

芝达林
作曲改编

二胡作品集

吟·咏·叹

钢琴伴奏

卫培泽 订弓 指法

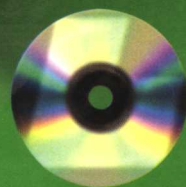
二胡 戴志雄

钢琴 芝汀

录音 田露生



上海音乐出版社
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附CD一张

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作者介绍



◎芝达林，1956年生于山西太原。自幼学习小提琴，文革期间随父母下放到晋南农村，偶然的机会考入临汾艺术学校。中专毕业后曾在文工团、工厂工作，此间，开始学习作曲并得到梁晋明教授的函授指导。改革开放年代有机会考入西安音乐学院作曲系，师从蒋祖馨、饶余燕、陆金庸等教授。不惑之年继承父业，当上了人民教师，曾在临汾艺术学校和山西师范大学音乐系工作。从事音乐教育工作后，继续在太原、上海、北京等地进修，师从陈世宾、陈铭志、钱亦平、徐振民等教授。现任大连大学音乐学院教授。

◎多年来，致力于民族、民间音乐的多声创作和研究。1982年以来创作的《二胡与钢琴》和琵琶作品《寓言三则》等CD专辑由北京出版社出版发行；1994年以来创作的《桃花红杏花白》山西民歌女声合唱曲集由人民音乐出版社出版发行，其中的《看秧歌》选入《中国当代合唱作品精选》，由上海音乐出版社出版发行；在首届全国大学生文艺汇演、99全国大学生艺术节、第三届和第五届中国国际合唱节的比赛中，他指挥演出了自己创作的合唱作品并屡屡获奖。

序一 值得赞赏的作品集

若干年来,二胡与钢琴结合的作品集,或是附有钢琴伴奏的二胡曲选类的出版物,并不多见。但是,在我们的音乐会曲目中,在音乐院校的教学实践中,却又是一种较常见的重要的艺术表演形式。为此,我十分赞赏芝达林先生的二胡作品集《吟·咏·叹》的出版。

二胡与钢琴相结合的创作方式以及钢琴为二胡伴奏的艺术形式,其丰富的表现力已经为数十年来的艺术实践所证明。在当代作曲家创作的音乐体裁中,逐渐成为一种重要的组合方式。芝达林先生的这本二胡作品集,除了部分是大家所经常见到的钢琴为二胡伴奏的模式外,他在许多作品的结构中,也刻意运用了二胡与钢琴在总体布局上巧妙结合的艺术思维方式。从而为作曲家在非常精练的乐曲结构中,增加了较多的艺术含量和艺术趣味,丰富了作品的艺术表现力。

我很欣赏他的组曲《吟·咏·叹》的艺术构思。三首乐曲分别采用了最小规模的“回旋曲式”、最简洁的“单三部曲式”和最浓缩的“奏鸣曲式”;而它们的篇幅,也分别只有四分半到五分半左右的时间长度,是一组具有较高艺术品位的器乐小品,好像一组情深意切的抒情诗,犹如几幅情景交融的素描画。然而,在这些小巧玲珑的音乐载体中,却蕴藏着作曲家历尽沧桑的人生感叹以及对那些曾经哺育过他的生活环境的真挚情意和关照。

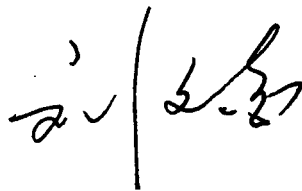
作曲家在《吟》的二胡旋律中,采用了一连串具有西北地区特征的下行音调,并不断地向“下属”方向扩展、转移,不仅增加了调性中不稳定因素的游离色彩,而且深化了凄婉、哀怨和如泣如诉的语言腔韵。我们能够意识到,作曲家在旋律结构中坚持了“调性思维”的观念,但却在局部常常运用“泛调性”的某些手段来丰富自己。有趣的是,他并没有使用近现代“十二音序列”的创作技法,然而在《吟》的短短五小节钢琴前奏中以及在二胡主题出现后的钢琴织体中,却多次出现了“自由十二音”无序流动的结构现象。这类现象虽然只是出现在局部,但足以说明作曲家创作思维的逐步扩展和对外来技法自由运用的意向。

在总体上,芝达林先生将二胡与钢琴作为统一的艺术形式来思考并体现在他的这本作品集中。即使在他根据同名歌曲改编的三首作品的某些片段,也能看到在音乐展开的过程中,钢琴偶尔担当主要旋律,二胡以副旋律或者其他对比因素相互推动的艺术表现,增强了音乐的动力,也为这些“金曲改编”添加了更多的色彩和趣味。

我还注意到,作曲家在音乐材料的选择或运用方面也是比较简约和集中的。音乐的语言朴质,风格浓郁,思维畅达,手法简练、自如。作品并没有追求多少高难度或者非常规的演奏技法;但是要演奏好这些小品,则需要另一种基本功。那就是必要的民族、民间音乐素养和对于生活中细微感情的体验;能够将普通人真挚、朴素的情操,融汇在音乐的特殊情调和语言的韵味之中。

这部作品集,包括了“组曲”(三首)、“风俗小调”(三首)和“金曲改编”(三首)等类别的曲目。每首作品的结构都比较精练和清晰。在当前的民族器乐创作中,在人民大众的音乐生活中,乃至专业、业余或者是普及与提高的音乐教育中,实际上也非常需要一些有艺术品位的音乐小品。

芝达林先生的这部二胡与钢琴的作品集,可以给我们带来一点启示,同时也提出了一项常常被忽略的课题。希望作曲家们在其宽阔的创作题材和体裁中,也能关注一下各种民族器乐小品的创作,特别是那些既有较高艺术品位又能为更多听众群体所乐于接受的作品。



2004年4月18日 于北京

序二 不俗的演奏

身材小巧,透着结实;眼睛不大,却显智慧;须发不多而利索精干。他乃山西大同市歌舞团著名二胡演奏家戴志雄也。

一部新作品的成功与否是和演奏家的二度创作密不可分的。作曲家芝达林创作的《二胡作品集》刚刚录制完成,由戴志雄担任独奏。听后有珠联璧合之感。无论是在演奏组曲中凝重而又悲壮的“吟”,还是高亢、热情的“咏”,以及描写高原人豪放、善良的“叹”,演奏者都以琴声加以深刻、准确的体现。

风俗小调和金曲改编的演奏,又从另一个角度显露出演奏者不凡的功底。风格的掌握和手法的运用可谓老道、不俗。

芝达林的《二胡作品集》经过演奏家在音乐上的精心设计和处理,使作品的意图达到了理想的诠释。

相信《二胡作品集》以及 CD 唱片的出版发行会得到广大二胡爱好者的喜爱。

中国音乐学院 曹德维

二〇〇五年三月于北京

作品简介

组曲

“吟”，回旋曲式。由下行音调构成的“主部”凄婉、哀怨，如泣如诉，宛如一曲动人心扉的悲歌。第一“插部”由四个乐句构成，调式交相呼应，音响空灵、悠远，仿佛是一串串往事的回忆。第二“插部”由乐段重复构成，节奏平缓、凝重，忧伤的半音音型伴随着苍凉、悲壮的旋律。

“咏”，单三部曲式。一支高亢嘹亮的晋北山歌，那热情、奔放的音调倾诉着黄河儿女对幸福的憧憬、对生活的热爱、对大自然的眷恋。

“叹”，奏鸣曲式。激情涌动的“主部”主题宣泄了高原人粗犷、豪放的性情。纯朴、细腻的“副部”主题则从另一侧面描写了高原人善良的情怀。两个主题在发展过程中，透出了黄土地的雄浑、博大和震撼力。

风俗小调

“山歌”采用了晋西南的民歌素材，单三部曲式。沸腾喧闹的前奏推出一曲丰收的欢歌，洋溢着无限的喜悦。紧接着的旋律情感细腻、娓娓动人，那是对幸福生活和甜蜜爱情的赞美。当结束段落出现时，音乐再次呈现出欢腾的景象。

“道情”采用了晋南的“洪洞道情”音乐素材，复三部曲式。它描绘了晋南一带的风土人情和世态变迁。其中，有欢声笑语的喜悦，有含辛茹苦的诉说，还有侃侃而谈的豪气……。

“乱弹”根据古老的蒲州梆子唱腔创作而成，板腔变奏体。丰富多变的板式结构、起伏跌宕的旋律音调刻画出栩栩如生、神态各异的人物形象，展示了蒲剧唱腔的艺术魅力。

改编金曲

三首根据同名歌曲的旋律编写的乐曲。二胡与钢琴将器乐语言与歌唱风格相融合，生动地再现了原创歌曲的思想内容和艺术形象，追寻着流逝的时光和朴素、真挚的情感。

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吟

♩ = 46

二胡

mf

钢琴

mp

pp

p

2 1 2 1 V 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 3 2 内 外 V 2 1 2 3 1

♩ = 52

mp

p

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The score is divided into four systems.

System 1: The vocal line begins with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *mp* and *mf*.

System 2: The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 46$. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. A *rit.* marking is present.

System 3: The tempo is marked $\text{♩} = 56$. The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*.

System 4: The vocal line continues with a melodic phrase. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*.

♩ = 46

mf

rit.

ppp

演奏提示:

主部: 可采用平缓匀称的滚压式揉弦, 第一次再现时的切分节奏可较前稍加流动并适度强调切分重音。第二次再现时恢复内在的节奏张力, 强调结尾部分的音程起伏感。另外, 较高把位的换弓、换把及音头的控制亦至关重要。

第一插部: 强调声音流动感与旋律连贯性, 换弦要圆滑, 换把要富于表情。

第二插部: 可采用通畅有力的长弓, 适当加大左手的触弦面, 以增加声音厚度。

咏

二胡

钢琴

The musical score is divided into three systems, each with a staff for the Erhu (二胡) and a grand staff for the Piano (钢琴).

- System 1:** The Erhu part begins with a whole note G4. The Piano part features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a corresponding eighth-note pattern in the left hand. A long melodic line with a slur and a fermata is present in the right hand of the piano.
- System 2:** The Erhu part has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes. The Piano part continues with complex textures, including a triplet in the right hand and a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata in the right hand. A *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking is present.
- System 3:** The Erhu part continues with a quarter note G4 and eighth notes. The Piano part features a long melodic line with a slur and a fermata in the right hand, and a corresponding eighth-note pattern in the left hand. A *mf* dynamic marking is also present.

First system of musical notation. The upper staff features a melodic line with a fermata and a dynamic marking of *f*. The lower staff is a piano accompaniment with a dynamic marking of *p* and a five-measure rest in the right hand.

Second system of musical notation. The upper staff includes a fermata, a key signature change to two flats, and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The lower staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* and a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 66$. Both staves end with a *Fine* marking.

Third system of musical notation. The upper staff begins with a two-measure rest and contains fingerings 2, 1, 1, 2. The lower staff continues the piano accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The upper staff includes fingerings 2, 1 and a Chinese character '内' (Nèi). The lower staff features a series of slurs over the piano accompaniment.

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a vocal line (treble clef) and a piano accompaniment (grand staff).
 System 1: The vocal line begins with a four-measure phrase marked with a '4' above the first measure. The piano accompaniment features arpeggiated chords with accents. The system ends with a vocal line marked '内' (inner) and a piano line with a '2' above it.
 System 2: The vocal line continues with various ornaments and fingerings (e.g., 2 1, 3 4, 2 3, 4 3, 2 1). The piano accompaniment has a melodic line with accents and a 'pp' (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The system ends with a vocal line marked '外' (outer) and a piano line with a '2' above it.
 System 3: The vocal line concludes with a 'D.S. al Fine' instruction. The piano accompaniment has a more complex texture with 'mp' (mezzo-piano) dynamics and another 'D.S. al Fine' instruction. The system ends with a vocal line marked '8vb' and a piano line with a 'D.S. al Fine' instruction.

演奏提示:

把握好歌唱性风格。A段要精心安排各种滑音的运用, 注意各乐句与钢琴的呼应关系。B段各乐句要悠长宽广, 注意乐句及乐句内部结构的连贯性。

叹

♩ = 144

二胡

钢琴

Score for "叹" (Sigh), featuring Erhu and Piano.

Erhu Part:

- Tempo: ♩ = 144
- Key: D Major (one sharp)
- Time Signature: 4/4
- Measures 1-4: Rest.
- Measure 5: Quarter note D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F#4, quarter note G4. Fingering: 1, 4, 2, 1.
- Measure 6: Quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4. Fingering: 2.
- Measure 7: Quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4. Fingering: 2, 3.
- Measure 8: Quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3. Fingering: 外, 2.
- Measure 9: Quarter note G3, quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3. Fingering: 内, 2.
- Measure 10: Quarter note C3, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Fingering: 外, 1.
- Measure 11: Quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2, quarter note C2. Fingering: 内, 2, 2, 1.
- Measure 12: Quarter note B1, quarter note A1, quarter note G1, quarter note F#1. Fingering: 内, 2, 2, 1.

Piano Part:

- Measures 1-4: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Dynamics: *mf*.
- Measures 5-12: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Dynamics: *f*.

Second System (Measures 13-20):

- Erhu: Measures 13-14: Quarter note D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F#4, quarter note G4. Fingering: 2, 3. Measure 15: Quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4. Measure 16: Quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4. Measure 17: Quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3. Measure 18: Quarter note G3, quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3. Measure 19: Quarter note C3, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Measure 20: Quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2, quarter note C2.
- Piano: Measures 13-14: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 15: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 16: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 17: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 18: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 19: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 20: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2).

Third System (Measures 21-28):

- Erhu: Measures 21-22: Quarter note D4, quarter note E4, quarter note F#4, quarter note G4. Fingering: 内, 4, 2, 1. Measure 23: Quarter note A4, quarter note B4, quarter note C5, quarter note B4. Measure 24: Quarter note A4, quarter note G4, quarter note F#4, quarter note E4. Measure 25: Quarter note D4, quarter note C4, quarter note B3, quarter note A3. Measure 26: Quarter note G3, quarter note F#3, quarter note E3, quarter note D3. Measure 27: Quarter note C3, quarter note B2, quarter note A2, quarter note G2. Measure 28: Quarter note F#2, quarter note E2, quarter note D2, quarter note C2.
- Piano: Measures 21-22: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 23: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 24: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 25: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 26: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 27: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2). Measure 28: Chords in the right hand (D4-F#4, E4-G4, F#4-A4, G4-B4) and bass line (D2, E2, F#2, G2).

This musical score consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The vocal line is written in a single staff with a treble clef, featuring a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The piano accompaniment is written in two staves (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one flat and a time signature of 4/4. The score includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings and breath marks are indicated throughout the score.

The score is divided into several systems. The first system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from B-flat to C major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The second system continues the vocal line with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The third system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from B-flat to C major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The fourth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The fifth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from B-flat to C major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The sixth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The seventh system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from B-flat to C major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The eighth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The ninth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from B-flat to C major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line. The tenth system shows the vocal line with a key signature change from C major to B-flat major. The piano accompaniment features a complex rhythmic pattern in the bass line.

♩ = 40

mp *mf* *ppp*

内 3 3 3 2 外 1 1 1 内 2

p *mp* *f*

rit. *mp* *p* *rit.* *mf*

♩ = 144