



萨克斯管 基本功实用练习

罗 晓 编著

S A X O P H O N E



人民音乐出版社
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萨克斯管 基本功实用练习

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目 录

一、发音及连音练习.....	(1)
左手指法的发音练习	(1)
左手结合右手的练习	(2)
包括泛音键的练习	(3)
二度音程的连接	(4)
三度音程的连接	(6)
四度音程的连接	(7)
五度音程的连接	(8)
六度音程的连接	(9)
七度音程的连接	(10)
八度音程的连接	(11)
二、吐音练习.....	(12)
连音吐音结合的练习曲	(14)
三、音程练习.....	(16)
四、音阶练习.....	(28)
大调音阶	(28)
大调三度音程	(30)
大调四度音程	(32)
大调主三和弦琶音	(34)
和声小调音阶	(35)
和声小调三度音程	(37)
和声小调四度音程	(39)

和声小调主三和弦琶音	(41)
旋律小调音阶	(42)
属七和弦琶音	(43)
五、半音练习	(44)
半音音阶	(44)
半音音程	(49)
六、四分附点音符练习	(52)
七、断音练习	(56)
八、连线与吐音综合练习	(58)
九、 $\frac{2}{4}$ 与 $\frac{4}{4}$ 拍乐曲 19 首	(63)
十、 $\frac{3}{8}$ 与 $\frac{6}{8}$ 拍乐曲 9 首	(81)
十一、 $\frac{3}{4}$ 拍乐曲 10 首	(89)
十二、三连音乐曲 3 首	(97)
十三、八分附点乐曲 4 首	(101)
十四、高级练习曲 15 首	(104)
十五、装饰音练习	(134)
十六、重奏练习	(138)
附录：音准的调整	(164)

一、发音及连音练习

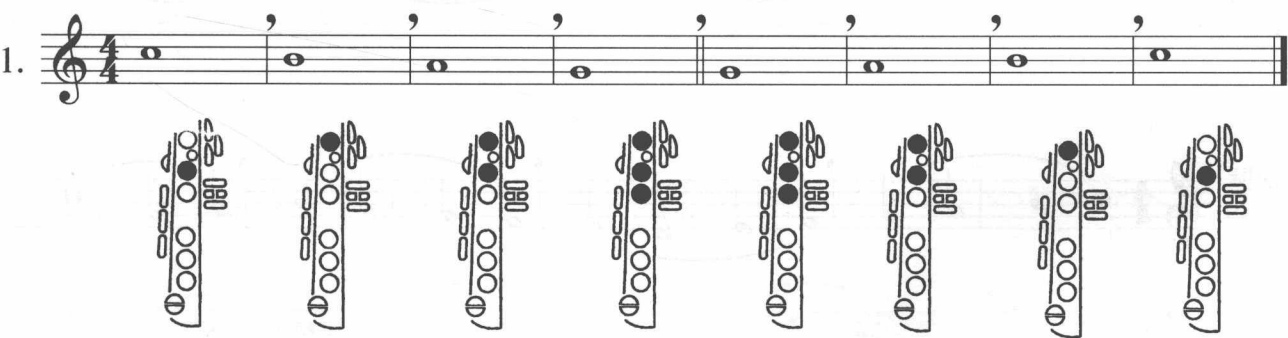
演奏具有串联风格的连音，需要有稳定持久的气息支撑，加上手指的协调配合。在进行连音演奏中，当换音时，一定要避免气流发生突然的变化，还要避免在每个音的结尾处放松对气流的支撑。平缓的连奏在换音时不应有明显的气速或口形的变化。通常，真正的音乐演奏家从不采用气息加重拍子的做法。

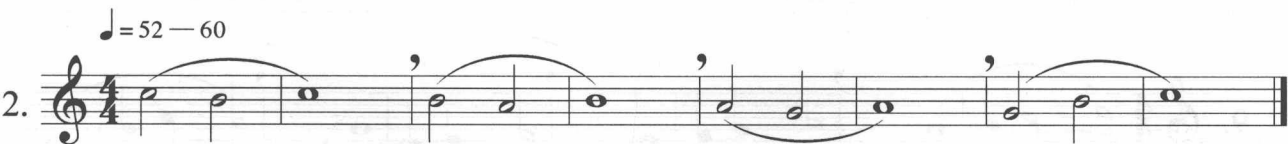
连音演奏时，手指用力要均匀，相互之间的配合要协调一致，这是对演奏连音乐段的最基本的要求。

演奏中，手指离开键子的距离要一致，尽量做到放松。只有将连音的乐句演奏得非常准确，发音才有效果。因此，良好的连音演奏作为基本技术，为之后掌握吐音的发音，奠定了基础。

——拉瑞·蒂尔

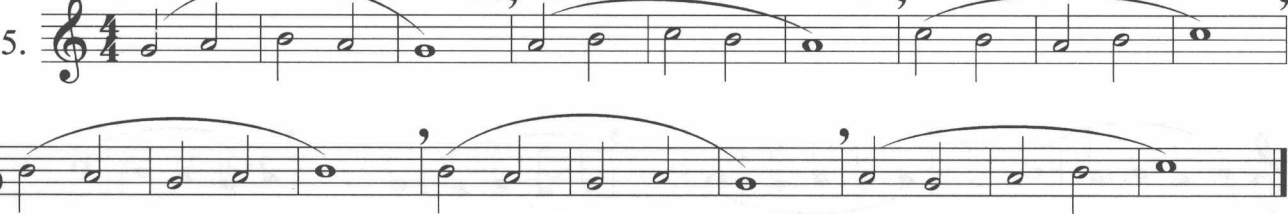
左手指法的发音练习

1. 

2. 

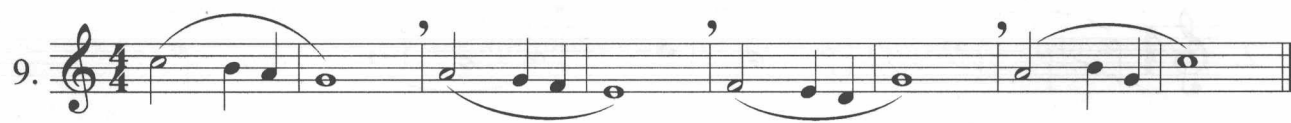
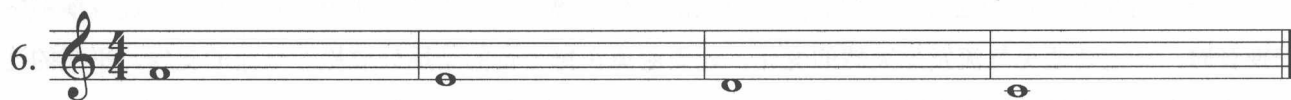
3. 

4. 

5. 

左手结合右手的练习

♩ = 52 — 60

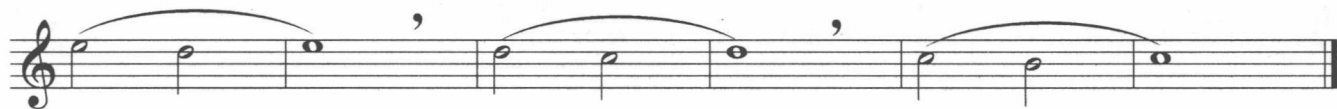
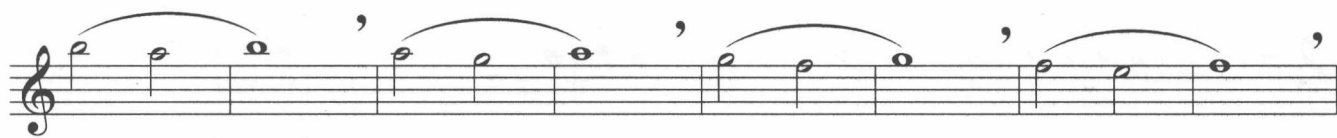
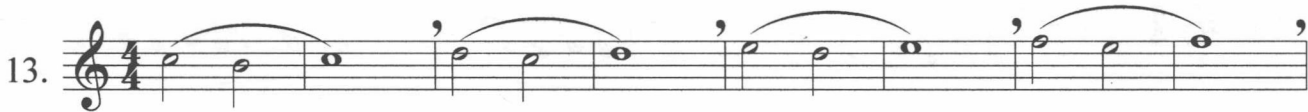


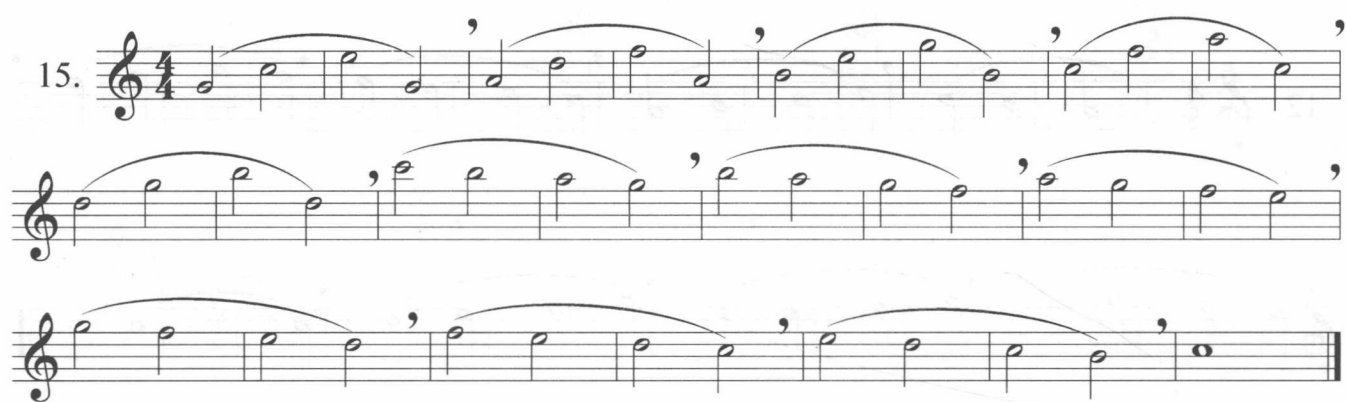
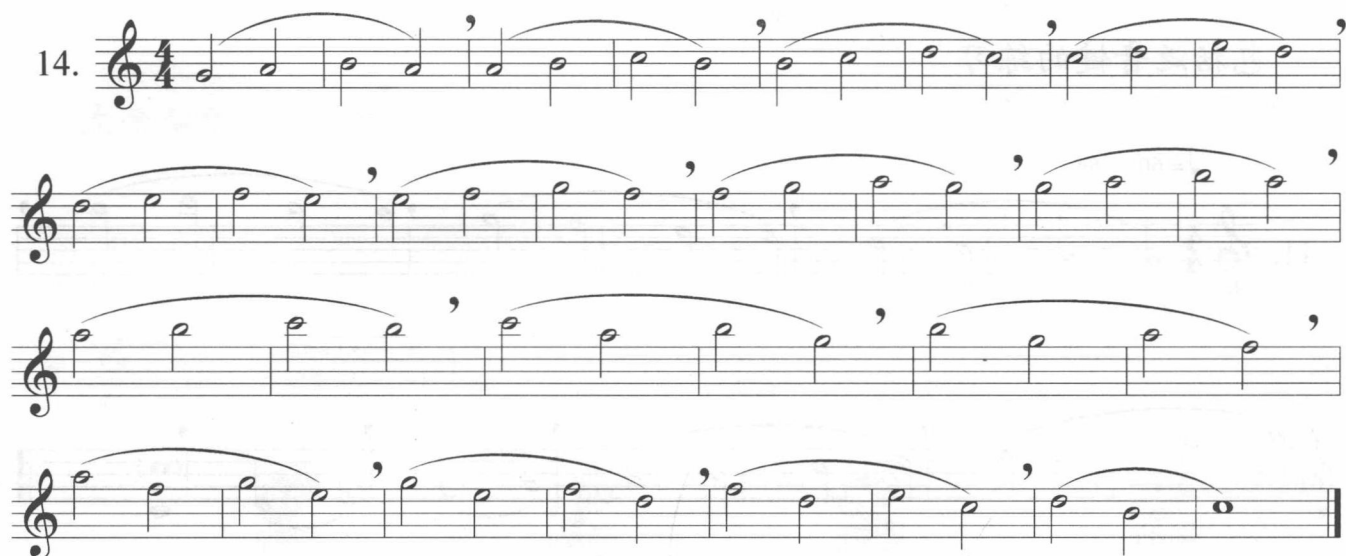
包括泛音键的练习

♩ = 60 — 66



威 利 曲





二度音程的连接



演奏提示：如果低音 C 未掌握好，可以从第四小节开始演奏。

17.

The musical score for exercise 17 consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff is marked with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, with various rests and phrasing slurs. The exercise is divided into three measures, each containing a sequence of notes and rests.

18. 

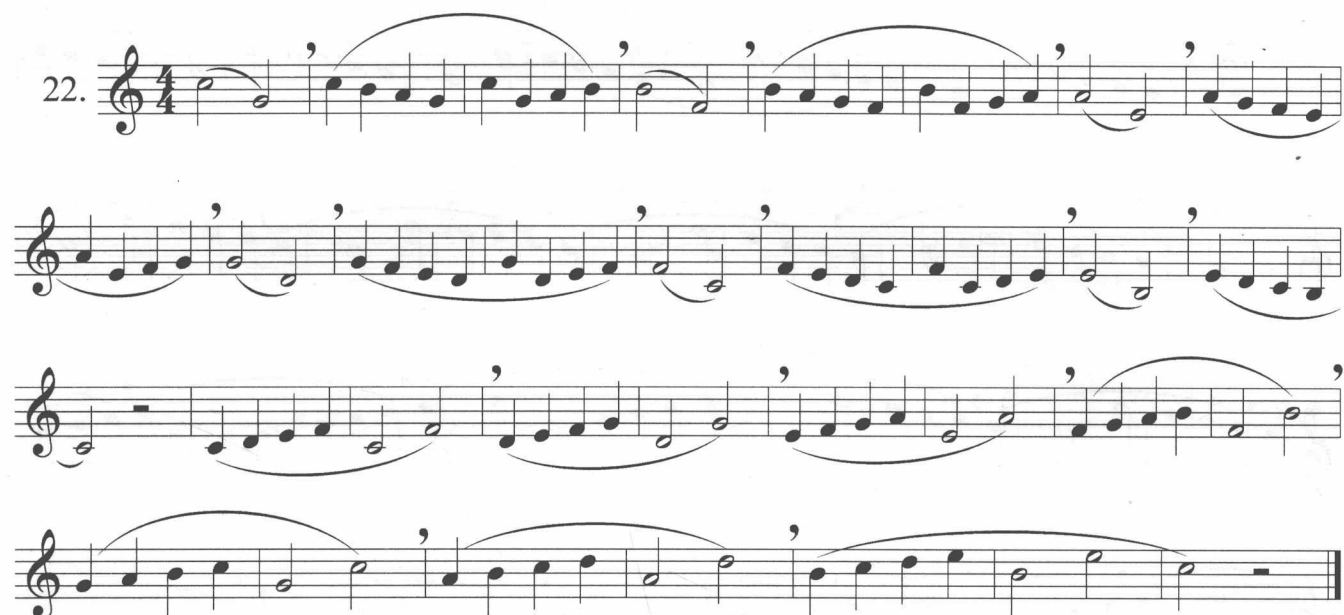
三度音程的连接

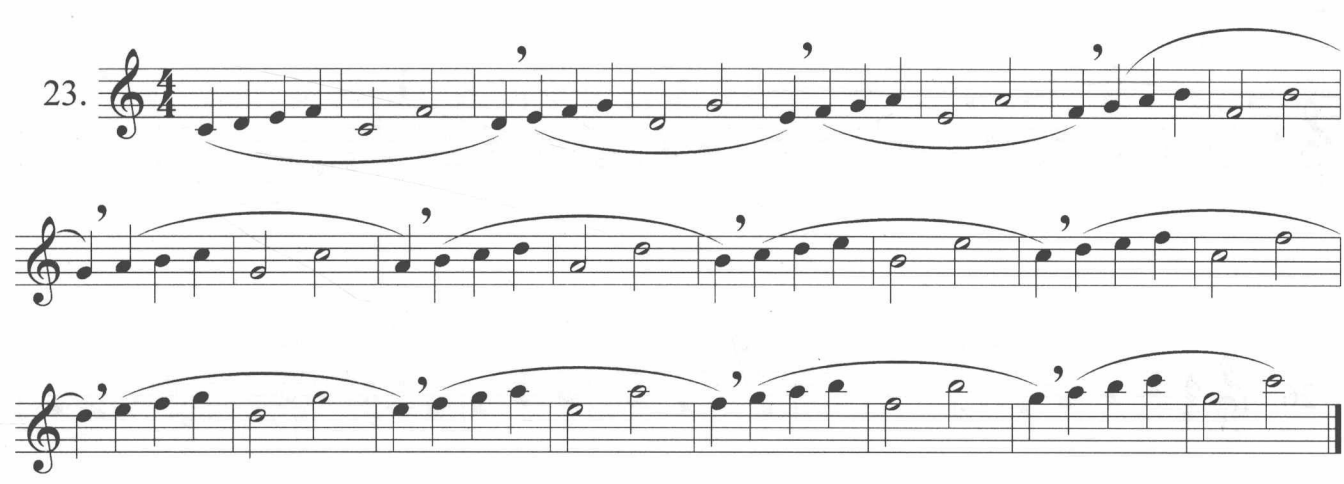
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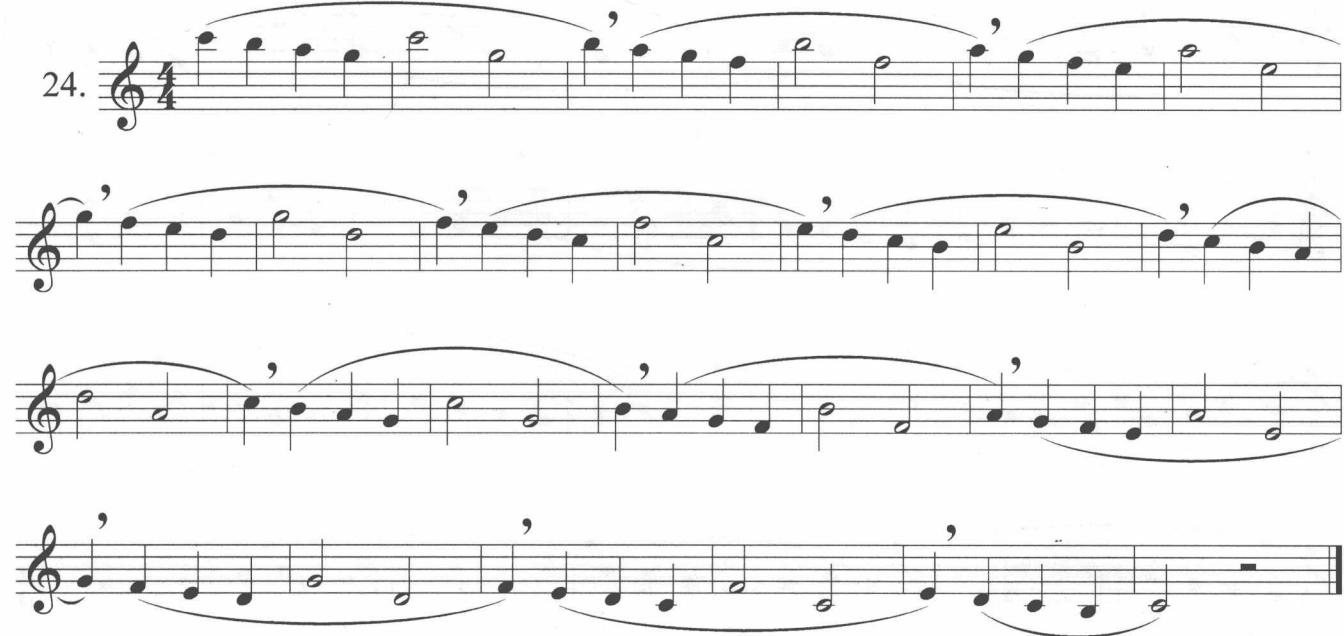
20.

21.

四度音程的连接

22. 

23. 

24. 

五度音程的连接

25.

Exercise 25 is a five-staff musical piece in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth-note runs and quarter notes, connected by slurs. Accents are placed on specific notes throughout the piece. The first staff contains two measures, the second and third staves each contain two measures, and the fourth and fifth staves each contain two measures, ending with a double bar line.

26.

Exercise 26 is a five-staff musical piece in 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth-note runs and quarter notes, connected by slurs. Accents are placed on specific notes throughout the piece. The first staff contains two measures, the second and third staves each contain two measures, and the fourth and fifth staves each contain two measures, ending with a double bar line.

六度音程的连接

27.

Exercise 27 consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff contains a sixteenth-note scale starting on G4 and ending on G5. A sixteenth rest is placed on the second eighth note of each scale. The scales are connected by slurs, and the final scale ends with a double bar line.

28.

Exercise 28 consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time. Each staff contains a sixteenth-note scale starting on G4 and ending on G5. A sixteenth rest is placed on the second eighth note of each scale. The scales are connected by slurs, and the final scale ends with a double bar line.

七度音程的连接

29.

Exercise 29 consists of six staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with slurs and accents indicating seventh interval connections. The sequence continues across five more staves, maintaining the same rhythmic and melodic patterns, and concludes with a double bar line.

30.

Exercise 30 consists of five staves of music in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with slurs and accents indicating seventh interval connections. The sequence continues across four more staves, maintaining the same rhythmic and melodic patterns, and concludes with a double bar line.

八度音程的连接



二、吐 音 练 习

吐音练习是技巧练习中比较重要的一环，在这里摘抄一段波尔·波柔迪 (Paul Brodie) 先生对吐音的详解。

吐音的连贯动作是：上牙放在笛头上——>吸气——>做好口形——>舌尖置于哨片的顶端——>舌头后部形成气压的支撑——>释放舌头。

可以说，发音的开始并不是用舌头去触及哨片，而是将舌头从哨片顶端移开。舌头与哨片的接触点可以有几个不同的部位。方法是，将舌头放在或靠近下牙的内侧，舌头向前推出，舌尖上部触及哨片的部位不可太靠后，否则就会奏出刺耳的声音。

准备呼气时要形成气息的压力。舌头接触哨片，阻挡了气流的通道，所以气流不会进入笛头中。舌头从哨片的顶端移开后，哨片就可以震动了，舌头运动的距离不要太大，要用舌尖触及哨片的顶端。

吐音练习最好使用节拍器，练习中要注意音的质量。舌与手指的协调一致是极为重要的。开始练习吐音时速度要慢，注入笛头的气流要延续不断，这样才能够加快吐音的速度。开始练习吐音时，最好先练习“连奏的吐音”，也就是在长音的状态下连续地吐音。掌握后再学习“断奏的吐音”。无论是连奏吐音还是断奏吐音，舌头的动作是相同一致的。

演奏中，音符一定要演奏完整、收尾圆满，否则，结束时的尾音音质就会出现不佳的效果。演奏者在通过大量的长时间的艰苦练习，可以提高吐音的速度。

The image displays four musical exercises for tonguing, numbered 33 through 36, written in 4/4 time on a single staff. Exercise 33 is a continuous eighth-note pattern. Exercise 34 features a series of eighth notes followed by a half note with a dynamic marking of 'f' (forte). Exercise 35 consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern. Exercise 36 is a continuous eighth-note pattern. Exercises 34, 35, and 36 each conclude with a half note marked with 'f' (forte).