

# 微观新疆

(汉英版)

左 锋 主编



商务印书馆  
The Commercial Press

微观中国  
1-MINUTE CHINA

XINJIANG: VAST AND VARIED

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2015年·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

微观新疆:汉英对照/左锋主编. —北京:商务印书馆,  
2015

ISBN 978-7-100-11088-4

I. ①微… II. ①左… III. ①新疆—概况—摄影集  
IV. ①K924.5-64

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 033305 号

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商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街 36 号 邮政编码 100710)

商 务 印 书 馆 发 行

北京中科印刷有限公司印刷

ISBN 978-7-100-11088-4

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2015 年 2 月第 1 版

开本 787×1092 1/16

2015 年 2 月北京第 1 次印刷

印张 18

定价:68.00 元







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项目合作	一心悦读文化科技有限公司

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## 微距体验大美

2012 年底，朋友王晖找到我，想请我牵头，编写一本介绍新疆的书。同时，他带来了商务印书馆此前出版的《微观西藏》一书。拜读后，我感觉耳目一新，其写作形式新颖，文字生动、简洁，图文并茂，中英文对照，能带给读者直观而别样的阅读感受，是当今微时代一种很好的传播方式。于是欣然地接受了这项任务。经过一年多的努力，在各位作者的热情参与和大力支持下，《微观新疆》就要付梓了。这是大家辛勤劳动的成果，衷心希望能得到读者的认可。

《微观新疆》是商务印书馆策划的“微观中国”系列丛书中的一本。本书尝试将广角度、多维度、大视野置于细节之中，从细微处观察新疆，以微距体验新疆，以“微博体”书写新疆，通过大量生动的图片、鲜活的小细节和微故事，向读者呈现新疆人的生活实态、发展状况、生存方式以及积淀在其民众性格当中的精神质地，为读者奉献真实、独特而细腻的“新疆印象”。

新疆究竟是个什么样的地方？不同的人可能会有不同的答案，正如“有一百个读者，就有一百个哈姆雷特”。新疆维吾尔自治区党委宣传部曾在北京召开“新疆形象塑造与对外传播”专题座谈会，邀请国内不同领域的 40 余名知名专家学者就新疆的形象塑造“把脉”“支着儿”。正式座谈前，主持人请大家用几个关键词概括对新疆的印象，结果众说纷纭，但出现频率最高的几个词是“遥远”“地大”“美丽”“恐怖”“落后”“神秘”。这或许是很多人对新疆的大体认识。

新疆是个十分神奇而又有些令人纠结的地方。《在那遥远的地方》《吐鲁番的葡萄熟了》《达阪城的姑娘》《最美还是我们新疆》等耳熟能详、脍炙人口的歌曲，使人们对它充满向往，但近年来这里发生的一系列暴恐事件，又让许多人对它充满恐惧和不安。因为援疆，我有幸在新疆生活了 3 年，亲身感受这里的风土人情；与新疆各界人士、各族人民近距离接触和深入交流，使我对新疆和新疆人有更客观、真切的认识。如果要让我来介绍新疆，我觉得用“美”“大”“多”“好”这四个


字来概括较为恰当。

一是“美”。新疆自然景观神奇独特，是中国真正可以称得上大美或最美的地方。曾经多次跟媒体界的朋友聊起新疆的“美”，当问及能否用一个简单的词来表述时，大家搜肠刮肚一番，结果除了“大美”就是“最美”。新疆的美的确是一种醉人的美，无论你是初次踏上这片土地还是来过多次，每一次都会有新的感受，每一次都会有新的惊喜。高山湖泊天山天池、人间仙境喀纳斯、绿色长廊吐鲁番葡萄沟、空中草原那拉提、地质奇观可可托海、亚欧中心万花园裕民以及“此景只应天上有，人间能有几回现”的九曲十八弯等著名景区数不胜数，让人流连忘返；在横亘 5000 多公里的古“丝绸之路”南、北、中三条干线上，分布着交河故城、楼兰遗址、克孜尔千佛洞等数以百计的人文奇观，蜚声中外，令人感慨。新疆的美景数不胜数，各具特色，无论你用多么华丽的辞藻来概括和形容新疆的美都不过分。新疆的美不仅是自然的美，还体现在人文、饮食等方方面面。用新疆著名诗人、作家黄毅先生的话来说，从来没有哪个地方能像新疆这样，同时让你的视觉、听觉、味觉、嗅觉和触觉得到满足，你会看到无法用语言描绘的色彩，你会听到仿若天籁的乐音，你会品尝到让人垂涎的美食，你会闻到令人窒息的芬芳，你会触摸到远古和现代。这是调动所有感官的一次盛宴，是一种全方位的精神大餐。

二是“大”。新疆位于亚欧大陆中部，地域面积 166.67 万平方公里，占全国陆地总面积的六分之一，相当于 3 个法国的面积、7 个英国的面积。陆地边境线 5700 多公里。周边与蒙古、俄罗斯、哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、塔吉克斯坦、阿富汗、巴基斯坦、印度等 8 个国家接壤，是中国地域面积最大、陆地边境线最长、交界邻国最多的省区。疆内各地州市首府到自治区首府乌鲁木齐的平均距离 400 多公里，这在国内其他任何省市区是绝无仅有的。辖区内有世界最大的内陆盆地塔里木盆地，有中国最长的内陆河塔里木河，有中国最大、世界第二的沙漠塔克拉玛干沙漠。

三是“多”。新疆的“多”体现在诸多方面，它是一个多民族、多宗教、多文化聚集的地区。全区总人口 2260 余万，少数民族人口占 60% 以上，共有 55 个民族成分，13 个世居民族。因其特殊的地理位置，新疆历史上是“丝绸之路”的通衢之地，是各民族迁徙融合的走廊，是多宗教、多文化的交汇之地。佛教、伊斯兰教、基督教、天主教、道教等多种宗教在这里和谐并存，古代四大文明在这里汇流，各种文化在这里碰撞和融合，形成独特而丰富的多元文化。正如国学大师季羡林先生所说：“世





世界上历史悠久、地域广阔、自成体系、影响深远的文化体系只有四个：中国、印度、希腊、伊斯兰，再没有第五个，而这四种文化交汇的地方，只有中国的敦煌和新疆。”新疆的“多”还体现在生物资源种类繁多、矿产资源极其丰富上，新疆野生植物达4000多种，野生动物近700余种。这里的煤炭、石油、天然气预测资源量分别占全国陆上资源量的40%、30%、34%，居全国之首。

四是“好”。公元前60年西汉政权在乌垒（今巴音郭楞蒙古自治州轮台县）设立西域都护府，自此新疆正式纳入中国版图，两千多年来，生活在这片广袤土地上的各族人民休戚与共、共御外侮，共同开发和保卫着祖国的边疆，用勤劳和智慧创造了各族人民的美好生活，也创造了灿烂的历史和文明。数千年的历史变迁，无数个的朝代更迭、江山起落，流淌在各族人民血液中的热情、淳朴、善良经久不衰，无论您走进毡房、蒙古包、农家小院还是城市居民楼，热情好客的新疆人会给您宾至如归的温暖。今日的新疆，经济社会快速发展，特色产业迅速兴起，文化事业日趋繁荣，各族人民生活水平稳步提高，全区进入了大开发、大发展、大繁荣的黄金期，经过各族人民的团结奋斗，未来的新疆必定会更加繁荣、富裕、和谐、稳定、文明。

美哉新疆！美好新疆！朋友，闲暇之余您不妨翻翻《微观新疆》，可能的话，请您到新疆走走看看，大美新疆将张开双臂欢迎您，这里的山水，这里的人民，这里的美食，这里的歌舞，一定会给您留下美好而别样的体验。

左 锋

2015年1月

## A Close-up View of Great Beauty

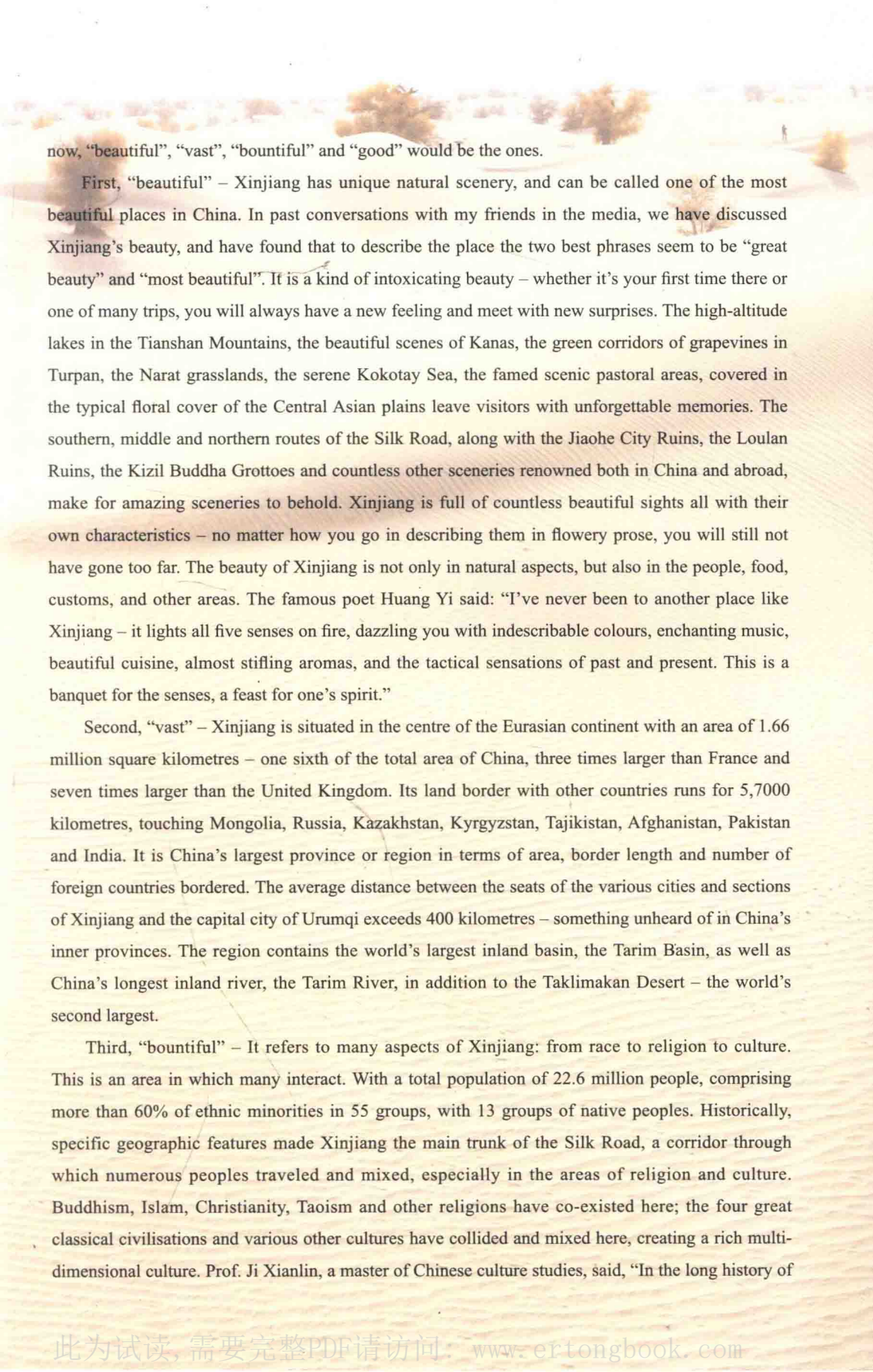
Towards the end of 2012, my friend Wang Hui sought me out to ask me to compile a book introducing Xinjiang to the readers. At the same time, he brought a copy of *Tibet: Fast and Furious*, published by the Commercial Press. It was a refreshing read for me – a great book with nice pictures and high-quality, straightforward text in both Chinese and English, arranged in a format that takes readers straight into the action – fitting in with all the “micro” culture that we have nowadays – microblogs, microfilms, and the like. For this reason I was of course interested in producing a new book in the same vein. After a year of hard work with the participation and support of various authors, *Xinjiang: Vast and Varied* has finally come out. I hope this book, the product of the hard work of a number of people, meets with a positive reception from readers.

*Xinjiang: Vast and Varied* is part of the “1-Minute China” series. These books seek to widen the angle of view and expand the field of vision, revealing new details and dimensions. Looking at Xinjiang close-up, these microblogs get the readers very close to the topical matter, bringing the details further to life with a large amount of vibrant pictures, giving the reader a view into the conditions, the life styles and the state of development in Xinjiang, and providing the readers with a real, unique and detailed impression of Xinjiang.

What kind of place is Xinjiang? Different people will have different answers, just as “a hundred readers will have a hundred versions of Shakespeare’s Hamlet”. A seminar on “Shaping and Spreading the Image of Xinjiang” was held in Beijing, and more than 40 distinguished experts and scholars were invited to give their ideas and suggestions on how to shape the image of Xinjiang. Just before the seminar started, they were asked to use a few key words to describe Xinjiang, the most commonly appearing ones include: “far”, “large”, “beautiful”, “awesome”, “backwards”, “mysterious” and the like.

Xinjiang is a very mysterious and at times confusing place. The place is famous through many popular songs extolling its virtues as a far-off beautiful place, but in recent years a number of violent incidents have provoked feelings of worry and unease about the region. I have been lucky enough to live in Xinjiang for 3 years, supporting the local development, and getting close to the place and the people that inhabit it. Interacting with all kinds of people and ethnic groups has given me a new view on the place and its people – a true understanding. If I had to pick a few words to describe the place





now, “beautiful”, “vast”, “bountiful” and “good” would be the ones.

First, “beautiful” – Xinjiang has unique natural scenery, and can be called one of the most beautiful places in China. In past conversations with my friends in the media, we have discussed Xinjiang’s beauty, and have found that to describe the place the two best phrases seem to be “great beauty” and “most beautiful”. It is a kind of intoxicating beauty – whether it’s your first time there or one of many trips, you will always have a new feeling and meet with new surprises. The high-altitude lakes in the Tianshan Mountains, the beautiful scenes of Kanas, the green corridors of grapevines in Turpan, the Narat grasslands, the serene Kokotay Sea, the famed scenic pastoral areas, covered in the typical floral cover of the Central Asian plains leave visitors with unforgettable memories. The southern, middle and northern routes of the Silk Road, along with the Jiaohe City Ruins, the Loulan Ruins, the Kizil Buddha Grottoes and countless other sceneries renowned both in China and abroad, make for amazing sceneries to behold. Xinjiang is full of countless beautiful sights all with their own characteristics – no matter how you go in describing them in flowery prose, you will still not have gone too far. The beauty of Xinjiang is not only in natural aspects, but also in the people, food, customs, and other areas. The famous poet Huang Yi said: “I’ve never been to another place like Xinjiang – it lights all five senses on fire, dazzling you with indescribable colours, enchanting music, beautiful cuisine, almost stifling aromas, and the tactical sensations of past and present. This is a banquet for the senses, a feast for one’s spirit.”

Second, “vast” – Xinjiang is situated in the centre of the Eurasian continent with an area of 1.66 million square kilometres – one sixth of the total area of China, three times larger than France and seven times larger than the United Kingdom. Its land border with other countries runs for 5,7000 kilometres, touching Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. It is China’s largest province or region in terms of area, border length and number of foreign countries bordered. The average distance between the seats of the various cities and sections of Xinjiang and the capital city of Urumqi exceeds 400 kilometres – something unheard of in China’s inner provinces. The region contains the world’s largest inland basin, the Tarim Basin, as well as China’s longest inland river, the Tarim River, in addition to the Taklimakan Desert – the world’s second largest.

Third, “bountiful” – It refers to many aspects of Xinjiang: from race to religion to culture. This is an area in which many interact. With a total population of 22.6 million people, comprising more than 60% of ethnic minorities in 55 groups, with 13 groups of native peoples. Historically, specific geographic features made Xinjiang the main trunk of the Silk Road, a corridor through which numerous peoples traveled and mixed, especially in the areas of religion and culture. Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Taoism and other religions have co-existed here; the four great classical civilisations and various other cultures have collided and mixed here, creating a rich multi-dimensional culture. Prof. Ji Xianlin, a master of Chinese culture studies, said, “In the long history of



our world with its broad expanses and complex system, those cultures with the farthest reach number only four, without a candidate for fifth: China, India, Greece and classical Islamic Civilisation. The areas in which they came together are of course only Xinjiang and Dunhuang.” The bounty of Xinjiang also appears in its plentiful biological and mineral resources – more than 4,000 plant species, 700 species of wild animals are found in Xinjiang. Coal, petroleum and natural gas exist in predicted amounts totalling 40%, 30%, and 34% of national reserves, first in the nation.

And fourth is “good”. In the year 60 B.C., the Western Han Government established at Wulei (the present-day Luntai County of Bayangol Mongol Autonomous Prefecture) the Protectorate of the Western Region, and from this point onward, Xinjiang was drawn into Chinese maps. For more than two thousand years, the people of the region have worked together supporting each other, repelling foreign aggressions and developing and protecting the border of our country, building a beautiful life for all groups through hard work and intelligence, creating a splendid history and culture together. Through the fluctuations of history, the rise and fall of dynasties, rivers and mountains themselves, the passion for honesty and good flowing through the veins of these people is reflected in their hospitality when they receive you, whether in a yurt, small traditional courtyard, or urban building. Modern-day Xinjiang is a place of rapid economic development, innovation in new industries, and brilliant cultural produce, where the standard of living is constantly rising in what is shaping up to be a golden area that will be brighter, more harmonious, and better cultured through the efforts of everyone who works hard on this land.

How beautiful Xinjiang is! And what a nice place it is! If, after you read this book, you have the chance to visit Xinjiang yourself, I welcome you to do so, experiencing the sites for yourself as the region welcomes you with both arms open – you’ll find the scenery, people, food, songs, and dance all unforgettable additions to your experience – a beautiful and different experience.

*Zuo Feng*

January, 2015



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地理·行旅

Geography and Travel





## 难以概括的 新疆

Xinjiang:  
A Place  
So Hard to  
Describe

你的风，你的雪峰，你的草原，你的白杨树，你的天空……这些说法多么精练、多么传神！但是这些有关对风、雪峰、草原、白杨以及天空的概括，仍然不是对整个新疆的概括。概括新疆是一件困难的事。

The wind, snow-capped peaks, grasslands, white poplars, and the sky – these descriptions of Xinjiang are so captivating! However, wind, snow-capped peaks, grasslands, white poplars, and sky aren't all that Xinjiang has. It's hard to describe the region in a few words.

## 旅行的困惑

The  
Confusion of  
Travel

在内地，一个小时可能穿越几个城市，而在新疆，一个小时只是旅行的开始。

In China's more populous inland areas, an hour can take you through a few cities, whereas in Xinjiang, it's only the start of a trip.



摄影：张克红



摄影：张宏

## 大与野的新疆

Big and Wild  
Xinjiang

在新疆，即使一片不大的森林，一个不大的湖泊，那种自然的生长，野性的呼啸，当得起一个“大”字，一个“野”字。大是格局，野是本质，是生命的自然勃发。

In Xinjiang, even an ordinary forest or lake deserves the appellations “grand” and “wild”. The former reflects its geographic layout, and the latter its character – the natural vibrancy of life.

## 丝路要冲

On the Silk  
Road

新疆地处东西方交通要冲，在一千多年前，新疆就是中国与中亚和欧洲交流的唯一通道。虽然历史在后来的时间里选择了海上丝路，东南沿海成为中国与欧洲交往的必经之地，但中国向西的通道并未湮没在风沙中。路，一直在那里。

East-west travel in Xinjiang runs at breakneck speed – more than a millennium ago, Xinjiang was the only transit corridor between China, Central Asia, and Europe. Although the “maritime silk road” became the route of choice later, and the southerly sea route became the main transit channel between China and Europe, the former route from China to the West was not swallowed up by the desert. It has always been there.



## 新疆的包容美

### The Beauty of Xinjiang

她把冰峰的绝顶崇高，火洲盆地的彻底塌陷，草原的妩媚秀丽，戈壁的粗砺坦荡，沙漠的荒芜神秘，绿洲的自然亲切，河流的充沛和干涸，果园的丰饶和废垒的凄清，湖泊的澄碧和山岩的铁硬……种种对立、矛盾、极端，全都包容在自己身下，形成一种独特而健康的美。这美，只在新疆。

The highest ice-capped peaks, the sweltering Qarakhoja basin, the beautiful grasslands, the coarse and broad Gobi Desert, the vast arid expanses, the pleasant and natural oases, the full and dry times of the riverbeds, the lush orchards, the green and bright lakes and iron-hard mountains – these contrasts, contradictions and extremes are all part of the body of Xinjiang, a unique and healthy beauty. This kind of beauty is only found in Xinjiang.



摄影：张宏

## 新疆之“新”

### "New" in Xinjiang

新，就是她的本质，她的活力；新，也是她的渴望，她的未来；让她日新月异吧！她有权利，也有能力成为一个最富饶、最优美的地方！她纵然是我们无法概括的，但她自己早已找到了概括自己的话，那就是“新疆”。

New is the character and power, as well as the hope and future of Xinjiang. Let us see it change rapidly for the better! Xinjiang has the right and the power to become an abundant, beautiful place. Even though we may not be able to describe it fully, Xinjiang early on found a good name for itself, which means “new frontier” in Chinese.