

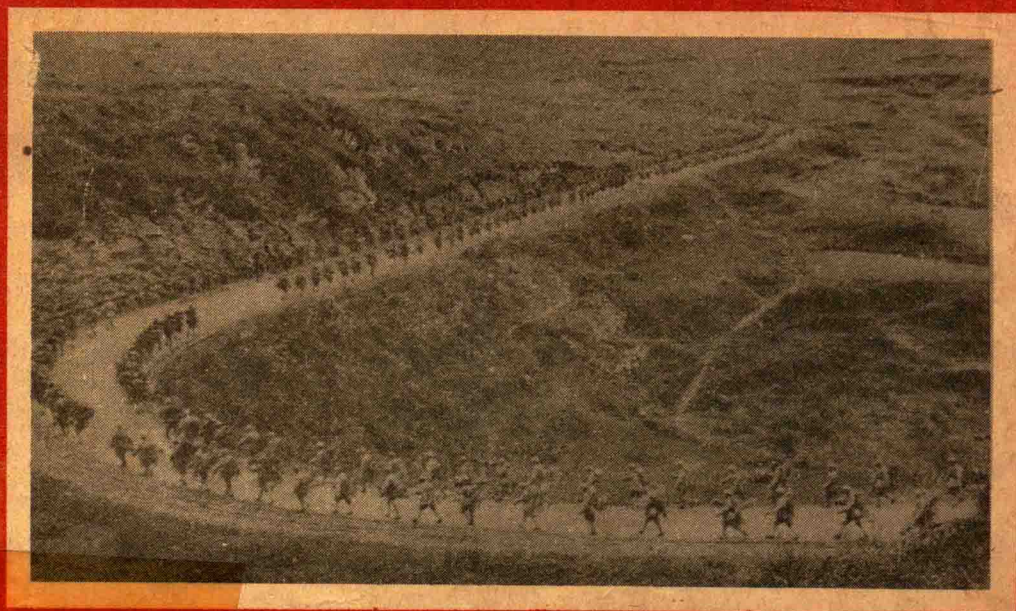
軍樂總譜之八

# 軍歌聯奏(第三)

1. 再接再勵殲滅敵人(羅浪作曲)

2. 向勝利挺進(張非作曲)

羅浪編曲



★ 中國人民解放軍 文藝工作團編印 ★  
華北軍區政治部

一九五〇年五月於北京

## 編 印 說

軍樂隊在人民解放軍中是一支最年青的文藝部隊。華北軍區軍樂隊成立到現在只有一年半的時間，在各方面都沒有什麼經驗。我們只是開始來建設自己的軍樂隊，吹部隊自己的樂曲，盡量求得指戰員的了解，因此我們吹奏樂譜，全部是用華北部隊流行軍歌、進行曲改編的！

西洋進行曲，離開我們生活太遠了，我們部隊對它並不歡迎，而那些樂曲，都是有它一定政治意義的。新中國的軍隊，中國人民解放軍，再也不會用那些進行曲，尤其是像美國國防軍、××巡邏兵……等樂曲，來作為我們部隊行進的吹奏曲。它不能代表我們部隊精神，更不可能代表我們軍隊的政治任務。崇拜那些樂曲，拿它作為閱兵、行進的儀式音樂，那就在政治上犯了錯誤。我們對待那些進行曲只能作為研究，學習它在樂器上的使用及一些好的技術！

我們自己的樂曲，即使是粗糙，就是齊奏也好，但指戰員熟悉它、喜歡它，像八路軍進行曲這樣曲子，一聽起來，誰也會知道是人民自己的隊伍來了！它能緊密的代表全軍的精神及歷史任務！我們相信人民解放軍自己的進行曲、儀式音樂，一定會在這比較粗糙的、部隊熟悉的歌曲基礎上產生！

有些部隊歌曲還存着西洋風，我們只是努力使它能中國風些，但成就還差得很，我們編印這些曲子，只是為了和各兄弟樂團交換，也提供給音樂工作同志們參考、研究，希望對人民解放軍的軍樂加以重視，共同努力，使不久將來會有大批為全軍所喜愛的、民族風的軍樂曲吹奏起來，流行起來。

編者 一九四九·九·

## 說 明

該曲中之兩曲可以單獨演奏，如聯奏時第一曲最後一小節即等於第二曲第一小節。高音號奏第一曲結束音即等於第二曲之開始音，接此接奏下去。

# 樂器名稱編成說明

| 西洋樂器名稱                     | 譯名               | 十五人組成 | 二十人組成 | 三十人組成 |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Piccolo                    | 高笛               | 一個    | 一個    | 一個    |
| Flute                      | 橫笛               |       | 一個    | 一個    |
| Clarinet $\flat E$         | $\flat E$ 豎笛     | 一個    | 一個    | 一個    |
| Clarinet $\flat B$         | $\flat B$ 豎笛     | 兩個    | 四個    | 五個    |
| Alto Saxophone $\flat E$   | $\flat E$ 中音銅笛   |       |       | 一個    |
| Tenore Saxophone $\flat B$ | $\flat B$ 次中音銅笛  |       |       | 一個    |
| Cornet $\flat E$           | $\flat E$ 高音短號   |       | 一個    | 一個    |
| Cornet $\flat B$           | $\flat B$ 高音短號   | 兩個    | 兩個    | 三個    |
| Trumpet $\flat B$          | $\flat B$ 高音小號   | 一個    | 一個    | 兩個    |
| Alto $\flat E$             | $\flat E$ 中音號    | 一個    | 兩個    | 兩個    |
| Trombone $\flat B$         | $\flat B$ 拉管(按管) | 兩個    | 兩個    | 四個    |
| Bariton $\flat B$          | $\flat B$ 次中音號   | 一個    | 一個    | 兩個    |
| Euphonium $\flat B$        | $\flat B$ 低音號    | 一個    | 一個    | 兩個    |
| Contra Bass $\flat E$      | $\flat E$ 最低音號   | 一個    |       | 一個    |
| Contra Bass $\flat B$      | $\flat B$ 最低音號   |       | 一個    | 一個    |
|                            | 小鼓               | 一個    | 一個    | 一個    |
|                            | 大鼓, 鈸            | 一個    | 一個    | 一個    |

1. 樂器中文譯音聽不慣、難懂，按我們一般習慣譯成中文如上。
2. 樂隊編成試擬了幾個，但也不要受這個表限制，我們現在還沒有樂器工廠，像  $\flat E$  豎笛及  $\flat E$  高音短號都是不容易找，所以樂器配備只能根據現有樂器高音、中音、低音，均衡使用。最重要的是主調明確！（高音號較難吹，爲了補助技術不足，可以多用幾個）。
3. 有些樂器這個曲子沒有寫進去，用時可根據音域、音色及曲子特點採用譜中的一部即可，如中音銅笛可採用豎笛譜，也可採用中音號的譜子。

# 軍歌聯奏之三

再接再厲殲滅敵人  
(戰鬥勝利的愉快興奮)

羅浪作曲

樂譜顯示了多種樂器的演奏部分，包括：

- C 橫笛
- 豎笛 1
- 豎笛 2
- 高音號 1
- 高音號 2
- 中音號
- 次中音號
- 拉 管
- 小低音號
- 最低音號
- 小 鼓
- 大 鼓

樂譜的調性為 D 大調 (兩個升號)，拍子為 2/4 拍。樂譜中多次出現 **ff** (強) 的演奏指示。樂譜展示了樂器之間的協奏，以及鼓組的節奏配合。

Handwritten musical score on ten staves. The notation is in treble and bass clefs, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into six measures. The first measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to A4, B4, and C5, then down to B4, A4, and G4. The second measure contains a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to A2, B2, and C3, then down to B2, A2, and G2. The third measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to A4, B4, and C5, then down to B4, A4, and G4. The fourth measure contains a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to A2, B2, and C3, then down to B2, A2, and G2. The fifth measure contains a treble staff with a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to A4, B4, and C5, then down to B4, A4, and G4. The sixth measure contains a bass staff with a melodic line starting on G2, moving up stepwise to A2, B2, and C3, then down to B2, A2, and G2. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and a triplet marking.

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The notation is written in a standard musical staff format with a treble clef. The music consists of various notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamic marking *f* (forte) is used frequently throughout the piece. There are also some specific markings like *3* and *4* above notes, possibly indicating triplets or other rhythmic patterns. The staves are arranged in a vertical column.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation. The first six staves are in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The last four staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, beams, slurs, and a triplet in the fourth staff. There are also double bar lines and repeat signs.



This page of musical notation consists of 13 staves. The first 12 staves are in treble clef and share a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The 13th staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fourth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The fifth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The sixth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The seventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The eighth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The ninth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The tenth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The eleventh staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The twelfth staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The thirteenth staff begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).



This musical score is arranged for a 12-part ensemble. The first five staves at the top of the page are in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#), and each contains a whole rest, indicating they are silent for this section. The remaining seven staves contain active musical notation. The sixth staff is in treble clef, the seventh and eighth are in bass clef, and the final three staves (ninth, tenth, and eleventh) are in bass clef. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and consists of six measures. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring beamed sixteenth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line in the sixth measure.

1. 2.

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

This page contains 12 staves of musical notation. The first 8 staves are in treble clef, and the last 4 staves are in bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, with some measures containing complex rhythmic patterns and accidentals.



# 向勝利挺進

(愉快的勇往直前)

張非作曲

羅浪編曲

樂譜顯示了多種樂器的演奏部分，包括：

- C 橫笛
- 豎笛 1
- 豎笛 2
- 高音號 1
- 高音號 2
- 中音號 1
- 次中音號
- 拉管
- 小低音號
- 最低音號
- 小鼓
- 大鼓

樂譜採用 2/4 拍，調性為 D 大調（兩個升號）。樂譜中標註了力度記號 *f*（強）以及重音記號（>）。樂譜展示了樂器間的協奏，包括木管樂器、銅管樂器以及打擊樂器的配合。

