

山西

An English
Tour Guide
to Shanxi Province

英语导游

张杰 郝从容 编著

云冈石窟、悬空寺、应县木塔(佛宫寺释迦塔)、五台山、显通寺、菩萨顶、佛光寺、晋祠、乔家大院、平遥古城、日昇昌票号、双林寺、王家大院、壶口瀑布、解州关帝庙、永乐宫、皇城相府、普救寺……

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旅游教育出版社

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Foreword 前言

山西旅游资源丰富,旅游业发展方兴未艾。越来越多的外国游客对山西辉煌的古代文明、丰富厚重的三晋文化、多姿多彩的民间艺术、雄伟壮观的古代建筑和旖旎的自然风光产生浓厚的兴趣,他们纷纷选择山西作为旅游目的地。然而,与山西省快速发展的旅游业相比,山西外语导游队伍的培养和培训相对滞后。因此,如何培养一批合格的涉外导游,特别是需求量较大的英语导游来接待日益递增的海外游客,成为一个亟待解决的重要课题。

有鉴于此,我们在《情系山西——旅行社导游词选编》一书的基础上,编写了《山西英语导游》一书。本书旨在为在山西从事英语导游工作或立志走上英语导游工作岗位、准备参加英语导游资格考试的人员提供一部实用的英语导游讲解手册,帮助他们进一步了解和掌握山西概况和主要旅游景点的知识以及导游讲解技巧。

本书具有以下特点:

一、文化品味高。本书在介绍山西概况和主要景点时,适当增加了一些较深层次的内容,以满足对具有专业背景和文化层次较高游客讲解的需求。

二、实用性强。本书基本按照导游工作流程中导游人员需要讲解的内容设置。本书特别针对导游工作中的难点,如沿途导游讲解,设置了专题讲解内容。

三、语言口语化。书中所使用的语言力求达到口语化,通俗易懂,朗朗上口。一些特殊的词汇和表达方式在讲解词后附有注释。

四、内容全面、涵盖面广。本书内容涵盖了导游讲解的各个环节,且景点讲解涉及了目前赴山西的海外旅游团队线路中的几乎所有景区景点。此外,本书特别针对导游资格考试和山西文化的特点设置了一些短小精悍的讲解内容。

本书共分为七章,内容涉及山西全省概况和目前外国游客经常游览的区域和景点。为了使读者能够更好地理解英文导游词,本书后附有中文参考译文。具体章节内容介绍如下:

第一章:山西省概况。介绍山西的地理、地形、气候情况,山西的主要历史时期概况,以及山西的工业、农业、交通运输和文化、旅游等内容。

第二章:欢迎词及欢送词。其中还包括太原的历史文化和城市风貌介绍。

第三章:沿途导游专题讲解(一)。可供导游在团队长途旅行中进行讲解。本章分为四个专题,分别介绍了山西的悠久历史和灿烂文化、历史名人和文化民俗、景观遗迹、特色艺术及饮食文化等内容。

第四章:沿途导游专题讲解(二)。共涉及四个专题:山西古代建筑、晋商文化、山西佛教文化概览及平遥漆器。

第五章:山西北部主要景点。如:云冈石窟、悬空寺、应县木塔、五台山、显通寺、菩萨顶、佛光寺。

第六章:山西中部主要景点。如:晋祠、乔家大院、平遥古城、日昇昌票号、双林寺、王家大院。

第七章:山西南部主要景点。如:壶口瀑布、解州关帝庙、永乐宫、皇城相府、普救寺。

尽管编者在本书编写过程中尽力尝试体现山西深厚、独特的文化底蕴和丰富的文化内涵,但由于作者水平所限,难免挂一漏万。在此,我们恳请英语专家、旅游界同仁和广大一线导游对本书提出宝贵意见,以便今后再作改进。

编 者

2013年元月于山西太原



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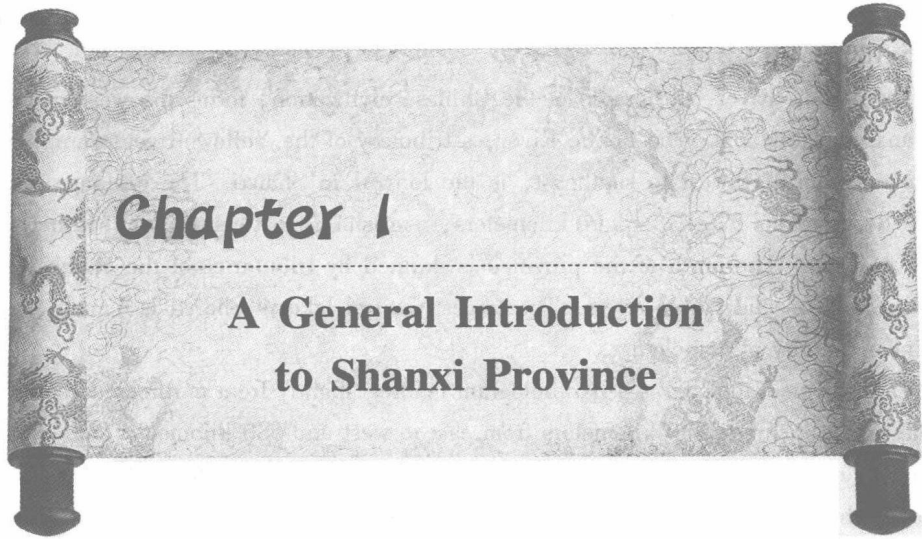


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Chapter I

A General Introduction to Shanxi Province

1.1 Geography and Climate

Shanxi Province is situated in the northern part of China, in the middle reaches of the Yellow River valley, lying between $34^{\circ}34'$ – $40^{\circ}44'$ north latitude and $110^{\circ}15'$ – $114^{\circ}32'$ east longitude. The province got its name due to its location to the west of Taihang Mountain Range. It is also called *Jin* for short since the ducal state of Jin existed here during the Spring and Autumn Period.

Shanxi borders Hebei Province to the east, Henan to the south, Shaanxi to the west, and the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region to the north. The province is divided into 11 prefecture-level cities, which are further divided into 119 county-level divisions. The major cities of Shanxi are Taiyuan, Datong, Linfen, Yuncheng, Yangquan, Xinzhou and Jincheng. The capital city of the province is Taiyuan.

The topography of Shanxi is sometimes described as “Mountains on Sides and Rivers Interior”. It is simply because Shanxi is located in the east part of the Loess Plateau, which made up of higher ground by the east Taihang Mountain and the west Lüliang Mountain, and a series of valleys in the center, through which the Fenhe River and other rivers flow. The highest point of the province is at one of the peaks of Mount Wutai in northeastern Shanxi, with an altitude of 3,058 meters, while the lowest is at the riverbed



of Xiyang River in Yuanqu County, in the southern part of the province, with an altitude of only 180 meters.

The Yellow River, the cradle of the Chinese civilization, forms the western border of Shanxi with Shaanxi. The Fenhe River, a tributary of the Yellow River, running 716 kilometers from northwest to southeast, is the longest in Shanxi. The drainage area of Fenhe River covers 39,000 square kilometers, nourishing most central and southern part of the province. The north of the province is drained by tributaries of the Haihe River, such as Sanggan and Hutuo rivers. The largest natural lake in Shanxi is Yanchi, a salt lake near the city of Yuncheng.

The province appears as a parallelogram leaning slightly from northeast to southwest on the map. Spanning 380 kilometers from east to west and 680 kilometers from north to south, Shanxi Province covers an area of 156,579 square kilometers (60,500 square miles), which takes up 1.63 percent of Chinese total territory. Shanxi has a population of 35.71 million, relatively light by our Chinese standard, unless you consider the following fact.

Topographically, almost 80 percent of Shanxi's territory is mountains, plateau and hills. The major mountains in the province are Taihang Mountain Range in the east, Lüliang Mountain Range in the west, Hengshan and Wutai in the north, Zhongtiao and Taiyuan Mountains in the south.

The Central Shanxi Basin crosses its central part from north to south in a series of valleys, in which its major cities, namely, Taiyuan, Datong, Linfen, Xinzhou and Yuncheng are located. And its major population is also concentrated in these cities.

The climate of Shanxi is rather special; It is very different in the south from the north. The province basically enjoys a continental monsoon climate, and it is rather arid, especially the northern part. Generally speaking, spring comes late in the north but early in the south. In spring the province is extremely dry and prone to dust storms. Early summer heat waves are common in the south.

Average temperatures in January of the province are below zero degrees centigrade while average temperatures in July are around 21-26 degrees centigrade. Winters are long, dry and cold while summer is warm and humid. Autumn is the best season for tourism. Shanxi is one of the sunniest places of China. Annual precipitation averages around 350-700 millimeters from north to south, with 60 percent of it concentrated between June and August.



KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 关键词汇及表达方法

1. Taihang Mountain Range 太行山脉
2. on the middle reaches of the Yellow River valley 位于黄河中游
3. ducal state 诸侯国
4. the Spring and Autumn Period 春秋时期
5. the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region 内蒙古自治区
6. prefecture-level city 地级市
7. county-level division 县级行政区
8. topography 地形,地势;地势图
9. Mountains on Sides and Rivers Interior 表里山河
10. the Loess Plateau 黄土高原
11. tributary 支流
12. drainage 排去(水等液体)
13. span 横跨,跨越
14. parallelogram 平行四边形
15. continental monsoon climate 大陆性季风气候
16. arid 干旱的;贫瘠的,荒芜的
17. temperature 温度,气温
18. prone to dust storms 容易有沙尘暴
19. annual precipitation 年降水量
20. concentrate 集中;使……集中于
21. centigrade 百分度的,摄氏温度计的
22. humid 潮湿的,湿气重的
23. extremely 极端地,非常地
24. early summer heat waves 初夏的热浪

1.2 Major Periods of Shanxi's History

1.2.1 Prehistoric time to the Northern Wei Dynasty

Shanxi Province, especially the southern half, was one of the earliest centers of Chinese civilization. Archaeological evidence shows that more than a million years ago,



early human beings appeared in certain parts of Shanxi and about 5,000 years ago by the late period of the Neolithic Era, the ancestors of Chinese nation had already settled down, lived and multiplied on the land of present southern Shanxi. Some remains of human inhabitation dating back to prehistoric times have been found in many places in Shanxi.

Huangdi or the Yellow Emperor is believed to have sojourned in Shanxi for a certain period of time. Yao, Shun and Yu, the three sage sovereigns in prehistoric times all founded their capitals in Shanxi. At the beginning of the Zhou Dynasty (1046 BC - 771 BC), Prince Shuyu had his manor in what is now central part of Shanxi. Chong'er, monarch of the Jin State during the Spring and Autumn Period (770 BC - 476 BC), once became one of the five most powerful dukes of the time, the first hegemonist of the time actually.

During the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period (770 BC - 221 BC), the Jin State underwent the "three-way split" and was divided into the states of Han, Zhao and Wei in 403 BC, which is traditionally regarded as the start of the Warring States Period. By 221 BC, all of these three states and the others had fallen to the State of Qin, which eventually established the Qin Dynasty (221 BC - 206 BC). To fend off the nomadic tribes' intrusion from the north, the Qin Empire had the fortification walls built by the previous states connected and set up five prefectures in Shanxi.

The Han Dynasty (206 BC - 220 AD) ruled Shanxi as the province of Bingzhou. The area became a buffer place between the Han Chinese and the nomadic tribes to the north after the Battle of Baideng, which took place near the city of Datong. To ensure peace with nomadic local powers to the northern part of Shanxi, the Han court developed a mutually beneficial "tributary system". The nomadic powers were allowed to remain autonomous in exchange for symbolic acceptance of Han's supremacy. Tributary ties were confirmed and strengthened through intermarriages at the ruling level and periodic exchanges of gifts and goods. Thus Shanxi became a melting pot of early ethnic groups in the northern part of China.

Despite the Great Wall, the nomadic tribes still managed to break through and used Shanxi as a base for their conquest of central China. From 304 to 439, several regimes including Later Zhao, Former Yan, Former Qin, and Later Yan continuously controlled what is now Shanxi. They were followed by the Northern Wei (386 - 534), which was established by Xianbei ethnic group with Pingcheng (present-day Datong) as their capital. The establishment of the new regime resulted in two important developments in



the Chinese history; the thriving of Buddhism and the absorption of the northern ethnic groups into Chinese culture. The World Cultural Heritage Site in the suburbs of Datong, namely, Yungang Buddhist Grottoes were remains of the Northern Wei Dynasty.

KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 关键词汇及表达方法

1. Chinese civilization 中华文明
2. archaeological evidence 考古发现
3. inhabit 居住; 栖息
4. ancestor 祖先, 祖宗
5. multiply 繁衍
6. date back to; date from 追溯到……时候
7. prehistoric 史前的, (有记载的) 历史以前的
8. sojourn 旅居, 逗留
9. three sage sovereigns in prehistoric times 史前三圣
10. manor (封建时代由贵族管辖的) 封地, 采邑, 领地; 庄园
11. the five most powerful dukes of the Spring and Autumn Period 春秋五霸
12. hegemonist 霸主
13. the Jin State underwent the "three-way split" 晋国经历了“三家分晋”
14. be traditionally regarded as 传统上被看作是
15. the Warring States Period 战国时期
16. to fend off 阻挡
17. nomadic tribe 游牧部落, 游牧部族; 游牧种族
18. intrusion 闯入, 侵入; 干涉, 打扰, 妨碍
19. fortifications (常 *pl.*) 防御工事
20. buffer 缓冲者; 缓冲物; 缓冲国
21. mutually beneficial 双方都有利的; 相互有利的
22. tributary system 纳贡的; 从属的, 附庸的制度
23. to remain autonomous 保持自治
24. in exchange for 用以换取……
25. symbolic acceptance 象征性地接受
26. supremacy 至高; 优越性(地位); 最高地位; 无上权威; 霸权
27. confirm 使更坚固(坚定, 坚强)
28. strengthen 加强, 巩固, 使强壮, 使坚强有力; 使增强实力



29. intermarriage 异族(不同宗教、不同人种间的)通婚
30. periodic exchanges 周期的交换,定期的,定时的交换
31. melting pot 熔炉
32. ethnic group 少数民族
33. conquest 征服;获得(物);赢得(物);征服地,占领地
34. regime 制度,社会组织;政权,政体;统治(时期)
35. the World Cultural Heritage Site 世界文化遗产地
36. Yungang Buddhist Grottoes 云冈石窟
37. Northern Wei Dynasty 北魏王朝(386—534)

1.2.2 The Tang Dynasty to the Song, Liao and Jin dynasties

The Tang Dynasty (618 – 907) originated from Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province. Lishimin, known as “Childe of Taiyuan”, was one of the greatest sovereigns throughout Chinese feudal history. Under the reign of Emperor Lishimin, the Tang Empire reached its greatest size ever and Taiyuan served as the alternative capital during the Tang and had an extensive influence on the Tang Empire. As you know, modern Chinese people are called *tangren* all over the world largely due to the power and impact of the Tang Dynasty in history.

During the Tang Dynasty and after, the area of Shanxi was called Hedong or “East of the Yellow River”. Empress Wu Zetian, China’s only female imperial ruler, was born in Wenshui County, Shanxi Province. Many distinguished statesmen, poets and men of letters during the prime time of Tang Dynasty were also natives of Hedong, present Shanxi Province.

The 18th century detective novel, *Di Gong An*, a story collection, was based on the Tang historical personage Judge Dee (Di Renjie). Di Renjie was a native of Taiyuan and he was remembered not only as a notable prime minister during the reign of Empress Wu Zetian but also as a legendary detective of ancient China. The story collection was translated into English as *Celebrated Cases of Judge Dee* by Dutch sinologist Robert Van Gulik, who then used the style and characters to write an original *Judge Dee Series*.

As the centre of Buddhism during the Sui and Tang dynasties, Shanxi was prosperous in Buddhist culture and produced many eminent monks. Nowadays, the oldest existent wooden buildings in China remain in Shanxi including the Great East Hall



of Foguang Monastery and the Main Hall of Nanchan Monastery at Wutai Mountain, all of them built in the Tang Dynasty.

During the first part of the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period (907 – 960), there are three of the Five Dynasties originated from Shanxi, as well as only one of the Ten Kingdoms located in northern China. Shanxi was home to the *jiedushi* (commander) of Hedong, Li Cunxu, who overthrew the first of the Five Dynasties, Later Liang Dynasty (907 – 923), to establish the second, Later Tang Dynasty (923 – 936). Another commander of Hedong, Shi Jingtang, overthrew Later Tang to establish the third of the Five Dynasties, Later Jin Dynasty, and yet another commander of Hedong, Liu Zhiyuan, established the fourth of the Five Dynasties, Later Han Dynasty, after the Khitans destroyed Later Jin, the third.

Finally, when the fifth of the Five Dynasties (Later Zhou Dynasty) emerged, the commander of Hedong at the time, Liu Chong, rebelled and established an independent state called Northern Han, one of the Ten Kingdoms, in what is now northern and central Shanxi.

Shi Jingtang, founder of the Later Jin Dynasty, the third of the Five Dynasties, ceded a large slice of northern territory to the Khitans in return for military assistance. This territory, called the Sixteen Prefectures of Yanyun, included a part of northern Shanxi beyond the Yanmen Pass. The ceded territory became a major problem for the central China's regime to defend against the Khitans for the next 100 years, because some parts lie to the south of the Great Wall.

During the Northern Song Dynasty (960 – 1127), the sixteen ceded prefectures continued to be an area of contention between the Song and Liao dynasties. Finally the Covenant of Tanyuan ended the 25-year-long war between the two countries but there were a lot of heroic and moving deeds performed in the war, both happy and tragic. The touching story of “Generals from the Yang's Family” was based on the background fighting against the Khitans. The story is so popular with our Chinese that even the little kids can tell one or two segments. Later the Southern Song Dynasty abandoned all of North China to the Nuchen Jin Dynasty (1115 – 1234) in 1127, including Shanxi.

KEY WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS 关键词汇及表达方法

1. originate from 由……产生; 兴起
2. Childe of Taiyuan 太原公子



3. sovereign 主权者;君主,元首
4. feudal society 封建社会
5. serve as alternative capital 作为别都
6. have an extensive influence to the Tang Empire 对唐帝国有着广泛的影响
7. the prime time of Tang Dynasty 盛唐时期
8. *Di Gong An* 《狄公案》
9. sinologist 汉学家
10. Di Renjie 狄仁杰
11. *Celebrated Cases of Judge Dee* 《狄公案》的英文原名
12. Robert Van Gulik 罗伯特·范·古力克(又名“罗高寿”)
13. the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms Period 五代十国时期
14. overthrow 推翻,打倒,颠覆;破坏,使瓦解;废除(制度等)
15. Khitan 契丹人
16. emerge 出现,显露,现出
17. ceded a large slice of northern territory to the Khitans
割让大片北方领土给契丹
18. defend against 保卫(国家等);防御,防守,保护……使免于
19. the Covenant of Chanyuan “澶渊之盟”
20. Generals from the Yang's Family 杨家将
21. segment 段落;断片;部分;分节;段;节
22. abandon 扔弃(地位等),离弃(家园);断绝(念头等)
23. Nüzhen/Nuchen (an ancient nationality in China) 女真族

1.2.3 The Yuan Dynasty to the Modern Age

By the mid-thirteenth century, the Mongols had subjugated the North China and set up the Yuan Dynasty (1206 – 1368). China was divided into provinces but the Mongol Yuan did not establish Shanxi as a province; the area was under direct jurisdiction of the imperial capital. In spite of wars and social upheavals after the Tang Dynasty, Shanxi remained prosperous just as described in *The Travels of Marco Polo*— “Taiyuan is a large and prosperous city, a great centre of trade and industry”.

Shanxi is the cradle of many great playwrights in the Yuan Dynasty and especially Linfen, a city in its south, was a fertile land for the development of Chinese operas during the Yuan period due to its prosperous economy and advanced culture.