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# 二十四孝故事

陈小平

Amanda Smith[美] 编译

A Collection of "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds" Stories

● (中英文对照) ●



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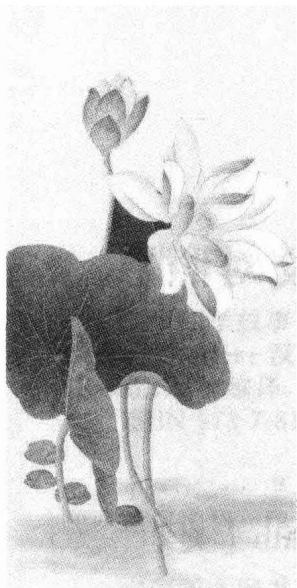
## 编 委 会

编 译：陈小平 Amanda Smith [美]

编 委：查结云 周 延 吴官琴

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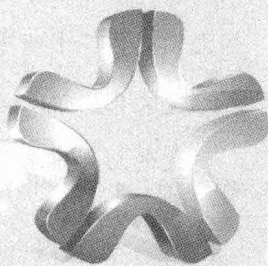
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序

言

孝爱文化在中国源远流长,早在甲骨文中就出现了“孝”字。“百善孝为先”,孝爱是为人的立身之本,是社会责任意识的源头,也是中华民族屹立于世界民族之林的根本保证。在博大精深的中华优秀传统文化中,孝爱文化是一种理念与精神,是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分。



## Preface

.....

Filial piety culture can go back to ancient times in China; for example, the inscription of "obedience" can be found on bones or shells of Shang Dynasty (about 11th - 17th century BC). As the old Chinese saying goes, "Filial piety ranks first among hundreds of charitable deeds." Filial piety is essential for one to gain his position in society. It is also a source for developing social duty awareness. Moreover, it basically guarantees Chinese nation stands like a giant among the world ones. While Chinese traditional culture has extensive knowledge and profound scholarship, filial piety culture is a sense and a spirit as well as an important component of the traditional culture.

雷池故里望江,是二十四孝的发源地之一,有着悠久的孝爱文化史。二十四孝中的卧冰求鲤、仲源割股、哭竹生笋就是望江孝爱文化的代表。基于望江丰厚的孝爱文化底蕴,我们特以中英文的形式来展现二十四孝故事,期待人们思想上重视孝爱文化,生活中践行孝爱文化,工作中推进孝爱文化,从而达到弘扬优秀的中华文化之目的。

孝爱文化是中国社会独有的子女对待父母行为的道德文化现象。千百年来,孝爱文化对维系家庭和睦、经济发展和社会安定始终发挥着重要的作用。而古代二十四孝故事是中国孝爱文化的重要内容,虽孝道内容、形式各异,但每一则故事均感人至深,令人折服。

用双语形式呈现二十四孝故事,充分体现了“古为今用”原则,既能弘扬我国的传统文化,又能实现向世界宣传中国优秀文化的目的。对于青少年来说,弘扬孝爱文化意义尤为深远,在增强学生学习的趣味性、积极性的同时,又能传承中国的传统文化。

Wangjiang, one of the birthplaces of the well-known "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds", has a long history of filial piety culture. The three stories of "Attaining the Carps by Lying on Ice", "Cutting a Piece of Flesh from Thigh" and "Bamboo Shoots Came Up Miraculously for the Cry" are typical examples in the well-known "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds" stories. In view of the rich filial piety culture in Wangjiang, we specially present the well-known "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds" in Chinese and English. We are expecting all of us will take the filial piety culture seriously, fulfill it in our life, and carry it out in our work, so as to achieve the purpose of carrying forward the superior Chinese traditional culture.

Filial piety culture possessed by China alone is a kind of culture phenomenon about how children treat their parents morally. Over the past thousand years, filial piety culture has been playing an important role in maintaining families amiable, economy developing and society stable in China. The well-known "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds" is just one brilliant example of Chinese filial piety culture. Although their filial piety facts and ways are different, their deeds are equally moving and admirable.

The principle of "making the past serve the present" is fully embodied by using a bilingual form to present the well-known "Twenty-Four Filial Deeds", which can not only carry forward Chinese traditional culture, but realize the purpose of publicizing the superior Chinese culture to foreign countries. The significance of carrying forward filial piety culture is especially far-reaching, for it will not only succeed Chinese traditional culture, but also boost students' interest and enthusiasm in their study.



虽然二十四孝故事中有个别具有封建迷信色彩,但我们可以取其精华、去其糟粕,以实际行动传承中华民族的优良传统,彰显社会主义精神文明和社会主义荣辱观引领的时代风尚。

Though the well-known “Twenty-Four Filial Deeds” somewhat has feudal superstitious belief, we can discard the dross and select the essence among them. Therefore, we should take real action to pass on the superior Chinese tradition and honor the vogue of the present which is guided by socialist spiritual civilization and socialist honor or disgrace outlook.

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## 百善孝为先

Filial piety ranks first  
among hundreds of  
charitable deeds.





## 卧冰求鲤



相传早期望江城南外一小村庄里住着一户姓王的三口之家，其子名王祥。王祥幼时其母不幸因病去世，其父续娶了一个后妻。继母在自己生下儿子王览后，对王祥慢慢就狠毒起来了，经常让王祥干重活脏活，吃剩饭残茶。只是小王览心地善良，很有手足之情。王祥挨鞭打，小王览就用自己身子挡护，王祥吃剩饭残茶，小王览就把自己的一份和王祥调换。继母无可奈何，便想害死王祥。

一天，王祥干完活回家，继母假情假意杀鸡慰劳，趁无人时放进砒霜捧给王祥。不想小王览要先尝尝，其母拦阻不及，可怜小王览喝了几口汤就肝肠绞痛，暴死地下。其母见亲生儿子死于自己的毒计，痛哭流涕，身染重病卧床不起。



## *Attaining the Carps by Lying on Ice*

Long ago, there lived a 3-person family in a small village outside the south of Wangjiang County and the son was called Wang Xiang. After his mother unfortunately died when he was very young, his father married another woman. Wang Xiang's stepmother started to treat him badly soon after she had her own child named Wang Lan. Wang Xiang often did heavy dirty work and ate the food left over. Unlike his mother, little Wang Lan was very kind-hearted and valued fraternity. Every time Wang Xiang was beaten, little Wang Lan guarded Wang Xiang with his own body and whenever Wang Xiang ate, he exchanged his with that of his brother. The stepmother had no alternative but to plot to kill Wang Xiang.

One day, Wang Xiang finished his work and went back home. The stepmother pretended to reward him with chicken but secretly put white arsenic into the soup. To her surprise, little Wang Lan wanted to taste first and before she could stop him, he had already drunk it and soon died miserably. Seeing this, she hated Wang Xiang so much that she got seriously ill.



一日,继母突然想喝鲤鱼汤。王祥不计前仇,冒着风雪到八两缺(泊湖乡境内)去买鱼。可是八两缺冰冻数尺,没鱼,王祥只好回来对继母说明。继母听后仍然思鱼汤不止,王祥于是不顾天寒地冻,跑到村庄附近的一个塘边,解开衣服卧在冰上。孝心感动天地,厚厚的冰被王祥化开了一个窟窿,从冰窟窿里竟跳出一对金色的鲤鱼。王祥高兴极了,认为是仙鱼,拔下几片鱼鳞后把鱼放回了水里。回到家中王祥用鱼鳞煮汤给继母喝。继母喝了鱼鳞汤,病就慢慢好了。





One day, she wanted to have some fish soup. Forgetting all the resentment in the past, Wang Xiang hurried to a place called Baliangque (today in Pohu Town) to buy some fish in heavy snow. Disappointed, he could not find any fish as the ice on the surface of the water was still several inches thick. Poor Wang Xiang had to come back home with the news but find out that the stepmother was even eager to drink fish soup. Regardless of the extremely cold weather, he rushed to a pond near the village, untied his clothes and lay on the ice. It seemed that Wang Xiang's filial piety had moved the god and miraculously the thick ice melted down. There appeared a hole, from which out came a pair of golden carps. He was so delighted that he considered them to be angel fish and put them back in the water after tearing off several scales. Back home, he fed his stepmother with the soup of fish scales and she took a turn for the better.

