

世界寓言精选
(英汉读本)

巴伦达双头鸟

【马来西亚】金龙鱼出版社 编



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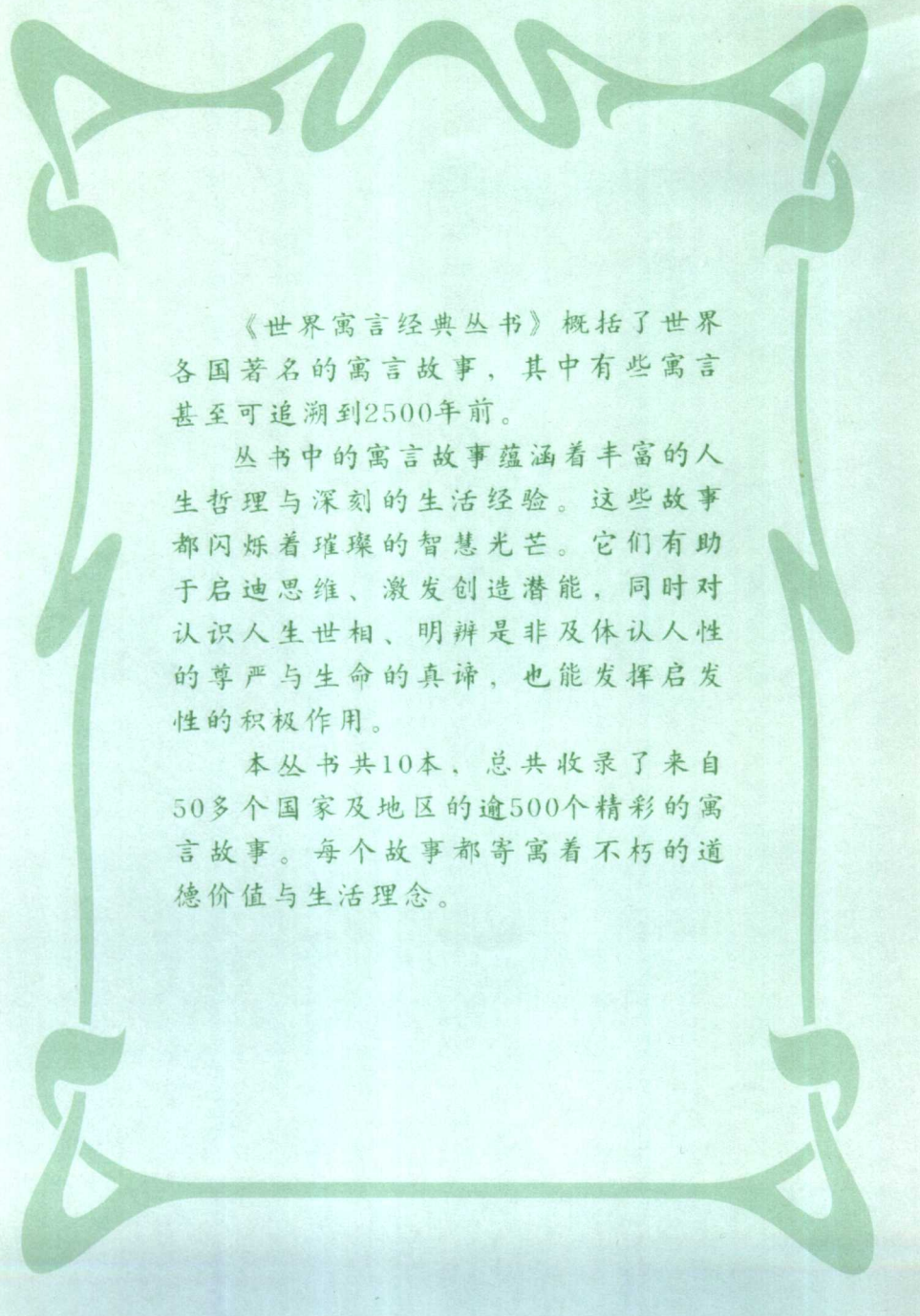
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《世界寓言经典丛书》概括了世界各国著名的寓言故事，其中有些寓言甚至可追溯到2500年前。

丛书中的寓言故事蕴涵着丰富的人生哲理与深刻的生活经验。这些故事都闪烁着璀璨的智慧光芒。它们有助于启迪思维、激发创造潜能，同时对认识人生世相、明辨是非及体认人性的尊严与生命的真谛，也能发挥启发性的积极作用。

本丛书共10本，总共收录了来自50多个国家及地区的逾500个精彩的寓言故事。每个故事都寄寓着不朽的道德价值与生活理念。

FOREWORD

前言

A fable is the most amazing form of literature that is usually intended to teach a moral lesson through an interesting story. It provides food for thought and a multi-dimensional channel for the reader to gain a better understanding of our society and human life at large.

Around the sixth century B.C., the Indian fables, Aesop's fables and the Chinese fables emerged as the most influential literature in the world. Besides the above-mentioned three mainstream fables of the world, this series of fables also includes a wide selection of interesting stories from the later chronological periods such as ancient Persian, Arabian and African collections.

These selected fables delve deeply into ethnic sentiment and wisdom as well as cultural

excellence, regardless of the origin of such stories. Every reader will surely be enthralled by the fascinating plots and exotic touch of the stories. Each tale is accompanied by a true-to-life illustration which helps to enhance the reader's literary appreciation.

寓言是当今文学作品中最不可思议的一种体裁。它往往是利用一个饶有趣味的故事，来说明深刻的道理；它在激情中闪烁着理性的智慧光芒，在讽喻中又不乏幽默和情趣。通过这些寓意深长的故事，它能让你多侧面、多视角地去认识世界，认识社会，认识人生……

大约在公元前六世纪前后，印度寓言、伊索寓言及中国寓言可说是当时最具影响力的文学品种之一，构成了世界寓言故事的三大支柱。后来又出现了波斯寓言、阿拉伯寓言和非洲的民间寓言等等。为了让广大的读者群有机会欣赏来自各国的寓言，我们特编了这一套寓言故事系列。

不管来自什么国家的寓言，它都犹如漫山开放的山花和流遍大地的清泉，真切入微地表露了民族的情感、性格、精神、智慧及文化心态。打开这本书，异彩缤纷的故事，就会像流云一样，把你带到那精彩而又生动的故事世界里去。书中的每一个故事都附有插图，逼真生动，可谓图文并茂。这一套集世界寓言于一炉的系列，对青少年而言具有启迪思维、体会人生哲理与丰富学识的积极作用。

PREFACE

序

A fable is an interesting short story intended to impart a philosophy of life or to tell a moral lesson. Since time immemorial, most fables from around the world have animals as their main characters sharing humanly mind and sentiment. They speak the human language and are as emotional as you and I.

Around the sixth century B.C. in India, a Sanskrit version of Panchatantra was believed to be the earliest fables in our entire planet. Later, fables from Aesop, La Fontaine, Lessing and Kriloff were made known to the public in Greece, France, Germany and Russia respectively. In the meantime, a myriad of fabulous stories were rife in ancient China during the Spring and Autumn period, and the period of the Warring States. These fables

were mostly published in the works of various scholars. The more famous ones include Zhuang Zhou, Meng Ke, Han Fei and so on. Many post-Han dynasty fabulists had also come out with fantastic stories which serve as a link between the past and the future.

Despite their imaginative features, these ancient and modern fables from around the world boast of being "the language of human wisdom" as the storylines are practically true-to-life. The fabulists often gain various experiences and lessons from our everyday life, pick up the most typical ones, polish them up and turn them into fabulous stories through personification, exaggeration, symbolization, simile, metaphor and other literary skills, providing the general audience with well-intentioned guidance and practical advice. They serve to help us gain a better understanding and management of everyday life, including our words and deeds.

As an effort to share various brilliant fabulous masterpieces from around the world with our general audience, Penerbit Arowana Sdn Bhd has compiled and published a series of books entitled

"World's Great Fables". Some of the most interesting fables were painstakingly selected, rewritten in a simple style, and enhanced with lively and attractive illustrations.

"World's Great Fables" is a set of readers which can be enjoyed by both the young and the old.

Heng Kay Song

Lecturer

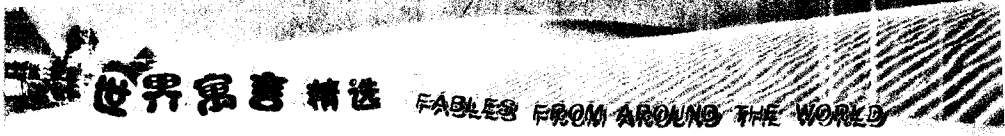
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寓言，是通过一个生动、有趣的小故事，来阐发人生的哲理和寄托道德的教训。古今中外，绝大多数的寓言都是以飞禽走兽作为故事的“主人公”，但是它们的思想感情却是人的思想感情，它们也说人所说的话，拥有人的七情六欲，因此这些飞禽走兽实际上就是“人的化身”。

大约在公元前六世纪左右，印度出现了梵文本的《五卷书》，它可能是世上最早的寓言故事。后来，在希腊出现了《伊索寓言》，在法国出现了《拉封丹寓言》，在德国出现了《莱辛寓言》，在俄国出现了《克雷洛夫寓言诗》等等。至于中国，早在几乎同个时候的春秋战国时代，也涌现了大量的寓言故事。这些寓言故事大多散布在诸子的著作里。其中尤以《庄





子》、《孟子》、《韩非子》等子书上的寓言，最为脍炙人口。汉代以后的寓言家也扮演承先启后的角色，撰写了许多非常精彩的寓言故事。

这些古今中外的寓言故事，虽具有虚构、幻想的特点，可是它们的虚构与幻想却是扎根于人类生活的现实基础上，可说是“人类智慧的语言”。寓言的作者们，从人类生活的实践中积累了各种各样的经验与教训，从中选择最有代表性的某一些，加以提炼，并通过“拟人”、“夸张”、“象征”、“譬喻”等表现手法，写成了寓言故事，为广大的读者提供善意的指导与警诫性的规劝。它们既能帮助我们认识生活，也能帮助我们驾驭生活，指导日常的言与行。

金龙鱼出版社为了让广大的读者分享来自世界各国寓言家的智慧结晶品，特编撰了一套《世界寓言精选》，精心选择最有代表性、最精彩的寓言故事，以浅白流畅的文字配以生动优美的插图，图文并茂地呈现给读者。更难能可贵的是在每一则寓言的末尾，编者还提纲挈领地指出寓言所蕴含的人生哲理。

我认为这一套《世界寓言精选》是一套益智的健康读物，不仅适合儿童阅读，同时也适合青少年，甚至成年人阅读，可谓“老少咸宜”。

马来西亚大学中文系

王介英讲师



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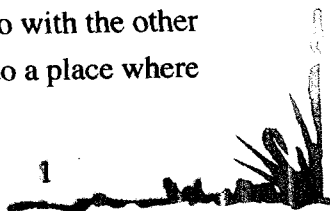
The Cat's Judgement

雄猫的判断

Once, in a certain tree in a forest lived a crow. Under that very same tree lived another bird, a partridge. The crow and the partridge soon became good friends since they lived so close to each other.

During the day, the two birds went out on their own to look for food and to carry out other work. But in the evenings when they were both free, they spent their time together exchanging jokes and stories about what had happened to them. They had a lot of fun together.

One day the partridge decided to go with the other partridges to look for food. They went to a place where





there was plenty of ripe rice. The partridge did not return home that night. The crow became worried. "Alas! Something bad may have happened to my friend the partridge," thought the crow. "Perhaps she is caught in some trap, or has even been killed." Many days passed and the partridge still did not return home. The crow missed her very much.

Then, one evening a rabbit named Speedy came to the tree. He saw the partridge's empty nest in the hole in the tree. "This is a fine nest for my new home now," Speedy said to himself. And he moved into the partridge's old nest. The crow did not stop the rabbit from moving in as she thought the partridge would never return.

However, one fine day the partridge did return to her old home. She had been staying at the paddy fields, eating plenty of rice and other delicious food. Now she had grown quite plump with all that good food.

When the partridge saw Speedy in her own nest, she was quite displeased and shouted, "Hey, Rabbit! What are you doing here? How dare you take over my nest! Get out. Get out at once!"

"You foolish partridge!" answered Speedy. "Don't you know that a home is yours only while you live in

it? That's the law of the jungle."

"Is that so?" replied the partridge. "Very well, then, let's ask our neighbour, the crow. You know that when two people are fighting over something, they should ask the neighbour to be the judge. It is the law and so our neighbour will decide who should live in the nest."

When the crow heard this, she became very worried. She was happy to see the partridge and wanted her to come back and live in her old nest. At the same time though, she did not want to have any problems with the rabbit.

While the crow was worrying about this, Speedy said, "You silly bird, don't you know about the law at all? It says that if you have stayed beside your neighbour for a long time, the neighbour's judgement cannot be accepted. Don't you know that the law states that an animal can become the owner of the place just by staying there? Therefore, even if this place had belonged to you, you were not living in it when I moved in. So now it's mine!"

"All right," replied the partridge. "Let's go and ask an expert on the law to decide our case. We will accept whatever decision he makes."

"Very well," said the rabbit. And so the two ani-