

用心演绎《渔舟唱晚》

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摘要: 要想演奏好一首乐曲,首先要有坚实的基本功,再加上深厚的文化艺术底蕴,最重要的是用“心”去演奏,才能以情动人,真正的达到感人肺腑的境界。演奏好《渔舟唱晚》这首古筝曲,也需要在正确的方法苦练外,体会乐曲的意境和韵味,才能真正让人感受到“落霞与孤鹜齐飞,秋水共长天一色,渔舟唱晚,响穷彭蠡之滨”的意境。

关键词: 渔舟唱晚 古筝 以情动人

古筝是我国古老的乐器之一,有着近三千年的悠久历史,这是绝大多数乐器不可比拟的。这样一件携带不便的乐器为何能几

经兴衰,历时悠久的流传至今呢?为何能从两百多种中国乐器中脱颖而出成为当今流传最广,学习人数最多的民族乐器呢?这不

enjoy the beauty of nature and the wonders of human beings.

改后稿:Some believe it is a form of recreation enabling them to enjoy nature and the wonders of life.

原稿:It is true that more and more people are fond of travelling, meanwhile, it is also a matter of fact that some people don't like it.

改后稿:While some people are fond of travelling, others are not.

原稿:On the other hand, others do not agree with them on this issue. They think that the fundamental task of students is to study.

改后稿:On the other hand, some people believe students should concentrate on their studies.

3、忽视平行结构:

平行结构是指在结构上互相对应的语言部分,在语法上也要互相对应。

原稿:Love brings peace to the world, makes people cooperate with others, helps the family get along harmoniously(甜蜜的) and etc.

改原稿:Love brings peace and cooperation among people and harmony within the family.

原稿:When you are poor, you can walk, take the bus, or by bicycle.

改后稿:When you are poor, you can walk, take the bus, or ride a bicycle.

或者:When you are poor, you can travel on foot, by bus, or by bicycle.

原稿:Superman likes ice cream, catching villains and saving women.

改后稿:Superman likes eating ice cream, catching villains(坏人、恶棍) and saving women.

三、作文评改

此篇习作中,括号内为修改后的句子,文字中有下划线的部

分是希望掌握的表达法。

The Two-day weekend

Most university students are favour of the two-day weekend, and the reasons are quite clear: they will have two whole days to manipulate(操纵、处理) freely. (Most university students are in favour of a two-day weekend because they will have two days of rest.) During the weekend, they can lie on bed, reading a novel; or have a freely chat with his friends on the internet until the midnight. or he can carry on a short trip to the suburb of the city. (During the weekend they will have time for leisure such as reading a novel, chatting with friends on the internet, or taking a trip out of the city.) Anyway, two-day weekend permit them to leave far away from the everyday anxieties (忧虑)A two-day weekend allows them to unwind from the stress of their work.)

After two-day relaxation, most of them are worn out and can hardly concentrate on their schoolwork. (it has been noticed that after the weekend, many students are tired out and find it hard to concentrate on schoolwork.) It has always been noticed that students are going absent-minded more frequently than usual. (In addition, they become more absent-minded.)

So it is not easy to conclude that it is important to balance the time of both relaxation and studying in order to make full use of your two-day weekend time. (As a result it is inconclusive whether a two-day weekend is useful to balancing relaxation and studying.) As for me, I will relax or do some housework on Friday night and Saturday and the Sunday will be left to read some books and review my lessons, so that I could adapt myself to the following weekdays. (I prefer to relax or do housework on Friday night and Saturday and then on Sunday, I will prepare for the following week by reviewing my lessons.)

能不说古筝艺术有着它强盛的生命力和独特而无穷的魅力。

古筝音色优美,富有神韵,表现力极强,可以说是所有民族乐器中风格特点最丰富的乐器了。有激昂高亢的河南筝风格,热情奔放的齐鲁筝风格,优美缠绵的潮州筝风格,古朴典雅、韵味悠长的客家筝风格等传统筝风格,还有数不胜数的现代筝曲,令古筝音乐更是百花齐放、美不胜收。当代古筝宗师曹正先生曾用“茫茫九派流中国”来形容古筝风格流派的丰富多彩,真是一语中的。众多的风格流派有着丰富的音乐语言,如果不能了解各流派的地域特点、人文特点、语言特点等,就没法掌握好各种风格的乐曲。

娄树华先生的《渔舟唱晚》,是中国古筝艺术史上划时代的作品,它是从古曲《归去来辞》为素材,发展编创而成的,它充分发挥了古筝的弹按技巧和声韵配合的妙用,诗情画意,切题发挥,突破了地方风格的框子,是一首雅俗共赏的佳作。《渔舟唱晚》创作于1938年——1939年之际。一经问世就开创了筝曲的新纪元。经过50多年表演证明,是一首受到中外音乐界公认的著名筝曲。《渔舟唱晚》的标题和意境来自唐代王勃的骈文《滕王阁序》中“落霞与孤鹜齐飞,秋水共长天一色,渔舟唱晚,响穷彭蠡之滨”中的“渔舟唱晚”。

《渔舟唱晚》是一首众所周知的优美绝伦的乐曲。他用准确的音乐语言勾画出波光粼粼、白帆点点的生动画面。在我们的眼前展现了一幅夕阳西下、湖光山色,风景如画的时刻,渔翁荡桨归舟的悠然低吟以及渔船满载丰收的喜悦、百舟竞归的欢乐场境。也以此来表达作者对祖国大好山河的赞美和热爱。

结构上可分为三个部分,第一部分是舒缓的慢板,旋律给人们的感觉应该还是比较平稳的。我们可以想象,此时的景象:黄昏的湖边,夕阳西下,微风拂柳,水波轻漾,湖光山色连成一片;此时人迹未见,渔船还未归来,展现给我们的是一幅安宁的无边美景……所以,在演奏第一部分时,音色要求是优美的、如歌的、柔和的。右手落指要稳,出音要浓厚而含蓄,每音要准确而力度沉稳,要给人舒缓而又实实在在的感觉;表现则需要落落大方而又内在,内心的感受重于外在的表现;很多初学者,特别是小朋友们演奏这段时,由于艺术修养的不足,速度不够稳定,因为其旋律的优美流畅,容易造成速度的不自觉的加快,这样演奏的效果就失去了乐曲的沉稳、浓厚、含蓄的韵味。当然就更没有第一段安静稳定的效果了。所以无论怎样,首先要把速度稳定下来,心里要有黄昏湖边美好恬静的画面。第一部分的左手演奏,是乐曲韵味的表现,左手的揉按很多,一定要准确到位,才能起对旋律的润饰作用。我认为要先把难点抽出来单练,比如第一句的2 #1 2就需要多练才能弹好;低音区的滑音,对于小孩子也是一大难点,要掌握方法,左手稳定准确地按好每一个滑音,才能真正的弹出韵味。

第二部分是两句用连抹演奏的五声音阶的下行模进,旋律要具有抒情性和歌唱性。弹时手要放松,用手腕带动手指在弦上滑行,指尖不能太过用力扼弦,且声音要平稳连贯,如行云流水,才能达到效果。

第三部分是一段速度由慢到快、由弱到强的五声音阶模进。它一般分为基本相同的三段,第一段是慢速起,力度也较弱,演奏时花指要优美连贯,手松弛而舒展;第二段、第三段则是在这个基

础上不断地加速和加强,一定要有一个由慢到快、由弱及强的递进,才能表现出渔船晚归,由远及近的喜悦和欢乐喧闹的场景。演奏时要特别注意速度快的时候,手要稳定,不能上下跳动,尽量靠弦近些,贴着弦走;手腕一定要松弛,尤其是最后一段加上大指扫弦时,一定要用手腕带动手指,利用惯性才能达到应有的速度。当然,这需要有正确方法再加上苦练,才能做到真正的得心应手。

有了正确的方法,再加上苦练,把握了乐曲的节拍音准,熟悉了乐谱,对于演奏来说只是完成了第一步。还要去体会乐曲的意境和韵味,谈出乐曲的感情。真正的艺术,是能感动人的艺术,是能引起人的心里共鸣的艺术,这就是我们常强调用“心”去演奏的原因。只有用自己的“心”表现出来的东西才能打动人心。从某一方面说,这正是艺术家与琴匠的区别。

古筝音乐是一种有着丰厚文化底蕴的艺术,它除了要有与其音乐一样的音乐色彩、音乐织体等外,更还需要有韵味、有风格、有意境。要想真正的学好古筝,就要在掌握好基本弹奏技术的同时,在提高文化素质和艺术修养上下功夫。不但要有很高的文学艺术修养,还需要有一定的历史文化知识。就如我们前面所介绍的《渔舟唱晚》的来历、意境、表现等等,都需要有一定的修养才能体会。这就是说:我们应该去较全面地学习,认真地弄懂一些历史、民俗、人物、语言、诗词、散文、古汉语、音乐知识、美学、书法、绘画等其它姐妹艺术,并运用于演奏之中才能算是真正的弹筝。否则永远是仅知古筝的皮毛而已,演奏的最多也只不过是乐曲的音符与节奏,更谈不上什么能用“心”来演奏了。

有些学筝者看到演奏家的表演出神入化,也模仿其动作摇头晃脑、手舞足蹈甚至张牙舞爪,这样不知所云的追求身体动作,最后只能是东施效颦地走入造作的误区,想“雅”反而有失“大雅”。那么弹奏古筝时的表演动作如何才能洒脱自如呢?怎能一招一式传情达意呢?古筝的流派众多,韵味各异,各派别演奏家和教师都有很多独到的见解,虽然各自表达方式有差异,但“以情动人”却是任何人都不可否定的共同点。古筝的弹奏要想能感动别人,首先要能感动自己。要想感动自己,首先用“心”去体会乐曲的思想内容,再用“心”去表达乐曲的思想内容,这种表达可以说是演奏者情感的自然流露。这时所做的动作再大也不显夸张,动作再小也不觉拘谨。只有掌握好演奏技巧,全面的融会贯通多方面的文化知识,用“心”去弹筝,才能做到唐代大诗人白居易在他《夜筝》诗中所说的那样,“弦凝指咽声停处,别有深情一万重”。也只有在练好基本功的条件下,用“心”去演绎《渔舟唱晚》,才能真正让人感受到“落霞与孤鹜齐飞,秋水共长天一色,渔舟唱晚,响穷彭蠡之滨”的意境。

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