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大学生读书计划



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英汉对照 • 中国文学宝库 • 古代文学系列

司马迁 著 / 惣 仕 编

Sima Qian / Compiled by Zong Shi

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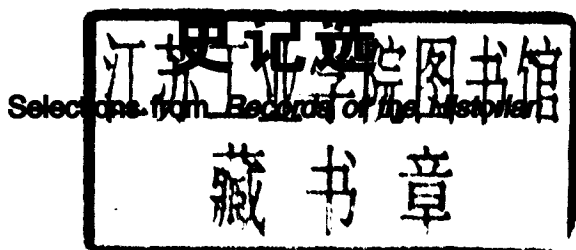
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大学生读书计划

——中国文学宝库出版呼吁

在即将开机印刷这第一批 50 本名为中国文学宝库的英汉对照读本时，我们的心情竟然忧多于喜。因为我们只能以保守的 5000 册印数，去面对全国 400 万在校大学生。

虽然我们并非市场经济的局外者，若仅为印数（销售量）计，大可奋起而去生产诸如 TOFEL 应试指南，或者英语四六级模拟试题集一类的教辅图书，但我们还是决定宁可冒着债台高筑的风险，也有责任对大学生同胞发出一声亲切的呼唤：请亲近我们的中国文学。

身为向世界译介中国文学和向国内出版外语读物的，具有双重责任的出版社，我们得知目前大学生往往仅注重外语的学习而偏废了母语的提高，以及忽视了中国文学的阅读，放弃了人文知识的训练。有统计表明，某理工院校 57% 的同学不曾读过《红楼梦》等四大名著，以致校园内外流行着“样子像研究生，说话像大学生，作文像中学生，写字像小学生”的幽默。还有一副这样的对联，说大学生的文章是“无错不成文，病句错句破残句，句句不堪入目；有误方为篇，别字错字自造字，字字触目惊心”，横批“斯文扫地”。作为未来社会中坚和整个社会发展关键力量的大学生，这种“文弃”现象的流行，势必导致一场人文精神危机的爆发。对照以科学与人文精神追求为主题的五四新文化运动，八十年的历程告诉我们，以上提醒绝非危言耸听。

我们已经迈入知识经济时代，在追求科学知识的同时，创新精神已成为关键；而创新的源泉其实有赖于多学科多领域知识的交融，依靠的是新型的复合型人才，所以，文学对于新一代

的大学生来说绝非装点,而是沟通自然科学与人文科学的桥梁,使我们在汲取知识的同时更能获得智慧,于创造物质的同时还进一步丰富和完善着精神;无怪乎爱因斯坦认为自己受影响最大的竟是陀思妥耶夫斯基。由此证明,一个真正的科学家应该拥有丰富的文学和文化知识以及完整的人格。十年前,七十五位诺贝尔奖得主聚会巴黎,当时他们所发表的宣言开篇就是,“如果人类要在 21 世纪生存下去,必须回首 2500 年去吸收孔子的智慧。”确实,十年的时间让我们有目共睹,现代经济科技的飞速发展何尝不是一柄双刃的剑?只有文化的力量才能抵消随之而来的负面后果。可见,知识的获取与技能的训练对于大学生来说固然重要,但文化与修养却尤需关切。正因为大学生代表着社会先知先觉的知识力量,置身当前的文化现实,就应有一分责任感与使命感,力求对知识技能以外许多带有根本性质的精神追求形成明确意识,从而具备一种对生命意义进行探索与追问的精神,一种以人文精神为背景的生存勇气和人格力量。那么,能够引导我们探索前行的一盏明灯,不就是闪烁着理想光芒的不朽的文学名著吗?

一个人乃至一个民族,从其对文学的亲疏态度,可以衡量出其文化素质的程度。文学应是从人类文化中升华出的理想的结晶,她“使人的心灵变得高尚,使人的勇气、荣誉感、希望、尊严、同情心、怜悯心和牺牲精神复活起来”(威廉·福克纳);无疑,只有文学才能从更高的层次上提升人的文化素质和整体素质,充实人的内心世界,焕发人的精神风貌,带给人们真善美。而亲近文学,特别是热爱祖国灿烂的文学以及文化,正是当代中国大学生加强文化修养,弘扬人文精神的有力脚步。

“越是民族的,就越是世界的”,中国文学属于中国,也属于世界。和平是人类的共同愿望,交流与共享则是新世纪的潮流。

中国当代大学生的血液里流动着数千年的文化积淀,没有理由在让世界了解中国大学生聪明才智的同时,却无缘分享我们的骄傲——中国大学生不但能够读懂英语的莎士比亚,而且能让世界感动于中国文学的伟大。

这是我们作为出版者的理想。我们原有一个世纪礼物的构想,是同大学生一起做一个“读书计划”。这一次将中国文学的最新荟萃配设高水平的英语译文,是其中推荐给新世纪大学生的第一批读物。盼望着您——我们无数知音中的 5000 名先来者,给我们鼓励,也给我们意见和批评。

编者

一九九九年五月三十日

目 录

CONTENTS

大学生读书计划	编 者 (1)
——中国文学宝库出版呼吁	
Xiang Yu	(2)
项羽本纪	(3)
The Lord of Xinling	(90)
信陵君窃符救赵	(91)
Li Guang	(118)
李将军列传	(119)
Jing Ke	(150)
荆轲传	(151)
Guo Jie	(178)
郭解列传	(179)
Lian Po and Lin Xiangru	(190)
廉颇蔺相如列传	(191)
Sun Wu and Sun Bin	(208)
孙子列传	(209)
Yu Rang	(222)
豫让传	(223)
Nie Zheng	(228)
聂政传	(229)
The Jesters	(236)
滑稽列传	(237)

目录

To Readers of the English Translations of Classical

Chinese Prose and Poetry: Revisor(254)

关于中国古典文学作品英译文的说明 校译者(258)

只有文学才能从更高的层次上提升人的文化素质和整体素质,充实人的内心世界,焕发人的精神风貌,带给人们真善美。而亲近文学,特别是热爱祖国灿烂的文学以及文化,正是当代中国大学生加强文化修养,弘扬人文精神的有力脚步。

Xiang Yu

Xiang Ji, whose cognomen was Yu, was a native of Xiaxiang. He was twenty-four when he first raised a revolt. His uncle Xiang Liang was the son of Xiang Yan, a commander of Chu who was killed by the Qin general Wang Jian. Members of the Xiang clan had been generals in Chu for several generations, and came to have this surname after being given the land of Xiang as their fief. As a lad Xiang Yu studied to be a scribe, but without success. He then trained as a swordsman, again without success. When Xiang Liang became angry with him, however, Xiang Yu said:

“Scribes simply make lists of names, and swordsmen fight single foes — that is not worth learning. I want to be able to beat ten thousand men.”

Then Xiang Liang taught him military strategy, and Xiang Yu was overjoyed. But after learning a little, he again refused to study to the end.

Later Xiang Liang was arrested at Yueyang, but released when he asked Cao Jiu, gaoler of Qi, to write to Sima Xin, gaoler of Yueyang. Because Xiang Liang had killed a man, he went with Xiang Yu to Wuzhong to avoid his enemies. As all the worthies there lacked his ability, he generally took charge

项羽本纪

项籍者，下相人也，字羽^①。初起时，年二十四。其季父项梁，梁父即楚将项燕，为秦将王翦所戮者也^②。项氏世世为楚将，封于项，故姓项氏^③。

项籍少时，学书不成，去学剑，又不成。项梁怒之。籍曰：“书足以记名姓而已。剑一人敌，不足学，学万人敌。”于是项梁乃教籍兵法，籍大喜，略知其意，又不肯竟学。项梁尝有栎阳逮^{④⑤}，乃请蕲狱掾曹咎书抵栎阳狱掾司马欣^⑥，以故事得已。项梁杀人，与籍避仇于吴中^⑦。吴中贤士大夫皆出项梁下。每吴中有大徭

① 下相：秦县名，今江苏宿迁县西。

② 季父：叔父。

③ 项：今河南项城县东北。

④ 栎(yuè)阳：秦县名，今陕西省临潼县东北。

⑤ 逮：连及，这里是有罪牵连的意思。

⑥ 蕲(qí)：秦县名，在今安徽宿县南。狱掾(yuàn)：秦、汉时掌管刑狱的小官吏。

⑦ 吴：秦县名，今江苏苏州市。

英汉对照

English-Chinese

中国文学宝库

Gems of Chinese Literature

古代文学系列

Classical Literature

of each large conscription of corvée labour or important funeral. And he seized such chances to subject his followers and the young men to military discipline, in order to test their worth.

When the First Emperor of Qin crossed the Zhe River during his journey to Kuaiji Mountain, Xiang Liang and Xiang Yu looked on.

"I can take over from him!" exclaimed Xiang Yu.

"Don't talk so wildly!" said Xiang Liang, stopping his mouth. "Do you want our clan wiped out?"

But this sent Xiang Yu up in his estimation.

Xiang Yu was over six feet, strong enough to carry a bronze cauldron, and more brilliant and ambitious than other men. All the young men in that district went in awe of him.

In the seventh month of the first year of the reign of the Second Emperor⁽¹⁾, Chen She and his men rose up in Daze. In the ninth month Yin Tong, Governor of Kuaiji, said to Xiang Liang:

"All the men west of the Yangtze have revolted. Heaven must have decreed Qin's downfall. Whoever strikes first, they say, becomes a leader, while those who delay are led. I want to raise troops with you and Huan Chu as my generals."

Huan Chu was then an outlaw in the marshes.

"Since Huan Chu became an outlaw, no one but Xiang Yu knows where he is," said Xiang Liang.

(1) 209 BC.

役及丧，项梁常为办，阴以兵法部勒宾客及子弟^①，以是知其能。秦始皇帝游会稽，渡浙江，梁与籍俱观^②。籍曰：“彼可取而代也。”梁掩其口，曰：“毋妄言，族矣！”梁以此奇籍。籍长八尺余，力能扛鼎，才气过人，虽吴中子弟皆已惮籍矣^③。

秦二世元年七月，陈涉等起大泽中^④。其九月，会稽守通谓梁曰：“江西皆反，此亦天亡秦之时也^⑤。吾闻先即制人，后则为人所制。吾欲发兵，使公及桓楚将。”是时桓楚亡在泽中。梁曰：“桓楚亡，人莫知其所，独籍知之耳。”梁乃出，诫

① 阴：暗中，私下。

② 会稽：山名，今浙江省绍兴东南。

③ 扛(gāng 纲)鼎：举鼎。惮(dàn 旦)：畏惧。

④ 秦二世：名胡亥，秦始皇的少子。大泽：乡名，今安徽宿县西南。

⑤ 会稽守通：会稽郡的郡守殷通。江西：长江自九江到南京的一段。

英汉对照

English-Chinese

中国文学宝库

Gems of Chinese Literature

古代文学系列

Classical Literature

He went out and told Xiang Yu to wait outside with his sword. Then he went back, sat down again by the governor and said: "Please summon Xiang Yu to take your orders to Huan Chu."

When the governor agreed, Xiang Liang called Xiang Yu in. With a glance at him he said: "The time has come."

Xiang Yu drew his sword and cut off the governor's head. Xiang Liang picked up the head and put on Yin Tong's seal and insignia. The governor's followers flew into a panic and Xiang Yu killed dozens of them, till all in the office cowered in abject terror and no one dared stand up. Then Xiang Liang summoned the chief citizens and the officers whom he knew, told them why he meant to raise a revolt, and mobilized an army. He sent men to take the neighbouring districts, and gathered a select force of eight thousand men, appointing the local gallants as his lieutenants, scouts and sergeants. One man complained that he had received no post, but Xiang Liang retorted: "When I asked you to see to something in a funeral, you didn't do so well. That is why I have given you no work."

All agreed that this was just. So Xiang Liang became the governor of Kuaiji, with Xiang Yu as his adjutant, and they took over all the districts in that province.

Zhao Ping, a native of Guangling, attacked that city for Chen She but failed to take it. When he heard of Chen She's defeat and of the Qin army's approach, he crossed the Yangtze and pretended that Chen She had ordered him to

籍持剑居外待。梁复入，与守坐，曰：“请召籍，使受命召桓楚。”守曰：“诺。”梁召籍入。须臾，梁眴籍曰：“可行矣！”于是籍遂拔剑斩守头^①。项梁持守头，佩其印绶^②。门下大惊，扰乱，籍所击杀数十百人。一府中皆慑伏，莫敢起^③。梁乃召故所知豪吏，谕以所为起大事，遂举吴中兵。使人收下县，得精兵八千人^④。梁部署吴中豪杰为校尉、候、司马^⑤。有一人不得用，自言于梁。梁曰：“前时某丧使公主某事，不能办，以此不任用公。”众乃皆伏。于是梁为会稽守，籍为裨将，徇下县^⑥。

广陵人召平于是为陈王徇广陵，未能下^⑦。闻陈王败走，秦兵又且至，乃渡江矫陈王命，拜

① 须臾：一会儿。眴(shùn 顺)：以目示意。

② 印绶：印是官印，绶是印上的带子。

③ 慑(shè 射)伏：吓得趴在地上不敢动。慑：恐惧，害怕。

④ 下县：指会稽郡所属的各县。

⑤ 校尉、候、司马：秦代官名。

⑥ 裨(pí 皮)将：副将。裨，辅助。徇(xùn 迅)：这里是招降、攻夺的意思。

⑦ 广陵：秦县名，今江苏扬州市。

英汉对照

English-Chinese

中国文学宝库

Gems of Chinese Literature

古代文学系列

Classical Literature

make Xiang Liang the chief minister of Chu.

"You have conquered the land to the east," he said. "Now lead your army west against Qin!"

Xiang Liang led eight thousand men west across the river. When he heard that Chen Ying had taken Dongyang he sent an envoy asking him to join forces with him and advance west. Chen Ying was a secretary in the Dongyang government, known and respected throughout the county for his integrity. After the young men here had killed their magistrate, thousands of men banded together and started looking for a leader. When they could find no one suitable, they asked Chen Ying to lead them. Chen Ying declined on the score of unfitness, but they forced him to take charge, and some twenty thousand men of that county followed him. The young men wanted to set him up as their king, and form a grey-turbaned army of their own.

Chen Ying's mother said to him: "Since I married into your family, I have not heard that any of your ancestors ever attained noble rank. It is not good to win fame overnight. Better serve as a subordinate. Then if you win, you will become a noble; if you lose, you will escape more easily if your name is not known to all."

So Chen Ying dared not be king.

"The Xiang family has produced generals for several generations," he told his officers. "They are well known in Chu. For our revolt, we must have them. With the help of this noble family, we are certain to overthrow Qin."