

汉英对照 Chinese-English

中国古代爱情故事

*The River Flows
Eastward in Spring*

一江春水向东流

徐飞 编著



新世界出版社
NEW WORLD PRESS

H319.4/884

汉英对照 Chinese-English

中国古代爱情故事

*The River Flows
Eastward in Spring*

一江春水向东流

徐飞 编著



首都师范大学图书馆



21690369



NEW WORLD PRESS
新世界出版社

RZA 07/09

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

一江春水向东流 / 徐飞编. —北京: 新世界出版社, 2004.7
(中国古代爱情故事)

ISBN 7-80187-307-6

I. 一... II. 徐... III. 英语—对照读物, 故事—
汉、英 IV. H319 4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 067650 号

一江春水向东流

编 著: 徐飞

翻 译: 保尔·怀特

封面剪纸: 于平 任凭

绘 图: 李士伋

责任编辑: 张民捷

装帧设计: 贺玉婷

责任印制: 黄厚清

出版发行: 新世界出版社

社 址: 北京阜成门外百万庄路 24 号

邮政编码: 100037

总编室电话: (010) 68995424 (010) 68326679 (传真)

发行部电话: (010) 68995968 (010) 68998733 (传真)

本社中文网址: www.nwp.cn

本社英文网址: www.newworld-press.com

本社电子信箱: nwpcn@public.bta.net.cn

版权部电子信箱: frank@nwp.com.cn

版权部电话: + 86(10) 68996306

印 刷: 北京振华印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店 外文书店

开 本: 850 × 1168 (毫米) 1/32

字 数: 180 千

印 张: 9.5

印 数: 1-4000 册

版 次: 2004 年 8 月 (汉英) 第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-80187-307-6/I · 130

定 价: 25.00 元

新世界版图书, 版权所有, 侵权必究。
新世界版图书, 印装错误可随时退换。



李煜





漪
漪





流
珠





赵光义



前 言

南唐后主李煜与大、小周后的爱情故事，史书中有些记载，民间流传更多一些。但这些记载和流传大都零零碎碎，没有形成一个完整的故事，而且多把李煜说成是一个耽溺女色的昏君。对于小周后，也只局限于说她如何美丽，如何受到专宠，对李煜和小周后的内心世界却很少涉及。久而久之，在一般人的心目中，李煜与陈后主差不多，小周后也成了“楼头张丽华”的翻版。实际上，李煜是一个多才多艺，内在情感十分丰富的人。南唐的灭亡是当时大势使然，绝不是李煜一人所能抗拒的。把所有的亡国都说成是昏君误国，恐怕有悖史实。徐铉入宋后奉宋太宗之命撰写《江南录》时，对南唐的亡国，并没有写李煜有多大过错，只以历数存亡论之，这种评论得到当时朝野的认可。小周后入宫时年龄很小，一个十三四岁的女孩子，被李煜这个大才子深深吸引，也是情理之中的事。正因为她年幼，十分清纯，李煜才对她倍加珍爱。这种超越世俗的男女之爱，使两个人不论何时，都不改变初衷，生生死死，都为了一个“情”字。

为了把这段美丽的爱情故事完完整整地展示给读者，我仔细研读了相关史籍，完成了这部名符其实的《一江春水向东流》。在编写过程中，我把李、周的爱情故事放在历史真实的大背景下，因为他们的爱情是一种十分悲怆的爱情，没有历史的

依托，就不可能真实感人。尽管亡国之后二人还都曾心存奢望，盼着有一天能重新聚首，过上普通夫妻的恩爱生活，但封建社会的专制，使他们的梦想终被击碎。他们所能选择的，只有为情而死。这个故事向人们表明：纵然是身为帝王的李煜，一旦失去了自己的国家，那就连心爱的妻子也无力保全。书中还出现了一个大彻禅师，姓周名宗，此人是大、小周后之父。为了凸显人世间各种情与爱，我把他写成了一个看破红尘的老人。然而众所周知，这个世界上，真正看破红尘的人并不存在，所以当他得知自己的女儿被毒杀之后，抑制不住对女儿的思念，最后也死在女儿的坟前。这种爱是父女之间的爱，它虽然不属于通常意义上的男女之爱，但作为辅线，以此来烘托李煜与漪漪的情爱，就使“情”的内涵更加丰富。

也许是受到某些思潮或观念的左右，很多人认为帝王后妃之间不可能有真正的爱情。对于这一点，我实在不敢苟同。其实帝王也好，后妃也好，原本都是有七情六欲的饮食男女，只不过比平常人多了顶龙冕凤冠罢了。李煜是个能诗善赋的文人，有十分丰富的精神世界，只是被历史误穿了一件龙袍，于是他有了对女子更多的选择机会。而当他发现了自己的真爱，他就变得如醉如痴。这种性情中人当皇帝确实不合适，但反过来说，并非所有的帝王都是挥斥方遒的大政治家。简单地把帝王分成酒色误国或攻城略地两类，是很不全面的。有许多帝王的一生是很复杂的，我们也要多角度地去分析看待他们。比如唐明皇，他的前半生对唐王朝的政治稳定起了相当大的作用，出现了历史上有名的开元盛世。晚年时才惑于杨贵妃的美色，引发了“安史之乱”，使唐王朝从此陷入藩镇割据的动荡时期，最终导致唐

朝灭亡。李后主虽然在男女之情上过心较多，但他在宋朝强大的军事威胁之下，一直坚持不降，也不失为一种对国家负责任的态度，与齐东昏侯、陈后主、隋炀帝全然不同。国亡之后，他写了很多思念故国的词赋，这又与蜀后主的乐不思蜀迥然而异。应该说，李煜的一生，有许多方面还是值得肯定的。就是在爱情问题上，他对大周后、小周后姐妹一直情有独钟，与那些纵情女色的君王也不相同。就人性而言，他的生活态度还是严肃的。而生活态度的严肃并不等于人生的成功。在某些特定的情况下，越是要保持这种严肃，就越可能毁灭自我，李后主的晚年就是如此。基于这样的认识，本书的编写在某些方面突破了传统爱情故事的窠臼，把李煜所处时代的政治、军事、外交融为一体。我认为只有这样，才更符合历史的真实。只不过限于篇幅，这些大背景展示得还不太充分。

徐 飞

2003年10月2日

于盐城师范学院

Foreword

The story of the love between Li Yu, the last king of the Southern Tang Dynasty, and his second queen is mentioned in the historical records, but is given much more prominence in folklore. However, both these sources are fragmentary, and a complete account of this tragic romance is lacking. Li Yu himself emerges as a rather effeminate, muddle-headed ruler, and the description of Yiyi stops short at describing her beauty and mentioning the fact that she was the king's favorite; there is no trace of the inner world of the lovers. In actual fact, Li Yu seems to have been a learned man, accomplished in the arts, and a person of complex feelings. The fall of Southern Tang was an inevitable outcome of the trend of history at that time, and in no way could it have been warded off by Li Yu or any other individual. There is a popular misconception that the downfall of states is brought about by the faulty policies of their incompetent rulers. This is to misread history. The Southern Tang minister Xu Xuan, after he entered the service of the Song Dynasty, wrote an account of the ruin of his native kingdom, which at the time was widely, both officially and unofficially, accepted as accurate. In his book, Xu Xuan nowhere faults his former master for the disaster that overtook Southern Tang. Yiyi entered the palace at the tender age of 13 or 14, and the fact that king soon fell in love with this pristine beauty would seem quite natural. Moreover, it was nothing other than love which bound these two people so different in status together in a way that transcended all the customary boundaries of

their time; but even love could not change their preordained tragic fate.

In order to round out this beautiful love story and make it more accessible to the reader, I read carefully all the historical records relating to the subject. In the course of writing *The River Flows Eastward in Spring*, I have placed the love story in its historical context, because it is the historical background more than anything else which makes it such a moving tragedy. After the fall of Southern Tang, Li Yu and Yiyi clung to the wild hope of some day being reunited and living like an ordinary loving couple. But the despotism of the prevailing feudal mores of the time shattered their fanciful dream: Their only choice was to die for love. The story makes it clear that once he was deprived of his position as a ruler, Li Yu not only lost his kingdom but was no longer able to protect the woman he loved.

The character of the monk Enlightened One, whose original name is Zhou Zong and who is the father of the Zhou sisters, is introduced into the story to highlight the fact that there exist different kinds of love and affection in human affairs. I have portrayed him as an old man who has long renounced the world and its ways. However, as everyone knows, it is impossible in this life to completely cut oneself off from all mundane ties, and when Enlightened One is unable to repress his love for his daughter Yiyi, and when he learns of her death by poison hastens to her graveside, and there passes away. This is also a kind of love between a man and a woman, although not in the usual sense, and it is an additional thread of the story which serves as a contrast to the love between Li Yu and Yiyi, and enriches the meaning of the word "love."

There are certain trends of thought and viewpoints which pronounce as impossible true love between a ruler and his concubine.

With these, I hesitate to agree. Kings and concubines are human too, with all the emotions, appetites and longings of ordinary mortals — the only difference is that they wear crowns on their heads. Li Yu was a man of high literary attainments and had a rich world of the intellect. It was a mere accident of history which enshrouded him in a king's robe. As the ruler, he could have his pick of all the women in his kingdom. But when he found true love, he became obsessed. Such a temperament is most unfitting for a monarch, but there again not all kings are consummate statesmen. Besides, it is too simplistic to divide rulers into pleasure-loving blockheads who ruin their own countries on the one hand and ruthless conquerors on the other. Many emperors and kings have had complicated careers, and we must judge them from several different angles. For instance, Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) made great achievements in the first half of his reign in stabilizing the empire. But in the latter half, he fell under the spell of the beauty Concubine Yang, and this led to rebellion, and a slide into chaos and anarchy, which spelled the end of the dynasty. Li Yu, although he was far too much distracted by his infatuation with Yiyi, was at the same time under threat from the powerful Song Dynasty to the north. He held out steadfastly against this threat, determined to preserve his kingdom — unlike many other rulers of the time. Again, after the fall of Southern Tang and during his exile at the Song court, Li Yu wrote a number of poems expressing nostalgia for his old kingdom — in sharp contrast to the last king of Shu, whose behavior gave rise to the denigratory saying “abandoning oneself to pleasure and forgetting Shu.” All in all, it must be said that there are many positive aspects to the life of Li Yu. Even in his doting on the Zhou sisters he was different from other rulers who were smitten with love and abandoned themselves completely to the pleasures of the flesh. His character never allowed his strict attitude

to life and duty to slacken. This is a positive trait, but it doesn't guarantee success in life; in certain peculiar circumstances, the more he stayed true to himself the closer he came to ruin, and this is particularly true of the end of his life. Based on this understanding, this book breaks out of the traditional "love story" mold, by welding the politics, diplomacy and military history of Li Yu's time into a whole narrative. I believe that only in this way can it truly reflect history. I only regret that space does not allow this aspect to be adequately developed.

Xu Fei

Yancheng Normal College

October 2, 2003

內容簡介

五代十国后期，南唐后主李煜先立周娥皇为后，娥皇死后，又将其妹周漪漪召进宫中。漪漪正在妙龄，不仅天生丽质，而且秀外慧中，深得李煜喜爱，遂被立为皇后。比漪漪早进宫的流珠为争皇后之位暗施计谋，被李煜打入冷宫。这期间李煜与周漪漪如胶似漆，十分恩爱。无奈宋朝皇帝赵匡胤立誓收复南唐。南唐亡国之后，李煜与周漪漪及其他宫眷、百官归于汴京。赵匡胤因李煜未能及时降附，封他为违命侯，并让他独居反省，而将漪漪等人安置在宜春苑。周漪漪的美色让赵匡胤十分动心，但其弟赵光义极力劝阻，这才未将漪漪收入后宫。赵匡胤死后，赵光义即位。他对漪漪的美貌也早已垂涎，千方百计诱逼漪漪。而漪漪思念李煜，矢志不从。赵光义先是逼迫她终日歌舞，后又因李煜写词抒发故国之思，于是决定除掉二人。在李煜四十二岁生日时，赵光义先以祝寿为由让漪漪等人与李煜会面，随后命人送来带毒的“醒酒汤”，二人双双饮鸩而亡。