

軍樂總譜之五

奏聯歌軍 (第二)

1. 戰士之歌 (安波作曲)
2. 戰車進行曲
3. 投彈組 (田工、兆江作曲)

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★ 中國人民解放軍 文藝工作團編印 ★
華北軍區政治部

一九五〇年四月於北京

編 印 說 明

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

該曲可將三曲單獨演奏，也可將三曲聯奏。聯奏的方法是：第二曲接第一曲時，取消第一曲之最後一小節，直接進入第二曲。第三曲接第二曲時，第三曲頭一小節第二拍做爲第二曲最後小節的第二拍。這樣聯奏起來可以循環吹奏做爲行進樂曲。

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。

軍歌聯奏之二

(一) 戰士之歌

C. 短橫笛
 B^b 豎笛 I
 B^b 豎笛 II
 B^b 高音號 I
 B^b 高音號 II
 E^b 中音號
 B^b 次中音
 B^b 拉管
 B^b 低音
 B^b 最低音
 小鼓
 大鼓

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves. The first five staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The sixth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The seventh and eighth staves are in treble clef. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh staves are in bass clef. The twelfth staff is in bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.



This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves. The first five staves are in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The sixth staff has a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The seventh and eighth staves are in treble clef. The ninth, tenth, and eleventh staves are in bass clef. The twelfth staff is in bass clef and contains a complex rhythmic pattern. The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals.



(二) 戰車進行曲

This musical score is for a piece titled "War March" (戰車進行曲). It is written in 2/4 time and consists of 12 staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings like f (forte) and $>$ (accent). A significant feature of the score is the frequent use of triplets, indicated by a "3" above a group of three notes. The score is organized into measures, with some measures containing rests or specific rhythmic patterns. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century military marches.

This page of musical notation consists of 15 staves. The first 12 staves are organized into three systems of four staves each. The first two systems begin with two measures of rests, followed by rhythmic patterns of eighth and sixteenth notes. The third system includes staves with eighth notes and accents in the first two measures, followed by rhythmic patterns. The last three staves are single staves with various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

This musical score is written on 12 staves, organized into two systems of six staves each. The notation is primarily in treble clef, with the bottom two staves in each system using bass clefs. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Several measures contain triplets, marked with a '3' and a slur. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion with vertical bar lines separating measures. The bottom of the page features a page number '- 8 -'.



This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves, organized into two systems of six staves each. The first system (staves 1-6) is written in treble clef, and the second system (staves 7-12) is written in bass clef. The music is characterized by intricate rhythmic patterns, including frequent use of triplets and rapid sixteenth-note passages. The key signature begins with two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and changes to one sharp (F-sharp) in the seventh staff. Dynamic markings, such as the forte 'f' symbol, are present in the lower staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and articulation marks.



A page of musical notation consisting of 12 staves. The notation is written in a single system, with a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) appearing after the second measure of each staff. The first six staves are in treble clef, and the last six are in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and triplets. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fourth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The fifth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The sixth staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The seventh staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The eighth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The ninth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The tenth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The eleventh staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The twelfth staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and triplets.

