

唱新歌学汉语 SING SONGS AND M M M M M ERE /编著 LEARN CHINESE





唱新歌学汉语

LEARNCHINESE

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使·用·说·明

《唱新歌 学汉语》是为外国留学生编选的学唱中国歌曲的教材,可供具有初级汉语水平的外国留学生汉语节目表演用。

本书选取中国当代歌曲,以二十世纪八九十年代及二十一世纪流行歌曲为主,选取原则有以下几点:流行时间长、范围广;曲调、旋律流畅,易学唱;歌词易学易记,适合作为外国留学生学习汉语的辅助材料。

全书共三部分,十八首歌曲。按照时代划分为"八十年代老歌""九十年代好歌""新世纪新歌"三辑。每一辑有"时代背景"介绍相关时代背景知识;每辑六首歌,每首由"学唱""歌词""歌中词语""歌中句式""歌手""作者"等板块组成,包含了曲谱、歌词、生词、语法、歌曲背景知识等内容。

本书的编写得到了董璐、王乐、徐亮、欧阳文思、李敏的帮助,在此表示感谢。

陕西师范大学国际汉学院 王晓音

Shaansi Normal Laiversity



Instructions

Sing Songs and Learn Chinese is compiled for international students who are beginners of Chinese to learn Chinese pop songs.

The book selects modern Chinese songs, mainly the popular songs of the 1980s to the 21st century. Characterized by lasting popularity and beautiful melody, these songs are suitable and are easy to learn for international students to learn Chinese as a supplementary learning material.

The book contains 18 songs in three parts: "Old Favorites in the 80's", "Pop Songs in the 90's", and "New Song in the New Century". There are 6 songs and background information in each part. Each lesson includes the following sections, Sing Together, Lyrics, Vocabulary, Grammar Notes, About the Singer, About the Writer, etc., providing the music score, lyrics, vocabulary, grammar and related information.

Many people contributed to the compilation of this book. Special thanks go to Ms. Dong Lu, Ms. Wang Le, Mr. Xu Liang, Ms. Ouyang Wensi and Ms. Li Min.

Wang Xiaoyin The International College of Chinese Studies Shaanxi Normal University

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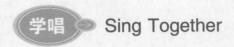
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Old Favorites in the 80's 八十年代老歌



唱新歌学汉语 SING songs and LEARNCHINESE

-《宴念》Sīniàn



毛阿敏 演唱 乔 羽 词 谷建芬 曲





歌词 Lyrics

Nǐ cóng năli lái? Wǒ de péngyou, 从 哪里来? 我 的 朋友, 你 hǎoxiàng yì zhī húdié fēijìn wǒ de chuāngkǒu. 好像 一只 蝴蝶 飞进 我 的 窗口。 Bù zhī néng zuò jǐ rì tíngliú, 不知能作几日停留, wŏmen yĭjīng fēnbié de tài jiǔ tài jiǔ. 我们 已经 分别 得 太 久 太 久。 Nǐ cóng năli lái? Wǒ de péngyou, 你 从 哪里 来? 我 的 朋友, nǐ hǎoxiàng yì zhī húdié fēijìn wǒ de chuāngkǒu. 你 好像 一只 蝴蝶 飞进 我 的



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Wèihé nǐ yí qù biàn wú xiāoxi?
为何 你 一 去 便 无 消息?
Zhǐ bǎ sīniàn jīyā zài wǒ xīntóu.
只 把 思念 积压 在 我 心头。
Nándào nǐ yòu yào cōngcōng líqù?
难道 你 又 要 匆匆 离去?
Yòu bǎ jùhuì dāngchéng yí cì fēnshǒu.
又 把 聚会 当成 一次 分手。



Vocabuary

●●● 歌词大意 Main Idea of the Lyrics ●●●

这首歌描写的是老朋友分别很久后短暂相聚,不忍 离别的心情。

朋友不期而至,就像一只蝴蝶飞进窗口那样意外。 这次到来,能不能多待些日子?我们分别太久了,有好 多话要说呢。不要走得那么匆忙,像上次一样,一走就 再也没有了音信,让我苦苦地思念这么久。"相见时难 别亦难",虽然所有的相聚都会以分手告终,但我真的不 希望这么快就说再见。

This song describes the sentimental feelings that old friends feel when they meet after being separated for a long time.

My dear friend, here you come, just like a butterfly flying into the window. Could you stay longer this time? We've parted for such a long time, and I've got a lot to talk to you. Please don't leave me in such a hurry! After you left the last time, I haven't heard from you for so long and have been missing you so much. As a famous poem reads, "Hard it was to see each other, hard still to part." Although all feasts must come to an end, I don't want to say goodbye to you so soon.



Vocabuary

1. 思念	sīniàn	to miss
2. 能	néng	(expressing possibility) can
3. 停留	tíngliú	to stay
4. 分别	fēnbié	to leave each other, to part
5. 为何	wèihé	朋友不明而至,就的 why 这太到来,能不能多符些
6. 消息	xiāoxi	news, message
7. 积压	jīyā	to accumulate, to overstock
8. 难道	nándào	could it be that
9. 匆匆	cōngcōng	hurriedly
10. 聚会	jùhuì	to meet, to get together
11. 分手	fēn shǒu	to say goodbye, to part

▶▶ 歌中句式 Grammer Notes

1. 作几日停留

"作",指从事某种活动。

"作" means to do, to make.

例如: 稍作休息

不作解释 Laum etaset its riguorifiA "Insq

2. 一去便无消息

"去",离开。"便",就。一离开就没有了音信。

"去"means to leave. "便" means "as soon as". The sentence means that nothing is heard from the friend ever since he/she leaves.

"一……就……"表示两件事紧接着发生。

"一······· 就······" means that one thing happens very qui-

例如:我一下课就去。 他一回来,我就告诉你。

3. 把思念积压在我心头

"把"字句,表示对事物的处置。"把"后面的动词要带其他成分,"把+名+动+介词短语"是常见格式之一。

The "把" sentence is used to indicate the result of an action or the influence an action has on something or somebody. The verb after "把" usually takes other components. The common structure is "把+Noun+Verb+Propositional Phrase".

例如:老师把书放在桌子上。 请你把这封信带给小王。

4. 把聚会当成一次分手

"把……当成……"表示如何看待某人或某事。"当成"可换用为"当做"。



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"把……当成……" means "take... as ...". "当成" can also be replaced by "当做".

例如:我把他当成最好的朋友。 我把盐当做糖了。

"又"表示前一动作或情况重复出现。

"Z" indicates that the preceding action or state of affairs appears again.

例如:昨天他来过,今天又来了。 你刚吃完饭,怎么又饿了?

。過思念根且在致心头

出地也或分。"把+名+对+个同物语"是常见公司之

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战"司德拜为"争傲"

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歌手 About the Singer

毛阿敏 (Mao Amin)

1963年3月生于上海。做了两年纺织工人后,参军入伍,先后到南京军区前线歌舞团、总政歌舞团当独唱演员。曾在著名作曲家谷建芬的声乐培训中心接受专业训练,1986年在全国青年歌手电视大奖赛中获"通俗唱法"第三名。

1987年12月,南斯拉夫第四届"贝尔格莱德国际音乐节"上,毛阿敏以《绿叶对根的情意》获奖,成为第一位在国际流行音乐赛事上获奖的中国内地歌手。评委们评价她的演唱"入情忘我,具有东方女性温柔典雅的魅力"。她的获奖,使中国内地流行音乐开始走向世界。

毛阿敏的声音宽厚高亢、深沉沧桑,演唱风格雍容大方、端庄稳重,情绪表达真切自然、感人肺腑。1988年中国中央电视台春节联欢晚会上,毛阿敏演唱《思念》,一举成名,之后的电视剧《渴望》主题歌是她艺术生涯的高峰。为许多电视剧、大型晚会演唱,使毛阿敏确定了内地"顶尖实力派歌星"的地位。

代表作:《思念》《绿叶对根的情意》《渴望》 《同一首歌》等。



Mao Amin was born in Shanghai in March, 1963. She worked as a textile worker for two years and then was enlisted in the army as a vocalist in Nan Jing Front Song-and-Dance Ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese PLA. She received professional training in the vocal training center founded by the famous composer Gu Jianfen. In 1986, she won the third prize as a pop-song singer in the CCTV National Young Singers' Contest .

In December, 1987, Mao won an award in the fourth International Music Festival in Belgrade, Yugoslavia with the song "The Affection of Leaves towards the Root", which made her the first singer from mainland China to receive an award in an international popular music competition. Her performance was commented as "passionate with tenderness and elegancy of an oriental lady". Her winning the prize was the first step for the popular music of China's mainland to go out to the world.

Thanks to her resounding and resonant voice, decent and elegant performance and natural and touching expression of feelings, Mao became famous overnight by singing the song "Missing" in the CCTV Spring Festival Gala in 1988. Later the singing of the theme song of the TV serial "Longing" marked the peak of her career. Her excellent performance on stage and for TV serials made her one of the top pop singers in mainland China.

Representative Songs: "Missing", "The Affection of Leaves towards the Root", "Longing", "The Same Song".

m V201 m mod anv , uV ont) , gnos a 作者 About the Writer

d "Ode to China", which 《思念》的词作者乔羽,1927年出生,山东人。 20世纪50年代年代至今,创作了《我的祖国》《让我们 荡起双桨》《难忘今宵》《爱我中华》等经典歌曲,是新 中国歌词创作高峰的代表,被评价为"词坛泰斗"。运用 平实质朴的语言、智慧幽默的手法, 表达美好善良的感 情,是乔羽的创作特色。

are all represen

许多人都问乔羽、《思念》中的这只"蝴蝶",是代 表友情还是爱情? 其实这里有一个小故事。1963年夏天 的一个下午, 乔羽回到家, 打开窗户, 忽然飞进来一只 金黄色的蝴蝶,它自由自在地在屋子里飞了好几圈。乔 羽有些吃惊, 但没有惊动它, 看着它又从窗口飞了出去。 那一刻,他的心中涌起一种说不出的感动。1988年,他 在创作一首咏叹友谊的歌曲时, 开启了 25 前的那段回 忆,写下了《思念》这首经久不衰的好歌。这是他一千 多首歌词中创作时间最长的一首。