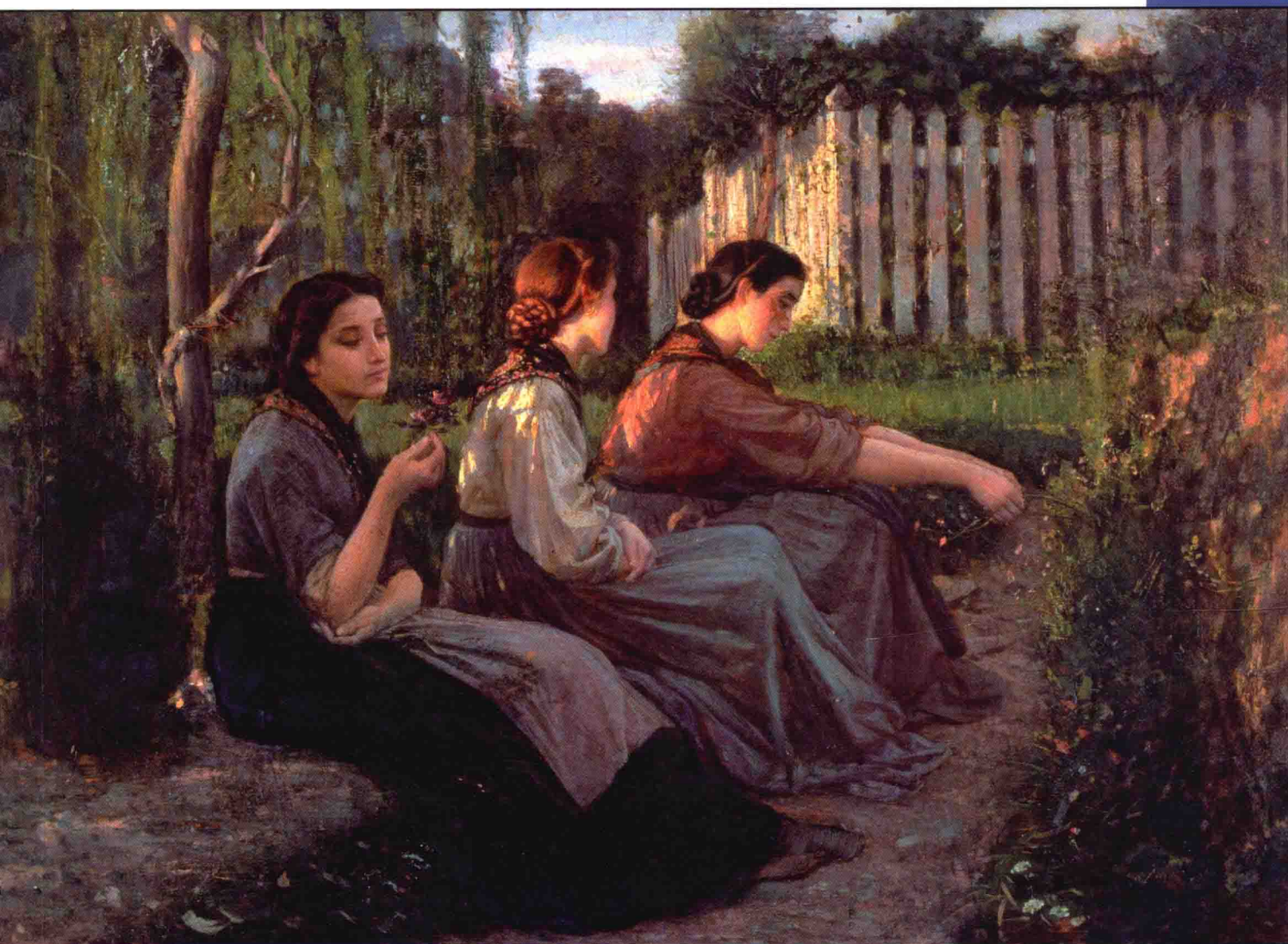


ESSENTIAL KEYBOARD TRIOS

钢琴六手联弹经典必弹

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选编：露西·莫罗 / 斯科特·比尔德

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历史背景

键盘三重奏（为六手联弹所写的音乐）在过去的150年里一直是钢琴合奏作品中的一个独特的组成部分。在17、18世纪就有为分别弹奏三架键盘乐器的三位演奏者所创作的曲

目，如彼特罗·代拉·瓦莱（1586—1652）为三架管风琴所写的一首无标题乐曲，约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫（1685—1750）为三架羽管键琴创作的协奏曲，以及沃尔夫冈·阿玛迪乌斯·莫扎特（1756—1791）创作的“洛德隆”协奏曲。然而，直到19世纪早期——随着钢琴和大型乐器的发展——才出现了为一架键盘乐器创作的六手联弹乐曲，其中既有原创作品，也有流行曲目的改编曲。

正如许多钢琴二重奏的创作那样，教师们也经常为学生写作六手联弹的乐曲。最早创作六手联弹的作曲家有威廉·弗雷德里克·厄恩斯特·巴赫（1759—1845）、约瑟夫·马津吉（1765—1844）、卡洛勒斯·安东尼奥斯·福多（1768—1846），以及卡尔·车尔尼（1791—1857）。

19世纪，为六手联弹而创作的“沙龙”作品深受大众青睐，到了20世纪初，这种合奏形式的教学价值开始得到教师、作曲家及出版界的广泛认可。许多这一时期的作品被冠以诸如“三姐妹”或“三位业余爱好者”之类的标题，表现了人们在家里与家人、朋友合奏的情形。现在，不断有新创作的，或改编的六手联弹作品出版，并被列入私人及小组课程的教学内容中。

除了教学上的运用外，六手联弹这种形式也不时在现代音乐会舞台上出现，上演的曲目有诺埃尔·李的《蓄势待发》《键盘上的三重奏》，彼得·席克尔的《小册子》，以及乔治·克拉姆的《天体力学》中的几个段落。

选集简介

为便于读谱，本选集中的曲目采用总谱形式出现，使得各位演奏者都能看到所有的声部。乐谱中指法的标注、声部

Historical Background

Keyboard trios (music for six hands at one piano) have been a unique part of piano ensemble repertoire for the past 150 years. Works for three players at separate keyboards can be found in the 17th and 18th centuries, such as an untitled piece for three organs by Pietro Della Valle (1586—1652), concertos for three harpsichords by Johann Sebastian Bach (1685—1750) and the “Lodron” concerto by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756—1791). However, it was in the early 19th century—with the development of the piano and larger instruments—that compositions for six hands at one keyboard began to appear in the form of both original compositions and arrangements of popular works.

As with many piano duets, teachers often composed six-hand pieces for their pupils. Some of the earliest composers of six-hand music include Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst Bach (1759—1845), Joseph Mazzinghi (1765—1844), Carolus Antonius Fodor (1768—1846) and Carl Czerny (1791—1857).

In the 19th century, salon works for six hands gained in popularity, and by the early 20th century, the educational value of this ensemble became widely recognized by teachers, pedagogical composers and publishers alike. Many compositions from this period carry subtitles such as “The Three Sisters” or the “The Three Amateurs,” reflecting ensemble playing in the home with friends and family. Today, six-hand works are included in private and group lessons, with new compositions and arrangements being published regularly.

In addition to its pedagogical use, the six-hand medium has occasionally found a place on the contemporary concert stage, with works such as Noël Lee’s *Pret à partir* and *Trois sur un clavier*, Peter Schickele’s *Chapbook* and passages from George Crumb’s *Celestial Mechanics*.

About This Collection

To facilitate reading, the pieces in this collection are presented in score form, which enables each player to see all the parts. Fingerings, redistributions and all parenthetical material are editorial. Ornaments are re-

的分配以及所有附加说明的材料都是由编者添加的。每首作品中的原始装饰音均在脚注里加以说明。我们鼓励演奏者在符合作品风格与自身演奏水平的前提下,尝试添加更多装饰音,并尝试其他的演奏方式。

踏板运用可由演奏者自行酌情处理。脚注中也会列出几处由作曲家本人标示的踏板记号。踏板的运用应该对多种因素进行综合考虑,包括音乐风格、声部平衡、音乐内涵、演奏水平、演奏乐器以及演出场地的实际效果。

在六手联弹的演奏中,声部平衡是最重要的因素之一。一些作曲家建议在最主要的声部采用较强的力度,而其他人则表示所有声部都采用均等的力度。演奏者需要注意到有特色的旋律材料,并了解声部间力度变化的相互联系。

演奏建议

参与六手联弹的三位演奏者应对自己的座位有特殊的考虑。使用可调节的琴凳是不错的选择,可以将琴凳较窄的一边面对键盘放置,在其外侧

两边以微小角度稍加调节。这为个别演奏者提供了调整高度与距离的可能,也比传统的座位更灵活。如果没有可以调节的琴凳,也可以放置椅子,或将椅子和普通琴凳结合放置。各位演奏者应找到三人弹奏时最舒适的位置,并在单独练习时也保持这样的位置。

六手联弹的演奏者还要尤为关注自己的手与手指在琴键上的位置。他们的演奏通常会被限制在某个特定的键盘范围内。演奏者彼此之间偶尔也会快速地交换音符弹奏,以免造成手与手指的重叠。编者在演奏者必须交错弹奏的段落标示了脚注。

在六手联弹的演奏中,踏板也应特别加以考虑。通常由最靠近踏板的第二声部演奏者来控制踏板。而

alized in footnotes at their initial appearance in each work. Performers are encouraged to experiment with additional ornamentation and other realizations as appropriate to the work's style and level of the players.

Pedaling is left to the discretion of the performers. Footnotes indicate the few instances where the composer's original pedal markings appear. Final pedaling decisions should be based on a number of factors, including style, balance, musical intentions, the level of the performers, the actual instrument and the performance environment (acoustics).

Balance is one of the most important elements in six-hand playing. While some composers suggest a louder dynamic for the most prominent part, others indicate the same dynamic level for all three parts. Performers will need to be aware of the featured melodic material and how the dynamics in all three parts relate to each other.

Performance Suggestions

Three performers playing at one keyboard requires special consideration with regard to seating positions. Individual adjustable benches work well and may be positioned with the narrow sides of the benches facing the

keyboard, with the two outer benches placed at a slight angle. This allows for individual height and distance adjustment, and also provides somewhat more room than the traditional placement of the benches. In the absence of adjustable benches, side chairs may be used, or even a combination of side chairs and a traditional bench. Each player will need to find his or her comfortable position and, most importantly, maintain that seating position when practicing alone.

When performing six-hand works, careful attention is required for finger and hand placement on the keyboard. In general, each player is confined to a specific range on the piano. Occasionally, performers will need to exchange notes quickly, or fingers and hands may overlap. The editors have added footnotes to address passages where players' hands must cross.

Pedaling also requires special considerations in six-hand performance. Because of the proximity to the pedal, the *secondo* player usually performs the pedaling. In some instances, pedaling could

在某些情况下,踏板会由几位演奏者共同运用。比如,第三声部演奏者会在第二声部控制制音踏板时使用弱音踏板。总之,只有在演奏前就规划好踏板的使用,才有可能产生完美的合奏。所有特殊的踏板运用都应在乐谱上清晰地标示出来。

为了帮助学生在读谱时能够快速区分不同的声部,教师可以用不同的颜色来凸显各个声部前的罗马数字。

最后,六手联弹的演奏者还需要考虑的就是“提示”与“翻页”。应事先决定负责在乐曲的开始、终止及其他关键点加以提示的人。为使演奏万无一失,“提示”与“翻页”的标记应被清晰地记在谱面上。

教学价值

“键盘六手联弹”

不仅是一种愉快有趣的音乐合奏形式,也是提升音乐修养、锻炼合奏技能的有效手段。

六手联弹能提高听辨技能、演奏技巧、节奏控制及读谱能力。这种合奏形式还能帮助演奏者建立团队合作意识和领导技能。教师可以在自己的工作室里以多种组合形式来组织“键盘六手联弹”,如朋友之间、家庭成员之间或是不同年龄的高级别学生之间。本选集收录的均为优秀的音乐会曲目,演奏者与听众可以一同享受六手联弹作品所带来的独特体验。

推荐读物

卡罗尔·比格勒与

瓦莱丽·劳埃德-瓦茨,《装饰音问答手册》。加利福尼亚州凡奈斯地区,阿尔弗莱德音乐出版公司,1995年。

格兰特·L.马克思韦尔,《为三位及三位以上钢琴家而作的作品:历史文献综述及文献目录》,新泽西州米塔辛镇,稻草人出版社,1993年。

be shared by the players. For example, the *terzo* player may use the *una corda* pedal while the *secondo* manages the damper pedal. In any event, good ensemble playing requires that pedaling decisions be made well in advance of the performance, and any special pedal usage should be marked clearly on the score.

To help students distinguish their individual part quickly while reading in score form, it may be helpful to highlight in different colors - the roman numerals at the beginning of each system for the first (*primo*), second (*secondo*) and third (*terzo*) parts.

Two final considerations for this type of ensemble playing are cueing and page turning. Performers need to decide which player will be responsible for discreetly gesturing beginnings, endings and other important points of phrasing. For secure performances, cues and page-turning designations should be clearly labeled on the score.

Pedagogical Value

Keyboard trios are not only an enjoyable and entertaining form of ensemble music, but also an effective medium for building musicianship and ensemble-playing skills. Six-hand music develops listening skills, technique, rhythmic control and score-reading abilities. This type of ensemble playing also builds a sense of teamwork and leadership skills. Teachers have many possibilities for forming keyboard trios in their studio, including combining friends, siblings or other family members, or students of various ages and levels of advancement. The works in this collection make excellent recital pieces, as performers and audiences alike enjoy the unique musical experience of six hands at one piano.

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Suggested Reading

Bigler, Carole and Valerie Lloyd - Watts. *Ornamentation: A Question & Answer Manual*. Van Nuys, CA: Alfred Publishing Co., Inc., 1995.

Maxwell, Grant L. *Music for Three or More Pianists: A Historical Survey and Catalogue*. Metuchen, NJ: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1993.

波莱罗舞曲

BOLERO

让·路易斯·斯特里伯格

Jean Louis Streabbog

(1835—1886)

Allegro moderato

The musical score is written for three staves, labeled I, II, and III. Staff I is for the Violin, Staff II for the Piano, and Staff III for the Violoncello. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato'. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings such as 'f' (forte) and '8va' (octave). The first system covers measures 1 through 6, and the second system covers measures 7 through 12. The score is written in a standard musical notation style with a treble clef for the Violin and Piano, and a bass clef for the Violoncello.

13

Part I (Treble Clef): Measures 13-18. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

Part II (Treble Clef): Measures 13-18. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

Part III (Bass Clef): Measures 13-18. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

19

Part I (Treble Clef): Measures 19-24. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

Part II (Treble Clef): Measures 19-24. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

Part III (Bass Clef): Measures 19-24. Includes triplets, slurs, and fingerings (1-5).

8va-----

25

I

f *p*

II

f *p*

III

f *p*

31

I

f *p*

II

f *p*

III

f *p*

①

②

① 将倚音与主音几乎同时奏下。 ② Play the grace note almost simultaneously with the main note.

37

I

II

III

f

f

f

8va--

43

I

II

III

8va--

8va-

49

I

II

III

This musical system covers measures 49 through 53. It is arranged in three staves labeled I, II, and III. Staff I (treble clef) features a melodic line with frequent triplets and slurs, with fingerings 3, 4, and 5 indicated. Staff II (treble clef) provides harmonic support with chords and some melodic movement, also including triplets. Staff III (bass clef) consists of a steady bass line with chords and single notes. A dashed line above the first staff indicates an octave shift for the first measure.

54

I

II

III

This musical system covers measures 54 through 58. It continues the three-staff arrangement. Staff I (treble clef) has a more active melodic line with slurs and triplets, including a fingering of 5. Staff II (treble clef) continues with harmonic accompaniment and some melodic fragments. Staff III (bass clef) maintains the bass line with chords and single notes. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, triplets, and fingerings throughout the system.

60

I

II

III

ff

ff

5

66

I

II

III

ff

8va

三 叶 草

DAS DREYBLATT

Andante con moto

威廉·弗里德里希·厄恩斯特·巴赫

Wilhelm Friedrich Ernst Bach

(1759—1845)

本作品手位摆放方式参见“作曲家和音乐作品介绍”部分(第141页)。

For hand positions, see *About the Composers and the Music* (p. 141)

① 将倚音与主音几乎同时奏下。

① Play the grace note almost simultaneously with the main note.



③ 从此音上方音符开始,演奏一个自由节奏的颤音。

③ Play an unmeasured trill beginning on the upper note.



The image displays a musical score for 'The Swan' by Maurice Strakosky, arranged for piano and violin. The score is organized into three systems, each containing a piano (piano) and violin (violin) part. The piano part is written in treble and bass staves, while the violin part is written in a single staff. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, dynamics (p, f), and fingerings. The first system (I) begins with a piano introduction marked 'p' and a violin entry marked 'e' at measure 13. The second system (II) continues the piano and violin parts, with the piano part marked 'p' and the violin part marked 'f'. The third system (III) concludes the piece with a piano part marked 'f' and a violin part marked 'g' at measure 13. The score is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature.

③ 从主音开始,演奏一个自由节奏的颤音。

⑤ Play an unmeasured trill beginning on the main note.

(f) 

g