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研究与创作

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序

武当山是中国著名的道教圣地。鲁迅先生说过：“中国的根底在道教。”如何更好地宣传武当、宣传中国文化是每一位同仁义不容辞的责任。

张正荣副教授自 2005 年起，对武当文化及中西文化差异进行了深入的研究。其新作《武当山英文导游辞研究与创作》即将出版，本人有幸先睹为快，快读之余，感到张正荣副教授的新作内容丰富，不仅填补了武当山英文导游辞研究与创作的空白，而且为英美人了解当今中国社会，了解武当山开辟了新的途径。

本书的特点为：

（1）针对性：本书作者针对不同类型的游客，如一般观光型游客、文化需求型游客、来自北京的游客以及游玩期间是雨天的游客，提供了不同风格的武当山简介，避免了千篇一律、陈词滥调。

（2）知识性：知识层次相对较高，有较强求知欲的游客，他们对导游讲解要求也相对较高。这样的讲解很容易与旅游者发生互动，产生共鸣。当面对金碧辉煌的武当山金殿时，本书作者不仅介绍了康熙书写“金光妙相”的背景，而且讲述了中国古建、风水知识。在武当山简介中，作者提到明朝两位皇帝明成祖朱棣和明世宗朱厚熜，这些可使外国游客对武当山有更好的了解。

（3）跨文化性：“跨文化性”是国际旅游中导游工作的特点之

一。因为涉外导游是在各种文化的差异中工作，所以应具备跨文化意识、跨文化知识、跨文化思维等。如本书作者在讲解桂花时，详解了桂花在中西方文化中所产生的不同联想及含义。又如“三清”为道教最高神，很多导游可能不知道如何表达，采用直译“sanqing”，结果游客丈二和尚摸不着头脑，不知所云。该书作者通过与外国游客的沟通，了解到“the Three Pure Ones”能使外国游客一听便知，起到很好的交流作用。

(4) 趣味性：增强讲解的趣味性，提高游客的游兴，是每位涉外导游追求的一种境界。要在导游讲解时显得幽默，只能从提高自身素养，增长自身见识入手。本书作者在一雌一雄两个狮子前（雌狮爪子下有一个小狮子，而雄狮爪子下有一个圆球），指着这对狮子对旅游者说：“Look, this male lion is carefree, he is playing football all day long, but his wife has to take care of the baby all by herself”，不乏幽默感。

(5) 实用性。目前关于武当山的网络和纸质的英文资料不多。可喜的是一些学者已开始关注这个问题，并进行了一些有益的尝试。在少量的资料中，我们发现存在一些问题，如直接把中文导游辞一句一句地翻译，全然不考虑中西文化差异及英文导游辞的特点。如一本有关武当山的导游书，对“始判六天”如此解释：“It means the Taoist first distinguishes the universe has six layers and then have 33 Heavens and 36 Heavens. The highest layer is called Daluo Heaven; the holy day is the San Qing Heaven.”作者想表达的意思为“道教最先辨别断定宇宙为六重天，其后才有三十三天、三十六天之说，称最高为大罗天，最圣为三清天。”这段话对于中国游客都显得很晦涩，外国游客听了更是云里雾里。该书作者因具带团经验，所以能更好地传播中国传统文化。

张正荣副教授是我多年的学生加好友，她兴趣广泛，视野开阔，在治学方面勤奋严谨。她很早就开始搜集武当山文化方面的材料，对武当山导游辞更是倍加关注，对武当文化与英美文化的异同进行了比较研究，在分析、整理收集到的资料的基础上，梳理思路，取精用弘，创作了《武当山英文导游辞研究与创作》。这部大作比较完整地讲述了武当山相关知识，同时考虑到文化的差异和英文导游辞的特点，集知识性与趣味性为一体，确实难能可贵。承蒙错爱，向予索序，却之不恭，凑得数语，得以交差。

值该书出版之际，谨表示衷心的祝贺！希望该书能引起同行的关注，不管是表扬，还是批评。目的只有一个，希望武当文化能在同行的努力下走得更远！发展得更好！希望中国的涉外导游的素质越来越高，中国传统文化的传播得更广更深！

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2012年8月1日

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I. A Brief Introduction to Wudang Mountain

1.1 The Introduction for Sightseers

First, the guide sings a song 《天下太极出武当》(songwriter 宋晓明, composer 赵季平, singer 王宏伟), which is followed by the introduction:

Have you ever heard the song? It's about Wudang Mountain. Can you sing other songs about Wudang Mountain (The guide may also sing 《武当山歌》written by Li Faping, head of Wudang Mountain Tourism Economic Zone)? Now we are going to Wudang Mountain.

Wudang Mountain reached its peak in the Ming Dynasty. In order to have a better understanding of Wudang Mountain, we have to mention two emperors. One is Zhu Di and the other is Zhu Houcong. In 1399, Zhu Di seized the throne by force in the name of quelling so-called rebellions. He became Emperor Chengzu. In order to give a good name to his usurpation of the throne, Zhu Di claimed that what he had done was under Zhenwu's tacit permission, that he upheld justice on behalf of Zhenwu. In 1412, Zhu Di sent 300,000 soldiers and craftsmen to Wudang Mountain building Taoist temples, and chose famous Taoists from Taoist temples throughout the country

to Wudang Mountain as chief Taoists. Zhu Houcong issued 140 imperial edicts to Wudang Mountain, the greatest number among all the emperors. Over the years, Zhu Houcong's devotion to Taoism became a heavy financial burden for the empire and created dissent across the country. Particularly during his later years, Zhu Houcong was known for spending a great deal of time on alchemy in hopes of finding medicines to prolong his life. He would recruit young girls in their early teens and engage in sexual activities in hope of empowering himself, along with the consumption of potent elixirs. He employed Taoist priests to collect rare minerals from all over the country to create elixirs, including elixirs containing mercury, which inevitably posed health problems at high doses (Refer to Zhu Houcong in Extended Reading 1 and Zhu Di in Celebrity Hall).

Do you know how Wudang Mountain get its name? We may separate the Chinese character “武” into two parts “止” and “戈”. They mean stop fighting, so we should live in harmony with no fighting. In the Spring and Autumn and Warring States Periods, Wudang Mountain was located at the junction of Chu Kingdom, Qin Kingdom and Han Kingdom. For its strategic location, about 20 wars happened here and in the neighboring areas.

Wudang Mountain, just to the south of the city of Shiyan, Hubei Province, is one of the first groups of national key scenic spots; in 1994, the monasteries and buildings were made a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site.

Wudang Mountain spans an area of 312 square kilometers. Due to the mild climate and favorable position, Wudang Mountain is

home to a great variety of plants and animals. Some of them are species of rare plants and animals on the brink of extinction. Wudang Mountain is the habitat for over 2,518 medical herbs, 536 more than those recorded in *Compendium of Materia Medica* (《本草纲目》) by Li Shizhen. So it enjoys the name of “Natural Medical Storehouse.”

The overall landscape of Wudang Mountain can be described as the following: 72 peaks, 36 hanging rocks, 24 ravines, 10 pools, 9 palaces, 9 springs, 8 Taoist temples and 3 ponds.

The highest peak on Wudang Mountain is Tianzhu Peak (天柱峰); it's 1,612 meters above sea level. It literally means a great pillar propping up the sky. From a distance, it looks like 72 Taoists making a pilgrimage to the Golden Hall, except one peak, named Jiangfeng Peak (犖峰). Jiang in Chinese means “stubborn”, that is to say the peak refuses to make a pilgrimage to the Golden Hall. It's also like a fire flame. On the top is Zhenwu, the god of water. So here comes the saying, “Fei Zhen Wu Bu Zu Dang Zhi”, which means only Zhenwu enjoys the power and privilege to live here.

Wudang Mountain has four major scenic zones: Taizipo Palace (Crown Prince Palace), Zixiao Palace (Purple Heaven Palace), Nanyan Palace (Southern Crag Palace) and the Palace of Supreme Harmony. Let me introduce them for you one by one.

Extended Reading 1: The Jiajing Emperor (Zhu Houcong)

The Jiajing Emperor was the 11th Ming Dynasty Emperor of China who ruled from 1521 to 1567. Born Zhu Houcong, he was the former Emperor, Zhengde Emperor's cousin. As the nephew of the

Hongzhi Emperor, Zhu Houcong was not brought up to succeed to the throne. However, the throne became vacant in 1521 with the sudden death of the Hongzhi Emperor's son, Emperor Zhengde, who did not leave an heir. The 15-year-old Zhu Houcong was chosen to become emperor.

Custom dictated that an emperor who was not an immediate descendant of the previous one should be adopted by the previous one, to maintain an unbroken line. Such a posthumous adoption of Zhu Houcong by Emperor Zhengde was proposed, but he resisted, preferring instead to have his father declared emperor posthumously. This conflict is known as "The Great Rites Controversy (大礼仪之争)". The Jiajing Emperor prevailed, and hundreds of his opponents were banished, physically beaten in the court (廷杖) or executed.

The Jiajing Emperor was known to be a cruel and self-aggrandizing emperor and he also chose to reside outside of the Forbidden City in Beijing so he could live in isolation. Jiajing also abandoned the practice of seeing his ministers altogether from 1539 onward and for a period of almost 25 years refused to give official audiences, relaying his wishes through eunuchs and officials.

Jiajing's ruthlessness also led to an internal plot—the Palace Coup in the Year Renyin (壬寅宫变) by his concubines to assassinate him in October, 1542 by strangling him while he slept. A group of palace girls who had had enough of Jiajing's cruelty decided to band together to murder the emperor. The leading palace girl tried to strangle the emperor with ribbons from her hair while the others held down the emperor's arms and legs but made a fatal mistake by tying a

knot around the emperor's neck which would not tighten. Meanwhile some of the young girls involved began to become panic and one ran to the empress. The plot was exposed and all of the girls involved underwent execution by the slow slicing method and their families were killed.

After the assassination attempt in 1542, Jiajing began to pay excessive attention to his Taoist pursuits while ignoring his imperial duties.

1.2 The Introduction for the Tourists Interested in Chinese Culture

Today we are going to Wudang Mountain. It covers an area of 312 square kilometers. In 1994, the monasteries and buildings were made a UNESCO World Cultural Heritage Site. Let's see the comments made by the experts. Kaosia, the expert of UNESCO, said, "Mt. Wudang area is certainly one of the most beautiful areas in the world because it combines ancient wisdom, historic architecture and natural beauty." Sumimtardia, the expert of UNESCO, said, "the great past of China is still solid in Mountain Wudang." Yang Tingbao (杨廷保), vice-chairman of the World Architect Association, said that "the paradise in the world occupied a more prominent position than the other five national famed mountains."

The mountain is located within the same latitude—around the 30 degrees north latitude—as many other mystical places, such as Bermuda Triangle, Egypt's Great Pyramids, and Mount Everest, the highest peak and the lowest bottom in the world. Some famous rivers,

such as the Nile of Egypt, the Changjiang River of China and the Mississippi of America, all flow into the sea in the latitude. Besides, many spectacular geological wonders can be found in the latitude; only in China, we have the tide of Qiantang River, Huangshan Mountain of Anhui Province, Lushan Mountain of Jiangxi Province and Emei Mountain of Sichuan Province. Interestingly, most of high-quality tea leaves are also produced in the latitude, so don't forget to taste the tea here.

Do you know which emperor is enshrined on Wudang Mountain? Emperor Zhenwu, a tortoise-snake figure. In the spring of 1994, a photo of the mountain was taken from the sky. Can you imagine what it looks like? The whole mountain looks as if a snake is inter-twisting a tortoise. Is it a wonder?

What made Wudang Mountain so popular? At that time, the political centers of China were Chang'an (present Xi'an), Kaifeng and Luoyang. It's 280 kilometers from Xi'an, 290 kilometers from Luoyang and 400 kilometers from Kaifeng. It's neither too far nor too near to the political centers, which is good for the development of Taoism. On the other hand, the height of the mountain is suitable for pilgrims to hike up; the hike can be done, however, it is not easy.

More than two thousand years ago, Yinxi, the commissioner of Hanguan Pass (函谷关), was the first recorded person to come to Wudang Mountain. He had a meeting with the philosopher Lao Tzu. Yinxi implored Lao Tzu to set his thoughts down in writing. The book was *Tao Te Ching*, which would be viewed as the philosophical basis of Taoism later. "Tao" means "way"; it implies the essential,