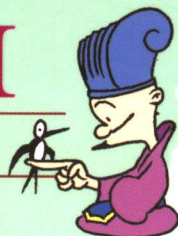


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# ZHUANG ZI SPEAKS I

The Music of Nature

译者/BRIAN BRUYA(美)



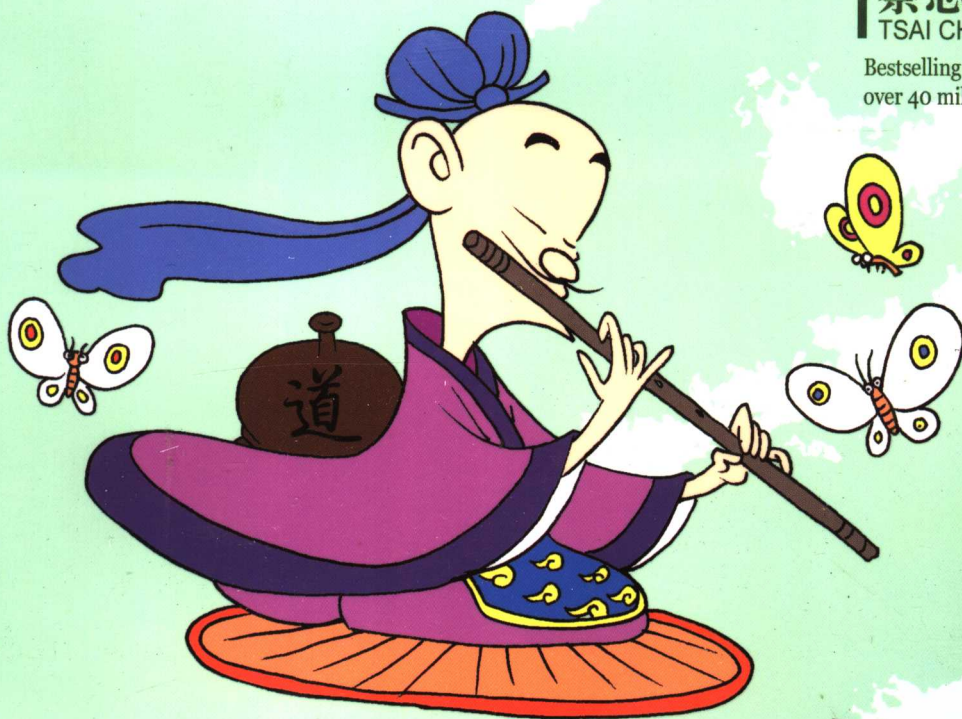
# 庄子说

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ZHUANG ZI SPEAKS I

自·然·的·箫·声

The Music of Nature

蔡志忠/著 BRIAN BRUYA(美)/译



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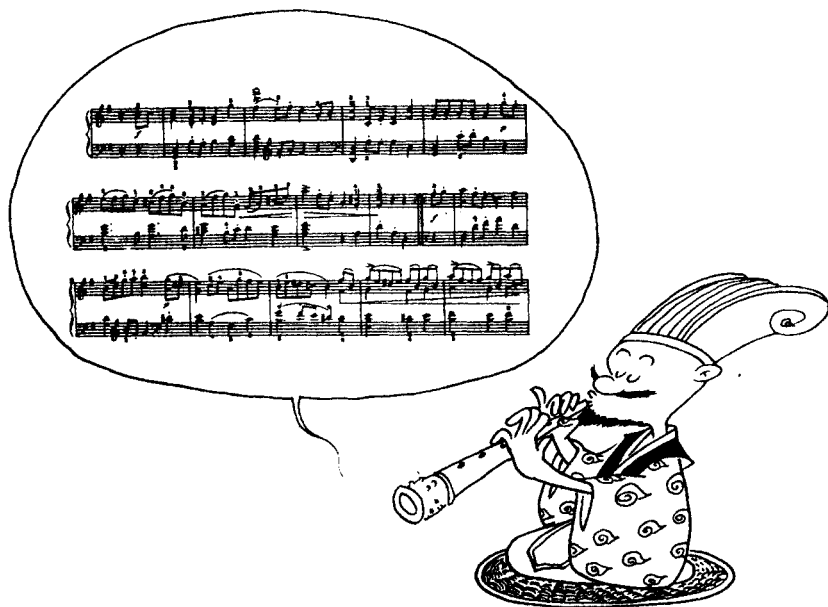
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# Zhuangzi Speaks I

## The Music of Nature



亢桑子之属，皆空语无事实，然善属书离辞，指事情类，用剽剥儒墨，虽当以适己，故自王公大人不能器之。之官。故其著书十余万言，大抵率寓言也。作渔父、盗跖、胠篋。以诋訾孔子之徒，以明老子之术。畏累虚、庄子者，蒙人也，名周。周尝为蒙漆园吏，与梁惠王、齐宣王同时。其学无所不窥，然其要本归于老子

《汉·司马迁·史记》

# Zhuangzi

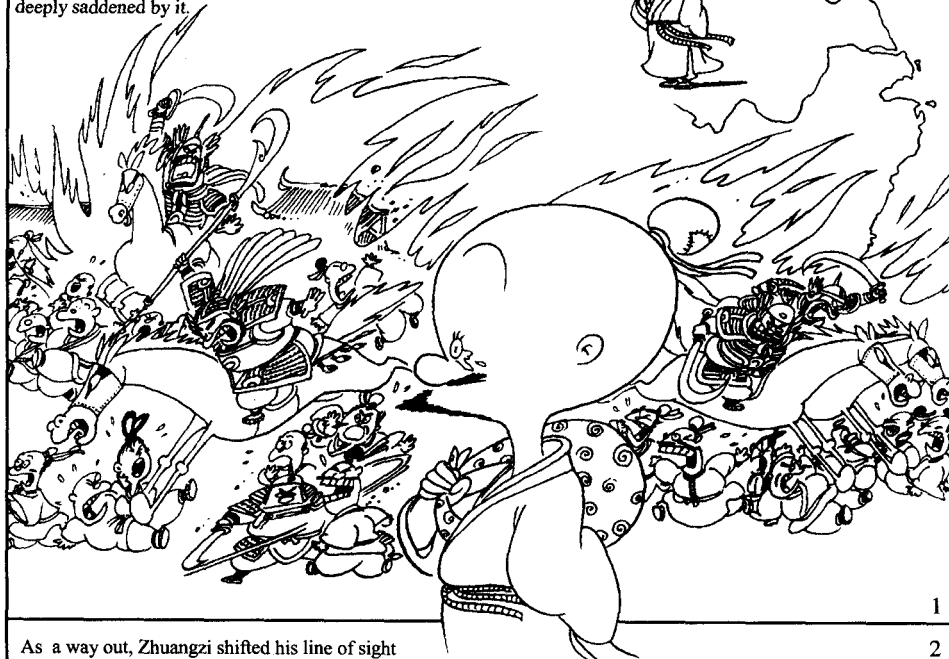


《汉·司马迁·史记》

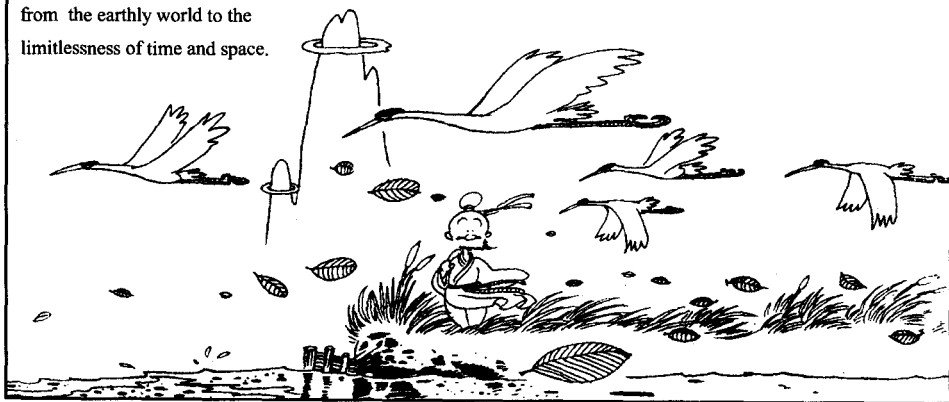
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庄子者，蒙人也，名周。周尝为蒙漆园吏，与梁惠王、齐宣王同时。其学无所不窥，然其要本归于老子



The name of our hero is Zhuang Zhou, and like all Chinese names, the surname comes first, followed by the given name. To show respect for his vast wisdom, we add the word zi to his surname, just like Kongzi (Confucius), Mengzi (Mencius), and Laozi. Zhuangzi lived during the fourth century B.C., a time known as the Warring States period in China. This was a period of disunity in which rival nations battled constantly for more land and greater power. As a result, it was also a time of widespread death and destruction. Zhuangzi saw this and was deeply saddened by it.



As a way out, Zhuangzi shifted his line of sight from the earthly world to the limitlessness of time and space.



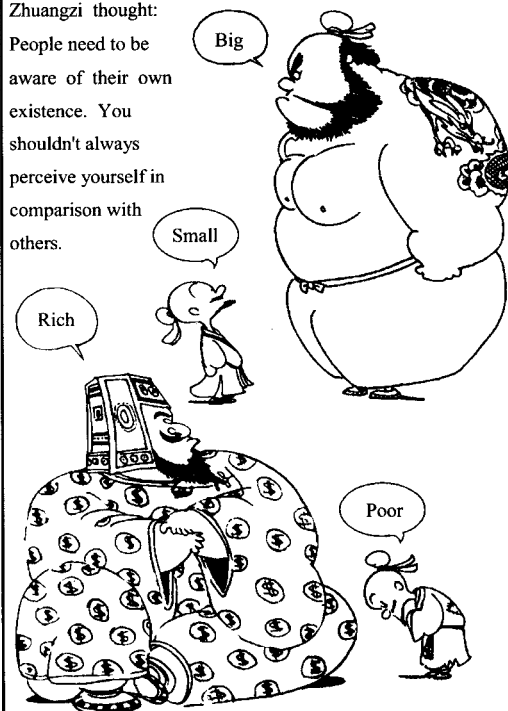
百家之冠也。  
应，应随其时，言唯谨尔。故与化为体，流万代而冥物，岂曾设对独遵而游谈乎方外哉！此其所以不经而为事，则虽高不行；与夫寂然不动，不得已而后起者，固有间矣，斯可谓知无心者也。夫心无为，则随感而夫庄子者，可谓知本矣，故未始藏其狂言，言虽无会而独应者也。夫应而非会，则虽当无用；言非物

《晋·郭象◎庄子序》

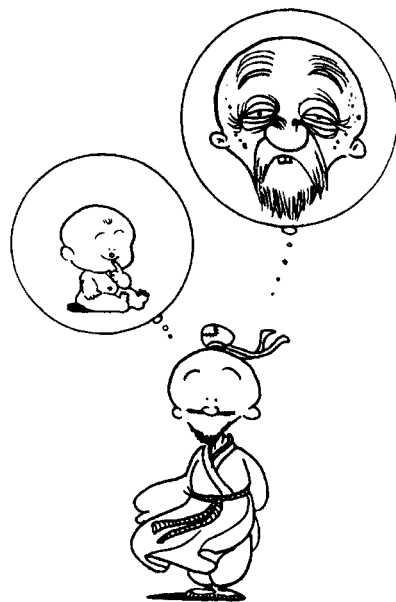
游自得，依老氏之旨，著书十余万言，以逍遥自然无为齐物而已；大抵皆寓言，归之于理，不可案文责也。  
王、楚威王同时，（李颐云：与齐愍王同时。）齐楚尝聘以为相，不应。时人皆尚游说，庄子独高尚其事，优  
庄子者，姓庄，名周，（太史公云：字子休。）梁国蒙县人也。六国时，为漆园吏，与魏惠王、齐宣

《唐·陆德明·庄子序》

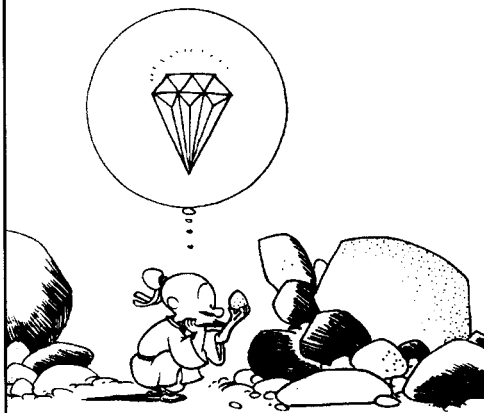
Zhuangzi thought:  
People need to be  
aware of their own  
existence. You  
shouldn't always  
perceive yourself in  
comparison with  
others.



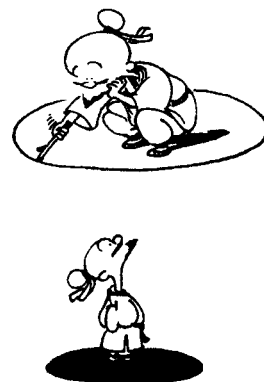
Don't look at today in terms of the past and  
the future.

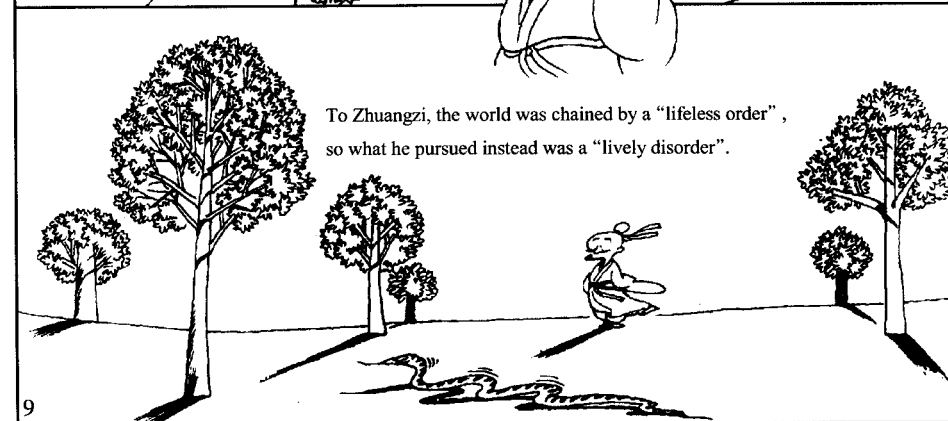
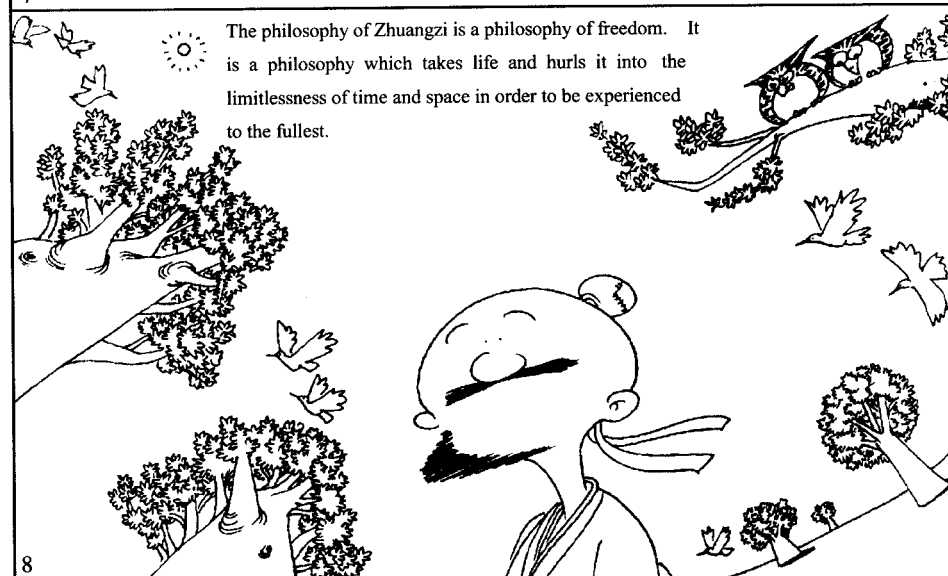
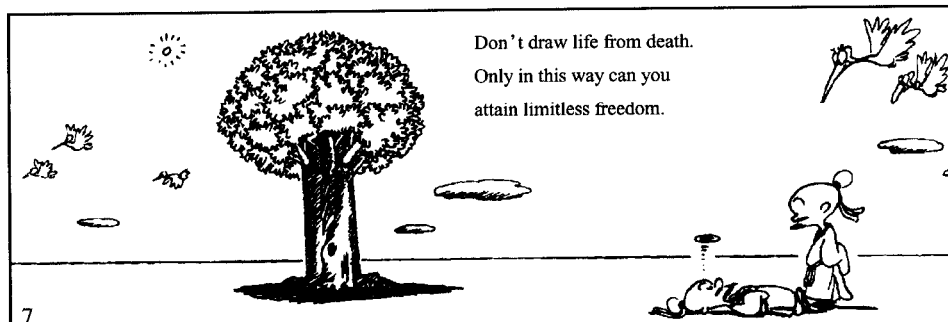


Don't see things in terms of  
worth and worthlessness.



Don't draw a boundary around the boundless.





能究！

苍生之业薄，伤道德之陵夷，乃慷慨发愤，爱著斯论。其言大而博，其旨深而远，非下士之所闻，岂浅识之  
其人姓庄，名周，字子休，生宋国睢阳蒙县，师长桑公子，受号南华仙人。当战国之初，降周之末，叹  
中之至教，实象外之微言者也。

夫庄子者，所以申道德之深根，述重玄之妙旨，畅无为之恬淡，明独化之宵冥，钳捷九流，括囊百氏，谅区

《唐·成玄英·庄子序》

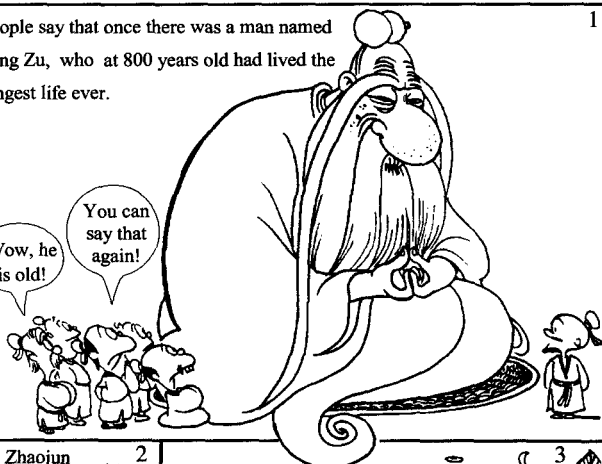
# The Winter Cicada and the Wonder Tortoise



People say that once there was a man named Peng Zu, who at 800 years old had lived the longest life ever.

Wow, he is old!

You can say that again!



In contrast, there is a small bug called the Zhaojun that is born in the morning and is dead by nightfall.



It doesn't even know what a month is.



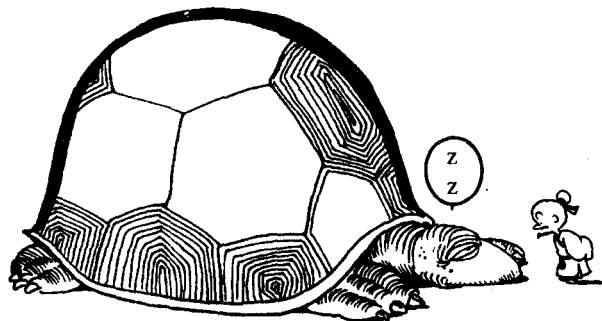
There is also an insect called the winter cicada, which is born in the Spring and dies in the Summer.



It doesn't even know what the four seasons are.



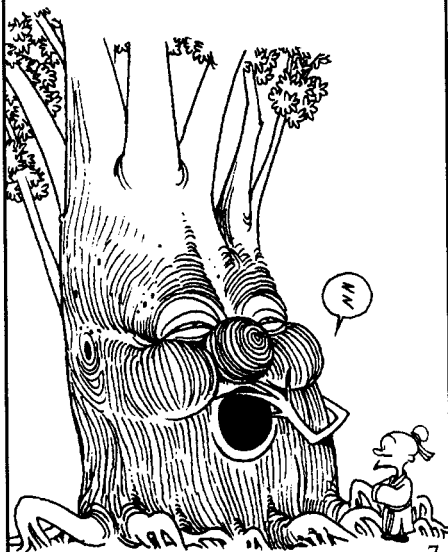
However, in the southern part of Chu, there lived the giant wonder tortoise, to whom five hundred years was a mere Spring.



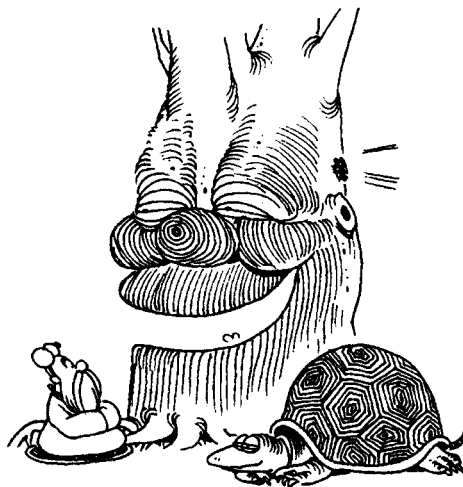
人匹之，不亦悲乎！  
 灵者，以五百岁为春，五百岁为秋；上古有大椿者，以八千岁为春，八千岁为秋。而彭祖乃今以久特闻，众小知不及大知，小年不及大年。奚以知其然也？朝菌不知晦朔，蟪蛄不知春秋，此小年也。楚之南有冥

《庄子》逍遥游第一

And a long, long time ago, there lived the geri-tree, to which eight thousand years was a mere Autumn...



The Zhaojun and the winter cicada are called "short lives", while the wonder tortoise and the geri-tree are called "long lives".



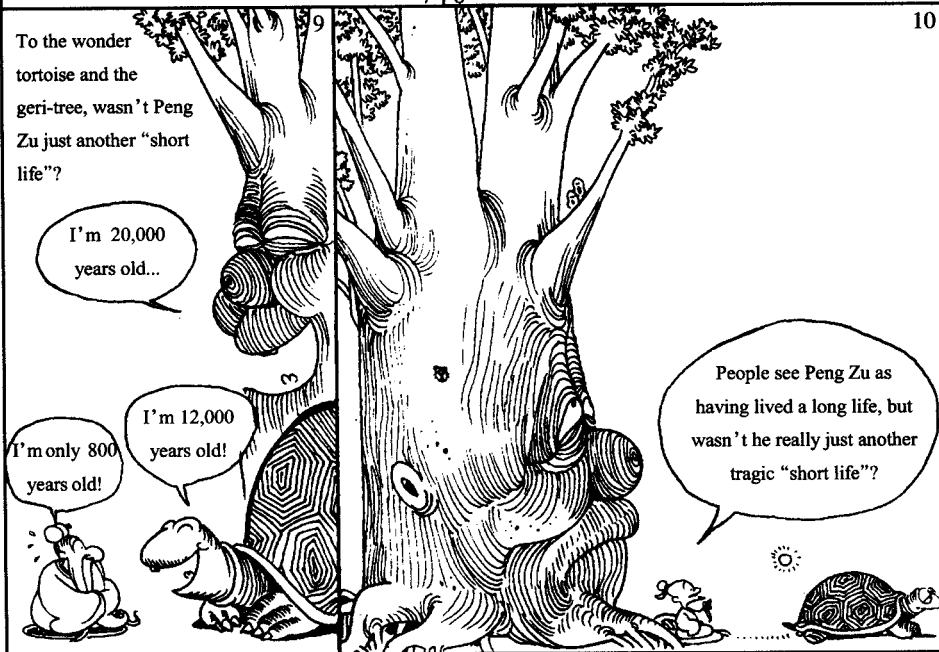
To the wonder tortoise and the geri-tree, wasn't Peng Zu just another "short life"?

I'm 20,000 years old...

I'm 12,000 years old!

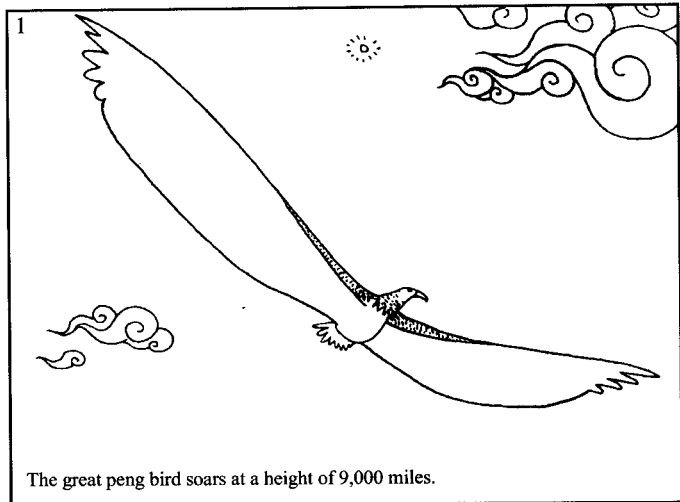
I'm only 800 years old!

People see Peng Zu as having lived a long life, but wasn't he really just another tragic "short life"?

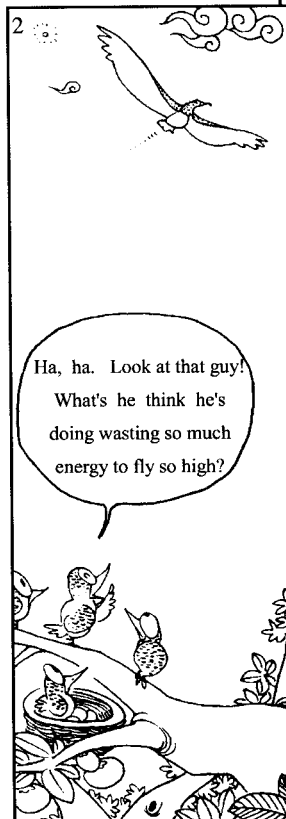


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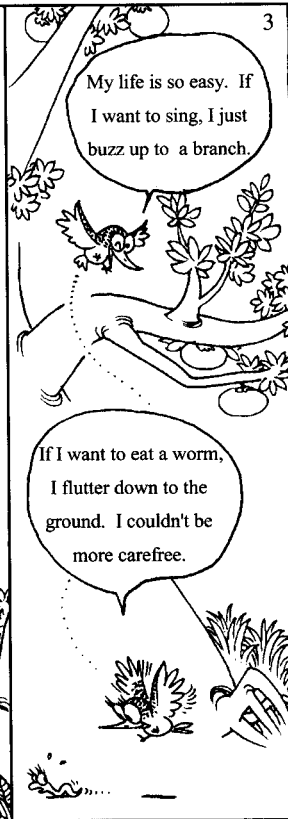
# The Little Sparrow's Small Happiness



The great peng bird soars at a height of 9,000 miles.

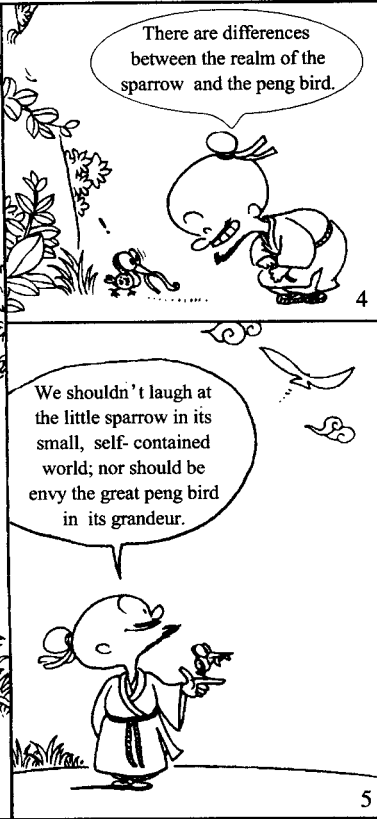


Ha, ha. Look at that guy!  
What's he think he's  
doing wasting so much  
energy to fly so high?



My life is so easy. If  
I want to sing, I just  
buzz up to a branch.

If I want to eat a worm,  
I flutter down to the  
ground. I couldn't be  
more carefree.



There are differences  
between the realm of the  
sparrow and the peng bird.

We shouldn't laugh at  
the little sparrow in its  
small, self-contained  
world; nor should we  
envy the great peng bird  
in its grandeur.

也。而彼且奚适也？」此小大之辩也。

南，且适南冥也。斥鴳笑之曰：「彼且奚适也？我腾跃而上，不过数仞而下，翱翔蓬蒿之间，此亦飞之至有鸟焉，其名为鹏，背若泰山，翼若垂天之云，搏扶摇羊角而上者九万里，绝云气，负青天，然后图汤之问棘也是已。穷发之北有冥海者，天池也。有鱼焉，其广数千里，未有知其修者，其名为鲲。」

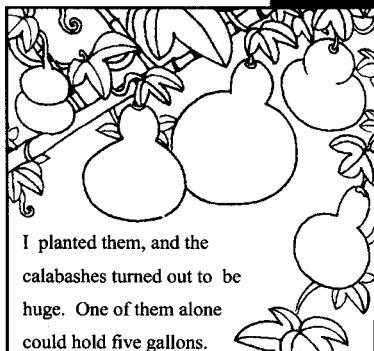
《庄子·逍遥游第一》

# Hui Shi's Giant Gourd



Hui Shi was an old friend of Zhuangzi.

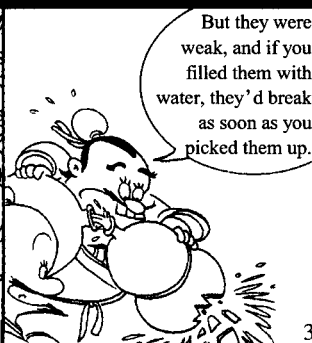
One day, the king gave me some seeds of the giant calabash.



I planted them, and the calabashes turned out to be huge. One of them alone could hold five gallons.

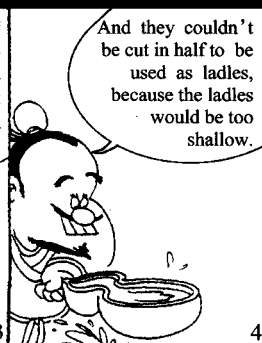


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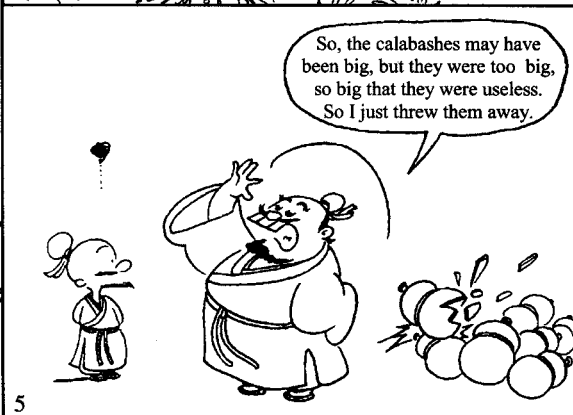
But they were weak, and if you filled them with water, they'd break as soon as you picked them up.

3



And they couldn't be cut in half to be used as ladles, because the ladles would be too shallow.

4



So, the calabashes may have been big, but they were too big, so big that they were useless. So I just threw them away.

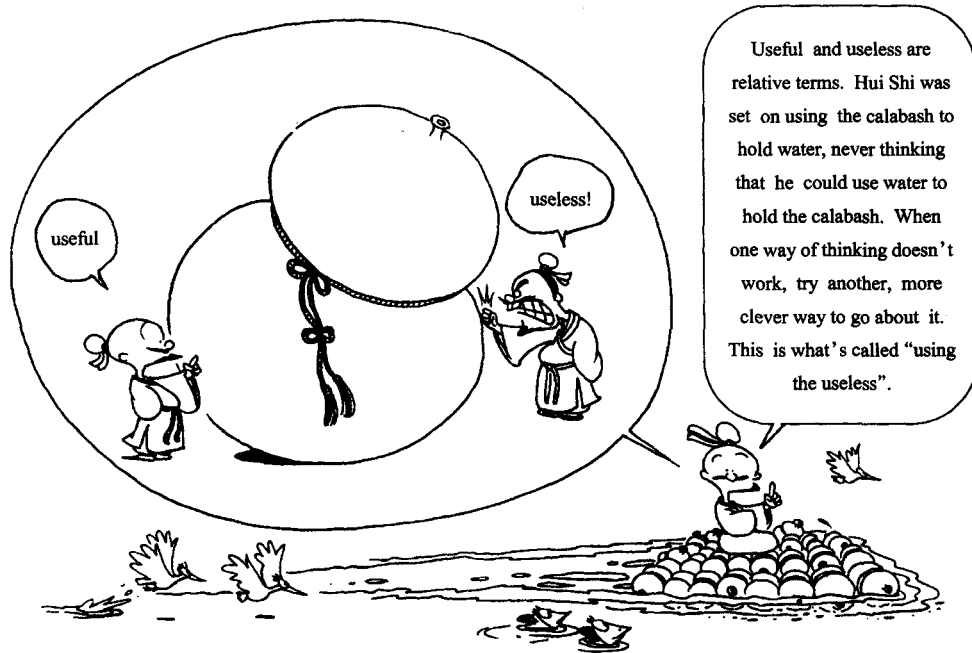
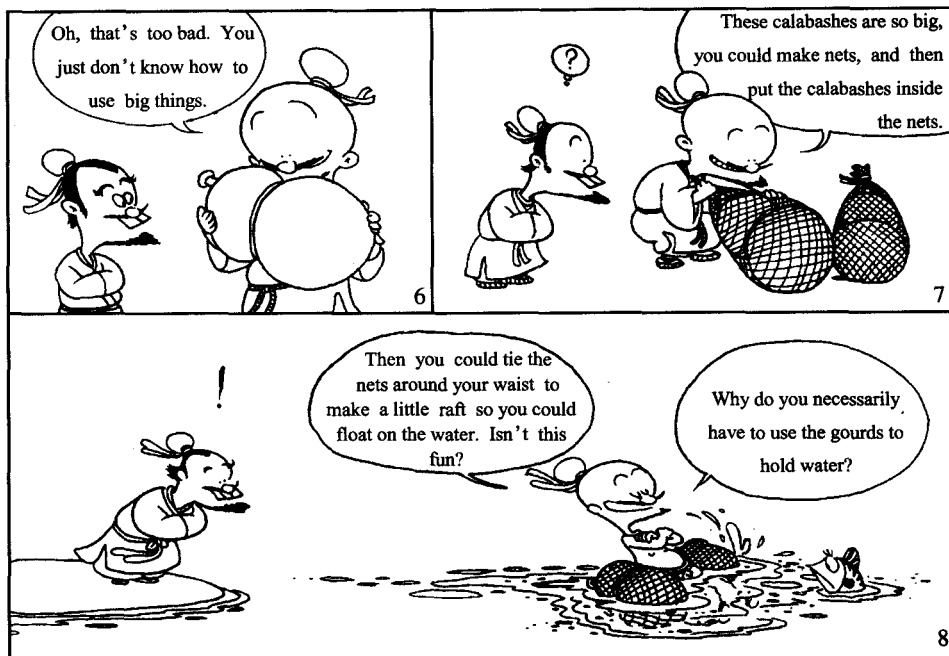
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则瓠落无所容。非不号然大也，吾为其无用而掇之。」  
惠子谓庄子曰：「魏王贻我大瓠之种，我树之成而实五石，以盛水浆，其坚不能自举也；剖之以瓠，



所用之舁也。今子有五石之瓠，何不虑以为大樽而浮乎江湖，而忧其瓠落无所容？则夫子犹有蓬之心也夫！」  
 难，吴王使之将，冬与越人水战，大败越人，裂地而封之。能不龟手，一也；或以封，或不免于洴澼絖，则金。聚族而谋曰：「我世世为洴澼絖，不过数金；今一朝而鬻技百金，请与之。」客得之，以说吴王。越有  
 庄子曰：「夫子固拙于用大矣。宋人有善为不龟手之药者，世世以洴澼絖为事。客闻之，请买其方百

《庄子》逍遥游第二



# The Song Family's Secret Formula



In the State of Song, there lived a family who knew how to make a certain kind of medicine.



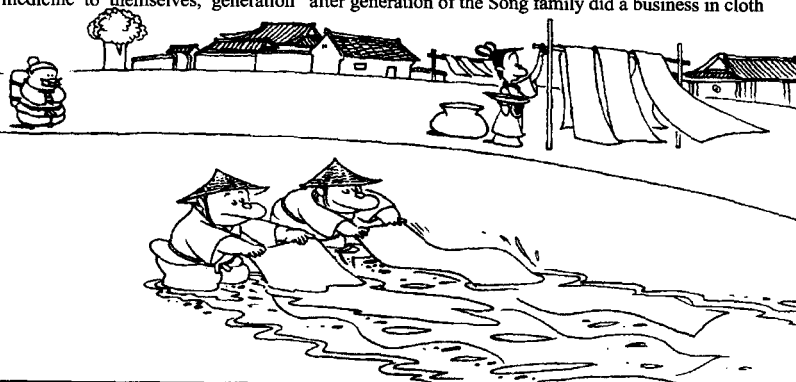
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This medicine could protect the skin from cracking and chaffing during the dry winter.



2

Keeping this medicine to themselves, generation after generation of the Song family did a business in cloth bleaching.



3

Then one day, a traveler found out about the formula for the medicine and bought it for one hundred gold pieces.



4

This is worth a fortune!



5

He presented the secret formula to the king of Wu and explained its use.



6

统，不过数金；今一朝而需技百金，请与之。」  
宋人有善为不龟手之药者，世世以洴澼絖为事。客闻之，请买其方百金。聚族而谋曰：「我世世为洴澼

《庄子》逍遥游第二