

Gada Meiren Theme and Variation Fantasy

You Dao Ma

Introduction

Gada Meiren Theme and Variation Fantasy is the most well-known trombone composition in China. It was originally written for solo trombone and orchestra (unpublished) by Chinese composer You Dao Ma (1915-2010). The composer adapted the Inner Mongolian folk song **Gada Meiren**, also the name of the Inner Mongolian hero. The trombone and piano version of this piece was first published in China in 1959.

Gada Meiren Theme and Variation Fantasy is a single movement work that depicts a story with four distinct parts.

Part one: The repressed emotions of the Inner Mongolian people under the ruler. Gada Meiren led his people to fight against the ruler to protect their home and land.

Part two: Gada Meiren's nostalgia for his homeland and people when fighting away from home.

Part three: Gada Meiren's death in the battle. People mourned their hero with great sadness.

Epilogue: People's remembrance and praise for their hero Gada Meiren, carrying his spirit moving forward.

Taken from the 1959 version, this new edition of *Gada Meiren Theme and Variation Fantasy for solo trombone and piano* has fixed notation errors, added dynamics, articulations, tempo (bpm) markings, rearranged the piano score and solo part. All original Chinese terms in scores are translated into western standard musical terms.

Editor: Li Kuang
September, 2022

Gada Meiren Theme and Variation Fantasy

for Trombone and Orchestra
(Piano reduction)

You Dao Ma

Editor: Li Kuang

Lento ($\text{♩} = 50$) solemn and heavy

Trombone

Piano

Lento ($\text{♩} = 50$) solemn and heavy

mf

$8vb$

7

rit.

rit.

mf

f

ff

$8vb$

$8vb$

Tempo rubato - dark, depressed

13

f

sf

Tempo rubato - dark, depressed

f

sf

(8)

sf

Theme

38 Adagio ($\text{♩} = 66$)

mp dolce, legato

Theme

Adagio ($\text{♩} = 66$)

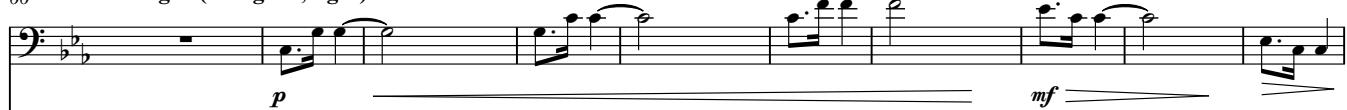
mp dolce, legato

Measures 38-44 show a continuous musical phrase. The top staff consists of a single melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff consists of harmonic chords. Measure 38 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 39-44 show a continuous pattern of chords with some bass notes.

45

Measures 45-47 show a continuous musical phrase. The top staff consists of a single melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff consists of harmonic chords. Measure 45 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measures 46-47 show a continuous pattern of chords with some bass notes.

Allegro (energetic, light) ♩ = 136



Allegro (energetic, light) ♩ = 136

Musical score for page 66, measures 9-16. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, has a tempo of ♩ = 136, and dynamic p. The bottom staff is also in bass clef. Measures 9-16 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes, continuing from the previous measures.

Musical score for page 76, measures 1-7. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, has a dynamic p, and a crescendo marking. The bottom staff is also in bass clef. Measures 1-7 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes, starting with a dynamic p and followed by a crescendo.

Musical score for page 76, measures 8-15. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in bass clef, has a dynamic p, and a crescendo marking. The bottom staff is also in bass clef. Measures 8-15 show eighth-note patterns with grace notes, starting with a dynamic p and followed by a crescendo.

Vivace ($\text{♪} = 160$) energetic, light

Musical score for strings (two staves) in 2/4 time, key signature of two flats. Measure 96: Empty staff. Measure 97: Treble clef, dynamic ff p, bass clef. Measures 98-99: Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 99 ends with a repeat sign.

100

Musical score for strings (two staves) in 2/4 time, key signature of two flats. Measure 100: Treble clef, dynamic p staccato, bass clef. Measures 101-102: Treble clef, bass clef. Measure 103: Treble clef, bass clef.

253 Adagio ($\text{♩} = 66$) solemn, heavy

Adagio ($\text{♩} = 66$) solemn, heavy

f pesante

8^{vb}

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a bassoon part with sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes. The bottom staff shows a bassoon part with sustained notes and a bass clef. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are indicated above the top staff. The dynamic *f pesante* is marked above the first measure, and the instruction 8^{vb} is placed below the third measure.

260

8^{vb}

f pesante

ff

8^{vb}

ff

8^{vb}

(8)-----|

8^{vb} -----|

8^{vb} -----|

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a bassoon part with sixteenth-note patterns and sustained notes. The bottom staff shows a bassoon part with sustained notes and a bass clef. Measure numbers 1 through 6 are indicated above the top staff. The dynamics *f pesante*, *ff*, and 8^{vb} are marked above the first measure, and the instruction 8^{vb} is placed below the third measure. Measure numbers 7 through 10 are indicated above the top staff, with the instruction 8^{vb} placed below the ninth measure.

294

Bassoon: Measures 294 consists of two measures of music. The first measure starts with a bassoon note followed by a rest, then a bassoon eighth-note followed by a rest. The second measure starts with a bassoon eighth-note followed by a rest. The piano part consists of two measures of eighth-note chords. The cello part consists of two measures of eighth-note chords.

299

allarg.

Bassoon: Measures 299 consists of two measures of music. The first measure starts with a bassoon eighth-note followed by a rest, then a bassoon eighth-note followed by a rest. The second measure starts with a bassoon eighth-note followed by a rest. The piano part consists of two measures of eighth-note chords. The cello part consists of two measures of eighth-note chords.