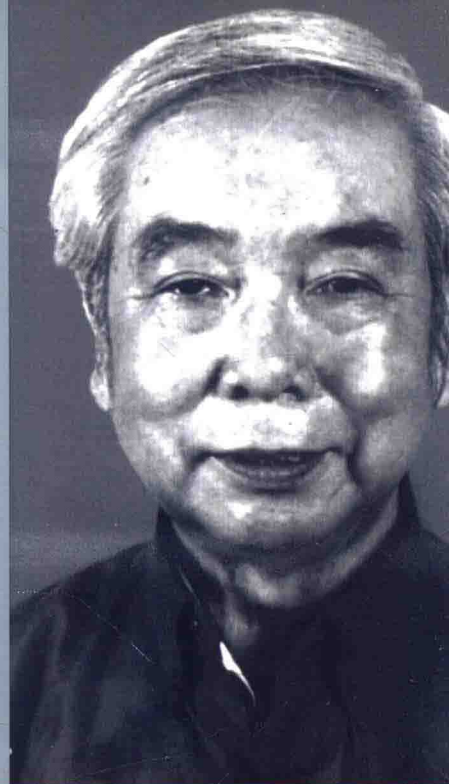


当代华人作曲家曲库

The Repertory of Chinese Contemporary Composers

钟信明

Zhong Xinming



第一交响曲  
九歌  
(1984)

First Symphony  
Nine Odes  
(1984)



赠:CD

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PUBLISHING & MEDIA  
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HUNAN LITERATURE & ART PUBLISHING HOUSE

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## ◆个人简历

钟信明,1935年出生于广西南宁市。1951年考入广州华南文学艺术学院,1953年全国院系调整合并到武汉,1956年毕业于中南音专作曲系。1956年初赴天津中央音乐学院,在前苏联合唱指挥与基本乐科专家巴拉晓夫班和作曲专家阿拉波夫班听课。同年,考入上海音乐学院指挥系乐队指挥专家班,师从前苏联指挥家谢·格·迪利济也夫,1958年7月结业返汉。现为武汉音乐学院教授。

从艺几十年,主要从事作曲与指挥的教学工作,学生遍布全国和世界各地,多为各单位的业务骨干。

主要作品有:《水库随想曲》、交响组曲《长江画页》、《第二交响曲》、笛子协奏曲《巴楚行》、交响诗《1997前奏曲》等十多部大、中型交响音乐作品。其中多部作品在国家级交响音乐作品比赛中获奖。1989年在北京音乐厅,由中央乐团演奏,韩中杰指挥,成功地举办了个人交响音乐作品音乐会。音乐会的实况,由中国国际广播电台用多国语言向全世界播放介绍。1991年,《第二交响曲》由袁方指挥日本广岛交响乐团在日本公演,受到国内外同行与听众的广泛赞誉。

钟信明的《九歌》交响曲、小提琴协奏曲《乡情》、《庆典序曲》、交响组曲《长江画页》、《第二交响曲》等作品,先后由中国国家交响乐团、中国广播交响乐团、上海交响乐团演奏并录制唱片,中国唱片总公司、中国唱片公司广州公司出版发行。作品《展览会》则早在1960年,由上海电影乐团演奏,上海唱片公司出版快转唱片。

作为一名富有激情的乐队指挥,钟信明长达四十多年担任武汉音乐学院交响乐团的指挥。曾与一些中外著名音乐家合作演出,指挥过中央乐团、上海交响乐团、上海电影乐团、武汉交响乐团等。

由于在音乐事业上作出的杰出贡献,钟信明荣获湖北省首届“文艺明星奖”和终身享受国务院颁发的政府特殊津贴。2011年又荣获“第四届湖北音乐金编钟奖”终身成就奖。

## **Biography**

Professor Zhong Xinming was born in 1935 in Nanning, Guangxi province. Zhong Xinming began his music education at Southern Arts College in Guangzhou (which was later merged into Mid-South Music College in Wuhan) in 1951. He studied composition and graduated in 1956. He went to Central Conservatory in Tianjin and attended Balanchiv's class, the former Soviet Union choir conductor and solfeggio expert; and Alapov's composition class. He was admitted in the master-class of orchestra conducting in Shanghai Conservatory of Music at same year, and studied with the well-known Russia conductor S.G. Dyligiev. Zhong Xinming is a professor at Wuhan Conservatory of Music nowadays. During his long teaching career, he has been focused on composition and conducting pedagogy, and his students spread over the world and most of them have become the main force of musical activities.

Zhong is one of the most productive symphonic composers and dynamic conductors in China. He has composed a number of works, including Reservoir Capriccio for Symphony Orchestra, An Exhibition, The Picture of Yangtze River-Symphonic Suite (prize-winning work in the First China National Symphonic Works Competition), The First Symphony (Chime Bells), The Second Symphony-Dedicated to the Pioneers of Civilization (prize-winning work in the Second China National Symphonic Works Competition), Celebration Overture (prize-winning work in the China National Black Dragon Cup for Orchestra Works Competition), Violin Concerto-Beautiful is My Homeland, Preludes Symphonic Poem "1997" (prize-winning work in the Chinese Collection of Music Works for Celebration of Hong Kong Regress held by Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China), Symphonic Concerto-For Qudi of China and Symphony Orchestra. His compositions emphasize on exploring the own immanent expression of music on the base of tradition. Zhong is skilled in various contemporary techniques and his works are full of power and grandeur.

The concert exclusively devoted to Zhong Xinming's symphonic works was successfully performed in Beijing Concert Hall in 1989. The concert was broadcast live in multi-languages to the whole world. His Second Symphony-"Dedicated to the Pioneers of Civilization" received its first overseas performance at a Hiroshima Symphony Orchestra in Japan, conducted by Yuan Fang in 1991. The Symphonic works were met with warm admiration.

Besides composition, as a very dynamic orchestral conductor, Zhong Xinming has been the principle conductor of Wuhan Conservatory Orchestra for nearly 40 years. He has worked with numerous domestic and international musicians. He also guest conducted Central Philharmonic Or-

chestra, Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, Shanghai Film Orchestra and Wuhan Symphony Orchestra, etc. He was awarded the Artist Star Prize by Hubei Province in acknowledgment of his creative achievements in his music career. He also enjoys the special allowance from the State Council of the People's Republic of China. He was awarded the Fourth Golden Chime Bell Prize for his lifelong contribution to music in 2011.

## ◆乐曲简介

### 第一交响曲《九歌》(1984)

这部交响曲取材屈原的著名诗篇《九歌》的某些篇章。它是首次尝试中国的古编钟与交响乐队结合(附有古编钟的乐谱)。当然,交响乐队独立演奏也是可以的。

#### 第一乐章 国 殇

“旌蔽日兮敌若云,矢交坠兮士争先。”“身既死兮神以灵,子魂魄兮为鬼雄。”国殇是指为国牺牲的人,无主的鬼为殇。乐曲以宏大惨烈的战争场面,讴歌了战士们在战场上英勇杀敌为国捐躯的大无畏精神。后人会永远崇敬缅怀这些无名英雄。

#### 第二乐章 山 鬼

“乘赤豹兮从文狸”。“饮石泉兮荫松柏”。“思公子兮徒离忧”。

乐曲以鄂西山区的民间音乐为素材,以神秘抒情性的笔调,描写了传说中的山林女神终日流连于山涧林泉与动物为伴,虽思公子却不得团聚的意境。

#### 第三乐章 礼 魂

“成礼兮会鼓,传芭兮代舞,姱女倡兮容与。”

“春兰兮秋菊,长无绝兮终古。”

村寨在举行隆重的盛典。巫女们,山民们尽情地唱着、跳着,喧嚷的人群、粗犷的舞姿、奇异多彩的服饰,构成了一幅幅色彩斑斓的民俗风情画。中段有屈原故里极其有特色的减三声音调。乐曲在一片欢腾的气氛中结束。

# Introduction

## First Symphony “Nine Tunes” (1984)

---

The contents of this symphony were originated from Chinese ancient war time's poet Qu Yuan's poem “nine tunes”. In this work, the composer adopted the sound combination of ancient Chinese chime bells and Western orchestra. (The independent chime bells part is included.) Certainly, it is also possible for the orchestra play it alone without chime bells.

### I. Movement Lyric Poem

This movement described those people who fought the enemy's invasion hard and sacrificed for their home country. People will cherish the memory of their brave heart and victories in the battle fields for generations.

### II. Movement Fishing Song

The main musical material was selected from the old folk music from western region of Hubei province. The mysterious atmosphere of this movement tells the stories of the goddess of the mountain. She longed for her lover but without chance to meeting each other, and enjoying herself with the brooks and animals in the forest alone.

### III. Movement Mountain Dance

This is the most important ceremony of the mountain. People danced, and sang their folk songs to celebrate. Their bold character, brilliant decorations, and crowded street, all of these seemed a beautiful landscape painting. The middle part of the music contains the most typical “diminished third” harmony that was the heritage of Qu Yuan's hometown tune. The movement closed with a huge climax of joy

(周 进 译)

# 乐队编制

The Cast of the Orchestra

中文	意文	缩写
短笛	Piccolo	Picc.
长笛二支	2 Flauti	Fl.
双簧管二支	2 Oboi	Ob.
英国管	Corno inglese	C-ingl.
单簧管二支	2 Clarinetti (A)(B <sup>b</sup> )	Cl.
大管二支	2 Fagotti	Fag.
圆号四支	4 Corni (F)	Cor.
小号三支	3 Trombe (B <sup>b</sup> )	Tr.
长号三支	3 Tromboni	Trb.
大号	Tuba	Tb.
定音鼓	Timpani	Timp.
三角铁	Triangolo	Trgl.
小军鼓	Tamburo	Tamb.
钹	Piatti	Piat.
大锣	Tam-Tam	Tam-t.
大军鼓	Cassa	Cassa
中国小钹	Zhongguo Xiaobo	小钹
中国小锣	Zhongguo Xiaoluo	小锣
中国中锣	Zhongguo Zhongluo	中锣
小(大)木鱼	Xiao (Da)muyu	木鱼
中国小鼓	Zhongguo Xiaogu	小鼓
中国大鼓	Zhongguo Dagu	大鼓
铃鼓	Tamburino	T-no
排钟	Campane	Camp.
钟琴	Campanelli	Cmli.
钢片琴	Celesta	
木琴	Xilofono	Xil.
竖琴	Arpa	A.
钢琴	Pianoforte	Piano
中国古编钟若干		
第一小提琴	Violini I	VL I
第二小提琴	Violini II	VL II
中提琴	Viole	Vle.
大提琴	Violoncelli	Vc.
低音提琴	Contrabassi	Cb.

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# 第一乐章 国殇

## I. Movement Hymn on Spirits of State Warriors Slayed in War

Adagio  $\text{♩} = 56$  accele.

Piccolo

Flauti I II

Oboi I II

Corno inglese

Clarineti (A) I II

Fagotti I II

Corni (F) I II

III IV

Trombe (B $\flat$ ) I II

III

Tromboni I II

e III

Tuba

Timpani

B.C.D.E

Triangolo

Tamburo

Piatti

Tam-Tam

Cassa

Datangu

Campanelli

Arpa

Adagio  $\text{♩} = 56$  accele.

Violini I

Violini II

Viole

Violoncelli

Contrabassi

[illegible]

25

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C-ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Trb.

e  
Tb.

Timp. 慢慢的渐快  
*p poco a poco cresc accel.*

Trgl.  
Piat.

Tam-t.  
Datangu.

Cmli.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

36

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C-ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Trb.

<sup>e</sup>Tb.

Timp.

Trgl.  
Piat.

Tam-t.  
Datangu.

Cml.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

[illegible]

33

Picc.

Fl.

Ob.

C-ingl.

Cl.

Fag.

Cor.

Tr.

Trb.

<sup>e</sup>Tb.

Timp.

Trgl.  
Piat.

Muyu  
*Small*  
*Big*

Cmli.

A.

VI. I

VI. II

Vle.

Vc.

Cb.

*mp*

*p*

*p*

