

中華文化之二

中國唐朝的詩

CHINESE POETRY OF THE TANG DYNASTY

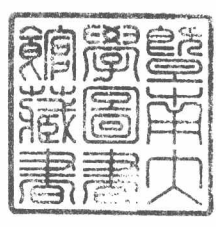


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中國唐朝的詩

世界華語文 編著
教育學會
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Chinese Culture 2

CHINESE POETRY OF THE TANG DYNASTY

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World Chinese Language Association

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Chinese Poetry of the Tang Dynasty

前 言

近幾年來台灣學習華語文的外籍人士爲數甚多，且有逐年增加的趨勢。根據一九九七年五月份在台北縣烏來鄉舉辦的「第二屆國內華語文教學研討會」的統計資料顯示，每年在台灣各大學附設語文中心內學習華語文的外籍人士來自六十多個國家地區，約五千多人。若將民間各華語中心、短期補習班、家教班的學生計算在內，當不只此數。這些爲數眾多的學習者，其學習華語的目的，除了增進語言交際能力外，其中有很大的比例是希望學習語言了解中華文化的內涵。

中國有五千多年的歷史文化，這是非常值得向外籍人士介紹，而且也是外籍人士深感興趣的地方，目前坊間雖不乏以英語或其它外語撰寫的中華文化專書，但我們認爲語言文字本身就蘊藏了深厚的文化，要認識中華文化，最好能以中國語文爲媒介。因此，我們接受國立編譯館的委託，編著了一系列中華文化的閱讀教材。

本次編著的中華文化系列教材，共有三冊，第一冊介紹「中國的民間節日」，第二冊介紹「中國唐朝的詩」，第三冊介紹「中國的書法」。這三冊教材可以當作高級華語課程的教材，也可以當作學生的課外讀物。

本冊「中國唐朝的詩」除簡介詩歌的由來與發展外，並介紹唐朝著名的詩人，諸如李白、杜甫、高適、岑參、王維、孟浩然、張繼及孟郊等人之生平經歷，而且介紹他們較著名的作品、說明各著作的背景、及如何賞析。每課內容包括：課文正文、生詞與慣用語解說、練習等部分。其中練習部分，包括造句練習、問答與課後討論等，可加強學生對課文的了解，讀者可視需要，選擇練習。此外，爲了讓讀者更加了解詩歌的精髓，大部分詩歌都有英文翻譯。

本冊由世界華語文教育學會董秘書長鵬程擔任策畫的工作，總編輯及生詞、慣用語、練習部分的編寫由國立台灣師範大學陳純音教授負責，中文文章部分由國立台灣師範大學方祖燊教授撰寫，生詞、慣用語翻譯由吳豐君、胡紫寧、

黃雅芬等同學協助注解，生詞、慣用語與索引部分由陳美燕小姐幫忙篩選統計，英文部分則由國立台灣師範大學史文生教授協助校對。

世界華語文教育學會

Introduction

In recent years, the population of foreign learners of Mandarin has been increasing. According to the statistical reports of the *Second National Conference on World Chinese Language Teaching* held in Wulai in May, 1997, approximately five thousand foreign students from sixty countries registered in the Mandarin language training center in Taiwan. But if we count those students at private Mandarin language centers and short-term cram schools, the number will exceed five thousand. Though the purpose of learning Mandarin for these students is mainly to improve their language competence, we cannot deny that knowing more about Chinese culture is often their motivation.

As we all know, China has a very long history, which is very interesting to foreign students and well worth introducing to them. Though many books about Chinese culture are available on the market at present, most of them are written in English or other foreign languages. We believe that if we use Chinese to introduce Chinese culture, foreign students can obtain a deeper understanding of it. Therefore, on behalf of National Institute for Compilation and Translation, we decided to write this series of textbooks on Chinese culture.

This series has three volumes. Volume One introduces *Chinese Folk Festivals*, Volume Two *Chinese Poetry of the Tang Dynasty*; Volume Three *Chinese Calligraphy*. These books can be used as textbooks or outside reading for advanced learners of Chinese.

Chinese Poetry of the Tang Dynasty not only introduces the history of Chinese poetry of the Tang dynasty but also describes the lifetime of famous poets: Li Bai, Du

Fu, Gao Shi, Cen Sen, Wang Wei, Meng Haoran, Chang Ji and Meng Jiao. In addition, it introduces some famous poems of these poets and describes their background. Each lesson in this volume consists of a reading, a set of vocabulary words and idioms, and some exercises. The exercises are of three types: sentence-making, question-and-answer, and after-class discussion. Readers can select the parts which meet their needs for practice or discussion. In order to enhance the readers' comprehension, most of the poems have been provided with English translations.

This volume could not have been finished without the help of many people. The entire project was organized by Pong-cheng Dong from the World Chinese Language Association. The Chinese text was written by Prof. Zhu-Tsang Fang from National Taiwan Normal University. The rest of the book was written and carefully edited by Prof. Chun-yin Doris Chen from National Taiwan Normal University. We would like to thank Fong-chun Wu, Zi-ning Hu, Ya-fen Huang, and Mei-yan Chen for their help with translations and indexing. Finally, special thanks go to Prof. Frank Stevenson for his careful proof reading of the English.

World Chinese Language Association

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第一課

Lesson 1

詩歌的由來

THE ORIGIN OF POETRY

大家都喜歡詩歌，因為詩歌是用最美妙精鍊¹的文字來抒寫生活的情趣，心靈的感受；所以無論年輕年老的人都喜歡詩，沈醉²在詩境中。一首好詩，就是讀了一百次，仍覺得清新有味；因此，我們都能夠隨口³背出幾句前人的詩來。

詩歌可以說是人間最早的一種文學之一，在文字產生以前，人類在嘴巴上就高歌低吟⁴著各種詩。最早詩就是歌詞；古時候的人常常相聚一起，唱歌跳舞。聰明的詩人，早就曉得利用靈活的舌簧⁵吟唱著詩，抒發自己心裡頭的悲哀和歡樂，讚歎⁶天地間的真善美⁷，或是諷怨⁸人事上的虛偽⁹、醜惡和黑暗等。

古代祭祀的時候唱頌歌¹⁰，就是祈告神靈降福給人；快樂的宴會歌，就是希望大家能多打一些野味¹¹回來，或是能盡興地多喝幾杯美酒；在牧羊看牛的時候，高唱一支「天蒼蒼，野茫茫，風吹草低見牛羊」的民歌¹²，真可使人喜愛那廣大遼闊的草原；兒童遊戲的時候，唱著「我打麥，你打麥，打把剪子送姊姊」的兒歌，可使大家玩得更高興；在搖船舂米¹³的時候唱著「嚶嚶下」「哎哟荷」簡單的歌聲，配合著工作，會教人忘記了疲倦；戀愛的時候若躺在草地上唱吐露¹⁴心曲的情歌，將可博得愛人的歡心和愛慕；打漁¹⁵時候，在煙雨中駕船撒網兒¹⁶，遙遙地¹⁷唱答著「漁翁樂陶然」，將會使人感受到安然怡樂的¹⁸意味；批評政治時有諷刺歌，參加戰爭時有出征¹⁹曲，講故事時有敘事的史詩歌劇²⁰。總之，詩歌的效用是難以說盡的，所以從古到今，世界上已經產生了無數的詩歌和詩人，

詩歌在各國文學史中也都佔了極重要的地位。

中國數千年來的文學史，簡直可說就是由「詩歌」編成的。堯、舜²¹時代就有「擊壤歌²²」、「卿雲歌²³」。中國現存的最古老的詩集，是周朝的「詩經²⁴」，收有三百零五篇作品，包括周、魯、商三頌²⁵，大、小二雅²⁶，周南等十五國風²⁷。雅、頌多是廟堂²⁸宮廷的樂章²⁹，風多是流行各地的歌謠。這時詩歌是和音樂、舞蹈配合來唱的。詩歌和音樂、舞蹈脫離³⁰了關係，大概是到了漢朝³¹，有些人寫詩，並不是用來配樂歌唱的，只單純用來抒寫情思的，產生了「純詩」，像李陵³²、蘇武³³的詩，大概就是屬於這一類的作品。漢武帝³⁴的時候，擴大了主管樂舞歌曲的樂府³⁵，後人就將這能唱的「詩歌」以及仿擬³⁶的作品，都叫做「樂府詩」。純詩與歌詩就分開了，作者都非常多。

(一) 生詞

1. 美妙精鍊的 (ㄇㄟˇ ㄇㄣˊ ㄣㄟ ㄎㄢˇ • ㄉㄜˋ ; měimiào jīngliànde)

ADJ: exquisite and refined

2. 沉醉 (ㄘㄟˇ ㄉㄨㄟˋ ; chénzùi)

VI: to indulge in; to be addicted to

沉 : VI: to sink; to be drawn deep into; to submerge

他的船聽說沉了。

It was said that his ship sank.

ADV: deeply; very; sound

他睡得很沉。

He was sound asleep.

醉 : ADJ: drunk; intoxicated; infatuated; charmed

他昨晚又喝醉了。

He was drunk again last night.

3. 隨口 (ㄙㄨㄟˊ ㄎㄨˇ ; suíkǒu)

CV: to slip out (of one's mouth) without much thought

他只是隨口說說而已，我想他根本是無心的，你別介意。

He just said it. I don't think he meant it. Don't care about it.

4. 高歌低吟 (ㄍㄠ ㄉㄟ ㄎㄢ ㄟˊ ; gāogē dīyín)

VT: to sing aloud and to recite low

5. 舌簧 (ㄕㄟˊ ㄉㄨㄟˊ ; séhuáng)

N: tongue

6. 讚歎 (ㄗㄢˋ ㄊㄢˋ ; zàntàn)

VT: to praise; to eulogize; to glorify

這般美景真是無人不讚歎。

No one will not praise such a wonderful scene.

7. 真善美 (ㄗㄣ ㄕㄢˇ ㄇㄟˇ ; zhen shan mei)

N: truth, goodness and beauty

8. 諷怨 (ㄈㄥ ㄩㄢˋ ; fengyuàn)

VT: to satirize and complain

諷 : VT: to satirize

怨 : VT: to complain

9. 虛偽 (ㄒㄩ ㄨㄟˋ ; xuwèi)

N: hypocrisy

ADJ: false; spurious; hypocritical; insincere

你千萬別讓他虛偽的外表給騙了。

Don't be cheated by his hypocritical appearance.

10. 頌歌 (ㄘㄨㄥ ㄍㄜ ; sònggē)

N: hymns

11. 打…野味 (ㄉㄚˇ ㄩㄝˇ ㄩㄞˋ ; dǎ...yěwèi)

VP: to go hunting or to go on a hunting expedition

打 : VT: to beat; to strike; to hit; to get ; to make

N: a dozen

野味 : N: wild animals

12. 民歌 (ㄇㄧㄣ ㄍㄜ ; mín'gē)

N: folk songs

13. 舂米 (ㄘㄨㄥ ㄇㄟˇ ; chōngmǐ)

CV: to pound rice in order to remove the husk

14. 吐露 (ㄊㄨˋ ㄌㄨˋ ; tǔlù)

VT: to confess; to disclose

他因怕你拒絕，至今仍不敢對你吐露真情。

He is afraid that you may turn him down, so he still dare not confess his feelings to you.

15. 打漁 (ㄉㄚˇ ㄩˊ ; dǎ yú)

VP: to catch fish with nets

他們一家都是靠打漁謀生的。

They live by catching fish.

16. 撒網兒 (ㄙㄚˇ ㄨㄥˊ ㄦˊ ; sā wǎngr)

VP: to spread nets

撒: to spread; to scatter; to sprinkle; to disperse

17. 遙遙地 (ㄧㄠˊ ㄧㄠˊ ㄉㄧˋ ; yáoyáode)

ADV: remote; distant; far

我遙遙地聽到喊叫聲，好像是有人在喊救命。

I heard a cry in a far away place; it seemed that somebody was crying for help.

18. 安然怡樂的 (ㄞˊ ㄢㄠˊ ㄧˊ ㄌㄜˊ ㄉㄧˋ ; ānrán yílède)

ADJ: peaceful and joyful

19. 出征 (ㄔㄨ ㄓㄥ ; chūzhēng)

VI: to go to war

出: to go out; to produce; to happen; to put forth

20. 史詩歌劇 (ㄕㄩˋ ㄕㄩˋ ㄍㄜˋ ㄐㄩˋ ; shǐshī gējù)

N: epics and operas

21. 堯舜 (ㄧㄠˊ ㄕㄨˋ ; yáo shùn)

PN: Yao and Shun, two of the most celebrated sage emperors

22. 擊壤歌 (ㄐㄧㄣˊ ㄖㄨㄥˊ ㄍㄜ ; jíǎnggē)

PN: a song from the Di Wang Shi Ji; 'rang' means 'earth.'

'Jirang' together means to beat time on the ground with some objects and sing songs. When Emperor Yao governed the kingdom, everyone lived a stable life and the whole empire was full of peace. People usually sang this song at that time.

Its words were "work when the sun rises, rest when the sun sets, bore a well to drink, till the fields to eat, what does the emperor have to do with me?"

23. 卿雲歌 (ㄑㄩㄥ ㄩㄣˊ ㄍㄜ ; qīngyúngē)

PN: a song from the Da Zhuan section of Shang Shu; it's called 'qingyun' due to the first line, 'qiyun lan xi' (卿雲爛兮) (Ah, the colored clouds are splendid). It was said that when Shun passed the throne to Yu, everyone sang verses praising the colored clouds in the sky, the light of the sun and the moon, the brilliant stars, the changing of the seasons, and the honest spirit of the nation. They sang that in accordance with the will of Heaven, they were giving the throne to a good man.

24. 詩經 (ㄕㄨ ㄐㄧㄥ ; shījīng)

PN: the Book of Odes, a collection of 305 songs, extensively edited by Confucius from at least 3000 popular ballads and political and ritual hymns produced in the Zhou Dynasty. They were divided into three kinds: 'feng,' 'ya,' 'song.'

The Book of Odes included works from the early Zhou (1122 B.C.) to the Spring and Autumn Period (circa 570 B.C.), altogether a range spanning more than 550 years of poetry and songs. Subjects included religion, banqueting, hunting, society, life, and love; some songs were also dance pieces.

25. 頌 (ㄙㄨㄥˋ ㄍㄜ ; sòng)

N: verses used to praise the gods of heaven and earth and at the imperial ancestral