

WEST LAKE POETICS

英文版

陈刚 编著

西湖诗赞

唐製西湖十景詩
蘇軾春晚
映帶長隄憶大蘇
溪濠烟景總模糊
春光春色原難剽
豈必勾留獨此湖



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郭建中 校审

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序 一

郭建中

改革开放不断深入,为旅游业带来了新的机遇;而导游工作则是旅游业发展的关键。陈刚同志的《西湖诗赞》,正是适应了我省当前旅游业发展的需要,对进一步提高导游水平将起积极的作用。

当今世界的旅游业中,人文景观比自然风光更能吸引游客。风景与名胜,相互辉映,相得益彰。《西湖诗赞》以西湖诗词为线索,介绍西湖景点,把湖山之美与人文历史有机地结合起来,起到了“诗中有景,景中有诗”的效果,给游客以更高层次的享受。陈刚同志多年的导游实践,证明这一尝试是成功的。现在,他把自己的实践经验升华提高,写成了这本《西湖诗赞》,旨在从文化的角度对导游提供指南。若与他和钱炜教授合著的英文版《杭州导游指南》配合使用,效果必更佳。《杭州导游指南》的英文书名,作者谦称为“*An Incomplete Guide to Hangzhou*”;那么,若与陈刚同志的这一新作,其续篇“*West Lake Poetics*”,合在一起,则应是“*A Complete Guide to Hangzhou*”了。

全书分三个部分,把有关西湖的诗词、楹联和俗语及其背景故事一一交待,且相互印证,使读者或游客不仅能欣赏到中国古诗和楹联之美,而且能从中了解到不少中国的文化历史知识,给西湖美丽的湖光山色增添丰富的文化内涵。全书的总体布局,可谓别具匠心。

书中引用大量脍炙人口的历代名家名诗和楹联。除个别处引用著名诗词翻译家许渊冲先生的译作外,大部分是陈刚同志自己的译作。译诗之难,尽人皆知;其中译中国古诗尤难。但是,翻译的目的不同,读者的对象不同,翻译所遵循的标准和运用的方法也应

有所不同。陈刚同志的译文，主要是供导游在给游客介绍景点时用的，其译诗读起来必须琅琅上口，一听就懂，但又不宜失诗词之美。在这方面，陈刚同志的译文是有所创新的，既通俗易懂，又不失诗歌音、形、意之美。以苏东坡的《饮湖上初晴后雨》的译文为例，就曾有过不少译文，但陈刚同志在本书中的译文，简洁清丽，洒脱自然，别具韵味。

许多译诗，是陈刚同志长期钻研、不断琢磨之作。他不仅吸收中外译家之长，还在实际导游工作中虚心听取讲英语的外国游客的建议和反响，字斟句酌，反复吟诵。如岳飞《满江红》的译文，就是这样经过长期锤炼而成的。该词译文用字简练通俗，句子简短有力，译出了原作的气势。

全书叙述讲解部分，英语地道且口语化，易为导游直接应用和掌握。因此，我认为，此书不仅对导游工作者大有帮助，就是对编写旅游指南的编著者也有借鉴之处。另外，对国内一般旅游者及英语爱好者也有所裨益；对外国旅游者，乃至一切对中国文化感兴趣的入，亦能从中了解有关的历史文化知识和获得美的享受。

陈刚同志是我的学生，虽毕业仅十余年，但他的勤奋好学，以及他对翻译的浓厚兴趣，给我留下了深刻的印象。自他工作后，我们也时有接触，看到他到处虚心求教，业务不断提高，事业渐渐有成，确实令人欣慰。这次，当他捧着《西湖诗赞》的书稿，要我过目并为之作序时，我欣然应命。陈刚同志与我谈到了成书过程，我也仔细审读了全书。我深深感到，陈刚同志十分热爱自己的工作。他不仅把导游当作一种职业，而且视为一种事业。这就是为什么他对导游工作会有如此执著的追求，并能在工作中精益求精，不断完善自己。这种精神在当今尤为难能可贵，值得许多青年同志学习。

一九九六年七月

郭建中先生系杭州大学外国语学院教授、浙江省翻译工作者协会会长、中国翻译工作者协会理事。

序 二

张志顺

我认识陈刚先生已有多年。他是浙江省中国旅行社的副译审，对导游事业有着执著的追求。几年前出版的、由钱炜教授和他合著的《杭州导游指南》(英文版)深受同行的欢迎。但该书主要是在名胜古迹及涉外参观单位等方面对导游提供指南。自主持省旅游局导游考评工作以来，我一直希望能有突出祖国文化内涵的导游专著问世，这既有利于导游在质的方面得到提高，又有助于国家旅游局推行的导游员等级评定制度的健全。

欣闻陈刚先生的新作《杭州导游指南》的续编《西湖诗赞》即将出版。此书集杭州西湖之常用诗词、楹联、俗语及其背景故事，补现有英文导游书籍之缺环，是翻译导游进入深化阶段的难得的新读物。我很乐于为此书说上这些话，并真诚地向同行及旅游院校的学生推荐这本浙江省导游人员资格等级考试教材。

愿我省旅游业有更新的起色！

一九九六年五月

张志顺先生系浙江省旅游局副局长。

• III •

作者的话

能将有关杭州西湖的诗词、楹联和俗语用英文介绍给海外旅游者吗？对这种跨文化的交流，旅游界同仁一直深感困难重重。

改革开放，国门大开。让世界了解杭州，让杭州走向世界，这已是祖国赋予吾辈光荣而又神圣的使命。作为“民间大使”、“旅游业之灵魂”，导游在这蓬勃发展的国际旅游业中始终发挥着不可替代的作用。

杭州西湖，举世闻名；风景名胜，美不胜收；韵事传说，娓娓动听。颂扬西湖的诗词真可谓浩如烟海。西湖犹如诗之湖，更象诗之海。而且，天堂杭州，名胜古迹，又有众多的楹联——中国文化宝库中的宝石——点缀其中；还有无数的民间俗语——中国民俗文化中之精华——奕奕生辉。面对湖光山色吟诵美丽的诗词，真是一种美的享受。早在一九八二年四月，我接待了一个来自美国夏威夷的旅行团。当旅游车沿着西湖缓缓而行时，我用英文给客人朗诵了北宋大诗人苏东坡那首脍炙人口的名诗：“水光潋滟晴方好，山色空濛雨亦奇。欲把西湖比西子，淡妆浓抹总相宜”。话音刚落，掌声即起。“真美！”“太好了！这是我们此次中国之行听到的唯一的一首中国诗。”一些客人称赞道。我激动地对全体旅行团员说：“谢谢你们！若苏东坡有灵，也会感到莫大的安慰。”多彩的西湖，优美的诗句，使客人获得了高层次的美的享受，我本人也获得了前所未有的快乐。正因为如此，我更坚定了走自己的路：把有关杭州、西湖的一些诗词、楹联、俗语译成英语，配上背景故事，介绍给讲英语的海外旅游者。多年的导游实践告诉我：这条路不但要走，而且走得通、走

得畅。

诚然,前进的道路少不了艰难和曲折,在此难以一言蔽之,须另书专文。但要提高导游层次及水准,要让海外旅游者获得更多的美的享受,需要突破,需要开先河。用英文从中国诗词、楹联、俗语的角度来进行导游,可谓是突破,可谓是开先河。为此,我要衷心感谢我的恩师、翻译界的前辈、荣获世界科幻小说恰佩克翻译奖的第一位中国人——郭建中教授。他特地为英文版《杭州导游指南》之续编《西湖诗赞》作序,并担任全书的审校,使此书大为增色。同时,我还要特别提及浙江省旅游局副局长张志顺先生和该局导游考评办公室主任邱忠军先生。为使浙江省的导游业务水准能上一个新台阶,他们对《西湖诗赞》的出版表现出很高的热情,并倡言支持。在此,我深表谢忱。

译写本书是作者多年之愿望和激情所致,也是一种新的尝试和努力。考虑到本书的主要使用者是涉外旅行社从事“口语服务”的英语导游,我在翻译西湖古诗词时,不拘泥于所选诗词所涉及的具体背景,而在忠实于原文的基础上,注重“当场见效”的口译效果,即力求译文口语化,有韵脚,有节奏感,读来上口,听来易懂,象是诗词。另外,由于诗词、俗语的“通用性”,又由于导游词具有兼收并蓄的特点,作者还有目的地选译了少量原非属于西湖的诗词和俗语,以便从多种角度来赞美西湖。

此书若与其姐妹篇《杭州导游指南》(英文版)配合使用,想必会产生更为理想的效果。如果读者能从中获益,作者将感到荣幸和欣慰。此书能取得点滴成功的话,还应归功于许渊冲等中外诗词翻译大师们。作者利用业余时间把散见于不同杂志、书籍上的中国古诗词佳译,以中英对照的形式摘录下来。研读大师们的译作,受益匪浅。站在这些巨人的肩头,使我看得更高,看得更远,看得更真

切。此外,来自美国、加拿大的旅游者也为本书的有关译文提出了宝贵的意见,从而使我的导游取得较好的“现场效果”。对所有这些海外朋友我深表谢意。

译事无止境。限于作者水平,本书错误和不妥之处在所难免,诚望行家们批评指正。

陈 刚

1996 年 5 月

于西子湖畔

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WEST LAKE POETICS

西湖诗赞

West Lake Poetics (《西湖诗赞》) is a supplement to the English edition of *An Incomplete Guide to Hangzhou* (《杭州导游指南》) 1992 年英文版, co-authored by Professor Qian Wei 钱炜 and Associate Professor Chen Gang 陈刚).

Hangzhou is a world-famous paradise city. It is connected with the picturesque West Lake, a Mecca for international tourists. As one of the Top Ten National Parks in China, West Lake boasts a lake, or rather, a sea of poems. As it is poems that make West Lake so particular, it is West Lake that makes the poems so popular. The beautiful lake without poetic description is just like a beautiful girl without cultural cultivation.

In addition, scenic spots and historic sites of West Lake are closely related to famous historical figures. They make each other well known and bring out the best in each other. Since Hangzhou and West Lake came into being, countless poems, couplets, sayings and the stories behind them have been created. These are often quoted to describe a trio of the city, the lake and the related figures. Now is the time to let foreign tourists know of this trio in a poetic way. It is at once an intercultural communication and a great commission. It gives me unprecedented honor and unmeasured pleasure to undertake this commission, although it is tremendously difficult to do a translation of something distinctively Chinese.

With a civilization of a few thousand years, Hangzhou and West Lake feature a huge number of poems, couplets and sayings. I have therefore selected and translated those representative ones. Some are patriotic, philosophic, romantic; or cultural, historical, literary. Others are evocative, imaginative and descriptive. Still others are pithy, witty and funny. All in all, they must be those that avoid the flat surface of the cliché, that give dimensional depth to the picture I am creating. As these selections are to be presented orally to foreign tourists, I have tried to make the translation of each selection clear and readily comprehensible. Thanks to master translators, English versions derived from them are provided for some of the selections. "A remarkable work should be shared and its subtleties discussed," said Tao Yuanming (陶淵明 365—427), one of the noted ancient Chinese poets. I will feel honored and satisfied if my endeavor is kind of a success.

West Lake Poetics falls into three parts: I. Poems & Their Stories, II. Couplets & Their Stories and III. Sayings & Their Stories.

Part One

Poems & Their Stories

诗词与故事

This part contains two forms of poems. One is known as a composition in verse (诗); and the other, a lyric composed to a certain tune, otherwise termed *ci* or *ci* poem (词). Poems reached their zenith in the Tang Dynasty (618—907), while lyrics, originating in the Tang, fully developed in the Song Dynasty (960—1279). West Lake began to attract people's attention and prosper as early as the Tang. Hangzhou was made the capital of the country in the Southern Song. Almost all poems and lyrics selected here, therefore, date back to these two dynasties.

1. West Lake (西湖)

(1) 饮湖上初晴后雨 (苏轼)

水光潋滟晴方好，
山色空濛雨亦奇；
欲把西湖比西子，
淡妆浓抹总相宜。

To the West Lake

By Su Shi

*The shimmering ripples delight the eye on sunny days;
The dimming hills present a rare view in rainy haze.
West Lake may be compared to Beauty Xi Zi at her best,
It becomes her to be richly adorned or plainly dressed.*

Today, Hangzhounese believe that West Lake could not be so beautiful as it is but for the great Northern Song poet Su Shi, better known as Su Dongpo (1036—1101). Serving as governor of Hangzhou twice for five years altogether, he made lasting contributions to West Lake as a top tourist lure.

Neglected for a long time, the lake had become overgrown with weeds, when Su took office. More than half its surface area had dried up. When it rained hard, the lake would overflow; when a drought happened, it went dry.

"Hangzhou without West Lake is like a man without eyebrows and eyes," Su said. He launched a massive effort to dredge the lake, which involved 200,000 people. A north-south causeway lined with peach and willow trees was constructed. And three stone pagodas were erected in the lake to mark forbidden

areas for water plants so as to avoid future clogging. These pagodas were forerunners of today's "Three Towers Mirroring the Moon", one of the ten best scenic spots of West lake.

After dredging, West Lake became more attractive. Just as the popular old Chinese saying goes, "Of the thirty-six West Lakes east or west, the West Lake in Hangzhou is the best". By the time Su Dongpo left Hangzhou, he could write some of his best known poems. In one among them, he compared the lake to Xi Zi, a Chinese Cleopatra. This poem has since then been an oft-quoted and widely loved one. Another translation reads as follows:

*Rippling water shimmering on sunny day,
Misty mountains wonderful in the rain;
Plainly or gaily decked out like Xi Zi,
The West Lake is always alluring.*

(2) 六月二十七日望湖楼醉书 (苏轼)

黑云翻墨未遮山，
白雨跳珠乱入船。
卷地风来忽吹散，
望湖楼下水如天。

The Lakeview Pavilion

By Su Dongpo

*Black clouds like spilt ink half covering the hills,
Pale rain like bouncing pearls spattering into the boats.
A gust of wind suddenly comes and scatters the storm,
From Lakeview Pavilion I see the water is like the sky.*

There are many poems about the Lakeview Pavilion. The best-known among them is this one composed by Su Dongpo on the 27th day of the 6th lunar month, 1072.

The Lakeview Pavilion was first built in 967. The present structure was rebuilt in 1985 in the Qing style. This lakeside pavilion is where people love to go to enjoy a panoramic view of West Lake while sipping tea.

According to historical records, Su Dongpo, during his tenure of office, often came to the pavilion with his friends and subordinates to drink wine and compose poems.

June 27 in the lunar calendar 923 years ago was one of the dog days of the year. With the scorching sun beating down, West Lake was dazzling. As a summer resort for local people, it offered lotus flowers in full bloom. But an unpredictable thunder shower, the unusual charm of the lake in the summertime, was vividly depicted in Su's poem.

While the poet went boating on the lake below the Lakeview Pavilion, the weather suddenly changed, with black clouds pouring together like splash-ink, all but blotting out the green-clad hills. In Hangzhou's midsummer, before a thunder shower came lashing, clouds gathered to cover the sky and hills partly. That created a spectacular view: Part of the sky was remarkably clear and part blackly cloudy, with a rapid interchange of black with white. You could enjoy this view from the Lakeview Pavilion. But, to fully appreciate the extraordinary sight of "pale rain like bouncing pearls spattering into the boats", only by going boating in such a specific weather could you experience it personally. Just when the poet was intoxicated in the rain, the weather suddenly changed again. An unexpected rolling gale dispelled all the

dark clouds and everything soon calmed down as before the thunder shower. So he added, "From Lakeview Pavilion I see the water is like the sky".

This line means that below the Lakeview Pavilion, the poet saw the lake and the sky merge into one. At this very moment, however, his state of mind was far from calm.

Fifteen years later, Su Dongpo took up the post of governor of Hangzhou once again. While drinking with his friends at West Lake in the rain, Su composed another poem, two lines of which went like this:

"I wish to be intoxicated once again with the rain of the Lake;

I've not seen 15 years the pearly raindrops leaping into the boat."

"还来一醉西湖雨，
不见跳珠十五年。"

How closely the feelings of the poet are linked with the scenic West Lake!

From the poem entitled *The Lakeview Pavilion*, it is learned that Su Dongpo is good at rendering a dynamic description of the calm West Lake and the serene sky. Four kinds of weather—cloud gathering, rain lashing, wind blowing and sky clearing—are portrayed in Su's 4-line poem. Each is depicted in one line. The four lines are distinct from each other, but they are closely connected as a whole. The poem seems to describe the changeability of weather, but it is the tranquility of West Lake that the poem actually presents in a bold and unconstrained style.