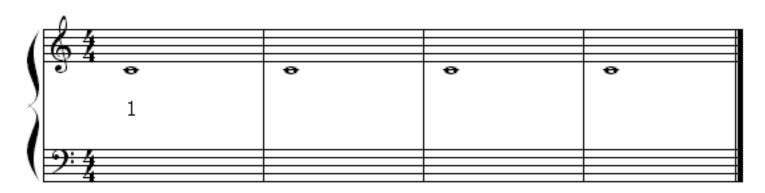
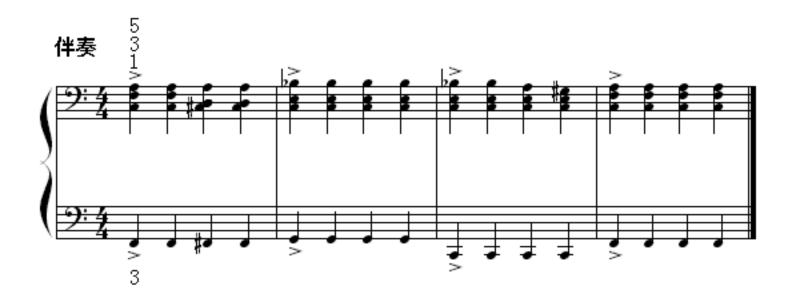
请 騨 吧

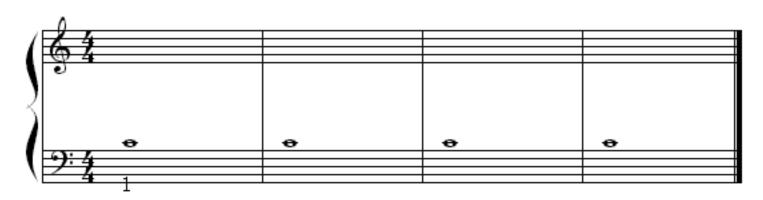
(用右手)

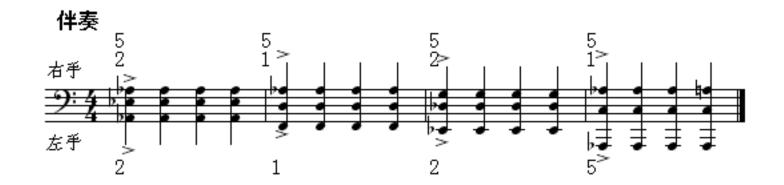




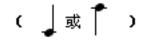
请 騨 吧

(用左手)



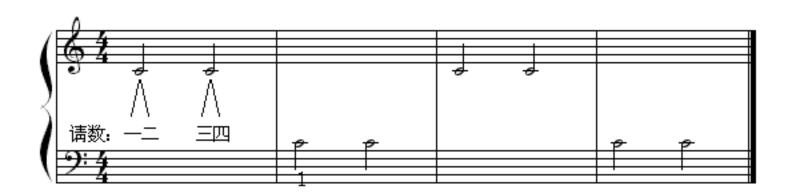


包含有一个空心符头和一个符干的音符



带带的大的

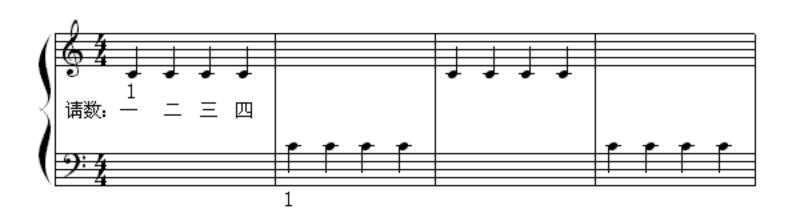
叫二分音符,应当数两拍。

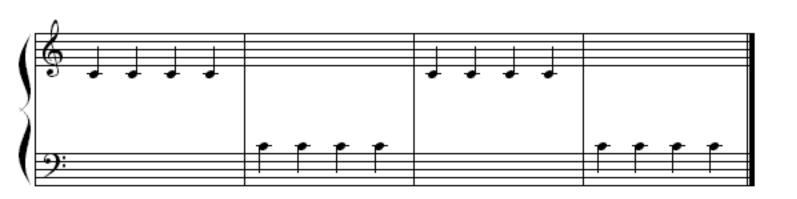




四分音符看起来象这样的:

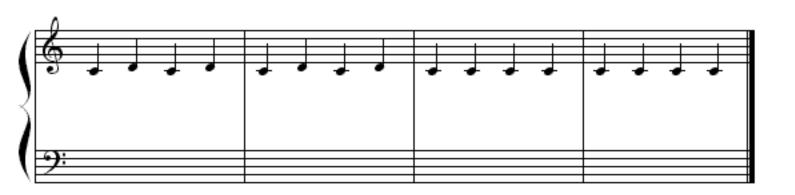




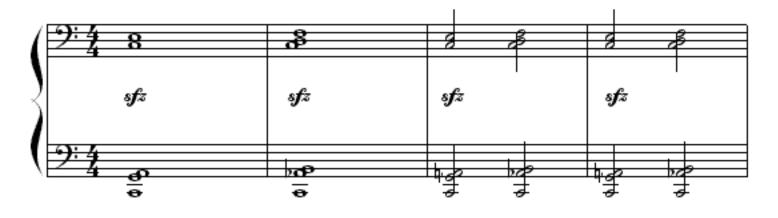


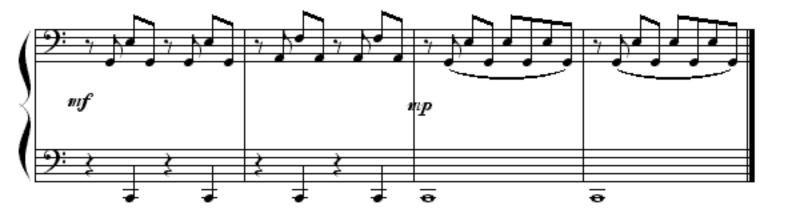




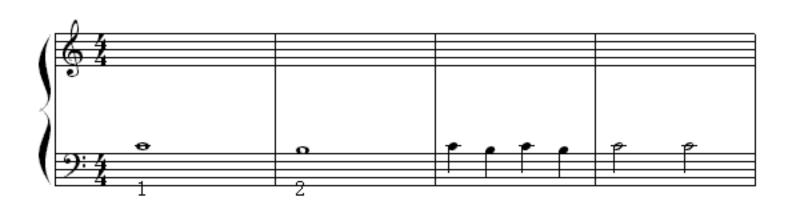


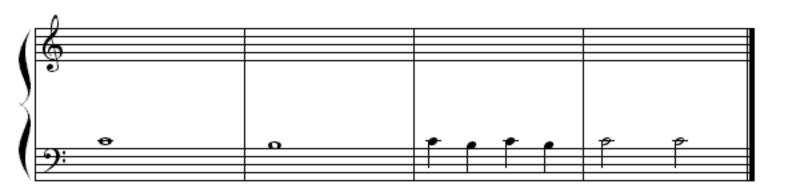
教师伴奏

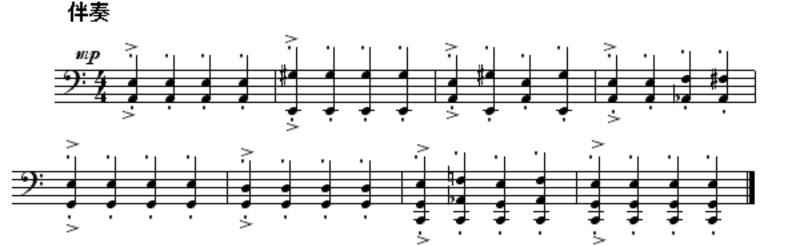




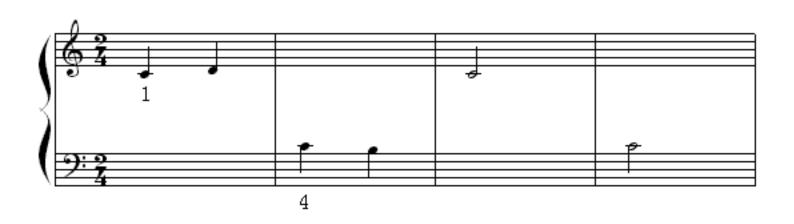
酒军修建兵

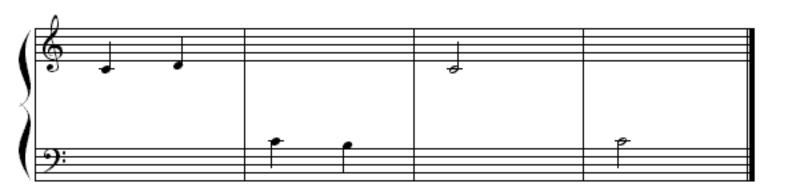


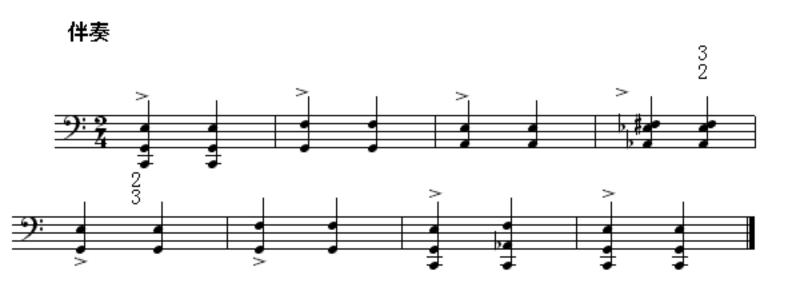




保留短行曲









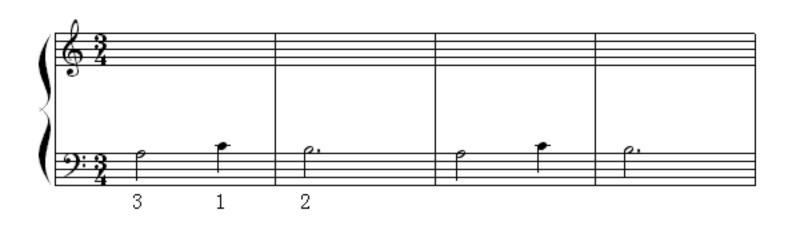
玛丽有只小蒜羊



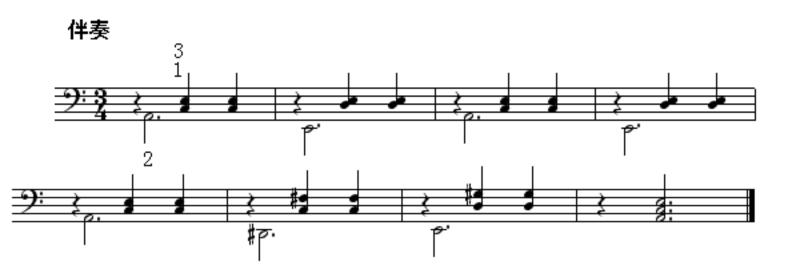




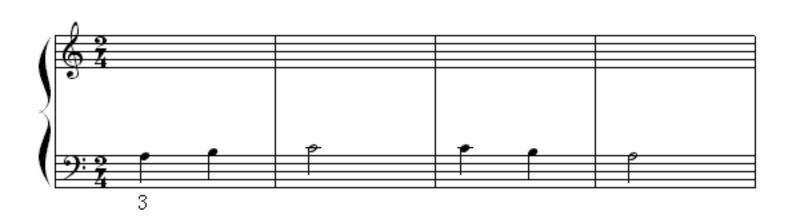


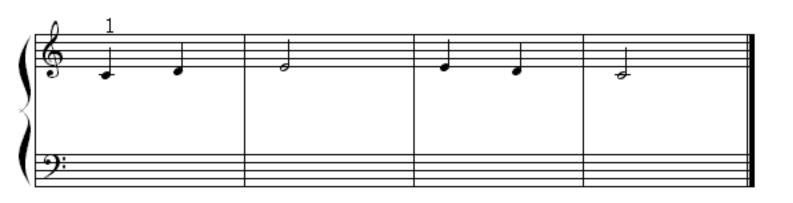


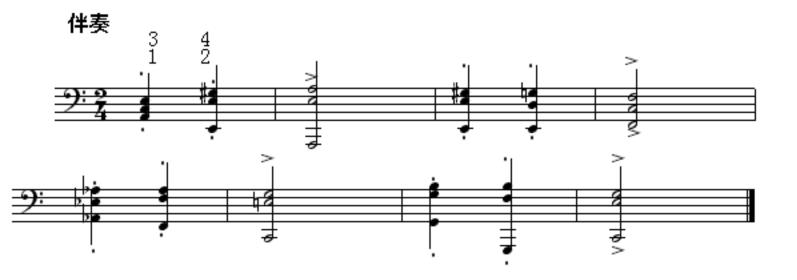




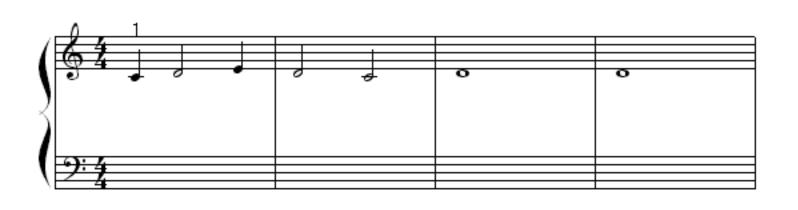
上 山 缎

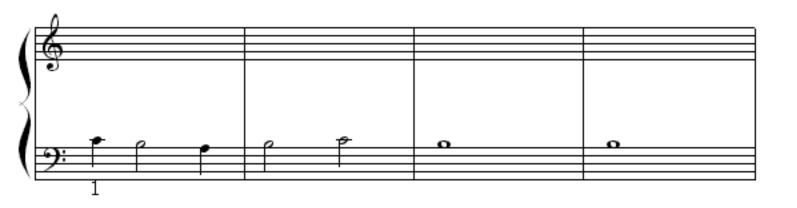




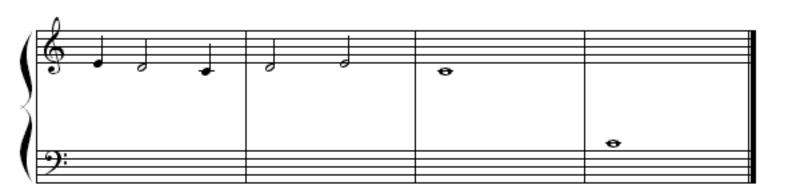


雷 俗 瑟 烟 舞

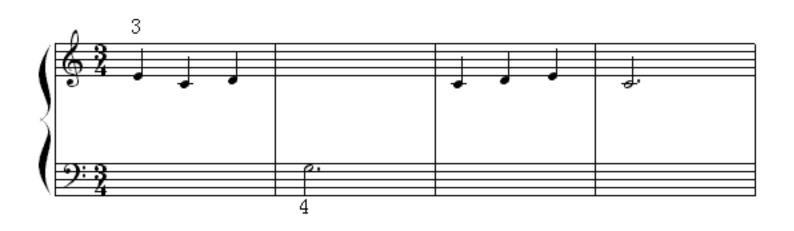


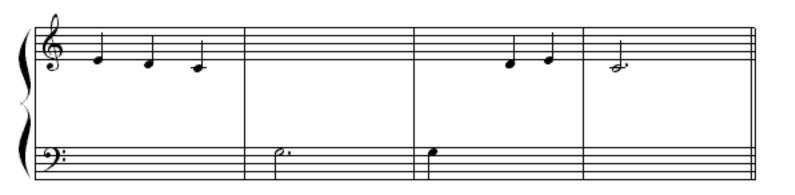


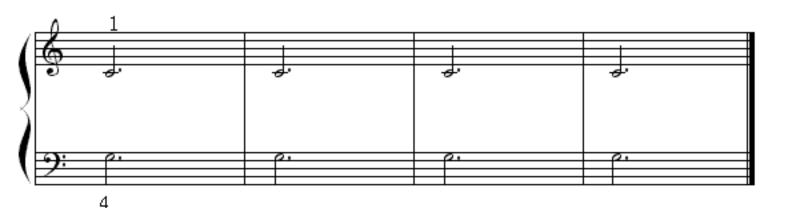












湯 醬 回 孔

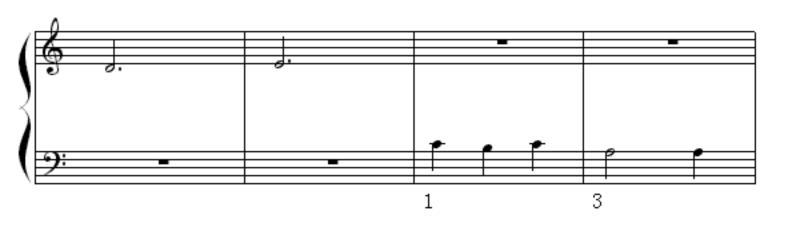


考 短 束 磨 納

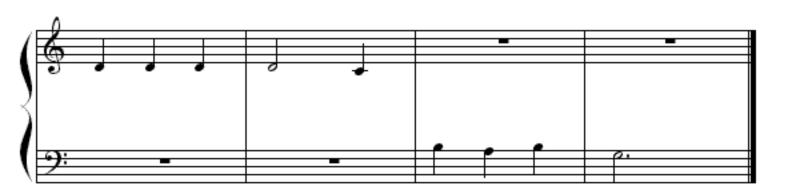


郑 短 雅 跟

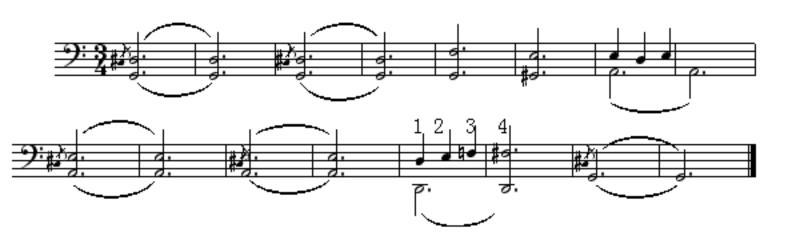






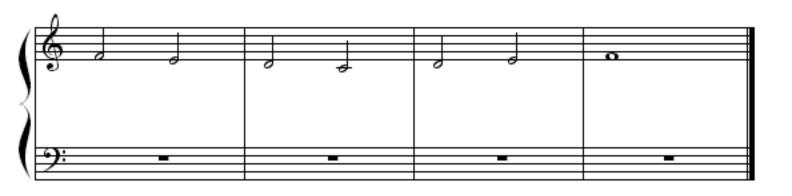


伴奏



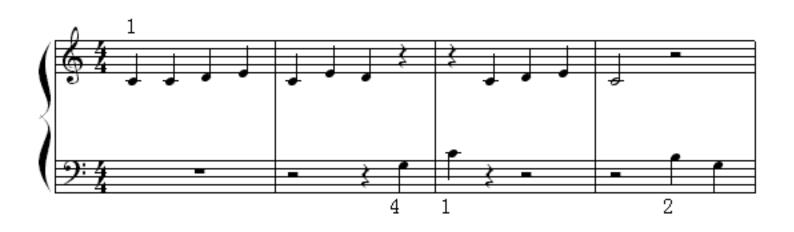
慰 堂 管 瓜 琴







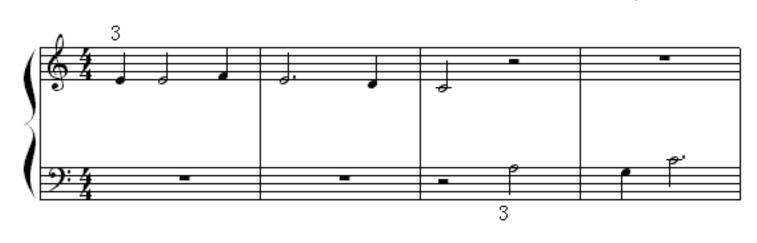


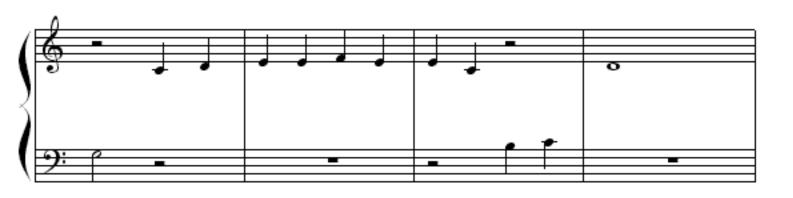


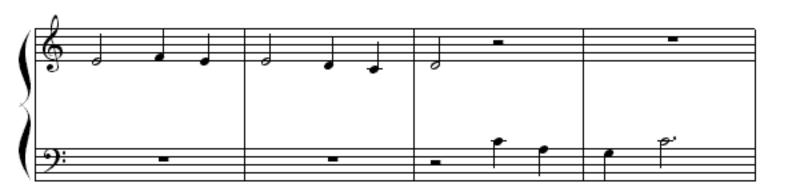


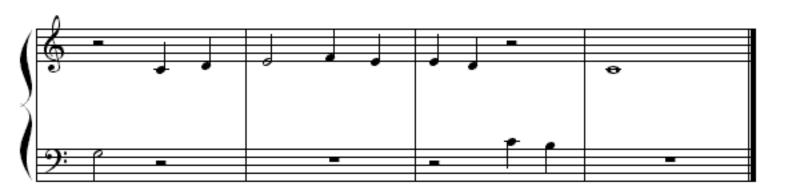
录音尼。既的数乡

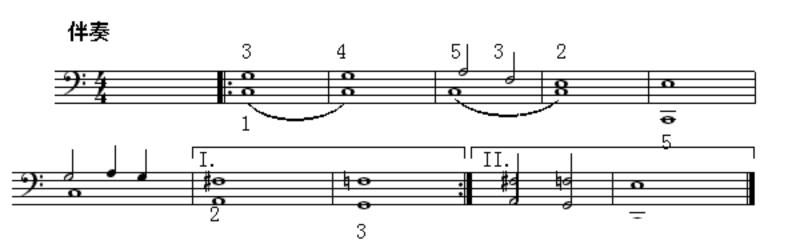
布兰



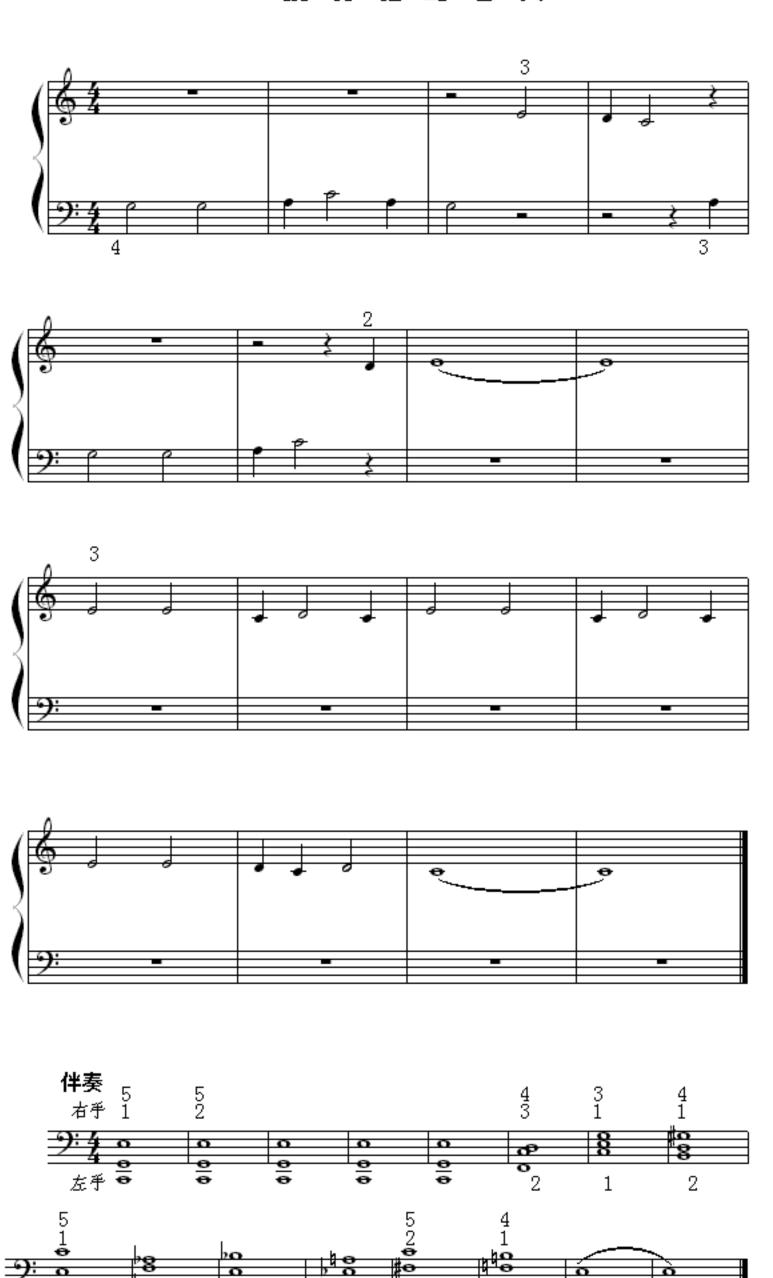








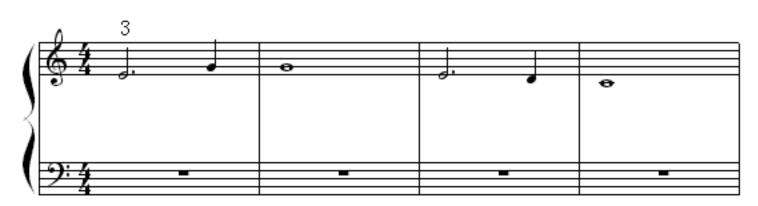
摘棉花的琴人

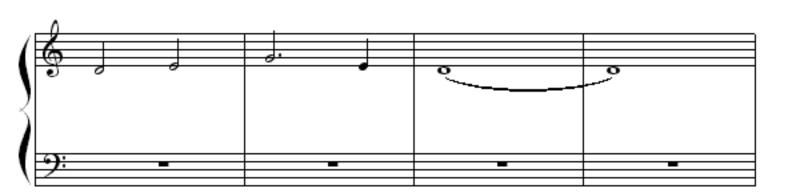


《"自新大陆" 桑响曲》

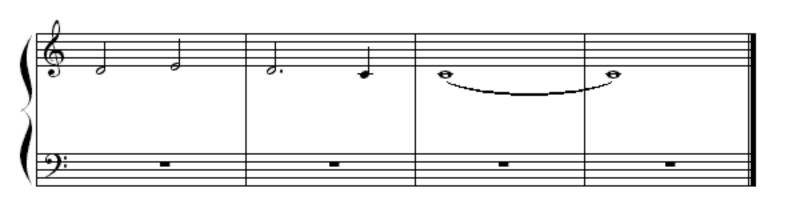
主 题

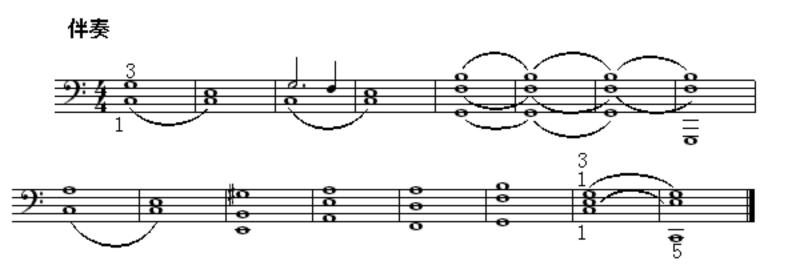
德沃夏克原曲



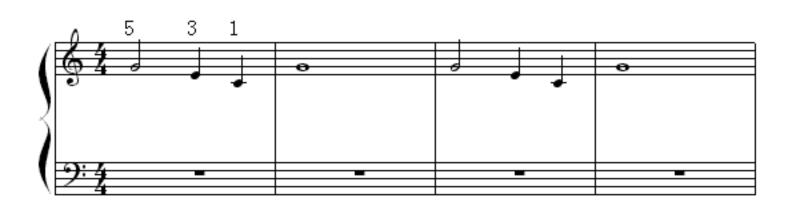


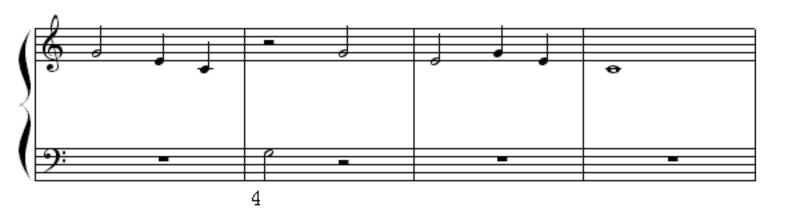


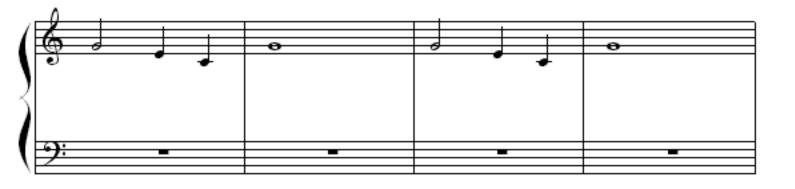


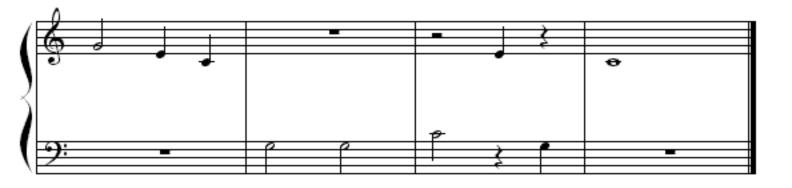


翠 号 响

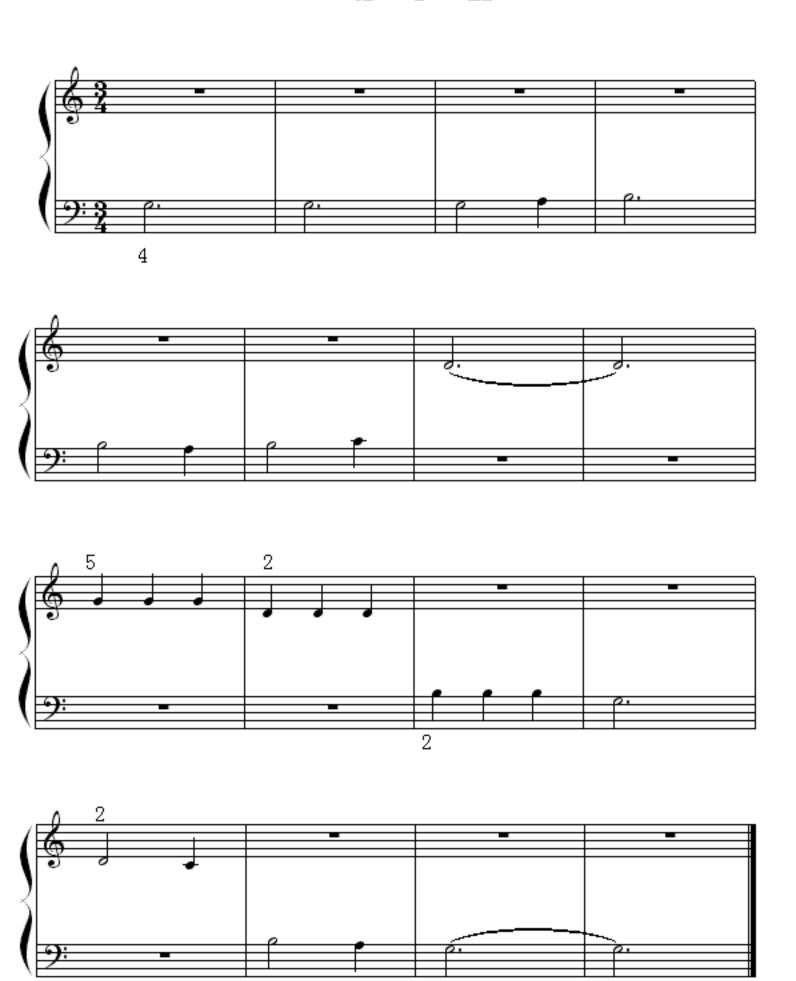






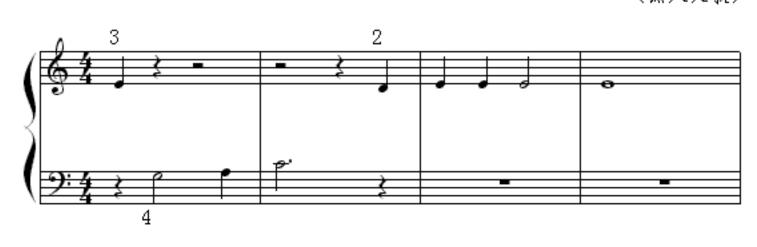


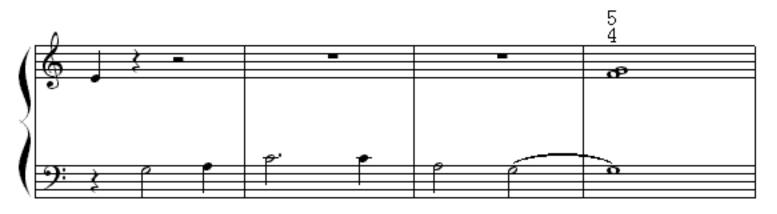
(A) 40 (A)

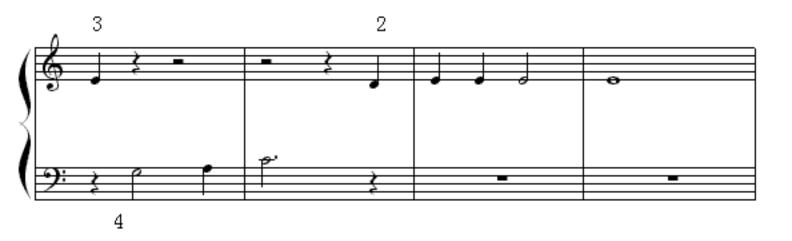


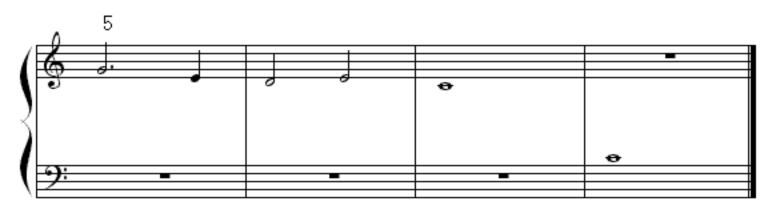
野的 据感馆 知道

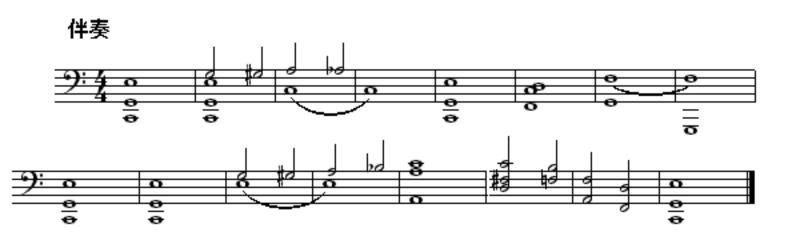
(黑人灵歌)



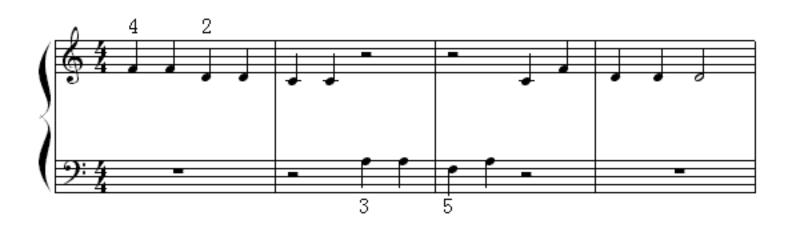


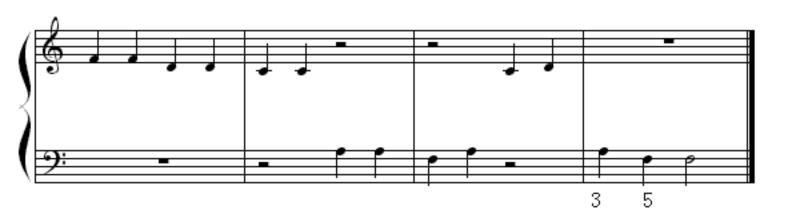






競 黄 包 辛

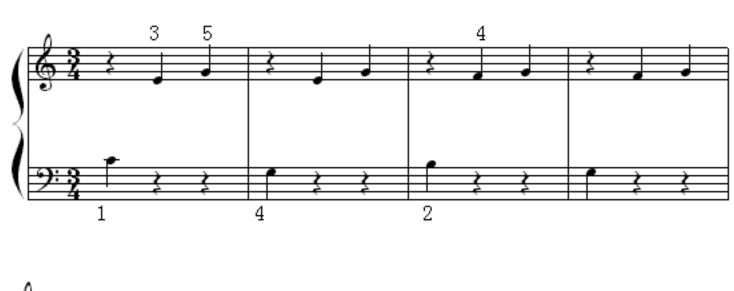


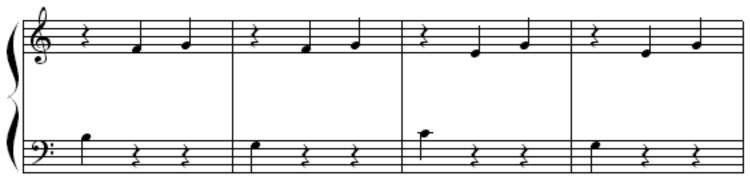


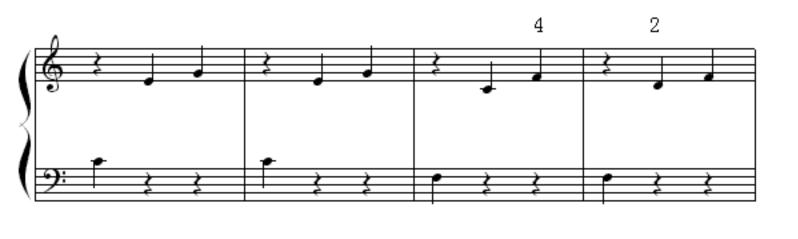
亚阜 零 目

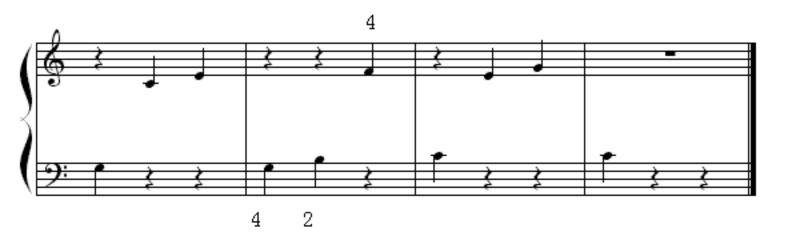


28 33 89 66

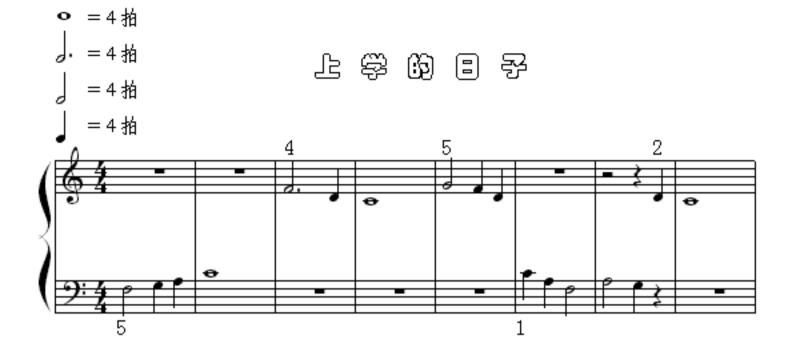


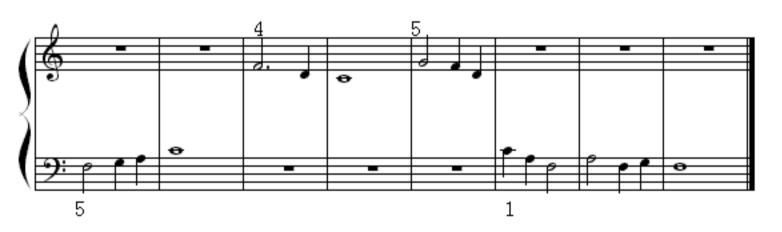








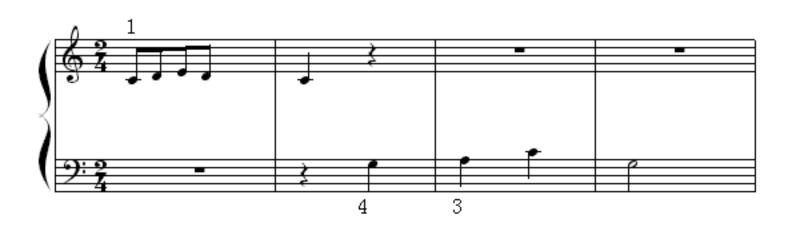




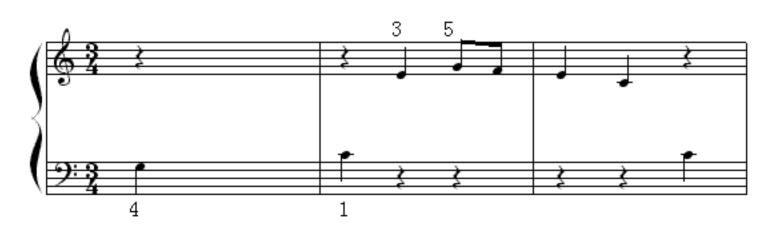


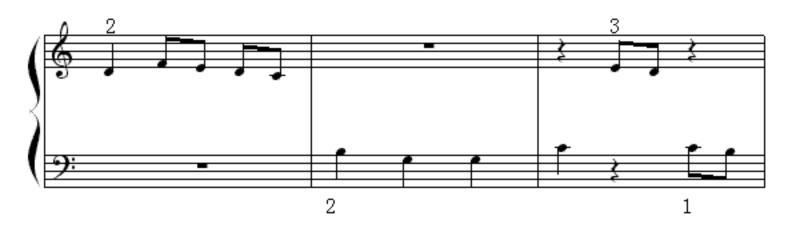


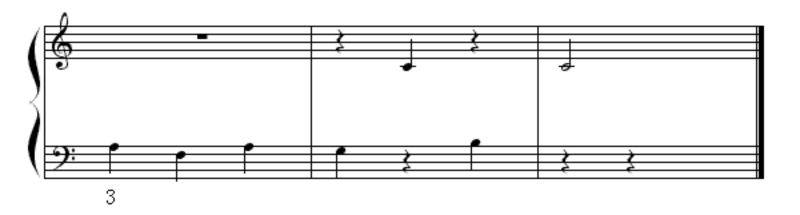
题 锶 久 题

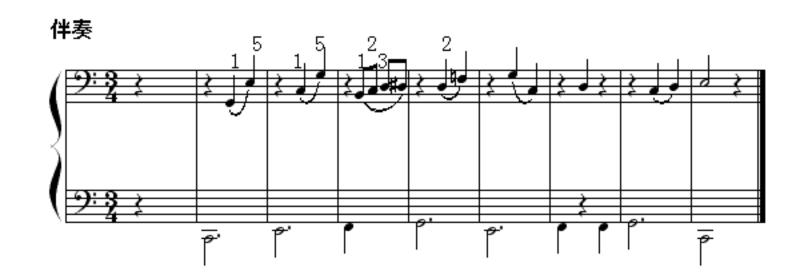












货 号 目



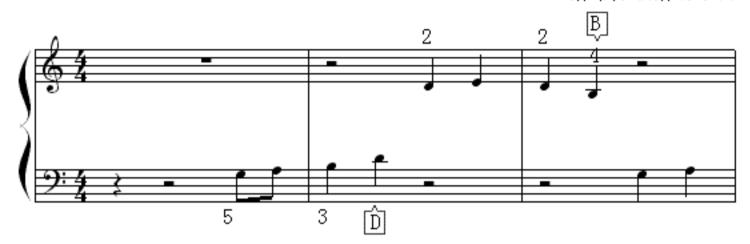


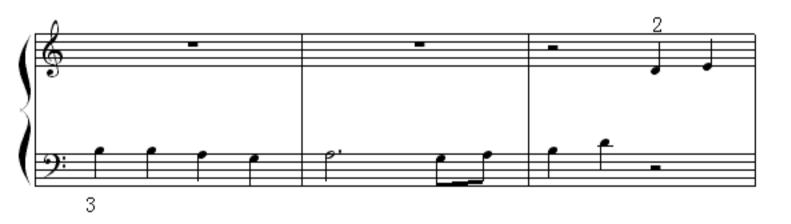




9. 3 **3** 3

斯蒂芬福斯特原曲

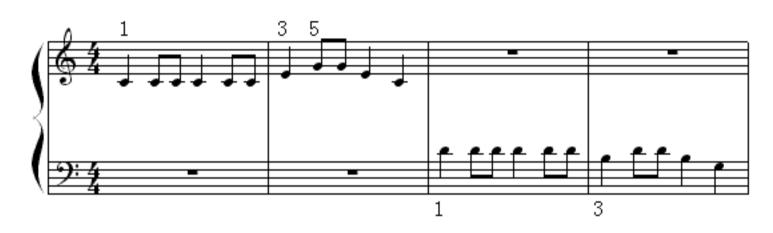






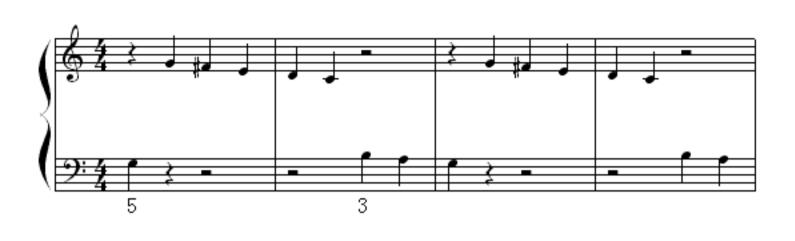
中 中 即 即 段 及

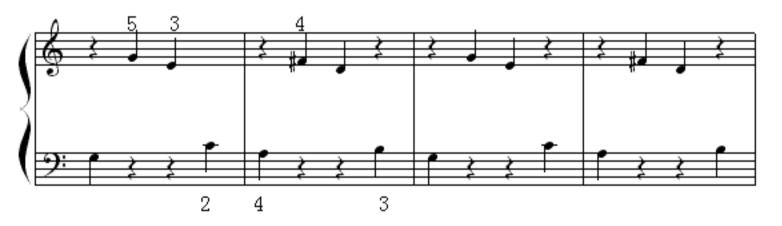
民歌

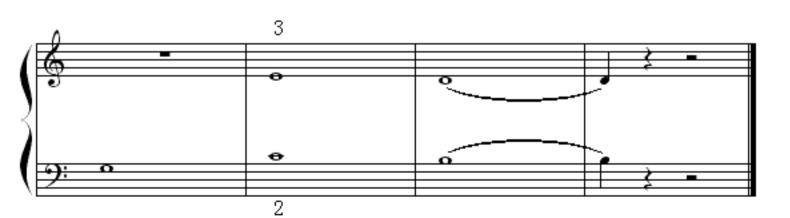




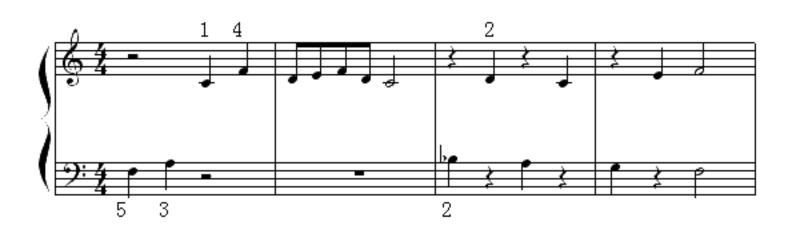
钟声响了







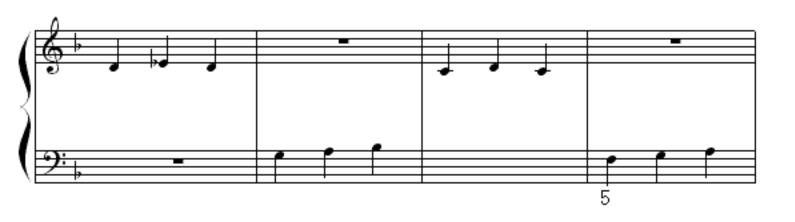
宏 囮 界 뭗

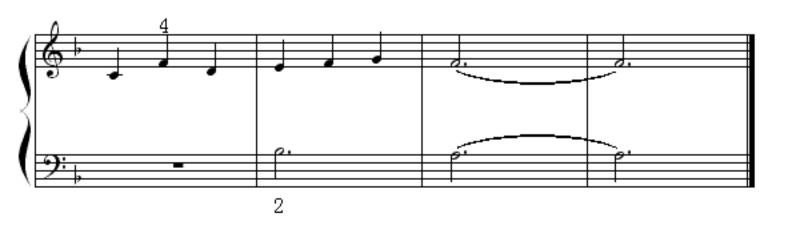




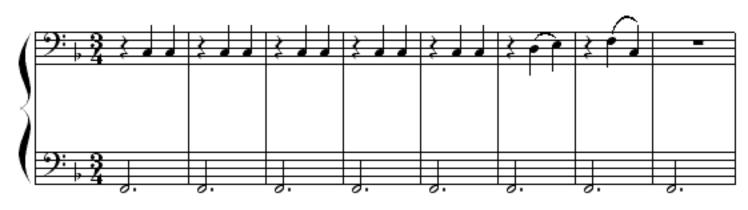
世醫頭员







伴奏





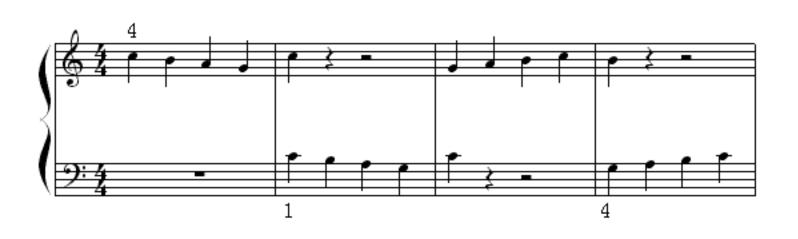
三尺磨毛属

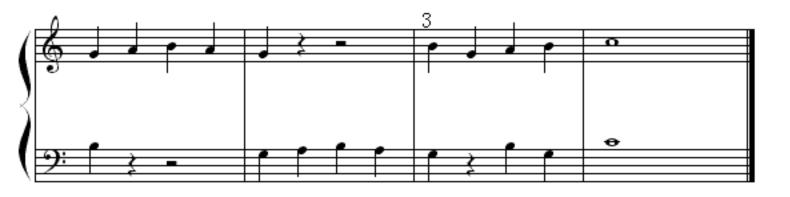


那 舞 的 笑 愚



照着小队长





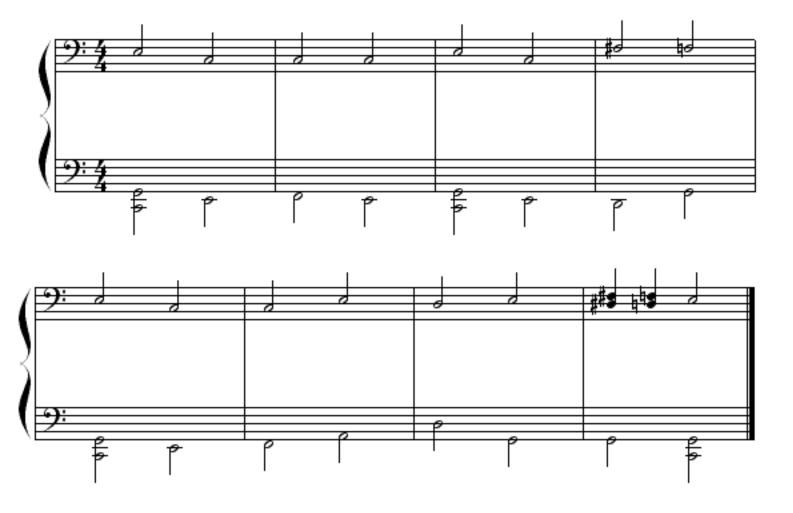
医医妈别



健 身 郷

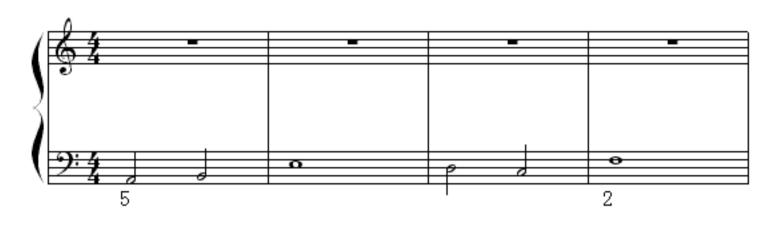


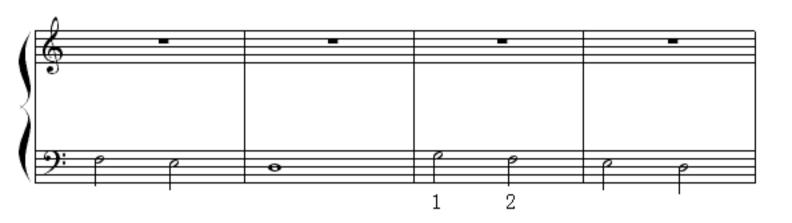
伴奏

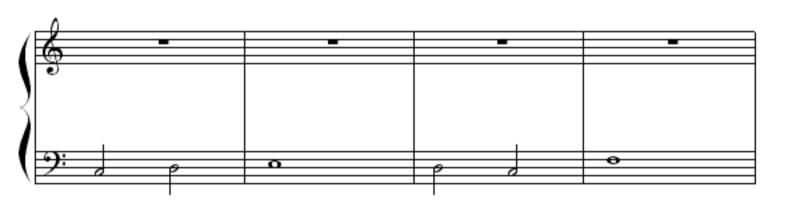


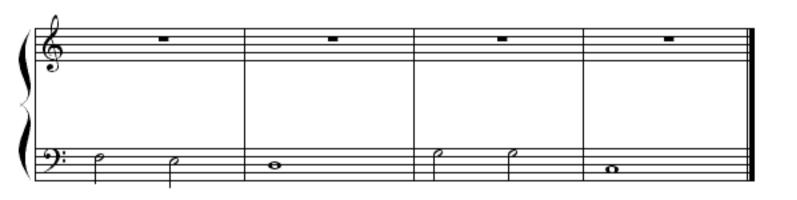


(左手 彈奏)









伴奏



風管手懸了



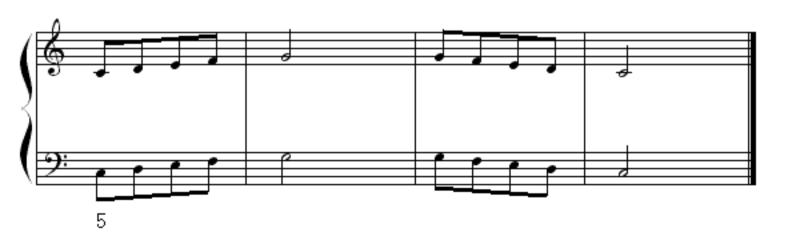


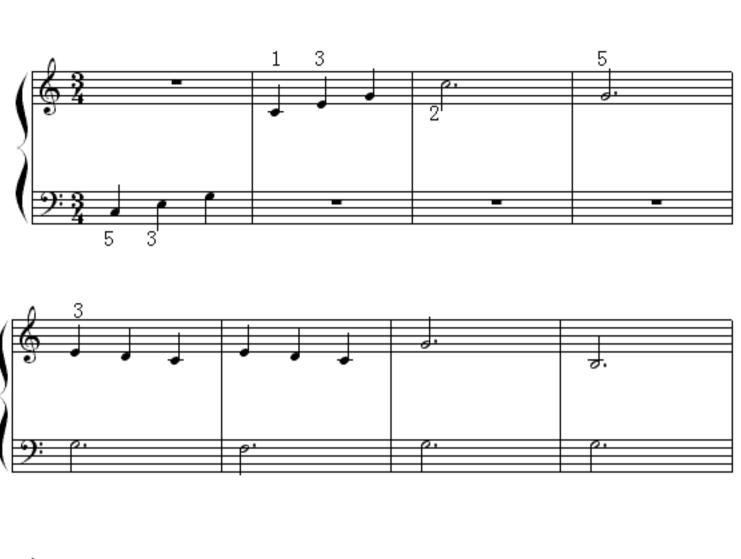


如意星

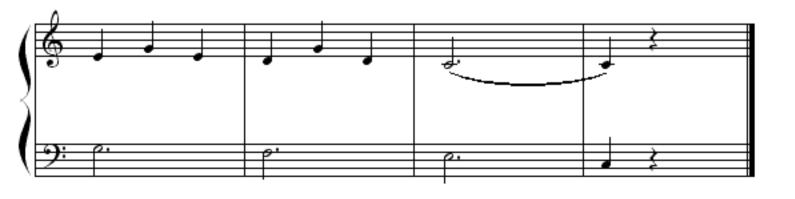






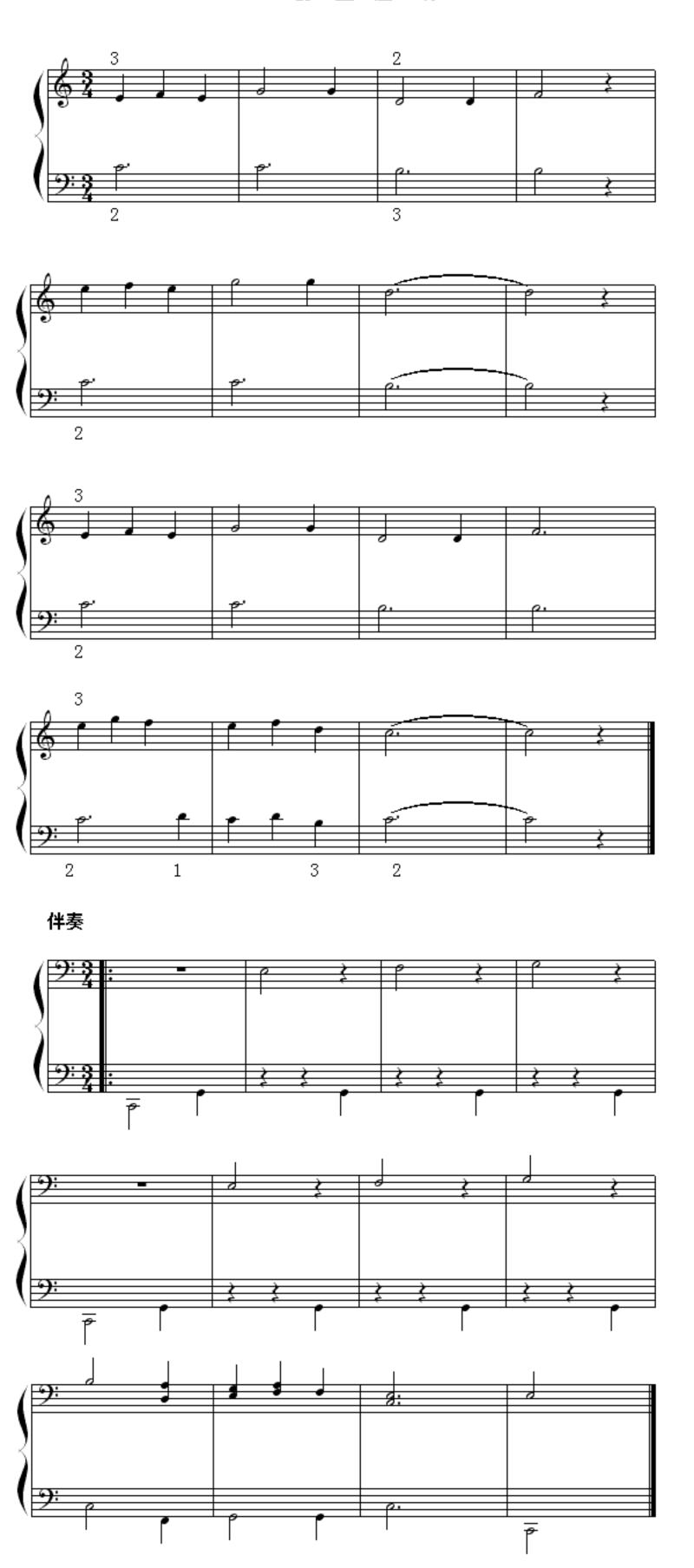






五月花纸舞





黄昏的歌



爱女 的 戏 照

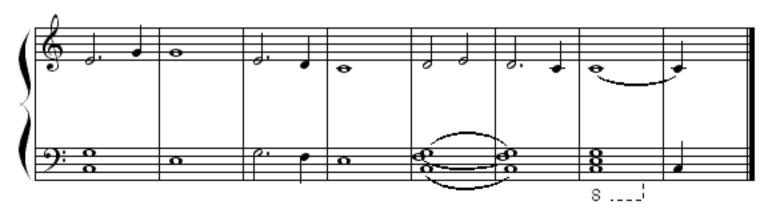


那 知 的 雕

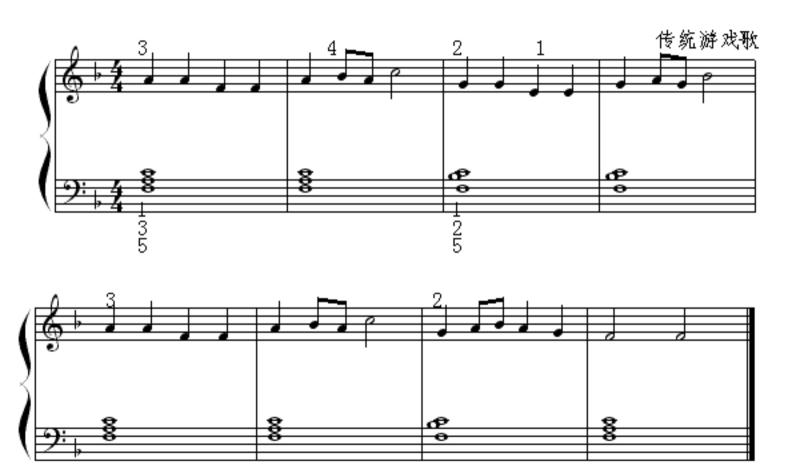


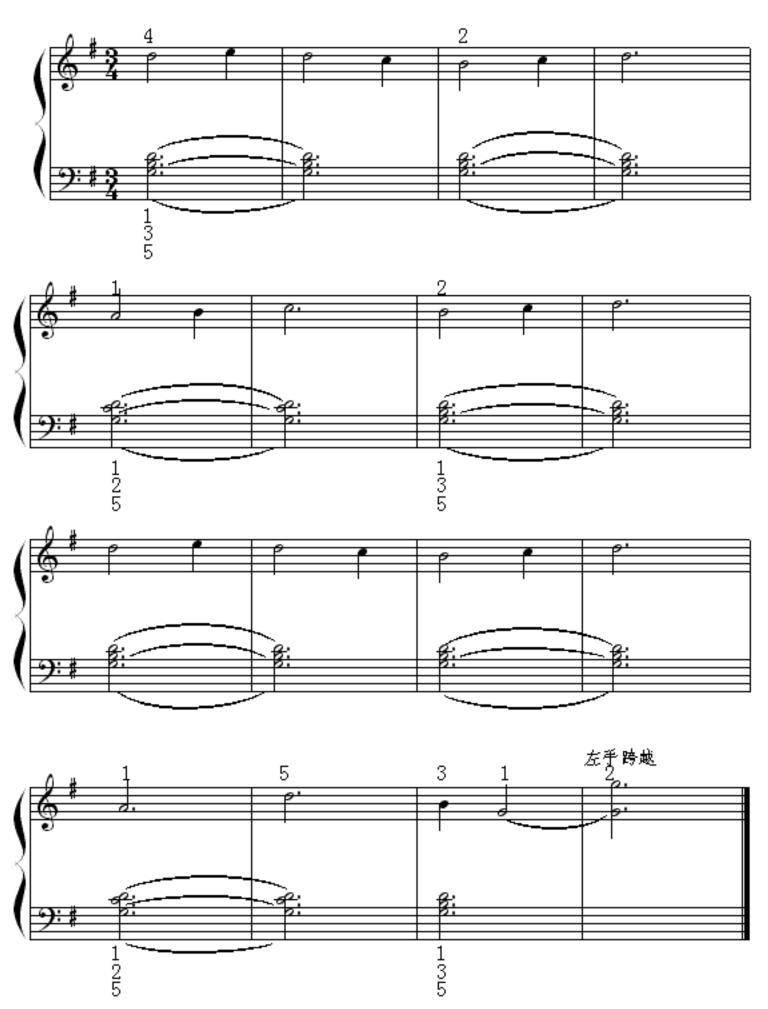
《"自翻大陆" 桑响曲》





那 即 既 皿 友 身 边 琛





译注:"伦敦桥"是一种古老的儿童歌唱游戏,孩子们举臂形成拱门,歌停时放下手臂,把正要穿过的小朋友截住。

巨人的脚步



火 蹋 舞



译注:火鸡舞是20世纪初出现于美国的一种跳跃的、模仿火鸡步态的变际舞。

团 舞 彝 手 戴





Ŵ 曇

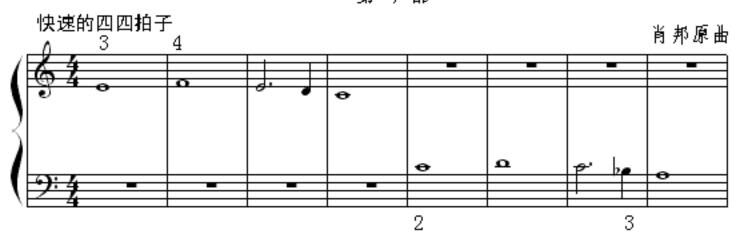


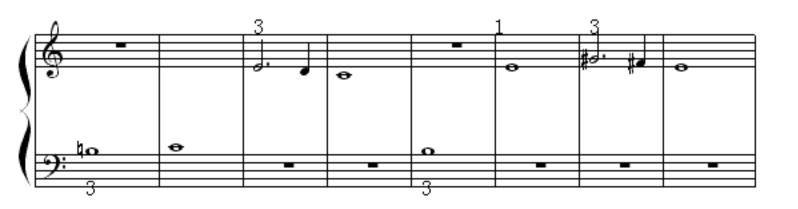


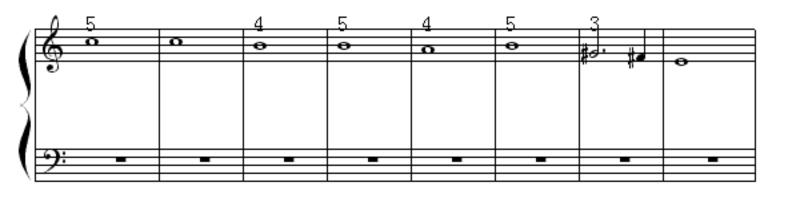


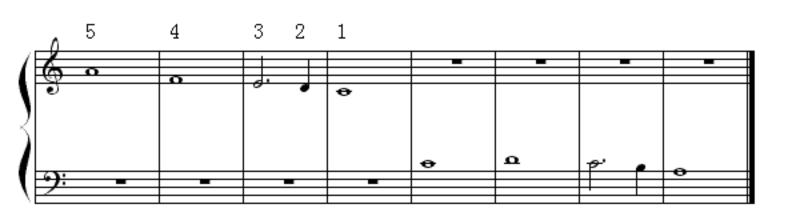


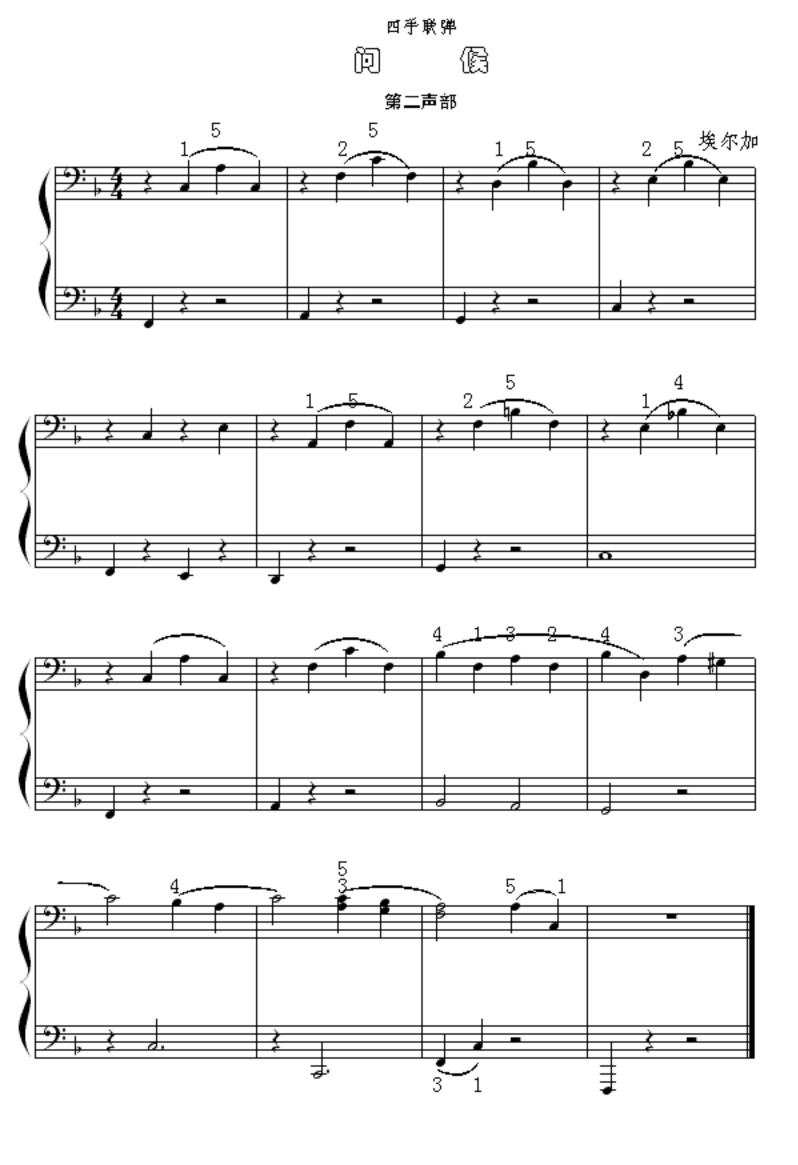
第一声部

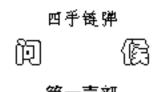














呼樂 经级额 经

第二声部



四手乗弾 管 孫 囚 在 短 景 景 第一声部



旋律







无事生非





动物展览会



在堤岸上

变换手的位置

到此为止,随着一首首乐曲的进 行,你已经多次变换过手的位置。

你会从《在堤岸上》中发现,在 乐曲中间变换手的位置也很容易。看 看你将如何顺利地完成这个变换手位 的练习。









第一和第二结尾

从这里返回到开始的地方, 再弹一遍。



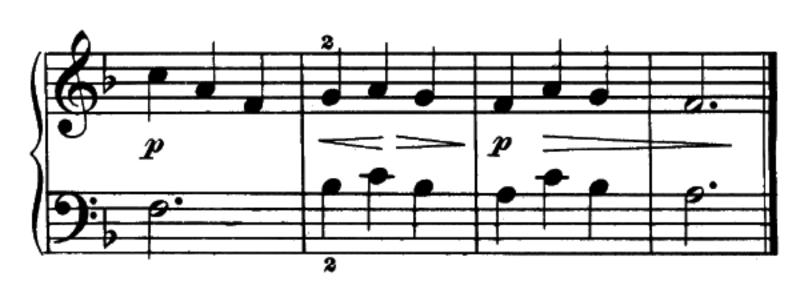
第二遍不要再弹第一结尾, 应当直接跳到第二结尾,











鼬鼠逃窜舞



这许多的二音连线 (蒂下——提起), 还有最后一行的重 音和跳音,

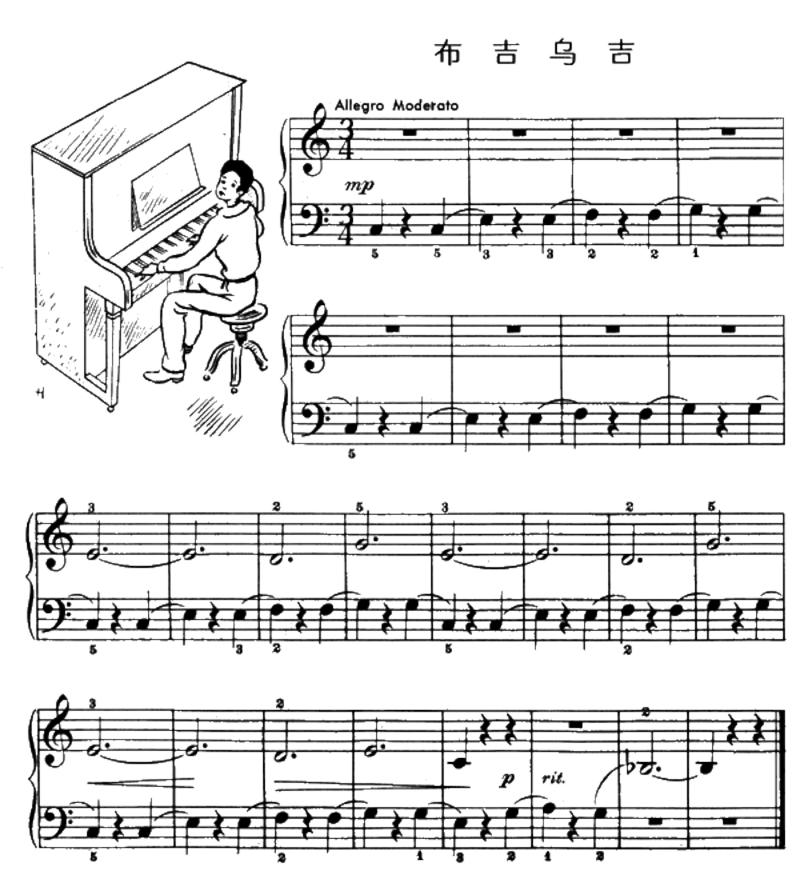












红 胸 鸟



曳 步 舞

(布吉乌吉)









布吉乌吉是流行音乐中用来称 呼"重复音型"的一种术语,这种 固定音型是传统音乐从一开始便熟 悉和使用的一种手段。

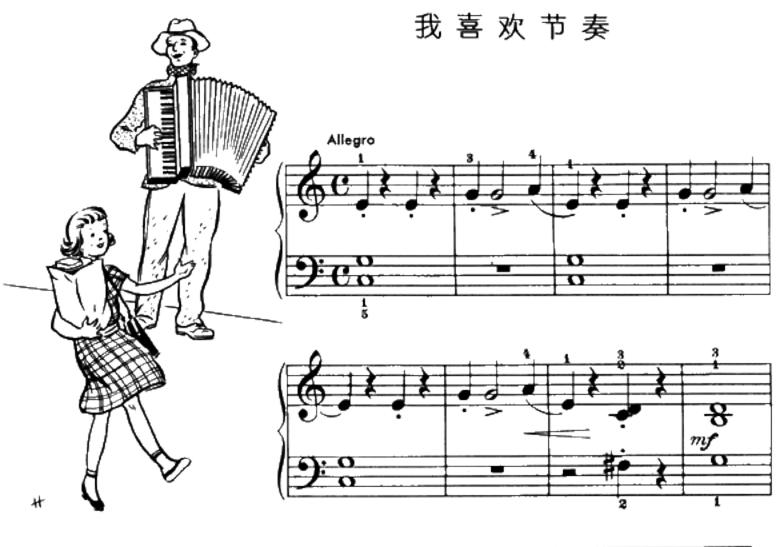
唯一不同的是,流行音乐重复 这种音型要比被称为趣味高雅的传 统音乐频繁得多。

这是你在本书中看到的第三首 "布吉乌吉"曲调、第一首是《小 布吉乌吉》,它把重复音型用作伴 奏、这里则作为旋律出现,并且以 一成不变的规律性一遍一地重复着。













切分音

切分音常常被看作只属于流行音乐的一个术语,然而几百年前的古典音乐中早就用它了。关于切分音的唯一的新问题是过度使用。古典音乐或传统音乐对它的使用较为谨慎,而在流行音乐中则几乎每小节都出现切分节奏。

切分音出现在正常的节拍重音被 打乱的情况下。换句话说,也就是把 重音放到了通常是弱拍的位置上。在 这个曲例中,我们看到通常是弱拍的 第二拍被重音记号加强了。这种重音 位置的改变使节奏产生了"摇摆", 人们称之为切分音。









分解和弦练习曲





双手交叉练习曲

分解和弦





在弹奏这首乐曲之前,每天练习 D 大调音阶和琶音.

本书所用的各调音阶见第 44 页。一定要注意这首乐曲中的许多二音连线,

为了获得良好的节奏感、每小节的第一拍都要弹出明显的重音。



用两种方式弹奏这首练习曲。第一遍,如谐中的连线所示,左手弹两个音,右手弹三个音。第二遍,将它变成双手交叉的练习曲。左手跨过去用二指弹每小节的最后一个音。(适用于除末尾两小节外的所有小节)在第10、11、12和13小节中,要像歌唱性的旋律音一样地弹奏划有短线的那些音可以用踏板(每小节踩一下),由教师随意处理。



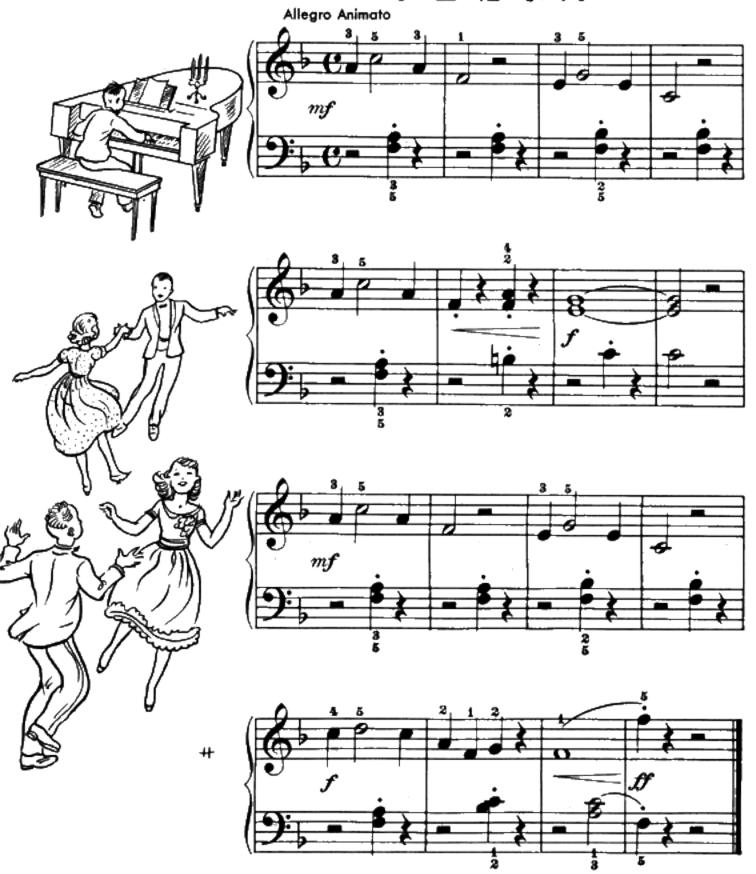
演奏这些古老的意大利歌曲要尽量富于表情。

左手的分解和弦从第五指到大姆指用转动方法奏出。









假日之歌



走,走,走



月 光 下



