

表演日期：2011 年 3 月 17 日 2011 年全港青少年禁毒唱作大賽決賽及頒獎禮
鋼琴獨奏：陳浩彥小朋友 管弦樂伴奏：香港南區管弦樂團 (管弦樂團和弦二團)
地點：香港無綫電視台 地址：香港 將軍澳工業邨駿才街 77 號電視廣播電台城
(3 月 19 日晚上 10 時 30 分翡翠台播出)

這首著名的鋼琴協奏曲是柴可夫斯基在 1874 年完成的。當時他才 34 歲，起初他想把此曲獻給老師——莫斯科彼得堡音樂學院院長魯賓斯坦，但却遭到院長的斥責和貶低。一氣之下，他將作品改獻給德國指揮家彪羅。

1875 年 10 月 25 日，彪羅在波士頓首演，獲得成功，受到觀眾熱烈歡迎，同年 11 月在莫斯科公演，也獲得人們高度評價，此曲成爲鋼琴協奏曲中最著名和最受歡迎的作品之一。是他創作三首鋼琴協奏曲之中最多被演奏的一首。這首樂曲曾被譽爲**鋼琴皇冠上的那顆明珠，誰能完美地演奏這個作品，那麼誰就是摘得了這顆璀璨的明珠。**

〈降 b 小調第一鋼琴協奏曲〉雖然曲名上標的是小調，然而除了引子開頭四小節爲小調外，從第五小節起改爲大調 (呵！怪不得被斥責!!)，整部作品基調是明朗、樂觀、向上，充滿陽光般的勃勃生機和輝煌激情。全曲由一個引子和四個樂章構成。

第一樂章 (這樂章我們只選段演奏!!)：引子：寬廣、壯麗，像燦爛的陽光普照大地，像清新透明的春風迎面撲來，令人心胸豁然開闊，令人激情澎湃。圓號預示了後面的主題。接著鋼琴在降 D 大調和弦背景上出現，樂隊氣勢宏大的旋律，立即被鋼琴接了過去。這個主題經過發展反復後，鋼琴奏出呈示部一主題，是作者從卡緬科集市盲藝人處搜集的一首烏克蘭民歌的歌曲旋律，經過加工後變得活潑、輕柔。第二主題細膩、甜美，像內心的情思，淡雅恬靜，又似愛情的傾訴。

第二樂章是小行板，復三部曲式。這是柴可夫斯基作品中最優美，明亮的抒情樂章之一。

第三樂章是奏鳴回旋曲式，熱烈的快板把人們帶回到火熱的現實生活中，是一個洋溢着青春活力的熱情奔放的主題。

The Piano Concerto No. 1 in B-flat minor by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Op. 23, was composed in November 1874 - February 1875 at the instigation of the piano virtuoso Nikolai Rubinstein, director of the Moscow Conservatory. It was revised in the summer of 1879 and again in December 1888. It is the most famous of the three piano concertos written by Tchaikovsky.

Structure

The concerto follows the traditional form of three movements:

Allegro non troppo e molto maestoso - Allegro con spirito (B flat minor)

Andantino semplice - Prestissimo (D flat major)

Allegro con fuoco (B flat minor → B flat major)

The concerto is famous for the dramatic tension between soloist and orchestra. It is markedly symphonic in character and differs considerably from the more musically conservative and outwardly virtuoso type of concerto that was then widely popular in Russia. Nonetheless, the technical demand placed upon the pianist remains considerable. For example, there are several passages with rapid octave movement. Speed and awkward note arrangement create further difficulties. As well, a performer must keep up with the overall monumental nature of the work with a very powerful tone that often dominates over the orchestra.

The well-known theme of the introductory section to the first movement is based on a melody that Tchaikovsky heard performed by blind beggar-musicians at a market in Kamenka, near Kiev in Ukraine. This, the best-known passage in the entire concerto, is notable also on account of its formal independence of the movement as a whole. It is not in the concerto's nominal key of B flat minor, but instead it is in the relative major key of D-flat. Despite its very substantial nature, the theme is only heard twice, and never subsequently reappears in the concerto.