Andantino

p cantabile

mp *mf*

p cresc.

f *p*

哈利路亚

(选自《欢欣雀跃》K165)

Allelujah (from 'Exsultate Jubilate' K165)

沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特 (Composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

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Allegro non troppo

The musical score is written for piano in a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo'. The score consists of 13 measures, divided into four systems of four measures each, with the final system containing only three measures. The right hand (RH) features a melodic line with various fingerings and articulation marks (accents, slurs). The left hand (LH) provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamic markings include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) at measure 1 and 'mf' (mezzo-forte) at measure 9. The score is numbered 1, 5, 9, and 13 at the beginning of each system.

17

f

1 3

5 1 2 4 3 4

21

f *p*

1 3

5 1 2 4 3

25

f *f*

4

2 3 3 4 3 4 5

29

mp

2 5 2 4 1

5 1

33

2

5

mp

p

(simile)

37

2

5

mp

p

41

2 5

3 5

45

5 3

4 2

fp

1

50

4 2

4 2

p

55

60

65

70

74

圣体颂 (K618)

Ave Verum Corpus (K618)

沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特 (Composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

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Adagio

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, key of D major (two sharps). It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The tempo is marked 'Adagio' and the dynamics include 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'f' (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Slurs and ties are used to connect notes across measures. The score begins with a half rest in the bass staff and a quarter note in the treble staff. The first system ends with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The second system begins with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The third system begins with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass. The fourth system begins with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, followed by a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass, and ends with a half note in the treble and a half note in the bass.

5

9

13

mp

f

17

20

mp

24

27

30

Measures 30-33 of a musical score in D major. The piece begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic. The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line with a slur over measures 31-32. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and a single note in measure 33. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is present in measure 33.

34

Measures 34-37 of the musical score. The right hand continues with chords and a melodic line. The left hand features a slur over measures 34-35 and a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic in measure 37.

38

Measures 38-40 of the musical score. The right hand features a long slur over measures 38-40, with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 40. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords.

41

Measures 41-43 of the musical score. The right hand features a long slur over measures 41-43, with a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking in measure 42 and a piano (*p*) dynamic in measure 43. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords.

44

Measures 44-46 of the musical score. The right hand features a long slur over measures 44-46, with a piano (*pp*) dynamic in measure 46. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords.

让我握住你的手

(选自《唐璜》K527)

Là Ci Darem La Mano (from 'Don Giovanni' K527)

沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特 (Composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

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Moderato

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, marked Moderato. It consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system (measures 1-4) starts with a treble clef and a bass clef, with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system (measures 9-12) shows further development of the musical themes. The fourth system (measures 13-15) concludes the excerpt with a final cadence. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score is presented in a clear, professional layout with a light background.

A大调单簧管协奏曲

(K622 慢板)

Clarinet Concerto in A major (K622 Adagio)

沃尔夫冈·阿马多伊斯·莫扎特 (Composed by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

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Adagio

The musical score is written for a single clarinet and piano accompaniment. It is in the key of A major and 3/4 time. The tempo is Adagio. The score consists of 14 measures, divided into four systems of four measures each. The first system begins with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) marking and a decrescendo (dim.) marking. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings. The piano part features a series of chords and single notes, while the clarinet part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a treble clef for the clarinet and a bass clef for the piano.

1 3 1 2 4

4

8

12

p

p cresc.

mf

dim.

3 1 2 1 3 4

3 5 1 2

16 **1.** **2.**

p

20

23

26

30