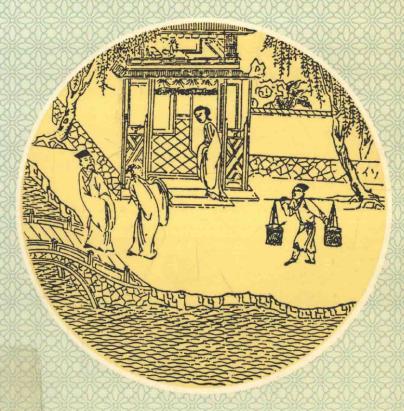
# TEN VERNACULAR TALES FROM ANCIENT CHINA

中国古代白话短篇小说选注



SINOLINGUA BEIJING

# 中国古代 白话短篇小说选注 Ten Vernacular Tales From Ancient China

钟必琴 周先慎 选注

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当前,我国 100 多所高等院校已经接受了世界上 130 多个国家的留学生。层次也提高了,成批授与中华人民共和国学士学位已经不算希奇,首批获得硕士学位的外国留学生也有了。既说是"批",就不是零星的、非正式的、只是到中国来就地搜集资料带回本国写博士论文按外国的汉语要求水平拿学位的。这是要动真格的了。在国外,"汉语热"仍在持续。

对外汉语教学已经成为国家和民族的事业之一,已经成为一门新的学科,正在研究探索新的理论,并在更广阔的方面充实原有经验,予以提高,而且寻求新的教学路子。

钟必琴、周先慎两位先生合编的《中国古代白话小说选注》,对于读者来说,不但是欣赏中国古典文学的好选本,研究早期白话口语的好资料,也是在对外汉语教学水平日益提高,中高级汉语读物缺乏的时候,适合迫切需要的一本好书。至于可供本国中等文化水平的读者使用,这是当然的,就不必说了。

明,你可以流往干这些艺术宫殿之中。领略它独异的思想到

高州土市另人国中市平百九日本,张清常 1990年5月

竞和社会风习一派代中运运历史上中国的发展,具体地广新

### 前言言

对中国古代文化感兴趣的外国读者大概都比较熟悉中国古代几部白话(就是唐宋以来在口语基础上形成的书面语)长篇小说,如《水浒传》、《西游记》、《金瓶梅》、《红楼梦》等,但可能很少有人知道还有数量相当可观的白话短篇小说。这些古代的白话短篇小说最早产生在宋、元时代,比《红楼梦》要早好几百年,其中有许多优美动人的故事,在中国人民中产生了深广的影响。在戏剧舞台上,以至在现代影视屏幕上,有不少激动人心的剧目就是根据这些名篇改编的。编写这本书,就是想为具有中等汉语水平的外国读者提供一个选本,使他们有机会走进中国古代白话小说这个绚丽多彩的艺术殿堂。

本书所选作品,有宋、元时期的,也有明代的。这些故事描写了各式各样的人物,展示了他们的生活和命运,颂扬了他们的理想与追求。你想知道这些平凡而又奇异的故事的原委和结局吗?那么打开这本书吧,凭着它详细的注释和说明,你可以徜徉于这座艺术宫殿之中,领略它独异的思想和艺术风采,并从中具体地了解到几百年前中国人民的生活面貌和社会风习。现代中国是历史上中国的发展,具体地了解

历史上中国人民的生活和思想,会帮助你更好地了解和认识 今天的中国。这些小说还可能帮助你了解中国古典小说的艺术传统,这些传统与古典长篇名著《红楼梦》等作品是相通 的,却跟其他国家的小说艺术有很大的不同。

古代白话短篇小说基本上是用当时的口语写成的,因此 在这些作品里保存了非常丰富和宝贵的近代汉语的语言资 料。从古代汉语发展到近代汉语,又从近代汉语发展到现代 汉语, 这是汉语发展的基本历史进程。近代汉语跟现代汉语 有直接的渊源关系。在词汇语法方面, 既有相同之处, 也有 不少区别。例如你会懂得"他娶了一个妻子"是什么意思,可 是却不一定明白"他娶了一个浑家"的"浑家"的含义。在 宋元时代的口语里,"浑家"就是指妻子。类似的词语还有养 娘、解库、肩舆、出恭、兀自、恁的等等,在古代白话小说 中是常用的,在现代汉语里已经不用了;而遗漏(失火)、生 活(工作)、乌云(妇女的黑发)、消耗(消息)、罪过(不敢 当)、得罪(对不起)等词,在现代汉语中虽还常用,但意义 和词性却完全不同(括号中为现代汉语的意义)。如果你用汉 语对人说: "今天我去学校相见老师", 你就闹了一个小小的 笑话,因为"相见"是不能带宾语的,可是在近代汉语中却 可以说"相见官人"。类似的例子还有很多。因此,在阅读这 些故事的同时, 比较近代汉语和现代汉语在词汇语法方面的 异同,研究它们间的承袭与变化,从历史发展的过程更好地 学习和研究现代汉语, 也是饶有趣味的。

本书原是为北京语言学院外国留学生编选的一本教材,现经加工修改,公开出版,以飨读者。

下面,对本书的编选和注释作一些说明。

一、本书共选中国古代白话短篇小说十篇,所选作品都是故事生动,思想艺术方面较有特色的,同时也适当照顾到题材内容的广泛性。

每篇作品先列正文,次为故事简介(汉英对照),最后附简要的评析。全书最后有两个附录:①关于中国古代白话短篇小说的发展和体制;②本书常用词语索引。

三、关于注释的几点说明: 1 ] 平地 门屋屋 不胜型

- ② 重复出现的词语一般在第一次出现时注释,以后出现时读者可通过词语索引查找。

平中何如:不如。是回。因君灵带派不是"见馀"或归。治英

至新何似:不如。《郑直亚王图光师类。"人首见用"景风西

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a、同"××",见《×》×页×注。

如:九泉:同"黄壤",见《碾》(《碾玉观音》简写,它篇同

此。)×页×注。

PREFACE。主×页×《×》见d

如:作揖:见《碾》×页×注。

c、同属一篇作品则写见本篇×页×注。

如: 逆子: 同"逆种", 见本篇×页×注。

- ④对典章制度、成语故实,一般只解释意义,不引述原文和注明出处。 Research and Research against meating that a serious
  - ⑤人名、地名、官职名、年号,只择其重要的简要注释。

talkan atawa barbanal na wasa na iranaka na 钟必琴 na 周先慎 na ta

10月1527年17月1日 - 100日 日本 日本 日本 日本 一九八八年七月一日

plays and fearthfur files, here been adapted from these Indo-s.

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The Stories Included in this book cover the Same, Yamii and Ming dynamics. The stories describe all kinds of people, revealing their divise, deathies, presults, and stories. If you wish to know the ins and cons of the conditions, yet thereof courses, open this

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Foreign readers interested in ancient Chinese culture are probably familiar with some of the classical novels written in the vernacular, the written language based on the spoken language since the Tang and Song dynasties, such as Outlaws of the Marsh, Journey to the West, Golden Lotus and A Dream of Red Mansions. There are also numerous short stories in the vernacular, many of which are beautiful and moving, and which have profoundly influenced Chinese culture. The earliest of these short stories were written during the Song and Yuan dynasties, several hundred years earlier than the appearance of A Dream of Red Mansions. Many exciting plays and television films have been adapted from these stories. This book provides a chance for foreign readers with an intermediate—level of Chinese to enter the colorful world of Chinese classical stories.

The stories included in this book cover the Song, Yuan and Ming dynasties. The stories describe all kinds of people, revealing their lives, destinies, persuits, and ideals. If you wish to know the ins and outs of these ordinary yet fantastic stories, open this book and following the detailed notes and explanations, you can

wander at leisure through the world of the Chinese traditional novel, appreciating its unique values and artistic grace. At the same time you will gain a picture of the life and social customs of the Chinese people who lived hundreds of years ago. Modern China has developed out of historical China. A concrete understanding of the lives and ideals of Chinese people of the past will help one better understand and recognize the China of today. These short stories will also help you understand the artistic traditions of the classical Chinese novel. Famed classical works such as A Dream of Red Mansions all have basic similarities. But then again there is quite a difference between Chinese novels and the art of the novel in other countries.

Written in the vernacular of their particular time periods, these stories have maintained an ultimately bountiful and precious source material of contemporary Chinese language. From ancient Chinese to modern Chinese to contemporary Chinese—this is the basic historical developement process of the Chinese language. Contemporary Chinese and modern Chinese are directly related. So with respect to grammar and vocabulary there are similarities. But there are also a good number of differences. For example, you may understand the meaning of 他娶了一个妻子, but may not understand the meaning of 海家 in 他娶了一个妻子. In the spoken language of the Song and Yuan dynasties, 海家 means wife.

Similar words are 养娘,解库,肩舆,出恭. Words such as T. 自, 恁的 which were commonly used in classical vernacular novels are no longer used in contemporary Chinese. While some words like 遗漏(失火), 生活(工作), 乌云(妇女的黑发), 消耗(消 息),罪过(不敢当),得罪(对不起), etc. are still used, but with completely different meanings (contemporary meanings are those in parentheses). If you say in Chinese 今天我去学校相见 老师, then you are making a mistake. 相见 cannot take an object in contemporary Chinese, but in modern Chinese it could. As such, one could perfectly well say, 相见官人. There are many examples of this kind. When reading these stories, one can compare the vocabulary and grammar of modern Chinese and contemporary Chinese and study what has been inherited or changed in the language. One will find that one can better study contemporary Chinese from the point of view of historical process and that this method of study is interesting as well.

This book was originally composed for foreign students at the Beijing Language Institute. Having undergone revision, it is now being published to satisfy readers of Chinese in the general public.

We have selected ten stories with various themes. We have chosen works possessing wide-ranging content, out-of-the-ordinary plots, and distinctive artistry and ideals.

In each section, the story comes first, a brief introduction

(in Chinese and English) second, and then the notes followed by a brief analysis. At the back of the book there are the following two appendices: 1) the system and development of Chinese short stories in the vernacular; 2) an index of vocabulary.

To meet the needs of foreign students and readers, notes have been provided and difficult sentences are translated. Words that appear repeatedly are noted on their first appearance. Readers can look them up in the index when they appear later. Different words which have the same meaning are explained respectively. If the note is simple, then its meaning is given directly, e.g.

何如:不如

何以:不如

If the note involves a complicated explanation, then it is handled as follows:

a. Same as xx. See xx, page x, note x, e.g.

九泉:同"黄壤",见《碾》(《碾玉观音》简写,它篇同此)×页×注。

b. See xx, page x, note x, e.g.

作揖:见《碾》,×页×注。

c. Those belonging to the same story are noted as "See note xx in this story", e.g.

逆子:同"逆种",见本篇×注。

d. For decrees, regulations and proverbs only the meaning is

e. For names, places, official titles and titles of an imperial reign, only the important ones are noted.

Acknowledgement is paid to Mr Zhang Qingchang who has given us great help and guidance, to Zhou Yue who has helped with the editorial work, and to Ye Jun and Long Yanli who have given their valuable editorial opinions.

Zhong Biqin, Zhou Xianshen

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山色晴岚景物佳<sup>[2]</sup>,暖烘回雁起平沙<sup>[3]</sup>。东郊渐觉花供眼<sup>[4]</sup>,南陌依稀草吐芽<sup>[5]</sup>。 堤上柳,未藏鸦,寻芳趁步到山家<sup>[6]</sup>。陇头几树红梅落<sup>[7]</sup>,红杏枝头未着花。

这首《鹧鸪天》说孟春景致<sup>[8]</sup>,原来又不如《仲春词》做得好:

每日青楼醉梦中[9],不知城外又春浓。杏花初落疏

<sup>〔1〕</sup> 碾(niān):磨,雕刻。观音:即观世音,佛教的菩萨之一。碾玉观音,就是玉雕观音。

<sup>〔2〕</sup> 晴岚(lán):晴朗而有雾气。岚:山里的雾气。

<sup>〔3〕 &</sup>quot;暖烘"句:春天暖和了,由南方飞回的大雁从沙滩上飞起。

<sup>〔4〕</sup> 花供眼:指花开了,可供人们观赏。

<sup>[5]</sup> 陌(mò):田间小路。依稀:隐约,模糊,似有若无。

<sup>〔6〕</sup> 趁步:漫步,随意地散步。

<sup>[7]</sup> 陇(lǒng):通"垄",田中作为分界并稍稍高起的小路。

<sup>[8]《</sup>鹧鸪(zhègū)天》:词牌名。下文《蝶恋花》、《眼儿媚》等同。词是中国古典诗歌的一种形式,是一种配乐歌唱的歌词。开篇十一首诗词都是伤春、惜春的,用以引起故事情节,和小说的思想内容并无多大关系。孟春:指农历的正月。过去用孟、仲、季三个字分别指一季里的第一、第二、第三个月。下文仲春指农历二月,季春指农历三月。

<sup>〔9〕</sup> 青楼:指富贵人家居住的豪华精致的楼房。

疏雨,杨柳轻摇淡淡风。 浮画舫<sup>[1]</sup>,跃青骢<sup>[2]</sup>,小桥门外绿阴笼<sup>[3]</sup>。行人不入神仙地,人在珠帘第几重?

这首词说仲春景致,原来又不如黄夫人做着《季春词》又 好<sup>[4]</sup>:

先自春光似酒浓<sup>[5]</sup>,时中燕语透帘栊<sup>[6]</sup>。小桥杨柳飘香絮,山寺绯桃散落红<sup>[7]</sup>。 莺渐老,蝶西东,春归难觅恨无穷。侵阶草色迷朝雨<sup>[8]</sup>,满地梨花逐晓风<sup>[9]</sup>。

这三首词都不如王荆公看见花瓣儿片片风吹下地来<sup>[10]</sup>,原来这春归去,是东风断送的。有诗道:

春日春风有时好, 春日春风有时恶。 不得春风花不开, 花开又被风吹落!

<sup>[1]</sup> 浮画舫(fàng);划船。画舫:装饰华美的游船。

<sup>〔2〕</sup> 跃青骢(cōng):骑马。青骢:青白色的马,这里泛指马。

<sup>〔3〕</sup> 笼:笼罩。

<sup>〔4〕</sup> 黄夫人:南宋初女词人,身世不详。

<sup>〔5〕</sup> 先自:先前,早先。

<sup>〔7〕 &</sup>quot;山寺"句:意思是山上寺庙里的桃花已经散落了。绯(fei):鲜红色。落红:指 飘落的花瓣。

<sup>〔8〕</sup> 侵阶:指春草茂盛,长到了台阶之上。朝(zhāo);早晨。

<sup>〔9〕</sup> 晓风:早晨的风。

<sup>[10]</sup> 王荆公:即王安石,北宋著名政治家、文学家,宋神宗时曾封为荆国公,世称 王荆公。