英国著名歌曲及其文化背景知识

FAMOUS BRITISH SONGS AND THEIR CULTURAL BACKGROUND

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前　　言

本书是《美国著名歌曲及其文化背景知识》的姐妹篇。编写体例基本相同。每个单元分：文化背景知识简介(英语,有中文参考译文)；歌词；注释及歌曲简谱。收集的英国歌曲共15首,计有：

爱尔兰歌曲 3 首；

儿童歌曲 5 首；

水手劳动号子 2 首；

饮酒歌 1 首；

英格兰歌曲 2 首；

圣诞颂歌 2 首。

这些歌曲在讲英语的国家和人民中是家喻户晓的，其中有些早为我国人民所熟悉,至今仍广为流传。

一、文化背景知识：

书中概括地根据歌曲的产生和流传情况，简单介绍了英伦三岛的历史背景,政体结构,教育情况和风土人情。都柏林市名称的由来和这座城市的工业情况，让我们窥悉爱尔兰这个海岛的一个侧面；对于威士忌酒的产地格拉斯哥,苏格兰的首府,随着歌曲的产生作了简介。伦敦塔的历史回顾,让我们初步了解英国王朝更替的历史。这些知识对于英语学生是了解英国所必须的。本书中的英语介绍,既可学到语言,又扩大了知识面。

二、歌曲特色：

本书所选的著名英国歌曲与其姊妹篇所介绍的美国著名歌曲，曲调都很优美，节奏鲜明，歌词通俗易懂，语言朴素简炼，在英美人民中间流传较广。尽管它们之间相似之处很多，但却各有其民族特色。

英国歌曲比较庄严；美国歌曲则较轻快。

英国歌曲多含蓄，发人深省，令人回味；美国的则富有幽默感，使人发笑。

英国歌曲内容有点晦涩；而美国歌曲内容却有时忧郁善感。

我们仅以青年女郎为主题的 *Cockles and Mussels* 与 *Clementine* 两首歌曲比较一下，就会领会出他们各自的特色了。了解这些民族特点对于阅读欣赏这两个国家的各种文学作品都能有所裨益的。

三、对运用歌曲进行语言教学的建议：

教师运用英语歌曲进行语言教学，既可培养学生欣赏音乐的审美观念，从而获得艺术享受，同时又可扩大对所学语言国家文化知识的理解，从而提高他们的语言修养。

1．在语音教学中，可在教唱 *My Bonnie* 一歌时，利用 my, lies, night; over, blow, 'oh, ocean; me, sea 这三组单词来巩固、纠正 /ai/,əu/,/i:/，这些双元音和长元音的音素的发音。（教师可根据歌词练习其它音素）

2．在语法教学中，以 *If You're Happy* 一歌为素材，可练习真实条件句，因为在这首歌中，出现这种句子达 24 次之多。可谓加深印象，为强化记忆创造语言条件。而 *The Wild*

Rover 一歌，是第一人称的歌词，可改换为第三人称，练习间接引用。

3. 指导性的短文训练 (Guided Short Composition)：

Three Crows 歌词中，"总论分叙"，层次分明 的叙述技巧可培养学生语句组织比较严密的表达能力。而*Cockles and Mussels* 则可改编为一个故事，用学生自己的 语 句 组 织 短文。

4. 课堂演示：

可使 *What Shall We Do with Drunken Sailor* 或 *You're Happy* 演唱戏剧化，在教室中边唱边演，使课堂气氛变得非常活跃。

以上建议，只作参考。教师一定会创造出更多、更好的形式，这是编写此书的目之所在。

本书编写过程中参阅了 Mario Papa, Giuliano Lantorno 所著的 *Famous British and American Songs with Cultural Background* 及其它有关资料；并蒙美籍教师莱里博士(Dr. C. Riley)和英籍教师塔依莎女士(Miss I. Tasker)和陈坚同志的热情协助，特此感谢。

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编　者

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It's a Long Way to Tipperary
去蒂珀雷里的路途遥远

I. Cultural background:

It's a Long Way to Tipperary is a marching song for soldiers. It was one of the most famous songs during the First World War. The English speaking soldiers in the war liked it very much and because of this, Tipperary, which is a little town in Ireland, became very popular among the soldiers.

In this song, Piccadilly is mentioned in the second verse. Piccadilly, or Piccadilly Circus, to be more exact, is the most famous square in London. Several important streets such as Regent Street, Shaftesbury Avenue and Haymarket meet there. It's between the daytime shopping districts and evening entertainment area.

The name "Piccadilly", it is said, comes from "Piccadilly Hall". This house was built in the 17th century by a tailor. The tailor made "piccadils", a kind of high collar, in this house. And hence it was popularly called "Piccadilly". This hall does not exist any more

now.

Piccadilly Circus is the most popular meeting place in London. There is a statue of Eros at the centre of Piccadilly Circus. The statue shows Eros as a graceful archer with two wings on his back. It was erected in the memory of a certain English noble. This monument was the first one in London to be made of aluminium. It was designed at the end of the 19th century by Sir A. Gilbert. Since its completion, it has attracted millions of onlookers. On certain festive occasions people have even climbed up to embrace the statue.

Leicester Square, to the east of Piccadilly Circus, is another famous area for evening entertainment in London.

《去蒂珀雷里的路途遥远》是首军乐进行曲,为广大士兵所喜爱。蒂珀雷里是英国爱尔兰南部的一个小城市。第一次世界大战时,自该地出征的军人首先唱起这首进行曲。在大战中一些懂得英语的士兵们都学会这首歌,并把它流传开来。因此,这座小小的爱尔兰的市邑为士兵们人人皆晓,普遍闻名了。

歌词的第二段所唱的"皮卡迪利 (Piccadilly)"这条伦敦名闻遐迩的繁华街名,实指皮卡迪利广场(Piccadilly Circus)。这个广场是几条著名的街道如:摄政王街 (Regent Street)、沙佛兹伯里大道 (Shaftesbury Avenue) 干草集市街(Haymarket) 的交叉汇合处。白天商店林立,熙熙攘攘,买卖兴旺,非常热闹。夜间因大旅馆、酒吧间、夜总会比比皆是,成为纸醉金迷的去处。

说起皮卡迪利来，还有一段佳话。这个名称是来自皮卡迪利大厅 (Piccadilly Hall)。17 世纪为一裁缝所建。这个成衣匠善制一种高硬领的衣服而著名。于是大家俗称这个地方为皮卡迪利。时至今日，这所房子早已不存在了。而皮卡迪利广场却成为伦敦游人极受欢迎，非常方便的聚会之所。广场中央矗立着一座雕像——希腊神话中的爱神"厄洛斯"(Eros) 的雕像：一位手持弓箭的优雅射手，背上长着两翼翅膀。此像为纪念一位英国贵族而设立的，是伦敦第一个用铝合金制成的雕像。设计师为吉尔伯特爵士。它矗立于广场中央，一直为成千上万的游人所宠爱。在一些节日里，还有些人爬上雕像与它拥抱呢。

　　歌词后面提到的莱斯特广场 (Leicester Square) 位于皮卡迪利广场的东侧，同样也是伦敦夜游者的繁华地区。

II. The song:

It's a Long Way to Tipperary

It's a long way to Tipperary
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to Tipperary
To the sweetest girl I know.

Goodbye, Piccadilly！
Farewell, Leicester Square！
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

It's a long way to Tipperary
It's a long way to go,
It's a long way to Tipperary
To the sweetest girl I know.

Goodbye, Piccadilly!
Farewell, Leicester Square!
It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

It's a long, long way to Tipperary,
But my heart's right there.

Notes:

1. Tipperary /'tipə'rɛəri/ *n.* (地名) 爱尔兰南部一个郡的小城镇, 以产奶制品著名。这首歌在第一次世界大战时, 为讲英语的协约国士兵所喜爱, 并改编为一支进行曲, 到处演唱, 名驰一时。
2. Piccadilly /ˌpikə'dili/ *n.* (地名) 皮卡迪利, 地处于 (Hyde Park Corner) 海德公园 (Haymarket) 草场之间的繁华地区。是英国伦敦日间的闹市和夜间的游览结合点。高级商店林立, 著名的剧场影院都设在这里, 并有许多豪华的夜总会。此处亦称 Piccadilly Circus 即皮卡迪利广场。
3. farewell /'fɛə'wel/ *int.* 再见
4. Leicester Square/ 'lestə'skwɛə/ (地名) 处于伦敦市皮卡迪利广场东边, 为伦敦市又一繁华地区。

It's a Long Way to Tipperary

1 = G $\frac{2}{4}$

3 4	5 5	5 5 6 7	i 3
It's a	long way	to Tipper- ar-	y,

| 3 3 2 | i 6 | . 6 i | 5 — |
| It's a | long way | to | go; |

| 5 0 i 3 | 5 5 | 5 5 6 7 | i 3 |
| It's a | long way | to Tipper- | ar- y, |

| 3 i #i | 2 6 | 7 i | 2 — |
| To the | sweet–est | girl I | know. |

| 2 0 | 5 5 | 5 6 7 | i 3 |
| | Good bye | Pic–ca–dail–ly！ | |

| 3 0 | 4 6 | i 2 | 3 — |
| | Fare–well | Leice–ster | Square！ |

| 3 0 i 2 | 3 3 | 3 i 2 i | 6 — |
| It's a | long, long | way to Tip–per– ar- | |

| 6 i | 3 i i | 2 | i — | i ‖
| y, But my | heart's | right there. | | |

Unit Two

Cockles and Mussels
卖海蚌啦, 卖海蠓!

I. Cultural background:

(a) The song — It's a very old and well-known Irish folk song. It tells us the story of an Irish girl who sold cockles and mussels in the streets of the city Dublin, now the capital of the Republic of Ireland. Cockles and mussels are small shell-fish that are found in the sea off the coast of the British Isles. The words of the song are rather simple and the melody is very sweet. These are features reflecting the character of the Irish people. The Irish people are warm-hearted, friendly and a little bit melancholy.

This song is in English. Nowadays, English is spoken everywhere in Ireland, only it is softened by the typical IIrish accent. The native language of Ireland is now spoken mainly among old Irish people and in very limited areas.

(b) The City of Dublin-Dublin is the capital of the Republic of Ireland and has a population of about

600,000. It is likely that the city was founded by pirates from Norway, called Vikings, in the 9th century. It was called Dublin because "dubh" in the Irish native language means "dark" and "linn" means "pool". This name refers to the dark waters of the river Liffey which runs into the Irish sea. The city of Dublin stands at the mouth of the river in a half circle round the beautiful Dublin Bay. It is the largest seaport and the most important commercial and industrial centre in the Republic. Many products are stored here and are exported abroad from this seaport. The world's largest brewery, which makes Guinness, the famous Irish black beer, is in this city. Its other industries include the manufacture of linen, biscuits and machinery.

There are a lot of buildings and places of interest in this city. Among them is the General Post Office building in O'Connell Street, one of the most beautiful streets in Europe. The building was once the headquarters of the 1916 Easter Rising. This was a political movement for an armed rebellion, which was under the leadership of two Irish revolutionaries, Patrick Pearse and James Connolly. But the rebels were quickly put down by the British troops and Pearse and Connelly gave their lives for their cause. From 1919 to 1921 the Irish Republican Army waged war on the British Government. The war ended in 1921 when a treaty was signed and Ireland was divided into the Irish Free State

and Northern Ireland.

这是一种古老而又著名的爱尔兰民歌，它歌唱一曲动人的故事。一个爱尔兰小姑娘在都柏林这座古老的城中大街小巷里喊卖海产食品——海蚌和海蠔。这类水产品盛产于英国沿海各岛屿的海边。是一种个小而带有硬壳的海产品。这首歌的歌词简洁朴素，旋律优美动听。它反映出爱尔兰民族的友好热情的民族性格。曲调中微微带有一丝半点忧郁的伤感味。这也是爱尔兰人民的特性。歌词的语言已经改编为现代英语。今日在爱尔兰这块土地上处处都说英语了。他们说的英语只是带有少许柔和的乡音。爱尔兰民族方言现只是在一些年老的爱尔兰人中通用，并在极其个别的地区流行。

都柏林市——这座城市现已成为爱尔兰共和国的首都，人口约计 60 万。相传这座城池是 9 世纪时由挪威逃出做海盗名为维京人（Vikings），也就是一般我们所知的 8—10 世纪劫掠欧洲海岸的北欧海盗所建立起来的。其名称来源是这样的：Dublin 分为 Dubh 及 linn 两个词组成。Dubh 爱尔兰语是黑色的意思，linn 意为池潭。都柏林这个名字意即指流入爱尔兰海去的丽飞河（Liffey）的灰黑色的水域。都柏林城区地处丽飞河流入美丽的都柏林海湾（Dublin Bay）的河口处，成半圆形。这座城市是爱尔兰共和国最大的海港，也是最重要的工商业中心区。各类产品皆在此处聚集，输向国外出售。闻名全球的最大啤酒酿造厂，就是酿造一种黑色啤酒名为金尼斯酒（Guiness）的工厂，就座落在此地。其他还有工业产品，如麻制品、饼干之类的东西。也有一些工业产品出口。都柏林城内还有许多名胜古迹，可供游览。爱尔兰邮电总局大楼所在的欧克诺尔街是欧洲首屈一指的美丽街道。这

所大厦曾在 1916 年一度作为当年复活节起义军的指挥总部。这次武装斗争是由两位爱尔兰义士皮尔斯 (P. Pearse) 和康纳利 (J. Connally) 领导的。但不幸被英军镇压而失败了。这两位义士为民族解放献出了他们的生命。自 1919 年至 1921 年间爱尔兰共和军不断向英国政府开战。 1921 年结束了战争，签订了和约。爱尔兰便分为爱尔兰自由邦 (Irish Free State) 和北爱尔兰了。

II. The song:

Cockles and Mussels

In Dublin's fair city,
Where the girls are so pretty,
I first set my eyes on sweet Molly Malone
As she wheeled her wheelbarrow
Through streets broad and narrow,
Crying "Cockles and mussels, alive, alive–o!"

Chorus:

Alive, alive–o! Alive, alive–o!
Crying, "Cockles and mussels,
Alive, alive–o!"

She was a fishmonger,
But sure 'twas no wonder,