

“快乐学琴”系列教程

车尔尼钢琴初步教程

作品 599

中央音乐学院出版社编辑部 编



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

车尔尼钢琴初步教程：作品 599/中央音乐学院出版社编辑部编. —北京：中央音乐学院出版社，2013.3

“快乐学琴”系列教程

ISBN 978 - 7 - 81096 - 500 - 2

I. ①车… II. ①中… III. ①钢琴—奏法—教材 IV. ①J624.16

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2013) 第 026093 号

车尔尼钢琴初步教程 作品 599 中央音乐学院出版社编辑部编

出版发行：中央音乐学院出版社

经 销：新华书店

开 本：635 × 927 毫米 8 开 印张：11

印 刷：北京美通印刷有限公司

版 次：2013 年 3 月第 1 版 2013 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

印 数：1—3,000 册

书 号：ISBN 978 - 7 - 81096 - 500 - 2

定 价：24.00 元

中央音乐学院出版社 北京市西城区鲍家街 43 号 邮编：100031

发行部：(010) 66418248 66415711 (传真)

前 言

卡尔·车尔尼（Karl Czerny）——奥地利作曲家、钢琴家、钢琴教育家，出生于维也纳，从小跟随父亲文泽尔·车尔尼（Wenzel Czerny）、胡梅尔（Johann Nepomuk Hummel, 1778 ~ 1837）和安东尼奥·萨列里（Antonio Salieri, 1750 ~ 1825）学习钢琴。他7岁时开始尝试记录下自己的乐思，9岁就登台演奏钢琴。由于记忆力超凡，车尔尼10岁时已能清晰流畅地弹奏莫扎特、克莱门蒂的全部钢琴作品。在1801年至1803年间，车尔尼更在音乐大师贝多芬的门下学习三年。作为贝多芬的学生，车尔尼可以背奏全部贝多芬的作品。而从15岁起，车尔尼已经开始了钢琴教学的生涯，并在一生中创作了大量的钢琴练习曲，有编号的共有78本。他的练习曲强调指法、节奏、各类跑动技巧的发展，是钢琴的基础教材。

《车尔尼钢琴初步教程（作品599）》是一本钢琴手指技巧训练的入门教材，由浅入深地将手指基础训练与变化丰富的简单旋律相结合，供学习者进行扎实、平稳的进阶练习。

在教材的最初部分当中，作曲家将钢琴的初级练习集中在高音谱号的训练，主要目的是为了将训练着重于全音符、二分音符以及四分音符认知，同时训练对节拍意识以及初步的双手配合。

其后的训练也是循序渐进的，这当中包括相对复杂的节奏、节拍训练；大指换指的训练；升降号的知识；休止符的用法；连线的作用；装饰音的弹法以及低音谱号的训练等等。而在最后的数段练习中才加入了一定程度的速度训练。速度训练不是一朝一夕的事情，只有初步掌握了上述的钢琴基本弹奏技巧之后，再通过充分的分手练习才能很好完成。而扎实、稳固的基本技巧不仅为手指跑动打下良好的基础，同时也能更好地使弹奏者聆听手指的均匀程度，并能比较自如地调整速度。

在完成这一百首篇幅短小的乐曲过程中，我们可以数一数弹奏者关于调性、基本节奏、指法和正确的识谱等内容有多少已基本掌握？这些短小、优美的小曲为我们提供了充分的想象、讲述画面和心情的空间。在无需严格要求速度条件下，可以尽情表现弹奏者内心的音乐。当我们在聆听自己的弹奏、音乐想象力方面也具有了一定的能力，那么是奔向下一个目标的时候了。

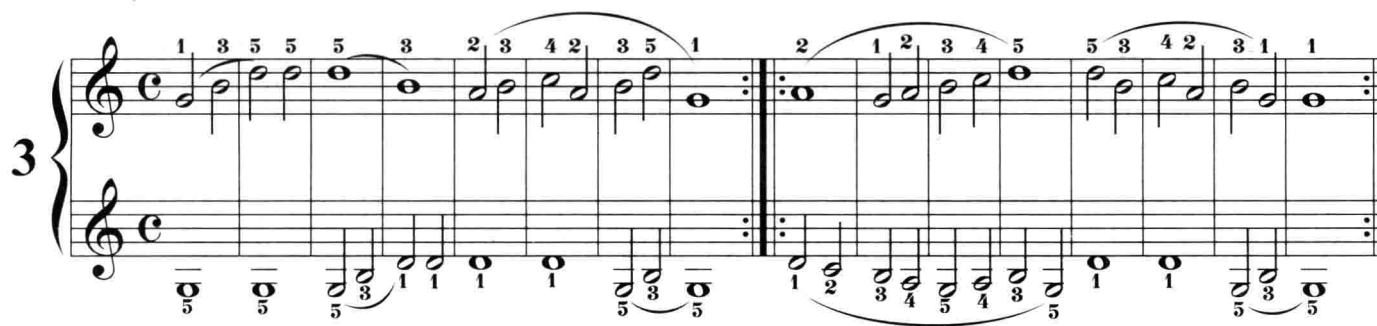
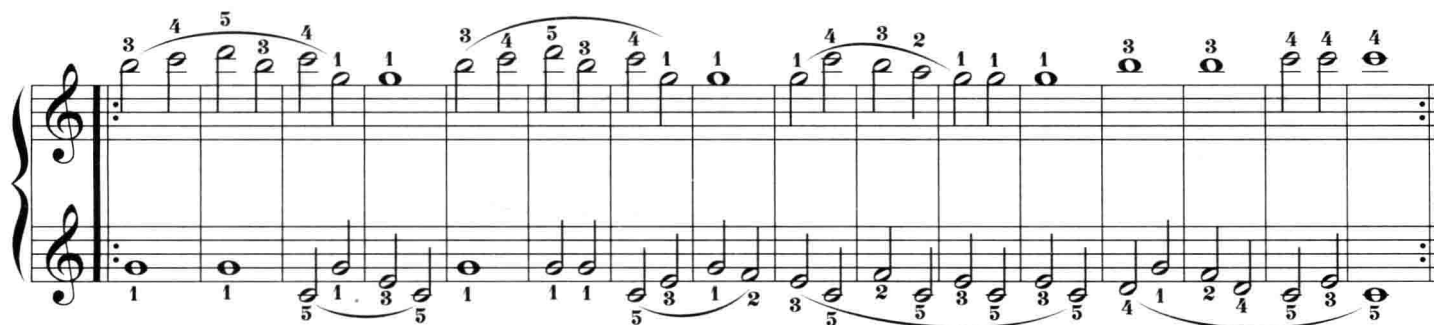
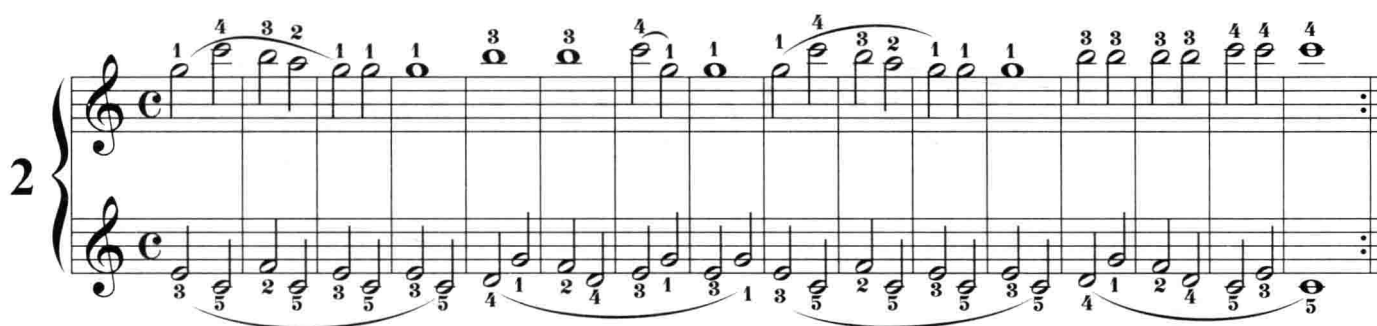
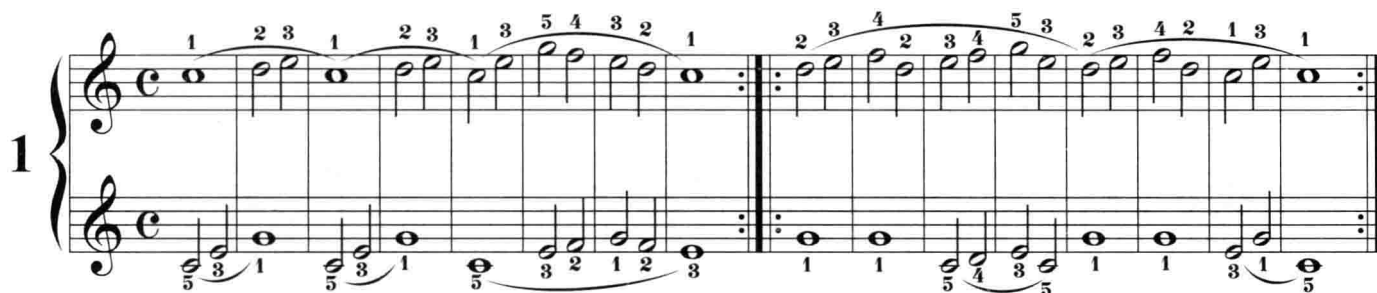
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认清小蝌蚪，我们做朋友



欢迎成为一名琴童，看到那么多线和间，分得清楚吗？别着急，万事开头难，以后熟练就好了！弹下这首曲子，你就具备钢琴考级的水平啦！



7

Exercise 7 consists of two staves in common time. The right staff features a series of eighth-note runs with fingerings 1-2-3-4, 5, 4-2-4-2, 1, 1, 4-3-2-5, 3, 1, 4-3-2-5, and 1. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including fingerings 5, 5, 3, 1, 5, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 5, and 2.

8

Exercise 8 consists of two staves in common time. The right staff features chords with fingerings 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 2 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 4 2, 5 3 1, 4 2, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, and 5 2 1. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including fingerings 5, 5, 3, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 5, and 2.

9

Exercise 9 consists of two staves in common time. The right staff features eighth-note runs with fingerings 1 3 5 3, 1 3 5 3, 4 2 4 2, 3, 1, 1, 3 1 5, 5 4 2 1, and 2. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 3 5, 1 2 4, 1 3 5, 1 2 5, 1 2 5, and 1 2 4.

10

Exercise 10 consists of two staves in common time. The right staff features chords with fingerings 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 5 3 1, 3 1, and 2. The left staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes, including fingerings 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 5, 1 3 5, 1 2 5, 1 3, 1 2 5, 1 3, 1 2 5, 1 2 5, and 1 3.

要想弹得好，五指先站牢

11

1 3 5 2 5 4 2 3

1 2 4 1 2 5 1 2 4 1 3 5 1 2 5

1 2 5 1 2 4 1 3 5 1 2 5

12

1 5 5 1 3 2 3

4 5 4 5

2 3

5 4

5 5 5 5 5 5

4 5 5



弹这首曲子时，要感觉左手的断奏像指挥一样活泼地打拍子；右手的小连线像我们呼吸一样，有起有落，这样乐句就会非常清楚了！

13

14

sf

legato

sf



右手这么多的三连音啊！没关系，练好了它，你的手指跑得就比原来快了，别忘了左手小指要保持啊！

15

First system of the musical score. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody with accents. The left hand plays a bass line with dotted half notes. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. A 4-measure rest is indicated in the left hand.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand has a *f* dynamic. A 4-measure rest is indicated in the left hand.

Third system of the musical score, starting at measure 16. The right hand features sixteenth-note runs with accents. The left hand has a bass line with dotted half notes. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. A 4-measure rest is indicated in the left hand.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has a bass line with dotted half notes. Dynamics include *p*, *f*, *decresc.*, and *p*. A 5-measure rest is indicated in the left hand.

Fifth system of the musical score. The right hand continues with sixteenth-note runs. The left hand has a bass line with dotted half notes. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *p*. A 4-measure rest is indicated in the left hand.

1 5 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1

pp

cresc.

f



按照乐谱上的强弱记号弹奏可以使乐句制造出类似回声的效果，不是吗？感觉到弹奏困难的双音要单独挑出来慢练哦。

17

mf

p

f

p

mf

legato

18

The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system is labeled '18' and includes the instruction '*legato*'. The right-hand part (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note melody. The left-hand part (bass clef) provides harmonic support with chords. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Some notes in the left hand have a dot below them, indicating staccato. The second system continues the eighth-note melody in the right hand. The third system shows the right hand playing a similar eighth-note pattern. The fourth system features a more complex right-hand melody with some sixteenth-note runs. The fifth system concludes the piece with a final right-hand melody and a sustained left-hand chord.



大拇指要灵活，这个练习少不了



这是大指移位练习的第一首，想个办法让移位对你来说更容易吧！首先是正确的大指拐指位置，还要记得连线的呼吸，这些是乐曲听起来流畅的保证哦。

19 *Allegro* *p*

First system of a piano piece. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 5, 3, 2, 1, 4, 2, 1, 5, 1, 3. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and fingerings 5 and 4. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present.

Second system of the piano piece. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 1, 1, 2, 5, 2, 1, 2, 5, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 5, 1, 2, 3, and 8. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Third system, marked **Allegro** and *legato*. The right hand has fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 1, 4, 5, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5. The left hand accompaniment features fingerings 5, 1, 3, 1, 4, 1, 2, 1, 1, 2, 1, 3, 5. A large bracket on the left indicates the start of a new section, with the number 20 written next to it.

Fourth system of the piano piece. The right hand includes fingerings 4, 2, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 3, 1, 3, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 4. The system includes repeat signs.

Fifth system of the piano piece. The right hand features fingerings 3, 1, 2, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 3, 1, 4, 1, 4, 1, 3. The left hand accompaniment includes fingerings 5, 5, 1, 2, 1, 5, 3, 5, 2, 3, 4. The system concludes with a repeat sign.

Andantino

21 *p*

The score is written for piano (p) in 3/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each. The right hand (treble clef) and left hand (bass clef) are both present. The first system is marked 'p'. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand features chords and single notes with fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The left hand features a steady eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings (1-5). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.