

何 弦 编注

Jakob Dont
24 Studies
and Caprices

op.35

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小提琴 24 首
练习曲与随想曲

作品 35

SHANGHAI MUSIC PUBLISHING HOUSE

上海音乐出版社

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编者的话

维也纳小提琴家雅克布·顿特(1815-1888),作为一个教师的知名度远远超过他的演奏。他的父亲是波希米亚人——一位当时公认的、极具声誉的大提琴家。雅克布·顿特自幼跟随维也纳音乐学院的J.伯恩以及老黑尔梅斯伯格学习小提琴,16岁时加入维也纳的胡浮堡宫廷剧院乐队。19岁进入维也纳皇家宫廷乐队,同时开始在圣安娜的一所音乐学校任教。1873年,顿特成为维也纳音乐学院的教授。顿特不愧是19世纪的优秀教师,著名的俄罗斯小提琴家、教师奥尔(Leopold Auer)就出自他的门下。除了教学之外,顿特还写下了许多第一流的练习曲,其中包括《24首克莱采尔预备练习曲》以及《24首练习曲和随想曲》——后者迄今为止是每一个专业小提琴学生必修的经典教材。

在这本练习曲集的编写中,顿特预见到大量的、今天称之为“现代”的技巧和指法。因此,在编订的过程中,我力图参照较新的版本,并尽力发掘顿特技术进程的原意。

总体上来说,同发展左手的灵巧性相比,这本曲集更能促进学生左手的精确性和可靠性,增强手指的力量。当然,没有多少材料是用来发展弓子技巧的。因此,如果把这些练习曲同贝辽特(De Beriot)的《30首音乐会练习曲》相结合,就成了练习左手的敏捷和右臂的流畅的完美组合。然而,排除这些表面上的缺陷,这些练习曲如同克莱采尔一样,作为技巧发展的进程和媒介,可为那些雄心勃勃的学生们打下坚实的基础。

在以往的许多版本中,每一首曲子并没有标明速度记号。我们可以肯定,熟练地演奏每一首练习曲的目的仅仅只是为了达到速度那是远远不够的。以第二首为例,手指的敏捷和快速起落是至关重要的。但是,如果脱离了速度的要求,所谓的敏捷和快速起落又成了空谈。这是一本中高级程度的练习曲集,尤其强调左手的技术训练。用比较快的速度来要求学生,也是学生技术达标的必要条件。所以,我为每一首曲子都注明了速度记号。需要特别说明的是,这些记号仅仅是教师在教学中的一个参考意见。

所谓的“现代”技巧,从左手技术来说,它大大拓展了手指的伸缩性。为了避免换把痕迹带来的滑音,“现代”技巧更大程度上采用伸张换把、半音换把、同音换把和空弦换把等技术。在指法上采用了“压缩”、“先现”等技术。从运弓的角度来看,“现代”技巧要求演奏者能够运用多种不同的弓法来演奏相同的内容。大师艾萨克·斯特恩告诉我:“尽管我总是要求学生把弓子打开,让声音更饱满,并要求演奏者在音乐会上要让最后一排的听众能够听到你的声音。然而今天的许多音乐厅的音响效果非常好,你不得不根据具体情况来经常地调整自己的演奏方式。”因此,小提琴的演奏技术,无论是指法或弓法,并没有绝对性。为了表达音乐,任何技术都只是条件和手段。

何 强

2000年4月于上海音乐学院

24首练习曲和随想曲

24 Studies and Caprices

雅克布·顿特, 作品35

Jakob Dont, Op.35

Prelude $\text{♩} = 120$ *segue*

1

7

13

19

25

31

37

43

49

55

poco riten.

in tempo

più largamente

Presto $\text{♩} = 144$

2 f

3 p

6 (1 0 1 3 1 0 1 3)

9 f

12 p

15

18

21 f *cresc.*

24

27 p

30

cresc.

33

f

36

p

39

41

43

45

f

48

p

51

54

f *poco riten.*

1.

2.

Allegro $\text{♩} = 120$

3

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

17

19

21

23

25

27

29

31

34

remain in position - - -

Allegretto scherzando $\text{♩} = 108$

This musical score is for a piece titled "Allegretto scherzando" with a tempo of 108 beats per minute. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The piece consists of 22 measures, with measures 4 through 22 shown on this page. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. Articulation marks like accents and staccato marks are present. The score is divided into systems of four measures each, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 marking the beginning of each system. The piece concludes with the instruction "dim. e poco rit." (diminuendo and a little ritardando).

4 p

7 f

10

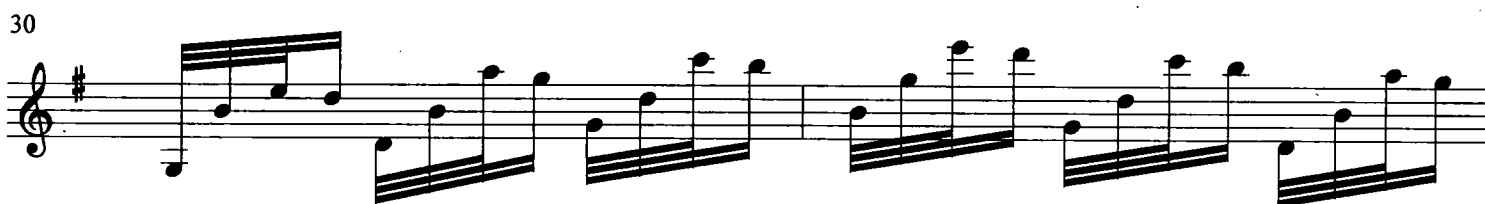
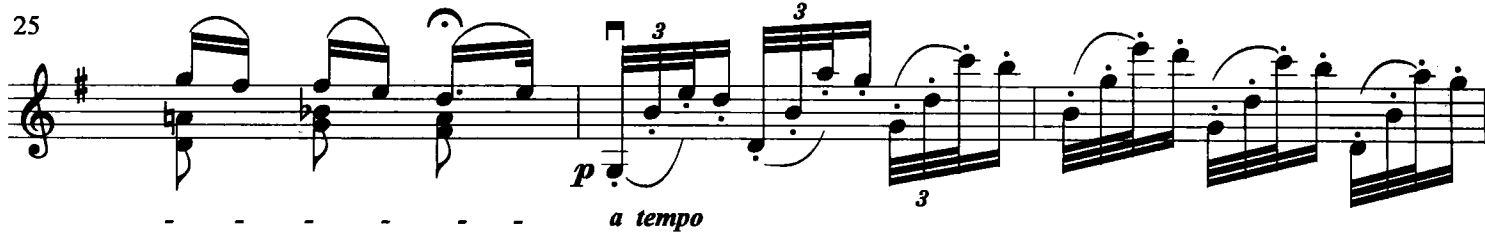
13

16 p

19 f

22

dim. e poco rit.



Allegro appassionato $\text{♩} = 84$

5 p 12/8

3 G & D strings

5 cresc. 0 0 f dim.

7 p

9 cresc. f dim. D & A strings

11 A

13 p 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 3 1 4 3

15

17 A 4 2 1 1 4 2 4 0

19

21 0 1 2 1 3 2 1 4 0 1 2 2 1

23 cresc. f dim.

Detailed description: This page contains the musical score for measures 5 through 23 of a string section. The music is written for G & D strings and D & A strings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro appassionato' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The score includes various dynamics such as piano (p), forte (f), crescendo (cresc.), and decrescendo (dim.). Fingerings and bowings are indicated with numbers 1-4 and 0 (for natural or breath marks). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and some triplets. Measure numbers 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23 are printed on the left margin.

25



27



29



31



33



35



37



39



41



43



45



47



Allegretto scherzoso ♩ = 96

6 *p*

4

7

10 *cresc.*

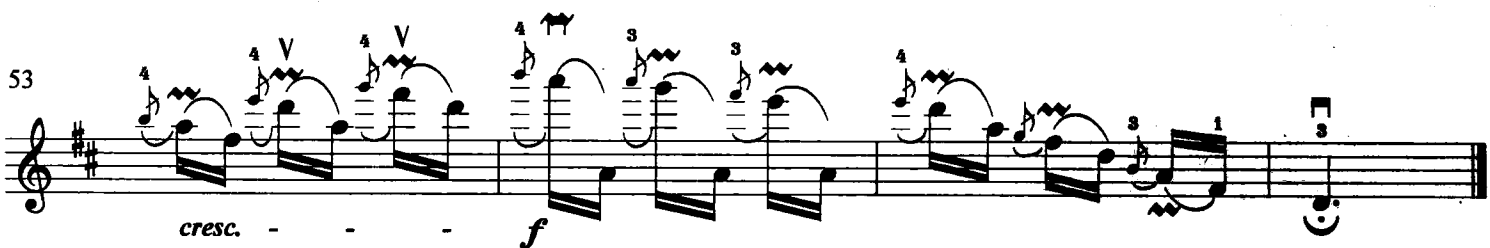
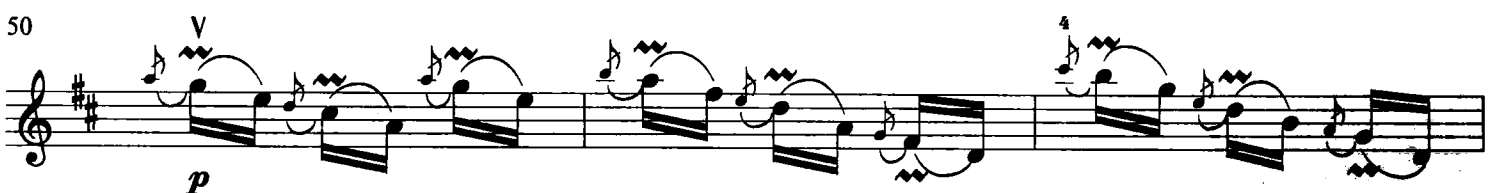
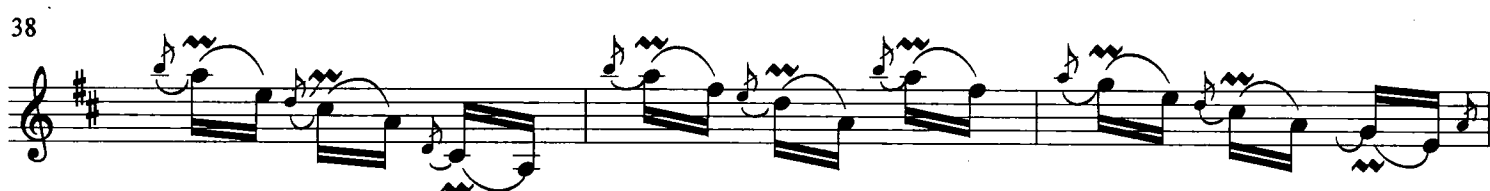
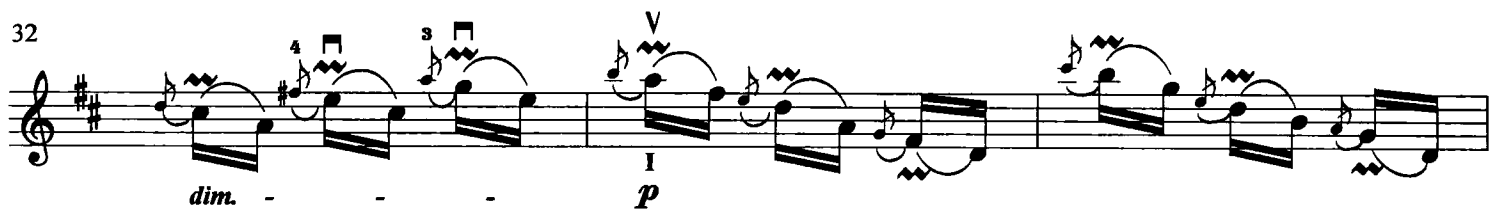
13 *f*

16 *A* *p*

19 *cresc.*

22 *f* *p*

26



ben legato

Anello moderato ♩ = 84
ben legato

7 *f*

3

5

7

9

11

13

16

18

20

A

D

remain

This is a page from a musical score for the piece "Anello moderato" (Op. 10 No. 1) by Franz Liszt. The tempo is marked "moderato" with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic and a "ben legato" instruction. The score consists of ten staves of music, numbered 7 through 20. The first staff includes fingerings (0, 1, 3, 1, 4, 2, 1, 2, 4, 2, 1, 0, 2) and articulation marks like slurs and accents. A section labeled "A" starts at measure 13. Another section labeled "D" appears at measure 18. The word "remain" is placed above the final measures of the page. The notation features many slurs, ties, and various fingering numbers throughout.

22

24

27

29

31

33

35

37

39

42

poco riten.

in tempo

p

f

dim.

p

dim.

p

G

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a guitar piece. The notation includes various techniques such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The piece starts with a tempo change from *poco riten.* to *in tempo*. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *f* (forte). The notation includes many slurs and fingerings, indicating a complex and technically demanding piece. The piece ends with a *G* (Guitar) marking.