

桑桐 SANG TONG

钢琴作品选集

SELECTED WORKS FOR THE PIANO

主编 CHIEF EDITORS 童道锦 王秦雁 TONG DAOJIN WANG QINYAN







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上海音乐出版社

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桑桐 (Sang Tong) 原名朱镜清, 1923 年1月17日出生于上海市松江区。1941年 考人上海音乐学院的前身——上海国立音 乐专科学校的理论作曲组, 师从德籍音乐 家弗兰克尔(W. Fraenkel)与许洛士(J. Schloss) 教授学习和声、对位及作曲等。在 校学习期间,刻苦钻研,勤于思考,在将中 国音乐语言与现代作曲技法相结合上即已 作了成功的探索,如1943年运用印象派手 法、根据南唐李煜之词创作的抒情歌曲《村 花谢了春红》。又如,1947年创作的小提琴 与钢琴曲《夜景》,是中国第一首自由无调 性的音乐作品。同年创作的钢琴独奏曲《在 那遥远的地方》,将有调性的民歌与无调性 的和声相结合,是一首独树一帜的、具有东 方风味的自由无调性音乐力作。

1949年秋,开始在上海音乐学院执教。 1980年任教授,1991年任博士研究生导师。 曾任上海音乐学院作曲系和声教研组长、 作曲指挥系副系主任、上海音乐学院副院



长、代理院长、院长,以及国务院学位委员会第二、三届学科评议组成员、国家教委艺术 教育委员会委员、中国音乐家协会常务理事(第四届)、上海音乐家协会主席等职。

桑桐教授在四十余年的音乐教育工作中,培养了很多优秀的作曲理论人才,同时有很多优秀精辟的作品与论著发表和出版。如:钢琴曲《内蒙古民歌主题小曲七首》获1957年第六届国际青年联欢节铜质奖。另外有声乐独唱曲《天下黄河十八湾》、《浪淘沙——北戴河》、民歌改编曲《嘎达梅林》等。大提琴独奏曲《幻想曲》、《日本组曲》等。钢琴曲《春风竹笛》、《序曲三首》、《随想曲》、《民歌主题钢琴小曲九首》等。

作为一位在和声理论方面造诣很深、颇多建树的专家,桑桐教授出版了专著《和声学专题六讲》(1980)、《和声的理论与应用》(上、下)(1982—1988)、《和声学教程》(2001)、《桑桐和声论文集》(2002),发表的主要论文有:《离调——副属和弦与副下属和弦的理论与应用》(1957)、《平行进行——它的历史演进及其在中外音乐作品中与五声旋律相结合的应用》(1963)、《五声综合性和声结构的探讨》(1980)、《多调性处理手法简介》(1981)以及专著《半音化的历史演进》(2004出版)等。

因在发展音乐教育事业方面的杰出贡献,上海音乐学院在纪念建校60周年时,为桑桐教授颁发金钟奖,美国传记学会1989年为其颁发杰出领导奖状,中国音乐家协会颁发的第三届"金钟奖"的"终身荣誉勋章"(2003)等。

Sang Tong was born with the name Zhu Jingqing in Songjiang, Shanghai on 17 January, 1923. In the year of 1941 he was enrolled by the Composing Theory Section of Shanghai National Conservatory (now called Shanghai Conservatory of Music) to study harmony, counterpoint and composition with the German Jewish composers W. Fraenkel and J. Schloss. As a diligent and thoughtful student, he started a successful research of how to combine Chinese musical idioms with modern Western composing techniques. One example is the impressionistic lyrical song Red Blossoms Faded In Spring (1943) based on the ci poem by Li Yu (937-978). Another attempt can be found in Night Scene for violin and piano (1947), first atonal work in China. The same year saw his Eastern-flavored atonal oeuvre de force - In A Remote Place for piano solo, unique in its combination of the original folk song and atonal harmony.

His teaching career in the Conservatory started from the autumn of 1949. In 1980 he was promoted to professorship and 1991 became adviser for doctor candidates. Among his administrative posts in the Conservatory are: Chief of Harmony Teaching Section, Deputy Chair of the Composing and Conducting Department, Vice-President, Pro-President and President successively, and his posts outside the Conservatory: Member of the Second and Third Disciplinary Assessment Group of the State Council Academic Degree Committee, Member of the Art Section of the Ministry of Education, the Fourth Council Member of the Chinese Musicians Association, and Chairman of the Shanghai Musicians Association.

While giving birth to many talented composers and theorists in over 40 years' teaching career, Prof. Sang Tong produced quite a number of musical works, e.g. Seven Pieces on Inner Mongolian Folk Song Themes for piano (Bronze Prize of the Sixth World Youth Festival, 1957), Nine Piano Pieces on Folk Song Themes, and the other piano pieces like Bamboo Flute in Spring Breeze, Three Preludes, and Capriccio; Eighteen Curves of Yellow River and Lang-Tao-Sha - Beidai River, for solo voice; a folk song arrangement: Gadameilin; Fantasia and Japanese Suite, for cello.

As a harmony specialist of great attainments, Prof. Sang Tong released a series of monographs, such as Six Lectures on Harmony (1980), Theory and Application of Harmony (1982-88), Harmony Course (2001), Anthology of Sang Tong on Harmony (2002), and quite many a theses, e.g. "Theory and Application of Transition - Secondary Dominant and Subdominant Chords" (1957), "Parallel Motion - Its Evolution and Application in Chinese and Western Compositions with Pentatonic Melodies" (1963), "Research of the Vertical Pentatonic Harmonic Structure" (1980), "Introduction to Polytonality in Composition" (1981), and the Monograph "The Historical Evolution of Chromaticism" (2004).

For his great contributions to Chinese music education, Prof. Sang Tong was awarded the Gold Bell Prize by the Conservatory in its 60th anniversary; the Distinguished leadership Award by the American Biographical Institute in 1989; and the "Lifelong Honorary Medal" of the Third "Golden Bell Award" by the Chinese Musicians Association in 2003.

(Translation: Tang Yating)

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编者的话

· 李俊

原由人民音乐出版社启动的《中国作曲家钢琴作品系列》丛书,在新世纪之初的2001年,决定改由上海音乐出版社以推进中华文化艺术建设为动力重新启动,自2004年起分三年三批陆续面世,这是一件十分令人振奋的大喜事。

这部规模宏大的系列丛书,是以名家专集形式向广大读者介绍在我国钢琴创作领域中做出突出贡献的著名作曲家的主要作品,是一套极具学术研究价值,且有着极高艺术鉴赏水准和实用阶值的重要书谱。它的出版是我国音乐界和出版界的一件大事,将会对我国钢琴艺术事业的更大发展和中国钢琴音乐真正走向世界产生重大影响。

我们特约了著名钢琴家、钢琴教育家周广仁、鲍蕙荞担任本丛书顾问,约请了钱亦平教授、叶思敏博士及丛书专集的作曲家们和我们共同组成编辑委员会。计划出版包括丁善德、王建中、石夫、朱践耳、陈培勋、杜鸣心、汪立三、贺绿汀、郭志鸿、赵晓生、倪洪进、桑桐、饶余燕、崔世光、黄虎威、黄安伦、储望华和黎英海等18位著名作曲家的钢琴作品专集。每一部专集均由作曲家本人进行筛选、修订、加注指法和演奏注释,并撰写创作笔记;几乎所有的专集都收选了他们未曾发表过的作品或为专集而创作的新作。我们还为丛书专门设定了作者自序和专家评介文章,并都附有英译,这为便利世界更好地了解中国钢琴音乐创造了条件。

我们在编辑、阅稿过程中,常常为洋溢于乐谱线线间间的民族音韵的深邃含义、炙热的情感而兴奋与激动,这一部部凝聚着中国作曲家天才、智慧与勤奋的作品专集,是中华民族钢琴音乐的瑰宝,是展现在世界乐坛上的一束奇葩,是奉献给我国音乐界广大专业音乐工作者和音乐爱好者们的一份最好的精神食粮。

我国钢琴艺术事业虽然起步晚、历史短,且发展的道路曲折而艰难。但是,经过几代音乐人执着、努力的创作,已为我们的事业能够持续不断地发展奠定了坚实的基础。作为音乐出版人,我们同样肩负着神圣的使命,我们愿和音乐界同仁一道,为发展我们的钢琴艺术事业做出应有的贡献。《中国著名作曲家钢琴作品系列》丛书的出版,便是我们在这方面所作的一件实事。我们代表中国众多的作曲家和广大热爱中国钢琴音乐的人们向上海音乐出版社对本丛书出版表示衷心的感谢。让我们携手为中国钢琴艺术真正走向世界,以其独特的丰姿屹立于世界艺术之林而不断努力、努力、再努力。

Editor's Note

Tong Daojin Wang Qinyan

The publication of the "Series of Piano Works by Chinese Composers" originally started with the People's Music Publishing House, has now, as from the year 2001—the beginning of a new century, been restarted by the Shanghai Music Publishing House, which encouraged by an effort to push forward the build-up of the Chinese culture and arts and will publish a new "Series of Piano Works by Famous Chinese Composers" step by step in three parts in three years. This is indeed a very exciting and pleasant event.

This voluminous Series introducing major works of the famous Chinese composers who have made outstanding contributions in piano music in China, in the form of selections of personal composition, is of great value for study and practice as well as a repertoire from the point of view of appreciation and artistry. Therefore, such a major event like this in the music circle and in the publishing industry in China will have positive effect on the further development of the Chinese piano culture and in making the Chinese piano music really known to the world.

Zhou Guangren and Bao Huiqiao, both well-known pianists and piano educationist, are invited as special advisers. An editing committee composing of the composers and specialists is formed and Qian Yiping and Ye Simin are invited to be its members. The plan for the Series includes selected piano works by well-known composers like Chen Peixun, Chu Wanghua, Cui Shiguang, Ding Shande, Du Mingxin, Guo Zhihong, He Luting, Huang Anlun, Huang Huwei, Li Yinghai, Ni Hongjin, Rao Yuyan, Sang Tong, Shi Fu, Wang Jianzhong, Wang Lisan, Zhao Xiaosheng and Zhu Jian'er. Works in each album is selected and revised by the composer himself with annotations of techniques of fingering and playing and notes on the intention of their creation. In almost all the selections is some unpublished pieces or some written for the Series. In structure, prelude by the composers and comments by specialists together with their English translation are given to open the channel and facilitate the communication of the Chinese music with the outside world.

When reviewing the papers in editing, we were very often stirred and excited by the national melody, profound implication and the composers ardent emotions permeated between the lines of the compositions. Crystallizing the talent, wisdom and diligence of the composers, the selections are gems of the Chinese piano music and a wonderful flower in the world music. It is the best spiritual

supply presented to the professionals and the vast lovers of music in China.

Piano culture came to China rather late, and has traversed along a very tortuous and difficult path, yet the devotion of several generations of composers has laid down a solid foundation for our music cause. As publishers of music books, the Shanghai Music Publishing House equally has the responsibility in this loft mission. Together with all the colleagues in the music circle, we are willing to do our part in endeavors to promote the development of the piano culture in China. The publication of the Series is something practical we have done in this respect. On behalf of many of the Chinese composers ,we would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to the Shanghai Music Publishing House for their support in the publication of the Series. We hope it is instrumental in the Chinese piano culture moving towards the world and standing erect in the art of the world with its unique charm belonging to the whole Chinese nation through endless effort.

2004.5.

(Translation: Lu Ruiling)

序言I

国广江

中国钢琴艺术事业起步晚,历史短,与西方数百年的历史无法相比,但就在这短短的七,八十年里,钢琴已成为中国人民喜闻乐见的、很普及的乐器了,中国自己也培养了一支钢琴师资队伍和一些在国际上享有盛誉的钢琴演奏家。同时,中国的作曲家们也创作了许多钢琴作品,对钢琴曲的民族特色作了探索和研究。钢琴演奏艺术的发展离不开作品,这早已被西方音乐史所证明。一个民族乐派的形成首先离不开具有民族风格的作品。

半个多世纪以来,中国有几代作曲家和钢琴家谱写了各有特色的钢琴曲,其中有许多经受了时代的考验,受到钢琴演奏家们的喜爱并在国内外演出。但应该承认,过去我们推广很不够。这里有思想认识上的问题,对本国作品不够重视,还有宣传不够及出版困难的问题。

现在,上海音乐出版社推出《中国著名作曲家钢琴作品系列》丛书,由童道锦和王秦雁担任主编。这套丛书介绍了中国钢琴创作领域做出突出贡献的十八名作曲家的主要作品,是一套极具学术价值的书谱,可视为中国钢琴作品创作发展史的索引。这里出版的作品都是由作曲家亲自修订的第一手材料,包括演奏注释和创作笔记。是非常珍贵的版本。

近 20 年来,世界上对中国的兴趣越来越大,不少外国钢琴家也开始演奏中国乐曲。因此这部丛书的出版,不仅是中国音乐界的一件大事,而且将对中国钢琴艺术走向世界、中国新文化的传播起到推动作用。希望有更多的作曲家为钢琴谱曲,更多的钢琴演奏家演奏中国钢琴作品,以促进中国的钢琴事业的蓬勃发展。

Foreword I

Zhou Guangren

The art of piano playing in China started quite late, its history is very short in comparison with that of the several hundred of years in Europe. But within the seventy or eighty years, the piano has become a most popular and beloved instrument among the Chinese people. China has already raised a number of good piano teachers and even brought up a group of pianists who have won world fame. At the same time, Chinese composers created many compositions, making research on piano pieces with Chinese flavor. The art of piano performance is always closely connected with compositions, this has already been proved by the long history of Western Music. Therefore, any national school in music depends on compositions written in a nationalistic style.

Since half a century ago, several generations of Chinese composers have written many characteristic piano compositions, many of them have stood a severe test through the decades and have become favorites of pianists and are performed all over the world. But we need to confess that we did not work so hard to promote our Chinese compositions. The reason is, first of all, we did not pay enough attention to our own compositions, and secondary, there were difficulties in publishing new works.

Now, the Shanghai Music Publishing House is publishing a whole series of piano compositions, called "Piano Works by Famous Chinese Composers", under the two chief editors Tong Daojin and Wang Qinyan. In this series, 18 most prominent Chinese composers are introduced with their best piano works. This is a very valuable music repertoire, which could be taken as an index of the development of Chinese piano music. Special meaning of this edition is that all the compositions were revised by the composers themselves and that they have added illustrations and background material about their creative intentions. Therefore, it's an authentic edition.

In the last twenty years, China is becoming of greater interest to the world. More and more western pianists perform Chinese piano pieces. Therefore, the publishing of this piano series is not only a great thing for the Chinese people, but also plays a big role in introducing China to the outside world and promoting China's new culture. We hope, many more composers will write piano compositions and many more pianists will perform Chinese compositions, to let the art of piano playing blossom in China.

2002.2.25

(Translation: Lu Ruiling)

序言Ⅱ

20 世纪 30 年代,贺绿汀先生以一曲充满了清新的中国风格的钢琴独奏曲《牧童短笛》 为中国钢琴作品的创作树立了一座划时代的里程碑。

迄今为止的半个多世纪以来,中国几代作曲家继承传统,借鉴西方,艰苦努力,不断创新,创作了大量的钢琴作品。这是中国钢琴艺术宝库中的财富,也是中国对世界的贡献。

上海音乐出版社即将陆续推出包括十余位作曲家在内的《中国著名作曲家钢琴作品系列》 丛书,这是中国钢琴乐坛的一件大事,也是对20世纪中国钢琴创作的一个总结。

诚然,与西方国家的钢琴创作历史相比,中国钢琴创作的路还很短。但是中国是一个文化历史悠久的多民族国家,中国的民族民间音乐的遗产之丰厚,是世界任何一个国家都无法相比的。正是这块广袤的华夏大地滋润了中国作曲家的创作灵感,使他们的作品(甚至有些人在后来移居异国他乡后创作的作品)都散发着祖国大地特殊的泥土芳香,这也正是这些作品有着长久生命力的原因。

我怀着期盼的心情等待着《中国著名作曲家钢琴作品系列》丛书的面世。

FOREWORD II

Bao Huiqiao

In the thirties of the last century, Mr. He Luting set up an epoch-making milestone in the Chinese piano composition with his "A Buffalo Boy Playing His Small Flute", a piano solo full of fresh Chinese style.

Since then, several generations of Chinese composers have created plenty of piano compositions through hard work in inheriting the tradition, learning from the West for renovation. These works form a good wealth in the Chinese piano culture and have made very valuable contribution to the world music.

True, compared with the history of piano composition in the Western countries, that in China is really short. However, in a multinational country like China, the rich heritage of the ethnic music is incomparable. It is this vast Chinese land which inspired the composers there create works (including works of some Chinese composers living in other countries) sending out the special flavour of their soil. That explains why these works last for long.

The Shanghai Music Publishing House is publishing the "Series of Piano Works by Famous Chinese Composers" comprising the works of more than a dozen composers. This is an important event in the piano circle of this country as well as a summary of the Chinese piano works.

I look forward with eagerness to the publication of the Series.

2002.2

(Translation: Lu Ruiling)

矢志探索 锐意创新

--桑桐教授钢琴作品的风格特点

教金属

中国第一首钢琴曲——赵元任先生的《和平进行曲》创作于 1914 年,这以后的近一个世纪里,经过了几代作曲家和钢琴家们的努力,使这一领域呈现出百花争妍、五彩缤纷的局面。最近,上海音乐出版社将隆重推出由童道锦、王秦雁策划、主编的《中国著名作曲家钢琴作品系列》丛书 18 部。我应桑桐教授之约,有幸作为丛书之一《桑桐钢琴作品选集》的序文作者,得以接触桑桐教授的创作理念,体验他的探索精神,揣摩他的钢琴曲的价值。将我的一些学习心得和感悟通过文字介绍给读者,确实是一件十分有意义的工作。

作为一位在音乐界奋斗了 60 年的专家,桑桐教授对音乐事业的贡献分属于四个领域:作为教育家,长年工作在教学第一线,为培育音乐人才呕心沥血;作为理论家,在和声学领域撑起一片天地,勤奋钻研,颇多建树;作为行政管理家,在上海音乐学院、上海音乐家协会主持工作期间殚智竭力,廉洁奉公,赢得很高声望;作为作曲家,在声乐曲及器乐曲创作领域自由驰骋,颇多探索,奉献了一批值得回味的作品。

1947年,当中国钢琴曲创作尚处于初创阶段,也正属于桑桐先生创作生涯的初期,但这位 24岁的年青人已经表现出"初生牛犊不怕虎"的闯劲,立志探索如何将中国民歌与无调性和声有机地相结合,钢琴独奏曲《在那遥远的地方》便是这一尝试的成功结果。当时桑桐已阅读过一些巴托克、柯达伊的作品,对于他们如何自由地运用匈牙利民歌产生了很深的印象,这两位作曲家在和声处理上虽然有很多创新,但还都是在调性、调式体系的范围之内。而桑桐的《在那遥远的地方》则将中国民歌与自由的无调性手法相结合,这首钢琴曲与小提琴曲《夜景》一起,开创了我国音乐创作中最早运用自由无调性技法的先例。作品的曲调原型是青海民歌《草原情歌》,以徐缓、抒情为特征。钢琴曲保持了这种风格,采用分节变奏的结构,织体变换、情趣各异。通过不协和和弦、半音化和声和无调性技法的运用,深化了原民歌悠远、飘渺的抒情意境。

这个作品写于 1947 年。第二年(即 1948 年)由奥地利的卡尔·斯坦纳(Karl Steiner) 先生(斯坦纳系桑桐音专时的作曲老师许洛士教授的朋友)在上海美国新闻处举办的音乐会 上演奏,这是该曲的首演,反映强烈。当时上海《字林西报》音乐评论专栏的作者戈恰尔克 (E. Gotchalk)立即撰文评论说:"年轻的作曲家弗朗兹·朱与作品的演释者 Karl Steiner 先生 举行了他们成功的首演。"文中提到的"弗朗兹·朱"即桑桐,桑桐原名朱镜清,"桑桐"是朱镜清在1948年10月赴华中解放区时应组织的规定而改的名字,"弗朗兹"是因为朱镜清开始学音乐时非常崇拜奥地利作曲家弗朗兹·舒伯特,故自称为"弗朗兹·朱"。戈恰尔克在文章中还说,"朱先生作品的真正价值是他对中国主题的个性化处理。如何以现代手法加以处理,以及如何在他的音乐中达到独特的表现,这些都高于任何民族主义的特性。虽然乐曲以现代语言写成,但明显地并未使人受惊而得到听众们的赞赏与接受。"我们注意到他的"听众们并未受惊"这一提法,这正印证了作品中大胆使用的和声技法。荷兰学者高文厚1990年撰文说:"朱镜清,最为人知的是他的笔名桑桐,……成为弗兰克尔(Fraenkel)与许洛士(Schloss)两位犹太学者的学生,他们原来曾分别是勋伯格与阿尔本·贝尔格的学生。在教师的指导下,桑桐发展了在对位与和声方面高超的乐感与对无调性音乐的热忱。技巧上,他超越于所有同时代人。"这是高文厚对桑桐的评价。正如文中所说,《在那遥远的地方》充分体现了桑桐对无调性音乐的热忱和探索。我们还注意到,自20世纪40年代这首作品产生起直至80年代,在约40年的中国钢琴曲创作中,没有再出现过无调性手法与民歌相结合的钢琴曲,这一现象到80年代才有所改变。因此这首作品在当时具有"卓尔不群"的效果。

《内蒙古民歌主题小曲七首》是桑桐钢琴曲中另一首重要作品,作于 1953 年。这一回,他尝试的重点不在无调性方面,而是尝试运用民歌主题写作钢琴套曲。创作起因则是当时任作曲系系主任的丁善德教授号召作曲系教师除教学以外也要搞创作,丁善德教授自己带头写了著名的《儿童组曲》,桑桐则写了《内蒙古民歌主题小曲七首》。据桑桐教授回忆,当时邓尔敬教授写了《儿童钢琴曲四首》,钱仁康教授(当时在上海音乐学院兼课)写了《东方红变奏曲》。这些作品首先在教师中间进行交流。1957 年《内蒙古民歌主题小曲七首》作为第六届国际青年联欢节的参赛作品,由中国音乐家协会寄送参赛录音(谭露茜女士或傅聪先生弹奏。这次比赛创作评委会主席为苏联作曲家德米特里•肖斯塔科维奇),评选的结果,《内蒙古民歌主题小曲七首》获得了创作铜奖。这套组曲在中国民歌配置和声语言、和声变奏、和声织体的多样化以及用最精炼的手段取得完美的效果方面,都作了有益的尝试,同时为以后"中国民歌钢琴组曲"的大量涌现起到"领头羊"的作用。

1954年,桑桐先生在学习了亨德米特的作曲技法以后,创作了《序曲三首》,显然,他意图在这部作品中尝试运用亨德米特的和声理论,尝试在调性体系半音阶的各音上自由组合的和声与五声性旋律的结合,尝试多种音程叠置的和弦,尝试和声紧张度的起伏设计,尝试复合和弦的运用等等。这实际上也是继《在那遥远的地方》一曲中民歌与无调性和声相结合的另一种新的尝试:五声旋律与新调性和声的结合。

1959 年,桑桐先生写了《随想曲》,这首曲子在运用中国民族音乐的调式、和声语言及

节奏方面均有很多创新,并且一改过去较多运用三部曲式、分节变奏形式的结构,采用了自由的奏鸣曲式,在调式上为弗利几亚调式。主部为富有活力的、带谐谑特征的主题,副部为 4 拍的舞蹈主题,由于固定低音、交错节奏、复合和弦的运用,使这个主题倍具活力,中部是纯净、优美的插部,主题采自西藏民歌。这首作品巧妙地将谐谑性、舞蹈性与抒情性熔于一炉,在民族化语言与现代技法的结合上是又一个成功的范例。

与《随想曲》写作年代临近的还有:《小曲二首》(一、舞曲,写于 1958年,二、春风竹笛,写于 1959年),《儿童小组曲》(1958年)、《苗族民歌钢琴小曲 32 首》(1959年),当时桑桐教授因心脏病而不得不卧床休息,他躺在病床上写作了这些作品和其他声乐作品,其中《苗族民歌钢琴小曲 32 首》作为向中华人民共和国建国十周年的献礼。为了赶时间,虽然躺在床上,一天也要写上几首。这些作品一个共同的特点是:对于五声调式和声的探索,以及为同一主题写作性格变奏曲的尝试。如《儿童小组曲》包括 6 首小曲,体裁与意境都不相同,每一首的标题是:1、友谊之歌;2、女孩之舞;3、往日的故事;4、清晨的操练;5、美丽的家园;6、欢乐的游戏。6 首小曲基于同一个主题,作着种种性格变奏,经历了从抒情歌曲一轻盈舞曲一深沉叙事曲一蓬勃进行曲一美妙田园曲一活跃托卡塔的体裁演变过程,构思新颖、手法简练、风格清新。

大病以后,1964年桑桐先生开始到校上班。在创作方面配合当时的时代潮流和政治需要,参与了集体创作《王杰一心为革命》、《风雷颂》等大合唱与管弦乐曲作品的创作。再以后,就是桑桐先生作为"行政管理家"的阶段,在上海音乐学院主持工作,为学院的建设辛勤奉献,从1981年直到1991年初结束。这才使他有可能沉静下来,回到书桌边,在写作和声论著的间隙,间或从事钢琴曲的创作。这一时期的创作主要继续探索民歌改编的处理方法,集中体现在《民歌主题钢琴小曲九首》中。事情的起因是:1992年,上海音乐出版社计划约一些作曲家写钢琴曲100首,均以中国民歌作为主题。于是桑桐教授写了《民歌主题钢琴小曲九首》,包括:1、飞歌(苗族民歌);2、抒情曲(达斡尔族民歌);3、开花调(山西民歌);4、撒拉令(撒拉族民歌);5、茉莉花(江苏民歌);6、牧歌(蒙古族民歌);7、拔柴芦柴花(江苏民歌);8、小白菜(河北民歌);9、刮地风(甘肃民歌)。

以《小白菜》为例,原型是一首家喻户晓的思念逝去母亲的河北民歌。钢琴曲采用分节变奏的形式,通过不同的处理方法形成单主题、合成性中部的单三部曲式: a b c a。其中有半音化复合和声、复合调性、平行和声。似乎又闪现出桑桐先生早期创作的音乐风格。

开头的主题 (a) 为降 A 徵调,右手为主题旋律,长音处由左手和弦衬托。中部的第一个主题 (b),将开头主题移至降 E 徵调,右手织体中内涵的减和弦(第二转位)作半音模进,仿佛悲伤的"哭调"。中部的第二个主题(c)描绘了在梦中与母亲相见的场景,仍采用单主

题手法,开头的主题变为 E 徵调(右手),左手在一系列的小 $\{ 2 \}$ 和弦模进中反复强调 a 小调的 I $\{ 4 \}$ 和弦,可视作具有 a 小调的因素,两者同时结合,构成多调性的复合。并且右手的大 $\{ 4 \}$ 和弦与左手的小 $\{ 4 \}$ 和弦相结合,又造成半音化复合和声,强调了悲哀、思念的情绪。

桑桐教授的钢琴曲创作,以明确的探索意图为先导,以独特的创新手法为媒介,达到表现乐曲内容的目的。探索和创新的主要方面,与他数十年来在和声学领域的探索密切相关,为民族音调的和声手法作了卓有成效的尝试,积累了宝贵的经验,在中国的钢琴曲创作中独树一帜。这就是桑桐教授钢琴曲的价值所在。

2003.10.5