

則表達詩人在山水中肯定自我的價值。

敬亭山在宣州(今安徽宣城)，天寶十二年(公元753年)，李白秋遊宣州，常來此登臨賦詩，《獨坐敬亭山》即寫箇中情趣：

眾鳥高飛盡，孤雲獨去閑。
相看兩不厭，只有敬亭山。

看似信手拈來，隨意揮灑，已刻劃出敬亭山孤寂清幽的境界。在一片寂靜中，隱然透露詩人懷才不遇、遺世獨立的心緒。李白融情於景，頓覺山水有情，敬亭山與他相看兩不厭，成了詩人在羈旅途上的慰藉。

“江山留勝迹，我輩復登臨”，⁵借助遊歷，山川之美得以充分呈現，不至於“高霞孤映，明月獨舉”。⁶文

因景成，景借文顯，山川風物因詩家品題而名揚天下，不論是詠太白山“直出浮雲間”、⁷讚嘆杭州西湖“水光瀲灩晴方好，山色空濛雨亦奇”，⁸抑或描繪邊塞異域“大漠孤煙直，長河落日圓”⁹等等，不僅為名勝風景注入了豐富的文化內涵，更成為流傳千古的名篇佳句。

¹ 東漢政論家(公元180-220年)，曾為曹操幕僚。

² 《廬山謠寄盧侍御虛舟》

³ 《上安州裴長史書》

⁴ 常建《塞下曲》

⁵ 孟浩然《與諸子登岘首》

⁶ 孔稚圭《北山移文》

⁷ 李白《登太白峯》

⁸ 蘇軾《飲湖上初晴後雨》

⁹ 王維《使至塞上》

The world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.

Saint Augustine of Hippo



世外桃源

在你心目中，哪個地方才稱得上世外桃源？九塞溝、馬爾代夫，還是普羅旺斯？“世外桃源”出自東晉詩人陶淵明的《桃花源記》。故事講述晉朝太元年間，有一武陵漁夫，一天划船沿溪而行，忽逢桃花林，“芳草鮮美，落英繽紛”，林盡處有一小山，山上有個小洞，彷彿有光，便捨舟登陸。進洞後發現土地平曠，屋舍井然，有良田美池，男女衣着悉如外人，老人和小孩怡然自樂。他們看見漁人時大吃一驚，問他來自何方，並自述先祖率妻兒鄉鄰避亂至此，遂與世隔絕，不知朝代已幾經更迭。漁人出洞後稟報太守，太守聽後命人跟着漁人去尋找，惜無功而回。

《桃花源記》描繪了一個民風淳厚、和平恬靜的社會。漢末以來，戰亂不止，政治黑暗，桃花源這一片人間樂土，可說是陶淵明渴望生活安定的心理投射。《桃花源記》流傳久遠，膾炙人口，正好說明桃花源是歷代遭逢世亂的人所嚮往的理想社會。歷來詠桃花源的詩詞不少，如杜甫《北征》：“緬思桃源內，益嘆身世拙”，秦觀《踏莎行》：“霧失樓臺，月迷津渡，桃源望斷無尋處”，在在透露亂世人對美好生活的期盼。

後世以“世外桃源”、“桃源”和“桃花源”比喻人們安居樂業、不受外界影響的美好境地。桃源自古難尋，武陵漁夫因迷路而偶然得之，着意尋找卻遍尋不獲，思之不無道理。桃源一旦“有了人世喧囂的聲音”(楊沫《青春之歌》)，也就難再是“世外”桃源了。

Shangri-La

Shangri-La, a popular word after World War II and one frequently adopted by stores, hotels and restaurants, is one of the nearest equivalents to “世外桃源”. The word *Shangri-La*, which signifies a “heaven far away from the mundane world”, originates from the Tibetan meaning “land of sacredness and peace”.

Shangri-La first appeared in British author James Hilton's adventure novel *Lost Horizon* (1933). The book is set in a secluded valley in Tibet. It tells a captivating story of three American pilots who crash-land in the midst of a beautiful landscape when flying over the Sino-Indian air route during World War II. This peaceful and idyllic place has “snowcapped mountains, blue lakes, broad grasslands, red soil plateaus, with three rivers flowing traversing the landscape”. Also it is a land of eternal youth – people who live there do not age.

The idea of such a heavenly place has caught the imagination of readers worldwide. Does such a place really exist or is it a sheer fantasy? While some say that it may indeed be a real place, Hilton said his readers would not find Shangri-La on any map. Many noted anthropologists, however, believe that the fictional Shangri-La bears a striking resemblance to the Zhongdian County (中甸縣) in Yunnan Province, China. Their belief finds its supporter in the Chinese government, which officially renamed Zhongdian “Shangri-La” at the end of 2001.

Visitors to Shangri-La are sure to find themselves in a land where tranquillity pervades the ever-changing landscape. The beauty of the snowy peaks is definitely a feast for the eyes. Mirror-like lakes adorn the wide expanse of grassland. Cattle graze peacefully in the meadows, where luxuriant flowers wave in gentle breeze. With such breathtaking scenery, Shangri-La is, fortunately, still not yet overrun by tourists.

仰觀宇宙之大，俯察品類之盛，所以遊目騁懷，足以極視聽之娛。

王羲之《蘭亭集序》