

五十六朵花

Fifty-six Flowers
A Collection of Children's
Piano Pieces

钢琴曲

丁东诺 张一骥

余立勋

编曲

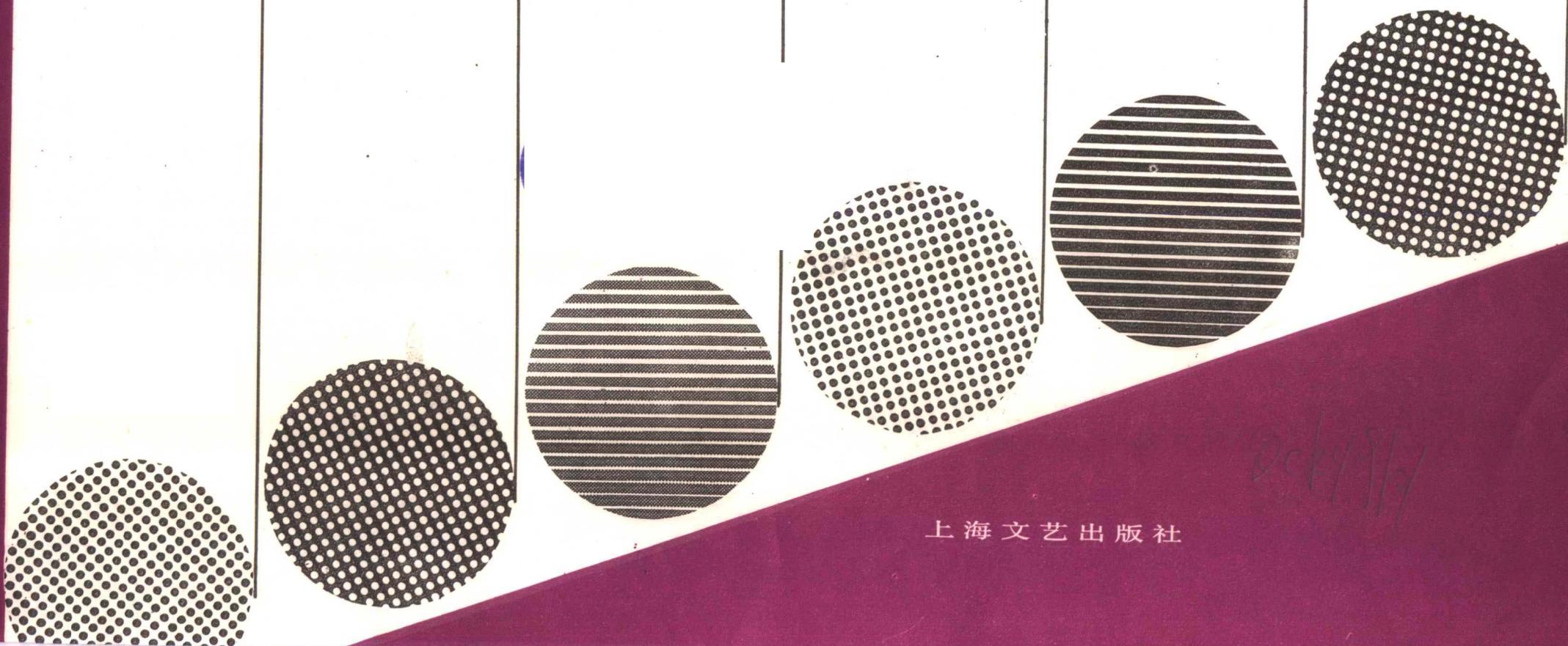
撰文



五十六朵花钢琴曲

丁柬诺
余立勋

张一骥编曲
撰文



上海文艺出版社

责任编辑：李丹芬
叶维修
封面设计：吴徵芦
绘 画：熊南卿

五十六朵花

(钢琴曲)

丁东诺 张一骥

上海文艺出版社出版、发行
(上海绍兴路74号)

江苏省及经销 江苏吴县教育印刷厂印刷

开本927×1260 1/16 印张5 曲谱72面

1987年6月第1版 1987年6月第1次印刷

印数：1—5,500册

书号：8078·3619 定价：3.35元

前　　言

人们常称我国少数民族居住的地方是“歌舞之乡”，的确是名不虚传，正如有的民族民谣中流传着“小孩子学会说话就会唱歌，学会走路就会跳舞”的佳话。少数民族同胞的生活中是不能缺少歌舞的，他(她)们在广泛的社会活动中，奏乐、唱歌、跳舞更是表达相互间情意的有力手段。正是在这些亲疏不拘的自由气氛中，少数民族的音乐艺术才不断传播、长久不衰而富有生命力。这些多彩多姿的艺术，汇成了我们中华民族光辉灿烂的文化洪流。

这本《五十六朵花》儿童钢琴曲集，都是选用了各民族中一些比较流行而又通俗的曲调编纂而成，其中为了突出各民族的性格特征，更多地选用了一部份节奏鲜明，适合钢琴弹奏的歌舞曲。在编写中以尽量保留原始的曲调、节奏以及和声的特色为原则。这些曲子虽然短小，但却都是一幅幅民族生活风情的速写。它是一本孩子们在学习钢琴时的辅助教材，希望通过它能使孩子们熟悉我国各民族的文化风貌和音乐特色。这是我长期从事少数民族钢琴演奏和教学中一点切身的体会。

丁柬诺

Preface

It has often been said that the areas where our minority nationalities live are "lands of song and dance." This is quite true. There is even the popular folk saying: "The child learns to sing as soon as he learns to speak; he learns to dance as soon as he knows how to walk." Singing and dancing are an inseparable part of the life of our national minorities. In their wide range of social activities instrument playing, singing and, above all, dancing are ways of communicating their thoughts and emotions to one another. It is just in such a free and unrestrained environment that the music and art of the minorities have been continuously spreading while keeping its undiminished vitality throughout the years. These rich forms of art have accumulated to become a strong current in the culture of the Chinese nation.

The present volume of children's piano pieces "Fifty-six Flowers" is a selection of some of the most popular melodies of each minority. In order to emphasize the characteristic temperament of each nationality, the greater part of the selection is focused on song and dance music which has a strong sense of rhythm and is suitable for the piano. The principle of the editors was to retain the original tunes, rhythms and harmony. The pieces are all very short; nevertheless they are sketches from the life and customs of the minorities.

The volume may be used as supplementary material for children who are studying the piano. The editors hope that through this book the children will cultivate an affectionate familiarity with the culture and customs of the minority nationalities in our country, which is what I achieved in my long years of teaching and performing of minority music.

Ding Jian Nuo

目 次

前言

1. 瑶族	1	19. 独龙族	19	38. 撒拉族	38
2. 朝鲜族	2	20. 赫哲族	20	39. 乌兹别克族	39
3. 仫佬族	3	21. 僮僳族	21	40. 藏族	40
4. 景颇族	4	22. 怒族	22	41. 水族	41
5. 布依族	5	23. 阿昌族	23	42. 白族	42
6. 回族	6	24. 俄罗斯族	24	43. 维吾尔族	43
7. 汉族	7	25. 鄂伦春族	25	44. 羌族	44
8. 土族	8	26. 保安族	26	45. 拉祜族	45
9. 东乡族	9	27. 哈尼族	27	46. 崩龙族	46
10. 布朗族	10	28. 哈萨克族	28	47. 黎族	48
11. 仡佬族	11	29. 畲族	29	48. 蒙古族	49
12. 桐族	12	30. 苗族	30	49. 壮族	50
13. 彝族	13	31. 塔吉克族	31	50. 柯尔克孜族	52
14. 门巴族	14	32. 塔塔尔族	32	51. 京族	54
15. 傣族	15	33. 裕固族	33	52. 纳西族	56
16. 锡伯族	16	34. 满族	34	53. 高山族	57
17. 基诺族	17	35. 佤族	35	54. 达斡尔族	59
18. 珞巴族	18	36. 毛难族	36	55. 鄂温克族	60
		37. 普米族	37	56. 土家族	67

Contents

Preface

1. The Yao Nationality
2. The Chaoxian Nationality
3. The Mulam Nationality
4. The Jingpo Nationality
5. The Bouyei Nationality
6. The Hui Nationality
7. The Han Nationality
8. The Tu Nationality
9. The Dongxiang Nationality
10. The Blang Nationality
11. The Gelo Nationality
12. The Dong Nationality
13. The Yi Nationality
14. The Moinba Nationality
15. The Dai Nationality
16. The Xibe Nationality
17. The Jinuo Nationality
18. The Lhoba Nationality

19. The Drung Nationality
20. The Hezhen Nationality
21. The Lisu Nationality
22. The Nu Nationality
23. The Achang Nationality
24. The Eluosi Nationality
25. The Orqen Nationality
26. The Bonan Nationality
27. The Hani Nationality
28. The Kazak Nationality
29. The She Nationality
30. The Miao Nationality
31. The Tajik Nationality
32. The Tatar Nationality
33. The Yugur Nationality
34. The Man Nationality
35. The Va Nationality
36. The Maonan Nationality
37. The Pumi Nationality
38. The Salar Nationality
39. The Ozbek Nationality
40. The Zang Nationality
41. The Shui Nationality
42. The Bai Nationality
43. The Uygur Nationality
44. The Qiang Nationality
45. The Lahu Nationality
46. The Benglong Nationality
47. The Li Nationality
48. The Monggol Nationality
49. The Zhuang Nationality
50. The Kirgiz Nationality
51. The Jing Nationality
52. The Naxi Nationality
53. The Gaoshan Nationality
54. The Daur Nationality
55. The Ewenki Nationality
56. The Tujia Nationality



瑶族

$\text{♩} = 84$

1 3

1

5



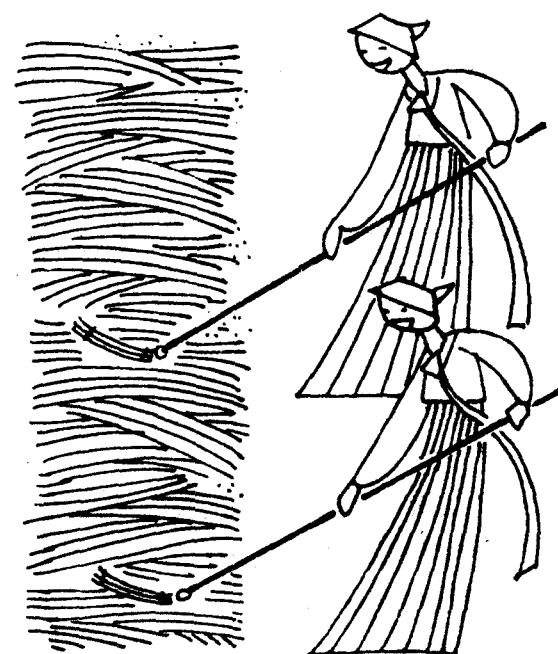
“长鼓不住敲，万民齐欢笑”
瑶族长鼓声与瑶民的欢笑声
永远是伴随在一起的。



朝鲜族

“哦翁嘿呀，哈哈哈哈，”这是朝鲜族男女老少都熟悉的劳动歌声，在收获季节打场时，人们举起梿枷就情不自禁地唱起了它。

$\text{♩} = 112$





仫佬族

$\text{♩} = 88$



唱山歌是仫佬人最喜爱的娱乐，按传统的习惯，青年们在郊外相见时，不论相识与否，都可邀请对唱。在仫佬人居住的地方，到处都可以听到柔和、婉转的山歌在绵延起伏的山谷间飘荡。

铓锣声响起来了，象脚鼓敲起来了，山寨的篝火燃起来了，景颇人手拉手高兴地跳起舞来。

景颇族



布依族

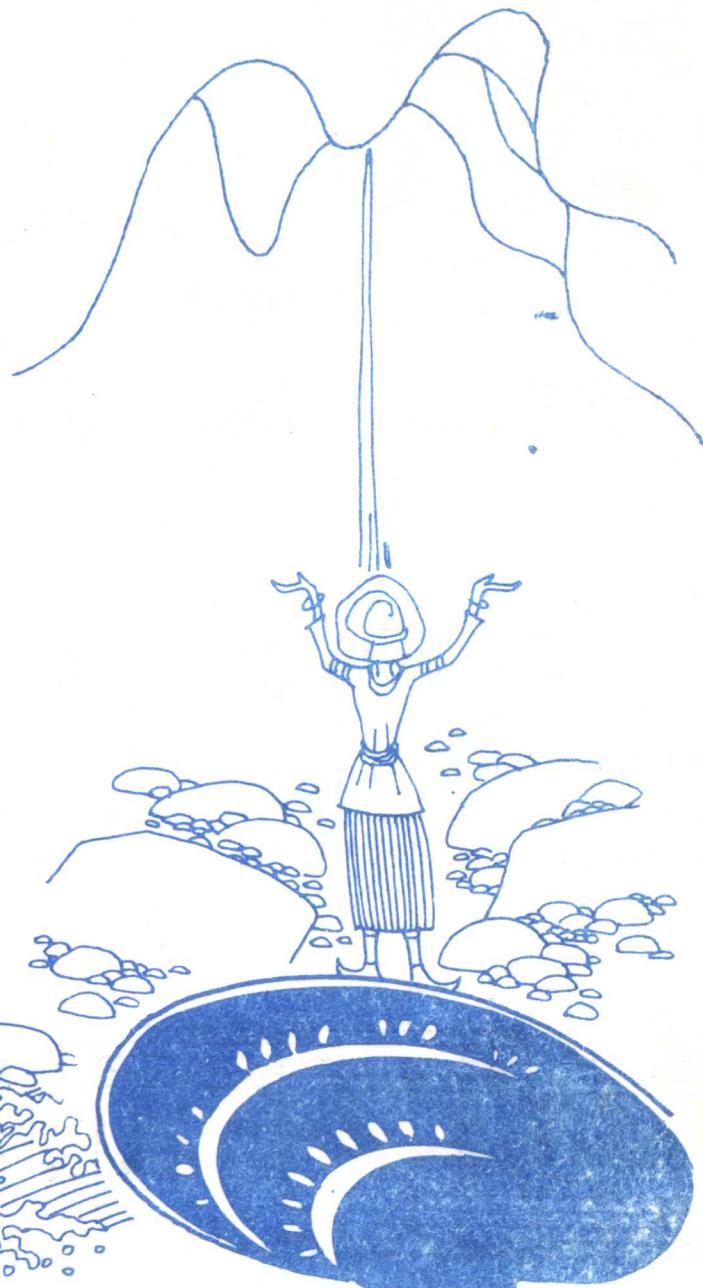
$\text{♩} = 88$

f

♩

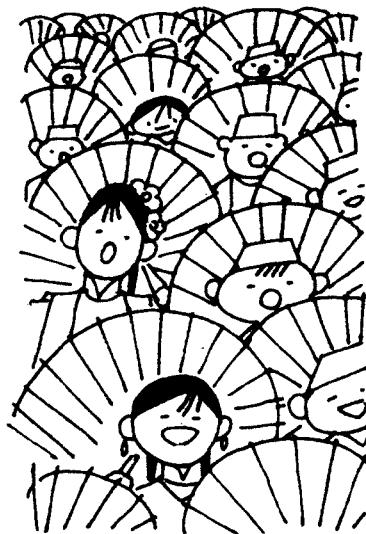
p

♩



布依人居住的地方依山傍水、风景秀丽，有世界闻名的黄果树瀑布和花溪等游览胜地。

布依族是一个好客的民族，热情而大方，这首曲调就是用他们欢迎客人时唱的“桂花要等贵人来摘”的山歌而编写的。



“花儿”是甘肃、宁夏一带回族流传的一种民歌，每年农历初一到初六的“花儿”盛会上，人如海，歌如潮，歌手们打着凉伞，摇着彩扇尽情地歌唱。

回族

中速 较自由

“小白菜哟，地里黄哟，……”
这是流传在河北一带的汉族民歌，它的曲调悠长，情绪悲伤，表现了失去母爱后孩子的泣诉。

汉 族

$\text{♩} = 100$

5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 5 1 5

mf

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. Measures 2-4 show a pattern of eighth notes. Measures 5-6 show a pattern of quarter notes. Measure 7 starts with an eighth note followed by a quarter note. Measures 8-9 show a pattern of eighth notes. Measure 10 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. Measure 11 ends with a half note.



An illustration showing a woman in a white tunic and dark pants washing laundry in a large tub. A child stands nearby, looking at her. The scene is set outdoors with various laundry items like towels and sheets hanging or lying around. The background features stylized clouds and foliage.

5 1 3 2 2 1 2 p

mp

3 2

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time with a key signature of one flat. The music consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. Measures 2-3 show a pattern of eighth notes. Measure 4 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. Measures 5-6 show a pattern of eighth notes. Measure 7 starts with a quarter note followed by an eighth note. Measures 8-9 show a pattern of eighth notes. Measure 10 ends with a half note.

土族

d. = 60

2 3 2 1 2 1
4 3 4 2 1 4 2
1

2 4 5 4 1 4
2 1



1
5 3 2 3 2 1 3

1 2 4 1 4 1 2 3 4 2 1
2 4 1 2 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

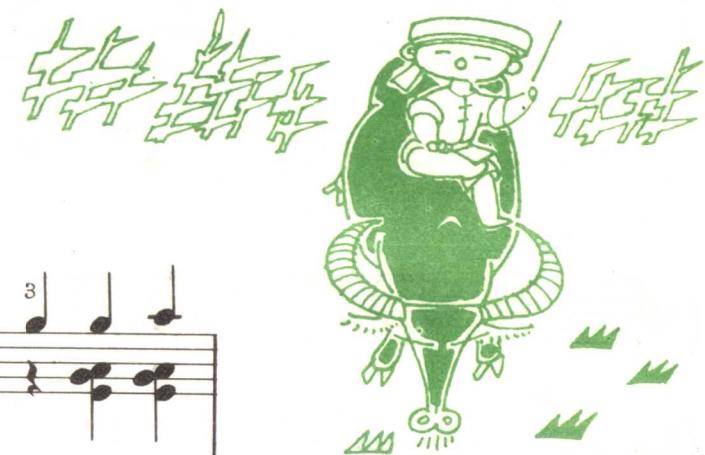
“花儿”这种民歌形式不但流行在回族中，也在土族、东乡族中广泛流行。

“花儿”曲调总的说来是高亢、嘹亮、悠长而爽朗，表现了高原人民坦荡的胸怀与豪爽的性格，具有朴素的气质，但由于不同民族在语言上的区别，又使“花儿”各具有不同的特征。

1 5 3 3 5 2 1
2 1 4 1 2 4 5 4 2 1 5

东乡族

自由 ♩ = 108



“花儿”也是东乡族人民喜闻乐见的艺术形式，几乎是人人会唱会编。

过去一些反动的民族宗教上层，诬指“花儿”是“淫词滥调”“不合教规”，禁止演唱。因此，“花儿”多半只是牧童在郊野放牧时自由演唱的。

布朗族

驮着普洱茶的马帮走在布朗山弯弯曲曲的山路上，马铃声“叮当、叮当……”由远而近，由近又远，神秘地消逝在茫茫的云雾之中。

