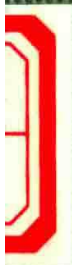


汉魏六朝诗与诗意画

**ILLUSTRATED
POEMS OF THE HAN,
WEI AND SIX DYNASTIES**

Translated by Xu Yuanchong

许渊冲 译





Sharing the Beauty of China

中华优秀传统美德传承发展工程支持项目

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共享中华之美 ——“中华之美”丛书序

“文化是一个国家、一个民族的灵魂。”要了解中国，自然也离不开中国文化。中华民族五千多年文明历史所孕育的中华优秀传统文化，积淀了丰富多样的、弥足珍贵的民族精神财富，古典诗词是其中的瑰宝。

中国在历史上是一个“诗歌的国度”，每个历史年代都留下了丰硕的诗歌成果，其中不少名篇名句，脍炙人口，传诵至今。中国古典诗词以其精炼优美的语言、丰富真挚的情感、含蓄委婉的意境，传唱千古而不衰，滋养着世代中国人的心灵。它们传递着中国人独特的思想智慧和艺术审美内涵，承载着中华民族的精神追求、人文价值和生命力量，是中华优秀传统文化的精髓。

“中华之美”丛书选取的这些作品，是三千年来有代表性的中国优秀诗篇。中国古典诗词注重抒情、写景，善于表现各种复杂细微的情感。古代诗词中的优秀之作往往写得富于形象性和音乐性。我曾经提出，翻译是“美化之艺术”，提出译作要追求意美、音美、形美“三美”。通过优秀的译作，将这些中华优秀诗作介绍给世界上更广大的读者，是我的心愿。

中国古典诗词善于表现自然之美及人与自然的融合。诗和画号称姊妹艺术，所以中国古人常说“诗中有画，画中有诗”。“中

华之美”丛书精选了各个历史时代的中国经典画作，与诗词作品及相关历史背景有机结合起来，体现形神兼备、情景交融的中华美学追求。

英国诗人艾略特说过：“个人的才智有限，文化的力量无穷。”21世纪是全球化的世纪。新世纪的新人不但应该了解全球的文化，而且应该使本国文化走向世界，成为全球文化的一部分，使世界文化更加灿烂辉煌。

近年来，中国古典诗词热在海内外不断升温，不仅激发了中国人对中华优秀传统文化的热爱之情，也在许多海外人士尤其海外青少年心中埋下了中国文化的种子。衷心希望“中华之美”丛书能够帮助更多海外读者增进对中国文化的了解，让读者在审美过程中获得愉悦、感受中华文化魅力，使读者对中华文化“知之，好之，乐之”，共享中华之美。

共享中华之美

许渊冲

2019年4月23日

PREFACE TO THE *SHARING THE BEAUTY OF CHINA* SERIES

Xu Yuanchong

“Culture is the soul of a country and its people.” To better understand China, it is only natural to want to know more about the diverse and rich Chinese culture accumulated in a history of more than 5,000 years. Reading and enjoying classical poetry of China is indeed one of the shortcuts in this regard as well as a great joy for many.

Historically, China was a “country of poetry”. Every historical period has left beautiful poems, many of which are well-known and continue to be recited so far. Chinese classical poetry, known for its refined and beautiful language, is concise but cherishes an implicit and euphemistic mood, striking a responsive chord among Chinese. These poems show their ideological wisdom, cultural pursuits and humanistic values.

Classical poems form an unbroken line considered to be the cream of poetry created in the past 3,000 years. All of them pay high attention to lyricism and scenery, expressing various complex and subtle emotions. Since classical Chinese poetry represent the combination of beauty in sense, sound and form, anyone seeking to translate them needs to try to reproduce the “three beauties” of the original. It is my wish to see a vivid materialization of this theory in doing translation work, because I strongly believe this theory has profound historical and cultural foundations.

Chinese classical poetry is good at expressing the beauty of nature and the integration of human emotions and nature. In the eyes of the Chinese, poetry and painting are close companions in the art world, so they often say, "There are 'paintings' in poetry, and there are 'poems' in paintings." The *Sharing the Beauty of China* series selects the best of the Chinese classical paintings created in various historical periods, combined with poems and related historical background in an organic way, that embody the pursuit of Chinese aestheticism with both form and spirit and the blending of scenes.

Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888-1965), the English poet, once said that individual intelligence is limited, but culture is infinite. In the 21st Century which is believed to be a century of globalization, people should not only understand global culture, but also make sure their own culture is made available to the world, thus becoming a part of the global culture, and adding luster to the world culture.

Recent years have seen increasing popularity of Chinese classical poetry at home and abroad. This not only stimulates the Chinese people's love for their traditional culture, but also buries the seeds of Chinese culture in the hearts of many overseas people. I sincerely hope the *Sharing the Beauty of China* series can help more overseas readers of all age groups to gain pleasure and feel the charm of Chinese culture in the aesthetic process, enabling them to know and enjoy Chinese culture.

April 23, 2019

(Translated by Guozhen Wang)



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刘 邦 Liu Bang

大风歌

大风起兮云飞扬，
威加海内兮归故乡。
安得猛士兮守四方！

SONG OF THE GREAT WIND

A great wind rises, oh! the clouds are driven away.
I come to my native land, oh! now the world is under my sway.
Where can I find brave men, oh! to guard my four frontiers
today!

Liu Bang (256-195 BC) also called emperor Gao of Han, was the founder and first emperor of the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220). He, together with Xiang Yu, overthrew the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC), and won the title "King of Han". Later, he defeated Xiang Yu and unified the country, reigning for 12 years. His two poems, *Song of the Great Wind* and *Song of Swan*, have been passed down to this day.