

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书



第二级

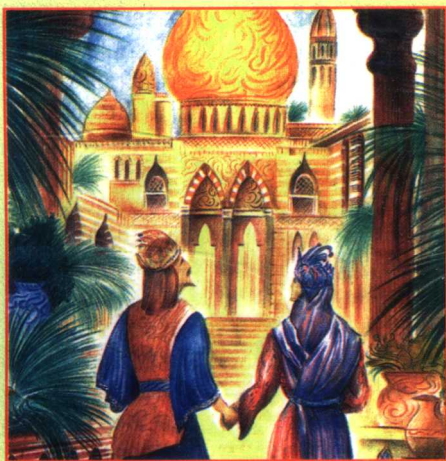
Tales from the Arabian Nights

约翰·特维改写

王敏华译

天方夜谭故事选

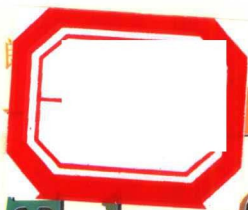
简写本



上海译文出版社 合作出版
朗文出版亚洲有限公司



9.4:1



阶梯阅读丛书

级



Tales from the Arabian Nights

约翰·特维改写

王敏华译

天方夜谭故事选

简写本



上海译文出版社



LONGMAN 朗文

Simplified edition © Longman Group UK Limited 1989

This edition of *Tales from the Arabian Nights* with the Chinese translation (in simplified Chinese characters) is published by arrangement with Addison Wesley Longman Limited, London and Addison Wesley Longman China Limited, Hong Kong 1998.

Licensed for sale in the mainland territory of the People's Republic of China only.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the Publishers.

本书任何部分之文字及图片，如未获得出版社之书面同意，不得用任何方式抄袭，节录或翻印。

本简体字版只供在中华人民共和国内地销售
凡属合法出版之本书，封面均贴有防伪标贴

凡无防伪标贴者均属未经授权之版本，
本书出版者及原版权持有者将予追究。

图字：09 - 1995 - 035 号

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书(第二级)

天方夜谭故事选(简写本)

约翰·特维改写 王敬华译

世纪出版集团

上海译文出版社出版、发行

上海延安中路 955 弄 14 号

朗文出版亚洲有限公司

香港铜鱼涌英皇道 979 号太古坊康和大厦 18 楼

全国新华书店经销

上海市印刷七厂印刷

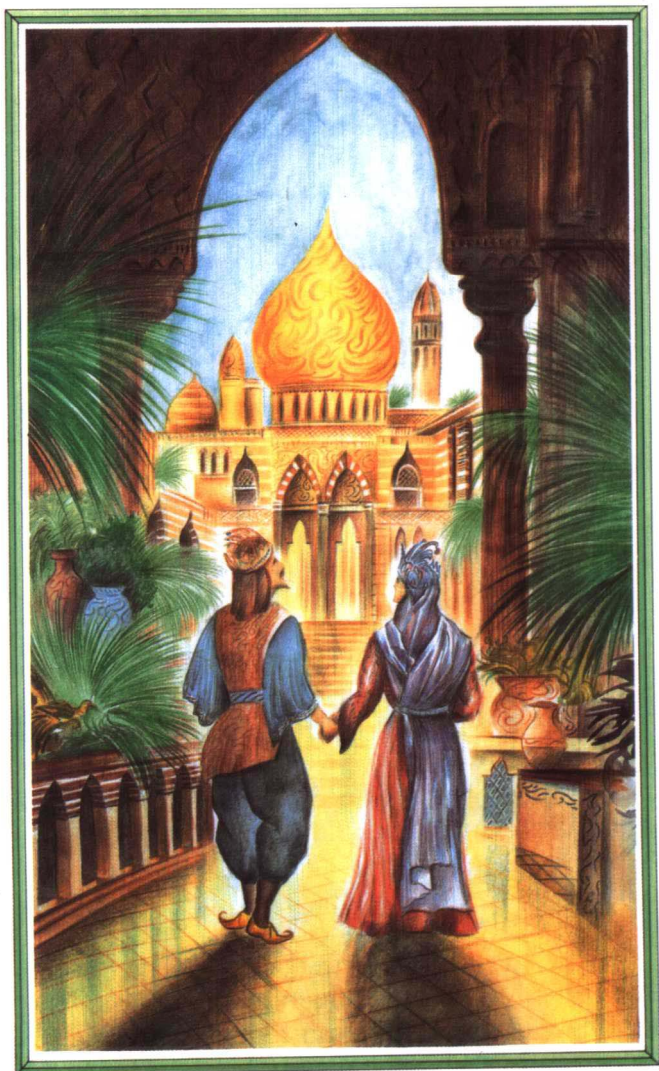
开本 787×960 1/32 印张 4 插页 5 字数 70,000

1998 年 5 月第 1 版 2000 年 10 月第 2 次印刷

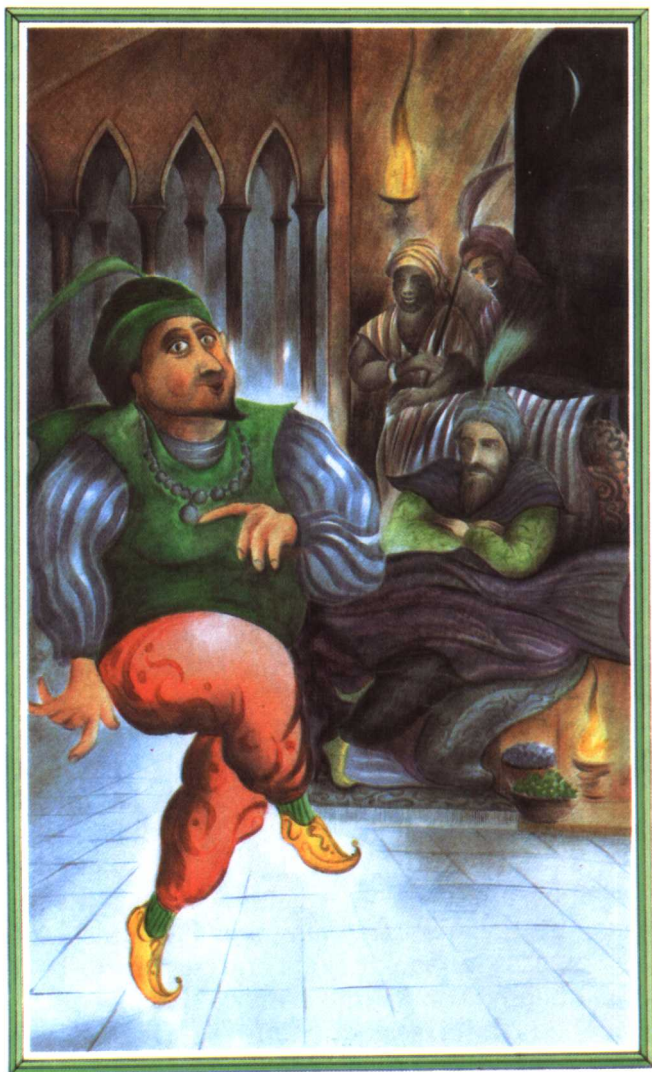
印数：10,001—15,000 册

ISBN 7-5327-2016-0/H · 376

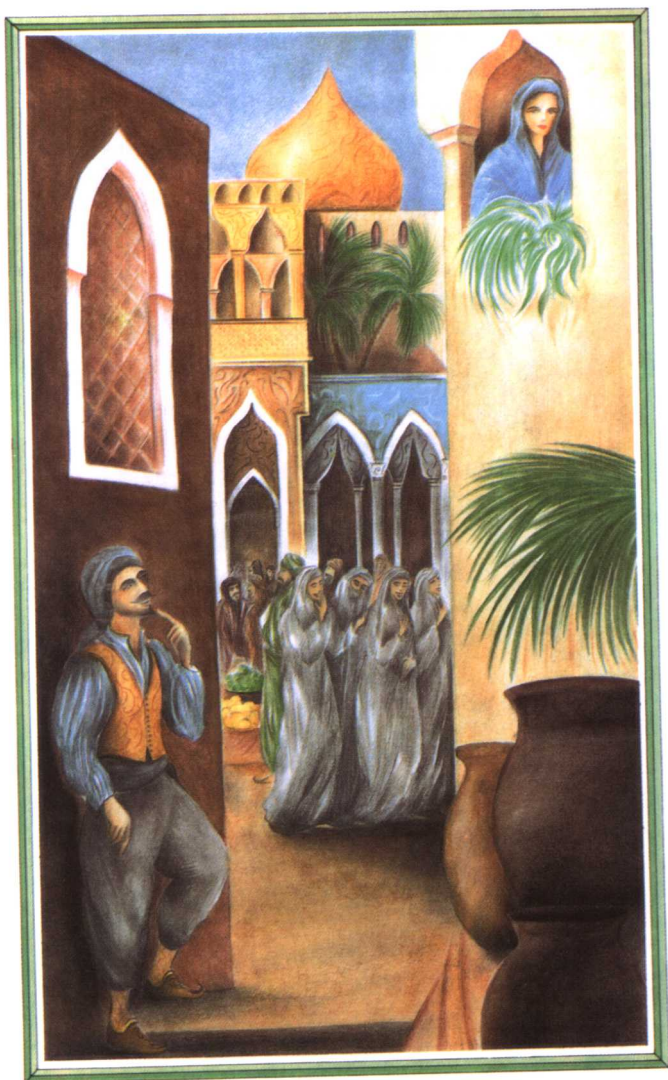
定价：8.00 元



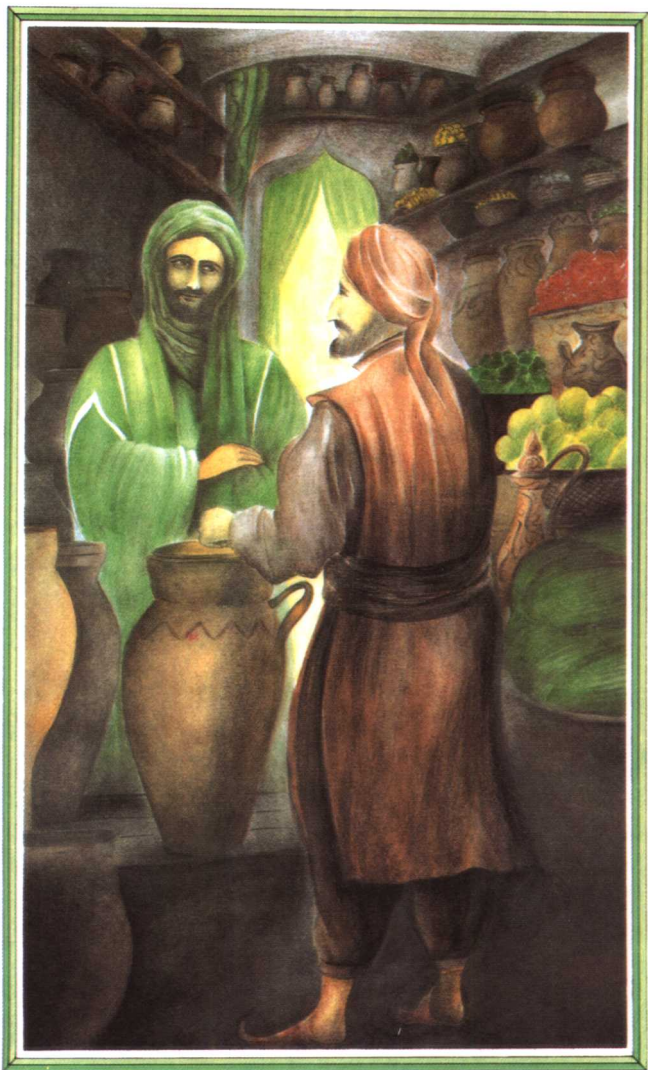
The queen shows Salem the palace and gardens
女王带萨勒姆参观宫殿和御花园 (参见第二章)



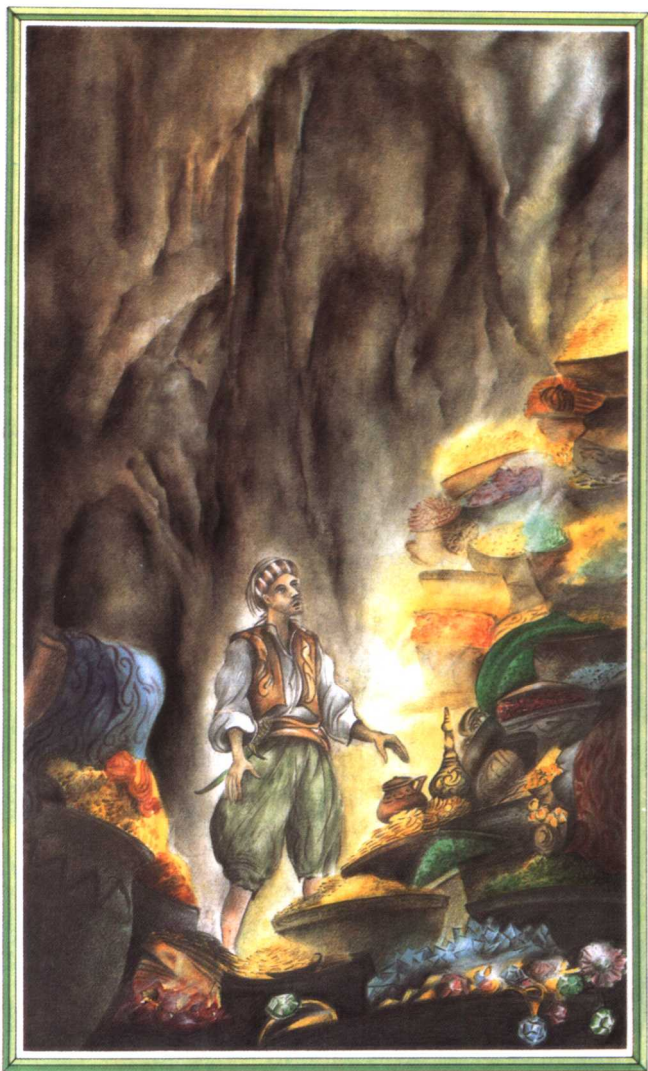
Abdurrazak tries to make the caliph laugh
阿布杜拉克想逗国王开心大笑（参见第三章）



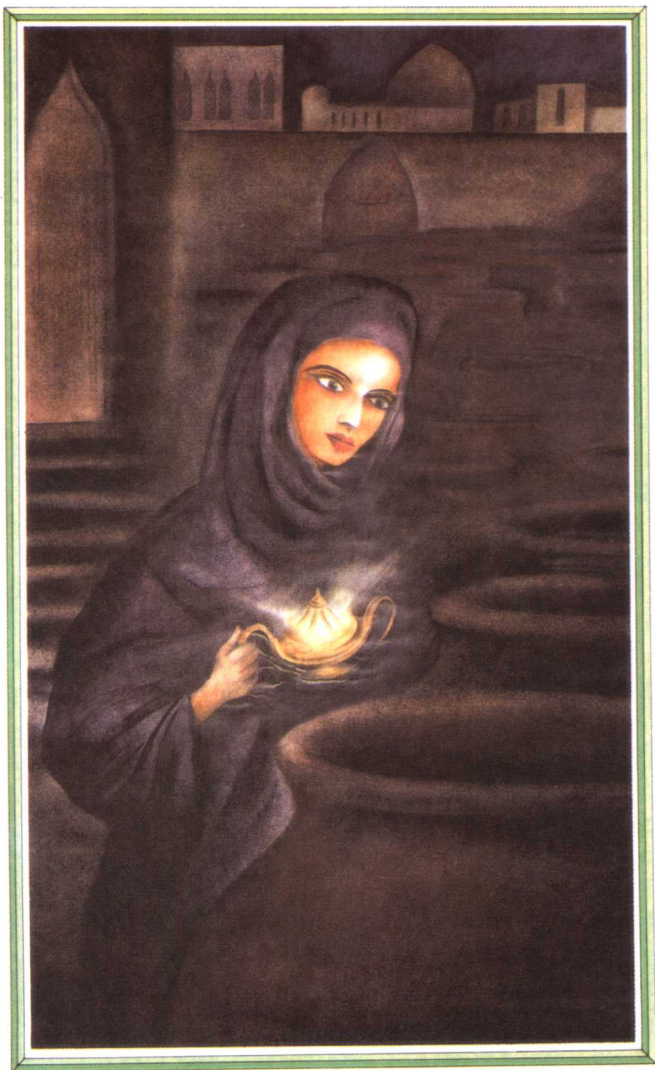
Faisal sees the girl at the window
费萨尔看见窗旁的姑娘（参见第四章）



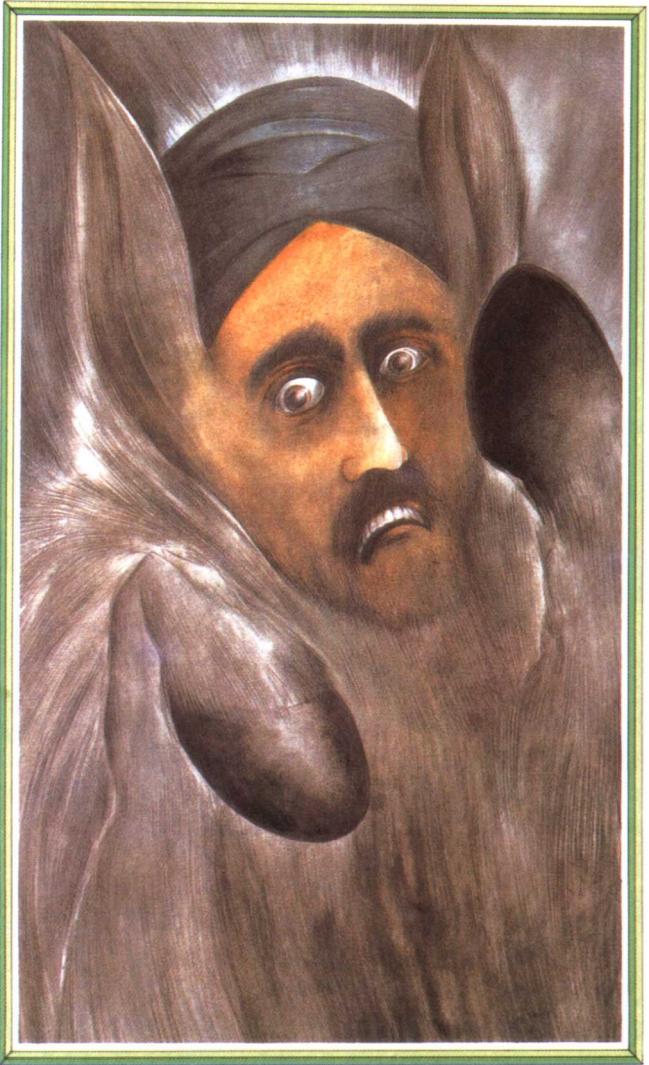
Ali asks Hussein to keep the jar for him
阿里请侯赛因给他保管坛子（参见第五章）



Ali Baba sees the gold and jewels in the cave
阿里巴巴看到藏在山洞里的黄金和珠宝（参见第七章）



Marjana finds the thieves in the jars
玛吉娜发现油坛里有强盗 (参见第八章)



The thief changes into a donkey
那小偷变成了一头驴（参见第九章）



The Genie of the Lamp

神灯派来的魔仆（参见第十章）

Introduction

People have always told stories. Some of the stories in this book are very old indeed. And they don't come from only one country, though most of them started in the countries that are today India, Pakistan, Iran, and the Arabic-speaking lands.

The stories in *The Arabian Nights* were collected and written down in Arabic from about 1300, perhaps in Cairo. Stories were added until about 1600. We don't know when the collection was put into the frame story of Sheherezade and Shahriar, which came in the first place from Persia (Iran).

In the frame story, Sheherezade tells the stories night after night, timing her telling in such a way that Sultan Shahriar always wants to hear the ending the next night. This goes on for a thousand and one nights (see page 67). The Arabic name of the collection (*Alf Leila wa Leila*) means *The Thousand and One Nights*.

Collecting stories in a frame in this way is something that is found all over the world. In Europe, the best known example is probably the *Decameron* (1348-1353). In it, Boccaccio tells us how ten young men and women leave the city

前 言

自古以来人们讲了许多故事。说实在的,这本故事选里的几则故事流传已久,虽说它们并非出自一个国家,但是大多数的故事起源于今天的印度、巴基斯坦、伊朗以及讲阿拉伯语的地区。

大约在 1300 年,也许是在埃及开罗,有人收集了这些故事,用阿拉伯语编写成《天方夜谭》。大约到了 1600 年,故事的内容几经添枝加叶,修改增补,《天方夜谭》被编写成以莎鲁佐德和山鲁亚尔为背景的故事,它原先出自于西南亚的波斯(即伊朗),但是我们无从确证它的年代。

在以莎鲁佐德为背景的故事里,她每夜每夜地讲故事,但她控制好讲故事的速度,以致算计好苏丹山鲁亚尔总是要等到第二天夜晚才能听到故事的结尾。就这样,莎鲁佐德连续讲了一千零一个夜晚(请看第 115 页)。这本故事集的阿拉伯语书名(*Alf Leila wa Leila*)的意思就是《一千零一夜》。

以背景编写故事集,这种方式在世界各地都有所见,最为闻名的典范可数欧洲的《十日谈》(1348-1353)。在那本书里,卜伽丘讲述了十个男女青年为了

of Florence because of the very dangerous illness, bubonic plague. To pass the time in the country, they agree to tell one story a day each for ten days.

The oldest English example is Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. The frame for this collection of stories, told in poetry from 1386, was a journey of pilgrims to the great church of Canterbury. Chaucer planned to have stories told by thirty pilgrims, but he wasn't able to finish the collection.

The Arabian Nights first appeared in Europe nearly three hundred years ago, between 1704 and 1717. That was when the stories were translated into French by Antoine Galland. They caught the imagination of the West, opening up a new world to readers all over Europe from Moscow to Madrid.

Some of the stories have become favourite children's stories; others have become the pantomimes that one sees in the theatres at Christmas time in Britain, especially the pantomimes *Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp* and *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*. A few have been added to and made into films.

躲過危險致命的瘟疫——腺鼠疫传染病，他们逃离了佛罗伦萨城，为在乡村打发这段时光，他们商定和赞同每人每天讲一个故事，一共讲了十天。

另一个典范要数英国乔叟的著作，古老悠久的《坎特伯雷故事集》。这本故事集是从 1386 年着手以诗歌体结构编述，故事的背景是一群去坎特伯雷大教堂朝圣的信徒们的旅途经历。乔叟编排要有三十个朝圣者来讲故事，可惜他没有能完成这本集子。

大约三百年以前——在 1704 年和 1717 年间，《天方夜谭》首次在欧洲问世，当时由安东尼·加拉德将这些故事译成法文。这些故事吸引了西方人，从莫斯科到马德里，为整个欧洲的读者开辟了一个新世界。

有些故事已深受儿童们的喜爱；另有几则故事已被改编成儿童剧。在英国，人们在圣诞期间可以在剧院看到它们公演，尤其是像《阿拉丁和他的神灯》和《阿里巴巴和四十大盗》这样的儿童剧。还有好几则故事的内容已有增加，并被改编拍成了电影。

Contents

Introduction

- 1 The sultan and
Sheherezade 2
- 2 The man who never
laughed again 8
- 3 The caliph laughs 20
- 4 The story of the helpful
barber 26
- 5 The boy judge 38
- 6 The dwarf and the
fishbone 56
- 7 Ali Baba and the cave 68
- 8 Ali Baba and the forty
thieves 80
- 9 The man who turned into
a donkey 88
- 10 Aladdin and the magic lamp 96

目 录

前言

第一章	苏丹和莎鲁佐德	3
第二章	从此不再笑的人	9
第三章	哈里发开怀大笑	21
第四章	好帮忙的理发师	27
第五章	少年法官	39
第六章	矮子和鱼骨	57
第七章	阿里巴巴和山洞	69
第八章	阿里巴巴和四十大盗	81
第九章	变成驴的贼	89
第十章	阿拉丁和神灯	97