


THE EARLY MUSIC SOCIETY OF
HONG KONG
香港早期音樂協會

BAROQUE | 巴洛克樂器 INSTRUMENTS



巴洛克小、中、大提琴 Baroque violin, viola and cello

巴洛克提琴與現代提琴在外觀上沒有明顯差異，但在結構上巴洛克提琴的琴頸傾斜度較小，琴馬弧度較平，指板也較短。此外，現代提琴用的是金屬弦，而巴洛克提琴會用動物腸弦。腸弦的聲音比較細緻和透明，但同時很容易受到溫度和濕度影響音準，甚至折斷，所以使用腸弦的演奏者比使用金屬弦的要多花時間調音。琴弓方面，巴洛克的弓桿向外彎，與向內彎的現代琴弓有明顯的分別。

Although the baroque violin family resembles its modern counterpart, there are several differences in the construction - the neck of a baroque violin has smaller angle to the body of the instrument, the baroque bridge is less curved, and the fingerboard is shorter than that of a modern violin. Moreover, the strings are made of gut (animal intestine) instead of metal. Gut strings can produce a more delicate and transparent sound, yet they are less stable in pitch and more fragile because of their sensitivity to humidity and temperature. For this reason, baroque string players often need to tune their instruments more frequently. A baroque bow has a convex curve, while a modern bow has a concave curve.



1 左:現代小提琴;右:巴洛克小提琴 | Left: modern violin ; Right: baroque violin

2 左面的現代小提琴的指板較長 | The modern violin on the left has a longer fingerboard

3 現代琴弓與巴洛克琴弓的分別 | The differences between a modern bow and a baroque bow



古提琴

Viola da gamba

古提琴又名維奧爾琴（viol）。意大利文gamba一詞解作「腿」，所以Viola da gamba是指放在兩膝之間拉奏的弦樂器。因外型相似，古提琴常常被誤會為大提琴的祖先，但學者認為兩者是從不同的原型發展下來。古提琴普遍有六根或七根弦，而根據其音域有不同的尺寸。持弓方式是掌心向上，與小提琴剛剛相反（掌心向下），所以兩者在弓法上也是相反的。另外古提琴在琴頸上有像巴洛克結他或魯特琴一樣的琴品。

Viola da gamba, literally translated as “leg viol”, is a string instrument played between the legs. Because of its appearance, the viola da gamba is often misunderstood as the direct ancestor of the cello. Scholars believe it is actually developed from different predecessors. Usually a viola da gamba has six to seven strings and is made in different sizes according to their tonal ranges. For the bow hold, an underhand grip is used on a viola da gamba, whereas an overhand grip is used on a violin. Similar to a baroque guitar or a lute, there are frets tied on the fingerboard.



⁴ 古提琴指板上的琴品 | Frets on the fingerboard of a viola da gamba

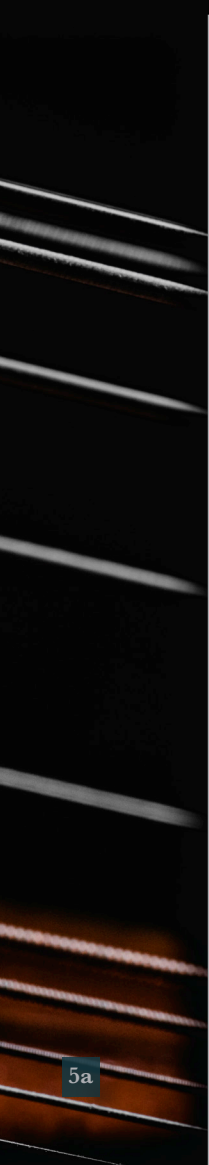
A close-up, artistic photograph of a Viola d'amore. The image shows the wooden body of the instrument, which has several large, irregularly shaped sound holes. Numerous strings are stretched across the body, some of which are visible as thin, dark lines against the lighter wood. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and deep shadows, emphasizing the texture of the wood and the arrangement of the strings.

柔音提琴

Viola d'amore

盛行於十七至十八世紀。在意大利文中，Amore的意思解作「愛」，所以Viola d'amore可譯作「愛的提琴」。柔音提琴一般有十二或十四根弦，在琴馬上六根或七根弦是演奏用的，其餘的共鳴弦根據共振原理發出聲音。共鳴弦令柔音提琴的音色更豐富，柔和及雅緻。

The literal translation of “viola d'amore” would be “viol of love”. It was once a popular instrument in the 17th and 18th centuries. A typical viola d'amore has 12 to 14 strings in total. There are 6 or 7 playing strings, and each string is paired with a sympathetic string. The sympathetic strings are not played directly, instead they create resonances through the tones of the playing strings. The viola d'amore produces very tender sound, and the resonances produced by the sympathetic strings enrich the overall colour.



5a



5b



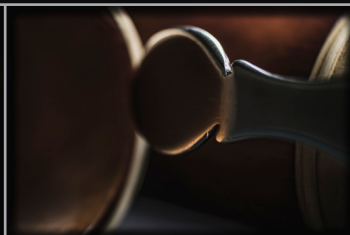
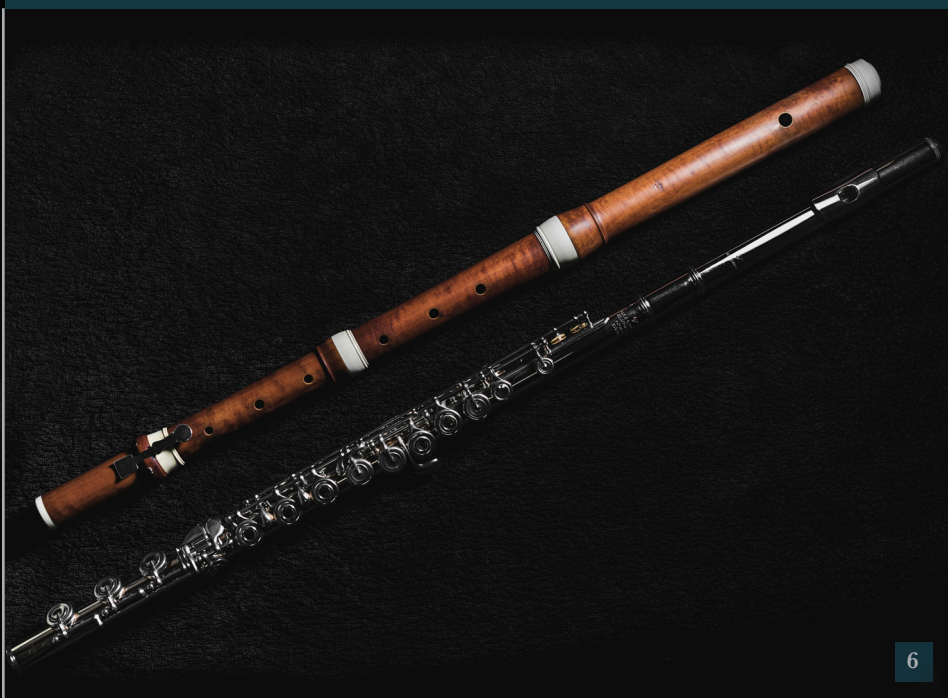
⁵ 琴馬上七條演奏弦線及琴馬下七條共鳴弦 | Seven playing strings on bridge and sympathetic strings underneath

巴洛克長笛 Baroque flute / Traverso

對比起現代長笛精密的按鍵機械設計，巴洛克長笛只有七個音孔及一個位於笛尾的金屬按鍵，所以演奏者需要使用較複雜的指法去演奏。巴洛克長笛分四節組成，笛身設計成錐形。其輕柔、充滿色彩和情感的音色主要源於這設計及指法系統。

The baroque flute (also known as the traverso), as distinct from the modern flute, has a less complicated key-mechanism. It has only seven finger holes and one metal key at the foot joint. It is usually assembled from four wooden sections. Some notes are only reachable by using fork fingerings. Together with the conical bore design, these features give the baroque flute a mellow, tender and colourful sonority, which is very different from the piercing sound of the modern flute.





⁶ 上: 巴洛克長笛 ; 下: 現代長笛 | Upper: baroque flute ; Lower: modern flute

⁷ 由左至右: 現代長笛笛尾、巴洛克長笛笛尾、現代長笛笛身、巴洛克長笛笛身、現代長笛笛頭和巴洛克長笛笛頭 |
From left to right: modern flute foot joint, baroque flute foot joint, modern flute body, baroque flute body, modern flute headjoint and baroque flute headjoint

古鍵琴 Harpsichord

古鍵琴（或譯：羽管鍵琴或大鍵琴）是巴洛克時期最流行的鍵盤樂器之一，常常是樂團中的靈魂。和鋼琴的發聲原理不一樣，古鍵琴以撥弦來發聲，而鋼琴是靠錘子敲擊鋼弦來發聲。古鍵琴內的弦撥通常是由鳥類的羽毛管製成（現代樂器有時會用塑膠代替）。傳統上不同國家的造琴風格各有差異，令結構和音色有明顯的分別。古鍵琴有一層或兩層鍵盤，雙鍵盤古鍵琴的結構較單鍵盤複雜，能彈奏的音量和音色變化也比單鍵盤古鍵琴為廣闊和靈活。

The harpsichord is usually the core and soul in a baroque ensemble or orchestra. It adds timbre, and provides the bass line and harmony to the music. The harpsichord and the modern piano have different sound production mechanisms. Hammers are used to strike the strings of the piano, while the strings in a harpsichord are set into vibration by the plucking motion of plectrums (traditionally made of bird quills, and nowadays made with plastic). Traditionally, harpsichords made in different countries were distinctive from each other in terms of construction style, sound, and tonal range. Some harpsichords are equipped with two sets of keyboards (manuals) and each is in control of different registers. A double manual harpsichord is more flexible in changing colour and volume than a single manual harpsichord.





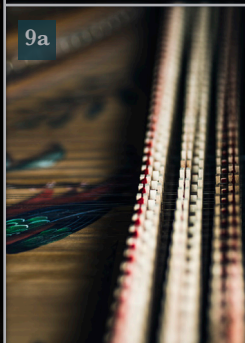
8b



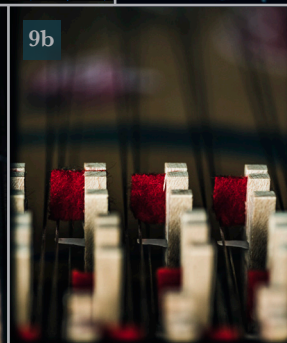
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9a



9b



9c

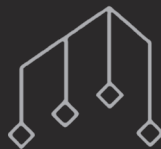


⁸ 兩層鍵盤 | Two manuals

⁹ 撥弦機械裝置 | The plucking mechanism

* 特別鳴謝: Mandy Chan 小姐借出 Andrew Garlick 古鍵琴 | Acknowledgement: Andrew Garlick harpsichord on loan from Ms. Mandy Chan

8a



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