

**Sample Translation - News Article I Translated for the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences' English-Language Website.**

**Source Text**

2010年10月26日下午，意大利那不勒斯东方大学亚洲研究系葛嶷教授（Prof. Bruno Genito）应邀在中国社会科学院考古所八楼多媒体会议室做了题为“草原考古：工作、方法和策略”的讲座。葛嶷教授主要是研究铁器时代的伊朗艺术和考古，同时也研究欧亚草原的游牧文化。1985年-1996年在匈牙利萨尔瓦兹（Szarvas）主持过一个游牧文化的区域考古研究。1992年在意大利主持过一个大型的国际欧亚草原考古会议，很多国家的学者出席了这个会议，介绍了他们的研究成果。1994年出版了会议论文集。有意思的是，这个论文集的题目也叫““草原考古：方法和策略””。以上这两项工作，在上个世纪九十年代后，欧亚草原考古新一轮研究热潮的发展历史上，都具有一定的先驱意义。2000年，葛嶷教授应中国社会科学院及考古研究所的邀请，曾到中国进行访问，并参观了考古研究所在陕西和河南的一些考古工地。之后，葛嶷教授和中国的考古院校和机构建立了合作关系，多次到中国参加会议和进行考察。

在“草原考古：工作、方法和策略”这个演讲中，葛嶷教授全面介绍了欧亚草原青铜时代到早期铁器时代的考古发现与研究。介绍了辛塔什塔的发现、库尔干文化的扩散和印欧人的问题。演讲的重点是斯基泰时期，他结合希腊和伊朗的文献资料、语言学的研究成果，通过考古材料特别详细地讨论了斯基泰时期欧亚草原的考古发现。比如图瓦阿尔然大墓的发现、斯基泰文化、塞人的文化和巴泽雷克文化等。特别介绍了草原独特的动物风格艺术。与此同时，提出了自己的一些看法，比如应当如何发掘草原牧人的封堆墓、草原游牧社会早期为什么没有文字等。葛嶷教授非常关心草原牧人的社会生活，因为现在我们能看到的主要墓葬，这些墓葬是草原上明显的地标的建筑物，但是很少有房子、聚落等遗存的发现。那么，这些人当时是如何生活的呢？他试图通过考古工作来回答这个问题。

演讲由考古研究所科研处从德新主持，考古所的部分学者以及北京大学的老师和同学认真听了演讲，并和葛嶷教授进行了热烈的学术交流。

## **Translation**

Professor Bruno Genito from the Università degli Studi di Napoli L'Orientale's Asian Studies Department was invited to visit the Institute of Archaeology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), on the afternoon of October 26th, 2010, where he presented his lecture "Archaeology of the Steppes : Work, Methods, and Strategies" in the multimedia conference room on the eighth floor of the Institute.

Professor Genito's key research interests are the art and archaeology of Iron Age Iran and the nomadic cultures of the Eurasian steppes. Between 1985 and 1996, he presided over the excavation and study of the archaeological remains of a nomadic culture that had once inhabited the region around the town of Szarvas in eastern Hungary.

In 1992, the professor presided over a major international symposium on the archaeology of the Eurasian steppes, which was held in Italy and attracted a large number of academics from around the world. The conference proceedings were published in 1994 in a volume titled "Archaeology of the Steppes : Methods and Strategies", which consisted of research papers that had been presented at the symposium two years earlier.

The ground-breaking research conducted by Professor Genito in the 1990s during the two aforementioned projects was an invaluable contribution to the burgeoning field of Eurasian steppe archaeology. Genito had previously visited the Institute of Archaeology in 2000 at the invitation of the Institute and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Back then, he met with various faculty members and was invited to visit several of the Institute's excavation sites in Shaanxi and Henan. Since his initial visit, the professor has collaborated with archaeological institutes and organizations across China and has visited China on numerous occasions to participate in academic conferences and archaeological research.

Professor Genito began his lecture "Archaeology of the Steppes : Work, Methods, and Strategies" with a brief background of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age cultures of the Eurasian steppes, highlighting some of the key archaeological discoveries pertaining to those periods. He also talked about the discovery of the Sintashta settlement in Russia, the spread of Kurgan culture, and the ancient Indo-Europeans.

The main focus of his lecture, however, was the archaeology of the Scythian period. The professor went into a detailed discussion of Scythian-era remains excavated from sites across the Eurasian

steppes, drawing on archaeological materials, Greek and Iranian documents, and linguistic studies to support his arguments. He talked about the discovery of the necropolis near the village of Arzhan in Tuva, the Scythians, the Saka tribe, and the Pazyryk culture, emphasizing the unique animal style art of the Eurasian steppes.

He also shared his own thoughts on a number of issues, such as how archaeologists should handle the excavation of the steppe nomads' kurgan burial mounds, and why the early nomadic societies lacked writing systems of their own. Professor Genito is particularly interested in the social structures and livelihoods of the nomadic cultures that inhabited the Eurasian steppes in antiquity. Researchers have focused largely on the study of these peoples' tombs because tombs are the most prominent architectural features that can be found on the present-day steppes. But very few residential buildings and settlements have been found, which has led archaeologists to question how these ancient nomads lived, questions the professor hopes to answer through his research.

The lecture was presided over by Cong Dexin from the Institute's Scientific Research Office. Scholars and professors from the Institute of Archaeology (CASS) and Peking University attended Professor Genito's lecture and took part in a lively discussion with the visiting professor and fellow researchers.