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# St. Bojanowski.

Żera 75 gr.

Raz na lewo, raz na prawo !

Włast

Walc

Gold

1. Na Wschodzie jest wódka, a Zachód ma jazz  
Południe zaś słońca ma dość,  
To ludzi rozgrzewa po życia za kres  
I smutek zabija i złość.  
A myśmy z północy i smutni i źli,  
Nas nic tu nie grzeje, o wierz,  
No, chyba, że walca muzyczka gra mi,  
To wtedy powagę czart bierz!

Refrain :

Raz na lewo, raz na prawo,  
Trochę na przód, trochę w tył,  
Walc najlepszą jest zabawą  
Choćby jeszcze sto lat żył !  
Więc orkiestrze bijmy brawo  
Niech do tańca da nam znak !  
Raz na lewo, raz na prawo  
W tem jest życia cały smak !

2. Mój dziadek testament zostawił, a w nim  
Napisał, że walczyk to grunt!  
Tańcz walca jeżeliś w humorze jest z tym  
I luba twa robi ci bunt.  
Gdy brak ci pieniędzy lub nuda cię żre,  
To nie płacz i nie martw się nie  
Bo walczyk twe serce zapali jak skrę  
I uśmiech nie zejdzie ci z lic!

*St. Bojanowski*  
*12/4. 33.*

St. Bojanowski.

WYDAWNICTWO MUZYCZNE  
„GLOBUS“  
GDYNIA



RAZ NA LEWO, RAZ

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 3/4 time. The music begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic marking. The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs, with many notes marked with accents (>).

The second system continues the musical piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and accents.

The third system shows further development of the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with slurs, while the lower staff provides accompaniment with chords and rhythmic patterns. The notation includes many slurs and accents.

The fourth system continues the musical piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and accents.

The fifth system concludes the musical piece. It features two staves with complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is dense and includes many slurs and accents.



NA PRAWO. WALC.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with accents. A dynamic marking of *sfz* (sforzando) is placed above the first measure of the second half. The lower staff is in bass clef and provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes.

The second system continues the musical piece with two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with various note values and rests, while the lower staff continues the accompaniment with consistent rhythmic patterns.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the melody and accompaniment. The upper staff has several measures with whole notes, and the lower staff maintains its rhythmic accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with some rests, and the lower staff provides accompaniment with eighth notes.

The fifth system of musical notation is divided into three measures, numbered 1, 2, and 3. Measure 1 starts with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo). Measures 2 and 3 feature a dynamic marking of *fffz* (fortissimoforzando). The notation includes various note values and rests, with accents and slurs.

St. Bojanowski.



