插图・中文导读英文版



Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves

阿里巴巴与四十大盗

王勋 纪飞 等 编译





清华大学出版社



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。

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《一千零一夜》,又名《天方夜谭》,是世界文学经典名著,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则刚好天亮。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文 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。





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1. 沙赫亚尔和他的兄弟的故事

Story of King Shahryar and His Brother



据传说,安拉掌握着世间的一切,不论尊卑都受他的统治,所有人都不断从仁慈的安拉那里接受他慷慨的施舍。

前车之鉴,后世之师。前人的所言所行为后人提供 了借鉴。荣誉属于那些创造了历史并为后人提供警醒的 人!好了,现在就有这样一些很好的例子,这就是《一千零一夜》, 这本书中充满了著名的传奇故事。

很久以前,中国与印度交界的一座岛屿上有一个萨珊王国,国 王死后留下了两个儿子,哥哥继承了王位叫沙赫亚尔国王,弟弟是 巴比伦的萨马尔坎王国的国王,名叫沙赫札曼国王。在他们的治理 下,两个国家都欣欣向荣。

转眼间二十年过去了,哥哥非常想念弟弟,就派宰相到弟弟的 王国里去,请弟弟来他的国家见面。宰相到达了弟弟的王国,见到 了他,并转达了沙赫亚尔国王的意思,弟弟欣然同意。在他们启程 后不久,沙赫札曼国王要去取一件十分重要的东西而半路折回了王 宫,却发现自己的王后居然和一名黑奴厨子在偷情。国王杀死了他 们俩,但是心里经受的创伤使他大病不起,到达哥哥的王宫之后病



遇到了魔鬼抢去的少女



情还是不见好转,谁都不知道是什么原因,他不想告诉任何人。

有一天,哥哥出去打猎,弟弟由于身体不舒服而留在了王宫,他发现哥哥的妻子沙赫亚尔王后居然和婢女们一起在喷泉处和一群男子交欢,而和王后交欢的居然是一个丑陋的黑人。他们淫荡的行为令弟弟十分愤怒,但是心里却释然了许多,自己的那些痛苦和哥哥相比真是不值一提,原来哥哥也在经受这些人世间最痛苦的事情,而且还要比他更痛苦十万倍、百万倍。

此时,弟弟的身体渐渐地、奇迹般地康复了,哥哥和众人都不解,在哥哥的追问下,弟弟不得已说出了自己康复的原因。

沙赫亚尔国王不相信,但是在弟弟的带领下他也终于亲眼看到了事情的真相。他们决定去寻找一个比自己还要不幸的人,不然就结束生命。他们来到一片绿地,中央有泉水流出,在水中出现了一个顶着水晶箱子的魔鬼,兄弟俩吓得急忙躲了起来。魔鬼放下水晶箱,箱子上装了七把大锁,他打开锁,里面装着一个极其美丽的女子,她在新婚之夜被魔鬼抢来,并被夺走了贞操,魔鬼还强迫她只属于他一个人。现在枕着少女的腿睡着了,少女看到躲在树上的两个国王之后,让他们下来,向他们诉说了自己的遭遇,并强迫他们同自己交欢。她用自己的这种行为来报复魔鬼对自己的霸占,在两个国王之前,已经有570个男人同她交欢了。而魔鬼对于这一切却一无所知。兄弟俩只好顺从了她的意思,不过他们终于找到了比自己还要悲惨的人,于是两人回到了王宫。

沙赫亚尔国王回去之后就处死了王后,还杀死了所有淫乱的男女,并发誓从此每娶一名妻子,头一晚与她交欢,第二天就要将她处死,还扬言世界上没有一个干净的女人!沙赫札曼国王也回到了自己的王国。

命令宣布的当晚,国王就命令宰相去找一个美丽的姑娘,与她



宰相和他的两个女儿



交欢后,第二天一早真的杀死了她。从此,整个王国就笼罩在了一片惶恐之中,怨声载道,许多人背井离乡,直到最后再也找不到一位供国王享乐的女子了。

一天,国王又要宰相去替他找一位漂亮的处女来。宰相寻找多 日却一无所获,他十分担心国王会要了他的命。

宰相有两个女儿——萨赫拉札德和顿娅札德,她们都是饱读诗书的美丽少女。知道了事情的经过后,大女儿萨赫拉札德要求嫁给 国王以拯救全城的姐妹们,宰相坚决不同意,并给她们讲了"公牛与驴"的故事。

RAISE BE TO ALLAH - THE BENEFI-CENT KING THE CREATOR OF THE UNIVERSE - LORD OF THE THREE
WORLDS-WHO SET UP THE FIRMA-MENT WITHOUT
PILLARS IN ITS STEAD-AND WHO STRETCHED OUT THE
EARTH EVEN AS A BED-AND GRACE, AND PRAYERBLESSING BE UPON OUR LORD MOHAMMED- LORD OF
APOSTOLIC MEN-AND UPON HIS FAMILY AND COMPANION
TRAIN-PRAYER AND BLESSINGS ENDURING AND GRACE
WHICH UNTO THE DAY OF DOOM SHALL REMAIN-AMEN!-O
THOU OF THE THREE WORLDS SOVEREIGN!

AND AFTERWARD. Verily the works and words of those gone before us have become instances and examples to men of our



萨赫拉札德要求嫁给国王



modern day, that folk may view what admonishing chances befell other folk and may there-from take warning; and that they may peruse the annals of antique peoples and all that hath betided them, and be thereby ruled and restrained. Praise, therefore, be to Him who hath made the histories of the past an admonition unto the present! Now of such instances are the tales called "A Thousand Nights and a Night," together with their far-famed legends and wonders.

Therein it is related (but Allah it is All-knowing of His hidden things and All-ruling and All-honored and All-giving and All-gracious and All-merciful!) that in tide of yore and in time long gone before, there was a King of the Kings of the Banu Sasan in the islands of India and China, a Lord of armies and guards and servants and dependents. He left only two sons, one in the prime of manhood and the other yet a youth, while both were knights and braves, albeit the elder was a doughtier horseman than the younger. So he succeeded to the empire, when he ruled the land and lorded it is over his lieges with justice so exemplary that he was beloved by all the peoples of his capital and of his kingdom. His name was King Shahryar, and he made his younger brother, Shah Zaman hight, King of Samarkand in Barbarian land. These two ceased not to abide in their several realms and the law was ever carried out in their dominions. And each ruled his own kingdom with equity and fair dealing to his subjects, in extreme solace and enjoyment, and

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this condition continually endured for a score of years.

But at the end of the twentieth twelve-month the elder King yearned for a sight of his younger brother and felt that he must look upon him once more. So he took counsel with his Wazir about visiting him, but the Minister, finding the project unadvisable, recommended that a letter be written and a present be sent under his charge to the younger brother, with an invitation to visit the elder. Having accepted this advice, the King forthwith bade prepare handsome gifts, such as horses with saddles of gem-encrusted gold; Mamelukes, or white slaves; beautiful hand-maids, high-breasted virgins, and splendid stuffs and costly. He then wrote a letter to Shah Zaman expressing his warm love and great wish to see him, ending with these words: "We therefore hope of the favor and affection of the beloved brother that he will condescend to bestir himself and turn his face upward. Furthermore, we have sent our Wazir to make all ordinance for the march, and our one and only desire it is to see thee ere we die. But if thou delay or disappoint us, we shall not survive the blow. Wherewith peace be upon thee!"

Then King Shahryar, having sealed the missive and given it is to the Wazir with the offerings aforementioned, commanded him to shorten his skirts and strain his strength and make all expedition in going and returning. "Harkening and obedience!" quoth the Minister, who fell to making ready without stay and packed up his loads and prepared all his requisites without delay. This occupied

him three days, and on the dawn of the fourth he took leave of his King and marched right away, over desert and hallway, stony waste and pleasant lea, without halting by night or by day. But whenever he entered a realm whose ruler was subject to his suzerain, where he was greeted with magnificent gifts of gold and silver and all manner of presents fair and rare, he would tarry there three days, the term of the guest rite. And when he left on the fourth, he would be honorably escorted for a whole day's march.

As soon as the Wazir drew near Shah Zaman's court in Samarkand he dispatched to report his arrival one of his high officials, who presented himself before the King and kissing ground between his hands, delivered his message. Hereupon the King commanded sundry of his grandees and lords of his realm to fare forth and meet his brother's Wazir at the distance of a full day's journey. Which they did, greeting him respectfully and wishing him all prosperity and forming an escort and a procession. When he entered the city, he proceeded straightway to the palace, where he presented himself in the royal presence; and after kissing ground and praying for the King's health and happiness and for victory over all his enemies, he informed him that his brother was yearning to see him, and prayed for the pleasure of a visit.

He then delivered the letter, which Shah Zaman took from his hand and read. It contained sundry hints and allusions which required thought, but when the King had fully comprehended its