

# SHI KUM POR'S PIANO WORKS ALBUM

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施金波鋼琴曲作品集



Publishing patroned by  
HONG KONG ARTS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL  
香港藝術發展局贊助出版

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# 施金波鋼琴曲作品集

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施 金 波  
SHI KUM-POR (1933 - )

## 自序

1951年入上海音樂院起計，我的音樂生活到現在已有四十三年。最早的十年期間，寫了不少鋼琴和合唱作品，還有一些大眾歌曲、電影配樂、管弦樂曲等。

1963年定居香港，留在國內的樂譜，因「文革」波及，絕大多數均已散失。「文革」後，經上海音樂院圖書資料室的協助，亦僅能重獲三幾首。至於在廣州音專教學五年期間的作品則完全沒有。現在出版的鋼琴作品，除了五首經修訂的中國民歌，其他的都是在香港定居以來所創作的。

我一直沒有停止過專業音樂創作，但還不能當個全職的作曲家。香港的環境雖然穩定和自由，如同許多音樂家一樣，自己也不能避免分心去解決經常困擾的生活問題。如果沒有始終不變的信念和執著的勇氣，早就心灰意冷知難而退。

學非所用，委曲求存，可說是浪費生命的悲劇。幾十年從事音樂，使我能精神舒暢的活著，努力把音樂創作的理想去實現，即使有什麼苦樂成敗，但始終都是一種真正的幸福生活，它是不可能用金錢物質來衡量和代替的。

為我國音樂文化建設盡點力，讓喜愛音樂的人們能分享一位中國作曲家的創作成果，這就是我音樂生活的目的。今天能把鋼琴作品先結集出版，算是初步實現了學以致用有所作為的願望。表面看來，音樂創作純屬個人範圍的工作。但從音樂的社會功能來說，實質上是一種社會性的文化財富生產勞動，音樂影響力涉及到人們的精神面貌和文化質素，這都是有見識人士所確認的。

作曲家寫好的作品，如果不親力親為用自助自救的辦法去解決出版，就不可能公開發表，還要兼顧發行工作，始能供諸於社會。作者誠懇地希望熱心人仕，也對音樂創作給予實際的關心和支持。

陳烈先生慷慨為樂曲的標題、自序和樂曲簡介翻譯，姚漢輝先生辛勞為原稿製版，謹此向兩位致謝。對長期以來，曾先後參予公演和介紹作品的許多相識和未相識的演奏家和朋友們，亦致以謝忱。

施金波 · 1994年夏 · 香港

## Composer's Own Preface

Since my enrolment into the Shanghai Conservatory of Music in 1951, my musical life has until now, come up to 43 years. For the first ten years, I had written quite a number of piano and choral pieces, together with some community songs, movie background and orchestral music.

Since 1963, I had come to settle down in Hong Kong. Because of the Cultural Revolution, most of my scores left behind in Shanghai were lost. After the Cultural Revolution, with the help of the Library of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, I could trace back only a few pieces. The work written in Guangzhou where I had been teaching in the Institute of Music of that city for 5 years were entirely lost and in no way could be recovered. The contents now published, with the exception of 5 revised Chinese folk songs, are all written in Hong Kong.

I have not stopped, all through my past years, to compose professionally, yet I could not become a professional composer. Though life in Hong Kong is steady and free, one has, like many musicians here, to think otherwise of the weary problems of one's daily bread. If not for the firm belief and stubborn courage I had in music, I would have felt disappointed and have long retreated.

It is some sorts of a tragedy when one is doing some kinds of job which one has not been learning. It is actually a waste of one's life time. But on the other hand, I think it is enjoyable when I have dedicated my whole life of a few decades to music. I feel afresh, when I live on and realize my ideal of musical composition. Regardless of bitterness or happiness, regardless of failure or success, I think that is my real blissful livelihood. This kind of life cannot be valued by money or replaced by material substances.

My aim is to offer myself to the construction of Chinese musical culture, so as to let those who love music can share the creative result of a Chinese composer.

Now the first step is to compile and publish my piano pieces in order to fulfill my hope of having something to show to the community. Apparently, musical composition is merely an individual matter. But from the viewpoint of social function, music writing is really a kind of cultural production labour, which concerns the spiritual aspects and cultural quality of mankind. This question has long been acknowledged and approved by the learned people in the community.

To have one's works published, a composer here in Hong Kong has to take care of everything by himself. If not, the publication may not be successful. Even when a publication is put up, one has to care about the subscription work by himself. A composer has to care about so many problems, which, in fact, should not be his own. I sincerely request here those who are enthusiastic to give music more practical concern and support.

Mr Chen Leh had generously translated the "preface" and the "brief notes about the piano pieces" for me. Mr Yiu Hon Fai had tirelessly worked for the filming and printing of my manuscripts. I thank them both heartily. I also thank those friends who I know or not yet know for having respectively performed and recommended my works in the past.

Shi Kum Por,  
Summer, 1994. Hong Kong

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# 七首中國民歌

『中國民歌是我的母語和教材』

--- 施金波

## Seven Chinese Folk Songs

施金波

Shi Kum Por

Op.1 (1952-1963)

"The Chinese Folk Songs are the primary  
source of my inspiration and creativeness."

--- Shi Kum Por

### 1. 哭秋香〔山西省〕 Mourning for Chew-Shan

*Andantino* ♩=68

mf 一 十 三 上 訂 了 親, 一 十 四 上 娶 了 親,  
十 五 上 守 寡 呀 直 到 如 今!

*mf* *diminuendo*

The musical score for 'Mourning for Chew-Shan' is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The tempo is marked 'Andantino' at 68 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. The lyrics are in Chinese and English. The piano part provides a harmonic foundation for the vocal melody. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'mf' and 'diminuendo'.

### 2. 放羊調(山西省) Shepherd's Melody

*Comodo* ♩=80

*dolce*  
放 羊 過 山 坡, 青 草 兒 多 又  
多!  
羊 兒 快 肥 胖, 掌 櫃 的 笑 哈 哈。

*legato*

The musical score for 'Shepherd's Melody' is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a piano accompaniment and a vocal line. The tempo is marked 'Comodo' at 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first two lines of the song, and the second system contains the next two lines. The lyrics are in Chinese and English. The piano part provides a harmonic foundation for the vocal melody. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'dolce' and 'legato'.



羊兒快 肥 胖, 掌 櫃的 笑 哈 哈。

### 3. 小白菜(安徽省) Little Cabbage

*Andante* ♩=85

*mp* *sempre* *a tempo* *mf* *cresc.* *a tempo* *cresc.* *f* *dim. e rit.* *mp* *1.* *D.S.* *2.* *dim. e rit.*

1957年上海音樂院初版，刊於『清晨』鋼琴曲集內。

# 4.等哥來(山西省) Waiting for him

Moderato ♩=92

The musical score is written for a piano and voice. It is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is Moderato, marked at 92 beats per minute. The score consists of five systems of music. The piano part provides a harmonic accompaniment, often using chords and moving lines in both hands. The vocal line is written in a single staff with lyrics in Chinese characters. Dynamics such as *mf*, *p*, *mp*, and *mf* are indicated throughout the score. The lyrics describe a person waiting for a brother to come, mentioning various dishes like rice, shrimp, and fish.

一盤大蝦米, 兩盤炒白菜,

三盤鯉魚味兒鮮, 四盤

醉螃蟹, 但等我的

哥哥來啲. 哥哥來啲.

rit. dim

# 5.牧羊姑娘(青海省) Shepherd Girl

Moderato ♩=84

1. 對 面 山 上 的 姑 娘, 你 草 為 誰 放 著 群  
 2. 山 上 這 樣 的 姑 荒 涼, 兒 這 放 樣 的 枯

羊?  
 黃!

淚 羊 水 兒 濕 再 透 沒 了 有 你 的 衣 裳, 你 主 為 甚 麼 的  
 食 糧, 你 主 為 甚 麼 的

這 樣 的 悲 傷 悲 身 傷?  
 鞭 兒 鞦 在 我 上!

1. D.C. 2.

*mf* *cresc*

*dim.* *f* *dim.*

*mp* *rit.* *p*

*con pedale*

## 6. 山歌 Mountain Song

*Moderato* ♩=95

The first system of the piano score is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes and some eighth-note movement. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present.

The second system continues the piece and includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to an earlier section, while the second ending concludes the phrase. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte). The tempo marking *Moderato* and the tempo value ♩=95 are also present.

The third system continues the melodic and harmonic development. It features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand continues with a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a final chord in the right hand.

The fourth system concludes the piece. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns, and the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. The piece ends with a final chord in the right hand.

# 7.青春舞曲(新疆省) Youth Dance Song

*Animato* ♩=120

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano introduction marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lyrics for the first system are: "太陽下山明朝依舊爬上來, 花兒謝了明年還是一樣的開, 美麗小鳥一去無影蹤, 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲!" The second system continues the melody with lyrics: "我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。" The third system features a piano introduction marked *f* (forte) and continues the melody with lyrics: "不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。" The fourth system features a piano introduction marked *ff* (fortissimo) and continues the melody with lyrics: "不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。" The fifth system features a piano introduction marked *tr* (trill) and continues the melody with lyrics: "不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。"

*mf* 太陽下山明朝依舊爬上來, 花兒謝了明年還是一樣的開, 美麗小鳥一去

無影蹤, 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲!

*mp* 我的青春小鳥一樣不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! *mf* 我的青春小鳥一樣

不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣

*f* 不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣

*ff* 不再回來。 別得那呀喲! 別得那呀喲! 我的青春小鳥一樣

# 三首抒情曲

## Three Lyric Pieces

### 1. 落花流水〔根據格里埃爾 Glière 「序曲」之主題音型〕

#### Falling Petals and Flowing Water

施金波

Op.2 No.1 (1953)

Moderato ♩=92

*mp*  
*cresc.*  
*mf*  
*cresc.*  
*mf*  
*dim.*  
*rit.*  
*a tempo*  
*mp*  
*cresc.*  
*8va*  
*f*  
*rit.*  
*a tempo*  
*mp*  
*cresc.*

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure with a 7-measure rest. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A dashed line connects a note in the treble staff to a note in the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *8va* in the treble staff and a *cresc* marking in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure marked *8va*. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A *loco* marking is above the treble staff, and a *dim.* marking is below the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *rit.* in the treble staff.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure marked *a tempo*. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A *mp* marking is below the treble staff, and a *cresc* marking is above the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *cresc* in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure marked *cresc*. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A *mf* marking is below the treble staff, and a *cresc* marking is above the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *cresc* in the bass staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure marked *cresc*. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A *mf* marking is below the treble staff, and a *cresc* marking is above the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *cresc* in the bass staff.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has a series of eighth notes with a slur, followed by a measure marked *dim.*. The bass clef staff has a few notes. A *rit.* marking is below the treble staff, and a *8va* marking is above the bass staff. The system ends with a measure marked *8va* in the bass staff and a *8va bassa* marking below the bass staff.



## 2. 激情 Passion

*Agitato* ♩=130

施金波  
Op.2 No.2 (1955)

*mf*

*f*

*cresc.*

*ff*

*decresc.*

*8va*

*Ped.*

*\* Ped.*



8va loco

mf cresc.

f

f

cresc. ff

8va

1957年上海音樂院初版刊於「清晨」鋼琴曲集內。