

我在大學學習宗教的經驗 My Experiences with Religion in College

我一直對宗教很感興趣。我是一年級的時候，我就決定主修宗教。因為我從小就信穆斯林教，所以我知道比較多關於伊斯蘭教的東西，但我不知道很多其他的宗教。在大學，我已經學了三門宗教課。第一門是關於亞伯拉罕的宗教。第二門是關於宗教、哲學和倫理學。第三門是我目前上的伊斯蘭法律的。我對宗教這個題目感興趣不僅因為我上這些課，而且跟我的背景有關係。因為我主修宗教，所以我打算上更多的課程。學得越多，我越了解宗教方面的知識。下學期我打算上一個課關於中國宗教的傳統。除了要上這個課以外，我還會上一個佛教的課。這個課很受歡迎，我不知道明年能不能選到。我真的很想學習很多關於亞洲的宗教課。

中國的宗教跟西方的宗教不一樣，不是有組織的信仰，而是民間的習俗，沒有領導、總部、創始人或派別。中國的宗教有點兒複雜，受到別的不同宗教和傳統哲學的影響。中國宗教有四個主要傳統：中國民間的宗教，儒教，道教和佛教。大部份中國人的宗教觀念是這四個習俗的組合。沒有很多人隻信一個或排斥另外三個。

中國人的宗教觀念一般是二元化的，強調相對和互補的原則：陰陽。陰陽觀念就表現了宇宙的一個永恆原則：道。同樣重要的觀念是“天”。這是一個客觀的力量或命運，或是一個個人的神，跟“道”的觀念一樣。

儘管我在大學的時候不能出國留學，可是我希望畢業以後去中國，也可以找到第一手資料來了解關於他們的文化和宗教傳統。不管怎麼樣，我一定要在我未來的生活中找機會去中國以及其他亞洲國家。

I've always been interested in religion. When I was a freshman, I decided that I wanted to be a religion major. Because I grew up Muslim, I know relatively many things about Islam, but I do not know many things about other religions. In college, I have already taken three religion classes. The first class was about Abrahamic religions. The second was about religion, philosophy, and ethics. The third one that I am currently taking is about Islamic law. I am interested in religion not only because I have taken these three classes, but also because it has a connection to my background. Because I am a religion major, I plan on taking a lot more religion classes. The more I study, the more knowledge and understanding I have about aspects of religion. Next semester I plan to take a class on Chinese religious traditions. Besides this class, I want to take the Buddhism class. This class is very popular, I don't know if I will be able to take it next year. I really want to study a lot of Asian religions in class.

Chinese religions are not the same as Western religions; it's not an organized religion, rather it's folk traditions, with no leadership, no headquarters, founder, or denominations. Chinese religion is a little complicated, being influenced by other religions and philosophical traditions. China has four major religious traditions: Chinese folk traditions, Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism. Most Chinese people's beliefs are a combination of these four practices. Not many people believe only in one or reject the other three.

Religious ideologies of Chinese people in general are binary, emphasizing opposite and complementary principles: yin and yang. The yin and yang manifest themselves in the idea of the eternal principle of the universe: the Tao. Equally important is the concept of "Heaven." This can be an objective force or fate, or a personal God, or equal to the concept of "Tao."

Even though I can not study abroad during college, I hope to go to China after graduation, and learn firsthand about their cultural and religious traditions. No matter what happens, I have to look for opportunities to go to China and other Asian countries in my future life.

VOCABULARY LIST

一直	Yīzhí	Always
感興趣	Gǎn xìngqù	Interested in
主修	Zhǔ xiū	Major in
穆斯林	Mùsīlín	Muslim
關於	Guānyú	About
伊斯蘭教	Yīslán jiào	Islam
其他	Qítā	Other
亞伯拉罕	Yàbólahǎn	Abraham
哲學	Zhéxué	Philosophy
倫理學	Lúnlǐ xué	Ethics
目前	Mùqián	Currently
法律	Fǎlù	Law
背景	Bèijǐng	Background
更	Gèng	More
傳統	Chuántǒng	Tradition
佛教	Fójiào	Buddhism
受歡迎	Shòu huānyíng	Popular
選	Xuǎn	Select
西方	Xīfāng	West
組織	Zǔzhī	Organization
民間	Mínjiān	Folk
領導	Lǐngdǎo	Leadership
總部	Zǒngbù	Headquarters
創始人	Chuàngshǐ rén	Founder
派別	Pàibié	Denomination
複雜	Fùzá	Complicated
影響	Yǐngxiǎng	Influence
儒教	Rújiào	Confucianism
道教	Dàojiào	Taoism
大部	Dà bù	Most of
觀念	Guānniàn	Concept
組合	Zǔhé	Combination
排斥	Páichì	Exclude

一般	Yībān	In general
二元化的	Èr yuán huà de	Binary, dualistic
相對	Xiāngduì	Opposite
互補	Hùbǔ	Complementary
原則	Yuánzé	Principle
陰陽	Yīnyáng	Yin and yang
宇宙	Yǔzhòu	Universe
永恆	Yǒnghéng	Eternal
客觀	Kèguān	Objective
力量	Lìliàng	Force
命運	Mìngyùn	Fate
神	Shén	Spirit, soul
第一手	Dì yī shǒu	First-hand
不管怎麼樣	Bùguǎn zěnmeyàng	No matter what happens
一定要	Yīdìng yào	Must
找機會	Zhǎo jīhuì	Look for opportunities