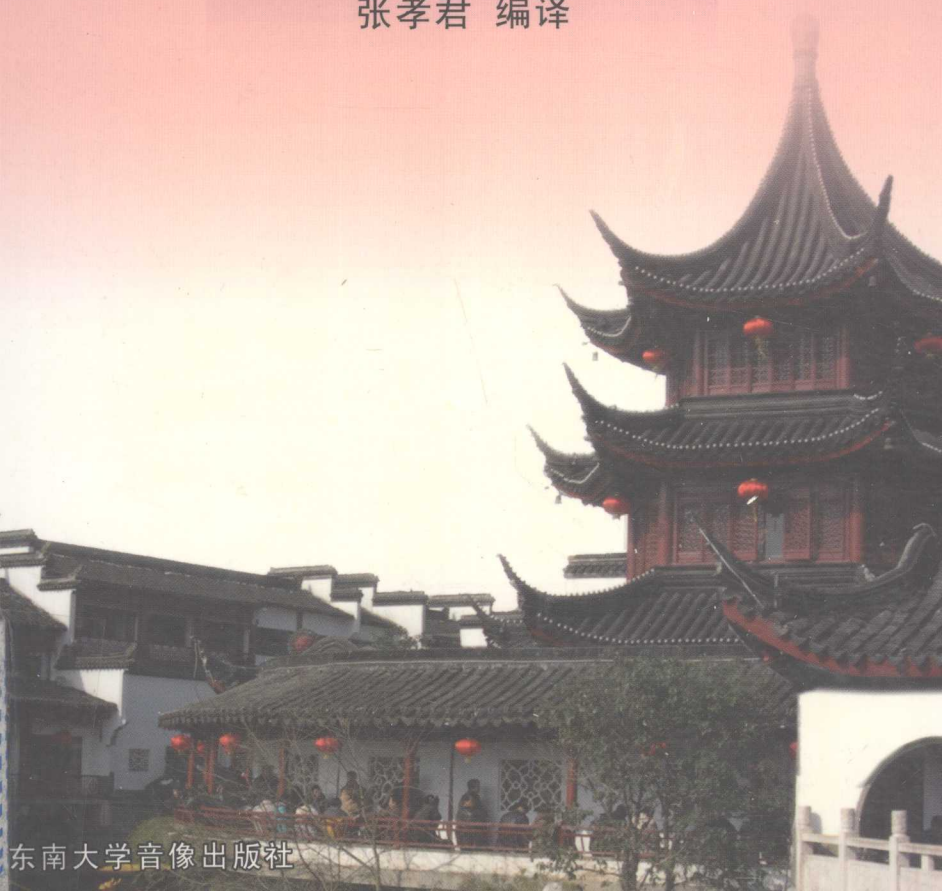


NANJING DAOYOU YINGYU

南京导游英语

张孝君 编译



东南大学音像出版社

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内容提要

本书共分为四大部分。第一部分为南京主要景点介绍,包括南京情况介绍及中山陵、灵谷寺、明孝陵、总统府、夫子庙及秦淮风光带、中华门城堡与明城墙、雨花台等旅游景点介绍,另外,在南京导游词里还专门编写了寺庙导游的内容;第二部分为中国传统文化专题,包括中国主要的传统节日、主要教派、菜系、茶文化、丝绸文化、古建筑和园林等;第三部分为相关的国际旅行知识与信息,包括住宿及餐饮、航空交通与地面交通、海关、货币、邮电通讯、购物等;第四部分为南京导游词听力部分(附1光盘)。

本书既可作为院校外语导游专业的教科书,也可作将要从事外语导游的考生导游考试参考书和工具书。

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前 言

随着我国加入世贸组织,北京申奥成功以及我国经济实力的快速增长,我国旅游业的发展前景日益广阔。据世界旅游组织预测,到 2020 年我国入境旅游者将达到 1.3 亿人次,公民出境旅游也将达到 1 亿人次。那时,我国将成为世界第一大旅游目的地和客源地国家。国际旅游业的发展,对旅游外语人才的需求会不断增加。为适应这一形势的要求,满足广大外语爱好者、有志报考外语导游和涉外部门的外事接待及翻译人员的愿望,特编译此书。

本书分为四大部分。第一部分为南京主要景点介绍,它主要参考康泰先生编著的《南京导游词》一书,结合笔者多年从事的英语翻译导游工作的实际经验,综合编译而成;第二部分为涉外导游接待中经常涉及的几个文化专题;第三部分为出访、出境领队常见常用的旅行知识和相关信息;第四部分为南京导游词听力部分(附 1 光盘)。本书既可作为院校外语导游专业的教科书,也可作将要从事外语导游的考生导游考试参考书和工具书。

本书最大的特色是内容丰富且实用性强,它不是景点的说明文和对中文导游词的机械翻译,而是根据外国人对

中国文化的可接受能力和理解能力所做出的“再创造”。
本书的内容不仅知识面很广,而且有一定的文化深度。

本书大量资料收集时间很早,能成书付印却要感谢三江学院旅游学系王丽、储震、王芳等年轻老师,他们为此书付梓做了大量的工作。但由于时间仓促和笔者水平所限,书中谬误之处在所难免,望专家和读者在使用此书时不吝赐教,以臻完善。

编者

2006年2月

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Part I Main Attractions of Nanjing

Nanjing—An Ancient City of Six Dynasties

Nanjing is the capital of Jiangsu Province, hence is the political, economic and cultural center. It covers an area of 6516 square kilometers, of which 867 square kilometers occupied by the city itself or the city proper. Nanjing has 11 districts and 2 suburban counties under its jurisdiction with a population of 6.238 million. Six of the 11 districts are in the urban area surrounded by old city walls and the rest of them as well as counties are in the outskirts of the city.

Nanjing is an ancient city with a long history. As far back as 5000 years ago, Chinese forefathers already began to live and work here. Around 1100 B. C. this area was within the territory of the State of Wu. By the end of the Spring and Autumn Period, an important smelting industry was built up at the area around today's Chaotiangong or the Palace of paying homage to the heaven. In 473 B. C. when Goujian, the king of the Yue State conquered Wu, Fan Li, the prime minister, built a town at Changgan Lane, (the area around present Zhonghua Gate) and named it Yuecheng. In the Warring State Period, when Yue was conquered in its turn by the state of Chu, the Chu's headquarters was built on the Stone Hill (now called Qingliang Hill) named Jinling, and that is why in literary writings, Jinling is often used

to refer to Nanjing. During the period of the Three Kingdoms (220—280 A. D.), Sun Quan made it his capital and renamed it Jianye and built a stone wall around it. People in Nanjing call it Stone City. Nanjing thus began to be the capital of the whole country. It was not called Nanjing until 1421, when Emperor Yongle moved the capital to Beijing. During the period from 1853—1864, the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom (or the Kingdom of Heavenly Peace) founded in revolt against the Qing Dynasty, established its capital here and called it Tianjing. The city resumed its name Nanjing in 1912 with the establishment of the provisional government following the overthrow of the Qing Dynasty by the 1911 Revolution under the influence of Dr. Sun Yatsen. From 1927 Nanjing was the capital of the Republic of China until 1949 when Chiang Kaishek government was defeated.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, Nanjing has become a productive city, especially from 1978 when China started practice of open policy, fast progress has likewise been made in the fields of industry, agriculture, education, science & technology, culture and tourism industry as well as service trade and so on and so forth.

As Nanjing is a city with an ancient cultural background, there are many places of interest to visit. Generally speaking there are 7 major scenic spots spreading over its urban area and outskirts. They are the Purple Mountain Scenic Spot, the Qinhuai River Scenic Spot, the Stone City Scenic Spot, the Yangtze River Scenic Spot, the Scenic Spot of the Rain Flower

Terrace, the Qixia Mountain Scenic Spot, the Niushou Mountain Scenic Spot as well as the Scenic Spots in the Suburban Counties and the Urban Area Scenic Spots.

The Purple Mountain Scenic Spot includes such attractions: Xiaoling Tomb (Filial Tomb) of the Ming Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang, Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum, Linggu Temple, Guanghua Pavilion, Music Pool (or open air orchestra pit), Liuhui water pavilion, Sun Yatsen's Memorial, Sun Quan's Tomb & Plum Hill, Zhongshan Botanical Garden, Qianhu (front) Lake, Zixia (Purple Rosy Clouds) Lake, Zhengqi (Noble Spirit) Pavilion—the site of Chiang Kaishek's Tomb, Purple Mountain Observatory, Xuanwu Lake and the Airforce Martyrs' Cemetery as well as the tombs of Xu Da, Chang Yuchun and Li Wenzhong, etc.

The Qinhuai River Scenic Spot includes the Qinhuai River, the Confucius Temple, the Imperial Examination Museum (Gong Yuan), the Zhonghua Gate Castle & the city wall, the Wuyi Lane, the Zhanyuan Garden & the History Museum of Taiping Heavenly Kingdom, the Taoye (Peach Leaf) Ferry, the Folk Custom Museum, the Egret Park, and the former residence of Li Xiangjun, etc.

The Stone City Scenic Spot includes the Stone City, the Mochou Lake Park, the Qingliang Hill Park, the Exotic Rock Museum, the Rare Turtle's Museum and the Memorial to the victims of Nanjing Massacre, etc.

The Yangtze River Scenic Spot includes the Yangtze River

Bridge, the Lion Hill Park, the Xiuqiu Park, the Swallow Rock projecting over the Yangtze River (or Swallow Rock Cliff), the Toutai Cave, the Ertai Cave, the Santai Cave and Bodhi-dharma (达摩洞) Cave, the Yuejiang Tower and the Monument to the victory of the Yangtze River Campaign as well.

The Scenic Spot of the Rain Flower Terrace includes the martyr's cemetery & the history museum at the Rain Flower Terrace, the tomb of Borneo (or Brunei) King, the cemetery of nine-diplomats at Chrysanthemum Terrace, the memorial site where the revered General Yang Zhongxiang was persecuted and the tombs of Fang Xiaoru and Deng Yu, etc.

The Qixia Mountain Scenic Spot includes Qixia Mountain & its natural beauty, the Pearl Spring (珍珠泉), the White Milky Spring (白乳泉), the Azure Clouds Pavilion (碧云亭), the Maple Garden (霞红苑), the Qixia Monastery, the Rainbow Bridge Mirror (彩虹明镜) or a pond of clear water (一池碧水), the Pilu Hall, the Stupa Pagoda (舍利塔), the Thousand-Buddha Cliff (grottoes) and the stone carvings of the Southern Dynasties on the way to the spot.

The Niushou Mountain Scenic Spot includes the natural beauty of the mountain itself, the Hongjue Temple Pagoda, the Zheng He's Tomb & the memorial, the underground tombs of the Southern Tang Dynasty Emperors and Youqi Temple (幽栖寺).

The scenic spots in the suburban counties include the Tangshan Hot Springs, the forest of stone columns (石柱林) in Luhe, the huge half-made tablet rock at Mt. Yangshan, the

Rouge River and the Natural Bridge(胭脂河及天生桥)。

The Urban Area Scenic Spots include the ruins of the Ming Dynasty Imperial Palace, the Presidential Palace(总统府) of Dr. Sun Yatsen & Xiyuan Garden, Jiuhua Hill Park, the Jiming Temple, the Drum Tower, the Great Bell Pavilion, the Palace of Paying Homage to Emperor, the Jilong Hill & Beiji Tower, etc.

Words & expressions:

- ① the Bodhi-dharma Cave 达摩洞
- ② the Pearl Spring 珍珠泉
- ③ the White Milky Spring 白乳泉
- ④ Azure Clouds Pavilion 碧云亭
- ⑤ the Maple Garden 霞红苑
- ⑥ the Rainbow Bridge Mirror 彩虹明镜
- ⑦ a pond of clear water 一池碧水
- ⑧ the Stupa Pagoda 舍利塔
- ⑨ the Youqi Temple 幽栖寺
- ⑩ the forest of stone columns 石柱林
- ⑪ the Rouge River and the Natural Bridge 胭脂河及天生桥
- ⑫ the Presidential Palace 总统府

Dr. Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum

Sun Yatsen's Mausoleum, located at the southern slope of the Purple Mountain, is the tomb of Dr. Sun Yatsen who is the great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution.

Dr. Sun is known in Chinese as Sun Zhongshan because he once used "Zhongshan Qiao" as his assumed name(化名) for convenience and security of carrying on revolutionary activities when he was in Japan. His name is Sun Wen(孙文), yet he styled himself "Yatsen(字逸仙)". We Chinese people respectfully refer to him as Sun Zhongshan while his foreign friends and overseas Chinese call him Dr. Sun Yatsen.

On November 12, 1866, Dr. Sun Yatsen was born of a farmer's stock in Xiangshan County, Guangdong Province, which is now renamed Zhongshan City after her most distinguished son. Dr. Sun had a high aim in his early youth(少有大志) and left home for Hawaii to receive his education at an Anglican school when he was 12 years old. After graduation he came back to Hong Kong to continue his further education of higher learning, majoring in medicine. At the time when Chinese people were suffering from both poverty and sickness and China was despised as a "sick-man of East Asia" due to the corrupt and incompetent Manchurian government(腐败无能的满清政府), he learnt very hard and became an excellent student. In 1892 he graduated and won Master degree of medical science at the age

of 26. Then he started his medical practice (行医) in Macau and Guangzhou and other areas of China as well. Soon after Dr. Sun came to find that a doctor could only cure some physical disease of patients, but was unable to cure the nation of its political, economic and social problems. Later he gave up his medical profession and threw himself into Chinese revolution. Dr. Sun spent much of his life traveling in Europe, America and Japan for international support and plotting against the Manchu and planning a government for China.

In 1894 Dr. Sun set up the Society for Revival of China (兴中会) in Honolulu and opened an office in Hong Kong. In 1900 he dispatched his men to Sanzhoutian (the present Huiyang City of Guangdong Province) to have mobilized an uprising, but failed. Then he continued his revolutionary activities abroad. In 1905 Dr. Sun allied his Society for Revival of China based on Hawaii with the Society for Revival of Chinese Nation (华兴会) in Changsha headed by Huang Xing and the Restoration Society (光复会) in Shanghai headed by Cai Yuanpei into the Chinese United League (同盟会), which was officially set up in Tokyo, Japan. Dr. Sun was there elected to be the Prime Minister and he put forward a well-known program for the organization: "Drive out the Manchus (驱除鞑虏), restore the ruling of China's Han people (恢复中华), establish the Republic of China (建立民国) and equally share land ownership (平均地权)". And at the same time Dr. Sun also put forward the doctrine of Three People's Principles (三民主义学说), namely

nationalism (民族), people's rights (民权) and people's livelihood (民生). In his program and doctrine, he set a clear aim to overthrow the Qing Dynasty with a republic replacing the Manchu Monarchy. Henceforth a number of armed uprisings broke out under the leadership of Dr. Sun.

On October 10, 1911, the imperial garrison in Wuchang (武昌) rose in revolt against the Qing government under the influence of Dr. Sun and his Chinese United League. In three days the Trio-towns of Wuchang, Hankou and Hanyang (武汉三镇) were taken over and a military government was established right away in Hubei Province. And in the meantime a dozen provinces declared to quit the Manchu control in two months and the Qing empire died down. This is the well-known revolution of 1911 (辛亥革命) highly praised in the modern history of China. Though Dr. Sun was not at home at the time, yet he was elected to be the president of the provisional government by the delegates from 17 provinces because of his high prestige. And the Republic of China was officially founded, having October 10, the day of Wuchang Uprising, made as the National Day with Nanjing as the capital. On the New Year's Day of 1912 Dr. Sun took an oath of office as the provisional president of the Republic of China (就任中华民国临时大总统), and a provisional senate was established later in the January. In March 1912, the senate approved The provisional constitution of the Republic of China (中华民国临时宪法) which was drawn up under the leadership of Dr. Sun. However Dr. Sun did not

remain the president for long and resigned his post of presidency because of some leaders within the revolutionary party who made compromise with Yuan Shikai, the chief of the Northern Warlords(北洋军阀). In August 1912, Dr. Sun reorganized the Chinese United League into the Nationalist Party, and he was elected as its board chairman(理事长). In March 1913 Dr. Sun advocated a war against Yuan Shikai(起兵讨袁), because Yuan sent his men to have assassinated Song Jiaoren(宋教仁), one of the Party leaders in Shanghai. But just before the war launched, the party hesitated again to make a decision due to the different opinions within the party until the warlord sent his forces to attack. They had to accept the battle in haste, thus having resulted in the failure of the war. This is "the Second Revolution" called in modern Chinese history. In 1914 Dr. Sun set up the Chinese Revolutionary Party(中华革命党) in Japan once again to raise the banner of the bourgeois-democratic revolution, and issued *The Declaration of Punitive Expedition against Yuan* (《讨袁宣言》) and *The Second Declaration* respectively in 1915 and 1916. In 1917, Duan Qirui, the Army Chief, commander-in-chief and prime minister of the Beijing Administration, dissolved the Parliament. At this time Dr. Sun convened an extraordinary session of the parliament in Guangzhou, where he organized a military government to safeguard the provisional constitution of the Republic of China(护法军政府) and to combat the disbanding of the parliament. Dr. Sun was elected to be the generalissimo(大元帅) at the

conference and right after the meeting he took an oath rally for the northern expedition against the warlord-control government (誓师北伐). In 1918 Dr. Sun was again forced to resign jointly by the warlords of the Gui faction (桂系军阀) and the Society of Politicians (政学会). Then he left Guangzhou for Shanghai, where he reshuffled (改组) the Chinese Revolutionary Party into the Kuomintang (K. M. T.) Party of China (中国国民党) in 1919. Dr. Sun returned to Guangzhou in 1920 and took up the office of president at the unusual times (就任非常大总统), when he fell into a very difficult time. However, Dr. Sun regained his hope and confidence from the victory of the Russia's October Revolution (俄国十月革命) and the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Therefore he determined to reorganize his Kuomintang Party into a revolutionary alliance of workers, farmers, petty bourgeoisie and national bourgeoisie (将国民党重新组成工人、农民、小资产阶级和民族资产阶级的革命联盟). In January 1924, Dr. Sun convened the first national congress of the Kuomintang Party and made a declaration of alliance with the Soviet Russia, cooperation with Chinese Communist Party and assistance to the farmers and workers. These were interpreted later as the new three people's principles (新三民主义) or three great policies (三大政策). In the same year, Dr. Sun established Huangpu Military Academy in cooperation with the Communist Party and appointed Chiang Kaishek as its superintendent in an attempt of building up the people's armed forces. This is the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and