

許淵沖英譯
毛澤東詩詞

POEMS
OF
MAO ZEDONG

Translated by Xu Yuanchong

經典珍藏版

▷ 沁園春·長沙 車鵬飛 繪



獨坐舟中望江心

橋上行人如燕

柳花林下染波江

碧透千紅千紫

碧色不與朝霞底

輕霞九秋自北來

廓河蒼茫大次誰工沉

浮橋五百餘世遊歷

嘆多月韻恰同

茂色生香東輝

以淑物文字

江表到中流

毛澤東

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▷ 采桑子·重陽 何曦 繪



何芳
印

▷ 浪淘沙·北戴河 車鵬飛 繪



▷ 沁園春·雪 車鵬飛 繪



山水

此圖天百里水到若下

古相生之佳內外以清

大河之氣黃海之山以收在

流泉與共人之誠比之江以

在江流未界分外以清以

以力清以子數其情故得

故增春之佳或於情上之

宋景龍題詞同結一以天

此江之誠方之解大則俱

自法入物運宜合

毛澤東江圖畫方之畫

毛澤東

▷ 七律·送瘟神 何曦 繪



何立
印

▷ 七律·答友人 何曦 繪

己亥春 何兮畫於海上



▷ 卜算子·詠梅 何曦 繪

己亥春何竹於海上訥三堂



▷ 水調歌頭·重上井岡山 車鵬飛 繪

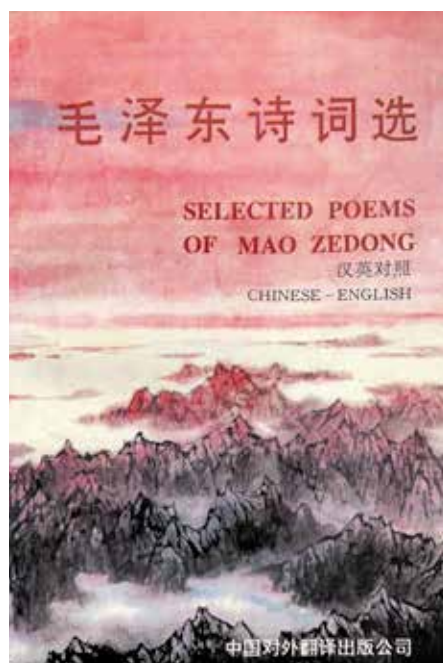


丁巳仲夏
晴窗
畫於滬上

大有激乎之志重：
井商以千里長春的以爲
神文能解州家世之秋
無學文有源之深也之
經入雲臨之上前洋勢險家
示然在國雷動行旅有是八
宋三不底子道三得隔二場二日
十二九八族月十二上是以從整
故味孰孰過之之之對子以爲
皆公之譽

七律
東風吹雨柳絲輕
二月春風柳絲輕
二月春風柳絲輕

丁巳仲夏
晴窗
畫於滬上



△ 《毛澤東詩詞選》（漢英對照）1993年版

出版者的話

早在 1993 年，毛澤東主席一百週年誕辰之際，中譯出版社（原中國對外翻譯出版公司）便出版了許淵沖先生翻譯的《毛澤東詩詞選》，書中收錄了 50 首詩詞。這也是先生的英譯本在中國大陸首次正式出版。

2015 年，出版者根據國內通行的毛澤東詩詞版本，增補了 17 首詩詞，定名為《許淵沖英譯毛澤東詩詞》出版。在這本書的編輯過程中，發現某些詩詞譯文版本不一的情況。後來有機會登門請教，許淵沖先生說，他從上世紀六十年代開始翻譯毛澤東詩詞，中間不斷修改，但是 1993 年的版本是比較可靠的。

此次再版，出版者收集了內地和香港出版的多個譯本，做了細緻的編輯校對工作，存疑之處，與先生共同商定，希望能夠奉獻給讀者一個權威可靠的譯本。

先生將畢生的精力投注在翻譯上，並在 2014 年獲頒「北極光」傑出文學翻譯獎，在這一領域攀至頂峰。他「擇一事，終一生」的精神激勵着後輩學人。

謹以此書向許淵沖先生致敬。

原序

今年是父親誕生 100 週年紀念。

父親是革命家，也是詩人。他的詩，非文人墨客的遣興之作。「詩言志」，父親詩中的一題、一景、一人、一事，無不記述着中國革命發展的可歌可泣的英雄業績。古往今來，有「史詩」一說，父親的詩篇，連貫起來，可謂中國革命的不朽史詩。

父親是富於感情的人，情感昇華為詩，詩就有了生命。大悲大喜，大雅大俗，均寄託了他對人民的情懷。讀他的詩，就是理解他這個人。

父親雖已離我們而去，但他的詩作已成為我們民族的文化瑰寶，成為人類文化史上一顆璀璨的明珠。在今天的世界上，有着巨大的影響。

在父親誕辰百年之際，中國對外翻譯出版公司出版了這個新的譯本。我們寫下這短短的幾句話，作為奉獻給父親的一瓣心香。

是為序。

毛岸青
胡華

一九九三年

The 1993 Edition Preface

The year 1993 is the centenary of our father's birth.

Father was a poet as well as a revolutionary. However, his poetical writings are unlike those of some men of letters which involve private concerns. As the saying goes, "poetry expresses genuine feelings." There is not one line or one episode in father's poems but portrays some soul-stirring, heroic deeds of the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggles. In the West, there is the word "epic." Father's poetical writings, in their entirety, deserve to be called a spectacular epic of the Chinese revolution.

Father was a man with very rich emotions, which he often crystallized into poems, full of vigor and life. The great sorrows and joys, alive in his poems through expressions magnificent or popular, all bear witness to his profound love for the people. To read his poems is to get to understand him as a man.

Though father has long since left this world, his poetical writing now form a part of the cultural heritage of our nation and even become gems in world literature. Enormous is their impact on the present world.

On the occasion of the centenary of father's birth, China Translation & Publishing Corporation plans to produce a new English version of our father's poems. We pay tribute to his beloved memory by writing a short preface to the new book.

Mao Anqing
Shao Hua
1993

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⋮

正
編

⋮

1 賀新郎

別友

一九二三年

揮手從茲去。
更那堪淒然相向，
苦情重訴。
眼角眉梢都似恨，
熱淚欲零還住。
知誤會前番書語。
過眼滔滔雲共霧，
算人間知己吾和汝。
人有病，
天知否？

今朝霜重東門路，
照橫塘半天殘月，
淒清如許。
汽笛一聲腸已斷，
從此天涯孤旅。
憑割斷愁絲恨縷。
要似崑崙崩絕壁，
又恰像颱風掃寰宇。
重比翼，
和雲翥。

• • •

這首詞最早發表在一九七八年九月九日《人民日報》。

Tune: Congratulations to the Bridegroom

To Yang Kaihui¹

1923

Waving my hand, I part from you.
How can I bear to face you sad and drear,
Telling me your sorrow anew?
Keeping back a warm dropping tear,
Your eyes and brows reveal
The bitter grief you feel.
The misunderstanding arose from what I wrote,
But it will melt like clouds that fleet and mists that float.
In the human world, who
Knows me better than you?
Does heaven know
Man's weal and woe?

The road of Eastern Gate with morning frost is white.
The waning moon halfway up the sky sheds her light
So sad and drear
On the Pool Clear.
The whistle shrills and broken is my heart.
From now on, we'll be lonely, far apart.
Of sorrow let's cut off the string,
Of grief let us break through the ring,
Just as Mount Kunlun thrusts its cliffs asunder
Or the typhoon sweeps the world under.
Then like two birds we'll fly
And cleave the clouds on high.

• • •

1 Yang Kaihui (1901–1930) was the wife of Mao Zedong. The poet wrote this poem when he parted with her to carry out revolutionary activities elsewhere. Yang was arrested and put to death by the Kuomintang reactionaries at Changsha in 1930.

2 沁園春

長沙

一九二五年

獨立寒秋，
湘江北去，
橘子洲頭。
看萬山紅遍，
層林盡染；
漫江碧透，
百舸爭流。
鷹擊長空，
魚翔淺底，
萬類霜天競自由。
悵寥廓，
問蒼茫大地，
誰主沉浮？

攜來百侶曾遊。
憶往昔崢嶸歲月稠。
恰同學少年，
風華正茂；
書生意氣，
揮斥方遒。
指點江山，
激揚文字，
冀土當年萬戶侯。
曾記否，
到中流擊水，
浪遏飛舟？

• • •

這首詞最早發表在《詩刊》一九五七年一月號。

Tune: Spring in a Pleasure Garden

Changsha¹

1925

Alone stand I in autumn cold,
Of Orange Islet at the head,
Where River Xiang goes north. Behold!
Hills upon hills are all in red,
Woods upon woods in crimson dressed.
The river green down to the bed,
A hundred ships in speed contest.
Far and wide eagles cleave the air;
Up and down fish glide o'er depths clear:
All creatures under frosty skies vie to be freer.
Brooding o' ver immensity there,
I wonder in this world so vast and dim,
Who decides who will sink or swim.

With many friends I oft came here.
How thick with salient days those bygone times appear!
When, students in the flower of our age,
Our spirit bright was at its height,
Full of the scholar's noble rage,
We criticized with all our might.
Pointing to stream and hill,
Writing in blame or praise,
We treat'd like dirt all mighty lords of olden days.
Do you remember still,
Swimming mid-stream, we struck the waves to stay
The boats speeding their way?

• • •

1 Changsha is the capital city of Hunan Province, where Mao Zedong spent his youth, studying and working in the First Normal School from 1914 to 1918, when he liked to swim with his schoolmates in River Xiang around the head of Orange Islet.

3

菩薩蠻

黃鶴樓

一九二七年春

茫茫九派流中國，
沉沉一線穿南北。
煙雨莽蒼蒼，
龜蛇鎖大江。

黃鶴知何去？
剩有遊人處。
把酒酹滔滔，
心潮逐浪高！

• • •

這首詞最早發表在《詩刊》一九五七年一月號。

Tune: Buddhist Dancers

Yellow Crane Tower¹

Spring 1927

Wide, wide through the land flow nine streams full to
the brim;
Long, long from south to north threads one line deep
and dim.
Shrouded in grizzling mist and drizzling rain.
Tortoise and Snake hold the River in chain.

Where is the yellow crane in flight,
Leaving for visitors a site?
I pledge with wine the endless flood;
With rolling waves upsurges my blood.

• • •

1 The Yellow Crane Tower was built in 223 on the Snake Hill in Wuchang, Hubei Province. It was named so as a legend said that an immortal ascending to heaven on the back of a yellow crane had passed the place and many poems had since been written about it. One of the best-known poems reads as follows:

Once an immortal passed on his yellow crane's back;
The deserted Yellow Crane Tower was left there.
The yellow crane was gone and will never come back;
Only eternal white clouds still float in the air.

The tower was famous for the views it commanded over the Yangtze River and its tributaries flowing from the west to the east, over the Beijing-Guangzhou railway extending from the north to the south, over the two hills, one like a tortoise protruding from the northern bank, and the other like a snake uncoiling on the southern bank, both seeming to hold tight the great Yangtze River.

This poem was written in the spring of 1927 when Mao Zedong, after making an investigation on the peasant movement in Hunan Province, came to Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, to attend a joint meeting of representatives of peasants of various provinces. The right opportunists in the Communist Party dared not support the great revolutionary struggle of the peasants, preferred to desert the peasantry and thus left the working class and the Communist Party isolated and without help. As a result, the Kuomintang murdered leaders of the workers, suppressed peasants and made war on the people in the summer of 1927. Then Mao Zedong left Wuhan to organize the famous Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan Province.

4 西江月

井岡山

一九二八年秋

山下旌旗在望，
山頭鼓角相聞。
敵軍圍困萬千重，
我自巋然不動。

早已森嚴壁壘，
更加眾志成城。
黃洋界上炮聲隆，
報道敵軍宵遁。

• • •

這首詞最早發表在《詩刊》一九五七年一月號。

Tune: The Moon over the West River

Mount Jिंगgang¹

Autumn 1928

Flags and banners in sight below,
Drum-beats mingle atop with bugle-blast.
Surrounded ring upon ring by the foe,
Aloft we still stand fast.

Our ranks as firm as rock,
Our wills form a new wall.
O'er Huangyangjie the cannons' roar
Announces the foe's flight at night-fall.

• • •

1 In the autumn of 1927, Mao Zedong, after organizing the famous Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan Province, established a revolutionary base in Mount Jinggang in the Hunan-Jiangxi border area. On August 30, 1928, Kuomintang units from Hunan and Jiangxi attacked Mount Jinggang. The defending troops under Mao Zedong, numbering less than one battalion, fought back from their position at Huangyangjie (or Huangyang Block), routed the enemy and saved the base.

5

清平樂

蔣桂戰爭

一九二九年秋

風雲突變，
軍閥重開戰。
灑向人間都是怨，
一枕黃粱再現。

紅旗躍過汀江，
直下龍巖上杭。
收拾金甌一片，
分田分地真忙。

• • •

這首詞最早發表在《人民文學》一九六二年五月號。

Tune: Pure Serene Music

The Warlords Fight¹

Autumn 1929

A sudden burst of wind and rain:
The warlords fight again.
Sowing on earth but grief and pain,
They dream of reigning but in vain.