

# 汉英旅游文物间典

# A CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY OF ANTIQUES & TOURISM

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### 序 言

#### 史树青

中国是世界文明古国之一,有着悠久的历史和丰富的文化遗产,中华民族创造的光辉灿烂的文化,为人类的进步作出了巨大贡献。今天,我们认真整理、研究乃至介绍、宣传中国的传统文化,是有深远的历史意义和现实意义的。

文化是人们的生活方式。不只是文学艺术、科学技术,举凡哲学思想、风俗习惯、宗教信仰、衣食住行、婚丧嫁娶、以至眼睛看的、耳朵听的,都属于文化范畴。文化具有时期、地区、民族等区别。如考古学上常用的旧石器时代文化、新石器时代文化、商、周文化等,是一个时期的文化,黄河流域文化、长江流域文化、北方草原文化、东南沿海文化等,是一个地区的文化;蒙古族文化、藏族文化、维吾尔族文化等,是一个民族的文化。中华全国五十六个民族在漫长的历史长河中,互相学习,互相融合,形成了丰富多彩的中华民族文化。

文物是文化遗物,有时也称为某种文化的产物。精神文化与物质文化二者有密切的关系,我们不能仅仅把一件文物孤立地看成是物质文化遗存,因为它的内涵所表现的还有许多精神方面的东西,与当时的社会思想、伦理道德、人们的意识观念、心理状态,都有一定的关系。例如:商代"司毌戊"大铜鼎(实应称为"后毌戊"大铜鼎),是商代文化的产物,宏伟瑰丽,器形、纹饰、铭文都与当时的社会思想有关。所以说精神文化与物质文化既有区别,又有联系。因此,我们可以认为:文物是人类在历史上所创造的物质形式的文化遗产,它从不同的领域和侧面反映人们的社会实践状况,既有物质文化内容,又有精神文化内容。

当前,随着国家的改革、开放,发展中国文化传统,加强国际交流,使国内外认识到中国人民的勤劳勇敢和聪明才智,尤其使国外友好人士加深对中国历史文物的了解,增进双方友谊,十分迫切需要编纂一部具有科学性、系统性中外文对照的文物词典,以增进文化交流,孟君先生编译的《汉英旅游文物词典》适用于国内外读者在互相交往中使用,具有重要参考价值。

我曾看到许多外国留学生、外国朋友,对中国的现在和过去怀着浓厚的兴趣,他们对中国的古老文化钦佩至极,经常向中国朋友求教,但对中国历史、文物一些术语、词汇,很难找到一本标准的对译专书,这给我们之间造成了很大的困难。我认为孟君先生这部书对增进中外文化交流是有贡献的。

孟君先生多年从事文物工作,经常与国际友人往来,在长期业务实践中积累了丰富的学识。书中所收文物词汇及与文物有关的条目近九千条,包括:陶瓷器皿、金石书画、碑帖拓本、刺绣工艺、硬木家具、文房四宝、玉器杂项、古代建筑,以及与文物有关的古代神话、传说、典故、历法、宗教、职官、花鸟、禽兽等,汉英对照、文图并美,不仅为学习文物词汇所必备,而且通过图录,加深理解,使读者能得到丰富的历史、文化知识。

孟君先生编译的这部《汉英旅游文物词典》是一部切合实用的词书。由于专业性和知识性都很强,还可供广大文物工作者、旅游工作者以及文物爱好者参考。

此书的出版,一定会受到中外读者的欢迎。

1997年2月 于中国历史博物馆

#### **PREFACE**

China, one of the countries with an ancient civilization in the world, has a long history and a rich cultural heritage. The magnificient culture created by the Chinese people has contributed tremendously to the progress of mankind; it is of great significance today to study, sort out and give publicity to the traditional culture of China.

Culture is people's way of life, composed of a wide range of segments such as arts and literature, science, technology, philosophy, customs, religion, food, shelter, clothing, transportation, marriage and funeral. In fact, what one sees and hears all come under its domain. Culture differs from time to time, from place to place and from nationality to nationality. For instance, the Paleolithic and Neolithic culture and the culture of the Shang and Zhou Dynasty-terms one often see in archeology-are cultures of certain periods, the culture of the Yellow River valley, the culture of the Changjiang River valley, the culture of North Prairie and the culture of the southeast coastal areas are cultures of certain regions, the culture the Zang and Uighur nationality are cultures of certain nationalities. The various nationalities of China, 56 in all, have, in a joint effort, succeeded in creating a colourful culture in the long course of history through mutual learning and assimilation.

Cultural relics are things which come down to us from ancient times, or rather, they are the products of culture. it is not proper to regard a cultural relics only as a left-over from material culture. It represents, in fact, many aspects of spiritual culture; it is always closely related to the ideology, ethics and mentality of the society of a certain age. Take for instance the "SIMUWU" bronze tripod, which should be properly referred to as "HOUMUWU" bronze

tripod. A product of the Shang Dynasty, the beautiful tripod has a shape, pattern and inscription, all having something to do with the social thinking of that period. This is why material culture & spiritual culture are two different yet mutually related things. Cultural relics can therefore defined as cultural heritage in material form, created by man in history, reflecting as they do different facets of both material and spiritual culture.

Today, in a situation resulting from the implementation of the policy of reform and opening to the outside world, it is imperative to compile a book of Chinese-English vocabulary of cultural relics, based on scientific and systematic principles, so that people both at home and abroad can be familiarized with the wisdom and creativeness of ancient Chinese people and a better understanding of China can be promoted through international cultural exchanges & the friendship strengthened between China and the rest of the world. This need has been filled by Mr. Meng Jun, whose book-Chinese-English Dictionary of Tourism Antiques of Cultural Relics-is not only useful in international cultural exchanges but also serves as important reference material with its a collection of illustrations of cultural relics.

In my contacts with foreign students & friends, I have seen with my own eyes their tremendous interest in China-its present and past. They admire Chinese traditional culture very much and frequently approach their Chinese friends for information. However, because of the lack of a book which provides correct translations of technical terms and expressions about Chinese history and cultural relics, there is a lot of difficulty in effective communication. Mr. Meng Jun's book will solve this problem; in doing so, it will contribute to international exchanges.

Mr. Meng Jun has for many years engaged in work related to cultural relics, which makes it possible for him to have wide connections with foreign friends. Over the years, he has accumulated rich knowledge of cultural relics, as can be seen from the fact that his book contains 9,000 entries concerning

pottery and porcelain ware, inscriptions on ancient bronzes and stone tablets calligraphy and paintings, rubbings of inscriptions on ancient stone tablets and models of calligraphy, embroidery, hard-wood furniture, stationery and jade articles as well as fairy tales, legend, literary quotations, calendar, officialdom, flowers, birds and other animals related to cultural relics. His book, with its side by side listing of Chinese and English terms and a rich collection of illustrations and legend, is and indispensable reference for those who want to gain an insight into cultural relics as well as a helpful reader for those who want to deepen their knowledge about history and culture. In short, it is a book of practical use to workers in the field of cultural relics and tourism and to amateurs of cultural relics.

The publication of this book will no doubt be well received by the readers.

by Shi Shuqing
Fed. 1997
Chinese Historical Museum

#### 用法说明

- 一、为与英文区别开来,本书中的汉语拼音字母均用斜体。
- 二、本书中的汉语词汇,一般都译出对应的英语对等词;有的 采取先用汉语拼音直接音译,而后再译出对应的英语;如有两个 或两个以上对应的英语时,便用分号";"隔开,或在冒号":",或在 横线"一"后面写出英语释文。有些词汇还配以插图。
- 三、在 佛教 、伊斯兰教 词类中,除译出对应的英文外,有的还保留了原梵文、阿拉伯文的译文。

四、在 成语、典故 词类中,是按照汉语拼音字母的顺序编排的,即以汉语词汇的汉语拼音第一个字母排列。

五、本书目录已将文物和旅游词汇分类编排,如果从中文查找词汇,请在各大词类条目中或在中文索引中(按汉语拼音字母顺序)分别查找;如果从英文查找词汇,请在英文索引中按英文字母顺序查找。(在中、英文索引中,文字较长词条未收录,多种译文只收进一种)。

## 目 录

# CONTENTS

一 考古文化 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES	•• (1)
二 陶瓷器 CERAMICS ····································	
1. 陶瓷 ceramics	
2. 器物形体 vessel shapes ·······	(19)
3. 釉彩 glaze & colours	(32)
4. 纹饰 decorations	(34)
5. 术语 terminology ······	(40)
6. 窑址 kiln sites	(43)
三 铜器 BRONZES ·······	(48)
1. 铜器 bronzes	(48)
2. 纹饰 decorations	(63)
3. 术语 terminology ······	(66)
四 书画 CALLIGRAPHY & PAINTINGS	(68)
1. 文字 characters ······	(68)
2. 绘画 paintings	(71)
3. 篆刻 seal cutting ······	(73)
4. 术语 terminology ·······	(74)
5. 文房用具 writing materials ······	(80)
五 碑帖石刻 STELES, TABLET RUBBINGS &	
STONE SCULPTURES	(81)
六 工艺品 HANDICRAFTS ······	(94)
1. 金银、珠宝、玉石 gold & silver articles, jewellery &	
precious stones	(94)
2. 漆木器 lacquer wares & wooden furniture	

3. 织物刺绣 textiles & embroidery	(102
4. 其它手工艺品 other artifacts ·······	(105)
七 古建园林 ANCIENT BUILDINGS &	
GARDENS	(114)
八 天文、历法、节气 ASTRONOMY, CALENDAR &	
SOLAR PERIODS ······	(121)
九 官职、称谓 OFFICIAL POSITIONS & TITLES	(129)
十 宗教 RELIGIONS ·······	(139)
1. 儒教 Confucianism ·······	(139)
2. 佛教(释教) Buddhism	(139)
3. 道教 Taoism	(157)
4. 基督教 Christianity ·······	(160)
5. 伊斯兰教 Islamism	
十一 全国重点文物保护单位 HISTORICAL	
MONUMENTS & CULTURAL RELICS UNDER	
STATE PROTECTION	(165)
1. 第一批 the first group ······	(165)
2. 第二批 the second group ······	(186)
3. 第三批 the third group ······	(194)
十二 旅游 TOURISM	(224)
1. 旅游组织和管理 tourist organizations and	
administration	(224)
2. 交通 tourist communications ······	(229)
3. 饭店 tourist hotels ······	(236)
4. 餐饮 tourist food and beverages	
十三 附录 APPENDIXES ······	
1. 成语典故 idioms & fables	
2. 形状颜色 shapes & colours ······	
3. 动植物 fauna & flora	(298)
- 8 -	

4. 干支 Gan Zhi ···································	(309)
5. 甲子周期 the sexagenary cycles of sixty	
years ·····	(310)
6. 中国历史年表 table of the Chinese	
dynasties	(313)
7. 中国历代王朝建都地址 locations of	
capitals of Chinese dynasties	(315)
8. 中国地名 Chinese geographical names	(317)
9. 世界各国家、地区、首都(或首府)及货币名称	
countries, regions, capitals and currencies	(319)
十四 索引 INDEX	(346)
1. 中文索引 index of the Chinese glossary	(346)
2. 英文索引 index of the English glossary	(429)

#### 一 考古文化 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES

【文物】 cultural relic; antique

【历史文物】 historical relic

【出土文物】 unearthed relic; unearthed cultural object

【传世文物】 antique handed down from ancient times

【地下文物】 underground relic

【珍贵文物】 precious relic

【珍贵历史文物】 precious historical relic

【稀世珍宝】 rare treasure

【传世珍宝】 treasure handed down from ancient times

【艺术珍品】 art treasure

【国宝】 national treasure

【考古】 archaeology; engage in archaeological studies

【发掘】 unearth; excavate; exhume

【发现】 discover; find

【调查】 investigate

【考察】 inspect

【考释】 verify and explain

【考证】 textual criticism; textual research

【鉴定】 evaluate; determine

【鉴别】 distinguish; make an appraisal of

【鉴赏】 appreciate

【文献】 literature; document

【文证】 written evidence

【著录】 record

【注疏】 notes and commentaries

(detailed annotation)

【注释】 footnote; annotation

【史论】 historical work; historical treatise

【史书】(史籍) history

【史料】 historical data

【史评】 books of historical analysis

【考古工作】 archaeological work

【考古学文化】 archaeological culture

【考古学】 archaeology

【人类学】 anthropology

【生态学】 ecology

【地史学】 historical geology

【史学】 historical science; historiography; historical study

【史前学】 prehistory (study)

【甲骨学】 study of inscriptions on tortoise shells or bones

【金石学】 study of bronzes and stone tablets

【铭刻学】 inscriptions study

【古钱学】(钱币学) numismatics; ancient coins study

【印章学】 sigillography; study of sealengraving; ancient seals and systems study

【地质学】 geology

【地形学】 topography

【地震学】 seismology

【地层学】 stratigraphy

【土壤学】 pedology

【冰川学】 glaciology 【宇宙学】 cosmology

【生物生态学】 bioecology

【动物生态学】 animal ecology

【古文字学】 palaeography

【古人类学】 palaeoanthropology

【古生物学】 palaeontology

【古动物学】 palaeozoology

【古植物学】 palaeobotany

【古地理学】 palaeogeography

【古地质学】 palaeogeology

【古地层学】 palaeostratigraphy

【古气候学】 palaeoclimatology

【大地构造学】 geotectology

【动物考古学】 animal archaeology

【植物考古学】 plant archaeology

【史学家】 historiographer

【考古家】 archaeologist

【考古工作者】 archaeological worker

【鉴赏家】 connoisseur

【收藏家】 collector

【专家】 expert; specialist

【文物专家】 expert in antique

【科学家】 scientist

【科学工作者】 scientific worker

【古遗址】 ancient remains

【文化遗址】 historical culture sites

【文化遗存】 historical culture remains

【遗迹】 remains; traces; vestiges

【古迹】 historical spot: historical monument

【史迹】 historical site: historical relic

【遗址】 archaeological site; ruins

【遗存】 historical remains

【遗骸】 remains of the dead; skeletal remains

【遗骨】 skeletal remains

【人类遗骸】 human remains

【灰烬】 ashes: baked earth (cinders left by the use of fire)

【化石】 fossil

【人类化石】 human fossil

【植物化石】 plant fossil

【动物化石】 animal fossil

【古物】 ancient object; antique

【文玩】 plaything

【珍玩】 rare curios

【古玩】 curio; antique

【古猿】 palaeopithecus

【巨猿】 gigantopithecus

【类人猿】 ape; anthropoid

【猿人】 ape-man

【人类】 the species; Homo sapiens

【古人】 Homo sapiens

【智人】 Homo sapiens sapiens

【能人】 Homo abilis

【新人】 Neoanthropus, man from the time of the late palaeolithic age

【直立人】 ape-man: Homo erectus 【北京人】 Sinanthropus; Peking man

【远祖】 remote ancestor

【始祖】 first ancestor: earliest ancestor

【祖先】(祖宗) forefather: ancestry; ancestor; forebear

【远古】 remote antiquity

【上古】 primordial times; ancient times; remote ages

【中古】 middle ancient times; medieval times; middle ages

【太古代】 Archaeozoic Era

【时代】

age

【元古代】 Proterozoic Era 【古生代】 Palaeozoic Era 【中生代】 Mesozoic Era 【新生代】 Cenozoic Era 【石器时代】 Stone Age 【旧石器时代】 Old Stone Age; Paleolithic Age 【中石器时代】 Mesolithic Age 【新石器时代】 New Stone Age; Neolithic Age 【红铜时代】 Copper Age 【青铜时代】 Bronze Age 【铁器时代】 Iron Age 【史前时代】 Pre-historic Age 【巨石器时代】 Megalithic Age 【铜石并用时代】 Chalcolithic Age 【地质时代】 Geologic Age 【地质年代】 geologic time 【文化年代】 cultural time 【原始氏族时期】 primitive gens period 【史前史】 prehistory 【古代史】 ancient history 【中世史】 medieval history 【近代史】 modern history 【现代史】 contemporary history 【断代史】 dynastic history 【编年史】 annals 【相对年代】 relative time 【绝对年代】 absolute time 【世代】 from generation to generation; for generations 【古代】 ancient times 【近代】 modern times

【现代】 contemporary; modern

ages; through the ages

ages; past dynasties; different

past generations; past

【历代】

【朝代】(年代) dynasty 【黄金时代】(太平盛世) millennium: golden age 【时期】 period 【世纪】 century 【统治时期】(在位年代) 【公元】 the Christian era 【公元前】 Before Christ: B. C. 【公元后】 Anno Domini: A. D. 【断代】 division of history into period 【氏族社会】 clan society 【部落社会】 tribal society 【原始公社】 primitive commune 【母系社会】 matrilineal society 【父系社会】 patrilineal society 【原始社会】 primitive society 【奴隶社会】 slave society 【封建社会】 feudal society 【旧石器文化】 paleolithic culture 【新石器文化】 neolithic culture 【细石器文化】 microlithic culture 【红陶文化】 red-pottery culture 【彩陶文化】 painted-pottery culture 【黑陶文化】 black-pottery culture 【白陶文化】 white-pottery culture 【印纹陶文化】 stamped ornamentation pottery culture 【原始文化】 primitive culture: stamped pottery culture 【仰韶文化】 我国新石器时代的一 种文化, 距今约五、六千年; 1921 年首次发现于河南省渑池仰韶 村,故名。分布于黄河中下游。因 在遗物中常有彩陶, 所以也曾被 称为彩陶文化。

- Yangshao Culture A neolithic culture dating back 5—6 thousand years, first discovered in 1921 at the Yangshao village of Mianchi, Henan Province. The culture, also called the painted-pottery culture, spread over the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River.
- 【大汶口文化】 我国新石器时代的一种文化,1959年首次发现于山东省宁阳堡头村,因遗址分布在堡头村西和泰安大汶口一带,故名。主要分布在鲁西南和苏北一带。年代为公元前4,300—前2,500年。
- Dawenkou Culture A neolithic culture of some 6, 300-4, 500 years ago, first discovered in 1959 at Baotou village of Ningyang, Shandong Province. The culture was developed west of Baotou village and Dawenkou of Taian, and mainly covered the southwest of Shandong and north of Jiangsu.
- 【大溪文化】 1959 年在我国四川 省巫山大溪发掘一处新石器时代 文化遗址。
- Daxi Culture A neolithic culture, discovered in 1959 at Daxi of Wushan, Sichuan Province.
- 【龙山文化】 我国新石器时代晚期 的一种文化,1928年首次发现于 山东省章丘龙山镇的城子崖,故 名。分布在黄河中、下游。距今约 有四千余年。沿海地区的龙山文 化中常有一种薄而有光泽的黑 陶,所以也曾被称为黑陶文化。

- Longshan Culture A late neolithic culture, developed about 4, 000 years ago, and first discovered in 1928 at Chengziya of Longshan Town of Zhangqiu, Shandong Province. It covered the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River. As in the Longshan Culture in the coastal areas a thin and lustrous black pottery was found, the culture is also called black pottery culture.
- 【马家窑文化】 我国新石器时代晚期的一种文化,1923年首次发现于甘肃临洮马家窑,故名。主要分布在甘肃的洮河,大夏河和青海的湟水流域。曾被称作"甘肃仰韶文化"。年代为公元前3,300—前2,050年。
- Majiayao Culture A late neolithic culture of some 5, 300—4, 000 years ago, it was first discovered in 1923 at Majiayao of Lintao, Gansu Province. As the culture covered the Taohe and Daxia River valleys in Gansu and the Huangshui River valley in Qinghai, it is also called Gansu Yangshao Culture.
- 【齐家文化】 我国铜石并用时代的 一种文化,1924年发现于甘肃广 河齐家坪,故名。分布于甘肃洮 河、大夏河、渭河上游和青海湟水 流域。
- Qijia Culture A chalcolithic culture, first discovered in 1924 at Qijiaping of Guanghe, Gansu Province. It spread over the upper

reaches of the Taohe, Daxia and Weihe Rivers in Gansu and the Huangshui valley in Qinghai.

【辛店文化】 我国甘青地区原始社会晚期的一种青铜文化,1924年最初发现于甘肃临洮的辛店,故名。主要分布在甘肃洮河中下游,大夏河和青海湟水流域。

Xindian Culture A bronze culture of late primitive society in Gansu and Qinghai areas, first discovered in 1924 at Xindian of Lintao, Gansu Province. The culture covered the middle and lower reaches of the Taohe River and the Daxia River valleys in Gansu and the Huangshui River valley in Qinghai.

【寺洼文化】 我国甘肃地区原始社会晚期的一种青铜文化,1924年最初发现于甘肃临洮寺洼山,故名。主要分布在甘肃的洮河上游一带,年代相当于中原的周代,可能是氐、羌族的原始文化。

Siwa Culture A bronze culture of late primitive society in Gansu area, first discovered in 1924 at Siwashan of Lintao, Gansu Province. The culture covered the upper reaches of the Taohe River in Gansu. It was probably a primitive culture of the Di and Qiang tribes, developed in a period corresponding to the Zhou Dynasty in the central plains.

【屈家岭文化】 我国新石器时代晚期的一种文化,1954年发现于湖北省京山屈家岭,故名。主要分布

在江汉平原,年代为公元前3,000一前2,600年。

Qujialing Culture A late neolithic culture of about 5, 000—4, 600 years ago, discovered in 1954 at Qujialing of Jingshan, Hubei Province. The culture covered the Jiang-Han (Changjiang and Hanshui) plains.

【河姆渡文化】 长江中下游新石器时代的一种早期文化,1973年开始在浙江余姚河姆渡村发掘,年代为公元前5,000 — 前3,300年。

Hemudu Culture An early neolithic culture between 5, 000—3, 300 B. C., developed in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang jiang River. It was excavated in 1973 at Hemudu village in Yuyao, Zhejiang Province.

【马家滨文化】 我国新石器时代的一种文化,1959年发现于浙江省嘉兴马家滨遗址,故名。主要分布在太湖地区,年代约为公元前5,000—前4,000年。

Majiabang Culture A neolithic culture between 5, 000—4, 000 B. C., discovered in 1959 at Majiabang in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province. The culture covered the areas of Taihu Lake.

【良渚文化】 新石器时代的一种文 化,1936年首次发现于浙江省余 杭良渚镇,故名。年代为公元前 3,300—前 2050年。

Liangzhu Culture A neolithic culture of some 5, 300—4, 000 years