

二、会 话

讨 论 问 题 (2)

- A: 我觉得在中国的古典文学作品中, 诗歌的成就最高。你看, 从最早的《诗经》、《楚辞》开始, 发展到汉代的乐府民歌, 唐代的李白、杜甫的诗歌就不用说了, 接下去是宋代的词和元代的曲, 一直到明、清的诗, 两千多年来产生了多少伟大的诗人, 留下了多少杰出的诗篇! 所以, 要研究中国文学, 我主张, 主要还是研究中国的诗歌。
- B: 我不同意你的看法。中国的散文跟诗歌一样有着悠久的历史, 也取得了同样高的成就。三千多年前就有了最早的散文; 春秋战国时期是中国散文的第一个高峰。汉代出现了司马迁那样伟大的散文作家。唐、宋两代是散文发展的主要时期。明、清也出现了很多优秀的散文。所以, 我认为要全面地了解中国文学, 不能只注意诗歌一个方面。
- C: 我觉得 B 的看法是很有道理的。另外, 我还想补充一点: 除了诗歌、散文以外, 中国古典文学中的戏剧、小说也是世界文学宝库中的珍宝。比莎士比亚早三个世纪的元代戏剧家关汉卿, 一生写过六十多种剧本, 他的代表作《窦娥冤》至今还能在中国舞台上看到, 是中国著名的悲剧之一。元、明、清三代也产生了象《西厢记》《牡丹亭》这样的著名剧本。这些作品都是世界上第一流的。说到长篇小说, 《水浒传》

《三国演义》《西游记》《红楼梦》等，大家就更熟悉了。

B: 最近《红楼梦》有了新的英译本和法译本，听说很多外国读者第一次读到这部伟大的作品时，都对这位十八世纪的作家曹雪芹所取得的成就感到吃惊。

A: 是啊，由于语言的障碍，中国古典文学艺术宝库还不能让更多的外国读者了解、欣赏。我觉得这是个很大的问题。

C: 我想，这也是我们今天要学好汉语的目的之一吧！

注 释:

① 流亡到成都 公元七五九年杜甫因为战乱，从陕西、甘肃流亡到成都。

“流亡到成都” Because of the chaos caused by the then war, Du Fu was forced to leave his home town and, by way of Shaanxi and Gansu Provinces, got to Chengdu in 759.

② 一首杜甫的诗 这是一首绝句，大约作于公元七六四年。

“一首杜甫的诗” refers to a poem in the form of *jueju* written in about 764.

③ 东吴 即吴，因在长江之东，所以也称东吴。

“东吴”，i.e. “吴”，another name for the Wu State. It was situated east of the Changjiang (Yangtse) River, thus so called.

④ “朱门酒肉臭，路有冻死骨。” 这两句引自杜甫的《自京赴奉先县咏怀五百字》，意思是：富贵人家酒肉吃不完，都发了臭味，可是路旁却有冻死人的尸骨。

“朱门酒肉臭，路有冻死骨”，a quotation from the poem 《自京赴奉先县咏怀五百字》 by Du Fu, means that “Behind the vermilion gates of the rich and powerful people meat and wine go to waste while out on the road lie the bones of the poor

frozen to death".

⑤ “草堂留后世，诗圣著千秋。”这两句的意思是：草堂留于后世，诗人永远为后人所景仰。“诗圣”是指造诣很高的诗人，后人用来专称杜甫。“著”是著名的意思。

“草堂留后世，诗圣著千秋” means that the straw-roofed house (where Du Fu used to live in Chengdu) remains and the poet himself will forever be respected and admired by the future generations. “诗圣” means “Sage Poet”, that is, poet of great attainments. It is used for Du Fu only by the later generations. “著” means “famous or noted”.

三、生 词

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| 1. 圣地 | (名) shèngdì | sacred place, shrine |
| 2. 故居 | (名) gùjū | former residence (or home) |
| 3. 忧国忧民 | yōuguóyōumín | to be concerned about one's country and people |
| 忧 | (动、名) yōu | to worry, to be worried; sorrow, anxiety |
| 4. 诗篇 | (名) shīpiān | poem |
| 5. 描绘 | (动) miáohuì | to depict, to describe, to represent |
| 6. 遭遇 | (名、动) zāoyù | bitter experience, hard lot; to meet with, to run up against, to encounter |
| 7. 他乡 | (名) tāxiāng | a place far away from one's home, an alien land, a distant land |
| 8. 大门 | (名) dàmén | gate |

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| 9. 年底 | (名) niándǐ | the end of the year |
| 10. 流亡 | (动) liúwáng | to exile, to go into exile |
| 11. 景物 | (名) jǐngwù | scenery |
| 12. 几乎 | (副) jīhū | almost, nearly |
| 13. 背诵 | (动) bèisòng | to recite, to repeat from memory |
| 14. 黄鹂 | (名) huánghí | oriole |
| 15. 鸣 | (动) míng | (of bird, etc.) to cry |
| 16. 翠 | (形) cuì | green |
| 17. 柳 | (名) liǔ | willow |
| 18. 行 | (量) háng | a measure word, line |
| 19. 白鹭 | (名) báilù | egret |
| 20. 青天 | (名) qīngtiān | blue sky |
| 21. 含 | (动) hán | to contain |
| 22. 岭 | (名) lǐng | ridge, mountain range |
| 23. 泊 | (动) bó | to anchor, to lie (or be) at anchor |
| 24. 说不定 | shuō bu dīng | perhaps, maybe |
| 25. 面前 | (名) miànqián | in the face of, in front of |
| 26. 灵感 | (名) línggǎn | inspiration |
| 27. 解释 | (动) jiěshì | to explain |
| 28. 鸟 | (名) niǎo | bird |
| 29. 沉思 | (动) chénstī | to ponder, to meditate, to be lost in thought |
| 30. 细 | (形) xì | thin, slender, fine |
| 31. 浓密 | (形) nóngmì | dense, thick |
| 密 | (形) mì | dense, thick |
| 32. 枝 | (名) zhī | branch, twig |

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| 33. 对唱 | (动) duìchàng | (of birds) to cry in an antiphonal way |
| 34. 动人 | (形) dòngrén | moving, touching |
| 35. 目光 | (名) mùguāng | sight |
| 36. 积 | (动) jī | to accumulate, to store up |
| 37. 终年 | (名) zhōngnián | all the year round, throughout the year |
| 38. 化 | (动) huà | to melt |
| 39. 个人 | (名) gèrén | individual person |
| 40. 理解 | (动) lǐjiě | to comprehend, to understand |
| 41. 码头 | (名) mǎtóu | dock, port, wharf |
| 42. 船只 | (名) chuánzhī | ship |
| 43. 停泊 | (动) tíngbó | to anchor, to berth |
| 44. 一带 | (名) yīdài | area, surroundings |
| 45. 漫游 | (动) mànyóu | to roam, to wander |
| 46. 果然 | (副) guǒrán | really, as expected, sure enough |
| 47. 反映 | (动、名) fǎnyǐng | to reflect, to mirror, to depict |
| 48. 强盛 | (形) qiángshèng | (of a country) powerful and prosperous |
| 49. 去世 | (动) qùshì | to die, to pass away |
| 50. 忧伤 | (形) yōushāng | distressed |
| 51. 朱门 | (名) zhūmén | vermilion gate or red-lacquered doors (of wealthy homes) |
| 52. 臭 | (形) chǒu | stinking, smelly, foul |
| 53. 冻 | (动) dòng | to freeze |

54. 骨 (名) gǔ bone
55. 千古 (名) qiāngǔ through the ages, for all time
56. 另外 (形、副) lǐngwài other, another
另 (形、副) lìng other, another
57. 齐名 (动) qímíng to enjoy equal popularity, to be equally famous
58. 相同 (形) xiāngtóng same, alike, identical
59. 现实主义 (名) xiànrshízhǔyì realism
60. 般 (助) bān type, way, class, sort
61. 穷困 (形) qióngkùn poverty-stricken, impoverished
62. 诗圣 (名) shīshèng sage poet
63. 平静 (形) píngjìng calm, quiet, tranquil
64. 乐府 (名) yuèfǔ (poetic genre of) folk songs and ballads in the Han style
65. 词 (名) cí *ci*, poetry written to certain tunes with strict tonal patterns and rhyme schemes, in fixed numbers of words and lines originating in the Tang Dynasty and fully developed in the Song Dynasty
66. 曲 (名) qū *qu*, a type of verse for singing, which emerged in the Southern Song Dynasty and Jin Dynasty and became

67. 悠久 (形) yōujiǔ popular in the Yuan Dynasty
long, long-standing, age-old
68. 同样 (形) tóngyàng same, equal, similar
69. 剧本 (名) jùběn play
70. 悲剧 (名) bēijù tragedy
71. 流 (名) liú rate, class, grade
72. 长篇小说 chángpiān xiǎoshuō
novel
73. 熟悉 (动) shúxī to know very well, to be familiar with
74. 障碍 (名) zhàng'ài barrier, obstacle

专

名

1. 杜甫草堂 Dù Fǔ Cǎotáng Du Fu's Straw-roofed House
2. 杜甫 Dù Fǔ Du Fu
3. 东吴 Dōngwú the Eastern Wu State, another name for the Wu Dynasty
4. 岷山 Mín Shān Minshan Mountain
5. 洛阳 Luòyáng Luoyang
6. 朱德 Zhū Dé Zhu De
7. 《楚辞》 《Chǔcí》 "the Songs of Chu"
8. 宋 Sòng the Song Dynasty
9. 元 Yuán the Yuan Dynasty
10. 春秋 Chūnqiū the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.)

11. 关汉卿 Guān Hànrǎng a personal name
12. 《窦娥冤》 《Dòu'éyuān》 “The Wrongly Accused
Dou E”
13. 《西厢记》 《Xīxiāngjì》 “A Story of the West
Chamber”
14. 《牡丹亭》 《Mǔdāntíng》 “The Peony Pavilion”