

汉英对照

Classical Chinese-Modern Chinese-English

Shén Nóng Běn Cǎo Jīng

神农本草经

Agriculture God's Canon of Materia Medica



孙星衍◎考据 Textually Researched by Sun Xingyan

刘希茹◎今译 Translated in Modern Chinese by Liu Xiru

李照国◎英译 Translated in English by Li Zhaoguo



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111. 橘柚

【原文】

味辛，温。

主胸中瘕热逆气，利水谷。久服，去臭下气通神，一名橘皮。生川谷。（旧在果部，非）

【考据】

1. 《名医》曰：生南山，江南，十月采。
2. 案《说文》云：橘果出江南，柚条也。似橙而酢。《尔雅》云：柚条。郭璞云：似橙实酢，生江南。禹贡云：厥包橘柚。伪孔云：大曰橘，小曰柚。列子汤问篇云：吴楚之国有木焉，其名为欀，碧树而冬生，实丹而味酸，食其皮汁，已愤厥之疾，《司马相如赋》，有橘柚。张揖曰：柚，即橙也。似橘而大，味酢皮厚。

上木，上品二十种，旧一十九种，考果部，橘柚当入此。

【今译】

味辛，性温。



111. Juyou (橘柚, tangerine pericarp, Pericarpium Citri Tangerinae) ^[1]

[Original Text]

[Juyou (橘柚, tangerine pericarp, Pericarpium Citri Tangerinae),] pungent in taste and warm [in property], [is mainly used] to treat accumulation of heat and counterflow of Qi in the chest and promote digestion of food. Long-term taking [of it will] remove halitosis, descend Qi and invigorate spirit. [It is also] called Jupi (橘皮), growing in mountain valleys and river valleys.

[Textual Research]

[In the book entitled] *Ming Yi Bie Lu* (《名医别录》, *Special Record of Great Doctors*), [it] says [that Juyou (橘柚, tangerine pericarp, Pericarpium Citri Tangerinae)] grows in Nanshan (南山) and Jiangnan (江南). [It can be] collected in October.

Zhang Ji (张揖) said, “Juyou (橘柚, tangerine pericarp, Pericarpium Citri Tangerinae) actually is orange, also like tangerine [with the taste of] vinegar and thick bark.”

Notes

1. Juyou (橘柚, tangerine pericarp, Pericarpium Citri Tangerinae) is a herbal medicinal, pungent and bitter in taste, warm in property, entering the spleen meridian and the lung

主治胸中痞热上逆，能消化水谷。长期服用，能消除口臭，能使气下行，能使神气通畅。又称为橘皮。该物生长在山川河谷之中。





meridian, effective in regulating Qi, fortifying the spleen, drying dampness and resolving phlegm. Clinically it is used to treat abdominal distension, fullness and pain, indigestion, vomiting and panting, hiccup, chest oppression and cough with phlegm.



112. 发鬋

【原文】

味苦，温。

主五癰，关格不通，利小便水道，疗小儿痫，大人瘞，仍自还神化。

【考据】

1. 案《说文》云：发，根也。鬋，鬋也。鬋，鬋也。或作鬋。《毛诗》云：不屑鬋。《笺》云：鬋，鬋也。仪礼云：主妇被锡。注云：被锡，读为鬋。古者或剔贱者刑者之发，以被妇人之紒，为饰，因名鬋鬋焉。李当之云：是童男发，据汉人说：发鬋，当是剃刑人发，或童男发本经不忍取人发用之。故用剃余也。方家至用天灵盖，害及枯骨，卒不能治病。古人所无矣。

右人一种，旧同。

【今译】

味苦，性温。

主治五种癰闭之症及关格不通，能使小便通利，能使水外泄通畅，能治疗小儿癫痫，大人抽风，能使人恢复到神妙的美好境界。



112. Fabi (发髮, human hair, Capillus) [1]

[Original Text]

[Fabi (发髮, human hair, Capillus),] bitter in taste and warm [in property], [is mainly used] to treat five [kinds of] stranguria and obstruction of Guange^[2], to promote urination, to cure infantile epilepsy and convulsion in adults and to return to magic transformation.

[Textual Research]

[In] case [analysis in the book entitled] *Shuo Wen* (《说文》, *On Culture*), [it] says [that] Fabi (发髮, human hair, Capillus) refers to the root of hair. Li Dang (李当) said, "[Fabi (发髮, human hair, Capillus)] refers to hair from boys."

Notes

1. Fabi (发髮, human hair, Capillus) was a special use of human hair as medicinal in ancient times. Now in the field of traditional Chinese medicine, human hair is no longer used in clinical practice.

2. Guange (关格) refers to different pathological changes, dysuria, constipation, or pathological changes revealed by pulses located in Renying (人迎) and Cunkou (寸口).



113. 龙骨

【原文】

味甘，平。

主心腹，鬼注，精物老魅，咳逆，泄利，脓血，女子漏下，症瘕坚结，小儿热气惊痫。齿主，小儿大人惊痫瘖疾狂走，心下结气，不能喘息，诸瘕，杀精物。久服，轻身通神明，延年。生山谷。

【考据】

1. 《吴普》曰：龙骨生晋地，山谷阴，大水所过处，是龙死骨也，青白者善，十二月采，或无时，龙骨畏干漆，蜀椒，理石，龙齿神农李氏大寒，治惊痫，久服轻身。（《御览》《大观本》节文）
2. 《名医》曰：生晋地及太山，岩水岸土穴中死龙处，采无时。
3. 案《范子计然》云：龙骨生河东。

【今译】

味甘，性平。

主治心腹部鬼怪之邪所致之症，能祛除诡异之物所致之病，能治疗



113. Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong) ^[1]

[Original Text]

[Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong),] sweet in taste and mild [in property], [is mainly used] to treat [disease in] the heart and abdomen, tuberculosis, [diseases caused by] evils, cough with dyspnea, diarrhea, blood with purulent blood, vaginal bleeding, abdominal mass with hard lump, infantile epilepsy [due to] heat.

The tooth [of loong] can treat convulsion, epilepsy and manic behavior in children and adults, accumulation of Qi below the heart, difficulty to breathe, various spasm and [disease caused by] pathogenic factors like] ghost. Long-term taking [of it will] invigorate mentality and spirit, and prolong life. [It] exists in mountains and valleys.

[Textual Research]

[In the book entitled] *Wu Pu Ben Cao* (《吴普本草》, *Wu Pu's Studies of Materia Medica*), [it] says [that] Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong) [can be] found in Jindi (晋地), shady side of mountains and the areas [where] current flood runs over. [These places are] the areas [where] loong died [in ancient times]. [Loong bones that are] blue and white are effective [in treating disease]. [These bones can be] collected in December or at any time. [According to] Agriculture God (神农) and Li's (李氏), [loong

咳嗽气逆,泄泻,痢疾,脓血,女子阴道出血淋漓不断,症瘕坚硬积聚,小儿热邪所致之病,惊恐心悸,癫痫。

其齿可主治小儿大人惊恐心悸,因癫痫症而疯狂奔跑,心下气结,不能喘息,各种痉挛,能消除妖怪之物。长期服用,能使人身体轻盈,神志清晰,精神旺盛,能延年益寿。该物生长在山谷之中。



bones and teeth are] severely cold [in property] and can treat convulsion and epilepsy. Long-term taking [of it can] relax the body [as mentioned in the book entitled] *Tai Ping Yu Lan* (《太平御览》, *Imperial Studies in Taiping Times*).

[In the book entitled] *Ming Yi Bie Lu* (《名医别录》, *Special Record of Great Doctors*), [it] says [that Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong) can be] found in Jindi (晋地), Taishan (太山) and caves in the banks of rivers [where] loong died. [It can be] collected at any time.

[In the book entitled] *Fan Zi Ji Ran* (《范子计然》, *Studies About Fan Li's Teacher*), [it] says [that] Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong) [can be] found in Hedong (河东)

Notes

1. Longgu (龙骨, loong bone, Os Loong) actually refers to the fossils of bones of animals died in ancient times, including elephants, rhinoceros and hipparion, sweet, astringent in taste and mild in property, entering the heart meridian, the liver meridian and the kidney meridian, effective in harmonizing the liver and subduing Yang, ceasing fright and tranquilizing spirit. Clinically it is used to treat convulsion and epilepsy, vertigo and blurred vision, palpitation, insomnia, dreaminess, seminal emission, spontaneous spermatorrhea and premature ejaculation.





114. 麝香

【原文】

味辛，温。

主辟恶气，杀鬼精物，温疟，蛊毒，痢瘕，去三虫。久服除邪，不梦寤
魔寐。生川谷。

【考据】

1. 《名医》曰：生中台及益州雍州山中，春风取之，生者益良。
2. 案《说文》云：麝如小麋，脐有香，黑色獐也（《御览》引多三字）。

《尔雅》云：麝父麋足。郭璞云：脚似麋有香。

【今译】

味辛，性温。

能消除邪恶之气，能杀除鬼怪之病，能治疗暑热之邪所致疟



114. Shexiang (麝香, abelmusk, Moschus) ^[1]

[Original Text]

[Shexiang (麝香, abelmusk, Moschus),] pungent in taste and warm [in property], [is mainly used] to avoid [invasion of] evil-Qi, expel [pathogenic factors like] ghosts, to treat warm malaria, [disease caused by] worm toxin, convulsion and epilepsy, and to kill three worms^[2]. Long-term taking [of it will] eliminate evils and avoid being awakened by nightmare. [It] grows in mountain valleys and river valleys.

[Textual Research]

[In the book entitled] *Ming Yi Bie Lu* (《名医别录》, *Special Record of Great Doctors*), [it] says [that Shexiang (麝香, abelmusk, Moschus)] grows in Zhongtai (中台) and mountains in Yizhou (益州) and Yongzhou (雍州). To collect [it] in spring is more effective for cultivating health. [In] case [analysis in the book entitled] *Shuo Wen* (《说文》, *On Culture*), [it] says [that] musk (麝) is like small elk (麋). [If its] navel is fragrant, [it is like] black roe.

Notes

1. Shexiang (麝香, abelmusk, Moschus) is an animal medicinal, pungent in taste and warm in property, entering the heart meridian, the spleen meridian and the liver meridian, effective in opening



疾，虫毒所致之病，癫痫抽搐，能祛除三种虫子。长期服用能消除邪气，能使人睡眠中不会有噩梦惊醒。该物生长在山川河谷之中。