Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set International Organization for Standardization Organisation Internationale de Normalisation Международная организация по стандартизации

Doc Type: Working Group Document

Title: Proposal to encode three stable extended Suzhou Numeral-

like letters for Cantonese Music

Source: Eiso Chan (陈永聪, Culture and Art Publishing House)

Status: Individual Contribution

Action: For consideration by WG2 & UTC

Date: 2024-04-07

Yangqin (扬琴) is treated as one kind of traditional musical instrument in China, and the English name follows GB/T 33726—2017 *Musical instrument's Chinese generic name* (p. 4) in this document. There is also one specialized industry standard for it as OB/T 1949—2021.

1. Proposal

I propose three extended Suzhou Numeral-like letters in this document, which are used for Cantonese Music (广东音乐/粤乐¹).

UCS	Glyph	Character Name		
U+16FF4		YANGQIN SIGN SLOW TWO		
U+16FF5	Ш	YANGQIN SIGN SLOW THREE		
U+16FF6	Χ.	YANGQIN SIGN SLOW FOUR		

Script: Han

ocript. Han

The UCD information is shown as below. Other properties values are the same as other Hangzhou (Suzhou) Numerals.

 $^{^1}$ In modern Chinese, 广东音乐 and 粤乐 mean the same thing, but there are other kinds of music in Guangdong Province, like 潮乐 in Teochow Region, 汉乐 in Hakka Region and so on. There are at least three ethnic branches (民系) of the Han nationality: Cantonese (广府), Teochow (潮汕) and Hakka (客家), but the most well-known is still 广府, that means so many people make 广东 equals 广府. The term 广东音乐 was called by the people outside Guangdong firstly, especially in Shanghai in 1920s and 1930s, but so many music textbooks still use this term in China, and 潮乐 and 汉乐 are not included in 广东音乐, which is different from 粤菜 (Cantonese cuisine). Also see [HZ2015], pp. 47-51.

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16FF4; YANGQIN SIGN SLOW TWO; Lo; 0; L;;;; N;;;;;
16FF5; YANGQIN SIGN SLOW THREE; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;;
16FF6; YANGQIN SIGN SLOW FOUR; Lo; 0; L;;;;; N;;;;
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Note that the real YANGQIN SIGN SLOW ONE should be unified with U+3026 \perp , and these characters are not really used for ordering, so I suggest use Lo not Nl as the General Category values, and no Numeric values.

2. Introduction

According to [YJ2020], Yangqin (扬琴) is one kind of cosmopolitan musical instrument, which is related to dulcimer. The author distinguished three major systems in the world: European and Oceanian and North American, West and South Asian (Persian), East and North and Southeast Asian (Chinese). The origin and development of Yangqin in ancient times is very hard to clarify due to the lack of historical materials.

In ancient China, Yangqin was called as 洋琴 (foreign musical instrument), 扬琴 (musical instrument originating from Yangzhou/扬州), 蝴蝶琴 (butterfly-shaped musical instrument), 蝙蝠琴 (bat-shaped musical instrument), 瑶琴 and 敲琴 (musical instrument that makes sounds by striking), 铜丝琴 (musical instrument with copper strings) and so on. There are several statements for the origin and development in China: originating from the ancient musical instrument Zhu (筑), originating from Yangzhou (扬州), developing from the Uyghur musical instrument Qalun, and so on. In the end of Qing Dynasty (清代), Yangqin had been popular in Guangzhou (aka Canton) and the surrounding Chinese Yue-dialects speaking area. Fig. 2.1 shows the popular instrument form of Yangqin at that time, which is different from 401 and 402 Yangqin defined in QB/T 1949.



Fig. 2.1 Yangqin collected in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

When we play Yangqin, we need to use two flexible bamboo hammers (琴竹/琴箸) in our hands to strike the strings as Fig. 2.2 shows. When we use the left-hand flexible bamboo hammer first, the kind of performance method is called as 左竹法; when we use the right-hand one first, it is called as 右竹法. These two performance methods and the mixed method are all included for

Cantonese Music. Cantonese Music is called as one of several important kinds of folk art expression forms in Cantonese Region (it means 广府地区 here) with Cantonese Yueju Opera (粤剧), Cantonese Yuequ Show (粤曲) and Lingnan School of Painting (岭南画派). In fact, the Cantonese musicians also play the music for other expression forms like Cantonese Nanyin Show (广东南音, not only 地水南音), Cantonese Yue'ou Show (粤讴) and so on by Yangqin. In fact, the relationship between Cantonese Music and the music part for other forms like Cantonese Yueju Opera, Cantonese Yuequ Show, Cantonese Nanyin Show and so on is very close.

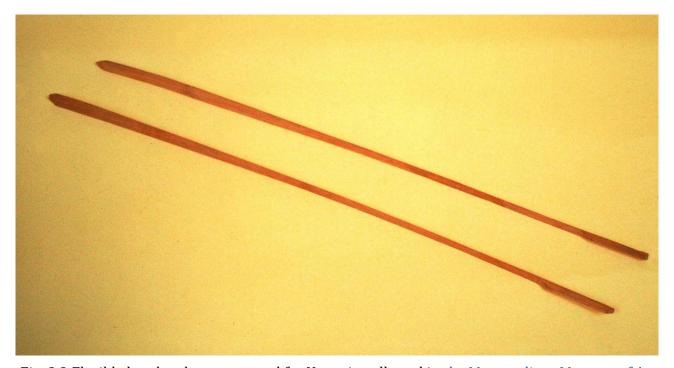


Fig. 2.2 Flexible bamboo hammers used for Yangqin collected in the Metropolitan Museum of Art

The first textbook on Yangqin is 《琴學新編》 written by 丘鶴儔 in 1920s (see [HT1977])¹. He is the representative figure of 左竹法; he also put forward 10 kinds of detailed performance methods and the corresponding symbols derived from Suzhou Numerals. Later, he wrote 《絃歌遊讀》² without the detailed performance methods. When he wrote 《琴學精華》 and 《國樂新聲》, he extended the detailed performance methods. However, the earliest 10 detailed performance methods were still stable to be inherited in other later books. At the same time, 易其仁 wrote 《粤曲揚琹譜》 and used the same detailed performance methods (see [WK2019]). After 1949, 陈德钜 wrote 《扬琴演奏法》 (see [CD1957]) and 陳俊英 wrote 《揚琴竹法入門》 (see [CJ1958]) to inherit this system. The representative figure of 右竹法 is 嚴老烈 (嚴興堂).

According to [GS2023] (pp. 144-156), Yangqin was reformed and developed after 1949 on expanding the diapason, flexible bamboo hammers, string, electronization and adding new fittings.

¹ He trusted the Yangqin is a kind of musical instrument originating from Yangzhou, and it was named after Yangzhou.

² [HZ2015], p. 54 shows the publishing time of 《絃歌必讀》 was earlier than 《琴學新編》.

*3. Detail*These ten detailed performance methods and the corresponding symbols are shown as below.

UCS	Definition	Duration	HT1977	CD1957	CJ1958	LY2000	KQ2003
U+3021	順一打	1/4 beat	0	1	-	* *	`
U+3022	順二打	1/2 beat	18		11	11	1
U+3023 	順三打	3/4 beat	111	m	H	(missing)	11
U+3024 ×	順四打	1 beat	人	X	X	'X '	×
U+3026 上	慢一打	1/2 beat	1	1	1	,Т	4
*U+16FF4	慢二打	1 beat	11	11	1	Ш	Т
*U+16FF5	慢三打	3/2 beats	m	M	TIL	Ш	Ш
*U+16FF6 X.	慢四打	2 beats	X	X	X	'<u>X</u> '	 X
U+4E00	齊打	unfixed	Allerton .		/ ,	-	(missing)
U+3007	密打	unfixed	0	0	0	0	(missing)

For the font style, [HT1977] is written as the common Hanzi or Suzhou Numeral, but other sources are designed as sanserif symbol. This system was derived from Suzhou Numeral, so the default style should follow Suzhou Numeral. And, the two earliest books (see [HT1977] & [WK2019]) show style like Suzhou Numeral and Hanzi more.

For 順一打, the *[HT1977]* glyph is similar to U+4E36 \rightarrow , but it had been modified to U+3021 \mid in *[WK2019]*. *[CD1957]* and *[CJ1958]* also followed *[WK2019]*. This one is derived from Suzhou Numeral One on the rationale, so it is better to use U+3021 \mid in standardization.

4. Picture

There are 19 pictures related to 6 books in this part.

In Figs. 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4, there are four vertical sub-lines in one vertical lines. The first vertical sub-line is for the detailed performance methods of Yangqin (扬琴竹法), the second line is for the scales of Gongche musical notation for Cantonese Music, the third line is for the musical rhythm of Gongche musical notation for Cantonese Music (粤东工尺叮板), and the fourth line is for the song lyrics.

Figs. 4.2 and 4.3 mean the same song, which is the most famous one of Cantonese Nanyin Show, and the name is 《客途秋恨》. The most classic performers of 《客途秋恨》 are 白駒榮 (the father of 白雪仙), 杜煥, 新馬師曾, 阮兆輝, 唐健垣 and so on. 《客途秋恨》 was adapted in the movies of the same name in 1931, 1936 and 1949. This song was also used in the famous Hong Kong movie *Rouge* (《胭脂扣》) starred by Anita Mui (梅艷芳) and Leslie Cheung (張國榮). TVB produced the drama *Seven Sisters* (《七姊妹》) starred by Kwong Wa (江華) and Anne Heung (向海嵐), and based on the story of 《客途秋恨》.

Note that Cantonese Nanyin Show and Fujian Nanyin Music (福建南音) share the same Chinese name, but they are totally different.

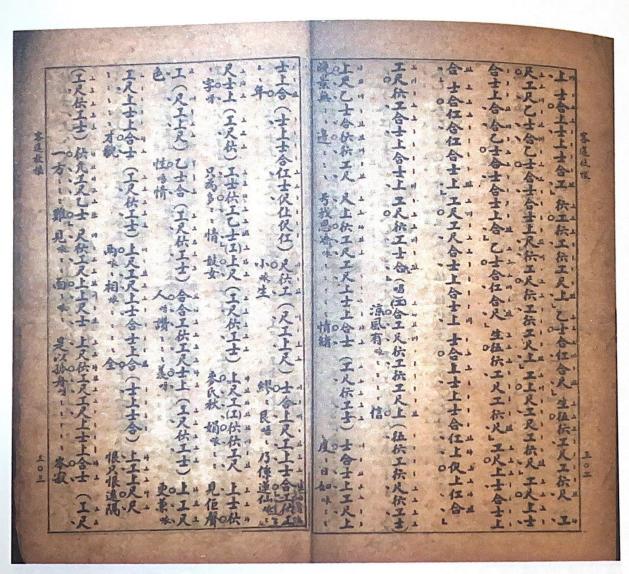
ナナ 順 打 111 順 少日 间。 川頁 則 打 打。順

Fig. 4.1 [HT1977], p. 145
The original source is 《琴學新編》, p. 17.

度。打。

良了上川 被X上X 火, 女火, 火 六 工

Fig. 4.2 [HT1977], p. 150
The original source is 《琴學新編》, p. 227.



广东南音经典《客途秋恨》(选自《粤曲扬琴谱》)

Fig. 4.3 [WK2019], p. 174 The original source is 《粤曲揚琹譜》, pp. 202-203



Fig. 4.4 [WK2019], p. 175
The original source is 《粤曲揚琹譜》, pp. 276-277

5+5+5"而成為一個"5"的時值的。順打竹法,就是每順打一下,佔着一拍的四分之一的時值,即為"X"(X代表樂音)。先明白了每一個順打竹法的時值,我們就可以把它應用了。

(一)順四打 符號"X"(一拍音符上應用)

一拍一個音的樂音,上面說過可以把它看作是由四個四分之一拍時值的音符合成的,又知道每一下順打是佔着四分之一拍的時值,那麼我們如果用順打的竹法去應付一個一拍的音符,那就得要用四下順打的竹法了,這就叫做"順四打",在樂音的上面就用"X"符號,例如5,就是說這個"5"音是用順四打竹法去打。

順四打的竹法是左手先落,第一打左手落竹,第二打右手落 竹,第三打又是左手落竹,第四打又是右手落竹,此上彼落,時間 勻稱的交互着打四下。而在順四打中左右竹所打的音位,又可以 分為下列四種:

第一種打法:第一下和第三下左手打的是樂音本音,第二下和第四下右手打的是低八度的音(我們叫這低八度的音做裙音),普通順四打的竹法,多是用這種打法的。

這樣子加起來就是等於一個"5"(一拍)的時值,而實在 奏出來就是: <u>5555</u>

上述竹法,第二竹(右手)和第四竹(右手)都是打着低八度的音,但是揚琴的音位,有些樂音是不祇有一個低八度音的,如最高音位的"1"(基本音位),它是有着兩個低八度的"1"音的,一個是左馬左邊最下一個音(第一個音),一個是左馬右邊的第五個音(即"5"音隔馬右邊的音),我們固然可以

Fig. 4.5 [CD1957], p. 16

x 5 用這種打法,分析出來是:

> ケスケス **5 5 5 5** 奏出來就是: **5555**

〔練習三〕 將練習一的各練習先用第三種的打法練習,再用第四種打法練習,並用耳去判別它們實際的效果如何?

順四打的竹法,是應用在一個一拍時值的音符上,那麼遇着一個樂音是佔一拍的話,便可以用順四打竹法去應付了。

假如有一個是佔兩拍的音符, 我們也可以再用一個順四打 來繼續。

例如: 3-,我們可以把它作為"3(3)",就是說將"3"打完 後再來一個,奏出來的結果便是: <u>33333333</u>(或應用各種竹法 先後互用)它一共是佔着兩拍的時值了。但在佔兩拍時值的樂 音上,實際很少用兩個順四打去打的。

(二)**順三打** 符號"II"(一拍的四分之三時值的音符上應 田)

我們已明白順打一下就是等於一拍的四分之一的時值,那 麼遇着一個祇佔着一拍的四分之三時值的音符("X·"型節奏), 我們就應該用順三打的竹法去應付,即是順着地去打三下,一如 順四打時的打法,不過祇打三下而不是打四下就是。

例如: <u>2·3</u>, "<u>2·"</u>音是佔着一拍的四分之三的時值, "<u>3</u>"是佔着一拍的四分之一的時值, 兩個音合成一拍, 那麼我們就可以用順三打竹法去打這個"<u>2·"</u>音, 譜上註以竹法符號作"<u>2·"</u>, 它的構成便是"<u>2</u><u>2</u><u>2</u>", 因為每順打一下是等於"<u>2</u>"(所餘的四分之一拍時值的"<u>3</u>"音, 下面再談)。

順三打的竹法,也是左右手互相上落,一如順四打的方法, 它也是左手先落竹。

第一種打法: 第一竹左手打樂音本音, 第二竹右手打低八 Fig. 4.6 [CD1957], p. 19

(三)順一打 符號" l" (一拍的四分之一時值的音符上應用)

練習完順三打的竹法後,我們馬上就要說到順一打的竹法了。順一打是和順三打常常發生聯系的;因為順三打的竹法祇佔着四分之三拍的時值,尚需四分之一拍的時值方完成一拍,而這個四分之一拍的時值,往往是別一個樂音佔着的時值,這就是說一拍中有兩個樂音,它們一個是佔着一拍的四分之三的時值的,另一個是佔着一拍的四分之一的時值的。

例如: <u>2·3</u>, <u>5·1</u>, 是第一個樂音佔一拍的四分之三的時值,第二個樂音佔一拍的四分之一的時值,兩個音合成一拍。

我們已經知道每一拍是順四打的時值,它的一下就是順一打,是佔着一拍的四分之一的時值("X"型節奏)那麼上面 2·3,5·1,中的"3""1"都是佔着一拍的四分之一的時值,那就用順一打竹法去應付它好了。

把上面的曲調註以竹法就是:

這就說明了那個佔四分之一時值的音用順一打去打,那個 佔一拍的四分之三時值的音用順三打去打,分析出來是:

這叫做順三打和順一打的混合應用。

由這個分析就知道順三打竹法,往往是在它後面接着一個 順一打。

從這個順一打的道理,我們可以推廣到任何一個佔四分之 一拍時值的音符上去,譬如一拍的曲調是由四個音合成的,如:

1112和 1.2,6665和 6.5,5551和 5.1

(四)順二打 符號"]"(半拍音符上應用)

順二打卽是左手順一打打第一個樂音後,接着右手順一打打着低八度音的音或仍然打這個樂音,換句話說,就是兩次順一打都是打在同聲的樂音(包括一個低八度),而它所佔的時值,是兩個順一打,也就是一拍的四分之二的時值(卽是半拍的時值),所以每逢遇着半拍時值的音符,("X"型節奏),我們就可以用順二打的竹法去應付。

例如: 5 是"5"音估半拍的時值,用順二打竹法去打,分析出來是:

ケマ **5** 5 奏出來就是: <u>55</u>

順二打是左手先落竹,可以有兩種打法。

第一種打法: 第一竹左手打樂音本音, 第二竹右手打低八 度音。

例如: 3,用這種打法分析出來是:

ナマ 3 3 奏出來就是: 33

第二種打法: 第一竹左手打樂音本音, 第二竹右手也是打 在樂音本音。

即兩次順一打都打在一個樂音上。

例如: 2 用這種打法分析出來是:

たる **22** 奏出來就是: **22**

Fig. 4.8 [CD1957], p. 23

第二節 慢打竹法

"慢打"的意思,就是說它的竹法是慢的。它每竹的時間較順打的時間是慢一倍,故名"慢打"。怎樣慢一倍呢?譬如我們用順打竹法的時候,左竹打了便接着右竹打,然後又接着左竹打,如此順序下去。但是慢打的竹法,是當我們打完了第一竹後,不連續即落第二竹,而稍為等一息,這個所等的一息,就是原來應該第二竹打下去所需的時間,等這個時間過了,纔繼續落第二竹,如果第二竹又是慢打竹法的話,也是一樣,所以慢打的時間是較順打的時間慢了一倍,因此慢打一竹的時值,就等於順打兩竹的時值,也就是一拍的二分之一的時值,即是半拍"X"的時值。

慢打竹法,也分為慢一打、慢二打、慢三打、慢四打四種,這 和順打竹法是相對的,現在分別解說如下:

(一)慢二打 符號"业"(一拍的樂音上應用)

我們知道慢打一下的時值,是半拍的時值,那麼我們現在先來說一個樂音一拍的,我們如何應用慢打竹法?很簡單,一拍就是等於兩個半拍,那麼慢二打的時值就是等於一拍。在順四打的時候,是把一個一拍的樂音作為四個四分之一拍合成的,但在這裏,我們又可以當一個一拍的音是由兩個半拍的音合成的,即是說"1"就是等於"1+1"。所以遇着一個是一拍時值的樂音,我們又可以用慢二打的竹法去應付。

慢二打竹法的符號是"<u></u><u></u>",即是在順二打的符號下面,添了一權劃。

在順二打竹法裏,說過順二打竹法是左手先落竹,在慢二打竹法裏也是一樣。是第一竹左手落竹,第二竹右手落竹。

例如: 3,一拍的"3"音用慢二打竹法去打,分析出來是:

Fig. 4.9 [CD1957], p. 30

35

應用在切分音的慢二打,以用第二種打法(即兩次都打在同一樂音)較為適宜。

(二)慢一打 符號"1"(半拍的樂音上應用)

從上面慢二打的竹法,就知道每慢打一下就是半拍的時值,那麼,如果我們遇着一拍是兩個樂音,每個樂音都是佔半拍的話,我們將慢二打的第二竹不是打在同一個樂音上而是打在第二個樂音上,那麼每個樂音都是慢打一下了,這就叫做慢一打,慢一打的符號是"1",即是在順一打符號的下面加一橫劃。

例如: <u>5</u>6,是由"<u>5</u>""<u>6</u>"兩個音合成一拍,每個音都是估 半拍時值的,我們就可以每個音都用慢一打竹法去打,註以竹法 就是:

慢一打竹法是用左手打還是用右手打,這要看它的位置而定,在落拍時的音就要用左手去打,如上例的"5"是在落拍時起音,就用左手打,上例的"6"音,它也是慢一打,但它又是右手落竹了。

以前學順二打的時候,它是應付半拍的樂音的,而現在慢一打也是應付半拍的樂音的,那我們就可以明白慢一打的時值,是等於順二打,也可以反過來說順二打的時值是等於慢一打了。

〔練習十一〕 將下面的樂音,每個樂音都用慢一打去打。

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{3}$$
, $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{1}\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{1}$, $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{6}$,

我們以前學習順二打,遇看一拍裏是由兩個各佔半拍時值 Fig. 4.10 [CD1957], p. 35

把這個練習用耳去判別它們實際效果如何?並記錄下來和 曲譜比較,有何不同?

(三 幔三打 符號"皿"(一拍半時值的樂音上應用)

慢二打的竹法,和慢一打的竹法,已明白了每慢打一下就是 华拍的時值,那麽,我們遇着是佔一拍半時值的樂音,就可以用 慢三打竹法去打。慢三打的符號是"Ш",即在順三打的符號下面 加一橫劃。

例如: 3·是"3"音的時值佔着一拍半,我們用慢三打的竹 法去打,註上符號就是: "3·",分析出來的結果是: 3 3 3 。

道理一如順三打,不過時間是慢一倍罷了,讀者學過順三 打,很容易理解這個慢三打的。

慢三打的竹法,是左手先落竹,第一竹左手,第二竹右手,第 三竹左手。

在" X·X"型節奏中,如" 3·2"," 3·"是佔一拍字,我們用慢三打去打("2"是佔半拍,我們可用慢一打去打),註作" 3·"。分析出來就是:

其餘一個"2"音是用慢一打,在這裏是應該用右手落竹,因 為前面一個音是用左手落竹。

慢三打竹法,也有兩種打法:

第一種打法: 第一竹左手打樂音本音,右手打低八度的音, 第三竹左手又是打在樂音的本音,分析出來是:

Fig. 4.11 [CD1957], p. 37

3.5 分析出來是:

1 ~ 1 ~ 2 2 3 3 3 5 3 3 5 (第一種打法)

這裏慢一打的"5"音,因為前面慢三打"3"的第三竹是左手落竹,因此這裏是要用右手落竹了,如此方能左右交替,如果 又用左手去打這慢一打,左手便要一連打兩下,這是不對的。

現在我們來練習一下這個慢三打和慢一打一塊兒應用的打 法。

〔**練習十四**〕 下面的樂音,照着所註的竹法去打,慢三打用 左手先落竹,慢一打右手落竹。

上面練習中, 註慢三打的樂音, 可能應用第一、第二兩種打法的樂音, 都要應用去練習, 並用耳去判別 它們實際的效果。

再將下面的樂音,每個樂音都用慢一打.和上面的練習用第二種打法去打時比較着它們有無不同?哪一組是相同?哪一組是 不同?

$$\frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{5}, \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{1} \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{3}$$

(四)慢四打 符號"X"(兩拍時值的樂音上應用)

學過慢二打,已知道它是佔一拍的時值,那麼如果一個是佔兩拍時值的樂音,再來一個慢二打便是兩拍的時值了,這樣就是慢四打的竹法。慢四打的符號是"X",即在順四打的符號下面加一橫劃。

例如: 1 - , 是"1"音佔兩拍的時值, 我們註上了慢四打 Fig. 4.12 [CD1957], p. 39

(1)
$$\overset{x}{5}$$
 -, $\overset{x}{6}$ -, $\overset{x}{7}$ -, $\overset{x}{1}$ -, $\overset{x}{2}$ -, $\overset{x}{3}$ -, $\overset{x}{4}$ -, $\overset{x}{5}$ -, $\overset{x}{6}$ -, $\overset{x}{7}$ -, $\overset{x}{1}$ - $\overset{x}{\circ}$

$$(2)$$
 $\overset{x}{1}$ -, $\overset{x}{7}$ -, $\overset{x}{6}$ -, $\overset{x}{5}$ -, $\overset{x}{4}$ -, $\overset{x}{3}$ -, $\overset{x}{2}$ -, $\overset{x}{1}$ -, $\overset{x}{7}$ -, $\overset{x}{6}$ -, $\overset{x}{5}$ - $\overset{x}{6}$

上面練習,可能用第一、二、三、四各法去打的音都要應用, 並用耳去判別各種打法的實際效果。

在實際演奏中,很少應用慢四打的竹法去應付兩拍時值的 音符的(祇有在很快的速度時去用),多數是用順四打和慢二 打去應付,可參照慢二打一段裏所說。

第三節 齊打竹法

"齊打"的意思,就是左右竹一齊打在這個樂音上,符號"一",這種打法,因為它是兩隻手一齊打下去的,所以不必定為是左手落竹還是右手落竹。它竹法的時值,完全依照那個樂音原來應估的時值,也即是根據原來所應當用的慢幾打或順幾打的打去,不過打時不是分出左右手而是用左右兩手一齊打就是了。所以它也就分為齊順一打、齊順二打、齊順三打、齊順四打,齊慢一打、齊慢二打、齊慢三打、齊慢四打等幾種。齊打的符號是"一",它是加在原來應用的竹法的符號上面的。齊打手位的符號是"友",即"大""又"兩符號的合併。

齊打竹法有兩種打法:

第一種打法: 左手打在樂音本音,右手打在低八度的音,兩隻手同時一齊落竹。

第二種打法: 左右兩手一齊打在樂音本音 L。 現在把各種齊打竹法分說如下:

(一)齊順一打 符號"一"(即在順一打符號上面加一橫劃) Fig. 4.13 [CD1957], p. 41 46

就是: **235** (和齊順一打中 **213** 一例參照)這種切分音往往就是這樣打法的。

現在我們來些各種齊打竹法的練習。

〔練**習十六**〕 下面各樂音註有齊打符號的都要用齊打竹法 去打。

上面各練習去用齊打時,都要用耳去細聽它們實際的效果如何?把它們紀錄出來(第一、第二兩種打法都要分別去練習)。

第四節 密打竹法 符號"O"

"密打"即琴竹打在該樂音的時候,左右竹密手的去打,那麼 它的時間是比順打時要快一倍或兩倍了。

密打的竹注,是左手打在樂音本音,右手打在低八度的音(如無低八度音的樂音,就兩竹都打在同一樂音上),左右手輪流來打,仍是左手先落竹,右手收竹。密打無分幾打,總之打至與該樂音應當佔的時值為度。它的用處都在散板的曲調中用的,在有節拍的曲調裏是很少用到的。

例如: 5 是"5"音的密打,分析出來是: Fig. 4.14 [CD1957], p. 46

揚琴竹法表(左竹法)

名	称	竹法 符号	时 値	* 17 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	法
一慢	慢一打	1	1 拍	一竹(左或右)	
拍打	慢二打	1	1拍	两竹(一左一右) 右竹落低八度音	
分价	慢生打		11 拍	三竹(左右右)。 右竹落低八废音	
音法	慢四打	X	2 拍	四竹(左右两次)。 右竹落低八废音	
一順、	顺一打	+	1 拍	一竹(左或右)	
拍打	順二打	11	2 拍	二竹(一左一右) 均落同音	
四 分 ^竹 音法	顺三打	III.	3 拍	三竹(左右左) 右竹落低八度音	
	順四打	X	1 拍4	四竹(左右两次) 右竹落低八废音	

Fig. 4.15 [CJ1958], p. 12

密	打	0	() 历	左右竹輪流密打
齐。,	打	1-1	时无	左右竹同时齐落 右价落低八废音
擊	打	扌	固定	右竹打下, 左手无名指急按 綫上勿使延音

Fig. 4.16 [CJ1958], p. 13 (The last one in this picture is not stable for this system.)

俊英先生也在其 1939 年出版的《国乐捷径》中提及:"扬琴竹法有左竹右竹之分,左竹者谱内所有叮板之代音字均落于左竹,如右竹者则落于右竹,惟一竹万不能连打两字,否则必致混乱脱板也……。"陈德钜先生在他 1955 年出版的《扬琴演奏法》中也指出:"每拍落拍时的乐音一定是用左手打的,叫做'左竹法',每指落指时的乐音一定用右手去打的,叫做'右竹法'"。广东音乐的扬琴演奏竹法,经历了一个从左竹法到右竹法而至混合竹法的过程。

左竹法

- 二十年代末——四十年代中期,"左竹琴"流派是这一历史时期最盛行的琴派。而"左竹琴"流派的代表人物首推邱鹤俦先生及黄龙练、陈德钜、杨荣耀、苏文炳等。邱鹤俦先生在其著作《琴学新编》中论曰:"……本谱专写左竹琴之竹法,因左竹琴乃吾粤最为通用之竹法也……。"他结合其教学的需要,将"左竹"扬琴之竹序,竹法收集整理,编著成书,在其《琴学新编》、《琴学新编》(增刊)、《琴学精华》等扬琴著作中,对于扬琴竹法符号及其含义,注释得较详细,从中主要是论述"左竹"竹序,在大量的谱例中,他均强调"左竹"琴派"左先右后"的基础竹序法则,其主要基本法则为:1. 左竹先行,右竹随后。2. 一竹不能连弹两音。3. "磅"音一般落在右竹上。扬琴竹法有顺一打、顺二打、顺三打、顺四打四种,慢打有慢一打、慢二打、慢三打、慢四打四种,另有齐打、密打、共为十种打法:
- (一)顺一打"、":既是左竹和右竹,以左竹开始顺着次序左竹、右竹不停顿地打一正字(既谱上所记之音)。每打一下为四分之一时值音符,其节拍为"X"。如:工、六、尺、工、= 3523,左起右收。如有字母多数,每字不同,则均有一点为记号者,即表示顺一打的竹法。

(二)顺二打" ||":既是用左竹先打一正字,再用右竹顺打一低

Fig. 4.17 [LY2000], p. 294

八度衬音。它所占的时值,是两个顺一打,其节拍为"X"。

- (三)顺三打"":先用左竹打一正字,右竹打一衬字,再用左竹打一正字,左起右收。前面已谈到,顺打一下即一拍的四分之一时值,若为一拍的四分之三时值音符,如 X 型节拍,就应用顺三打的竹法。
- (四)顺四打"X":即做二次的顺二打。先将左竹打一正字母,后用右竹连打衬字,随后同法反复一次。即四个四分之一时值的音符,构成一拍的时值,其节拍为"X"。
- (五)慢一打"上": 当打顺竹之时,将节拍放慢间断一顺一打即 "室一竹"的方法。为半拍的时值即X 型节拍。
- (六)慢二打"山":将左竹打一正字母,随将右竹阻滞一息,而后将右竹打一衬字。慢二打即相等于顺四打的时值,其节拍为一拍"X"。
- (七)慢三打"山":先将左竹打一正字母,随将右竹一停,再打衬字,而后再将左竹打回原音正字,其时值为一又二分之一拍,其节拍为"X·"。

每逢谱内有慢三打之字时,多有慢一打的音为之殿,又名为"涉"字。此"涉"字的音,可使用颤竹的特殊技巧,造成较丰富的音响效果。

(八)慢四打"X":连续二次慢二打。其时值为二分音符,节拍为"X—"。

但逢谱内一句中,使用慢四打的竹法太多,可用最慢的慢二打代之。所谓最慢的慢二打,即是将慢二打的时值再放慢一倍。

- (九)齐打"一":左右竹同时齐下打同音字,如"工"字则以低八度"仁"为同音字。读谱时仍应读为"嗙"字。
- (十)密打"0":将左右竹密手而打,速度较于顺打快一倍或二倍以上。如左竹打"工",右竹则打"仜"字,双竹轮替快速密打,则形成八度轮音的效果。

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Fig. 4.18 [LY2000], p. 295

リリリ 順二打(川): 工尺合 、、、、、、、 実际変化: 工仁尺伬 合合 3322 55 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
实际变化: 工仁尺伬 合佮
实际变化: 工仁尺伬 合佮
<u>3 3 2 2</u> <u>5 5</u>
×
顺四打(×): 工
N N N N
实际变化:工仁工仁
3 3 3 3
У У У Д
慢二打(山): 士合士上合
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
实际变化: 士合士上合一倍一
<u>6 5 6 1 5 5</u>
<u>×</u>
慢四打(<u>×</u>):上
\ \ \ \ \
慢四打(×):上-化-上-化-
1 1 1 1

Fig. 4.19 [KQ2003], p. 96

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6. Other

The representative glyphs in this document were modified from Source Han Serif, and MY1L provided the strong support.

Dr. Ken Lunde (小林劍) provided several useful feedback comments and helped me make the text clearer.

Several CJK & Unihan Working Group experts provided feedback on the character names.

The relevant issue was presented by me in the meeting called 首届岭南数字人文学术研讨会 (*The First Lingnan Digital Humanities Academic Seminar*) held by Jinan University (暨南大学) in Guangzhou in November 25 and 26, 2023. Please see the <u>introduction page</u>.

(End of Document)

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2/WG 2 PROPOSAL SUMMARY FORM TO ACCOMPANY SUBMISSIONS FOR ADDITIONS TO THE REPERTOIRE OF ISO/IEC 10646.1

Please fill all the sections A, B and C below.

Please read Principles and Procedures Document (P & P) from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/principles.html for guidelines and details before filling this form.

Please ensure you are using the latest Form from http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.

See also http://std.dkuug.dk/JTC1/SC2/WG2/docs/summaryform.html.

A. Administrative

1. Title:	Proposal to encode three stable extended Suzhou Numeral–like letters for Cantonese Music						
2. Requester's na	ame:		Eiso CHAN				
 3. Requester type (Member body/Liaison/Individual contribution): Individual contribution 4. Submission date: 2024-04-07 							
5. Requester's re	eference (if applicable):						
6. Choose one of							
	complete proposal:			YES			
. ,	e information will be provided la	iter:					
B. Technical – G	Seneral						
	posal is for a new script (set of	characters):		NO			
	posed name of script:						
b. The prop	posal is for addition of characte	r(s) to an existing	block:	YES			
Nam	ne of the existing block:	Id	eographic Symbols and Punctu	ation			
2. Number of cha	aracters in proposal:			3			
3. Proposed cate	egory (select one from below - s	see section 2.2 of	P&P document):				
A-Contempora	ary X B.1-Specialized (sr	nall collection)	B.2-Specialized (large c	ollection)			
C-Major extino			E-Minor extinct				
F-Archaic Hie	roglyphic or Ideographic	<u> </u>	G-Obscure or questionable usa	ge symbols			
4. Is a repertoire	including character names pro	vided?		YES			
a. If YES, a	are the names in accordance w	ith the "character	naming guidelines"				
	nnex L of P&P document?			YES			
b. Are the o	character shapes attached in a	legible form suital	ble for review?	YES			
5. Fonts related: a. Who will	provide the appropriate compu	uterized font to the	Project Editor of 10646 for pub	olishing the			
standard?							
		Eiso CHA					
-		use of the font by HAN, eisoch@126	the editors (include address, e- 6.com; MY1L Hu	mail, ftp-site, etc.):			
6. References:							
	rences (to other character sets,			YES			
	-l -l	s samples from ne	ewspapers, magazines, or other <u>YES</u>	r sources)			
7. Special encod							
			processing (if applicable) such				
presentatio	n, sorting, searching, indexing,	, transliteration etc	c. (if yes please enclose information	ition)? NO			
8. Additional Info							
that will assist in Examples of such information such Collation behavior related information	correct understanding of and c h properties are: Casing inform as line breaks, widths etc., Co our, relevance in Mark Up conte on. See the Unicode standard	correct linguistic protect linguistic protect information, Numeric information mbining behaviou exts, Compatibility at					

^{.1} Form number: N4502-F (Original 1994-10-14; Revised 1995-01, 1995-04, 1996-04, 1996-08, 1999-03, 2001-05, 2001-09, 2003-11, 2005-01, 2005-09, 2005-10, 2007-03, 2008-05, 2009-11, 2011-03, 2012-01)

C. Technical - Justification

Has this proposal for addition of character(s) been submitted before? If YES explain	NO					
2. Has contact been made to members of the user community (for example: National Body,						
user groups of the script or characters, other experts, etc.)?	YES					
If YES, with whom? CJK and Unihan experts, musical experts						
If YES, available relevant documents:						
3. Information on the user community for the proposed characters (for example:						
size, demographics, information technology use, or publishing use) is included? Reference:	NO					
The context of use for the proposed characters (type of use; common or rare) Reference:	Rare					
5. Are the proposed characters in current use by the user community?	YES					
If YES, where? Reference: musical scores, academic research						
6. After giving due considerations to the principles in the P&P document must the proposed character	s be entirely					
in the BMP?	NO					
If YES, is a rationale provided?						
If YES, reference:						
7. Should the proposed characters be kept together in a contiguous range (rather than being scattered	d)? YES					
8. Can any of the proposed characters be considered a presentation form of an existing						
character or character sequence?	NO					
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?						
If YES, reference:						
9. Can any of the proposed characters be encoded using a composed character sequence of either						
existing characters or other proposed characters?	NO					
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?						
If YES, reference:						
10. Can any of the proposed character(s) be considered to be similar (in appearance or function)						
to, or could be confused with, an existing character?	NO					
If YES, is a rationale for its inclusion provided?						
If YES, reference:						
11. Does the proposal include use of combining characters and/or use of composite sequences?	NO					
If YES, is a rationale for such use provided?						
If YES, reference:						
Is a list of composite sequences and their corresponding glyph images (graphic symbols) provide	led?					
If YES, reference:						
12. Does the proposal contain characters with any special properties such as						
control function or similar semantics?	NO					
If YES, describe in detail (include attachment if necessary)						
	NO					
13. Does the proposal contain any Ideographic compatibility characters?						
If YES, are the equivalent corresponding unified ideographic characters identified?						
If YES, reference:						