



指尖上的传承 (2015)

第1集 金漆木雕

央视纪录 | CCTV Documentary

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In the ancient city of
Chaozhou, Guangdong,

在广东潮州古城，

广东 (guǎng dōng) Guangdong province (Kwangtung) in south China, short name 粤 (yuè), capital Guangzhou 广州. 潮州 (cháo zhōu) Chaozhou prefecture-level city in Guangdong 广东省 (guǎng dōng shěng); Chaozhou town in Pingtung County 屏东县 (píng dōng xiàn), Taiwan. 古城 (gǔ chéng) ancient city.

Li De Nong's home,

李得浓的家里，

家里 (jiā lǐ) home.

A behemoth has just arrived.

刚刚运来了一个庞然大物。

刚刚 (gāng gang) just recently; just a moment ago. 庞然大物 (páng rán dà wù) huge monster; colossus.

This thick piece of wood
almost covers the entire yard.

这段粗大的木头几乎占满了整个院子。

粗大 (cū dà) thick; bulky; loud. 占满 (zhàn mǎn) to fill; to occupy completely. 院子 (yuàn zi) courtyard; garden; yard; patio; (old) servant.

Although Li De-Nong has dealt
with Mu Mu for a lifetime,

李得浓虽然和木头打了一辈子交道，

But this is the first time I have
seen such wood.

但这样的木料也还是第一次见。

木料 (mù liào) lumber; timber. 第一次 (dì yī cì) the first time; first; number one.

More than a meter in diameter,

一米多直径，

直径 (zhí jìng) diameter.

Two meters high,

两米八高，

It's hard to find,

这难找，

Hard to find,

难找，

It should also be thoughtful.

也应该要挖空心思了。

挖空心思 (wā kōng xīn sī) to dig for thoughts (idiom); to search everything for an answer; to rack one's brains.

Li De Nong is a famous
woodcarver in Chaozhou area.

李得浓是潮州地区远近闻名的木雕师傅，

远近 (yuǎn jìn) far and near; distance. 闻名 (wén míng) well-known; famous; renowned; eminent. 雕 (diāo) bird of prey.

Many people are willing to send rare wood to his hands,

Through his ideas and creations, he produced traditional woodcarving works in Chaozhou.

There are at least thousands of wood carvings made by Li Denong.

But in the face of such a huge wood,

It is also the first time in his life.

I have never done it.

It is really difficult to see such a big thing at night.

ancient times,

The forest is the cradle of human reproduction,

Trees provided gifts of life and production for the ancestors of mankind.

The five continents in the world have their own style of wood products,

From practical to artistic,

Accompanied by human development.

For thousands of years,

Chinese woodcarving art has formed many genres,

According to the cultural characteristics of different regions,

Presenting his own personality and charm.

很多人都愿意把**难得**的木料送到他手上,

通过他的**构思**和**创作**制作出潮州地区传统的木雕作品。

李得浓制作过的木雕**起码**有**几千**件之多,

但面对**如此硕大**的木料,

也是**生平**中的第一次。

真的从来还没有弄过。

一看这么大的东西真的夜有**难度**。

远古时期,

森林是人类**繁衍**生息的**摇篮**,

树木为人类的**先祖**提供了生活和生产的**馈赠**。

世界上的**五大洲**都**有着**自己风格的**木制品**,

从实用性的到艺术性的,

伴随着人类的发展。

几千年来,

中国的木雕艺术形成了**众多**的**流派**,

根据不同**地域**的文化特征,

呈现着自己的个性和魅力。

难得 (nán dé) seldom; rare; hard to come by.

构思 (gòu sī) to design; to plot; to plan out; to compose; to draw a mental sketch; conception; plan; idea; composition. **创作** (chuàng zuò) to create; to produce; to write; creative work; creation.

起码 (qǐ mǎ) at the minimum; at the very least. **几千** (jǐ qiān) several thousand.

如此 (rú cǐ) in this way; so. **硕大** (shuò dà) big; huge; massive.

生平 (shēng píng) life (a person's whole life); in one's entire life.

难度 (nán dù) trouble; problem.

远古 (yuǎn gǔ) antiquity; ancient times.

繁衍 (fán yǎn) to multiply; to reproduce; to increase gradually in number or quantity. **生息** (shēng xī) to inhabit; to live (in a habitat). **摇篮** (yáo lán) cradle.

树木 (shù mù) tree. **先祖** (xiān zǔ) deceased grandfather; ancestry. **馈赠** (kuì zèng) to present (a gift) to (sb).

五大洲 (wǔ dà zhōu) five continents; the whole world. **有着** (yǒu zhe) to have; to possess. **制品** (zhì pǐn) products; goods.

千年 (qiān nián) millennium.

众多 (zhòng duō) numerous. **流派** (liú pài) tributary (stream); (fig.) school (of thought); genre; style.

地域 (dì yù) area; district; region.

呈现 (chéng xiàn) to appear; to emerge; to present (a certain appearance); to demonstrate.

Chaozhou, where Li Denong is located, is an ancient Lingnan city.

李得浓所在的潮州是座岭南古城，

所在 (suǒ zài) place; location; (after a noun) place where it is located. 岭南 (lǐng nán) south of the five ranges; old term for south China, esp. Guangdong and Guangxi.

The history can be traced back to the Qin and Han dynasties,

历史可以追溯到秦汉，

追溯 (zhuī sù) lit. to go upstream; to trace sth back to; to date from. 秦汉 (qín hàn) the Qin (221-207 BC) and Han (206 BC-220 AD) dynasties.

Over 2000 years have changed,

2000多年的岁月更迭，

岁月 (suì yuè) years; time. 更迭 (gēng dié) to alternate; to change.

Let here deposit many ancient cultural imprints.

让这里沉淀着众多古老的文化印记。

沉淀 (chén diàn) to settle; to precipitate (solid sediment out of a solution). 古老 (gǔ lǎo) ancient; old; age-old. 印记 (yìn jì) imprint; trace.

Wood carving was once a practical and common building and home decoration for every household.

木雕曾经是家家户户实用而常见的建筑和家居的装饰，

家家户户 (jiā jiā hù hù) each and every family (idiom); every household. 常见 (cháng jiàn) commonly seen; common; to see sth frequently. 家居 (jiā jū) home; residence; to stay at home (unemployed).

And Chaozhou woodcarving artists are good at multi-level hollowing three-dimensional carving craft.

而潮州木雕艺人擅长多层次镂空的立体雕刻工艺。

艺人 (yì rén) performing artist; actor. 擅长 (shàn cháng) to be good at; to be expert in. 层次 (céng cì) layer; level; gradation; arrangement of ideas; (a person's) standing. 镂空 (lòu kōng) openwork; fretwork. 立体 (lì tǐ) three-dimensional; solid; stereoscopic. 雕刻 (diāo kè) to carve; to engrave; carving. 工艺 (gōng yì) arts and crafts; industrial arts.

These layers of exquisite and translucent skills,

这层层叠叠玲珑剔透的绝技，

层层 (céng céng) layer upon layer. 叠 (dié) to fold; to fold over in layers; to furl; to layer; to pile up; to repeat; to duplicate. 玲珑剔透 (líng lóng tī tòu) exquisitely made; very clever. 绝技 (jué jì) consummate skill; supreme feat; tour-de-force; stunt.

Let Chaozhou woodcarving become a unique genre in China.

让潮州木雕在中国成为独树一帜的流派。

独树一帜 (dú shù yī zhì) lit. to fly one's banner on a solitary tree (idiom); fig. to act as a loner; to stand out; to develop one's own school; to have attitude of one's own.

And because after the woodcarving is finished,

又因为木雕在制作完成后，

Will carry out the process of gilding,

会进行贴金的工艺，

Let woodcarving works resplendent,

让木雕作品金碧辉煌，

金碧辉煌 (jīn bì huī huáng) gold and jade in glorious splendor (idiom); fig. a dazzling sight (e.g. royal palace).

Shining,

熠熠生辉，

熠熠 (yì yì) glistening; bright. 生辉 (shēng huī) to dazzle; to brighten up (a room etc).

Therefore it is also called golden lacquered wood carving.

Although Li Denong is full of interest in this big piece of wood,

But he still can't devote himself to creation,

Because he still has a very complicated project in his hands that has not been completed.

There are many ancient buildings in the urban area of Chaozhou,

The local area has been investing in the restoration of ancient buildings,

And an old house of 300 square meters.

There are dozens of wood carvings to be restored.

It has been almost two years since Li De Nong has been working on the wood carving restoration project of the house

I carve on wood almost eight or nine hours a day.

But even so,

Every few days,

They will send someone to see the progress of the project.

Li Denong believes that he has never wasted a little time.

因此也被称为**金漆木雕**。

虽然李得浓对这块大木头充满了**兴趣**,

但他现在还**没法**投入创作,

因为他的**手里**还有一个非常复杂的**工程**没有**做完**。

在潮州的**市区**有很多古建筑,

当地一直都在投入古建的**修复**工作,

而一个**300平米**的**老房子**。

要**复原**其中的木雕会有几十件之多。

李得浓做**宅子**的木雕复原工程快两年了,

几乎每天八九个小时都会在木料上**雕琢**。

可**就算**这样,

每过上**几天**,

人家就会派人来看看工程的**进度**。

李得浓认为自己**从来没有**浪费过**一点点**时间。

称为 (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name. **金漆** (jīn qī) copper paint; fake gold leaf.

没法 (méi fǎ) at a loss; unable to do anything about it; to have no choice.

手里 (shǒu lǐ) in hand; (a situation is) in sb's hands. **工程** (gōng chéng) engineering; an engineering project; project; undertaking. **做完** (zuò wán) to finish; to complete the task.

市区 (shì qū) urban district; downtown; city center.

修复 (xiū fù) to restore; to renovate; restoration; (computing) to fix (a bug).

平米 (píng mǐ) square meter; short for 平方米. **房子** (fáng zi) house; building (single- or two-story); apartment; room.

复原 (fù yuán) to restore (sth) to (its) former condition; to recover from illness; recovery.

宅子 (zhái zi) house; residence.

雕琢 (diāo zhuó) to sculpt; to carve (jade); ornate artwork; overly elaborate prose.

就算 (jiù suàn) granted that; even if.

几天 (jǐ tiān) several days.

人家 (rén jiā) household; dwelling; family; sb else's house; household business; house of woman's husband-to-be. **进度** (jìn dù) pace; tempo; degree of progress (on project); work schedule.

从来没有 (cóng lái méi yǒu) have never; never before. **一点点** (yī diǎn diǎn) a little bit.

In addition to eating or taking a walk,

I basically spend the rest of the time here.

The progress of the project is slow,

It's actually related to the woodcarving craftsmanship,

Not only because of the cumbersome process,

But every aspect is very demanding.

First of all, the raw material for wood carving must be camphor tree or fir tree.

Because Chaozhou woodcarving is still multi-layered hollow,

Your wood is too hard,

Your improper use of strength,

There is no way to carve this wood.

The most fundamental difference between Chaozhou woodcarving and woodcarving in other regions is that it pays attention to the transparent and three-dimensional shape.

Show the depiction of details with a multi-layered space that is tightly threaded,

This is the normal relief,

The technique of round carving is completely different,

除了吃饭或者上街走一下，

其余的时间我基本上都是在这里。

工程的进度缓慢，

其实和木雕的工艺有关，

不仅仅是因为工序的繁琐，

而是每一个环节都非常地苛刻。

首先木雕的原料必须是樟树或者杉树，

因为潮州木雕它还是多层次的镂空，

你太硬的木头，

你这力气用不当，

没办法把这木头雕。

潮州木雕和其他地区的木雕最根本的区别在于注重通透立体的造型感，

用丝丝入扣的多层空间展现对细节的刻画，

这和一般的浮雕、

圆雕的技法完全不同，

上街 (shàng jiē) to go onto the streets; to go shopping.

基本上 (jī běn shàng) basically; on the whole.

缓慢 (huǎn màn) slow; slow-moving.

有关 (yǒu guān) to have sth to do with; to relate to; related to; to concern; concerning.

工序 (gōng xù) working procedure; process. 繁琐 (fán suǒ) many and complicated; mired in minor details.

而是 (ér shì) rather. 环节 (huán jié) (zoology) segment (of the body of a worm, centipede etc); (fig.) a part of an integrated whole: aspect (of a project), element (of a policy), sector (of the economy), stage (of a process), etc. 苛刻 (kē kè) harsh; severe; demanding.

樟树 (zhāng shù) Zhangshu county level city in Yichun宜春 (yí chūn), Jiangxi. 杉 (shān) China fir; Cunninghamia lanceolata; also pr. (shā).

不当 (bù dàng) unsuitable; improper; inappropriate.

没办法 (méi bàn fǎ) there is nothing to be done; one can't do anything about it.

注重 (zhù zhòng) to pay attention to; to emphasize. 通透 (tōng tòu) penetrating. 造型 (zào xíng) to model; to shape; appearance; style; design; form; pose.

扣 (kòu) to fasten; to button; button; buckle; knot; to arrest; to confiscate; to deduct (money); discount; to knock; to smash, spike or dunk (a ball); to cover (with a bowl etc); fig. to tag a label on sb. 展现 (zhǎn xiàn) to come out; to emerge; to reveal; to display. 刻画 (kè huà) to portray.

浮雕 (fú diāo) relief sculpture.

技法 (jì fǎ) technique; method.

Therefore, the choice of wood is more stringent.

Since the Song Dynasty,

The Chaozhou woodcarving chose camphor tree,

Because wood is soft and flexible,

Not only easy to engrave,

And deworming,

Anti-corrosion properties.

Camphor wood will not be eaten by insects,

It has a fragrance.

It is the material of choice for Chaozhou woodcarving.

After choosing the wood,

Put it in a ventilated warehouse for more than two years to let the wood dry.

The wood carving made in this way will not be deformed and cracked.

The moisture content of the wood is about 10%,

In order to meet the requirements of carving.

Li De Nong does not have professional equipment for testing.

With decades of experience,

Just take a look,

因此对木料的选择也就**更为**严格。

从**宋代**开始,

潮州木雕就选择了樟树,

因为**木质柔软**而**富有韧性**,

不仅容易雕刻,

还有**驱虫**、

防腐的特性。

樟木它也不会**虫蛀**,

它有**香味**。

潮州木雕用它是**首选**的材料。

选好木料后,

要先放在**通风**的**库房**里两年多的时间让木料干燥,

这样制作出来的木雕才不会**变形**和**干裂**。

木料的**含水量**在10%左右,

才能达到雕刻的要求。

李得浓并没有专业的**仪器检测**,

凭着几十年的**经验**,

只需要**看一看**、

更为 (gèng wéi) even more.

宋代 (sòng dài) Song dynasty (960-1279).

木质 (mù zhì) wooden. **柔软** (róu ruǎn) soft. **富有** (fù yǒu) rich; full of. **韧性** (rèn xìng) toughness.

驱 (qū) to expel; to urge on; to drive; to run quickly. **虫** (chóng) lower form of animal life, including insects, insect larvae, worms and similar creatures; person with a particular undesirable characteristic.

防腐 (fáng fǔ) rotproof; antiseptic; anti-corrosion. **特性** (tè xìng) property; characteristic.

樟木 (zhāng mù) Dram (Chinese Zhangmu), town at Tibet-Nepal border. **虫蛀** (chóng zhù) damaged by moths or worms.

香味 (xiāng wèi) fragrance; bouquet; sweet smell.

首选 (shǒu xuǎn) first choice; premium; to come first in the imperial examinations.

通风 (tōng fēng) airy; ventilation; to ventilate; to disclose information. **库房** (kù fáng) storeroom; warehouse.

变形 (biàn xíng) deformation; to become deformed; to change shape; to morph. **干裂** (gān liè) (of dry soil, skin etc) to crack; to chap.

水量 (shuǐ liàng) volume of water; quantity of flow.

仪器 (yí qì) instrument; apparatus. **检测** (jiǎn cè) to detect; to test; detection; sensing.

看一看 (kàn yī kàn) to have a look.

Touch it,

摸一摸、

smell it,

闻一闻、

It can be judged whether the wood meets the requirements of carving.

就可以判断出木料是否达到雕刻的要求。

Most of the ancient houses in Chaozhou are from the Ming and Qing dynasties.

潮州的**古宅**大部分都是**明清**时期的、

古宅 (gǔ zhái) former residence. **大部分** (dà bù fēn) in large part; the greater part; the majority. **明清** (míng qīng) the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties.

If Li De Nong wants to completely restore the wood carving inside,

李得浓要想完整的恢复里面的木雕、

Must understand the subject matter that was carved in the house,

必须了解宅子里面曾经雕刻的**题材**、

题材 (tí cái) subject matter.

Therefore, this Jilue Huanggong Temple in the ancient city of Chaozhou is the place where Li Denong came the most.

所以潮州古城里的这座已略黄公**祠**是李得浓来的**最多**的地方。

祠 (cí) shrine; to offer a sacrifice. **最多** (zuì duō) at most; maximum; greatest (amount); maximal.

This ancestral hall was built during the Guangxu period,

这座**祠堂**建于**光绪**年间、

祠堂 (cí táng) ancestral hall; memorial hall. **光緒** (guāng xù) reign name of penultimate Qing emperor Guangxu or Guang-hsu (1875-1908). **年间** (nián jiān) in the years of; during those years; period (of dynasty or decade).

The wood carvings of that period are well preserved.

完好地保存了那个时期的木雕。

完好 (wán hǎo) intact; in good condition.

Although more than 100 years have passed,

虽然已经**过去**了100多年、

过去 (guò qu) (verb suffix).

But in this ancient building covering an area of 550 square meters,

但这座**占地**550平米的古建筑里、

占地 (zhàn dì) to take up space; to occupy (space).

Finely carved wooden decorations can be seen everywhere.

处处可见精雕细**琢**的木雕装饰。

处处 (chù chù) everywhere; in all respects. **琢** (zuó) see 琢磨 (zuó mó).

This not only allows Li Denong to learn from traditional themes,

这**不但**让李得浓能够**借鉴**传统的**题材**、

不但 (bù dàn) not only (... but also...). **借鉴** (jiè jiàn) to draw on (others' experience); to learn from (how others do things); lesson to be learned (by observing others).

There is also the opportunity to carefully study the exquisite skills of previous woodcarvers.

也有机会去仔细**琢磨**以前木雕师傅的**精湛**技艺。

琢磨 (zhuó mó) to carve and polish (jade); to polish and refine a literary work. **精湛** (jīng zhàn) consummate; exquisite. **技艺** (jì yì) skill; art.

Chaozhou wood carving originated in the Tang Dynasty,

The Ming and Qing Dynasties were the most prosperous.

Judging from the themes of the carvings in the Huanggong Temple in Gilue,

Very rich.

Including opera,

story,

Dragon and Phoenix and other beasts,

And the subject matter that gives a good will.

This is exactly what Chaozhou woodcarving pursues “the picture must be intentional,

“It must be auspicious” tradition.

The creation of woodcarving revolves around good intentions,

Peony represents wealth,

This magpie and plum blossom are happy to match,

Traditional things will understand,

That must be clear at a glance.

Referred to the subject matter of ancient woodcarving,

起源于唐朝的潮州木雕，

明清时期是最为鼎盛的。

从已略黄公祠里面雕刻的主题来看，

非常的丰富。

包括戏曲、

故事、

龙凤等瑞兽，

以及赋予富于美好意愿的题材。

这正是潮州木雕所追求的“图必有意，

意必吉祥”的传统。

木雕创作围绕着好的意图，

牡丹是代表富贵，

这喜鹊和梅花配起来是喜上眉梢，

传统的东西会理解的，

那肯定是一目了然。

参考过古代木雕的题材，

起源 (qǐ yuán) origin; to originate; to come from. 唐朝 (táng cháo) Tang dynasty (618-907).

最为 (zuì wéi) the most. 鼎盛 (dǐng shèng) flourishing; at its peak; a golden age.

来看 (lái kàn) to come and see; to see a topic from a certain point of view.

戏曲 (xì qǔ) Chinese opera.

龙凤 (lóng fēng) Longfeng district of Daqing city 大庆 (dà qīng), Heilongjiang. 瑞兽 (ruì shòu) auspicious animal (such as the dragon).

赋予 (fù yǔ) to assign; to entrust (a task); to give; to bestow. 富于 (fù yú) to be full of; to be rich in. 美好 (měi hǎo) beautiful; fine. 意愿 (yì yuàn) aspiration; wish (for); desire.

正是 (zhèng shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as. 有意 (yǒu yì) to intend; intentionally; interested in.

吉祥 (jí xiáng) lucky; auspicious; propitious.

意图 (yì tú) intent; intention; to intend.

牡丹 (mǔ dan) Mudan District of Heze City 菏泽市 (hé zé shì), Shandong; Mutan township in Pingtung County 屏东县 (píng dōng xiàn), Taiwan. 富贵 (fù guì) riches and honor.

喜鹊 (xǐ què) (bird species of China) Eurasian magpie (Pica pica). 梅花 (méi huā) plum blossom; clubs ♣ (a suit in card games); wintersweet (dialect). 眉梢 (méi shāo) tip of brow.

一目了然 (yī mù liǎo rán) obvious at a glance (idiom).

Li Denong also studies traditional Chinese paintings,

Prepare drawings for your own woodcarving design.

A lot of art starts from a drawing,

This was not the case before Chaozhou woodcarving.

In fact, these masters used to pick up a knife to carve,

But you want him to draw it,

He can't paint,

And while doing it,

While creating,

Imagine.

Li Denong once received fine arts training at the Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts.

His woodcarving works pay more attention to artistic aesthetics,

It not only retains the exquisite and delicate traditional Chaozhou golden lacquered wood carving,

The characteristics of multi-level hollowing,

Also pay more attention to the layout of the target space,

Proportional coordination,

Processing between points, lines and surfaces in the composition.

李得浓还会研究中国的传统国画，

为自己木雕设计做画稿的准备。

很多艺术都是从一张图纸开始，

而潮州木雕以前却并非如此。

其实以前这些师傅他拿起刀能雕刻，

但是你要他画出来，

他没法画，

然后一边做，

一边创作，

一边想象。

李得浓曾经在广州美术学院接受过美术方面的培训，

他的木雕作品更讲究艺术审美，

既保留了传统潮州金漆木雕精致细腻、

多层次镂空的特点，

还更加讲究目标空间的布局、

比例的协调、

构图点线面之间的处理。

国画 (guó huà) national painting; Chinese art.

画稿 (huà gǎo) rough sketch (of a painting); (of an official) to approve a document by signing it.

图纸 (tú zhǐ) blueprint; drawing; design plans; graph paper.

并非 (bìng fēi) really isn't.

拿起 (ná qǐ) to pick up.

广州美术学院 (guǎng zhōu měi shù xué yuàn) Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts.

审美 (shěn měi) esthetics; appreciating the arts; taste.

精致 (jīng zhì) delicate; fine; exquisite; refined. 细腻 (xì nì) exquisite; meticulous.

更加 (gèng jiā) more (than sth else); even more. 布局 (bù jú) arrangement; composition; layout; opening (chess jargon).

协调 (xié tiáo) to coordinate; to harmonize; to fit together; to match (colors etc); harmonious; concerted.

构图 (gòu tú) (art) composition. 之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-.

Li De Nong will make random wood carvings according to the characteristics of the wood.

And the two parts of wood color and gold paint are processed just right,

Complement each other.

In the restoration project of ancient wooden carvings,

Li De Nong now only has a wooden hanging screen on the wall.

He designed Lotus,

grape,

Goldfish and other elements,

Named "Golden Jade Hall",

Li Denong, who has professional art quality, is very delicate in the part of his drawings.

This will make the final product more perfect.

Chaozhou people value tradition very much.

Holidays,

Worship and sacrifice are quite grand.

Although Chaozhou is located at the southern end of eastern Guangdong,

李得浓会根据木料的特征制作随形的木雕作品,

并且把木色和金漆两部分处理得恰到好处,

相得益彰。

在古建木雕的复原工程,

李得浓现在只剩下一块墙壁上的木雕挂屏,

他设计了莲花、

葡萄、

金鱼等元素,

取名为《金玉满堂》,

有着专业美术素养的李得浓在画稿的部分就非常的精细,

这会让最终的成品更加地完美。

潮州人是非常重视传统的,

年节假日,

拜神祭祀都颇为隆重。

潮州虽然地处粤东的南端,

恰到好处 (qià dào hǎo chù) it's just perfect; it's just right.

相得益彰 (xiāng dé yì zhāng) to bring out the best in each other (idiom); to complement one another well.

剩下 (shèng xià) to remain; left over. **一块** (yī kuài) one block; one piece; one (unit of money); together; in the same place; in company. **墙壁** (qiáng bì) wall. **屏** (bǐng) see 屏营 (bǐng yíng).

莲花 (lián huā) lotus flower (Nelumbo nucifera Gaertn, among others); water-lily.

金鱼 (jīn yú) goldfish. **元素** (yuán sù) element; element of a set; chemical element.

取名 (qǔ míng) to name; to be named; to christen; to seek fame. **金玉满堂** (jīn yù mǎn táng) lit. gold and jade fill the hall (idiom); fig. abundant wealth; abundance of knowledge.

素养 (sù yǎng) (personal) accomplishment; attainment in self-cultivation. **精细** (jīng xì) fine; meticulous; careful.

最终 (zui zhōng) final; ultimate. **成品** (chéng pǐn) finished goods; a finished product.

节假日 (jié jià rì) public holiday.

祭祀 (jì sì) to offer sacrifices to the gods or ancestors. **颇为** (pō wéi) rather; quite. **隆重** (lóng zhòng) grand; prosperous; ceremonious; solemn.

地处 (dì chǔ) to be located at; to be situated in. **粤** (yuè) Cantonese; short name for Guangdong 广东 (guǎng dōng). **南端** (nán duān) southern end or extremity.

But in ancient times, regardless of the title of the gold list,

但古时候无论金榜题名的,

古时候 (gǔ shí hou) in ancient times; in olden days. 金榜题名 (jīn bǎng tí míng) to win top marks in the imperial examinations.

Or people who go out for business,

还是外出经商的人,

外出 (wài chū) to go out; to go away (on a trip etc).

Will return to their hometown.

都会回到故乡。

故乡 (gù xiāng) home; homeland; native place.

Brought over from the Central Plains,

从中原带过来,

从中 (cóng zhōng) from within; therefrom. 过来 (guò lái) to come over; to manage; to handle; to be able to take care of.

embroidery,

刺绣、

刺绣 (cì xiù) to embroider; embroidery.

Sculpture,

雕刻、

Stage art.

舞台艺术。

舞台 (wǔ tái) stage; arena; fig. in the limelight.

In fact, Chaozhou wood carving should also be affected by these.

其实潮州木雕它应该也是受这些影响,

These cultural influences.

这些文化的影响。

Chaozhou people become famous,

潮州人功成名就,

功成名就 (gōng chéng míng jiù) to win success and recognition (idiom).

Naturally we must live and work in peace,

自然要安居乐业,

安居乐业 (ān jū lè yè) to live in peace and work happily (idiom).

Great construction,

大兴土木,

大兴土木 (dà xīng tǔ mù) to carry out large scale construction.

When renovating the ancestral house,

翻新祖屋的时候,

翻新 (fān xīn) to revamp; a face-lift; to retread (a tire); to refurbish (old clothes); newly emerging. 屋 (wū) house; room.

There will be wood carving decorations.

会有木雕装饰。

But the most important thing is to stick gold leaf,

但是最重要的贴上金箔,

金箔 (jīn bó) gold leaf.

That magnificent.

那富丽堂皇。

富丽堂皇 (fù lì táng huáng) (of houses etc) sumptuous (idiom).

It is the traditional humanistic customs of Chaozhou,

正是潮州这传统的人文风情,

人文 (rén wén) humanities; human affairs; culture. 风情 (fēng qíng) mien; bearing; grace; amorous feelings; flirtatious expressions; local conditions and customs; wind force, direction etc.

Let woodcarving always accompany the development of the ancient city,

让木雕就一直伴随着古城发展,

It also enables the inheritance of woodcarving skills from generation to generation.

也使得木雕技艺代代传承。

使得 (shǐ de) usable; workable; feasible; doable; to make; to cause. 代代 (dài dài) from generation to generation; generation after generation. 传承 (chuán chéng) to pass on (to future generations); passed on (from former times); a continued tradition; an inheritance.

Before starting wood carving,

开始木雕前,

Li De Nong first glued the drawing on the wood,

李得浓先将画稿粘在木料上,

The first step of carving is called rough forming,

第一步雕刻叫粗坯成型,

第一步 (dì yī bù) step one; first step. 坯 (pī) blank (e.g. for a coin); unburnt earthenware; semifinished product; Taiwan pr. (pēi). 成型 (chéng xíng) to become shaped; to become formed.

Carve out the basic outline of the pattern and shape according to the lines on the drawing.

按照画稿上的线条雕凿花色的基本轮廓。

线条 (xiàn tiáo) line (in drawing, calligraphy etc); the lines or contours of a three-dimensional object (hairstyle, clothing, car etc). 凿 (záo) chisel; to bore a hole; to chisel or dig; certain; authentic; irrefutable; also pr. (zuò). 花色 (huā sè) variety; design and color; suit (cards). 轮廓 (lún kuò) an outline; silhouette.

We are still like ancient times,

我们这里还是像古代那样的,

那样 (nà yàng) that kind; that sort.

The thin lines were carved one by one.

细细的一条线一条线地雕刻了。

Li De Nong cut the knife cleanly,

李得浓下刀干净利索,

利索 (lì suo) nimble.

Will not be muddled in the slightest.

丝毫不会拖泥带水。

拖泥带水 (tuō ní dài shuǐ) lit. wading in mud and water; a slovenly job; sloppy.

The carving process at this stage belongs to the technique of relief,

这个阶段的雕刻工艺属于浮雕的手法,

手法 (shǒu fǎ) technique; trick; skill.

Actually it consumes a lot of energy,

其实非常的消耗体力,

消耗 (xiāo hào) to use up; to consume. 体力 (tǐ lì) physical strength; physical power.

It takes more than 40 carvings per minute on average,

平均一分钟需要雕凿40多次,

多次 (duō cì) many times; repeatedly.

Nearly 20,000 swings of the wooden hammer in his hand in 8 hours a day,

一天8小时下来接近20000次挥动手中的木锤,

动手 (dòng shǒu) to set about (a task); to hit; to punch; to touch. 锤 (chuí) hammer; to hammer into shape; weight (e.g. of a steelyard or balance); to strike with a hammer.

For a 65-year-old man,

这对一位已经65岁的老人来说,

老人 (lǎo rén) old man or woman; the elderly; one's aged parents or grandparents.

Not only physical strength,

不仅是体力,

It is also a test of will.	也是意志的考验。	意志 (yì zhì) will; willpower; determination. 考验 (kǎo yàn) to test; to put to the test; trial; ordeal.
So strong,	好强啊,	好强 (hào qiáng) eager to be first.
People who engage in this kind of handicraft have such characteristics,	搞这种手工艺的人都有这样的特点,	手工艺 (shǒu gōng yì) handicraft; arts and crafts.
So strong.	好强。	
This is also a question of this kind of pursuit.	这也是这一种追求的问题。	
With several weeks of carving,	随着几个星期的雕凿,	几个 (jǐ ge) a few; several; how many.
The part of the drawing on the wood has become less and less,	木料上画稿的部分已经越来越少,	
Plane graphics are transforming into three-dimensional shapes,	平面图形正在向立体造型转化,	平面图 (píng miàn tú) a plan; a planar graph; a plane figure. 转化 (zhuǎn huà) to change; to transform; isomerization (chemistry).
This process from 2D to 3D,	这个从二维到三维的过程,	二维 (èr wéi) two-dimensional. 三维 (sān wéi) three-dimensional; 3D.
It all depends on Li Denong's own technical experience and imagination.	全靠李得浓自己在技法上的经验和想象力。	想象力 (xiǎng xiàng lì) imagination.
I mainly combine points, lines and surfaces,	我主要是用点线面结合,	
It's like the dragon's tail,	点好像那龙尾、	尾 (yǐ) horse's tail; pointed posterior section of a locust etc.
goldfish,	金鱼,	
The thread is like the leaves of the reed,	线就像那芦苇的叶片,	芦苇 (lú wěi) reed. 叶片 (yè piàn) blade (of propellor); vane; leaf.
And this lotus stem,	还有这莲梗,	莲 (lián) lotus. 梗 (gěng) branch; stem; stalk; to block; to hinder; (Tw) interesting, fresh, or amusing subject matter or scenario.
Large lotus leaves are noodles.	大片的荷叶就是面。	大片 (dà piàn) wide expanse; large area; vast stretch; extending widely; blockbuster movie. 荷 (hè) to carry on one's shoulder or back; burden; responsibility. 叶 (yè) leaf; page; lobe; (historical) period; classifier for small boats.

Chaozhou woodcarving tools are different from traditional carving knives with wooden handles.

This is to facilitate deep hollow carving.

Chaozhou woodcarving uses iron handles,

This knife is wide,

The iron handle at the back is thin and long,

How deep are you,

No matter how deep it is, it has no effect.

Because the knife can get in,

It will definitely be able to go in behind it.

The most incisive and vivid display of Chaozhou woodcarving's multi-level hollowing skills must be the most well-known work in the woodcarving industry, "Shrimp and Crab Basket".

As a masterpiece of Chaozhou wood carving,

"Shrimp Crab Basket" no matter the size,

The carved shrimps and crabs are all alive,

Different postures.

Crab and lobster,

Some are tense,

潮州木雕的工具和传统的木柄刻刀不同,

这是为了便于深层次的镂空雕刻。

潮州木雕是使用铁柄的,

这刀口宽,

后面铁柄是细而长,

你怎么深,

再深它也没有影响。

因为刀口能进去,

它后面也肯定就能进去。

能够把潮州木雕多层次镂空技艺展现的淋漓尽致肯定是木雕行当里面最知名的作品《虾蟹篓》。

作为潮州木雕的代表作,

《虾蟹篓》无论体积大小,

所雕刻的虾蟹都活灵活现,

姿态各异。

螃蟹和龙虾,

有的剑拔弩张,

柄 (bǐng) handle or shaft (of an axe etc); (of a flower, leaf or fruit) stem; sth that affords an advantage to an opponent; classifier for knives or blades.

便于 (biàn yú) easy to; convenient for. 深层次 (shēn céng cì) deep level; deep-seated; in-depth.

刀口 (dāo kǒu) the edge of a knife; cut; incision.

有影响 (yǒu yǐng xiǎng) influential.

进去 (jìn qù) to go in.

淋漓尽致 (lín lí jìn zhì) lit. extreme saturation (idiom); fig. vividly and thoroughly; in great detail; without restraint; (of a performance) brilliant. 行当 (háng dang) profession; role (acting). 知名 (zhī míng) well-known; famous. 虾 (há) see 虾蟆 (há ma). 蟹 (xiè) crab. 篓 (lǒu) basket.

代表作 (dài biǎo zuò) representative work (of an author or artist).

体积 (tǐ jī) volume; bulk. 大小 (dà xiǎo) dimension; magnitude; size; measurement; large and small; at any rate; adults and children; consideration of seniority.

活灵活现 (huó líng huó xiàn) living spirit, living image (idiom); true to life; vivid and realistic.

姿态 (zī tài) attitude; posture; stance. 各异 (gè yì) all different; each unto his own.

螃蟹 (páng xiè) crab. 龙虾 (lóng xiā) lobster.

有的 (yǒu de) (there are) some (who are...); some (exist). 剑拔弩张 (jiàn bá nǚ zhāng) lit. with swords drawn and bows bent (idiom); fig. a state of mutual hostility; at daggers drawn.

As if ready to fight,	好像准备 争斗 ,	争斗 (zhēng dòu) struggle; war.
Some showed the demeanor of the king.	有的 显露出泰然处之 的王者 风范 。	显露出 (xiǎn lù chū) to appear; to come out in the open. 泰然处之 (tài rán chǔ zhī) to handle the situation calmly (idiom); unruffled; to treat the situation lightly. 风范 (fēng fàn) air; manner; model; paragon; demeanor.
In a multi-level three-dimensional space,	在 多层次 的立体空间里,	
The movement is quiet,	动静 有致,	动静 (dòng jìng) (detectable) movement; (sign of) activity; movement and stillness.
Sparse and orderly,	疏密 有序,	疏 (shū) to dredge; to clear away obstruction; thin; sparse; scanty; distant (relation); not close; to neglect; negligent; to present a memorial to the Emperor; commentary; annotation. 有序 (yǒu xù) regular; orderly; successive; in order.
Even details such as bamboo baskets and knots are carefully crafted.	就连竹篓和 绳结 这样的细节也都雕琢的 细致入微 。	绳结 (shéng jié) knot. 细致 (xì zhì) delicate; fine; careful; meticulous; painstaking. 入微 (rù wēi) down to the smallest detail; thoroughgoing; fine and detailed.
“Shrimp Crab Basket” is transparent and thin,	《 虾蟹篓 》通透 纤薄 ,	纤 (xiān) fine; delicate; minute.
It fully demonstrated the extraordinary creativity and imagination of Chaozhou woodcarving artists.	充分展现了潮州木雕艺人 非凡 的 创造力和想象力 。	非凡 (fēi fán) out of the ordinary; unusually (good, talented etc). 创造力 (chuàng zào lì) ingenuity; creativity.
Li Denong’s “Full House of Gold and Jade” now carved,	李得浓现在所雕刻的《 金玉满堂 》,	
Although not as complicated as “Shrimp Crab Basket”,	虽然没有《 虾蟹篓 》那么复杂,	
But the carved part also needs to make the flowers and plants vivid,	但精雕的环节 同样 需要让 花草 生动,	同样 (tóng yàng) same; equal; equivalent. 花草 (huā cǎo) flowers and plants.
Let the goldfish come alive,	让 金鱼 活灵活现,	
This step is a fine work,	这个步骤是个 细功夫 ,	
You need to control the strength,	需要 拿捏好力度 ,	拿捏 (ná niē) to grasp; (dialect) affecting shyness; coy; to create difficulties. 力度 (lì dù) strength; vigor; efforts; (music) dynamics.
Test the coordination and cooperation of the hands, eyes and minds of woodcarvers.	考验木雕师傅 手眼心法 的 协调和配合 。	

From the original ordinary board,

Up to now, the color patterns can be roughly seen,

It took more than a month.

And every flower and animal above needs to be refined,

The movement of this goldfish's tail,

Fish scales,

Eyes and other details must be meticulous.

Carved patterns,

It must be carefully polished,

Remove the traces of the carving knife,

At the same time make the shape more beautiful.

fine,

The smooth shape brings it to life.

Chaozhou is a city near the sea,

And every year there is rainy season,

This humid climate is very unfavorable for woodcarving,

It is easy to cause deformation and even rot.

Li Denong didn't have too much worry.

从原来的一块普通的木板,

到现在已经粗略地看得出花色图案,

整整用了一个多月的时间。

而上面每一个花草和动物还都需要精修造型,

这金鱼摆尾的动感,

鱼鳞、

眼睛等等细节都必须耍一丝不苟。

雕刻好的图案,

还要进行仔细地打磨,

去除掉刻刀的痕迹,

同时让造型更加的优美。

精细、

光滑的造型把它生动起来了。

潮州是个靠海的城市,

而且每年还有梅雨季节,

这种潮湿的气候环境对木雕非常不利,

容易造成变形甚至腐烂。

李得浓倒没有太多的担心,

木板 (mù bǎn) slab; board; plank.

到现在 (dào xiàn zài) up until now; to date. 粗略 (cū lǚè) rough (not precise or accurate); cursory. 得出 (dé chū) to obtain (results); to arrive at (a conclusion). 图案 (tú àn) design; pattern.

整整 (zhěng zhěng) whole; full.

上面 (shàng miàn) on top of; above-mentioned; also pr. (shàng miàn). 修造 (xiū zào) to build; to repair.

动感 (dòng gǎn) sense of movement (often in a static work of art); dynamic; vivid; lifelike.

鱼鳞 (yú lín) fish scales.

等等 (děng děng) et cetera; and so on ...; wait a minute!; hold on!. 须耍 (xū yào) must; have to. 一丝不苟 (yī sī bù gǒu) not one thread loose (idiom); strictly according to the rules; meticulous; not one hair out of place.

打磨 (dǎ mó) polish; grind.

除掉 (chú diào) to eliminate. 痕迹 (hén jì) vestige; mark; trace.

每年 (měi nián) every year; each year; yearly. 雨季 (yǔ jì) rainy season.

不利 (bù lì) unfavorable; disadvantageous; harmful; detrimental.

腐烂 (fǔ làn) to rot; to putrefy; (fig.) corrupt.

Because all the Chaozhou woodcarvers are masters of paint mixing.

因为潮州木雕师傅个个都是调漆的高手。

个个 (gè gè) each one individually; each and every. 漆 (qī) paint; lacquer; to paint (furniture, walls etc). 高手 (gāo shǒu) expert; past master; dab hand.

Actually mixing the paint is to close the wood,

其实调漆是封闭这木头,

封闭 (fēng bì) to seal; to close; to confine; to seal off; to close down; sealed; confined; closed; unreceptive.

Because our wood has pores,

因为我们木头有毛孔,

毛孔 (máo kǒng) pore.

Pores.

毛细孔。

毛细孔 (máo xì kǒng) pore.

Paint is the protective layer of wood carving,

油漆是木雕的保护层,

油漆 (yóu qī) oil paints; lacquer; to paint.

Use the ratio of lacquer and copper oil to blend,

要用大漆和铜油三七的比例进行调配,

三七 (sān qī) pseudoginseng (Panax pseudoginseng), hemostatic herb. 调配 (tiáo pèi) to blend (colors, herbs); to mix.

The two substances should be thoroughly stirred,

两种物质要进行充分的搅拌,

搅拌 (jiǎo bàn) to stir; to agitate.

To integrate with each other,

才能相互的融合,

相互 (xiāng hù) each other; mutual. 融合 (róng hé) a mixture; an amalgam; fusion; welding together; to be in harmony with (nature); to harmonize with; to fit in.

This mixing process must be carried out at high temperature.

这个调配的过程必须在高温下进行。

高温 (gāo wēn) high temperature.

Li De Nong will stir for more than ten hours under a high temperature lamp,

李得浓会在高温灯下搅拌足足十几个小时,

足足 (zú zú) fully; no less than; as much as; extremely.

Such paint forms a transparent paint film on the woodcarving,

这样的油漆才在木雕上形成透明的油漆膜,

膜 (mó) membrane; film.

Keep moisture in the air from entering,

让空气中水分不能侵入,

水分 (shuǐ fèn) moisture content; (fig.) overstatement; padding. 侵入 (qīn rù) to make (military) incursions; to invade; to intrude into; to trespass; to gain unauthorized access (computing).

It is also an adhesive for sticking gold foil on wood carvings.

同时也是在木雕上贴金箔的粘合剂。

合 (hé) to close; to join; to fit; to be equal to; whole; together; round (in battle); conjunction (astronomy); 1st note of pentatonic scale; old variant of 盒 (hé). 剂 (jì) dose (medicine).

When the paint meets the requirements,

油漆何时达到要求,

Li De Nong will test repeatedly,

李得浓会反复的测试,

测试 (cè shì) to test (machinery etc); to test (students); test; quiz; exam; beta (software).

Analyze the state of deployment.

分析调配的状态。

The most important thing is that you have control over what I want to achieve,

This should be based on experience.

After the paint is adjusted, gauze filter is required,

To remove impurities in the paint,

Brush on the woodcarving like this,

In order to make the surface of the shape smooth and clean.

The last step is to add this powder called Yindan,

Let the paint turn red,

Its role not only protects the wood from corrosion,

At the same time, bright colors can highlight the brightness of the gold.

Paint wood carvings very carefully,

Can't let go of every tiny texture.

Painting not only has to be repeated many times,

And the thickness of the paint must be even.

After painting, you need to grasp a critical time point for painting.

最关键是你有控制我要达到怎样的,

这应该是凭经验。

油漆调好后还要**纱布过滤**,

要把油漆中的**杂质**去除掉,

这样刷在木雕上,

才能让造型的表面**光洁平滑**。

最后一个步骤还要加入这种被称为**银丹的粉末**,

让油漆**变成**红色,

它的作用不仅可以保护木料不受**侵蚀**,

同时鲜艳的色彩才可以**烘托**出贴金的**光亮度**。

给木雕上漆要非常的仔细,

不能**放过**每一个**细小的纹理**。

上漆不仅要反复很多次,

而且油漆的**薄厚**必须要均匀。

上漆之后需要把握一个油漆很关键的时间点。

纱布 (shā bù) gauze. **过滤** (guò lǜ) to filter; filter.

杂质 (zá zhì) impurity.

光洁 (guāng jié) bright and clean. **平滑** (píng huá) flat and smooth.

银丹 (yín dān) lunar caustic (fused silver nitrate, shaped into a stick and used as a cauterizing agent). **粉末** (fěn mò) fine powder; dust.

变成 (biàn chéng) to change into; to turn into; to become.

侵蚀 (qīn shí) to erode; to corrode.

烘托 (hōng tuō) background (of a painting); backdrop; a foil (to set off something to advantage); to offset (something to advantage). **光亮度** (guāng liàng dù) brightness; luminosity.

放过 (fàng guò) to let off; to let slip by; to let sb get away with sth. **小的** (xiǎo de) I (when talking to a superior). **纹理** (wén lǐ) vein lines (in marble or fingerprint); grain (in wood etc).

薄厚 (bó hòu) meanness and generosity; intimacy and alienation.

It's as if we touched it with our hands and it was a little sticky but not sticky.

The dry humidity is just right.

This time will usher in the most glorious step of wood carving to stick gold leaf.

This gold leaf is great in China, right?

Thump the gold and the metal layer by layer to the thinner back,

There should be more than 10,000 pieces in 50 grams.

Each piece of gold foil is only 0.12 microns thick.

Li De Nong needs to carefully stick the gold leaf on the wood carving,

And match with a brush,

Make sure that the gold leaf is properly adhered to the texture of the woodcarving,

It is equivalent to putting a golden coat on all the patterns.

And the last step is to use a soft brush to rub the golden coat inside and out repeatedly.

Now this "Golden Jade Man Hall" wood carving hanging screen has been shining brightly.

Li De Nong's two-year restoration project for wood carvings in ancient buildings was completed.

就好像我们用手去摸一下它还稍微有一点点面黏又不会黏，

这个干湿度刚刚好。

这个时候会迎来木雕最辉煌的一步贴金箔。

这个金箔我们中国厉害吧，

把黄金把金属就一层一层的捶捶捶到后面薄的，

50克应该有10000多块。

每一张金箔只有0.12微米厚。

李得浓需要仔细的将金箔贴在木雕上，

并用毛刷配合，

务必让金箔妥贴的和木雕的纹理融为一体，

相当于给所有的花色图案穿上了一件金色的外衣。

而最后一步要用软刷里里外外的把金漆的外衣反反复复的摩挲几遍。

现在这《金玉满堂》木雕挂屏已经熠熠生辉了。

李得浓耗时两年的古建木雕恢复工程大功告成。

黏 (nián) sticky; glutinous; (Tw) to adhere; to stick on; to glue.

湿度 (shī dù) humidity level.

辉煌 (huī huáng) splendid; glorious.

一层 (yī céng) layer. 捶 (chuí) to beat with the fist; to hammer; to cudgel.

微米 (wēi mǐ) micron (one thousandth of a millimeter or 10^{-6} meter).

毛刷 (máo shuà) brush.

务必 (wù bì) must; to need to; to be sure to. 妥贴 (tuǒ tiē) properly; satisfactorily; firmly; very fitting; appropriate; proper; to be in good order; also written 妥帖. 融为一体 (róng wéi yī tǐ) to fuse together (idiom); hypostatic union (religion).

相当于 (xiāng dāng yú) equivalent to. 穿上 (chuān shang) to put on (clothes etc). 金色 (jīn sè) golden; gold (color). 外衣 (wài yī) outer clothing; semblance; appearance.

里里外外 (lǐ lǐ wài wài) inside and out. 反反复复 (fǎn fǎn fù fù) repeatedly; time and time again. 摩挲 (mā sa) (coll.) to remove (crinkles, dirt) with the palm of the hand.

耗时 (hào shí) time-consuming; to take a period of (x amount of time). 大功告成 (dà gōng gào chéng) successfully accomplished (project or goal); to be highly successful.

Li Denong restored a total of 72 pieces of wood carving decorations for this ancient house.

The dazzling gold paint echoes the classical architecture,

The cleverly conceived wood carving theme contains Chinese artistic conception and interest.

The splendid and luxurious wood carvings show the exquisiteness and vividness of the carving.

This moment should have been when Li Denong felt the most fulfilling.

But now his mind is still thinking about the big wood at home.

The main idea is still immature,

I'm thinking of using the meaning of broad and bright.

As the professional habit of woodcarver Li Denong,

Made him full of interest in this piece of wood,

He has been immersed in infinite imagination,

But as a 65-year-old man,

He also knows that this is also a new challenge in his life.

This is the first one,

李得浓为这座古宅院一共恢复了木雕装饰72件，

璀璨的金漆与古典的建筑相互呼应，

构思巧妙的木雕主题蕴含着中国的意境和趣味。

富丽华贵的木雕展现了雕工精巧的细腻和生动。

这一刻本来应该是李得浓最有成就感的时候，

而现在他的心思可是一直还在惦记着家里的那块大木头。

主要的创意现在还不成熟，

我正在想用海阔天空的意思。

作为木雕师傅李得浓的职业习惯，

让他对这块木料充满了兴趣，

他已经沉浸在无限畅想的构思之中，

但作为一位65岁的老人，

他也知道这也是人生中的一场新的挑战。

这是第一个，

宅院 (zhái yuàn) house; house with a courtyard.

璀璨 (cuǐ càn) bright; resplendent. 呼应 (hū yìng) to conform (with); to echo; to correlate well; (linguistics) agreement.

蕴含 (yùn hán) to contain; to accumulate. 意境 (yì jìng) artistic mood or conception; creative concept. 趣味 (qù wèi) fun; interest; delight; taste; liking; preference.

华贵 (huá guì) sumptuous; luxurious. 精巧 (jīng qiǎo) elaborate.

心思 (xīn si) mind; thoughts; inclination; mood. 惦记 (diàn jì) to think of; to keep thinking about; to be concerned about.

创意 (chuàng yì) creative; creativity. 不成熟 (bù chéng shú) unripe; immature.

海阔天空 (hǎi kuò tiān kōng) wide sea and sky (idiom); boundless open vistas; the whole wide world; chatting about everything under the sun.

作为木雕师傅李得浓的职业习惯，

沉浸 (chén jìn) to soak; to permeate; to immerse. 无限 (wú xiàn) unlimited; unbounded. 畅想 (chàng xiǎng) to think freely; unfettered imagination. 之中 (zhī zhōng) inside; among; in the midst of (doing sth); during.

It may be the last one.

可能也是最后一个了。

Compared with the more than 1,000 years of development of Chaozhou wood carving,

和潮州木雕1000多年的发展岁月相比，

相比 (xiāng bǐ) to compare.

A person's life is short,

一个人的生命是**短暂的**，

短暂 (duǎn zàn) of short duration; brief; momentary.

The power of a person is also small,

一个人的力量也是**渺**小的，

渺 (miǎo) (of an expanse of water) vast; distant and indistinct; tiny or insignificant.

This magnificent Chaozhou woodcarving is made of wood,

这金碧辉煌的潮州木雕是无数以木为纸，

The tradition and wisdom of Chinese culture engraved by woodcarvers with swords as pens.

以刀为笔的木雕艺人所**铭刻**的中国文化的传统和智慧。

铭刻 (míng kè) a carved inscription.