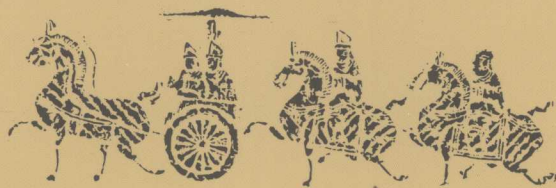


典故
英译



中国成语典故英译

Chinese Idioms and Their Stories
Translated into English

编 著 张 辉 刘相美 汪雅琰 李正栓
审 订 曹保刚 邓子平
主 译 李正栓 刘丽芳 高宇征



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内容提要

本书精选 101 个常用成语典故,按地域、音序排列。每条成语典故包含故事梗概、注释等内容,并附有例句。本书是汉英双语本,以方便其他国家读者了解中国文化。本书读者对象包括中国各个学段和成年读者,以及对中国文化感兴趣的外国读者。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国成语典故英译: 汉英对照 / 李正栓等编译. —
上海: 上海交通大学出版社, 2015
ISBN 978-7-313-13608-4

I. ①中… II. ①李… III. ①汉语—成语—典故—汉、
英 IV. ①H136.3

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 186219 号

中国成语典故英译(汉英对照)

编 译: 李正栓 等	地 址: 上海市番禺路 951 号
出版发行: 上海交通大学出版社	电 话: 021-64071208
邮政编码: 200030	
出 版 人: 韩建民	经 销: 全国新华书店
印 制: 凤凰数码印务有限公司	印 张: 17
开 本: 787 mm×1092 mm 1/16	
字 数: 349 千字	印 次: 2015 年 10 月第 1 次印刷
版 次: 2015 年 10 月第 1 版	
书 号: ISBN 978-7-313-13608-4/H	
定 价: 49.00 元	

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联系电话: 025-83657309

前 言

Preface

五千年中华文明源远流长,脍炙人口的成语典故作为中华文化的一个组成部分,丰厚而灿烂,是中国语言艺术的瑰宝。

成语典故由来已久,最早见于《后汉书·东平王苍传》:“亲屈至尊,降礼下臣,每赐宴会,辄兴席改容,中官亲拜,事过典故。”自古以来,无论是人们的口头表达还是写文章,都讲究用典,成语典故是对汉语言的精炼,随着时间的变迁,社会的发展,不少成语典故在原有内容的基础上有了进一步的延伸变化,更加充实了本身的含义,从而更加丰富和活跃了汉语言的表达功能。

本书收录常用 101 个成语典故,以邯郸域为界,分为上下两篇:上篇“邯郸域内成语典故”,下篇“邯郸域外成语典故”。编者在批阅纷繁众多的典籍,搜集大量资料的基础上,加以系统整理,按音序排列。每条成语典故包含故事梗概、注释等内容,并附有例句。

成语典故浓缩了中国文化深刻的历史内涵,本书是汉英双语本,对于增进我国和其他国家读者了解中国文化,传承和传播我国优秀的民族传统文化传统,提高我国的文化地位,必将大有裨益。

编 者

2015 年 3 月

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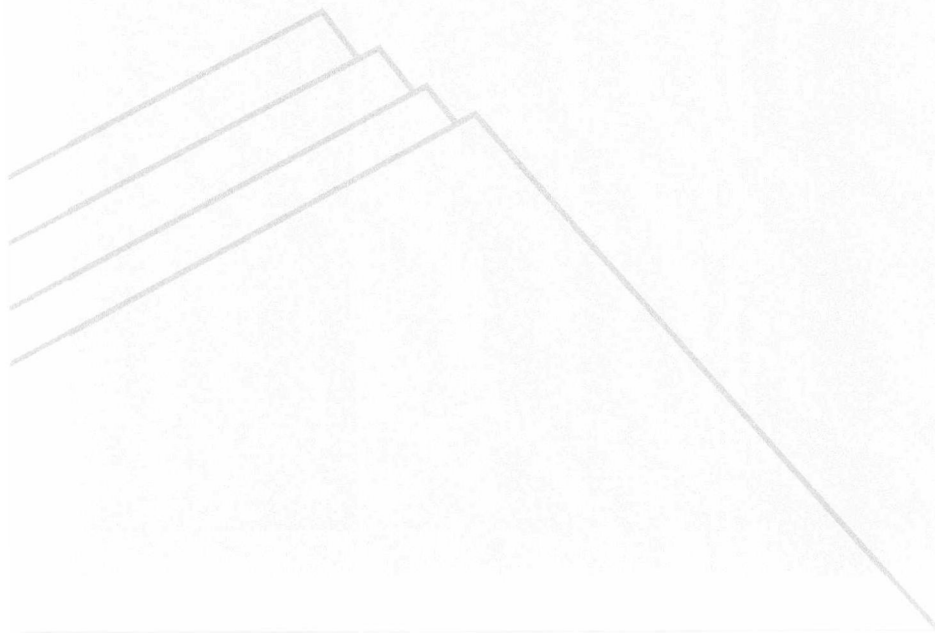
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邯郸域内成语典故

Part One

Idioms and Their Stories from
Ancient Handan





【故事】

公元前 266 年，赵国的国君赵惠文王因病去世，他的儿子太子丹继承王位，称为赵孝成王。因为赵孝成王年龄还小，国家大事便由他的母亲——王后赵威后处理。赵威后虽说是个女人，却很精明能干。

有一次，齐王派使者带着信到赵国问候赵威后。赵威后把信放到一边，先问使者：“岁亦无恙耶？民亦无恙耶？王亦无恙耶？（齐国的收成不坏吧？老百姓平安吗？齐王身体健康吗？）”齐国使者听了很不高兴地说：“我受齐王派遣来拜访您，而您不先问候齐王，却先问收成和百姓，难道可以把低贱的放在前面，把尊贵的放在后面吗？”赵威后笑着说：“不是您理解的那样，如果没有收成，怎么会有百姓？如果没有百姓，怎么会有君主？难道问候时可以舍弃根本而只问枝节吗？”后来，从这个故事演化出了“安然无恙”这一成语。

“安然无恙”最早见于《战国策·齐策》。

【注释】

恙：疾病，灾祸。“安然无恙”指平安无事，没有患上疾病或发生意外，也泛指事物平安未遭损害。

【例句】

① 在赛车比赛现场，一辆赛车失控冲进轮胎墙，赛车手除了在受撞击的瞬间“晕”了一下，此后安然无恙，在观众看来这简直是个“奇迹”。

② 他不小心从二楼坠下，居然安然无恙，真是不幸中的万幸！

【模仿造句】

Explanation of the Idiom

safe and sound; unscathed; completely uninjured; to be in safety; to escape (or come through) unscathed; to come out safe and sound



The Source of the Idiom

In 266 B.C., King Huiwen of the Zhao State died of a disease. Prince Dan, the son of Huiwen, succeeded the throne and became King Xiaocheng of Zhao. Because he was too young, Queen Wei of Zhao, his mother, helped him with state affairs. Though a woman, she was smart and capable.

The emperor of the Qi State once sent a messenger to the Zhao State to present his letter and extend his greetings to the Queen Wei of Zhao. Putting the letter aside, the Queen asked the messenger, “Did your country get good crops? Are your people safe and sound? Is your emperor in good health?” The messenger was very unhappy to hear that and said, “I am sent by my emperor to pay our respect to you, but you neglect him and ask about the crops and the people first. Is it proper that you put the humble things prior to the respected and the honored?” The Queen smiled and said, “Things are not as you understood. If there were no good crops, how could the people exist? If there were no people, how could a lord rule? Should we put the cart before the horse, just paying attention to the less important and neglecting the essential?” Later, the idiom “安然无恙”(ān rán wú yàng) was born out of this story.

“安然无恙”(ān rán wú yàng) appeared earliest in *Stratagems of the Qi State of the Warring States*.

Notes

“恙”means “disease or disaster”. “安然无恙”(ān rán wú yàng) means “all is well, having no disease or disastrous accident”. This idiom also refers in general to the fact that nobody or nothing is injured.

Sample Sentences

① On the spot of a car race, a racing car lost control and ran into the wall of tires. The driver only fainted for an instant but remained safe and sound. In the eyes of the audience, this is a miracle.

② He fell from the second floor out of carelessness. Unexpectedly he was not injured. This is the greatest luck.

Make Sentences by Imitation