

# 節目介紹 Programme Notes

## 一八一二序曲 1812 Overture

柴可夫斯基 Tchaikovsky (1840~1893)

一八八一年，尼古拉·魯賓斯坦委約柴可夫斯基撰寫一首慶典序曲，以誌基督教救主堂啟用之慶。當時柴可夫斯基不見得特別興奮。該教堂是為紀念一八一二年的事件和沙皇統治二十五周年而建。一八一二年拿破崙被俄國冬天和俄國政府的焦土政策所打敗，無法取得所需的供應，被逼自莫斯科撤軍。序曲採用生動的音樂敘述方式，用《馬賽進行曲》代表法國，東正教聖歌、俄國民歌和雄壯的國歌《天佑沙皇》代表俄國。中途加入炮聲，令樂曲富麗壯觀，深為樂迷喜愛。

Tchaikovsky took no particular pleasure in the commission that he reluctantly accepted from Nikolay Rubinstein in 1881 for a Festival Overture to mark the opening of the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, built to commemorate the events of 1812, and the Tsar's silver jubilee. In 1812 Napoleon had been forced to retreat from Moscow, defeated by the Russian winter and by the Russian scorched earth policy that deprived him of the necessary supplies. The Overture is in the form of a graphic musical description of the conflict, with the French represented by the *Marseillaise* and the Russians by an Orthodox Chant, a folk-song and a victorious final anthem, *God save the Tsar*. The addition of cannon-fire has made the piece a spectacular favourite with audiences.

# 《梁祝》小提琴協奏曲

## *Butterfly Lovers Violin Concerto*

何占豪 He Zhanhao (b.1933)、陳鋼 Chen Gang (b.1935)

這首極流行的樂曲約於五十年前首次亮相，至今已有了無數中樂及西樂版本。作曲家何占豪和陳鋼於一九五八年寫成此曲，當時兩人都是上海音樂學院的學生。梁祝的故事取自晉朝（公元二六五至四二〇年）的民間故事，說到祝英台女扮男裝到杭州求學，與同學梁山伯相戀。但祝父反對這門婚事，結果梁山伯因心碎而死，而祝英台則投進愛人的墓中自盡。兩人在死後結合，化成一對蝴蝶，雙雙從墓中飛出。

第一樂段描繪兩人初遇。一段活潑的迴旋曲述說他們的友情日漸深厚，但接下來樂音轉憂鬱，是他倆分手時依依不捨。

中間樂段描述祝家拒絕讓英台與梁山伯成婚。一對戀人最後一次會面，音樂奏出痛苦的對白。樂段結束時是梁山伯死，祝英台自盡。

〈化蝶〉是全曲最終的樂段，表示一對戀人在死後結合，化成蝴蝶。

The highly popular work was first heard around 50 years ago and, over the years, has been heard in many versions for both Chinese and Western instruments. It was composed jointly by He Zhanhao and Chen Gang, in 1958, while they were both studying at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. The story, or programme, that this Concerto tells, is taken from a folk of the Jin Dynasty (265-420 A.D.). It is the story of a young girl Zhu Yingtai who falls in love with a fellow student in Hangzhou, named Liang Shanbo. Her father forbids the alliance, the sad outcome being that Liang dies of a broken heart while Zhu takes her own life, by leaping into her lover's tomb. They are related in death, as two butterflies emerge from the tomb and fly away together, transformed but united at last.

In the opening section, we have a description of their first meeting. A lively rondo tells of their growing friendship but it leads into a passage of somber writing that relates to their sorrowful parting.

The middle section tells of the family opposition to the proposed marriage. This is followed by the last meeting of the lovers, a plaintive dialogue. The section ends with Liang's death and Zhu's suicide.

"Transformation into Butterflies" is the title of the third and final section of the Concerto. The love theme triumphantly re-emerges as the lovers are united in death.

# 黃河大合唱

## Yellow River Cantata

冼星海 Xian Xinghai (1905~1945)

- 一、 黃河船夫曲
- 二、 黃河頌
- 三、 黃水謠
- 四、 河邊對口唱
- 五、 黃河怨
- 六、 保衛黃河
- 七、 怒吼吧，黃河！

冼星海於一九〇五年在行走於珠江的船隻上出生，其父是漁夫，在他出生之前已經離世；其母帶他到澳門，然後到新加坡的一所學校當清潔工，冼星海後來也入讀該校。一九二一年，他回到廣州，入讀嶺南中學，並參加學校銅管樂組。一九二六年，他轉往北京美術學校，學校關閉後再入讀上海音樂學院。他於三十年代期間留學巴黎，跟隨杜卡和迪地等老師學習。一九三五年，他重返中國，從事電影和錄音製作，然後在共產黨於延安成立的魯迅藝術學院擔任音樂系總監。他於一九三九年成為黨員，在莫斯科度過餘生，一九四五年卒於當地。

冼星海的《黃河大合唱》是詩人光未然與他在延安的一次黃昏聚會中朗誦一首詩時誘發靈感，而在當時的困苦日子中創作的組曲。這首清唱劇迅即獲得廣泛愛戴，反映了當時抗日的愛國情操。

組曲以合唱曲〈黃河船夫曲〉開始，描述船夫與狂風巨浪搏鬥，直至登上河岸而引發樂觀情緒，然後再回到快速有力的節奏。〈黃河頌〉由男中音獨唱頌讚黃河是中華文化的泉源，也是後代的學習榜樣。合唱曲〈黃水謠〉則描繪居於河邊人民的平靜安寧、面對兇殘敵人的淒涼，以及對於鬥爭中人民流離失所的悲傷。〈河邊對口唱〉寫給二重唱和合唱，素材來自山西民謠，集中描寫流亡人民的悲傷遭遇，以及人民決心抗敵、打回老家的意志。〈黃河怨〉一曲由女高音唱出淪陷區婦女的痛苦哀怨。以輪唱寫成的〈保衛黃河〉意味着人民對抗外敵入侵，竭盡所能保衛黃河和華北土地。作品以激動人心的勝利的歡呼作結，表現出澎湃的愛國熱情。

1. *Song of the Yellow River Boatmen*
2. *Ode to the Yellow River*
3. *Ballad of the Yellow Waters*
4. *Dialogue Song by the Yellow River*
5. *Lament to the Yellow River*
6. *Defending the Yellow River*
7. *Shout Aloud, Yellow River!*

Xian Xinghai was born in 1905 on a boat in the Pearl River, the son of a fisherman. His father died before he was born, and he was taken by his mother to Macao and then to Singapore, where she worked as a laundress in the school where her son later studied. In 1921 he returned to Guangzhou and studied at Lingnan Secondary School, playing in the school brass band. In 1926 he moved to Beijing Arts School and when the school was closed he entered the Shanghai Conservatory. The 1930s brought a period of study in Paris, where his teachers included Paul Dukas and Vincent d'Indy. In China once more in 1935, he worked in films and recordings, before heading the music section of the Lu Xun Arts School, established by the Communist Party in Yanan. In 1939 he joined the Party and spent his later years in Moscow, where he died in 1945.

Xian's *Yellow River Cantata* is a setting of a poem by Guang Weiran, recited by the poet at an evening meeting in Yanan, inspiring the composer to tackle his work in spite of the physical difficulties of the time. The cantata, which soon won widespread popularity, reflects the patriotic struggle of the time against Japanese invaders.

The opening chorus, *Song of the Yellow River Boatmen*, describes the battle of the boatmen against the strong wind and great waves of the river, leading to a mood of optimism as the boatmen come ashore, before the initial material returns. In *Ode to the Yellow River* a baritone soloist praises the river as the source of Chinese Civilization, an example to future generations. The choral *Ballad of the Yellow Waters* depicts the peaceful existence of the people living near the river, sorrow at the cruelty of the enemy, and pity for those displaced by the struggle. The *Dialogue Song*, for two soloists and chorus, uses material from Shanxi folk songs. It centres on the wretched state of those scattered by the invasion and the determination of the people to resist and reconquer their lost territory. In the *Lament* a soprano soloist symbolizes the sadness of women, suffering under the enemy. Canonic writing in *Defending the Yellow River* suggests the resistance of the people to foreign invasion, armed now with whatever comes to hand in defense of the Yellow River and of North China. The work ends with a great climax of patriotic fervour, a defiant and stirring cry to celebrate final victory.

## 一、黃河船夫曲

(朗誦) 朋友！你到過黃河嗎？  
你渡過黃河嗎？你還記得河上的船夫拚命和驚濤駭浪搏戰的情景嗎？如果你已經忘掉的話，那麼你聽吧！

划哟！划哟……冲上前！划哟！  
烏雲哪，遮滿天！  
波濤哪，高如山！

冷風啊，撲上臉！  
浪花哪，打進船：划哟！  
伙伴哪，睜開眼，  
舵手哪，把住腕！  
當心哪，別偷懶！  
拼命哪，莫膽寒！咳划哟！  
不怕那千丈波濤高如山！  
行船好比上火線，  
團結一心，冲上前！  
咳划哟！咳划哟！划哟！……  
(笑聲) 哈哈哈哈哈……。

我們看見了河岸，我們登上了河岸，  
心哪安一安，  
氣哪喘一喘。  
回頭來，  
再和那黃河怒濤決一死戰，  
決一死戰！  
划哟！划哟，咳！划哟，咳！……

## 二、黃河頌

(朗誦) 啊，朋友！黃河以它英雄的氣魄，出現在亞洲的原野；它表現出我們民族的精神；偉大而堅強！這裡，我們向著黃河，唱出我們的讚歌。

我站在高山之嶺，  
望黃河滾滾，奔向東南。  
金濤澎湃，掀起幕丈狂瀾；  
獨流宛轉，結成九曲連環；  
從崑崙山下奔向黃海之盪；  
把中原大地劈成南北兩面。

啊！黃河！  
你是我們民族的搖籃！  
五千年的古國文化，  
從你這兒發源；  
多少英雄的故事，在你的身邊扮演！  
啊黃河！你是偉大堅強，  
像一個巨人出現在亞洲平原之上，  
用你那英雄的體魄築成我們民族的屏障。

啊！黃河！你一瀉萬丈，浩浩蕩蕩，  
向南北兩岸伸出千萬條鐵的臂膀。

我們民族的偉大精神，將要在你的哺育下  
發揚滋長！  
我們祖國的英雄兒女，將要學習你的  
榜樣，  
像你一樣地偉大堅強！像你一樣地偉大  
堅強！

## 1. Song of the Yellow River Boatmen

(Recitation) Friends, Have you been to the Yellow River?  
Have you ever crossed it? Do you still remember the  
scene of the boatmen risking their lives as they battled  
the rough waters? If you have forgotten, then listen!

Haiyo!... Row forward! Haiyo!  
Dark clouds fill the sky!  
Billowing waves high as hills!

Cold winds slash at our faces!  
White foams splash into the boat! Haiyo!  
Comrades, keep your eyes open.  
Helmsman, stay firm.  
Be careful, don't be slack!  
Fight on, take courage! Row on!  
Fear not the billowing waves huge as hills.  
Riding a boat is like going to the battlefield,  
United, forward we go! Row on! Haiyo!  
Row on!... Forward we go! Haiyo!  
(Laughter) Ha ha! Ha ha ha!

We can see the bank. We've reached the bank.  
Our hearts can now rest.  
We can now take our breath.  
Then we can come back,  
To face the battling waves of the Huanghe  
once more!  
Haiyo! Row on! Hai!

## 2. Ode to the Yellow River

(Recitation) Friends, the Yellow River appears on the  
plains of Asia, heroic and brave. It symbolizes the spirit  
of our race – mighty, and strong. Here, let us sing o it our  
praise!

Here I stand at the top of the mountain,  
And see the Yellow River rolling south-eastward.  
Waves surge to become huge billows.  
The water meanders to form nooks and crannies,  
from the Kunlun mountains flowing down to the  
Yellow River,  
Dividing the vast central plains into two.

Ah! the Yellow River,  
You are the cradle of our nation.  
Five thousand years of ancient civilization  
originates from you.  
Many heroic tales were enacted right beside you.  
Ah! Yellow River, you are mighty and strong,  
like a giant appearing on the plain of Asia.  
Your heroic body forms a defence for our nation.

Ah! Yellow River, your rushing waters surge on,  
extending your numerous arms to the north and  
south banks.  
The lofty spirit of our nation will grow and  
develop under your nourishment.  
The heroic sons and daughters of our nation will  
follow your example,  
and become mighty and strong as you, mighty and  
strong as you.

### 三、黃水謠

(朗誦) 我們是黃河的兒女！  
我們艱苦奮鬥，一天天接近勝利。但是，敵人  
一天不消滅，我們一天便不能安身；不信，你  
聽聽河東民眾痛苦的呻吟。

黃水奔流向東方，  
河流萬里長。  
水又急，浪又高，  
奔騰叫嘯如虎狼。  
開河渠，築堤防，  
河東千里成平壤。  
麥苗兒肥啊，豆花香，  
男女老少喜洋洋。  
自從鬼子來，  
百姓遭了殃！  
姦淫燒殺，一片淒涼，  
扶老攜幼，四處流亡，  
丟掉了爹娘，  
回不了家鄉！  
黃水奔流日夜忙，  
妻離子散，  
天各一方！

### 四、河邊對口唱

(朗誦) 妻離子散，天各一方！  
但是，我們難道永遠逃亡？你聽聽吧，這是黃  
河邊上兩個老鄉的對唱。

張老三，我問你，  
你的家鄉在哪裡？  
我的家，在山西，  
過河還有三百里。  
我問你，在家裡，  
種田還是做生意？  
拿鋤頭，耕田地，  
種的高粱和小米。  
為甚麼，到此地，  
河邊流浪受孤淒。  
痛心事，莫提起，  
家破人亡無消息。  
張老三，莫傷悲，  
我的命運不如你！  
為甚麼，王老七，  
你的家鄉在何地？  
在東北，做生意，  
家鄉八年無消息。  
這麼說，我和你，

### 3. Ballad of the Yellow Waters

(Recitation) We are the children of the Yellow River. We  
struggle and fight hard, and we are closer to victory day  
by day. But if the enemy is not destroyed, we cannot  
live in peace. If you don't believe me, then listen to the  
mournful cry of the people on the east of the river.

The water of Yellow River flows to the east;  
The river is thousands of miles long.  
The gushing rapids, the rough waters,  
rushing on like tigers and wolves.  
Canals are dug and dykes are built,  
Miles of land east of the river become plains.  
The wheat is growing strong and bean flowers  
smell sweet.  
Everybody, young and old, lead a happy life.  
Our people have been suffering since the invasion  
by the devils.  
They rape, they burn and they kill.  
There was desolation and misery everywhere.  
Old and young flee with their families.  
Children lose their parents,  
and cannot return to their homeland.  
The water of Yellow River flows day and night.  
Families are broken,  
and people are living far apart.

### 4. Dialogue Song by the Yellow River

(Recitation) Our families are broken, and we live so far  
apart! But are we to be always on the run? Listen to the  
dialogue of two men who have come all this way from  
home!

Zhang San, let me ask you,  
where is your home town?  
My home is in Shanxi,  
three hundred miles beyond the river.  
Let me ask you, were you a farmer or a merchant  
at home?  
With my hoe I ploughed the land.  
I grew sorghum and millet.  
Why have you come here and why are you  
wandering here alone?  
They are such sad stories I don't want to talk  
about them.  
I have lost my family, and there is no news of  
them.  
Zhang San, don't be sad.  
I am more unfortunate than you are.  
Why? Wang Qi, where is your home town?  
In the Northeast, I had a business.  
But for eight years I have no news from home.  
Like you.

都是有家不能回。  
仇和恨，在心裡，  
奔騰如同黃河水！  
黃河邊，定主意，  
咱們一同打回去！  
為國家，當兵去，  
太行山上打遊擊！  
從今後，我和你，  
一同打回老家去！  
一同打回老家去！

## 五、黃河怨

(朗誦) 朋友！我們打回老家去！老家已經不成話！誰沒有妻子兒女，誰能忍受敵人的欺凌？親愛的同胞們！你聽聽一個婦人悲慘的歌聲。

風啊！你不要叫喊！  
雲啊！你不要躲閃！  
黃河啊！你不要鳴咽！  
今晚，我在你面前哭訴我的愁和冤！

命啊，這樣苦！  
生活啊，這樣難！  
鬼子啊，你這樣沒心肝！  
寶貝啊，你死得這樣慘！  
我和你無愁又無冤，  
偏讓我無顏偷生在你人間！  
狂風啊，你不要叫喊！  
烏雲啊，你不要躲閃！  
黃河的水啊，你不要鳴咽！  
今晚我要投在你的懷中，  
洗清我的千重愁來萬重冤！

丈夫啊！在天邊！  
地下啊，再團圓！  
你要想想妻子兒女死得這樣慘！

你要替我把這筆血債清還！  
你要替我把這筆血債清還！

I also have no home that we can return to.  
The hatred in our heart is rolling like the water of  
Huanghe.  
By the side of Huanghe we make up our mind.  
We will fight.  
For our country, we will join the troops and go to  
the Taihang Mountains to fight as guerrillas.  
From now on, you and I will fight to regain our  
homes.  
From now on, you and I will join forces, fight all  
the way till we can go home.

## 5. Lament of the Yellow River

(Recitation) Friends, let us fight till we are home!  
Our home is no longer what it is. Who doesn't have  
a family? Who can take any more of the enemy's  
bullying and oppression? My fellow countrymen,  
listen to the sad song of this woman now.

Winds, don't cry.  
Clouds, don't hide.  
Huanghe, don't weep.  
Tonight, I shall pour out to you my pains, sorrows  
and tears.

Fate, how could you be so bitter!  
Life, how could you be so hard!  
Devils, how could you be so heartless.  
Baby, what a cruel death you suffered.  
I did not do you any wrong, so why should you  
make it hard for me to live on in this world?  
Rough winds, don't cry!  
Dark clouds, don't hide!  
Water of the Huanghe, don't wail!  
Tonight I will throw myself into your arms,  
to wash away my suffering and wrongs!

My husband, you are so far away!  
We will meet in the underworld.  
Remember what a cruel death your wife and  
children suffered.  
You must avenge me in blood.  
You must avenge me in blood.

## 六、保衛黃河

(朗誦) 但是，中華民族的兒女啊，  
誰願像豬羊一般任人宰割？  
我們要抱定必勝的決心保衛黃河！  
保衛華北！保衛全中國！

風在吼，馬在叫，  
黃河在咆哮，黃河在咆哮，  
河西山崗萬丈高，  
河東河北高樑熟了。  
萬山叢中，  
抗日英雄真不少！  
青紗帳裡，  
游擊健兒逞英豪！  
端起了土槍洋槍，揮動著大刀長矛。

保衛家鄉！保衛黃河！  
保衛華北！保衛全中國！

## 七、怒吼吧，黃河！

(朗誦) 聽啊：珠江在怒吼！揚子江在怒吼！  
啊，黃河！抓起你的怒濤，發出你的狂叫，  
向著全中國被壓抑的人民，向著全世界被壓迫  
的人民。發出你戰鬥的警號吧。

怒吼吧，黃河！  
怒吼吧，黃河！  
掀起你的怒濤，發出你的狂叫！  
向著全世界的人民，發出你戰鬥的警號！

啊！五千年來的民族，  
苦難真不少！  
鐵蹄下的民眾，苦痛受不了！

但是新中國已經破曉，  
四萬五千民眾已經團結起來，  
誓死同把國土保！  
你聽，你聽，  
松花江在呼號，  
黑龍江在呼號。

啊！啊！黃河！怒吼吧，怒吼吧，  
怒吼吧！怒吼吧！  
向著全中國受難人民，發出戰鬥的警號！  
向著全世界勞動的人民，發出戰鬥的警號！

## 6. Defending the Yellow River

(Recitation) But, children of the Chinese race, who  
would want to be slaughtered like pigs and sheep?  
We must set our minds and hearts to win. Defend  
the Yellow River! Defend northern China! Defend  
the whole country of China!

The wind is howling, horses are neighing,  
and the Yellow River is roaring.  
The mountains west of the river are high.  
Sorghum east and north of the river is ripe.  
In the mountains,  
many a hero is fighting against the Japanese.  
Behind the green curtain of tall crops,  
the guerrillas show their valour,  
taking up their guns and brandishing their swords  
and lances to defend their homeland.  
Defend our homeland! Defend the Yellow River!  
Defend North China! Defend all China!

## 7. Shout Aloud, Yellow River!

(Recitation) Listen, the Pearl River is howling! The  
Yangtze River is howling! Oh, Yellow River, surge  
and howl! Let all the oppressed in China, in the  
world, hear your war cry!

Shout aloud, Yellow River,  
Shout aloud, Yellow River,  
Make waves and howl,  
sound your war cry to the workers of the world.

Ah! For a nation five thousand years old,  
you have suffered much.  
People are trodden by iron hooves and suffering  
from unbearable pain.  
But a new China is awakening.  
Four hundred fifty million people are united and  
vow to defend their country.

Listen,  
the Songhuajiang is hailing,  
the Heilongjiang is hailing.

Ah! the Yellow River, roar!  
Sound your war cry to the suffering people of  
China!  
Sound your war cry to the workers all over the  
world!