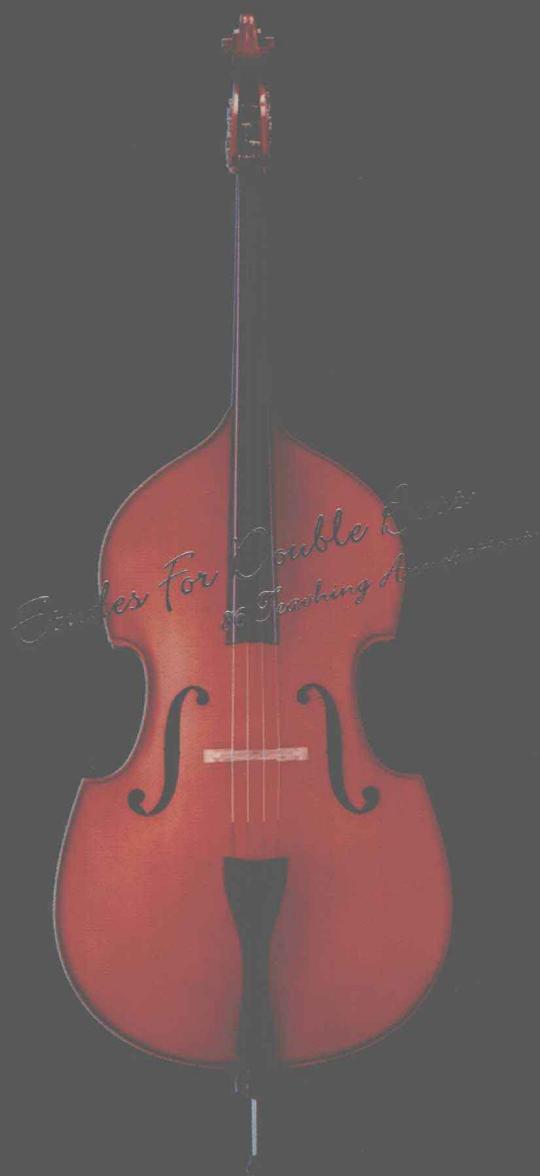


低音提琴 练习曲

86 首练习曲教学注释

尹富源 编著

Compiled by Yin Fuyuan



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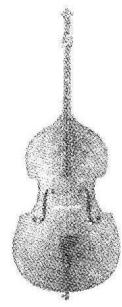
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作者简介

尹富源，南京艺术学院管弦系副教授，中国音乐家协会低音提琴协会会员，两届“中音杯”比赛组委会执行委员。我国第一位代表地方艺术院校专家评委登上中央音乐学院舞台（“中音杯”全国低音提琴比赛）展示自创作品的演奏家。2010年南昌第二届弦乐夏令营特邀专家。2010年北京国际低音提琴艺术节作为特邀专家，在中国作品展演会上再次登台表演改编曲目《风绘水月》。其改编作品《乐颂——献给刘天华》获优秀中国作品奖，同时获“园丁奖”。



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序

现代低音提琴在技术方面已经十分完善,被称为“交响乐中的中流砥柱,爵士乐中的摇摆情调,独奏乐中的磁性人声”。现代音乐表演艺术上的一切手法,它都可以实现。

我国低音提琴较之其他弦乐器起步较晚,教材以及相关出版物很少,专门的练习曲更是少之又少。我们目前教学所使用的教材几乎都是国外的,其中捷克低音提琴家、作曲家约瑟夫·赫拉贝(Josef Hrabé, 1816—1870, 布拉格音乐学院低音提琴教授)撰写的《86首低音提琴练习曲》,因其基础性、功能性、实用性和创新性,成为现代低音提琴基础练习的首选教材之一。

本书以这些经典练习曲为基础,根据曲目的难易程度进行编排,由浅入深、循序渐进,并对练习作品进行逐首解析。对练习的要素、调性、曲子构成及音程走向等重点地方和注意事项加以注释,指导、解疑学生在基本功训练中经常遇到的一些问题。另外考虑到现在的学生的识谱状况,笔者自己动手在整个曲谱的制作过程中重新做了一些调整,如调整了乐谱的行距、小节数、谱面安排等,乐谱不仅使用“低音谱表”,而且根据音域拓展的变化,适当加上了现在我们通常使用的“次中音谱表”和“高音谱表”,旨在增强学生视奏能力。在指法安排上,除了尊重原著外,更是根据现代指法的演变进程适当做了一些调整。

本书对于从事低音提琴的教学者和学习者,都是一部非常实用有益的教材,希望通过我们不断深入探索研究,对作品进行细化解析,进一步提高我们的低音提琴教学水平,以期为我国的音乐事业增添一分光彩。

编 者

2011年2月

Preface

Being referred to as “the cornerstone of a symphony, the tuner of a swing jazz, the magnetic vocal of a solo”, double bass is considered as “the perfect music instrument” as it could perform all techniques included in the modern music performing arts.

In China, the development of studies in double bass started relatively late. Compared to other string instruments, a rare number of textbooks, exercise sheets and other academic publications concerning double bass had been released in China. Accordingly, almost all teaching materials used before are from foreign publications. Eighty-six Etudes for String Bass by Josef Hrabé (professor in doublebass of Prague Academy of Music) is one of the most preferred textbooks. Written on a practical basis, the book contains fundamental knowledge and skills concerning double bass performing arts, as well as innovative opinions and techniques towards advanced studies.

The main purpose of publishing this book is to present a refined version of Eighty-six Etudes for String Bass with detailed analysis. Readers could find notes regarding focal points such as music performing practices, tonality and compositions of songs, etc., as well as guidance and FAQs concerning basic performing trainings. Moreover, adjustments in sheet displays have also been made in aid of music readings. Adjustments are made in spacing, bar lines, sheet arrangements, and so on. In order to simplify the readings of music, alto stave and tenor stave are added accordingly to the original bass stave. In addition to the original version of Eighty-six Etudes for String Bass, the following adjustments are made in correspondence with modern fingering evolutions: more emphasis added to basic performing trainings, different fingering systems for exercises and formal performance (in accordance with the charisma of music).

Eighty-six Etudes for String Bass benefits both the teaching and learning of double bass performing arts. It is the author’s sincere wish that through further studies and analysis of its content, contributions could be made to enhance the teaching standards, and that eventually, a better future of the music industry in China could be achieved.

Yin Fuyuan

Feb., 2011

第1首主要围绕**B**大调两个八度音阶进行，随着音程变化，相应指法有所调整。

全弓 (W) 下半弓 (U)

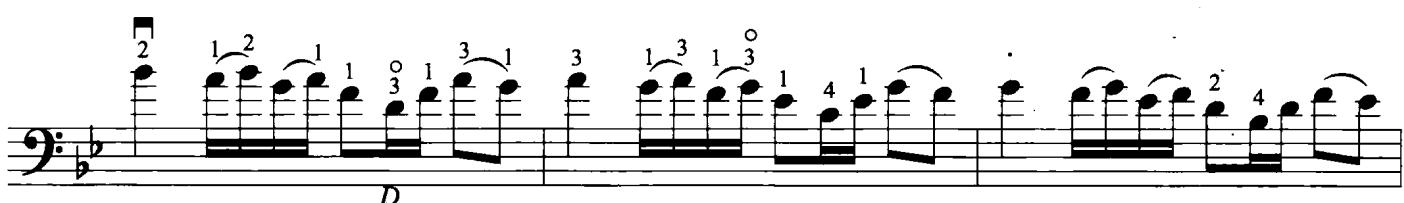
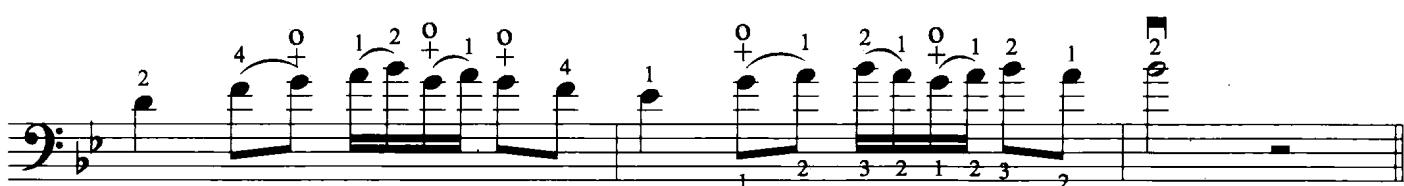
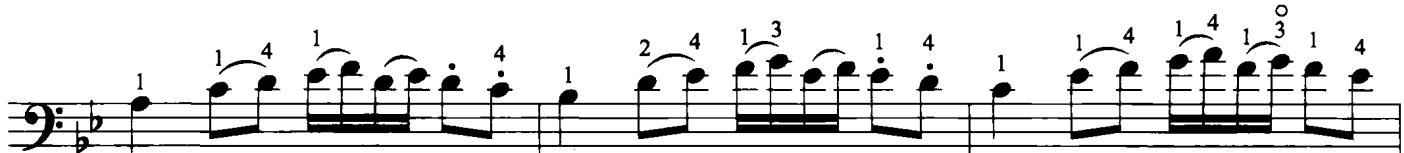
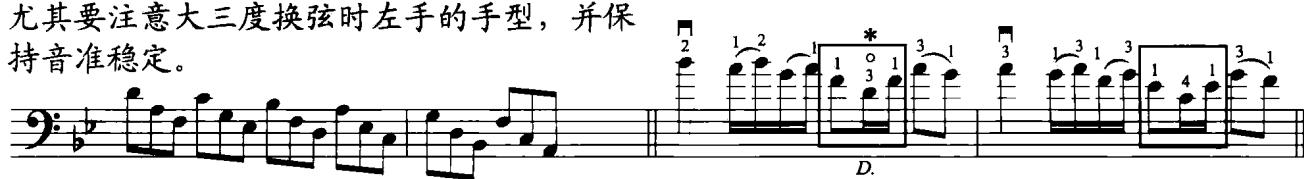


1.

第2首是以 \flat B大调两个八度音阶为基础，以三、四度琶音上下行作为练习要点。



尤其要注意大三度换弦时左手的手型，并保持音准稳定。



* 此处最好不要用泛音，实音按弦练习效果更佳。

第3首是以 \flat B大调琶音为基调，平稳的六拍子顿音练习；这里需要提醒的是：除了左手固定手型保持音准外，右手持弓的方向与触弦点要正确，顿音要清晰震动。

3.

不同弓法练习：初学者一定要对节奏有所辨别，不要因为弓法的变化而把三个八分音符误奏为前十六分音符或后十六分音符节奏。

第4首是在 \flat B大调音阶琶音基础上变化节奏型，除了正确掌握后起拍的气口外，连音线音符时值要准确。否则，连音线的最后一个音符会变成顿音。

4.



贝司弦较之其他弦乐器要粗，反应也慢。在第5首练习曲中，演奏快速音符时，左手的正确形态和触弦点尤为重要！四指力量较弱，其他手指辅助加以适当保留指及固定把位会使发音效果更好。

5.

G. D.

第6首主要练习**B**大调节奏型变化，即：四分音符，八分音符三连音，十六分音符。注意控制弓子的长短分配。



从弓尖快速回到弓根。

w. o. u.

6.

第7首是富有旋律感的小行板，练习时要注意乐曲的分句（4小节为一句），为确保旋律的流畅性，换把尽可能做到不留痕迹，在保证音准的前提下尽量揉弦（vibrato）。

Andantino

7. 

The sheet music consists of ten staves of violin notation. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic *dolce*. Staff 2 begins with a crescendo. Staff 3 includes dynamics *mf* and *D. G.*. Staff 4 includes dynamics *D. G.*. Staff 5 shows a melodic line with grace notes. Staff 6 features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Staff 7 includes dynamics *p* and *D.*. Staff 8 ends with a dynamic *rit.* and a fermata.

第8—11首是围绕C大调两个八度音阶进行的练习。与**B**大调不同的是：**B**大调主音是在 $\frac{1}{2}$ (半)把位，而C大调主音是以第一把位为基准的。



8.

9.

10.

This section contains six staves of music for a bass clef instrument in common time. The first five staves are single-line staves, while the sixth is a double-line staff. Each staff consists of a series of eighth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and rests. The music is divided by vertical bar lines and includes a key signature of one sharp (F#).

A single staff of music for a bass clef instrument in common time. It features a series of eighth notes with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and rests. The staff begins with a sharp sign (F#) and ends with a sharp sign (F#).

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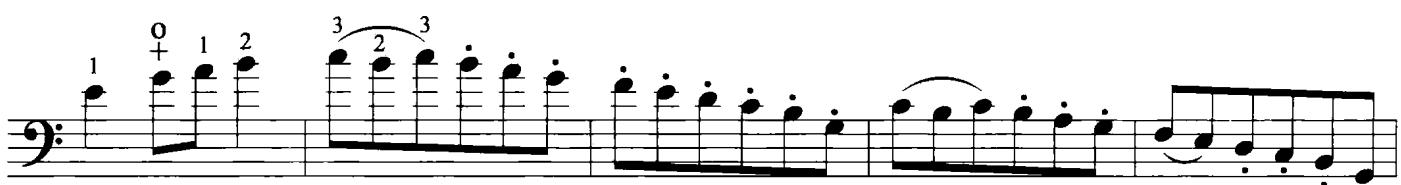
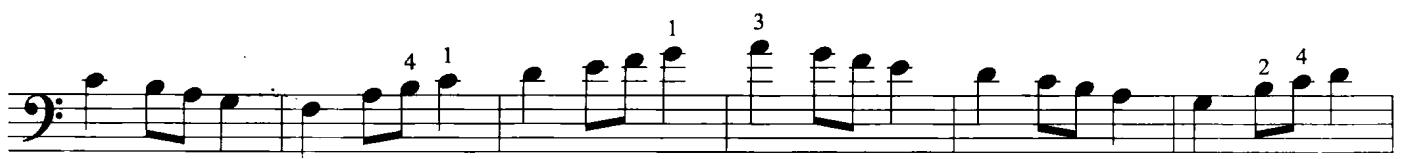
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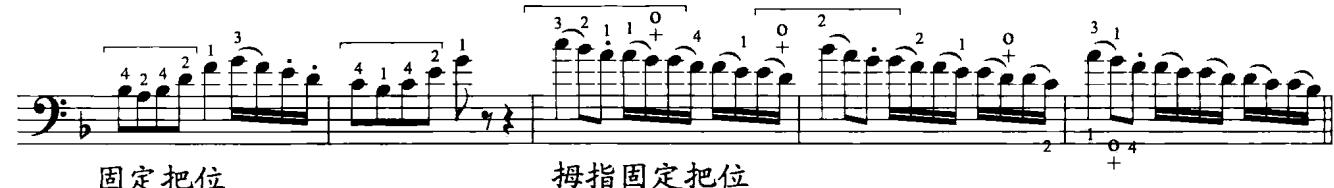
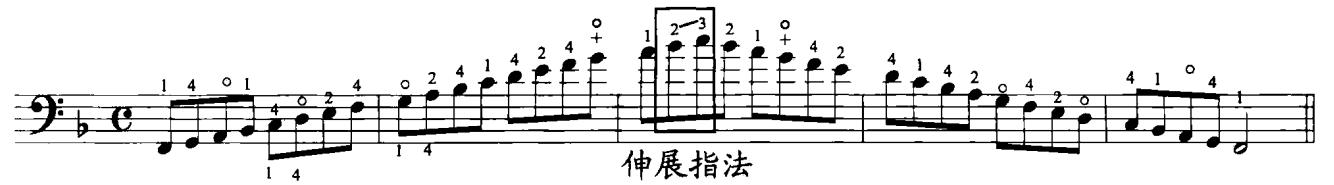
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良好的固定把位以及保留指，是贝司演奏的基础。第12—13首主要练习固定把位，保留指；伸展指法，横向进行。



12.