

閉幕呈獻

# 黃河大合唱

澳門樂團與國家大劇院管弦樂團  
及合唱團

Espectáculo de  
Encerramento

# A Cantata do Rio Amarelo

Orquestra de Macau e Orquestra e  
Coro do NCPA da China

Closing Concert

# The Yellow River Cantata

Macao Orchestra and China NCPA  
Orchestra and Chorus

30/10



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# 黃河大合唱

澳門樂團與國家大劇院管弦樂團及合唱團



指揮：呂嘉

女高音：徐曉英

男低音：關致京

朗誦：王衛國

鋼琴：張悅、沈燁

澳門樂團

國家大劇院管弦樂團

國家大劇院合唱團

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黃自 (1904 - 1938) / 作詞：韋瀚章

旗正飄飄

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北京

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鋼琴：張悅

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七子之歌

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國家大劇院合唱團

鋼琴：張悅

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黃河大合唱

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## 曲目介紹

### 送別

奧德威曲 / 李叔同詞

李叔同生於天津一個經營鹽業和錢莊的大富之家，十八歲赴上海學習繪畫和書法，曾於日本東京留學五年，學習美術和音樂。1910年回到中國，先後於不同院校擔任美術和音樂教員。在近代歷史中，他是一位先驅者，率先在中國教育體制內傳授西方音樂知識。1918年，李叔同放下俗務，出家為僧，法號弘一，不再從事音樂工作。李叔同寫過不少膾炙人口的歌曲，其中以1915年發表的《送別》為代表作。原曲旋律出自美國作曲家約翰·龐德·奧德威手筆，李叔同留學日本時曾經聽過，並從中獲得靈感。

### 旗正飄飄

黃自曲 / 韋瀚章詞

黃自生於上海，曾留學於美國耶魯大學音樂學院，1929年畢業，回國前創作了中國有史以來首部交響作品。1932年組織了首隊全華人管弦樂團，在中國首演貝多芬的《第五交響曲》。當時，日軍已入侵東北三省，人民抗敵情緒熾烈，黃自於同年創作了慷慨激昂的《旗正飄飄》。此曲於1933年出版發表，成為學校的音樂教材。學生除學會原創新曲，更可在強敵入侵國土之際，以音樂振奮士氣，喚起愛國之情。

### 教我如何不想她

趙元任曲 / 劉半農詞

趙元任生於天津，在美國攻讀大學，主修數學和物理。在學期間對語言學和音樂的興趣與日俱增，及後成為語言學家。曾於中國和美國擔任教師，他編寫的國語教材亦成為二十世紀最普及的國語教科書之一。他是五四運動的支持者，反對封建制度，提倡科學和民主。他的作品不乏傳頌一時的名曲，其中以1926年發表的《教我如何不想她》最有名。此曲曾被形容是“對1919年五四運動中出現的堅定美德和愛的熱情讚頌”。

### 嘉陵江上

賀綠汀曲 / 端木蕻良詞

賀綠汀畢業於上海國立音樂專科學校（上海音樂學院前身），師從作曲家黃自。1949年回母校擔任院長。文化大革命時，他不畏強權，發文捍衛法國作曲家德布西的音樂藝術。文革後再被委任，領導學院。《嘉陵江上》寫於第二次世界大戰期間，道出對日本侵略者奪去自己田舍、家人、牲畜的切齒痛恨。

### 玫瑰三願

黃自曲 / 龍七詞

黃自的《玫瑰三願》蜚聲中外，歌中藉著玫瑰之願，感懷生活中的波折。正如黃自大部分作品一樣，歌曲寫於動盪的抗戰時期，亦反映出大眾心中的憂戚。此曲歌詞由當時在國立音專教授文學的龍七所作，再由黃自配上音樂。作曲家構思巧妙，詞曲緊密結合，作品動人心弦，黃自因而被蕭友梅譽為“中國的舒伯特”。

### 我住長江頭

青主曲 / 李之儀詞

青主生於廣東省，曾於陸軍學堂受訓，後於1912年留學德國，攻讀法學，同時學習鋼琴和音樂理論。回國後官至國民革命軍政治部主任。1929年，他加入上海國立音樂專科學校，成為教員之一。青主的音樂著作甚豐，是備受尊重的音樂學家。上世紀二十年代，他寫過幾首著名的歌曲，包括《我住長江頭》。此曲以北宋詩人李之儀的同名傑作為詞，以女性口吻唱出每天期盼的心願，望與遠方的郎君重聚。願望難成，她只能寄情於與君共享的滔滔江水。

### 在太行山上

冼星海曲 / 桂濤聲詞

冼星海生於澳門一個漁夫家庭，父親於意外中不幸早逝，因此隨母親移居新加坡，並開始對音樂產生興趣。他曾入讀上海國立音樂院（上海音樂學院前身），但因參與學潮而被迫退學。之後，他設法前往巴黎，在當地勤工儉學，成功考入聞名遐邇的巴黎音樂學院，曾跟隨著名作曲家杜卡學習。1935年，冼星海回到中國，並積極參與抗日救亡的音樂活動，對抗日本的侵略。他創作過為數不少的愛國歌曲，包括寫於三十年代末的《在太行山上》。

### 北京

張千一曲 / 屈 詞

張千一生於遼寧省沈陽市，父親是一位管樂演奏家，從小受父親 迪，走上音樂路。張千一六歲開始學小提琴，十二歲學巴松管，之後入讀上海音樂學院，主修作曲，並於1984年畢業。兩年後，他參加了在香港舉辦的第一屆中國現代作曲家音樂節。目前，張千一是中國音樂學院的特聘教授。他的作品《北京》由屈 填詞，為2018年10月一場由北京市委宣傳部與國家大劇院合辦的音樂會而寫。活動以“新時代，新北京”為主題，帶來充滿時代特色和北京新風采的原創歌曲。

### 七子之歌

李海鷹曲 / 聞一多詞

李海鷹生於廣州，十六歲加入廣州粵劇團。五年後，他成為中國海軍南海艦隊政治部文工團的小提琴手兼創作員。1997年至今，他一直出任廣東電視台的音樂總監。作為作曲家，他以電視劇《亮劍》的音樂創作嶄露頭角。《七子之歌》是1999年澳門回歸祖國的主題曲。根據《中國日報》形容，此曲“已深深嵌進中國人民的心，尤其是1999年澳門回歸祖國之後。”此曲歌詞源於詩人聞一多在1925年完成的組詩《七子之歌》中的第一篇：《澳門》。詩中將澳門喻為在襁褓中被強行擄走、不能與母親團聚的兒子。李海鷹將此曲獻給與祖國分隔多年但仍保持堅毅的澳門人。

## 黃河大合唱

冼星海曲 / 光未然詞

1939年3月26日，身處延安的冼星海動筆譜寫《黃河大合唱》，在居住的小窯洞中埋首創作，用了六天時間，在3月31日完成全曲。當時，抗日戰爭（又稱為第二次中日戰爭）已經全面爆發，日本除了策劃要全面佔據中國北方，更想奪得被炎黃子孫視如母親的黃河。當時，全國正掀起運動，協力抗敵救國。為了要喚起國人抗日救亡的意識，洪向棠教授指出：“一隊隊由樂手和演員組成的劇團，去到中國各地巡迴演出和宣傳。革命詩人光未然（1913 - 2002）所帶領的抗敵演劇三隊就是其中之一。”這團隊曾於1938年從陝西宜川縣的壺口附近東渡黃河，奔騰的黃河為光未然帶來震撼與靈感，之後寫成有八大部分，共四百多行的組詩。冼星海的妻子錢韻玲曾記述丈夫第一次讀過這首詩時，他“把詩一把抓到手裡，興奮地喊說，會將之譜上音樂。”一年後，抗敵演劇三隊再訪延安，冼星海亦在當時將作品完成。

由於資源所限，《黃河大合唱》首演時可用的樂器就只有兩把小提琴、幾把二胡、一把三弦、幾部口琴和一把由作曲家的同事用汽油桶改裝而成的的低音提琴。作品初演已非常成功，正式公演時，毛澤東、劉少奇等中央領導都親臨現場觀賞，作曲家更記下他們聽畢全曲後“都站起來，很感動地說了幾聲‘好’。我永不忘記今天晚上的情形。”由於作品在國內深受歡迎，作曲家於1941年將作品重新修訂，編寫了以西方樂團伴奏的版本。用作曲家的話，這就能夠“在歐洲、美國和其他國家演出。”

除了冼星海的修訂版本，《黃河大合唱》在作者離世後亦曾被修訂，其中以嚴良於1975年為北京中央樂團編訂的版本傳播最廣，被視為此曲的基礎版本。關於全曲各部分，作曲家的說明如下：

- I. 黃河船夫曲 以混聲合唱表達出“像幾十個船夫划船，面上充滿戰鬥的力量 最後一段比較輕鬆一點，在他們走近河岸的時候，他們充滿著愉快、希望與光明。”
- II. 黃河頌 由男中音獨唱，歌頌“黃河之偉大、堅強”，成為中華文明的搖籃。音樂逐漸擴大，彷彿看見河水流向大海時，經過的河流愈趨深廣。
- III. 黃河之水天上來 由朗誦者擔綱。在樂團澎湃的伴奏下，訴說著面前的劫難 有天災也有人禍 磨練著一代又一代百姓。
- IV. 黃水謠 平衡之前的凜冽激情，以女聲合唱形式唱出平易近人、像民謠般的歌曲，唱出黃河一帶居民樸實安寧的生活。之後氣氛一轉，唱出家園受外敵侵襲，有家歸不得的慘況。

V. 黃河對口曲 先有男聲對唱，之後加入混聲合唱，描述兩個逃難鄉民隔著河流在對話。當中“用了陝北和山西的腔調，充滿地道特色。對唱形式配合敲擊樂和帶有中國特色的伴奏，輕鬆有趣，但仍以敘事為主。”

VI. 黃河怨 為女高音獨唱而寫，“代表婦女被壓迫的聲音、被污辱的聲音。音調是悲慘纏綿，是含著眼淚來唱的一首悲歌。你也可以想像在敵人領土中的王道是怎麼的一回事。”

VII. 保衛黃河 是“一首輪唱曲，從一個聲部逐步遞增至二、三、四個聲部，有力而雄偉，一起一伏，變化無窮，就像孔武有力的游擊隊員，來去無蹤。”

VIII. 怒吼吧，黃河！（混聲合唱）對於四億五千萬中國觀眾來說，這是激勵人心的吶喊，要喚醒他們捍衛屬於自己的土地，免受日本侵略者的襲擊，並呼籲世界各地的工人，經過世代以來的壓迫，要團結起來。

中譯：賴建群

## 藝術家及團體簡介

### 呂嘉，指揮

呂嘉於1990年出任意大利特里埃斯特威爾第歌劇院的音樂總監，是首位擔任意大利國家歌劇院總監的亞洲指揮家。他亦曾於意大利托斯卡納樂團、瑞典諾爾雪平交響樂團、世界聞名的維羅納圓形競技場劇院等擔任音樂總監及首席指揮。現為澳門樂團音樂總監兼首席指揮，同時擔任國家大劇院音樂藝術總監、國家大劇院管弦樂團音樂總監兼首席指揮。曾與歐美亞等地的歌劇院和交響樂團合作，演出了二千多場音樂會及歌劇。2017年成為中國政協海外列席代表，同年5月14日於北京全球一帶一路峰會的音樂會擔任音樂總指揮，得到中外領導人的高度讚揚，並獲北京市政府頒發2014、2015和2017年度長城友誼傑出貢獻人物獎。



### 徐曉英，女高音

著名女高音歌唱家、國家一級演員、上海歌劇院首席女高音獨唱演員。2004年以優異成績畢業於上海音樂學院聲樂系，師從著名女高音歌唱家、上海音樂學院教授陳其蓮。2005年代表中國參加第八屆蒙特利爾及捷克斯洛伐克國際聲樂比賽獲一等獎；2006年獲上海市優秀文藝人才獎。曾主演《西施》、《雷雨》、《詠別》、《這裡的黎明靜悄悄》、《拉貝日記》、《茶花女》、《卡門》等中外歌劇。



### 關致京，男低音

當今中國最活躍的男低音歌唱家之一、國家一級演員、國家大劇院駐院歌唱家、高等院校“藝術特長生”評委、中國音樂學院考級委員會評委、北京百頓藝術交流中心創辦人之一。前中央歌劇院男低音歌唱家，曾獲文化部第八屆全國聲樂比賽文華獎（政府獎）、文化部首屆中國歌劇節歌劇表演獎；曾主演《費加洛的婚禮》、《莎樂美》、《蝴蝶夫人》、《魔笛》、《遊吟詩人》、《駱駝祥子》等歌劇。



### 王衛國，朗誦

著名話劇表演藝術家、朗誦藝術家、影視劇演員、中國國家話劇院一級演員。1982年畢業於中央戲劇學院表演系78班，曾獲中國戲劇梅花獎、中國話劇金獅獎、中國上海白玉蘭獎。先後排演了俄羅斯劇作家果戈里的《欽差大臣》、美國作家亞瑟·米勒的《推銷員之死》及《薩勒姆的女巫》、法國作家薩特的《死無葬身之地》、英國作家莎士比亞的《威尼斯商人》、美國劇作《離去》等。曾參演電視劇《西遊記》、《寶蓮燈》、《水滸傳》、《書劍恩仇錄》等，深受觀眾喜愛。





### 張悅，鋼琴

現任國家大劇院合唱團鋼琴伴奏。畢業於中央音樂學院鋼琴系，師從趙聆，並得到著名鋼琴教授凌遠和趙屏國指導。2017年5月任國家大劇院合唱團鋼琴伴奏，在該院製作的《杜蘭朵》、《法斯塔夫》、《泰伊斯》、《金沙江畔》、《阿依達》等歌劇，以及數十場合唱音樂會中擔任鋼琴伴奏，累積了豐富的演出經驗。



### 沈燁，鋼琴

歌劇藝術指導、鋼琴演奏家、青年指揮家、上海歌劇院藝術指導。畢業於上海音樂學院鋼琴系及指揮系，師從鋼琴教育家陳彥新及楊韻琳、著名指揮家張國勇、意大利帕爾馬音樂學院教授拉斐爾·科特斯。曾在近四十部中外歌劇中擔任藝術指導，並與普拉西多·多明戈、約瑟夫·卡勒佳、魏松等歌唱家合作。2017年任國家大劇院首位特聘中國歌劇藝術指導，參加原創歌劇《蘭花花》的排演工作；同年入選英國皇家音樂學院“青年藝術家培養計劃”，到該歌劇院工作及學習。



### 澳門樂團

澳門特別行政區政府文化局屬下的職業音樂表演團體，由來自十多個不同國家及地區的優秀音樂家組成，並由呂嘉擔任音樂總監和首席指揮。每樂季舉行超過九十場不同系列的音樂會及延伸活動，全面及多元化地向觀眾展現中外音樂經典。樂團經常獲邀到國內外巡演，足跡遍及中國內地三十多個城市和多個國家。樂團以精湛的演出以及精緻細膩的演奏風格，獲外界一致好評，彰顯澳門文化建設成果。2018年起正式推出“青少年聽眾計劃”，針對不同年齡青少年提供各類精彩音樂活動，提升青少年對古典音樂的鑑賞能力。



### 國家大劇院管弦樂團

中國國家級表演藝術中心的常駐樂團，由呂嘉擔任音樂總監。樂團已為國家大劇院六十多部歌劇擔綱演奏，在歌劇演奏領域代表著中國最高水準。在交響樂舞台上，他們以跨越整年的樂季策劃呈現精彩的節目編排，並以特有的活力為觀眾留下深刻印象。樂團曾與馬澤爾、梅塔、艾森巴赫、捷傑耶夫、鄭明勳、郎朗、王健、鄭京和等世界級音樂家合作，曾赴美國、加拿大、德國、韓國、新加坡、澳洲、阿聯酋等地巡演，並被評論家譽為“一支光彩四射和一流水準的樂團”。



### 國家大劇院合唱團

中國國家表演藝術中心的駐院合唱團，由著名指揮家吳靈芬擔任指揮。合唱團秉承大劇院人民性、藝術性、國際性的宗旨，被認為是一支充滿朝氣及無限潛能的專業合唱團。作為中國最優秀的兩棲合唱團，除積極參與國家大劇院製作的原創歌劇、中外經典歌劇等五十多部作品的演出外，還演出許多大型聲樂作品及主題音樂會、歌劇音樂會，並參與重要政治演出，深受中外觀眾的喜愛與歡迎。



# A Cantata do Rio Amarelo

Orquestra de Macau e Orquestra e Coro do NCPA da China



## Programa

J. P. Ordway (1824-1880) / Letra: Li Shutong

### **Despedida**

Coro do NCPA da China

Zhang Yue, Piano

Huang Zi (1904-1938) / Letra: Wei Hanzhang

### **Estandartes ao Vento**

Coro do NCPA da China

Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhao Yuanren (1892-1982) / Letra: Liu Bannong

### **Como Poderia Deixar de Pensar Nela**

Solo Masculino: Guan Zhijing

Shen Ye, Piano

He Luting (1903-1999) / Letra: Duanmu Hongliang

### **No Rio Jialing**

Solo Masculino: Guan Zhijing

Shen Ye, Piano

Huang Zi (1904-1938) / Letra: Long Qi

### **Três Desejos para uma Rosa**

Solo Feminino: Xu Xiaoying

Shen Ye, Piano

Qing Zhu (1893-1959) / Letra: Li Zhiyi

### **O Meu Sentimento pelo Rio Yangtze**

Solo Feminino: Xu Xiaoying

Shen Ye, Piano





Maestro: **Lu Jia**

**Xu Xiaoying**, Soprano

**Guan Zhijing**, Baixo

Recitador: **Wang Weiguo**

**Zhang Yue** e **Shen Ye**, Piano

**Orquestra de Macau**

**Orquestra do NCPA da China**

**Coro do NCPA da China**

Xian Xinghai (1905-1945) / Letra: Guí Taosheng

### **Nas Montanhas de Taihang**

Vocalista: Han Xue

Coro do NCPA da China

Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhang Qianyi (1959-) / Letra: Qu Yuan

### **Beijing**

Coro do NCPA da China

Zhang Yue, Piano

Li Haiying (1954-) / Letra: Wen Yiduo

### **Canção dos Sete Filhos**

Vocalista: Dong Jinglan

Coro do NCPA da China

Zhang Yue, Piano

Intervalo

Xian Xinghai (1905-1945) / Letra: Guang Weiran

### **A Cantata do Rio Amarelo**

I. Canção do Barqueiro do Rio Amarelo

II. Ode ao Rio Amarelo

III. A Água do Rio Amarelo Cai do Céu

IV. Balada do Rio Amarelo

V. Diálogo na Margem do Rio Amarelo

(Vocalistas: Cao Ruidong e Tong Ziyang)

VI. Lamento do Rio Amarelo

VII. Defendam o Rio Amarelo

VIII. Ruge, Rio Amarelo!









## Notas Biográficas

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### **Lu Jia**, Maestro

Lu Jia foi Director Musical do Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi de Trieste em 1990, tornando-se o primeiro maestro asiático a dirigir uma casa de ópera nacional na Itália. Foi também nomeado Director Musical e Maestro Principal da Orquestra da Toscana, em Itália, da Orquestra Sinfónica de Norrköping, na Suécia, e da famosa Arena di Verona, entre outras. É actualmente Director Musical e Maestro Principal da Orquestra de Macau, Director Artístico e Musical do National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), em Beijing, e Maestro Principal da Orquestra do NCPA da China. Lu Jia apresentou-se em mais de dois mil concertos e óperas em colaboração com casas de ópera e orquestras europeias, americanas e asiáticas.



### **Xu Xiaoying**, Soprano

Reconhecida a nível nacional com o título de Artista de Primeira Classe, Xu Xiaoying é soprano principal da Ópera de Shanghai. Em 2004, formou-se, com distinção, pelo Conservatório de Música de Shanghai, onde estudou com a renomada soprano, professora Chen Qilian. Em 2005, em representação da China, ganhou o primeiro prémio no 8.º Concurso Internacional de Canto de Montreal para Repertório Checo e Eslovaco e, em 2006, o Prémio de Literatura e Talento Artístico de Shanghai. Já representou óperas chinesas e internacionais incluindo *Xishi*, *Tempestade*, *Adeus*, *Os Amanheceres Aqui são Calmos*, *O Bom Homem de Nanquim*, *La Traviata* e *Carmen*, entre outras.



### **Guan Zhijing**, Baixo

Reconhecido a nível nacional com o título de Artista de Primeira Classe, Guan Zhijing é cantor residente do National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), membro do júri de exames para candidatos às universidades, membro do Comité Examinador de Atribuição de Graus do Conservatório de Música da China e co-fundador do Centro de Intercâmbio Artístico Baidun de Beijing. Antigo membro da Ópera Central da China, Guan Zhijing ganhou o Prémio Wenhua (Governamental) no 8.º Concurso Nacional de Canto e o Prémio de Interpretação no 1.º Festival de Ópera da China – ambos organizados pelo Ministério da Cultura. Já actuou n' *As Bodas de Figaro*, *Salomé*, *Madama Butterfly*, *A Flauta Mágica*, *Il Trovatore*, *O Rapaz do Rickshaw*, entre outras óperas.



### Wang Weiguo, Recitador

Famoso actor, recitador e Intérprete de Primeira Classe do Teatro Nacional da China, Wang Weiguo formou-se pela Academia Central de Teatro em 1982. Ganhou o Prémio Ameixeira em Flor (para teatro chinês), o Prémio Leão de Ouro e o Prémio Magnólia de Shanghai. Contracenou na peça de Gogol, *O Inspector Geral*, e ainda n' *A Morte de um Caixeiro-viajante* e *As Bruxas de Salem*, de Arthur Miller, na peça *Mort sans sépulture*, de Jean-Paul Sartre, n' *O Mercador de Veneza*, de Shakespeare, e na peça americana *Taking Leave*. Actuou, entre outras, nas séries dramáticas televisivas *Viagem ao Ocidente*, *A Lanterna de Lótus Mágica*, *Margens do Curso de Água*, *O Livro e a Espada*, todas com grande êxito.



### Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhang Yue é actualmente pianista acompanhadora do Coro do NCPA da China. Formou-se em Piano pelo Conservatório Central de Música de Beijing, estudando com Zhao Ling, e ainda com Ling Yuan e Zhao Pingguo, conceituados professores de piano. Em Maio de 2017, Zhang foi nomeada pianista do Coro do NCPA e desde então acumulou uma rica experiência na preparação das óperas produzidas pelo NCPA, como *Turandot*, *Falstaff*, *Thais*, *Rio Jinsha* e *Aida*, e de inúmeros concertos corais.



### Shen Ye, Piano

A pianista e jovem maestrina Shen Ye é actualmente directora de arte da Ópera de Shanghai. Formada em Piano e Regência pelo Conservatório de Música de Shanghai, Shen estudou com os pianistas pedagogos Chen Yanxin e Yang Yunlin, o renomado maestro Zhang Guoyong e o professor Rafael Cortesi professor do Conservatório de Música Arrigo Boito de Parma, na Itália. Dirigiu cerca de quarenta óperas tendo trabalhado com vultos da ópera como Plácido Domingo, Joseph Calleja e Wei Song. Em 2017 Shen tornou-se a primeira chinesa convidada a dirigir uma ópera no NCPA participando na produção de *Lan Hua Hua* (Flor Azul) e ingressou no "Programa para Jovens Artistas" da Royal Academy of Music, em Londres, para trabalhar e estudar na sua academia de ópera.





### Orquestra de Macau

A Orquestra de Macau (OM) é uma orquestra profissional sob a tutela do Instituto Cultural do Governo de Macau. Formada por excelentes músicos provenientes de uma dezena de países e regiões, a OM é liderada por Lu Jia, director musical e maestro principal. Por temporada apresenta mais de 90 concertos e actividades de divulgação, com uma programação abrangente e diversificada de clássicos chineses e internacionais. A orquestra recebe convites frequentes para digressões pela China e pelo estrangeiro e já se apresentou em mais de 30 cidades chinesas e em numerosos países, conquistando aclamação unânime pelas suas requintadas e delicadas actuações, símbolo do progresso cultural de Macau. Em 2018 a OM lançou o Programa Audiência Jovem que oferece uma variedade de eventos para jovens de diferentes idades, a fim de incrementar o seu gosto pela música clássica.



### Orquestra do NCPA da China

A Orquestra do NCPA da China é a orquestra residente do National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), em Beijing, sob a direcção musical de Lu Jia. A Orquestra do NCPA tornou-se uma referência nacional tendo participado em mais de 60 produções operáticas para o NCPA. No capítulo orquestral, apresenta concertos maravilhosos a cada temporada, impressionando o público com a sua peculiar vitalidade. A Orquestra do NCPA já colaborou com maestros e artistas de renome mundial, incluindo Lorin Maazel, Zubin Mehta, Christoph Eschenbach, Valery Gergiev, Myung-Whun Chung, Lang Lang, Wang Jian e Kyung-Wha Chung, para citar alguns, tendo actuado nos Estados Unidos, Canadá, Alemanha, Coreia do Sul, Singapura, Austrália e Emirados Árabes Unidos, entre outros, sendo sempre aclamada como “uma orquestra brilhante e de primeira classe”.



### Coro do NCPA da China

O Coro do NCPA da China é o coro residente do National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), em Beijing, liderado pela célebre maestrina Wu Lingfen. Fiel ao princípio norteador do centro, “para as pessoas, para a arte e para o mundo”, o Coro do NCPA é um agrupamento profissional cheio de vitalidade e de grande potencial. Como o melhor dentre os coros nacionais de repertório alargado, participou na apresentação de mais de 50 obras, incluindo óperas originais produzidas pelo NCPA, bem como óperas clássicas chinesas e ocidentais, obras vocais de grande fôlego, concertos temáticos e de ópera, actuando ainda em importantes eventos políticos, que lhe granjearam grande popularidade entre o público nacional e estrangeiro.



# The Yellow River Cantata

Macao Orchestra and China NCPA Orchestra and Chorus



國家大劇院管弦樂團 China NCPA Orchestra  
© 國家大劇院 National Centre for the Performing Arts

Conductor: **Lu Jia**

**Xu Xiaoying**, Soprano

**Guan Zhijing**, Bass

Reciter: **Wang Weiguo**

**Zhang Yue** and **Shen Ye**, Pianos

**Macao Orchestra**

**China NCPA Orchestra**

**China NCPA Chorus**

# Programme

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J. P. Ordway (1824-1880) / Lyr. Li Shutong

## **Farewell**

China NCPA Chorus

Zhang Yue, Piano

Huang Zi (1904-1938) / Lyr. Wei Hanzhang

## **Flags are Fluttering**

China NCPA Chorus

Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhao Yuanren (1892-1982) / Lyr. Liu Bannong

## **How Can I Stop Missing Her**

Male vocal solo: Guan Zhijing

Shen Ye, Piano

He Luting (1903-1999) / Lyr. Duanmu Hongliang

## **On the Jialing River**

Male vocal solo: Guan Zhijing

Shen Ye, Piano

Huang Zi (1904-1938) / Lyr. Long Qi

## **Three Wishes for a Rose**

Female vocal solo: Xu Xiaoying

Shen Ye, Piano

Qing Zhu (1893-1959) / Lyr. Li Zhiyi

## **My Sentiment to the Yangtze River**

Female vocal solo: Xu Xiaoying

Shen Ye, Piano

Xian Xinghai (1905-1945) / Lyr. Gui Taosheng

## **On the Taihang Mountains**

Lead singer: Han Xue

China NCPA Chorus

Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhang Qianyi (1959-) / Lyr. Qu Yuan

## **Beijing**

China NCPA Chorus

Zhang Yue, Piano

Li Haiying (1954-) / Lyr. Wen Yiduo

## **Song of the Seven Sons**

Lead singer: Dong Jinglan

China NCPA Chorus

Zhang Yue, Piano

Interval

Xian Xinghai (1905-1945) / Lyr. Guang Weiran

## **The Yellow River Cantata**

I. The Yellow River Boatmen's Song

II. Ode to the Yellow River

III. The Yellow River Runs from the Sky

IV. The Yellow River Ditty

V. Dialogue on Bank of the Yellow River

(Lead singers: Cao Ruidong and Tong Ziyang)

VI. The Yellow River Lament

VII. Defending the Yellow River

VIII. Roar, Yellow River!



# Programme Notes

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## Farewell

J. P. Ordway / Lyr. Li Shutong

Li Shutong was born into a family of wealthy salt merchants and bankers in Tianjin, and at the age of 18 went to Shanghai to study painting and calligraphy. He also spent five years in Tokyo studying art and music, and returned to China in 1910 to work as a teacher of music and art in various schools and universities around the country; he was, in effect, the very first teacher of western music in the Chinese education system. In 1918, he abandoned his musical activity, took the name Hong Yi and spent the rest of his life as a Buddhist monk. Many of the songs he wrote have become hugely popular, possibly the best-known being *Farewell* which dates from 1915 and is based on a melody by the American composer John Pond Ordway, which Li had first heard during his time in Japan.

## Flags are Fluttering

Huang Zi / Lyr. Wei Hanzhang

Huang Zi was a native of Shanghai and studied western music in Yale University before returning to China and composing the first ever symphonic work by a Chinese composer (in 1929) and founding the first all-Chinese orchestra which presented Beethoven's Fifth Symphony for the first time in China in 1932. Composed that same year and in the wake of the Japanese occupation of northern China, *Flags are Fluttering* was one of a collection of original songs included in a standard musical textbook for use in Chinese schools which was first published in 1933. The book served a dual purpose to school children; it introduced them to some fine songs in Chinese but also imbued in them a sense of national pride at a time when the Japanese were threatening the sovereignty of the Chinese homeland.

## How Can I Stop Missing Her

Zhao Yuanren / Lyr. Liu Bannong

Zhao Yuanren was born in Tianjin and studied mathematics and physics in the USA where he also developed a keen interest in languages and music. He went on to become a brilliant linguist, dividing his time between his teaching duties in China and the USA and publishing one of the most commonly used Mandarin language textbooks of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He was a supporter of the "May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement" which called for the ending of the feudal system and the advancement of scientific thought and democratic ideals. He wrote several songs which became popular hits, the most famous of which, dating from 1926, was *How Can I Stop Missing Her*. One description of the song suggests that it expresses a "passionate extolment to the steadfast virtues and love during the May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement of 1919".

## On the Jialing River

He Luting / Lyr. Duanmu Hongliang

He Luting studied with Huang Zi at the Shanghai National Academy of Music, as the Shanghai Conservatory of Music was then called, and returned there as Director in 1949. He famously defended his admiration for the music of Debussy during the Cultural Revolution in the face of powerful state-supported opposition, and when the Conservatory reopened, he was reappointed to his post. *On the Jialing River* is set during the Second World War and tells of a man's sorrow and thoughts of revenge as he remembers how the Japanese destroyed his village, killing his family and cattle.

## Three Wishes for a Rose

Huang Zi / Lyr. Long Qi

*Three Wishes for a Rose* by Huang Zi has become internationally popular as a song which expresses nostalgia for a lost love. Like many of Huang's most popular songs, it was written at a time of strong anti-Japanese sentiment, and it tapped into the general public mood of the time. The words are by Long Qi and are perfectly matched by this richly sentimental music; a pairing of music and words which led to Huang being dubbed (by Xiao Youmei) as "China's Schubert".



### **My Sentiment to the Yangtze River**

Qing Zhu / Lyr. Li Zhiyi

Qing Zhu was born in Guangdong province where he trained for the military. In 1912 he went to study military law in Germany, where he also studied piano and theory of music. He returned to work in the political department of the National Revolutionary Army until 1929, when he joined the teaching staff of the Shanghai National Academy of Music. He was a prolific writer on music and became respected as a musicologist, but during the 1920s, he wrote several popular songs including *My Sentiment to the Yangtze River* which sets a text from the Song Dynasty. It tells of a woman who goes out each day in the hope of meeting her lover who lives down the river. But her wait is in vain and all she can do is ask the endlessly flowing waters when she might meet him.

### **On the Taihang Mountains**

Xian Xinghai / Lyr. Gui Taosheng

Xian Xinghai was born in Macao, the son of a fisherman whose death prompted the family to move to Singapore where Xian first began to take an interest in music. He went on to study music at the Shanghai National Conservatory of Music (the original name of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music) and, obliged to leave during a period of student unrest, moved to Paris where he worked tirelessly to earn himself a place in the famous Conservatoire where he studied composition with Paul Dukas. In 1935, he returned to China, joined the Shanghai Song-writers' Association, using music to protest against the Japanese occupation of northern China. Among the overtly patriotic songs he wrote in the late 1930s was *On the Taihang Mountains*.

### **Beijing**

Zhang Qianyi / Lyr. Qu Yuan

Zhang Qianyi was born in Shenyang, in Liaoning province, and was introduced to music by his father, a wind instrument player. He started to learn the violin at the age of six and went on to study the bassoon at 12. He studied composition at the Shanghai Conservatory, graduating in 1984, and two years later took part in the first Festival of Music by Modern Chinese Composers held in Hong Kong. Currently a Special Term professor at the China Conservatory of Music in Beijing, his song *Beijing* with lyrics by Qu Yuan was written for a concert with the theme "New Era, New Beijing" put on by the city's tourism authority in October 2018 in order to "introduce musical works about Beijing in the new era and sparkle cultural charms of the city".

### **Song of the Seven Sons**

Li Haiying / Lyr. Wen Yiduo

Li Haiying joined the Opera Troupe in his native Guangzhou at the age of 16 and five years later joined the art troupe of the Political Department of the South China Sea Fleet of the Chinese Navy as a violinist and arranger. Since 1997 he has been Director of Music at the Guangdong TV Station, rising to prominence as a composer with his music for the popular TV drama series *Drawing Sword*. Composed in 1999 to mark the return of Macao to China, *Song of the Seven Sons*, in the words of *China Daily*, "has been deeply embedded within the hearts of Chinese people, especially since Macao's return to the motherland in 1999". Inspired by a poem written in 1925 by the Chinese poet Wen Yiduo which compared Macao to a child torn from its mother and unable to return to her, Li composed the song as a heartfelt tribute to the fortitude of Macao and its people during a period of more than 300 years of forced separation from China.



## The Yellow River Cantata

Xian Xinghai / Lyr. Guang Weiran

*The Yellow River Cantata* was apparently written in the space of six days (26-31 March 1939) in a cave at the Shanbei Japanese Resistance Headquarters at Yan'an. This was at the height of the second Sino-Japanese War during which the Japanese were pressing on with a campaign to occupy the entire northern part of China and the Yellow River; which for many Chinese was the symbolic "Mother River of the Chinese Nation". According to Hong Xiangtang, in a deliberate policy to awaken national consciousness and oppose foreign influence, "troupes of musicians and actors toured China. The revolutionary poet Guang Weiran (1913-2002) was the leader of one such group, the Enemy Resistance Third Drama Troupe". This group had undertaken a perilous crossing of the Yellow River in late 1938 near the spectacular Hukou Gorge. This had inspired Guang to write his eight-part, 400-line poem. Xian's wife recalled that when her husband first read the poem, he "grasped the paper in his fists and exclaimed in excitement that he would put it into music". He did so the following year when the Third Drama Troupe visited Yan'an.

The available instrumental resources for the first performance were limited to two violins, a few erhus, one sanxian, some harmonicas and a hand-made bass instrument created by one of Xian's colleagues from an oil can. The first performances were hugely successful; at one of them, attended by leading figures in the Chinese Communist Party, Xian recalled; "Mao Zedong, Wang Ming and Cang Shang jumped up and exclaimed, 'well done!'. I will never forget this evening". As a result of its popularity at home, in 1941 Xian rewrote it for western instruments to make it possible, in his words, "to be played in Europe, America and other countries".

Of the numerous revisions and adaptations made to *The Yellow River Cantata* both by Xian and, since his death, by others, the standard performing version is that made in 1975 by Yan Liangkun for the Central Philharmonic Orchestra in Beijing. Xian's original notes about the various sections of the work are included below;

I. *The Yellow River Boatmen's Song*: A mixed chorus tells how "a few dozen Yellow River boatmen battle the perilous waves as they cross the river, full of fighting strength. It ends with the boat arriving at shore, boatmen heave a sigh of relief, relaxed and cheerful!"

- II. *Ode to the Yellow River*: A solo baritone praises "the Yellow River's might and strength" and its role as the cradle of Chinese civilisation. The music broadens out as if representing the river's increase as it flows towards the sea.
- III. *The Yellow River Runs from the Sky*: Against a turbulent orchestral accompaniment, the reciter describes the many catastrophes – both natural and man-made – which have befallen the people who live along the shores of this great river.
- IV. *The Yellow River Ditty*: To balance the sentiments of the preceding movement, this folk-song-like ditty celebrates the good things which the Yellow River has done for the people who live along it.
- V. *Dialogue on Bank of the Yellow River*: Antiphonal male voices depict two villagers on opposite sides of the river in dialogue. It "employs registers of Shanbei and Shaanxi, full of local flavour, call and response format, fitted to an accompaniment with Chinese flavour and percussion instruments, relaxing and interesting to hear, but narrative in style".
- VI. *The Yellow River Lament*: Written for soprano solo, "this elegy should be sung with tears held back; sounds uttered by a woman after having been defiled. Here, you can imagine what the enemy's 'Way of the Emperor' inside their territory was really like".
- VII. *Defending the Yellow River*: "This piece is a round, growing from one part to four parts. Very powerful and grand, rising and falling in waves, like the strong guerrilla soldiers, vanishing and reappearing".
- VIII. *Roar, Yellow River!*: This is a rousing battle-cry for the 450 million Chinese to rise up and defend their land against the Japanese invaders and calls on workers around the world to unite after centuries of oppression.

By Dr Marc Rochester



## Biographical Notes

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### Lu Jia, Conductor

Lu served as Music Director of the Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi di Trieste in 1990, becoming the first Asian conductor to direct a national opera house in Italy. He was also appointed as Music Director and Principal Conductor of L'Orchestra di Toscana in Italy, Norrköping Symphony Orchestra in Sweden, and the world-famous Arena di Verona, among others. He is the Music Director and Principal Conductor of the Macao Orchestra, while also serving as Artistic Director of Music at the National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA) in Beijing, and Artistic Director and Principal Conductor of the China NCPA Orchestra. Lu has conducted in over 2,000 concerts and operas in collaboration with European, American and Asian opera houses and orchestras. In 2017, he was one of the overseas representatives attending the CPPCC National Conference, and on 14<sup>th</sup> May, he directed the concert dedicated to the 1<sup>st</sup> Belt and Road Summit held in Beijing, receiving high praise from both Chinese and foreign leaders. He received the Great Wall Friendship Award from the Beijing Municipal Government for his outstanding contributions to the city in 2014, 2015 and 2017.



### Xu Xiaoying, Soprano

Xu is a renowned soprano, a National First Class Actress, and principal soprano at the Shanghai Opera House. In 2004, she graduated with honours from the Voice Department at Shanghai Conservatory of Music, where she studied under renowned soprano and professor of the Conservatory Chen Qilian. In 2005, as a representative of China, she won the first prize in the 8<sup>th</sup> Montreal International Czech and Slovak Voice Competition, and in 2006 she won the Shanghai Literary and Artistic Talent Award. She has starred in Chinese and foreign operas, including *Xishi*, *Thunderstorm*, *Farewell*, *The Dawns Here Are Quiet*, *The Good Man of Nanking*, *La Traviata*, and *Carmen*.



### Guan Zhijing, Bass

Guan is one of the most active bass singers in China, a National First Class Actor, resident vocalist of NCPA, a jury member of Artistically Talented Students in tertiary college, an examiner of the Standard Grade Examination Committee of the China Conservatory of Music, and co-founder of the Beijing Baidun Art Exchange Centre. A former bass vocalist at the China National Opera House, he won the Wenhua Prize (Governmental) at the 8<sup>th</sup> National Vocal Competition and the Opera Performance Award at the 1<sup>st</sup> China Opera Festival – both organised by the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China. He has starred in *The Marriage of Figaro*, *Salome*, *Madame Butterfly*, *The Magic Flute*, *Il Trovatore*, *Rickshaw Boy* and others.



### Wang Weiguo, Reciter

A famous theatre performer, reciter, film and television actor and first class actor of the National Theatre of China, Wang graduated from the Performance Department (Class 78) of The Central Academy of Drama in 1982. He won the Plum Blossom Award for Chinese Theatre, Golden Lion Award, and the Shanghai Magnolia Award. He has appeared in Nikolai Gogol's *The Government Inspector*, Arthur Miller's *The Death of a Salesman* and *The Crucible*, Jean-Paul Sartre's *Mort sans sépulture*, William Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* and also an American play *Taking Leave*. He has performed in TV drama series *Journey to the West*, *The Magic Lotus Lantern*, *Water Margin*, *The Book and the Sword*, etc., all of which were well received.



### Zhang Yue, Piano

Zhang is currently a piano accompanist at the China NCPA Chorus. She graduated from the Piano Department of the Central Conservatory of Music, studying under Zhao Ling, while being instructed by celebrated piano professors Ling Yuan and Zhao Pingguo. In May 2017, Zhang was appointed piano accompanist of the China NCPA Chorus and has since accumulated rich performance experience by performing piano accompaniment for operas produced by NCPA, such as *Turandot*, *Falstaff*, *Thais*, *Jinsha River* and *Aida*, as well as for dozens of chorus concerts.



### Shen Ye, Piano

An opera art director, pianist and conductor, Shen is now art director of the Shanghai Opera House. She graduated from the Piano and Conducting Departments of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, studying under piano educators Chen Yanxin and Yang Yunlin, renowned conductor Zhang Guoyong and Rafael Cortesi, a professor from the Conservatorio Arrigo Boito di Parma in Italy. She was the art director in nearly 40 opera productions and has worked with famous opera singers like Plácido Domingo, Joseph Calleja and Wei Song. In 2017, Shen became the first Chinese opera art director at NCPA and participated in the original opera production *Lan Hua Hua*. In the same year, she was selected to the "Young Artists Programme" of the Royal Academy of Music in London to work and study at its opera house.





### Macao Orchestra

The Macao Orchestra is a fully professional orchestra, under the Cultural Affairs Bureau of the Macao SAR Government, made up by excellent musicians from a dozen countries and regions and led by Music Director and Principal Conductor Lu Jia. Each season, the Orchestra hosts over 90 concerts and outreach activities, presenting a comprehensive and diverse programming of Chinese and international classics. The Orchestra is often invited to tour in China and abroad, and has performed in over 30 major cities in China and in numerous countries, winning unanimous acclaim for its supreme performances in exquisite and delicate style, thus becoming a symbol of Macao's cultural achievements. Since 2018, the Orchestra has officially launched the Young Audience Programme that provides a variety of exciting musical events for young people of different ages in order to enhance their appreciation of classical music.



### China NCPA Orchestra

The China NCPA Orchestra is the resident orchestra of China's National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), whose Music Director is Lu Jia. The Orchestra has become a national benchmark of the highest standard in the pit, and to date it has played in over 60 operatic productions for NCPA. On the orchestral side, it programmes and presents wonderful performances in a full-year season, impressing the audience with its unique vitality. The Orchestra has cooperated with world-renowned maestros and artists including Lorin Maazel, Zubin Mehta, Christoph Eschenbach, Valery Gergiev, Myung-Whun Chung, Lang Lang, Wang Jian, and Kyung-Wha Chung, among others. Hailed as "a brilliant and first-class orchestra", it has toured the United States, Canada, Germany, Korea, Singapore, Australia, and the United Arab Emirates, to name a few.



### China NCPA Chorus

The China NCPA Chorus is the resident chorus of China's National Centre for the Performing Arts (NCPA), led by celebrated conductor Wu Lingfen. Upholding NCPA's guiding principle, "for the people, for the art and for the world", it is a professional chorus full of vitality and great potential. As the best cross-genre chorus in the country, in addition to actively participating in the performances of more than 50 works such as original operas produced by NCPA as well as Chinese and Western classical operas, it has presented many large-scale vocal works and themed concerts, operatic concerts, while also being featured in important political events, all of which were popular among audiences home and abroad.



## 歌詞

### 送別

長亭外，古道邊，  
芳草碧連天。  
晚風拂柳笛聲殘，  
夕陽山外山。  
天之涯，地之角，  
知交半零落，  
一觴濁酒盡餘歡，  
今宵別夢寒。

長亭外，古道邊，  
芳草碧連天。  
伯勞東，飛燕西，與君長別離。  
孤雲一片雁聲酸，  
日暮塞煙寒。  
把袂牽衣淚如雨，  
此情誰與語。  
啊

### 旗正飄飄

旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
槍在肩刀在腰，  
熱血熱血似狂潮；  
旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
好男兒，好男兒報國在今朝。

快奮起莫作老病夫，快團結莫貽散沙嘲；  
快團結，快團結（奮起），  
團結，奮起。

旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
槍在肩刀在腰，  
熱血熱血似狂潮；  
旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
好男兒，好男兒報國在今朝。

國亡家破禍在眉梢，  
要生存，須把頭顱拋。  
戴天仇怎不報，  
不殺敵人恨不消。

快團結，快團結（奮起），  
團結，奮起。  
旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
槍在肩刀在腰，  
熱血熱血似狂潮；  
旗正飄飄，馬正蕭蕭，  
好男兒，好男兒報國在今朝。

## Letras

### Despedida

Ao longo do caminho antigo, ao lado do pavilhão, a dez milhas da vila, estendem-se flores e um pasto verde até ao céu. A brisa da noite acaricia os salgueiros, ao som de uma flauta morrente, o sol põe-se para além das montanhas. À beira do céu, nos confins da terra, nós, bons amigos, estamos separados, longe um do outro. Vamos brindar aos nossos últimos momentos felizes juntos, esperando, não sentir frio nem solidão esta noite.

Ao longo do caminho antigo, ao lado do pavilhão, a dez milhas da vila, estendem-se flores e um pasto verde até ao céu. Como picanços a voar para leste e andorinhas para oeste, hoje seguimos caminhos separados. Uma nuvem solitária paira, ao som triste dos gansos, uma noite com nevoeiro e fria. As minhas mãos nas tuas, derramei um rio de lágrimas, sem saber a quem desabafar as minhas mágoas. Ah...

### Estandartes ao Vento

Estandartes ao vento, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, espingardas ao ombro e espadas à cintura, o nosso sangue ferve. Estandartes ao vento, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, homens valentes, é hora de servir o nosso país.

Levantem-se e lutem, não sejam velhos doentes, unam-se rápido. Unam-se, unam-se (levantem-se e lutem). Unam-se, levantem-se e lutem!

Estandartes ao vento, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, espingardas ao ombro e espadas à cintura, o nosso sangue ferve. Estandartes ao vento, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, homens valentes, é hora de servir o nosso país.

O nosso país corre o perigo de ser destruído para sobreviver, temos que sacrificar nossas vidas. Como podemos não vingar o nosso inimigo maldito, temos de matá-lo para dissipar o ódio.

Unam-se, unam-se (levantem-se e lutem). Unam-se, levantem-se e lutem! Estandartes ao vento, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, espingardas ao ombro e espadas à cintura, o nosso sangue ferve. A nossa bandeira flutua alta, cavalos relinçam ansiosos, homens valentes, é hora de servir o nosso país.



# Lyrics

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## Farewell

Along the ancient path next to the pavilion ten miles  
away from town,  
grows flowers and green grass which extend to the sky.  
The evening breeze swings the willow trees, the farewell  
flute music dwindles,  
the setting sun is beyond the mountains.  
At the edge of the sky and the corner of the earth,  
we, good friends, are separated far apart.  
Let's drink this murky wine and enjoy our last joyful  
moments together,  
hoping not to feel lonely and cold tonight.

Along the ancient path next to the pavilion ten miles  
away from the town,  
grows flowers and green grass which extend to the sky.  
Like shrikes flying east and swallows flying west, we bid  
farewell to each other.  
A lone cloud, geese's sad sounds,  
a foggy and chilly evening.  
My hands in yours, I shed a river of tears,  
not knowing to whom I should vent my sorrows  
Ah...

---

## Flags are Fluttering

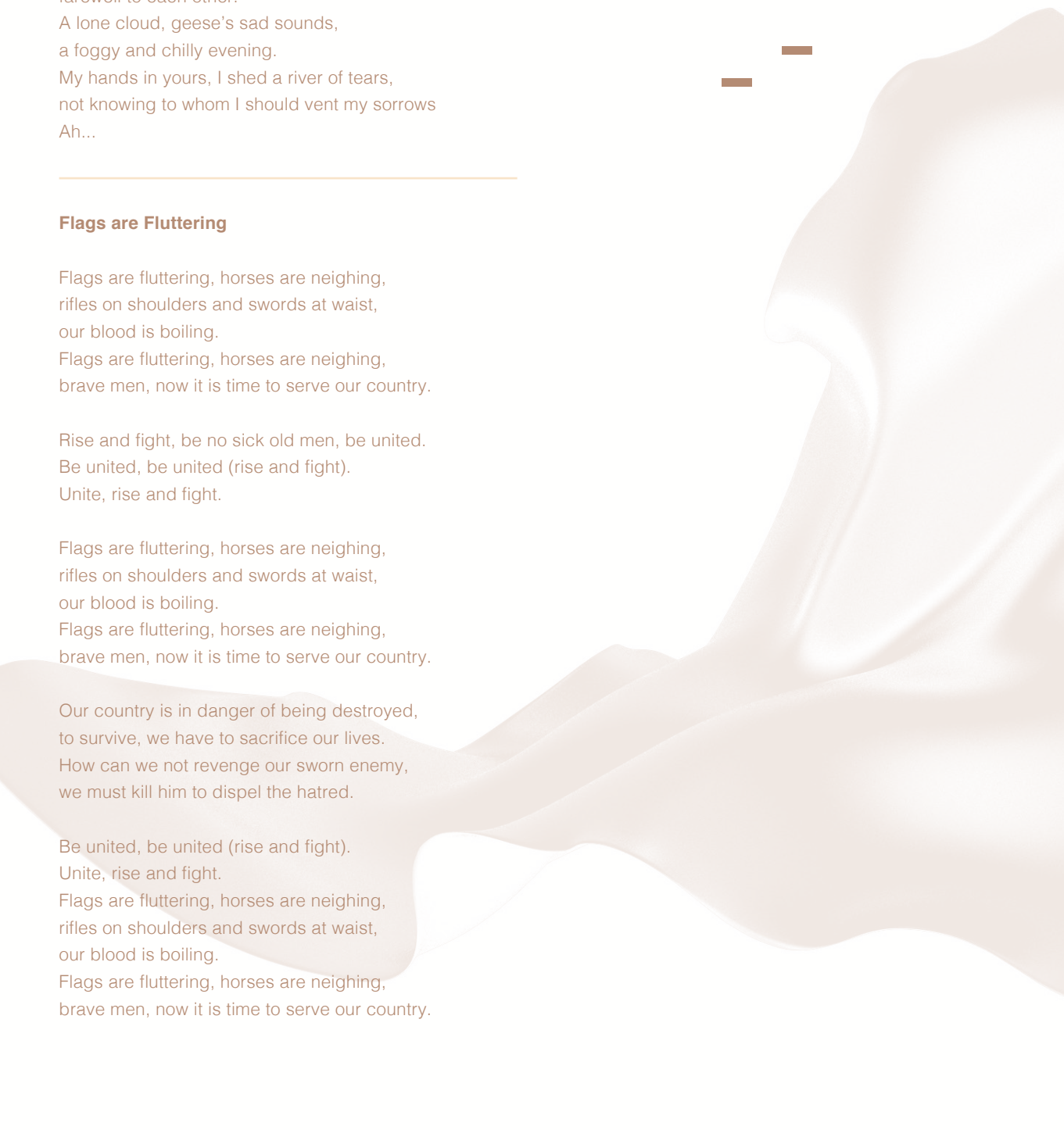
Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
rifles on shoulders and swords at waist,  
our blood is boiling.  
Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
brave men, now it is time to serve our country.

Rise and fight, be no sick old men, be united.  
Be united, be united (rise and fight).  
Unite, rise and fight.

Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
rifles on shoulders and swords at waist,  
our blood is boiling.  
Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
brave men, now it is time to serve our country.

Our country is in danger of being destroyed,  
to survive, we have to sacrifice our lives.  
How can we not revenge our sworn enemy,  
we must kill him to dispel the hatred.

Be united, be united (rise and fight).  
Unite, rise and fight.  
Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
rifles on shoulders and swords at waist,  
our blood is boiling.  
Flags are fluttering, horses are neighing,  
brave men, now it is time to serve our country.



教我如何不想她

天上飄著些微雲，  
地上吹著些微風。  
啊！微風吹動了我的頭髮，  
教我如何不想她？

月光戀愛著海洋，  
海洋戀愛著月光。  
啊！這般蜜也似的銀夜。  
教我如何不想她？

水面落花慢慢流，  
水底魚兒慢慢游。  
啊！燕子你說些甚麼話？  
教我如何不想她？

枯樹在冷風裡搖，  
野火在暮色中燒。  
啊！西天還有些兒殘霞，  
教我如何不想她？

---

嘉陵江上

那一天  
敵人打到了我的村莊  
我便失去了我的田舍家人和牛羊  
如今我徘徊在嘉陵江上  
我彷彿聞到故鄉泥土的芳香  
一樣的流水  
一樣的月亮  
我已失去了一切歡笑和夢想

江水每夜嗚咽的流過  
都彷彿流在我的心上  
我必須回到我的故鄉  
為了那沒有收割的菜花  
和那餓瘦了的羔羊  
我必須回去  
從敵人的槍彈底下回去  
我必須回去  
從敵人的刺刀叢裡回去  
把我打勝仗的刀槍  
放在我生長的地方

---

玫瑰三願

玫瑰花，玫瑰花，爛開在碧欄杆下。  
我願那妒我的無情風雨莫吹打，  
我願那愛我的多情遊客莫攀摘。  
我願那紅顏常好不凋謝，  
好教我留住芳華。

Como Poderia Deixar de Pensar Nela

Nuvens ligeiras flutuam no céu,  
e uma leve brisa flutua sobre a terra.  
Oh! A leve brisa desalinha o meu cabelo,  
como não sentir a falta dela?

O luar está apaixonado pelo oceano,  
e o oceano apaixonado pelo luar.  
Oh! Em noite tão prateada e doce como o mel,  
como não sentir a falta dela?

Flores caídas flutuam lentamente,  
e por baixo os peixes nadam sem pressa.  
Oh! Andorinha, que diabo me queres dizer?  
Como não sentir a falta dela?

Árvores murchas tremem ao vento frio,  
e a mata arde ao crepúsculo.  
Oh! Um escasso brilhante pôr do sol arrasta-se a oeste,  
como não sentir a falta dela?

---

No Rio Jialing

Naquele dia,  
quando o inimigo capturou a minha aldeia,  
perdi meus campos, casa, família, bois e ovelhas.  
Agora, ao caminhar à beira do rio Jialing,  
sinto o cheiro do meu solo pátrio,  
a mesma água fluente,  
a mesma lua brilhante,  
mas eu perdi todas as risadas e sonhos.

As suaves lamentações da água do rio todas as noites,  
parecem fluir sobre o meu coração  
tenho de voltar à minha aldeia natal.  
Pela couve-flor não cuidada e  
os cordeiros famintos.  
Tenho de voltar,  
voltar através do fogo do inimigo.  
Tenho de voltar,  
voltar através da sua floresta de baionetas.  
As minhas armas vitoriosas,  
eu coloco-as na terra que me alimenta.

---

Três Desejos para uma Rosa

Rosas, rosas, florescendo na cerca verde-jade.  
Espero que o vento e a chuva implacáveis que me  
invejam, não soprem e me golpeiem,  
Gostaria que o transeunte carinhoso que me ama não  
trespassasse e me colhesse,  
Gostaria que a minha beleza em tons vermelhos fosse  
eterna e nunca murcha,  
Para que eu pudesse continuar sempre jovem e belo.



### How Can I Stop Missing Her

Light clouds float in the sky,  
and light breeze wafts over the land.  
Oh! The light breeze ruffles my hair,  
how can I stop missing her?

The moonlight is in love with the ocean,  
and the ocean is in love with the moonlight.  
Oh! On such a honey-like silvery night,  
how can I stop missing her?

Fallen flowers drift slowly on the water,  
underneath which the fishes swim leisurely.  
Oh! Swallow, what are you saying?  
How can I stop missing her?

Withered trees tremble in the cold wind,  
and a bushfire burns at twilight.  
Oh! A sparse glowing sunset still lingers in the western sky,  
how can I stop missing her?

---

### On the Jialing River

On that day,  
when the enemy captured my village,  
I lost my field, farmhouse, family, cattle and sheep.  
Now as I walk by the Jialing River,  
I seem to smell the fragrance of my home soil,  
the same flowing water,  
the same bright moon,  
but I have lost all laughter and dreams.

The softly moaning river water flowing every night,  
seems to flow over my heart.  
I must return to my hometown,  
for the untended cauliflowers  
and the starved lambs.  
I must return,  
return through the enemy's shellfire.  
I must return,  
return across the forest of enemy's bayonets.  
With my victorious weapons,  
I place them on the land that nurtures me.

---

### Three Wishes for a Rose

Roses, roses, blooming on the jade-green fence.  
I wish the ruthless wind and rain which envy me would not  
blow and strike me,  
I wish the affectionate passerby who loves me would not  
climb up and pick me,  
I wish that my red-hued beauty would last and never fade,  
so that I could keep my youth and beauty forever.



## 我住長江頭

我住長江頭，  
君住長江尾，  
日日思君不見君，  
共飲長江水。  
此水幾時休？  
此恨何時已？  
只願君心似我心，  
定不負相思意。

## 在太行山上

紅日照遍了東方，  
自由之神在縱情歌唱！  
看吧！千山萬壑，  
銅壁鐵牆！  
抗日的烽火，燃燒在太行山上！  
氣焰千萬丈！  
聽吧！母親叫兒打東洋，  
妻子送郎上戰場。  
我們在太行山上，  
山高林又密，  
兵強馬又壯！  
敵人從哪裡進攻，  
我們就要它在哪裡滅亡！

## 北京

啊  
千萬人的都城，  
吸引所有的眼睛，  
坐落在版圖上是一顆五角星。  
啊，天南地北的人們，  
在這裡仰望雲空，  
看國旗和太陽一起升騰。  
遠離海的地方，  
最先感受到海風。  
漫步在胡同裡，  
是聽前年風雨聲。  
啊，紅牆壁瓦的故事，  
早已被歲月刷新，  
讓青春和夢想結伴同行。  
你的四合院共用八面來風，  
你的長安街通往新的長空。  
古老的北京啊，因為創造而年青。  
新時代的陽光下，你鐘鼓齊鳴。

## O Meu Sentimento pelo Rio Yangtze

Eu moro numa ponta do rio Yangzi,  
e tu na outra,  
Sinto a tua falta diariamente, mas dificilmente te vejo,  
embora bebamos do mesmo rio.  
Secará o rio?  
Cessará este desejo?  
Só se o teu coração for como o meu,  
jamais te decepcionarei.

## Nas Montanhas de Taihang

O sol vermelho brilha por todo o oriente,  
o deus da liberdade canta livremente!  
Vejam! Incontáveis montanhas e vales,  
paredes de cobre e ferro!  
Disparo anti-japonês queimando as montanhas Taihang!  
Chamas e paixão intensas!  
Oçam! As mães dizem aos filhos para lutar contra  
o Japão,  
as esposas vêem os maridos partir para a batalha.  
Estamos nas montanhas Taihang,  
no alto, com densa floresta, uma força militar forte e  
cavalos fortes!  
Destruiremos o inimigo  
onde quer que eles iniciem os ataques!

## Beijing

Ah .....  
A capital de milhões de pessoas,  
atraindo a atenção de todos,  
no mapa, uma estrela de cinco pontas.  
Ah, gente de todo o país,  
reúne-se aqui e olha para o céu,  
a ver a bandeira nacional a subir com o sol.  
O lugar longe do mar,  
é o primeiro a sentir a brisa.  
Dêem um passeio pelo *hutong*,  
sentirão tempestades antigas.  
Ah, a história do palácio,  
há muito renovado pelo tempo,  
para que juventude e sonhos se dêem as mãos.  
Os quatro cantos recebem o vento das oito direções,  
e a tua Avenida Chang'an aponta a novos horizontes.  
Antiga Beijing, és jovem por seres inovadora.  
Sob o sol da nova era, floresces.

## My Sentiment to the Yangtze River

---

I live at one end of Yangzi River,  
you at the other.  
I miss you every day, but I hardly see you,  
though we drink from the same river.  
Will the river run dry?  
Will this longing cease?  
If only your heart is like mine,  
never will I disappoint you.

---

## On the Taihang Mountains

The red sun shines all over the east,  
the god of freedom is singing at will!  
Look! Countless mountains and valleys,  
copper and iron walls!  
Anti-Japanese shellfire burning on the Taihang Mountains!  
Flames and passion running high!  
Listen! Mothers tell sons to fight against Japan,  
wives see husbands off to the battlefield.  
We are on the Taihang Mountains,  
on the height with dense forests,  
a strong army force and sturdy horses!  
We will destroy the enemy  
wherever they initiate attack!

---

## Beijing

Ah...  
The capital of millions of people,  
attracting all eyes,  
on the map is a five-pointed star.  
Ah, people from all over the country,  
gather here and look up at the sky,  
watching the national flag rise with the sun.  
The place far from the sea,  
is the first to feel the sea breeze.  
Stroll in the hutong,  
you can hear past storms.  
Ah, the story of the palace,  
has long been refreshed by time,  
letting youth and dreams go hand in hand.  
Your quadrangle shares the wind from eight directions,  
and your Chang'an Avenue leads to a new horizon.  
Old Beijing, you are young because of innovation.  
You flourish under the sunshine of the new era.

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## 七子之歌

你可知“Macao”不是我真姓，  
我離開你太久了，母親！  
但是他們擄去的是我的肉體，  
你依然保管我內心的靈魂。  
三百年來夢寐不忘的生母啊，  
請叫兒的乳名，叫我一聲“澳門”！  
母親！我要回來！  
母親！

## Canção dos Sete Filhos

Sabes que “Macau” nunca foi o meu verdadeiro nome.  
Há tanto tempo longe de ti, mãe.  
Mas eles apenas capturaram o meu corpo,  
a minha alma fica sempre contigo.  
Mãe, nunca te pude esquecer nestes 300 anos.  
Por favor, chama o teu filho pelo apelido, chama-me  
“Ao Men”  
Mãe! Quero voltar para casa!  
Mãe!

## 黃河大合唱

### I. 黃河船夫曲

朗誦：朋友！你到過黃河嗎？  
你渡過黃河嗎？  
你還記得河上的船夫，  
拼著性命和驚濤駭浪搏戰的情景嗎？  
如果你已經忘掉的話，那麼你聽吧！

合唱：划哟，衝上前！  
划哟衝上前！划哟，咳哟！  
烏雲啊，遮滿天！  
波濤啊，高如山！  
冷風啊，撲上臉！  
浪花啊，打進船！  
夥伴啊，睜開眼！  
舵手啊，把住腕！  
當心啊，別偷懶！  
拼命啊，莫膽寒！  
不怕那千丈波濤高如山！  
行船好比上火線，  
團結一心衝上前！咳划哟！  
划哟划哟，衝上前！划哟衝上前！  
我們看見了河岸，  
我們登上了河岸。  
心啊安一安，  
氣啊喘一喘。  
回頭來，  
再和那黃河怒濤決一死戰！  
咳哟！划哟！咳！

### II. 黃河頌

朗誦：啊！朋友！  
黃河以英雄的氣魄，  
出現在亞洲的原野，  
它象徵著我們民族的精神  
偉大而崇高，  
這裡我們向著黃河，  
唱著我們的讚歌。

## A Cantata do Rio Amarelo

### I. Canção do Barqueiro do Rio Amarelo

Recitação Amigos, já estiveram no Rio Amarelo?  
Já o atravessaram?  
Ainda se lembram como  
os barqueiros arriscavam a vida contra as  
águas agitadas?  
Caso contrário, oiçam!

Coro Remem prá frente!  
Remem prá frente! Remem, yo, Ho yo!  
Nuvens escuras toldam o céu!  
As ondas são altas como colinas!  
Ventos frios cortam o nosso rosto!  
Espuma branca cobre o barco!  
Companheiros, mantenham os olhos abertos!  
Timoneiro, segura firmemente!  
Fiquem atentos, não relaxem!  
Esforcem-se, não sejam tímidos!  
Não temam as ondas enormes como colinas!  
Remar um barco é como travar uma batalha,  
Unidos, avançamos! Ho, rema, yo!  
Remem, yo! Remem prá frente! Remem  
prá frente!  
Já podemos ver a margem,  
chegámos à margem.  
Nossos corações já podem descansar,  
agora podemos respirar.  
Virar ao contrário,  
e dêem luta às ondas do Rio Amarelo!  
Ho yo! Remem yo! Ho!

### II. Ode ao Rio Amarelo

Recitação Ah amigos!  
O Rio Amarelo surge nas planícies da Ásia,  
heróico e corajoso,  
simbolizando o espírito do nosso povo –  
poderoso e resistente!  
Aqui, vamos cantar para ele  
o nosso louvor!



## Song of the Seven Sons

Do you know “Macao” has never been my real name.  
I have been away from you for too long, mother!  
But they only captured my body,  
my soul is always in your keep.  
Mother, I can never forget you for these 300 years.  
Please call your child by the nickname, call me “Ao Men”  
Mother! I want to come home!  
Mother!

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## The Yellow River Cantata

### I. The Yellow River Boatmen’s Song

Recitation Friends, have you been to the Yellow River?  
Have you ever crossed it?  
Do you still remember how the boatmen  
risked their lives battling with the rough waters?  
If not, then listen!

Chorus Row forward!  
Row forward! Row yo, ho yo!  
Dark clouds fill the sky!  
The waves are high like hills!  
Cold winds slash at our faces!  
White foams splash against the boat!  
Mates, keep your eyes open!  
Helmsman, hold steadily!  
Be mindful, don’t slack!  
Strive, don’t be timid!  
Fear not the huge waves like hills!  
Rowing a boat is like going into battle,  
Unite, forward we go! Ho, row yo!  
Row yo! Row forward! Row forward!  
We can see the bank,  
we’ve reached the bank.  
Our hearts can now rest,  
we can now take a breath.  
Turn around,  
and face the battling waves of the Yellow River!  
Ho yo! Row yo! Ho!

### II. Ode to the Yellow River

Recitation Ah, friends!  
The Yellow River appears on the plains of Asia,  
heroic and brave,  
symbolising the spirit of our people –  
mighty and sturdy!  
Here, let us sing to it  
our praise!

獨唱：我站在高山之巔，  
望黃河滾滾，  
奔向東南。  
驚濤澎湃，掀起萬丈狂瀾；  
濁流宛轉，結成九曲連環；  
從崑崙山下，奔向黃海之邊；  
把中原大地，劈成南北兩面。  
啊，黃河！你是中華民族的搖籃！  
五千年的古國文化，從你這兒發源；  
多少英雄的故事，在你的身邊扮演！  
啊，黃河！你是偉大堅強，  
像一個巨人，出現在亞洲平原之上，  
用你那英雄的體魄，築成我們民族的屏障。  
啊，黃河！你一瀉萬丈，浩浩蕩蕩，  
向南北兩岸，伸出千萬條鐵的臂膀。  
我們民族的偉大精神，將要在你的哺育下，  
發揚滋長！  
我們祖國的英雄兒女，  
將要學習你的榜樣，  
像你一樣的偉大堅強，像你一樣的偉大堅強！



### III. 黃河之水天上來

朗誦：黃河！我們要學習你的榜樣，  
像你一樣的偉大堅強。  
這裡，我們要在你的面前，  
獻一首長詩，  
哭訴我們民族的災難。  
黃河之水天上來，  
排山倒海，  
洶湧澎湃，  
奔騰叫囂，  
使人肝膽破裂！  
它是中國的大動脈，  
在它的周身，奔流著民族的熱血。  
紅日高照，水上金光迸裂。  
月出東山，  
河面銀光似雪。  
它震動著，跳躍著，像一條飛龍，  
日行千里，注入浩浩的東海。  
虎口龍門，擺成天上的奇陣；  
人不敢在它的身邊挨近；  
就是毒龍，也不敢在水底存身。  
在十里路外，  
仰望著它的濃煙上升；  
像燒著漫天大火，  
使你感到熱血沸騰；  
其實，涼氣逼來，  
你會覺得周身感到寒冷。

Solo  
Aqui estou eu, no topo da montanha,  
vendo o Rio Amarelo correr,  
para sudeste.  
Ondas se elevam em turbilhão;  
a água escura serpenteia, formando os  
nove contornos;  
das Montanhas Kunlun, descendo até ao  
Mar Amarelo;  
dividindo a vasta Planície Central nas partes  
norte e sul.  
Ah, Rio Amarelo! O berço da nação chinesa!  
A origem de uma civilização antiga de  
cinco milénios.  
Incontáveis histórias heróicas se passaram a  
teu lado.  
Ah, Rio Amarelo! És poderoso e forte,  
como um gigante, surgindo na planície  
da Ásia.  
O teu esplendor, uma defesa para a  
nossa nação.  
Ah, Rio Amarelo! As tuas águas correndo,  
por entre milhares de braços estendidos  
pelas margens norte e sul.  
O grande espírito de nossa nação crescerá  
e aumentará  
com o teu alimento.  
Os heróicos filhos e filhas da nossa nação  
seguirão o teu exemplo,  
tornar-se-ão poderosos e resistentes como tu,  
poderosos e resistentes como tu!

### III. A Água do Rio Amarelo Cai do Céu

Recitação Rio Amarelo! Queremos seguir o teu exemplo,  
ser grande e forte como tu!  
Aqui, na tua presença,  
queremos oferecer um poema,  
lamentando os desastres da nossa nação.  
O Rio Amarelo corre do céu,  
derruba montanhas e assola o mar,  
com ondas que o atropelam,  
lança-se para a frente rugindo,  
assustando de morte as pessoas!  
É a principal artéria da China,  
pela qual corre o sangue da nação.  
O sol vermelho brilha sobre as águas,  
chispando raios dourados.  
A lua nasce sobre as montanhas do leste,  
e a sua luz prateada brilha no rio como a neve.  
Ele balança, pula, e – como um dragão voador,  
percorrendo dez mil milhas por dia, desagua  
no vasto Mar do Leste.  
Forma arranjos celestais na Boca do Tigre e  
Porta do Dragão,  
de que as pessoas nem ousam aproximar-se  
até os ferozes dragões evitam as águas  
profundas.  
A dez milhas de distância,  
já se avista a sua espessa névoa subindo,  
como se um grande incêndio deflagrasse no céu,  
e sentirás o teu sangue a ferver;  
de facto, à medida que o ar frio se aproxima,  
sentirás o frio que racha os ossos.

Solo Here I stand at the top of the mountain,  
watching the Yellow River rolling,  
south-eastward.  
Waves surge to become billows;  
the murky water meanders, forming the nine twists;  
from the Kunlun Mountains running down to the  
Yellow Sea;  
dividing the vast Central Plain into the south  
and the north halves.  
Ah, Yellow River! The cradle of the Chinese nation!  
The origin of a 5000-year-old ancient civilization.  
Countless heroic tales were enacted beside you.  
Ah, Yellow River! You are mighty and strong,  
like a giant, appearing on the plains of Asia.  
Your heroic physique forms a defense for  
our nation.  
Ah, Yellow River! Your rushing waters surge,  
extending thousands of arms to the north and  
south banks.  
The great spirit of our nation will grow and increase  
with your nourishment.  
The heroic sons and daughters of our nation  
will follow your example,  
to become mighty and sturdy like you, mighty  
and sturdy like you!

### III. The Yellow River Runs from the Sky

Recitation Yellow River! We want to follow your example,  
to be mighty and sturdy like you!  
Here, in your presence,  
we want to offer a poem,  
lamenting the disasters of our nation.  
The Yellow River runs from the sky,  
toppling mountains and overturning the sea,  
with rolling waves sweeping through,  
it surges forward roaring,  
frightening people to death!  
It is China's major artery,  
through which runs the nation's blood.  
The red sun shines over the waters, bursting  
golden rays.  
The moon rises over the east mountains,  
its silvery light glimmering on the river like snow.  
It sways, it jumps, like a flying dragon  
travelling ten thousand miles a day, it pours into  
the vast East Sea.  
It forms heavenly arrangements of the tiger  
mouth and dragon gate,  
making people dare not come near;  
even fierce dragons dare not stay in water deep.  
From ten miles away,  
seeing its thick smog rising,  
as if a huge fire burning across the sky,  
you will feel your blood boiling;  
in fact, as cold air approaches,  
you will feel the shivering cold in your bones.

它呻吟著，震盪著，  
發出十萬萬匹馬力，  
搖動了地殼，沖散了天上的烏雲。  
啊，黃河，河中之王！  
它是一匹瘋狂的猛獸，  
發起怒來，賽過千萬條毒蟒；  
它要作浪興波，衝破人間的堤防；  
於是黃河兩岸，遭到可怕的災殃：  
它吞食了兩岸的人民，  
削平了數百裡外的村莊，  
使千百萬同胞，扶老攜幼，  
流亡他鄉，  
掙扎在饑餓線上，死亡線上。  
如今，兩岸的人民，  
又受到了空前的災難，  
東方的海盜在亞洲的原野，  
伸長著殺人的毒焰，  
於是饑餓和死亡，  
像黑熱病一樣，  
在黃河兩岸傳染。

啊，黃河！  
你扶育著我們民族的成長，  
你親眼看見，這五千年來的古國  
遭受過多少災難。  
自古以來，在黃河邊上，  
展開了無數血戰，  
讓壘壘白骨，堆滿你的河身，  
殷殷鮮血，染紅你的河面，  
但你從沒有看見，  
敵人的殘暴，如同今天這般，  
也從來沒有看見，黃帝的子孫，  
像今天這樣開始了全國動員。  
在黃河兩岸，  
遊擊兵團，野戰兵團，  
星羅棋佈，散佈在敵人後面；  
在萬山叢中，在青紗帳裡，  
展開了英勇血戰！  
啊，黃河！  
你記載著我們民族的年代；  
古往今來，在你的身邊  
興起了多少英雄豪傑！  
但是，你從不曾看見  
四萬萬同胞，像今天這樣  
團結得如鋼似鐵！  
千百萬民族英雄，為了保衛祖國，  
灑盡他們的熱血，  
英雄的故事，像黃河怒濤，  
山嶽一般壯烈！

Ele geme e treme,  
gerando uma tremenda quantidade de energia,  
abanando a terra, dispersando nuvens  
escuras no céu.  
Ah, Rio Amarelo! O rei dos Rios!  
Um animal feroz e louco,  
quando enraivecido, é mais letal que mil  
cobras venenosas;  
Ele provoca ondas, destruindo os diques  
em terra,  
causando total catástrofe nas suas margens.  
Devora pessoas ao longo do rio,  
arrasando aldeias a centenas de quilómetros,  
formando milhões de compatriotas, trazendo  
jovens e velhos para o exílio,  
lutando contra a fome e a morte.  
Agora, as pessoas nas margens do Rio Amarelo,  
sofrem uma vez mais novas calamidades.  
Piratas do leste, estão nas planícies da Ásia  
espalhando suas chamas venenosas e  
assassinas,  
a fome e a morte,  
como uma doença infecciosa,  
ao longo das margens do Rio  
Amarelo.

Ah, Rio Amarelo!  
alimentas o crescimento da nossa nação,  
e foste testemunha, de cinco milénios,  
de incontáveis desastres e sofrimentos.  
Desde os tempos antigos, nas margens do  
Rio Amarelo,  
muitas batalhas sangrentas se travaram,  
deixando pilhas de ossos brancos para  
encher o teu corpo  
e vastas quantidades de sangue para tingir  
tuas águas de vermelho.  
No entanto, nunca viste  
um inimigo tão brutal como o de agora;  
nem viste a prole do Imperador Amarelo  
iniciar tamanha mobilização nacional como hoje.  
Nas margens do Rio Amarelo,  
forças de guerrilha e exércitos de campo,  
dispersam-se como estrelas na retaguarda  
do inimigo;  
nas profundezas das montanhas, protegidas  
por altas espigas verdes,  
eles lutam bravas, sangrentas batalhas!  
Ah, Rio Amarelo!  
tu registas a história da nossa nação;  
do passado ao presente, a teu lado  
surgiram tantos heróis e homens corajosos!  
No entanto, nunca viste  
os nossos 400 milhões de compatriotas,  
como hoje, unidos como aço e ferro!  
Milhões de heróis, a defender o nosso  
país, derramam o seu sangue até à última gota.  
Teus feitos são tão heróicos quanto as ondas  
furiosas do Rio Amarelo,  
e tão grandes como montanhas!



It groans and quakes,  
generating a tremendous amount of power,  
rocking the earth, dispersing the dark clouds above.  
Ah, Yellow River! The king of rivers!  
A crazy ferocious beast,  
when enraged, is fiercer than thousands of  
venomous snakes;  
it wants to make waves, wrecking the  
embankments on earth,  
causing calamities to its banks:  
it gobbled the people along the river,  
flattening villages hundreds of miles away,  
forcing millions of countrymen, bringing along  
the young and old,  
into exile,  
struggling with starvation and death.  
Now, the people on the banks of the Yellow River,  
suffer once again from calamities.  
Pirates from the east are on the plains of Asia  
extending their murderous poisonous flames,  
and thus starvation and death,  
like an infectious disease,  
spread along the banks of the Yellow River.

Ah, Yellow River!  
You nurture the growth of our nation,  
you have witnessed, in this 5000-year-old nation,  
the countless disasters and sufferings.  
Since ancient times, on the banks of the  
Yellow River,  
many bloody battles have unfolded,  
leaving piles of white bones to fill your body,  
and vast quantities of blood to turn your  
waters red.  
Yet you have never seen  
the enemy's brutality like today;  
and you have never seen the Yellow Emperor's  
offspring,  
start a nation-wide mobilisation like today.  
On the banks of the Yellow River,  
guerilla forces and field armies  
scatter like stars on the enemy's rear;  
deep in the mountains, shielded by tall,  
green crops,  
they fight brave, bloody battles!  
Ah, Yellow River!  
You register our nation's history;  
from ancient to present, alongside you  
have emerged so many heroes and brave men!  
However, you have never seen  
our 400 millions compatriots, like today,  
united as steel and iron!  
Millions of heroes, in order to defend our country,  
are shedding their blood to the last drop.  
Their tales are as heroic as the Yellow River  
raging waves,  
and as great as mountains!



啊，黃河！  
你可曾聽見，在你的身旁  
響徹了勝利的凱歌？  
你可曾看見，祖國的鐵軍  
在敵人後方，佈成了地網天羅？  
他們把守著黃河兩岸，  
不讓敵人渡過！  
他們要把瘋狂的敵人，  
埋葬在滾滾的黃河！

啊，黃河！  
你奔流著，怒吼著，  
替法西斯的惡魔，  
唱著滅亡的葬歌！  
你怒吼著，叫囂著，  
向著祖國的原野，  
嚮應我們偉大民族的勝利的凱歌！

#### IV. 黃水謠

朗誦：我們是黃河的兒女，  
我們艱苦奮鬥，  
一天天接近勝利。  
但是，  
敵人一天不消滅，  
我們便一天不能安身；  
不信，你聽聽  
河東民眾痛苦的呻吟。

合唱：黃水奔流向東方，  
河流萬里長。  
水又急，浪又高，  
奔騰叫囂如虎狼。  
開河渠，築堤防，  
河東千里成平壤。  
麥苗兒肥啊，豆花兒香，  
男女老少喜洋洋。  
自從鬼子來，百姓遭了殃！  
姦淫燒殺，一片淒涼；  
扶老攜幼，四處逃亡；  
丟掉了爹娘，回不了家鄉！  
黃水奔流日夜忙，  
妻離子散，  
天各一方！

#### V. 黃河對口曲

朗誦：妻離子散，天各一方！  
但是我們難道永遠逃亡？  
你聽聽吧，  
這是黃河邊上  
兩個老鄉的對唱。

Ah, Rio Amarelo!  
Já ouviste a música da vitória  
reverberando a teu lado?  
Já viste, o exército de ferro da nossa pátria  
montando um arrastão na retaguarda do inimigo?  
Eles guardam as margens do Rio Amarelo,  
e não deixam o inimigo atravessar!  
Eles esforçam-se para afogar o inimigo insano  
no turbilhão do Rio Amarelo!

Ah, Rio Amarelo!  
Estás a correr, rugindo,  
entoando uma canção fúnebre  
para os demónios fascistas!  
Estás a rugir, clamando  
ecoando a canção triunfante da nossa  
grande nação!

#### IV. Balada do Rio Amarelo

Recitação Nós somos os filhos do Rio Amarelo.  
Nós esforçamo-nos e lutamos muito,  
cada dia mais perto da vitória.  
Contudo,  
até que o inimigo seja completamente aniquilado,  
poderemos viver em paz?  
Se não acreditam em mim, basta ouvir  
os gemidos do povo a leste do Rio.

Coro O Rio Amarelo flui para leste,  
correndo milhares de milhas.  
Os seus rápidos e ondas turbulentas,  
correndo e rugindo como tigres e lobos.  
Canais foram cavados e diques construídos,  
milhas de terra a leste do Rio tornaram-se  
planícies.  
O trigo crescia bem e as flores emitiam aromas.  
Todos, jovens e velhos, levavam uma vida feliz.  
Mas as pessoas sofrem desde a invasão dos  
demónios!  
Eles estupram, queimam e matam, causando  
estrágos e miséria por toda a parte;  
velhos e jovens, todos fogem com suas  
famílias para onde podem;  
os pais estão perdidos, os filhos não têm um  
lar aonde voltar!  
O Rio Amarelo corre dia e noite  
mas as famílias estão separadas,  
as pessoas dispersas e distantes!

#### V. Diálogo na Margem do Rio Amarelo

Recitação As nossas famílias estão separadas e estamos  
tão longe!  
Mas estaremos condenados a fugir toda a vida?  
Oçam o diálogo cantado de dois homens  
que fugiram das suas casas!

Ah, Yellow River!  
Have you ever heard, reverberating beside you,  
the song of victory?  
Have you ever seen, our motherland's iron army  
setting up a dragnet at the enemy's rear?  
They guard the banks of the Yellow River,  
not letting the enemy cross!  
They strive to drown the insane enemy  
in the billowing Yellow River!

Ah, Yellow River!  
You are running, roaring,  
singing a funeral song  
for the fascist devils!  
You are roaring, clamoring,  
echoing our great nation's triumphant song  
towards the motherland's fields!



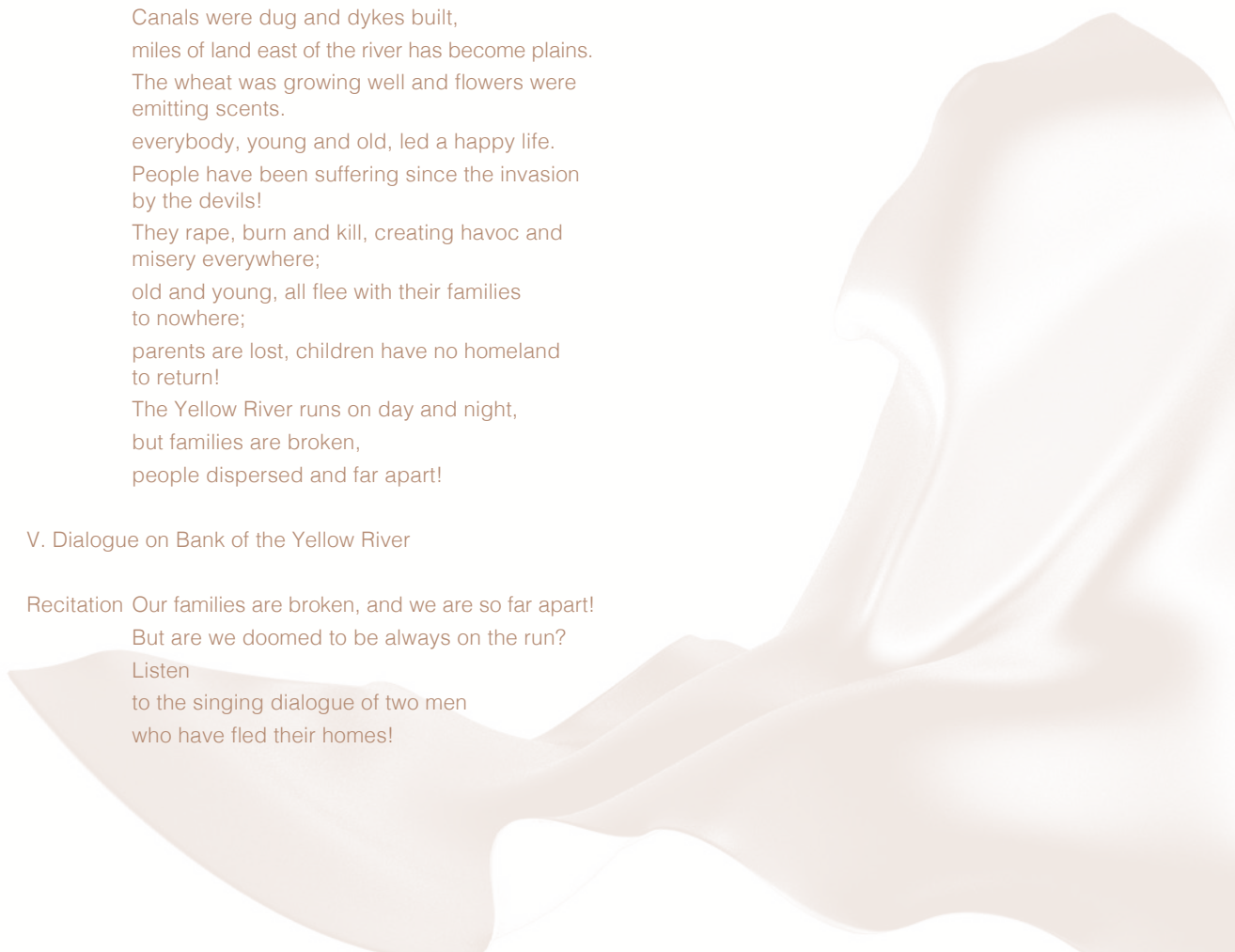
#### IV. The Yellow River Ditty

Recitation We are the children of the Yellow River.  
We struggle and fight hard,  
and we are closer to victory day by day.  
However,  
not until the enemy is completely wiped out,  
can we live in peace.  
If you don't believe me, then just listen  
to the moans of the people east of the river.

Chorus The Yellow River flows to the east,  
through thousands of miles.  
Its gushing rapids, turbulent waves,  
all rushing and roaring like tigers and wolves.  
Canals were dug and dykes built,  
miles of land east of the river has become plains.  
The wheat was growing well and flowers were  
emitting scents.  
everybody, young and old, led a happy life.  
People have been suffering since the invasion  
by the devils!  
They rape, burn and kill, creating havoc and  
misery everywhere;  
old and young, all flee with their families  
to nowhere;  
parents are lost, children have no homeland  
to return!  
The Yellow River runs on day and night,  
but families are broken,  
people dispersed and far apart!

#### V. Dialogue on Bank of the Yellow River

Recitation Our families are broken, and we are so far apart!  
But are we doomed to be always on the run?  
Listen  
to the singing dialogue of two men  
who have fled their homes!



男聲對唱：

- (甲) 張老三，我問你，  
你的家鄉在哪裡？
- (乙) 我的家，在山西，  
過河還有三百里。
- (甲) 我問你，在家裡，  
種田還是做生意？
- (乙) 拿鋤頭，耕田地，  
種的高粱和小米。
- (甲) 為什麼，到此地，  
河邊流浪受孤淒？
- (乙) 痛心事，莫提起，  
家破人亡無消息。
- (甲) 張老三，莫傷悲，  
我的命運不如你！
- (乙) 為什麼，王老七，  
你的家鄉在何地？
- (甲) 在東北，做生意，  
家鄉八年無消息。
- (乙) 這麼說，我和你，  
都是有不能回！

Dueto

- (A) Zhang San, deixa-me perguntar,  
onde fica a tua cidade natal?
- (B) A minha casa é em Shanxi,  
a 300 milhas da outra margem.
- (A) Diz-me: eras lavrador ou comerciante  
na tua terra?
- (B) Com a minha enxada, lavrei a terra,  
Fiz crescer o sorgo e o milho.
- (A) E por que acabaste aqui,  
a vaguear sozinho pelo rio?
- (B) É uma história triste, que prefiro não contar:  
Perdi-me da minha família e não tenho  
notícias deles.
- (A) Zhang San, não fiques triste,  
a minha sorte é pior que a tua.
- (B) Por quê? Wang Qi,  
onde fica tua terra natal?
- (A) No nordeste, eu tinha um negócio  
mas há oito anos que não tenho notícias de casa.
- (B) Então, infelizmente, a verdade é que  
ambos não podemos voltar para casa.

合唱：仇和恨，在心裡，  
奔騰如同黃河水！  
黃河邊，定主意，  
咱們一同打回去！  
為國家，當兵去，  
太行山上打游擊！  
從今後，我和你，  
一同打回老家去！

Coro

O ódio no nosso coração  
rola como as águas do Rio Amarelo!  
À beira deste rio  
nós prometemos lutar.  
Pelo nosso país, nos juntaremos ao exército  
e seremos guerrilheiros nas montanhas Taihang.  
De agora em diante, tu e eu  
lutaremos para recuperar as nossas casas.

## VI. 黃河怨

朗誦：朋友，是的！

我們要打回老家去！  
老家已經太不成話了！  
誰沒有妻子兒女，  
誰願意遭受敵人的蹂躪？  
有良心的中國人啊！  
你聽聽，  
一個婦人悲慘的歌聲。

## VI. Lamento do Rio Amarelo

Recitação Amigos, sim!

Vamos lutar e avançar, até chegarmos a casa!  
Não podemos suportar que a nossa casa se  
torne um inferno.  
Quem não tem família?  
Quem pode aguentar mais esse inimigo sádico?  
Companheiros chineses com consciência!  
Oçam a canção triste desta mulher.

獨唱：風啊，你不要叫喊！  
雲啊，你不要躲閃！  
黃河啊，你不要嗚咽！  
今晚，我在你面前，哭訴我的愁和怨。  
命啊，這樣苦！  
生活啊，這樣難！  
鬼子啊，你這樣沒心肝，  
寶貝啊，你死得這樣慘！  
我和你無仇又無冤，  
偏要讓我無顏偷生在人間。  
狂風啊，你不要叫喊，  
烏雲啊，你不要躲閃，  
黃河的水啊，你不要嗚咽。

Solo

Ventos, não chorem!  
Nuvens, não se escondam!  
Rio Amarelo, não chores!  
Hoje à noite derramarei minhas mágoas e  
ressentimentos.  
Meu destino, tão amargo!  
A vida, tão difícil!  
Demónios, como podeis ser tão brutais?  
Meu bebé, que morte cruel sofreste.  
Eu não vos fiz nenhum mal  
por que me fazeis envergonhar por viver  
neste mundo?  
Ventos fortes, não chorem!  
Nuvens negras, não se escondam!  
Águas do Rio Amarelo, não chorem!



Male Duet

- (A) Zhang San, let me ask you,  
where is your hometown?
- (B) My home is in Shanxi,  
300 miles from the river.
- (A) Let me ask you, were you a farmer or a merchant  
at home?
- (B) With my hoe I ploughed the land,  
I grew sorghum and millet.
- (A) Why did you end up here,  
wandering alone by the river?
- (B) A sad story, which I'd rather not mention:  
I got lost from my family, and have no news of them.
- (A) Zhang San, don't be sad,  
my luck is worse than yours.
- (B) Why? Wang Qi,  
where is your hometown?
- (A) In the Northeast, I had a business,  
but for eight years I've had no news from home.
- (B) Then sadly to say, you and I  
both cannot return home.

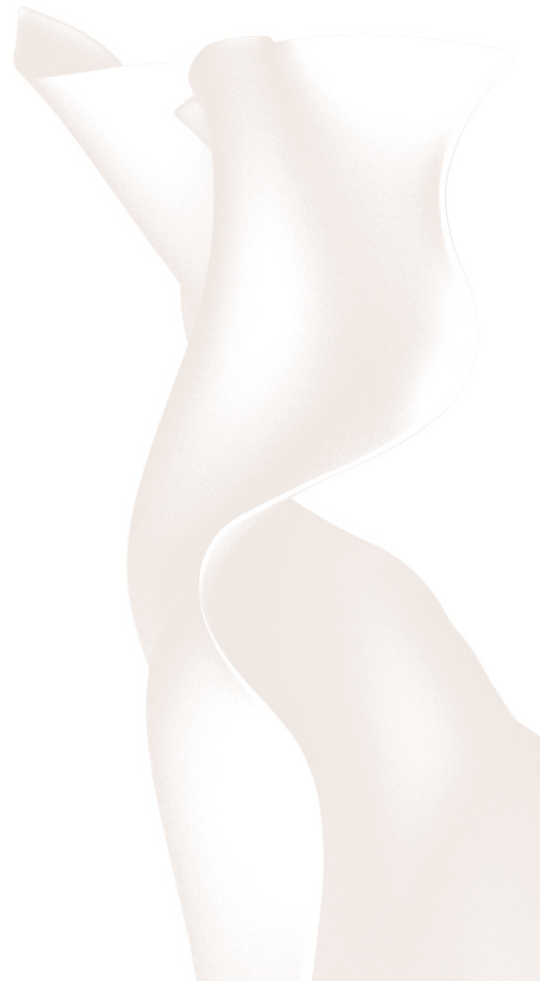
Chorus The hatred in our heart is  
rolling like the waters of the Yellow River!  
By the riverside  
we pledge to fight.  
For our country, we will join the army and  
become guerrillas on the Taihang Mountains.  
From now on, you and I  
will fight to regain our homes.

VI. The Yellow River Lament

Recitation Friends, yes!

Let us fight ahead, till we reach home!  
We can't bear our home becoming like hell.  
Who does not have a family?  
Who can take any longer this sadistic enemy?  
Fellow Chinese with conscience!  
Listen  
to the sad song of this woman.

Solo Winds, don't cry!  
Clouds, don't hide!  
Yellow River, don't weep!  
Tonight, I shall pour out my sorrows and grudges.  
Fate, so bitter!  
Life, so hard!  
Devils, how could you be so brutal.  
My baby, what a cruel death you suffered.  
I have not done to you any harm or wrong,  
why should you make me feel shamed to live  
on in this world?  
Fierce winds, don't cry!  
Dark clouds, don't hide!  
Waters of the Yellow River, don't weep!



今晚，我要投在你的懷中，  
洗清我的千重愁來萬重怨！  
丈夫啊，在天邊，  
地下啊，再團圓！  
你要想想妻子兒女死得這樣慘！  
你要替我把這筆血債清還！  
你要替我把這筆血債清還！

Hoje à noite vou lançar-me no vosso regaço,  
para lavar as minhas dores e lamentos!  
Marido, estás tão longe,  
mas nos reuniremos no Além!  
Lembra-te da morte cruel que tua esposa e  
filhos sofreram.  
Promete-me que nos vingará com sangue!  
Promete-me que nos vingará com sangue!

## VII. 保衛黃河

朗誦：但是，中華民族的兒女啊！  
誰願像豬羊般，  
任人宰割？  
我們要抱定必勝的決心，  
保衛黃河！  
保衛華北！  
保衛全中國！

合唱：風在吼，馬在叫，  
黃河在咆哮，黃河在咆哮！  
河西山岡萬丈高，  
河東河北，高粱熟了。  
萬山叢中，抗日英雄真不少！  
青紗帳裡，游擊健兒逞英豪！  
端起了土槍洋槍，揮動著大刀長矛，  
保衛家鄉！保衛黃河！  
保衛華北！保衛全中國！

## VII. Defendam o Rio Amarelo

Recitação Mas, filhos da nação chinesa!  
Quem escolheria ser abatido  
como porcos e ovelhas?  
Devemos ser determinados e firmes para vencer.  
Defendam o Rio Amarelo!  
Defendam o norte da China!  
Defendam toda a China!

Coro O vento uiva, os cavalos relinham  
e o Rio Amarelo está rugindo, rugindo!  
As montanhas a oeste do Rio são altaneiras  
e está maduro o sorgo a leste e a norte do Rio.  
Nas montanhas, muitos heróis lutam contra os  
invasores japoneses!  
Por trás da cortina verde das lavouras altas,  
os guerrilheiros mostram o seu valor,  
pegam em armas, espadas e lanças, caseiras  
ou ocidentais,  
para defender a sua terra natal! Defendam o  
Rio Amarelo!  
Defendam o norte da China! Defendam toda  
a China!

## VIII. 怒吼吧，黃河！

朗誦：聽啊，珠江在怒吼！  
揚子江在怒吼！  
啊！黃河！  
掀起你的怒濤，發出你的狂叫，  
向著全中國被壓迫的人民，  
發出你戰鬥的警號吧！

合唱：怒吼吧，黃河！  
掀起你的怒濤，發出你的狂叫！  
全世界勞動的人民，發出戰鬥的警號！  
啊——  
五千年的民族，  
苦難真不少！  
鐵蹄下的民眾，  
苦痛受不了！  
受不了！  
但是，新中國已經破曉；  
四萬萬五千萬民眾  
已經團結起來，誓死同把國土保！  
你聽，  
松花江在呼號，  
黑龍江在呼號；  
珠江發出了英勇的叫嘯；  
揚子江上，  
燃遍了抗日的烽火！  
啊！黃河！  
怒吼吧！  
向著全中國受難的人民，  
發出戰鬥的警號！

## VIII. Ruge, Rio Amarelo!

Recitação Escutem, o Rio das Pérolas está uivando!  
O Rio Yangtzé está uivando!  
Oh, Rio Amarelo!  
Levanta-te e uiva,  
que todos os oprimidos na China,  
ouçam o teu grito de guerra!

Coro Ruge, Rio amarelo!  
Faz ondas e uiva!  
Solta teu grito de guerra aos trabalhadores  
do mundo!  
Ah!  
A nossa nação de cinco milénios,  
sofreu muito.  
Pisada por cascos de ferro,  
o nosso povo sofre dores insuportáveis!  
Dores insuportáveis!  
No entanto, uma nova China nasce.  
Os seus 450 milhões de pessoas  
estão unidos, e juram defender o país!  
Oçam o Rio Songhua está a chamar;  
o Rio Amur está a chamar;  
o Rio das Pérolas está a gritar, com bravura!  
Nas margens do Rio Yangtzé,  
fogueiras anti-japonesas ardem por todo o lado!  
Ah! Rio Amarelo! Ruge!  
Solta teu grito de guerra  
para o povo sofredor da China!

○ Tonight, I will throw myself into your embrace,  
to wash away my sufferings and grievances!  
Husband, you are so far away,  
and we shall reunite in the underworld!  
Remember what a cruel death your wife and  
children suffered.  
Promise me that you will avenge us with blood!  
Promise me that you will avenge us with blood!

#### VII. Defending the Yellow River

Recitation But, children of the Chinese nation!  
Who would choose to be slaughtered  
like pigs and sheep?  
We must be determined and firm to win.  
Defend the Yellow River!  
Defend northern China!  
Defend the whole China!

Chorus The wind is howling, horses are neighing,  
and the Yellow River is roaring, roaring!  
The mountains west of the river are towering,  
sorghum east and north of the river is ripe.  
In the mountains, many a hero is fighting the  
Japanese invaders!  
Behind the green curtain of tall crops,  
the guerrillas show their valour,  
taking up homemade or Western guns,  
swords and lances,  
to defend their homeland! Defend the Yellow River!  
Defend northern China! Defend the whole China!

#### VIII. Roar, Yellow River!

Recitation Listen, the Pearl River is howling!  
The Yangtze River is howling!  
Oh, Yellow River!  
Surge and howl,  
let all the oppressed in China,  
hear your war cry!

Chorus Roar, Yellow River!  
Make waves and howl!  
Shout your war cry to the workers of the world!  
Ah!  
Our 5000-year-old nation  
has suffered so much.  
Trodden by iron hooves,  
our people are suffering unbearable pain!  
Unbearable pain!  
Nevertheless, a new China is dawning.  
Its 450 million people  
are united, vowing to defend the country!  
Listen,  
the Songhua River is hailing;  
the Amur River is hailing;  
the Pearl River is crying out bravely!  
On the Yangtze River,  
anti-Japanese bonfire is lit far and wide!  
Ah! Yellow River!  
Roar!  
Shout your war cry  
to the suffering people across China!



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音樂總監兼首席指揮 / Director Musical  
e Maestro Principal / Music Director and  
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助理指揮 / Maestro Assistente /  
Assistant Conductor  
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王佳婧 **Melody Wang** ( 樂團副首席  
Concertino Associado / Associate  
Concertmaster)

后則周 **Hou Zezhou** \*\*

王 粵 **Wang Yue**

郭 慶 **Guo Qing**

曹 慧 **Cao Hui**

邢慧芳 **Xing Huifang**

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周 琛 **Zhou Chen**

陳琰樂 **Chen Yanle**

王 灝 **Wang Hao**

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Second Violins

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羅 姪 **Luo Ya**

郭 康 **Guo Kang**

王笑影 **Wang Xiaoying**

李文浩 **Li Wenhao**

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徐 陽 **Xu Yang**

丹尼斯·克拉格 **Denis Kriger**

施為民 **Shi Weimin**

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中提琴 / Violas

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魯 岩 **Lu Yan**

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鍾國玉 **Zhong Guoyu**

拉狄·奈華德 **Radim Navrátil**

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陳 超 **Chen Chao**

克拉森·薩哥斯基 **Krasen Zagorski**

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開 賽 **Kai Sai** \*\*

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米高·傑弗里·科比 **Michael Geoffrey Kirby** \*\*

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容正先 **Yung Tsangshien** \*\*

朱武昆 **Zhu Wukun**

圓號 / Trompas / Horns

吳天遐 **Wu Tianxia** \*\*

艾蒂安·戈尼 **Etienne Godey**

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大衛·胡歐 **David Rouault** \*\*

敲擊樂 / Percussão / Percussion

許詩楊 **Xu Shiyang** \*

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\*\* 客席聲部首席 / Chefe de Naípe convidado /  
Guest Section Principal

\* 客席樂師 / Músico convidado / Guest Musician



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朴垠貞 Eunjung Park

小號 / Trompetes / Trumpets

王與兵 Wang Yubing

李 銳 Li Rui

何 凱 He Kai

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衛稚英 Wei Zhiying

范哲奇 Fan Zheqi

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王海宇 Wang Haiyu

定音鼓 / Timpano / Timpani

劉 恒 Liu Heng

敲擊樂 / Percussão / Percussion

蘇 姝 Su Shu

黃榮光 Younggwang Hwang

威廉·考夫曼 William Kaufman

張雄杰 Zhang Xiongjie

豎琴 / Harpa / Harp

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大三弦 / Dasanxian

劉俊男 Liu Junnan

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聲部副首席 / Chefe de Naipe Associado /

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客席樂師 / Músico convidado / Guest Musician

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尹牧笛 Yin Mudi

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女高音 / Sopranos

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馬 敏 Ma Min

周與倩 Zhou Yuqian

李雅璿 Li Yaxuan

王 青 Wang Qing

劉善文 Liu Shanwen

張 樂 Zhang Yue

耿子津 Geng Zijin

崔 茜 Cui Qian

董京蘭 Dong Jinglan

張玉龍 Zhang Yulong

趙 南 Zhao Nan

韓 雪 Han Xue

韓 冰 Han Bing

高 娜 Gao Na

李 丹 Li Dan

陳 瑾 Chen Jin

林婧雯 Lin Jingwen

張 曦 Zhang Xi

張紫純 Zhang Zichun

女中音 / Contraltos / Altos

王姝婷 Wang Shuting

翟鳳超 Zhai Fengchao

蔡欣穎 Cai Xinying

樊 榮 Fan Rong

高興穩 Gao Xingwen

李銀霞 Li Yinxia

康雅寧 Kang Yaning

趙淞婷 Zhao Songting

齊 芮 Qi Rui

王志華 Wang Zhihua

李仕婷 Li Shiting

劉海月 Liu Haiyue

查璐璐 Zha Lulu

趙雪婷 Zhao Xueting

楊曉雪 Yang Xiaoxue

李丹妮 Li Danni

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婁 玥 Lou Yue

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盧 川 Lu Chuan

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