起意思

H

起音符 医性轻瘫 医性轻瘫



ALT WE

Sir Lush

d. Fridence

赵彦春

译

赵彦春 国学经典 英译系列

庄子 ^{英译} Sir Lush



《庄子》 中英文朗诵

王静 绘

高等教育出版社·北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

《庄子》英译 = Sir Lush / (战国)庄子等著;赵 彦春译. -- 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2019.4 (赵彦春国学经典英译系列) ISBN 978-7-04-048620-9

1.①庄… Ⅱ.①庄… ②赵… Ⅲ.①道家②《庄子 》-英文 IV. ①B223.51

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2017) 第253606号

《庄子》英译

Zhuangzi Yingyi

策划编辑 徐莉萍 洪世英

责任编辑 洪世英 书籍设计 刘晓翔

责任校对 高 歌

插图绘制 王 静 责任印制 韩 刚

朗 读 张 晴 Chris Wolff

录音制作 冯 良

出版发行 高等教育出版社

社址 北京市西城区德外大街4号

邮政编码 100120 购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598

网址 http://www.hep.edu.cn http://www.hep.com.cn

网上订购 http://www.hepmall.com.cn

http://www.hepmall.com

http://www.hepmall.cn

北京雅昌艺术印刷有限公司

开本 787mm × 960mm 1/16

印张 32

印刷

字数 350干字

2019年4月第1版 版次

印次 2019年4月第1次印刷

定价 106.00元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请到所购图书销售部门联系调换 版权所有 侵权必究 物料号 48620-00

郑重声明——高等教育出版社依法对本书享有专有出版权。任何未经许可的复制、销售行为均违反《中华人民共和国著作权法》,其行为人将承担相应的民事责任和行政责任;构成犯罪的,将被依法追究刑事责任。为了维护市场秩序,保护读者的合法权益,避免读者误用盗版书造成不良后果,我杜将配合行政执法部门和司法机关对违法犯罪的单位和个人进行严厉打击。社会各界人士如发现上述侵权行为,希望及时举报,本社将奖励举报有功人员。

反盗版举报电话 (010)585819995858237158582488 反盗版举报传真 (010)82086060 反盗版举报邮箱 dd@hep.com.cn 通信地址 北京市西城区德外大街4号 高等教育出版社法律事务与版权管理部 邮政编码 100120 由中国先秦史学会国学双语研究分会与高等教育出版社精心 策划、精心实施的《百部国学经典英译》系列丛书,适逢我们走 进新时代、踏上新征程之际,经过同仁们的共同努力,即将陆续 出版发行。这对传播中华优秀传统文化,促进中西文明交流互鉴, 具有重要的历史意义和积极的现实意义。

众所周知,我们为中华民族所拥有的五千多年的辉煌文明历 史而倍感骄傲和自豪,它支撑着中华民族特有的凝心和聚力,从 而使中华民族更坚定地由文化自信走向文化自觉,再到文化自强。

迈向近代以来,随着欧洲所谓的地理大发现,中西文化得以 交流。以欧洲为中心的西方文化和以中国为主导的东方文化,几 经接触、几经碰撞,两大文化系统需要互相理解、互相认知,于 是应运产生了几种学问。在欧洲产生了后来所谓的汉学,在中国 产生了后来所谓的西学,同时,与西学相区别,又产生了所谓的 中学,也就是后来所谓的国学。

我们从中可以清楚地看到,每当我们中国历史重要转折的关 头,一定会出现中学和西学或者说国学和西学问题的大讨论、大 辩争。萌芽于明清之际,继之于清代中叶,特别是晚清到民初、 到五四运动的东西文化之争,乃至于我们今天持续的国学热,无 不是时代的呼唤,无不是历史的需求。在我们中华民族伟大复兴 的征程上,重新认识我们的历史,重新认识我们的文化,不仅仅 是物质方面的需求,更是精神方面的需求。在我们的文化走向世 界之际,我们必须认识自己的优秀传统文化。

那么,什么是国学呢?简单地说,国学也就是中学,也就是中国固有的传统文化。如何学习国学?如何继承国学?我们觉得,应当抓住它最核心的部分、最优秀的部分。也就是说,从整个历史的潮流、历史的过程来看,国学的主流肯定是儒学,它所占的比例最大,影响最深,历史也最为久远。当然,儒学的核心肯定是经学,这不是一个价值判断,而是一个事实判断。我们今天要认识国学,要进一步阐扬国学里面的优秀传统文化,就一定要对中国传统文化的儒学,特别是儒学经典,也包括中国古代一些其他的经典,有重新的认识和重新的诠释。这一点,近年很多学者都讲过了。

其实,我们从历史上看,对于过去的文化重新认识和继承,一定要依赖于对经典的重新发现和重新诠释。比如大家常说的文艺复兴时期,希腊、罗马时代的一些经典性的著作,有不少是重新发现、重新审读、重新注释,甚至是从阿拉伯世界等地方发现

Sir Lush 2

和介绍回来的。与希腊、罗马时代的情况有所不同,古代埃及文明的阐扬和解释则是依靠考古发现,比如著名的罗塞塔石解读,包括希伯来的文明也是一样,死海文书的发现,改变了基督教史的一些根本认识。我们中国的例子,历史上已经有过实例,不过也有所不同。

现在,我们正处于一个大发现的时代。改革开放四十年来,国家夏商周断代工程的成功实施,中华文明探源工程的持续开展,极大地推动了中国古代文明研究并取得了丰硕的学术成果。特别是20世纪末郭店简、上博简,包括21世纪初清华简等等的发现与研究,为重新审视、重新诠释我们的国学经典,创造了良好的条件,奠定了可靠的基础。

中国的国学这样博大,我们主要认识什么呢?我们认为,还是那些经典的、最有影响、起最根本作用的一些文献。

毫无疑问,让世界了解国学的最佳途径是国学的翻译。高等 教育出版社出版的这套图书以还原中华文化为旨归,以诗译诗, 以经译经,向世界展现原作的文辞之美和思想境界。因其翻译思 想和方法上的突破,可以说这套书就是用英语撰写的原著。

衷心期待《百部国学经典英译》系列从书早日面世。

李学勤 2018年7月1日于北京

Introduction

A Hundred Chinese Classics in English, initiated and implemented by Chinese Classics Bilinguals' Association and Higher Education Press, is coming out at the right time we enter a new era and embark on a new journey. It is of great historical and practical significance to introduce the best of traditional Chinese culture to the world and promote the exchange and mutual learning between Chinese and Western civilizations. The efforts and achievements are worth our congratulations.

As we all know, the Chinese nation has a civilization that has been shining with great splendor for more than five thousand years, which gives Chinese people an unparalleled pride while reinforcing the unique coagulant and cohesive might of the nation and propelling the nation from self-confidence to self-awareness and then to self-development.

Since the dawning of modern times, with the so-called geographical discoveries in Europe, cultural exchanges between China and the Western countries have been on the way. Eurocentric Western civilization and the oriental civilization led by China that have gone through all shocks, conflicts and clashes, need to understand and recognize each other. In due course, several kinds of learning have emerged. The so-called Sinology came about in Europe, and the so-called Western learning came to be in China. At the same time, different from Western learning, the so-called Chinese learning (Chinese classics in particular) came on the stage.

It can be clearly seen that there must be great discussions or debates between Chinese learning and Western learning, or sinology and Chinese classics at every important turning point in Chinese history. The contention between Western and Eastern cultures that sprouted in the Ming and Qing dynasties, continued in the middle of the Qing dynasty, and surged from the late Qing dynasty to the early Republic of China and the May 4th Movement, and even today's continuous craze for Chinese classics can all be seen as the call of times and the need of history. On the journey of Chinese rejuvenation, it is a necessity, not only materially but also spiritually, to recognize our history and culture again. As our culture is going out to the world, we must know our own culture and tradition.

Then, what is Chinese classics as a subject? Generally speaking, Chinese classics is Chinese learning, that is, the traditional Chinese culture. How to study Chinese classics and how to carry it on? We believe that the most crucial and the best part should be seized. In other words, from the trend and process of history, the mainstream of Chinese classics should be Confucianism, which has the largest proportion, the deepest influence and the longest history. Of course, the core of Confucianism must be Confucian classics, which is a judgment of facts rather than values. In today's world, we need to have a new understanding and reinterpretation of

Sir Lush 2

traditional Chinese Confucianism, especially the Confucian classics and some other classics, in order to know traditional Chinese culture and its quintessence. It is a point that many scholars have mentioned in recent years.

In fact, from a historical point of view, recognition and inheritance of a past culture must rely on the rediscovery and reinterpretation of classics. For example, in the Renaissance, some classics in Greece and Rome were rediscovered, reexamined, reannotated, or even found and introduced back from Arabia and other places. Different from the times in Greece and Rome, the exposition and interpretation of ancient civilization in Egypt relied on archaeological discoveries such as the famous Rosetta Stone Deciphering. The same is true of Hebrew civilization. The discovery of Dead Sea Scrolls has changed some fundamental understandings of the history of Christianity. China also had some examples in history, somewhat different though.

We are now in an age of great discovery. Since the reform and opening up forty years ago, with the successful implementation of the national Xia-Shang-Zhou chronology project, the sustainable development of the Exploration of the Source of Chinese Civilization Project has greatly promoted the academic achievements of ancient civilization in China. In particular, at the end of the 20th century, the discoveries and study of Guodian Bamboo Slips, Shangbo Bamboo Slips, including Tsinghua Bamboo Slips at the beginning of the 21st century, have laid a good foundation for a re-examination and reinterpretation of Chinese classics.

Chinese classics is so extensive and profound. What should we mainly know about it? We believe it is the most classic, the most influential and the most fundamental literature that we must get to know.

Without doubt, the best way for the world to know Chinese classics is through their translations. This series of books published by Higher Education Press, aimed at rendering Chinese culture as it is, that is, translating Poesie into Poesie and Classic into Classic, will show the world the charm and profundity of the originals. These translations can be regarded as "originals" in English because of the epistemological and methodological innovations embodied therein.

I'm sincerely looking forward to the coming of A Hundred Chinese Classics in English.

Li Xueqin Beijing, July 1, 2018 Contents 目录

Foreword	1	序
Chapter I: Flying Free	41	逍遙游第一
Chapter II: Identified as One	50	齐物论第二
Chapter III: Sustaining Life	69	养生主第三
Chapter IV: The World	73	人间世第四
Chapter V:		
The Fulfillment of Virtue	90	德充符第五
Chapter VI:		
Teacher of the Word	101	大宗师第六
Chapter VII: Be a Real King	120	应帝王第七
Chapter VIII: Webbed Toes	127	骈拇第八
Chapter IX: Hoofs	134	马蹄第九
Chapter X: Prying His Chest	138	胠箧第十
Chapter XI: Be Settled	146	在宥第十一
Chapter XII: Heaven and Earth	159	天地第十二

Chapter XIII:

The Word of Heaven	179	天道第十三
Chapter XIV:		
The Running of Heaven	192	天运第十四
Chapter XV: Steeling the Will	208	刻意第十五
Chapter XVI: Self Cultivation	212	缮性第十六
Chapter XVII: Autumn Water	218	秋水第十七
Chapter XVIII: Great Bliss	234	至乐第十八
Chapter XIX: Access to Life	244	达生第十九
Chapter XX: Mountain Trees	259	山木第二十
Chapter XXI: Field Square	274	田子方第二十一
Chapter XXII:		
Wisdom Toured North	288	知北游第二十二
Chapter XXIII:		
Mulberry Vitex Harvest	305	庚桑楚第二十三
Chapter XXIV: Slow Noghost	321	徐无鬼第二十四
Chapter XXV: Followsun	342	则阳第二十五
Chapter XXVI: External Things	358	外物第二十六
Chapter XXVII: Allegories	370	寓言第二十七
Chapter XXVIII:		
Demising the Throne	376	让王第二十八
Chapter XXIX: Thief Barefoot	395	盗跖第二十九
Chapter XXX: Loving Swords	415	说剑第三十

Chapter XXXI: 渔父第三十一 An Old Fisherman 421 Chapter XXXII: 列御寇第三十二 Line Fendingfoe 432 Chapter XXXIII: In the World 444 天下第三十三 Table of Terms: Codified or Transliterated 专有名词对照表 460 跋 Afterword 479

491

作者简介

About the Author

《庄子》有疗伤的功能,一些名人的事例便是明证。

唐宪宗元和十年(815年),43岁的白居易被贬江州司马,从天子身边的京官贬为异地小官。正值盛年,仕途受挫。按理,他应该很郁闷难过才对。可白居易非常淡定,坦言自己"面上灭除忧喜色,胸中消尽是非心",因为《庄子》在他心中。有诗为证:

去国辞家谪异方,中心自怪少忧伤。

为寻庄子知归处,认得无何是本乡。(白居易《读〈庄子〉》)

这首诗写于他被贬之后不久。看得出《庄子》在为他疗伤镇痛。

译过《庄子》的美国汉学家Burton Watson,对诗中白居易

的心境理解得很到位,他是这么译的:

Reading Chuang Tzu

Leaving homeland, parted from kin, banished to a strange place,

I wonder my heart feels so little anguish and pain.

Consulting Chuang Tzu, I find where I belong:

Surely my home is there in Not-Even-Anything land.

诗的形式不敢恭维,"去国"(离开国都)译成leaving homeland也不准,但他在整体上很好地译出了原诗的内涵。抄录在此,或有助于了解《庄子》的疗伤功能。

当代著名诗人流沙河被打成右派期间历尽磨难,是《庄子》给他抚慰,帮他找到内心平衡。80年代末他身体极差,内心非常痛苦,又是《庄子》施以援手,引领他走出绝境。他也因此成为了庄学大家,并声称"是庄子2300年后的门徒"。流沙河说:"庄子的这一部书最具有战斗力。凡是认为庄子这部书很消极的,都是浅薄之人,没有把《庄子》读透。"

余秋雨也有类似经历。他在其散文名篇《黑色的光亮》中说:"我是二十岁的时候遇到他(庄子)的,当时我正遭受家破人亡、衣食无着的大灾难,不知如何生活下去。一个同学悄悄告诉我,他父亲遭灾时要全家读庄子。这个暗示让我进入了一个惊人的阅读过程。我渐渐懂了,面对灾难,不能用灾难语法。另有一种语法,直通精神自由的诗化境界。由此开始,我的生命状态

不再一样,每次读庄子的《秋水》《逍遥游》《齐物论》《天下》 等篇章,就像在看一张张与我有关的心电图。"

29年前,我在北外读研,丁往道教授给我们开了一门文化课,课名好像叫"老庄哲学"。讲课材料中有汉英对照的《老子》选篇和《庄子》选篇。因有留学生也来修这门课,丁老师讲课中英交叉。老庄哲学的玄妙,我当时没什么体悟,只觉得老子和庄子这两个老头挺有趣。一个说话像绕口令,但又好像言之成理。另一个擅长讲诡异神奇的故事,言语夸诞,满嘴跑火车(不是我贬损庄子,《庄子·天下》篇有类似的说法,"庄周……以谬悠之说,荒唐之言,无端崖之辞,时恣纵而不悦"),却又不像是戏言;而且,这老头似乎总与儒家过不去,活像个老愤青。老庄哲学没怎么弄懂,但我总算开了蒙,跟老庄结了点缘。至今还记得丁老师说,老庄不分家,老庄之学可以疗伤(这个我听懂了,老师说的应该是"心伤")。丁老师还说,以后遇到挫折,郁纡难释时,记得看老庄。

在以后的几十年里,每当有了难言的苦闷,我真的看老庄, 特别是《庄子》,每次都在《庄子》的超脱中寻得熨帖的慰籍。 我不敢说我是庄子的门徒,但我确信《庄子》是一剂疗伤的良药。

就这样,我渐渐喜欢上了《庄子》,先是喜欢其一百多个出人 意料的寓言,继而喜欢其超凡绝尘的哲思。借助辅助材料,我囫 囵吞枣读了几遍《庄子》,算是一鳞半爪懂了点皮毛。我知道《庄 子》可以带我们扶摇直上,逍遥云天,俯瞰欲望横流的红尘俗 世;我知道它至少可以在五个方面引领我们突破常规思维的局限: