

钢琴家之旅丛书



巴赫 初级钢琴曲集



上海文艺出版社

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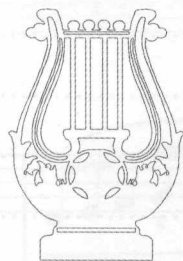
阅 览

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巴 赫 初级钢琴曲集

胡丽敏 注释



湖南文艺出版社

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1. 小步舞曲

小步舞曲是一种风格典雅、速度中庸的三拍子舞曲，源自法国民间流行的土风舞曲。这首 G 大调小步舞曲旋律轻快、活泼，演奏时应把握节拍感，重视乐句线条的表现，声音应结实、集中，不能漂浮。尤其是巴赫作品中的跳音不要太过短促。

Allegretto 小快板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 66$

J.S.巴赫

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2. 小步舞曲

这首 g 小调小步舞曲与前首在结构、节奏上有很多相同之处,但这首旋律性更为歌唱、平静些,演奏时注意双手进行的方向性,有时为同向,有时则为反向,力求双手的平衡。第二部分在音色、音量上与第一部分是形成对比的。

Allegretto 小快板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 63$

The musical score is written for piano in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system, measures 1-8, is marked 'p' (piano) and 'Allegretto' with a tempo of 63 beats per minute. The second system, measures 9-16, is marked 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The score includes fingerings, slurs, and dynamic markings.

此曲结束后,可将前一曲重奏一遍。

3. 小步舞曲

这首 G 大调小步舞曲旋律生动活泼, 结构为单三部曲式, 中段与前后段有明显对比。在演奏时要注意琶音的连贯, 特别是手小的学生, 一定要注意手部的放松, 并配合手腕圆滑地奏出琶音。三连音要注意均匀与准确。声音应明朗, 充满活力。

Animato 活跃的速度 f=forte 强 p=piano 弱 cresc=crescendo 渐强

Animato $\text{♩} = 69$

3. *f*

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of 24 measures, divided into three systems of eight measures each. The tempo is marked 'Animato' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The first system begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system features a piano (p) dynamic at measure 12. The third system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking at measure 22. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, with fingerings and articulations indicated throughout.



4. 波洛奈兹舞曲

波洛奈兹舞曲又称波兰舞曲,三拍子,重音常落于第二拍或第三拍。这首 g 小调波洛奈兹舞曲旋律生动、典雅。在演奏时首先要把握好波洛奈兹舞曲所特有的节奏型,但也不要过分突出重音而破坏旋律的流畅,掌握好十六分音符与八分音符的关系,注意四分跳音与八分跳音的区别,每个音都要清晰。

Moderato 中板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强 dim=diminuendo 渐弱

Moderato ♩ = 100



此曲结束后,可将前一曲重奏一遍。

5. 进行曲

进行曲原属舞曲,曲式规整,节奏鲜明,多为 4/4 或 2/4 拍子,雄壮有力、庄严宏伟。这首 D 大调进行曲重点是以练习切分音为主,演奏时应把握节奏感与稳定的节拍感,注意声音的明亮,跳音不要太短促,强弱的对比变化要演奏得准确生动。

Marcato 强调的 f=forte 强 p=piano 弱 cresc=crescendo 渐强 dim=diminuendo 渐弱

5. Marcato $\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Marcato' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The second system continues with various rhythmic patterns. The third system introduces a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system includes crescendo (cresc.) and diminuendo (dim.) markings. The fifth system concludes with a forte (f) dynamic and a final cadence.

6. 小步舞曲

这首 g 小调小步舞曲旋律极富歌唱性,速度较慢,演奏时手腕一定要放松,平稳控制好手指,有意识地奏出连音。处理好起句与收尾句,体现出乐句的起伏和变化。“半连奏”应适当拖长些,不宜过短。

Andante 行板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强

Andante ♩ = 120

6.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with two flats (Bb and Eb). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a repeat sign. The third system includes a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The fourth system includes a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth system concludes the piece with a double bar line. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Slurs are used to indicate phrasing. The piece is in G minor.

7. 小步舞曲

这首 G 大调小步舞曲明朗欢快、旋律优美、节奏变化多样,演奏时注意准确把握好节奏音型,两手各自独立控制好旋律,做好分句与力度的变化,使旋律在优美歌唱进行的同时,不乏生动活泼。

Allegretto 小快板 $mf=mezzo\ forte$ 中强 $p=piano$ 弱 $cresc=crescendo$ 渐强

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 66$

The musical score is for a piece titled "7. 小步舞曲" (7. Minuet) in G major, 3/4 time. The tempo is marked "Allegretto" with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The score is written for piano and includes various dynamics and musical notations.

The score is divided into five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system starts with a mf (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The second system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The third system starts with a p (piano) dynamic and includes a $cresc.$ (crescendo) marking. The fourth system includes a f (forte) dynamic. The fifth system ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Key musical features include:

- Slurs and fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) throughout the piece.
- Repeat signs and first/second endings in the second system.
- Dynamics: mf , p , $cresc.$, and f .
- Accents and slurs on specific notes.

8. 小步舞曲

这首 g 小调小步舞曲是由第六首的两个声部互换位置而得,即第六首的右手旋律与这首的左手旋律完全相同,第六首的左手旋律与这首的右手旋律完全相同。在演奏上,要求与第六首基本相同,但注意左手低声部比右手高声部稍突出些。

Andante 行板 p=piano 弱 mp=mezzo piano 中弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强 cresc=crescendo 渐强

Andante ♩ = 120

8.

The musical score is written for piano and bass staves. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both in G minor (three flats). The time signature is 3/4. The tempo is Andante, with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic in the right hand and mezzo-piano (mp) in the left hand. The second system continues the melody. The third system features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic in the right hand and a crescendo (cresc.) marking. The fourth system returns to piano (p) in the right hand and mezzo-piano (mp) in the left hand. The fifth system concludes the piece. Fingerings and articulation marks are provided throughout the score.

第六、七、八首熟练后可连起来弹奏。

9. 进行曲

这首 G 大调进行曲欢快诙谐,充满活力,演奏时要特别注意“断奏”的正确弹法,声音不要太短、太尖锐,尤其是同音轮指时手的动作不宜过大,音点要清楚、均匀,还要做好停顿、呼吸,要有良好的分句,注意双声部六度、三度音的整齐,注意 4、5 指的突出。

Giocososo 愉快的 mf=mezzo forte 中强 cresc=crescendo 渐强 f=forte 强

Giocososo ♩ = 116

9.

mf

cresc.

f

mf

cresc.

f

10. 小步舞曲

这首 d 小调小步舞曲曲风纯朴, 旋律富有起伏, 婉转如歌。演奏时要准确地奏出长短连线、半连线记号及旋律的呼吸与乐句的起伏, 特别是 9、11 小节的十度音程虽然不可能用手指绝对连接, 但可在腕部的柔顺配合下准确到位, 构成连贯完整的乐句。

Andante e semplice 纯朴的行板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强

Andante e semplice ♩ = 108

10.

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble and bass clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante e semplice' with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes first and second endings. The third system starts with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and includes asterisks (*) above certain notes. The fourth system also includes first and second endings. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingering numbers.

11. 摩塞塔舞曲

摩塞塔舞曲也称“风笛舞曲”，是苏格兰高地的一种民间舞曲。这首 G 大调摩塞塔舞曲主要练习持续音，演奏时要将左手的持续音与内声部的旋律分开，同时右手的旋律也在平稳流畅地进行，从而体现出苏格兰的田园风味。

Andante pastorale 田园风格的行板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强
dim=diminuendo 渐弱 cresc=crescendo 渐强 pp=pianissimo 很弱

Andante pastorale $\text{♩} = 108$

11.

The musical score for "Mosses Dance" is presented in four systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tempo is Andante pastorale, with a quarter note equal to 108 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, fingerings, and dynamic markings (p, mf, pp, dim., cresc.).

System 1: Treble staff starts with a slur over the first four measures. Bass staff has a continuous line with a slur over the first four measures. Dynamic marking *p* is present.

System 2: Treble staff has a slur over the first four measures. Bass staff has a continuous line with a slur over the first four measures. Dynamic markings *mf*, *p dim.*, and *cresc.* are present.

System 3: Treble staff has a slur over the first four measures. Bass staff has a continuous line with a slur over the first four measures. Dynamic marking *p* is present.

System 4: Treble staff has a slur over the first four measures. Bass staff has a continuous line with a slur over the first four measures. Dynamic marking *pp* is present.

12. 布列舞曲

布列舞曲源于法国民间舞曲。16世纪中叶进入宫廷,17世纪中叶逐渐成为宫廷舞蹈。布列舞曲常为弱起,节奏轻快,情绪活泼。这首 e 小调布列舞曲采用了双手不同的手法,右手为连断奏,左手则多数为纯断奏,弹奏时注意两只手各自的独立,互不干扰。

Vivace 活泼地 p=piano 弱 poco 一点儿、少的 cresc=crescendo 渐强 poco a poco 逐渐的

Vivace ♩ = 108

12.

The musical score for '12. 布列舞曲' is written for piano in E minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Vivace' with a metronome indication of ♩ = 108. The score consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The right hand is characterized by staccato and slurred eighth-note patterns, while the left hand plays mostly staccato chords and single notes. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), and crescendos (cresc., cresc. poco a poco). The piece concludes with a repeat sign. A small first ending is provided at the bottom left.

13. 摩塞塔舞曲

这首 D 大调摩塞塔舞曲是众多摩塞塔舞曲中流传最广、较为通俗的一首，整首作品欢快、活泼。演奏时注意左手连续分解八度的均匀，右手则要注意连断的变化、强弱的对比，特别是远距离的跳动不要影响节奏。

Allegro con brio 有活力的快板 p=piano 弱 mf=mezzo forte 中强
cresc=crescendo 渐强 poco a poco 逐渐的 f=forte 强

Allegro con brio ♩ = 112

13.

The musical score for 'Mozetta' is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef, both with two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio' with a metronome marking of 112. The score is divided into five systems. The first system starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system features a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The third system includes a crescendo (cresc.) and a poco a poco (poco a poco) marking. The fourth system has a forte (f) dynamic. The fifth system returns to a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various fingerings and articulations throughout.

14. 小步舞曲

这首 c 小调小步舞曲旋律优美抒情, 但分句较复杂, 大连线与小连线结合, 不要混淆。弹奏时要注意控制手指奏出柔美的音质, 注意“三音节奏型”节奏的准确与均匀, 不要破坏乐句的整体感, 句子的走向要明确。

Larghetto e sostenuto 稍慢且安静而饱满地

Larghetto e sostenuto ♩ = 96

14.

pp poco cresc. poco dim.

pp

cresc. poco a poco

dim. e rit. pp

1)