

中英双语典藏之 >>>

走进文化世界 | Chinese-English Bilingual
Series on World Culture

用全新的视角透视文化
多元化集结
一本各式各样的文化形态合本

A Genuine Pearl, A Unique Culture

触摸文化 七彩球

王正元 曹立华 (主编) 苏杭 (译)



机械工业出版社
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“文化”一词，博大精深。要把这样一个宏大的主题塞在一本小小的册子中，很难。

窗外一枚树叶飘零，绿得仍然鲜亮，但却昭示着另一个季节的到来，竟是“一叶知秋”。这也是了解文化的一种途径吧！

于是，我们积累了一些纤巧的片段：

特洛伊到底存不存在？

维纳斯的断臂是什么姿态？

玛雅人的天象意味着什么？——勾起您的好奇，带您探寻一段神秘之旅；

圣杯、萨满、鬼船——为您讲几段传奇；

凯尔特、古诺斯、西萨摩亚——带您周游陌生的异域。

随意翻阅，当您无意中驻足，希望您能像博彩一样感到惊喜，并透过这个独特的视角，眺望一下“文化”所蕴含的五彩斑斓。

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A GENUINE PEARL, A UNIQUE CULTURE



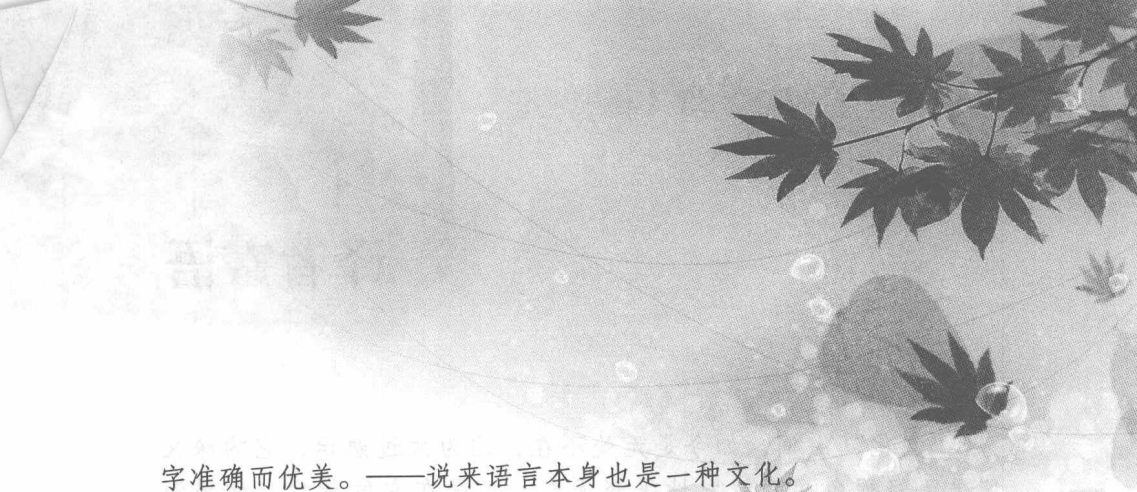
译者寄语

“文化”一词，如今是无处不在，因为太过熟识，它的深义似乎已经褪色，而越发地平淡无奇。可是在它的背后，如果深究，就知道它是那么的博大精深，不仅跨越五洲四海，而且承载着古往今来。亦浅亦深，亦简亦繁，错综复杂。要把这样一个主题容纳在一本小小的册子中，既反映它的丰富，又来得清浅，真的很难。

我默默地思索，想把多姿多彩的文化现象好好梳理一下。忽然，一枚名为“幽谷百合”的复活节彩蛋闪现在眼前。于是便浮想起来，想起了沙皇，想起了耶稣；想起了皇室的铺张奢华，想起了《圣经》的源远流长。一瞬间，艺术、风俗、宗教、历史就这样轻易地连缀了起来。噢，原来竟是“一叶之秋”，可以用一个璀璨的光芒来折射阳光的多彩啊！

于是，我们累积了一些小小的场景、插曲，或是片段。特洛伊到底存不存在？维纳斯的断臂是什么姿态？玛雅人的天象意味着什么？勾起您的好奇，带您探寻一段神秘之旅。圣杯、萨满、鬼船，为您讲几段传奇；凯尔特、古诺斯、西萨摩亚，带您踏一踏异域的土地。这一个个纤巧的视角，虽不能说纵横古今，但也可以为您开一扇小窗，让您在轻巧中感受一下那背后的灿烂之光。

我们为您精挑细选，找来了这些迷人的故事，但是还不止于此。这是一本双语读物。因此，对于译者而言，译介的过程才是最重要的。如何把简洁的英文变成富丽的汉语，这始终是一件很深的事情，需要良好的文学修养，需要呕心沥血地工作。为此译者从未停止过学习，并且不断地查阅和修改，力求奉献给您的文



字准确而优美。——说来语言本身也是一种文化。

不过，也总有遗憾。知识无边无际，而个人的能力又那么有限，因为浅薄而导致的错误与疏漏，虽已尽最大努力，但还是未能避免。时光不待，今天把这些尚不成熟的文字呈现在您的面前，心里着实忐忑不安。为此，面对尊敬的读者和同仁，译者诚恳地请您批评指教，并由衷地向您表示感谢。

译者：苏杭



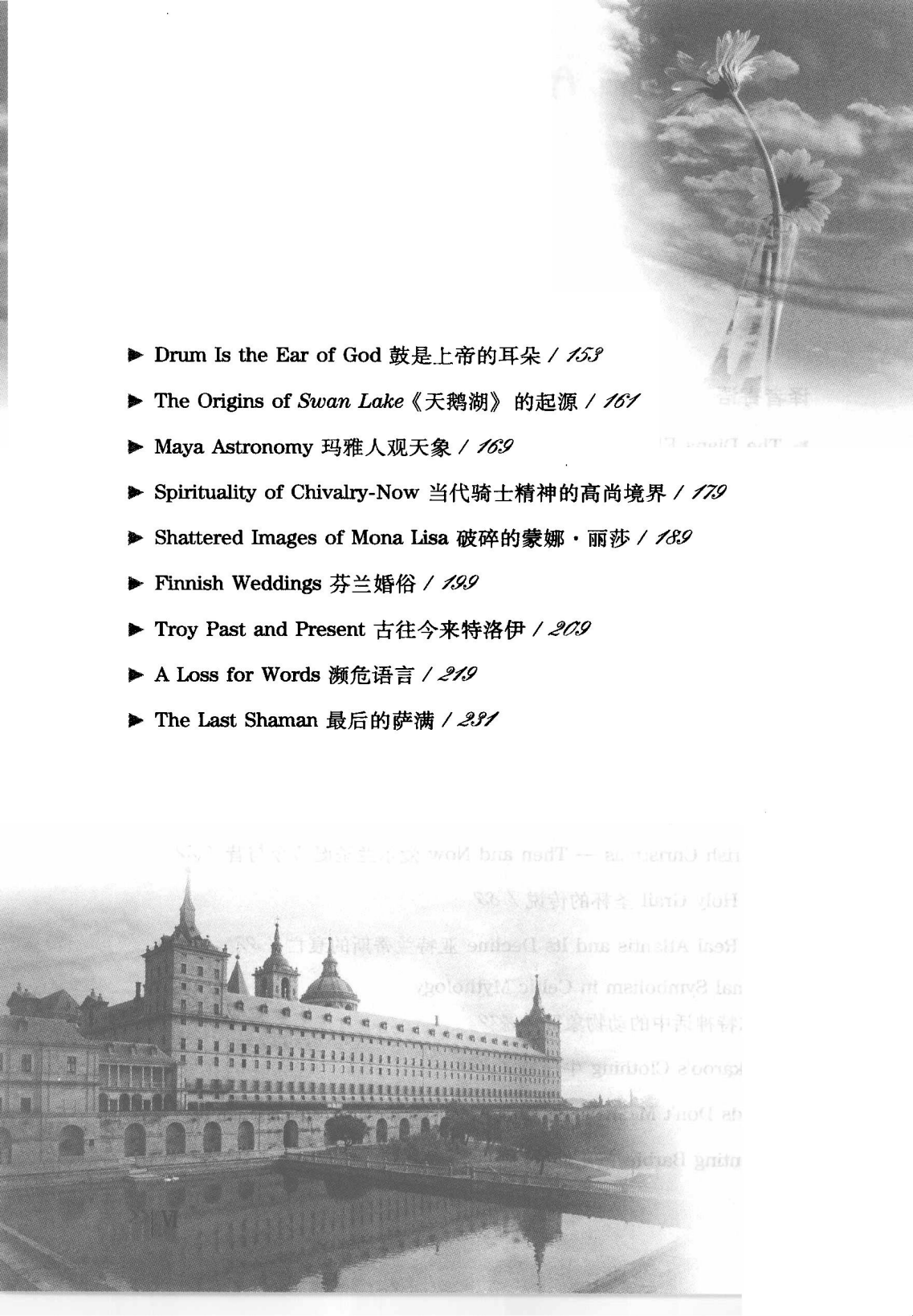
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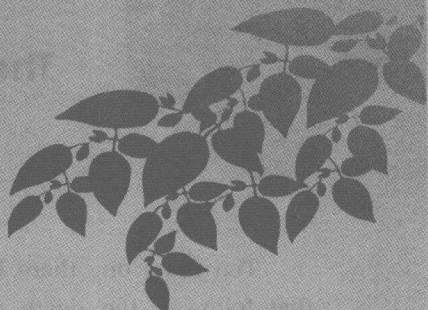
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It is never easy to understand or imagine a work of art in its original cultural context.

理解或想象一件艺术品在它原来文化背景中的意义，这绝不是一件容易的事。

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The Diana Effect

Ten years on, there is still something dreamlike about the week that followed the death of Diana, Princess of Wales. Was central London really carpeted with flowers? Did every US TV network throw out its schedule to cover, at length, the funeral of an English divorcé of uncertain prospects? Did the most **levelheaded**^① folk you know **choke up**^② about ten times that week, **snuffling**^③ into their tissues, “I can’t imagine why it’s gotten to me so much?”

Yes, and yes, and they probably did. To be sure, quite soon after Diana’s death, a school of thought argued that the raw hugs-and-tears emotionalism of her funeral was an embarrassing **aberration**^④, a fake sentiment **tricked up**^⑤ by the mass media, keen for a good end-of-summer story. But that’s not a line that convinces. The memories are too real for that; the significance of them is too apparent.

In Diana’s funeral week, what had been considered the virtues — the Roman virtues, an earlier generation would have called them — of restraint, **stoicism**^⑥ and quiet, private mourning were tossed overboard. For Diana, you were allowed public gestures and **declamations**^⑦ usually reserved for the final act of an Italian opera. That this happened in Britain of all places — home of the **stiff upper lip**^⑧ and the sort of **strangled**^⑨ emotional life that has provided Hugh Grant with endless paychecks — only added to the oddity of the events. Those in other nations who thought they knew the British wondered what sort of people they had become.

① levelheaded [ˌlɛvəlˈhedɪd] *adj.* 头脑冷静的, 清醒的, 稳健的

② choke up 闷住, 噎住, 阻塞

③ snuffling [ˈsnʌflɪŋ] *adj.* 抽着鼻子的, 假装虔诚的

④ aberration [ˌæbəˈreɪʃən] *n.* 误差, 偏差, 越轨, 偏离正道, 【医】精神失常 (错乱)

⑤ trick up 装饰, 打扮

黛安娜效应

已经过去整整十年了，英国王妃黛安娜意外辞世后的那个星期，至今仍然觉得像梦一样。伦敦市中心是否真的让鲜花给淹没了？美国所有电视网是否真的将预定节目全部撤下来而全程转播她的葬礼了？——那时的黛安娜只不过是一位前途不知所向的英国弃妇。那个星期里，你觉得平日最无动于衷的家伙是不是也哽咽数次，泣不成声，“我真想不到怎么会把我弄成这样？”

是的，是的，或许就是如此。还有一件事也属实，那就是在黛安娜离去不久，冒出这么一伙人，他们想让人们知道，在黛安娜葬礼上，人们那样抱头痛哭，无所顾忌地发泄感情，让人不知如何是好，真是有悖常理；他们还想让人们知道，这样的悲恸只不过是由大众传媒煽动起来的一片虚情假意罢了，传媒正巴望着一个青春早逝的绝妙题材呢！但是这里没有一句话能让人信服。往昔的情景历历在目；而这一切具有重要的意义，这也是自不待言的。

人们以前所尊崇的高尚道德，也就是祖辈们所称的罗马式的美德，在黛安娜葬礼的那个星期里全都给抛到九霄云外去了。依据这些准则，人们应该克制感情，不为悲伤所动，只能在私下里默默地哀伤。但是为了黛安娜，你可以在大庭广众之下捶胸顿足、悲愤激越，把这些原本只能在意大利歌剧终场时表现出来的强烈情感宣泄出来。这种情形已属非同寻常，然而在大不列颠竟然举国上下皆是如此，这更是令人费解。英国自来崇尚坚毅隐忍，崇尚克制情感，演绎这样的感情生活让演员休·格兰特大赚了不少钞票呢。国外那些自认熟谙英伦禀性的人，此时也讶异起来——英国人怎么可能变成这副模样！

⑥ stoicism [ˈstɔɪsɪzəm] *n.* 斯多葛哲学，禁欲（主义），淡泊，虚无恬淡

⑦ declamation [ˌdekleɪˈmeɪʃən] *n.* 演说，雄辩，唱高调，朗诵，朗读

⑧ the stiff upper lip 坚定沉着

⑨ strangulate [ˈstræŋɡjuleɪt] *vt.* 勒死，绞死，压缩（血循环等）

To which the correct answer would be: a modern one. The traditional, expected reserve of the British was a function of a system of authority put together in Victorian times by the sort of upper-middle-class men (not women) who dressed for dinner in the far reaches of the Empire to **keep up appearances**^⑪ in front of the natives. They stressed the benefits of order, hierarchy, muscular **Protestantism**^⑫ and good sportsmanship. Even in its Victorian heyday, of course, not many in Britain behaved in this way. The world's first mass working class, **shuffling**^⑬ from factories to **boozy**^⑭ **music halls**^⑮, **reveled in**^⑯ a **raucous**^⑰ sentimentality. In the cities, Protestantism (or any religion), be it **rugged**^⑱ or **weedy**^⑲, rarely got a look, and sportsmanship meant cheering on your local soccer team after downing a skinful of beer. But by the late 20th century, all the elements that had held the old order together were gone. The Empire had become a matter of history; the **established Protestant Church of England**^⑳ had become an **irrelevance**^㉑; and any **deference**^㉒ to hierarchy had long been lost in the **slaughterhouse**^㉓ of the Western front in World War I, where British soldiers were, in the phrase their German counterparts coined, “lions led by donkeys.”

It was the new, modern, undeferential Britain that celebrated Diana as a rebel against authority, **scandalizing**^㉔ those who still clung to Victorian ideas of order. Tony Blair, a new Prime Minister in September 1997, instantly understood what was going on and, by eulogizing Diana as the “people’s princess”, skillfully **aligned**^㉕ himself with the politics of emotion. It was that sort of time — one when **politicians** proved their authenticity not just by being in touch with their (and your) feelings, but also by telling you until you were sick of it

⑪ **keep up appearances** 装门面，摆阔气

⑫ **Protestantism** ['prɒtɪstəntɪzəm] *n.* 新教，新教徒，新教教义

⑬ **shuffle** ['ʃʌfl] *n.* 拖着脚走，混乱，蒙混；洗纸牌 *vi. & vt.* 拖曳，搅乱，慢吞吞地走；推诿，洗牌

⑭ **boozy** ['bu:zi] *adj.* 大醉的，嗜酒的

⑮ **music hall** [英] 杂技、杂耍戏院，音乐厅，音乐歌舞节目

⑯ **revel in** 得意，着迷，酷爱，纵情于

⑰ **raucous** ['rɔ:kəs] *adj.* 沙（哑）声的，吵闹的，乱哄哄的

⑱ **rugged** ['rʌɡɪd] *adj.* 高低不平的，崎岖的，粗糙的，有皱纹的

⑲ **weedy** ['wi:di] *adj.* 杂草丛生的，（谣言）散播得极快的，没用的，没价值的

对于这一切，恰当的解释就是：这是一个现代英国。英国多年遗留下来的，希望人人表现出来的那种自我节制，实际上只是封建集权制度下的一种政治职能罢了。维多利亚时期，所谓的贵族阶层和中产阶级（是男人而不是女人），他们即便在天高皇帝远的偏狭地带，进餐时也要衣着光鲜，不忘在当地百姓面前自我标榜。这种政治职能就是他们鼓弄出来的。他们要求严格遵循社会秩序和等级制度，禁欲主义要亲力亲为，运动风尚要规规矩矩，强调的是怎么从中获益。固然，即使是在维多利亚的鼎盛时期，在英国行止如此教条的人为数也是不多的。世界上出现的第一批工人阶级，当他们拖着疲惫的身躯走出工厂，晃悠到醉眼惺忪的杂耍剧院时，他们都是吵闹喧哗、纵情欢乐的；在大小城区，无论是新教还是其他宗教，严格的也好，宽泛的也罢，把禁欲主义当回事的人实在少得可怜；而体育风尚的意义也就是在一番畅饮之后，为你所支持的球队尽情地欢呼雀跃。转而到了20世纪末，支撑那些旧秩序的整套根基已经土崩瓦解了。大英帝国的煊赫已经成为历史的过往；英国国教的威严也已经无关宏旨；任何等级秩序上的高高在上早已在一战西线那不是你死就是我活的战场上输个精光了。在那里，英国士兵的状态，用他们德国对手临时杜撰的话说，就是“狮子让驴牵着走”。

这是一个新型的、现代的、不再将等级和秩序奉为最高准则的大不列颠王国！是这样的大不列颠王国在为黛安娜唱颂歌，称她是不畏权威的反抗者，并对那些仍然死守维多利亚秩序的人嗤之以鼻。托尼·布莱尔首相1997年9月正值新近上任，他即刻领会到所发生的一切。他把黛安娜誉为“人民的王妃”，用这种方式，他施展了“动之以情、赢得民心”的政治策略，非常高明。那些天里，时代几乎也变了，从政者不再仅凭与他们（也与你）产生感情上的共鸣才向你证明他们的货真价实，他们

① the established Protestant Church of England: 英国国教 (Church of England, the established Church of England), 也称为新教的安立甘宗或圣公宗, 由英国国王亨利八世创始并作为当时英国的国教, 由英国国王担任教会最高首脑。英国国教也传播到爱尔兰、苏格兰和英属殖民地。英国坎特伯雷大主教为各国圣公会的名义教宗, 其次是约克大主教。英国法律上得到承认的国定教派有两个: 一个是在英格兰的国教; 另一个是在苏格兰的国教。威尔士和北爱尔兰已不再有国教。英格兰教会亦称英国国教圣公会, 其成员约占英国成人的60%, 苏格兰教会亦称长老会。

② irrelevance ['irɪləvəns] n. 枝节问题

③ deference ['defərəns] n. 服从, 顺从, 敬服, 敬重, 尊敬

④ slaughterhouse ['slɔ:təhaus] n. 屠宰场, 残杀

⑤ scandalize ['skændəlaɪz] vt. 使……震惊; 使……起反感; 使……愤慨

⑥ align with 与……结盟

just how in touch with their bloody feelings they were. Less than a year earlier, after all, Bill Clinton, the hugger in chief, had crushed poor Bob Dole, a war hero who had made a whole career out of keeping his emotions, and his physical pain for that matter, well hidden.

But I wonder if we are not seeing the age of emotion come to a close. Anyone who was in London on July 7, 2005, when terrorist bombers hit the transit system, would testify that stoicism and the stiff upper lip are not dead in Britain. That day they were quietly but thrillingly on display as the city went about its business uncowed. Britain's new Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, is a son of a minister of the Church of Scotland®— Protestantism does not get more muscularly reserved than that — and his political appeal is based much more on experience than empathy®. In the US, by the same token, Mitt Romney (like Brown, a man born to wear a dark suit) is running on competence rather than feeling. As for Hillary Clinton, that good Methodist®, she can wrap her arms around someone, but in the hugging game she is not, let's say, Clintonian.

I thought modern Britain showed the best of itself in the week after Diana died: a feeling and a compassion and an openness to emotional expression that it had for too long kept bottled up. But perhaps — as stock markets stumble® and wars drag on — these are sterner times than the mid-1990s, ones when the virtues of reason, reserve and order become apparent. You can't fuel a society on flowers alone.

还要向你倾吐心声，只到你心生厌倦，想让你知道这种共鸣与他们骨子里的情感是多么息息相通。在那九个多月以前，比尔·克林顿击败了可怜的鲍勃·多尔再次当选总统。毕竟，克林顿是长于拥抱的老手啊，而多尔这位战场上的英雄，他的政治生涯是靠惯于克制才成就起来的。说到他身体上的伤痛，都不太为人所知。

但是我怀疑我们是不是正在目睹这个真情流露的时代正在走向终结。2005 的 7 月 7 日，恐怖分子用炸弹袭击了伦敦的公交系统，当天在伦敦的每一个人都可以作证，斯多葛式的漠然态度，困境下的默默隐忍，在英国仍然存在着。那天，伦敦城像没有遭到恐吓似的坚持运营；在外出行的人们表面上异常沉静，心中则是惊恐万分。刚刚就任的英国首相戈登·布朗，是苏格兰长老教会一位牧师的儿子（在要求人们节制情欲方面，新教没有长老教要求得严格）。布朗之所以能够得到民众的青睐，主要是基于他非同一般的人生经历，而不是由于富于感情。这样的人在美国也有，米特·罗姆尼（他跟布朗一样，也是出生于一个严谨之家）能够平步青云，凭借的是能力出众，也不是由于富于感情。再说到希拉里·克林顿，这位虔诚的卫理公会教徒，她可以张开双臂拥抱某人，但是在她逢场作戏地拥抱你时，可以说，她不像克林顿那样真心诚意。

我想，现代英国在黛安娜去世后的那一星期里所表现出来的是它最为优秀的一面：真心诚意地，满怀同情地，敞开心扉地来表达心中的感情，这样的表达方式已经像漂流瓶一样尘封已久了。不过，随着股市的起伏不定，随着战争的迁延不绝，可能现在比 20 世纪 90 年代中期更加艰难了。在这个时期，那些理性的、审慎的、法治的方式所带来的优势又显现出来。要推动一个社会的进步，你当然不能仅靠娇美的鲜花啊！

⑤ the Church of Scotland: 苏格兰国教长老教会。长老教会 (Presbyterian Church) 是基督教更正教的一派，因教会由长老 (presbyters) 治理又称长老宗或归正宗。

⑥ empathy ['empəθi] *n.* 移情作用，神会

⑦ Methodist ['methədɪst] *n.* 卫理公会教派 *adj.* 卫理公会教派的

⑧ stumble ['stʌmbl] *vi.* 绊倒，绊一下脚，失足，走入歧途，踉跄，迟疑，踌躇



Coffee Culture

Coffee around the world is consumed in different ways, in differing styles, with differing strengths, but the tendencies for certain areas of the planet may surprise you.

It's probably little surprise that the United States of America is the largest single market for coffee products, but it may surprise you to know that the second largest is Germany. They may live a far more relaxed life than those people in the US, but the nation of Finland consumes the most coffee per head of population in the world today.

The cafe is an almost entirely North American and European trend, turning the serving of tea, sandwiches, pastries, and other light refreshments^① into an extremely profitable industry. In areas of the Middle East, Africa, South America and Asia, coffee is seen as something more like cigarettes, where you drink it while doing other things, or socializing, rather than as a form of entertainment unto itself. In Northern Europe, many people hold coffee parties, where homemade cakes and pastries are served.

Around the world, large coffee buying companies sponsor events in small countries, to determine which growers have the "best tasting" coffee. Competition for the top prize at these events is fierce, because victory can mean not only a regular contract to sell the beans, but also other farmers wanting to purchase that variety of seeds for their own fields.

In the United Kingdom, where tea has traditionally been the drink of choice, coffee has overtaken the distinctly British beverage as the favorite hot drink of the population. Tea remains the drink of choice, however, in India, which was formerly colonized by Britain. While the Japanese are famous for their intricate tea ceremonies; the Ethiopians hold coffee ceremonies that are an important part of the social scene. Being invited to an Ethiopian coffee ceremony is considered high praise, and the procedure can take upwards of two hours.

咖啡文化

咖啡全世界都喝，但喝法不一样，风格不一样，味道也不一样。世界各地都怎么做，你可能还不知道呢！

消费咖啡美国排第一，这没什么奇怪的，但第二大市场是德国，这你没想到吧！比起美国人，德国人的生活要放松得多。而现在来看，世界上咖啡人均消费量最多的国家是芬兰。

在北美和欧洲，咖啡馆差不多遍地都是，顺带着，茶、三明治、比萨饼，还有别的顺手顺口的零食小吃，都变成了一种产业，利润相当可观。在中东、非洲、南美和亚洲的一些地区，咖啡的作用很像香烟，你可以边喝咖啡边干活，也可以跟别人套套近乎。在这些地方，咖啡不是用来款待客人的。在北欧，许多人家都举行咖啡派对，自己做蛋糕点心给大家吃。

为了决出谁种的咖啡“味道最美”，咖啡的大买主在世界各地的小村寨举办赛会。比赛中大家都想拔得头筹，竞争很是激烈，因为，拿了第一也就给咖啡豆找到了稳定的销售渠道，而且，还能联系到一大批咖啡种植者，他们会来买这种种子，在自己的地里播种。

在大不列颠，要喝点什么的，一般来说就是茶，不过现在，咖啡已经赶了上来，超过了英国的“国饮”，成了人们最喜爱的热饮。但是，在曾是英国殖民地的印度，茶还是首选。大家都知道，日本人的茶道真是太讲究了，要是换在埃塞俄比亚，人们办的就是咖啡礼，这是一项重要的社交情景。有人邀请你去参加咖啡礼，那是很有面子的事。咖啡礼前后差不多要用两个小时。

① refreshment [rɪ'freʃmənt] n. 点心，饮料；精力恢复，爽快

From *Epicurean*^② magazine: “The long involved process starts with the ceremonial apparatus being arranged upon a bed of long scented grasses. The roasting of the coffee beans is done in a flat pan over a tiny charcoal stove, the **pungent**^③ smell mingling with the heady scent of incense that is always burned during the ceremony. The lady who is conducting the ceremony gently washes a handful of coffee beans on the heated pan, then stirs and shakes the husks away. When the coffee beans have turned black and shining and the aromatic oil is **coaxed**^④ out of them, they are ground by a pestle and a long handled mortar. The ground coffee is slowly stirred into the black clay coffee pot locally known as ‘jebena’, which is round at the bottom with a straw lid. The lady finally serves the coffee in tiny china cups to her family, friends and neighbors gracefully pouring a thin golden stream of coffee into each little cup from a height of one foot.”

Coffee has long been related with culture — coffee culture, a term that *Wikipedia* defines as “a term used to describe a social atmosphere that depends heavily on coffee shops, **espresso**^⑤ in particular, as a social **lubricant**^⑥”. The truth is that coffee culture has existed for centuries, and the popularity of coffee shops in the late 1900s is just another little bubble in the history of coffee culture throughout the world.

The earliest record of coffee culture dates to the early 1400s in Yemen, one of the earliest exporters of coffee. The tradition of coffee houses, on which the establishment of a coffee culture depends, began in Mecca, and was encouraged by those in power who felt that the influence of coffee was better than that of another popular stimulant, **kat**^⑦. Those coffee houses were called kaveh kanes, and became social hubs where men could gather over coffee to discuss business, exchange gossip, play chess and enjoy entertainment — all for the price of a cup of coffee. Sounds an awful lot like the coffee shops and coffee culture of today, no? The Yemeni coffee houses were also places where politics were discussed and rebellion **fomented**^⑧, which eventually led to their attempted suppression — not once, not twice, but repeatedly. The coffee culture was so **entrenched**^⑨ by this time, though, that it