

Festivals and Celebrations

David Munro (英) 编著 范卫东 译

(英汉对照)



TIMES EXPLORAPEDIA

外语教学与研究出版社时 代媒体有限公司



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世界の

Festivals and Celebrations

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(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01-2000-1342 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

节日与庆典=Festivals and Celebrations/(英)芒罗(Munro, D.)编著;范卫东译. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2000.6 (时代探索系列)

ISBN 7-5600-1949-8

I. 节··· Ⅱ. ①芒··· ②范··· Ⅲ. 英语 - 语言读物,风俗习惯 Ⅳ. H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 66550 号

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Published by Federal Publications, an imprint of Times Media Private Limited

A member of Times Publishing Group

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出版发行:外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19号 (100089)

呦 址: http://www.fltrp.com.cn

印 刷:北京师范大学印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 5.25

版 次: 2000年12月第1版 2000年12月第1次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-1949-8/H·1079

定 价: 7.90 元

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如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

January	一月份	
New Year Brazil Japan United Kingdom Chinese New Year Thaipusam	新年 巴西 日本 英国 中国春节 湿婆节(印度)	2 3 4 5
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March	三月份	
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April	四月份	
Easter Easter Eggs Easter Parade Egemenlik Bayrami Riding the Marches Songkran Terminalia Well Dressing Whit Sunday	复活节 复活节彩蛋 复活节游行 独立节(土耳其) 圈地节(苏格兰) 宋干节(泰国) 划定边界节(英国) 水井节(英国) 白色的星期日(新赫布里底群岛)	20 20 21 22 23 24 25
•	可巴即是部门(新MMT型形株局)	76

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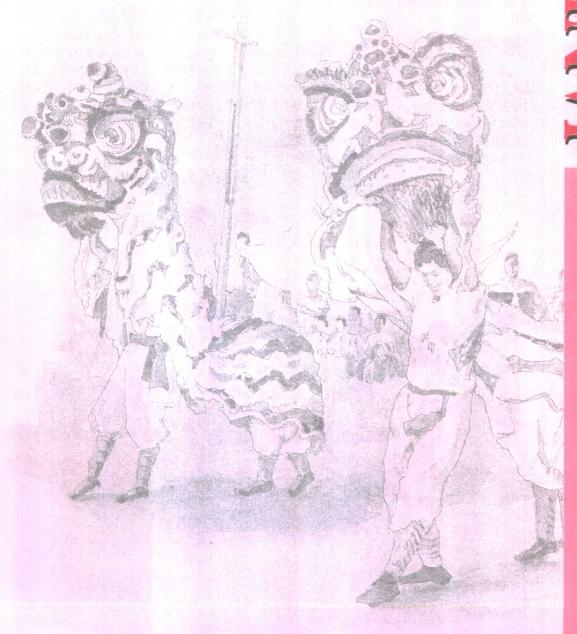


May	五月份	
Festas dos Tabuleiros Festival of Toshogu Shire Hari Raya Haji Kodomono-hi Rice-Ploughing Festival Snake Festival Vesak Day	顶盘节(葡萄牙) 东照宫神社日(日本) 宰牲节(穆斯林) 儿童节(日本) 春耕节(泰国) 弄蛇人节(意大利) 佛诞日(佛教)	28 29 30 31 32 33 34
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Vocabulary 词汇表

一月份



NEW YEAR

New Year

One of the most important festivals of the year is the New Year. Many people throughout the world celebrate it on 1 January. The calendar of 12 months that we use today evolved from the old Roman calendar. The Roman calendar was reformed by the Roman statesman Julius Caesar and later modified by the Roman Catholic Pope Gregory XIII.

新丰

新年是一年中最重要的节日之一。全世界的人民都在1月1日这一天欢庆这个节日。我们今天所使用的公历中,一年有12个月。它是由古罗马历演变而来的。罗马历是通过罗马政治家尤利斯·凯撒的改革、又经过罗马天主教皇格里高历八世修整而形成的今天世界通用的日历。

BRAZIL

On New Year's Eve in Brazil, priestesses of the local *macumba voodoo* cult dress in blue skirts and white blouses for a ceremony dedicated to Yemanja, the goddess of water. A sacrificial boat laden with flowers, candles and jewellery is pushed out to sea from Brazil's famous Ipanema beach in Rio de Janeiro.

巴西

除夕的巴西、各地马库姆巴伏都教的膜拜女牧师们都穿上白色外衣和蓝色裙子、纷纷走出家门、兴高采烈地参加祭祀水神耶蔓加的仪式。她们将一艘装满花束、蜡烛及珠宝装饰物的小船从巴西里约热内卢的著名海滩伊波纳玛推向大海、以求新的一年里风调雨顺、吉祥如意。



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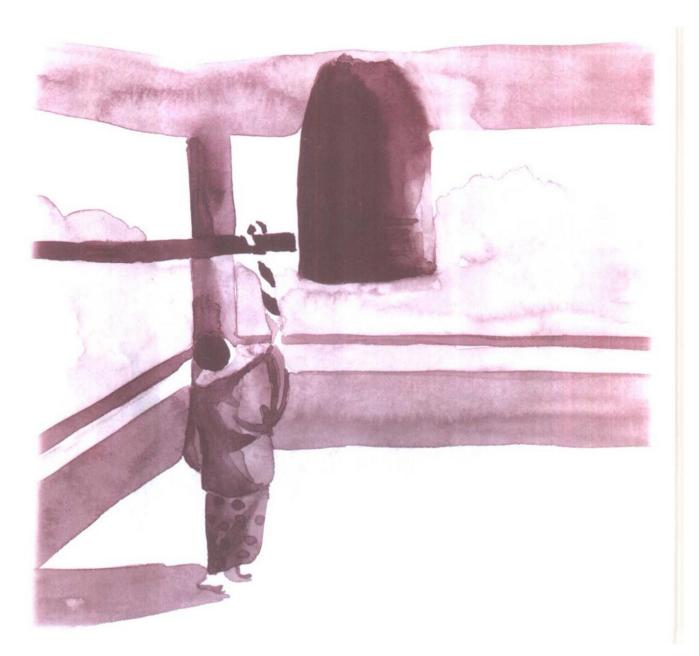
JAPAN

In Japan , New Year's Day is also celebrated on 1 January. At midnight on the last day of the old year, the bells in every Buddhist temple are struck one hundred and eight times. As the sound of the bells dies away, the New Year begins and Buddhists think about ways in which they can live better in the year to come.

日本

元月一日、日本人以自己的方式庆祝新年。在新旧交替的子夜12时到来时,各个庙里的钟声齐鸣、共敲108下。钟声的消失预示着新的一年开始了。

以钟声辞旧迎新,取自佛经里"闻钟声,烦恼清"之意。人们认为,钟声可将所有的烦恼驱走,迎来新一年更美好的生活。



UNITED KINGDOM

The ancient Viking life-renewing fire festival that marked the end of winter darkness and the old year, lives on in Lerwick, the chief settlement of the Scottish Shetland Islands. On the last Tuesday in January, men dressed as "Vikings" parade through the streets carrying torches. The celebrations reach a climax with the burning of a replica of a Viking longship.

英国

古代时,生活在设得兰群岛上的居住地——莱威克的斯堪的那维亚人往往用点燃复苏之火的仪式,来标志 黑暗寒冷的冬季即将与旧岁一起过去、新的一年即将来 临

在一月份最后一个星期二到来时, 男人们通常身穿 "海盗"服, 手持火炬到大街上游行。庆祝高潮到来时, 他们点燃一只复制的单桅海盗战船, 以此表达人们辞旧 迎新的心情。





CHINESE NEW YEAR

One of the most colourful festivals of the Chinese calendar is New Year, an annual event that may fall in late January or early February, depending on the time of the new moon. It is a family festival, a time for visiting friends and relatives, paying off debts and buying new clothes. In many Chinese communities throughout the world, the New Year is celebrated with colourful parades and lion dances.

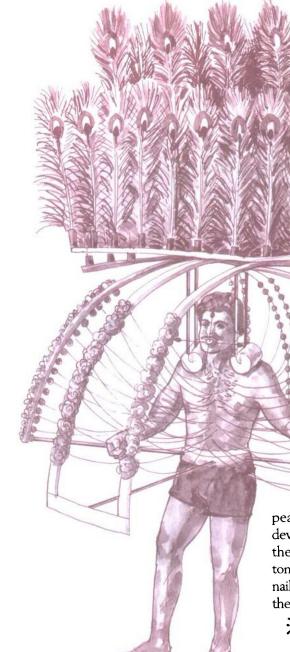
中国春节

中国人按阴历庆祝自己的新年, 称之为"春节"。根据新月(月牙)的时间,中国的春节通常在每年一月末,二月初之间。它也是中国最丰富多彩的节日之一。春节期间,家家团聚,户户过年。人们探亲访友,清理旧账,添置新衣,到处洋溢着喜庆的气氛。

世界各地的华人在此期间常常以游行聚 会、舞龙斗狮、张灯结彩来欢庆自己的节日。







THAIPUSAM

In January, Hindus celebrate the festival of *Thaipusam* in honour of Lord Subramaniam. This Hindu figure represents virtue, bravery, youth and power. His image is carried through the streets in a grand procession of devotees each carrying a *kavadi* — enormous steel arches decorated with fruit, flowers and

peacock feathers. As an act of penance, devotees may have steel spikes driven into their bodies, skewers in their cheeks and tongues, and their sandals embedded with nails. However, the devotees feel no pain and there is no blood from their wounds.

湿婆节 (印度)

每年的一月份、印度人都以湿婆节的方式 纪念真主沙布拉马南。这位印度人的英雄象征 着真诚、勇敢、年轻和力量。在浩浩荡荡的游 行队伍中,虔诚的崇拜者们有的身穿着"卡瓦 迪",有的手持他的画像、行走在大街上。"卡 瓦迪"是指用水果、花束和孔雀羽毛作装饰物、 安放在拱形铁支架上的一种奇特的装束。

为表示忏悔, 有的信徒甚至还将钢针扎入 皮肤里、用义针扎入面颊和舌头等处, 把钉子 装进鞋子里。令人吃惊的是, 他们竟没有疼痛 的感觉, 伤口处也见不到血迹。

FEBRUARY

二月份



CARNINAIS

CARNIVALS

Shrove or Pancake Tuesday is the last day before the beginning of the forty-day fast that precedes Easter. It is traditionally a day for confessing sins and eating rich food before the long fast begins, and it is also a time for making merry and having fun. In some countries, carnivals are held to mark this ocassion.

狂欢节

忏悔日或谢肉节星期二之后就开始了为期 40天的封斋期,随后迎来复活节。按照传统习惯,人们需要在大斋前的最后一天进行忏悔;同时,需要多补充些营养丰富的食物。这一天、也是人们寻找快乐、尽情享受的一天。

许多国家为此举行狂欢节。

BRAZIL

One of the most famous carnival celebrations in the world is in Brazil's Rio de Janeiro. It is celebrated the weekend before the first day of the fasting period before Easter with parades, parties and fireworks in a festival known as *Mardi Gras*.

巴西

巴西里约热内卢狂欢节的庆祝方式在世界 上久负盛名。在复活节大斋日前的最后一个周 末、巴西人庆祝的序幕便拉开了。他们参加各种 游行庆典活动、举办形形色色的聚会、点燃五彩 缤纷的焰火、到处充满着热闹非凡的气氛。

巴西人把这个节日还称作"玛迪·格拉斯" 节。





SWITZERLAND

Unlike most carnivals, the three-day Fastnacht festival in the Swiss city of Basle takes place in the week after Ash Wednesday in defiance of the traditional fasting period. Members of groups known as cliques vie with each other in producing the most unusual masks which are worn during a noisy and colourful street procession.

瑞士

与其它国家的狂欢节不同,瑞士巴塞尔市三天的狂欢节无视传统的斋戒期,在圣灰星期三后的一周里举行。通过制作风格各异的面具,他们结成了众多"小团体"。各团体相互比赛,以便在热闹非凡、色彩斑斓的游行仪式中夺人耳目,独领风骚。



UNITED KINGDOM

The English custom of eating pancakes on *Shrove* Tuesday is commemorated in many parts of the United Kingdom including the town of Olney in Buckinghamshire. Dressed in aprons, the local women take part in a pancake race. They run carrying frying pans in which there is a pancake that must be tossed three times during the race.

英国

居住在白金汉郡奥尔内镇的人与英国其它很多地区的人一样,在谢肉节星期二这一天,以英国传统的方式——吃薄煎饼来庆祝节日。

与众不同的活动是他们举行的持煎饼赛跑比赛。当 地的妇女们系着围裙、纷纷加入到赛跑的行列中。她们 手持放着一张饼的煎饼锅、在指定的赛程中至少还要向 空中抛饼三次、场面热闹非凡。

SNOW FESTIVAL

The snow festival is celebrated in the northern city of Sapporo. Held every year on the second Thursday of February, the city's main square becomes a showcase for ice sculptures and snow statues, some of them over 18 meters high.

It takes about two weeks to prepare for the festival. A team of sculptors work on blocks of ice taken from the frozen river. Ice-skating and skiing contests are held but most people simply enjoy looking at the beautiful sculptures under the bright, colourful lights.

冰雪节 (日本)

在日本北部城市札幌,每年都举行一次冰雪节。每逢2月的第二个星期四,这一天的市中心广场便成了冰雕雪塑的艺术展堂。一些冰雕的高度超过18米。

为迎接节日的到来,准备这些雕塑至少需要 两周的时间。首先要从冰河上将巨大的冰块运到 广场,然后由众多的雕刻大师们进行艺术加工。 节日期间同时举行滑雪、滑冰等比赛。但在五 光十色的彩灯影映下,大多数人都沉浸在欣赏 那些晶莹剔透、梦幻迷人的冰雕的喜悦之中了。



