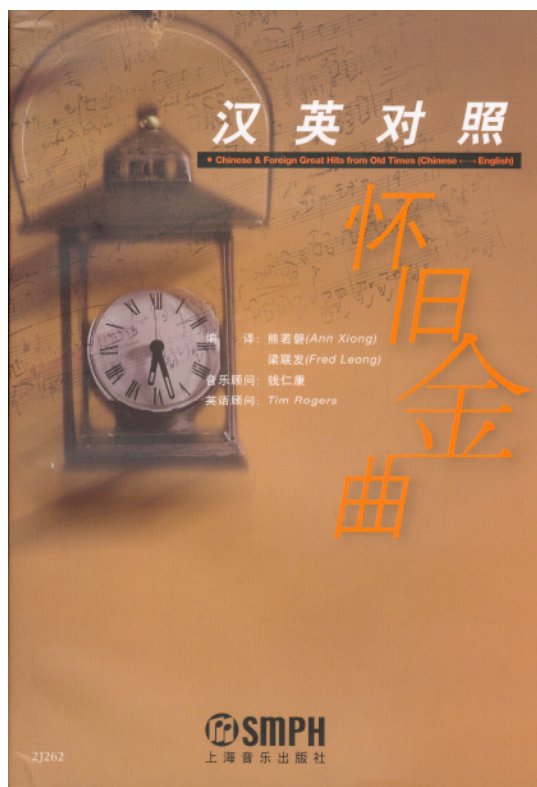


Xiong Ann & Leong Fred 2003. *Chinese & Foreign Great Hits from Old Times (Chinese, English) [Grands succès chinois et étrangers (Chinois, Anglais)]*. SMPH, 377 p.



47. 土 拨 鼠

这首歌的作曲者贝多芬(1770—1827)出生在德国的波恩,1792年后住在奥地利的维也纳。这位著名音乐家既是古典主义最后一个代表,又是浪漫主义的始祖。贝多芬在26岁时因病而开始耳聋,到49岁时完全失去听觉。但他以非凡的毅力,克服了一个耳聋的音乐家所遭遇的、常人无法想象的困难,创作出了九部交响曲,五部钢琴协奏曲,无数奏鸣曲、序曲、弦乐四重奏和三重奏乐曲以及其他音乐杰作。他的歌曲《土拨鼠》虽然短小,却和他的其他作品一样受到全世界喜爱。这首歌的歌词是德国文豪歌德(1749—1832)的“普伦德斯魏伦的节日市场”中的一首诗。据法国一位科学家拉穆斯说,在歌德的时代,萨瓦地区操法语的人,每到冬天便下山到周围平原,去做些清扫烟囱或在街头推销货物的工作。他们惯于带一只装在箱笼里的土拨鼠作伴。那时在德国和法国都有很多萨瓦人,歌德在他这首基本上是德文的诗歌里用了一点法文,而且题目《土拨鼠》这个词也是用的法文,其原因可能就在于此。土拨鼠是啮齿类动物中最大的一种,产在北美洲、欧洲和亚洲北部。据美国一位科学家布拉姆斯坦说:“在中国,只有西藏及其他远在西部的地区才有土拨鼠。”如今,以土拨鼠属动物为主题的国际研讨会已经举行过四次,可见现代世界科学家们对这类动物日益关注。

1 = $\flat B$ $\frac{6}{8}$

稍快

词: 歌德(德)
曲: 贝多芬(德)
中文译配: 安安-阿发

$\underline{3} \mid \underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6} \mid \overset{\frown}{\underline{7 \dot{1} 7}} \underline{6} \underline{6} \mid \underline{7} \underline{7} \underline{\dot{1} 7 6} \mid$
我 曾 走 遍 许 多 地 方, 把 土 拨 鼠 带 在

$\underline{7} \cdot \underline{3} \underline{3} \mid \underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6} \mid \underline{7 \dot{1} 7} \underline{6} \underline{6} \mid$
身 旁, 总 找 到 食 物 填 饱 肚 肠, 有

THE MARMOT

The composer of this song, **Ludwig van Beethoven** (1770—1827), was born in Bonn, Germany, and lived in Vienna, Austria from 1792 on. This renowned composer was a representative of the last of Classical and the first of Romantic style in Western music. Because of illness, he started to lose his hearing at age 26 and was completely deaf by age 49. With extraordinary willpower, Beethoven overcame unimaginable hardships of being a deaf musician and composed nine symphonies, five piano concertos, numerous sonatas, overtures, string quartets and trios and other great musical works. His song **THE MARMOT**, short as it is, is nonetheless loved around the world as his other works. Its lyrics are a poem from “Jahrmarktsfest at Plundersweilern” by the great German writer, **Johann Wolfgang von Goethe** (1749—1832). According to Raymond Ramousse, a French scientist, during Goethe’s time French speaking people from Savoy left their mountain homes in winter to work as sweeps or drummers in the plains. They traditionally carried a marmot in a box for companionship. Savoy people were numerous in Germany and in France at the time, which may explain why Goethe wrote part of this mostly German poem in French and gave it a French title **MARMOTTE**. Marmots are the biggest rodents. They are found in North America, Europe and northern Asia. According to Daniel T. Blumstein, an American scientist, in China marmots are found only in the far western parts, such as Tibet. In the modern world, marmots have, as indicated by four international conferences on the topic, drawn increasing attention from scientists around the world.

1 = $\flat B \quad \frac{6}{8}$

Words by: Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
Music by: Ludwig van Beethoven
English translation by: Ann & Fred

Allegretto (Moderately fast)

$\underline{3}$ | $\underline{6} \cdot \underline{6} \cdot$ | $\underline{7} \underline{\dot{1}} \underline{7} \underline{6} \quad \underline{6} \underline{6}$ | $\underline{7} \cdot \underline{\dot{1}} \underline{7} \underline{6}$ |
I’ve trav - elled far and wide with the mar - mot by

$\underline{7} \cdot \underline{3} \underline{3}$ | $\underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6} \underline{6}$ | $\underline{7} \underline{\dot{1}} \underline{7} \underline{6} \quad \underline{6} \underline{6}$ |
my side. Some - thing to eat I’ve al - ways ac - quired, with the