

快乐钢琴视奏

# 近现代百花园

*Sight-reading of the Joyful Piano  
Paradise of Modern Music*

陈漪涟 / 选编

*Selected and Edited  
by Yilian Chen*

*Sight-reading of the Joyful Piano Paradise of Modern Music*

安徽文艺出版社

ANHUI LITERATURE AND ART PUBLISHING HOUSE

Sight-reading for the Joyful Pianist

Paradise of Modern Music

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## 序

这是陈漪涟老师为初学钢琴的人编纂的一套曲集。陈漪涟是一位教学经验丰富的老师。她的教学理念是，必须从启蒙开始就注重对学生三方面的培养：第一，兴趣；第二，能力；第三，音乐感觉。

兴趣是学习的动力，它能使孩子自觉地、高高兴兴地学习；能力能提高学习效率；而音乐感觉则是表现音乐和享受音乐时必不可少的。有了这三方面的因素，整个学琴过程就会良性循环。三者之间都有密切的关系，但兴趣和乐感的培养是长期的，而能力的培养可以通过一定的方法来加速。陈漪涟认为，通过多浏览作品，提高视奏能力是非常重要的措施，因为视奏能力强，学习效率就高，接触的曲子越多，兴趣也就越大，乐感也自然地会好起来。陈漪涟老师强调的是学生全面素质的提高，而不仅仅是掌握弹琴的技术，所以她所选的乐曲都是各种时代风格的钢琴文献，同时也是好听的，这样学生在学习过程中就能不知不觉地就提高音乐修养。

陈漪涟的教学理念对改进我国在初级钢琴教学中存在的问题会有启发。我建议，老师们不妨也试试。

周广仁

于中央音乐学院

# 前 言

在国外钢琴教学中，会用大量的文献来培养学生的音乐修养、素质和能力，很多弹奏技巧均是通过演奏乐曲来学习的，因为技术不单单只是机械地活动手指，而是掌握符合音乐多层次要求的协调能力。即使是练习曲也需要弹成如同乐曲一样的优美，多弹奏有音乐价值的优秀作品很有利于培养自然良好的音乐感觉。

一个人掌握一首乐曲所需要的时间就可以反映他的能力。我们可把一个人掌握一首曲目所需时间用一年、一学期、一个月、一星期、一天、一小时、几遍或一遍的时间值来衡量，学会快速而有效地学习钢琴，首要的就是提高视奏能力。要提高视奏能力不单是弹几首乐曲，而是要不断地阅读大量的文献。音乐文献是指有价值的音乐作品。弹奏这些作品不仅让我们建立美好的音乐感觉，了解音乐创作的规律，完善有音乐内容的技术，还可以提高我们的适应能力和控制能力，活跃人的思维，这样就能提升演奏水平，提高音乐素质。

能力和素质的联系是很密切的。当一个人勇于接受新事物，愿意了解自己不了解的事物时，他的能力会不知不觉地增强，知识面也会越来越宽，其心理素质和音乐素质也自然会提高。反之，当一个人惧怕弹奏新曲目并知难而退，他自然会进入一种恶性循环。所以我鼓励初学钢琴的人从开始就扩大弹奏的曲目量。对那些视奏速度较慢的人群，可先弹些简单的、程度浅的音乐作品，慢慢积累，只要坚持下去，视奏能力一定会大幅度提高。

《快乐钢琴视奏》系列曲集共有5册，按不同风格、地区及历史时期的文献来划分，包括《走进巴洛克》《倾听古典》《浪漫之旅》《近现代百花园》《俄罗斯小品》。选编、出版此套曲集，目的是让学琴的人从一开始就能多多阅读有价值的音乐文献，培养良好的审美和品位。

本册《近现代百花园》是融合了多种风格的近现代钢琴作品集，对比前几册，此册作品风格更多样化，更能有效地促进视奏水平的稳步提高。

陈漪连

2008年1月

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# 儿童语

## Childish Small Talk

[法] 萨蒂  
Erik Satie  
(1866-1925)

### 豆王的战歌

#### I. *The Battle Song of the King of Beans*

#### Mouv't de Marche

2

*p* What a jolly king!

1 2 5

His face is all red.

9

3

He can dance all by himself.

3 5 2

His nose is covered in hairs.

17

1

He pats his tummy in glee.

25

4 2

When he starts laughing, he laughs for hours.

5 3 2 1

What a good king!

32

4 1

He is a great warrior.

2

You should see him on horseback.

40

*He wears a red hat.*

*He horse knows how to dance.*

47

*He cracks his whip sharply*

55

*at his horse.*

*It is a gallant horse!*

63

*It loves war and cannon-balls, too.*

70

**Ralenti**

*What a fine horse!*

郁金香公主说什么

II. *What little Princess Tulip says*

*Très lent*

*p* *I love cabbage soup.* *but I love my darling*

*Mummy even better.* *We must keep our voices down, for my doll*

*has a headache: she fell from the third floor.* *The doctor says it is nothing to worry about.*

6

11

Detailed description: This is a piano score for a piece titled 'What little Princess Tulip says'. It is in common time (C) and marked 'Très lent'. The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains the lyrics 'I love cabbage soup.' and 'but I love my darling'. The second system contains 'Mummy even better.' and 'We must keep our voices down, for my doll'. The third system contains 'has a headache: she fell from the third floor.' and 'The doctor says it is nothing to worry about.'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Bar numbers 6 and 11 are marked at the beginning of the second and third systems respectively.

巧克力杏仁圆舞曲

III. *Chocolate-Almond Waltz*

*Valse*

*(p)* *You shall have a little taste.*

*Do you like chocolate?*

9

Detailed description: This is a piano score for a piece titled 'Chocolate-Almond Waltz'. It is in 3/4 time and marked 'Valse'. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and contains the lyrics 'You shall have a little taste.'. The second system contains 'Do you like chocolate?'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Bar number 9 is marked at the beginning of the second system.

17

5 3 4 2 3 1 2 1

*Let it melt in your mouth.*

3 1 4 5 3 4 2 4

25

**Ralenti**

*Mummy, it has a bone in it.* *No, my darling: it's an almond.*

4 1 5 4 1

33 *au temps*

***p*** *The little boy wants to eat the whole boxful.*

41

*Isn't he greedy!*

49

*His Mama gently restrains him: he mustn't make himself ill.*

57

**Retenir et diminuer**

*Horrors! he stamps with rage.*

4 1 1

# 匈牙利舞曲 Hungarian Dance

[匈] 巴托克  
Béla Bartók  
(1881-1945)  
Sz.52, No.41

Allegro deciso ♩ = 84

The first system of the score, measures 1-2. The music is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro deciso' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The dynamic is 'f' (forte). The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The left hand plays a bass line of quarter notes G2, F2, E2, and D2. A first fingering '1' is indicated above the first note in the right hand.

The second system of the score, measures 3-4. The right hand continues with quarter notes D5, E5, F5, and G5. The left hand continues with quarter notes C2, B1, A1, and G1. Fingerings are indicated: '1' for the first note in the right hand, and '4', '2 4', '2 3', '1 4', '1 5', '1 4', '1 5', and '1 5' for the left hand.

The third system of the score, measures 5-6. The right hand has a half note chord of G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes Bb4 and C5. The left hand has a half note chord of G2 and F2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. A first fingering '1' is indicated above the first note in the right hand. The system ends with a double bar line.

The fourth system of the score, measures 7-8. The right hand has a half note chord of G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes Bb4 and C5. The left hand has a half note chord of G2 and F2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. Fingerings are indicated: '5 1', '1', '5 1', '3 1', '5 1', and '3 1' for the right hand; and '1 5', '4', '1 5', '2 4', '1 5', and '2 3 (4)' for the left hand.

The fifth system of the score, measures 9-10. The right hand has a half note chord of G4 and A4, followed by quarter notes Bb4 and C5. The left hand has a half note chord of G2 and F2, followed by quarter notes E2 and D2. Fingerings are indicated: '5 1', '5 1', '3 2', '5 1', and '5 1' for the right hand; and '1 4 (5)', '1 5', '1 4', '1 5', '1 4', '1 5', '1 4', and '1 5' for the left hand. The system ends with a double bar line.

# 农家舞曲

## Peasant Dance

[匈] 巴托克

Béla Bartók

(1881-1945)

Sz.52 No.38

Allegro moderato  $\text{♩} = 60$

The musical score is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of a treble clef and a bass clef joined by a brace. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 60. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves. Measure numbers 1, 3, 5, and 7 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The first system (measures 1-2) features a melody in the treble clef with a dynamic marking of *f* and fingerings 3, 2, 2, 4, 3, 2. The bass clef accompaniment consists of chords with fingerings 1 3, 5, 1 2, 5, 1 3, 5, 1 2, 5. The second system (measures 3-4) continues the melody with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1 and accompaniment with fingerings 1 3, 5, 1 2, 5, 1 3, 5, 1 2 4, 5. The third system (measures 5-6) shows a change in the melody with fingerings 2, 1, 2 and accompaniment with fingerings 1 3, 1 2 4, 1 3, 1 2. The fourth system (measures 7-8) concludes the piece with melody fingerings 1, 2, 3, 2, 1 and accompaniment fingerings 1 3, 2 4, 1 3 5, 1 3 5, 5, 1 2 4.

# 独白 Soliloquy

[匈] 巴托克  
Béla Bartók  
(1881-1945)

Parlando

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system (measures 1-3) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 4-6) features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system (measures 7-10) returns to piano (*p*). The fourth system (measures 11) concludes with a *poco rit.* marking. Fingerings and articulations are indicated throughout the score.

Measures 1-3: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Dynamics: *p*, *simile*. Fingerings: 2, 3, 1.

Measures 4-6: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Dynamics: *mf*. Fingerings: 3, 5, 4, 1, 2, 4. Articulations: accents on measures 5 and 6.

Measures 7-10: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Dynamics: *p*. Fingerings: 2, 3, 1, 4, 2, 3, 1. Articulations: accents on measures 8 and 10.

Measures 11: Treble clef, 3/4 time. Dynamics: *poco rit.*. Fingerings: 2, 3, 4, 3, 1. Articulations: accents on measures 11 and 12.

# 小行板

Andantino

〔苏〕斯特拉文斯基  
Igor Stravinsky  
(1882-1971)

The musical score is written for piano in 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system (measures 6-10) includes a change in time signature to 3/4 and back to 2/4. The third system (measures 11-15) features a *Fine* marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The fourth system (measures 16-20) concludes with a *D.C. al Fine* instruction. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The score is marked with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and accents.

# 跳跃舞

## Bounce Dance

[美] 考威尔  
Henry Cowell  
(1891-1965)

Con moto

The first system of music (measures 1-6) is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand plays a melody with notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand plays a bass line with notes Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3, 2 3 5, 1 2 3, 2 3 5 in the left hand. A repeat sign is at the end of the system.

The second system of music (measures 7-13) continues the melody and bass line. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 2, 1, 2, 1 in the right hand and 1 3 4, 2 4 5, 1 2 3, 1 3 4, 2 4 5, 1 2 4 in the left hand.

The third system of music (measures 14-20) includes a first ending bracket. The right hand melody has notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand bass line has notes Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3, 1 2 4, 1 3 4, 1 2 3, 1 3 4, 1 2 3, 2 4 5, 1 3 4, 1 2 3 in the left hand.

The fourth system of music (measures 21-26) includes a second ending bracket. The right hand melody has notes G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4. The left hand bass line has notes Bb3, C4, D4, E4, D4, C4, Bb3. The tempo marking changes to *Più mosso*. Dynamics include *rit.* (ritardando) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 2, 3, 2 1, 4 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1 in the right hand and 1 2 3, 1 2 4, 2 4 5, 1 2 3, 1 3 4, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1 in the left hand.