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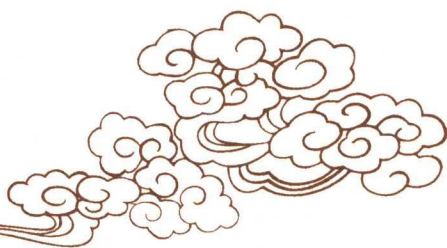
寓言故事

CHINESE FABLES AND CULTURAL STORIES

朱一飞 余长茂 朱瑛 王海燕
唐敦燕 蔡文谦 译 编著



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作者简介 ◀

朱一飞，上海奉贤人，1966年毕业于复旦大学中文系，1972—1975年就学于上海外国语学院和北京语言学院。现为复旦大学中文教授，上海虹桥语言文化专修学校校长。

1975年起一直从事对外汉语和文化的教学与研究。1979—1981年、1995—1997年，先后执教于埃及艾因夏姆斯大学中文系，受聘为博士生导师。

至今发表学术论文十余篇。主编（合作）“中国文化故事丛书”（3卷，汉英对照），总主编（合作）国别卷《世界文化史故事大系》（10卷），主编（合作）外籍少儿汉语系列教材《国际少儿汉语》（41册，双语）等各类教材和读物十余种。

Zhu Yifei, a native of Shanghai, graduated from the Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Fudan University in 1966. He studied in Shanghai International Studies University and Beijing Languages Institute from 1972 to 1975. He is currently both a professor in Fudan University and the president of Shanghai Hongqiao Language & Culture School.

Since 1975, he has been teaching and researching in the field of culture and teaching Chinese as a foreign language. He taught in the Department of Chinese Language in Ain Shams University in Egypt respectively from 1979 to 1981 and from 1995 to 1997, and was a supervisor for doctoral students there.

By now, he has had more than 10 academic papers published. He is the chief editor of more than 10 series of textbooks and readers, such as *Stories of Chinese Culture* (3 volumes, Chinese-English bilingual edition), *World Culture Series* (10 volumes), and *Chinese for International Children* (41 volumes, Chinese-English bilingual edition).

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《英译中国文化寓言故事》

CHINESE FABLES AND CULTURAL STORIES

朱一飞 余长茂 朱 瑛 王海燕 编著

唐敦燕 蔡文谦 译

序

朱一飞、余长茂、朱瑛和王海燕编写了《英译中国文化寓言故事》，我先睹为快。他们编写的目的一是为了弘扬中华文化，二是为了对外汉语教学。这种设想好，内容也活泼生动，我想中外广大读者会欢迎的。

寓言这种文学体裁古今中外都有，而在中国更为丰富。有人民的口头创作，也有作家的名篇；有汉族的，也有国内各少数民族的；有数千年前的，也有当今现代的。在世界文坛上，中国寓言是一棵大树，风格独特，荫蔽一方。朱一飞先生等所选编介绍的，不过是九牛之一毛，示范而已。读者可以继续搜寻以进入寓言的美丽花园，自己欣赏。

既然如此，为什么介绍寓言这种文学体裁的书历来不是很多呢？

寓言闪烁着高度智慧的火花，以灵敏而简洁的话语构成精悍的短篇，以虚构的故事情节，表达出讽刺和教训的深意。它针对着某种扭曲了的生活现象，不正常的心理或行为，以及社会上某种问题，狠狠地鞭挞，毫不留情。如果觉得疼的是一般老百姓，他们自己也禁不住发笑，感到自己确实有这种毛病，知过必改，欣然接受了这种善意而辛辣的规劝。如果感觉到火辣辣阵痛的是达官贵人，那还了得？中国古代寓言有《守株待兔》，这大概不会惹老爷们生气。可是有篇《疑人偷斧》的寓言，三言两语，嘲笑主观妄加揣测之荒唐可笑，这篇寓言可就不行了。那么，编选介绍寓言的书受到连累而很少问世，也就难怪了。

在外国，情况并不更好一些，例如寓言以列那狐为名，或者选用各种动物植物甚至无生物使之“人格化”，有的不惜搬出了令人作呕的跳蚤，何以故？大概也是有所顾忌吧！

但无论如何，寓言的主要宗旨是发挥教育作用，或者使人牢记必须加强道德修养以增长智慧，或者提醒善良的人们不要上当受骗，这种文学体裁会永远受到人们喜爱。

是为序。

张清常

1992年12月

于北京语言学院

Preface

I have had the pleasure of reading in advance *Chinese Fables and Cultural Stories*, a book compiled by Mr. Zhu Yifei, Mr. She Changmao, Ms. Zhu Ying and Ms. Wang Haiyan. The aim of this interesting book is, firstly, to help the spread of Chinese culture and, secondly, to help in teaching the Chinese language to foreigners. Such an aim is certainly laudable and the result is a book vividly interesting to all. I believe it will be well received among both Chinese and foreign readers.

Literary pieces in the form of fables exist in both ancient and modern times, both in China and in other countries, but they may be more common here. There are oral creations of common folks as well as well-crafted stories by famous authors. Some are creations of the Han nationality, and some are from various ethnic minorities. Some date back to several thousand years ago, and some are of contemporary times. In the realm of world literature, Chinese fable-writing stands like a giant tree of a unique style that offers welcome shade and protective shelter to many. What Zhu Yifei and his colleagues have compiled is just a few samples or what the Chinese call “a single hair from 9 ox hides”. Readers may go on from here to search for others and enter the beautiful garden of Chinese fables to enjoy themselves.

Such being the case, why aren't there many books introducing fables?

Fables are short pithy stories in witty and simple language and with fictitious events which scintillate with sparks of surpassing wisdom, often expressing the profound meaning of a moral by satire. They are directed against certain phenomena of life being warped and mentality or behavior being screwed up, as well as some social problems which they lash at mercilessly. If those feeling the hurt are just ordinary folks, it may happen that they will

just have a good laugh at themselves, thinking that indeed they may deserve this and accept the well-meant, if stinging, admonitions and mend their own ways. But if high officials and important personages happen to be the targets and feel searing pain at the barbs, well, what may not happen? An ancient Chinese parable like “Waiting for Hares by the Tree” perhaps may not incur the lords’ wrath, but the parable entitled “Suspecting Others of Stealing the Hatchet”, which in a few sentences satirizes the absurdity of preposterous, unfounded suspicion, simply would not be acceptable. No wonder books containing such fables are likely to get into trouble and will never see the light of day!

The situation may not be any better in other countries. For instance, why do some foreign fables, like *Reynard the Fox*, have various animals, plants or even lifeless things personified? Some even let the loathsome flea figure in them. Perhaps the authors there could not afford to be that frank either!

But whatever one may say, the main aim of fable-writing is to be educational, or to make people remember they must improve their moral character and learn to be wise, or to remind the good and kind-hearted to beware of traps. This genre of literature will no doubt be loved forever by the people.

Zhang Qingchang

Beijing Languages Institute

Dec. 1992

再版前言

《英译中国文化寓言故事》初版于1997年1月，原为《中国文化故事丛书（汉英对照）》的第三卷。现在，上海外语教育出版社根据读者需求决定再版，作为广大读者朋友，尤其是外国友人了解中国文化的普及读物。

笔者和余长茂、日本国日本大学原商学部硕士生朱瑛，以及日本国大阪中国语学院王海燕怀着十分高兴的心情，愿再次将它奉献给世界各国的读者。

《英译中国文化寓言故事》精选了中国文化发展史上的148篇古代寓言，按照作品生成朝代的起始时间或作者的生卒年代来排列。尽管这只是中国文化的极小一部分，但它却散发出中华民族的气息，闪烁着中华民族的智慧，折射出中国文化的光辉。在本书中，朋友们不但能读到生动有趣且寓意深刻的寓言故事，从中得到教益和启迪，而且可以窥见源远流长、气象万千的中国寓言发展的轮廓。

寓言，常以夸张与想象的手法，简明活泼的语言，鲜明生动的形象，寓生活哲理于有趣的故事之中。人们一般认为世界文化史上最早的寓言是公元前6世纪古希腊的《伊索寓言》，也有人认为是古印度的《五卷书》。其实，3000多年前中国的《周易》一书中，作者已经运用一些形象的比喻故事来说明事理，显得生动而有意义，譬如编入本书的“公羊触篱”、“即鹿无虞”等寓言，堪称中国古代寓言故事之滥觞。鉴此，我们赞同严北溟等先生的看法：中国寓言较之《伊索寓

言》、《五卷书》还早了 500 年左右。著名语言学家、北京语言大学教授张清常先生在为本书撰写的《序》中，深情地写道：“在世界文坛上，中国寓言是一棵大树，风格独特，荫蔽一方。”

唐敦燕女士和蔡文谦先生以通俗、活泼、流畅的英译文，给本书增添了无限色彩。复旦大学陈光磊教授审校了全书中文部分；在本书编写过程中，我们参考了诸家选本；上海外语教育出版社为本书的出版付出了艰辛的劳动。在此，一并致以最衷心的感谢！敬请中外专家、读者指教！

朱一飞

2007 年 1 月

于复旦大学国际文化交流学院

Foreword to Second Edition

Chinese Fables and Cultural Stories was first published in January, 1997 as the third volume of *Stories of Chinese Culture – A Bilingual Series*. In order to satisfy readers' increasing demands for a better understanding of Chinese culture, Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press brings out the second edition of this book.

Mr. She Changmao, Ms. Zhu Ying of the University of Japan, Ms. Wang Haiyan of the Institute of Chinese Language in Osaka, and I are only too glad to present the second edition to readers around the world.

This book contains 148 ancient Chinese fables arranged chronologically. Though this rich collection of fables covers only a small part of Chinese culture, it reflects the radiance of it, and sparkles with the wisdom of the Chinese nation. The book provides readers with not only vivid, interesting fables with profound inspirational messages, but also a glimpse of the panorama of the historical development of Chinese fables, which boast a great variety and peculiar fascination.

A fable is a short interesting story that teaches a moral lesson by means of vivid imagery, hyperbole, and simple yet lively language. It is generally accepted that *Aesop's Fables* of ancient Greece in the 6th century B.C. were the earliest fables in the world, but other people regard *Pancatantra* of ancient India as the first. As a matter of fact, however, 3,000 years ago, the author of *The Book of Changes* in China used vivid, simple parables to explain the reasons behind happenings and events in a lively and constructive manner. For instance, the fables "The Ram Butts Against the Fence" and "Approaching the Deer Without *Yu*", etc. in this book can be called the origin of Chinese fables. Therefore, we concur with the viewpoint put forward by Mr. Yan

Beiming and other scholars that Chinese fables were developed first, about 500 years earlier than *Aesop's Fables* and *Pancatantra*. In the preface to this book, the famous linguist, Professor Zhang Qingchang of Beijing Languages Institute wrote with deep emotion: "In the realm of world literature, Chinese fable-writing stands like a giant tree of a unique style that offers welcome shade and protective shelter to many."

Ms. Tang Dunyan and Mr. Cai Wenqian translated the Chinese version into English using simple, fluent, and meaningful language, which adds much more color to the book. Professor Chen Guanglei of Fudan University proofread the Chinese version of the book. In the course of this compilation, we referred to selected works by scholars of various schools. The management and staff of Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press made strenuous efforts for the publication of this edition. We hereby express our heartfelt thanks to them, and humbly request advice from Chinese and foreign experts and readers.

Zhu Yifei

International Cultural Exchange School of Fudan University

Jan. 2007

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