

轻松学典故

寒 钟等 / 编
Compiled by Han Zhong et al
[英] 保罗·怀特 / 译
Translated by Paul White



EASY WAY TO LEARN CHINESE CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS



NEW WORLD PRESS

轻松学典故

Easy Way to Learn Chinese Classical Allusions

寒 钟等 编

Compiled by Han Zhong et al

[英]保罗·怀特 译

Translated by Paul White

新 世 界 出 版 社

NEW WORLD PRESS

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

轻松学典故: 汉英对照 / 寒钟等编

— 北京: 新世界出版社, 1999

(轻松学习系列 / 姜汉忠主编)

ISBN 7-80005-495-0

I. 轻… II. 寒… III. 汉语 - 典故 - 对照读物 - 汉、英

IV. H319.4;H

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (1999) 第 23824 号

轻松学典故

寒 钟等 编

[英] 保罗·怀特 译

策划/编辑 姜汉忠

装帧设计 贺玉婷

版式设计 倪真如

插图绘制 孙安坚 吴国业 魏巍

责任校对 许秀玉 高晓红

新世界出版社出版

地址: 北京百万庄大街 24 号 邮政编码: 100037

电话: 010-6832-7574 传真: 010-6832 6111

电子邮件: nwpcn@public.bta.net.cn

北京市运桥宏源印刷厂印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司发行

地址: 北京车公庄西路 35 号 北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

新华书店北京发行所国内发行

1999 年 (汉英) 第一版 1999 年 8 月北京第一次印刷

850×1168 毫米 1/32 开本 印张: 10.75 印数: 1-4,000

ISBN 7-80005-495-0 /G·189

02200

9CE-3343P

前 言

人们在阅读汉语的诗词文章时,经常会遇到一些涉及历史故事或有出处的词语,那就是典故。如果对典故有一定了解,全面理解所阅读的内容就容易得多。也就是说,写文章或写诗的时候,如能恰到好处地运用典故,文章将会增色不少。可以说,学习汉语、阅读用汉语写成的文章而不懂典故是不可想像的。

汉语中的典故颇似英语的 **Idioms**, 均有其出处。有些源自历史事件,有些来自历史人物,也有些出自人物语言。因此,我们见到的典故不像成语那样多由四字组成,而是少则二字,多则十几字。有一点需要注意的是,典故与成语一样一般情况下既有原意又有引伸的意义,二者之间往往有些差别。

汉语中的典故浩如烟海,非一本薄薄的书所能收齐。本书只是将其中极为常用且易于掌握的 80 余个典故收集起来,溯源解意。为使读者对所讲典故的用法有所了解,特提供一些例句附在讲解的后面。本书在编写过程中继承了《轻松学汉语》丛书的传统,尽力为读者提供帮助,对书中涉及的人名、地名、难字的读音及难懂词语加注,使读者阅读时轻松一些。另外,每个典故配一幅插图,以使本书读起来生动有趣,不令读者厌烦。本书采用汉英对照形式。英译文由深谙汉语及中国文化的外国友人提供,语言地道、译文精美自不待言。

我们相信,读者在阅读本书时,不仅可以学到典故知识,而且还能读到流畅的英文。换言之,本书不仅适合学习汉语的外国朋友阅读,学习英语的中国读者亦会收益不浅。

FOREWORD

When reading Chinese literary works, it is common to come across historical and classical allusions. A grasp of such allusions naturally makes the understanding of what one is reading much easier. By the same token, when writing prose or poetry, the apt use of such allusions does much to embellish the work. It could be said that the study of the Chinese language and the reading of literary works in Chinese is unimaginable without an understanding of historical and classical allusions.

Chinese historical and classical allusions, like English idioms, have their peculiar sources. Some have their roots in historical incidents or personages, and some in the words of notable figures. Unlike proverbs, which are commonly composed of four characters, historical and literary allusions can have as few as two characters and as many as ten or more. It is important to note that, in general, both historical and classical allusions and proverbs have both their original meanings and their extended meanings, and there are some differences between them.

The corpus of Chinese historical and classical allusions is vast, far too vast for the inclusion of them all in a volume as slim as this one. Here we have collected 81 of the most common and easily grasped allusions, with notes on their origins and meanings, and examples of the use of each allusion by Chinese authors. This volume carries on the tradition of the series *Easy Way to Learn Chinese* by providing such assistance for the reader as notes on the names of peo-

ple and places, on the pronunciation of difficult characters and the meaning of obscure phrases. In addition, illustrations enliven the text and bring home the point of each allusion. The English version that follows the Chinese text is the work of an Englishman well versed in Chinese language and culture.

We are confident that this book will not only provide the student of the Chinese language with a knowledge of Chinese historical and literary allusions, but also will help the Chinese student of English acquire fluency in reading genuine English prose.

轻松系列

轻松学成语

轻松学典故

轻松学谚语

轻松学俗语

策划 / 编辑：姜汉忠
装帧设计：贺玉婷
插图绘画：孙安坚
魏 巍 魏 巍

EASY-WAY-TO- LEARN SERIES

IDIOMS CLASSICAL ALLUSIONS

PROVERBS

SLANG

目 录

CONTENTS

三过其门而不入	1
Passing One's House Three Times Without Entering	
网开三面	5
Leaving Three Sides of the Net Open	
不食周粟	9
Refusing to Eat the Millet of Zhou	
吐哺握发	13
Spitting Out Food and Holding One's Hair	
大义灭亲	17
Placing Righteousness Above Family Loyalty	
不计射钩之仇	21
Forgiving the Belt Buckle Arrow	
皮之不存,毛将焉附	25
Without the Skin, What Can the Hair Stick to?	
管鲍之交	29
The Friendship Between Guan Zhong and Bao Shuya	
董狐笔	34
The Brush of Dong Hu	
叔敖埋蛇	38
Shu'ao Buries a Snake	

衔环结草	42
Knotting Grass and Gifts of Rings	
二桃杀三士	47
Killing Three Warriors With Two Peaches	
不贪为宝	52
Regarding a Treasure as Nothing	
楚材晋用	56
Jin Makes Use of Talent From Chu	
季札挂剑	60
Jizha Hangs Up His Sword	
吴市吹箫	64
Playing the Flute in the Streets of Wu	
牛山下泣	68
Weeping on Mount Niushan	
遗簪坠屐	72
Losing Hairpins and Shoes	
野人献曝	76
A Peasant Offers a Gift of Sunshine	
中山狼	79
The Zhongshan Wolf	
围魏救赵	82
Besieging Wei to Save Zhao	
张仪舌在	87
Zhang Yi Still Has His Tongue	
庄舄越吟	91
Zhuang Xi Groans in the Yue Dialect	

请自隗始	95
Guo Wei Recommends Himself	
缘木求鱼	99
Climbing a Tree to Look for Fish	
倚门倚闾	103
Waiting at the Gate	
龙阳泣鱼	106
Long Yang Weeps for a Fish	
范雎终袍	110
Fan Sui's Silk Robe	
一字千金	114
One Word Worth a Thousand Pieces of Gold	
明修栈道,暗渡陈仓	117
Openly Repairing the Plank Road While Sneaking Round to Chencang	
秦镜高悬	123
The Mirror of Qin Hung on High	
四面楚歌	127
Songs of Chu on All Sides	
一诺千金	131
One Promise Worth a Thousand Pieces of Gold	
陈平分肉	135
Chen Ping Divides the Meat	
强弩之末	139
An Arrow at the End of Its Flight	
家徒四壁	143
Only the Four Bare Walls	

董生下帷	147
Dong Sheng Lets Down the Curtain	
朱云折槛	151
Zhu Yun Breaks the Bannister	
牛衣对泣	156
Wearing Ox Blankets and Facing Each Other in Tears	
陈遵投辖	160
Chen Zun Removes the Linchpins	
兄肥弟瘦	163
The Elder Brother Is Fat, While the Younger Brother Is Thin	
文不加点	166
Flawless Composition	
投笔从戎	169
Renouncing the Pen for the Sword	
合浦珠还	173
The Pearls Return to Hepu	
举案齐眉	176
Raising the Tray to the Eyebrows	
一钱太守	181
A One-Coin Governor	
暮夜无知	185
In the Dead of Night Nobody Knows	
张纲埋轮	189
Zhang Gang Buries the Wheels	
李郭同舟	193
Li and Guo Share a Boat	

斗酒博凉州	197
Gaining Liangzhou Province With a Flagon of Wine	
掩目捕雀	201
Closing the Eyes and Catching a Sparrow	
推梨让枣	205
Refusing the Pears and Dates	
好好先生	208
Mr Very-Good	
陆绩怀橘	211
Lu Ji Hides Oranges	
倒屣相迎	214
Shoes on Back to Front	
去梯之言	218
Words With the Staircase Removed	
忍辱负重	223
Enduring Humiliation to Fulfil an Important Mission	
老生常谈	228
Commonplace Words	
蓝田生玉	233
Jade From Lantian	
青白眼	237
Looking With the Blacks or Whites of the Eyes	
卧冰求鲤	241
Lying on the Ice and Looking for Carp	
势如破竹	244
Powerful Enough to Slice Bamboo	

莼羹鲈脍	249
Waterweed Soup and Sliced Perch	
先我着鞭	254
Taking Up the Whip Before Me	
截发留宾	257
Cutting the Hair to Treat the Guests	
中流击楫	261
Beating With the Oar in Midstream	
日近长安远	265
Chang'an Is More Distant Than the Sun	
阮囊羞涩	269
Ruan's Purse Is Empty	
孟嘉落帽	272
Meng Jia Loses His Hat	
八公山上,草木皆兵	276
Even the Grass and Trees on Mount Bagong Are Soldiers	
废寝忘食	281
Neglecting Sleep and Food	
一箭双雕	286
Killing Two Hawks With One Arrow	
唾面自干	290
Let the Spittle Dry on Your Face	
白云亲舍	293
One's Kinsfolk Live Under a White Cloud	
夺锦袍	297
Winning the Brocade Gown	

长安居大不易	301
It is Not Easy to Live in Chang'an	
蚂蚁缘槐	305
Ants Swarming on a Locust Tree	
机不可失,时不再来	310
Do Not Let Slip an Opportunity	
朱衣使者	314
The Red-Robed Examiner	
人言不足恤	317
Be Not Dismayed by What People Say	
痛饮黄龙	321
Drinking to One's Heart Content at Huanglong Prefecture	
汉语拼音索引	326



三 过 其 门 而 不 入

sān guò qí mén ér bù rù

【典源】中国父系氏族社会后期，唐尧被推选为部落联盟的领袖。摆在唐尧面前的最紧迫的任务是改变恶劣的自然环境。据记载，当时中原大地洪水肆虐^①无常，草木疯长，禽兽过量繁殖。结果，恶禽猛兽活动于各地，它们不仅争食庄稼而且还咬伤人畜，令各部落的人们惶惶不可终日。

唐尧对此极为忧虑。他想，人们要想生存就必须与自然斗争。于是，他选拔舜来处理这一问题。舜则派伯益充任火正，负责与火有关的工作。伯益放火焚烧山林、野草，使得野兽无处藏身，只好四处奔逃。舜同时派禹去疏浚中原的各条大河。办法是可以注入海里的则使其入海，陆上积水则汇入江中。如此治理之后，生活在中原大地的人们才可能种上庄稼，才可能有饭吃。为了治理水患，禹在外面奔波八年，三次从家门经过都没有时间回家探望家人。在他的主持下，人们兴修沟渠，发展农业，生活有很大改善。

尧去世后，舜继任为部落联盟领袖。由于治水有功，禹被舜选为继承人，在舜死后担任部落联盟领袖。

【词义】三过其门而不入：三次经过家门都不进去。形容工作热心，无暇顾及个人及其家人的生活。

① 肆虐：读作 sìnüè，起破坏作用。