梨園戲

梨園戲源於宋元時期,植根於名城泉州,距今已有八百多年的歷史,是中國現存最古老的劇種之一。梨園戲被稱為「活文物」、「古南戲活化石」。2006年被列入首批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄。梨園戲分為「小梨園」(「七子班」)和「大梨園」的「上路」、「下南」三個流派,各有其保留劇目「十八棚頭」和專用曲牌。「上路」存有不少南戲劇本,多數搬演忠孝節義題材,如《朱文》、《蔡伯喈》等;「下南」則較多保存該地特有劇目,古樸粗獷,生活氣息濃厚,如《鄭元和》、《蘇秦》等;「小梨園」以生旦戲見長,文辭典雅,曲調纏綿,表演細膩,如《蔣世隆》、《陳三五娘》等。在表演上,梨園戲有一整套代代承傳的嚴格科範,其基本動作稱為「十八步科母」,尤其手姿表演,豐富多姿,細膩獨特,與敦煌壁畫中人物的手姿有異曲同工之妙。音樂方面,梨園戲的音樂為曲牌連綴體,泉腔演唱,保留了不少唐宋大曲、法曲等,與古樂南音有著水乳交融的親密關係。樂器以簫弦伴奏為主,琵琶系南琶,橫彈手法與唐制相仿;二弦乃晉代奚琴遺制;洞簫即唐之尺八;打擊樂以南鼓(壓腳鼓)為主,打法獨特,在戲曲中極其罕見。

Liyuan Opera

Liyuan Opera originated in Quanzhou, Fujian in the Song and Yuan period (960 - 1368). With a history that goes back to more than eight hundred years, it is one of the oldest theatrical genres in China that is still extant today. Liyuan Opera has been acclaimed as the 'living fossil of Southern Opera. In 2006, it was inscribed in the first listing of National Intangible Cultural Heritage of China. Liyuan Opera is categorised by three streams – xiaoliyuan ('Pear Garden junior troupes', also known as 'Seven Role Type Troupes') and shanglu and xianan of the daliyuan type ('Pear Garden adult troupes'). Each has its own stock repertoire of eighteen pengtou plays as well as its own set tunes. The shanglu stream has retained many libretti from *nanxi* (Southern Opera), the subject matter of which concentrated mostly on traditional values such as patriotism, loyalty, chastity and filial piety. The stock repertory includes Zhu Wen, Cao Bojie, etc. The xianan stream is mainly a repository of local and vernacular plays that are distinguished by their archaistic, rustic charm that springs from everyday life. Examples include *Zheng* Yuanhe, Su Qin, etc. The third stream, xiaoliyuan plays, features mainly romantic love played out by a sheng (male) and a dan (female) duo as the main cast. The libretti are lyrical and elegant, with melodies sung in lingering, dulcet tones, and delicate and insightful acting. Examples include Jiang Shilong and Chen San and Wuniang. In terms of performance, Liyuan Opera has a very strict formulaic staging rules, known as the 'Eighteen Step Basic Directions'. There is an emphasis on hand movements: rich, delicate and unique, they are as intriguing as those of the figures seen on the murals of the Dunhuang Grottoes. Its music is composed of *qupai* (set tune) medleys which have kept many ancient music pieces extant, some of which date back to as early as the Tang and Song period and are known as daqu's (full-length tunes) and faqu's (tunes of Central Asian origin). Sung in the Quanqiang vocal style, they are closely merged with ancient nanyin tunes. Its accompaniment consists mainly of flute and string instruments: the horizontally-held southern *pipa* (four-stringed plucked instrument), the *erxian* (two-stringed lute) which is a direct descendant from the xiqin of Jin period, the chiba or now better known as shakuhachi (flute) from the Tang period, and the nangu (southern drum, 'foot-pressed drum' or yajiaogu) constituting the large part of the percussion and quite unique in Chinese opera.

福建省梨園戲實驗劇團

福建省梨園戲實驗劇團成立於1953年,次年以《陳三五娘》獲文化部優秀劇目獎,先後創作了《節婦吟》、《董生與李氏》、《皂隸與女賊》、《御碑亭》等影響深遠的優秀新編劇目。其中《董生與李氏》獲首屆曹禺戲劇文學獎,並榮膺2003-04年度國家舞台藝術精品工程十大精品劇目、文化部第二屆優秀保留劇目大獎;《節婦吟》獲首屆中國戲劇節優秀演出獎、第四屆全國優秀劇本創作獎,並入選2005-06年度國家舞台藝術精品工程初選劇目;《皂隸與女賊》獲第九屆文華新劇目獎。2013年入選文化部全國地方戲創作演出重點院團。劇團曾參加北京奧運會、上海世界博覽會、中國戲劇節、上海國際藝術節、文化部全國地方戲精粹展演等重要演出。曾先後出訪歐洲、亞洲包括港澳台等三十多個國家與地區。

Experimental Theatre of Liyuan Opera of Fujian

The Experimental Theatre of Liyuan Opera of Fujian was set up in 1953, and the following year, it already won an Outstanding Repertory Award presented by the Ministry of Culture with the traditional Liyuan Opera of *Chen San and Wuniang*, and its fame spread far and wide. Armed with the mission of preserving and perpetuating the theatrical genre of Liyuan Opera, the Experimental Theatre of Liyuan Opera of Fujian has been reviving old repertoires and creating new works. The latter category includes *A Widow's Lament*, *The Scholar and the Widow*, *The Prison Guard and the Woman Gangster, The Pavilion of the Imperial Monument*, etc., all notable for their outstanding quality. Among them, *The Scholar and the Widow* won the Cao Yu Drama and Literature Award, and was short-listed for the 2003-04 the Top Ten Theatrical Masterpieces of National Fine Stage Arts Project Award. It also won the top prize at the 2nd Outstanding Stock Repertory Works organised by the Ministry of Culture. *A Widow's Lament* won an Outstanding Performance Award at the 1st China Theatre Festival, the National Outstanding Original Play Award at its 4th edition, and was short-listed for the National Fine Stage Arts Projects for the season 2005-06. *The Prison Guard and the Woman Gangster* won the New Repertory Award at the 9th Wenhua Awards. The company was accredited as one of the Major Companies with Original Productions and Performances at National Level in 2013. A key player in Chinese opera, the company has participated in major events such as the Beijing Olympics, the Shanghai World Expo, China Theatre Festival, Shanghai International Arts Festival, and Regional Operatic Showcases presented by the Ministry of Culture. Its overseas tours covered a total of over thirty countries and regions in Europe and Asia.



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宣傳片 Trailer



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唱詞、唸白均有中文及英文字幕
Lyrics and dialogue with Chinese and English surtitles
觀眾務讀準時入座,遲到者須待嫡當時候方可推場。

概本份前平时八座,煙到有須仔週苗吁陕力叫進場。 Audience is strongly advised to arrive punctually. Latecomers will only be admitted at a suitable break.



The running time of the performance is approximately 2 hours and

30 minutes including an intermission of 15 minutes.

including an intermission of 15 minutes.

Reunion by the Well, Forcing His Father to Return Home, Reunion at the

《劉智遠》是宋元四大古南戲劇目「荊、劉、拜、殺」中

的《白兔記》,在梨園戲中的珍貴遺存,風格古樸獨特,

表演亦莊亦諧,具有很高的歷史文化和觀賞價值。此劇

以傳统的手法,向觀眾再現八百年前古南戲的原始風貌

五代十國年間,劉智遠入贅沙淘村,娶妻李三娘,但為妻舅李洪信所不

容,設酒騙他夜守瓜園,欲借瓜精之手殺害智遠。三娘勸阻,智遠不聽

執意前往瓜園,戰勝瓜精,掘得寶劍兵書,往邠州投軍。智遠投軍去後

《劉智遠(殘本)・井邊會、逼父、磨房會》

Mill from The Story of the Rabbit (Remnant Extant Version)

節目長約3小時,包括中場休息15分鐘。

廖淑雲

Liao Shuvuan Zheng Yating

鄭亞婷

折子戲 EXCERPTS

《呂蒙正(殘本)·過橋入窰、煮糜、驗腳跡、辭窰》

To the Cave Dwelling Across the Bridge, Cooking Gruel, Checking Footprints on the Snow, Leaving the Cave Dwelling from Lu Mengzheng (Remnant Extant Version)

《吕蒙正》是梨園戲「小梨園」流派傳统「十八棚頭」之一。根據《南戲新證》,《呂蒙正》為宋元南戲劇目,但 劇本無存。《永樂大典》有題作《呂蒙正風雪破窰記》,《南詞敘錄》題作《呂蒙正破窰記》,元雜劇有《呂蒙 正風雪破窰記》,明代則有富春堂刊本。梨園戲的「小梨園」和「下南」老戲,都有《呂蒙正》這個劇目,但 **戲路有所不同。《呂蒙正》在弦管中有大量唱段,如「無處棲止」、「嬌養深閨」、「秀才先行」等。**

Zeng lingping

Chinese Theatre

National Class One Performer,

國家一級演員、中國戲劇梅花獎二度梅得主

Two-time winner of the Plum Blossom Award for

北宋年間,宰相劉文茂高結彩樓,為千金劉月娥招親。劉月娥愛慕貧寒 書生呂蒙正才華,親手將繡球抛予。誰知劉文茂嫌棄 呂蒙正貧寒,意欲悔婚,劉月娥堅執不從。劉文茂盛 怒之下,將他夫妻雙雙打趕出門。才子佳人被迫流落 荒郊,在破窰中棲身。劉母憐女饑寒,雪中送來銀米, 月娥打算煮糜與蒙正充饑。呂蒙正歸來,見雪中腳跡, 猜疑劉月娥有外遇,經過一番解釋,夫妻冰釋和好。後 來,呂蒙正高中狀元,差人送瓊花回鄉報喜,二人苦盡甘 來,拜辭破窰而去。

Lu Mengzheng is in the repertory of eighteen pengtou plays of the xiaoliyuan stream of Liyuan Opera. According to the New Findings about Southern Opera, it belongs to the nanxi (Southern Opera) of the Song and the Yuan period (circa 10th to 14th centuries). No libretti of it had been survived. But similar stories referencing 'Lu Mengzheng and his humble abode of a cave dwelling' were cited in several compendium works of Yuan and Ming period. While this play can be found in Liyuan Opera's xiaoliyuan and xianan repertories, the presentations are different. Also, in the xianguan (strings-and-wind) music, there are many arias that originated from this play.

The story takes place during the Northern Song period. Liu Yue'e is the daughter of the Prime Minister. When her father openly invites suitors for his daughter, Yue'e chooses the talented but penniless scholar, Lu Mengzheng, by throwing an embroidered ball to him. Her

father is strongly against this marriage and wants to go back on his words. Yue'e defies him and marries Lu in honour of her word. The Prime Minister gets so piqued that the two are expelled from his High Residence. The husband and wife can

only live in a cave dwelling in the countryside. Her mother is worried about her suffering from hunger and cold, and sends her money and rice. Lu Mengzheng returns home, discovers tracks on the snow, and suspects his wife of extramarital affairs. It is only after a lot of explaining that the two make up. Lu sits for the national civil examination. And later he does pluck the laurels. He sends a messenger to give his wife the good news as well as a bouquet of viburnum. The couple's harsh life is finally over, and they bow deep to their former humble abode to take leave of it forever.

主演:林蒼曉、曾靜萍

Main Cast: Lin Cangxiao, Zeng Jingping

《朱買臣(殘本)》

Zhu Maichen (Remnant Extant Version)

《朱買臣》是梨園戲「上路」流派的傳統劇目。此劇保留老藝人口述文 本一《逼寫》、《勸董》、《掃街》、《托公》及《說合》五齣。雖是殘本,但 能完整地呈現《朱買臣》的劇情。劇團在復排之時並沒有對殘本進行添 加及修改,盡量保留五齣戲的原始風貌,這是梨園戲恢復孟傳承傳 · 统劇目的一貫方式--「修舊如舊」· 梨園戲《朱買臣》乃《爛柯山》題材 的留存,做到「覆水能收,破鏡重圓」,是一齣不折不扣的喜劇。 演出過後,現場觀眾忍俊不禁,大呼驚喜。此劇對白、唱詞中含 有豐富的閩南古語和俚語,如「張公買酒請張公」便是出自此劇, 保留了不少閩南民間的文化元素。

朱買臣家道衰微,時乖命蹇,已是中年,依舊未仕。妻捎小娘被妗婆搬 唆,欲與董成另結親誼,任張公百般勸阻,仍逼朱買臣寫下休書,與其 相離。董成之叔董和得知此事,嚴令其侄斷絕念頭。趙小娘離了夫,又

做不得親,無奈獨自一人,紡棉織苧為生。一日,趙小娘被官府遣去掃街,恰遇得到張公協助後上京赴試的朱賈臣, 此時他已喜中狀元、官封太守。趙小娘上前跟他相認,被朱買臣馬前潑水羞辱,抱愧歸家。趙小娘於張公面前,説盡 往時自己萬般不是,央托他前往説合。朱賈臣在京已另娶倪尚書之女,此行只有岳母倪夫人相隨。朱賈臣允了張公的 説情,倪夫人「疼子連女婿,連趙小娘也愛」,朱賈臣、趙小娘兩人終得謝花重開,缺月再圓。

Zhu Maichen is a play in the traditional repertory of the shanglu stream of Liyuan Opera. It is also one of the stories on the theme of *Lanke Mountain* retained in Liyuan Opera. Although out of all the episodes, only five have been retained through the oral transmission of artists of older generations, namely Forced to Write the Annulment, Dissuading Dong Cheng, Sweeping the Streets, Asking Grandpa Zhang to Speak on Her Behalf, and The Final Reunion. While these are only incomplete editions of the original script, the five episodes suffice to give the framework of the entire play. In the revival process, the troupe had made no additions or changes to it in a bid to retain the original as far as possible. The troupe has maintained the stance to 'revive the old version as much as in its old form'. Since its premiere, Zhu Maichen has garnered a lot of attention, and has been commended as 'a rare theatrical piece on the contemporary stage, with high cultural value and being worthy of research.' Unlike other genres using the same theme and story, the Liyuan Opera version of Zhu Maichen offers a happy ending, where 'spilled water can be retracted, and a split couple can reunite'. By virtue of this, instead of a tragedy, it is a comedy through and through. On its premiere evening, the audience was totally taken by surprise, and could not help laughing happily. The use of ancient dialects and slangs of southern Fujian in the lines and the lyrics also add to the vernacular cultural interest.

Zhu Maichen has fallen into hard times and the worst of luck as well. Already in his middle age, he has not been able to attain any official position. His wife, Zhao Xiaoniang, has been goaded by a matchmaker to divorce Zhu so that she can remarry, eyeing for Dong Cheng. She refuses to change her mind despite much dissuasion from Grandpa Zhang, and forces Zhu to write an annulment letter so she would be free. Dong Cheng's uncle hears of this, and sternly forbids him in harbouring such thought. Now having left her husband and lost her chance to remarry, Zhao cannot but make a living as a weaver. One day, she is sent by the yamen (ancient administrative office) to go and sweep the streets clean. She happens to see Zhu, who had gone to the capital to sit for the civil examination with the money Grandpa Zhang gave him and finally plucked the laurels. He is now returning home as prefect of the place. Zhao goes up to him and begs to be accepted again. Zhu spills some water in front of his horse to show what a hopeless case she has. Having suffered the insult, Zhao returns home with remorse. She goes to Grandpa Zhang to tell him how poorly she has behaved and now repents. She begs Zhang to go to see Zhu in the hope that he can

bring him round. By then, Zhu has already married the daughter of Minister Ni at the capital. On his official trip home, he has brought with him his mother-in-law. With Grandpa Zhang speaking on Zhao's behalf, and his mother-in-law's generous declaration that 'in loving her son-in-law, she would love his former wife Zhao, too', Zhu decides to take Zhao back.

主演: 林蒼曉、曾靜萍、李輝逸 Main Cast: Lin Cangxiao, Zeng Jingping, Li Huiyi



會靜落

林蒼驤

三娘遭受兄嫂虐待,磨房產子,取名咬臍,託付竇公送往邠州給智遠 撫養。十六年後,咬臍在月下老人的指點下,追趕白兔,於琉璃井邊 遇見三娘。三娘含淚寫書,托咬臍帶回邠州尋找智遠。咬臍回到邠 州,才知井邊三娘原來就是自己親生母親。父子連夜趕回沙淘村,一家人在磨房中相認團圓。

折子戲 EXCERPTS

The Story of the Rabbit is one of the four major stock repertory works of ancient nanxi (Southern Opera) popular during the Song and Yuan period, namely The Story of the Wooden Hairpin, The Story of the Rabbit, The Blessings of the Moon and Killing a Dog to Admonish Her Husband retained in Liyuan Opera. The staging has a quaint charm, and the presentation can be both formal and comical. It has high historical as well as entertainment value. The present production adopts the angle of revival, i.e., returning to the old tradition, in order to recreate for the audience the ancient world of nanxi of a millennium ago.

The story takes place during the Five Dynasties period (907-979). Liu Zhiyuan marries into the Li Homestead at Shatao Village and becomes the husband of Li Sanniang. But his brother-in-law wants to expel him, so he treats Liu to an evening banquet, then tells him a tall tale about the melon patch the family owns. Liu really believes him and goes to keep vigil at the melon patch at night. In fact Li's intention is to get him killed by the Melon Demon. Sanniang does not want Liu to go, and tries to seize the mallets from his hands. Liu refuses to listen, and goes to wait in the melon patch. He manages to defeat the demon and finds a precious sword as well as a book on the art of war. So he leaves home to join the army in Binzhou. After he is gone, Sanniang suffers under the hand of her brother and sister-in-law. She works day and night at the mill, which is where she gives birth to her son. She has no scissors to cut the umbilical cord and has to bite it off, so she calls the baby 'Yaoqilang' (boy with umbilical cord bitten off). She asks Old Dou to take the baby to Zhiyuan in Binzhou. Sixteen years pass, and one day, Yaoqilang goes hunting. The God of Destiny turns into a rabbit and lures him to a well where he meets Sanniang. She writes a letter in tears, and asks him to take it to Liu Zhiyuan in Binzhou. Yaoqilang returns to Binzhou and discovers finally that the woman by the well is his mother. Father and son hurry to the Shatao Village, and the whole family is reunited at the mill.

主演:李輝逸、陳琦昌、鄭亞婷、鄭雅思、廖淑雲 Main Cast: Li Huiyi, Chen Qichang, Zheng Yating, Zheng Yasi, Liao Shuyuan



《李亞仏・蓮花落》

Singing the Beggar's Ditty from Li Yaxian

此折子戲選自梨園戲「下南」流派傳统劇目《李亞仙》,表演風格古樸獨特,該 諧風趣。有閩南民間家喻戶曉的名曲《三千兩金》,以及生動熱鬧的拍胸舞,具 有很高的觀賞性。

唐代天寶年間,太守公子鄭元和進京趕考,邂逅長安名妓李亞仙。三千両金費盡,老鴇 李媽設下蟬蜕毒計,將鄭元和騙逐出門。鄭元和貧病落泊,與乞丐歌郎為伍,寒冬臘月 在街頭賣唱,巧遇婢女阿桂,帶去與李亞仙相認。

This is an excerpt taken from *Li Yaxian*, a Liyuan Opera in the *xianan* stream of the traditional repertory. The staging is unique with its quaint format and vivid humour. Notable features include the household tune in southern Fujian, *Three Thousand Taels of Gold* and the rousing 'chest-hitting dance'. It promises to be a highly entertaining show.

The story takes place during the Tianbao reign of the Tang period. Zheng Yuanhe is the son of a prefect; he has come to the capital to attend the national civil examination. He meets and falls in love with a famous courtesan, Li Yanxian. The pimp at the brothel cunningly cheats Zheng out of his three thousand taels of gold, and then throws him out. Penniless and ill, Zheng joins the ranks of beggars and street singers. In the bitter cold weather of winter, he sings in the streets, where he happens to meet Agui, the main servant of Yaxian. She takes him to find Yaxian to be reunited.

主演:張純吉、許幼娟 Main Cast: Zhang Chunji, Xu Youjuan

