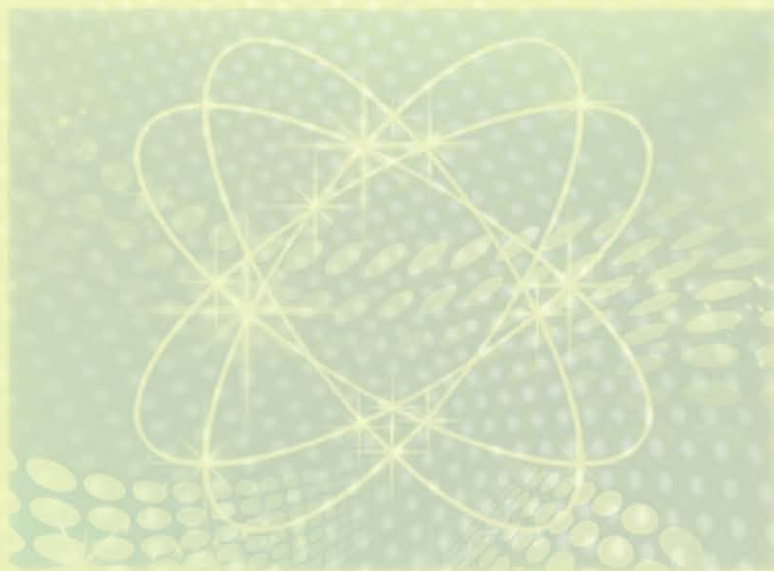


双钢琴曲选

罗彧 编



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前 言

双钢琴（Duo-Piano或Two-Piano）的演奏最早出现在16世纪末17世纪初的巴洛克时期。通常两架钢琴对置，由两位演奏者合作演奏。演奏者通过双方共同的配合，来诠释一部音乐作品的整体结构和音乐内涵，从而完成一首钢琴重奏的作品。双钢琴演奏者角色相同，这是与协奏和四手联弹完全不同的演奏形式。

双钢琴演奏在古典主义时期得到进一步发展，直至今今天双钢琴这一艺术形式一直被音乐家们升华发展，也积累了大量的双钢琴曲的音乐文献。双钢琴严格来说属于器乐室内乐的范畴，在国外的音乐学院都将它放在室内乐课程中。双钢琴室内乐的训练过程实际上就是对演奏者的自我评判与他人合作的过程，从协作能力这个角度来看，室内乐训练的效果是其他任何训练手段都无法达到的。双钢琴演奏的整个过程是室内乐重奏的演奏形式，不需要背谱演奏，这其实是培养视奏能力的一个很好的训练方法，而且在整个演奏过程中还要兼顾另一架钢琴的谱面，这就要求演奏者在自己练习的过程中除练习自己的声部外还必须分析另一架钢琴的部分，这培养了演奏者的综合识谱能力以及对准备阶段的钻研能力。另外，双钢琴演奏的训练也同时在训练演奏者敏锐的听觉和内心听觉，及对节奏的掌控、分句的处理、呼吸的处理、音色的听辨能力。由两个人合作演奏、共同演绎一部作品时，会遇到很多独奏时所意想不到的问题。钢琴独奏时，演奏者可以根据自己对音乐的理解、乐曲中的气息和起伏以及自身的技巧来处理，而在演奏双钢琴作品时却需要两位演奏者有一致的呼吸，一致



的分句，一致的内心节奏、内心听觉，一致的音乐处理等等，即应具有相同的对音乐的认知及审美抑或是有同样的音乐修养。一个关键的意义就是双钢琴的整个练习及演奏过程是演奏者审美及独立评判能力的综合培养。双钢琴相对于钢琴独奏更能充分地发挥出钢琴这一乐器性能的优势，使钢琴的音响及表现更趋于室内乐协奏甚至乐队的效果，使其音乐表现更具张力。

关于双钢琴的教材及曲选已经比较丰富，各种类型的都有所涉及，但是很多双钢琴曲选的曲目内容重复较多，很多曲目是对一些经典音乐作品的改编版本，而非经典作曲家的原作版本，而且改编的质量良莠不齐。伟大作曲家从巴洛克时期就开始创作双钢琴作品，像古典时期的莫扎特、浪漫时期的勃拉姆斯、近现代如拉赫玛尼诺夫、科普兰等就自己创作过双钢琴作品，当然这比起他们创作的独奏作品，双钢琴作品就是凤毛麟角了。由此来看，原作版的双钢琴作品从总量上讲就大大少于独奏作品。

本《双钢琴曲选》搜集了德彪西、阿莲斯基、普朗克、科普兰、本杰明、莱库奥纳六位作曲家自己创作和改编的双钢琴谱（原作版），在目前国内的双钢琴曲选中尚属稀有，对于双钢琴演奏领域的研究当有重要的参考价值。

罗 彧

2016年4月

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双 钢 琴 曲 选

d小调协奏曲 | Concerto
(pour deux pianos et orchestre)

I. Allegro ma nom troppo

[法] 弗朗西斯·普朗克
Fraecis Poulenc

♩=144

Piano 1

sf *ff* (tres brillant)

Piano 2

♩=144

sf

Pno. 1

f

Pno. 2

f

8va

sf

*

1

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

ff

tres sec

First system of the musical score. Pno. 1 (top) has a simple melody with a box around the first measure. Pno. 2 (bottom) has a fast, rhythmic accompaniment marked 'ff' and 'tres sec'.

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Second system of the musical score. Pno. 1 continues its simple melody. Pno. 2 continues its fast, rhythmic accompaniment.

2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Third system of the musical score. Pno. 1 has a more complex melody with a box around the first measure. Pno. 2 has a fast, rhythmic accompaniment.

The image displays a musical score for two pianos, Pno. 1 and Pno. 2, across three systems. The notation is complex, featuring various rhythmic values, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

System 1:

- Pno. 1:** The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}ff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.
- Pno. 2:** The second system for Pno. 2 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}ff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 3/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.

System 2:

- Pno. 1:** The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}fff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.
- Pno. 2:** The second system for Pno. 2 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}fff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.

System 3:

- Pno. 1:** The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}fff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.
- Pno. 2:** The second system for Pno. 2 begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked $\text{x}fff$. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some notes beamed together. The second staff is a bass clef, also in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a similar rhythmic pattern to the first staff.

4

tres sec

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

ff

5

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

8va

5

tres sec

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

f

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

7

Pno. 1 *mf*

Pno. 2 *mf*

8

Pno. 1 *ff*

Piano *8va*

Pno. 2 *ff*

The musical score consists of two systems. The first system, labeled '7', shows measures 7 and 8 of a piece. Pno. 1 and Pno. 2 are both marked *mf*. The second system, labeled '8', shows measures 8 and 9. Pno. 1 and Pno. 2 are both marked *ff*, and the Piano part is marked *8va*. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

9

ff

8va

ff

sf

sf

p tres sec

mf

10

The image displays a musical score for two pianos, PIANO NO. 1 and PIANO NO. 2, covering measures 11 through 14. The score is written for two systems of staves.

System 1 (Measures 11-12):

- Piano No. 1:** Measures 11 and 12 feature complex, dense chordal textures in the right hand and a more active bass line. Measure 13 begins with a rest in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measure 14 continues the left-hand melody.
- Piano No. 2:** Measures 11 and 12 show a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand. Measure 13 features a forte (*ff*) chordal texture in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measure 14 continues the left-hand melody.

System 2 (Measures 13-14):

- Piano No. 1:** Measures 13 and 14 feature a forte (*ff*) chordal texture in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measure 15 begins with a rest in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measure 16 continues the left-hand melody.
- Piano No. 2:** Measures 13 and 14 show a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a similar pattern in the left hand. Measure 15 features a forte (*ff*) chordal texture in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. Measure 16 continues the left-hand melody.

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (*ff*, *ff*, *ff*). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or E-flat minor).

12

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

13

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

The musical score is for two pianos in D minor. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system (measures 12-13) shows Pno. 1 playing chords and Pno. 2 playing chords. The second system (measures 14-15) shows Pno. 1 playing chords and Pno. 2 playing a rapid sixteenth-note scale. The third system (measures 16-17) shows Pno. 1 playing chords and Pno. 2 playing a rapid sixteenth-note scale. The fourth system (measures 18-19) shows Pno. 1 playing chords and Pno. 2 playing a rapid sixteenth-note scale. The score includes dynamic markings such as *ff*, *mf*, and *8va*, and articulation markings such as *acc* and *sec*.

14

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

tres sec

ff

ff

fff

Pno. 1

Pno. 2

Lento subito ♩ = 88

p

p

Lento subito ♩ = 88

p

p