

英语|回音壁

到自己 想去的地方

王正元 马瑞香 / 丛书主编
孙 琼 马晓奕 / 编译

GO WHERE YOU DREAM TO

人生就像旅途，总想到自己想去的地方
途中有歌声、有笑语，总希望路上洒满阳光

The magic of nature is the calling card for visitors to Niagara Falls. "Thunder of the waters" is what the native Americans call it. The description fits these magnificent falls perfectly.

They rush down with an inexorable force, their spray rising to the skies and mingling with the cottony clouds. A visit to the Niagara Falls—spectacular by night and day—is a once-in-a-lifetime experience.

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大连理工大学出版社

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主编寄语

人生就像旅途，总想到自己想去的地方
途中有歌声、有笑语，总希望路上洒满阳光
其实，希望毕竟是希望
旅途并不都是坦荡，
常常要忍受失败的煎熬，艰苦的跋涉，
还有孤独和寂寞
不管怎样，还要走下去，
到你自已想去的地方
旅途的风光会给你留下珍贵的记忆
旅途洒下的汗水会浇灌你的梦想之花朵朵开放

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净化心灵


Part 1

Purify Our Soul



泰姬陵——大理石梦

—A Dream in Marble The Taj Mahal



A visit to the Taj Mahal is a pilgrimage, as much for its architectural beauty, as for an emperor's undying love and the wondrous monument he raised to *perpetuate*¹ it.

Verbal efforts generally fail to convey the incredible beauty, the romance and the legend that shroud the Taj Mahal. Rabindranath Tagore called it a teardrop glistening on the cheek of time. Edwin Arnold came equally close when he remarked that it was “not a piece of architecture, as other buildings are, but the proud passion of an emperor's love wrought in living stone.”

Shah Jahan, the fifth Mughal emperor built the Taj Mahal in 1631 as a loving tribute to the memory of his second wife, Mumtaz Mahal. When she extracted a promise from the emperor to build the world's most beautiful *mausoleum*² in her memory, to keep the story of their love alive, perhaps she intuitively knew that her end was near. Shortly after, she died in Burhanpur while accompanying her husband on a military campaign, after giving birth to their 14th child. It is said that Shah Jahan was *inconsolable*³ to the point of contemplating abdication in favour of his sons. It is also claimed that the emperor was so *devastated*⁴ that over the next few months his hair became completely grey.

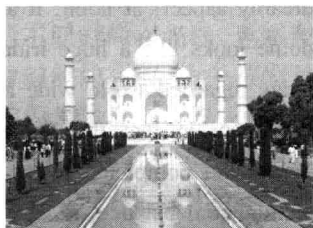




Shortly after her burial in Burhanpur, it became obvious that the cost of transporting the mind-boggling amount of marble stone to Burhanpur would be **prohibitively**⁵ high. Besides, the emperor's personal supervision would be negligible if the monument was built so far away from the capital of the empire. After great deliberation, the decision was taken to construct the mausoleum in Agra on a large strip of land near the Yamuna. Six months after her burial in Burhanpur, her body was **exhumed**⁶ and reburied in a temporary grave in Agra. After completion of the Taj, it was planned to transfer the Empress' remains to the crypt of the new tomb. However, she lay in her temporal grave for twenty two years, while the work on her tomb continued.

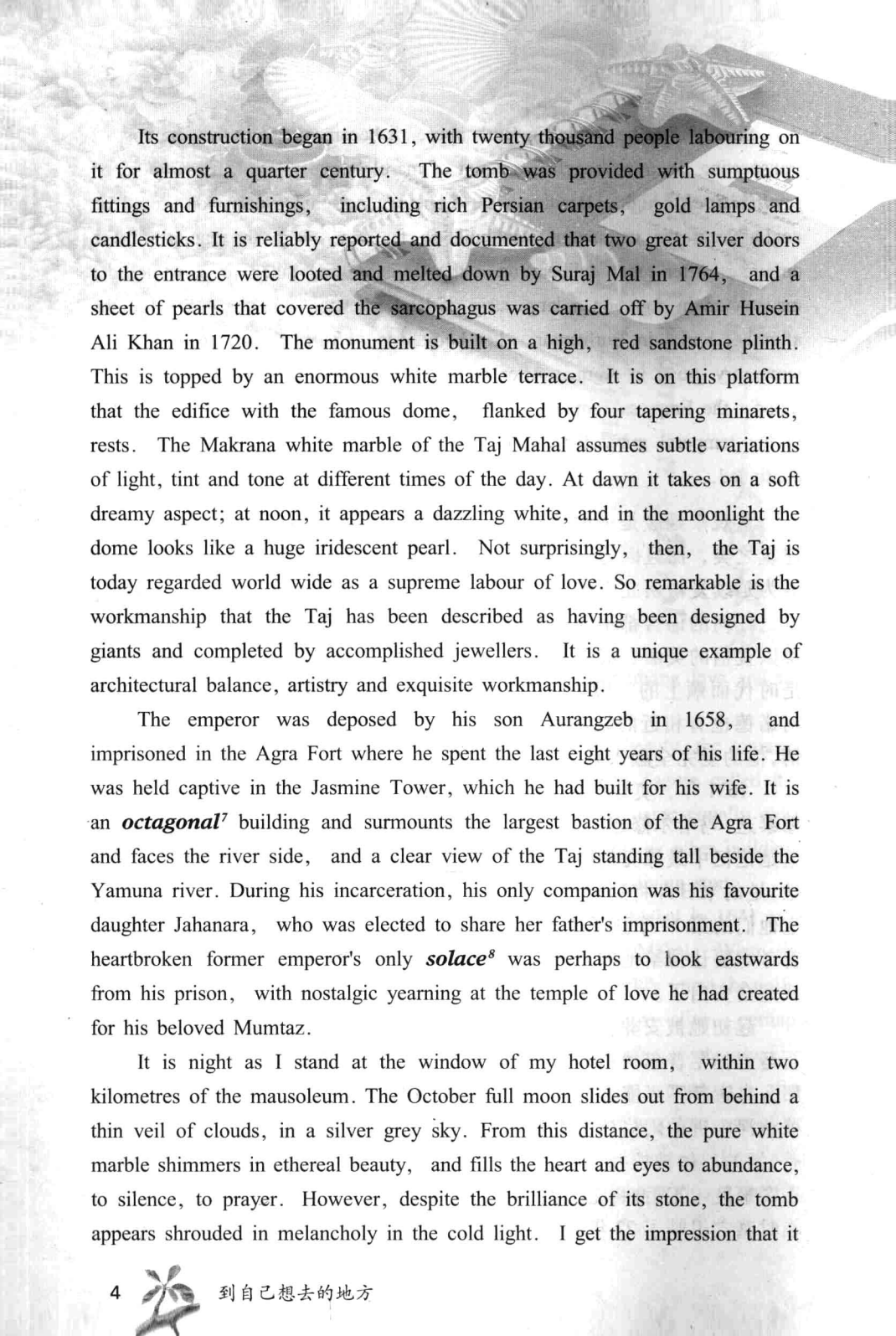
参观泰姬陵是一种朝圣，不仅因为它的建筑之美，而且因为一位皇帝永恒的爱情和他为延续爱情所立下的令人惊叹的丰碑。

任何的语言都不能表达出泰姬陵那令人难以置信的美丽、浪漫和传奇。泰戈尔称它是时代面颊上的一颗晶莹的泪珠。埃德温·阿诺德也有相近的说法：“它不是普通的建筑，而是一位帝王自豪的激情，他的爱完全融入有生命的石头中了。”



1631年，莫卧儿王朝第五代皇帝沙加罕为纪念他的第二任妻子玛穆泰芝·玛哈尔修建了泰姬陵。当她得到皇帝为她许下的诺言要为她建造她记忆中最漂亮的陵墓来纪念他们的爱情的时候，也许她的直觉告诉她，她的末日即将到来。不久之后，她在陪丈夫带兵征战的途中，不幸因生他们的第14个孩子难产，在柏罕普尔死去。据说，沙加罕因伤心欲绝，曾考虑要让位给他的儿子们。还有人说，皇帝的头发因悲伤在几个月内就完全变白了。

起初她被安葬在柏罕普尔，不久之后人们发现要把数量惊人的大理石运到柏罕普尔费用将会过高。此外，如果陵墓建得离帝国的首都太远，那么皇帝就不可能亲自监督施工。经过仔细地考虑，决定把陵墓建在亚穆纳河附近的阿格拉一大片狭长土地上。在她被埋葬在柏罕普尔6个月后，她的尸体被挖掘出来，重新安葬在阿格拉的一个临时陵墓里。本打算在泰姬陵竣工后，再把王妃的遗骸安葬在新墓的下葬室。但是她在她的临时墓穴里躺了22年之久，因她的新墓的建造工程还在继续进行着。



Its construction began in 1631, with twenty thousand people labouring on it for almost a quarter century. The tomb was provided with sumptuous fittings and furnishings, including rich Persian carpets, gold lamps and candlesticks. It is reliably reported and documented that two great silver doors to the entrance were looted and melted down by Suraj Mal in 1764, and a sheet of pearls that covered the sarcophagus was carried off by Amir Husein Ali Khan in 1720. The monument is built on a high, red sandstone plinth. This is topped by an enormous white marble terrace. It is on this platform that the edifice with the famous dome, flanked by four tapering minarets, rests. The Makrana white marble of the Taj Mahal assumes subtle variations of light, tint and tone at different times of the day. At dawn it takes on a soft dreamy aspect; at noon, it appears a dazzling white, and in the moonlight the dome looks like a huge iridescent pearl. Not surprisingly, then, the Taj is today regarded world wide as a supreme labour of love. So remarkable is the workmanship that the Taj has been described as having been designed by giants and completed by accomplished jewellers. It is a unique example of architectural balance, artistry and exquisite workmanship.

The emperor was deposed by his son Aurangzeb in 1658, and imprisoned in the Agra Fort where he spent the last eight years of his life. He was held captive in the Jasmine Tower, which he had built for his wife. It is an **octagonal**⁷ building and surmounts the largest bastion of the Agra Fort and faces the river side, and a clear view of the Taj standing tall beside the Yamuna river. During his incarceration, his only companion was his favourite daughter Jahanara, who was elected to share her father's imprisonment. The heartbroken former emperor's only **solace**⁸ was perhaps to look eastwards from his prison, with nostalgic yearning at the temple of love he had created for his beloved Mumtaz.

It is night as I stand at the window of my hotel room, within two kilometres of the mausoleum. The October full moon slides out from behind a thin veil of clouds, in a silver grey sky. From this distance, the pure white marble shimmers in ethereal beauty, and fills the heart and eyes to abundance, to silence, to prayer. However, despite the brilliance of its stone, the tomb appears shrouded in melancholy in the cold light. I get the impression that it





radiates an eternal sorrow, perhaps because it is such a perfect creation in an impossibly imperfect world. Even though this is my fifth visit to the Taj, I stand transfixed, spellbound, and deeply touched by all that it symbolises. Here, in these stones lies the quintessence of a rare and lasting beauty, created by an emperor's burning passion to perpetuate the memory of his lost love.

泰姬陵始建于 1631 年,有两万名工匠辛苦劳作将近 25 年。陵墓的装饰装修十分豪华奢侈。包括昂贵的波斯地毯,黄金灯和烛台。据可靠的报道和记录,泰姬陵的入口原来有两扇纯银的门,在 1764 年的时候被苏拉·玛尔抢走并熔化,而石棺上镶嵌的一大片珍珠被阿米尔·侯赛因·阿里汗于 1720 年盗走。陵墓建在高高的红砂岩底座上,上面是巨大的白色大理石墙体。宏伟的建筑上面是著名的圆顶,两旁是四根渐细的宣礼塔。泰姬陵里产自马克拉纳的白色大理石在一天的不同时间在光线、色彩和基调上会呈现出微妙的变化。黎明时是柔和梦幻般的一面,中午是炫目的白色,而在月光下,圆顶看起来像一颗巨大的闪光珍珠。所以,毫不奇怪,泰姬陵被认为是当今世界上为纪念爱情的超级建筑。它的建筑工程如此精湛,以至于被描述为经巨人设计并由造诣高深的珠宝商完成。它是建筑平衡,艺术技艺精湛的杰出代表。

皇帝于 1658 年被他的儿子奥朗则布废黜,并被软禁在阿格拉一个城堡内达 8 年之久,一直到他去世。他被关押在茉莉花塔里,那是他为他的妻子建造的。那是一个八角形的建筑,是阿格拉堡最大的堡垒,并面临河边,能清楚地看到亚穆纳河旁边的泰姬陵。在他的囚禁期间,他惟一的伴侣就是他最喜爱的女儿贾哈纳拉,她被选来和父亲一起囚禁。心碎的前任皇帝惟一的安慰或许就是从监狱向东望去,凝神潜思,忍忧含悲,目不转睛地注视着他曾为爱妻玛穆泰芝建造的爱之陵。

夜晚,我站在宾馆的窗边,离陵园只有两公里。银灰色的天空中,十月的满月穿过云朵的薄纱。远处纯白色的大理石闪闪发光,飘渺而美丽,让你的心你的眼满足、静穆、祈祷。然而,尽管有光辉灿烂的大理石,陵墓似乎在冷光中笼罩着一丝忧郁。给我的印象是,它闪耀着一种永恒的悲哀,也许是因为这样一个完美的创作出现在一个极端不完美的世界。尽管这是我第五次参观泰姬陵,我还是站在那,呆若木鸡,出神痴迷,并被它所象征的情感所深深打动。在这里,这些大理石中闪现着一种罕见的持久的美的精髓,那是一位帝王用他燃烧的激情创造出来的,以保存他失去的爱的记忆。





注释



1. perpetuate [pə(:)'petjueit] *vt.* 使继续, 保存
2. mausoleum [ˌmɔ:sə'liəm] *n.* 陵墓
3. inconsolable [ˌɪnkən'səʊləbl] *adj.* 伤心欲绝的
4. devastate ['devəsteit] *vt.* 毁坏; devastated *adj.* 毁坏的, 震惊的, 悲伤的
5. prohibitive [prə'hɪbitɪv, prəu-] *adj.* 禁止的, 抑制的
prohibitively *adv.* 贵得买不起地, 起阻止作用地
6. exhume [eks'hju:m] *vt.* 掘出
7. octagonal [ɒk'tæɡənəl] *adj.* 八角形的
8. solace ['sələs] *n.* 安慰

译者感言

有人说, 不看泰姬陵就不算到过印度。的确, 在世人眼中, 泰姬陵就是印度的代名词。泰姬陵因爱情而生, 爱情的生命也因泰姬陵的光彩被续写, 光阴流转, 生生不息。尽管有人说, 沙加罕只是一个好大喜功的暴君, 根本不是多情种子; 尽管有人说, 泰姬陵美轮美奂的脚下, 不知堆砌着多少人的鲜血, 甚至生命。但是我们似乎更愿意相信, 这世上真的有情深义重的男子, 有穿越时空的思念, 有生死相随的爱情。泰姬陵依然超越着简单的建筑学意义, 默默地美丽着, 不为别的, 只为人心中一点对爱情的美好向往。



Machu Picchu—A Sanctuary of Peace and Power

马丘比丘——赋予你心灵宁静和力量的圣殿

On the way to Machu Picchu, I was happy for this decision. There were only very few tourists to go to the major sight of the country. In the afternoon, I discovered that all visitors to the ruins had disappeared to catch the train back to Cuzco, so I was left all alone on that high spot in the Andes—it seemed that the ruins were for me alone. I truly enjoyed this opportunity. The clouds rolled in and this made us feel like I were in heaven. As the sun rose I began to see the light strike the different areas of the rock sculpted city. It was so peaceful and beautiful.

The ruins of Machu Picchu are one of the most beautiful and *enigmatic*¹ ancient sites in the world. Legends and myths indicate that Machu Picchu (meaning “Old Peak”) was revered as a sacred place from a far earlier time. Whatever its origins, the Inca turned the site into a small (5 square miles) but extraordinary city.

在去马丘比丘的路上,我很高兴做了这个决定。只有很少的游客来到这个国家的主要景点。下午的时候,我发现所有到遗址参观的游客都搭乘回到库斯科的火车了,只有我独自一人留在高高的安第斯山脉上的这个小山顶上——似乎遗址就为我一个人而存在的。我确实真的很喜欢这个机会。朵朵白云飘在天上,让我感觉好像是进了天堂。随着升起的太阳,我开始看到阳光撒向了这座岩石雕刻的城市的不同角落。它是如此的宁静,如此的美丽。

马丘比丘遗址是当今世界最美丽最神秘的古代遗址之一。民间传说和故事表明,从久远的时代起,马丘比丘(意为“古老的山颠”)就已被尊为圣地。尽管我们不了解其起源,但是印加人把这里建成了一个虽然小(只有5平方英里)却极其美丽的城市。

7,000 feet above sea level and nestled on a small hilltop between the Andean Mountain Range, the *majestic*² city soars above the Urabamba Valley below. The Incan built structure has been deemed the “Lost Cities”, unknown until its relatively recent discovery in 1911.

Machu Picchu is comprised of *approximately*³ 200 buildings, separated into three areas — agricultural, urban, and religious. The structures are arranged so that the function of the buildings matches the form of their surroundings. The agricultural terracing and aqueducts take advantage of the natural slopes; the lower areas contain buildings occupied by farmers and teachers, and the most important religious areas are located at the crest of the hill, overlooking the lush Urabamba Valley thousands of feet below.

The buildings are thought to have been planned and built under the supervision of professional Inca architects. Most of the structures are built of granite blocks cut with bronze or stone tools, and smoothed with sand. It is a miracle that the blocks fit together perfectly without *mortar*⁴, although none of the blocks are the same size and have many faces. The joints are so tight that even the thinnest of knife blades can't be forced between the stones.

Another unique thing about Machu Picchu is the integration of the architecture into the landscape. Existing stone formations were used in the construction of structures, sculptures are carved into the rock, water flows through cisterns and stone channels, and temples hang on steep *precipices*⁵.

The houses had steep thatched roofs and trapezoidal doors; windows were unusual. Some of the houses were two stories tall; the second story was probably reached by ladder, which likely was made of rope since there weren't many trees at Machu Picchu's *altitude*⁶. The houses, in groups of up to ten gathered around a communal courtyard, or aligned on narrow terraces, were connected by narrow alleys.

One of the most important things found at Machu Picchu is the intihuatana, which is a column of stone rising from a block of stone the size of a grand piano. Intihuatana literally means “for tying the sun”, although it is usually translated as “hitching post of the sun”. As the winter solstice approached, when the sun seemed to disappear more each day, a priest would hold a ceremony to tie the sun to the stone to prevent the sun from disappearing altogether.

