

琵琶: 张银 Pipa: Zhang Yin

七岁开始学习琵琶。2005年以优异成绩考入中央音乐学院民乐系,在校期间多次得到多位琵琶名家的精心指导,多角度的加深了对传统乐曲的理解,并且获奖无数。

2010年加入新加坡华乐团。2015年在参加“新加坡艺术节在法国”项目中由新加坡知名戏剧导演王晨生所执导的跨文化戏剧“李尔王”中担任女主角。2016年再次参加新加坡艺术节中琵琶独奏剧“惊园”担任琵琶独奏。

Zhang Yin started learning the pipa at a tender age of 7. In 2005, she entered the Central Conservatory of Music with excellent results and received tutelage from several renowned pipa teachers. This deepened her knowledge of traditional works and broadened her horizons as a young musician. She also won numerous prizes as a musician.

In 2010, Zhang Yin joined the SCO as a pipa musician. In 2015, she performed *Lear Dreaming*, adapted from Shakespeare's famous tragedy *King Lear*, at Singapore en France – le festival in Paris. In 2016, she continued to collaborate with international renowned musicians, representing SCO to participate in prominent composer, Huang Ru's *Paradise Interrupted* in the Singapore International Festival of Arts (SIFA) 2016.

甘布思 Gambus: Ismahaire Putra

Ismahaire是新加坡马来乐团的一名演奏家。9岁开始学习小提琴。他毕业于新加坡拉萨尔艺术学院,专攻小提琴演奏。他不只熟知西方古典音乐,也对传统马来音乐了如指掌。传统马来音乐正是他在音乐上的源泉。他除了是一名作曲家,更是一名教育家,把自己对音乐的热忱传承下一代,希望通过自己对小提琴及甘布思的认识培育年轻一代的音乐家。他也会代表新加坡参与多项海外演出。近来, Ismahaire正在筹备自己的音乐专辑,预计明年发行。

Ismahaire's musical inspiration stems largely from traditional Malay music, a place extremely close to his heart. He picked up classical violin at nine and has been with the Singapore Malay Orchestra (Orkestra Melayu Singapura, OMS), since 1995. A graduate from IASALLE College of the Arts majoring in Classical Violin Performance, he is well-versed in both western classical and traditional Malay music. Besides the violin, he also plays the Gambus (oud) and has represented Singapore in many international musical platforms. Besides performing, Ismahaire is also an active songwriter and arranger and he enjoys sharing his love for music with eager young musicians through his teaching of the violin and the oud. He is currently self producing his own album which is scheduled to be released.

笛子: 陈财忠 Dizi: Tan Chye Tiong

陈财忠是新加坡华乐团的笛子演奏家。他曾获第四届与第十届全国音乐比赛笛子组冠军。他曾师从日本尺八都山流派的土野东秀山学习尺八,并通过严格的考试获得都山流学校颁发准师范文凭,是亚洲除了日本人之外唯一持有此认证的老师。他还受过现任都山流大名家,中尾都山四世的授课指导。他也积极从事绘画活动。并十次在本地、中国与南非举行过个人画展,并多次入选国际画展而获得美国匹兹堡水彩画会著名会员奖章。

Tan Chye Tiong is currently a dizi musician with the SCO. He was previously champion of the Dizi Senior and Open Category in the 4th and 10th National Music Competition respectively. In addition to the Dizi, Chye Tiong also plays the shakuhachi. He learnt shakuhachi from Master Koshuzan Ueno. In 2016, he went through a stringent exam in Tokyo to become the only Asian to hold the qualified teacher rank. He has also studied the shakuhachi under Grand Master Nakao Tozan the Fourth. Chye Tiong is also active in the Fine Arts arena in Singapore and abroad.

维努 Venu: Raghavendran Rajasekaran

Raghavendran Rajasekaran是一位作曲家、即兴演奏家和印度笛演奏家。毕业于新加坡拉萨尔艺术学院音乐系,他专攻爵士演奏。他也荣获2011年全国印度音乐比赛公开组(笛子项目)冠军以及2010年滨海艺术中心主办的Mosaic Music Festival获“Bright Young Things”奖项。此外,他也代表新加坡参与过多项海外及本地的舞蹈音乐节,并且为多项音乐剧及专辑进行录音。他更是一名艺术创作者及音乐、舞蹈及戏剧的作曲家。

Raghavendran Rajasekaran is a multifaceted composer, improviser and performer of the Indian Classical flute. Raghav graduated with a Bachelor Degree with Honours in Music (Jazz Performance) from IASALLE College of the Arts. He was the recipient of the Open Flute Solo Category of the National Indian Music Competition 2011 and was also awarded “Bright Young Things” by the Esplanade during the 2010 Mosaic Music Festival. Raghav has performed at numerous dance & music festivals and also for charitable causes held in Singapore and internationally. He has recorded for countless musical productions and albums, and is an active creative collaborator and composer for music, dance and drama.

甘榜风光 The Scenic Kampong

星岛摄影之第二乐章: 车水 (选段)
Excerpts from Second Movement: Chinatown from A Glimpse of Singapore
原班C: Gu Guan Ren

马来民歌二首 (选段) Excerpts from Malay Folksong Duo
马来民歌, 沈文友改编 Malay folksong, rearranged by Sim Boon Yew

Excerpts from Buka Panggung
苏家利 Yui Kahi Hoo

甘榜趣事 Fun in the Kampong
阿李与阿利 (选段) Excerpts from Ah Lee & Ali
苏启祥作曲, 李崇望配乐 Composed by Soh Kay Cheng, orchestrated by Li Chongwang
皮影 Shadow puppet: 黄惠珍 Oscar Ng

狮城街戏音画 (选段) Excerpts from Street Opera of the Lion City
梁洁莹、冯国敏作曲, 冯国敏改编 Composed by Liang Kit Yeng and Phang Kok Jun, rearranged by Phang Kok Jun

甘榜琴声 Kampong Tunes
印度笛与中国笛的对话 Bho Shambo
印度古典音乐, 冯国敏改编 Indian classical music, rearranged by Phang Kok Jun
维努 Venu: Raghavendran Rajasekaran
笛子 Dizi: 陈财忠 Tan Chye Tiong

飘洋过海 (世界首演) Polayaran (World Premiere)
王庭斌 Wang Chenwei
甘布思 Gambus: Ismahaire Putra
琵琶 Pipa: 张银 Zhang Yin

甘榜乡情 The Nostalgic Kampong
Lenggang Kangkung
印尼民歌, 赵景敏改编 Indonesian folksong, rearranged by Chow Jun Yi

融 Confluence
王庭斌 Wang Chenwei

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你知道吗?
Did you know?

两百年前的新加坡已经出现“Campong”(甘榜)的字眼。这个甘榜就是今天的牛车水。

The word “Campong” appeared in a map from Raffles' time 200 years ago. That “Campong” is where Chinatown is situated today.

罗勇万国村是新加坡最后一个甘榜。
Kampong Lorong Buangkok is Singapore's last surviving Kampong.

9.11.2018 星期五 Friday 10.11.2018 星期六 Saturday
10.30am 2.30pm, 5pm

新加坡华乐团音乐厅
SCO Concert Hall

青少年音乐会: 阿德下南洋(五)之甘榜重游
Young People's Concert: A Voyage to Nanyang V
Balik Kampong

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连一连, 乐器知多少?
Match the instruments to its name!

☐ 琵琶 Pipa
☐ 中阮 Zhongruan
☐ 维努 Venu
☐ 笛子 Dizi
☐ 甘布思 Gambus

指挥: 郭勇德 (饰阿德)
Conductor: Quek Ling Kiong (as Ah De)

郭勇德是新加坡国家艺术理事会青年文化奖得主(2002)、文化领航发展资助金(2013)得主,以及新加坡作曲版权协会卓越贡献奖得主(2016)。他先后获艺术理事会海外奖学金、李氏基金及新加坡福建会馆奖学金,到上海音乐学院攻读学士学位课程。1997年毕业后回国并加入新加坡华乐团为打击乐首席。

2003年,郭勇德获选为新加坡华乐团第一位指挥助理,正式展开其专业指挥生涯。隔年,他受委为新加坡华乐团助理指挥,并担任新加坡国家青年华乐团指挥。在任期间,他策划及指挥了多场备受欢迎的合家欢乐音乐会包括新加坡华乐团儿童音乐会、青少年音乐会及母亲节音乐会。

郭勇德于2008年被擢升为新加坡华乐团的副指挥,从2013年1月1日起,再擢升为新加坡华乐团驻团指挥,并于2016年1月1日起,被委任为新加坡国家青年华乐团音乐总监。

Quek Ling Kiong was recipient of the National Arts Council's (NAC) Singapore Young Artist Award (2002), NAC Cultural Fellowship (2013) and the Meritorious Awards Recipient from COMPASS Singapore (2016). He studied at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music under the NAC Overseas Scholarship, as well as the Lee Foundation and Singapore Hokkien Huay Kwan scholarships. After graduating from the Conservatory in 1997, he joined SCO and became its Percussion Principal.

Quek Ling Kiong became SCO's first Conducting Assistant in 2003. In 2004, he was appointed SCO's Assistant Conductor as well as the Conductor for the Singapore National Youth Chinese Orchestra (SNYCO). During his appointment, he introduced and choreographed well-received family series which include Young Children's Concert, Young People's Concert and Mother's Day Concerts.

He was promoted to SCO's Associate Conductor in 2008, Resident Conductor from 1 January 2013, and SNYCO's Music Director from 1 January 2016.

这些都是我们在
甘榜时代热爱的游戏。
你们玩过哪一些？

During our kampong days,
these were the games we played
and loved. Have you played any
of them before?



甘榜游戏知多少 Old School Games:

1 抓石子 Five Stones

抓石子(也称五石子)是使用五个石子玩的小游戏。除了使用石头，我们还使用三角形包着的沙、米或豆的“石子”玩这个游戏。

Instead of stones, we played with Five Stones using small pyramid-shaped cloth sacks filled with sand, rice or dried beans.

2 踢毽子 Chapteh

在唐代，踢毽子是一个让人强身健体的活动。在踢毽子时，不让毽子落地，谁能踢最多次就获胜。

Chapteh was used to train military men and strengthen the martial art skills of Shaolin monks during the Tang Dynasty. The player who manages to kick the chapteh the most number of times, without the chapteh landing on the ground, wins the game.



3 跳飞机 Hopscotch

在德国，“跳飞机”也称“天与地”，能顺利单脚跳跃到另一边表示玩家顺利达到“天堂”。

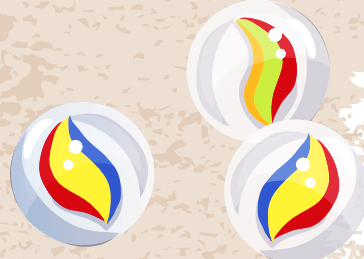
In Germany, Hopscotch is called "Heaven and Earth", and to successfully hop to the end on one leg means you have reached "Heaven".



4 打弹珠 Marbles (Goli)

弹珠的颜色鲜艳。玩法极为简单，只需要在沙中挖个小圆圈。把最多弹珠射出圆圈外的一方将获胜。

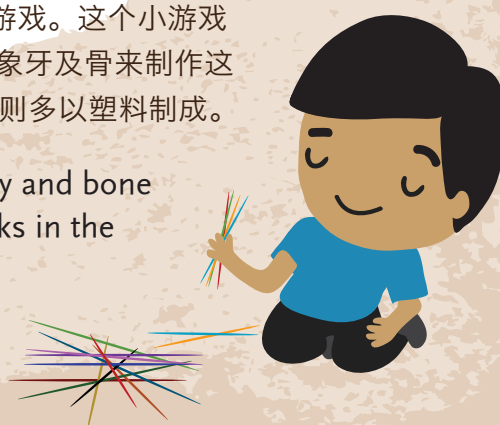
Marbles often come in many colours. Often played on sand, marbles were placed in a circle drawn where the players would try to hit the marbles out of the sand circle. The person who hit the most marbles out of the sand circle wins the game.



5 挑竹签 Pick up sticks

挑竹签是一个极具复古意义的小游戏。这个小游戏追溯至18世纪。当时，人们使用象牙及骨头制作这个游戏的材料。现在的“挑竹签”则多以塑料制成。

Instead of plastic or wood, ivory and bone were used to make pick up sticks in the early 18th century.



你是否知道
这些乐器呢？
Do you know
the origins of
these instruments?

乐器知多少！ Musical Instruments!



琵琶 Pipa

琵琶是弹拨乐器之一，音箱呈半梨形状。它有近两千多年的历史。“琵琶”的名字取自乐器演奏方法：“琵”是向前弹、“琶”则是往后挑。

The 4-string pear shaped instrument with frets has a history of about close to 2000 years. Its name was derived from its basic playing techniques – “pi” (琵) forward plucking and “pa” (琶) backward plucking.

甘布斯 Gambus

甘布斯和琵琶相同，它也有着一个半梨形状的音箱。源自中东地区的甘布斯有2500年的历史。它拥有11条弦，是琵琶的始祖。

The Gambus, or the Oud, is a pear-shaped instrument that originated from the Middle East. The instrument has 11 strings and dates back to 2500 years ago. It is the ancestor of the Chinese pipa.



维努 Venu

维努 (Venu) 是源自南亚的吹奏乐器。它的吹奏方法与中国竹笛相同，都是横着吹的。维努笛象征印度黑天神的威武性格，可以在黑天神的绘画中看到这一个乐器。

Often featured in paintings with the Hindu god Krishna, Venu, a transverse flute made of bamboo, is a prominent South Asia instrument symbolising Krishna's supreme personality.



笛子 Dizi / Bamboo flute

和一般笛子不同的是，笛子拥有一个笛膜孔。经过气流震动笛膜，笛子便能发出清脆明亮的声音。

Unlike most flutes, the dizi (bamboo flute) has an additional hole for a special membrane, “dimo” (笛膜). It is a transverse flute made of bamboo which produces a bright and clear sound.

