

【汉英对照】

邯鄲成語典故讀本

Handan Idioms between
English and Chinese



DI YU

邯鄲是中國春秋戰國時期「戰國七雄」之一的趙國的首都，有着三千多年的歷史。邯鄲是中國著名的成語之多，據考證，在漢語的万余條成語中，有百分之十和邯鄲有關，且大部分含有歷史典故，是中華文化的瑰寶。海內外讀者可以從本書中了解到邯鄲悠久的歷史和燦爛的文化，同時有效地提高自己的漢語和英語水平。

【介绍和弘扬优秀的中华传统文化】

刘安平 蔡其伦 高宇征 李 玮◎主 编

泱泱中华书系·地域文化系列



北京大学出版社
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刘安平 蔡其伦 高宇征



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内 容 简 介

邯郸是中国春秋战国时期“战国七雄”之一的赵国的首都，有着三千多年的历史。

邯郸是中国著名的成语之乡，据考证，在汉语的万余条成语中，有1584条和邯郸有关，且大部分含有历史典故，是中华文化的瑰宝。

在本书中，我们精选了129条和邯郸相关的成语典故，并将其译成了英文，根据它们的内容和特点，将其归纳成了八大类——贤士篇、谋略篇、励志篇、军事篇、教训篇、和谐篇、改革篇、哲学篇等。海内外读者们可以从本书中了解到邯郸悠久的历史 and 灿烂的文化，同时有效地提高自己的汉语和英语水平。

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前言

邯郸，位于河北省南端，是晋、冀、鲁、豫四省的交汇点，西依太行山，东临华北平原，是南北交通的重要通道，有“九省通衢”之称，是历代兵家逐鹿中原的必争之地。

邯郸历史悠久，文化灿烂，是中华文明的重要发祥地之一。早在 8000 年前，这里就有人类繁衍生息，孕育了新石器早期的磁山文化；战国时期，邯郸作为赵国都城达 158 年之久，是我国北方的政治、经济、文化中心，也是草原游牧文化与中原农耕文化的重要交汇处；秦统一中国后，邯郸为天下三十六郡郡治之一；汉代与长安、洛阳、临淄、成都共享“五都盛名”；东汉末年，曹魏集团在邯郸南部邺城一带建都；北宋时期，邯郸东部的大名成为北宋都城汴梁的“陪都”——大名府。

邯郸是我国历史文化名城。8000 年的历史铸造了丰富的邯郸历史文化，它包括磁山文化、赵文化、女娲文化、北齐石窟文化、建安文化、广府太极文化、梦文化、磁州窑文化、成语典故文化等，其历史源远流长，内涵博大精深，风格丰富多彩。

邯郸的成语典故文化，为我们留下了许多脍炙人口的故事，堪称我们中华文化中的一颗璀璨明珠。

当我们走在邯郸市区的学步桥头，看到燕国少年学习邯郸人走路的石像，“邯郸学步”的典故会立刻涌上我们的心头。传说燕国少年就是在这里学邯郸人走路的。这个妇孺皆知的故事时刻教育着我们，让我们明白它在今天的重大启示意义：无论是国家的经济发展，还是人们的事业和生活，如果一味地照抄照搬他人之模式，而忽视了自身的特点，就会跟燕国少年在邯郸学步一样弄



得不伦不类，而成为别人的笑柄。

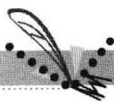
在邯郸老城区的街道里，有一个短小但却十分著名的巷子——回车巷。相传这里就是赵国的贤臣蔺相如回避大将廉颇的窄巷。巷口立着一块石碑，它不断向经过这里的人们叙述着“负荆请罪”的故事。

出了邯郸城区向北走，我们就来到了家喻户晓的黄粱梦，它以成语“黄粱一梦”或“黄粱美梦”而闻名。在这里我们可以看到远近闻名的吕仙祠，里面有一个横卧在地的石像，他就是这个成语中的主人公——卢生。

看到邯郸西南的插箭岭、火车站广场上的雕像和市中心那巍峨的丛台城楼，我们会不由自主地想到当年赵武灵王“胡服骑射”、气吞万里如虎的英雄气概。这位赵国的一代雄主，自继位之后，奋发图强，锐意改革，终使赵国成为战国七雄之一。

在邯郸市的主干道人民路与滏西大街的交叉口，我们可以看到一个伟人的雕像，他手持书卷，若有所思。他就是战国时期重要的思想家、文学家、政治家——荀子。由于他知识渊博，学问精深，曾被赵国拜为上卿。他对华夏文明的影响和贡献之大，令燕赵堪比齐鲁，令后人高山仰止。

荀子不但继承了儒家思想，还对其有所发展，是儒家继孔子 and 孟子之后的另一位儒学大家。他提倡的“性恶论”，常被人们与孟子的“性善论”相比较。他还是诸子百家中法家的代表人物之一，他的弟子韩非、李斯师从他的思想和帝王之术，对秦始皇统一中国起到了极大的帮助作用。他的学问涉及哲学思想、政治问题、治学方法、立身处世之道、学术论辩等方面。他的名言“非我而当者，吾师也；是我而当者，吾友也；谄谀我者，吾贼也。”“学不可以已”、“天行有常，不为尧存，不为桀亡。”“锲而舍之，



朽木不折；锲而不舍，金石可镂。”“故不积跬步，无以至千里；不积小流，无以成江海。”“青，取之于蓝，而青于蓝；冰，水为之，而寒于水。”“水能载舟，亦能覆舟”至今仍为人们所熟识。

作为中国著名的成语之乡，邯郸给我们提供了丰富的成语与典故资源，据统计有 1584 条之多。为了弘扬中华民族的传统文化，培养我们的民族自尊心和自豪感，挖掘、展示、发扬和传播我们的地方特色文化，我们精选了故事发生在邯郸或者与邯郸相关的部分成语，将它们翻译成了英文，以飨读者。我们衷心希望能够通过此途径，将我们邯郸的文化瑰宝更加广泛地进行传播。由于我们编写组人员水平有限，翻译中难免有各种错误发生，在此希望读者不吝赐教。

刘安平

2011 年 1 月 10 日

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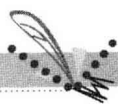
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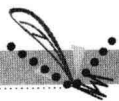




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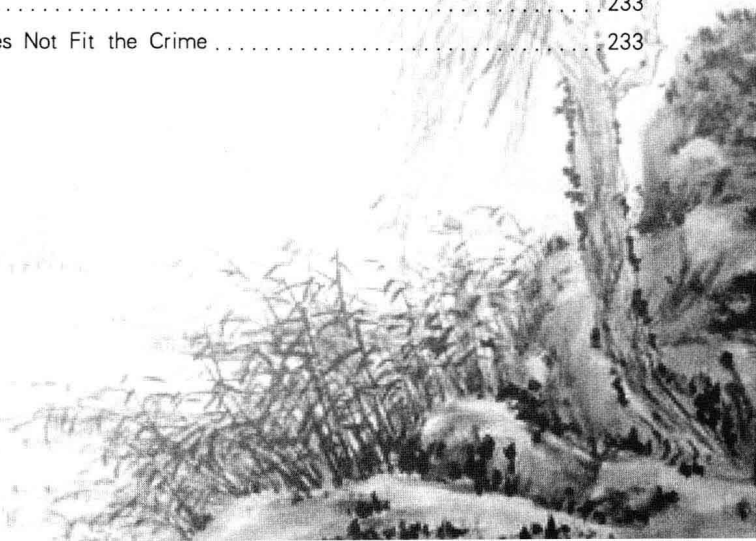
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贤士篇





不可多得

东汉末年，有个叫祢衡的著名文学家，博学多才，善于论辩，文章写得又快又好，但是非常自傲，好与人争斗。

名士孔融非常欣赏祢衡的才学，于是向汉献帝推荐祢衡，称祢衡是不可多得的人才。

汉献帝被曹操挟制，无法做主，就把荐表给曹操，由他来决定。

曹操召祢衡来见，但祢衡却看不起曹操，称病不去。后来虽然去了，但是言辞中却得罪了曹操。

曹操心中冒火，就叫祢衡当鼓吏，在自己大宴宾客时让他击鼓，借以当众羞辱，不料却被祢衡击鼓时大骂了一顿。曹操本想杀了祢衡，但怕留下害贤的名声，就叫他去劝说刘表来降，好借刘表之手杀掉他。

不料刘表非常器重祢衡，奉为上宾。但是刘表无法忍受祢衡的傲慢，就派他到江夏太守黄祖那里去做书记。

祢衡起草文书时，总是一挥而就，黄祖非常佩服。黄祖的儿子黄射对祢衡过目不忘的本事更是赞不绝口。祢衡的代表作《鹦鹉赋》赢得了众人的称赞，众人都夸他是不可多得的人才。

但是他的狂妄自傲没有任何收敛，一次黄祖在船上宴客，祢衡口出不逊并大骂黄祖，被黄祖所杀，时年仅 25 岁。

这则成语形容非常稀少的人才，非常难得。

我们不仅要掌握专业技能，而且要学会与人相处，德才兼备才能被社会认可和接纳。

Hard to Come By

In late East Han Dynasty, Mi Heng, a well-known litterateur who was learned, versatile and good at debate, and could write articles quickly and wonderfully. However, he was very proud and often had strife with others.

Kong Rong, another famous scholar, greatly appreciated Mi Heng's talent and learning. So he recommended Mi Heng to Emperor Xian of East Han Dynasty and called Mi Heng a talented man who was hard to come by.

At that time, Emperor Xian was coerced by Cao Cao, the prime minister, and had no right to decide, so he had the recommendation memorial sent to Cao Cao and let him decide it.

Cao Cao summoned Mi Heng, but Mi Heng looked down upon him and refused to go by pleading sick. Finally Mi Heng went, but offended him with proud words. Greatly angry, Cao Cao appointed him a drummer and ordered Mi Heng to play the drum for his guests in a banquet so as to insult him, but Mi Heng scolded Cao Cao badly when drumming. Cao Cao intended to kill Mi Heng, but fearing that others would blame him for killing a virtuous man, he ordered Mi Heng to persuade Liu Biao to surrender and wanted to kill Mi Heng by Liu Biao's hand.

Unexpectedly, Liu Biao valued Mi Heng very highly as an honorable guest. But Liu Biao could not endure Mi Heng's pride, so sent him to Huang Zu, a governor of Jiangxia, as a secretary.

When drafting a document, Mi Heng always finished it without a stop. So Huang Zu admired him greatly. Huang She, Huang Zu's son, spoke highly for Mi Heng's ability to recite after reading only once. Mi Heng's masterpiece, *The Ode on Parrot*, won people's admiration and they described Mi Heng as a talent who was hard to come by.

But Mi Heng's pride was never restrained. Once when Huang Zu held a banquet for his guests on a ship, Mi Heng scolded Huang Zu with humiliating words. And Huang Zu killed him when he was only 25 years old.

This idiom describes a person who is a scarce talent and hard to come by.

We students should not only be skillful in our majors, but also should learn how to communicate with others. Only in this way can we be accepted by the society.