

丝绸之路的回响
Echoes from the Silk Road

中国作曲家管弦乐新作品
New Orchestral Works by Chinese Composers

叶小纲 YE Xiaogang

第二交响曲“长城”

SYMPHONY NO.2 “THE GREAT WALL”

(2001)

中央音乐学院出版社
Central Conservatory of Music Press

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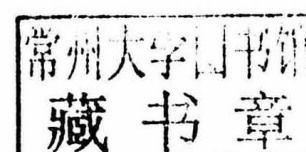
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叶小纲作曲

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叶小纲 中国人民政治协商会议常务委员会委员、中国音乐家协会主席、中国文联副主席、中宣部首届“四个一批”人才入选者、享受国务院特殊津贴专家、中国电影家协会理事、中央音乐学院作曲系教授。

叶小纲是当代中国音乐的代表人物，其代表作品包括：《地平线》《最后的乐园》《临安七部》、第一交响曲《芳华》、《和平祭》、第三交响曲《楚》、《广东音乐组曲》《林泉》《羊卓雍错》《喜马拉雅之光》《青芒果香》、第四交响曲《草原之歌》、第五交响曲《鲁迅》、《天津组曲》（ⅠⅡ）等；舞剧音乐《澳门新娘》，歌剧《咏别》《永乐》等；影视音乐《生命如歌》《玉观音》《刮痧》《太行山上》《开罗宣言》《半生缘》《飞天》等。他曾接受过众多国际与国家级大型作品委约，举办过多场个人作品音乐会，并先后担任国际和国内重大比赛项目的评委，为中国当代音乐发展做出了杰出的贡献。

其所获国内奖项包括“金钟奖”“金鸡奖”“华表奖”、中宣部“五个一工程奖”、“最佳电影音乐奖”“当代中国电影音乐特别成就奖”、2011年中国版权中心“十大中国著作权人”，以及2013年第二届“中华艺文奖”等；国际奖项包括美国“路易斯·兰奖”、“哈沃德·汉森”奖、美国Li基金会“学术杰出成就奖”、美国作词作曲家协会“ASCAP”奖，以及2012年美国古根海姆基金作曲家大奖等荣誉称号。

叶小纲曾在美国纽约林肯中心，德国柏林、萨尔布吕肯和慕尼黑，英国伦敦、爱丁堡和格拉斯哥，俄罗斯莫斯科，印度加尔各答，哥斯达黎加圣何塞举行“中国故事”专场音乐会，为中国当代音乐在国际上取得了历史性的成功。

YE Xiaogang is a member of the 12th Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, chairman of the Chinese Musicians' Association, vice chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, a professor at the Department of Composition in the Central Conservatory of Music (CCOM), and a member of the Board of Directors of the China Film Association. He is also a candidate of the first "Four-Batch Project" of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee.

Regarded as one of the most leading and influential composers in China, Ye's important works include *Horizon*, *The Last Paradise*, *Seven Episodes for Lin'an*, *Youth* (Symphony No.1) *In Memory of Peace, Chu* (Symphony No.3), *Cantonese Suit*, *Springs in the Forest*, *Yangzhuoyong Cuo*, *Twilight of the Himalayas*, *Scent of Green Mango*, *Songs from the Steppe* (Symphony No.4), *Lu Xun* (Symphony No.5), *Tianjin Suite* (I , II), *Macao Bride* (dance drama),

Song of Farewell (opera) and *Yong Le* (opera). His film music include *Concerto of Life*, *Jade Goddess of Mercy*, *Guasha Treatment*, *On the Mountain of Tai Hang*, *The Cairo Declaration*, *Eighteen Spring*, *Flying Apsaras*, etc. He has been commissioned to compose works for many international and state-level activities and served as judges for important music competitions at home and abroad.

Ye Xiaogang has received top music awards and honorary titles at China's most prestigious events, such as China Golden Bell Awards, Golden Rooster Film Awards, Huabiao Film Awards, The Best Film Music Awards, and Achievement Awards on Contemporary Chinese Film. He has been the recipient of a "Five-One-Project Award" from the Publicity Department of the China Central Committee, a Wenhua Award from the Ministry of Culture, the "Top 10 Copyright Owners" by the China Copyright Center in 2011, and a China Arts Award in 2013. In addition, Ye has won many international awards, including the Louis Lane Prize, Howard Hanson Prize, the "Heritage Prize for Excellence in Creativity in Music" from the Li Foundation of San Francisco, an award from the American Society of Composers and Publishers, and 2012 Guggenheim Fellowship Award.

Ye has presented concerts of his own works in many occasions and festivals. Notably, "The China Story: Songs of the Earth" won great acclaim in its New York, Berlin, Saarbrücken, München, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Moscow, Kolkata and San Jose tour. These successes have promoted extensive cultural exchange and cooperation between China and the West, and also show the growing significance of contemporary Chinese culture and the importance of disseminating it to the world.

《第二交响曲“长城”》（为钢琴、声乐、民乐及交响乐队而作）是 2001 年受深圳市委宣传部的委约而创作的大型交响乐作品，由邹航作词。该作品以长城这一中华民族宏伟壮丽的物质与精神的象征为题材，把辽阔寥远的北国景色与我国多民族丰富的精神内涵融合在一起，热情歌颂了中华民族不屈不挠的奋斗精神，把长城这一人类最伟大的建筑工程和中华民族的精神脊梁做了高度的历史性回顾和展望，给予长城更多的人文精神和文化内涵的审视，并激励今人在新世纪中奋勇拼搏。乐曲以深邃的思想、多元的思维方式及饱满的艺术激情，浓郁的民族风格和眼花缭乱的音乐表现手法体现了作者对长城这一古老而又年轻、中华民族悠久灿烂的文化和坚韧不屈精神象征的崇高景仰和向往，热情讴歌这一中华民族伟大的精神物质存在，以及表达对人类对未来的理想。

《第二交响曲“长城”》基本属于无标题性质的音乐作品。全曲共分九段，其标题是对作品内容的联想提示。在作品音乐风格上，作者吸取了我国汉、回、满、蒙、维吾尔等民族，西亚地区及我国陕西、山西、甘肃、河北、东北等地的民间音乐及京剧、秦腔、山西梆子、河北梆子等戏曲和说唱音乐素材，力图融合出一幅有深度和广度，纵横驰骋于时间和空间的音响画面。

I 序

古老的长城庄严神秘，何以降生于华夏大地？
（歌词）
高山峨峨，
河水泱泱，
我晓得天下长城几千几百里长！

II 长城硝烟

战火和硝烟从未远离过这条位于地球北温带的东方巨龙，长城是英勇不屈灵魂的丰碑。

III 汉唐风采

长城是关隘，是防线，是纽带，是发达繁荣的见证，是歌舞升平的保护神。是狞厉的美，是磅礴的大手笔，更是心中永远无法抹去的痕。

本段乐曲使用了唐代乐舞的音乐素材。

IV 中原一瞥

这是一个连接段落，回眸历史一瞬间。

V 嘉峪关

长城是历史之河，城墙下的丝绸之路融汇了多民族文化，是中华民族生生不息、繁衍繁荣的历史见证。本段乐曲使用了我国西部维吾尔族及西亚地区的民族民间音调。

（歌词）
羌笛弥漫，
烽火重现，
东盘龙山西挂月。
又太平盛世，
曾纷乱几时！

VI 长城好汉

本段乐曲吸取了我国蒙古族、回族的民间音调，表现我国北方民众豪迈、潇洒、机智而又幽默的精神个性及风貌。

VII 寂寞英雄

乐曲以我国甘肃、陕西、山西的民歌为素材，刻画每一位中华民族英雄朴实的内心世界，是每一位普通中国人诚挚心灵的深情颂歌。

VIII 笑傲江山

（歌词）
春日北翔，
冬节南望，
男儿鸿志，
醉歌响剑，
傲气尽散，
夏日碧影，
秋风长吟，

嫣然人面，
一笑回眸，
江山画卷。

黄土之上，长龙盘踞，
万里延绵，几时望断。

塞门风急，蓟水正寒，
急马硬弓，长歌剽悍。

城东城西城南北，
有风有雨有霜有雪。

城前城后城上城下，
看风看云看雷看电。

城内城外城高城低，
有江有河有地有天。

城墙城垛城楼城廓，
有星有辰有日有月。

九万九千九百城砖，
有情有义有勇有胆。

九秋九冬九春九夏，
九色艳阳九重关山。

九意九声九乐九章，
九九传音九九回环。

九时九刻九阴九阳，
九子龙腾九重霄汉。

九歌九曲九令九拍，
九钟齐鸣九州方圆。

扬剑疾书万里山川，
弄弦轻吟千年诗篇。

不言朝歌夕雪似等闲，
只等英雄笑傲千万代！

IX 壮哉长城（VIII IX 段连续演奏）

长城是中国人民的心中丰碑，是中华民族的精神脊梁，是民族和睦的纽带，是历史长河通向未来。

《长城》说明撰稿：叶小纲

Symphony No.2 “the Great Wall” for piano, voices, Chinese instruments and orchestra, is a large-scale symphony created under the commission of the Publicity Department of the Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee. The lyrics are written by Zou Hang. With the Great Wall — the magnificent tangible and spiritual symbol of the Chinese nation — as the theme, the work integrates the grand northern scenery with our multi-ethnic spiritual connotation to passionately praise the persevering spirit of the Chinese nation and develop a historical review and outlook of the Great Wall. This, the greatest construction of all human beings and the spiritual backbone of the Chinese nation, thus reflects in a larger degree its humanistic spirit and cultural connotations, inspiring people today to fight bravely in the new age. With profound thoughts, diverse thinking styles and full artistic passion, strong national styles and dazzling music expression techniques, the work expresses the composer's lofty admiration and yearning for the Great Wall that is an ancient and young symbol of the long and splendid culture and the tenacious spirit of China, eulogizes such a great tangible existence of the Chinese spirit, and delivers his wishes for human beings and the future.

“The Great Wall”, as a music work basically free of any program, has nine movements, in which the program acts as a prompt for imagination. With respect to musical style, the composer was inspired by the folk music of the Han, Hui, Manchu, Mongolian and Uyghur nationalities of China, in West Asia and Shaanxi, Shanxi, Gansu, and Hebei provinces as well as in the Northeast of China. He was further inspired by musical materials from Peking Opera, Shaanxi Opera (Qin

Opera), Shanxi Clapper and Hebei Clapper Opera and rap music to try to form a stereo picture across time and space in depth and width.

I Prelude

The ancient Great Wall is solemn and mysterious. Why was it born in the vast land of China?

(Lyrics)
Towering mountains,
Magnificent rivers,
I know the thousands of miles of the Great Wall!

II War on the Wall

Flames and smoke of war have never been far from this oriental dragon lying on the northern temperate zone of the Earth. The Great Wall is a monument to indomitable souls.

III Glamour of Han-Tang Dynasty

As a fort, a defense line, and a link, the Great Wall witnesses development and prosperity, and guards the good times. Defined by its ferocious beauty and majesty, it is also a mark that can never be erased from the heart.

This movement draws its musical materials from the music and dances of the Tang Dynasty.

IV Glimpse of Central Plains

This is a moment serving as a connecting link and reviewing the history.

V Jiayuguan Pass

The Great Wall witnesses the long river of history, under which the Silk Road that integrates multi-ethnic cultures is a historic witness of the thriving Chinese nation. This movement draws folk tones from the Uygur in western China and nations in Western Asia.

(Lyrics)
Qiangdi sound pervades,
Flames of war reemerge,
Panlong Mount towers to the east, the moon hangs to the west.
Such a heyday of peace,
Was in disorder and chaos!

VI Brave Man of the Great Wall

This movement learns from the folk tones of the Mongolian and Hui nationalities of China to express the heroic, natural and unrestrained, wise and humorous

personalities and features of the people in the Northern China.

VII Hero Lonely

This movement takes music materials from the folk songs of Gansu, Shaanxi, and Shanxi provinces to portray the modest inner mind of each Chinese hero, constituting an ode praising the sincerity of each ordinary Chinese person.

VIII Legendary Rivers and Mountains

(Lyrics)

Flying to the North in spring,
Looking over to the South in winter,
Men with great ambition,
Drink, sing, and brandish a sword,
As arrogance is worn flat.
Looking up at the moon under shadow,
Chirping in slow tone in the autumn breeze,
A beauty,
Glances back and smiles,
Forming a scenery rivaling picturesque rivers and mountains.

Upon the earth, a dragon lays;
Thousands of miles, with no end being detected.

Strong wind blowing in front of the fortress door, freezing water from Ji River;
With fast running horse and fully extended bow, chant great songs with power.

East, west, south and north of the Great Wall,
Fall the wind, rain, frost and snow.

Before, behind, on and off the Great Wall,
Watch the wind, cloud, thunder and lightning.

Inside, outside, above and under the Great Wall,
There are rivers, streams, ground and sky.

On the wall, embattlement, tower and enceinte of the Great Wall,
There are stars, planets, the sun and the moon.

Numerous bricks,
Were soaked with sentiment, righteousness, courage and boldness.

In each alternating season,
The brightest sun shines on the piled mountains.

Various music movements,
Are full of varied sounds and changes.

With the endless alteration between Yin and Yang at different moments,
Dragons leap to the heaven.

With colorful songs and changeable beats,
Bells are ringing together across the land of China.

Wage the sword to scribe about the rivers and mountains,
Play a song containing a-thousand-year poetry.

Talk nothing about ordinary morning and sunset glow,
But heroes who laugh through thousands of generations!

IX Splendid the Great Wall (play the movements VIII and IX on end)
The Great Wall, as a monument in the mind of Chinese people, the spiritual support of the Chinese nation and the bond for ethnic harmony, is also like the long river of history flowing towards the future.

instructions of “The Great Wall” written by Ye Xiaogang

乐队编制

INSTRUMENTATION

Piccolo	Picc.	短笛
2 Flutes	Fl.	长笛（2支）
2 Oboes	Ob.	双簧管（2支）
English Horn	Eng. Hn.	英国管
2 Clarinets in B♭	Cl.	单簧管（降B调2支）
Bass Clarinet	B. Cl.	低音单簧管
2 Bassoons	Bsn.	大管（2支）
Contrabassoon	Cbsn.	低音大管
4 Horns in F	Hn.	圆号（F调4支）
3 Trumpets in B♭	Tpt.	小号（降B调3支）
3 Trombones (3rd also Bass Trombone)	Tbn. (Tbn. 3 / B. Tbn.)	长号（3支，第3长号兼低音长号）
Tuba	Tba.	大号
Percussion 1	Perc. 1	打击乐 1
Timpani	Timp.	定音鼓
Chinese Small Gong	C. S. Gong	小锣
Tambourine	Tamb.	铃鼓
Tam-tam	Tam-t.	大锣
Percussion 2	Perc. 2	打击乐 2
Tom-toms	Tom-t.	通通鼓
Chinese Small Gong	C. S. Gong	小锣
Vibraphone	Vib.	颤音琴
Chuan Cymbal	Chuan Cymb.	川钹
Percussion 3	Perc. 3	打击乐 3
Suspended Cymbal	Sus. Cymb.	吊镲
Cymbals	Cymb.	对镲
Bongos	Bong.	邦戈鼓
Temple Blocks	T. Bl.	木鱼
Chinese Mini Gong	C. M. Gong	叫锣
Chinese Small Cymbals	C. S. Cymb.	小对镲
Chinese Small Gong	C. S. Gong	小锣
Wood Blocks	W. Bl.	木盒
Tom-toms	Tom-t.	通通鼓

Percussion 4	Perc. 4	打击乐 4
Conga Drums	Conga	康加鼓
Liuzi Cymbals	Liuzi Cymb.	溜子钹
Marimba	Mar.	马林巴琴
Tubular Bells	Tub. B.	管钟
Triangle	Trgl.	三角铁
Thunder Sheet	Th. Sh.	雷板
Percussion 5	Perc. 5	打击乐 5
Chinese Small Cymbals	C. S. Cymb.	小对镲
Bass Drum	B. D.	大鼓
Triangle	Trgl.	三角铁
Hand Drum	H. D.	手鼓
Tam-tam	Tam-t.	大锣
Percussion 6	Perc. 6	打击乐 6
Chinese Mid-Sized Gong	C. MS. Gong	中锣
Chinese Drums	C. D.	大、小堂鼓
Triangle	Trgl.	三角铁
Tam-tam	Tam-t.	大锣
Glockenspiel	Glsp.	钟琴
Button Gong	B. Gong	铙钹
Bell Tree	B. Tr.	音树
Chinese Small Gong	C. S. Gong	小锣
Chinese Instruments		中国乐器
Dizi (also Xun)	Dizi / Xun	笛子（兼埙）
Erhu (also Zhonghu)	Erhu / Zhonghu	二胡（兼中胡）
Pipa	Pipa	琵琶独奏
Matouqin	Matouqin	马头琴
Harp	Hp.	竖琴
Solo Soprano	S.	女高音独唱
Solo Tenor	T.	男高音独唱
Solo Piano	Pno.	钢琴
Violin I	Vln. I	第一小提琴
Violin II	Vln. II	第二小提琴
Viola	Vla.	中提琴
Violoncello	Vc.	大提琴
Contrabass	Cb.	低音提琴

第二交响曲“长城”

I 序

Symphony No.2 “The Great Wall”

Prelude

叶小纲
YE Xiaogang
Op.40
(2001)

4/4 $\text{♩} = 50$ Tempo de ad lib

Erhu *p* *pp* *mp* *p*

Pipa *p* *pp* *p*

Harp *p* *pp* *p*

5

Erhu *mp* *p* *mp* *f* rit.

Pipa *pp* *pp* *p* *f*

Hp. *pp*

5/4 4/4 5/4 10

A 4/4 15 $\text{♩} = 46$

Erhu *p*

Pipa *f* *mf* *ff* *ff* *p* *pp*

Hp. *f* *ff* *pp*

T. *ff* *rit.* *mf*

我 Wo 晓 xiao 得 de 天 tian 下 xia 长 chang 城 cheng (嗯) (eng) (嗯) (eng)

Erhu

Pipa

Hp.

T.

20

$\text{♩} = 46$

rit.

p

f

ff

mf

几
ji

千
qian

几
ji

百
bai

Erhu

Pipa

Hp.

T.

6
4

4
4

$\text{♩} = 50$

5
4

mp

mf

f

mp

p

mp

ff

f

rit.

里
li

长!
chang

Perc. 6

Erhu

Pipa

Pno.

Vc.

Cb.

5
4

25

B

Tam-t.

rit.

p

pp

rit.

p

pp

ad lib. mysteriously

mp

mf

mp

p

p

Pno. *mp* *mf* *mp* *f* *rit.*

Vc.

Cb.

1 Timp. *sfz* *sfz*

3 Perc. C.S.Gong *sfz*

5 C.S.Cymb. *sfz*

6 C.MS.Gong *sfz*

Pipa *ff*

Hp. *ff*

T. *ff* *p*

Gao shan e e he shui yang yang

Pno. *sfz*