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音乐

分类词汇手册

*A Handbook of
Practical Musical Terms*

四川出版集团
天地出版社

郑玉

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A Handbook of Practical Musical Terms

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前 言

音乐是人类共有的语言,要让美丽的音符在全世界范围内唱响,我们要交流音乐文化的纽带。目前,英语对音乐文化的交流已起到越来越重要的作用。为让更多的人通过英语了解和熟悉音乐文化,我们编著了本手册。

本手册为广大读者提供了丰富的音乐专业语汇,并按音乐、音乐常识、作曲、乐器分类、乐器部件、演奏技巧、声乐、歌剧、中国音乐、MIDI 音乐、GM 音色表等分类进行编写。分类系统词汇平实,其权威性、准确性、全面性都能让音乐人及音乐爱好者各取所需,获得自己相关专业的知识及表达方式。同时,在同类手册中,本手册首次为全部词汇标注有国际音标,方便读者正确拼读,并解决了长期以来困扰广大音乐人及音乐爱好者的难题。为方便读者对音乐语汇进行检索和查考,本手册的最后一部分按英文字母顺序排列英汉检索词库。无疑,该书的面世将填补音乐词汇手册的一大空白。

本手册编者均为音乐学院教师,长期从事教学和专业翻译工作。在编写过程中充分参考了各类音乐专业书籍及音乐词典,博采众长,将自身想法融入其中,使得该书独具特色。由于编者水平有限,时间紧迫,不足之处恳请广大读者在使用过程中给予诚恳的批评和指正,使此书日臻完善。

在本手册的编写过程中,有幸得到了四川音乐学院、西安音乐学院等院校的有关专家的热情帮助和悉心指导。借此,谨向以上专家致以深深的谢意。

编 者

二〇〇四年十月

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音 乐

Music

In 1776 Dr. Charles Burney published in London the first volume of his *General History of Music*, which contains the following definition, “Music is an innocent luxury, unnecessary, indeed, to our existence, but a great improvement and gratification of the sense of hearing.” Less than a hundred years earlier Andreas Werckmeister had called music “a gift of God, to be used only in His honor”.

The word “music” was an adjectival form of Muse—in classical mythology any one of the nine sister goddesses who presided over certain arts and sciences. The verbal relation suggests that among the Greek music was thought of as something common or basic to activities that were concerned with the pursuit of truth or beauty. In the teachings of Pythagoras and his followers, music and arithmetic were not separate; as the understanding of numbers was thought to be the key to the understanding of the whole spiritual and physical universe, the system of musical sounds and rhythms, being ordered by numbers, was conceived as exemplifying the harmony of the cosmos and corresponding to it.

The doctrine of ethos, or the moral qualities and effects of music, seems to be rooted in the Pythagorean view of music as

a microcosm, a system of sound and rhythm ruled by the same mathematical laws that operate in the whole of the visible and invisible creation. Music, in this view, was not a passive image of the orderly system of the universe; it was also a force that could affect the universe—hence the attribution of miracles to the legendary musicians of mythology. A later, more scientific age emphasized the effects of music on the will and thus on the character and conduct of human beings. How music worked on the will was explained by Aristotle through the doctrine of imitation. Music, he says, directly imitates (represents) the passions or states of the soul—gentleness, anger, courage, temperance, and their opposites and other qualities; hence, when one listens to music that imitates a certain passion, he becomes imbued with the same passion; and if over a long time he habitually listens to the kind of music that rouses ignoble form. In short, if one listens to the wrong kind of music he will become the wrong kind of person; but, conversely, if he listens to the right kind of music he will tend to become the right kind of person.

Both Plato and Aristotle were quite clear as to what they meant by the “right” kind of person; and they were agreed that the way to produce him was through a system of public education in which two principal elements were gymnastic and music, the one for the discipline of the body and the other for that of the mind. Plato, in the *Republic*, written about 380 B. C., insists on the need for a balance of these two elements in education—too much music will make a man effeminate or neurotic; too much gymnastic will make him uncivilized, violent and ignorant. “He who mingles music with gymnastic in the

fairest proportions, and best attempers them to the soul, may be rightly called the true musician and harmonist."

From the depth of sentiment comes the clarity of form and from the strength of the mood comes the spirituality of its atmosphere. This harmony of spirit springs forth from the soul and finds expression or blossoms forth in the form of music.

— *The Wisdom of Confucius*

Music, as we practice it, is, in spite of its trend toward abstraction, a form of communication between the author and the consumer of his music. The composer can do nothing better than to reach a mutual understanding with the consumers on their inarticulate desires and his ability of wisely and honestly gratifying them.

— Paul Hindemith, German composer

In music, more than any other branch of art, understanding is given only to those who make an active effort. Passive receptivity is not enough.

— Stravinsky: *Chronicle of My Life*

Hence the singular privilege of this art: to give form to what is naturally inarticulate and express those depths of human nature which can speak no language current in the world.

— Santayana: *Reason in Art*

The lack of expression is perhaps the greatest enormity of all. I should prefer music to say something other than it should, rather than it should say nothing at all.

— Rousseau: *Dictionary of Music*

No matter what your sense of musical "inferiority" is, no matter whether or not you can sing or play, you, like everyone else, always can listen—even if it is, only by "feeling" sound vibrations. And all of us who really want to can always find something to listen to—often something that provides not merely momentary enjoyment, but incom-

parable invigoration and enrichment of our whole lives.

—— R. D. Darrell: *Good Listening*

Nobody can know what the ultimate things are. We must, therefore, take them as we experience them. And if such experience helps to make your life healthier, more beautiful, more complete, and more satisfactory to yourself and to those you love, you may safely say, "This was the grace of God."

—— Jung: *Psychology and Religion*

A man may see how this world goes with no eyes. Look with thine ears.

—— Shakespeare: *King Lear*

Useful Terms

vocal music['vəukəl 'mju:zɪk] 声乐

instrumental music[ɪnstru'mentəl 'mju:zɪk] 器乐

folk music[fəuk 'mju:zɪk] 民间音乐

classical music['klæsɪkəl 'mju:zɪk] 古典音乐

romantic music[rəu'mæntɪk 'mju:zɪk] 浪漫派音乐

contemporary music[kən'tempərəri 'mju:zɪk] 当代音乐

impressionist music[ɪm'preʃənɪst 'mju:zɪk] 印象派音乐

naturalistic music[nætʃərəlɪstɪk 'mju:zɪk] 自然主义音乐

music of nationalism['mju:zɪk əv 'næʃənəlɪzəm] 民族主义音乐

aleatoric music[eɪliətərɪk 'mju:zɪk] 偶然音乐

chance music[tʃɑ:ns 'mju:zɪk] 机遇音乐

concrete music['kɒnkri:t 'mju:zɪk] 具体音乐

serial music['siəriəl 'mju:zɪk] 序列音乐

microtone music['maɪkrəutəun 'mju:zɪk] 微分音音乐

electronic music[ɪlek'trɒnɪk 'mju:zɪk] 电子音乐

computer music[kəm'pjʊ:tə 'mju:zɪk] 电脑音乐



中南林A1611269

- court music**[kɔ:t 'mju:zik] 宫廷音乐
- religious/sacred music**[ri'lidʒəs/seikrid 'mju:zik] 宗教音乐
- secular music**[sekjulə 'mju:zik] 世俗音乐
- country music**['kʌntri 'mju:zik] 乡村音乐
- street music**[stri:t 'mju:zik] 街头音乐
- field music**[fi:ld 'mju:zik] 田野音乐;战争音乐
- serious music**['siəriəs 'mju:zik] 严肃音乐
- orchestral music**[ɔ:'kestrəl 'mju:zik] 管弦乐
- piano music**[pi'ænəu 'mju:zik] 钢琴音乐
- string music**[striŋ 'mju:zik] 弦乐
- wind music**[wind 'mju:zik] 管乐
- choral music**['kɔ:rəl 'mju:zik] 合唱音乐
- chamber music**['tʃeimbə 'mju:zik] 室内乐
- theatrical music**[θi'ætrikəl 'mju:zik] 戏剧音乐
- dance music**[dɑ:ns 'mju:zik] 舞蹈音乐
- military music**['militəri 'mju:zik] 军乐
- jazz**[dʒæz] 爵士乐
- blues**[blu:s] 蓝调;布鲁斯(一种爵士乐,二或四拍子,带有伤感情调)
- ragtime**['rægtaim] 雷格泰姆(早期爵士乐,多用钢琴独奏或伴奏的方式,大部分为四四拍,多切分音)
- rock music/rock 'n' roll**[rɒk 'mju:zik/rɒkn'rɔ:l] 摇滚乐
- pop music**[pɒp 'mju:zik] 流行音乐
- background music**['bækgraund 'mju:zik] 背景音乐
- light music**[lait 'mju:zik] 轻音乐
- heavy music**['hevi 'mju:zik] 重音乐(重金属音乐)
- program music**['prəugræm 'mju:zik] 标题音乐
- absolute music**['æbsəlu:t 'mju:zik] 非标题音乐(纯音乐)
- abstract music**['æbstrækt 'mju:zik] 抽象音乐

polyphonic music [ˌpɒliˈfɒnik 'mjuːzɪk] 复调音乐
homophonic music [ˌhɒməˈfɒnik 'mjuːzɪk] 主调音乐
tonal music [ˈtəʊnəl 'mjuːzɪk] 调性音乐
atonal music [eiˈtəʊnəl 'mjuːzɪk] 无调性音乐
battle music [ˈbætəl 'mjuːzɪk] 战斗音乐
film music [film 'mjuːzɪk] 电影音乐
incidental music [ˌɪnsɪˈdentl 'mjuːzɪk] 戏剧配乐
keyboard music [ˈkiːbɔːd 'mjuːzɪk] 键盘音乐
neo-modalism [niəu 'mɒdəlizəm] 新调式主义
neo-romanticism [niəu ,rəʊ'mæntɪsɪzəm] 新浪漫主义
national music [ˈnæʃənəl 'mjuːzɪk] 民族音乐
utility music [juˈtɪlɪti 'mjuːzɪk] 实用音乐
pointillism [ˈpɔɪntɪlizəm] 点描派