



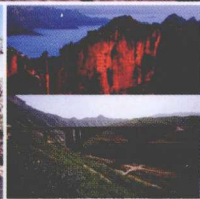
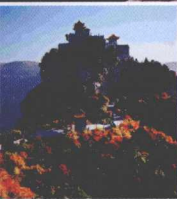
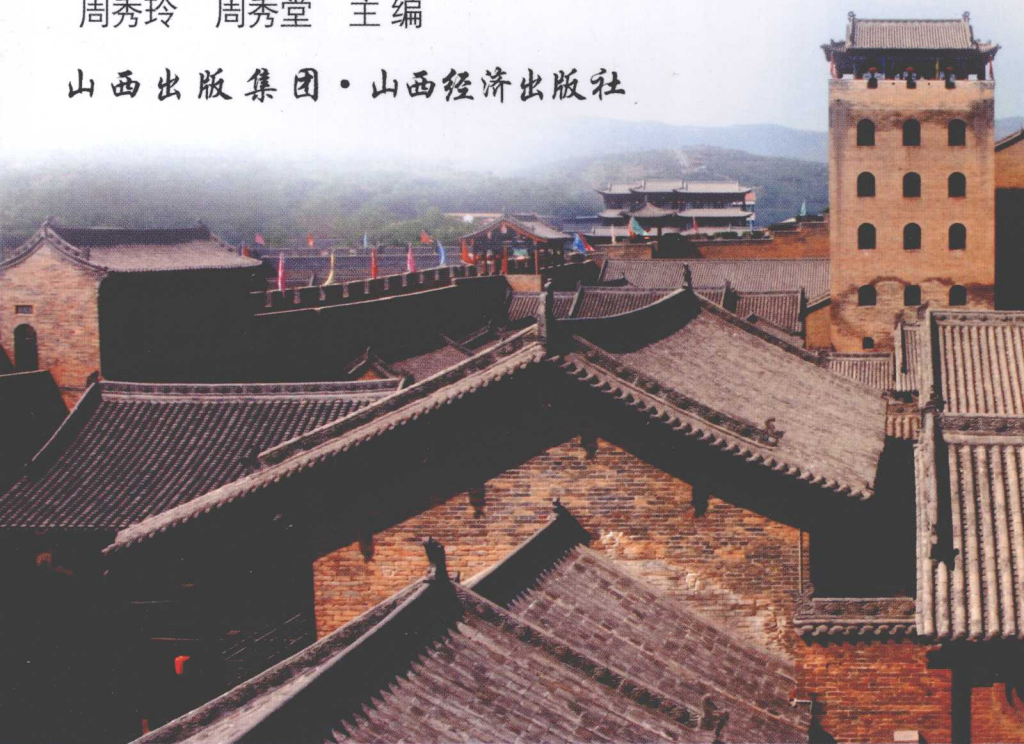
21世纪高职高专精品教材

# 旅游晋城

## TRAVEL IN JINCHENG

周秀玲 周秀堂 主编

山西出版集团·山西经济出版社





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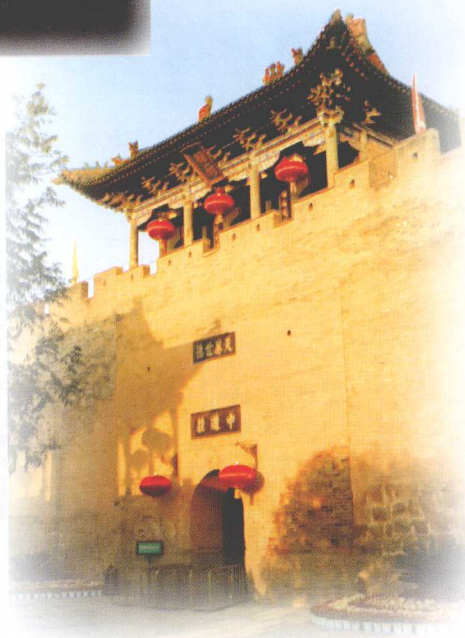
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## 前 言

2004 年晋城职业技术学院的发展走到了最实质性的一步,撤部设系。为了加强专业建设,院长王维平先生提出可考虑在外语系设置旅游英语专业,学院的工作要服务于当地经济建设。设置旅游英语专业,立足当地,通过旅游景点向外界宣传晋城,让世界了解晋城。由此,结合学生实际,编写一本晋城旅游景点解说词,以加强外语系专业建设,成为摆在眼前的一件非常有意义也是势在必行的事。

晋城人文底蕴深厚,旅游资源丰富,有着别的地区无可比拟的优势。然而,由于地理环境的闭塞、思想观念的陈旧以及其他方面的原因,晋城的旅游资源一直没有很好地对外宣传,有的只是专家的考察和研究。这样做的结果只能是白白浪费本地区资源而不能使其发挥应有的作用,以服务于晋城的经济建设。比如有的书中就将晋城的一些旅游景点说成是在晋南。有鉴于此,我们于 2006 年开始收集资料,用近 3 年的时间完成了本书,希望能对加强我院外语系的专业建设起到一些作用,能对发展晋城经济做出一点贡献。

需要说明的有以下几点:

一、本书采用英汉对照的形式,按地区划分章节,词汇的注解各章彼此相对独立,章与章之间没有承继关系。也就是说,第一章解释过的词汇,第二章仍旧可能出现。这是考虑到,此书既

是对晋城旅游文化的一个较全面的介绍,同时也适合于学生们分章节学习。

二、各旅游景点大小不一,内容篇幅也各不相同。最大的景区像皇城相府就有 25000 多字,如果将其整体推出,很不适合学生学习。我们的处理方法是,将篇幅较大的解说词,按各景点内容分作若干小部分(比如将皇城相府分成 9 个小部分),各小部分篇幅原则保持在 1500 个英文单词左右(汉语字数不计),或生词注解不超过 50 条,这样便于学生学习和记忆。

三、对宗教方面名词的翻译采用了不同方法。道教是中国独有的文化,道教名词的翻译采用音义结合的方法;佛教由印度传入中国,属于外来文化,而印度的官方语言是英语。佛教的名词在中国已经有过从梵语转为汉语的过程,其中有音译,也有意译。而我们现在是要把它们从汉语译成英语,那究竟现在的印度人怎么用英语表达这些佛教名词,我们不是佛教专家,更不懂梵语。我们的做法一是尽量找到英、美人翻译的权威的汉译英著作,从中找到现成答案,比如英国学者詹纳尔(W.J.F.Jenner)的英译本《西游记》(Journey to the West);二是利用佛教协会在互联网上提供的部分英汉对照佛教名词;其余的则从汉语佛教辞书上找到该名词的梵文拼写,再根据汉语的音译给出适当的注音。

四、本书对景点的选择有如下特点:城区和泽州地区侧重宗教文化、古代艺术和古代科技发展;高平地区侧重古代历史文化;陵川地区侧重地质生态文化;阳城地区侧重生物生态文化;沁水地区则侧重我国古代社会、政治、经济、商贸以及古代民居建筑文化等。

在此书编写的过程中,我们不仅得到了学院各级领导的大力支持与帮助,同时也获得了来自社会各有关方面的热情友好

的帮助。晋城市古文化研究中心主任裴池善先生倾其所有,毫无保留地将自己多年来对晋城旅游与文化的收集与研究拿出,包括公开过的和未公开过的,并对编写晋城旅游解说词提出了指导性的意见;晋城市宣传部的同志们积极为我们提供信息和资料;晋城市旅游局的同志们积极协助我们收集资料;晋城市博物馆的同志们也提供了相关资料;我们的母亲秦凤娥女士在宗教文化和古建筑的一些说法方面提供了极有参考价值的帮助;我们还获得过网上一些不知名的热心人的帮助。在此,一并表示感谢。还需要提出感谢的是在我院执教的几位外籍教师,他们对本书的英文部分进行了语言上的解答和指导。他们分别是美籍教师 Eugene Philip Kernis, 加拿大籍教师 Bernard Henry, 喀麦隆籍教师 Table Elvis Eyong 和菲律宾籍教师 Myrah Carmel Masaway。

鉴于我们对晋城这块特殊的土地了解有限,书中可能有许多不到之处,还有好些旅游文化方面的精粹未被我们所知,诚恳希望广大读者能够慷慨相助,以便我们下次修订时尽可能多地将晋城所有的旅游文化展现出来,为对外宣传晋城、为晋城走向世界作出我们应有的贡献。

编者

2009年5月

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## Chapter 1 General Introduction of Jincheng

### 第一章 晋城旅游综合介绍

#### Unit 1 Welcome to Jincheng ( I )

##### 第 1 课 欢迎词 (一)

Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to Jincheng Shanxi. My name is... I am pleased to be your guide today.

各位游客:大家好! 请允许我代表晋城市 × × 旅行社全体员工,对大家来晋城旅游观光表示热烈的欢迎。我叫 × × ×,今天由我带大家一起游览。

Jincheng is in the southeast of Shanxi Province. It was called Zezhou in the old time. It has deep inside information about humanity and culture. It has an area of 9490 square kilometers, and it has a population of 2.20 million. Jincheng is made up of six parts, which are Jincheng city proper, Zezhou County, Yangcheng County, Qinshui County, Lingchuan County and Gaoping City. It is the joint of Shanxi and Henan Provinces. It is also the important joint of the best tourist routes of the two provinces. It is called the back garden of the Central Plains. It has many various beautiful sceneries, historic sites and cultural relics. Many of them are national protection. It is an ideal place for tourists to come back to the nature to get relaxed and to seek

cultures.

晋城古称泽州，位于山西省东南部，1985年建市，1985年以前为晋城县。虽然建市时间较短，但历史的原因，使晋城具有深厚的文化底蕴。整个晋城总面积达 9490 平方公里，人口 220 万，辖四县、一市、一区。四县即阳城县、沁水县、陵川县和泽州县，一市是指高平市，一区是指晋城城区。晋城是山西和河南两省的连接地带，也是这两省黄金旅游线路的重要连接点，被人称为中原大地的“后花园”。晋城境内有许多奇丽的自然风光和文物古迹，是 21 世纪游客回归自然、探寻文化、休闲度假的理想选择地。

Located on the division between North China Plain and the Loess Plateau, it is one of the birthplaces of China's ancient civilization. It has a very unusual sight of nature owing to its unusual geographical environment. Its rich cultural legacies came from its centuries-old civilization.

晋城地处华北平原和黄土高原的分水岭，是华夏古文明的发祥地之一，独特的地理环境造就了她极为罕见的自然地理景观，悠久的文明赋予了她丰厚的人文遗产。

It has been recorded that since the later Paleolith, as early as 20 thousand years ago, human beings have lived in Jincheng. On these sites, many ancient historic events had taken place. For example, Wahuangku Cavern was the site where Nvwa had lived. Nvwa was said to be the ancestor of the Chinese people. In Chinese fairy tales, the sky had been broken by the Ox with its horns. Thus, Nvwa was said to have melted stones to patch the sky. Yangtoushan was the site where Emperor Yandi, who had been called Shennong, or the Agriculture God, had first tried various grains and taught people how to grow crops. It was here that Chinese Han finished their life of

nomadism and began their rural life. Shimen, or Stone Gate, in Yangcheng was the site where Yu, a sage-king in ancient China (about 22 centuries BC), had dredged the course of the river by cutting a door through the stony mountain. Shunwangping on Lishan of Qinshui was the site where Emperor Shundi, Emperor Yandi's son-in-law and successor, had lived and taught people to cultivate and grow crops. The sites of Xiachuan in Qinshui, Tashuihe and Xiyaoquan in Lingchuan represent the culture of primitive civilization. And Gaodu in Zezhou, Baliping in Qinshui represent the culture of Neolith and so on.

早在两万年前的旧石器晚期,这里就留下了人类生活的足迹。相传女娲氏、神农氏、九黎部落首领蚩尤及尧、舜、禹等都曾在这里活动过。女娲补天(传说中华人文始祖女娲氏炼石补天遗址和栖息地——娲皇窟,也在泽州县水东乡丹河北岸浮山北谷)、神农播种(中华第一大帝神农氏采五谷尝百草的羊头山和古墓冢也在高平市境内)、禹凿石门(阳城县境内有石门)、愚公移山、精卫填海等历史传说都有实地可指。古书《墨子》中曾有“舜耕于历山”(今沁水县境内有历山舜王坪)、“渔于获泽”(今阳城县城东有获泽河)的记载。还有以沁水下川、陵川塔水河、西瑶泉为代表的原始文化,以泽州高都、沁水八里坪为代表的新石器文化。

The highest summit of Mt Taihang is here in Jincheng. Here we have dense virgin forests, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, peculiar karst caves, including the biggest dissolved caves in North China, the biggest ecological tourist place, the original place of chess in the world, the famous Cliff-Road, the ancient Changping Battlefield and so on.

这里有雄峻的太行绝顶,茂密的原始森林,奇特的岩溶洞穴,清澈的河湖飞瀑,北方最大的溶洞群白云洞、华北最大的生态旅游地王莽岭、世界围

棋起源地棋子山、举世闻名的锡崖沟挂壁公路和高平长平古战场等。

全市现有的地面文物中,国家级重点文物保护单位 15 处,省级保护单位 35 处,市级保护单位 27 处,县级保护单位 252 处。

Among all the landmarks, the well protected timberworks in Song Dynasty (960~1279 AD) and Jin Dynasty (1115~1234 AD) cover 2/3 of those of the same time in Shanxi and 1/3 of those of the same time in the whole country, almost more than the total amount of the ancient constructions of the same time which have survived in the South of China. Among all the well protected timberworks, those which were built in more than 40 different places before Song and Jin dynasty were finer than any of those of the same time in the country.

晋城现存宋、金以前基本保存完好的木结构古建筑约占山西同时期的木结构古建筑的 2/3,占全国同时期的 1/3,几乎超过南方同时期古建文物遗存的总和。其中有 40 多处宋、金之前的木结构建筑在全国独占鳌头。

Wahuangku Cave and Huangdiling Tomb would tell you beautiful fairy tales. The sites of Xiachuan and Tashuihe River experienced the long history of human's evolution. The ancient battlefield of Changping Campaign, which is unique in China, shows you the most raging war for two thousand years. Here we have the sites of headquarters of the Eighth Rout Army during Anti-Japanese War. We also have the residence of Zhao Shuli, the great litterateur in modern China.

娲皇窟、黄帝陵演绎了美丽的神话传说;下川遗址、塔水河遗址佐证了人类漫长的进化史;再现 2000 多年前惨烈古今的战火硝烟的长平古战场遗址是全国垄断性人文景观,备受世人关注;太行、太岳军区司令部旧址,赵树理故居则是现代革命先驱的丰碑。

As the watershed between North China Plain and Loess Plateau, Jincheng has a climate of being warm in winter and cool in summer, and also the rare geographical and natural sceneries. It has many unusual natural geography views. Wangmangling is the biggest ecology tourist place in North China. It is also the state reservation park. Here, you can see sceneries on the highest place of Taihang mountain region and the deepest valleys. You can breathe in the freshest air. The better sceneries in Jincheng are sun-rising, Buddhist light, dangerous cliffs and so on. Clouds above Wangmangling are very changeable, they gather a little now and scatter a little then. When they gather together, they make a very grand cloud cover above the earth, which people call Cloud Ocean. In fact, when we are at the lower part of the mountain, we are under the clouds. The gathering of the clouds seems like a cover over the earth. When we climb high enough, as high as near the summit of the mountain, the clouds are under us. The gathering of the clouds seems like a cloud ocean. And the mountain tops above the clouds are like small islands sticking out of the ocean. Manghe is the state reservation park and the area of macaque protection as well. Here, you can also find a climate much like that of South China. There are different shapes of cliffs or peaks, calcified rocks, all kinds of waterfalls with caves behind them, deep rivers, trees of over a thousand years, all kinds of plants, giant salamanders, macaques, natural forest. You can see Qinhe River windings in Qinshui County, the Cliff-Road in Lingchuan County and Stone Gate through a cliff near Jincheng city proper. Natural landscapes in Jincheng are a combination of both the grandness of North China and the elegance of