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、深入探究式地、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。

星子

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。丛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 THE LEGEND OF "NIAN"

Introduction

In the Chinese language, the character *nian* (年) carries the meaning of the start of a year. Thus, the Nian Festival, also known as the Spring Festival, is a Chinese festival that celebrates the beginning of a new year.

Generally regarded as the most important traditional festival in China, the Spring Festival is celebrated by having family reunion dinners, exchanging greetings and good wishes, giving *hongbao* (gift money in red envelopes) to children, setting off the firecrackers, performing the dragon dance and the lion dance, doing Chinese paper-cutting, putting up Chinese New Year pictures and Spring Festival couplets, etc.

The creature Nian has been imagined in various forms in different legends.





• Two scenes in the Chinese New Year picture *Embracing the New Year* by artist Huang Ruihu of the Qing Dynasty, depicting performances of the dragon dance (left) and the lion dance (right) during the Spring Festival







Driving off the plague evil

Worshipping the kitchen god

Setting off the firecrackers

• Three paintings from the Qing-Dynasty artist Shen Zongqian's album of people on the eve of the Chinese Lunar New Year, held by the Jiaxing Museum, Zhejiang Province

Story Time

There once was a beast called $Xi(\mathcal{D})$. When food became scarce in the harsh winter, it would come out looking for food in the nearby villages and attack or even eat the villagers.

The villagers were so scared of Xi that they begged the kitchen god, who was in charge of fire, to get rid of Xi. The kitchen god tried very hard but could do nothing with the ferocious beast. The Jade Emperor learned of the situation and sent a fairy child, Nian, to solve the problem.

Even though Nian made several attempts, Xi was still on the run. Fortunately, Nian was smart and good at observing. By chance, he discovered that Xi was afraid of loud noises; therefore, he drove Xi off with the cracking sound of burning bamboo.

However, the peace only lasted for a few days, after which Xi returned.

This time, Nian found Xi was afraid of the color red, so he told the villagers to put red paper on their front door, hang red lanterns and then burn bamboo at midnight. As Nian had expected, Xi ran away that night and never showed up again. That day happened to be the last day of the year according to the Chinese lunar calendar.

Cultural Links

The main traditional Chinese festivals

Deeply rooted in ancient Chinese farming culture, most of the traditional Chinese festivals are scheduled according to the Chinese lunar calendar.

The main traditional Chinese festivals	Date (Chinese lunar calendar)	
The Spring Festival	the 1st day of the 1st lunar month	
The Lantern Festival	the 15th day of the 1st lunar month	
The Dragon Boat Festival	the 5th day of the 5th lunar month	
The Qixi Festival	the 7th day of the 7th lunar month	
The Mid-Autumn Festival	the 15th day of the 8th lunar month	
The Double- Ninth Festival	the 9th day of the 9th lunar month	



Chinese folk arts in the Spring Festival customs

There are many customs for celebrating the Spring Festival in China, among which Chinese paper-cutting, Chinese New Year pictures and Spring Festival couplets are three well-known folk arts.

Boasting a history of over 1,000 years, Chinese paper-cutting has various uses in folk culture. It is mostly intended to benefit health, promote prosperity, or serve as decoration. In 2009, it was inscribed on the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List.

Chinese New Year pictures mostly feature auspicious and joyous subjects, which range from plump babies to the Old God of Longevity, from landscapes to birds and flowers, from the plowing cattle in spring to rich harvests in autumn, to name but a few. Spring Festival couplets are said to originate from *Taofu*, namely two peach boards with the names of door-gods, which people hung on the gate to pray for good luck and ward off evil spirits in ancient times. Nowadays,

they are written with graceful calligraphy on red paper and affixed to both sides of the door frame. Adhering to certain lexical and tonal rules, the contents of the couplets are mostly about the Spring Festival, the beauty of nature and extending best wishes for a splendid future.



A Chinese New Year picture



A Spring Festival couplet

Red in China

The ancient Chinese associated color with philosophy, etiquette, customs and so on. Therefore, each color has its own cultural connotation.

Red is the embodiment of ancient sun worship, representing brightness, warmth,

growth and prosperity. It is said that the color red gained increased popularity among the people during the Ming Dynasty, because the royal surname at that time was Zhu, literally meaning red. Today, red is still widely seen on festive occasions such as wedding ceremonies and the Spring Festival.



Red in the Chinese wedding ceremony



Red in the Spring Festival

▶ The American family reunion day: Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is an important time for family reunions in the United States, which always falls on the fourth Thursday of November. It is a traditional festival that originated in the United States.

Legend has it that, aboard the ship *The Mayflower* in 1620, a group of English people sailed to America seeking a new life. That winter, the native people of America offered them daily necessities and taught

them the ways of planting, hunting and fishing. Thanks to the natives' help, they survived the harsh winter and had a great harvest the next year. To express their thankfulness, the English people invited the natives to share in a harvest feast, which would later become an annual tradition.



• Thanksgiving Day dinner, served with pumpkin pie, turkey, bread and so on

"年"的故事

引

始"的意思。因此,年节,也就是春节, 舞龙舞狮、剪纸、贴年画和春联等。 是中国人庆祝新年开始的节日。

要的传统节日, 庆祝方式有: 吃团圆饭、

在汉语中,"年"这个字有"一年之 拜年、给孩子们发红包、放鞭炮、表演

在不同的民间传说中,"年"作为一 在中国,人们一般认为春节是最重 种生物,被人们赋予了各式各样的形象。





。清朝画家黄瑞鹄所绘年画《迎春图》中的两个场景, 展现了春节时舞龙(左图) 和舞狮(右图)的表演







逐除疫疠之气

祭拜灶神

燃放爆竹

▶ 清朝画家沈宗骞绘制的除夕人物图册中的三幅作品 浙江嘉兴博物馆藏品

故事

曾经有一种唤作"夕"的野兽。每 到食物稀缺的严冬,夕就会到附近的村 庄觅食,袭击村民,甚至把他们吃掉。

村民们非常害怕夕,便向火神灶王爷祈祷,希望他除掉夕。灶王爷百般尝试,但对这头凶猛的野兽毫无办法。玉皇大帝知道了这个情况后,便派仙童"年"来解决难题。

尽管年想了不少办法对付夕,夕仍 然逍遥在外。好在年很聪明,并且善于 观察。一次偶然的机会,他发现夕惧怕 响声。于是,他点燃竹子,用爆炸声去 吓唬夕,夕果然被吓跑了。

但是好景不长,几天后,夕又回 来了。

这次,年发现了夕惧怕红色,于是他叫村民们在前门贴上红纸,挂上红灯笼,半夜再点燃竹子。正如年料想的那样,夕在当夜逃跑后,就再也没有出来兴风作浪了。这天正好是农历中一年的最后一天。

文化链接

中国主要的传统节日

中国的传统节日深深植根于古代的农 耕文化,大多数传统节日都是按农历计算 确定的。

中国主要的 传统节日	日期(农历)
春节	1月1日
元宵节	1月15日
端午节	5月5日
七夕节	7月7日
中秋节	8月15日
重阳节	9月9日

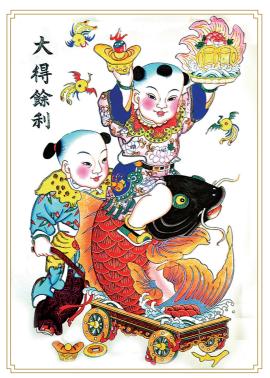
春节习俗中的中国民间艺术

中国有很多庆祝春节的习俗,其中剪纸、年画和春联是其中知名的三种民间艺术。

中国剪纸有着一千多年的历史,在民俗文化中有多种用途,其中大多数都作保健康、求财富或者装饰之用。2009年,剪纸被列入联合国教科文组织非物质文化遗产名录。

中国年画大多以吉祥、喜庆为主题,从 胖娃娃到老寿星,从风景到花鸟,从春天的 耕牛到秋天的丰收,不一而足。

古时候,人们将两块写着门神名字的 桃木板挂在大门两侧,意在祈福辟邪,这 种桃木板被称作"桃符",据说春联即源于 此。如今,人们将春联以优美的书法写在 红纸上,贴在门框两边。春联的内容需要 遵循一定的文字和音韵规则,大多数与春 节、自然美景和对未来的美好愿望有关。



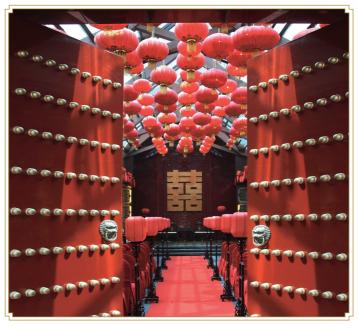
• 年画



春联

▶ 中国红

中国古人将颜色同哲学、礼仪、习俗等 相结合,因此,每种颜色都有其独有的文化 内涵。 红色体现了古代的太阳崇拜,代表着 光明、温暖、生长和繁荣。据传,明朝皇室 姓"朱",字面意思是红色,因此越来越多 的百姓喜欢上了红色。如今,红色常见于婚 礼和春节这类喜庆的场合。



• 中国婚礼中的红色



。 春节中的红色

美国的家庭团聚日: 感恩节

在美国,感恩节是一个重要的家庭团聚日,通常在每年11月的第四个星期四。 感恩节是起源于美国的传统节日。

相传在1620年,一群英国人为了寻求

新生活而乘坐"五月花"号轮船来到美洲。 那年冬天,美洲的原住民给他们送来了生 活必需品,并传授他们种植、狩猎和捕鱼 的方法。多亏了原住民的帮助,他们熬过 了严冬,并在来年迎来了大丰收。为表达 感恩之情,这些英国人邀请原住民共享丰收的盛宴, 后来该活动成为了一项传统,一年举行一次。



感恩节大餐 有南瓜派、火鸡、面包等食物

Discussion

Discuss and answer the following questions.

- 1. What are the customs for celebrating the Spring Festival in your hometown?
- 2. As globalization continues to develop, what do you think the significance of celebrating traditional festivals is?

Translation

- Translate the following five key concepts in Chinese culture into their appropriate English expressions.
 - 1. 春节
 - 2. 剪纸
 - 3.年画
 - 4. 春联
 - 5. 灶神

- 2 Translate the following paragraph into English.
 - 中国主要的传统节日有春节、元宵节、端午节、七夕节、中秋节、重阳节等。其中,大多数传统节日都是按农历计算确定的。在中国,人们一般认为春节是最重要的传统节日,庆祝方式有:吃团圆饭、拜年、给孩子们发红包、放鞭炮、表演舞龙舞狮、剪纸、贴年画和春联等。感恩节是起源于美国的传统节日。在美国,感恩节是一个重要的家庭团聚日,通常在每年11月的第四个星期四。