

University Reader

大学生读书计划

唐代传奇选

Selected Romances from the Tang Dynasty

English-Chinese • Gems of Chinese Literature • Classical

英汉对照 • 中国文学宝库 • 古代文学系列

佟仕编

Compiled by Zong Shi

中国文学出版社
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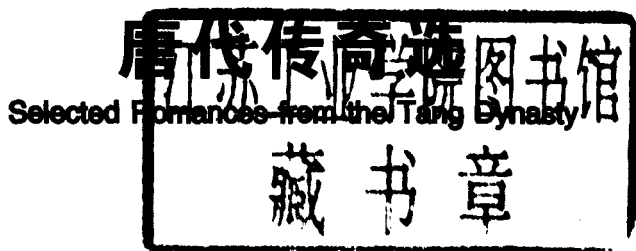
外语教学与研究出版社
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大学生读书计划

——中国文学宝库出版呼吁

在即将开机印刷这第一批 50 本名为中国文学宝库的英汉对照读本时，我们的心情竟然忧多于喜。因为我们只能以保守的 5000 册印数，去面对全国 400 万在校大学生。

虽然我们并非市场经济的局外者，若仅为印数（销售量）计，大可奋起而去生产诸如 TOFEL 应试指南，或者英语四六级模拟试题集一类的教辅图书，但我们还是决定宁可冒着债台高筑的风险，也有责任对大学生同胞发出一声亲切的呼唤：请亲近我们的中国文学。

身为向世界译介中国文学和向国内出版外语读物的，具有双重责任的出版社，我们得知目前大学生往往仅注重外语的学习而偏废了母语的提高，以及忽视了中国文学的阅读，放弃了人文知识的训练。有统计表明，某理工院校 57% 的同学不曾读过《红楼梦》等四大名著，以致校园内外流行着“样子像研究生，说话像大学生，作文像中学生，写字像小学生”的幽默。还有一副这样的对联，说大学生的文章是“无错不成文，病句错句破残句，句句不堪入目；有误方为篇，别字错字自造字，字字触目惊心”，横批“斯文扫地”。作为未来社会中坚和整个社会发展关键力量的大学生，这种“文弃”现象的流行，势必导致一场人文精神危机的爆发。对照以科学与人文精神追求为主题的五四新文化运动，八十年的历程告诉我们，以上提醒绝非危言耸听。

我们已经迈入知识经济时代，在追求科学知识的同时，创新精神已成为关键；而创新的源泉其实有赖于多学科多领域知识的交融，依靠的是新型的复合型人才，所以，文学对于新一代

的大学生来说绝非装点,而是沟通自然科学与人文科学的桥梁,使我们在汲取知识的同时更能获得智慧,于创造物质的同时还进一步丰富和完善着精神;无怪乎爱因斯坦认为自己受影响最大的竟是陀思妥耶夫斯基。由此证明,一个真正的科学家应该拥有丰富的文学和文化知识以及完整的人格。十年前,七十五位诺贝尔奖得主聚会巴黎,当时他们所发表的宣言开篇就是,“如果人类要在 21 世纪生存下去,必须回首 2500 年去吸收孔子的智慧。”确实,十年的时间让我们有目共睹,现代经济科技的飞速发展何尝不是一柄双刃的剑?只有文化的力量才能抵消随之而来的负面后果。可见,知识的获取与技能的训练对于大学生来说固然重要,但文化与修养却尤需关切。正因为大学生代表着社会先知先觉的知识力量,置身当前的文化现实,就应有一分责任感与使命感,力求对知识技能以外许多带有根本性质的精神追求形成明确的认识,从而具备一种对生命意义进行探索与追问的精神,一种以人文精神为背景的生存勇气和人格力量。那么,能够引导我们探索前行的一盏明灯,不就是闪烁着理想光芒的不朽的文学名著吗?

一个人乃至一个民族,从其对文学的亲疏态度,可以衡量出其文化素质的程度。文学应是从人类文化中升华出的理想的结晶,她“使人的心灵变得高尚,使人的勇气、荣誉感、希望、尊严、同情心、怜悯心和牺牲精神复活起来”(威廉·福克纳);无疑,只有文学才能从更高的层次上提升人的文化素质和整体素质,充实人的内心世界,焕发人的精神风貌,带给人们真善美。而亲近文学,特别是热爱祖国灿烂的文学以及文化,正是当代中国大学生加强文化修养,弘扬人文精神的有力脚步。

“越是民族的,就越是世界的”,中国文学属于中国,也属于世界。和平是人类的共同愿望,交流与共享则是新世纪的潮流。

中国当代大学生的血液里流动着数千年的文化积淀,没有理由在让世界了解中国大学生聪明才智的同时,却无缘分享我们的骄傲——中国大学生不但能够读懂英语的莎士比亚,而且能让世界感动于中国文学的伟大。

这是我们作为出版者的理想。我们原有一个世纪礼物的构想,是同大学生一起做一个“读书计划”。这一次将中国文学的最新荟萃配设高水平的英语译文,是其中推荐给新世纪大学生的第一批读物。盼望着您——我们无数知音中的 5000 名先来者,给我们鼓励,也给我们意见和批评。

编者

一九九九年五月三十日

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只有文学才能从更高的层次上提升人的文化素质和整体素质,充实人的内心世界,焕发人的精神风貌,带给人们真善美。而亲近文学,特别是热爱祖国灿烂的文学以及文化,正是当代中国大学生加强文化修养,弘扬人文精神的有力脚步。

Ren the Fox Fairy

Shen Jiji^①

Wei Yin, ninth son of the daughter of the Prince of Xin'an, was a somewhat wild young lord and heavy drinker. His cousin's husband, Zheng, whose personal name is not known but who was the sixth child of his family, had studied the military arts and was also fond of wine and women. Since he was poor and had no home of his own, he lived with his wife's family. Zheng and Wei were inseparable. In the sixth month of the ninth year of the Tian Bao period (AD 750), they were walking together through the capital on their way to a drinking party in the Xinchang quarter, when Zheng, who had some private business, left Wei south of the Xuanping quarter, saying he would join him later at the feast. Then Wei headed east on his white horse, while Zheng rode south

① Shen Jiji (c. 750-800) was a native of Suzhou and a learned classical scholar and historian. He is the author of *The Story of the Pillow*.

任氏传

沈既济

任氏，女妖也。有韦使君者^①，名崙^②，第九^③，信安王祹之外孙^④。少落拓^⑤，好饮酒。其从父妹婿曰郑六^⑥，不记其名。早习武艺，亦好酒色。贫无家，托身于妻族^⑦，与崙相得^⑧，游处不间^⑨。

天宝九年夏六月^⑩，崙与郑子偕行于长安陌中^⑪，将会饮于新昌里^⑫。至宣平之南，郑子辞有故^⑬，请间去^⑭，继至饮所。崙乘白马而

① 使君：对州郡长官的尊称。

② 崙(yín 银)：韦崙，曾任陇州刺史。

③ 第九：排行第九。唐代习惯以排行称人，而不叫名字。往往以祖辈所生子弟相排列，所以有排至几十的。

④ 信安王祹：姓李名祹，信安王是他的封号。

⑤ 落拓：行为放浪，不拘小节。

⑥ 从(zòng 纵)父妹：即堂妹。从父：伯父或叔父。

⑦ 妻族：即丈人家。

⑧ 相得：很要好。

⑨ 游处：出游和家居。间(jiàn 见)：分隔，离开。

⑩ 天宝：唐玄宗年号(公元742—756年)。

⑪ 陌中：街上。

⑫ 新昌里：即新昌坊，唐时长安的区名，坊内有若干街巷。下文“宣平”、“升平”等也是坊名。

⑬ 辞有故：借口有事。辞：托辞。

⑭ 间(jiàn 见)去：离去。

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on his donkey through the north gate of the Shengping quarter.

On the road Zheng came upon three girls, one of whom, dressed in a white gown, was exceedingly lovely. Pleasantly surprised, he whipped up his donkey to circle round them, but lacked the courage to accost them. Since the girl in white kept glancing at him in what seemed an encouraging way, he asked jokingly:

“Why should such beautiful girls as you travel on foot?”

The girl in white countered with a smile: “If men with mounts aren’t polite enough to offer us a lift, what else can we do?”

“My poor donkey is not good enough for such lovely ladies as you,” protested Zheng. “But it is at your disposal, and I shall be glad to follow you on foot.”

He and the girl looked at each other and laughed, and with her two maids teasing them they were soon on familiar terms. He went east with these young women to Leyuan Park, and dusk had fallen by the time they reached a magnificent mansion with massive walls and an imposing gate. The girl in white went in, calling back over her shoulder, “Wait a little!” One of her maids stayed at the gate and asked Zheng his name. Having told her, he inquired the name of the girl

东^①；郑子乘驴而南，入升平之北门。偶值三妇人行于道中^②，中有白衣者，容色姝丽。郑子见之惊悦，策其驴^③，忽先之，忽后之，将挑而未敢^④。白衣时时盼睐^⑤，意有所受^⑥。郑子戏之曰：“美艳若此，而徒行^⑦，何也？”白衣笑曰：“有乘不解相假^⑧，不徒行何为？”郑子曰：“劣乘不足以代佳人之步，今辄以相奉^⑨。某得步从，足矣。”相视大笑。同行者更相眩诱^⑩，稍已狎昵^⑪。

郑子随之东，至乐游园^⑫，已昏黑矣。见一宅。土垣车门^⑬，室宇甚严^⑭。白衣将入，顾曰：“愿少踟蹰^⑮。”而入。女奴从者一人，留于门屏间^⑯，问其姓第^⑰。郑子既告，亦问之。对曰：

① 东：向东去，作动词用。下文“南”字用法同。

② 偶值：恰好遇见。

③ 策：鞭打。

④ 挑：挑逗。

⑤ 盼睐(lài 赖)：顾盼，看。

⑥ 意有所受：好像有点领受他的情意。

⑦ 徒行：步行。

⑧ 乘(shèng 圣)：这里指马。不解相假：不懂得借给别人骑。

⑨ 今辄以相奉：现在就让给你。辄：即。

⑩ 眩诱：以目光引诱。

⑪ 稍已狎昵(xiá nì 霞逆)：一会儿工夫已经变得亲热了。

⑫ 乐游园：即乐游原，又称乐游庙，秦代宜春苑旧址，是风景佳丽的游览胜地，在西安市城南，大雁塔东北。

⑬ 土垣(yuán 元)车门：土墙大门。车门：可供车马出入的门。

⑭ 严：整齐的样子。

⑮ 愿少踟蹰(chí chū 迟除)：请稍等一会儿。踟蹰：徘徊不进的样子。

⑯ 屏：挡门的小墙。

⑰ 姓第：姓名和行第。

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and learned that her surname was Ren and that she was the twentieth child in the family.

Presently Zheng was invited in. He had just tethered his donkey at the gate and placed his hat on the saddle, when the girl's sister — a woman of thirty or thereabouts — came out to greet him. Candles were set out, the table spread, and they had drunk several cups of wine when the girl, who had changed her dress, joined them. Then they drank a great deal and made merry, and late at night they went to bed together. Her coquetry and charm, the way she sang and laughed and moved — it was all so exquisite, like something out of this world. Just before dawn Ren said, "You had better go now. My brother is a member of the royal conservatory of music and serves in the royal guards. He'll be home at daybreak and he mustn't see you." Having arranged to come again, Zheng left.

When he reached the end of the street, the gate of that quarter was still bolted. But there was a foreign bread shop there where a light was burning and the stove had been lit. Sitting under the awning, waiting for the morning drum, Zheng began chatting with the shopkeeper. Pointing to where he had spent the night, he asked, "When you turn east from here you come to a big gate — whose house is that?"

"It's all in ruins," said the shopkeeper. "There's no house left."

"But I was there," insisted Zheng. "How can you say there is no house?"

“姓任氏，第二十。”少顷，延入^①。郑子紫驴于门，置帽于鞍。始见妇人年三十余，与之承迎^②，即任氏姊也。列烛置膳，举酒数觴^③。任氏更妆而出，酣饮极欢。夜久而寝，其妍姿美质，歌笑态度，举措皆艳，殆非人世所有^④。将晓，任氏曰：“可去矣。某兄弟名系教坊^⑤，职属南衙^⑥，晨兴将出^⑦，不可淹留^⑧。”乃约后期而去^⑨。

既行，及里门。门扃未发^⑩。门旁有胡人鬻饼之舍^⑪，方张灯炽炉^⑫。郑氏憩其帘下，坐以候鼓^⑬，因与主人言。郑子指宿所以问之曰：“自此东转，有门者，谁氏之宅？”主人曰：“此隗塘弃地^⑭，无第宅也。”郑子曰：“适过之^⑮，曷以云

① 延入：请入。

② 承迎：招呼接待。

③ 举酒数(shuò 朔)觴：举起酒杯来，再三劝酒。数：几次，再三。

④ 殆(dài 怠)：差不多。

⑤ 名系教坊：名籍列入教坊之内，受他们管辖。教坊：唐时管理倡优乐工的机构。

⑥ 职属南衙：在南衙任职当差。唐代皇帝的禁卫军分南衙北衙，因教坊设在禁中，也分南北两衙。

⑦ 晨兴：天亮以后起身。

⑧ 淹留：长期逗留，久留。

⑨ 后期：以后会面的日期。

⑩ 门扃(jiōng 炯平声)未发：里门还锁着没有打开。扃：门闩。

⑪ 胡人：唐时有不少少数民族或外国人在长安定居，当时习惯称他们为胡人。鬻(yù 育)：卖。

⑫ 炽炉：生起炉火。

⑬ 候鼓：等候敲晨鼓。唐代长安实行宵禁，暮鼓之后不许通行。早晨必须敲响晨鼓后坊门才能打开。

⑭ 隗塘(tuī yōng 颓雍)弃地：断墙荒地。隗：同“颓”，倒塌。塘：墙。

⑮ 适：刚才。

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The shopkeeper understood in a flash what had happened. "Ah, now I see!" he exclaimed. "There's a fox fairy there, who often tempts men to spend the night with her. She has been seen three times. So you met her too, did you?"

Ashamed to admit the truth, Zheng denied this. When it was light he looked at the place again, and found the walls and the gate still there, but only wasteland and a deserted garden behind.

After reaching home he was blamed by Wei for not joining him the previous day, but instead of telling the truth, Zheng made up an excuse. He was still bewitched by the fairy's beauty, however, and longed to see her again, unable to drive her image from his heart. About a fortnight later, in a clothes shop in the West Market, he once more came upon her accompanied by her maids. When he called out to her, she tried to slip into the crowd to avoid him, but he called her name repeatedly and pushed forward. Then, with her back to him and her fan behind her, she said: "You know who I am. Why do you follow me?"

"What if I do?" asked Zheng.

"I feel ashamed to face you," she replied.

"I love you so much, how could you leave me?" he protested.