

外教社中国文化汉外对照丛书

英译

紫箫记

汪榕培 张

THE PURPLE

FLUTE

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前言

明代戏剧家、文学家汤显祖(1550—1616)一生诗文、戏剧作品浩繁，在舞台上盛演不衰的四个剧本《紫钗记》、《牡丹亭》(即《还魂记》)、《南柯记》和《邯郸记》，由于每部剧作都有梦境的描写，且作者居住于临川的玉茗堂，故合称“临川四梦”或“玉茗堂四梦”。《紫箫记》作为汤显祖戏剧创作的试笔，虽然还不够成熟与完整，但对于了解汤显祖的戏剧人生和发展轨迹，却是不可缺少的部分。

创作于1577—1579年间的《紫箫记》是汤显祖的处女作，它以唐代蒋防的传奇小说《霍小玉传》为本，又兼采《大宋宣和遗事》(亨集)所载徽宗赐一妇人金杯的故事。小说中李益薄幸，小玉怨愤而亡，剧本改为李益与小玉结合后，历经波折，最后以大团圆为结局。《紫箫记》在1587年左右经增删改写，成为《紫钗记》。

汤显祖的剧本被译成英语介绍到西方是20世纪的事情，在西方流传的主要是他的剧作《牡丹亭》，并获得高度的评价。汤显祖是西方人眼中最伟大的中国剧作家，在Daniel S. Burst编著的《100部剧本：世界最著名剧本排行榜》(资料档案出版公司，2008)中，《牡丹亭》名列第32位，是唯一入选的中国剧本。把《紫箫记》也译成英语，可以使西方的读者更全面地了解汤显祖多方面的精神世界和艺术成就。

汪榕培

2011年12月29日

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第一出

开宗

【小重山】〔末上〕瑞日山河锦绣新，邀欢临翠陌，转芳尘。共攀桃李出精神，风色好，西第几留宾。银烛映红纶，此时花和月，最关人。翠盘轻舞细腰身，娇莺啭，一曲奏《阳春》。

〔末〕众宾请勿喧，见今后房子弟搬演《李十郎紫箫记》。

听贱子略道家门大旨。

【凤凰台上忆吹箫】李益才人，王孙爱女，诗媒十字相招。喜华清玉琯，暗脱元宵。殿试十郎荣耀，参军去七夕银桥。归来后，和亲出塞，战苦天骄。妖娆，汉春徐女，与十郎作小，同受飘摇。起无端贝锦，卖了琼箫。急相逢天涯好友，幸生还一品当朝。因缘好，从前痴妒。一笔勾消。

李十郎名标玉简，
霍郡主巧拾琼箫。
尚子毗开围救友，
唐公主出塞还朝。

Scene One

Prelude

(Enter the narrator)

Narrator:

*(To the tune of **Xiaochongshan**)*

When the auspicious sun bestows a new look on the earth,
The young lady invites a man of worth
To take a stroll to enjoy the grass and blooms.
They glow with life when they pick the peaches and plums,
Where the people go happy and gay
And the mansion detains their returning way.

When bright candles illuminate the lady's red dress,
The moon and the flowers do impress
The man at this hour and this place.
Elegantly she would dance with grace
And sweetly she would sing
And play the music of "Warm Spring".

Narrator: Dear audience, please keep quiet. Now please watch our performers playing *Li Yi's Story of the Purple Jade Flute*, but first of all I'd like to introduce the main plot to you.

*(To the tune of **Fenghuangtaishangyichuixiao**)*

The gifted scholar Li Yi
And Princess Huo Xiaoyu
Are brought together by a poem.
The story concerns a purple jade flute
That was picked up on the Lantern Festival.
After a successful palace test,
Li serves in the troops, separated with his wife.
When he comes back,

A peace-making marriage with Tubo is arranged,
But successive wars bring him into trouble.

Pretty as a blossom,
Princess Xu from the palace
Is married to Li as a concubine,
Going through thick and thin.
Trapped in the groundless slander,
Princess Huo sells the jade flute.
With the help of his bosom friend,
Li escapes death and becomes a high official at court.
Princess Huo resumes marriage with him
When all the previous suspicions
Are thrown into the wind.
When Li Yi wins reputation in the court,
Princess Huo picks up a jade flute by chance.
Shang Zipi saves Li out of the siege on the fort;
Princess Xu went to Tubo and returns in advance.

第二出

友集

【珍珠帘】〔李十郎上〕春明晓灿青帝瑞，临东观，云气光华重旦。红日丽长安，人傍灵台风转。芳椒今已献，庆元会，万年觞满。彩胜出宫花，柳色青袍欲换。

帝里新元会，天门拂曙开。瑞云生宝鼎，暖吹度灵台。万户宜春帖，千官献寿杯。丹墀多计吏，搢管问贤才。小生姓李，名益，字君虞，陇西人氏。先君讳揆，前朝相国。先母辛氏，狄道夫人。贵袭貂裘，祥标鹊印。朱轮十乘，紫诏千篇。王子敬家藏赐书，率多异本；梁太祖府充名画，并是奇踪。小生少与穷玄，早持坚白。熊熊旦上，层城抱日月之光；闪闪宵飞，南斗触蛟龙之气。对江夏黄童之日晷，发清河管辂之天文。兄弟十人。生居其末，俗号十郎。正是：贾家三虎，伟节最著；荀氏八龙，慈明无双。朱公叔之恣学，中食忘餐；譙允南之研精，欣然独笑。文犀健笔，白凤珮章。悬针倒薤之书，云气芝英之简。坛场草树，院宇风烟。闲则飘举五方，游戏三昧。经称《小品》，还下二百签；赋为《名都》，略点八十处。看郭象之注《逍遥》，何如向子？断平叔之《道德》，不及王生。颇吟《招隐》之章，辄动怀仙之操。笑时流义轻于粟，鄙儒辈知不如葵。悲蒯生一说而亡三，诧墨子九拒而余六。园池幸足，台阁无心。争奈朋友弹冠，郡县劝驾。赵元叔河南计吏，张昌宗丹阳孝廉。忝春宫桃李之尘，杂上苑桂林之玉。正及殿试，忽奏吐蕃入破陇西数郡，抄至咸阳。烽火照于甘泉，车驾亲屯细柳。暂辍龙轩之对，俱奔燕幕之生。比向陇西，奄成塞北。杨祖德家惟弱柳，殷仲文庭止枯槐。三川为饮马之泉，陆浑缠兵妖之气。旁藩列镇，据穴横兵。井树无遗，干戈满地。金鱼玉碗，感朝暮之情多；宝轴龙文，叹文武之道尽。顾松楸而耿

涕，去桑梓以遥奔。依止神京，春燕并巢林木；摧残旅馆，秋鸿半落芦洲。且喜生意渐回，春光再转。今日是元和十四年正月朔旦，兼逢是日立春。天下朝觐官员，应制士子，俱入云龙门太极殿朝贺。万叠云中窥日，九光霞里朝元。车喧百子之铃，庭现九金之鼎。戏鱼成殿，预章宫里朝仪；舞马登床，花萼楼前故事。帝御青龙之座，光生万户千门；人斟白虎之尊，响动千秋万岁。朝毕之后，光禄赐宴。皇恩洽，群臣醉。降氤氲，调元气。谁道七哀无象，由来万乐有声。只是一件，小生年已十九。逢此佳节，尚未婚宦。椒花可颂，不逢刘氏之媛；柏叶空传，未取戴凭之席。以此长叹。及此春新，所喜五陵豪杰，多所知名；四姓小侯，争来识面。有个故旧唤做花卿，字敬定，曾授西川节度，今升骠骑将军。有一个武举生徐州石雄，字子英，智勇无双，在京中武选。有一个吐蕃侍子唤做尚子毗，羊同部昆仑山下人，在此入国子监受业。三君年纪不同，俱称豪杰。今晓贺正朝门外，相约过我，馆中拜正。已唤青儿置酒，不知齐备否？

〔青儿上〕梅花欲待歌前发，兰气先过酒上春。禀相公：柏叶酒、五辛盘，俱已齐备。〔生〕门外伺候。三位老爷至即通报。〔青儿〕理会得。

【贺圣朝】〔花卿、石子英、尚子毗上〕皇州暖律星旋，荣光烛地翔天。云龙门外庆朝元，看万国春前。

〔相见拜介〕天正初启节，日陆早迎祥。百灵添景福，万里庆年光。〔闲叙科〕〔花卿〕十郎，你们才子，年年元日试笔，可已有新作否？〔十郎〕朝罢归馆中，遥望故乡几拜，不胜客邸之思。旋即整具辛盘，奉候佳客，未遑及于毫翰。

〔花卿〕对客挥毫，便可口占绝句一首。只是一件，不许用旧年元日的诗，立一新体。上句要说自己，或表字，或姓名，或俗号；下三句说自家新年来意概何如。〔十郎〕愿老将军先占。〔花卿占诗介〕道是花卿出众来，将军曾宴集灵台。云龙帝座朝元日，羽卫雕盘紫气回。〔十郎〕正是骠骑将军意概。诗到石子英了。〔石占诗介〕身是淮南石子英，翘关此日拜王正。愿令春气销兵气，无事空邀麟阁名。〔十郎〕好！武状元的意概。诗到尚子毗了。〔尚占诗介〕身是昆仑尚子毗，朝正侍子拜龙墀。西归更祝金王母，玉琯东风

满月支。〔十郎〕正是侍子的意概了。〔花、石、尚〕请教十郎。〔十郎笑占诗介〕四海才情李十郎，春开闾阖转年光。椒花此日传椒殿，柏叶新年侍柏梁。〔花、石、尚〕十郎意概。一定中状元了。〔青儿持酒上跪介〕小青儿也新正口占几句。〔众笑介〕好，你也学做诗。〔青儿〕我相公玉笈金书，牙签宝笈，中间觅怪搜奇，分门索类。俺相公目即成诵，在青儿手不停批。〔花卿〕这等是近墨者黑，你便占来。〔青儿占诗介〕书房僮干小青儿，春日春盘青菜丝。老我百年愁烂熳，呼儿觅纸一题诗。〔花笑介〕好！杜子美是我的老朋友，他的诗到被你小使们抄来抄去也抄熟了。〔青儿〕也抄不全，只抄得些《杜律虞注》。〔十郎〕小厮不要胡诌，看酒过来。〔把酒科〕

【玉芙蓉】椒花媚晓春，柏叶传芳酝。愿花神作主，暗催花信。良家少侠随鱼阵，侍子阳和起雁臣。〔合〕青韶映，看条风拂水，献岁含英，年年春色倍还人。

【前腔】〔花石尚〕祥云入吕新，丽日长安近。向正元共祝，寿觞初进。丹萸瑞历宜三正，粉荔高盘簇五辛。〔合〕春风鬓，笑林中未有，柳上先过，屠苏偏让少年人。

〔国子监差人上，报介〕道有韶华地，偏宜令节新。今日圣旨：凡在京文武学生，四夷侍子，俱要入太学习乐。石老爷尚老爷要行了。〔石、尚二客辞别介〕〔十郎〕老将军，再饮数杯去。无事逐梅花，相教觅杨柳。且复去还来，含情寄杯酒。〔石、尚下〕〔内作鼓笛唱〕喜春光，岁首还。〔十郎问介〕什么人在门外唱？〔花卿〕想是教坊子弟迎春还的。〔十郎〕青儿，外面叫那唱的进来，劝花老爷酒。〔教坊上见叩头介〕久闻陇西李十郎相公大名，教坊们迎春而回，在此经过。敬献一曲。〔唱介〕

【雁来红】喜春光，岁首还；醉芳辰，媚远天；晨祥此日开春殿。缙管风灰转，一片青旛暖玉田。〔合〕黄云见，人沾圣泉；露盘浆，长乐宴。

〔十郎〕有劳了！〔教坊〕还舞一曲。〔唱介〕

【前腔】女夷歌，宝瑟弦；舞云翘，彩胜偏；青湖富

贵长如愿。画帖宜春燕，柳带桃枝又一年。〔合〕香书献，衔龙佩悬；展银幡，开笑面。

〔十郎〕劳了！青儿取锦帕银钱，赏他们去。〔教坊〕不须赏。俺们教坊中供奉，不唱旧词，只要见今有名才子诗曲。玉树园中，何但先朝伴侣；沈香亭北，曾经后夜《清平》。李峤在时，一歌《汾水》；王维去后，懒唱《阳关》。今日十郎之名，遍满京都。欲谱《阳春》，翻歌《子夜》。但得巧心一词，不用缠头双锦。〔十郎笑介〕原来你们都唱新词了，到有志气。只一件来，客中篇制不多，复为好事传去。你今后供奉，旋来相求未晚。〔教坊〕教坊们供奉都有时节，且求眼下急用新词：霍王府里，最重人日登高；皇帝御前，首要元宵设宴。请相公先挥寸管，见借二词。〔花卿〕十郎便可挥与他去。〔十郎〕使得。〔十郎做吟哦写介〕〔付与教坊介〕人日词可用〔宜春令〕谱之，元宵曲可用〔探春灯〕谱之。〔教坊背看新词笑赞介〕奇哉！奇哉！果是洛阳秀才。

〔回身介〕借相公酒谢一杯。〔唱介〕

【簇御林】铜驼陌，集少年；金马门，寻俊贤。新词巧出骊珠串，这才华定是金闺彦。〔合〕看新年，云香浪暖，变化濯龙川。

〔花卿〕你们不知，这小词儿，大才的人着甚么紧。

【前腔】青云器，《白雪》篇；待吹嘘，送上天。胸弢列宿人空羨，倒珠玑写出君裁见。〔合前〕

〔教坊辞介〕〔十郎〕客馆萧条，劳卿歌舞。〔教坊〕佳人竞劝宜春酒，才子新抽绝妙词。〔下〕

【尾声】春气待芳金谷苑，春歌啖暖玉隆天。〔花卿〕十郎，明后日可过寒衙一饮，有姬鲍四娘可出劝酒，好看桃李过青轩。

九天春色满神皋，
燕市相过意气豪。
绿酒待看花烂熳，
阳春初奏曲弥高。

Scene Two

Friends' Get-Together

(Enter Li Yi)

Li Yi:

(To the tune of *Zhenzhulian*)

When the Spring God in the east is auspicious at dawn,
I look eastward

To see the sun rising from behind the colorful clouds.

When the sun shines over the capital city,

People watch the weathercock by the Divine Terrace.

The juniors toast to the seniors in the family

To wish them a happy New Year

And a long life.

Paper flowers are cut by the palace maids

To rival with the blue robes and willow trees.

"To welcome the advent of New Year,

The palace gates are open at twilight.

From the treasure tripod coils the incense smoke,

Spreading its fragrance over the Divine Terrace.

Each family pastes paper-cuts on the windows

While ministers toast to the long life of the emperor.

The court abounds in literary talents,

Who are excellent in drafting documents."

I am Li Yi from Longxi, styled Junyu. My departed father Li Kui was Prime Minister for the late emperor. My departed mother, sur-named Xin, was entitled Lady Didao. We have martin coats, golden seals, ten carriages with horses, and a thousand imperial decrees. We boast valuable books like the calligrapher Wang Zijing, who held bestowed books of rarity, and paintings from Emperor Taizu of Liang, who collected famous paintings of great value. I have

been keen on probing into metaphysics and the theory of being hard and white. My youthful talent shines like the rising sun, and radiates like the precious jade. Like the swords flying to the azure sky, I wish to soar to the dragon's height. I read widely when I was a kid like Huang Xiang from Jiangxia at the age of nine, and showed interest in astronomy like Guan Luo from Qinghe at the age of eight. As I am the youngest of ten brothers, I am also called Shilang, the tenth brother. It is just like what happens in a story,

"Among Jias' three brothers in the Han Dynasty,

Weijie is the best;

Among Xun Shu's eight sons in the Han Dynasty,

Ciming is to not to be equaled."

I am as assiduous as Zhu Mu, who studied so hard as to forget to have meals. I am also as profound as Qiao Zhou, who was so lost in reading as to smile to himself. I can write good essays in refined diction, and produce beautiful handwritings in elegant styles and with natural grace. On the spacious ground for ritual ceremonies, among the grass and trees, and in the grand courtyard with mansions, I give vent to my incomparable talent and emotion without restraint. I make two hundred annotations to *The Smaller Prajnaparamita Sutra*, and write a verse-essay entitled "A Verse-Essay on the Famous Capital", briefly describing eighty scenic spots. I consider Guo Xiang's commentaries and annotations on "Wandering in Absolute Freedom" by Zhuangzi inferior to Xiang Xiu's. I am confirmed that He Pingshu's commentaries and annotations on *Book of Tao and Virtue* by Laozi not equal to Wang Bi's. When I chant the poem "Requiem" by Qu Yuan, I call to mind the mystical excursions of immortals by Li Bai. I sneer at the celebrities nowadays who attach more importance to daily trifles than to morals and ethics; I despise the Confucian scholars whose intelligence is lower than sunflowers. I grieve over Kuai Tong, whose repeated farsighted advice was rejected by Han Xin; I marvel at Mozi, who resisted nine offensives by Gongshu Ban and had six more tactics in reserve. I

am very satisfied with the life in the garden and by the pond without any thought of an official career. However, my friends come to congratulate me while the county magistrates and city governors come to persuade me to assume an official post. Zhao Yi in the Eastern Han Dynasty visited an honest official Yang Zhi in Henan, while Zhang Changzong in the Tang Dynasty was elected as a distinguished scholar in Danyang. I feel myself unworthy of being recommended to be a high official, just like an ordinary branch among the cassia-bark trees in the imperial garden. As I was about to sit for the imperial examination in the palace, it was reported that the Tubos had captured several counties in the Longxi area and was pushing up to the city of Xianyang. The war fire spread to the Ganquan prefecture, and the imperial armies were stationed in Xiliu. So the imperial examination was postponed and everyone escaped for a safe place. The Longxi area falls into Tubo's hands to become part of their territory. There are but weak willows in Yang Zude's home while there are but withered pagoda trees in Yin Zhongwen's yard. The Sanchuan region serves as the fountain to drink horses while the Luhun area is disturbed by wars. The cities and towns there are frequented by the soldiers. No trees are seen beside the wells, but weapons are seen everywhere. What a pity it is that the prosperous life is ruined! How regrettable it is that the cultural relics and classical works are destroyed! Tears are shed when people look at the ancestral graves and hometowns are forsaken for faraway places. I am detained in the imperial capital from the spring to the autumn, by staying in a hotel with my health damaged. However, it is fortunate that things are turning for the better and spring is at hand. Today is the New Year's Day in the fourteenth year under the Yuanhe Reign, and it happens to be the day of Beginning of Spring. All the court officials and the imperial examination candidates enter the Cloud and Dragon Gate and come to the Taiji Palace for a greeting audience. As people peep at the sun through the morning glow, so the officials have an audience with