

古典音乐启蒙

看 图画 读 故事

听 音乐 弹 作品



附 CD

莫杰斯特·彼得罗维奇·穆索尔斯基

钢琴演奏小品

图画展览会

汉斯-金特·霍伊曼 改编



上海教育出版社
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PUBLISHING HOUSE



古典音乐启蒙

莫杰斯特·彼得罗维奇·穆索尔斯基

(1839 - 1881)

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根据钢琴组曲《图画展览会》改编

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布里吉特·史密斯 插图

杨燕宜 翻译

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亲爱的钢琴演奏者:

在本曲集中,我将通过改编的简易钢琴演奏版本向你们介绍人们最喜爱的音乐会曲目之一,莫杰斯特·彼得罗维奇·穆索尔斯基的钢琴组曲《图画展览会》。

1873年,穆索尔斯基的好友、画家和建筑家,年仅39岁的维科特·哈特曼去世了。音乐及艺术评论家弗拉基米尔·斯塔索夫于1874年夏用哈特曼的作品举办了一个纪念展览会。穆索尔斯基从中得到启发,为一些展出的绘画创作音乐。只用了三个星期的时间,这部钢琴组曲就诞生了,并且成为了俄罗斯钢琴音乐的代表作。这部作品由十段小品组成,每一段小品描绘一幅图画。“漫步主题”作为一个固定的音乐形象在整部组曲中起到连接的作用,将十段小品贯穿起来。

现在就让我们去展厅和作曲家一起欣赏那一幅幅的图画吧。

你们的

汉斯-金特·霍伊曼

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莫杰斯特·彼得罗维奇·穆索尔斯基生平简介

1839年3月21日生于普斯科夫的卡雷沃。很小的时候就显示出钢琴表演的才能，并就学于圣彼得堡的私人学校。

1856-1859年在圣彼得堡近卫军士官军团任军官。

1865年与鲍罗丁、巴拉基列夫、居伊及里姆斯基-科萨科夫结识。在巴拉基列夫的指导下学习俄罗斯风格的音乐创作。

1863-1879年因经济原因就职于交通部、农业部。

1881年3月28日卒于圣彼得堡。他的创作涉及歌剧、管弦乐、合唱、钢琴及艺术歌曲。

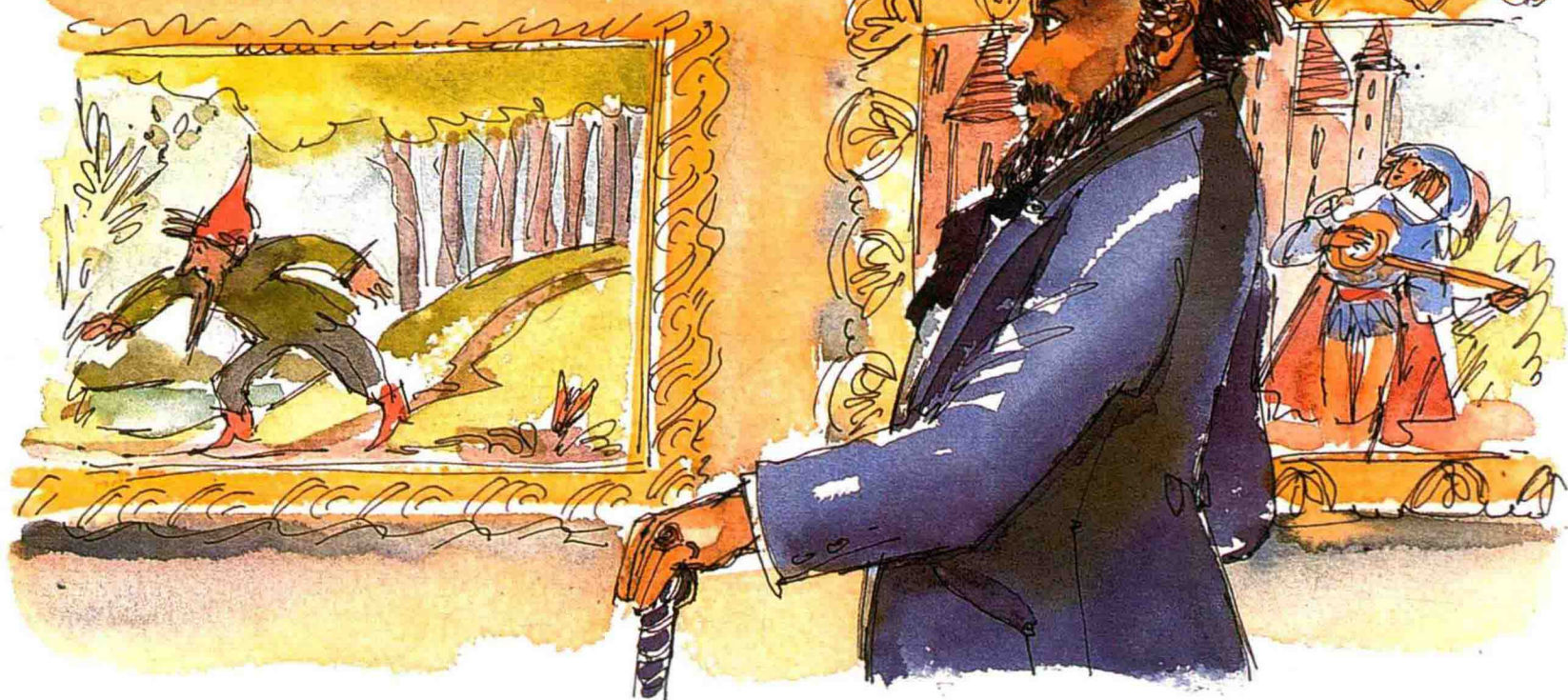
《图画展览会》作品简介

创作：作于1874年，参观已故画家维科特·哈特曼的画展之后，为钢琴而作。

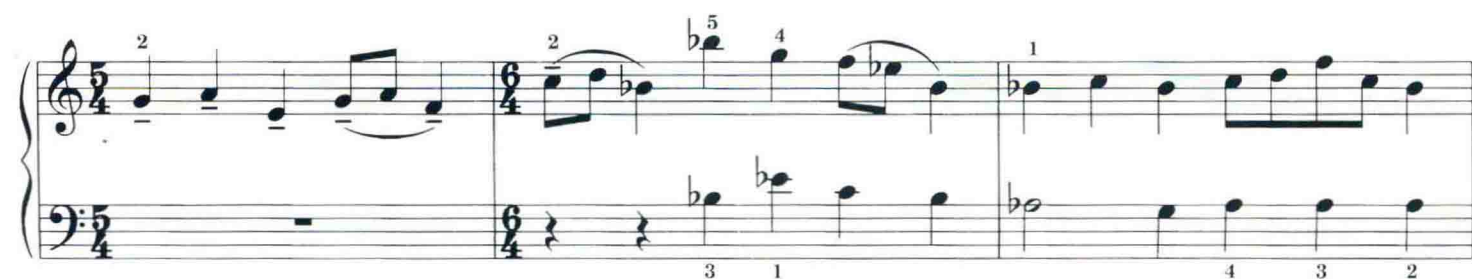
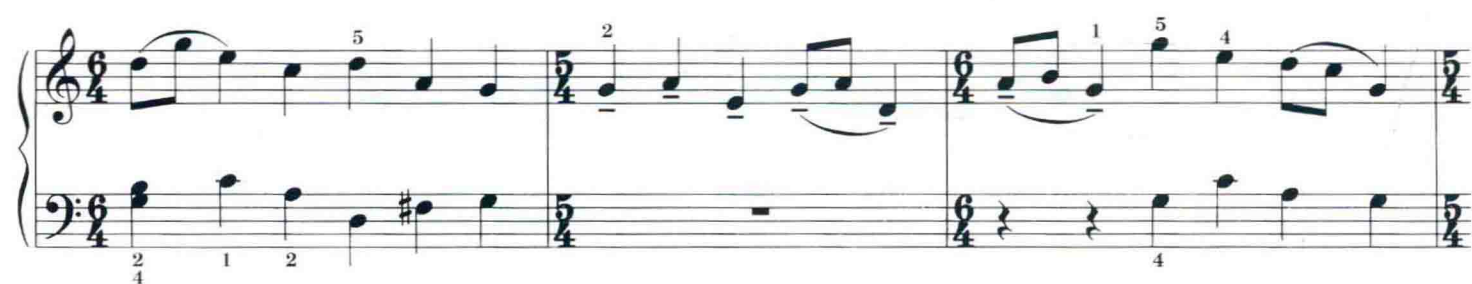
改编：第一个乐队版本出自里姆斯基-科萨科夫的学生图士马罗夫之手。最为著名的管弦乐

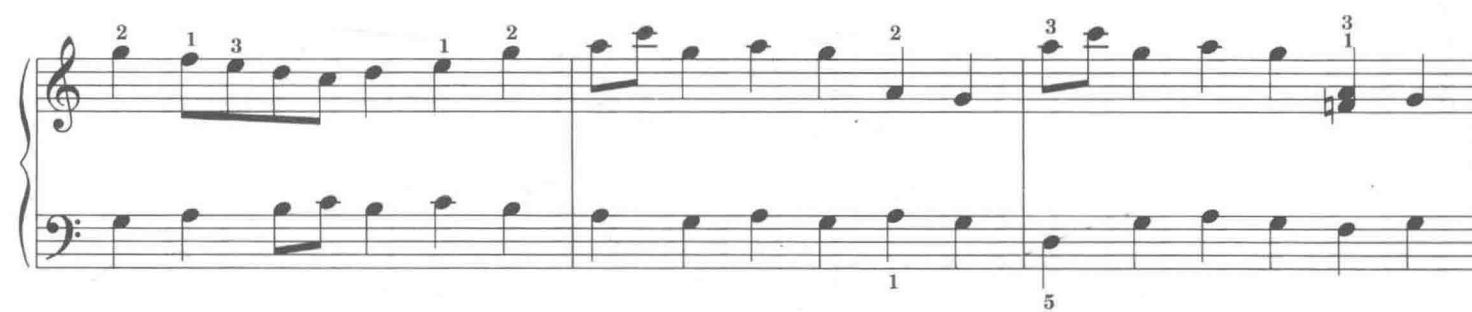
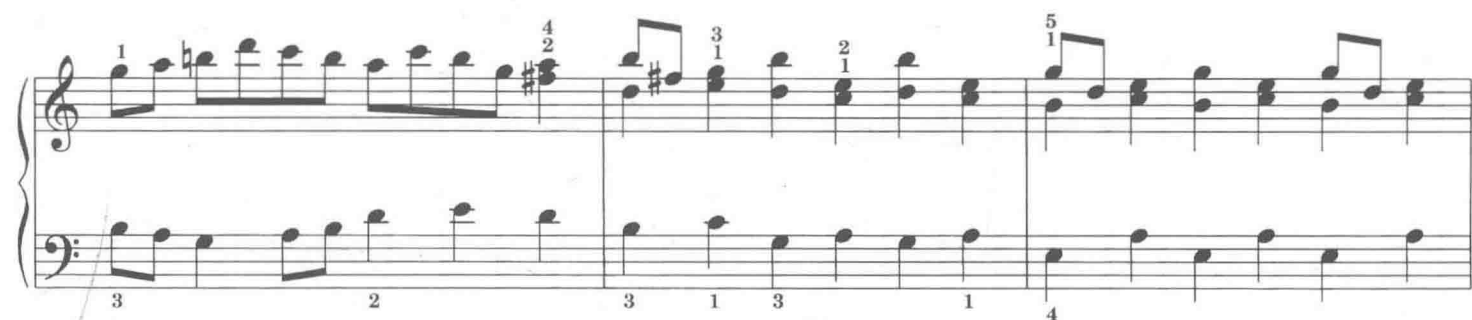
版本由拉威尔于1922年完成。“Emerson, Lake & Palmer”摇滚乐队的摇滚版也颇为流行。

引子 (漫步主题)



Allegro giusto, nel modo russo, senza allegrezza, ma poco sostenuto (适度的快板、俄罗斯风格)





侏 儒

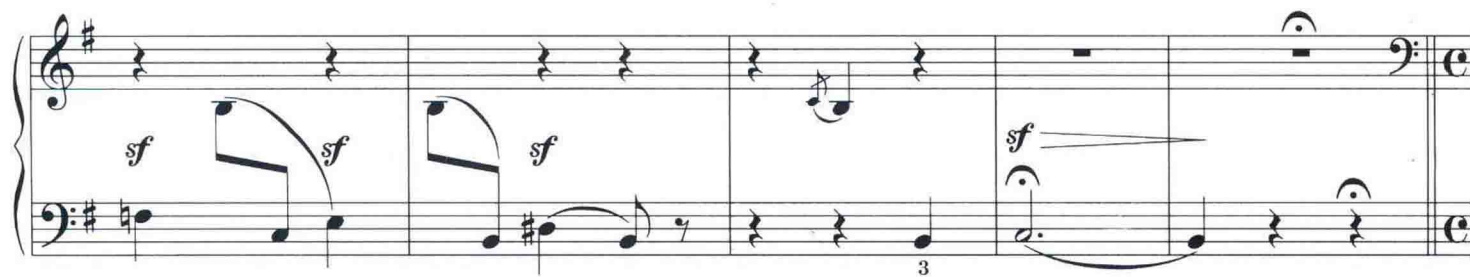
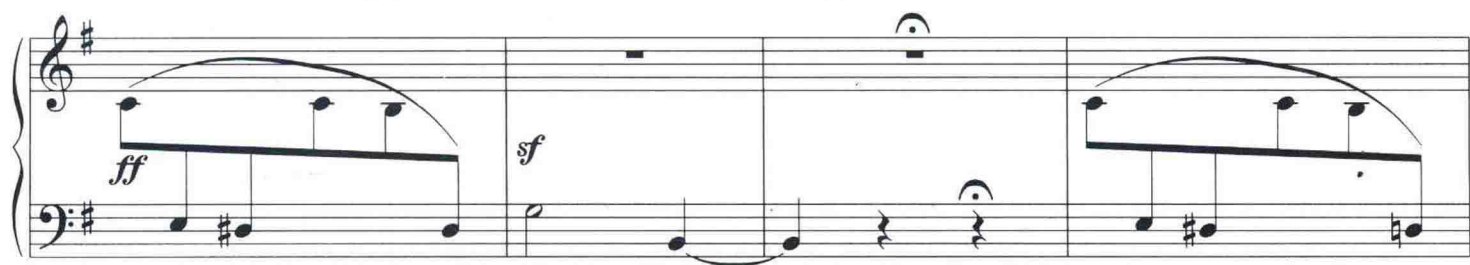
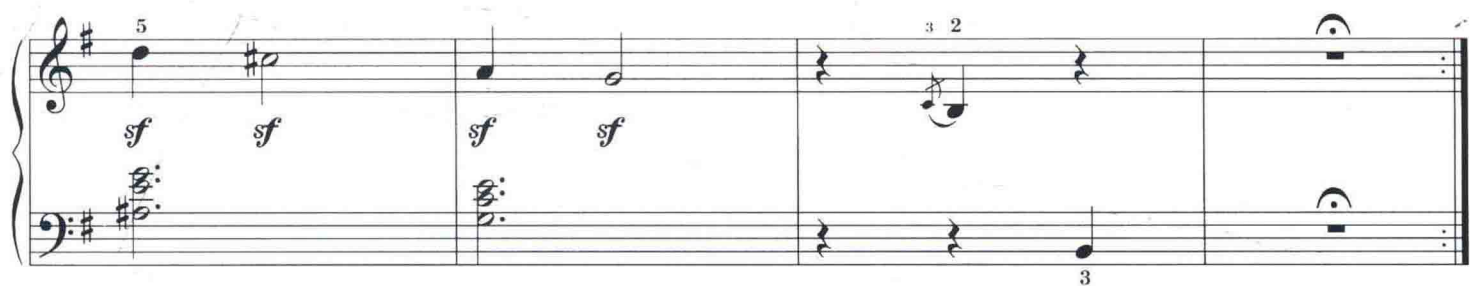
Sempre vivo (持续活泼地)

Meno vivo (较少活泼地)

Sempre vivo



一个侏儒用他弯曲的双腿艰难笨拙地向前走。



Poco meno mosso, pesante (稍慢些、沉重地)

古堡

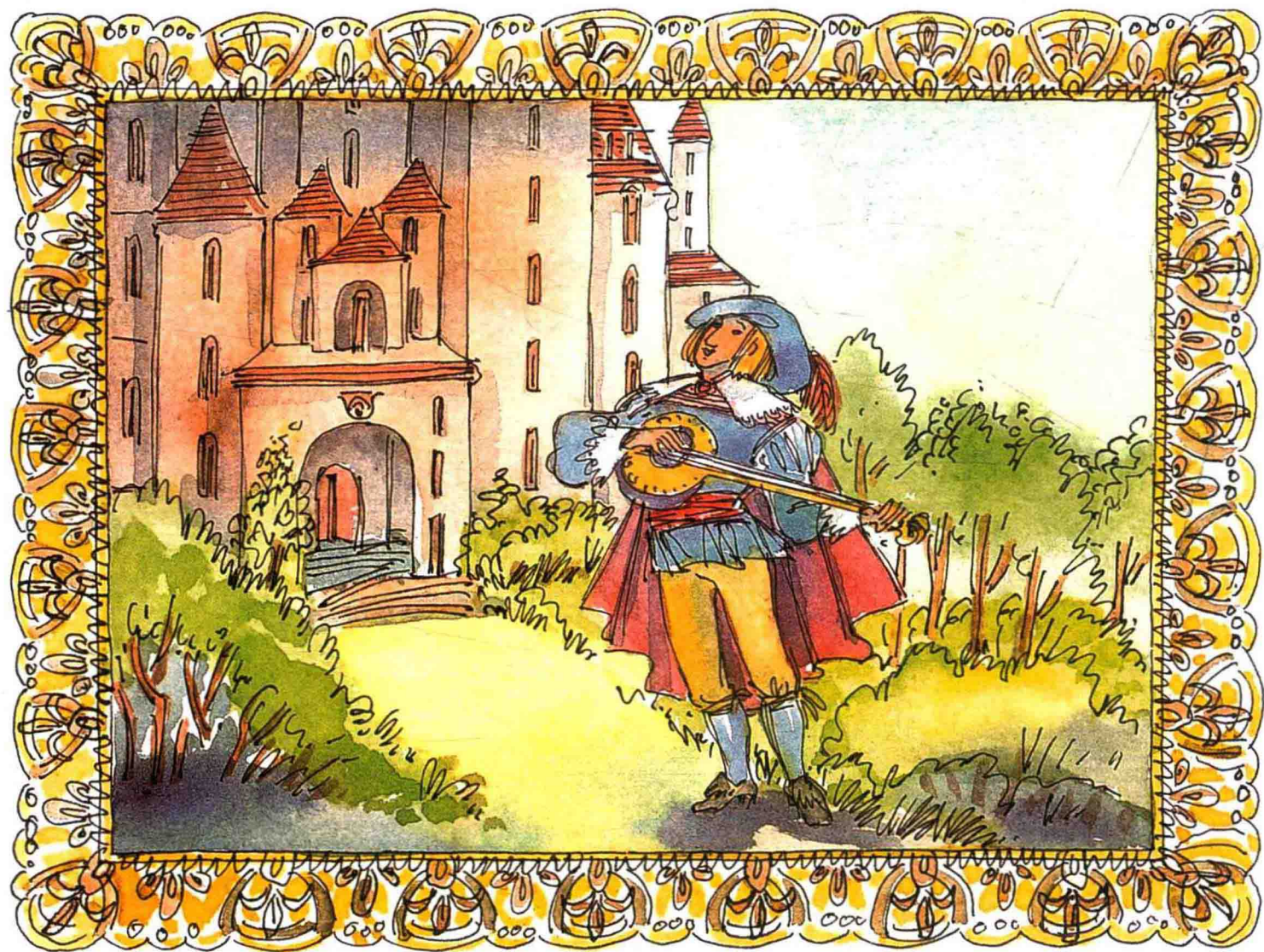
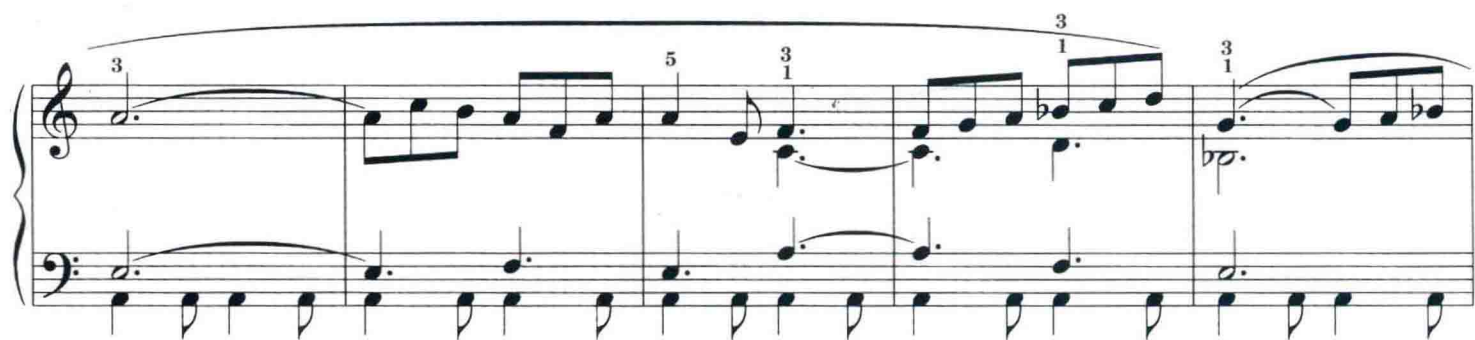
Andantino molto cantabile e con dolore (歌唱的小行板、带些忧郁地)

The first system of musical notation is in bass clef with a 6/8 time signature. The upper staff begins with a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with fingerings 3, 2, 3, 2, 1, and 3 indicated above the first six notes. A slur covers the first four measures, and a breath mark is present in the fifth measure. The lower staff contains a simple bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff has a *con espressione* marking. It includes a melodic line with fingerings 2, 3, 1, and 3, and a long slur spanning the last two measures. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a 1/5 interval marking in the fifth measure.

The third system features a more active melodic line in the upper staff with fingerings 4, 3, and 4. The lower staff continues with a steady bass line of eighth notes.

The fourth system concludes the piece. The upper staff has a long slur over the first two measures and a final note in the fourth measure with a finger number 1. The lower staff has a complex bass line with fingerings 1/5, 2, 3, 1, 2, 1, 3, 4, 3, and 5 indicated below the notes.



中世纪的城堡前，一个游吟诗人在夜色中唱着忧伤的歌。

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with a final measure featuring a long, tied note. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 1 are indicated above the first measure, and 5, 3, 1 above the final measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with various chords and single notes. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Fingering numbers 4, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 2, 1 are indicated above the treble staff.

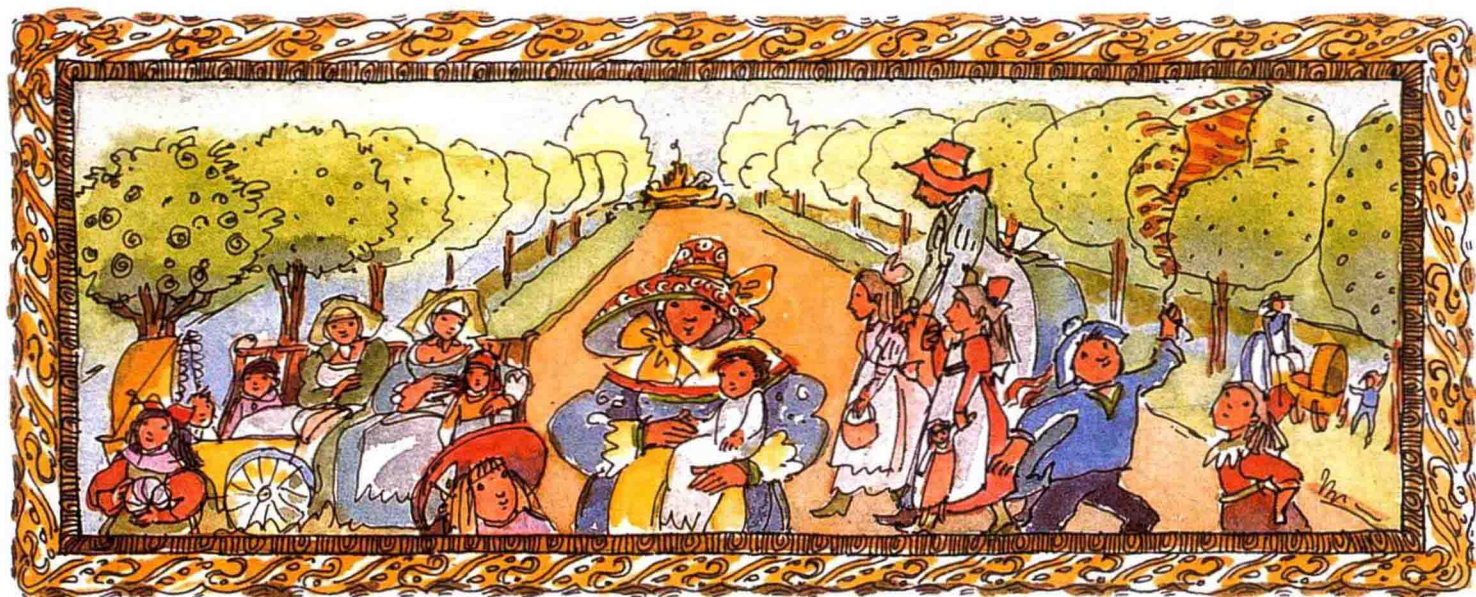
Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of chords and single notes. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with various chords and single notes. The bass clef staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. A fingering number 1 is indicated above the final measure of the treble staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The word *espressivo* is written above the first measure. Fingering numbers 3, 4, and 3 are indicated above the treble staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a series of chords and single notes. The bass clef staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* (forte) is written below the first measure of the bass staff.

杜伊勒里宫（孩子们在游戏时的争吵）



杜伊勒里宫花园的林阴道上，一群孩子和他们的保姆们。

Allegretto non troppo, capriccioso（不太过分的小快板、随想地）

4

p

2 4 1 5

1(2) 3 1 5

2 3 4 3 2

1 3

This page of musical notation consists of six systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The first system shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with multiple slurs and fingerings (4, 3, 4, 3, 4). The second system continues this melodic line, with a prominent slur and fingering (5, 1) in the right hand. The third system features a more rhythmic melody in the right hand, with a slur and fingering (1, 3) in the left hand. The fourth system shows a melodic line in the right hand with a slur and fingering (3, 1, 5, 1, 4). The fifth system includes a dynamic marking of *pp* (pianissimo) and a complex melodic line in the right hand with a slur and fingering (3, 2, 1, 5). The sixth system concludes the page with a final melodic line in the right hand and a complex bass line in the left hand, including a slur and fingering (4, 4, 3, 5).

牛 车



波兰乡村的道路上，一辆负重的、有着巨大车轮的牛车驶过。