

On WTO'S Influence on China's Higher Tourism Education

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Abstract: WTO's influence on China's higher tourism education is many-sided. It can introduce advanced foreign contents, methods and theories of tourism education, and bring about as well much new pressure and many new challenges, such as recruiting warfare, lack of teaching personnel and inadequacy for funds. Within two or three years after entering WTO, higher tourism education must seize the historical chances of high-speed development and increasing demand for professional personnel, change sense and mechanism, adopt new teaching ideas, enhance teachers' comprehensive qualities, increase teaching fund input, renew teaching equipment and means, and take as its development direction the cultivation of professional personnel, especially those in short supply in tourist business, planning of meeting and exhibition, publicity and promotion, resort designing and academic research, to be in an invincible position in intense competition of tourism education.

Key words: higher tourism education; chance; challenge; measure

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● 文史札记

《水经注》“大山曰宫”解

杨晓燕

郦道元《水经注》卷三十九《庐江水》曰：“余按《尔雅》云：‘大山曰宫。’宫之为名，盖起于此。”查各字典、辞典，“宫”字无此义项。大概郦道元在读《尔雅》时将句读点错。

中华书局影印本《十三经注疏》中《尔雅注疏·释山》断句为：“大山，宫。小山，霍。小山，别。大山，鲜。”令人费解，其误与郦道元相似。宋人邢昺《尔雅注》曰：“宫，犹围绕也，谓小山在中，大山在外围绕之。山形若此者名霍，非谓大山名宫，小山名霍也。”依邢氏的解释，正确的断句当为：“大山宫小山，霍。小山别大山，鲜。”（《四部丛刊·尔雅》作“小山引大山，鲜”，“别”误为“引”。）大致意思是大山围绕小山称为霍，小山与大山不相连称为鲜。

查“宫”之本义，《尔雅·释宫》云：“宫谓之室，室谓之宫。”《说文·宫部》云：“宫，室也。从宀，躬省声。”段注：“宫言其外之围绕，室言其内，折言则殊，统言不别也。”所以“宫”之本义应该是指有围墙围着的房子，而“室”则指“宫”中的一间房子。因为“宫言其外之围绕”，所以又引申为动词“围绕”。《礼记·丧服大记》云：“君为庐宫之。”郑玄注：“宫，谓围绕之也。”郭璞注《尔雅·释山》：“宫，谓围绕之。”又《山海经·中山经》有云：“又北四十里曰霍山。”郭璞注：“今平阳永安县、庐江灊县、晋安罗江县、河南巩县皆有霍山。……按《尔雅》：‘大山绕小山为霍。’”郝懿行《尔雅义疏》云：“是郭以宫为绕，明山以霍名者非一，皆本此为义也。今灊县（按：今安徽省霍山县东北）之天柱山，中峰小而四围有大山以绕之，与此合矣。宫有容受包含之义，故训围绕。”由此可见，郦道元之误，盖不知“宫”可训“围绕”而致。