

From the Editor

## **Sino-Indian (Chindian) Communications**

This issue of the *Journal of Sino-Western Communications* has a focus on the intercultural exchanges between China and India. Twelve articles covering this topic are included in this issue.

One article is written in the English language, i.e., Tan Chung's "Historic Chindian cultural interconnectivity". It takes a deeper look at the relationship between the two cultures from three perspectives, boundaryless cultural intercourse, structure of China-India historical cultural contacts, and Chindian cultural synthesis. We are grateful to this unique contribution, which leads off the other articles by younger generation of Chinese scholars working on the subject of China-India culture exchanges and communications.

As always, we at the editorial board welcome readers' comments on the articles, and suggestions on the format and content of this journal. You can reach us at the editorial board at [journalswc@gmail.com](mailto:journalswc@gmail.com), or each author individually at their personal email addresses.

Yiyi Chen & Zeng Qiong  
Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor  
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## 编者前言

尽管当代的“西方”一般用来指称欧洲以及北美诸国，但不可否认的是，“西方”是一个变动的概念，而我们的研究则不应当限定在某一个时段之内，学术研究的视野应当是囊括古今。因此，当“中印比较研究”这个主题出现在我们脑海中时，我们认为它理当是“中西比较研究”的一部分，并且是必不可少的一部分。

这期共收入了 12 篇文章，其中 6 篇为比较严格的中印比较研究，6 篇主要是印度文学文化研究。12 篇文章的作者均为中国（华裔）学者，因此我们相信，这期文章能较好地体现中国学者在中印比较研究方面的观点和视角。

谭中教授的“历史中的中印文化联系”从无疆界的文化交流，中印文化接触历史结构和中印文化的融合三个方面全面地分析了中印之间的历史文化关系。谭先生长期从事中印文化研究工作，尤擅治历史研究，他在文中以丰富详实的史实展示并说明了中印之间文化交流的必要性和重要性。谭先生同样在文中强调了泰戈尔在中印现当代文化关系中的重要性。作为亚洲第一位诺贝尔文学奖获得者，泰戈尔曾于 1924 年访问中国，并对中国近现代文学产生了重要影响。黎跃进教授的《泰戈尔对郑振铎影响的考察》对郑振铎所接受的泰戈尔的影响进行了分析，指出郑振铎与当时大部分知识分子不同，他是从文学艺术角度真正欣赏并进而接受了泰戈尔的影响。泰戈尔的诗歌是泰戈尔文学的重要组成部分，他的孟加拉语诗歌经过翻译后在世界文坛得到欣赏和解读。在这种翻译过程中蕴藏的文化信息转化的翻译策略是曾琼博士的文章“泰戈尔诗歌英译策略研究：以《吉檀迦利》为例”研究的问题，这篇文章认为英译《吉檀迦利》是印度文化在西方文化压迫下的变形表现，但它的成功和传播在某种程度上也是前者对后者的一种征服。这也是中国学者首次在此类问题上发表看法。“印度”同样是一个历时的概念，在印巴分治之前，印度泛指“印度次大陆”，或称为“南亚次大陆”，晏琼英博士的“伊斯兰现代主义在南亚和中国——赛义德·艾哈迈德·汗与张承迁《古兰经》注释原则之比较”是我们这期中印文章中对南亚伊斯兰教进行研究和关注的代表，因为这篇文章，我们对中印的比较研究显得更具有历史感，也更完整。在以往的中印比较研究中，政治、文化、文学往往是主要的关注对象。我们很高兴这期文章收入了一篇关于中印法律制度比较研究的文章，即李来孺博士的“法律与发展：基于中印合同法比较的视角”，这展示了中国学者在中印比较研究方面的开拓和进展。

在严格意义的比较研究之外，6 篇以印度文学文化研究为主题的文章也是非常重要的。这部分文章的作者均为中国的青年学者，他们的研究成果和观点可以说代表了中国目前相关领域研究的方向与水平。史诗与梵语戏剧均是印度古代文学的代表，年轻学者张皎对两部史诗中夫妻关系的比较是一个十分有趣且少为研究者关注的课题；王鸿博博士对从叙事特征的角度对梵语戏剧本体进行了研究，这同样是学界较少关注的角度。印度英语文学是印度现当代文学的重要组成部分，且在国际文坛具有较大的影响。对印度英语文学的关注显示了中国年轻学者在印度文学研究方面的学术敏感度。纳拉扬和安纳德均名列印度英语三大家之中，阿兰达蒂·洛伊是印度当代最重要的作家之一，感谢王春景博士、张玮博士、李美敏博士为这期杂志提供了三篇这方面的力作。印度近现代文化史上有两位最重要的人物，一位是泰戈尔，一位是甘地，周骅博士的论文《身份认同与教派主义：甘地宗教思想的双重作用》对甘地宗教思想进行了辩证的思考，这种辩证解读

充分体现了中国学者独立的学术眼光。

奥尔特加·加塞特是西班牙近现代思想文化的巨擘，但对中国读者来说却有点陌生。《大众的反叛》是奥尔特加最重要的社会政治学著述。程弋洋博士长期从事西班牙现当代文学文化研究，她对这本著作的评论能帮助我们更好地理解这本著作。神话、史诗、民间文学是每一文化文学之根基与源泉，《挖掘世界文学之根——展现人类童年之美》对《外国神话史诗民间故事鉴赏辞典》的评析无疑再次说明了这一点。

最后，要说明的一点的是，这期杂志的大部分论文都来自于年轻学者，我们正希望以这期杂志这样一个平台，来展示中国年轻学者在相关问题上的见解。我们同样相信，他们也代表着中国学术界未来之发展的生机与活力。

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历史中的中印文化联系

Historic Chindian Cultural Interconnectivity

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**摘要：**陶冶在印度诗圣泰戈尔的思维世界之中可以帮助我们认识文化与文明并无国界。数不清的中国文化现象只能通过印度文化透镜才能更好了解。历史上中印文化交往织成地缘文明范式——中印大同范式——之锦，这是我们“民族国”世界被关在地缘政治范式鸟笼中的头脑所无法理解的。可是中国和印度从来不是什么“民族国”。特别对中国和印度文化与文学，我们应该发展互连通研究（摒弃比较研究），这样才能真正在研究中印这两个伟大文明（可以称为“文明国”）时思想开明，不为“民族”意识所劫持。

**关键词：**道-器结合、真善美、互连通研究、中印大同

**ABSTRACT:** Living in Indian poet-saint Rabindranath Tagore's perspective can help us realize the absence of national boundary in civilization and culture. There are innumerable instances of Chinese cultural phenomena that can be better understood through Indian cultural prism. The historical cultural intercourse between China and India weaves a tapestry of geo-civilizational paradigm -- the Chindian paradigm -- which is beyond the comprehension of the mindset caged within the geo-political paradigm of our world of 'nation states'. But China and India have never been 'nation states' per se. We must develop interconnective studies (instead of comparative studies) especially when we study the culture and literature of the two great civilizations (call them 'civilization states' if you like) of China and India to rescue enlightened thinking from the hostage of 'nation' consciousness.

**KEYWORDS:** dao-qi synthesis, Satyam, Shivam, Sundaram, interconnective studies, Chindia

泰戈尔对郑振铎影响的考察

Tagore's Influence on Zheng Zhen-duo

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**摘要:** 泰戈尔是具有世界性影响的诗人和作家,在 20 世纪 20 年代中国的“泰戈尔热”中,郑振铎对泰戈尔的思想和创作表现出极大的热情,是当时泰戈尔最主要的译介者。他写作于 1923 年的《泰戈尔传》是中国文坛最早最系统的介绍、研究泰戈尔的著作;他翻译的《新月集》、《飞鸟集》长时期影响中国现代诗歌创作。郑振铎的文学思想和创作也受到泰戈尔的深刻影响,泰戈尔和郑振铎在心灵深处有其相通相契的一面,但郑振铎对泰戈尔的接受是主体期待中的选择。

**关键词:** 泰戈尔、郑振铎、影响—接受、主体期待

**ABSTRACT:** Tagore was one of the most influential poets and authors worldwide. In the 1920s, during the period of China's "Tagore fever", the Chinese author Zheng Zhen-duo was very passionate about Tagore's thoughts and works. He was the one of the main translators of Tagore's works at that time. His *Tagore Biography*, written in 1923, was the earliest book to introduce Tagore and his works systematically to the Chinese literati. Zheng's translation of *Crescent Moon* and *Bird Series* had significant influence on modern Chinese poetry. Zheng's own literary works had also been influenced by Tagore. On the one hand, Tagore and Zheng resonate each other in the depths of their soul; on the other hand, Zheng's personal need and expectations dictated what he absorbed from Tagore.

**KEYWORDS:** Tagore, Zheng Zhen-duo, influence-acceptance, individual expect

倾斜的价值交换

——谈纳拉扬《一匹马与两头山羊》中的文化批判意味

The Imbalance of Exchange: On the Cultural Critic in *A Horse and Two Goats* by R. K. Narayan

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**摘要：**R.K.纳拉扬的《一匹马和两头山羊》以印度贫民与美国游客之间发生的故事展示了印度底层民众的极度贫困及一种从表层到深层都倾斜的价值交换。它表明，西方人并非贫穷东方的拯救者，相反，西方会以市场交换的方式切断东方与传统的精神联系，从而使底层民众陷入物质与精神的双重虚无。

**关键词：**印度、纳拉扬、东方文化传统、全球化

**ABSTRACT:** *A Horse and Two Goats* by R.K.Narayan tells a story took place between a poor Indian and an American tourist. The story described the extremely poor condition of the Indian subaltern and the imbalance of the exchange both internally and externally. The story indicates that the West is not the saver of the East. On the contrary, the West cut the spiritual relation between the modern East and their cultural tradition via market forces. As a result, the subaltern in the East will sink into the double nihility of both material and spirit.

**KEYWORDS:** India, R.K.Narayan, the culture tradition, globalization

法律与发展：基于中印合同法比较的视角

Law and Development: Comparing Chinese and Indian Contract Law

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**摘要：**从商法的角度来说，中国与印度在近代都经历了从西方移植法律制度的过程。西方的法律理念和制度体系为中印两国商品经济的发展与市民社会的形成发挥了积极的作用；但与此同时外来的法制也与传统的法制和其依存的价值观念产生了冲突。印度与中国分属不同的法律体系，合同法则两大法系的制度中共性最为突出的部门法。本文选择合同法为研究对象，运用法律社会学的研究方法，对于法制的社会实效进行评价和分析。并具体选择政府合同与消费者保护为切入点，从公权力的控制与私权利的保护两个对应的角度，对于社会发展中法律的作用进行对比分析。

**关键词：**法律移植、法律与发展、公权力控制、私权利保护

**ABSTRACT:** In the area of commercial law, both China and India have experienced a course of legal transplantation from the west. The legal thoughts and regime from the west have played a positive role for the development of commodity economy and civil society in these two countries. But at the same time, conflicts arose between the traditional and foreign legal systems. India and China belong to different legal systems, and contract law shares the most commonalities between the continental and the common law legal systems. The comparison in this article focuses on the social effects of the law. Special attention is put to government contract and consumer protection related law to find out its role in the social development in the two countries, especially in terms of controlling public power and protecting private right.

**KEYWORDS:** legal transplantation, law and development, public power control, protection of private right

伊斯兰现代主义在南亚和中国

——赛义德·艾哈迈德·汗与张承迁《古兰经》注释之比较

Islamic Modernism in South Asian and China:

Comparing the Quranic Exegesis of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan and Chengqian Zhang

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**摘要：**发端于 19 世纪的伊斯兰现代主义在 20 世纪前半期对穆斯林世界影响深远，由于特定的时代和社会背景，在上个世纪末期中国穆斯林中也产生影响巨大颇具争议的伊斯兰现代主义思潮，张承迁及其《古兰经》经注可堪称代表。致力于调和穆斯林世界和现代性的穆斯林思想家所要思考的问题是全方位的，包括妇女地位、现代教育、法律改革、穆斯林独立思考的权利、神和宇宙的本质、人和人的自由等。伊斯兰现代主义者表现出一些共同的特性：对西方的科学、文明持开放学习的态度，认识到自己的宗教传统需要与时俱进的改革之必要性并且对改变持积极乐观的态度。印巴分治前的南亚穆斯林作为少数派的处境和中国穆斯林既有相同也有不同，本文试图在阐述伊斯兰现代主义的一般特征之基础上，以南亚艾哈迈德·汗与张承迁的《古兰经》经注比较分析为基础，说明不同时空和文化背景下的伊斯兰现代主义者对诸如伊斯兰传统与现代性，理性与启示等问题思考和解答的微妙差异。

**关键词：**伊斯兰现代主义、艾哈迈德·汗、张承迁、《古兰经》注释

**ABSTRACT:** As a school of thought formed in the 19th century, Muslim modernism had great impacts in the Muslim world in the first half of the 20th Century. In China, Chengqian Zhang's commentary on Quran is representational. As a minority, the situation of Muslims in the subcontinent before 1947 is both similar and different from the Muslims in China. This article compares the Quran exegesis by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Chengqian Zhang with a focus on their efforts to reconcile the traditional Muslim world with modernity.

**KEYWORDS:** Islamic Modernism, Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan, Chengqian Zhang, Tafsir



《微物之神》：后殖民时代印度社会的缩影

*The God of Small Things*: Indian Society in Miniature in the Postcolonial Era

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**摘要：**《微物之神》以南印度的小村庄阿耶门连为书写中心，文本所表现的微物世界是后殖民时代印度社会的缩影，帕帕奇家族成员代表现代印度社会不同的选择方向，阿耶门连的万物众生相表现印度现代性的复杂特征。

**关键词：**微物之神、印度、后殖民

**ABSTRACT:** *The God of Small Things* focuses on a south Indian village Ayemenem , which is Indian society in miniature in the postcolonial era. The members of Pappachi's family choose different ways in modern India. The small things in Ayemenem show case the complexity of Indian modernism.

**KEYWORDS:** *The God of Small Things*, India, postcolonial

M. R. 安纳德自传体小说创作简介

Studies on M. R. Anand's Autobiographical Fictions

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**摘要:** 本文从写作背景、作品内容和艺术特点等三个方面介绍印度英语作家安纳德的自传体小说创作情况。

**关键词:** M.R.安纳德、《七夏》、《晨容》、《情人的自白》、《泡沫》

**ABSTRACT:** The article introduces to the Chinese readers the India author M. R. Anand's autobiographical fictions' backgrounds, his main works and their language features.

**KEYWORDS:** M. R. Anand, Seven Summers, Moring Face, Confessions of a Lover, The Bubble

泰戈尔诗歌英译策略研究：以《吉檀迦利》为例  
Study on Tagore's Translation Strategies: a Case Analysis of *Gitanjali*

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**摘要：**英文版的《吉檀迦利》由泰戈尔译自孟加拉语。泰戈尔在翻译过程中采取了创造性的翻译策略，这主要体现在诗歌文化意象的置换、人称的变换以及部分或完全的重写三方面。英译本获得了译入语文学的审美特质，成为了翻译文学的经典。在文学翻译中，也存在着文化的博弈。英译《吉檀迦利》是印度文化在西方文化压迫下的变形表现，但它的成功和传播在某种程度上也是前者对后者的一种征服。

**关键词：**《吉檀迦利》、孟加拉语、英语、翻译

**ABSTRACT:** The English *Gitanjali* was translated from Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, and the main strategy taken by Tagore was creative translation. Tactically it includes replacements of cultural imaginations, changes of personal pronouns and partial or full rewrite of some texts. Therefore, the English *Gitanjali* is filled with aesthetic character of English literature, and became a literature translation classic. Translation by itself is a power struggle between the source and target cultures. The English *Gitanjali* is on one hand a anamorphosis of the Indian culture under western oppression, on the other hand, to some degree, a successful conquering of the latter by the former.

**KEYWORDS:** *Gitanjali*, Bengali, English, translation

梵剧舞台形象的叙事特征

Narrative Characteristics of Figures on Stage in Sanskrit Drama

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**摘要：**舞台上的梵剧演员能自由转换角色，与台下观众进行叙事交流，在角色与演员身上之间存在着“二我”既融合又分离的现象。角色中的戏班主人通过独白和对白，用直接叙述的方式介绍剧情；丑角则以其内交流层面的特殊身份推动情节发展，并与观众探讨剧情。基于上述几例，本文试图说明梵剧舞台形象具有突出的叙事特征。

**关键词：**梵剧、印度、叙事、舞台

**ABSTRACT:** On stage, actors of Sanskrit drama can switch roles freely. Through the narrative exchange with the audience, actors have double duties: his genuine self and the character. The troupe owners use monologue and dialogue with the audience to introduce the content of the play directly. Clowns not only drive the plot, but also comment on the acts together with audience. This article aims to explore the above narrative characteristics of Sanskrit drama.

**KEYWORDS:** Sanskrit drama, India, Narrative, Stage

身份认同与教派主义：甘地宗教思想的双重作用  
Identity and Sectarianism: Gandhi's religious thoughts

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**摘要：**甘地的宗教思想，强化了印度人的身份认同，提升了印度底层民众的自信心与自尊心，使印度人的自我意识进一步觉醒；同时，由于印度复杂的宗教环境，甘地在政治斗争中对宗教的借用与创造性转换，不仅使印度教内部产生分裂，也使印度穆斯林“离心力”加强。甘地的宗教思想，对动员印度民众参与民族独立运动，居功甚伟，但从客观上又刺激了印度独立过程中教派主义的发展，从而对印度产生了不利影响。

**关键词：**甘地、宗教、身份认同、教派主义

**ABSTRACT:** Gandhi's religious thoughts strengthened Indian's identity, promoted the confidence and self-esteem of grassroots people, and awakened Indian's self consciousness. At the same time, Gandhi took advantage of India's complex religious environment to utilize religions to serve his political goals. This not only caused Hinduism's internal division, but also alienated the Indian Muslims. Although Gandhi's religious thoughts mobilized Indians to actively participate in the national independent movement, they also stimulated the development of sectarianism in India.

**KEYWORDS:** Gandhi, religion, identity, sectarianism

两大史诗中夫妻关系的异同及其原因分析  
The Spousal Relationship in Two Indian Epics

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**摘要：**印度两大史诗是印度历史上最伟大的文学成就之一，其中《摩诃婆罗多》大约成书于公元前四世纪至公元四世纪之间；《罗摩衍那》大约成书于公元前四世纪至公元两世纪之间。两大史诗作为两部宏大的，时间跨距这么大的文学作品，必然会对当时的社会背景、社会风貌、风土人情等等问题有较全面的反应。因此，本文选取两大史诗中的夫妻关系这样一个小的切入点作为探讨对象，通过对两大史诗中夫妻关系异同及其原因的分析，使读者能从侧面了解两大史诗所处的时代、社会风貌，以及史诗作者不同的价值取向等。

**关键词：**印度史诗、摩诃婆罗多、罗摩衍那、史诗异同

**ABSTRACT:** The two Indian Epics -- *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, were both completed in an extended period of time. This paper compares the social background and different values of the spousal relationship in the two Epics.

**KEYWORDS:** Indian Epics, Mahabharata, Ramayana, The differences of the Epics

《水浒传》在英语世界的译介与传播

Translation and Dissemination of the *Water Margin* in the English-speaking World

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**摘要:** 《水浒传》是中国古典四大名著之一, 在中国文学史上占据极其重要的地位, 同时也是世界文学史上的一朵奇葩, 具有极高的艺术成就。随着众多译本的问世, 近年来不少学者对该小说的海外传播与影响展开进行研究, 这对我国经典文学作品的世界性传播有着重要意义。

**关键词:** 《水浒传》、英语世界、译介、传播

**ABSTRACT:** *Water Margin* (known in Chinese as *Shuihu Zhuan*), one of the four Great Classical Novels in Chinese literature is regarded as the pinnacle of China's achievement in classical novels as well as one of the masterpieces in world literature. *Water Margin* is of high artistic value, and has been translated into many languages. With its influence and reputation gradually increasing outside China, scholars both at home and abroad are paying more attention to its overseas spread and acceptance.

**KEYWORDS:** *Shuihuzhuan*, English world, translation, communication

“义理”、“考据”辨<sup>1</sup>

Discrimination between “Yili” and “Kaoju”

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**摘要:**“义理”、“考据”二词原非一对范畴,造成其在几个向度上的区别并不具有无条件的一致性。“考据”指利用文献资料所做的专题研究,“义理”起初泛指各种社会行为准则和观念,虽可以简驭繁,但比天人性命具体。二者转为一对范畴是初始涵义、经学逻辑以及认知策略等多重因素造成的。在文本诠释领域,“义理”原与“文章”、“章句”相对,后者接近于经书本文。经书“本文”而非经书中适合考据的内容,代表着经学诠释中“殊相”、“部分”的一极;“义理”、“考据”都围绕本文展开,考据活动的共相性取向由此彰显。在一个五要素的文本诠释理论模型中,考据活动足以与阅读活动等价,所以存在“关于义理问题的考据”。

**关键词:** 经学诠释理论、义理考据、汉学宋学、戴震、方东树

**ABSTRACT:** Originally, the two words “yili” and “kaoju” are not a pair of terms of the same category, therefore, their discriminative dimensions fail to have unconditional agreement. Firstly, “kaoju” referred to a study on a specific topic using literature resources, and “yili” referred to the rules and ideas on social behavior. Though people can deal with infinite things according to these finite rules, yili is much more specific than philosophy. The two words turned into a pair of category because of multiple factors such as their original meaning, the logic of classics hermeneutics and people’s cognitive strategy. In the field of textual hermeneutics, “yili” was against “text” at first. The original text of a classic, rather than its content which is more fit for “kaoju” research, represents the part-pole in the hermeneutic circle. Both yili and kaoju research are carried out on the basis of text, thus revealing the universalistic tropism of kaoju. In a 5-factor model of textual hermeneutics, kaoju can well be equivalent to hermeneutic activity, making “kaoju on yili issue” possible.

**KEYWORDS:** classics hermeneutics, yili and kaoju, the Han School and the Song School, Dai Zhen, Fang Dongshu

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## BOOK REVIEWS

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**KEYWORDS:** Ortega, elite, mass

Meng, Zhaoyi: *Appreciation Dictionary of Foreign Mythologies, Epics and Folktales* (Wang, Xi)

王希:《外国神话史诗民间故事鉴赏辞典》书评

**KEYWORDS:** foreign folk literature, national literature and culture, appreciation dictionary