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诗 殿 堂



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封面人物 / COVER PERSON

鲁行诗选八首

编者按

鲁行(本名叶其文), 三十年代出生, 河南鲁山人。1961年毕业于河南大学中文系。他独立写作, 已出版诗集《雕虫集》《榆庐语屑》《鲁行编年诗》《鲁行短诗选》(中英双语)《鲁行超短诗选》《忧郁的笛音》《鲁行抒情诗选》(汉英双语)《大珠小珠》等多部。诗作收入近百种选本。曾获中国作协《诗刊》征文奖、台湾诗歌奖等。

1. 月牙泉写意

刘不尽亘古苍凉

鸣沙山累了
枕着夕阳小憩
听漠风啸吟
边塞诗……

镰刀瘦成
一钩残月

2. 漠风吹

漠风嗥叫如奔窜的狼群
胆小的植物四散逃命

漠风是柄剔骨尖刀
剜割膏腴裸露荒寒

漠风将春天往南放逐三千里
把跑散的羊群驱赶到天上

粗暴地推倒一座又一座黄泥门楼
贪婪地舔光零星散落的鸡鸣狗吠

细细长长的村路漠风当莜麦面条吃了
要困死地窝子里土拨鼠般一对老年夫妻

半枯的香椿树像根斜插的鞭杆儿
雁鸣声中又爆一蓬孤绿

3. 在腾格里感受沙尘暴

Eight Poems by Lu Xing

Editor's Note

Lu Xing, official name Ye Qiwen, resident of Mount Lu in Henan Province, was born in the 30s. He graduated from the Department of Chinese in Henan University in 1961. He is a freelance writer, and his publications include *Collection of the Fineness*, *Chitchat in Yu Lu*, *Annals of Lu Xing's Poetry*, *Selection of Lu Xubg's Short Poems (in Chinese and English)*, *Selection of Lu Xing's Very Short Poems*, *The Flute Sound of Sorrows*, *Lyric Poems by Lu Xing (in Chinese and English)*, *Large Pearls and Small Pearls*, etc. Many of his poems can be found in hundreds of poetry collections. He has won "the Foundation of Chinese Writers' Poetry Journal Contribution Award," Taiwan Poetry Award, etc.

1. Sketching Crescent Lake*

No way to scythe the bleakness since the primeval time

Exhausted Mt. Rustling Sand lies
head pillowed on the downing sun
listening to the frontier lyrics the desert wind croons. . .

The scythe has waned
to a thin curve of the moon

* Crescent Lake and Mt. Rustling Sand are located near Dunhuang.

2. The Desert Gale Blows

The desert gale snarls like wolf packs dashing
the intimidated plants scattering to all sides

The desert gale is a scalpel
laying bare the bleak from its lush hide

The desert gale exiles spring three-thousand li south
and herds flocks of sheep up to the sky

It brusquely topples one adobe porch after another
and has roosters' crows and dogs' barks tongue-wiped

It eats up the long thin village-road like an oatmeal noodle
to deprive the aged earth-pit-dwelling couple of their lives

A half-withered toon tree slanting like a whip-stick
cracks into a riot of green as honking wild geese fly

3. Experiencing Sandstorm in Tengger Desert*

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3. Experiencing Sandstorm in Tengger Desert*

站立不稳！一块顽石
仿佛顷刻间能被旋风
削成一粒细沙
挣扎是徒劳的

骄阳似火的正午
瞬间像提前进入黄昏
周遭是一千头狮子的咆哮

人一旦被风神投进这搅拌机的
巨型漏斗，就会身不由己
只能听天由命。在昏天黑地
翻江倒海的漩涡里晕得要吐
此时，最大的心愿莫过于赶紧
找到一萼沙棘或是一蓬水盆草
到它的根部去喘口气，躲一躲

4. 大与小 ——巴丹吉林遐想

狮王令百兽臣服
却无力摆脱一条沙蛇的纠缠
野象群摧枯拉朽
居然踩不死细若微尘的黑蚁
喷气客机须小心规避迎面撞来的飞鸟
一粒流萤可洞穿充斥宇宙的茫茫夜色
大，不总是呈现为强大
小，亦未必等同于弱小

能做个月亮固然好，做不成月亮
做一颗星星也不错。更多的时候
“小”甚至索性拒绝“大”，如
巴丹吉林的沙粒就不屑长成石头
它们扯着老北风的嗓门吆喝，说
要是这长河断流大漠成了乱石滩
那往后，我大唐
落日，该向哪里 圆？
孤烟，又自何处 直？

5. 割麦

掉进麦海
割麦人也成了一颗
麦粒儿

一端拴紧“吃杯茶” * 叫醒的黎明
另一端系牢热风吹圆的落日
麦垄 欲望似的总也割不到尽头

为了提高工效 割麦人
只能把自己也弯成
一把镰刀

Hard to stand still, even that boulder!
As if the tornado would in a second
grind it into a grain of sand
No use resisting

The noon under the scorching sun
blinks into dusk ahead of the schedule
as it is surrounded by a thousand lions snarling

Once sucked inside the funnel of this
monstrous blender, one will be at the mercy of heaven
The torrential vortex between inky sky and earth
would make one's stomach twist and churn
Then, the best one could wish is to hurry
to find a sea-buckthorn grove or a stalk of weeping grass
and cuddle to its roots for breathing, for hiding

*The Tengger Desert is located mostly in the Inner Mongolia
Autonomous Region of China.

4. Big and Small --- Fantasy on Badain Jaran Desert

The lion king forces all beasts subject to his rule
yet unable to throw off a rattle-snake from the sand
A wild elephant easily topples giant trees like rotten twigs
but fails to crush under its foot a tiny black ant
Jumbo jets must carefully evade birds flying head-on
A firefly may traverse the universe's spanning night
Being big, does not always appear strong
Being small, does not mean everything including size

Would be nice to be the moon; otherwise
to be a star wouldn't be bad. More often than not
"small" even rejects "big," like
Badain Jaran Desert's grains of sand
who always shout at the top of their voices:
Should we be jumbo cobbles blocking the river
where in the future would our Great Tang let
the setting sun, hang its sphere
the solitary smoke, erect its pillar

5. Cutting Wheat

Drowned in the waves of wheat
the wheat cutter has become a grain
of wheat

Between the dawn wakened by "Have a cup of tea"*
and the setting sphere the hot air has whittled
stretches the wheat columns like desires, never to dwindle

In order to speed up, the wheat cutter
has bent himself
into a sickle

* “一种候鸟，体黑，尾长而分叉，叫声若“吃杯茶”。

6. 盐味的故乡

没有冬闲的故乡
终年一身汗渍
因此是咸的

圪针扎满手掌柴刀划破指头
的故乡 轻吮一下她的创口
也是咸的哦

故乡就含在远行人眼角那一滴
滢滢欲坠的热泪里 当然
还是咸咸的

7. 雁阵

密密实实的一行针脚
打老北边缝过来 天冷了
就着夕阳昏黄的灯盏
母亲给我赶制过冬的棉衣

开春 一天天暖和起来
母亲又扯住这根长长的线头儿
由南往北拆
(一直拆到雁门关外)
把棉袄改成夹衫给我穿
“日子紧巴”母亲说
“得算计着过”

8. 春天什么样

结伴向郊原 三月
我们去探访春天
红杏芳唇半启 欲言又止 羞涩内敛
油菜花临风招摇的每个词儿都用
黄金包装 亮得晃眼 让人晕眩
蜂群絮絮叨叨 语音
暧昧 含糊其词
麦苗儿长袖善舞 风中不停地比划
但我对哑语一派茫然 像是教蒙童断句
蝌蚪点下墨黑逗号 游鱼吐出透明句点
小南风也忙得很哩 柳丝上荡一阵秋千
又去吻桃花 懒得回应我们春天的答案
池塘青草倒解人意 打个盹儿

*A black long-tailed bird sounding like “Have a cup of tea” .

6. Salty Home-Village

The home-village doesn't know what winter recess is
She wears sweat-taints all over year in year out
so she becomes salty

Her palm's knotty with thorns and a machete-cut
but the home village, just gives her cut a gentle suck
which also tastes salty

The home village's in that warm tear about to drop from
the eye-corner of that who's going away; of course
the tear as well tastes salty

7. Wild Geese Array

A streak of tight needle-stitches
is being sewed from the far north; it's getting cold
In the lamp-like glow of the dusk
mother seizes the hour to fix me a cotton-jacket for winter

Spring, days are getting warmer
Mother seizes one end of that length of the thread
and pulls it from south to north
(till outside of Wild Geese Pass)*
turning that cotton-jacket back to just a jacket for me
“Hard times,” says mother
“have to stretch each dollar”

*Yanmen Pass is a mountain pass which includes three fortified gatehouses along the Great Wall.

8. What's Spring Like

We together go to the countryside in March
to pay spring a visit
Red apricot flowers are, too shy to talk, lips ajar
The rapeseeds bloom, each word in the breeze swaying
is wrapped in gold, dazzling, making one dizzy
Bees are mumbling, sounding
ambiguous, and perfunctory
Wheat sprouts flourish long sleeves, in the wind miming
seemingly teaching kids to punctuate sentences
tadpoles putting commas, and fish spitting crystal periods
The southerly's busy on the swing, then off
to kiss peach flowers, ignoring my asking what spring is
The pond weeds know better, they doze off
to green a dream's brim

Translated by Wang Dajian/王大建译

诗人同乡

——诗人鲁行记

作者: 陈峻峰

诗人鲁行，本名叶其文，河南鲁山县人，与诗人徐玉诺同乡，出生于一九三八年农历十月，六岁的时候，父亲意外亡故，猝不及防，这个本来富庶优渥的家族遭受重创。这是一个意外，也是一个拐点。鲁行那时尚小，他没有感到有什么不同。长大了才知道，是他的母亲，以她高大健硕的身躯和坚韧不屈的意志，临危不惧，处变不惊，镇静自若，支撑起这个家没有顷刻崩塌。母亲出身名门，乃大家闺秀，固然在那个时代没有受过学校教育，但她内心有光，两眼有神，深明大义，不仅有见识，也有见地。因此在经历了这么一场家庭巨大灾难，未来变得未知，她仍抱定信心，哪怕万苦千辛，也要将她的五个子女培养成人，既要保障健康身心，也要接受良好教育。于是在抗战胜利后的一九四五年，母亲就送鲁行入读本村民乐乡中心小学。而母亲为此究竟经历了怎样的艰难，付出了怎样的艰辛，不得而知，鲁行则一路下来，学业从无中断——一九五一年入读鲁山县一中，一九五四年入读许昌一高，一九五七年顺利考取开封师院（河南大学前身）中文系。

古树、城墙、铁塔、贡院、大礼堂、图书馆、河南留学欧美预备学校旧址，多么美丽的校园，一如青春与人生梦想都圆满实现在此一时刻。鲁行激情四溢，热血沸腾，按捺不住了，开始写诗。他哪知道，那时正轰轰烈烈开展“反右”运动，两年后的一九五九年，他被补录为“右派”，说是系里为完成“指标”，或者就因为他是“诗人”。这样到了一九六一年秋毕业，他便以戴罪之身，“发配”信阳专区的光山县，先在城厢小学劳改一年，第二年平反，调光山县高中任教，坎坎坷坷的，直到改革开放的一九八一年了，他才被作为优秀教师人才，调到信阳师范任教。

信阳师范，是诗人白桦的母校。诗人白桦乃信阳人，才华横溢，却是历经磨难，为一个时代不屈文人苦难的象征，他觉得这可能就是做中国诗人的命运，是注定的。他常常翻出当年的诗作，追溯当初，懵懂而简单，对文学之爱，应该是肇始于小学时读过的一本（仅此一本）上海开明书店出版的《儿童文艺》（又名“国语文通”），一时沉迷，爱不释手，鲁行说，“直到将其‘读’成一把碎屑。”同时开始了诗歌的练习和写作，到了二十世纪五十年代，新诗强调古典加民歌，狂热成风，鲁行“尚属摹作”的一首民歌体诗作，在《河南文艺》半月刊（《奔流》前身）发表，引起不小的“轰动”，这首诗，可视作是他的处女作。接着，他的诗开始在全国诸多报刊发表。改革开放后，鲁行迎来了被他称之为的写作“第二个黄金期”，也是中国文学的黄金期，即“新时期文学”。鲁行抓住了这个黄金期，但也一定程度上，错过了这个黄金期。那时他还在光山，受“向科学进军”的感召，写起了“科学诗”，这一写，写了近十年！后来随着一般科幻文学的式微也就淹没无闻了。这是很可惜的。正当思想解放、观念变革，中国文学黄金期之时，他却投入大量精力和时间写作“别类”，忽略了对时代、人生、命运的审视和反思，这本是诗歌和文学的天职和使命。这多么可惜！紧接其后，鲁行开始了对“微型诗”的探索和贡献，创作了大量的优

这些“微型诗”（亦称短诗、超短诗）已超出咏物，而是人性；已非哲理，而是哲思；注重修辞，更为立诚；由表及里，去伪存真；意料之外，又在“情”“理”之中；诗意之美，发人深省，而且如短剑、匕首、集束炸弹，犀利、在场、狠，又极具人性、人情的趣味，让人猝不及防，恍然大悟，倏然获得“思想”与“诗意”的激励、跃动、发现的快乐。这类诗，有相当数量，影响广泛，好评如潮，海内外报刊发表的就有两千余首，并成系列，先后结集出版了《雕虫集》（一九九二年）《榆庐语屑》（二零零零年）《鲁行编年诗》（二零零六年）《鲁行短诗选》（二零零九年）《忧郁的笛音》（二零一五年）《鲁行超短诗选》（二零一八年），其中许多作品，已成绝句，被传诵，被评论，被收入诸多经典选本。诗家马立鞭说他：“小诗不小！”诗人阿红说他：“绝非雕虫，是雕社会，雕人生，不是小技，是大技。”评论家胡晓靖说他：“意境新、感情真、立意深、构思巧。”兴、观、群、怨，或情、趣、意、理，读鲁行，随手挑几首，便觉洋洋大观，星辰日月，天地风雷，情绪的宣泄和语言的张力，修辞和及物，表达和在场，让人绝不觉得短，也不觉小，仿佛要写尽这大千世界，人间时空，及其内外、表里、情态、遮蔽、澄明、阳面、阴面、画皮、内质和核心。阴晴圆缺，黑白善恶，爱恨情仇，用剑时，一步绝杀，兵不血刃；用情时，万千缠绵，吐尽块垒，而都保持在诗意的层面，呈现着诗人坚韧、锋利而又博大的内心。

纵观鲁行一生创作，发现我们这么长久的，是否忽略了他的抒情诗的创作。有学者和诗评家认为，可能正是因为诗人鲁行以其微型诗称著于世，其抒情诗的创作与审美价值，被严重忽略和低估了，需要重新认识。好在在今年，即二零二零年四月，美国芝加哥学术出版社（CHICAGO ACADEMIC PRESS）出版发行了他的汉英双语诗集《鲁行抒情诗选》（LYRIC POEMS BY LU XING）。诗集收入了他自一九五七年至二零一九年六十余年间，尤其是中国新时期以来较有代表性的抒情诗作百余首，可视为作者大半生抒情诗创作的一个总结。另一个好消息传来，他的诗论、随笔集《大珠小珠》也已付梓，不日面世。这无疑是他的另一副面目，另一种人生，诗歌自我创造价值另一种存在，共同构成作为诗人鲁行的完整和完美。

鲁行老家鲁山，乃沙河源头、墨子故里，如上所言，它同是诗人徐玉诺的故乡；五四新文化运动以及中国新诗百年，徐玉诺是先声、先驱、先行者，毋庸置疑，是中原新诗谱系第一人。契合或巧合的是，他也就学于开封，是鲁行的先辈校友，曾任河南大学助教，其许多作品，尤其诗歌，是鲁行阅读的重要部分。甚或徐玉诺被誉为“替社会鸣不平，为平民叫苦的人”，也成为鲁行做人、与写作的志向。这其中，无论地缘还是文脉，天意还是偶合，源流还是承续，他们一定有着某种联系，我们看不见的联系，就像沙河，水欢聚于水，水融会于水，浩浩汤汤，生生不息，生成两岸人类丰美而诗意栖居的精神湿地和高地，诗人在其中，一代代，言说、发声、歌哭，苏世独立，横而不流，自成狂飙和风景。