

# 台灣四季

為管絃樂團（2012）台灣系列

## Four Seasons in Taiwan

### The Series of Taiwan: Orchestral Music (2012)

1.	噶瑪蘭-平溪天燈 <b>Kavalan: Heavenly Lanterns in Pingxi</b>	一月元宵，滿天星光璀璨（5'） <b>Lantern Festival in January: Twinkling Stars Dotting the Sky</b>
2	雞籠-基隆港都 <b>Kelang: Keelung Seaport</b>	二月初春，雨港燈火（3'） <b>Early Spring in February: Mellow Lights Shimmering in the City of Rain</b>
3	卑南-台東蘭嶼 <b>Puyuma: The Orchid Island, Taitung</b>	三月晚春，雅美飛魚祭（7'） <b>Late Spring in March: The Tao Celebrating Flying Fish Ceremony</b>
4	半線-鹿港天后宮 <b>Banxian: Lugang Tianhou Temple</b>	四月媽祖，風調雨順（3'） <b>Mazu Worship in April: Peace and Harmony Sought and Granted</b>
5	苗栗-南庄 <b>Miaoli: Nanchuang</b>	五月雪，灑遍油桐花的山谷（1'30"） <b>Snowflakes in May: Tung Blossoms Veiling the Valleys</b>
6	艋舺-龍山寺 <b>Mankah: Longshan Temple</b>	六月城隍，天祐民安（2'00） <b>The Patron God of the City Worshipped in June: Praying for Divine Blessings with Awe and Piety</b>
7	東勢-谷關 <b>Tungshih: Guguan</b>	七月初夏，谷底蝴蝶飛舞（1'30"） <b>Early Summer in July: Butterflies Flitting around Valley Floors</b>
8	洄瀾-花東縱谷 <b>Huilan: East Rift Valley</b>	八月豔夏，雅美豐年祭（2'） <b>Torrid Summer in August: Amis Rejoicing at Harvest Festival</b>
9	府城-億載金城 <b>The Prefecture City: Eternal Golden Castle</b>	九月初秋，古意盎然（3'30"） <b>Early Autumn in September: Ancient Ambience Exuding with Nostalgia</b>
10	阿猴-屏東恆春 <b>The Monkey: Hengchun, Pingtung</b>	十月涼秋，丘陵處的落山風（2'） <b>Downslope Winds Whistling at Hillsides in the Brisk Autumn of October</b>
11	諸羅山-嘉義合歡 <b>Tirosen: Mt. Hohuan, Chiayi</b>	十一早冬，百岳十潤（4'00"） <b>Early Winter in November, Hundreds of Mountains Towering with Magnificence</b>
12	福爾摩沙-十二月美麗島台灣（2'13"） <b>Ilha Formosa: Beautiful Island in December: Marveling at the Everlasting Grace and Grandeur of Taiwan</b>	

李和甫

Wen-Pin Hope LEE

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演奏時間大約 40 分

Duration ca. 40'

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國 | 藝 | 會

## 創作理念與樂曲解說

### Creative Concept and Notes on the Piece

台灣因地形特殊，四面環海，東、西、南、北各地皆有不同的景物風情，也因此蘊藏豐富的音樂文化資產。作曲家藉由親身旅遊，不僅體會在造物者的巧奪天工下，所造就出台灣一景一物竟是如此特別，也藉此匯集到台灣各地不同的豐富音樂素材。2012年在國家文化藝術基金會的贊助下，作曲家藉由這首創作讓大家更了解台灣的美麗，試圖揣摩描繪出十六世紀被葡萄牙人驚艷稱為「福爾摩沙」(Formosa)的台灣意象，藉由管絃樂豐富的色彩，刻意將標題下為「台灣四季 為管絃樂團 (2012) 台灣系列」。台灣從北到南，從東到西，這一路的風光景色，藉由一首一首的管絃樂作品，希望能從音樂中帶領每一位走進一幅又一幅，既美麗又壯闊的台灣景象中。

Taiwan as an island with its unique landscape enjoys different sceneries in its different parts. Rich heritage of musical culture is also embedded in Taiwan. During his travels around Taiwan, Hope Lee has not only marveled at the meticulous work of the Creator in all the scenes of Taiwan but also collected rich materials of music from all over the country. Commissioned by the National Culture and Arts Foundation, Hope Lee introduces the beauty of Taiwan to his audience through this piece. He attempted to illustrate a Taiwanese image that once impressed the Portuguese and earned its name *Ilha Formosa*, beautiful island, in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. Hope Lee used the rich coloration of orchestral music and titled the piece “Four Seasons in Taiwan, the Series of Taiwan: Orchestral Music (2012).” All the sceneries in Taiwan, from the north to the south and from the east to the west, are written into pieces after pieces of orchestral music, which then walk the audience into tableau after tableau of Taiwanese images of grand beauty.

#### 第一篇、噶瑪蘭-平溪天燈，一月元宵，滿天星光璀璨

藉由絃樂慢慢向上飄浮張開的聲響，猶似拉出在噶瑪蘭平原緩緩升起的「平溪天燈」，滿天星光的璀璨景象。藉由每盞天燈上寫下的願望，祈求全家幸福平安，國泰民安，為這新的一年誠心祈禱祝福。

#### The First Chapter: Heavenly Lanterns in Pingxi (Lantern Festival in January: Twinkling Stars Dotting the Sky)

The swelling sounds of the string instruments with growing intensity illustrate the “Pingxi Heavenly Lanterns” rising from the plain of Kavalan. The wishes written on the lanterns pray for familial happiness, national prosperity, and the blessings for the coming year.

## 第二篇、雞籠-基隆港都，二月初春，雨港燈火

從基隆港岸邊眺望著遠處的漁船燈火，一明一暗，忽高忽低，悄悄捎來雨港初春訊息。驟然間，從遠至近傳來輕快的歌聲，忽遠忽近，叫人分不清這是海浪的拍打聲，還是漁夫們捕魚歡樂歌聲。

### **The Second Chapter: Kelang, Keelung Seaport (Early Spring in February: Mellow Lights Shimmering in the City of Rain)**

The shimmering and floating lights on the fishing boats oversee the port of Keelung from afar, and they bring back the message of early spring to the seaport of rain. Suddenly, lively singings approach and wander afar again, resembling both the sounds of waves and the joyful singings of the fishermen.

## 第三篇、卑南-台東蘭嶼，三月晚春，雅美飛魚祭

三月晚春的季節裡，台東蘭嶼的飛魚興奮地跳躍在海面上。時高時低，時快時慢，有時成群，有時單飛，這一路未曾停歇的節奏，在一路流動的律動中，帶著描寫飛魚鏗鏘有力的音符旋律中，一幅雅美飛魚祭的畫面油然躍出！

### **The Third Chapter: Puyuma: The Orchid Island, Taitung (Late Spring in March: The Tao Celebrating Flying Fish Ceremony)**

In the late spring of March, the flying fish hop upon the sea around the Orchid Island of Taitung with excitement. Sometimes they hop highly, sometimes lowly; sometimes fast, sometimes slow; sometimes in groups, sometimes alone. A nonstop rhythm flows through the melodic arrangements, which are notes that illustrate the raw vitality of the flying fish. An image of the Tao's Flying Fish Ceremony pops out from the music.

## 第四篇、半線-鹿港天后宮，四月媽祖，風調雨順

保佑著討海人平安的鹿港媽祖，受到萬民愛戴。在四月盛大出巡的日子裡，轎夫踩著車鼓陣的步伐，看似自由卻有著不可撼動的律動，夾雜著響遍雲霄的鞭炮聲裡，老百姓心中祈求鹿港媽祖保佑今年風調雨順。

### **The Forth Chapter: Banxian: Lugang Tianhou Temple (Mazu Worship in April: Peace and Harmony Sought and Granted)**

The patron goddess of seamen enjoys respect and love from all the people. During her grand parade in April, the carriers step into the rhythm of street musicals. The liberal but resolute throbs are woven into the thunderous firecrackers as the people pray to Mazu for a year of peace and

harmony.

## 第五篇、苗栗-南庄，五月雪，灑遍油桐花的山谷

以客家人為主要居民的苗栗南庄，在地理環境有著特有的景致。作曲家藉由親自旅遊體驗了南庄桐花之美，在「五月雪，灑遍油桐花的山谷」的樂曲副標題中，嘗試以管絃樂詮釋苗栗南庄，以每一個音符描繪出油桐花與南庄結合為一體的最佳寫照。

### **The Fifth Chapter: Miaoli: Nanchuang (Snowflakes in May: Tung Blossoms Veiling the Valleys) Nanchuang in Miaoli is mostly populated by the Hakka.**

The place enjoys its unique landscape and scenery. Hope Lee has once experienced the beauty of Tung blossoms, and he attempts to use orchestra to illustrate an ideal image of a combination of Tung blossoms and Nanchuang. With this end in mind, the piece is subtitled “Snowflakes in May: Tung Blossoms Veiling the Valleys.”

## 第六篇、艋舺-龍山寺，六月城隍，天祐民安

在略帶莊嚴的戲曲節奏中，慢慢揭開香火裊裊的艋舺龍山寺中，目睹信眾跪地膜拜，心中默默祈禱城隍爺天祐民安。音樂的主要旋律刻意採用自客家民謠的素材，並採用類似「迴旋曲」的手法，不斷地帶回主旋律，藉以串連每一個段落，並刻意以略帶詼諧的手法呈現心目中的六月城隍爺。

### **The Sixth Chapter: Mankah: Longshan Temple (The Patron God of the City Worshipped in June: Praying for Divine Blessings with Awe and Piety)**

The serious rhythm of musical drama unveils the rising haze of joss sticks at the Longshan Temple. Believers worship on their knees and pray silently for peace from the patron god of the city. The music adopts the elements of Hakka folk tune and the arrangements of a *rondeau* to bridge each section with a repeating theme. Hope Lee insists on expressing his patron god in June with a touch of humor.

## 第七篇、東勢-谷關，七月初夏，谷底蝴蝶飛舞

有台灣中部的美麗後花園之稱的東勢谷關，有著險峻的山勢以及渾然天成的地理環境。每年初夏，氣候不僅因地形勢造就爽朗的氛圍，更因為各式各樣蝴蝶集結佈滿山谷季節，堪稱奇景，也不禁令人讚嘆大自然景觀的奧妙。作曲家在旅遊之後由感而發而寫下本樂章－「七月初夏，谷底蝴蝶飛舞」。

### **The Seventh Chapter: Tungshih: Guguan (Early Summer in July: Butterflies Flitting**

## around Valley Floors)

Guguan, Tungshih is known as the beautiful backyard of mid-Taiwan and famous for its steep mountains and its natural landscape. Every year during early summer, the landscape and the climate work to create a cool surrounding and attract a valley of butterflies as a sight of wonder. Such breathtaking magic of natural scenery inspired Hope Lee after his trip to write this chapter, “Early Summer in July: Butterflies Flitting around Valley Floors.”

## 第八篇、洄瀾-花東縱谷，八月豔夏，雅美豐年祭

一波接一波湍急的溪流聲，迴盪於縱谷間，充響不絕於耳；而遠方傳來的雅美族豐年祭，歌聲更是響徹雲霄。在一片大自然與雅美族豐年祭的歡唱交疊聲中，八月豔夏的花東縱谷，竟是如此令人流連忘返。

## The Eighth Chapter: Huilan: East Rift Valley (Torrid Summer in August: Amis Rejoicing at Harvest Festival)

The sounds of the rapids from the brooks echo along the rift valleys and in our ear. The singing of the Amis that travels from afar at the harvest festival sounds even louder. Among the fabric of sounds from nature and the singing from the Amis, the East Rift Valley in flamboyant summer lingers in one's mind so long as one forgets about home.

## 第九篇、府城-億載金城，九月初秋，古意盎然

台灣百年府城，一景一物記載著台灣歷史發展的軌跡。藉由不斷傳出模仿鑼聲般的低音聲響，訴說著「億載金城」一磚一瓦的故事，而伴隨「安平追想曲」的旋律片段，堆疊在若隱若現的和聲中，飄散著這古意盎然的台南府城古老傳說氣味中。

## The Ninth Chapter: The Prefecture City: Eternal Golden Castle (Early Autumn in September: Ancient Ambience Exuding with Nostalgia)

The centennial prefecture city of Tainan inscribes the history of Taiwan onto every object and every scene. Imitation of the low roaring of gongs recounts the story of all the bricks and tiles of the “Eternal Golden Castle.” Bits of the melody from “Anping Memories” emerge from hidden harmonies and float with the ancient legends of the quaint prefecture city of Tainan.

## 第十篇、阿猴-屏東恆春，十月涼秋，丘陵處的落山風

「十月涼秋，丘陵處的落山風」，是屏東恆春在秋末的最佳寫照。而位居台灣最南端，有著熱情艷陽和徐徐海風融為一體，傳唱著台灣最古老的民謠。而樂曲中段吹起猶似「落山風」高低起伏節奏，更是藉由管絃樂的炫麗技巧，將「落山風」的描景音樂情感表現得淋漓盡致。

**The Tenth Chapter: The Monkey: Hengchun, Pingtung (Downslope Winds Whistling at Hillsides in the Brisk Autumn of October)**

“Downslope winds whistling at hillsides in the brisk autumn of October” best describes the end of autumn in Hengchun, Pingtung. The village sits at the southern end of Taiwan, melts with passionate sunshine and gentle ocean breezes, and sings the oldest folk tune in Taiwan. The fluctuating melodies that echo the theme of “Downslope Winds” emerge from the wind instruments. The virtuosity of orchestral techniques fully embodies and interprets the musical emotions of “Downslope Winds.”

**第十一篇、諸羅山-嘉義合歡，十一早冬，百岳十潤**

合歡山，台灣冬季最著名的賞雪景點，也是古嘉義-諸羅山，最著名的景點。從略帶寒氣的高音聲響中，慢慢揭開十一月早冬的氛圍，雪花也悄悄地降落於此。中段略帶淒涼的旋律，一種高處不勝寒的感受油然而生起，也同時令人對大自然的鬼斧神工感到敬意。

**The Eleventh Chapter: Tirose: Mt. Hohuan, Chiayi (Early Winter in November, Hundreds of Mountains Towering with Magnificence)**

Mountain Huhuan boasts the most famous scenic spots for watching snow. It is also famous for the old Chiayi of Tirose. The atmosphere of November unveils itself from the icy sounds of high pitches. Snowflakes fall into the sounds. The melancholic melodies in the middle part invoke the unbearable chill at the top and the highest respect for the magnificent works of nature.

**第十二篇、福爾摩沙- 十二月美麗島台灣**

自十六世紀中葉以後，遠東地區航運頻繁，當葡萄牙船員經過台灣海面時，從海上遠眺，發現台灣島上高山峻嶺、林木蔥綠，甚為美麗，於是高呼「Ilha Formosa」，葡萄牙文意即：「美麗（Formosa）島（Ilha）」。由於葡萄牙人當時的貿易與殖民重心在中國澳門與日本，台灣只是個路過的美麗景點，他們未曾登陸與探險。儘管如此，葡萄牙人所喊出的形容詞「Formosa（福爾摩沙）」，後來卻成為西方人指稱台灣地名的專有名詞。這段歷史記載，無論是真是假，其實對身為一位創作者而言，不僅早已經是一種想像，更是一種創作的靈

感。尤其，當作曲家本人在觀賞臺灣俊秀的高山美景，澎湃洶湧的海洋景觀，壯碩遼闊的平原景致之後，也體會到這一塊土地上每一位同胞的生命力，鄉土民情，熱情與包容，更是產生對這塊大地肅然起敬之心，更深刻了解每一個人應該與這一片大地共生的認知，更要珍惜這塊「福爾摩沙」美麗之島，因為台灣真的是一塊寶島。

### **The Twelfth Chapter: Ilha Formosa (Beautiful Island in December: Marveling at the Everlasting Grace and Grandeur of Taiwan)**

From the 16<sup>th</sup> Century on, the Far East has been busy with shipping business. When the Portuguese sailors passed Taiwan, awed by the beauty of steep mountains and verdant hills, they cried “Ilha Formosa,” which means “beautiful (formosa) island (ilha).” The center of trade and colonialism for the Portuguese were Macao and Japan. Taiwan was a passing spot of beauty for them, and they never landed or explored the island. Nevertheless, the adjective “formosa” had become a proper noun for Taiwan among the Westerners. No matter whether this story is genuine, it has become not only a fantasy but also a source of inspiration for artists. When Hope Lee enjoys the beautiful scenery of high mountains, the magnificent views of oceanic surges, and the endless horizon of vast plains, he also senses the vitality of the people on his island. He is awed by the folk culture, the passion, and the tolerance rising from his land. Hope Lee in return acknowledges the necessity of living with nature and cherishing the beautiful island of Formosa, which is a real treasure island.