

4.6~21.7 2010
CHINESE OPERA FESTIVAL



節目表
Programme Calendar

開幕節目 北京京劇院 — 程韻綿長	Opening Performance Peking Opera Theatre of Beijing – <i>The Legacy of Cheng Yanqiu</i>	4-6/6 5/6	7:30pm 2:30pm	HKCC/GT
廣東潮劇院二團與 香港新韓江潮劇團	Guangdong Chiu Chow Opera Theatre Number Two Troupe and Hong Kong Sun Hon Kwong Chiu Chow Opera Troupe	4-5/6 6/6	7:30pm	SWCC/TH TWTH/A
紹興小百花越劇團 — 經典越劇名家薈萃	Xiaobaihua Yue Opera Troupe of Shaoxing – <i>A Virtuoso Showcase of Yue Opera Classics</i>	11-12/6 12/6 13/6	7:30pm 2:30pm 7:30pm	HKCC/GT TWTH/A
全國優秀青年崑劇演員 藝術展演	Showcase of Outstanding Young Performers in Kunqu Opera	22-24/6	7:30pm	HKCH/CH
成都市川劇院	Sichuan Opera Theatre of Chengdu	25/6 26/6	7:30pm	KST/TH HKCH/CH
福建省鯉聲劇團莆仙戲	Puxian Opera by the Lisheng Opera Troupe of Fujian	27/6 28-29/6	7:30pm	TWTH/A HKCH/TH
廣東省陸豐市正字戲劇團	Zhengzi Opera Troupe of Lufeng City of Guangdong	2/7 3/7 4/7	7:30pm	KST/TH TMTH/A STTH/A
廣東音樂曲藝團 — 粵韻飄香	Cantonese Music and Song Art Troupe – <i>Poignant Tunes</i>	3/7 4/7 5-6/7	7:30pm	HKPU/CCST YLT/A KST/TH
漢風粵劇研究院 — 新編粵劇《遺恨長生殿》	Hon Fung Cantonese Opera Institute – A New Cantonese Opera <i>Eternal Lament at the Palace of Eternal Life</i>	16-18/7	7:30pm	KTT/A
京崑劇場與河北省京劇院 — 玲瓏宛轉若天成	Jingkun Theatre and Peking Opera Theatre of Hebei – <i>Three Stars in Peking Opera</i>	20-21/7	7:30pm	KTT/A

查詢 Enquiries : 2268 7325 www.lcsd.gov.hk/cp 留座 Reservations : 2734 9009 www.urbtix.hk

HKCC/GT	香港文化中心大劇院	Grand Theatre, Hong Kong Cultural Centre
KST/TH	高山劇場劇院	Theatre, Ko Shan Theatre
HKPU/CCST	香港理工大學蔣震劇院	Chiang Chen Studio Theatre, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
KTT/A	葵青劇院演藝廳	Auditorium, Kwai Tsing Theatre
TWTH/A	荃灣大會堂演奏廳	Auditorium, Tsuen Wan Town Hall
TMTH/A	屯門大會堂演奏廳	Auditorium, Tuen Mun Town Hall
YLT/A	元朗劇院演藝廳	Auditorium, Yuen Long Theatre
STTH/A	沙田大會堂演奏廳	Auditorium, Sha Tin Town Hall
HKCH/CH	香港大會堂音樂廳	Concert Hall, Hong Kong City Hall
HKCH/TH	香港大會堂劇院	Theatre, Hong Kong City Hall
SWCC/TH	上環文娛中心劇院	Theatre, Sheung Wan Civic Centre



3.7.2010
(星期六 Sat)
香港理工大學蔣震劇院
Chiang Chen Studio Theatre
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

4.7.2010
(星期日 Sun)
元朗劇院演藝廳
Auditorium, Yuen Long Theatre

5-6.7.2010
(星期一至二 Mon-Tue)
高山劇場劇院
Theatre, Ko Shan Theatre



各位觀眾：
為了令大家對今次演出留下美好印象，我們希望各位切勿在場內攝影、錄音或錄影，亦請勿吸煙或飲食。在節目進行期間，請關掉鬧錶、無線電話及傳呼機之響鬧裝置。多謝各位合作。

Dear Patrons:
In order to make this performance a pleasant experience for the artists and other members of the audience, please refrain from recording, filming, taking photographs, and also from smoking, eating or drinking in the theatre. Please ensure that your alarm watches, wireless telephones and pagers are switched off during the performances. Thank you for your co-operation.

文化節目組

節目統籌

李明珍 (高級經理)
劉少梅 (經理)
林曉筠 (節目主任)

宣傳組

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香港理工大學蔣震劇院

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元朗劇院

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區惠英 (高級經理 / 新界西 / 文化事務)

高山劇場

地址：九龍紅磡高山道77號
查詢：2740 9222
傳真：2781 4783
張國偉 (高級經理 / 九龍西 / 文化事務)

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Please visit the following website for information related to application for programme presentation/sponsorship by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department:

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本節目的內容並不反映康樂及文化事務署的意見
The contents of this programme do not represent the views of the Leisure and Cultural Services Department

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南音演唱會 *Nanyin Concert*

3.7.2010 (星期六 Sat) 7:30pm

香港理工大學蔣震劇院

Chiang Chen Studio Theatre, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

演出長約1小時40分鐘 Programme duration is about 1 hours 40 minutes

粵韻飄香 *Poignant Tunes*

4.7.2010 (星期日 Sun) 7:30pm

元朗劇院演藝廳

Auditorium, Yuen Long Theatre

演出長約2小時45分鐘(中場休息15分鐘) Programme duration is about 2 hours 45 minutes with a 15-minute intermission

5-6.7.2010 (星期一至二 Mon-Tue) 7:30pm

高山劇場劇院

Theatre, Ko Shan Theatre

演出長約2小時45分鐘(中場休息15分鐘) Programme duration is about 2 hours 45 minutes with a 15-minute intermission

其他延伸活動 *Extension Activities*

演出前講座 *Pre-performance Talk* (粵語主講 In Cantonese)

平腔南音的特色與南音演變發展之我見

On the Uniqueness of the Natural-voiced Singing Method of *Pingqiang Nanyin* and the Evolution of the *Nanyin* Song Art

4.7.2010 (星期日 Sun) 2:30pm

香港文化中心行政大樓4樓1號會議室

Room AC1, Level 4, Administration Building, Hong Kong Cultural Centre

講者：陳麗英、郭飛鴻

Speakers: Chen Liying, Guo Feihong

免費入場，座位有限，先到先得，額滿即止
Free Admission. Limited seats available on a first-come-served basis

獻辭



中國戲曲歷史悠久，是珍貴的文化寶庫；其優美精緻的藝術和深厚的文化內涵，令人讚歎和回味。為進一步推廣中國戲曲，康樂及文化事務署將會由二〇一〇年開始，每年舉辦「中國戲曲節」，展現中國各種多姿多采的地方戲曲藝術及文化傳統，藉以打造香港為對外展示中國戲曲藝術的平台。

為期四十八天的「中國戲曲節」，將會為大家呈獻八個不同方言及特色的劇種，包括京劇、崑劇、越劇、粵劇、潮劇、川劇，以及兩個古老劇種——福建莆仙戲和廣東正字戲。在尊重和繼承戲曲優秀傳統的前提下，希望能帶給觀眾難忘及深刻的藝術享受。

參與本年度「中國戲曲節」演出的共有十二個藝團，除了三十多場的演出，還有各種藝術欣賞活動，包括探討中國傳統戲曲未來發展路向的研討會、導賞講座、專題座談會、展覽及學生專場等，藉以提升及加深年青一代對中國傳統戲曲文化的認識及欣賞能力。

謹此歡迎來自各省市及本港的戲曲表演團體及藝術家，全賴您們，中華文化瑰寶才得以承傳和發揚。

好戲連場，期望大家一同欣賞及支持各個地方的劇種，並祝願「中國戲曲節」演出成功！

康樂及文化事務署署長馮程淑儀



Message

The long history of Chinese opera makes it a treasure trove of cultural gems, and its exquisiteness as an art form and the virtuosity of its performers never fail to enthrall and amaze. Starting from 2010, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department will be organizing an annual Chinese Opera Festival as a cultural showcase of traditional operatic art from various regions of China. The international community will be able to see many of China's intangible cultural heritage conglomerating here in Hong Kong.

The Chinese Opera Festival will run for 48 days and feature eight operatic art genres sung in eight different vernacular forms – Peking Opera, Kunqu Opera, Yue Opera, Cantonese Opera, Chiuchow Opera, Sichuan Opera and two ancient theatrical genres, the Puxian Opera of Fujian and Zhengzi Opera of Guangdong. While preserving and respecting the cultural and artistic heritage, we also hope that the Festival would make a wonderful and memorable theatrical feast for lovers of the arts.

We have invited twelve troupes to perform in the inaugural programme of the Chinese Opera Festival. Apart from presenting more than thirty performances, there will be a rich variety of activities to enhance appreciation, such as a symposium on the future development of Chinese traditional theatre, guided talks, seminars, exhibitions and shows organized for schools only. The idea is to inculcate in our young people knowledge and understanding of the Chinese traditional art forms.

I would like to extend a warm welcome to the participating artists and groups from various cities and provinces of the Mainland and from Hong Kong. Thanks to your hard work, the many treasures of Chinese culture could be conserved for our future generations.

The programme of the Festival promises to be a wonderful tapestry of Chinese opera music, colours and performing talents.

I wish the Chinese Opera Festival a great success and hope you would enjoy all the shows.

Mrs Betty Fung
Director of Leisure and Cultural Services

廣東音樂曲藝團

廣東音樂曲藝團成立於一九五八年，以從事廣東音樂和廣東曲藝創作、演出及研究為主。五十多年來，曲藝團除保留傳統的「大喉、平喉、子喉」的粵曲獨唱、對唱外，還積極發掘、整理廣東各地的民間說唱形式和作品，如民歌、龍舟、賣雞調等，並引進了外省曲種的表演形式，如琵琶彈唱、金錢板、表演唱等，大大豐富了廣東曲藝的藝術品種。曲藝團擁有多位著名曲藝唱家，如白燕子、黃少梅、譚佩儀、陳玲玉、梁玉燦、李敏華等。曲藝團多次獲得中國曲藝最高獎「牡丹獎」，並曾先後到蘇聯、匈牙利、波蘭、捷克、日本、英國、法國、香港、澳門等地區演出和進行文化藝術交流，受到熱烈歡迎。

The Cantonese Music and Song Art Troupe

Founded in 1958, the Cantonese Music and Song Art Troupe focuses on the composition and performance of Cantonese music and Cantonese song art as well as related research. For almost five decades, the Troupe has upheld the tradition of solo singing with *dáhou* (robust voice for valiant male), *pinghou* (natural voice for male) and *zihou* (falsetto voice for female), while at the same time actively revived and preserved other forms of narrative singing in the many regions of Guangdong, such as folk songs, *longzhou* (itinerant street-singer's song), *maijidiao* (the female chicken-seller's song sung in the Kaiping vernacular) etc.. Other song art formats from outside Guangdong have also been introduced into its repertoire, such as solo narrative singing with self-accompaniment on the *pipa*, solo narrative singing accentuated with a bamboo clapper tied with coins (*jinqianban*), singing combined with acting, dancing and action (*biaoyanchang*) etc.. Such diverse elements have enriched the Cantonese song art form. The Troupe has a cast of famous song art performers, including Bai Yanzai, Huang Shaomei, Tan Peiyi, Chen Lingyu, Liang Yurong, Li Minhua *et al.* Since its inception, the Troupe has won several 'Peony Awards', the highest honour in Chinese song art, and has given touring performances and cultural exchange visits to the former Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, Hong Kong and Macao.

南音的起源

南音藝術自成一格，與木魚、龍舟、粵謳同是廣東曲藝中獨特的說唱藝術。南音的產生、起源，及歷史由於沒有前人的著錄及文獻可考，眾說紛紜。一說起源自摸魚歌，根據明末清初屈翁山《廣東新語》記載，南音起源自江、浙沿海一帶的摸魚歌，及後流入廣東，再演變成南音。另一說南音源自南詞，由外省南詞班傳入廣東，一經和木魚、龍舟結合後，成為地道的粵曲。亦有一說南音是廣東一帶的本土民間說唱藝術，據粵樂研究家丘鶴儔《琴學新編》所說：「南音者，粵人歌調之名目也，字句俱純用羊城土音唱之，方為合法。」由此顯見南音全是粵調說唱歌體，在龍舟、木魚的基礎上衍生出來。

The origin of *nanyin*

Nanyin, or 'southern tunes', is a unique narrative song art in Guangdong, sharing the unique characteristics with *muyu* ('fish-shaped woodblock'), *longzhou* ('dragon boat shaped woodblock') and *yue'ou* ('Cantonese vernacular singing'). Information about the birth of the genre, its origin and history varies because of the dearth of archival records of any kind. One theory as proposed by Qu Wengshan of the early 17th Century is that it came from the *moyuge* of the coastal regions of Jiangsu and Zhejiang. It later found its way to Guangdong further south, and so became *nanyin*, the 'southern tunes'. Another theory is that it originated from *nanci* ('southern lyric'), and was brought to Guangdong by the *nanci* troupes. It was localised when it merged with the narrative singing genres of *muyu* and *longzhou*. A third theory is that *nanyin* was an indigenous song art of a narrative nature. Yau Hok-chau (in *pinyin* Qiu Hechou), a musicologist in Cantonese music, wrote in his book *A New Collection of Music Studies*, says, "*Nanyin* is the term used to refer to songs sung by the people in Guangdong. The orthodox way of singing is that the words should be sung in the vernacular of Canton." Whichever theory it is, the indisputable fact is that *nanyin* is a type of narrative singing in the Cantonese dialect derived from *muyu* and *longzhou* tunes.

南音的表演風格

地水南音是廣東說唱藝術南音的重要一支。「地水」原是卜名。由於以往失明人士多以占卜為業，而演唱南音者多為失明藝人 (傳統上男唱者稱瞽師，女唱者則稱瞽姬或師娘)，因此由瞽師或師娘唱的南音均統稱為「地水南音」。

二十世紀初，南音的主要演出場所為私人寓所、酒樓、街頭和妓院等。傳統的地水南音於七十年代後期已幾成絕唱。由於地水南音的唱者及伴奏樂手多為失明人士，不能閱讀曲本樂譜，演唱及伴奏全仗記憶及聽覺。大部份的演唱者能自彈自唱，曲隨意到，加添了滄桑悲涼之感。甚者更能一手握拍板，一手彈箏。

南音有雅曲、俗曲之分。雅曲如《客途秋恨》、《今夢曲》等曲詞典雅，可唱可讀。俗曲如《男燒衣》、《霸王別姬》、《夜偷詩稿》、《歸家憶郎》、《大鬧梅知府》等，其詞句原本亦頗文雅，但因歌者加入大量口語歌詞，成了另一種演繹方式。俗曲因較雅曲活潑生動，廣受聽者歡迎。

地水南音的說唱方式生動活潑，由於大多是個人獨唱，唱者常會以曲中人的身份自居，偶或以旁觀者或說書人的身份出現。《男燒衣》尾段的艇嫂、《霸王別姬》的霸王與虞姬、《大鬧梅知府》的碧蓉、大嫂瓊嬋及梅知府；《中山狼傳》的說書人、東郭先生及狼，都是唱者一人分飾多角。

平腔南音則始創於上世紀三十年代譽滿南中的南音演唱家陳鑿。他所唱的南音，具有濃郁的鄉土氣息，別具一格。當年的板面行腔和過門，都是他根據原來的旋律加工改編，使之更富音樂性和韻味。

The performing style of *nanyin*

Dishui Nanyin, or 'dishui southern tunes', is an important narrative song art in Guangdong, '*dishui*' being associated with fortune-telling, a profession largely accorded to the blind in the olden days of China. That is why the *nanyin* sung by the blind artists is known by this name.

In the early 20th Century, *nanyin* was performed mainly in the sitting room of private patrons, in restaurants, on the streets or in brothels. The most authentic type of *dishui nanyin* had almost disappeared by the late 1970's for the sad reason that the singers and their accompanists, often being visually impaired, could not read any tablatures or scores and the genre was only passed down by rote hearing. Most of the singers could accompany themselves on an instrument, so the feelings expressed often came from the heart and were tinted with sadness and lament. Some of them were so well-versed that they could hold the clapper in one hand (to mark the beat) and play the *guzheng* with the other.

The songs of *nanyin* may be divided into two categories: the more literary type, and those for plebeian taste. The former is represented by *A Wanderer's Autumn Grief*, *Song About a Dream* etc., which have lyrics that are so poetic that they can be sung or read. The latter includes *Burning Funerary Goods for His Love*, *King Chu Bids Farewell to His Concubine*, *Stealing the Manuscripts at Night*, *Missing Her Love*, *Outcry in Governor Mei's Office* etc.. In them, although the original lyrics were written from a literary perspective, the later improvised additions carry heavily the everyday vernacular, so the result is a more lively, less stilted version that appeals to the popular audience.

The narrative singing style of *dishui nanyin* is distinguished by its flexibility and freedom of improvisation. Since it is often sung as solo, with the singer telling the story in first person form, he or she would play all the characters, the commentator and the narrator, shifting easily between roles during the singing. Examples of this can be found in *Burning Funerary Goods for His Love*, *King Chu Bids Farewell to His Concubine*, *Outcry in Governor Mei's Office* and *The Fable of the Ungrateful Wolf*.

A natural-voice vocal style invented by the famous blind artist, Chen Jian, in the 1930s called *pingqiang nanyin* was so popular that it has become a stylistic school. With a strong ethnic touch and a unique vocalization technique, Chen added musicality and poignancy to the original tunes.

3.7.2010 (星期六 Sat) 7:30pm

南音演唱會 *Nanyin Concert*

地水南音《祭瀟湘》 *Dishui Nanyin – Baoyu Paying His Last Respects to Daiyu*

演唱者：郭飛鴻 Performer: Guo Feihong

《紅樓夢》中，賈寶玉和眾多名媛、丫環、婢女都很要好，但與表妹林黛玉才是心靈相通、真心相愛的一對。封建家庭的婚姻都是父母之命，家長們暗地裡撮合了寶玉與薛寶釵婚事，寶玉被蒙在鼓裡。成婚當晚，黛玉吐血歸天。寶玉得知上當，間接害死了黛玉，即逃婚出家，接着又逃禪回到瀟湘館裡哭祭黛玉。

This is a scene from *The Dream of the Red Mansion*. Although Jia Baoyu is close to all the ladies and maids, his soul mate and true love is his cousin Lin Daiyu. But as common in feudal society, marriages are arranged by the parents. Baoyu is to be married to Xue Baochai instead. Baoyu, being kept in the dark and thinking that the bride is Daiyu, happily obliges. On the night of the wedding, Daiyu coughs blood and dies. When Baoyu learns the truth, and that Daiyu has died from the blow, he opts out of the marriage and becomes a monk, only to return one night to mourn Daiyu in her chamber.

地水南音《男燒衣》 *Dishui Nanyin – Burning Funerary Goods for His Love*

演唱者：劉志光 Performer: Liu Zhiguang

青樓恩客駕小舟到江濱，祭奠昔日青樓一位懸樑自盡的紅顏知己。恩客帶備各種三牲祭品及生前所用，望她能早登仙界。祭奠之時追念二人前塵往事，感慨連連。

A man comes to the bank of the Pearl River in a small boat to offer funerary goods to a courtesan he once knew and who has hanged herself. In the song, he describes in detail what he has brought: three types of meat as sacrifices, and what she used to wear and use. In the ritual of offering, he recalls the old days and is overcome with grief.

平腔南音《周氏反嫁》 *Pingqiang Nanyin – Madam Zhou Marries Twice*

演唱者：陳麗英 Performer: Chen Liying

周氏身懷六甲之時，丈夫去世，與小姑銀嬌二人曾插茶薇發誓，「姑不出門，嫂不再醮」。但「帳底無夫實惡眠」，周氏暗托媒人另許終身，夾帶家財嫁唐氏作填房。銀嬌在花轎臨門才知嫂嫂改嫁，無奈含悲跪在轎邊為侄兒乞乳，周氏強情接子餵哺後匆匆離去，拋下姑姪兩人長挨倚。

Madam Zhou is pregnant when her husband dies. She and her sister-in-law, Yinjiao, have made a pact that she will not remarry and Yinjiao will remain single. But a widow's life proves to be too hard to bear. She secretly asks a matchmaker to find her a husband, and later marries a man by the name of Tang as his second wife, bringing with her all the family fortune as well. Yinjiao does not know about her sister-in-law's second marriage until the bridal sedan chair is at the door. She kneels before Zhou and begs for milk on her nephew's behalf. With reluctance Zhou takes the baby and feeds him. Then she leaves in haste, leaving the pair to fend for themselves.

南音《狀元江畔悼嬌嬈》 *Nanyin – Mourning the Fair Spirit*

演唱者：郭飛鴻 Performer: Guo Feihong

杜起考高中狀元，榮歸故里之時，驚聞表妹嬌嬈為保貞潔自持，已玉殞香消。他獨自到玉河江畔哭悼嬌嬈。

Du Qikao has come top in the national civil examination. When he returns home in glory, he is devastated to learn that his cousin, Jiaorao, has killed herself to protect her chastity. He comes alone to the banks of the Jade River to mourn her.

地水南音《大鬧廣昌隆》 *Dishui Nanyin – A Ghostly Tale*

演唱者：劉志光 Performer: Liu Zhiguang

劉君獻為替女鬼廖小喬報冤，來到城隍廟為小喬買路票，好讓她能到廣昌隆找尋負心人趙懷安，報仇雪恨。

Liu Junxian vows to avenge for Liao Xiaoqiao, the ghost of a courtesan who has been betrayed and cheated of everything by her unworthy lover. Liu comes to the Temple of the City God to 'pay toll' for her so that she can go with him to find the man who now runs a prosperous business, a shop called Guang Chang Long.

平腔南音《吳漢殺妻》 *Pingqiang Nanyin – Wu Han Kills His Wife*

演唱者：陳麗英 Performer: Chen Liying

王莽篡漢，誅殺異己，大臣吳英慘遭殺害，吳妻携子埋名避禍。遺孤吳漢長成，被招為駙馬，效命莽主。一日吳漢擒得重犯宴罷返家，見母含悲，細問下吳母痛陳血海深仇，命子先殺妻再誅莽。吳漢持劍至經堂，見妻賢慧不忍下手，公主為成全丈夫，偷奪劍自刎，玉殞香消。

Wang Mang usurps the Han throne and kills the dissenters, of which the courtier Wu Ying is one. His wife takes a different name and escapes death with their son. When the son, Wu Han, grows up, by a twist of fate he becomes Wang Mang's son-in-law, who is now the emperor. One day when Wu Han comes home after a banquet celebrating his capture of an arch-criminal, he finds his mother filled with sadness. When asked, his mother recounts the family grievance, and orders him to kill his wife first and then Wang Mang. Wu goes to the hall of worship with the sword, but cannot bring himself to kill his virtuous wife. In order to fulfil her husband's wish for revenge, the princess seizes the sword and kills herself.

4.7.2010 (星期日 Sun) 7:30pm

粵曲彈唱《多情珠江水》

Cantonese Sung Music with Accompaniment – *The Pearl River Carries Deep Love*

演唱者：李蕙雯、鄭靄玉、吳思拓、吳曉霞

Performers: Li Huiwen, Zheng Aiyu, Wu Situo, Wu Xiaoxia

作品頌揚粵港供水工程意義深遠，對香港人的關懷。以清泉連結粵港同胞的骨肉情義、傳遞和諧的美願。

This piece extols the Guangdong-Hong Kong water supply project, which is a gesture of loving concern for the Hong Kong people. The pristine water links the brotherhood of Guangdong and Hong Kong compatriots, carrying with it a wish for harmony.

平子喉對唱《錦江詩侶》

Duet of *Pinghou* and *Zihou* – *Poets of Jinjiang*

演唱者：吳思拓、林婷婷

Performers: Wu Situo, Lin Tingting

唐代才女薛濤品貌俱佳，不幸淪落風塵，後遭西川節度使放逐邊遠寒苦的松州。素仰薛濤才貌的詩人元稹肝腸寸斷，忍悲送別。歌曲表達一雙錦江詩侶互敬互愛的惜別情懷。

During the Tang Dynasty, the beautiful and talented Xue Tao is driven to prostitution by a sad turn of fate. She is later banished by the Xichuan Governor to the desolate Songzhou near the border. The poet Yuan Zhen, her long time admirer, is devastated by her departure and bids her farewell in great sadness. The song is an expression of love and respect between two poets in Jinjiang on the verge of parting forever.

三喉獨唱《趙子龍催歸》

Solo Singing by Three Types of Vocal Styles – *Zhao Zilong Urges Liu Bei to Return*

演唱者：鄭靄玉

Performer: Zheng Aiyu

趙子龍保劉備過江招親。劉備新婚燕爾，樂不思歸。趙開啟孔明的錦囊，按囊之意，闖入劉之內宮，痛陳利害，催劉備速返荊州，主持大局，力抗曹操。演員同時運用大喉、平喉、子喉三種喉腔，刻劃趙子龍、劉備、孫夫人三個人物。

Zhao Zilong escorts Liu Bei to cross the river to the State of Wu to marry Sun Quan's sister. Liu is in no hurry to go home as he is enjoying his honeymoon. Zhao opens the pouch that their sagacious political adviser, Zhuge Liang, has given him, and takes action according to the directions. He barges into Liu's residence and urges him to hurry back to Jingzhou to oversee the war against Cao Cao.

In this performance, the singer uses the robust voice, the natural voice and the falsetto voice to portray the three figures, Zhao Zilong, Liu Bei and Madam Sun respectively.

子喉獨唱《李清照柳岸愁懷》

Zihou Solo – Li Qingzhao Broods by the Willow Bank

演唱者：李敏華

Performer: Li Minhua

南宋國勢衰微，不敵金人的入侵，偏安江南，女詞人李清照也因戰亂輾轉南下，驚魂未定，又要送別到湖州任職的丈夫。久陽殘照，柳絲拂人，想到大宋繁華去如煙水，黎民百姓在戰火中顛沛流離，女詞人獨立柳岸，不禁潸然淚下。

The Southern Song Dynasty is in decline. Defeated by the Jin army, it has moved its capital to south of the Yangtze River. The poetess, Li Qingzhao, has moved time and again southwards because of the war. Having barely recovered from the trauma, she has to bid farewell to her husband who is taking up office in Huzhou. Standing in the rays of the setting sun under the weeping willows, the poetess reflects on the demise of the Song Dynasty and people's sufferings, and her tears cannot help falling.

地水南音《寶玉哭晴雯》

Dishui Nanyin – Baoyu Cries over Qingwen

演唱者：郭飛鴻

Performer: Guo Feihong

賈母痛斥晴雯後，將其逐出大觀園，晴雯為此一病不起。寶玉偷往探訪，晴雯咬下指甲送寶玉留念，留下「早知今日何必當初」一話後歸天。晴雯死後歸天國做了花神，寶玉特寫下一篇芙蓉詩在白帝宮祭之。

This is an episode from *The Dream of the Red Mansion*. After being rebuked by Lady Jia and thrown out of the Prospect Garden, one of Jia Baoyu's maids and closest, Qingwen, falls seriously ill. When Baoyu visits her, she bites off two of her long fingernails for him to keep, and dies after uttering the words "If I had known what would become of me, I would not have done what I did". She becomes a hibiscus genie in the celestial world after she dies. Baoyu writes a poem dedicated to her, and burns it in an offering at the Baidi Temple.

平喉獨唱《別恨寄殘紅》

Pinghou Solo – Sunset Laments

演唱者：李蕙雯

Performer: Li Huiwen

村莊裡，著名詩人崔護與村姑邂逅，雙方互生情愫，訂下海誓山盟。崔護要赴試秋圍，與村姑暫別，次年崔護回到村裡，卻發現伊人已芳蹤杳然，未知是否已離此地，或已為人婦，或已香銷玉殞。傷感憂鬱之下，寫下經典詩句「去年今日此門中，人面桃花相映紅；人面不知何處去，桃花依舊笑春風」。

This is a story about the famous poet Cui Hu. He meets a village girl when travelling in the countryside. It is love at first sight, and the two take vows of love. As Cui has to attend the civil service examination, they have to part for the time being. The next year when Cui returns, he cannot find the girl anymore. Has she left the place? Has she married, or is she dead? The devastated poet writes these verses which have become classics: "Last year, on this day, behind this gate, her fair face glowed like the peach blossoms. Now her face is nowhere to be seen, leaving only the blossoms to smile in the vernal breeze".

————— 中場休息15分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes —————

子喉對唱《黛玉悲秋》

Zihou Duet – Daiyu's Lament over Autumn

演唱者：梁潔華、吳思拓

Performers: Liang Jiehua, Wu Situo

大觀園秋光正好，瀟湘館裡，林黛玉卻感懷身世，嗟歎寄人籬下的孤寂，滿懷終身難托的無奈，幸有丫環紫鵲為之開解，主婢二人感同身受，心悃盡訴於琴韻絲竹之間。

Autumn is in its glory in the Jia Residence. But in her chamber, Lin Daiyu pensively recalls her orphaned state and the feeling of isolation living under a roof not one's own. She also feels sad over an uncertain future. Her maid, Zijuan, tries to console her. The two girls share in the lamenting mood, and express their troubles through making music.

地水南音《情僧偷到瀟湘館》

Dishui Nanyin – Baoyu Mourns Daiyu in Her Chamber at Night

演唱者：劉志光

Performer: Liu Zhiguang

出身貴族家庭的賈寶玉與家道衰微、孤身遠寄的林黛玉志趣相投，兩相愛戀。但有情人難成眷屬，黛玉焚稿絕泣，飲恨歸天。寶玉帶恨含悲、遁跡空門。寶玉雖披上袈裟，但仍然念念不忘「木石海盟」，偷到瀟湘館祭悼黛玉，在幻境中會見了他摯愛。

Jia Baoyu is in love with his soul mate Lin Daiyu, whose family has suffered a hard turn. But the lovers cannot marry. The disillusioned Daiyu burns all her manuscripts before she dies. The regretful and grieving Baoyu becomes a monk. Notwithstanding his monastic orders, Baoyu still cherishes the lovers' pledge between him and Daiyu. He steals into his old home and mourns Daiyu in her chamber. In a hallucinated state, he seems to see his love again.

平喉獨唱《西樓恨》 *Pinghou Solo – Laments on the West Mansion*

演唱者：梁玉嶸 Performer: Liang Yurong

南唐後主李煜，亡國後被趙匡胤封作「違命侯」。春花秋月的時節，李煜「無言獨上西樓」，目睹淪入敵手的古國山河，深深慨歎自己「枉有繡口錦心，卻無擒龍手」，別有一番滋味在心頭！

Li Yu, the last Emperor of the Southern Tang Dynasty, has been conferred the title of “Marquis of Disobedience” by Zhao Kuangyin, the first Emperor of Song. On a moonlit night during the blossoming season, Li goes up to the top of the mansion where he sees the land that used to be his now in the hands of the enemy. He cannot but regret that “despite his great literary genius, he does not have the mighty hands to capture the dragon”. The realization saddens him deeply.

子喉獨唱《打神》 *Zihou Solo - Reprimanding the Gods at the Temple*

演唱者：吳曉霞 Performer: Wu Xiaoxia

為紅線女經典曲目，改編自著名民間故事《王魁負桂英》，為《焚香記》中之一折。故事講述書生王魁攜老僕王中赴京趕考，途經萊陽，病臥雪中。名妓敷桂英救之，王病癒後，敷以終身相許。數年後，王進京應試，臨別前，二人在海神廟立下盟誓，永不相忘。王赴試得中狀元，入贅韓相府。竟寫下休書並三百兩銀子飭王中送往萊陽。桂英接休書，悲憤不已，至海神廟控訴後自盡。死後冤魂進京，至王魁書房，以情相探，冀其悔悟。王竟拔劍相向，桂英鬼魂遂活捉王魁。

A classical number from the repertoire of the famous Cantonese Opera diva, Hung Sin Nui (or ‘Hong Xian Nui’ in *pinyin*), this is an excerpt from *Offering Incense to Mark a Lovers’ Pledge*. The story itself is adapted from a folktale, *Wang Kui Betraying Guiying*. Accompanied by his old servant, a scholar Wang Kui is hurrying to the capital for the imperial examination. He falls ill in the snow in Laiyang. A famous courtesan, Jiao Guiying, saves him. When Wang recovers from the illness, Jiao betroths herself to him. A few years later, Wang is going to the capital to sit the examination. Before he sets off, the two vow in the Sea God Temple never to let each other down. Wang becomes the Top Scholar in the examination and marries Prime Minister Han’s daughter. He asks Wang Zhong to deliver an annulment letter and three hundred taels of silver to Guiyang. On receipt of this, Guiying is so devastated that she goes to the Sea God Temple to vent her great grief before taking her own life. Her wronged soul goes to the capital and into Wang’s study, hoping to move him with her love and right the wrong. Wang, however, uses his sword on her, at which Guiying’s ghost catches Wang alive.

平腔南音《金蓮戲叔》 *Pingqiang Nanyin – Pan Jinlian Teases Her Brother-in-law*

演唱者：陳麗英 Performer: Chen Liying

武松滿心歡喜返家與兄長武大郎團聚，嫂嫂潘金蓮慕二叔威武英俊，趁大郎外出未歸，百般以色挑逗。武松不為所動，忍無可忍下直斥其非，拂袖而去。離家前告誡大郎小心，囑「往日每天賣餅十籠，今後五籠賣了，便返家閩」。

Wu Song comes happily home to be re-united with his brother, Wu Dalang. Smitten with his good looks and magnificent airs, his sister-in-law Pan Jinlian tries to seduce him while Dalang is out. Wu Song is unmoved, and instead chides her for such immoral behaviour. Before he leaves, he warns his brother “to come home early every day, and from now on sell five trays of cakes instead of ten.”

平子喉對唱《夢會太湖》

Duet of *Pinghou* and *Zihou* – *Dreaming of a Reunion*

演唱者：梁玉嶸、李敏華 Performers: Liang Yurong, Li Minhua

大夫范蠡思念西施，追尋到太湖，與之深情夢會，兩人纏綿繾綣，互訴衷腸，難分難捨。對愛郎的情懷，西施說「只有芳魂為月魄，長照在君旁」……

The story is about one of the famous ‘Four Beauties’ in Chinese history, Xishi. After fulfilling her mission to help her king to reinstate his country, she disappears. The minister and her lover, Fan Li, misses her so desperately that he goes to Lake Tai to find her. He sees her in a dream, and they have a lovers’ reunion in which they pour their hearts out. Though they are loath to part, Xishi tells her lover, “my soul will be like the spirit of the moon, shining on you always.”

5.7.2010 (星期一 Mon) 7:30pm

廣東小曲小組唱《香茶禮贊》 Ensemble Singing of a Cantonese Tune – *Ode to Tea*

演唱者：李蕙雯、鄭靄玉、吳思拓、吳曉霞

Performers: Li Huiwen, Zheng Aiyu, Wu Situo, Wu Xiaoxia

以禮贊的形式把嶺南茶文化中的各種習俗喜好加入其中，使人有「聽此曲如品香茗」之感。作品鄉土風情濃郁，旋律歡快活潑流暢，易於上口，別有風韻。

The work traces the customs of Cantonese tea culture in the form of a eulogy. Listening to it is like tasting fine tea. The music has a uniquely earthy richness and its fluent melody is joyous and lively.

地水南音《中秋月下望江亭》

Dishui Nanyin – At the River-gazing Pavilion under the Autumn Moon

演唱者：郭飛鴻 Performer: Guo Feihong

宋朝年間，太師之子楊衙內仗勢橫行欺男霸女，垂涎白土中妻子譚記兒美色，於是父子勾結將白土中誣陷捉拿，欲霸其妻。消息傳來，當夜正是八月十五，譚記兒化裝漁家女子，孤身一人前往楊衙內的官船，隨機應變，白土中在「望江亭」上整晚憂心如焚等候妻子返回後雙雙逃走。

The story takes place during the Song Dynasty. The son of the Imperial Tutor, Lord Yang, tyrannizes the town with his abusive acts. He lusts after Bai Tuzhong’s beautiful wife, Tan Ji’er, so father and son conspire to frame Bai so as to take over his wife. When the news is leaked and the couple hears about it on the night of the Mid-autumn Festival, Tan disguises herself as a fisherwoman, gets onto Yang’s official boat, and gauges the situation. Bai waits at the River-gazing Pavilion for his wife all through the night before she returns to escape with him.

平子喉對唱《天涯壁合慶月圓》

Duet of *Pinghou* and *Zihou* – *Happy Reunion on a Full Moon Night*

演唱者：吳思拓、林婷婷 Performers: Wu Situo, Lin Tingting

生逢亂世，親人惜別，天涯相隔，圓月總缺。落葉歸根，離愁淚灑，天涯壁合，共慶月圓。

Separation from family is common in troubled times: just as the moon is not always full, we remain far apart. Like falling leaves retuning to their roots, our tears always go to our love ones. When the moon is full, let us be consoled by the thought that though we are far apart, we share the same moon.

平喉獨唱《多情燕子歸》

Pinghou Solo – As the Swallows Return

演唱者：李蕙雯 Performers: Li Huiwen

描述書生與姑娘情投意合，正欲共諧連理，無奈姑娘家人棒打鴛鴦，要她嫁到京城，一對情侶被迫勞燕分飛，幸姑娘意志堅貞，排除阻力，回到書生身邊，最後有情人終成眷屬。

A scholar is in love with a girl and wants to marry her, but the girl’s family objects and wants to marry her into a family in the capital. About to be forcibly separated, the girl persists and returns to the scholar’s side against all odds. They eventually marry each other.

子喉獨唱《李清照柳岸愁懷》 *Zihou Solo – Li Qingzhao Broods by the Willow Bank*

演唱者：李敏華 Performer: Li Minhua

南宋國勢衰微，不敵金人的入侵，偏安江南，女詞人李清照也因戰亂輾轉南下，驚魂未定，又要送別到湖州任職的丈夫。久陽殘照，柳絲拂人，想到大宋繁華去如煙水，黎民百姓在戰火中顛沛流離，女詞人獨立柳岸，不禁潸然淚下。

The Southern Song Dynasty is in decline. Defeated by the Jin army, it has moved its capital to south of the Yangtze River. The poetess, Li Qingzhao, has moved time and again southwards because of the war. Having barely recovered from the trauma, she has to bid farewell to her husband who is taking up office in Huzhou. Standing in the rays of the setting sun under the weeping willows, the poetess reflects on the demise of the Song Dynasty and people's sufferings, and her tears cannot help falling.

地水南音《男燒衣》 *Dishui Nanyin – Burning Funerary Goods for His Love*

演唱者：劉志光 Performer: Liu Zhiguang

雲青樓恩客駕小舟到江濱，祭奠昔日青樓一位懸樑自盡的紅顏知己。恩客帶備各種三牲祭品及生前所用，望她能早登仙界。祭奠之時追念二人前塵往事，感慨連連。

A man comes to the bank of the Pearl River in a small boat to offer funerary goods to a courtesan he once knew and who has hanged herself. In the song, he describes in detail what he has brought: three types of meat as sacrifices, and what she used to wear and use. In the ritual of offering, he recalls the old days and is overcome with grief.

————— 中場休息15分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes —————

對唱《武松殺嫂》 *Duet – Wu Song Kills His Sister-in-law*

演唱者：鄭靄玉、吳曉霞 Performers: Zheng Aiyu, Wu Xiaoxia

潘金蓮與西門慶謀害丈夫武大郎之後，日夕尋歡作樂，武松回家後疑兄死得蹊蹺，暗訪眾街坊，得鄆哥、何九叔等作證，遂在武大郎靈前捉住王婆，殺嫂祭兄，再找西門慶報仇。

After Pan Jinlian conspires with Ximen Qing to kill her husband Wu Dalang, they seek pleasure day and night. Wu Song is suspicious of the circumstances of his brother's death. He carries out a private investigation among the neighbours, and has two men come forward as witnesses. So, in front of his elder brother's altar, he makes Madam Wang, the go-between for Pan and Ximen, confess, then kills his sister-in-law to avenge for his brother, before seeking out Ximen Qing.

平喉獨唱《闖經堂》 *Pinghou Solo – Murder in the Oratory*

演唱者：梁玉嶸 Performer: Liang Yurong

西漢末，王莽篡漢，其女嫁與名將吳漢。吳漢之父死王莽刀下，他在十八年後才知道內情。吳奉母命，為父報仇，扶助漢室。為此，吳漢要殺掉妻子，以斷絕與王家關係。在前往經堂殺妻之前，吳漢陷於進退兩難的複雜感情中。

The story takes place during the last years of Western Han (206BCE – 25CE). Wang Mang overthrows the Han regime, in the course of which he has killed a minister by the surname of Wu. Eighteen years later, his daughter is married to a famous general, Wu Han, who happens to be Minister Wu's son. Wu Han is ordered by his mother to avenge his father's death as well as to reinstate the Han regime. To do this, he must first kill his wife to show that he is no longer connected to the Wang family. The song tells of his painful dilemma on his way to the oratory.

子喉獨唱《昭君塞外吟》 *Zihou Solo – Lady Zhaojun's Song Beyond the Great*

演唱者：梁潔華 Performer: Liang Jiehua

西漢時期，王昭君身承皇命，毅然出塞和番。在「風吹草低現牛羊」的湖邊，昭君馳馬朔地，心懷漢邦父老姐妹，遠眺南方，更對胡漢友好滿懷憧憬。

During the Western Han Dynasty, Wang Zhaojun is sent to appease and leave the country. She goes north to marry a barbarian prince on the Emperor's orders. Zhaojun rides on the grassland where sheep and cattle graze, and comes to the lakeside. Gazing south, she expresses how she misses her family and friends in Han land but at the same time, she envisions a world of peace and goodwill because of this political marriage.

平腔南音《大鬧梅知府》 *Pingqiang Nanyin - Outcry in Governor Mei's Office*

演唱者：陳麗英 Performer: Chen Liying

倫碧容與蕭永倫自小訂婚，惟蕭氏家道中落，倫父重富嫌貧，有意悔婚，更藉機陷永倫冤獄，三天內處斬。碧容急欲探監，奈何無計。嫂嫂瓊嬋獻計相助，二人騙母同往拜佛，由丫環陪伴乘轎直奔衙門，卻為梅知府阻撓。瓊嬋大鬧梅知府，道明來意，嚇得官卑職微的梅知府冷汗直標，即命人讓姑嫂二人進牢房探望永倫。

Lun Birong and Xiao Yonglun were betrothed at a young age. Xiao's family suffers a bad turn in their fortune and Birong's father, the disdainful Mr Lun, wants to annul the betrothal. He even frames Yonglun, incurring a death sentence to be carried out within three days. Birong wants to visit Yonglun in prison but cannot find a way. Her sister-in-law, Qiongchan, devises a scheme. On a pretext of going to make an offering to the Buddha, they go out with a maid in a sedan chair and head straight to the yamen. But they are stopped by Governor Mei. Qiongchan goes on a rampage at the Governor's Residence, and states their intention outright, thus scaring the low-ranked official out of his wits. He orders the sisters-in-law be shown into the jail for the visit.

平子喉對唱《帝女花之庵遇》

Duet of *Pinghou* and *Zihou* – *Reunion in the Nunnery from Princess Changping*

演唱者：梁玉嶸、李敏華 Performers: Liang Yurong, Li Minhua

明朝滅亡，隱姓埋名作了尼姑的長平宮主在庵堂與駙馬周世顯不期而遇，經世顯一番追問，終於夫妻重認。

Princess Changping of the fallen Ming regime has become a nun. One day, she runs into her consort Zhou Shixian at the nunnery. Zhou suspects her identity and tries to tease the truth from her. He would not give up until she finally relents, and the husband and wife are reunited.

粵曲彈唱《赤子歸》 *Cantonese Sung Music with Accompaniment – The Return of a Native*

演唱者：吳思拓、鄭靄玉、梁潔華、吳曉霞

Performers: Wu Situo, Zheng Aiyu, Liang Jiehua, Wu Xiaoxia

旅居海外僑胞，喜聞祖國巨變，牽動赤子之心，根尋故里，鄉親共聚，同繪盛世藍圖。

An overseas Chinese is excited and moved to learn about the dramatic changes taking place in his motherland. He comes home in search of his roots and for a family reunion. Together they paint a picture of grand prosperity.

粵曲小組唱《荔枝頌》 Ensemble Singing of a Cantonese Tune – *Ode to Lychee*

演唱者：梁潔華、吳思拓、吳曉霞 Performers: Liang Jiehua, Wu Situo, Wu Xiaoxia

荔枝產於中國南方，被譽為嶺南佳果之首。在荔枝收穫季節，荔鄉人總會與客人共賞鮮果，慶祝豐收。著名的粵曲小調《荔枝頌》，讚揚荔枝的美好，歌頌祖國河山。

Grown in southern China, the lychee is known as the 'king of fruit in the South'. During harvest seasons, lychee growers invariably share this delicious fruit with their guests to celebrate the bumper harvest. The famous Cantonese tune *Ode to Lychee* extols the goodness of the fruit as well as our motherland.

粵曲對唱《易水送荊軻》

Duet of Cantonese Sung Music - *Seeing Jing Ke Off on a Deadly Mission*

演唱者：鄭靄玉、林婷婷 Performers: Zheng Aiyu, Lin Tingting

燕太子丹全身素服，舉行隆重的儀式，送荊軻赴秦，實施刺秦計畫。岸邊，荊軻愴然而又歌曰「風蕭蕭兮易水寒，壯士一去兮不復還」。舉手抱拳對眾人，飛身上馬，駕馬奔去……

Crown Prince Dan of the Yan State, dressed in white, holds a grand ceremony to bid farewell to Jing Ke, who is on a deadly mission to assassinate the First Emperor of Qin. On the riverbank, Jing Ke sadly sings, "the wind is howling, the Yi River is cold; the man of mettle is on his way and he'll not return". He bids the gathering farewell before mounting the horse and gallops forth.....

子喉獨唱《六月飛霜》 Zihou Solo – *Snow in Summer*

演唱者：吳曉霞 Performer: Wu Xiaoxia

竇娥嫁夫蔡昌宗不久，丈夫便上京考試。鄰家張驢兒垂涎竇娥美色，暗害昌宗，更向蔡母逼債，以竇娥改嫁作抵。蔡母不從，驢兒欲毒死蔡婆，卻誤殺自己的母親。驢兒買通知縣欲殺蔡母，竇娥自承罪狀。行刑之日六月飛霜，昌宗高中狀元，覆審案情，張驢伏法，一家團圓。

Dou E has been married to Cai Changzong shortly before he leaves home to go to the capital to sit the imperial examination. Their neighbour, Zhang the 'Donkey', lusts after Dou E's beauty. He sabotages Cai, presses Cai's mother to repay her debt, and suggests using Dou E as the deal. Cai's mother refuses. 'Donkey' then tries to poison her but kills his own mother by mistake. He further bribes the county magistrate by accusing Cai's mother of murder, in order to get her out of the way. But Dou E takes the blame and admits to the crime. On the day of the execution, which should be a hot summer day, it begins to snow. Changzong has been made Top Scholar in the imperial examination and is in charge of reviewing the case. 'Donkey' is found guilty and the Cai family is re-united.

地水南音《祭玉河》 Dishui Nanyin – *A Memorial Service for His Drowned Love*

演唱者：郭飛鴻 Performer: Guo Feihong

書生杜起考與表妹有婚約在先，但丈人嫌貧重富，迫女另嫁富紳之子。表妹誓死不從違父命，最後被沉江處死。杜起考高中狀元，榮歸之時驚聞表妹已死，悲痛萬分，即到玉河為堅貞不屈的表妹淒涼哭祭。

Scholar Du Qikao is betrothed to his cousin, but his future father-in-law thinks he is too poor and forces the girl to marry a rich gentleman's son. She resists vehemently the forced marriage and is eventually drowned in the river as punishment for defying her father. Du later becomes the Top Scholar, but is devastated when he learns of his cousin's death upon his glorious homecoming. He mourns his chaste cousin along the River Jade in deep grief.

平喉獨唱《太廟悲歌》 Pinghou Solo – *A Mournful Song at the Imperial Ancestral Temple*

演唱者：李蕙雯 Performer: Li Huiwen

吳國兵臨城下，蜀漢面臨頹崩。北地王夜間前往劉家祠堂，泣祭歷代先王。他雖有志扶國運，卻難獨力勝任，寧為一死，不甘作忘國奴。最後在歷代先祖的靈位前泣血，一表對吳國的極度憤慨和對蜀漢的一腔忠義。

The Wu army is bearing down on the Shu State, which is on the verge of collapse. Duke Beidi visits the Liu ancestral temple at night and worships his ancestors in great sorrow. Though committed to making the Shu State powerful, he is unable to achieve it on his own, and he would rather die than to be subservient. He sings a mournful song in front of generations of forefathers to show his indignation against the Wu State and loyalty towards the Shu-Han State.

子喉獨唱《王寶釧》 Zihou Solo – *Wang Baochuan*

演唱者：李敏華 Performer: Li Minhua

富家小姐王寶釧不棄貧賤下嫁薛平貴，甘居寒窯，後薛平貴從軍出征，十八年音信全無，王寶釧苦苦思念盼望有朝一日花好月圓。

Wang Baochuan comes from a wealthy family, but chooses to marry the poor commoner, Xue Pinggui, and is content to live in a humble cave dwelling in the hills. Later, Xue joins the army and leaves on an expedition. Wang receives no news of him for eighteen years, but she abides by her vow and longs for the day when he would return.

————— 中場休息15分鐘 Intermission of 15 minutes —————

地水南音《大鬧廣昌隆》 Dishui Nanyin – *A Ghostly Tale*

演唱者：劉志光 Performer: Liu Zhiguang

劉君獻為替女鬼廖小喬報冤，來到城隍廟為小喬買路票，好讓她能到廣昌隆找尋負心人趙懷安，報仇雪恨。

Liu Junxian vows to avenge for Liao Xiaoqiao, the ghost of a courtesan who has been betrayed and cheated of everything by her unworthy lover. Liu comes to the Temple of the City God to 'pay toll' for her so that she can go with him to find the man who now runs a prosperous business, a shop called Guang Chang Long.

廣東小曲彈唱《麗日桃紅》

Cantonese Sung Music with Accompaniment – *Peach Blossoms in Bloom on a Bright Spring Day*

演唱者：李蕙雯、鄭靄玉、梁潔華、吳思拓、吳曉霞

Performer: Li Huiwen, Zheng Aiyu, Liang Jiehua, Wu Situo, Wu Xiaoxia

春天，嶺南大地桃花盛放，爭妍鬥艷。桃花寓意來年事業宏圖大展，工作順利，愛情美滿。花襯好年，桃花笑無言。

It is springtime. Peach blossoms are in full bloom all over Guangdong. They bode well for successful enterprise, good work and happy love relationships for the coming year. As the saying goes, glorious blossoms bode a good year, and the peach blossoms are bestowing their wordless good wishes.

平喉獨唱 《寒夜琴挑》

Pinghou Solo – Seduction by Playing the Lute on a Wintry Night

演唱者：梁玉嶸 Performer: Liang Yurong

司馬相如邂逅卓文君後，對其愛慕有加，卻苦於無法言表，只有在夜半撫琴詠嘆，望能以一曲「鳳求凰」打動芳心，得與佳人共結連理。

After Sima Xiangyu has met Zhuo Wenjun, he admires her ardently but cannot find the words to show his feelings. He can only play the tune "courtship of the phoenixes" on the zither in the middle of the night to woo her.

子喉獨唱 《鬼怨》 *Zihou Solo – A Ghost's Revenge*

演唱者：梁潔華 Performer: Liang Jiehua

李慧娘與裴舜卿梅園邂逅相愛，後被奸相賈似道殺於「半閑堂」，她的冤魂不散，深念身陷囹圄的裴郎，借助法力去救之，並嚴懲了禍國殃民的賈似道。

Li Huiniang and Pei Shunqing become lovers after a meeting in the plum garden. Li is later murdered by the villainous Prime Minister, Jia Sidao. Her ghost cannot rest in peace, worrying about her lover Pei who is being incarcerated. She uses her powers to rescue Pei and punish severely the evil Jia Sidao.

平腔南音 《吳漢殺妻》 *Pingqiang Nanyin – Wu Han Kills His Wife*

演唱者：陳麗英 Performer: Chen Liying

王莽篡漢，誅殺異己，大臣吳英慘遭殺害，吳妻携子埋名避禍。遺孤吳漢長成，被招為駙馬，效命莽主。一日吳漢擒得重犯宴罷返家，見母含悲，細問下吳母痛陳血海深仇，命子先殺妻再誅莽。吳漢持劍至經堂，見妻賢慧不忍下手，公主為成全丈夫，偷奪劍自刎，玉殞香消。

Wang Mang usurps the Han throne and kills the dissenters, of which the courtier Wu Ying is one. His wife takes a different name and escapes death with their son. When the son, Wu Han, grows up, by a twist of fate he becomes Wang Mang's son-in-law, who is now the emperor. One day when Wu Han comes home after a banquet celebrating his capture of an arch-criminal, he finds his mother filled with sadness. When asked, his mother recounts the family grievance, and orders him to kill his wife first and then Wang Mang. Wu goes to the hall of worship with the sword, but cannot bring himself to kill his virtuous wife. In order to fulfil her husband's wish for revenge, the princess seizes the sword and kills herself.

平子喉對唱 《洛水夢會》

Duet of Pinghou and Zihou – Meeting in a Dream from The Goddess of River Luo

演唱者：梁玉嶸、李敏華 Performers: Liang Yurong, Li Minhua

三國時，被貶的王子曹子建，在洛水之濱夢會被讒身死，化為洛水女神的宓妃。彼此互訴相思之情，終是一場虛夢。

The story takes place during the Three Kingdoms period (circa 220-280 CE). Cao Zhi, the second son of Cao Cao of the Kingdom of Wei, is relegated to Linzhi. There, by the banks of River Luo, he dreams of his love, Lady Mi, who has died a victim of a political struggle and now appears as the Goddess of River Luo. The two share a sweet moment of reunion, before Cao wakes up and realizes it was but a dream.

演唱者介紹 Performers



梁玉嶸 Liang Yurong

國家一級演員，著名粵曲平喉唱家，師從勞艷絹、黃少梅等，被譽為「最新一代粵曲星腔傳人」，廣東曲壇的代表人物之一。錄製出版個唱專輯等達60款以上。曾獲「中國曲藝牡丹獎」、廣東省「魯迅文藝獎」、文華表演獎等，她演唱聲情並茂、韻味濃郁，經常赴港澳及海外等地演出，深受觀眾歡迎。

Liang Yurong is a National Class One Performer and a famous singer of the *pinghou* voice in Cantonese song art. She was trained by Lao Yanjuan, Huang Shaomei *et al*, and has been acclaimed as 'a new exponent of the Xiao Ming Xing stylistic school'. She is a representative figure on the Guangdong song art scene, with a discography of more than 60 types to her credit. She has won the 'Peony Award' for Chinese Song Art, the Lu Xun Literary Award of Guangdong, and a Wenhua Performance Award. Her singing is charged with emotion, imbued with a poignant charm. She performs frequently in Hong Kong, Macao and other parts of the world where she has a firm following.



李敏華 Li Minhua

國家一級演員，著名粵曲子喉唱家，師從譚佩儀和粵劇表演藝術家陳小漢。她在演唱上富於變化，尤其在真、假嗓的有機結合上有獨到之處，行腔揮灑自如，形成了自己柔美委婉、自然流暢、腔隨情轉的演唱風格。出版過數十款音像製品，備受讚賞。曾獲廣東省「魯迅文藝獎」等多項大獎，經常赴港澳及海外演出。

Li Minhua is a National Class One Performer and a famous singer of the *zihou* voice in Cantonese song art. She was trained by Tan Peiyi and Cantonese Opera artist Chen Xiaohan. Her singing is remarkably fluid as she can shift between the natural and falsetto voices with ease. She has therefore established a style that is full of feminine charm, lilingly sweet, with smooth delivery and expressive tones that can match the content and mood. Her discography covers both recordings and videos, and numbers a few dozen, all of which have been popularly acclaimed. She has won many major awards, including the Lu Xu Literary Award of Guangdong. She performs frequently in Hong Kong, Macao and other parts of the world.



李蕙雯 Li Huiwen

青年平喉唱家，師承「星腔」唱家何萍。出身於藝術世家，深受粵劇、粵曲的薰陶，自幼便打下了堅實的唱功基礎，曾獲全國首屆「侯寶林杯」中華青年曲藝大賽廣東賽區金獎及全國總決賽優秀獎。

Li Huiwen is a young *pinghou* singer, trained by He Ping, an exponent of the Xiao Ming Xing vocal style. Li was born into a family of artists and was exposed to Cantonese Opera and Cantonese song art at a young age. She was therefore solidly trained in voice techniques. She was the winner of the Gold Award at the Guangdong Tournament and an Outstanding Award at the National Finals of the First Hou Baolin Cup for Young Singers in Song Art.



鄭靄玉 Zheng Aiyu

師從著名曲藝唱家呂錦蘭學藝，專習粵曲「三喉」（即大喉、子喉、平喉）演唱，是廣東曲壇後起之材。曾獲廣東省首屆曲藝大賽上金獎等，2008年獲第五屆中國曲藝牡丹獎全國曲藝大賽新人入圍獎。

Zheng Aiyu learned 'all three styles of singing' – that is, the *dahou*, *zihou* and *pinghou* vocalization techniques – under the song art virtuoso, Lu Jinlan, and is considered a budding talent in the song art world of Guangdong. She won a Higher Gold Award at the first Song Art Competition of Guangdong, and was a finalist in the Young Artists Section at the 5th All China 'Peony Award' for Song Art in 2008.



梁潔華 Liang Jiehua

廣東曲壇粵曲子喉演唱的後起之秀，行腔婉轉，音色亮麗，多次獲邀赴京及省、港、澳等各地演出，深受觀眾的讚賞與好評。2007年演唱《紅梅記之鬼怨》一曲榮獲第一屆全省曲藝大賽金獎。

Liang Jiehua is a budding talent in *zihou* singing in the Cantonese operatic music world of Guangdong. She has a liltly sweet voice, brilliant tones and is fluid in ligato singing. She has performed in Beijing, Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao on many occasions, where she won popular and critical acclaim. In 2007, her performance of *The Ghost's Lament from The Reincarnation of a Beauty* won her a Gold Award at the first Song Art Competition of Guangdong.

The Ghost's Lament from The Reincarnation of a Beauty



吳思拓 Wu Situo

青年子喉唱家，聲音亮麗，音樂感強，在粵曲彈唱中更顯風采，深受好評，近年積極參加各類型的演出。曾參與演唱的《香茶禮贊》獲得第七屆廣東省「魯迅文藝獎」。

Wu Situo is a young singer using the *zihou* voice. She sings with brilliant tones and shows remarkable musicality, and has won praise for her singing of Cantonese operatic arias with accompaniment. She has been an active performer in various types of shows in recent years. She was a member of the vocal ensemble which won the 7th Lu Xun Literary Awards of Guangdong with *Ode to Tea*.



林婷婷 Lin Tingting

青年平喉唱家，師承梁玉嶸。她天資聰穎，善於學習眾長。從小受家庭影響，自幼學習粵曲。她熟習「星腔」，聲情並茂，並曾多次擔任大型演出的司儀。在廣東省第三屆「曲協杯」曲藝大賽中，以一曲《重上媚香樓》獲表演金獎。

Lin Tingting is a young singer using the *pinghou* voice, trained under Liang Yurong. A gifted artist, she has been able to assimilate outstanding features of different stylistic schools to come into her own. She was initiated into Cantonese operatic singing by her family since a young age, and has acquired the Xiao Ming Xing vocal style which she uses with great skill and with emotional insight. She was also the compere of many major shows. She won a Gold Award at the 3rd 'Quy Association Cup' Song Art Competition of Guangdong with *Revisiting the Fragrant Mansion*.

Revisiting the Fragrant Mansion



吳曉霞 Wu Xiaoxia

青年子喉唱家，畢業於廣東粵劇學校。曾獲第二屆國際廣東小曲王總決賽亞軍、第六屆四洲杯粵港澳粵曲演唱大賽總決賽金獎，2009年以一曲子喉獨唱獲廣東省政協四洲杯粵港澳粵曲演唱大賽「廣東賽區第一名」。

Wu Xiaoxia is a young singer using the *zihou* voice trained at the Guangdong Cantonese Opera Academy. She was the runner-up in the Finals of the 2nd International Cantonese Tunes Competition, winner of the Gold Award at the 4th 'Sizhou Cup' Cantonese Operatic Song Contest of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, and in 2009, the

first place in the Guangdong Tournament of the 'Sizhou Cup' Cantonese Operatic Song Contest under the auspices of the Political Consultative Committee of Guangdong.



陳麗英 Chen Liying (特邀 Guest)

陳麗英生於平腔南音世家，十一歲從藝，迄今五十多年。自幼耳濡目染，深受祖父陳鑑及父親陳大妹藝術薰陶，六十年代開始整理平腔南音曲目及鑽研其風格與韻味。陳氏不斷探索介乎子喉與平喉之間的發音方法，以真假聲結合，使之悅耳動聽。陳氏音質明亮、發聲自然、吐字清晰、行腔優美，尤其是處理人物感情更是匠心獨運，腔情結合，有乃祖風範。

Chen Liying was born into a family of *nanyin* artists famous for singing in the *pingqiang* voice. Her artistic career began more than fifty years ago, when she was only eleven. She was under the artistic influence of her grandfather, Chen Jian, and her father, Chen Damei. She began compiling works in the *pingqiang nanyin* repertoire in the 1960's, and dedicated herself to the study of its style and poignant tones. She also explored a vocalization method that would be somewhere between the falsetto *zihou* and natural *pinghou* by combining the two projection techniques and giving it appeal. Chen is known for her brilliant voice quality, easy delivery, clear enunciation and fine use of ligato in her singing. Her portrayal of characters and their emotions, delivered solely through the voice, shows exceptional insight. Such virtuosity is said to resemble her grandfather's and has been widely acclaimed.



郭飛鴻 Guo Feihong (特邀 Guest)

1961年拜失明人士著名演唱（奏）家何世榮為師，成為其入室弟子，他既能仿其師自彈自唱外，還能編寫、導演戲曲，吹打彈唱各門類都深有研究，特別演唱地水南音有很深的造詣。曾獲廣東省粵曲大賽「最佳平喉獎」、廣東省戲曲聯展「金聲獎」及省港澳粵曲大賽「平喉冠軍」。

Guo Feihong became a formal disciple of He Shirong, a blind artist famous for his singing as well as his instrumental skills. A versatile artist himself, Guo is able to sing with self-accompaniment like his teacher, and also arrange Cantonese operatic music, stage performances, play all types of Chinese instruments etc.. He is particularly known for his virtuosity in singing the *dishui nanyin* repertoire. He won the Best *Pinghou* Award at the Cantonese Operatic Singing Competition of Guangdong, a 'Golden Voice' Award at the Joint Showcase of Sung Music in Guangdong, and a Champion in *Pinghou* Style at the Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macao Cantonese Operatic Singing Competition.



劉志光 Liu Zhiguang (特邀 Guest)

粵曲瞽師，廣州民間失明藝人，早年拜民間粵曲演唱家溫麗容為師。與現代平喉演唱家黃少梅同出一門。曾任廣州越秀區失明曲藝隊隊長及主要演員，後與著名瞽師何世榮合作。曾獲廣東民間音樂曲藝比賽一等獎。

Liu Zhiguang is a blind artist in Cantonese operatic music in Guangzhou. He became the disciple of a folk vocalist, Wen Lirong, early in his career, therefore is in the same stylistic school as the virtuoso in *pinghou* singing, Huang Shaomei. He was the leader and a principal of the Blind Ballad Artists Group of Yuexiu District, Guangzhou. Later he worked together with another visually impaired artist, He Shirong. Liu was the winner of a Class One Award at the Guangdong Folk Music and Song Art Competition.

