

ZHUANGZI

诸子百家国风画传
The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers

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画传

◆图 / 赵明钧 ◆文 / 海连 ◆译 / 秦悦



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前言

2014年3月，中国国家主席习近平在联合国教科文组织总部的演讲中指出：「中华文明经历了5000多年的历史变迁，但始终一脉相承，积淀着中华民族最深层的精神追求，代表着中华民族独特的精神标识，为中华民族生生不息、发展壮大提供了丰厚滋养。」中华传统文化是潺潺流水，润物无声，滋养了世代中国人的精神家园。在中华传统文化波澜壮阔的历史画卷中，诸子百家文化就是其中浓墨重彩的一页。

充满先贤智慧的诸子百家文化，是集中华传统文化、哲学、艺术于一体的文明宝藏：反对暴力，期盼人与人之间和睦相处，以礼相待，这是儒家思想的「仁」；平等博爱，止息不义战争，这是墨家思想的「兼爱非攻」；遵循自然、万物和谐，这是道家思想的「道法自然」；论兵却主张「不战而屈人之兵」，这是充满智慧光芒的兵家思想……诸子百家的思想，正包含着人们所努力构造的幸福世界中的重要基石。这是中华民族的财富，也是世界文明的重要组成部分。

近代以来，上海作为中华文明走向世界的一个重要窗口，担当着向世界展示中国文化华彩精神的重要使命。建设充满活力的国际文化大都市，上海更需要放眼全球、放眼全国，以「海纳百川」的精神打造中华文化精品，推动中华文化走向世界。

这套由国务院新闻办公室支持，上海市政府新闻办公室发起，山东省政府新闻办公室、河南省政府新闻办公室协力出版的《诸子百家国画传》丛书，化繁难为轻逸，化艰深为平易，充满了思想美、故事美、人性美、艺术美。它将诸子思想中的妙笔华章与国画家的水墨丹青巧妙结合，书香墨趣将诸子的音容笑貌、神采风骨生动地呈现在读者面前。它向世界打开了中华传统文化之门，同时也为中华文化拓展国际文化交流，进行了新的尝试和创新，提供了新的载体和通道。

灿如云霞的中华文化让世人心向往之。诸子百家文化精神正如追逐理性、自由与美的古希腊人文精神一般，是人类共同的文化财富。希望诸位读者从这套书出发，分享故事，体验艺术，感悟哲理，开始一段美轮美奂的中华传统文化探源之旅。

二〇一四年九月



Preface

In March of 2014, President Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech delivered in the headquarters of UNESCO, “Having gone through over 5000 years of vicissitudes, the Chinese civilization has always kept to its original root. Unique in representing China spiritually, it contains some most profound pursuits of the Chinese nation and provides it with abundant nourishment for existence and development.” The Chinese traditional culture is just like trickling water irrigating and nurturing the spiritual realm of Chinese people. In the long and splendid picture of Chinese cultural history, the contributions of great thinkers are the most glorious chapter.

The wisdom and philosophies of these great thinkers crystallized culture, philosophy and art in our Chinese civilization: Confucian “benevolence”, Mohist “universal love”, Taoist “modeling itself after Nature” and the military teaching about “attaining victory in war without fighting” are still holding the stage. These fascinating thoughts constitute the cornerstones of an ideal world Chinese people dream of having. These spiritual assets not only belong to Chinese people but also constitute an integral part of the world civilization.

As an important window in modern times, Shanghai has assumed a mission to demonstrate the brilliance of Chinese culture. To construct a dynamic international cultural metropolis and to promote Chinese culture to the world, Shanghai needs a mind so open to the entire country and entire world and a mind so tolerant as the vast ocean admitting hundreds of rivers.

The Pictorial Biographies of Great Thinkers supported by the State Council Information Office and Information Office of Shanghai Municipality is a close cooperation between Information Office of Shandong Provincial People’s Government and Information Office of Henan Provincial People’s Government. This series in Chinese painting style simplified the complicated history into simple stories revealing the beauty of human nature and artistic creation. The ink painting presented vividly the personalities of great thinkers, attracting readers to explore their great thoughts and ideas. The pictorial biographies helped open the door of Chinese traditional culture to the world, and this attempt also provided a new carrier and channel for cultural exchange.

The brilliant Chinese culture is fascinating. Like the pursuit for reason, freedom and beauty in ancient Greek humanism, the legacy from these great thinkers is also the cultural assets shared by all the humanities. It is hoped that readers can embark on a journey to explore traditional Chinese culture through reading these books.

September 2014



编者的话

战国时期，道家思想的代表人物庄子，一生都过着朴素艰苦的隐世生活。让人惊叹的是，在清贫的物质生活背后，他创造了极其丰富、浪漫的精神世界。庄子极擅用艺术形象来阐明其哲学思想。在庄子的精神世界中，人可以与蝴蝶相互转化，可以与鬼神对话，可以从光怪陆离的景象中参悟出哲理。《庄子画传》从庄子的日常生活写起，让读者对庄子的思想形成独特的管窥门径。画家赵明钧有着丰富的连环画和国画功底，十分讲究色彩和线条的运用。他对庄子精神世界图景的展现多采用鲜明的色彩，而描绘庄子本人时则多采用灰暗的颜色，以示其质朴的生活，让想象与现实形成饶有意味的对比。庄子个性洒脱，语言诙谐幽默，本书为了突出这一特点，人物往往配以夸张而不失趣味的动作，韵味十足。画家还勾勒了种种神怪鸟兽，在水墨画深浅交错的飘逸意境中，引领读者开启前往庄子世界的「奇幻」之旅。

Editor's Note

As a representative figure of Taoism during the Warring States Period, Zhuangzi lived quite a simple life. While comparing with his poverty and hardship, Zhuangzi created a rich and romantic spiritual world. Zhuangzi was extremely good at conveying his philosophical ideas through some artistic images. In his spiritual world, man can become a butterfly, and he can talk with ghost. His message is delivered through this weird, impossible world. *Zhuangzi* lets readers get to know his ideas through his daily life. The artist Zhao Mingjun has a solid foundation and rich experience in picture-story book painting and traditional Chinese painting, and he is very particular about coloring and lines. He highlighted Zhuangzi's spiritual world with bright colors and delineated his simple life with dark colors, thus establishing a sharp contrast between an imagined world and a harsh reality. To represent Zhuangzi's free spirit and humorous language, some portrayals are exaggerated to add fun. The artist also sketched some strange birds and beasts. In his artistic conception with ink, readers can embark on a journey to Zhuangzi's fantasy world.

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癸巳暮秋冠心現明鈞在盛京孤竹古道居



《庄子》，亦称《南华经》，道家经典之一，为庄周及其后学的著作集，在哲学、文学方面都具有较高的研究价值。

◎逍遥庄子图

The free and unfettered Zhuangzi

庄子，名周，生卒年、家世、师承渊源，始终都笼罩在历史的迷云中，无法确切知晓。我们只能根据《庄子》《史记》等

Little is known about Zhuangzi, the great thinker named Zhuang Zhou: his birth, his life and his mentors. Everything about Zhuangzi is shrouded in mystery. According to *Zhuangzi* and

古书的记载，大致推测他出生在战国中期的宋国，与魏惠王、齐宣王为同时代人。

Records of the Grand Historian, it is inferred that he was born in the State of Song during the Warring States Period, and he was contemporary with Duke Hui of Wei and Duke Xuan of Qi.

紫已著秋冠心變明鏡於蕊京孤竹古道居

◎庄周梦蝶图

Zhuang Zhou's butterfly dream

天地与我并生，而万物与我为一。（《庄子·齐物论》）

战国时期，群雄争霸，诸子百家各创新说。庄子却如同一位遗世而独立的隐者，沉浸在自己的翩翩蝴蝶梦中。他忽而在梦中无拘无束地飞舞，忽而又醒来，分不清究竟是庄子做梦变成了蝴蝶，还是蝴蝶此刻化作了庄子。

The Warring States Period witnessed a great number of states competing for hegemony, and hundreds of schools of thoughts contending for attention. However, Zhuangzi, like a recluse, had always kept himself aloof from the competition, and indulged himself in his butterfly dream. He once dreamed that he became a butterfly, fluttering here and there. Suddenly he woke up; but he did not know now whether he was Zhuangzi who dreamed of transforming into a butterfly, or a butterfly that dreamed of transforming into Zhuangzi.





◎ 离奇梦象图

Strange dreams

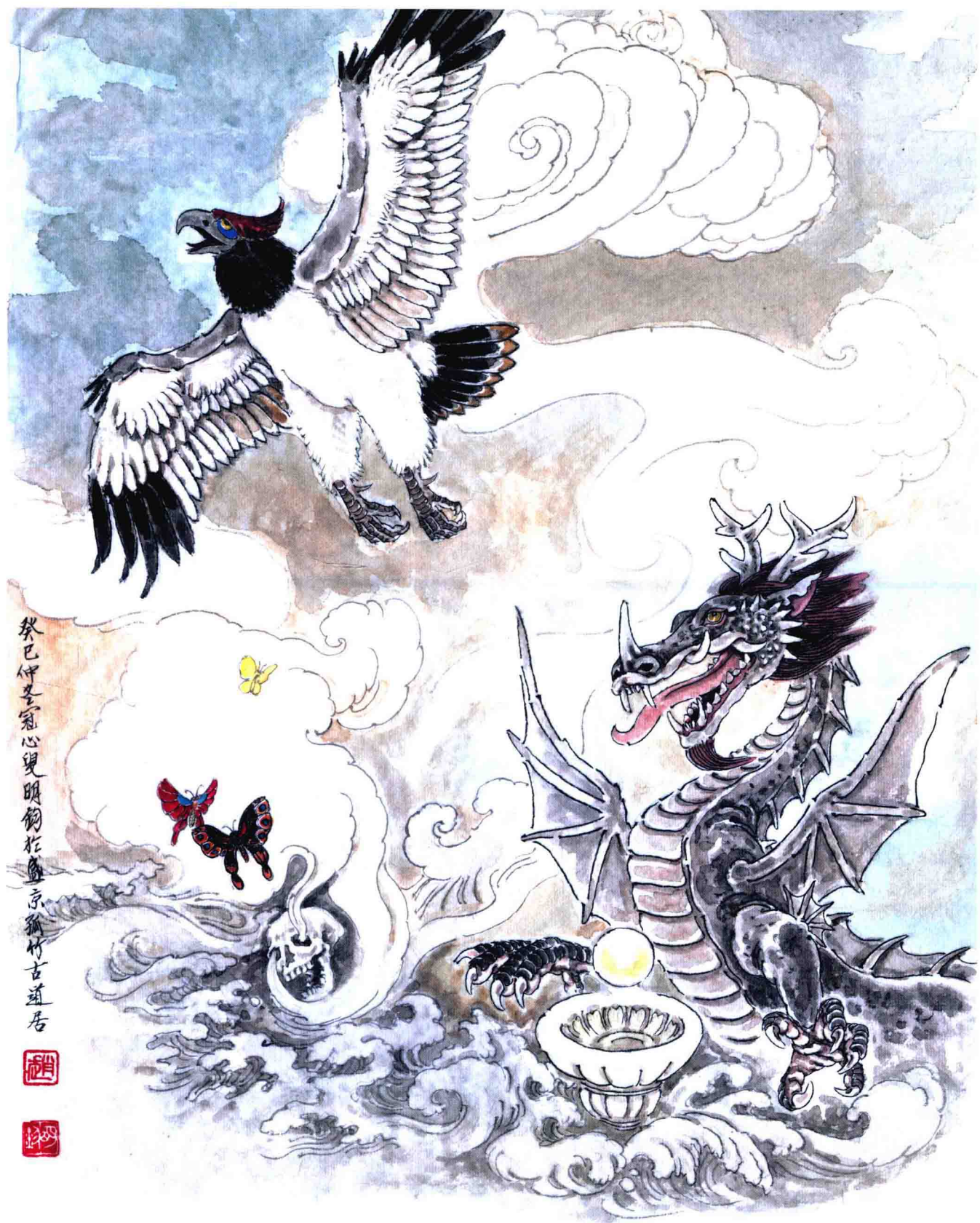
方其梦也，不知其梦也。梦之中又占其梦焉，觉而后知其梦也。（《庄子·齐物论》）

在《庄子》一书中，既有高飞九万里的大鹏，也有目光短浅的小鸟；既有在蜗牛角上发生的战斗，也有

在海底看管夜明珠的大骊龙。而在诗意的蝴蝶之外，同样也会有亡者的骷髅闯入庄子离奇的梦境。

In *Zhuangzi*, there are stories about a huge bird called Peng soaring as high as 90 thousand *li* in the sky, and a short-sighted small bird; there are also stories about fights on the feelers of a

snail, and a dragon looking after a luminous pearl at the bottom of the sea. Apart from the poetic butterfly dream, there are also strange dreams of skulls.





歲時登巳仲冬冠心雙眼鉤於
幽京孤竹古

蓮居



◎路遇髑髅图

Meeting a skull

夫知闲闲，小知间间；大言炎炎，小言詹詹。（《庄子·齐物论》）

一天，庄子正去往楚国，见道旁有个髑髅，便上前叩问：“您是犯了什么天理，遇上什么祸患，才沦落

至此呢？”髑髅不答，庄子竟拉过它来，就地枕着睡着了。

One day, Zhuangzi saw a skull on his way to the State of Chu. He went up and asked, “What made you suffer punishment

and lie unburied on the roadside?” The skull said nothing. Zhuangzi then slept with the skull under his head.

