



# 中华人民共和国国歌

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



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THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA



简 谱

NUMBERED MUSICAL NOTATION

钢琴独奏

PIANO SOLO

钢琴与齐唱

PIANO AND UNISON

管 乐 队

WIND BAND

管弦乐队

ORCHESTRA

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

中华人民共和国国歌 / 于海审定 - 上海: 上海音乐出版社,  
2015.9

ISBN 978-7-5523-0430-5

I. 中… II. 于… III. 国歌 - 歌曲 - 中国 IV. J642.0

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 157315 号

书 名: 中华人民共和国国歌

审 定: 于 海

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出版: 上海世纪出版集团 上海市福建中路 193 号 200001

上海音乐出版社 上海市绍兴路 7 号 200020

网址: [www.ewen.co](http://www.ewen.co)

[www.smph.cn](http://www.smph.cn)

发行: 上海音乐出版社

印订: 上海书刊印刷有限公司

开本: 890×1240 1/16 印张: 6.25 插页: 4 图、谱、文: 100 面

2015 年 9 月第 1 版 2015 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1 - 1,000 册

ISBN 978-7-5523-0430-5/J · 0366

定价: 128.00 元

读者服务热线: (021) 64375066 印装质量热线: (021) 64310542

反盗版热线: (021) 64734302 (021) 64375066-241

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## 编辑说明

中华人民共和国国歌是浓缩的国魂，是国家精神的象征，是中华民族薪火相传、不断发展壮大的精神动力。演唱、演奏国歌是生动的爱国主义教育形式，能凝聚人心，增强民族自豪感和自信心。

中华人民共和国国歌经历了几次变动：1949年9月27日《义勇军进行曲》被确定为代国歌；1978年3月5日《义勇军进行曲》被重新填词，乐谱也做了三处修改；1982年12月4日撤销1978年版本，恢复原始版本；2004年3月14日正式将《义勇军进行曲》作为国歌写入《中华人民共和国宪法修正案》。国歌乐谱曾多次出版，但由于版本混乱，总、分谱存在问题，在演唱、演奏的速度、力度、表情记号等方面也没有统一的标准，故在使用时多处出现错误。

为维护国歌的严肃性，准确体现中华儿女的民族精神，我参考了多个版本，对有关资料进行论证，也征询了许多音乐家的宝贵意见。在此基础上对乐谱进行了认真细致的审定，并完成了唱片录制工作，希望依此能够正本清源，为正确使用国歌树立范本。

审定：于海

### EDITOR'S NOTE

*The National Anthem of the People's Republic of China* epitomizes the Chinese national spirit and demonstrates one of the central dynamics of the constant national development. Singing and playing the national anthem, the lively form of patriotic education, can not only enhance our pride in the great nation, but lift our cohesive national spirit.

The national anthem, originally known as *March of the Volunteers*, has undergone several changes. It was adopted as a provisional national anthem of the People's Republic of China on September 27th, 1949. New lyrics were written for it and the score was altered in three places in 1978. On December 4th, 1982, the 1978 version was abandoned, and the original version was restored. It was not until March 14th, 2004 that a provision was added to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that *March of the Volunteers* be its official national anthem. Apart from the lyrics, the score of the anthem has been modified for many times, resulting in a lack of consensus on its orchestration, which has led to confusion in the national anthem's performance.

The use of the national anthem should be solemn. I have studied a good number of monographs and recordings of the national anthem, and consulted with a rich array of musicians. It provides the basis for us to make this careful revision and complete the recordings to showcase the authentic national anthem. It is our sincere hope that this book will serve as an authoritative model for the correct performance of the National Anthem of the People's Republic of China.

YU Hai

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Vocal: The Choir of China National Opera House

管乐队版  
Wind Band

演奏：中国人民解放军军乐团  
Wind Band: The Military Band of the People's Liberation Army of China

管乐队与齐唱版  
Wind Band and Unison

演奏：中国人民解放军军乐团 演唱：中央歌剧院合唱团  
Wind Band: The Military Band of the People's Liberation Army of China  
Vocal: The Choir of China National Opera House

管弦乐队版  
Orchestra

演奏：中国爱乐乐团  
Orchestra: China Philharmonic Orchestra

管弦乐队与齐唱版  
Orchestra and Unison

演奏：中国爱乐乐团 演唱：中央歌剧院合唱团  
Orchestra: China Philharmonic Orchestra  
Vocal: The Choir of China National Opera House

作词：田汉  
Lyrics: TIAN Han

作曲：聂耳  
Music: NIE Er

配器：李焕之  
Instrumentation: LI Huanzhi

指挥：于海  
Conductor: YU Hai

管乐队总谱由程义明根据李焕之管弦乐配器移植  
Score for Wind Band transcribed by CHENG Yiming, based on the orchestra arrangement by LI Huanzhi

# 综述

INTRODUCTION



# 中华人民共和国国歌

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

《义勇军进行曲》由田汉作词，聂耳作曲，原为影片《风云儿女》主题歌。创作于1935年4月。歌曲节奏富于动力，表现了中华民族不屈不挠的战斗精神，激励和鼓舞了中国人民争取自由解放的斗志和信心。1949年9月27日中国人民政治协商会议第一届全体会议通过：在《中华人民共和国国歌》正式制定前，以《义勇军进行曲》代国歌。1982年12月4日第五届全国人民代表大会第五次会议决议，《义勇军进行曲》为《中华人民共和国国歌》。2004年3月14日正式将《义勇军进行曲》作为国歌写入《中华人民共和国宪法修正案》。





*March of the Volunteers* was composed by TIAN Han and set to music by NIE Er. It was originally featured as the theme song for *Children of Troubled Times*, a film produced in April 1935. Full of tremendous momentum, the song is the epitome of the courage and tenacity of the Chinese nation, and has encouraged its people to battle for freedom and liberation.

*March of the Volunteers* was adopted as a provisional national anthem of the People's Republic of China in the 1st Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on September 27th, 1949. It was raised to official status as *the National Anthem of the People's Republic of China* in the 5th National People's Congress on December 4th, 1982. It was not until March 14th, 2004 that the national anthem *March of the Volunteers* was constitutionalized.



# 作词：田汉

LYRICS : TIAN HAN



田 汉

TIAN HAN

(1898-1968)

田汉(1898-1968),中国戏剧活动家、剧作家、诗人。原名寿昌,湖南长沙人。1916年赴日留学。1919年参加少年中国学会,1921年与郭沫若等组织创造社。次年回国,于上海创办南国社,致力于以话剧创作演出为主的新艺术活动。1930年任中国左翼戏剧家联盟执行委员会书记。1932年参加中国共产党,任中共上海中央局文化工作委员会委员,同时创作话剧、歌剧和电影剧本。抗日战争时期,参加郭沫若主持的国民政府军委会政治部第三厅,组织抗敌演剧队、抗敌宣传队,团结地方戏曲艺人,开展抗日宣传活动。中华人民共和国成立后历任中国文联副主席,中国剧协主席,文化部戏曲改进局局长、艺术事业管理局局长等职。

毕生献身于革命的文化艺术事业,是中国话剧的开拓者,戏曲改革运动的先驱和中国早期革命音乐、电影的组织者与领导人。其创作以具有鲜明的时代感、强烈的革命激情和积极的浪漫主义精神著称。写有话剧、歌剧、戏曲、电影剧本100余部。并写有大量诗歌和歌词,其中经聂耳谱曲的《义勇军进行曲》极大地鼓舞了全国人民的抗日斗志,后被采用为中华人民共和国国歌。生平著述颇丰,有《田汉文集》16卷行世。

TIAN Han (1898-1968), Chinese drama activist, playwright and poet. He was born in Changsha, Hunan Province, and his original name was Shouchang. He went to study in Japan in 1916, joined the Society of Chinese Youth in 1919, and founded the Creation Society with GUO Moruo in 1921 to popularize romanticism in creative writing. After his return to China, TIAN founded the South China Society in Shanghai to promote modern drama, its writing and performance. He acted as the secretary of the executive committee of the League of Chinese Left-Wing Dramatists in 1930. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1932, served as a member of the art committee of the CPC Shanghai Central Bureau, and meantime wrote dramas, librettos and screenplays. TIAN organized groups of musicians and performers for anti-Japanese propaganda. After the People's Republic of China was founded, he acted successively as the vice-president of China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, the president of China Theater Association and the director of the Drama Development Bureau and of the Art Administration Bureau under the Ministry of Culture.

For his entire life, TIAN was devoted to the culture and art of China. He was a leader in the production of songs and films in the early years of the Chinese revolution as well as a pioneer of Chinese drama and its reform. His works were famous for their spirit of the times, revolutionary fervor and positive romanticism. Apart from a wealth of poems and lyrics, he produced over 100 works of stage plays, operas and film scripts. The most famous of them is *March of the Volunteers*, the later *National Anthem of the People's Republic of China*. TIAN was a prolific writer; his works were collected in the 16-volume *The Collected Works of TIAN Han*.

# 作曲：聂耳

MUSIC : NIE ER



聂耳

NIE ER

(1912-1935)

聂耳(1912-1935), 中国作曲家。原名守信, 字子义(一作紫艺), 云南玉溪人。出身清寒, 自幼爱好音乐, 能演奏多种民族乐器。中学时代即参加进步学生活动。1930年至上海, 翌年入明月歌剧社任小提琴师。后积极参加左翼音乐、戏剧、电影等工作, 从事创作及艺术评论活动。1933年加入中国共产党。1934年加入百代唱片公司主持音乐部工作。1935年拟赴苏联, 取道日本, 7月17日在藤泽市鹄沼海滨游泳时, 不幸溺水身亡。

聂耳的音乐创作主要集中在1933至1935年间。在这短短两年中他创作了《义勇军进行曲》《前进歌》《毕业歌》《新女性》《铁蹄下的歌女》等37首歌曲, 表现了中国人民大众的深重苦难和英勇反抗, 以及“九一八”事变后中国人民抗日救国的坚强意志。聂耳的歌曲激励和鼓舞了几代中国人, 他的作品具有鲜明的民族特征和时代精神, 深刻地反映了当时劳动人民的思想感情。

另作有《金蛇狂舞》等民族乐队改编曲四首。有《聂耳全集》两卷。

NIE Er (1912-1935), Chinese composer. He was born in Yuxi, Yunnan Province; his original name was Shouxin, and he styled himself Ziyi. Brought up in a poor family, he displayed an interest in music from an early age and could play many traditional Chinese instruments. In middle school, he joined progressive student movements. He went to Shanghai in 1930 and entered the Mingyue Musical Drama Society as a violinist in the following year. He took an active part in leftist work and was busy with artistic creation and criticism. He joined the Communist Party of China in 1933 and EMI in 1934 in charge of its music department. On July 17, 1935, on his way to the Soviet Union, he drowned when swimming near a beach in Fujisawa, Japan.

The boom of NIE's artistic creation was between 1933 and 1935, when he created a total of 37 musical pieces including *March of the Volunteers*, *Graduation Song*, *New Women*, *Singing Girl Downtrodden*, which all display the bravery of the suffering Chinese people and their patriotic resistance against Japanese aggression in the aftermath of the 9-18 Incident (or the Mukden Incident of 1931). Highly reflective of the national characteristics and zeitgeist, NIE's music has inspired generations of Chinese people.

In addition, he arranged four masterpieces of Chinese folk music among which *Dance of Golden Snake* is the most famous. *The Complete Works of NIE Er* in two volumes was published in his name.

# 指挥：于海

CONDUCTOR : YU HAI



于海(1955- ),全国政协委员,全国文联委员,中国音协管乐学会主席,中国音乐家协会理事,国家一级指挥。

毕业于中央音乐学院指挥系,师从著名指挥家、教育家黄飞立,李华德以及吕蜀中教授。历任中国人民解放军军乐团演奏员、指挥、乐队队长、副团长、团长、音乐总监。指挥解放军军乐团及中国交响乐团、中央乐团交响乐队、中国广播交响乐团、中央歌剧院交响乐团、中央民族乐团、澳大利亚国家军乐团、美国陆军军乐团等著名乐团举办音乐会千余场。

他的艺术生涯常与国家重大庆典活动连在一起,曾多次受到党和国家领导人及外国元首的接见和赞扬。党的全国代表大会和全国人大、政协开闭幕式及各种国家庆典活动中经常有他指挥的身影。1999年担任国庆50周年庆祝活动千人联合军乐团的总指挥。2008年在北京第29届奥运会开幕式上,指挥解放军军乐团圆满完成礼仪音乐的演奏任务。2009年在天安门广场举行的建国60周年盛大庆祝活动中,担任1500人联合军乐团团长,并担任由联合军乐团、联合合唱团及民族打击乐团组成的4000多人演出团队的总指挥和艺术总监。被《音乐周报》评选为2009年中国音乐年度人物。2011年被解放军总政治部授予“德艺双馨的名师名家”称号。2015年9月3日在北京天安门广场举行的纪念中国人民抗日战争暨世界反法西斯战争胜利70周年阅兵活动中,任1200人组成的解放军合唱团团长兼总指挥。

2004年作为主要发起人,他组织成立了中国音协管乐学会,并被推选为主席。曾多次赴国外担任国际管乐大赛评委,2010年被教育部聘为全国艺术教育委员会常委。

YU Hai (1955- ), member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, committee member of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, chairman of the China Association for Symphonic Bands and Ensembles, committee member of the Chinese Musicians Association, and national first-class conductor.

YU Hai is a graduate of the conducting department of the Central Conservatory of Music who studied under famous conductors and educators including Professor HUANG Feili, Professor LI Huade and Professor LV Shuzhong. In the Military Band of the People's Liberation Army of China, he successively held the posts of performer, conductor, band director, deputy regimental commander, regimental commander and music director. As a conductor, YU has given more than 1000 concerts and worked with many famous orchestras and military bands both at home and abroad, such as the Military Band, the China National Symphony Orchestra, the Central Philharmonic Orchestra, the China National Radio Orchestra, the China National Opera Orchestra, the China National Orchestra, the Shandong Provincial Symphony Orchestra, the Hunan Provincial Symphony Orchestra, Zhejiang Provincial Symphony Orchestra, and the Australian Army Band.

YU's artistic career has been closely connected with the grand ceremonies of the country. He has been received and appreciated by many CPC and state leaders, and a number of foreign leaders. He has for many times conducted on the opening and closing ceremonies of the National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, the National People's Congress, and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. He was the principal conductor of the 1000-performer joint military band at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China at Tian'anmen Square in 1999. At the opening ceremony of the Beijing Olympic Games in 2008, he conducted the Military Band and gave a successful performance of all the ceremonial music. In 2009, he acted as not only the leader of the 1500-performer joint military band but also the principal conductor and art director of a 4000-member troupe performed at Tian'anmen square to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, and in that year, he was named by *Music Weekly* "Person of the Year for Chinese Music". In 2011, he was honored as a "Master of Virtue and Art" by the General Political Department of the PLA. On September 3, 2015, a grand military parade took place in Tian'anmen Square to mark the 70th Anniversary of the Victory of the Chinese People's War Against Japanese Aggression. YU was appointed to be the director and chief conductor of the 1200-performer military band.

YU took a leading part in establishing the China Association for Symphonic Bands and Ensembles in 2004 and was elected as its chairman. YU was in the standing committee of the national council for art education sponsored by the Ministry of Education since 2010, and has been invited to present in expert panels and act as a judge in many international wind competitions held in foreign countries.

# 钢琴：朗朗

PIANO : LANG LANG



朗朗 (1982-), 著名钢琴家。辽宁沈阳人。2002 年毕业于美国柯蒂斯音乐学院, 师从加里·格拉夫曼。先后获得牛津大学圣彼得学院荣誉院士、英国皇家音乐学院荣誉博士、美国曼哈顿音乐学院荣誉博士等称号, 被授予德国“联邦十字勋章”“法兰西艺术与文学骑士勋章”, 2013 年被授予“联合国和平大使”称号。

他是第一位与维也纳爱乐乐团、柏林爱乐乐团及美国五大交响乐团等世界一流乐团长期合作的中国钢琴家。获得古典音乐类多项权威奖项, 包括德国古典回声大奖、全英古典音乐奖、伯恩斯坦艺术成就大奖、国际门德尔松大奖等。

在多个世界瞩目的重要场合进行演出, 包括 2006 年世界杯开幕音乐会、2008 年北京奥运会开幕式、2007 年和 2009 年诺贝尔和平奖颁奖仪式、2014 年联合国日音乐会等。他还是第一位在美国白宫举办专场独奏音乐会, 被英国皇室邀请参加庆祝英国女王登基 60 周年庆典音乐会, 应邀在 2008 年、2014 年和 2015 年三届“格莱美”颁奖典礼上演奏的中国钢琴家。

《纽约时报》称他为“古典音乐界最闪亮的明星”, 美国《时代周刊》将他列入“2009 年度世界最具影响力的一百位人物”。2015 意大利米兰世博会《共和国报》称他是“中国的名片”。世界著名钢琴制造商施坦威公司在其 150 年历史上首次推出以钢琴家名字命名的五款“朗朗牌”钢琴系列。

近年来, 他先后灌制了数十张专辑 (分别由泰拉克唱片公司、德意志留声机唱片公司、索尼唱片公司等出版), 2008 年和 2009 年出版图书《朗朗, 千里之行: 我的故事》和《我是朗朗》。2015 年 1 月, 朗朗钢琴系列教材《跟朗朗学钢琴》中文版在上海首发。2015 年 2 月, 他的音乐会电影《热情奏鸣曲》在全国上映。



Lang Lang (1982- ), famous pianist. He was born in Shenyang, Liaoning Province. He studied under professor Gary Graffman before his graduation from Curtis Institute of Music in 2002. He has won the Honorary Fellowship of St.Peter's College of the University of Oxford, the Honorary Doctorates from Royal Academy of Music and Manhattan School of Music; he is also the member of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany and the member of the Ordre des Arts et des Lettres. He was designated as the United Nations Messenger of Peace in 2013.

Lang Lang is the first Chinese pianist who has been engaged by the Vienna Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic, American top five orchestras and other world's leading orchestras and kept a successful completion of long-term cooperation with them. He has won many authoritative awards of classical music including ECHO Klassik, Classical Brits Award, Leonard Bernstein Award, and Internationale Mendelssohn-Preis zu Leipzig. He has appeared on many important occasions such as the 2006 World Cup opening ceremony concert, the Opening Ceremony of the 2008 Beijing Olympics, the Nobel Peace Prize Awards ceremonial concerts in 2007 and 2009, and the 2014 UN Day concert. He is also the first Chinese pianist who played piano solo in the White House, who was invited by the British Royal Family to perform commissioned works at the British Queen's Diamond Jubilee concert, and who performed at the Grammy Awards in 2008, 2014 and 2015.

*New York Times* praised him as the "hottest artist on the classical music planet". In 2009, *Time* magazine included Lang Lang on the list of Top 100 Influential People. *La Repubblica* from Expo Milano 2015 called him "China's Name Card". Steinway & Sons Pianos, for the first time in its 150 years' history, named one of its piano series after a single artist when they introduced *The Lang Lang Piano* to China.

He has released many record albums (TELARC, DG and Sony) in recent years and has published two biographies: *Lang Lang, Journey of A Thousand Miles: My Story* in 2008 and *I am Lang Lang* in 2009. In January 2015, Lang Lang's first series of piano teaching materials *Mastering the Piano* (Chinese version) was launched in Shanghai. In February 2015, the first concert film in China, *Lang Lang's Appassionata*, was in cinemas throughout the nation.