



大中华旅游

A Tour of Hunan

An English-Chinese Version

湖南旅游

英汉对照

主编 曹波

湖南师范大学出版社

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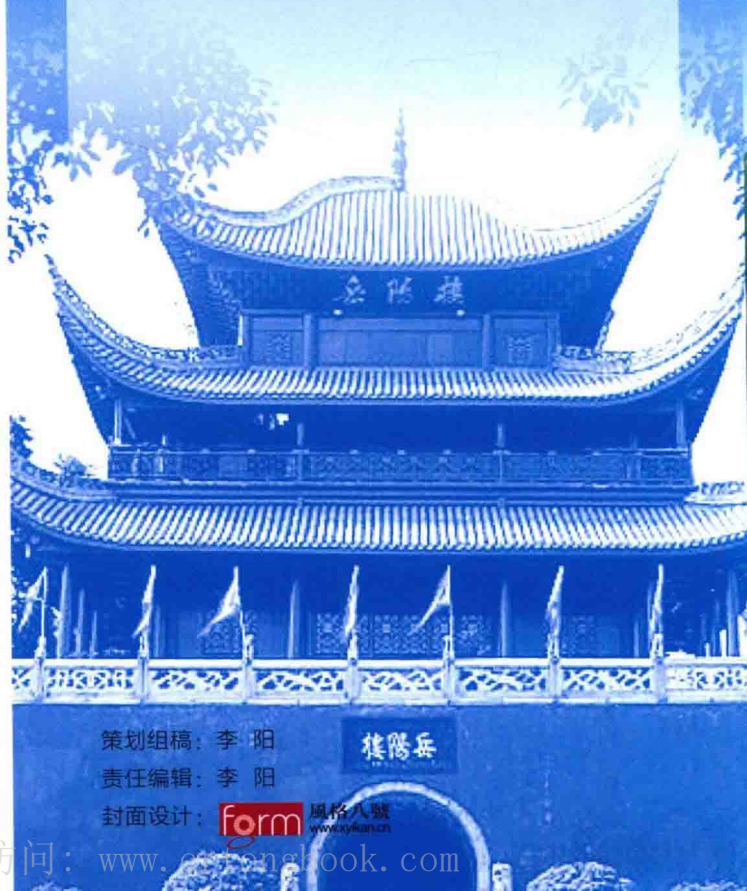
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他对湖湘文化与旅游也产生了浓厚兴趣,多年来孜孜不倦地从事相关研究、教学和实践,积累了丰富的素材和经验。1997 年以来,他先后在湖南省旅游局、我校外国语学院和旅游学院主讲旅游英语课,或开设中国文化和湖南旅游选修课,并先后替长沙世界之窗、长沙市广播电视局、湖南省旅游局、湖南省对外友好协会、湖南省证券业协会、长沙市人民政府、长沙市芙蓉区政府、雅礼中学、岳麓山公园、湖南省旅游协会以及我校外事处、美术学院、党委宣传部等单位完成相关笔译或口译工作,为自己的科研和教学奠定了坚实的实践基础。

他凭实践经验、语言功底和跨文化交际的眼光,主持完成了湖南省教育厅课题(青年项目)1 项,并在《中国科技翻译》等学术期刊上发表了系列论文,对旅游文化及旅游翻译的研究达到了较高层次。在校“211 工程”项目建设中,他参加了“湖湘文化对外传播研究”子项目的科研工作,完成了著作章节和相关英文网站的大量工作,并在全国中文核心期刊发表了系列相关论文。近年,他依据已有成果,承担了湖南省教育厅课题(重点项目)和湖南省社科基金课题(一般项目)各 1 项,将相关研究进一步提升和系统化。他的成果对于国内旅游资源的对外译介、旅游英语的规范使用和湖湘文化的对外传播起到了推动作用,能够直接服务于国内(尤其是湖南省)国际旅游产业的健康发展,其实用性和指导性是不言自明的。

在经济日益全球化和地域文化日趋交融的大语境中,加强各地的对外宣传,保持各自的声音和身份,这是有着急迫的现实意义的。曹波等高校学者的著作顺应“中华文化走出去”的大战略,无疑有助于“让世界了解湖南,让湖南走向世界”,对于正确、有效地对外宣传湖湘文化及旅游资源具有重要意义。

该书不仅适合作高校外语、旅游等专业的教学用书和省内外各类涉外机构的工具书,还可作为任何想用标准英语介绍湖南旅游资源及湖湘文化的中国人士及各类来湘外籍人士的必读书。

是为序。

郑 焱

于湖南师范大学旅游学院

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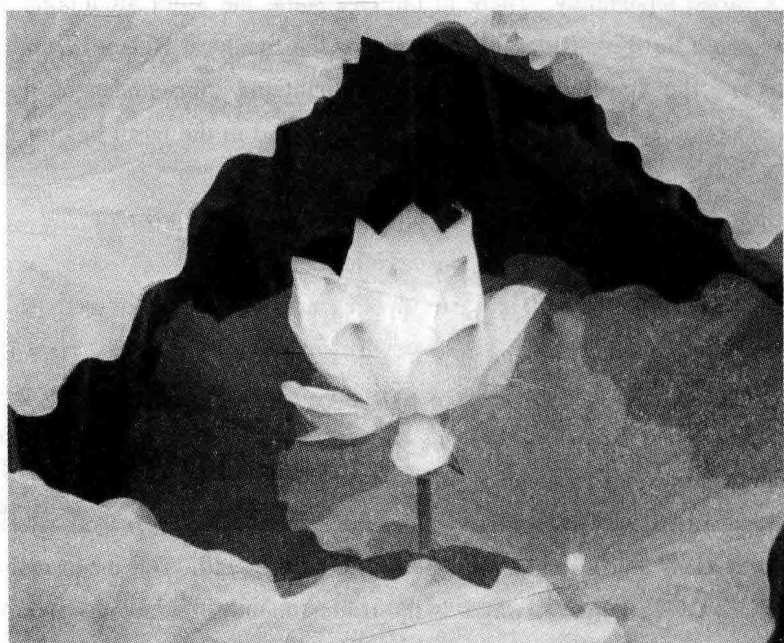
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Chapter 1

A Survey of Hunan

第一章

湖南概览



芙蓉国 (A Land of Lotus Blooms)

1.1 Geographical Features

Located in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, the province of Hunan stretches from $108^{\circ}47'$ to $114^{\circ}15'$ east of longitude and from $24^{\circ}39'$ to $30^{\circ}08'$ north of latitude, covering a total area of $211,800 \text{ km}^2$. It is bordered by Jiangxi Province on the east, Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Prefecture on the south, Guizhou Province on the west and Hubei Province on the north. Its territory lies mostly south of the Dongting Lake, hence its name “Hunan” or “South of the Lake”.

As the Xiang River, the longest river within its boundaries, runs through it from south to north, the province is called *Xiang* for short. Thus we have *Xiang Cuisine*, *Xiang Embroidery*, *Xiang Opera*, *Xiang Culture* and *Xiang Troops*. There in the province used to grow lotus flowers in profusion. A line from a Chinese poem of the Tang dynasty (618—907) reads, “The autumn breeze strokes the vast land of lotus blooms”. And Mao Zedong (1893—1976), a master of classical Chinese poetry, speaks favorably of the beauty in his poem “Reply to a Friend” (1961): “The morning sunlight floods your Land of Lotus Blooms.” Therefore Hunan has long been reputed as “the Land of Lotus Blooms”.

Hunan has a varied topography. There in the east stand the Mufu Mountains and the Luoxiao Mountains, in the south the Five-Ridge Mountains (or the Southern Ridges), and in the west the Wuling Mountains and the Xuefeng (Snow-Capped) Mountains. Surrounded by these mountainous areas is a region mostly of rolling hillocks and big basins. And in the north lies the low and vast expanse of alluvial plains around the Dongting Lake.

Hunan boasts a dense network of waterways. The four longest rivers of Xiang, Zi, Yuan and Li are joined by over 5,000 tributaries before pouring into the Dongting Lake. The Xiang River rises in Guangxi and zigzags in Hunan for 670 km. Its upper, middle and lower reaches are respectively named Xiaoxiang, Zhengxiang and Yuanxiang, which jointly contribute to the term *Three Xiang's*, a popular name of Hunan. The Dongting Lake, covering an area of $2,820 \text{ km}^2$, is the second largest freshwater lake of China and plays an important role in reserving water from the Yangtze River and the rivers of Hunan at times of flooding.

A subtropical area, Hunan has a humid monsoon climate, which is characterized by a clear distinction between seasons and a rather short period of severe cold. The mean annual temperature varies from 16°C to 18°C . In January, which is the coldest month, the average monthly temperature ranges from 3°C in the north to 8°C in the south; and in July, which is the hottest month, it varies from 27°C in the north to 30°C in the south.

Each year it has a moderate rainfall of 1,200—1,700 mm, a sufficient sunshine time of 1,300—1,900 hours and a frost-free period of 270—310 days, which are all favorable to the growth of subtropical crops.

第一节 地理特征

湖南省位于长江中游,居东经 $108^{\circ}47'$ 至 $114^{\circ}15'$,北纬 $24^{\circ}39'$ 至 $30^{\circ}80'$,总面积 21.18 万平方公里。它东邻江西,南毗两广,西接贵州,北连湖北,因大部分市位于洞庭湖以南而得名。

湘江由南至北流贯全省,是境内最大河流,所以湖南简称湘;因而就有了“湘菜”“湘绣”“湘剧”“湖湘文化”及“湘军”等说法。境内多植芙蓉,唐诗中有“秋风万里芙蓉国”的句子,毛泽东也在《答友人》一词中盛赞“芙蓉国里尽朝晖”,故湖南省又有“芙蓉国”的美称。

湖南地形多变,东有幕阜、罗霄山脉,南有五岭(又称南岭)山脉,西有武陵、雪峰山脉;中部为丘陵,多连绵起伏的山冈和宽广的盆地;北部为地势低平的洞庭湖冲积平原。

境内河网密布,5000 多条支流汇聚成湘、资、沅、澧四大水系,最后一同注入洞庭湖。湘江发源于广西,境内全长 670 公里;因其上游、中游、下游分别称为潇湘、蒸湘和沅湘,故湖南省又俗称“三湘四水”。洞庭湖水面 2820 平方公里,是中国第二大淡水湖。它纳四水,吞长江,洪水期起着重要的蓄水作用。

湖南属亚热带季风湿润气候,四季分明,严寒期较短。年平均气温在 16°C 至 18°C 之间,元月最冷,月平均气温从北往南由 3°C 递增至 8°C ;7 月最热,月平均气温从北往南由 27°C 递增至 30°C 。

年降水量在 1200—1700 毫米之间,日照 1300—1900 小时,而无霜期多达 270—310 天。这些气候因素均有利于亚热带农作物的生长。



图 1-1 2013 中国湖南旅游产业博览会海报
(2013 China Hunan Tourist Industry Expo, a poster)

The province is generally divided into four geographical regions: North Hunan, including the cities of Changde, Yiyang and Yueyang; Central Hunan, covering Changsha, Zhuzhou, Xiangtan, Shaoyang and Loudi; South Hunan, consisting of Hengyang, Yongzhou and Chenzhou; and West Hunan, comprising Huaihua, Zhangjiajie, and Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture. Under its jurisdiction are 8 municipalities, 5 districts, 1 autonomous prefecture, 71 counties (excluding the 7 autonomous counties) and 17 county-level towns. Changsha, a large city in the lower reaches of the Xiang River, is the provincial capital.

按地理位置划分,全省可大致分为湘北(常德、益阳、岳阳三地市)、湘中(长沙、株洲、湘潭、邵阳、娄底五地市)、湘南(衡阳、永州、郴州三地市)及湘西(怀化、张家界两地市和湘西土家族苗族自治州)四大区域。共8个省辖市、5个地区、1个民族自治州、71个县(不含7个民族自治县)和17个县级市。省会长沙位于湘江下游沿岸。

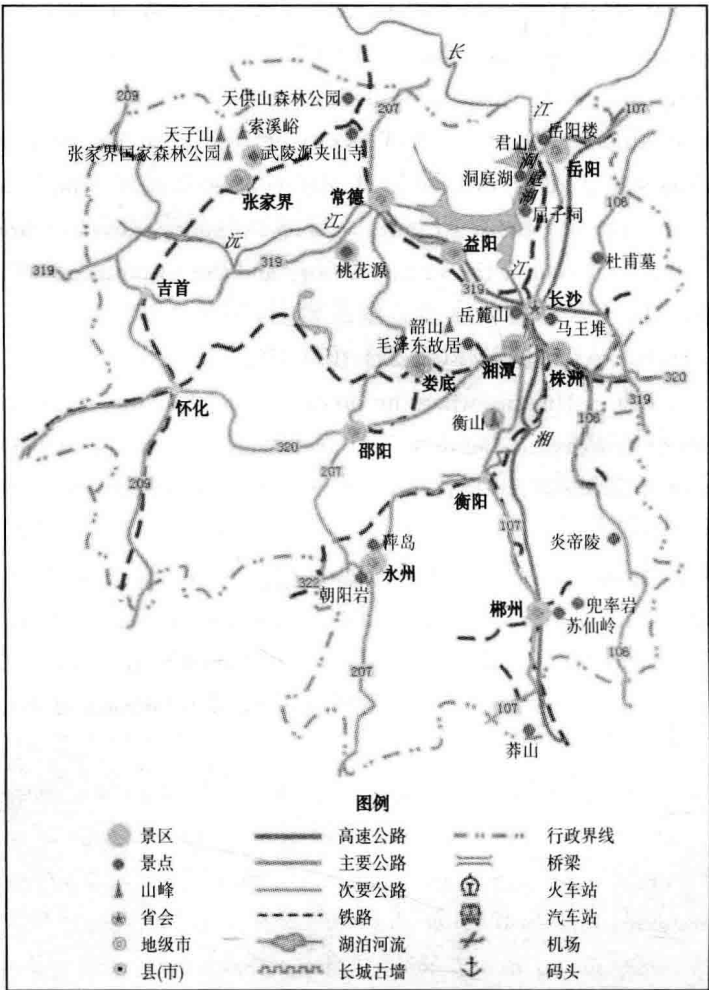


图 1-2 湖南旅游资源分布图
(Locations of Tourist Resources of Hunan)

1.2 History

Hunan boasts a long history. As early as 8,000 years ago, primitive tribes began to multiply here. Legend has it that Emperor Yandi, an ancestor of the Chinese nation, lived here and greatly promoted ancient agriculture. To commemorate the Chinese Saturn, a grand mausoleum has been built in Yanling County, where he was said to be buried about 5,000 years ago.

In the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC—476 BC), Hunan became part of the ducal state of Chu, and the unique Chu Culture evolved gradually as a result of the combination of the aboriginal civilization with the culture of Central China. Among the relics excavated from the tombs of that period in Changsha, the steel sword, the writing brush, and the paintings on silk are all the earliest of their kinds ever found in China.

In the Warring States Period (475 BC—221 BC), Qu Yuan, a patriotic minister of Chu, was banished to the Yuan River of Hunan, where he produced such monumental collections of poems as *Nine Odes* and *Questions to Heaven*. Depressed by the subjugation of his motherland by the state of Qin, he drowned himself in the Miluo River in 278 BC, leaving later generations in eternal memory of him.

In 221 BC, Ying Zheng, the king of Qin, unified China and became the First Emperor of the Qin dynasty. He ordered the construction of a 45-km-long road to connect Chenzhou with Yizhang in South Hunan and the dredging of the 30-km-long Ling Canal to link the Xiang River to the Li River in Guangxi. These measures remarkably furthered the development of Hunan's economy and culture.

Soon after the founding of the Han dynasty in 206 BC, the State of Changsha was established within the boundaries of today's Hunan. It witnessed Hunan's great advances in science. Cai Lun (61—121), a native of Leiyang in South Hunan, ingeniously improved paper-making techniques and succeeded in producing the world's first sheet of paper of various plant fibers, which is considered one of the four great inventions of ancient China. The 3,000-odd invaluable funeral objects excavated from the Han Tombs at Mawangdui, Changsha, forcibly indicate the high level of Hunan's civilization over 2,000 years ago.

When China was split into the three kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu in 220 AD, the Xiang River served as a boundary between Shu and Wu and, therefore, Hunan became a place of strategic importance which the 3 kingdoms would contend dozens of years for. It was in the borderland between Hunan, Hubei and Jiangxi that the decisive Red Cliff Campaign took place.

In 764 AD, the Tang dynasty (618—907) authorities appointed an Imperial Inspector to Hunan. Since then the name "Hunan" has been in use throughout all the later dynasties. The following millennium witnessed Hunan's great strides in economy, politics and communication. An ancient popular saying goes: "A harvest in Hunan and Hubei is one enough for the world."

第二节 历史源流

湖南历史悠久,早在 8000 多年前就有原始部落繁衍生息。传说 5000 年前,中华民族的始祖之一炎帝曾在此生活,极大发展了原始农业。为纪念这位神农氏,人们在他“崩葬”的炎陵县建造了规模宏大的陵墓。

春秋时期(公元前 770 年—公元前 476 年),湖南隶属楚国,原有土著文化与中原文化逐渐融合,形成了独特的楚文化。长沙楚墓出土的钢剑、毛笔和帛画等均为中国最早的珍品。

战国时期(公元前 475 年—公元前 221 年),楚国大夫屈原被流放湖南,写下了《九歌》《天问》等不朽的诗篇。闻知祖国终被强秦所灭,屈原悲愤欲绝,于公元前 278 年自沉于汨罗江,令后人叹惋不已。

公元前 221 年,秦王嬴政统一中国,称秦始皇。他下令在湖南南部修建 45 公里驰道,连通郴州至宜章,又在与广西交界处开凿 30 公里灵渠,以沟通湘江和广西的漓江。这些措施大大推动了湖南经济和文化的发展。

公元前 206 年,汉朝建立之初就在今湖南境内设长沙国,从此湖南的科技飞速发展。湖南耒阳人蔡伦生产出世界上第一张植物纤维纸,其造纸术为中国古代四大发明之一。长沙马王堆汉墓出土了 3000 余件殉葬品,有力地证明两千多年前的湖湘文明达到了相当高的水准。

公元 220 年,中国分裂为魏、蜀、吴三国,湘江是吴蜀边界,因而湖南就成了数十年间三国必争之地。决定性的赤壁之战就发生在湖南、湖北和江西三省的边界。

公元 764 年,唐王朝设置“湖南观察使”,此后各朝各代均沿袭“湖南”之名。随后一千余年间,湖南在经济、政治和交通等方面都取得较大发展。古谚云:“湖广熟,天下足。”



图 1-3 株洲炎帝陵正门
(the front gate to the Mausoleum of Yandi, Zhuzhou)