

◆ 英语漫话中国文化系列

【英汉对照】

中国传统文化 经典民间故事

*Classic Legends of
Traditional Chinese Culture*

丛书主编译◎任秀桦

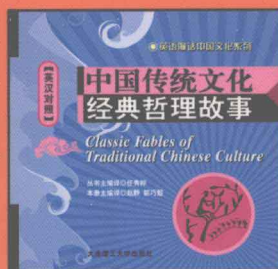
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中国文化源远流长，众所皆知，中外共识。本套丛书共包括4册，分别精选了中国经典的民间故事、神话故事、名人故事和哲理故事精品，译成简明流畅的英文，并配以生动、传神的插图，让具有不同语言文化背景的读者共享中国传统文化之美。



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Preface

Tales of Traditional Chinese Culture consists of four books: *Classic Fables of Traditional Chinese Culture*, *Classic Legends of Traditional Chinese Culture*, *Classic Myths of Traditional Chinese Culture* and *Classic Anecdotes of Traditional Chinese Culture*, which are matched with vivid illustrations and plain English translations. These illustrated books help readers of different cultural backgrounds share the essence beauty of the traditional Chinese cultural heritage. The lovely and interesting tales will quench the thirst of foreigners who are interested in traditional Chinese culture, and the Chinese youngsters who enjoy the topic of traditional Chinese culture bilingually.

Fables of traditional Chinese culture often use exaggerated and imaginary means, as well as distinct and lively languages, to convey moral truth and embody the philosophy of life. The outstanding representatives of them are Zhuangzi's fables. Zhuangzi's fables set forth the mystery and deep philosophy of "Non-action" and "Harmony of Human and Nature" in a romantic and exaggerated artistic style, explaining the secret essence of TAO with simple and common stories, which enable people to chew the taste while they gain enlightenment and moral truth. Fables like *A Walk Learner in Handan*, *A Mantis Blocked a Chariot*, *A Sigh of River* and *Zhuangzhou Borrowed Grain* have been widely known by almost all Chinese families.

Legends of traditional Chinese culture are extremely rich and plentiful, passed down from generation to generation, regarded as an invaluable treasure among the folk literatures. Chinese legends are based on real Chinese history, and are often characterized by the folk and race. Some famous Chinese legends like *Lady Meng Jiang Weailed at the Great Wall*, *Mulan Joined the Army* and *Jiang Ziya's Fishing* are widely spread

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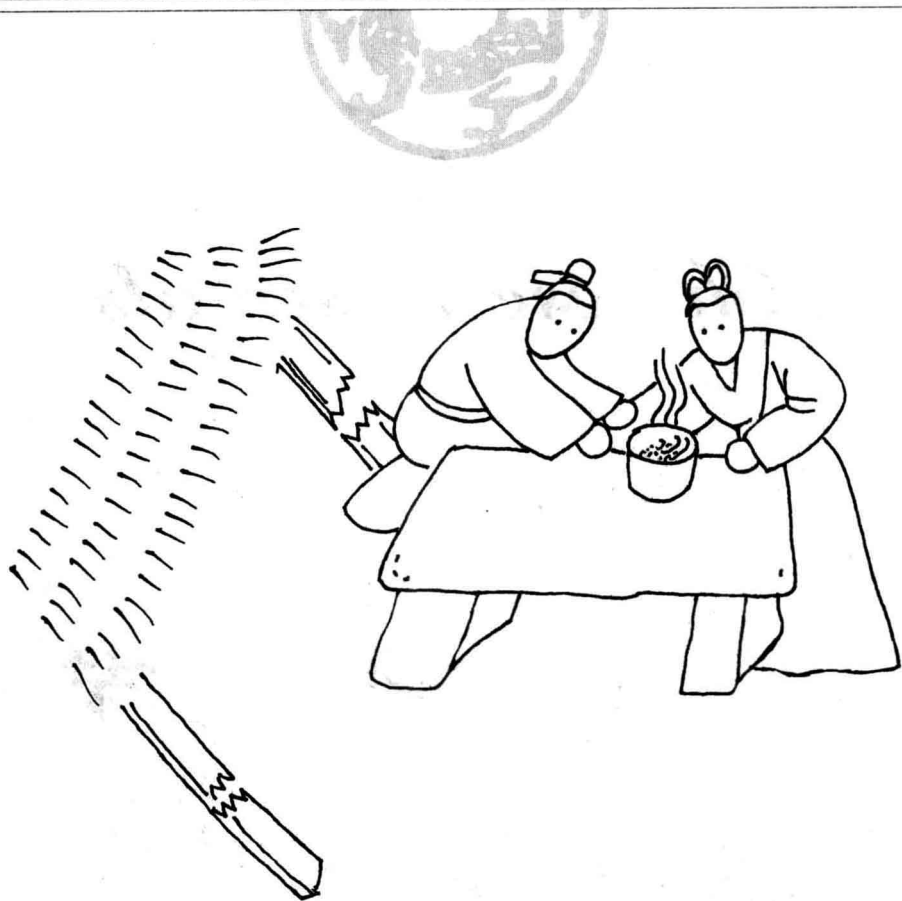
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*Traditional
Chinese Festivals*



中华时节





The Origin of Laba Porridge
腊八粥的来历



【The Origin of Laba Porridge】

Once upon a time, a young couple lived with the husband's parents together. The old couple cared for the young couple so much that they did all the housework. As a result, the young couple never learned how to take care of themselves.

là bā zhōu de lái lì 腊八粥的来历

hěn jiǔ yǐ qián yǒu yì jiā rén ér zǐ ér xī gēn zhe fù mǔ yì qǐ guò rì zi lǎo rén duì ér zǐ
很久以前，有一家人，儿子、儿媳跟着父母一起过日子。老人对儿子、
ér xī zhào gù de fēi cháng zhōu dào shén me jiā wù huó dōu bù ràng tā men dòng shǒu jié guǒ xiǎo liǎng kǒu gēn
儿媳照顾得非常周到，什么家务活都不让他们动手。结果，小两口根
běn méi yǒu xué huì rú hé zhào gù zì jǐ
本没有学会如何照顾自己。

Later the old couple died. The young couple ate all the food stored in the house, and then they sold the house to buy food. They had to move into a straw shack. When the winter arrived, they were cold and hungry in their shack. On the 8th day of the 12th lunar month, they collected a few corn and carrot pieces from rat holes and made a pot of porridge. Just when they were about to eat it, a gust of wind came up and blew down the shed, crushing them to death.

hòu lái lǎoliǎngkǒu qù shì le xiǎoliǎngkǒu chī wán le lǎorén liú xià de liángshí zài hòu lái tā men
后来，老两口去世了，小两口吃完了老人留下的粮食。再后来，他们
bǎ fáng zi yě mài qián mǎi liángshí chī le zuì hòu tā men zhǐ hǎo jǐ zài yì jiān pò cǎopéng lǐ ái è hán
把房子也卖钱买粮食吃了。最后，他们只好挤在一间破草棚里挨饿。寒
dōng lái le xiǎoliǎngkǒu yòu lěng yòu è zài là yuè chū bā zhè tiān tā men cóng lǎo shǔ dòng lǐ sōu chū le yì
冬来了，小两口又冷又饿，在腊月初八这天，他们从老鼠洞里搜出了一
diǎn yù mǐ luó bo còu he yí xià áo chéng xī zhōu zhèng yào hē de shí hou yí zhèn kuáng fēng guā
点玉米、萝卜，凑合一下，熬成稀粥。正要喝的时候，一阵狂风刮
lái bǎ qiáng guā dǎo tā men bèi yā sǐ zài dǎo tā de qiáng dǐ xià
来，把墙刮倒，他们被压死在倒塌的墙底下。