



Hong Kong Philharmonic Orchestra 香港管弦樂團

Classics for Kids 童樂經典

《青少年管弦樂隊指南》 布烈頓 (1913-1976)

布烈頓是一個二十世紀的英國作曲家，於一九四五年寫了這首作品。由於他很喜歡十七世紀英國作曲家浦賽爾為劇作《摩爾人的復仇》裏的配樂，因此取用了他的作品中的配樂並重新編寫。所以此作品又名為《浦賽爾的主題·變奏與賦格曲》。

顧名思義，此曲是以主題與變奏的曲式而寫成。主題可分為六個部分，在第一個部分中，先由整個樂團奏出主題，再由不同聲部，包括木管、弦樂、銅管、和敲擊四個部分奏出旋律。

介紹完每件樂器後，布烈頓用賦格曲的曲式來寫，先由最高音的短笛開始，每件樂器慢慢加入，直至到整個樂團最低音的低音大提琴也加入以後，由銅管組再次奏出此曲的主題，畫上句號。

《彼得與狼》 浦羅哥菲夫 (1891-1953)

屬於音樂神童一族的浦羅哥菲夫於「民族主義」高漲的俄羅斯中，他是少數的「新古典主義」作曲家。他十三歲便進入聖彼得堡音樂學院就讀。於1936年，他創作了為人熟悉的《彼得與狼》。

曲中講述年幼的彼得，因為不聽祖父的忠告，冒險闖進森林。彼得在森林裏遇上各種動物和經歷了一段充滿驚喜的旅程。

浦羅哥菲夫利用管弦樂團不同的樂器代表曲中不同的角色，亦運用不同旋律來勾劃不同角色的方法。如弦樂代表彼得、巴松管代表祖父、長笛代表小鳥、單簧管代表貓等等。

《玩具交響曲》 利奧波特·莫扎特 (1719-1787)

第一樂章 快版
第二樂章 小步舞曲
第三樂章 終曲

時至今日，究竟誰創作《玩具交響曲》？依然有多種說法。由於當時第一版樂譜標示的作者是海頓，因此有很多人認為是「交響曲之父」海頓的作品。後來，有學者研究是神童莫扎特的父親利奧波特·莫扎特的作品。

但不論是誰的作品，此樂曲都充滿快樂，輕鬆的元素，吸引著小孩。就像標題一樣：《玩具》交響曲。因為當中的配器手法很特別，莫扎特用了很多「玩具樂器」，加插在樂曲當中，令作品更生動有趣。例如鳥鳴器（包括：杜鵑、鸚鵡和夜鶯）、玩具小號、小軍鼓、三角鐵和棘輪等。那些玩具樂器會不時加插在樂句當中，就像一個小孩隨意地玩弄他手上的樂器。

此樂曲由三個樂章組成，結構為傳統的「快—慢—快」結構。此樂曲另一特色是以單一主調來創作，在樂段當中，每段都是用同一個調（G大調），並沒有轉調。在配器上面，莫扎特用了編制比較小的組合，包括兩支雙簧管、兩支圓號，以及弦樂組配上玩具樂器。

卓熹廷

The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra Benjamin Britten (1913-1976)

Benjamin Britten was a famous 20th-century English composer. *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* was composed in 1945. Britten made use of his favorite composer Purcell's work: *Abdelazer*, so it was also named *Variations and Fugue on a Theme of Purcell*.

The piece is based on the structure of theme and variations that showcase the orchestra. The theme is played by the whole orchestra once. After that, each section plays the theme again with the order of woodwind, strings, brass and percussion.

Each group of instruments is granted some time in the spotlight. Thirteen brief variations are played by different instruments. After the variations, the fugue section starting from the highest instrument of the orchestra, the piccolo, is developed section by section until all of the orchestral instruments have entered. At the end, Purcell's theme is restated majestically by the brass.

Peter and the Wolf Sergei Prokofiev (1891-1953)

Prokofiev was a Russian composer who lived in the 20th century. He was a child prodigy and entered St. Petersburg Conservatory when he was 13. *Peter and the Wolf* was composed in 1936. It was a new musical work just for children.

The story is about the little boy Peter, who, ignoring the advice of his grandpa, goes into the forest for adventure. There he meets the wolf, all kinds of animals and has a wonderful adventure.

Different types of instruments are used in this music, each of them representing a character. For example, strings represent Peter, the bassoon represents grandpa, the clarinet represents the cat, and so on.

Toy Symphony Leopold Mozart (1719-1787)

I. Allegro
II. Minuet
III. Finale

For many years, people were debating who the original composer of this work might be. In the first edition dating from 1820, the composer was given as "Haydn" without further descriptions. As a result, many people assumed the composer was "The Father of the Symphony", Joseph Haydn. However in 1759, a manuscript from Leopold Mozart, the father of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, was found later. With the support of the similarity of his existing works, scholars believe this was the work from Leopold Mozart.

Although we are still not able to identify the "real" composer for certain, this piece is joyful and playful - a true classic. This piece uses some special toys instruments, such as bird call (Cuckoo, Common quail and Nightingale), trumpet, snare drum, triangle and rattle. These "toys" appear throughout the music, just like a child might be playing them.

This work is a 3-movement symphony. In the traditional *fast-slow-fast* structure, there is not any change of key in between, keeping the tonal centre: G major. Similar with the orchestration in the Classical period, the structure and the instrumentation is small, including 2 oboes, 2 horns and strings along with the toy instruments.

by Cheuk Hei-ting

