



读名著 学英语

English-Chinese Edition



Read
Classic
English

The Arabian Nights

一千零一夜

伍 木 / 编译

与美国人
同步阅读的英语丛书

〔终身学习版〕

阅读能力 + 词汇强化
语法巩固 + 短语训练

四大学习功能强效合一

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★★★★★★

the morn as she shone through the night,
ed the grove with her gracious sight.
iance the sun taketh increase bright.
当她以元明贯穿黑暗, 灿烂的白昼将出现。
她洒下辉煌, 让万物染上面纱。
在她的彩色中, 太阳将更光彩。



吉林出版集团有限责任公司



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英语是当今世界上主要的国际通用语言之一，也是世界上最广泛使用的语言。世界上有二十多个国家把英语作为官方语言或第二语言使用。据不完全统计，在全球差不多每十个人中就有一个人在讲英语。目前全世界的经济贸易、商业文书、政府交往、学术论文、旅游交通、银行文件语言等等都需要用到英文；互联网上的原版资料90%为英文；70%以上的邮件是用英文书写或用英文写地址的；全世界科技出版物70%以上用英语发表；全世界的广播节目中60%是用英语进行播放交流的；绝大部分的国际会议是以英语为第一通用语言（90%以上的国际会议用英语召开），它也是联合国的正式工作语言之一。

原本的非英语国家也早已将英语口语及课程普及化。大多数国家的高等学府、大学院校都开设英语语言文学专业，青少年也从小学习英语课程。仅在中国，就有一百多所大学设有英语专业或英语相关专业。随着我国对外开放的不断扩大化，科学技术不断进步，国际地位不断提高，迫切需要造就一大批精通外语的专门人才。而学好英语这门语言，对于我们来说，大有裨益：

第一，从小培养良好的英语读说听写基础，较早阅读原版图书和国外文献资料，增加课外知识，开阔眼界。

第二，英语是中考、高考的必选重点科目，即使不选择英语类专业，如果英语口语、写作或者翻译有一技之长，也会被社会广泛需要。

第三，具有英语语言优势可以增加被重点学校录取的几率，同时，不管将来从事哪个行业，英语交流都是必不可少的交际工具。

总之，加强英语学习已然刻不容缓，从今后的发展趋势来看，它就像我们的一日三餐一样不可或缺。

令人欣喜的是，我们的英语素质教育越来越受到重视，教师、家长和学生都逐渐意识到英语学习的重要性和必要性。其中对于基础英语教育而言，进行大量的原版英文阅读对提高英文学习水平是很有效的。国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》也对学生课外英语阅读提出了更高的标准和要求。

为全面提升英语爱好者的英语阅读能力，让亲爱的读者既读到原汁原味的英文原著，同时又能循序渐进，轻松愉快地学习世界文学文化，我们隆重推出了“读名著 学英语”阅读书系。

衷心希望亲爱的读者在阅读“读名著 学英语”系列图书的过程中有所收获，让大家不再感到英语学习沉闷枯燥，而是有章有法，在潜移默化中得以领悟，轻松提高学习兴趣；同时帮助更多的读者爱上英文，阅读英文，享受英语文化的极美盛筵。

前言 Preface

《一千零一夜》（又名《天方夜谭》）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，也是一部脍炙人口、具有浓烈东方色彩的文学名著。

《一千零一夜》的书名是来自主线故事：相传古代在中国与印度之间有一个萨珊国。国王山鲁亚尔发现王后不忠，一怒之下，将她以及与其私通的奴仆杀死，还存心向所有的女人报复：每娶一个处女，枕宿一夜之后，翌日早晨便将其杀掉再娶。如此三年，致使当时的妇女不是死于国王刀下，便是逃之夭夭，弄得十室九空，全国一片恐怖。聪慧、美丽的宰相女儿山鲁佐德得知情由后，为使姊妹们不再惨遭虐待与杀害，就毅然挺身而出，让父亲将自己送进宫；并请国王允许将其妹敦亚佐德召进宫，以求死别。新婚之夜，其妹按照事先约定，要求姐姐讲个故事以消遣漫漫长夜。于是山鲁佐德便征得国王同意，开始讲起故事。翌日早晨天刚亮，那引人入胜的故事却正值精彩处，留下悬念而未完结。国王很感兴趣，受好奇心驱使，想知道故事结局，只好免山鲁佐德一死，让她第二夜接着讲。

就这样，故事接故事，故事套故事，每到夜尽天亮时分，正是故事兴味正浓处，“欲知后事如何，且听下回分解”，一直讲了一千零一夜。这期间，山鲁佐德还为国王生了孩子。最后，国王受到那些神奇迷人的故事感化，幡然悔悟，弃恶从善，决心与聪明、美丽的山鲁佐德白头偕老。

这便是《一千零一夜》名称的由来。由于我国古代称阿拉伯国家为“大食”，明代之后改称“天方”，这些故事又都是在夜间讲述的，因此又有人将

其译为《天方夜谭》。

实际上，这样一部鸿篇巨制并非一时一地一人所作，它实际上是古代中东各国、阿拉伯地区的民间说唱艺人与文人学士历经几个世纪共同创作的结果。

阿拉伯阿拔斯朝建国初期，即8世纪中叶到9世纪中叶，有长达百年的“翻译运动”，大批外文书籍被译成阿拉伯文。据阿拉伯学者迈斯欧迪在《黄金草原》一书中称：“在从波斯、印度、罗马语文翻译过来并传到我们手中的群书中，有《希扎尔·艾夫萨乃》一书，由波斯文译为阿拉伯文的意思就是‘一千个故事’。故事一词的波斯文就叫‘艾夫萨乃’。人们称这部书叫‘一千零一夜’。”另一位学者伊本·奈迪姆在《索引》一书中则说：“最早将故事编撰成书，并将其保存于文库（其中有些是动物寓言）的是古代的波斯人……这些故事在萨珊王朝时期数量更多，面也更广。阿拉伯人将它们译成了阿拉伯文。一些善于言词、长于修辞的人们把它们拿过来，进行修饰润色，并按其类似内容进行整理。在这类内容方面搞的第一本书就是《希扎尔·艾夫萨乃》，意为一千个故事。”

《一千零一夜》题材多样，离奇多变，大都以貌似离奇多变其实贴近生活的故事，朴素的现实主义和奇幻的浪漫主义相结合的艺术手法，生动地描绘了中世纪阿拉伯地区的社会生活，人民的思想感情、生活方式和风土人情；通过善与恶、美与丑的斗争，讴歌了忠贞不渝的爱情、诚实的劳动和高尚的品德，称得上色彩斑斓、形象逼真，就像一幅瑰丽多姿的历史画卷。

《一千零一夜》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，吸引着一代又一代读者；在它出版至今的几百多年中，几乎传遍了全世界，成为世界上最具生命力、最负盛名和拥有最多读者的伟大文学作品之一。它的许多故事，即使在今天看来仍然是成功的杰作，具有强大的艺术魅力，读来依然人物栩栩如生，故事惊心动魄，使人开阔视野，增长知识，真正是“雅俗共赏，老少咸宜”，不论是谁都能从中获益匪浅，不愧为阿拉伯文学之瑰宝，世界文苑之奇葩。



自问世以来,《一千零一夜》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14岁之前,《一千零一夜》是对他影响最大的书籍之一;法国作家司汤达希望上帝抹去他对《一千零一夜》的记忆,以便他能够重新享受阅读它的乐趣。

不仅如此,《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经产生过巨大影响。意大利薄伽丘的《十日谈》、英国莎士比亚的《终成眷属》、法国莱辛的诗剧《智者纳旦》、西班牙塞万提斯的《堂吉珂德》等名著,在取材和写作风格上,都或多或少地受到了《一千零一夜》的影响。

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Part I

第一部分

*I wish you give me in marriage to this
King Shahryar. Either I shall live or I shall
be a ransom for the virgin daughters of
Moslems and the cause of their
deliverance from his hands and thine.*

我希望您让我嫁给国王山鲁亚尔。我
或者活下来，或者为从国王的手中拯救穆
斯林姐妹们的性命而死去！



Beginning: King Shahryar and His Brother

Long long ago, there was a King of the 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. 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 this condition continually endured for a score of years.

One day, 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; white slaves; beautiful **handmaids**, etc. He then wrote a letter to Shah Zaman expressing his warm love and great wish to see him.

Then King Shahryar, having sealed the missive and given it is to the Wazir with

开端：国王山鲁亚尔和他的兄弟

albeit conj. 虽然；
即使

solace n. 安慰；
慰藉

handmaid n.
侍女；女佣人

很久很久以前，在古代印度和中国之间有一个萨珊王国。国王骁勇无比，手下有一支庞大的军队，宫中朝臣无数。他只有两个儿子，一个正当盛年，另一个还很年轻，都是英勇善战的骑士。长子更加勇猛，因此便继承他统治着广大的国土。他公正廉明，深得百姓的爱戴。他的名字叫山鲁亚尔。他让自己的兄弟——沙宰曼做了撒马尔罕的国王。兄弟二人都是开明的君王，因此在二十年的统治中，国泰民安，政通人和，兄弟俩也自得其乐，别无所求。

一天，国王山鲁亚尔非常想念沙宰曼，很想亲自见弟弟一面，于是他和宰相商议拜访弟弟的事宜，不过宰相觉得这一想法不太得当，所以他就提议由自己送信请弟弟前来拜见哥哥。随后，国王采纳了宰相的建议，同时准备了丰厚的礼物，礼物中有镶嵌着金边金鞍的马匹、白奴、漂亮的侍女等，他在信里表达了自己对弟弟的思念和想见他一面的心愿。

接着，山鲁亚尔将信封好后交给宰相，让他带着上面提

the offerings **above-mentioned**, 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 to set out.

When he entered the city, he proceeded straightway to the palace, and informed the king that his brother was yearning to see him, and prayed for the pleasure of a visit.

Shah Zaman took the letter from his hand and read. It contained sundry hints and **allusions**, but when the King had fully comprehended its import, he said, "I hear and I obey the commands of the beloved brother!" adding to the Wazir, "But we will not march till after the third day's hospitality." He appointed for the Minister fitting quarters of the palace and pitching tents for the troops, rationed them with whatever they might require of meat and drink and other necessaries. On the fourth day he made ready for **wayfare** and got together sumptuous presents befitting his elder brother's majesty, and established his chief Wazir Viceroy of the land during his absence. Then he caused his tents and camels and mules to be brought forth and encamped, in readiness to set out next morning for his brother's capital.

But when the night was half-spent he thought him that he had forgotten in his palace somewhat which he should have brought with him, so he returned privily and entered his apartments, where he found the Queen, his wife, asleep on his own carpet bed embracing with a black slave.

When he saw this the world became black before his sight and he said: "If such case happen while I am yet **within sight of** the city, what will be the doings of this damned whore during my long absence at my brother's court?" So he drew his scimitar, and cutting the two in four pieces with a single blow, left them on the carpet and returned presently to his camp without letting anyone know of what had happened.

Then he gave orders for immediate departure and set out at once and began his

aforementioned

a. 上述的; 前面提及的

allusion n. 暗示;
提及

wayfare n. 旅行

within sight of
能看见; 在看得见……的地方

到的许多珍贵礼物出发, 叮嘱宰相必须养足精神、积蓄力量, 全力前往, 尽快见到弟弟并回国。

宰相说道: “谨遵陛下旨意。”然后, 他就开始准备启程。

到达撒马尔罕城后, 他径直前往王宫, 告诉国王说他的哥哥非常想见他一面, 并非常期待着他的拜见。

沙宰曼从宰相手里拿过信并看了起来。尽管信中文字表达得十分含蓄, 但是国王已经完全明白了其中的意思, 他说道: “我肯定会听从亲爱的哥哥的吩咐!” 又对宰相说, “但是我们此刻还不能出发, 至少要热情款待你三天才行。”接着命令官员装饰王宫, 吩咐军队把帐篷搭起来, 用美酒佳肴慰劳三军。第四天沙宰曼已经为出发做好准备, 带上数不清的礼物打算献给自己亲爱的哥哥, 吩咐宰相在自己外出的这段时间全权管理国家。然后, 他带上帐篷、骆驼、骡子、谷物、奴仆与兵士, 一切准备就绪后, 他打算第二天早上就出发前往哥哥的王都。

半夜, 他忽然想起有一件东西未带, 便悄悄地返回宫中去取。他刚进入房门, 便发现王后——他的妻子——躺在床上与一个黑奴紧紧拥抱在一起。

看到这种情形, 沙宰曼眼前一黑, 悲伤地自语道: “我还没有从这个城市离开, 王后就敢这样, 假如我长期离开这儿和哥哥在一起, 她还会干什么呢?” 于是他拔出弯刀, 一刀下去把二人砍死, 随后把尸首扔到地上。他没有惊醒其他人, 便从王宫离开偷偷返回营地。

随后, 他吩咐随从, 立刻上路。然而在路上的时候, 他

travel; but he could not help thinking over his wife's **treason**, and he kept ever saying to himself: "How could she do this deed by me? How could she work her own death?" till excessive grief seized him, his color changed to yellow, his body waxed weak, and he was threatened with a dangerous malady, such a one as bringing men to die. So the Wazir had to stop and did his best to solace the King.

Now when Shah Zaman drew near the capital of his brother, he dispatched vaunt-couriers and messengers of glad **tidings** to announce his arrival, and Shahryar came forth to meet him with his wazirs and emirs and lords and grandees of his realm, and saluted him and joyed with exceeding joy and caused the city to be decorated in his honor. When, however, the brothers met, the elder could not but see the change of complexion in the younger and questioned him of his case, whereto he replied: "It is caused by the travails of wayfare and my case needs care, for I have suffered from the change of water and air! But Allah be praised for **reuniting** me with a brother so dear and so rare! " He dissembled and kept his secret. Then the two entered the capital in all honor, and the elder brother lodged the younger in a palace overhanging the pleasure garden. And after a time, seeing his condition still unchanged, he attributed it to his separation from his country and kingdom. So he let him wend his own ways and asked no questions of him.

One day his elder brother said to him: "I am going forth to hunt and course and to take my pleasure and pastime. Maybe this would lighten your heart."

Shah Zaman, however, refused, saying: "O my brother, my surly hoping for **naught** of this sort, and I entreat your favor to stiffer me tarry quietly in this place, being wholly taken up with my malady." So King Shah Zaman passed his night in the palace, and next morning when his brother had fared forth, he removed from his room and sat him down at one of the lattice windows overlooking the pleasure grounds. And there he abode thinking with saddest youth over his wife's betrayal, and burning sighs issued from his tortured breast.

treason *n.* 背叛;
不忠

tidings *n.* 消息;
音信

reunite *v.* 使重
聚; 使再结合;
使再联合

naught *n.* [数]
零; 无价值

一直想着妻子对自己的不忠, 且不停地自言自语: “她怎么可以这么待我? 怎么可以自寻死路?” 沙宰曼愈想愈难过, 悲恸欲绝, 脸渐渐变黄, 身体也愈来愈虚弱, 得了一场大病, 在死亡边缘徘徊。于是, 宰相只好停下来并竭力安慰这位国王。

抵达哥哥的首都以后, 沙宰曼让人通报自己的到来。山鲁亚尔带领宰相等贵族前去热情迎接他的到来, 且十分高兴地把全城装扮一新。然而两兄弟见面以后, 哥哥却看到弟弟脸色不好, 问他发生了什么事情。弟弟回答道: “国事繁忙、路途疲惫, 我难免有些水土不服! 我从千里之外前来, 一路非常劳累! 但是感谢安拉让我们兄弟二人再次见了面!” 弟弟始终都不肯泄露那个秘密。兄弟二人便一起进入王宫, 哥哥把弟弟安置在一个与花园相邻的屋子里。过了一些日子, 看到弟弟依然像先前一样, 山鲁亚尔还认为那是由于弟弟离开自己国家的缘故, 就没有放在心上。

一天, 哥哥对他说: “我到外面去打猎, 你同我一块儿去吧, 也许你会高兴一些。”

然而沙宰曼拒绝了: “哥哥, 我其实很想去, 但我请求您让我待在这儿静一下, 静养我的心病。” 于是, 沙宰曼当天晚上就在王宫度过。第二天清晨, 待山鲁亚尔到外面去打猎以后, 沙宰曼走出房间, 坐在一扇花格窗子前观赏风景, 然而当他想到妻子对自己的不忠时, 心里非常悲痛, 不停地叹息。

But he surprised to find his brother's wife doing the same thing as his wife. Now when Shah Zaman saw this conduct of his sister-in-law, he said to himself: "By Allah, my calamity is lighter than this ! My brother is a greater King among the Kings than I am, yet this infamy goeth on in his very palace, and his wife is in love with that filthiest of filthy slaves. But this only showeth that they all do it and that there is no woman but who cuckoldeth her husband. Then the curse of Allah upon one and all, and upon the fools who lean against them for support or who place the reins of conduct in their hands! " So he put away his melancholy and despondency, regret and repine, and **allayed** his sorrow by constantly repeating those words, adding, "Tis my conviction that no man in this world is safe from their malice!"

When his elder brother came back, he told him the truth. Shahryar was so angry that he said: "Let us depart forthright hence, for we have no concern with kingship, and let us wander Allah's earth till we find someone to whom the like calamity had happened. And if we find none then will death be more welcome to us than life."

So the two brothers **issued from** a second private postern of the palace, and they never stinted wayfaring by day and by night until they reached a tree middle of a meadow hard by a spring of sweet water on the shore of the salt sea. Both drank of it and sat down to take their rest. And when an hour of the day had gone by, they heard a mighty roar and **uproar** in the middle of the main as the heavens were falling upon the earth, and the sea brake with waves before them and from it towered a black pillar, which grew and grew till it rose skyward and began making for that meadow.

Seeing it, they waxed fearful exceedingly and climbed to the top of the tree, which was a lofty, whence they gazed to see what might be the matter. And behold, it was a **Jinni**, huge of height and burly of breast and bulk, bearing on his head a coffer of crystal. He strode to land, wading through the deep, and coming to the tree whereupon were the two Kings, seated himself beneath it. He then set down the coffer