三字经 Three Character Classic **百**家姓 Hundred Family Surnames 十字文 Thousand Character Classic

一本常看常新、贯通中西的文化枕边书

人文日新 编著



老少咸宜百读不厌 幼儿启蒙通俗易懂 快乐英语远离枯燥 认识中国从这开始



三百千

(汉英对照)

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《三字经》世传为南宋学者王应麟(1223—1296) 撰写,《百家姓》编者不详,《千字文》相传为南朝周 兴嗣(?—521)所编。《三字经》、《百家姓》、《千字 文》简称"三百千",是中华民族的文化瑰宝,也是自 古以来幼学启蒙的经典。

这本《三百千》(中英文白)第一次包括了英文、文言文和白话文三种形式。《三字经》英文版是在英国传教士马礼逊(Robert Morrison)上个世纪初翻译的基础上,由专业英文翻译重新修改审定,《千字文》和《百家姓》也是经过多次修改翻译,才达到现在比较完善的版本。希望读者通过阅读这本精心制作的中英文对照的经典,在书山路上攀登不止,达到古今融会、中西贯通的境界。

这次集结出版的《三百千》针对以下四类读者群:

- 1、刚刚识字的幼儿。书中的古文已经翻译为白话文,对于刚刚识字的幼童来说,是一本通俗易懂、朗朗上口的教科书,幼童从识字开始就能够穿越时空,去采撷古人的智慧结晶。
- 2、希望重读经典的成人。《三字经》里的很多内容,多摘自四书五经,现代人全读通读四书五经的可能性已经很小了,但《三字经》是四书五经及众多经典的

浓缩版本,非常值得一读再读。

- 3、学习外语的中国人。本书是一本学习英文的优 秀教材,与其花费大量时间去死记硬背英文单词,还不 如从一本英文《三百千》入手,在自己的文化氛围中有 兴趣地去学习英文。
- 4、希望了解中国传统文化的西方读者们。中国经 济的崛起促进了中国文化市场的繁荣, 也带来了对于中 国文化的巨大需求,但市场上缺乏来自中国、由中国人 汇编的介绍中国文化的中英对照书籍。

综上所述,《三百千》(中英文白)的出版就水到 渠成了。这是我们的第一次尝试, 书中不免有错误之 处,还请读者指正。

孝恪忠



壬辰初夏于晴寒阁

Preface

It was said that the Three Character Classic (the embodiment of Confucianism written in triplets of characters, suitable for teaching young children) was written by Wang Yinglin (1223—1296) during the Southern Song Dynasty (1127—1279) and the Thousand Character Classic (a Chinese poem used as a primer for teaching Chinese characters to children, containing exactly one thousand unique characters) was written by Zhou Xingsi (?—521) in the Southern Dynasties (420—589) while the author of the Hundred Family Surnames (a classic Chinese text composed of common surnames in ancient China) is anonymous. These three masterpieces, also called the Three Hundred Thousand for short, are cultural treasures of the Chinese Nation and used as an illuminating classical first readers for preschool children generation after generation.

Three Hundred Thousand (Chinese-English edition) is jointly published by Beijing Qinhan Culture Development Co. Ltd. and Humanism Horizon Publishing. As the first work among the series of Panda Head Start, the Three Hundred Thousand, financed by the Beijing Humanism Horizon Fund, is devoted to providing its readers with bilingual elaboration

and cultural connotation so as to immerse the readers in the broad and profound culture concerning heaven and earth, at home and abroad, through the boundaries of time and space.

The Three Hundred Thousand (Chinese-English edition) initiates the integration of English, classical Chinese and vernacular Chinese into one book. The current English version of the Three Character Classic was re-modified based on the translated version of the British missionary Robert Morrison in the early 20th century, while the fairly perfect English versions of Thousand Character Classic and Hundred Family Surnames were achieved through repeated translation and revision. The jointly published Three Hundred Thousand is geared at the following readers:

- Children who are just beginning to learn Chinese characters. Since the classical Chinese of this book has been translated into vernacular Chinese, it is easy to understand and a catchy textbook for children to travel across time and space and experience the gems of wisdom from the ancients.
- 2. Adults who wish to re-read the classics. Many parts of the Three Character Classic are abstracted from The Four Books (The Great Learning, The Doctrine of the Mean, The Confucian Analects and The Works of Mencius) and The Five Classics (The Book of Songs, The Book of History, The Book of Changes, The Book of Rites and The Spring and Autumn Annals). Since there is a slim chance for contemporary people to read these classics in their entirety, it is worth read-

— II —

ing and rereading the Three Character Classic to read so many classics with one condensed version.

- 3. Chinese people who wish to learn English. This book is an excellent textbook for English learners. It is rather enjoyable to learn English through an English-versioned Three Hundred Thousand cased in their own cultural atmosphere instead of mechanically memorizing vocabulary consuming both time and passion.
- 4. Western readers who wish to learn about Chinese traditional culture. With the rise of the Chinese economy, the urge to know more about Chinese culture has increased. However, the market has had a shortage of books edited by Chinese people first-hand with focus on Chinese culture.

In conclusion, the publishing of Three Hundred Thousand (Chinese-English edition) is to meet this need. Since this is our first attempt, we would really appreciate your feedback and correction of mistakes.

Master of Qinhan Pavilion:

June 1st, 2012

序 / I

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《三字经》



繁:人之初,性本善。性相近,習相遠。

rén	zhī	chū
人	之	初
xìng	běn	shàn
性	本	善
xìng	xiāng	jìn
性	相	近
хí	xiāng	yuăn
习	相	远

【释义】人在出生时,性格没有受到后天的影响,都是很善良的,在成长的过程中,个人所处的环境和教育程度的不同,导致性情有了好与坏的差别。

Men at their birth, are naturally good. Their natures are much the same; their habits become widely different.

【延伸】人生下来原本没有什么区别,但如果受到 不良环境的影响,善良的本性就会变坏。所以,人从小 就要好好学习,区分善恶,做一个对社会有用的人才。

繁: 苟不教, 性乃遷。教之道, 貴以專。

【释义】如果不对孩子严加管教,善良的本性就会变坏。而教育孩子的方法,就是必须专心一致地去教育孩子。

If follishly there is no teaching the nature will deteriorate. The right way in teaching is to attach the utmost impor-

tance in thoroughness.

【延伸】要想把孩子教育成才,平时就必须注重以身作则,专心一致,时时不能放松。百年大计,教育为本,教育是头等重要的大事,教育孩子应该按照本性发展的方法。

繁: 昔孟母, 擇鄰處。子不學, 斷機杼。

хĩ	mèng	mŭ
昔	孟	母
zé	lín	chŭ
择	邻	处
zĭ	bù	xué
子	不	学
duàn	jī	zhù
断	机	杼

【释义】古代战国时期,孟子的母亲曾三次搬家, 是为了让孟子有个好的学习环境。一次孟子厌学回家, 孟母大怒,就割断快要织好的布来教育孟子,做事情不 能半途而废。

Of old, the mother of Mencius, chose a neighbourhood, and when her child would not learn, she broke the shuttle from the loom, to encourage him not to give up. Mencius, like Confucius. Shuttle is a device carrying the weft thread in weaving. Loom is an apparatus for weaving cloth.

【延伸】孟子之所以能够成为历史上有名的大儒, 与孔子并称"孔孟",是和孟母的严格要求分不开的。 作为孩子的父母,要尽自己所能为孩子创造良好的教育 环境。



繁: 寶燕山, 有義方。教五子, 名俱揚。

	100000	4
dòu	yān	shān
窦	燕	山
yŏu	yì	fāng
有	义	方
jiào	wŭ	zĭ
教	五	子
ming	jù	yáng
名	俱	扬

【釋义】五代时, 燕山人窦禹钧教育儿子很有方法, 因此他的五个儿子都很有成就, 同时科举成名, 显亲扬名。

Dou Yanshan, had the right method. He taugh five son, each of whom raised the family reputation.

【延伸】教育子女,并不能用死板的教条主义,需要找到一个适合孩子的方法。良好的方法往往事半功倍,故事里的窦燕山能够使五个儿子兄友弟恭、孝敬父母,并且在学业上都取得了巨大的成就,是和他的教育方法分不开的。

繁:養不教,父之過。教不嚴,師之惰。

【释义】生养了儿女却只知供其吃穿,不知好好教诲,这是作为父亲的过错。教育学生却不严格要求,这就是做老师的失职了。

To feed without teaching, is the father's fault. To teach without severity, is the teacher's laziness.

【延伸】父母对于孩子,不能一味溺爱,在对孩子的教育方面,时时不能放松警惕,严格的教育是成才的必然途径。严师出高徒,教师对学生们的课业要一丝不苟。

繁:子不學,非所宜。幼不學,老何為。

zĭ	bù	xué
子	不	学
fēi	suð	уí
非	所	宜
yðu	bù	xué
幼	不	学
lăo	hé	wèi
老	何	为

【释义】小孩子不愿意认真学习,是很不应该的。如果一个人在青春年少的时候不努力读书学习,虚度光阴,到老的时候既不懂做人的道理,又无知识,还能有什么大的作为呢?

If the child does not learn, this is not as it should be. If he does not learn while young, what will he be when old?

【延伸】"一寸光阴一寸金,寸金难买寸光阴",一个人不趁年少时用功学习,长大后没有作为,空有抱负而没有能力去实现,就会后悔当初浪费的时光。每位小朋友都应该记住这样一句话:"少壮不努力,老大徒伤悲",要珍惜自己生命中的黄金时间。



繁: 玉不琢, 不成器。人不學, 不知義。

【释义】再好的玉如果不经过打磨雕刻,就不能成为精美的器物;人如果不读书不学习,就不懂得礼仪,不能成才。

If jade is not polished, it cannot become a thing of use. If a man does not learn, he cannot know the righteousness.

【延伸】一个人的成才之路,就好比是雕刻玉器,不经过上百道工序,美玉就不能成形。玉在没有打磨雕琢以前和普通的石块没有什么区别,人也如此,只有经过千锤百炼,才能成为一个有作为的人。

繁: 為人子, 方少時。親師友, 習禮儀。

【释义】为人子弟,从小的时候开始,就要亲近老师和贤友,要从他们那里学习为人处事的礼节和知识。

He who is the student of a man, when he is young,

should attach himself to his teachers and friends, and practise ceremonial usages.

【延伸】"三人行,必有我师焉",一个人的力量总是有限的,从少年时起,就要学会亲近明师、交结贤友,并从他们身上学习有益的经验和知识。取人之长补己之短,才能修身明性,有所成就。

繁: 香九齡, 能溫席。孝於親, 所當執。

xiāng	jiŭ	líng
香	九	龄
néng	wēn	хí
能	温	席
xido	yú	qīn
孝	于	亲
suŏ	dāng	zhí
所	当	执

【释义】东汉人黄香,九岁的时候就懂得孝敬父母,冬天寒冷的时候,他用身体把被褥温暖后,才让父亲安睡。孝顺父母,是每个子女都应当做到的。

Xiang, from East Han dynasty (AD 25—AD 220), Hubei province.

Filial is due from a son or daughter.

Xiang, at nine years of age, could warm his father's bed. Filial piety towards parents, is that to which we should hold fast.

【延伸】尊敬孝顺长辈,是做人的根本,每个人从小就应该知道孝敬父母、体谅父母。只有知道了父母的甘苦,才能够激励自己刻苦学习,未来报答父母的养育之恩。



繁:融四歲,能讓梨。弟于長,宜先知。

sì	suì
四	岁
ràng	lí
让	梨
yú	zhǎng
于	长
xiān	zhī
先	知
	四 ràng 让 yú 于

【释义】汉朝时,有个名叫孔融的人,四岁的时候,就知道把大的梨子让给兄长吃,这种尊敬和友爱兄长的道理,我们在小的时候就应该知道。

Kong Rong from Han dynasty, Shandong province. He was thirty-second decendant from grandson Confucius. Rong, at four years of age, could yield the (bigger) pears. To behave as a younger brother towards elders, is one of the first things to know.

【延伸】兄弟姐妹之间要和睦相处,对待别人要有爱心。无论处在何种情况下,都要时刻以友善的态度对待他人,只有不去计较个人得失,才能受到别人的尊敬和欢迎。

繁: 首孝弟, 次見聞。知某數, 識某文。

shău xiào tì 首 孝 悌 cì jiàn wén 次 见 闻 zhī mŏu shù 某 数 知 shí mŏu wén 识 某 文

【释义】一个人首要的是孝敬父母、尊敬兄长,其