



难点吹奏讲解
难点训练技巧
情感演奏指导

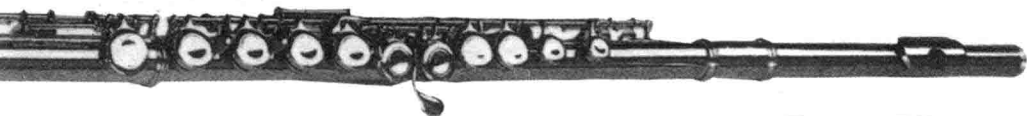
优美长笛

演奏指南

徐戈 编著
湖北人民出版社

内附钢琴伴奏谱

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序

随着我国改革开放,国家经济逐步发展,人民生活有了较大的提高,随之而来就是群众对文化艺术的需求。现在孩子们业余学习乐器的人越来越多,尤其是学长笛(Flute)的人明显增加,但是孩子们所需教材,特别是一些简单、好听、优美而易于掌握的乐曲却不易买到。

青年长笛演奏家徐戈小姐在她百忙的教学工作之中急大家之所想,编辑了这本《优美长笛吹奏指南》。编著者不仅对作品的年代、作者和乐曲内容作了解释,更难能可贵的是还对如何正确演奏也作了提示,使得演奏者更易于掌握这些著名的长笛作品。

我希望更多的人关心长笛艺术的发展,我国有丰富的民族音乐宝库,吸取其中精华,创作出新的篇章。谢谢徐戈。

李学全

2000年1月于北京

前 言

本曲集由浅入深地编录了 27 首旋律优美,脍炙人口的著名长笛小品,编者对每首乐曲都做了音乐背景介绍、吹奏提示及一些技术练习的难点分析。通过练习这些不同国家、不同时代、不同风格、不同作者的作品,可以拓宽长笛学习者的演奏内容,激发长笛学习者的演奏兴趣,提高其音乐表现能力,积累一些雅俗共赏的演奏曲目。

编著者简介:

徐戈,女,1972 年出生,长笛演奏与教学硕士学位,2000 年第 2 届全国长笛比赛青年组优秀演奏奖获得者。师从我国著名长笛演奏家李学全先生。现为武汉音乐学院管弦系讲师,武汉交响乐团首席长笛。1996 年教学至今,有多名学生在全国性比赛中获奖。

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圆舞曲

勃拉姆斯

音乐背景介绍：

圆舞曲：也叫做华尔兹，是一种三拍子的舞曲体裁，作者勃拉姆斯是德国 17 世纪著名的作曲家。

这首作品创作于 1865 年，其旋律优雅亲切，极富抒情色彩。

吹奏提示：

- ①注意圆舞曲三拍子的节奏特点，在吹奏时强调每小节的第一拍重音；
- ②此曲演奏速度为中速，尽量保持气息的连贯性与歌唱性；
- ③整曲乐曲的呼吸应视作弱起音的规律，如（ $\text{♪} \vee \text{♪} \text{♪}$ ）。

Grazioso (亲切地)

Fl.

p

Grazioso

Pf.

p

First system of the musical score. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes.

(回开始时拍速)

Tempo I

Second system of the musical score. It includes dynamic markings *f* and *p*, and the tempo instruction *poco largamente* (辽阔地). The notation continues with melodic and harmonic development.

poco largamente (辽阔地)

Tempo I

Third system of the musical score. It features the tempo marking *poco rit.* (slightly ritardando). The melodic line shows some grace notes.

poco rit.

poco rit.

a tempo (回原速)

Fourth system of the musical score. It includes dynamic markings *p* and *f*, and the tempo instruction *a tempo*. The system concludes with *poco largamente* and a final *f* dynamic.

a tempo

poco largamente



F 大调旋律

卢宾斯坦

音乐背景介绍:

浪漫曲: 是一种旋律优美, 歌唱性强的乐曲, 作者卢宾斯坦是 17 世纪中叶俄国作曲家, 这首作品创作于 1852 年, 主题旋律为 F 大调。在整首乐曲中, 主题反复出现并且有一些精致的变化, 全曲流畅柔和, 韵味十足。

吹奏提示:

- ① 由于主题经常变化出现, 请在吹奏时注意表情记号与强弱记号的对比。
- ② 注意变化音的出现。

Moderato (中板)

Fl. *mf* Moderato (中板)

Pf.

This page of musical notation consists of two systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff). The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

First System:

- Vocal Line:** Starts with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a half note C5. There is a measure rest, followed by a half note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4.
- Piano Accompaniment:** The right hand plays chords in the treble clef, and the left hand plays chords in the bass clef. The music is in a 4/4 time signature.

Second System:

- Vocal Line:** Continues with a half note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a half note C4. There is a measure rest, followed by a half note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3.
- Piano Accompaniment:** Continues with chords in both hands.

Third System:

- Vocal Line:** Starts with a half note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a half note C4. There is a measure rest, followed by a half note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3.
- Piano Accompaniment:** Continues with chords in both hands.

Fourth System:

- Vocal Line:** Starts with a half note F#4, a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, and a half note C4. There is a measure rest, followed by a half note B3, a quarter note A3, and a quarter note G3.
- Piano Accompaniment:** Continues with chords in both hands.

Dynamic Markings:

- mf* (mezzo-forte) appears under the vocal line in the first and third systems.
- f* (forte) appears under the vocal line in the second system.
- dim.* (diminuendo) appears under the vocal line in the fourth system, with the Chinese text "(渐弱)" in parentheses.
- p* (piano) appears under the vocal line in the fifth system.

First system of musical notation, measures 1-4. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The lower staff is in bass clef, also with a key signature of one flat, and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various articulations.

Second system of musical notation, measures 5-8. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes and chords. There are some handwritten annotations in the lower staff, including a line pointing to a measure and a sharp sign (#).

Third system of musical notation, measures 9-12. The upper staff has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The lower staff also has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns and articulations.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 13-16. The upper staff shows a crescendo leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The lower staff also shows a forte (*f*) dynamic followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The system concludes with a final chord in the lower staff.

难点分析:

请注意以下是一小段较自由的华彩片段,吹奏时先将拍子与基本音符练清楚,然后再逐个音加上装饰音的颤音(tr)演奏,方法是从每个本音向上方小二度加辅助音连接,快速交替演奏。

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a flute part and a piano accompaniment.

System 1: The flute part begins with a melodic line in G minor, marked *dim.* and *p*. It features a trill (tr) on the note G. The piano accompaniment consists of chords in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, also marked *dim.* and *p*.

System 2: The flute part continues with a melodic line, marked *tr*. The piano accompaniment features a more complex harmonic structure, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line.

System 3: The flute part begins with a melodic line, marked *f*. The piano accompaniment features a more complex harmonic structure, with the right hand playing chords and the left hand playing a bass line.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The lower staff provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. Both staves include a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff continues the melodic line. The lower staff features a *ff* (fortissimo) marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff shows a dynamic progression from *f* (forte) to *mf* (mezzo-forte), then *dim.* (diminuendo), and finally *pp* (pianissimo). The lower staff mirrors this progression, starting with *f*, then *mf*, *dim.*, and *pp*. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff contains a series of sixteenth-note runs, some marked with a '3' indicating a triplet. The lower staff consists of sustained chords, some with long horizontal lines indicating they are held across measures. The system concludes with a double bar line.

春 之 歌

门德尔松

音乐背景介绍:

作者门德尔松是德国 17 世纪著名作曲家,这首作品创作于 1842 年,是其钢琴曲集《无词歌》中的一首。全曲具有浓厚的春天般甜美气息。旋律华丽舒展,跳跃着生命力的蓬勃与对生活的热切向往。

吹奏提示:

- ①该曲半音变化音转换较频繁,请认真读谱。
- ②注意乐曲中的难点分析。

☆ 注意:以下 20 个小节中经常出现跨拍同音连线,如(),请在吹奏时把握好速度,吹够时值千万不要抢拍子,或是将十六分音符的第一个被连音吞进肚子哟。



sf dim. (渐弱) *p*

dim. *p*

mf sf cresc. (渐强)

mf cresc.

mf cresc.

☆ 这里马上出现的跨小节连线,检查一下,我们的吐音与连音是否演奏对了呢?

cresc. f f dim.

cresc. (渐强) f

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). Dynamics: *f*, *ff*, *dim.*, *p*.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). Dynamics: *cresc.*, *p dolee (柔和地)*, *cresc.*.

☆ 又出现了好多跨拍子的同音连线,请在吹奏前将连线先去掉,把基本节奏与音符弄清楚了再把连线还原演奏,慢慢来吧。

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). Dynamics: *f*, *dim.*.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). Dynamics: *p*, *grazioso (亲切感)*, *pp*.