

快速自学 钢琴弹奏

简易肖邦



附视频教学DVD一张

陶 天 编著
陈英男 制作

RAPID SELF-STUDY

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适合《车尔尼599》程度

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

快速自学钢琴弹奏·简易肖邦 / 陶天编著; 陈英男制作 -

上海: 上海音乐出版社, 2014.1

ISBN 978-7-5523-0391-9

I. 快… II. ①陶… ②陈… III. 钢琴演奏 IV. J624.16

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 268236 号

书 名: 快速自学钢琴弹奏·简易肖邦

编 著: 陶 天

DVD制作: 陈英男

出 品 人: 费维耀

项目负责: 陶 天

责任编辑: 徐昱沁 (见习编辑) 陶 天

音像编辑: 陶 天

封面设计: 郑 杰 包梦琪

印务总监: 李霄云

出 版: 上海世纪出版集团 上海音乐出版社

地 址: 上海市绍兴路 7 号

邮 编: 200020

网 址: www.smph.cn

电子邮箱: editor_book@smph.cn

印 订: 上海市印刷二厂有限公司

发 行: 上海音乐出版社

开 本: 890×1240 1/16 印张: 1.75 谱、文: 28 面

2014 年 1 月第 1 版 2014 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 1-3,000 册

ISBN 978-7-5523-0391-9/J·0329

定 价: 25.00 元 (附 DVD 1 张)

读者服务热线: (021) 64375066 印装质量热线: (021) 64310542

反盗版热线: (021) 64734302 (021) 64375066-241

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目 录

1. 夜曲第一首	(2)
2. 夜曲第二首	(4)
3. 离别练习曲	(7)
4. 革命练习曲	(9)
5. 华丽大圆舞曲	(11)
6. 雨滴前奏曲	(14)
7. 军队波兰舞曲	(16)
8. 小狗圆舞曲	(18)
9. 幻想即兴曲	(20)
10. 圆舞曲第十首	(22)

目 录

1. 夜曲第一首	(2)
2. 夜曲第二首	(4)
3. 离别练习曲	(7)
4. 革命练习曲	(9)
5. 华丽大圆舞曲	(11)
6. 雨滴前奏曲	(14)
7. 军队波兰舞曲	(16)
8. 小狗圆舞曲	(18)
9. 幻想即兴曲	(20)
10. 圆舞曲第十首	(22)

乐理知识

常用的力度记号有 *f*、*mf*、*mp*、*p* (按照从强到弱的顺序排列) 等, 用来表示音乐的强弱(声音的轻响)。非连音也可称为非连奏, 是一种钢琴演奏技巧, 其演奏方法介于连奏和断奏之间, 似连非连, 用连线下加跳音的方式来表示。

夜曲第一首

Nocturne Op.9 No.1

Larghetto ♩ = 116

(小广板)

[C大调]

[原调: 降E大调]

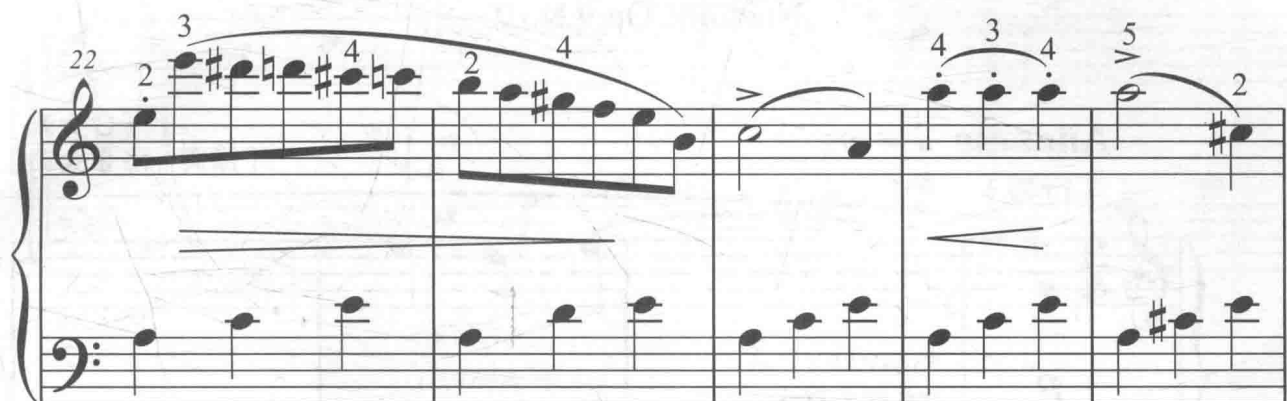
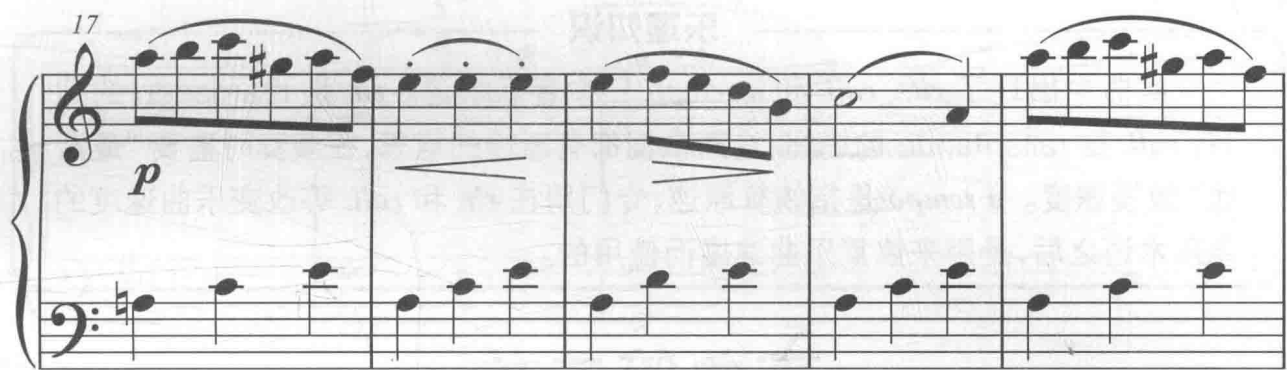
p espress.
(富有表情的)

fz p

smorz.
(逐渐消失地)

11

4 2



演奏提示

乐曲旋律优美、轻柔,演奏时需注意非连音的弹奏方法。大部分乐句都由连奏音符和非连音组成,但演奏时要有连贯的感觉,气息不能断裂。注意情绪的起伏,体现在力度的强弱变化上。

乐理知识

此曲中出现了 *rit.*、*rall.* 和 *a tempo* 三个音乐术语。*rit.* 是 *ritardando* 的缩写, *rall.* 是 *rallentando* 的缩写,这两个词都有渐慢的意思,在演奏时需要“逐渐地”放慢速度。*a tempo* 是指恢复原速,专门用在 *rit.* 和 *rall.* 等改变乐曲速度的音乐术语之后,是用来恢复乐曲速度而使用的。

夜曲第二首

Nocturne Op.9 No.2

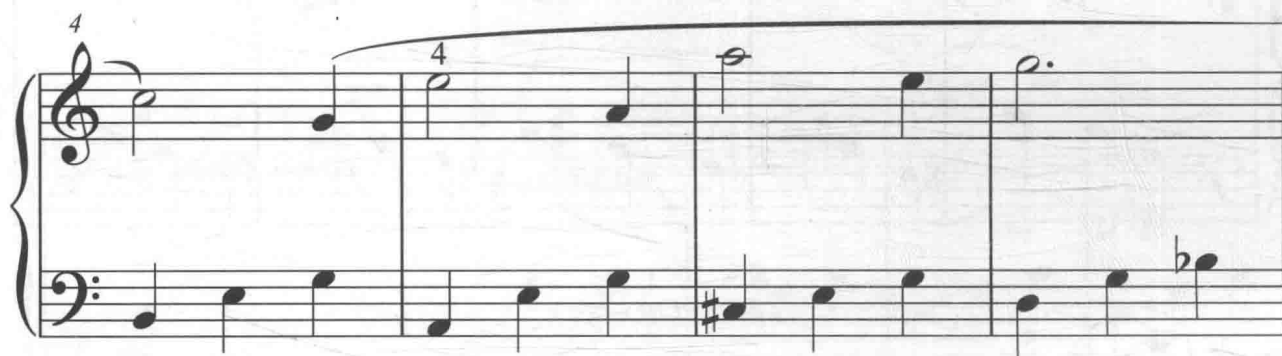
Andante ♩ = 96

(行板)

4

[C大调]

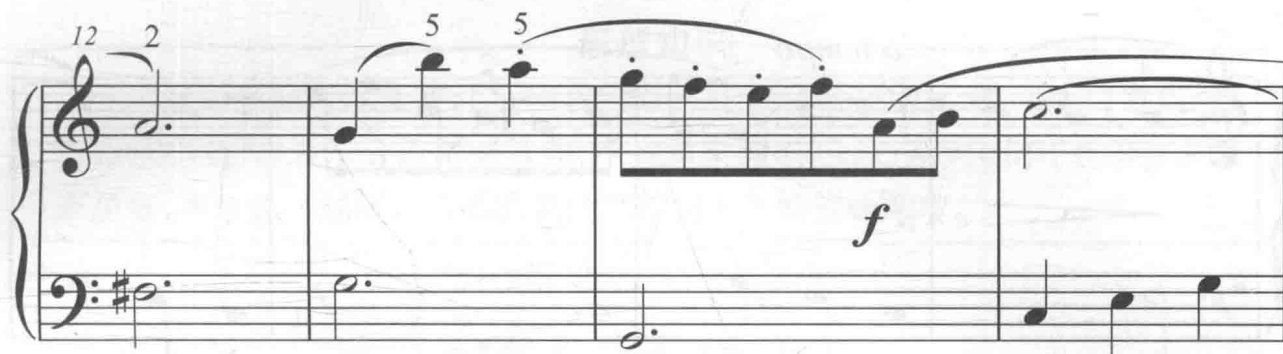
[原调:降E大调]



12 2

5 5

f



16

p



poco rit.
(稍稍渐慢)

20

3 4 3 4



a tempo
(回原速)

24

f



poco rall.
(稍稍渐慢)

28



32 *a tempo* *fzp*

36

40 *p*

44

48 *pp* *ppp*

演奏提示

此曲是肖邦创作的夜曲中最受欢迎的一首,旋律富有诗意,优美如歌。演奏时注意旋律中的大跳进行,手指提前做好准备。左手伴奏的音变化较多,注意两个相似小节中3个音之间的细微变化,可以通过单独练习左手的方式来熟悉音的变化规律。

乐理知识

力度的强弱可以渐变,用 — 和 — (或者术语 *dim.* 和 *cresc.*)来表示。开口从小到大,表示音乐越来越强,声音越来越响;开口从大到小,表示音乐越来越弱,声音越来越轻。演奏时需注意控制力度渐变的幅度。

离别练习曲

Etude Op.10 No.3

Lento ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 60$

(稍慢的慢板)

[F大调:1个降B]

[原调:E大调]

The musical score for "Farewell Exercise" (Etude Op. 10 No. 3) by Frédéric Chopin is presented in three systems. The first system (measures 1-4) begins with a piano introduction marked *p*. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes, and the left hand has a four-note pattern. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the piano introduction with a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a four-note pattern in the left hand. The third system (measures 9-12) shows a change in tempo and dynamics, with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a *a tempo* marking. The right hand has a triplet of eighth notes, and the left hand has a four-note pattern. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

10

3

3

13

3

3

3

rit.

2

17

a tempo

ff

5

5

5

4 1

pp

5

5

5

21

rall.

1
3

演奏提示

如此优美的曲调却出自于一首练习曲,肖邦曾自称这是他创作的最美的旋律。演奏时需注意跨小节的两个相同音,用弧线连接后,弧线之后的那个音不需要再次演奏。演奏非连音时,手指在键盘上要有若即若离的感觉。

乐理知识

记号 $> fz \blacktriangle$ 等,都可以作为重音记号来使用。演奏带有重音记号的音符时,应使用比其他音符更强一些的力度。

革命练习曲

Etude Op.10 No.12

Allegro con fuoco ♩ = 120

(火热的快板)

[c小调:3个降B-E-A]

The musical score for 'Revolutionary Exercise' (革命练习曲) by Frédéric Chopin, Op. 10 No. 12, is presented in four systems. The key signature is C minor (three flats: B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con fuoco' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs. The first system starts with a forte (f) dynamic and a triplet of eighth notes. The second system features piano (p) and forte (f) dynamics with various fingering numbers. The third system includes a piano (p) section followed by a forte (fz) section. The fourth system ends with a fortissimo (ff) section. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and repeat signs.

The musical score is written for piano in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass clef.

- System 1 (Measures 15-18):** Measure 15 starts with a treble clef and a bass clef. The treble staff has a half note G4 with an accent (>) and a slur. The bass staff has a half note F4. Measure 16 has a treble half note A4 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note G4. Measure 17 has a treble half note Bb4 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note F4. Measure 18 has a treble half note C5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note G4. The dynamic *fzp* (forzando) is marked in measure 18.
- System 2 (Measures 19-22):** Measure 19 has a treble half note D5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note A4. Measure 20 has a treble half note E5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note B4. Measure 21 has a treble half note F5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note C5. Measure 22 has a treble half note G5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note D5. The dynamic *p* (piano) is marked in measure 20.
- System 3 (Measures 23-26):** Measure 23 has a treble half note A5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note E5. Measure 24 has a treble half note B5 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note F5. Measure 25 has a treble half note C6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note G5. Measure 26 has a treble half note D6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note A5. The dynamic *pp* (pianissimo) is marked in measure 24, and *poco rall.* (poco rallentando) is marked in measure 26.
- System 4 (Measures 27-30):** Measure 27 has a treble half note E6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note B5. Measure 28 has a treble half note F6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note C6. Measure 29 has a treble half note G6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note D6. Measure 30 has a treble half note A6 with an accent and a slur, and a bass half note E6. The dynamic *ff* (fortissimo) is marked in measure 27.

演奏提示

此曲感情激昂悲愤,有较强的艺术表现力和深刻的思想内涵,是肖邦创作的练习曲中被较多演奏的音乐会曲目之一。演奏时需注意附点音符的节奏和带有重音记号的音符,演奏后者时不要太过用力,以免造成过于突出的音响效果。

乐理知识

连音和跳音(音符上加点),又称连奏和断奏,是弹奏钢琴的两种基本技巧。连音用弧线连接,弹奏时音与音之间连贯不间断;跳音用在音符上加点的方式表示,弹奏时要富有弹性,音响之后立即抬起手指,不弹足音符所需的时值,音与音之间不连贯,有较长的间隔。

华丽大圆舞曲

Waltz Op.18

Vivo ♩ = 144

(充满活力的)

[C大调:无升降号]

[原调:降E大调]

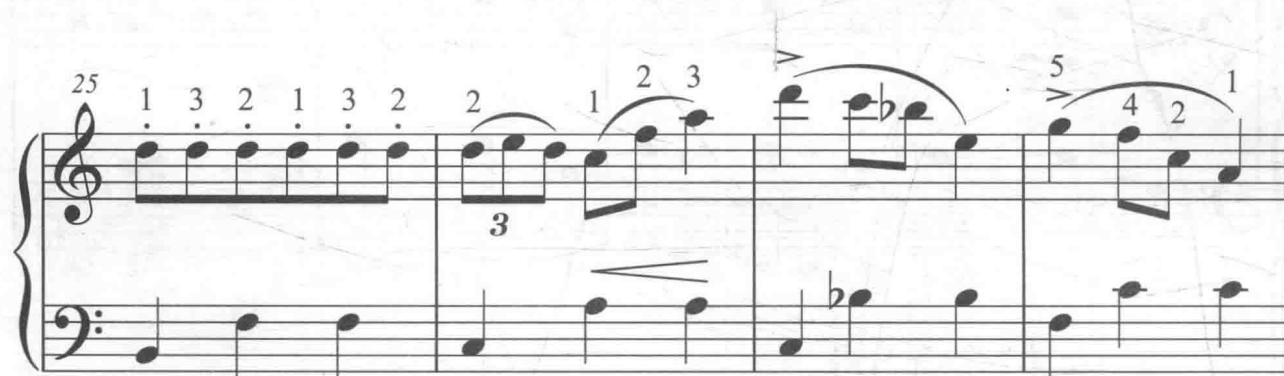
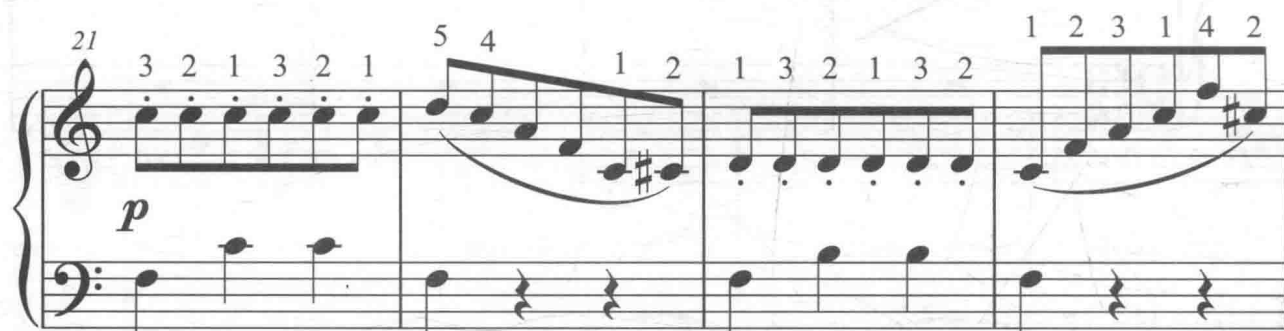
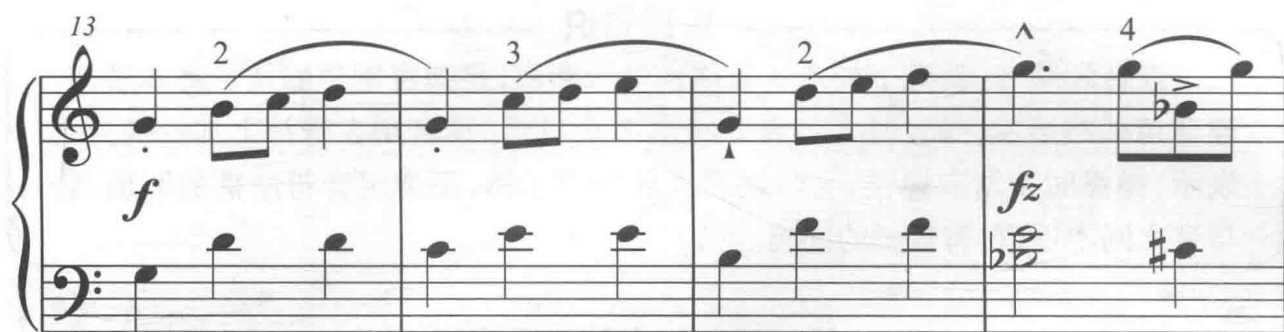
5 1 2 3 2 4 3

f *fz*

5 3 4 1 2

9 3 3 3 1 5

p



The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like 'fz' (forzando). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above notes. The piece is in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

演奏提示

此曲是肖邦众多圆舞曲中最华丽轻快的一首,主题明快奔放。演奏时注意加了重音记号的音符,跳音要弹奏得有弹性。琶音的句子弹奏时,注意指法的运用,手臂带动手掌快速主动地平移。