

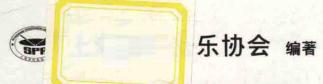
# 非洲鼓考级教程

二十五首传统西非作品

双语:中文/英文







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非洲鼓,这种起源于西非的传统乐器,其历史可追溯至公元500年,它用音乐和节奏来加深人与人之间的共鸣,从而在他们之间创造出一条难以忘怀的精神纽带。时代发展到今天,非洲鼓不断地流传、盛行,并在世界各地被广泛应用于各种庆典和仪式之中。

在过去对打击乐的研究中,科学家发现所有的数据都显示出击鼓对儿童的大脑发育及教学有积极的促进作用。许多关于音乐对早期儿童教育有助益的研究正在全世界广泛开展。研究证明音乐对儿童大脑发育(左右脑都会得到锻炼)有很大的助益,能提高4-8岁儿童的计算能力、记忆力和学习能力。

《非洲鼓考级教程》是送给所有处在音乐启蒙阶段和对音乐感兴趣的朋友们的一个非常有意义的礼物。我们坚持这样一个理念:所有的孩子都是"音乐家"。他们都能够和着曲调唱歌,跟着节奏击鼓,并满怀信心地融入到音乐文化的学习中。这本书通过不同的难度级别层层递进,让你一步步地感受并喜爱这个来自古老非洲大陆的乐器。当人们在一起击鼓时,他们学会相互倾听、真诚合作,同时激发起对音乐节奏的热情,从而使精神得到极大的放松。在大、中、小学及幼儿园范围内举行的团体击鼓活动不仅能冲破班级与班级间的障碍,释放压力,还能在和谐的环境中培养同学之间、老师之间,以及师生之间的协作精神。鼓乐,作为一种独特的交流媒介,能够消除参与者之间的隔阂。

这本书能够顺利出版问世,我要特别感谢《非洲鼓考级教程》的执笔人、托宁鼓集团创始人,来自英国的托尼·韦佰先生,是他多年呕心沥血的创作和设计才有了今天的这本书。为了让这本书能赶在第六届全国青少年打击乐比赛时与小朋友见面,托尼先生经过无数个日日夜夜的反复推敲、修改和设计,为这本书增添了许多色彩和惊喜。当然,还有一个人我要特别感谢,她也是本书的策划人,托宁鼓集团创始人宁宁。这些日子以来,她和托尼先生为了这本考级教程而奔波于上海与北京之间,几经修改,才最终形成了今天的教程。正是因为有这两位杰出音乐家的倾心付出,非洲鼓的普及才得以在中国发展,给孩子们的学习和生活带来莫大的乐趣。在这里,我还要感谢为本书做出贡献的 Tam Tam Mandingue 鼓学校创始人、Djembe 鼓大师 Mamady Keita,美国芝加哥 Tam Tam Mandingue 鼓学校长 Michael Taylor,来自英国的音乐家、托宁鼓音乐总监 Sam Debell,还有中央音乐学院的研究生刘恒先生为本书乐谱所做的记录、翻译。感谢他们的倾力协助。

最后,我想对正在翻看本书的你说,绝大多数的人以前从来设有打过鼓,所以你一定要尝试一下置身于一个速成的音乐团队的奇妙感觉。

中国音乐家协会打击乐学会副会长上海市打击乐协会副会长兼秘书长

.陈少伦 2011年6月

# 前言



《非洲鼓考级教程》专门为教授非洲传统珍贝鼓(Djembe)、敦敦鼓(Dunun)和鼓铃(Bell)的演奏方法而编写。教程包括演奏姿势、技巧、手型、合奏和独奏的练习,以及25首传统非洲鼓乐作品。

几百年来,传统非洲鼓的节奏以口传心授的方式传承至今。在非洲鼓的演奏中,最困难的在于如何在演奏时正确地诠释每个节奏的感觉。马林卡部落的节奏在不同的速度中包含正拍和反拍的律动,同时,节奏也可能会有一定程度的摇摆。根据古典音乐记谱法,我们习惯于将听到的音乐或节奏根据节拍进行记录,然而多数马林卡部落的节奏往往很难用节拍的形式来记录。

"感觉"是演奏非洲鼓最重要的因素。演奏和学习非洲鼓时,我们需要用心去感受非洲节奏。在本教程中,我们以古典音乐记谱法的方式标示了非洲鼓的节奏。教程的最后部分,我们用更简单的方式为读者记录了鼓乐简谱,以便让每一个人了解非洲鼓乐。

为了能完全理解非洲鼓节奏和非洲鼓乐的传统文化,你需要一个专业的非洲鼓教师。我们保证所有节选的节奏及作品都源于纯正的非洲传统鼓乐。

本教程适合所有从幼儿园到大学的人学习,包括音乐老师、音乐家、音乐团体、学生和家长。

#### Introduction

Toning Djembe book contains traditional playing instruction for the Djembe, Dunun and dunun bells, including playing posture, technique, hand position, twenty five traditional African rhythms and technique exercises for ensemble and solo playing.

Traditional African rhythms have been handed down orally from Djembe masters to their students for centuries. The difficult part of Djembe playing is the correct interpretation of the feel attached to these rhythms. Malinke rhythms are played on and off the beat with a pulse counted in various different timings, and can be played with different degrees on swing. From a western classical approach we are accustomed to hearing music that falls on the beat (Time), but in many Malinke rhythms the on-beat is not clearly accented.

"Feeling" is the answer to traditional African music. You need to feel the rhythm. In this book we have notated in western classical form and at the back of the book there are a selection of simple notation rhythms for readers who have no formal music coaching. To fully understand the rhythms and djembe tradition you are required to have lessons with a certified djembe teacher. We have tried to maintain the correct tradition and quoted from reliable sources at all times.

Who will find this book useful? Everyone! From pre-school to universities, music teachers, musicians, music groups, students and parents this book will offer valuable instruction.

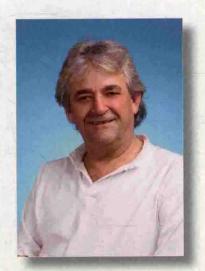
享受敲击的快乐!



Enjoy and have fun!

考级指定用鼓: 托宁非洲鼓

# 作者及托宁鼓打击乐团介绍



作者: Tony Webb (托尼· 韦伯),来自英国,托宁鼓打 击乐团创始人。



作者:宁宁,中国古典音 乐家,托宁鼓打击乐团创 始人。

托宁鼓打击乐团创建于2003年,由来自多国具有不同文化背景的音乐家组成,他们用音乐的方式来帮助人们进行更深层次的交流和沟通,他们用音乐创造出的神奇鼓乐吸引了无数鼓迷参与到非洲鼓的学习和普及中来。

多年来,托宁鼓打击乐团打破年龄、阶层、种族、语言、社会地位以及能力差异所造成的壁垒,使那些从未涉及过音乐的人们也能尽情地击鼓、欢唱、呐喊,从中体验非洲鼓乐的节奏和力量,继而汇入团队的洪流,共同敲响震撼心房的节奏,进入最奇妙的音乐境界。

在过去的八年里,托宁鼓打击乐团的表演"敲响"了近四百场全国各地的大、中型演出,其新颖的演出形式、震撼的鼓乐和灵话多变的互动组合,受到社会各界的热烈欢迎。中央电视台综艺频道和教育频道、凤凰卫视、北京电视台、北京人民大会堂、興运论坛、2008年北京奥运会和残奥会、博鳌论坛、上海世博会都上演过托宁鼓打击乐团精彩的表演。最引以为高的是,2006年10月在澳门举办的世界首届葡语系国家运动会开幕式上,托宁鼓与在场的两万名观众协作互动,共同经历了鼓乐的魔力,场面之宏大,鼓声之震撼,令所有在场的人久久难忘。特别值得一提的,参与的贵宾还包括了葡语系国家的16位总统和中国国务院总理温家宝先生。

随着事业的拓展,托宁鼓乐学校和托宁鼓工厂先后创立,旨在让更多的人有机会了解和学习传统非洲鼓乐,学习古老的非洲文化。托宁鼓打击乐团所有的成员不仅是出色的音乐家,同时也是专业的非洲鼓音乐教师。

谨以本书献给所有热爱非洲鼓乐的朋友们,你们不仅可以从中学到古老原始的非洲节奏,同时也能够感受到非洲传统文化的魅力。

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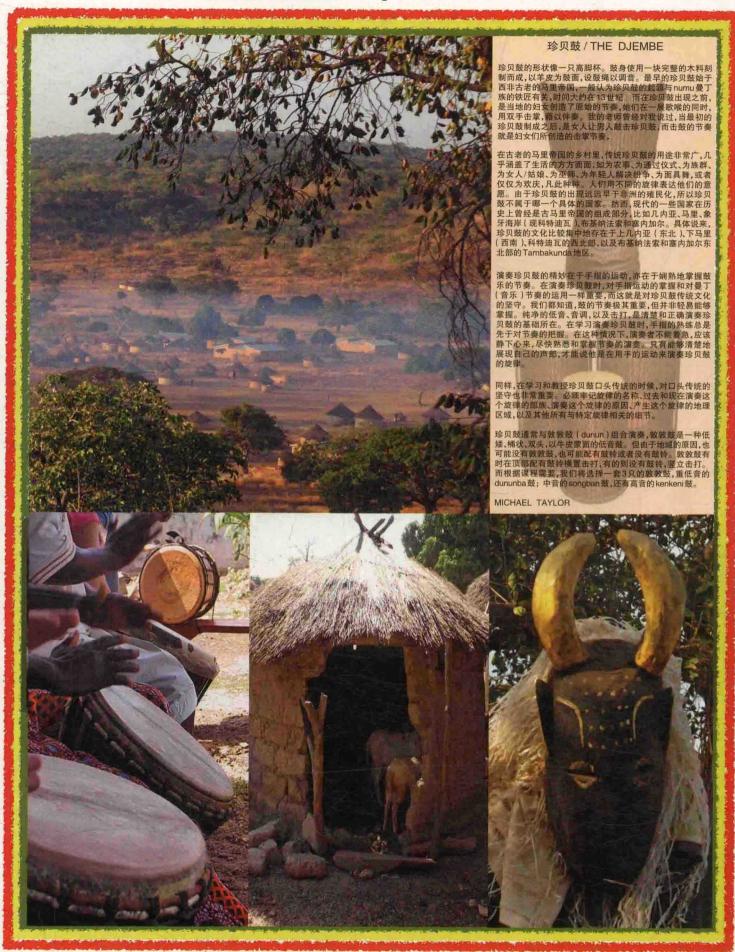


	级别说明 / GRADING AND LEVEL INTRODUCTION
教程	1-10级,包括珍贝鼓(Djembe)、敦敦鼓(Dunun)、鼓铃(Bell)以及独奏曲(solos)。如果需要考新的一级,首先要通过之前的一级。比如,当你想考5级时,你需要展示1-5级所掌握的所有知识,包括节奏、珍贝鼓历史以及节奏的起源和相关文化。
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# 非洲西部村庄生活 / Village Live of West Africa



# 珍贝鼓介绍 / Djembe Introduction

珍贝鼓的历史悠久,可以上溯到12世纪的马里帝国时代。在遥远的过去,珍贝鼓的主要用途是远距离的信息传递,当然现在在一些非常偏僻的地区仍然是这样。二战结束后,很多西非海岸的鼓乐艺术家加入法国芭蕾的巡演使珍贝鼓流传到欧洲,在巴黎盛极一时,后开始流行于世。现在几乎在世界各地所有的节庆活动中都可以听到珍贝鼓的声音。

珍贝鼓原为硬木砍斫而成,形似高脚酒杯,顶端蒙以山羊皮为鼓面。通常的规格是10英寸至20英寸不等,也有大到不易搬运的大型鼓。随着珍贝鼓的迅速普及,人们现在能够用各种新型的材料来制作珍贝鼓了。当然,有些新型材料鼓的声音已与木制鼓的声音有很大的不同。尽管如此,我们还是可以有所选择,毕竟新型鼓重量轻,易于携带,便于演奏。



图为 2010 年 g 月 Michael Taylor 先生在中央音乐学院讲课。

Picture: Students at Beijing music conservatory September 2010. Lesson by Michael Taylor

The Djembe is a traditional wooden west African drum dating back to the time of the Mali empire in the 12th Century. In earlier times the Djembe drums were used to send messages over long distances. In Europe the popularity of the Djembe grew during the post war period, especially in Paris, as musicians from the West African coast became more involved in the European music scene through the regular touring of the National Ballet Companies. Today the Djembe has become established as an international instrument, used in various musical styles throughout the World.

The original African Djembe, carved from a solid piece of wood, is goblet shaped with a goat skin head. They are made in sizes usually ranging from 10 inch to 20 inches (head diameter). Owing to its modern day popularity, the Djembe can now be seen constructed from various different shell and drum head materials. The tonal range of the alternative materials are not quite as natural sounding as the wooden Djembe. Many non-traditional players consider them as an alternative to wood as the lighter body weight allows them to carry and play the larger size Djembe more conveniently.

# 珍贝鼓的结构 / Djembe Construction 有绳木制珍贝鼓 / Rope Djembe Wood



可调音玻璃钢珍贝鼓 / Tunable Djembe Fibre

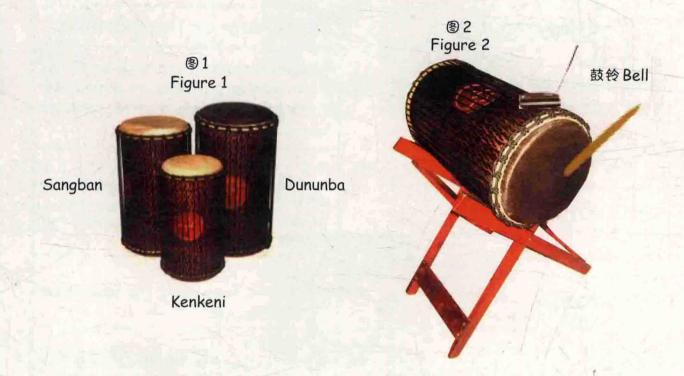


# 敦敦鼓家族 / Dunun Family of Drums

敦敦鼓家族(Dunun Family)的鼓用在西非传统珍贝鼓节奏中,演奏的是主导节奏。最大型号的鼓 Dununba,声音最低,中等型号的 Sangban,声音中等,最小型号的 Kenkeni,声音最高。演奏敦敦鼓 (Dunun)时我们用框敲击它们,并和鼓铃 (Bell)配合着演奏。正常情况下,每个敦敦鼓声部独立演奏 自己的节奏型。演奏时我们将其背跨在身上,或者放到架子上。有两种演奏方式: 图示1展示的是将鼓直立着放置演奏,通常不用鼓铃。图示2展示的是将鼓横放在架子上,通常和鼓铃一起演奏。每一个敦敦鼓都配有一个鼓铃并且有单独的节奏。一般演奏珍贝鼓节奏时,三种敦敦鼓同时会被用到。敦敦鼓的鼓面通常是由牛皮制作而成。

#### 提示两种演奏方式——

开放式敲击: 用框敲击鼓面并在敲击后迅速离开鼓面。 止音式敲击: 用框敲击鼓面并在敲击后将框停留在鼓面上。



The Dunun family of drums provide the rhythm bass and melody in traditional West African Djembe music. The largest drum the Dununba (low voice), the Sangban (middle voice) and the Kenkeni (high voice) are played with beater sticks and usually accompanied with bells. There are two main playing positions. Figure 1: the dunun are played upright, no bells are usually used in this playing position. Figure 2: the dunun are played on a cradle, or carried with a strap, each dunun with its own bell. All three dunun's are played in each rhythm. The skin of the dunun generally comes from buffalo or cow hide.

#### Note:

There are two main strike techniques used.

Open Hit:

Strike the drum head with the dunun stick and remove it immediately.

Closed Hit:

Strike the drum head with the stick and hold the the drum stick against the surface of the skin



音色区域和手的技巧	Tone Range and Hand Technique
珍贝鼓有三种不同的演奏方法,包括正确敲击珍贝鼓鼓边、鼓面的不同位置。	All djembe rhythms are made up of the three basic tones. These are achieved by striking the djembe in different positions on and around the head and rim.
1: BASS(低音) 2: TON	NE(中音) 3: SLAP(高音)
开放式敲击: 敲击后手离开鼓面。	Open Hit: Strike the drumhead and remove you hand.
封闭式敲击: 敲击后手停留在鼓面。	Closed Hit: Strike the drum head and leave your hand on the head.
止音敲击: 将一只手放在鼓面上,另一只手敲击。	Muffled Hit: Leave one hand on the drum head skin and strike the head with the other hand.
大多数人总有一只手是惯用的。本教程所有练习都是针对右手所设计,并从右手开始敲击。如果你是左撇子,请从左手开始敲击,但仍需准确地保持基本手型。	The majority of people are stronger in one hand. This book is written from the perspective of a right handed player. Left handed players can reverse the handing shown in the following rhythms and exercises but should still follow the basic handing patterns accurately.

# 演奏姿势 Playing / Sitting Position

#### 姿势:

身体坐直,手臂略微张开,尽量 目视鼓面,刚开始可能会有点 困难。

将珍贝鼓倾斜一点使鼓的声音,可以从底部传出。

用膝盖夹住珍贝鼓身,并用脚踝固定住珍贝鼓底部,或者双腿交叉扣住珍贝鼓。



#### Posture:

Sit with your back straight, arms slightly away from your body and try to look straight ahead, although this may be difficult at first.

The Djembe is tilted away from your body to allow the sound to escape from the bottom.

Grip the head of the Djembe firmly with your knees and lock your ankles either side of the base. Crossing your ankles over so the Djembe is locked into position raises the playing position.

### 提示:

敲击时大拇指保持张开,这样可以使大拇指不会因此碰到鼓边而受伤。

前臂和手腕保持在一条直线上。



### Safety:

When you start playing, remember to keep your thumb raised above the palm of your hand. This will reduce any injuries to your thumb on the rim of the head.

Forearm and wrist in one straight Line

# Strike Arm position:

Raise your forearm from the elbow joint to an equal height of your shoulder. Come straight down onto the head without bending your wrists. Strike the drum head firmly. There is no need to strike the head with excessive force, this will only give you sore hands.

Playing is about technique not power.

#### 手臂敲击时的位置:

运用时关节将手臂抬到与肩膀同高处,手腕保持不弯曲,直接下落敲击在鼓面上。不用使太大力敲击,这样只会使手受伤。 演奏时使用正确的敲击方法,而不是大力地敲击。

