孔子学院适用教材·文化读本系列 Chinese Culture Reader Series for Confucius Institutes

程爱民 主编

QUOTATIONS FROM ZHUANGZI 庄子名言精选

敖雪岗编 汪榕培译



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QUOTATIONS FROM ZHUANGZI

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

庄子名言精选/敖雪冈编;汪榕培译.一上海: 上海外语教育出版社,2008 孔子学院适用教材

ISBN 978-7-5446-0987-6

I. 庄… II.①敖…②汪… III. 庄周(前369~前286) -语录一对外汉语教学—教材 IV. H195.4 B223.5 中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2008)第116072号

出版发行:上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机) 电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

til: http://www.sflep.com.cn http://www.sflep.com

责任编辑: 李振荣

印 刷: 上海图宇印刷有限公司

经 销:新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 787×1092 1/32 印张 4.25 字数 55 千字

版 次: 2008年9月第1版 2008年9月第1次印刷

印 数: 3100册

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5446-0987-6 / G • 0470

定 价: 18.00 元 (附MP3光盘)

本版图书如有印装质量问题,可向本社调换

H195.4

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H195. 4 21

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编写说明

为进一步满足国外汉语学习者的不同需求,为各中文教学机构,尤其是新近成立的 200 多所孔子学院提供更加丰富的教学材料,南京大学海外教育学院编写了一套针对英语国家汉语学习者的教材与读本,分语言和文化两个系列,定名为《孔子学院适用教材》,由北京语言大学出版社和上海外语教育出版社分别出版。

《孔子学院适用教材·文化读本系列》(共12本)的使用对象为国外汉语初学者,总体思路是选取孔子、孟子、老子、庄子等古代思想家、教育家的名言以及中国成语故事、神话故事、寓言故事、历史人物故事、唐诗名句、中华箴言等,做成口袋书,每册150页左右;内容由原文、拼音、今译、英译、解析、问题、必要的注释及插图等几部分组成。

这套文化读本系列的编写目的主要有两点:一、帮助国外汉语初学者了解这些名人的思想或重要观点,了解中国传统文化的精髓,进而传播和弘扬科学的、美好的思想和精神;二、丰富国外汉语教学入门阶段的教学内容。这套小丛书内容深刻而又实用,但需要指出的是,这些名言佳句主要是根据国外汉语初学者的学习特点和

需要辑录的,并不代表某一名人或某一名篇的全部思想 精神,请在学习时加以注意。

这套教材在编写过程中得到了澳大利亚墨尔本大学 (University of Melbourne) 中文系和孔子学院、英国谢菲尔 德大学 (University of Sheffield) 东亚学院和孔子学院、加拿大滑铁卢大学 (University of Waterloo) 孔子学院、美国 亚特兰大孔子学院、杨百翰大学 (Brigham Young University)等单位的支持和协助。墨尔本大学孔子学院院长、中文系主任 David Holm教授,美国杨百翰大学 David Honey 教授,英国谢菲尔德大学孔子学院副院长 Sarah Dauncey 博士在百忙之中审阅英文译稿。加拿大滑铁卢大学孔子学院院长李彦教授、中方院长唐建清教授,美国亚特兰大孔子学院院长、艾美瑞大学 (Emory University) 蔡教授等也提出了很好的建议,在此一并致谢。

编 者 2008年3月于南京大学

Editors' Note

With the prospect of more and more people learning Chinese in their home countries, the need has arisen for new and more interesting Chinese teaching materials in institutes outside China that provide education in the Chinese language and culture, especially in over 200 Confucius Institutes that have been founded recently in different parts of the world. We are proud to present *Textbooks for Confucius Institutes*, compiled by the Institute for International Students, Nanjing University, and published separately by the Beijing Language and Culture University Press and the Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.

Chinese Culture Reader Series for Confucius Institutes, a set of twelve 150-page pocketbooks, introduce some basic facts about Chinese culture, such as ancient philosophical aphorisms, idioms, myths, fables, historical anecdotes, poems and proverbs, for foreign learners of Chinese. Each entry is comprised of a Chinese text in the original, a pinyin, a contemporary Chinese version, an English translation, explanations, questions, notes (if necessary) and illustrations.

This set aims to help foreign learners of Chinese to acquire a better understanding of Chinese culture by getting them acquainted with traditional Chinese wisdom that, as we see it, still makes sense in the contemporary context. Meanwhile, this set also provides beginner-level Chinese reading materials, including pieces that we believe to be useful and interesting. However, it should be pointed out that the

excerpts in the entries are used principally for the purpose of helping the users learn some Chinese and may fall short as vehicles of the original ideas of the authors.

In compiling this set of books, we have been given wholehearted support by the Department of Chinese and the Confucius Institute at the University of Melbourne, Australia; the East Asia School and the Confucius Institute at the University of Sheffield, Britain; the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, Canada; the Confucius Institute in Atlanta, and Brigham Young University, U.S.A. We would also like to express our gratitude to Prof. David Holm, Director of the Confucius Institute and Dean of the Department of Chinese at the University of Melbourne, Prof. David Honey of Brigham Young University, and Dr. Sarah Dauncey, Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Sheffield, for their help in revising the English translations, and to Prof. Li Yan, Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, Prof. Tang Jianqing, Deputy Director of the Confucius Institute at the University of Waterloo, and Prof. Cai Rong, at Emory University and Director of the Confucius Institute in Atlanta, for their valuable suggestions.

> The Editors Nanjing University, China March 2008

庄子

庄子(约公元前 369 年一前 286 年),名周,字子休(一说子沐),宋国蒙(今安徽蒙城,一说河南商丘东北)人。战国时期著名思想家、文学家,是道家学派的代表人物,后世与老子并称"老庄"。他的著作中包含有朴素辩证法的思想,认为一切事物都在变化,都是相对的。庄子的文章具有浓厚的浪漫主义色彩,多采用寓言故事的形式,对后世文学有很大影响。庄子和他的门人等著有《庄子》,亦称《南华经》。

Zhuangzi

Zhuangzi (circa 369–286 BC), an important philosopher and writer in the Warring States Period (475–221 BC), has been widely considered the spiritual successor to Laozi. He was born in today's Mengcheng, Anhui Province or Shangqiu, Henan Province. A prominent personage in Taoism, Zhuangzi believed that everything in the cosmos is in a constant state of change and governed by relativity. He often used colorful anecdotes and fables to illustrate his philosophical views, a style that has been passed down in the history of Chinese literature. Zhuangzi and his disciples coauthored the Taoist classic *Zhuangzi*.





1.

pǔ sù ér tiān xià mò néng yǔ zhī zhēng měi. 朴素而天下莫能与之争美。

《天道》

今译: 如果一个人能保持淳朴本性的话, 那他就是这世界上最完美的人。

英译: To be simple and pure is to have no peer in the world.

解析:中国人更愿意相信人的本性是淳朴善良的,正如刚生下来的婴儿,一派天真,只是长大后受到了社会上的种种诱惑,才把美好的本性失去了。因此,要使自己成为一个完美的人,就要回归自我,回归本性。

问题: 中国古代有人认为人的本性是善, 有的认为是恶, 还有的认为是非善非恶。你对这个问题怎么看? 为什么?



2.

dé dàng hū míng, zhī chū hū zhēng. 德荡乎名,知出乎争。

《人间世》

今译: 道德败坏是由于追求名誉, 智慧产生于利益争夺。

英译: Virtue is spoiled for the sake of renown; wisdom emerges for the sake of contention.

解析: 为了得到别人的赞扬, 为了有个好名声, 人们有时会刻意树立自己的高尚道德形象, 甚至为此弄虚作假。在利益面前, 人们总是想出各种方法去争夺, 保护自己, 打击别人, 并把这些方法叫做智慧。

问题: 为了得到表扬才去做好事, 你觉得这种行为值得称赞吗? 为什么?



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