

# Folk Song: Au Clair de la Lune

The traditional French folk song "Au Clair de la Lune" dates back to at least the early 1700s. It is believed to be a nursery rhyme or lullaby, and its lyrics have been translated into English as "By the Light of the Moon". The exact origins of the tune are unknown, but it has been suggested that the melody originated in Spain or Portugal. The song is popular among children and continues to be sung today. It has also been used as a background theme in many films and television shows over the years. The tune is simple and easy for anyone to learn, making it an ideal choice for sing-alongs at parties or other gatherings. In recent years, the song has been adapted into various versions and used in a variety of contexts, from TV commercials to educational videos. Despite its age, "Au Clair de la Lune" is still enjoyed by many people today. Its timeless melody has ensured that it remains an enduring classic in the realm of French folk music.

Au Clair de la Lune is also a popular song choice for beginning students of the guitar or other instruments. Its simple chords can be easily memorized and the lyrics are fun to play along with. The song has been featured in numerous instructional books and videos and even inspired the composition of other songs. With its timeless melody, it's no wonder that "Au Clair de la Lune" continues to be enjoyed by people of all ages. Whether it is used as a nursery rhyme or in a TV commercial, the tune remains one of the most beloved French folk songs of all time.

The popularity of "Au Clair de la Lune" has extended to other countries as well. It has been translated into German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and many other languages. It is a regular feature in music festivals around the world and is often played on radio stations. The simple melody makes it an ideal choice for sing-alongs, and its popularity ensures that it will remain a classic for years to come. Whether you're singing with your kids or playing along on the guitar, "Au Clair de la Lune" is sure to bring a smile to everyone's face.

The legacy of this beloved French folk song continues to endure. With its long history of adaptation and use in various contexts, "Au Clair de la Lune" is sure to be enjoyed by generations to come. So why not put it on your playlist and enjoy the timelessness of this beloved French folk tune? Bonne chanson! ("Good song!")

Au Clair de la Lune

Au clair de la lune  
Mon ami Pierrot  
Prête-moi ta plume  
Pour écrire un mot  
Ma chandelle est morte  
Je n'ai plus de feu  
Ouvre-moi ta porte  
Pour l'amour de Dieu  
Au clair de la lune  
Pierrot répondit  
Je n'ai pas de plume  
Je suis dans mon lit  
Va chez la voisine  
Je crois qu'elle y est  
Car dans sa cuisine  
On bat le briquet  
Au clair de la lune  
L'aimable Lubin  
Frappe chez la brune  
Qui répond soudain  
Qui frapp' de la sorte  
Il dit à son tour  
Ouvrez votre porte  
Au dieu de l'amour  
Au clair de la lune  
On n'y voit qu'un peu  
On chercha la plume  
On chercha du feu  
En cherchant d' la sorte  
Je n' sais c' qu'on trouva  
Mais je sais qu' la porte  
Sur eux se ferma.

Under the Moonlight

Under the moonlight:  
"My friend Pierrot  
Lend me your pen  
So I can write a note.  
My candle is out,  
I no longer have a light.  
Open your door for me,  
For the love of God!"  
Under the moonlight:  
Pierrot replied,  
"I don't have a pen,  
I'm in my bed.  
Go to the neighbor's house,  
I believe she's there,  
Because in her kitchen,  
Someone lit a match."  
Under the moonlight:  
Kind Rubin  
Knocks at the brunette's door.  
All of a sudden she replies,  
"Who's knocking like that?"  
He says in turn,  
"Open your door,  
For the god of love."  
Under the moonlight:  
Only a little can be seen,  
The pen was looked for  
A light was looked for,  
Searching like this  
I don't know what was found,  
But I do know that the door  
Was closed on them.

# Au Claire de la Lune

1

*mp*

First system of musical notation for 'Au Claire de la Lune'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef, both in 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and ending with a whole note G5. The bass staff contains a bass line with quarter rests in the first three measures and a whole note G2 in the fourth measure. A first fingering '1' is indicated above the first measure of the treble staff, and the dynamic marking 'mp' is placed below the first measure.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the melody from the first system. The treble staff continues with quarter notes G5, F5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, and G4, followed by a whole note G4. The bass staff continues with quarter rests in the first three measures and a whole note G2 in the fourth measure.

3

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with quarter notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, and G5, followed by a whole note G5. The bass staff continues with quarter rests in the first measure, then quarter notes G2, A2, B2, and C3 in the second measure, quarter rests in the third measure, and quarter notes D3, E3, F3, and G3 in the fourth measure, followed by a whole note G3. A third fingering '3' is indicated below the first measure of the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. The treble staff continues with quarter notes G5, F5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, and G4, followed by a whole note G4. The bass staff continues with quarter rests in the first three measures and a whole note G2 in the fourth measure. The system ends with a double bar line.