

appendix

【Min Nan】

"丟丟銅仔 Clinking Coins "

Originating from Yilan, Taiwan, this Taiwanese nursery rhyme describes the scenario and sounds of a train passing through a tunnel.

"一隻鳥仔哮啾啾 jih jia jau a hau ju ju "

A folk song from the Chianan region of Taiwan, using the metaphor of a bird to subtly describe the disappearance of a bird's nest and the bird's plaintive questioning at midnight about who destroyed its nest, expressing a determination to fight back.

"草螟弄雞公 Grasshopper Teasing the Rooster "

A folk song from the Chianan region of Taiwan, with lyrics that carry a mocking and provocative tone, metaphorically describing a person who is overconfident and bites off more than they can chew.

"思想起 The Melody of Memory "

A traditional tune from the Hengchun area of Taiwan, sung during leisure time due to homesickness, expressing longing for one's hometown.

"台東調 Taitung style "

A "Pingpu tune" from the Hengchun area, brought to Taitung by early Hengchun settlers who moved there to clear land. It reflects the hardships of life and is thus also called the "Taitung Tune".

【Hakka】

"天公落水 Pick tea-leaves tune "

A traditional Hakka folk song, known as a "mountain song". Accepted and trusted across various social strata in Hakka society, it reflects the thoughts, emotions, and lives of the Hakka people through its musical characteristics - melody, rhythm, and tonality.

"山歌仔 The Mountain Song "

Evolved from traditional Hakka mountain songs, it features a faster rhythm and a fixed melody that doesn't allow for lengthening, known for its beautiful and melodious tune.

"剪剪花 Cut flowers "

A traditional Hakka tune thought of while cutting paper flowers and chatting during New Year's, recounting stories of virtuous figures from history for each month of the year, succinctly told in just a few lines.

"平板山歌"

One of the singing styles of Hakka mountain songs, the "Pingban" melody is humorous and upbeat, with improvised lyrics that can be sung in this style.

【Indigenous】

"阿美族 賞月舞"

A traditional Amis tribal song, describing a joyous night of moon viewing and singing and dancing together.

"泰雅族 遺訓歌"

An ancient tune of the Atayal tribe, where elders sing to children about not crying and living well, conveying a positive message.

"鄒族 安魂曲"

A Tsou tribe song from the Alishan area, sung during the traditional "mayasvi" ceremony in the quiet of the night to communicate with the spirits.

"邵族 工作歌"

A traditional song of the Thao tribe in central Taiwan, characterized by its diligent and powerful dynamic.

"排灣族 來甦"

Originally a Paiwan tribe tune, it describes longing for someone as persistently as old vines clinging to a tree, symbolizing unchanging affection.

【Opera】

"卜卦調 Divination Tune "

A melody heard from beggars, named "Divination Tune" in the early post-liberation period.

"都馬調"

Based on basic tonal structure, it can be sung in fixed or variable lengths, balancing beautiful melody and narrative ability. Used by performers to refresh the audience's experience during plot turns or long narratives.

"風入松"

A well-known piece in Beiguan wind and percussion music, often played at various events and by Beiguan groups in the Taichung and Changhua areas.

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"百家春"

A Beiguan tune that describes the beauty of spring and symbolizes the springtime yearnings of young women.

*The above tunes have been collected and may have many versions and possibilities. This competition only provides information for participants' reference.

臺灣素材譜例

Examples of Taiwan's music material

閩南 Min Nan

《丟丟銅仔》



《一隻鳥仔哮啾啾》



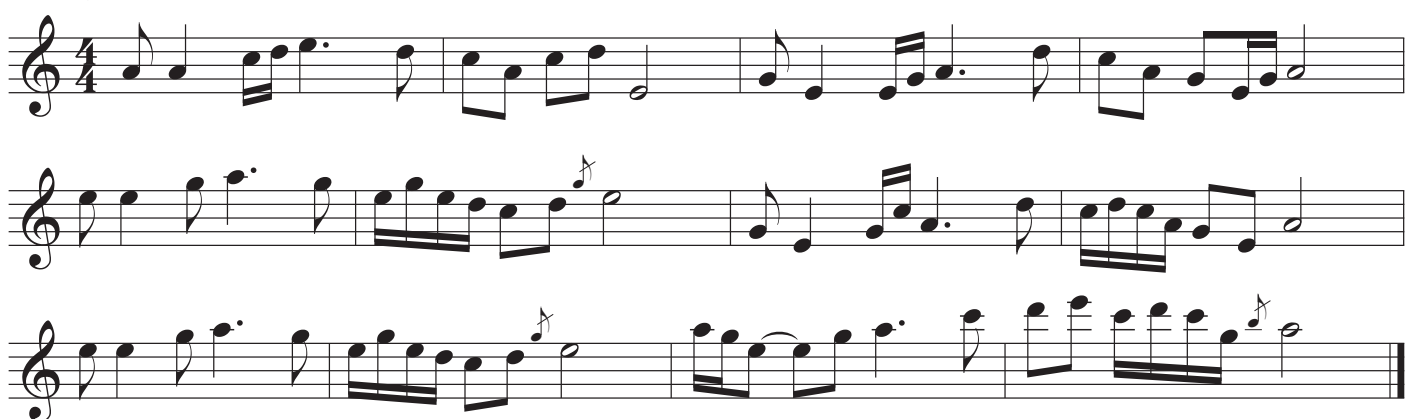
《草螟弄雞公》



《思想起》



《台東調》



客家 Hakka

《天公落水》

Musical score for '天公落水' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, and C5. The piece concludes with a whole note G4.

《山歌仔》

Musical score for '山歌仔' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece ends with a double bar line.

《剪剪花》

Musical score for '剪剪花' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line.

《平板山歌》

Musical score for '平板山歌' in 4/4 time. The melody is written on a single staff in treble clef. It features a steady, rhythmic pattern of eighth and quarter notes, concluding with a double bar line.

原住民 Indigenous

阿美族 《賞月舞》

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff contains a melody with eighth and quarter notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

泰雅族 《遺訓歌》

A single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time, featuring a melody with quarter and eighth notes.

鄒族 《安魂曲》

A single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time, showing a melody with quarter and eighth notes.

邵族 《工作歌》

Two staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff shows a melody with eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

排灣族 《來甦》

Three staves of musical notation in 4/4 time. The first staff includes a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a triplet. The third staff features a sixteenth-note triplet and a sixteenth-note sextuplet.

戲曲 Opera

《卜卦調》



《都馬調》



《風入松》



《百家春》

