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 add one common character to mark the rhythm

of Chinese traditional music to UAX #45

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

Reference: <u>IRGN2540</u>, <u>L2/22-207</u>, <u>L2/22-207R</u>

Status: Individual Contribution Action: For consideration by UTC

Date: 2023-09-28

This document includes only one character which is one common character to mark the rhythm of Chinese traditional music, such as folk music and the music used in Xiqu Opera, Quyi Show.

1. Proposal

I propose to include this character to UAX #45 for the future IRG WS submission.

Glyph	IDS	RS	FS	TS	kSemanticVariant	kSpoofingVariant
サ	□□ー□□ J or □□+ J	1.2	2	3	U+6563 散	U+5344 卅 U+535D 卅 U+5EFE 卅 U+8279 艹

The rhythm form of this character is often called as 散板 (sǎnbǎn), that the character is derived from the left upper part of 散 (U+6563) according to Fig. 3.38, and used to record "the free beat music with uneven time position, uneven rhythm, which cannot be measured by fixed time interval (beat) and cannot beat" (时位不匀整的,非均分律动的,不能用固定时距(拍)来衡量的,打不出拍子来的自由节拍音乐) in Chinese traditional music at the beginning of the running music score. (See [2].)

2. Historical tracing

Earlier, the researchers only used Hanzi "散" (sǎn) at the same position of the scores to record this kind of rhythm form, that is the reason why we could treat it as the semantic variant of U+6563 (散). Please see Fig. 2.1, which is the music score of Master Méi Lánfāng's (梅兰芳/梅 蘭芳) performance.

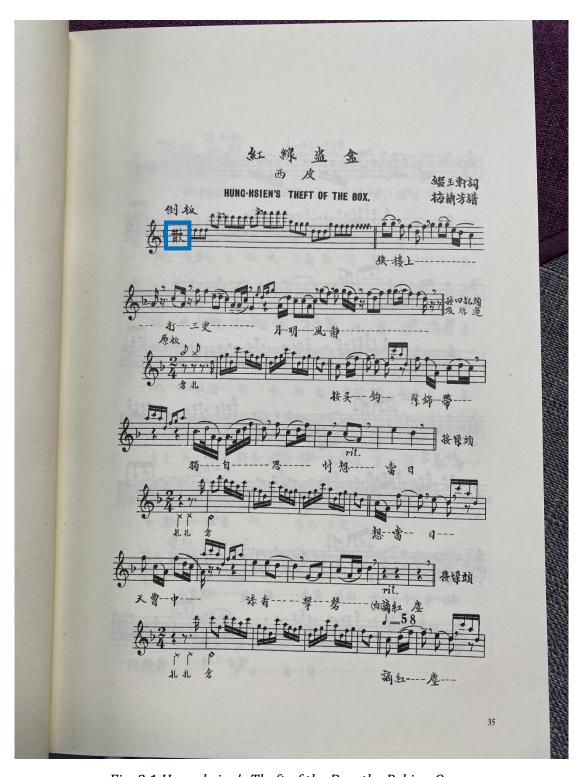


Fig. 2.1 Hung-hsien's Theft of the Box, the Peking Opera

The corresponding video is here.

Culture and Art Publishing House (CAAPH, 文化艺术出版社) published a series of books named Reference Compilation of Chinese Ethnic Music (《中国民族音乐参考资料辑录》) in June this year (2022). This reference compilation collected several precious ethnic census reports in the early days of the founding of PRC, so we can see the character has been used in 1961. Please Fig. 2.2. This song was cited from the book named 《说唱音乐》 (rap is also translated as "说唱音乐" in modern Chinese currently, but it doesn't mean rap here) collected in the series and

edited by the Ethnic Music Research Class of Chinese Music Research Institute, Central Conservatory of Music (中央音乐学院中国音乐研究所民族音乐研究班). The Chinese Music Research Institute was established in November, 1949, and became a part of the Art Research Institution of the Ministry of Culture of PRC in 1973, and this art research institution was renamed as Chinese National Academy of Arts (中国艺术研究院) by the State Council of PRC later. The current full name of the Chinese Music Research Institute is the Music Research Institute of Chinese National Academy of Arts (中国艺术研究院音乐研究所), which is under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of PRC at present. Now, as we know, this character is used for the Chinese folk music and so many kinds of Chinese Xiqu Operas (戏曲), Quyi Shows (曲艺), such as Kungu Opera (昆曲), Peking Opera (京剧), Cantonese Yueju Opera (粤剧), Shaoxing Yueju Opera (越剧), Sichuanese Chuanju Opera (川剧), Pingju Opera (评剧), Shanghainese Huju Opera (沪剧), Cantonese Yuequ Show (粤曲) and so on. "董西廂" (Dǒng Xīxiāng) mentioned in Fig. 2.2 means the traditional script named Western Chamber Romance (《西厢记/西厢記》) written by Master Tung (董解元) in Jurchen Jin Dynasty (金代). This version was adapted from the novel named Biography of Yingying (《莺莺传/鶯鶯傳》) written by Yuán Zhěn (元稹) in Tang Dynasty (唐代), and adapted into the other version of Western Chamber Romance written by Wáng Shífǔ (王实甫/王實甫) in Yuan Dynasty (元代). This is a famous story in China, which has been adapted into local operas, movies and TV dramas for so many times, such as 1965 version, 2000 version, 2004 version, 2013 version and so on.

This character looks like Katakana Sa (#), but they have the different typographic performance. The Katakana strokes of Katakana Sa should be more similar to the Kai style when the ideographic style is Sung/Ming style in one font, but the stokes of this character always are the same as the corresponding ideographic style. It was impossible for the Chinese researchers and musicians to use a Japanese "symbol" to define as a Chinese symbol in 1950s. Please note that PRC and Japan established diplomatic relations in 1972.

SMuFL project under W3C discussed this symbol as their GitHub Issue #172. At that SMuFL issue, they call the symbol as "Chinese open meter time signature" and provided several other pieces of evidence. At last, they also treat it as a separate musical symbol as U+EC87 in their PUA collection, but one of the discussants misunderstood the introduction time and the original form. As they wrote, this symbol was once used as other different forms like U+5344 (\ddagger) or 3-stroke form of U+8279 (\ddagger), even U+5EFE (\ddagger) because of the limitations of the former regional character set or movable type engraving, but the current most common form has been the same as the submitted one in this document since 1960s.

U+5344 (+), U+5EFE (+) and U+8279 (+) are not related to U+6563 (散), so it is not better to unify this character to any one of them, that will make the information confusing. On the other hand, the current submitted form is the most popular form to represent this use.

諸宮調

(古代)

黄 西 廂

崔夫人的母家侄儿郑恒至普敦寺,見崔夫人,进讒言, 說张生在京已和卫吏部的女 儿結了晤。崔夫人听了发怒; 鶯鶯听了,心里煩悶。紅娘在旁劝解。

Fig. 2.2 Master Tung's Western Chamber Romance

The other series of books named *Investigation Reports on Chinese Traditional Music* (《中国传统音乐考察报告》) which was also published by CAAPH shows more uses and the earlier forms of this character. The afterword said that the musicians represented by Yáng Yìnlíu (杨荫浏/楊

蔭瀏) and Cáo Ānhé (曹安和) made a series of in-depth interviews and studies on so many types of traditional folk music in 1950, such as "河北定县子位村吹歌会", "天津曲艺艺人", "北京盲艺 人曲艺队", "民间艺人阿炳", "苏南吹打", "十番锣鼓", "昆曲鼓板" and so on. In 1952, Yáng Yìnlíu and other researchers edited a book named 《崑曲花鼓及角色説明》 used to record the Kungu music based on the interviews and studies in 1950, which was the earliest material related to this character. Please see Fig. 3.37. At that time, the glyph form for this character like U+5344 (+) more. The materials edited in 1953 and 1954 followed to use this glyph form as Figs. 3.35, 3.36 and 3.39 show. The material edited in 1956 shows two forms, Fig. 3.25 shows the glyph like U+5EFE (#) more, and Figs. 3.26-3.34 still follow the glyph form like U+5344 (#) more. In 1963, the book Folk Music Interview Manual (《民间音乐采访手册》) was published, which was the first time to specify the official glyph form and name for this character in a standard-like document. Please see Fig. 3.38. Since then, the glyph form, name and use of this character had gradually stabilized. In 1981, the book Typeface Table of the Scientific Symbols (《科技符号字模表》) was published, which was also a standard-like document on movable type engraving at that time. Please see Fig. 3.24. Therefore, we can know there are three glyph forms for this character in the real use, and the submitted form and the corresponding use had been authoritative in China since 1960s. The creation of this character was inseparable from the in-depth research of Yáng Yìnlíu and other researchers in the Music Research Institute of Chinese National Academy of Arts.

Table 2.1 Three glyph forms for Sanban

-11-		11-
11	7	'/
Glyph form 1	Glyph form 2	Glyph form 3
mainly used in 1950s	used in 1956	mainly used after 1963

For other information, please read L2/22-207R.

5.新翻羽调绿腰

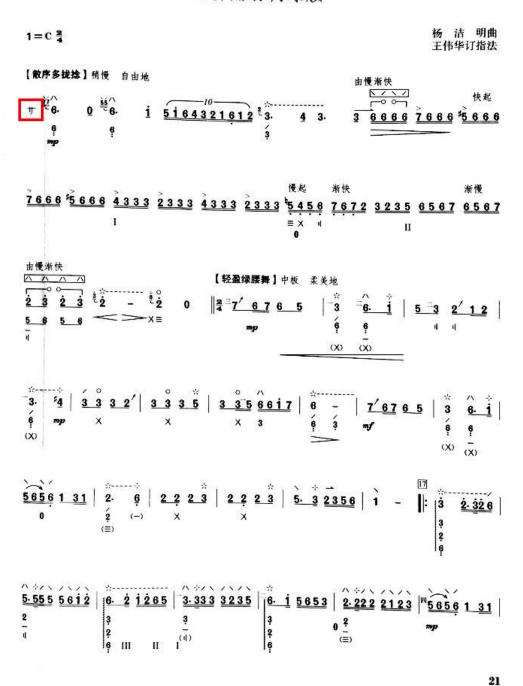
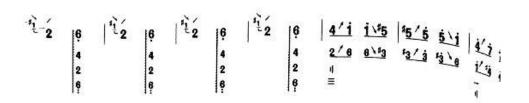


Fig. 3.1 [12], p. 21



$$\frac{33^{11}6}{3} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{3$$

Fig. 3.2 [12], p. 90

28. 闹 元 宵

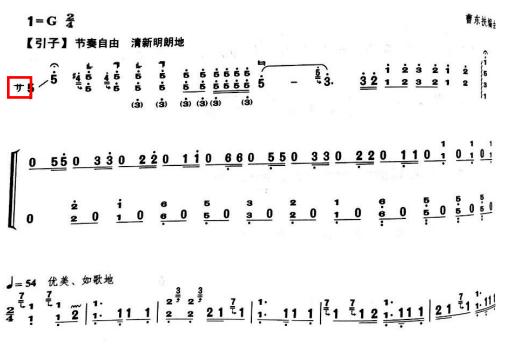


Fig. 3.3 [13], p. 78

31. 幸福渠水到俺村

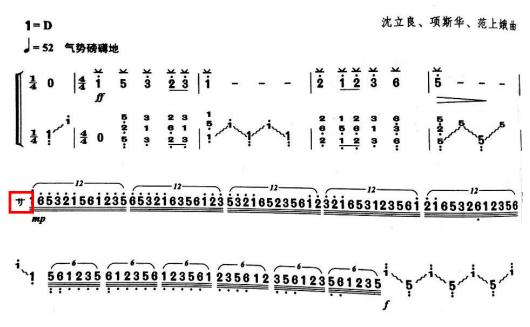


Fig. 3.4 [13], p. 94

梅花三弄

Fig. 3.5 [8], p. 64

浏阳河

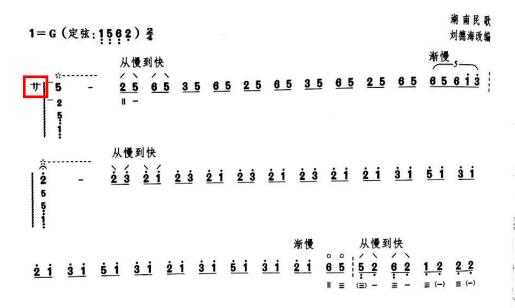


Fig. 3.6 [8], p. 102



Fig. 3.7 [6], p. 49

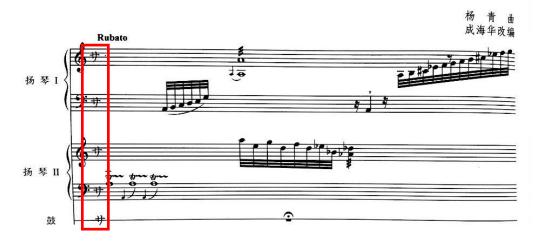


Fig. 3.8 [14], p. 50

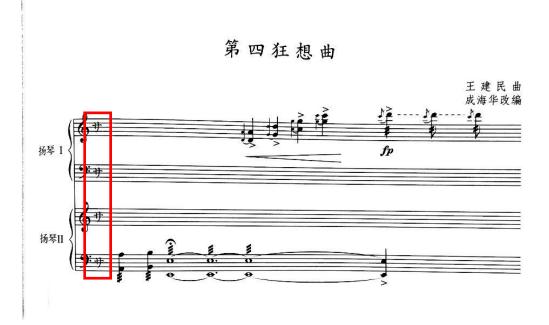


Fig. 3.9 [14], p. 67

七十七 越王怨

(吴王怨)

#i 3 7 6 - | 5.6 i 7 6 7 6 5 35 2 05 45 | 67 6 (02 7 7 6 2 7 7 6 6 5 3 5) |

21 3 05 6 i 5. i 65 43 | 2 (2321 61 2) 16 12 36 05 32 | 121 (05 32 15 321) i 3 5 35 6 |

i. 4 34 32 12 1 i | 6. i 6 5 34 3 5 35 35 6 5 6 i 6 5 4 3 | 5 35 6 7 6 5 (一锤)

6 7 i - (两锤) (京叫头) 5 1 - 2 3 6 5 . 3 2 2 6 i - |

天 呀!



Fig. 3.10 [15], p. 41

一百六十三 寒宵吊影

Fig. 3.11 [15], p. 94

曲十六

1 = G 4 5. <u>i</u> 5. <u>32</u> 1. <u>2</u> <u>325</u> <u>2</u> 3 <u>7</u> 6 | <u>5</u> 0 <u>6</u> 5 4 5 6 4 | <u>5</u> 3 <u>235</u> <u>5</u> 4 <u>3</u> 2) 102
 53 2
 6. 1 2 1
 6. 5. (5 5)
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 2 - $\frac{7.265}{9}$ | 3 $\frac{5.7}{4}$ | $\frac{6.5}{5}$ | $\frac{5.3}{1}$ | $\frac{5.(7.85)}{1.0}$ | $\frac{5.}{1}$ | $\frac{5.}{1}$ 6. 1 2 2 (5 3 2) 6 1 6 1 2 3 5 | 21 1 6 1 2 | 3. 5 6 1 | 元 双 亲, 有 才 有 识 无 相 知。 指 腹为 媒
 1
 2
 76
 5
 65
 53
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 5(2
 76)
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 12
 35
 2
 1

 事缘,
 新婚
 三月
 无乐
 趣。
 心不和,
 $\frac{7.6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{7.2}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{5.6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{3.5}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{2.1}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{1.6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{1.(2.3.5.2.3.1)}{\hat{p}_0}$ $\frac{1.15.6}{\hat{c}}$ $\frac{1.6}{\hat{c}}$

Fig. 3.12 [10], p. 102

上写田伦顿首拜 《四进士》选段(一) 宋士杰唱【西皮】

周信芳 演唱

【西皮】 "导板" (\hat{e} - 3定弦)

1 11 11) 1 \hat{f} 3 - (3 3) \hat{f} 3 \hat{f} - 2 - 1(1 \hat{f} 6 2 1 上 写 田 伦

1 1) \hat{e} 3 - \hat{f} 3 - \hat{e} 1 0 \hat{f} - 1 \hat{e} 3 - 2 \hat{f} 1 \hat{f} 2 1 \hat{f} 4 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 3 - \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 7 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 7 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 1 1) \hat{e} 6 \hat{f} 3 - \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 7 \hat{f} 6 \hat{f} 7 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 8 \hat{f} 9 \hat{f} 9

Fig. 3.13 [9], p. 136

闻听得贤公主兵临城下 《刀劈三关》选段(一) 雷万春唱【西皮】

Fig. 3.14 [9], p. 154

58. 今朝相逢三生幸

《王熙凤·诓尤》王熙凤(旦)唱段

徐 萊 編剧 竞 华 作曲 著 开 蓉 演唱 李 远 松 记 谱

 $1 = C \frac{4}{4}$

286

Fig. 3.15 [11], p. 286

62. 频频思来暗暗想

《凤仪亭》貂蝉 (旦) 唱段

Fig. 3.16 [11], p. 307

子帙平喚对唱

1=C + (1.7.6156 1.3 235 6165 35234 3 -)
【旦诗白】紅颜花貌病恹恹,父母双亡暗自怜,未解浣纱人薄命,清流尤自映 #娟! 【锦城春】1=G 4 (6 i 5 3 5 6 i -)

i 1 i 1(6535) 235 6165 35234 353 027 65.3 [旦唱] 凄然, 凄然, 人羨我西施 貌似桃 李艳, 身世寒微遭

 i 76 i
 565 | 027 6i5 656i 5356 | i.7 6i65 6i653235

 战乱复 何 言, 争似男儿立 志鹏 程 远, 建功不负好 华

232 (035) 2.3 2327 6561 2(3532) 727276 5135 年。 成边守疆英勇为 国 邦, 女子有 志亦 难 如

676 06165 4 6165 3 6165 4 6165 3 6165 4 4 4 4 4 0 5 愿。 春归 去,花凋 谢,罡风 恶,新枝 嫩,飞花片片舞散风

6 5 3 <u>2 7</u> 6 <u>1.2</u> 3 2 (6 5 3 6 1 3 2) 7 7 6 5 3 5 (7 7 6 5 3 5) 日来于江 畔浣 纱, 午夜梦 回

1 5 <u>27</u> 6 6 2 <u>327</u> 6 1 5 · <u>7</u> 6 7 6 4 3 - 5 - (<u>35</u> 2 · <u>3</u> 12 7 6 5 -) 国仇家 恨恨 绵 绵。

1

Fig. 3.17 [7], p. 1

平喉独唱

秋江冷艳 [液花]1=C + (3 5 2 3 5 1 -) 3 $\widehat{65}$ $\widehat{1\cdot 2}$ 3 (3 5 1 2 3) 21 5 7 7 6 5 5 6 7 7 6 5 6 - [慢板] 4 (072 63272 676) (1612<u>323</u>55.532<u>1 (5321)</u> | <u>32227</u>622176 5 (6165) | 按 西风, 6.2765(35) 31123(3212) 353) 55.5321053212352112321 12353227 6123761 5 (6165 3235 611232 1356i 535) 20535 132176 5123 (12 353) 3 1 51.532 1232176 65. (535 $| \underline{1235327} | \underline{6765} | \underline{21.532} \underline{105} \underline{321761} | \underline{2(6535} \underline{2343272} \underline{45} | \underline{532} \underline{105} \underline{105}$ 62761 2312) | [下西岐] 423 2 (35) 26 45 3 03 2 1 5.7 长 眷 念, 忆起晴雯已 651 2 0 3 2 1·2 323 2 (6535) 2 3 5 2 6 1 2 [西皮] 4 逝 作 仙, 相 思 最 苦 哭 声 天, 偏教红粉负了冤。

Fig. 3.18 [7], p. 61

第一场 报 警

开幕 曲

Fig. 3.19 [16], p. 3

Fig. 3.20 [16], p. 163

Fig. 3.21 [16], p. 107

我的嫚子
$$1={}^{\sharp}F$$

$$(《苦菜花》冯大娘唱)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{$$

Fig. 3.22 [17], p. 11

心情表露無遺。 不如 歸去。 尺°在 V 尺乙士·乙士合 在合·士乙°上°乙乙上乙士乙上乙 士·乙士尺°,, 不如歸,工士六、反工六工尺乙、尺工尺工尺乙尺工十六、反工六工尺乙、尺工尺工尺乙尺 平喉滾花唱腔著名唱段有《人生長恨水長東》,當中透過唱腔的抑揚頓挫,把陸游得悉唐琬已死的悲愴 "尺·工尺工尺上尺工尺上士乙士合合 × 上·尺工士乙士合士乙士合士 × 合 工 展工尺工反工尺乙尺·工反工反工尺工,) 矣了. 乙乙, 吧吧,忍不住錐心 泣血乙乙 尺工士工工反工尺工尺上 工反工尺乙上乙士乙上乙士合仁合士 你既 生 陸游 有傲 世才,乙乙、尺乙士合、乙士、上合 問 士上·尺工反工尺工

87

音乐——简谱音符字模

符	号	注	
1 <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u>	? =		
1 2 3 4 5 6 F	₹		
1 2 3 4 5 6	<u>7</u>	>刻七号4倍字模	
$\frac{1}{\overline{J}} \frac{2}{\overline{J}} \frac{3}{\overline{J}} \frac{4}{\overline{J}} \frac{5}{\overline{J}} \frac{6}{\overline{J}}$	7	8 8 7 9	
는 F 등 등 등	₹ ₹ ₹	刻五号二分字模	
5 7 7 7 7	r		
* % mp mf +	t L	刻六号全身字模	
# 6 4 8 8 0			
₹ ₹ ♦ ♦ • ₹	381	刻五号二分字模	
$\searrow p f$			

Fig. 3.24 [1], p. 162



Fig. 3.25 [23], Volume 3, p. 584

The original book here is 《中国音乐研究所丛刊 湖南音乐普查报告》 edited by 中国音乐研究所, published by 音乐出版社 in 1956. Figs. 2.26-2.34 are all cited from the same book.

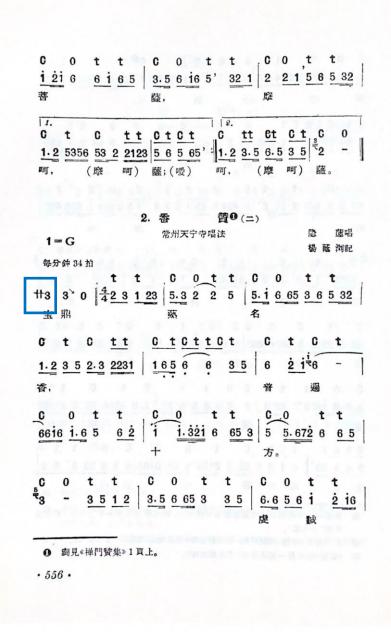


Fig. 3.26 [23], Volume 3, p. 586

Fig. 3.27 [23], Volume 3, p. 589

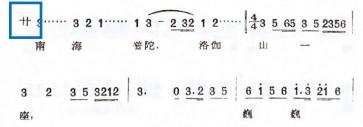
Fig. 3.28 [23], Volume 3, p. 592

10. 清淨法身佛 ● $1 = D \frac{2}{4}$ 常州天宁寺唱法 楊蔭浏記 每分針 96 拍 1. 清净 法身 佛, 2. 圓滿 报身 佛, 8. 千百亿化身 佛, 消灾 延 6. 西方 西方 接 31 阿弥陀 7. 十方 三世 佛,

11. 音 陀 鑽 ❷

衡阳雕峰寺少康和尚唱法

黄新光唱 周来耕記



- 此亦采瑜伽摺口所用。
- ② 制見《禅門赞集》19頁下-20頁上。

. 569 .

Fig. 3.29 [23], Volume 3, p. 599

Fig. 3.30 [23], Volume 3, p. 603

❶ 飼見《水陆仪轨》卷一,1頁下。

^{② 本曲用鈴伴奏:在2节拍中,每小节搖鈴一下;在1寸拍中,每拍搖鈴一下。}

^{• 573 •}

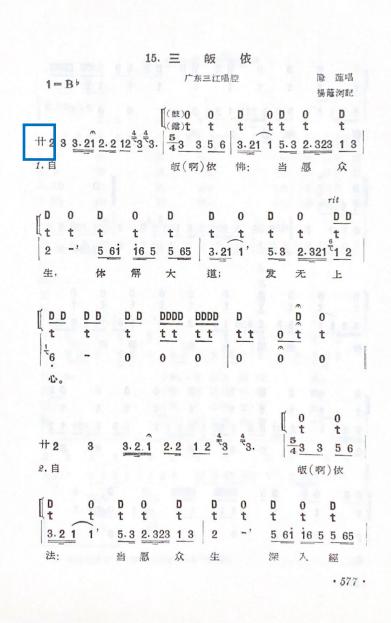
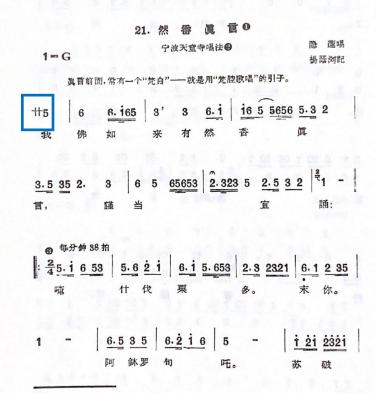


Fig. 3.31 [23], Volume 3, p. 607

【真言——咒】



❶ 飼見《水陆仪軌》卷一,29 頁上。

Fig. 3.32 [23], Volume 3, p. 614

② 以后各曲,均采宁波天置寺唱法,不再逐一注出。

受 真育部份重复唱三週: 前二遍宋尾二字的曲調相同, 都用 Ⅰ.; 宋一週末尾二字的曲調改用 Ⅰ.。件奏用鈴: 真曹第一週每小节搖鈴一下, 第二遍每小节搖鈴二下, 第三週每小节搖鈴四下。

^{. 584 .}

【白】

• 587 •

Fig. 3.33 [23], Volume 3, p. 617

❶ 嗣見《水陆仪軌》卷一,3頁下。

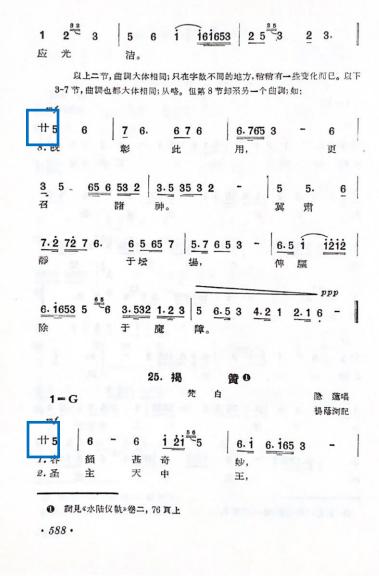


Fig. 3.34 [23], Volume 3, p. 618

Fig. 3.35 [23], Volume 5, p. 36

The original book here is 《民族音乐研究所油印资料之十八 山西省秧歌及花鼓》edited by 民族音乐研究所 in 1953.

中国传统音乐考察报告·第六卷 证此日 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 03 & 25 & 33 & 23 & 216 & 56123 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ (慢板) $\begin{vmatrix} 2 \cdot 3 & 16 & 517 \end{vmatrix}$ $6 \cdot 5 \cdot 612 \cdot 16 = 5 - 6 \cdot 1 = 232$ $\begin{vmatrix} tr & 1 & 6 & 5 \cdot 6 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 6 & - & - & - & - & - & - \end{vmatrix}$ 6 16 56 532 3--- 1 5- 532 325 6-262 136 5-35 61231 1-23 23216

Fig. 3.36 [23], Volume 6, p. 286

The original book here is 《蘇南吹打講座提綱》 edited by 中央音樂學院民族音樂研究所 in 1954.

Fig. 3.37 [23], Volume 6, p. 465

蹇 頭 兜 吓,

The original book is 《民族音樂研究所油印資料之十六 崑曲花鼓及角色説明》 edited by 高步雲, 楊蔭瀏 and 李元慶 in 1952.

霸王別姬

拍号和小节的划分

用以規定小节結构的拍号, 記在乐譜的开端調号的后面, 其作用一直保持到乐曲的結束, 或保持到拍子变换新拍号出現之前。

民間音乐常用"板眼"說明乐曲的节拍形式,通常有下面几种:

流水板 只有板,沒有眼。

一板一眼 第一拍叫板,第二拍叫眼;相当于全。

一板三眼 第一拍叫板,第二拍叫头眼,第三拍叫中眼,第四拍叫末眼;相当于4。

加贈板的一板三眼 形式上是八拍为一个节拍单位,第一拍叫正板,第五拍叫增板或衬板,第二、第六拍叫头眼,第三、第七拍叫中眼,第四、第八拍叫末眼;从八拍看,可当作者,若从整个民族音乐中运用的情况看,将它作意可能更适当。

散 板 长短、强弱不規則的一种板式。一般用 "サ"作記号(即"散"字的略写)。

对流水板,可以采用不同的記法:

• 15 •

Fig. 3.38 [23], Volume 10, p. 481

The original book here is 《民间音乐采访手册》 edited by 中央音乐学院中国音乐研究所 in 1963.

■從原始譜到口授譜■

雁週南楼 (小哨正調)

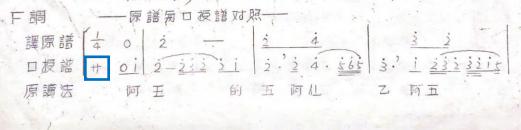


Fig. 3.39 [21], p. 83

The original report here is 《中央音樂學院中國古代音樂研究室探訪記録第 21 號 智化寺京音樂(三)》 written by 楊蔭瀏 in 1953.

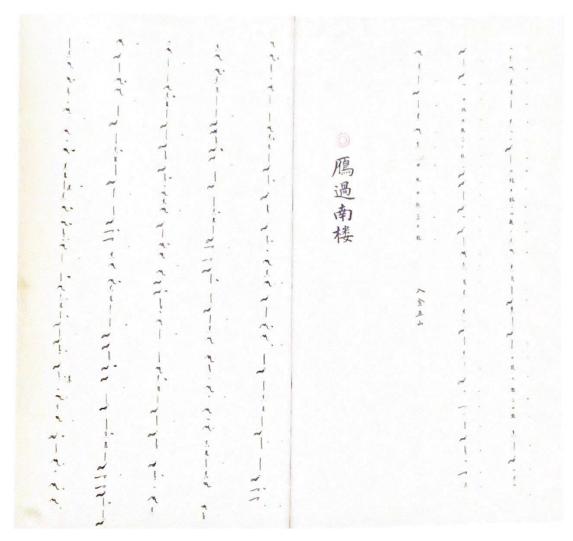


Fig. 3.40 [20], Volume 2, p. 96

The original book here is 《影抄北京智化寺晚出樂譜》 collected by 楊蔭瀏. This is the original score of Fig. 2.39, which is written with one kind of the Peking Musical Notations (tentative translation). The Peking Musical Notation has not been introduced in UCS and Unicode, but it will be clarified in future when I finished the studies on it.

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