

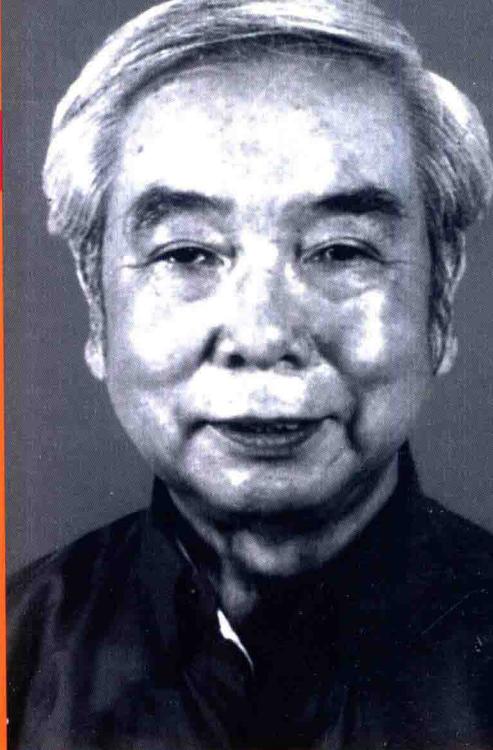


走向世界的华人作曲家名曲

Works by Globalized Chinese Composers

# 钟信明

Zhong Xinming



交响组曲

长江画页

(1963)

Symphonic Suite

The Picture of Yangtze River

(1963)



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## ◆个人简历

钟信明，1935年出生于广西南宁市。1951年考入广州华南文学艺术学院，1953年全国院系调整合并到武汉，1956年毕业于中南音专作曲系。1956年初赴天津中央音乐学院，在前苏联合唱指挥与基本乐科专家巴拉晓夫班和作曲专家阿拉波夫班听课。同年，考入上海音乐学院指挥系乐队指挥专家班，师从前苏联指挥家谢·格·迪利济也夫，1958年7月结业返汉。现为武汉音乐学院教授。

从艺几十年，主要从事作曲与指挥的教学工作，学生分布全国和世界各地，多为各单位的业务骨干。

主要作品有：《水库随想曲》、交响组曲《长江画页》、《第二交响曲》、笛子协奏曲《巴楚行》、交响诗《1997前奏曲》等十多部大、中型交响音乐作品。其中多部作品在国家级交响音乐作品比赛中获奖。1989年在北京音乐厅，由中央乐团演奏，韩中杰指挥，成功地举办了个人交响音乐作品音乐会。音乐会的实况，由中国国际广播电台用多国语言向全世界播放介绍。1991年，《第二交响曲》由袁方指挥日本广岛交响乐团在日本公演，受到国内外同行与听众的广泛赞誉。

钟信明的《九歌》交响曲、小提琴协奏曲《乡情》、《庆典序曲》、交响组曲《长江画页》、《第二交响曲》等作品，先后由中国国家交响乐团、中国广播交响乐团、上海交响乐团演奏并录制唱片，中国唱片总公司、中国唱片公司广州公司出版发行。作品《展览会》则早在1960年，由上海电影乐团演奏，上海唱片公司出版快转唱片。

作为一名富有激情的乐队指挥，钟信明长达四十多年担任武汉音乐学院交响乐团的指挥。曾与一些中外著名音乐家合作演出，指挥过中央乐团、上海交响乐团、上海电影乐团、武汉交响乐团等。

由于在音乐事业上作出的杰出贡献，钟信明荣获湖北省首届“文艺明星奖”和终身享受国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。2011年又荣获“第四届湖北音乐金编钟奖”终身成就奖。

## Biography

Professor Zhong Xinming was born in 1935, Nanning, Guanxi. Zhong Xinming began his music education at Guangzhou Southern Arts College (which was later merged into Mid-South Music College in Wuhan) in 1951. He studied composition and graduated in 1956. He went to Central Conservatory in Tianjin and attended Balanchiv's class, the former Soviet Union choir conductor and solfeggio expert; and Alapov's composition class. He was admitted in the master-class of orchestra conducting in Shanghai Conservatory of Music at same year, studied with the well-known Russia conductor S.G. Dyligiev. Zhong Xinming is a professor at Wuhan Conservatory of Music nowadays. During his long teaching career, he focused on composition and conducting pedagogy, and his students spread over the world and most of them have become the main force of the musical activities.

Zhong is one of the most productive symphonic composers and dynamic conductors in China. He has composed a number of works, including Reservoir Capriccio for Symphony Orchestra, An Exhibition, The Picture of Yangtze River—Symphonic Suite (prize-winning work in the First China National Symphonic Works Competition), The First Symphony (Chime Bells), The Second Symphony—Dedicated to the Pioneers of Civilization (prize-winning work in the Second China National Symphonic Works Competition), Celebration Overture (prize-winning work in the China National Black Dragon Cup for Orchestra Works Competition), Violin Concerto—Beautiful is My Homeland, Preludes Symphonic Poem “1997” (prize-winning work in the Chinese Collection of Music Works for Celebration of Hong Kong Regress held by Ministry of Culture of the People’s Republic of China), Symphonic Concerto—For Qudi of China and Symphony Orchestra, His compositions emphasize to explore the music own immanent expression on the base of tradition, Zhong is skilled in various contemporary techniques and his works are full of power and grandeur.

The concert exclusively devoted to Zhong Xinming's symphonic works was successfully performed in Beijing Concert Hall in 1989. The concert was broadcast live in multi-languages to the whole world. His Second Symphony—“Dedicated to the Pioneers of Civilization” received its first overseas performance at a Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra in Japan, conducted by Yuan Fang in 1991. The Symphonic works met with warm admiration.

Besides composition, as a very dynamic orchestral conductor, Zhong Xinming has been principle conductor of Wuhan Conservatory Orchestra for nearly 40 years. He has worked with numerous domestic and international musicians. He also guest conducted Central Philharmonic Orchestra,

Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, Shanghai Film Orchestra and Wuhan Symphony Orchestra etc. He was awarded the Artist Star Prize by Hubei Province in acknowledgment of his creative achievements in his music career. He also has the special allowance from the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He was awarded the Fourth Golden Chime Bell Prize for his lifelong contribution to music in 2011.

## ◆乐曲简介

交响组曲《长江画页》(1963年)

### 第一乐章：长江源

乐曲开始是描写贡嘎雪山的黎明与云海，接着逐步引向高潮。太阳升起来了，极目远眺，东面是一望无际的川西平原，西面远处是长江的源头——青藏高原，连绵的雪峰在灿烂的阳光普照下光芒四射，祖国的山河雄伟壮丽。

### 第二乐章：土家之舞

这一乐章描绘了土家族的男女老少在劳动之余跳着摆手舞，舞姿粗犷豪放，充满乐观主义精神，表达他们对美好生活的热爱。

### 第三乐章：巫峡烟雨

世界著名的长江三峡之一“巫峡”，江流迂回曲折，两岸崇山峻岭。音乐通过对巫峡的典型景色——烟云缭绕，烟雨朦胧，远处秀丽的神女峰时隐时现，令人想往——的描绘，表现祖国山河的如此多娇。

### 第四乐章：秭归端午节

秭归是我国伟大诗人屈原的故乡，每年端午这一天，人们都要举行隆重的纪念仪式。乐曲通过对这一节日的描写来表达我国人民对屈原的怀念，表达鄂西山区的风土人情。最后以龙舟竞赛结束全曲，象征我国人民勇往直前的斗争精神。

# The Picture of Yangtze River

## Symphonic Suite(1963)

### I. Movement The Source of Yangtze River

Dawning clambering on the peak of Gongga, a cloud-scape lies around. Gazing into the distance, on the east is a boundless stretch of the Chuanxi Plain, and far on the west is the Tibetan Plateau that is the source of Yangtze River, The lofty snow-mountain glares in the sunshine. The scenery of country is grand and magnificent.

### II. Movement Dance of Tujia Nationality

This movement describes people of Tujia nationality in Hubei Province, their music and culture. The dance of “swing hands” has a very bold character. It represents Tujia people’s deep love for life.

### III. Mist and Rain in Wuxia Gorge

Wuxia Gorge is one of the world’s famous “Three Gorges”. The river flows here full of twists and turns. Great mountains stand by the river, and the Virgin Mountain can only be seen in a hazy view. The music imitates the mist and rain by beautiful orchestral sound. The land of the country is so beautiful and charming.

### IV. Movement The Dragon Boat Festival in Zigui

Have you been Zigui, the hometown of Qu Yuan, a well-known ancient poet in China? On the Dragon Boat Festival each year (the 5<sup>th</sup> day of 5<sup>th</sup> lunar month), the local people in the west of Hubei Province will hold a grand ceremony to commemorate him. Facing the ebullient spectacle of the dragon boat match, one will deeply experience the power of wild audacity, and be inspired by the keep-on-going spirit.

# 乐队编制

The Cast of the Orchestra

中文	意文	缩写
短笛	Flauto piccolo	Picc.
长笛二支	2 Flauti	Fl.
双簧管二支	2 Oboi	Ob.
英国管	Corno inglese	Ing. l.
单簧管二支	2 Clarinetti ( $\flat$ B)(A)	Cl.
低音单簧管	Clarinetto basso ( $\flat$ B)(= Cl. II)	Cl.b
大管二支	2 Fagotti	Fag.
低音大管	Contrafagotto(Fag. II)	C.Fag.
圆号四支	4 Corni (F)	Cor.
小号三支	3 Trombe ( $\flat$ B)	Tr.
长号三支	3 Tromboni	Trb.
大号	Tuba	Tb.
定音鼓	Timpani	Timp.
三角铁	Triangolo	Tr-lo.
钹	Piatti	Piat.
中国小钹	Zhongguo xiaobo	Xibo.
〔小木鱼 大〕	[xiao da] muyu	My.
中国小锣	Zhongguo xiaolu	Xilo.
中国中锣	Zhongguo zhongluo	Zhlo.
大锣	Tam-tam	Tam.
中国小鼓	Zhongguo xiaogu	Xigu.
中国大鼓	Zhongguo dagu	Dagu.
钟琴	Campanelli	Campli.
木琴	Silofono	Sil.
竖琴	Arpa	Arp.
钢琴	Pianoforte	Pf.
第一小提琴	Violoni I	Viol. I
第二小提琴	Violoni II	Viol. II
中提琴	Viole	Vle.
大提琴	Violoncello	Vc.
低音提琴	Contrabassi	Cb.

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## I. 长江源

## I. Movement The Source of Yangtze River

Largo  $\text{J} = 48$ 

5

10

Flauto Piccolo 短笛

2 Flauti 长笛

2 Oboi 双簧管

Corno inglese 英国管

Clarinetto 1. (bB) 单簧管

Clarinetto 2. (bB)

Clarinetti basso (bB)

Fagotto 1. 大管

Fagotto 2. Contrafagotto

1. 2. Corni (F) 圆号

3. 4.

1. 2. Trombe (bB) 小号

3.

3. Tromboni 长号

Tuba 大号

Timpani 定音鼓

F. A. D. E.

Triangolo 三角铁

Piatti 铲

Tam-tam 大锣

Arpa 竖琴

#C #G bB

Largo  $\text{J} = 48$ 

Violini I 第一小提琴

con sord.div.

Violini II 第二小提琴

PPP

con sord.div.

Viole 中提琴

PPP

Violoncelli 大提琴

Contrabbassi 低音提琴

Fl.

Ob.

Cl. I

B. Cl.

Fag. II.

C. Fag. muta in Fag. II

pp

Cor.

Tr.

Trb.

e

Tub.

pp

D muta in C

ppp

Piat.

pp

mp

Tam.

pp

Campli.

Arp.

#C. #G muta in C G

pp

8vb

con sord. div.

sfp

Viol. I

Viol. II

Vle.

Vc.

div.

pp

unis.

pp

Cb.

pp

25

Ing.  
Cl. I  
B. Cl.  
Arp.  
Vc.  
Cb.

30

This section shows six staves of musical notation. Measures 25 and 26 begin with Ing. and Cl. I playing eighth-note patterns. B. Cl. joins in measure 26. Arp. starts in measure 27 with sixteenth-note patterns. Vc. and Cb. enter in measure 28. Measure 29 continues with the established pattern. Measure 30 concludes with a dynamic of *mp*.

=

35

L.  
Ob.  
Ing.  
Cl. I  
B. Cl.  
Fag.  
Cor.  
Arp.  
Vle.  
Vc.  
Cb.

a2

This section begins with a melodic line from Ob. and Ing. followed by a transition. Cl. I and B. Cl. play eighth-note patterns. Fag. and Cor. provide harmonic support. Arp. has a rhythmic pattern. Vle. and Vc. play sustained notes. Cb. provides bass support. The section ends with a dynamic of *pp*.

40 poco accel.

a2 ten.

Fl.

Ob.

Ingl. *p*

Cl. *p* cresc.

Fag. *mf* *mf*<sup>3</sup> *mf*<sup>3</sup> *mf*<sup>3</sup> *dim.* *mp*

Cor. *p* *mf* *mf*

Viol. I senza sord. unis. *p* *cresc.* *mf* *dim.*<sup>3</sup> *mp*

Viol. II senza sord. unis. *p* *cresc.* *mf*<sup>3</sup> *dim.* *mp*

Vle. *p* *cresc.* *mf*<sup>3</sup> *dim.* *mp*

Vc. *cresc.* *mf* *dim.* *mp*

Cb. *mf* *dim.* *mp*

rit.

Fl. solo *mp* *mf*

Cl. *mp* *pp*

Fag. *p*

Arp. *mp* 15 *pp*

Più mosso  $\text{♩} = 60$

Viol. I rit. *pp* *pp* *p*

Viol. II *pp* *pp* *p*

Vle. *pp*

Vc. *pp*

rit. A tempo  $\text{♩} = 60$

Fl. 50 rit. A tempo  $\text{♩} = 60$

Ob. a2

Ingl.

Cl.  $mf^3$

Fag.

Cor. L  $mp$  rit.  $mp$

Arp. #C #F mutu #C #F

Viol. I

Viol. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.



rit.

65

Meno mosso  $\text{♩} = 54$

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

Ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Campli.

Arp.

Viol. I

Viol. II

Vlc.

Vc.

Cb.