- Folk Music -



Some say/ radio democratized music.// Radio homogenized music.// It gave no voice to the people,/ it spoke one voice over the people.// Before radio,/ folk made their own music: folk music.// Songs passed from mother to child.// Songs spread from the old man down the street.// New lyrics gave new life to old tunes/ because folk music is not a genre,/ but a culture.// This is why it cannot easily be "revived."// Folk music is not learned,/ but inherited.// No broadcast, no recording, is folk music,/ but performative music.// Folk must be live.//

Folk sang their histories in **ballads**,/ made music while they worked,/ **lulled** children to sleep,/ and —all is fair in love and war —/ bothered their neighbors.//

Work songs allow/ the coordination of hundreds of people/ for a single task.// By moving to the rhythm of the music,/ the sound of work becomes integral to the song.// It eases the burden of labor.// One sailor said/ "a good song was worth ten men on a rope,"/ which was helpful/ because sailors raised 2 ton anchors/ by man-power alone.// Their sea shanties are popular/ both in performance and as work songs/ to this day.// The Irish "Drunken Sailor" and the Japanese "Souranbushi" are well-known examples.// American "gandy dancers" were railroad workers/ who realigned the tracks.// Teams of men,/ wielding 9kg steel bars,/ lifted and shifted the railroads of America.// The tracks which would not yield to fully loaded trains/ gave way for the men with the song.//

What will you inherit?// What will you bequeath?//

へんではバラードで歴史を歌い/ 働きながら音楽を奏で/ 子供を寝かすのに歌い/ さらに「恋と戦争にはルールなし」と言うように / 遊所を困らせもした//

労働歌は可能にする/数百人の人々が調和して指うことを/一つの作業を//音楽のリズムに合わせて動くことで/作業の音が歌に不可欠となる// それは労働の資担を和らげる// とある船乗りはこう言った/「良い歌があれば、編を引く十人分の力になる」/ これは重要だった/ なぜなら、船乗りたちは 2 トンもの一錨を引き上げていたのだ/ 人力だけで// 彼らの奔歌は人気がある/ 演奏曲としても労働歌としても/現代に至るまで// アイルランドの「酔いどれ水夫」や日本の「ソーラン節」はそのよく知られる例である// アメリカの「ギャンディーダンサー」は鉄道労働者で/ 線路を整える者だった// 彼らのチームは / 9 キログラムもの鉄棒を振るい / アメリカの鉄道を持ち上げ、移動させた// 大量の荷物を積んだ列車にはびくともしない線路が/歌う彼らには動かされたのである//

あなたは何を受け継ぐ?// あなたは何を遺すだろうか?//

Vocabulary and Phrases

democracy	民主主義
homogeneous	均質な
lyric	歌詞
revive	復興する
ballad	叙事詩的な歌
lull	寝かしつける
integral	不可欠な

sailor	船乗り
anchor	鍿
shanty	作業歌
realign	再調整する
yield	屈する
inherit	受け継ぐ
bequeath	遺す

Total Number of words used

: <u>258</u> words Time for 120 wpm

: 129 sec.

Time for 150 wpm

: 103 sec.

Your BEST TIME

: _____ sec.

TIPS

shanty は英語の chant (歌や詠唱) に由来する言葉である。「-y」や「-ie」は英語で小型化や親しみを表す接尾辞であり、例えば selfie (自撮り) や Newfie (ニューファンドランド人) などの例がある。

chant (歌う/歌)

chanty (かわいい歌い手/かわいい歌)

shanty (きゃわいい歌い手/きゃわいい歌)

裏面の問題は音読を毎回 40 分以上反復してから挑戦しましょう

Summary Till Blan	nk:			
Folk songs are	songs. Folk music is therefore not a, but a	, and is difficult to revive. Radio broadcasts or		
	of folk music cease to be folk music. They become	music. Folk music includes ballads, work		
, and	Work songs coordinate labor and ease its	Two examples of work music are sea for		
sailors, and gandy who used music to coordinate the realignment of train tracks.				
Summary(2 Summary(50 -80 words):				

Summary 3 Sample Answer:

Folk songs are inherited songs. Folk music is therefore not a genre, but a culture, and is difficult to revive. Radio broadcasts or recordings of folk music cease to be folk music. They become performative music. Folk music includes ballads, work songs, and lullabies. Work songs coordinate labor and ease its burden. Two examples of work music are sea shanties for sailors, and gandy dancers who used music to coordinate the realignment of train tracks.