

Cultural Overview of Countries along the Belt and Road

“一带一路” 沿线国家文化概览

主编 韩海燕 范迎波



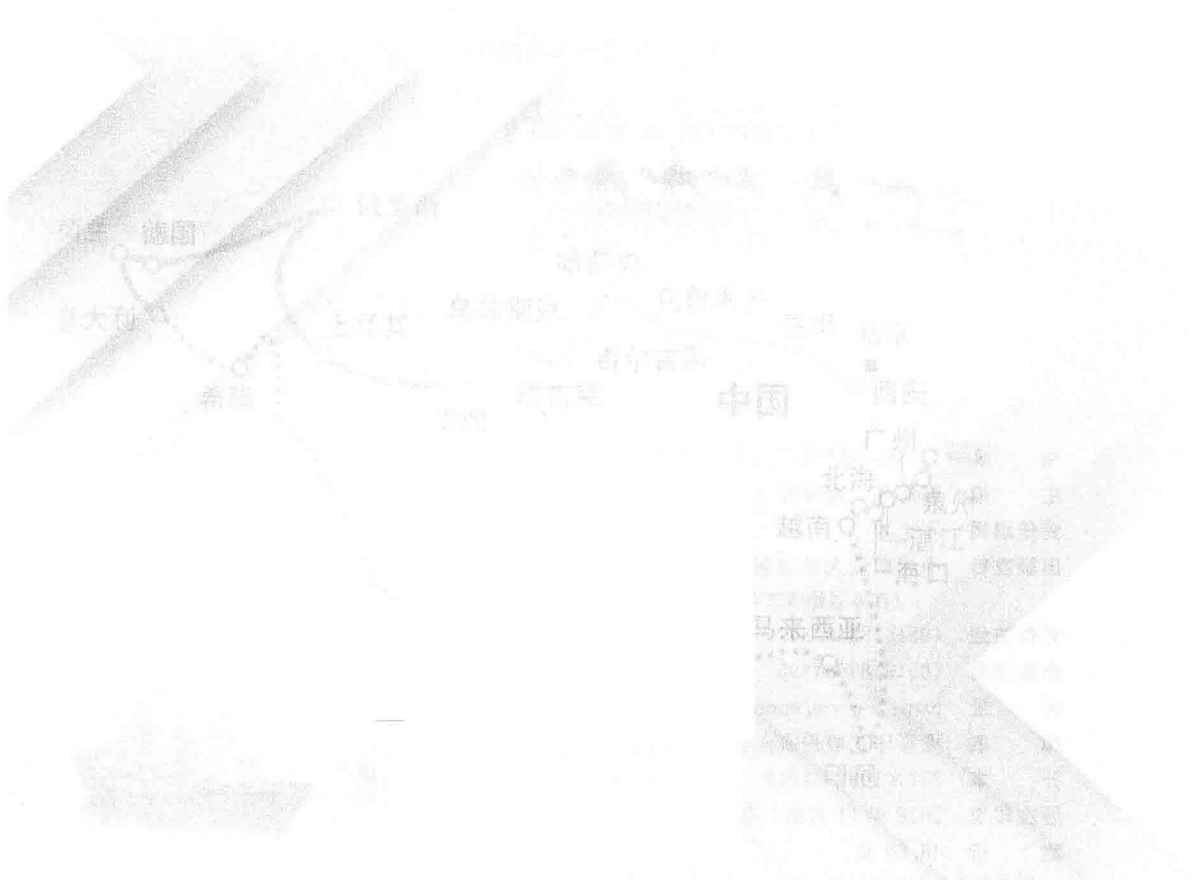
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让世界看到你

远处，秋天高阔无际的穹窿之上，一行南行的白云正似逶迤的驼队。近处，庭院里桂香阵阵，一路向北的秋风舞响树叶，似有远行的别意轻轻诉说。

案几之上，一本厚厚的书卷，图文并茂，飘逸着丰富文化的美意，引我作溯古念今的臆想。

《“一带一路”沿线国家文化概览》是这样一本书，她用中英两种语言对照书写，囊括了“一带一路”沿线66个国家的文化概略。她以全方位全视角精炼的笔触，视窗式地展现“一带一路”沿线国家的基本情况，包括各国的国家概况、风土人情、著名文学人物及作品、名言及谚语，着重呈现了习俗、饮食、服饰、节日、文学等民风要素，体现出一个个近乎名片式的“一带一路”沿线国家的民族特色与文化气质。

习近平主席提出，“一带一路”倡议中重要的一环是五通：政策沟通、贸易畅通、设施联通、资金融通、民心相通。其中，民心相通必先文化相通，没有文化的相互理解与认同，难有其他更深的沟通。每一个民族在拥有自己独特而优秀的文化传统时，也要充分理解和欣赏其他民族的文化，在相互的沟通、融汇中，能够共同发展，从而实现天下大同的世界文化。这正如费孝通先生所说，一个智慧的民族要懂得“各美其美，美人之美，美美与共，天下大同”。

为此，这本形式上的小书，便有了国家文化战略的大意。只有熟悉彼此，才会产生感情的链接与精神的共鸣。这也恰恰体现了外国语学院“外通于中以致远，文载乎道而达美”的专业文化精神。

世上的人都会向往那些陌生的美好，我们的祖先才会走出漫长的丝绸之路及遥远的海上航程，哪怕偏居一隅，也要心念世界。66个国家，有66种神秘的美好，等着每一个读者去鉴赏与探索。

她开启了我们的文化之旅。耳边响起沙漠的驼铃，眼前铺开城市的繁华，手鞠一捧地中海的湛蓝，走在叶色葱茏的棕榈林间，我们徜徉在如诗般的艺术

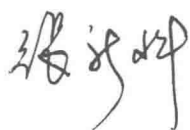
长廊,领略着各国的风光。

她汇聚了我们复兴的力量。从中国古代的都城长安到地中海的罗马,从西北到东南,从陆上到海洋,沿线国家的独特文化在这里交织、贯通、绵延。让这种文化融入我们的心田,汇聚成民族复兴的力量,积跬步以致千里,积小流以成江海。风雨兴,蛟龙生,伟大的祖国必将繁荣富强。

习近平主席指出,中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦终将在一代代青年的接力奋斗中变为现实。外国语学院的学生以他们的勤奋与努力做了一次有益的尝试。他们用世界大同的视野和胸怀带领我们走进神秘的丝绸之路,去欣赏沿线国家的美丽风景,让遥远呈现眼前。这种专业实践的尝试不仅提升了他们自身的专业素养,开阔了眼界,同时也为宣传“一带一路”贡献了一己之力,我想,这正是我们希望看到的学生的模样吧。

在这个秋天明丽清亮的早晨,这本书让我的书案上多了一份墨香初现的美好。

是为序。



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东 亚

East Asia

中国 China

国家概况 Country Profile

【国名】中华人民共和国,简称中国

【Country Name】The People's Republic of China

【面积】约 960 万平方千米

【Area】About 9.6 million square kilometers

【人口及语言】约 14 亿 1423 万(2015 年),官方语言为汉语。

【Population and Language】The 2015 census counted the population to be some 1,414, 230,000. The official language is Standard Chinese.

【首都】北京

【Capital City】Beijing

【经济】古代中国有着发达的农业经济,其经济规模在很长一段历史时期内领先于世界。自鸦片战争以来,中国原来保守的农业经济体系受到了西方世界的极大挑战。1979 年以来,中国实行改革开放政策,开始实行社会主义市场经济并推行经济体制改革。中国近年已经成为美国之后的世界第二经济大国。

【Economy】Ancient China had a developed agricultural economy, with its economic scale ahead of the rest of the world for a long period. Since the Opium War, China's original conservative agricultural economic system has been greatly challenged by the Western world. In 1979, China announced the reform and opening-up policy, embarking on a socialist market economy and carrying out economic reform. China has become the world's second-largest economic entity just after the United States in recent years.

风土人情 Local Conditions and Customs

✿ 自然环境 Natural Environment

中国位于亚洲东部、太平洋的西岸。领土辽阔广大,总面积约 960 万平方千米,仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大,居世界第三位。

中国地势西高东低,呈阶梯状分布。山地、高原面积广大。东西相距约 5000 千米,大陆海岸线长达 18 000 多千米,气温降水的组合多种多样,形成了多种多样的气候。

China is located in eastern Asia and the western coast of the Pacific Ocean. With a vast territory, China covers about 9.6 million square kilometers, ranking 3rd in the world only after Russia and Canada.

Topographically, the land is low in the east and high in the west. The land surface descends

like a staircase. The mountainous area and plateau area are vast. From east to west, the distance is about 5000 kilometers, and the continental coastline reaches 18,000 kilometers. The combination of temperature and precipitation is diverse, forming a variety of climates.

✿ 习俗 Customs

中国素有礼仪之邦之称,正所谓有礼仪之大,故谓之夏。中国礼仪以周为最,中国古代推行周礼。中国古代有五礼之说,祭祀之事为吉礼,冠婚之事为喜礼,宾客之事为宾礼,军旅之事为军礼,丧葬之事为凶礼。

China is known as the State of Liyi (Rituals and Etiquette). The country was rich in rituals and was thus named Country of Xia (literally, elegance). The development of Li (ritual) system reached its peak during the Zhou Dynasty. Thus Zhou Li was canonized and implemented in ancient China. There was also a Five-Rite system in ancient times, which included rituals concerning sacrifice, growing-up and marriage, guest reception, military conducts, and funerals, respectively pronounced in Chinese as Ji-li, Xi-li, Bin-li, Jun-li and Xiong-li.

✿ 饮食 Diet

中国是茶的故乡,中国茶文化源远流长,博大精深。中国也是造酒的古国。中国菜已经历了数千年的发展。它由历代宫廷菜、官府菜以及不同风味的地方菜系所组成。著名的菜系有鲁菜、川菜、粤菜、闽菜、苏菜、浙菜、湘菜、徽菜等。中国菜的食物大多加工成小块宜食的尺寸,固体食物使用筷子进食。

China is home to tea, with a long and profound history of tea culture. China is also an ancient wine making country. Chinese food has gone through thousands of years of history. It consists of ancient court dishes, official dishes and local cuisines of different flavors. The famous cuisines include Shandong cuisine, Sichuan cuisine, Cantonese cuisine, Fujian Cuisine, Jiangsu cuisine, Zhejiang cuisine, Hunan cuisine and Anhui cuisine. Most Chinese food is processed into small pieces and chopsticks are used to pick up solid food.

✿ 服饰 Apparel

汉服,即中国国服,以汉族(或汉族的前身华夏族)的礼仪文化为基础,通过历代汉人王朝推崇周礼、象天法地而形成的具有独特华夏民族文化风貌性格、明显区别于其他民族传统服装的服装体系。汉服是世界上历史最悠久的民族服饰之一,是汉民族传承几千年的传统民族服装,体现了汉族的民族特色,并通过周礼和中华法系影响了整个汉文化圈。

Hanfu (literally Han clothing) is the Chinese national costume. It is based on the etiquette culture of the Han Dynasty by promoting the character and culture of the Zhou Dynasty. It is distinct from the traditional costumes of other nationalities in its embodiment of the ritual system Zhou Li and the architectural philosophy xiangtianfadi (literally, simulating heaven and earth). Hanfu is one of the oldest ethnic costumes in the world, and has been the traditional national costume of the Han nationality for thousands years. It manifests the ethnic characteristics of the Han nationality, and influences Chinese culture worldwide through the rites of Zhou and Chinese law system.



汉服

Han Fu

图片出自 <https://timgsa.baidu.com/>

✿ 禁忌 Taboos

◎ 吃饭的时候忌讳碗底留饭菜。流传的一种民间说法，如果老天爷有眼，发现你这样抛米撒面，会让你马上变得没吃没穿的。

Eat all the food in the bowl. As an old tale goes, if God finds you waste food, he will push you into poverty.

◎ 吃梨忌讳分着吃。民间传说分梨与分离谐音，怕遭遇分离之苦。

A pear (pronounced as li, meaning separation in Chinese) can't be divided and shared, for the fear that people may suffer from the misery of separation.

✿ 节日 Festivals

中国传统节日，既是中国人长期不懈地探索自然规律的产物，包含着大量的天文、气象和物候知识，也是中华文明的哲学思想、审美意识和道德伦理在民俗风情上的集中体现。

Chinese traditional Festivals are the products of Chinese long-term unremitting exploration of nature laws, containing a great deal of knowledge in astronomy and meteorology. They are part of Chinese customs that epitomize the philosophy, aesthetics and ethics in Chinese civilization.

春节：农历正月初一

Spring Festival: January 1, in Lunar Calendar

清明节：公历4月5日前后

Tomb Sweeping Day: April 4 or April 5 in a given year

端午节：农历五月初五

Dragon Boat Festival: the fifth day of the fifth lunar month

中秋节：农历八月十五

Mid-Autumn Festival: the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month

国庆节：公历10月1日

National Day: October 1

著名文学人物及作品 Famous Literary Figures and Their Works

中国文学分为古典文学、现代文学与当代文学。古典文学以唐宋诗词及四大名著为代

表,现代文学以鲁迅小说为代表,当代文学则以具有独立思想的中国文学为标志。

Chinese literature can be classified as classical literature, modern literature and contemporary literature. The classical literature is represented by the poems of Tang and Song Dynasties and Four Great Classical Novels; the modern literature is represented by Lu Xun's novels; and the contemporary literature is marked by Chinese literature with independent thought.

◎ 鲁迅(1881—1936),浙江绍兴人,著名文学家、思想家,五四新文化运动的重要参与者,中国现代文学的奠基人。

鲁迅的《狂人日记》是中国第一部现代白话文小说。小说通过被迫害者“狂人”的形象以及“狂人”的自述式的描写,揭示了封建礼教的“吃人”本质,表现了作者对以封建礼教为主体内涵的中国封建文化的反抗,也表现了作者深刻的忏悔意识。作者以彻底的“革命民主主义”的立场对中国的文化进行了深刻的反思,同时对中国甚至人类的前途表达了深深的忧愤。

Lu Xun (1881—1936), born in Shaoxing, Zhejiang. He was an essayist and a short novel writer. He was an important participant of New Culture Movement and founder of modern Chinese literature.

A Madman's Diary was the first modern work (short story) in China written in vernacular Chinese. By depicting the character of an oppressed “madman” and using the protagonist's narration, the work uncovers the nature of “cannibalism” of the feudal ethics, and displays the author's resistance against China's feudal culture dominated by feudal ethics. The story also shows the author's honest confession of his own guilt. The author faithfully reflected on China's culture with the stance of thorough “revolutionary democratism” and expressed his deep concern about China's, as well as all mankind's, future.



鲁迅
Lu Xun



莫言
Mo Yan

◎ 莫言,原名管谟业,出生于山东高密,第一个获得诺贝尔文学奖的中国籍作家。其一系列乡土作品充满怀乡、怨乡的复杂情感,被称为“寻根文学”作家。2011年莫言凭借小说《蛙》荣获茅盾文学奖。2012年获得诺贝尔文学奖,获奖理由是通过幻觉现实主义将民间故事、历史与当代社会融合在一起。

Mo Yan, formerly known as Guan Moye, was born in Gaomi, Shandong. He was the first Chinese writer to win the Nobel Prize for Literature. His works, which are based on countryside life, are full of mixed feelings of being nostalgic and discontent about the hometown, and he is known as the “root-seeking literature” writer. Mo Yan won the Mao Dun Literature Awards in 2011 for his novel *Frog*.

In 2012, Mo was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work as a writer “who with hallucinatory realism merges folk tales, history and the contemporary.”

名言及谚语 Sayings and Proverbs

◎ 刚则易折,柔则常存。

Either be hard and brittle, or be soft and indestructible.

◎ 从俭入奢易,从奢入俭难。

It is easy for the frugal to become extravagant, but very difficult to go the other way.

◎ 不飞则已,一飞冲天;不鸣则已,一鸣惊人。(司马迁)

This bird does not fly unless it is able to soar up into the sky in one swoop; and it does not cry unless it is able to amaze the world. (Sima Qian)

◎ 不入虎穴,焉得虎子? (《后汉书》)

How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair. (*History of the Later Han Dynasty*)

◎ 当局者迷,旁观者清。(《新唐书》)

The onlooker sees most of the game. (*New History of Tang Dynasty*)

蒙古国

Mongolia

国家概况 Country Profile

【国名】蒙古国

【Country Name】Mongolia

【面积】约 156.65 万平方千米

【Area】About 1,566,500 square kilometers

【人口及语言】蒙古国人口为 311.9 万人(2017 年),主要语言为喀尔喀蒙古语。

【Population and Language】The 2017 census counted the population of Mongolia to be about 3.119 million. The official language is Khalkha Mongolian.

【首都】首都及全国最大城市为乌兰巴托,其人口占全国总人口的 45%。

【Capital City】Ulan Bator is the capital and the largest city, accounting for 45% of the country's total population.

【经济】以畜牧业和采矿业为主。蒙古国草原辽阔,畜牧业是国民经济的基础。自然资源尤其是矿产资源丰富。工业以轻工、食品、采矿和燃料动力工业为主。交通运输以铁路和公路为主。

【Economy】Mongolia's economy is mainly dependent on animal husbandry and mining. As Mongolia has boundless grassland, animal husbandry has become the foundation of the national economy. Natural resources, especially mineral resources, are abundant. The dominant sectors are light industry, agriculture, mining and fuel power industries. Transportation is dependent upon the system of railways and highways.

风土人情 Local Conditions and Customs

✿ 自然环境 Natural environment

【地理环境】位于亚洲中部的内陆国家,地处蒙古高原。东、南、西三面与中国接壤,北面同俄罗斯的西伯利亚为邻。西部、北部和中部多为山地,东部为丘陵平原,南部是戈壁沙漠。山地间多河流、湖泊。

【Geographical Environment】Mongolia is a landlocked country in central Asia and lies in the Mongolian plateau. It is bordered by China to its east, south and west, Russia's Siberia to its north. The western, northern and central parts are mostly mountainous. The eastern part is the hilly plain, and the south is the Desert. There are many rivers and lakes in the mountains.

【气候】属典型的大陆型气候。冬季最低气温可至 -40°C ,夏季南部低海拔地区最高