

鲍元恺

BAO YUANKAI

炎黄风情

中国民歌主题 24 首管弦乐曲

Chinese Sights and Sounds

24 Pieces on Chinese Folk tunes for Orchestra

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小白菜

这是我在童年听到的第一首民歌——首流传久远的歌，它表现了一个失去母亲的孩子遭受继母虐待的悲惨境遇，和他对生母的怀念之情。我以这首民歌的凄婉旋律为基础，用弦乐刻画主人公对往日温暖亲情的眷恋，以及为母亲送葬情景的回忆。中间部分的旋律是我根据河北民歌《哭五更》的音调重新创作的，其中有哀伤的呜咽，无奈的叹息，也有短暂的憧憬。当旋律重新回到《小白菜》时，小提琴以充满幻想的空灵音响把人们带到了这苦命孩子寄希望于天国的依稀梦境之中。

Xiaobaicai_Little Cabbage

This is a very popular folk song talking about how a boy was ill-treated by his stepmother. Apart from the touching melody, the strings was being highlighted to imitate the boy's sorrow. He missed his mother very much and the composer made use of another Heibei folk song "Crying at the Daybreak" to show the boy's weeping sadness, helpless sighs and transient expectation. In the end, the violin brings us to the misty dreamland which the poor boy is longing for.

炎黄风情

CHINESE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS

第一组曲 燕赵故事

Andante

鲍元恺 (1944-)

倾诉孤独

Violini I. *mp* *solo con sord.*

Violini II. *mp* *solo con sord.*

Viole *mp* *solo con sord.*

Violoncelli *mp* *solo con sord.*

6 回忆和妈妈的对话 *tutti con sord.*

mf *tutti con sord.* *mp*

12 为妈妈送葬的脚步 *p*

mp *p* *pizz.* *p*

16 转入亲情的回忆 *p* *pp* *pp* *pp*

mp *mp* *arco* *mp*

回想往日温暖

Moderato

tutti senza sord.

21 *sul G*

mf *tutti senza sord.* *mp* *mp* *mp*

26 *sul G*

mf *mp* *p* *p* *p*

曾经的幸福

allargando

piu mosso

31

mf *mf* *pizz.* *mf* *tutti pizz.* *mf*

36

f *f* *f* *f*

温暖已成回忆

Andante

41

rit.

mp

mp

mp

mp

雪花飘飘

a tempo

46

rit.

rit.

solo

unis.

p

p

p

solo arco

p

妈妈在天之灵的呼唤

51

p

56

rit.

pp

pp

pp

pp

arco

pp

2. 小放牛

这是一首农村歌舞曲，曾被编成京剧和昆曲短剧而流传全国。

清晨，阳光明媚，清风拂煦，牧童在牛背上吹著竹笛悠然自得地走出村口。路上，一位美丽的村姑向牧童问路，牧童则以“赵州石桥什么人修？玉石栏杆什么人留？什么人骑驴桥上走？什么人推车轧了一道沟？”一连串问题请村姑回答，作为指路的条件。聪明的村姑有问必答，一一应对，二人边唱边舞，一派天真。乐曲用音色对置的手法表现一问一答的诙谐情趣，最后以乐队的全奏将欢乐气氛推向高潮。

Xiaofangniu The Little Cowherd

It is a dance tune about the dialogue between a little cowherd boy and a clever country girl. When the girl asked the boy to show her the way, she was being tested with lots of questions. However, the intelligent girl had given the correct answers. Their conversations contribute to a joyful and amusing atmosphere. The sentiments were pushed to a climax by the full orchestra.

小 放 牛

The Little Cowherd

Commodo

牧童吹着笛子走出山村

1

solo

mf

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Sil.

A.

F^b C^b

G^b F[#]

Commod

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

微风拂煦

Andante ♩ = 66

6

Fl.

Ob.

A.

mf

5

Andante ♩ = 66

div.
mp

VI.I.

div.
mp

VI.II.

mp

Vle.

pizz.
p

Vc.

{

11

Fl.

Ob.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vc.

mp

mp

6

6

3

3

16

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

div.

unis.

mf

div. arco

pizz

div. arco

pizz.

迎着清晨的阳光

21

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

26

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

rit.

村姑问

Allegretto vivo ♩ = 128

牧童答

32

Fl.

Cr.

A.

solo

mf

mp

Allegretto vivo ♩ = 128

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

mp

pizz.

mp

pizz.

mp

arco

mf

arco

mf

div.

unis. pizz

mf

unis. pizz

mf

38

村姑问

Ob.

Cr.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

mp pizz.

mp unis.

mp

44

牧童答

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

arco

mf

arco

mf

div

mf

mf

mf

mf

unis. arco

f

arco

f

arco

f

50 村姑问 牧童答

Fl. *mf*

Cr. *mp*

A.

VI.I. *pizz.* *mp* *arco* *mf*

VI.II. *pizz.* *mp* *arco* *mf* *div.*

Vle. *pizz.* *mp* *pizz.*

Vc. *pizz.*

Cb. *pizz.*

56 村姑问

Fl.

Cr.

A.

VI.I. *pizz*

VI.II. *pizz*

Vle. *unis.*

Vc.

Cb.

62 牧童答

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

arco

mf

mf

div

mf

mf

f

unis. arco

f

arco

f

arco

f

mf

68 村姑与牧童欢乐起舞

Cr.

Sil.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

pizz

arco

mf

arco

mf

div.

unis.

mf

pizz

mf

74

Cr.

Sil.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz

unis.

80

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

Sil.

A.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

arco

mf

div.

mf

unis. arco

f

arco

f

86

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

Sil.

V.I.

V.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

f

mp

f

p

arco

f

p

[illegible]

97

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

Trb.

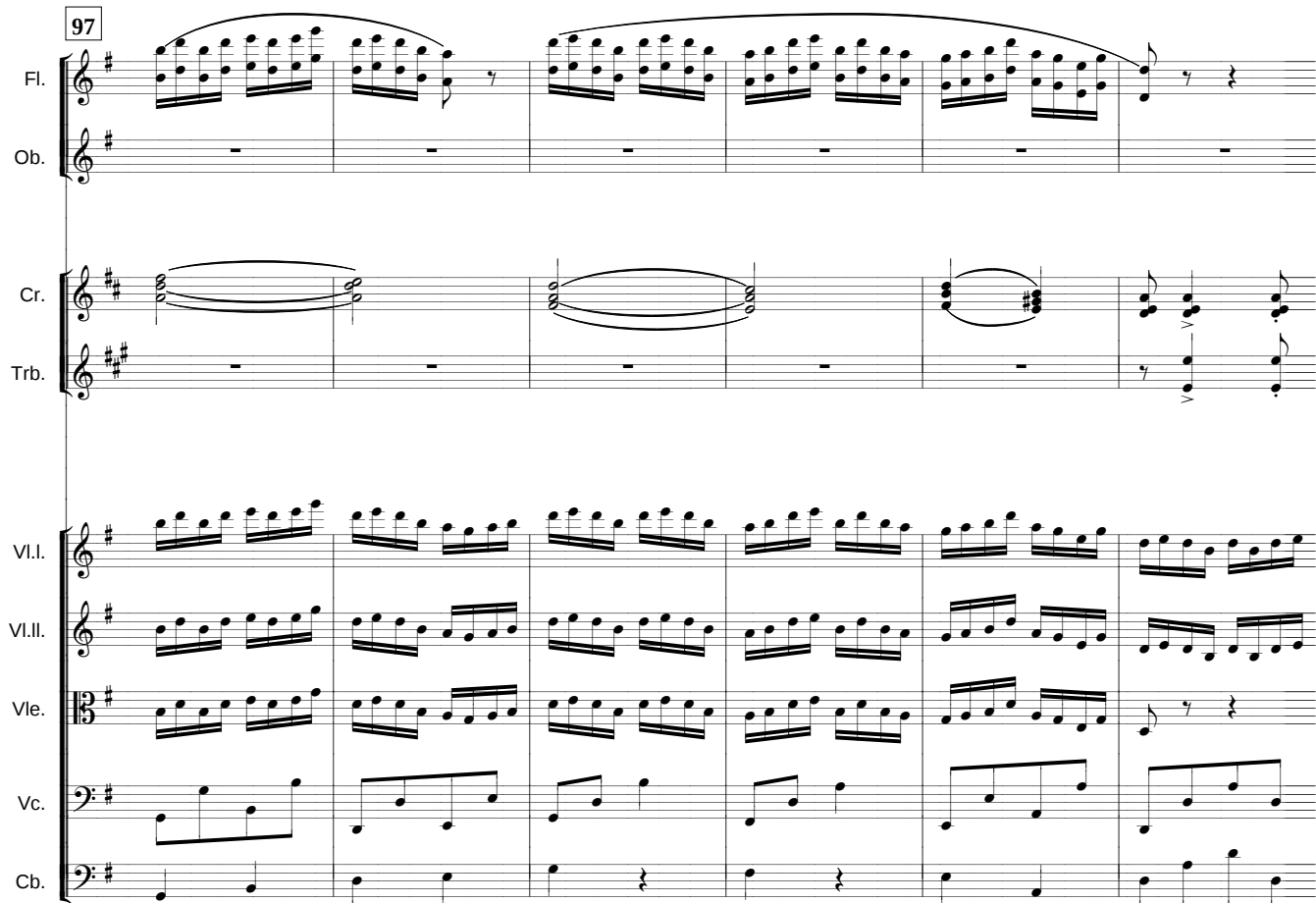
VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.



103

Fl.

Ob.

Cr.

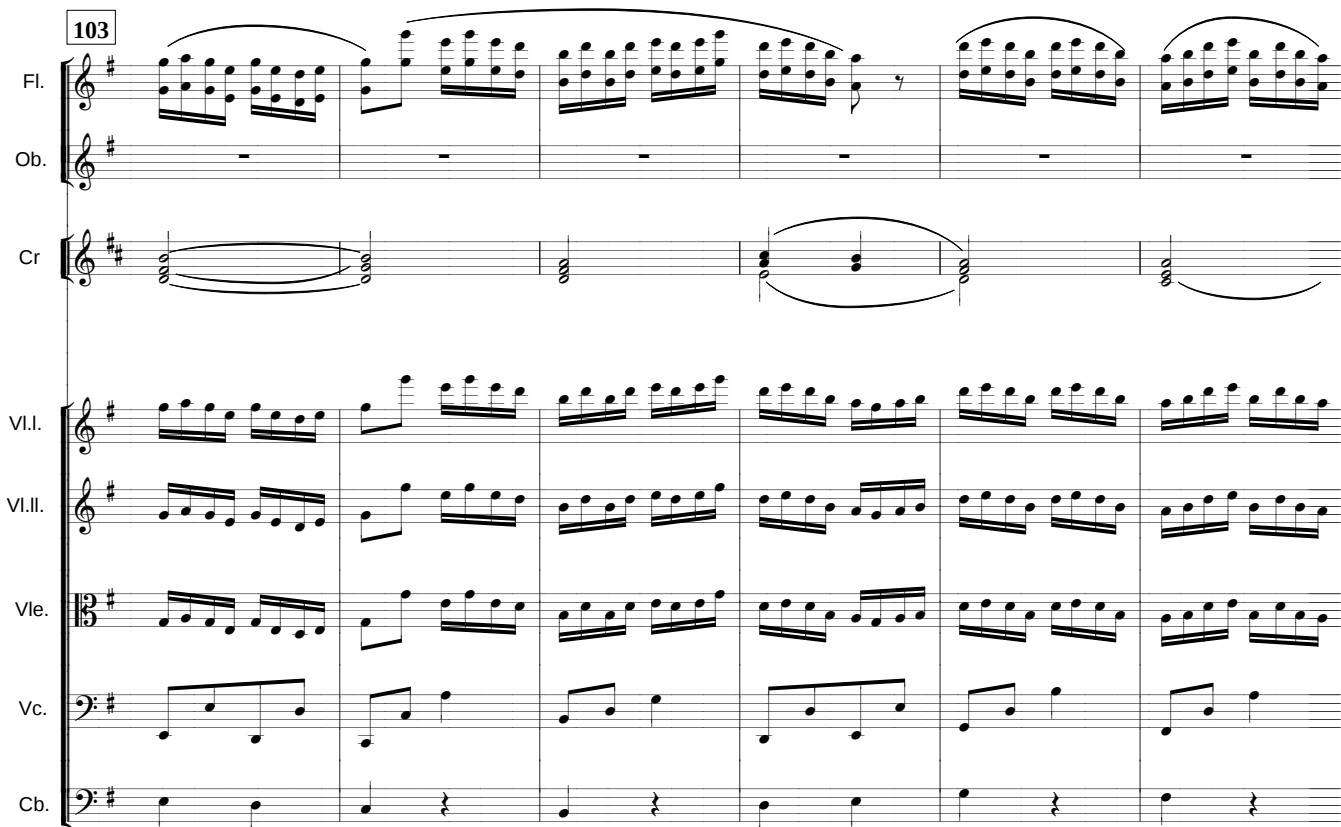
VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.



109

从极弱开始 渐强

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cr. *ff* *p*

Trb. *ff*

Timp. *f*

A.

VI.I. *ff* *pp*

VI.II. *ff* *pp* *pizz.*

Vle. *ff* *pp*

Vc. *arco* *ff* *pp* *pizz.*

Cb. *ff* *pp*

115

Cr. *p*

Trb. *p*

VI.I. *p*

VI.II. *p*

Vle. *p*

Vc. *p* *pizz.*

Cb. *p*

突出双簧管的歌调

121

Ob. *solo*
mp

Cr.

VI.I.

VI.II.

Vle. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Cb. *pp*

126

Fl.

Ob. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

A. *f*

VI.I. *ff*

VI.II. *ff*

Vle. *arco ff*

Vc. *arco ff*

Cb. *arco ff*

a2

3. 茉莉花

中国各地特别是东部各省几乎都有旋律、歌词各不相同的《茉莉花》长期流传。我选取了我的祖籍河北沧州地区的《茉莉花》的旋律。这是一首优雅细腻，精致委婉的歌曲，表现了少女以茉莉花自喻，对美好爱情充满幻想的烂漫情怀。由小提琴、中提琴先后演奏的《茉莉花》旋律，时而恬淡宁静，时而含情脉脉，时而以不协和和弦表现少女偶上心头的一缕愁绪。当另一旋律与《茉莉花》重唱时，则像是一首爱的颂歌。然后，音乐转入沉思，又在结尾时凭添一丝惆怅。

Molihua Jasmine

There were many tunes or songs named "Jasmine" that could be found all over China especially the eastern provinces. This piece is from Cangzhou in Heibei Province with elegant and delicate melody. The tune is played by violin and viola, describing how a girl projects herself as a jasmine flower and dreams about romantic love.

茉莉花

Jasmine

1

Andante gragioso

Violini.I. *mf* *div.*

Violini.II. *mf*

Viola *mf*

Violoncelli *mf*

Contrabassi *mf*

p

羞涩地

a tempo

5

mf *mp* *rit.* *sol* *mp*

mf *mp* *unis. solo* *mp*

mf *mp* *pizz.* *solo arco* *mp*

mp *pizz* *mp*

10

p *p* *p* *p* *p*

arco *p* *p* *p* *p*

15

pp mp mf

20

男子的回应

tutti. pizz. mf tutti. pizz. mf tutti. mf tutti. pizz. mf

24

mp mp mp mp mp

29

Musical score for measures 29-33. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features five staves: two treble staves and three bass staves. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves and more rhythmic, accented patterns in the lower staves. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *p*, and *mp*. Slurs and accents are used to group notes and emphasize specific rhythms.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The score continues in G major and 4/4 time. Measures 34 and 35 feature a piano (*p*) introduction with a crescendo. Measures 36 and 37 introduce the *arco* (arco) technique, with dynamics marked as *pp* (pianissimo). The music includes triplets and slurs, indicating a more complex rhythmic structure. The lower staves continue with rhythmic patterns, some marked with *p* (piano).

热烈的情歌

38

Musical score for measures 38-41. The score is in F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It features five staves: two treble staves and three bass staves. The music is characterized by strong, rhythmic patterns with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The lower staves include *pizz.* (pizzicato) markings and triplets. Slurs and accents are used to group notes and emphasize specific rhythms.

42

46

50

惆悵

50 惆怅

rit.

p

div

ppp

mp

div.

p

unis

ppp

pp $\rightarrow$ *ppp*

4. 对花

“春季里来什么花儿开？春季里开的是迎春花 ……” 对句歌是民歌中常见的形式，而依季节次序问答花名则是对句歌中常见的内容。这首乐曲的主题采用的是河北沧州地区的《对花》，中部则是另一首沧州民歌《放风筝》的旋律。

全曲以多变的节奏、对置的音色和丰富的力度变化描绘出对歌场上欢腾热烈的场面：一连串喋喋不休的反复音调，像是场外熙熙攘攘的人群呼喊助威。中部插入的慢板则是手执竹板击节入场的女子表演“落子”（莲花落）的舞蹈场面。

Duihua Can You Guess What Flower It Is

The format of questions and answers is often found in folk songs especially about the flowers' names. This tune is one of them from Cangzhou which is merged with another folk song "Flying the Kite" in the middle part of the piece. The changeable rhythms, contrasted tone colors and frequent shifts of dynamics depict a noisy and gay picture of the cheerful crowd.

对 花

Dialogue on Flowers

1 Allegro vivace ♩ = 128

Fl. *a2* *f* *mf*

Fl. Picc. *f* *mf*

Ob. *a2* *f* *mf*

Cl. *f* *mf*

Fag. *a2* *f* *mf*

Cr. *f*

Trb. *f*

Tb. *f*

Timp. *ff*

Pat. *mp*

C.g. Tamb. *mp*

Vibr. *mp*

Silof. *mp*

Cast. W.b. *mp*

A. *f* *mf*

Allegro ♩ = 128

VI. I *f* *mf*

VI. II *f* *mf*

Vle. *f* *mf*

Vc. *f* *mf*

Cb. *f* *mf*

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.
Tamb.

Vibr.

Cast.
W.b.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

p

solo

pp

mf

pizz.

mp

14

趾高气扬

含蓄

趾高气扬

含蓄

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Cast. W.b.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score for measures 14-17 features a variety of instruments. Measures 14 and 15 are marked '趾高气扬' (趾高气扬) and contain complex melodic lines for Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, and Horns. Measures 16 and 17 are marked '含蓄' (含蓄) and feature a more restrained melodic line for the Flute. The rest of the orchestra, including Percussion, Strings, and Woodwinds, provides a steady accompaniment throughout the measures.

趾高气扬

含蓄

兴高采烈

白素贞

Andante

Lento

趾高气扬

六高米点

Fl.

Fl.Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Cast. W.b.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

f

a2

arco

短促

Fl. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f* *f*

Ob. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Cl. *f* *mf* *f*

Fag. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Cr. *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Trb. *f*

Tb. *f*

Timp. *f*

Pat. *mp* *f*

C.g. Tamb. *f*

A. *f*

VI. I *f*

VI. II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

短促

[illegible]

Fl. *mf* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Fag. *f*

Cr.

Trb. *mf*

Tb. *mf*

Timp. *mf*

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

A. *mf*

Vi. I *f*

Vi. II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 33. It features a variety of instruments including woodwinds (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone), percussion (Timpani, Cymbal, Vibraphone, Snare), and strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The score is written in 4/4 time. The woodwinds and strings have complex melodic and harmonic parts, often with dynamic markings like *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The brass instruments provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. The percussion instruments add texture and rhythm to the overall sound. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and some measures contain rests for certain instruments.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl. (Flute), Fl. Picc. (Piccolo), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Fag. (Bassoon), Cr. (Horn), Trb. (Trumpet), Tb. (Trombone), Timp. (Timpani), C.g. Tamb. (Cymbal), Vibr. (Vibraphone), Silof. (Snare Drum), Cast. W.b. (Castanet), A. (Acoustic), VI.I (Violin I), VI.II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Contrabasso). The score is written in 3/4 time and includes dynamic markings like 'f' and 'a2'. The page is numbered 100 at the top left.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony orchestra. It features a variety of instruments, each with its own staff. The instruments listed from top to bottom are: Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Pic.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Tuba (Timp.), Cymbal (C.g. Tamb.), Vibraphone (Vibr.), Silofon (Silof.), Castanet (Cast. W.b.), Piano (A.), Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time. It includes dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *cresc.* (crescendo). The music is arranged in measures, with some measures containing rests for certain instruments. The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature of 4/4.

46

Andante $\text{♩} = 64$

solo

mf

solo

mf

在中国演出使用竹板

mp

Andante $\text{♩} = 64$

51

56

Fl. *solo*

Ob.

Cl.

Vibr.

Cast. W.b.

A.

VI.I *div* *mp*

VI.II *div* *mp*

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Vibr.

Cast. Block

A.

VI.I *mf* *unis.*

VI.II *mf* *unis.*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf* *pizz.*

Cb. *mf*

71

Cl.

Fag.

Cast.
W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

76

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Cast.
W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

pizz. div.

mp

mf

mf

mf

mf

mp

mf

Fl. *mp* *mf* II.

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mp* *mf*

Fag. *mp*

Cr. *mp*

Vibr.

Cast. W.b.

A. *mp*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle. *p*

Vc. *p*

Cb. *p*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Vibr. *p*

A. *arco*

Vle. *mp* *arco*

Vc. *mp* *pizz.*

Cb. *mp*

passione

Fl. *a2*

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.
Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

A.

passione

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vi. e.

Vc.

Cb.

unis

unis

arco

This musical score page, numbered 93, contains staves for the following instruments:

- Fl.** (Flute): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- Fl. Picc.** (Flute Piccolo): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Bass clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Cr.** (Cornet): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Trb.** (Trumpet): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Tb.** (Trombone): Bass clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Timp.** (Timpani): Bass clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Pat.** (Percussion): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- C.g. Tamb.** (Cymbal/Gong): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Vibr.** (Vibraphone): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Silof.** (Silofo): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- Cast. W.b.** (Cast. W.b.): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- A.** (A): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then half notes in measures 2-4, ending with a quarter rest.
- VI.I** (Violin I): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- VI.II** (Violin II): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- Vle.** (Viola): Treble clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Bass clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.
- Cb.** (Cello): Bass clef, key of D major. Part 1: Quarter rest, then eighth-note runs in measures 2-4, ending with a half note.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including rests, eighth-note runs, and half notes. The key signature is D major, and the time signature is 4/4.

Fl. *mf* *a2*

Fl. Picc. *mf*

Ob. *mf* *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Fag. *mf* *f*

Cr. *f*

Trb. *mf* *f*

Tb. *f*

Timp.

Pat.

C.g. Tamb. *mf* *f*

Vibr.

Silof.

A.

VI. I *mp* *mf* *f*

VI. II *mp* *mf* *f*

Vle. *mf* *f*

Vc. *mf* *f*

Cb. *mf* *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 98. It features a large ensemble of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.), all starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The brass section includes Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.), with the Trombone and Trumpet parts showing a dynamic shift to forte (*f*). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Pat.), and Cymbals/Tam-tam (C.g. Tamb.), with the Cymbals/Tam-tam part also showing a dynamic shift to forte (*f*). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.), with the Violins and Viola parts showing a dynamic shift to forte (*f*). The score is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

This page of a musical score is for a symphony orchestra. It contains staves for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Tuba (Tb.), Timpani (Timp.), Percussion (Pat.), Cymbals (C.g. Tamb.), Vibraphone (Vibr.), Snare Drum (Silof.), Castanets (Cast. W.b.), and Strings (A., VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time and features various musical notations, including notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as 'solo', 'mf', and 'mp'. The string section is marked with 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano) in the final measure.

Musical score for page 107, measures 7-8. The score is for a full orchestra and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 7-8, *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Fl. Picc.** (Flute Piccolo): Measures 7-8, *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Ob.** (Oboe): Measures 7-8, *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Cl.** (Clarinet): Measures 7-8, *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Fag.** (Bassoon): Measures 7-8, *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Cr.** (Corno): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Trb.** (Trumpet): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Tb.** (Trombone): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Timp.** (Timpani): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Pat.** (Percussion): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- C.g. Tamb.** (Cymbal): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Vibr.** (Vibraphone): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Silof.** (Silofo): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Cast. W.b.** (Cast. W.b.): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- A.** (A.): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- VI.I** (Violin I): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- VI.II** (Violin II): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Vle.** (Viola): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).
- Cb.** (Contrabasso): Measures 7-8, *p* (piano).

The score is written in 7/8 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs.

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Fl. *mf* *f* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f* *f*

Ob. *mf* *f* *f*

Cl. *mf* *f* *f*

Fag. *mf* *f* *f*

Cr. *f* *f* *a2*

Trb. *f* *f*

Tb. *f*

Timp. *f*

Pat. *f*

C.g. Tamb. *f*

Vibr. *f*

Silof. *f*

Cast. W.b. *f*

A. *f*

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$

Vi.I *arco* *f* *f*

Vi.II *f* *arco* *f*

Vle. *f* *arco* *f*

Vc. *f* *arco* *f*

Cb. *f* *arco* *f*

solo *a2*

Fl. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f* *mf* *f*

Ob. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Cl. *f* *mf* *f*

Fag. *mp* *f* *mf* *f*

Cr. *mp* *f* *mp* *f*

Trb. *f* *f* *f*

Tb. *f* *f* *f*

Timp. *f* *f* *f*

Pat. *f* *f* *f*

C.g. Tamb. *f* *f* *f*

Vibr. *f* *f* *f*

Silof. *f* *f* *f*

A. *f* *f* *f*

VI. I *f* *f* *f*

VI. II *f* *f* *f*

Vle. *f* *f* *f*

Vc. *f* *f* *f*

Cb. *f* *f* *f*

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C. g.
Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

mf

p

pizz

Fl. *mf* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Fag. *mf* *f*

Cr.

Trb. *mf*

Tb. *mf*

Timp. *mf*

Pat.

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

Cast. W.b.

A.

Vi. I *f*

Vi. II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 124. It features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Pat.), Conga/Tamboo (C.g. Tamb.), Vibraphone (Vibr.), and Snare Drum (Silof.). The string section includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The woodwinds and strings play complex, often rapid, patterns. The brass instruments provide harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic lines. The percussion instruments provide a rhythmic foundation. Dynamics are indicated by *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

Fl. *f*

Fl. Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f* *a2*

Cr. *f*

Trb. *f*

Tb. *f* *III.*

Timp.

Pat.

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

Cast. W.b.

A.

Vi. I. *f*

Vi. II. *f*

Vle. *f* *arco*

Vc. *f* *arco*

Cb. *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for a symphony orchestra, page 129. The score is written for a full orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass section (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba) are playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The percussion section (Timpani, Snare, Cymbals, Vibraphone, Sleigh Bells, Castanets) is playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) is playing a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is in 3/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics (f), articulation (accents), and performance instructions (arco). The page number 129 is in the top left corner.

This musical score page, numbered 133, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute/Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section consists of Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Pat.), Cymbal/Gong (C.g. Tamb.), Vibraphone (Vibr.), Snare Drum (Silof.), and Castanets/Water Drum (Cast. W.b.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and triplets, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is divided into two systems, with the first system ending at measure 12 and the second system starting at measure 13. The first system includes measures 1 through 12, and the second system includes measures 13 through 24. The score is written for a full orchestra, with each instrument part clearly labeled and its corresponding musical notation provided.

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g. Tamb.

Vibr.

Silof.

Cast. W.b.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

小河淌水

“月亮出来亮汪汪，想起我的阿哥在深山，哥象月亮天上走，山下小河淌水清悠悠。”这是一首即景生情，情景交融的云南情歌。

乐曲以原曲歌词提供的时间（月夜）、空间（山下小河旁）为背景，用弦乐高音区的模糊音响模拟朦胧月夜，用钢琴、竖琴、钢片琴的丁冬音响模拟小河流淌。恬美的英国管和明亮的长笛先后唱出柔美动人的旋律。当乐曲转为全体弦乐齐奏时，低声部模拟“阿哥”以放慢一倍的同一旋律热烈应和，把炽烈的爱情之歌推向高潮。

Xiaohe Tangshui Flowing Stream

This is a Yunnan folk song describing how a girl is missing her lover under a moonlit night. Different instruments were used to picture the scenery such as the string instruments for the moonlit night, the piano, harp and glock for the flowing stream. The touching melody is then played by the English horn and flute respectively. The music reaches its pinnacle when the low register part representing the boy friend played at half speed and is accompanied by the full string ensemble.

第二组曲 云岭素描
Suit 2. Sketches of the Highland of Yuannan

小河淌水
Flowing Stream

夜幕降临

1 **Largo**

Fl.

C-ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.
pp

Cmli.

P.

A.

Larg

VI.I
con sord.
pp
con sord.

VI.II
pp
con sord.

Vle.
pp
con sord.

Vc.
pp
con sord.

Cb.
pp

0 0 0

A[♯] B[♭] E[♯] F[♭]

p

6

Cr.

Cmli.

山泉

P.

due *sc.*

ad lib

pp

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

朦胧的月亮

9

Adagio

C-ingl.

pp

mp

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

div.

p

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

14

月下小河

C-ingl. *mf*

P. *p*

VI.I *div. mp*

VI.II *div. mp*

Vle. *div. mp*

Vc.

Cb.

18

C-ingl. *mp*

P.

VI.I *p*

VI.II *p*

Vle. *p*

22

情歌

22 情歌

26

20

Fl.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p

p

p

30

Fl. *p*

A.

VI.I *mf*

VI.II *mf*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf pizz.*

Cb. *mf*

fp

34

Fl. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

Cr. *p*

山间滴水

P. *pp*

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *tr* *mp*

Cl.

Fag.

Cr. *mf*

Cmli.

P. *mp*

A. A[♭] B[♭] E[♯] F[♭]

VI.I *pp*

VI.II *pp*

Vle. *pp*

Vc.

Cb.

空谷回声

Fl. *mf* *tr* *mf*

Cl. *p*

Fag.

Cr. *mp*

Cml.

P. *8va*

A. $F^{\sharp} E^{\flat} D^{\flat} C^{\sharp}$

VI.I *mp*

VI.II *mp*

Vle. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Cb.

Detailed description: This page contains measures 43, 44, and 45 of a musical score. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). Measure 43 features a Flute (Fl.) with a melodic line marked *mf* and a trill (*tr*) in the first measure. The Clarinet (Cl.) and Bassoon (Fag.) are silent. The Cor Anglais (Cr.) plays a short melodic phrase marked *mp*. The Cello (Cml.) and Piano (P.) are silent. The Accordion (A.) plays a sequence of notes: $F^{\sharp} E^{\flat} D^{\flat} C^{\sharp}$. Measure 44 continues the Flute's melodic line, which is marked *mf*. The Clarinet (Cl.) plays a short melodic phrase marked *p*. The Bassoon (Fag.) is silent. The Cor Anglais (Cr.) is silent. The Cello (Cml.) is silent. The Piano (P.) plays a short melodic phrase marked *8va*. The Accordion (A.) is silent. Measure 45 features the Flute (Fl.) playing a melodic line marked *mf*. The Clarinet (Cl.) is silent. The Bassoon (Fag.) is silent. The Cor Anglais (Cr.) is silent. The Cello (Cml.) is silent. The Piano (P.) is silent. The Accordion (A.) is silent. The Violin I (VI.I) and Violin II (VI.II) play a short melodic phrase marked *mp*. The Viola (Vle.) plays a short melodic phrase marked *mp*. The Violoncello (Vc.) plays a short melodic phrase marked *mp*. The Contrabass (Cb.) is silent.

Fl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *f*

Cr. *mf*

P. *mf*

A. *f*

纵情歌唱

unis.

VI.I *f*

VI.II *f*

unis.

Vle. *f*

unis.

Vc. *f*

阿哥应和

Cb. *f*

50

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

P.

Vl.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

P.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

mf

This musical score page, numbered 54, contains measures 54 through 57. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cr.), Piano (P.), Arpa (A.), Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The woodwinds (Fl., Cl., Fag.) play rapid sixteenth-note passages with long slurs. The Cor Anglais (Cr.) plays sustained chords. The Piano (P.) plays a continuous sixteenth-note texture. The Arpa (A.) plays a rhythmic pattern of ascending and descending triangles. The strings (VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.) play sustained notes or chords, with dynamics marked *ff* (fortissimo) in measures 54-56 and *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 57. The Bassoon (Fag.) has a melodic line in measure 57.

58

安静 回到月夜河边

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

P.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

p

unis.

63

rit.

Fl.

Cl.

Cr.

Cmli.

P.

8va

pp

10

A.

山泉依然

3

3

rit.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

放马山歌

“正月放马正月正，赶起马来登路程；二月放马百草发，小马吃草顺山爬……”这首流传全国的云南民歌，表现了放马人豪爽的性格。乐曲中使用打击乐器和小提琴的滑奏模拟马铃、马蹄、马鞭声和放马人的吆喝声。中部以《赶马调》的悠闲舒缓节奏和甜美平稳旋律刻画放马人途中休憩的情景。

Fang Ma shange Song of Wrangler

This popular Yunnan folk song describes how the herdsman is grazing their horses on the pasture land and mountain. It also shows the bold and straightforward character of the herdsman. Percussion and violins are used to mimic the sounds of horse bells, hoofs and whips. Another wrangling tune with slow tempo and sweet melody appears in the middle part of the piece which shows the peacefulness of the herdsman when taking a rest during his work.

放马山歌

The Song of a Wrangler

1 Allegretto

Piat. Trgl. $\frac{2}{4}$ *ppp*

Wp. W.b. $\frac{2}{4}$ *ppp*

Cast. S.b. $\frac{2}{4}$ *ppp*

人声 (管乐) $\frac{2}{4}$

Allegrett

VI.I $\frac{2}{4}$

VI.II $\frac{2}{4}$

Vle. $\frac{2}{4}$

Vc. $\frac{2}{4}$

Cb. $\frac{2}{4}$

gliss.

8

Pat. Trgl. $\frac{2}{4}$ *fff* *mf*

Wp. W.b. $\frac{2}{4}$ *f* *mf*

Cast. $\frac{2}{4}$ *f* *mf*

人声 (管乐) $\frac{2}{4}$

驾!

VI.I *pizz.* *mf* *arco*

VI.II *f* *pizz.* *mf* *arco*

Vle. *pizz.* *mf*

Vc. *pizz.* *mf*

Cb. *p* *mf*

途中小憩

Andante

29 *solo* *mf* *tutti* *mf* *pizz.* *mf* *pizz.* *mf*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

35 *mp* *div.* *mf* *unis.* *p* *mf* *arce* *p* *mf* *mp*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

41 *mf* *p* *mf* *div.* *mp* *p* *mf* *mp* *p* *mf* *mp*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

47

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

p

unis.

mp

arc

pizz.

mf

53

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

f

mp

rit.

mp

f

mf

mp

f

mp

p

arco

p

58 Allegrett

Pat. Trgl.

Wp. W.b.

Cast

pp

pp

pp

Allegrett

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

雨不洒花花不红

“哥是天上一条龙，妹是地上花一蓬，龙不翻身不下雨，雨不洒花花不红。”这首云南情歌歌词语语双关，言简情深；旋律调式独特，婉转动人，曾在各地广为流传。乐曲以象征雨滴的三连音音型贯穿全曲，先后用大管、单簧管加短笛以及弦乐木管的交替演奏这优美迷人的旋律。

Yu bu sahua hua bu hong Blossoming for Rainwater

It is a well-known Yunnan folk song in a pun form by which the girl is like a cluster of flowers and her lover is like a dragon in the sky. The melody and mode of this tune are unique and beautiful. Triplet pattern, which symbolizes raindrops, is used all over the piece. The bassoon, clarinet, piccolo and woodwind instruments are used respectively to interpret this fascinating melody.

雨不洒花花不红

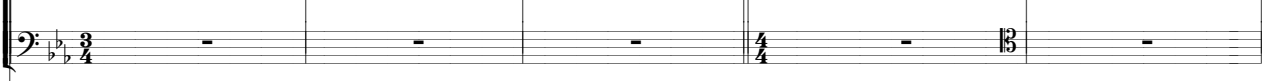
Blossoming for Rainwater

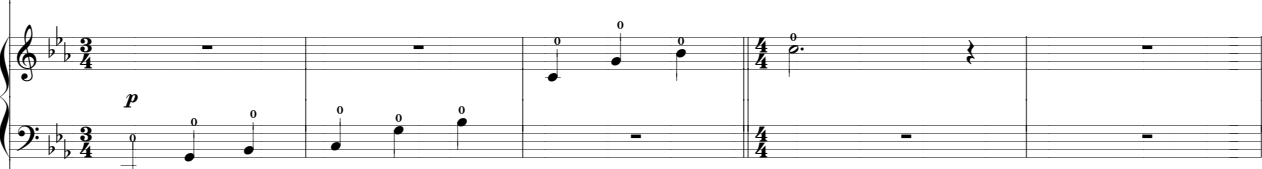
Moderato

Fl. 

Ob. 

Cl. 

Fag. 

A. 

渐沥沥沥的雨滴

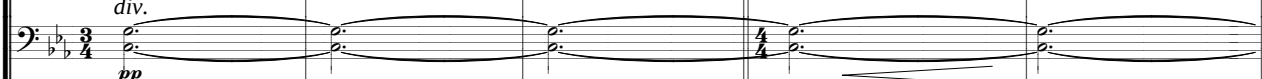
Cml. 

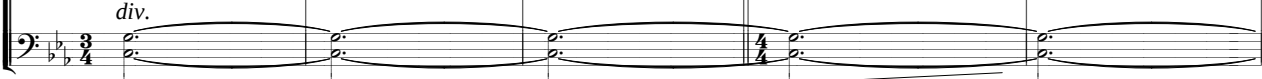
Moderat

V1.I 

V1.II 

Vle. 

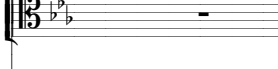
Vc. 

Cb. 

6

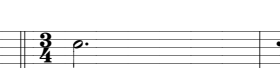
Fl. 

Cl. 

Fag. 

A. 

Cmli. 

Vl.I 

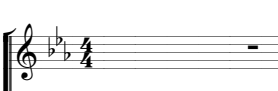
Vl.II 

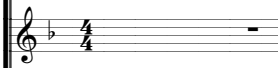
Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

11

Ob. 

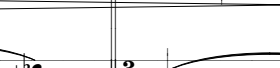
Cl. 

Fag. 

A. 

Cmli. 

Vi.I 

Vi.II 

unis.

23

Fl. Picc. *solo* *mp* Muta Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

A.

Vl. I

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

26

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

A.

Vl. I

Vl. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf *div.* *arco* *mf* *un.* *div.* *pizz.*

30

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

A.

Vl. I *pizz.* *mp*

Vl. II *pizz.* *mp*

Vle. *pizz.* *mp*

Vc. *pizz.* *mp*

Cb. *uni* *div.*

34

Fl. *solo* *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

A.

Vl. I *f* *mp*

Vl. II *f* *mp*

Vle. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f* *p*

Cb. *p* *unis.*

38

Ob.

A.

Cmli.

p

淅淅沥沥的雨滴

V1.I

V1.II

div. arco

Vle.

pp

div. arco

Vc.

pp

div. arco

Cb.

pp

arco div.

pp arco

pp

42

Fl.

pp

Ob.

Cl.

pp

A.

Cmli.

rit.

rit.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

猜调

这首幽默诙谐的云南童谣以“绕口令”式的节奏表现了姐妹问答对歌的活泼情趣：“小乖乖来小乖乖，我们说给你们猜：什么长，长上天？哪样长，海中间？什么长长街前卖嘛？哪样长长妹跟前？”“……银河长，长上天；莲藕长，海中间；银线长长街前卖，丝线长长妹跟前。”乐曲以木管乐器的明亮音色和弦乐拨奏的轻快节奏突出显现了旋律的戏谑气氛，中部引用了另一首云南民歌《安宁州》的优美旋律。

Caidiao Song of Riddles

This is a children's folk rhyme from Yunnan. In the rhythm of tongue twister, the song depicts how the two sisters are engaging in questions and answers. The mood is humorous and vivid which can be reflected by woodwind and string instruments. The middle part of the piece borrows the melodic tune of another Yunnan folk song "Anningzhou".

猜 调

Song of Riddles

为弦乐队而作 for Strings Orchestra

Vivo Scherzando

Violini II. *f* *mf*

Violini II. *f* *mf*

Viola *pizz.* *f* *mf*

Violoncelli *f* *mf*

Contrabassi *f* *mf*

5

mp *f* *mf* *f*

mp *f* *mf* *f*

mp *f* *mp* *mf* *arco* *f*

mp *f* *mp* *mf* *f*

mp *mf* *mp* *mf*

10

15

arco

ff arco

mf

ff

mf

ff arco

ff arco

mf

mf

ff

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 15 through 19. The score is written for five staves. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. Measure 15 features a piano introduction with a half note chord. Measures 16-19 show a more active texture. In measure 16, the first staff has a half note chord, while the second and third staves have eighth notes. Measures 17-19 feature a prominent melody in the first staff, often marked with accents. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The word 'arco' is used to indicate that the strings should play with the bow.

20

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

f

f

f

f

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 20 through 24. The key signature remains two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. Measures 20-24 are characterized by a strong, rhythmic pattern. The first staff has a melody of eighth notes, often marked with accents. The second staff has a similar melody. The third staff features a dense texture of chords, marked with 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'f' (forte). The fourth and fifth staves have a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Dynamics are primarily *f* (forte).

25

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 25 through 29. The key signature remains two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/8. Measures 25-29 continue the rhythmic pattern established in the previous block. The first staff has a melody of eighth notes. The second staff has a similar melody. The third staff features a dense texture of chords. The fourth and fifth staves have a bass line with eighth notes and rests.

30

musical score for measures 30-34. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features five staves: two treble staves, a middle C staff, and two bass staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The bottom two staves have "pizz." markings at measures 33 and 34.

Andante Elevato

35

musical score for measures 35-40. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features five staves. The first staff has "arco" and "G sul" markings. The second staff has "mp" markings. The third staff has "arco" and "mp" markings. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The bottom two staves have "mp" markings at measures 35 and 36.

温暖热情

40

musical score for measures 40-44. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It features five staves. The first staff has "arco" and "mf" markings. The second staff has "div." and "mf" markings. The third staff has "div." and "mf" markings. The fourth staff has "div. pizz." and "pizz." markings. The fifth staff has "pizz." markings. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. The bottom two staves have "mf" markings at measures 40 and 41.

45

musical score for measures 45-49. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features five staves: two treble clefs, two alto clefs, and one bass clef. Measures 45-49 show various musical textures. Measure 45 has a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 46 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 47 has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic. Measure 48 has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic. Measure 49 has a mezzo-forte (mp) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like f, mf, and mp.

50

musical score for measures 50-54. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features five staves: two treble clefs, two alto clefs, and one bass clef. Measures 50-54 show various musical textures. Measure 50 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 51 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 52 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 53 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 54 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like mf and mp.

55

musical score for measures 55-59. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features five staves: two treble clefs, two alto clefs, and one bass clef. Measures 55-59 show various musical textures. Measure 55 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 56 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 57 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 58 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 59 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like mf and mp.

60

musical score for measures 60-64. The score is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features five staves: two treble clefs, two alto clefs, and one bass clef. Measures 60-64 show various musical textures. Measure 60 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 61 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 62 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 63 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. Measure 64 has a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like mf and mp.

a tempo

65

Musical score for measures 65-69. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The word 'pizz.' (pizzicato) is written above the first treble staff and below the first bass staff. The score is divided into five measures, with measure numbers 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 indicated at the beginning of each measure.

70

Musical score for measures 70-74. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The word 'pizz.' (pizzicato) is written above the first treble staff and below the first bass staff. The word 'arco' (arco) is written above the first treble staff. The score is divided into five measures, with measure numbers 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74 indicated at the beginning of each measure.

75

Musical score for measures 75-79. The score is written for five staves: two treble staves, a grand staff (treble and bass), and a single bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'a tempo'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte). The score is divided into five measures, with measure numbers 75, 76, 77, 78, and 79 indicated at the beginning of each measure.

85

pizz.
f pizz.
f pizz.
f
f

90

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a five-staff format. The top two staves are for the vocal parts, both in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom three staves are for the piano accompaniment, with the first staff in bass clef and the second and third staves in treble clef. The piano part features a prominent left hand with a steady eighth-note accompaniment and a right hand with chords and melodic lines. The melody is primarily in the vocal staves, with some instrumental entries in the piano. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the key signature is consistently one sharp throughout.

Musical score for measures 88-94. The score is in D major and 4/4 time. It features five staves: two treble staves and three bass staves. The music is characterized by arpeggiated chords and moving lines. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and mezzo-piano (*mp*).

95

Musical score for measures 95-99. The score continues with five staves. Measures 95-96 show rests for the upper staves and arpeggiated chords in the lower staves. Measures 97-99 feature a transition to arco playing with increasing intensity from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to fortissimo (*ff*).

100

Musical score for measures 100-103. The score continues with five staves. Measures 100-102 feature rapid sixteenth-note passages in all staves. Measure 103 shows a pizzicato (*pizz.*) section with piano (*p*) dynamics.

女娃担水

乐曲的主题是一首反映旧时代农村女子苦难生活的陕北民歌。全曲采用传统的变奏曲体裁，从多侧面揭示苦难中的女子的内心世界。主题和最初的两个变奏凄楚悲凉，第三变奏刻画了主人惆怅不安的心理活动，第五变奏表现了她向悲惨命运的无力的抗争。最后一个变奏又回到悲凉的主题，而且变得更加孱弱纤细——苦难是难以摆脱的。

Nuwa danshui Theme and Variation by Folksong of Shannxi

The theme of the melody originates from a Shaanxi folk song which is talking about a country girl's hard life. The music develops in different traditional variations that probes the girl's feelings in many aspects. The tone is sad and melancholy which shows her disconsolate and hard feelings. It also depicts her attempt to struggle against her miserable life.

第三组曲 黄土悲欢
Suit 3. Sadness and Happiness on the Yellow Soil Highland

女娃担水主题变奏曲

A Theme and Variations on a Folksong of Shannxi

1

Andante

Violini I. 悲苦

Violini II.

Viole *mf*

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

5

倾诉

10

15

Musical score for measures 15-20. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features five staves: four for voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and one for piano. Dynamics include *p*, *mp*, and *mf*. Performance markings include *div.* (divisi) and *p* (piano).

21

Musical score for measures 21-25. The score continues with five staves. Measures 21-24 feature triplets in the vocal parts. Dynamics include *f*, *ff*, and *p*. Performance markings include *unis.* (unison) and *div.* (divisi).

26

Musical score for measures 26-30. The score continues with five staves. Measures 26-29 feature melodic lines in the vocal parts. Dynamics include *mf* and *pp*. Performance markings include *div.* (divisi) and *unis.* (unison).

31

Moderato

Musical score for measures 31-36. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features five staves: two treble staves, a middle C staff, and two bass staves. The tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The first two staves are marked *unis.* (unison). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties. The bottom two staves have whole rests.

37

Musical score for measures 37-42. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features five staves: two treble staves, a middle C staff, and two bass staves. The dynamics are marked *pp* (pianissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties. The bottom two staves have whole rests.

43

Musical score for measures 43-48. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features five staves: two treble staves, a middle C staff, and two bass staves. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *p* (piano). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests and ties. The bottom two staves have whole rests.

49

Musical score for measures 49-55. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).
Measures 49-55: Treble 1 has whole rests with vertical accents and a *p* dynamic. Treble 2 has a continuous eighth-note melody. Alto has whole rests with vertical accents and a *p* dynamic. Bass 1 and Bass 2 have whole rests until measure 54, where they enter with a half-note melody marked *mp* and *unis.*

56

Musical score for measures 56-62. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).
Measures 56-62: Treble 1 has a half-note melody marked *p*, followed by a sixteenth-note run in measure 61 marked *p*, and a half-note melody in measure 62 marked *mf*. Treble 2 has a continuous eighth-note melody, marked *pp* in measure 61. Alto has a half-note melody marked *p*, followed by a half-note melody in measure 62 marked *mf*. Bass 1 and Bass 2 have whole rests until measure 61, where they enter with a half-note melody marked *p*, and continue in measure 62 marked *mf*.

63

Musical score for measures 63-68. The score is written for five staves: Treble 1, Treble 2, Alto, Bass 1, and Bass 2. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat).
Measures 63-68: Treble 1 has a half-note melody. Treble 2 has a half-note melody. Alto has a half-note melody. Bass 1 and Bass 2 have a half-note melody.

69

Musical score for measures 69-74. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The tempo is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano) and the dynamics are *mp* and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests. The first staff has a *mp* dynamic at measure 70 and a *mf* dynamic at measure 71. The second staff has a *mp* dynamic at measure 70 and a *mf* dynamic at measure 71. The third staff has a *mp* dynamic at measure 70 and a *mf* dynamic at measure 71. The fourth staff has a *pizz.* (pizzicato) dynamic at measure 70 and a *mf* dynamic at measure 71. The fifth staff has a *mp* dynamic at measure 70 and a *mf* dynamic at measure 71.

75

Musical score for measures 75-80. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The tempo is marked *f* (forte) and the dynamics are *f* and *p* (piano). The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests. The first staff has a *f* dynamic at measure 75 and a *p* dynamic at measure 76. The second staff has a *f* dynamic at measure 75 and a *p* dynamic at measure 76. The third staff has a *f* dynamic at measure 75 and a *p* dynamic at measure 76. The fourth staff has a *f* dynamic at measure 75 and a *p* dynamic at measure 76. The fifth staff has a *f* dynamic at measure 75 and a *p* dynamic at measure 76.

81

Musical score for measures 81-86. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The tempo is marked *pp* (pianissimo) and the dynamics are *pp*. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests. The first staff has a *pp* dynamic at measure 81. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic at measure 81. The third staff has a *pp* dynamic at measure 81. The fourth staff has a *pp* dynamic at measure 81. The fifth staff has a *pp* dynamic at measure 81.

87

Allegretto

Measures 87-91 of the 'Allegretto' section. The score is in 6/8 time and B-flat major. It features five staves: two treble staves, a middle C staff, and two bass staves. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves and more rhythmic, accented patterns in the lower staves. Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte) again at the end of the system.

92

Measures 92-96. This system continues the piece with more complex rhythmic patterns. The upper staves feature *f* (forte) dynamics and 'div.' (divisi) markings, indicating divided parts. The lower staves include *mp* (mezzo-piano) dynamics and 'pizz.' (pizzicato) markings. The music maintains its energetic character with frequent sixteenth-note runs.

97

Measures 97-101. The final system of this page shows a variety of dynamics including *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), and *ff* (fortissimo) again. It includes 'pizz.' (pizzicato) and 'arco' (arco) markings, suggesting a change in playing technique. The music concludes with a strong *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic in the final measure.

101

Musical score for measures 101-104. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features five staves. The first staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

105

Musical score for measures 105-109. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features five staves. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The third staff has a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic. The score includes markings for *arco* and *pizz.* (pizzicato).

110

Musical score for measures 110-113. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. It features five staves. The first staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes markings for *ff*, *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *arco*.

115

Measures 115-118. The score is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats. Measures 115 and 116 are mostly rests. In measure 117, the piano (p) and bass (b) enter with a melodic line marked *mp*. In measure 118, the piano (p) and bass (b) continue the line, with the piano (p) marked *pizz* and *mp*, and the bass (b) marked *mp*.

119

Measures 119-122. The score continues with a melodic line in the piano (p) and bass (b) marked *cresc.* in measures 119 and 120. In measure 121, the piano (p) and bass (b) continue the line, with the piano (p) marked *cresc.* and the bass (b) marked *cresc.*. In measure 122, the piano (p) and bass (b) continue the line, with the piano (p) marked *cresc.* and the bass (b) marked *cresc.*.

123

Measures 123-126. The score continues with a melodic line in the piano (p) and bass (b) marked *fff* in measures 123 and 124. In measure 125, the piano (p) and bass (b) continue the line, with the piano (p) marked *pizz.* and *fff*, and the bass (b) marked *fff*. In measure 126, the piano (p) and bass (b) continue the line, with the piano (p) marked *mp* and the bass (b) marked *mp*.

127

musical score for measures 127-131. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are for the violin and viola, both marked *arco*. The next two staves are for the cello and double bass, both marked *mf*. The fifth staff is a grand staff for piano, with the right hand marked *mf* and the left hand marked *mf*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

132

musical score for measures 132-136. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are for the violin and viola, both marked *mp*. The next two staves are for the cello and double bass, both marked *mp*. The fifth staff is a grand staff for piano, with the right hand marked *mp* and the left hand marked *mp*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The word *pizz.* is written above the first measure of the second staff.

137

musical score for measures 137-141. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are for the violin and viola, both marked *mf*. The next two staves are for the cello and double bass, both marked *mf*. The fifth staff is a grand staff for piano, with the right hand marked *mf* and the left hand marked *mf*. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The word *arco* is written above the first measure of the second staff.

142

Musical score for measures 142-145. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a mix of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some passages marked with slurs and accents. The fourth measure shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes.

146

Musical score for measures 146-149. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a mix of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some passages marked with slurs and accents. The fourth measure shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pizz* (pizzicato). The word *arco* is also present.

150

Musical score for measures 150-153. The score is written for five staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last three are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a mix of half notes, quarter notes, and eighth notes, with some passages marked with slurs and accents. The fourth measure shows a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes. Dynamics include *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The word *arco* is also present.

154

Measures 154-157 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) and the bottom two staves (bass clefs) are marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The first staff has an *arco* marking above it. The music features rapid sixteenth-note passages in the upper staves and slower, more melodic lines in the lower staves. The key signature has two flats. The piece concludes at measure 157 with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

158

Measures 158-162 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) and the bottom two staves (bass clefs) are marked *p* (piano). The music features a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes across all staves. The key signature has two flats. The piece concludes at measure 162 with a *p* dynamic marking.

163

Measures 163-167 of a musical score. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) and the bottom two staves (bass clefs) are marked *f* (forte). The music features a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes across all staves. The key signature has two flats. The piece concludes at measure 167 with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking.

夫妻逗趣

“说你呀，邋邋呀，真邋一得邋呀，头上的金丝么乱呀如麻呀，娃他妈！”这首对唱描绘了一对夫妻相互取笑的嬉戏场面。三弦和板胡象征一对嬉戏中的夫妻。钢琴的不协和音和小堂锣的滑稽音色强化了乐曲的喜剧色彩，半音调性对置和节拍错位更使乐曲充满幽默感。

Fuqi douqu The Amusing Couple

It describes the amusing scene of a couple who are laughing at each other. A three-stringed Chinese plucked instrument and the banhu symbolize the couple respectively. The discord of piano and humorous tone color of small gong further strengthens the comic flavor of the theme.

夫妻逗趣

The Amusing Couple

1 Allegro

Bh. 板胡

Sx. 三弦
唢呐

Trb.

Bg.

XI.

p.

This block contains the musical notation for measures 1 through 6 of the first section. The instruments listed are Bahu (Bh.), Sanxian (Sx.), Trumpet (Trb.), Baglama (Bg.), Xun (XI.), and Piano (p.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The piano part is mostly silent, indicated by a large 'p' and a line. The other instruments have various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Allegro

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

This block contains the musical notation for measures 7 through 12 of the first section. The instruments listed are Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Viola and Violoncello parts have 'pizz.' (pizzicato) markings. The Violin II and Contrabass parts have 'arco' markings.

7

Bh.

Trb.

Bg.

XI.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

This block contains the musical notation for measures 13 through 18 of the first section. The instruments listed are Bahu (Bh.), Trumpet (Trb.), Baglama (Bg.), Xun (XI.), Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The Bahu and Baglama parts have 'mf' (mezzo-forte) markings. The Violin I and Violin II parts have 'pizz' (pizzicato) markings. The Viola and Violoncello parts have 'pizz.' (pizzicato) markings. The Contrabass part has 'pizz.' (pizzicato) markings.

13

Score for measures 13-18. Instruments: Bh. (Bassoon), Sx. (Saxophone), Trb. (Trumpet), Bg. (Baritone), XI. (Xylophone), p. (Piano), VI.I (Violin I), VI.II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), Cb. (Contrabass).

Measures 13-18 show the following dynamics and articulations:

- VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.: *f* (forte) in measures 14-15, *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 16-18.
- VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 16-18.

19

Score for measures 19-24. Instruments: Bh. (Bassoon), Sx. (Saxophone), Bg. (Baritone), XI. (Xylophone), VI.I (Violin I), VI.II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), Cb. (Contrabass).

Measures 19-24 show the following dynamics and articulations:

- Sx.: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measure 20.
- VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.: *mf* (mezzo-forte) in measures 20-24.

Score for measures 25-31. The score includes parts for Bh., Sx., Trb., Bg., XI., p., VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., and Cb. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

Score for measures 32-37. The score includes parts for Sx., Bg., VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., and Cb. The key signature is one sharp (F#).

38

Score for measures 38-43. Instruments: Bh. (Bassoon), Sx. (Saxophone), Bg. (Bassoon), p. (Piano), VI.I (Violin I), VI.II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), Cb. (Contrabasso).

Measure 38: Bh. and Sx. enter with *mf* dynamics. Bg. plays a rhythmic pattern. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 39: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 40: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 41: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 42: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 43: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. p. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

44

Score for measures 44-49. Instruments: Bh. (Bassoon), Sx. (Saxophone), Bg. (Bassoon), XI. (Xylophone), P. (Piano), VI.I (Violin I), VI.II (Violin II), Vle. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), Cb. (Contrabasso).

Measure 44: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 45: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 46: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 47: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 48: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

Measure 49: Bh. and Sx. continue. Bg. continues. XI. is silent. P. has a melodic line. VI.I, VI.II, Vle., and Vc. play a rhythmic pattern. Cb. is silent.

50

Bb.
 Sx.
 Bg.
 XI.
 p.
 VI.I
 VI.II
 Vle.
 Vc.
 Cb.

56

Bg. *f*
ff
 VI.I *pizz.*
ff
 VI.II *pizz.*
ff
 Vle. *pizz.*
ff
 Vc. *pizz.*
ff

62

Bg.

 XI.

 p.

68

Bg.

 XI.

 P.

74

Trb.

 Bg.

 XI.

 P.

 VI.I

 VI.II

 Vle.

 Vc.

 Cb.

79

Trb.

Bg.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

84

Trb.

Bg.

XI.

P.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

90

Bh. *mf*
 Sx. *mf*
 Trb. *mf*
 Bg. *mf*
 XI. *mf*
 p. *tr*
 VI.I *mf*
 VI.II *mf*
 Vle. *mf*
 Vc. *pizz.*
 Cb. *p* *mf*

96

Bh. *f* *ff*
 Sx. *f* *ff*
 Trb. *ff*
 Bg. *f* *ff*
 XI. *ff*
 P. *ff*
 VI.I *f* *ff*
 VI.II *f* *ff*
 Vle. *f* *ff*
 Vc. *f* *arco* *ff*
 Cb. *f* *arco* *ff*

唢呐模拟大笑声音

走绛州

这首歌流行于陕西和山西，表现了主人公肩挑扁担口唱歌谣步履轻快地向绛州进发的愉快心情。板胡的旋律轻松愉快，小提琴的固定音型好像扁担上下忽闪的颤动，全曲展现出一幅优美的乡间画面。

Zou Jiangzhou Going to Jiangzhou

It is a popular song in Shaanxi and Shanxi which shows a cheerful man with a carrying pole on his shoulder humming when approaching Jiangzhou. The beautiful country scenery is illustrated by the light-hearted and happy tune of banhu while the fixed sound pattern of violin imitates the elastic movement of the pole on his shoulder.

走 绛 州

1

Going to Jiangzhou

1 Allegretto

Cor.I.II. *f* *mf* *f*

Trb.I.II. *mf* *f*

W.b. *f* *ff*

Pn. *f* *ff*

Banhu

Sanxian

VI.I. *pizz.* *f* *mf* *f*

VI.II. *f* *mf* *f*

Vle. *pizz.* *mf* *f*

Vc. *pizz.* *mf* *f* *ff*

Cb. *mf* *f* *ff*

5

w.b. *f*

P. *mf*

Bh. *mf* *pizz.*

VI.I. *mf* *pizz.*

VI.II. *mf* *pizz.*

Vle. *mf* *pizz.*

Vc. *mf* *pizz.*

Cb. *mf* *mp*

诙谐

10

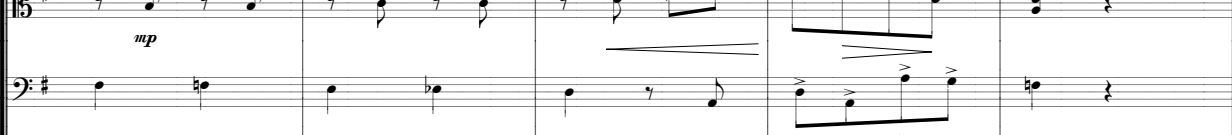
W.b. 

Pn 

Banhu 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

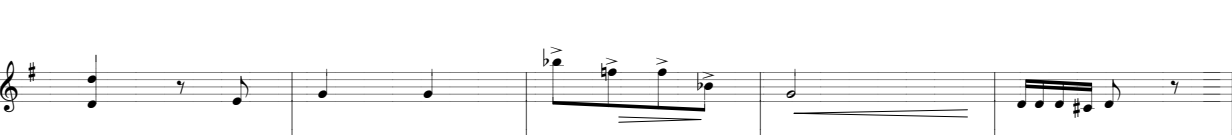
Cb. 

15

w.b. 

P. 

Bh. 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

20

Cor. I. II.

W.b.

Pn.

Banhu

Sanxian

VI. I.

VI. II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

26

cor
solo 悠然自得 连贯 自信地

w.b.
mf

P.
mf

sanxian
mf

VI. I.
mf pizz

VI. II.
pizz mf

Vle.
pizz mf

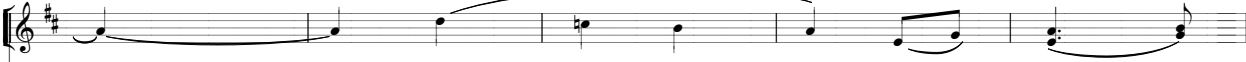
Vc.
pizz. mf

Cb.
pizz. mf

mf
mf

mp
mp

31

Cor.I.II. 

W.b. 

Pn 

Sanxian 

VI.I 

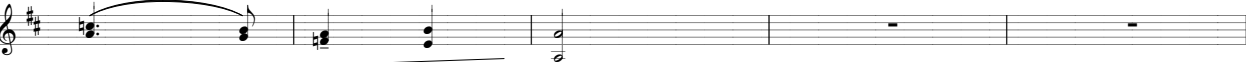
VI.II 

Vle. 

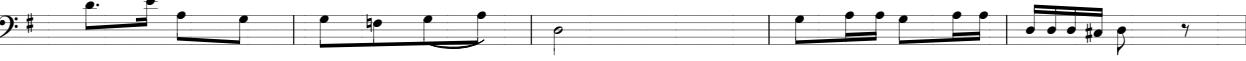
Vc. 

Cb. 

36

Cr 

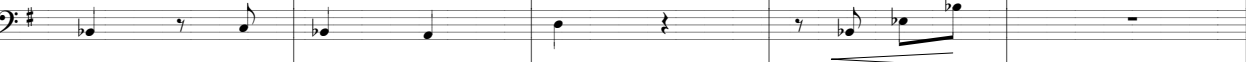
P. 

Cl. 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

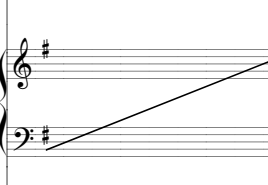
47

52

Cor.I.II. 

Trb.I.II. 

W.b. 

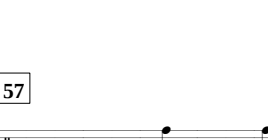
Pn 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

扁担上下忽闪

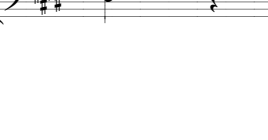
57

P. 

VI.I 

VI.II 

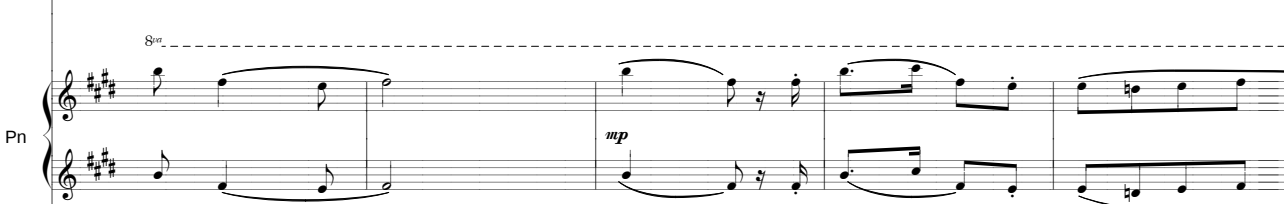
Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

62

W.b. 

Pn 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

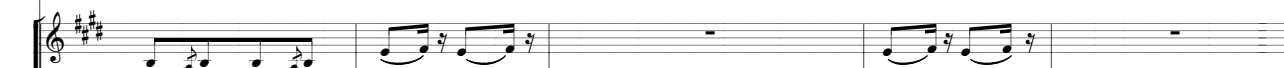
Vc. 

Cb. 

67

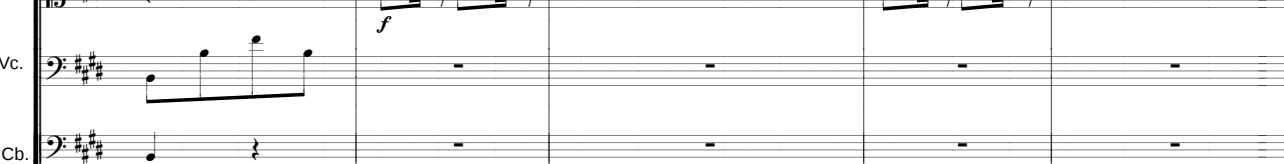


P. 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

72

Cor. I.II. *mf*

Trb. I.II. *mf*

W.b.

Pn *mf* 8^{va}

Vi. I *mf*

Vi. II *mf pizz.*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb.

77

得意洋洋

Cor. *mf*

Tr. *mf*

w.b.

P. *mf*

vi. I *ff* *p* *mf*

vi. II *ff* *p* *mf*

vle *ff* *mf*

V.c. *ff* *mf*

c-b *ff* *mf*

81

Cor.I.II.

Trb.I.II.

W.b.

Pn.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

憧憬未来

mp

86

Cor.

Trb.

w.b.

Pn.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

91

Cor.I.II. *mp*

Trb.I.II.

W.b. *mp* *mp*

Vi.I *mp*

Vi.II *mp*

Vle. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Cb. *mp*

96

ccr.

Tr.

w.b. *mf*

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle. *arco*

Vc. *arco*

C-b *arco*

101

Cor. I.II. *f* *mf* *f*

Trb. I.II. *mf* *f*

W.b. *f* *ff*

Pn *f* *ff*

Vi. I. *pizz.* *f* *mf* *f*

Vi. II. *f* *pizz.* *mf* *f*

Vle. *pizz.* *f* *mf* *f*

Vc. *pizz.* *mf* *f* *ff*

Cb. *mf* *f* *ff*

105

cor. *mf*

tr. *mf*

banhu *mf*

saxian *mf*

Vi. I. *pizz.* *mf*

Vi. II. *pizz.* *mf*

Vle. *pizz.* *mf*

Vc. *pizz.* *mf*

Cb. *mf* *mp*

110

Cor.I.III.

Trb.I.III.

Banhu

Sanxian

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

115

cor.

tr.

w.b.

Pn.

banhu

sanxian

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

120

Adagio

Cor.I.III. *mf*

Trb.I.III. *mf*

W.b.

Pn

Banhu

Sanxian

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle. *mf* *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

124

Allegro

cor. *sf p* *ff*

tr. *ff*

w.b. 轻轻远去 *mp* *p*

P-n *ff* *mp* *p*

banhu *ff*

sanxian *ff*

Vi.I *ff* *p*

Vi.II *ff* *p*

Vle. *arco* *ff* *p*

Vc. *arco* *fz* *mp* *ff* *p*

Cb. *fz* *mp* *ff*

兰花花

这是一首产生于陕北流传于全国的叙事歌曲。歌曲强烈控诉了旧时代包办婚姻对自由爱情的摧残，歌颂了反叛封建礼教，追求幸福婚姻的青年女子兰花花。然而，在封建社会，她不可避免地要以生命为代价而走向悲剧的结局。

乐曲的第一部分以柔美的双簧管和热情的大提琴表现兰花花和她的情人充满幻想的甜蜜爱情。中段以铜管的强暴威严和弦乐的悲恸哭诉象征兰花花的抗争和愤怒，定音鼓和大锣的哀鸣预示了悲剧的结局。乐曲结尾，定音鼓沉闷地奏出主题，留下了最后的微弱呼唤。

Lan Huahua Lady Lan Huahua

This song is from the north of Shaanxi Province talking about a brave girl called Lan Huahua. She protested against feudalism and pursued her own happy marriage. Her struggle ends in tragedy and finally costs her life. The music begins with oboe and cello to depict their passionate love. Then the brass and strings come in to symbolize her struggle and wrath. In the end, the theme is recapitulated by the kettle drum and finally leads to the tragic ending of the story.

蓝 花 花

Lan Huahua

1

Adagio

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. *a2*

Fag. *ff a2*

Cr.

Trb.

Timp. *pp* *ff*

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

Adagio

悲剧的预兆

VI.I *pp* *ff*

VI.II *pp* *ff*

Vle. *pp* *ff*

Vc. *pp* *ff*

Cb. *pp* *ff*

5

美丽的蓝花花

Fl. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. *mf*

Cr. *mp*

A. *mp*

VI.I *mf* *G sul*

VI.II *mf*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

solo *mf*

div. *mp* *div.* *mp* *div.* *mp* *pizz.* *mp*

10

Ob. *mf* *p*

A. *p*

VI.I *mf* *mp* *p*

VI.II *mf* *mp* *p*

Vle. *mp* *unis.* *p*

Vc. *p*

Cb. *p*

娇羞 含情脉脉

Ob.

Cmli.

A.

对爱情的憧憬

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

p

mp

p

mp

mp

mf

Cmli.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

p

mp

p

mp

p

mp

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *a2* *f* *mf*

Cr. *mf* *f*

Trb. *mf* *f*

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

爱的颂歌 对唱

VI.I *f* *8va*

VI.II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f* *mf* *f*

Cb. *f* *mf* *f*

[illegible]

allargando

Fl. *a2* *f* *fff*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cr. *f* *sfp* *fff*

Trb. *f* *sfp* *fff*

Timp. *pp* *f* *sfp* *fff*

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

摧毁爱情的残暴礼教

allargando

8va

VI.I *f* *ff*

VI.II *f* *ff*

Vle. *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Cb. *f* *sfp* *ff*

39

a tempo

A.

mp *p*

面对残暴的无可奈何

VI.I *mp* *p*

VI.II *mp* *p*

Vle. *mp* *p pizz.* *ppp*

Vc. *mp*

{

43

Fl. *p*

Ob. *p*

Cl. *p*

Fag. *p*

A. *pp*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

47

Allegro

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

凶残的礼教

Allegro

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Timp. *ff* *mf* *ff*

Cmli.

T.T.

A. *B^b E^b*

VI.I *ff* *mf* *ff*

VI.II *ff* *mf* *ff*

Vle. *ff* *mf* *ff*

Vc. *ff* *mf* *ff*

Cb. *ff* *mf* *ff*

53

Adagio

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Adagio

accel.

Timp.

T.T.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Largo

哭天抢地 撕心裂肺

Timpani (Timp.) part with triplets and dynamics *mf* to *ff*.

Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), and Violoncello (Vc.) parts with *ff* dynamics and slurs.

Contra Bass (Cb.) part with a whole note.

Cornet (Cr.) and Trumpet (Trb.) parts with *p* and *mf* dynamics.

Timpani (Timp.) part with *pp* dynamics.

Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), and Violoncello (Vc.) parts with *mp* and *f* dynamics.

67

Adagio

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag.

Adagio

对殉情恋人的追念

Timp. *fff* *p*

T.T. *ff*

悲剧 不可避免的悲剧

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

{

72

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. *p*

Cr. *p*

Timp.

Fl. *没有表情 欲哭无泪*

Ob. *solo* *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

Cr. *mp*

Trb. *mp*

Timp. *mp*

Cmli. *mp*

T.T. *mp*

A. *mp*

悲歌

VI.I *G sul* *mp*

VI.II *G sul* *mp*

Vle. *G sul* *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Cb. *mp*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

G sul

p

G sul

p

G sul

p

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 81. It features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Cornet (Cr.) and Trombone (Trb.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Cymbals (Cmli.), and Tom-toms (T.T.). The keyboard section includes a grand staff (A.). The string section includes Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time. The woodwinds and strings have melodic lines with slurs and ties. The percussion instruments have rhythmic patterns. The brass instruments are mostly silent. The keyboard instrument has a few chords. The string section has a melodic line with slurs and ties, and a rhythmic line. The double bass has a rhythmic line. The page number 81 is in the top left corner.

木管组一律不要颤音
直白 呆滞

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

最后的挣扎

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p *mf* *mp* *f* *p* *mp*

*rit***Lento**

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

A.

对美好生活的最后回味

lento

VI. Solo

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

rit

mf

pp

div. div. arco

pp

div. div. arco

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

rit

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Cmli.

T.T.

A.

Vi.Solo

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

悲剧的结局

pp

pp

rit.

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

槐花几时开

巴山蜀水，培育了四川人勤劳、爽朗而富于幽默感的性格。这首词曲并茂的《槐花几时开》是一曲典型的四川山歌。歌词只有四句，却情景交融，意味深长：“高高山上一树槐，手把栏杆望郎来，娘问女儿望啥子，我望槐花几时开。”其旋律也十分别致，从全曲最高音起，每句歌词拆为两个乐节，并加入四川山歌特有的衬字，起伏婉转，扣人心弦。

乐曲由双簧管、圆号、弦乐、长笛和英国管先后演奏这首山歌的优美旋律。和声以另一调性做背景衬托，描绘了一个远景近景既分离又相合的山村画面。

Huaihua jishi kai Expecting the Blossom of Scholartree

Sichuan people are known for their diligence, straightforwardness and humor. This is a typical Sichuan folk song talking about how a girl is missing her lover. The tone is amusing and unique. The beautiful melody is recapitulated by the oboe, horn, string instruments, flute and English horn respectively while the harmony in another mode pictures the village scenery.

第四组曲 巴蜀山歌
Suit 4.Mountain Songs of the Ancient States Ba and Shu

槐花几时开
Expecting the Blossom of the Scholartree

Adagio

Flauti I.II.

Oboe *mp* 山村远景

Clarinetti (!) I.II.

Fagotto

Corni (F) I.II.

Piano 弱踏板 *pp* 8va

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Ob.

P.

5

Ob.

P.

VI.II

Vle.

con sord. div.

mp

Ob.

P.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

con sord. div

mp

8^{va}

10

Ob.

P.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

p

Fl. *p* *rit.*

Ob. *p*

Cl. *p*

Fag. *p*

Cr. *pp*

满树银花

P.

VI.I *unis.* *pp* *rit.*

VI.II *unis.* *pp*

Vle. *pp* *con sord.*

Vc. *pp* *con sord.* *pizz.*

Cb. *pp*

Commodo

山村近景

15

solo

Cr. *mp*

Commodo

VI.I *div.* *pp*

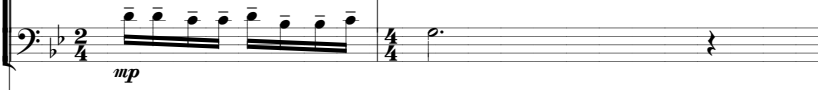
VI.II *div.* *pp*

Vle. *div.* *pp*

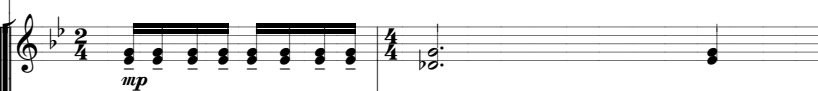
Vc. *div.* *pp*

Cb. *div.* *pp*

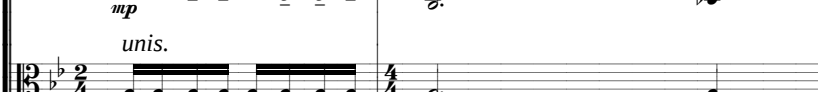
Cl. 

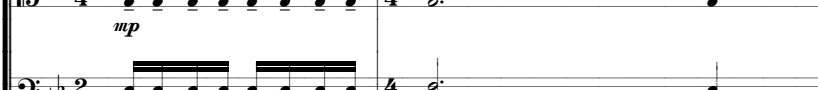
Fag. 
mp

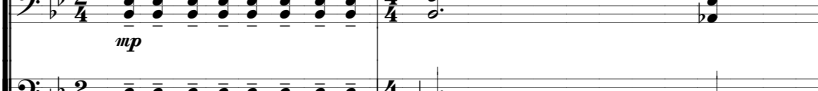
Cr. 

VI.I 
mp

VI.II 
mp
unis.
div.

Vle. 
mp
unis.

Vc. 
mp

Cb. 
mp

Fl. 
mf

Ob. 
mf

Cl. 
mf

Fag. 
mf
mp

VI.I 
mf
pp

VI.II 
mf
pp

Vle. 
mf
pp

Vc. 
mf
pp

Cb. 
mf
pp

25

Fl.

Cl.

pp

pp

rit.

pp

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

30

ad lib.

Fl.

mf

p

p

6

6

6

6

P.

mf

p

7

7

7

ad

VI.I

mf

p

senza sord.

VI.II

mf

p

senza sord.

Vle.

mf

p

senza sord.

Vc.

mf

p

senza sord.

Fl. *pp*

Ob. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Fag. *pp*

Cr. *pp*

P. *p*

35 充满激情的情歌
Piu mosso

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cr. *f*

P. *ff*

Piu mosso

VI.I *f*

VI.II *f*

Vle. *div. f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f*

Fl. *mp* *mf*

Ob. *mp* *mf* *mf*

Cl. *mp* *mf* *mf*

Fag. *mp* *mf* *mf*

Cr. *mp* *mf* *mf*

VI.I *mf*

VI.II *mf*

Vle. *mp* *mf*

Vc. *mp* *mf*

Cb. *mp*

Fl. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cr. *mf*

P. *8va*

VI.I *mf*

VI.II *mf*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf*

45

Fl. *p* *rit.*

Ob. *p* Muta in C-ingl.

Cl. *p*

Cr. *pp*

P. *8va*

VI.I *mp* *rit.*

VI.II *mp*

Vle. *mp*

Vc. *mp*

Cb. *mp*

回到山村景色

a tempo

50

C-ingl. *mp*

VI.I *pp* *div.*

VI.II *pp* *div.*

Vle. *pp* *div.*

Vc. *pp*

Cb. *pp*

Fl. *mf*

C-ingl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mp* *mf*

VI.I *mp* *unis.* *div.* *mf* *pp*

VI.II *mp* *unis.* *div.* *mf* *pp*

Vle. *mp* *unis.* *div.* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *mp* *unis.* *div.* *mf* *pp*

Cb. *mp* *mf* *pp*

60

rit.

Fl. *pp*

Cl. *pp*

Cr. *pp*

远去的山村美景

VI.I *rit.*

VI.II *rit.*

Vle. *rit.*

Vc. *rit.*

Cb. *rit.*

黄杨扁担

这是一首四川秀山花灯调，表现了小夥子挑担到酉州送米，却兴致勃勃地观察酉州姑娘梳头打扮的情景。歌词俏皮风趣，四川民歌特有的衬词更增添了歌词的幽默感：“黄杨扁担软溜溜哇(姐里哈里呀)，挑一担白米下酉州哇(姐呀姐呀) 下酉州哇(哥里哈里呀)。”

乐曲以强劲的全奏刻画小夥子彪悍的形象，中段以一首山歌的二重唱表现年轻挑夫休憩时悠然自得的神态。

Huangyang biandan Yellow Poplar Shouldering Pole

This Sichuan folk song talks about a young man watching the girls in Qiuzhou to do make-ups on his way carrying a load of rice there too. The music begins with the full orchestra to portray the strong young man while the duet in the middle part of the piece depicts the leisurely and relaxing mood during his rest.

黄 杨 扁 担

Yellow Poplar Shouldering Pole

Allegretto

5

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f* *mf*

Fag. *f* *mf*

挺胸昂首迈大步

Cr. *f* *mf*

Trb. *f* *mf*

Tb. *f* *mf*

Allegretto

VI.I *f* *mf*

VI.II *f* *mf*

Vle. *f* *mf*

Vc. *f* *mf*

Cb. *f* *mf* *pizz.*

Fl. *mp*
自信乐观

Ob.

Cl. *mp*

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

VI.I *p*

VI.II *p*

Vle. *p*

Vc. *pizz.* *p*

Cb. *p*

15

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

pizz.

f

arco

arco

f

20

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

V-ni I.

V-ni II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

轻盈的步伐

mp

mp

p

p

p

p

p

p

Ob.

Fag.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

{

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

p

mp

div.

mf

mf 敦厚朴实

Fl. *mf* *p*

Ob. *mf* *p*

Cl. *mf* *p*

Fag. *mf* *p*

Cr. *mf* *p*

Trb. *mf* *p*

Tb. *mf* *p*

VI.I *mf*

VI.II *mf*

Vle. *arco*

Vc. *arco*

Cb. *arco* *mf* *p*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 30, contains measures 30 through 34. The instrumentation includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The woodwind section (Fl., Ob., Cl., Fag.) plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The strings (Cr., Trb., Tb., VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., Cb.) provide harmonic support with sustained chords and moving lines. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The word *arco* is written above the Viola and Violoncello staves in measure 31. The score is written for a full orchestra.

Fl. *mf* *f*

Ob. *mf* *f*

Cl. *mf* *f*

Fag. *mf* *f*

Cr. *mf* *f*

Trb. *f*

Tb. *f*

豪爽自信

VI.I *mf* *f*

VI.II *mf* *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *mf* *f*

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Moderato

Fine

Fl. *ff* *p*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

休止勿延长 紧接下段

Moderato

VI.I *ff* *pizz.* *p*

VI.II *ff* *pizz.* *p*

Vle. *ff* *pizz.* *p*

Vc. *ff* *pizz.* *p*

Cb. *ff* *pizz.* *p*

50

独自小憩

Fl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

solo

55

60

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag.

Cr. *mf* *solo*

舒展 充满幻想

65

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mp*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

Cr. *mf*

Fl. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Ob. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Cl. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Fag. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Cr. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

mp

轻柔

VI.I $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

VI.II $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Vle. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Vc. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Cb. $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

div.

{

VI.I $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

VI.II $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Vle. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Vc. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

Cb. $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$

p

p

p

p

p

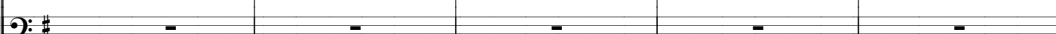
div.

*accelerando**D.C. al Fine*

Fl.  *mf*

Ob.  *mf*

Cl.  *mf*

Fag. 

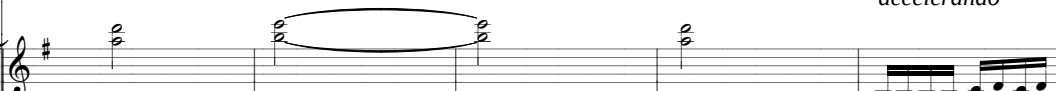
Cr.  *mp*

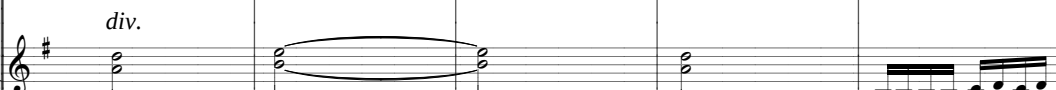
Trb.  *mp*

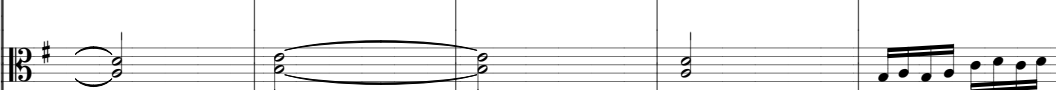
Tb. 

渐强 渐快

accelerando

VI.I  *accelerando*

VI.II *div.* 

Vle.  *accelerando*

Vc. *unis.*  *unis.*

Cb.  *accelerando*

绣荷包

《绣荷包》是中国民歌中常见的题材，表现少女为情人绣荷包时的兴奋与羞涩心态。荷包是男人系于腰间用以装钱和零星物品的布袋，女子常以荷包赠与情人作为定情物。民歌中《绣荷包》以四川、山西和云南的三首流传最广。

乐曲从弦乐四重奏开始，然后转为木管，间以竖琴的装饰性滑奏和长笛的华彩乐句，宛若姑娘手中的飞针走线。

Xiu hebao Embroider a Pouch

Embroidering pouch is a very popular theme among Chinese folk songs. It shows the excitement and shyness of young girls when embroidering pouch for their lovers. Girls always give a pouch to their lovers as a token of love. The music begins with string quartet, and is followed by the woodwind, harp and flute respectively. It is just like the shuttling thread in her hand.

绣荷包

Embroidering a Pouch

Moderato sognando

Fl. $\text{F} \flat$ $\frac{2}{4}$

Ob. $\text{F} \flat$ $\frac{2}{4}$

Cl. $\frac{2}{4}$

Fag. $\text{F} \flat$ $\frac{2}{4}$

A. $\text{F} \flat$ $\frac{2}{4}$

Cmli. $\text{F} \flat$ $\frac{2}{4}$

妩媚温柔

VI.I *solo* *mp*

VI.II *solo* *mp*

Vle. *solo* *mp*

Vc. *solo* *mp*

Cb. $\frac{2}{4}$

5

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

10

VI.I *tutti*
mp

VI.II *tutti*
亲切 *mp*

Vle. *tutti*
mp

Vc. *tutti*
mp

Cb. *mp*

15

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

20

Fl. *mf*

Cl. *mp*

Fag. *mp*

A. 飞针走线 *p*

Cmli.

VI.I *pizz.*
mp

VI.II *pizz.*
mp

Vle. *pizz.*
mp

25

Fl.

Cl.

Fag.

A.

Cmli.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

pizz.

30

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cmli.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

solo

mp

对唱

p

solo

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

arco

pp

p

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

40

mf 激情洋溢
div.

mf div.

mf

mf

mf

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

陷入冥想

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

arco

mp

{

短促的跳音 如针线
a tempo

Fl.

Ob.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

rit.

pp

mf

p

pp

pp

pp

p

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

a tempo

unis.

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

55

Fl.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

rit.

{

Adagio

60

Fl.

Cl.

A.

p

pp

Adagio

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p

太阳出来喜洋洋

这是一首爽朗明快的四川山歌：“太阳出来喜洋洋，挑起扁担上山岗，手中拿把开山斧，不怕虎豹和豺狼。” 乐队全奏贯穿全曲，铜管乐器粗野的呐喊，弦乐从压抑到爆发的转接，以及定音鼓的狂燥敲击，表现了雄性勃发的阳刚之气。

Taiyang Chulai Xiyangyang Happy Sunrise

This is a lively and straightforward folk song from Sichuan Province. It describes the happiness and pride of children when they climb up the hills to work. The melody is played by the full orchestra. With the highlights of brass, strings and kettledrums, the masculine tone of the piece is further strengthened.

太阳出来喜洋洋

Happy Sunrise

Allegro violendo

5

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tb. Tub.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.

A.

粗犷

Allegro violendo

VI. I.

VI. II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *fff*

Fl. Picc. *fff*

Ob. *fff*

Cl. *fff*

Fag. *fff*

Cr. *fff*

Trb. *fff*

Tb. *fff*

Tb. Tub. *fff*

Timp. *fff*

Pat.

C.g. *fff*

A. *ff*

Vi. I *fff*

Vi. II *fff*

Vle. *fff*

Vc. *fff*

Cb. *fff*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 10, featuring a large ensemble. The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Cor Anglais (Cr.). The second system includes Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Trombone/Tuba (Tb. Tub.), and Timpani (Timp.). The third system includes Percussion (Pat.), Cymbal (C.g.), and a soloist (A.). The fourth system includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The music is written in 4/4 time. The first three measures of each system show a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, often with accents. The final measure of each system is marked with a forte (ff) or fortissimo (fff) dynamic. The soloist (A.) has a melodic line with a forte (ff) dynamic in the final measure.

Fl.

Fl.Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tb. Tub.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.

A.

慢起 渐快

雄性勃发 气宇轩昂

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tb. Tub.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

f

fz

mf

The musical score for page 20 features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section consists of Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Trombone/Tuba (Tb. Tub.), and Timpani (Timp.). Percussion includes Snare Drum (Pat.) and Cymbal (C.g.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass provides harmonic support. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are indicated. The score is written in a standard musical notation with staves for each instrument.

25

Fl. *mf*

Fl. Picc. *mf*

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cr. *mp*

Cr. *mp*

野性的呼喊

30

Fl. *f*

Fl. Picc. *f*

Ob. *f*

Cl. *f*

Fag. *f*

Cr. *f*

Cr. *f*

Timp. *f*

VI. I *f* div.

VI. II *f* div.

Vle. *f* div.

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tb. Tub.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

tr.

tr.

tr.

tr.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Fl. *ff*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. 强烈的呼喊 *sf*

Trb. *sf*

Tb. *ff*

Tb. Tub. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Pat.

C.g.

A.

VI. I. *ff*
div.

VI. II. *ff*
div.

Vle. *ff*
div.

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

[illegible]

[illegible]

The musical score is for 'The Great Wall' by Tan Dun, featuring a large orchestral ensemble and a string section. The score is in 3/4 time and includes parts for Flute, Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cor Anglais, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Timpani, Percussion, Gong, Piano, and Violin/Viola/Cello/Double Bass.

The orchestral ensemble parts are marked with *ff* (fortissimo) and include dynamic markings *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The string section parts are marked with *f* (forte) and *ff* (fortissimo). The string section is labeled '弓根 粗野' (Gonggen Cuo Ye) and includes parts for Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass.

Fl. *rit.*

Fl. Picc.

Ob. *l. mf*

Cl.

Fag. *l. mf*

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tb. Tub.

Timp.

Pat.

C.g.

A. *rit. mp*

VI. I *ff f ff f ff*

VI. II *ff f ff f ff*

Vle. *ff f ff f ff*

Vc. *ff f ff f ff*

Cb.

II. *a tempo* I. 70

Fl. *mf*
转为轻柔

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl. I.

Fag.

A.

VI. I. *a tempo*

VI. II. *pizz.*
mf

Vle. *pizz.*
mf

Vc.

Cb.

75

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Timp. *ff*

A.

VI. I.

VI. II.

Vle.

Fl. *ff*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff* *sf p*

Cr. *ff* *sf p*

Trb. *ff* *sf p*

Tb. *ff* *sf p*

Tb. Tub. *ff* *sf p*

Timp. *f* *sf p*

Pat.

C.g.

A.

VI. I *arco* *ff*

VI. II *arco* *div.* *ff*

Vle. *arco* *div.* *ff*

Vc. *arco* *ff*

Cb. *ff*

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 80, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass section (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba) are marked with fortissimo (ff) dynamics. The woodwinds play melodic lines with some slurs, while the brass plays sustained chords. The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.) with a forte (f) dynamic and snare drum (Pat.) with rests. The string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) is marked with fortissimo (ff) and includes the instruction 'arco' (bowed). The strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The score is written in a common time signature, and the key signature has one sharp (F#).

[illegible]

[illegible]

无锡景

以锡山、惠山和太湖闻名于世的江南名城无锡，历来是诗人、画家和音乐家的灵感之源。以无锡为题的名曲，一是阿炳的《二泉映月》，一是这首江南小调《无锡景》：“天下第二泉，惠山脚半边，泉水碧清，茶叶泡香片，锡山相对惠泉山，山脚下，两半边，开个泥佛店。”这首管弦乐曲以清秀的木管音色和朦胧的弦乐音色描绘了无锡秀美迷人的湖光山色。

Wuxi Jing The Scenery of Wuxi

Wuxi in Jiangnan Province is famous for its beautiful scenery which is also the source of inspiration for poets, painters and musicians. Such as the "Moon Reflected in Two Streams" and this folk song are both well-known tunes talking about Wuxi. This orchestral version of the folk song depicts the charming scenery by both the woodwind and strings.

无锡景

The Seenery at Wuxi

179

Adagio

1 *solo*
ad lib. *tr*

Fl. I, II. *mp* *mf*

C-Ingl.

Cl. (A), I, II. *solo* *mp*

Cor. I, II. *ad lib.* 烟雨蒙蒙 *p*

Arpa *ad lib.* 湖光山色 *mp* 别有洞天 *mf*

Glock *p*

Adagio

V-ni. I. *pp* *mf*

V-ni. II. *pp* *mf*

V-le *pp* *mf*

V-c

C-b

6

Fl. I, II. *tr* *mp* *p*

Arpa *mp*

11 Andante

Arpa

Glock

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

16

Arpa

V-ni I.

21

Fl.I.II.

Cl.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni I.

mp

mp

27

Fl. I, II, III

C-Ing.

Cl. (A), I, II

Arpa

V-ni. I.

V-ni. II.

V-le

V-c

div.
mp

div.
mp

div.
mp
pizz

mp

33

C-Ing.

V-ni. I.

V-ni. II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mf

arco

pizz

39

Fl.I.II.

C-Ingl.

Cl.(A).I.II.

Arpa

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

44

Fl.I.II.

Arpa

Glock

V-ni I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

晶莹剔透的湖水

49

Fl.I.II. *f*

Cl.(A).I.II. *f*

Cor.I.II. *mf*

Arpa *f*

V-ni.I. *f*

V-ni.II. *f*

V-le *f*

V-c *f*

C-b *f*

豁然开朗

53

Fl.I.II.

Cl.I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

57

Fl.I.II.

Cl.(A).I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

61

Fl.I.II.

Cl.I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

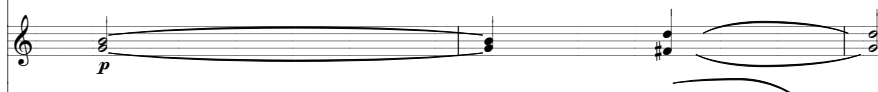
C-b

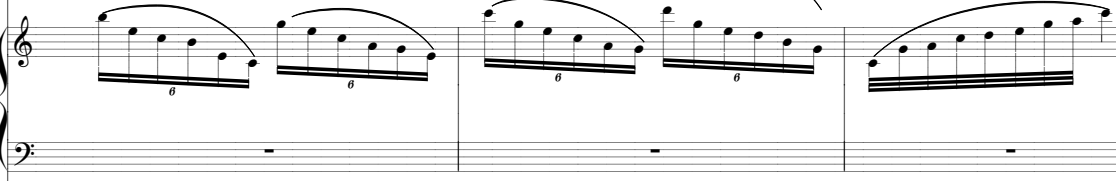
solo

mp

65

Fl.I.II. 

Cor.I.II. 

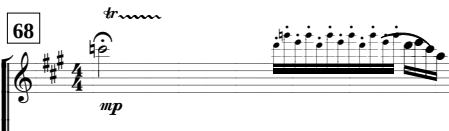
Arpa 

Glock 

Adagio

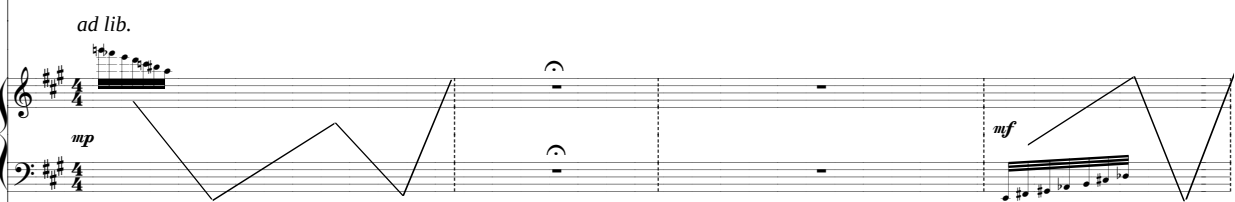
solo ad lib.

68

Fl.I.II. 

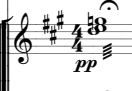
Cl.I.II. 

Cor.I.II. 

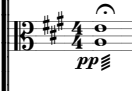
Arpa 

烟雨蒙蒙的锡山惠山

ad lib.

V-ni I. 

V-ni II. 

V-le 

V-c 

C-b 

72 *solo*

Fl. I, II. *mf* *tr.* *mp* *p*

Arpa

V-ni. I.

V-ni. II.

V-le

78

Arpa

地道的吴语小调

高胡

83

Arpa

高胡

88

Fl. i, ii

Cl. (A) i, ii. *mp*

Arpa

高胡

94

Fl. I. II.

Cl. (A). I. II.

Arpa

V-ni. I.

V-ni. II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

mp 湖面荡舟采莲藕

tutti div.

div.

mp

div.

mp pizz

mp

98

Fl. I. II.

Arpa

V-ni. I.

V-ni. II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

arco

pizz

mf

103

Fl.I.II. *mp*

Arpa

V-ni.I. *mp*

V-ni.II. *mp*

V-le *mp*

V-c *mp*

C-b

108

Fl.I.II. *mf*

Arpa

Glock

V-ni.I. *mf*

V-ni.II. *mf*

V-le *unis.*

V-c *pizz*

C-b

unis.

117

Fl.I.III.

Cl.I.III.

Cor.I.III.

Arpa

V-ni I.

V-ni.III.

V-le

V-c

C-b

121

Fl.I.II.

Cl.(A).I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

125

Fl.I.II.

Cl.I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

V-ni I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

129

Fl.I.II. *rit.*

Cl.(A).I.II.

Cor.I.II.

Arpa

高胡

solo *rit.*
mp
速度可以更自由

V-ni.I.

V-ni.II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

133 *rit.* **Adagio**

Fl.I.II.

Arpa

Glock

V-ni I.

ad lib.

solo *mp*

杨柳青

这是一首欢快活泼的扬州小调。“杨柳青”是原歌中的衬词，并无特别含义。这首小调歌词不固定，常填入诙谐，风趣，欢快的词句。乐曲采用弦乐拨奏，从两个声部开始，逐步转入全部弦乐的拨奏，并以拨奏模拟民间打击乐的锣鼓节奏，突出了乐曲的欢快气氛和俏皮性格。

Yangliuqing Green Willow

It is an animated and brisk Yangzhou folk song. It is named so because it uses "green willow" as a foil in the lyric which is meaningless. The lyric is changeable with humorous and cheerful words. Pizzicato is applied among all strings and is even used to imitate the rhythm of gongs and drums. The delightful and active tone of the melody is then fully expressed.

杨 柳 青

Green Willow

拨 奏 曲

Pizzicato

Allegro Giocoso

pizz

Violini I. *mp* *pizz*

Violini II. *mp* *pizz*

Viole *mp* *pizz*

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

单一音色 单一节奏 单一音区 对比和变化靠的是力度

6

12

18

Musical score for measures 18-23. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) contain continuous eighth-note patterns. The fourth and fifth staves (bass clefs) are mostly empty, with a single eighth note in the final measure of each, marked with the instruction *pizz* (pizzicato).

24

Musical score for measures 24-29. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) contain continuous eighth-note patterns. The fourth and fifth staves (bass clefs) contain eighth-note patterns. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in measures 24, 25, 26, and 27.

30

Musical score for measures 30-35. The score is written for five staves. The first three staves (treble and alto clefs) contain continuous eighth-note patterns. The fourth and fifth staves (bass clefs) contain eighth-note patterns. The dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present in measures 30, 31, 32, and 33.

36

Musical score for measures 36-41. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The dynamics are marked as *mp* (mezzo-piano) for measures 36-40 and *p* (piano) for measure 41. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

42

Musical score for measures 42-47. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The dynamics are marked as *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano) for measures 42-47. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

48

Musical score for measures 48-53. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/8. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (mezzo-forte) for measures 48-50 and *ff* (fortissimo) for measures 51-53. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs.

54

Musical score for measures 54-59. The score is written for five staves (two treble clefs, one alto clef, and two bass clefs) in the key of D major. The tempo is marked with a quarter note. The dynamics are marked as *mf* (measures 54-55), *mp* (measures 56-57), and *f* (measures 58-59). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

60

Musical score for measures 60-65. The score is written for five staves (two treble clefs, one alto clef, and two bass clefs) in the key of D major. The tempo is marked with a quarter note. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

66

Musical score for measures 66-71. The score is written for five staves (two treble clefs, one alto clef, and two bass clefs) in the key of D major. The tempo is marked with a quarter note. The dynamics are marked as *mp* (measures 66-67) and *f* (measures 68-71). The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

72

Musical score for measures 72-77. The score is written for five staves (two treble, two bass, and a fifth staff). The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo/mood is marked *p* (piano) for measures 72-74 and *f* (forte) for measures 75-77. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

78

Musical score for measures 78-83. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is two sharps. The tempo/mood is marked *accelerando*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *sf* (sforzando), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The time signature changes from 3/4 to 2/4 and then to 3/8.

84

Vivo

Musical score for measures 84-89. The score is written for five staves. The key signature is two sharps. The tempo/mood is marked *Vivo*. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *fz* (forzando). The time signature is 2/4.

拔根芦柴花

这是一首江都县的秧田歌，“拔根芦柴花”系原曲衬句。“白米饭好吃要把秧来栽，鲜鱼汤好喝要把网来拈……”乐曲以钢琴和长笛先后演奏这首秧田歌的轻快旋律，弦乐拨奏和清脆的板鼓伴奏之，勾画了一幅秀美的江南图景。

Bagen Luchaihua Pulling out a Reed Catkin

It is a folk song in Jiangdu County which is always sung when transplanting seeds in the rice fields. Accompanied by the strings in pizzicato and small drums, the tune is played by piano and flute respectively to portray this beautiful Jiangnan scenery.

拔根芦柴花

Pulling a Reed catkin

1

Allegretto

二胡

二胡

Cor.I.II.

Cor.III.

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

饱满 勿断

mf

mp

mf

f

mf

悠悠然

mf

Allegretto

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

f

f

f

f

f

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

pizz.

mf

6

Cor.

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

f

f

11

Cor.I.II. *p*

Cor.III. *p*

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

Violini I. *mp*

Violini II. *mp*

Viole *mp*

Violoncelli *mp*

Contrabassi *mp*

Cmli.

俏皮

16

Cor. *p* *mp*

钢片琴

板鼓

P-n. *mf*

Archi *arco* *mf*

柔和

21

Cor.I.II.

Cor.III.

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viola

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

mf

mf

pizz

mp

mf

mp

arco

pizz

arco

舒展

f

25

Cor.

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

mp

mp

mp

mp

mp

arco

arco

arco

mp

29

Cor.I.II. *mf*

Cor.III. *mf*

木琴
钢片琴 *mf*

板鼓 *f* *mf*

Piano

Violini I. *f*

Violini II. *f*

Viola *f* *pizz*

Violoncelli *f* *pizz.*

Contrabassi *f* *pizz.*

33

尽显江南秀美

二胡

板鼓

P-n. *p* *S^{ca}*

轻柔的镶边式华彩

Archi *pizz.* *mp*

36

二胡

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

39

二胡

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

42

二胡

mp

Cor.I,II.

Cmli.

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viola

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

45

二胡

Cor.

钢片琴

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

pizz

48

二胡

Cor.I.II.

Cor.III.

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viola

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

Cmli.

51

二胡

Cor.

钢片琴

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

漂浮的副旋律 轻盈 虚幻

54

二胡

Cor.I.II.

Cor.III.

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

57

Cor.

Cmli.

钢琴

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

arc

arco

突出这个副旋律

60

Cor.I.II.

Cor.III.

木琴
钢片琴

板鼓

Piano

Violini I.

Violini II.

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

63 全奏与独奏的强烈对比

二胡

Cor.

木琴

板鼓

P-n.

Archi

arco

紫竹调

这原是一首流行于苏州的市井爱情小调，后成为上海沪剧曲牌。其歌词经历代艺人传播修改，成为一首含蓄有趣的情歌。乐曲以弦乐模拟二胡，竖琴模拟琵琶，长笛模拟曲笛演奏旋律，竖琴的晶莹琶音与之相和，颇具江南丝竹的风格。

Bagen Luchaihua Pulling out a Reed Catkin

It is a folk song in Jiangdu County which is always sung when transplanting seeds in the rice fields. Accompanied by the strings in pizzicato and small drums, the tune is played by piano and flute respectively to portray this beautiful Jiangnan scenery.

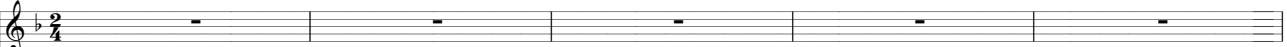
Zizhudiao Bamboo-flute Tune

It used to be a popular love tune in Suzhou and is then become a mode of tune for Shanghai local opera Huju. The lyric is implicit and amusing. Accompanied by the harp, the melody is played by the strings in the style of Jiangnansizu.

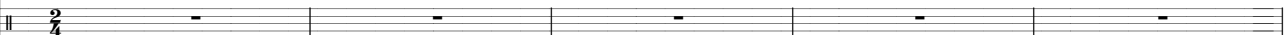
紫竹调

Bamboo-flute Tune

Moderato

Fl. 

A. 

W.b. 

模拟二胡的演奏

Moderato

VI.I 

VI.II 

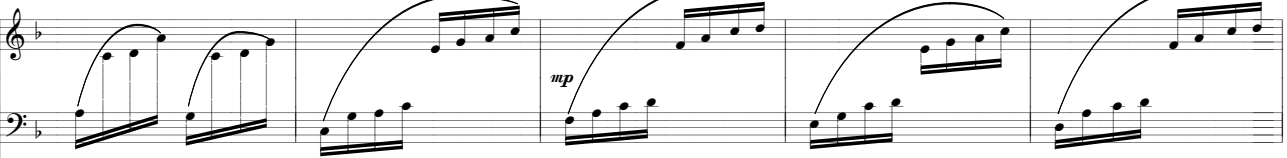
Vle. 

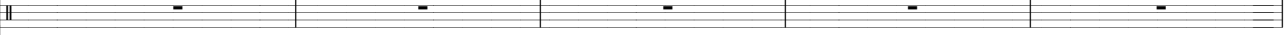
Vc. 

Cb. 

6

Moderato

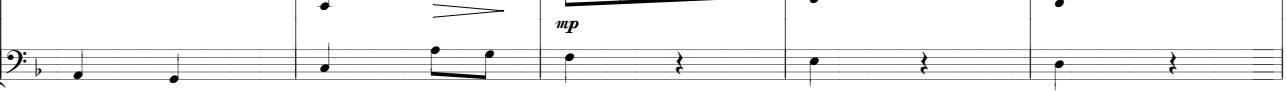
A. 

W.b. 

VI.I 

VI.II 

Vle. 

Vc. 

Cb. 

11

11

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

mf

16

16

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

mf

mp

mf

mp

mf

21

模拟竹笛

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I *pizz.*

VI.II *pizz.*

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

26

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

31

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p

mp

mf

36

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

mf

41

模拟古筝

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

模拟二胡 尽可能轻巧 勿笨拙

46

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

51

51

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p *mp* *mf*

div.

56

56

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp *mf*

un.

61

II.

Adagio

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

p

Adagio

65

tr.

Fl.

A.

W.b.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mp

arco

mp

走西口

《走西口》讲述的是过去年代生活在黄土高原贫瘠地区的人们背井离乡，到口外谋生的故事，流行于山西、陕西的北部和内蒙古西部。各地的《走西口》内容相近，曲调却有很大差异。这里所采用的是山西小调的旋律：“哥哥你走西口，小妹妹我实难留，手拉著哥哥的手，一直送到小村口。”乐曲以如泣如诉的弦乐音色和细腻落错的复调声部淋漓尽致地表现了一对情人依依不舍的离愁别绪-----这里有缠绵悱恻的喃喃私语，更有肝肠欲断的生离死别。

Zou Xikou Going to West Gate

Popular in Shanxi, Northern Shaanxi and Western Inner Mongolia, this folk song talks about the migration of the poor people from the Highlands for a better living. The music adopts the Shanxi tune with the theme of the sad separation between two lovers. Their feelings are depicted by the strings and the polyphony parts of the orchestra.

第六组曲 太行春秋

走 西 口

Adagio

Andante cantabile

5

10

15

Violin I: *p*, *pp*

Violin II: *p*, *pp*

Viola: *p*, *pp*

Violoncello: *mp*, *p*, *arco*

Double Bass: *p*, *pp*, *div. arco*, *pizz*

Violin I: *mp*, *mf*

Violin II: *mp*, *mf*

Viola: *mp*, *mf*

Violoncello: *mp*, *mf*, *non div.*, *unis. arco*

Double Bass: *mp*, *mf*

Violin I: *f*, *mp*, *p*

Violin II: *unis.*, *f*, *p*

Viola: *mf*, *sf*, *p*

Violoncello: *f*, *mp*, *p*

Double Bass: *mf*, *sf*

pp p

div.

f mf

f mf

f mf

f mf

f sf

mf

div. pp ff

div. pp ff

div. pp ff

div. pp ff

div. pp ff

Violin solo

50

mf

pizz.

mp

mp

pizz.

mp

pizz.

mp

mp

55

Allargando

f

f

f

f

Grava

60

ff

arco

ff

arco

ff

arco

mp

sf

p

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

fff

闹元宵

“正月十五闹元宵，太原城里好热闹，这一边灯耍龙摆尾，那一边秧歌扭得好。”这是一首欢腾热烈的山西民歌，表现了元宵节之夜人们兴高采烈的心情。乐曲以铜管的引子和唢呐的曲调把人们带到了一年一度的元宵晚会气氛之中。当人们沉浸在节日之夜的欢乐之中的时候，一曲深情的《绣荷包》缓缓流入人们心田：“初一到十五，十五的月儿高，那春风吹动杨呀杨柳梢。”表现了“每逢佳节倍思亲”的独特心境。

Nao Yuanxiao Happy Lantern Festival

This is a cheerful Shanxi folk song showing the happiness and excitement of people when celebrating the Lantern Festival. The introductory brass and tunes by suona lead to the climax of the festive joy. Then a soft and emotional tune of "Embroidering Pouch" appears to depict the sentiment of missing their own family under this annual gala.

闹元宵

Revels of The Lantern Festival

Allegro Vivo

Fl. *a2* *l.*

Fl. Picc.

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *a2* *l.*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Sn.

Tg. *l.*

TI.

A. *ff*

Allegro vivo

Vi. I. *ff*

Vi. II. *ff*

Vle. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

Fl. *ff* *a2*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob.

Cl. *ff* *a2*

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tg.
Tl.

A. $C^2 D^1 F^2 G^1$

Vi. I.

Vi. II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *a2*

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl. *a2*

Fag. *a2* *ff*

Cr. *mf* *f* *ff*

Trb. *f* *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Sn.

Tg. *ff*

Tl. *ff*

A. *ff*

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 11, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.), with the Flute and Clarinet parts marked *a2*. The brass section consists of Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.), with dynamic markings of *mf*, *f*, and *ff*. The percussion section includes Snare (Sn.), Tom/Tam (Tg. Tl.), and Cymbal (Cb.). The string section includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Double Bass (Cb.). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *ff* (fortissimo) and *a2* (second octave).

Fl. Fl. Picc. Ob. Cl. Fag.

Cr. Trb. Tb.

Sn. Tg. Tl.

A.

VI. I VI. II Vle. Vc. Cb.

mf

f

pizz.

The musical score for page 16 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and string section (Violins I & II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) are in the upper staves, while the brass section (Trumpets, Trombones, Snare Drum, Toms) is in the lower staves. The percussion section (Toms) is also present. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The dynamic markings range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte). The percussion section includes a snare drum and toms, with the toms playing a rhythmic pattern. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The dynamic markings range from *mf* (mezzo-forte) to *f* (forte). The percussion section includes a snare drum and toms, with the toms playing a rhythmic pattern.

22

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Sn.

Tg.
Tl.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

[illegible]

载歌载舞闹元宵

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

f

短促 和打击乐同步

Cr.

f

Trb.

Tb.

Sn.

Tg.
Tl.

A.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle.

Vc.

arco

Cb.

f

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tg. Tl.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *mf*

Fl. Picc.

Ob. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf* *f*

Cr. *mf* *f*

Trb. *mf* *f*

Tb. *mf* *f*

Tg. *mf*

Tl.

A.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Cb. *mf* *f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 49. It features a variety of instruments including woodwinds (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Trombone/Tuba), strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass), and a Double Bass. The score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and double bass provide harmonic support. Dynamics range from mezzo-forte (mf) to forte (f). The woodwinds and strings have some grace notes and slurs. The brass and double bass have some slurs and accents. The double bass has some slurs and accents. The double bass has some slurs and accents.

Fl. *ff* *mf* *a2*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob. *ff* *mf*

Cl. *ff* *a2* *mf*

Fag. *ff* *mf*

Cr. *ff* *mf*

Trb. *ff* *mf*

Tb. *ff* *mf*

Tg. Tl. *ff*

A.

Vi. I *ff* *mf*

Vi. II *ff* *mf*

Vle. *ff* *mf*

Vc. *ff* *mf*

Cb. *ff*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 54. It features a large ensemble of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), and Tuba/Euphonium (Tg. Tl.). The string section includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The piano (A.) is also present. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The key signature is G major. The tempo is not explicitly marked. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *a2* (second octave). The woodwinds and brass play melodic lines, while the strings and piano provide harmonic support. The piano part is a simple accompaniment.

This musical score page, numbered 60, features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute/Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), and Cor Anglais (Cr.). The brass section consists of Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), and Trombone/Euphonium/Tuba (Tg. Tl.). The string section includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The piano part is shown in grand staff notation at the bottom. The score is written in D major (two sharps) and 4/4 time. The first system (measures 1-5) is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The woodwinds and strings play active melodic and harmonic lines, while the brass and piano provide harmonic support. The second system (measures 6-10) continues the musical development, with the piano part remaining silent. The third system (measures 11-15) shows further instrumental interaction, with the piano still silent. The fourth system (measures 16-20) concludes the page with sustained harmonic textures from the woodwinds and strings.

This musical score page, numbered 65, contains staves for the following instruments: Flute (Fl.), Flute/Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Fag.), Cor (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Timpani (Tg. TI.), Piano (Grand staff), Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The woodwinds and strings play complex melodic and harmonic patterns, while the brass section provides harmonic support with sustained chords and rhythmic figures. The piano part is mostly silent, indicated by whole rests on both the treble and bass staves.

To Coda $\oplus$ *rit.*

[illegible]

75

Moderato

竹笛

Fl. 每逢佳节倍思亲

A.

81

Fl.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

温暖

mf

mf

mf

mf

86

Fl.

Cr.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

pizz.

mf

91

Fl. *f*

Ob. *f*

Fag.

Cr. *mf*

VI.I *f*

VI.II *f*

Vle. *pizz.* *f*

Vc. *pizz.* *f*

Cb. *pizz.* *f*

96

*rit.***Allegro**

Fl.

Ob.

Fag.

Cr. *p*

VI.I *pp*

VI.II *pp*

Vle. *arco* *pp*

Vc. *arco* *pp*

Cb. *arco* *pp*

D.C. al Coda Cod

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Tg. Tl.

Arpa

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

p

fff

爬山调

爬山调流行于山西河曲和内蒙古武川一带，亦称山曲。它同陕北的信天游在结构上十分相近，都是散板式的上下句结构。内容亦同爱情题材为主，乐曲由两首爬山调联合而成，我们从中可以看到山村男女青年以山曲表达心声的情景。

Pashan diao A Tune of Mountain Climbing

Popular in Hequ, Shanxi Province and Wuchuan, Inner Mongolia, the structure of mountain tunes is similar to that of Xintianyou in the Northern Shaanxi Province. Both of them are in sanban (no tempo) and also have the main theme of love. This piece is composed of two mountain tunes which shows how the young village people express their love through those songs.

爬山调

A Tune of Mountain Climbing

Adagio rubando

Fl.

Ob. *mf* 节奏自由 *mp*

Cl.

Cr.

A.

Adagio rubando

VI.I *mp*

VI.II *mp*

Vle. *mp*

Vc. *p*

Cb.

5

Fl. *mp*

Ob.

Cl. *mp*

Cr. *mp* solo *mf*

A. *3*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

10

Fl. *p*

Ob.

Cl. *p*

Cr. *p*

A. *mp*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

15

Fl. *mf*

Cl. *mf*

Cr.

A.

VI.I *f*

VI.II *f*

Vle. *mf* 深情 *mp*

Vc. *mf* *mp*

Cb. *f*

Fl. *mp*

Ob. *mf* 悠远

Cl. *mp*

A. *mp*

VI.I *f* *mp*

VI.II *f* *mp*

Vle. *mf* *mp*

Vc. *mf* *mp*

Cb. *f* *mf* 对答

20

Ob. *mp* *mf* *mp*

A. *mp*

VI.I *p*

VI.II *p*

Vle. *p*

Vc. *mp*

25 节奏更加自由

Fl. *solo*
mf *mp*

Ob.

mp *p*

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

30

Fl. *p*

Cl.

A.

VI.I *pp*

VI.II *pp*

Vle. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

Cb. *pp*

看秧歌

秧歌是北方农村流行的一种边歌边舞的民间歌舞，山西的秧歌以晋中地区的祁太秧歌最为著称。祁太秧歌产生在祁县、太谷，以叙事歌曲和短剧为主。这一首《看秧歌》本身就是一首秧歌曲，描述了一对姐妹结伴到邻村看秧歌，一路上趣事层出的情景。乐曲突出了秧歌的打击乐音响，以北方特有的火爆气氛把音乐推向高潮。

Kan Yangge Going to Watch Yangge Dance

It is a country dance popular in the villages of Northern China. This piece talks about two sisters who go to see the dance and have met lots of interesting things. Percussion is highlighted to depict the rhythm and also the liveliness of the dance.

看 秧 歌

Going to Watch Yangge Dance

Allegretto Vivo

a2

Fl. *ff*

Fl. III. *ff*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob. *a2 ff*

Cl. *a2 ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Timp. *ff*

Silof. *ff*

XI. *ff*

Xtg. Dtg. *f*

Xch. TI. *f*

Bg. *f*

A. *f*

Allegretto Vivo

Vi. I. *ff*

Vi. II. *ff*

Vle. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

[illegible]

Fl.

Fl.Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Silof.

Xl.

Xtg.
Dtg.

Xch.
Tl.

Bg.

A.

VI.I

VI.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Measures 1-4. The score is written for a large orchestra. The key signature has two flats. The time signature changes from 2/4 to 3/4 and back to 2/4. The piano part includes a glissando in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand.

Fl. *a2* *f* *ff*

Fl. Picc. *f* *ff*

Ob. *a2* *f* *ff*

Cl. *a2* *f* *ff*

Fag. *a2* *f* *ff*

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Silof.

Xl.

Xtg. Dtg. *ff*

Xch. Tl.

Bg. *ff*

A. *ff*

Vi. I. *f* *ff*

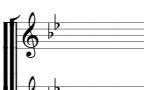
Vi. II. *f* *ff*

Vle. *f* *ff*

Vc. *f* *ff*

Cb. *f* *ff*

The musical score is for page 14 of a symphony. It features a woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), a brass section (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba), percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Xylophone, Triangle, Gong, Bass Drum), and a string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The score is written in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The woodwinds and strings play a melodic line, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support.

Fl. 

Fl. Picc. 

Ob. 

Cl. 

Fag. 

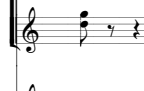
Cr. 

Trb. 

Tb. 

Timp. 

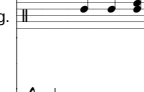
Silof. 

Xl. 

Xtg. Dtg. 

Xch. Tl. 

Bg. 

A. 

Tg. 

Xch. Tl. 

Bg. 

28

俏皮

竹笛

Fl. Picc. *mf*

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Xtg. *ff*

Dtg.

Xch. *ff*

Tr.

Bg. *ff* *mf*

A.

Vi. I.

Vi. II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

33

Fl. Picc. *f* *mf*

Bg. *f* *mf*

V-ni I.

V-ni II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

38

Fl. Picc.

Bg.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Measures 38-42. Fl. Picc. and Bg. parts are active, while strings are silent.

{

43

Fl. Picc.

Bg.

Arpa

V-ni I.

V-ni II.

V-le

V-c

C-b

Measures 43-47. Fl. Picc., Bg., and Arpa parts are active, while strings are silent.

Fl. *mf*

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl. *mf*

Fag. *mf*

Cr. *mp*

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Silof.

Xl.

Xtg. Dtg. *mf*

Xch. Tl.

Bg.

A.

舒展 热情

Vi. I *mf*

Vi. II *mf*

Vle. *mf*

Vc. *mf* *pizz.*

Cb. *mf*

mp

f

Fl. *mf*

Fl. Picc. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. *mf*

Fag.

Cr.

Trb. *con sord.* *mf* *f*

Tb.

Xl.

Xtg. Dtg. *mp*

Xch. Tl. *p*

Bg. *mf*

A.

Vi. I. *pizz.* *mf*

Vi. II. *pizz.* *mf*

Vle. *pizz.* *mf*

Vc. *pizz.* *mf*

Cb.

Detailed description: This page of a musical score (page 53) features a variety of instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.), all playing in B-flat major. The brass section consists of Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.). The woodwind and brass parts have dynamic markings of *mf* and *f*, with the Trb. part marked *con sord.* (con sordina). The string section includes Violin I (Vi. I), Violin II (Vi. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.), all playing in B-flat major. The string parts have dynamic markings of *mp* and *p*. The percussion section includes Xylophone (Xtg.), Gong (Dtg.), Xylophone (Xch.), and Gong (Tl.), all playing in B-flat major. The percussion parts have dynamic markings of *mf* and *p*. The score is written in 4/4 time and features various musical notations, including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Fl. I

Fl. I/Picc.

Cl.

Bsn.

Cr.

Trb.

Timp.

Snf.

Xl.

Xtg. Dtg.

Xch. Tl.

Bg.

A.

温暖

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *a2* *f*

Fl. Picc. *f*

Ob. *a2* *f*

Cl. *a2* *f*

Fag. *a2* *f*

Cr. *f*

Trb. *f*

Tb. *f*

Timp. *f*

Xtg. Dtg. *f*

Xch. TI.

A.

Vi. I *f*

Vi. II *f*

Vle. *f*

Vc. *f*

Cb. *f* *arco*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score, page 63. It features a variety of instruments including woodwinds (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon), brass (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone), percussion (Timpani, Xylophone, Triangle, Cymbals), and strings (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass). The score is written in a key with two flats and a 4/4 time signature. The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support and rhythmic patterns. The woodwinds are marked with *a2* and *f*. The brass instruments are marked with *f*. The percussion instruments are marked with *f*. The strings are marked with *f* and *arco*. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The page number 63 is in the top left corner.

[illegible]

This musical score page, numbered 73, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute/Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.), all playing melodic lines with dynamic markings of *f* and *a2*. The brass section consists of Cornet (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), and Tuba (Tub.), providing harmonic support with *f* and *mp* dynamics. Percussion includes Timpani (Timp.) and Snare Drum (Silof.). The string section includes Violin I (VI. I), Violin II (VI. II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.), playing sustained harmonic parts. Other instruments like XI, Xtg. Dtg., Xch. TL, and Bg. are also present. The score is written in a key with one flat and a 4/4 time signature.

Fl. *f* *a2*

Fl. Picc. *f* *a2*

Ob. *f* *a2*

Cl. *f* *a2*

Fag. *f* *a2*

Cr. *f* *mp*

Trb. *f* *mp*

Tb. *f* *mp*

Tub. *f* *mp*

Timp. *f* *mp*

Silof. *f* *mp*

XI. *f* *mp*

Xtg. Dtg. *f* *mp*

Xch. TL *f* *mp*

Bg. *f* *mp*

VI. I *f* *mp*

VI. II *f* *mp*

Vle. *f* *mp*

Vc. *f* *mp*

Cb. *f* *mp*

Fl. *ff*

Fl. Picc. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Timp.

Silof. *ff*

XI.

Xtg. Dtg.

Xch. TI.

Bg.

A.

Vi. I *ff*

Vi. II *ff*

Vle. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

The musical score for page 78 is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It begins with woodwind instruments (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and continues with brass (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone) and percussion (Timpani, Snare Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, Bass Drum). The string section (Violins I and II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) follows. The score is written in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats. The first two measures of the woodwinds and strings are marked *ff* (fortissimo). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the brass instruments play a similar pattern. The percussion instruments provide a steady beat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered 1 through 8. The first measure of the woodwinds and strings is marked *ff* (fortissimo). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, while the brass instruments play a similar pattern. The percussion instruments provide a steady beat. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered 1 through 8.

Fl. Fl. Picc. Ob. Cl. Fag. Cr. Trb. Tb. Timp. Silof. XI. Xtg. Dtg. Xch. TL. Bg. A. VI.I VI.II Vle. Vc. Cb.

8/8 2/4 3/4

mf

mf

mf

mf

mf

Fl. *ff*

Fl.III. *ff*

Fl.Picc. *ff*

Ob. *ff*

Cl. *ff*

Fag. *ff*

Cr. *ff*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Silof. *ff*

Xtg. Dtg. *ff*

Xch. Tl. *ff*

Bg. *ff*

A.

Vi.I *ff*

Vi.II *ff*

Vle. *ff*

Vc. *ff*

Cb. *ff*

The musical score for page 86 is arranged in a multi-staff format. The top section includes woodwinds (Flute, Flute III, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) and brass (Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba, Snare Drum, Cymbal, Bass Drum). The bottom section includes strings (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) and a Piano (A.). The score is written in 3/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics (ff), articulation (accents), and phrasing (slurs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat).

This page of the musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The top section includes woodwinds: Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). Below these are the brass instruments: Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), Trombone (Tb.), Tuba (Tb.), Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Silof.), Cymbals (XI.), Xylophone (Xtg. Dtg.), Maracas (Xch. Tl.), and Bongos (Bg.). The bottom section is for the strings, labeled VI.I, VI.II, Vle., Vc., and Cb. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo). The music is arranged in a standard orchestral format, with woodwinds and brass in the upper staves and strings in the lower staves. The score is written in a single system, with measures 1 through 4 indicated at the bottom of each staff.

Fl. *Mute in Fl.III.*

Fl.Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Xl.

Xtg.
Dtg.

Xch.
Tl.

Bg.

A.

Vi.I

Vi.II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

XI.

 Xtg. Dtg.

 Xch. TL.

 Bg.

 A.

 VI.I

 VI.II

 Vle.

 Vc.

 Cb.

{

XI.

 X+g. D+g.

 Xch. TL.

 Bg.

 VI.I

 VI.II

 Vle.

 Vc.

 Cb.

Fl. I. *mf*

Fl. III. *mf*

XI. *f*

Xtg. Dtg.

Xch. TI.

Bg. *mf*

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl. *mf*

Bg. *mf*

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

117

Musical score for measures 117-121. The score is for a full orchestra. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are:

- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Fl. III.** (Flute III): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Bg.** (Bassoon): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- A.** (Alto Saxophone): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- VI. I** (Violin I): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- VI. II** (Violin II): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Vle.** (Viola): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Cb.** (Contrabass): Measures 117-121. Dynamics: *mf* (mezzo-forte).

122

Musical score for measures 122-126. The score is for a full orchestra. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The time signature is 4/4. The instruments and their parts are:

- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte). Measure 126 includes the instruction "Mute in Picc." (Mute in Piccolo).
- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- Bg.** (Bassoon): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- A.** (Alto Saxophone): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- VI. I** (Violin I): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- VI. II** (Violin II): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- Vle.** (Viola): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).
- Cb.** (Contrabass): Measures 122-126. Dynamics: *f* (forte).

Fl. *mf*

Fl. Picc. *mf*

Ob.

Cl. *mf*

Fag.

Cr.

Trb. *con sord.* *mf*

Tb.

Timp.

Xl.

Xtg. Dtg.

Xch. TI.

Bg.

A.

VI. I *pizz.*

VI. II *pizz.*

Vle. *pizz.*

Vc. *pizz.*

Cb.

Fl.
Fl. Picc.
Ob.
Cl.
Fag.
Cr.
Trb.
Tb.
Timp.
Xl.
Xtg.
Dtg.
Xch.
Tl.
Bg.
A.
Vi. I.
Vi. II.
Vle.
Vc.
Cb.

mp
mp
p
f
p
f
p
f
arco
arco
arco
arco

This musical score page, numbered 136, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Flute Piccolo (Fl. Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). The brass section includes Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpet (Trb.), and Trombone (Tb.). Percussion includes Timpani (Timp.), Xylophone (Xl.), Xylograph (Xtg.), Dugong (Dtg.), Xylophone (Xch.), and Triangle (Tl.). The string section includes Bassoon (Bg.), Viola (Vi. I, Vi. II), Violoncello (Vle.), Violone (Vc.), and Cello (Cb.). The score features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano), *p* (piano), and *f* (forte). The string section includes *arco* (arco) markings.

[illegible]

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Xl.

Xtg.
Dtg.

Xch.
Tl.

Bg.

A.

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

This musical score page, numbered 148, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.), all playing rapid sixteenth-note passages with first and second endings. The brass section includes Cornets (Cr.), Trumpets (Trb.), and Trombones (Tb.), with the Cornets playing sustained chords marked *ff*. The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.). The string section includes Violins I and II (VI.I, VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.), with the Violins and Viola playing rapid sixteenth-note passages marked *ff*, while the Vc. and Cb. play sustained notes. The score is written in a key with two flats and a common time signature.

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

XI.

Xtg.
Dtg.

Xch.
TI.

Bg.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

Fl. II. I. II. *allargando* a2

Fl. Picc. - - - -

Ob. II. I. II. a2

Cl. II. I. II. a2

Fag. II. I. II. a2

Cr. *allargando*

Trb. *ff*

Tb. *ff*

Timp. - - - -

XI. - - - -

Xtg. Dtg. - - - -

Xch. TI. - - - -

Bg. - - - -

VI. I. *allargando*

VI. II. *allargando*

Vle. *allargando*

Vc. *allargando*

Cb. *ff*

Andante

accel.

a tempo

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Silof.

Xl.

Xtg.
Dtg.

A.

Andante

accel.

a tempo

Vi. I

Vi. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

Fl.

Fl. Picc.

Ob.

Cl.

Fag.

Cr.

Trb.

Tb.

Timp.

Silof.

Xtg.
Dtg.

Xch.
Tl.

Bg.

A.

Vi. I.

Vi. II.

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

ff

ff

ff

ff

unis.

8

Detailed description: This page of a musical score, numbered 161, contains staves for various instruments. The woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) plays a melodic line in the first system, with the Flute and Flute Piccolo parts including a trill in the final measure. The brass section (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked with *ff* (fortissimo) in the second system. The percussion section includes Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbal, with the Snare Drum and Cymbal parts playing a rhythmic pattern. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabasso) plays a melodic line in the first system, with the Violin I and Violin II parts including a trill in the final measure. The woodwind section (Flute, Flute Piccolo, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon) plays a melodic line in the first system, with the Flute and Flute Piccolo parts including a trill in the final measure. The brass section (Cornet, Trumpet, Trombone, Tuba) plays a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, marked with *ff* (fortissimo) in the second system. The percussion section includes Timpani, Snare Drum, and Cymbal, with the Snare Drum and Cymbal parts playing a rhythmic pattern. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabasso) plays a melodic line in the first system, with the Violin I and Violin II parts including a trill in the final measure.

[illegible]

This page of a musical score is for a symphony, featuring a variety of instruments. The top section includes woodwinds: Flute (Fl.), Piccolo (Picc.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), and Bassoon (Fag.). Below these are the Cor Anglais (Cr.), Trumpets (Trb.), Trombones (Tb.), and Tuba (Tb.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.), Snare Drum (Silof.), Cymbals (Xtg. Dtg.), Triangle (Xch. Tl.), and Bass Drum (Bg.). The string section is represented by Violin I (VI.I), Violin II (VI.II), Viola (Vle.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and rests. Dynamic markings such as *fff* (fortissimo) and *sf* (sforzando) are used throughout. A *unis.* (unison) instruction is present for the Violins in the lower section. The page number 176 is visible in the top left corner.