SELECTED CHINESE CLASSICS



黄然偉

編選

# 華文粹編

AN ANTHOLOGY OF CLASSICAL CHINESE

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所選詩、文及所舉虛詞釋例,爲求習者於每字每句皆能誦讀,俱予注意;蓋朗誦爲獲得語感之最佳途徑,爲學 習古漢語基本法則之一。

簡體字爲今後必然通用之中國文字,故本書每篇課文 除以傳統繁體字排印外,亦附以簡體字,藉供對比。

爲求習者能多了解課文內容,本書廣輯揷圖,期使習者於有關繪圖中,對中國古代之衣冠文物,及宮室樓宇之 形制,庶幾有粗略認識。

古漢語之虛詞,初習者不易掌握;本書除予該詞作適當之解釋外,另輔以其他類似文例,以闡明其用法。

本書編輯及試用期間,多承友好從中協助,或予高見,或爲糾謬,惠我良多,謹此敬致謝意。

編者學殖謭陋, 謬誤必有, 若蒙大雅方家賜教, 則又 幸矣。

**養然 律 謹識** 國立澳州大學亞州學 院中文系 一九八九年三月

#### **FOREWARD**

The selection of poetry and prose in this volume is intended as an introduction to classical Chinese for beginners. In the interest of further study, each piece should be read until students can recite it fluently, preferably from memory.

Classical Chinese is neither a dead nor an isolate language. It possesses a long history, and has strong links with the modern Chinese language. For those wishing to fully appreciate the beauty, elegance, and concise expressions of classical Chinese, I sincerely advise striving for a mastery over the proper pronounciation of every sentence.

In order to emphasise the importance of reading the texts aloud (and hence developing a sensibility to the classical Chinese language), all of the texts are romanised in Pinyin—as are the supplementary samples of particles appended to them.

Since modal particles play an essential part in classical Chinese expressions, it is vital that the reader become familiar with them. The supplementary samples of texts which conclude the lessons are provided to highlight exfra examples of modal particle usage.

Also, since simplified characters are currently widely used, they have been included in addition to the traditional/full form for every lesson. Hopefully, this will enable beginners to master the texts more easily.

In most cases, lessons that have special reference to the past have had illustrations added, so that the reader may better envisage the historical context of the writings concerned.

I wish to extend my sincere thanks to those who helped and encouraged me in the production of this text from its composition to its first tentative application in the classroom.

> Y. W. Wong China Centre Faculty of Asian Studies Australian National University Australia

> > May 1989

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## 附 錄 詞匯表 中國歷史年代簡表

## 一、守株待兎

《韓非子·五蠹》

宋人有耕田者,田中有株,兎走觸株,折頸而死,因釋其未而守株,冀復得兎。兎不可復得,而身爲宋國笑。

## 守株待兔

宋人有耕田者,田中有株,兔走触株,折颈而死,因 释其未而守株,冀复得兔。兔不可复得,而身为宋国笑。



**韩**非(公元前 280 年一前 233 年)



1. 宋人有耕田者。



2. 兎走觸株。



3. 折頸而死。



4. 因釋其耒而守株。



5. 兎不可復得而身爲宋國笑。

#### 守株待兎 shǒu zhū dài tù

守 v. to wait; to guard.

株 n. trunk of a tree; roots that grow above ground.

待 等 děng v. to wait for.

兎 n. hare; rabbit.

守株待兎 to wait by a stump for a hare; foolishness — while waiting for the repetition of an accidential attainment, one stops working.

#### 韓非子 Hán Fēi Zǐ

韓 1. a surname.

2. name of Feudal States in the East Zhou Dynasty (770-256 B.C.)

非 a. wrong. adv. not.

- 子 1. a designation used in speaking of or to a man in former times (somewhat similar to "mister").
  - 2. title of respect for men of distinction: e.g.孔子 Confucius; 孟子Mencius, etc.

諸子百家 zhū zǐ bǎi jiā the numerous schools of thinkers, or their works in the East Zhou Dynasty.

韓非 a famous theorist of legalist philosophy (?-234 B. C.) during the period of the Warring States (475-221 B.C.).

韓非子 Title of a 20 volume work by Han Fei.

宋人有耕田者 Sòng rén yǒu gēng tián zhě

宋 1. name of state in the Warring States.

2. surname.

人 n. person; people.

有 there is; to have; to possess; to exist.

耕 v. to plough; to till; to cultivate.

田 n. field.

耕田 to till the land.

者 的 de 1. a particle which combines with other words to form adverbials.

2. proun. he who; those who; that which; this; that; it; which; what.

田中有株 tián zhōng yǒu zhū

中 n. centre; middle.

中 zhòng v. to hit (a target).

兎走觸株 tù zǒu chù zhū

走 v. to run; to walk; to go.

觸 碰 pèng v. to touch; to run against; to offend.

折頸而死 zhé jǐng ér sǐ

折 v. to break; to fold.

頸 脖子 bózi n. neck.

i a consequential particle - then; therefore; so that.

死 v. to die; to perish.

因釋其耒而守株 yīn shì qí lěi ér shǒu zhū

因此 yin ci conj. for this reason; because of.

釋 v. to release; to relax the hold.

其 possessive pronoun - his; her; its.

耒 n. a plough.

糞復得兎 jì fù dé tù

冀 希望 xī wàng v. to hope; to desire.

復 再 zài adv. again.

得 v.to get; to gain; to obtain.

兎不可復得 tù bù kě fù dé

不 adv. not; no.

可 aux. v. can; may.

不可 不能 bù néng unable; cannot.

而身爲宋國笑 ér shēn wéi Sòng guó xiào

身 自身 zì shēn;自己zì jǐ n. oneself; body.

為 被 bèi as a prepositional particle used before the object: by; with; for.

笑 v. to laugh; to smile.

取笑 qǔ xiào to jest; to mock at.

譏笑 jī xiào to ridicule; to deride; to jeer at.

### 二、鷸蚌相持

《戰國策・燕策》

蚌方出曝,而鷸啄其內,蚌合而箝其喙。鷸曰:"今日不雨,明日不雨,即有死蚌。"蚌亦謂鷸曰:"今日不出,明日不出,即有死鷸。"兩者不肯相捨,漁人得而幷禽之。

### 鹬蚌相持

蚌方出曝,而鹬啄其肉,蚌合而箝其喙。鹬曰:"今日不雨,明日不雨,即有死蚌。"蚌亦谓鹬曰:"今日不出,明日不出,即有死鹬。"两者不肯相舍,渔人得而并擒之。



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