

车尔尼 钢琴初级教程

作品599〔教学版〕

方百里注释

李名强审订

上海音乐出版社

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前 言

当学生较为正规地学完了《拜厄钢琴基本教程》之后,作为练习曲系统的教材安排,可以选用车尔尼的《钢琴初级教程》作品第599号。

如果学生通过拜厄练习曲的学习,对一至二个八度的音阶、琶音技术已经有所掌握;对最基本的弹奏指法规律以及对 I、IV、V 级和弦各种位置的转换已经有所了解的话,那么学习车尔尼这本练习曲的目的就在于进一步加强上述各种技能技术的训练。并且在各种不同的触键方法上、在准确地理解、熟练地运用乐谱中的各种表情记号上,以及对调性变化的理解和对音色变化的辨别力上向学生提出了新的要求。

在通常情况下,学生如能把拜厄练习曲的最后几首作品(如第88、98、100首)弹奏得质量较高的话,就完全不必要从599练习曲的最开始学起了。一般可以考虑把第19首练习曲作为这本练习曲的入门。同时把一些技术上较容易的作品作为视奏练习教材穿插在整个练习过程中进行学习。(如从第11首到第18首,及第23、24、28、31、32、53、58、59、62、63、67首)学习要求是每周一至二首,每天(每次)练习不得超过三遍,(年龄小的学生可以放宽到五遍)因为练习过多了就达不到视奏训练的目的了,看学生是否能在最短的时间里用最少的练习次数达到十分完美的弹奏要求。

编者是按这本练习曲的作品次序来编写练习要求的,但学生的练习顺序是不受这个次序约束的。为了让学生有一个由易到难、顺序渐进的学习良途,编者建议学生大致可以按下列次序来进行学习:19、20、22、26、27、36、38、40、33、30、29、34、47、61、44、41、49、51、45、55、56、60、65、68、66、69、54、70、71、72、73、82、80、74、75。

每一个教师和学生都会发现本书既摆脱了以前各种版本中经常出现的各种错误(主要是指法上的错误),同时也通过对技术难点的研究和分析向大家提供了一种合理、简明的练习方法。编者希望这本全新的车尔尼《钢琴初级教程》作品599教学版的问世能给广大读者提供一种规范的教本,为在我国迅猛发展起来的学习钢琴热潮作一份贡献。

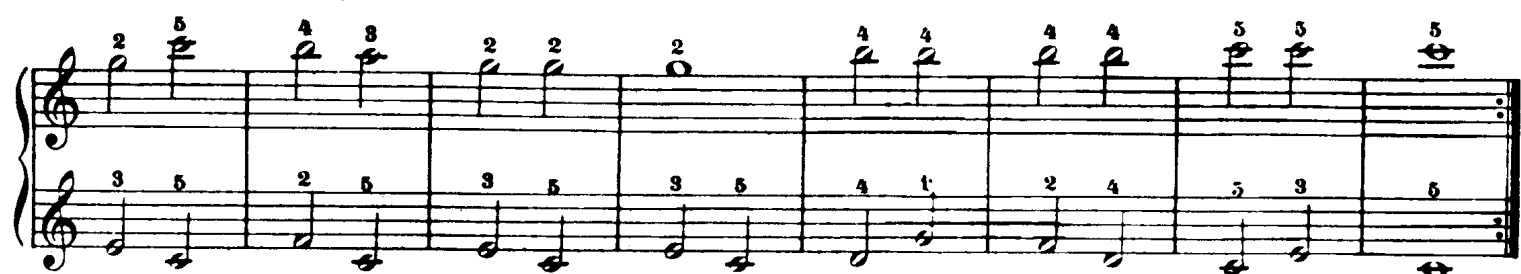
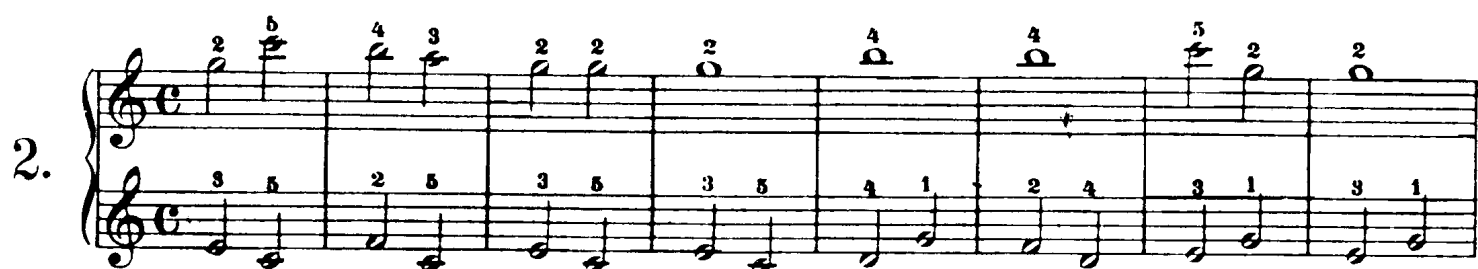
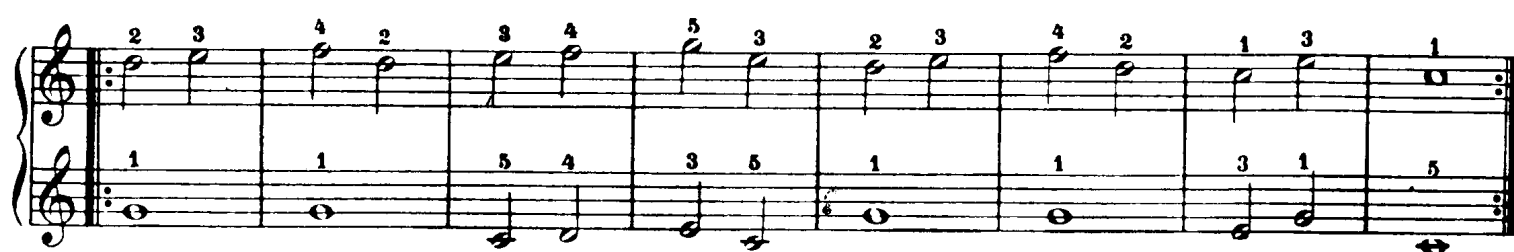
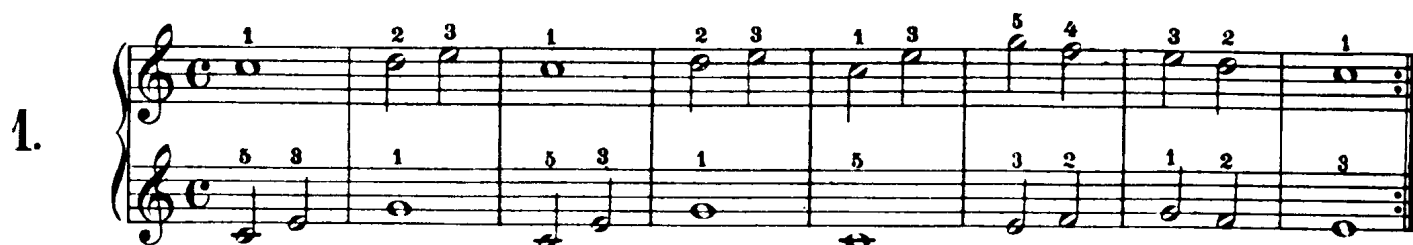
本书承李名强教授热情赐教,在此谨表衷心的感谢!

方百里

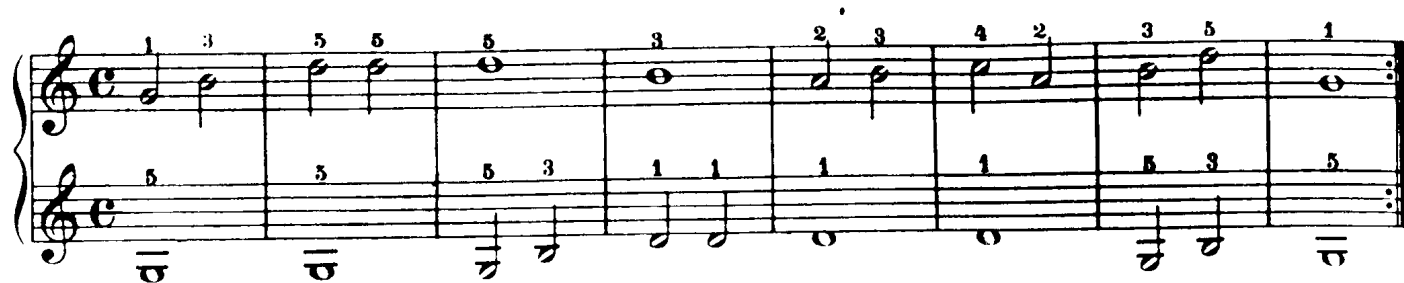
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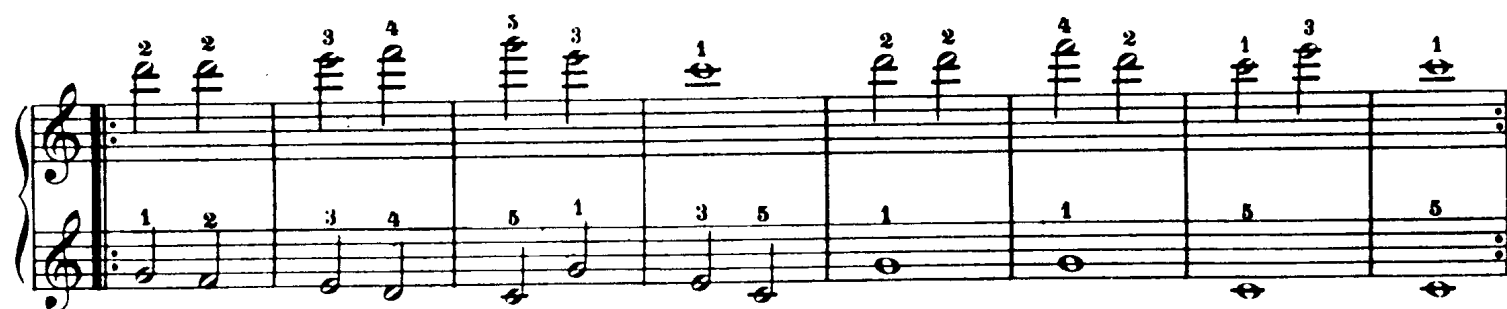
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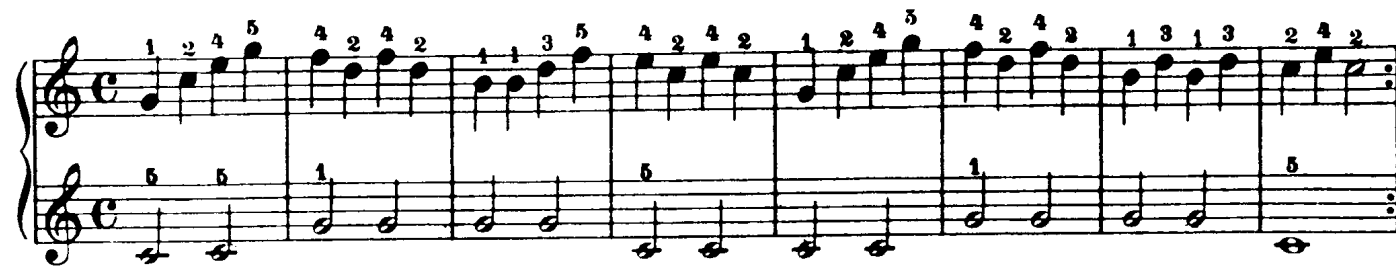
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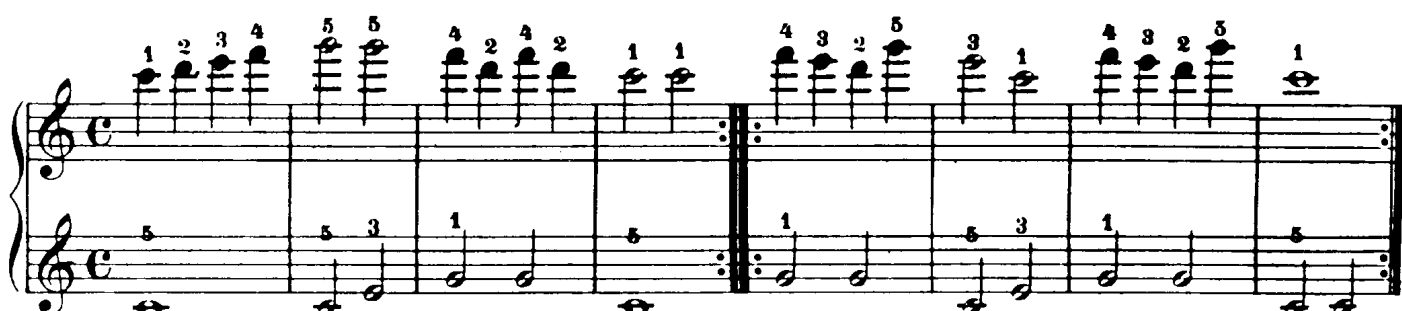
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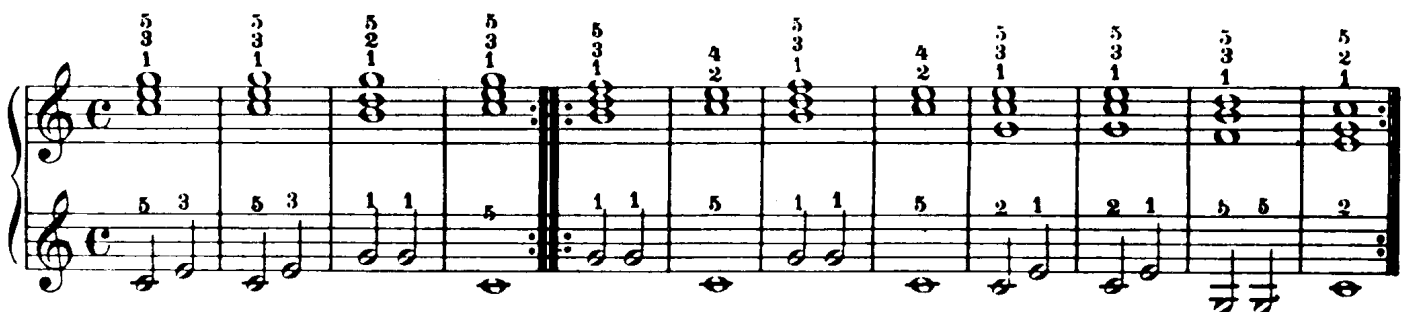
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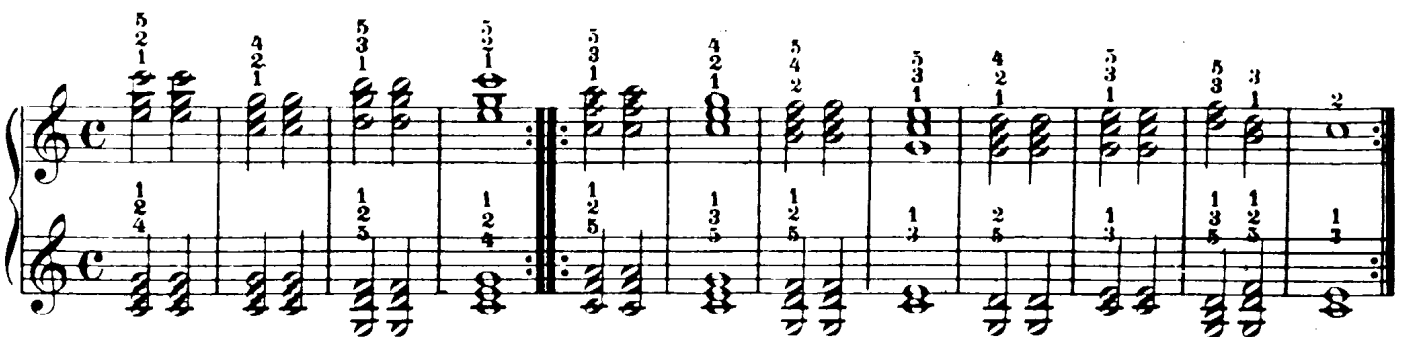
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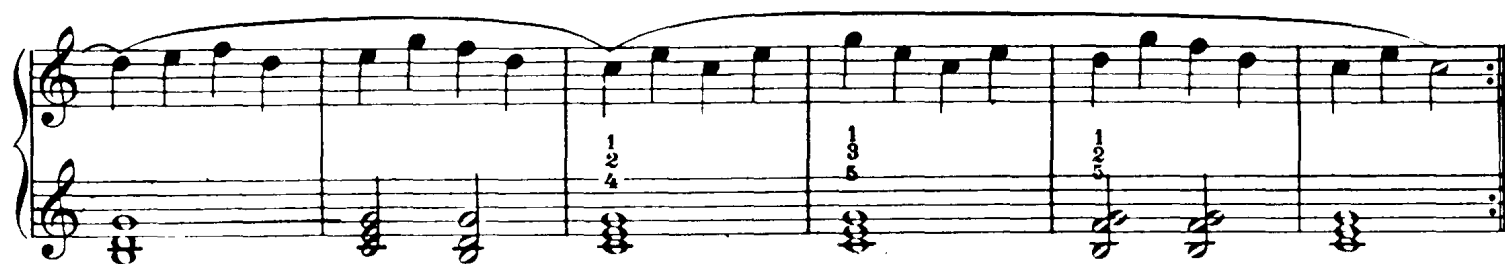
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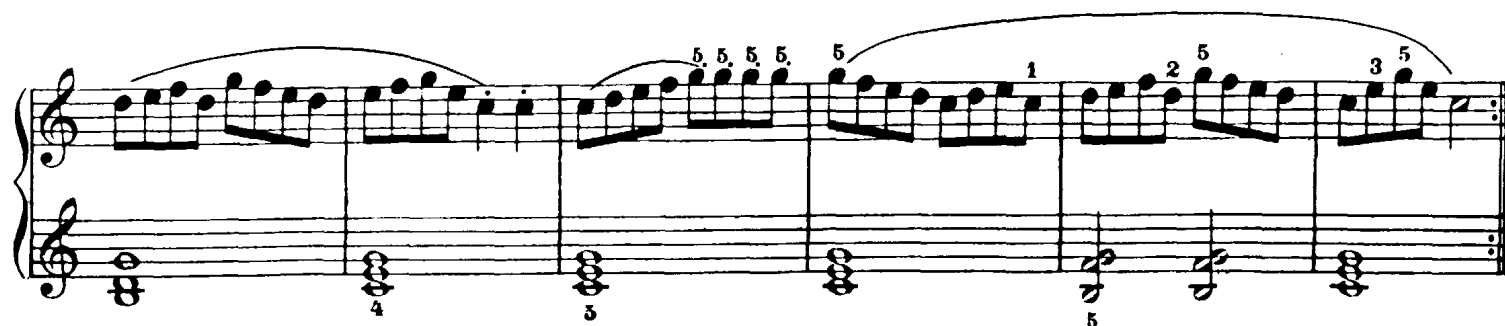
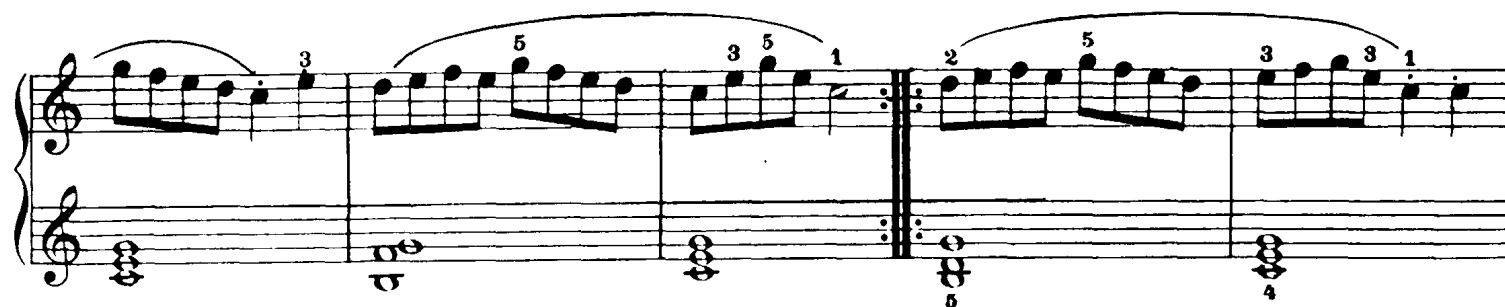
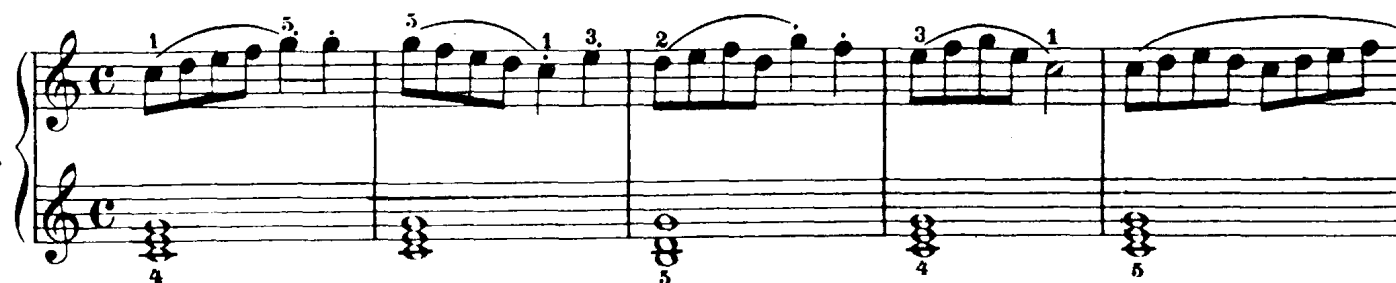
10.



11.



12.



13.

Exercise 13 consists of 12 measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The right hand features complex melodic lines with many slurs and fingerings (1-5). The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines, also including fingerings. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 8.

14.

Exercise 14 consists of 12 measures. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The right hand plays mostly chords and rests, with some melodic fragments. The left hand has a more active role with eighth-note patterns and chords. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 8.

15.

Exercise 15 is a short piece in C major, 4/4 time. The treble staff begins with a melody in the right hand, starting on G4 and moving up stepwise. The first two measures contain triplets of eighth notes. The third measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment, starting with a 4-measure rest in the first measure, then playing a series of chords (G2, C3, F2, C3) in the second and third measures, and a final chord (G2, C3, F2, C3) in the fourth measure.

Musical score for "The Swan" from "The Nutcracker". The score is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is marked with a *p* (piano) dynamic and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. The bass line includes a fermata and a 4-measure rest.

Musical score for "The Merry Widow" (No. 1). The score is written for piano (p) and features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is in 3/4 time and consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line is in 3/4 time and consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the melody and bass line. The second measure contains the melody and bass line. The third measure contains the melody and bass line. The score is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the melody and bass line. The second measure contains the melody and bass line. The third measure contains the melody and bass line.

16.

The musical score for Example 16 consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a melodic line with six measures. The first measure is marked *f* (forte) and the second *p* (piano). The third and fourth measures are also marked *f* and *p* respectively. The fifth measure is marked *cresc.* (crescendo) and the sixth *f*. The lower staff is a treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains a four-part vocal harmony with six measures. The first measure is marked *f* and the second *p*. The third and fourth measures are also marked *f* and *p* respectively. The fifth measure is marked *cresc.* and the sixth *f*. The score is numbered 16.

The musical score consists of six systems of piano notation. Each system typically has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *dec.* (decrescendo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. Articulations like slurs and accents are used throughout. The first system has a *dec.* marking and a 5-measure rest in the bass. The second system has a 5-measure rest in the bass. The third system has a 4-measure rest in the bass. The fourth system, starting at measure 17, has a 4-measure rest in the bass. The fifth system has a 4-measure rest in the bass. The sixth system has a 5-measure rest in the bass.

Legato

18.

18.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems. Each system has a treble staff and a bass staff. The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The piece is in common time (C) and features a complex, flowing melody in the right hand and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The notation is in black ink on a white background.

19. *legato*

练习曲共分四个乐句（每四小节为一个乐句），其中第二乐句与第四乐句完全相同。在弹奏了稍难的第三乐句后，再现已经熟悉了的第四乐句时，会有一种轻松自如的旋律再现感，学生应从小就注意培养这种调节自己情绪的能力。

左手运用和弦式的伴奏，应该指出这些和弦之间是不可能用连线完全连起来的（第七、八小节和十五、十六小节除外），但应要求手腕的起落动作尽量小一些。第七至八小节和弦连接时可把弹fa(F)音的拇指放掉，保持住 $\text{si} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} B \\ G \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ 双音再连接到 $\text{mi} \left(\begin{smallmatrix} E \\ C \end{smallmatrix} \right)$ 双音上去。（第十五至十六小节要求相同）

在左手伴奏与右手旋律之间存在一致的和声关系。理解这一点，可避免出现左右手不一致的错误。如第一到第四小节：

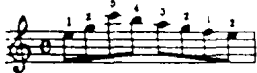
第七到第十小节：

练习曲要求右手的旋律连贯、歌唱，并注意到乐句的起伏。为保证练习效果，指法应严格按谱上标明的要求弹奏。

20.

legato

由于版本不同，第一小节右手的四分音符有连音和跳音两种弹奏要求，我们现在编定的是用跳音弹奏这一种。左手的伴奏从头至尾都要求连奏，而右手却有跳有连，有的学生动作不够独立，两手相互影响，要注意双手独立这一技术课题。在弹奏跳音时，有一点要明确的，原则上跳音是弹奏原音符时值的一半。因此这首练习曲中的四分音符跳音不能弹得太短促，只要把音断开就可以了。

右手有三次（第七、十、十二小节）出现 ，注意最后那个mi(E)音都应用2指弹奏。学生应能发现作品中指法与旋律的各种规律。

第十三小节  是学生经常容易弹错的，关键是对乐句中出现的两次fa(F)音应用不同的指法弹奏这一点不明确（先是3指，后为2指），还要注意：la(A)音必须用4指。

21.

右手的旋律中有三处指法作了较大的修改，第三至四小节，第七至八小节，第十一至十二小节。人民音乐出版社1978年版在第十一小节左手伴奏中双音 $\text{re}_{\text{si}} (\text{D}_{\text{B}})$ 处用的是1、2指，显然是不合理的，应用1、3指弹奏。学生在练习中要善于动脑筋，理解标定的指法要求，同时也能判别出可能出现的错误。总之任何指法要求都不外乎锻炼手指伸张和便于记忆、便于演奏这二条。

左手的伴奏音型（织体）不同于19课，但诸如20、22、25课等采用的都是常用织体，在不同织体中同样都包含着和弦的进行：

23.

legato

24.

25. *legato*

26.

一、注意乐句之间的呼吸记号，不要连成一片。

二、右手第九、十小节实际上就是第十一、十二小节和弦的分解形式，手的位置感觉

完全一样。

第九小节

第十一小节

另外，右手的2指位置在sol(G)

音上不要移动，后小节（第十、第十二小节）的位置就便于掌握了。