

遇

上

Meet

Music

音樂

音樂事務處
音樂指南

a music guide from
the Music Office



音樂會禮儀 Concert Etiquette

出席音樂會時，需要注意甚麼禮儀呢？

- 請勿飲食
- 請勿拍照、錄音或錄影
- 關掉手提電話及其他電子裝置
- 演奏期間保持安靜
- 有些樂曲由多於一個樂章組成，
要留待整首樂曲完結後才報以掌聲鼓勵

What is the proper etiquette to attend a concert?

- No eating or drinking
- No photography, recording or filming
- Switch off your mobile phone and other electronic devices
- Keep noise to a minimum during the performance
- Reserve your applause until the end of the entire work when it has more than one movement

本指南運用圖象，輔以簡單文字及影片鏈結介紹中、西樂，誘發學生對音樂的興趣，以不同的切入點繼續探索，從而開拓一個發揮想像及創意的空間。

This music guide introduces Chinese and Western music with images, supplemented by simple texts and video links. Through different entry points, students are encouraged to embark on a journey of music and ignite their imagination and creativity.

西洋樂器

Western Musical Instruments

一般交響樂團由四個樂器家族構成，
你認識這些樂器嗎？

A typical symphony orchestra consists of four families
of musical instruments – do you know them?

(圖片只供參考)

(Images are for reference only)

詳盡介紹：
Detailed introduction:



弦樂器

弓弦樂器的形狀相似，樂手
因應其大小而使用不同姿
勢，演奏方法以弓拉為主，
配以指撥。撥弦樂器則只以
指撥，如豎琴。

String Instruments

Bowed string instruments are of similar
shape and performed with different
postures according to their sizes. They are
mainly played with bows and occasionally
plucked with fingers, whereas plucked
string instruments are only played by
plucking, e.g. harps.

小提琴
Violin



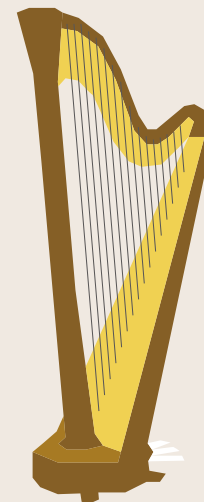
中提琴
Viola



大提琴
Cello



豎琴
Harp



低音大提琴
Double Bass



木管樂器

Woodwind Instruments

木管樂器主要是木製的。樂手透過吹嘴或簧片向管中吹氣，使空氣在密閉的管中震動而發聲。雖然薩克管以金屬製造，但發聲原理與其他木管樂器無異。

Most woodwind instruments are made of wood. They produce sound when a player blows across/through a mouthpiece or a reed to make the air vibrate in a closed tube. Although saxophones are made of metal, they have the same ways of producing sound as other woodwind instruments.

短笛 Piccolo



長笛 Flute



單簧管 Clarinet



雙簧管 Oboe



巴松管 Bassoon



薩克管
Saxophone

銅管樂器

Brass Instruments

銅管樂器以金屬製成。與木管樂器不同，銅管樂器靠樂手經號嘴向管中吹氣同時震動嘴唇而發聲。

Brass instruments are made of metal. Different from woodwinds, brass instruments produce sound when a player blows through a mouthpiece while vibrating the lips.

小號 Trumpet



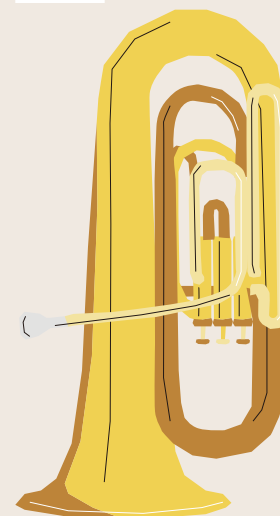
圓號 Horn



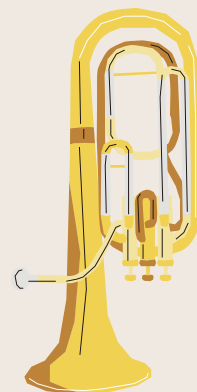
長號 Trombone



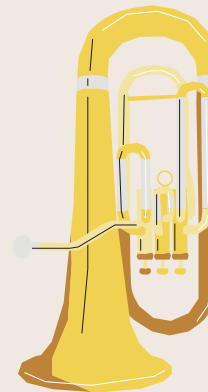
大號 Tuba



上低音號
Baritone



粗管上低音號
Euphonium



敲擊樂器

Percussion Instruments

敲擊樂器主要分為有固定音高及無固定音高兩大類。大部分小型敲擊樂器都無固定音高。

Percussion instruments are commonly divided into two categories: of Definite Pitch and of Indefinite Pitch. Most of the smaller percussion instruments produce indefinite pitch.

[有固定音高 Definite Pitch]

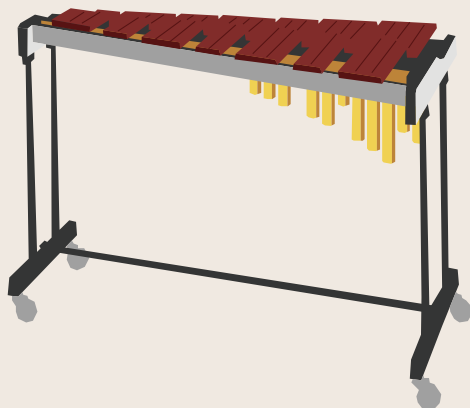
鋼片琴
Glockenspiel



定音鼓
Timpani

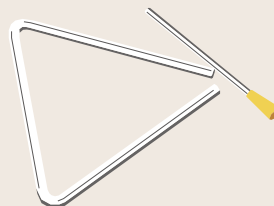


木琴
Xylophone

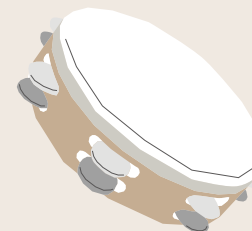


[無固定音高 Indefinite Pitch]

三角鈴
Triangle



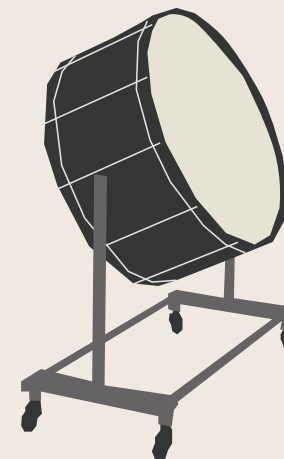
鈴鼓
Tambourine



響板
Castanets



大鼓
Bass Drum



爵士鼓
Jazz Drum Set



中國樂器 Chinese Musical Instruments

現代中樂團將樂器以演奏方法分為四類，
你知道有甚麼樂器嗎？

Chinese musical instruments are nowadays grouped
by how they are played. What instruments can you find
in a contemporary Chinese Orchestra?

(圖片只供參考)
(Images are for reference only)

詳盡介紹：
Detailed introduction:



拉弦樂器

拉弦樂器有很多種，一般統稱為胡琴，當中以二胡最常見。胡琴的弓是放於兩條弦線之間，而革胡和低音革胡則是近代改革出來的低音樂器，其定弦和演奏方法與大提琴及低音大提琴一樣。

Bowed String Instruments

Huqin is the generic term for a variety of Chinese bowed string instruments, among which Erhu is the most popular one. All kinds of huqin have two strings with the bow clasped in between, while the Gehu and Bass Gehu are newly developed bass string instruments, which are similar to the cello and the double bass in tuning and playing technique.



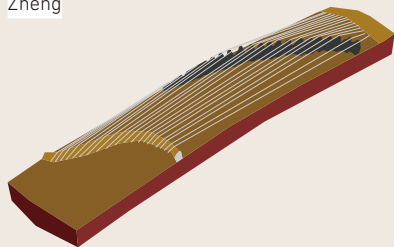
彈撥樂器

Plucked String Instruments

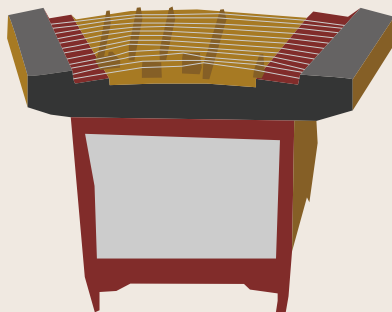
彈撥樂器是指用手指或用撥子撥弦，或用琴竹擊弦發聲的樂器類總稱。

Plucked string instruments are played by plucking the strings with fingers or a plectrum, or by hitting the strings with bamboo sticks.

古箏
Zheng



揚琴
Yangqin



柳琴
Liuqin



琵琶
Pipa



阮
Ruan



三弦
Sanxian



吹管樂器

Wind Instruments

吹管樂器泛指利用空氣在管中流動而發聲的樂器。

Wind instruments produce sound by passing air through the tube of the instrument.

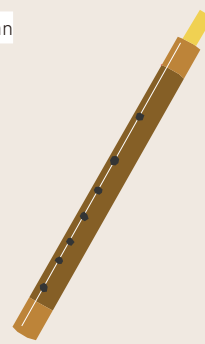
笛子
Dizi



簫
Xiao



管
Guan



嗩吶
Suona



笙
Sheng



中國敲擊樂器

Chinese Percussion Instruments

中國敲擊樂器品種繁多，由金屬類、竹木類和皮革類組成。

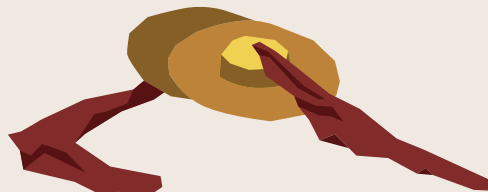
A wide variety of Chinese percussion instruments comprises the metal type, the wood type, and the skin type.

[金屬類 Metal Type]

鑼
Gong



鈸
Cymbals



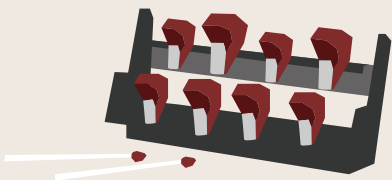
[皮革類 Skin Type]

花盆鼓
Flowerpot Drum



[竹木類 Wood Type]

木魚
Chinese Woodblock



樂團排位圖 Orchestra Plan

交響樂團 Symphony Orchestra

中樂團 Chinese Orchestra

林林總總的樂器各具特色，作曲家運用不同樂器配搭來創作樂曲，當中最大型的組合就是樂團。

樂團排位千變萬化，讓我們看看最常見的排位吧。

Composers write music based on the character of each musical instrument. An orchestra is a large ensemble that combines different instruments.

Combinations of an orchestra vary; let us take a look at the most common orchestra plan.

交響樂團排位圖例 Example of a Symphony Orchestra



01	定音鼓	Timpani	09	鈸	Cymbals	17	低音巴松管	Contra Bassoon	25	第一小提琴	First Violin
02	三角鈴	Triangle	10	圓號	Horn	18	短笛	Piccolo	26	第二小提琴	Second Violin
03	沙槌	Maracas	11	小號	Trumpet	19	長笛	Flute	27	中提琴	Viola
04	響板	Castanets	12	長號	Trombone	20	雙簧管	Oboe	28	大提琴	Cello
05	吊鈸	Suspended Cymbal	13	大號	Tuba	21	英國管	Cor Anglais	29	指揮	Conductor
06	木琴	Xylophone	14	低音單簧管	Bass Clarinet	22	低音大提琴	Double Bass			
07	小鼓	Snare Drum	15	單簧管	Clarinet	23	豎琴	Harp			
08	大鼓	Bass Drum	16	巴松管	Bassoon	24	鋼琴	Piano			

中樂團排位圖例

Example of a Chinese Orchestra



- | | | |
|----|-----|------------------|
| 01 | 定音鼓 | Timpani |
| 02 | 吊鈸 | Suspended Cymbal |
| 03 | 小堂鼓 | Xiaotanggu |
| 04 | 三角鈴 | Triangle |
| 05 | 花盆鼓 | Flowerpot Drum |
| 06 | 排鼓 | Paigu |
| 07 | 笛子 | Dizi |
| 08 | 簫 | Xiao |
| 09 | 高音笙 | Soprano Sheng |
| 10 | 琵琶 | Pipa |

- | | | |
|----|----------|---------------------|
| 11 | 柳琴 | Liuqin |
| 12 | 二胡 II | Erhu II |
| 13 | 揚琴 | Yangqin |
| 14 | 高胡 | Gaohu |
| 15 | 古箏 | Zheng |
| 16 | 二胡 I | Erhu I |
| 17 | 指揮 | Conductor |
| 18 | 36 簧倍低音笙 | 36-Pipe Bass Sheng |
| 19 | 36 簧次中音笙 | 36-Pipe Tenor Sheng |
| 20 | 嗩吶 | Suona |

- | | | |
|----|------|-----------|
| 21 | 管 | Guan |
| 22 | 中阮 | Zhongruan |
| 23 | 大阮 | Daruan |
| 24 | 三弦 | Sanxian |
| 25 | 中胡 | Zhonghu |
| 26 | 革胡 | Gehu |
| 27 | 低音革胡 | Bass Gehu |
| 28 | 中國大鼓 | Dagu |
| 29 | 大鑼 | Gong |
| 30 | 大鼓 | Bass Drum |

- | | | |
|----|-----|--------------|
| 31 | 顫音琴 | Vibraphone |
| 32 | 雲鑼 | Yunluo |
| 33 | 鋼片琴 | Glockenspiel |
| 34 | 小鼓 | Snare Drum |
| 35 | 木琴 | Xylophone |
| 36 | 鈸 | Cymbals |



關迺忠為「2001 音樂事務處千人大匯演」創作的《千禧序曲》
Overture 2001 composed by Kuan Nai-chung for the 2001 Music Office Spectacular



曾葉發為「2017 音樂事務處樂團聯合音樂會」創作的《水中天》
Sky in the Water composed by Richard Tsang for the 2017 Joint Concerts of Music Office Bands and Orchestras



指揮

Conductor

指揮站在指揮台上，背向觀眾，向樂手揮動雙手，其實在做甚麼？如果沒有指揮，樂團表演又會變成怎樣？

A conductor on the podium, with his/her back to the audience, waves his/her arms at the musicians. What does the conductor do? What would happen if there was no conductor?

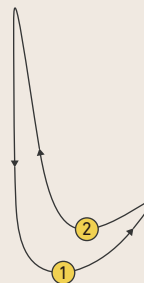
指揮用雙手和指揮棒打出樂曲的拍子，又會指示樂手做出不同的聲音效果。

A conductor uses his/her hands and a baton to give the beats and to direct players to create different musical effects.

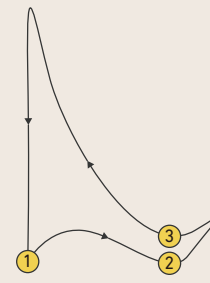


常見拍子指揮法：

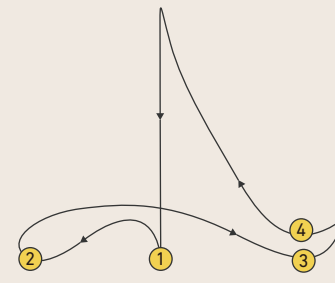
Common beat patterns:



二拍子
Duple Time



三拍子
Triple Time



四拍子
Quadruple Time

古典音樂

Classical Music

古典音樂主要以音樂風格來劃分時期：
Periods of classical music are distinguished
by their different music styles:

中世紀 (500–1400)

- 受基督教影響，音樂多以宗教儀式或歌唱頌歌為主。

• Medieval (500–1400)

- The Christian church was dominant. Church music and chant were the most prevalent.

文藝復興時期 (1400–1600)

- 宗教音樂仍然盛行，但聲樂與器樂逐漸分離而獨立發展。
- 印刷術亦使樂曲流芳百世。

• Renaissance Period (1400–1600)

- Sacred music was still prevalent, but vocal and instrumental music were gradually separated and developed individually.
- Printing made music survive.

巴羅克時期 (1600–1750)

- 許多新曲種出現，例如聲樂：歌劇、清唱劇及神劇，器樂：奏鳴曲、組曲及大協奏曲。

• Baroque Period (1600–1750)

- Many new music genres established, such as opera, cantata, and oratorio for vocal form, and sonata, suite, and concerto grosso for instrumental form.

• 古典時期 (1750–1820)

- 古典主義着重工整和平衡的感覺，「奏鳴曲式」是最常採用的曲式結構，用於創作奏鳴曲、交響曲、室內樂曲及獨奏協奏曲等。

• Classical Period (1750–1820)

- Classicism emphasises balance and structure. Sonata form, a set of structural principles for music, was gradually developed, which was widely applied across musical genres such as sonata, symphony, chamber music, and solo concerto.

• 浪漫時期 (1820–1900)

- 音樂着重抒情和敘事，標題音樂蓬勃發展。
- 歐洲各國的民族意識相繼覺醒，作曲家紛紛從自己民族的傳統素材中尋找靈感。

• Romantic Period (1820–1900)

- Music became more expressive and programmatic. Programme music flourished.
- Nationalism emerged in Europe, where composers started using musical ideas from their ethnic origins.

• 20 及 21 世紀 (1900–至今)

- 作曲家不受傳統和聲理論的規範，隨着印象主義、表現主義、新古典主義和極簡主義等音樂風格相繼出現，音樂特色千變萬化。

• The 20th and 21st centuries (1900–present)

- The widespread break with traditional tonality and the emergence of musical styles such as impressionism, expressionism, neoclassicism, and minimalism resulted in a diverse range of musical characters.

中國音樂

Chinese Music

音樂與歷史息息相關。讓我們從這方面認識中國音樂吧！
Music and history are closely related.
Let us look into Chinese music from this aspect!

夏商周（公元前 2100–221）

- 詩歌、音樂、舞蹈為一體。
- 周朝的「禮樂制度」，列明不同等級官員在儀式典禮時用的音樂規格。
- 「採風制度」用以收集民歌，後來經孔子修定而集成《詩經》。

秦漢（公元前 221–公元 220）

- 秦代焚書坑儒，令很多詩歌和音樂失傳。
- 絲綢之路在漢代時促進中外文化交流，西域及國外的音樂傳入中原。

魏晉南北朝（220–589）

隋唐（581–907）

- 「燕樂」，又稱「宴樂」，在唐代宮廷盛行，一般在餐宴時演出。

• Xia, Shang, and Zhou Dynasties (BCE 2100–221)

- Poem, music, and dance were integrated.
- During the Zhou Dynasty, a formal system of court and ceremonial music was established for use by people of different hierarchies.
- The government collected folk songs and later edited by Confucius to become *Shijing* (The Classic of Poetry).

• Qin and Han Dynasties (BCE 221–CE 220)

- The burning of books and burying of scholars in the Qin Dynasty resulted in the loss of many poems and music.
- In the Han Dynasty, the Silk Road promoted cultural exchange between the East and the West as well as the spread of Western and foreign music to China.

• Six Dynasties (220–589)

• Sui and Tang Dynasties (581–907)

- Yanyue (dining music) was popular in the Tang Dynasty as performances were given during meal times.

• 五代十國（907–979）

- 隋唐時期的音樂仍然盛行。

• 宋元（960–1368）

- 民間音樂和「俗樂」發展蓬勃。
- 詞曲、南戲和雜劇興起，為中國戲曲的前身。

• 明清（1368–1911）

- 印刷技術越趨成熟，使樂譜出版。
- 京劇在清朝時形成。

• 當代中國音樂（1911–至今）

- 到了二十世紀，中國受西方思想影響，傳統音樂的演奏模式也起了很大變化，並漸漸發展成像西方交響樂團合奏模式的「中樂團」。

• Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms (907–979)

- The music of the Sui and Tang Dynasties was still prevalent.

• Song and Yuan Dynasties (960–1368)

- Folk music in popular culture grew and developed rapidly.
- Nanxi (southern drama) were other popular forms of verses and dramas were the predecessors of contemporary Chinese operas.

• Ming and Qing Dynasties (1368–1911)

- The invention of printing technology made the publishing of sheet music possible.
- Beijing opera was developed during the Qing Dynasty.

• Contemporary Chinese Music (1911–present)

- Since the early Twentieth Century, Chinese music and performance were greatly influenced by Western cultures. The Chinese folk orchestra (or Chinese Orchestra) developed today is more or less modelled after its Western counterpart.

音樂事務處活動

Music Office Activities

想多點認識音樂？
 快來參加音樂事務處的活動吧！
 Do you want to know more about music?
 Come and join the activities of the Music Office!



www.lcsd.gov.hk/musicoffice



www.facebook.com/musicoffice.schools

	9月 Sept.	10月 Oct.	11月 Nov.	12月 Dec.	1月 Jan.	2月 Feb.	3月 Mar.	4月 Apr.	5月 May	6月 Jun.	7月 Jul.	8月 Aug.		
校園音樂 School Music	「樂韻播萬千」音樂會 Music for the Millions Concerts													
	香港青年音樂匯演 Hong Kong Youth Music Interflows			學校聯演 Joint School Concerts										
	校園音樂工作坊 School Music Workshops													
	「校園音樂大使展關懷」資助計劃 – 關懷音樂會 School Care Subsidy Scheme – Care and Concern Concerts													
民族音樂展覽：展板外借服務 Exhibitions on Folk Music: Loan Out Services of Exhibition Panels														
音樂訓練 Music Training					外展音樂短期課程招生 Recruitment for Outreach Music Interest Courses		器樂訓練計劃 中級班及高級班招生 Recruitment for Intermediate and Advanced Courses				器樂訓練計劃 初級班招生 Recruitment for Elementary Course			
							音樂事務處 樂團及合唱團 招生 Recruitment for Band/Choir/Orchestral Members				外展音樂短期課程招生 Recruitment for Outreach Music Interest Courses			
											香港青年音樂營 Hong Kong Youth Music Camp			
											暑期音樂學堂 Summer Music Workshop			
音樂欣賞 Music Appreciation								音樂事務處 周年大匯演 Music Office Annual Gala						
								音樂事務處樂團聯合音樂會 Joint Concerts of Music Office Bands and Orchestras						
	社區音樂會 Community Concerts													
音樂事務處周年音樂會系列 Music Office Annual Concert Series														

音樂事務處

音樂事務處的前身為音樂事務統籌處，1977年10月由政府成立，宗旨是通過器樂訓練、樂團訓練和各類音樂活動，提高市民大眾，尤其是青少年對音樂的認識和欣賞能力，從而拓展新一代的音樂會觀眾。自2000年1月開始，音樂事務處由康樂及文化事務署管理。

本處舉辦以下活動：

- 音樂訓練項目
- 音樂推廣活動
- 青年音樂交流活動

Music Office

Established in October 1977 by the Government, the Music Office promotes knowledge and appreciation of music in the community, especially among young people, through the provision of instrumental and ensemble training and the organisation of various music activities with a view to building a new generation of concert audiences. It has come under the management of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department since January 2000.

The Music Office organises the following activities:

- Music training programmes
- Music promotion activities
- Young music exchange programmes

二零一九年二月

《遇上音樂》由香港特別行政區政府康樂及文化事務署音樂事務處製作。最新資訊請瀏覽網頁：www.lcsd.gov.hk/musicoffice

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