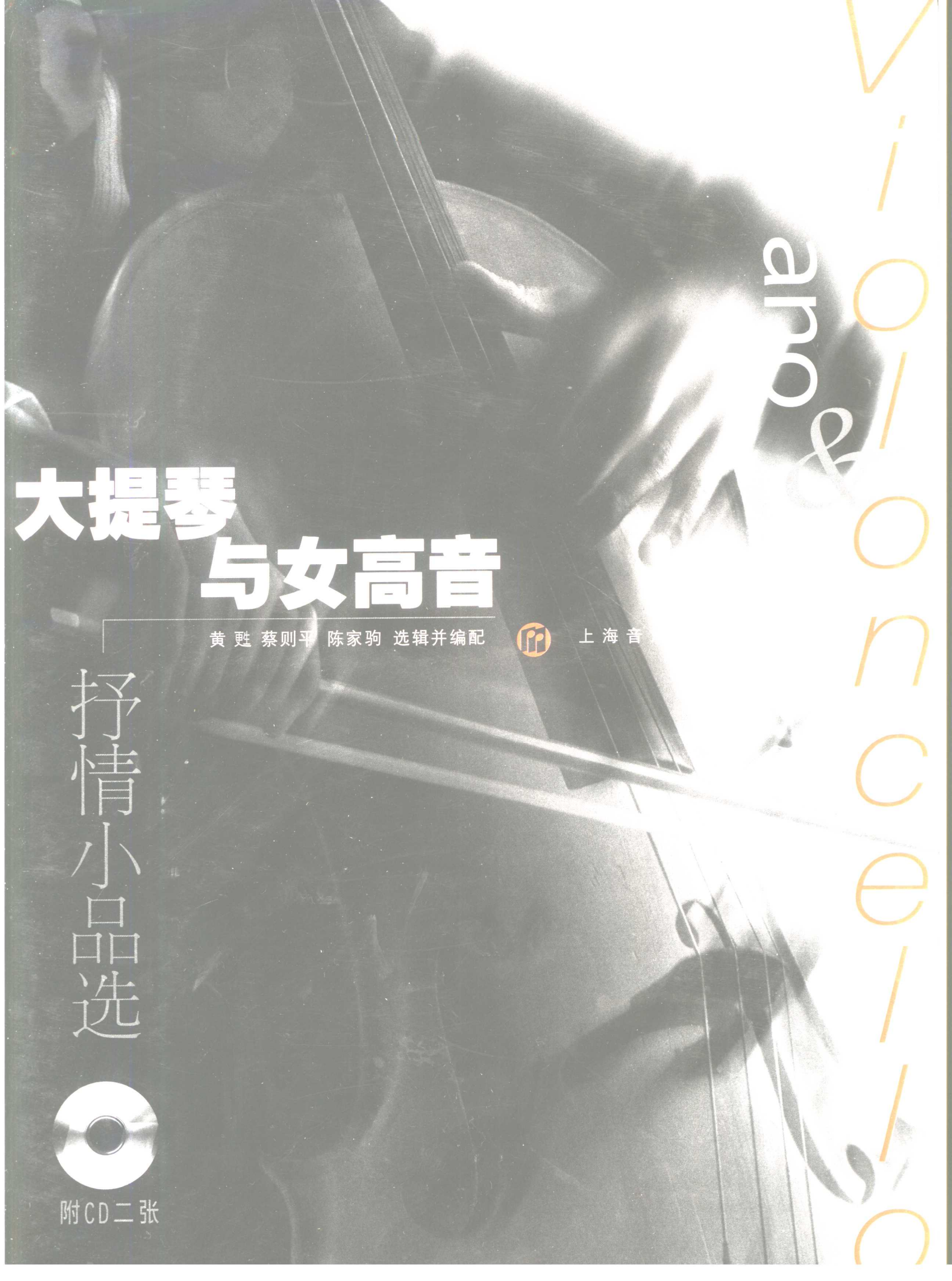




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大提琴 与女高音

黄甦 蔡则平 陈家驹 选辑并编配



上海音乐出版社

抒情小品选



附CD二张

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大提琴与女高音:抒情小品选/黄甦,蔡则平,陈家驹选辑并编配. - 上海:上海音乐出版社,2002.5

ISBN 7-80667-165-X

I.大… II.①黄… ②蔡… ③陈… III.①大提琴-器乐曲-世界②抒情女高音-乐谱-世界 IV.①J657.23②J616.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 024463 号

责任编辑:郭燕红

封面设计:陆震伟

大提琴与女高音

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上海音乐出版社出版、发行

地址:上海绍兴路74号

电子邮件:csbcm@public1.sta.net.cn

网址:www.slcm.com

新华书店经销 上海市印刷七厂印刷

开本 640×935 1/8 印张 4.5 谱、文 32 面

2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—4,100 册

ISBN 7-80667-165-X/J·159 定价:28.00 元(附 CD 二张)

告读者 如发现本书有质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系

T:021-63246280

编者的话

音乐是一种世界性语言，而声乐、器乐的表演则是表达这种语言的一种方式。无论在地球的哪个位置，只要有语言产生的同时就必有音乐的存在。无论天南地北、海角天涯，人类可能在沟通时一时无法用自身的语言表达，但对音乐所表现的情绪、气氛与情感却是可以不言而喻的。人们可以不顾语言的拼音、发音与修饰，却不能不理喻巴赫、莫扎特或贝多芬。这就是为何国家与国家在进行文化交往中，交响乐往往作为古典音乐领域里一种重要的形式来进行宣传和交流的原因之一。同时这也是我们从事研究古典音乐的专业工作者或业余爱好者能够聊以自慰的一份骄傲与自豪。

当你聆听欣赏古典音乐——这一世界文化重要组成部分时，你确实会为这些先人的宏伟杰作惊叹不已，那神圣的乐章是多么容易使人深受感染而肃然起敬。然而，在激动人心的演出结束后却并没有太多的人去关注这一小部分从事伟大音乐工作的音乐家们的喜怒哀乐以及他们的失意与苦衷。可能这些音乐家们最大的失落感在于“阳春白雪，和者甚寡。”知音尚且难求还谈得上什么琴瑟相鸣呢？相信学习古典音乐的爱好者都会有此同感：如果没有一个好的“瑟”来相伴，那结果必定会是孤“琴”难鸣了。

在 19 世纪末工业革命之前，存在于音乐人心中的这种遗憾固然是一时无法解答的难题，然而，在电子工业高科技急速发达的当今时代这种焦虑实在大可不必。早在 20 世纪 50 年代起即开始出现“卡拉 OK”的风潮，这尤以当时的日本人的热衷而引人注目。据说“卡拉”即指日语的自行演唱，“OK”是用英语 Orchestra（乐队伴奏）的谐音。故“卡拉 OK”其原意为：自行演唱无需乐队伴奏（有伴奏唱机）。这一形式的出现，无疑给当时的音乐爱好者在其个人条件有限的情况下以诸多的便利，可能是聊胜于无的一种最佳选择权宜之计吧。

半个世纪过去了，明眼人不难看出由于“卡拉 OK”的产生和兴起而使得流行音乐大行其道，居然不时会在斗室里诞生出一位名噪一时的影歌星！而反观古典音乐面对这种严峻的现实冲击，似乎有一蹶不振的趋势，而这种窘况又似乎一直延续了许多年。

记得二十多年前当我还在音乐学院求学时，在为了提高对学龄前儿童学习古典音乐的启蒙教学水平与速度的初衷驱使下，自然而然地不拘形式采用了录音教学的方法，并与当年作曲系同学林友声先生（现上海著名指挥家）一起在家里录制了这种教学伴

奏录音带，以供学生闭门造车之用，结果卓有成效。留学美国毕业于南加大（USC）后又萌生了将这种形式用当今先进的数码录音制作成欣赏版、伴奏版连同乐谱进行大规模推广发行的想法。

在美国十多年，身处在全世界市场销售的第一线（Marketing），我的第一个直觉就是作为一名拓荒者在古典音乐这一文化沙漠的边缘上开垦将大有作为，而这种表演形式也将会为世人所接受。国外古典音乐界也有一小部分同行同样试图突破过去传统的理念在从事类似的尝试。根据近年来我本人创作改编录制的 CD 演奏、伴奏版，以及在美国政界大型筹款会上义演的实际经验更加坚定了我的信念：这种古典音乐仅用一人、一琴、一谱、一机、一 CD 片的演奏方式，配合现代音响的运用，照样可以在大型的晚会上吸引成千上百的乐迷与听众，而毫不比流行歌手、时装模特表演逊色！人们对古典音乐的爱好以及崇拜之情通过这种形式的表演，其接受程度决不减当年！

而当务之急的问题是需要大量适当的优秀作品，并且需要假以时日去推广宣传。在相同的理念下，我与作曲家陈家驹先生、著名女高音歌唱家蔡则平副教授联手选编了这本乐谱并制作了 CD 片，以作为这一系列演奏教学版的最初尝试。同时根据我在 1995 年与黄鹤先生合著的三册《少儿弦乐重奏名曲系列》乐谱的成功经验，我们扩大了一谱多用这一独创的功能，进而发展到能使所有低音谱表声部（如男声、大提琴、大管、长号等）均能与任何高音谱表声部（如女声、小提琴、长笛、双簧管、小号等），自行进行各类创意性的组合演出，从而起到教学、表演兼容的多重功效。所选乐曲均进行精心编配并试图用人们耳熟能详的曲目来达到学以致用目的。在这一尝试过程中得到上海音乐出版社的大力支持，在此深表谢意并恳请读者多提供金玉良言以利于我们在下几册中提高创作与编配水平。

黄甦代笔

2002 年 3 月于美国洛杉矶音乐学校

INTRODUCTION

Musicians indulged in classicism often encounter difficulties in interpreting the works of Mozart, Beethoven and Bach, as well as having a grand piano accompaniment instead of playing with a full orchestra.

Industry revolution of the 20th century made one possible—the birth of Kara OK, electronic equipment being such a support that a soloist could have “psuedo—orchestra accompaniment.”

Year's experiences of teaching and performing made me recognize the importance of having a series of Kara OK for classical music. Therefore, Prof. Margaret Zeping Cai (Soprano), Mr. Jaiju Chen (Composer) and I worked together, presenting a series of Kara OK—a combination of Violincello, Soprano, and piano.

Our effort is to offer an opportunity that musicians could perform in any combination of vocal, strings and woodwind instruments, etc.

Los Angeles

March, 2002

Frank Su Huang

Principal, Professor of Cello

Los Angeles Music School

目 次

编者的话..... 黄 甦

大提琴:	叙事曲	[罗]波隆贝斯库曲(1)
Cello	Ballade	Music by C.Porumbescu
	故乡的亲人	[美]福斯特曲(3)
	Old Folks at Home	Music by S.Foster
	回旋曲(选自美国电影《庭院里的女人》主题曲)	[美]康蓝德·波普曲(4)
	Rondo (from film <i>pavilion of Women</i>)	Music by Conrad Pope
		黄 甦改编
		Arranged by Frank su Huang
	让我痛哭吧	[英]亨德尔曲(7)
	Lascia ch'io pianga	Music by Handel
	逝去的爱	[意]雷莫·贾佐托曲(8)
	Amore Perduto	Music by Remo Giazotto
	夏日最后的玫瑰	爱尔兰民谣(9)
	The Last Rose of Summer	Irish Folksong
	终有一天	[意]尼诺·罗塔曲(10)
	A Time for Us	Music by Nino Rota
	回忆	[美]威伯尔曲(11)
	Memory	Music by A.L.Webber
女高音:	让我痛哭吧	[英]亨德尔曲(12)
Soprano	Lascia ch'io pianga	Music by Handel
	逝去的爱	卡罗利那·玛蒂奈利(13)
	Amore Perduto	Words by Carolina Martinelli
		[意]莫雷·贾佐托曲
		Music by Remo Giazotto
	夏日最后的玫瑰	爱尔兰民谣(14)
	The Last Rose of Summer	Irish Folksong

终有一天 莱瑞·库席克 埃迪·思奈德词(15)

A Time for Us

Words by Larry Kusik & Eddie Snyder

[意]尼诺·罗塔曲

Music by Nino Rota

回忆 特雷弗·纳恩词(16)

Memory

Words by Trevor Nunn

[美]威伯尔曲

Music by A. L. Webber

大提琴 月夜绮思(巴西巴赫风格组曲第五首) 柯雷亚词(18)

与女高音: Bachianas Brasileiras No.5

Text by R.V.Correa

[巴西]维拉-洛博斯曲

Cello &

Music by H.Villa-Lobos

Soprano

索尔维格之歌 易卜生词(24)

Solvejgs Lied

Text by H.Ibsen

[挪]格里格曲

Music by Grieg

友谊地久天长 苏格兰民歌(27)

Auld Lang Syne

Scotch Folksong

叙事曲

Ballade

[罗]波隆贝斯基曲
Music by C. Porumbescu

Lib.

Cello

ff

Andante

p

molto rit.

poco a poco

cresc.

f

dim.

mp

cresc.

rit.

dim.

mp

poco piu moso

p¹ 2 leggiero

Arranged by Frank su Huang

Cello.

Madame Wu's Theme

Cello. $\frac{4}{4}$

p

mp

f

gliss.

f

Riversong

mf

mp

mp

f

Madame Wu Reprise

Madame Wu Reprise

First system: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Notes: D4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter). Fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 4, 3. A fermata is placed over the final D5.

Second system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Third system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Fourth system: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F#4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half), C5 (half), D5 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D5.

Fifth system: Treble clef, key of D major (F#), 4/4 time. Notes: D4 (half), E4 (half), F#4 (half), G4 (half), A4 (half), B4 (half), C5 (half), D5 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D5.

The Library ♩ = 80

The Library ♩ = 80

First system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 3/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Second system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 3/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Third system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 3/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Fourth system: Bass clef, key of D major (F#), 3/4 time. Notes: D3 (half), E3 (half), F#3 (half), G3 (half), A3 (half), B3 (half), C4 (half), D4 (half). Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. A fermata is placed over the final D4.

Madame Wu Reprise

The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for a violin or flute, across eight staves. The notation includes various musical symbols and dynamics:

- Staff 1:** Begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some with slurs and accents. A dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) is present.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns and slurs.
- Staff 3:** Shows a continuation of the melody with slurs and accents.
- Staff 4:** Includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb) and a time signature change to 4/4. The section is titled "Madame Wu Reprise".
- Staff 5:** Features a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and continues the melodic development.
- Staff 6:** Includes a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano).
- Staff 7:** Continues the melody with slurs and accents.
- Staff 8:** Ends with a dynamic marking of *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a final flourish.

让我痛哭吧

Lascia ch'io pianga

[英] 亨德尔曲
Music by Handel

Cello **Larghetto** **2**

mp

f

mp

f

p

f

mp

f

mp

f

mp

4

逝去的爱

Amore Perduto

[意] 雷莫·贾佐托曲
Music by Remo Giazotto

Cello

6

dolce

p

V

II

p

rit.

a tempo

7

5

2. a tempo

5

夏日最后的玫瑰

The Last Rose of Summer

爱尔兰民谣
Irish Folksong

Larghetto Cantabile

Cello

The musical score is written for Cello in bass clef. It begins with a 3/4 time signature, which changes to 4/4 in the second measure. The tempo is marked 'Larghetto Cantabile'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score consists of nine staves of music. It includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and fingerings (e.g., 3, 4, 1, 2). Dynamic markings are present throughout: *p* (piano) at the start of the first staff, *mp* (mezzo-piano) at the start of the third staff, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the start of the sixth staff, and *mp* at the start of the eighth staff. A first ending bracket spans the last two staves, with a '1.' marking the beginning of the first ending and a '2.' marking the beginning of the second ending. The second ending is marked 'a tempo' and ends with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line.