



走進普洱景邁山 遊林品茶觀雲海

Forest Walks, Tea Tasting, and Breathtaking Cloudscapes

原文

摘錄自2024年1月11日香港《文匯報》：

對愛茶的人而言，雲南普洱景邁山並不陌生。隨著「景邁山古茶林文化景觀」入列《世界遺產名錄》，成為全球首個茶主題世界文化遺產，景邁山的名氣和人氣雙雙飆升。「普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀」位於雲南省普洱市瀾滄拉祜族自治縣，此景觀歷經千年的發展，形成林茶共生、人地和諧的獨特文化景觀，也是保存完整的人工栽培古茶林的典型代表。

千年萬畝古茶園——大平掌古茶園，是目前世上保存最完好、年代最久遠、面積最大的人工栽培型古茶園，有1,800多年的歷史，被譽為「茶樹自然博物館」。從入口進入，濃厚的森林氣息撲面而來：高聳入雲的參天大樹、茂密幽深的樹林，都或許與你印象中的茶園大相逕庭，而這正是景邁山的特別之處。

千百年來，這裏的原住民從不破壞森林，而

是保留林中大部分喬木。正是如此，這裏形成了立體的生態系統：高處是高大的喬木，中間是可供採摘的茶葉，下面又有翠綠的青草。植物們相互依存，保留着原始的生態環境，也形成了古茶園獨特的景觀。

如果在三四月份或者秋天採摘季來到這裏，你會見到不同民族的當地村民在採摘茶葉，因為景邁山另一特色就是這裏世居着布朗族、傣族，他們有着不同的民族文化，但都信仰茶祖。

茶園中還有很多樹齡超過500年，甚至千年的古茶樹。茶園不收門票，大家可以進山一觀風景。不過進山的路若是鋪設瀝青，會影響古茶園的茶葉質量，所以現有的路都是原生態的塘石路。

「普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀」內還分布着9個傳統的千年民居。從航拍角度來看，木製的民居在山林中若隱若現。白天，它們炊煙裊裊，散發着延續千年的人間煙火氣息；夜晚，這裏又燈光點點，與滿天星星融為一體，化身

似神仙落入凡塵的駐足之所……

翁基古寨是個千年布朗族古寨，它依芒景山而建，被茶林包圍，保存着景邁山布朗族村落的傳統格局和歷史風貌。村中建築均為干欄式傳統民居，其中49棟是文物建築。村界、寺旁分布的柏樹、菩提樹、榕樹等，皆被村民稱為護寨樹。而這裏的佛寺、寨門、寨心等景觀也都值得一看。

屋簷上高高聳立的茶圖樣、古寨中的千年茶圖騰石刻磚、村寨中家家戶戶擺放或晾曬的茶葉，都是當地居民最真實的生活環境和狀態，如可在此住下，便能慢慢體會。說起住，翁基古寨內開了幾家具有原始風貌的客棧；因為申遺，這裏不僅被保護得好，而且就算是翻新，也必須保持原狀。

每年11月至次年2月，是景邁山上雲海最高頻出現的時期，其他時候，雲海就是隨機出現了，而且要看海拔、氣候等條件是否合適。

住在客棧時，可以早些起床，在小露台或古



◆ 圖為雲南普洱景邁山。資料圖片
寨最高點等待雲海美景。而當雲凝成海的那一刻，或許也是通往仙境之門打開之時。

在景邁，從日出到正午，你將看到雲海的各種美貌。在朝霞映紅天邊時，縹緲的雲海會被染成金色或紅色；隨着太陽升起，雲海會轉為厚密或輕淡的白色。那厚密的白像海浪滾滾而來，而那輕淡的白，則如裊裊輕煙升起；待到正午，雲海從空中散去，受過洗禮的村莊茶林便會展露真容。

譯文

Mt. Jingmai in Pu'er, Yunnan Province, is no stranger to tea lovers. With the inscription "Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er" on the World Heritage List, becoming the world's first tea-themed World Cultural Heritage site, the fame and popularity of Jingmai Mountain has soared. The "Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er" is located in Lahu Autonomous County of Lancang, Pu'er City, Yunnan Province. This landscape has undergone thousands of years of development, forming a unique cultural landscape of forest and tea symbiosis and harmony between people and the earth, and it is also a typical representative of the well-preserved artificially cultivated ancient tea forests.

The Dapingzhang Ancient Tea Plantation is the best-preserved, oldest and largest artificially cultivated ancient tea plantation in the world, with a history of more than 1,800 years, and has been honoured as the "Museum of Tea Tree Nature". Entering from the entrance, you will be greeted by a rich forest atmosphere: towering trees and dense and deep forests, which may differ from the tea gardens you remember, making Jingmai Mountain unique.

For thousands of years, the indigenous people here have never destroyed the forest but have kept most of the trees in the forest. As a result, a three-dimensional ecosystem has developed here: tall trees at the top, tea leaves for picking in the middle, and green grass below. The plants are interdependent, preserving the original ecological environment and forming the unique landscape of the ancient tea plantation.

Suppose you come here in March or April or during the fall picking season. In that case, you will see local villagers of different ethnic groups picking tea leaves because another feature of Jingmai Mountain is that it is inhabited by the Brown and Dai ethnic groups, who have different ethnic cultures but all believe in the Tea Ancestor.

There are also many ancient tea trees in the tea plantation that are over 500 or even a thousand years old. There is no admission fee for the tea plantation, so you can go into the mountains to look at the scenery. However, if the road into the hill is paved with asphalt, it will affect the quality of the tea leaves in the ancient tea plantation, so the existing road is the original pond stone road.

Nine traditional thousand-year-old houses are also in the "Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountain in Pu'er". From an

aerial viewpoint, the wooden dwellings are hidden in the mountains and forests. In the daytime, they are swirling with smoke, emitting the smell of human fireworks that have lasted for thousands of years; at night, they are dotted with lights, blending with the stars in the sky, transforming them into the dwelling places of immortals who have fallen into the mortal world.

Wengji Ancient Village is a thousand-year-old Brown village; it was built according to the Mangjing Mountain, surrounded by tea forests, preserving the traditional pattern and historical features of the Brown villages in Jingmai Mountain. All the buildings in the village are traditional houses in the dry lattice style, of which 49 are cultural relics. The cypress, linden, and banyan trees that line the village boundary and the temple are all called village protection trees by the villagers. The Buddhist temple, the village gate and the village's heart are also worth seeing.

The tea patterns standing high on the eaves, the thousand-year-old tea totem stone bricks in the ancient village, and the tea leaves placed or dried in every household in the town are the most realistic living environment and state of the local residents, which can be realized slowly if you stay here. Speaking of living, there are several inns with original style in Wengji Ancient

Walled City; because of the application for heritage, this place is well protected and must maintain the original condition even if it is renovated.

Every year, from November to February, is the highest frequency of the sea of clouds in the Jingmai mountain period; other times, the sea of clouds is random and depends on the altitude, climate, and other conditions are suitable.

Live in the inn, you can get up earlier, on the small terrace or the highest point of the ancient fortress, waiting for the sea of clouds and beautiful scenery. And when the clouds condensed into the sea at that moment, perhaps also to the door to the fairyland open time.

In Jingmai, you will see the beauty of the sea of clouds in various ways, from sunrise to midday. As the sunlight reddens the sky, the sea of clouds is tinted gold or red; as the sun rises, the clouds turn to a thick or light white colour. As the sun rises, the sea of clouds will change to a broader or more golden-white colour. The wider white colour resembles the rolling waves of the sea, while the lighter white colour resembles the swirling of light smoke; when the sea of clouds disperses in the air at midday, the tea forests in the baptized villages will reveal their true colours.

◆ Tiffany

舉家巧計除狐妖 志怪奇言隱世情

古典小說課上，同學對志怪小說較有興趣。這也難怪，畢竟經典篇章太一本正經，難得翻到幾篇風格奇異的，自然精神一振。

按魯迅先生梳理，古小說源於神話傳說，後來經歷兩漢巫術之盛、六朝佛道之風，志怪一類乘勢湧現。此發展脈絡可謂傾注人類文明的想像力。不過，有否想過，真實與想像只是一體兩面，荒唐之言有時是個幌子而已？在此不妨一讀唐代的《李元恭》。

此篇唐傳奇錄於戴孚的《廣異記》，後得北宋的《太平廣記》轉錄。篇名取自首介紹的人名，但故事實與這位吏部侍郎無關，主角是他的兒子與外孫女崔氏。話說崔氏十五歲時得了「魅疾」，惹來由狐妖幻化成的少年胡郎。

胡郎見多識廣，崔氏對他言聽計從，透過其介紹的奇人異士學懂經史、音律諸般技藝。李氏為求驅妖，假意許配崔氏予胡郎，從而探得狐穴所在，並灌水入穴，一舉滅妖。崔氏一家見狐妖死絕，無不大喜。

「狐妖」實為敘述策略

故事至此，不難發現行文頗有不通：崔氏遭受迷惑，但所謂怪行就是學通經史音律，非常上進；胡郎縱為精怪，惟博學形象正面，其謂崔氏「人生不可不學」，簡直如雷貫耳。他對崔氏亦無失禮之舉，反而想迎娶她；至於李氏，一方面與胡郎「頗狎樂」，一方面施計搗毀狐穴，盡殺大小妖怪，前後不一。僅四百餘字的作品，何以這麼混亂？也許關鍵在於背後的難言之隱。

故事起首立地拋出「魅疾」、「狐妖」等概念，意在渲染神秘色彩，引導讀者接受有違日常的經驗。這種敘述策略早已見於《莊子》。正如《莊子》的寓言充滿對現世的關懷，拋開《李元恭》的志怪元素後，故事就會變得清楚：少女情竇初開，如癡如醉，正是「魅疾」。所愛何人？該是一位聰明的瀟灑少年。少年帶着豐富見識，點綴了千金小姐的沉悶生活。

奈何少年出身低微，崔家不予認同，棒打鴛鴦。少年大概沒淹死，但肯定被李氏出面趕走了。少女也是認命，重回門閥制度的正途，等同「痊癒」。

那麼上述志怪故事何以產生？可以推測崔家地位較高，掌握了話語權。為保障家族聲譽與崔氏名節，遇妖之說不失為體面的下台階。且在古今父親眼中，愛女的情郎本來就是勾心的「狐妖」，文中這樣詆諆又是人之常情。

筆者時常提醒同學，古人受制於傳統知識架構，未能發展出社會學等現代學術的專門範疇，但相關的現象、狀態都是存在的。關於門閥社會，他們寫的不是新聞、娛樂周刊或專題研究，而是順應當世的書寫形式，把事件與情感置入志怪小說。

後來《聊齋志異》等藉志怪為諷刺之作，正是承接此基礎而來。

換言之，正因為時代久遠，閱讀時必須靈活思考，細心領悟文本背後的真正寄意。

◆ 凌頌榮

香港恒生大學
中文系助理教授



貼地英文

主語、動詞加賓語，句號之後又

句與句可相連 逗號連句有三招

來新一句，這個運作若做得好，句與句之間便自然相連。如果逗號使用得好，可把有一些關係的互相呼應，又或緊緊相扣，可是用得太隨便會造成文法錯誤。如早前所說，逗號又可由分號和冒號來代替，把句與句或片語相連實則一共只有三個情況。

主從句組合有兩種模式。原是兩個句子，我們很想把它們連在一起，這個由一個獨立子句 (independent clause) 和從屬子句 (dependent clause) 所組合，不過為了易看，我把它倆為主句和從句。

句子相連可以作排比態勢，Boys love Iron Man, and girls like Barbie. 程序上邏輯通順，做了這個，才好行下一步，Before you leave, don't forget your belongings, 離開前不要忘記你的個人物品，前後句要在一起更有警示的效果。

Because the cup is too hot, he spills the coffee all over the place, 這句是否一定要用上逗號？其實不一定，He spills the coffee all over the place because the cup is too hot. 當然，因果的先後出現，要視乎文章的需要。

作為引子，或叫介紹。不是為了看來高深一點，而是為了營造氣氛。Once the lights turn green, all the race cars dash forward, 這描述大可寫成兩句，The lights turn green. Then, the race cars dash forward, 後者並沒顯示瞬間所有車一齊衝出來的感覺。剛才

的是介紹句子 (introductory clause)，不如來個介紹片語 (introductory phrase) 例子，According to experts, we shall drink seven cups of water every day, 以根據專家起首，原可在尾部的片語一旦出現在前方，說話時便更添可信度。

非限定子句 (Non-restrictive Clause) 可作補充說明，在兩個逗號之間的字，令人知多一點，但若這資訊省去，句子仍然是對的。比如說，朋友到我家，當我介紹弟弟給朋友認識，弟弟正在單獨地玩小提琴，The boy, who is playing violin, is my brother. 無論他沒有玩小提琴，他也是我的弟弟，並不含糊，可是當有兩個男孩子，而弟弟的同學在彈鋼琴，那句便應不含逗號，必須指明 playing violin 的一位才是我弟弟。

再來一個例子，The car in red which first passed the finish line is the champion, 看似有點複雜，能加上逗號嗎？看具體情況。這場比賽原來有兩個回合，而第二回合，一輛紅色車首先到終點，另一輛藍色車在差不多同一時間取得第二，不到一秒，在首回合勝出的另一部紅色車也衝過終點。如果是這樣，逗號便不能加上，因為整句並沒有可減去的部分。

何時是補充，何時是必要信息，要看要表達的內容和情況。為免和用於一列的逗號混在一起，括號可以取代之對逗號，這方法或會令人看得更舒服。

(三之二)

◆ 康源 專業英語導師