

英汉对照

中國傳統文化 名段名句荟萃

先秦卷

孙俊芳 郭先英 主编



COLLECTION OF HIGHLIGHTS IN
TRADITIONAL CHINESE CLASSICS
PRE-QIN PERIOD

《中国传统文化名段名句荟萃·先秦卷》 (英汉对照)

主 编 孙俊芳 郭先英
副主编 李晓婧 李 蕊

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自序

在每一种文化的丛林中，总有那么几棵参天大树，它们的枝叶最繁茂，根系最发达，对该民族文化的影响也最深刻，人们称之为经典之作。

什么是经典？为什么要读经典？意大利伊塔洛·卡尔维诺在《为什么读经典》一书中为经典下了这样的定义：

经典是那些你经常听人家说“我正在重读……”而不是“我正在读……”的书。

经典作品是一些产生某种特殊影响的书，它们要么自己以难忘的方式给我们的想象力打下印记，要么乔装成个人或集体的无意识隐藏在深层记忆中。

一部经典作品是一本每次重读都像初读那样带来发现的书。

一部经典作品是一本即使我们初读也好像是在重温的书。

一部经典作品是一本永不会耗尽它要向读者说的一切东西的书。

经典作品是这样一些书，它们带着先前解释的气息走向我们，背后拖着它们经过文化或多种文化（或只是多种语言和风俗）时留下的足迹。

经典作品是这样一些书，我们越是道听途说，以为我们懂了，当我们实际读它们，我们就越是觉得它们独特、意想不到和新颖。

“你的”经典作品是这样一本书，它使你不能对它保持不闻不问，它帮助你在与它的关系中甚至在反对它的过程中确立你自己。^①

中国传统文化中无疑有很多这样的经典之作：一咏三叹的《诗经》，荡气回肠的楚辞，风格迥异的唐诗、宋词、元散曲……徜徉在这些经典的作品中，仿佛荡舟于一条文化的河流，两岸落英缤纷，异彩纷呈，风光无限。古希腊教育家、雄辩家伊索克拉底说：“独不见蜜蜂乎，无花不采，吮英咀华。博雅之士亦然，滋味遍尝，取精而用弘。”^②

而现代快节奏的生活使得快餐文化、网络读物充斥着人们的生活，占据了人们的大部分闲暇时间，手机渐渐异化为人体的一个器官，经典阅读似乎成为尘封的记忆。对博雅的向往使我们一次次拿起久违的经典，然而，紧张的日程安排和急功近利的心态又迫使我们一次次放下。

① [意]伊塔洛·卡尔维诺. 为什么读经典. 黄灿然, 李桂蜜译. 译林出版社, 2012:1~7.

② 钱钟书. 管锥编. 中华书局, 1979:1251.



博大精深的中国古代文化，常让那些有志于做博雅之士的人们慨叹“吾生也有涯，吾知也无涯”。三坟五典、八索九丘、四书五经、百家之言、诗词散曲，这些锦绣般的文字，我们虽然心向往之，却终不能至。于是此书为你提供了一个窗口，可以让你略略品读百家风范，体味诸子思想，群书概要。哲学、文学、医学、艺术、历史、宗教、伦理，时而诗词歌赋，时而雄辩滔滔，如此多的研究领域，如此浩瀚的文化集锦，虽没有通读原著的酣畅淋漓，盛景尽寻，风光遍览，却能让你在有限的的时间里“吮英咀华”、“滋味遍尝”。

本书的重要特点在于不仅仅提供了古代文化典籍的精粹和集锦，而且提供了这些名段名句的英语译文，使得对汉学感兴趣的国外读者也可以领略中国文化的魅力。正如迈尔斯·史密斯博士在 KJV《圣经》（钦定版《圣经》）序言中所说的，翻译是打开窗户，让阳光洒进来；敲开坚果的硬壳，使我们尝到果仁；拉开帷幔，使我们得以窥见至圣所；掀开井盖，使我们喝到甘甜的井水……

北京师范大学著名的教育专家肖川博士说：“如果一个人从来没有感受过人性光辉的沐浴，从来没有走进过一个丰富而美好的精神世界；如果从来没有读到过一本令他（她）激动不已、百读不厌的读物，从来没有苦苦地思索过某一个问题的；如果从来没有一个令他（她）乐此不疲、废寝忘食的活动领域，从来没有过一次刻骨铭心的经历和体验；如果从来没有对自然界的多样与和谐产生过深深的敬畏，从来没有对人类创造的灿烂文化发出过由衷的赞叹……那么，他（她）就没有受到过真正的、良好的教育。”^①

让我们一起走进这本读物，一起为中华民族创造的灿烂文化发出由衷的赞叹。

孙俊芳

2015年6月

^① 肖川. 什么是良好的教育. 基础教育课程, 2014(18).



Author's Preface

In each cultural forest, there would be some towering trees, with the most luxuriant branches and the deepest roots. These trees are also the most influential in the nation and culture. Thus they are normally called classics.

Then what is a classic? Why should we read classic works? The Italian writer Italo Calvino defines classics in his famous book *Why Should We Read Classics* in this way:

A classic is the book that you often hear people say, "I am re-reading..." instead of "I am reading..." .

Classics refer to the books which exert special influence. They either mark our imagination in an unforgettable way, or hide in our deep memory disguised in individual or collective unconsciousness.

A classic is a book that we discover as much in re-reading as in the first reading.

A classic is a book that we feel we are re-reading it even when it's the first reading.

A classic is a book that never exhausts what it is going to tell the readers.

Classics are the books that come up to us with the smell of previous interpretation, leaving behind them the footprints after experiencing various cultures(or maybe only languages and customs).

Classics are the books that the more we hear about them and believe we understand them, the more we feel they are unique, surprising and novel while we practically read them.

"Your" classic is the book that you can't keep ignoring it and it helps you to identify you in the process of your interacting with it or even in your objection to it.

Undoubtedly there are quite a few classics in Chinese traditional culture: the beautifully chanted *The Book of Poetry*, the breathtaking the songs of Chu, and the Tang poetry, Song Ci and Yuan lyrics with various styles. Indulging in reading the classics is like drifting on the river of culture, with both banks covered with beautiful petals showing enchanting scenery. Isocrates, an ancient Greek rhetorician once said, "Just as we see the bee settling on all the



flowers, and sipping the best from each, so also those who aspire to culture ought not to leave anything untasted, but should gather useful knowledge from every source.”

The fast pace of modern society has filled people's lives with fast-food culture and online reading materials, occupying most of their free time. In an era when the mobile phone is gradually turned into one of our organs, classic reading seems to gradually become old memory covered in dirt. The aspiration to Liberal Learning brings us again and again to the dusty classics on the shelf, but the tight schedule of modern life and the anxiety and eagerness to success force us to put down the books time by time.

The Chinese classics are so extensive and profound, making people who want to be learned and liberal sigh in vain: life is short, but the art is long. All these classic books written in remote antiquity, all the tales, memoirs, poetry and arguments from different schools of academy give us yearning hearts, yet seem so hard to approach. Thus this book opens a window in front of you, through which you can have a bite of different styles of the great minds, and taste the brilliant thoughts and synopses of those classic works. Though not as thoroughly and fully joyful and pleasant as reading the original, the extensive collection from different fields including philosophy, literature, medicine, art, history, religion, and ethics, in either poetic forms or eloquent arguments, enables us to “sip the best from each” and “leave nothing untasted” in limited time.

Another highlight is that this book not only is a collection of the classic sentences and paragraphs, but also provides the English translation of them so that readers from other cultures can have a chance to enjoy the charm of traditional Chinese culture. Just as Dr. Myles Smith put it in the preface of *KJV Bible*, “Translation it is that openeth the window, to let in the light; that breaketh the shell, that we may eat the kernel; that putteth aside the curtain, that we may look into the most holy place; that removeth the cover of the well, that we may come by the water...”^①

Xiao Chuan, the famous educationist in Beijing Normal University, once said, “A person can't be called well-educated if he / she has never been bathed in the shining glory of human nature, never entered a rich and beautiful spiritual realm, never tirelessly read an inspiring book, never racked his / her brains pondering over a certain question; or has never so indulged in a certain domain that forgotten everything else, has never experienced a unforgettable

^① Myles Smith. *The Translators to the Reader: Holy Bible*. London: Trinitarian Bible Society, 2007: ix.



adventure, has never been awed by the variety and harmony of the nature, has never been amazed by the brilliant culture created by human beings...”

Let's come to this little book, and be amazed at the brilliant culture created by Chinese nation.

Sun Junfang

2015.6



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《诗经》 *The Book of Poetry*

【简介】《诗经》，又称《诗三百》，是我国第一部诗歌总集，收集了自西周初年至春秋时期五百多年的305篇诗歌，分为“风”“雅”“颂”。其中“风”有十五国风，共160首，汇集了各地的民歌，文学成就最高；“雅”主要是朝廷乐歌，分为“大雅”和“小雅”，共105首；“颂”主要是宗庙祭祀之诗歌，共40首。先秦诸子中引用《诗经》者颇多，它被儒家奉为经典。孔子评价《诗经》说：“《诗》三百，一言以蔽之，曰‘思无邪’。”^①

【Introduction】*The Book of Poetry*, also named *The Book of Three Hundred of Poems*, is the first anthology of poems in China during the five hundred years from the early Western Zhou dynasty (c.1046~771 BC) to the Spring and Autumn period(c.770~476 BC). It is composed of three parts: Feng, Ya, Song. In Feng, 160 poems which are folk songs from fifteen nations enjoy the highest honor in literature. In Ya, 105 poems are divided into the Grater Odes of the Kingdom and the Minor Odes of the Kingdom. In Song, there are 40 poems which are odes of the temple and altar. The sages and scholars before Qin dynasty(c.221~206 BC) frequently quoted the lines in *The Book of Poetry* and regarded it as a Confucian classic. Confucius appraised, “*The Book of Poetry* are three hundred in number. They can be summed up as a word—‘pureness’.”

1. 【原文】关关雎鸠，在河之洲；窈窕淑女，君子好逑。 《诗经·国风·关雎》

【今译】关关鸣叫着的雎鸠，屹立在河中的小洲。高贵娴雅的姑娘啊，真是君子的好配偶。

【英译】The waterfowl would coo
Upon an islet in the brook.
A lad would like to woo
A lass with nice and pretty look.

2. 【原文】窈窕淑女，寤寐求之。 《诗经·国风·关雎》

① [春秋] 孔丘. 论语选萃. 付雅丽译. 中国对外翻译出版公司, 2010: 9.



【今译】高贵娴雅的姑娘啊，梦中也在把她追求。

【英译】There lives the pretty lass,

For whom the lad is sick.

3. 【原文】窈窕淑女，琴瑟友之。

《诗经·国风·关雎》

【今译】高贵娴雅的姑娘啊，美妙的琴声才让她动情。

【英译】There lives the pretty lass

Whom the lad pursues.

4. 【原文】窈窕淑女，钟鼓乐之。

《诗经·国风·关雎》

【今译】高贵娴雅的姑娘啊，快乐的钟鼓为她齐鸣！

【英译】There lives the pretty lass

The lad would entertain.

5. 【原文】桃之夭夭，灼灼其华。之子于归，宜其室家。

《诗经·国风·桃夭》

【今译】妩媚婀娜的桃树、耀眼的鲜花惹人频顾。这美丽的姑娘今日出嫁，娶亲的人家将和睦幸福。

【英译】The peach tree stands wayside,

With blossoms glowing pink.

I wish the pretty bride

Affluence in food and drink.

6. 【原文】南有乔木，不可休息。汉有游女，不可求思。汉之广矣，不可泳思。江之永矣，不可方思。

《诗经·国风·汉广》

【今译】南方有挺拔的大树，却无法在树下乘凉。水边那位游玩的姑娘，没法娶她做我的新娘。眼前的汉水浪滔滔啊，没法游过去跟她商量。更有那长江水悠悠啊，想乘筏过去也是妄想！

【英译】The tree in the south is tall,

But does not shade us all;

The maid by the Han is fair,

But brings young men despair.

The Han is much too wide

To swim from side to side.

The Yangtze is too long

To sail the boat along.

7. 【原文】维鹊有巢，维鸠居之。之子于归，百两御之。

《诗经·国风·鹊巢》

【今译】喜鹊有坚固的鸟巢，布谷鸟前来安家。这姑娘今天出嫁，百辆车子前来迎她。

【英译】When magpies build a nest,
The cuckoos come to abide.
Indeed, the bride is blest,
So many carts await the bride.

8. 【原文】未见君子，忧心忡忡。 《诗经·国风·草虫》

【今译】长久不见我心爱的郎君，一天又一天我忧心不宁。

【英译】As my dear one is not there,
I'm full of strain and care.

9. 【原文】嘒彼小星，三五在东。 《诗经·国风·小星》

【今译】黎明前闪着微光的残星，三三五五在东方的夜空。

【英译】Little stars are winkling,
In the east sparsely twinkling.

10. 【原文】嘒彼小星，维参与昴。 《诗经·国风·小星》

【今译】黎明前闪着微光的残星，原来是参和昴挂在东方的夜空。

【英译】Little stars are twinkling;
Star-clusters are winkling.

11. 【原文】白茅纯束，有女如玉。 《诗经·国风·野有死麋》

【今译】用白茅细心地把它捆好，献给玉一样美丽的姑娘。

【英译】The lass is fair as jade;
White cogon wreathes her head.

12. 【原文】何彼秾矣，华如桃李？平王之孙，齐侯之子。 《诗经·国风·何彼秾矣》

【今译】是什么繁盛的花如此的艳丽？是那桃红李白锦绣般的美丽。平王之孙容貌娇艳，齐侯之子风度翩翩。

【英译】Why so pretentious is the carriage?
Its pretty curtains lend the image.
The king's grand-daughter is to wed
The son of Marquis Qi, it's said.

13. 【原文】耿耿不寐，如有隐忧。微我无酒，以敖以游。 《诗经·国风·柏舟》

【今译】我整夜双眸炯炯难以入睡，只因满怀着深深的烦忧。不是我没酒一醉方休，也不是不能遨游散掉忧愁。

【英译】I lie awake all night,
My heart full of plight.
To the heavy store of wine,



I do not incline.

- 14.【原文】静言思之，不能奋飞。

《诗经·国风·柏舟》

【今译】让我安静地想想吧又更加烦闷，恨不能展翅飞离这污秽的环境。

【英译】When I recall all these,

There can be no release.

- 15.【原文】我思古人，俾无诟兮！

《诗经·国风·绿衣》

【今译】忘不掉我那去世的爱妻，只有你才使我一生无忧！

【英译】My memory of her is keen;

My heart is moved to repine.

- 16.【原文】我思古人，实获我心！

《诗经·国风·绿衣》

【今译】想起我那过世的爱妻，只有你懂得我的衷肠！

【英译】My thought is full of remorse;

In my heart she has a place.

- 17.【原文】燕燕于飞，差池其羽。之子于归，远送于野。瞻望弗及，泣涕如雨。

《诗经·国风·燕燕》

【今译】燕子在空中自由地飞翔，剪刀似的尾翼临空舒张。今天我妹妹要远嫁他乡，送她到郊外的路旁。眼望她渐渐消失的身影，我的眼泪像雨一样流淌。

【英译】Two swallows soar to the sky,

Spreading their wings while they fly.

My sister is going away;

I send her on her way.

When in the distance she disappears,

My eyes are filled with tears.

- 18.【原文】日居月诸，照临下土。

《诗经·国风·日月》

【今译】太阳啊，月亮啊，光明照彻大地。

【英译】The sun and the moon divine,

O'er all the world they shine.

- 19.【原文】莫往莫来，悠悠我思。

《诗经·国风·终风》

【今译】现在你我断绝了交往，这让我整日愁思满怀。

【英译】He does not come by cart,

But lingers in my heart.

- 20.【原文】死生契阔，与子成说。执子之手，与子偕老。

《诗经·国风·击鼓》

【今译】“生死离合我永不变心”，这话我们当初已经约定。我也曾紧握着你的双手，



“我跟你走完今生的路程”。

【英译】My wife's my life companion,
We're bound in marital union.
I grasped her hand and say,
“Together we will always stay.”

21. 【原文】式微，式微，胡不归？微君之故，胡为乎中露？ 《诗经·国风·式微》

【今译】“天黑了，已经黑啦，你为什么还不回家？”“要不是为了陪着你，何必泡在这露水里？”

【英译】A wretched state!
Where's our lord?
But for his sake,
Who'd stay abroad?

22. 【原文】我思肥泉，兹之永叹。思须与漕，我心悠悠。驾言出游，以写我忧。

《诗经·国风·泉水》

【今译】一想到肥泉流归淇水，我的长叹就有增无休。再想起那须城和漕邑，我的忧伤就更没有尽头。驾着马车我出去遛遛，也许能排遣我的忧愁。

【英译】At the thought of Feiquan Spring,
Memory stirs me to sigh.
When Xu and Cao to mind I bring,
On wings of fancy I fly.
I'd better have a walk—not think!
Some calm my thoughts will clarify.

23. 【原文】出自北门，忧心殷殷。 《诗经·国风·北门》

【今译】出了北门我阵阵发冷，满怀的忧愁如此沉重。

【英译】When I leave the Northern Gate,
My grief returns anew.

24. 【原文】北风其凉，雨雪其雱。惠而好我，携手同行。其虚其邪？既亟只且！

《诗经·国风·北风》

【今译】那北风是多么寒冷，大雪漫天心已寒透。只有你是那样爱我，我们携手一同出走。岂能再慢慢地等待？我一刻也不能忍受！

【英译】Cold blows the northern wind;
Thick falls the rain and snow.
My family dear, my kin,



Let's take the way and go.

Can't you make up your mind?

There's no time to be slow!

25. 【原文】静女其姝，俟我于城隅。爱而不见，搔首踟蹰。 《诗经·国风·静女》

【今译】幽静的姑娘多么美丽可爱，她在城上角楼里等我到来。她藏在什么地方我看不见，急得我挠头抓耳四处徘徊。

【英译】A maiden quiet and fair

Awaits me by the Gate.

She hides herself somewhere;

I fidget while I wait.

26. 【原文】鱼网之设，鸿则离之。燕婉之求，得此戚施。 《诗经·国风·新台》

【今译】我布好了渔网准备网鱼，没想到一只鸿雁网中游。本想找个温厚文雅的公子，得到的却是个驼背老头。

【英译】The net is set for fish,

A toad is caught instead.

A lovely mate she'd wish,

Yet her man's a vicious toad.

27. 【原文】二子乘舟，泛泛其景。愿言思子，中心养养！ 《诗经·国风·二子乘舟》

【今译】两位朋友乘着孤舟，那帆影向远处漂流。这思念如此的沉重，我心中充满了忧愁！

【英译】Two youths drift in a boat

Along the river they float.

My thoughts with them drift there;

My heart is filled with care.

28. 【原文】鬓发如云，不屑髢也。 《诗经·国风·君子偕老》

【今译】稠密乌黑的头发像乌云，她根本不屑用假发装点。¹²¹

【英译】Dark and thick is her hair;

No wig she needs to wear.

29. 【原文】人之无良，我以为兄！ 《诗经·国风·鶉之奔奔》

【今译】这个人没有一点良心，凭什么当作兄长称他！

【英译】A man as driven by vice as he,

Alas, my brother he must be,

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30. 【原文】相鼠有皮，人而无仪！人而无仪，不死何为？

《诗经·国风·相鼠》

【今译】那地里的黄鼠还有毛皮，这个人却不讲一点礼仪！一个人要是不讲一点礼仪，他为什么还不死去？

【英译】E'en mice have skin of their own,
But men may be thick-skinned.
If men should be thick-skinned,
Why don't they die alone?

31. 【原文】有匪君子，如切如磋，如琢如磨。 《诗经·国风·淇奥》

【今译】那位文采风流的君子，就像那切磋过的象牙，就像那琢磨过的美玉。

【英译】My lord is elegant and wise,
As smooth as ivory neatly made,
As carefully polished as a jade.

32. 【原文】手如柔荑，肤如凝脂。 《诗经·国风·硕人》

【今译】她那柔嫩的手就像初生的茅荑，洁白润滑的皮肤像凝脂般白皙。

【英译】Her hands are small, her fingers slim;
Her skin is smooth as cream.

33. 【原文】巧笑倩兮，美目盼兮。 《诗经·国风·硕人》

【今译】妩媚的笑颜是那样灿烂，传情的眼睛清澈又明丽。

【英译】Complement her dimpled cheeks.
And make her black eyes glow.

34. 【原文】夙兴夜寐，靡有朝矣。 《诗经·国风·氓》

【今译】早起晚睡我受了多少辛苦，你想想哪一天我不是这样。

【英译】I start to work at dawn
Until at night I lie down.

35. 【原文】总角之宴，言笑晏晏，信誓旦旦，不思其反。 《诗经·国风·氓》

【今译】想从小一起快乐的日子，那时有说有笑多么欣欢。我们也明明白白发过誓，没想到如今会违反誓言。

【英译】The happy days are past,
But in memory always last.
I still recall his vow,
Which he abandons now.

36. 【原文】谁谓河广？一苇杭之。 《诗经·国风·河广》

【今译】谁说河水宽广？一只苇筏就能渡过。

【英译】Who says the river is so wide?



A reed boat can drift across the tide.

37. 【原文】投我以木桃，报之以琼瑶。

《诗经·国风·木瓜》

【今译】她赠送我一枚木桃，我回报她一块琼瑶。

【英译】For a peach thou givest to me,
I have a jade for thee.

38. 【原文】知我者，谓我心忧；不知我者，谓我何求。悠悠苍天，此何人哉？

《诗经·国风·黍离》

【今译】知道我的人，会说我满腔的忧郁难熬；不知道我的人，会问我为什么这般烦恼。
我叩问茫茫无际的苍天，我为什么活得这么糟糕？

【英译】Those who know my mind
Say that I am sad at heart;
They fail to know my mind
Who say I strain my heart.
Gracious Heavens. Oh!
Who's brought all this woe?

39. 【原文】君子于役，不知其期。曷至哉？

《诗经·国风·君子于役》

【今译】我的丈夫服役去了远方，不知什么时候是个期限，也不知他此刻身在何方？

【英译】My husband serves the king,
No word to me to bring
When he'll be home coming.

40. 【原文】扬之水，不流束薪。

《诗经·国风·扬之水》

【今译】激扬的流水泛着浅浅的波，漂不走小小的一捆柴火。

【英译】The river waters that surge and spray
Can't carry bundled wood away.

41. 【原文】条其啸矣，遇人之不淑矣！

《诗经·国风·中谷有蓷》

【今译】她发出长长的哀伤的叹息，嫁个不合适的人真痛苦。

【英译】She bitterly sobs and sighs:
No good spouse is nigh.

42. 【原文】彼采萧兮，一日不见，如三秋兮！

《诗经·国风·采葛》

【今译】那采香蒿的姑娘，一天看不见她，就像隔了三年一样！

【英译】Thou art gathering mugwort there;
A day without my seeing thee
Seems at least three falls to me.