

中英双语(阅读)

每天读点 中国文化

Daily Readings of Chinese Culture

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拉萨布达拉宫 承德避暑山庄 恒山悬空寺
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建筑艺术

Architecture
Culture



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中英双语阅读

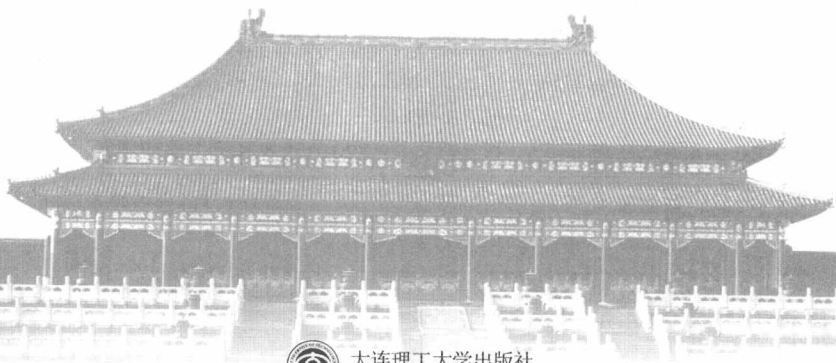
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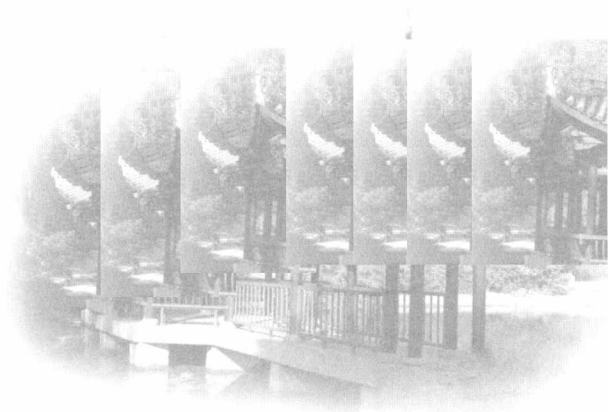
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主编寄语

长城、故宫、兵马俑、功夫、京剧、象棋,这些都是中国文化的标志象征。中国,作为东方文明的发祥地,5000年的历史积淀,无数前人的智慧结晶,给我们留下了数不清的物质和精神财富。在漫漫的历史长河中,有优美隽永的唐诗宋词,无与伦比的四大发明,有老庄孔孟的哲学思考,趣味盎然的琴棋书画,还有令人流连的山水楼台,令人迷醉的茶酒美食……这一切交织融合,洋洋洒洒地给世人呈现了一个博大精深、妩媚与雄浑并重的中国。

无论您是对中国文化颇感兴趣的外国友人,还是有志于了解并推介中国民族文化的国内朋友,也无论您年龄的长幼,职业的分别,每天抽出一些闲暇时间,请随我们一起阅读这套以双语对照为特色的《每天读点中国文化》丛书。

这套丛书设有六个分册:《国学经典》、《自然景观》、《民俗风情》、《饮食天下》、《建筑艺术》和《城镇魅力》。我们采用中国画“散点”构图的方式,通过若干有序的篇章安排,对文化的不同侧面做精炼扼要的勾勒,同时尽可能多地吸纳细节,扩充信息,牵手时尚。每一章节增设的“现代链接”栏目,就是把传统与现代相结合,或纵深,或延展加以记述,配之以精心挑选的图片,以方便读者的阅读为出发点,全方位、多层面地展现中国文化源远流长、丰富多彩的内蕴。

中华文化浩如烟海,任取一端,即便是穷尽毕生精力,也不过是略窥其梗概而已。要将这么悠久而繁复的文化内容,提纲挈领地做一个简明的介绍,真是谈何容易!我们深知要编好这样一套丛书的种种艰辛。但我们依然不揣浅陋,知难而上。一方面是因为多年的英语教学使我们这些一线的英语教师切实感到介绍学生阅读一套全面介绍中国文化的 bilingual 读物的必要性。无论是口语课还是翻译课上,每每当我们谈及中华文化的点点滴滴,青年学子们常常报之以羞赧一笑,平日只忙于学习英、美文化,而自己民族的特色呢?看看我们身上的服饰,口中的美食,欣赏的音乐,阅读的书籍,还有我们居住的城市建筑,庆祝的各种节日,哪

一样不是深受西方影响？尤其是当需要用英文介绍民族文化特点时，大家更是因了解不多或语言不精而难以开口。为此，我们希望这套丛书能帮助青年学子、文化导游以及翻译工作者等通过双语阅读，拓宽视野，掌握一套地道的文化词汇，用恰当得体的英语介绍中国的悠久文化。

另一方面，在与世界性文化的交流中，中国文化不断向世界提供着自己的精华，从而越来越受到全世界的瞩目和推崇。若失去了中国文化的诸多元素，世界文化将无法完美。因此，我们希望这套丛书能帮助越来越多的外国友人走近中国，加深对中国文化的全面了解，从而越来越欣赏和热爱这古老的文明。

让我们的心灵穿越历史的隧道，去静静欣赏永不褪色的文化画卷，去怡然体味历久弥新的文化传统。中华文明的自然之美和智慧之光，将引领我们回溯过往，迎接未来。

本丛书有多所高校的资深教师和专家学者参与编写，其中郑州轻工业学院的何芳芝和温松峰参与了《建筑艺术》一书的编写，在此表示感谢。

衷心感谢各分册的主编、编委和同仁们，你们的辛勤工作使得这个庞大的想法成为了现实。当然，最应感谢的还是你们——本书的读者朋友，你们的感受和意见将是激励我们前进的最大动力。

即将付梓，此心惴惴，唯恐有所疏漏，贻笑大方，但错误在所难免，敬请专家、读者批评指正！

孙晓朝 杜鹃

大连·书香园

2010年3月

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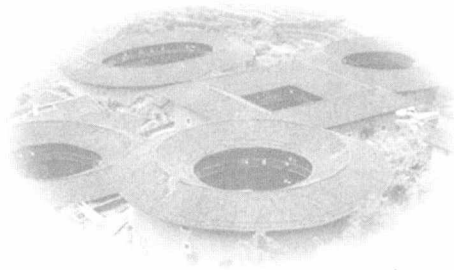
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第一部分

中国传统建筑 的灵魂



- ◎ 中国建筑的文化精神
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- ◎ 儒学与建筑
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- ◎ 风水与建筑
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The Cultural Spirit of Chinese Architecture

中国建筑的文化精神

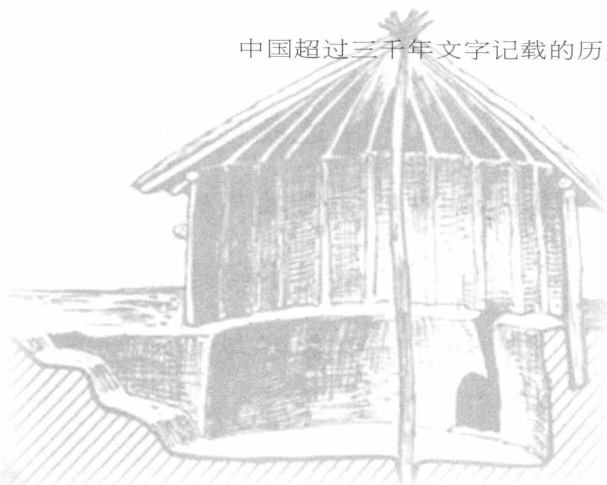
Snap Shot

During a recorded history of 3,000 years, China has created a unique, outstanding traditional Chinese culture, among which its architectural art is a particularly beautiful branch in the tree of Chinese civilization. China's earliest prehistoric structures were born at the juncture of the Old and New Stone Age about 10,000 years ago. Structures, which showed the earliest initial demand for beauty, appeared in the middle and later parts of the New Stone Age around 4,000 B.C.

中国超过三千年文字记载的历史创造了独具特色的
中华优秀传统文化。中国建筑艺术
就是整棵中华文
明之树中特别美丽的一枝。



中国最早的史前建筑诞生于距今约一万年的新旧石器时期之交。而最早显现出初步符合美学要求的建筑则出现于公元前四千年的新石器时代的中晚期。



Traditional Chinese architecture is based mainly on *Han* architecture, comprising roughly 15 types such as city, palace, temple, mausoleum, monastery, Buddhist pagoda, grottoes, garden, government office, folk public building, landscape tower and pavilion, imperial palace, residential house, great wall and bridge. Rooted in the soil of China's long-term patriarchal society, China's architecture has gained the greatest achievements in palatial and capital city plans, giving prominence to the supremacy of authoritarianism and strict obsession of hierarchy. The palace had its roots in the *Xia* dynasty and reached its pinnacle in the *Sui* and *Tang* dynasties and became even more exquisite in the *Qing* Dynasty. The pattern of the complete capital city plan was formed in the Western *Zhou* Dynasty. Importance was paid to neat layout and symmetry, giving prominence to the pattern of the imperial palace. In the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Period when "courtesy disintegrated and music was destroyed", the standardized pattern was somewhat damaged. But the *Han* Dynasty began to restore the standard rule and this process was completed in the *Sui* and *Tang* dynasties, and it was enriched during the *Yuan*, *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties.

Chinese gardens include mainly imperial and private gardens. The latter give more expression to the esthetic state of mind of literati and scholars. Existing gardens with the highest accomplishments are found in regions south of the Yangtze River, built in a fresh, beautiful and with refined style and with exquisite and ingenious technique. The former are developed mostly in Northern China, and the largest existing concentration is in the Beijing area,

【注释】

mausoleum:

n. 陵墓

monastery:

n. 寺院, 修道院

Buddhist

pagoda:

n. 佛塔

grotto:

n. 石窟, 人工洞穴

pavilion:

n. 亭, 阁, 大帐篷

patriarchal:

adj. 家长的, 族长的

authoritarianism:

n. 权力主义, 独裁主义

hierarchy: *n.*

等级, 层级

pinnacle:

n. 尖顶, 顶峰



huge in scale and beautiful in style.

A variety of folk public structures, such as ancestral halls, temples of wise men, temples of gods, academies of classical learning and landscape towers and pavilions are mostly extant structures from the *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties. Residences are especially noteworthy which vary in types and forms. The group culture and state of mind embodied in them are particularly sincere and simple. The regional features reflected in them are more outstanding. The beauty of their unique simplicity sometimes does not lie in the brilliant structure of the imperial palace.

Chinese architecture is based mainly on wooden structures of unique charming appearance. This differs from all other architectural systems in the world which are based mainly on brick and stone structures. The complexity and delicacy of a wooden structural system, in particular, is unmatched by brick and stone structures, and therefore demonstrates the wisdom of the Chinese. Further processing of the frame members of organic structures and other affiliated frame units form unique Chinese constructional decoration, including interior and exterior decoration, color painting, wooden, brick and stone sculptures and color glaze, all of which involve very rich techniques and a vivid development process.

【注释】

affiliated:

adj. 附属的, 有
关联的

The Chinese cultural spirit, based on its high coordination with nature, shows ardent love and respect for nature. Structures seem to bear organic component of nature and are different from other architectural systems which place more emphasis on the contrast between artificiality and nature. This finds visible reflection in various types of Chinese structures, such as the selection and layout of sites for cities, villages, towns, tombs and residences.

中国传统建筑以汉族建筑为主流, 主要包括如城市、宫殿、坛

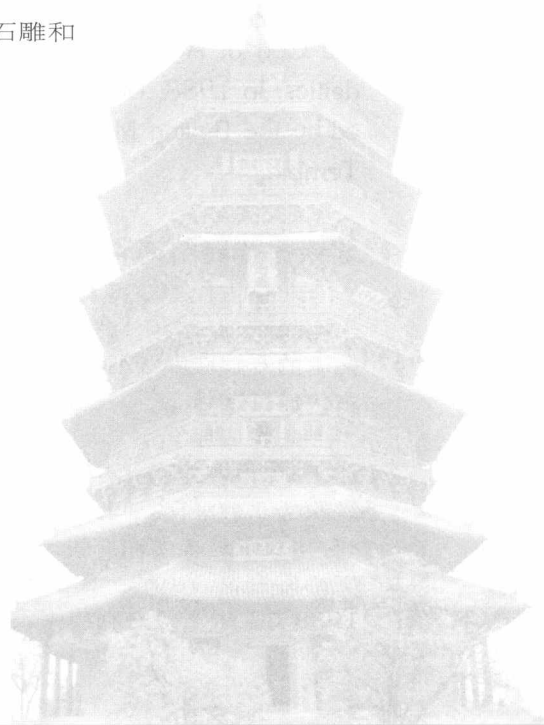
庙、陵墓、寺观、佛塔、石窟、园林、衙署、民间公共建筑、景观楼阁、王府、民居、长城、桥梁等十五种。基于中国长期的宗法社会土壤,中国建筑成就集中在宫殿和都城的规划上,突出了皇权至上的思想和森严的等级观念。宫殿从夏朝已经萌芽,隋唐达到高峰,到清代则更加精致。西周时期已形成了完整的都城规划观念,重视规整对称,突出王宫的格局。在“礼崩乐坏”的春秋战国时期,规整格局有所破坏,汉代又开始向规整复归,隋唐时期完成此复归过程,在元明清时期则进一步得到丰富。

中国园林主要有皇家园林和私家园林两种,后者更多体现了文人学士的审美心态,现存园林以江南地区成就更高,风格清新秀雅,手法更为精妙;皇家园林主要在华北发展,并以北京一带最集中,规模巨大,风格华丽。

种类繁多的民间公共建筑如宗祠、先贤祠、神祠、书院和景观楼阁等,多为明清时期遗留。民居也十分值得注意,种类繁多,形式多样,所体现的群体文化和心态也特别率真而质朴,地域特色更加突出,其特有的简洁之美有时是皇宫巨构所没有的。

世界其他所有建筑体系都以砖石结构为主,而中国建筑则独具风姿,是以木结构为主的体系,其复杂与精巧都是砖石结构所不及的,因此体现了中国人的智慧。对有机结构的构件和其他附属构件的进一步加工,就形成了独特的中国建筑装饰,包括内外装修、彩画、木雕、砖雕、石雕和琉璃瓦。这一切都蕴含着十分丰富的手法和生动的发展历程。

中国文化精神重视人与自然的和谐,热爱自然、尊重自然,仿佛是大自然的一个有机组成,而且与其他建筑体系强调人工与自然的对比有所不同。这在中国各建筑类型中都有明显的反映,如城市、村镇、陵墓或住宅的选址和布局等。



Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum

Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum is located within the *Xiannong* Temple Complex, which was built during the *Ming* and *Qing* Dynasties. Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum is a theme museum devoted to preservation, study and presentation of Chinese ancient architectural history, culture, technology and art. Its exhibits are of two types—ancient architectures and ancient architecture arts.

With a history of more than 600 years and an area of over 120 hectares, the *Xiannong* Temple was originally named *Shanchuan* Temple, which was built in 1420 A.D, when *Zhudi*, the third Emperor of the *Ming* Dynasty relocated the capital to Beijing. It was situated to the south of the royal palace at the west of the city axis, facing the Temple of Heaven in the east. It was renamed *Xiannong* Temple in 1576 A.D. Currently *Xiannong* Temple is the sole royal temple to commemorate *Xiannong*, the God of Agriculture in China. It is a building complex worshipping the God of Agriculture, the God of Mountain, *Taisui*, and other deities. In 1988, Beijing Ancient Architecture Museum was founded by the Beijing Municipal Government on the site of *Xiannong* Temple.

北京古代建筑博物馆

北京古代建筑博物馆位于明清皇家坛庙先农坛古建筑群内,是一座收藏、保存、研究和展示中国古代建筑史、建筑文化、建筑技术与艺术的专题性博物馆。其中的展览品可以分为两类——古代建筑和古代建筑艺术品。

先农坛原名山川坛,占地面积120多公顷,已有600多年历史。建于1420年,即明朝第三位皇帝朱棣迁都北京时,地点在城市中轴线西端北京皇宫以南,和天坛东、西相对。1576年改名为先农坛。目前,先农坛是境内惟一的一座祭祀农神的皇家坛庙。而且,北京先农坛是将先农、山神、太岁等诸自然神共聚一处供奉的坛庙建筑群。1988年北京市政府利用先农坛成立北京古代建筑博物馆。

Architecture and Chinese Beliefs

中国传统观念 在建筑中的体现

Snap Shot

The blending of various religious deities and non-religious spirits gave rise to the Chinese people's unique pragmatic beliefs. Chinese cultural spirit pays special attention to the harmony and affinity of man with nature. In boundless nature, people are not content with their limited being. They demand a personal experience of spiritual sublimation. The Goddesses *Chang'e*, *Yuren* and *Feixian* express this pursuit of the mystical fantasy, while towers and terraced pavilions express the reality.

【注释】

sublimation:

n. 升华

各种不同的宗教和非宗教的鬼神融合一起，形成了中国人特有的务实的信仰。中国的文化精神，特别重视人与自然的和谐相处。在广袤无尽的大自然中，人们不满足于有限的自身，要求获得一种精神升华的体验。嫦娥、羽人、飞仙表达了这种追求的神话幻想，楼台观榭则是现实的体现。



Chinese folk beliefs are based largely on the worship of various aspects of Nature, particularly the heaven, earth, sun, and moon. The Temple of Heaven is a sacred complex in Beijing where the emperor made sacrifices to heaven. Its outer wall is round, symbolizing heaven, and the inner wall is square, symbolizing earth. This embodies the ancient Chinese cosmological principle that heaven (the natural world) is round and earth (human experience and concepts of order) is square.

【注释】

cosmological:

adj. 宇宙哲学的
的, 宇宙论的

The Chinese people have always venerated the rulers of past dynasties, especially those who made major contributions to humanity. Xuanyuan Temple in Shanxi Province commemorates the most famous of these rulers—the Yellow Emperor, who is said to have lived between 3,000 and 2,070 B.C. and whom the Chinese worshipped as the First Ancestor of the Chinese nation.

In fact, Chinese people still refer to themselves as the “descendents of the Yellow Emperor and the Yan Emperor”.

Ancestor worship was by far the most influential folk belief of ancient China. Sacrifices to the ancestors were made by people from all walks of life at various ancestral temples ranging from the *Taimiao*, the Imperial Temple in the Forbidden City, to the ancestral halls of the common people. With the exception of the *Qingyitang* Hall of Female Ancestors in *Huizhou*, *Anhui* Province, almost all ancestral temples in China were dedicated to male fore-



bears, reflecting feudal China's patriarchal and patrilineal code.

The ancient Chinese people believed that the soul was immortal and that after death people continued to live in a fashion very similar to life on earth. The burial chamber was thought to be the location of this "life after death". This conception gave rise to the Chinese tradition of lavish interments. The tombs of emperors, in particular, were constructed as complete underground worlds, filled with an extensive and luxurious selection of items for the deceased.

The human desire for good fortune and longevity finds expression in Chinese architecture. The Chinese characters for "bat" and "good fortune" are homonyms, so the mountain in the Summer Palace was constructed in the shape of a bat. Peaches are a metaphor for longevity, so the lake there was shaped like a peach. Together, the mountain and lake conveyed wishes for good fortune and longevity.

The phrases "many seeds" and "many sons" are homonyms in Chinese. Pomegranates and gourds, both of which have many seeds, were therefore often used as decorations in Chinese architecture, reflecting the traditional Chinese desire for many sons. Bats, peaches, pomegranates and gourds often appeared together, graphically expressing the wish for "good fortune, longevity, and many sons". These images represent the fusion of Chinese culture and the pursuit of happiness.

The dragon was the totem of the ancient Chinese people. The Chinese dragon is an imaginary creature with the head of a horse, the eyes of a shrimp, the neck of a tortoise, the horns of a stag, the paws of a tiger, the claws of an eagle, and the tail of a goldfish. As China entered its feudal period, the dragon gradually became the exclusive symbol of the imperial family, as the emperor was considered as the embodiment of the dragon. As a result, imperial palaces were filled with decorative images of dragons,

【注释】

patrilineal:
adj. 父系制的

interment:
n. 埋葬, 葬礼

pomegranate:
n. 石榴

gourd:
n. 葫芦

graphically:
adv. 用绘画

