THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM

anthology of yiddish folksongs

SINAI LEICHTER

VOLUME FIVE THE MORDECHAI GEBIRTIG VOLUME

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

by Sinai Leichter

1. The Structure of this Book

There are several possibilities regarding the order of the songs of Gebirtig. One would be to follow the system of the four previous volumes of the Anthology, namely to arrange the songs according to subject, which, in any case, would follow the three periods in Gebirtig's life: first the songs written in his youth, describing Jewish life as he saw it in his native Krakow prior to and including World War II, songs of love, of nature, of nostalgia; the second period, concentrating on social problems, such as poverty, unemployment, struggle for the rights of the laborer, songs influenced by his sympathy with the Bund movement, (which was essentially Socialist and oriented on the development of Yiddish culture) and the third period, songs of Jewish struggle against Anti-Semitism, starting with his immortal "Undzer Shtetl Brent" (written in 1938) and continuing with the songs like "Blayb Gezund mir Kroke", "Shifrele's Portret", "Erev Yom Kippur", until his death on June 4, 1942.

Another way of arranging the songs would be in chronological sequence, as described by the Gebirtig biographer, Natan Gross of Tel Aviv, in his book "Mayn Fayfele", published in 1997 and including some 50 songs of Gebirtig's youthful period, found at the "Moreshet" Institute at Givat Haviva. This book also contains important biographical details, as well as a "Calendarium" of chronological events and dates when the songs were written.

There is also a third way, namely, to follow the order of the songs which Gebirtig himself made when he copied all his

THE YIDDISH FOLKSONG

As a Mirror to Jewish Life in Eastern Europe before World War II

by Eliyahu Honig*

Before dealing with the works of the great creators of Yiddish song, it is important to reflect a little on the place of the folk song in general in our culture.

Folklore as expressed in the folk-song generally reflects the life and customs of a people – English, American, Russian, Australian, Scottish and other folk-songs depict the trades and work situations, hardship and heroism, rebellions, wars and the events that affected a people – all recalled in a process of collective memory in songs that have been passed on from generation to generation, in most cases with the name of the author long forgotten. The melodies were sometimes original, sometimes borrowed, often changing with each generation.

In the same way Yiddish folk and popular songs reflect Jewish life in a lyrical and dramatic way.

They evoke tender introspection, emotional outpouring, sometimes satirical or coarse, but always a true reflection of the lives of the people in the Jewish communities of Eastern Europe and that is why they have survived to this day.

There were literally thousands of such songs and most have come down to us with some changes and variations which in themselves reflect the changing and dynamic conditions of the Jewish people, songs that were all lovingly passed on from generation to generation.

There were love songs and lullabies, songs on poverty and illness and eating, on Heder learning and pleading with the

^{*} From a Lecture given in Vancouver, Canada

Issakhar Fater

MUSICAL THEMES of GEBIRTIG*

Mordechai Gebirtig did not create his melodies while sitting at the piano, because he had no formal musical education, had never learned to play an instrument, nor could he write any musical notes. Yet, judging from his songs, one gets the impression that he had a very good grasp of the typically Jewish melody lines, as well as an excellent sense of rhythm. He could, however, play on his shepherd's flute, which usually increased his musical inspiration and thus captured the hearts of the Jewish masses.

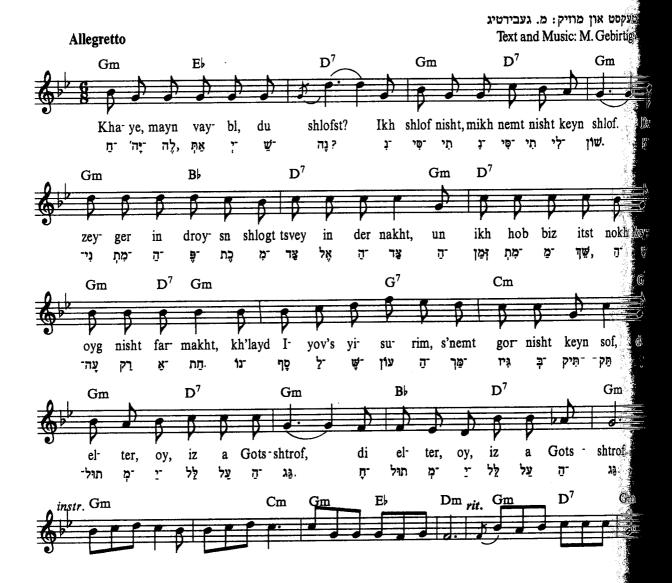
Let's consider the two basic elements of his music: the "melos" and the rhythm. The former creates the melody-line and the musical contents, while the latter constitutes the "movement" of the song. What were the sources of Gebirtig's melodies? First and foremost, their origin goes back to the prayers and the prayer-houses of Ashkenazic Jewry; to the songs of the Jewish houses heard on Friday night and to the Hassidic chants; to the monotonous sing-songs of the Talmud students and to the chant of the Torah reading. Environmental elements also played an important part in Gebirtig's melodies, which he had skillfully adjusted and absorbed in his music.

With very few exceptions, Gebirtig's songs were composed (and written down by his friend Julius Hoffman) in the minor keys. It is noteworthy that his song "S'iz Gut"

^{*} This precis is based on the Yiddish original.

DOS ALTE POR FOLK THE OLD COUPLE

אָס אַלטע פֿאָר פאָלק װג הַקְשִׁישִׁים



Khaye, mayn vaybl, du shlofst?

- Ikh shlof nisht, mikh nemt nisht keyn shlof.

Der zeyger in droysn shlogt tsvey in der nakht,
Un ikh hob biz itst nokh keyn dyg nisht farmakht,
Kh'layd Iyov's yisurim, s'nemt gornisht keyn sof,
Di elter, oy, iz a Got's-shtrof.

יוייבל, דו שלאָפֿסט? אַן שלאָף נישט, מיך נעמט נישט קיין שלאָף. אַר ער אין דרויסן שלאָגט צוויי אין דער נאַכט, אַצר האָב ביז איצט נאָך קיין אויג נישט פֿאַרמאַכט, אַר אויבס יסורים, ס׳נעמט גאָרנישט קיין סוף, שלטער, אוי, איז אַ גאַטס־שטראַף. Khayiml, zog mir, du shlofst?

The shlof nisht, s'iz, Khaye, zeyer mius,

The shlekhn di zaytn, es mutshet der hust,

a shver vi a tsentn ot do oyf der brust,

los veter vet, Khayele, morgn zayn mius,

With raysn di hent und di fis.

Mayele, zog mir, du shlofst?

Mishlof nisht, dermont zikh on zey,

Mishlof nisht, dermont zikh on zey,

Mishlof nisht, dermont zikh on zey,

Sheyndl – Got veyst vos mit ir iz geshen,

Mishlof fir kinder geblibn mir tsvey,

Gehat amol nakhas fun zey.

Khayiml, zog mir, du shlofst?

Khaneles bet oyfn boydem gezen,

Anol iz dos betl far undz nutslekh geven,

Oykh Yankeles vigl, mir hot zikh gedakht,

te im, ikh her vi er lakht.

Khayele, zog mir, du shlofst?
Gedrimlt, gekholemt fun zey,
Ishtub ale kinder, ikh bet zikh bay zey:
Oy, kinderlekh, shrayt nisht, der kop tut mir vey!
Nor bald iz der zisinker kholem farbay —
Oy, s'benkt zikh nokh yenem geshray.

Khayiml, tust zikh shoyn on?
Yo, s'togt shoyn, es krayt shoyn der hon,
Geloybt der in himl, gepatert a nakht,
Gedreyt zikh fun veytik, keyn oyg nisht farmakht,
Nor bald, mayn lib Khayele, brengt undz der sof
Dem shtiln, dem eybikn shlof.

חיימל, זאָג מיר, דו שלאָפֿסט?
 איך שלאָף נישט, ס׳איז, חיה, זייער מיאוס,
 מיך שטעכן די זייטן, עס מוטשעט דער הוסט,
 און שווער ווי אַ צענטן אָט דאָ אויף דער ברוסט,
 דאָס וועטער וועט, חיהלע, מאָרגן זײַן מיאוס,
 מיך רײַסן די הענט און די פֿיס.

חיה׳לע, זאָג מיר, דו שלאָפֿסט?
 איך שלאָף נישט, דערמאָנט זיך אָן זיי,
 פֿון יאָסלען איז לאַנג שוין קיין בריוול געווען.
 און שיינדל – גאָט ווייסט וואָס מיט איר איז געשען,
 פֿון אַלע פֿיר קינדער געבליבן מיר צוויי,
 געהאַט אַמאָל נחת פֿון זיי.

חיימל, זאָג מיר, דו שלאָפֿסט?
 איך שלאָף נישט, אויך איך פֿון זיי טראַכט,
 היינט חנהלעס בעט אויפֿן בוידעם געזען,
 אַמאָל איז דאָס בעטל אונדז נוצלעך געווען,
 אויך יאַנקעלעס וויגל, מיר האָט זיך געדאַכט,
 איך זע אים, איך הער ווי ער לאַכט.

חיהלע, זאָג מיר, דו שלאָפֿסט?
 געדרימלט, געחלומט פֿון זיי,
 אין שטוב אַלע קינדער, איך בעט זיך בײַ זיי:
 אוי, קינדערלעך, שרײַט נישט, דער קאָפּ טוט מיר וויי!
 נאָר באַלד איז דער זיסינקער חלום פֿאַרבײַ אוי, ס׳בענקט זיך נאַך יענעם געשרײַ.

חיימל, טוסט זיך שוין אָן?
 יאָ, ס׳טאָגט שוין, עס קרײַט שוין דער האָן,
 געלויבט דער אין הימל, געפּטרט אַ נאַכט,
 געדרייט זיך פֿון ווייטיק, קיין אויג נישט פֿאַרמאַכט,
 נאָר באַלד, מיין ליב חיהלע, ברענגט אונדז דער סוף
 דעם שטילן, דעם אייביקן שלאָף.