阅透音樂學刊

Kuandu Music Journal

狂玄題闡

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主編序

《關渡音樂學刊》發行第21期了!也就是,滿十周歲了!回首2004年春,筆者提出由音樂學院發行一份專屬音樂的學術刊物的構想,經過一連串的會議通過後,終於獲得校方認可。筆者被推舉為創刊號主編,也就是籌畫一切事務。凡事起頭難,經過幾位主編的努力,學刊的制度慢慢建立了起來。十年前,筆者在主編最初兩期後,交棒給同仁,十年後的現在,又輪到了。

一直以來,本校的音樂學院擁有全國最豐沛的音樂學師資,音樂系/音樂學研究所有王美珠、顏綠芬、吳榮順、盧文雅、陳俊斌(近年退休的還有劉岠渭、溫秋菊等),傳音系有林珀姬、李秀琴、李婧慧、潘汝端等專任教師,涵蓋音樂學的各個領域,是《關渡音樂學刊》的基本主編群,邀稿對象除了本校音樂學院教授及碩博士生以外(含創作、演出詮釋),更擴充至校外,並延伸至國外學界。這幾年來刊登的文章,校外的作者比校內的多;編輯委員會也廣納校外學者,讓這份學術刊物能獲得更多的批評、精進與認同。稿源也從原來的邀稿制轉為徵稿制,並且採用匿名審稿方式,也接受外文(以英文為主)稿。多年來,本刊已經建立嚴格而有效的審查制度,也因為嚴格審稿的關係,獲得刊登的篇數就無法預期,也就是每期的篇數不一。

本期來稿8篇,上期餘稿1篇,其中有4篇「不予推薦」,有1篇則經過三審,最後是「修改後再議」,可提至下期(若作者願意)。總之,獲推薦的只有4篇:第一篇是江玉玲的〈從《七十年前之回憶》探討「荷門式裝訂」〉,是針對早期在台南太平境教會司琴的林錦生回憶錄中的敘述,探討當時臺語聖詩在選曲、譯譜及裝訂方面引申出的相關議題。第二篇是黃瑤慧的《喪禮中的「絃管祭」》,是作者實際參與「絃管祭」(南管人對於運用南管音樂舉行的三 奠禮的稱法)的田野報告和研究。兩篇都是探討台灣音樂的論述

Chow Ow Wei的 YouTubing 'Malaysia's Gangnam Style' with LOL: A Hermeneutic Study on the 'Listen, Listen, Listen' Musical Parody in the Internet 以及Gisa Jähnichen'的The Concept of Success and Stardom: A Cultural Analysis of Imitative Musical Productions in Urban Malaysia兩篇英文稿,涉及馬來西亞的娛樂音樂史,內容是相當有趣的研究課題。最後一篇車炎江的〈《大兵的故事》:關渡藝術節開幕節目製演側錄〉屬於報導類文稿,《大兵的故事》原是一部結合朗誦、音樂(I. Stravinsky所作)、舞蹈的舞台作品,這次由音樂系與動畫系合作,作者將其參與翻譯、排練、演出過程中的種種,作一個兼具學術性的報導。

感謝所有的賜稿者、審稿者、編輯委員,及協助編輯、行政的助理/助教。《關渡音樂學刊》進入了第二個十年,衷心期待各位先進不吝支持、指教,並繼續賜稿!

顏綠芬

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從林錦生《七十年前之回憶》探討「荷門式裝訂」中的聖詩詞曲互換應用

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摘要

《七十年前之回憶》是1976年由林錦生所著的回憶錄。林錦生曾於1907-1911擔任臺南太平境教會的伴奏。回憶錄中提及許多日治初期聖詩在伴奏使用上的相關細節。本文依據回憶錄中的敘述,探討當時臺語聖詩在選曲、譯譜及裝訂方面引申出的相關議題,尤其是詞曲自由搭配的方式、「首調記譜法」的應用,以及「荷門式裝訂」所引發的詞曲循環應用構想等。藉由這些議題,以探討聖詩韻律在詞曲搭配上的各式可能性,繼而找出可繼續研究之方向。

關鍵字:聖詩旋律、聖詩韻律、首調記譜法、荷門式裝訂、分頁拼合詩篇集

Discussion on Interchangeable Use between Tunes and Words in Dutch-Door-Bookbinding Hymnbooks Based on "Memoirs of the Passed Seventy Years" by Gim-Seng LIM

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Abstract

Memoirs of the passed seventy years was written by Gim-Seng LIM in 1976. LIM was the church music accompanist from 1907 to 1911 at Thai Ping Ching Maxwell Memorial Church in Tainan, Taiwan. As many details regarding the application of church hymns accompaniment were mentioned in the memoirs, this article is therefore set to discuss themes related to the selection of hymn tunes, transcription of sheet music and hymnbook-binding in the early period of Japanese occupation Taiwan, in particular to the ways of free interchangeable use between tunes and words in hymnbooks, the application of tonic Sol-fa notation and the extended cycling applications of hymn tunes and words in Dutch-Door-Bookbinding. By means of these themes, one can find the possibilities of alternating hymn tunes and words with hymn meter as well as opening the possibilities of further study.

Keywords: Hymn tunes, Hymn Meter, Tonic Sol-fa, Dutch-Door-Bookbinding, Split-Leaf Psalter

一、從細讀《七十年前之回憶》開始

1907年某主日禮拜中,剛從新樓中學(長榮中學前身)畢業的林錦生(1894-1980),在臺南太平境教會的風琴前擔任司琴,牧師帶領會眾吟唱《Séng Si Koa》(以下稱《聖詩歌》)中的詩歌。此時,司琴譜架上放的伴奏譜,是參考兩本英國聖詩而改編的「自編詞譜合璧聖詩」。以上是曾在臺南太平境教會擔任五年(1907-1911)司琴的林錦生,在他1976年所寫回憶錄《七十年前之回憶》中所描述的情景¹。

回憶錄還記載著,「當時聖詩²只一百餘首,有詞無調無譜」³。這本「一百餘首」的《聖詩歌》,於1900年由甘為霖(William Campbell,1841-1921)在臺南出版時,共計收錄122首詩歌。為了配合禮拜中的伴奏,林錦生想到「自編詞譜合璧聖詩」的辦法⁴,以方便伴奏時「選調、找譜」之用。關於「自編詞譜合璧聖詩」的編輯方法,他敘述如下⁵:

「當時聖詩,僅一百多首,已如上述。今擬自行配調,首先自然要細慎選定合乎詩詞,適于會眾吟唱之詩調,每首一譜。其次,依據原文琴譜,一一譯成四部合唱簡譜,併註明原譜所在,以利便司琴時之找譜。譯稿正反兩面,各錄一首。俟全稿譯完,即將當時出版之袖珍聖詩(大小約9.0x12.0公分)拆開,每詩配譜一張。然後彙集整齊,裁訂成本。」

綜上所述,編輯「詞譜合璧聖詩」可分為:選曲、譯譜、裝訂三個步驟。本文先根據這 三個步驟依序討論。

1. 選曲:「細慎選定合乎詩詞,適于會眾吟唱之詩調,每首一譜」

根據林錦生的記載,「當時所用琴譜,其一為*Church Praise*,其次為*Songs and Soles*。均為英文原文,各有一千多首」⁶,此外,透過「費師母特自香港寄來*Songs and Soles*—冊相贈。就以此為動機,始想出有必要自編詞譜合璧聖詩」⁷。這兩段文字中的「Songs and Soles」,指的是英國出版的聖詩*Sacred Songs and Solos*。這本聖詩從1874至1900年間,自31首⁸擴編至

¹ 林錦生[1976]。《七十年前之回憶一廈門音新字典與我》。[出版地不詳]。頁11-13。封面頁可參考賴永祥 [2008,原載1989]。《賴永祥長老史料庫》,〈林錦生:七十年前之回憶廈門音新字典與我〉http://www.laijohn.com/archives/pc/Lim/Lim,Gseng/recollect/Dict/1.htm(上網日期:2014.07.29)。有關內容部份,參考: 〈林錦生: 練琴司琴造成機緣〉http://www.laijohn.com/archives/pc/Lim/Lim,Gseng/recollect/Dict/2.htm(上網日期:2014.07.29)

² 本文所指聖詩,即通稱的詩歌本(Hymnbook),若加上書名號,則指臺語聖詩的各版本。除1900年出版的《聖詩歌》外,其餘各版《聖詩》,將適時加上所指涉的出版年。

³ 林錦生[1976]。頁11。此外,文中提及的調(Tiāu)、詩調或曲調,臺語即「旋律」之意。除引文外,本文行文皆以旋律稱之。

⁴ 過去雖有為文提及,但僅止於文獻描述,參考江玉玲(2004)。《聖詩歌 臺灣第一本教會聖詩的歷史溯源》。臺北:臺灣基督教文藝。頁97;此外,作者在2010年的「臺灣音樂學論壇」也曾以此做為「詞譜合壁聖詩」的引言。以下,本文將針對此議題再做仔細剖析。

⁵ 林錦生[1976]。同上,頁13-14。

⁶ 林錦生[1976]。同上,頁11。

⁷ 林錦生[1976]。同上,頁13。

⁸ Ira D. Sankey (1874), *Sacred Songs and Solos*. Tonic Sol-Fa Edition. London: Morgan and Scott。大英圖書館藏本,索書號C.736.a(11)。經再次查證,1874年版*Sacred Songs and Solos*應為31首,而非2004年指出的32首(江玉玲

1200首。

費仁純(Frederick R. Johnson)於1908年自長榮中學校長卸任,其夫人Margaret Johnson則在途經香港返回英國時,寄來*Sacred Songs and Solos*。這個版本,依照時間推算,1900年的1200首版*Sacred Songs and Solos*已經出版,理當是1900年版。不過,1897年英國卻另有一本收錄「一千多首」的同名聖詩出版,其內容為750首*Sacred Songs and Solos*、138首*New Hymns and Solos*,及281首*The Christian Choir*的合訂本(圖1)。

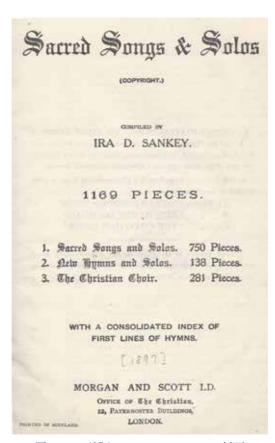


圖1:1169首版Sacred Songs and Solos封面

《聖詩歌》122首曲目,雖然如林錦生所言「有詞無調無譜」,但是每一首歌詞還是都有標記「韻律」(Meter),可供查詢相關旋律。例如《聖詩歌》第105首【耶穌之羊羔】(譜

^{(2004),}同上,頁71、103-104)。附帶一提,同年為配合德語區的佈道會,Sankey抽出其中五首,出版為 德語版。Ira D. Sankey (1874). Fünf Lieder aus Ira D. Sankey's "Sacred Songs and Solo's". Frei aus dem Englischen übertragen. Basel: Buchdruckerei von G. Schultze。大英圖書館藏本,索書號:D.619.c(14)。

例1,左)⁹,右上角註記該詩屬「7,7,8,8,7,7,jī」(意思是六句詩,每句字數分別是7,7,8,8,7,7,字)。聖詩韻律,是歌詞的音節數(Syllabic)以及聖詩行數的總稱(有別於詩的韻律,詳述於後)。但是臺語屬「一字一音」,故以「字」(jī)取代音節。這首六言詩,只要是旋律上符合7,7,8,8,7,7,韻律的,都可做為配曲的選擇方向。【耶穌之羊羔】先前已被研究過 10 ,歌詞源自1778年的德文詩【Weil ich Jesu Schäflein bin】,1878年被翻譯成英文版【I am Jesus'little lamb】。1914年版《養心神詩》第124首,以ROUSSEAU 11 唱【耶穌之羊羔】,1937年版《聖詩》則以十六世紀的告別詩【Nun so reis' ich weg von hier】的旋律PEMBERTON配曲,傳唱至今。不過,1900年林錦生的年代,查考他使用的*Church Praise* 12 及*Sacred Songs and Solos*,兩本聖詩都有ROUSSEAU的旋律,卻都無【I am Jesus'little lamb】的歌詞。此外,*Sacred Songs and Solos*也沒有符合韻律7,7,8,8,7,7,的旋律。而英國長老會出版的*Church Praise*,從第一版1883年的575首,至1907年最後一版784首,雖然不是林錦生描述的「一千多首」,卻有唯一的一首LOWLINESS(1908-548) 13 ,符合韻律7,7,8,8,7,7,用來唱【Who is He, in Yonder Stall】,即1900年版《聖詩歌》第9首的【看嬰兒在馬槽內】(1923年漢字版《聖詩》第146首)。

譜例1:左邊是1900年版《聖詩歌》第105首【耶穌之羊羔】羅馬字原文; 右邊是1930年版《聖詩》第150首【孩子屬耶穌】的漢字對照。

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7, 7, 8, 8, 7, 7, jī.

14.50 t 10°-ko.

1 Gốa sĩ Iâ-so ê iû°-ko,
Góa chiah hoaº-hí bô hoān-ló,
Iâ-so thiàº-góa, Iâ-so bat góa,
Ták-hāng hok-khì sĩ I hō góa,
Ták-jit kờ góa lóng bố lĩ,
I iáh bat góa ê miâ-jī.

2 Góa ê chhut-jip sĩ pêng-an,
Lóng bô iau-gō kap kan-lân, [chāi,
Chhōa kàu chháu-po chhiº-chhùi sóIûº-kûn hioh hia lóng bô khỏa-gãi;
Góa ū chhùi-ta seng-khu ià,
Chhōa kàu khe-piº hō góa chiáh.

3 Góa tióh hoaº-hí kék chū-chāi,
Eng tiàm iûº-tiâu bô siū-hāi;
Góa hō Bók-chiá khoán-thāi chin hó,
Kâu-sĩ I ū ēng chhiù lài phō;
Eng-kng chō-tìi hō góa kàu,
Góa ê hok-khì sīm-jiân kāu.



⁹ 本文後續將以括號【】標示曲名。此外,江玉玲於2004年出版的《聖詩歌》中,1900-105圖片錯置(頁456)。〈Góa sī lâ-so ê iûⁿ ko〉(1900)。《Sèng Si Koa》,頁99-100。參考《珍本聖經數位典藏》http://bib-le.fhl.net/new/ob.php?book=28&version=&page=94

¹⁰ 江玉玲(2004),同上,頁460。

¹¹ 本文將以全英文字大寫表示調名(Tune Names),即旋律名稱之意。

¹² Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England (1907). Church Praise. Hymns, Metrical Psalms, Chants, Sanctuses, Anthems. London: James Nisbet & Co., p. 485

¹³ 括號內數字表示:出版年-首碼。例如1908-548,即1908年版第548首。

關於ROUSSEAU的旋律,除了過去研究已提及的*Church Praise*版(1907-569)旋律來源之外¹⁴,在1900年*Sacred Songs and Solos*中,也使用了ROUSSEAU的旋律,不過特別的是*Sacred Songs and Solos*的韻律是8,7,8,7,4,7、(譜例2),而不是7,7,8,8,7,7、(1914-124,譜例3)。





在此可以跟1914年版《養心神詩》第124首的旋律(1914-124,譜例3)做個比較。事實上,兩譜幾乎一致,只是歌詞的套用上,第一句英文歌詞「Come, ye sinners, poor and needy」八個音節(譜例2),《養心神詩》以連音處理旋律上的音節差異,第四句漢字歌詞在《養心神詩》譜例中(譜例1,右),也當如此處理。只是第五句歌詞,在英文版中(譜例2),因為是四個音節的重複句「He is able」,所以計算上,只列出一句四個音節,實際上是8,7,8,7,4,4,7,的韻律。這樣的韻律計算方式,是否影響實際選取配置,將另文討論¹⁵。

2. 譯譜:「依據原文琴譜,——譯成四部合唱簡譜,註明原譜所在,以利便司琴時之 找譜」

在1900年出版的《聖詩歌》最後一首【願主賜福保護你】(1900-122),是全本唯一附樂 譜的詩歌(譜例4)。這首詩歌標示的是阿拉伯數字簡譜。

¹⁴ 江玉玲(2004),同上,頁458-459。

¹⁵ 到底重複句的韻律,是該省略或是重複計算,在過去的聖詩實例中,算法分歧。例如臺語《聖詩》1964-144 的HELMSLEY,韻律被標示為8,7,8,7,4,7,,重複三次的歌詞「哈利路亞」(Ha-le-lu-iah),韻律只被計算一次「4,」;但是在1964-418的VESPER HYMN,韻律被標示為8,7,8,7,4,4,7,,兩句重複的歌詞「與阮在的」(Kap goán tī-teh)韻律就被寫為「4,4,」。

122*
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
t
1 t 3 2 r 2 1 r 1 4 5, r 5, r 5, r 5, r 5, r 1 r 7, r 1 r 1 r 3 r 1 r 1 r 3 r 1 r 1 r 1 r 1
: 1 3 : 1 5, : 3.3 4 : 3, 5, : 3, 3, : 5.5, 6, : 1 1 : 1 1 : 1.1 1 : 1 1' : 1' 1' : 1'.1' 4 Godn Iâ - hô - hoa khòa'-kò l';
4 : 4 3 : 3 2 : 2

譜例4:《聖詩歌》第122首附的數字簡譜,是全本唯一附樂譜的詩歌。

參考:《珍本聖經數位典藏》http://bible.fhl.net/ new/ ob.php?book=28&version=&page=110

在*Church Praise*第743首可以找到【願主賜福保護你】(The Lord bless thee, and keep thee)的詞譜對照(譜例5)。



譜例5: Church Praise 第743 首五線譜版

1900年版*Sacred Songs and Solos*中,使用的是另一首旋律來唱這首【The Lord bless thee, and keep thee】(1900-295),譜例6的左上角還可看到編號295旁有括號標示出處「N. H. 137」,也就是前面圖1,1169首版*Sacred Songs and Solos*封面所指的138首*New Hymns and Solos*中的第137首。



譜例6:1900年版Sacred Songs and Solos第295首

Sacred Songs and Solos的各版本,配合當時英國教會各界的音樂教育背景需求,都有線譜版(Staff Edition)及字母簡譜的首調記譜版(Sol-Fa Edition)出版。這樣兩種記譜版平行出版的情形,持續了一百多年¹⁶。原因是十九世紀中葉,英國小學教育開始提倡簡譜記譜法所致。而「首調記譜法」(Tonic Sol-fa)一直被廣泛使用至1920年左右¹⁷。1874年第一版Sacred Songs and Solos出版時,英國正盛行以英文字母記譜的「首調記譜法」,透過這種簡譜出版,使得不黯五線譜的一般會眾,也能學唱詩歌,得以讓Sacred Songs and Solos的佈道詩歌加速廣傳。

「首調記譜法」是從格洛弗女士(Sarah Ann Glover, 1785-1867)發明的「諾里奇唱名法」(Norwich Sol-Fa)修改而來¹⁸。這種字母簡譜,後來由牧師約翰柯文(John Curwen, 1816-1880)自1842年起大力提倡,戮力撰文、辦報(*Tonic Sol-Fa Reporter*,後改名*Musical*

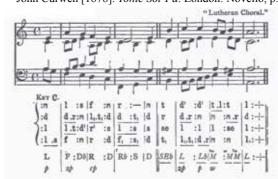
^{16 1979}年愛爾蘭改革宗、2003年蘇格蘭自由教會都還繼續出版線譜與首調記譜雙版平行發行的韻文詩篇集。 The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland (1979). *The Psalms in Meter. Scottish Metrical Version. With Tunes, Supplement, and Additional Versions.* Sol-Fa Edition. London: Oxford University Press; The Free Church of Scotland (2003). Sing Psalms. Music edition (Sol-fa). Edinburgh.

¹⁷ Charles Edward McGuire (2009). Music and Victorian Philanthropy: The Tonic Sol-Fa Movement. UK: Cambridge University Press, p.221.

¹⁸ John Curwen (1875). The Teacher's Manual of the Tonic Sol-Fa Method. Dealing the Art of Teaching and the Teaching of Music. Tenth Edition. London: J. Curwen & Sons Ltd., p. 379. 有關格洛弗女士1835-1850年間的出版品,詳列於 Peggy D. Bennett (1984). Sarah Glover: A forgotten pioneer in music education. Journal of Research in Music Education, 22(1), p. 65.

Herald,1853-1920)¹⁹、創立「首調記譜法協會」(Tonic Sol-Fa Association,1853),後來辭去牧會之職,專心推廣:先後開出版社(Tonic Sol-Fa Agency,1863)²⁰,甚至創辦「首調記譜學院」(Tonic Sol-Fa College,1869)²¹。據威爾斯聖費根國家歷史博物館(St Fagans National History Museum)的說法,1891年,全英國有250萬人學過此記譜法²²。在英國致力於向外宣教的十九世紀末、二十世紀初,它成為非常重要的宣教媒介,透過「首調記譜法協會」對宣教師的訓練,讓「首調記譜法」在英國以外的印度、非洲、香港、中國,及澳洲快速傳播開來²³。

「首調記譜法」的七個音階唱名d, r, m, f, s, l, t,是由義大利唱名拼音Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si轉變而來 24 。四聲部的五線譜,可以直接翻譯成字母簡譜,譜例7是約翰柯文在1878年出版教材中的曲例。



譜例7:「首調記譜法」譯譜實例。 John Curwen [1878]. *Tonic Sol-Fa*. London: Novello, p.23.

¹⁹ Charles Edward McGuire (2009). Ibid, p. 222.

²⁰ 後改名J. Curwen & Sons Ltd.、Curwen Prints、Curwen Press、The Curwen Studio等,幾度轉手後,2010年底 由藝術家Alexander Hamilton(1950-)接手,多角化經營的Curwen Press重新開幕,但已與The Curwen Studio 分屬兩家不相關的公司。Curwen Press (2011). History. In: *Curwen Press*. http://curwenpress.com/index.php/about/history (Accessed 2014/7/27);The Open Company (2013). The Curwen Press Limited. In: *The Open Company*. http://www.opencompany.co.uk/company/SC389696/the-curwen-press-limited (Accessed 2014/7/27).

²¹ John Curwen (1863-1868). John Curwen Manuscripts, Special Collections, University of Maryland Libraries. http://digital.lib.umd.edu/archivesum/actions.DisplayEADDoc.do?source= MdU.ead.scpa.0019.xml&style=ead (Accessed 2014/7/27); John Spencer Curwen (1882). Memorials of John Curwen. London: J. Curwen & Sons. p.44, 112, 163, 247; H.C. Colles, et al. (2014). "Curwen." Grove Music Online. Oxford Music Online: http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com/subscriber/article/grove/music/06973pg1 (Accessed 2014/7/27)

²² 文中也提供了1945年Idris Lewis的意見,認為1880-1890年間,隨著這套簡譜系統的發展,解決了無力閱讀五線譜者的問題,快速助長了威爾斯合唱音樂的復興。參考St Fagans National History Museum (2007). Modulator (tonic sol-fa). In: *BBC-A History of the World*. http://www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/objects/zrP9fk4cTiSsD6M79g5pvg

²³ Charles Edward McGuire (2009). Ibid, p. 130。此外,本文譜例12的1937年版臺語《聖詩》,在五線譜上,所附的就是約翰柯文的「首調記譜法」。

²⁴ John Curwen (1875). Ibid. p. 88.

阿拉伯數字簡譜的產生,最早可追溯至1560年法國語言學家戴旺特(Pierre Davantes,1525-1561)的發明²⁵。其後歷經多元發展。前述《聖詩歌》第122首的數字簡譜系統(譜例 4),則是盧梭(Jean-Jacques Rousseau,1712-1778)於1742年8月22日在巴黎提出的觀點²⁶,並於1767年在他的《音樂字典》中,首次出版²⁷,將阿拉伯數字與拉丁字母的唱名做對照²⁸:

相較於Sacred Songs and Solos 各版的字母簡譜系統,數字簡譜較容易被亞洲人接受,畢竟以書寫背景而言,亞洲人對於阿拉伯數字1到7音階唱名的辨識,要比羅馬語系的拉丁字母來得容易。

3. 裝訂:「譯稿正反兩面,各錄一首。俟全稿譯完,即將當時出版之袖珍聖詩(大小約9.0x12.0公分)拆開,每詩配譜一張。然後彙集整齊,裁訂成本」

「有詞無調無譜」的詩歌本,常見於歐洲聖詩中。少了樂譜的篇幅,製成袖珍聖詩,既方便攜帶,也省去印譜不易的困擾。也許因此在《聖詩歌》發行時,就以出版歌詞版(words only)為優先考量。因為沒有樂譜版同時發行,林錦生必須設法自力救濟,以「自編詞譜合璧聖詩」將詞譜並列,供伴奏之便。不過「詞譜合璧」的方式,可以是一詞一譜,如林錦生的「譯稿正反兩面 […] 每詩配譜一張」,也可以用「荷蘭門式」(Dutch-door,或稱Split-leaf、Half-leaves或Cut-leaf)裝訂法,讓詞曲得以互換使用,增加選曲上的便利性。從十九世紀中葉至今,「荷門式裝訂」法常運用在韻文詩篇的裝訂上²⁹,這種裝訂版本始於1854年愛丁堡出版的*The Book of Psalms and Sacred Harmonies*,它的創意源自於廈門宣教師杜嘉德(Carstairs Douglas,1830-1877)的老師赫特力(Thomas Legerwood Hately,1815-1867)³⁰,裝訂時,將

²⁵ 江玉玲(2004),同上,頁104;Johannes Wolf (1919a). Die Zahlentonschrift von Pierre Davantes. In: *Handbuch der Notationskunde*. Bd. II. Leipzig. p. 388.

²⁶ 盧梭1742年在法國科學院提出的論文*Projet Concernant de Nouveaux Signes pour la Musique*,直到1781年才在 瑞士日內瓦出版。Jean Jacques Rousseau (1781). *Project concernant de nouveaux signes pour la musique*. Geneve, p. 8. https://archive.org/details/projectconcernan00rous; Johannes Wolf (1919b). Jean Jacques Rousseau's Zahlentonschriften. In: *Handbuch der Notationskunde*. Bd. II. Leipzig. p. 399.

²⁷ 在詞條「Notes」下,詳述了數字簡譜的觀點。Jean Jacques Rousseau (1767). *Dictionnaire de musique*. Paris, p. 332. https://archive.org/details/dictionnairedem00rous

²⁸ Jean Jacques Rousseau (1781). Ibid, p. 8.

²⁹ James Oord (2012). "Dutch Door" Psalters. In: URC Psalmody. http://urcpsalmody.wordpress.com/2012/09/26/dutch-door-psalters/ (Accessed: 2014/07/20).

³⁰ 荷門式裝訂(Dutch-Door-Bookbinding)是裝訂用語。十七世紀荷蘭鄉村常將大門截為上下兩扇,以利閒聊、通風之便,只開上門也可防止戶外動物入內,或引入光線之用。在裝訂上,使用荷蘭門式的方式,可讓上下半部書中內容,做多元組合。赫特力將此裝訂設計,作為詩篇集之用。或稱「分頁拼合詩篇集」(Split-Leaf Psalter)。赫特力的創意,也開啟後續「荷門式裝訂」的熱潮。Walter Hately/Agnes Legerwood Macintosh (1908). A Scottish psalmodist: a memorial of Thomas Legerwood Hately. Edinburgh: Turnbull & Spears, p.55.

歌詞放在上半部,旋律放在下半部(譜例8)³¹,中間截開,便於詞曲的組合,可以增加詞曲套用的靈活度。

譜例8:1854版*The Book of Psalms* 「荷門式裝訂」(詞上曲下)





譜例9:1866版*The Book of Psalms* 「荷門式裝訂」(曲上詞下)



不過赫特力詩篇集的1866年版就反過來,歌詞在下半部,旋律在上半部(譜例9)³²,上半部是編號LVII,調名LUTHER'S HYMN,是一首長律(L.M),也就是8,8,8,8,的旋律,適用於旁邊所標示的詩篇102篇第27小節第二段歌詞(譜例9,上)。下方歌詞詩篇第47篇做了提示,可使用旋律第22首(調名MONTROSE)及第85首(調名LIVERPOOL)來唱(譜例9,下,方框處)。

自1861年第一版**Hymns Ancient and Modern**出版後,開啟了各教派現代「教會公用聖詩」的扉頁。蘇格蘭教會也從過去只唱韻文詩篇,調整為詩篇(Psalms)、讚美詩(Hymns)並行。

³¹ 透過2008年成立的HathiTrust數位典藏計畫,這本書已可在網路上閱讀。*The Book of Psalms and sacred harmonies* (1854). Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter. http://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011600578

³² 這本1866年版,在Internet Archive也可看到整本的完整電子檔。The Book of psalms and sacred harmonies: with the words printed for expressive singing (1866). London: T. Nelson and Sons. https://archive.org/details/mssacr00lond

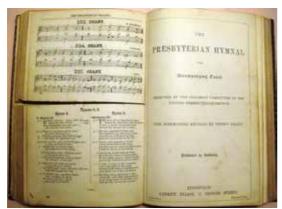


圖2:1878年出版的蘇格蘭聯合長老會聖詩The Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal。左邊是「荷門式裝訂」詩篇,右邊是讚美詩。筆者購自二手書店。





圖3:1929年大英國協八個教派共同使用的再版聖詩Scottish Psalter and Church Hymnary。詩篇及讚美詩合訂版的「荷門式裝訂」。筆者購自二手書店。

1878年蘇格蘭聯合長老會(The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland)在愛丁堡出版了該會的聖詩,包括詩篇及讚美詩兩部份的合訂本,全名是*The Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal*(圖2),前面是「荷門式裝訂」的150篇〈長老會韻文詩篇〉(The Presbyterian Psalter)含235首旋律;後面是366首〈長老會讚美詩〉(The Presbyterian Hymnal)³³。

1929年大英國協八個教派共同使用的聖詩*Scottish Psalter and Church Hymnary*再版³⁴,仍持續上述詩篇及讚美詩合訂本的方式,聖詩內頁清楚說明該版合訂本另有線譜版(Staff)、首調記譜版(Sol-fa)及歌詞版(Words only)三種版本同時發行。線譜版及首調記譜版,仍維持前半以「荷門式裝訂」的詩篇集出版(圖3)。這是日治時期蘇格蘭宣教師在臺灣出版第一本樂譜版《聖詩》(1926)前後的時空背景。

二、聖詩韻律(Meter)在「荷門式裝訂」的應用

聖詩(hymns)詞曲互換的首要關鍵,在於聖詩韻律(美:Meter;英:Metre)。聖詩韻律不同於詩(poetry)的韻律。詩的韻律,通常指的是每行詩的韻腳節奏模式(rhythmic pattern)³⁵,例如三拍子的短長格(iambic)、長短格(trochaic)等。但是聖詩的韻律,目前

³³ The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (1878). The Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, with accompanying tunes. Selected by the Psalmody Committee of the United Presbyterian Church. The harmonies revised by Henry Smart. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot.

³⁴ G. Wauchope Stewart/T. C. L. Pritchard (1929). The Scottish Psalter 1929. Metrical Version and Scripture Paraphrases with Tunes. & The Chruch Hymnary. Revised Edition. Authorized for Use in Public Worship by The Church of Scotland, The United Free Church of Scotland, The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, The Presbyterian Church of England, The Presbyterian Church of Wales, The Presbyterian Church of Australia, The Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, The Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa. With Music. London: Oxford University Press.

^{35 &}quot;In poetry, the rhythmic pattern of a poetic line."参考The Editors of the Encyclopædia Britannica (2014). Meter. In: Encyclopædia Britannica. http://global.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/378757/Meter (Accessed: 2014/07/23)

中文辭書中並無相關說明,從西文聖詩相關文獻可以歸納出以下說法,包括每行聖詩歌詞的音節數(numbers of syllables)³⁶,或每行詩的音節數模式(pattern of syllable counts)³⁷,韻律也用來標示每行聖詩音節數對聖詩旋律的指示³⁸。早在1980年,著名聖詩學家Harry Eskew(1936-)已在他的教科書中,為聖詩韻律下了明確定義:「聖詩韻律是指每行詩的音節數及每段詩的行數」³⁹。

譜例10是蘇格蘭自由教會的現版聖詩 $Sing\ Psalms$ 中,詩篇第107篇的曲例,共有13段歌詞。譜例10版面下方的歌詞部份右上角,一開頭就標示了它的韻律是D.C.M.(Double Common Meter,也就是八行詩,每行詩的音節數分別是8,6,8,6,8,6)。第一段歌詞前,註記了可用來唱這13段歌詞的調名(方框中的粗體數字是旋律編號)。

譜例10:蘇格蘭自由教會聖詩中的詩篇第107篇(「荷門式裝訂」的首調記譜版) In: The Free Church of Scotland (2003). *Sing Psalms*. Music edition (Sol-fa). Edinburgh.



- "Musical meter (as distinguished from poetic meter) refers to the numbers of syllables per line of the verse of the hymn."参考Douglas D. Anderson (2002). What Is Musical Meter? In: The Hymns and Carols of Christmas. http://www.hymnsandcarolsofchristmas.com/HTML/what_is_meter.htm (Accessed: 2014/07/23); 或 "The METER of the hymn is synonymous with the NUMBER OF SYLLABLES PER LINE OF POETRY." 参考Smith Creek Music (2007). Hymn Mechanics I: Literary Aspects of a Hymn. In: Smith Creek Music. http://www.smithcreekmusic.com/Hymnology/Hymn.mechanics/Hymn.mechanics.html (Accessed: 2014/07/23)
- 37 "As used in church hymns, Meter is simply the pattern of syllable counts in the lines of a verse."参考Jim Ross (2004). What is Meter? Why Should I Care? And If I Should Decide to Care, How Do I Use It? In: Music for the Church of God. http://www.cgmusic.org/library/whatis.htm (Accessed: 2014/07/23)
- 38 "Meter markings on hymn tunes indicate the number of syllables in each line of the hymn."参考Dale A. Schoening (2013). WHAT IS METER? In: The Metrical Psalms Page. http://metricalpsalms.homestead.com/index.html (Accessed: 2014/07/23)
- 39 "Hymn Meter is [···] indicated in the group of numbers denoting the number of syllables in the lines of a stanza", In: Harry Eskew and Hugh T. McElrath (1995). Sing with Understanding: An Introduction to Christian Hymnology. 2nd Edition. p. 17. 或更清楚的寫法 "Hymn Meter refers to the number of syllables per line and the number of lines per stanza." In: Harry Eskew (2014). Let's start with a few basic definitions. In: Sing with Understanding. http://singwithunderstanding.com/(Accessed: 2014/07/23)

這首歌,每段歌詞被劃分為三句詩,可用不同旋律替換吟唱。所以標示了第1句到第9句,可由第125首PETERSHAM、第79首NEWINGTON,及第90首ST FULBERT來唱。依此類推。譜例10版面上方,即是第125首PETERSHAM的首調記譜版,這是1875年由寫過30首聖詩旋律的聖詩作曲家普爾(Clement William Poole, 1828-1924)所作的曲子⁴⁰。

在蘇格蘭自由教會這本聖詩最後,附了兩頁的「詩篇索引」(Index of Psalm,表1)。它 其實是每首詩篇的韻律目錄。會眾可依照各詩篇韻律的整理,對照「曲調韻律索引」(Metrical Index of Tunes,表2)查詢可唱的旋律。

表1:Sing Psalms的「詩篇索引」

表2: Sing Psalms的「曲調韻律索引」

Index of Psalms				Metrical Index of Times					
		Page	46.00		244	S.M.		Crimond	ii.
PSALM.			45 (b)	10 10 10 10 10 10	115	Ayriboe	1	Culposs	- 2
I (a)	C.M.		46 (a)	CM.	117	Bucer	2	Denfield	- 6
		3	46 (b)	10 10 10 10 10 10	119	Cartisle	3	Dunder (Windsor)	- 7
1 (b)	868888	5	46 (c)	88886668	120	Dennis		Dunlemline	. 6
2	L.M.	5	47	LM.	122		2		3
3	L.M.	7 9	48 (a)	CM	123	Franconia	80	Eatington	- 1
4	C.M.	9	48 (b)	10 10 10 10 10	125	Garelochside	6	Effinghum	3
5	86886	11	49	8787	127	Golden Hilli	70	Ericstane	- 1
6	LM.	14	50	80 10 10 10	130	Hampton	8	Evan	3
7	10 10 10 10	15	51	878777	133	Narienza	. 9	Farrant	3
8	CM	17	52	CM	136	Old 134th (St Michael)	10	French (Dundee)	3
9 (4)	CM	19	.53	5.M.	138	Redemptor	- 11	Gainsborough	10.10
9 (b)	11.11.11.11	22	54	CM	140	St Bride	12	Glasgow	3
10	CM	24	55	CM	141	St Ethebyald	13	Glencaim	3
11	L.M.	27	56	8787	144	St Olave (St George)	14	Glenluce	3
12	13 10 11 10	29	57			St Thomas	15	Gloucestei	-
13	C.M.	30		S.M.	146	Selma	16	Gräfenberg	
14	S.M.	31	58 59	10 10 10 10	148	Shere	17	Harmgton	- 7
15	CM	33		CM	150	Song 20	18	Howard	v
16	S.M.		60	8787	153	Southwell	19	Hudderstield	8
		34	61	C.M.	155	Steeple Ashton	20	Irish	1
17	S.M.	36	62	L.M.	157	Swabia	21	Jackson (Byzantium)	1
18	LM	39	63	LM.	159	CONTRACTOR.		Kilmansock	-2
19	666688	45	64	10 10 10 10	161	D.S.M.		Land of Rest	-
20	пипи	48	65	C.M.	162	Diademata	22	Little Hinton	-6
21	12 11 12 11 + 12 11	49	66	5.M.	164	375000000000		London New	2
22	LM	53	67	8787	167	C.M.		Marryrdom	100
23 24	11 11 11	56	68	888888	168	Abbey	23	Martyru	Sec.
24	C.M.	57	4/7	11 10 11 10	173		24	McKee	3
25 26 27	LM.	59	203	7676D	177	Amazing Grace			3
26	CM	62	71	9898	178	Arden	25	Metaler	10
27	C.M.	64	72	LM.	181	Angyle	26	Montrose	2
28 29 30	LM	67	73 (a)	10 10 10 10	184	Ayishire	27	Moravia	2
29	13 11 11 11	69	73 (b)	878787	187	Ballerma	28	Morven	
33	CM	71	74	11 10 11 10	190	Bangor	29	Nativity	3
38	LM	7.8	75	S.M.	193	Bays of Harris	30	Newington (5t Stephen)	1.7
32	86886	77	76	C.M.	195	Bedford	31	Praebotium	1
33	11 10 11 10 dactylic	79	77	CM	197	Belmont	32	Richmond	3
34	CM:	81	78	878777	200	Billing	33	St Andrew (Tanscur)	3
35	CM	84	79	8787	207	Bishopthorpe	34	St Anne	- 3
36	CM	89	80 (a)	8787	210	Blexham	35	St Bernard	3
37	10 9 10 9 anapaestic		80 (A)			Brother James' Air	36	St Betolph	- 2
38	L.M.	95		10 10 10 10 10 10	213	Caithness	37	St Columba	3
39	C.M.	98	81	8787	215	Caroline	38	St David	8
40	LM	101	82	8787	217	Cheshire	39	St Etheldreda	0.000.00
41	10 10 10 10		81	8787D	218	Colchester	40	St Flavian	-3
		304	84	878777	220	Coleshill	41	- St Eufbert	4
42	LM	106	85	8787D	222	Contemplation	42	St Gregory	3
	LM	308	86	7777	224	Creator	43	St lames	š
44	CM	109	87	8787	227	Creditor	44	St Kilda	9
45. (a)	CM	112	58	8787	228		1.77		- 7

蘇格蘭自由教會的聖詩,以「荷門式裝訂」出版,在使用時,可依詞曲的韻律,選擇可搭配的旋律,交互參照使用。在1900年林錦生使用的「一百多首」聖詩中,可以利用這種交互參照的機制,開啟詞曲配對的循環。

在此,舉韻律8.8.8.8.的曲例,以《聖詩歌》第111首【又過一日時刻平安】為起點,第55

⁴⁰ James Moffatt/Millar Partrick (1928). *Handbook to the Church Hymnary with Supplement*. London: Oxford University Press. p. 461.

首【救主開路更設法度】為終點,以韻律為基礎,簡單的整理出詞曲互換可能性。以下依照 圖4的數字標號順序,加以說明。

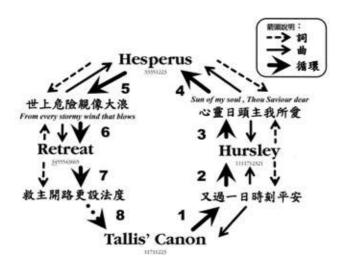
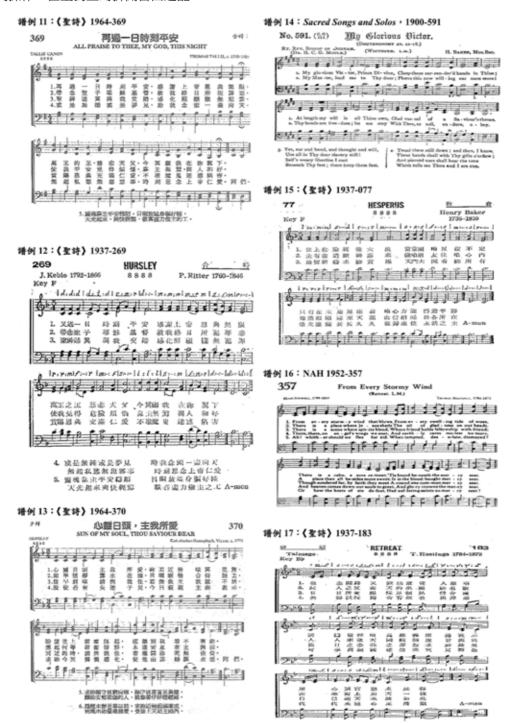


圖4:詞曲互換循環圖

- 1. 《聖詩歌》第111首【又過一日時刻平安】(圖4,譜例11,1900-111=1964-369),在 1964年版《聖詩》中的調名是TALLIS'S CANON;
- 2. 但是【又過一日時刻平安】在1937年版《聖詩》使用的是HURSLEY(圖4,譜例12, 1937-269);
- 3. 這首HURSLEY在1964年版是用來唱第370首的【心靈日頭,主我所愛】(圖4,譜例 13,1964-370);
- 4. 而【心靈日頭,主我所愛】就是著名的【Sun of my Soul, Thou Saviour Dear】,它1861年出版時,配的是著名聖詩作曲家貝克(Henry Baker,1835-1910)的旋律QUEBEC,它又稱為HESPERUS(圖4)或WHITBURN(譜例14,Sacred Songs and Solos 1900-591);
- 5. 上述HESPERUS在1937年版《聖詩》中,用來唱【世上危險親像大浪】(圖4,譜例 15,1937-077);
- 6. 【世上危險親像大浪】的原文【From Ever Stormy Wind 】, 在《新待降詩歌集》(New Advent Hymnal)中,以RETREAT來唱(圖4,譜例16,NAH 1952-357);
- 7. 而RETREAT在1937年版《聖詩》中,用來唱【救主開路又設法度】(圖4,譜例17, 1937-183),這也是1900年《聖詩歌》第55首的曲目。
- 8. 如果一直找下去,或許可以找到與TALLIS'S CANON相關的曲目,這樣就形成圖4的 旋律運用循環。

上述說明,編號4的調名多元化,是這個循環形成的關鍵所在。此外,編號之間也可以反向操作,甚至獨立的拆開自由選配。



三、結語

1908年林錦生收到的Sacred Songs and Solos到底是1897年1169首版,還是1900年1200首版,將影響後續對於當時製作「詞譜合壁聖詩」旋律選擇的探討。因為兩版Sacred Songs and Solos的收錄內容並不相同。例如《聖詩歌》第68首【替我打破石磐身】,是以詩人托普雷狄(Augustus Montague Toplady,1740-1778)【Rock of Ages】的詩歌翻譯而來⁴¹。在Sacred Songs and Solos中,1897年版用來唱【Rock of Ages】的,只有哈斯丁(Thomas Hastings,1782-1872)於1830年創作的TOPLADY(1897-61);而1900年版Sacred Songs and Solos中,使用的旋律,除了上述TOPLADY(1900-237B)之外,還有李海德(Richard Redhead,1820-1901)於1853年出版的REDHEAD PETRA(1900-237A)。如果林錦生收到的是1897年版Sacred Songs and Solos,他的配曲選擇就只有TOPLADY,否則就如同1900年版Sacred Songs and Solos,加上REDHEAD PETRA可供選用。不過Church Praise唱【Rock of Ages】的旋律也有兩首,除了上述REDHEAD PETRA(1907-301A)外⁴²,還有一首戴克(John Bacchus Dykes,1823-1876)於1872年出版的TRUST(1907-301B)⁴³。因此林錦生當時為【替我打破石磐身】選曲時,總共有三種旋律可供選用。

在日治初期的臺灣,有許多宣教師來自蘇格蘭,這些蘇格蘭宣教師將他們的「首調記譜法」學習背景,應用於編輯臺灣聖詩。譜例12,14,15及17的1937年版《聖詩》的五線譜上方,都附記了英國「首調記譜法」的字母簡譜。特別的是,它與1900年《聖詩歌》第122首(譜例4)使用的數字簡譜不同。顯然,數字簡譜比字母簡譜早一步出現在臺灣聖詩中。

林錦生當初是否知道有「荷門式裝訂」,不得而知。不過,1878年出版「荷門式裝訂」 聖詩的蘇格蘭聯合長老會於1900年分裂⁴⁴,一部份獨立為蘇格蘭聯合自由教會(The United Free Church of Scotland),另一部份併入蘇格蘭自由教會(The Free Church of Scotland),該 版「荷門式裝訂」聖詩也因此成為絕響。

透過「荷門式裝訂」討論聖詩韻律應用,雖然有自由搭配詞曲的靈活度,但須考慮到它們轉換間的適切性。臺灣以數字6、8,象徵六六大順、發財吉祥,避諱於4與10的不祥諧音; 西方人則以7為幸運、13為不吉。2004年前後,匯豐銀行(HSBC)以臺灣特有文化為起點,

⁴¹ 江玉玲(2008)。〈【Rock of Ages】與【萬世磐】一甘為霖譯詞與詩歌創作探討〉《關渡音樂學刊》第8 期,頁145-179。

⁴² 在Church Praise中,調名為PETRA (REDHEAD 76)。

⁴³ 這首旋律有許多其他的名稱,在Church Praise中稱為TRUST (or FAITH),在其他英語聖詩中,也常被稱為GETHSEMANE(客西馬尼)、ANSELM、DYKES或GENNESARET(參考D. DeWitt Wasson (1998). Hymntune Index and Related Hymn Materials. Studies in Liturgical Musicology, no. 6. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, Vol. III, p. 2148)。但是戴克在自己的日記中提到,他1862為聖詩The Congregational hymn & tune book譜寫了一首GETHSEMANE,經查,該版聖詩中,戴克為【Rock of Ages】譜寫的GETHSEMANE,並非Church Praise中的TRUST。(參考:Joseph Thomas Fowler (1897). Life and letters of John Bacchus Dykes, M.A., Mus. Doc., vicar of St. Oswald's. Durham. London, J. Murray, p. 323;Richard Robert Chope (1862). The Congregational hymn & tune book: containing three hundred different four-part tunes, with their hymns, ancient and modern. London: William Mackenzie; Simpkin, Marshall & Co., no. 156)。

⁴⁴ 蘇格蘭教會各教派在十九世紀的分分合合,非常複雜,詳見格拉斯哥市立圖書館員Robert Adams的製表匯整: Robert Adams (1923). *The Scottish Church, 1500-1920. A Graphic Chart.* Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

做了一系列形象廣告,表達不同文化間的地方智慧(表3)。

主題	文案	內容
1.聘禮篇	什麼樣的聘禮最能代表新 郎的誠意,不同國家、有 不同的學問	臺灣話說的「吃米香、嫁好尤」與故,就是我們傳統聘禮十二 大禮中「米香」的緣故。日本人的聘禮稱為「結納」,其中末廣 (白色的屬子)即是以屬子的形式,象徵一打開就會好運降臨。 墨西哥人的聘禮則是男方用十三枚金幣來承諾照顧妻子一輩 子。
2.好運篇	在婚禮中用破碎物祈求好 運的祝福方式	臺灣人有新娘子下禮車踩碎瓦片的習俗,希臘人在婚禮上捧盤 子;俄國人捧香檳杯來祝福新人
在充滿喜悅的婚禮上,祝 福新人們早生貴子,不同 國家、有不同的禮俗		在臺灣,喝下紅棗、花生、桂圓、蓮子合煮的甜湯就能早生貴子,因為取其諧音「棗生桂子」;在法國,客人帶走新人送的杏仁糖衣;在馬來西亞,婚宴後賓客則收到煮熟的蛋,這些都是祝福新人招來子息。
4.祝福篇	同樣是雞蛋,不同國家的 人意會到的意思大不相同	在埃及,雞蛋象徵著萬物的源起;在美國,彩蛋表示慶祝復活節來臨;在臺灣,紅蛋意味家有添丁;在俄國,精雕的蛋殼是 求愛的最佳武器;而日本相信黑色的溫泉蛋可以延年益壽。
5.導盲犬篇	不同文化的公共運輸系統 對寵物的包容大不相同	在斯德哥爾摩, 館物可是比人還幸福, 享受免費搭車的優惠; 在臺北, 導盲犬可以不受限制上車; 在巴黎、帶大狗上車記得 也要買票。

表3:HSBC全球系列企業形象廣告。

匯整自:〈卡片大王國〉(2003)。In:《庫卡創意廣告》http://www.coolcard.com.tw/CARD_sEARCH_3.asp?cardid=3023004362(2014/07/24);Davis(2003)。〈開談廣告也!匯豐銀行全球企業形象廣告,喜氣登場!〉。In:《汽車日報AutoNet.com.tw》http://www.autonet.com.tw/cgi-bin/view.cg i?/news/2003/11/a3110071.ti+a2+a3+a4+a5+b1+/news/2003/11/a3110071+b3+d6+c1+c2+c3+e1+e2+e3+e5+f1(2014/07/24)

1840年,由孟德爾頌(Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy,1809-1847)作曲的《Festgesang》(不是1846年完成的那首同名曲【Festgesang】,op. 68),在德國是用來歌頌古騰堡發明印刷術400週年的節慶歌曲,原被稱為「古騰堡清唱劇」(Gutenberg-Kantate);這首孟德爾頌的旋律,1855年被英國人套上衛斯理(Charles Wesley,1707-1788)於1739年所寫的詩,改名為【Hark! The Herald Angels Sing】,拿來當做聖誕歌曲,歌頌耶穌降生,遍傳於英語系國家⁴⁵。同樣的旋律,在不同文化中,有著不同的功能。

本文依據林錦生的回憶錄《七十年前之回憶》中所描述的情景,從選曲、譯譜及裝訂三個步驟為框架,分別探討依照韻律來搭配旋律的方式、「首調記譜法」的產生及其在臺灣的

⁴⁵ 江玉玲(1997)。〈文化隔閡的延續?從聖詩第42首「當聽天使在吟講」講起〉,《臺灣教會公報》2376期,1997年9月,頁12。此外,這首聖誕歌曲在傳唱了五十年後,出現了小插曲:1904年版*Hymns Ancient and Modern*幾乎就在出版後,差點被街頭小報的頭條給毀了。當時的爭議點是,聖誕歌曲【*Hark! The Herald Angels Sing*】的歌詞被較富詩意的新詞【*Hark! how all the Welkin rings*】取代了,基於對傳統歌詞的習慣性,會眾希望能使用原詞,因此引發廣泛的爭議。1922年改版時,又放回原來的【*Hark! The Herald Angels Sing*】。可見歷來聖詩編輯委員會,都必須有受批評的心理準備。這是已故澳洲聖詩學家Laurence Bartlett(1933-2002)在1997年國際聖詩學會議上的分享。Laurence Bartlett (1998). Don't Touch My Hymn Book – Conflict between conservatives and radicals on questions of quality and worth. In: *I. A. H. Bulletin* 26, p.157; S. H. Nicholson (1922). *Hymns Ancient and Modern. For Use in the Church with Accompanying Tunes*. The Edition of 1889 Reset with the Second Supplement of 1916. London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited. No. 60.

應用,並從「荷門式裝訂」的時空背景,探討聖詩韻律在此裝訂下的交互參照使用機制。由「荷門式裝訂」的構想,引發最後以韻律8,8,8,8,為例,列舉詞曲互換所形成的循環運用之可能性。

除上述討論之外,還有許多發人深省的議題,例如,聖詩韻律架構的計算方式(譜例2提及的8,7,8,7,4,7,中,重複句是否要重複計算韻律)、詞曲互換循環的反向操作可能性之延伸、或如圖4中,編號4所引申出的同曲異名,或本文註腳43所提及的異曲同名問題。這些都是值得再仔細探討的議題,有待後續研究繼續努力。

聖詩版本

1854 The Book of Psalms and sacred harmonies (1854). Edinburgh: Johnstone and	
Hunter.	220首
1862 Chope, Richard Robert (1862). The Congregational hymn & tune book:	
containing three hundred different four-part tunes, with their hymns, ancient and	
modern. London: William Mackenzie; Simpkin, Marshall & Co.	300首
1866 The Book of psalms and sacred harmonies: with the words printed for expressive	
singing (1866). London: T. Nelson and Sons.	151首
1874 Sankey, Ira D. (1874). Fünf Lieder aus Ira D. Sankey's "Sacred Songs and	
Solo's". Frei aus dem Englischen übertragen. Basel: Buchdruckerei von G.	
Schultze.	5首
1874 Sankey, Ira D. (1874). Sacred Songs and Solos. Tonic Sol-Fa Edition. London:	
Morgan and Scott.	31首
1878 The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland (1878). The	
Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, with accompanying tunes. Selected by the	
Psalmody Committee of the United Presbyterian Church. The harmonies revised	235首
by Henry Smart. Edinburgh: Andrew Elliot.	+366首
1897 Sacred Songs & Solos. London: Marshall, Morgan & Scott, Ltd.	1169首
1900 Sacred Songs & Solos. Revised and Enlarged, with Standard Hymns. Compiled	
under the Direction of Ira D. Sankey. Twelve Hundred Pieces. Staff Edition, Sol-	
Fa Edition. London: Marshall, Morgan & Scott, Ltd.	1200首
1900《Séng Si Koa》[臺南:教士會書房]。	122首
1907 The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England (1907). Church Praise.	
Hymns, Metrical Psalms, Chants, Sanctuses, Anthems. London: James Nisbet &	
Co.	784首
1914《Ióng-Sim Sîn Si》(Khîm Phó)[厦門:萃經堂]。	151首

1922 Nicholson, S. H. (1922). Hymns Ancient and Modern. For Use in the Church	
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喪禮中的「絃管祭」

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摘要

南管音樂的展現,除了平日在館閣中的排練與春、秋二季的孟府郎君祭典暨整絃會奏之外,偶而也會出現在少數的廟會活動以及婚禮、喪禮等場合。

參與喪禮儀程中的南管演奏,依時機不同分為:靈前整絃以及採絃管祭儀式進行的三奠禮。在喪禮中以絃管祭奠祭,對於已故的南管人而言是一種榮耀與絃友相送的情義。個人在去年以及今年共參與了三場絃管祭的演奏,對於三奠禮中必須注意的細節很是好奇,並認為它是一個值得仔細紀錄與研究的議題。

絃管祭有固定使用的必備器物、嚴謹的禮儀以及特定的演奏曲目。然而,隨著社會變遷,部分喪禮儀程被縮減,以及往生者的家屬是否接受絃管祭儀式的態度,這對於絃管祭是否能在喪禮儀程中順利舉行確實有相當的影響。這些也將是本篇論文關注的重要部份。

關鍵字:南管、絃管祭、絃管、祭祀

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Sián-gǔan-jì in Funerals

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Abstract

Other than ordinary practicing in clubs, ensembles and Lang Jun's commeration Spring and

Autumn concerts, Nanguan music emerges once in a while for occasions such as religious carnival

activities, weddings and funerals and other such events.

When taking part for funeral rituals, Nanguan renditions are classified as ensembles playing mu-

sic positioned in front of the tablet honoring the deceased or for commemoration procedures carried

on for Sián-guan-jì customs performed at specific timings. It is considered to be a type of honor and

friendship given by Sián-guan-jì and devoted fans of Nanguan music as a tribute for the deceased person. To research this topic, I participated in tree rituals of Sián-guan-jì, one occurring during this past

year and one year the before.

This experience clarified the details regarding the elements which comprise a commemora-

tion ceremony: required equipment, awareness of the exact transactions of the ceremony and which

specialized songs are regular and mandatory for Sián-guan-jì. This paper also examines since soci-

ety has undergone transitions how the customs concerning funeral practices have been minimized

The last aspect investigates the influence of the attitude of the relatives of the deceased in their re-

sponse to the Sián-guan-jìs which actually has a great impact on how properly the funeral transpires.

Keywords: Nanguan, Sián-gǔan-jì, Sián-gǔan, Ritual

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前言

南管音樂的展現,除了平日較為常見的館閣內排練、對外的拍館活動以及春、秋二季的孟府郎君祭典暨整絃會奏等之外,偶爾會出現在少數的廟會活動以及婚禮、喪禮等場合。相較於廟會活動,南管音樂運用在婚禮、喪禮之中則更為少見。

筆者第一次在喪禮中"看見"南管音樂是在1993年故余承堯老先生告別式會場,筆者當時只知漢唐樂府的陳美娥女士唱了她改編曲詞的〈三奠酒〉,並不瞭解原來南管人對於運用南管音樂舉行的三奠禮有「絃管祭」這樣的稱法,直到2005年7月在南聲社故理事長蔡勝滿先生告別式中,看到南聲社為其舉行的三奠禮儀式,才稍微認識「絃管祭」的儀程。

2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社藝術總監故江謨堅先生告別式,筆者實際參與和鳴南樂社為其舉行的絃管祭儀式,才深刻瞭解在喪禮中以絃管祭儀式奠祭,對於已故的南管人而言是一種榮耀與絃友相送的情義。也經由此次的參與,實地理解絃管祭的所需曲目、必備器物、相關禮儀等相關事宜。

2013年9月21日南聲社故張鴻明老師告別式,筆者也親身參與絃管祭的進行。這場絃管祭的參與者,不止南聲社絃友,還有下茄萣金鑾宮振南社絃友,因此狀況與和鳴南樂社為故江 謨堅先生舉行的絃管祭,在細節上又略有些許差異。這些狀況,著實引發筆者對於絃管祭相 關事務的關注與好奇。

很遺憾也傷痛!2012年10月到2013年10月,短短一年內,筆者敬愛的蔡添木老師、張鴻明老師相繼辭世,而熟識的江謨堅先生、林為楨先生等合作多次的音樂伙伴也意外離世。2014年南聲社蘇榮發老師、前理事長林毓霖先生又不幸病故。撰寫本文時,回想幾場絃管祭景況,難免勾憶悲傷情愫而下筆艱難。筆者第一次實際參與絃管祭時,曾經被絃友笑過:"連這都不懂",當時覺得難過也耿耿於懷。絃管祭罕見,未曾實際參與而不懂實屬正常現象,任何學習都有從不懂、不會到懂、到會的過程,只是遺憾必須透過告別式這樣的哀傷場合來認識絃管祭。避免後輩面臨與筆者相同的窘況,即使因難過而下筆艱難,也希冀本文的論述能提供大家對於絃管祭的理解機會。1

壹、南管音樂的「娛樂」與「祭祀」功能

傳統的南管館閣,常態的活動演奏型態包括動態的踩街演奏、靜態的坐姿整絃演奏與立 姿祭祀演奏。南管音樂就演奏的功能性而言,主要可分為娛樂功能與祭祀功能二大類。本文 主題「喪禮中的『絃管祭』」的「絃管祭」即屬於「祭祀」的範疇。

¹ 本文中的照片,由他人拍攝或提供者會加註照片來源之外,筆者拍攝部分則不另外註明。

一、娛樂功能

「娛樂」的定義:1.「快樂,使快樂」、2.「消遣的樂事」。²南管音樂,無論是自娛或 娱他者的娛樂功能,展現的場合包含:(一)館閣平日拍館活動(圖1)—傳統館閣除了平日 內部館員的自我練習之外,亦有對外與他館絃友交流的拍館活動,如台北閩南樂府的拍館時 間為每星期六晚上7點至9點、和鳴南樂社則於每星期五晚上7點30至9點30拍館。(二)孟府 郎君祭典後的整絃會奏(圖2)—每年在春、秋二季舉行的孟府郎君祭典儀式結束後的整絃會 奏是絃友聚集彼此切磋觀摩的好時機,目前,會在每年廣邀絃友共襄盛舉的館閣已不多見, 台南南聲社、沙鹿合和藝苑則仍維持這樣的傳統。(三)特定南管活動的整絃會奏(圖3)— 特定南管活動的整絃會奏係指非傳統館閣單位舉辦的活動,如彰化市文化局南北管音樂戲曲 館、國立傳統藝術中心都曾舉辦全國整絃大會活動。(四)學習成果發表式的音樂會(圖 4)一部分館閣為了傳承,除了期許館員努力練習進步,也設立研習班培訓新生;一般為了鼓 勵大家認真學習,往往會在學習一段時間或每年年尾舉辦音樂會,驗收學習成果,如華聲南 樂社、和鳴南樂社。(五)生日祝壽的整絃排場(圖5)—有關以南管音樂向長者進行祝壽儀 式已幾乎不見,目前若有以南管祝壽者,也僅僅是整絃排場,如2006年6月7日中華絃管研究 團以整絃排場向當時97歲的故蔡添木老師祝壽,2012年8月28日閩南樂府故林為楨先生於生日 之時,邀請絃友聚餐與整絃排場。(六)婚禮喜宴前的整絃排場(圖6)—有關南管運用在婚 禮儀程中的狀況,吳素霞老師曾提及有「南管娶」的迎娶模式,3就是男方搭車前往女方家迎 娶時,新娘禮車沿途播放南管音樂,快到女方家門口時,南管絃友則要先下車整隊,然後踩 路進去女方家,進屋後將涼傘擺放於大廳中,可再演奏十音,然後樂止,新娘拜別祖先、父 母時,南管也可繼續演奏當作過程的配樂。當新娘禮車抵達新郎家時,南管踩路作前導,引 新郎新娘進屋,待相關程序結束,喜宴開始前,南管再進行整絃排場。目前「南管娶」也罕 見,大部分都僅僅在喜宴開始前整絃,如2013年11月9日,吳火煌先生娶媳婦,即邀請閩南樂 府絃友前往演奏。(七)國際交流的大會唱(圖7)—自2009年「福建南音」獲聯合國教科文 組織評定為「世界非物質文化遺產」,大型的國際交流整絃更是熱絡的陸續舉辦,如2010年 9月菲律賓長和郎君社總社舉辦第三屆馬尼拉國際南音大會唱、2011年11月澳門南音社舉辦第 一屆世界南音聯誼會大會唱、2013年10月印尼東方音樂基金會舉辦第二屆世界南音聯誼會大 會唱。

上述等等皆屬於自娛娛人的娛樂功能層面。此外,敬獻神明的整絃排場(圖8),則主要是娛樂神明;而在喪禮儀程中為告慰亡者舉行的靈前排場(圖9),除了向亡者致意也隱涵些許娛樂亡者的意味。

² 教育部重編國語辭典修訂本http://dict.revised.moe.edu.tw/cgi-bin/newDict/dict.sh?cond=%AET%BC%D6&pieceLen=50&fld=1&cat=&ukey=-1475704621&serial=5&recNo=0&op=f&imgFont=1 (2014/4/30)

^{3 2005}年8月18日於沙鹿玉皇殿,吳素霞老師在閒談中提及「南管娶」。

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圖1:2013年4月26日和鳴南樂社拍館



圖2:2011年10月15日南聲社秋祭整絃



圖3:2012年12月16日彰化市文化局「敕桃南 管・納綵趣」整絃



圖4:2011年11月19日和鳴南樂社研習班成果發表



圖5:2012年8月28日林為楨先生的生日聚餐排場



圖6:2013年11月9日吳火煌先生娶媳婦,邀請閩 南樂府絃友在喜宴前整絃



圖7:2013年10月30日於印尼舉行的第二屆世界 南音聯誼會大會唱



圖8:2012年11月24日南聲社於台南市良寶宮王醮 圓滿宴宴王儀稈中整絃



圖9:2013年8月1日南聲社於張鴻明老師靈前排場

二、祭祀功能

「祭祀」為「祭神祀祖的泛稱」。⁴南管音樂在祭祀功能部分,包含祭祀神明、先賢以及 對尚未出殯的亡者的奠祭。

(一)祭祀神明

以南管音樂儀式祭祀神明,除有奉祀樂神孟府郎君的館閣在每年春、秋二季舉行郎君祭典之外,偶有宮廟在神明聖誕時,或是廟宇相關活動儀程(如神明安座、作醮宴王)中,會安排南管音樂表達對神明的敬意(圖10、11)。奏唱南管音樂對神明進行三獻禮儀式所運用的祀套,合和藝苑吳素霞老師認為神明有位階層次的差別,在祭祀時應有所區隔,如〈金爐寶篆〉當用於祭祀玉皇大帝、孟府郎君,祭祀媽祖、王爺則唱〈畫堂彩〉,而〈南海觀音

⁴ 教育部重編國語辭典修訂本http://dict.revised.moe.edu.tw/cgi-bin/newDict/dict.sh?cond=%B2%BD%AA%C1&piece Len=50&fid=1&cat=&ukey=-1475704621&serial=5&recNo=0&op=&imgFont=1 (2014/4/30)

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讚〉是專用於祭祀觀世音菩薩,祭祀土地公、太子爺、臨水夫人等神尊改用〈弟子壇〉。5 實地觀察現今館閣祭祀神明所用的祀套,僅祭祀觀世音菩薩時演唱〈南海觀音讚〉,其他則 大多都是演唱〈金爐寶篆〉祭祀不同的神明。而在祀套中的曲,前後所演奏的譜,因館閣不 同,樂曲運用也有所差異(如【表1】、【表2】):6

[X1] 口阳固示心岬" (1) 业温县家/ 心云					
館閣	譜	曲	譜	備註	
振南社	〈梅花操〉 1~2節	〈金爐寶篆〉	〈梅花操〉 3~5節	2011/11/05下茄萣金鑾宮五 朝王醮一親王安座典禮	
振樂社	〈梅花操〉 1~2節	〈金爐寶篆〉	〈梅花操〉 3~5節	2012/02/17台南金天宮金天 千歲聖誕千秋一祝壽典禮	
南聲社	〈梅花操〉 1~2節	〈金爐寶篆〉	〈梅花操〉 3~5節	2012/12/04台南震靈殿朱府 千歲聖誕千秋一祝壽典禮	
合和藝苑	〈梅花操〉 1節	〈金爐寶篆〉	〈四時景〉 8 節	2013/09/28合和藝苑秋季孟 府郎君祭典	
清和社	〈梅花操〉 1~5節	〈金爐寶篆〉	〈四時景〉 5~7節	2014/03/12海寮普陀寺孟府 郎君聖誕千秋一宴王典禮	

【表1】各館閣祭祀神明〈金爐寶篆〉祀套

【表2】各館閣祭祀神明〈南海觀音讚〉祀套

館閣	譜	曲	譜	備註
振南社	〈四不應〉 1~6節	〈南海觀音讚〉	〈四不應〉 7~8節	
南聲社	〈四不應〉 1~6節	〈南海觀音讚〉	〈四不應〉 7~8節	
合和藝苑	〈四不應〉 1~6節	〈南海觀音讚〉	〈四不應〉 7~8節	
振樂社	〈出庭前〉	〈南海觀音讚〉	〈四不應〉 8節	除振樂社外,正聲社也是演奏指〈出庭前〉,主因是未 學習整套〈四不應〉譜套。

^{5 2014/3/20}吳素霞老師訪談。

^{6 【}表1】所列場次皆為筆者於現場觀看紀錄。

由【表1】、【表2】可看出祭祀神明的祀套音樂,在唱曲之前演奏的樂曲,通常是譜套 而非指套音樂,而各館閣演奏的譜套章節不一,筆者認為前段音樂,無論演奏時間長短,主 要功能在於配合敬獻供品儀式的進行,唱曲時只進行對神明獻酒的儀禮。



圖10:2014年3月12日金唐殿甲午年蕭壠香科五 圖11:2014年4月13日崎漏五德宮五路財神聖誕千 朝王醮宴王一清和社祀王7



秋祝壽典禮-振南社祀王

(二)祭祀先賢

凡設有先賢圖的館閣,通常在舉行郎君祭典後再接著進行祀先賢儀式(圖12),但亦有 例外,如基隆市閩南第一樂團是同時祭祀孟府郎君與先賢(圖13)。祀先賢的樂曲,目前館 閣大多改用〈畫堂彩〉祀套,僅有少數館閣仍沿用〈三奠酒〉祀先賢。〈畫堂彩〉祀套中, 多以譜〈五湖游〉首節與〈五湖游〉2~5節做為連結唱曲前後的樂曲。

館閣舉行祭祀先賢儀式,一般也會邀請、希冀先賢的後代子孫能有代表出席參與,共同 緬懷先人,如南聲社故館先生廣先(吳道宏)的孫子吳泰進先生經常出席南聲社的春、秋祭 典。

⁷ 由於王醮中的代天府嚴禁女子進入,筆者只好將相機委託能入場的清和社絃友代為拍攝。



圖12:2012年9月28日合和藝苑秋祭祀先賢



圖13:2013年9月29日基隆市閩南第一樂團祭祀 郎君暨先賢

(三) 未出殯的亡者

以南管奠祭未出殯的亡者的奠祭儀式,南管人稱為「絃管祭」,運用的奠祭音樂為〈三奠酒〉祀套。奠祭的時間在喪禮舉行之前或是喪禮當天進行。館閣對於是否出陣前往奠祭,自有一定的堅持原則。有關絃管祭的相關事項,在下一章節做進一步論述。

貳、具有祭祀功能的絃管祭

運用南管音樂進行祭祀儀式,相較起來,祭祀神明較為常見,祀先賢則偏屬例行性活動,奠祭未出殯亡者的絃管祭則最為少見。是否舉行絃管祭以及進行絃管祭所需器物、祀套音樂、奠祭儀程等相關事務,南管人自有一套規範。

一、被奠祭者的身份

以音樂進行奠祭的方式,雖非南管獨有的特色,但對於長年沉浸南管音樂的愛好者,在其身後,絃友若能以其最喜愛的音樂相送一程,對亡者是一份尊榮,也是最能撫慰亡靈的情意。然而,是否為亡者舉行絃管祭儀式,除了其家屬有無意願,還必須考量亡者身份。館閣是否適宜對亡者以絃管祭方式奠祭,通常亡者身份必須是該館閣絃友、館閣絃友的親屬、館閣贊助者或是對於南管有貢獻者。南聲社對於被奠祭者的身份條件,僅限館員以及館員的父母或兄弟。

一般來說,亡者身份是館閣絃友即能為其舉行絃管祭,但仍有館閣認為南管資歷太淺或是"輩份"不足者,也不能為其舉行絃管祭,如張鴻明老師的義子呂陽明因病早故,其所屬館閣認為其"輩份"不足,僅前往於靈前排場,後來便由張鴻明老師商請幾位台北絃友,在「不出涼傘」情況下,擇日於告別式前為其義子唱〈三奠酒〉。在館閣絃友的親屬部分,閩

南樂府陳廷全理事於其大嫂陳施寶猜告別式之日,即商請閩南樂府絃友前往舉行絃管祭。此外,陳廷全理事的叔公一台中梨園樂坊前團長陳焜晉於2007年過世,因基督徒身份,家屬在其告別式之日舉辦追思音樂會,筆者也僅以南管琵琶、洞簫、古箏合奏形式,擇唱陳團長喜愛的〈相思燈〉,而陳廷全理事仍以南管新錦珠劇團名義商請台北絃友在當日追思音樂會上唱〈三尊酒〉(圖14),聊表心意。



圖14:2007年9月22日南管絃友在台中梨園樂坊團長陳焜晉追思音樂會中唱〈三奠酒〉

前述提及被奠祭者需是館閣絃友、館閣絃友的親屬、館閣贊助者或是對於南管有貢獻者才符合館閣為其舉行絃管祭的身份,但有時因為礙於某些原由,縱使被奠祭者不符合前述資格,館閣不得不以彈性調整方式處理。南聲社陳進財理事長提及廣先擔任館先生期間曾有二次例外的情況,8一是館址設於台南保安宮時期,與保安宮站山有交陪的「珍珠王」,9其母親過世時欲請南管,當時館先生廣先認為其屬外人不適宜,後來只得要求「珍珠王」先加入南聲社成為館員,才願意前往奠祭。另一例外,是路竹某飼料公司的頭家嬤過世,也是礙於交陪因素難以推辭,後來以「不出綵傘」方式前往相送。筆者在相關訪談過程中,集美郎君樂府吳火煌團長提到多年前至高雄吉貝武聖廟,曾看到一張民國64年南樂部於故總統蔣中正靈堂前奠祭的照片。筆者認為這應是當時全國舉哀,各處皆設有故總統蔣中正靈堂供民眾悼念,當地南管團體前往致意的特殊的例外狀況。

舉行絃管祭與否,除了館閣對被奠祭者身份的認同,家屬的意願也是關鍵之一。如閩南 樂府曾玉老師於2012年11月過世訊息,其家屬未通知南管絃友,以致絃友們未能前往弔唁, 而江謨正絃友在生時,曾與部分絃友表明要求其身後要以絃管祭進行奠祭,2012年其辭世

⁸ 廣先為南管名師吳道宏先生的別稱。

⁹ 站山即指贊助者。

後,礙於某些緣故,其家屬無意願接受絃友們前往奠祭。

館閣與亡者家屬若確定為亡者舉行絃管祭的奠祭儀禮,最為正式的公告做法是除了在 其家屬所發的計聞中附加公祭啟事(圖15)之外,館閣可另再發佈一份有關公祭啟事的計告 (圖16),然而目前這樣的公祭啟事發佈已相當罕見。

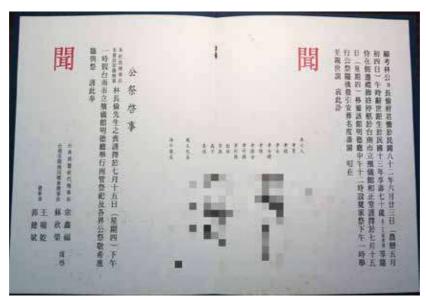


圖15: 南聲社前理事長林長倫於1993年6月23日辭世之訃聞內容一林毓霖提供



圖16:2005年7月17日南聲社前理事長蔡勝滿絃管祭的訃告內容一林毓霖提供

二、絃管祭的儀杖器物及相關物件

南管出陣踩路(踩街)必有相關的儀杖器物隨行,完備的儀杖器物包括:香爐或吊爐一對(圖17)、烏紗宮燈(圖18)、涼傘(綵傘)、綵牌、頭旗、館篷等物件(圖19~20),以及隨行在後的傢俬擔。有時礙於人手不足與設備不周全的問題,出陣的儀杖器物會隨之調整、縮編,特別是館篷部分,使用館篷並非是南管專有的獨特性,運用館篷主要是因為南管有著「南管不見天」的傳統習俗,館篷正是"遮日不見天"的裝備,雖然有如此的習俗說法,但有時也因館閣無此配備或是人手不足的緣故便會省略不用。此外,烏紗宮燈因取得不易,大部分館閣通常以其他宮燈替代,目前高雄右昌光安社、新竹崇孟社仍保有烏紗宮燈。



圖17:和鳴南樂社吊爐



圖18:右昌光安社鳥紗宮燈



圖19:2012年12月1日下茄萣金鑾宮前往嘉義朴子配天宮會香—振南社 踩路,隨行儀杖器物:涼傘、宮燈、彩牌、館篷。



圖20:2012年12月16日彰化文化局「敕桃南管·納綵趣」活動一彰化縣 文化局南管實驗樂團踩街,隨行儀杖器物:香爐、宮燈、涼傘、館篷。

南管踩路通常多出現於南管音樂活動或是廟會相關喜慶活動,在絃管祭中,進入會場與啟靈後的引路或送行時亦會以踩路方式進行。因為絃管祭是參與奠祭、弔唁,屬於較為哀傷的喪葬場合,所以在踩路隨行儀杖器物部分,通常會改用白色涼傘、白色彩牌以做為區隔(圖21~23)。

白涼傘、白彩牌並非每個館閣皆有,有時還是只能使用原來涼傘、彩牌(圖24)。絃管祭弔唁用的涼傘,除為白色之外,振南社白涼傘更以「葫蘆頭」替代「鳳頭」,傘柄部分則改以「竹製直柄」替代「龍頭曲柄」,原因是認為亡者未達「神格」並不適合神明所用的「鳳頭」、「龍頭曲柄」規格。如此嚴謹的區隔做法,目前僅見於振南社。此外,相同儀杖器物若使用於神明事又運用去弔唁亡者,一喜一喪二者性質截然不同,右昌光安社、海寮清和社便依照神明指示:不參與絃管祭奠祭儀禮。10振南社則是在參與絃管祭奠祭之後,返回館閣時,人員與樂器、儀杖器物等,需先於館閣門口經過「淨香」的簡單「灑淨」儀式才能進入館中(圖25~27)。

絃管祭中,除了儀杖器物略做調整更動之外,還必須準備七尺黑綾、七尺紅綾各一條, 以及紅色背帶、紅綢布條數條,這些物品連同金紙、紅包置放於托盤上,待絃管儀隊進場 時,孝男高捧托盤跪迎(圖28),由絃管儀隊領隊接拿托盤並扶起孝男。黑綾於進入會場時 繫在涼傘上,表示弔唁之意,絃管祭結束退場時解下黑綾改繫紅綾,然而有時館閣未準備黑 綾便直接繫紅綾。紅色背條用以絃管祭相關人員「披紅」,紅綢布條則是為樂器「結紅」

¹⁰ 清和社館員任達康絃友提及,早先因清和社參與婚喪喜慶皆為義務性質,所以很多人邀請南管;多年前某日,因上午前往喪家進行絃管祭,緊接著又到廟裡準備祀王,因樂器與儀杖器物不潔淨而觸怒神明,引發王爺指示清和社此後不得參與悼喪儀式。

(圖29)。涼傘繋紅綾、人員「披紅」、樂器「結紅」皆帶有「趨吉避凶」、「吉利」的意涵。曾擔任多場絃管祭司儀的任達康絃友,如遇商請其擔任司儀時,必攜帶自備的香爐、酒杯、黑綾、紅綾、紅色背帶等物品前往,以防現場所需物品不齊。



圖21:南聲社涼傘,右為弔唁用白涼傘



圖22:振南社涼傘,右為弔唁用白涼傘



圖23:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師告別式一振南社參與絃管祭



圖24:2013年12月20日中華絃管研究團為蔡添木 老師舉行絃管祭仍用黃涼傘



圖25:2013年9月21日振南社於張鴻明老師絃管 祭結束在館閣前為白涼傘淨香



圖26:2013年9月21日振南社於張鴻明老師絃管 祭結束在館閣前為館篷淨香



圖27:2013年9月21日振南社於張鴻明老師絃管 祭結束在館閣前為館員淨香



圖28:2014年8月9日蘇榮發老師絃管祭一孝男高 圖29:南聲社張柏仲老師為樂器結紅 舉托盤跪迎絃管儀隊11



¹¹ 擔任多場絃管祭司儀,經驗頗豐的絃友任達康表示:托盤上應放置:1.七尺黑綾一條,2.七尺紅綾一條,3.準

三、運用於絃管祭的奠祭樂曲

絃管祭儀式中奏唱的〈三奠酒〉祀套,曲的部分是屬於五空管管門,門頭為【生地獄】,拍法上是慢頭一七撩拍一慢尾。運用在〈三奠酒〉祀套中的曲,依慢頭部分開頭曲詞命名,有〈舉起金杯〉、〈焚香拜祭〉、〈焚香拜請〉、〈汾水關外〉等樂曲(【表3】)。

祀套末尾演奏的〈叩皇天〉1、2節,原屬於四空管管門,為配合五空管的〈三奠酒〉祀 套而移調成五空管演奏,即是將「工」音降移為「下」音演奏。

館閣	指	曲	譜	備註
和鳴南樂社	〈魚沉雁杳〉自 「聲聲哀怨」起 (十音編制)	〈舉起金杯〉	〈叩皇天〉 1~2節	
閩南樂府	〈魚沉雁杳〉自 「聲聲哀怨」起 (十音編制)	〈舉起金杯〉	〈叩皇天〉 1~2節	如 奠 祭 對 象 為 女性,則唱〈汾水關外〉
基隆市閩南 第一樂團	〈玉簫聲〉自「真情付流水」起(上四管編制)	〈汾水關外〉	〈叩皇天〉 1~2節	
合和藝苑	〈玉簫聲〉自「阮 抱琵琶彈卜和」起 (上四管編制)	〈焚香拜祭〉	〈叩皇天〉 2 節	
南聲社	〈玉簫聲〉自「阮 抱琵琶彈卜和」起 (上四管編制)	〈焚香拜請〉	〈叩皇天〉 2節	
振南社	〈玉簫聲〉自「阮 抱琵琶彈卜和」起 (上四管編制)	〈焚香拜請〉	〈叩皇天〉 1~2節	

【表3】各館閣絃管祭〈三奠酒〉祀套

〈舉起金杯〉、〈焚香拜祭〉、〈焚香拜請〉、〈汾水關外〉等曲,七撩拍部分包含三大段,儘管樂曲版本不同,詞句有所差異,但每段開頭曲詞皆相同為「初奠酒」、「再奠酒」、「三奠酒」(【表4】),而「初奠酒」、「再奠酒」、「三奠酒」等詞句具有儀式意義也相應於奠祭儀禮之中。

備給儀隊人員披紅與樂器結紅(綵)的的紅綢布條數條,4.敬獻給郎君爺的金紙,5.感謝絃管儀隊特來奠祭的紅包。

【表4】各館閣【生地獄】〈三尊洒〉版本曲詩

【表4】各館閣【生地獄】〈三奠酒〉版本曲詩				
曲詩拍法館閣	慢頭	七撩拍	慢尾	
閩 南 樂 府 (曾其秋整 理版) ¹²	舉起金杯 酒滿盅 再把三獻表情衷 記念當初結師恩 但願後學福壽長	初奠酒 献先師 慇懃敬奉知音伯遊 今旦那虧你登仙遊 望你自如 望你陰魂樂自如 再奠四 以下 文你陰魂。 以下 文 以下 之 的 以下 之 的 以 之 的 之 的 之 的 之 的 之 的 之 的 之 的 之 的 之	人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔走速與達 萬載江山今猶昔 絲竹和唱樂心怡	
基隆市閩南第一樂團	汾水關外聲慘嗟 陰陽阻隔分東西 思鄉不盡千人淚 遠望家鄉難捨離	初奠酒 淚哀哀 粗羹淡飯一齊排 哀徹欲見分明 靈魂堂上來 再來開懷 莫得憂煩愁雙眉 再來開懷 莫得憂煩愁雙眉 再來開懷 題鄉翻 翻祝是難報, 一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔走速於達 萬載江山今猶昔 絲竹和唱樂心怡	

¹² 閩南樂府、和鳴南樂社、華聲社皆採用曾其秋整理之〈舉起金杯〉版本,雖因師承關係,難免有極微小差 異,但曲調基本上是相同,故【表四】僅列上閩南樂府曲詩。

合 和 藝 苑 老 師 整 理 版 本)	焚香拜祭先夫人 (先儒人) 舉起金杯酒滿鐘 再把再勸表衷情 寸心略盡虔致誠	初奠酒 献先靈 慇勤敬奉來鑑領 再奠酒 悶寒悶 京八香煙永奉祀 三奠酒 淚傷情 說着理來 我自內不變, 我自神不 我自神不 我自神不 我自生有死。 我自己, 我自己, 我是有死。 我自己, 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是有死。 我是是是是一个, 是一一人。 是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是是	人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔走速與遲 萬載江山今何在 爭名奪利受艱碍
南 聲 社 (2005/5/17 莫祭故蔡勝 滿理事長版 本)	焚香拜請蔡先生 捧起金盃滴滴斟 再把再勸表傷情 今卜得見先生面 除非南柯夢裡尋	初奠酒 献先生 慇勤敬奉來鑑領 今旦適差錯雙眉 算見人生一憂慮 算見人生問憂慮 掠香煙永奉祀 記念等離戶之等離戶之 記念等離戶。 記念等解戶 記念等解戶 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類不 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類 一類	人生一世枉費機 鴉飛兔走宿驅馳 萬里江山今何在 爭名奪利總是空

振南社	焚香拜請老夫人 (老先生) 捧起金盃滴滴斟 再把再勸表衷情 今日欲見夫人 (先生)面 恰是雲開夢裡尋	初奠酒 献夫人(先生) 慇勤敬奉來鑑領 今旦不幸是老夫人(老先生) 駕鶴一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔走速驅馳 萬里江山今何在 爭名奪利總是空
張再興《南 樂曲集》- 祭奠喪事用	舉起金杯 酒滿鐘 敬把三獻表情衷 靈前略盡虔致祭 今日永別各參商	初奠酒 献先靈 慇數致祭來鑑領 今日勝去 肝腸寸學 過間。 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個 一個	人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔走速與遲 萬載江山今猶昔 絲竹和唱慰心怡

【表4】中各版本樂曲的曲詩雖有所差異,但內容皆是悼念亡者、勸慰亡靈放下在世的執念,以及祈請神明護佑亡靈早登極樂天堂等詞意。奏唱〈三奠酒〉祀套一般需30~40分鐘,有時礙於喪禮時間限制,需彈性縮減,如閩南樂府為陳施寶猜女士舉行絃管祭,唱至「再奠酒」即省略接下來的詞句而馬上接唱「三奠酒」。合和藝苑吳素霞老師則是直接刪減「初奠酒」、「再奠酒」、「三奠酒」每一段的部分詞句,將祀套奏唱時間所縮減為15~20分鐘版本。

有關奠祭亡者的曲,往往因為"忌諱,平時館先生並不輕易教授,13面臨必須為某絃友 舉行絃管祭時,該館若無已會唱相關樂曲的館員,則需擇選曲腳在短時間內習唱,或是向他 館尋求支援。由於絃管祭是非常態性舉行,尊祭樂曲更未經常練習、演唱,在背誦上較為困 難,因此,曲腳有時是看譜演唱,而樂譜通常以大張黃色紙影印(圖30),待絃管祭結束, 連同銀箔一起燒化給亡者(圖31)。



與清和計聯合奠祭—黃色紙張列印之樂譜14



圖30:2014年8月9日蘇榮發老師絃管祭一振南社 圖31:2014年8月9日蘇榮發老師絃管祭結束一將 等同於悼詞的樂譜燒化

四、絃管祭的奠祭儀程

以南管音樂參與喪葬儀程,除絃管祭的奠祭儀禮之外,還包含靈前排場以及啟靈後的引 路、送行。

(一) 靈前排場

舉行靈前排場,對於亡者的身份較無限定,排場時間也較為彈性,選擇在「豎靈」後至 「出殯」前期間或「出殯」告別式當天舉行皆可。但通常選擇在告別式之前舉行,如張鴻明 老師辭世後,南聲社、振聲社分別於「頭旬」當天與隔天至張老師靈前排場。靈前排場所奏 唱的樂曲與一般排場無異(如【表5】),並無特定限制,不過通常會避開較為喜樂的樂曲。 南管曲中不乏哀傷的樂曲,但某些樂曲是較為"忌諱",陳振隆絃友提到他曾請張鴻明老師 教唱【中滾十三腔】〈獻紙錢〉,但老師婉拒不教。

¹³ 有關祭祀神明、奠祭亡者之類的樂曲較有所"顧忌",一般多在館閣中練習,較少在家自行練唱。

¹⁴ 清和社因王爺指示不得參與悼喪,主要是為了保持樂器與儀杖器物的潔淨。因此為了表達對館先生的哀悼之 意,因此僅以人員到場方式與振南社聯合為蘇榮發老師舉行絃管祭儀式。

指	Ш	譜
十音〈魚沉雁杏〉 十音〈聽機房〉 十音〈宮娥〉 十音〈水月耀光〉 簫指〈紗窗外〉	〈重台別〉、〈形影相隨〉 〈望明月〉、〈非是阮〉 〈告大人〉、〈冬天寒〉 〈顛言倒語〉、〈去秦邦〉 〈看牡丹〉、〈滿面霜〉 〈含珠不吐〉	〈梅花操〉

【表5】2013/8/1南聲社於故張鴻明老師靈前排場曲目

(二) 啟靈後的引路、送行

關於啟靈,若亡者為館先生身份,啟靈時,絃管儀隊行在靈車前引路,若亡者非館先生 身份,絃管儀隊與絃友則於靈車後送行。

早期亡者出殯多於喪宅舉行,閩南樂府館員江淑貞女士回憶其父親江石頭(江姓南樂堂館東)過世時,她與姐姐江淑英、妹妹江淑清以一人唱一段的方式,在父親靈前跪唱〈三奠酒〉,絃管祭結束,啟靈後,抬棺繞行住家附近一圈,南管絃友行於棺木前踩街演奏,繞行至一個定點,棺木抬上靈車,南管絃友於車前再演奏一下才樂止。高雄文武聖殿振雲南樂部前館東郭清盛先生提及早期有些館閣因故需載運絃友時,會設置一台「南管車」(圖32),該館故館東石吟伯(黃石吟)過世時,便找了一台貨車改成「南管車」,將館篷架在車上,車身2側掛有書寫館名的布條,並於車頭上方放置「人去樓空」的字牌,絃友搭乘「南管車」跟隨在靈車後面,沿路演奏南管直到山頭。郭清盛先生也提到早期南管絃友送亡者至山頭後,有的僅致意不演奏,有的演奏十音,若在亡者墓前再奏唱〈三奠酒〉或〈弟子壇前〉,家屬往往會包紅包答謝。目前葬禮採用土葬已少見,大多是採火化後再晉塔,因此,啟靈後,絃管儀隊亦有護靈至火葬場或是送至靈骨塔的情況。任達康絃友也曾提到早期土葬,絃管儀隊護送至山頭時,必須「謝后土」,演奏〈弟子壇〉祀套,但這樣的情況,現今已難得一見。1993年南聲社前理事長林長倫先生辭世,南聲社雖以絃管儀隊護送至山頭,但沒有再演奏任何祀套也並無以〈弟子壇〉祀套「謝后土」,反倒是隔年,泉州南音樂團來台交流,因與林長倫先生的深厚情誼,特地至其墓前進行奠祭(圖33)



圖32:高雄市閩南同鄉會的「南管車」—林毓霖提 供



圖33:1994年泉州南音樂團至林長倫先生墓前 「三奠酒」一蘇慶花提供

(三) 絃管祭的奠祭儀程

絃管祭的奠祭時間,雖然一般都在亡者告別式當天舉行,但有時會選擇在告別式之前 奠祭亡者,如閩南樂府館員林為楨先生於2013年10月24日過世,其告別式日期正逢閩南樂府 前往印尼參加第二屆世界南音宜聯誼會,因此閩南樂府在出國前,先為林為楨先生舉行絃管 祭。

絃管祭進行時,若奠祭對象為館閣相關人員,則由該館閣的人員(如理事長)擔任主祭者,若奠祭對象非館閣成員,而是主家禮請南管前來,則由主家孝男擔任主祭者,此稱為「孝男祭」。¹⁵

絃管祭的奠祭儀程與內政部「國民禮儀範例」第四十八條有關喪禮部分的家奠(家祭)儀式流程比較(【表6】), ¹⁶主要差別在於:1.孝男在儀程開始跪迎絃管儀隊、誦悼詞時要在絃管儀隊後面跪奠、絃管祭結束孝男要跪送絃管儀隊。2.與祭人員披紅、復紅以及涼傘披黑綾、返紅綾。3.誦悼詞以〈三奠酒〉祀套進行。

整個絃管祭儀程不僅彰顯南管的禮樂文化,其中以〈三奠酒〉祀套音樂進行三次奠酒的儀式更是罕見於其他音樂文化。此外,孝男跪迎、跪送是基於對南管的尊重與禮敬,郭清盛先生回憶其曾參與關廟新聲社故館東楊對的絃管祭,絃友踩路十音演奏快至喪宅時,2位孝男是從家門口跪爬出來迎接南管,他與當時的館先生翁秀塘老師上前將孝男扶起,郭先生認為這是他參與過的絃管祭中,主家迎接南管最隆重的一次。絃管祭儀程中的「讀祭文」則已難得一見,2002年3月16日中華絃管研究團為張再隱老師舉行的絃管祭,尚有宣讀祭文(圖34),2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭中並無宣讀祭文,但在絃管祭結束緊接著進行的公祭捻香時,台南市閩南同鄉會代表於張鴻明老師靈前宣讀祭文。

^{15 「}孝男祭」的說法為2014/08/12任達康絃友於訪談中提及。

¹⁶ 台灣殯葬資訊網:http://www.taiwanfuneral.com/Detail.php?LevelNo=207 (2014/4/30)

【表6】南管絃管祭與內政部「國民禮儀範例」第四十八條家奠儀程比較表

南管絃管祭奠禮儀程 「國民禮儀範例」第四十八條家奠儀程 一、奠禮開始 一、絃管儀隊進場、孝男跪迎 二、與奠者就位 二、與奠者就位(絃友、禮生、主祭者、 三、奏哀樂(不用樂者略) 陪祭者) 三、淨香 四、上香 四、奏哀樂 五、獻奠品(獻花、獻爵、獻饌) 五、披紅(圖35) 六、讀奠文(不用奠文者略) 六、上香 七、向遺像或靈位行禮(本款之行禮指鞠躬 六、獻奠品(獻花、獻果、獻饌) 或跪拜、直系卑親屬家奠時行跪拜禮) 七、樂止 八、奏哀樂(不用樂者略) 九、禮成 八、讀祭文(若無則省略) 九、誦悼詞(〈三奠酒〉祀套) 孝男免冠下跪(圖36) 十、獻銀箔 十一、向亡者靈前行三鞠躬禮 十二、禮成(復紅、主祭者退) 十三、請涼傘 十四、孝男就位跪送 十五、涼傘覆黑返紅 十六、絃管儀隊退場

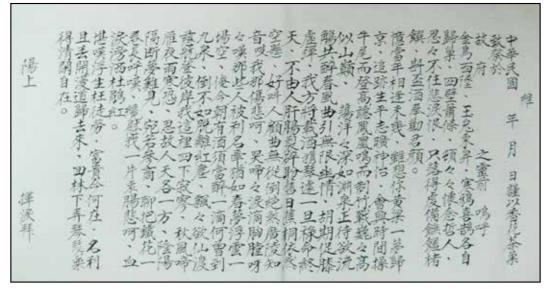


圖34:2002年3月16日張再隱老師絃管祭祭文原稿



圖35:2012年12月20日蔡添木老師絃管祭一披紅



圖36:2005年7月17日南聲社故理事長蔡勝滿先生絃管祭一孝男跪於 絃管儀隊後面參與奠祭儀式一南聲社提供

絃管祭基本上依【表6】中的儀程進行,筆者以親身參與的二場絃管祭紀錄為例,闡述實際奠祭狀況:

1.和鳴南樂社故江謨堅老師絃管祭奠祭儀程(【表7】):

【表7】和鳴南樂社故江謨堅老師絃管祭奠禮儀程

江謨堅老師絃管祭奠禮程序	7.	備註
家祭儀式	上四管:〈綿搭絮〉	絃友坐於「大邊」演奏, 配合家祭儀式進行。(圖 37)
司儀:絃管祭開始 絃友進場(圖38)	十音:〈魚沉〉,自「聲聲哀怨」起	絃管儀隊自靈堂外踩路進場,孝男在靈堂門口跪迎。
涼傘繫黑綾(圖39)		絃管儀隊進場後,立於靈前,司儀幫忙孝男將黑綾 繫於涼傘頂部,然後將涼 傘立於大邊。
司儀:樂止	音樂停止演奏	
司儀:江公謨堅府君千古, 絃管樂祭開始,惟中華民國 102年10月3日,歲次壬辰年 8月18日好時,台北市法主 公廟和鳴南樂社主祭者王玫仁,敬以香花果酒以及絃管 之儀,致祭於館先生江公謨 堅府君之靈前。		
司儀:絃友就位		
司儀:禮生就位		
司儀:主祭者就位		
司儀:淨香		禮生手捧香爐,繞主祭者、唱者、執拍者一圈, 此動作具有「灑淨」的意涵。
司儀:奏哀樂	十音:〈魚沉〉,自「聲聲哀怨」起	
司儀:披紅		禮生為主祭者、唱者、執 拍者披紅。
司儀:上香		由主祭者上香(圖40)
司儀:獻花		由主祭者獻花(圖41)
司儀:獻果		由主祭者獻果(圖42)

司儀:獻饌		由主祭者獻饌
司儀:樂止	停止演奏	
司儀:誦悼詞	上四管:〈舉起金杯〉曲詩: 舉起金杯 酒滿鍾 再把三献表情衷 記念當初結金蘭 但願後學福壽長	唱者:唱〈舉起金杯〉 (圖43)
司儀:初奠酒	初奠酒 献先師 慇懃敬奉知音侶 今旦那虧你登仙遊 望你陰魂樂自如 望你陰魂樂自如	莫酒3杯一主祭者待禮生 斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬 亡者(圖44),再順時針 方向將酒灑向地面(圖 45),如此儀禮3次。
司儀:再奠酒	再奠酒 悶悠悠 掠只香煙祀長 久 記念當初同締結 愛卜相見 除非着南柯夢遊 愛卜相見 除非着到南柯夢遊	奠酒3杯一主祭者待禮生 斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬 亡者,再順時針方向將 酒灑向地面,如此儀禮3 次。
司儀:三奠酒	三奠酒 燭輝煌 香花果處列西東 春秋二祭達神光 禮拜先師 喜樂沈醉 昇天堂 禮拜先醉 昇天堂 禮拜先醉 昇天堂 禮拜先醉 昇天堂 禮拜光醉 昇天堂 人生一世枉費機 烏飛兔正山今猶昔 絲竹和唱樂心怡	奠酒3杯一主祭者待禮生 斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬 亡者,再順時針方向將 酒灑向地面,如此儀禮3 次。
	上四管:〈叩皇天〉1~2節	
司儀:獻銀箔	音樂快結束時	由主祭者獻銀箔(圖46)
司儀:主祭者社長王玫仁以 及全體絃友、學生敬向館先 生江公謨堅府君行三鞠躬禮	音樂已演奏結束。	
司儀:一鞠躬		
司儀:再鞠躬		主祭者、儀隊、學生 行鞠躬禮(圖47)
司儀:三鞠躬		,

司儀:禮成 復紅、主祭者退		禮生幫忙主祭者、唱者、 執拍者,將披紅時披掛的 紅綵帶取下(圖48)
司儀:請涼傘		將擺放在大邊的涼傘,執 舉至靈前。
司儀:孝男請就位跪送		孝男至定位跪下,跪送絃 管儀隊
司儀:覆黑返紅	十音:〈綿搭絮〉	將原本進場時,繫於涼傘 上的黑綾取下,改繫紅 綾。(圖49)
司儀: 絃友退場	音樂繼續演奏	絃管儀隊退場

本場絃管祭的與祭人員,除和鳴南樂社館員之外,尚有與江謨堅老師較為相熟的絃友參 與奠祭,當天灣裡和聲社黃太郎先生也立於儀隊後面吹簫。絃管祭結束,啟靈時,絃管儀隊 引路(圖50),送至殯儀館大門(圖51),和鳴南樂社團長帶領部分團員送至火葬場,於江 謨堅老師遺像前再奏樂(圖52)。¹⁷



圖37:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師告別 圖38:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃 式一家祭儀式奏南管樂



管祭-絃管儀隊踩路進場



圖39:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一涼傘繫黑綾



圖40:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃 管祭一上香



圖41:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一獻花



圖42:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃 管祭一獻果



圖43:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一誦悼詞〈三奠酒〉祀套



圖44:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃 管祭一奠酒1



圖45:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一奠酒2



圖46:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管祭一獻銀箔



圖47:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一行三鞠躬禮



圖4:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃 管祭一復紅



圖49:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管 祭一涼傘覆黑返紅、絃管儀隊退場



圖50:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師告 別式一啟靈,絃管儀隊在前引路



圖51:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師告別式一啟靈,絃管儀隊送至殯儀館大門



圖52:2012年10月3日和鳴南樂社於火葬場江謨堅老師遺像前奏樂

2.南聲社故榮譽館先生張鴻明老師絃管祭奠祭儀程(【表8】):

【表8】南聲社故榮譽館先生張鴻明老師絃管祭奠禮儀程

張鴻明老師絃管祭奠禮程序	南管音樂	備註
家祭儀式	十音:〈魚沉〉	絃友坐於「小邊」演奏, 配合家祭儀式進行。(圖 53)
禮儀公司司儀: 邀請南聲社暨振南社南管奠 祭儀式,恭請進場	十音:〈魚沉〉	南聲社、振南社絃管儀隊自台南殯儀館大門口踩路進場(圖54、55),孝男在靈堂門口跪迎(圖56、57)。孝男跪迎之後,在靈堂門口分別幫南社與振南社人員披紅(圖58)、涼傘頂部繫上紅綾(圖59、60),然後儀隊入場(圖61)排列於靈前。
	〈魚沉〉演奏完畢	將涼傘立於大邊。
	上四管:〈玉簫聲和〉,自 「抱琵琶彈卜和」起	南聲社奏唱〈三奠酒〉祀套。(圖62) 當天因未事先安排熟悉絃管祭儀程的司儀,直到 演奏完,開始唱曲,禮儀公司發現沒有主祭者,才語 演奏說養程,與有主祭者,才 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次 一次
司儀:主祭者就位		 待找來的司儀就位時, 〈焚香拜請〉已演唱至
司儀:披紅	上四管:〈焚香拜請〉曲 詩: 焚香拜請先賢	「滴滴斟」,於是司儀直接從「主祭者就位」程
司儀:上香		序開始,省略「絃友就位」、「禮生就位」。而
司儀:獻花	何日得見先生面 除非南柯夢裡尋	原本應該在主祭者就位後 的「淨香」程序,也因已 開始奏樂,無法進行而略
司儀:獻果		而如

司儀:初奠酒	初奠酒 献先賢 慇勤敬奉來鑑領 今日是汝壽終期 千萬莫得愁雙眉 算人生一命 總由天註定 算起人生一命 總由天註定	奠酒3杯-主祭者待禮生斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬亡者,再將酒灑進置放在小桌上的大碗,如次儀禮3次。(圖63、64)
司儀:再奠酒	再奠酒 悶憂慮 掠你香煙永奉祀 記念前生同締結 棺前祭献 悲歡離合 愛卜相見 除非南柯夢裡 愛卜相見 除非着到南柯夢裡	奠酒3杯-主祭者待禮生斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬亡者,再將酒灑進置放在小桌上的大碗,如次儀禮3次。
司儀:三奠酒	三奠酒 深傷情	奠酒3杯-主祭者待禮生斟酒3杯後,執酒杯禮敬亡者,再將酒灑進置放在小桌上的大碗,如此儀禮3次。
	上四管:〈叩皇天〉1~2節	
司儀:主祭者以及全體絃友 敬向絃管先生張公鴻明靈前 行三鞠躬禮	音樂已演奏結束。	
司儀:一鞠躬		A firm that I have been a
司儀:再鞠躬		主祭者、絃管儀隊 行鞠躬禮
司儀:三鞠躬		10 100000

司儀:絃友復位		
司儀:請涼傘		振南社、南聲社人員至 「大邊」將該館涼傘執舉 回儀隊前
	演奏〈出庭前〉	振南社、南聲社絃管祭儀 隊退場(圖65、66)

本場絃管祭的與祭人員,除了南聲社之外,振南社也「出館篷」前來參與奠祭18。絃管祭 結束,啟靈時,絃管儀隊演奏〈出庭前〉跟隨在後(圖67),隨即搭車護靈至忠靈祠,並在 地藏王菩薩前十音演奏〈出庭前〉(圖68)。



圖53:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師告別式一南聲社於家祭儀程中奏樂



社絃管儀隊踩路進場



圖54:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭-南聲 圖55:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭-振南 社絃管儀隊踩路進場

¹⁸ 張鴻明老師曾任振南社的館先生,振南社認為在絃管祭中「出館篷」對亡者是一種最尊榮的表示,因此以 「出館篷」方式對張老師表示最高的禮敬。



圖56:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一孝男 跪迎南聲社絃管儀隊



圖57:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一孝男 跪迎振南社絃管儀隊



圖58:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一孝男 圖59:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一孝男 為南聲社絃友披紅



為南聲社涼傘繫紅綾



圖60:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一孝男 為振南社涼傘繋紅綾



圖61:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭-南聲 社、振南社絃管儀隊進場



圖62:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一誦悼詞〈三奠酒〉祀套



圖63:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一奠酒1



圖64:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭一奠酒2



圖65:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭結束一 振南社退場



圖66:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師絃管祭結束一 南聲社退場

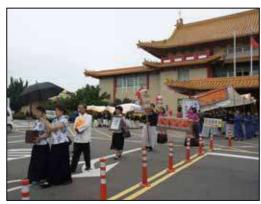


圖67:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師告別式一啟 圖68:2013年9月21日張鴻明老師告別式一南聲 靈,南聲社、振南社絃管儀隊跟隨在後



社、振南社絃管儀隊護靈至忠靈祠,在地藏王菩 薩前十音演奏

筆者親身參與了3次絃管祭的演奏,這3場奠祭儀式的司儀皆由任達康絃友擔任,即使是 同一位司儀主持,也不得不視現場狀況,在儀式進行中臨機應變。

此外,若同時有多個館閣「出涼傘」前來參與絃管祭,亦可將主辦館閣涼傘排於第一, 他館涼傘依序排列在後,演奏人員則比照整絃十音會奏模式,各館閣派代表一起演奏。南聲 社陳進財理事長回憶故館先生廣先(吳道宏)過世,絃管祭有四館四支涼傘、沒有館篷, 踩路進會場,涼傘依序排列:南聲社(廣先時任館先生)、金聲社、群鳴社、新聲社,四館 絃友共同十音會奏。郭清盛先生也提到三鳳宮阿奇過世,除三鳳宮的清音南樂社之外,和 樂社、振雲南樂部也「出涼傘」,但只將涼傘擺置在「大邊」,僅由三鳳宮奠祭。另,絃 管祭的絃管儀隊演奏人員的排列方式有二種,以和鳴南樂社與南聲社為例(【表9】、【表 10]):

【表9】和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管祭一絃管儀隊演奏人員排列方式

		江謨堅老	師絃管祭-	- 絃管儀隊	海奏人員	排列方式		
進場:			奠祭:			退場:		
	會場門口			靈前				
	頭旗		頭旗		涼傘		洞簫	
	涼傘						噯	
四塊		響盞	四塊		響盞	琵琶	拍	笛子
叫鑼		雙音	叫鑼		雙音	三絃	唱	二絃
二絃	唱	三絃	二絃	唱	三絃	雙音		叫鑼
笛子	拍	琵琶	笛子	拍	琵琶	響盞		四塊
	噯		噯				涼傘	
	洞簫		洞簫				頭旗	
							會場門口	

※退場時,四塊與響盞要帶隊交錯位置走,才能回復原隊形。

張鴻明老師絃管祭一絃管儀隊演奏人員排列方式								
				南聲社				
進場:			奠祭:			退場:		
	會場門口			靈前	涼傘			
	涼傘					二絃	噯	三絃
響盞		四塊	響盞		四塊	洞簫	拍	琵琶
雙音		叫鑼	雙音		叫鑼	叫鑼		雙音
琵琶	拍	洞簫			噯	四塊		響盞
三絃	噯	二絃	琵琶	拍	洞簫		涼傘	
			三絃		二絃		會場門口	

【表10】南聲社張鴻明老師絃管祭一絃管儀隊演奏人員排列方式

※退場時,四塊與響盞要帶隊交錯位置走,才能回復原隊形。

和鳴南樂社的絃管祭絃管儀隊的演奏者排列方式與一般十音演奏位置相同一琵琶是朝內,而南聲社則完全相反一琵琶朝外,陳進財理事長說明相反的原因是基於「送行」的緣故,根據筆者觀察,一般仍以琵琶朝內的排列方式為多。19

結論

南管音樂強調禮樂文化、注重規矩,尤其在特定儀式部分更是講究儀節。運用於奠祭的絃管祭,有固定使用的必備器物、嚴謹的禮儀以及特定的演奏曲目。然而,舉行的時機特定,又因場合特殊、參與的機會稀少,在平日的南管音樂活動中屬相當罕見的儀式活動,即使是資深的南管人也未必有很多的參與經驗,後輩更是少有觀禮的機會,因此絃管祭的相關事宜,往往多是憑藉參與經驗者的口頭述說而得知。

目前, 絃管祭儀式的舉行與否,除館閣對亡者身份的認同,另一關鍵在於亡者家屬的意願。家屬是否接受絃管祭儀式的態度,加上場地大小與時間的限制,有時必須調整儀程、縮短奠祭時間,這對絃管祭儀禮文化的存續與傳承都是較為負面的影響,後輩的學習契機也相對受到限制。

從筆者所參與的絃管祭中觀察,儘管不同館閣對於絃管祭進行,在某些儀禮上有各自的看法與堅持,但絲毫不影響儀式意義。此外,同在祭祀現場的亡者親友、禮儀公司人員對這以南管音樂進行的奠祭儀式,有人驚奇、有人讚嘆,而啟靈時,絃管儀隊的引路或送行,總引起旁人的注目。可見絃管祭的稀有與特殊性。

絃管祭雖屬於南管音樂活動中極微弱的一部份,但其所具有的儀式意義與禮樂文化卻彌 足珍貴。儘管儀式難得一見、後輩學習不易,但仍需努力傳承與保存。僅希冀本文論述能為 絃管祭的保存略盡棉薄之力。

¹⁹ 任達康絃友則提到另一種說法, 奠祭對象若與館閣無關者, 奠祭時, 琵琶一律朝外。

參考資料

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三、影音資料

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四、網頁

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台灣殯葬資訊網http://www.taiwanfuneral.com/Detail.php?LevelNo=207 (2014/4/30瀏覽)

五、活動記錄(筆者親身參與之場次)

館閣名稱	活 動 內 容	時間	備註
南聲社	南聲社前理事長蔡勝滿老師絃管祭	2005/07/17	拍照
南管新錦珠劇團	台中梨園樂坊團長陳焜晉老師追思 音樂會	2007/09/22	參與追思音樂 會演唱暨拍照
南聲社	南聲社孟府郎君秋季祭典整絃會奏	2011/10/15	參與祭典整絃 暨拍照
和鳴南樂社	和鳴南樂社研習班成果發表會	2011/11/19	拍照

閩南樂府	閩南樂府林為楨先生之生日聚餐排 場	2012/08/28	參與整絃暨拍 照
合和藝苑	合和藝苑孟府郎君秋季祭典整絃會 奏	2012/09/28	參加祭典暨拍 照、錄影
和鳴南樂社	和鳴南樂社江謨堅老師絃管祭	2012/10/03	參與絃管祭暨 拍照
南聲社	台南市良寶宮王醮宴王—南聲社祀 王暨整絃	2012/11/24	錄影、拍照
振南社	下茄萣金鑾宮前往嘉義朴子配天宮 會香	2012/12/01	參與會香暨錄 影、拍照
彰化市文化局南管 實驗樂團	彰化市文化局「敕桃南管・納綵 趣-南管踩街暨整絃會奏」	2012/12/16	錄影、拍照
和鳴南樂社	和鳴南樂社拍館整絃	2013/04/26	參與整絃暨拍 照
和鳴南樂社	和鳴南樂社孟府郎君春季祭典整絃 會奏	2013/05/04	參與祭典整絃 暨拍照
南聲社、振南社	南聲社名譽館先生張鴻明老師絃管 祭	2013/09/21	參與絃管祭暨 拍照
基隆市閩南 第一樂團	基隆市閩南檺林宮三王府孟府郎君 暨諸先賢秋季祭典	2013/09/29	參與祭典暨錄 影、拍照
閩南樂府	第二屆世界南音聯誼會大會唱一印 尼東方音樂基金會承辦	2013/10/29 ~11/02	參與大會唱暨 錄影、拍照
閩南樂府	吳火煌先生公子結婚喜宴整絃排場	2013/11/09	參與整絃暨錄 影、拍照
中華絃管研究團	中華絃管研究團蔡添木老師絃管祭	2013/12/20	拍照
清和社	「金唐殿甲午蕭壠香科五朝王醮」 宴王	2014/03/12	錄影、拍照
閩南樂府	閩南樂府陳廷全理事之大嫂陳施寶 猜女士絃管祭	2014/03/25	參與絃管祭暨 拍照
振南社	崎漏五德宮五路財神聖誕祝典	2014/04/13	參與祝典整絃 暨錄影、拍照
閩南樂府	閩南樂府前理事長鄭仁治先生絃管 祭	2014/07/19	參與絃管祭暨 拍照
振南社、清和社	南聲社前理事長蘇榮發老師絃管祭 暨靈前排場	2014/08/09	拍照
南聲社、振南社、 清和社	南聲社前理事長蘇榮發老師告別 式一公祭十音演奏	2014/08/12	參與十音演奏 暨拍照

六、訪談記錄

受訪對象	訪 談 內 容	時間	地 點
吳素霞女士	早期「南管娶」的情形	2005/08/18	沙鹿玉皇殿
任達康先生	絃管祭相關事宜	2013/09/08	速食店
曾秋惠女士	振南社故館先生陳清山絃管祭情形	2013/09/21	振南社
江淑貞女士	江姓南樂團前館東江石頭絃管祭情形	2013/10/17	閩南樂府
吳火煌先生	有關高雄吉貝武聖廟南管館閣於民間為故總統 蔣中正所設靈堂前三奠酒照片	2013/10/17	閩南樂府
陳進財先生	絃管祭相關事宜	2013/10/21	南聲社
吳素霞女士	祭祀神明、先賢之南管曲目運用 南管娶、絃管祭相關事宜	2014/03/20	北藝大教室
吳素霞女士	南管參與廟會活動之相關禮儀	2014/04/10	北藝大教室
黄美美女士	南聲社前理事長林長倫先生絃管祭情形	2014/04/13	車上
郭清盛先生	 	2014/05/21	陳宅
江淑貞女士	絃管祭相關事宜	2014/07/15	江宅
蘇慶花女士	泉州南音樂團至南聲社前理事長林長倫 先生墳前三奠酒情形	2014/08/09	車上
曾秋惠女士 薛瑞祥先生 任達康先生	 	2014/08/12	振南社

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成功與走紅的概念——馬來西亞都市擬聲音樂作業的文化分析

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摘要

作為創意無限或音樂革新的溫床,若與廣大的亞洲地域相較,馬來西亞的知名度看來還不突出。它的音樂娛樂史尚未悠久,而林林總總的實況或可證明業者採用的途徑大多以品牌打造(appropriating)為主而非利用創意循序漸進(elevating)。

本論文旨在關注馬來西亞樂壇的各個策略。作為一種創意革新和社團個人經驗發展可能 性的文化分析,其過程中許多互相矛盾的流派也可被引用來作學術討論;這對探討音樂感悟 乃至音樂教育更深刻的文化面貌是非常必要的。

本論文延續過去針對馬來西亞流行音樂的研究,探索主觀觀察、當地媒體、並行研究以 及與課題相關的灰色文獻。

結果顯示,本地明星灌入音樂領域的日常觀念或可成為一些基本的思考點。首先,日漸成功的推銷過程何時變成明星自我促銷的現象,其標記的特質仍然難以斷定。樂壇明星有目的的滲透大眾媒體或網路平台,他們當中只有少數可以奠定具體的明星地位。由於觀眾集體的回憶太短暫而充斥著過度飽和的全球範例,觀眾定位未具激發性,成為明星未免意味著無止境地接納這樣的狀況。更重要的是,本地明星經常被拿來與走紅於全球媒體的紅星較量,這看來是一道無法克服的問題。據觀察,這反而成立了他們無力抗拒擬聲音樂作業的理由。

關鍵字:馬來西亞、流行樂、明星、大專教育、文化分析

The Concept of Success and Stardom: A Cultural Analysis of Imitative Musical Productions in Urban Malaysia

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Abstract

Malaysia's reputation as a place of unlimited creativity and as a vibrating cradle of musical innovation seems to be less prominent taken the wider Asian space into consideration. Various facts in Malaysia's younger history of musical entertainment may confirm a rather appropriating than creatively elevating approach.

This paper wants to draw the attention on various strategies within the Malaysian music industry. In a cultural analysis that focus on the development potential for creativity and innovation as well as the individual experience of group dynamics, the many contradictory streams in the process can be introduced into an academic discussion that seems to be highly necessary in search for a clearer cultural profile in music perception and finally music education.

In continuation of previous researches on popular music in Malaysia, this paper explores personal observation, local media, parallel studies and grey literature on the subject matter.

In result, some basic insights could be made in the everyday perception of local stars being placed in the field of music. First, it is hard to say what attributes signalize the transition from a process of increasingly successful marketing to a self-promoting star phenomenon. The purposeful installation of a star through mass media and internet platforms is rarely reaching the definite state of establishing a star. Being a star is rather an endless adoption to circumstances given in which the state of the audience is little stimulating since the communal memory is far too short and widely oversaturated with global models. Mainly, the constant comparison made between local stars and those who are dominating global mass media seems to be an issue hard to overcome. This contributes to the observed impotence in avoiding imitative musical productions.

Keywords: Malaysia, Popular music, Stardom, Tertiary education, Cultural analysis

Basics

The concept of stardom in any given society or, to start with a less epic entity, in any given community depends strongly on social norms, access to knowledge, and on ideological context being accumulated in a sufficient number of community members. Further, stardom reflects power relationships within the community and represents these relationships in exchange with other communities

Marshall (2013: 578) describes stardom functions for the popular music industry and mentions its key functions "both the economic functions of stardom (the transferral of financial risk from the record label to the artist and the stabilization of markets) and its ideological significance (submerging the process of commodification inherent within popular music and acting as the primary means through which the popular music commodity attains its commercial value)".

Despite the risk of becoming a star, the desire of being a star is nurtured in such an unavoidable way that there is always an overflow of those who believe in its magic.

In common understanding – as observed in Malaysia - one will rise to stardom as a musician through the following:

- Being seen as a star within a competitive world of stage performers through the frequency of stage appearance
- The frequency of being mentioned in the press and being invited to talk on television
- The overall self-perception as a star and the respective public behaviour expressed in a continuous complain on negative effects of popularity
- Gathering a big crowd of uncritical followers that is transformed into a measure for popularity, especially through social media platforms.

Popularity is created in most of the cases artificially in a process involving mass media mutually provoked for the benefit of direct participants at each end. Since journalists have to report important issues and the not yet stars are in need of importance measurable in media presence, the created popularity has finally little to do with a fair and equally accessible contest of talent or special skills. The space of creation, however, is sensibly negotiated among media members and those who are economically or ideologically important to the respective community. While Marshall draws a line between stars and celebrities by saying that "we may want to suggest stardom as being a particular kind of authority generated by achievement or expertise. This kind of status/authority is a cultural judgment rather than a market judgment (i.e., it is based on aesthetic evaluations of products rather than on commercial success)" (Marshall, 2013: 580), the specific local conditions in Malaysia do not clearly correspond to it.

Social and Historical Context

The main problem and the resulting question is a time/place discontinuity regarding cultural and economic influx in postcolonial Malaysia. Cultural phenomena that had diverse histories in the place of their first appearance, mostly Europe, North America and partly Australia, reached Malaysia not only simultaneously but mainly through similar means: early mass media and an exploding urban performance culture at the beginning of the 20th century. Therefore, a Billy Cotton Band or Johann Sebastian Bach seemed to be socially and culturally somehow similar in attractiveness, or, to be more precise, Billy Cotton won over Bach simply due to its economic impact on the entertainment business. There was little understanding on diverse historical backgrounds, social functions, and artists' training requirements since music served generally entertainment. Those 'musics' that were equipped with further meanings such as ceremonial, religious or that of celebrating local traditions, were not imported. Any entertainment, that might have been a common thought, should have this very equal entertaining factor, even if conducted in a professional way and with some basic historical background knowledge. Therefore, music stars coming up in the scene, were not differentiated according to the type of music they played or produced.

Shuker writes about stars at the beginning of the 21st century "They [stars] represent a unique commodity form which is both a labour process and a product. Audience identification with particular stars is a significant marketing device, making stars as much as an economic entity as a purely cultural phenomenon." (Shuker, 2002: 256).

Interestingly, in the so called "West', the driving force of industrialization and economisation of any aspect in life, a quite strict line is drawn between 'traditional' or 'classical' and 'commercial'. This differentiation is in itself contradictory since anything that is produced has its commercial attributes. However, the historical development of various spheres in art committed to different audiences, education and business, demands this distinction not least due to a necessary covering of commercialism in the light of social humanism and its many variations of ideology. It is, in other words, not always useful to exhibit openly one's business strategies or to even deal with musical production dedicated to commercial events such as advertisement, product promotion, muzak type of performances during banquettes or exhibitions in order to achieve a high rank as musician and to become a true star in one's field.

In postcolonial Malaysia, this distinction is not made. Commercialisation is seen as an achievement that is proudly presented. Entrepreneurship and business research are highly regarded as positive aspects in approaches to performing arts.1 The involvement of commercialisation strategies into

¹ The 3rd International Conference on Performing Arts as Creative Industries in Asia (PACIA) was held in Kota Kinabalu, 26-28th June, 2013. It was a large conference that could raise much attention compared to other international research focussed conferences on performing arts at state universities.

art production seems to increase the possibility of being recognised even in educational and scientific matters and promise better funding, institutional sustainability and sort of moral justification of working in the field of performing arts. This observation made through the years complements those made on the undifferentiated approach towards any imported music production.



Figure 1: Self promotion used on the official website of Dennis Lau. Economy justifies music best. (http://www.dennislau.com.my/. Last retrieved 29 July, 2014).

Writing generally about Asia, Otmazgin calls on "···researchers should pay closer attention to entrepreneurship's unintended consequences and not only look at their economic and organizational impact" (Otmazgin, 2011: 270). Her impression on the way how performing arts are approached by Asian musicologists and sociologists confirms observations made in Malaysia. One unintended consequence is the ahistorical consumption of everything from abroad that can be translated into economical comfort. This comfort can be achieved through a choice of musical productions that fit the social taste conditioned through the described social and historical context and the strong competitive will to achieve a world alike the global virtues of an imagined modernity.

The Music Star and its Making in Malaysia

Choices are crucial to survive. That applies also on the often called music industry of Malaysia that creates primary needs and cares about satisfying them instantly. Though the industrial aspect of

the music industry is not really as independent and purely economy driven as it seems, one of the needs is to present music stars. Stars come in a variety of sizes and for different use. Despite a few top stars that dominate the national press and find some resonance as Malaysian representatives abroad, most of the music stars share a small urban community of competitive colleagues. Their joint feature is the admiration for successful foreign stars. Benson puts it: "···desire to reach transnational audiences is also likely to be more commercially motivated, but both independent and mainstream artists appear to share an urge to affiliate with global communities of artists and audiences who enjoy certain styles of music that are mainly performed in English." (Benson, 2013: 25).

Even those who are not singing seem to affiliate strongly with English speaking communities abroad, and if not English at least another language than Bahasa Melayu. Many of the highlighted Malaysian musicians promote themselves through having been on stage with foreign stars as if some of the glamour would rub off on them by sharing the daily air to breath.² In doing so, there appears to be a hierarchy of admiration that can be graphically thought like the following:

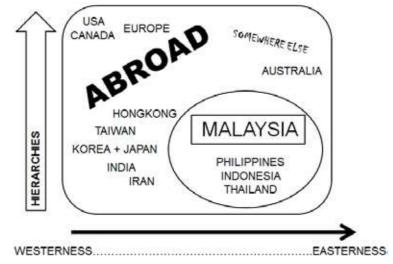


Figure 2: Hierarchies of touring reputation from westerness to easterness and in societal layers from less developed to highly industrialised.

² In the personal website of Joanne Yeoh one can read "...performed alongside Hong Kong superstar Jacky Cheung... was selected to perform with Taiwanese heart-throb David Tao... invited to play with another Hong Kong superstar, Alan Tam". In the personal website of Dennis Lau, to stay with violinists, is written that he: "has achieved a lot in a short span of time, already having shared the stage with Asia's most prominent and popular artistes and celebrities. These include Ning Baizura, David Tao, Lewis Pragasam, James Boyle, Syafinaz Selamat, Tay Kewei, Fransisca Peters, Jimmy Sax, Noryn Aziz, Atilia Haron, Janet Lee, Amber Chia, Winnie Loo, Arianna Teoh and Maya Karin, just to name a few."

Having been on stage with a star in USA or at least in Australia is a milestone of high rank, while merely touring through Thailand or Indonesia is a usual habit that is just seen as hard work. Success, however, is not only measured in terms of the places' reputation, rather places inform about the achieved income. Actually, places are symbols of it. The place of origin, for example, indicates primarily an income average and only in second instance a cultural difference compared to the own position. Historical causalities or local diversities are apparently rarely part of considerations. During the author's (A) experience in the last 7 years the following typical conversation with Malaysians (M), especially with Malaysian Chinese, to be correct, could be observed:

M: From where are you?

A: I am from Europe.

M: From East or West?

A: Is this important to you?

M: No. I am just curious.

A: I am from Central Europe.

M: Ah! That is Russia, or what?

A: No.

M: Ok, you must be from Holland. (Haha)!

Conversations running in this or a very similar way show how clear the East is considered to be worse than the West, even in Europe. The willingness to share ideas and to join eating together is always more enthusiastic when admitting being of German origin. In the conversation following the introduction, mainly famous German stars are mentioned that would be well known and admired in Malaysia, especially in the field of racing cars and football. If music comes into view, the admiration for classical music is comparably small since there is no outstanding single star performer except a few which are possibly too specific such as Arabella Steinbacher or Julia Fischer in the field of classical music, or Scorpions and Kraftwerk in the field of rock music. This observation leads to the fact that composers are - if at all - just equally important to any music culture as performers. Recently, in April 2014, a staff meeting of the Music Department in a large Malaysian University discussed assessment issues for music performances. It was proposed though not approved to achieve two points for being the composer of a piece while getting five points for performing that piece in front of an 'international' audience. The proposal came from a 'star', who stated in an interview with Azmah Omar printed in the magazine Wanita, February 2012 (100): "Saya tidak menganggap diri seorang selebriti. Saya juga bukan seorang yang bercita-cita tinggi. Saya percaya pada falsafah 'hidup untuk hari ini' Jangan fikir terlalu jauh dan elak berangan-angan berlebihan." [I do not consider myself a celebrity. I am also not a highbrow. I believe in the philosophy of "live the today". Do not think too much and avoid excessive daydreaming.]". Humble statements, as it seems, are strongly used in self-promotion. In reality, those who process the music on stage may see themselves being far more important to society than those who created the music. This 'extended liberal' approach to creativity can be seen as a driving force in appropriating an imagined status and star rank. It corresponds with the often expressed difficulties to find a possibility to perform in general since urban Malaysia is in many aspects not well developed in this regard. Though growing opportunities are given, the amount of public stages, the amount of regular visitors to musical events and the amount of income that can be realized is quite limited, and most of the events feature imported music or homemade versions of imported music.³ The cultural translation of an ahistorical, undifferentiated and self-serviced approach to music production and consumption into the local way of doing music business is possibly by all means based on a historical, well differentiated and practical experience that has to be understood at least from an academic viewpoint.

Throughout history, the territory of today's Malaysia was a place of cultural exchange and reinvention (Braginsky & Surovova, 2008; Meddegoda, 2013). Incorporating music styles, adopting musical instruments, transforming text structures in a process of cultural assimilation has a very long tradition. In many cases, the burden of historical meanings of sources and sophisticated elaborations on details was certainly left behind. As could be observed, the idea of putting the performer even above the effort of creating a composition is also widely reflected in the attitude of claiming for authorship of re-arranged oldies or cover versions of other music available in the public domain ranging from Johann Sebastian Bach to George Isaacs or Bob Marley. This is the easier the less common audiences, copyright institutions not excluded, know about historical and social contexts in performing arts. Andrea Mann confirms these observations in her diary on jazz performance habits in Penang (Mann, 2008). She substantiated her observation with the following example: "People here know Sway as a Michael Bublé song (not even a Dean Martin song or heaven forbid a Ruiz/Gimbel song). He may be a lovely fella, but through no fault of his own well, except perhaps his records - Mr.

A number of official event websites such as Kakiseni (http://kakiseni.com/whats-showing/) inform daily on music performances at various venues. A city such as Kuala Lumpur has rarely more than 10 different music events within one month. Only in times of large festivals, the number of music events increases. Berlin, my hometown, has an average amount of 350 different music events within one month. In some months, there are over 1000 different music events (winter time). http://www.berlin.de/tickets/suche/events.php/veranstaltungen?sort=kategorie&zrTyp=von&von=30.07.2 014&bis=29.08.2014&kategorie=all&stichwort=%3CSuchbegriff%3E), last retrieved 29 July, 2014.

⁴ In July 2014, The Putra Science Park of UPM issued copyright certificates about recordings of "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desire" (Johann Sebastian Bach) and "Rumours" (George Isaacs) to a performer who merely re-arranged the music for violin and some attached instrumental sounds. For another music album consisting of nicely re-arranged oldies and classical items, the performer claimed to be the composer. This step was justified with the excuse of not having given a choice in the claim form where there was nothing to tick for arrangements since this form, however, was purposely developed for composition/authorship. A banner snippet of this album is still decorating the official website of UPM symbolizing the creative achievement.

Bublé has become my jazz nemesis." (Mann, 2008).

National versus International

The evaluation principle of a national – international divide is another observation worth to be looked at. While most of all evaluation criteria in academia as well as in performing arts are ruled by this principle, there are very few questions asked about how this is to be justified.

What makes an international audience being more 'valuable' than the crowd in the neighbour-hood? Why the attendance of an international conference is more educating than a national conference? Why one of three reviewers for a postgraduate thesis must be from abroad? How can even the formation of the audience or the passively attending people being imitatively focused on 'international taxonomies'? Not surprisingly, from the viewpoint of logical comparison, there is no such thing as 'international' in a person. It is actually a mixture of various nationals one might find in an audience or a conference. No one can be seen as being an international since all are mainly nationals though from different places. This short excurse leads to the question what the obvious metaphor 'international' means in the context of Malaysia's production of stars, the concept of success and stardom as an outcome? An often used accompanying term used is "international level" with the meaning of a higher quality in demand and with the background of being served with a stage for worldwide competition. Another stream of justifications is the imagined objectivity in terms of not having to fear protectionism towards one's own fellow countrymen.

These justifications imply a number of problems that are rarely scrutinized. One of the implications is the expectation of national subjectivity, protectionism or even corruption in any type of competition since these attributes also serve as standard justification in sports that are highly politicised around the globe. Performing arts and sciences are possibly set into the same framework, which could – on the other hand – offend the professionalism of artists and scientists. The differentiation of the population in Malaysia according to their status of citizenship nurtures this perspective and supports the supposed uncertainties.

Another implication is the suggested low quality of produced music and scientific output within the country if there is no controlling authority from abroad. This way of thinking might be deeply ingrained before and throughout the postcolonial period and it is supported by countless cases of approval processes for projects, events, publications and working procedures that compulsorily involve external experts. This approach implies a common feeling of inferiority in comparison with achievements observed abroad. The employment system in governmental sectors and a critical review of capabilities resulting from it, contribute to the establishment of the international – national divide.

The concept of success and stardom, however, is strongly affected by following this stream of thinking in terms of praising affiliations with institutions and persons abroad, involvement of foreign business in exploiting national resources of entertainment services and in a method of self presentation that finds its best expression in clothing, posing and public relation work visible on many Malaysian music star websites. If comparing promotion photos of Malaysian stars, the 'international' dress code becomes overwhelmingly apparent.

Age and Gender

A last aspect regarding star concepts is named by Leaver and Schmidt (2010: 117) "There is an association of music stars with qualities of youthfulness." In Malaysia as well as in some other countries, music stars are categorized according to age groups such as "below 40". Below 40 year old musicians are considered 'beginners' or 'young talents'. Dennis Lau, for example, was nominated for the CIMB Prestige's Top 40 Under 40 in 2009. This attitude towards age is implemented due to models from abroad and an 'imitation' in itself. More than age, however, gender aspects may play an important role since they are reflecting in a quite clear way ethnic and religious differences.

Williams, who analysed Drew Barrymore's feminist agency, writes that "···conventional theories of stardom and celebrity which either neglect female stars or polarize them according to highly gendered categories of masculine (active agents) or feminine (passive, disempowered, sexualized)." (Williams, 2007: 121).

In Malaysia, especially among Malaysian Chinese performers, the sexualisation of the musician is taken as a strategy. While the appearance through emphasis of sexual qualities is considered to be 'cheap' in a number of industrial countries of the West, in many Asian countries it is uncritically encouraged. Interestingly, the less 'dress' the more 'star' is perceived. A look on websites of female stars confirms this impression.

Different from other Asian countries, the application of revealing dress manners are provocative hence admired by parts of the Malaysian audience. At the same time they are inviting a continuous stereotyping of performing artists by most of the majority group. The low reputation and the educational disqualification of music entertainment is for example reflected in employment rules for foreign students who are allowed to work part-time 20 hours per week in semester breaks as following: "A student is permitted to work part-time in Restaurants, Petrol Kiosks, Mini Markets and Hotels only (excluding singer, masseur, musician, GRO and other activities deemed immoral) as long as the student pass remains valid." The double standard regarding moral issues becomes especially apparent in cases where foreign music students observe their immediate teachers celebrating kind of stardom and try to justify their academic qualification through personal experiences in this field.

⁵ Publicly accessible as "Do's and Don'ts for International Students in Malaysia. Edited by School of Graduate Studies UPM. http://www.sgs.upm.edu.my/dokumen/SKPSI1 Do and donts Int Students.pdf, last retrieved 29 July 2014.

Case Discussion

The final question is: Why the concept of success and stardom through imitative music production can sustain in Malaysia?

One answer on this question is the specific way of how various participants of musical life are generated through imitative music productions. A very clear and simple example is the Putra Idol production conducted at Universiti Putra Malaysia in the years 2013 and 2014.

Yeoh, the main advisor of the event, writes in the programme foreword of both the Semifinal Top 10 in 2013 and the Grande Final in 2014 (Yeoh, 2013; Yeoh 2014): "This Putra Idol production is of significant importance to the students of the Music Department as it fuses theoretical aspects with practical learning. This production has also some ways generated an atmosphere of camaraderie and friendship among contestants – an aspect of life which cannot be taught in classrooms."

The main focus of the event is to teach students the basics of a star production. Despite of event management work flows (Kemp, 2008) such as conceptualisation, planning the venue, health and security, staff and finances, a big deal is the mental preparation of the organisers in communicating goals with the performers and finally the audience. The communication of the main ideas can be ambivalent and even contradictory. However, without communicating these ideas, the event remains unsatisfactory to most of the participating agents, especially to the performers. Putra Idol is based on the principle of the casting show American Idol and is in many aspects fully copied though with limited resources. Unfortunately, the largest gaps in supportive resources affected the voting system and the communication itself. Another, rather habitual, gap was the little understanding of legal constraints.

All applicants were said that they will be helped to become a 'real star on stage'. For that they have to follow some rules which are stated in the application form.

In the section "Application, Audition and Performance" is stated that "All finalists are to prepare their own minus-one or band accompaniment for performance during Semi-Fiunal and Final. Minusones should be in CD format (playable on a CD player) or saved onto pen drive." (Number 5, Section "Application, Audition and Performance", Putra Idol, FB Page, 2013-2014). Number 6 of the Rules and Regulations says that "By participating, contestants agree that the Music Department, Faculty of Human Ecology, reserves the right to use their names, likeness, images, recordings and videos of all persons performing for future advertisements, promotions, and publicity drives in any manner and medium now known or hereafter devised in perpetuity." (Number 6, Section Rules and Regulations, Putra Idol, FB Page, 2013-2014).

Both stated rules cannot be fulfilled without legal advice since the first invites the contestants

^{6 (}https://www.facebook.com/UPMputraidol/photos/pb.418003894956622.2207520000.1406713861./596988410391502/?type=3&theater) last retrieved 29 July, 2014.

to download illegally their minus one or to fabricate a minus one from the copied song they want to perform. No one of the contestants intended or was expected to sing a song they composed themselves. All songs offered were still under copyright except a few such as "Sway" (music composed by Luis Demetrio in 1953, English text by Norman Gimbel in 1954). Other songs are of the type "You Raise Me Up" (composed by Rolf Løvland from 'Secret Gardens' in 2002, UK), "American Boy" (written by Estelle, West, will.i.am, John Legend, Josh Lopez, Caleb Speir, and Keith Harris in 2008). or 'Mere Dholna Sun' (music composed by Pritam Chakraborty in 2007, lyrics by Sameer in 2007). No one of the contestants could have solved the copyright problem on their own. Only the official organiser is expected and committed to do so since the organiser is also the one who is the contract party in the performance event. Therefore, any rights connected to the performance, as required through the second rule cited, could not be transferred to the organiser since one can only transfer a right that one owns. In order to avoid legal problems resulting from this situation, press items, programme booklets, or public statements were carefully cleaned from mentioning of any song titles. This, at least, implies that there is certain knowledge and also a beginning sense of right and wrong.⁷

In 2013, the semifinal concert was prepared cautiously in a discussion with the left 10 contestants. In an extra meeting was said repeatedly that the established crew will help the contestant in promoting them as stars, however, in return, the contestants should follow slavishly all reuqests without critisizing procedures or asking for reasons. Also, in order to manage the audience, the contestants were asked to mobilize all their friends and familiy members and to make them voting for them.⁸

On the other hand, some of the contestants felt that they actually help the organisers to attract an audience for an event they have to create in order to fulfil a semester asignment of first year students of the Music Department. Since the applications were only open to UPM students and staff, the life model of the contestants was somehow already solidly based on some qualified professions thus the contestants were not extremely flattered by being helped in becoming a music star instead. Additionally, the contestants were those who had to sacrifice even the peaceful state of their personal relationships to friends and family members in order to be successful and to make them acting in the set up voting system that was to persuade attention for the upcoming event.

A discussion on the event's Facebook page was taken to illustrate communication problems in social media and appeared in a weekly column of Guan Ming Daily. The event was anonymised thus not directly connecting to Putra Idol, which was a rather unknown event to the urban surrounding,

⁷ However, some video snippets are still undeleted witnesses in the world wide web and the problem though definitely known was not practically solved in the 2014 event.

⁸ Ruwin Rangeeth Dias (2014). Personal communication. UPM.

however, it was certainly addressed to people involved in the process of star making without considering common opinions expressed freely in blogs and websites. The real discussion on Facebook as well as the later conversion into parodised fiction give a short view on the political dynamics pervading the creation of stars and the dealing with audiences.

Er Zi (2013: 2nd part) quotes, for example, the following:

"版主:再次感謝@東方不敗。在此澄清,《校園偶像》是關乎歌藝與舞台演出的比賽,而人氣是"偶像"決定性的指標。此項選舉制度中,網民有權投選心目中屬意的人選。(2小時前·1個人說讚)

東方不敗:用面子書的點擊率來測量人氣?候選人受歡迎不是因為唱得好,我家的小弟也比莫扎特受歡迎了。誰投選誰都看到清清楚楚,這怎麼成? (2小時前·5個人說讚)"

Of which the original text was:

<u>"Putra Idol</u>: To clarify, PUTRA IDOL is about singing and stage performance, plus hearing the voices of the people about their favourite. Popularity is one of the things that makes a person an 'idol'. In voting, it is the people's right to choose by their own discretion.

<u>Dōngfāng Bùbài:</u> How childish to measure popularity with facebook counts...and popular for what? Not for singing, I guess. If so, my small brother is more popular than Mozart. And there is no discretion in your system - one has to make a confession to only one friend and that can be seen by everybody - you would never go for election under such condition..."

The event Putra Idol overlapped with the General Election in 2013 and the use of social media in this moment was a quite demanding task that could not be kept under control by first year students. Instead, advising staff tried to answer sensitive questions as transformed by Er Zi as following:

"版主:感謝樓上的留言人。《校園偶像》依據全球成功舉辦的"寫實比賽節目"概念而設。本頁非討論區。如果你的意見與主辦單位相左,你大可不選擇參與或投選。(8分鐘前·2個人說讚)"

The original text of this part is:

"Putra Idol: Putra Idol is generally based on the concept of "competitive reality show" of which

⁹ Putra Idol, Facebook page 2013 (discussion deleted on 23 May, 2013). Last retrieved 23 May, 2013.

many other shows have been running successfully on the global scene. This Page is not intended to be a forum for discussion on this established concept of competition. If your views are not in line with this notion, you may choose not to participate or vote."

All critical entries following this discussion that took place in May 2013 were deleted by the page administrators. The 'troublesome' Facebookers were rather inefficiently searched for by calling some of their identified Facebook friends and the Chinese writing parodist quietly dismissed from his part–time job in the Music Department without giving a reason. Later it was said that the "Chinese translation of this insulting discussion may prevent the many Chinese students from enrolment in UPM, which could not be tolerated". This, in itself a contradiction since the first year students were purposely situated within the management of the event and confronted with the use of social media, is revealing sort of double moral adding up to the double standard mentioned earlier. During the 2014 Putra Idol, a few things changed positively such as the separation of voting vouchers from the primary evaluation system and the stronger focus on just one type of singing culture that could be overseen by the advisors. Thankfully the chairperson of Putra Idol 2 says: "We have also learnt to problem solve and trouble shoot and think on our feet out of the box. These are lessons in life which will serve us well when we graduate and go out to work." (Low, 2014:3).

However, the main lessons learnt by the contestants and the audience, especially the audience in social media, might be not to question anything and to just follow the authoritative roadmap of success given from abroad. The entire event, similar to anything else in the world of stardom, is not as much about musical achievements but about personal relationships, their interdependencies and self-positioning. It is about the boundaries between the ordinaries and the celebrated as Couldry puts it (2007). What is said is rarely what is done. In reality, one helps the other to start business and the content of the art is the mere wrapping of it.

To clarify: this paper is not to criticise actual decisions of any university department which probably could have been made anywhere else in Malaysia but to call for reviewing concepts of success and stardom in the light of their actual social and historical contexts.

One step could be a turn away from too much competitive pressure within the country. Not everything that is imported as music competitions, casting shows, dress codes, procedures, audience and media behaviour, is worth to be locally taken up unless there is a real need to compete with the narrow world of stars for the sake of business. Such a need can possibly only be nurtured through a splendid

¹⁰ Reason was given in a Department meeting, August, 2013, among permanent staff.

¹¹ In the 2013 event, voting vouchers were openly offered for 1RM each. The more voting vouchers were purchased and dropped in the 'right' box, the higher the chance of the contestant whose name is written on this box to win. Some friends of contestants bought voting vouchers in big amount in support of their 'star'. This practice is until then globally known only for car seller promotions where one could favor one car model over another. The unethical implication of this method when dealing with human contestants was alien to the Putra Idol organizers in 2013.

music scene of broad variety and with an extremely creative output. In Malaysia, this happens only in a few niche productions such as fusion music or jazz which are genre constructions circulating globally. ideologies connected appear too contradictory; these contradictions are taken too passively as facts one has to live with. In the very dynamic Asian scene of pop stars, the truly sociotope of stardom, Malaysian stars can barely compete. The actual star list of Asia's Media World Top 10 for July 2014 is as follows and includes individuals and music groups with fantastic names:

Agnes Monica, JKT48, Super Junior, Fatin Shidqia, So Nyuh Shi Dae (SNSD) A.K.A Girls' Generation, TVXQ, Blink Indonesia, Charice Pempengco, AKB48, YUI. Most of the involved artists produce and perform exclusively their own music.

Conclusion

However, if taken up and put into the Malaysian context, the burden of historical meanings of the various sources and the qualities represented in a cultural practice from 'abroad' might be offloaded on the performers and the many other agents in musical life in order to allow for a culturally successful appropriation. Music which is despite its economic potential mainly thought to humanly balance human activities and to help in finding individual creativity could be more to most of the Malaysian citizens and their many foreign guests than a small stardom feeling in a karaoke bar where music is imitatively produced.

Nevertheless, in the field of classical music, stardom has also an Asian dimension as Melvin and Cai remark: "In more pessimistic scenarios, classical music in China will succumb to the same pitfalls that some critics think it has in much of the West – individual and corporate greed; an excessive emphasis on stardom; bad management; poor music education; and governmental and societal indifference." (Melvin and Cai 2004: 300). The Malaysian features of this situation such as the avoidance of too much background knowledge on music styles, genres or music ideologies or the down levelling of any of these music practices on their entertainment value contribute strongly to a pessimistic outlook.

Finally, this paper may help to provoke an open discussion and to initiate overcoming insecurities in justifying musical confidence that goes beyond pointing out its economic benefits. Not being as the others but being the other could be an idea to follow.

¹² http://www.thetoptens.com/best-asian-pop-artist/, last retrieved 29 July, 2014.

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在YouTube以LOL看馬來西亞的音樂劇仿作品—— 詮釋「Listen, Listen」網路現象

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摘要

每當社交媒體、網路傳播一些現有藝術作品的「原味仿製」或「文化米姆」(cultural meme)的音樂模仿劇時,針對媒體畫面和事件主題,網民可能在禮儀(decency)與道德上被挑釁,並產生五味雜陳的反應。這種現象極可能被視為會帶來一種災難狀態,特別是開放給公眾可以立即存取這些影音數據時。

「Listen, Listen」網路現象源自二零一三年一月,一個在社交網路爆紅的視頻。該視頻顯示一名主持人在當地大學座談會上譴斥一名正在提問的大學生,而她的辱罵臺詞「listen, listen」和侮辱性言論在一夜之間引發眾怒。隨即好幾部的劇仿視頻接連因運而生;它們既不失諷刺性與娛樂性,而且確切地點出一個與馬來西亞教育及政治問題並行的典型矛盾(paradox)。因此,「Listen, Listen」突顯為年度的當代「網路米姆」(internet meme)。

本文根據YouTube網民在Yuri Wong Music於二零一三年一月十四日發表的音樂劇仿作品的線上留言,以詮釋學(hermaneutics)的研究方式,採用三千個以上的留言作為觀察「Listen,Listen,Listen」網路現象的方法。除了分析網路平台現成的留言,作者也觀察這個影音數據如何被運用。透過這部音樂劇仿作品,作者呈現一套統計數據,並解讀它們以反映馬來西亞的現實狀況。最後,本文探討網民在社交網路激烈投入褒、貶、分享及留言行動時,而延伸更多關於他們在網路平台集聚想法的議題。

關鍵字:音樂劇仿作品、網民、詮釋學、YouTube、社交媒體、線上留言

YouTubing 'Malaysia's Gangnam Style¹' with LOL: A Hermeneutic Study on the 'Listen, Listen' Musical Parody in the Internet

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Abstract

When musical parodies as 'authentic imitations' of existing artistic compositions or cultural memes are transmitted through social media, netizens (internet users) may be provoked and confronted with mixed reactions on decency and morality of both the visual and the subject matter. This has the potential of confliction to a catastrophic state especially when the audiovisual data have instantly been enabled for public access.

The "listen, listen, listen" phenomenon started when a video that depicts a moderator dismissing a student from asking questions at a forum held in a local university went viral on social media in January 2013. Her abusive "listen, listen, listen" catch-line and other humiliating remarks catapulted the public uproar overnight. Several parody videos immediately appeared, both satirical and entertaining, underscoring a typical paradox that apparently parallels the underlying problems of education and politics in Malaysia, and thus "listen, listen, listen" significantly emerges as a contemporary internet meme of the year.

This paper deals with a hermeneutic study on the "listen, listen, listen" phenomenon based on over 3,000 online comments YouTube members have posted for a musical parody produced and published by Yuri Wong Music on 14 January 2013. As commentary from the available internet platform is analyzed the use of audiovisual data is also technically observed. Through this musical parody, data in numbers are presented and interpreted to reflect the reality in Malaysia. More questions about the ideas netizens have gathered on the internet platform, asthey drastically involved themselves through actions of liking, disliking, sharing or commenting about social media, are derived as the discussion continues.

Keywords: Musical parody, Netizen, Hermeneutic study, YouTube, Social media, Online commentary.

¹ As commented by a netizen called Lavindra J. Gudy (2013).

"Our country don't like creative ppl like you. They will *halau* you *keluar*. *Pergi*... *Pergi ke negara lain*!" (C Jasmin, 2013).

Listen, Listen, Listen: The Beginning

On 14 January 2013, a little-known non-government organisation in Malaysia called Suara Wanita 1 Malaysia, or abbreviated as SW1M, uploaded a video of a public forum in a national university on YouTube² which unexpectedly made it viral over social media³ and turning two protagonists in the video into an overnight sensation. Within hours, internet citizens (hereafter netizens), got familiarised with the protagonists: Sharifah Zohra Jabeen Syed Shah Miskin, the president of SW1M and the host of the event, and Bawani K. S., an undergraduate student of Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM). The video caught public attention when Bawani, speaking on the microphone as an audience, highlighted a court ruling about Bersih rally and posted questions why Malaysia was not able to offer free education like other countries⁵. The most 'shocking' part began when Sharifah dominated Bawani's voice by repeating "Listen, listen, listen." for 11 times and "Let me speak! Let me speak!" for 5 times, before she silenced Bawani halfway by removing her microphone. Then, she cynically thanked Bawani for "having the guts" (N.N., 2013a: 00:04:40-00:04:41) and rebuked Bawani for not showing respect and comparing Malaysia with other countries, before berating Bawani for having "the very least of pendidikan (education)" (N.N., 2013a: 00:07:53-00:07:55). Other remarks by Sharifah include animal problems, animal rights, and the following line: "If you are not happy, you are very much suitable to go to another university" (N.N., 2013a: 00:11:10-00:11:15).

Some interpreted that the pro-government SW1M made the video public to further humiliate Bawani⁶, whom it referred as 'Little Ambiga' (Chong, 2013b), but it has triggered a public uproar instead. Generally, netizens are more inclined to defend Bawani's dignity, and condemned both Sharifah's oppression and the brain-washing operation by the national apparatus. Besides, the mentality problem among university students was noted and the quality of the tertiary education in Malaysia was also put in question (Netto, 2013; Erzi, 2013).

² The video was a live recording of *Forum Suara Mahasiswa* (forum of the graduates' voices), titled "Seiringkah Mahasiswa dan Politik?" (Are graduates and politics aligned?), which took place on 8 December 2012 at Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Sintok, Kedah. The video was split and uploaded in four parts.

³ According to one of the video sources uploaded by 'penguincute33' (N. N., 2013b), it has accumulated 1,350,456 views, 4,141 likes, 1,120 dislikes, 1,355 subscriptions and 7,732 comments as of 8 February 2015.

⁴ Gabungan Pilihanraya Bersih dan Adil (Coalition for Clean and Fair Election), or widely known as Bersih, is a coalition of non-governmental organisations that intends to reform the current electoral system in Malaysia. It is co-chaired by Ambiga Sreenevasan and A. Ahmad Said.

⁵ Before the controversial scene, the video shows undergraduates taking an oath to go against 'deviant culture', 'destroyers of peace', 'street demonstrations' and support 'peace and harmony among multi-racial Malaysians without the interference of third parties' (Gomez, 2013).

⁶ According to Bawani's statement (Erzi, 2013).

The 'Listen, Listen, Listen' phenomenon escalated when graphical internet memes were generated and shared among viewers. The 'listen, listen, listen' catch line appeared as an instantly popular slang to use in texting activities. Parodies, as well as parodies of other existing parodied works, also lighted up the mediasphere with puns of text and graphic that associated Sharifah's name and her domineering image to the 'listen' tagline and many other animals, as exemplified in Figure 1 and 2.

On the other hand, a musical parody, which was produced and uploaded by Yuri Wong to YouTube within a day after SW1M's video was posted, spawned the mediasphere and therefore further speculated the 'Listen, Listen, Listen' phenomenon with certain political wit and musical creativity.

Yuri Wong, the video creator, applied an electronic dance beat accompanying an 'auto-tuned'⁷ catchphrase, "Listen! Listen! When I speak, listen!", that raps over a repetitious musical progression consisting of Cm–Bb–Ab–Bb chords⁸. He also included other speeches by Sharifah – notably "let me speak", "when this is our programme, we allow you to speak", "number one… number two… number three…", "do you think only humans have problems?", "I'll show you what else have problems", "animals have problems", "I'll tell you which animal has problems", "have you ever thought of these animal rights? – that sharply magnifies both her abusive tyranny and startling absurdity in a parallel context to what netizens in Malaysia may think about the ruling government. This implication was incorporated, in a wittingly manner as seen, into prominent visual loops that depict an iconic scene when Sharifah seizes Bawani's microphone (Figure 3). Further visual features are a montage that shows Sharifah 'dancing' with exaggerating movements and elaborating on animal problems, alongside with shots of Bawani's baffling expression and some animal cartoons. Undoubtedly, this music video arrived in time as the answer to the justice netizens were longing for the UUM incident, while some netizens also see its analogous status as of Psy's "Gangnam Style" which became a global hit since 2012⁹.

⁷ Auto-Tune is an audio processor developed by Antares Audio Technologies in 1997 to correct intonation and timing problems in vocals or solo instruments, apart from enabling pitch-shifting as well. [Source: Antares (2014). Auto-Tune 7, Auto-Tune & Vocal Processing Tools by Antares. http://www.antarestech.com/products/detail.php?product=Auto-Tune 7 1 (accessed 18 March 2014)]

⁸ That is noted by a netizen called Gloson123 (Yuri Wong Music, 2013).

Becoming the most watched YouTube video since November 2012 (International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, 2013: 16), it has accumulated 2,028,251,270 views, 8,456,119 likes, 1,061,519 dislikes, 7,261,274 subscriptions and 5,215,926 comments on YouTube as of 1 July 2014. Within the number of views, 1,156,629 are contributed by subscription-driven access and 2,354,473 are counted based on sharing on other social media. The music was made popular by Park Jae-sang or better known as Psy, a South Korean entertainer, songwriter, record producer and television personality.



Figure 1 & 2: Internet memes of Sharifah Zohra Jabeen after the "listen, listen, listen" tirade over the internet on 14 January 2013 (Chong, 2013b; Ng, 2013)

Following Yuri Wong's musical parody, which has received overwhelming views that is still counting today, at least 20 other related parody videos were produced. Media inclined netizens participated in making new music, cover version or electronic dance music, edited the video and uploaded it on the social media. There are also videos in other formats such as talk show, dance, drama and film clip. The most prominent examples, being satirical and humorous, are "Namewee Tokok 009: Listen 聽我說" by Namewee (黃明志), "Parodi Forum Suara Mahasiswa" by Mat Lufti¹⁰, as well as a film excerpt¹¹ that shows Adolf Hitler ranting in the Austrian—German dialect juxtaposed with reworked subtitles in Malay language that narrates an imagined state of mind of Sharifah's political leader¹².

¹⁰ Which have both rocketed over 600,000 views as reported on 18 January (Netto, 2013).

¹¹ Originally a 2004 German film titled "Downfall" (Der Untergang) directed by Oliver Hirschbiegel, it becomes a popular source for the so-called "Downfall parodies". Instead of calling it a 'viral video', Shifman rather sees it as a 'memetic video' (2011: 189–190).

¹² N.N. (2013, 15 January). Listen! Listen! Listen! Hitler Version [film]. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mx6K32O6hY (accessed 27 Feb 2014).



Figure 3: This iconic microphone-seizing scene loops for 13 times in Yuri Wong's parody video. Besides Sharifah (right) and Bawani (left), the student with tudung oren (orange scarf) appearing in the foreground also became a much talk-about personality in the online commentary (Still captured from Yuri Wong Music, 2013, 00:00:10).

Definitions and Framework

Parody has been noted in many musical genres such as jazz (Monson, 1994), the musical theatres in Germany (Ringer, 1975) and the French operas in the 17th century (Powell, 2001). The word 'parody' originates from the ancient Greek word *parōidia*¹³, which denotes a poem mimicking the style and prosody of an epical work but 'treating light, satirical or mock-heroic subjects' (Dentith, 2000: 10). It is a deliberate imitation of another work, style, genre or body of works, assuming the original is recognisable to the audience whose attention is drawn to 'significant features of the original' with 'humourous techniques, such as incongruity or exaggeration, as a means of commentary' (Jewell & Louise, 2012: 6). It also refers to 'the process of recontextualising a target or source text through the transformation of its textual (and contextual) elements, and thus creating a new text' that contains 'a level of ironic incongruity with an inevitable satiric impulse' created by a conversion 'through the resulting oscillation between similarity to and difference from the target' (Harries, 2000: 6). Or rather, a parody in its 'ironic trans-contextualisation and inversion' can be seen as a 'repetition with a difference', while 'a critical distance is implied between the backgrounded text being parodied and the new incorporating work, a distance usually signalled by irony' (Hutcheon 1985: 32). French literary theorist Gérard Genette distinguishes a parody as a form of hypertextuality when hypertext is alluded, de-

¹³ In etymology, the prefix *para* refers to something that is simultaneously 'beside and against' the $\bar{o}id\bar{e}$, which means 'song', and hence a parody literally means a 'beside-against song', 'counterchant' or 'musical counterpoint' (Lopez, 1990: 404).

rived or related to an earlier work or hypotext (Martin & Ringham, 2006: 99). More comprehensively, a parody refers to 'any cultural practice which provides a relatively polemical allusive imitation of another cultural production or practice' (Dentith, 2000: 9).

In a closer context, the parodic practice in contemporary China, better known as *egao* (惡搞)¹⁴ to Chinese-speaking people, indicates 'a site where issues of power struggle, class reconsolidation, social stratification, (online) community formation, and cultural intervention, along with the transformative power of digital technologies, intersect', and therefore 'provides an alternative locus of power, permitting the transgression of existing social and cultural hierarchies' (Gong & Yang, 2010: 4). A similar example is the "grass mud horse" (草泥馬) parody in the internet of China that is used since 2009 by netizens to swear without facing censorship blockade, and to express 'a rebellious idea to resist institutional surveillance' (Chow, 2014: 157).

Youtube, being 'the biggest single access point to music for consumers internationally', is the most used music service in the world and having more than one billion users worldwide (International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, 2014: 20). With music-related contents existing in 90 percent of the most watched videos in the service's history (International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, 2013: 16), it has become 'the central hub for meme diffusion' where 'the spread, variation, and popularity of memes are made highly transparent' with 'built-in popularity measurement' (Shifman, 2011: 190), bringing netizens to confront with 'a new form of post-public sphere, one that is entirely ambivalent but extremely engaging' (Steyerl, 2012). This platform, for several years, was 'nothing less than the social imagination of our times, a huge semiconscious mess of imagery' with a huge amount of visual dark matter accumulated since camcorders were commercially sold (Steyerl, 2012).

Considering the aforementioned advantages of this digital platform, this paper exploits the YouTube online commentary on Yuri Wong's parody video "Dance Remix: Listen! Listen! When I Speak, Listen!" as a framework to study the hermeneutics of a musical parody in the Internet. The online commentary by netizens serves as the main studied data, while an observation of popularity measurement is drawn as well. While the commentary is generally categorised, a few assumptions and limitations should be noted:

- This paper excludes interpretive data from other YouTube webpages containing a reposted video, the hypotext (original video) or other hypertexts (parody), as well as from other social media where the video was shared, especially Facebook and Twitter.
- The count is based on comments which are treated as of an equal significance regardless of the number of times a netizen could comment or whom it was meant to correspond with – comments are counted as shown.

¹⁴ Another term popularly used in Taiwan is $kuso(\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle)$, which means 'crap' or 'shit' in the Japanese language.

- In the consideration of selectivity in online media publishing¹⁵, anonymity as well as arbitrary characteristics people have chosen to appear virtually in the Internet, the data are accessed according to how they appear to the observer at the time of analysis. For this reason, questions of authenticity and reliability in data representation are rather secondary.
- Multi-layered biases in culture, society and politics highly exist in data representation. Subjectivity in data interpretation, with references¹⁶ made to the nearest cultural, social and political contexts, is unavoidable and should be therefore acknowledged.

Let the Data Speak

Table 1: Basic facts and figures of the video production (as of GMT+8 15:26, 24 January 2014)

nce Remix: Listen! Listen! When I Speak, Listen!
nee Renna. Listen: When I Speak, Listen:
ps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xL25dpv_cg0
ri Wong Music
January 2013
6 days
2 seconds
84,312
71
719
5
02

¹⁵ Both publisher and webpage moderator have the authority to hide or remove any undesirable comment, while netizens can remove their own comments after some time. This condition may cause certain gaps in understanding a possible commentary flow.

¹⁶ Especially in cases when dialectic or internet slangs are used.

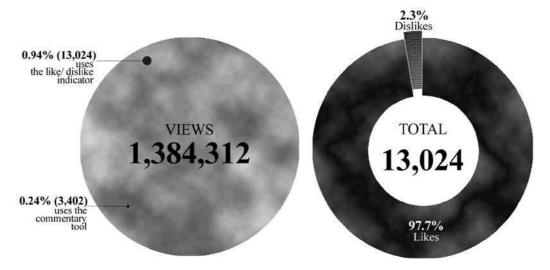


Figure 4 (left): Ratio of netizens using the 'like' or 'dislike' indicator and the commentary tool among the total views accumulated by the video, assuming each netizen contributes to one view count, indicates 'like' or 'dislike', and comments only once.

Figure 5 (right): Ratio of 'like' or 'dislike' indicator, assuming each netizen logs in and hits the indicator with only one user account.

Table 2: Comment distribution from 14 January 2013 to 24 January 2014

Period	Comment Count
14 Jan – 24 Feb 2013	3,212
25 Feb – 24 Mar 2013	146
25 Mar – 24 Apr 2013	7
25 Apr – 24 May 2013	9
25 May – 24 Jun 2013	9
25 June – 24 Jul 2013	3
25 Jul – 24 Aug 2013	4
25 Aug – 24 Sep 2013	2
25 Sep – 24 Oct 2013	1
25 Oct – 24 Nov 2013	2
25 Nov – 24 Dec 2013	0
25 Dec 2013 – 24 Jan 2014	7
Total	3,402

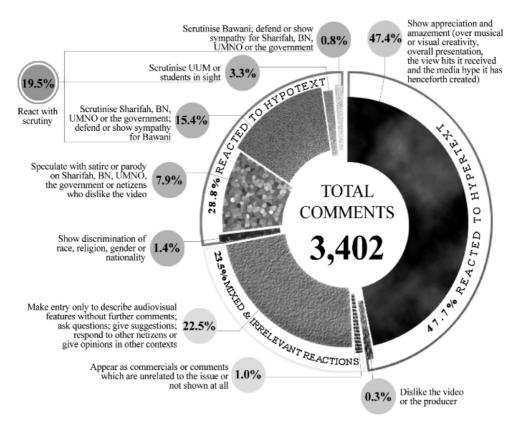


Figure 6: Further analysis of distribution and categorisation of comments according to netizen's reactions from 14 January 2013 to 24 January 2014.

Table 3: Numbers of selected keywords related to music and dance appearing in the online commentary

Keywords on Music and Dance	Keyword Count
"remix"	236
"song", "lagu"	226
"Gangnam", "Psy", "Listen Style"	118
"ringtone"	93
"download"	47
"dance", "dancing", "joget"	46
"music", "muzik"	42
"dubstep"	28
"lyrics", "lirik"	20
"FM"	20
"DJ"	16
"MP3"	14
"parody"	9
"Beyoncé"	9
"Skrillex"	8

Keywords on Music and Dance	Keyword Count
"autotune"	7
"rhythm", "rentak"	6
"rhyme"	1
"chords"	1
"melody"	1
"lullaby"	1

Table 4: Interesting comments that are presented on the online commentary webpage

Comments	Translation (for half or non-
	English entry)
Yayy, 1 million in 4 days. (lovemama house, 1 year ago)	
This song is so freaking good it gives me eargasms.	
(Joseph Voo, 1 year ago)	Companibacta Normalian 1 lankla
Paling best: Number 1 ark Number 2 ark ark Number 3 ark ark	Super best: Number 1 ··· 'ark';
ark.	Number 2··· 'ark', 'ark';
(Fizz Zoule, 1 year ago)	Number 3··· 'ark', 'ark', 'ark'.
Chords Cm Bb Ab. (Gloson123, 1 year ago)	
Yuri Wong don't stop making music, "kangkung" and "listen" so	
fun to hear all the times, thanks.	
(Muhammad Ibrahim, 5 days ago)	
Compared to the original, this video makes sense!	
(Huda Diaz, 1 year ago)	Seriously this would be 2013
Seriously this would be 2013 top song. Boleh kalah oppa	top song. It can beat "Oppa
gangnam style xD (cikcarol, 1 year ago)	Gangnam Style".
Malaysia's Gangnam Style lol (Lavindra J. Gudy, 1 year ago)	Gangham Style .
	Wow, nice remix. Well done,
Waaooh, nice remixWell donevery creative!! But you got	very creative! But you got
to be careful, our country don't like creative ppl like you they	to be careful; our country
will halau you keluar… "PergiPergi Pergi ke negara	doesn't like creative people
lain…!!!"	like you. They will expel you.
(C Jasmin, 1 year ago)	"GoGo Go to another
(C Justimi, 1 year ago)	country!!!"
Imagine if you ever watch circus… when the clown appear	Country
there's applause that explains why they clap (Yuki Liow, 1	
_year ago)	
	Disgracing UUM (Universiti
Mempersiasuikan UUM (KL Tan, 1 year ago)	Utara Malaysia)
Only in Malaysia!!! Malaysia boleh (Kiro Sstar, 1 year ago)	Only in Malaysia! Malaysia
	'can'.
Song of the year 2013 <3 but, shame to be Malaysian"	
(Ken94225, 1 year ago)	

Comments	Translation (for half or non-
	English entry)
Kalau tak suka kerajaan Malaysia, boleh keluar dari Malaysia. (lol) Kalau tak suka hukum Allah, boleh keluar dari bumi milik Allah ni. (said that to our gov.) (Hasell Usiby, 1 year ago)	If (you) don't like Malaysian government, (you) can get out of Malaysia. If (you) don't like Allah's law, (you) can get out of this land owned by Allah (said that to our government).
Hey Mr. Uploader, I enjoyed listening to yr video sound remix.	,
It's truly an artistic ability from you. No disrespect to you	
people, please stop the ad hominem arguments among yourself.	
Just listen to the rhythm of the remix, doesn't it make your	
life more enjoyable?	
(Alcompono S, 1 year ago)	

Note: Italised words are written in Malay language and characters in grey are emoticons or internet slangs.

Deriving Questions as Conclusion

One could suppose that every day a colossal number of netizens accesses infinite video feeds via YouTube and effortlessly leaves countless comments, which at most time reads as simple as an 'emoticon' or an internet slang, such as LOL or 'laughing out loud'¹⁷, but one could not deny that the online attention earned by this 122-second musical parody is unbelievably overwhelming. An interesting phenomenon as highlighted in Table 3 is that, amidst the overwhelming cacophony that is represented by words or slangs of emotions, scrutiny and profanity, the count of keywords related to music and dance is comparatively low. "Remix" (236), "song" or "lagu" (226), "Gangnam", "Psy" or "Listen Style" (118), and "ringtone" (93) have appeared as the most frequently used vocabulary, lashing out relatively more concrete terms such as "rhyme" (1), "chords" (1), "melody" (1) and "lullaby" (1) that have earned the least popularity. Although this observation was not able to deduce on either netizens' literary standard in general or their general knowledge in music and dance, it provides some hints about the writing habits in online commentary as well as the concern of most commentators that can be explored deeper in the coming investigations.

Based on the aforementioned interpretation, more questions can be derived for further consideration:

- Do netizens appreciate a musical parody more when it has socio-political content?
- Do netizens appreciate a musical parody more when it gains the status of popularity or fame?
- Do netizens appreciate a parody more when it is made musically?
- In the digital age, how would the internet help to multiply the impact of a musical parody?

¹⁷ This word was officially documented in Oxford English Dictionary in March 2011 (Stewart, 2011).

- Do netizens care for the music or dance elements in a musical parody, despite expressing their amusement?
- How would a musical parody intensify the socio-political engagement of netizens if a participatory approach is rendered despite the apparent commercial values a parody can bring?
- Do netizens from Malaysia tend to address their obsession on race, religion, gender and nationality on seeing an event, even though it is out of these contexts?
- How possible can a musical parody be banned or a musician be persecuted for the ethical reason of 'national security concerns'?

Though some hints may have unveiled in the presented data, these questions are yet to be fully answered in this study. In order to conclude this paper, a fundamental argument should be highlighted: To what extent could the preferences of a netizen reflect the reception of the musical parody within a community or an institution? Netizens, who are seen as an "imagined" community is in cyberspace that has its "own society and culture based on an open and equal relationship among them" (Chae & Lee, 2005: 108), and who may "occupy numerous, even contradictory social positions and inhabit multiple, overlapping communities simultaneously" (Warf & Grimes, 1997: 270), may become otherwise more radical and fearless to question or tell every truth behind issues surrounding them since they could maintain highly anonymous identities to be part of the virtual community.

Along this argument, reactions of netizens cannot absolutely reflect the reality, just as a netizen cannot represent an individual within a community or an institution. Therefore, even though netizens generally receive a musical parody well in this case study, it is still not possible to see if everybody within a community or an institution like Malaysia receives the idea of a musical parody well, that in many cases parodists in Malaysia were perceived as delinquent or illicit troublemakers¹⁹.

However, in the hermeneutics of the YouTube comments, crossing over a variety of languages, mindsets and biases between a netizen to another is unavoidably made possible, as the comments appear being 'juvenile, aggressive, misspelled, sexist, homophobic, swinging from raging at the contents of a video to providing a pointlessly detailed description followed by a LOL' and generously displaying 'infantile debate', 'unashamed ignorance' as well as the 'occasional burst of wit shining

¹⁸ This concept is coiled by Benedict Anderson in the understanding of nationalism for which a nation is of 'an imagined political community' and 'imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign', and becoming a 'fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries, for so many millions of people, not so much to kill, as willing to die for such limited imaginings' (1991: 6–7). Acquisti and Gross (2006) applied this concept in the resemblance of social media especially the Facebook network (2006: 3, 18).

¹⁹ The following depicts two of the most prominent examples related to music: In 2007, Namewee faced a downpour of condemnation from politicians due to the controversy of his provocative musical parody based on the national anthem (The Star Online, 2007); Yuri Wong, who produced another musical parody called "Kangkung Remix" a year after "Dance Remix: Listen, Listen, When I Speak, Listen!", was questioned by the police after the video went viral (Jastin Ahmad Tarmizi, 2014).

through' '(Owen & Wright, 2009). If we see the internet media as a mediasphere of collective ideas – being organised or random, stable or volatile, valid or void – which include many serious works of musical parody that potentially offer insight into 'the collective attitudes of the new class of netizens' (Gong & Yang, 2010: 4), we could continuously explore a society for its openness in receiving questions and opinions, and discover new possibilities to intellectually interpret music as humanly organised sound in the digital age without restraint.

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《大兵的故事》:關渡藝術節開幕節目側錄

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摘要

本文以第21屆關渡藝術節「CREATE·創」開幕節目「土將洋兵」製作緣起為引子,討論其中採用斯特拉溫斯基之音樂劇場作品《大兵的故事》(L'Histoire du Soldat, 1918)演出的多媒體跨界新製作策略,以及該作品之音樂特色與相關議題。內容主要彙整《大兵的故事》節目製作過程——從製作會議、重新濃縮編譯腳本、直到排練和演出的諸般工作項目,討論該節目製演之相關議題,包括:製作此劇之意義、跨領域合作經驗、編譯劇本與演出實踐的困境與解決之道等。全文最後附上筆者濃縮改編之《大兵的故事》中文劇本,以饗讀者。

關鍵字:斯特拉溫斯基、《大兵的故事》、跨領域藝術節目製演

A Report on the Opening Program *Tale of a Solder* of Guandu Art Festival

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Abstract

In October 2014, the twenty-first Kuandu (Guandu) Arts Festival initiated with an opening program entitled "Local Hero versus Western Soldier" which embodied two different repertories. This article aims to address some important issues in regards to both production and performance of the "Western Soldier" part of the program, i. e., the famous music theater work *L'Histoire du Soldat* (1918) by Igor Stravinsky. Using live music performance this production employed a concise (shortened) stage script which was newly-translated in Mandarin by me for the creation of animated pictures as substitutes for live actors and dancers. In order to avoid major technical difficulties in this cross-over production, it was necessary to take care of numerous process elements including preserving the meaning of this work, problem-solving of inconsistencies between variable live performance and the unchangeable animated film, and the acclimation to the abridged transcription of the play which was included herein this text for readers' reference.

Keywords: Stravinsky, L'Histoire du Soldat (The Soldier's Tale), Cross-Over Production and Performance

前言

2014年10月起,第21屆關渡藝術節「CREATE・創」熱鬧登場,為期一個月、上百場的表演節目和講座課程、多采多姿的各式活動,還有特別邀請的表演藝術家和前來參與交流的藝文界專家學者,全數湧入臺北關渡。為饗各界佳賓,藝術節特別推出「土將洋兵」,意指將分別以「土將」和「洋兵」二檔節目作為開幕迎賓上下半場的二個主題。「土將」的曲目為鍾耀光交響詩《哪吒鬧東海》,由華洲園掌中劇團同臺演出;「洋兵」的曲目則是二十世紀作曲家斯特拉溫斯基(Igor Stravinsky, 1882-1971)譜寫的《大兵的故事》(L'Histoire du Soldat, 1918)。筆者有幸受邀擔任《大兵的故事》的說書人角色,同時首次以校友身份全程參與「洋兵」節目的製演流程,從製作會議、編譯腳本、直到排練和演出,將近四個月左右的工作期,從中學習許多寶貴經驗。倍感榮幸之餘,茲將這次《大兵的故事》製演相關議題彙整如下文,包括作品特色與意義、跨領域合作、編譯劇本與演出實踐的困境與解決之道等,與各界同好共享。

一、關渡藝術節開幕節目「土將洋兵」演出資訊

2014年10月4日(六)14:30 & 19:30;2014年10月5日(日)14:30

國立臺北藝術大學展演藝術中心,音樂廳(TNUA Concert Hall)

曲目(一)鍾耀光:交響詩《哪吒鬧東海》

Yiu-Kwong Chung (b.1956): Symphonic Poem Nezha Conquers the Dragon King

指揮:張佳韻

華洲園掌中劇團、北藝大管絃樂團

曲目(二)斯特拉溫斯基:《大兵的故事》

Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971): L'Histoire du soldat

指揮:張佳韻;說書人:車炎江

小提琴:宗緒嫻;低音提琴:卓涵涵 單簧管:陳威稜;低音管:王映丹

小號:鄧詩屏;長號:蔡佳融

擊樂:巫欣璇

動畫製作: 北藝大動畫學系

二、關於斯特拉溫斯基

俄裔作曲家斯特拉溫斯基,於1882年6月17日生於俄羅斯首府聖彼得堡近郊的橘樹城 (Oranienbaum), 1971年4月6日逝於美國紐約市。出身自俄羅斯,卻曾經先後擁有法國國

¹ 關於斯特拉溫斯基的出生日期,若依照東正教年曆應為6月5日。他的出生地隸屬於聖彼得堡行政轄區,原名 Oranienbaum可直譯為「橘樹」(同德文Orangenbaum),曾以溫室栽種技術提供俄國皇室植栽聞名。當地

籍(1934年6月10日起)和美國國籍(1945),斯特拉溫斯基不僅因為生涯階段與音樂創作風格豐富多變,成為大眾眼中的「變色龍」,同時也令他成為廿世紀最具影響力、作品演出次數最頻繁的作曲家之一。他的音樂創作終身不輟,除了電子音樂外,作品幾乎囊括當代絕大多數的音樂風格,其中當以俄羅斯傳統以及新古典主義(Neoclassicism)最具代表性。

1917年10月俄國爆發革命,先前的統治者——沙皇尼古拉二世(Nicolas II, 1868-1918)遭到槍決,國家赤化為共產主義政府,由於正值第一次世界大戰期間,引起西歐極大恐慌,導致歐美多數國家對俄國明顯抱持防備與排斥的態度。由於戰亂加上革命的動盪不安情勢,斯特拉溫斯基選擇遠離祖國,前往瑞士避禍,隨後並轉往巴黎發展。他抵達法國後,旋即活躍於巴黎,和當地藝文界人士往來漸趨密切,其中包括音樂家薩悌(Erik Satie, 1866-1925)、拉威爾(Maurice Ravel, 1875-1937)、瓦瑞斯(Edgard Varèse, 1883-1965)、西班牙畫家畢卡索(Pablo Picasso, 1881-1973)、文學家紀德(André Gide, 1869-1951)、柯克托(Jean Cocteau, 1889-1963)、羅曼·羅蘭(Romain Rolland, 1866-1944)等名人。但即使斯特拉溫斯基在十月革命之後遠離祖國、異鄉得意,卻在創作時顯出對於歷史文化傳統的鄉愁,產生「從現代主義回歸傳統」的現象。他揚棄先前驚世駭俗的著名芭蕾舞劇《春之祭》(Le sacre du printemps, 1912)原始粗獷的前衛實驗樂風,逐漸回歸古代歷史精神和傳統形式,並且讓他在1920年代巴黎新古典主義風起雲湧的潮流中屹立不搖。而這個轉捩點,正是《大兵的故事》——斯特拉溫斯基號稱與俄羅斯民族根源作出最後聯結的作品。

三、斯特拉溫斯基和他的《大兵的故事》

放假的俄羅斯大兵行色匆匆,只企盼能快些返鄉和母親、未婚妻相聚。當他走累了、在溪畔稍作休息時,就順手拿出小提琴練習。隱身森林的魔鬼覬覦大兵手上的小提琴,便以巧言誘惑,用一本預卜未來之書說服大兵和牠交換。大兵無法抵擋誘惑,於是交出自己的小提琴;他得到魔鬼的書,卻出賣了自己的靈魂。大兵在徹底失去親情與愛情之後,領悟唯有放棄一切虛無的身外之物,才能找回自己。於是他向魔鬼挑戰賭牌,故意把預卜未來之書為他賺得的驚人財富全都輸給魔鬼。魔鬼贏紅了眼,一時不察,喝下大兵遞給牠的摻藥美酒,不多時便陷入昏睡。大兵趁機奪回他的小提琴,並且用琴音喚醒因病沉睡的公主,期待從此能和公主過著幸福快樂的日子。但不甘被騙的魔鬼意圖報復,大兵最終仍無法逃離魔鬼的詛咒和誘惑……。

由於一次世界大戰尚未結束,即使斯特拉溫斯基在十月革命後逃難到中立國瑞士保住人身安全,但戰爭局勢險峻,歐洲劇院經費拮据、演出捉襟見肘,日常民生普遍困苦窮乏。出於經濟需要,斯特拉溫斯基1918年在瑞士寫下這闋編制精簡、易於演出的現代音樂劇場作品《大兵的故事》,希望能換取生活所需。劇情取材自俄羅斯家喻戶曉的寓言故事「逃跑的士兵與魔鬼」,內容收錄在十九世紀中葉出版的俄羅斯民俗傳奇故事集當中,由俄羅斯作家與

現名為羅蒙諾索夫(Lomonosov),以此紀念一位十八世紀俄羅斯科學家與詩人(Mikhail Lomonosov, 1711-1765),他同時也是著名的玻璃匠師,十八世紀中期在此城興建俄羅斯第一座彩色玻璃工廠。

民族誌學者阿法納斯耶夫(Alexander Afanasyev, 1826-1871)主編。在類似基督宗教警世道德劇的故事情節中,大兵與魔鬼進行交易,大兵得到夢寐以求的事物,卻付出自己最珍貴的靈魂作代價,人性的弱點禁不起魔鬼誘惑和試探,成了故事主人翁的「罪與罰」。不論主旨、角色情節或象徵意義,皆與德國大文豪歌德(Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, 1749-1832)的曠世鉅作《浮士德》(Faust)相似——大兵與浮士德、公主與瑪格莉特、還有一個二者共通的角色——魔鬼。斯特拉溫斯基找到一位瑞士作家拉穆斯(Charles Ferdinand Ramuz, 1878-1947)為他編寫法文劇本,二人順利合作完成全劇。1918年9月28日,《大兵的故事》在瑞士洛桑(Lausanne)舉行首演,由恩斯特・安瑟梅(Ernest Ansermet, 1883-1969)擔任指揮。演出後廣受西方世界喜愛,除了法文劇本之外,日後此劇被轉譯成英文、德文等不同語言在其他國家演出;斯特拉溫斯基甚至在1920年將《大兵的故事》改寫成室內組曲,以便增加作品在音樂廳的曝光率和演出機會。



《大兵的故事》全套音樂由11首樂曲組成,精簡的配器是此曲的音樂特色之一。樂器編制包括小提琴、低音提琴、單簧管(降B調、A調)、低音管、小號(降B調、A調)、長號以及打擊樂器組合(三角鐵、鈴鼓、小鼓、大鼓、鈸);除了打擊樂器群,其他個別的配器分別萃取自傳統管絃樂團各組分部(絃樂、木管、銅管)的高音與低音樂器,組合起來之後,就像是一組迷你濃縮版的管絃樂團。由於全套音樂以節奏複雜著稱,不僅節拍變化頻繁,各聲部形成多層次複節奏關係,若再考量重覆出現、卻各自不同的節奏模式——頑固音型(ostinato),往往實際演出時會嚴重干擾彼此,最後亂成一團(參見譜例一)。所以即使《大兵的故事》的七人樂團編制其實不過是室內樂合奏的規模,但在實際演出時,卻不能沒有指揮引

導音樂進行的速度和節拍。

這是斯特拉溫斯基在第一次世界大戰後經濟拮据的歐洲嘗試的一齣低成本製作。他曾表示《大兵的故事》的演出理念是一齣分為「前後二部份、以誦讀、表演和舞蹈」("lue, jouée et dansée en deux parties")進行表演的音樂戲劇。意謂著這個作品不僅結合劇場、舞蹈及音樂等不同的表演藝術領域,演出場合不限正式舞臺,形式亦頗具彈性,不論小劇場、露天廣場、街頭巷尾、小酒館都可上演。為了娛樂一般普羅大眾,音樂更大膽融入軍樂隊音樂、舞曲、爵士樂等「通俗音樂」元素,並在「嚴肅音樂」片段穿插下,加上多層次複節奏與變化拍子等精彩的節奏表現,賦予這部作品詭異不安的美感。所以,整套作品的演出形態相當多元,包括舞臺劇(stage play)、音樂話劇(melodrama)、以及多種不同的舞蹈表演——華爾茲、探戈、西班牙鬥牛舞(paso doble),全劇就像是個小型的世界音樂展示平臺。此外,《大兵的故事》使用的曲種和音樂風格包羅萬象,軍樂隊進行曲、吉普賽(匈牙利)小提琴炫技演奏技術、路德教會聖詠曲(chorale),乃至美國爵士樂的繁音拍子舞曲(ragtime),不僅反映時代潮流,更展現他多變的音樂創作特色。

四、跨域製作、翻譯劇本與演出詮釋

按照斯特拉溫斯基的原始規劃,除了七位音樂家(和一位指揮),音樂劇場作品《大兵的故事》原本在舞臺上呈現給觀眾欣賞的戲劇演出部份需要由四位演員擔綱——說書人、大兵、魔鬼和公主(其中公主是默角,沒有臺詞)。在總譜的序文內容裡,編輯還特別註記建議節目演出時必須包括三位不同的演員——說書人、大兵和魔鬼的臺詞表演,「這個需求絕對不容許變動」。2當然,這是指舞臺戲劇演出時的角色呈現。近年觀賞的演出,常見採取更精簡的方式進行,以一人擔任「聲優」演繹這幾位不同的角色;3甚至美國公共電視網(PBS)早在1984年就製播《大兵的故事》動畫版本,以動畫取代真人演出,是這個作品結合原作與多媒體動畫的首例。

2014年6月初,筆者第一次參與「土將洋兵」製作會議之後,才真正知悉《大兵的故事》 這檔節目實際上必須完成的任務和真正的工作內容,並不只是應邀替《大兵的故事》擔任說 書人表演而已,而是必須在會議結束之後不到十天的時間內(六月中旬前)完成《大兵的故 事》腳本中譯的工作,並且必須在不刪一曲的狀況下,將全劇演出長度濃縮到45分鐘(原劇

^{2 &}quot;[Publisher's note. Complete Work: Dramatic performance of this work must include parts for three separate speakers – the Narrator, the Soldier and the Devil.] This requirement is absolutely unconditional."
樂譜版本資訊: Igor Stravinsky, L'Histoire du soldat. Original French text by C. F. Ramuz (English version by Michael Flanders and Kitty Black, German version by Hans Reinhart), edited by John Carewe (percussion parts transcribed and edited by James Blades). London: Chester Music, 1987.

^{3 1960}年代,斯特拉溫斯基在美國發行一系列他親自指揮自己作品演出的錄音,在他過世後塵封許久。直到2007年索尼唱片再次將歷史錄音轉為CD版本重新發行,其中由著名演員傑若米·艾朗(Jeremy Irons, b.1948)一人演繹說書人以及所有劇中角色的臺詞,並且由斯特拉溫斯基和他的美國學生羅勃·克拉弗特(Robert Craft, b.1923)共同處理全劇音樂,為此類型演出極具代表性的範例(Jeremy Irons [as speakers of all characters] and the Columbia Chamber Ensemble, conducted by Igor Stravinsky and Robert Craft. New York: Sony BMG, 2007. 82876-76586-2)。

所有音樂加全數臺詞演出的實際長度約在一小時以上),以符合「土將洋兵」下半場節目演出的合理長度。此外,由於這檔節目早已預約本校動畫學系師生參與合作,將以視覺動畫取代戲劇舞臺實景和現場演員舞者的表演,搭配音樂家現場演奏,共同演繹《大兵的故事》。動畫學系師生在取得我的中文改編劇本之前,他們無法開始工作。時間壓力迫在眉睫,必須在短時間內親自操刀設計所有表演的形式與各項細節,轉譯這份樂譜上所有演員和說書人的原文臺詞成為濃縮後的單人表演中文版劇本。學期結束之前的六月,正是校園師生們最忙碌的時刻,但身負使命,只得排除萬難。最後所幸順利在6月11日將臺詞初稿送件,分工合作的製作團隊也開始依照中文劇本初稿啟動工作流程。

一週後召開第二次製作會議,討論實際演出的技術執行議題。劇本尚有部份內容需要修訂改進,包括在音樂進行中與音樂節奏內容緊緊相扣的朗誦文,必須填入與音樂合拍的節奏臺詞(修訂結果參見本文附件)。還有為了動畫學系製作的需要,必須將音樂CD和臺詞預錄一份給動畫設計人員,以提供他們畫面、人物、場景設計上的靈感,意即我必須先自己錄製一份朗誦臺詞的聲音檔,好讓他們能精準掌控每一段臺詞的動畫時間長度和內容。在此同時,與會人員都了解到製作動畫大致上的工作流程,以及高品質動畫必備的條件之一就是一一足夠的設計和後製時間。遺憾的是節目製作期極為短促,加上六月之後緊接著就是漫長的三個月暑假,工作人力和進度的掌控都顯得異常困難。幸好動畫學系師生採用最經濟有效率的方式,在暑假期間將《大兵的故事》各個場景的動畫逐步完成,不僅在9月15日就能在節目宣傳記者會上展現部份內容,甚至在正式排練時,就能和播放動畫一齊練習,讓音樂和戲劇可以更精確地控制表演時間和動畫同步。

翻譯劇本的難度極高,涵蓋比較文學、戲劇創作、語文轉譯等多項專業領域,若再將這次製作對於《大兵的故事》演出長度的特殊要求納入考量,全劇劇本大幅改寫的程度幾乎等同於「原劇新創」。精簡的一人說書形式,還必須預先估算個別角色臺詞的去留份量、時間總長的限制、以及同一人轉換成不同角色時的聲腔與心理情感轉換時間。但在大刀濶斧重新處理劇本的同時,《大兵的故事》還牽涉到音樂與韻文臺詞之間的契合——原著劇本就已經使用押韻的臺詞進行表演,與音樂一同朗誦的韻文臺詞更是對仗工整,更增翻譯填詞時的難度。翻譯臺詞時,音樂節拍上該準確出現的字詞不僅要儘可能忠於原意,還要一音不漏,對於劇本轉譯者的語文功力可說是極為嚴峻的考驗。以下試舉《大兵的故事》當中的一小段說書人音樂韻文臺詞為例,進行法文與中文的比較(表一,音樂參見譜例二)。

首先,原本的七行法文臺詞押韻的方式是2+2+3,在填入中文譯詞時也儘可能保持一致的押韻結構。第一曲〈大兵進行曲〉的原曲與再現,法文只更動了最後二行的臺詞,意即更動之後的最後二行中文填詞不僅要換填新詞,同時還要和第五行臺詞押相同的韻腳(「歐」韻),這個部份是填詞過程遭遇到比較困難的抉擇。其次,在譜例二第85小節可見到,在法文臺詞襯入 "Se" 這個代名詞的位置,只有法文版本多處理了一個八分音符(說書人聲部以括號表示),英文、德文版皆選擇不予理會。在譯成中文時,選擇填入用來象徵大兵的「他」這個字,同時儘可能保留法文原作的音節數與聲韻特徵。第三,〈大兵進行曲〉法文臺詞

"Quinze jours" 是「十五日」的意思,意指大兵應有十五天的假期;但是,受限於原文的音節數,難以填入百分之百精確的中文譯詞,這時只好參考英文譯詞的改編版本,把大兵的假期改成「十日」。其他的音樂臺詞也有許多必須刪改法文劇本原意的情形,以配合原劇本轉譯時必須濃縮且簡化的要求,並且讓音樂臺詞詞義不致與轉譯改編後的濃縮劇本產生扞格不入、前後矛盾的情況。

樂曲名稱	法文臺詞	筆者填入之中文譯詞					
〈大兵進行曲〉 "Marche du soldat"	Entre Denges et Denezy, Un soldat qui rentre chez lui Quinze jours de congé qu'il a Marche depuis longtemps déjà. A marché, a beaucoup marché S'impatiente d'arriver Parce qu'il a beaucoup marché.	烈日高照沙塵飛 大兵要把行囊背 十天 自由的假期 歸心似箭不停息 大步走 家人在等候 大步大步向前走 歸家之路莫停留					
〈大兵進行曲〉再現 Reprise "Marche du soldat"	(前五行內容與〈大兵進行曲〉相同) Se rejouit d'être arrivé Parce qu'il a beaucoup marché.	(前五行內容與〈大兵進 行曲〉相同) (他)終於走到家門口 共享天倫樂無憂					

表一:《大兵的故事》第一曲〈大兵進行曲〉與再現,法文與中文臺詞對照表。

譜例二:《大兵的故事》第一曲〈大兵進行曲〉與再現(含樂譜、原文臺詞與譯文),第83-90小節。



由於這次參與演出的音樂家都是北藝大傑出校友與音樂系教師,大家在忙碌的演出和教學行程之餘,能全數到齊一同排練的次數也就非常有限,因此每次排練都至為關鍵,必須從中找出最佳的演出合作默契,並且儘可能讓音樂與現場播放的動畫同步。由於動畫製作可重覆播放,而且是以錄音室錄製的CD版本訂定時間長度,所以每次播出的結果都一樣;但現場演出(Live performance)的結果卻不可能每一次都一樣,因此對於全體音樂家而言,百分之百精準的演奏時間可說是最難達成的任務。音樂系陳承恩助教和展演中心陳雨農助教一同想出最佳解決策略——在相鄰樂曲轉換段落之間的空檔,在動畫裡安插進二秒左右的黑幕畫面。若音樂與動畫出現明顯時間差,便在黑幕停格,以作為緩衝彈性處理;直等到音樂趕上進度才繼續播放下一段動畫,目的是儘可能讓二者同步進行。

最後,筆者擔任說書人的內容,也在排練過程重新細修調整,並且作出不同角色的聲音設定。由於部份中文臺詞是濃縮原劇不同性別角色的對話內容,為了達到戲劇模擬真實的效果,所以必須在表演過程中改變聲腔,以區分「說書人」、「大兵」、「魔鬼」、「國王」、「公主」等不同身份地位、年齡、性別的角色對白應有的聲腔特徵,使得演出更具說服力。從演出結束後觀眾的回饋意見得知,筆者最後定版的聲腔設定確實產生應有的戲劇效果。



圖一:2014年10月5日下午,北藝大音樂廳;《大兵的故事》第三場演出結束後,全體音樂家前臺合影留念(由左至右:張佳韻、宗緒嫻、卓涵涵、陳威稜、王映丹、蔡佳融、鄧詩屏、車炎江、巫欣璇)

結語

猶記得過去曾在臺北觀賞過幾場《大兵的故事》的精彩演出,其中擔任說書人任務的演員例如程伯仁、那維勳等人,都是目前國內歌舞演技表現精湛的名角,心底對於他們能將聲音運轉如意、一人分飾多角的傑出「聲優」表演能力感到驚奇且崇敬。筆者自踏入音樂專業領域十多年來,曾有許多以聲音表演為主軸的舞臺演出經驗——包括歌劇、音樂劇、音樂會獨唱或朗誦。直到近幾年從舞臺轉戰講臺,不論是授課或演講、音樂會導聆,透過我的聲音搭起聽眾和音樂之間的橋樑,擁有許多與臺下觀眾交流互動、分享想法的機會,卻一直沒有機會擔任《大兵的故事》裡的說書人表演,不能說毫無遺憾。這次參與「土將洋兵」演出不止美夢成真,還親自參與全劇的劇本改編和翻譯,就像是一段原始作品的全新「再創作」經驗,將過去的音樂專業應用在劇本實踐和演出實踐上。根據筆者提供的改編劇本,北藝大動畫學系師生聯合創作的多媒體動畫,為《大兵的故事》提供另一種演出的選項,同時也反映現代科技即將全面影響表演藝術的未來趨勢。最後,能和一群傑出的音樂家在舞臺現場合作演出,整個過程中激盪的燦爛火花,將會是一段令人永難忘懷的記憶(圖一)。

附件:斯特拉溫斯基《大兵的故事》全劇文案規劃修訂版

原文臺詞中譯、改編、撰稿:車炎江

	一部份 ART I)	我想要巨額的錢財即使用我渴望永恆的感情雖然代稅為望永恆的感情雖然代什麼?選擇了這個就辦法人類和命運的永恆角力難道人類和命運的永恆角力難道人類永遠註定是輸家或許上天真的是公平的我們的人生都只有一次故事或許看了這位大兵的故事我們可以重新思索人生選聽說在很久以前有個放假離營的士兵他行色匆匆滿腦子只想著	離道人類永遠註定是輸家? 或許上天真的是公平的 我們的人生都只有一次無法重來 或許看了這位大兵的故事 我們可以重新思索人生選擇的意義···希望不會太遲··· 聽說在很久以前			
第一景	No.1	The Soldier's March 大兵進行曲Music 1'44"	(音樂進行中的節奏口白:) 烈日高照沙塵飛 大兵要把行囊背 十天 自由的假期 歸心似箭不停息 大步走 家人在等候 大步大步向前走 歸家之路莫停留			
水		走到半路 大兵早已經全身酸痛 汗水淋漓 他走近一處僻靜清幽的小溪畔 想要坐下來歇歇腿 他從行囊裡掏出未婚妻的肖像 仔細端詳 順道拿出一把小提琴 反正四下無人 就順便練琴吧…				

		Airs by a Stream 溪畔曲調Music 2'25"	(音樂場景描述,無口白)			
	No.2	說書人口白(無音樂): 「把你的小提琴送給我吧 「不!我的小提琴既不送」 「那麼…我用這本神奇的	!賣我也行!」魔鬼提出要求 人也不賣人」大兵回絕 書和你交換 如何?裡面有無盡的財寶喔…」 自己老舊的小提琴 和魔鬼換了書			
		大兵起初看不懂書裡寫些 但是 當他讀到內容記載的 他立刻明白 這是一本「預 這本書 記載未來即將發生	日期和事件之後 知未來事件簿」			
		「如果這書可以預知未來我就可以用它來賺大錢啦!」大兵興奮極了「這琴太難拉了…你必須留下來教我拉琴…」魔鬼提出要求「但是…我只有十天假期母親和未婚妻還在家鄉等我…」大兵很猶豫「只要三天就好…頂級食宿交通全由我來負責如何?」魔鬼開出優厚條件				
第一日		大兵答應留下 魔鬼履行先 事後 魔鬼親自以豪華馬車 馬車的速度快得像飛一樣 騰雲駕霧 遨遊自在 世間美	長景盡收眼簾…			
景	No.3	The Soldier's March (reprise) 大兵進行曲(再現) Music 1'44"	(音樂進行中的節奏口白:) 烈日高照沙塵飛 大兵要把行囊背 十天 自由的假期 歸心似箭不停息 大步走 家人在等候 (他)終於走到家門口 共享天倫樂無憂			
		說書人口白(無音樂): 「我終於回到家鄉了!…嗨!陳阿姨、林大媽好久不見啦…」 「咦?你們怎麼都不理我?」大兵覺得奇怪 所有村民鄰居一看到他就閃避 甚至立刻躲進家裡 鎖上大門 就像看到鬼一樣				

第一景	No.3	大兵突然覺悟 原來這一切全都是魔鬼的詭計 原來之前他和魔鬼相處的日子 不是三天···而是三年哪!··· 全村的人 連大兵的母親和未婚妻 都以為他死了 看到大兵 所有人都以為自己看到了鬼 「這可惡的騙子···我真不該相信魔鬼的話!」 憤怒的指責 滿心的懊悔 全都太遲了 「我該怎麼辦?」 悲傷欲絕的大兵 不斷這樣問著自己···					
第二景	No.4	Pastorale-1 田園曲(1)Music 2'33" 說書人口白(無音樂): 「你這個可惡的騙子!」 大兵一見到魔鬼現身立刻開口痛罵 「請注意你的態度!軍人的禮節教育都這麼差嗎?」 魔鬼反唇相譏 「接下來呢?你打算怎麼辦?」 魔鬼向大兵問話 換來的是一片死寂 「聽我的口令…注意!抬頭挺胸 像個軍人好嗎? 現在請把我送你的書拿出來 看看裡面寫些什麼」 Pastorale-2 田園曲(2)Music 0'31" (無字幕) 說書人口白(無音樂): 魔鬼提醒大兵拿出那一本書來 無所適從的大兵 只得照著魔鬼的指令做讀了之後 大兵突然明白這本書 可以為自己帶來無盡的財富 因為這本書 記載的是未來即將發生的事 只要好好研究 就能預知財經發展的未來趨勢 大兵按照這本書的指示 辦了一場拍賣會 五顏六色的美麗衣裳各種新奇的貨物 美味的食物 香醇的咖啡 他不僅賺進大把鈔票 還學會如何攏絡人心					

	No.4	大兵開始體驗到 人可以擁有一切 財富珍寶 但是 一個人到底能夠擁有多少? 財寶都是死的 人也終究會死 最後還是一無所有 除了虛幻不實的錢財 什麼才是真正值得擁有的?					
		Airs by a Stream (reprise) 溪畔曲調(再現) Music 0'43"	(音樂進行中的自由口白:) 「天哪…我真希望能擁有一件真實的事物…」 就像踏在草地上的感覺一樣真實 不論聆聽小孩的吵鬧聲 或是感受陽光的熱力 那才是生命值得擁有的事物…大兵不禁如此感 嘆				
第二景		說書人口白(無音樂): 擁有一切的人 覺得自己一無所有 什麼都沒有的人 反倒擁有一切 「我不想讓自己窮得只剩下錢…」大兵哀嚎著 該怎麼做 才能再次擁有以前的快樂和美好?					
	No.5	大兵打開書 想找尋答案 他想知道如何運用世間財富買回愛情和友誼 魔鬼現身 向大兵獻上更多美麗貴重的金銀財寶 但是 大兵全都不想要					
		「看樣子…你連小提琴都不想要了…」 大兵聽見魔鬼的話 立刻抬頭 一把抓住魔鬼手中那把小提琴 急忙問要多少錢牠才肯出讓					
		魔鬼露出諂媚的笑容 「你我算是老朋友了 價錢好談 我給你無限賞味期 特別優待喔…」 大兵甩開手邊的書 迫不急待演奏這把小提琴 但是…					
第三景	No.6	Airs by a Stream (reprise) 溪畔曲調(再現) Music 0'43"					
第二部份 (PART II)		(無字幕)					

Music 0'48"

The Soldier's March (reprise) 大兵進行曲(再現) (音樂進行中的節奏口白:) (ritmico)烈日高照沙塵飛 大兵再把行囊背 跋山涉水走不停 披星戴月向前行 (ad lib.)走過漫漫長路 這個有錢的大兵該何去何從呢?… (ritmico)不知道!

說書人口白(無音樂): 大兵必須拚命向前走 才能擺脫現在俗不可耐的自己 找尋過去的美好和單純 於是 他把自己所有的錢財分給窮人…

The Soldier's March (reprise) 大兵進行曲(再現)

Music 0'28"

(音樂進行中的節奏口白:) (ritmico)難道大兵想回家嗎? (ad lib.)還要再來一次? 不!那兒早就不是他熟悉的家了… 他決定再一次啟程出發 (ritmico)頭也不回 汗也不擦 向前走 大兵不害怕…

No.7

說書人口白(無音樂): 大兵來到一處陌生的國度 在村莊裡見到一間旅店 他找了位子坐下來 開始吃喝 思索自己接下來該怎麼辦

逐漸地 耳邊傳來各式各樣的聲音 先是蟲鳴鳥叫 再來是人群的議論紛紛 大兵仔細聆聽 原來大家都在討論 這個國家的公主罹患的疾病

年輕貌美的公主得了怪病 不吃也不喝 無法說話 也無法入睡 國王下令 只要有人能治好公主的病 他就要把公主許配給那個人

大兵想去皇宮碰碰運氣 有了這個靈光乍現的念頭 他立刻起身 拿起自己的小提琴 前去皇宮晉見國王…

	The Royal March 皇室進行曲Music 2'33'	(無字幕)				
	說書人口白(無音樂): 國王接見大兵 一開口就問他:「你是醫生嗎?」 「我…是個軍醫…」大兵回答 國王憂心忡忡 又問:「你有把握治好公主的病?」 「我…自有辦法…」大兵回答					
	大兵拿出一副撲克牌 想預卜自己的命運 魔鬼突然現身 嘲笑他: 「請不要插隊 因為是我先到一步··· 你就別嘔氣了 反正你永遠都會是個輸家!」					
No.8	大兵知道自己鬥不過魔鬼 和牠無窮無盡的詭計 大兵也清楚自己絕對無法撼動魔鬼分毫 但是 已經失去至愛的大兵 反倒毫不畏懼 他向魔鬼挑戰賭撲克牌 並且喊出高額賭金					
	魔鬼得意洋洋 因為每一次 魔鬼手上的牌都贏過大兵 但是 大兵的嘴角卻逐漸上揚 因為 只要輸得精光 大兵就能重獲自由					
	魔鬼最後贏走大兵身上所有的錢 大兵致上飲料 慶賀魔鬼勝利 (和自己的重生) 魔鬼喝下飲料 不多久就陷入昏睡 大兵立刻從魔鬼身上取回原本屬於自己的小提琴 並且開始演奏…					
No.9	(音樂進行中的自由口白:) (Rehearsal No. 22,第105小節起) 趁著魔鬼在椅子上沈睡不醒 社珍音樂會Music 2'57" 大兵對著宮殿裡的公主大喊: 我馬上就到 等等我啊 等我治好妳的病 妳就是我的妻子啦!…					
	說書人口白(無音樂): 大兵來到沈睡的公主身旁 繼續演奏他手中的小提琴 公主張開眼睛 望向大兵 她在床上坐著 聆聽大兵演	奏一首又一首的舞曲…				

	No.10	Tango 探戈舞曲 1'56"						
	No.11	Valse 華爾茲舞曲 1'54" (無字幕)						
		Ragtime 繁音拍子爵士 舞曲 1'58"						
三首舞曲	No.12	說書人口白(無音樂): 聆聽大兵演奏的音樂 公主隨即恢復健康 快樂地和大兵擁抱親吻 彼此訴說著歡樂與夢想… 就在此時 甦醒過來的魔鬼 眼見此情此景 不禁怒吹弱 想把這對狗男女逮個正著 看見魔鬼露出恐怖的真面 公主不禁失聲尖叫 大兵轉過頭來 看出魔鬼的 立刻演奏出神奇的舞曲曲	燒 的雙腿 ! 目 弱點					
		The Devil's Dance 魔鬼之舞 1'23"	(無字幕)					
No.13		說書人口白(無音樂): 大兵演奏的舞曲 驅使魔鬼一陣狂舞 最後 魔鬼體力不支 癱軟坐倒 大兵和公主同心協力 把魔鬼拖到一旁 歡樂的兩人 再次熱情擁抱						
N	To.14	Little Chorale 聖詠短曲 0'36"	(無字幕)					

	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	<u> </u>
No.15	The Devil's Song 魔鬼之歌 Music 0'37"	(音樂進行中的節奏口白:) 魔鬼覺得不甘願 被這兩人羞辱 心底怨! 「小心點 你們別得意! 落入我手 小命歸西 既然你們兩人如此囂張 我就只好讓公主再次躺臥病床之上 如此一來 她的王子就會知道 我是既生氣又抓狂 大兵你可別太得意 等我來好好收拾你」
No.16	Great Chorale 聖詠長曲	(六段音樂之間的自由口白:) (第一段,1-4小節)0'23" 你已經擁有的別想要求更多 就算是你曾經擁有也不可能復活總之你無法和現在的自己分享 過去的快活和灑脫 (第二段,5-9小節)0'24" 沒人能夠擁有一切 你只能選擇其一 否則小心遭天譴… (第三段,10-14小節)0'24" 幸福的事物只出現一次最美妙如果太多了它就會變得不那麼美好… (第四段,15-22小節)0'38" 大兵內心感謝上蒼: 我已經擁有一切了夫復何求? 公主好奇詢問大兵: 我不清楚你的過去何不細說從頭? (第五段,23-28小節)0'27" 在很久以前 我家的村莊就在不遠的地方 那兒住著我的親娘 但那已經是很久以前的事我早已淡忘… (第六段,29-32小節)0'22"

No.16	說書人口白(無音樂): 大兵喃喃低語 「要不要試試看回到家鄉怎 但是我們走回 應該不應該不會有 公主微笑著 對回上之一。 一次一起去快回 一次一起去, 一次一起去, 一次一起去, 一次一起去, 一次一起去, 一次一起, 一次一起, 一次一起, 一次一。 一次一。 一次一。 一次一。 一次一。 一次一。 一次一。 一次一	法
	魔鬼 開始演奏偷來的小提	已 毫無抗拒能力 的聲音
No.17	Triumphal March of the Devil 魔鬼得勝進行曲2'12"	(無字幕)

徵稿辦法與投稿規定 125

「關渡音樂學刊」徵稿細則

本細則經2009年12月11日關渡音樂學刊編輯委員會審議通過 2009年12月28日院務會議備查 2012年5月28日關渡音樂學刊編輯委員會審議通過

一、緣起

本學報之目的在於促進國內系(所)、院校間跨領域的音樂學術交流,結合音樂學、音樂理論與演出實務,以公開徵稿及嚴謹審查制度的方式,進而提升音樂研究水準,期許成為具有公信力的學術性刊物。

二、徵稿內容

以音樂相關領域之學術性論述為主,若有分期刊登之連續性論文(最多二期),其各單一論文內容之論述必須完整終結。徵稿對象包含以下各類:

- (一) 音樂學術論著: 具原創性或發展性之研究論文,主題不拘。每篇字數以10000字至 20000字為上限,含圖表、譜例以不超過20頁為原則。
- (二) 音樂理論:每篇字數以10000字為上限,含圖表、譜例以不超過15頁為原則。
- (三)表演詮釋:每篇字數以10000字為上限,含圖表、譜例以不超過15頁為原則。
- (四) 當代音樂論述:每篇字數以10000字為上限,含圖表、譜例以不超過15頁為原則。
- (五) 譯萃與刊登重要譯稿、學術及音樂表演動態或其他資料性研究,每篇字數以10000字 為上限,含圖表、譜例以不超過15頁為原則。
- (六) 影音資料、書評、樂評及其他類:每篇字數以6000字為上限。
- (七) 樂譜類。

三、投稿規定

- (一)來稿須為未曾以文字形式正式發表之論述,且內容必須符合格式規定(譯稿除外),其內容若涉及第三者之著作權(如譯稿原文、圖、表、樂譜及長引文等), 作者應依著作權法相關規定向原著作權人取得授權。
- (二) 投稿內容不得有侵犯他人著作權或商業宣傳之行為,其法律責任由作者自行負責。

- (三)須附中英文摘要與關鍵詞;中英文摘要字數以300字以內為原則,關鍵詞則各以五個為限。
- (四) 書評請於文首註明被評介著作之書名、作者(或編譯者)、出版地、出版者、出版 年期、版次、頁數及定價。
- (五) 譯稿請附寄原作,並註明原作之名稱、作者及出版時地。
- (六)稿件需以A4尺寸電子檔交稿(MS Word及PDF檔),檔名請用文章標題(可簡化),檔名 與全文中請勿註明作者姓名。圖表照片等影像檔(包含譜例掃描)的解析度必須達 到300dpi。
- (七) 來稿請另附作者簡歷,內容以最高學歷、重要經歷、現職、研究領域或代表著作等項目,並以文章敘述的方式書寫,字數在300字以內。

四、稿件格式:以Chicago Manual of Style或MLA Manual of Style 格式為準

- (一) 文稿一律橫向排列,並註明頁碼。內文12P新細明體,左右對齊;封面及各級標題為標楷體,題目20P,主標題16P,次標題14P,其餘類推。
- (二) 論文首頁須附中英文題目,並附中英文摘要與關鍵詞(置於正文之前)。
- (三) 標題編號:

文章標題層次統一如下

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(四) 圖版、插圖及表格:

- 1.圖表名的位置:圖名、圖註在圖下方;表名在表上方,表註在表下方。 2.圖表寫法:圖1,圖1-1;表1,表1-1。
- (五) 圖表製作必須清晰,圖表中所有字體以打字體完稿,並附有明顯的編號、標題及出 典說明,否則不予受理。

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(六) 註釋採隨頁加註,文中引用書目採MLA或 Chicago格式,如:(溫秋菊1994:24), 並將引用文獻書目等列於文末。

- (七) 參考/引用文獻以直接引用為限,並依作者、年代、〈篇名〉、《書名》、版次、頁數、出版地、出版者等項,依序明確標示。為求文獻統一,所有年份標示以西元為主。書目寫法舉例如下:
 - 1. 單一作者書目:

溫秋菊,1994,《台灣平劇發展之研究》,台北:學藝出版社。

2. 期刊:

潘汝端,2008,〈北管細曲〈昭君和番〉聯套之文本與音樂結構初探〉,《關 渡音樂學刊》9:45-90。

3. 網頁:

Nettl, Bruno. Folk Music. Encyclopedia Americana. Grolier Online http://ea.grolier.com/cgi-bin/article?assetid=0161030-00 (accessed December 11, 2006)

五、投稿辦法

- (一) 請於音樂學院網站上的《關渡音樂學刊》一欄下載「投稿資料表」(含中文題目、摘要及作者基本資料)(http://www.tnua.edu.tw/~musiccollege/),於截止日前(2月底或9月15日)以email傳至schoolofmusic@music.tnua.edu.tw 關渡音樂學刊編輯委員會收。
- (二) 請備齊1.全文電子檔(PDF檔及WORD檔各一份,含中英文摘要、關鍵字)、2.著作 財產權授權同意書(請另寄紙本),及3.作者簡歷(2,3項請於上述網站下載)等, 於全文截稿日前(3月底或10月15日)以email傳至schoolofmusic@music.tnua.edu.tw 關 渡音樂學刊編輯委員會收;或用光碟片寄至「關渡音樂學刊編輯小組」收(請註明 「關渡音樂學刊」論文稿件),地址如(四)。
- (三) 投稿請務必自留檔案。
- (四) 受稿及聯絡處:

11201台北市北投區學園路1號

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六、審稿與刊登

- (一) 所有投稿論文需經「學刊編輯委員會」推薦之各領域專門審查者評鑑通過,並經編委會正式決議通過後始得登載。審查基準以1.原創性2.前瞻性3.發展性4.理解性等為原則。
- (二)審查結果分為:「極力推薦」、「推薦,建議稍作修改」、「大幅修改後再議」 (視再審結果而定)、「不予推薦」四項,再經本刊編輯委員會複審通過後,始得 刊登。不論審查結果為何,均會通知投稿者。
- (三) 本刊編輯委員會對稿件有刪改權,如作者不願刪改內容,請事先說明。
- (四) 本刊物採用稿件恕不另支稿酬,於出版後酌贈當期學刊三份、抽印本二十五份。

七、出刊及投稿期限

本學刊為半年刊,每年1月與7月出刊。

1月出刊:「投稿資料表」截止日期為9月底,全文截止日期為10月底。 7月出刊:「投稿資料表」截止日期為2月底,全文截止日期為3月底。

八、本細則經編輯委員會審議通過,提送音樂學院院務會議備查後公佈實施,修正時亦 同。 徵稿辦法與投稿規定 129

國立臺北藝術大學《關渡音樂學刊》投稿資料表

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為題之著作乙篇投稿於「關渡音樂學刊」,本人聲明及保證本著作係原創性著作,為未曾以文字形式正式發表之論述,絕未侵害第三者之智慧財產權;若本著作為二人以上之共同著作,本同意書簽署代表人已通知其他共同著作人本同意書之條款,並經各共同著作人全體同意授權代為簽署同意書。

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本同意書為非專屬授權,本人對本著作擁有著作權。

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