

CHINESE TRADITIONAL CULTURE SERIES  
中国传统文化精粹书系

# ILLUSTRATED POEMS OF MAO ZEDONG

精选毛泽东诗词与诗意画

(英汉对照) 许渊冲◎译诗



CHINA INTERCONTINENTAL PRESS

国际传播出版社

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## 许渊冲

1921年出生于江西南昌。先后毕业于西南联大、巴黎大学。北京大学文学翻译教授。英文著作有《中诗英韵探胜》、《逝水年华》。中文著作有《翻译的艺术》、《文学翻译谈》、《追忆逝水年华》。译作方面，除了由英国企鹅出版公司出版的汉译英《不朽之歌》外，还有《诗经》、《楚辞》、《唐诗三百首》、《宋词三百首》、《李白诗选》、《苏东坡诗词选》、《西厢记》和《毛泽东诗词选》等英译或法译。其中英译《楚辞》及《西厢记》分别被誉为“英美文学的高峰”，“可与莎士比亚的杰作媲美”，外译汉则有福楼拜《包法利夫人》等世界文学名著十种。被称为将中文诗词翻译为英法韵文的惟一专家。

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## Xu Yuanchong

Born in Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province in 1921, he graduated from the Southwest Associated University and Université de Paris. A professor of literary translation at Peking University. His English publications include *On Chinese Verse in English Rhyme - From the Book of Poetry to the Romance of the Western Bower and Vanished Springs*, which was prefaced by C.N. Yang, the 1957 Nobel Prize winner for physics. His Chinese publications include *The Art of Translation*, *Literary Translation Theories* and *Vanished Springs*. In addition to *Songs of the Immortals*, which was published by Penguin Books, he has translated many Chinese literary classics into English or French, such as *The Book of Poetry*, *The Songs of the South*, *300 Tang Poems*, *300 Song Lyrics*, *Selected Poems of Li Bai*, *Poems and Lyrics of Su Dongpo*, *The Romance of the Western Bower* and *The Selected Poems of Mao Zedong*. Of them *The Songs of the South* was acclaimed as “a peak of English and American literature,” and *The Romance of the Western Bower* to be able to “compare well with Shakespeare’s masterpieces.” He has also translated ten world literary classics, including Gustave Flaubert’s *Madame Bovary*, into Chinese. He has been proclaimed as the only expert in the world who can translate Chinese poetry into English and French rhyme.



壬子年冬月  
廣東人廣  
并題記



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# **A View on Mao Zedong's Poems**

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© Sun Dongsheng

Mao Zedong wrote dozens of poems in his whole life. His poem Long March, included in Red Star over China by revered American journalist Edgar Snow, was the first one made public. Since then, a total of 39 poems were published one after another after his examination and revision. Selected Poems of Mao Zedong, published by the People's Literature Publishing House in 1986, included 50 poems. The Collection of Mao Zedong's Poems, which was compiled and published by the Party Literature Research Center under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCPC) in 1996, collected 67 poems. These poems are largely the quintessence of his work, and are considered widespread, far-reaching ones in modern poetic history as well.

The wide spread of Mao Zedong's poems is contributed by their rich ideas, heroic spirit and everlasting artistic charm. These poems, depicting China's revolution and construction undertakings with epic characteristics, composed the strongest melody of the time through artistic techniques, and finally became an important part of Mao Zedong Thought. They are an important subject of research on him, because they reflected his heroic and magnificent inner world as well as his personality the most. Many lines in his poems are regarded as textbook or motto for life. Except some classical poems of Tang (618-907) and Song (960-1279) dynasties, every Chinese can utter several lines from

Mao's poems. His poems are highly praised for their rich philosophic connotation, strong aesthetic meaning, rich and profound content, and artistic delicacy. Mao Zedong was good at describing modern life through classical poem, this helped to ease the conflict between classical and modern poetry, and accordingly gained an important position in modern poetic history.

Mao Zedong's poems are no doubt a dazzling pearl in Chinese literature history. As a statesman, he is great; as a poet, his experiences, knowledge and ambitions make his poems widely spread and read. His calligraphic works are elegant, fluent and impressive as well, with different-style handwritings for about 50 poems left. Both his poem and handwriting were excellent and well combined.

(Note: the author is the vice secretary-general of the Research Association of Mao Zedong's Poems and deputy executive editor of Party Literature, a magazine published under the auspice of the Party Literature Research Center of CCCPC.)

Translated by Tang Fuchun

# 携来登山唱 流韵壮东风（代序）

## ——毛泽东诗词管窥

◎孙东升

毛泽东一生留下数十首诗作。从美国著名记者斯诺在《西行漫记》中披露《长征》诗开始，在他生前，经他审订陆续发表了39首诗词。1986年，人民文学出版社出版了《毛泽东诗词选》，收入诗词50首；1996年，中共中央文献研究室编辑出版了《毛泽东诗词集》，收入诗词67首。到目前为止，这67首诗词大体是毛泽东诗词创作的最精华部分，也是流传甚广、影响深远的当代诗词作品。

毛泽东诗词的广泛传播，与其诗词本身所具有的博大的思想内容、豪迈的气势和永恒的艺术魅力分不开。毛泽东诗词反映了中国革命和建设的历程，用艺术的手法反映了时代的最强音，具有史诗性，是毛泽东思想的组成部分；毛泽东诗词反映毛泽东豪迈、雄奇的精神世界，具有强烈的个性色彩，是毛泽东研究的一个重要组成部分，最能体现毛泽东的个性特点；毛泽东诗词是人生的教科书和座右铭。每一个中国人，除了唐诗宋词以外，恐怕都会背出几句毛泽东的诗词名句；毛泽东诗词不仅有丰富的哲理内涵，更有饱满的美学内涵，以其内容的博大精深和艺术的蕴藉，赢得了人们的广泛赞誉；毛泽东诗词用旧体诗歌的形式反映现代生活，改变了新旧体诗词对立的局面，在当代诗歌发展史上具有重要的地位。

我们可以毫不夸张地说，毛泽东诗词是中国文学史上一颗璀璨的明珠。作为政治家，他是伟大的；作为诗人，他的经历，他的学识，他的襟抱，决定了他的诗词注定要被人们关注和传播。毛泽东的诗词书法优美流畅、气度非凡，他留下了约50首诗词的不同风格的书法作品，称得上“诗书双璧”。

（作者系中国毛泽东诗词研究会副秘书长，中共中央文献研究室《党的文献》杂志常务副主编）



毛  
泽  
东  
诗  
词

诗  
意  
画

# ELEGY ON YI CHANGTAO

May 1915

wǔ gǔ  
五 古

wǎn yì chāng táo  
挽 易 昌 陶

yī jiǔ yī wǔ nián wǔ yuè  
一 九 一 五 年 五 月

Farther away, the deeper I think of you,  
However deep, you will not come in view,  
Your death grieves me, your friend of  
younger days;  
However long I sigh, my grief still stays.  
The Southern Peak is sad with wild geese's  
song;  
By lakeside grievous water flows along.  
Can I not at this sight the past recall?  
I loiter long by southern city wall.

By city wall the dewy grasses grow  
Like bitter tears along my cheeks which flow.  
I'm left alone 'mid grass with colored cloud;

qù qù sī jūn shēn,  
去 去 思 君 深,  
sī jūn jūn bù lái.  
思 君 君 不 来。  
chóu shā fāng nián yǒu  
愁 杀 芳 年 友,  
bēi tàn yǒu yú āi。  
悲 叹 有 余 哀。  
héng yāng yàn shēng chè,  
衡 阳 雁 声 彻,  
xiāng bīn chūn liú huí。  
湘 滨 春 溜 回。  
gǎn wù niàn suǒ huān,  
感 物 念 所 欢,  
zhī zhú nán chéng wéi。  
踟 躅 南 城 隈。

chéng wéi cǎo qī qī  
城 隈 草 萋 萋,  
cén lèi qīn shuāng tí。  
涔 泪 侵 双 题。  
cǎi cǎi yú gū yíng  
采 采 余 孤 景,

# 毛泽东 诗词

## 诗 意 画

The sun is setting west of mountains proud.  
When I did hope we would go far and wide.  
Who could foretell you'd wither like grass  
dried?

From now on I cannot see you again;  
Cock's crow at midnight would thrill me with  
pain.

The cock's first crow reminds me of my friend;  
I stroll to the east without aim or end.  
I fondly wish you'd come with bygone years;  
I wring my hands, my eyes brimful of tears.  
Steep mountains hinder a galloping steed;  
The whirlwind stirs your funeral screen with  
speed.

My heart in flame, my grief can't be oppressed;  
I roar a song, leaning on mountain crest.

The mountain crest is crimson-red and green;

rì luò héng yún xī。  
日 落 衡 云 西。  
fāng qī hāng yǎng yóu,  
方 期 沆 养 游,  
líng luò fēi suǒ sī。  
零 落 匪 所 思。  
yǒng jué cóng jīn shǐ,  
永 诀 从 今 始,  
wǔ yè jīng míng jī。  
午 夜 惊 鸣 鸡。

míng jī yī shēng chàng,  
鸣 鸡 一 声 唱,  
hàn mǎn dōng gāo shàng,  
汗 漫 东 皋 上。  
rán rán wàng jūn lái,  
冉 冉 望 君 来,  
wò shǒu zhū kuàng zhāng,  
握 手 珠 眶 涨。  
guān shān jiǎn jī zú,  
关 山 蹇 驥 足,  
fēi biǎo fú líng zhàng,  
飞 飙 拂 灵 帐。  
wǒ hái yù rú fén,  
我 怀 郁 如 焚,  
fàng gē yī liè zhàng,  
放 歌 倚 列 嶂。

liè zhàng qīng qiè qiān  
列 嶂 青 且 茜,

毛泽东  
诗词

7

诗  
意  
画

九

I would fain try my long sword with edge keen.

In Eastern Ocean there're barbarians;

On Northern Mountains stand tartarians.

Who would be sons so mean or slaves so base

As not to purify their country's face?

But the good lutist died an early death.

How could the broken lute breathe pleasing

breath?

The broken lute would break my strong heart-

string;

Your rosy face won't bloom again in spring.

Afterwards e'en though there's so many a day,

Who'll go together with me the same way?

Before your coffin I pour a cup of wine,

Gazing on your funeral board, I pine.

Where can I confide my sad thoughts? I sigh

To see deep water under deep blue sky.

yuàn yán shì cháng jiàn  
愿 言 试 长 剑。

dōng hǎi yǒu dǎo yì  
东 海 有 岛 夷，

běi shān jìn chóu yuàn  
北 山 尽 仇 怨。

dāng dí shuǐ shì zǐ  
荡 涤 谁 氏 子，

ān dé cí fú jiàn  
安 得 辞 浮 贱。

zǐ qī jìng zǎo wáng  
子 期 竟 早 亡，

yá qín cóng cǐ jué  
牙 琴 从 此 绝。

qín jué zuì shāng qíng  
琴 绝 最 伤 情，

zhū huá chūn bù róng  
朱 华 春 不 荣。

hòu lái yǒu qiān rì  
后 来 有 千 日，

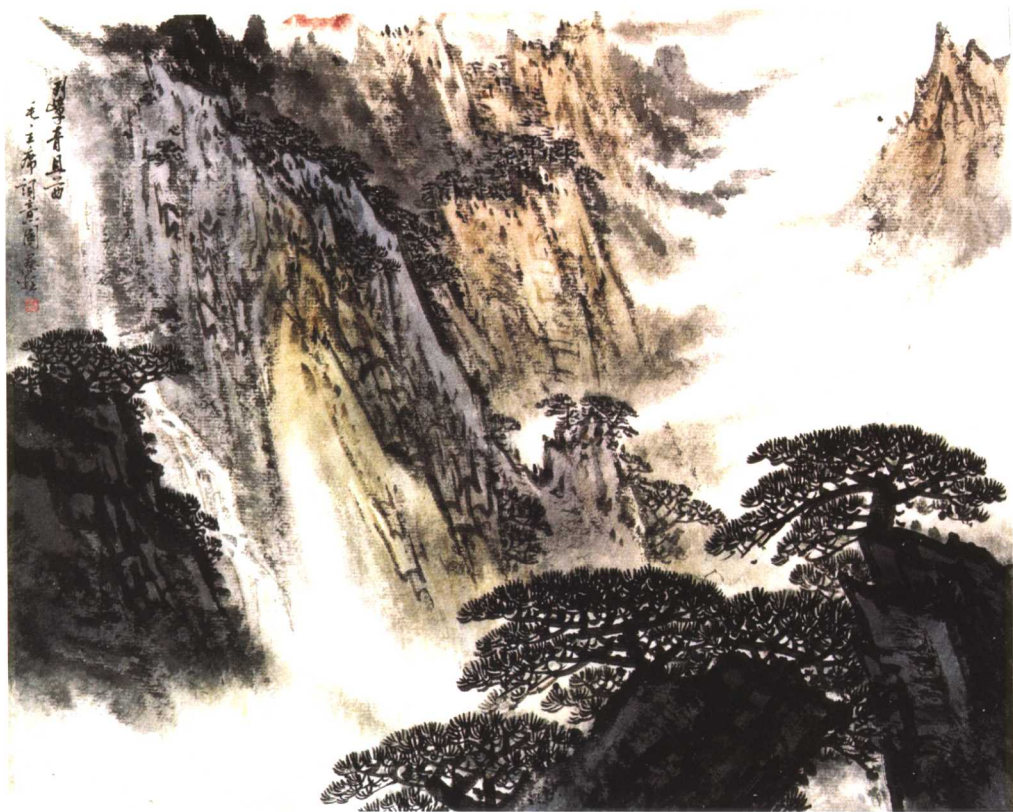
shuí yǔ gòng píng shēng  
谁 与 共 平 生？

wàng líng jiàn bēi jiǔ  
望 灵 荐 杯 酒，

cǎn dàn kàn míng jīng  
惨 淡 看 铭 旌。

chóu chàng zhōng hé jì  
惆 怅 中 何 寄，

jiāng tiān shuǐ yì hóng  
江 天 水 一 泓。



The Mountain Crest Being Crimson-red and Green, by Cai Cheng

列嶂青且茜 蔡程



毛泽东  
诗词

诗  
意  
画

SEEING LUO ZHANGLONG  
OFF TO JAPAN

1918

Clouds break o'er Southern Mountains and  
deep gloom's dispelled;

Peaks amid vernal trees look like phoenix  
and horse.

While young, like Qu and Jia in talent you  
excelled;

Mountains and streams inspire you with  
tremendous force.

You're going and I'm singing stirring songs  
for you:

The giant roc will beat the waves from  
now and here.

qī gǔ  
七 古

sòng zòng yǔ yī lǎng dōng xíng  
送 纵 宇 一 郎 东 行

yī jiǔ yī bā nián  
一 九 一 八 年

yún kāi héng yuè jī yīn zhǐ  
云 开 衡 岳 积 阴 止，

tiān mǎ fēng huáng chūn shù lǐ  
天 马 凤 凰 春 树 里。

nián shǎo zhēng róng qū jiǎ cái  
年 少 峥 嵘 屈 贾 才，

shān chuān qí qì céng zhōng cǐ  
山 川 奇 气 曾 钟 此。

jūn xíng wú wèi fā hào gē  
君 行 吾 为 发 浩 歌，

kūn péng jī làng cóng zī shǐ  
鲲 鹏 击 浪 从 兹 始。