

插图·中文导读英文版



Sindbad the Seaman and
Sindbad the Landsman

辛巴达历险记

王勋 纪飞 等 编译



清华大学出版社



插图·中文导读英文版



Sindbad the Seaman and Sindbad the Landsman

辛巴达历险记

王勋 纪飞 等 编译

清华大学出版社
北京

内 容 简 介

《一千零一夜》是阿拉伯人民在历经几百年共同创作、搜集、加工提炼和编纂而成的一部优秀的民间故事集，是一部以浪漫主义手法反映现实生活的文学巨著，故事充满了神秘的东方色彩和情调。这些故事以其引人入胜的情节、奇妙的想象、诱人的虚构、通俗的语言、浓烈的生活气息和鲜明的阿拉伯特色，伴随了一代又一代人的美丽童年、少年直至成年。

这些故事至今被译成世界上一百多种文字，被无数次地改编成电影、电视、卡通片和戏剧等。无论作为语言学习的课本，还是作为通俗的文学读本，对当代中国的大、中学生都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况，进而提高阅读速度和阅读水平，在每篇英文传说故事的开始部分增加了中文导读。同时，为了读者更好地理解故事内容，书中加入了大量插图。

本书封面贴有清华大学出版社防伪标签，无标签者不得销售。

版权所有，侵权必究。侵权举报电话：010-62782989 13701121933

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

辛巴达历险记=Sindbad the Seaman and Sindbad the Landsman: 插图·中文导读英文版/王勋等编译. —北京:清华大学出版社, 2013.4

ISBN 978-7-302-30902-4

I. ①辛… II. ①王… III. ①英语—语言读物②民间故事—作品集—阿拉伯半岛地区
IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2012)第291744号

责任编辑:柴文强 李 晔

封面设计:傅瑞学

责任校对:胡伟民

责任印制:宋 林

出版发行:清华大学出版社

网 址: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦A座 邮 编:100084

社总机:010-62770175 邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

质 量 反 馈:010-62772015, zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

印 装 者:清华大学印刷厂

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:148mm×210mm 印 张:10.5 字 数:280千字

版 次:2013年4月第1版 印 次:2013年4月第1次印刷

印 数:1~5000

定 价:25.00元

产品编号:048392-01



《一千零一夜》，又名《天方夜谭》，是世界文学经典巨著，它是阿拉伯人民在历经几百年共同创作、搜集、加工提炼和编纂而成的一部优秀的民间故事集，它是世界上最具生命力、最负盛名、拥有最多读者和影响最大的作品之一。

《一千零一夜》是著名的古代阿拉伯民间故事集，在西方被称为《阿拉伯之夜》，在中国却有一个独特的称呼——《天方夜谭》。“天方”是中国古代对阿拉伯的称呼。《一千零一夜》实际上收录的故事只有二百多个。“一千零一”是形容数量多的意思，据说是受土耳其人的影响，因为土耳其人喜欢说“一千零一匹马”、“一千零一幅画”等以言其多。《一千零一夜》名称的起源在故事集的开篇中进行了交代。相传，古代印度和中国之间有一个海岛，岛上有一个萨珊国。萨珊国国王沙赫亚尔，因王后与他人私通，心生愤恨，不仅杀死王后，还对所有年轻女子滥施报复。他命宰相每日选一少女进宫，翌晨杀掉。宰相之女萨珊拉札德为拯救无辜姐妹，自愿嫁给国王。她用讲故事的方法平息国王的愤怒，她讲的故事曲折离奇，而每讲到精彩动人处刚刚好天亮。国王每次都想听完故事再杀她，但她的故事却没完没了，且一个比一个更加引人入胜。她一直讲了



一千零一个晚上，共讲了两百多个故事，其中还有大故事套小故事的。小故事一夜可以讲一个到几个，而一个大故事则往往需要几个、十几个甚至几十个晚上才能讲完，国王终于被感化。这便是《一千零一夜》名称的由来。

《一千零一夜》的故事来源大致有三部分：一部分来自波斯，这一部分源自印度，最初是梵文，后被译成古波斯文，再由古波斯文译成阿拉伯文，迅速在西亚阿拉伯地区流传，并加进了许多阿拉伯故事。第二部分是十至十一世纪在伊拉克创作的，讲的是“黑衣大食”阿拔斯王朝的故事，这一时期所创作的故事是《一千零一夜》的基本结构、主要故事和人物的基础。第三部分是十三至十四世纪在埃及创作的，讲的是埃及的故事。全书到十六世纪才基本定型，即形成目前的规模。《一千零一夜》涉及的地域十分辽阔，从两河流域到非洲大沙漠，从欧亚大陆到海洋，从印度、波斯到中国等。约在公元八、九世纪，《一千零一夜》开始以手抄本的形式在社会上流传。手抄本的数量虽多，故事也大致相同，但篇幅却长短不一，内容也有些出入。1704—1717年，法国驻外使馆的工作人员戈兰把《一千零一夜》的叙利亚手抄本翻译成法文并出版。这个法译本问世后，立即在欧洲引起巨大反响，此后许多人便相继出版了这本传世之作的不同文字译本，《一千零一夜》开始传遍全世界。

《一千零一夜》生动地描绘了中世纪阿拉伯帝国的社会生活，色彩斑斓，形象逼真，是一幅瑰丽多姿的历史画卷。由于它具有引人入胜的故事，流畅通俗的语言，奇妙的想象，对事物的鲜明爱憎和对理想的热烈追求，因而吸引着一代又一代的读者。它强烈的艺术魅力，始终为各国人民所喜爱，迄今为止被翻译成世界上一百多种文字。其中的故事被无数次改编成电影、电视剧和舞台剧等。《一



《一千零一夜》在世界各地流传以来，便得到了各国文学家、作家的一致好评。苏联作家高尔基赞誉它是民间口头创作中最壮丽的一座纪念碑。法国启蒙思想家、作家伏尔泰说，他只是在读了《一千零一夜》十四遍之后，才着手小说创作的。俄国作家列夫·托尔斯泰说，在他十四岁之前，对他影响最大的书籍是《圣经》、《一千零一夜》和俄罗斯民间故事。《一千零一夜》对西方各国的文学、音乐、戏剧、绘画和影视作品都曾产生过巨大影响。

虽然《一千零一夜》中有以中国为背景的经典故事“阿拉丁和神灯”，但它直到二十世纪初才传入中国。一百多年来，《一千零一夜》已成为中国读者耳熟能详的文学经典，各种版本的《一千零一夜》不计其数。目前，国内已出版的《一千零一夜》形式主要有两种：一种是中文翻译版，另一种是中英文对照版。其中的中英文对照读本比较受读者的欢迎，这主要是得益于中国人热衷于学习英语的大环境。从英文学习的角度来看，直接使用纯英文的学习资料更有利于英语学习。考虑到对英文内容背景的了解有助于英文阅读，使用中文导读应该是一种比较好的方式，也可以说是该类型书的第三种版本形式。采用中文导读而非中英文对照的方式进行编排，这样有利于国内读者摆脱对英文阅读依赖中文注释的习惯。基于以上原因，我们决定编译本书，并采用中文导读英文版的形式出版。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作的风格。我们希望能够编出为当代中国读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可以先阅读中文导读，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。同时，为了读者更好地理解故事内容，书中加入了大量插图。我们相信，这本经典著作的引进对加强当代中国读者，特别是青少年读者的科学素养和人文修养是非常有帮

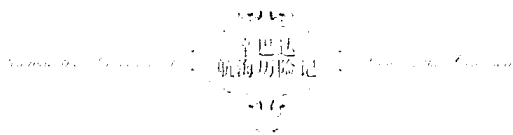


助的。

本书主要内容由王勋、纪飞编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有赵雪、郑佳、王勋、熊金玉、李丽秀、孟宪行、熊红华、王婷婷、胡国平、李晓红、贡东兴、陈楠、邵舒丽、冯洁、王业伟、徐鑫、王晓旭、周丽萍、熊建国、徐平国、肖洁、王小红等。限于我们的科学、人文素养和英语水平，书中难免会有不当之处，衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。



1. 辛巴达航海历险记/ Sindbad the Seaman and Sindbad the Landsman	1
2. 辛巴达的第一次航行/ First Voyage of Sindbad Hight the Seaman	9
3. 辛巴达的第二次航行/ The Second Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	27
4. 辛巴达的第三次航行/ The Third Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	44
5. 辛巴达的第四次航行/ The Fourth Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	64
6. 辛巴达的第五次航行/ The Fifth Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	89
7. 辛巴达的第六次航行/ The Sixth Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	112
8. 辛巴达的第七次航行/ The Seventh Voyage of Sindbad the Seaman	133
9. 傲慢的国王、虔诚的信徒与死亡天使/ The Angel of Death With the Proud and the Devout Man	153
10. 偷走狗食金盆的人的故事/ The Man Who Stole the Dish of Gold Wherein the Dog Ate	157
11. 三个苹果的故事/ The Tale of The Three Apples	163
12. 一个女人与五个男人的故事/ The Lady and Her Five Suitors	182
13. 巴格达渔夫哈里发的故事/ Khalifah the Fisherman of Baghdad	196
14. 朱特和两个哥哥的故事/ The Tale of Judar and His Brothers	253



1. 辛巴达航海历险记

Sindbad the Seaman and Sindbad the Landsman



在古代哈尔·阿尔拉希德执政期间，在巴格达城中有一名叫辛巴达的脚夫，以搬运糊口，生活非常穷困。有一天，在他干活的时候，由于天气十分炎热，因此他坐在一家大户人家的门前休息乘凉。

他看到自己身旁的这户人家富丽堂皇，奴仆成群，还不时飘出阵阵香气，心里感到十分不公平，一时兴起，便随口唱了几句歌谣，住户的主人把他叫了进去，听了他的诉说以后，主人开始给他讲述自己曾经的神奇经历。

HERE lived in the city of Baghdad during the reign of the Commander of the Faithful, Harun al-Rashid, a man named Sindbad the Hammal, one in poor case who bore burdens on his head for hire. It happened to him one day of great heat that whilst he was carrying a heavy load, he became exceeding weary and sweated profusely, the heat and the weight alike oppressing him. Presently, as he was passing the gate of a merchant's house before which the ground was



在大户人家门前休息



swept and watered, and there the air was temperate, he sighted a broad bench beside the door, so he set his load thereon, to take rest and smell the air. He sat down on the edge of the bench, and at once heard from within the melodious sound of lutes and other stringed instruments, and mirth-exciting voices singing and reciting, together with the song of birds warbling and glorifying Almighty Allah in various tunes and tonguess-turtles, mocking birds, merles, nightingales, cushats, and stone curlews whereat he marveled in himself and was moved to mighty joy and solace.

Then he went up to the gate and saw within a great flower garden wherein were pages and black slaves and such a train of servants and attendants and so forth as is found only with kings and sultans. And his nostrils were greeted with the savory odours of an manner meats rich and delicate, and delicious and generous wines. So he raised his eyes heavenward and said, "Glory to Thee, O Lord, O Creator and Provider, Who providest whomso Thou wilt without count or stint! O mine Holy One, I cry Thee pardon for an sins and turn to Thee repenting of all offenses!

How many by my labors, that evermore endure,
All goods of life enjoy and in coolly shade recline?
Each morn that dawns I wake in travail and in woe,
And strange is my condition and my burden gars me pine.
Many others are in luck and from miseries are free,
And Fortune never load them with loads the like o' mine.

They live their happy days in all solace and delight,
Eat, drink, and dwell in honor 'mid the noble and the digne.
All living things were made of a little drop of sperm,
Thine origin is mine and my provenance is thine,
Yet the difference and distance 'twixt the twain of us are far
As the difference of savor 'twixt vinegar and wine.
But at Thee, O God All-wise! I venture not to rail,
Whose ordinance is just and whose justice cannot fail.

When Sindbad the Porter had made an end of reciting his verses, he bore up his burden and was about to fare on when there came forth to him from the gate a little foot page, fair of face and shapely of shape and dainty of dress, who caught him by the hand saying, "Come in and speak with my lord, for he calleth for thee."

The porter would have excused himself to the page, but the lad would take no refusal, so he left his load with the doorkeeper in the vestibule and followed the boy into the house, which he found to be a goodly mansion, radiant and full of majesty, till he brought him to a grand sitting room wherein he saw a company of nobles and great lords seated at tables garnished with all manner of flowers and sweet-scented herbs, besides great plenty of dainty viands and fruits dried and fresh and confections and wines of the choicest vintages. There also were instruments of music and mirth and lovely slave girls playing and singing. All the company was ranged according to rank, and in the highest place sat a man of worshipful and noble



主人把他叫了进去



aspect whose beard sides hoariness had stricken, and he was stately of stature and fair of favor, agreeable of aspect and full of gravity and dignity and majesty. So Sindbad the Porter was confounded at that which he beheld and said in himself, "By Allah, this must be either a piece of Paradise or some king's palace!"

Then he saluted the company with much respect, praying for their prosperity, and kissing the ground before them, stood with his head bowed down in humble attitude. The master of the house bade him draw near and be seated and bespoke him kindly, bidding him welcome. Then he set before him various kinds of viands, rich and delicate and delicious, and the porter, after saying his Bismillah, fell to and ate his fill, after which he exclaimed, "Praised be Allah, whatso be our case!" and, washing his hands, returned 'thanks to the company for his entertainment.

Quoth the host: "Thou art welcome, and thy day is a blessed. But what thy name and calling?"

Quoth the other, "O my lord, my name is Sindbad the Hammal, and I carry folk's goods on my head for hire."

The housemaster smiled and rejoined: "Know, O Porter, that thy name is even as mine, for I am Sindbad the Seaman. And now, O Porter, I would have thee let me hear the couplets thou recitedst at the gate anon."

The porter was abashed and replied: "Allah upon thee! Excuse me, for toil and travail and lack of luck when the hand is empty

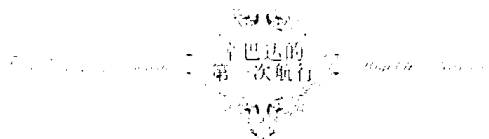


脚夫走进富丽堂皇的大厅

teach a man ill manners and boorish ways.”

Said the host: “Be not ashamed. Thou art become my brother. But repeat to me the verses, for they pleased me whenas I heard thee recite them at the gate.”

Hereupon the Porter repeated the couplets and they delighted the merchant, who said to him: “Know, O Hammal, that my story is a wonderful one, and thou shalt hear all that befell me and all I underwent ere I rose to this state of prosperity and became the lord of this place wherein thou seest me. For I came not to this high estate save after travail sore and perils galore, and how much toil and trouble have I not suffered in days of yore! I have made seven voyages, by each of which hangeth a marvelous tale, such as confoundeth the reason, and all this came to pass by doom of Fortune and Fate. For from what Destiny doth write there is neither refuge nor flight. Know, then, good my lords,” continued he, “that I am about to relate the...



2. 辛巴达的第一次航行

First Voyage of Sindbad Hight the Seaman



我也叫辛巴达，我的父亲曾经是一个生意兴旺的商人，去世以后给我留下了无数的财产，我自己经营着这笔财产，酒肉人生，挥霍无数而且毫不在意，最后钱财基本全部被挥霍光了才恍然大悟。在把家具衣物和田产全部都拍卖光了之后，我用获得的三千个金币作为旅费，出海去巴索拉。

结果船在海上遇到海难，我被海浪冲走了，我在海里整整漂流了一天一夜，最后抓住树枝，爬上了海岸。

在那里，我遇到了国王麦赫伽的养马人，他将我带回王宫。国王知道了我的遭遇之后，好言安慰我，还让我在宫中任职，做管理港口、登记过往船只的工作。

我曾经到处打听去巴格达的路，但是没有人知道该怎么走，我大失所望，闷闷不乐。

有一天我在海滨巡查游览的时候，打听到了我曾经出事的那艘船，船上还保存着我的货物，他们都以为我已经葬身海底。

我将货物卖掉，然后收购当地的土特产，回到家乡，我用做买卖赚得的钱置办家业，现在的财产比以前父亲在世时所遗留的家业