

Fluent English Talk about Xinjing
—Guide Reader

英文妙语说新疆

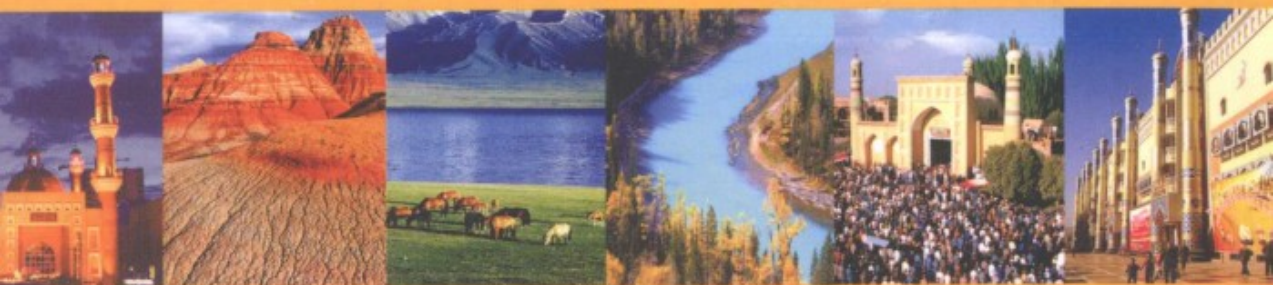
—英语导游词读本

谢旭升 编译

Editted and Translated by Xie Xusheng

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前 言

新疆有丰富的自然景观和人文景观,每年都吸引着越来越多的国内外游客来这里观赏美丽如画的景色和丰富的多元文化人文景观。为配合涉外旅游业的发展,每年新疆都需要培训大批持证上岗的英语导游,接待欧美国家和说英语国家的游客。鉴于目前没有一本可供考导游证人员结合当地旅游景点介绍的背诵用读本,编者基于近二十年的翻译实践和对他人书籍的参阅,编译了这部《英文妙语说新疆——英语导游词读本》,旨在发挥自己的翻译实践优势和多元跨文化意识,编译出词句比较规范、易记上口的英文句段,以飨广大的外语导游人员和英语爱好者。

这些句段内容涵盖了新疆主要自然和人文景观以及区情简介等信息,导游学员不仅能学到规范的英语词句,提高英语导游的口述能力,而且通过诵读可以拓展对新疆相关知识的了解。本书也是新疆大学外国语学院翻译系教材建设项目的一部分,标志着翻译系组建后在教材建设上又迈出了可喜的一步。

本书的出版将无疑为学生导游证考试及提高导游的英语口述能力提供帮助。同时,也为旅游专业的学生和旅行社的导游人员提供了一部重要的培训参考书。

由于编写时间仓促,本书还存在一些不尽人意之处,恳请读者和专家不吝指正。

谢旭升

2009年5月

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一 绚丽多彩的民族风情

1)“掀起你的盖头来,让我看看你的脸”。地处古代丝绸之路要冲的新疆,从来就不缺乏关注的目光,已经引起中外人士愈来愈多的关注与青睐。

“Unwrap your veil and let me see your face”. Xinjiang, located on the ancient Silk Road, is never but lack of interest from people at home and abroad.

2)新疆有47个民族,有“民族的橱窗”之美誉,是我国民族风情最浓郁、地域情调最浓厚的边境省区之一。新疆的各民族都以能歌善舞而著称,“有嘴就会唱,有腿就会跳”。每逢节假日,各族群众就会欢聚一堂,弹奏起都塔尔、冬不拉、库姆孜、手鼓等乐器,举办木卡姆演唱、阿肯弹唱、达瓦孜、赛马、叼羊、姑娘追、摔跤等演唱、歌舞和娱乐活动。

Xinjiang has 47 nationalities and enjoys the honor of “national window”. It is one of the frontier provinces or autonomous regions with the richest national folkways and local taste. The different nationalities here excel at dances and songs. On festivals and holidays, the people in different nationalities will gather together and play the Dutar, Dombra, Kumzi (comic dance) and hand-drum or Mucam performance, Aken's singing to instrumental music, Dawaz (walking with a pole in hands on high tightened rope), horse racing, goat-skin snatching, girl's chasing and wrestling.

3)新疆国际大巴扎位于乌鲁木齐市解放南路二道桥地段,这里历来是少数民族居民、商户聚集地,浓缩着新疆少数民族的特色风情。

The Xinjiang International Bazaar is situated at the Er Daoqiao Block of the South Jiefang Road, which has been a compact community for residents and merchants in ethnic minorities, epitomizing the folkways of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang.

4)在维吾尔族群众中,有一种以歌舞和民间娱乐融为一体的娱乐形式,称为“麦西来甫”。参加麦西来甫的人数不限,一般在节假日或农闲休息时举行。人们聚集在一起,吹拉弹唱,表演杂技魔术,跳舞娱乐,大家都可登场表演节目。

Among Uygur people, there is a kind of entertainment integrating song and dance as well as folk entertainment, known as “Maxirap” or Uygur’s carnival. No limit is set for the number of Maxirap participants. Such an activity is held during holidays and festivals or slack farming season. The people gather together, singing and playing musical instruments; giving acrobatic or magician shows; dancing and entertaining. Everyone is free to come up stage to give performances.

5)艾提尕尔——即“节日礼拜与集庆之地”的意思,喀什艾提尕尔广场也因此而得名。平日是各族人民散步、交易、游览的场所。每逢盛大节日(主要是古尔邦节与肉孜节),寺门顶部的平台上就会响起激越亢奋、响彻云霄的纳格拉鼓声和唢呐声。此时,数万维吾尔群众云集艾提尕尔广场,跳起奔放热烈的“萨玛舞”,以狂热的舞蹈辞旧迎新。

Id Kah is meant by place of prayer service during festival and

rejoice. The square in Kashgar, thus given such a name, is a place for people in different nationalities to take a stroll, do shopping and sight-seeing. On grand occasions (the Korban or Id al-Adha and Rozah or Id al-Fitr), on the platform of the mosque arch resound with exciting and soaring Nagra drum and suona music, when tens of thousands of Uygur people flock to the Id Kah Mosque Square and dance bold and enthusiastic Saman Dance, bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new year amid crazy dance.

6) 古尔邦节是新疆信仰伊斯兰教民族的盛大传统节日,在伊斯兰教历每年的12月10日。“古尔邦节”是阿拉伯语,含有“牺牲”、“献身”的意思。节日清晨,信仰伊斯兰教的穆斯林要沐浴更衣,到清真寺做礼拜、诵经、上坟、缅怀先人。节前,家家户户要搞卫生,赶制糕点、炸油馓子、烤馕、做新衣裳。做完礼拜后,回家开始杀牛宰羊,煮肉做饭,对来宾进行招待。整个节日载歌载舞,充满欢乐气氛。

The festival, which falls on December 10th based on Islamic calendar every year, is a grand traditional festival for nationalities who believe in Islamism in Xinjiang. “Korban” in Arabic means “sacrifice” and “dedication”. On the first morning of the festival, Muslim masses will take a bath and change clothes before making a service in mosques, chanting Koran, visiting tombs in memory of their ancestors. Prior to the festival, every household will make a general cleaning, prepare pastries, fry “Sanzi”, baked Nan or Uygur bread and make new dresses. Coming back home upon service, they start to slaughter cattle and sheep; boil meat and cook dinner to entertain guests with wonderful meals. The whole festival is full of joyful atmosphere to the accompaniment of songs and dances.

7)新疆信仰伊斯兰教的民族,最盛大的传统节日是古尔邦节和肉孜节;节日期间,民族群众要准备丰富的食品,穿上节日的盛装,民族之间互相登门拜访,表示庆贺。

For the nationalities with Islamic faith in Xinjiang, the most important traditional festivals are Korban festival (greater Bairam) and Rozah Festival (lesser Bairam). During the festival, the people in ethnic minorities prepare a variety of food, dress in their best and call at one another to show greeting.

8)锡伯族迁至伊犁后,将农历四月十八从东北出发告别父老乡亲的日子,作为一年一度最隆重的“西迁节”。每年这一天,锡伯族男女老少,都要聚集在一起,开展各种纪念、娱乐活动。

After Xibo ethnic group moved to Yili, they took the day when they bid farewell to their country folks in northeast China on April 18th (lunar calendar) as an annual event "Westward Movement Festival". On this day every year, the Xibo people in the urban district, male or female and old and young, gather together at the open air while the people in a village carry out various recreational activities in mark of this historic event.

9)维吾尔族青年男女在结婚之前,要举行订婚礼,然后再择日正式举行婚礼。婚礼的前奏是举行宗教仪式“尼卡”:由一个阿訇主持,将蘸了盐水的馕块赠予一对新人分吃,以此象征同甘共苦和永不分离。

这个仪式结束后,才正式举行婚礼。婚礼一般在下午举行。高潮是“揭盖头”,来宾争睹新娘的芳容,夸耀新娘俊俏。这时乐队奏起音乐,人们翩翩起舞,直至夜深。这一天,主人要用大锅做

from side-line agricultural produces, daily necessities, national costumes to art and handicraft, the best ground for commodity trade between urban and rural areas. The best known of its kind is Kashgar Bazaar, hustling and bustling, is full of unsophisticated folklore, one of the expected places for tourists to experience folkways and custom.

15) 巴扎上各种土特产琳琅满目,叫卖声此起彼伏。

The bazaar teems with a dazzling array of local and native produces, being echoed with hawking up and down.

16) 达瓦孜是维吾尔高空走绳之意。传统的达瓦孜表演者手持起平衡作用的长杆,不带任何保险设施,在高三四十米、长八十米的绳索上前后走动,盘腿坐索、骑索、侧走、蒙眼走索、飞身跳跃、佯装失足而瞬间双腿坐绳等,表演时地面上有维吾尔鼓乐伴奏。

The word "dawaz" in Uygur means aerial tight - rope walking. The traditional dawaz artist uses a long pole to balance himself without any safety measures when he performs on an 80 - meter long rope suspended 30 - 40 meters above the ground, sometimes walking back and forth, sometimes sitting cross - legged, and sometimes saddling the rope or walking sideways, and even walking blind - folded and somersaulting on it, or faking a fall and then instantly sitting on the rope with both legs. His performance is accompanied by drumbeats from the ground.

17) 割礼仪式是信仰伊斯兰教的各民族共有的宗教习俗,是男孩长成后的一种“入世礼”。实行割礼的年龄一般是7~12岁,割礼仪式十分隆重,要请客庆祝。被邀请的客人都带礼物前来祝贺,并举行麦西来甫或舞会娱乐一番。哈萨克的男孩实行割礼时,

12)千百年来,古丝路上岁月悠悠,驼铃声声,像是吟唱着一首永不停息的充满伤感、哀怨的歌。

For ages, the Ancient Silk Road witnessed the events of remote past and ringing camel bells as if chanting endless sentimental and plaintive tunes.

13)十二木卡姆有悠久的音乐史,传承古代西域音乐传统,如龟兹音乐、疏勒音乐、高昌音乐、伊州音乐和于田音乐。木卡姆形成于叶尔羌汗国,大致在明朝时,对中国中原音乐的发展起了积极作用。

The Twelve Mucam, enjoying a long - standing musical history, has inherited the musical tradition of the ancient western regions, such as Qiuci music, Shule music, Gaochang music, Yizhou music and Yutian music. Mucam was formed in the Yearkant Khanate , which took positive effect on the musical development of the Central Plains in China roughly during the Ming Dynasty.

14)维吾尔语“巴扎”的意思是集市,赶巴扎盛行于维吾尔族居住集中的南疆地区。每逢巴扎天,赶巴扎的人络绎不绝。大多数是全家兴高采烈,身着盛装,一同前往。巴扎上,从农副产品、日用百货到民族服装、手工艺品应有尽有,是沟通城乡物资交流的极好场所。最著名的喀什大巴扎,热闹非凡、风情古朴,是旅游者体察当地民俗民情的理想之地。

In Uygur language, the word 'bazaar' means market. Going to market is popular in south Xinjiang where Uygur people live in homogenous community. On market days, market goers are in endless stream. They are mostly in whole family, full of joy, going to bazaar dressed in their best. At the bazaar, everything is available, ranging

extremely applicable but also decorative for interior decoration. Especially in rural areas, whoever owns most embroidery pillows is prosperous and productive.

20)“阿肯”是哈萨克族对民间歌手的称谓。阿肯知识丰富,感情充沛,文思敏捷,即兴弹唱,出口成章。在哈萨克草原上,每逢节日或喜事,都要举行阿肯弹唱会,来自各地的阿肯们聚集在一起,开展赛歌、对歌、赛诗和赠歌等活动,成为群众喜爱的一种盛会。

“Aken” is a balladeer called by Kazak nationality. Aken is rich in knowledge, full in passion, quick in wit and impromptu in performance. On the Kazak grassland, Aken gathering is held during the festivals or wedding ceremonies, Akens or balladeers will join together and hold a series of activities including song match, antiphony and poetry match as well as song presentation. It has now become a popular gala.

21)哈萨克叼羊——力量和智慧的竞争和马术的较量,只有在盛大节日和婚礼的日子里才举行。

The Kazak's sheepskin snatching, a competition of both strength and wisdom and a measure of horsemanship as well, is only held during grand holidays or on the days of wedding celebration.

22)哈萨克族的主要体育运动项目有姑娘追、叼羊、马上拔河和摔跤。

射箭是新疆锡伯、蒙古、哈萨克等兄弟民族喜爱的体育活动,特别是聚居在伊犁河流域察布查尔的锡伯族人民,更是“爱箭如命”。

还要举行赛马、叼羊、姑娘追等集体娱乐活动。

Circumcision is a religious ritual shared by Islamism-faith ethnic groups as a sort of "ceremony of grown-up" for a boy. He is circumcised aged from 7 to 12 on grand occasion, when guests are invited, bringing gifts for congratulation and Mexirap or dancing party is held. When a boy of Kazak nationality is circumcised, the ceremony is usually accompanied by such recreational activities as horse racing, sheep-skin snatching and girls-chasing on horse back.

18) 维吾尔绣花帽是维吾尔人的标志,男女老幼都喜欢戴花帽。绣花帽种类繁多,通称“多帕”,但新疆东部地区也称“伯克”。花帽是一种精美的工艺品,它不但是人们日常生活中的重要装饰品和馈赠亲朋好友的贵重礼品,也是装饰家庭的陈列品,还是姑娘向小伙子表达爱情的信物之一。访亲拜友、佳节集会时几乎人人佩戴。

Uygur's embroidery hat marks Uygur people, which Uygur, men or women and old or young like to wear. Embroider hats are in great variety, which are commonly knowns as "Duopa" but also as "Baik" in eastern Xinjiang. It is not only an important adornment in daily life and valuable gift presented to relatives or friends but also object on display in interior decoration and one of tokens through which boys express love for girls. Visiting relatives and friends, almost everyone wears it on gatherings during festivals.

19) 维吾尔人家庭中的绣花枕头,不仅非常实用,而且也是美化室内的重要装饰品。特别在农村,谁家陈设的绣花枕头越多,就说明谁家生活富裕、人丁兴旺。

The embroidery pillows in Uygur people's family are not only

24)柯尔克孜族也是新疆以畜牧业为主的一个民族,聚居在克孜勒苏柯尔克孜自治州,散居和田、额敏等地。这个民族的服饰十分艳丽多彩,并且也具有高原的特点。首先戴帽是认定的礼节,男女的帽子种类繁多,圆顶子帽,样式独特,顶有珠子和黑色缨穗,是柯尔克孜族的象征。

柯尔克孜族文学艺术丰富多彩,有音乐、传说、诗歌等,其中诗歌占主要地位,如著名史诗《玛纳斯》共二十多万行,是蜚声海内外的绝世之作。柯尔克孜族乐器“库姆孜”琴是一种琴声优美、历史悠久的乐器,“库姆孜”意为“奇妙之口”。据说唐代就有柯尔克孜人将它献给了唐王朝,后唐朝又将这个乐器转赠给日本国。柯尔克孜族人民有句谚语说:“伴你生和死的,是一把库姆孜琴”,足见库姆孜琴是柯尔克孜人生活中不可缺少的伙伴。

The Kirgiz nationality in Xinjiang is also a nationality mainly engaged in livestock breeding. Most of them live in the Kizilsu Kirgiz Autonomous Prefecture in compact communities and a small part of them live scattering in Hotan and Emin etc. The nationality's attire is quite gorgeous and characteristic of plateau. Wearing a hat is regarded as an etiquette. Male and female's hats are in great variety, having unique doomed roof embedded with beads and black tassels as a sign of Kirgiz nationality.

Kirgiz nationality has spectrum of literature and art composed of music, legend and poetry etc. which is dominated by poetry. The famous epic "Manas" composed of over two hundred thousand lines, is a great works well known at home and abroad. The Kumuz of Kirgiz is melodious musical instrument with a long history, meant by "miraculous tune". It is said that Kirgiz people sent it to the imperial court during the Tang Dynasty, which later presented it to Japan. Kirgiz people have a proverb which goes "Kumuz is a musical

The main sports items for Kazak nationality are girl's chasing, sheepskin snatching, tug of war on horseback and wrestling.

Archery is a favorite sport for Xibo, Mongolian and Kazak in Xinjiang, particularly Xibo people living homogenously in Qapqal county in the Ili Rivery Valley.

23) 新疆的回族人口约 68 万, 主要居住在昌吉回族自治州、焉耆回族自治县和乌鲁木齐、伊宁、吐鲁番等地, 并散居天山南北。农区回族主要从事农业, 兼营家庭畜牧业; 城市回族以经营饮食行业为主。农村中年以上回族男子多戴小白帽, 穿白衬衣、黑坎肩; 外衣和裤子多为黑色, 冬季穿棉大衣或皮大衣。妇女喜穿素净的大襟衫袄; 青年女子爱穿大红大绿、色彩鲜艳的服装, 头扎红绿色丝绸花头巾, 戴手镯、项链、耳环、戒指、发卡等装饰品。

There are some 680, 000 Hui people who mainly live in the Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Yanqi Hui Autonomous County in homogenous community. They also live scattering in Urumqi, Yining and Turpan and other parts around Xinjiang. Hui people in rural area are mainly engaged in farming production and family - based stocking breeding while those in urban district mostly operate catering service. In the country, Hui males at middle age or above usually wear small white caps, white shirts and black vest matched with black coats and pants. During winter, they wear cotton - padded overcoats or fur - lined overcoats. Women like to wear plain Chinese coats buttoned on the side while girls like to have on bright colored, either red or green, dresses. Besides, they are also wrapped in red or green silk headdresses and adorned with bracelets, earrings, rings, necklaces and hairclips.

content.

27)“那达慕”是蒙古族的歌舞娱乐盛会。每逢此时,远远近近的牧民们或骑马、或乘车、或赶着古老的勒勒车,兴高采烈地从四面八方汇集而来;尤其是那些参赛选手们,足登漂亮马靴,身穿民族盛装,将蒙古人剽悍英武的体魄和豪爽开朗的性格表现得淋漓尽致。

Nadam (grassland fair) is a gala of dances and songs for Mongolians. On this occasion, the herdsmen, far or near, either ride their horses, or take a coach, or drive their ancient wooden-wheel carts to join together from different directions in high spirit. The players in particular have on their beautiful boots and dress in national costume, thus displaying to the full Mongolian warrior's physique and bold character.

28)每年春播之前,生活在帕米尔高原的塔吉克人要以虔诚而饶有情趣的形式过“播种节”;塔塔尔族特有的节日“撒班节”,又称“犁头节”,亦是专为迎接春耕而欢度的民族节日,活动内容热烈而充满生活气息。

哈萨克族每年在开春之前举行的“纳吾热孜节”,也蕴涵了对草原、对土地的无限希望与美好祈望。

此外,还有柯尔克孜族的“诺苏孜”节,塔吉克族的“巴罗提节”(灯节)、俄罗斯族的“帕斯喀节”和满族的“颁金节”等等。

Before spring plough every year, the Tajik nationality who live in the Pamir Plateau observe "Plough Festival" in pious and meaningful form. Tartar people have their own festival "Saban Festival" or called "Colter Festival" in anticipation of spring plough full of life airs. "Nawurez Festival" held by Kazak nationality before spring every year