

钢琴精品曲库

勃拉姆斯

THE ESSENTIAL COLLECTION BRAHMS GOLD

汇集传世巨作 展现大师风采

黄金版



汕头大学出版社

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约翰内斯·勃拉姆斯

Johannes Brahms

勃拉姆斯是一位浪漫主义作曲家，他的音乐旋律优美、富有表现力、饱含感情和色彩。与其说勃拉姆斯是富有创新精神的音乐家，倒不如说他是一个保守派。他对形式与统一有着执着的追求，坚持运用十八世纪的音乐形式，得到当时人们广泛的称赞，被誉为德国传统古典音乐的忠实捍卫者。

1833年，勃拉姆斯出生于德国汉堡的一个中产阶级家庭。他小时候就在酒馆中弹钢琴和为小管弦乐队改编乐曲（他爸爸在乐队中担任低音提琴手）以赚取零用钱。这段时间里他吸收了匈牙利吉普赛音乐中不规则的节奏和旋律风格，这些风格在他日后的创作中日益成熟。

15岁时，勃拉姆斯举行了他第一次钢琴独奏会。在1853年的一次旅行中，他遇到了小提琴手约瑟夫·约阿希姆。约阿希姆很快就成为了他重要的朋友，对他造成了一定的影响。其后，他还遇到了舒曼和他的妻子克拉拉。勃拉姆斯非常仰慕克拉拉。虽然彼此相差14岁，但他们保持了40多年的友谊，一直到克拉拉去世。勃拉姆斯早期的作品中钢琴曲居多，包括三部奏鸣曲和他的第一部《d小调钢琴协奏曲》(*Piano Concerto in D minor*, 1858年)。本书收录了从慢板乐章中节选出来的片断，此片断对克拉拉进行了生动的描述。虽然他仍想念着克拉拉，却差点在1858年与她结婚了。阿嘉德当年给他带来了灵感，让勃拉姆斯创作出五首歌曲。其中一首《致风鸣琴》(*An eine Aeolsharfe*)的改编曲被收录于本书。

在勃拉姆斯的音乐生涯中他比较喜爱旧的音乐形式，特别是变奏曲。这种音乐形式可以让他思想自由畅想，创作出新颖、形象生动鲜明的乐曲。1860年他签署了一份反对“新音乐”的宣言，显然把自己定位到保守阵营中，并被当时许多人认为是贝多芬真正的接班人而备受尊敬。

在1863年勃拉姆斯作为一个钢琴家已经取得了一些成功，并发表了很多乐曲，但他渴望更多的赏识，希望成为一名受人尊敬的音乐指挥。于是他搬到了维也纳，成为了当地合唱协会的指挥，这一合唱协会有一个传统：合唱无须伴奏音乐。他开始学习和编辑前人的乐谱（包括巴赫和亨德尔）。他对前人音乐的赞美和研究对巴洛克音乐在十九世纪的复苏起着重要的作用。

1868年，他最著名的合唱作品《德意志安魂曲》(*A German Requiem*)问世。这首作品并不是为死者所写的拉丁弥撒，而是对圣经中描写死亡、悲痛和安逸的七篇文章的沉思。此曲头两个乐章被改编收录到这本曲集中。第一个乐章略显克制和温情，而第二乐章则有一种葬礼进行曲的感觉，一小节中有三拍。虽然《安魂曲》给勃拉姆斯带来了许多赞誉，但他后来一直回避创作管弦乐，直到1874年他写下杰作《圣安东尼变奏曲》(*Variations on St. Anthony Chorale*)。这部作品和《安魂曲》(*Requiem*)一起令他享誉国际，同时给他带来了资金保障。这个时候勃拉姆斯感觉已经准备好要创作他的四首交响曲了。这四首交响曲都是按照古典的格式编写的，每首都是四个乐章。

1878年勃拉姆斯为他的朋友约阿希姆创作了《D大调小提琴协奏曲》(*Violin Concerto in D major*)，难度极高。1880年他又为布雷斯勒大学创作了《学院庆典序曲》(*Academic Festival Overture*)，这一序曲是在参考众多传统学生歌曲的基础上谱写出来的。而《新生之歌》(*Gaudeamus Igitur*)只是其中一首。

毕罗是一位指挥家和钢琴家。当听到勃拉姆斯的第一交响乐后，他就称勃拉姆斯为传统音乐的捍卫者。1881年他让勃拉姆斯做迈宁根私人管弦乐团的指挥。这使得勃拉姆斯深受鼓舞，更深入地研究管弦乐创作。1881年勃拉姆斯完成了他的第二部《B大调钢琴协奏曲》(*Piano Concerto in B major*)。这首乐曲有一定难度，要求很高，弹奏它的人必须要有足够的实力和耐力。

勃拉姆斯一生创作了超过两百六十首歌曲和大量的室内音乐。他喜欢德国民谣的简朴，例如《摇篮曲》(*Lullaby*)这样的歌曲。但是他自己的大多数乐曲都是风格严肃，充满激情的。他在浪漫抒情曲方面成功的范例当属《美丽的玛格洛娜》(*Die Schöne Magelone*, 1861年)。我们也从其中找到《必须分手》(*Muss es eine Trennung geben*)这首乐曲加以收录。这组套曲是在克拉拉·舒曼和她孩子的陪伴下完成的。

勃拉姆斯最后的作品包括几部单簧管奏鸣曲和最后的几套钢琴曲。在他的创作生涯里，写下了几百首以叙事曲、间奏曲和随想曲等为名的感人钢琴短曲，另外还有最受欢迎的华尔兹和匈牙利舞曲。他的很多音乐都使用饱满、响亮的和弦，范围宽广的分解和弦华彩音以及双八度、双三度和双六度的旋律，因此弹奏起来都有一定难度。

挚友们（特别是克拉拉·舒曼）的死对勃拉姆斯打击很大。1896年，年过六旬的勃拉姆斯患了癌症，一年后，他溘然长逝。

凯特·布拉德利

2004年2月

致风鸣琴

(选自《诗歌五首》Op.19)

An eine Aeolsharfe (from Five Poems, Op.19)

约翰内斯·勃拉姆斯 (Composed by Johannes Brahms) 昆廷·托马斯改编 (Arranged by Quentin Thomas)

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Poco lento

p legato

6

11

16

21

poco cresc.

dolce

26

Measures 26-30. Treble clef: whole note chord, then rests. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

31

Measures 31-35. Treble clef: half note, then a whole note. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

36

Measures 36-40. Treble clef: half note, then a whole note. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

41

Measures 41-45. Treble clef: half note, then a whole note. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

46

Measures 46-50. Treble clef: half note, then a whole note. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

51

Measures 51-55. Treble clef: half note, then a whole note. Bass clef: triplet eighth-note pattern. Slurs connect notes across measures.

56

56 57 58 59

60

60 61 62 63

64

Poco piu lento

64 65 66 67

68

68 69 70 71

72

dim.

72 73 74 75

76

76 77 78 79

祝福饱受痛苦的人们

(选自《德意志安魂曲》)

Blest Are They That Sorrow Bear (from A German Requiem)

约翰内斯·勃拉姆斯 (Composed by Johannes Brahms)

迈克尔·阿哈默德 (Arranged by Michael Ahmad)

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Andante moderato e con espressione ♩ = 80

p R.H. *legato*

6

12 *p* *pp*

18

24

Musical score for measures 24-29. The piece is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *p dolce* (piano dolce). A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 26 and 27.

30

Musical score for measures 30-36. The right hand continues with a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is present in measure 33. The system ends with a repeat sign.

37

espress.

Musical score for measures 37-40. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand features a more active accompaniment with eighth-note patterns. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *cresc.* (crescendo). A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 38 and 39.

41

Musical score for measures 41-46. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. A *p* (piano) marking is present in measure 43. A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 44 and 45.

47

Musical score for measures 47-52. The right hand has a melodic line, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *p cresc.* (piano crescendo). A hairpin crescendo is shown between measures 48 and 49.

52

f *cresc.*

56

f *dim.*

60

p *dim.* *pp*

66

p

72

dim.

77

pp *p*

8^{vb}

82

cresc.

87

mf *cresc.*

91

dim. *p*

96

pp

102

p espress.

109

p

115

p cresc.

p

8vb

122

f

p espress.

128

132

p *dolce*

138

cresc. *f* *dim.* *p* 8va

144

cresc. *p* *ff*

150

f *p* *pp* *Ped.*

155

Ped.

看啊！凡有血气的，尽都如草

(选自《德意志安魂曲》)

Behold All Flesh Is As The Grass (from A German Requiem)

约翰内斯·勃拉姆斯 (Composed by Johannes Brahms) 昆廷·托马斯改编 (Arranged by Quentin Thomas)

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Lento, alla marcia (♩ = c.60)

The first system of the musical score is written for piano. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of chords and moving lines. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Performance markings include *sempre legato* and *pp mezza voce* for the first half, and *poco marcato* for the second half.

The second system of the musical score continues the composition. It maintains the same instrumental texture with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has more complex melodic lines with some grace notes. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked with a *pp* dynamic.

The third system of the musical score begins at measure 12. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked with a *pp* dynamic.

The fourth system of the musical score begins at measure 17. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with some grace notes. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a measure marked with a *pp* dynamic.

23

legato ma un poco marcato

Measures 23-27 of a piano piece. The key signature has four flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat, D-flat). The music is in a 4/4 time signature. Measure 23 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The right hand features chords and moving lines, while the left hand plays a steady bass line with eighth notes. A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 25.

28

Measures 28-32. The right hand continues with chords and moving lines, including some triplets. The left hand maintains the eighth-note bass line. A crescendo hairpin is present in measure 30.

33

Measures 33-37. The right hand has more complex moving lines with some triplets. The left hand continues the eighth-note bass line. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked in measure 35. A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 36.

38

Measures 38-42. The right hand features a triplet in measure 38 and sustained chords. The left hand continues the eighth-note bass line. A piano (*pp*) dynamic is marked in measure 40, with the instruction *sempre legato* (always legato) written next to it. A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 41.

43

Measures 43-47. The right hand has a triplet in measure 43 and continues with moving lines. The left hand continues the eighth-note bass line. A *poco a poco cresc.* (gradually crescendo) instruction is written above the right hand in measure 45. A crescendo hairpin is visible in measure 46.