

35th



香港藝術節
Hong Kong
Arts Festival
27.2 - 25.3.2007



尤蘇·恩多爾

YOUSSEU N'DOUR

and the **Super Étoile de Dakar**
與達喀爾超級巨星樂團

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Youssou N'Dour

and the Super Étoile de Dakar

尤蘇・恩多爾與
達喀爾超級巨星樂團

3-4.3.2007

香港文化中心音樂廳
Concert Hall
Hong Kong Cultural Centre

演出長約 1 小時 30 分鐘，
不設中場休息

Running time:
approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes
with no interval



7 演出者 Musicians

11 簡歷 Biography

13 特稿：現代西非音樂詩人
Feature : A Modern Day Griot

為了讓大家對這次演出留下美好印象，請切記在節目開始前關掉手錶、無線電話及傳呼機的響鬧裝置。會場內請勿擅自攝影、錄音或錄影，亦不可飲食和吸煙，多謝合作。

To make this performance a pleasant experience for the artists and other members of the audience, PLEASE switch off your alarm watches, MOBILE PHONES and PAGERS. Eating and drinking, unauthorised photography and audio or video recording are forbidden in the auditorium. Thank you for your co-operation.



主唱 Vocals

尤蘇·恩多爾 Youssou N'Dour

達喀爾超級巨星樂團

The Super Étoile de Dakar

低音結他 Bass

哈比·費伊 Habib Faye

主音結他 Lead Guitar

占美·姆巴耶 Jimi Mbaye

說話鼓 Talking Drums

雅沙尼·蒂安 Assane Thiam

節奏結他 Rhythm Guitar

帕比·奧瑪·恩戈 Pape Omar Ngom

鍵盤 Keyboards

莫斯塔法·費伊 Moustapha Faye

敲擊 Percussion

艾哈傑·費伊 Elhadj Faye
伊伯希瑪·錫西 Ibrahima Cisee

鼓 Drums

阿杜頓耶·盧 Abdoulaye Lo

和唱 Backing Vocals

賈安克·賈巴 Djanke Djiba

舞蹈員 Dancer

慕莎·桑高 Moussa Sonko

演後藝人談 Meet-the-Artist (Post-Performance) 3.3.2007 (六 Sat)

歡迎觀眾演出後留步，與尤蘇·恩多爾見面

If you would like to meet Youssou N'Dour, please stay behind in the auditorium after the performance

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Music

Youssou N'Dour

尤蘇·恩多爾



非洲著名樂手尤蘇·恩多爾，塞內加爾出生。集歌星、撰詞人與作曲家於一身，將傳統塞內加爾音樂融合古巴森巴、嘻哈以至爵士和騷靈音樂，兼收並蓄，贏得國際數以百萬樂迷。

恩多爾1959年出生於塞內加爾首都達喀爾。12歲登台，幾年下來，已定期與當時最紅樂隊明星團合作。1979年創立自己的喀達爾明星樂團，1981年演變成達喀爾超級巨星樂團。

1998年恩多爾為世界盃決賽撰寫官方歌曲《強者爭霸》，並為全球三十億觀眾現場演出。

恩多爾是史上最著名的非洲音樂家之一，與他合作過的國際樂手，有彼得·加布里埃爾、史汀、尼奈·徹麗、威克夫·瓊、保羅·西門、布魯斯·斯普林斯廷和布蘭福·馬沙利斯。恩多爾在塞內加爾已成為影響深遠的文化偶像，並積極參與社會事務。

1985年，為爭取釋放南非前總統曼德拉，他在達喀爾的友誼體育館舉辦了一場音樂會。1980年代末參與國際特赦組織的人權音樂會，巡迴歐洲演出。2005年，他分別在倫敦、巴黎和英國康沃爾郡的伊甸園計劃演唱了三場Live8音樂會。

恩多爾的音樂贏過無數獎項，2005年憑《埃及》奪得格林美獎最佳當代世界音樂大碟獎。

Senegalese-born Youssou N'Dour is one of Africa's most celebrated musicians. A renowned singer, songwriter and composer, his mix of traditional Senegalese *mbalax* with eclectic influences ranging from Cuban samba to hip-hop, jazz, and soul has won him an international fan base of millions.

N'Dour was born in Dakar in 1959 and first took to the stage at the age of 12. By his mid-teens he was regularly singing with the most successful group in Senegal at that time, the Star Band. In 1979, he put together his own ensemble, the Étoile de Dakar, which by 1981 had evolved into the Super Étoile de Dakar.

In 1998, N'Dour wrote and performed the official anthem for the World Cup playoffs, *La Cour des Grands*, an event watched by three billion fans worldwide.

One of the most celebrated African musicians in history, N'Dour has collaborated with international musicians Peter Gabriel, Sting, Neneh Cherry, Wyclef Jean, Paul Simon, Bruce Springsteen and Branford Marsalis. In Senegal he has become a powerful cultural icon actively involved in social issues.

In 1985 N'Dour organised a concert in Dakar's Amitié Stadium for the liberation of Nelson Mandela, and in the late 1980s toured Europe in the Amnesty International Human Rights concerts. More recently he performed at three of the Live 8 concerts – in London, Paris and the Eden Project, Cornwall – in 2005.

The recipient of numerous prizes for his music, N'Dour won a Grammy Award for *Egypt* in the Best Contemporary World Music Album category in 2005.



現代西非音樂詩人 A Modern Day Griot

文：穆萬諾

By Manolete Mora

尤蘇·恩多爾自稱為「現代西非音樂詩人」，曾與彼得·加布里埃爾及其他頂尖樂手，如巴基斯坦專唱卡瓦里（回教蘇非派信徒獨創的吟唱歌樂）的音樂家努斯拉·法泰·阿里·漢、印度小提琴手珊卡·和有「非洲夜鶯」之稱的塞內加爾歌手巴雅巴·馬爾等人，一起打造了一面世界音樂里程碑——為1988年馬田·史高西斯的《基督的最後誘惑》製作電影原創音樂。自此以後，恩多爾立足國際樂壇，成為塞內加爾首屈一指的音樂家。此外，本着四海一家的信念，他為幾個大型國際慈善項目擔任大使，贏得全球樂迷讚賞。

A self-proclaimed 'modern griot', Yousou N'Dour collaborated with Peter Gabriel and other prominent artists such as Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, L Shankar and Baaba Maal, to create one of the great landmarks of World Music, the soundtrack for Scorsese's *The Last Temptation of Christ* in 1988. Since then N'Dour has established himself as the leading Senegalese artist on the international scene, and a cosmopolitan whose role as ambassador for several major international humanitarian programmes has earned him commendations the world over.

Yousou N'Dour was born in Dakar, Senegal in 1959 into a lineage of griots from his mother's side. In

恩多爾1959年生於塞內加爾首都達喀爾，母親家族世代皆為音樂詩人。在傳統塞內加爾社會，音樂詩人是一個服務貴族的社會階層，以口述歷史形式保存部落傳統；在西非受殖民統治前，負責歌頌國王和族長的美德以及保存古代世系和族史。

音樂詩人家族把這種知識代代相傳，連同擊鼓、吹笛和演奏小號的技藝一併傳授。在殖民時代以前，塞內加爾音樂幾乎由音樂詩人包辦，不過今天與之並行的，有種種流行風格，開放了當地音樂文化。儘管如此，恩多爾因為具備音樂詩人的背景，音樂充滿了很少同輩國際歌星擁有的誠意和份量，他既充分利用了音樂詩人的傳統，也認真承擔這個傳統應負之責——塞內加爾人認為音樂詩人的職責，就是幫助平民百姓瞭解世事變化。

恩多爾年僅12歲就開始演藝生涯，不消幾年便成了當時塞內加爾最走紅的流行樂隊明星樂團的主音歌手。1979年，他成立了自己的樂隊「達喀爾明星樂團」，後演變成非洲最著名樂隊「達喀爾超級巨星樂團」。在恩多爾領導下，這樂團開創了現代非洲音樂風格，影響了彼得·加布里埃爾及保羅·西門等多位風格各異的國際巨星。

1983年，他開始巡迴歐洲，其中一曲《移民》成了國際流行曲，內容描述數以千計居於巴黎及世界各地的非洲移民，此曲甫出即受到加布里埃爾注目。後來他與美國導演史碧克·李合作《大開眼界》的專輯，嘗試以其獨特風格吸引西方聽眾，成績斐然。1994年他以《嚮導》一碟高踞流行榜上，其中一首大熱歌曲為《七秒鐘》，與尼奈·徹麗一起合唱。他巡迴全球幾近30年，2005年憑《埃及》一碟首次贏得美國格林美獎項。

有評論家形容恩多爾為「非洲世紀之星」，他在創作及推廣塞內加爾姆巴勒斯風格的

traditional Senegalese society, the griots were a social caste that served the nobility and preserved the oral history of the community. Before the colonization of West Africa, griots extolled the virtues of the kings and chieftains in music and guarded their knowledge of ancestral lineages and histories.

Griot families have passed on this knowledge, along with skills in drumming, flute playing and trumpeting. In pre-colonial times, the griots dominated music in Senegal though today it persists alongside the popular styles that have opened up the local music culture. Nevertheless, Youssou N'Dour's griot background lends him an authenticity and authority that few international artists of his generation possess. While he has used the griot tradition to his advantage, he has taken seriously the responsibility that this legacy holds. For the Senegalese consider the griot as one who helps the common people understand events in the world.

His professional career began at the tender age of 12, and by his mid-teens he was heading the Star Band, the most popular group in Senegal at the time. In 1979, N'Dour formed his own group, the Étoile de Dakar, which evolved into Africa's most famous band, the Super Étoile de Dakar. Under N'Dour's musical leadership, the Super Étoile, invented a modern African musical style that influenced international artists as different as Peter Gabriel and Paul Simon.

In 1983, he began touring Europe with his first international hit *Zmmigrés*, which sang of the thousands of African migrants living in Paris and elsewhere, and which came to the attention of Peter Gabriel. He later worked with American film director Spike Lee on the stunning *Eyes Open* album, which was an attempt to win western audiences over to N'Dour's unique style. He achieved his biggest chart success in 1994 with *The Guide* (Wommat) featuring the huge hit single, *Seven Seconds*, and which was recorded as a duo with Neneh Cherry. He has toured internationally for almost 30 years and in 2005 he won his first American Grammy Award for *Egypt*, as the Best Contemporary World Music Album.

Some critics have described Youssou N'Dour as the 'African Artist of the Century' and his contribution to



音樂有傑出貢獻。「姆巴勒斯」是沃洛夫語的一個詞，意為「鼓的節奏」，混合了傳統西非音樂詩人的敲擊節奏和頌歌，以及古巴黑人音樂風格，從1940年代至60年代大大影響了塞內加爾的流行音樂。恩多爾將當地以古巴黑人文化為主的流行音樂重新變為非洲音樂，把古巴黑人用的樂器（如康加鼓和小手鼓）代之以非洲樂器，特別是「說話鼓」，同時鼓勵樂團的結他手和鋼琴手彈奏鼓譜線。他的演唱一聽而知是西非音樂詩人的聲樂風格，尤其擅用「塔索」（一種急口令）、「巴古」（震音）和一種西非音樂詩人的擬聲唱法。此外，他運用得較多的是當代美國黑人音樂及西方流行曲風格。但骨子裏他是立足於自己文化的世界主義者，即使他探索別的地方風格，自己的音樂根源也清晰可見。

恩多爾邁進世界節奏音樂舞台的同時，也積極參與國際慈善活動。1985年，他為促請釋放南非民權領袖曼德拉而舉辦了一

the creation and popularisation of the Senegalese *mbalax* style has been formidable. *Mbalax*, a term which comes from the Wolof language meaning ‘the rhythm of the drum’, is a mix of traditional griot percussion rhythms and praise-singing with the Afro-Cuban musical styles that had exerted considerable influence on Senegalese popular music from the 1940s through to the 1960s. N’Dour re-Africanised the local Afro-Cuban based popular music by substituting Afro-Cuban instruments, such as the congas and bongos, with African ones, in particular the ‘talking drums’, and persuaded his guitarists and pianists to also play the drum lines. He sang with an unmistakable griot vocal style, in particular, using the *tasso*, a kind of rap, the *bakou* trilling, and a type of griot scat singing. In addition, N’Dour used contemporary African-American and western popular styles more generally. Yet N’Dour is a cosmopolitan grounded in his own culture. Even when he explores styles from elsewhere his musical roots are present.

Youssou N’Dour’s entry into the global arena of World Beat has been accompanied by active participation in several international humanitarian projects. In 1985, he

個音樂會。1988年他支持國際特赦組織爭取人權的活動「Human Right Now!」，巡迴世界演出，並擔任主唱，與盧·里德合作為彼得·加里布埃爾的樂曲《比考》創造了一個新版本，後收入國際特赦組織演唱大碟《秘密警察的第三個舞會》。其他合作過的機構包括聯合國、聯合國兒童基金會、國際紅十字會；他還參加過取消第三世界債務委員會2000年年慶、聯合國清除地雷行動；現時支援聯合國糧食與農業組織的反饑饉活動，也曾在八場Live8音樂會中演唱。塞內加爾為表揚其人道主義活動，頒予他國家騎士勳章。他與惠普電腦公司和塞內加爾的電訊供應商合作，展開JOKO計畫，在國內到處開設可供上網的咖啡室，旨在令本國人有更多社交機會，擴闊經濟接觸面，聯繫海外同胞。

恩多爾在接受英國廣播公司訪問時說：「有時我覺得自己是個傳教士，我的使命是開發新事物、團結人們，聯繫事物，促進國家的發展。」他的音樂充滿社會意識，這無疑是秉承自西非音樂詩人的傳統。著名例子是大碟《景》中的一首歌曲〈毒物〉，是抗議大國把有毒廢物往發展中國家亂扔。他也在歌曲裏質疑非洲國家在後殖民時代爭取了多少真正的獨立。他一方面力求促進社會上的交流對話，提高人們對政治公義的覺悟，另一方面也探討靈性主題，如潔身自好、虔誠奉獻，還有在他音樂中滲透着聖徒的行止榜樣。儘管有人會認為恩多爾音樂的言志成份未免矯情，但最終聽眾還是給他的信息說服。因為他的音樂遠非自我標榜，而是能令人心靈提升，思想正面，值得為之起舞，同時這音樂也表現了一個人腳踏實地的思考，力求當一個世界公民而不忘紮根祖國。

穆萬諾於香港大學教授民族音樂學，亦演奏古巴音樂及峇里島的嘉美蘭音樂。

場刊中譯：昌明

organised a concert for the release of Nelson Mandela. In 1988, he became an advocate and leading performer for the worldwide Amnesty International Human Rights Now! Tour, in which he collaborated with Lou Reed to create a new version of Peter Gabriel's song *Biko*. This song was later featured on the Amnesty international benefit album *The Secret Policeman's Third Ball*. He has also worked with the United Nations, UNICEF, the International Red Cross, the Jubilee 2000 Committee for the cancellation of Third World debt, the United Nations anti-landmine campaign, and is now an active supporter of the FAO's fight against hunger. He performed at three of the Live 8 concerts and was awarded the Chevalier de l'ordre national du mérite du Sénégal for his humanitarian activities. In alliance with Hewlett-Packard and Senegal's telecommunications services provider he started the Project Joko to open internet cafés in Senegal with the aim of broadening access to social and economic opportunities and to connect Senegalese communities around the world.

In an interview with the BBC, Youssou N'Dour said: "Sometimes I feel like a missionary. I have a mission to develop something, to bring people together, bring things together, to make things happen at home". Social references infuse his music, a practice no doubt inherited from the griot tradition. A notable example is *Toxiques*, from the album *Set*, which protests at the international malpractice of using developing nations as dumping grounds for toxic wastes. His songs also question the extent to which true independence has been achieved by African nations in post-colonial times. Yet his quest for advancing social dialogue and political righteousness is complemented by spiritual themes such as propriety, devotion, and the lives of religious saints that permeate his music. While the messages in N'Dour's music might strike some as affected, in the end one is persuaded to believe in his message. For N'Dour's music is far from self-important; it is uplifting, positive, dance worthy and a down-to-earth reflection of an individual that seeks to become a global citizen while remaining deep-rooted in his homeland.

Manolete Mora teaches ethno-musicology at the University of Hong Kong and performs both Cuban-based music and Balinese gamelan music.