

yuèliang duì zhōngguó wénhuà 4 gè fāngmiàn de yǐngxiǎng  
月亮对中国文化4个方面的影响  
4 aspects that Moon influenced Chinese culture

Hello,大家好! 欢迎来到 Marco Polo Mandarin.  
Dàjiā hǎo! Huānyíng lái dào Marco Polo Mandarin.  
Hello everyone! Welcome to Marco Polo Mandarin.

我是中文老师 Becky.  
Wǒ shì zhōngwén lǎoshī Becky.  
I am Chinese teacher Becky.

今天是中国农历的八月十五, 中秋节。  
Jīntiān shì Zhōngguó Nónglì de bā yuè shíwǔ, Zhōngqiūjié.  
Today is Aug 15th in Chinese lunar calendar, the Mid-Autumn Festival.

所以我在这儿先祝大家中秋快乐!  
Suǒyǐ wǒ zài zhè'r xiān zhù dàjiā zhōngqiū kuàilè!  
Happy Mid-Autumn Festival!

记得小时候, 每到月亮变圆的晚上,  
Jìdé xiǎoshíhou, měi dào yuèliang biàn yuán de wǎnshang,  
I remember when I was young, once the moon turned round,

爸爸妈妈总是指着月亮对我说  
bàba māmā zǒngshì zhǐzhe yuèliang duì wǒ shuō  
My parents always pointed to the moon and told me

你看! 月亮上有一个仙女,  
nǐ kàn! yuèliang shàng yǒu yí ge xiānnǚ,  
look! There is a fairy on the moon,

她的名字叫嫦娥。  
tāde míngzì jiào Cháng'é.  
Her name is Chang'e.

还有一只可爱的兔子陪着她呢。  
Háiyǒu yì zhī kě'ài de tùzi péizhe tā ne.  
There is also a cute rabbit with her.

这其实是在中国流传最广的  
Zhè qíshí shì zài Zhōngguó liúchuán zuì guǎng de  
This is actually the most widely heard

关于中秋节的传说。

guānyú Zhōngqiūjié de chuánshuō.  
legend about the Mid-Autumn Festival in China.

还有人说我们中秋的时候吃的月饼

Hái yǒurén shuō wǒmen Zhōngqiū de shíhou chī de yuèbǐng  
Some people say that the moon cakes for Mid-Autumn Day

也是这位叫嫦娥的仙女发明的呢。

yěshì zhè wèi jiào Cháng'é de xiānnǚ fā míng de ne.  
was also invented by this fairy named Chang'e.

不管是又大又圆的月亮，

Bùguǎn shì yòu dà yòu yuán de yuèliang,  
No matter the big and round moon,

还是又甜又圆的月饼，

háishì yòu tián yòu yuán de yuèbǐng,  
or the sweet and round mooncakes,

在中国文化里都象征着团团圆圆。

zài Zhōngguó wénhuà lǐ dōu xiàngzhēngzhe tuántuányuányuán.  
In Chinese culture, both symbolize reunion.

所以中秋节也是中国人家庭团圆的节日。

Suǒyǐ Zhōngqiūjié yěshì Zhōngguó rén jiā tíng tuányuán de jié rì.  
So the Mid-Autumn Festival is festival for Chinese family.

关于中秋节的传说还有很多。

Guānyú Zhōngqiūjié de chuánshuō hái yǒu hěnduō.  
There are many legends about the Mid-Autumn Festival.

那我认为其实最可靠的是

Nà wǒ rèn wéi qí shí zuì kě kào de shì  
I think the most convincing one is

来源于我们的祖先对自然的崇拜。

láiyuán yú wǒmen de zǔxiān duì zìrán de chóngbài.  
it originated from our ancestors' worship to the nature.

我们知道五六千年以前，

Wǒmen zhīdào wǔliùqiān nián yǐqián,  
We know that five or six thousand years ago,

我们的祖先对自然的了解并不太多，  
wǒmen de zǔxiān duì zìrán de liǎojiě bìng bú tài duō,  
Our ancestors didn't know much about the nature,

所以他们就把月亮和太阳当成自己的神。  
suǒyǐ tāmen jiù bǎ yuèliang hé tàiyáng dàngchéng zìjǐ de shén.  
So they considered the moon and the sun as their gods.

也会在每一年的秋天，  
Yě huì zài měi yì nián de qiūtiān,  
In the autumn of every year,

丰收以后的第一个月亮变圆的晚上，  
fēngshōu yǐhòu de dì yī ge yuèliang biàn yuán de wǎnshang,  
the first night with a round moon after the harvest,

把这一年新收到的粮食  
bǎ zhè yī nián xīn shōudào de liángshí  
They offered up a sacrifice to their god---the moon

奉献给自己的神——月亮。  
fèngxiàn gěi zìjǐ de shén--yuèliang.  
with their newest food.

慢慢的这就变成了我们的中秋节。  
Mǎnmǎnde zhè jiù biànchéng le wǒmen de Zhōngqiūjié.  
gradually it developed into Mid-Autumn Festival.

虽然现在我们已经知道，  
Suīrán xiànzài wǒmen yǐjīng zhīdào,  
Although now we know that

月亮并不是我们的神，  
yuèliang búshì wǒmen de shén,  
The moon is not our god,

而且月亮上也没有一个叫作嫦娥的仙女，  
Érqiě yuèliang shàng yě méiyǒu yí ge jiàozuò Cháng'é de xiānnǚ,  
And there is no fairy named Chang'e on the moon,

但是这一个风俗沿袭了几千年，流传了下来。  
dànshì zhè yí ge fēngsú yánxí le jǐ qiān nián, liúchuán le xiàlái.  
this custom has been inherited for thousands of years.

月亮对中国文化的影响也非常深远。  
yuèliang duì Zhōngguó wénhuà de yǐngxiǎng yě fēicháng shēnyuǎn.  
The moon has a profound influence on Chinese culture.

今天我就想从月亮对  
Jīntiān wǒ jiù xiǎng cóng yuèliang duì  
Today I would like to share 4 aspects ,

日历，汉字，汉语词汇和汉语诗句这四个方面  
rìlì, hànzì, hànyǔ cíhuì hé hànyǔ shījù zhè sì ge fāngmiàn  
Chinese calendar, characters, vocabulary and poems,

来给你们分享一下月亮对中国文化的影响。  
lái gěi nǐmen fēnxiǎng yíxià yuèliang duì Zhōngguó wénhuà de yǐngxiǎng.  
on how the moon influenced the Chinese culture.

首先我们来讲一讲日历。  
Shǒuxiān wǒmen lái jiǎng yī jiǎng rìlì.  
First, the calendar.

你随便打开一个中国的日历，  
Nǐ suíbiàn dǎkāi yí ge Zhōngguó de rìlì,  
Open any Chinese calendar,

你就会发现中国的日历有两个。  
nǐ jiù huì fāxiàn Zhōngguó de rìlì yǒu liǎng ge.  
You will find that it includes two calendars.

一般上面是用阿拉伯数字写着的日历，  
Yībān zài shàngmiàn shì yòng ālābó shùzì xiězhe de rìlì,  
Normally on the top is a calendar written in Arabic numerals,

也被称为阳历。  
yě bèi chēngwéi Yánglì.  
it's also called the solar calendar.

这也就是国际通行的日历。  
Zhè yě jiùshì guójì tōngxíng de rìlì.  
This is the international calendar.

在阿拉伯数字的下面，  
Zài ālābó shùzì de xiàmiàn,  
Under the Arabic numerals,

还有一个用汉字写成的日历，  
háiyǒu yí ge yòng hànzi xiěchéng de rìlì,  
There is another calendar written in Chinese characters,

这个也就是我们说的农历。  
zhège yě jiùshì wǒmen shuō de Nónglì.  
That is what we called the Lunar calendar.

它其实是一个阴阳历。  
Tā qíshí shì yí ge yīnyánglì.  
It is actually a lunar and solar calendar.

也就是根据太阳和月亮的运行规律来制作的。  
Yě jiùshì gēnjù tàiyáng hé yuèliang de yùnxíng guīlǜ lái zhìzuò de.  
It is made according to the laws of the sun and the moon.

我们的祖先把每一次从看不见月亮，  
Wǒmen de zǔxiān bǎ měi yí cì cóng kàn bú jiàn yuèliang,  
Our ancestors considered a circle from completely couldn't see the moon,

再到月亮变得非常圆，  
zài dào yuèliang biàn de fēicháng yuán,  
to the moon turned round,

再到下一次看不见月亮，称为一个月。  
zài dào xià yí cì kàn bú jiàn yuèliang, chēngwéi yí ge yuè.  
until the next time they completely couldn't see the moon as a month.

在中国农历里，  
Zài Zhōngguó Nónglì lǐ,  
In the Chinese Lunar calendar,

一般每一个月的十五月亮是最圆的。  
yībān měi yí ge yuè de shíwǔ yuèliang shì zuì yuán de.  
Generally, on 15th in each month the moon is the roundest.

可能有时候我们也觉得十五的月亮十六圆。  
Kěnéng yǒushíhou wǒmen yě juéde shíwǔ de yuèliang shíliù yuán.  
Maybe sometimes the moon on 16th is rounder.

在中国农历里，每个月十四、  
zài Zhōngguó nónglì lǐ , měi yí ge yuè shísi 、  
Generally, in Chinese Lunar calendar, on 14th,

十五、十六，月亮都很圆。

shíwǔ, shíliù, yuèliang dōu hěn yuán.

15th or 16th, the moon is round.

更有意思的是，每隔 19 年

geng yǒuyìsi de shì, měi gé 19 nián

What's more interesting is that once every 19 years

中国的农历会和国际通行的阳历重合一次(有时相差 1 天)。

Zhōngguó de Nónglì huì hé guójì tōngxíng de Yánglì chónghé yí cì (Yǒu shí xiāngchà yì tiān).

The Chinese Lunar calendar coincides with the international solar calendar (Sometimes maybe 1 day difference)

(有时相差 1 天)什么意思呢？

(Yǒu shí xiāngchà yì tiān) shénme yìsi ne?

(Sometimes maybe 1 day difference) What does it mean?

比如说，今天是阳历的 2020 年 10 月 1 日，

Bǐrú shuō, jīntiān shì Yánglì de 2020 nián 10 yuè 1 rì,

For example, today is October 1, 2020 in the Solar calendar,

中国农历是 2020 年八月十五。

Zhōngguó Nónglì shì 2020 nián bā yuè shíwǔ.

The Chinese lunar calendar is August 15, 2020.

那 19 年以后，

Nà 19 nián yǐhòu,

After 19 years,

也就是 2039 年的阳历的 10 月 1 日，

yě jiùshì 2039 nián de Yánglì de 10 yuè 1 rì,

Which is October 1st of the Solar calendar in 2039,

是中国农历 2039 年的八月十四。

shì Zhōngguó Nónglì 2039 nián de bā yuè shísi .

It is August 14, 2039 in the Chinese lunar calendar.

相差了一天。

Xiāngchà le yì tiān.

one day difference.

日历其实是月亮对中国文化最大的影响之一。

Rìlì qíshí shì yuèliang duì Zhōngguó wénhuà zuìdà de yǐngxiǎng zhī yī.

The calendar is actually one of the moon's biggest influences on Chinese culture.

那第二个影响是什么呢？

Nà dì èr ge yǐngxiǎng shì shénme ne?

What is the second aspect?

就是我们的语言。

Jiùshì wǒmen de yǔyán.

It's our language.

关于语言，我会从三个方面来说。

Guānyú yǔyán, wǒ huì cóng sān ge fāngmiàn lái shuō.

Regarding language, I will show from three aspects.

字，词和诗歌。

Zì, cí hè shīgē.

Chinese characters, Chinese vocabulary and poems.

好，我们先看一下它对汉字的影响。

Hǎo, wǒmen xiān kàn yíxià tā duì hànzi de yǐngxiǎng.

first, let's take a look at its impact on Chinese characters.

刚才我们已经说了，

Gāngcái wǒmen yǐjīng shuō le,

As we said,

一般"月"字有两个意思，

yībān"yuè"zì yǒu liǎng ge yìsi,

Generally, the word "YUE" has two meanings,

一个意思是天上的月亮。

yí ge yìsi shì tiānshàng de yuèliang.

One means the moon in the sky.

还有一个是我们一年的 12 个月。

Hái yǒu yí ge shì wǒmen yī nián de 12 ge yuè.

Another is the 12 months in a year.

在汉字里也有很多"月"作为偏旁的汉字。

Zài hànzi lǐ yěyǒu hěnduō"yuè"zuòwéi piānpáng de hànzi.

Many Chinese characters take "月" as radicals.

是不是这些都和月亮

Shì búshì zhèxiē dōu hé yuèliang

Are these all related to the moon

或者一年的 12 个月有关系呢?  
huòzhě yī nián de 12 ge yuè yǒuguānxì ne?  
or the 12 months in a year?

并不是。我们把"月"字作为偏旁部首的时候,  
Bìng búshì. Wǒmen bǎ"yuè"zì zuòwéi piānpáng bùshǒu de shíhou,  
No. When we use the character "月" as a radical,

他有两个名字,  
tā yǒu liǎng ge míngzì,  
it has two names,

一个叫月字旁, 一个叫月肉旁。  
yí ge jiào yuèzìpáng, yí ge jiào yuèròupáng.  
One is called the Moon radical, and the other is called the Meat/Flesh radical.

首先我们说一下月字旁。  
Shǒuxiān wǒmen shuō yíxià yuèzìpáng.  
First, let's talk about the Moon radical.

月字旁一般出现在汉字的右边,  
yuèzìpáng yībān chūxiàn zài hànzi de yòubiān,  
The Moon radical usually appears on the right side in a Chinese character,

它代表的是和月亮有关或者和天气有关。  
tā dàibiǎo de shì hé yuèliang yǒuguān huòzhě hé tiānqì yǒuguān.  
It is related to the moon or the weather.

比如说, "明",  
Bǐrú shuō,"míng",  
For example, "bright",

左边是一个"日",右边是一个"月",  
zuǒbiān shì yí ge"rì", yòubiān shì yí ge"yuè",  
On the left is a "sun", on the right is a "moon",

他们都有光,所以很明亮。  
tāmen dōu yǒu guāng, suǒyǐ hěn míngliàng.  
They both shine, so they are bright.

还有比如说"望"字,  
Hái yǒu bǐrú shuō"wàng"zì,  
For example, the word "wang",



"望"的"月"是天上的月,  
"wàng"de"yuè"shì tiānshàng de yuè,  
The "Yue" in the character of "Wang" means the moon in the sky,

"王"和"亡"是它的发音。  
"wáng"hé"wáng"shì tāde fā yīn.  
its pronunciation are from the two "Wang" .

那我们从很远的地方去看月亮就是"望"。  
Nà wǒmen cóng hěn yuǎn de dìfāng qù kàn yuèliang jiùshì"wàng".  
we look at the moon from far away.

"望"的意思就是看很远的地方。  
"Wàng"de yìsi jiùshì kàn hěn yuǎn de dìfāng.  
"Wang" means looking far away.

"月"字在汉字的左边,  
"Yuè"zì zài hàn zì de zuǒbiān,  
When radical "Yue" appears on the left side of a Chinese character,

代表月亮的意思并不太多。  
dàibiǎo yuèliang de yìsi bìng bú tài duō.  
It doesn't indicate the moon too much.

比如说, 朦胧。  
Bǐrú shuō, ménglóng.  
For example, hazy.

朦胧这个词就是指月亮不太亮,  
Ménglóng zhège cí jiùshì zhǐ yuèliang bú tài liàng,  
The word hazy means that the moon is not too bright,

所以看不清楚。  
suǒyǐ kàn bù qīngchǔ.  
So it is not clear.

所以朦胧的意思就是看不清楚。  
Suǒyǐ ménglóng de yìsi jiùshì kàn bù qīngchǔ  
So hazy means can't see clearly

比如说, 艺术需要一些朦胧美。  
bǐrú shuō, yìshù xūyào yīxiē ménglóng měi.  
For example, art requires some nebulous beauty.

但是我想说的是，在汉字里

Dànshì wǒ xiǎng shuō de shì, zài hànzi lǐ

But what I want to say is that in complex Chinese characters

你大部分看见的"月"和月亮没有关系，

nǐ dàbùfèn kànjiàn de "yuè" hé yuèliang méiyǒu guānxi,

Most of the "Yue" has nothing to do with the moon,

她叫月肉旁。它大部分跟

tā jiào yuèròupáng. Tā dàbùfèn gēn

It's the Meat/Flesh radical. It mostly indicates

肉或者身体的部位有关系。

ròu huòzhě shēntǐ de bùwèi yǒu guānxi.

Meat/Flesh or body parts related.

这主要是因为，

Zhè zhǔyào shì yīnwèi,

This is because

在 2000 年以前的小篆里，

zài 2000 nián yǐqián de Xiǎozhuàn lǐ,

In Xiaozhuan style Chinese characters from 2000 years ago,

月亮的"月"和"肉"字看起来很像。

yuèliang de "yuè" hé "ròu" zì kàn qǐlái hěn xiàng.

The character of Moon and Meat/Flesh were very similar.

所以在汉字发展的过程中，

Suǒyǐ zài hànzi fāzhǎn de guòchéng zhōng,

So in the development of Chinese characters,

我们把这两个字作为偏旁部首的时候就合二为一了。

wǒmen bǎ zhè liǎng ge zì zuòwéi piānpáng bùshǒu de shíhou jiù hé èr wéi yī le.

They were united as one when we use them as radicals.

都用月亮的"月"表示。

Dōu yòng yuèliang de "yuè" biǎoshì.

They both appear in the term of Moon radical.

一般月肉旁出现在汉字的左边或者下面。

Yībān yuèròupáng chūxiàn zài hànzi de zuǒbiān huòzhě xiàmiàn.

The Meat/Flesh radical normally appears on the left or at the bottom in Chinese character.

我们看一下这个叫脸，然后脖子、肩、  
Wǒmen kàn yíxià zhègè jiào liǎn, ránhòu bózi, jiān,  
Let's take a look at some characters. Face, Neck, Shoulders,

胳膊、胸、肚子、胃、腿和脚。  
gēbo, xiōng, dùzi, wèi, tuǐ hé jiǎo.  
Arms, Chest, Belly, Stomach, Legs and Feet.

所有的这些汉字里面的"月"字其实叫月肉旁。  
Suǒyǒu de zhèxiē hànzi lǐmiàn de"yuè"zì qíshí jiào yuèròupáng.  
The "Yue" in all these Chinese characters is actually called Yueroupian.

他表示的都是和身体部位相关。  
Tā biǎoshì de dōu shì hé shēntǐ bùwèi xiàngguān.  
It related to body parts.

第三点,我想说一说月亮对中文词汇发展的影响。  
Dì sān diǎn, wǒ xiǎng shuō yī shuō yuèliang duì zhōngwén cíhuì fāzhǎn de yǐngxiǎng.  
Third, I want to share how does the moon influence the Chinese vocabulary.

刚才我们已经说了,  
Gāngcái wǒmen yǐjīng shuō le,  
We just said,

又大又圆的月亮代表着团团圆圆。  
yòu dà yòu yuán de yuèliang dàibiǎozhe tuántuányuányuán.  
The big and round moon represents reunion.

那除了团圆这一个意思,  
Nà chúle tuányuán zhè yí ge yìsi,  
In addition to reunion,

月亮在中文词汇里还有别的什么意思呢?  
yuèliang zài zhōngwén cíhuì lǐ hái yǒu biéde shénme yìsi ne?  
What else does the moon mean in Chinese vocabulary?

主要分为两点:  
Zhǔyào fēn wéi liǎng diǎn:  
Mainly covers two points:

第一点, 月亮在中国文化里代表着阴, 女性。  
Dì yī diǎn, yuèliang zài Zhōngguó wénhuà lǐ dàibiǎozhe yīn, nǚxìng.  
First, in Chinese culture it represents Yin, female .

所以很多(带"月"字的)汉语的词  
suǒyǐ hěnduō (dài "yuè "zì de )hànyǔ de cí  
so many Chinese words (with moon)

也是用来形容女性的阴柔之美。  
Yěshì yòng lái xíng róng nǚ xìng de yīn róu zhī měi.  
It's also used to describe the feminine beauty of women.

比如说闭月羞花、花容月貌，  
Bǐ rú shuō bì yuè xiū huā , huā róng yuè mào ,  
For example, closed the moon and shame flowers, with a flowers and moon appearance,

这两个词都是用来说  
zhè liǎng ge cí dōu shì yòng lái shuō  
These two words are for describing

女人因为阴柔，所以很漂亮。  
nǚ rén yīn wèi yīn róu , suǒ yǐ hěn piào liang .  
Women's feminine beauty .

第二点,是月亮在中国文化里  
Dì èr diǎn , shì yuè liang zài Zhōngguó wén huà lǐ  
Second, in Chinese culture the moon

象征着美好的爱情。  
xiàng zhēng zhe měi hǎo de ài qíng .  
symbolizes love .

在中国，我们有一个神仙叫月老，  
Zài Zhōngguó , wǒ men yǒu yí ge shén xiān jiào Yuè lǎo ,  
In China, we have a immortal named Yuelao,

也就是月下老人。  
yě jiù shì yuè xià lǎo rén .  
which literally means an old man under the moon.

中国人相信两个人  
Zhōngguó rén xiāng xìn liǎng ge rén  
The Chinese believe that two people

能够相识，到结成夫妻，  
néng gòu xiāng shí , dào jié chéng fū qī ,  
can meet each other and become couple,

主要是因为有一个叫月老的人

zhǔyào shì yīnwèi yǒu yí ge jiào yuè lǎo de rén

Mainly because Yue Lao

在这两个人之间拉了一条红线。

zài zhè liǎng ge rén zhījiān lā le yì tiáo hóngxiàn.

connects the two people with a red line.

所以他们才能有这特别的缘分。

Suǒyǐ tāmen cáinéng yǒu zhè tèbié de yuánfèn.

That's why they share this special destiny.

中文里的词"风花雪月"、

Zhōngwén lǐ de cí "fēnghuāxuěyuè",

The Chinese word "Wind Flower Snow Moon",

"花前月下"、"花好月圆"

"huāqiányuè xià", "huāhǎoyuèyuán"

"in front of flower and under the moon", "beautiful flower and full moon"

这些词都是跟爱情有关系的。

zhèxiē cí dōu shì gēn àiqíng yǒu guānxì de.

are all related to love.

比如说,在这花好月圆夜,

Bǐrú shuō, zài zhè huāhǎoyuèyuányè,

For example, in the evening with beautiful flowers and full moon,

他们终于结成了夫妻。

tāmen zhōngyú jiéchéng le fūqī.

they got married.

也可以说:爱情不应该只有花前月下,

Yě kěyǐ shuō: Àiqíng bù yìnggāi zhǐyǒu huāqiányuèxià,

we can also say: Love should have more than just roses,

还应该诗和远方。

hái yìnggāi yǒu shī hé yuǎnfāng.

it should also include poetry and traveling (means a bright future).

花的前面, 月亮的下面,

Huā de qiánmiàn, yuèliang de xiàmiàn,

In front of the flower, and under the moon,

是不是很好的约会的情景呢？

shì búshì hěn hǎo de yuēhuì de qíngjǐng ne?

Isn't it a good circumstances for dating?

对呀，这个词就是用来描述男女之间约会的。

Duì ya, zhège cí jiùshì yòng lái shuō nán nǚ zhījiān yuēhuì de.

Yes, this word is used for describing dating.

好，这就是我想为大家介绍的

Hǎo, zhè jiùshì wǒ xiǎng wèi dàjiā jièshào de

OK, this is what I want to share with you

月亮对中文词汇的影响。

yuèliang duì zhōngwén cíhuì de yǐngxiǎng.

The influence of the moon on Chinese vocabulary.

第四个方面，我想为大家

Dì sì ge fāngmiàn, wǒ xiǎng wèi dàjiā

The fourth aspect, I want to

分享一下月亮对中国诗歌的影响。

fēnxiǎng yíxià yuèliang duì Zhōngguó shīgē de yǐngxiǎng.

Share the influence of the moon on Chinese poetry.

中国的诗人们真的是太爱写月亮了。

Zhōngguó de shīrénmen zhēnde shì tài ài xiě yuèliang le.

Chinese poets really love to write about the moon.

他们用月亮表达他们对远方亲人的思念，

Tāmen yòng yuèliang biǎodá tāmen duì yuǎnfāng qīnrén de sīniàn,

for expressing their missing for their family members and friends far away,

也用月亮表达自己的孤独感。

yě yòng yuèliang biǎodá zìjǐ de gūdúgǎn.

as well as their loneliness.

我们来看一看唐朝的张九龄

Wǒmen lái kàn yí kàn tángcháo de Zhāng Jiǔlíng

Let's take a look at Zhang Jiuling from the Tang Dynasty

写了一首诗叫《望月怀远》。

xiě le yí shǒu shī jiào "wàngyuè huáiyuǎn".

He wrote a poem called "look the moon, and miss people far away".

诗中有两句名句是这样写的:

Shī zhōng yǒu liǎng jù míngjù shì zhèyàng xiě de:

There are two famous lines in the poem:

海上生明月,天涯共此时。

Hǎi shàng shēng míngyuè, tiānyá gòng cǐ shí.

the sea gave birth to a bright moon, we share the same time even you're far from me.

什么意思呢?

Shénme yìsi ne?

What does that mean?

就是看到圆圆的月亮从海上升起来,

Jiùshì kàn dào yuányuán de yuèliang cóng hǎishàng shēng qǐlái,

it means the round moon rising from the sea,

天涯的意思就是远方,

tiānyá de yìsi jiùshì yuǎnfāng,

Tianya means far away,

所以我就想到远方的你

suǒyǐ wǒ jiù xiǎngdào yuǎnfāng de nǐ

So I think of you, who are far away from me,

也和我在一起共享这美好的时刻。

yě hé wǒ zài yìqǐ gòngxiǎng zhè měihǎo de shíkè.

also share this wonderful moment .

意思就是我想起了远方的你。

Yìsi jiùshì wǒ xiǎngqǐ le yuǎnfāng de nǐ.

It means I think of you .

宋朝著名的诗人苏轼在他的

Sòngcháo zhùmíng de shīrén Sūshì zài tāde

The famous Song Dynasty poet Su Shi, in his

《水调歌头.明月几时有》中写道:

"shuǐ diào gē tóu. míngyuè jǐshí yǒu" zhōng xiě dào:

"A poem style. When Does the Moon Come" wrote:

"明月几时有,把酒问青天,

"Míngyuè jǐ shí yǒu, bǎ jiǔ wèn qīngtiān,

"When will the bright moon come, I toast to the sky and ask,

不知天上宫阙,今夕是何年? "

bùzhī tiānshàng gōng què, jīnxī shì hé nián?"

I don't know what year is in the heavenly palace? "

什么意思呢?

Shénme yìsi ne?

What does that mean?

就是圆圆的月亮你什么时候才可以出来?

Jiùshì yuányuán de yuèliang nǐ shénme shíhou cái kěyǐ chūlái?

It means: the round moon, when can you come out?

我手拿着酒问上天,

Wǒ shǒu nǎzhe jiǔ wèn shàngtiān,

I toasted to the God and asked,

现在月亮上的宫殿已经是什么时候了呢?

xiànzài yuèliang shàng de gōngdiàn yǐjīng shì shénme shíhou le ne?

When is it in the Moon palace now?

其实这首词最有名的是它的最后两句:

Qíshí zhè shǒu cí zuì yǒumíng de shì tāde zuìhòu liǎng jù:

The most famous sentences are the last two in this poetry:

"但愿人长久,千里共婵娟"

"Dàn yuàn rén chángjiǔ, qiānlǐ gòng chánjuān"

" wish we can live a long life, and we can share wonderful things even apart"

著名歌手王菲

Zhù míng gēshǒu Wángfēi

The famous singer Faye Wong

也把这首诗唱成了一首非常好听的歌。

yě bǎ zhè shǒu shī chàngchéng le yì shǒu fēicháng hǎotīng de gē.

Also sang this poem into a very nice song.

那我把这首歌的链接放在描述的部分,

Nà wǒ bǎ zhè shǒu gē de liànjīe fàng zài miáoshù de bùfèn,

I put the link of this song in the description section,

有兴趣的话呢可以去听一下。

yǒu xìngqù de huà ne kěyǐ qù tīng yíxià.

you can listen to this song if you are interested in it.



当然诗人常常也是孤独的。

Dāngrán shīrén chángcháng yěshì gūdú de.

Of course poets are often lonely.

比如说唐朝诗人李白，

Bǐrú shuō tángcháo shīrén Lǐbái,

For example, the poet Li Bai in the Tang Dynasty,

他有一首诗叫《月下独酌》。

tā yǒu yì shǒu shī jiào "yuè xià dúzhuó".

He has a poem called "Drinking Alone under the Moon."

在这首诗里他写道：

Zài zhè shǒu shī lǐ tā xiě dào:

In this poem he wrote:

"举杯邀明月,对影成三人。"

"Jǔ bēi yāo míngyuè, duì yǐng chéng sān rén."

"I toast and invite the bright moon for a drink, together with my shadow, we're three people."

什么意思呢？

Shénme yìsi ne?

What does that mean?

就是我拿着酒，邀请月亮和我一起喝。

Jiùshì wǒ nǎzhe jiǔ, yāoqǐng yuèliang hé wǒ yìqǐ hē.

I was holding the wine and invited the moon to drink with me.

月亮和我，再加上我的影子，

yuèliang hé wǒ, zài jiā shàng wǒ de yǐngzi,

The moon, me, and my shadow,

一起也有三个人了。你看，

yìqǐ yěyǒu sān ge rén le. Nǐ kàn,

There are three people. Now you see,

所以他就是用月亮和自己的影子一起

Suǒyǐ tā jiùshì yòng yuèliang hé zìjǐ de yǐngzi yìqǐ

with the contrast of the moon and his shadow,

来衬托现在我是一个人,我很孤独。

lái chèn tuō xiànzài wǒ shì yí ge rén, wǒ hěn gūdú.

he show up that he is alone.

中国的诗人对月亮真的是非常的偏爱。

Zhōngguó de shīrén duì yuèliang zhēn de shì fēicháng de piān'ài.

Chinese poets really have a preference for the moon.

好，以上就是我为大家分享的

Hǎo, yǐshàng jiùshì wǒ wèi dàjiā fēnxiǎng de

Okay, the above is what I would like to share,

月亮对中国文化的四种影响。

yuèliang duì Zhōngguó wénhuà de sì zhǒng yǐngxiǎng.

The four influences of the moon on Chinese culture.

那今天的课就到这，

Nà jīntiān de kè jiù dào zhè,

That's all for today's lesson,

欢迎你在视频的下方留言，

huānyíng nǐ zài shìpín de xiàfāng liúyán,

You are welcome to comment below this video,

告诉我你知道的那些关于月亮的中文。

gàosù wǒ nǐ zhīdào de nàxiē guānyú yuèliang de zhōngwén.

tell us the Chinese expressions that you know about the moon.

但是不要走开哦，

Dànshì búyào zǒu kāi o,

But hold on,

今天有彩蛋！

jīntiān yǒu cǎidàn!

Easter eggs!

祝大家中秋快乐！

Zhù dàjiā Zhōngqiū kuàilè!

Happy Mid-Autumn Festival!

我们下节课见！

Wǒmen xià jié kè jiàn!

See you in next lesson!