

黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵
李白

Seeing Meng Haoran Off from Yellow Crane Tower
Libai



黄鹤楼送孟浩然之广陵

- (唐) 李白
- 故人西辞黄鹤楼，
- 烟花三月下扬州。
- 孤帆远影碧空尽，
- 唯见长江天际流。



Introduction of Libai

Li Bai (李白-Lǐ Bái) (701 – 762) was a Chinese poet. He was part of the group of Chinese scholars called the “Eight Immortals of the Wine Cup” in a poem by fellow poet Du Fu. Li Bai is often regarded, along with Du Fu, as one of the two greatest poets in China’s literary history. Approximately 1,100 of his poems remain today.

The English-speaking world was introduced to Li Bai’s works by a Herbert Allen Giles publication History of Chinese Literature (1901) and through the liberal, but poetically influential, translations of Japanese versions of his poems made by Ezra Pound.

李白(李白- lǐ bái)(701 - 762)是中国诗人。他是同为诗人的杜甫的一首诗中被称为“酒杯八仙”的中国学者之一。李白和杜甫常被认为是中国文学史上最伟大的两位诗人之一。他的诗大约有1100首留存至今。赫伯特·艾伦·贾尔斯(Herbert Allen Giles)的著作《中国文学史》(History of Chinese Literature, 1901)以及埃兹拉·庞德(Ezra Pound)对李白诗歌的日文版翻译，让英语世界了解了李白的作品。

Introduction of Libai

- Li Bai is best known for the extravagant imagination and striking Taoist imagery in his poetry, as well as for his great love for liquor.
- Like Du Fu, he spent much of his life travelling, although in his case it was because his wealth allowed him to, rather than because his poverty forced him.
- He is said, famously but untruly, to have drowned in the Yangtze River, having fallen from his boat while drunkenly trying to embrace the reflection of the moon.

李白最著名的是他的诗歌中奢侈的想象和惊人的道家意象，以及他对酒的热爱。

和杜甫一样，他的大部分时间都花在旅行上，尽管对他来说，这是因为他的财富允许他这样做，而不是因为他的贫穷迫使他这样做。

据说，他在长江中淹死了，因为他喝醉了，试图拥抱月亮的倒影，从船上掉了下来。

Introduction of Libai

Over a thousand poems are attributed to him, but the authenticity of many of these is uncertain.

He is best known for his yuefu poems and “Jinti shi” poems, which are intense and often fantastic. He is often associated with Taoism: there is a strong element of this in his works, both in the sentiments they express and in their spontaneous tone.

Nevertheless, his gufeng (“ancient airs”) might adopt the perspective of the Confucian moralist.

有一千多首诗被认为是他写的，但其中许多诗的真实性尚不确定。

他最著名的是他的乐府诗和“金体诗”，情感激烈和富有幻想。

他经常与道教联系在一起:在他的作品表达的情感和自然语气中有强烈的道教元素，然而，他的“古风”可能是儒家道德家的观点。

Introduction of Libai



Li Bai left behind more than 900 poems and pieces prose. His poems were ingenious and unusual and created great momentum among writers. They had an immense influence on the literature of the late ages and earned Li Bai the title of "Fairy Poet".

Introduction of Meng Haoran

Meng Haoran, a rural landscape poet in Tang Dynasty, honored with the title of “Meng Xiangyang” , is bracketed with another rural landscape poet----Wangwei as “Wang & Meng” .

Due to his not entering the political stratum, he was also named as “Shanren Meng” .

His former residence is now located at Nanyuan Gully at the south gate of Xiangyang, facing the Han River with mountains on its back. He had ever lived in retreat in Lumen Mountain----a temple site.

Meng Haoran' s lifetime experience was quite simple, and his poetic topic for creation was also narrow.

- 唐代山水诗人孟浩然，绰号“孟襄阳”，与另一位山水诗人----王维同称为“王孟”
- 由于没有进入政治阶层，他也被称为“山人孟”。
- 他的故居现在位于襄阳南门南园沟，面朝汉江，背靠群山。他曾隐居在鹿头山----一处寺庙遗址。
- 孟浩然的一生经历相当简单，他的诗歌创作主题也很狭隘。



Introduction of Meng Haoran

- The great majority of his works were short poems with five characters in a line, mainly dealing with the landscape and idyll, the exaltation of seclusion, and varied moods while travelling.
- Despite a couple of cynic words, more of the content was the poet's self-expression. Although the poetic imagery in Meng's poems was not as broad as that of Wangwei's, his unique achievements in arts won him the same reputation as Wang.
- Meng's poetry was in the best plain set which embodied various sentiments and unique thoughts, full of the joy of self-entertainment and detachment, but never shallow or boring.
- He was good at exploring the beauty in nature and daily life, thus depicting well the scenery out of conscientious observation and personal experience, and expressing preciously his instant feelings.
- 他的作品多为五行短诗，主要描写山水田园诗、隐居的升华和旅行时的多变心情。
- 除了一些愤世嫉俗的词语，更多的内容是诗人的自我表达。虽然孟的诗歌意象没有王维的丰富，但他独特的艺术成就为他赢得了与王维相同的声誉。
- 孟的诗歌是最朴素的一组，体现了丰富的情感和独特的思想，充满了自娱自乐和超然的乐趣，但从不浅薄乏味。
- 他善于探索大自然和日常生活的美，在认真观察和亲身体会的基础上，把风景描绘得很好，并把自己的瞬间感受表达得很好。

Introduction of Yellow Crane Tower Yellow Crane Tower

- Yellow Crane Tower Yellow Crane Tower is a famous and historic tower, first built in 223 AD. The current structure, however, was re built in 1981 at a one kilometer distance from the original site, and bears little resemblance to historical Yellow Crane Tower. The tower stands on Snake Hill, at the bank of Yangtze River in Wuchang district, Wuhan, in Hubei province of central China. Yellow Crane Tower is a five-storey building. The top of the tower has a broad view of the surroundings and Yangtze River. Displays are presented at each floor.
- Yellow Crane Tower was made famous by an 8 th-century poem written by Cui Hao called Yellow Crane Tower, and also is famous for the poem written by Li Bai called Seeing off Meng Haoran for Guangling at Yellow Crane Tower . The tower is classified as a AAAAA scenic area by the China National Tourism Administration.
- 黄鹤楼黄鹤楼是一座著名的历史建筑，始建于公元223年。现在的黄鹤楼是1981年在距离原址一公里的地方重建的，和历史上的黄鹤楼没有什么相似之处。这座塔矗立在中国中部湖北省武汉市武昌区长江岸边的蛇山上。黄鹤楼是一座五层的建筑。塔顶视野开阔，可以看到周围的环境和长江。每一层都有展示。
- 黄鹤楼因8世纪崔浩的《黄鹤楼》而闻名，李白的《黄鹤楼送别广陵》也很出名。该塔被中国国家旅游局列为AAAAA级景区。

Introduction of Yellow Crane Tower Yellow Crane Tower

- Yellow Crane Tower is considered one of the Four Great Towers of China. The Four Great Towers of China are four towers famous in Chinese history for a variety of reasons. They refer to Yellow Crane Tower, Yueyang Tower (Memorial to Yueyang Tower), Pavilion of Prince Teng (Preface to Pavilion of Prince Teng) and Penglai Pagoda.
- Frequently, Penglai Pagoda is excluded because it lacks a major piece of literature, something the other towers all have. So, Yellow Crane Tower is valued not only for its splendid appearance, but also for its cultural meaning.
- 黄鹤楼被认为是中国的四大建筑之一。中国的四座塔在中国历史上以各种各样的原因而闻名。它们是指黄鹤楼、岳阳楼、滕王亭和蓬莱塔。
- 蓬莱塔经常被排除在外，因为它缺少重要的文学作品，而其他塔都有。因此，黄鹤楼

Translation version I

- A Farewell Song to Meng Haoran at Yellow Crane Tower
-
- From west Crane Tower my friend is on his way
- Down to Yangzhou in misty, flowery May.
- A sail' s faint figure dots the blue sky' s end
- Where seen but River rolling till its bend.
- (王大濂 译)



Translation version II

- Seeing Meng Haoran Off from Yellow Crane Tower
- At Yellow Crane Tower in the west
- My old friend says farewell;
- In the mist and flowers of spring
- He goes down to Yangzhou;
- Lonely sail, distant shadow,
- Vanish in blue emptiness;
- All I see is the great river
- Flowing into the far horizon.
- (1) Also known as Guangling at that time

(中国文学出版社 编)

Translation version III

- Seeing Meng Haoran Off at Yellow Crane Tower
- Li Bai
- My friend has left the west where the Yellow Crane towers
- For River Town veiled in green willows and red flowers.
- His lessening sail is lost in the boundless blue sky,
- Where I see but the endless River rolling by.

Language Points

- crane /kreɪn/
- 1.
- a tall machine with a long arm, used to lift and move building materials and other heavy objects 起重机; 吊车
- 2.
- a large bird with long legs and a long neck SEE blue crane 鹤

Language Points

- veil /veil/
- 1.a covering of very thin transparent material worn, especially by women, to protect or hide the face, or as part of a hat, etc. (尤指女用的) 面纱, 面罩
- a bridal veil 新娘的面纱
- 2.a piece of cloth worn by nuns over the head and shoulders (修女的) 头巾
- 3.[sing.] (formal) something that stops you from learning the truth about a situation 掩饰; 掩盖; 借口; 托词
- Their work is carried out behind a veil of secrecy. 他们的工作是在秘密掩护下进行的。
- It would be better to draw a veil over what happened next (= not talk about it) . 最好把之后发生的事情掩盖起来。
- 4.[sing.] (formal) a thin layer that stops you from seeing sth 薄薄的遮盖层
- The mountain tops were hidden beneath a veil of mist. 山顶笼罩在薄雾中

Language Points

- **less·en v.** /'lesn/
 - to become or make sth become smaller, weaker, less important, etc.
(使) 变小, 变少, 减弱, 减轻
 - SYN diminish
 - [V]
 - • The noise began to lessen. 噪音开始减弱。
 - [VN]
 - • to lessen the risk/impact/effect of sth 减少某事物的风险/影响/效果

Language Points

- **bound·less** adj. /'baʊndləs/
• without limits; seeming to have no end 无限的; 无止境的

Translation Exercises

李白（701-762），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.

Translation Exercises

- 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.