



2024年9月6日——8日飞手天津课程总谱

Soliwoulen

这首曲子来自几内亚东北部的马林克族。Soliwoulen 是红豹的意思，只有一位崇高的巫师（FetishMaker）才能成为 Soliwoulen。在 Soliwoulen 的庆典中，村子里的每个人都可以参与。成为 Soliwoulen 的巫师身穿红色的衣服对村子预言，然后找出村子里一个特定的人对他说，你家要降临灾难，要想破除灾难就必须献出贡品，同时 Soliwoulen 还有驱邪的作用。

Ai soliwoulen nei hu ba la na.

ai soliwoumu ken ni na.

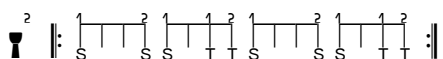
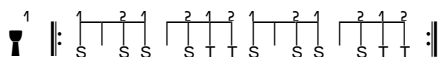
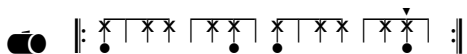
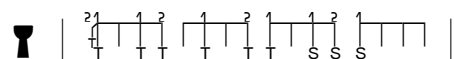
A you ma ma la ma bei fo yi qi den na.

ai soliwoumu ken ni na.

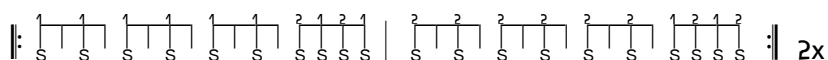
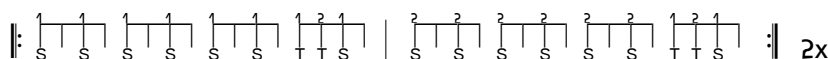
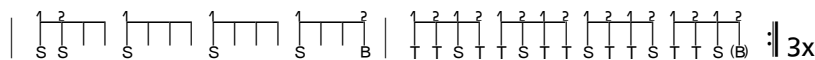
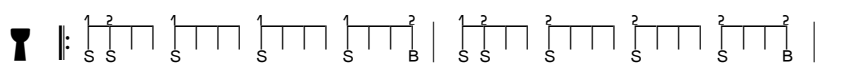
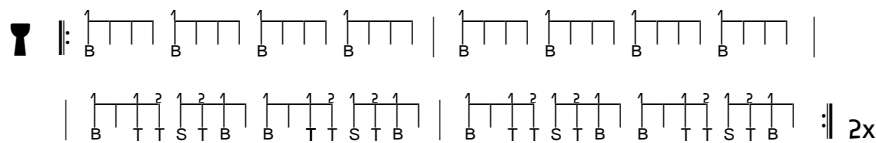
No ni ma fo bai mini gai la gou la bo.

ai soliwoumu ken ni na.

Call (信号)



Break (前奏)



唱

Break (间奏)

唱

空

Break (尾奏)

拍手唱

Ke bendo

这首曲子来自几内亚 Kissi 地区的 Kissidugu 族，原本是这个民族的女人们唱的。歌曲表达的宗旨是反对一夫多妻制，歌词大意是女人警告男人不要娶多个老婆，这样是不好的，只有娶一个老婆才是最好的。过去这首歌是用一个 Djembe 演奏的，后来 Famoudou konat 为这首歌加上了其他声部。

E, Kebendo, o laila, E, Kebendo, o laila.

Kebendo, o laila, E, Kebendo, o laila.

Kebendo, o laila.

Muso fila ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ma nyin.

Muso saba ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ma nyin.

Muso nani ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ma nyin.

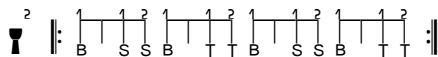
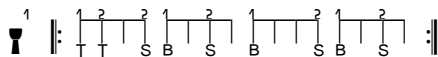
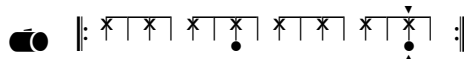
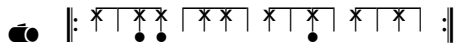
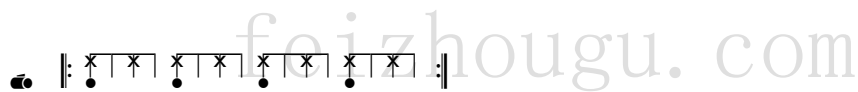
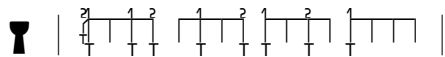
Muso lolu ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ma nyin.

Muso woro ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ma nyin.

Muso kelen ta lu, wo ma nyin, wo ka nyin.

O laila, kebendo

Call



Djole

Djole 是一种面具舞，是来自与几内亚交界的塞拉利昂共和国（狮子山共和国）Temine 人跳的舞。传统上来说，它是由不同大小的正方形鼓演奏的，这种鼓叫 Sikko。虽然这个面具是女性的面具，也是象征女人的舞蹈。但它是男性打扮成女性戴上面具跳的舞蹈，Djole 通常在大型的庆典中演奏，比如很多的村子在一起庆祝丰收，斋戒日的结束或结婚.....现在通常把 Djole 改编成用 Djembe 和 Dunun 一起来演奏，尤其是在几内亚特别的流行。这首歌的歌词是由不同的语言混合起来的，包括 Susu 语和 Malinke 语，以及一些没有意义的词语组成，所以无法翻译。

Laila i ko korobé, korobé, korobé, mami watoné, aya,
sico leleleko, aya.

Sico la i ko, sico la i ko, wa wango sico la i ko, wa wango sico la i ko.

Call

The Call section consists of seven lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a single drum icon. The second, third, and fourth lines start with two drum icons. The fifth line starts with three drum icons. The sixth and seventh lines start with a single drum icon. The notation includes rhythmic patterns with stems and flags, and some lines include letters 'B' and 'S' below the notes. A large watermark 'feizhougu.com' is visible across the middle of the page.

Break (前奏)

The Break (前奏) section consists of two lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a single drum icon. The second line starts with a single drum icon. The notation includes rhythmic patterns with stems and flags, and some lines include letters 'S' and 'B' below the notes. The word '唱' (sing) is written at the end of the second line.

Break (间奏)

The Break (间奏) section consists of two lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a single drum icon. The second line starts with a single drum icon. The notation includes rhythmic patterns with stems and flags, and some lines include letters 'S' and 'B' below the notes. The word '唱' (sing) is written at the end of the second line.

Break (尾奏)

The Break (尾奏) section consists of one line of musical notation starting with a single drum icon. The notation includes rhythmic patterns with stems and flags, and some lines include letters 'S' and 'B' below the notes.

Yankadi

Yankadi 是几内亚西南部苏苏族的诱惑之舞，起源于古代的塞拉利昂，主要在女约会的时候跳，也在部落里的节庆、婚礼以及其他庆典里跳。Yankadi 是慢节奏的舞蹈（传统上这种舞蹈是大伙围成一个圆圈来跳的，但现在为了表演的方便舞者要面对观众来跳）。开始跳舞的时候，男孩和女孩面对面排成两排，用眼神交流，做出引诱的动作，以及接触舞伴的手心。随着舞蹈的进行，其中一个男人会把象征爱恋的围巾放在一个女孩面前，只要一放好围巾就会响起作为信号的哨子声。

歌词的意思是祈求世界和平。

Du ni ya ma ha ta ma du ni ya ma.

Ai weng ge weng po li di mei du ni ya ma.

La guinea fu ri ye du ni ya ma.

China fu ri ye du ni ya ma.

Senegal fu ri ye du ni ya ma.

Ai weng ge weng po li di mei du ni ya ma.

Call

The Call section consists of seven lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a key symbol and a '1' above it. The second line starts with a key symbol and a '2' above it. The third, fourth, and fifth lines start with a key symbol and a '2' above it. The sixth line starts with a key symbol and a '1' above it. The seventh line starts with a key symbol and a '2' above it. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and symbols like 'B' and 'S'.

Solo

The Solo section consists of five lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a key symbol and a '1' above it. The second line starts with a key symbol and a '2' above it. The third, fourth, and fifth lines start with a key symbol and a '2' above it. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and symbols like 'S' and 'T'. The third line ends with a double bar line and '2x'.

2 | 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 | 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | :|| 2x

| 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 | 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 | :|| 2x

| 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | :|| 2x

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 |

| 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 |

3 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | :|| 2x

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 |

| 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 |

4 | 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 | 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 |

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | :|| 2x

| 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 | 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 |

| 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 | 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 |

5 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

| 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

6 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

| 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

| 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 | 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 |

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