

*To Enjoy Local Flavors
of Tianjin • China*

英语话说天津城

王建民 编著

19.4
9

天津大学出版社

H319.4

479

*To Enjoy Local Flavors
of Tianjin • China*

英语话悦天津城

王建民 编著

- “天子的渡口”
- “三绝”、“四艺”
- “津门十景”
- 历史名胜

天津大学出版社

(津)新登字 012 号

*To Enjoy Local Flavors
of Tianjin • China*

英语话说天津城

王建民 编著

*

天津大学出版社出版

(天津大学内)

邮编 306072

天津市宝坻县第二印刷厂印刷

新华书店天津发行所发行

*

开本:850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张:3¼ 字数:85 千

1995 年 3 月第一版 1995 年 3 月第一次印刷

印数:1—5000

ISBN 7-5618-0747-3

H·70 定价:8.60 元

致读者

天津

是文化名城，中国北方经济贸易的中心，驰名世界的国际港口大都市。每年有众多的外国人士来津，观光旅游、投资贸易、交流学术或参加国际活动。尤其是'95第43届世乒赛和第4次世界妇女大会即将来临，届时，将有数以万计的外国朋友云集津门。

广大朋友，特别是青年朋友，更有机会与外宾交流。经验告诉我们，好奇的外国朋友常常会向我们提出许多问题，诸如，“天津”是什么意思？天津的包子为什么有“狗不理”这样奇怪的名字？“泥人张”有什么特点？天津的风景哪里最优美？等等。

令人不安的是，我们有时却难以回答这些问题，因为不知从何说起；有时，因为受到词汇的限制，我们的回答不能使对方满意。而我们编写的这本小册子，正是为了给朋友们排忧解难。

这本小册子包括历史与自然状况、风味食品、传统工艺、“津门十景”、历史名胜、下榻宾馆和餐饮饭店等7个专题、66篇短文（其中附录“世乒英语”五篇）。特点是内容客观全面，叙述简明扼要，英文准确流畅。

在这本小书中，中文部分，多处注有英文词语（名词、动词一般用原形），旨在为口语自信的朋友提供参考词汇；英文部分，并非中文内容的等值翻译，而是依据英语行文规范，对中文内容的译述，目的是方便英语读者阅读和青年朋友导游时参考。

每一专题后附有“译文简评”，主要介绍翻译某些内容的方法与原则、词语辨析及难词的读音等。

小册子中的部分文章，作者曾以笔名“笑末”在今晚报社《天津老年时报》第三版，“世乒英语”栏目发表。此次经修改、校订后收入本书。

这本小册子能与读者见面，得益于魏旭光教授、赵晓东先生、出版社编辑及几位外籍教师给予的支持与帮助。在此表示衷心的感谢！

编著者

1995年1月

TO FOREIGN READERS

Tianjin is a beautiful city of propriety and righteousness. She is always ready to welcome her guests from all over the world with open arms, whether they come for visiting, doing business, engaging in academic exchanges, or for attending an international meeting.

If you are lucky to belong to them, the author thinks it is not a bad idea to go sightseeing in the city and taste her special flavors after finishing your serious affairs.

To make your sightseeing and tasting more convenient, the author has compiled the little book. With the help of it, you may find out what the city's history and natural features are, which foods and handicrafts are of the most typical local flavors, what scenic spots and historical sites deserve to pay a visit, which hotel is suitable for you to stay at, and finally where you can taste different flavor dishes of the world-famous Chinese cuisine.

In a word, the author feels confident that the little book will help foreign friends get deep impressions of his beloved city.

May you enjoy your stay at Tianjin!

目 录

Contents

致读者

TO FOREIGN READERS

历史与自然状况

HISTORY & NATURAL FEATURES

• 历史变迁	(2)
A Brief History of Tianjin	
• 地理位置	(4)
Geographical Position	
• 地质地形	(5)
Geology & Topography	
• 河流水系	(6)
River System	
• 气候季节	(7)
Climate and Seasons	
• 自然资源	(8)
Natural Resources	
• 人口民族	(9)
Population and Nationalities	
• 行政区划	(10)
Administrative Divisions	
译文简评	(12)
Brief Comments on Translations	

风味食品

FOODS WITH LOCAL FLAVORS

- 狗不理包子 (15)
Goubuli Baozi
- 耳朵眼炸糕 (16)
Erduoyan Zhagao
- 十八街麻花 (17)
Shibajie Mahua
- 石头门坎大素包 (19)
Shitou Menkan Vegetable Baozi
- 煎饼果子·锅巴菜 (19)
Jianbingguozi & Guobacai
- 崩豆张 (20)
Bengdou Zhang
- 茶汤 (21)
Cha Tang
- 天津糕干 (22)
Tianjin Gaogan
- 曹记酱驴肉 (23)
Cao-cooked Donkey Meat

译文简评 (25)

Brief Comments on Translations

传统工艺

TRADITIONAL HANDICRAFTS

- 天津地毯 (28)
Tianjin Carpets
- “泥人张”彩塑 (29)
Niren Zhang's Painted Clay Figurines

- 杨柳青年画 (29)
Yangliuqing New Year Pictures
- 天津风筝 (30)
Tianjin Kites
- 剪纸 (31)
Paper-cut
- 盛锡福帽子 (32)
Shengxifu Caps and Hats

译文简评 (34)

Brief Comments on Translations

“津门十景”

THE TEN MOST FAMOUS SCENIC SPOTS IN TIANJIN

- 蓟北雄关 (36)
Jibei Xiongguan
- 海门古塞 (37)
Haimen Gusai
- 独乐晨光 (38)
Dule Chenguang
- 三盘暮雨 (40)
Sanpan Muyu
- 沽水流霞 (41)
Gushui Liuxia
- 龙潭浮翠 (42)
Longtan Fu Cui
- 中环彩练 (44)
Zhonghuan Cailian
- 故里寻踪 (45)
Guli Xun Zong

• 双城醉月	(46)
Shuangcheng Zui Yue	
• 天塔旋云	(47)
Tianta Xuan Yun	
译文简评	(49)

Brief Comments on Translations

历史名胜

HISTORICAL SITES

• 望海楼教堂	(51)
Wanghailou Church	
• 西开教堂	(52)
Xikai Church	
• 大悲院	(52)
Dabei Buddhistic Monastery	
• 莲宗寺	(53)
Lianzong Nunnery	
• 清真大寺	(54)
Grand Mosque	
• 天后宫	(55)
Tianhou Temple	
• 文庙	(56)
Temple of Confucious	
• 广东会馆	(57)
Guangdong Guild Hall	
• 天尊阁	(58)
Tianzun Pavilion	
• 玉皇阁	(59)
Yuhuang Pavilion	

译文简评	(61)
------------	------

Brief Comments on Translations

下榻宾馆

HOTELS

• 凯悦饭店	(64)
Hyatt Hotel	
• 水晶宫饭店	(64)
Crystal Palace Hotel	
• 喜来登大酒店	(65)
Sheraton Hotel	
• 利顺德饭店	(66)
Astor Hotel	
• 天津国际大厦	(67)
Tianjin International Building	
• 天津宾馆	(68)
Tianjin Guesthouse	
• 惠中饭店	(69)
Huizhong Hotel	
• 乐园宾馆	(70)
Paradise Hotel	

译文简评	(71)
------------	------

Brief Comments on Translations

餐饮饭店

RESTAURANTS

• 聚合成饭庄	(73)
Juhecheng Restaurant	
• 鸿宾楼饭庄	(74)

Hongbinlou Restaurant	
• 起士林餐厅	(75)
Kiessling Restaurant	
• 苏州得月楼菜馆	(76)
Suzhou Deyuelou Restaurant	
• 羊城酒楼	(77)
Yang cheng Restaurant	
• 九河楼海鲜菜馆	(78)
Jiuhelou Seafood Restaurant	
• 燕春楼饭庄	(79)
Yanchunlou Restaurant	
• 峨嵋酒家	(79)
Emei Restaurant	
• 蓬莱春饭庄	(80)
Penlaichun Restaurant	
• 登瀛楼饭庄	(81)
Dengyinglou Restaurant	
译文简评	(83)

Brief Comments on Translations

附录 APPENDIX

• 世乒英语 •	
篇一. 桌上网球	(86)
篇二. 世乒点滴	(86)
篇三. 乒乓用语	(87)
篇四. 打球术语	(88)
篇五. 裁判用语	(88)

主要参考书目

历史与自然状况

HISTORY & NATURAL FEATURES



历史变迁

天津 (Tianjin), 是与北京 (Beijing)、上海 (Shanghai) 齐名的中国三大直辖市 (municipality directly under the Central Government) 之一, 是中国北方经济贸易 (economy and trade) 中心、交通枢纽 (hub of communications) 和国际港口 (international port) 的特大城市。

天津已有 590 年的建城历史。明 (Ming Dynasty) 永乐 (Yongle) 二年¹ (1404 年), 成祖朱棣 (Zhudi) 赐 (bestow) 名“天津”, 设“天津卫”² (Tianjin Wei)、“天津左卫”和“天津右卫”, 屯兵 (station) 16800 多人。

“天” (Tian) 意为“天子” (the Son of Heaven), “津” (Jin) 意为“渡口” (ferry), “天津”即取“天子的渡口” (a ferry for the son of Heaven) 之意。“卫” (Wei) 是当时的军事单位名称, 每卫 1600 人。

早在 4000 年前, 天津土地上就有人们劳动 (toil)、生息 (live), 但直到金代 (Jin Dynasty) 贞祐 (Zhenyou) 二年 (1214 年), 才有了正式名称“直沽寨” (Zhigu Village)。

后来, 到元代 (Yuan Dynasty) 延祐 (Yanyou) 三年 (1316 年); “直沽寨”改为“海津镇” (Haijin Town)。清代 (Qing Dynasty) 雍正 (Yongzheng) 三年 (1725 年), 将明代的“天津卫”改为“天津州”³ (Tianjin Zhou); 后又改称“天津府”⁴ (Tianjin Fu)。1928 年, 天津成为“特别市” (special municipality), 1930 年改“天津市” (Tianjin City)。

清代咸丰 (Xianfeng) 十年 (1860 年), 天津被迫辟为通商口岸 (trading port), 先后有英国 (Britain)、美国 (the U. S. A)、法国 (France)、德国 (Germany)、日本 (Japan)、俄国 (Russia)、意大利 (Italy)、比利时 (Belgium) 和奥地利 (Austria) 9 国, 在天津夺取了租界 (concession), 使天津成为外国侵略者 (invader)

对中国进行掠夺性 (plunderously) 贸易和攫取 (grab) 廉价原料的重要基地 (base)。

1937 年至 1945 年, 天津沦为 (be reduced to) 日本侵略军 (Japanese aggressor troops) 在中国华北 (North China) 地区的军事供给地和经济掠夺 (economic plundering) 中心。以后, 国民党政权 (the Kuomintang) 发动 (launch) 内战 (civil war), 使天津经济遭受严重破坏。

1949 年 1 月 15 日, 中国人民解放军 (the Chinese People's Liberation Army) 解放 (liberate) 天津。从此 (from then on), 天津历史展开了崭新的一页 (turn to a completely new leaf)。

A Brief History of Tianjin

Sharing equal position with Beijing and Shanghai, Tianjin is one of the three municipalities directly under the Central Government, and a center of economy and trade, a hub of communications and a vast international port city in North China.

Tianjin has been established for 590 years. In 1404, the second year of Yongle, Ming Dynasty, the Emperor Zhudi bestowed the name "Tianjin", set up three military camps—— "Tianjin Wei", "Tianjin Left Wei" and "Tianjin Right Wei", and stationed here over 16800 soldiers.

The "Tian" has the meaning of "the Son of Heaven——the emperor", and "Jin" means "a ferry". So, "Tianjin" means "a ferry for the Son of Heaven". And the "Wei" is the name of a military organization at that time; each "Wei" comprises 1600 soldiers.

As early as 4000 years ago, people began to live and toil on the soil of Tianjin. However, until the year of 1211, the second year of Zhenyou, Jin Dynasty, it had its first formal name "Zhigu Village".

Later, in 1316, the third year of Yanyou, Yuan Dynasty, the

“Zhigu Village” became “Haijin Town”. In 1725, the third year of Yongzheng, Qing Dynasty, the Ming Dynasty’s “Tianjin Wei” was renamed as “Tianjin Zhou”, then “Tianjin Fu”, both of which — the “Zhou” and “Fu” — are then administrative divisions. Finally, it was upgraded, in 1928 to a “special municipality”, and in 1930 to “Tianjin City”.

In 1860, the 10th year of Xianfeng, Qing Dynasty, Tianjin was forced to become a trading port. Before long, the nine countries Britain, the U. S. A, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Austria seized concessions in Tianjin. As a result, Tianjin turned into an important base of foreign invaders to trade plunderously with China and grab the cheap resources of the country.

From 1937 to 1945, Tianjin was reduced to a military-supply base and economic plundering center in North China of Japanese aggressor troops. Soon afterwards, the economy of Tianjin was seriously damaged by the civil war launched by the Kuomintang.

On January 15, 1949, the Chinese People’s Liberation Army liberated Tianjin. From then on, the history of the city was turned to a completely new leaf.

地理位置

天津地处^① (located in) 华北平原 (North China Plain) 东北部^②, 东临 (face) 渤海 (Bohai Sea), 北依 (be bounded) 燕山 (Yanshan Mountain)。位于北纬 (latitude) $38^{\circ}34'$ — $40^{\circ}15'$, 东经 (longitude) $116^{\circ}43'$ — $118^{\circ}04'$ 之间。距 (be apart from) 中国首都北京 137 公里。

天津南北长约 186 公里, 东西宽约 101 公里。疆域周长 (borderline) 约 900 公里, 其中海岸线 (coastline) 长约 152 公里。总面积 (total area) 11305 平方公里, 其中 93.15% 的面积为平原 (plain), 仅 6.85% 为山区 (mountain area)。

Geographical Position

Located in the north east of the North China Plain, Tianjin is bounded on the north by the Yanshan Mountain and faces the Bohai Sea on the east. It lies on $38^{\circ}34'$ — $40^{\circ}15'$ north latitude and $116^{\circ}43'$ — $118^{\circ}04'$ east longitude. It is 137 kilometers apart from Beijing, the capital of China.

Tianjin measures about 186 kilometers from north to south and about 101 kilometers from east to west. It has a borderline of nearly 900 kilometers, including a coastline of some 152 kilometers. The total area of Tianjin is about 11,305 square kilometers, comprising of 90.15% plain and merely 6.85% mountain area.

地质地形

大约在7000万年前,发生了剧烈的(severe)地质变化(geological change)。燕山地区隆起(swell),形成了燕山山脉(mountain range);华北地区断裂下沉(fault and sink),沉降部分被河流中的泥沙逐渐填平(silt up),形成了天津所在的华北大平原(North China Plain)。

天津总的地形(topography)是西北高、东南低,略向渤海方向倾斜(slope)。境内最高点为蓟县(Jixian County)东北部八仙桌子(Baxianzhuozi Peak),海拔(elevation)1052米,最低处是大沽口(Dagukou),海拔为零。

Geology & Topography

About 70 million years ago, severe geological changes took place, with the Yanshan part swelling and forming the Yanshan mountain range; with the north China part being faulted and sunk,