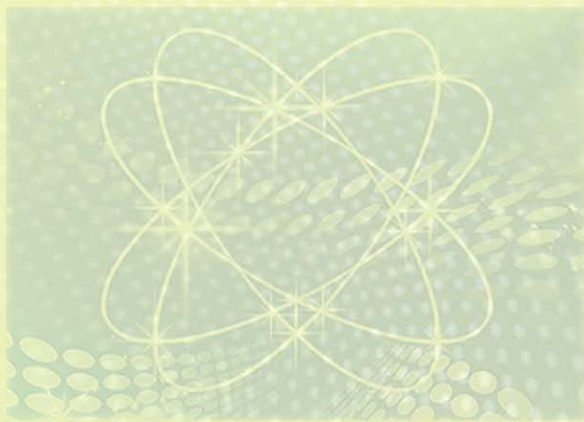


满城繁华的诗歌荣光  
中国诗人笔下的成都  
汉英对照

梁平 主编



四川人民出版社

## 图书在版编目（CIP）数据

满城繁华的诗歌荣光：中国诗人笔下的成都：汉英对照/  
梁平主编. —成都：四川人民出版社，2018. 1

ISBN 978-7-220-10688-0

I. ①满… II. ①梁… ②陈… ③熊… III. ①诗集—  
中国—当代—汉、英 IV. ①I227

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2018）第 020473 号

MAN CHENG FAN HUA DE SHI GE RONG GUANG

## 满城繁华的诗歌荣光

——中国诗人笔下的成都

梁平 主编

陈海泉 熊焱 副主编

责任编辑  
装帧设计  
责任校对  
责任印制

张丹  
张妮  
韩华  
祝健

出版发行  
网 址

四川人民出版社（成都槐树街2号）

<http://www.scpph.com>

E-mail

scrmcbs@sina.com

新浪微博

@四川人民出版社

微信公众号

四川人民出版社

发行部业务电话

(028) 86259624 86259453

防盗版举报电话

(028) 86259624

照 排

四川胜翔数码印务设计有限公司

印 刷

成都国图广告印务有限公司

成品尺寸

145mm×210mm

印 张

8.5

字 数

170 千

版 次

2018 年 1 月第 1 版

印 次

2018 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号

ISBN 978-7-220-10688-0

定 价

40.00 元

### ■ 版权所有·侵权必究

本书若出现印装质量问题，请与我社发行部联系调换  
电话：(028) 86259453

## 成都：诗歌与光明涌现的城池

吉狄马加

本届诗歌周，将以“现实和想象中的城市与诗”为主题，开展不同国家不同文化背景诗人之间的对话和沟通，让诗歌写作与人类的日常生活联系得更加紧密，深入发现探索诗歌在建设更富有人性、更关注人的精神需求和全面发展的现代城市方面，发挥独特而不可替代的作用。今天这个具有特殊意义的诗歌周在成都应运而生，我以为是这座富有深厚诗歌文化传统城市的又一令人瞩目的亮点，我相信这座诗歌之城今后每年都会张开温暖而自信的手臂，欢迎和拥抱来自世界各地的诗人，共同携手为建设人类更加美好的明天而努力。

我在这里说的成都，既是现实世界中的成都，同时也是幻想世界中的成都，尤其是当我们把一座城市与诗歌联系在一起的时候，这座城市便在瞬间成为一种精神和感性的集合体，也可以说正是我们从诗歌的维度去观照成都时，这座古老的城市便像梦一样浮动起来。我去过这个世界上许多的国家，也有幸到过不少富有魅力的城市，如果你要问我在这个世界上，有哪些城市与诗歌的关系最为紧密，或者说这些城市其本身就是诗歌的一部分，那么，我会毫不犹豫

豫地告诉你，那就是法国的巴黎和中国的成都。

需要说明的是，我说巴黎和成都的内在精神更具有神秘的诗性，并不仅仅是说在历史上有许多重要的诗人曾经生活在这里，有许多无论是在中国诗歌史上，还是在世界诗歌史上的重要事件在此发生，毋庸讳言，这些当然是这两个城市所拥有的诗歌记忆的重要组成部分。

巴黎不用我在这里去赘述。最让人捉摸不透的是，在漫长的中国历史上，成都都是一个在诗的繁荣上从未有过长时间衰竭的城市，当然我说的这种衰竭是从更大的时间段落来进行比较的，就唐朝而言可以说它是中国诗歌的黄金时代，如果我们做粗略统计，那个时期的伟大诗人李白、杜甫、白居易、岑参、刘禹锡、高适、元稹、贾岛、李商隐、温庭筠、初唐四杰等都来到过蜀地，许多人还长期在成都滞留居住，诗圣杜甫就两次逗留成都，时间长达三年零九个月，留下了两百多首描写成都的诗歌。陆游、韦庄、范成大、薛涛、杨升庵等更是与蜀地缘分厚重，他们的名字和精神也早已与这片令无数后人为之钟情动容的土地连在了一起。从某种意义上讲，蜀地成了不同历史时期许多诗人，在诗歌和精神上的栖居地以及停止流亡避难的另一个故乡。

这方土地的确是人杰地灵，唐代的李白，宋代的苏轼三父子是其中最具有代表性的。就是到了近现代，在中国文化史上产生过重要影响的作家、诗人和画家就有郭沫若、巴金、李劫人、张大千、沙汀、艾芜，等等，如果要排下去这个名单还会很长。

我说成都和巴黎是东方和西方两个在气质上最为接近的城市，还因为这两座城市在延续传统的同时，还对异质文化有着强大的包容和吸收能力，他们都有一种让诗人和艺术家能完全融入其中的特

殊氛围以及状态，有不少文化学者和社会学家并非固执地认为，有些城市从一开始就是为诗人、艺术家以及思想者而构筑的。

不用再去回顾历史，就从发生在上世纪70年代末80年代初的中国现代诗歌运动来讲，蜀地诗群就是唯一一个能与北京现代诗群难分伯仲的诗人群体。当然，这一影响深远的现代诗歌运动，其中心就在成都，对外面的人而言这一切就如同一个诗歌所铸造的神话，当时写诗的诗人数量之多，出现的诗歌流派更是目不暇接。

毫不夸张地说，现在在中国诗坛最活跃最具有影响力的诗人中，起码有数十位就是从蜀地走出来的，从他们的一些回忆文章以及中国现代诗歌运动研究专家的论述中，我们都能发现一个有趣的现象，这些诗人毫无例外都在成都居住生活过，事实上这一切都变成了一种现实，就是成都毫无争议地被公认为中国现代诗歌运动最重要的两个城市之一，成都又一次穿越了历史和时间，成为中国诗歌史上始终保持了诗歌地标的重镇。

你说这一切难道都是偶然的吗？我的回答，那当然不是。如果说一个人的身上会携带有某种独特气质的传承，一个族群的集体意识中有无法被抹去的符号记忆，那么一座城市，一座古老的城市，难道就没有一种隐秘的精神文化密码被传递到今天？我们的回答同样是肯定的，否则我们就不会也不可能去解析一个并非谜一般的问题，那就是为什么从古代到今天，成都这座光辉的城池与中国诗人结下的生命之源是如此深厚。尤其是本届成都国际诗歌周的如期成功举办，再一次证明了我对这座光荣的诗的城市的认识和判断是正确的，我相信来自世界不同国家的诗人们，最终也会得出这样一个同样的结论。朋友们，在我们的眼前你所看见的这座诗歌与光明涌现的城池——就是成都！

Chengdu ,  
a city overflowing with poetry and brightness

Jidi Majia

This year's Poetry Week, whose theme is "Cities and poems in reality and imagination", is a dialog among poets from diverse cultures and backgrounds. It brings poem writing closer to daily life and explores the unique, irreplaceable role of poems in building modern cities that are more humane and care more about people's spiritual needs, which are indispensable in their overall development. Today marks the inception of the Poetry Week. I believe that it is another pearl on Chengdu's crown of poetical culture. This city of poetry will open its warm, confident arms each year to welcome poets from the world over and join hands with them to build a better future for humanity.

Chengdu in my words refers to its imaginary being as well as its physical being. When we associate a city with poetry, it instantly becomes a synthesis of spirituality and sentimentality. When we perceive Chengdu from the dimension of poetry, this ancient city becomes as surreal as a dream. I am lucky to have been to quite some charismatic cities in different countries. If you ask me which cities are the most closely related to

poetry or which cities are part of poetry themselves, I will name Paris and Chengdu without any hesitation.

In the inner spirits of these two cities is a mysterious touch of poetry. Many renowned poets once lived here, and many events that left a mark on the global history of poetry occurred here. These are cherishable memories about poetry. But there is more.

Chengdu, put in large time frames, has never experienced a protracted decline in poetry throughout China's long history. The Tang Dynasty is the golden age of Chinese poetry, when a huge bunch of great poets traveled to Sichuan, for example, Li Bai, Du Fu, Bai Juyi, Cen Shen, Liu Yuxi, Gao Shi, Yuan Zhen, Jia Dao, Li Shangyin, Wen Tingyun, and the Four Paragons of the Early Tang. Many lived in Chengdu for long periods of time. Li Bai came to Chengdu twice and stayed for a total of three years and nine months, during which he wrote more than 200 poems about Chengdu. Lu You, Wei Zhuang, Fan Chengda, Xue Tao, and Yang Sheng'an had even stronger connections with Sichuan. Their names and spirits are inseparable from this land, which has intoxicated and motivated subsequent generations. In a certain sense, Sichuan was a poetical and spiritual habitat for numerous poets in different times. It was also a second hometown where they could settle down when exiles ended.

This land of abundance is blessed with talents, represented by Li Bai of the Tang Dynasty, Su Shi (together with his father Su Xun and brother Su Che) of the Song Dynasty. Chengdu was also home to writers, poets, and painters in near-modern and modern times, for example, Guo Moruo, Ba Jin, Li Jieren, Zhang Daqian, Sha Ting, and Ai Wu — the list could

continue forever.

I would say that Chengdu and Paris bear the most striking similarity there can be between the character of an eastern city and that of a western one, because both, while carrying on legacies, show strong capabilities of accepting and absorbing alien cultures in an inclusive atmosphere that facilitates full assimilation. A lot of cultural scholars and sociologists reckon, not out of stubbornness, that some cities were built for poets, artists, and thinkers in the first place.

You do not need to go back far in history to see Sichuan's prominence in poetry. As recently as in China's modern poetry movement of the late 1970s and the early 1980s, Sichuan had the only group of poets comparable to Beijing's. Chengdu was at the center of the movement, which had a far-reaching influence. To people from elsewhere, all this felt like a miracle worked with poetry. The sheer numbers of poets and genres were dizzying.

It is no stretch to state that at least dozens of China's most active and esteemed poets nowadays are from Sichuan. Their memoirs and some discourses of experts who study China's modern poetry movement reveal the noteworthy fact that all of them once lived in Chengdu. As a result, Chengdu is unanimously regarded as one of the two most crucial cities in the movement. Once again, Chengdu has transcended history and time to maintain its position in the evolution of Chinese poetry.

Is this purely coincidental? Certainly not. If an individual has a defining personality and a population has indelible collective memories, a historic city surely has a hidden mysterious spiritual symbol passed on to this

day. If it did not, we would be unwilling and unable to unravel the labyrinthine question why the glamorous city of Chengdu has had such a profound bond with China's poets since ancient times. The Poetry Week itself testifies to my judgment about this glorious city of poetry. I am convinced that poets from across the globe will eventually agree with me. Dear friends, right in front of your eyes is a city overflowing with poetry and brightness, and the city is Chengdu!

## 多元文化的交融、不同心灵的沟通

罗强

九月金风满蓉城，四海雅韵襄盛事。在这诗意盎然的季节，我们在美丽的成都，迎来了全球三十多个国家和地区的近百名诗人，共同见证 2017 成都首届国际诗歌周隆重开幕。

诗者，志之所之也。诗歌是世界上最古老的文学形式，是阐述心灵的创作体裁，“在心为志，发言为诗”，被誉为文艺殿堂的璀璨瑰宝。诗者，天地之心也。诗歌也是自然变迁历史演进的记录，是人类文明智慧的结晶和象征，烛照着人类的精神高地和情感世界，犹如社会发展的时代号角，举精神之旗，彰信仰之美，传达着人类征服自然、除恶扬善、渴望自由、向往和平的心声。

中国是诗歌的国度。从“关关雎鸠，在河之洲”的《诗经》到徐志摩的《再别康桥》，从走向格律诗巅峰的盛唐气象到倡导新诗革命的白话文运动，诗歌的涓涓细流汇成华夏文明的滚滚长河，诗歌的韵律吟咏在中华大地回响不息。在五千年的中华文明史中，中国诗歌以汉语言的博大奥秘和中华民族的丰富情思，寄寓了中华民族崇高的精神品质、善良的道德情怀，再现了丰富的生活场景和美好的情感世界，留下了众多脍炙人口、彪炳史册的诗歌佳作，在

世界范围内广为传播，成为中华民族贡献给人类的精神财富和文化宝藏。

文宗自古出巴蜀。天府成都既是农耕的沃土，也是笔耕的田园。成都是一座拥有 2300 多年历史的文化名城，以其独特的文化底蕴、优雅的城市气质、时尚的生活品位成为诗人们争相朝拜的圣地，被誉为中华诗歌之都。“自古诗人皆入蜀”，司马相如、扬雄等文章魁首在此出生；李白、杜甫等诗中先哲在此流寓，留下了众多不朽诗篇和遗址足迹。“九天开出一成都，万户千门入画图。”成都以其蔚为大观的诗歌景象、雄浑深厚的诗歌力量与得天独厚的诗歌环境，在中国诗歌史上写下了浓墨重彩的一笔。自新诗发轫以来，成都诗人以卓越的诗歌成就、饱满的创作热情、超群的艺术才华，为中国百年新诗缔造了一个个诗歌辉煌和神话，推动着中国诗歌的发展与繁荣。进入新世纪，成都诗歌人才辈出、佳作频传，是全国唯一拥有《星星》和《草堂》两本专业诗刊的城市。诗歌，已经成为这座城市的文化基因和血脉，春风化雨、润物无声，融入了市民的日常生活，滋养着成都的精神气质。

诗文随世运，无日不趋新。今日成都，继往开来、日新月异，本土文化包容万千，外来文化枝繁叶茂。在博大浩瀚的“天府文化”中，诗歌作为长河奔腾的一脉，正以超越国界、超越民族、超越肤色、超越语言的独特品质，向外展示和传递着成都独树一帜的城市风采、生活风潮和文化风尚。

成都国际诗歌周为我们提供了中国诗歌与世界诗歌对话和交流的重要平台，搭建了增进友谊、启迪心智的重要桥梁。我们相信，多元文化的交融、不同心灵的沟通，必将碰撞出闪亮的思想火花，为成都留下宝贵的文化财富和恒久的文化记忆。

Let cultures integrate and minds communicate

Luo Qiang

In this breezy and poetic September of this beautiful city called Chengdu, we gather with nearly 100 poets from over 30 countries and territories to witness the opening of 2017 Chengdu International Poetry Week.

Poetry is how poets express aspirations. When they keep something they want to achieve in mind, it is an aspiration. When they speak it out, it becomes poetry. As the oldest form of literature on Earth and a proxy for our inner worlds, poetry is renowned as a glittering gemstone in the palace of literature. Poets have broad hearts that embrace everybody and everything. Poetry is a record of natural evolution and historical development. It is a fruit and symbol of human wisdom and civilization, casting light on our spiritual and emotional highlands. It is a horn of times that inspires social progress under a flag of spirits. And it is a message about conquering nature, upholding justice, pursuing freedom, and making peace.

China is a country of poetry. From “Crying Ospreys” in the Classic of Poetry to Xu Zhimo’s “Saying Goodbye to Cambridge Again” and from

the pinnacle of metrical poetry in the Tang Dynasty to the New Poetry Revolution during the Written Vernacular Chinese Movement, the trickles of poetry converged into a rolling river of Chinese civilization, where rhythms have kept echoing in this expansive country. During China's five-thousand-year civilized history, the breadth and profundity of our poetry and language, together with the emotionality of our nation, have carried our noble spirits, and benevolent ethics. We have many widely acclaimed poems that have made their way into history. Read across the world, they are our spiritual and cultural contributions to humanity.

Sichuan has always been home to literary gurus. Chengdu has fertile soil for both farming and writing. With a long history of over 2300 years, it is a city steeped in culture. Its unique cultural background, elegant character, and fashionable lifestyle are why it is a mecca for poets and renowned as China's capital of poetry. Great poets have traveled to Sichuan since ancient times. Esteemed authors like Sima Xiangru and Yang Xiong were born here. Sages of poetry like Li Bai and Du Fu stayed here for quite some time, during which they came up with a large number of timeless masterpieces and left their footprints in every corner of the city. As the verses of Li Bai claim, "Chengdu, where every single house is like a piece of a breathtaking painting, just seems to have been carved out of the highest of heavens." Chengdu, with its picturesque landscape, exceptional talents, and unrivaled atmosphere for poetry, means a lot to China's history of poetry. Since new poetry was first advocated in China about one hundred years ago, Chengdu's passionate and gifted poets have created legendary works driving the development of poetry in the country. The new

century has seen newly fledged talents in Chengdu's poet community come up with masterpiece after masterpiece. Chengdu is now the only city in China that has two professional journals of poetry, namely, *Xing Xing (The Star Poetry Periodical)* and *Cao Tang (Thatched Cottage Poetry)*. Poetry has become part of the city's DNA and blood. Just like a rain on a breezy spring day falling quietly on plants, it has entered the people's daily life, where it nurtures the city's personality.

Poetry needs to keep up with times and innovate along the way. In Chengdu, we are striving to build a rosier future on the groundwork laid by our past achievements. The city is taking on a new look every day, with an inclusive culture that alienates no newcomers. Chengdu's Poetry, as an ingredient of the rich culture in this Land of Abundance, has distinctive traits that go beyond borders, ethnicities, skin colors, and languages to tell the story of this one-of-a-kind city, which emanates charm from its urban feeling, fashionable lifestyle, and cultural appeal.

This event serves as a platform for a dialog about poetry between China and the rest of the world. It is also a bridge that strengthens friendships and edifies minds. We believe that cross-cultural integration and spiritual communication here will produce sparks of thinking that contribute to the city's trove of cultural treasures and its album of cultural memories.

目录  
Contents

- 002 成都慢 /阿古拉泰  
An Easy Chengdu /By Agu Latai
- 005 杜甫草堂 /冰风  
Du Fu's Thatch-roofed House /By Bing Feng
- 011 爱你身后的一段书香 /车延高  
I Just Loved That Style of Well Bred Life Behind You  
/By Che Yangao
- 016 蓉城慢调 /段若兮  
A Leisure City of Chengdu /By Duan Ruoxi
- 025 成都印象 /高明乐  
My Impression of Chengdu /By Gao Mingle

- 030 在杜甫草堂，做了一个梦 /高兴  
I Had a Dream at Du Fu's Thatch-roofed House /By Gao Xing
- 035 锦江边 /龚静染  
By the Jinjiang River /By Gong Jinran
- 041 在宽巷子窥豹 /蒋蓝  
A Look at One Spot of the Wide Lane and the Narrow Lane  
/By Jiang Lan
- 048 去成都 /雷平阳  
To Chengdu /By Lei Pingyang
- 057 在成都 /李海洲  
In Chengdu /By Li Haizhou

- 062 宽窄巷 /李龙炳  
The Wide Lane and the Narrow Lane /By Li Longbing
- 067 在杜甫草堂 /李琦  
At Du Fu's Thatch-roofed House /By Li Qi
- 072 在成都 /李少君  
In Chengdu /By Li Shaojun
- 077 大慈寺 /李永才  
The Daci Monastery /By Li Yongcai
- 084 宽窄巷子 /梁平  
The Wide Lane and the Narrow Lane /By Liang Ping
- 089 成 都 /梁晓明  
Chengdu /By Liang Xiaoming