

Beethoven

Variations for Piano, Vol.2

UT 50025

Beethoven

贝多芬

钢琴变奏曲集

第二卷

Holl / Seidlhofer

中外文对照

Wiener Urtext Edition

Schott / Universal Edition

上海教育出版社

维也纳原始版

UT 50025

路德维希·范·贝多芬
Ludwig van Beethoven

钢琴变奏曲集
Variationen für Klavier
Variations for Piano

第二卷 / Band 2 / Volume 2

莫妮卡·霍尔根据数个原始版本编辑

布鲁诺·塞德尔霍费尔编写指法

Nach den Originalausgaben herausgegeben von Monika Holl

Fingersätze von Bruno Seidlhofer

Edited from the original editions by Monika Holl

Fingering by Bruno Seidlhofer

李曦微 译

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上海教育出版社

序

上海世纪音乐教育文化传播公司斥巨资为我国音乐界隆重引进维也纳原始出版社出版的一批伟大作曲家——J.S. 巴赫、海顿、莫扎特、贝多芬、舒伯特、肖邦等的钢琴乐谱,这是一件值得庆贺的大事。

维也纳原始出版社向来以出版最具权威性的依据作曲家手稿及第一次出版(俗称“原版”)的版本而著称。这种“净版本”(或称“原始版本”),即 URTEXT,对每个细节做出详细而殷实的考证,对多种有据可查的最初来源进行比较分析,以最接近作曲家原始意图为其追求目标。因此,“维也纳原始版本”在世界音乐界享有盛誉,业已成为一切严肃的音乐学家、乐器演奏家、作曲家、音乐教育家研究音乐作品本来面貌的最可靠的出发点。巴赫、海顿、莫扎特、贝多芬、舒伯特、肖邦是在钢琴艺术发展史中起巨大影响的作曲家,他们的钢琴作品被出版过不计其数的不同版本,由此造成的混乱也最严重。

J.S. 巴赫基本上不在手稿上注明任何演奏指示,通常无速度标志、无强弱记号、无表情术语、无连跳记号(articulation)、无踏板记号,仅有几个例外。现在通行的巴赫版本,如车尔尼版、穆杰里尼版、布索尼版、齐洛季版,加注大量演奏记号,其中有些可给以启示,但亦有大量不合理之处,甚至违背巴赫原意,有着许多过于浪漫、与风格不符的解释;极少数的有“修改”巴赫原作,对音符进行“增删”之举。

对莫扎特的注释常有改动音符、改动术语、增添过多强弱记号的现象。充斥我国市场的某种版本(韦森伯格注释)公然多处“修改”莫扎特原作,连旋律、音区都被“改”了。这种以讹传讹只能使错误信息广为传播。

在出版史上,对贝多芬的任意窜改是最严重、最普遍的,造成的混乱也最大。有的版本把自己的注释混同在贝多芬的原作之中,使人真伪难辨;有的改动贝多芬强弱记号、分句连线的位置,使音乐句法和性质发生异变;有的更公然去掉贝多芬原注,添加自己的注解,也有增删音符的。在踏板记号上,问题尤其严重。过多的踏板记号严重损害了贝多芬音乐的清晰音响。

至于被称为“钢琴诗人”的肖邦,其版本遭遇更为“悲惨”。一方面,肖邦本人常为同首作品写出两个甚至三个手稿版本,其中有不少重大差异;另一方面,热爱肖邦的注释者甚多,他们也常常将一己之见强加给肖邦。广为流传的著名钢琴大师柯托版、帕德莱茨基版也不例外。诚然,在这些版本中不乏真知灼见,但不少十分“私人化”的注释亦难免给人以误导。

鉴于以上版本混乱之严重情况,“净版”或曰“原始版”就显得十分重要。这对任何想以钢琴为事业,任何想贴近作曲家原作真实面貌,任何想对上述几位大师作品做出切合实际判断的音乐家,都必须以拥有“净版本”作为他们的首选。因为这是他们的学术依靠,这是他们从事演奏和研究的出发点。“净版本”可以使他们免去许多误解,避免大量由于误传信息所引起的歧解。

所以,我在此呼吁,每个学习巴赫、海顿、莫扎特、贝多芬、舒伯特、肖邦等杰出的钢琴音乐的人,都应当拥有一套放在你们面前的“维也纳原始版”。



译者序

上海世纪音乐教育文化传播公司热诚地请我为他们引进的维也纳原始版本钢琴谱中的几本作文字翻译,逐渐又扩展到小提琴谱。细心研读后,我感到能为推广学术质量如此高的版本尽一点微薄之力是我的荣幸并欣然受命。

这个版本的质量可以定义为是历经两百余年发展的西方 Critical Edition 的完美典范。这门音乐学分学科可以译为“版本批判学”,取其严格全面的资料搜集、背景和细节研究,以准确深刻的历史和风格知识为基础的批判性精神辨伪和取舍编辑之意。不过如果批判二字容易引起历史性曲解的不快,也可以译为“版本评注学”。该学科的所有基本规则和方法论都在维也纳原始版中得到真正学者式的、一丝不苟的体现。

每本乐谱中的文字不尽相同,但核心文章都是前言、演奏评注和版本评注三部分。我选择译出前二者,以及附录和脚注。决定不译版本评注的理由一是其篇幅太长,更重要的是因为它是对多种手稿、早期版本、作曲家在准备出版过程中的修改以及学生用谱上由作曲家写的改动等等资料间的细节对比。我国读者几乎没有机会接触这些资料,所以很难完全理解这个部分的内涵和意义。不过,那些外文和音乐理论基础都坚实,又有兴趣研究西方版本评注学的同仁会发现这个部分是十分有趣又有益的。因为从中可以看出严肃的、功底最深厚的音乐编辑以及音乐学家和演奏家在编辑权威性原始版本时遵循的许多基本准则和程序。他们对原始资料的搜集、筛选和对比评估所做的工作之包罗万象和深刻精准令人叹为观止。我甚至认为,那些有将“版本评注学”作为一个独立学科引进中国的雄心的学者们,不妨考虑将此原始版谱中的“版本评注”作为该学科的实用教材。

版本依据的主要资料来源:在最理想的情况下,用作曲家手抄的定稿,或者是可以确定是经作者最终审阅过的印刷版。如果没有已知的作曲家手抄谱存在(如巴赫的《半音阶幻想曲与赋格》),则用最早的手抄谱中经多方考据为最可信者。如果某种较后期的版本中包含许多改动,用同样的方法证明很可能出自作者的意图,也收集在附录中(同上述作品)。有的作曲家习惯不断修改自己的作品,甚至在作品出版后也是如此。阿尔坎杰洛·科雷利的《小提琴与通奏低音奏鸣曲 Op.5》是一个范例,它经过数年近于苛刻的修改。其中的装饰音写法,编辑参照了不同时期的多种版本,对各种类型做了历史性的、有说服力又有演奏指导意义的分析。再如肖邦在学生用的教学谱上对某些片段做的改动和增加的变体。那些有重要意义的或者被加在正谱上,或者放在脚注及附录中。即使真实性没有疑问的作曲家手抄定稿或者首版谱,其中仍然可能有笔误或印刷错误,经仔细鉴定后可以肯定处,编辑做出改动并加注。

原始版中的前言涉及作品的创作年代、体裁、风格特征、历史地位、与最初构思相关的各种因素——可能是文学、美术、自然景物、时代风尚、哲理、人文或者作曲家生活中的事件;作曲家个性化的写作习惯、风格、记谱法以及该作品传播历史的概述等等。文章不长,内容却几乎是百科全书式的。作者们对历史资料的选择标准是:只采用对作品的个性与质量有直接影响又可以至少在很大程度上确认为可靠的资料。这种严肃的学者式规范赋予该版本的乐谱和文字极高的可信性和指导性。

演奏评注都出自在特定体裁、历史风格或者作曲家的研究方面被公认为权威的学者之手。内容包括速度、力度、音色、装饰音、指法、踏板、声部关系以及作曲家所用乐器的性能等,常常是十分简明但切中要害。关注的问题对如何准确地理解和表现出特定时代、流派、作曲家和作品的风格与个性至关重要。例如,莫扎特为拨弦键琴、击弦键琴和钢琴(涉及到键盘乐器的译名,我想顺便提及。欧洲传统的键盘乐器的种类和名称繁多,根据其发声原理,主要有管风琴、簧风琴、拨弦键琴和击弦键琴。有些传统说法可能不够准确或者模棱两可。

比如“羽管键琴”，其拨子并不一定用羽管。“古钢琴”更不见于国外的学术性论著中。在阅读外文文献时，需要准确判断作者究竟意指何种乐器）写的作品有不同的音响构思；巴赫的琶音记谱法和当时通行的弹法；“历史指法”与“现代指法”的比较；肖邦的装饰音；德彪西作品的踏板用法；莫扎特的《钢琴与小提琴奏鸣曲》，原来为拨弦键琴构思的音栓配置变化，如何用现代钢琴的踏板获得近似的效果等等，都有令人信服的考证和非常实用、有益的建议。

与绝大多数其他版本相比，维也纳原始版的优点是显而易见的，其价值远远超过一般的“乐谱”。该版本提供了最忠实于作者原来意图的谱子，有助于澄清由于传言和虚造成对经典作品的大量歪曲误解，用详实可靠的考据为风格这个表演艺术中最复杂困难的领域贡献了全面深刻的见解，对许多演奏细节一方面强调了历史和传统的真实性，同时也给“现代解释”和个性风格留有余地。上海世纪音乐教育文化传播公司引进这个杰出的版本，为中国的钢琴和小提琴教师、学生和音乐理论家做了一件大好事，其影响将是深远的。我对他们的眼光和魄力表示感谢和赞赏。

李曦微

上左：根据E.Chr.德雷斯勒的进行曲主题写的变奏曲，第9变奏，首版（格茨，曼海姆，1782【1784?】）

Links: IX. Variation über einen Marsch von E. Chr. Dressler in der 1. Fassung (Götz, Mannheim, 1782 [1784?])

Left: 9th Variation on a March by E. Chr. Dressler, 1st version (Götz, Mannheim, 1782 [1784?])



上右：根据C.D.v.迪特斯多夫的《曾经有一个老头》写的变奏曲原版中的一页（西姆罗克，波恩，1793年）

Oben: Eine Seite aus der Originalausgabe der Variationen über „Es war einmal ein alter Mann“ von C. D. v. Dittersdorf (Simrock, Bonn, 1793)

Above: A page from the original edition of the Variations on „Es war einmal ein alter Mann“ by C. D. v. Dittersdorf (Simrock, Bonn, 1793)



根据《孩子，安静地入睡吧》写的7首变奏曲的草稿，第7变奏，影印自阿洛夫斯·福克斯与亚历山大·普索尼收藏品，维也纳；现归波恩贝多芬故居所有，并经其授权

Skizzenblatt aus der Sammlung Aloys Fuchs und Alexander Posonyi, Wien, zu 7 Variationen über „Kind, willst du ruhig schlafen“, Var. VII. Im Besitz des Beethoven-Hauses, Bonn, und mit dessen Genehmigung veröffentlicht

Sketch for the 7 Variations on „Kind, willst du ruhig schlafen“, Var. VII. From the Collection Aloys Fuchs und Alexander Posonyi, Vienna: now owned by the Beethoven-Haus, Bonn, and published with its permission

前言

《贝多芬钢琴变奏曲集》(第二卷)的出版完成了维也纳原始版的贝多芬钢琴变奏曲全集。

有关乐谱修订的一般原则和问题,尤其是贝多芬作品的修订问题,都在第一卷的前言里讨论了。本卷文本的确定同样遵循了第一卷的编辑程序。所以,在这方面第一卷的前言可以作为参照。

第一卷中的作品有一些有贝多芬的手稿幸存,第二卷中作品的作曲家手稿都已佚失。因此,文本修订只能以贝多芬在世时就出现的最可靠的版本和最重要的早期印刷谱为基础。

编辑需要感谢那些帮助我得到本卷所需要的

原始资料的人:奥地利国家图书馆音乐部主任、顾问教授利奥波德·诺瓦克博士;维也纳音乐之友协会图书馆前馆长海德薇·克劳斯博士,现任馆长海德薇·米特林格博士;波恩贝多芬档案馆的达格玛·冯·布什-韦瑟。编辑还要感谢在资料审阅和文本修订过程中提供了建议与协助的欧文·拉茨教授和亚历山大·温曼博士(维也纳),奥斯瓦尔德·乔纳斯教授、博士(芝加哥),以及卡尔·海因茨·福斯尔。

莫妮卡·霍尔

VORWORT

Mit dem Band II der Beethovenschen *Variationen für Klavier* liegt eine vollständige Ausgabe von Beethovens Variationenwerk für Klavier zu zwei Händen im Rahmen der Wiener Urtext Edition vor.

Die allgemeinen Grundsätze und Probleme der Textrevision und jene der Revision Beethovenscher Werke im besonderen sind bereits im Vorwort zum ersten Band behandelt; desgleichen ist die dort angewandte Editionspraxis auch für die Texterstellung des vorliegenden Bandes als verpflichtend erachtet worden. Deshalb sei an dieser Stelle auf das Vorwort zu Band I verwiesen.

Für die im ersten Band enthaltenen Werke standen teilweise Beethovens Manuskripte zur Verfügung, von allen im zweiten Band enthaltenen sind diese jedoch verschollen, so daß die Textrevision sich nur auf die Originalausgaben

und die wichtigsten zu Beethovens Zeit erschienenen Frühdrucke stützen konnte.

Für die Beschaffung der Textunterlagen zu diesem Band ist der Herausgeber dem Direktor der Musiksammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek, Herrn Hofrat Prof. Dr. Leopold Nowak, der ehemaligen Leiterin der Bibliothek der Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Wien, Frau Archivdirektor Dr. Hedwig Kraus, sowie der derzeitigen Leiterin, Frau Archivdirektor Dr. Hedwig Mitringer, ferner Frau Dr. Dagmar von Busch-Weise vom Beethoven-Archiv in Bonn zu Dank verpflichtet. Für Ratschläge und Hilfe bei der Textrevision und Quellensichtung sei den Herren Prof. Erwin Ratz und Dr. Alexander Weinmann (Wien), Prof. Dr. Oswald Jonas (Chicago) und Karl Heinz Füssl besonders gedankt.

Monika Holl

PREFACE

This second volume completes the Wiener Urtext Edition of all Beethoven's Variations for piano, two hands.

The general principles and problems of the text revision, and those of the revision of Beethoven's works in particular, are discussed in the Preface to Volume I; the editing procedures applied in Volume I have been regarded as obligatory in establishing the texts of the present volume. For that reason, the Preface to Volume I may be consulted at this point.

While Beethoven's manuscripts were available for some of the works contained in Volume I, the manuscripts to all the works in Volume II are lost; thus the text revision could be based only on

authentic editions and the most important early printings which appeared at Beethoven's time.

For their aid in procuring source materials for this volume, the editor is bound to thank: Hofrat Prof. Dr. Leopold Nowak, Director of the Musiksammlung der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek; Dr. Hedwig Kraus, former Director of the Library of the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Vienna; Dr. Hedwig Mitringer, present Director of the same library; Dr. Dagmar von Busch-Weise, from the Beethoven-Archiv in Bonn. For advice and assistance in text revision and examination of sources, the editor is grateful to Prof. Erwin Ratz and Dr. Alexander Weinmann (Vienna), Prof. Dr. Oswald Jonas (Chicago) and Karl Heinz Füssl.

Monika Holl

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Monika Holl

献给若费利斯·冯·沃尔夫-梅特涅伯爵夫人 / *Der Gräfin Felice von Wolf-Metternich gewidmet*

9首变奏曲 / NEUN VARIATIONEN

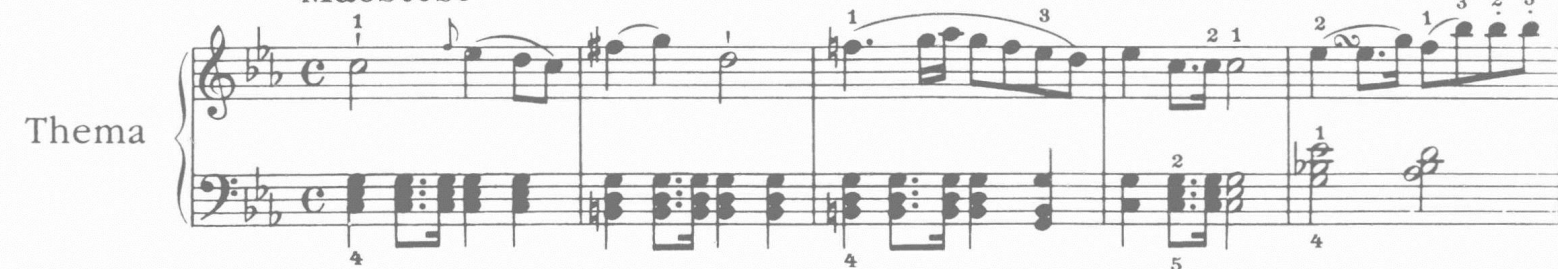
根据厄恩斯特·克里斯朵夫·德雷斯勒的进行曲创作 / *über einen Marsch von Ernst Christoph Dressler*

WoO 63

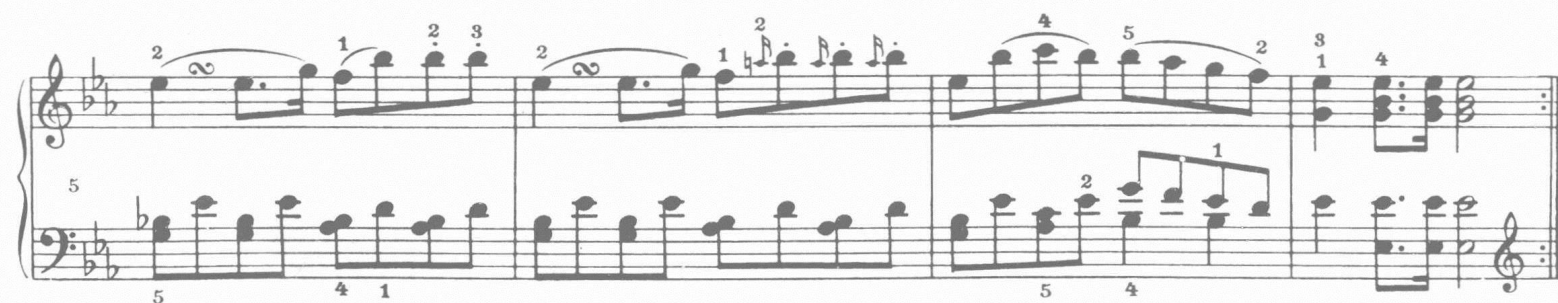
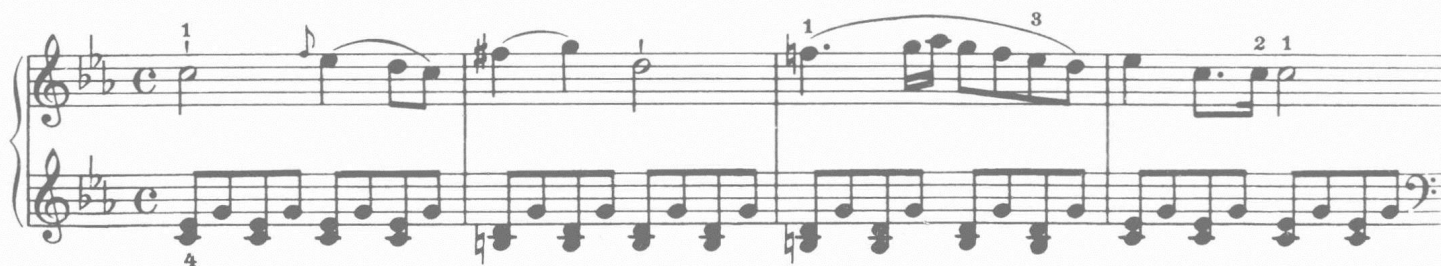
Um 1782, 1803 *)

Maestoso

Thema



Var. I



*) 参见“版本评注”/Siehe Kritische Anmerkungen / See Critical Notes

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with various ornaments (dots) and fingerings (1-3). The bass staff contains a bass line with chords and fingerings (4-5). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score is divided into four measures by bar lines. The first measure has a repeat sign. The second measure has a fermata over the final note. The third measure has a fermata over the final note. The fourth measure ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" consists of two systems. The first system contains measures 1 through 8, and the second system contains measures 9 through 16. Each system has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace on the left. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Measure numbers 13, 14, 15, and 16 are placed at the beginning of their respective measures in the bass staff. A box containing the number 32 is located at the end of the first system.

Var. II

Var. II

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The second system consists of four measures. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and fingerings. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a clear layout.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melody with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 3, 4, 2, tr, 1, 5, 2, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1). The bass staff contains a bass line with fingerings (e.g., 7, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4). The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

11

5

5

5

4

14

5 2 1 2 4 5 3 1 3 2 3 tr

(16)

5 5 2 3

Var. III

Musical score for Variation III, featuring a piano accompaniment and a melodic line. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). The piano part consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand, often featuring triplets and sixteenth notes. The melodic line is written in the right hand of the piano part, featuring various ornaments, slurs, and fingerings. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, and 16 indicated. The final measure is marked with a double bar line and the number 64 in a box, with (16) below it.

Measures 1-4: Melodic line starts with a quarter note G, followed by a half note A, and a quarter note B. The piano part features a continuous eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a more complex pattern in the left hand, often featuring triplets and sixteenth notes.

Measures 5-8: Melodic line continues with a half note C, followed by a quarter note D, and a half note E. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 9-12: Melodic line features a half note F, followed by a quarter note G, and a half note A. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 13-16: Melodic line features a half note B, followed by a quarter note C, and a half note D. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 17-20: Melodic line features a half note E, followed by a quarter note F, and a half note G. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 21-24: Melodic line features a half note A, followed by a quarter note B, and a half note C. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 25-28: Melodic line features a half note D, followed by a quarter note E, and a half note F. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 29-32: Melodic line features a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 33-36: Melodic line features a half note C, followed by a quarter note D, and a half note E. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 37-40: Melodic line features a half note F, followed by a quarter note G, and a half note A. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 41-44: Melodic line features a half note B, followed by a quarter note C, and a half note D. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 45-48: Melodic line features a half note E, followed by a quarter note F, and a half note G. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

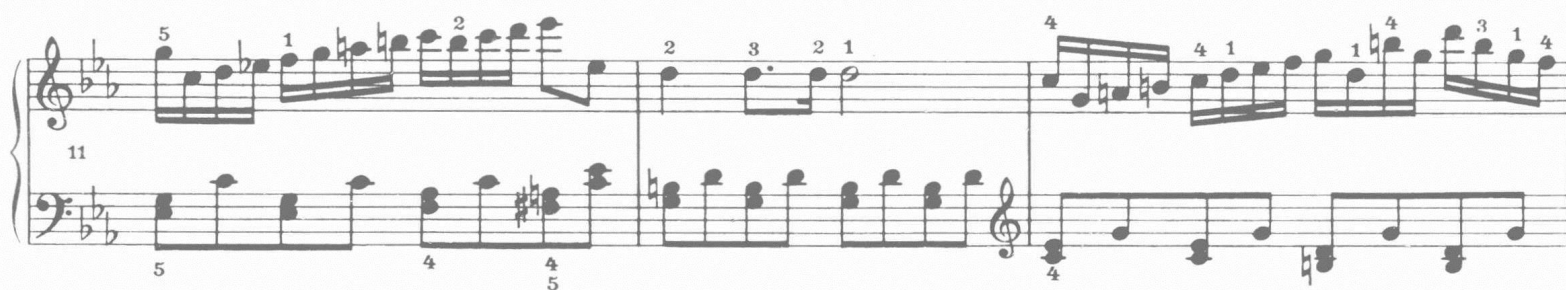
Measures 49-52: Melodic line features a half note A, followed by a quarter note B, and a half note C. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 53-56: Melodic line features a half note D, followed by a quarter note E, and a half note F. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 57-60: Melodic line features a half note G, followed by a quarter note A, and a half note B. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Measures 61-64: Melodic line features a half note C, followed by a quarter note D, and a half note E. The piano part continues with the same patterns.

Var. IV



Var. V

The musical score for Var. V is presented in two systems, each with a piano (p) and violin (v) part. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, along with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and more complex melodic lines in the right hand. The violin part consists of intricate melodic passages with many slurs and ties. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, and 15 marked at the beginning of their respective systems. The final measure of the second system is marked with a box containing the number 96 and a repeat sign. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Var. VI

