中华优秀传统文化是中华民族代代相传的丰富遗产,是中华民族对人类文明的伟大贡献。随着国际文化交流的不断深入,逐渐加强中华优秀传统文化在语言教学中的融入,对促进跨文化交际具有重要的意义。在此背景下,"漫读中华"(Reading into China)系列丛书的推出应该是传承中华优秀传统文化、推进其国际传播的一次有益尝试。

Reading into China,可以理解为以阅读的方式走进中华民族文化;其中的 into 是一个动态介词,意在帮助读者全面地、深人探究式地、由古及今地认识和了解中华文化。丛书的中文名是"漫读中华",以"漫"的方式阅读中华文明,品味中华文化的博大精深。

"漫读中华"系列丛书在内容上,从物态文化、制度文化、行为文化和心态文化等角度取材,体现了广义文化的内涵和外延。丛书在文本架构上以"中国故事"为着眼点,用文化链接的方式介绍了相关的中华优秀传统文化亮点,并与外国文化进行对比阅读,以此促进双向跨文化交际,帮助读者认识和了解中华民族文化,领悟中华文化和世界文化在形成和发展过程中的相互作用和各自特点,增强文化认同。

很多中华文化的表现形式是非文本的。"漫读中华"系列丛书在形式编排上注重图文并茂,使阅读内容更为直观和形象。所选图片包括典籍、画作、碑文等文化遗物,多选自于博物馆展品或藏品,通过图释及相关阅读内容赋予这些陈列品鲜活的生命力,展现文物背后的文化内涵;也包括故居、古城、宫殿等文化遗迹,通过对相关故事或文化现象的阐述,增强读者对文化名胜的认知,让读者有身临其境的文化体验;还包括民俗、民间艺术、传统仪式等文化行为的图片,体现民族和区域特色的行为模式。

总之,"漫读中华"系列丛书有介绍、有对比,有梳理、有分析,有传承、有创新,是一套颇具特色的教材,也是一套深入浅出的文化普及读本。丛书的编写团队是一支勤勉钻研、善于思考,并对文化、语言和教学研究满含热情的中青年学者队伍。中华优秀传统文化的继承和传播需要这种钻研、思考和热情。

星艺

2018年8月3日 于上海

東定芳,上海外国语大学教授,博士生导师,大中小学外语国家教材建设重点研究基地(上外)首席专家,上海市英语教育教学研究基地首席专家,《外国语》主编,中国英汉语比较研究会认知语言学专业委员会名誉会长,全国高校外语学刊研究会秘书长,教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会副主任委员,Cognitive Linguistics等国际期刊编委。长期从事认知语言学和外语教学理论与实践研究。著有《现代外语教学:理论、实践与方法》(1996,2008)、《隐喻学研究》(2000)、《现代语义学》(2000)、《外语教学改革:问题与对策》(2004)、《认知语义学》(2008)、《大学英语教学成功之路》(2010)、《中国外语战略研究》(2012)、《认知语言学研究方法》(2010)、《中国外语战略研究》(2012)、《认知语言学研究方法》(2013)等,主编《新目标大学英语》系列教材(2016)、《普通高中教科书·英语》(上外版)教材(2020)、《义务教育教科书·英语》(1-9年级,上教版)教材(2024)等。

中华优秀传统文化是中华民族集体智慧的结晶,是人类文明的源头之一。讲好中国故事是新时代中国特色社会主义的命题和使命。"漫读中华"系列丛书以"源于中国,属于世界,基于历史,引领未来"为指导思想,使学习者在阅读故事的过程中理解中华优秀传统文化的内涵和表现形式,为用英语讲述中国故事、在国际交往中传承并弘扬中华优秀传统文化奠定基础。

本系列丛书适合国内中、高级英语语言和文化学习者使用, 亦适合对中国文化感兴趣的外国学习者使用;可用于课堂教学及 学生课外自主学习。本系列丛书包含历史故事、古代神话、民间 传说和文学经典四个分册。从书内容具有以下特点。

- 1. 选材广泛。丛书选材涵盖从远古到近代的哲学、科学、文学、医学、艺术等主题,选用能够展示中华民族智慧、勇敢、谦逊、礼让、大义等中华优秀传统文化的故事。
- 2. 结构合理。每个分册包含十五个单元。每个单元包括引言、故事、文化链接、思辨和语言练习。故事内容短小精悍,采用图文结合的编写形式,符合现代阅读习惯。
- **3. 双语编写**。采用英文和中文双语编写,方便课堂教学、自主学习和拓展阅读等。
- **4. 视角新颖**。每个单元都编写了数条文化链接,通过扩充与故事相关的中华传统文化知识以及对比中外文化等内容,以点带面,提高学习者关于中华文化主题的语言应用能力和跨文化交际能力。
- 5. 思辨培养。每个单元均设计了思辨讨论,帮助学习者深入理解和分析中华优秀传统文化的内涵和特点,领悟中华文化在世界文化的形成和发展过程中发挥的重要作用。思辨讨论题亦可以作为演讲、辩论和写作等学习任务的主题。

"漫"本义指水向四面八方流淌,本丛书所有作者希望以中国故事为源头,链接中华文化,连贯中西文化本源,并希冀中华优秀传统文化在国际上的传播蓬勃发展,无远弗届。

登录"中国高校外语慕课平台(https://moocs.unipus.cn/course/explore)",搜索"中华优秀传统文化(双语)",即可获得配套慕课资源。

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I YUTHE GREAT CONTROLLING THE WATERS

Introduction

Yu the Great (around 2200 BC–2101 BC) is said to have establish the Xia Dynasty, traditionally considered the first dynasty of China.

According to Sima Qian's famous *Records of the Grand Historian*, Yu was Gun's son; Gun was the son of Emperor Zhuanxu; Zhuanxu's father, Changyi, was the son of the Yellow Emperor. The Yellow Emperor is considered one of the ancestors of Chinese civilization.



 The stone carved with a pattern of an agricultural tool *leicha* used in Yu's controlling the waters, found at Mount Juci in Yuzhou in Henan Province



• The image of Yu grasping a *leicha* to control the waters in a copy of a stone rubbing, found at Wu's Clan Temple in Jiaxiang in Shandong Province



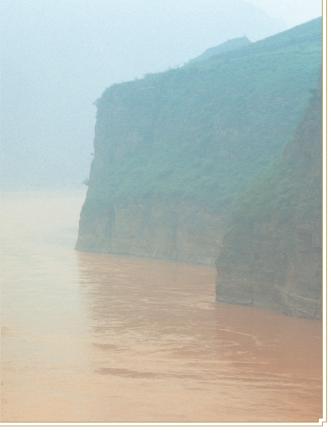
Story Time

More than four thousand years ago, the Chinese heartland frequently suffered from floods. Yu's father, Gun, was assigned with designing a system to control the waters. He spent more than nine years building a series of dikes and dams along the riverbanks, but all of them were ineffective. Yu then had orders to continue his father's work.

Yu began by making a careful study of the river systems and attempted to find out why his father's great efforts had failed.

One day, he found a stream running through the high mountains which looked like the natural barriers to the waters. "How could the stream keep flowing freely through such barriers?" Yu was lost in thought. Gazing at the flowing water and the gaps between mountains, he had an idea. Instead of directly damming the rivers' flow, he created a system of irrigation canals which led floodwater into fields. At the same time, he made great efforts to remove mud and stones from the riverbeds.

Yu's efforts were successful, which also allowed ancient Chinese culture to flourish along the Yellow River, the Wei River, and other waterways of the Chinese heartland. The project made Yu well known throughout China's history and become one of the few Chinese rulers named with the title "Great."



 Yu's Gateway in Shaanxi Province, named for Yu's leading the workers to open up this channel which blocked water from flowing

Cultural Links

The origin of Huaxia

Huaxia refers to the Chinese nation. The characters of "Hua" and "Xia" were a pair of synonyms in ancient China.

According to historical texts, the Xia as a tribe was said to develop around the time of Emperor Zhuanxu. As Yu controlled the flood successfully, he took over the throne from Shun and established the Xia Dynasty (2070 BC–1600 BC). It started a period of family or clan control, spanning four thousand years or so.

Records of the Grand Historian

Records of the Grand Historian is a historical work finished by Sima Qian in the Han Dynasty. The work covers the history of a 3,000-year period from the age of the

legendary Yellow Emperor to the reign of Emperor Wu of Han.

In the West, historical works were used to treat history as a continuous or sweeping narrative. *Records of the Grand Historian* set a new model of breaking it up into the overlapping units dealing with famous figures and significant events.

The Nine Provinces

Yu's experience in controlling the waters is said to have made him know very well about all regions of what was then Han Chinese territory. According to the "Yu Gong Treatise" in the *Book of Documents*, Yu divided the Chinese "world" into nine provinces. The term has now come to be one of the symbolic names for China.

The flood narrative in the *Epic of Gilgamesh*

The flood narrative may provide some insight into the formation and development of different cultures. In the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, which is regarded as the earliest surviving great work of literature, Tablet XI contains a flood story.

It tells that the gods decided to send a great flood. However, a god wanted to save Utnapishtim and instructed him to build a giant ship. With his great effort, the ship was completed. On this ship, Utnapishtim and his entire family, together with his craftsmen and all the animals of the field, survived the waters.



• Tablet XI of the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, held by the British Museum in London, the United Kingdom

壹 大禹巧治黄河水

引

据说大禹(公元前2200年—公元前2101年)建立了中国第一个朝代——夏朝。

根据司马迁的《史记》所著: 禹之父曰鲧,鲧之父曰 帝颛顼,颛顼之父曰昌意, 昌意之父曰黄帝。黄帝被称为 "中华文明始祖之一"。



• 大禹治水农具"耒锸"的石刻图样 发现于河南禹州具茨山



• 大禹手持"耒锸"治水的石拓画 发现于山东嘉祥武氏祠



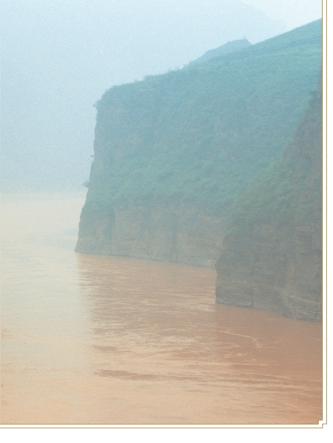
故事

在 4000 多年前,中华的中原地带常有水患,禹的父亲鲧奉命治水。鲧用了九年多时间在大河两岸筑起许多堤坝,但都没有达到很好的治水效果。之后,由其子禹继承治水大任。

禹首先对河水体系作了一番严密的 考察,寻求自己父亲竭尽全力但还是以失 败告终的问题所在。

一天,他在崇山峻岭中发现一条溪水 奔流不息,这些山脉犹如阻止水流的天然 屏障。"为何在这样的屏障之间,水流还能 自由流动不停息?" 禹陷入了沉思。凝视着水流和山间的那些山口,他想到了一个办法。一改直接"堵"住河水的方法,他设计了用于灌溉的沟渠体系,可以将洪水引入田地,同时又能将河床中的淤泥和石头沉淀掉。

禹治水成功了,也使得古代中华文化 在黄河、渭河和中原地带的其他流域繁 荣起来。治水使禹在中国历史上相当知名, 并使禹成为被尊称为"大"的少有的几位 统治者之一。



• 陕西 "禹门口" 因大禹带领众人在此凿开堵住水流的山口而得名

文化链接

"华夏"的起源

"华夏"现被用来指代中国。"华"和 "夏"在古代中国被用作一组同义词。

据史书所述,夏作为部族约在颛顼做首领时期发展起来。由于禹治水成功,他继位于舜,当了部落首领并建立了夏朝(公元前2070年—公元前1600年),开启了大约四千年的家族世袭制。

▶ 《史记》

《史记》是由汉朝司马迁完成的历史巨著,记载了从传说中黄帝时代开始至汉武帝

时代的三千年历史。

西方撰写历史作品常运用连贯的通史 叙述方式,而《史记》按著名人物和重要事件分类,将历史分解成相互交叠的片段,建 立了一种新体裁。

▶ 九州

据说大禹治水的经历使他对之后的汉 族疆域所有地区都非常了解。据《尚书· 禹贡》记载,大禹将"天下"分为九州。 "九州"现已成为象征中国的代称之一。

》 《吉尔伽美什史诗》中的洪水故事

通过洪水故事,我们可以深入了解不同 文化的形成和发展。《吉尔伽美什史诗》被 认为是现存最古老的文学巨著,其中的第11 块泥板讲述了一则洪水故事。

诸神决定降临一场大洪水,而一位主神 想要救乌塔那匹兹姆,于是就教他建造一艘 大船。经过不懈努力,终于造船成功。乌塔 那匹兹姆和他所有的家人、工匠们以及所有 田地里的动物,乘坐这艘船在洪水中存活了 下来。



。《吉尔伽美什史诗》的第11块泥板 英国伦敦大英博物馆展品

Discussion

Discuss and answer the following questions.

- 1. Why do you think Yu could control the waters successfully?
- 2. Do you know any other flood narratives? Try to tell what you know.

Translation

- 1 Translate the following five key concepts in Chinese culture into their appropriate English expressions.
 - 1. 华夏
 - 2. 汉朝
 - 3. 九州
 - 4.《史记》
 - 5.《尚书》

2 Translate the following paragraph into English.

通过洪水故事,我们可以了解不同文化的形成和发展。据《史记》所著,禹一改直接"堵"住河水的方法,将洪水引人田地,由此成功治理了水患。文学巨著《吉尔伽美什史诗》同样也有远古洪水故事记载。在这个故事中,乌塔那匹兹姆不懈努力,建造了一艘大船;他和所有的家人、工匠及所有田地里的动物,乘坐这艘船在洪水中存活下来。