



中译经典文库·中华传统文化精粹[汉英对照]

佛经故事

Buddhist Parables

张庆年 编选、英译

Compiled and translated by Zhang Qingnian



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Buddhist Stories

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出版说明

“中华传统文化精粹”丛书脱胎于我公司出版的 20 世纪八九十年代中国最富盛名的双语读物“英汉汉英对照一百丛书”。这套丛书曾经影响了几代英语和中华文化学习者、爱好者，深受读者的喜爱，以至今天还有许多翻译界、外交界、教育界等各界取得卓越成就的人士，对这套书籍仍怀有浓重的情结。这套书不仅仅是当初他们学习英语的课外启蒙读本，亦是他们的良师益友，是他们追求知识、拼搏向上的青春记忆。

这套丛书最初由中国对外翻译出版公司于 20 世纪八九十年代同香港商务印书馆合作陆续推出，丛书的编者和译者都是在各自领域做出贡献的学者、教授，使得该套丛书在读者中获得了很好的口碑，创造了良好的社会效益和经济效益。

为了将这一品牌发扬光大，我公司对“英汉汉英对照一百丛书”进行了修订、重组，聘请了享誉海内外的中国翻译界专家组成阵容强大的顾问团，在题材、选篇、译文、栏目设置等方面进行了严谨的论证、精心的编辑，打造出适应新时代读者需求以及提升中国文化新形象的精品图书——“中华传统文化精粹”。

“中华传统文化精粹”丛书内容丰富。秉承以中外读者为本的宗旨，我们增加了白话翻译、中文注释、汉语拼音、经典名句等栏目，删除了晦涩、冗长的篇目，使丛书更加通俗、实用。

“中华传统文化精粹”丛书整体性强、版式精致且与内容和谐统一，相信必将受到中外读者的喜爱。

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The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series originated from the Chinese-English 100 Bilingual Series, the most popular one in the last two decades of the 20th century in China. The series had so impressed generations of English learners and admirers of Chinese culture that still leaves a deep impression in readers' mind. The books were their primary reading materials of English language, resourceful teacher and intimate friend, witnessing a perennial youth in pursuit of knowledge and success.

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To bring the superb quality of the previous series into full play, CTPC has put enormous effort in revising and reorganizing it, drawing from the contributions by renowned translation scholars and experts in China. Their critical assessment and compilation with regards to topics, original selections, English translations, and overall layouts will surely stand to the reader's demand and create a new image of Chinese culture, that is, in "The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series".

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Characteristic of holistic configuration and harmonious unity between the fine format and the excellent content, the Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series will certainly be cherished by readers from both home and abroad.

前言

PREFACE



本书脱胎于《痴华鬘》，即汉译佛典《百喻经》，古印度僧伽斯那撰，南齐永明十年（493）中天竺法师求那毗地译。此书又称《百句譬喻经》，有两卷本和四卷本，内容大同小异。

此书系以寓言故事的形式，启迪智慧，针砭愚痴，寓庄于谐，达到教化世人的目的。在佛藏中以譬喻为名的书不下五六种，唯此书最有条贯。晚近以来，文化界人士对于佛经中富有文学意味的一些典籍或篇章，多所涉猎，给予了相当的重视。以此书为例，早在1914年鲁迅先生就布施银元60元，请南京金陵刻经处刻印100部赠送结缘。其后，1926年他又支持当时北京大学学生王品青先生点校《百喻经》，除去经中的教诫部分，复根据经尾有“尊者僧伽斯那造作《痴华鬘》竟”一语，以《痴华鬘》书名出版，鲁迅先生还为这本书写了题记（收入《鲁迅全集》第7卷），十分精辟地论述了佛典中寓言故事的文学价值及其影响。

这本书之所以叫做“痴华鬘”，大致上有这样两层意思：“痴”是指每个故事所针砭的愚蠢可笑的事实本身；“华鬘”本来是指花环，这里则指因比喻而受到的教育和启发。痴即愚痴，是直陈其事；华鬘比喻智慧，是隐喻其理。以智慧之华鬘，去愚痴之迷雾，即为本书的宗旨。

前言

佛经故事 中华传统文化精粹

PREFACE

本书的语体文译本已有多种，大都只取其中的寓言部分，而删去了解释、教诫的内容。中国对外翻译出版公司出版汉英对照本使得本书有了第一个英译本，这对在英语读者群中传播优秀的佛教文化无疑是一项具有重要意义的工作。希望在这一良好开端的基础上，翻译界的朋友们对佛教文化的向外传播工作倾注更多的心力，逐步把一些佛教典籍译成西方文字，让西方人士亦能分享我们中华民族积累的丰富的佛教文化成果。

净 慧

1994年3月4日于北京

PREFACE



This book is derived from *Chi Hua Man*, the Chinese translated version of the Buddhist classic *Sutra of A Hundred Parables*, Written by Sanghasena of ancient India. Priest Gunavaddhi of Central India translated it into Chinese in the year 493, that is, the tenth year of the Reign of Yongming of Southern Qi. The book has a two volume and a four volume edition, contents being largely the same.

Told in the form of parables, the stories in this book inspire wisdom and ridicule stupidity, and their morals are embodied in humour to achieve the goal of education. There are no less than five or six books in the Buddhist scriptures using parables as teaching material. This one is by far the most systematic. Various contemporary cultural figures have shown considerable interest in those books or articles in Buddhist scriptures with rich literary flavor. In 1914, by way of alms, the noted writer Lu Xun donated 60 silver dollars to the Jinling Scripture Engraving Workshop in Nanjing to have 100 copies of the book printed. Later, in 1926, he supported Mr. Wang Pingqing, then a student at Beijing University, in his collation of the Hundred Parables. After deleting the moral admonishments, Wang published the book

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under the title of *Chi Hua Man*, the name taken from a sentence at the end of the book which read, "*Chi Hua Man* is the work of the Reverend Sanghasena." Lu Xun wrote the preface for this book (see Vol. 7 of *Complete Works of Lu Xun*), in which he gave a penetrating analysis of the literary value and influence of Buddhist parables.

A word needs to be said about the name *Chi Hua Man*. Roughly, it contains two meanings: "Chi" refers to the stupidity and absurdity which are the subject of ridicule in each parable, whereas "Hua Man", which literally means a flower wreath, is used here in reference to the morals of the parables. While "Chi", meaning stupidity and foolishness, is presented bluntly before the reader, "Hua Man", the analogy of wisdom, is implied. Hence the purpose of the book, which is to lift the fog of stupidity — Chi — with wisdom — hua man.

The book already exists in several different versions in both classical and vernacular Chinese. Most of them retain only the parables themselves, without the explanations and admonishments. Now, China Translation and Publishing Corporation is going to publish this book, changing its name to *Buddhist Parables*. Thus, for the first time, we have an English translation of the book. Undoubtedly, this is highly significant for disseminating the fine Buddhist culture among English readers. Let's hope that with this as a starter, our translators will put more efforts into the dissemination of Buddhist culture overseas by translating Buddhist classics into various western languages, so that western readers might also enjoy the richness of this culture



accumulated by the Chinese nation through millenia.

Jing Hui

March 4, 1994 Beijing





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