

16. 探索尼亚洞



shā lā yuè zhōu yǒu gè shì jiè zhù míng de kǎo gǔ dòng xué ní yà dòng zì cóng kǎo gǔ xué jiā
砂拉越州有个世界著名的考古洞穴，尼亚洞。自从考古学家
zài zhè lǐ fā xiàn le sì wàn nián qián pó luó zhōu xiān mǐn de hái gǔ hé gè zhǒng shí qì shí dài de wén wù
在这里发现了四万年前婆罗洲先民的骸骨和各种石器时代的文物，
ní yà dòng biàn chéng wéi yí gè jù yǒu kǎo gǔ jià zhí hé lǚ yóu jià zhí de shèng dì
尼亚洞便成为一个具有考古价值和旅游价值的胜地。

ní yà dòng wèi yú měi lǐ ní yà guó jiā gōng yuán nèi de róng dòng xué qún zhōng yǒu sān gè zhǔ yào
尼亚洞位于美里尼亚国家公园内的溶洞穴群中，有三个主要
de dòng xué hé wú shù de xiǎo dòng xué dòng zhōng cháng nián yǒu chéng qiān shàng wàn de yàn zǐ zhù cháo qī
的洞穴和无数的小洞穴。洞中常年有成千上万的燕子筑巢栖
xī yīn ér chéng wéi shā lā yuè zhōu zhù míng tè chǎn yàn wō de shēng chǎn dì zhī yī xǔ duō céng dào
息，因而成为砂拉越州著名特产，燕窝的生产地之一。许多曾到
fǎng guò zhè lǐ de yóu kè zài xù shù tā men de lǚ chéng shí zǒng xǐ huan huì shàng yī céng shén mì de sè
访过这里的游客在叙述他们的旅程时，总喜欢绘上一层神秘的色
cǎi lìng rén duì zhè ge dì fāng chǎn shēng wú xiàn de xiàng wǎng
彩，令人对这个地方产生无限的向往。

yào dào ní yà dòng bì xū qū chē qián wǎng ní yà guó jiā gōng yuán chéng chuán dù hé shàng
要到尼亚洞，必须驱车前往尼亚国家公园，乘船渡河，上
àn hòu zài zǒu shàng yí duàn lù cái néng dào dá mù dì dì hái méi jìn rù ní yà dòng zhī qián tú
岸后再走上一段路，才能到达目的地。还没进入尼亚洞之前，途
zhōng huì kàn dào yí dòng mǎ lái gāo jiǎo mù wū nà shì ní yà kǎo gǔ bó wù guǎn guǎn nèi zhǎn chū le
中会看到一栋马来高脚木屋，那是尼亚考古博物馆。馆内展出了
zài ní yà dòng nèi suǒ fā xiàn de ní yà rén rén tóu hái gǔ cí wèng chuánguān gǔ qián bì
在尼亚洞内所发现的“尼亚人”人头骸骨、瓷瓮、船棺、古钱币
děng chū tǔ wén wù
等出土文物。

Exploring Niah Cave

Sarawak has a world-famous archaeological cave, the Niah Cave. Since archaeologists discovered the bones of early Borneo man who lived 40,000 years ago and various stone age artifacts, Niah Cave has become a famous spot of archaeological and touristic value.

The Niah Cave is located among the cluster of caves in Miri National Park. There are three main caves and countless other small caves. There are tens of thousands of swallows nesting in the cave all year round, so it has become one of the places for producing bird's nests, a specialty in Sarawak. When describing their journey, many tourists who have visited the cave like to add in a touch of mystery, this makes people ever more attracted.

To get to Niah Cave, you have to drive to Niah National Park, then cross the river by boat, walk ashore and then walk for a while to reach your destination. Before entering Niah Cave, you will see a Malay stilt wooden house along the way. This is the Niah Archaeological Museum. The museum exhibits archaeological artefacts unearthed in the cave, it includes the "Niah man" human skulls, porcelain urns, boat coffins, and ancient coins.

yán zhe ní yà kǎo gǔ bó wù guǎn páng wǎn yán de xiǎo lù zǒu shàng dà yuē shù gōng lǐ lù biàn
沿着尼亚考古博物馆旁蜿蜒的小路，走上大约数公里路，便
huì lái dào ní yà dòng de rù kǒu zài dì yí gè dòng kǒu —— “mào yì zhě zhī dòng” kě jiàn dào
会来到尼亚洞的入口。在第一个洞口，——“贸易者之洞”可见到
yì pái bìng liè de yán mù péng zhī jià shì yǐ qián cǎi yàn rén yǐ yán mù dǎ jiàn ér chéng de lín shí zhù
一排并列的盐木棚支架，是以前采燕人以盐木搭建而成的临时住
chù zhè lǐ yě céng shì cǎi yàn rén yǔ cóng zhōng guó xià nán yáng de shāng jiā jìn xíng yàn wō jiāo yì de dì
处。这里也曾是采燕人与从中国下南洋的商家进行燕窝交易的地
fāng 方。

zài wǎng qián zǒu biàn shì ní yà dòng de zhǔ dòng le zhè gè dòng kuān 250 mǐ gāo 60 mǐ
再往前走，便是尼亚洞的主洞了。这个洞宽250米、高60米，
yì yǎn wàng qù shí fēn zhuàng guān yán zhe zuǒ cè jìn rù dòng nèi yuè shēn rù yuè àn bì xū kào
一眼望去，十分壮观。沿着左侧进入洞内，越深入越暗，必须靠
shǒu diǎn tǒng zhào míng ruò dú zì zài zhè zhǒng shēn shǒu bú jiàn wǔ zhǐ de huán jìng zhōng zǒu zhe gǎn jué yǒu
手电筒照明。若独自在这种伸手不见五指的环境中走着，感觉有
diǎn yīn sēn kě bù zài jiā shàng hái yǒu yì xiē biān fú zài tóu dǐng shàng dī fēi gèng lìng rén máo fà sǒng
点阴森可怖，再加上还有一些蝙蝠在头顶上低飞，更令人毛发耸

rán 然。 **Note: Busyador is a person who collects swallow nests.**

Walk for about a few kilometres along the **winding path** next to the Niah Archaeological Museum, you will come to the entrance of Niah Cave. At the entrance of the first cave - "Trader's Cave", you can see a row of salt-wood brackets side by side. These are the makeshift homes made from salt wood, and they are built by busyadors. It was also the place where busyadors traded bird's nest with merchants from China to Nanyang (Nanyang refers to Malaya, it is the name used in the olden days by Chinese traders).

Going forward, it is the main cave of Niah Cave. The chamber is 250 meters wide and 60 meters high. It is a very **spectacular sight** to behold. To the left side of the cave, the deeper it gets, the darker it is, you must rely on a flashlight for lighting. If you walk alone in such an environment where you can't see your fingers at all, it feels a bit eerie. There are even some bats flying low above your head giving you **goosebumps** (literal translation is hand-standing).

dòng nèi hái kě jiàn dào xǔ duō cǎi yàn wō de jià zi qí zhōng yì zhǒng shì shù chā zài dì shàng
洞内还可见到许多采燕窝的架子，其中一种是竖插在地上
de cháng zhú gān ér cǎi yàn rén yòng jiān rèn de téng hé shéng suǒ cóng gè gè fāng xiàng lā jǐn zhè xiē zhú
的长竹竿儿。采燕人用**坚韧**的藤和绳索，从各个方向拉紧这些竹
gān ér shéng suǒ hé téng de líng yì tóu zé shuān zài dì shàng kàn qǐ lái hǎo xiàng tíng bó zài hǎi gǎng shàng
竿，而绳索和藤的另一头则拴在地上，看起来好像停泊在海港上
fān chuán de wéi gān lìng rén tàn wéi guān zhǐ lìng yì zhǒng shì zài lí dì miàn shí duō zhàng de yán bì dǐng
帆船的桅杆，令人叹为观止。另一种是在离地面十多丈的岩壁顶
shàng yǐ yán mù dǎ jiàn de yì zhǒng jià zi bìng qiě yǒu jǐ tiáo héng mù jià zài shí bì zhī jiān de āo
上，以盐木搭建的一种架子，并且有几条横木架在石壁之间的凹
xiàn chù cǎi yàn wō de gōng rén jiù cóng zhè xiē cháng zhú gān pá shàng dǐng duān zài zhàn zài héng mù shàng yòng
陷处。采燕窝的工人就从这些长竹竿爬上顶端，再站在横木上用
xì cháng de zhú gān qù tōng yán bì shàng de yàn wō ér lìng yì míng gōng rén zé zài xià miàn jiǎn shí bèi tōng
细长的竹竿去捅岩壁上的燕窝，而另一名工人则在下面拣拾被捅
xià lái de yàn wō 下来的燕窝。

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zhè fèn gōng zuò fēi cháng wēi xiǎn bèi gù yōng de yī bān rén pǔ nán rén hé mǎ lái rén zài cǎi
这份工作非常危险，被雇佣的伊班人、普南人和马来人在采
jí yàn wō shí bì xū jù bèi rú mǎ xì tuán gāo kōng zǒu gāng suǒ bān de jīng rén píng héng jì shù cái néng
集燕窝时，必须具备如马戏团高空走钢索般的惊人平衡技术，才能
wán chéng rú cǐ jiǎn jù de rèn wù xiāng chuán guò qù céng yǒu gōng rén zài gōng zuò shí shī qù píng héng
完成如此艰巨的任务。相传过去曾有工人在工作时失去平衡，
cóng gāo chù shuāi xià ér zàng sòng xìng mìng yīn cǐ zài cǎi jí yàn wō zhī qián yuán zhù mín dōu huì jǔ xíng
从高处摔下而葬送性命。因此，在采集燕窝之前，原住民都会举行
jì bài shén líng de yí shì qí qiú yàn wō chǎn liàng zēng jiā jí cǎi yàn rén néng gòu ān quán guī lái
祭拜神灵的仪式，祈求燕窝产量增加及采燕人能够安全归来。

yóu yú jìn nián lái rén men guò dù cǎi shōu yàn wō jiā shàng dào yàn shì jiàn céng chū bù qióng dǎo
由于近年来人们过度采收燕窝，加上盗燕事件层出不穷，导
zhì tiān rán yàn wō de chǎn liàng dà fú jiǎn shǎo wèi le huī fù ní yà dòng nèi yàn zǐ de zì rán shēng tài
致天然燕窝的产量大幅减少。为了恢复尼亚洞内燕子的自然生态，
shā lā yuè zhōu zhèng fǔ céng jīng yí dù jìn zhǐ cǎi shōu yàn wō de huó dòng yóu qí zài měi nián sì yuè zhì bā
砂拉越州政府曾经一度禁止采收燕窝的活动，尤其在每年四月至八
yuè yàn zǐ de fán zhí qī yīn cǐ zhǐ yǒu zài kāi fàng cǎi shōu jì jié cái kě jìn xíng zhōu qī xìng de
月燕子的繁殖期。因此，只有在开放采收季节，才可进行周期性的
cǎi shōu yàn wō huó dòng cǐ wài shǒu yàn rén huì quán tiān hòu kǎn shǒu yàn dòng yǐ miǎn dào yàn shì jiàn fā
采收燕窝活动。此外，守燕人会全天候看守燕洞，以免盗燕事件发
shēng
生。

Within the cave there are also many scaffolds for picking bird's nests, one of which is a long bamboo pole inserted vertically on the ground. The busyadors use **strong** vines and ropes to tighten these bamboo poles in all angles, and the other end of the ropes and vines is tied to the ground. It looks like the **mast of a sailing ship** moored in the harbor, breathtaking indeed. The other is a kind of shelf made of salt wood on the top of the rock wall more than ten feet above the ground, and there are several horizontal wooden frames in the crevasse between the rock walls. Busyadors climb to the top from these long bamboo poles, and then stand on the crossbars and poke the bird's nests on the rock wall with slender bamboo poles, while another worker picks up the broken bird's nests from below.

This job is very dangerous. When collecting bird's nests, the Iban, Punan and Malay who were hired for the job must have amazing balancing skills, much like a circus acrobat walking a tightrope. According to legend, in the past, a worker lost his balance while working and fell from a height and died. Since then, before starting the work of collecting bird's nests, the aborigines will hold rituals to worship the gods, praying for an increase in the production of bird's nests and for the safe return of the workers.

Due to over-harvesting of bird's nests in recent years and the increasing number of nest-robbing incidents, the production of natural bird's nests was greatly reduced. In order to restore the natural ecology of swallows in Niah Cave, the Sarawak state government once banned the harvesting of bird's nests, especially during the swallow's breeding season from April to August every year. Periodic bird's nest harvesting activities can only be carried out during the open harvest season. In addition, the guards in the grounds will patrol the cave round the clock to prevent any nest stealing incidents.

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lìng wài hái yǒu liǎng gè jù yǒu kǎo gǔ jià zhí de dòng xué shì yuè liàng dòng hé bì huà dòng yuè liàng
另外还有两个具有考古价值的洞穴是月亮洞和壁画洞。月亮
dòng shì ní yà dòng de gǔ mù xué zhī yī kǎo gǔ xué jiā céng zài zhè lǐ wā jué chū dà liàng gǔ wén wù
洞是尼亚洞的古墓穴之一，考古学家曾在这里挖掘出大量古文物，
rú jīn shǔ shí qì táo cí děng hái fā xiàn le rén lèi de hái gǔ hé xī niǎo de tóu gǔ suì piàn
如金属、石器、陶瓷等，还发现了人类的骸骨和犀鸟的头骨碎片。
bì huà dòng zuì tè bié zhī chù jiù shì yán bì shàng yīn yuē kě jiàn yǒu diǎn tuì sè de chì hóng sè bì huà
壁画洞最特别之处，就是岩壁上隐约可见有点褪色的赤红色壁画。
zhè xiē jù jīn chāo guò yì qiān liǎng bǎi nián de bì huà kě shuō shì yáo yuǎn shí dài de zhēn shí xiě zhào
这些距今超过一千两百年的壁画，可说是遥远时代的真实写照，—
yǒu liè rén ná zhe wǔ qì de zhàn shì dòng wù hé kūn chóng de tú xiàng bì huà zhōng hái yǒu cháng
—有猎人、拿着武器的战士、动物和昆虫的图像。壁画中还有长
zhōu tú xiàng mù cháng zhōu xiàng zhēng zhe yǐn dù wáng líng tōng wǎng sǐ wáng zhī dì bù yuǎn chù zé shì bèi
舟图像，木长舟象征着引渡亡灵通往死亡之地。不远处则是被
chēng wéi sǐ wáng chuán de gǔ dài guān mù yí zhǐ
称为“死亡船”的古代棺木遗址。

huí chéng de lù bǐ lái shí de lù gèng jiā tián xié nán zǒu zhè tiáo lù de xié dù hěn dà
回程的路比来时的路更加陡斜难走。这条路的斜度很大，
lù tú màn cháng yóu kè wǎng wǎng hái wèi zǒu wán biàn yǐ qì chuǎn xū xū yī fu dōu bèi hàn shuǐ jìn
路途漫长，游客往往还未走完便已气喘吁吁，衣服都被汗水浸
shī yóu yú dì shàng mǎn shì niǎo fèn yīn cǐ bù shí huì wén dào cì bí de fèn chòu wèi er mù bǎn lù
湿。由于地上满是鸟粪，因此不时会闻到刺鼻的粪臭味儿。木板路
xiāng dāng shī huá bì xū gé wài xiǎo xīn yì yì de zǒu yǐ miǎn huá dǎo
相当湿滑，必须格外小心翼翼地走，以免滑倒。

ruò nǐ yǒu jī huì dào shā lā yuè zhōu lǚ yóu bú yào wàng le qián lái ní yà dòng tàn suǒ zhè
若你有机会到砂拉越州旅游，不要忘了前来尼亚洞探索，这
jiāng huì dài gěi nǐ yì fān quán xīn tǐ yàn lǐng nǐ de jì yì xiá zi lǐ liú xià bīn fēn de huí yì
将会带给你一番全新体验，令你的记忆匣子里留下缤纷的回忆。

There are two other caves of archaeological value- the Moon Cave and the Mural Cave. Moon Cave is one of the ancient tombs in Niah Cave, where archaeologists have unearthed a large number of ancient artefacts, such as metals, stone tools, ceramics, etc., and also found human bones and hornbill skull fragments. The most special feature of the mural cave is the faintly faded crimson murals on the rock wall. These murals, more than 1,200 years old, can be said to be a real-life portrayal of daily lives of an ancient past - there are images of hunters, warriors with weapons, animals and insects. There are also images of long, and the wooden long boat symbolizes the transition of the dead to the land of death. Not far away is the ruins of ancient coffins known as "death ships".

The way back was steeper and more difficult than the way in. The slope of this path is very steep and the journey is long. Tourists are often out of breath midway, and their clothes are soaked in sweat. Since the ground is full of bird droppings, occasionally there is a pungent smell of dung. The boardwalk is quite slippery and extra care must be taken to avoid slipping. If you have the opportunity to travel to Sarawak, don't forget to explore Niah Cave. This will bring you a new experience and leave you with colourful memories.

背诵古诗

làng táo shā

浪淘沙 唐·刘禹锡



jiǔ qū huáng hé wàn lǐ shā
九曲黄河万里沙，

làng táo fēng bō zì tiān yá
浪淘风簸自天涯。

rú jīn zhí shàng yín hé qù
如今直上银河去，

tóng dào qiān niú zhī nǚ jiā
同到牵牛织女家。



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