

UPSTREAMING

# 逆流而上

汉英  
对照

王永利  
著

被欧美评论家誉为「具有深刻影响力的作家」

2013「贺岁书」获奖图书《和谐之歌》作者最新力作

中国出版传媒股  
中国对外翻译出

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

逆流而上:汉英对照 / 王永利著. —北京:中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2014. 1

ISBN 978-7-5001-3966-9

I. ①逆… II. ①王… III. ①散文集—中国—当代—汉、英  
IV. ① I267

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第000537号

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出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦6层

电 话 / (010) 68359287 68359303 (发行部) 68359719 (编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

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网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 孙艳武

排 版 / 竹页图文

印 刷 / 北京天来印务有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 710×1000 毫米 1/16

印 张 / 16

版 次 / 2014年1月第一版

印 次 / 2014年1月第一次

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ISBN 978-7-5001-3966-9 定价:28.00 元



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## **Brief Introduction**

This book is a collection of prose and essays containing Wang Yongli's 39 appealing masterpieces calling for truth, good and beauty. The articles are interesting, meaningful and graceful; not only full of romanticism, but also of powerfully critical realism. Wang has introduced many excellent Chinese traditional cultures and famous sceneries to the world and has introduced many great foreign things to China. In addition, his analysis of Chinese classical literature can help readers understand the essence of human cultural inheritance. Having been published in various newspapers, magazines and on his blog ([blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli](http://blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli)), these articles have a powerful influence.

## 内容简介

本书收纳王永利撰写的散文共 39 篇。这些作品是该作者的代表作和精品，真诚呼唤真、善、美，既引人入胜，又含意深刻，且典雅优美；既充满了浪漫主义的美感，又具有批判现实主义的力量。作者向世界介绍了许多中国优秀传统文化和最著名的风景，还向中国介绍了许多外国好的事物。此外，他对中国古典文学的分析可以帮助读者理解人类文化遗产的精髓。这些作品在各种报刊、杂志和王永利精英博客 ([blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli](http://blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli)) 上发表以来，产生了很大影响。

# A Book on Beauty

By Robert Flecher

President of America's Strategic Book Publishing & Rights Agency

Beauty is life, and the discovery of it, is not only a philosophical proposition, but also a truth in literary creation. Wang Yongli's *Upstreaming* is a book about beauty and how to find beauty from life.

Mr. Wang Yongli, a prominent writer, has written eleven books. His English novels *Resuming A Secular Life*, *Scented Apricot Flowers* and, *The Hell and the World* are not only full of the beauty of romanticism, but also the powerfulness of critical realism. His bilingual poetry anthology *The Songs of Harmonization — For the Existence Partners of Human Beings* calls for the protection of all rare animals are on the edge of extinction and expresses his deep love for them. These poems are exquisite, graceful and composed of rhythmical verse. English readers enjoy these works I have mentioned across the world. His Chinese works sum more than two million words. Chinese versions of his novels *No Longer Lonely*, *The Apricot Flowers Send forth a Delicate Fragrance* and, *A Buddhist Monk Resumed a Secular Life*, are enjoyed by Chinese readers in Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Mainland China. He was the winner of "The Top Ten Best Poets of China" by *Poem Press* in 2009, "100 Outstanding Broadcast and Television Theorists of China", and his bilingual poetry collection *The Songs of Harmonization — For the Existence Partners of Human Beings* won the Best Book Prize of the New Year in 2013. Wang Yongli's prose, articles and essays have been published in various newspapers, magazines and on his website ([blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli](http://blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli)). They are enjoyed by readers and internet fans, and have a powerful influence. More than two million have visited his website.

*Upstreaming* is the collection of Wang Yongli's prose and essays, and contains his articles, a total of 39, which are deeply praised by readers as "boutiques and representatives", and have been selected from his massive works.

The narrative prose works are fascinating, amazing, based on life and full of romanticism.

Beauty is nothing, but life, and in order to find beauty, one must come from life, and carry on the careful observation of life. Wang Yongli is a journalist and often has the chance to visit every part of Mainland China and other countries in the world to interview people or to cover events. He lives long-term together with the people he meets and so fully understands their concerns. At the same time, with careful observation he has discovered the beauty in life. "Dating the Wrong Girl" is an interesting story, where both the boy and girl made a misidentification. In the story, "I" finally had no courage to pursue the wrong girl, nor to run after the right girl who was late for the date. It reflects the shy romance of Chinese life in the early eighties last century. "Fang", from "The Village Has a Girl Named Fang" is so lovely that her simple beauty and kind character are impressive to the boys from city. However, although the "educated youth" and "Fang" share some affection for each other, finally their love has to be repressed. This story is impressive.

The articles are full of wisdom, love and the pursuit of truth, good and beauty.

It is difficult to find Chinese people's wisdom and love in western works, but it is on clear display in Wang Yongli's works. "Visiting White Horse Temple and Experiencing the Power of Buddhist Transmission" has a powerful influence. It not only helps westerners to understand the origin and development of Buddhism in China, but also helps them to understand karmic theory and the idea of using peace to win the constant support of people and how this occupies an important position in Chinese culture. "Visiting Pingyao and Experiencing Sincere Spirit" interprets the first cheque book in the world—the spirit of Chinese innovation, and helps foreigners understand the spirit of good faith among Chinese people. "The Scenery of West Lake in the Rain" refers to the most famous and beautiful park in China. The author finds a girl wearing an umbrella hat crossing the lake in the rain, which forms a wonderful visual in the mind. Loving nature is a traditional concept of Chinese aesthetics. Man is an integral part of nature in Chinese philosophy and in Wang Yongli's prose. "Enjoying Rime in Jilin", "Visiting Mount Langya in Winter" and other essays, are interpreted and reflected upon. The pursuit of truth, good and beauty is the main subject in his every article.

The author, by recording his gratitude of life from tiny things finds true meaning.

Wang Yongli, repeatedly finds true love, true feeling, true meaning and a

profound truth from ordinary little things. In *Upstreaming*, the author found that the boatmen, at the moment their wooden boat started to leak, did not panic, but quickly fixed the leak and made great efforts to drag the boat against the current. If this was life he thought it would be like the sail against the current with the more spectacular scenery to be seen upstream. This conclusion is reasonable and natural. In “The British Are Good People”, from three tiny things the author found the ordinary British people kind, hospitable and helpful and expressed his gratitude to these kind characters. In “My Teacher Ms. Ren Zongmin”, the author expressed his gratitude to his teacher, and described some details about how the teacher had helped him. These little things reflected the teacher’s diligent teaching and educating spirit.

Finally, the author vividly describes many Chinese scenic spots, while his appreciation of the excellent traditional culture of the country have exclusive insights.

In this book, there are many essays introducing China’s historic interests and scenic beauties, such as “Guilin’s Scenery is the best in the world” and “The scenery of Yangshuo the best in Guilin” describing the scenery of the White Emperor City and the magnificent Three Gorges of the Yangtze River. The author in detail vividly describes the beauty of scenic spots so as to beckon foreigners to come as tourists. In addition, the author wrote many essays on the appreciation of Chinese traditional culture, such as “Appreciation of ‘The Palace of Eternal Youth’” and “Appreciation of ‘Peony Pavilion’”. He explains his profound theories in a simple language and has exclusive insights so as to have foreigners understand and especially to help them fully understand the essence of cultural human heritage.

In conclusion, this is a book about beauty and the discovery of beauty, which can delight readers with strong aesthetic enjoyment, making them fondle admiringly. It is not only beneficial for Chinese readers, but also for those foreign readers who want to know China and Chinese people.





# 一本关于美的书

罗伯特·弗莱彻

美国战略出版集团总裁和版权代理集团总裁

美是生活，美是发现，这不仅是个哲学命题，还是文学创作中的真谛。王永利的作品《逆流而上》就是一本关于美和发现美的书。

王永利先生是一位杰出的作家，出版书籍十一本。他的英文小说《还俗》《有香味的杏花》《地狱与人间》不仅充满了浪漫主义的美，还展示了批判现实主义的力量。他的双语诗歌集《和谐之歌——献给人类生存伙伴》通过诗歌呼吁当今社会各界对濒危动物的保护，以诗传情、以情寓意，诗句韵律优美。上述这些作品在英语世界拥有一定的读者。而他的中文作品总出版字数 200 万以上，其中长篇小说《不再孤独》《杏花飘香》和中篇小说《还俗和尚》在新加坡、香港、台湾和大陆都有一定影响。他还被评为 2009 年度《中华诗词报》“十大诗人”，被国家广电总局评选为全国百优人才。双语诗歌集《和谐之歌——献给人类生存伙伴》获得 2013 年贺岁书大奖。王永利的散文经常发表于各种报刊和王永利精英博客 ([blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli](http://blog.voc.com.cn/wangyongli))，受到读者和网友的喜悦，并产生较大影响，其博客访问量达 200 万以上。

《逆流而上》是王永利的散文作品集，一共收纳了他的散文 39 篇，这些都是深受读者称赞的精品，是从他海量的短篇作品中精选出来的代表作。具体来说有以下特色：

## 一、引人入胜，源于生活，作品充满了浪漫主义的情怀

美是生活，而要发现美，就必须源于生活、对生活进行细致的观察。王永利是一位新闻工作者，经常有机会到中国各地和世界各地采访，并长期与大众

生活在一起，使得他与大众“息息相通”，同时他善于观察生活，把在生活中发现的美表现出来。《相亲，认错了姑娘》中的错认，作品中的“我”最后既没有勇敢地追求错认的姑娘，也没有追求到约会迟到的姑娘，反映了上个世纪80年代初中国人生活中的淳朴羞涩的浪漫情趣。《村里有个姑娘叫“小芳”》“小芳”的淳朴之美和可爱的性格深深吸引着周围的人，包括城里来的“知青”，然而“知青”与“小芳”之间虽然有情感相吸，但是这个萌动的爱情终于被压抑住了，这个故事也令人印象深刻。

## 二、充满智慧和爱以及对真、善、美的探寻与追求

中国人的智慧与爱，在西方作品中很难找到，但是在王永利的这些作品中得到充分的展现。《游白马寺感受佛教传输的力量》这篇散文影响很大，不仅让西方人了解了佛教在中国的起源和发展，更感受到了因果报应论与和平的思想在不断地深入人心，在中国的文化中占有重要的地位。《游平遥感受晋商的诚信精神》不仅诠释了中国人“天下第一票”的创新精神，更帮助外国人了解中国人的诚信精神。《西湖雨景》讲述西湖是中国最美丽和有名的公园，在雨中，作者发现一个小姑娘戴着彩色雨伞帽穿过苏堤，构成了一幅靓丽风景画。热爱美丽的大自然，是中国人传统审美的准则。中国人对自然与人合一（“天人合一”）的哲学理念，在《吉林雾凇》《冬游琅琊山》等散文中得到诠释和体现，而对真、善、美的追求，则贯穿王永利的每一篇文章。

## 三、从生活中感动真情，小中见大

王永利的散文善于从平凡的小事中发现真情，感动真情，并发现小事中蕴含着深刻的道理。如《逆流而上》中的船工在木船漏水后毫不慌乱，修好了船，用尽力气使船逆流而上，从而使作者看到了更壮观的景色，感悟到人生也如逆水行舟，这种感悟合理而自然。《英国人挺好的》从三件小事感悟到英国普通百姓的善良和热情助人的品格。《我的老师任宗敏》从老师点滴的小事中反映了一位孜孜不倦教书育人的教师的情怀。

## 四、介绍中国名胜，赏析中华民族优秀传统文化

在本书中，有多篇散文介绍中国的名胜古迹，有桂林山水甲天下的漓江和

阳朔，有白帝城和壮丽的三峡等，描写详细而优美，让外国人看了不禁心动要前来旅游。书中还有一定的篇幅赏析中华民族优秀的传统文化，如《〈长生殿〉赏析》、《〈牡丹亭〉赏析》等等，王永利的赏析深入浅出，有独家见解，让外国人赏心悦目地了解了中华民族的优秀传统文化，特别是了解了人类文化遗产的精髓。

总之，这是一本关于美和发现美的好书，给人以强烈的审美享受，让人爱不释手。不仅对中国读者有益，对那些想了解中国的外国读者也十分有益。



# 目 录

## CONTENTS

游白马寺感受佛教传输的力量 .....	001
Visiting White Horse Temple and Experiencing the Power of Buddhist Transmission .....	004
西湖雨景 .....	008
The Scenery of West Lake in the Rain .....	010
荷塘——西子美丽的裙裾 .....	013
The Lotus Pond — The Beautiful Skirt of West Lake .....	015
逆流而上 .....	017
Upstreaming .....	020
白帝城，一座诗化的山峰 .....	025
White Emperor City Is a Poetic Mountain .....	028
跨越鬼门关——人类探索自然和精神世界的里程碑 .....	033
Crossing the Gate of Hell — A Milestone for the Human to Explore the Nature and the Spirit World .....	036
游杜甫草堂感怀 .....	040
Visiting Du Fu's Thatched Cottage .....	043
桂林山水梦幻如诗 .....	048
The Scenery of Guilin Is as Illusive as Poetry .....	050

相亲，认错了姑娘 .....	054
Dating the Wrong Girl .....	057
村里有个姑娘叫“小芳” .....	062
The Village Has a Girl Named Fang .....	065
校花、明珠、宣传队长 .....	069
Campus Belle, Pearl, Publicity Team Captain .....	072
国旗的故事 .....	076
The National Flag Story .....	078
和大鱼的三次对话 .....	081
The Three Times I Dialogued with Huge Fish .....	084
游晋祠感受山西人风采 .....	088
Visiting Jin Temple to Feel the Style of Shanxi .....	091
游五台山感受福祉 .....	095
Visiting Mount Wutai .....	097
游平遥感受晋商的诚信精神 .....	100
Visiting Pingyao and Experiencing Sincere Spirit .....	103
游开封感受中原文化 .....	106
Travelling to Kaifeng to Experience the Culture of the Central Plains .....	109
游少林寺感受面壁与创新 .....	113
Touring the Shaolin Temple to Chase Damour's Innovation .....	116
游天童寺感受佛教文化旅游魅力 .....	120
Feeling the Charm of Buddhist Culture at Tiantong Temple .....	123
吉林雾凇 .....	127
Enjoying Rime in Jilin .....	129
弥漫在冰雪节上 .....	132
The Pervasive Ice and Snow Festival .....	135

游五塔寺感受永乐皇帝的开放情怀 .....	138
Visiting the Five Pagoda Temple to Chase Emperor Yongle's Open Mind .....	141
冬游琅琊山 .....	146
Visiting Mount Langya in Winter .....	148
橡树和木棉——喜欢鼓浪屿的理由 .....	152
The Oak and the Kapok—The Reason Why I Love Gulangyu .....	154
游雍和宫感受西藏不可分割的实证 .....	157
Visiting the Lama Temple and Finding the Indivisibility of Tibet .....	159
泉城行 .....	162
Visiting Fountain City .....	164
登蓬莱阁感怀 .....	167
Climbing Penglai Pavilion with a Moved Heart .....	169
我的老师任宗敏 .....	171
My Teacher Ms. Ren Zongmin .....	173
我给戴安娜王妃当保安 .....	177
On Duty for Princess Diana .....	179
河边 .....	182
The Riverside .....	184
英国人挺好的 .....	187
The British Are Good People .....	189
在欧文斯家里过圣诞节 .....	192
At the Owens' Home for Christmas Day .....	194
真假巴黎公社社员墙 .....	197
The True and False Paris Commune Members' Wall .....	199
万金油 .....	201
Tiger Balm .....	203

邂逅二战老英雄 .....	205
Encountering an Old Hero of World War II .....	207
《长生殿》赏析 .....	210
Appreciation of <i>The Palace of Eternal Youth</i> .....	215
《牡丹亭》赏析 .....	222
Appreciation of <i>Peony Pavilion</i> .....	225
和李叔同跨时空的对话	
——读李叔同墨宝集《索性做了和尚》有感 .....	230
I Dialogued with Li Shutong across Time and Space	
—Reading Li Shutong's Last Episode <i>Simply Be a Monk</i> .....	233
让中国的“情人节”走向世界 .....	238
Let Chinese Valentine's Day Go to the World .....	240

# 游白马寺感受佛教传输的力量

到河南旅游，名胜古迹多得数不胜数。中原文化在河南，而中国五千年灿烂文化中，河南占有浓墨重彩的一笔，而这第一笔，应该从白马寺说起。

白马寺位于中国河南洛阳城东 12 公里处，古称金刚崖寺，号称“中国第一古刹”，是佛教传入中国后第一所官办寺院。它建于东汉明帝永平 11 年（公元 68 年），距今已有 1900 多年的历史。相传，汉明帝刘庄“夜梦金人，身有日光，飞行殿前，欣然悦之。明日，传问群臣，此为何神”？有臣答曰，此神即“佛”。明帝即派遣大臣蔡愔、秦景出使天竺（今印度）寻佛取经。蔡愔、秦景取回了佛经佛像，并与天竺高僧摄摩腾、竺法兰东回洛阳，藏经于鸿胪寺，并进行翻译工作。次年建寺，名白马寺，寺址在汉魏洛阳故城雍门西 1.5 公里处。白马寺，在我国佛教史上占有重要地位，被尊为“释源”和“祖庭”，享有独特的地位。

《西游记》西天取经的原型素材，和白马寺的白马有十分吻合的关系，只不过被作者描写为唐代了，而史实应该是汉朝，比唐朝早两百多年呢！

现存白马寺坐北朝南，是一座长方形的院落，占地约 4 万平方米。寺大门之外，左右相对有两匹石马，大小和真马相当，形象温和驯良。寺内现存五层大殿，坐落在一条笔直的中轴线上，有天王殿、大佛殿、大雄宝殿、接引殿及毗卢阁等建筑，殿堂共达百余间。

我游白马寺感触最深的是佛教传输的力量。从汉朝派人到天竺取经开始，佛教就由此传输到了中国，到东晋末年，广泛流行的佛教终于被梁武帝定为国教。北朝则自石勒父子信奉佛图澄已大流行，中经魏太武帝短暂灭佛，至文成帝营造云冈石窟，佛教作为国教的地位不再动摇。唐朝是形成佛教的鼎盛时期。接着佛教从中国又传入日本、朝鲜半岛以及周边国家。可以说亚洲大多数国家信仰佛教。那么为什么佛教在亚洲大多数国家扎了根，甚至在亚洲某些国家成为国教呢，而没有像天主教那样成为西方国家的主要宗教或国教呢？

佛教，经卷浩繁，相对《圣经》和《可兰经》而言，佛教的经卷多而且比较难懂，不仅仅因为是由梵文写的，其博大精深，让人耗尽毕生也难以全部弄懂，但是她的基本常识如“向善”“因果报应论”“生命轮回论”等易于以农耕为主的人们接受。在中国，佛教是中国汉朝皇帝请来的，当然顺理成章地就成为了



宗教信仰的主导。而向善、因果报应、生命轮回等常识对于当时的人们来说，解开了他们对宇宙观的谜团，比中国古老的多神宗教更科学、更系统、更宏大，所以佛教替代了本土的宗教。况且，佛教并不讲究人生来平等，甚至认为人生来就是不平等的，这是和他的前因有关，这对于统治者和百姓来说，皆大欢喜，各得其所。特别是其向善的学说，对于促进社会稳定有积极的作用。

尽管佛教在中国因皇帝的推动而广泛传播（汉朝、晋、魏、唐朝、宋朝等许多皇帝都推崇佛教），但是，细分析，佛教没有像西方国家那样——天主教、基督教等形成政治势力，并成为统治国家的机器。这也正是佛教的伟大之处。在西方的历史上，都留下中世纪宗教统治的黑暗一页，就连伽利略这样伟大的科学家都被教会处死。而由于宗教成为国家机器，以铲除“异教”为名义的战争就接连不断。佛教从没有成为任何一个国家的统治利器，相反，佛教更加弘扬和平，反对战争和“杀生”。这对亚洲的农耕人们来说，符合人们渴望和平的愿望。佛教对皇帝和对平民百姓都一样，只要你“向善”就“善有善报”，做恶就“恶有恶报”。而扬善惩恶，是民心所向。强势的统治者往往做恶多，而弱勢的百姓只有受欺负的份，所以佛教不是统治者制服臣民的利器，相反，是百姓求得安慰和企求公平正义甚至感情宣泄的偶像，向善与否成为百姓内心评判统治者的标尺。因此，佛教更民间化、平民化，深受平民百姓的欢迎，所以她的传输的速度比其他宗教都快。

此外，佛教不排斥其他信仰，没有“异教徒”概念，历史上从没有一场战争是因为佛教发起的。佛教对任何人都无条件地敞开大门，上至皇帝、达官显贵，下至百姓、乞丐，甚至罪恶满盈的人，只要“放下屠刀”，从此向善，都可逐渐“修成正果”，或积荫后代。佛教并不因为富人钱多或官大就得到庇护多，而穷人并不因为穷就得到庇护少。这种平等和宽容的态度，也使佛教易于为百姓接受，易于与其他宗教和平共处。

相对天主教、伊斯兰教而言，佛教对以农耕为主的亚洲国家有更深远的影响。这是因为以农耕为主的人们被拴在土地上，因此最渴望和平和安定，不像游牧民族更富于征服精神，倡导和平和安定的佛教很快被亚洲以农耕为主的各民族所接受。此外，在航海不发达的年代，陆路传播是佛教主要传播途径，中亚的沙漠和欧亚交界处隆起的山脉也阻挡了佛教西行的路线。亚洲向西国家的各民族在过去大部分是游牧民族，征服性占主导地位，因此，天主教、基督教、伊斯兰教等宗教更适合他们接受。

白马寺大雄宝殿内供奉释迦、药师及阿弥陀佛，东西分置十八罗汉，均为