

中国戏曲学院「十三五」教材系列

戏曲英语 读写教程

Xiqu English Reading and Writing

董新颖

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阙艳华

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李静

Written by DONG Xinying、
WANG Na、QUE Yanhua、
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前 言

《戏曲英语读写教程》历经两年多的编写终于完成，这是针对艺术类高等院校在英语教材建设上的一次积极探索和尝试。艺术类大学英语教学与普通高等学校英语教学，无论在教学方法、教学对象、教学手段方面都存有一定差异，而特色英语教材的编写正是实现艺术类英语教学体系的重要手段。本教程可供艺术类院校一、二年级学生使用，也可为英语爱好者、戏曲传播者提供相关戏曲英语常识，同时可作为普通高校及艺术类院校对外汉语教材使用，用以满足外国留学生对戏曲知识的一般性了解。

十多年的教学工作中，经常会困惑于没有系统、完整的戏曲英语教程来满足学生对于戏曲英语学习的渴望与热情；而真正促成我编写《戏曲英语读写教程》的决心，恐怕来自于2016年我在美国北卡罗来纳大学学习期间思想火花的碰撞及跨文化交流的经历。2016年，我获得了国家留学基金委的资助，带着国家留学基金委获批的课题“中国京剧在美国的传播与接受”，以访问学者的身份于2016年9月至2017年9月开启了我在美国北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校（简称UNC）难忘而又充实的访学生活。我于2006年开始在中国戏曲学院工作，一直承担着英语教学及戏曲传播研究工作，十多年的教学及研究工作的积淀让我渴望拥有世界的目光、国际的视野重新审视并提高我的教学工作，希望加大戏曲传播，尤其戏曲在海外传播研究工作的深度。幸运的是，在北卡罗来纳大学访学期间，我承担了部分教学工作量。导师开设的一门课程是《中国文明概论》，作为一名中国访问学者，结合导师的课堂内容我做了几次关于中国戏曲简介的介绍，我的课非常成功，受到了学生的认可。接到导师委派任务通知之时，我没有丝毫犹豫就把任务接了下来，因为我从来没有忘记过自己的身份：我是中国戏曲学院国际文化交流系的教师，身上担负着传播中华优秀传统文化的使命。虽然给美国学生上课具有一定挑战性，但是我仍然认为这是一件非常有意义的事情，这恰是戏曲传播最为基础、最接地气的传播途径。几次备课资料准备的过程中，我逐渐清晰地认识到一本系统、完整的戏曲英语教材对于戏曲传播、戏曲英语教学的重要性。没有丝毫犹豫，虽然远在大洋彼岸，仍然阻止不了我的决心，我当即联系了和我有着同样想法的老师，大家一致认为这是一件非常有意义的教材编写工程。访学结束后，我回到国内，和我们的团队一起编写完毕这本《戏曲英语读写教程》。

我们设计《戏曲英语读写教程》的目标是：以与戏曲知识相关的语言材料为教材内容，着力于培养学生基本的阅读和语言运用能力，旨在为他们今后传播中国戏曲、讲好中国故事、传承传播中华优秀传统文化打下夯实的基础。从结构的设计上，本教程以剧种为单元，共计九个剧种九个单元。每个单元包含两篇文章，围绕同一戏曲剧种展开，共计十八篇文章。我负责全书的编写体例、选材及修改定稿工作，同时负责第四单元、第六单元及第九单元的编写工作。阙艳华老师负责编写第一单元，王娜老师负责编写第二、第三单元，李静老师负责编写第五单元，程艳老师负责编写第七、第八单元。本教程课文的选材涉及京剧、昆曲、黄梅戏、汉剧、粤剧、豫剧、藏戏、秦腔及越剧9个戏曲剧种，难度适中。课后习题形式多样，包括针对课文理解的选择、判断题、词语巩固的连线题、填空题，口语讨论的开放式问答题和写作方面的内容总结题，涉及到读、说、写、译等语言技能的训练。另外，这里想要补充说明的一点是：课文中 New Words 和 Phrases 部分编者给出的中文解释，主要为结合课文当下语境的最基本释义；英语的词汇和词组在失去语境的情况下，通常都会有两个或者更多的语义，这里为了便于读者很好理解戏曲英语的内容，只选择了结合课文内容的核心意义。

近年来，中国戏曲文化的对外传播在不断扩大，影响越来越广泛深入，戏曲文化中涉及的文化术语翻译越来越引发学界重视。在如何处理翻译中的文化因素上，目前有两种趋向：一种是“异化”，一种是“归化”。前者主张译文应以源语或原文作者为归宿，后者则认为译文应以目的语或译文读者为归宿。戏曲术语翻译时若以源语为重心，就会最大限度地再现源语的特征，从而达到尽可能表现源语特色的“充分性”，起到传播戏曲文化的作用。若以译语为重心，并且按译语的习惯加以转换，使翻译出来的名字更具“可接受性”，却也可能不知不觉中丧失了京剧艺术的文化内涵。在编写《戏曲英语读写教程》时，对于核心术语的翻译我们采用了翻译异化策略指导下的直接音译的办法，把“戏曲”译为“Xiqu”，“京剧”译为“Jingju”，“豫剧”译为“Yuju”，“汉剧”译为“Hanju”，“越剧”译为“Yueju”，昆曲译为“Kunqu”，“秦腔”译为“Qinqiang”，“黄梅戏”译为“Huangmeixi”，藏戏译为“Zangxi”，我们把广东粤剧译为“Yue'ju”，中间加上标点与越剧（Yueju）进行区分。其实日本的歌舞伎“Kabuki”、能乐“Nogaku”等词语的翻译，早已按上述译法进入并丰富了英语词汇，中国戏曲的核心术语翻译也应该在坚持民族文化自信基础上，采取最能体现民族文化内涵的译法，而不是一味迁就英语世界的国际表达方式而消解自身文化内涵。当然，对于教材中涉及到的一般性术语，我们采取了归化的翻译策略，比如“青袍”译为“black robe”，“弹拨乐器”译为“plucked string instrument”。核心术语的异化及一般术语的归化两种翻译策略相辅相成，中国戏曲的术语翻译才会更加具有民族性和

可读性！

这个夏天，由于私人原因，我再次回到北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校。此时，我端坐在北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校戴维斯图书馆（Davis Library）写这本书的前言，犹如穿越了历史：《戏曲英语读写教程》的框架、灵感在戴维斯图书馆诞生，前言也在此撰写。看似是一种偶然，冥冥之中又交织着必然元素。依托着戏曲艺术的瑰宝，希望这本教材能够为英语爱好者、戏曲传播者提供一些绵薄之力；如能此，我们将不胜欣慰！同时，我们恳切希望使用本书的广大师生不吝赐教，恳请同仁批评指正，也衷心希望广大读者给我们提出有益的意见和建议！

董新颖

2018年8月2日

于美国北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校戴维斯图书馆

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Unit1 Jingju

Passage A

An introduction to Jingju

- 1 Jingju is now regarded as the national opera in China for it has a long history and a complete system of stage performance. It was originally a local drama in Anhui Province.
- 2 Jingju features four main types of performers namely Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. With their elaborate and colorful costumes, performers are the only focal points on Jingju's characteristically sparse stage. Sheng is the main male role in Jingju. Jing is a painted face male role. Chou is a male clown role. Dan refers to all the female roles in Jingju. Although the role can be performed by both genders now, Jingju was initially an exclusively male pursuit, with all Dan roles played by men. Emperor Qianlong banned female performers in Beijing in 1772. The ban was lifted in 1912, though male Dan continued to be popular ever since. Mei Lanfang was one of the celebrated male Dan, widely acclaimed for his unique style of performance. The painted face, in Chinese called "jing" , is a name for the male role that has some special characteristic or appearance. Performers of this kind are usually characteristic of a strong voice, exaggerated gestures, and facial make-up in strong colors such as red, white and black. Chou is easily understood from the role's name as a clown with an ugly appearance. His function in a performance is to provide light relief and comedy.
- 3 The elaborate and gorgeous facial make-up and costumes are two distinguished characteristics of Jingju, which facilitate the audience to tell different roles apart. Generally speaking, red faces have the positive meaning symbolizing the brave, upright and knowledgeable men. Another positive color is purple. Black faces usually have neutral meaning, representative of justice and

integrity. Blue and green also have neutral meanings that symbolize the heroes from the bushes. Meanwhile, the yellow and white represent the crafty men with negative meaning. Performers with gold or silver facial make-up stand for the monsters or Gods. Good-natured people are usually painted with relatively simple colors while make-up of hostile and doubtful characters, such as bandits, robbers, rebels and alike, bear complex marks.

- 4 You know, the costume of Jingju is based mainly on the court and civil costumes of the Ming Dynasty style. Strong contrasting colors are freely used, and embroidered in gold, silver and colored threads. The usage of costumes are strictly based on rank, occupation and life style, and there are special costumes with different colors and designs for each role. Acting in Jingju includes a set of movements, gesture and expressions. Every movement or pose, such as stroking a beard, setting a hat straight, swinging a sleeve or lifting a foot, has its own formula or pattern.

New words

<p>regard/'ri:gə:d/ vt. 认为；注视</p> <p>system/ 'sɪstəm/ n. 制度；方法</p> <p>originally/ə'ɹɪdʒənəli/ adv. 起初；原本</p> <p>feature/'fi:tʃə(r)/vt. 描写 _ 的特征</p> <p>elaborate /r'læbərət/ adj. 精心制作的</p> <p>costume/'kɒstju:m/ n. 服装</p> <p>focal /'fəʊkl/adj. 有焦点的</p> <p>characteristically/kærəktə'rɪstɪklɪ/ adv. 典型地；有代表性地</p> <p>sparse/spɑ:s/ adj. 稀疏地；稀少地</p> <p>gender/'dʒendə(r)/ n. 性别</p> <p>initially/i'nɪʃəli/ adv. 最初；开始</p> <p>exclusively/ɪk'sklu:sɪvlɪ/adv. 唯一地；专门地</p>	<p>distinguished/dr'stɪŋgwɪʃd/ adj. 显著的</p> <p>facilitate /fə'sɪlɪteɪt/ vt. 使容易；帮助</p> <p>tell apart 辨别；分别</p> <p>symbolize/'sɪmbəlaɪz/vt. 象征；用符号表示</p> <p>upright/'ʌpraɪt/adj 正直的</p> <p>knowledgeable/'nɒlɪdʒəbl/adj. 博学的；有见识的；精明的</p> <p>neutral/'nju:trəl/ adj. 中立的；中性的</p> <p>representative/repri'zentətɪv/ adj. 有代表性的</p> <p>justice/'dʒʌstɪs/n. 正义；公正</p> <p>integrity/in'tegreɪti/n. 正直；诚实</p> <p>bush/buʃ/n. 灌木丛</p> <p>crafty/'kra:ftɪ/ adj. 狡猾的；奸诈的</p>
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<p>pursuit/pə'sju:t/ n. 追赶; 工作</p> <p>ban/bæn/vt. 下令禁止</p> <p>celebrated /'selibreɪtɪd/adj. 有名的; 著名的</p> <p>acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ v. 称赞; 赞扬</p> <p>unique/ju'ni:k/ adj. 独一无二的; 仅有的</p> <p>exaggerate/ɪg'zædʒəreɪt/vt&vi 夸张; 夸大</p> <p>gesture/'dʒestʃə(r)/ n. 姿势; 手势</p> <p>function/'fʌŋkʃn/ n. 功能; 作用</p> <p>relief/rɪ'li:f/ n. 宽慰; 安心</p> <p>gorgeous/'gɔ:dʒəs/ adj. 华丽的; 艳丽的</p> <p>facial/'feɪʃl/ adj. 面部的</p>	<p>negative/'negətɪv/ adj. 消极的; 否认的</p> <p>good-natured /gʊd neɪtʃəd/adj. 和善的; 性格好的; 脾气好的</p> <p>hostile/'hɒstaɪl/adj. 怀有敌意的; 敌人的</p> <p>bandit/'bændɪt/ n. 土匪、强盗</p> <p>rebel /'rebl/ n. 叛逆者; 反叛者</p> <p>embroider/ɪm'brɔɪdə(r)/vt.&vi. 刺绣; 渲染</p> <p>occupation/ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃn/ n. 职业; 工作</p> <p>formula/'fɔ:mjələ/n. 公式; 准则</p>
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Phrases and Expressions

- be regarded as: 被认为是
- refer to: 指的是
- acclaim for: 喝彩
- stand for: 代表
- base on: 基于; 建立在 …… 基础上

Exercise

Comprehension of the text.

I. Finding the main idea.

Below is a list of the main ideas in the text which are in the wrong order. Read the text quickly again to re-order the main ideas so that they follow the pattern of organization in the text.

Main ideas	paragraph
(a) Acting in Jingju includes a set of movements, gesture and expressions.	_____
(b) Jingju features four main types of performers namely Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou.	_____
(c) Jingju is regarded as the national opera in China for it has a long history and a complete system of stage performance.	_____
(d) The elaborate and gorgeous facial make-up and costumes are two distinguished characteristics of Jingju.	_____

II. Decide whether each of the following statements is True T or False F .

- 1. _____ Dan refers to all the male roles in Jingju.
- 2. _____ Black faces usually have neutral meaning, representing the just and upright men.
- 3. _____ Dressing is strictly based on rank, occupation and life style, and there are special costumes with different colors and designs for different roles.
- 4. _____ Quick-tempered people are usually painted with relatively simple colors.
- 5. _____ Jingju was originally a local drama in Anhui Province.
- 6. _____ Chou is easily understood from the role's name as a clown with an ugly appearance.
- 7. _____ Black face has the positive meaning symbolizing the brave, upright and wise men.

III. Reading skill exercise.

Reading skill :Understand Text Structure through the discourse markers
A discourse marker is a word or phrase that is relatively syntax-independent

and does not change the truth conditional meaning of the sentence, and has a somewhat empty meaning. A discourse marker is something that either connects a sentence to what comes before or after, or indicates a speaker's attitude to what he is saying. Discourse markers can be classified into :

- 1. discourse connectives(incl. so, because, and, but, and or ,etc.)
- 2. particles (incl. oh, well, now, then, you know, and I mean, etc.)

Practice

Reading the following sentences and find out what kind of discourse markers the underlined words belong to.

- 1. Jingju is now regarded as the national opera in China for it has a long history and a complete system of stage performance. (Paragraph 1)
- 2. Jingju features four main types of performers namely Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. (Paragraph 2)
- 3. Although the role can be performed by both genders now, Jingju was initially an exclusively male pursuit, with all Dan roles played by men.(Paragraph 2)
- 4. The painted face, in Chinese called “jing” , is a name for the male role that has some special characteristic or appearance.(Paragraph 2)
- 5. Meanwhile, the yellow and white represent the crafty men with negative meaning.(Paragraph 3)
- 6. Good-natured people are usually painted with relatively simple colors while make-up of hostile and doubtful characters, such as bandits, robbers, rebels and alike, bear complex marks.(Paragraph 3)
- 7. You know, the costume of Beijing is based mainly on the court and civil costumes of the Ming Dynasty style.(Paragraph 3)

IV. Reading in depth.

● Write one or two statements on the line below about what Jingju impresses you deeply.

V. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Jingju is now regarded as the national opera in China for it has a long history and a complete system of stage performance. It was originally a local drama in Anhui Province.

2. The painted face, in Chinese called “jing” , is a name for the male role that has some special characteristic or appearance. Performers of this kind are usually characteristic of a strong voice, exaggerated gestures, and facial make-up in strong colors such as red, white and black.

3. The elaborate and gorgeous facial make-up and costumes are two distinguished characteristics of Jingju, which facilitate the audience to tell different roles apart. Generally speaking, red faces have the positive meaning symbolizing the brave, upright and knowledgeable men.

4. The usage of costumes are strictly based on rank, occupation and life style, and there are special costumes with different colors and designs for each role.

5. Acting in Jingju includes a set of movements, gesture and expressions. Every movement or pose, such as stroking a beard, setting a hat straight, swinging a sleeve or lifting a foot, has its own formula or pattern.

Passage B

Makeup and Costume in Jingju

- 1 Literally “face pattern” , usually translated as facial design, in this text “Lianpu” is used as a cover term to refer to all the face-painting related techniques, for this wonderful art form has already become one of the symbols of traditional Chinese culture .
- 2 It is an art of facial makeup used by Jingju performers. With lines and colors painted on major areas of the face, the purpose of doing Lianpu in traditional Chinese plays is to highlight the characters’ facial features, and help audience to understand the personal qualities of those fictional characters. By means of artistic exaggeration, the Lianpu art enjoys freedom from real-life restraints and is characterized by being suggestive and symbolic of good and evil roles, or negative and positive implications.
- 3 Lianpu art originates from facial masks and tumian (tu, smear; mian, face) technique (a makeup method used by actors when giving performance) , and its painting techniques include ROULIAN, MOLIAN, and GOULIAN, all of which will be introduced in detail later.
- 4 Costume, generally referring to what an actor or actress wears on the stage, is technically termed in Jingju and local operas, xingtou or , more popularly, xiyi, in Chinese.
- 5 The costume of Chinese Xiqu can be traced back to the mid-14th century, fashions of the people of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) and the ancient Chinese fashion rules. It gradually formed a total rule of costume wardrobe till the Qing Dynasty.
- 6 The Xiqu costume is closely connected with the figure image and performance. Roles are designed according to strict convention, rather

wearing broken costumes than putting on by mistake. The costume is regardless of dynasties, regions and four seasons. It becomes an art vocabulary during several hundred years' practicing. Players pass it down from generation to generation. It is also accepted and approved by the audience.

- 7 Costume,xingtou is classified into jianghu xingtou, neiban xingtou, private xingtou and palace xingtou. Jianghu xingtou refers to the costume of touring. Since it is limited by economic conditions, the costume makes do with whatever is available for performing common traditional plays basically. Neiban xingtou refers to the costume that officials, powerful businessmen and nobles spend money doing for their own troupes. It is delicate and beautiful to fit for all kinds of traditional plays' performance.
- 8 Private xingtou refers to the costume that a performer makes costumes for the play and role he does best. Private xingtou has been popular for more than 100 years because a famous actor's payment is very high. Most of performers who have pursued their art goals prepare their private xingtou. Palace xingtou refers to the costume purchased by the shengpingshu,the Imperial Administrative Office of Theatrical Affairs of the Qing Dynasty. It is supervised by Jiangning Textile Administration and made by the best workers and materials in southern China. It is embroidered with golden thread and magnificent. It can not only be suitable for performance of all kinds of traditional plays, but also meet needs performance of grand palace plays.
- 9 A costume wardrobe with a variety of containers called in Chinese Xiang is classified into the primary costume trunk, the secondary costume trunk and the tertiary costume trunk. The primary one holds costumes worn by literati, such as ceremonial robes, in-formal robes and commoner's coat. The secondary one holds costumes worn by the military, such as armor and archer's dress. The tertiary trunk holds such matching accessories as signal flags, boots, pants, sweat shirts and padded waistcoats and so on.