

北大版对外汉语教材·公共选修课系列

汉 英 对 照

学唱中国歌

Chinese Songs

于鹏 焦毓梅 编著



晚 风 拂 柳 笛 声 残, 夕 阳 山 外 山。

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前言

歌曲是最大众化的音乐形式,它常常具有地域性特点。不同国家、不同民族地区的歌曲往往具有鲜明的民族特色和地方色彩,有时某一特定的旋律和唱腔会与某一特定地区紧密联系在一起,甚至成为这一地区的显著性标志之一。歌曲又是世界性的,有时一首歌会跨越国界,在世界范围内广为传唱,当不同国家、不同种族、操着不同语言的人同唱一首歌的时候,音乐成为了共同的语言,把他们的心紧紧地连在了一起。

本书精选 19 首中国歌曲,每首独立成篇。这些歌曲可分为三部分:一是以《茉莉花》、《达坂城的姑娘》、《月儿弯弯照九州》等为代表的优秀民歌。二是以《祝你生日快乐》、《找朋友》等为代表的优秀儿歌,满足幼儿或汉语初学者学唱的需要。三是以《常回家看看》、《爱情鸟》、《阳光总在风雨后》等为代表的当代流行歌曲。

在歌曲的选编中,作者综合考虑了词语的难易度、作品对现实生活的反应、欣赏性、词曲作者及歌手的影响、中国传统文化等因素。歌曲内容包括爱情、亲情、风物、景观等多个主题,力求寓教于乐,使留学生在歌声中学习汉语,从而进一步了解中国文化,走进中国人的生活。

这本书得以问世,应该感谢北京大学出版社的沈岚老师的大力支持,她在本书的编写过程中提出了很多宝贵的修改意见,我的韩国好友郑安修和金荣振友情听录了本书十余首歌曲的五线谱,并审定了全书的乐谱,在此一并表示谢意。

于鹏 焦毓梅

2008.5



Foreword

Songs, as the most popular form of music, vary greatly in style due to geographical differences. Songs of different countries and ethnic groups often take on special ethnic and regional characteristics. Some forms of singing and some special melodies may represent a certain region and be the symbol of that part of the world. Music is also the common language of the whole world. Sometimes a song may cross borders and nations to be sung by people from different countries and ethnic backgrounds, who speak different languages. In this way, people's hearts can come together through music.

This book has selected 20 Chinese songs, each in one separate chapter, which fall generally into three categories: folk songs (like "Jasmine", "The Girl from Dabancheng", and "Crescent Moon over China"); children's songs (like "Happy Birthday to You" and "Looking for a Friend") to cater to the needs of children and beginners; and contemporary popular songs (like "Come Back Home Often", "Love Bird", and "After Storms There Always Comes Sunshine").

The editors of this book have also taken into consideration factors like the difficulty of the language, the ideas conveyed by the song, its reflection of real life, its aesthetic value, the influence of the song-writer and singer, and how related it is to Chinese traditional culture, etc. The songs are about common themes like love, family, scenery and landscapes, etc. The book tries its best to teach people something about the language while having fun, and help students learn Chinese when singing songs, so they know more about Chinese culture and better understand to Chinese life.

We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to Shen Lan of Peking University Press, who generously offered many suggestions for the book. Without her help this book could not possibly be what you see today. Our heart-felt thankfulness also goes to our great Korean friends, Jeong Ahn Soo and Kim Young Jin, who kindly helped record in musical notations over half of the selected songs and revised the rest of the music sheets.

Yu Peng, Jiao Yumei

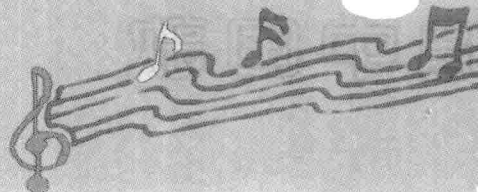
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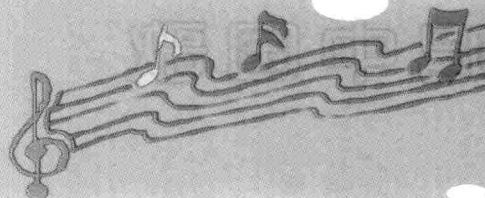
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1 祝你生日快乐

Happy Birthday to You

一 推荐絮语 (Introduction)

《祝你生日快乐》是世界上最广为传唱的歌曲之一，翻译成多国语言，跨越了种族和国界。这首歌曲原名 *Good Morning to All* (《大家早上好》)，由美国的希尔姐妹创作于 1893 年。在 1910—1930 年间，有人将 *Good Morning to All* 配上新的歌词，改成了现在的 *Happy Birthday to You* (《祝你生日快乐》)。

Happy Birthday to You sits at the top of the list of “the most popular songs of the world”. It has been translated into many different languages, and crossed the boundaries of nationality and culture. It comes from the song *Good Morning to All* written by the American sisters Meldred Hill and Patty Hill in 1893. The combination of the melody and the current lyrics appeared in the 1910s or 1920s.



二 歌词对读 (Chinese and English lyrics)

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè
祝你生日快乐，

Happy birthday to you,

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè
祝你生日快乐，

Happy birthday to you,

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè
祝你生日快乐，

Happy birthday to you,

学唱中国歌

zhù nǐ shēng rì kuài lè
祝你生日快乐!

Happy birthday to you!



三 生词详解 (New words)

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. 祝 | (动) | zhù | wish; express good wishes |
| 2. 你 | (代) | nǐ | you |
| 3. 生日 | (名) | shēngrì | birthday |
| 4. 快乐 | (形) | kuàilè | happy |

四 歌曲欣赏 (Music sheet)

祝你生日快乐



祝你生日快 乐, 祝你生日快 乐, 祝你生日快



乐, 祝你生日快 乐!



五 读一读 (Read the Following Passage)

面 条 Noodle

庆祝生日是世界性的文化习俗,但由于各国在文化传统和宗教信仰等方面的不同,人们在庆祝方式上不完全相同。在中国的大部分地方,人们在过生日时,常常要吃面条。



过生日时为什么要吃面条呢?因为面条又长又瘦(“瘦”是指面薄而窄),“长瘦”与“长寿”同音,含有祝福人长命百岁的意思。过生日吃的面条,被称为长寿面。

“面条”这一名称最早出现于宋朝(960—1279)。那时面条的吃法就已经有很多种,除了煮之外,还有炒、焖、煎等,各种荤菜、素菜都可以用来拌面,吃法和现在已经差不多了。面条在宋朝时已经成为祝福新生儿长命百岁的象征了。这种习俗延续至今,长寿面就成了人们生日之餐的必备品。

The celebration of birthdays is a custom practiced worldwide. But due to differences in cultural traditions and religious beliefs, people's ways of celebration vary greatly. In major parts of China, people eat noodles for birthdays.

Why do they do that? Simply because noodles are long (*chang*) and thin (*shou*), and *changshou*, in Chinese, also means “longevity”. Eating noodles expresses people's wish for long life. The noodles people eat for their birthday is called “*changshoumian* (longevity noodles)”.

The Chinese word for noodle first became part of the common vocabulary in the Song Dynasty (960—1279 A.D.). Even back then

there have been many ways of cooking noodles (boiling, stir-frying, stewing, frying, etc.), and any dishes (vegetarian or non-vegetarian) could be served with them, which is more or less the way they are served today. And from the Song Dynasty, noodles were used to wish new-born babies long life. This custom is still practiced today, with noodles as necessary for a birthday meal.

六 说一说 (Ask and Answer)

1. 在你的国家,人们过生日时吃什么?
2. 中国人过生日时为什么吃面条?
3. 说一说你最难忘的生日晚会。

七 做一做 (Tasks)

1. 参加朋友的生日晚会时,用汉语演唱《祝你生日快乐》。
2. 参考中国人的习惯,为自己、家人或朋友准备一个中西合璧的生日晚会。

八 词语链接 (Related Words or Phrases)

1. 面条	(名)	miàntiáo	noodles
2. 庆祝	(动)	qìngzhù	celebrate
3. 习俗	(名)	xísú	coustom
4. 长寿	(形)	chángshòu	long life, longevity
5. 蛋糕	(名)	dàngāo	cake
6. 点	(动)	diǎn	light; burn



- | | | | |
|--------|-----|---------|-----------------|
| 7. 蜡烛 | (名) | làzhú | candle |
| 8. 许愿 | | xǔ yuàn | make a wish |
| 9. 吹 | (动) | chuī | blow; puff |
| 10. 祝福 | (动) | zhùfú | wish; happiness |

2 找朋友

Looking for a Friend

一 推荐絮语 (Introduction)

在中国,《找朋友》是一首广为传唱的儿童游戏歌曲。歌曲寓教于乐,使孩子在歌唱中学习与小伙伴友好相处。这首歌虽然是儿歌,具有内容简单、句式短小、简洁明快、朗朗上口的特点,但唱出的却不只是儿童的心声,因为生活中离不了朋友,不管是孩子还是成人。

In China, “Looking for a Friend” is a popular song sung in children’s games. Adding fun to education, this song teaches kids to be friendly to others. Although this is a child’s song with simple and brief lyrics, it has a delightful rhythm and is very catchy. It expresses more than just the hearts of children, because we all need friends, whether we are kids or adults.

二 歌词对读 (Chinese and English lyrics)

zhǎo ya zhǎo ya zhǎo péng you

找呀找呀找朋友,

Look, look, look for friend,

zhǎo dào yī gè hǎo péng you

找到一个好朋友,

Then I find one in the end,

jìng gè lǐ a wò wò shǒu

敬个礼啊握握手,

Salute and shake our hands,

nǐ shì wǒ de hǎo péng you

你是我的好朋友。

You are now my good friend.

三 生词详解 (New words)

1. 找	(动)	zhǎo	look for
2. 朋友	(名)	péngyou	friend
3. 呀	(助)	ya	ya (auxiliary)
4. 找到		zhǎodào	find
5. 一	(数)	yī	one
6. 个	(量)	gè	measure word for friends
7. 好	(形)	hǎo	good
8. 敬礼		jìng lǐ	salute
9. 啊	(助)	a	a (auxiliary)
10. 握手		wò shǒu	shake hand
11. 是	(动)	shì	be
12. 我	(代)	wǒ	I
13. 的	(助)	de	of (possessive particle)

四 歌曲欣赏 (Music sheet)

找朋友



找 呀 找 呀 找 朋 友, 找 到 一 个 好 朋 友,



敬 个 礼 啊 握 握 手, 你 是 我 的 好 朋 友。

五 读一读 (Read the Following Passage)

儿 歌 Children's Ballad

儿歌是儿童口头传唱的歌谣,符合幼儿的理解能力和心理特点,贴近儿童生活,具有歌词简短、易学易记、语言活泼、结构简单、节奏明快、动作性强的特点。

一些儿歌蕴含着丰富的知识,充满着生活情趣,富于游戏性和表演性。通过学唱儿歌不仅使儿童心情愉快,更能够潜移默化地提高他们的想象力和语言表达能力,有助于养成良好的生活习惯和学习习惯。

儿歌也往往是世界性的,很多国外的儿歌已经翻译成汉语。例如郭瑶编译了法国儿歌《两只老虎》:“两只老虎,两只老虎,跑得快,跑得快,一只没有耳朵,一只没有尾巴,真奇怪,真奇怪!”

Children's ballads are sung and passed on by children. These songs are easy for children to accept intellectually and psychologically. They are often about children's lives. The lyrics of a children's ballad are often short and catchy, often with vivid language, simple structure, light tempo and usually goes together with games or other activities.

Some ballads contain rich knowledge, and are filled with love for life. They are often used in games and performances. Children's ballad can not only make children happy, but can also gradually improve their imagination and linguistic expression, encouraging good life habits and study habits.

Children's ballads can also be international, since many foreign ballads have been introduced to China. For example, Guo Yao wrote words for the Chinese version of the French song



学唱中国歌

“Frère Jacques”: “Two tigers, two tigers, run very fast, run very fast. One has no ears. One has no tail. How weird is that! How weird is that! ”

六 说一说 (Ask and Answer)

1. 在中国,握手是人们见面打招呼的主要方式,在你的国家呢?
2. 除了这首歌,你还听过其他中国儿歌吗?
3. 在你的国家,有哪些有名的儿歌?
4. 和新朋友见面时,你一般怎么打招呼?

七 做一做 (Tasks)

1. 把《找朋友》这首歌曲翻译成自己的母语并演唱。
2. 举例说明儿歌与流行歌曲有哪些不同?

八 词语链接 (Related Words or Phrases)

1. 你好	nǐ hǎo	hello to you
2. 你们好	nǐmen hǎo	hello to (all of) you
3. 您好	nín hǎo	hello (formal/polite)
4. 大家好	dàjiā hǎo	hello to all
5. 谢谢 (动)	xièxie	thanks
6. 不用谢	búyòngxiè	you are welcome
7. 不客气	búkèqi	not at all
8. 对不起 (动)	duìbuqǐ	sorry
9. 没关系	méi guānxi	it does not matter
10. 再见 (动)	zàijiàn	goodbye

3 天 堂

Heaven

一 推荐絮语 (Introduction)

这是一首来自大草原的歌，由蒙古族音乐家腾格尔作词作曲并演唱。内蒙古草原十分辽阔，蒙古族世代居住在那里。这首歌具有草原民歌的共同特点，作者把美丽的草原比作天堂，用发自内心的歌声，唱出对故乡深深的爱恋。

This is a song coming from the grand prairie of Inner Mongolia, written and sung by the Mongolian musician Teng Ge'er. The Inner Mongolian Prairie is massive, taking up about one tenth of the total area of China. This is the land where generations of Mongolian people live. The song compares the beautiful grassland to the heaven, which reflects the singer's deep affection of his homeland.

二 歌词对读 (Chinese and English lyrics)

lán lán de tiān kōng

蓝蓝的天空，

Blue blue sky,

qīng qīng de hú shuǐ āi yē

青青的湖水，哎耶！

Cyan cyan lake, (ei-ye)

lǜ lǜ de cǎo yuán

绿绿的草原，

Green green prairie,