

一部包罗万象的知识宝典

一套营养丰富的文化大餐

◎ 主编 / 孙静确

BILINGUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

双语青少年百科

Literature 文学卷



唐朝——诗歌的黄金时期 Tang Dynasty
Golden Time of Chinese Poetry · 浪漫诗人李白 The Romantic Poet Li Bai · 杜甫
与他的诗 Du Fu & the Poems · 白居易 Bai Juyi · 关汉卿与《窦娥冤》Guan Hanqing and
The Injustice Suffered by Dou E · 汤显祖与《牡丹亭》Tang Xianzu and



与《桃花扇》Kong Shangren
The Peach Blossom Fan
与《红楼梦》Cao Xueqin
The Dream of the Red Chamber
李清照 Li Qingzhao
辛弃疾 Xin Qiji
王实甫与《西厢记》



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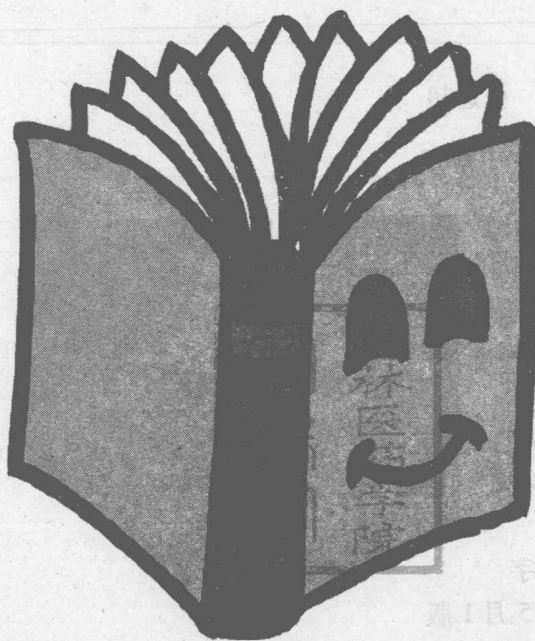
● 双语 ●

青少年百科

DOUBLE LANGUAGE
ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

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Tang Dynasty Golden Time of Chinese Poetry

唐朝——诗歌的黄金时期

In the number of poems and variety of forms, in the beauty of imagery and broadness of themes, Tang poetry surpassed that of all ages before it. The Complete Anthology of Tang Poetry, edited during the Qing Dynasty, collected nearly 50,000 poems by 2,200 poets. This means that in 300 years the Tang poets wrote more poems than all the poets had in the 2,000 years before it.



从诗的数量、种类、意象的优美和主题的广泛等方面,唐诗超越了以前各个时期的诗歌。清朝所编印的《全唐诗》收集了2200个诗人所做的将近五万首诗,这意味着在300年间,唐朝诗人所写的诗比过去2000年中所有诗人写的诗都多。

Several factors made this possible. The Sui rulers had started the civil service examinations with which to select officials from among scholars. These examinations were continued in the Tang Dynasty. As a result, many people, mainly landlords' children, studied hard to sit for



the examinations, which required writing poems. Besides, there was to a certain extent freedom of thought; Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism were all studied and discussed by scholars. The unification of the country made it possible for scholars to travel north and south, increasing their contacts and experience and broadening their vision. Foreign arts, especially those of West and Central Asia, were introduced into Central China, and they enriched the cultural life of the Han people. Finally, from the Western Zhou to the Southern and Northern Dynasties, Chinese poetry had been developing and had become rich in content and form. This long history provided conditions for the blossoming of Tang poetry.



这是有其原因的。隋朝统治者实行科举制,并通过科举制从学者中选择政府官员。唐朝延续了这种考试制度。因此,许多人,尤其是地主子弟,努力学习,为的是应付这种要求作诗的考试。除此以外,从一定程度上来说,人民思想比较自由,学者们研究讨论儒、道哲学和佛教。国家的统一使得学者们可以游历南北,增长阅历,扩大视野。外国艺术,尤其是西亚和中亚艺术引入中原,丰富了汉族人民的文化生活。最后,由于从西周到南北朝时期,中国诗歌不断发展,内容与形式不断丰富。这一悠久历史也为唐诗的兴盛提供了条件。



A Song beyond the Great Wall

塞 上 曲

In the almost leafless mulberry groves, the cicadas sang ceaselessly.
This was a common scene on the road to Xiao Pass in August.



蝉鸣空桑林,八月
萧关道。

Inside and outside
the Great Wall, did we
travel and rove. Every-
where we saw nothing
but the yellow withered
reeds.

出塞入塞寒,处处
黄芦草。

Almost all the youthful frontier soldiers from the east districts came
here to become aged and vanished with the sandy wind.

从来幽并客,皆共尘沙老。

Do not act like those flamboyant and chivalrous swordsmen, never
stopping boasting about their magnificent purple steeds.

莫学游侠儿,矜夸紫骝好。



Yearning Towards You When Looking up at the Moon

望月怀远

The bright moon rose above the sea. We shared it from the remotest corners of the earth.

海上生明月，天涯共此时。

I was saddened by the evening long and lonely, and longing for you through the entire night.

情人怨遥夜，竟夕起相思。

I blew out the candles to see the moonlight in full, and put on clothes to keep off the chilly dew.

灭独怜光满，披衣觉露滋。

I couldn't hand over all the moonlight to you, and I hope to fall asleep to meet you in my dream.

不堪盈手赠，还寝梦佳期。

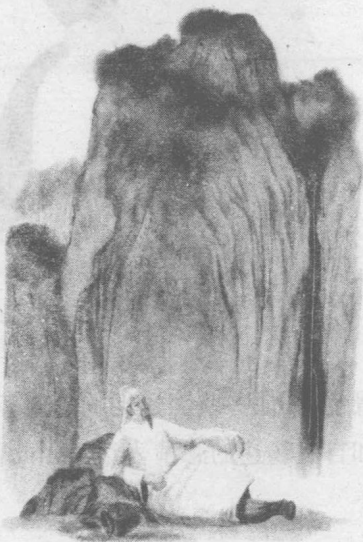




The Romantic Poet Li Bai

浪漫诗人李白

Li Bai (701—762) was born in Suiye in Central Asia. His ancestors had been banished there by the Sui rulers. At five he moved to Sichuan with his father, who was probably a rich merchant. When young, he studied not only Confucian classics, but works of other schools. After 20 he first travelled far and wide in Sichuan, and then he started a long journey to Central, East and North China. He did not sit for the civil service examination, for he looked down upon it. But he wished to become an official. When he was 42, he was recommended to Tang Xuanzong, who ordered him to go to Chang'an. He stayed there for three years and was bitterly disappointed. During the years of An Lushan's rebellion, he joined the staff of Prince Li Lin. Later, because Li Lin tried to seize power and failed, Li Bai was exiled to Yelang, in present day Guizhou Province. On his way to Yelang he was freed by an amnesty. He went to East





China and died at 62 in Dangtu, Anhui.

李白(公元701—762年)生于中亚碎叶城。他的祖先被隋朝统治者流放到那儿,5岁时,李白就随父迁居四川,他的父亲可能是个富商。年轻时的李白不仅学习儒教经典,也学习其他学派的著作。20岁后,他开始周游四川,以后又到过中国中部、东部和北部。他不屑于参加科举考试,但却想做官。42岁时,李白经人推荐,被唐玄宗召到长安。他在长安住了3年,十分失望。安史之乱时,他成为皇子李璘的幕僚。后来因李璘夺权失败,李白被流放到夜郎(今贵州省)。途中被赦。后来他又去了中国东部,62岁死于安徽当涂。



He wrote as many as 900 poems. Some of them describe the life of the people; some describe the magnificent scenery he saw; others express his own wishes and sorrows. His poems are characterized by unusual imagination and free and direct expression of feelings. That is why he is called a romantic poet.

他写了约900首诗,其中一些描述人民生活,一些描绘壮丽景色,其他一些表达他的愿望和悲哀。他的诗歌特点是:奇异的想像和自由畅达的感情表达。因此他被称为“浪漫诗人”。



A Folksong from the Lower Stretch of the Yangtze River

长干行

When my hair was long enough to cover my forehead, I picked up flowers and played outside the door.

妾发初覆额,折花门前剧。

You came around riding on a bamboo stick, and circled around the brandreth and plucked the plums.

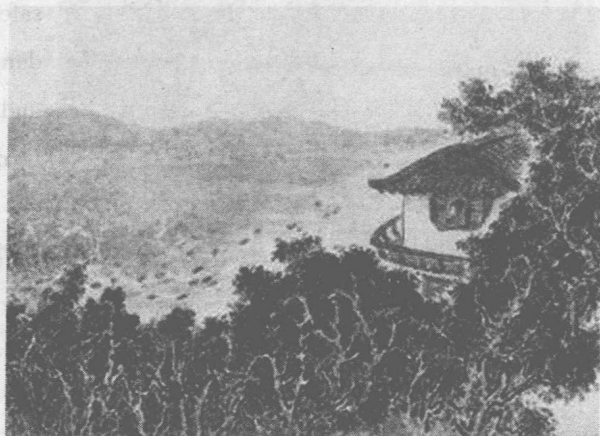
郎骑竹马来,绕床弄青梅。

We were neighbors in the Alley of Chang-gan, and both of us were young and trustful of one another.

同居长干里,两小无嫌猜。

I became your wife when I was fourteen, so I was shy and withdrawn most of the time.

十四为君妇,羞颜未尝开。





I turned my head toward the dark corner, and refused to answer your repeated calls.

低头向暗壁,千唤不一回。

I was optimistic and cheerful when I was fifteen, and I was then willing to live and die with you.

十五始展眉,愿同尘与灰。

I always had faith and trust in you, and never expected that I had to wait for you.

常存抱柱信,岂上望夫台。



You left home to make money when I was sixteen, and I was worried about your safety because of the danger of Yanyu shoals and rapids of Qutang Gorge.

十六君远行,瞿塘滟滪堆。

Where the rapids were most dangerous in May, and the monkeys' howling was dreary and sad.

五月不可触,猿声天上哀。

The foot prints you left on the doorsteps at home had been covered by the proliferate green moss everywhere.

门前旧行迹,——生绿苔。

They were thick and could not be swept away. The tree leaves were blown off early in the fall.



苔深不能扫，落叶秋风早。

The yellow butterflies came in August, and flew in couples over our west lawn.

八月蝴蝶黄，双飞西园草。

These events have made me feel sorry because my youth has been slipping away.

感此伤妾心，坐愁红颜老。

Anytime when you are ready to come home, please send me a letter in advance.

早晚下三巴，预将书报家。

I will come out to welcome you as far as the place called Chang fengsha.

相迎不道远，直至长风沙。

