



Can you describe this picture?
Which poem can you think of?



Can you translate this poem into English?



静夜思

李白

床前明月光，

疑是地上霜。

举头望明月，

低头思故乡。



明亮的月光洒在窗前，好像地上泛起了一层霜。我禁不住抬起头来，看那天窗外空中的一轮明月，不由得低头沉思，想起远方的家乡。

Poem Appreciation

The first two sentences are about the illusion created by the poet in a moment in the particular environment of a foreign places. He who is a stranger to a strange land may feel that the hustle and bustle of the day may soften the sorrow of separation, but in the dead of night it is hard not to feel homesick.

前两句写诗人在作客他乡的特定环境中一刹那间所产生的错觉。一个作客他乡的人都会有这样的感慨：白天奔波忙碌，倒还能冲淡离愁，到了夜深人静的时候，思乡的情绪，就难免一阵阵地在心头泛起波澜。

On moonlit nights, especially on frosty autumn nights, this is especially true. The word "wonder" in "I wonder it is the frost on the ground" vividly expresses the poet's mistaking the cold moonlight shining on the bed for the thick frost on the ground when he woke up at the beginning of his sleep. The word "frost" is better used, which not only describes the brightness of the moon, but also expresses the coldness of the season, and also highlights the lonely and desolate feeling of the poet wandering away from home.

在月明之夜，尤其是月色如霜的秋夜更是如此。“疑是地上霜”中的“疑”字，生动地表达了诗人睡梦初醒，迷离恍惚中将照射在床前的清冷月光误作铺在地面的浓霜。“霜”字用得妙，既形容了月光的皎洁，又表达了季节的寒冷，还烘托出诗人飘泊他乡的孤寂凄凉之情。

Poem Appreciation

The last two sentences deepen the feeling of homesickness through the depiction of the movements and expressions. The word "look" echoes the word "wonder" in the preceding sentence, indicating that the poet has turned from a blur to a lucid state. He looked up at the moon and couldn't help remembering that at the moment his hometown was also being illuminated by the bright moon, which naturally led to the conclusion of "looking down and thinking of hometown".

后两句通过动作神态的刻画，深化思乡之情。“望”字照应了前句的“疑”字，表明诗人已从迷朦转为清醒，他翘首凝望着月亮，不禁想起，此刻他的故乡也正处在这轮明月的照耀下，自然引出了“低头思故乡”的结句。

The act of "bowing his head" shows the poet in complete meditation. "Think" to the reader left a rich imagination: the hometown of the old brothers, relatives and friends, the hometown of the mountains and rivers, trees and grass, the lost time and past, all in the missing. A "thought" contains too much content.

“低头”这一动作描画出诗人完全处于沉思之中。“思”字给读者留下丰富的想象：那家乡的父老兄弟、亲朋好友，那家乡的一山一水、一草一木，那逝去的年华与往事，无不在思念之中。一个“思”字所包涵的内容实在太丰富了。

Poem appreciation

Four short lines of poetry were written fresh and simple, clear as oral words. The conception is meticulous and profound, it can be blurted out without trace. The content is simple, but it is rich; The content is easy to understand, but it is also significant. What the poet says is much more than what he has said, which embodies the beauty of "nature" and "work without intention".

短短四句诗，写得清新朴素，明白如话。构思细致而深曲，脱口吟成、浑然无迹。内容是单纯，却又是丰富的；内容是容易理解的，却又是体味不尽的。诗人所没有说的比他已经说出来的要多得多，体现了“自然”、“无意于工而无不工”的妙境。

Translation Version I

Night Thoughts

In front of my bed the moonlight is very bright.

I wonder if that can be frost on the floor?

I list up my head and look at the full moon,
the dazzling moon.

I drop my head, and think of the home of
old days.

Tr. Amy Lowell

Translation Version II

《静夜思》

Thoughts on a Tranquil Night

李白 | 许渊冲 译

床前明月光，疑是地上霜。

举头望明月，低头思故乡。

Before my bed a pool of light;

Oh, can it be frost on the ground?

Looking up, I find the moon bright;

Bowing, in homesickness I'm drowned.

Abed, I see a silver light,

I wonder if it's frost aground.

Looking up, I find the moon bright;

Bowing, in homesickness I'm drowned.

Translation Analysis

诗一：**silver**，以银与月色相比，月色银白清冽，与原诗的“明月光”对应，在含义上是没有进行改变的，体现了月光的美感。

诗二：**a pool of**。这里的**pool**主要为了对应后文的**drowned**。为什么会沉湎于思乡之情久久无法自拔？因为月光如水，望月思人。

在西方的传统文化中，月亮并无“思乡”这一含义，如何将这首诗中月亮的意境传达出去是一个挑战。根据许渊冲先生自己提出的“三美”原则（意美，音美，形美），最重要的就是传达出诗歌的意境，那么一些必要的调整是可以接受的（深化或浅化）。于是许先生对原诗的含义稍加深化，点明了月亮与思乡之间的关系，让读诗者既能欣赏诗歌的美感，又不至于在读过之后一头雾水，不懂为何突然提起**homesickness**。因此，综合来看，第二首的翻译是要优于第一首的。

Celebrity Introduction

李白 (701-762) , 字太白, 唐代伟大的浪漫主义诗人。

Li Bai, one of the most famous poets in Tang Dynasty, was born in 701 AD and died in 762 AD.



李白想象力丰富, 一生创作了大量的诗歌。

Having rich imagination, Li Bai created a large number of wonderful poems throughout his life.

他的诗歌对以后的诗人产生了重要的影响; 到现在很多中国人依然非常喜欢他的诗。

His poems had a great influence on the poets after him. Even now, many Chinese people still enjoy reading his poems.

李白的诗歌已经被翻译成了多种语言, 是中国和世界文化遗产的一个重要组成部分。

As an important part of Chinese and world cultural relics, Li Bai's poems have been translated into many languages.

The moon complex in ancient Chinese poems

Description of the moon is one of the unique characteristics in ancient Chinese poems. The poets' profound love for the moon elicited their thoughts and feelings. In their works, the moon seems to be human and sagacious, leading readers to a rich artistic conception.



Arises above the sea is a bright moon,

Shared by all of us near or far,

And brought us all together at this very moment.

出自唐代张九龄的《望月怀远》

首联：海上生明月，天涯共此时。

Men have sorrow and joy; they part or meet again;

The moon is bright or dim and she may wax or wane.

There has been nothing perfect since the olden days.

人有悲欢离合,月有阴晴圆缺,此事古难全.

北宋苏轼的《水调歌头》

Grammar Focus

Seeing a pool of moonlight, the poet is drowned in the pond of homesickness.

现在分词(短语)作状语可以表示

1) 行为方式或伴随发生的情况:

She came up shouldering a spade.

她扛着铁锹走了过来。

They had to work standing up.

他们得站着干活。

2) 时间:

Learning of the uprising, he returned to his country.

听到起义的消息他回到国内。

Taking a deep breath, he dived into the water.

他深深吸了一口气跳进水里。

3) 原因:

Not knowing your address, I couldn't get in touch with you

由于不知道你的地址, 我无法和你联系。

Having lost her job, she had to look for another one.

由于失了业, 她不得不另找工作。

现在分词做状语的练习题 ▼

1. ___ the news, they got excited.
2. The cup dropped to the ground, ___ into pieces.
3. ___ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.
4. ___ ill, he didn't take part in the sports meeting.
5. The storm left, ___ a lot of damage.
6. ___ (not) what to do, he turned to his teacher for help.
7. The boy lying there was found ___ black and blue all over.
8. The result is found very ___.
9. If ___ for a while, you can get the result.
10. I saw them ___ to each other, obviously they didn't want to be heard.

Answers: 1. Hearing 2. breaking 3. Having suffered 4. Being 5. having caused
6. Not knowing 7. beaten 8. satisfying 9. waiting 10. whispering

New words

- **bow** /baʊ/

v

1.[V] ~ (down) (to/before sb/sth)鞠躬；点头

The people all bowed down before the Emperor. 所有人都给皇帝鞠躬。

2.[VN] to move your head forwards and downwards 低（头）；垂（首）

She bowed her head in shame. 她羞愧地低下了头。

They stood in silence with their heads bowed. 他们默默地垂头而立。

3.to bend or make sth bend （使）弯曲

[VN]Their backs were bowed under the weight of their packs. 沉重的背包压弯了他们的脊背。

n

1. 弓 He was armed with a bow and arrow . 他佩带着弓箭。

2. 蝴蝶结

Her hair was tied back in a neat bow.

她的头发扎在脑后打了个整齐的蝴蝶结。

3. 琴弓

New words

drown v. /draʊn/

1. (使) 淹死, 溺死

[V]

Two children drowned after falling into the river. 两个孩子掉进河里淹死了。

[VN]

She tried to drown herself. 她试图投水自杀。

2.

[VN] ~ sth (in sth) 浸透; 淹没; 浸泡

The fruit was drowned in cream. 水果在奶油里泡过。

home-sick adj. /'həʊmsɪk/ 思乡的; 想家的; 患怀乡病的

• I felt homesick for Scotland. 我思念故乡苏格兰。

homesickness

n. 乡愁

frost /frɒst/

1.[UC] 严寒天气; 霜冻; 冰点以下的温度

It will be a clear night with some ground frost. 今夜晴, 部分地面有霜冻。

a sharp/hard/severe frost 酷寒

2.[U] 霜

The car windows were covered with frost. 车窗玻璃结了霜。