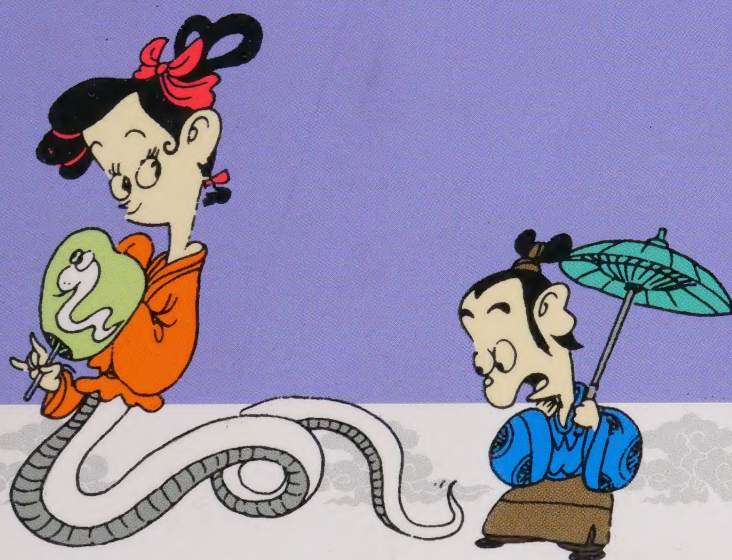


中英文
对照版

蔡志忠漫画

中国传统文化经典

Chinese Traditional Culture Comic
Chinese-English Bilingual Edition



雷峰塔下的传奇·唐代传奇
天下武学的殿堂

白蛇传·雷公传 少林寺

MADAM WHITE SNAKE · THUNDER GOD
SHAOLIN TEMPLE

The Legend underneath Leifeng Pagoda
The Legend in TANG Dynasty
The Palace of Gongfu

蔡志忠

／ 编绘

李乔思 吴靖宇 / 译



蔡志忠

- 1948年2月2日，出生于台湾彰化。
- 1963年起开始画连环漫画。
- 1971年任光启社电视美术指导。
- 1976年成立远东卡通公司。
- 1981年另创龙卡通公司，拍摄了《七彩卡通老夫子》《乌龙院》等卡通电影，《老夫子》曾获金马奖最佳卡通电影长片奖。
- 1983年四格漫画作品开始在中国台湾、香港及新加坡、马来西亚、日本的报刊长期连载。
- 1985年获选为全台湾十大杰出青年。
- 1986年《庄子说》出版，蝉联畅销排行榜第一名达十个多月。
- 1987年《老子说》等经典漫画、《西游记38变》等四格漫画陆续出版，译本包括德、日、俄、法等，至今已达二十余种语言。
- 1992年开始从事水墨创作。《蔡志忠经典漫画珍藏本》出版。
- 1993年口述自传《蔡子说》出版。
- 1999年12月8日获得荷兰克劳斯王子基金会颁奖，表彰他“通过漫画将中国传统哲学与文学作出了史无前例的再创造”。
- 2011年获得“金漫奖”终身成就奖。
- 2009年9月，入驻杭州西溪湿地，成立巧克力动漫公司，拍摄世界美术史动画片。
- 2012年3月，受聘为腾讯网络动漫平台首席顾问。
- 2013年7月，蔡志忠诸子百家漫画系列拍摄水墨动画，其中260则故事编入中小学教材。

蔡志忠 / 编绘

李乔思 吴靖宇 / 译

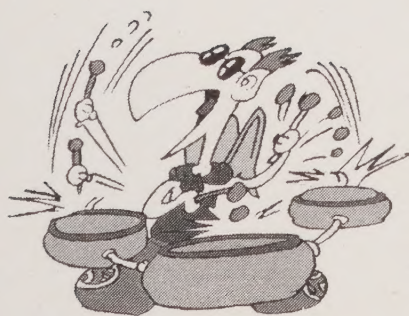


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图字：01-2006-1449

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

白蛇传·雷公传·少林寺：汉英对照 / 蔡志忠编绘；
李乔思，吴靖宇译．-- 北京：现代出版社，2013.12
（蔡志忠漫画中国传统文化经典：中英文对照版）
ISBN 978-7-5143-2051-0

I. ①白… II. ①蔡… ②李… ③吴… III. ①漫画—连环画—作品集—中国—现代 IV. ①J228.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2013）第291917号

蔡志忠漫画中国传统文化经典：中英文对照版

白蛇传·雷公传·少林寺

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出版发行	现代出版社
地 址	北京市安定门外安华里 504 号
邮政编码	100011
电 话	010-64267325 010-64245264（兼传真）
网 址	www.1980xd.com
电子信箱	xiandai@cnpitc.com.cn
印 刷	三河市南阳印刷有限公司
开 本	710×1000 1/16
印 张	22.5
版 次	2014年1月第1版 2017年4月第5次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5143-2051-0
定 价	38.00 元

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白蛇传

Madam White Snake





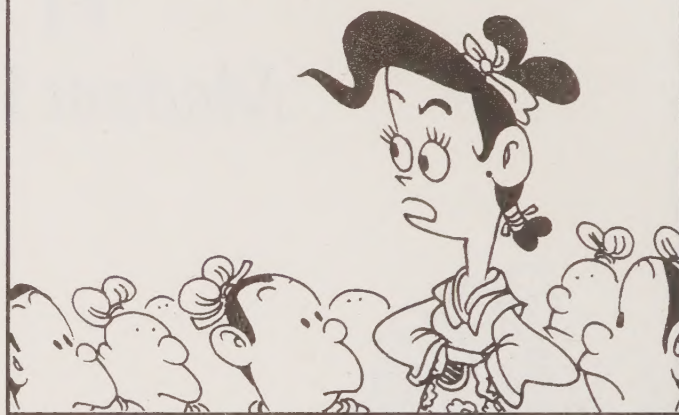
今天，我要讲一个关于
西湖雷峰塔的故事……
Today, I'm going to tell
you a story about the
legend of the Leifeng
Pagoda at West
Lake...



本戏的主角是条白蛇，身段迷人长得
十分美丽。
The protagonist of our story is a
white snake with a very attractive
figure and was enchantingly pretty.

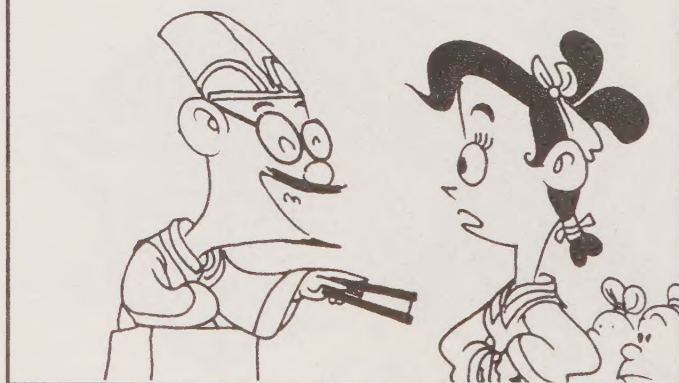


笑话，蛇的丑样只
会吓人，哪能迷人？
What a
joke! Snakes are
so ugly. Who'll be
enchanted by
them?



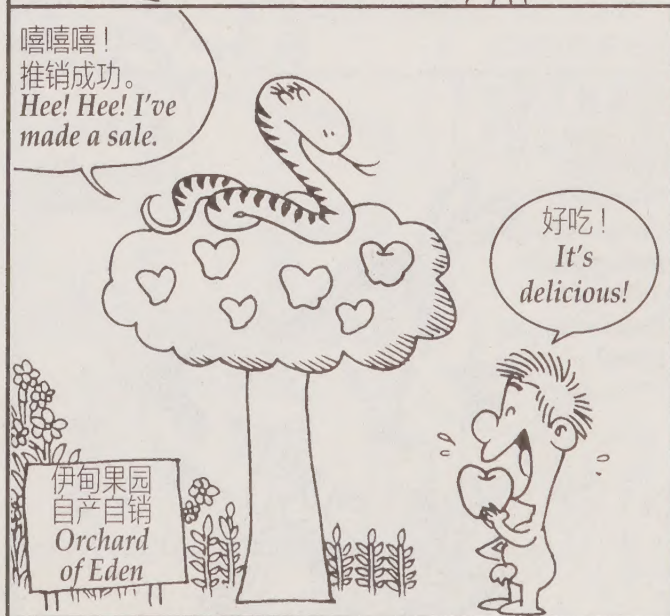
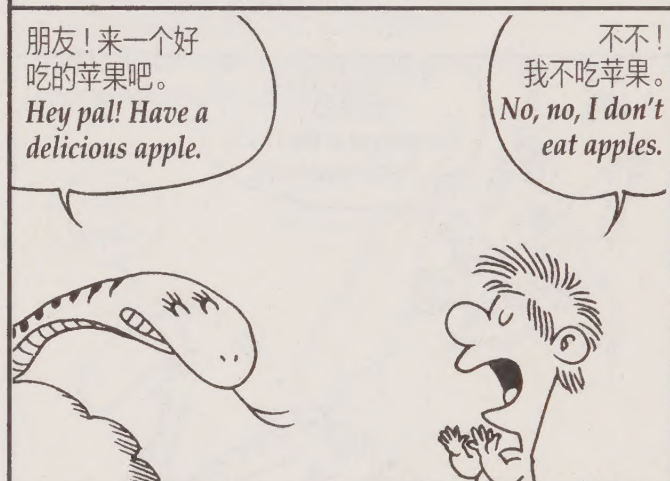
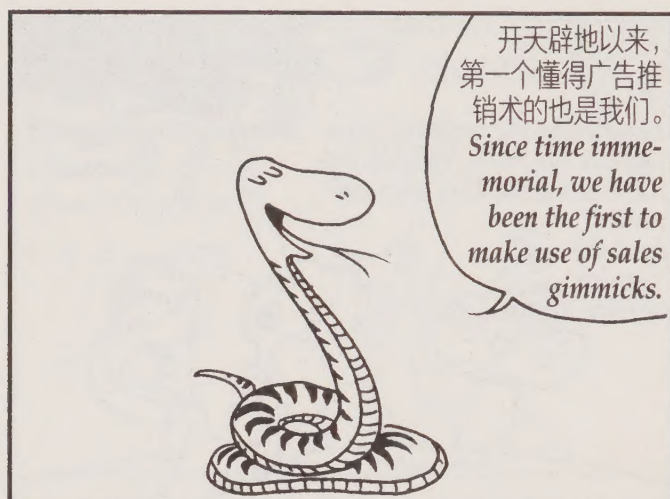
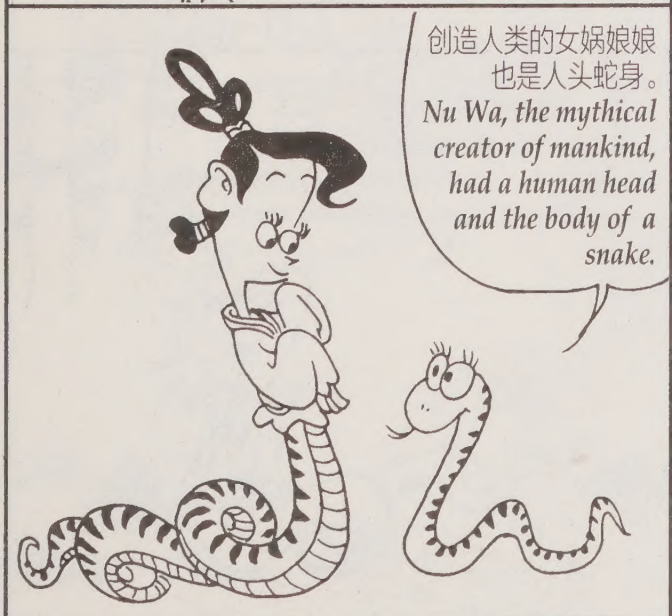
你就有段长得像蛇，
好看极了。
There's a part of you that
resembles a snake and it's
very alluring.

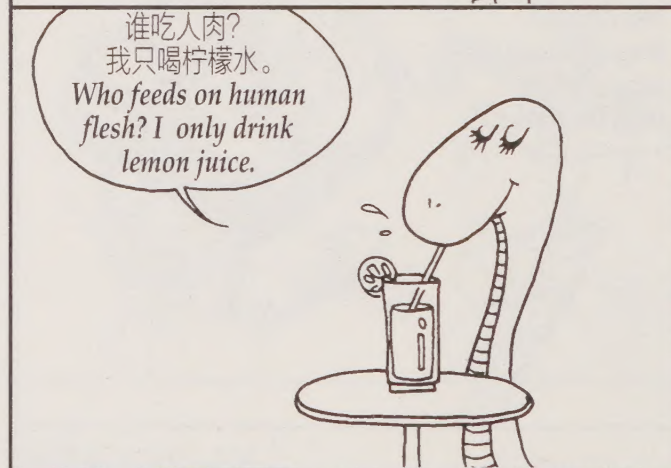
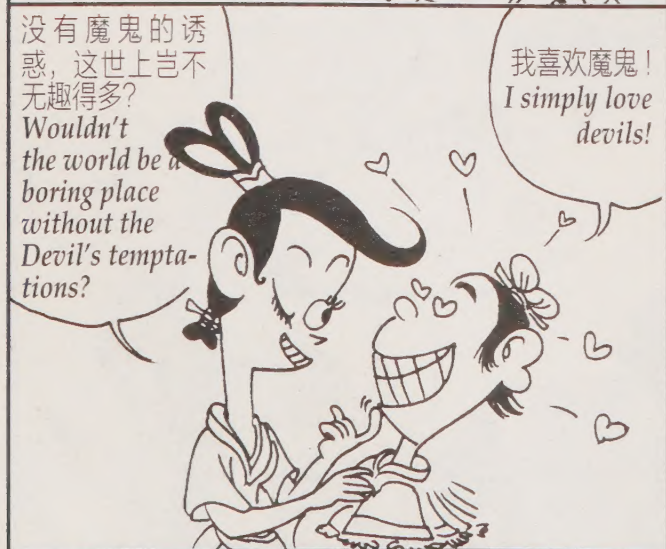
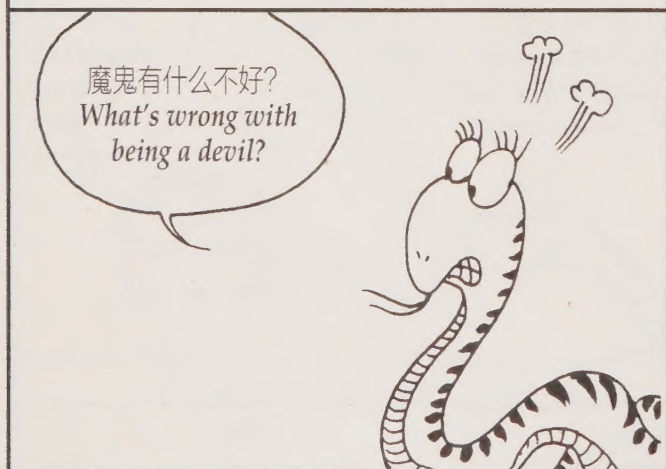
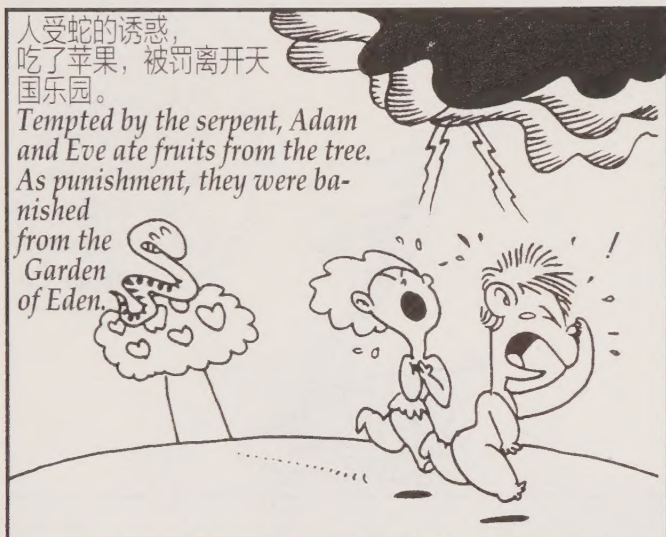
胡说！你指的是哪段？
Nonsense! Which
part?



蛇腰！
Your
waist!



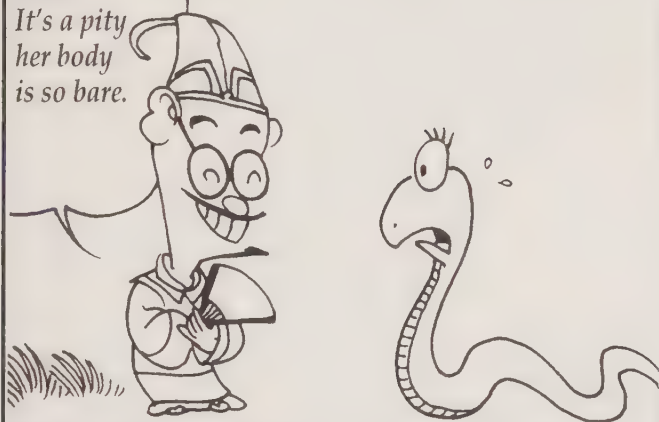




这条白蛇身材标致，长得十分美丽。
This white snake is blessed with a lovely figure and great looks.



可惜全身光溜溜。
It's a pity her body is so bare.



我洞内有八十多套蛇皮大衣呢！
I have more than 80 pieces of snake skins in my cave!



蛇一年蜕一次皮，由此可知她的年纪。
Snakes moult once a year, so we can tell her age.

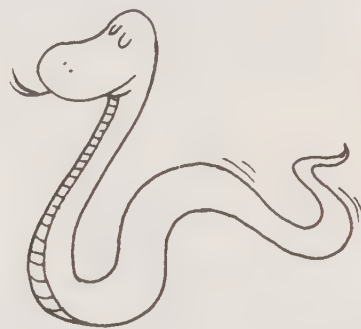
露出蛇脚了！
Oh no, I've given myself away!



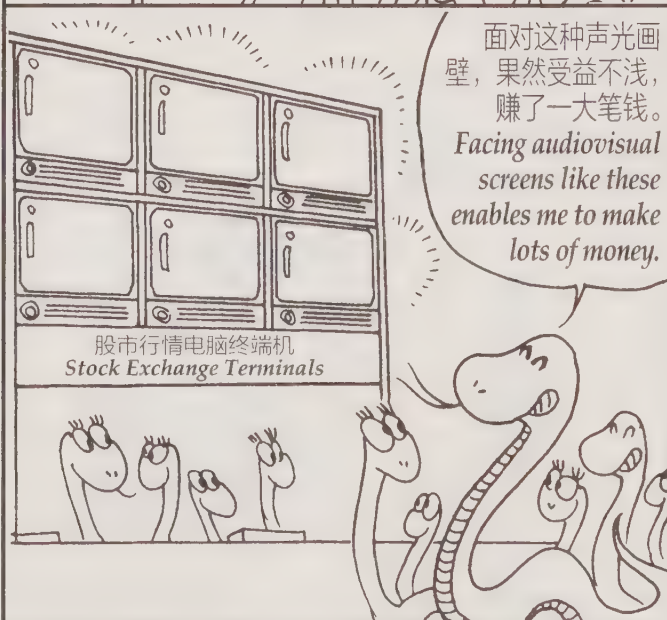
已经八十几了。不再年轻，要为将来做打算！
I'm already 80 years old. I'd better make some plans for the future!



于是白蛇每天清晨都到号子去面壁修行。
White Snake stared at the wall every day in the hope of attaining enlightenment.



面对这种声光画壁，果然受益不浅，赚了一大笔钱。
Facing audiovisual screens like these enables me to make lots of money.

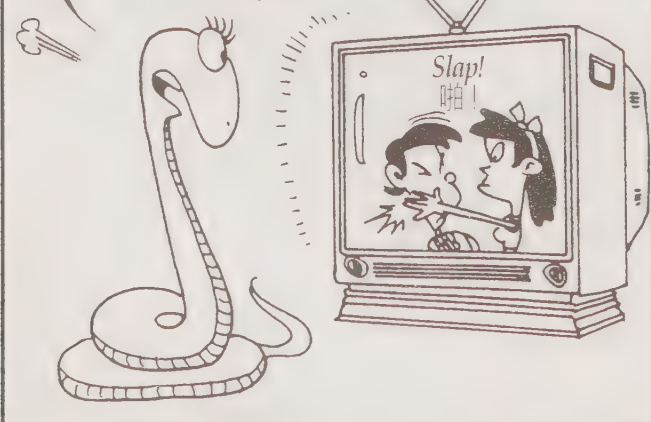


话说白蛇面对另一种声光画壁，面壁了十年……
After spending some ten years in front of another type of high-tech screen...

终于悟出了真理！
White Snake finally understood the truth.

受不了，我要出关了！
I can't stand it any more,
I must get out of here!

天天看这种戏，不如自己来演场有血有肉的爱情剧！
Instead of watching these movies, I might as well act in a sizzling love drama myself!



要演戏当女主角，
首先得变成个
女人才行。
To be the lead
actress, I must first
turn myself into a
woman.

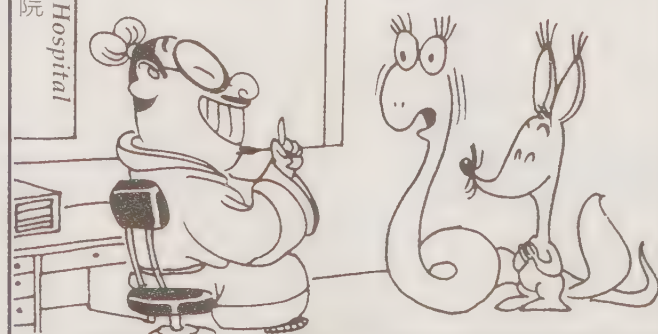
只要肯花钱，
要变成女人绝对没问题。
As long as you're willing to
spend some money, it
can be done.

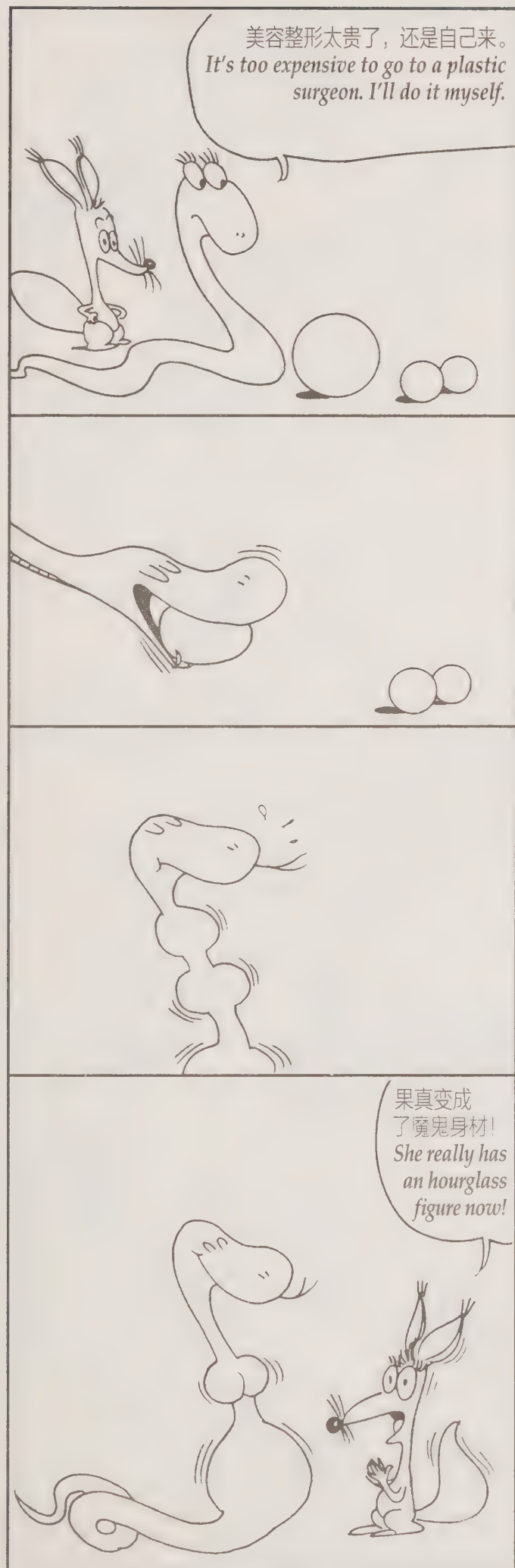
我炒股票赚了不少，钱不是问题。
I've made a pile from the stock
market. Money is not a problem.

那就好。
That's
good.

先得做丰乳、隆鼻、隆臀，共二百万元，
保证让你成为真正的女人。
The implants for the breasts, nose and but-
tocks will cost 2m units of cash. I guarantee
you'll become a real woman.

Cosmetic Surgery Hospital
美容整形医院





话说西湖内第三桥下潭内有条千年的青鲤。
Living in the waters just below the third bridge in West Lake was a thousand-year-old carp.



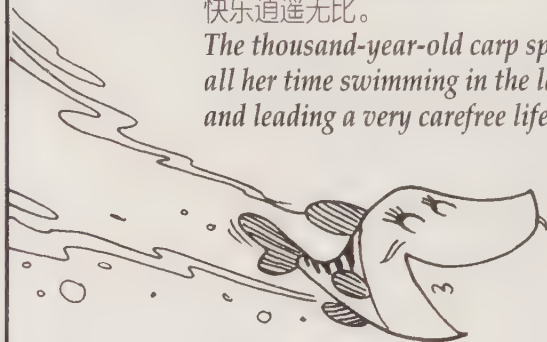
住在西湖好处多多，游客多，
 食物不会匮乏。
I like it here.
Many tourists visit the lake, so
there's no shortage of food.



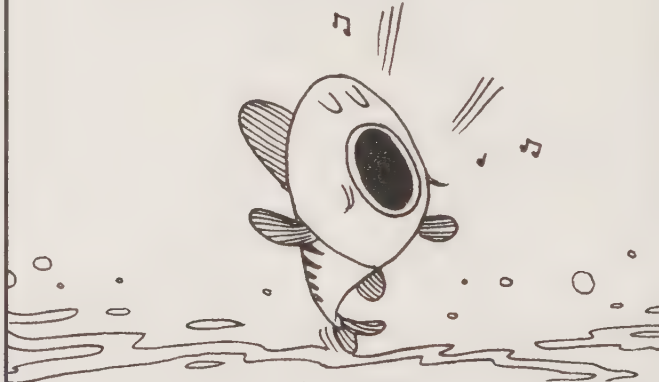
假日加菜打牙祭，兼玩
 死亡游戏。
On Sundays and public
holidays, I get to eat
more food, and to play
the game of death.



千年青鲤终日在湖中游来游去，
 快乐逍遥无比。
The thousand-year-old carp spent
all her time swimming in the lake
and leading a very carefree life.



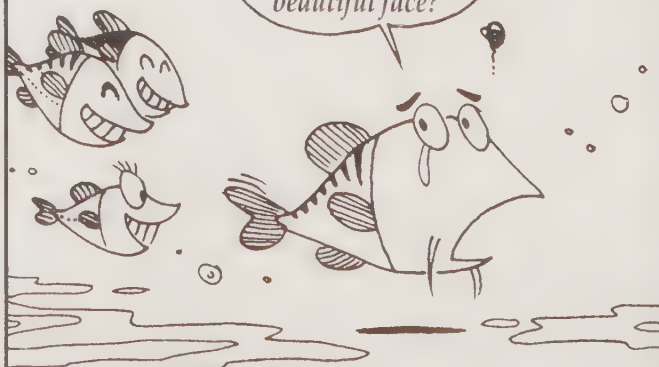
姑娘十八一朵花，尚未找到好婆家……
I'm a beautiful girl of eighteen who has
yet to find a good husband...

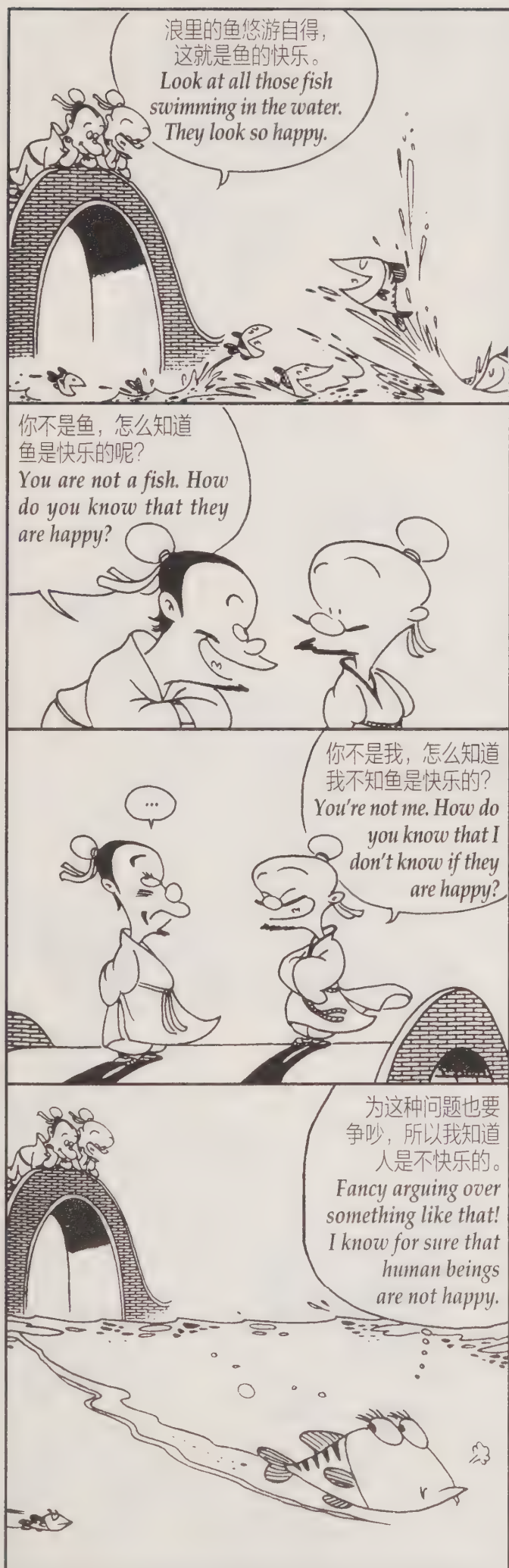


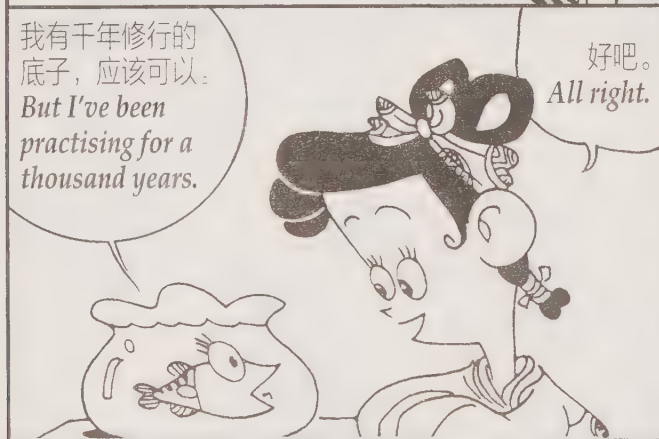
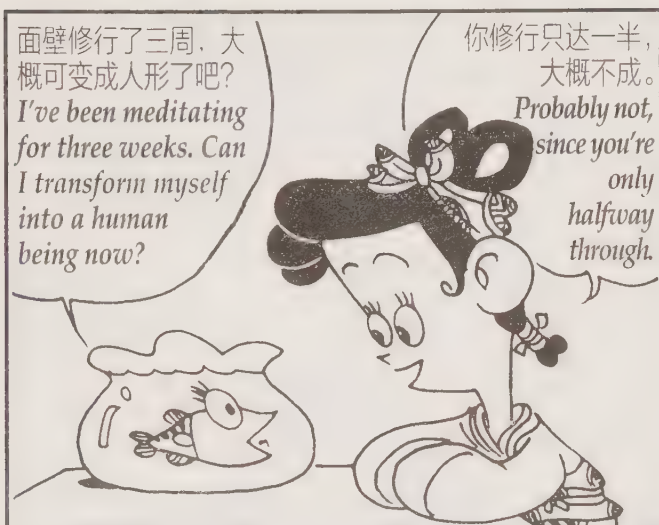
青鲤姑娘长得十分美丽，可惜却有恼人
 问题。
Though the thousand-year-old carp was
a great beauty, she had a problem.

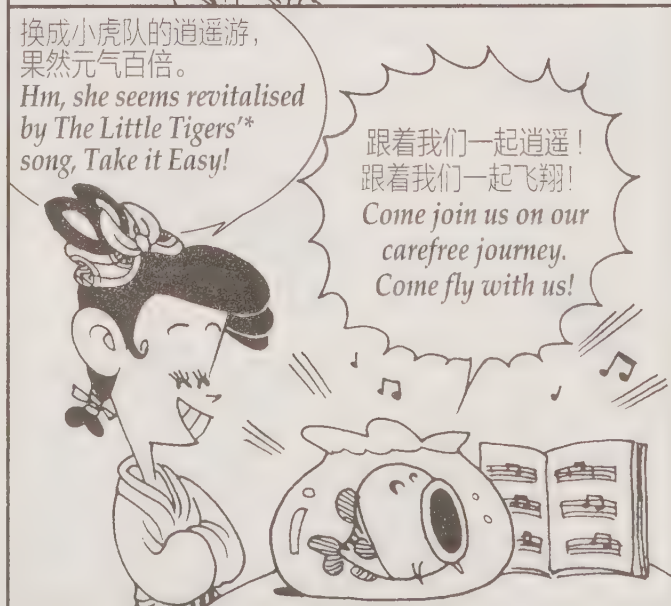
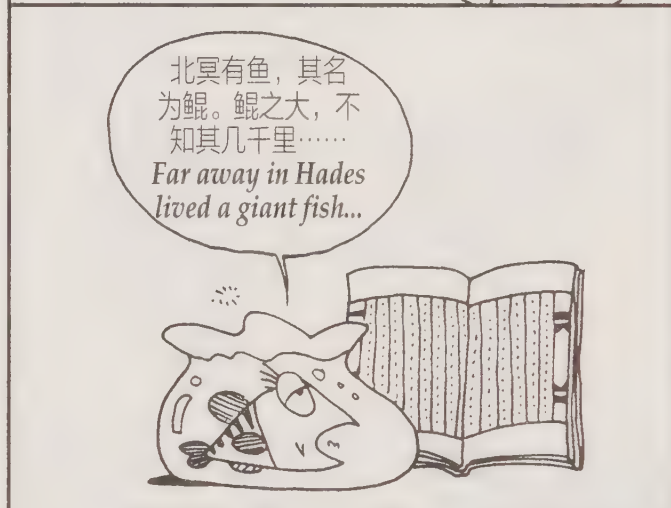
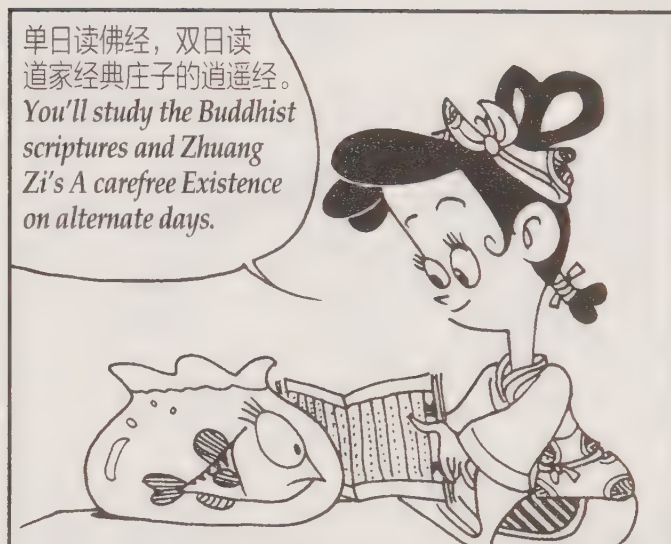
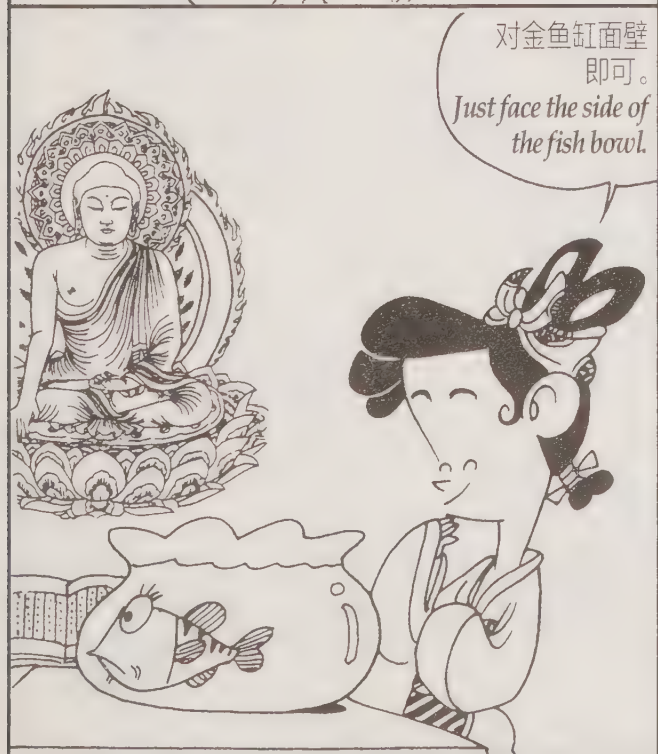


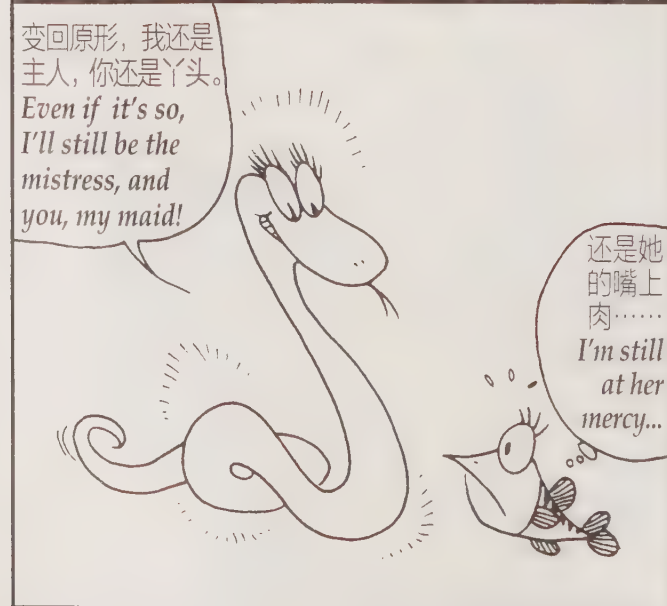
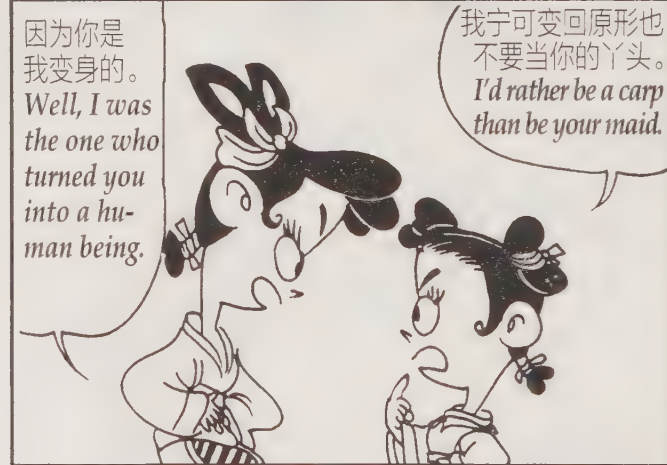
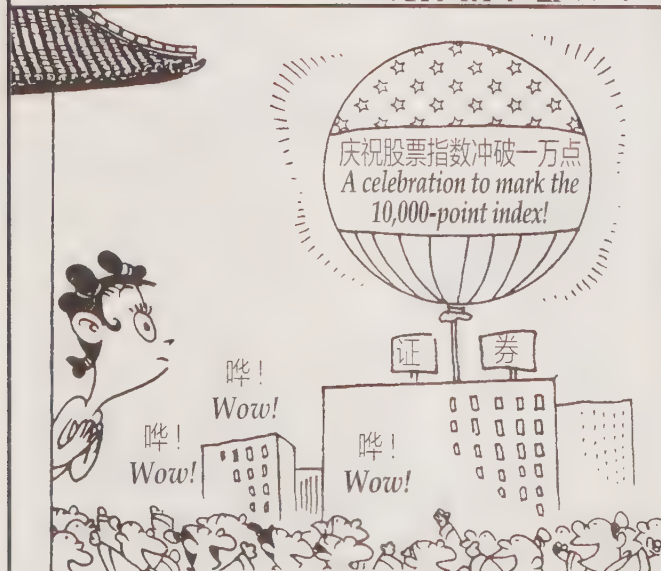
遗憾的是漂
 亮脸蛋上竟长了胡须。
Oh, why must there
be whiskers on my
beautiful face?

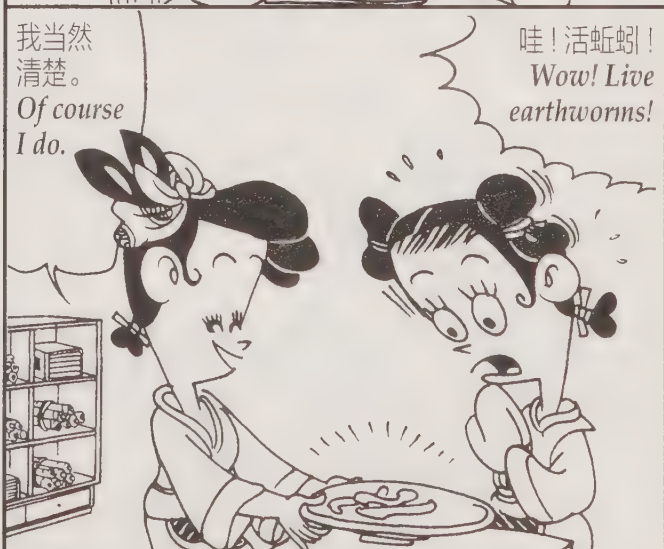


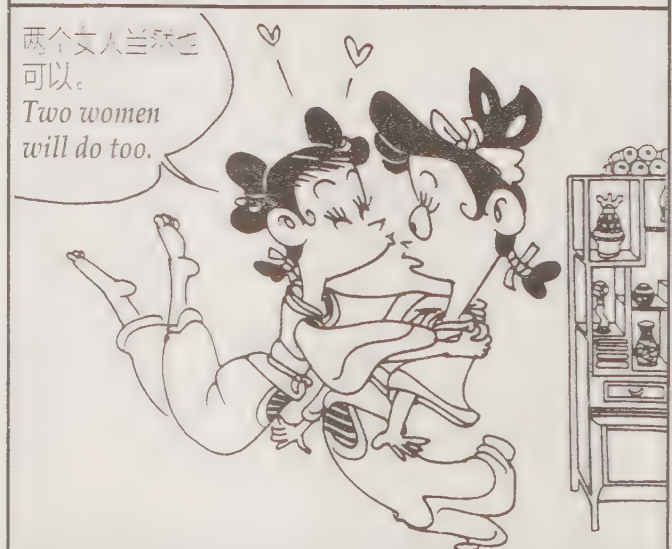
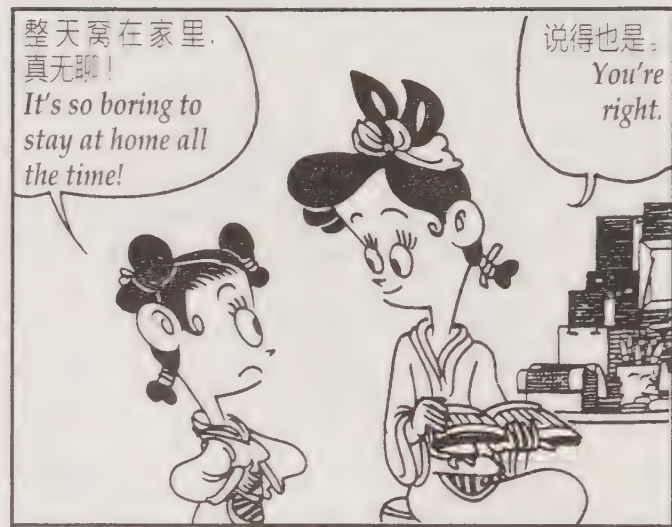




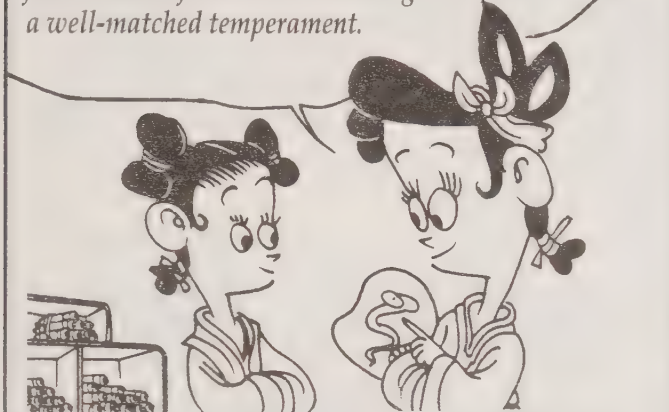




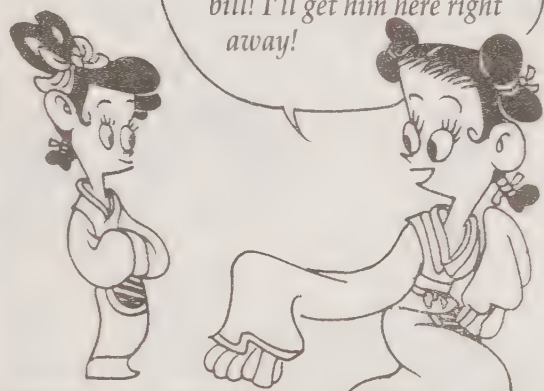




找男伴应该门当户对，个性相投，条件相当。
When choosing a partner, it's important that we find someone from a similar background, with a well-matched temperament.



刚好有个人选，我马上带来。
I know of someone who fits the bill! I'll get him here right away!



果然眉清目秀，一表人才。
He's indeed a fine-looking man.

龙配龙，凤配凤……
As the saying goes, a couple has to be well-matched...



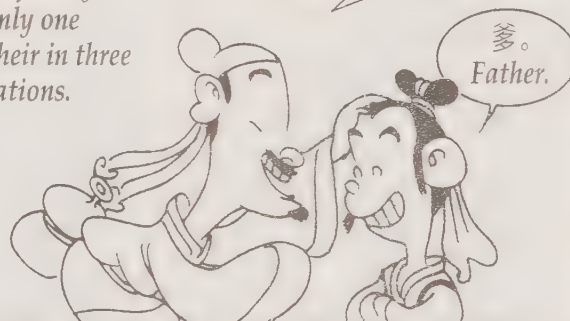
蛇娘娘配蛇郎君当然是门当户对。
Since you're Madam Snake and I'm Mister Snake, we're definitely well-matched.



话说杭州临安府有个许姓人家在开药店卖药材。
It's said that in Lin'an county in Hangzhou, there lived a Xu family who owned a medical hall.

许家三代单传，只生个宝贝蛋。
The Xu family had only one male heir in three generations.

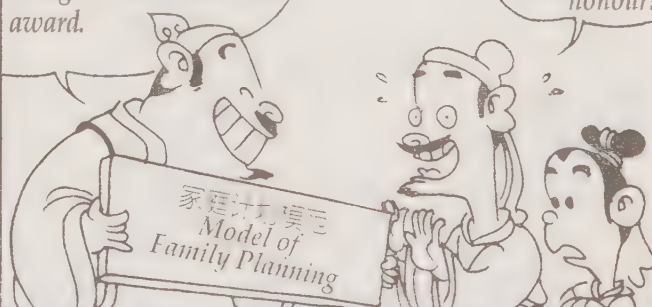
许仙，传宗接代要靠你了。
Xu Xian, we're counting on you to carry on the family name.



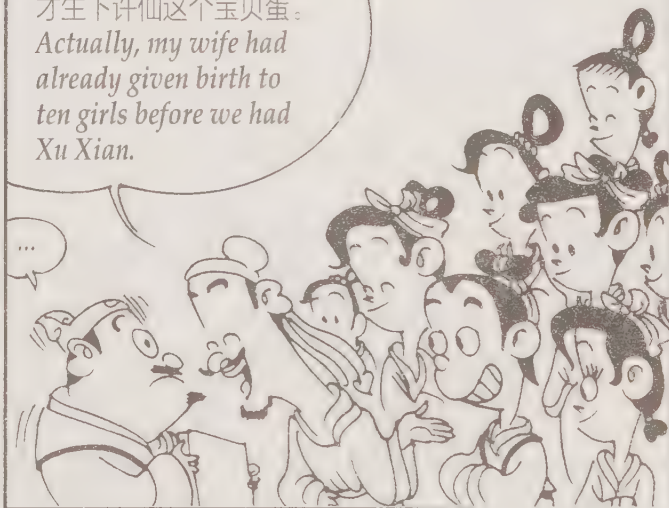
爹。
Father.

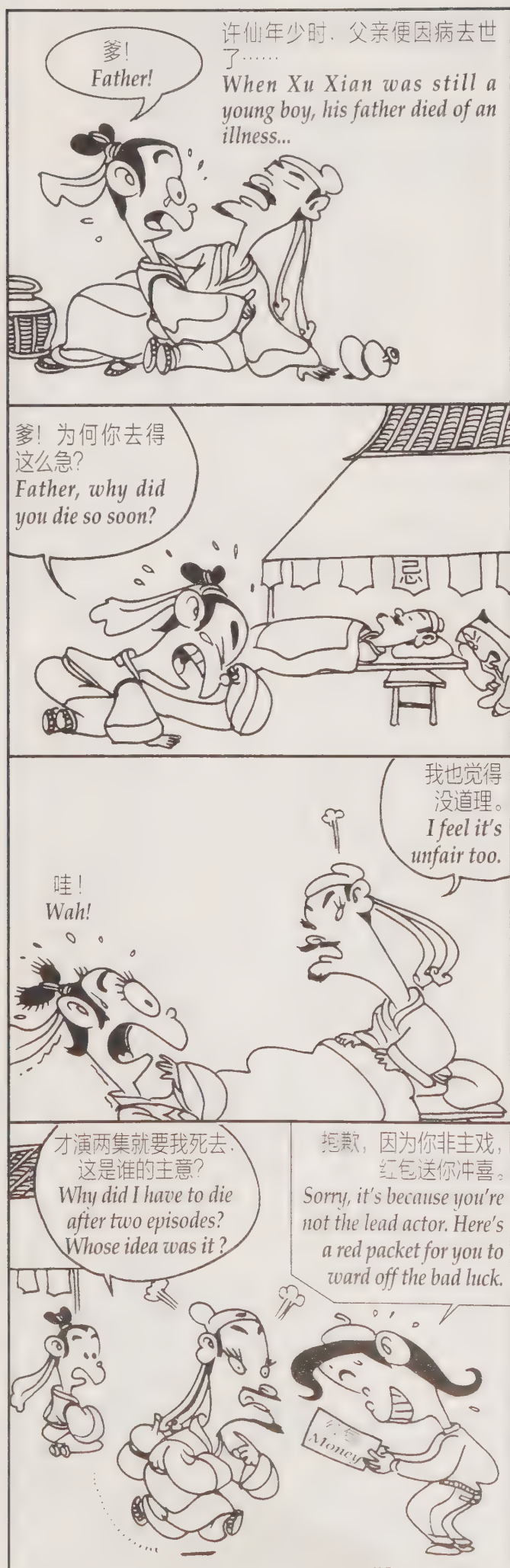
两个恰恰好，一个不算少，应该颁奖给你当模范。
"Two is ideal, one is good enough!" You deserve this award.

这……万万不敢当！
Oh no, I don't deserve this honour!



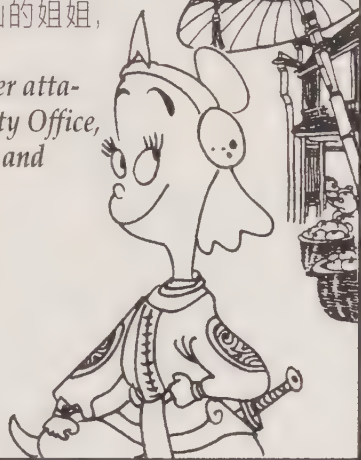
其实早在先前连生十女，才生下许仙这个宝贝蛋。
Actually, my wife had already given birth to ten girls before we had Xu Xian.





话说杭州府管钱粮的军需官，名叫李仁，他看上了许仙的姐姐，想与她结婚……

Li Ren, the quartermaster attached to Hangzhou County Office, fell for Xu Xian's sister, and wished to marry her...



我家贫，父母又双亡，办不起嫁妆，对不起！

My family is poor and my parents are dead. Sorry, I can't afford any dowry!

我爱的是你的人，没嫁妆没关系。

It's you that I love. It doesn't matter if you don't have any dowry.



还有样东西陪我进家门。However, I am bringing something along.



有总比没有好。Well, it's better than nothing.



孤苦伶仃的弟弟一名。My orphaned and helpless brother.



是只拖油瓶！One additional mouth to feed!

拖油瓶当然被看不起，受的是不平等待遇……

Needless to say, the unwelcome addition to the family was not treated fairly...



许仙，端酒过来！
Xu Xian, bring me the wine!



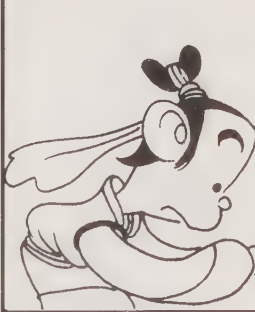
砰！
Bang!

是！姐夫……
Yes!
brother-in-law...



姐夫李仁经常借故欺负他……

Li Ren seized every opportunity to bully him...

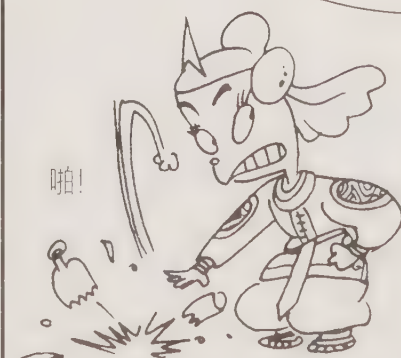


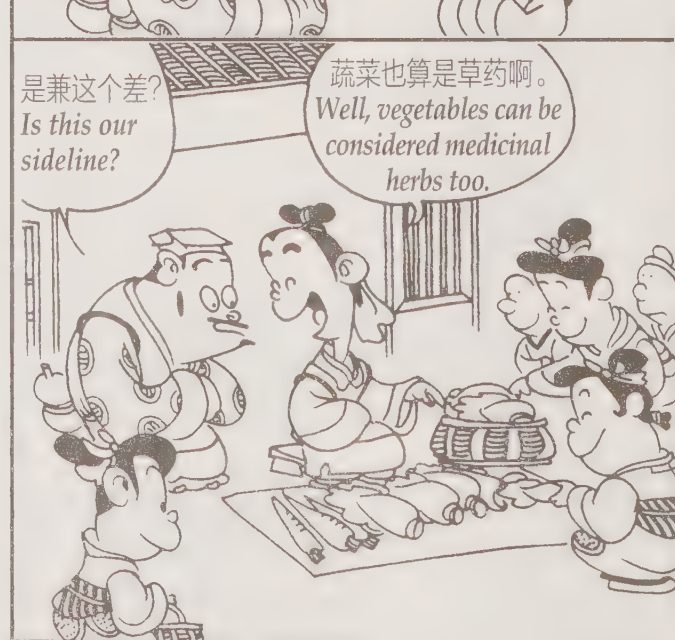
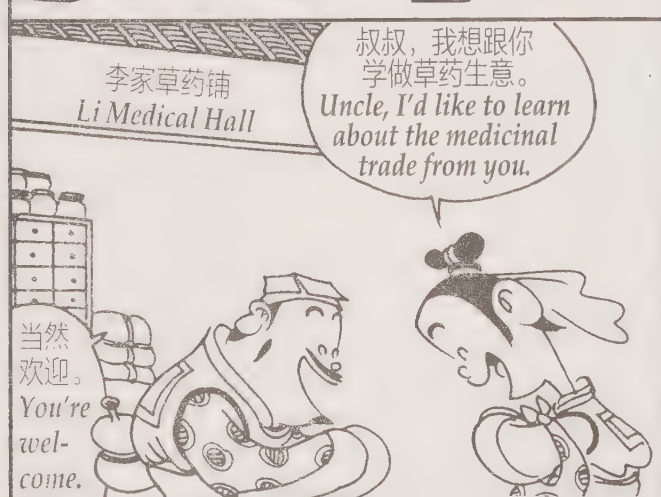
这个碍眼的拖油瓶，愈看愈生气……

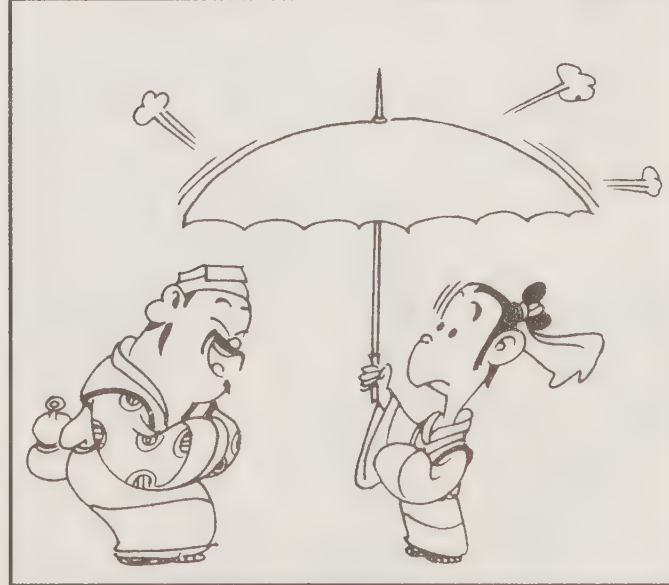
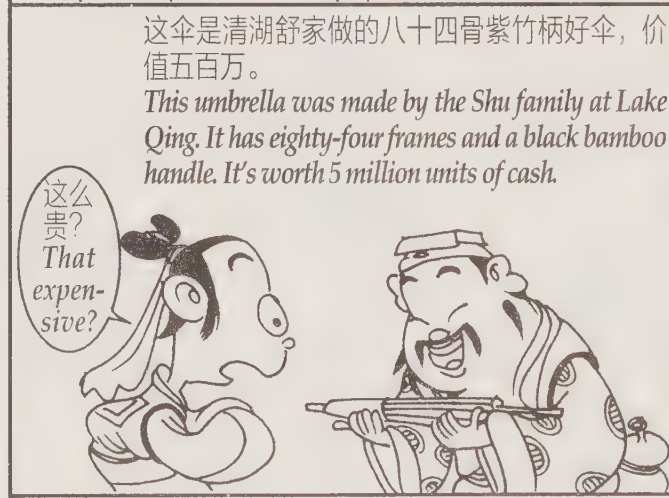
The more I look at him, the angrier I get...



“摔小瓶”骂人！
Li Ren often vented his anger by smashing bottles!







清明天气惯会作弄人，有诗为证。
Poems have been written about
the unpredictable weather during
Qing Ming.

清明时节雨纷纷，
A light drizzle
begins to fall du-
ring Qing Ming,

路上行人欲断魂。
It dampens the
spirit of passers-by.

借问酒家何处有？
Where can I find a
wineshop?

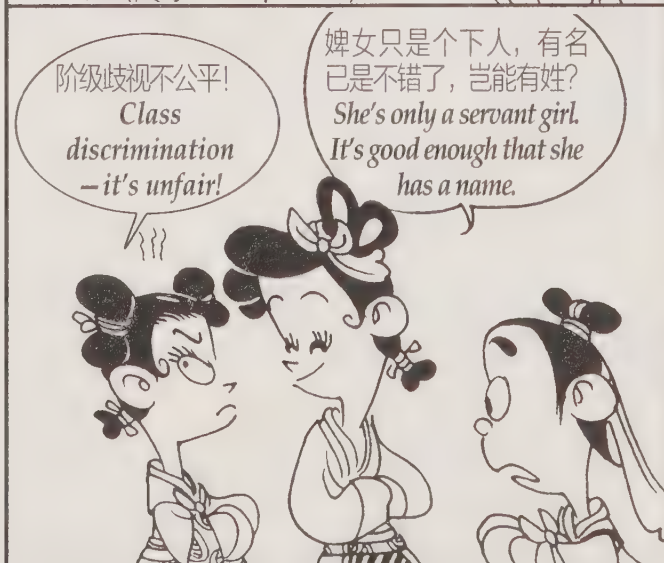
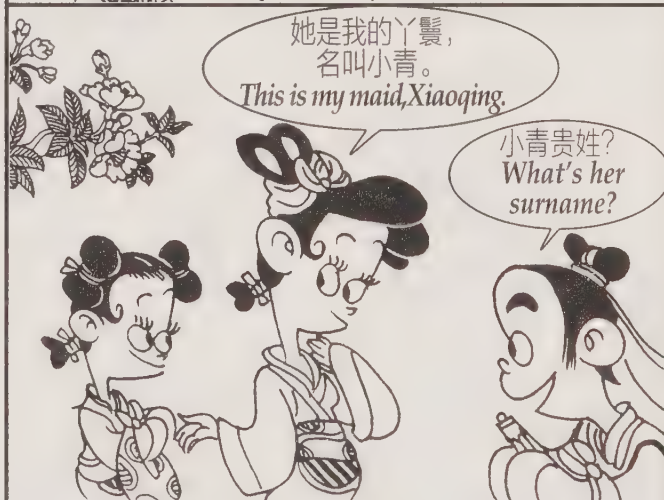
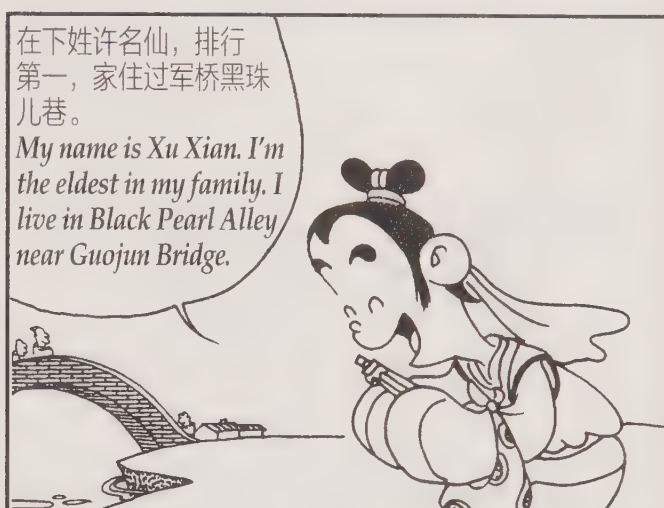
牧童遥指杏花村。
The cowherd points to
the Apricot Village.

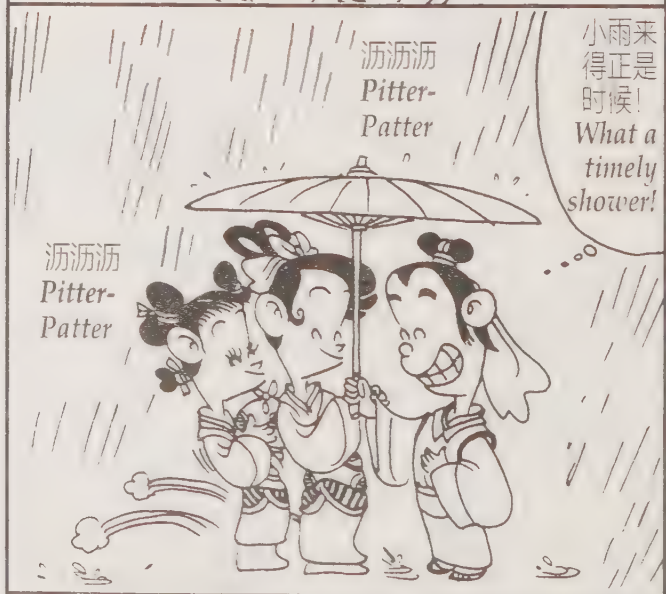
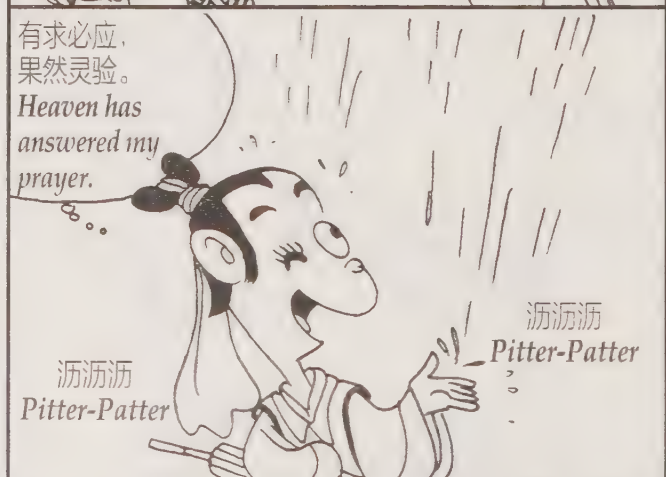
群芳过后西湖好，狼藉残红，
飞絮蒙蒙……
The flowers wither and the leaves
fall but West Lake is as lovely as
before...

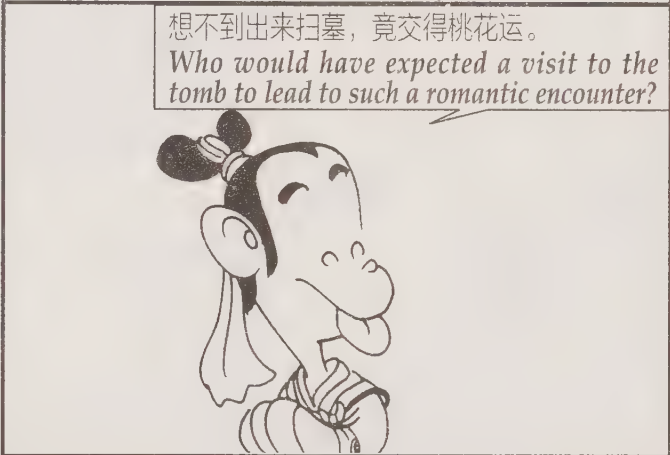
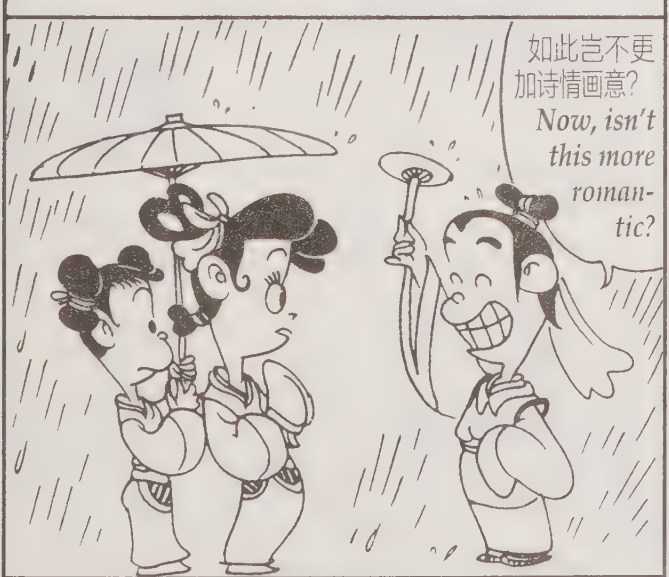
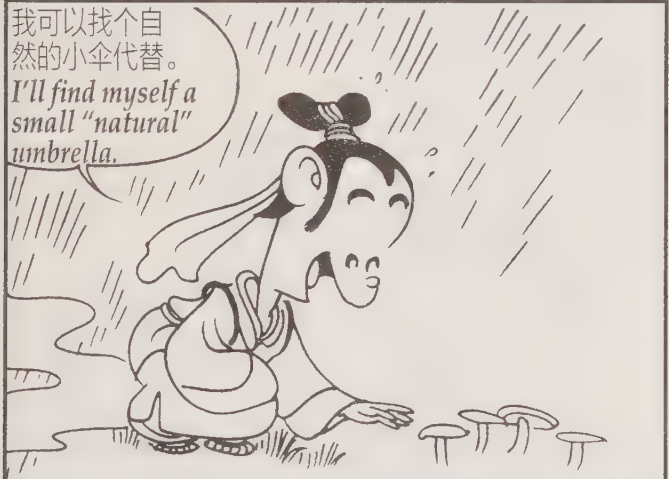
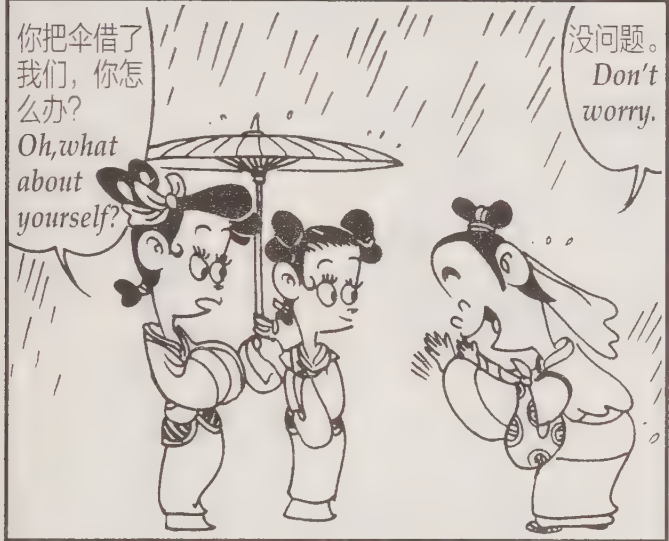
垂柳栏杆尽
日风。
The weeping
willows sway
in the breeze.

笙歌散尽游人去，始觉春空，垂下窗棂，
The visitors leave as the music fades. As
the shutters are closed, silence falls,

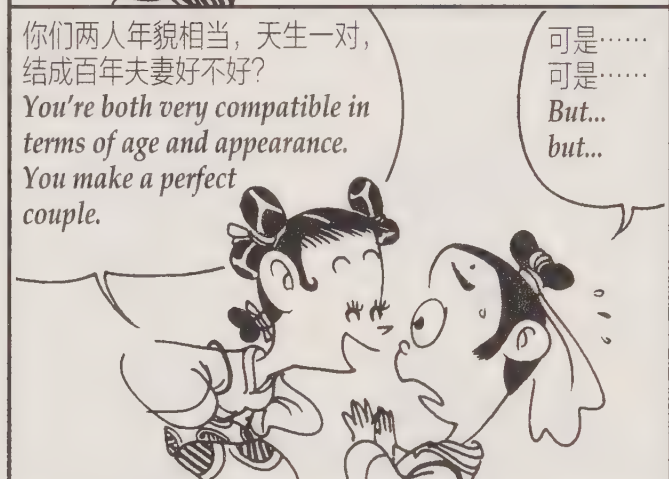
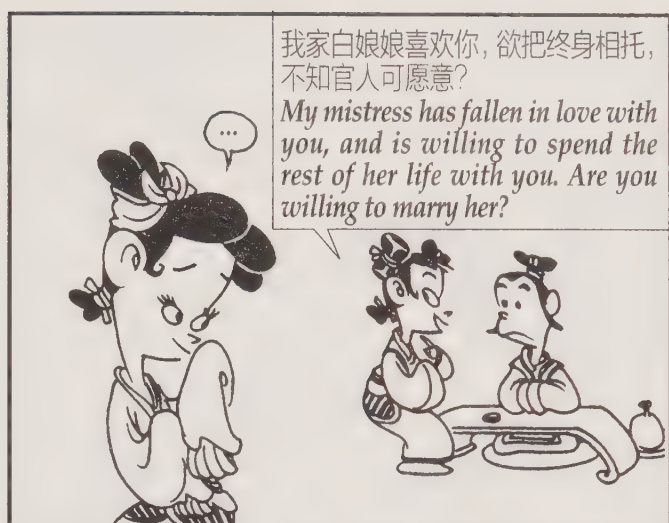
双燕归来细雨中。
A pair of swallows
appears in the
drizzle.

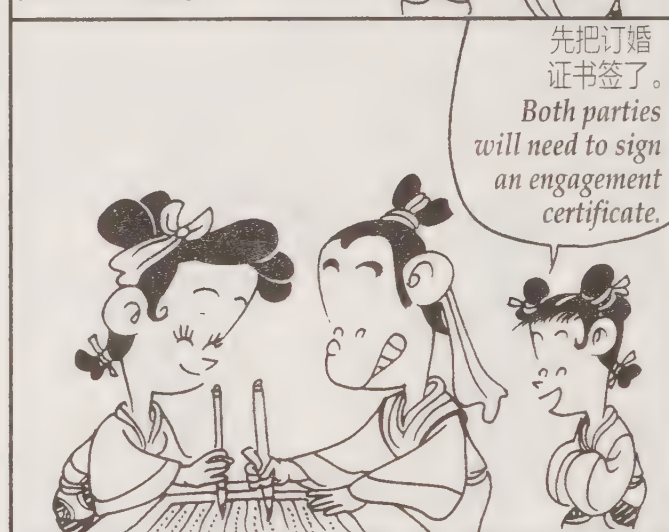
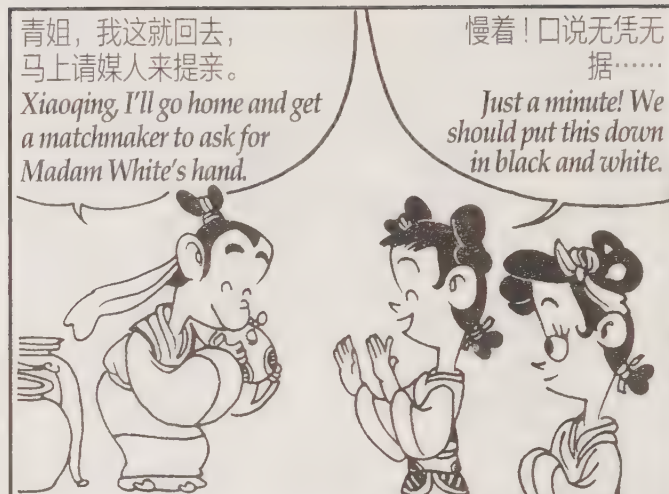
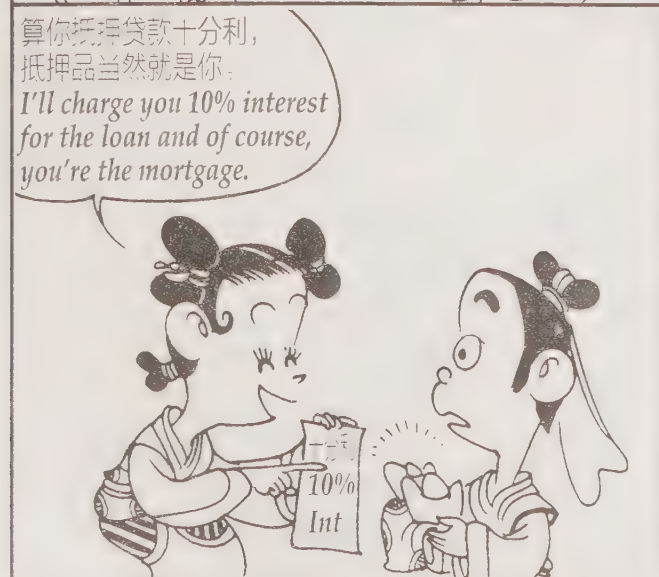
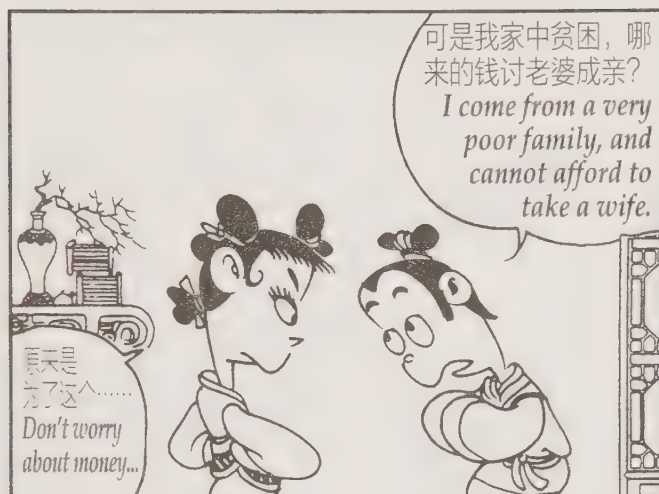


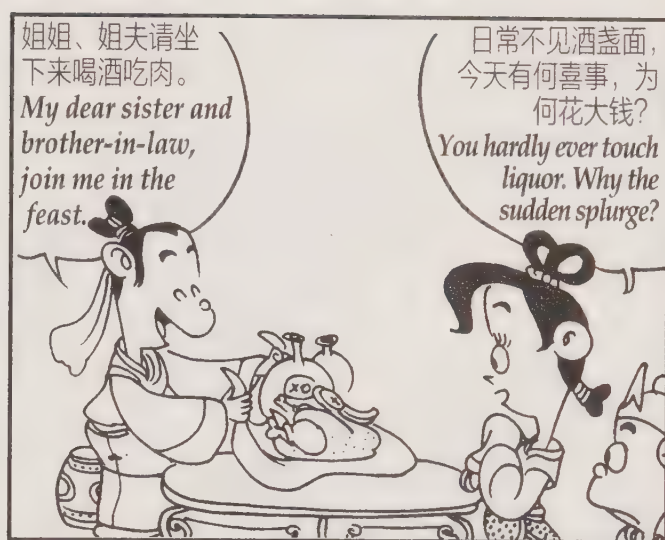
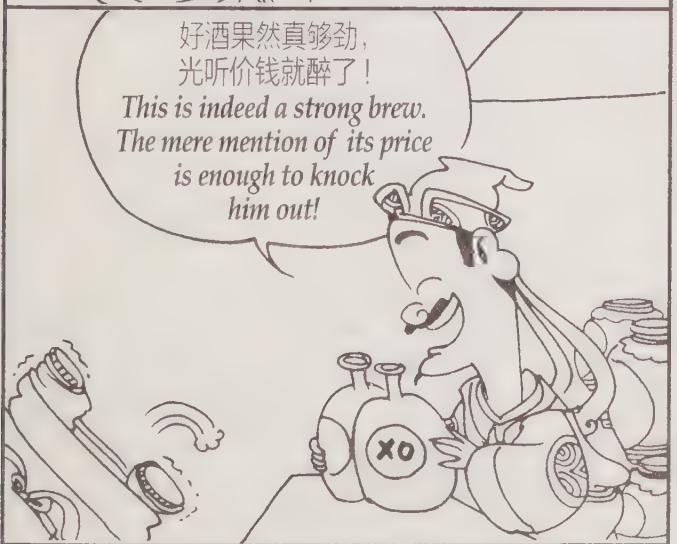
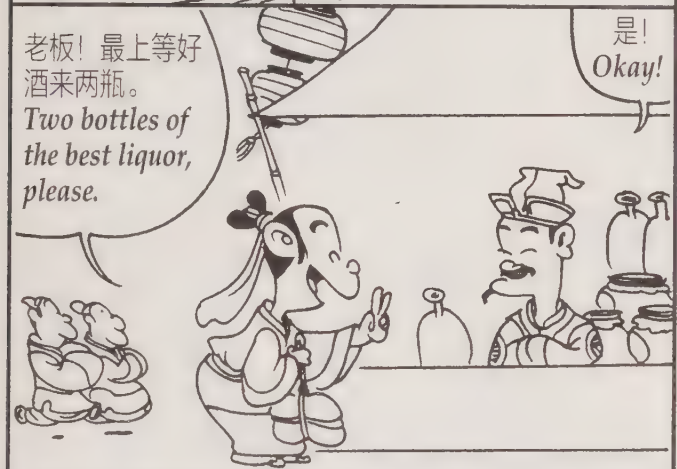




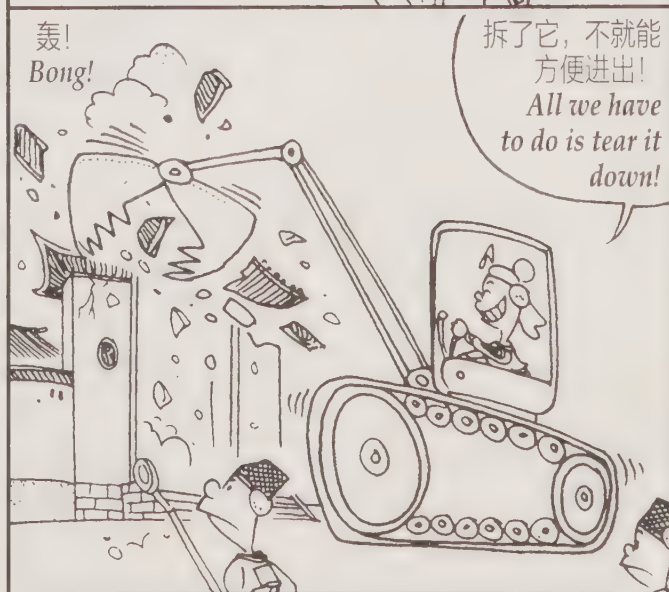
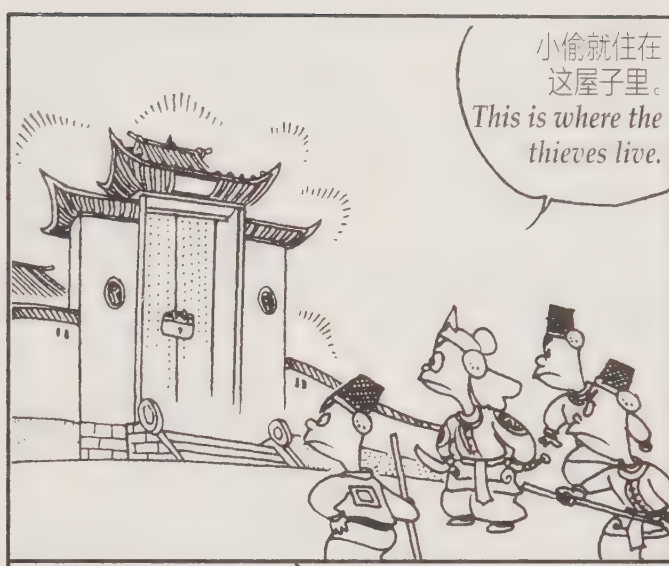






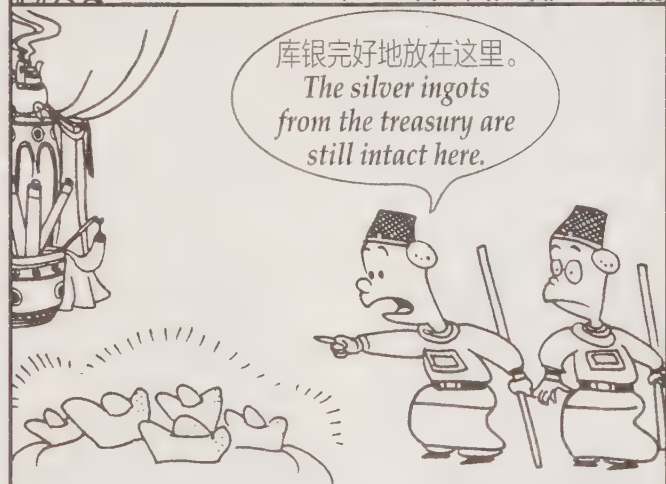




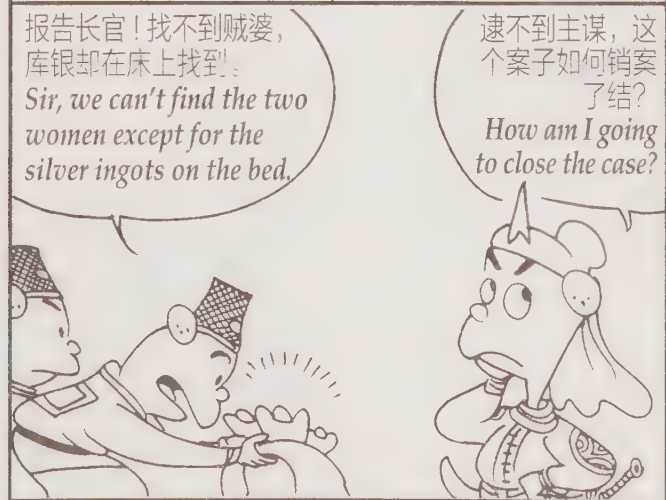




给我仔细地搜查！
Make a thorough search!



库银完好地放在这里。
The silver ingots from the treasury are still intact here.



报告长官！找不到贼婆，
库银却在床上找到。
Sir, we can't find the two women except for the silver ingots on the bed.

逮不到主谋，这个案子如何销案了结？
How am I going to close the case?



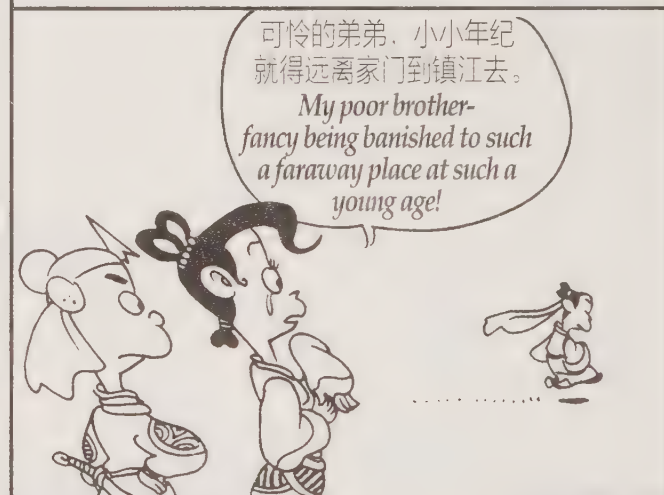
把库银押回去起诉，
罪名是“不假外出”。
Bring the silver ingots back to be prosecuted. They shall be charged with absence without leave.

冤枉！
We're innocent!

哇！
Wah!

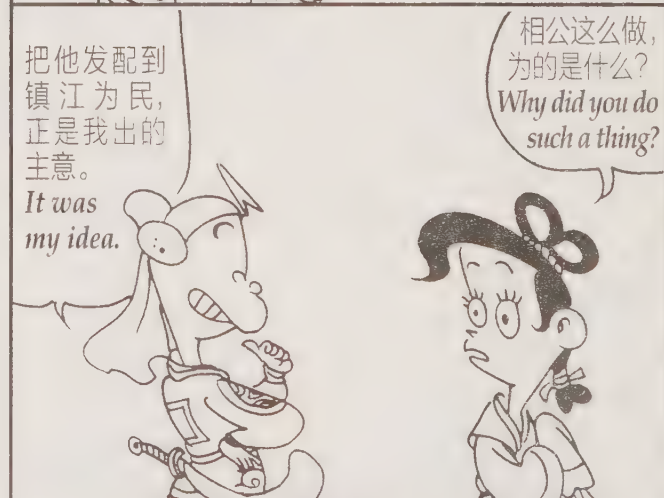


县官对许仙从轻发落，
发配镇江为民……
Xu Xian received a light sentence and was banished to Zhenjiang...



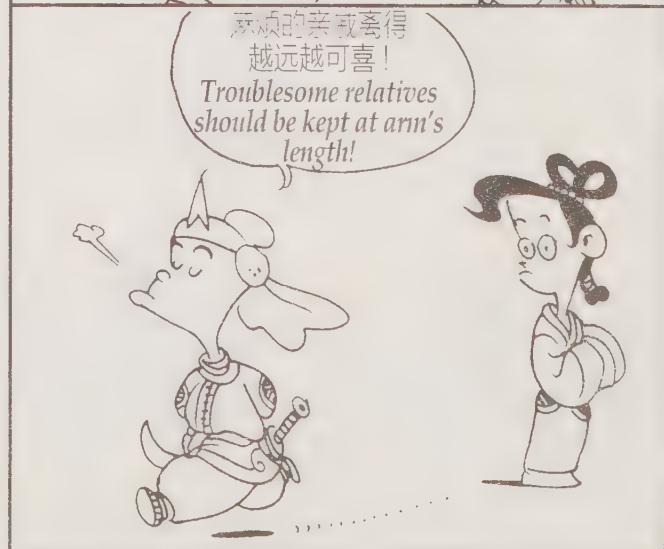
可怜的弟弟，小小年纪
就得远离家门到镇江去。

My poor brother-fancy being banished to such a faraway place at such a young age!



把他发配到镇江为民，
正是我出的主意。
It was my idea.

相公这么做，为的是什么？
Why did you do such a thing?



麻烦的亲戚离得越远越可喜！
Troublesome relatives should be kept at arm's length!



许仙来到镇江，蒙姐夫的推荐，暂居在何员外家中。

Xu Xian's brother-in-law had arranged for him to stay with Squire He for the time being.

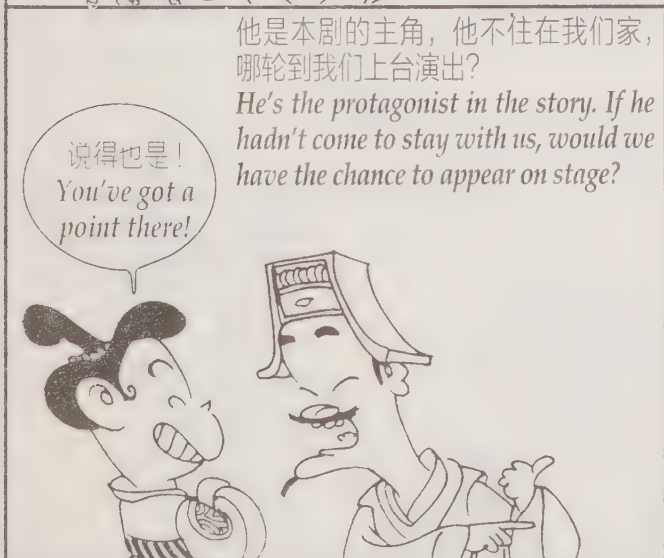


光阴似箭，匆匆又过了半年……
Half a year went by...



平白让许仙住了半年，对我们有什么好处？
What do we gain by letting Xu Xian stay here?

当然好处多多！
We have plenty to gain from it!



他是本剧的主角，他不住在我们家，哪轮到上台演出？

He's the protagonist in the story. If he hadn't come to stay with us, would we have the chance to appear on stage?

说得也是！
You've got a point there!



请问是否有位许公子住在这里？
Excuse me, is there a Master Xu staying here?

有啊！请进。
Oh yes. Please come in.



你这个贼婆为何不放过我，还要苦苦缠我？
You thief! Why won't you leave me alone? Stop pestering me!

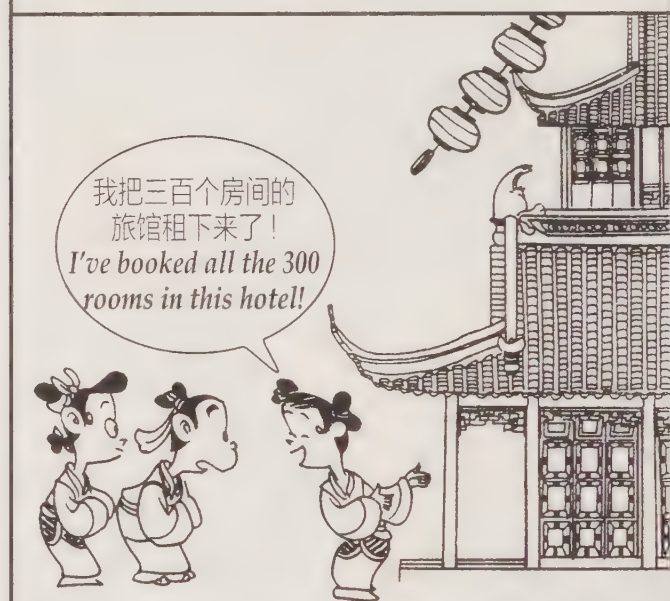
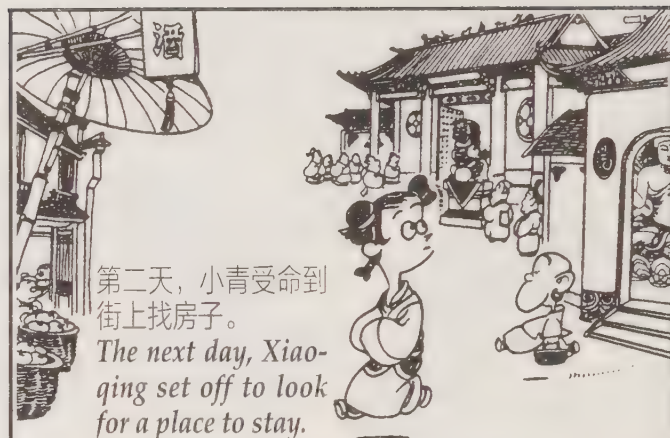
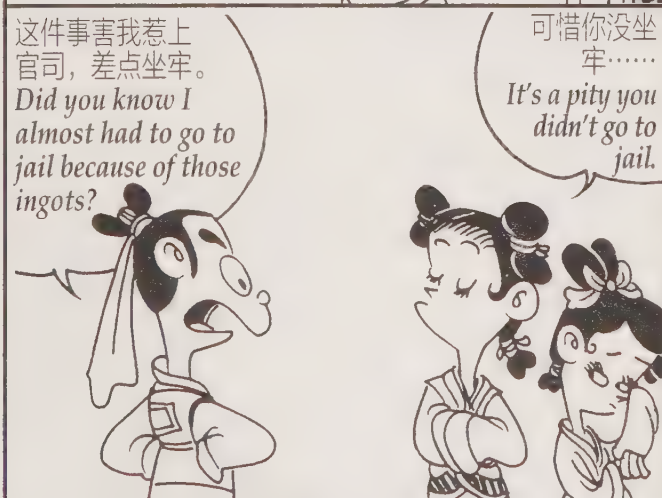


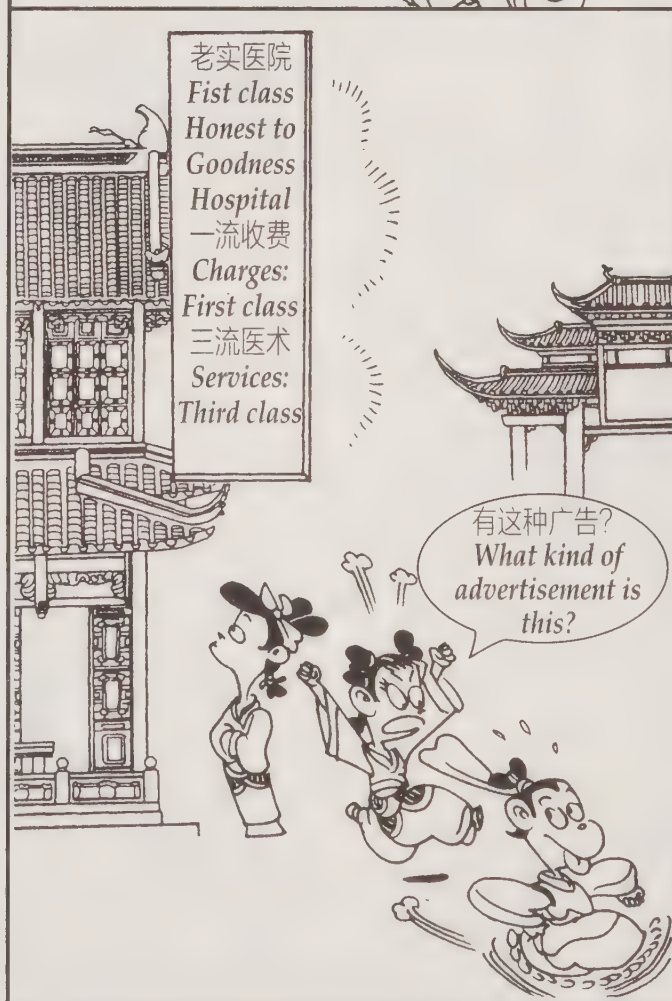
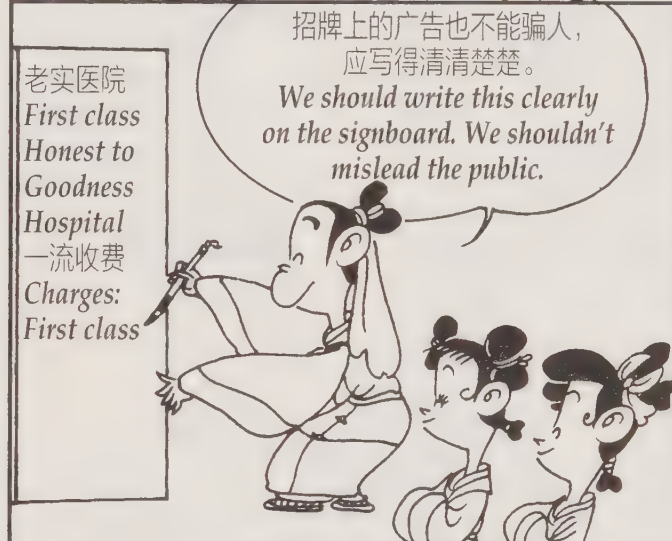
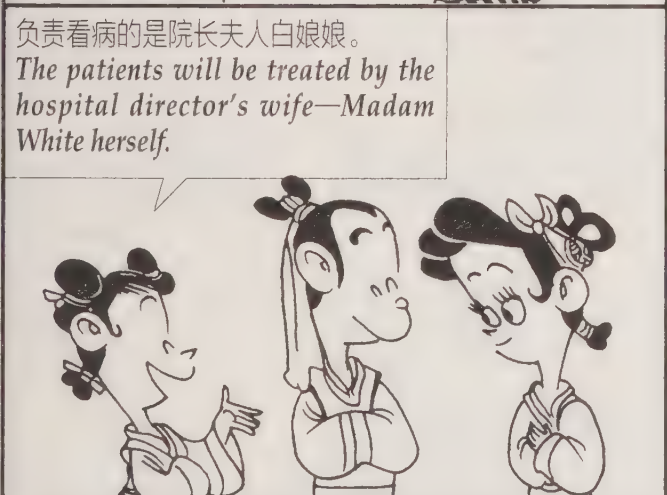
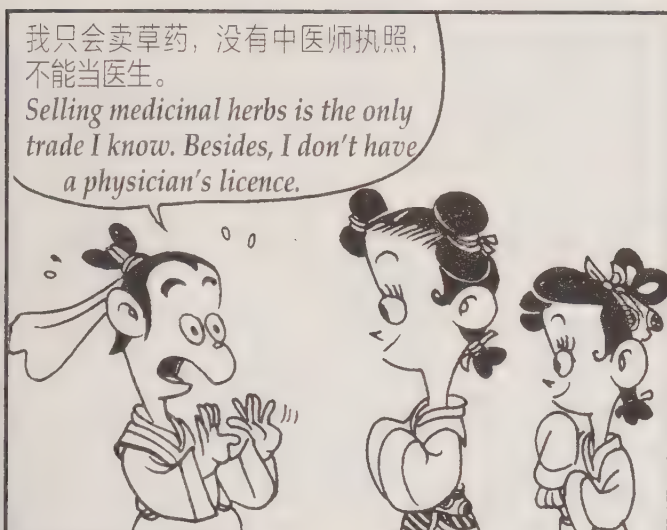
许仙！你真是不知好歹，人在福中不知福！给她们缠有什么不好？

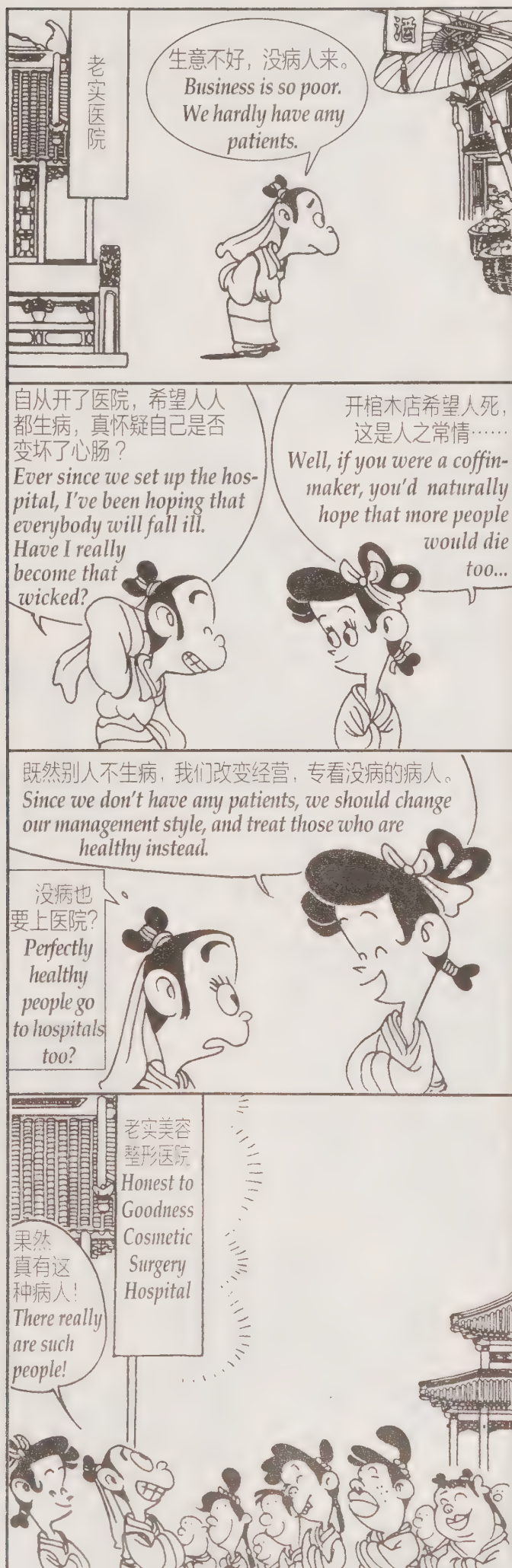
Xu Xian, you fool! You don't know how lucky you are! Isn't it good to be pestered by them?

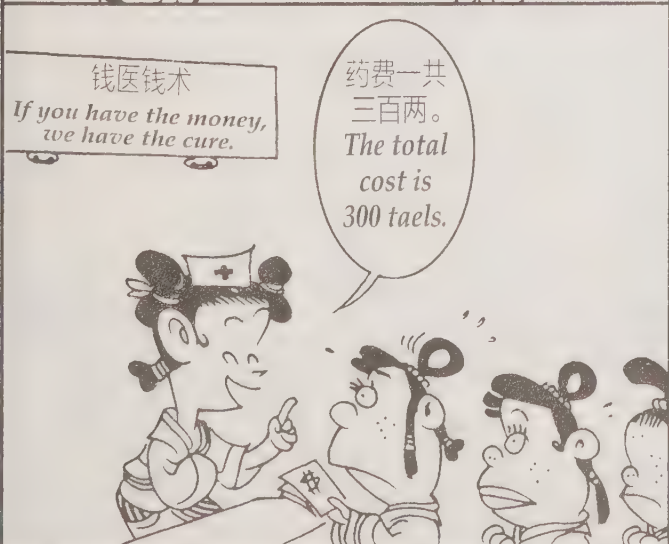
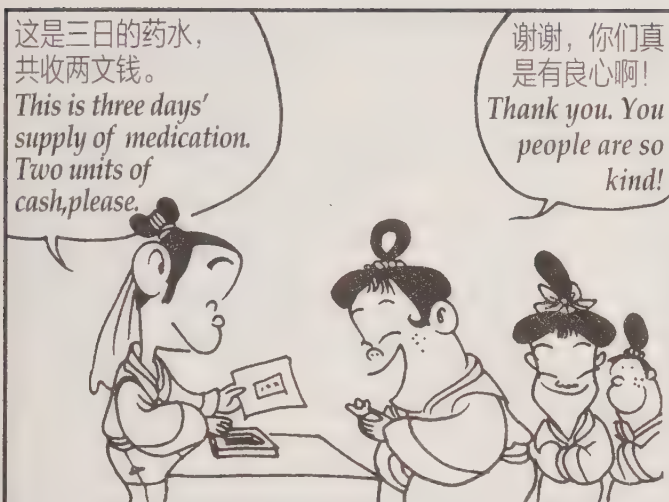


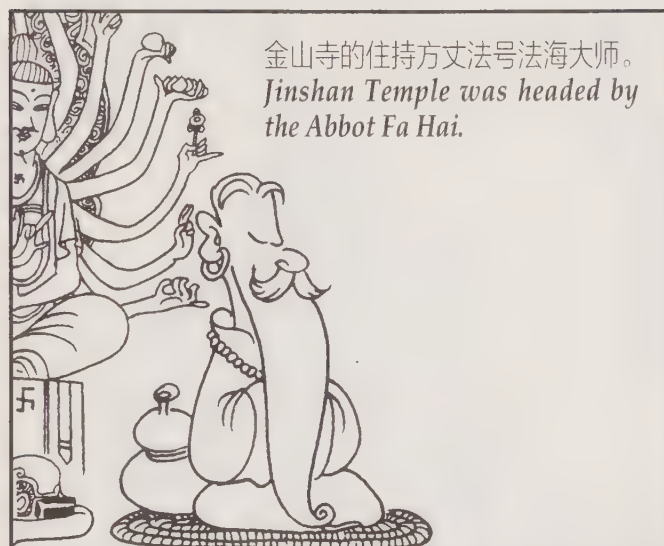
要是她们肯缠我，那有多好！
I'd love to be in your place!









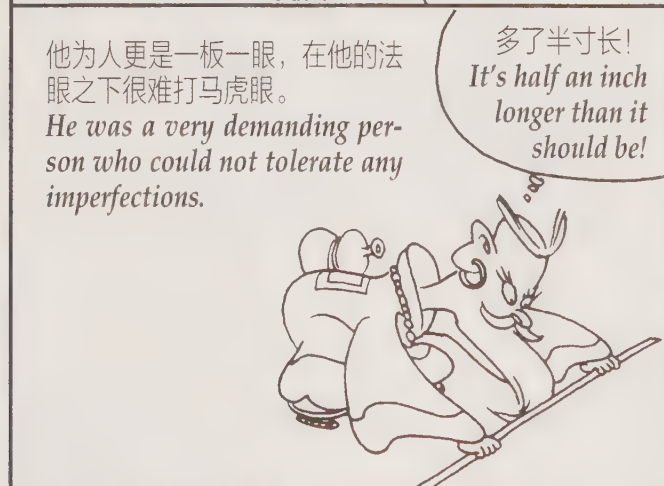


金山寺的住持方丈法号法海大师。
Jinshan Temple was headed by
the Abbot Fa Hai.



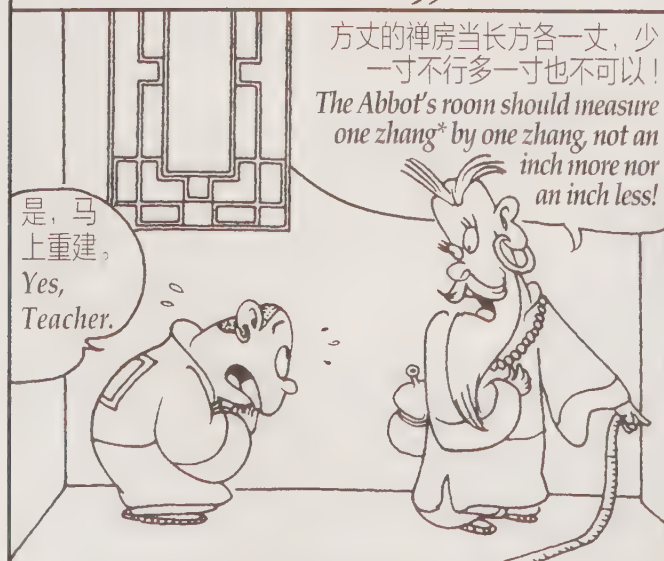
降魔神咒！
Be gone,
you accursed spirit!

法海德高望重自是不用提，
镇魔降妖之术更是一等一。
Fa Hai was well respected
among the devotees,
and was famous for
subduing evil spirits.



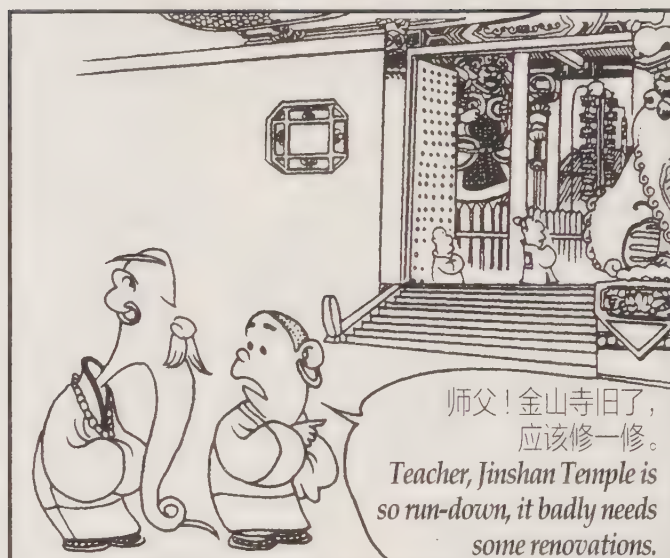
他为人更是一板一眼，在他的法
眼之下很难打马虎眼。
He was a very demanding per-
son who could not tolerate any
imperfections.

多了半寸长！
It's half an inch
longer than it
should be!



方丈的禅房当长方各一丈，少
一寸不行多一寸也不可以！
The Abbot's room should measure
one zhang* by one zhang, not an
inch more nor
an inch less!

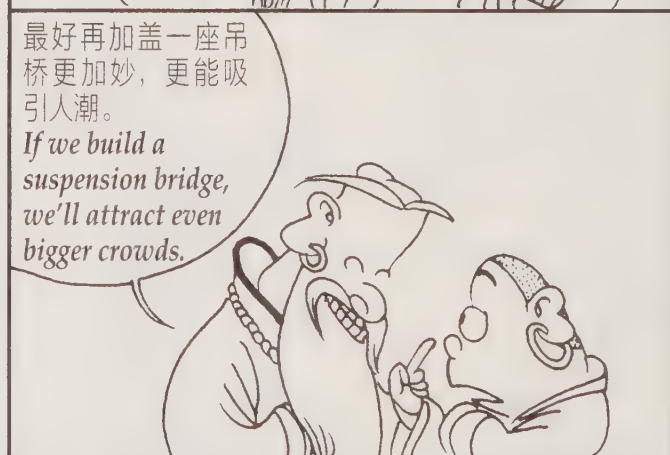
是，马
上重建。
Yes,
Teacher.



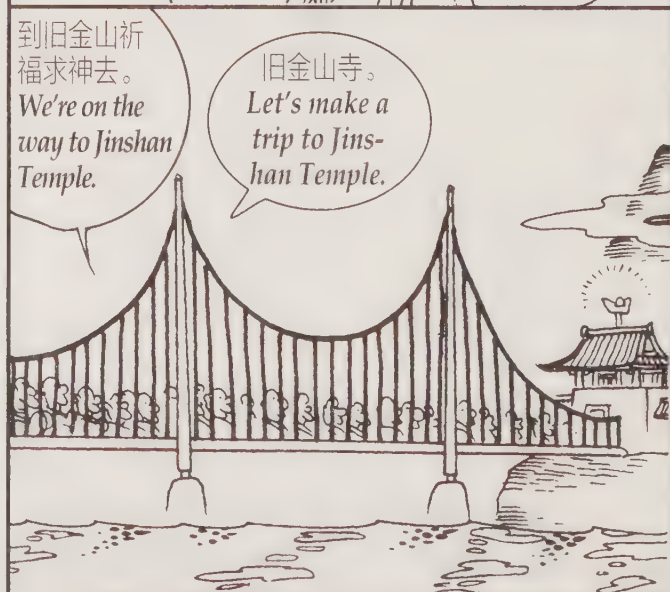
师父！金山寺旧了，
应该修一修。
Teacher, Jinshan Temple is
so run-down, it badly needs
some renovations.



金山寺当然是越旧越好。
The more run-down the
temple is, the better.



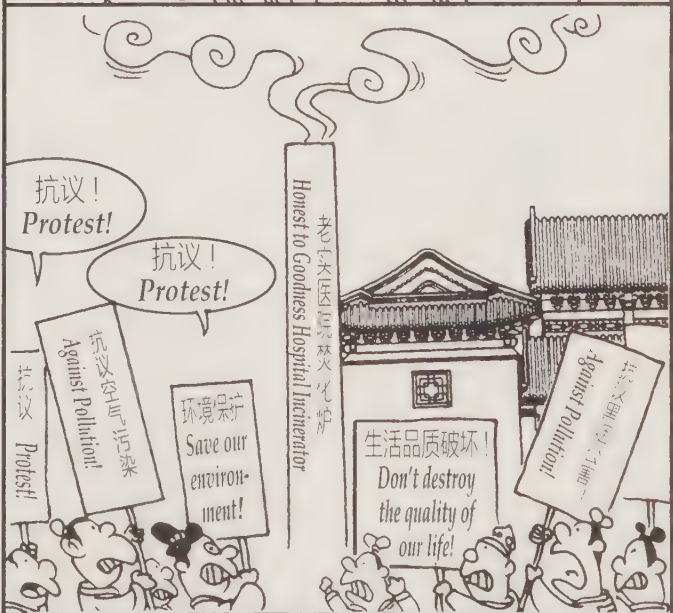
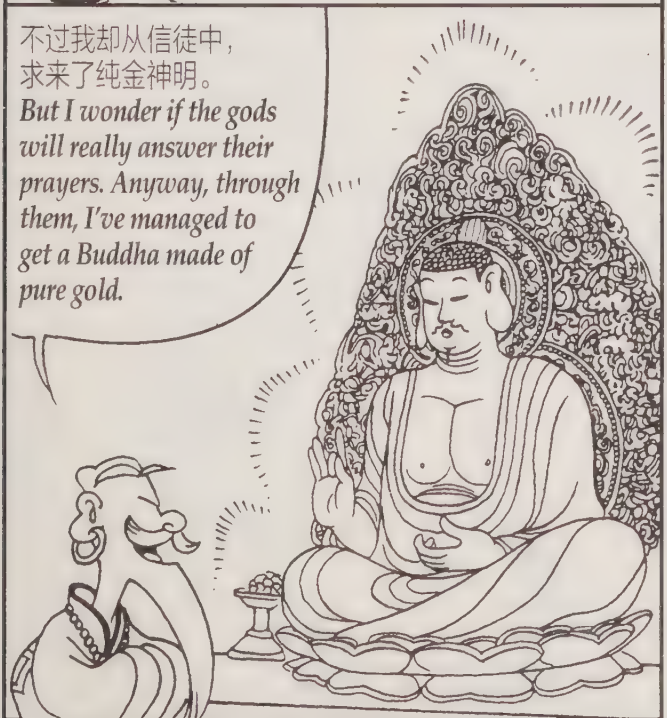
最好再加盖一座吊
桥更加妙，更能吸
引人潮。
If we build a
suspension bridge,
we'll attract even
bigger crowds.

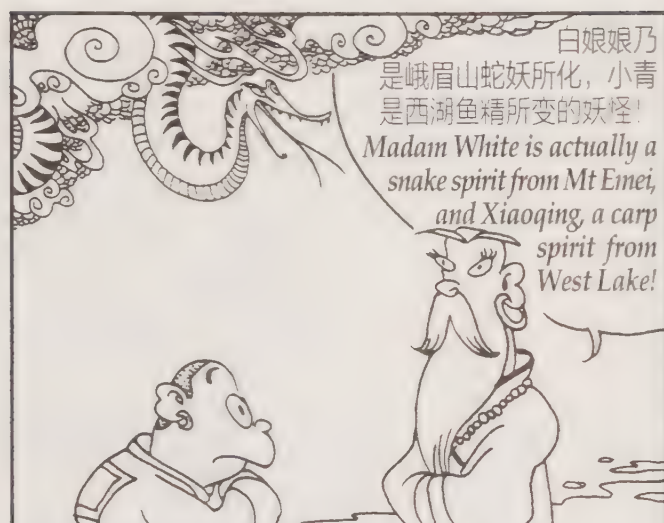


到旧金山祈
福求神去。
We're on the
way to Jinshan
Temple.

旧金山寺。
Let's make a
trip to Jins-
han Temple.

* One zhang=3.33 metres.



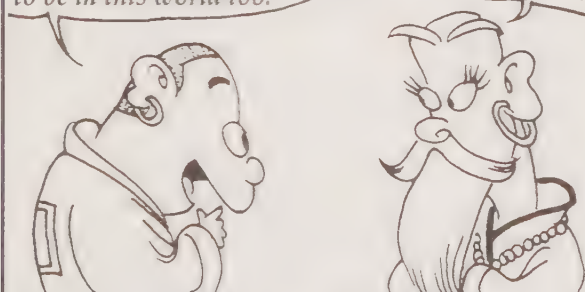


白蛇、青鱼这两个妖孽胆敢私下红尘，为师誓将她们除去，从地球上消失！
They had the audacity to sneak their way into the mortal world! I vow to destroy them and make them disappear from the face of the earth!

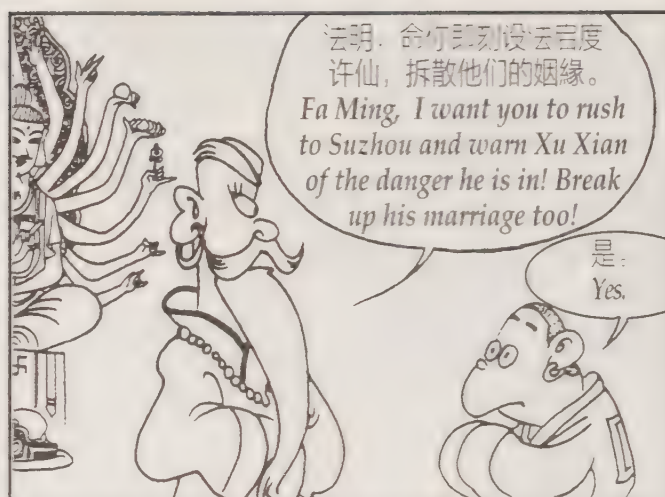


其实蛇与鱼并不丑恶狠毒，他们也有权生存在世。
Actually, snakes and carps are neither ugly nor venomous creatures. They have the right to be in this world too.

你怎会替它们求情？平日念的是什么经书？
Whose side are you on? What Buddhist books did you refer to?



徒弟念的是这本《可爱的动物》。
"The Wonderful World of Animals!"



是：Yes.

俗话说：“促成一段姻缘胜造七级浮屠。”
As the saying goes, "Bringing a couple together in marriage is better than giving offerings to the gods."

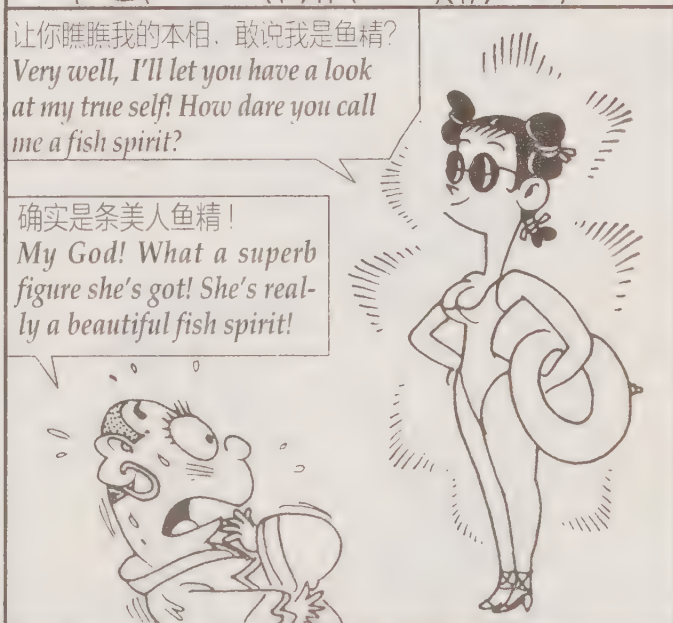
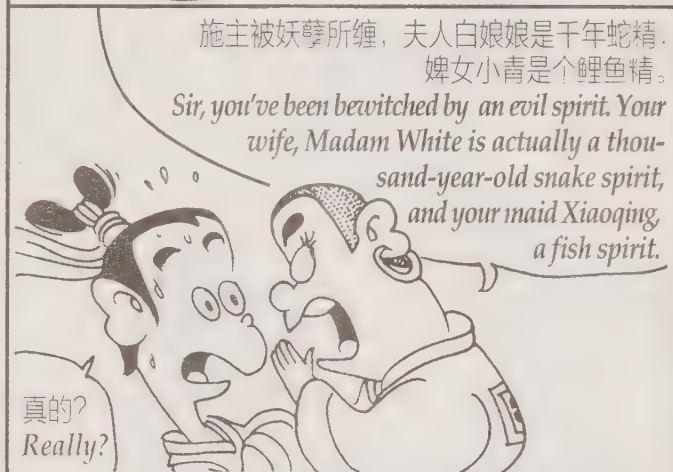
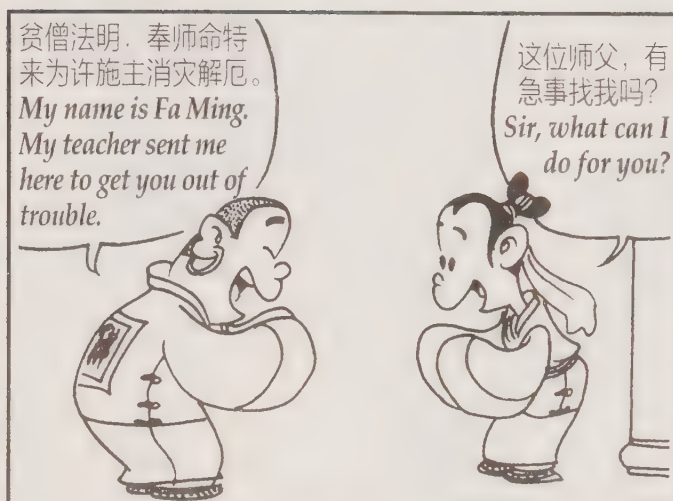


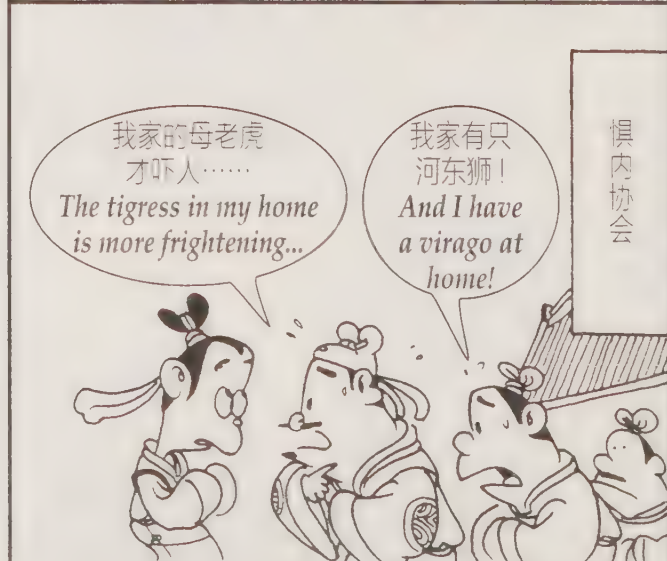
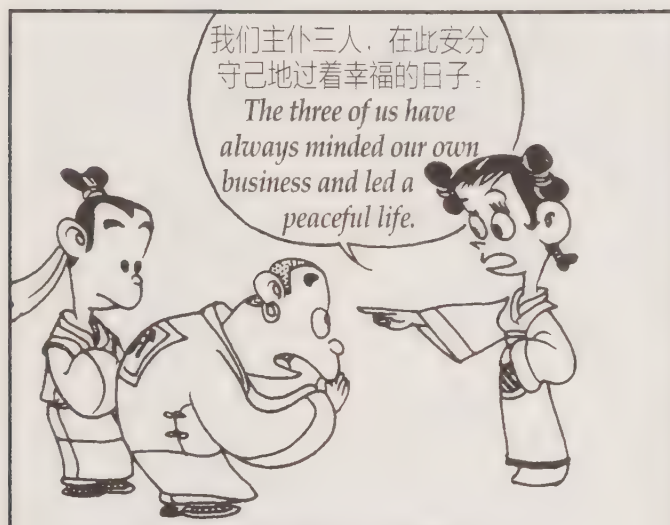
师父何苦要做坏人，硬生生地拆散他们的幸福？
Teacher, why do you insist on being a villain and breaking them up?



我不入地狱谁入地狱！
Well, somebody has to do the dirty work!

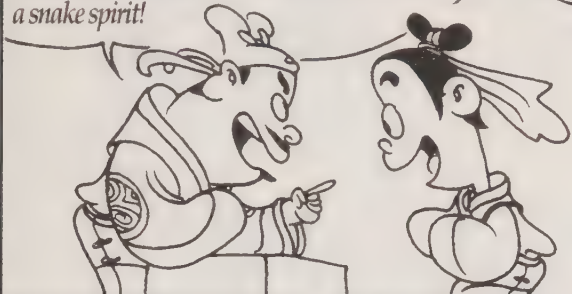






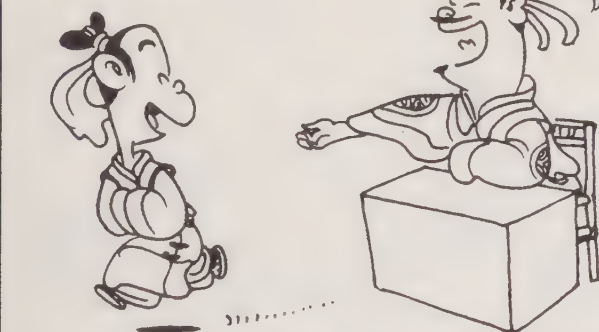
端阳节那天你让白娘娘喝雄黄酒，待她醉了便可知她是不是蛇精！
On the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, give your wife some liquor with realgar added to it. When she's drunk, you'll be able to tell if she's indeed a snake spirit!

好办法，我回去试试便知。
Good idea, I'll give it a try.



与你相谈，心宽了不少。
I feel so much better after talking to you.

请付谈话费三千文。
That will be 3,000 units of cash, please.



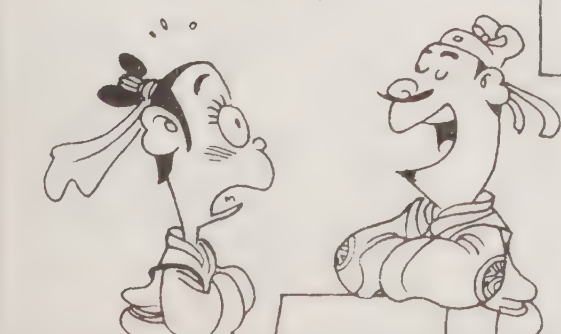
你算哪门子江湖术士，跟你谈两句话还要收钱？
Are you some kind of charlatan or what? Why should I pay you for this conversation?

我不是江湖术士，而是正牌律师。
Well, I'm not a charlatan, but a licenced lawyer.



谈话费，一个时辰收三千文。
My counselling fees are 3,000 units of cash per hour.

法律博士
律师
Doctorate of Law



端阳节那天，许仙果然买回雄黄酒想灌醉白娘娘。试她一试……
On the day of the Dragon Boat Festival, Xu Xian bought some realgar from the market. He hoped to make Madam White drunk to find out if she was really a snake...



娘子，端阳佳节陪我一同喝杯雄黄酒好避邪。
Dearie, it's the Dragon Boat Festival. Why don't you join me for a drink? It will help ward off evil spirits.

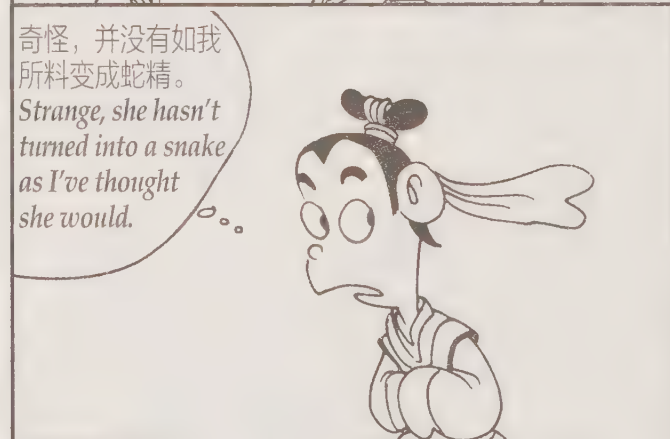
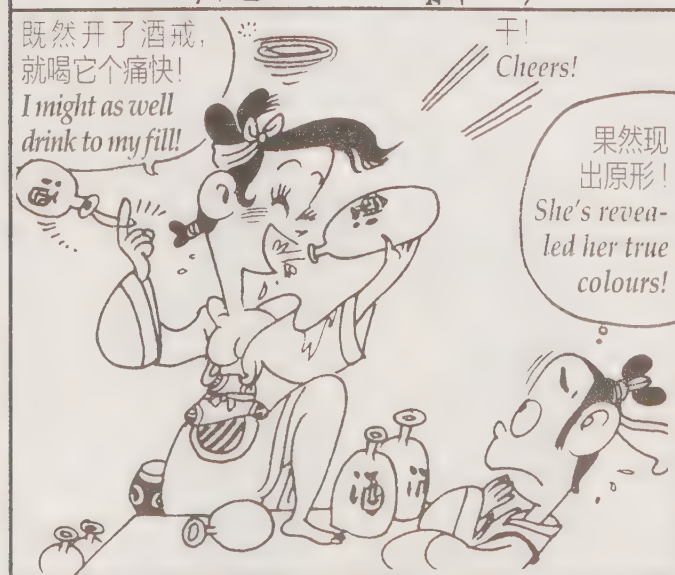
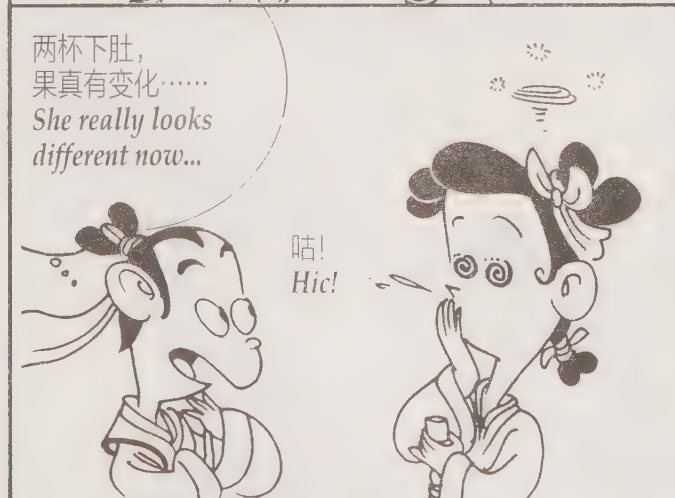
抱歉！我不能陪你喝酒。
Sorry I can't join you.

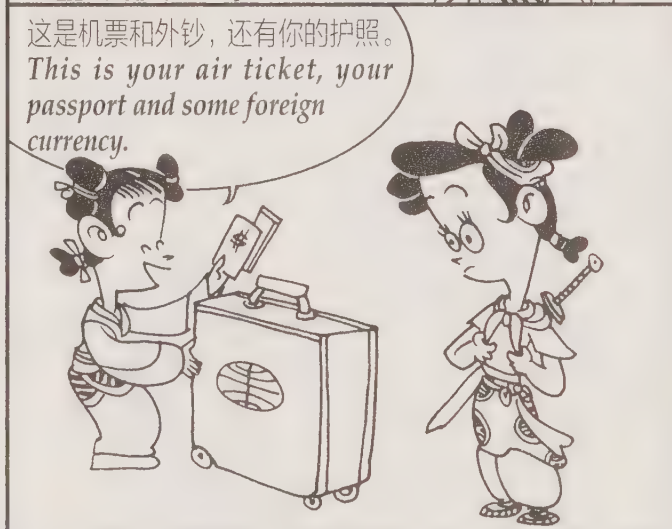
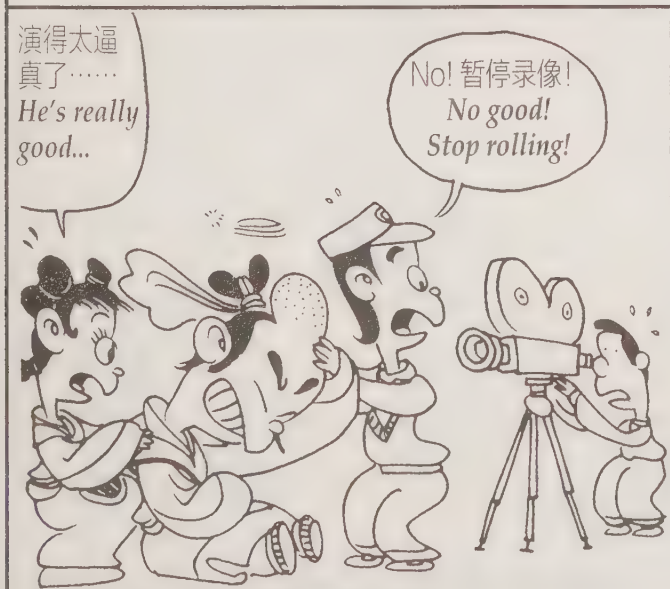
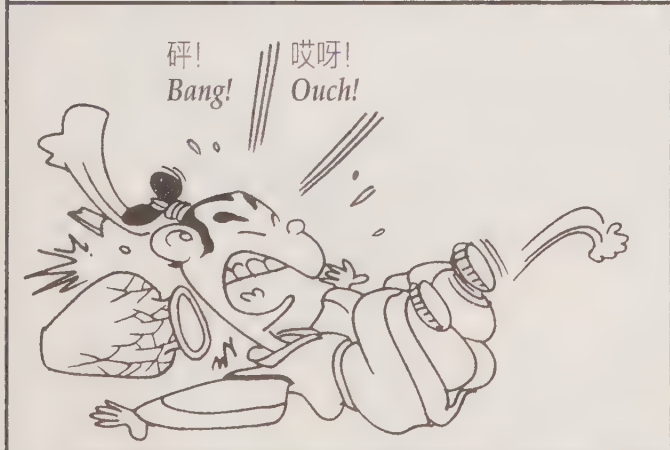
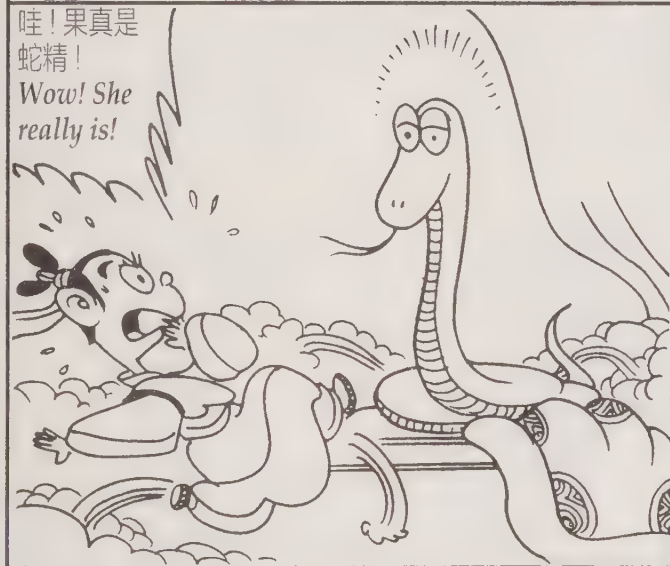
都快七老八十喽，还未成年少女呢？
You're almost eighty. Are you still a minor?

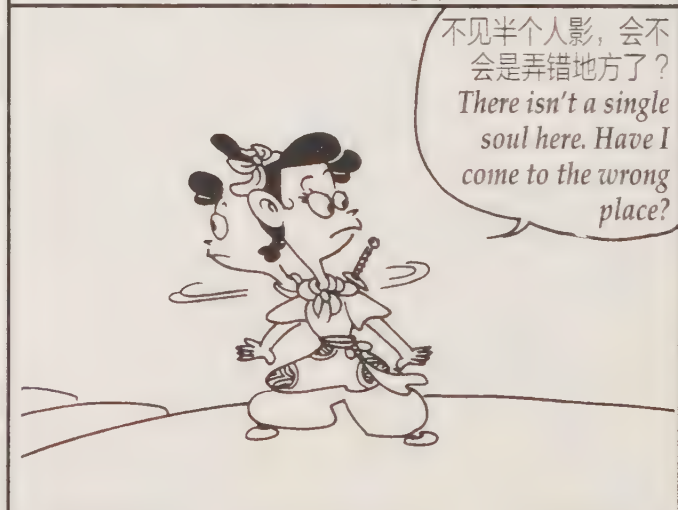
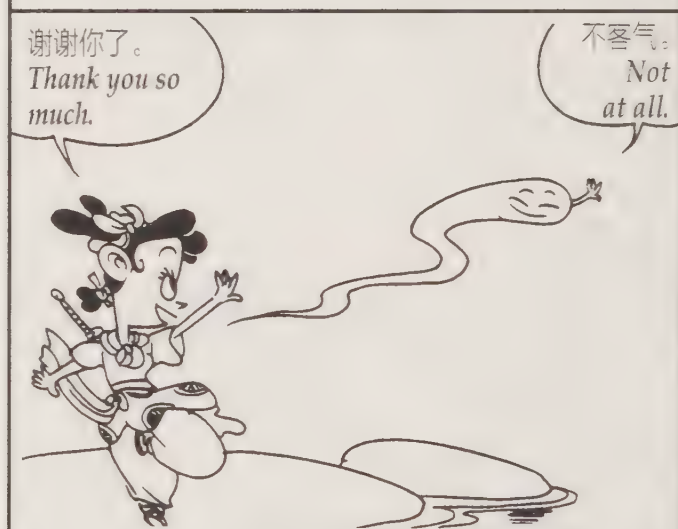
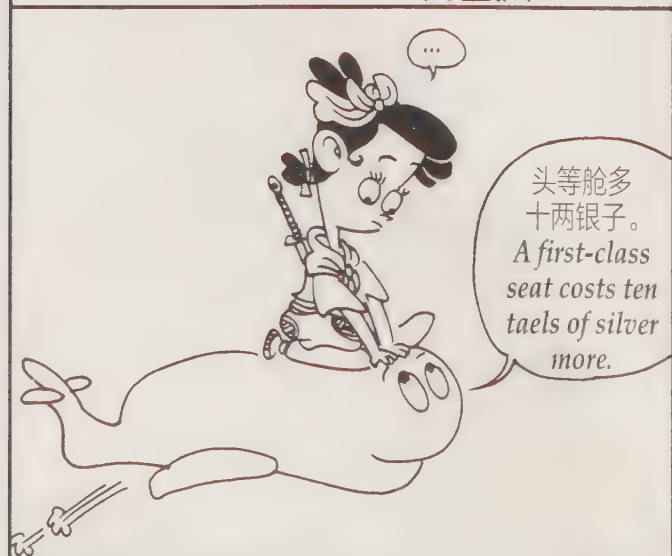
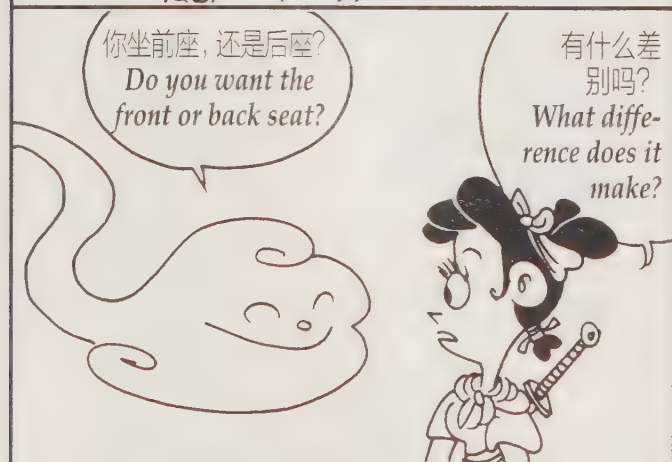
依法规定，未成年不能喝酒。
The law forbids all minors from drinking alcohol.

可是肚子里的小孩才满六个月呀！
But the baby in my womb is barely six months old!

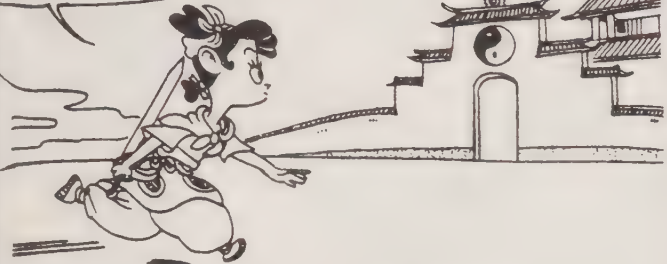








前面这道观应是南极仙翁的洞府。
This Taoist temple should be the residence of the Deity of the South Pole.



果然院里种满了奇花异卉。
Wow, this garden is filled with all kinds of strange flowers and plants.



这么珍贵的仙花仙草竟然无人看守警戒。
These plants are so precious, yet they are left unguarded.

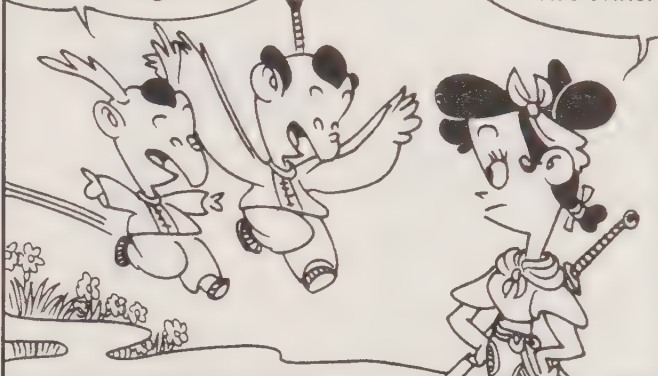


谁说没有？这些仙草是由本黄蜂保安公司负责警卫。
Who says so? These magic herbs are looked after by Wasp Security Service.



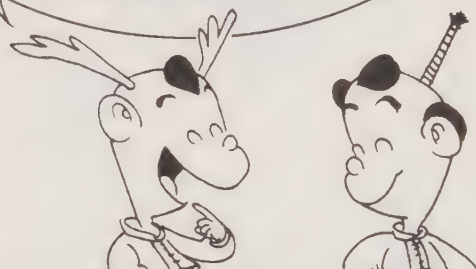
生意上门了，有人来盗仙草呢！
Someone has come to steal the magic herbs!

原来是两个毛头小鬼。
So, it's just you two brats.



咱们鹿仙童、鹤仙童修行几百年了，还有人小看我们呢。
We, the Stag Fairy and the Stork Fairy have a few hundred years of practice between us, yet someone still looks down on us.

就是说嘛！
Exactly!

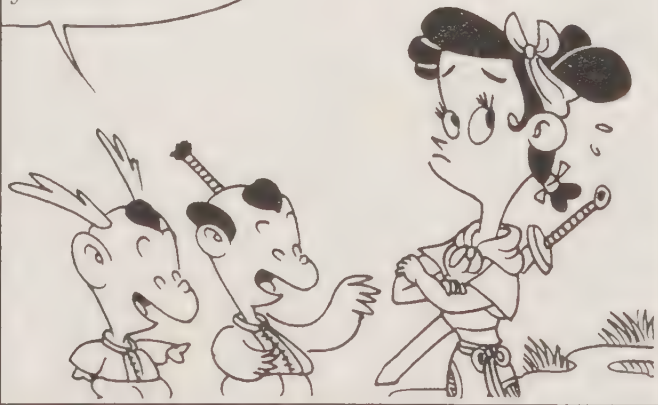


你们都输给我，我的道行当然比你们高得多。
Both of you are not my match. I've chalked up more years of practice than you.

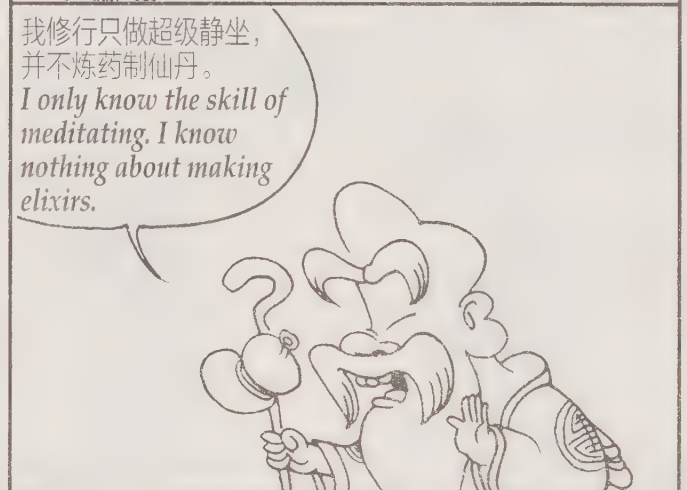
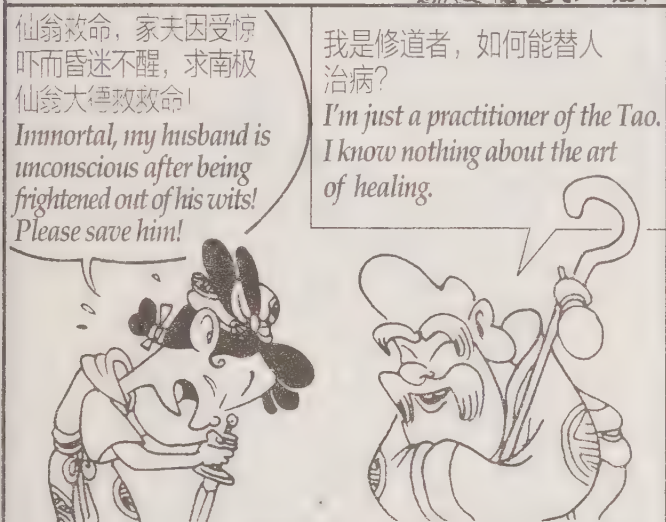


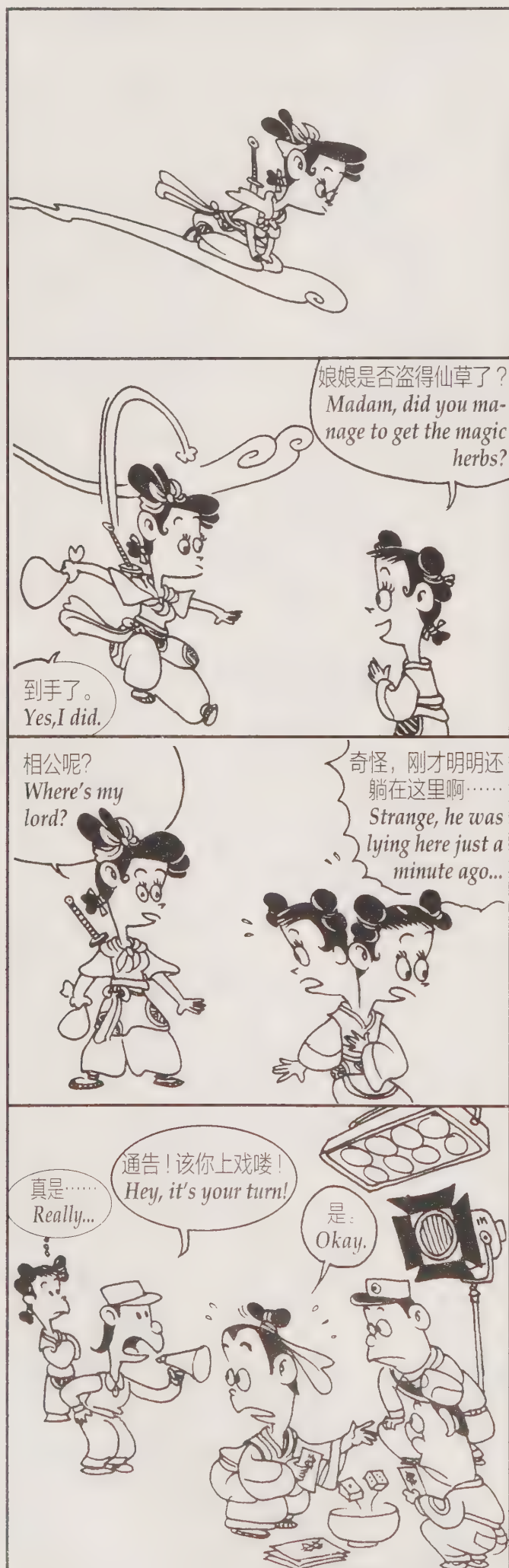
你报出真实年龄我们就认输，你到底几百岁？
Are you a few hundred years old?

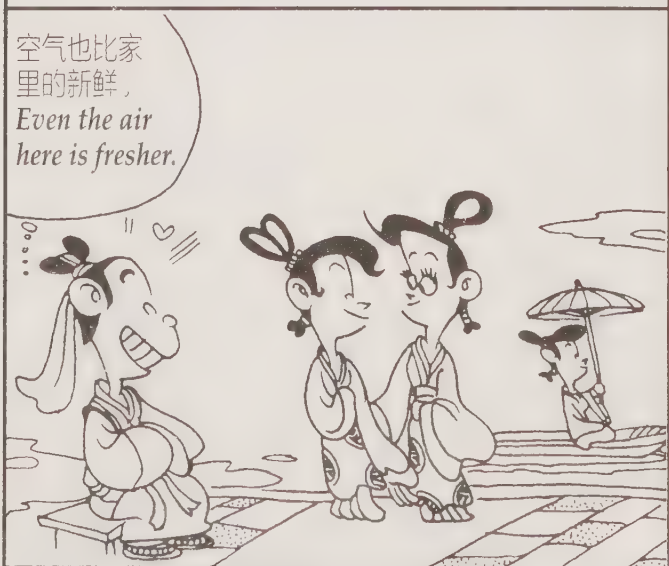
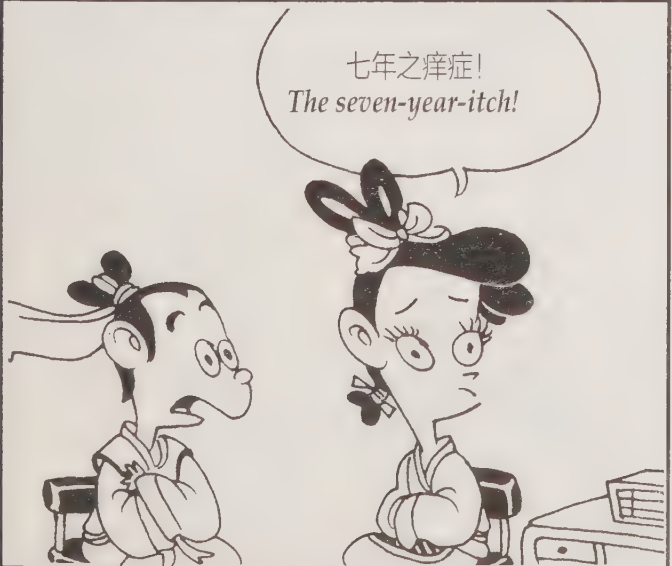
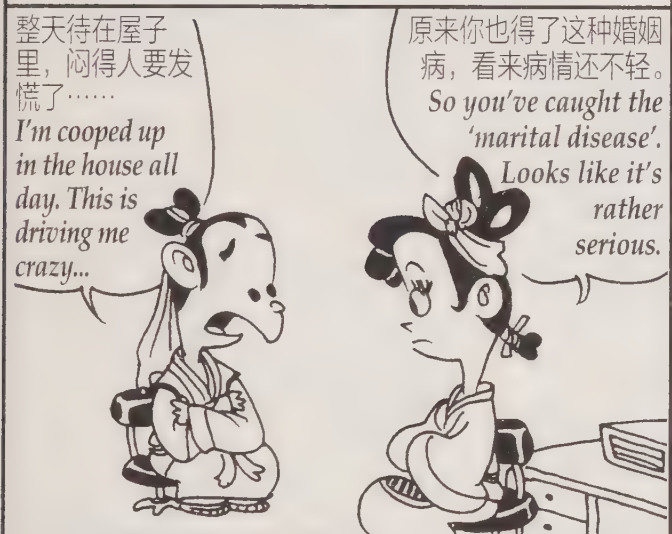
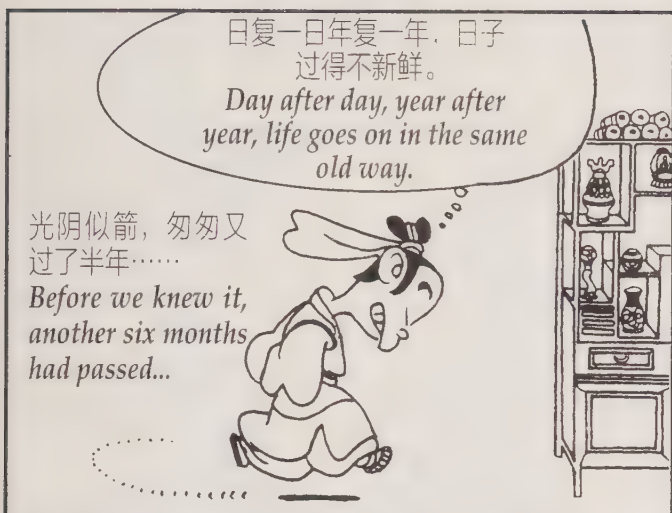
秘密！
That's a secret!

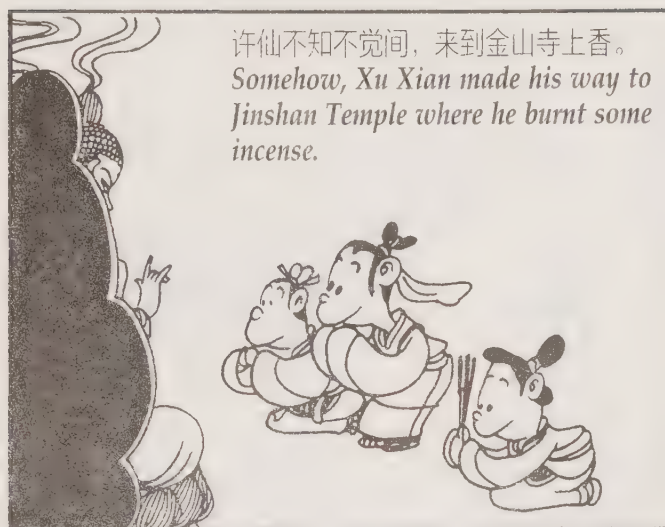




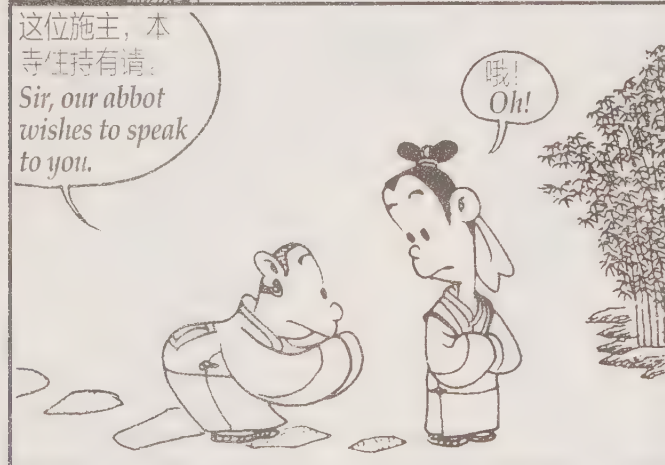








许仙不知不觉间，来到金山寺上香。
Somehow, Xu Xian made his way to Jinshan Temple where he burnt some incense.

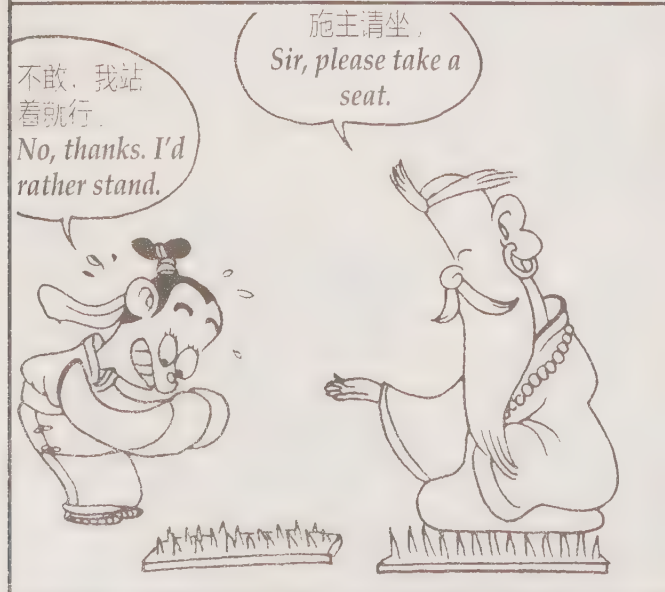


这位施主，本寺住持有请。
Sir, our abbot wishes to speak to you.

哦！
Oh!

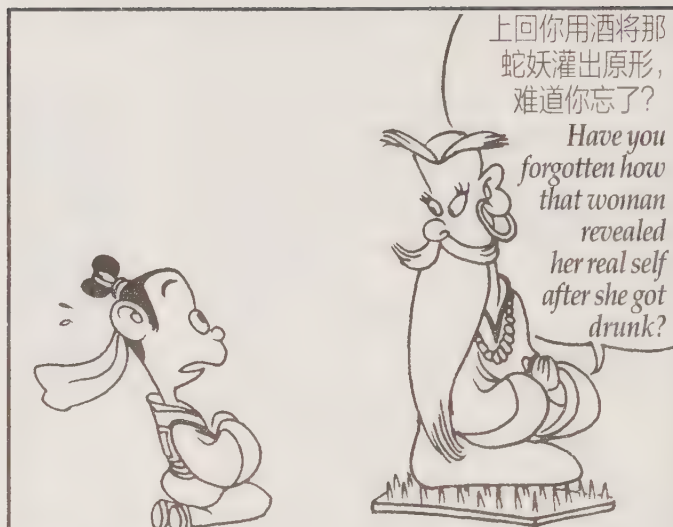


原来是法海师父找我
Reverend Fa Hai, I'm pleased to meet you.



施主请坐。
Sir, please take a seat.

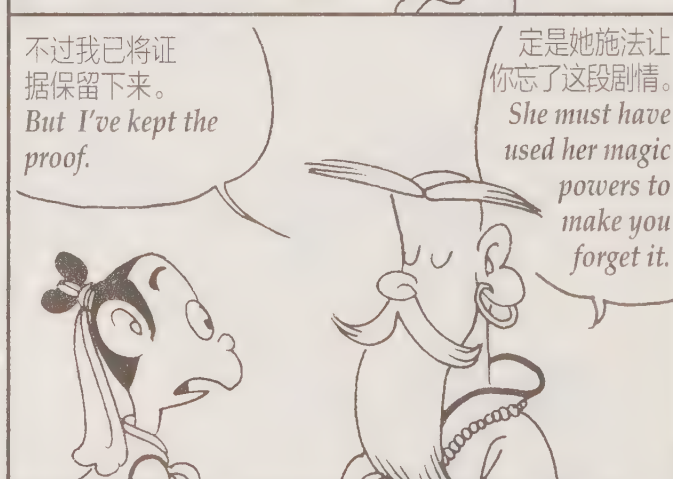
不敢，我站着就行。
No, thanks. I'd rather stand.



上回你用酒将那蛇妖灌出原形，难道你忘了？
Have you forgotten how that woman revealed her real self after she got drunk?

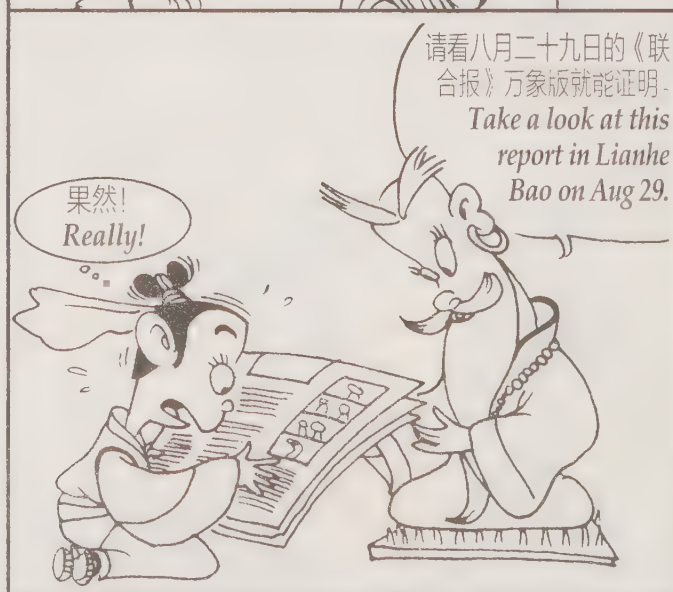


奇怪，这件事我一直想不起来，不记得……
It's strange, but I don't seem to recall...



不过我已将证据保留下来。
But I've kept the proof.

定是她魔法让你忘了这段剧情。
She must have used her magic powers to make you forget it.



请看八月二十九日的《联合报》万象版就能证明。
Take a look at this report in Lianhe Bao on Aug 29.

果然！
Really!

可怕啊，娘子果然是白蛇，师父
你要救救我……
Oh, this is so terrible. Madam
White is actually a snake spirit.
Teacher, please help me...



那当然。
Sure.



你暂时在此住三天，蛇妖上门来要人时，我会施法
将她制服。
Stay here for three days. When she's here to look
for you, I'll use my magic powers to deal with her.



三日太久了，
一日还差不多。
Three days is a bit too
long. Will one day do?



咱们家里妻管严，一日
未归保证明天就会赶到这里。
My wife is very strict with
me. She'll rush here if I
don't go home for just
a day.



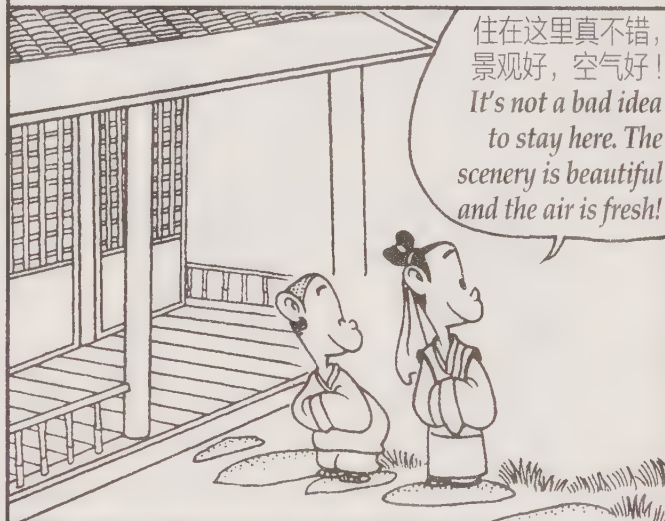
你随小沙弥到禅房小住两天。
Follow him. He will show you to
the meditation room.



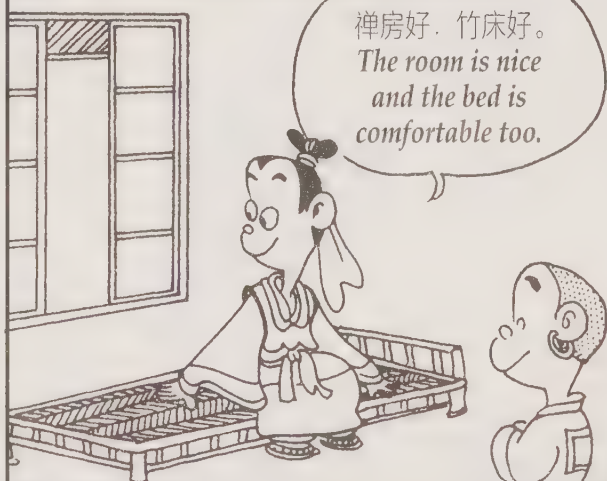
是。
Yes.



住在这里真不错，
景观好，空气好！
It's not a bad idea
to stay here. The
scenery is beautiful
and the air is fresh!



禅房好，竹床好。
The room is nice
and the bed is
comfortable too.



价钱也好！
The price is
right too!

啊……
Aahh...

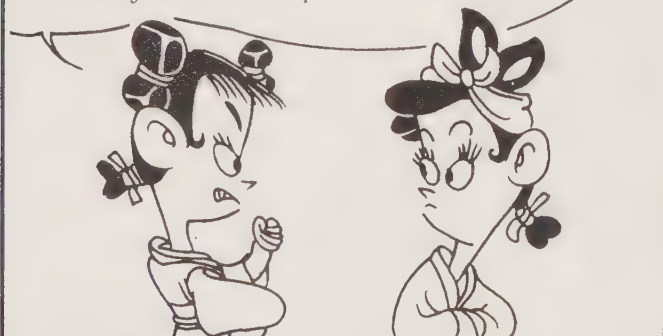


上等禅房
日租十两
Superior
Meditation
Room
Rate:
Ten taels
per night.

相公出去一日未归，想必是被法海老贼留住……
 Xu Xian made a trip to West Lake and didn't
 come home last night. Fa Hai must have kept
 him at the temple...



娘娘该想个办法对付，别让他们以为我们好欺负！
 Madam, you'd better do something about this, or
 Fa Hai may think we're a pushover!



冤有头，债有主！
 Every injustice
 has its perpetra-
 tor, every debt,
 its debtor!



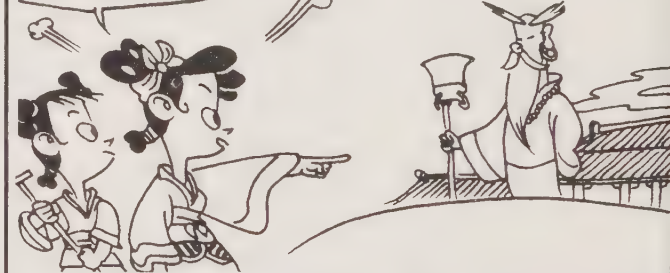
首先登报警告逃夫，不履行夫妻同居义务。
 First of all, I've issued a warning to Xu
 Xian for running away and not fulfilling
 his duty as a husband.



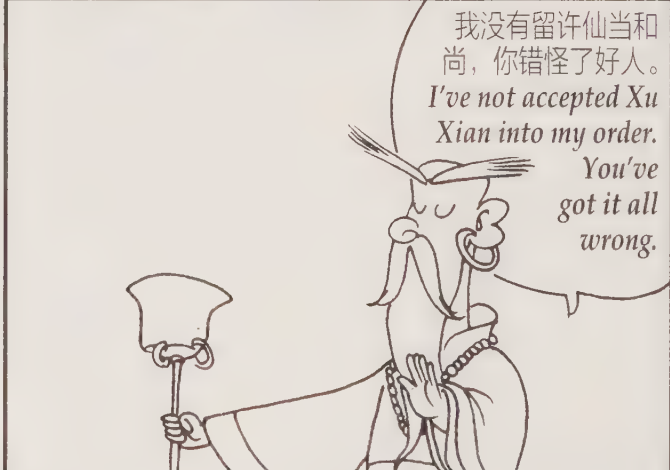
法海老贼！我白娘娘与
 小青特来向你耍人！
 Fa Hai, my maid Xiao-
 qing and I have come
 to demand the release
 of my husband!



你胆敢把我的夫君留下来
 当和尚，快快放他出来！
 How dare you keep my
 husband to turn him into
 a monk! You'd better
 hand him over!

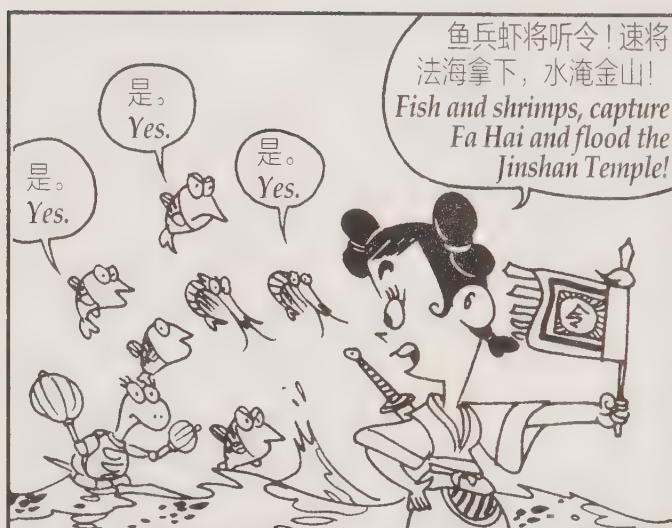
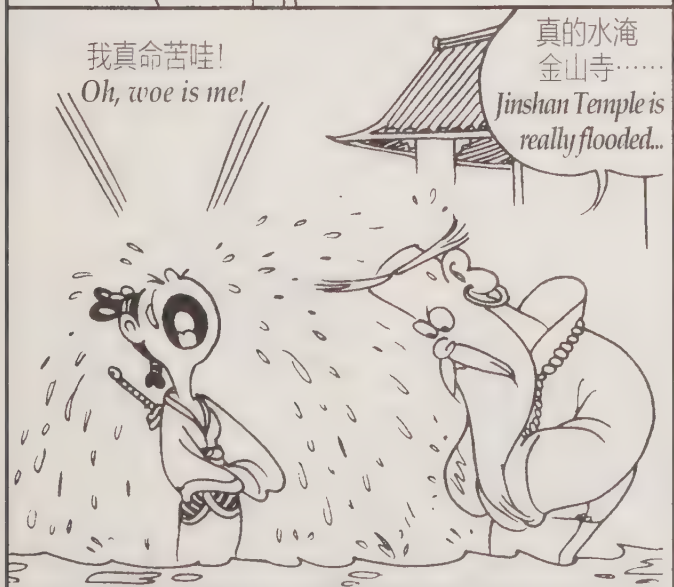
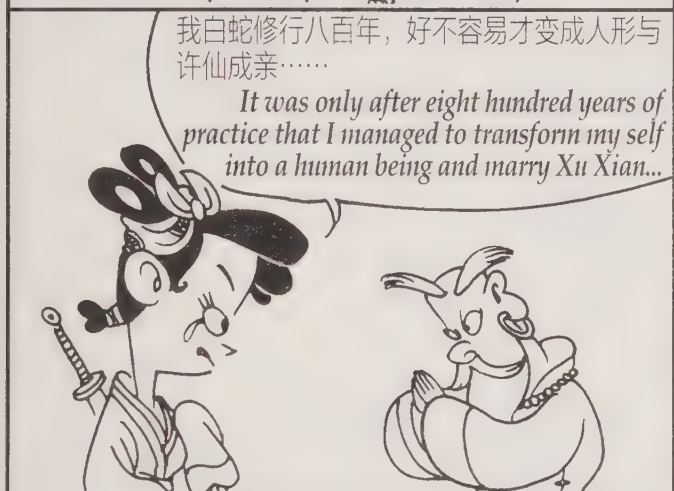
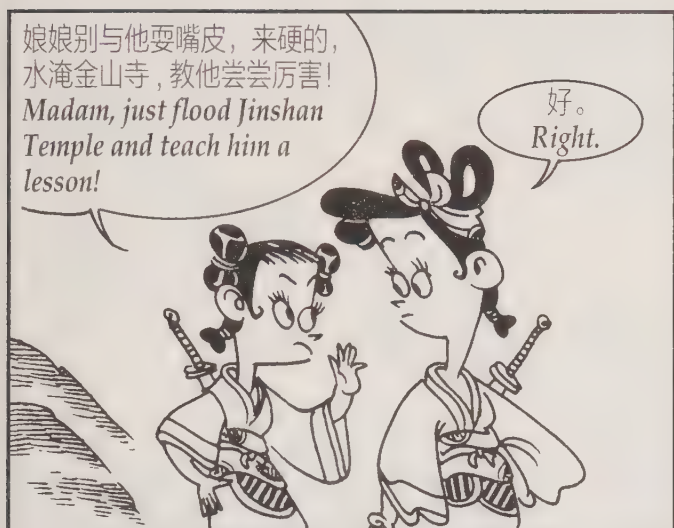


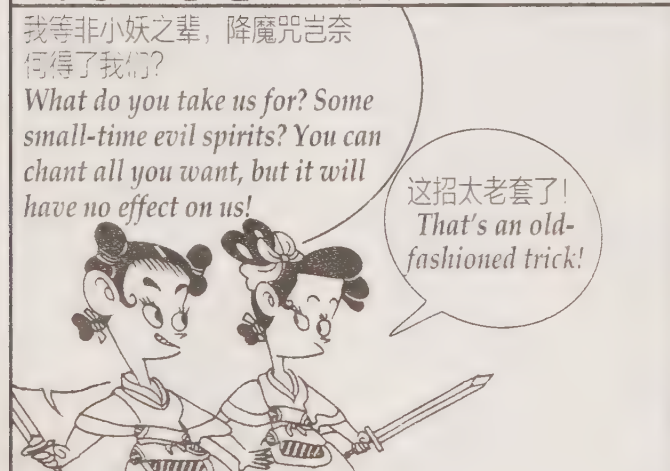
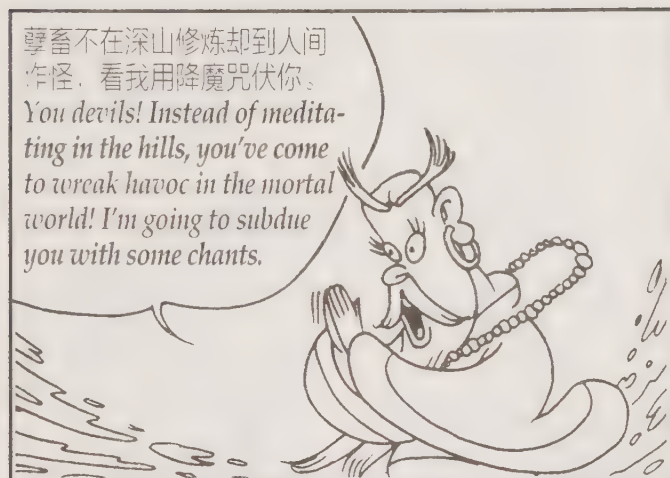
我没有留许仙当和
 尚，你错怪了好人。
 I've not accepted Xu
 Xian into my order.
 You've
 got it all
 wrong.



我宁可让他当个捐钱的居士，
 不要他做个吃粮的入室弟子。
 I'd rather he remained a lay
 Buddhist so that he could
 donate money to us, than
 have him as a disciple.





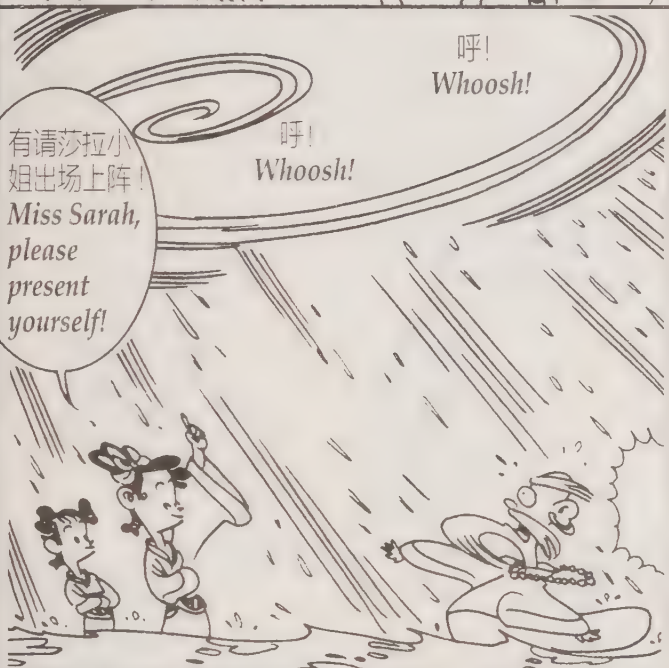


有哪位女性高手可对付
这些臭男人？

Which of you is strong enough
to deal with these jerks?

派莎拉小姐上阵，
便可收拾他们。

Let's enlist Miss
Sarah's help to fight
them.

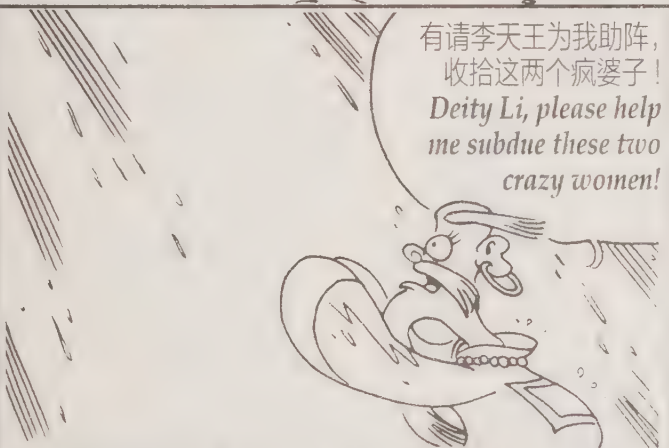


有请莎拉小
姐出场上阵！
Miss Sarah,
please
present
yourself!

呼！
Whoosh!

有请李天王为我助阵，
收拾这两个疯婆子！

Deity Li, please help
me subdue these two
crazy women!



家人事局通告放台
风假一天，今天休息。
We're sorry to inform
that it's a day off for the
typhoon today.

法海，水淹金山寺的
滋味可不好受吧？

Fa Hai, I suppose you
did not enjoy the flood,
did you?



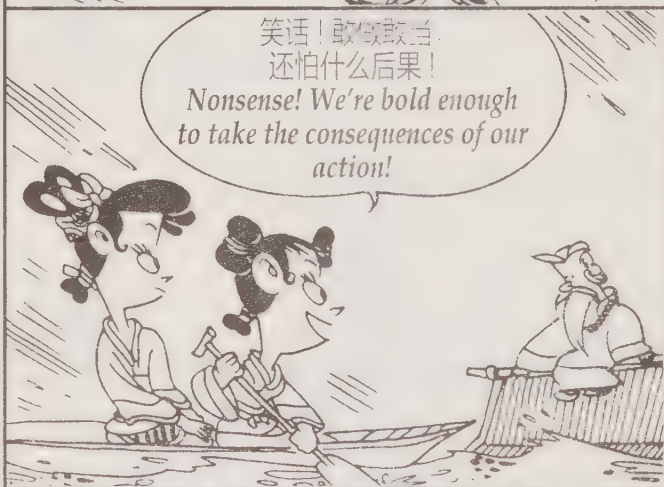
你敢做出这等业障，
报应马上就会来！

How dare you stoop
so low! You'll get
your retribution!



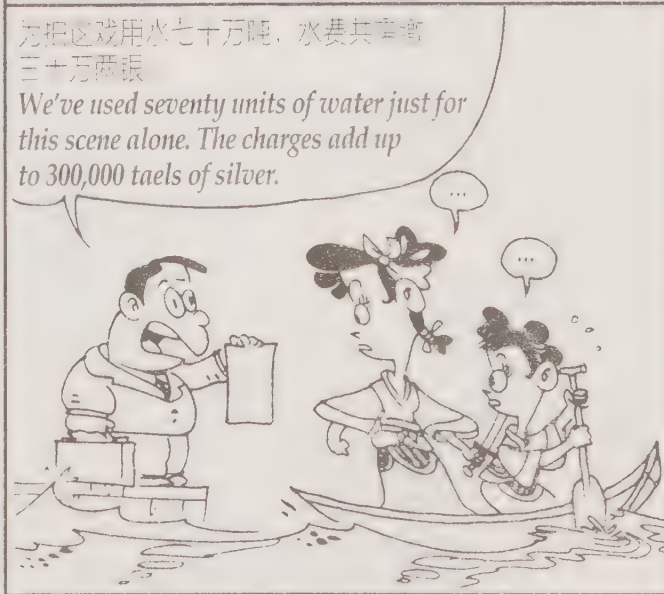
笑话！敢做敢当，
还怕什么后果！

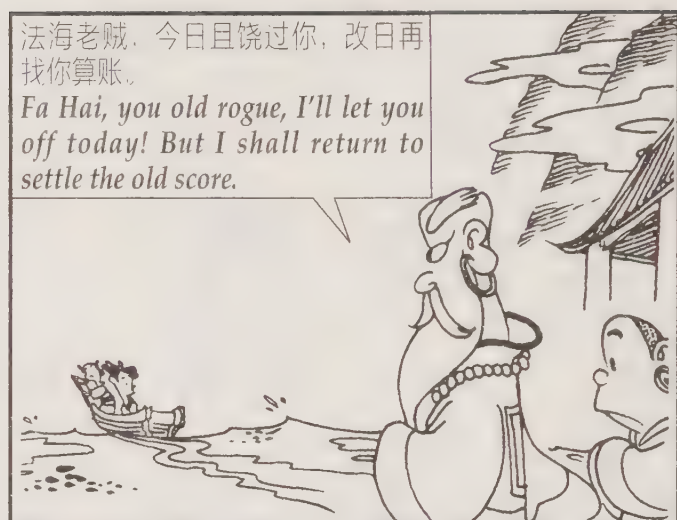
Nonsense! We're bold enough
to take the consequences of our
action!

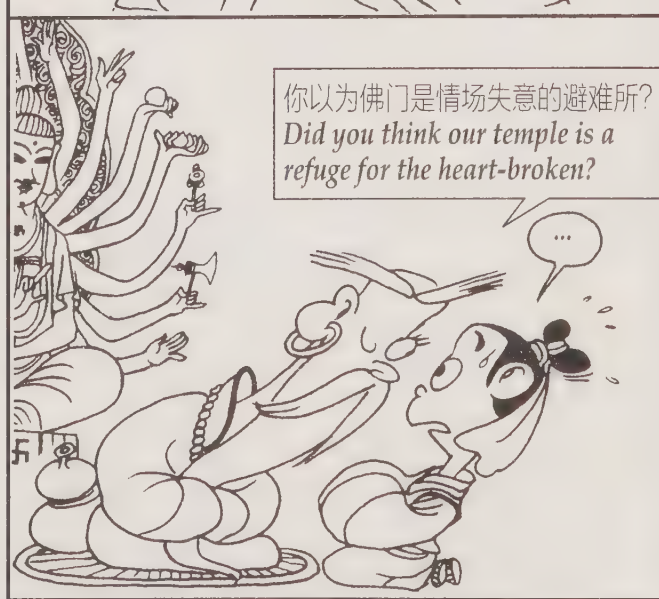
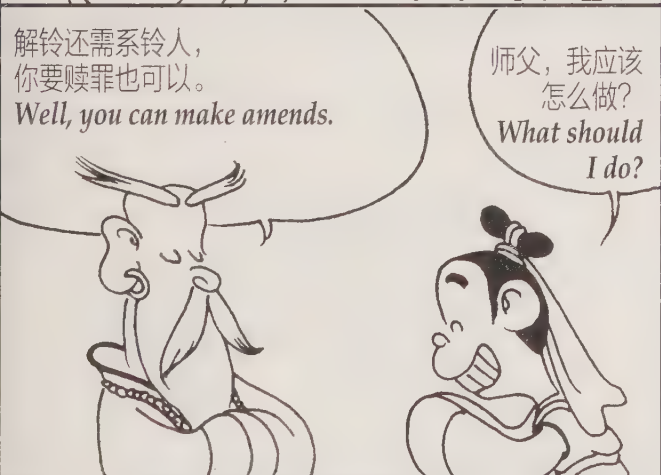
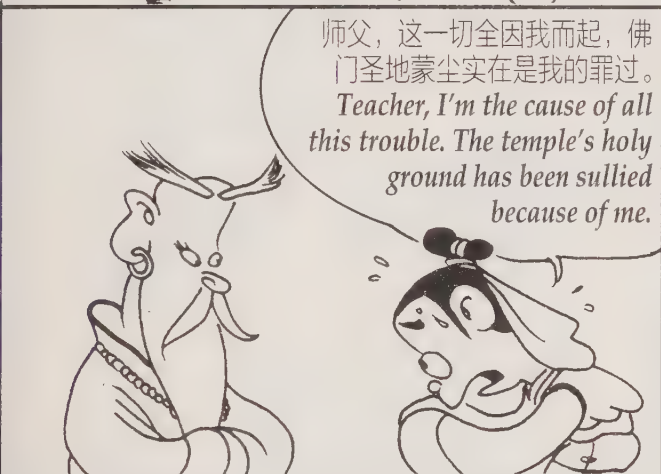
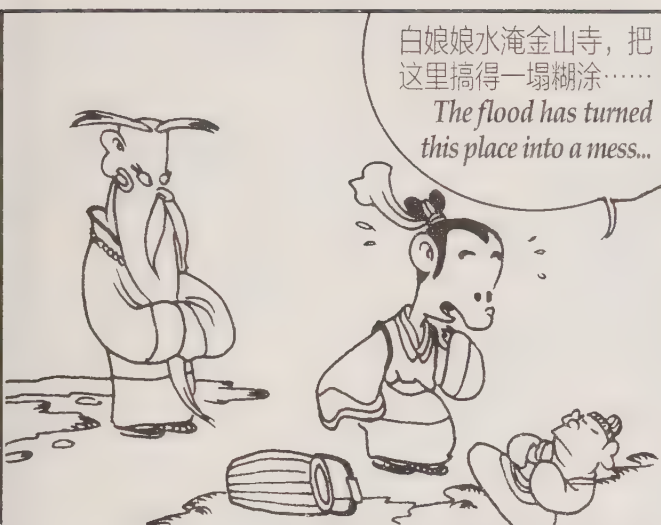


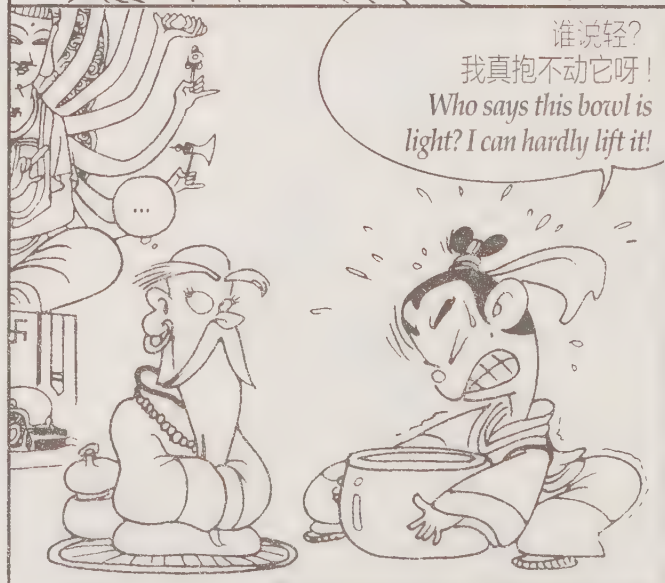
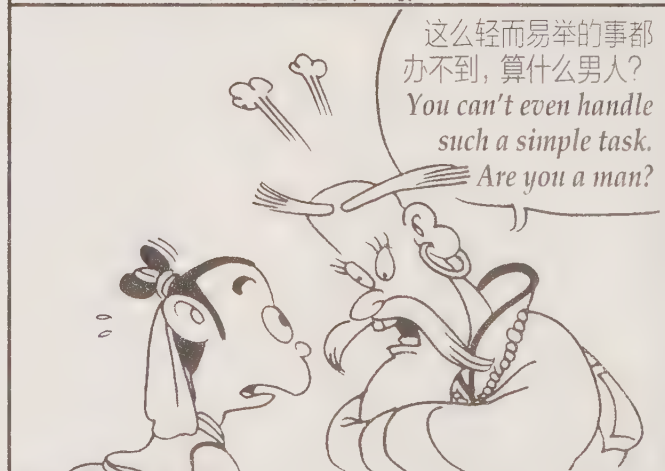
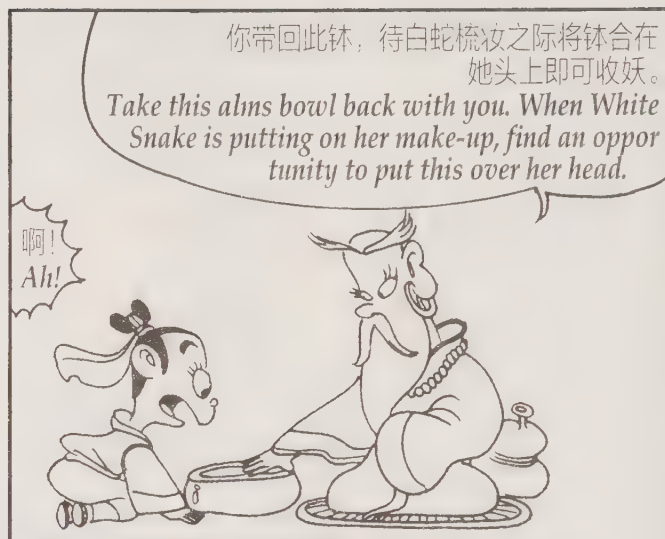
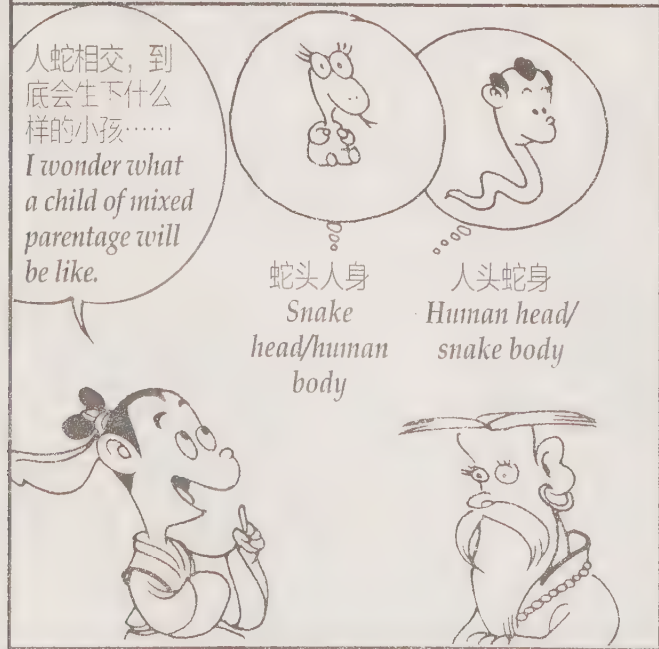
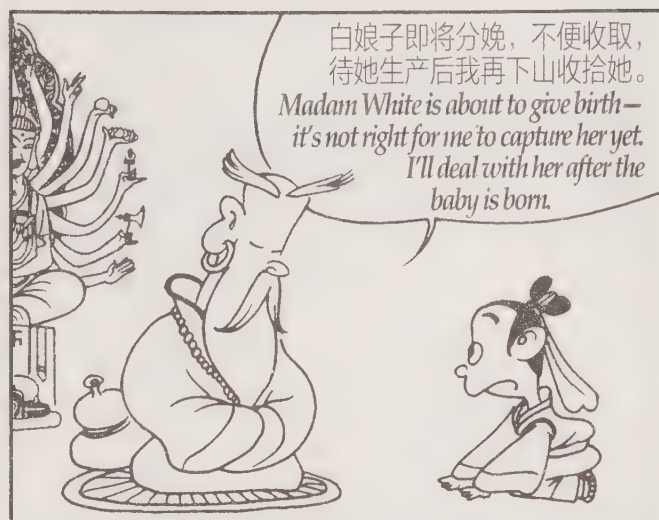
为拍这戏用水七十万吨，水费共需银
三十万两银

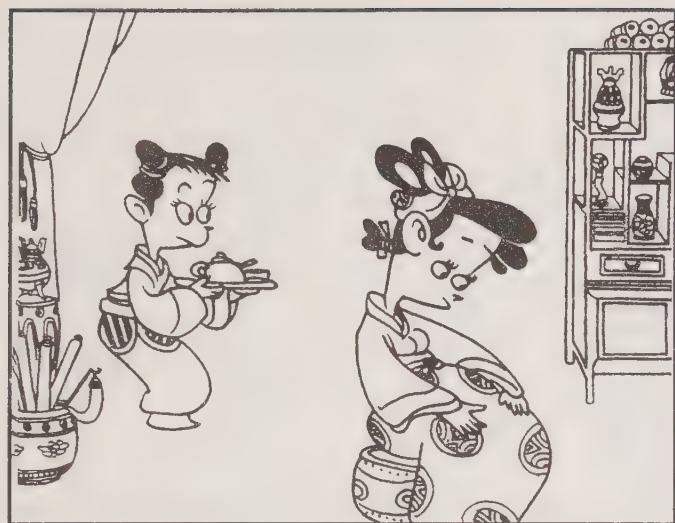
We've used seventy units of water just for
this scene alone. The charges add up
to 300,000 taels of silver.











娘娘，今日身体可好？
Madam, do you feel any better today?

当然不好！
Of course not!



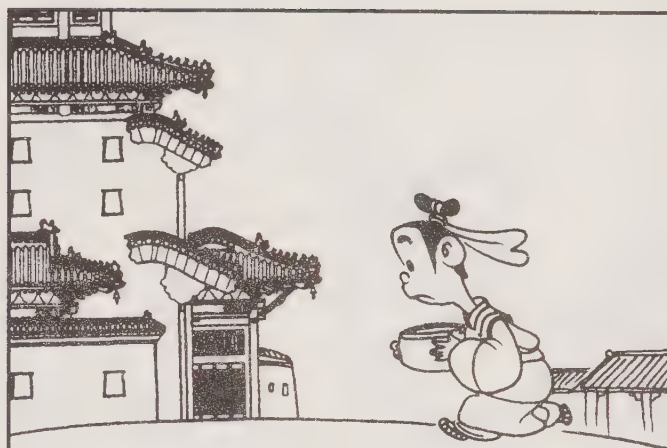
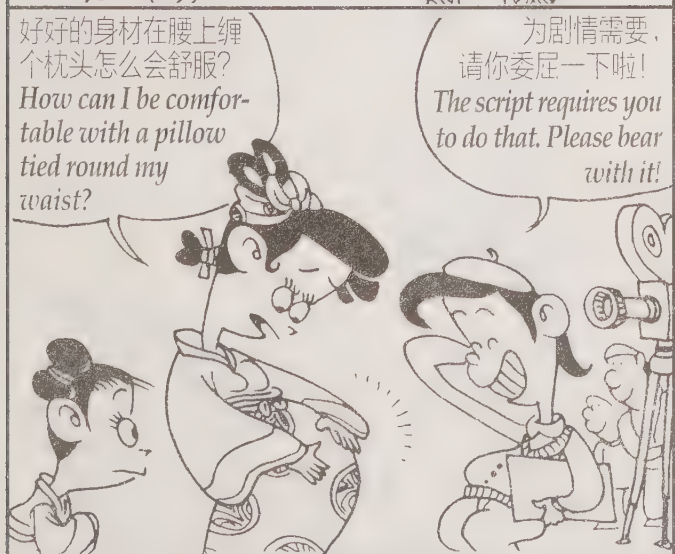
全身上下不舒服极了！
I feel very uncomfortable!

怎个不舒服法？
What's wrong with you?



好好的身材在腰上缠个枕头怎么会舒服？
How can I be comfortable with a pillow tied round my waist?

为剧情需要，请你委屈一下啦！
The script requires you to do that. Please bear with it!



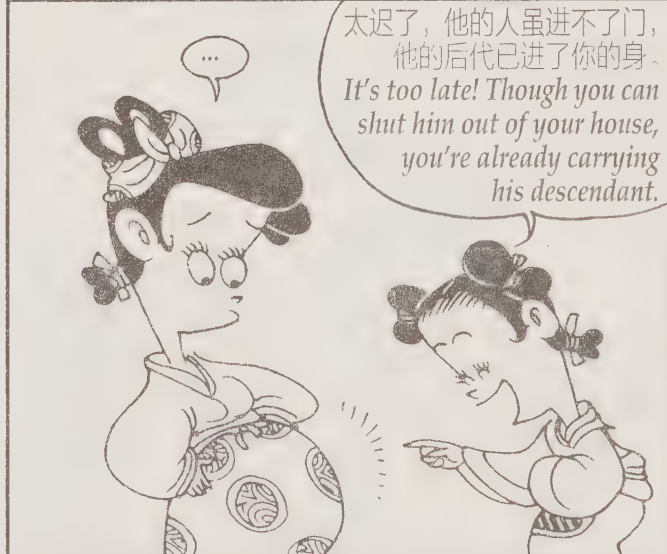
娘娘，好消息，相公回来了！
Madam, I've got good news! Master is back!

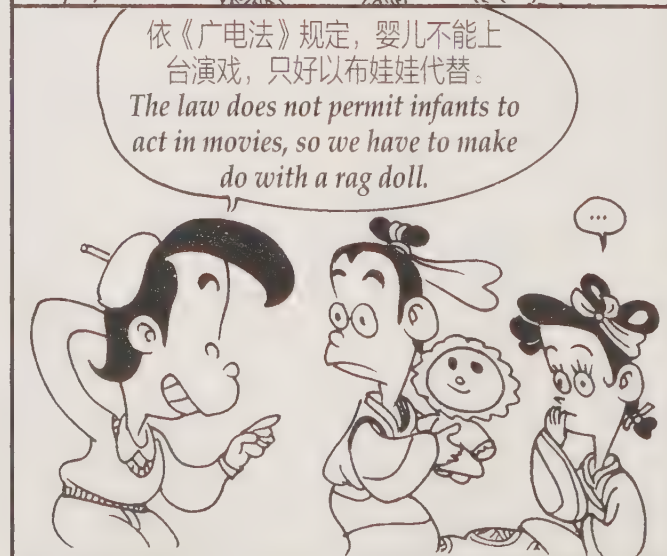
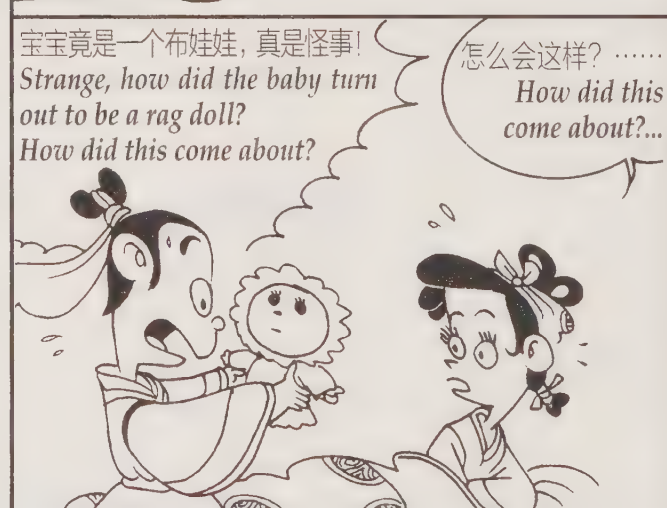
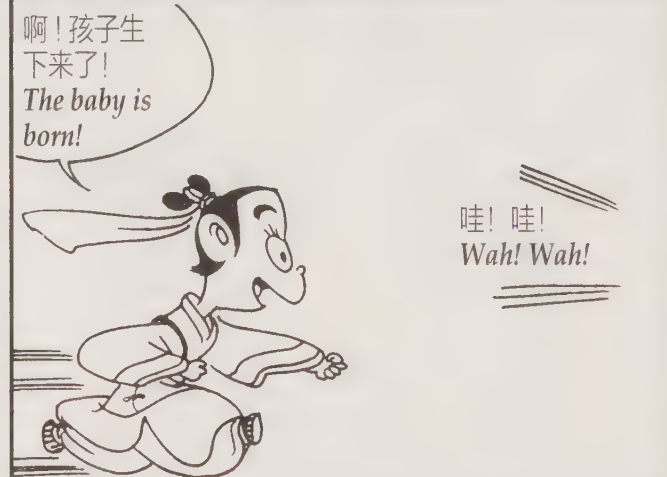
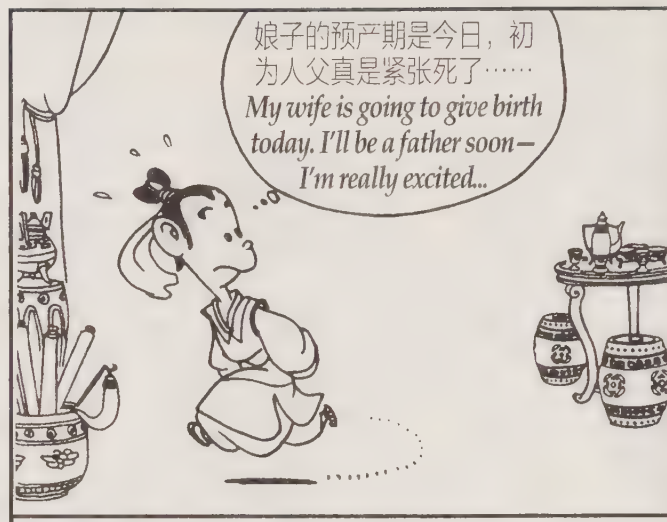
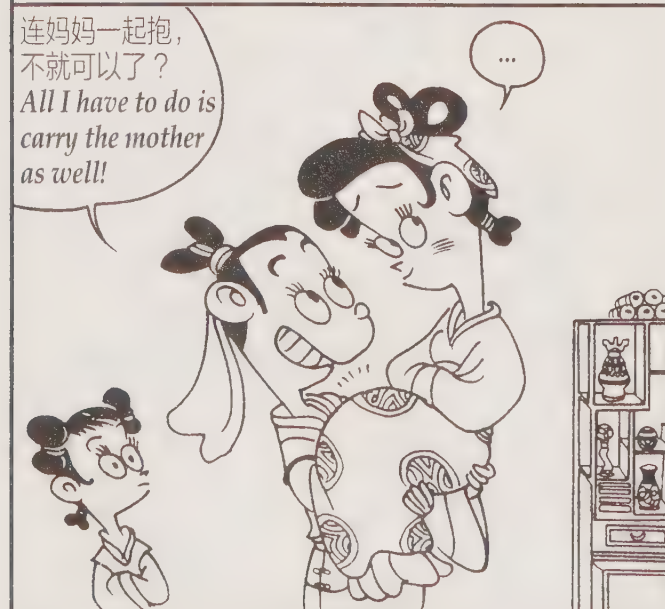
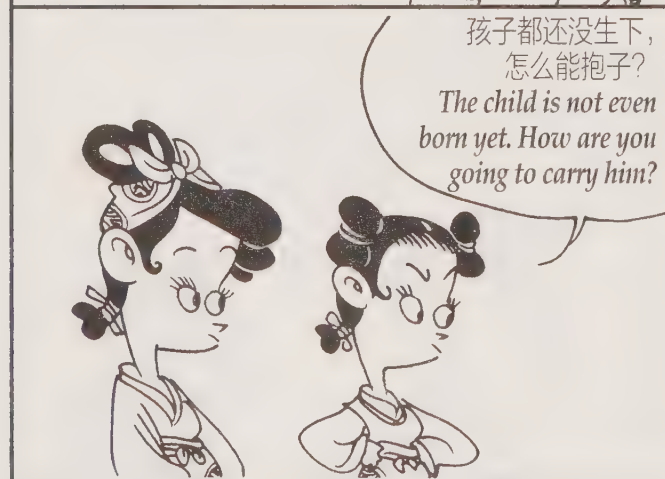


这个男人太可恶，把门关上，别让这负心人进门！
He has gone too far! Bolt the door, don't let that heartless creature come in!



太迟了，他的人虽进不了门，他的后代已进了你的身。
It's too late! Though you can shut him out of your house, you're already carrying his descendant.



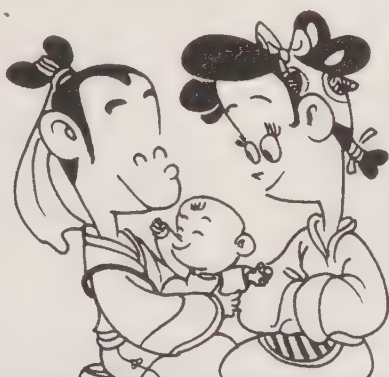


白娘娘自生下娇儿，心满意足，
而许仙也身前后殷勤伺候……

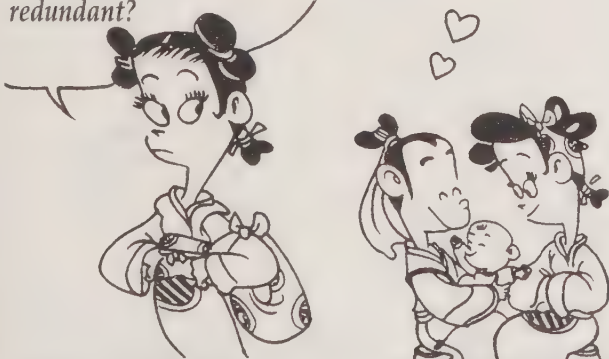
After giving birth to a son,
Madam White became a
contented mother. As for Xu
Xian, he became
a loving husband
and doting father.



从此一家三口，圆满幸福地过日子……
And the family lived happily ever after...



故事演到这种结局，
我岂不成了多余的？
If the story were to
end here, wouldn't I be
redundant?



请别走，尾场法海收
妖还需要你演，才能
散戏。
Please don't go! We'll
need you in the last act
when Fa Hai subdues
the demon.

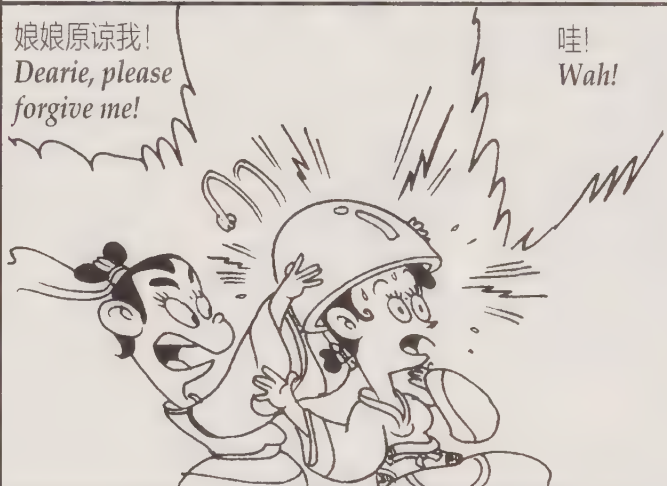


白娘娘正对镜梳头，
这是个好机会。
She's looking into the mirror
now. Here's the chance I've
been waiting for.

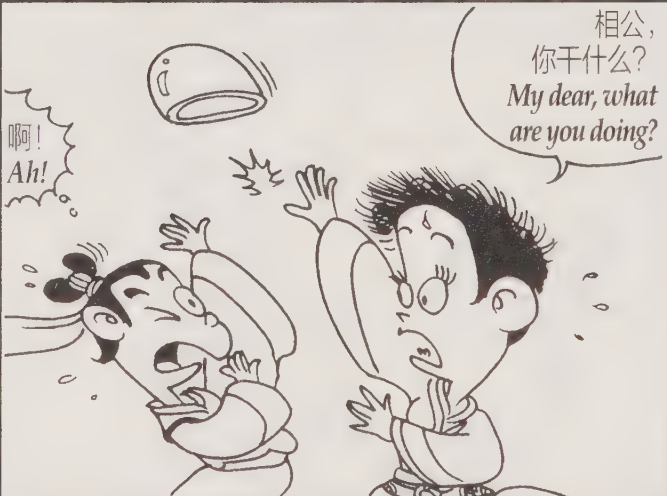


娘娘原谅我！
Dearie, please
forgive me!

哇！
Wah!



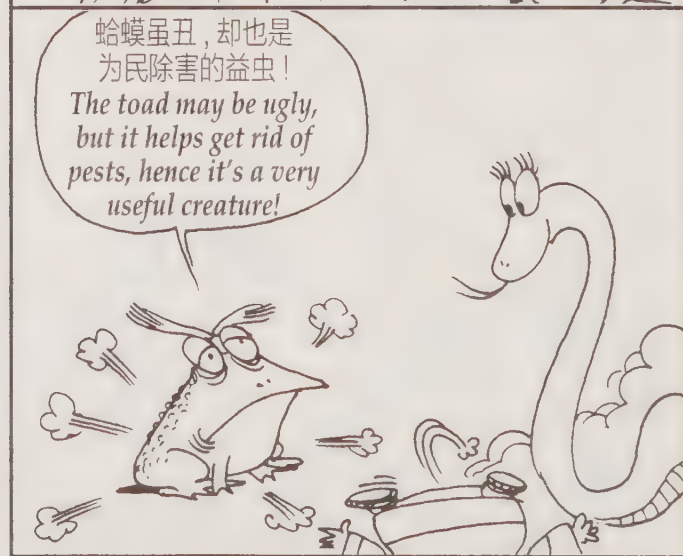
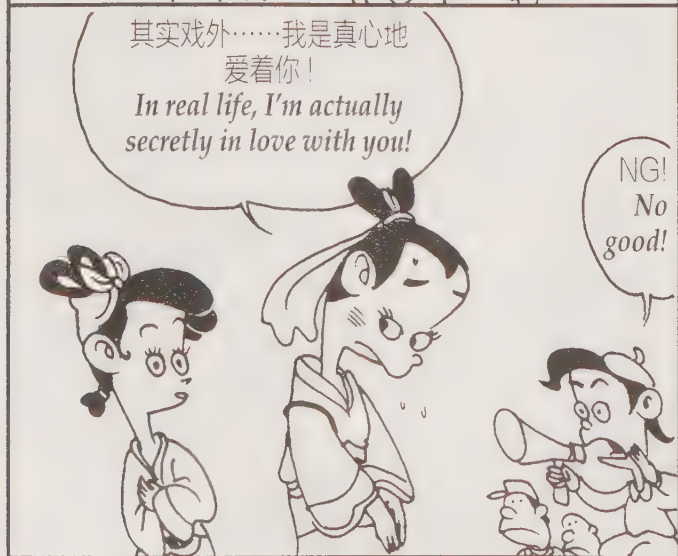
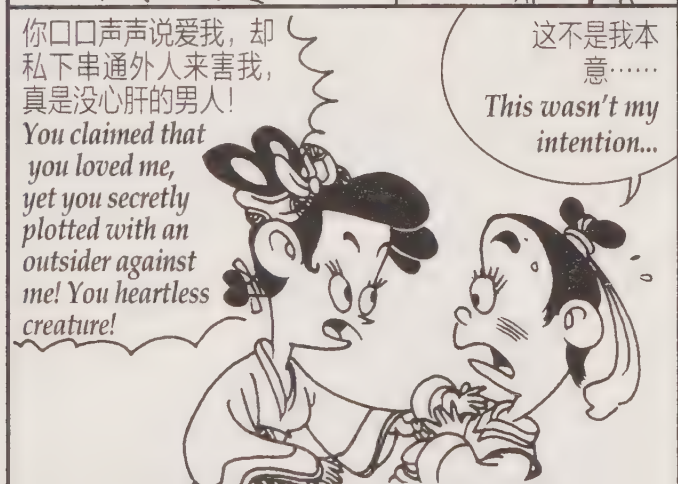
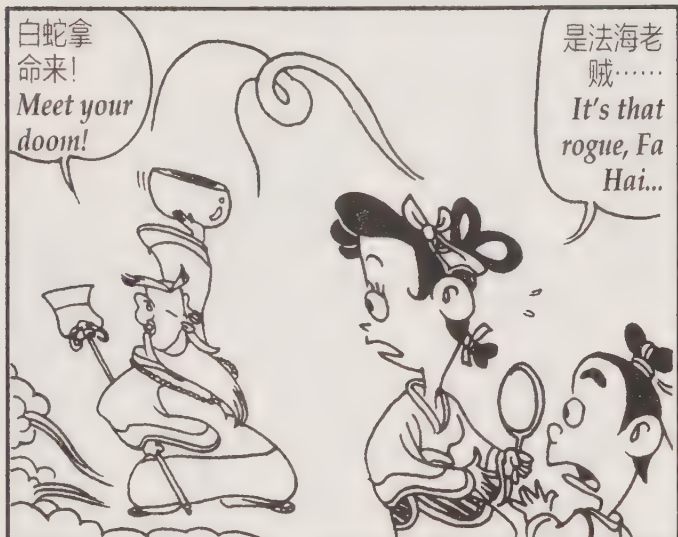
相公，
你干什么？
My dear, what
are you doing?

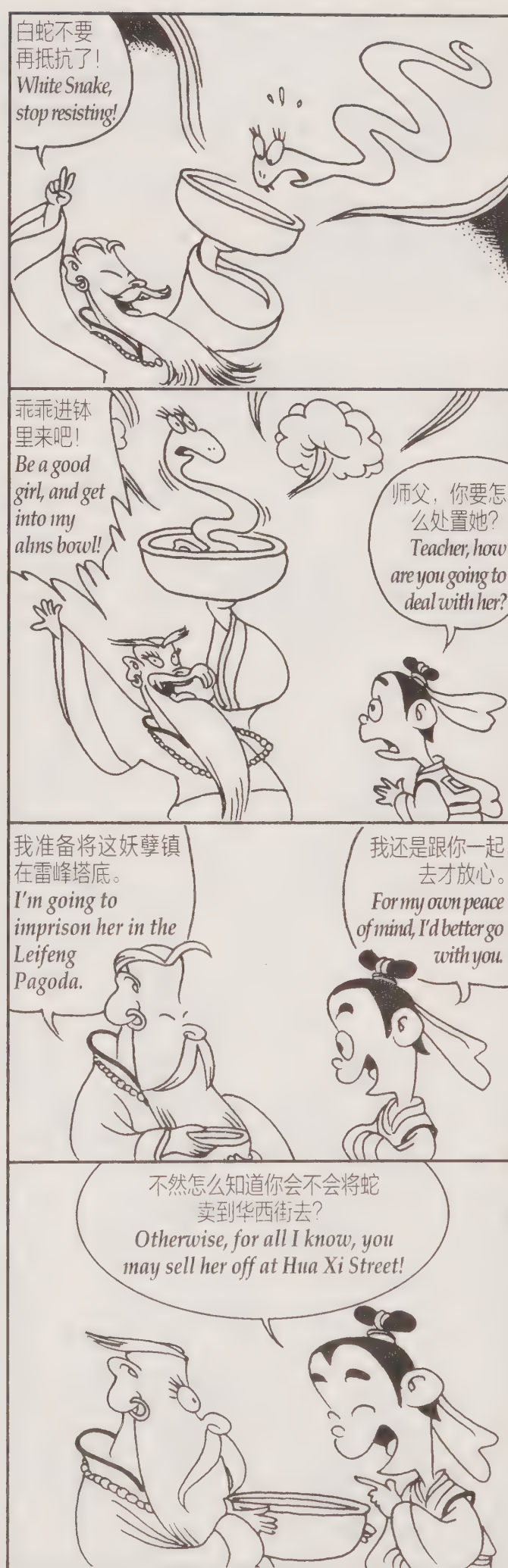
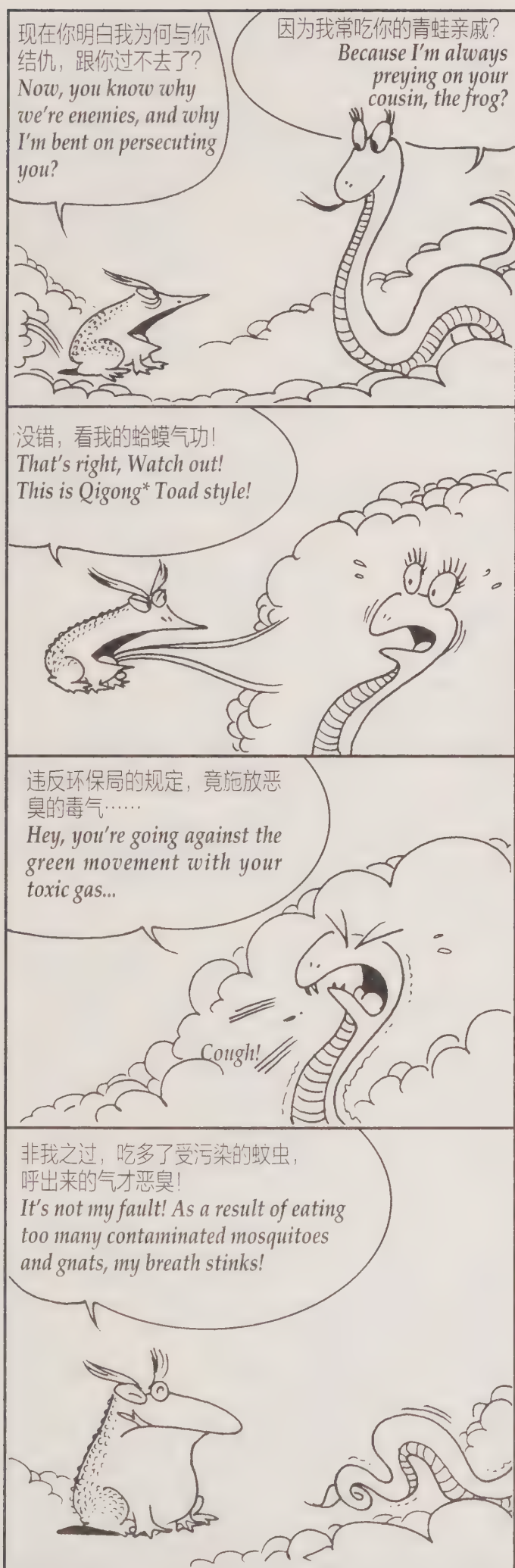


在为你做产后
新发型呀！
It's a new hairdo
for you after your
confinement!

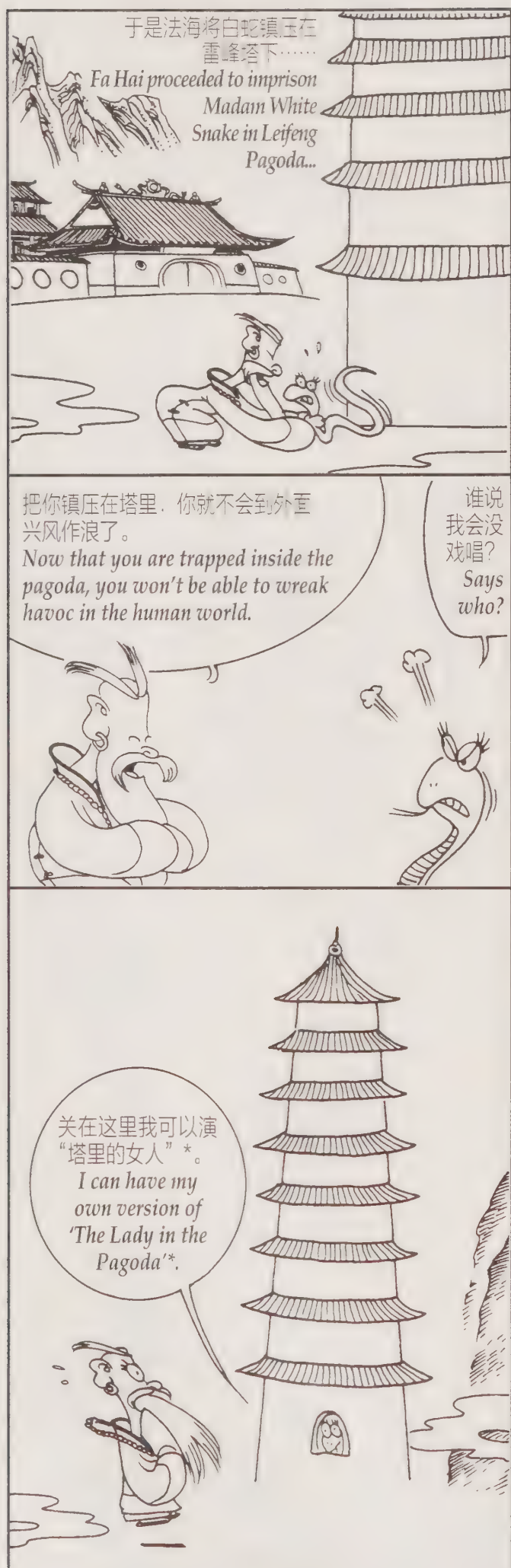
果然不错，还真
时髦年轻了许多。
Not bad at all! It's
fashionable and
makes me look
younger.







* Qigong is an exercise that makes use of the vital energy or qi in the body to help one keep fit.



* A Taiwanese movie of the 1960s.

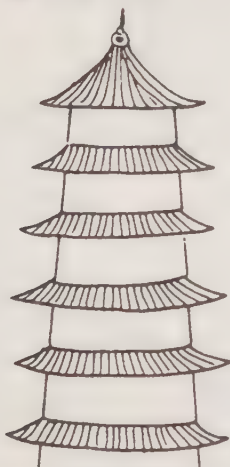
白蛇你就收心在此
服刑赎罪吧。
Madam White Snake,
you'd better resign your-
self to your fate.



看来我只好孤独寂寞
地在此度过此生……
Looks like I'll be
spending the rest
of my life here all
alone...



不会的，保证每天会有
人排队来探监。
Don't worry, you will
have many visitors
every day.



师父，如今可为弟子剃度，
让弟子正式皈依佛门了吧？
Teacher, can I have the
tonsure now, to be a mem-
ber of your order?



好吧。
All right.

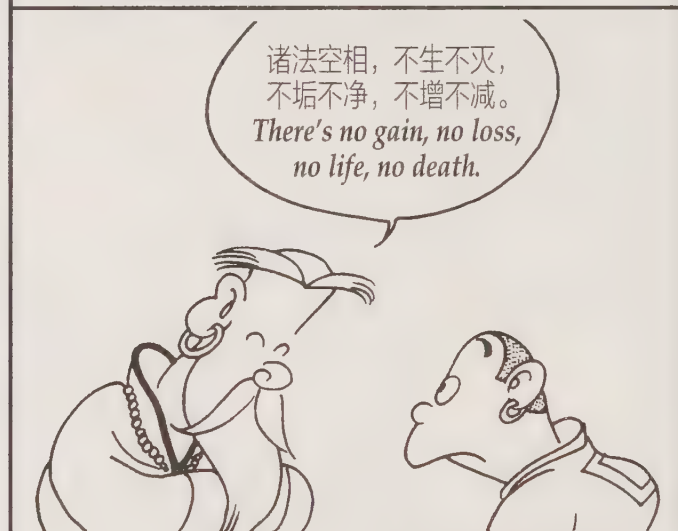
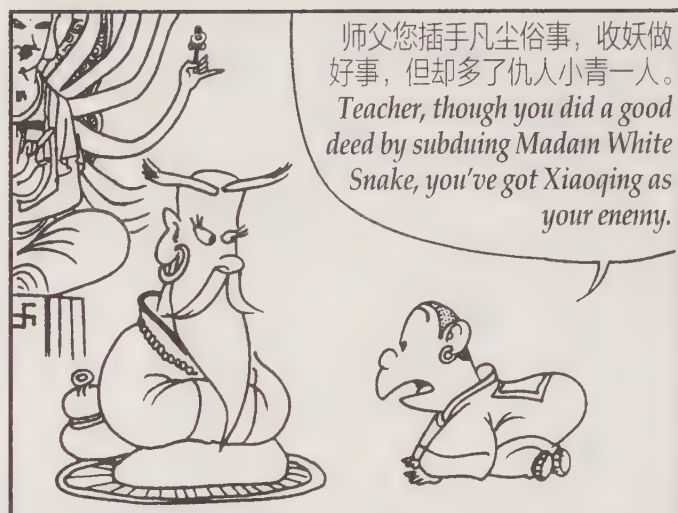
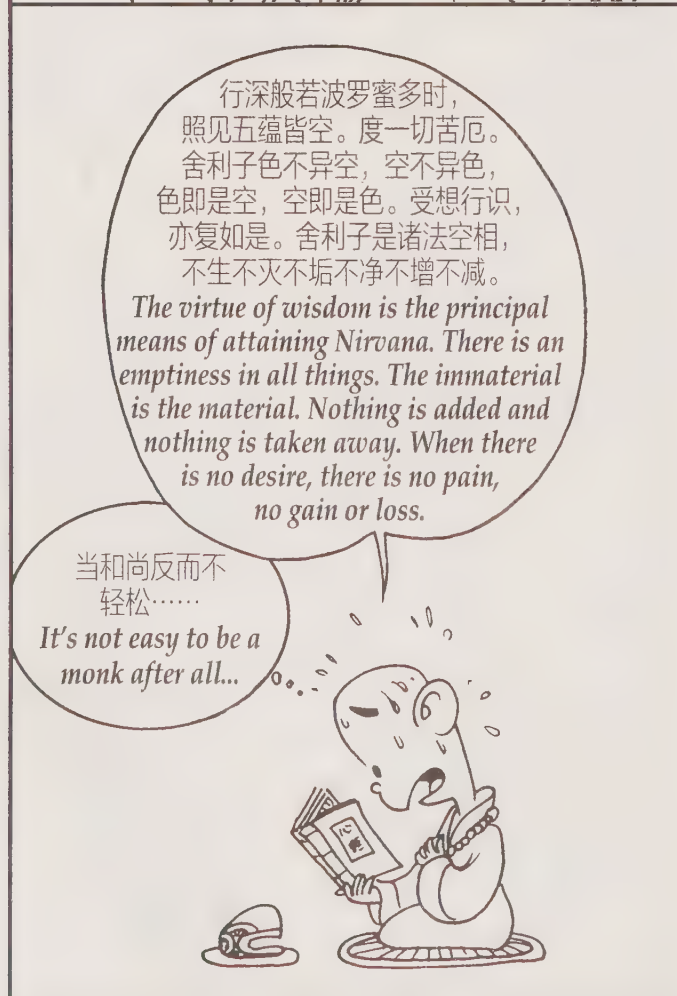
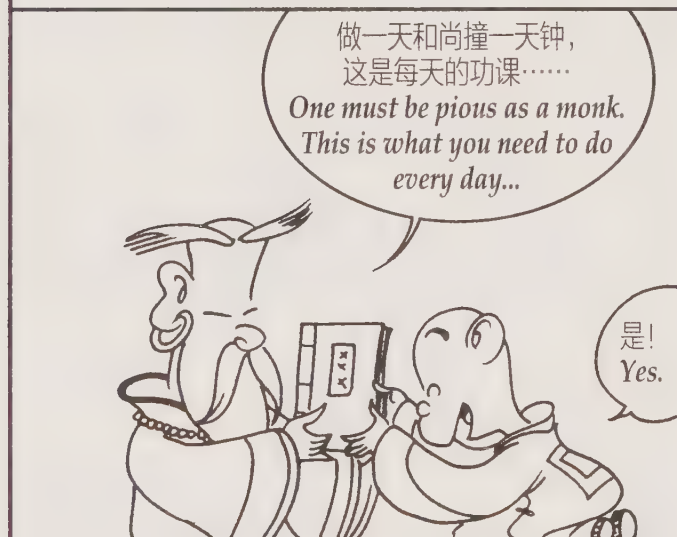
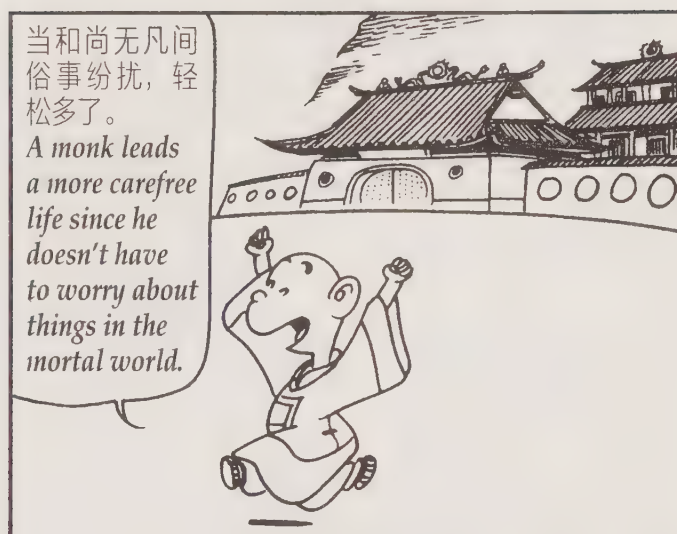


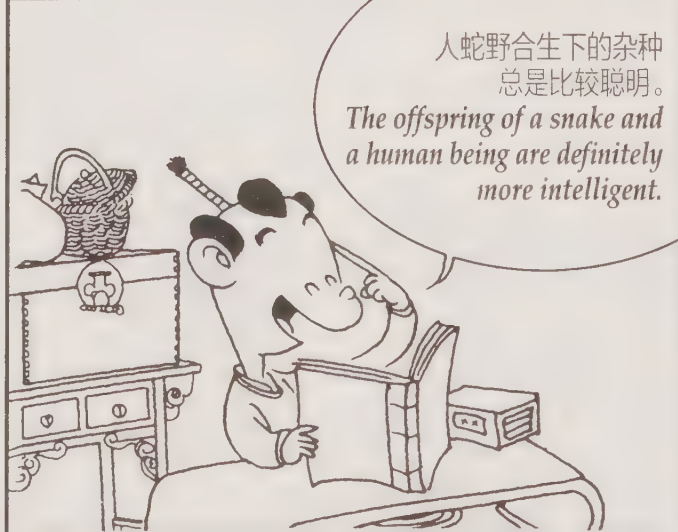
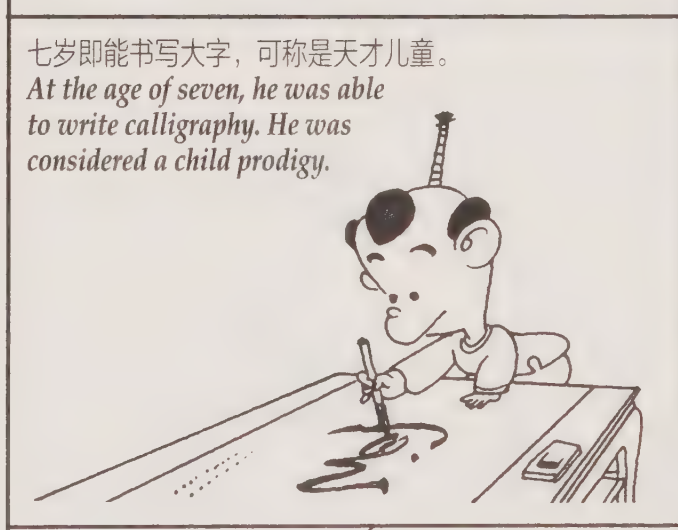
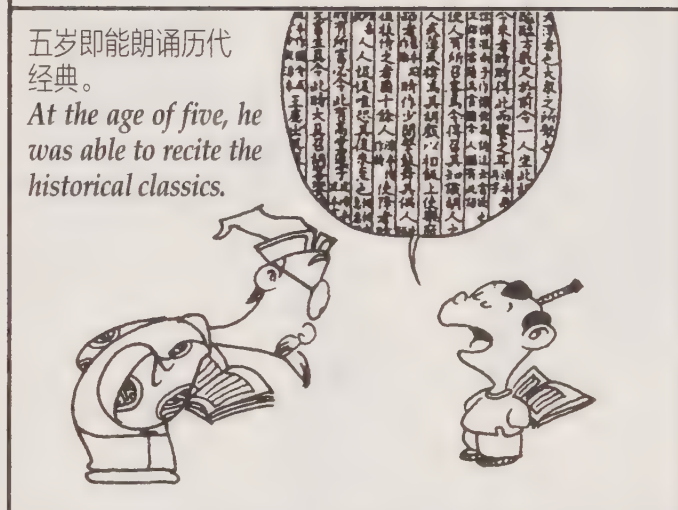
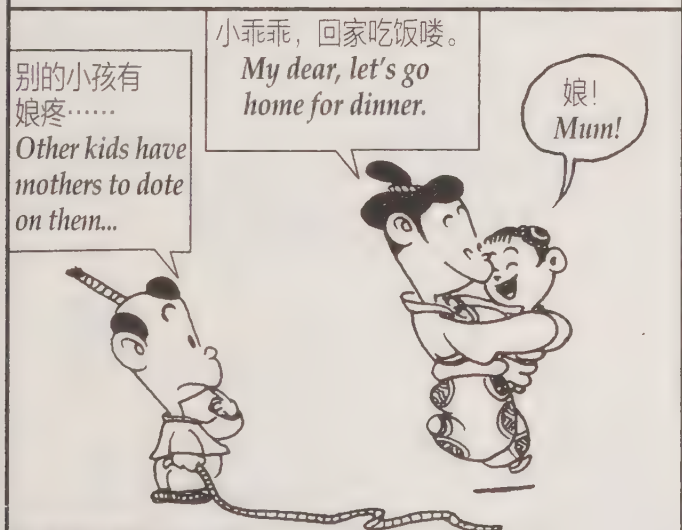
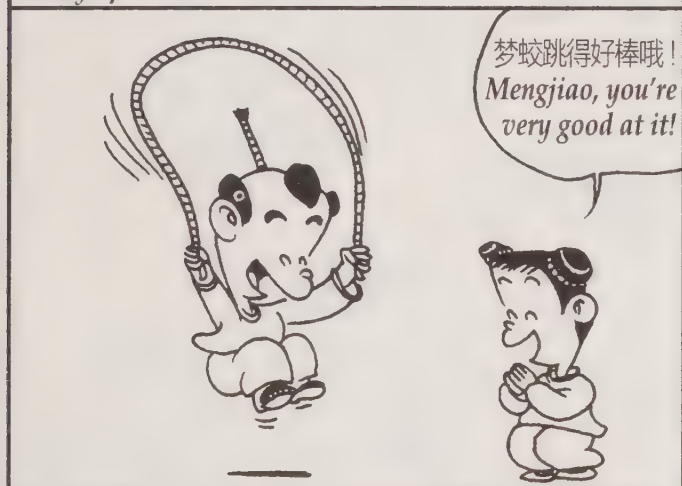
我终于明白师父确实是位
有道的高僧……
I know that Teacher is an
eminent monk...

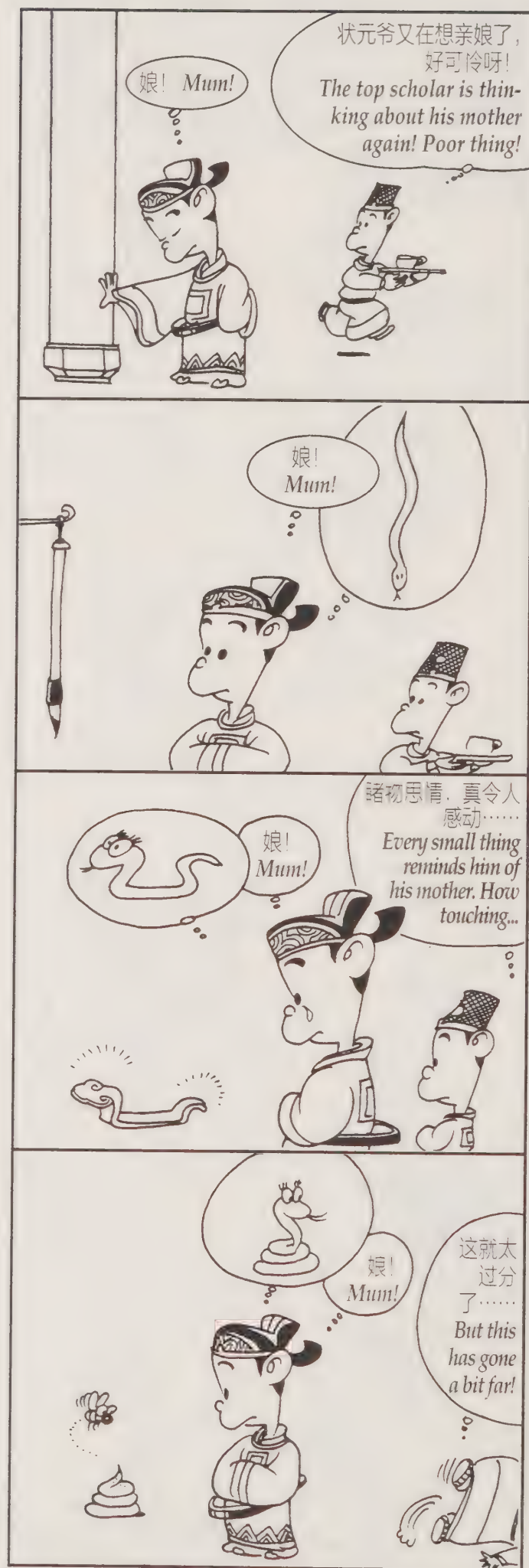
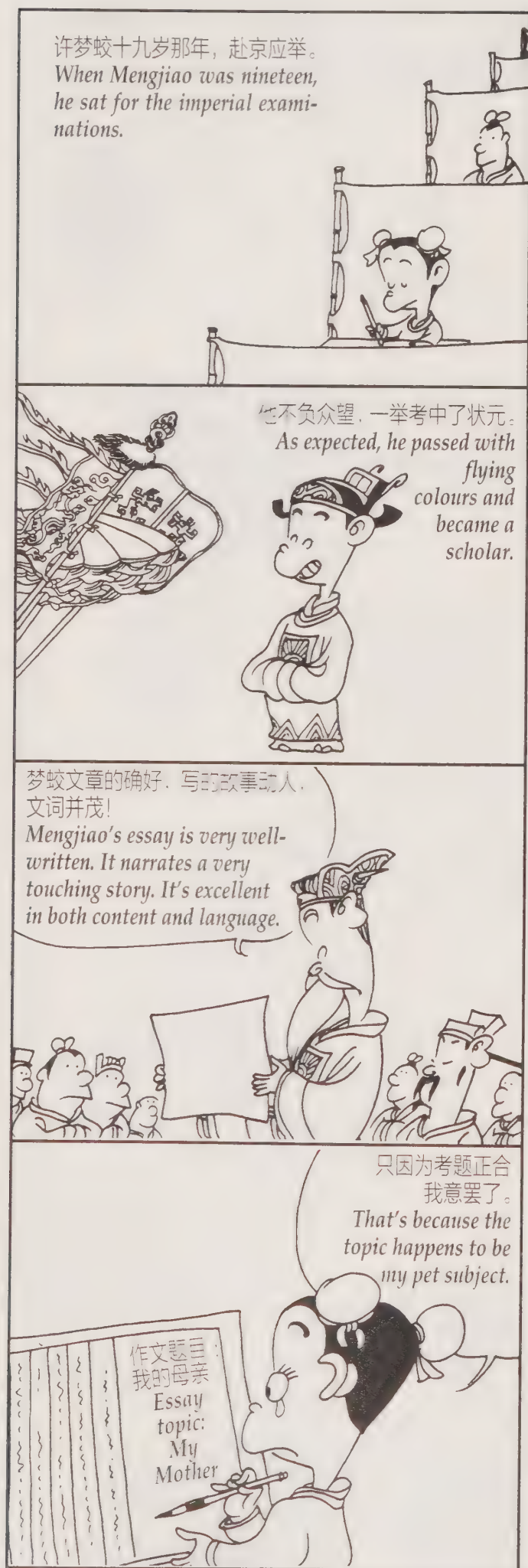


……但却不是个好理发师！
...but you're certainly not
a barber!







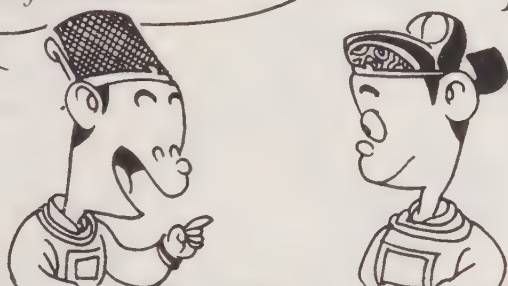


明天我想回家省亲，至雷峰塔探望母亲。
I'm returning to Zhenjiang tomorrow to visit my relatives. I plan to visit my mother at Leifeng Pagoda.



大人新科中举，衣锦返乡，要不要办个大游行？
Sir, you're the top scholar in the imperial exams. Are you going to hold a procession when you return home?

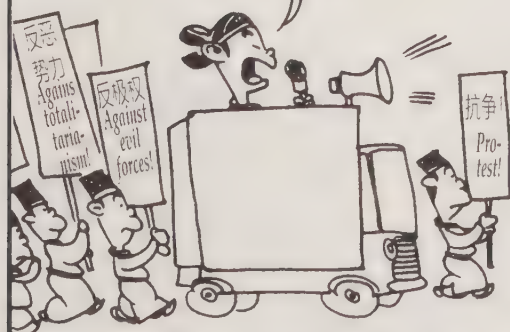
正是。
Sure.



为官知法守法，集会游行得事先申请。
As an official, I understand the legal requirements. I will apply for a permit to hold the procession.



法海大师！限你 24 小时内放出我母，否则包围你金山寺！
Fa Hai, you'd better release my mother within 24 hours or I'll have Jinshan Temple surrounded!



你娘的刑期可真遥遥无期啊……
Looks like your mother may really have to stay here indefinitely...



除非西湖水干，雷峰塔倒，白蛇永不脱身。

法海上

Unless the waters of West Lake dry up and Leifeng Pagoda collapses, Madam White Snake will not regain her freedom.

娘，你真命苦，这一关要关到几时才能出来啊？
Oh poor Mother! How much longer will you have to stay in captivity?



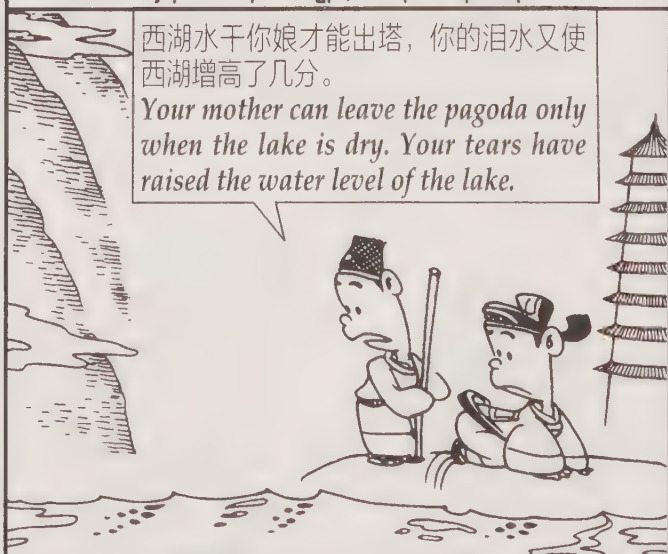
大人别哭了，再哭就坏事了！
Sir, you mustn't cry anymore, or you'll make things worse!

为什么？
Why?



西湖水干你娘才能出塔，你的泪水又使西湖增高了几分。

Your mother can leave the pagoda only when the lake is dry. Your tears have raised the water level of the lake.



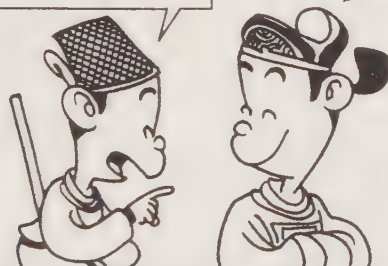
许梦蛟你来得正好，今日雷峰塔要拆，可放你母亲出来。
Xu Mengjiao, you've come at the right time. We're going to demolish Lefeng Pagoda today, so we can release your mother.



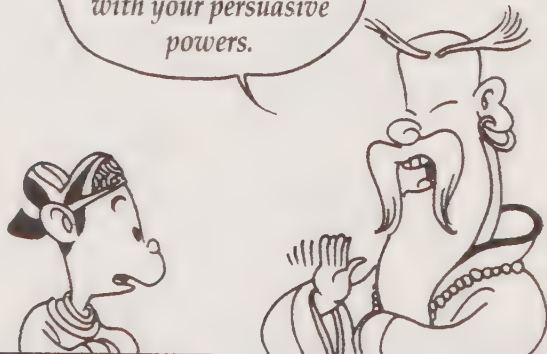
大人当了官毕竟不同，
 经过关说就有效果。

Sir, things are different once you're an official. All it took was a little persuasion on your part.

是啊！
That's true!



这事不涉及关说案……
This has nothing to do with your persuasive powers.



拆塔为的是要建
 高尔夫球场。

We need to make way for a new golf course.

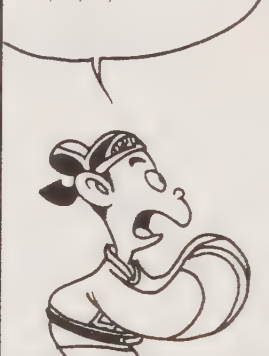


只要从10至0念一遍，
 即能解咒放你母亲升天。
To break the curse, all you need to do is count backwards from ten to zero.

咒语这么简单？
It's that simple?

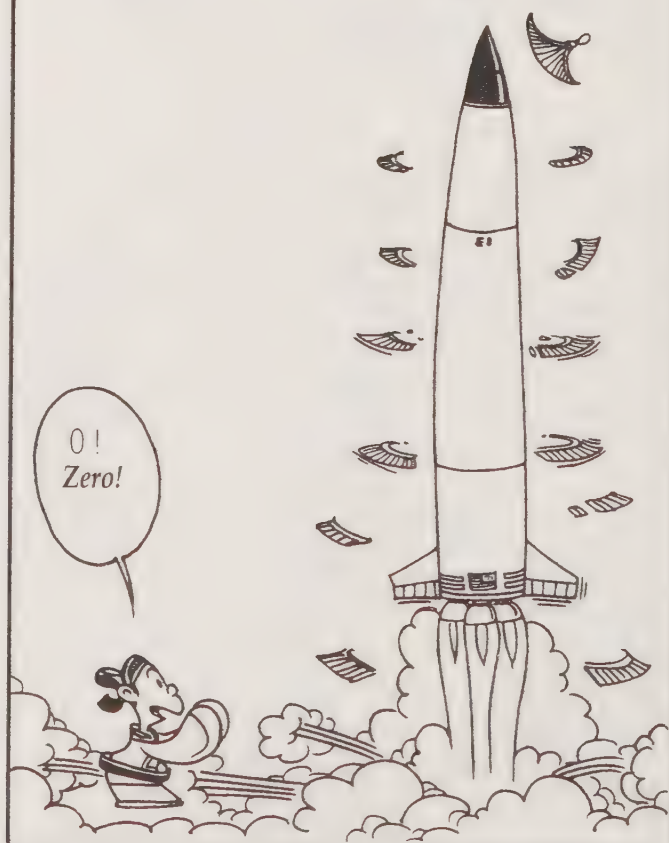


10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5,
 4, 3, 2, 1……



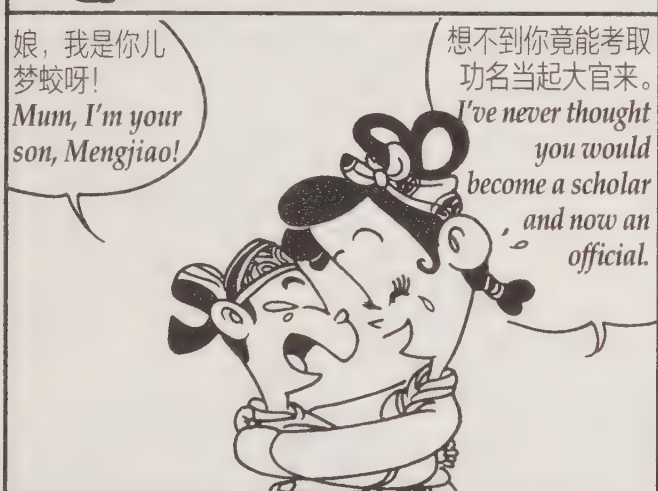
轰！

0！
 Zero!





哈哈，被
关十九年，
终于还我
自由身！
Ha! Ha! After 19
years in captivity,
I'm finally free!



娘，我是你儿
梦蛟呀！
Mum, I'm your
son, Mengjiao!

想不到你竟能考取
功名当起大官来。
I've never thought
you would
become a scholar
and now an
official.



儿如今已是朝廷重臣，娘有
何冤屈？……
Mum, now that I'm a court
official, would you like me to
redress any injustice you've
suffered?...

当然有！
Of
course!



首先替我翻案，
重审当年白蛇案。
First, I want you to
reverse the verdict and
reopen my case.

要求平反！
Redress
my
grievance!

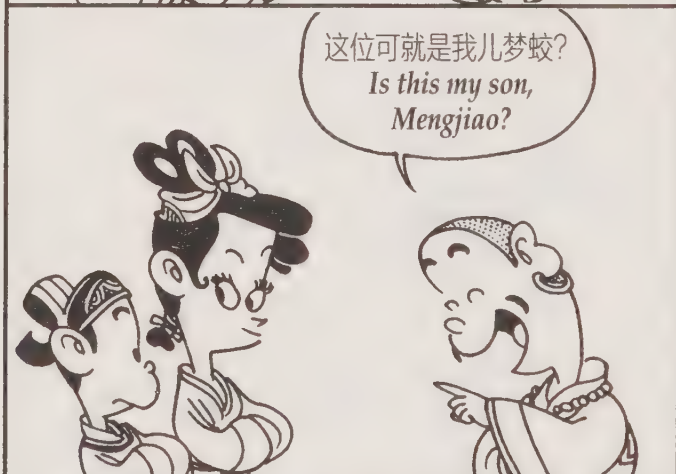


恭喜白娘娘服刑完毕出了狱！
Congratulations on your
release from the prison!



你就是薄幸
男子许仙？
You're that
heartless creature,
Xu Xian?

许仙已随红尘去，
贫僧法号道宗上人。
Xu Xian has passed
on. The monk Dao-
zong has taken his
place.

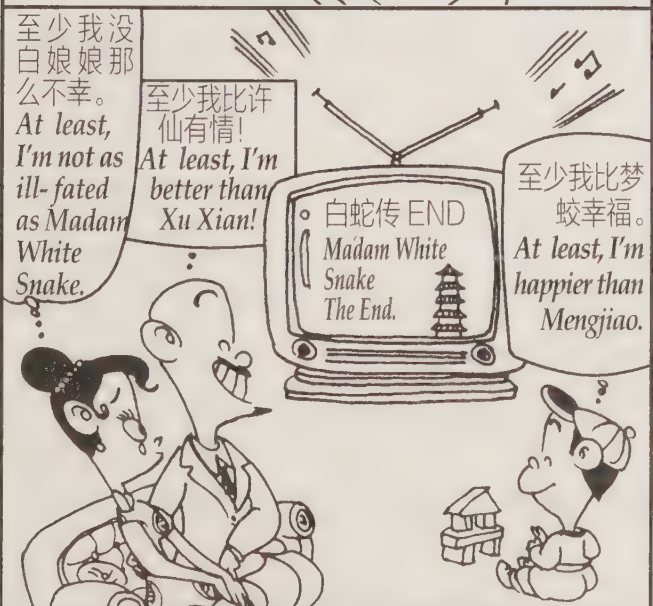
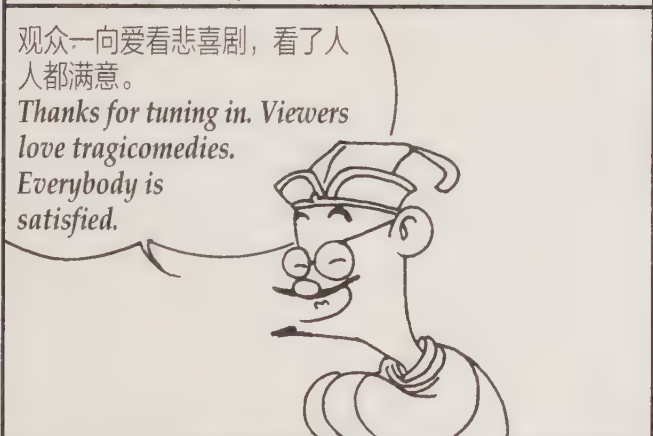


这位可就是我儿梦蛟？
Is this my son,
Mengjiao?



梦蛟已随岁月去，
他是新科状元许大人。
Mengjiao has passed on.
The top scholar has
taken his place.





附录·延伸阅读

APPENDIX Further reading



此部分为本书图画页的延伸阅读，
各段首所示的页码与图画页对应

P1 本书故事选自《警世通言》第二十八卷。白娘子的故事是流传很广的一个民间故事，几乎家喻户晓。关于白蛇化身为人类，蛊惑男人的故事虽然可以追溯到唐代的传奇小说，但是，真正将白蛇写成一个很有人性的女妖，却是从这一篇《白娘子永镇雷峰塔》才开始。在六十家小说新收的话本《西湖三塔记》里，白蛇也仍然只是个专门吃人的可怕妖怪。从《白娘子永镇雷峰塔》这篇以后，所有的白蛇故事，才都将白蛇写成一个善解人意的可爱女性。

P2 下面让我们先来看看“蛇”究竟是什么样的动物：

蛇类是在二亿三千万年前由类似蜥蜴类的动物演化而来的
蛇属于爬虫类。

P3 蛇身上的鳞片是它的外层“皮肤”，十分坚韧，却不会长大，因此需要蜕皮。
蛇嘴的骨头与骨头之间连系着可缩可放的韧带，因此能吞食大东西。

P4 大部分的蛇是卵生，少数则卵胎生。

蛇没有耳膜，因此听不到空气中传来的音波，但它们却可以感觉到从地面传出的轻微脚步声。

P5 蛇没有胸骨，若将蛇倒提着抖一抖，它的脊椎骨便会脱臼，脊髓受到严重损害，蛇就会一命呜呼了。

蛇身上的鳞片，是保护它身体的“盔甲”，也是爬行时唯一依靠的工具。

P6 蛇类的祖先曾过穴居生活，猎食小毛虫、白蚁、地鼠……后来地面上的哺乳类动物已经进化繁殖得体型大、数量又多……蛇类才放弃穴居生活，为了生存下去，形体也就愈变愈大了。

P7 蛇身上的外皮很松弛，爬行时，身体内部先向前滑动，外皮再随着往前移；若将蛇放在光滑的地板或松软的沙滩上，它就无法爬行了，分布在寒冷地区 and 在水中生活的蛇，为卵胎生。

P8 山外青山楼外楼，西湖歌舞几时休？

暖风薰得游人醉，直把杭州作汴州。

杭州西湖的胜景，自古天下闻名，不只山光秀丽，水色宜人，更多的是名胜古迹，引人幽思。

这些名胜古迹之所以引人幽思，使人流连，是因为在它们的背后，往往有一个悠远的传说，或美丽的故事。

P9 金山寺、涌金门的由来，据说就是因为晋朝咸和年间，有一次山洪爆发，水势汹涌，惊涛骇浪冲入西门。眼见全城即将遭殃，忽然水中涌现一头全身金色的牛，不久洪水即退。而那只金牛随水流到北山之后，便不见了。杭州城的人认为这是神灵显化，便在山腰立了一个寺庙，这就是金山寺。而西门从此便叫“涌金门”。

P10 飞来峰的神话也很神奇。听说以前有一位西域来的僧人，名叫浑寿罗，云游到杭州西湖，观

赏山景之余，看到这一座突出的山峰，便说：“印度灵鹫山前的一座小峰，忽然不见，原来就是飞到这里。”当时的人都不相信，僧人说：“我记得灵鹫山前的这座峰岭，叫做灵鹫岭，上面有一个山洞，洞里有只白猿。不信的话，让我呼叫它出来。”一呼叫，果然跑出了一只白猿。从此，大家便称这座山峰为飞来峰。

P11 而湖中有一座山，叫做孤山，旁边有一条路，东接断桥，西接霞岭，叫做孤山路，便是宋朝的隐士林和靖先生筑的。另外又有白公堤、苏公堤。

P12 白公堤就是唐代大诗人白乐天来做刺史的时候筑的，南接翠屏山，北至栖霞岭。苏公堤则是北宋大文学家苏东坡在那儿当太守的时候修的。两座堤上都栽满了桃柳，每当春景融和的时节，桃花飘香，杨柳依依，真是美丽非常，堪描入画。

P13 各位读者，或许你们会说，正经儿的故事不说，却讲这些古迹传说干什么！这有个缘故，本书要说的这一篇故事，正和西湖一个古迹的传说有关，所以在正题儿未讲之先，便先引这几个有关名人古迹的传说，来做开场。

P14 我们今天要说的故事，就是西湖雷峰塔的传奇。雷峰塔是杭州的名胜，这是各位都知道的。但是，为什么有这雷峰塔？各位恐怕就不一定清楚了。原来雷峰塔的建立，关联着一个稀奇古怪、美丽风流，却又有些悲怨凄怆的故事。

故事就发生在南宋绍兴年间的杭州府。

P15 话说杭州城中官巷口李家草药铺中，有一位年轻的伙计，名叫许仙，今年二十二岁，尚未成亲。这许仙上无兄、下无弟，父母就单单生下他和一个姐姐，按排行来说，也算是老大，因此家人便又叫他小乙。

P16 小乙的爹原也是开草药铺的，不幸在他十五岁那年，父母相继病亡，当时姐姐又已出嫁，家中便落得孤孤凄凄的小乙一个人，好不可怜。亏得姐姐、姐夫怜他一个少年人家，无人照管，便将他接过来同住。

P17 小乙的姐夫姓李名仁，家住城中过军桥黑珠巷内，是邵太尉手下一名小小的军需官，平常也替邵太尉管钱粮。这种军需官在当时又称募事官，所以人家便叫他李募事。

P18 官巷口李家草药铺的主人李员外，就是小乙的表叔，因为小乙从小跟随父亲，耳濡目染，对草药生意这一行倒也懂了一些，所以在他住到姐姐家不久之后，李员外便叫他来到铺里当助手。小乙白天到药铺里照管生意，晚上便回姐姐家睡，日子平平淡淡的，倒还过得安稳。如此过了六七年，小乙渐渐长大成人了。

P19 就在这一年的清明节前夕，小乙回家之后，吃过了晚饭，对姐姐说：“今天保叔塔的和尚到店里去，叫我明天到寺里烧香，追薦祖宗。我想明天向表叔告个假，去走一趟。”

姐姐说：“爹娘过世多年了，这也是应当的。”

第二天早起，便先去买了蜡烛、冥钱、纸马、香枝等东西。准备妥当，换了新鞋袜、新衣服，然后才到药铺里来，对李员外说：“我今天要到保叔塔去烧香，追薦祖宗，来给叔叔告个假。”

P20 谁知这清明天气，惯会捉弄人。忽然云生西北，雾锁东南，下起微微的细雨来了。不一会儿，雨渐下渐大，正是清明时节，少不得天公应时，催花雨下，那阵雨下得绵绵不绝。

眼见得地下湿了，小乙可惜新鞋袜，便脱了下来，赤脚走出四圣观来寻船，却没见到半只。正不知如何是好，只见一个老儿，摇着一只船过来，小乙认得是张阿公，大喜，叫道：“张阿公，载我过湖去，拜托。”

P21 船刚摇离了岸七八丈远，忽然岸上有人叫道：“公公，拜托一下，我们要搭船过湖。”原来是一个妇人和一个丫环。

张阿公将船又摇过岸边，接那妇人同丫环上船。小乙见那妇人头上梳着孝髻，身上穿一件白绢衫儿，上穿一条细麻布裙。丫环头上一双角髻，身上穿着青色衣服，手中捧着一个包儿。

P22 那妇人说：“不敢动问官人，尊姓大名？”

小乙答道：“在下姓许名仙。”

妇人说：“府上何处？”

小乙说：“寒舍住在过军桥黑珠儿巷，白天在一家草药铺帮人做点生意。”

那妇人问过了，小乙想到自己也该问她一下，便说：“不敢拜问娘子，尊姓？府上哪里？”

P23 那妇人说：“奴家白氏，亡夫姓张。亡夫年前不幸过世，就葬在雷岭这边。今天清明，带了丫环来坟上祭扫，刚要回去，不巧就遇上了这场雨。如果不是搭了官人的便船，不知该如何是好！”

小乙付过船钱，挽那妇人上了岸，雨还是淅淅沥沥地下着。

那妇人说：“寒舍就在箭桥双茶坊巷口，若不嫌弃，请到寒舍奉茶，一并送还船钱。”

小乙说：“这点小事何须挂怀。天色晚了，容改天再来拜望吧！”

P24 小乙至草药铺借了伞，刚走到后市街巷口，忽听得有人叫道：“小乙官人！”小乙回头一看，只见沈公巷口，小茶坊屋檐下站着一个人——正是搭船的白娘子。

小乙说：“娘子怎么一个人在这里？”

白娘子说：“雨下个不停，鞋儿都踏湿了，不好走，叫青青回家拿伞和鞋子去了，到现在还没来。天色已经不早，官人如果方便，送奴家一程，不知可好？”

P25 隔天，小乙离了店，一路便到箭桥双茶坊巷口来，找白娘子。问了半天，并没一个人认得。

正在那儿不知所措，青青正好从东边走来。小乙说：“你家在哪里啊？我来拿伞，找了好久都找不到啊。”

青青说：“官人跟我来。”带着小乙走了一段路，来到一家楼房门前，说：“这里便是。”

青青说：“官人，请到里面坐。”又向里面悄悄地叫声：“娘子，许官人来了。”

白娘子在里头应道：“请官人进里面奉茶。”

P26 小乙坐下。白娘子给他倒了一杯酒，劝他喝了，又倒一杯，带着满面春风，娇滴滴地说：“官人，奴家看你是个老实人，真人面前说不得假话。奴家的丈夫过世经年，想必你我宿世有缘，才有这番巧遇。而且一见便蒙错爱，正是你有心我有意。如不嫌弃，就请央一个媒人，共成百年姻眷。不知意下如何？”

小乙说：“实不相瞒，只因在下身边窘迫，不敢从命。”

白娘子说：“这倒不须官人烦恼，奴家身边还有些余财，可以用得。”便叫青青：“你去取一锭白银下来。”

P27 隔天，小乙把伞送还了李员外，仍照常到铺里照管生意。到得下午，又给李员外告个假，到市场买了烧鹅、鲜鱼、精肉、嫩鸡、果品等提回家来了。又买了一樽酒，安排了一桌酒席，来请姐夫和姐姐吃酒。

那天刚好姐夫也早些回来，听说小乙摆了酒席请他，好生奇怪，想道：“小乙平常俭省得不得了，今天不知为了什么事？”

喝了几杯，姐夫憋不住问蒟芭，便说：“小乙，无缘无故地花钱，有什么事吗？”

P28 小乙说：“姐夫、姐姐照顾小乙多年，小乙感谢良多。小乙年纪已经不小，长此下去，终不是了局。现在有一头好亲事，小乙不敢自作主张，望姐夫、姐姐给小乙做主。”

说完，便到自己的房中，拿出白娘子给他的银子，递给姐姐，说：“我只要姐夫替我做主，钱已经准备了。”

姐姐就将银子递给丈夫。李募事拿在手中，翻来覆去地看着，忽然大叫一声：“不好了，这下子全家遭殃！这是官银啊！”

P29 他的妻子听得目瞪口呆，出声不得。

李募事当时拿了银子到府里出首，府尹听说有了贼赃，整个晚上再也睡不着。第二天上堂差捕头何立前去抓人。

何立带了一班衙役，火速赶到官巷口李家药铺，见了小乙，不由分说，绑了就走。即刻解到府里来。府尹见了，也不问话，只喝声：“打！”

P30 小乙将遇见白娘子的事情，前前后后说了一遍。

府尹说：“白娘子现在何处？”

小乙说：“住在箭桥边，双茶坊巷口，秀王王府对面的楼房。”

府尹随即叫何立带领从人，押着小乙去捉白娘子。

一行人扰扰嚷嚷地赶到秀王府对面楼房一看，门前一堆垃圾，也不知堆了多久了：大门一条竹竿横架着，哪里像是有人住的样子？众人都呆住了，小乙更是惊得合不了口。

P31 小乙被发配到苏州，后来住在王主人家，时当九月下旬，有一天，王主人正在门口闲站，看街上人来人往，忽然一乘轿子，旁边一个丫环跟着，来到门前停了下来。那丫环向前问道：“借问一下，这里是王主人家吗？”

王主人说：“这里就是，不知你找谁？”

丫环说：“我找杭州府来的许仙官人。”

主人说：“你等一等，我去叫他出来。”便走到里面叫着：“小乙哥，有人找你。”

P32 小乙听了，忽走出来，到门前看时，那丫环正是青青，轿里坐的正是白娘子，不禁气往上冲，连声叫道：“死冤家！你盗了官库银子，劳累我吃了多少苦！有冤无处申！如今落得如此下场，你还来干什么？不羞死人么！”

白娘子道：“官人，不要怪我，这次来，是特地来给你分辩这件事的，让我们到主人家里面说。”说着，便叫青青取了包裹下轿。

白娘子解释过后，王主人说：“既然当初曾许嫁小乙哥，那就更不用回去了，你就留下来吧！”

P33 光阴一瞬，早到吉日良时。白娘子取出银两，央王主人备办喜筵，二人拜堂成亲。异地完婚，别是一番情味，新婚之乐，自不必说，以后生活，都是白娘子拿钱出来用度。日往月来，自从两人成亲，又是几个月过去。时当春景融合，花开似锦，街坊上车马往来，热闹非常。小乙问主人家道：“今天是什么日子？怎地如此热闹？”

主人说：“今天是二月半，大家都去承天寺看卧佛。你也好去逛逛。”

P34 小乙说：“我和妻子说一声。”便上楼来对白娘子说：“今天二月半，大家都去看卧佛，我也去逛逛，一会儿就回来。”

白娘子说：“有什么好看的？在家里不是很好吗？去看做什么！”

小乙说：“我去走走，马上就回来。反正在家也是闲着没事。”出了店，便往承天寺去。到了寺里，各处闲走了一回，刚要回家，寺外一个道士在那儿卖药，散施符水，小乙便也挤到人丛中去。

P35 只听那道士说道：“贫道是终南山道士，到处云游，散施符水，救人病患灭厄。有事的，请向前来。”

忽然在人丛中看见了小乙，便叫他近前，对他说：“近来有一个妖怪缠你，为害不轻！我给你两道灵符，救你性命。一道符三更烧，一道符放在你的头发内。”

小乙自己也想道：“我也有几分怀疑她是妖怪，听他说来，毕竟是了。”接了符，纳头便拜。回到家

中，只装作平常一样，不动声色。

P36 等到晚上三更，小乙料想白娘子和青青都睡熟了，便起身将一道符放在头发内，正要将另一道符烧化，忽听得白娘子叹了一口气：“小乙哥，做夫妻那么久，一向我待你也不薄，为什么你老是疑神疑鬼，随便就相信别人的话？半夜三更，你烧符干什么？是不是要来镇压我？你就烧吧！”

说罢，也不等小乙回答，一把夺过符来，就在灯前烧化了，却全无动静。白娘子说：“看看，我是妖怪吗？”

小乙说：“这不干我事，是承天寺前一个云游道士教我的，他说你是妖怪。”

白娘子说：“我以前未嫁时，也学了些道术，明天便同你去看，是怎么样的一個道士。”

P37 第二天清早，夫妻两人梳洗罢，白娘子穿了素净衣服，吩咐青青在家，便一同往承天寺前来。那个道士仍在那儿散施符水，旁边围了一群人。

白娘子对小乙说：“我先试他道行看看。”走到道士面前，大喝一声：“你好无礼！出家人怎么随便说人家是妖怪！你画符来我看看！”

那道士说：“我行的是五雷天心正法，凡有妖怪，吃了我的符，即刻便现出原形。”

P38 白娘子说：“众人在此，你且画符来让我吃吃看！”

那道士画一道符，递给白娘子。白娘子接过来，一口吞了下去。众人看看并没些影响，便起哄说：“一个好好的妇人家，怎么说是妖怪呢？”大家你一言我一语地骂那道士。道士被骂得目瞪口呆，说不出话来，惶恐满面。

白娘子说：“他欺骗无知便罢，还血口喷人，实在可恶！我从小也学了些戏法，就和你玩玩试试。”

P39 只见白娘子口中喃喃的，不知念些什么，那道士忽然好像被人擒住一般，缩作一团，悬空而起。众人看了，都吃一惊，小乙却呆住了。

白娘子说：“如果不是看众位面上，我便吊他一年半载！”喷口气，那道士立刻恢复原状，只恨爹娘少生了两条腿，飞也似的走了。众人看完好戏，也就散了，他夫妻两人回家，仍如以往度日，不在话下。

P40 不久之后，小乙拿了银子，约了隔壁的蒋和做伴，到镇江渡口码头上租了一间房子。这蒋和也没什么正经职业，平常就帮人打杂，算得上是个帮闲。小乙叫他帮忙，很快地置办了药橱、药柜，到十月前后，种种药材都陆续采办齐全，便择吉开张，做起自家的生意了。

小乙开店以后，生意倒是不错，一天比一天兴旺。不觉冬尽春来，眼见夏节又至，有一天，一个和尚拿了化缘簿子进来说：“小僧是金山寺和尚，七月初七是英烈龙王生日，希望官人到寺烧香，布施些香钱。”

P41 小乙说：“不必记名字了，我有一块上等的好降香，就舍给你去烧吧。”

和尚谢了，说：“到时还希望官人来寺里烧香。”念声佛号走了。

白娘子看见，说：“你倒真大方，把这么一块好香送给那贼秃去换酒肉吃！”

小乙说：“我一片诚心施舍给他，他要不正经地用了，是他的罪过。”

P42 一转眼，不觉已是七月初七，小乙刚开店门，只见街上人来人往，好不热闹。那帮闲的蒋和走过来说：“小乙哥，你前天不是布施了香吗？今天何不到寺里走走？”

小乙说：“你等一下，我收拾好了和你一道去。”

忙忙地收拾了，进去对白娘子说：“我和蒋和去金山寺烧香，家里你照顾一下。”

白娘子说：“人家说，无事不登三宝殿，你没来由放着生意不做，去干什么？”

小乙说：“我来镇江这么久了，金山寺是什么样的，连看都没看过，趁着这个机会，去看一看。”

P43 白娘子说：“你既然要去，我也阻挡不了，只是要答应我三件事。”

小乙说：“哪三件？”

白娘子说：“第一，不要到住持的房里去。第二，不要与和尚说话。第三，早去早回。如果你稍晚一点回来，我就去找你。”

小乙说：“三件都没问题，我去一下就回。”

立刻换了干净衣服鞋袜，带了香盒，和蒋和到江边搭船，往金山寺去。

P44 到了龙王堂烧了香，寺里各处走了一遍，随着众人信步走到住持所住的方丈门前，猛然猛省道：“娘子叫我不要到里面去。”立住了脚，只在外面张望。

蒋和说：“进去瞧瞧，不碍事的，她在家里的，怎么会知道你进去了没有？回家不说就是了。”说着，拉着小乙进去看了一会儿，便又出来，却也没什么事。

却说方丈里面当中座上坐着一个和尚，方面大耳，一派庄严，看那样子，倒像是个有道行的高僧。一见小乙走过，便叫侍者：“快叫那年轻人进来！”

P45 原来小乙早就走出寺外，在那儿等船。这时候风浪颇大，大家都不敢上船，要等风停了才走。忽然江心里一只船，飞也似的来得好快，小乙对蒋和说：“风浪这么大，这里的船家没人敢开船，那只船却怎么来得那么快？”正说之间，那只船已将近岸，看时，是一个穿白的妇人，和一个穿青衣的女子。来到岸边，仔细一认，原来就是白娘子和青青。小乙这一惊非同小可。白娘子来到岸边，对小乙说：“你怎么还不回去？快来上船！”

P46 小乙正要上船，忽听得背后有人大喝一声：“孽畜！想要干什么！”小乙回头一看，是一个大和尚，旁边的人说：“法海禅师来了。”

禅师说：“孽畜，敢再来残害生灵，老僧手下便不留情！还不快走！”

白娘子见了禅师，不敢逞强，摇开船，和青青把船一翻，两个都翻到水底下去了。

小乙回身看着禅师便拜：“求师尊救弟子一命！”

P47 禅师说：“你怎么遇上这妇人？”

小乙将事情前后说了一遍。禅师说：“这妇人正是妖怪，现在你就回杭州去。如果再来缠你，你便到西湖南岸净慈寺来找我。”有诗四句：

本是妖精变妇人，西湖岸上卖娇声。汝因不识遭他计，有难湖南见老僧。

小乙拜谢了禅师，和蒋和下了渡船回家。回到家时，白娘子和青青都不见了，小乙更相信她们就是妖精。到了晚上，独自一个人不敢睡，便叫蒋和相伴过夜。可是心里烦闷，哪里睡得着，整夜地辗转反侧。

P48 第二天早起，叫蒋和看家，他一个人走到李克用家来，把昨天的事说了一遍。李克用说：“我生日那天，她去净手，我无意中撞了进去，就撞见这妖怪，当时把我吓昏了，我又不肯告诉你，既然如此，你那里也住不得了，还是搬到我这里住，大家有个照应。禅师叫你现在就回杭州，可是刑期未了，还是不能走的。”

小乙依了李克用的话，把那边的店收拾了，便搬到他家来住，白天仍到铺里相帮。

P49 两个月后，正值高宗策立孝宗为太子，大赦天下，除了人命大事，其余小事，尽行赦放回家。小乙过赦，欢喜不胜，拜谢了李克用、李妈妈一家，以及东邻西舍，央蒋和买了些土产，便兴冲冲地作别回乡。

一路饥餐渴饮，夜住晓行，不到几天便已到家。见了姐姐、姐夫，拜了几拜。却见姐姐、姐夫脸上并无色，好生奇怪，只见姐夫绷着脸说：“你这个人也太欺负人了，我们一向怎么待你，谅你心里明白！怎么你在镇江娶了老婆，连写封信来通知一下都没有，难道我们是外人吗？真是无情无义！”

P50 小乙听了这没来由的话，如坠五里雾中。忽然想到白娘子，心中一阵忐忑，硬着嘴皮说：“我没有娶老婆呀！”

李募事说：“亏你说得出口！你的妻子和丫头现在就在家里，难道会假！你的妻子说你七月初七那天到金山寺烧香，却一去不回，害她找了好久，找不到人。后来听说你遇赦回乡，她才赶了来，已经等你两天了。”说着，便叫人请出小乙的妻子和丫头。

P51 小乙顿时目瞪口呆，两脚发软——果然是白娘子和青青。心中无限惶恐，又无限委屈，欲待要说，舌头却似乎结住了，一句话也说不出。李募事看此情形，更认为他是心虚，说不得话，着着实实地埋怨了他一场。

当晚，李募事便叫小乙和白娘子同住一房。小乙心中只是害怕，站在房门口，不敢进去，僵持了一会儿，看着白娘子笑吟吟的，不由得向前一步，跪在地下，说：“不知娘子是何方神圣？乞饶小人一命啊！”

P52 白娘子面带笑容，无限温柔地上前扶了他起来，说：“小乙哥，你莫不是疯了吗？我们多年的恩爱夫妻，难道我有什么地方做错了？你讲这些是什么话？”

小乙说：“以前的种种，也不必说了。那禅师说你是妖怪，你见了禅师，便跳下江去，我只道你死了，想不到你又好端端的。我到什么地方，你便到什么地方，如果我有什么地方冲犯了你，也是无心，求你慈悲，饶我一命！”

P53 白娘子听了，登时变脸，说：“小乙，这样说来，你是信了那妖僧的话了？你也不想想，我和你做了夫妻，有什么亏待你之处？一切的一切，还不都是为了你好！谁知你一再相信别人的闲言闲语，一再地怀疑我！我如果真的另有他图，又何必如此苦苦地跟着你？”

说得小乙半晌无言可答，怔在当地。白娘子的话句句是实，自己孑然一身，她即使是妖是怪，跟定了自己，又有什么好处？可是，大江中风浪涛涛的那一幕，法海禅师一再交代的那些话……难道是我小乙前生罪孽，今生冤孽……

P54 青青看着两人僵持不下，走上前来说：“官人，娘子对你是一片痴情，一番真心，你们夫妻也一向恩深情重，听我说，不必再有什么疑虑，和睦如初，一切便都没事了。”

小乙还是发怔，对青青的话好像全无知觉。

白娘子忍不住气，圆睁怪眼说：“是妖也好，不是妖也好，反正大家扯开了。我老实对你说，如果你愿意听我的话，欢欢喜喜，大家没事。如果你要动歪念头，我叫你满城波涛，人人手攀洪浪，皆死于非命，让你后悔不及。我不知道我对你好，是犯了什么罪过，要人家屡次地来破坏！”

P55 这些话，小乙听得句句扎实，大吃一惊，不禁叫了起来：“我真是苦啊！”

这时小乙的姐姐正在天井里乘凉，听得小乙叫苦，以为他们小两口吵架，连忙走到房前，将小乙拉了出来。白娘子也不来辩解，关了房门自睡。

小乙把前因后果，一一向姐姐说了一遍，只说自己心中的疑惑，并不说她是妖是怪，刚好李募事在外面乘凉回来，姐姐说：“他两口儿吵架了，不知她睡了没？你去看一看。”

P56 李募事走到房前看时，门窗关得紧紧的，只好将舌头舔破窗纸，朝缝里看，不看万事皆休，这一看，连李募事这种胆大的人，都吓得半死。原来房里不见了白娘子，只见一条吊桶大的蟒蛇，睡在床上，伸头在天窗上纳凉，鳞甲内放出白光来，照得房内一闪一闪的。

李募事大吃一惊，回身便走，当着小乙姐姐的面，暂不说破，只说：“睡了，丫头也睡了。”当晚小乙就躲在姐姐房中，不敢过去，姐夫也不问他。

P57 第二天一早，李募事将小乙叫到一个僻静的所在，问他：“你妻子从什么地方娶来的？实实在在地对我说，不要瞒我。昨天晚上我过去看，亲眼看见她是一条大白蛇，我怕你姐姐害怕，所以不提。你要实实在在地告诉我！”

小乙说：“姐夫，现在该怎么办？”

P58 李募事说：“唯一的办法，就是你住到别处去，不让她知道。她不见了，自然就离开了。西湖南岸赤山埠前张成家欠我一千贯钱，你就先到他那儿去，租间房子住下，慢慢地再想法子。”

小乙无计可施，只得答应。和李募事回到家里，静悄悄地没啥动静。李募事写了信，和借据封在一起，叫小乙拿了去见张成。

这时白娘子却出来了，将小乙叫到房中，气愤地说：“你好大胆！你把我当成什么了？你叫捉蛇的来干什么？我昨天告诉你的话，你得好好想一想，别到时后悔！”

P59 小乙听了，不敢作声。袖里藏了书信借据，踱出房来。走到门外，三步作两步地便往赤山埠来找张成。见了张成，正要去袖中拿借据，却不见了！这一惊非同小可，心中叫苦，慌忙转身来找。一路上来回走遍了赤山埠路，却哪里找得到！正气闷不已，来到一个地方，想坐下休息，抬头一看，是一座寺庙，上写“净慈寺”三字。小乙登时心中一亮，想起了法海禅师吩咐的话：“如果那妖怪再来缠你，你就来净慈寺找我。”

P60 小乙急忙跑进寺中，问寺里的和尚：“请问，法海禅师到宝刹来了没？”

那和尚说：“没有。”

小乙听说禅师没来，心里郁闷，折身出来，有气无力地，一步一步走到长桥，自言自语说：“时衰鬼弄人，像这样活下去有什么意思！”望着一湖清水，便要往下跳，正是：

阎王判你三更到，定不留人到五更。

P61 小乙正要往湖里跳，忽听得背后有人叫道：“男子汉何故轻生？有什么看不开的事？”

回头一看，正是法海禅师——背驮衣钵，手提禅杖，原来真个才到——也是小乙命不该绝，若再迟一步，早作湖底游魂了。

小乙见了禅师，如获救星，纳头便拜，道：“师尊救命！”

禅师说：“孽畜今在何处？”

P62 小乙将最近的事向禅师说了。禅师听了，从袖中拿出一个钵盂，递给小乙说：“你现在回去，这个东西不要让那孽畜看见，等她不注意，悄悄地往她头上一罩，紧紧地按住，不要害怕，我随后就来。”小乙将钵盂藏在袖中，拜谢了禅师，先自回家。

P63 回到家中，白娘子正坐在房里，口中喃喃地不知说些什么。小乙走到她背后，趁她不注意，拿出钵盂，往她头上一罩，用尽平生力气按了下去，随着钵盂慢慢地按下，不见了女子身形。小乙不敢松手，紧紧地按着。只听得钵盂内道：“和你多年夫妻，你怎么如此无情！求你放松一些！”

P64 小乙正不知如何是好，忽听得外面有人说：“一个和尚说要来收妖。”小乙连忙叫李募事去请那和尚进来。小乙见了法海禅师，说：“救救弟子！”不知禅师口里念的什么，念毕，轻轻地揭开钵盂，只见白娘子缩做七八寸长，如傀儡一般大小，双眸紧闭，蜷做一团地伏在地下。

P65 禅师喝道：“是何方孽畜妖怪？怎敢出来缠人？详细说来！”

白娘子答道：“祖师，我是一条大蟒蛇，因为风雨大作，便来到西湖安身，同青青一处，不想见了许仙，就动了凡心，化作人形。一时冒犯天条，也是出自一片痴情，却从不曾杀生害命，望祖师慈悲！”

P66 禅师又问青青来历。白娘子说：“青青是西湖内第三桥下潭内千年成精的青鱼，是我拉她做伴，诸事与她无干，并望祖师怜悯。”

禅师说：“念你千年修炼，免你一死，可现本相！”

P67 白娘子不肯，抬头呆呆地望着小乙。禅师勃然大怒，口中念念有词，大喝道：“护法尊神何在！快与我把青鱼怪擒来，并令白蛇现形，听吾发落！”

禅师话刚说完，庭前忽起一阵狂风，风过处，豁刺刺一声响，半空中坠下一条青鱼，有一丈多长，在地上拨刺刺地跳了几跳，缩作尺多长的一条小青鱼。看那白娘子时，也现了原形——变了一条三尺长

白蛇——依然昂着头瞧着小乙

P68 禅师将白蛇、青鱼收了，放在钵盂内，扯下长袖一幅，封了钵盂口，拿到雷峰寺前，将钵盂放在地下，令人搬砖运石，砌成一塔。

后来小乙也看破红尘，随了禅师出家，到处化缘，将原来的小塔改砌成七层宝塔，这便是雷峰塔

P69 禅师见宝塔峰砌成，留偈四句：

西湖水干，江湖不起，

雷峰塔倒，白蛇出世。

从此千年万载，白蛇和青鱼永不能出世，除非雷峰塔倒！

P70 法海禅师留偈四句之后，又题诗八句，以劝后人：

“奉劝世人休受色，受色之人被色迷。

心正自然邪不扰，身端怎有恶来欺。

但看许仙因受色，带累官司惹是非，

不是老僧来救护，白蛇吞了不留些。”

P71 法海禅师吟罢，大家都各自散去。只有许仙情愿出家，礼拜禅师为师，在雷峰塔剃度为僧，修行数年，直至坐化而去。

众僧将许仙遗体烧化，造了一座骨塔，千年不朽。

P72 许仙坐化之前，也有诗四句留以警世：

“祖师度我出红尘，铁树开花始见春。

化化轮回看化化，生生转变再生生。

欲知有色还无色，须识无形却有形；

色即是空空即色，空空色色要分明。”

P73 《警世通言》所收的《白娘子永镇雷峰塔》，其来源为《出唐人白蛇记》，这篇白蛇故事，有着其特殊的意义和价值，是一篇拟话本。

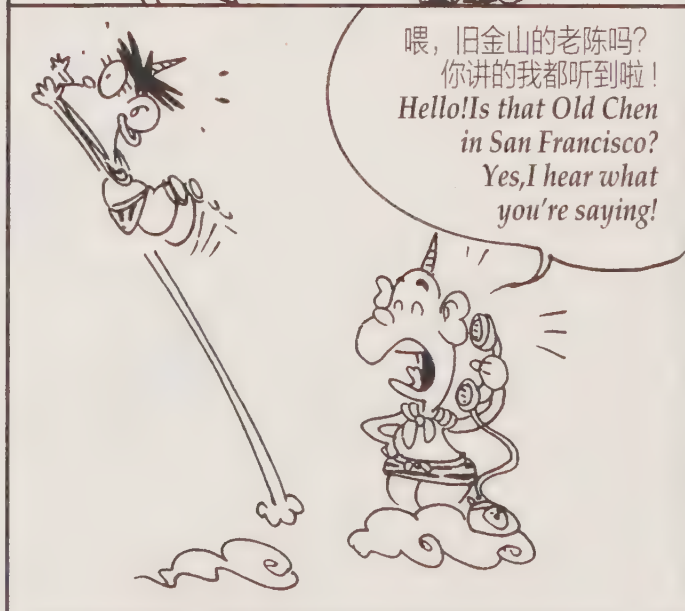
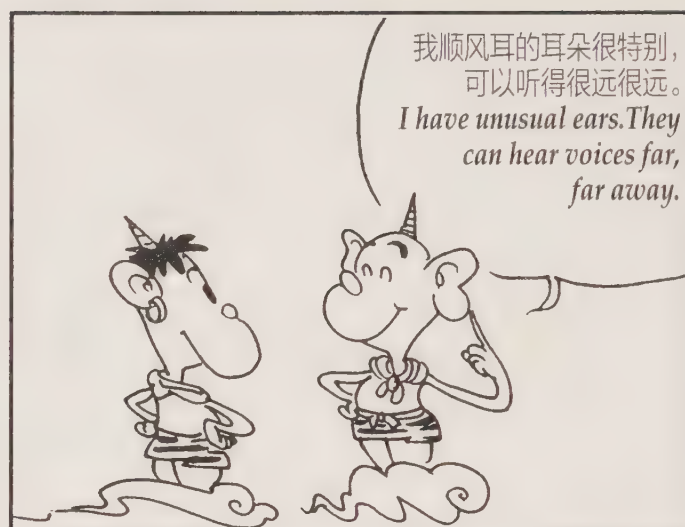
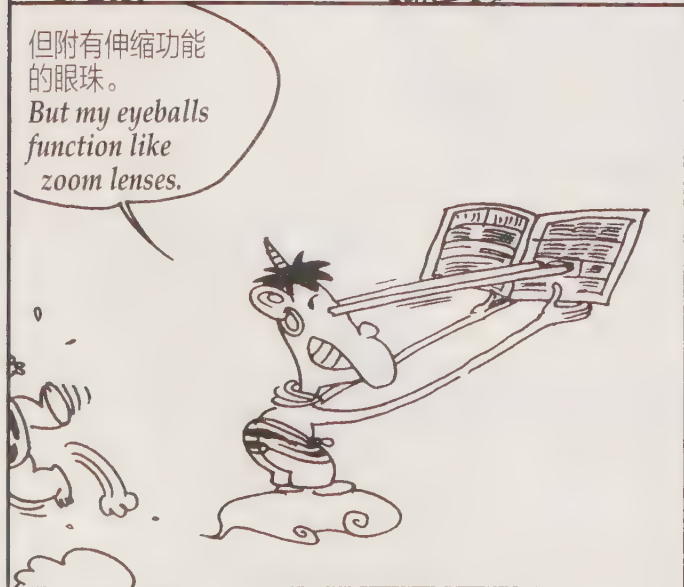
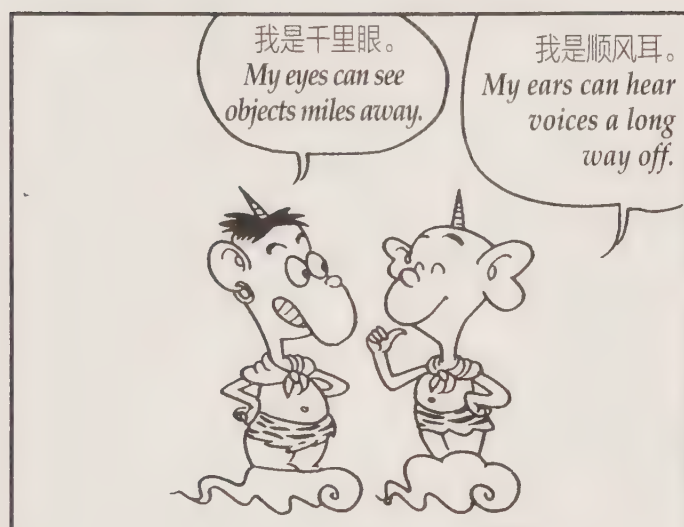
后来《西湖佳话》的《雷峰怪迹》一篇，和清人的《雷峰塔传奇》以及种种白蛇小说，和义妖传弹词，都是由这一篇衍化而来。

如果以宋人话本的分类来说，应属灵怪类的小说。

雷公传

Thunder God





天地间的神很多，有的住在天上，有的住在地面……
There are many deities in the world; some live in Heaven, some live on Earth...

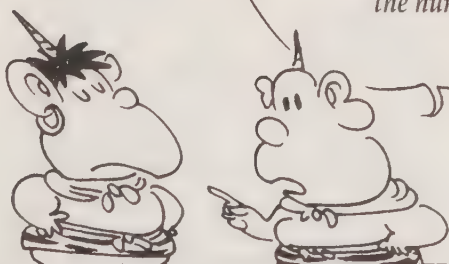


住天上叫做“神”。
Those living in Heaven are called 神 (shen), gods in Heaven.

住地面的叫做“祇”。
Those living on Earth are called 祇 (qi), earthly gods.



讲的是很有学问，可是笑点在哪里？
You sound so knowledgeable. But where's the humour?



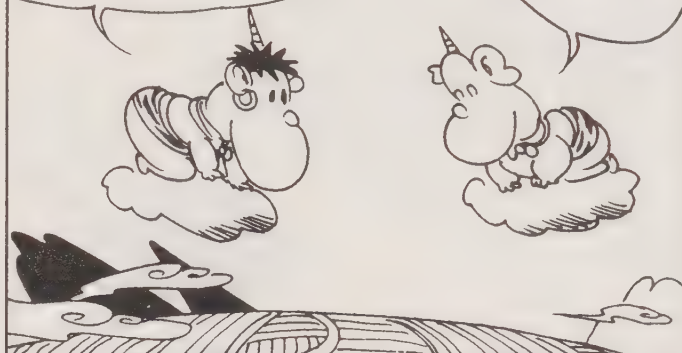
谁说要好笑？这是知识！
Who said anything about humour? It is knowledge!



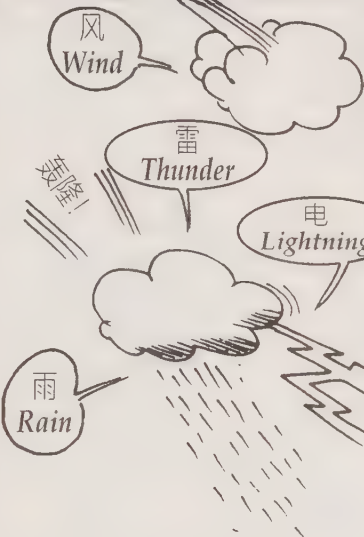
对对对……知识才重要！
Quite right. It's knowledge that counts!



原本天上的“神”多，地上的“祇”少，所以由天上控制人间。
At first there were more gods in Heaven and fewer gods on Earth, so Heaven dominated the human world.



少数服从多数。
The minority is subordinate to the majority.



后来天地间又多了各种星辰日月、风雨雷电等第三势力。

Later on, between Heaven and Earth appeared a third force: stars and constellations, the sun, moon, wind, rain, thunder and lightning.

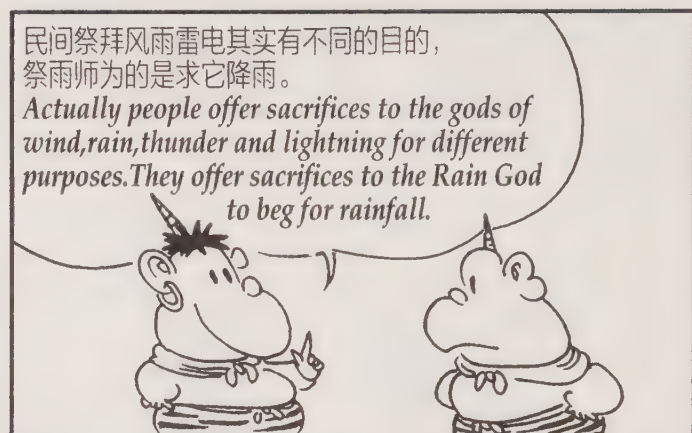
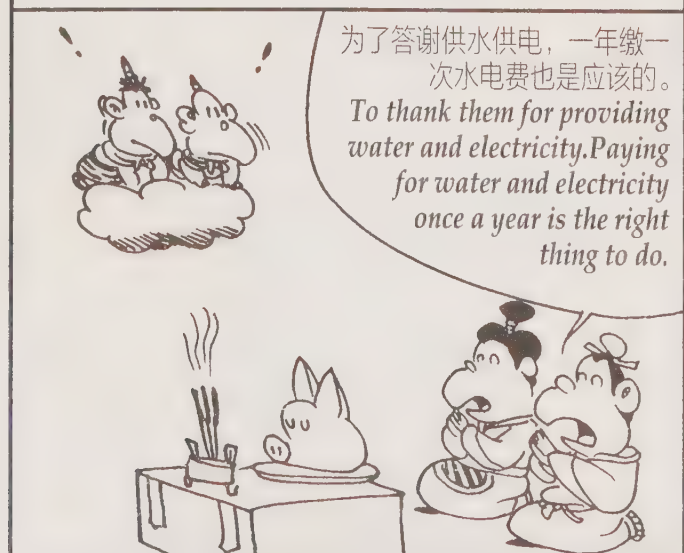


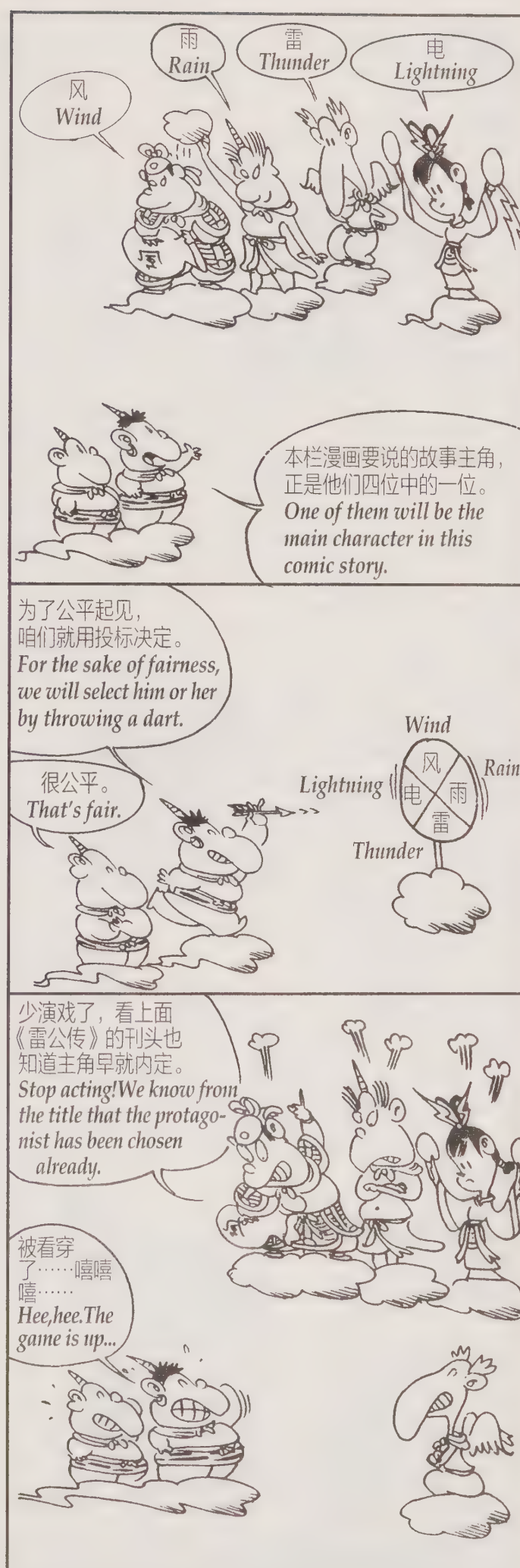
这股第三势力的出现，打破了原有的由天主控一切的局面。
The emergence of this third force broke the dominance of Heaven.

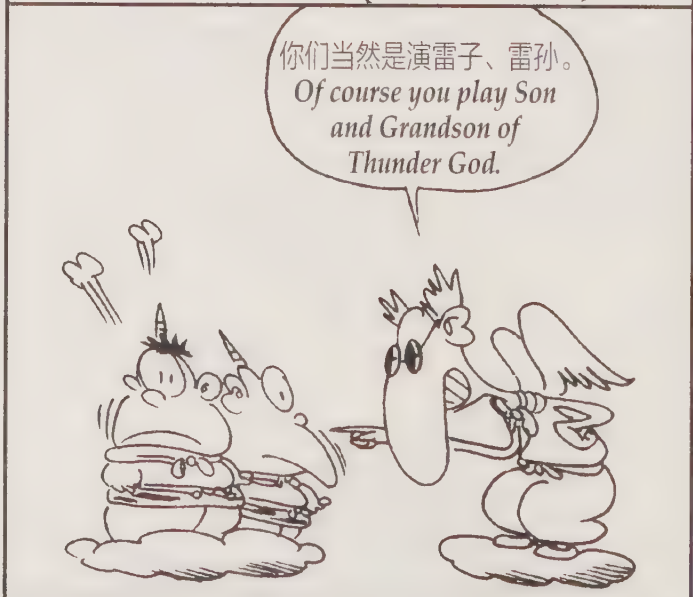
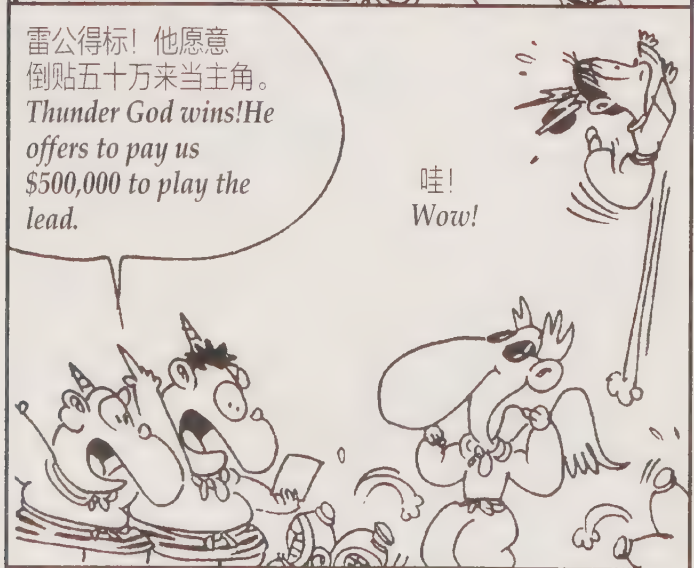
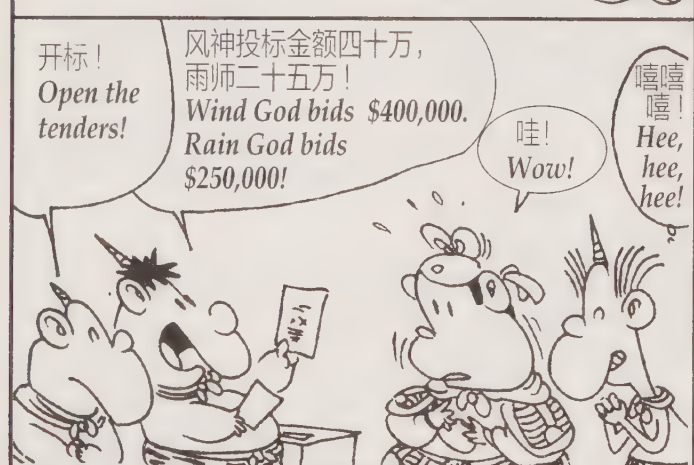
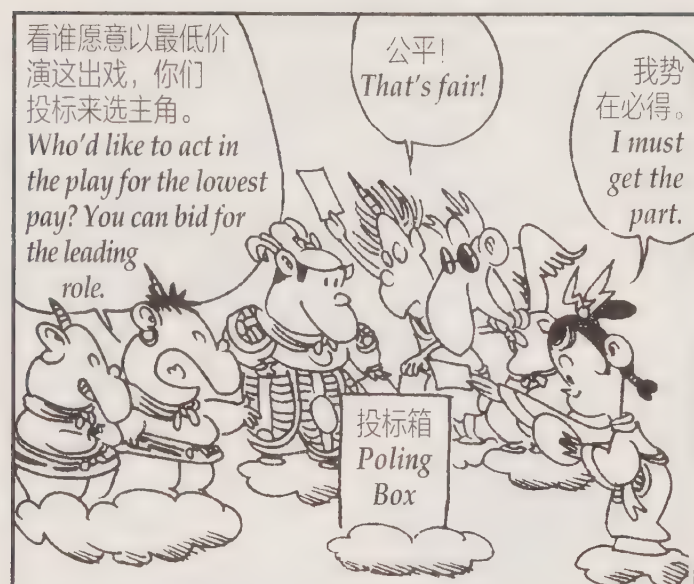


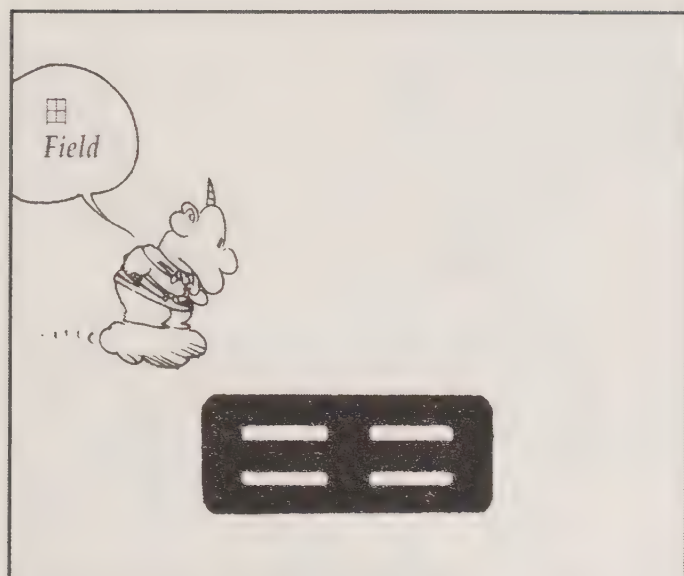
三不过半，这合乎目前的政局。
That agrees with the present political situation: Three parties constitute less than half.



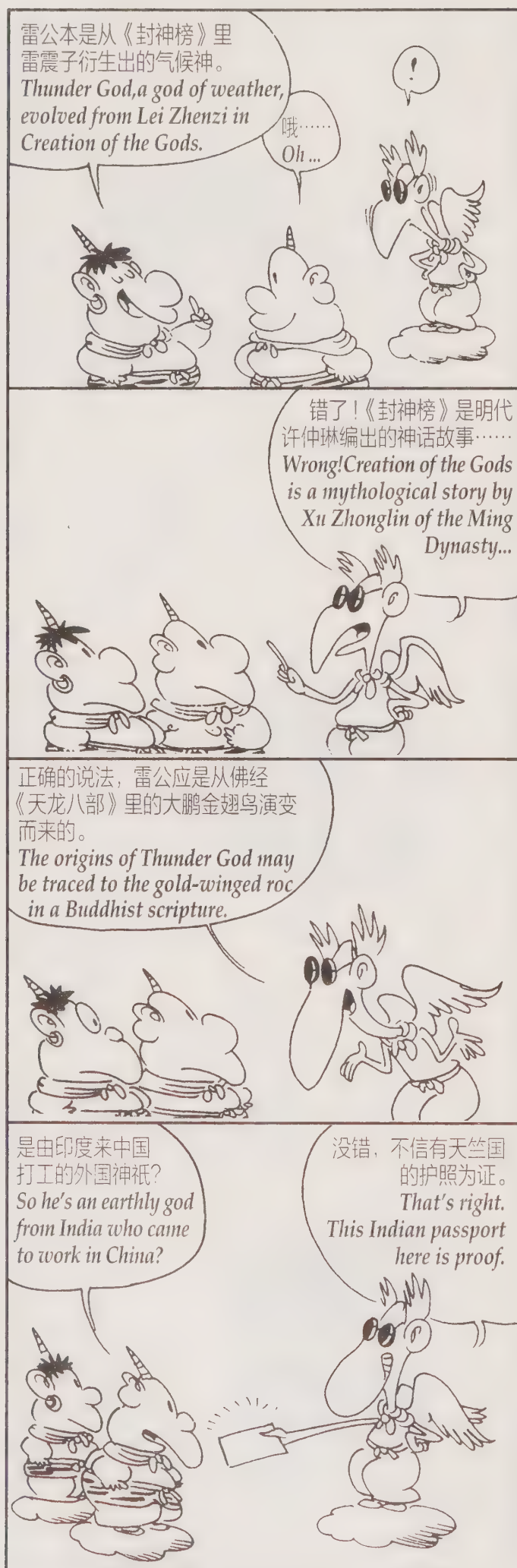


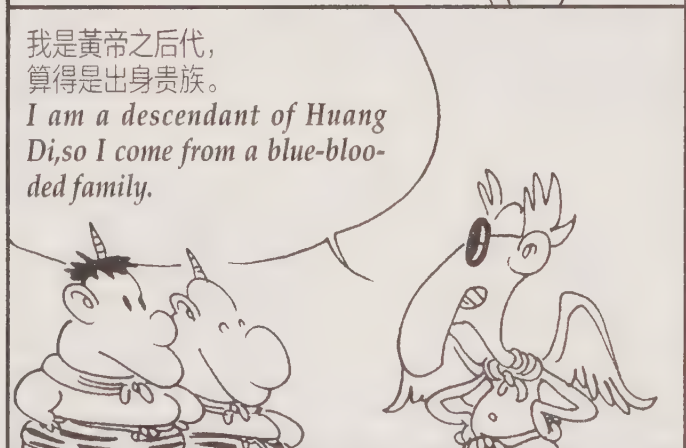
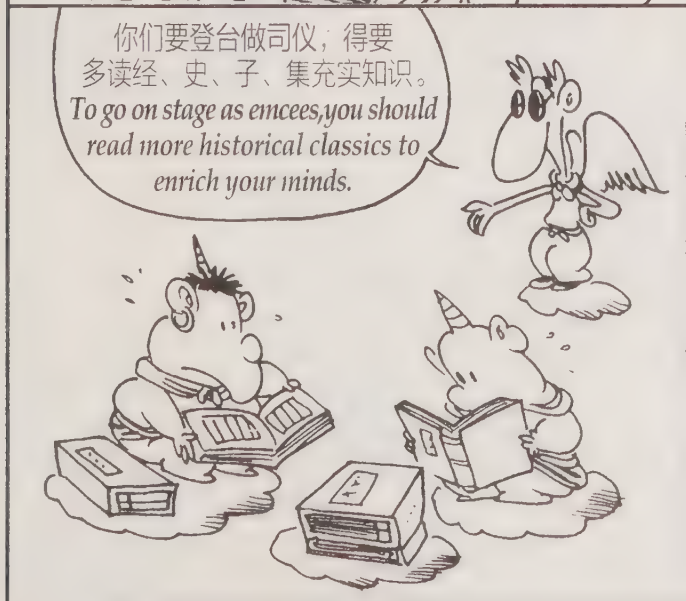
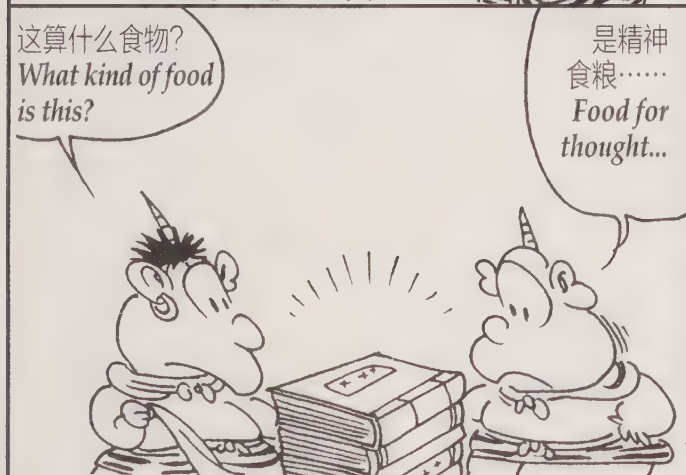
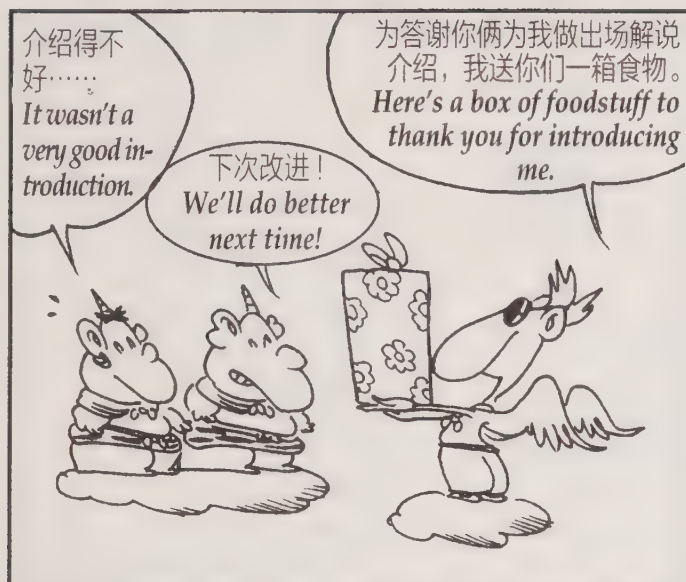






*The Chinese word for "thunder" is made up of two parts: the upper part means "rain", and the lower part means "field".

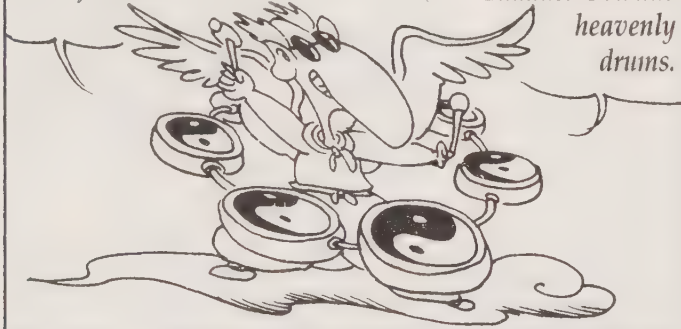




*The name of the wife of Huang Di 黄帝, one of the Three August Ones, was Lei Zu 嫫祖, the patron saint of silkworm breeders. The Chinese for Thunder God is 雷祖

雷公本来叫做
雷神……
Thunder God used
to be called the
God of Thunder...

雷曰天鼓，神曰
雷公，故雷公有天鼓。
Thunder is also called
"heavenly drum", so
Thunder God has
heavenly
drums.



雷公每天做的事就是打
鼓催雨。
The task of Thunder God
is to beat the drums every
day to call forth
rain.

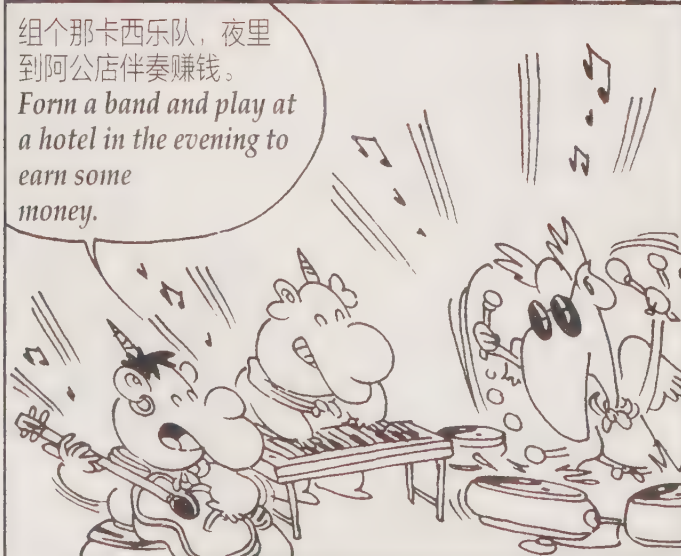


原来你有这等才华，咱们
可以合作合作。
So you have such a
talent! We can work
together.

合作
什么？
In what
way?



组个那卡西乐队，夜里
到阿公店伴奏赚钱。
Form a band and play at
a hotel in the evening to
earn some
money.



雷
雷
雷
雷

从前我雷公也是个
大地主，有六亩田……
In olden times I was
a landlord and had
six mou of far-
mland...



雷
雷
雷
雷
雷
雷
雷
雷

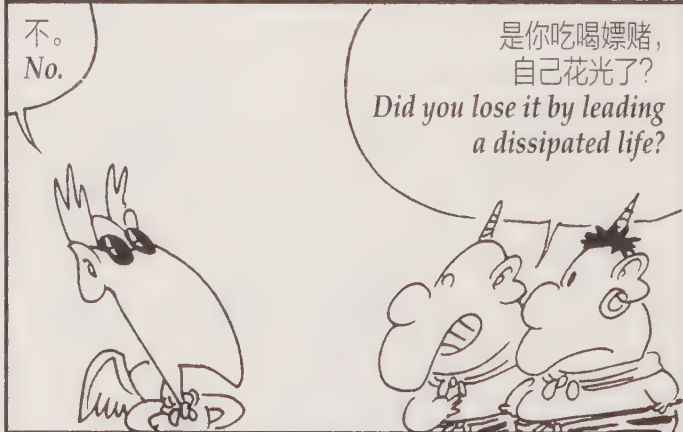
后来变四亩、三亩、
两亩、一亩……
Then it became
four, three, two, one...

愈来愈
少啦……
Why less
and less...



不。
No.

是你吃喝嫖赌，
自己花光了？
Did you lose it by leading
a dissipated life?



是被历代政府的土地政
策给征收光了！
My land was taken
away by the land
policies of successive
governments!



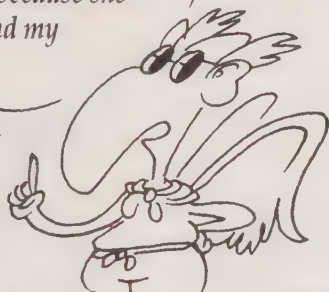
道教之书曰：“雷公名江赫冲，电母名秀文英。”

A Taoist book states thus: The Thunder God's name was Jiang Hechong, and the Lightning Goddess was called Xiu Wenying.



可惜我的老婆电母受不了我的雷性，早就与我离婚啦！

It's a pity that my wife the Lightning Goddess divorced me long ago because she couldn't stand my thundering!



是受不了你的脾气“暴跳如雷”？

She could not bear your hot temper?



不。
No.



是不能忍受我的鼾声如雷！

She could not stand my thunderous snores!



我雷公不但背生有翅能飞，最厉害的法宝要数手中的一钉一锤！

I not only have wings and can fly, but my most powerful weapons are the hammer and chisel in my hands!



隆！

隆！

哈！钉锤又迫不及待地准备上工……

Ha! my hammer and chisel can't wait to start work...



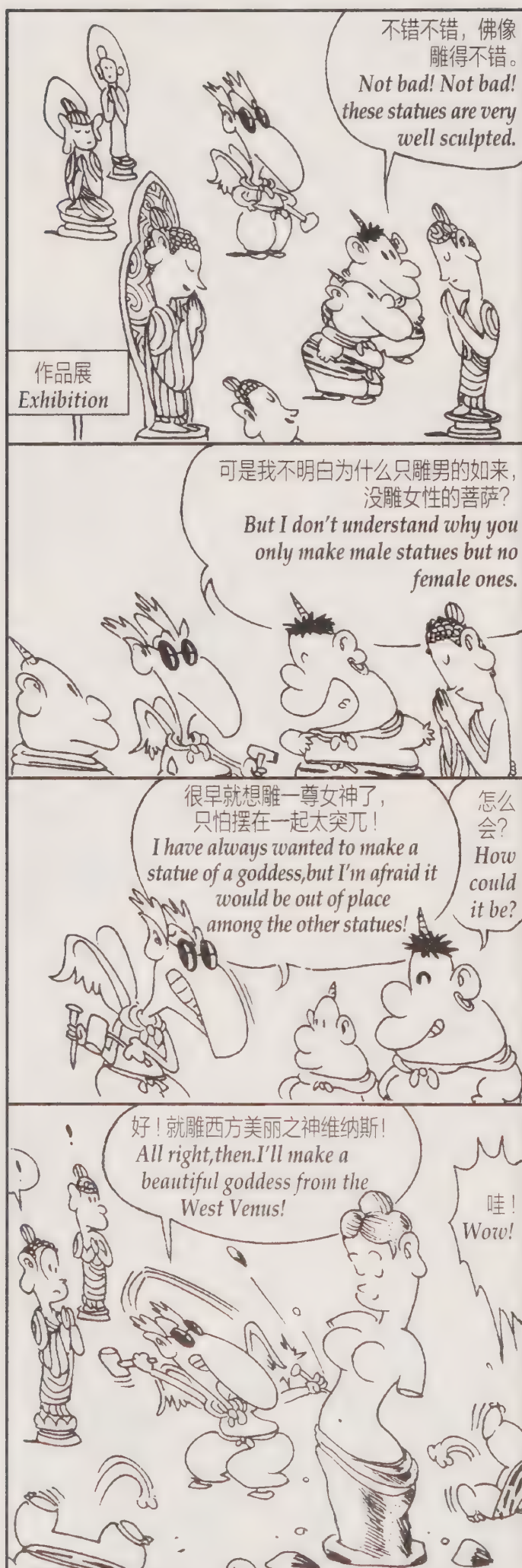
有好戏可看了，他要去杀坏人啦！

Something interesting is starting! He's going to kill a scoundrel!



不！是到石窟雕石打工。
No! I'm going to make statues in the ghetto.





*The Chinese word for "thunder" is pronounced "Lei". Lei poem means "poem written by Lei", just as poems by famous poets Du Fu and Li Po are called "Li poems" and "Du poems".



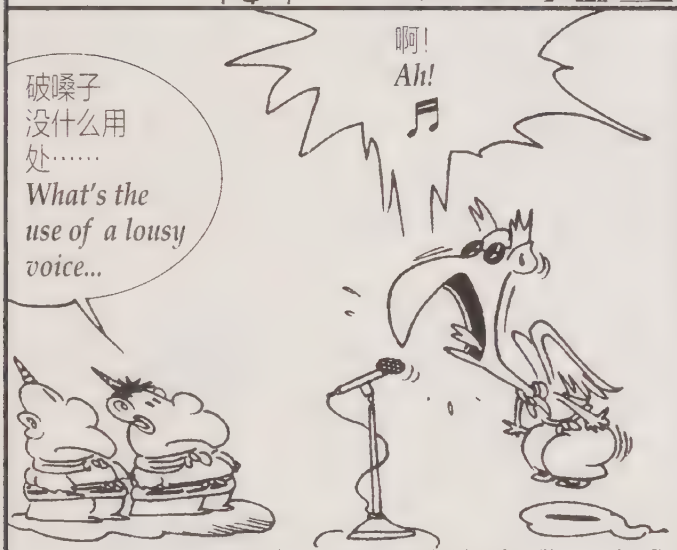
**This is a play on words. The first character in the Chinese word meaning "identical" 雷同 is the same as the Chinese word for "thunder".

我雷公还有一宝，就是声音洪亮，如雷贯耳。
I have another asset. It is my sonorous voice. It reverberates like thunder.



破嗓子没什么用处……
What's the use of a lousy voice...

啊！
Ah!

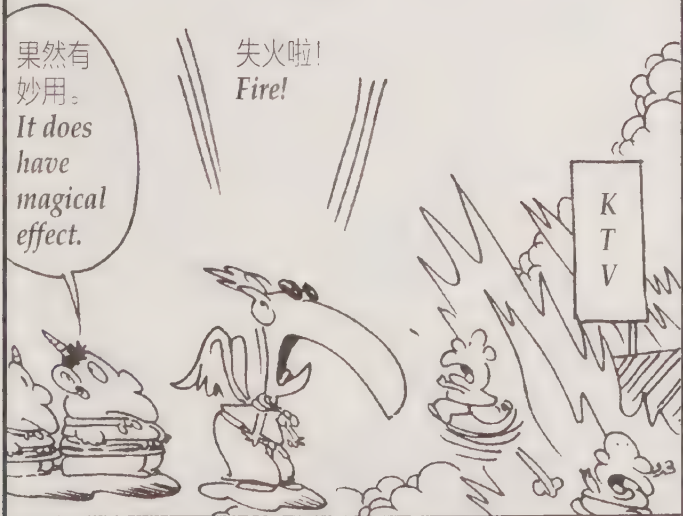


谁说没用？声音大就是有用！
Who says it's useless? A loud voice can be of great use!

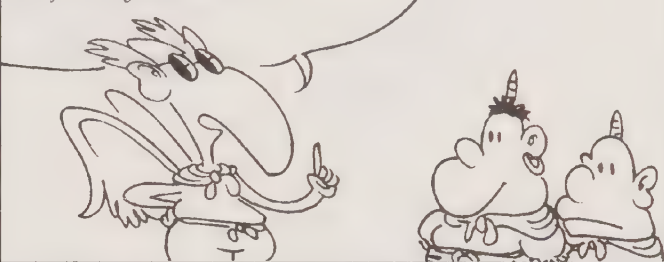


果然有妙用。
It does have magical effect.

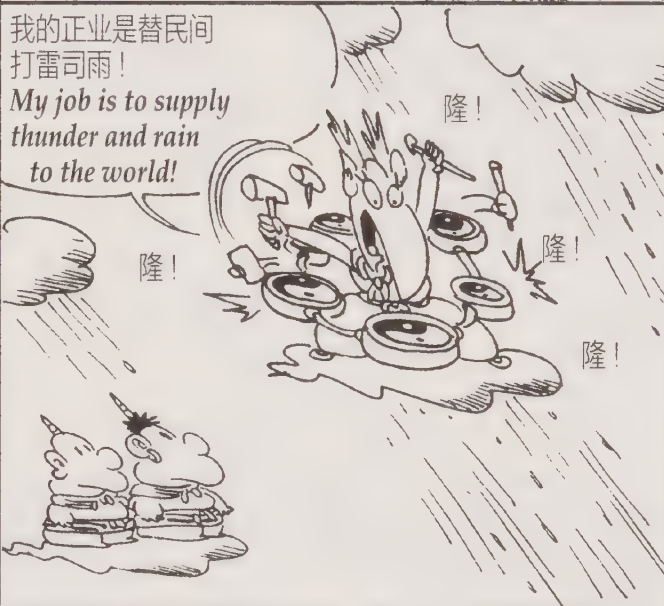
失火啦！
Fire!



其实打鼓、雕刻、作诗只是我个人的兴趣……
As a matter of fact, beating the drums, sculpting and writing poetry are just my hobbies...



我的正业是替民间打雷司雨！
My job is to supply thunder and rain to the world!



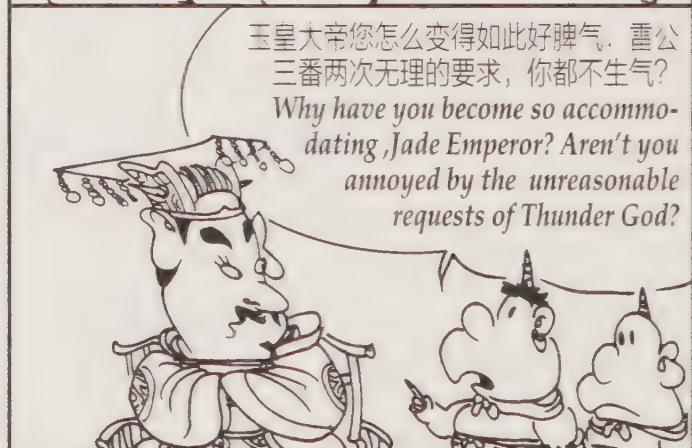
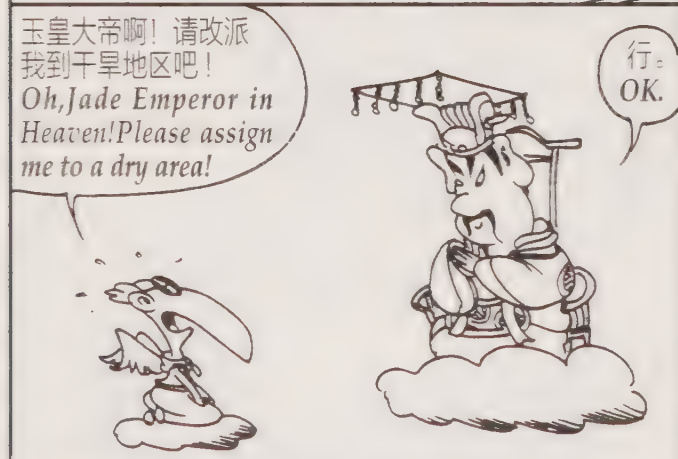
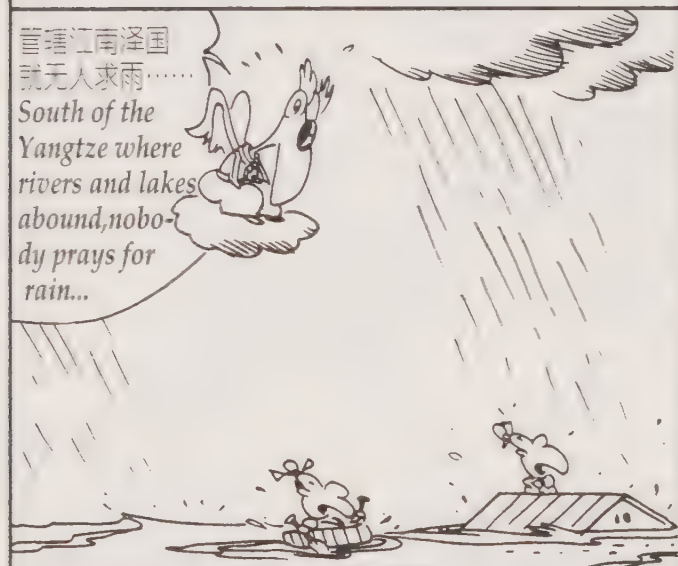
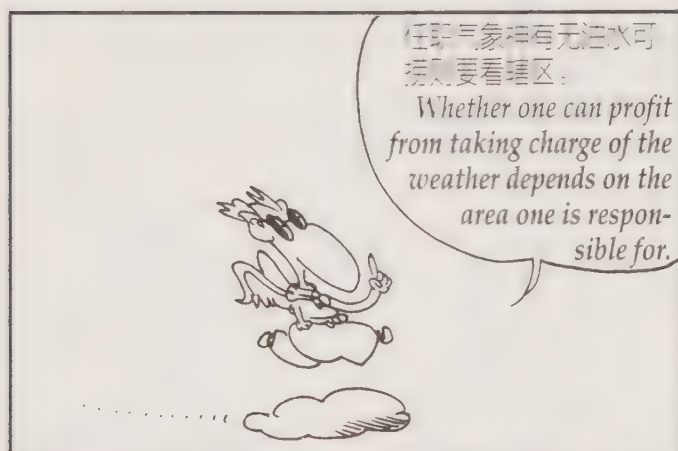
风雨雷电各司其职，雷公也能司雨？
The wind, rain, thunder and lightning each has its own job. Do you supply rain too, Thunder God?

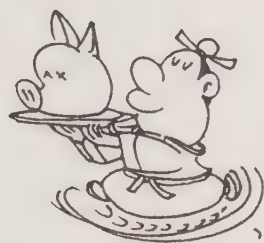
不能。
No.



我只能替民间求雨信士关说而已……
I can only lobby on behalf of human believers for rain...







信士刘某准备三牲酒礼，
恳请雷神降临司雨。
*I, Believer Liu, present
these gifts to Thunder
God and beg you
to come down with
rain.*



谢啦！
Thanks a lot!

哇！
Wah!



奇怪，不是要求我显灵降临的吗？
*Strange! Didn't he beg me
to come down?*

救命
啊！
Help!



信士刘某备鱼一条请雷
神笑纳并司雷降雨……
*I, Believer Liu, have a
fish that I hope you
will graciously accept
and give us rain...*



求雨得雨，求雷得
雷，有求必应。
*Whoever begs for
rain gets rain;
whoever begs for
thunder gets
thunder. All
requests will be
granted.*



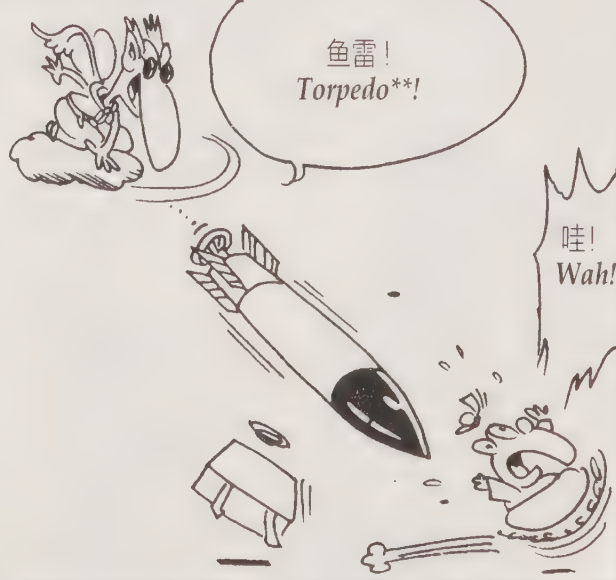
大雷 小雷 春雷
火雷 水雷 地雷
*Heavy thunder
Light
thunder
Spring thunder Lightning
Sea mines
Land mines**

吃人家鱼一条，应回
应给人家什么才好？
*I have eaten his fish.
What should I give
him in return?*



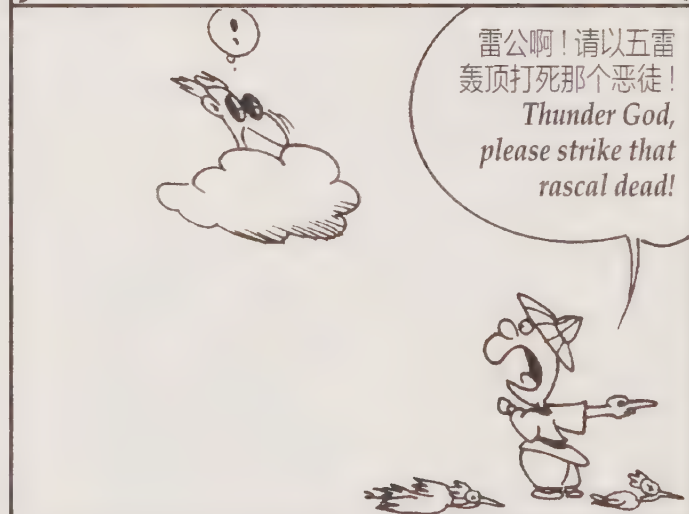
鱼雷！
*Torpedo**!*

哇！
Wah!



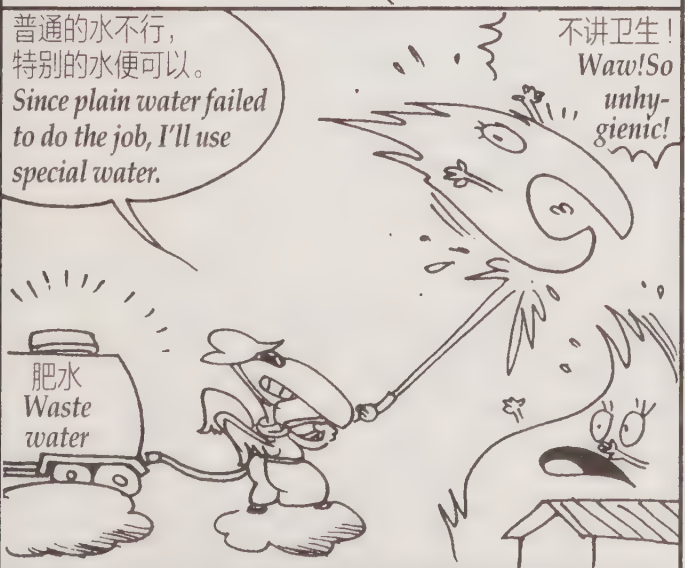
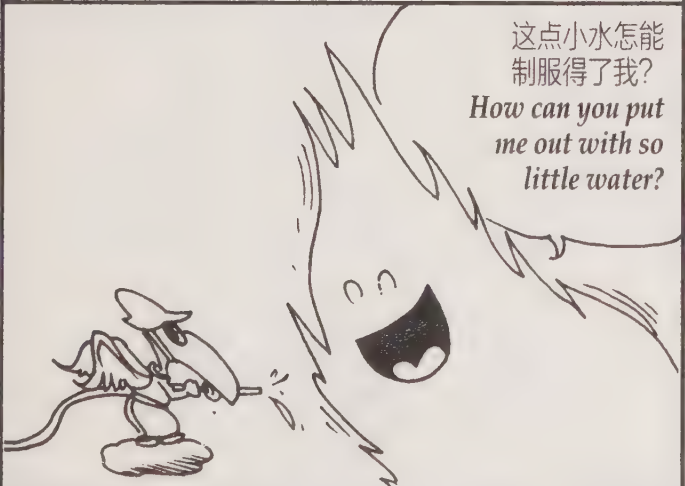
*The Chinese terms for sea mines and land mines are 水雷 and 地雷 respectively.

**Torpedo is known as 鱼雷 in Chinese.

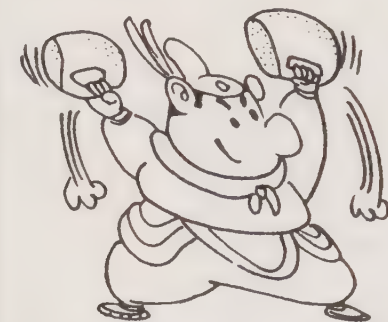




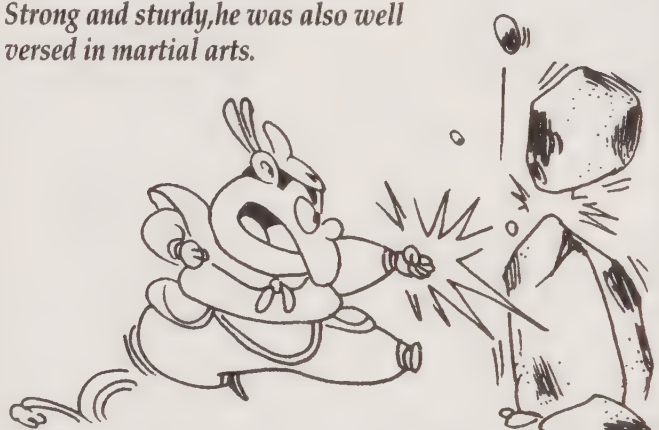
雷公施雨，有时候也兼任天上的救火员……
While giving out rain, Thunder God also serves as the fire fighter of Heaven...



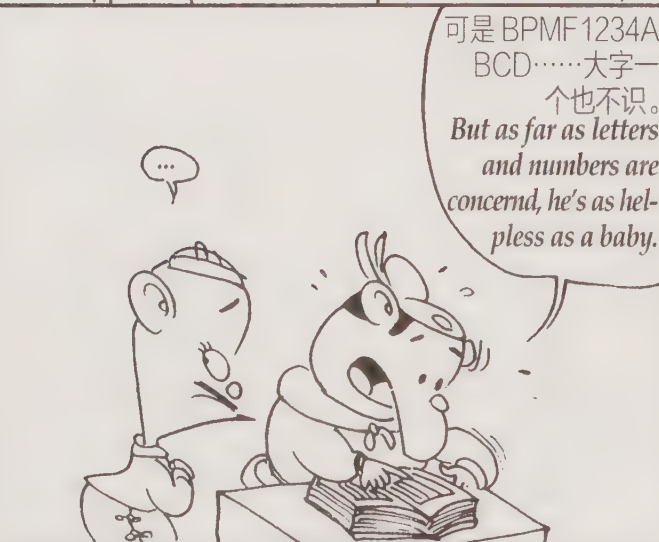
话说海康这个地方有个力士很有名……
In Haikang there was a man known for his unusual strength....



他孔武有力，招式流畅，武技很棒。
Strong and sturdy, he was also well versed in martial arts.



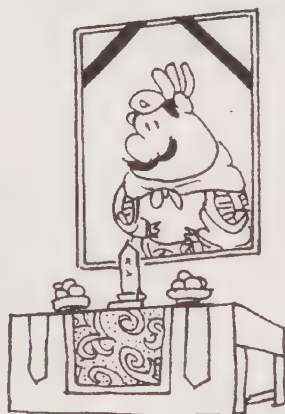
十八般武艺三百六十招式
他全都精通。
He's skilled in all kinds of weapons and performs all martial-art movements expertly.



他体格粗壮，身材高大，是个天生的练武之才。
*He was tall and muscular,
 a born martial artist.*



这完全要感谢我爹
 遗传给我的好基因。
*I owe it all to the
 genes I inherited
 from my dad.*

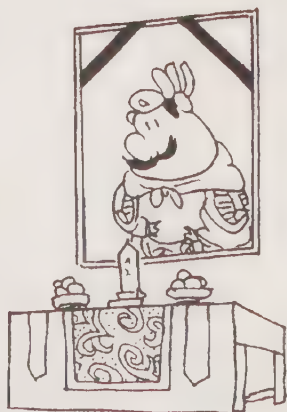


造化弄人，英雄却有个
 女性之名——陈鸾凤。
*As Fate would have
 it, this hero had a feminine
 name, Chen Luanfeng.**

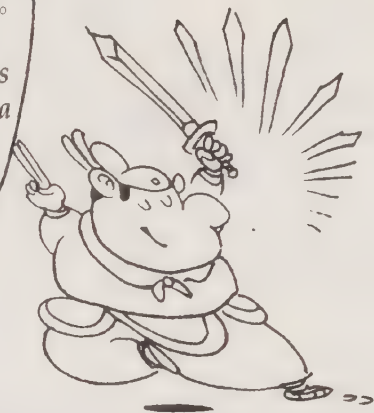
难为情……
How embarrassing...



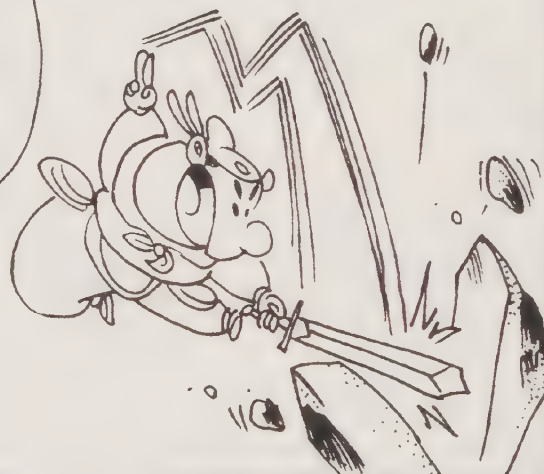
这完全要怪我爹，
 替我取这种鸟名。
*My father is to blame
 for giving me such a
 rotten name.*



功夫要好，得
 认真打好基础。
*To be skilful
 in martial arts
 you must lay a
 good founda-
 tion.*



喝！断！
*Ho!
 Break!*



只要有毅力，
 好好磨炼……
*By grinding
 away at it
 resolutely...*



宝剑也能磨成绣花针！
*...a sword can be turned
 into an embroidery
 needle!*



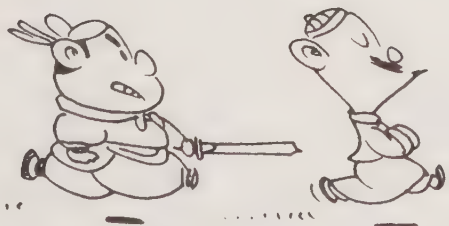
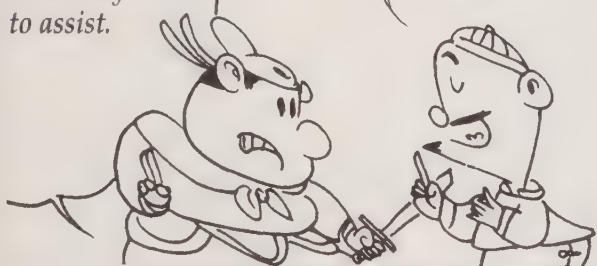
*The literal meaning of Luanfeng, 鸾凤, is "phoenix". So it is often used to name girls.

十年磨一剑，霜刃未曾试，今日把示君，谁有不平事？
I spent 10 years honing this sword; its keen edge is yet untested. I am showing it to you today; Could you tell me where there is injustice?

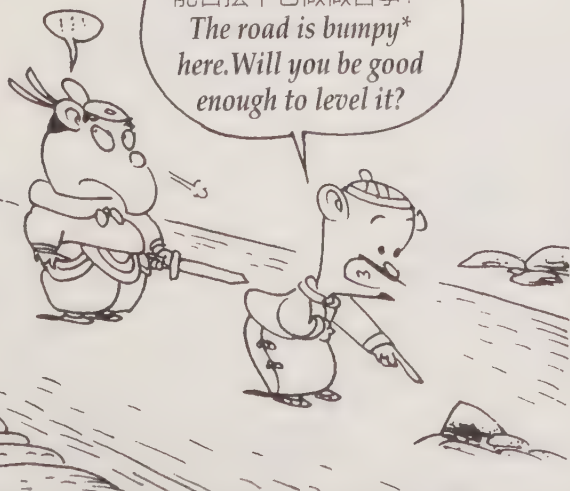


路见不平，拔刀相助。
Seeing injustice, I draw my sword to assist.

是有不平的事……
There is injustice...



路的这里不平，能否摆平它做做善事？
The road is bumpy* here. Will you be good enough to level it?



传闻南山有虎，北泽有蛟，害人无数。
I hear a tiger in the South Mountain and a dragon in the North Lake have harmed numerous people.



英雄为民除害义不容辞！
A hero is duty-bound to rid the people of evils!



甭去啦！南山虎、北泽蛟早在晋朝就被周处干掉啦。
There's no need! The tiger in the South Mountain and the dragon in the North Lake were put away long ago by Zhou Chu of the Jin Dynasty.



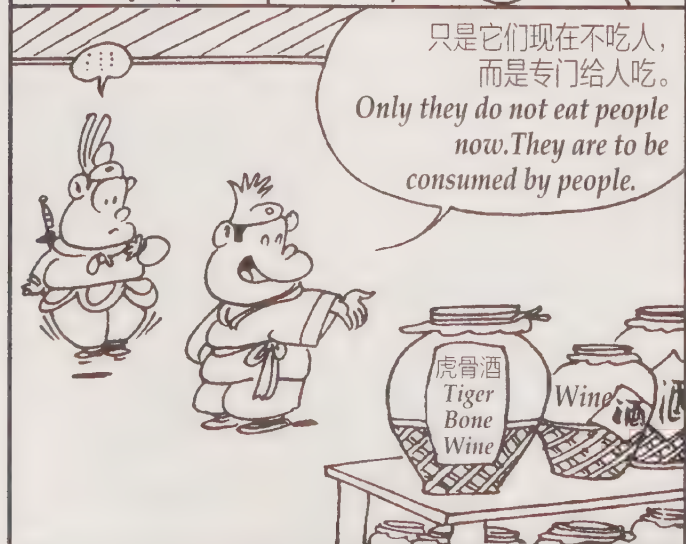
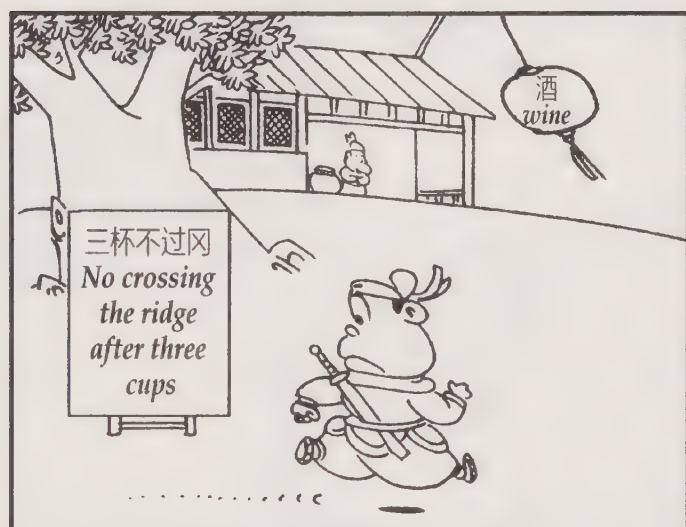
英雄有泪不轻弹，无害可除最悲伤……
A hero does not shed tears easily, but it is really sad that there's no evil for me to rid...



要怪老天，既生陈鸾凤，何生周处？
It's the fault of Almighty God. Having created Chen Luanfeng, why did he create Zhou Chu before him?



*This is a pun. "不平" "in the idiom" 路见不平 "means" "injustice", but when used by itself, it means "not level".



喝三杯就过不了冈，
我偏不信邪，既要喝三杯，
又要过冈。

*I don't give a damn for
the warning. I am going to
cross the ridge after I
drink three cups.*

一杯。
One.

两杯。
Two

三杯。
Three.

喝小杯不过瘾，拿整瓶的来！
*It's no fun drinking from
these tiny cups. Bring me a
bottle!*

是。
Yes.

咕咕咕咕！

果然又是三杯喝了
就过不了冈。

*Ha, Ha! He, too, is unable to cross
the ridge after three cups.*

老板，买单算账，
我要上山打老虎。

*Bring me the bill, waiter.
I'm going up the moun-
tain to kill a tiger.*

是。
Yes.

不过我早告诉你啦，这里
早已经没老虎可打了。
*I have told you there's
no tiger to kill here.*

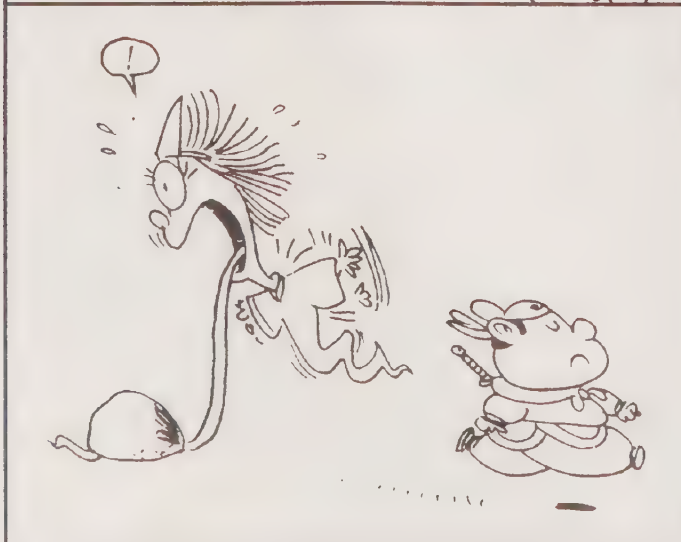
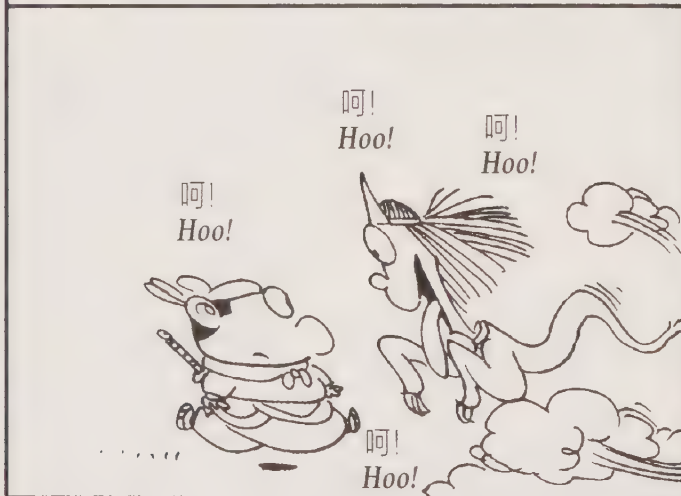
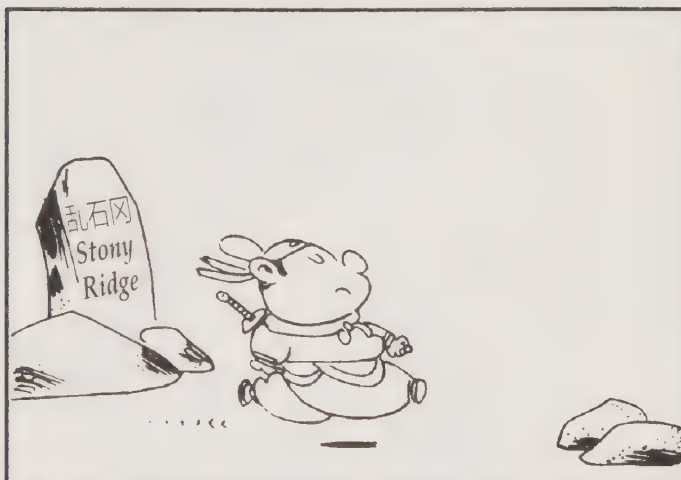
还是有老虎要打。
*But there is a tiger
for me to kill.*

在哪里？
Where
is it?

酒账一共
三百两银
*Bill 300
ounces
of silver*

开黑店坑人，吃人不吐骨头的
笑面虎！
*The tiger with a smiling face who
operates a shop to cheat people!*

哇！
Waw!



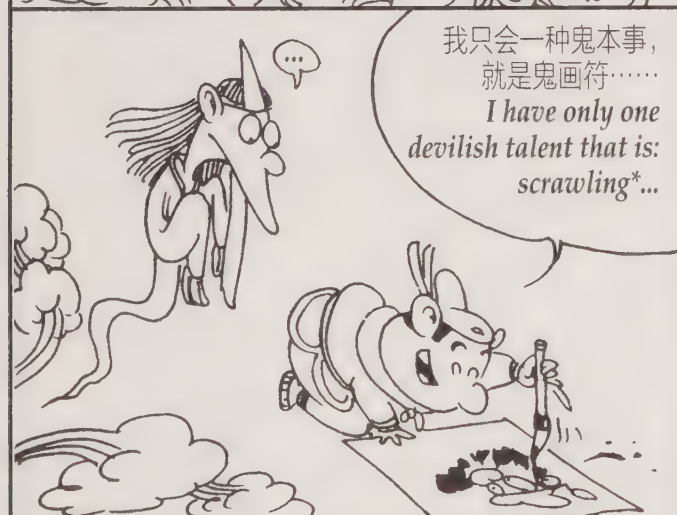
*"Drinking ghost" is the literal translation of the Chinese term 酒鬼, which means "drunkard".



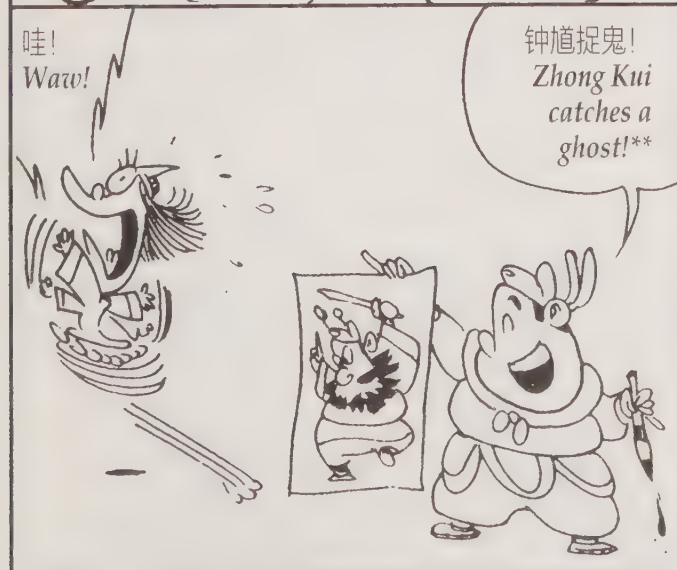
可恶的假鬼，
不知道我鬼中之鬼的厉害。
*Repugnant sham ghost, you have
no idea how terrible I, the
ghost of ghosts, am.*



我有鬼才、鬼斧神工、鬼头鬼脑、
鬼鬼祟祟、鬼主意特多、满腹鬼胎。
*I have the wit of a devil and the power of
a demon. I sneak around furtively; peeping
and prying, I am full of devilish tricks
and sinister designs.*



我只会一种鬼本事，
就是鬼画符……
*I have only one
devilish talent that is:
scrawling*...*



哇！
Waw!

钟馗捉鬼！
*Zhong Kui
catches a ghost!***

*A jocular colloquial Chinese term for untidy handwriting is 鬼画符, literally translated as "a magic figure drawn by a ghost".

**Zhong Kui is a deity who catches demons. Therefore, his

陈鸾凤在乱石冈打鬼一战成名，成为海康的打鬼英雄。
*Chen Luanfeng achieved instant fame by fighting a demon
at Stony Ridge and became a demon-fighting hero.*



从你的脸色看得出你
的确胆子很大！
*I can see from your
complexion that you are
a courageous man!*

谢谢。
Thank you.



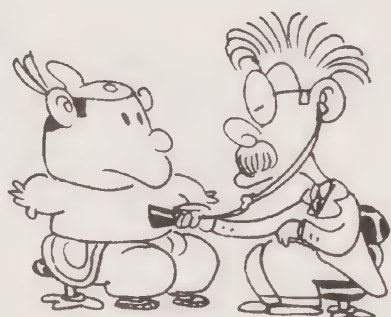
而且心细！
*And you are also a
cautious person!*



x光照片显示你心脏萎缩，胆异常肿大。
*The radiograph shows that you have
an atrophied heart and an unusually
swollen gall bladder.***

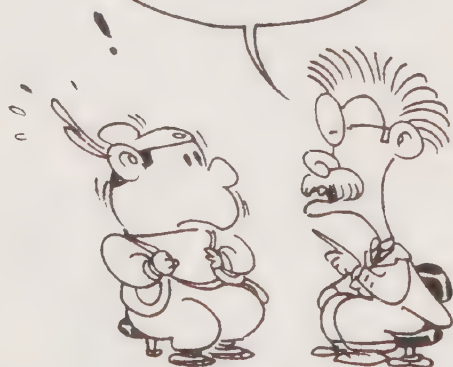
pictures are pasted on doors to ward off evil spirits.

**The Chinese word for gall bladder 胆 is the same as in 胆大, meaning "courageous" or "bold".



你癌症末期只剩两年生命，胆肿大只能活一年，高血压严重只能活三年，肺结核第三期只能活四年，右心房萎缩只剩一年可活……

You have terminal cancer and have only two more years to live. You have only one year to live because of swollen gall bladder. Because of high blood pressure, you have only three years. For third-stage Tuberculosis, four more years. For atrophy of right atrium, only one more year...



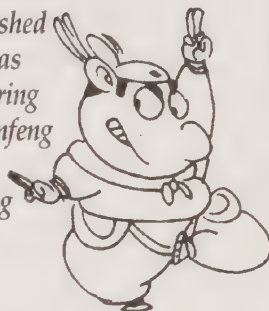
两年加一年加三年加四年加一年加六年加八年加十年，一共还可活三十五年。
Two plus one plus three plus four plus one plus six plus eight plus 10; altogether you have 35 more years to live.



陈鸾凤打鬼成名，于是改行专门为人驱鬼捉妖。

Having established his reputation as a demon-battering hero, Chen Luanfeng decided to make exorcising evil spirits his occupation.

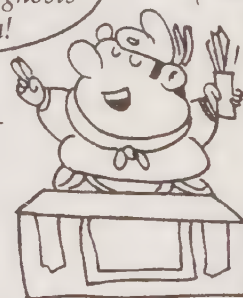
打鬼英雄
Demon-battering Hero



脚踏北泽魍魉，拳打南山鬼魅！

With my feet I tackle the demons of North Lake. With my fists I bash the ghosts of South Mountain!

打鬼英雄
Demon-battering Hero



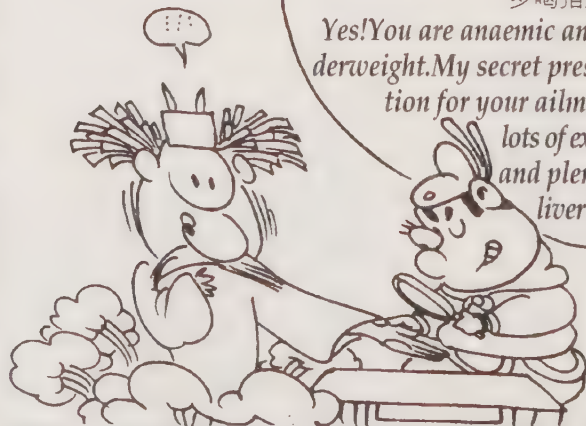
你专门治鬼，瘟神也能治吗？

You specialise in dealing with ghosts. Can you deal with the God of Plague too?



行！你的症状是贫血、体重过轻，治疗秘方是多运动、多喝猪肝汤。

Yes! You are anaemic and underweight. My secret prescription for your ailment is lots of exercise and plenty of liver soup.

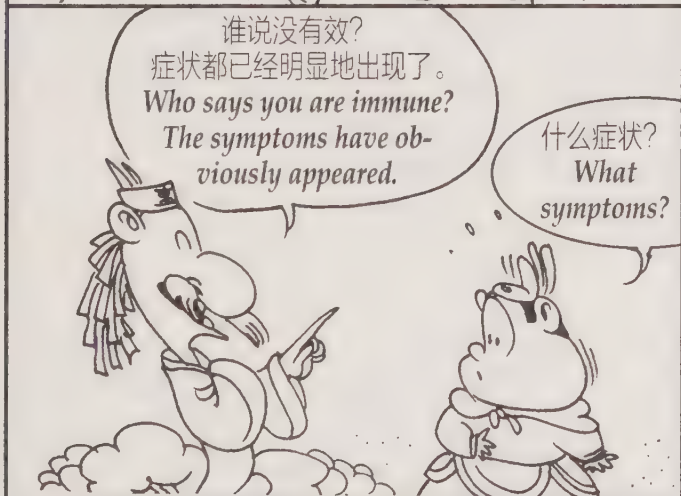




大胆，敢与鬼神为敌，看我瘟神下病菌给你。
How dare you set yourself against ghosts and demons! I, the God of Plague, will drop germs on you.

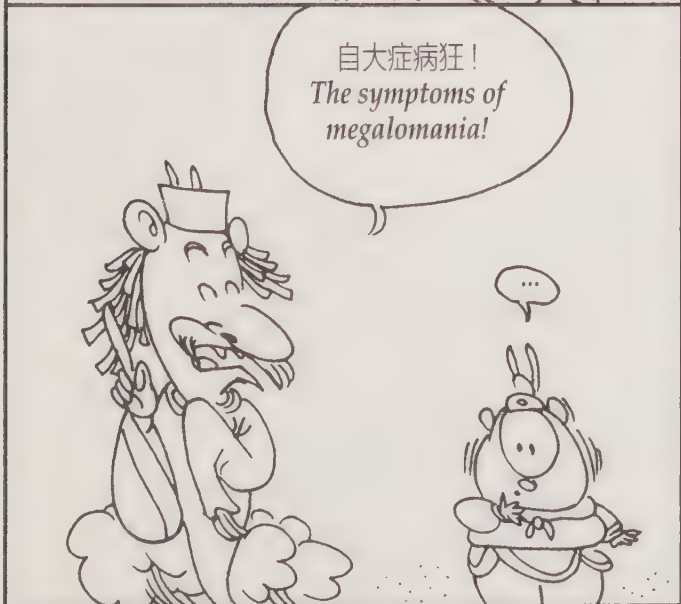


哈哈，看来你的瘟疫对我根本无效！
Ha, ha, ha! I am immune to your plague germs!



谁说没有效？
症状都已经明显地出现了。
Who says you are immune?
The symptoms have obviously appeared.

什么症状？
What symptoms?



自大症病狂！
The symptoms of megalomania!



可恶的瘟神看我打鬼英雄的厉害！
Damned God of Plague!
Let's see which one of us is more powerful!

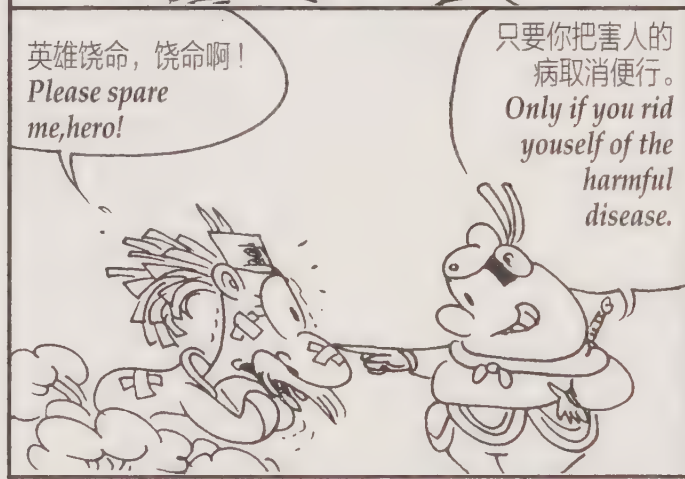


哇！
Wah!

砰！
Boom!

砰！
Boom!

拳打瘟神，脚踢厉鬼。
Bash the God of Plague with my fists. Tackle the evil spirit.



英雄饶命，饶命啊！
Please spare me, hero!

只要你把害人的病取消便行。
Only if you rid yourself of the harmful disease.

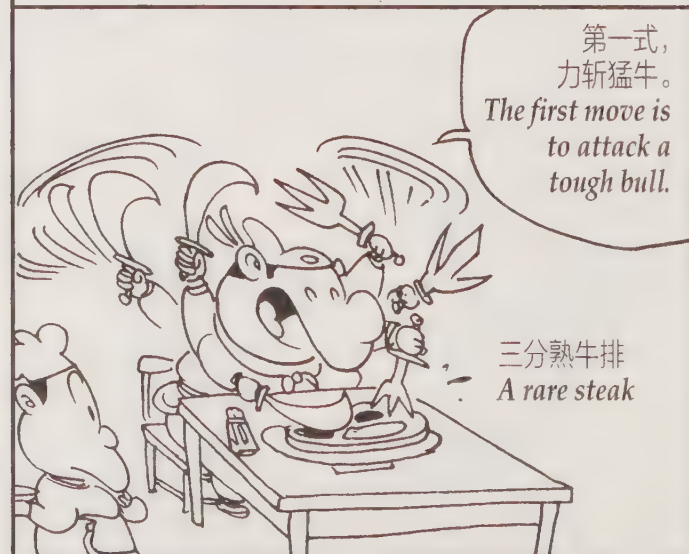
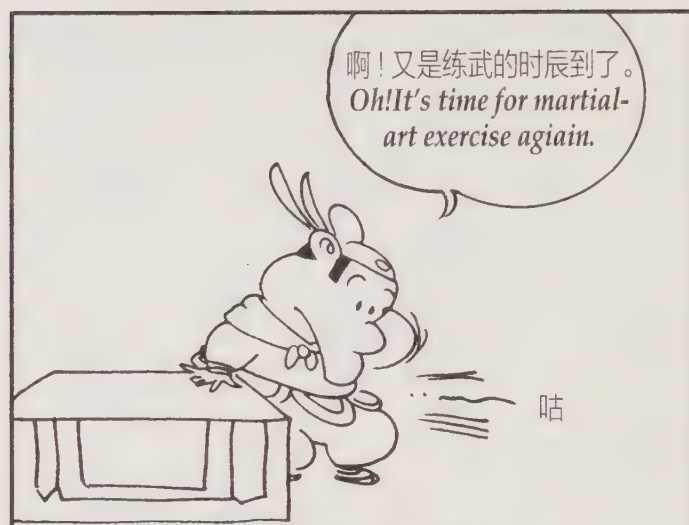
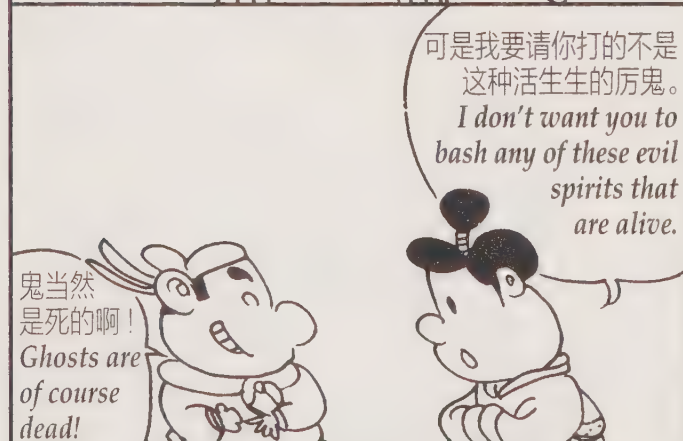
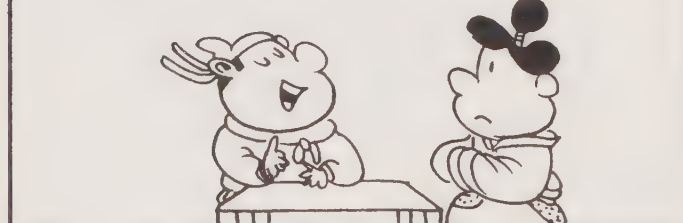
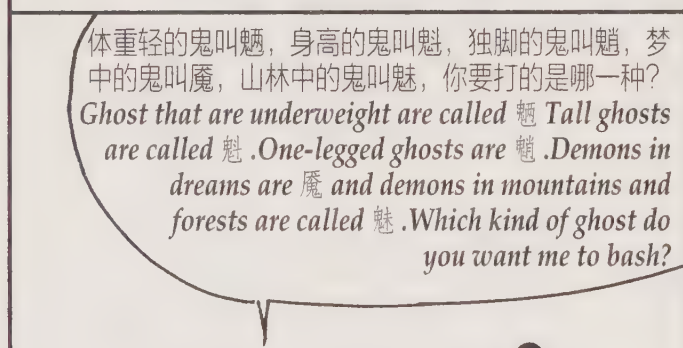
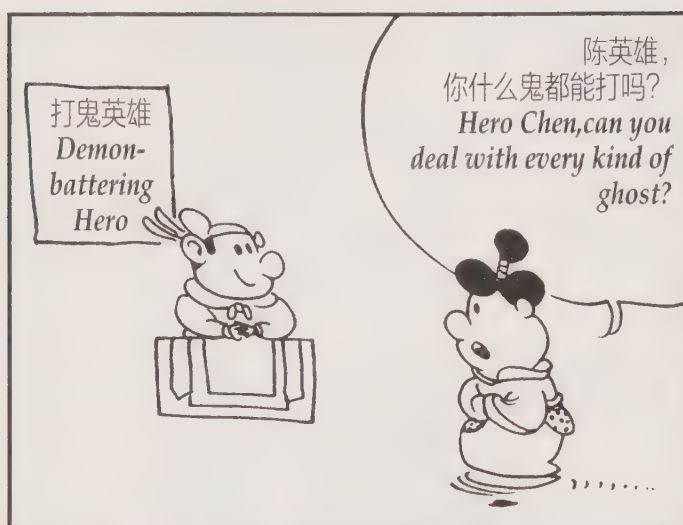


病字旁取消，瘟神变成温和的神。
With the radical of "disease" taken from your name, you've become a gentle god.*

哈哈！
Ha ha!

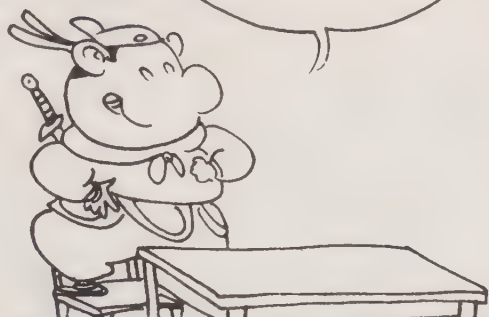
哈哈！
Ha ha!

*The Chinese term for "god of plague" is 瘟神. When the radical meaning "disease" is removed from the word, the inside part is left and the word becomes 温, which means "gentle".

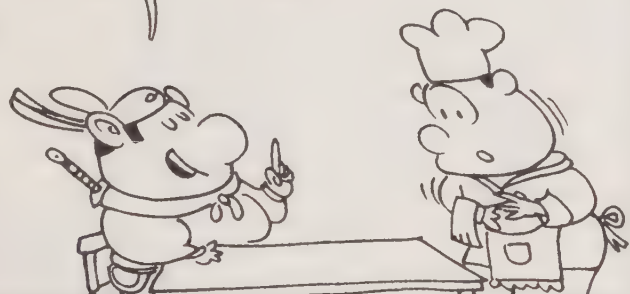


* 死鬼 is a term often used jocularly and sometimes as a term of endearment.

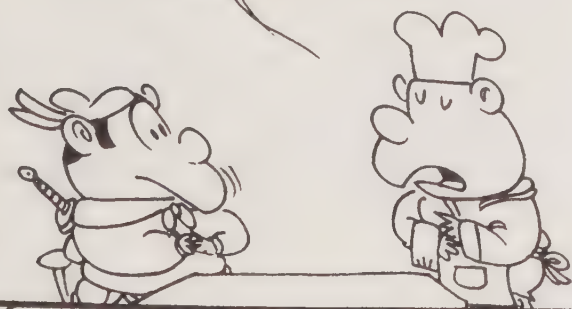
要胆子大，得常吃壮胆食物。
To be bold I must eat food
that builds up my courage.



老板！来一客“熊心豹子胆”。
Waiter, I want bear's heart
and leopard's gall bladder.*



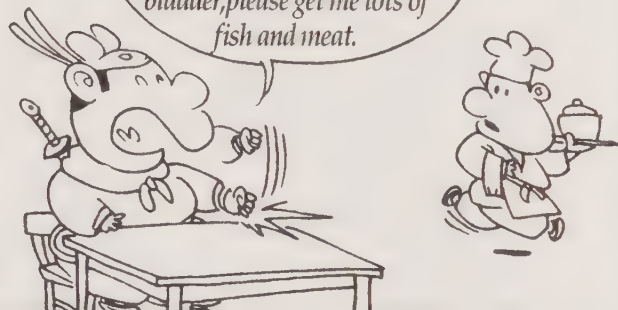
这违反动物保护法，请改点别的吧。
It's against the animal protection
law to eat these things. Please
order something else.



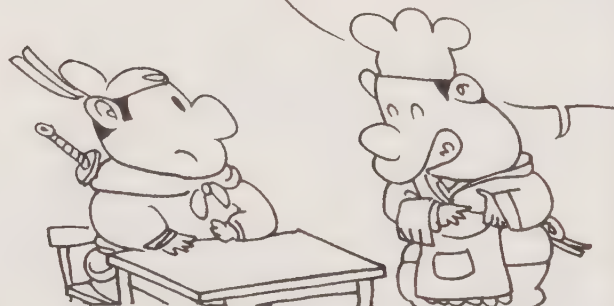
好吧！那么我改点一客
“豹心熊胆”吧！
OK. Then change my order
to leopard's heart and
bear's gall bladder!



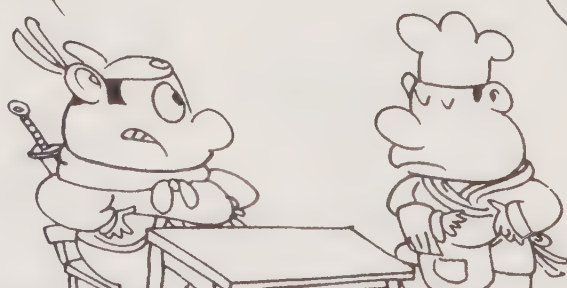
既然不能吃熊心豹子胆，
请给我大鱼大肉吧。
Since I'm not allowed to eat
bear's heart and leopard's
bladder, please get me lots of
fish and meat.



抱歉！依本地的风俗你只能选
大鱼或大肉，不能两种并食。
Sorry! The rule here is you
can only choose fish or
meat, not both.

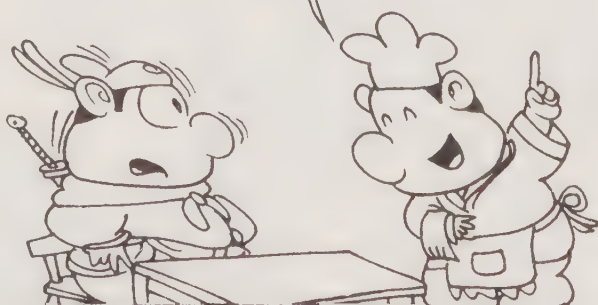


你怕价钱太贵，
酒菜钱客人付不出？
Are you afraid that I won't
be able to pay?

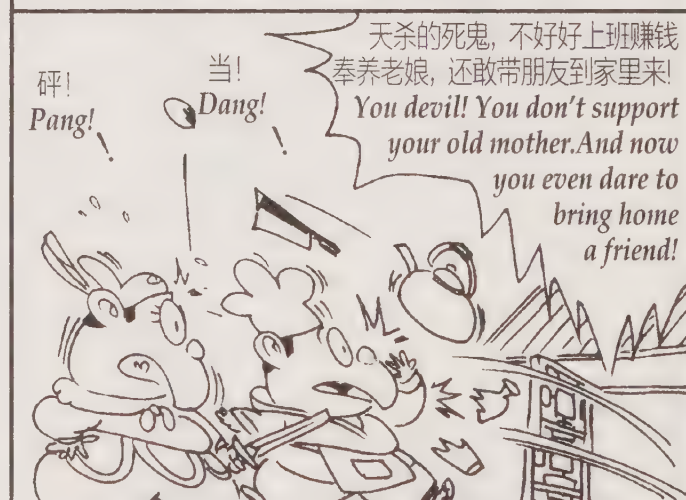


不。
No.

本地雷公庙定下的规矩，吃得太
奢侈浪费会被雷公打死。
The rule was laid down by the
Temple of Thunder God. One who
eats too lavishly will be
struck to death.



* 熊心豹子胆 is a Chinese phrase often used to mean "unusual courage", as the word 熊 meaning "bear" is a homonym of 雄 and 雄心 means "great ambition".



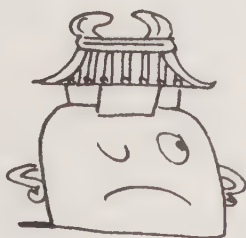
话说海康的雷州半岛有个雷公庙……
It is said that there was on Leizhou Peninsula a Temple of Thunder God...



雷公虽是个小神，但庙却大得不得了。
Though Thunder God is but a minor god, the temple is a huge one.



哈哈！小得像个土地庙，还自夸大庙？
Ha, ha ha! A tiny temple boasting of being a large temple?



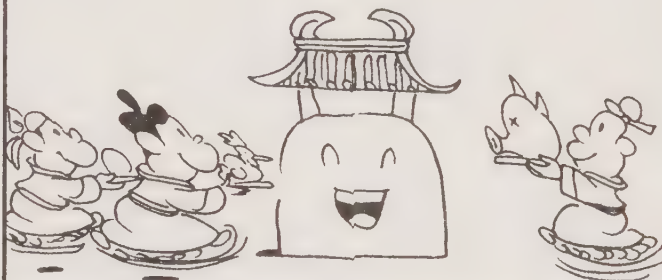
香火年收入三千万，庙产土地三百亩，存款百亿，这种庙还会小？
Our income from worshippers is \$30 million. Our temple owns 300 mou of landed property. And we have \$10 billion in the bank. Do you call that tiny?



本庙虽小，但香火鼎盛得不得了。
Though the temple was not a big one, it attracted a large number of worshippers.

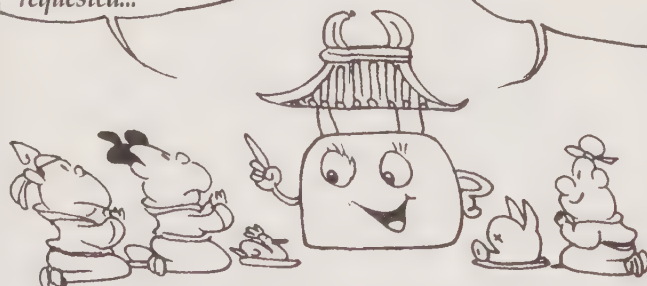


每天有来自各方的信徒来膜拜。
Every day worshippers from all over came to pay homage to the Thunder God.



本庙绝对讲求诚信原则，有求必应……
We abide by the principle of honesty and good faith. We grant whatever is requested...

各位一定是为了求雨而来的吧？
Are you folks praying for rain?

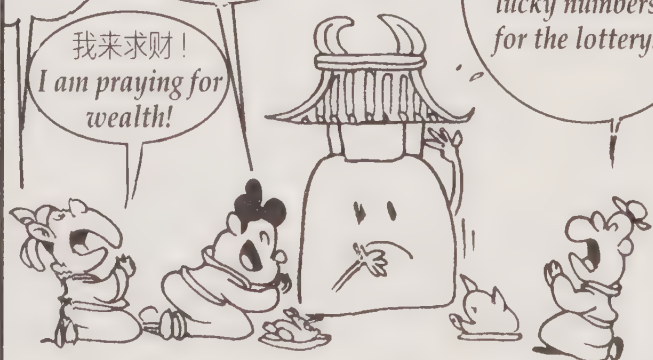


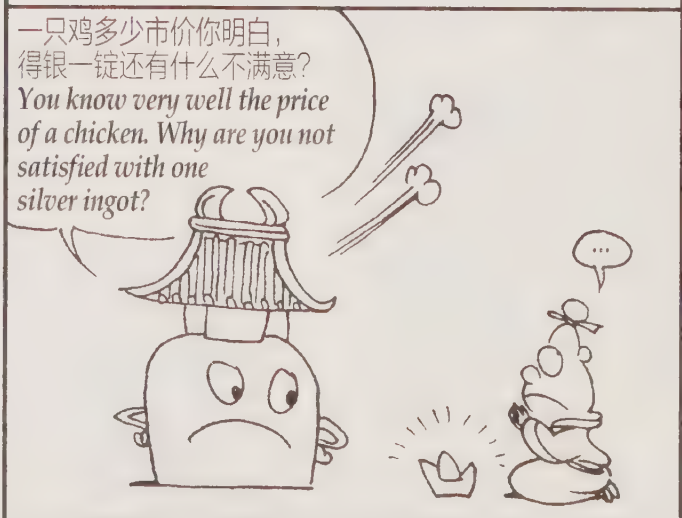
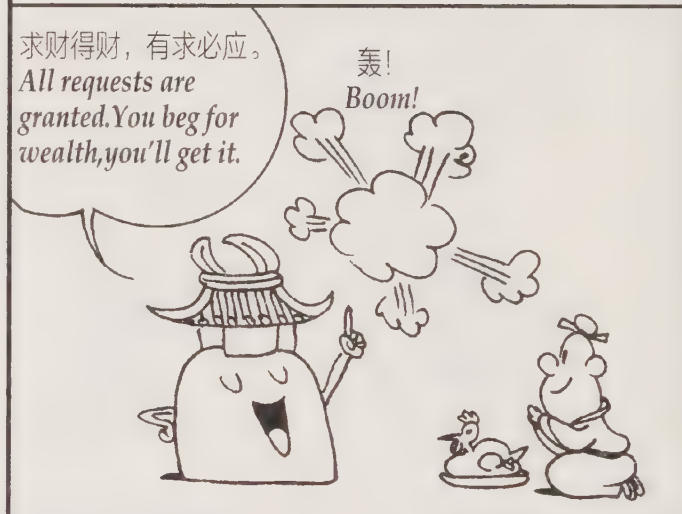
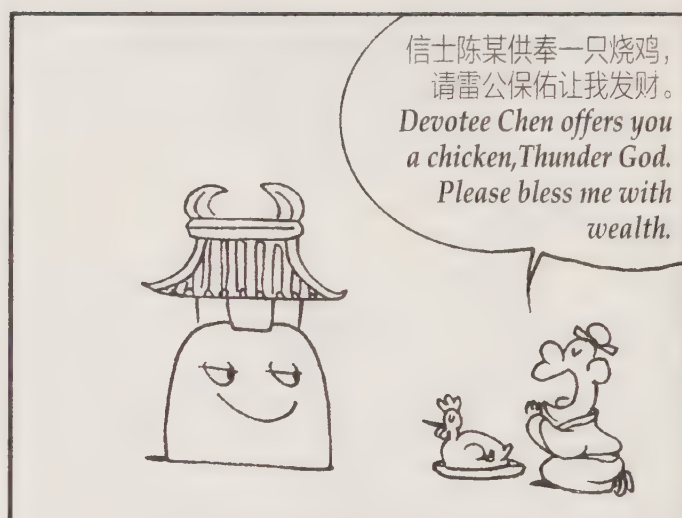
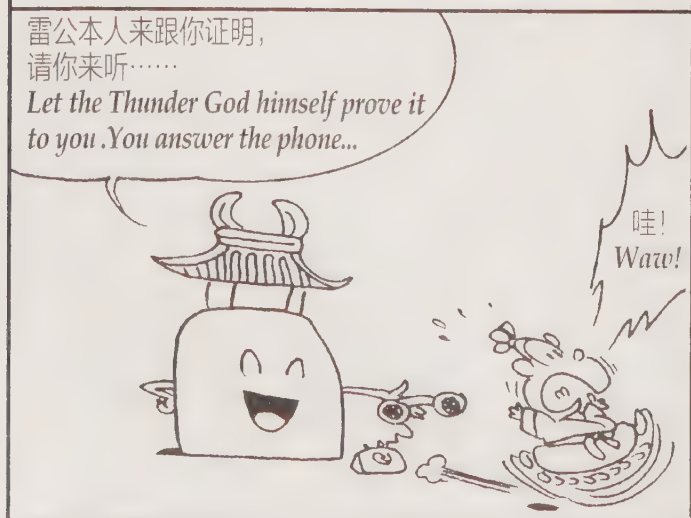
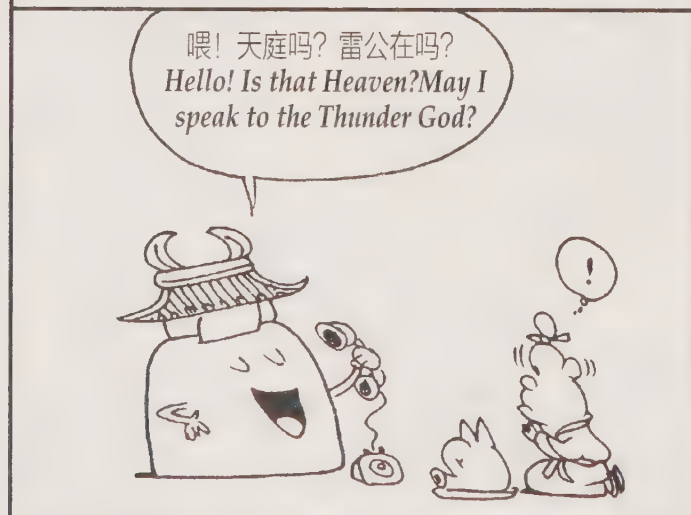
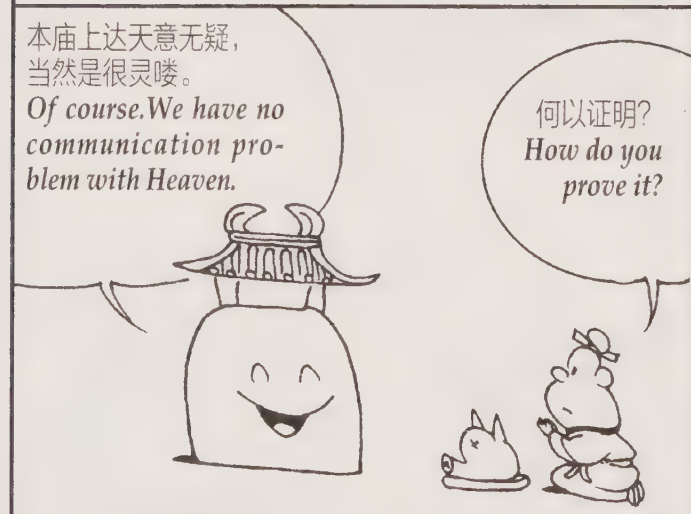
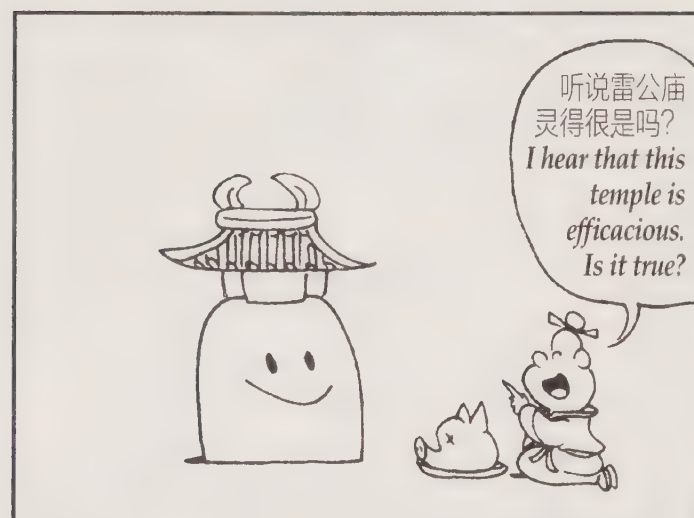
才不是呢！
Not at all!

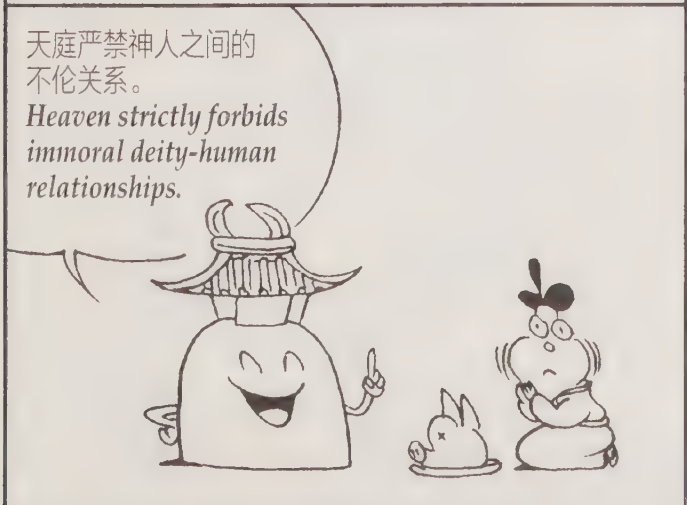
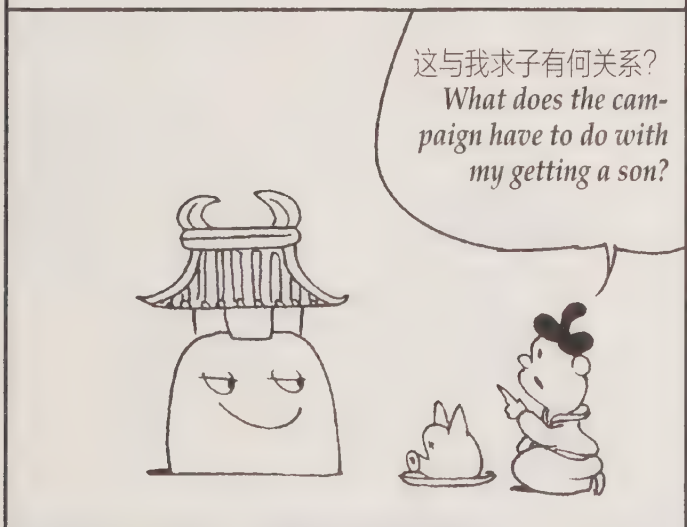
我来求子。
I'm praying for a son.

我来求明牌。
I am praying for lucky numbers for the lottery.

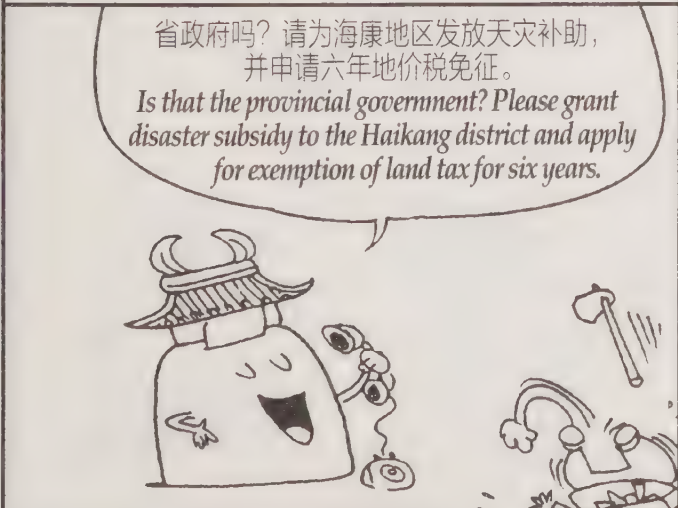
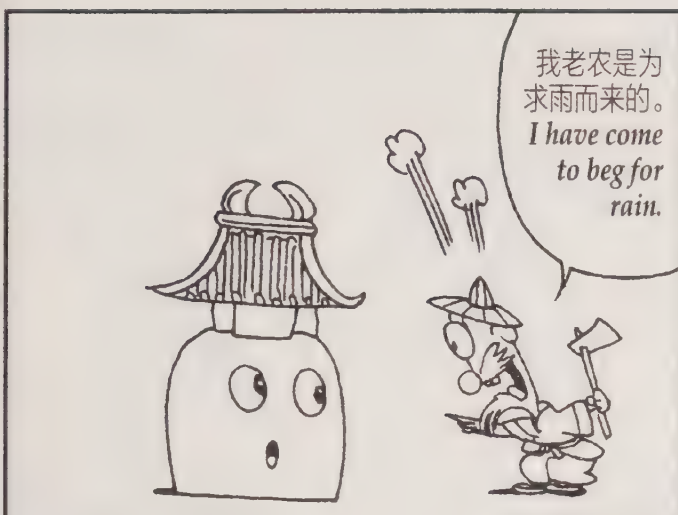
我来求财！
I am praying for wealth!

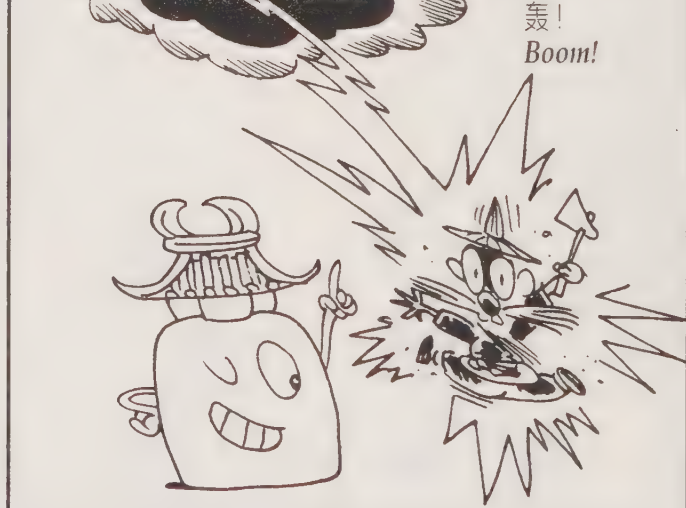
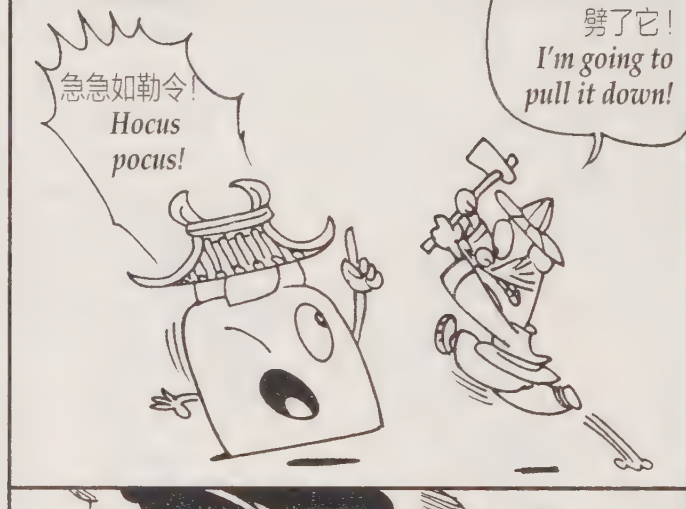
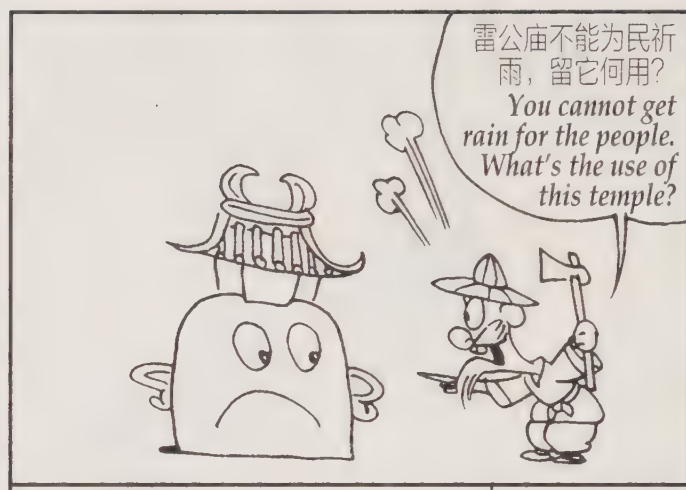
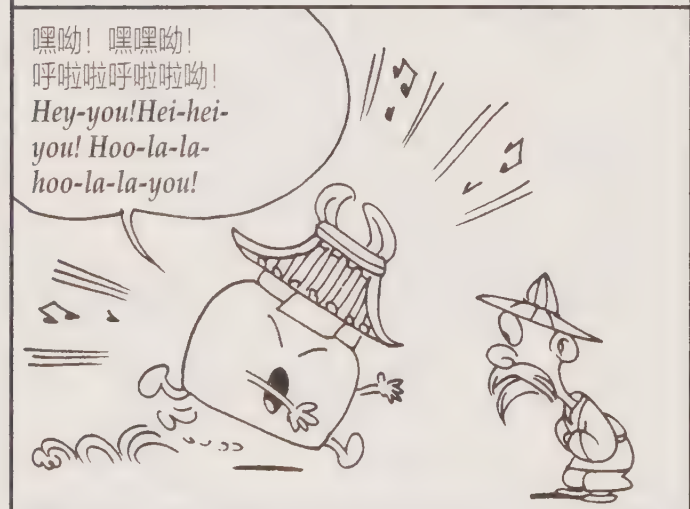




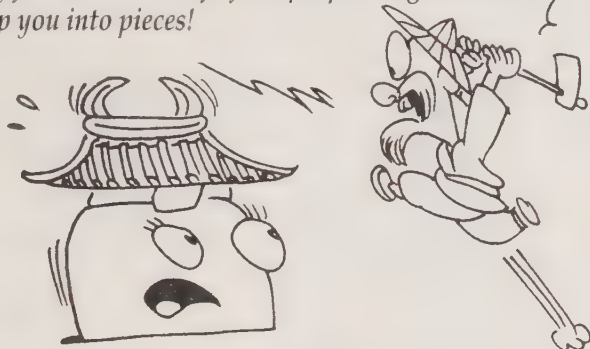




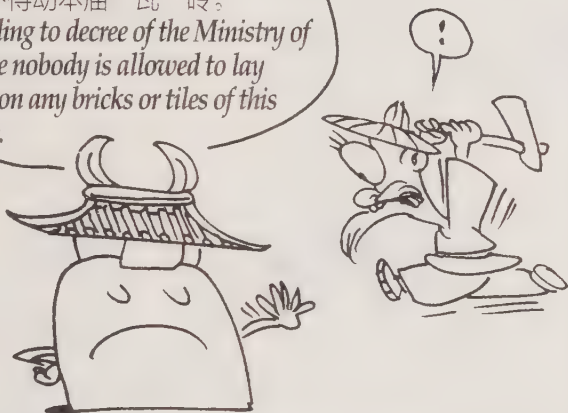




你这恶庙光知收礼，不为百姓祈雨。不如劈了你！
Evil temple, you only accept offerings, but do not pray for rain on behalf of the people. Might as well chop you into pieces!



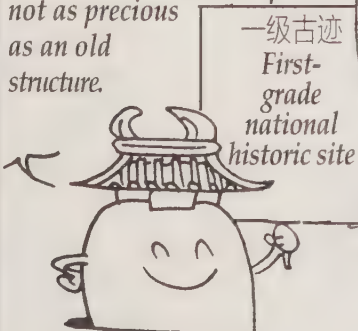
根据大唐文化部法令，谁都不得动本庙一瓦一砖。
According to decree of the Ministry of Culture nobody is allowed to lay hands on any bricks or tiles of this temple.



因为本庙建自初唐，是国家重要古迹。
This temple was built in the Tang Dynasty, so it is an important national relic.



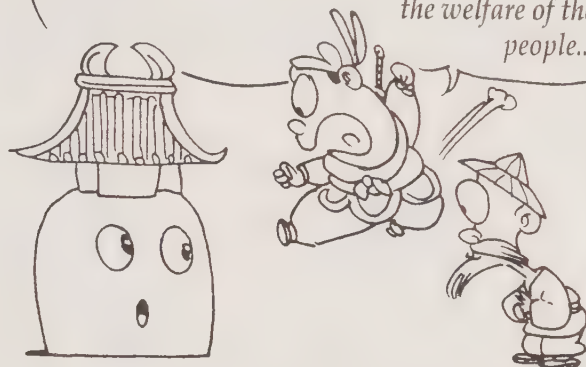
老农不如老建筑物。
An old farmer is not as precious as an old structure.



寺庙够老有文化部保护，老农够老有谁保护？
When a temple is old enough it is protected by the Ministry of Culture. Who protects an old farmer?



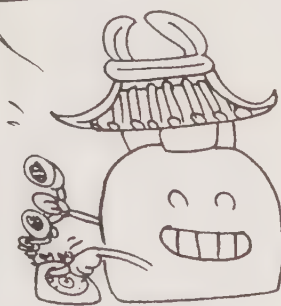
可恶的邪庙欺善怕恶，不为人民祈福消灾……
This vicious temple bullies the virtuous and fears the wicked. It does not send up prayers for the welfare of the people...



这种无用的庙不如一把火烧了它。
Might as well burn it down.



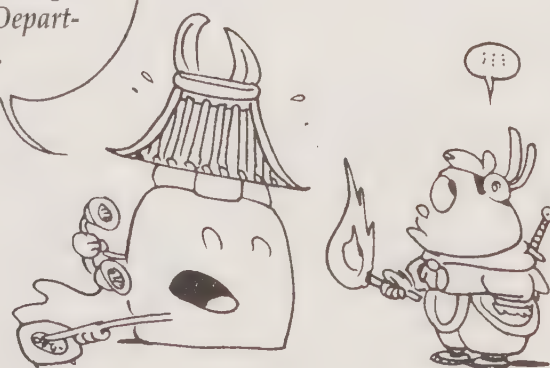
请先等我打通电话……
Please wait till my call gets through...

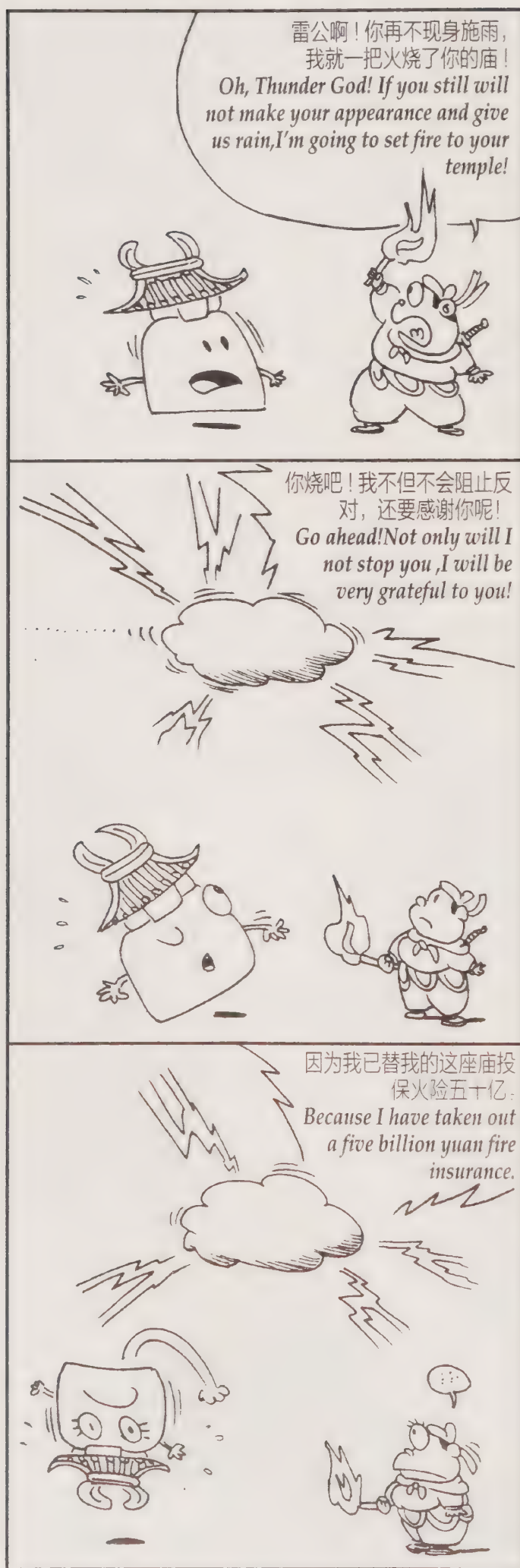


打电话给雷公讨救兵？
You're calling Thunder God for help?



打给 119 消防中心。
I'm calling the Fire Department.

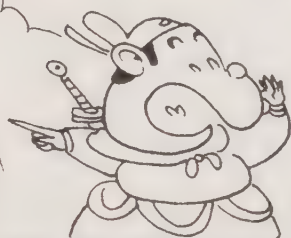




虽然你不怕烧，又是一级文物古迹，我还是有办法对付你。
 Though you are fire-resistant and you are a first-grade historic structure, I still have a way to deal with you.



文物资讯快报！这里有座早唐的建筑，位置偏僻又无人看管。
 Cultural Relic Information Bulletin!
 This is an early Tang Dynasty structure.



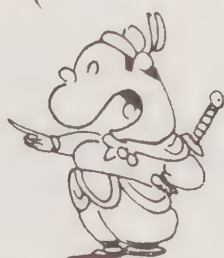
瓦当刻的是四灵祥瑞！
 Wow! Han Dynasty glazed tiles!

哇！是汉代的琉璃瓦！
 Auspicious animals are carved on the edge!



每一块砖瓦都是国家级的珍宝啊！
 Each of the bricks and tiles can be rated a national treasure!

三两下就被古董商盗个精光。
 In a matter of minutes it is stripped to the ground by antique dealers.



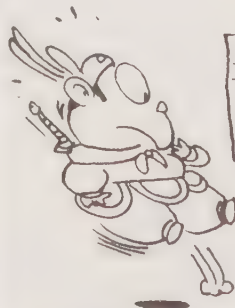
雷公啊！我已将你的庙拆了。看你能拿我怎么办？
 I have demolished your temple, Thunder God! What are you going to do with me?



感恩不尽，真是谢谢你！
 Thank you very much. I'm very grateful.

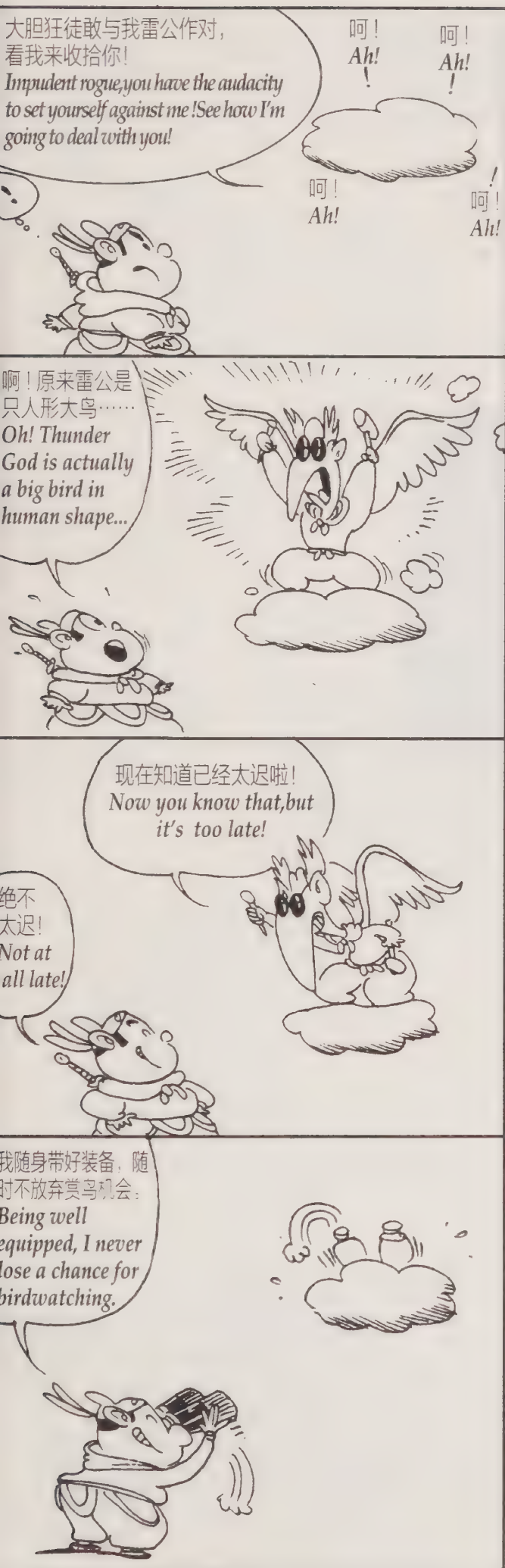


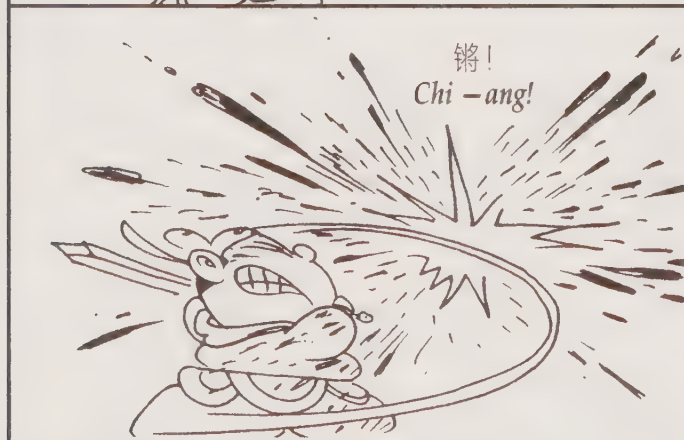
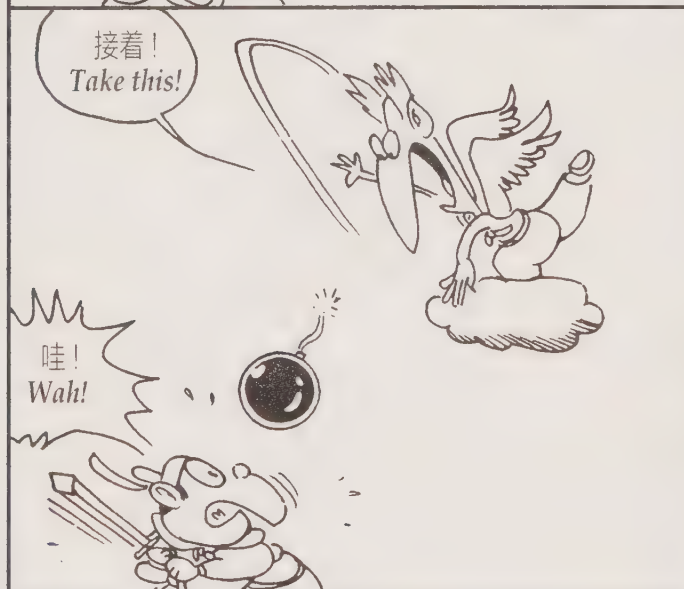
我正想卖这块地，多谢你免费为我做地上物的清理。
 I was contemplating selling this piece of land. Thank you for clearing it for me free of charge.



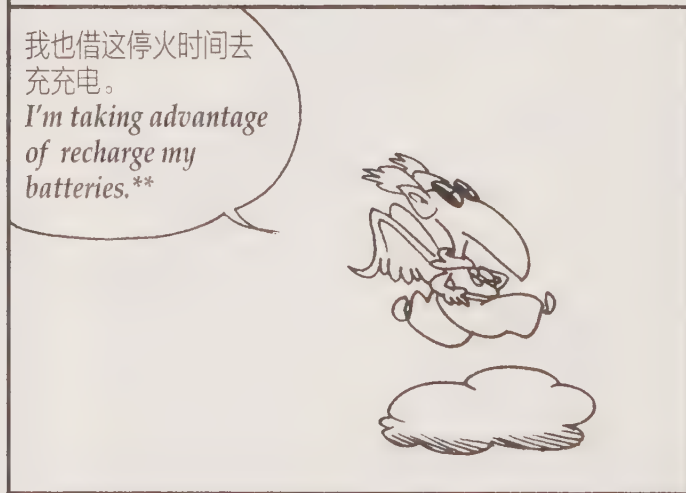
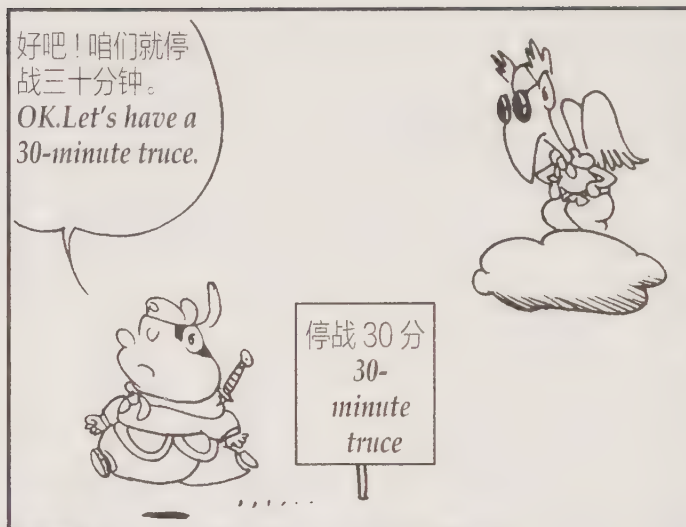
土地出售 雷公上
 Property for Sale
 Thunder God







* The basic meaning of the first character in 土制, which means "locally made" or "home-made" is "earth" or "soil".



**In modern colloquial Chinese, 充电, which originally means "to recharge a battery", is often used to mean "to take a crash course".

停战三十分钟的时间
到了。
Time's up!



雷公! 咱们重
新开战吧!
*Thunder God!
Let's resume
hostilities!*



与古人会面中
决斗再延 30 分
*Meeting
with a
forefather,
duel to be
postponed
for 30
minutes.*



会见周公。
*Meeting
with Duke
Zhou.**



嗯! 睡得好香哦。
*Aah! I've had a
good sleep.*



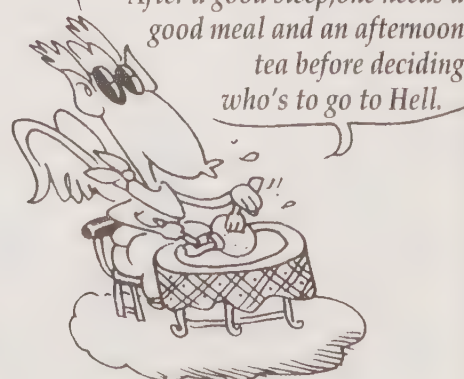
现在可以开始
决斗了吧?
*Can we begin
our duel now?*



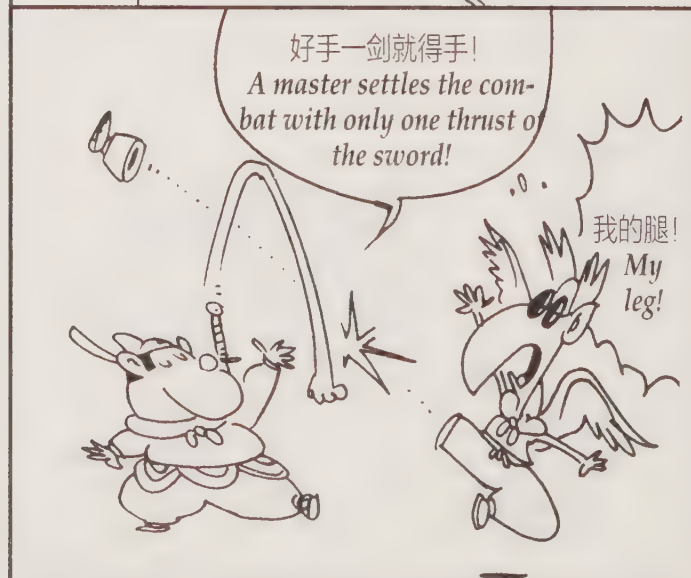
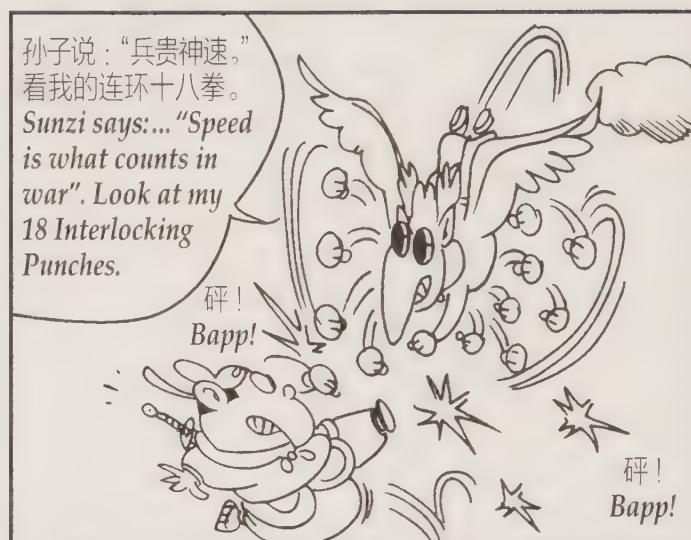
决斗是个人生死大
事, 不能太急……
*A duel is a matter
of life and death
to a person. You
shouldn't be so
hasty...*

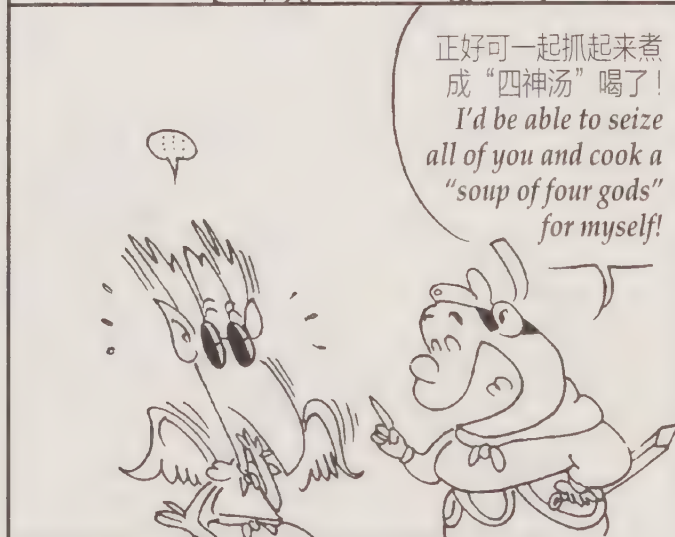
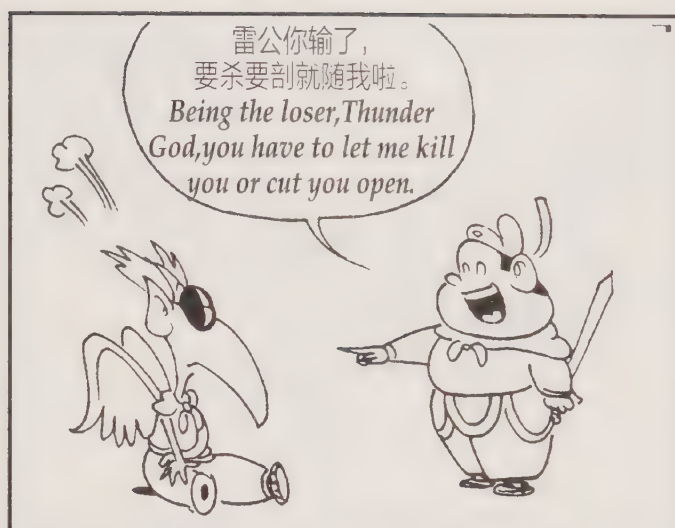
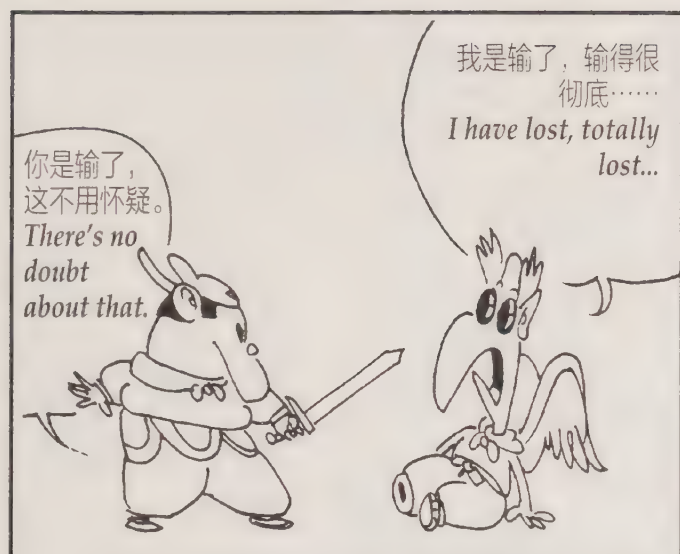


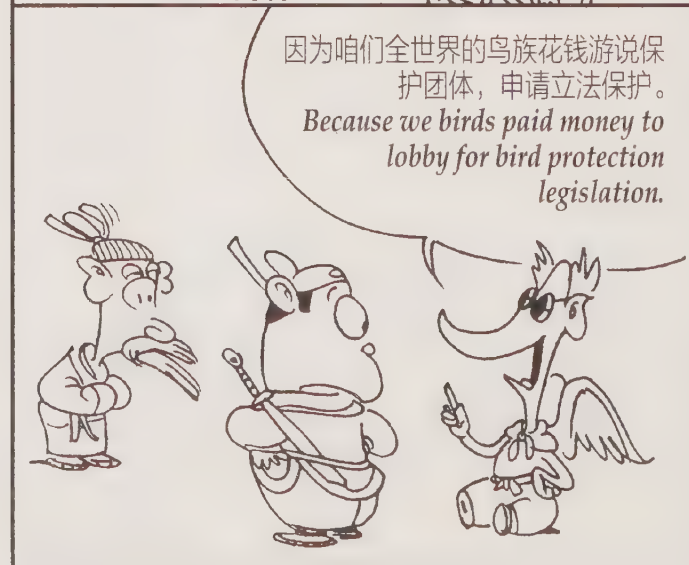
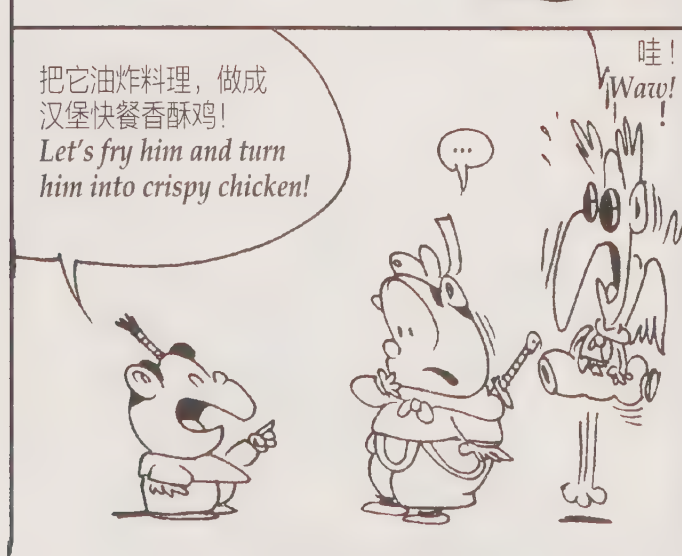
睡得香还要吃得饱, 再来个下午
茶, 才来决定谁去地狱。
*After a good sleep, one needs a
good meal and an afternoon
tea before deciding
who's to go to Hell.*



*Duke Zhou was the son of King Wen of Zhou Dynasty. It was mentioned in The Analects of Confucius that Confu-







它虽有翅，但有手有脚，算不上是鸟类，当然可以杀来吃。

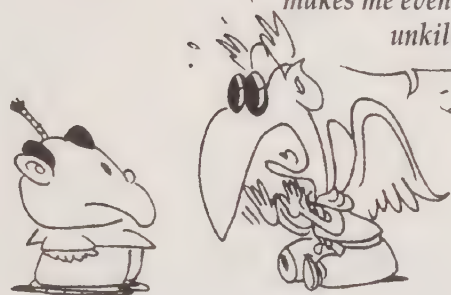
Though he has wings, he also has hands and feet. So he's not a bird.

Of course we can eat him.



有翅又有手有脚，更是不能杀！

Having wings and also hands and feet makes me even more unkillable!



因为我是稀有动物！
Because I am a rare species!



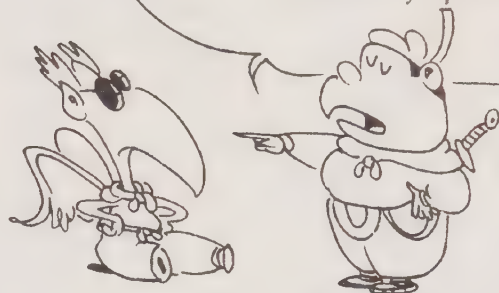
瞧！你们人类自己订的《动物保护法》规定稀有动物更要保护！

Look! The law you made yourself stipulates that rare species should be protected!



好吧！既然不能杀你……写张悔过书就放你一条生路。

All right! Since we cannot kill you, we'll spare you when you submit a statement of repentance.



要我写悔过书，办不到！绝对办不到！

Statement of repentance? No way! Definitely no!



要你写张悔过书咱们的事就和平解决，为何办不到？

Why not? If you write a statement of repentance, the problem between us will be settled peacefully?

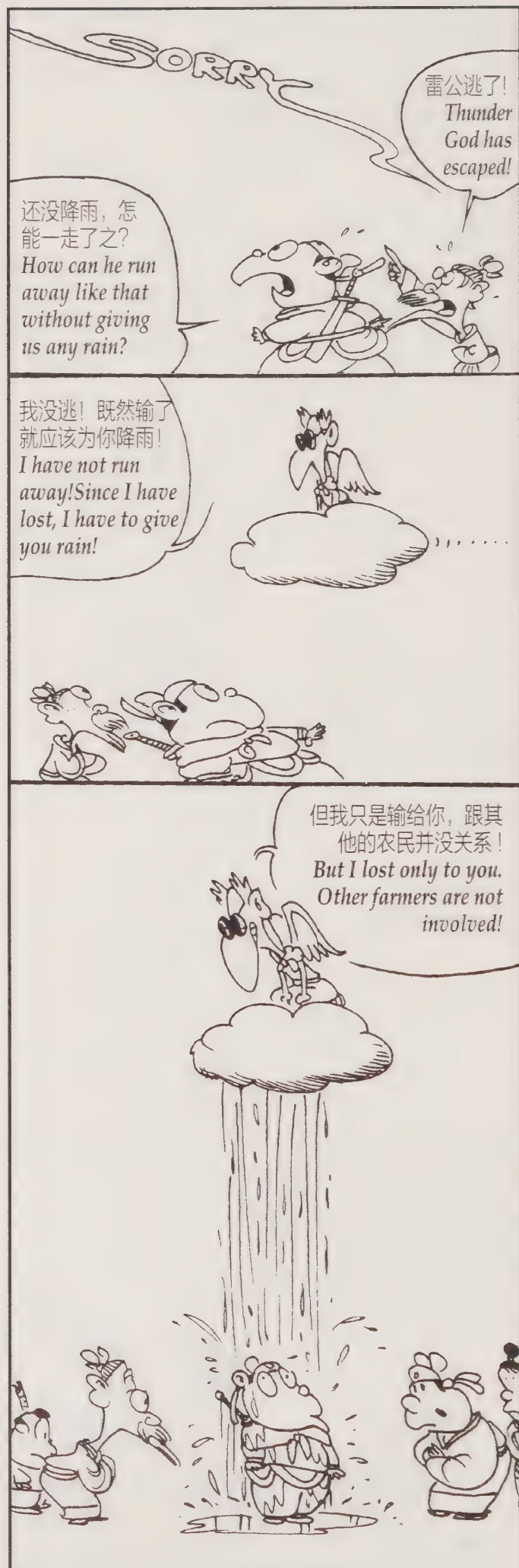
抱歉！真的办不到。
Sorry! I really can't do it.



因为我没有读过书，不会写字。

Because I've never learnt to read and write.







下雨喽!
Our prayer
has been
answered!

求雨
成功啦!
It's
raining!

好棒!
Bravo!

陈英雄你求雨一战成名，
成为家喻户晓的人物了。

Hero Chen, you succee-
ded in getting rain for
us. Now your name is
known to every house-
hold.

是吗?
Is that
so?

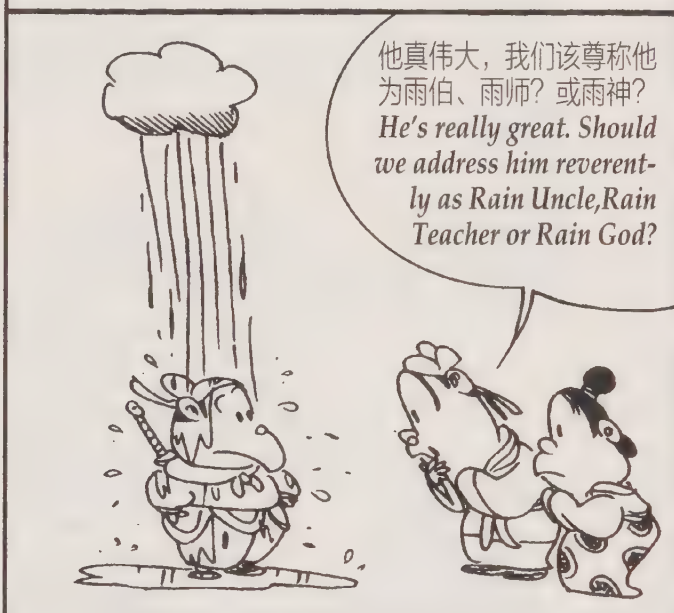
这可要好好把
握利用知名度。
I should make
good use of my
popularity.

趁机投入年底竞选，再度为你们服务。
I am seizing the chance to run for a seat in
the Legislative Council at the end of the
year, so that I can serve you again.



从此，陈鸾凤走到哪里，雨
就下到哪里，解决了农民的
干旱问题。

After that, wherever Chen
Luanfeng went rain reached
that place. Farmers'
drought problems were
solved.

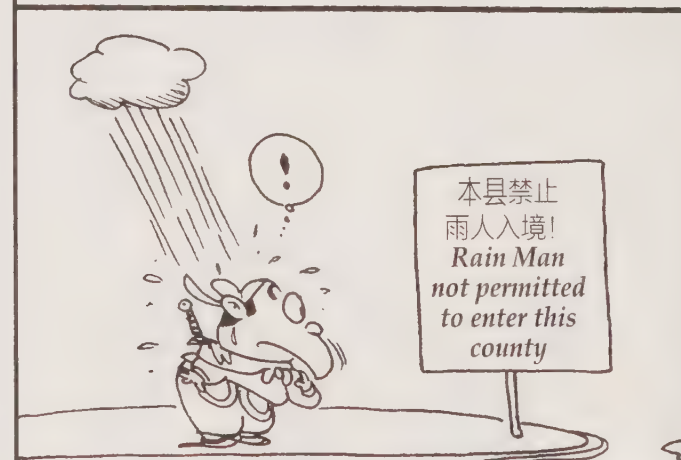
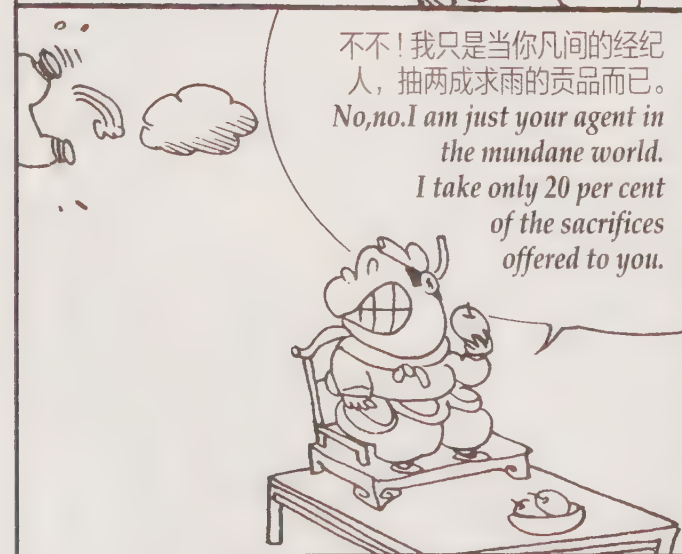


他真伟大，我们该尊称他
为雨伯、雨师？或雨神？
He's really great. Should
we address him reverent-
ly as Rain Uncle, Rain
Teacher or Rain God?



我看就叫
他雨人，
别号落汤鸡！
I think we can
just call him Rain
Man, alias Dren-
ched Chicken.

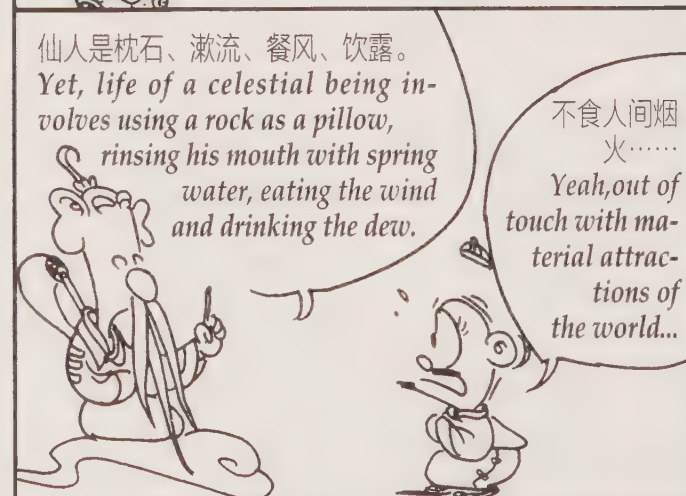
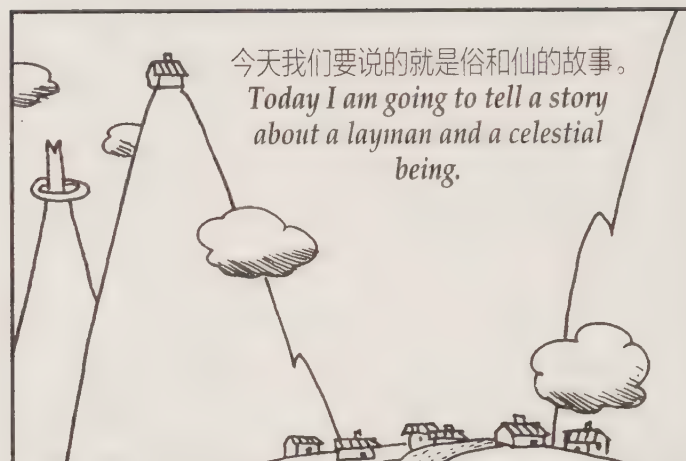
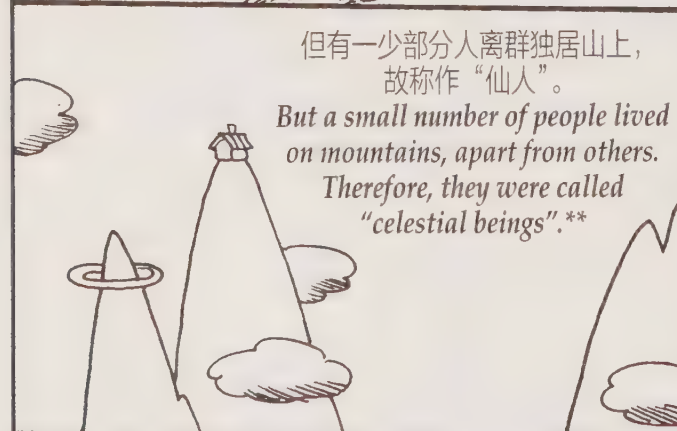
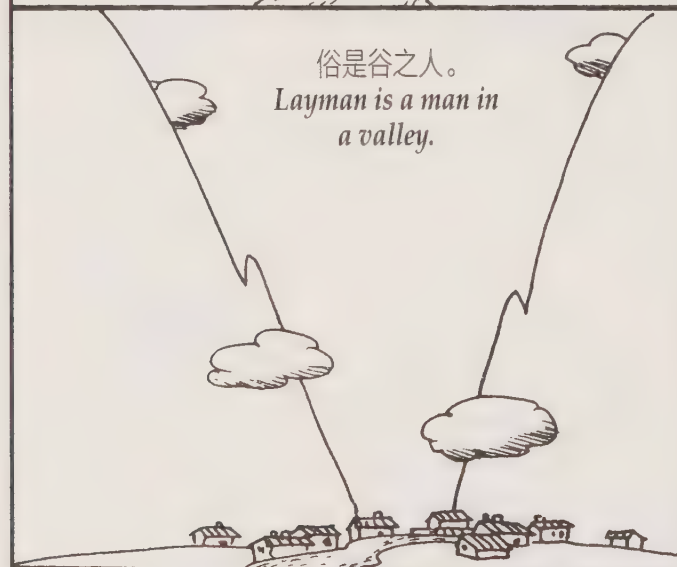
妙极了！
Wonderful!



蛇 天 师

Snake Master





*The Chinese word for "valley" is 谷. By adding the radical 亻 that means "man" to 谷, the word becomes 俗. 俗人 can be translated as "layman".

**By adding the radical 亻 meaning "man" to the Chinese word for "Mountain", the word becomes 仙. 仙人 is a celestial being.

俗与仙的故事就先从俗人演起，话说唐朝宝历年间有个妇人叫麻婆。
This story begins with a layman. During the reign of Baoli of Tang Dynasty, there was a woman called Pockmarked Lady.

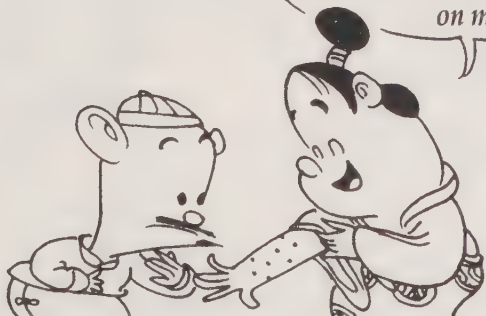


麻婆的脸白白净净的并不麻呀！
The lady has a fair and smooth face, no pockmarks!

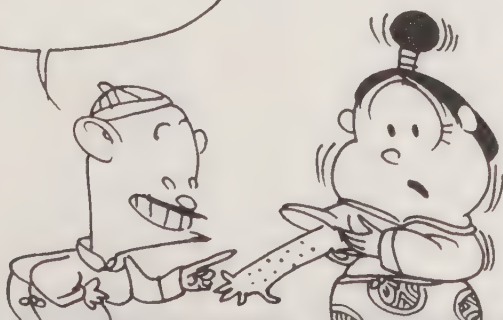


谢谢。
Thank you.

老天保佑我的麻子没长在脸上，而长手臂上。
Thanks to the blessing of god, my pockmarks are not on my face but on my arm.



这不是麻子而是湿疹，所以麻婆应改名为湿婆。
These are not pockmarks; they are rashes. Her name should be changed to Rash Lady.



其实我叫麻婆不是因为身上长麻子。
Actually, I am called Pockmarked Lady not because of the pockmarks on my body.



而是因为爱吃跟“麻”有关的食物，才被称作麻婆。
I was given the name because I like to consume something that is 麻.



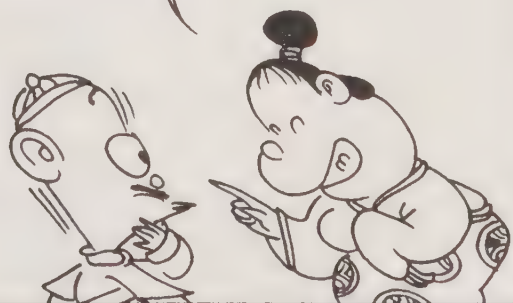
莫非你嗜食大麻？
You use marijuana. Is that it?



乱说！
Rubbish!



我爱吃四川的麻婆豆腐与麻辣火锅。
*I like Sichuan food, such as the Pockmark Lady's Beancurd and the Pepperish Hotpot.**



*The terms 麻婆, 麻子 (pockmark), 大麻 (marijuana), 麻辣 (the taste of brown pepper and Chinese prickly ash) all have the word 麻.

我麻婆算来也是职业妇女上班族。
I also count as a professional woman.

男人的职业有三百六十行，女人能做的无非是三姑六婆。
Men have 360 trades to choose from, but women can only be "three aunts and six grandmas". That is to say a woman can only make a living through dishonest means.



哪三姑六婆？
Which three aunts and six grandmas?*

三姑是尼姑、道姑、卦姑；六婆是牙婆、媒婆、师婆、虔婆、药婆、稳婆。
The three aunts are nuns, Taoist nuns and priestesses. The six grandmas are yapo, woman trafficking in young girls; meipo, matchmaker; shipo, sorceress; qianpo, procuress; yaopo, female druggist; and wenpo, midwife.



那么你做的是哪个工作？
What's your occupation then?

我干的是稳婆……
I am a midwife...



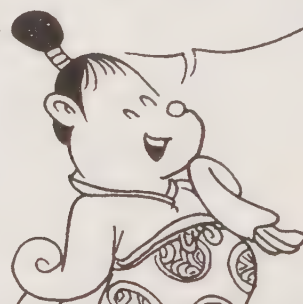
稳婆虽不错，但我最想做的倒是“富婆”！
Though it's a pretty good occupation, what I really want to be is a fupo, a wealthy lady.



稳婆虽然称不上是高尚的工作……
Though midwifery is not really a noble occupation...



……但也算得上是半个医护人员。
... a midwife can be considered half a medical worker.



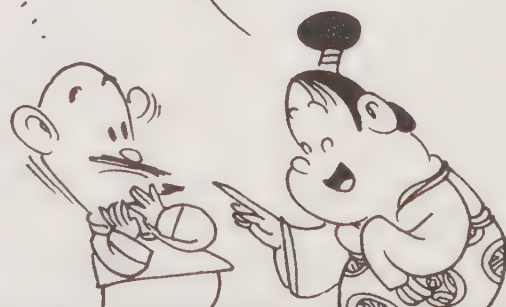
真不简单，哪一天我身体出问题可要你帮忙。
Not bad, indeed. I may need your help one of these days when there's something wrong with me.



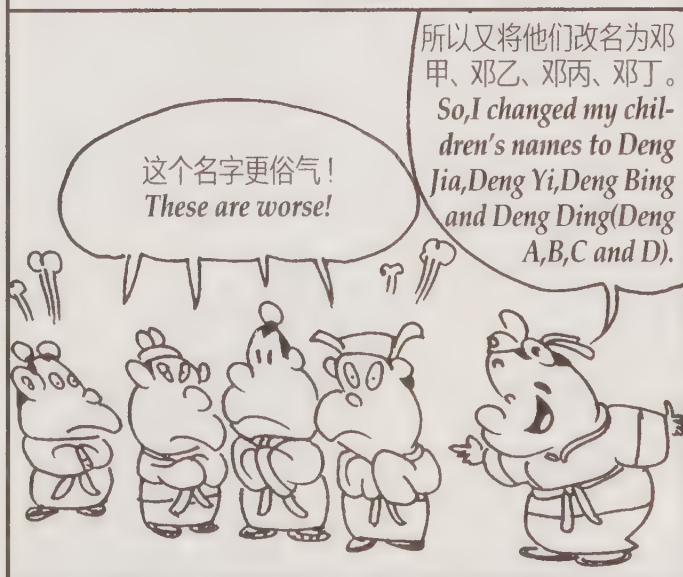
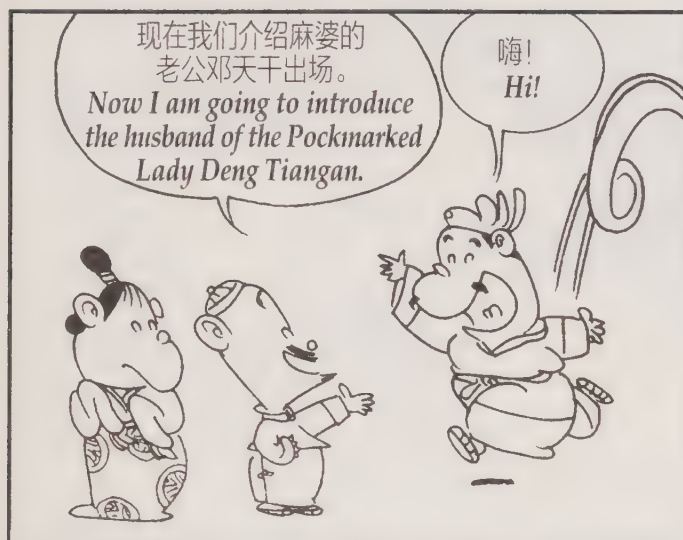
只怕没这机会。
I'm afraid you'll never have the chance.

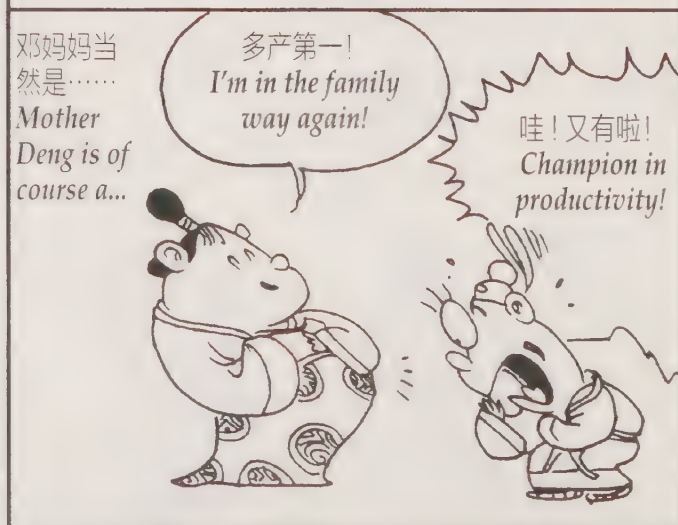
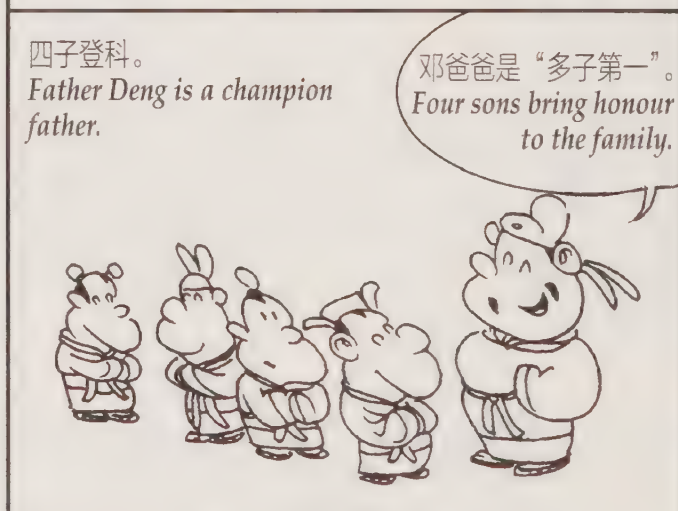
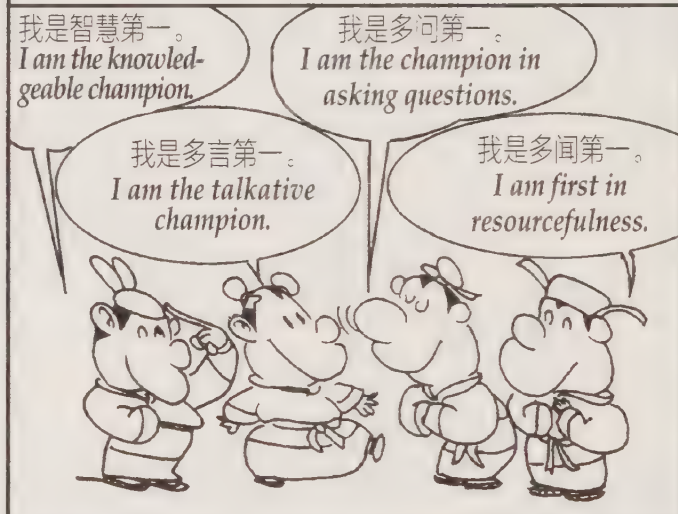
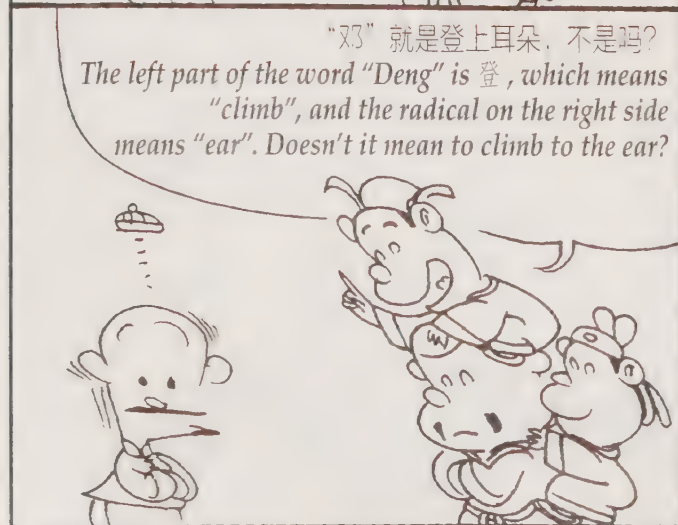
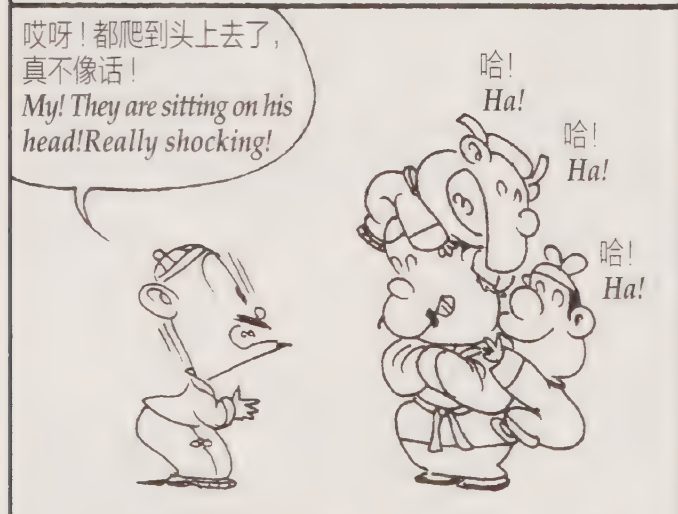
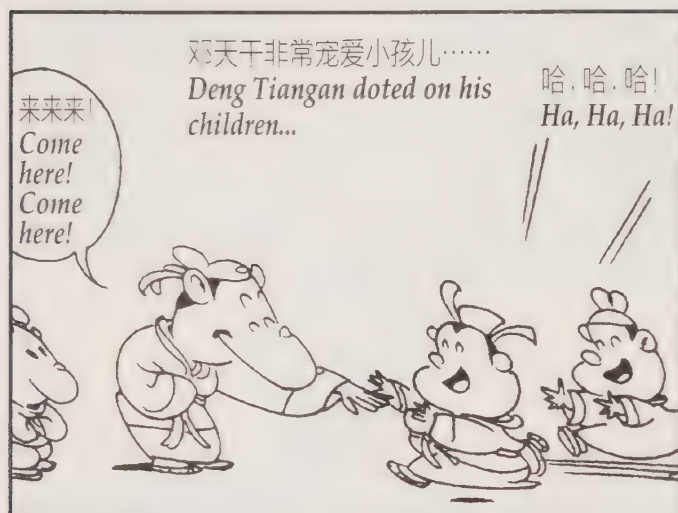


稳婆就是产婆，除非你有身孕，否则我帮不上忙。
A midwife assists in childbirth. I can't give you any help unless you are pregnant.



*The first three Chinese terms all have the word 姑 and the latter six all have the word 婆, so they are often lumped together and referred to as 三姑六婆 134





大儿子邓甲的专长是“多闻第一”。
The special talent of the eldest son, Deng Jia, was his vast knowledge.



多闻就是知道得多。
证明看看？
Being knowledgeable means having plenty of information.
Can you prove it?



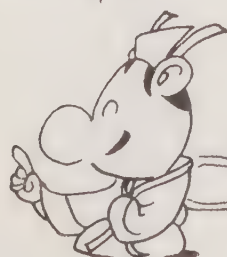
好的。
OK.



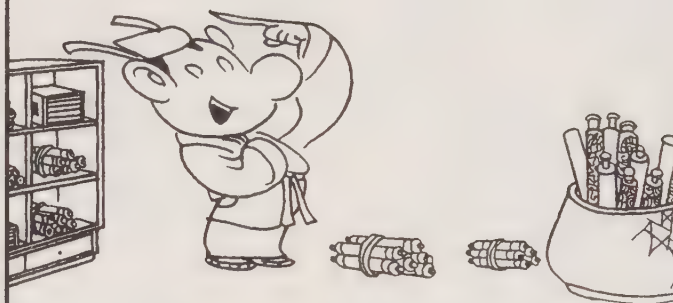
左闻右闻
前闻后闻……
I sniff around...*



妈妈今晚准备的好菜是红烧豆腐、
清炒竹笋与酸菜肉丝汤！
Mother is preparing good dishes like
braised tofu, stir fried bamboo shoots
and pickled vegetable soup!



秀才不出门，能知天下事，是多闻的好处。
A scholar does not leave his home, yet
he knows everything happening in the
world. That's the advantage of being
knowledgeable.



可是多闻的成本很贵……
But it costs a lot to be
knowledgeable...

收报费！
Receiver fee! //

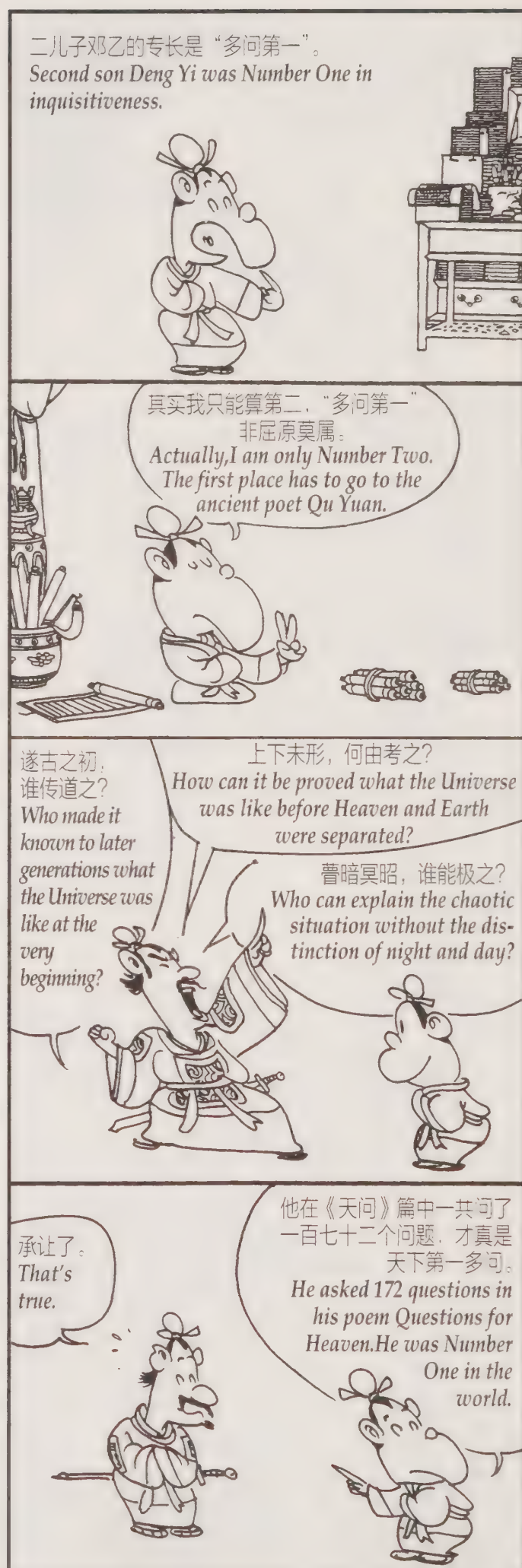


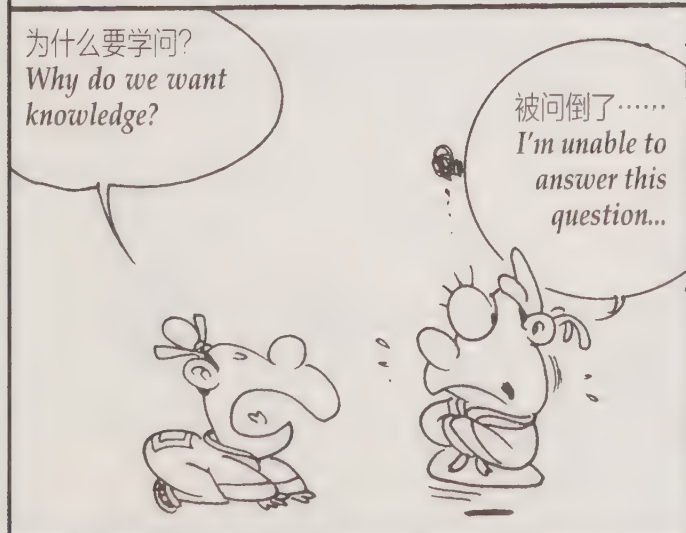
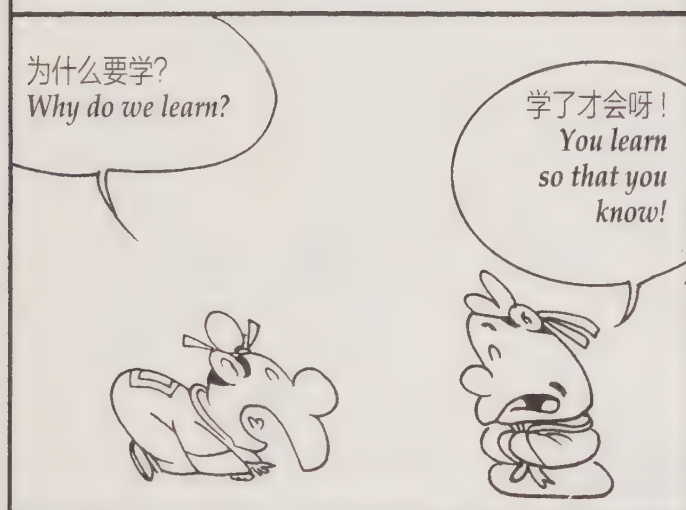
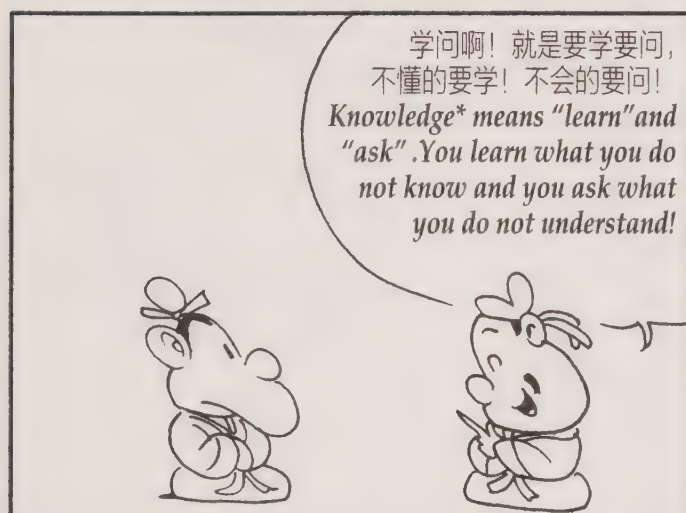
各大报刊一共三十六份，
合计三千六百文。
The Union Daily, The Minsheng
Daily, Economic Daily,
..36 newspapers cost 360 wen.



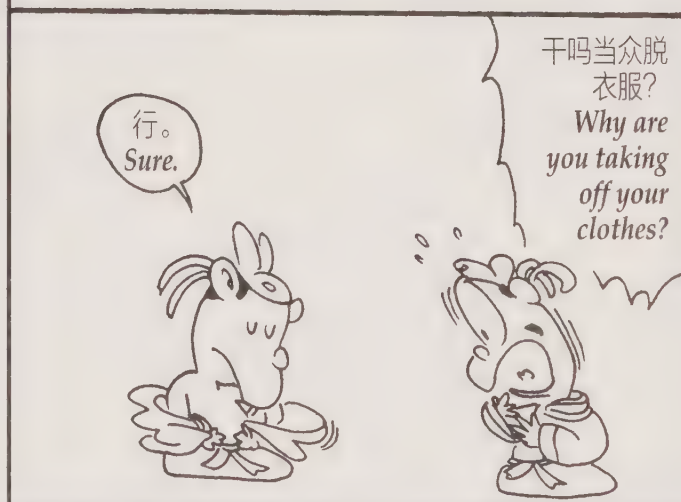
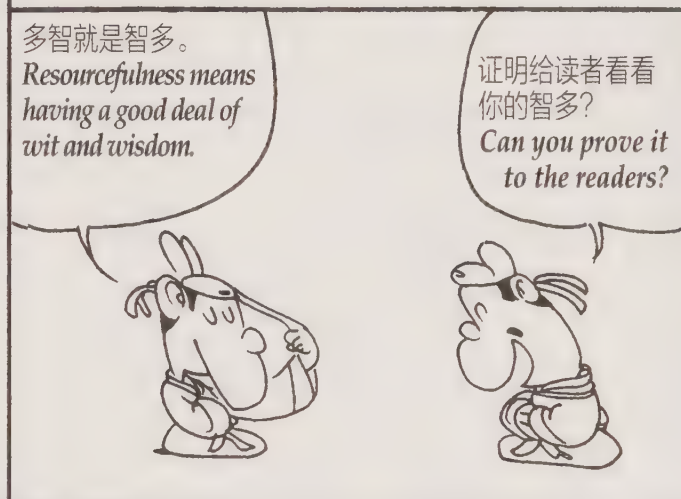
*The Chinese word 闻 can mean 见闻, which means "knowledge" or "information". Usually when someone is

多闻 it means the person is knowledgeable. But 闻 itself as a verb means "to smell" or "to sniff".

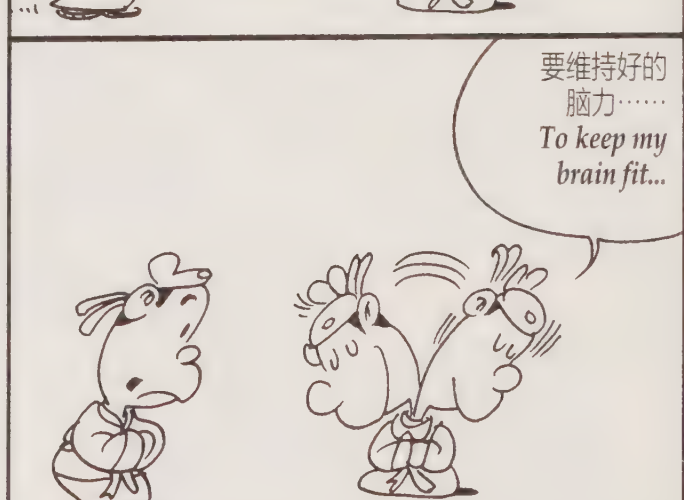
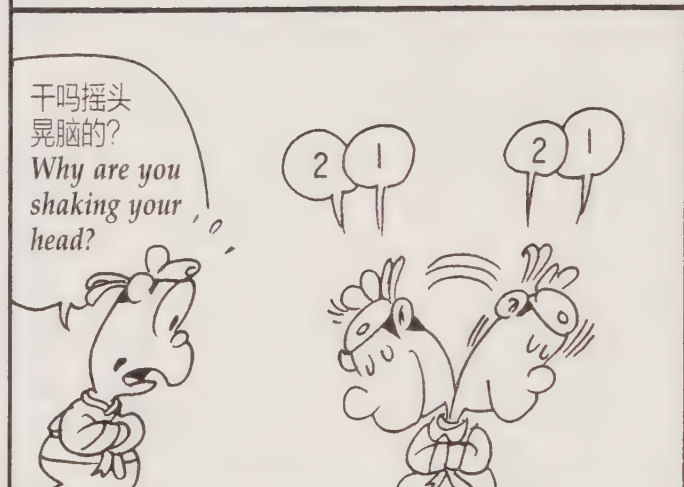
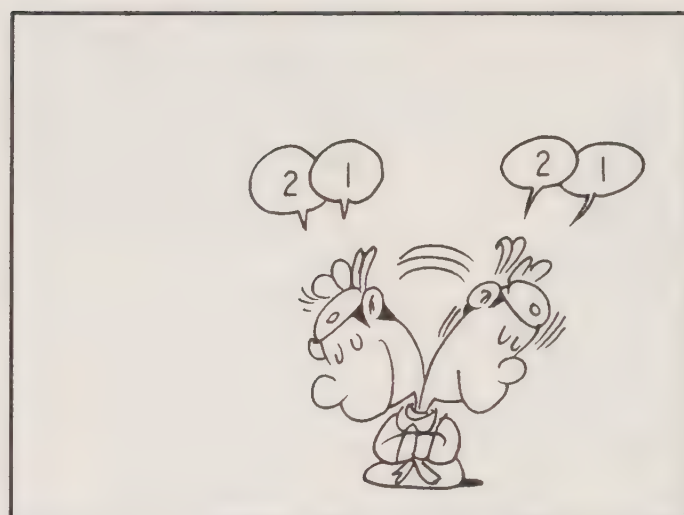
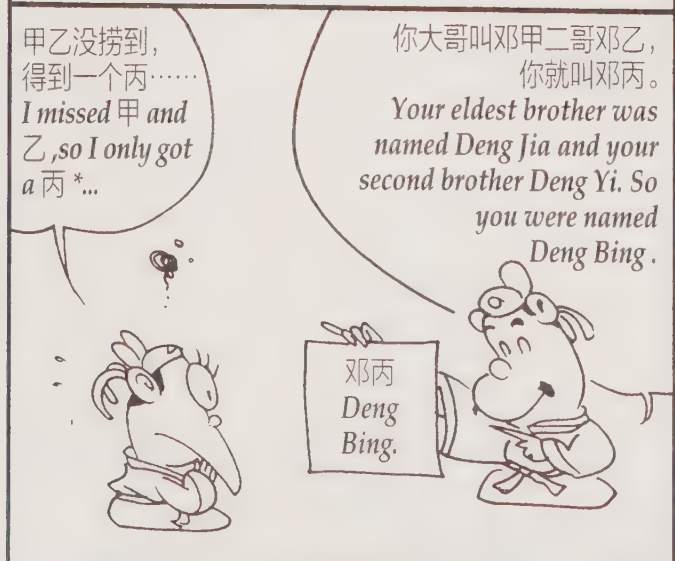




*The Chinese term for "knowledge" or "learning" is made up of the characters "学" and "问". Taken separately they mean "learn" and "ask".



**The Chinese words 智 and 痣 are homonyms. The former means "wit", "wisdom" and "intelligence", while the latter means "a mole".



*In the old days, the Chinese 甲, 乙, 丙 and 丁 were used for grades in the same way A, B, C and D are used in most schools today.

“多智第一 IQ 一百七。
Champion of resource-
fulness has an IQ of 170.



创意书生多才多艺!
Versatile scholar with
creative ideas!

天生的点子王。
Aborn idea man.

主意人!
Idea man!



你真是会自我吹嘘呀!
You are really good
at selfglorification!



抱歉!是
我的职业病
又犯了……
Sorry, it's
caused by
my job...



因力我正开始去广告公司上班当创意人。
Because I am starting a new job with
an advertising agency as a creative
director.



老四邓丁专长是“多言
第一”。

Fourth son Deng
Ding's special talent
was talkativeness.



多言就是会讲话,嘴巴最有名。
Being talkative means good at
speaking and having a famous
mouth.



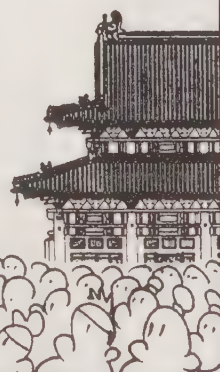
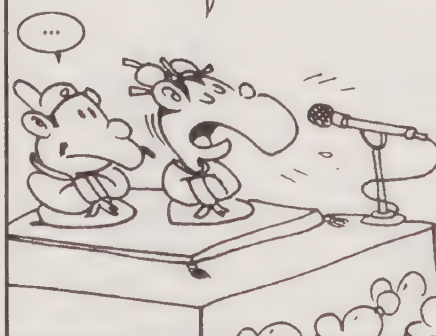
嘴有名有什么用?
What's the use of
having a mouth
that is famous?

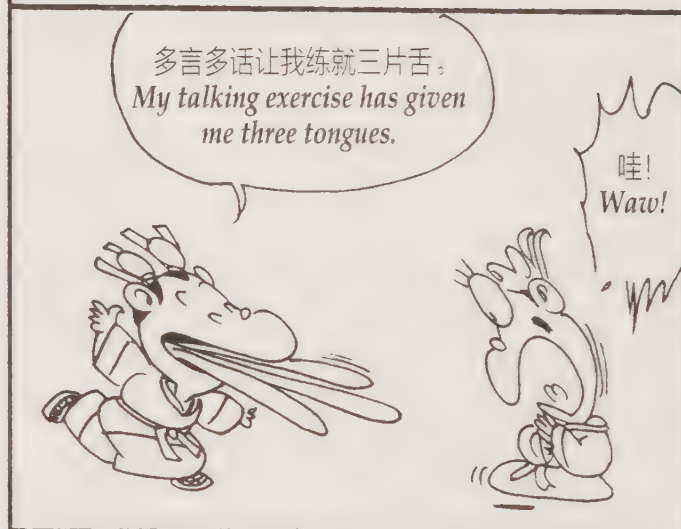
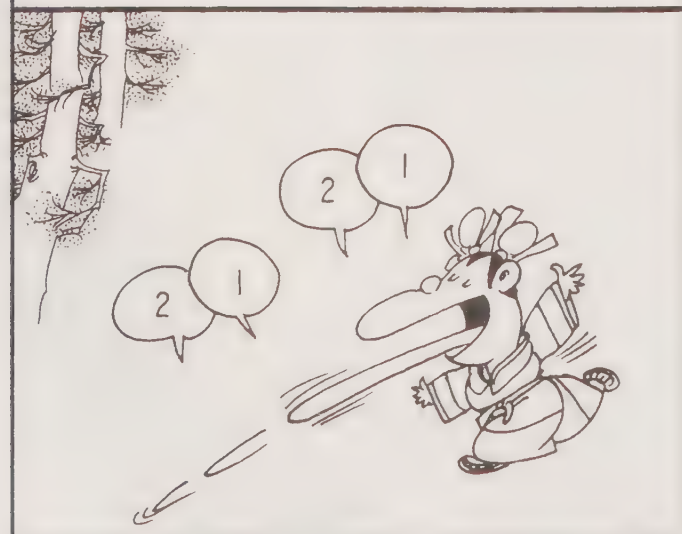
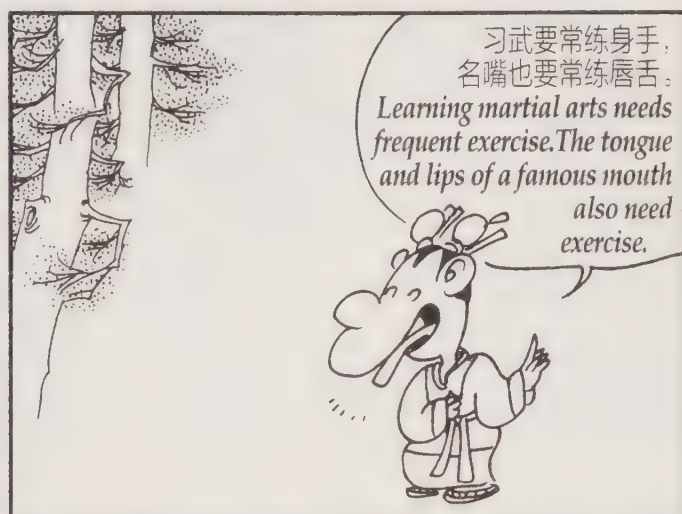


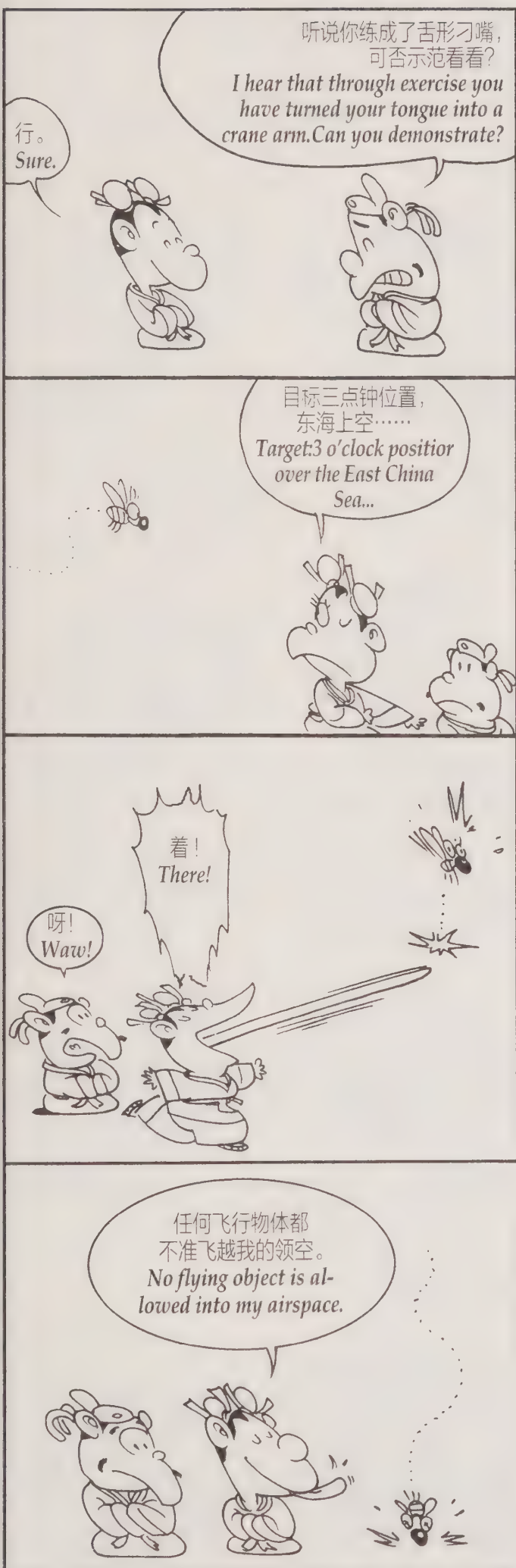
当然有。
Sure
it's
useful.

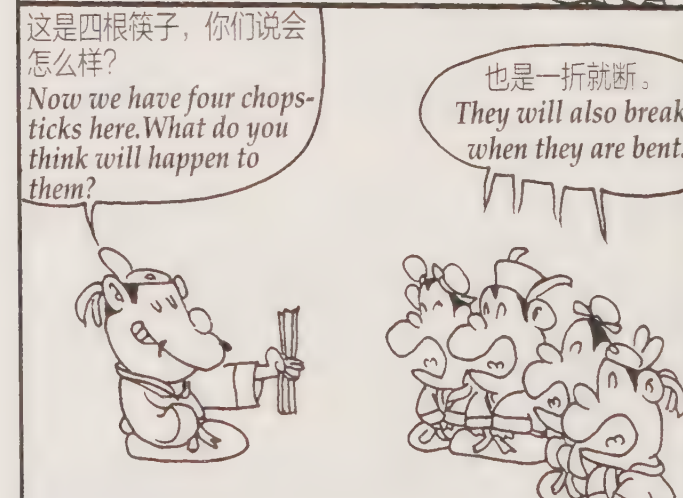
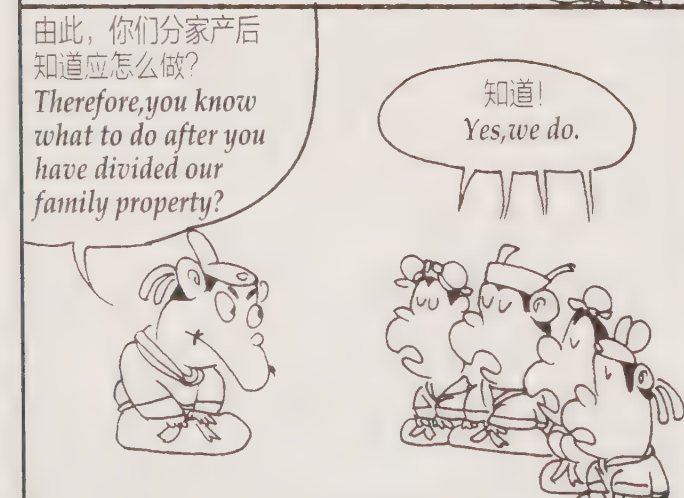
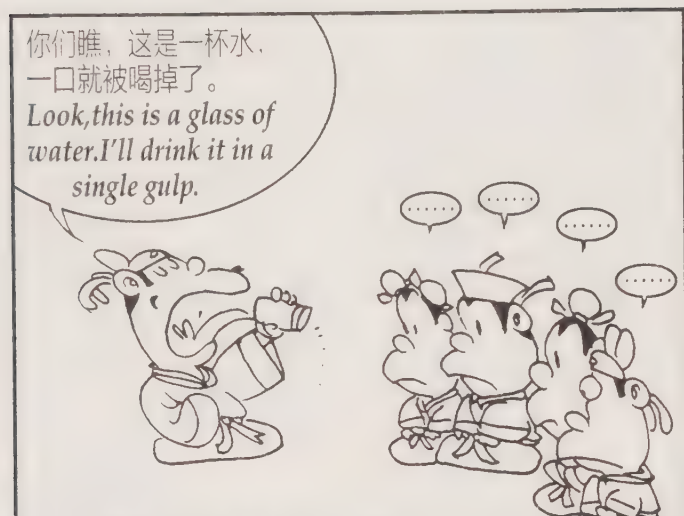


可当名嘴演讲给人听!
A famous mouth can
give speeches!









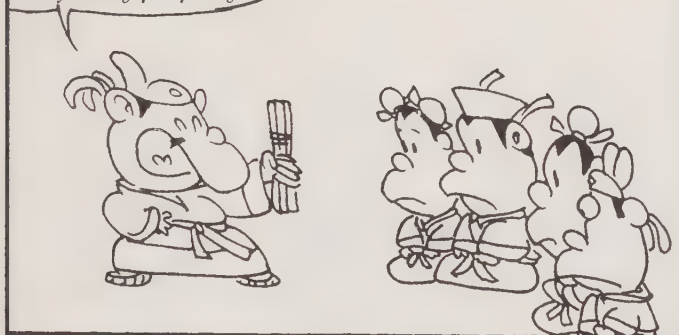
一根筷子一折就断，四根绑一起就不易断。

One chopstick breaks when it is bent, but when four of them are bound together, they do not break so easily.

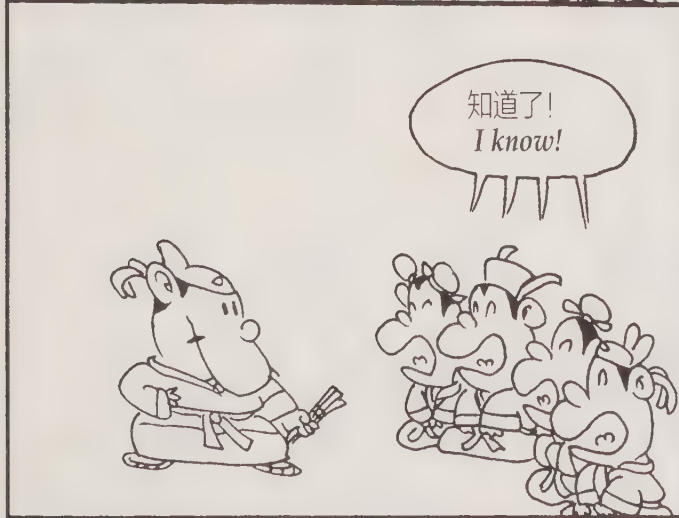


因此你们四兄弟分家后应该怎么做？

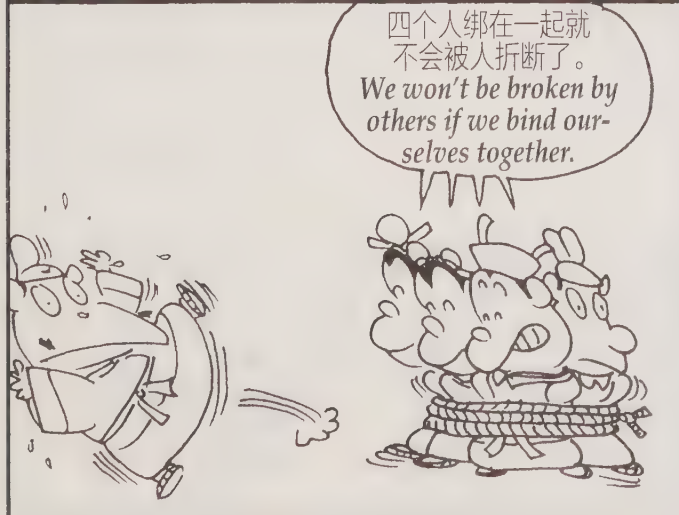
Therefore, what should you do after you have divided the family property?



知道了！
I know!



四个人绑在一起就不会被人折断了。
We won't be broken by others if we bind ourselves together.



儿子们啊，你们分家后想做什么事？

My sons! What do you intend to do when you live separately?



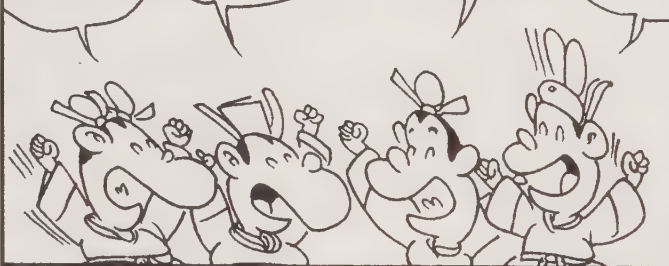
我要到省城当演说家。

I'm going to the provincial capital to become an orator.

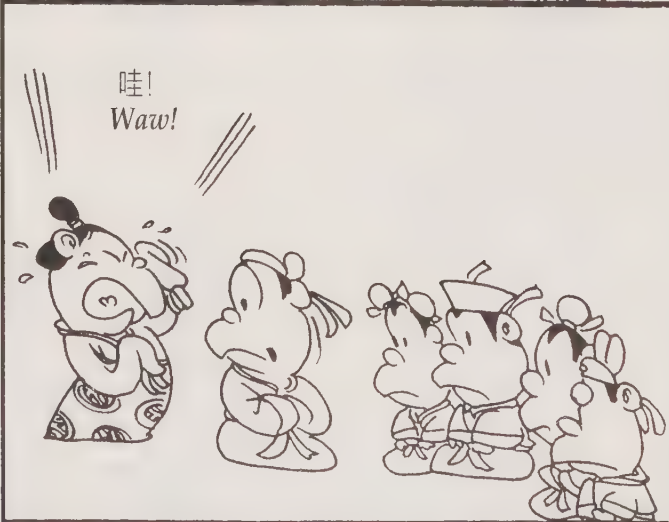
我要出去走走，当旅行家。
I want to go out and be a traveller.

我要当政治家。
I want to be a politician.

我要去当军事家。
I want to be a strategist.



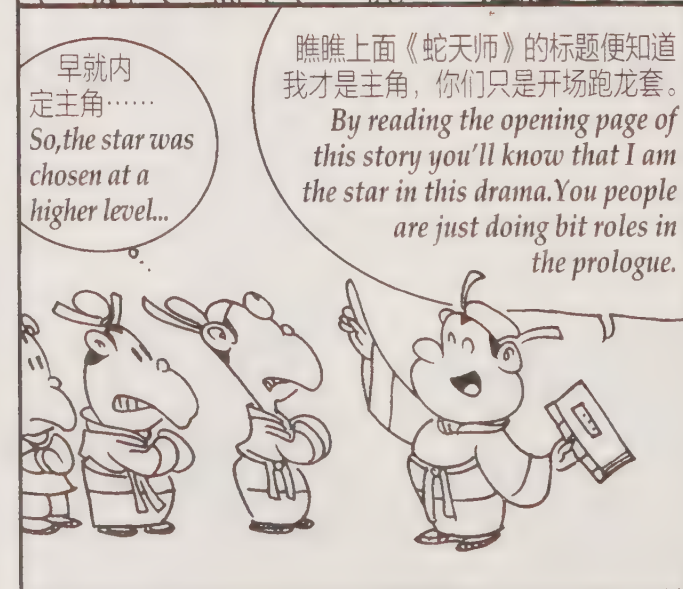
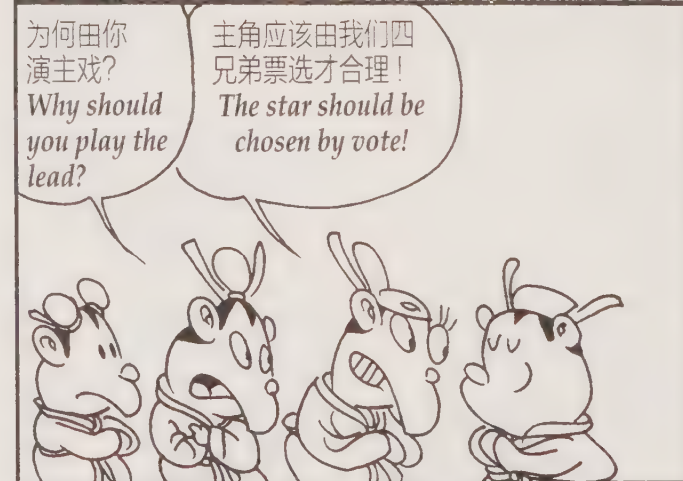
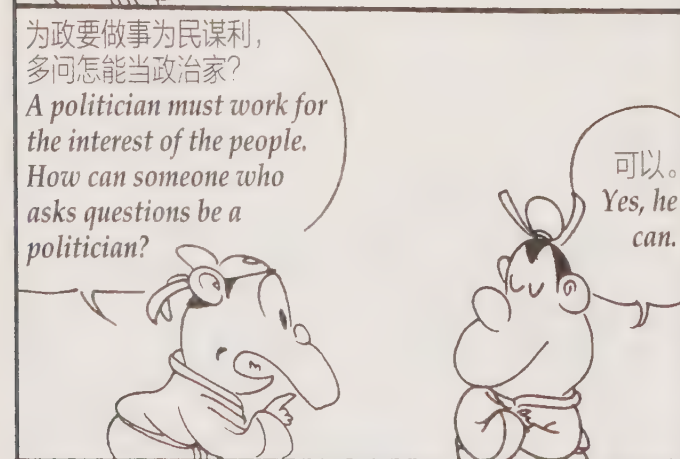
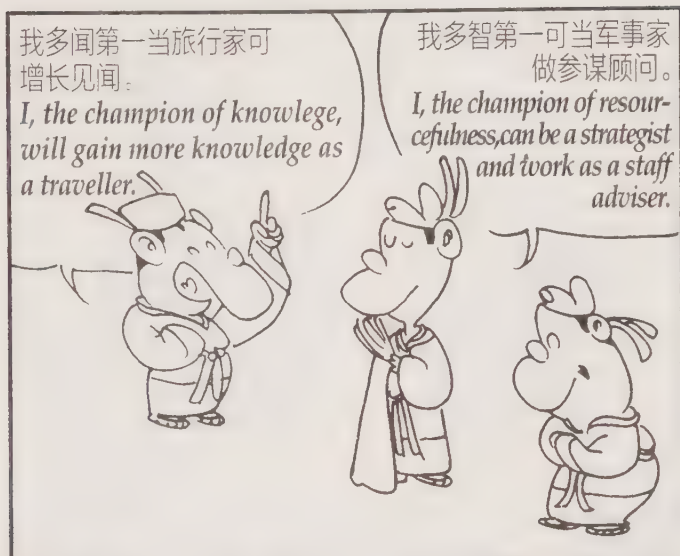
哇！
Waw!



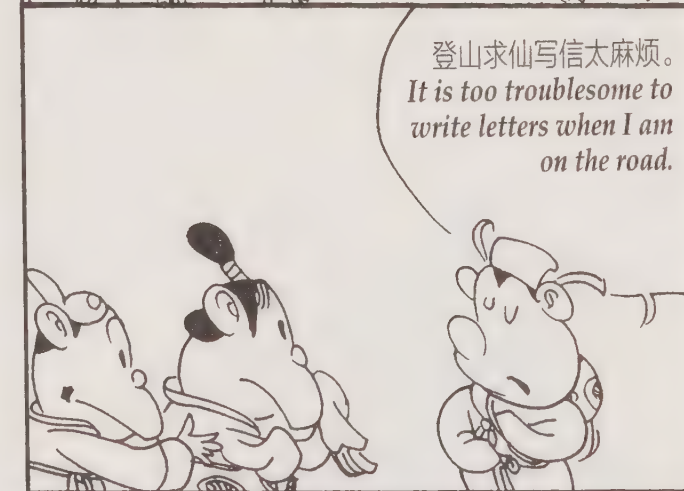
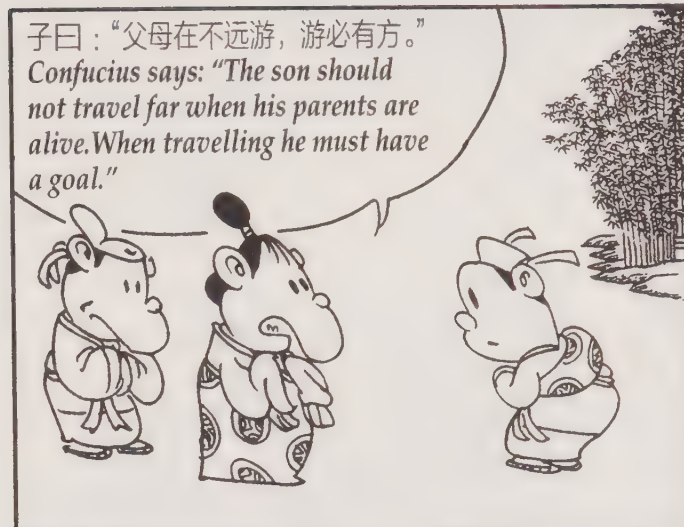
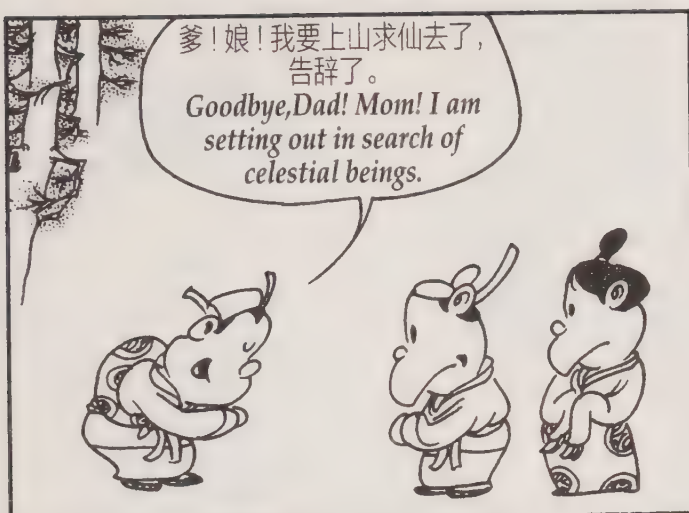
你们都要出去当家，就是不要老娘这个家。
All of you want to be specialists, but no one wants your mother's home.*



*The Chinese terms for "orator", "politician" and "strategist" all end with the character 家, which when used by itself means "home".



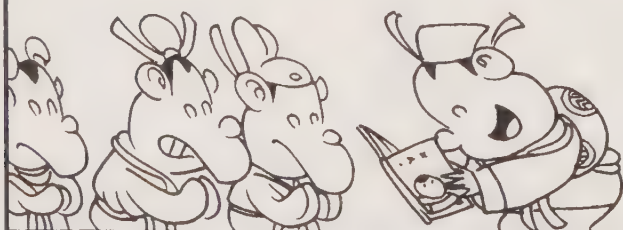
*The Chinese word 问, meaning "ask", when combined with 政, means "to concern oneself with" or "be interested in" politics or state affairs.





邓甲要远行，父母弟兄分别送他礼物为他送行。
Beng Jia's parents and brothers gave him farewell presents before he left.

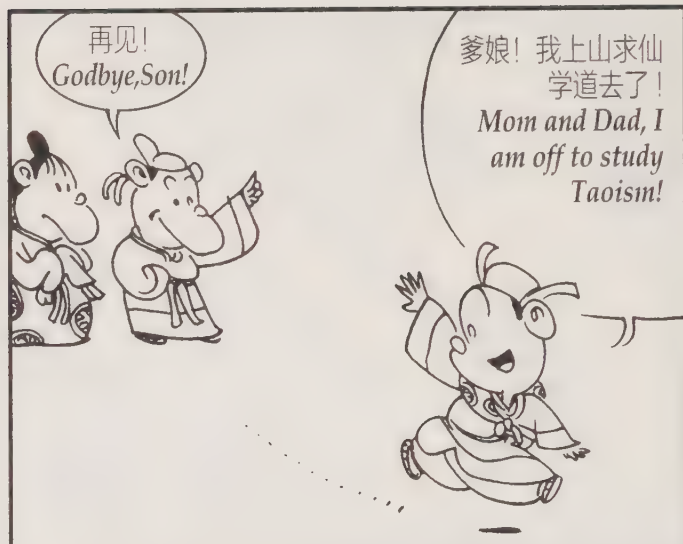
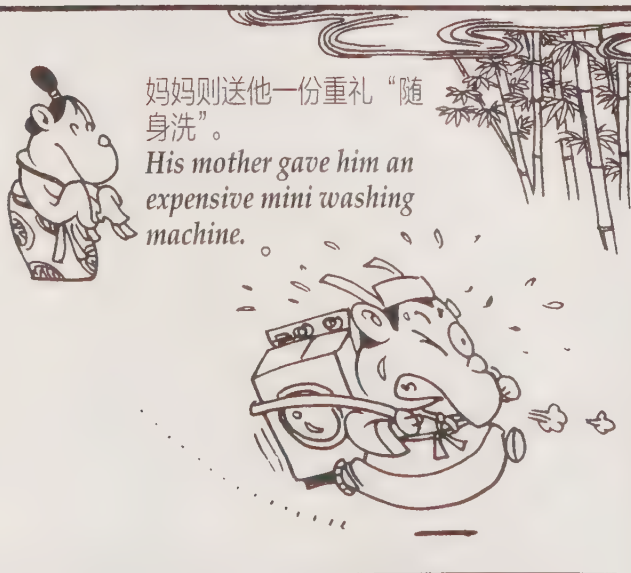
弟弟们合送他一套《蜡笔小新》“随身看”。
His brothers gave him a set of new crayon pictures.



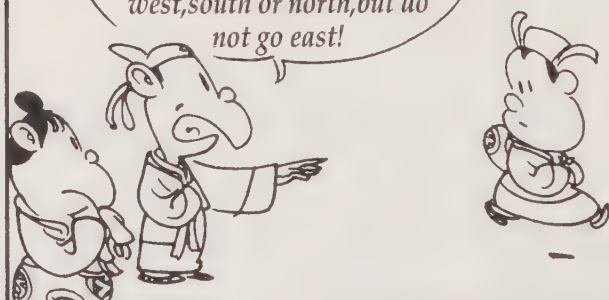
爸爸送他一台“随身听”！
His father gave him a Walkman.



妈妈则送他一份重礼“随身洗”。
His mother gave him an expensive mini washing machine.



儿子呀! 你此行往西往南往北皆吉，千万可别往东海去!
My son, it is auspicious for you to travel towards the west, south or north, but do not go east!

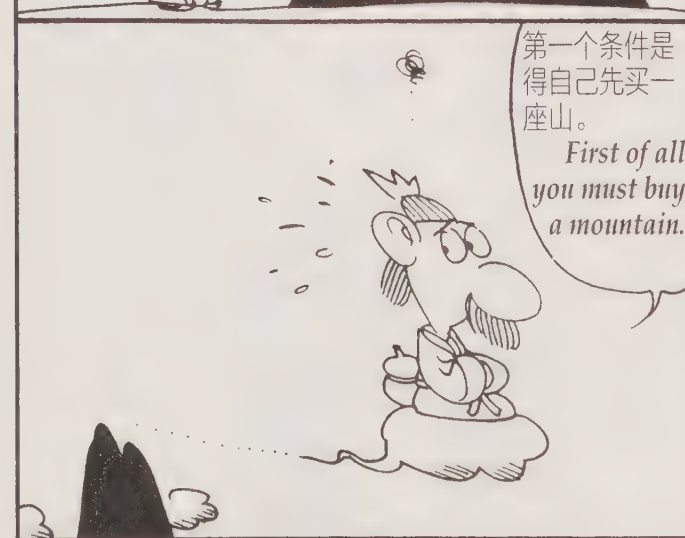
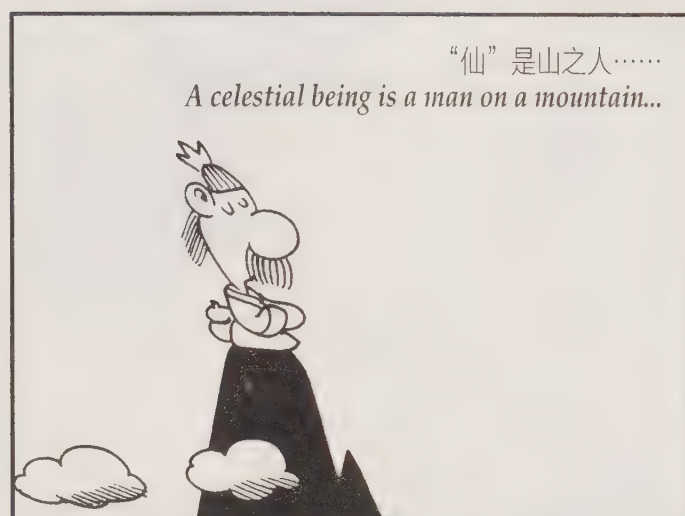
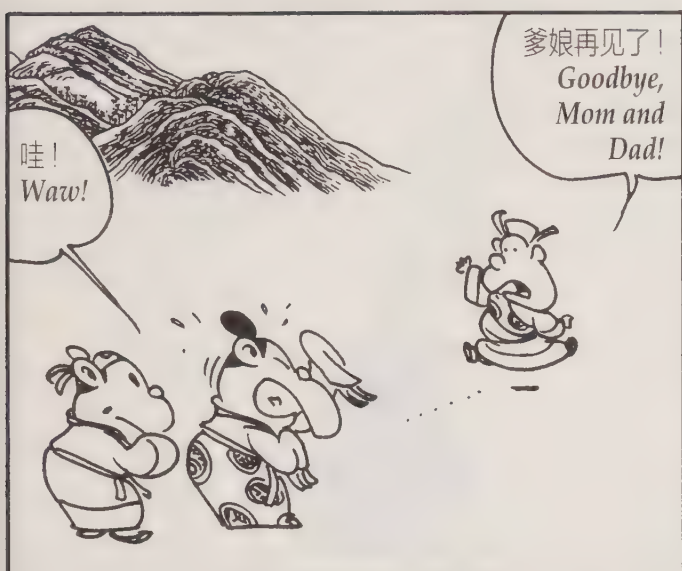


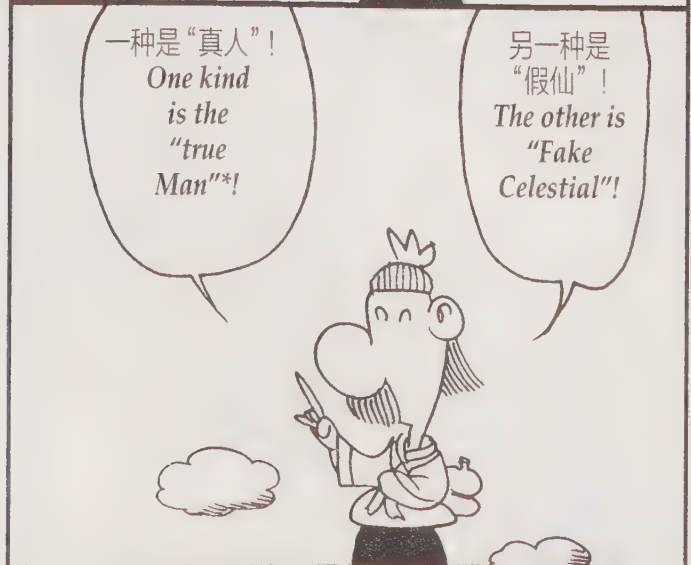
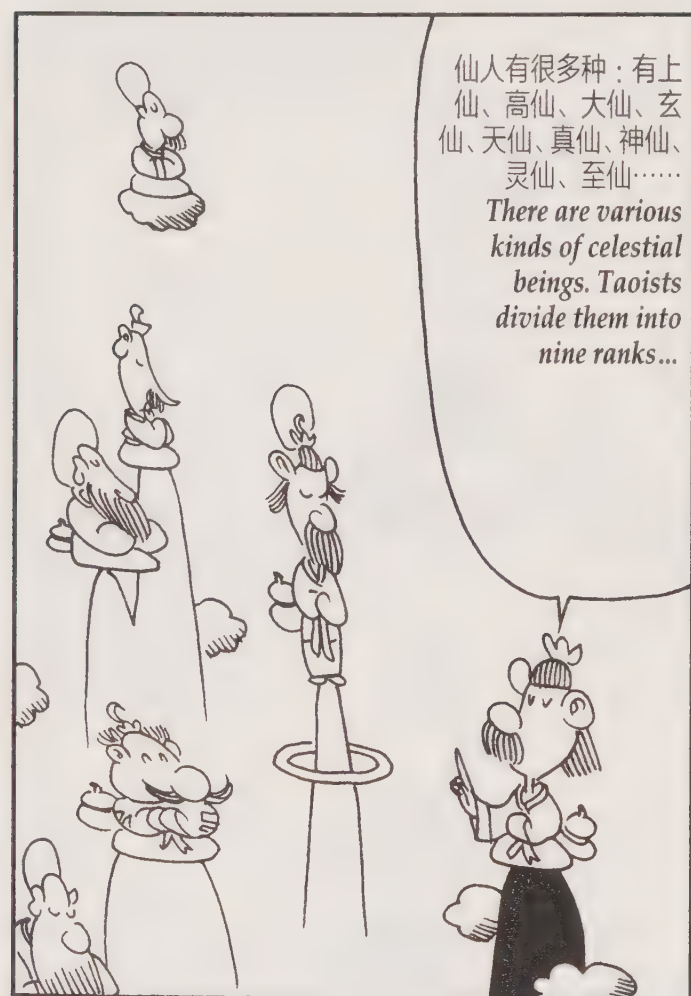
东边方位不利?
What's wrong with the east?



因为东海有飞弹演习不安全。
Because it is unsafe in the East China Sea.

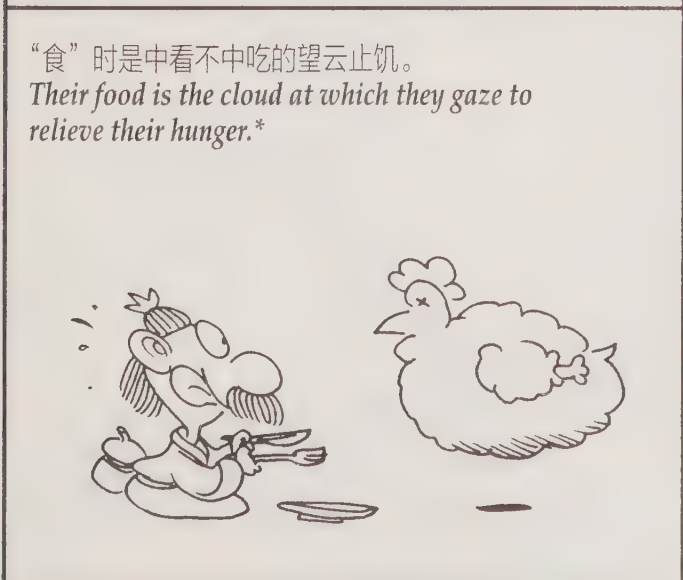
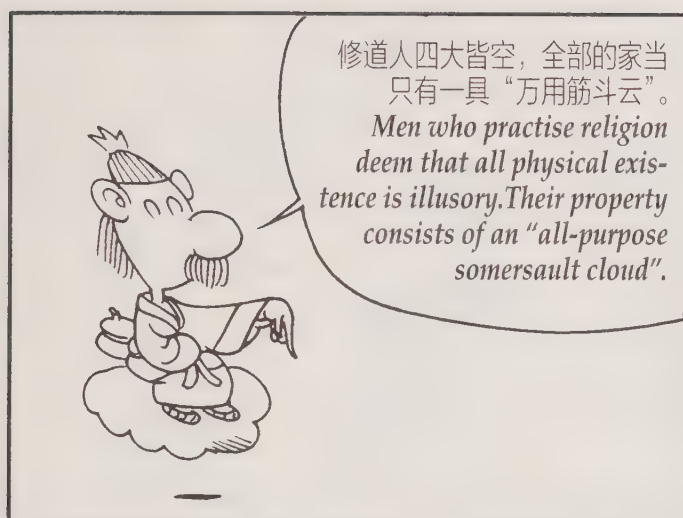






*True Man as an official Taoist title is a man who has attained immortality. At the same time, in ordinary usage, a true man is just a true man.

**This is a form of self-address used by Taoist priests.



*This is a parody of the Chinese saying: "To quench one's thirst by gazing at a plum".

茅山仙人修道有成，无论是外功、内功都练得很成功。
The Immortal of Maoshan Mountain had achieved self-cultivation. He was successful in practising gongfu, whether the external or the internal way.



他的外丹功、内丹功、气功、轻功样样都精通……
He was very skilful in each and every type of gongfu...



最厉害、为人所敬佩的是京剧玩票的……
He was highly esteemed for his terrific skill as an amateur Peking opera singer.



闲来无事，不如乘云采药补充药材。
Since I have some free time, I will ride on a cloud to pick herbs on the mountain to replenish my medicine chest.



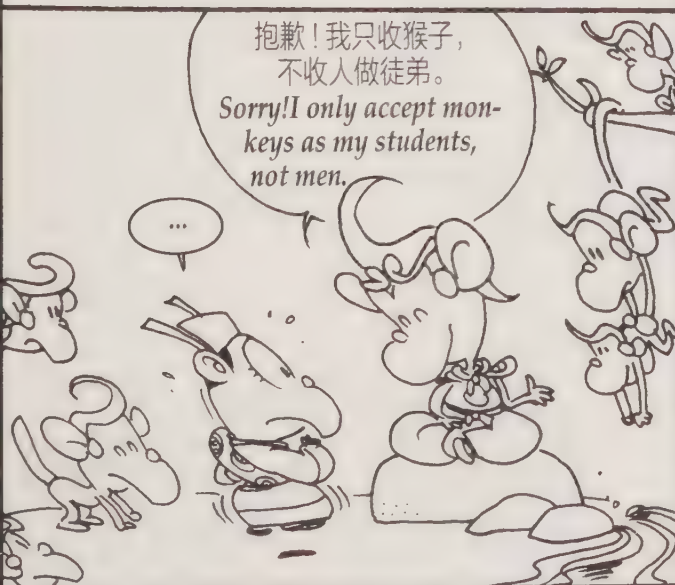
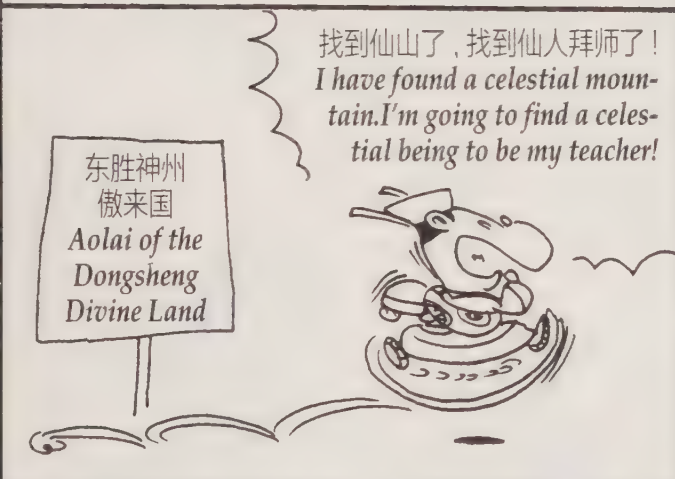
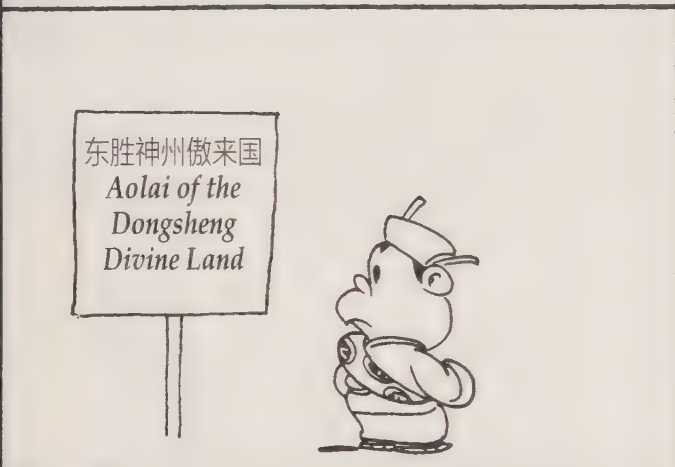
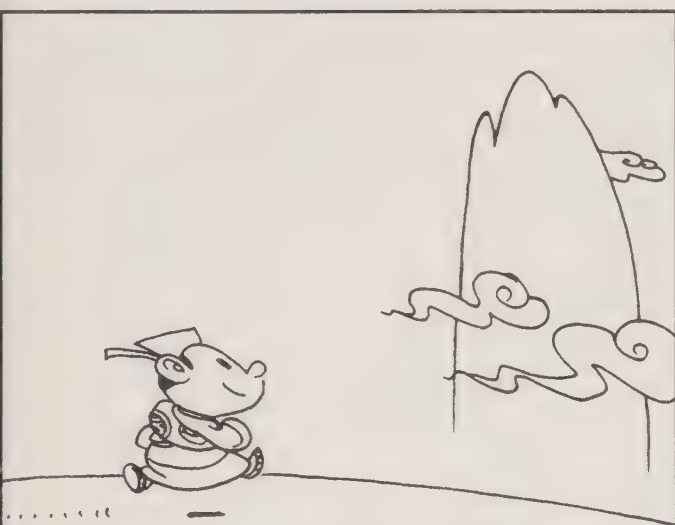
云来!
Come cloud!

云来!
Come cloud!



闲来无事，不如睡觉补充元气。
Since I have nothing else to do, I might as well take a nap to regain my vigour.





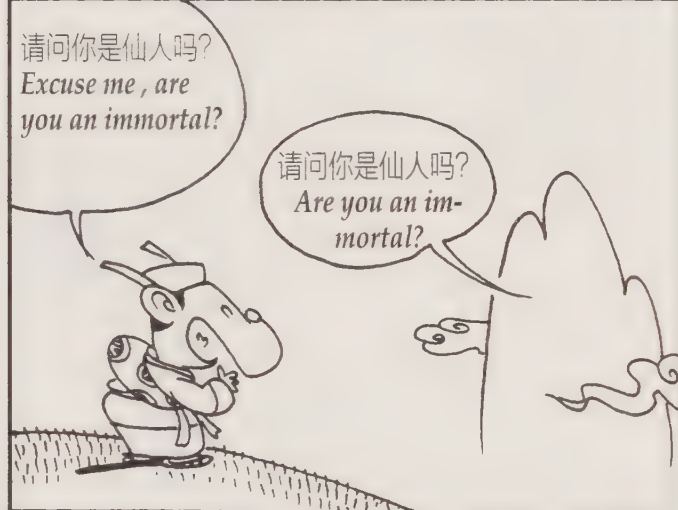
抱歉！我只收猴子，不收人做徒弟。
Sorry! I only accept monkeys as my students, not men.



这座山十分雄奇，不知有无仙人住这里？
I wonder if there are immortals living on this steep and imposing mountain?

喂！
Hey!

喂！
Hey!



请问你是仙人吗？
Excuse me, are you an immortal?

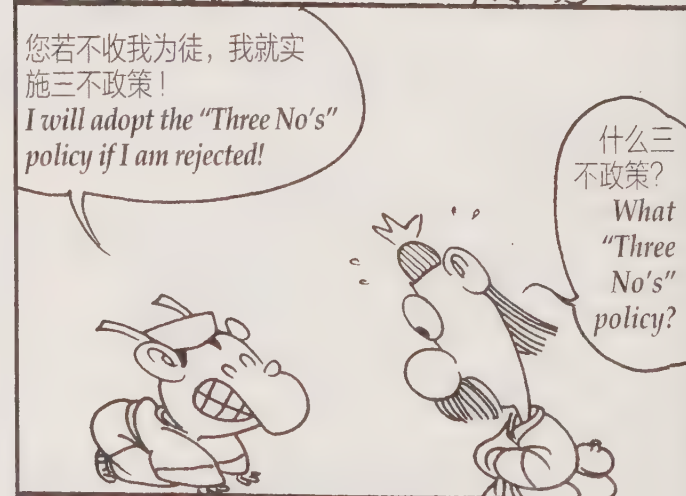
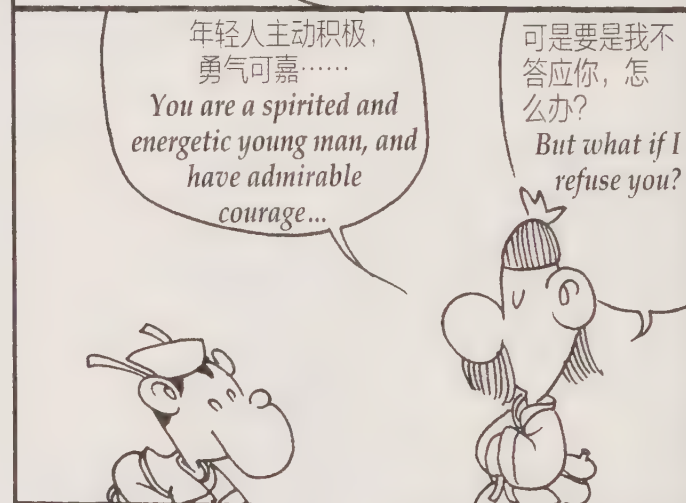
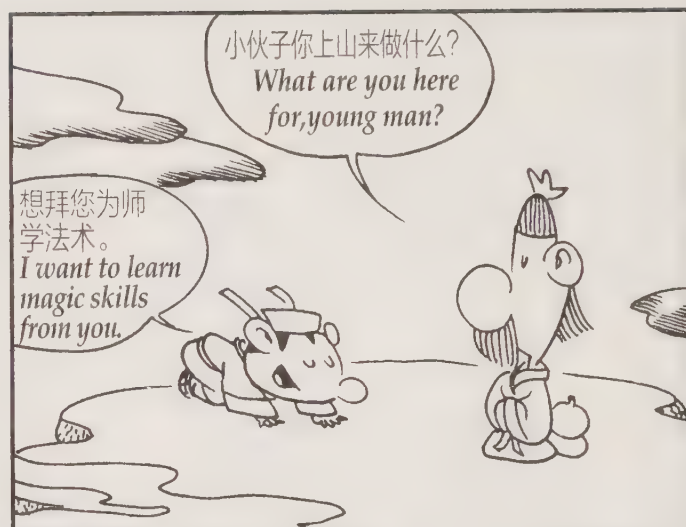
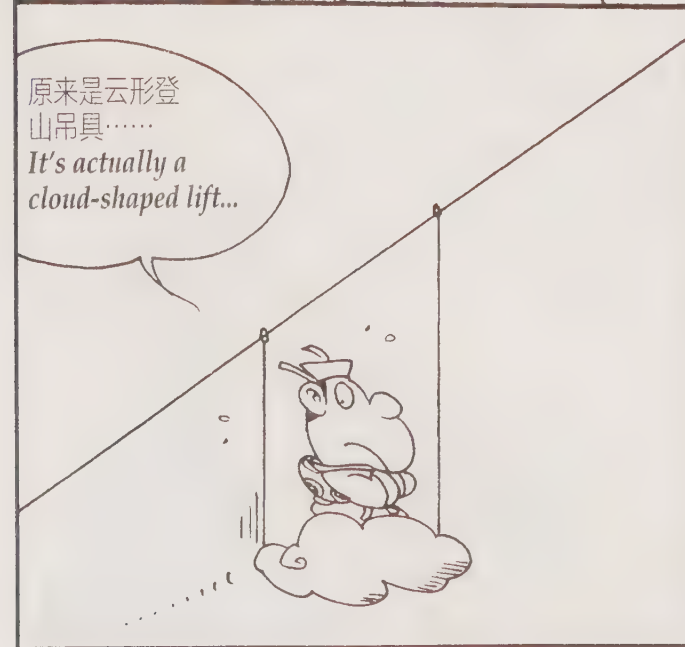
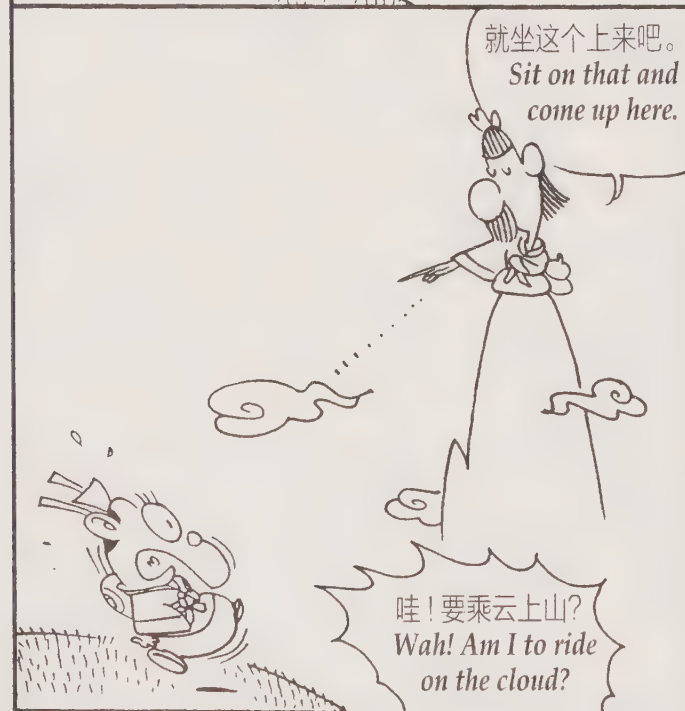
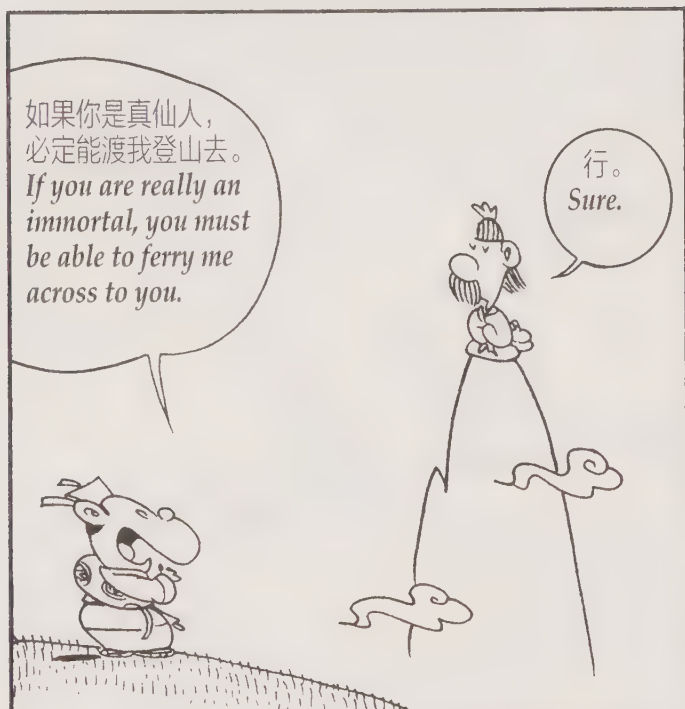
请问你是仙人吗？
Are you an immortal?

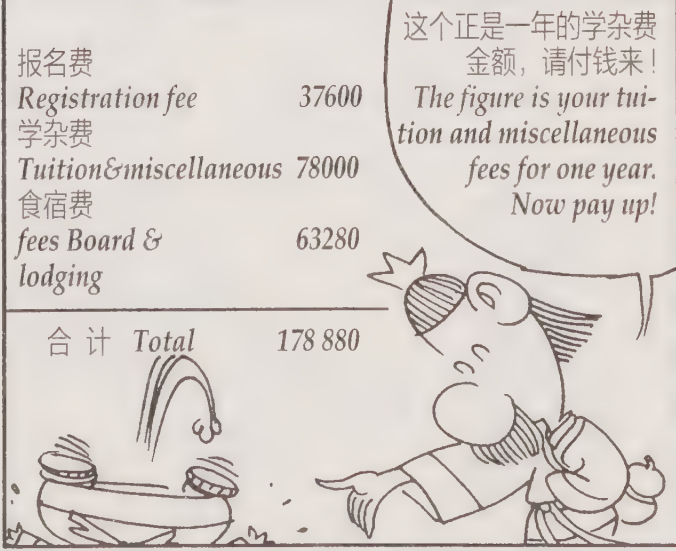
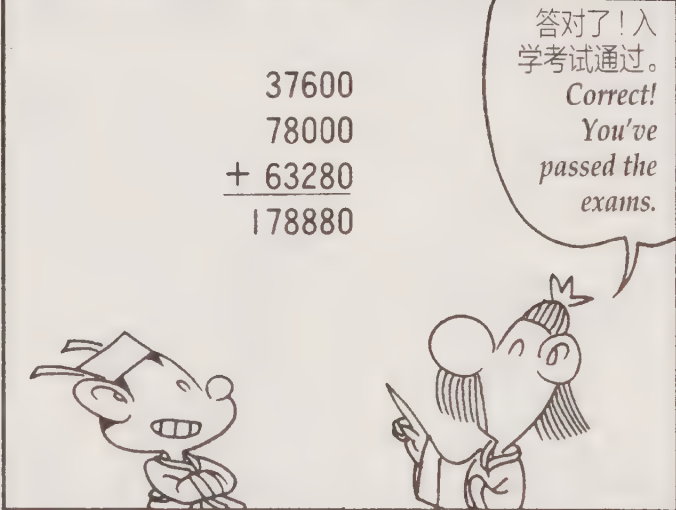
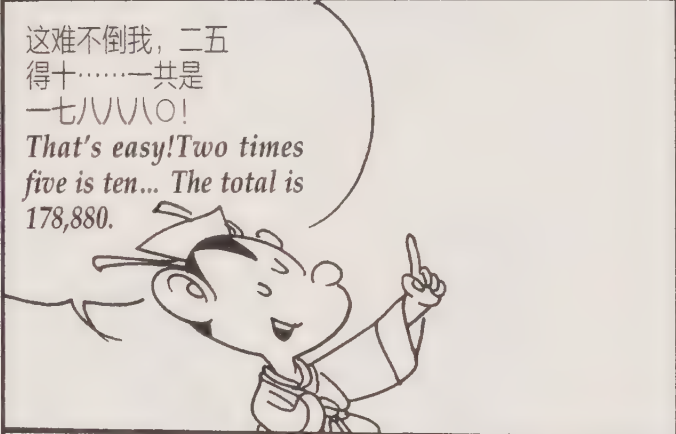
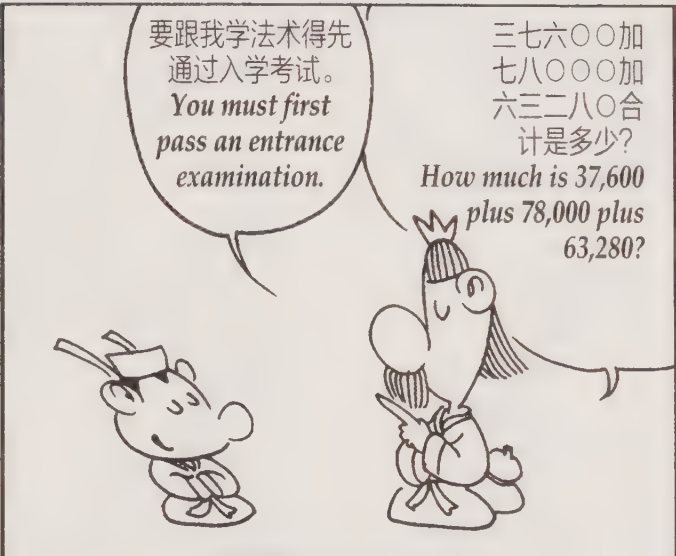
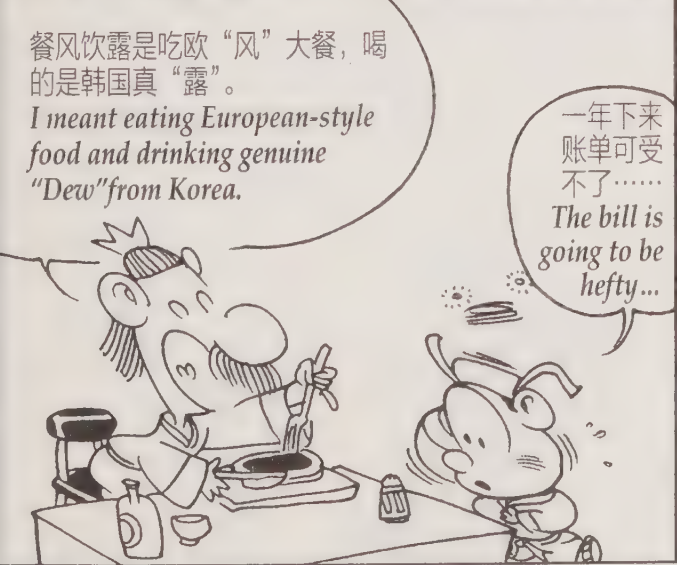
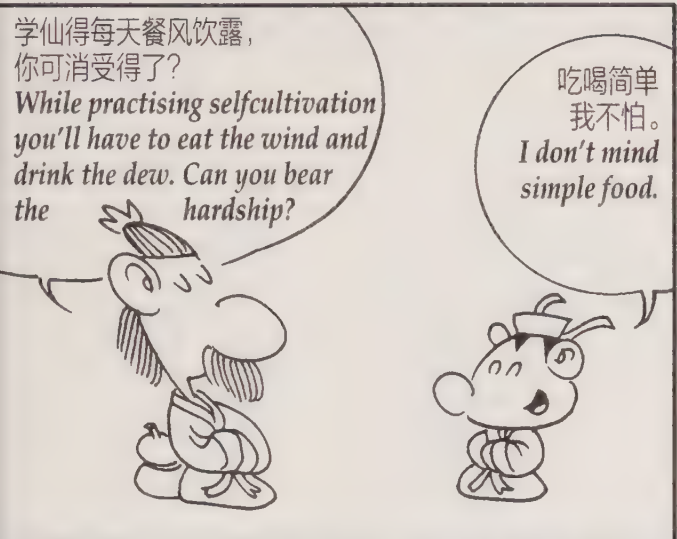


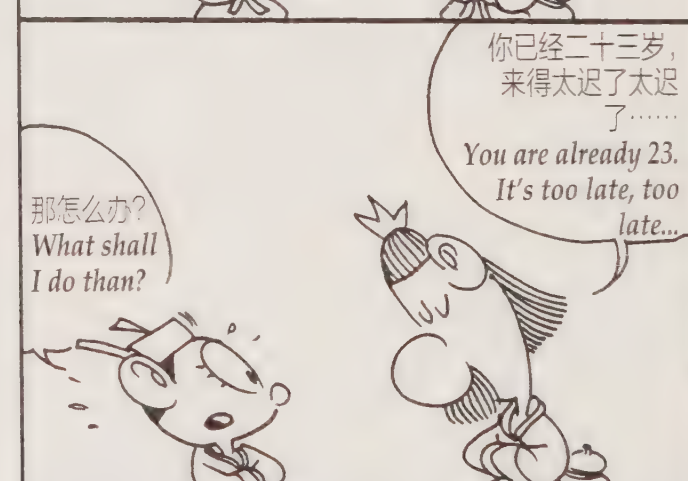
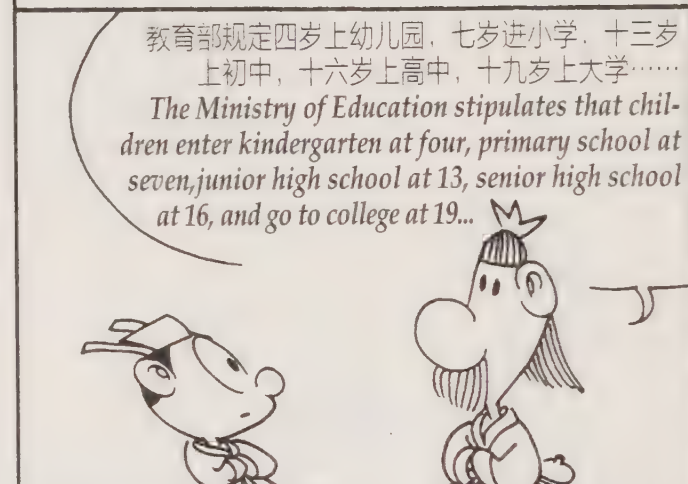
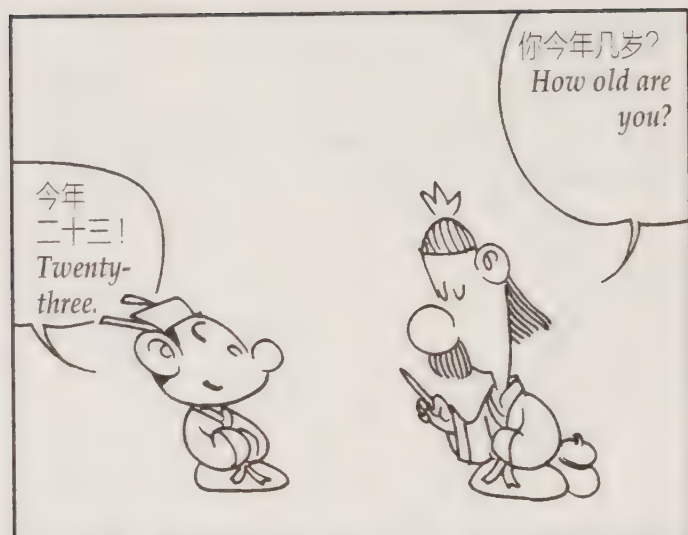
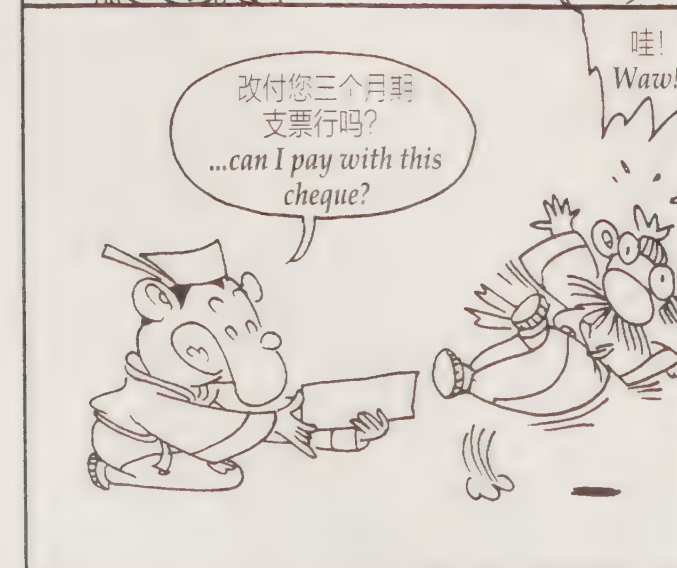
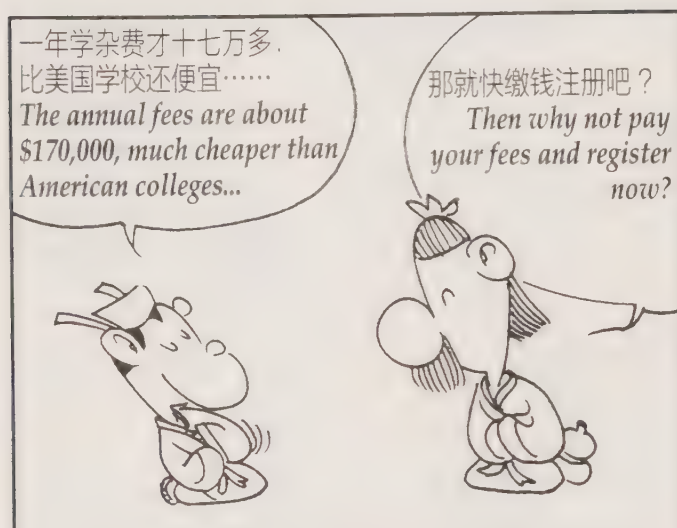
原来只是回音。空欢喜一场！
I rejoiced for nothing. It was just an echo!

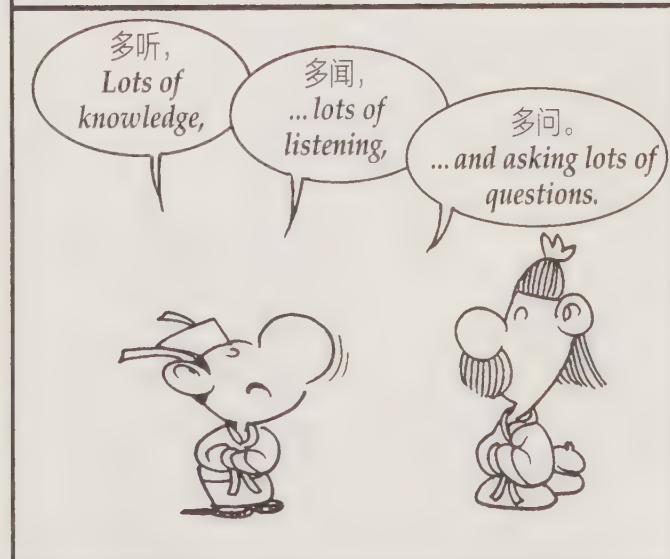
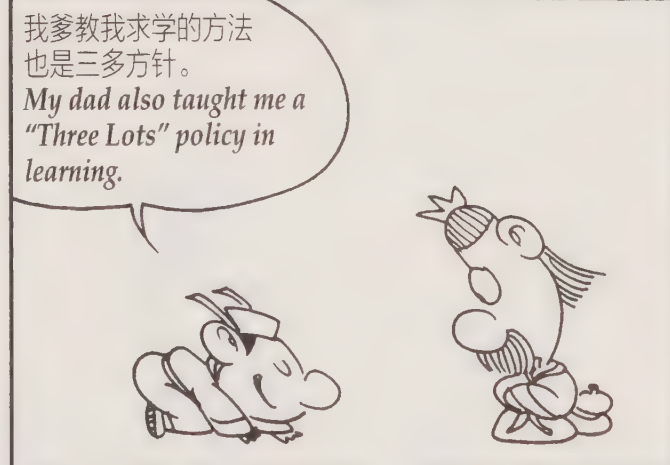
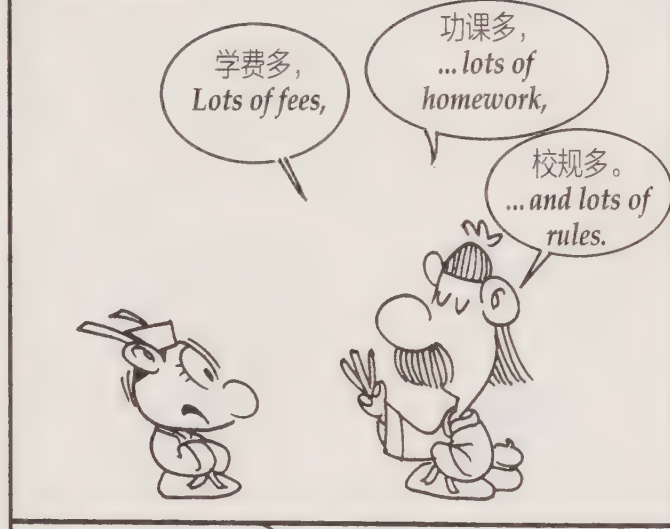
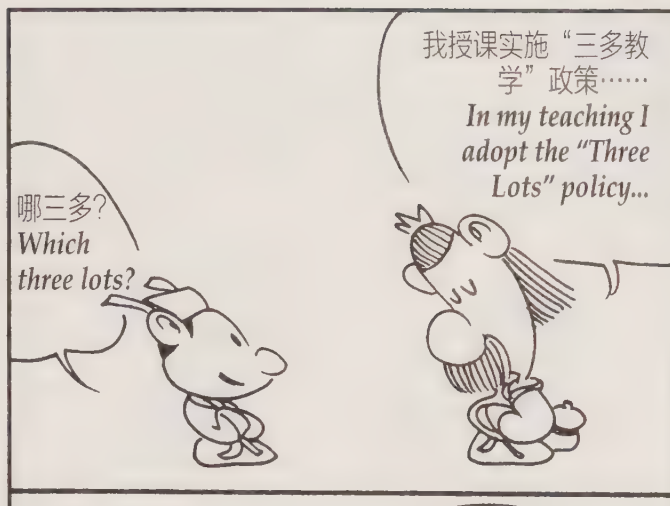
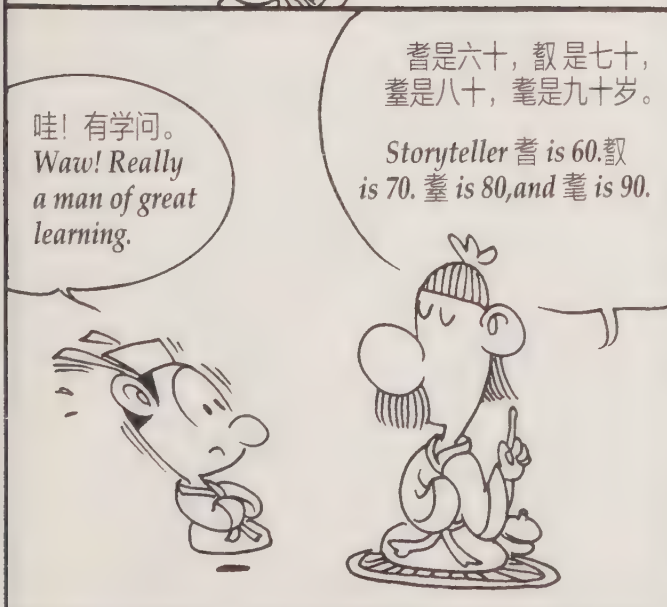


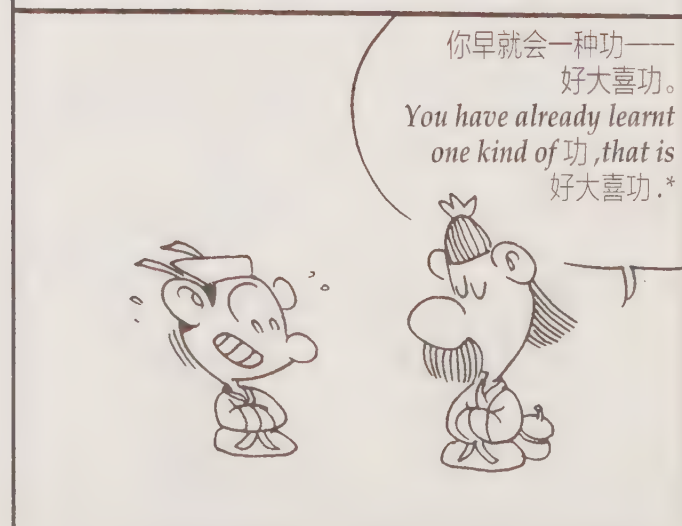
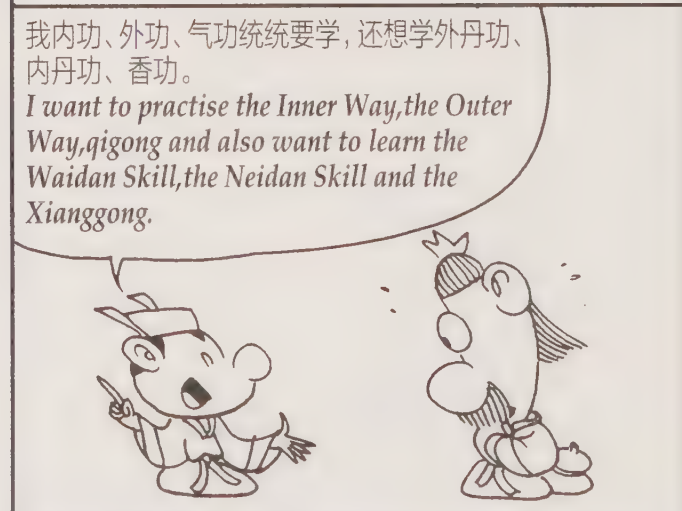
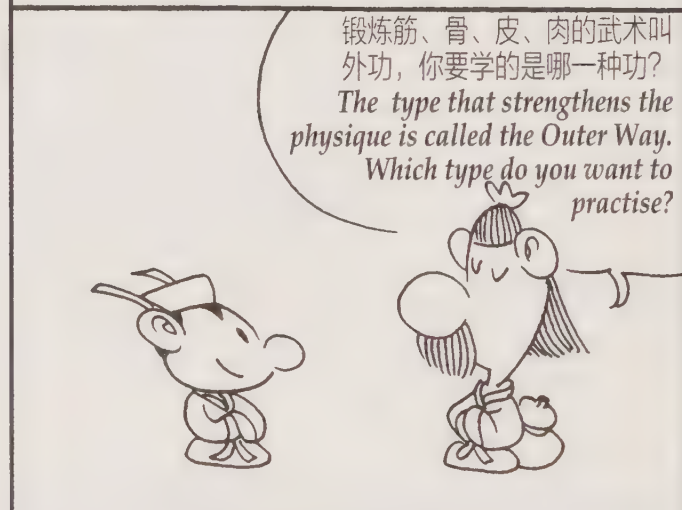
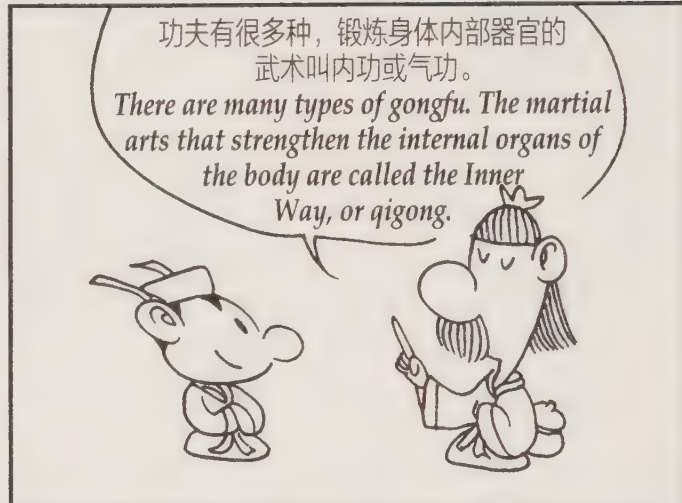
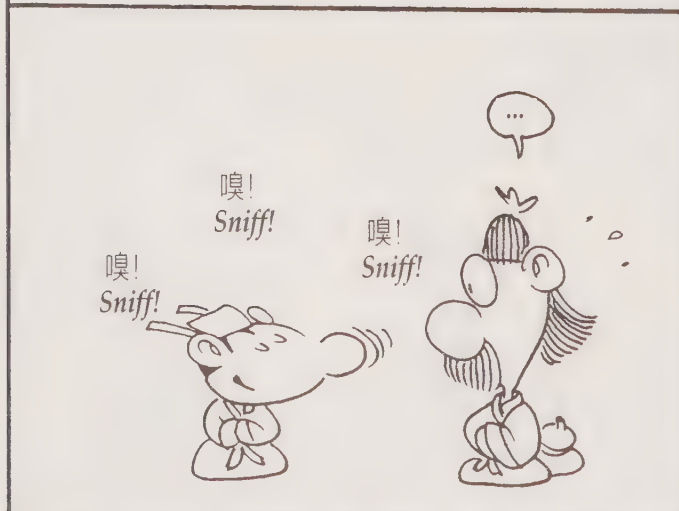
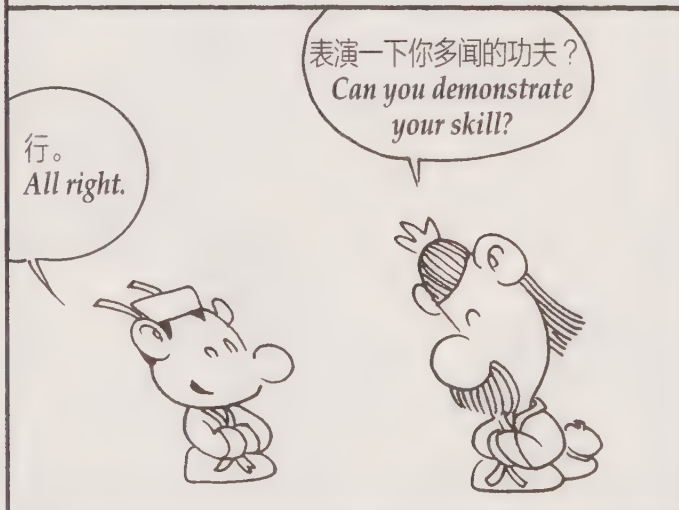
谁说是回音？是真的仙人住这里。
Who says it's an echo? There is a real celestial being living here.











*The basic meaning of the word 功 is "skill" or "achievement". When used in the context of martial arts, it refers to specific skills being practised. The phrase 好大喜功 has

a derogatory connotation, meaning "have a fondness for the grandiose".

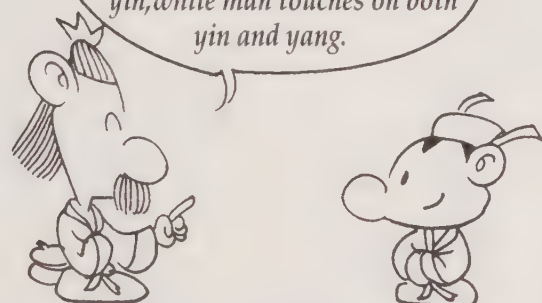
人、鬼、仙的分别只是
阴阳而已……

The difference between
man,ghost and celestial
being is that of yin and
yang...



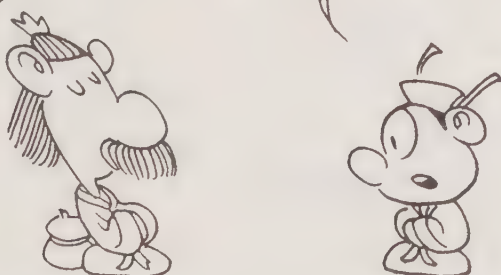
纯阴无阳者，鬼也。纯阳无阴者，
仙也。阴阳相染者，人也。

The ghost is purely yin without yang.
A celestial being is yang without
yin,while man touches on both
yin and yang.



所以要成仙，首先得戒女色？
Therefore,to be a celestial being one
must first of all give up relations
with women?

对。
Right.



我还是喜欢当阴阳
调和的人类。
I prefer to be a man who has
harmonious relations
with both yin and yang.



贫道，峭岩仙人是也……

I am a poor cleric na-
med Immortal of the
Steep Cliff...



贫道，邓甲
是也……

I am a poor
cleric named
Deng Jia...



咱们自称“贫道”
是什么意思？

Why do we refer to our-
selves as "poor clerics"?



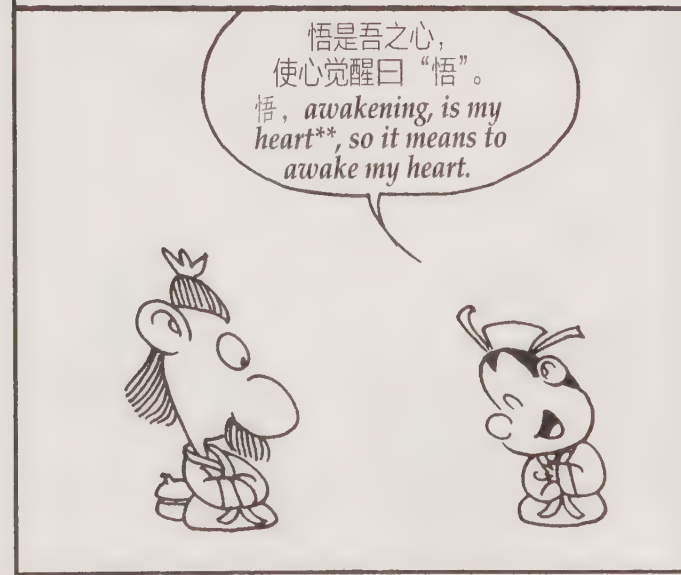
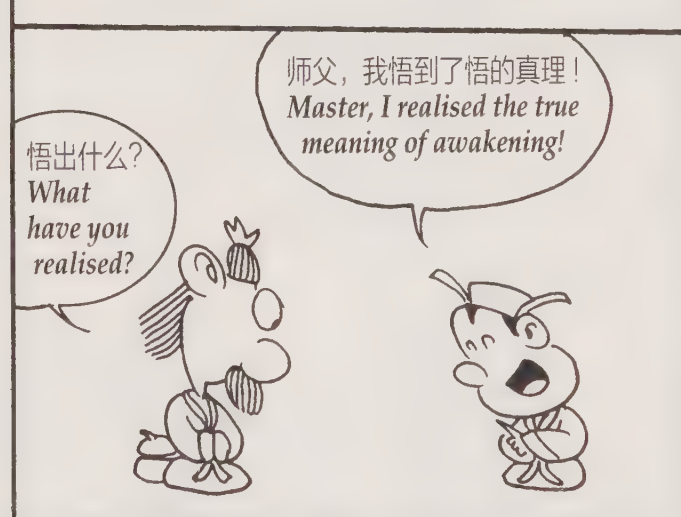
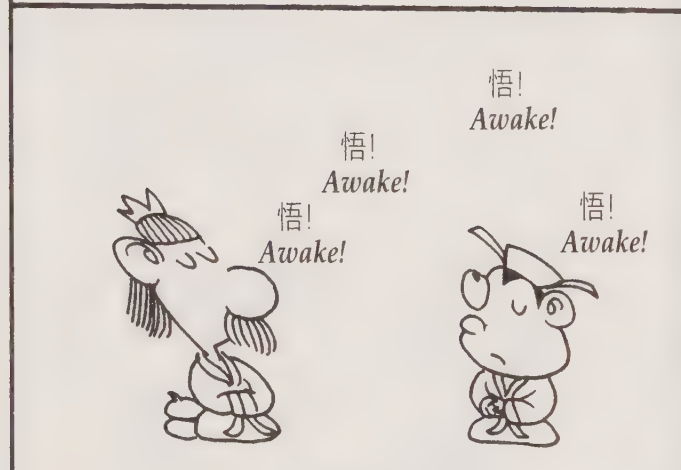
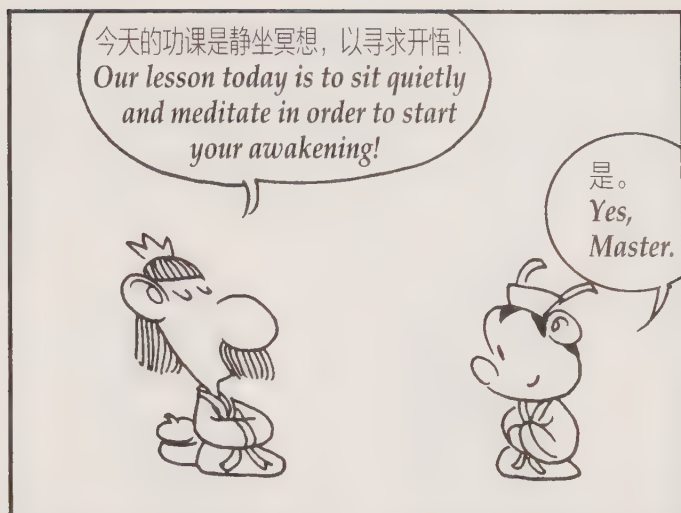
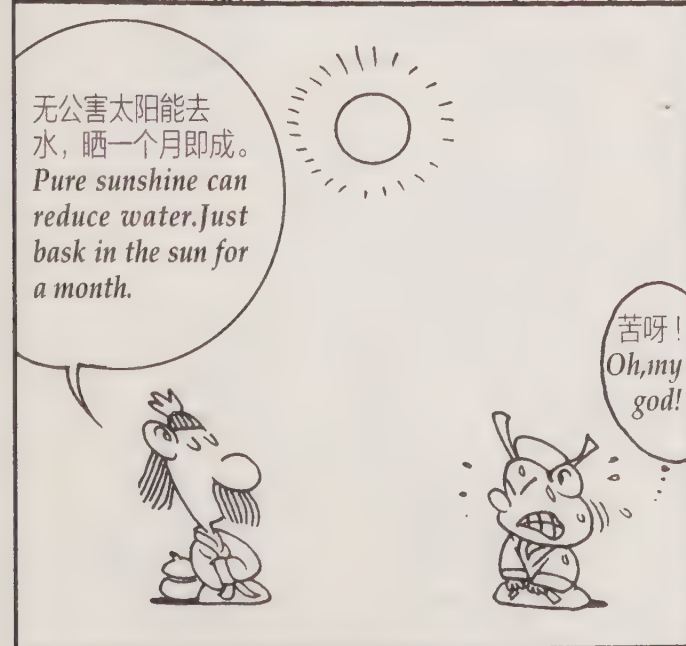
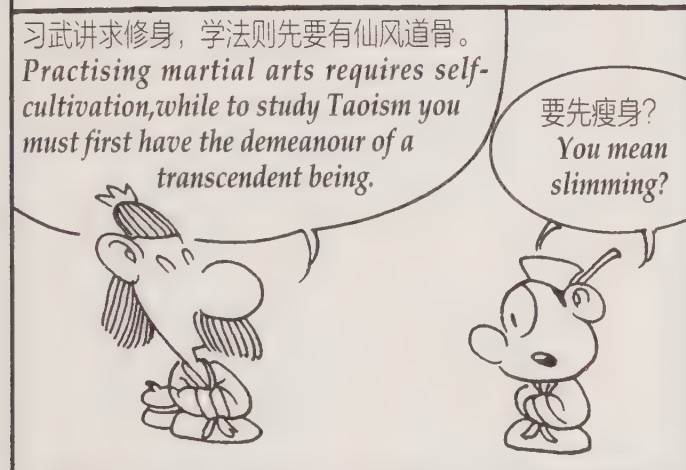
贫道，当然是贫穷的道人！
A poor cleric is of course
an impoverished
Taoist!



没错！
Quite
right!

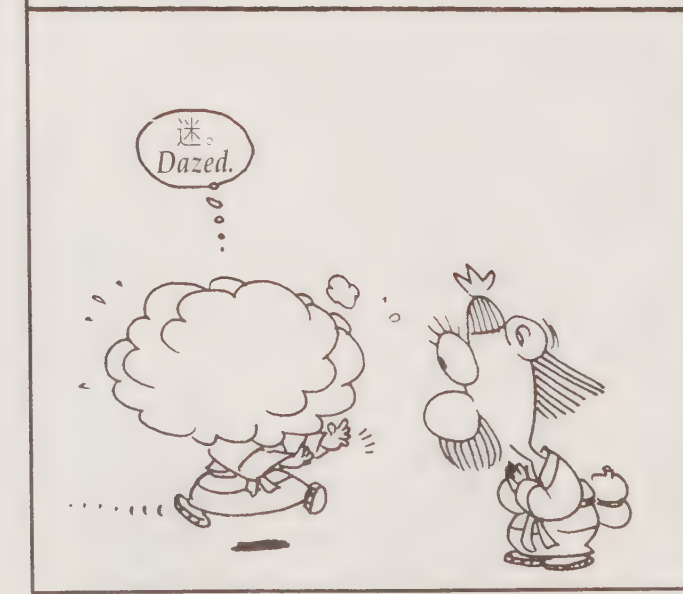
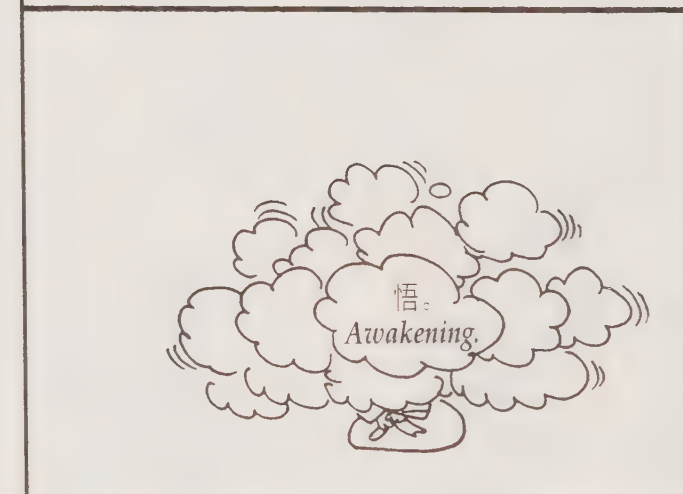
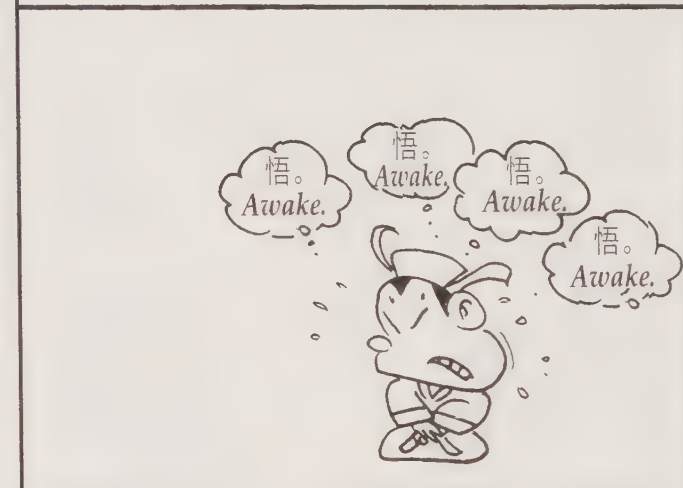
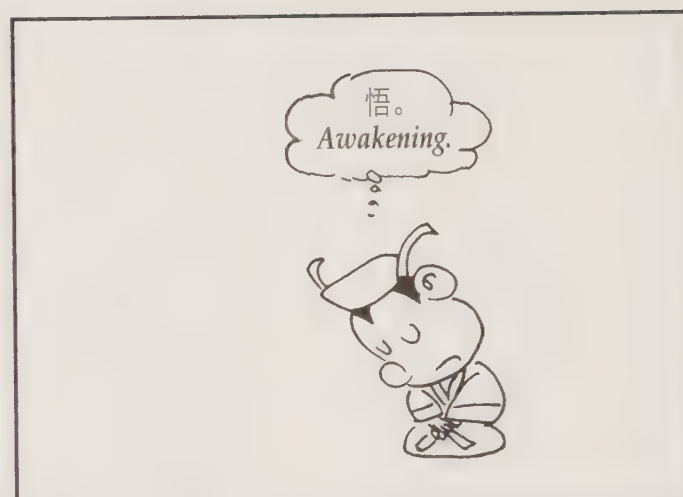
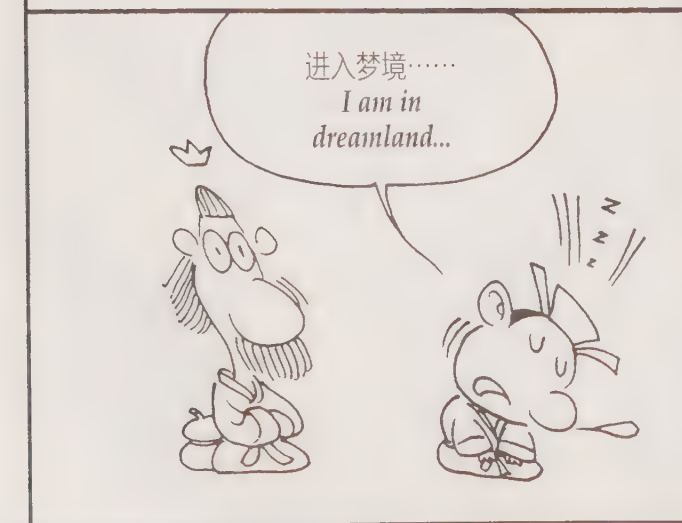
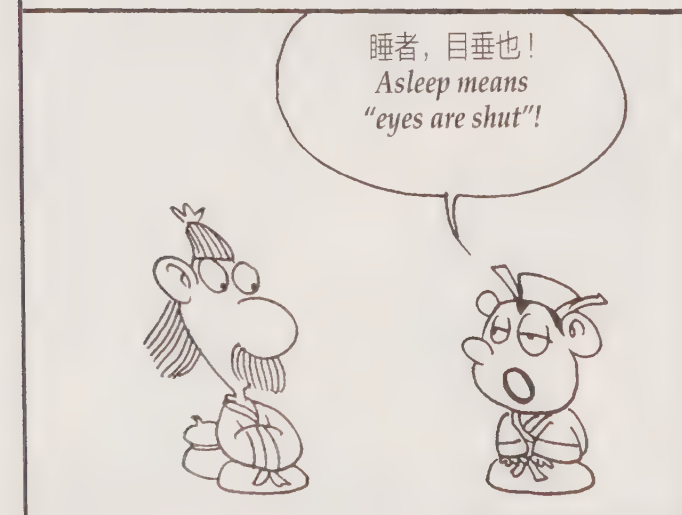
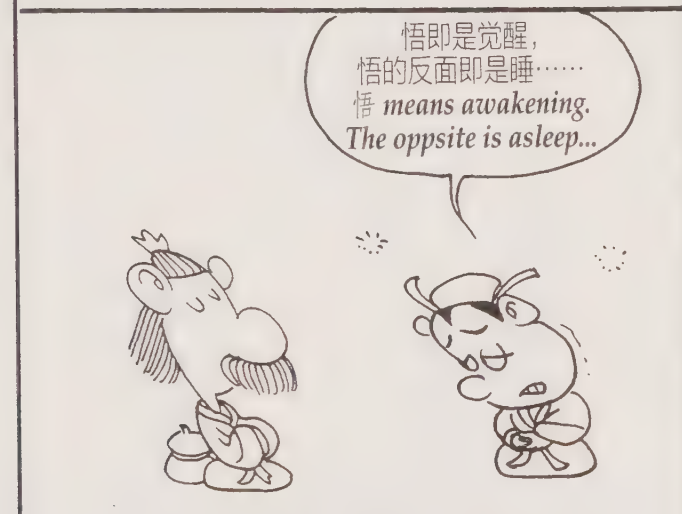
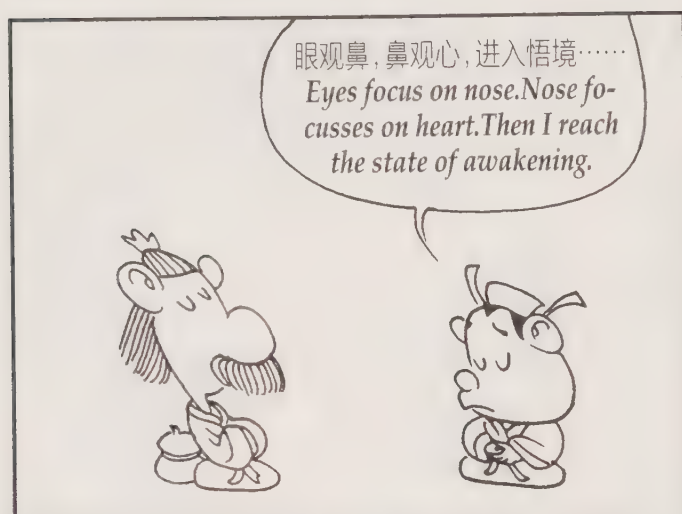






*The Chinese term for "Taoist skill" is 法术. The word 法 is made up of 去 plus the radical 氵, which means "water", 去 when used as a verb means "rid of".

**The word 悟 is made up of 吾, that means "my" and the radical 忄 meaning "heart".



悟是心的觉醒！
悟 is awakening of the heart!

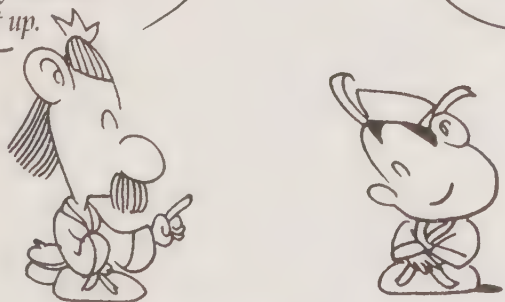


冥想七天，心终于觉醒了！
I meditated for seven days, now my heart is awake.

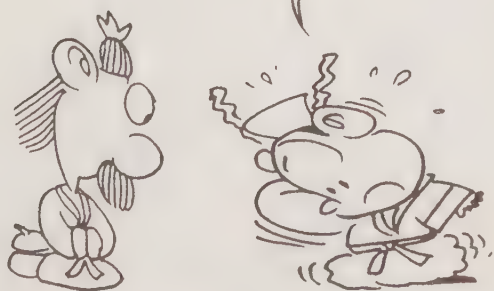


好极了！静坐冥想开悟，
这节课结束，你起来吧。
Very good! Now the lesson
of meditation and awakening
is finished. You
can get up.

是。
Yes, Master.



心觉醒了，脚却昏迷不醒……
My heart is awake, but
my feet have gone to
sleep.



今天的新课程是“手印”，
手指所结之印。
Our lesson today is “finger
signs”*, that is, signs made
by the hand.

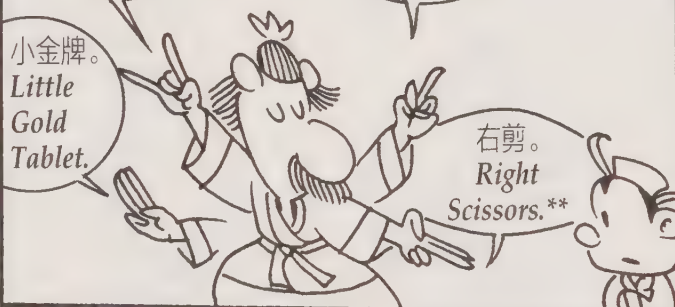


药义。
Yaoyi.

金莲。
Golden Lotus.

小金牌。
Little
Gold
Tablet.

右剪。
Right
Scissors.**



真玄妙！有手印，
有没有脚印？
Really profound! Why are
there fingerprints but no
footprints?

有的。
Sure
there
are.



手印玄，脚印具体！
Fingerprints are
profound, but the footprint
is concrete!

哇！
Waw!

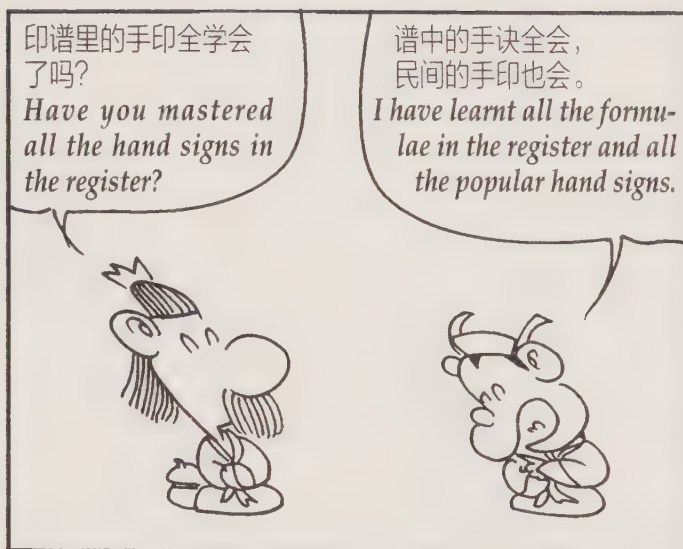
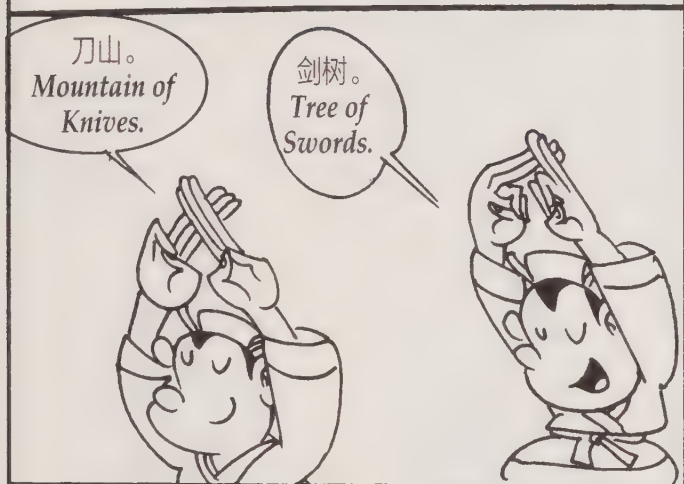
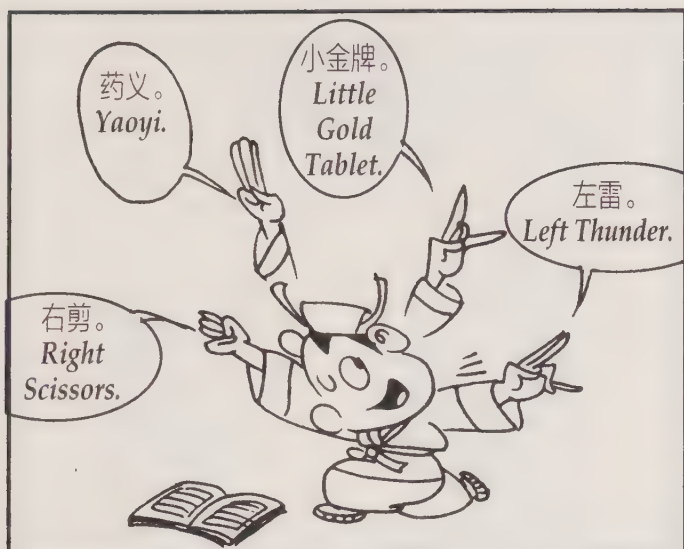


* 手印 are signs formed by the hand when Buddhists chant incantations. It also means “fingerprints” in the ordinary sense.

** These terms with special Taoist meanings form an incantation.

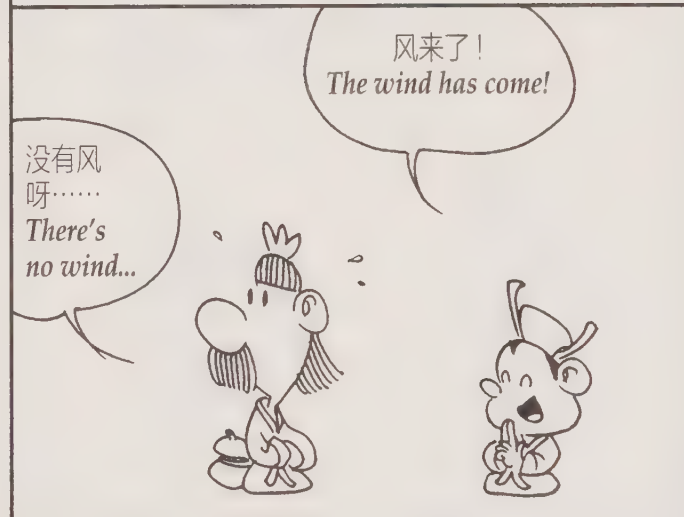
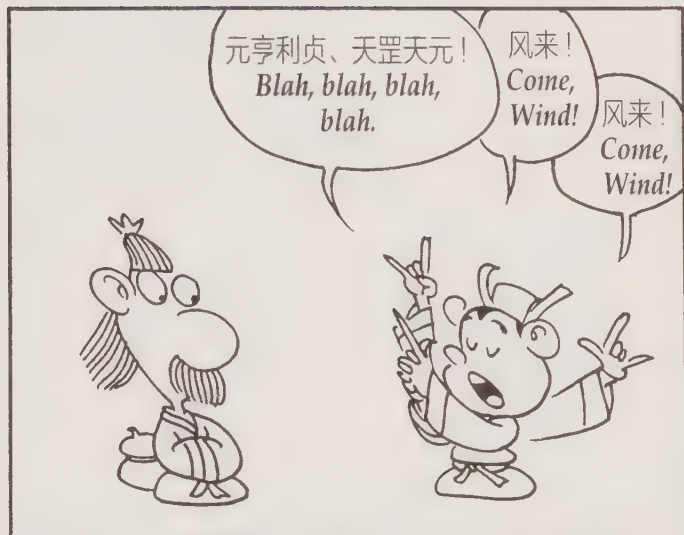
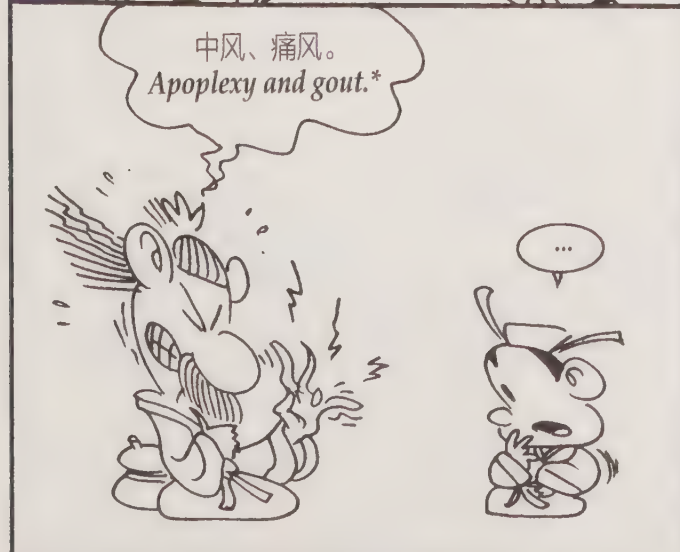
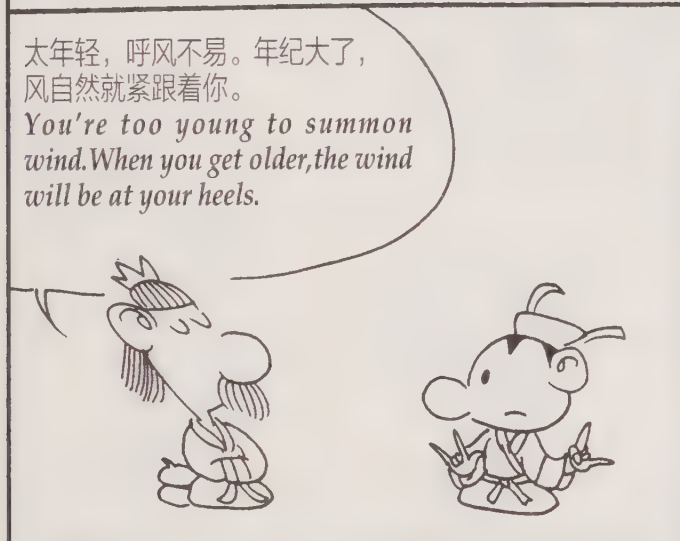
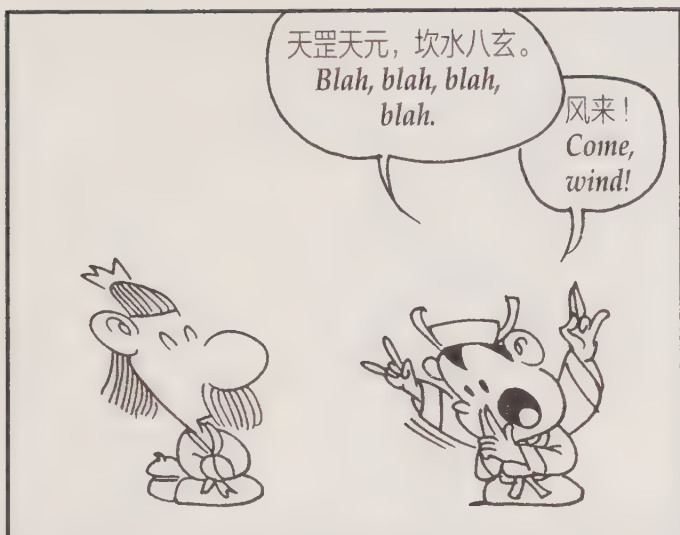


*The terms with special Taoist meanings form an incantation.





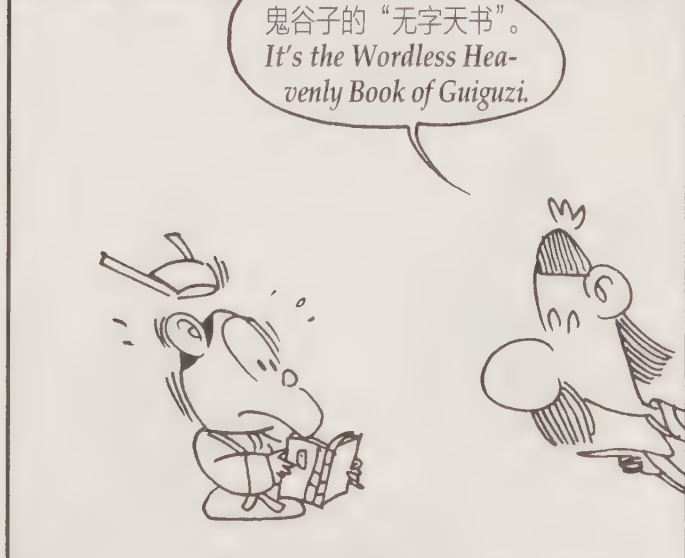
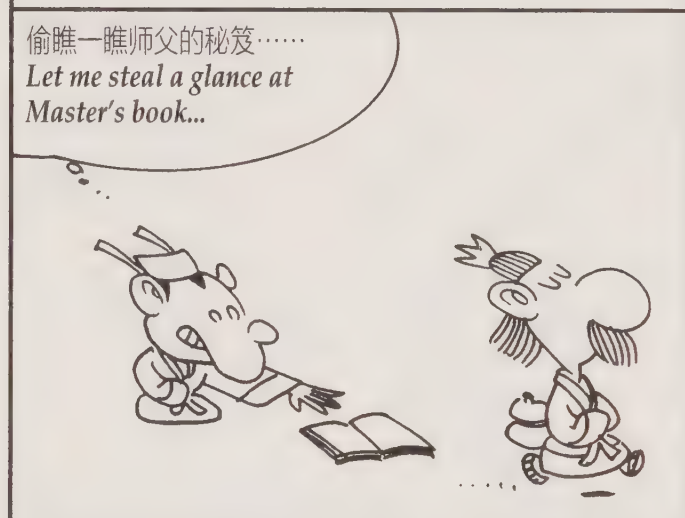
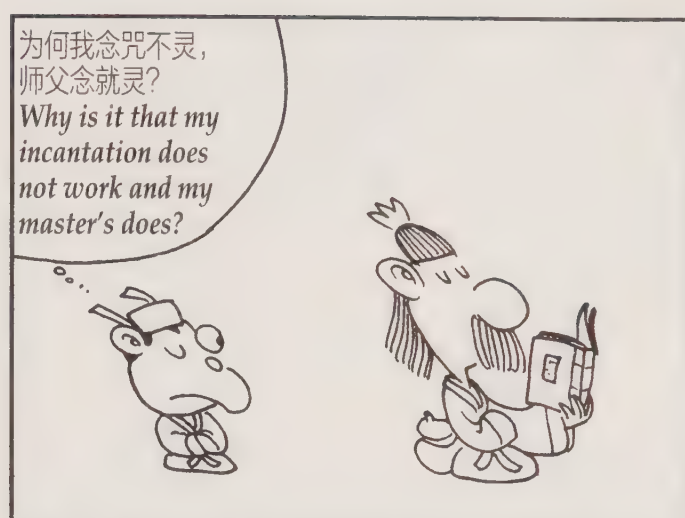
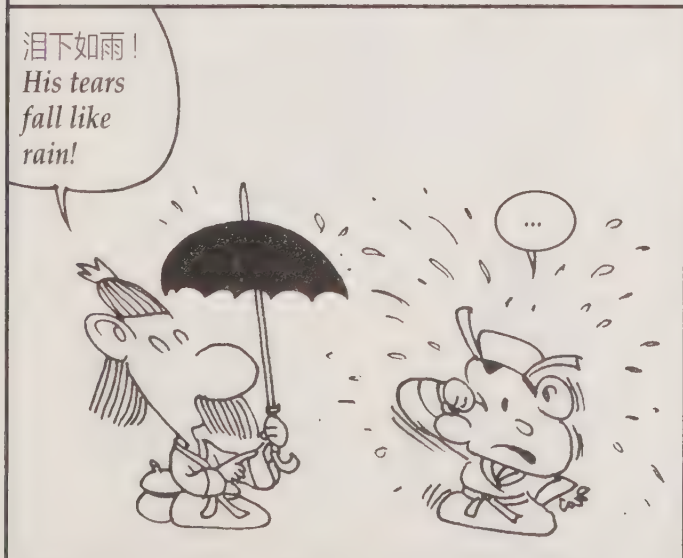
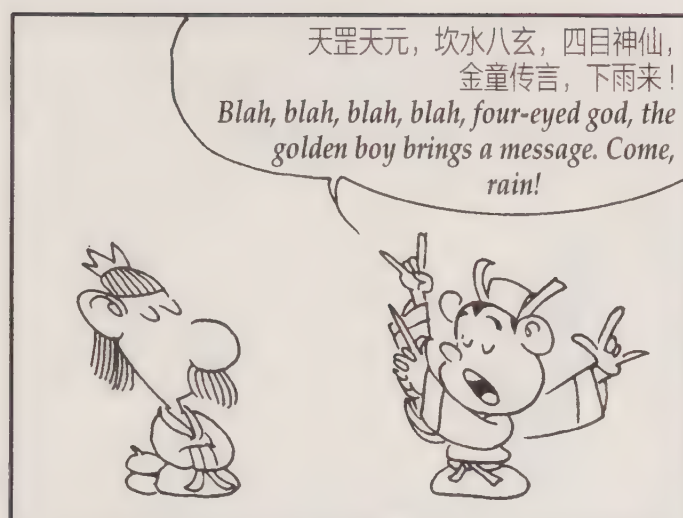
*All three Chinese idioms have in them the word 风 that means "wind".

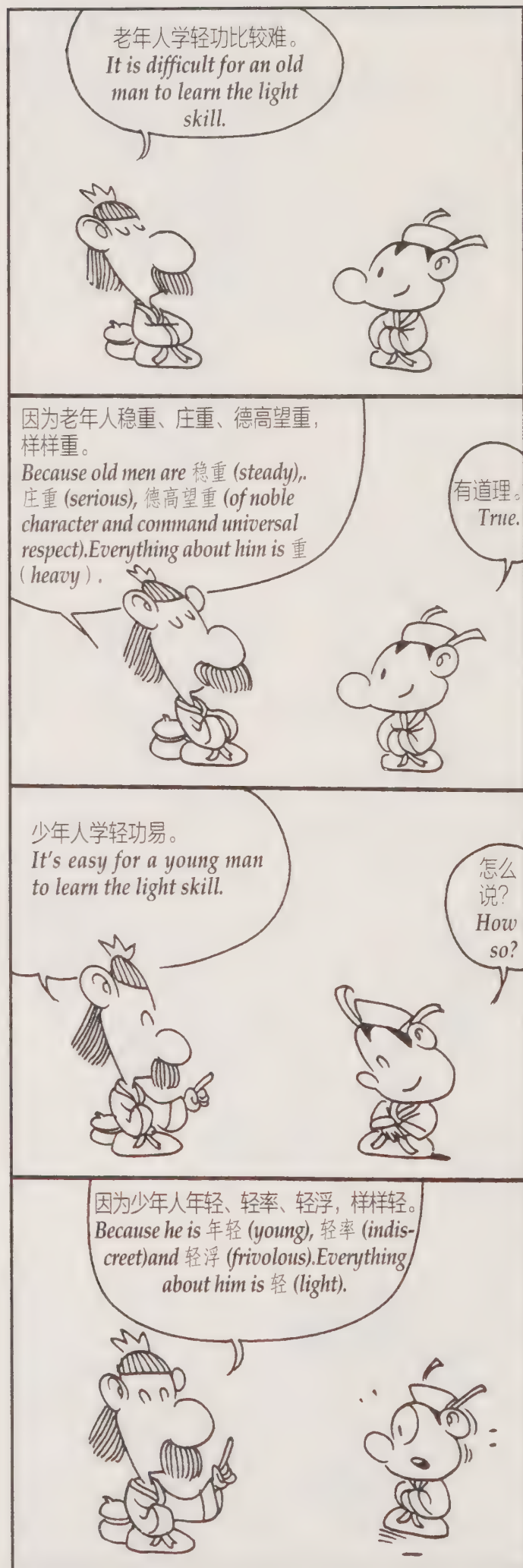
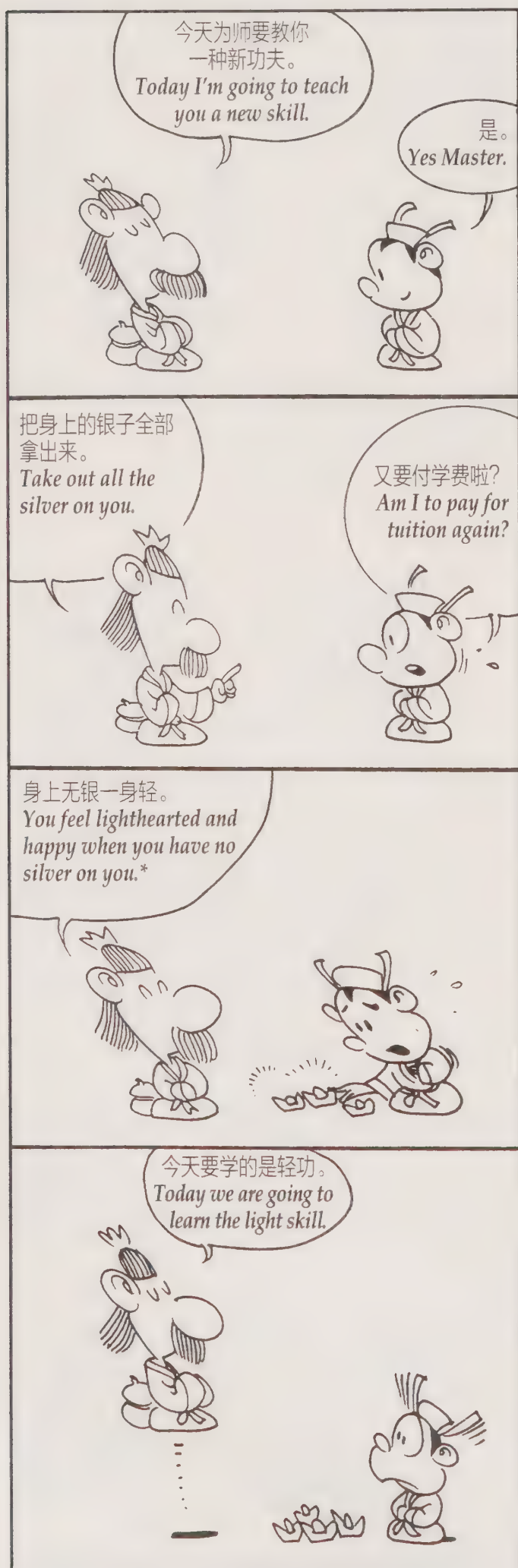


*The Chinese words for "apoplexy" and "gout" 中风 and 痛风 both include the character 风 which when used alone means "wind". 167

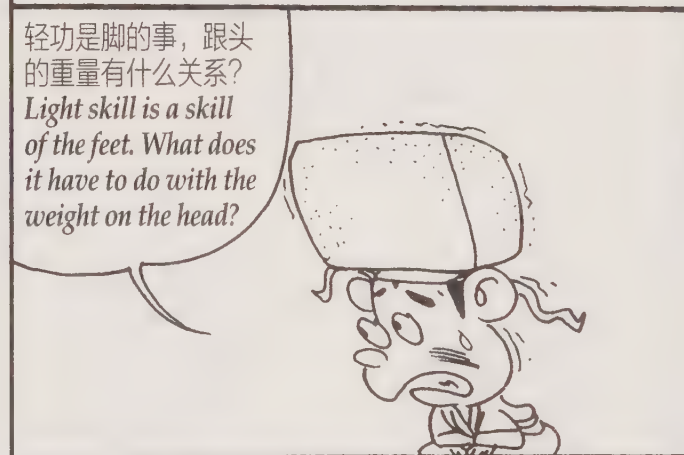
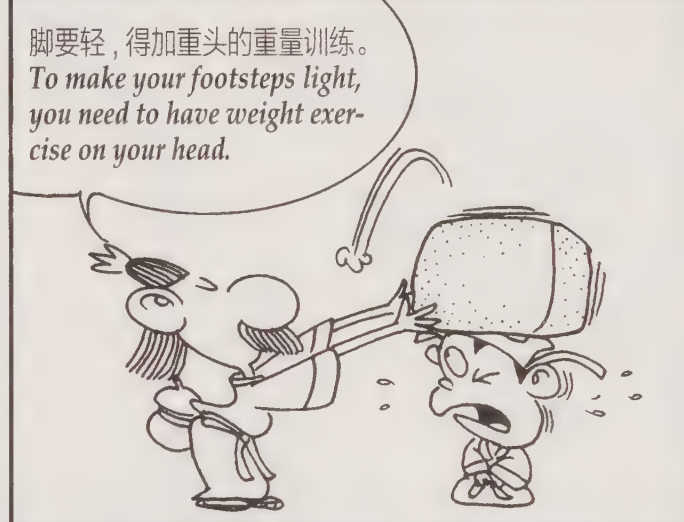
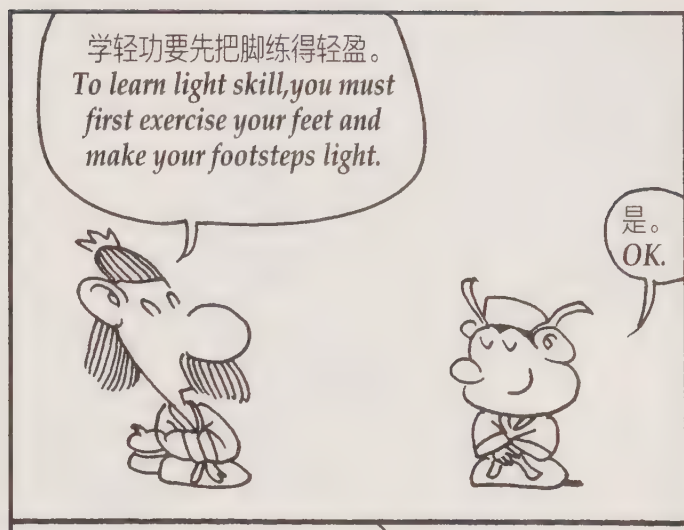
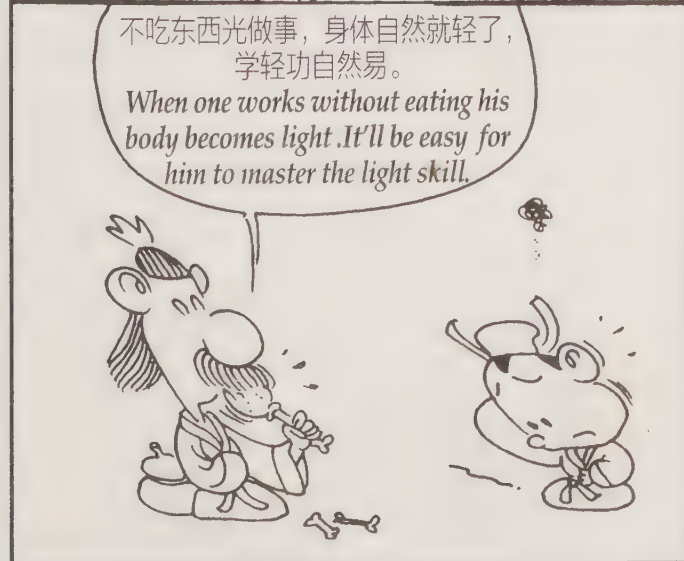
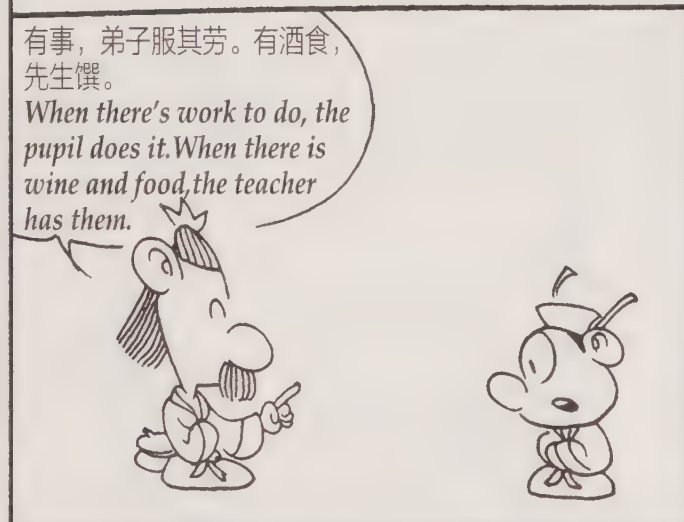
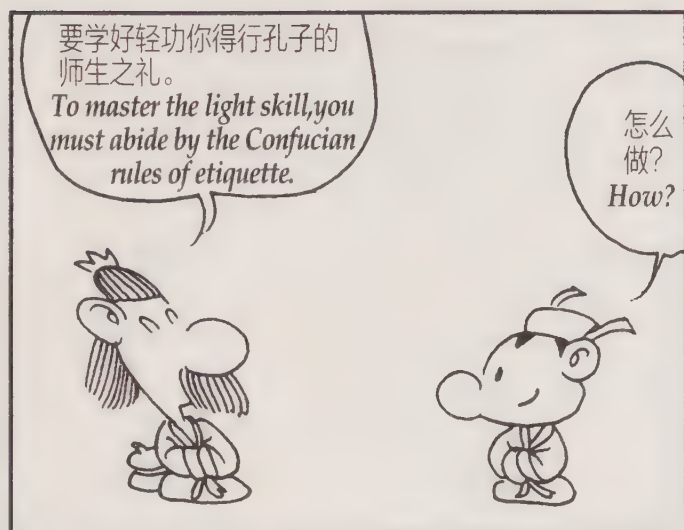


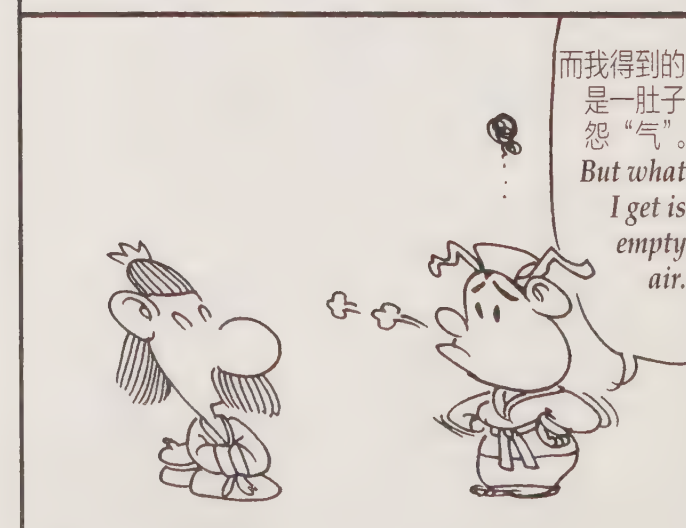
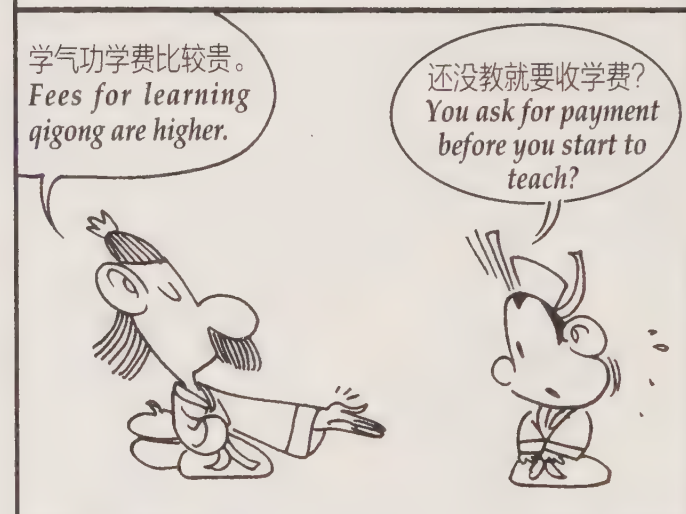
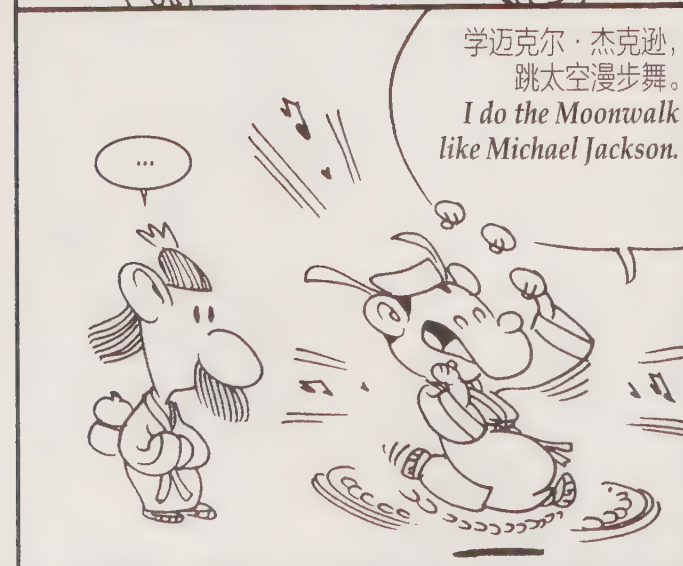
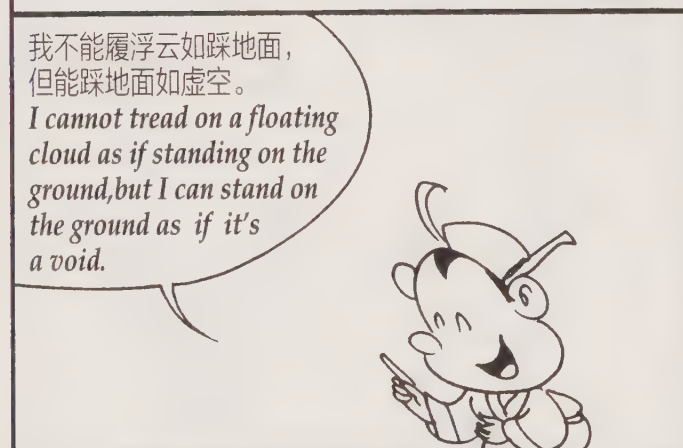
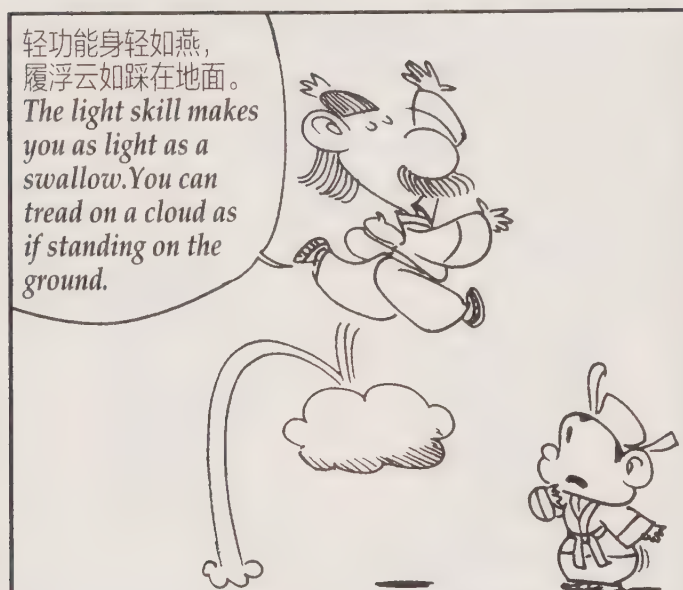
*The Chinese verb used with rain is 下, which, when used independently, means "below" or "under".





*This is a parody of the popular Chinese saying 无官一身轻, that means "happy is the man who is relieved of his official duties". 170





*The Chinese for “slump” 不景气, includes the character 气 as in 气功 “qigong”.

气功乃是运用意识、意念的作用对人体生命过程实行自我调节……
Qigong is to consciously use your will to regulate the processes of your body...



通过炼气的方法:存思、守神、吐纳、行气、心齐、闭息等养生而得到“气”。
...through the practice of breathing to obtain qi.*



我不必经过修行,天生就会一种“气”。
I don't have to practise. I was born with a kind of qi.

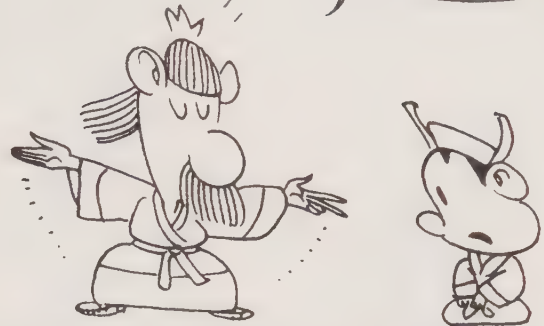


先天性“气喘”!
I suffer from congenital asthma(气喘).



气功有上方之气与下方之气。
In qigong, there is air from above and air from below.

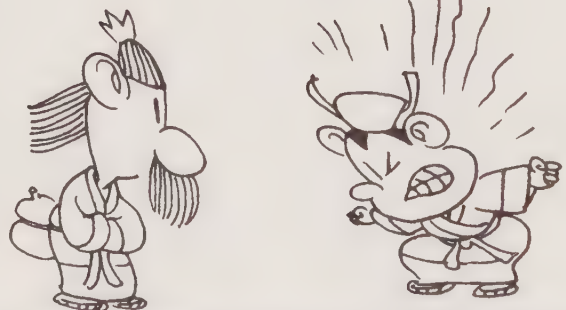
喝!
Hey!



上气是祥气。
Air from above is propitious air.



喝!
Hey!

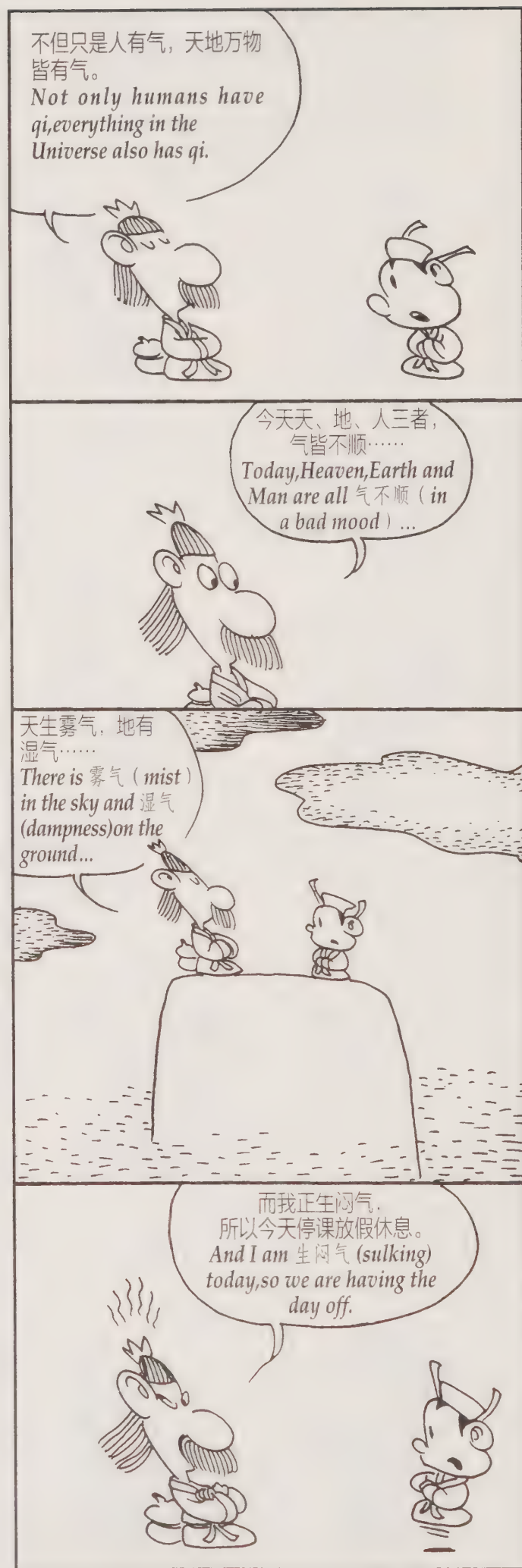
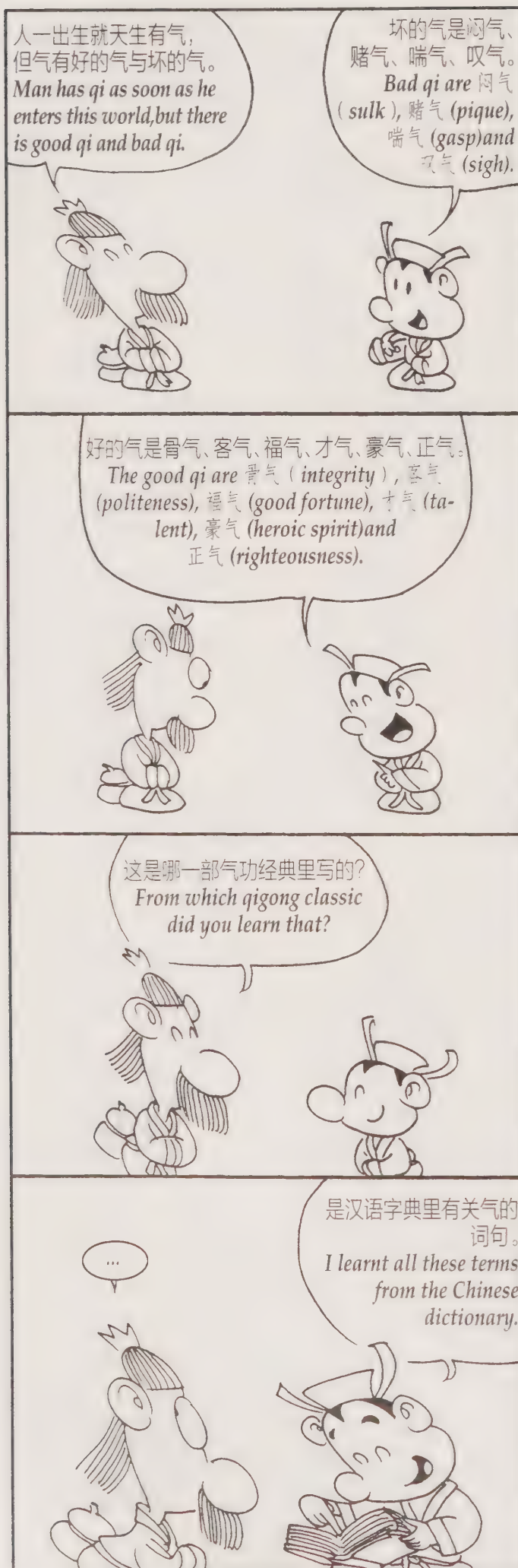


下气是秽气。
Air from below is foul air.

噗!
Pooh!



*The Chinese word 气 means "air", "gas", "odour" as well as "breath": hence it is used in different senses in the following dialogue.



儒家观人观其眸，道家观人观其气。
Confucians observe a person by looking at his eyes. Taoists observe a person by focussing on his qi.

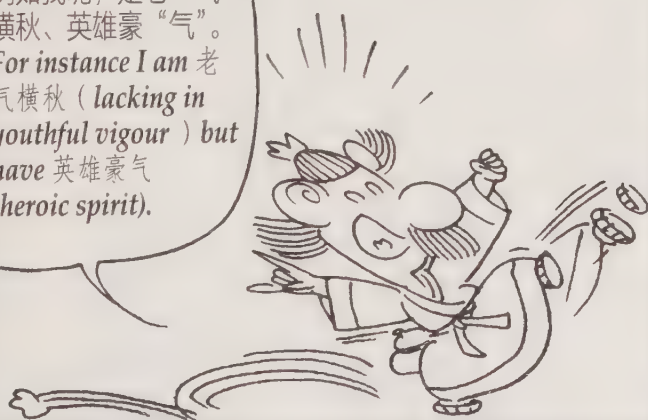


气也能看一个人的特征？
Qi also shows a person's character.

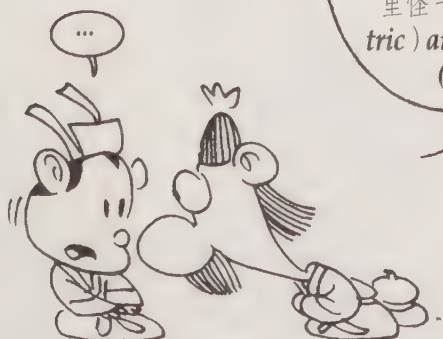
当然。
Of course.



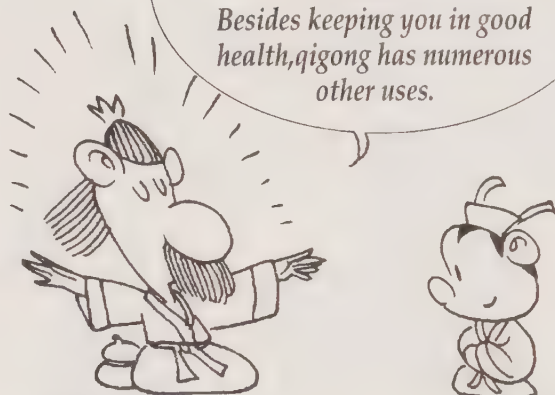
例如我呢，是老“气”横秋、英雄豪“气”。
For instance I am 老气横秋 (lacking in youthful vigour) but have 英雄豪气 (heroic spirit).



而你则是怪里怪“气”、孩子“气”。
And you are 怪里怪气 (eccentric) and 孩子气 (childish).

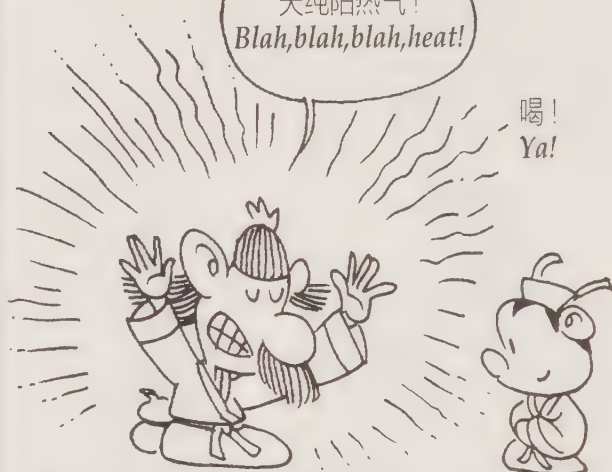


气功除了能养生外，还有无限的妙用。
Besides keeping you in good health, qigong has numerous other uses.



天纯阳热气！
Blah, blah, blah, heat!

喝！
Ya!



感受到气功的作用了吧？
Feel the effect of qigong?

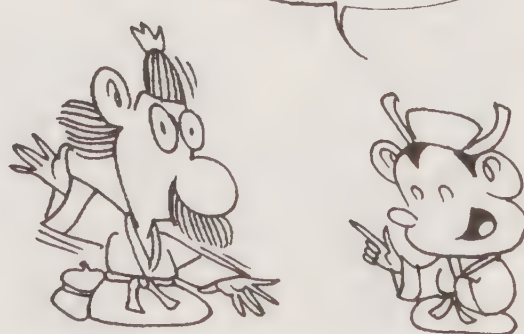
呼！
Hoo!

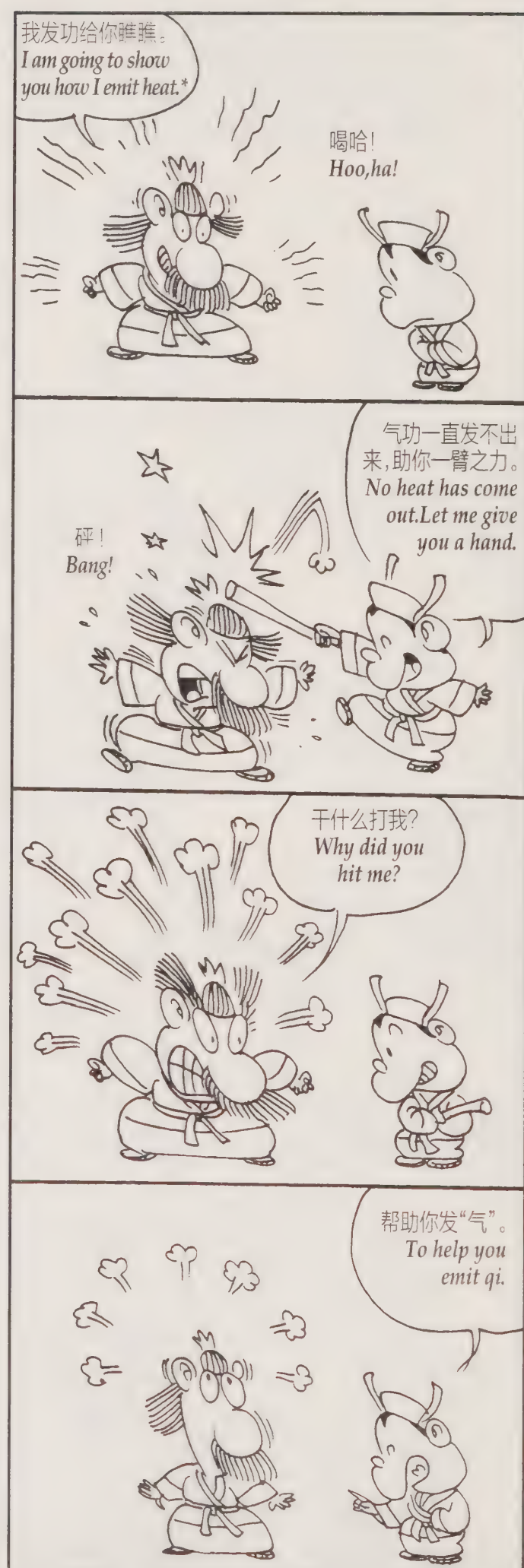
受益良多，谢谢。
It's done me a lot of good. Thank you.

呼！
Hoo!



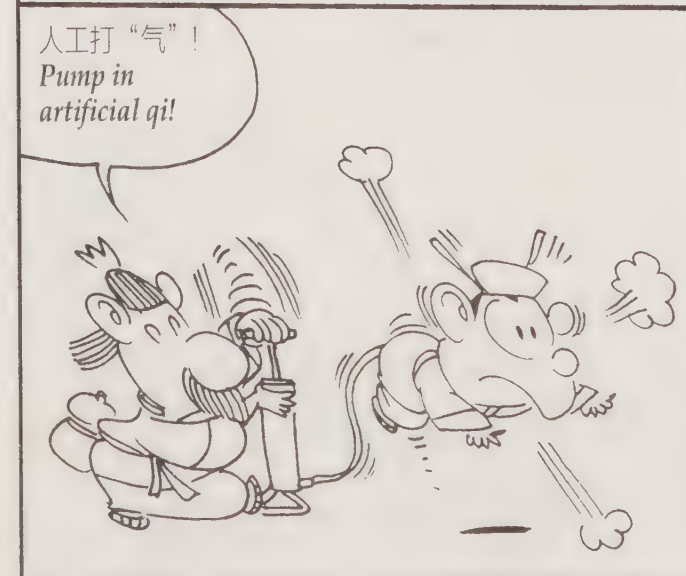
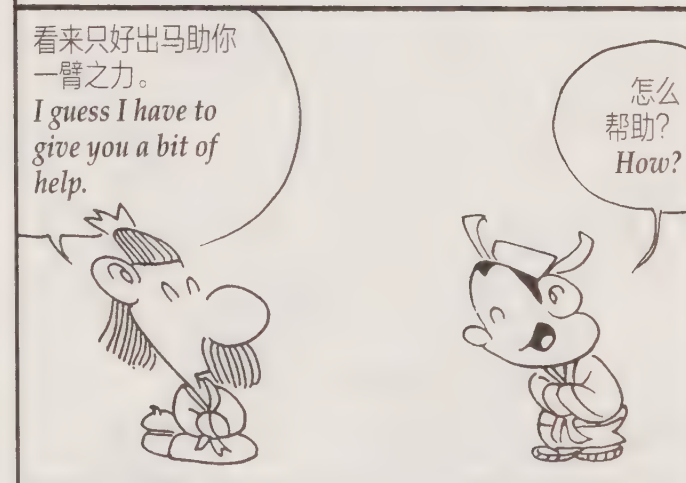
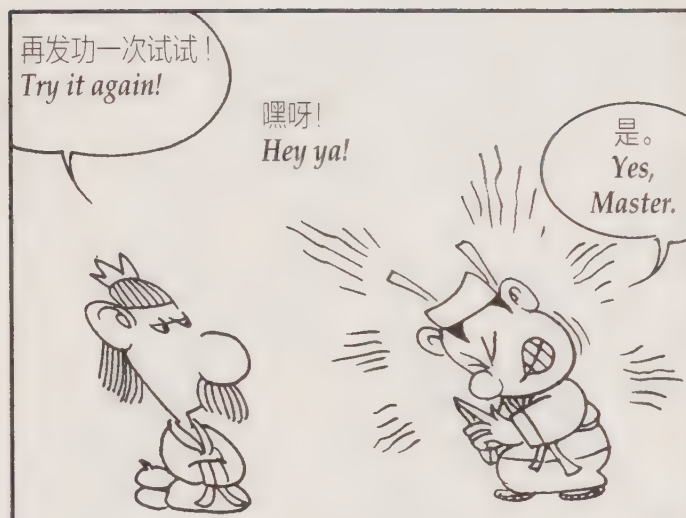
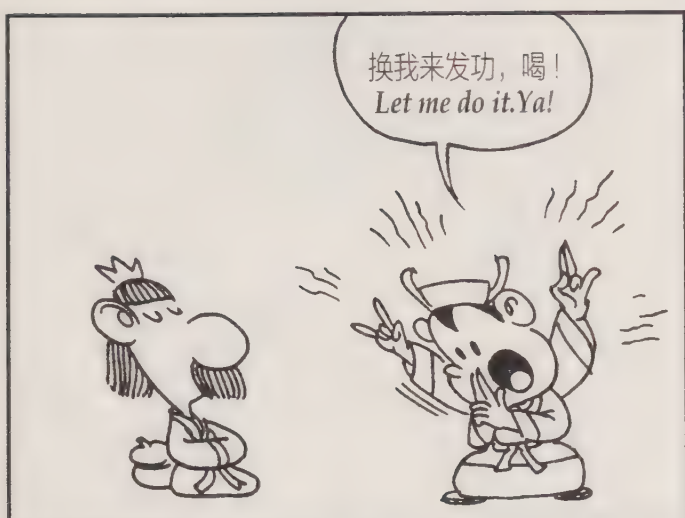
你发功，我享受免费的暖气。
You emitted heat and I enjoyed heating free of charge.





*When a person is practising qigong he emits heat or qi from his body, which is called 发功. The qi from his body is supposed to have an effect on a target person and help cure that

person's illness. The word 功 also means "skill", hence the pun in the following conversation.





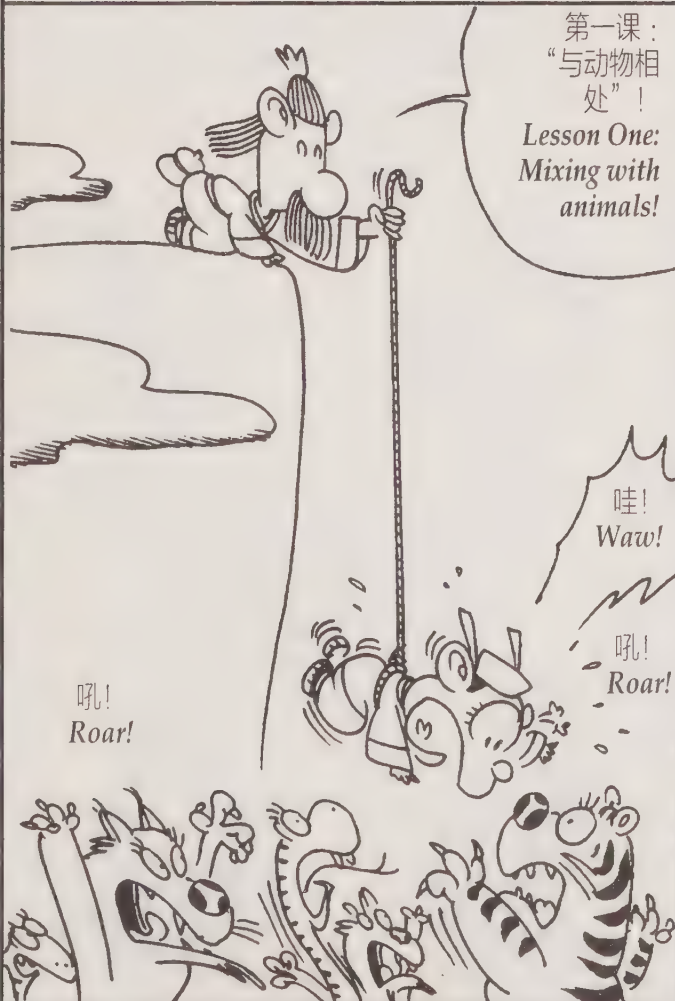
你资质有限，变化术学不来，
只好改学驾御动物之术。
You lack the intelligence to master the art of transformation. I think you'd better switch to the study of animal control.



当不了魔术师改当驯兽师也行，
咱们应从哪里开始？
Failling to be a magician, I think it's not bad to be an animal trainer. Where do we begin?



第一课：
“与动物相处”！
Lesson One: Mixing with animals!



世上的动物有千万种，
你想驯哪一种动物？
There are thousands of animals in the world. Which kind do you intend to train?



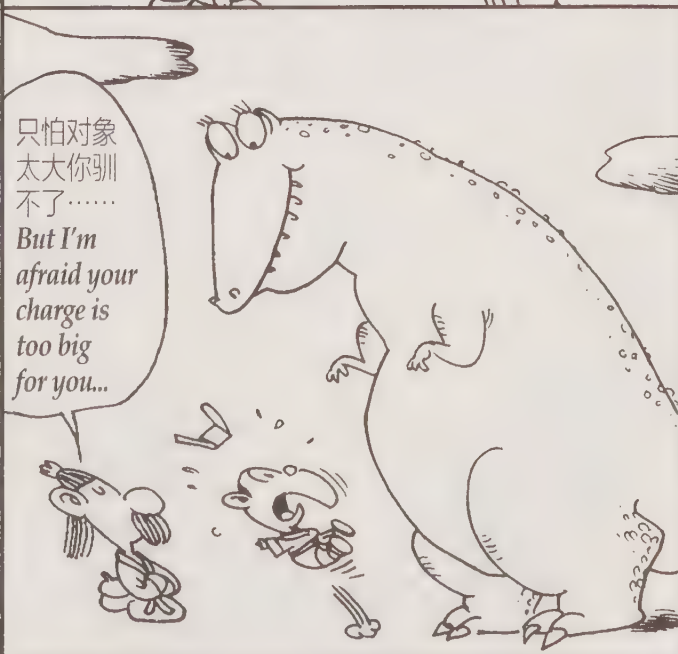
中国以龙为尊，
我就来当个驯龙师傅吧。
Chinese people have always worshipped the dragon. I will be a dragon trainer.

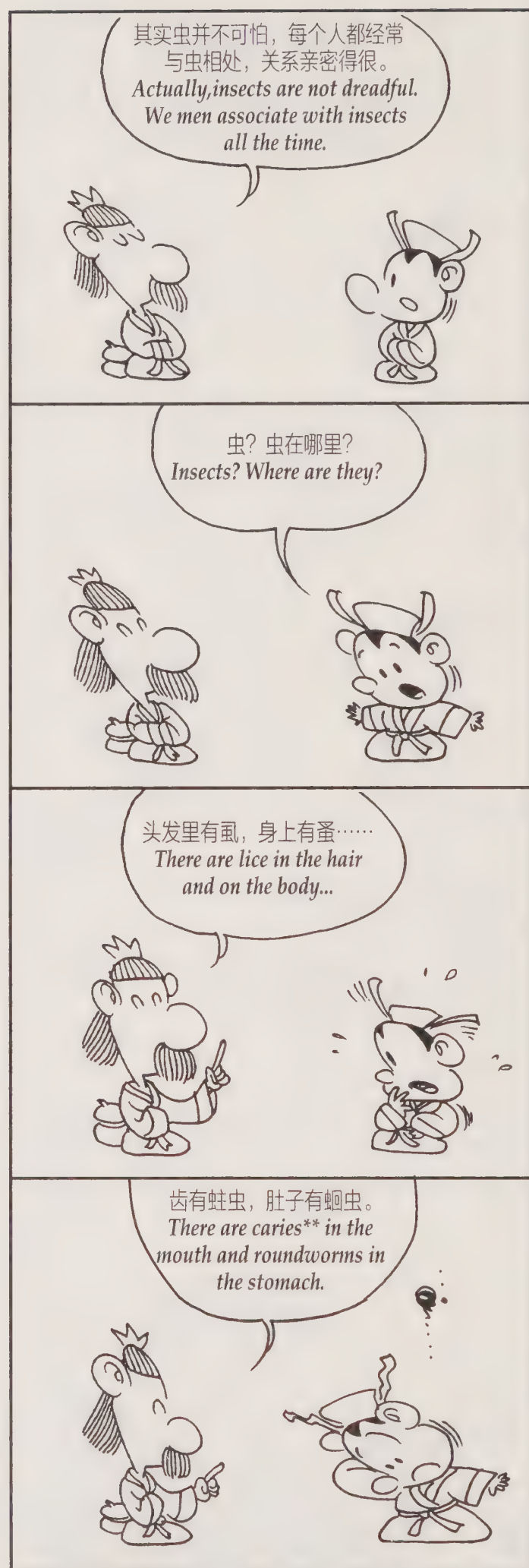


不错不错，人小志气不小……
Not bad, this boy is quite ambitious...



只怕对象
太大你驯
不了……
But I'm afraid your charge is too big for you...





*The Chinese word 虫 means "insect" or "worm". A "learned man" in Chinese is 文人, so a "learned insect" is 文虫, which is pronounced the same as 蚊虫 - mosquito.

**The Chinese for "dental caries" is 蛀牙. The word 蛀 is often associated with insects.

除了个人，
很多省份也跟虫关系匪浅。
*Beside individuals, many
provinces are associated
with insects too.*



像你是四川蜀人，我是福建闽人，
都跟虫有重要关系。

*For instance, you are from Sichuan.
I am from Fujian. Both provinces are
associated with insects or
worms.*



怎么说？
*What
do you
mean?*



“蜀”，葵中之蚕也，葵花中的毛毛虫叫做“蜀”！
Sichuan is also called 蜀. It is a silkworm!



“闽”，福建人家中都养一
条蛇看家，故才叫做“闽”。
*Fujian is also called
闽. In fujian every family
keeps a snake to mind the
house, that's why it is
called 闽.*



原来
如此
.....
*origi-
nal...*



要学会御虫之术，
得先了解虫性。
*In order to learn insect-trai-
ning skill, you must study the
nature of insects.*



所以从今天起我们要
天天吃虫部首的食物。
*From now on you
must eat food that
contains the
radical 虫.*



又不是野蛮人，
怎能吃虫？
*I'm not a bar-
barian; how
can I eat
insects or
worms?*



文明人更是天天吃虫。
*Civilised people eat them
every day.*



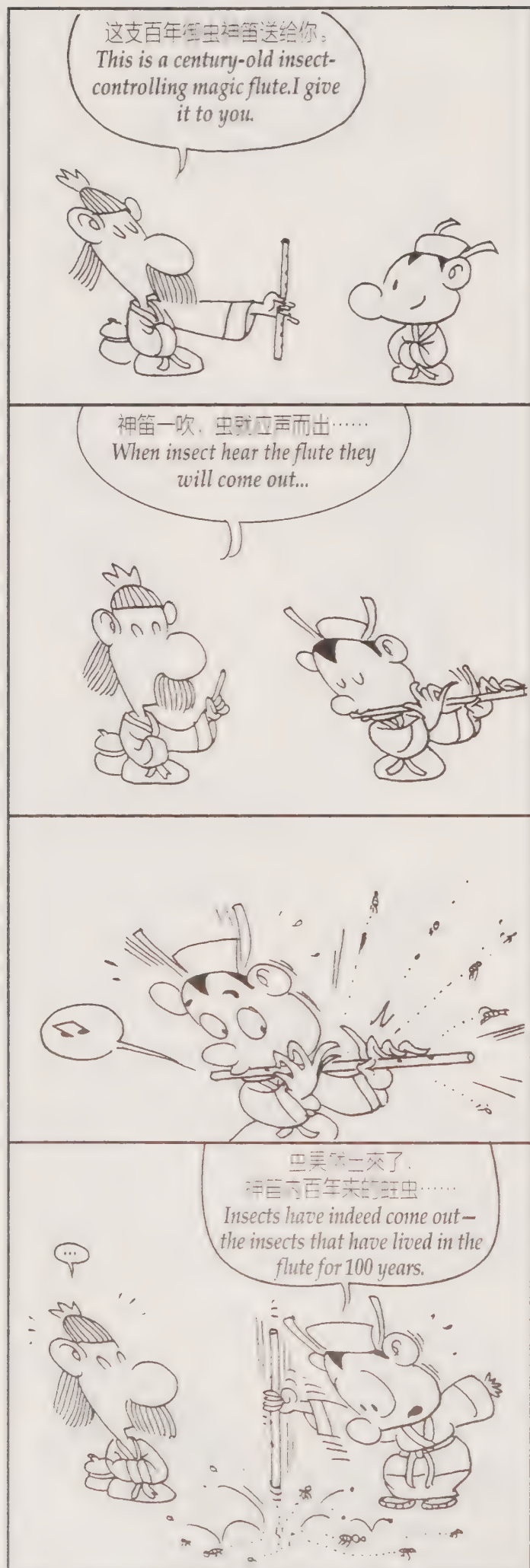
好好吃！
Mm, delicious!

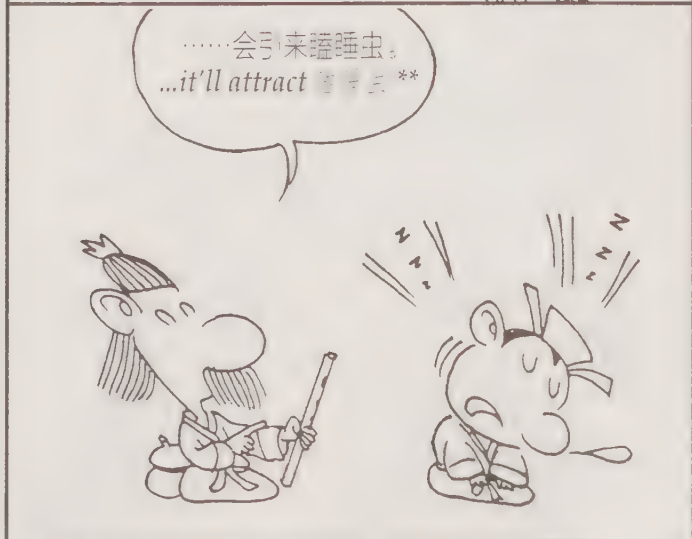
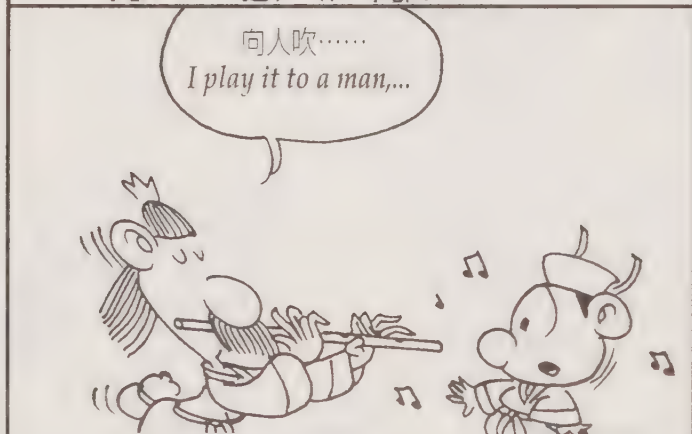
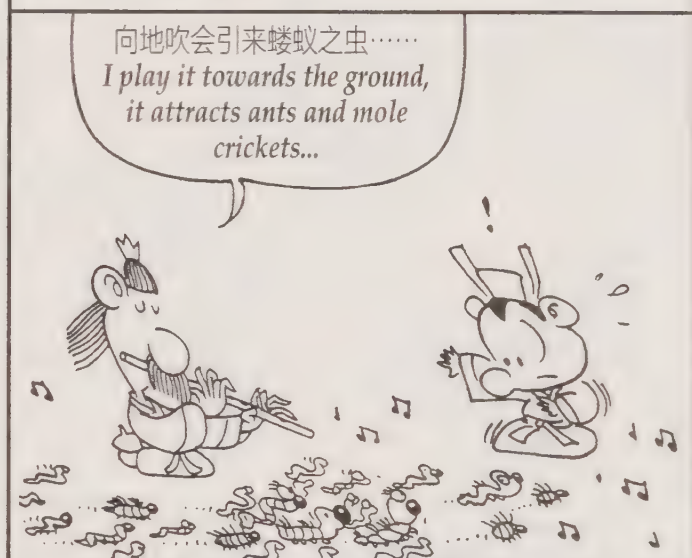
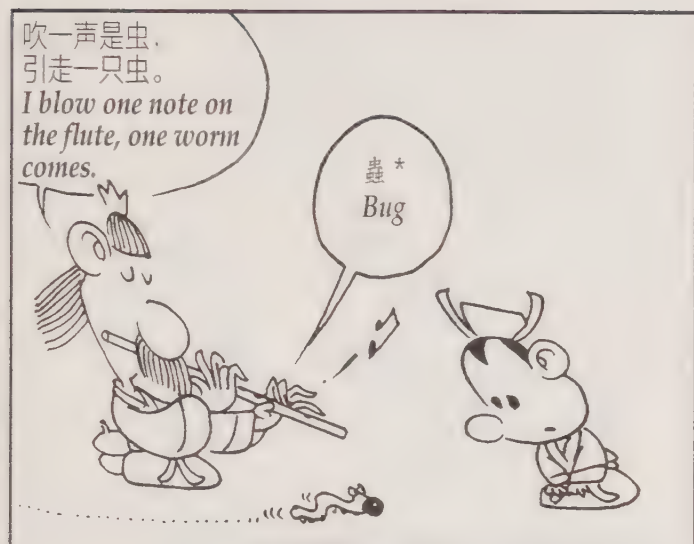


蚌、蛤、蚬、虾、
蟹、螺、蛙.....
*Clams, shrimps,
crabs, snails,
frogs*...*



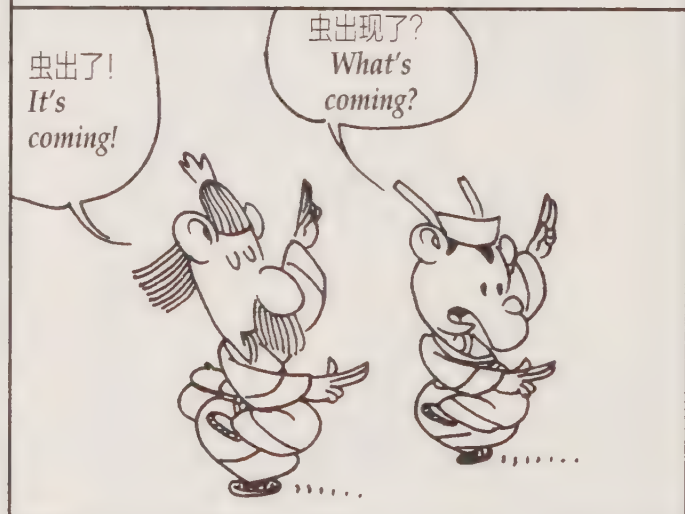
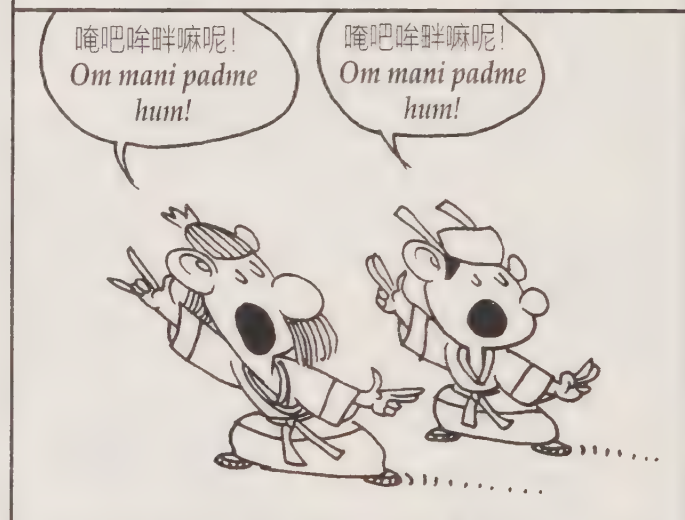
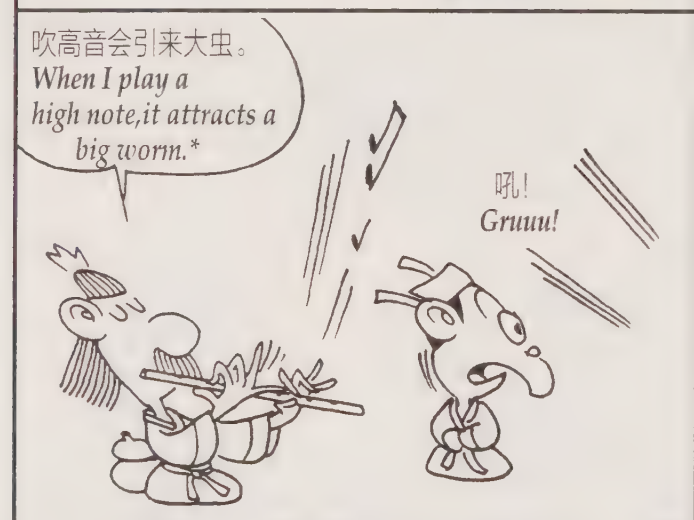
*The Chinese words for these are 蚌, 蛤, 蚬, 虾, 蟹, 螺 and 蛙, all with the radical 虫 that means "worm".





*This is the original complex form of the word now simplified as 虫.

**A 瞌睡虫 is a sleep-inducing insect. It is also used to mean a person who is always sleepy.



*The literal translation of 大虫 is "big worm", but the Chinese term usually refers to a tiger.

**A person who apes someone else is jocularly called a 跟屁虫 in Chinese.

急急如勒令，嗨吧咩咩
嘛呢，虫出来！

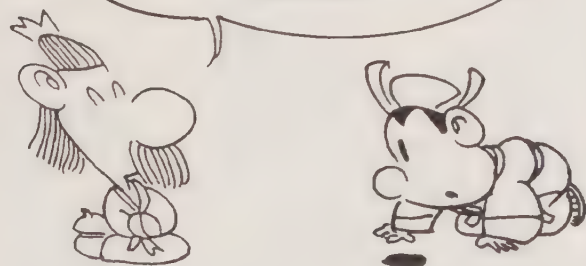
*Hocus pocus! Om mani padme
hum! Come worms!*



咒语无效，虫不肯出洞来！
*Your incantation does not
work. Worms won't come
out of their hole.*



洞里是冬眠的虫，
要用特别的咒语才有效。
*The worms in the hole are hibernating.
You need a special incantation to draw
them out.*

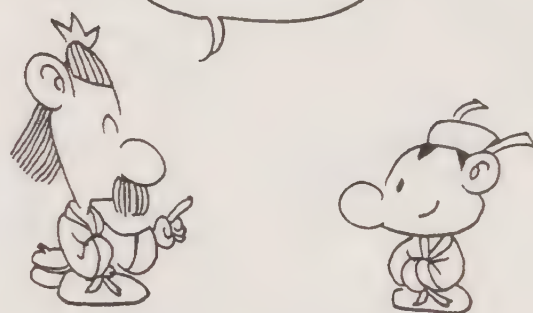


学会这种驱虫小技
能混饭吃吗？

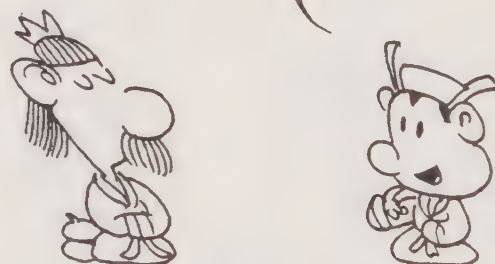
*Can I make a living with
this trivial worm-
control skill?*



不但能赚钱营生，
还能替政府做事。
*Sure. You can work for
the government too.*



可以靠此技到朝廷当官？
*I can be a court official on
the strength of this skill?*



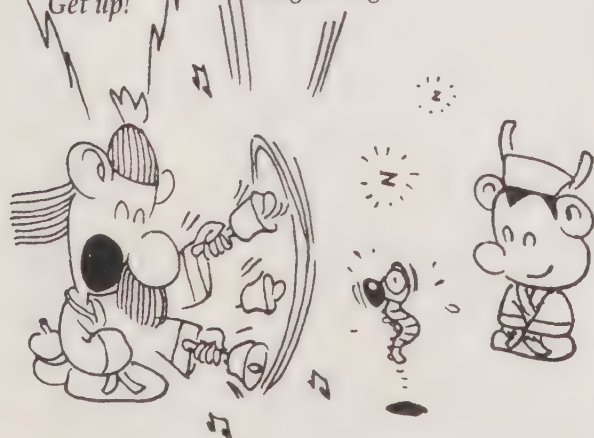
可以到卫生署上班，到疟疾、
登革热疫区驱蚊。

*Yes. You can work in the Ministry of
Public Health, to wipe out mosquitoes in
areas plagued by malaria or
dengue fever.*



起床啦！
*Get up!
Get up!*

零零零！
Ring-a-ling!

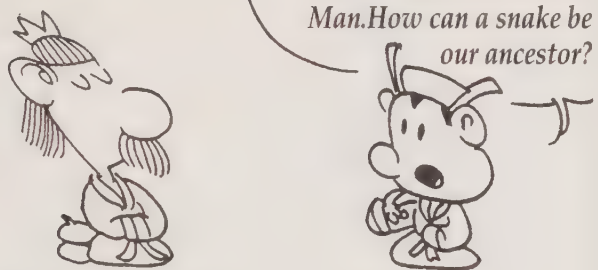




蛇其实不可怕，
它还是中国人的祖先呢！
*Actually snakes are not fear-
some.They are our ancestors!*



女娲捏泥造人，中国人的始
祖是女娲呀，怎会是蛇？
*Our first ancestor is God-
dess Nüwa,who created
Man.How can a snake be
our ancestor?*

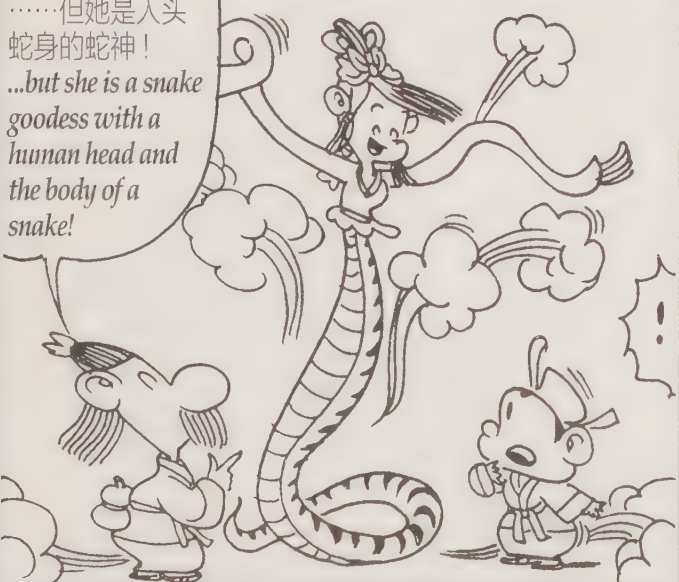


女娲看起来像
似人……
*Nüwa looks
like a human
being...*



女娲图
*Portrait of
Nüwa*

……但她是人头
蛇身的蛇神！
*...but she is a snake
goodess with a
human head and
the body of a
snake!*



有三种小不可小看。
*There are three
small things that
should not be taken
lightly.*

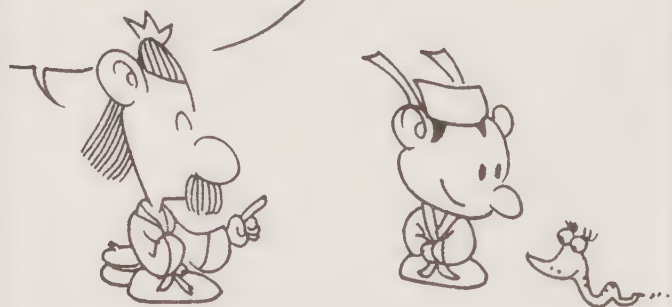
王子小长大会成为王，
故不可小看。
*A prince is a small boy,
but he is formidable
when he grows up.*



恶小会变成大恶，
故不可小看。
*A minor evil will become
a major crime,so it should
not be neglected.*



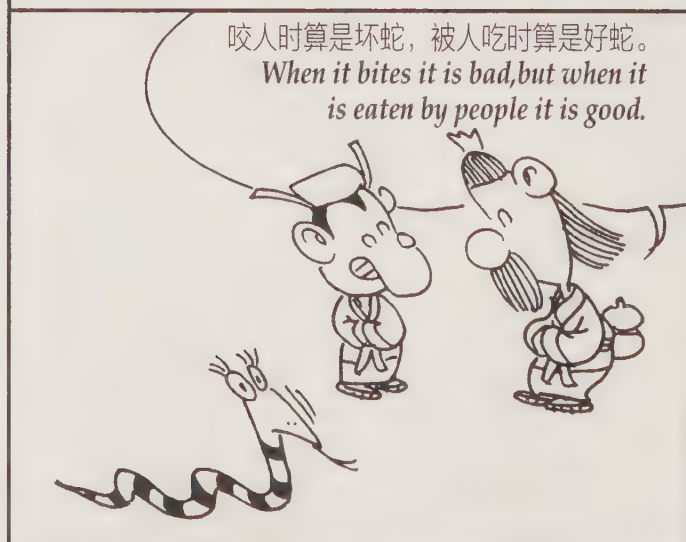
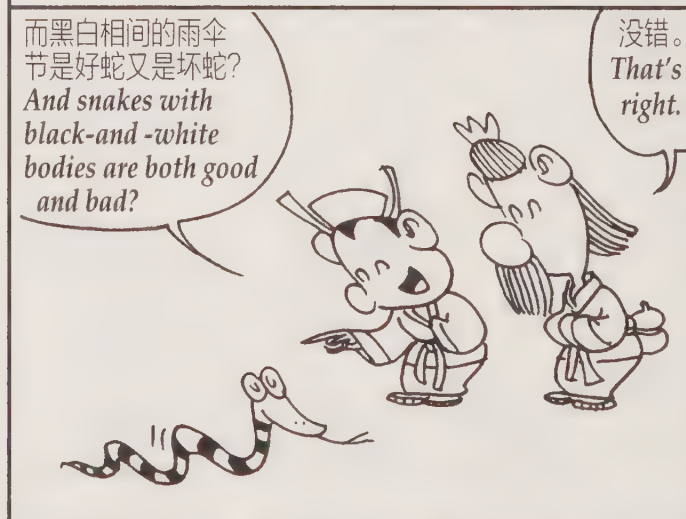
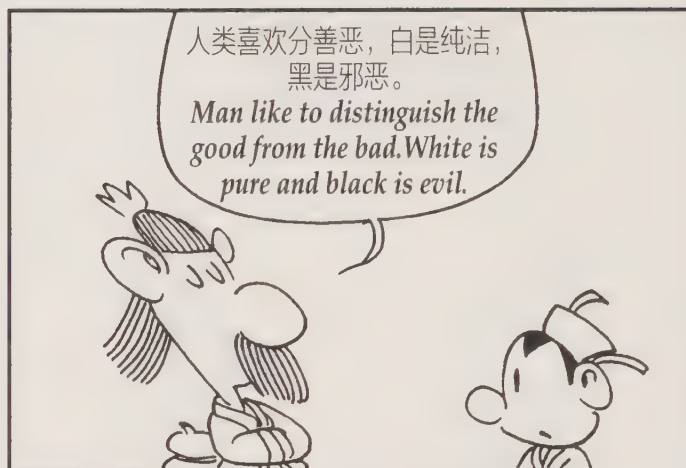
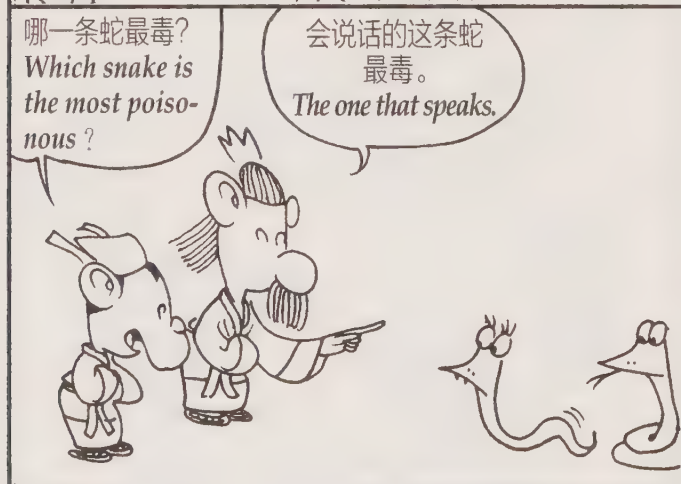
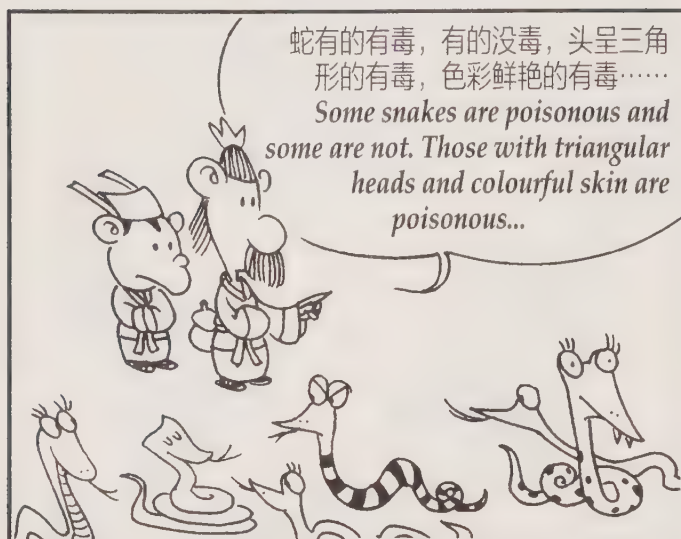
毒蛇小亦不可小看……
*A viper should not be
taken lightly...*



哇！
Waw!

因为一出
生就领有“杀人
执照”！
*...because it is
born with a
"license to kill"!*





音乐能控制蛇，
令它闻声起舞！
Music can control
a snake and make
it dance!



我也来试试。
Let me have
a try.



咦？我吹就没效果，
它不肯出来跳舞。
Eh? It refuses to come out
when I play the flute.



因为你吹的是催眠曲。
Because you played a
lullaby.



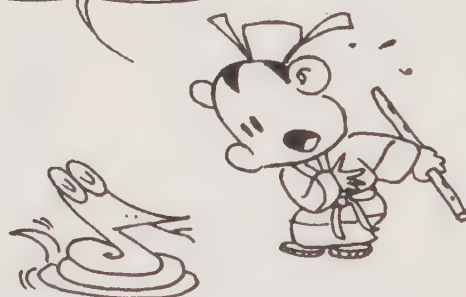
吹奏进行曲，蛇就跟着前进。
Play a march and the snake
will come along with you.



这个简单，我也会。
That's simple. I can
do it too.



咦？怎么走几步
就不走了呢？
Eh? Why did it stop after
marching only a few steps?



因为我是百步蛇，
走百步就休息。
Because I am a 100-
step snake. I have
to take a rest after
walking 100 steps.





一日……两日……
A few days later...



一周……两周……
Two weeks later...



与千蛇共处两星期，恭喜恭喜！
Congratulations! You've spent two weeks among 1,000 snakes.

恭喜我没被蛇咬到？
You're congratulating me on my not having been bitten by a snake?



恭喜你破了与蛇相处最久的吉尼斯世界纪录。
I'm congratulating you on breaking the world record of longest duration a man has spent amongst snakes.



你与蛇群相处两周，想必对蛇性研究得十分清楚了……

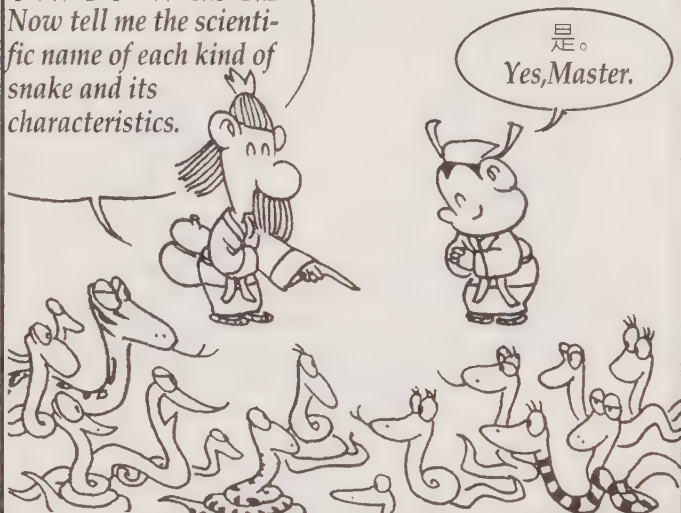
You must have made a thorough study of the nature of snakes...

当然。
Of course.

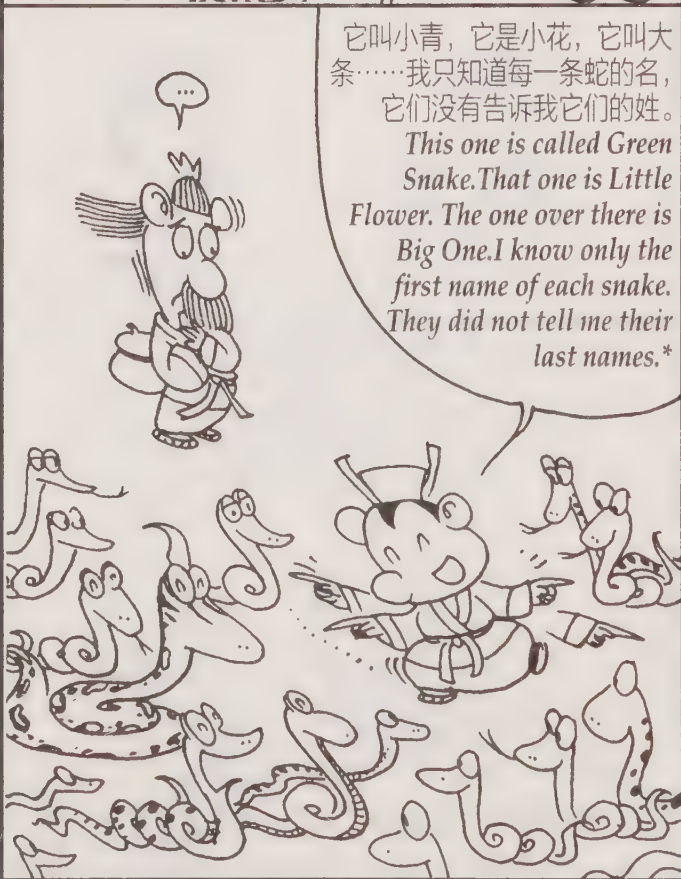


那么你告诉我每一种蛇的学名，与每一种蛇的蛇性。
Now tell me the scientific name of each kind of snake and its characteristics.

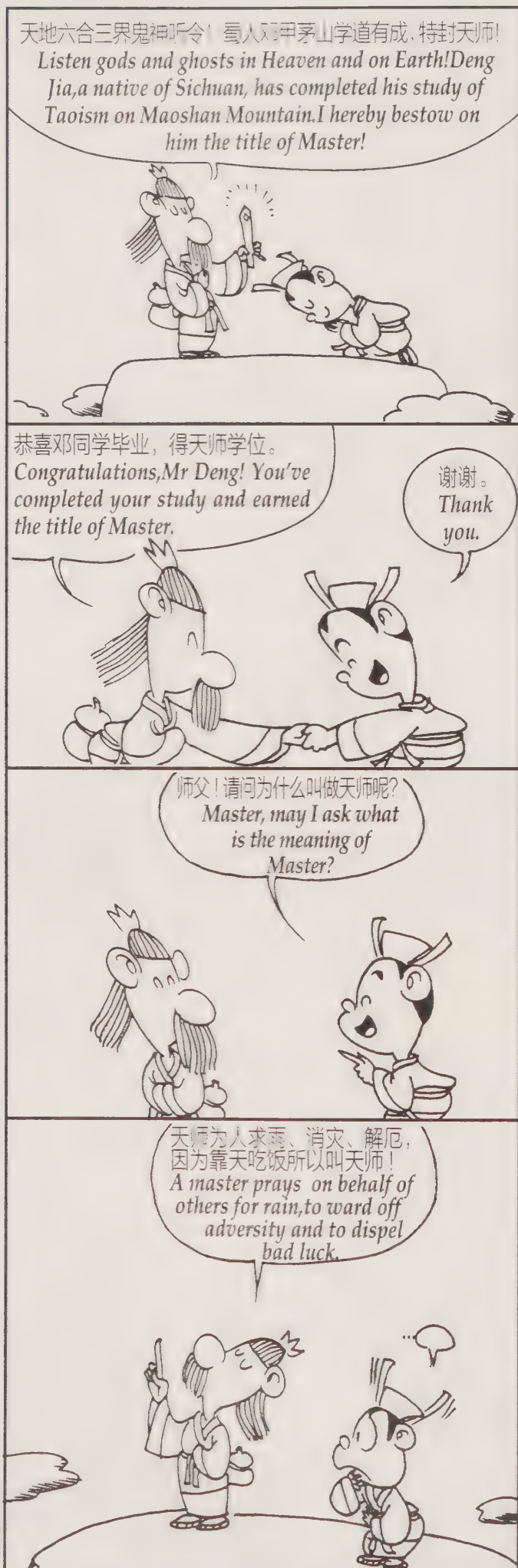
是。
Yes, Master.



它叫小青，它是小花，它叫大条……我只知道每一条蛇的名，它们没有告诉我它们的姓。
This one is called Green Snake. That one is Little Flower. The one over there is Big One. I know only the first name of each snake. They did not tell me their last names.*



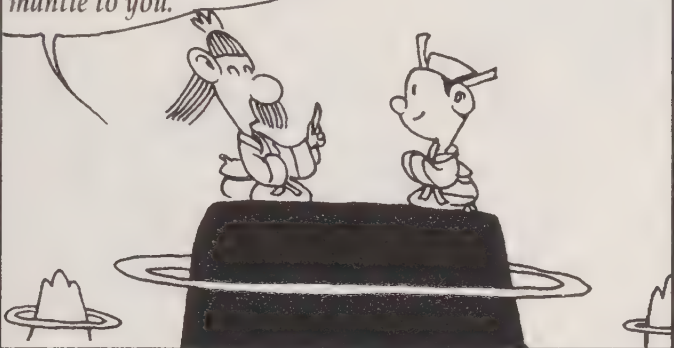
*The words 性 "nature" and 姓 "last name" have the same pronunciation.



*The Chinese word 师 (pronounced "shi") is used in titles like 192 doctors 医师, lawyers 律师, teachers 老师, clergymen 牧师, priests 法师, etc.

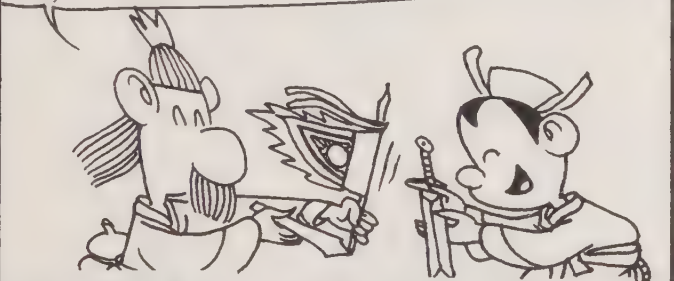
从此你就是茅山第二十七代传人，衣钵就传给你。

From now on you are the 27th-generation inheritor of Maoshan. I pass on my mantle to you.



这是五雷蛇令、打蛇鞭、招魂旗、还魂丹……

Here are the Flag of Five-thunder Snake Command, Snake-thrashing Whip, Spiritcalling Pennant, Life-reviving Pill,...

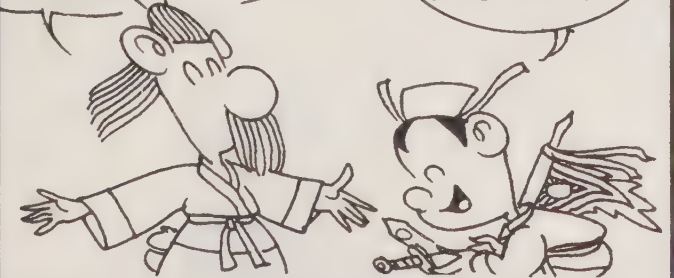


我已经把茅山所有的宝物全部移交给你点交清楚。

I have transferred to you one by one all the treasures of Maoshan.

谢谢师父如此大方……

Thank you, Master, for your generosity...



可否把这座茅山的产权也一并过继?

Can you also transfer to me the ownership of this mountain?



师父!弟子要下山去江湖闯荡,有何事项要弟子去办?

Master, your pupil is now leaving the mountain to wander in the world. Is there anything you'd like me to do for you there?



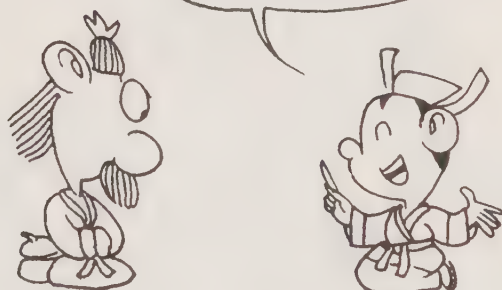
如果有机缘,请替我找几颗长生不老丹。

If you have the opportunity, please get me a few longevity pills.



找长生不老药很简单,有钱就可买到。

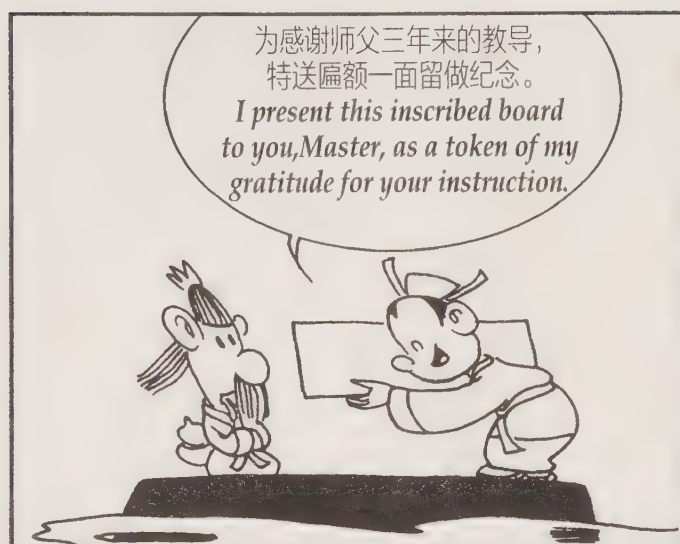
That's easy, as long as you have money.



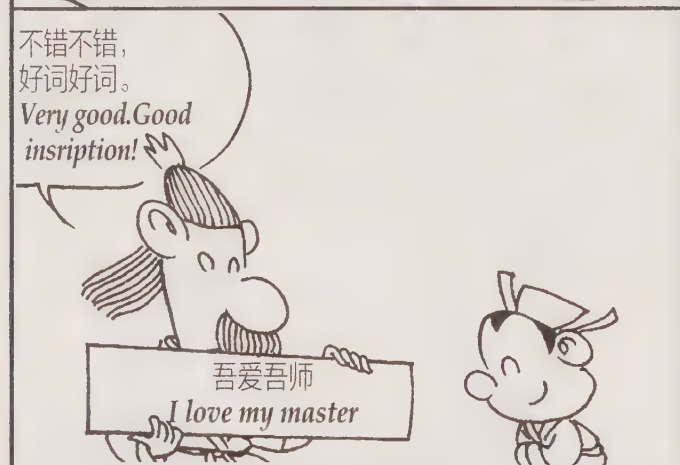
这是瑞士制造的防止老化胎盘素,一针八十万元。

This is an anti-aging placental essence made in Switzerland. Each shot costs 8,000 yuan.





为感谢师父三年来的教导，
特送匾额一面留做纪念。
*I present this inscribed board
to you, Master, as a token of my
gratitude for your instruction.*

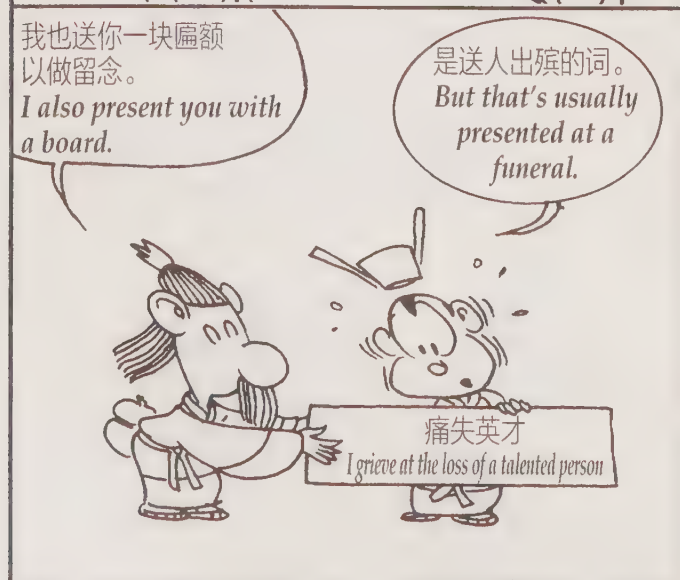


不错不错，
好词好词。
*Very good. Good
insription!*

吾爱吾师
I love my master



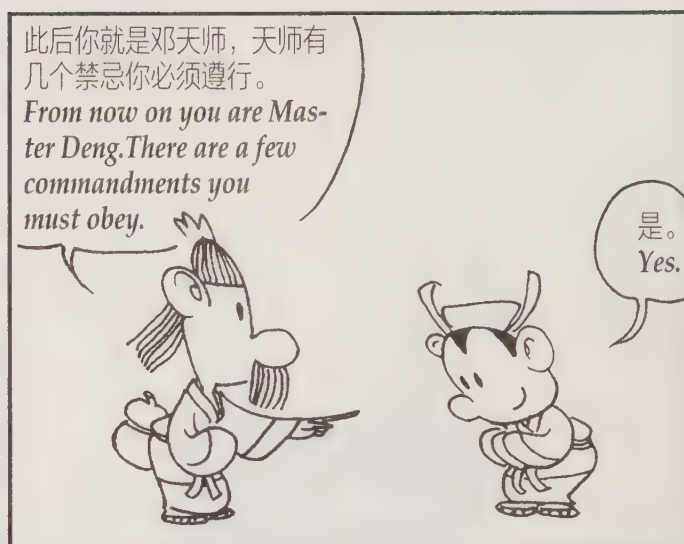
难得老年得徒，
如今却要离我而去……
*I have had the good fortune to have
you as my pupil. Now you are
leaving...*



我也送你一块匾额
以做留念。
*I also present you with
a board.*

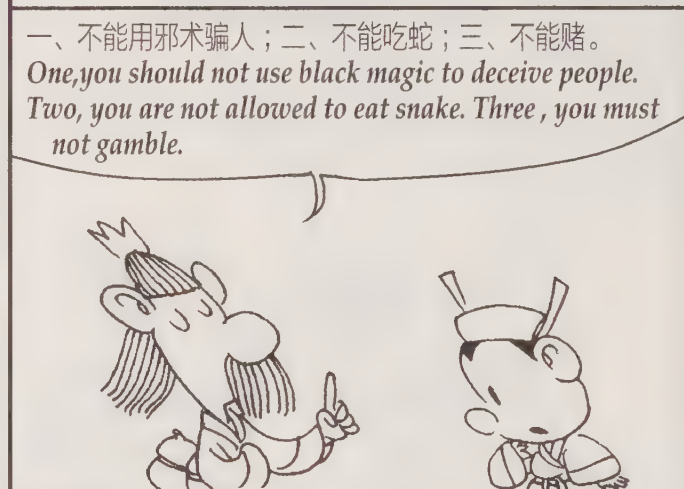
是送人出殡的词。
But that's usually
presented at a
funeral.

痛失英才
I grieve at the loss of a talented person



此后你就是邓天师，天师有
几个禁忌你必须遵行。
*From now on you are Mas-
ter Deng. There are a few
commandments you
must obey.*

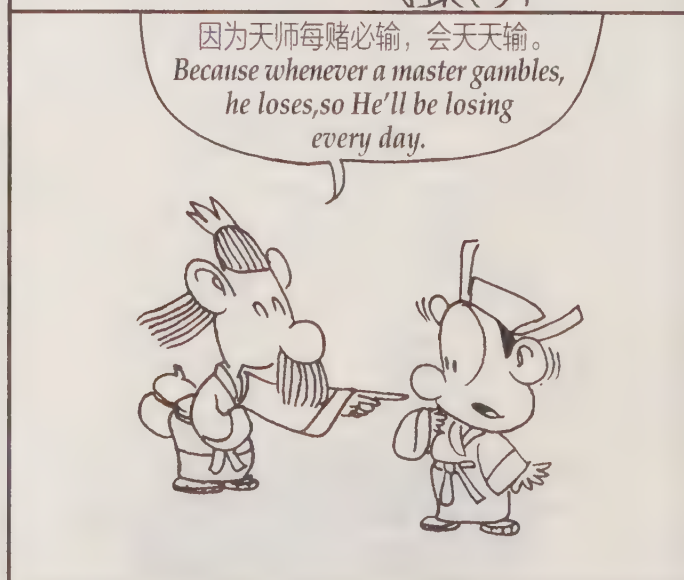
是。
Yes.



一、不能用邪术骗人；二、不能吃蛇；三、不能赌。
*One, you should not use black magic to deceive people.
Two, you are not allowed to eat snake. Three, you must
not gamble.*



天师有法力，
为何不能赌？
*A master has magic
power. Why can't he
gamble?*



因为天师每赌必输，会天天输。
*Because whenever a master gambles,
he loses, so He'll be losing
every day.*



最后一个难题，看
你如何从这绝崖峭
壁下山去？

The last problem
for you is to get
down the precipi-
tous cliff.



这难不倒我，我虽不会轻功，
不会腾云驾雾，但我会御蛇术。

I am not daunted. Though I have not learnt the
light skill or to ride the clouds, I have mastered
the skill of snake control.

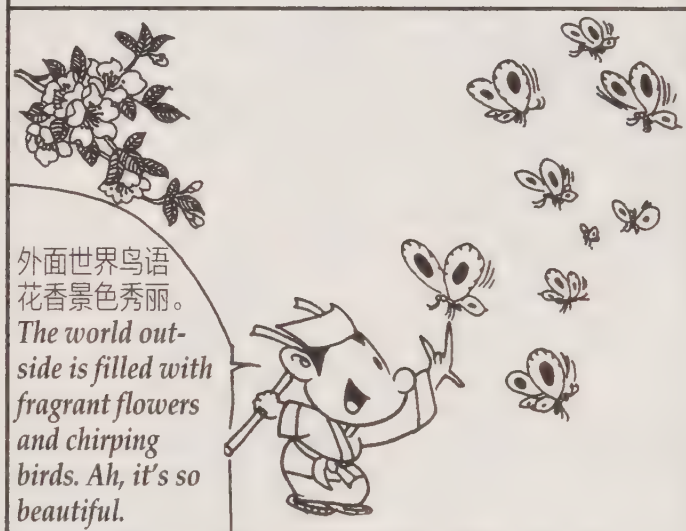


师父，
再见了。
Good-
bye,
Master.



学得降蛇仙术返乡心旷
神怡。

Having learnt the magic
snake control skill, I
return to my native
land, carefree and
happy.



外面世界鸟语
花香景色秀丽。

The world out-
side is filled with
fragrant flowers
and chirping
birds. Ah, it's so
beautiful.

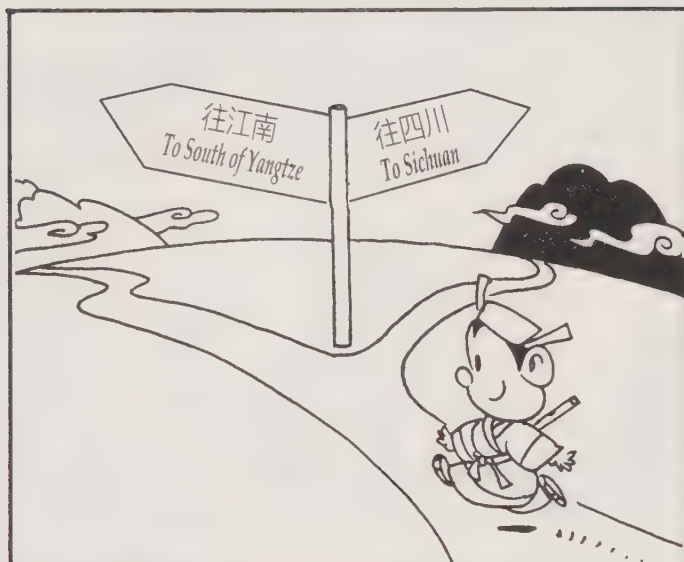


美景当前，吹奏一曲神笛。
I play my magic flute
while enjoying the beau-
tiful scenery.



神笛吹毕，伊甸
园即变森罗地狱。
Eden has
become Hell.

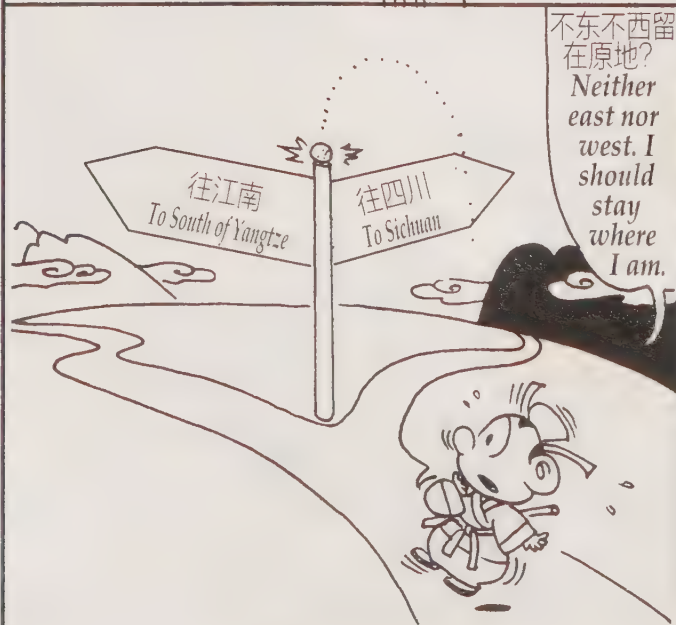
蛇天师找我们有
事吗？
Snake Master, is
there anything
you want us
to do?



先到江南玩好呢？还是先返四川省亲的好？
Shall I go and have a good time in the south first, or shall I return to Sichuan to see my parents?



我要往东或往西，抛石头决定前程。
I'll throw a stone and let it decide whether I travel towards the east or the west.



不东不西留在原地？
Neither east nor west. I should stay where I am.

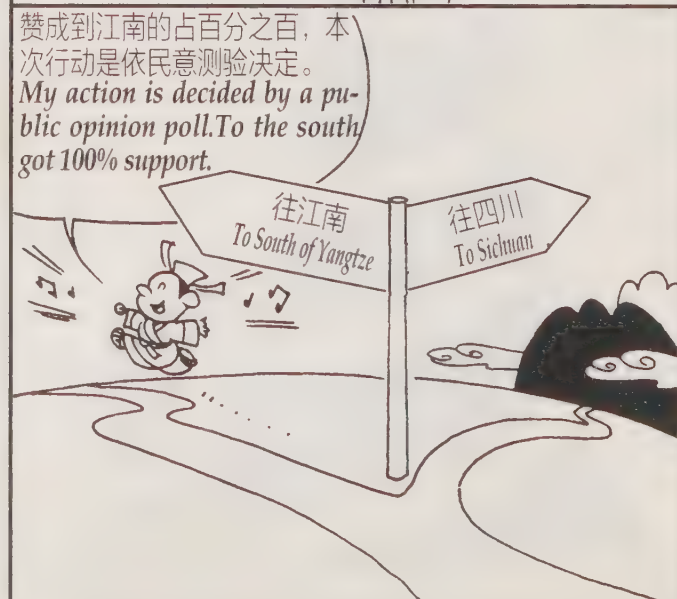


先去江南还是先回四川左右为难。
I'm in an awkward predicament.

你赞成到江南玩，还是回老家四川去？
What do you think, to the south or go home?



我赞成先到江南！
I am for going to the south!



赞成到江南的占百分之百，本次行动是依民意测验决定。
My action is decided by a public opinion poll. To the south got 100% support.

走走走，向南走！越过
长江就是江南。
Forward, forward,
forward, towards the
south! Once I cross the
Yangtze I'll be in
Jiangnan.



哇！长江到了。
Wow! This
is the great
Yangtze Ri-
ver!



长江是大江南北的交界，从前江北是北魏、东魏、
北齐、北周，江南是东晋、宋、齐、梁、陈。
Yangtze is the boundary between Jiangnan
and Jiangbei. In history the Northern Wei,
Eastern Zhou were in the area north of
the Yangtze and Eastern Jin, Song, Qi,
Liang and Chen Dynasties
were in the south.

没错。
Quite right.

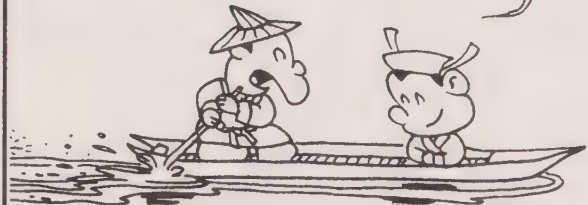


请问目前江南江北两岸开通了没？
Can you tell me if there are
direct trade, air traffic and postal
communication links between the
south and north?

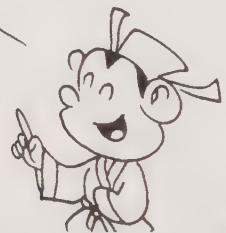


先生到江南旅游吗？
Are you a
tourist, Sir?

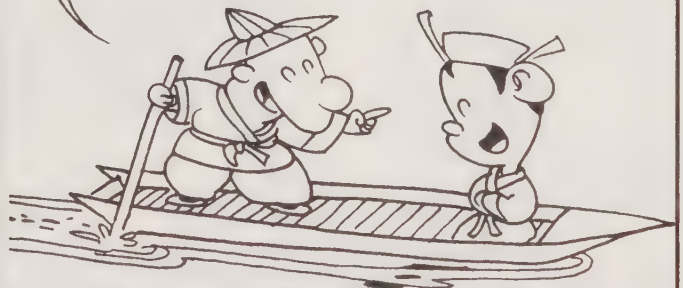
是呀！到处看看。
Yes, I'm going
to the south for
sightseeing.



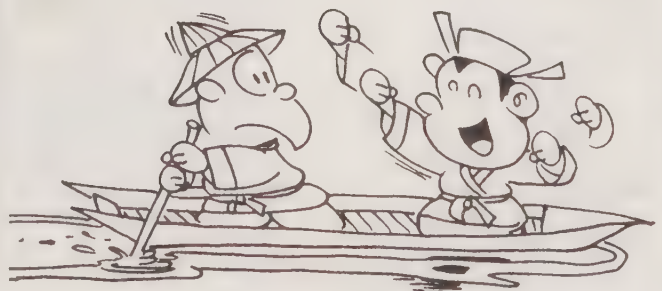
到北京看砖头，到西安看坟头，
到南京看石头……
To see the bricks in Beijing, the
tombs in Xi'an, rocks in Nanjing...



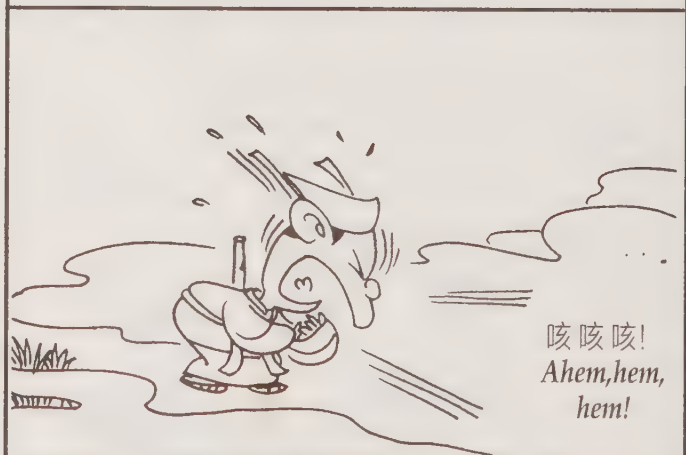
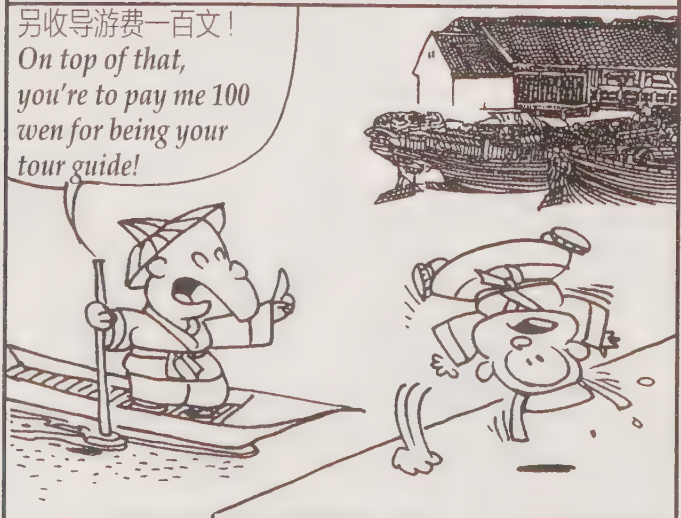
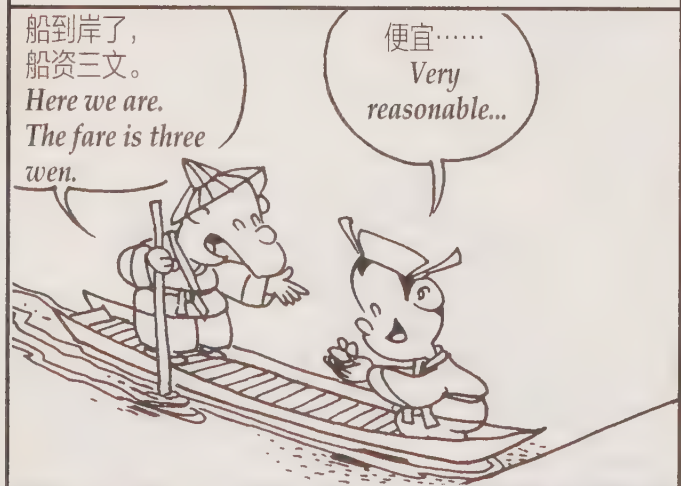
到苏州看丫头！
maids in Suzhou!



到台湾看拳头。
and fists in Taiwan.*



*This is a play on words, as the Chinese words for "brick" (砖头), "tomb" (坟头), "rock" (石头), "maid" (丫头) and "fist" (拳头) all include the character 头.





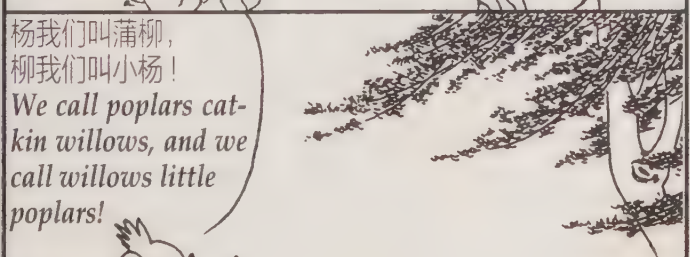
江南秀色一第一，到处有柳絮。
The beauty of the scenery in Jiangnan is first-rate. I see willow trees everywhere.



你们江北人称它柳，我们江南人可叫它为小杨。
You people from the north call this tree willow, but we in the south call it little poplar.



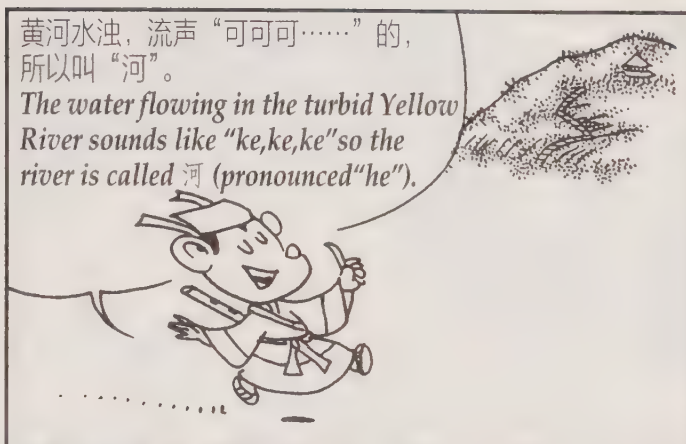
柳枝向下而垂“流”，杨枝向上“扬”，柳怎么可叫做杨？
Willow branches “flow” down and poplar branches grow upward. How can you call willows poplars?



杨我们叫蒲柳，柳我们叫小杨！
We call poplars cat-kin willows, and we call willows little poplars!



算了，越说越糊涂了。
Forget it! The more you explain the more confused I become.



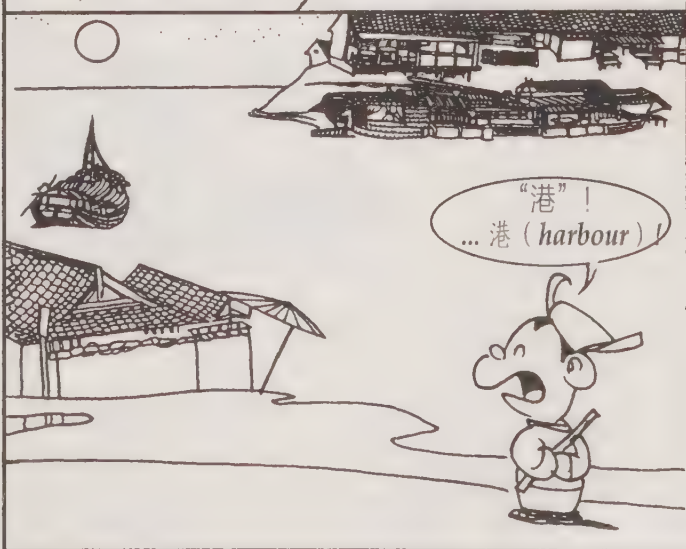
黄河水浊，流声“可可可……”的，所以叫“河”。
The water flowing in the turbid Yellow River sounds like “ke,ke,ke” so the river is called 河 (pronounced “he”).



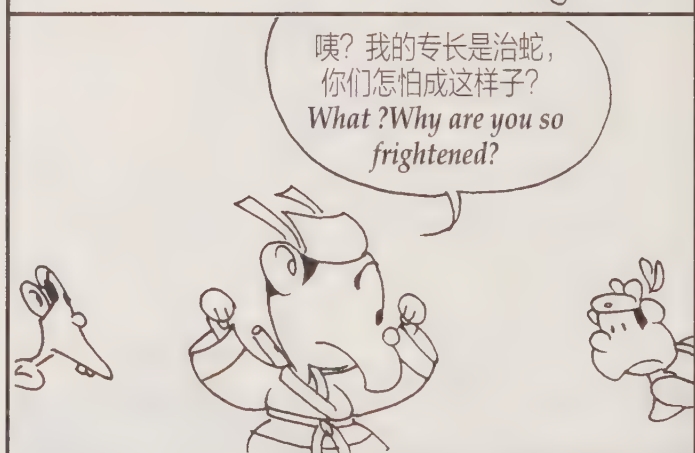
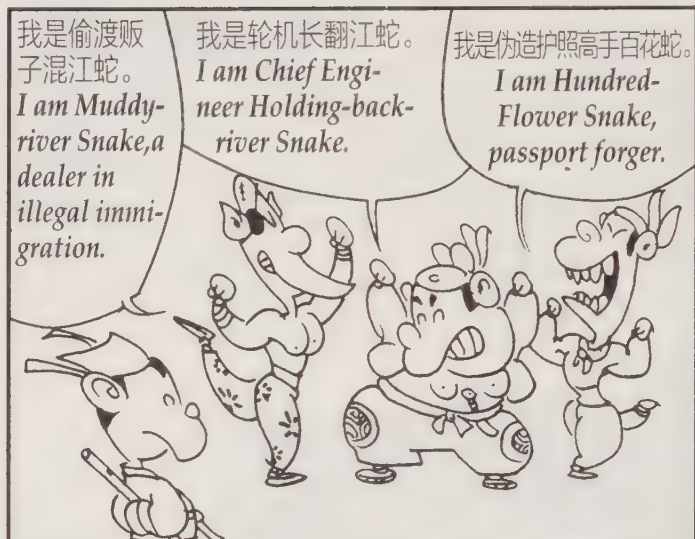
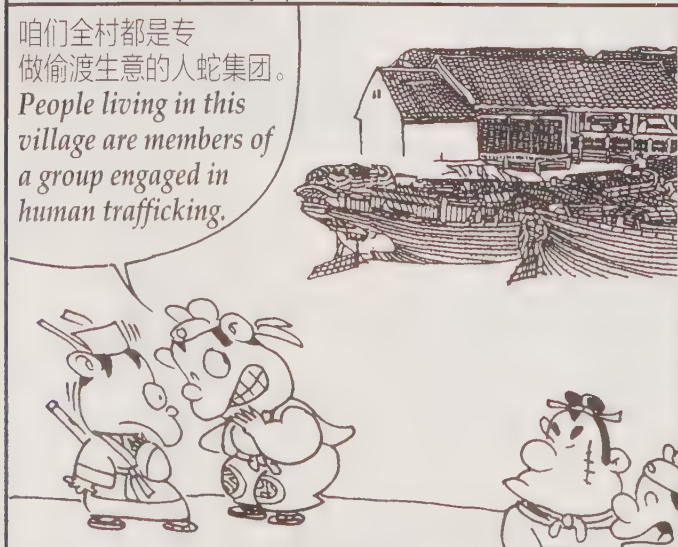
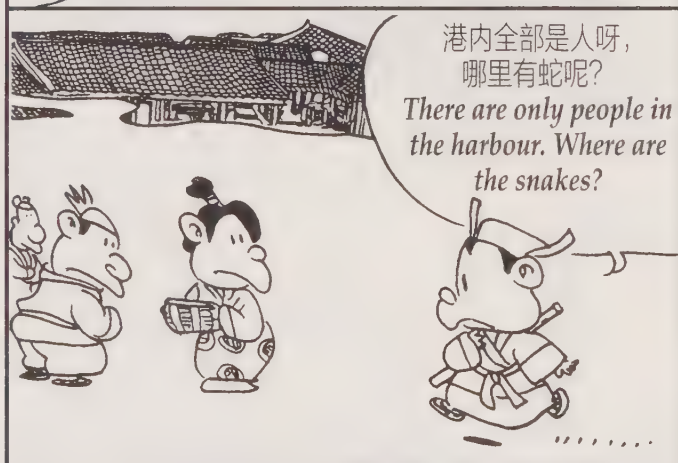
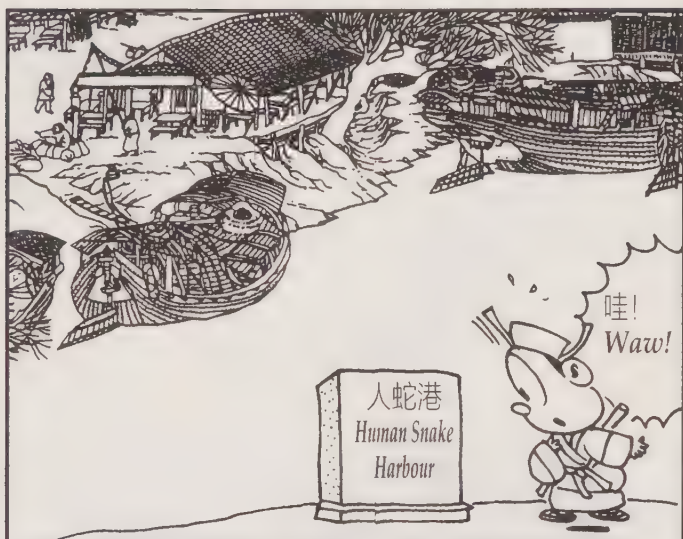
江水清，长流声“江江江”的，所以叫“江”。
The Yangtze is clear, so the water sounds like “jiang,jiang,jiang”; that’s why it is called 江 (pronounced “jiang”).



水湾处成巷，所以叫……
The river bend forms a lane, so it is called...



“港”！
... 港 (harbour)！



你是蛇天师，
来我们村子干吗？
*Why did you come
to our village, Snake
Master?*



一来到处观光；二来顺
便捉蛇治蛇赚外快。
*For sightseeing.
And to make some extra
money on the side by
catching snakes.*



可惜我们村子全都是人，
没有蛇可抓。
*It's a pity there are only humans
in the village. There are no
snakes for you to catch.*



放心，只要有人聚落的
地方就有蛇！
*Don't worry. There are
snakes wherever there are
human communities!*



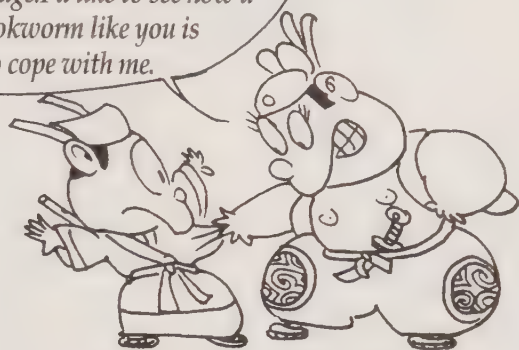
什么蛇？
*What
snake?*



“地头蛇”！*
*Local bullies!**



嘿嘿嘿！我就是这里的地头蛇，
瞧你这文弱书生怎么治我？
*Hee, hee, hee! I am the local bully in
this village. I'd like to see how a
frail bookworm like you is
going to cope with me.*



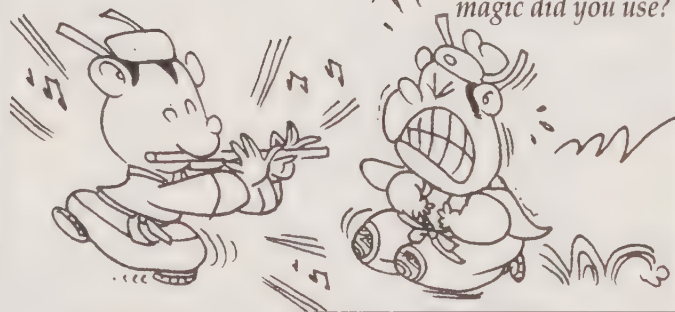
比力气我治不了你，
还是从体内治起。
*I can't cope with you in a trial of
strength. I will attack you
from inside.*



呀！我的
肚子……
*Ah! My
belly...*



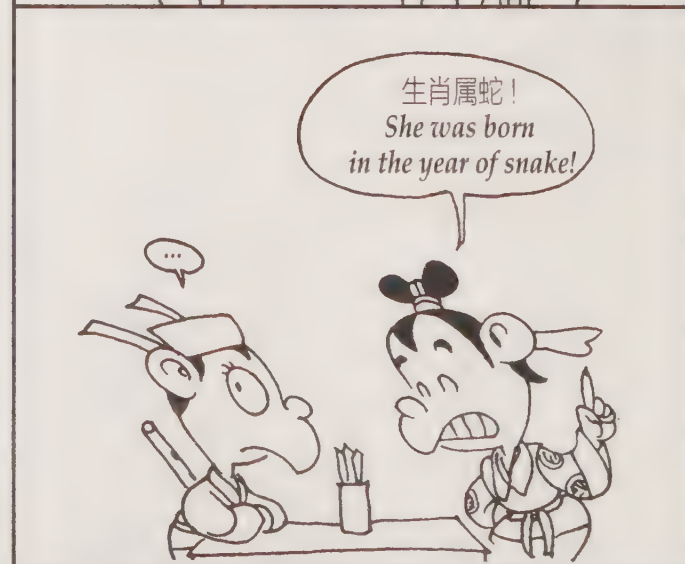
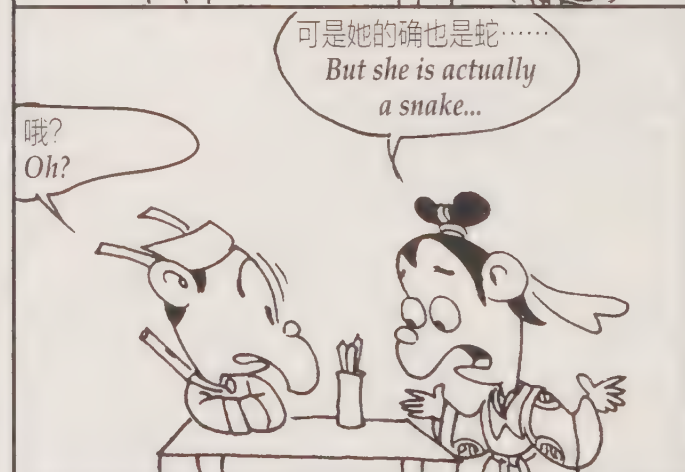
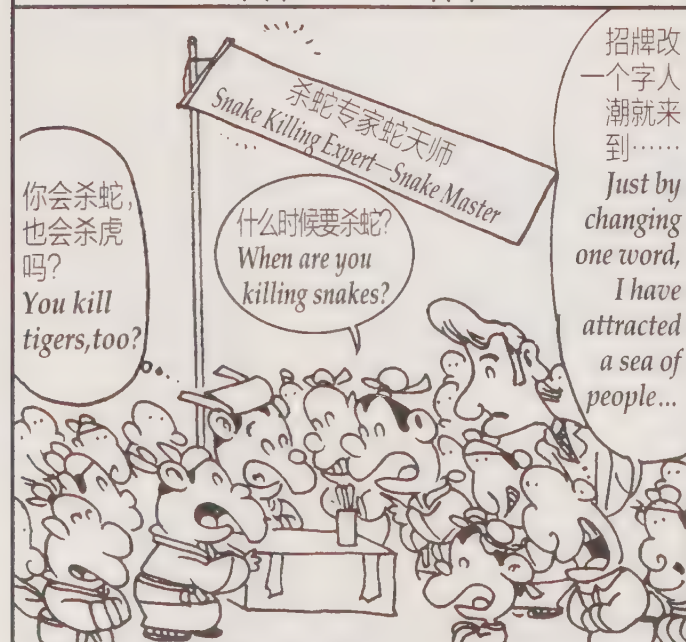
哇！痛死了……快停快停，
你到底施了什么妖法？
*Waw! The ache in my
belly is awful. What
magic did you use?*



我吹奏降蛇曲，令你肚里的蛔虫
闻风起舞而已。
*I played the snake-subduing melody
so the roundworms in your belly
are dancing to the music.*



*The Chinese colloquial term for a local bully is 地头蛇.



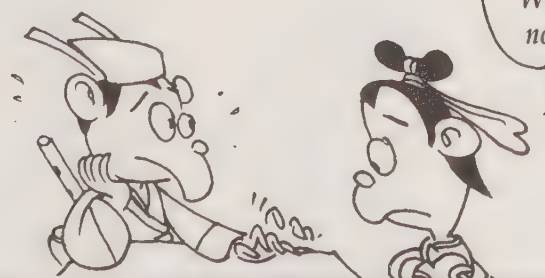
我叫许仙，我的老婆白素贞，她真的是西湖畔的白蛇精呀！
My name is Xu Xian. My wife Bai Suzhen is the white snake spirit on the bank of the West Lake!



没错，明末清初曾有这通俗小说，女主角是个白蛇精……
Right. There's a Ming Dynasty story, in which the heroine is a white snake spirit...

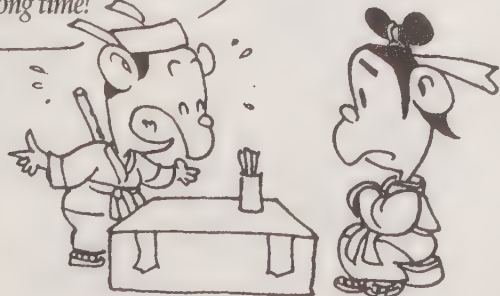


可是我没能力越界替你治这条蛇精……
But I am not able to subdue the snake spirit...



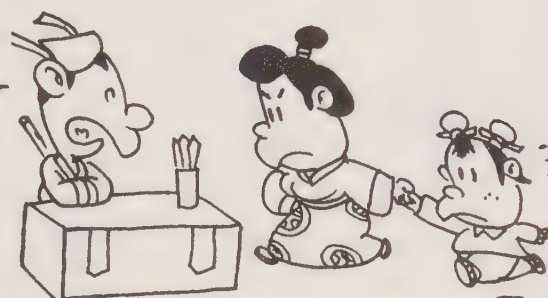
为什么？
Why not?

因为现在是唐朝，而你是明朝人物，跑错了年代！
Because it is now the Tang Dynasty and you are a Ming Dynasty character. You've come at the wrong time!



蛇天师治蛇治虫，你什么虫都能治吗？
Can you subdue all kinds of worms?

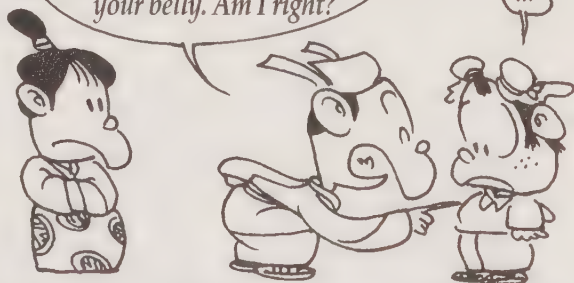
当然。
Sure I do.



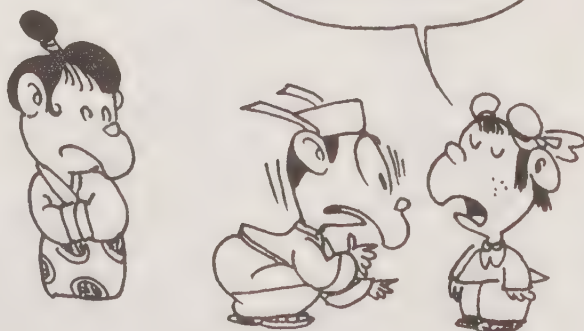
好极了！请替我治疗咱们这新新人类体内的虫。
Good! Please get rid of the worms in the belly of this child.

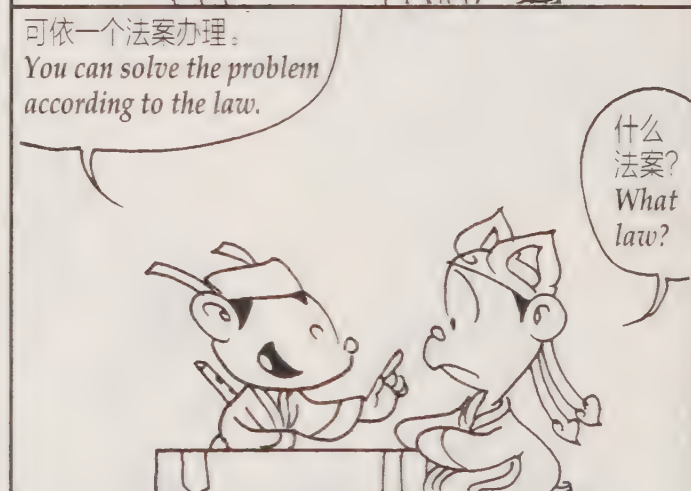
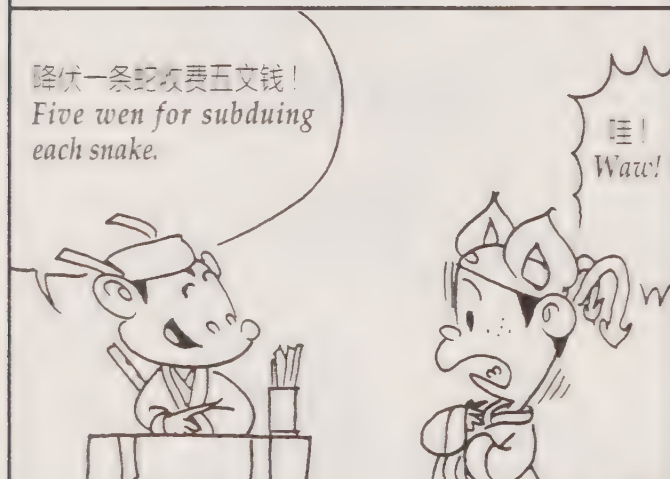
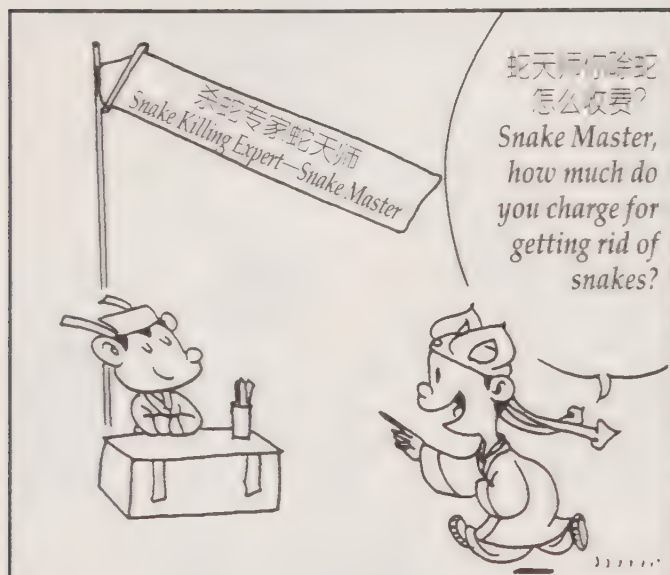


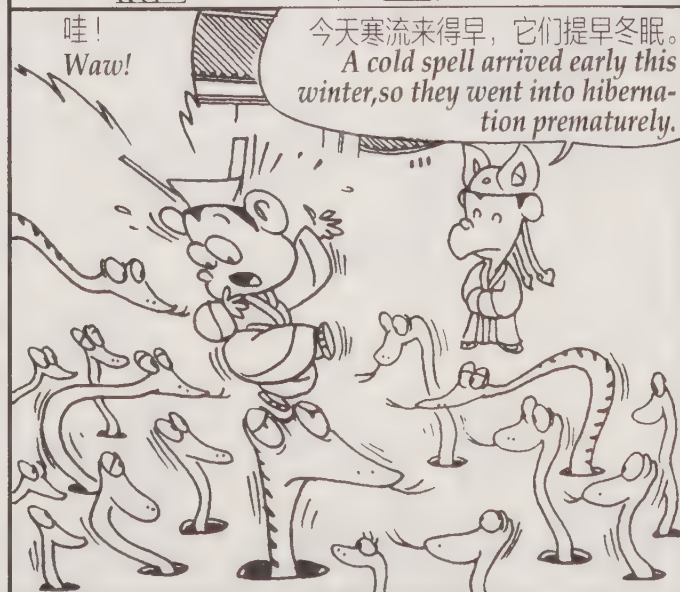
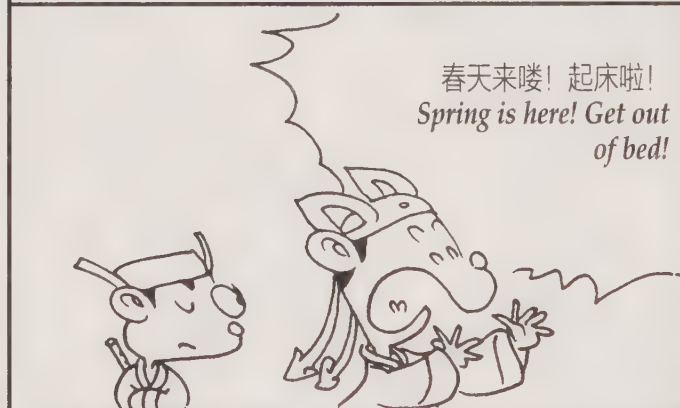
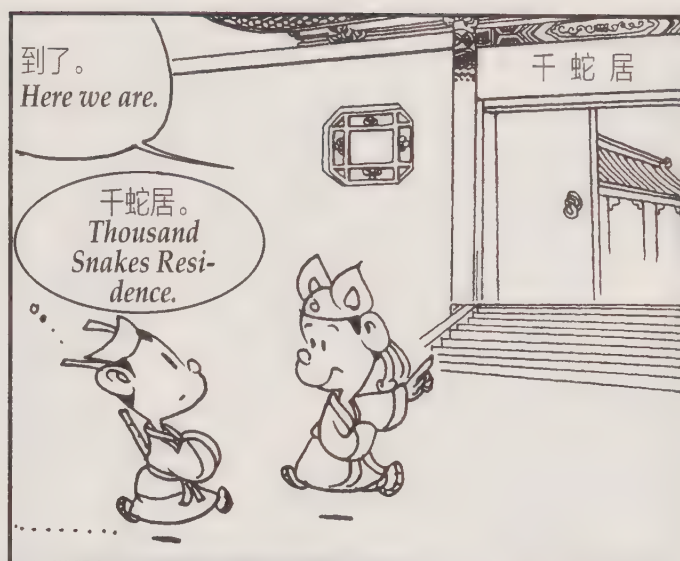
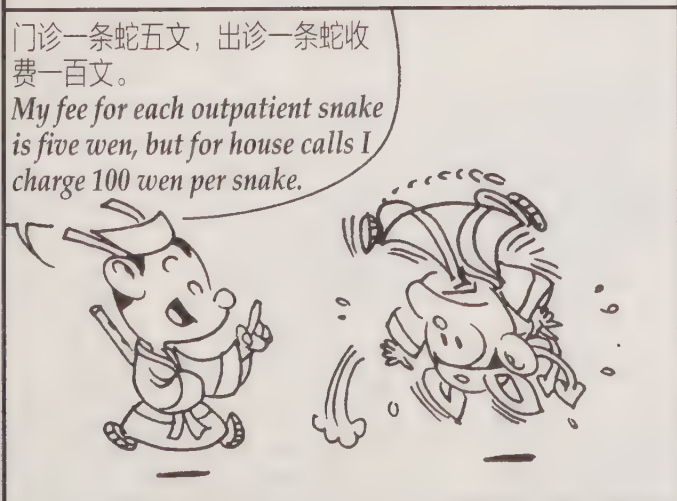
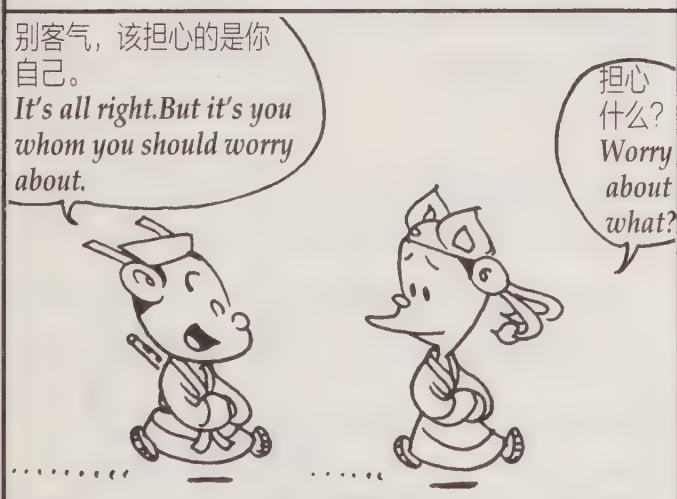
你一定是乱吃东西，肚子里有蛔虫、寄生虫，对吗？
You must have eaten unclean food and there are roundworms in your belly. Am I right?

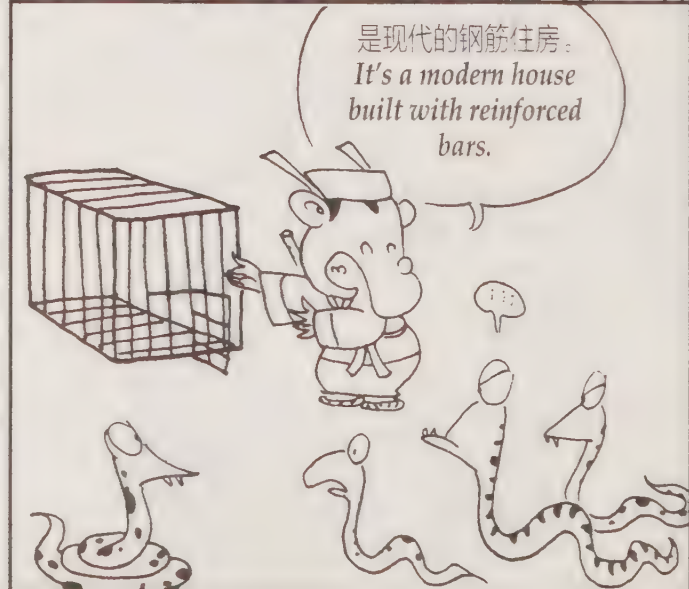
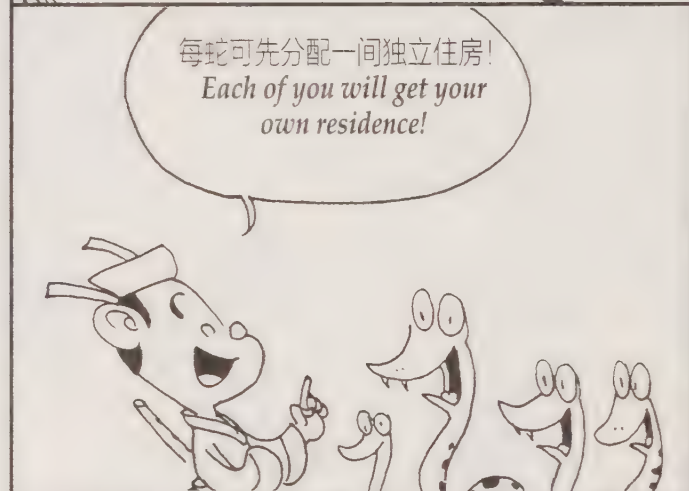
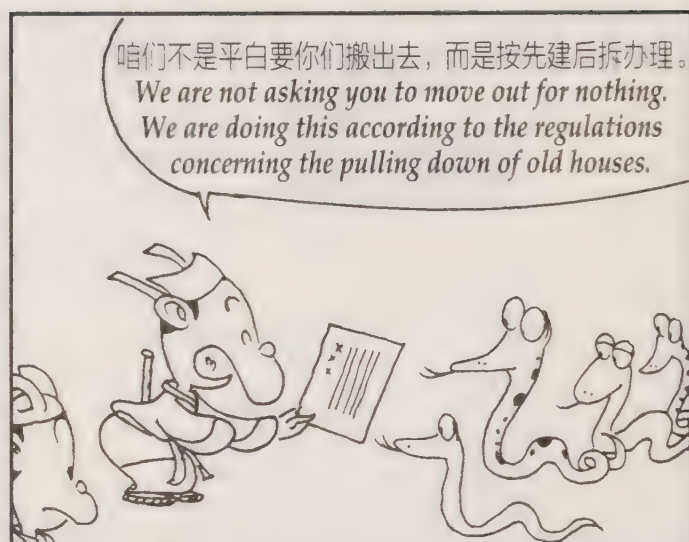
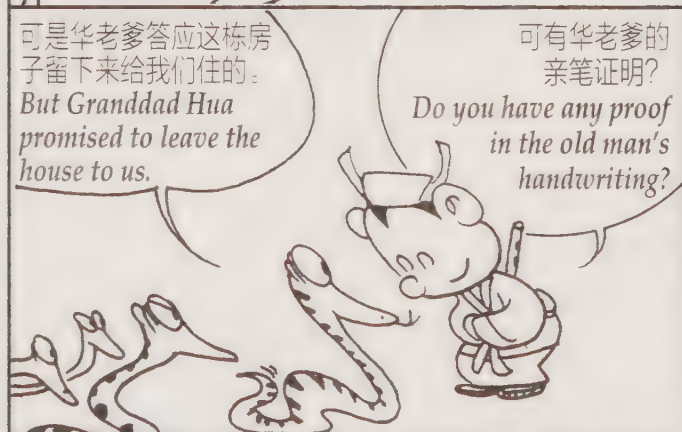
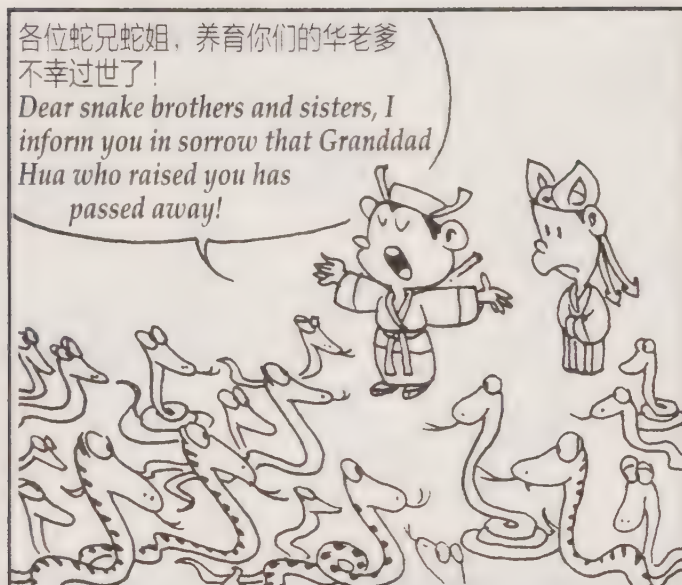


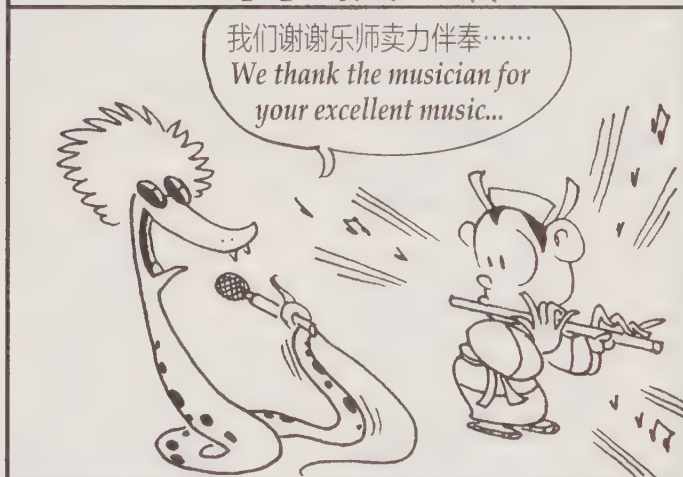
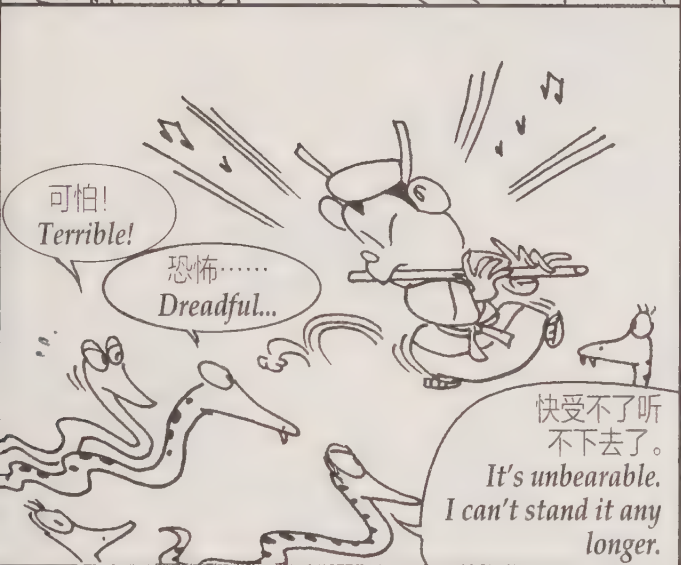
不！我妈要你治我爱玩贪睡的“懒惰虫”与“瞌睡虫”！
No! My mother wants you to get rid of the lazy bugs and sleepy bugs in me!

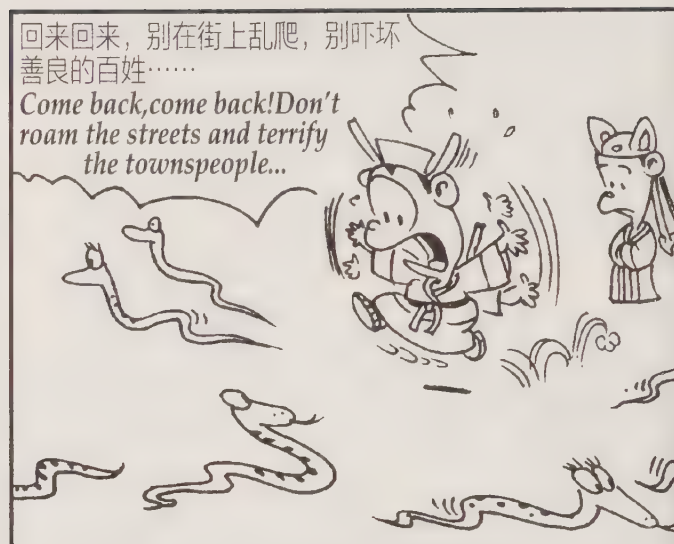
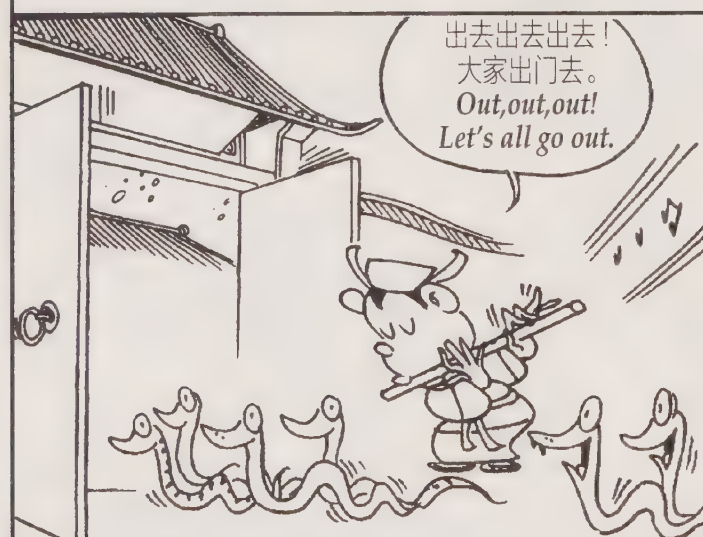












不听使唤，只好用神笛催眠你们。

Since you won't obey me, I'll have to play a lullaby on my magic flute.



我演奏一首黎明的最新歌曲。

I am playing the tune of a new song by Li Ming.



咦？怎都不睡觉，难道吹奏得没有效果？

Huh? Why is no one asleep? My music is ineffective?



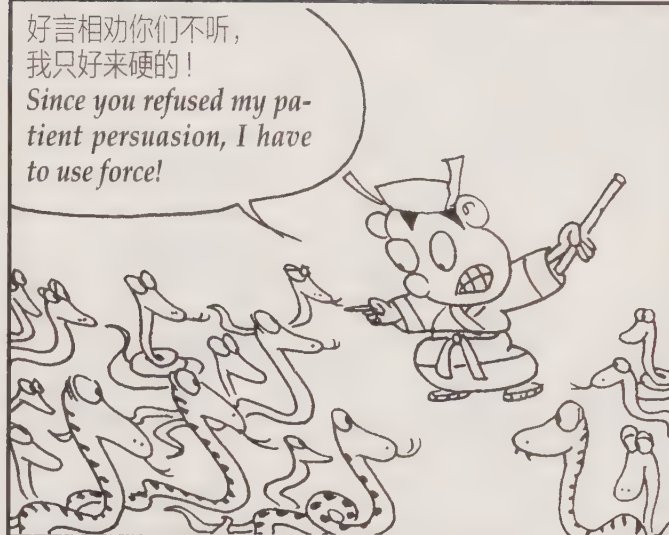
黎明不是天快亮了吗？怎么睡得下去？

Isn't Li Ming* the dawn? How can we sleep when it's broad daylight?



好言相劝你们不听，我只好来硬的！

Since you refused my patient persuasion, I have to use force!



这是你们自找的，敬酒不吃吃罚酒，怪不得我……

Don't blame me. You brought this upon yourselves by refusing a toast only to drink a forfeit...



不不不！阁下误会了，不了解我们。

No, no, no! You've misunderstood us.

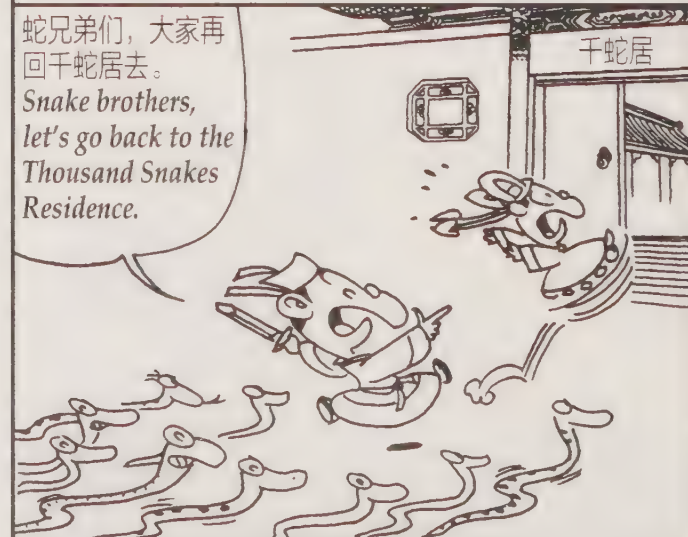
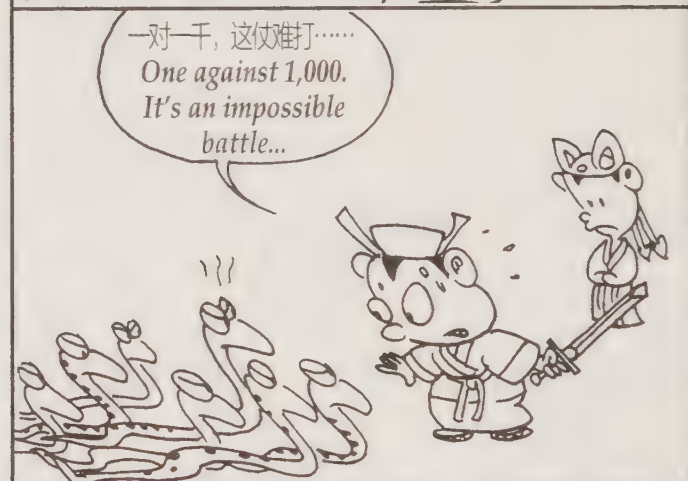
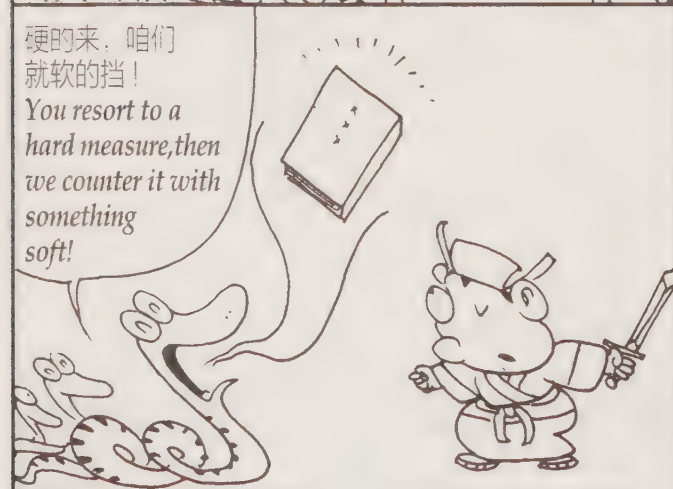
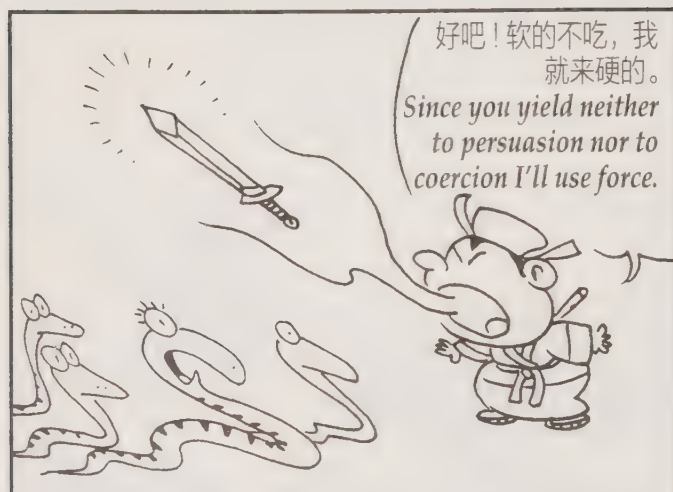


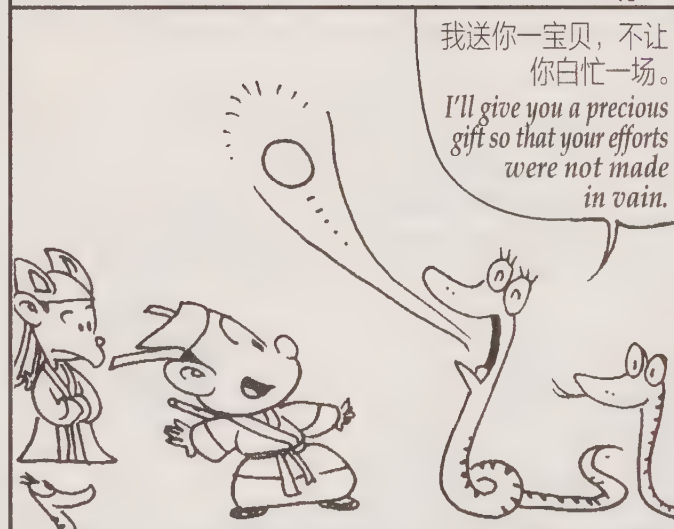
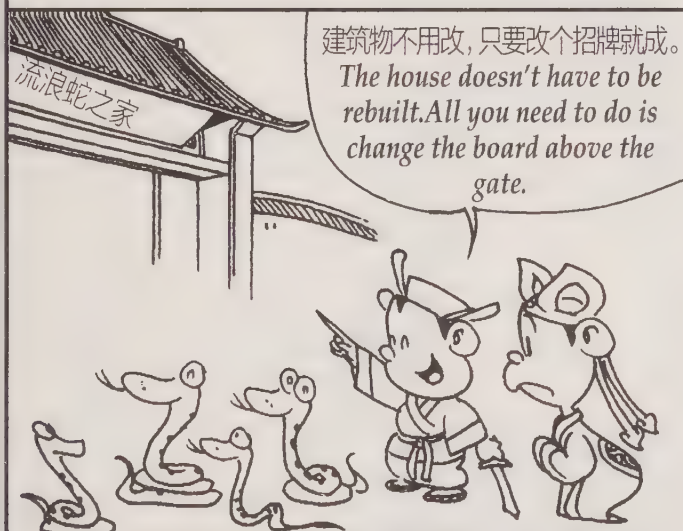
只要是酒，敬酒罚酒我们都爱吃得！

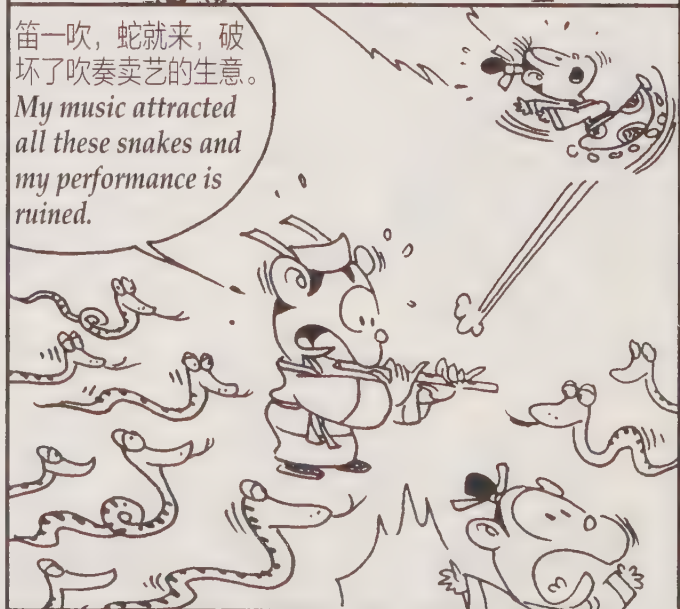
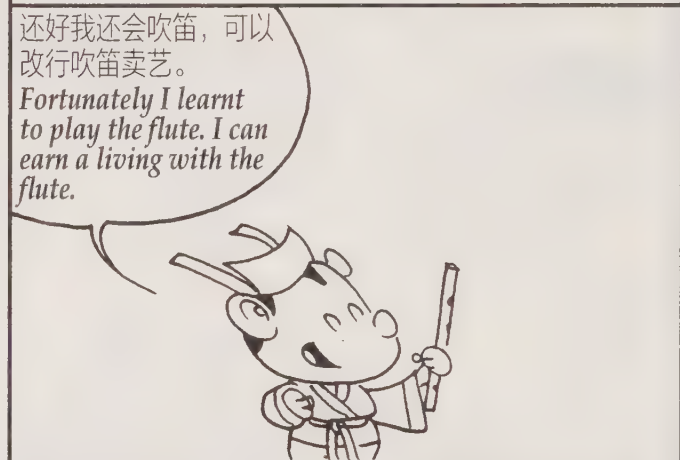
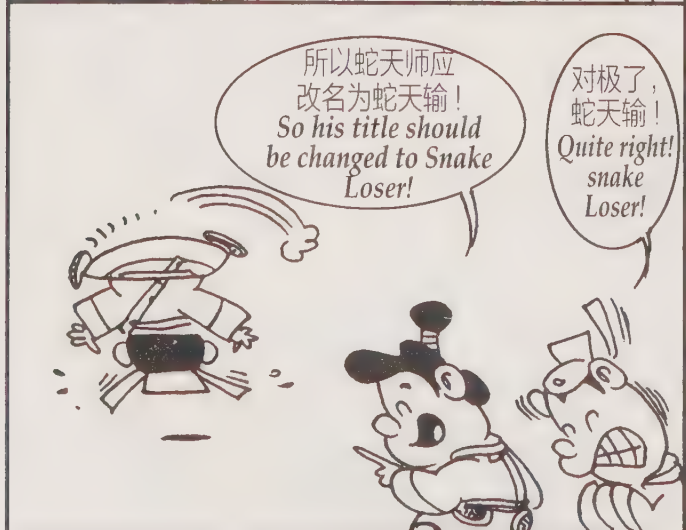
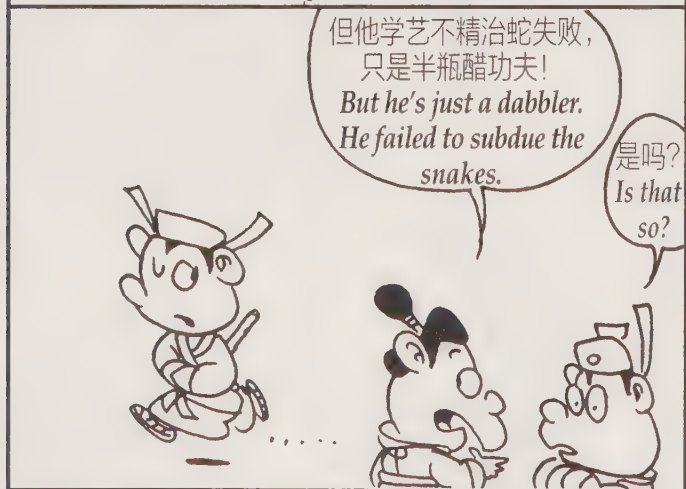
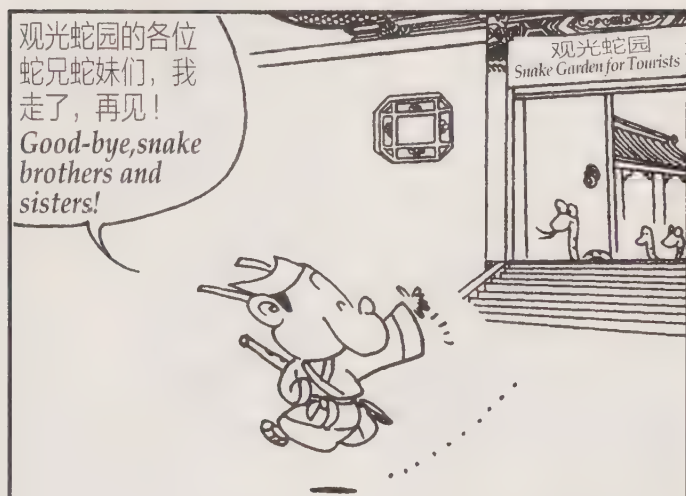
We enjoy it very much, whether it's a toast or a forfeit!



*黎明 Li Ming is the name of a popular singer and the two characters also mean "day break".









抱歉！我学治蛇不成，吹笛卖艺也不成，真是愧对家人的期望。

Sorry! I failed to learn to subdue snakes. I also failed in my attempt to make a living by playing the flute. I am ashamed to have disappointed you.



专长是有的……
I have learnt something...

出门学艺三载，难道没学到什么专长？
You were away for three years. Haven't you learnt anything at all?



没学成治蛇的专长，倒是得到舌长如蛇的特长！
I failed to learn snake-subduing skills, but have acquired the talent of having a tongue as long as a snake!*

哇！
Wow!



*The Chinese colloquial term for a talkative woman is 长舌妇, As 舌 and 蛇 are homonyms, the author is using a pun here.

附录·延伸阅读

APPENDIX Further reading

此部分为本书图画页的延伸阅读，
各段首所示的页码与图画页对应。



P84 唐代传奇：陈鸾凤（雷公传）

话说唐朝元和年间，在海康这个地区有个力士叫做陈鸾凤，由于他生性耿直，对人讲义气，胆子奇大无比，根本就不把鬼神之说放在心上，因此，同乡的邻居亲友给他取了一个“现代周处”的外号。当地有一间雷公庙，乡民因崇信鬼神，向来非常重视祭拜之礼，且据说雷公庙非常灵验，求财得财，求子得子，只要心诚，凡事皆成，因此香火鼎盛。

海康地方有一风俗，在每年听到第一声雷响的那一天，各行各业都不能做生意，必须休息沐浴净身后到雷公庙上香祈福，如果不心存敬意，或没有准备丰盛的祭品，一定会遭到雷公击毙。这种崇信鬼神的观念早已根深蒂固在海康人民的心中，他们对于雷公的法力是深信不疑的，当然也有例外的人、出状况的时候！那当然就是我们的主角陈鸾凤喽！

有一年刚好遇到海康发生大旱灾，当地人民准备了贡品，膜拜祭祀求雨，可是天空依然是一片晴朗，艳阳高照，没下半滴雨。陈鸾凤很生气地说：“我的家乡，应该是受到雷神庇佑的地方，如今做神的不造福百姓，却还受到百姓如此的膜拜祝祷。今天所有的农作物都烤焦了，所有的农田、池塘都干掉了，所有的牲畜也吃光了，遭逢这么大的天灾却求不到甘露，这样的庙还用来干什么！”于是点了一把火，把雷公庙给烧了。

当地还有一个习俗，据说是雷公的规定，就是不能把黄鱼和猪肉混在一起食用，否则会被雷公劈死。有一天陈鸾凤手中拿着一把柴刀，跑到田野中间，故意将黄鱼和猪肉混在一起，弄熟后吃了下去，等着看会有什么事情发生。果然有怪事发生了，一时之间狂风大作、乌云密布，电闪雷鸣、狂风暴雨齐下。陈鸾凤不假思索，立即以刀刀向上挥过去，结果砍断了雷神的左大腿，雷神中刀掉落到地面上来。

雷神的原形长得像熊又像猪，还有长毛状的角，一副青面獠牙的模样。手里拿着短柄的石斧，受伤的大腿处血流如注。就在这个时候——怪云消逝，风雨也停了。鸾凤心里明白，原来“雷”是这样的怪物而不是神祇，于是赶快跑回家，告诉他的家人亲友。说他把“雷”的腿砍断了，要大家一起去看个究竟。没想到大家都吓了一跳，心惊胆战地一同前往，果然看见“雷”被砍断了左腿。

陈鸾凤又拿起刀，想把雷公杀了，把它的肉剁成肉酱，却被乡人阻止。他们说：“这妖怪是天上的灵物，你只是凡间俗人，倘若将它杀害，必定会连累我全乡的人遭到灾殃。”于是大家一起捉住陈鸾凤，让他不能得逞。过了一会儿，又是怪云又是雷声，带着受伤的怪物和被砍断的腿离开了人间。接着下起滂沱大雨，从中午一直下到傍晚。

陈鸾凤被所有在场的亲友乡人痛骂了一顿之后，不许他返家。于是他手里拿着刀，走了三十里路，来到他舅舅家中投宿，可是当夜却遭到雷击，把他睡觉的房间给烧光了。于是他气得拿着刀立在庭院中，一副正气逼人的样子，“雷”终究是拿他没办法，不能加害于他。没一会儿工夫，有人把今天以来所发生

过的事情，一五一十地转告给鸾凤的舅兄知道。结果他又被人赶了出来。

接着他又到寺庙投宿，同样也遭到雷击，借宿的房间又被烧毁了。鸾凤知道自己不论走到哪里都一样会遭到报复，于是连夜拿着火把，跑到山洞里面躲了起来。就这样雷再也打不到他，也没有再发生烧房子的事件。结果他在山洞里躲了三天三夜才回家。从此以后，若遇到海康发生旱灾，当地人民就会重金聘请陈鸾凤，让他拿着刀，带着黄鱼和猪肉两种食物到田野间食用，就像前一次一样。

结果每次都会下起大雨来，解除旱情，二十几年来皆如此。于是大家都尊称陈鸾凤为雨师。直到唐朝大和年间，刺史林绪听到这样的事情，便召见陈鸾凤，问他事件的始末缘由。鸾凤回答说：“我年轻的时候，年轻气盛，一身是胆，不信鬼神雷电等物，只要是没有好好照顾百姓的，我宁愿牺牲自己的生命，来解救天下苍生，就算是玉皇大帝也不能放纵雷鬼到处惹是生非。”

林绪听了陈鸾凤一番话，对于他的义行十分欣赏，于是赏给他很多金银财宝，希望他能继续维持正义，作为乡里的表率。后人于是封陈鸾凤为雨师、雨伯，请他代雷公职位，专门掌管人间降雨一事，因此特别受到江南地区农民的爱戴。

P132 唐代传奇：邓甲（蛇天师）

唐朝宝应年间，有一个叫邓甲的人，为求得仙术，四处寻访名师，一日终于达成心愿，拜茅山道士峭岩为师。峭岩是一个真正懂得法术的人，可以点石成金、使符咒召用鬼神。邓甲拜师非常诚恳用心，一点儿也不觉得累，甚至连晚上都不敢沉睡，白天更不敢赖床偷懒。

峭岩看在眼里，非常感动。但是邓甲的天资似乎不足，这个法术也学不会，那个法术也不行。点石成金、符召鬼神更是不用说了。因此峭岩道士认为他和这两种法术没有缘分，不可强求。所以另外教他一种神奇的召蛇术，据说世界上只有他一个人会，经过数年的苦学，邓甲终于学成下山了。

邓甲行至乌江畔时，碰巧遇到会稽的县令，因为被蛇咬到，痛苦难当，哀嚎之声震惊四周的邻居，请各地名医，也都束手无策，因此邓甲决定帮他医治。他先用符咒保住县令的心脉，痛楚马上就停止了。邓甲又说：“一定要找到咬你的那条蛇，取它的毒液来治疗你，不然的话，你的脚就保不住了。”

但是蛇类不愿接近人类，因此邓甲便走到数里外，在一片桑园林中开起了一个神坛，神坛广场约四丈长宽，用红色的布条将四边围住，准备召来附近的毒蛇。十里内的蛇群，不断地从四面八方涌来，堆积在神坛之上，大约有一丈多高，不知道有几万条。蛇群后方有四条大蛇，每条长约三丈，体围像水桶一般粗大，盘附在蛇堆上。

这个时候虽然是盛夏时节，但百余步附近的花草、树木全都变黄枯萎，可见毒气冲天。邓甲光着脚，攀附神坛边缘，爬到蛇堆上面，用青色的藤条敲打那四条大蛇的脑袋说：“派遣你们做地方的霸主，掌管附近的蛇群，不得用毒伤人，愿意听从的就留下，不愿意的就叫它走。”

语毕，邓甲纵身向后跳下，蛇堆顿时崩倒，大蛇先行，小蛇紧随在后，蛇群转眼间便走得精光。只剩下一条小蛇，体呈土色，约尺余长，不敢离开，邓甲于是叫县令过来，把脚放下，叫小蛇把毒收回，起初小蛇畏畏缩缩的面有难色，邓甲再出声吆喝，小蛇被吓得缩成几寸长，而且汗流浹背，不得已之下只好张开口，从县令的伤处吸吮出毒液。

县令突然觉得脑袋里面，好像有东西如针似的往下蹿，小蛇跟着皮开肉绽化为一滩血水，只剩下一条白细的脊椎骨留在地上，县令的病痛也跟着好了，于是赠送许多金银财宝给邓甲作为厚礼。

那时有个叫维扬的人，常常玩蛇取乐，他家的蛇有上千条，因为很有钱，故建有大宅第，他死了以后，他儿子想把宅院卖了，可是却对那些赶也赶不走的蛇群莫可奈何，于是重金礼聘邓甲，于是邓甲给了他一道符，结果那些蛇很快地全都跑出城外去了，大宅第也就顺利卖出。

邓甲后来到了溪梁县，时值春季，茶园里面向来就有毒蛇横行，人们都不敢进去采茶叶，因为被毒

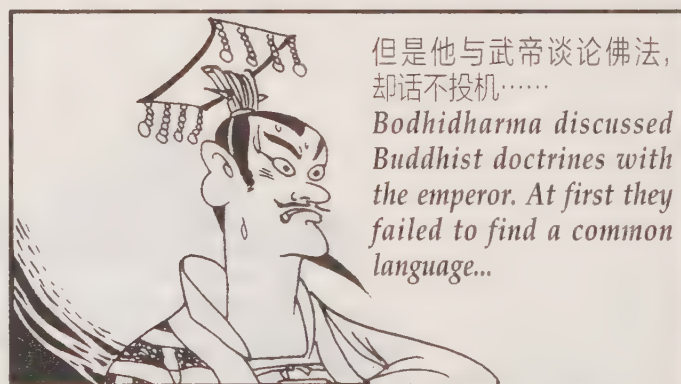
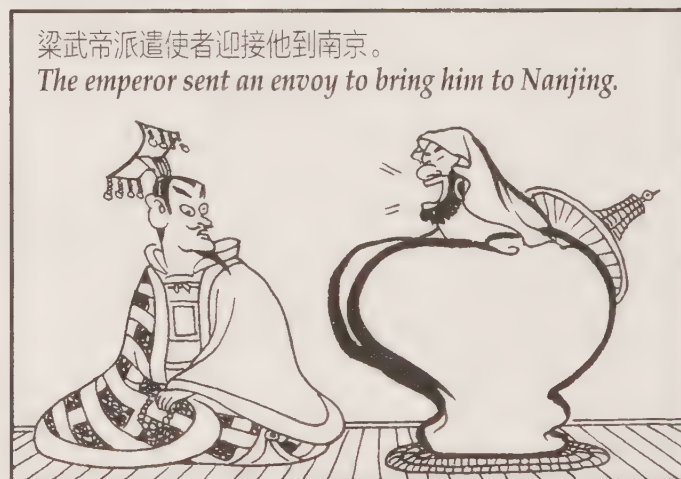
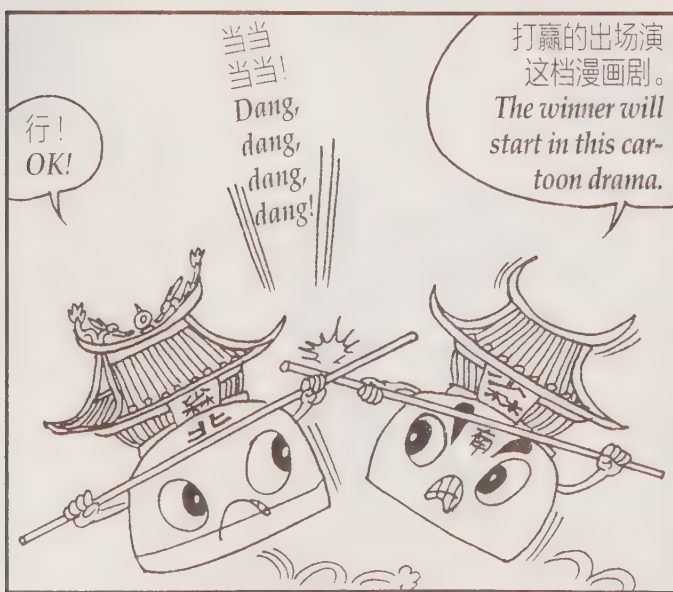
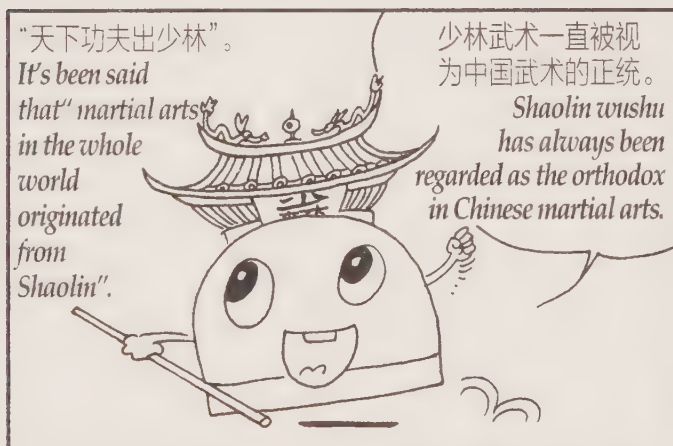
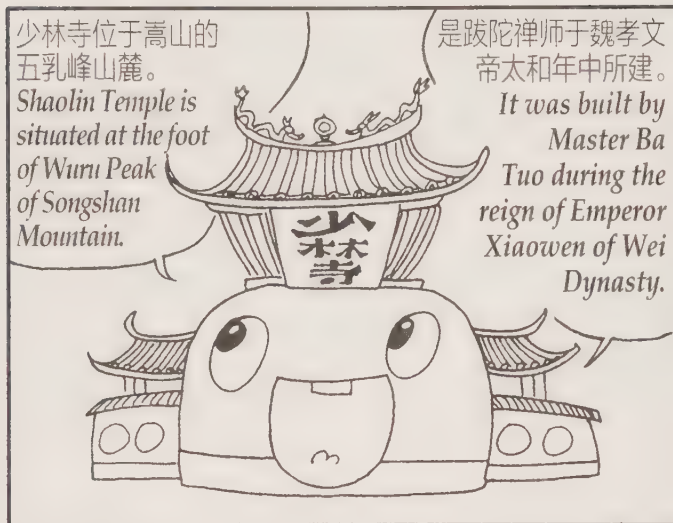
蛇咬死的已经有好几十个人了，人们知道邓甲有召蛇的神术，因此赠予金银财宝、绫罗绸缎，请他来为民众除害。邓甲于是开坛设法，调召此地的蛇王，结果有一条约丈余长的大蛇，体粗如人的大腿，体色呈锦色闪闪发亮到来，而且身后还跟着约万余条的蛇群。

这时大蛇单独攀登上神坛，要与邓甲一较高下。大蛇昂首而起，高约数尺，想要高过邓甲的头部。这时邓甲利用一根手杖，顶着他的帽子举起，高度胜过大蛇。结果大蛇因为不能高过邓甲所举起之帽，顿时化成一滩血水，尾随在后的蛇群跟着也都暴毙而亡。幸好如此，不然蛇首若高过邓甲的话，今天化为血水的将是邓甲而非大蛇了。从此以后，茶园之内再也没有毒蛇作怪了。邓甲后来归隐茅山研习道术，相传到今天依然存活。

少林寺

Shaolin Temple





达摩自知跟梁武帝的法缘不合，就北上到魏。

Bodhidharma knew there was no rapport between him and the emperor, so he went north to Wei.



天竺来的高僧呢？
Where's the monk from India?!

走了。
He's left.



陛下真是视其人而没能看见，
会其人而没能会到，太可惜了。
It's a pity Your Majesty looked at him without seeing him, received him without meeting him.

有什么可惜的？
Why?



信奉他所传的教，或许能得到
牛油、面粉和衣服的补助啊！
We may get aid in the form of butter, wheat and clothes by converting to his religion!



同年十一月十九日，达摩即从梁渡过长江进入北魏。

On the 19th day of the 10th month in the same year, Bodhidharma crossed the Yangtze River and entered the northern State of Wei.



哇，不用坐船，
一苇渡过长江呢！

He crossed the river on a sheaf of reeds!

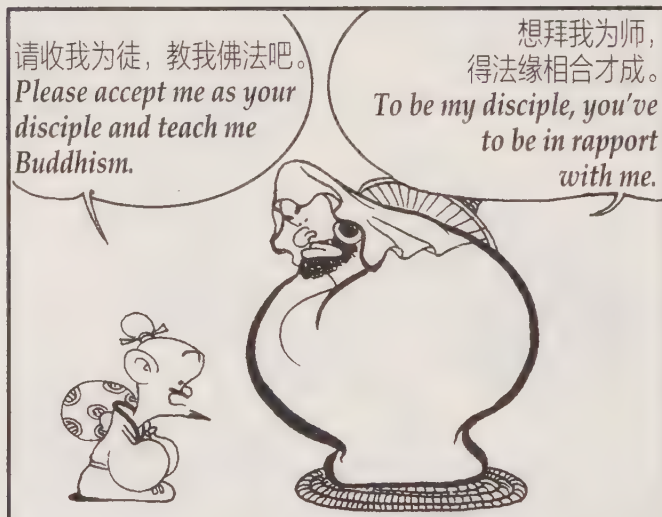
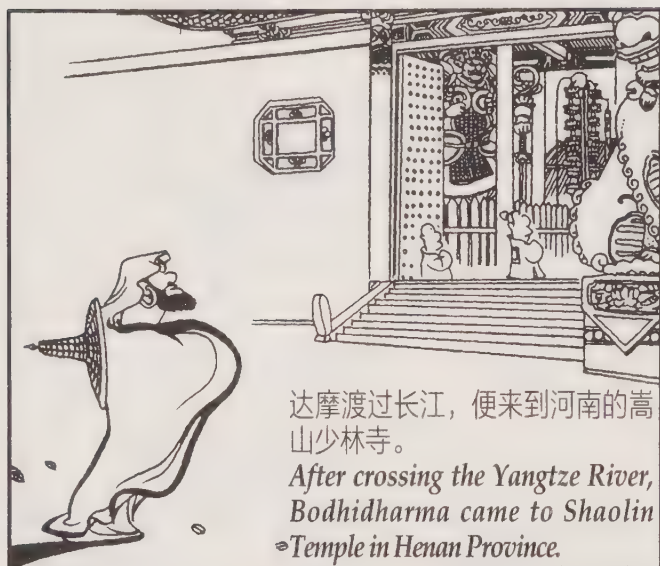
好神奇！
Terrific!

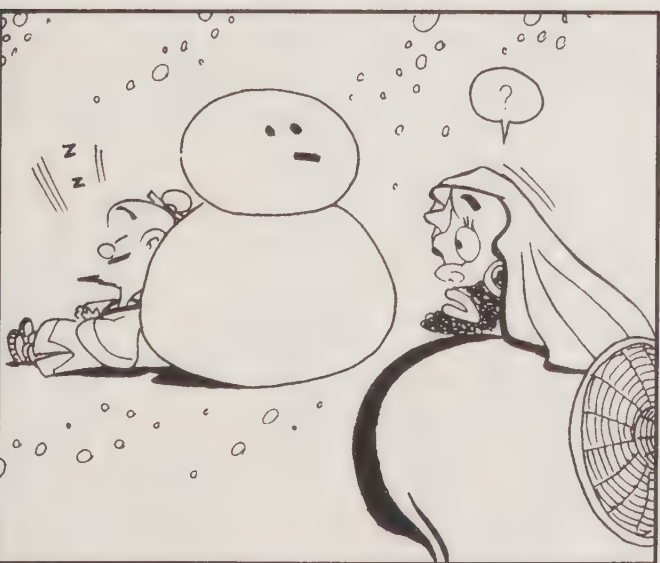
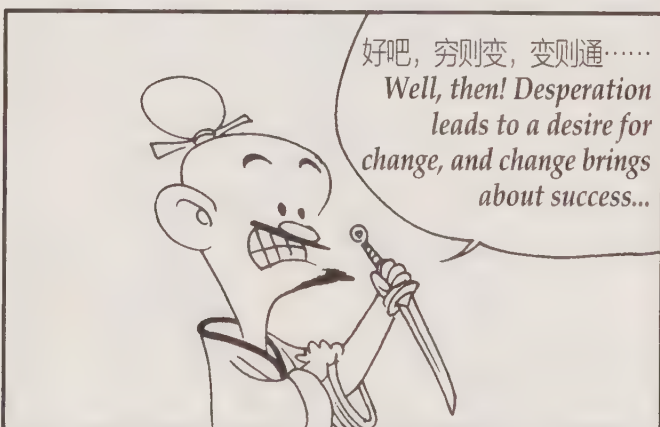
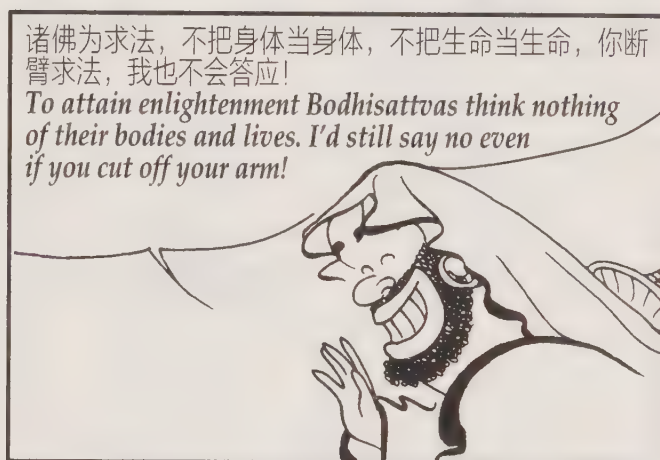
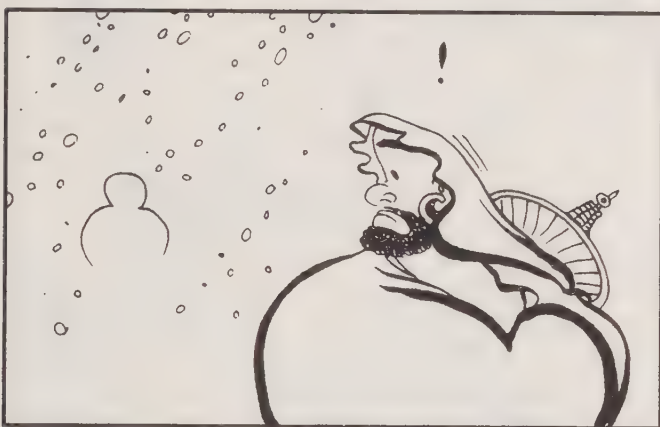
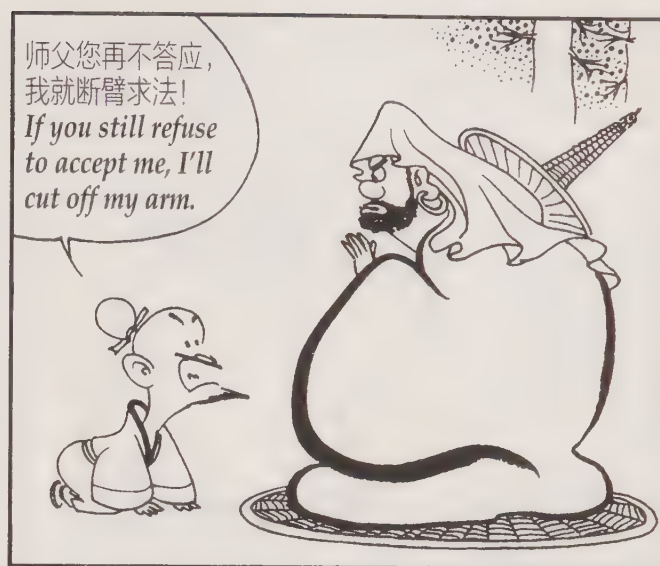
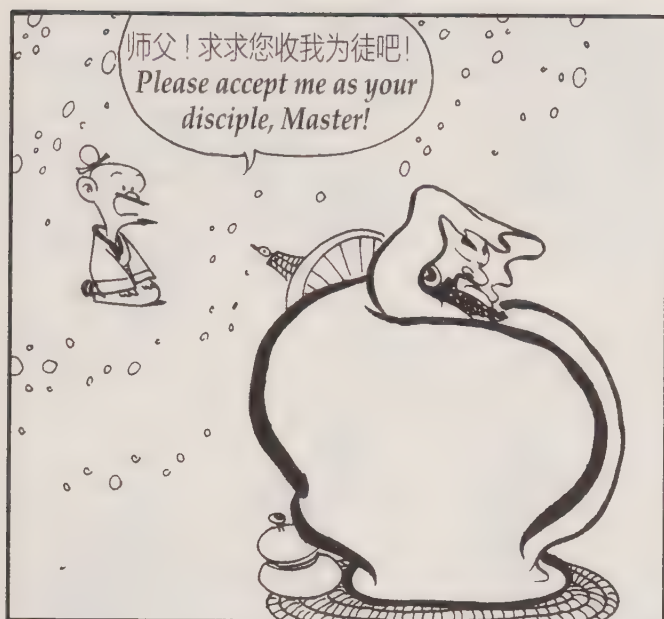
好棒！
Wow!

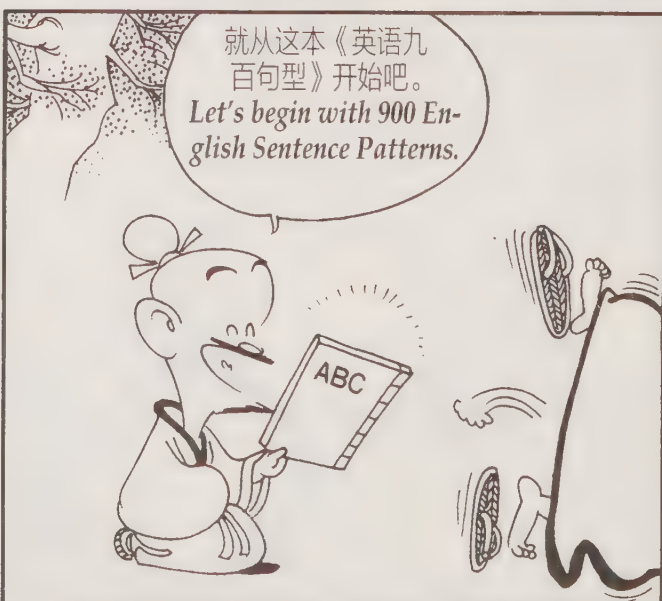
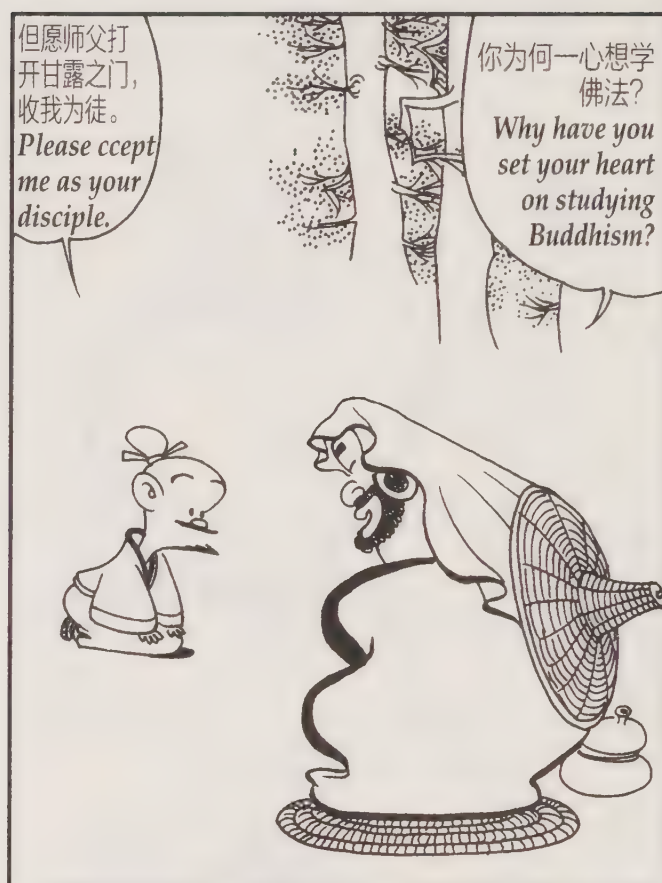
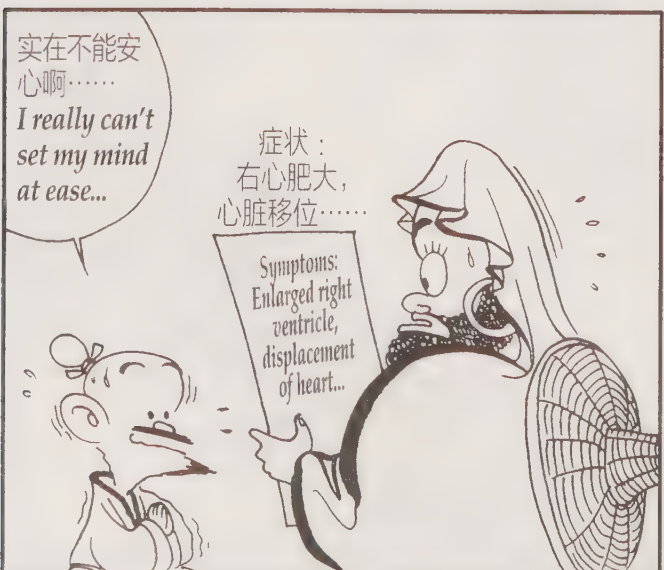
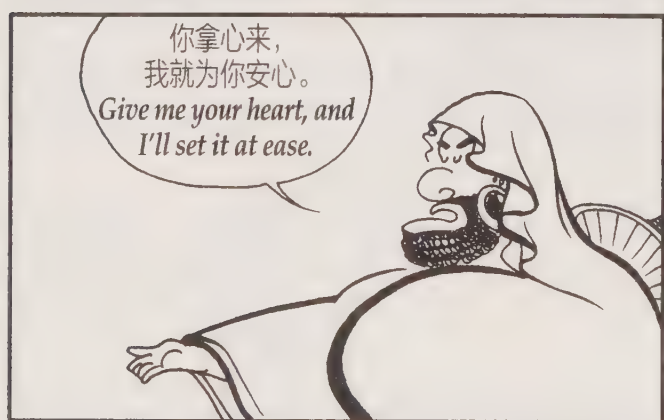
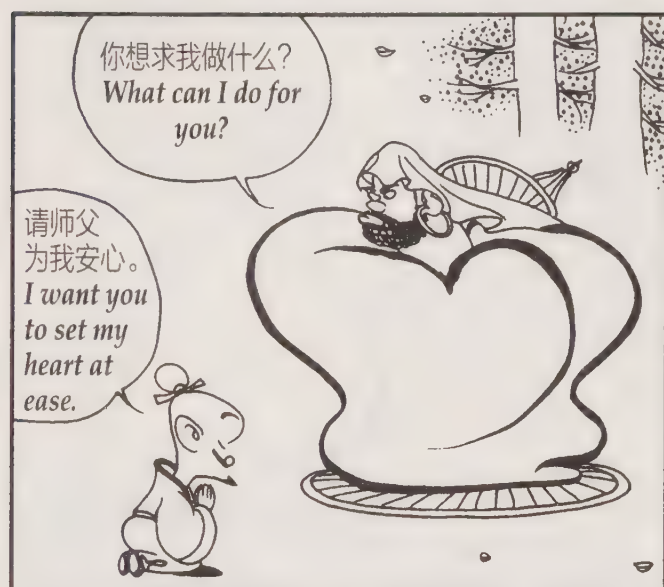


是印度的瑜伽钢丝特技，
一点也不神奇。
It's no miracle! It's the tightrope walking skill of yoga.

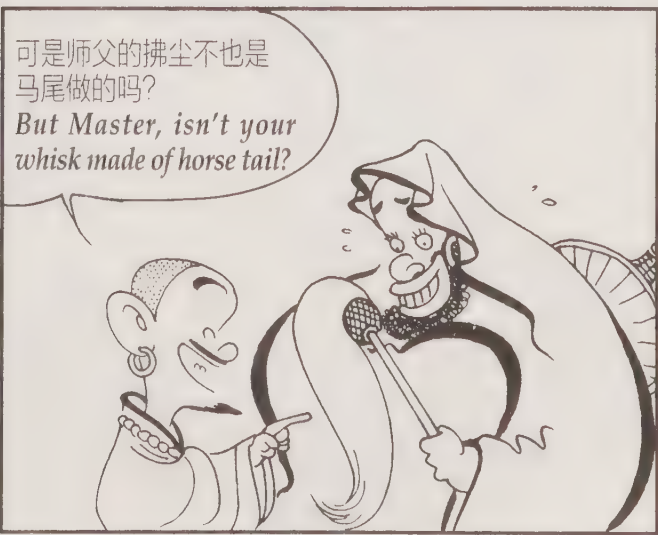
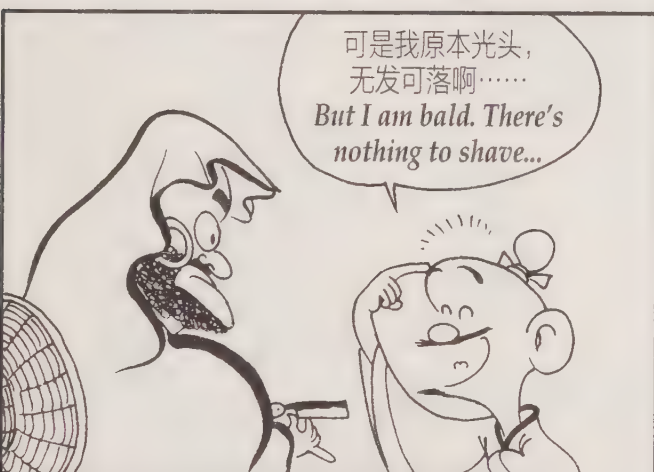
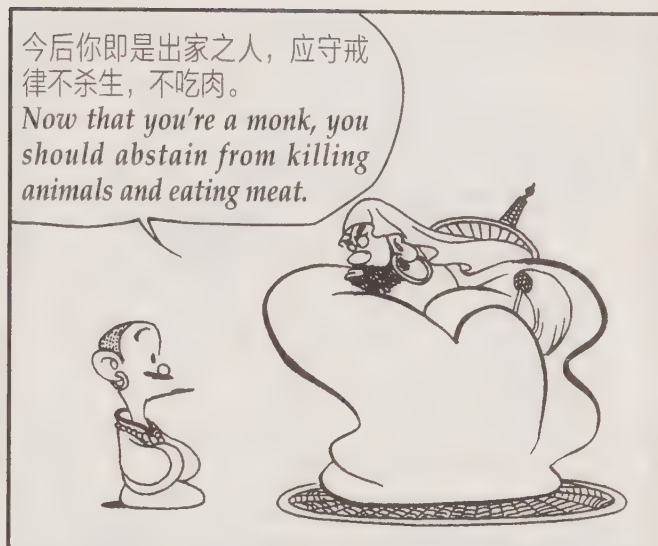


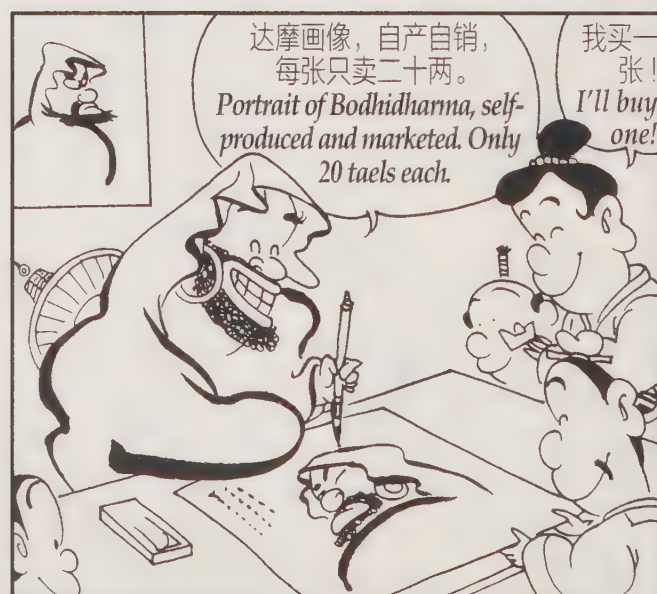
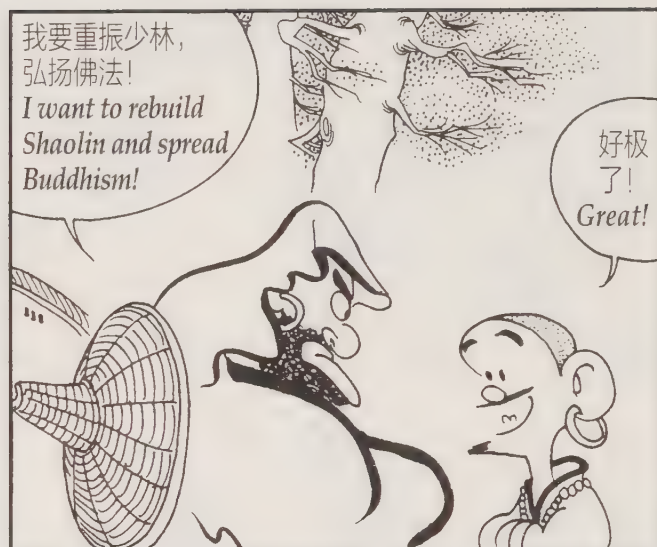
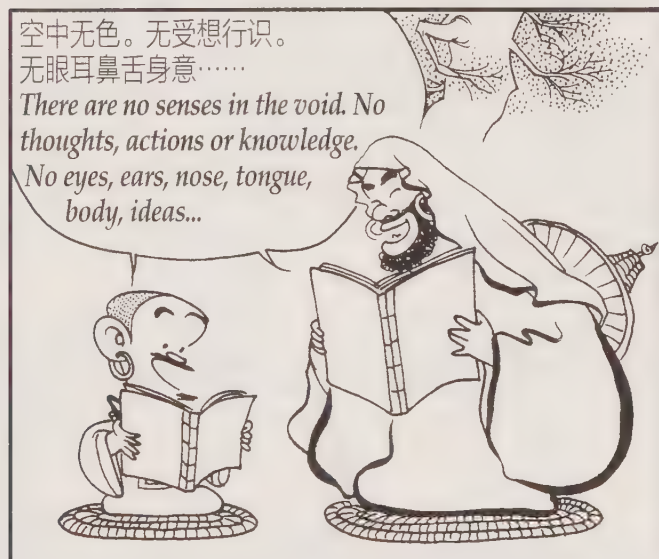
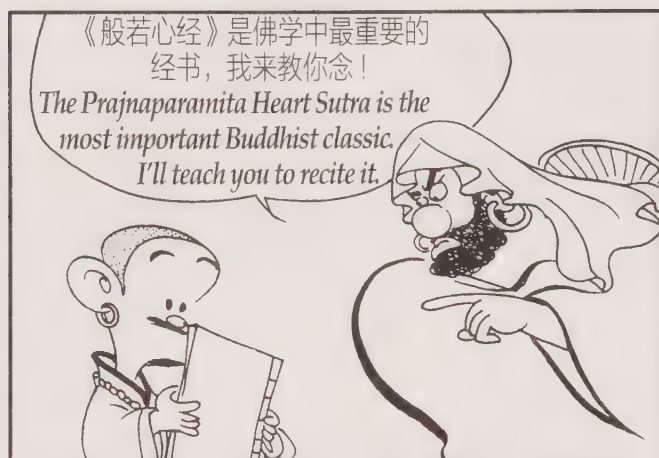


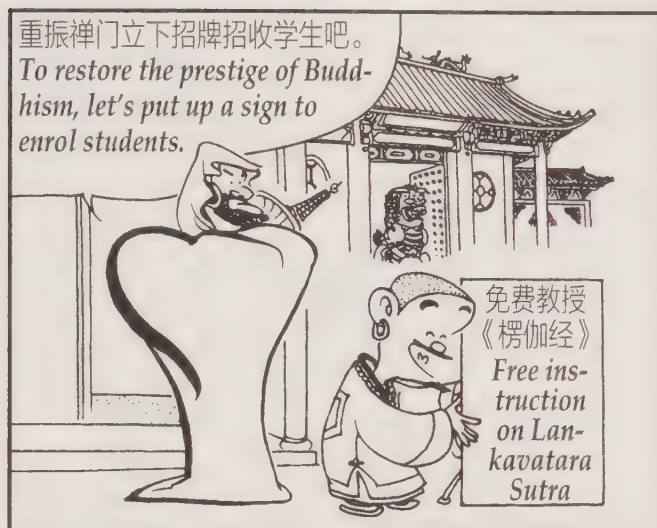
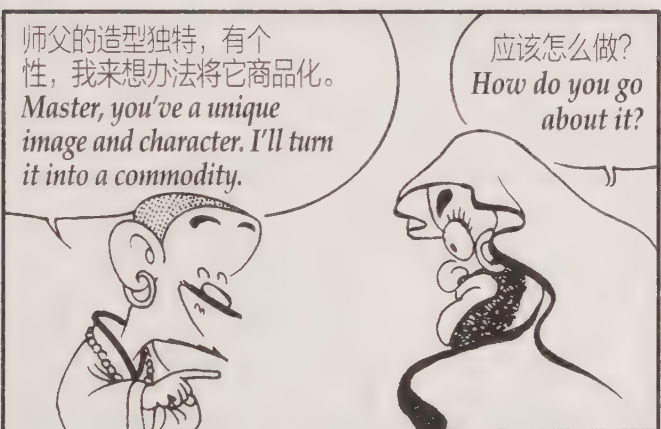
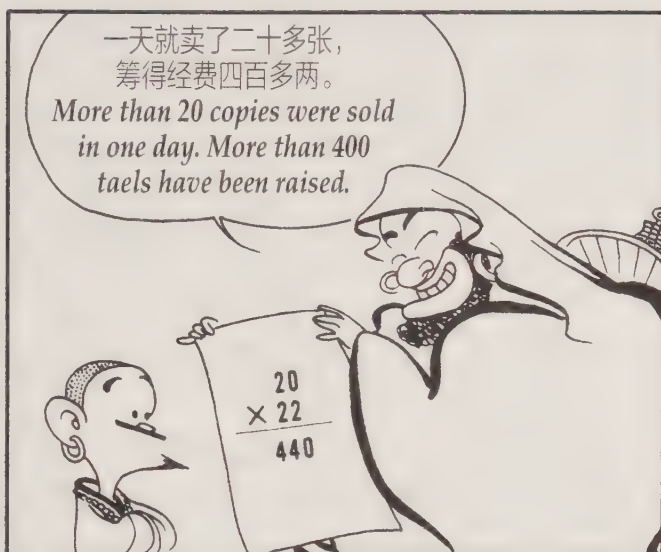


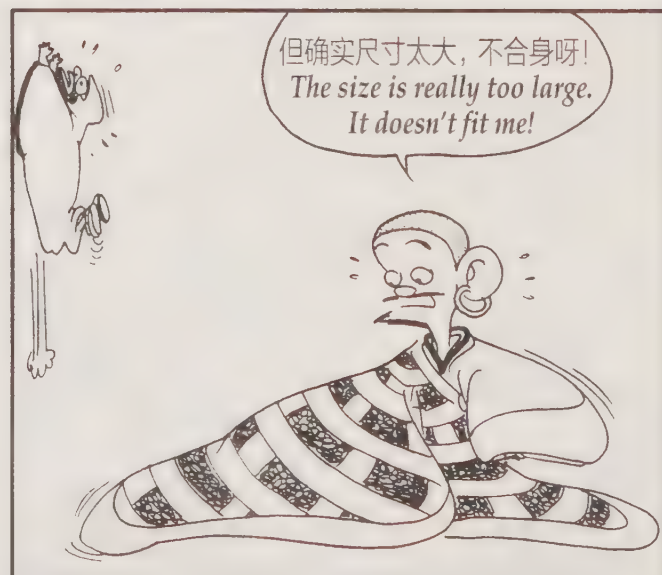
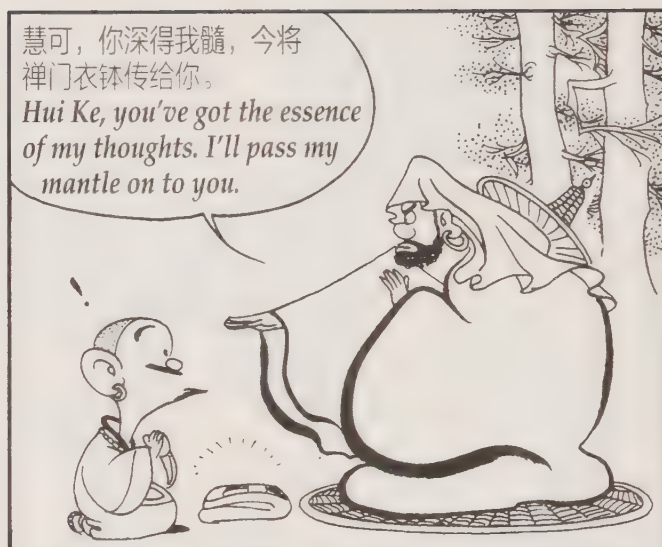
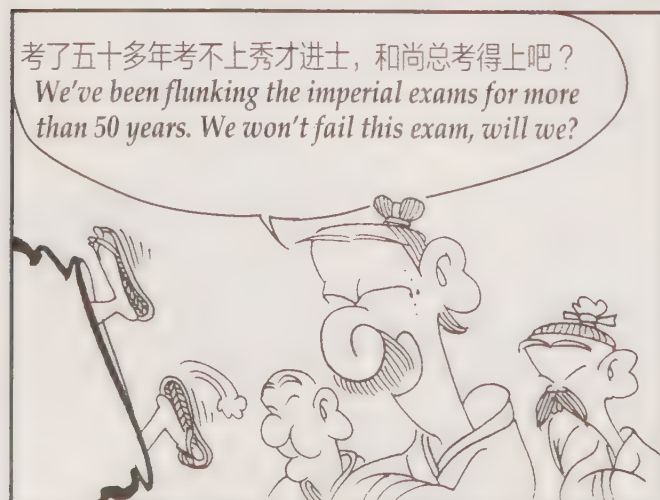
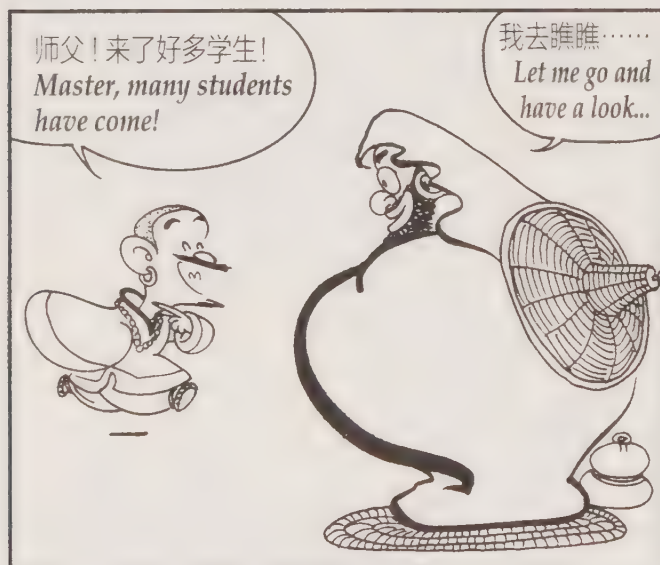


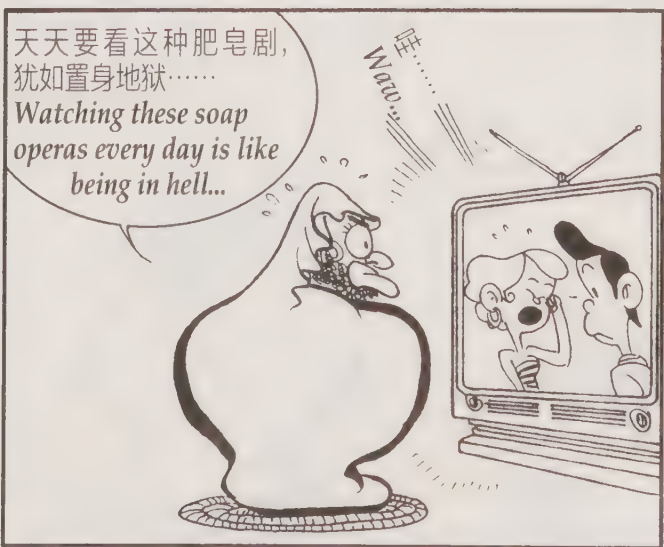
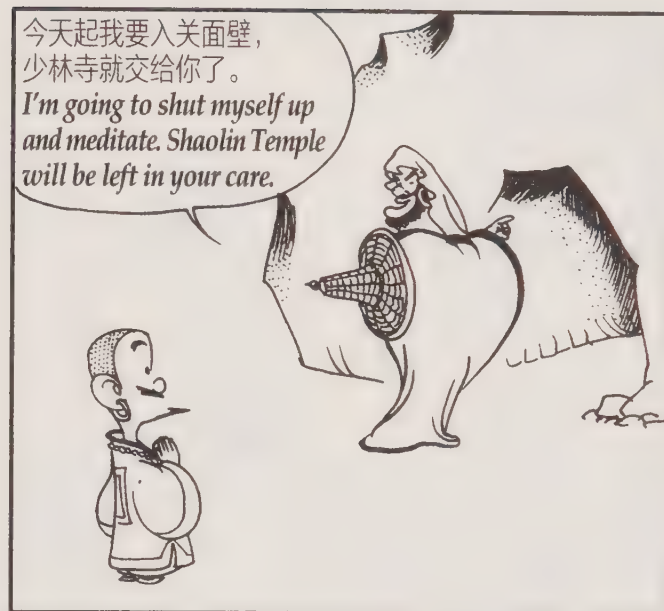
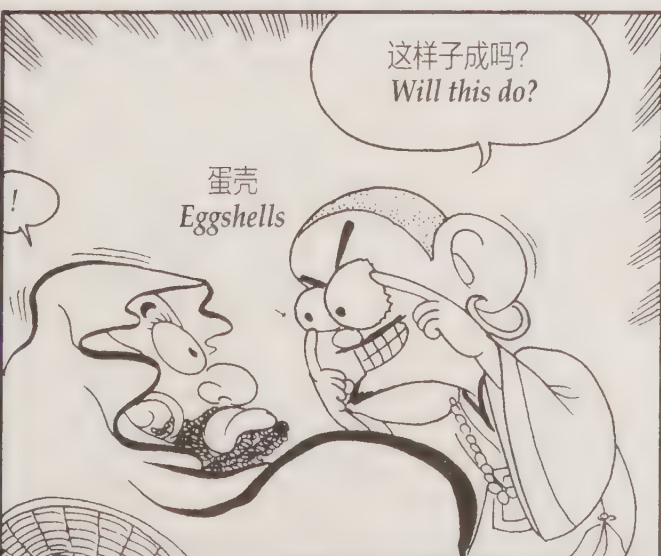
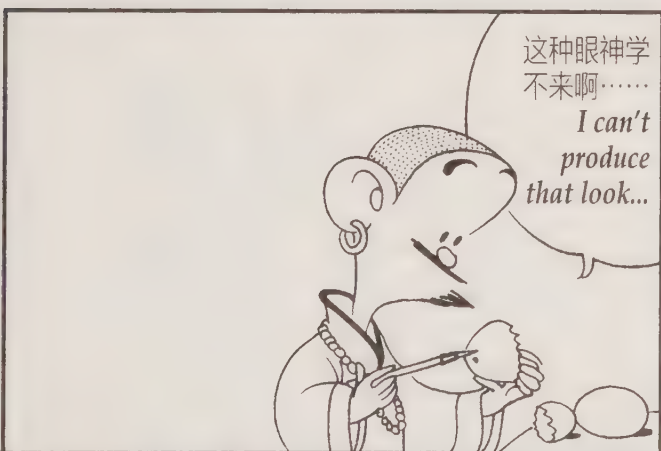
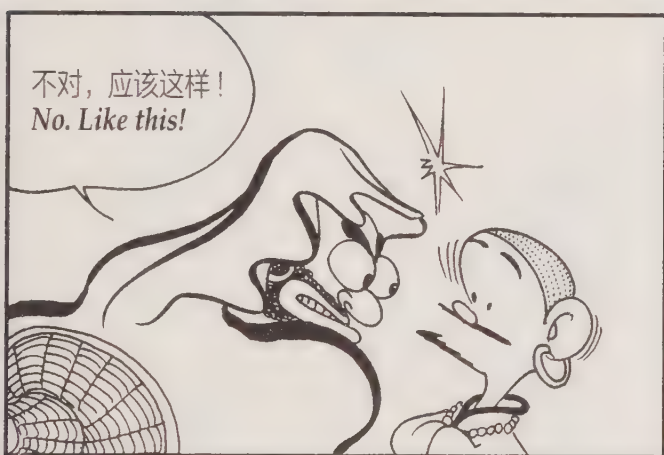
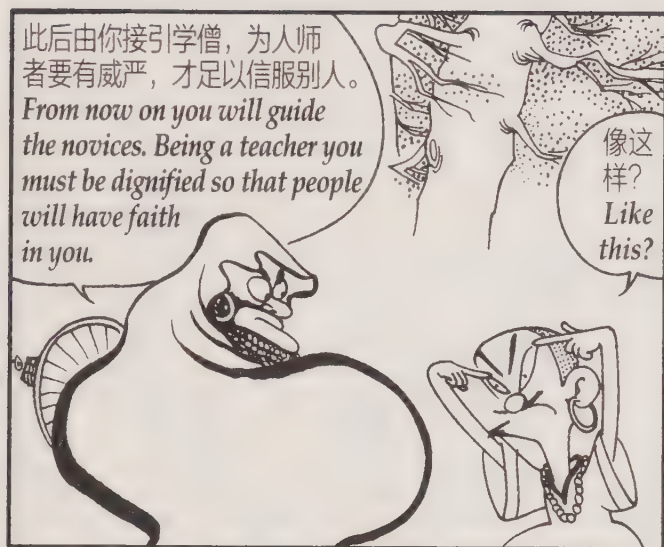
* Electrocardiogram

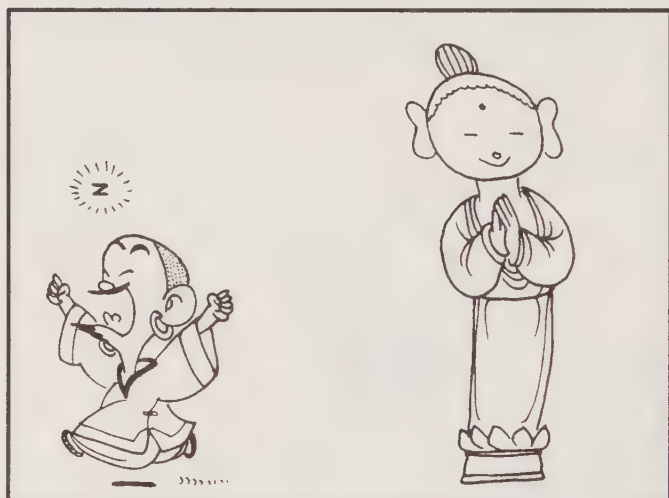
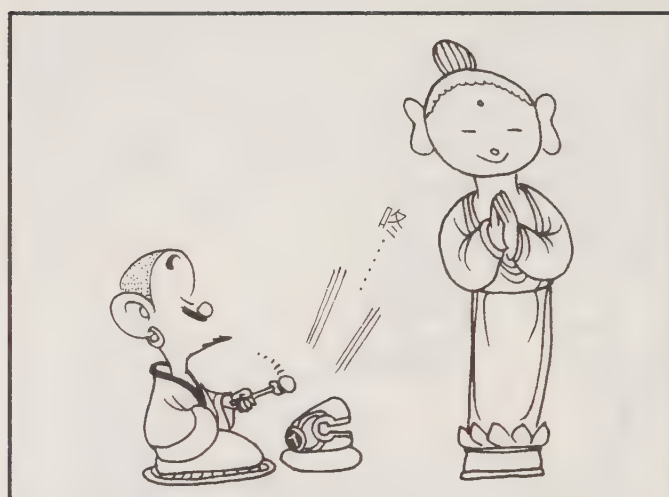
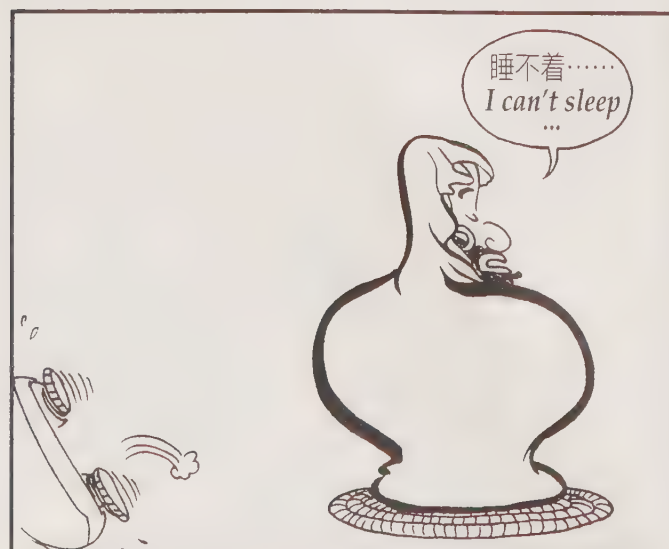
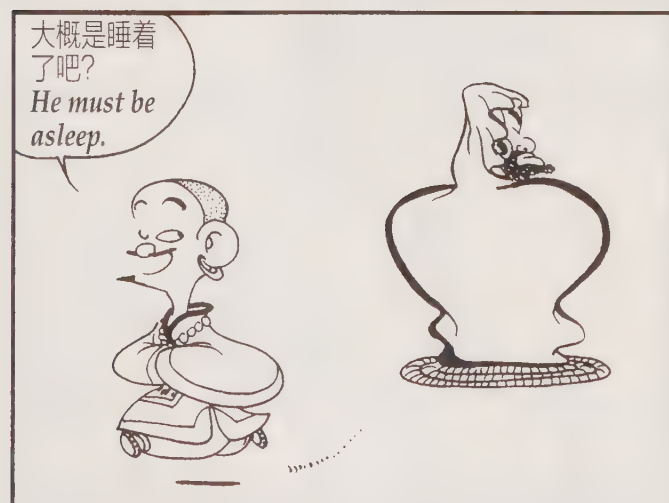
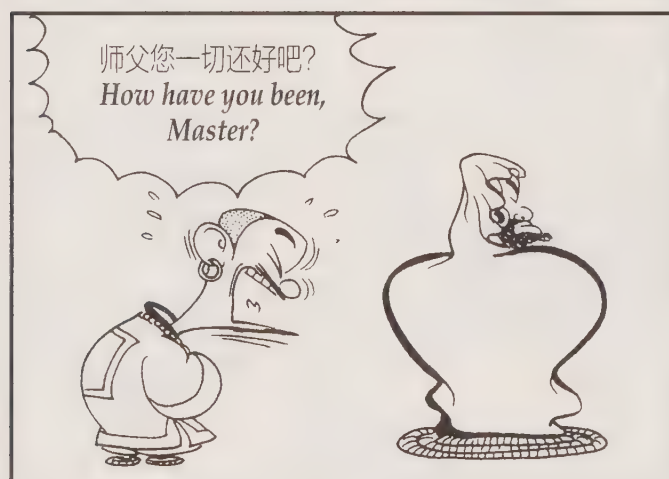
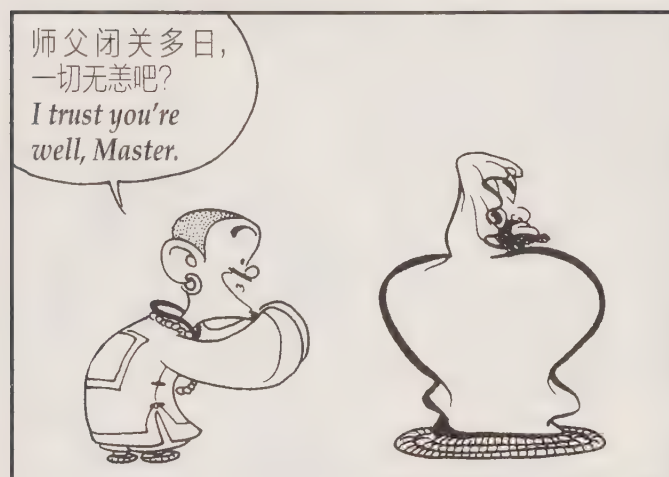


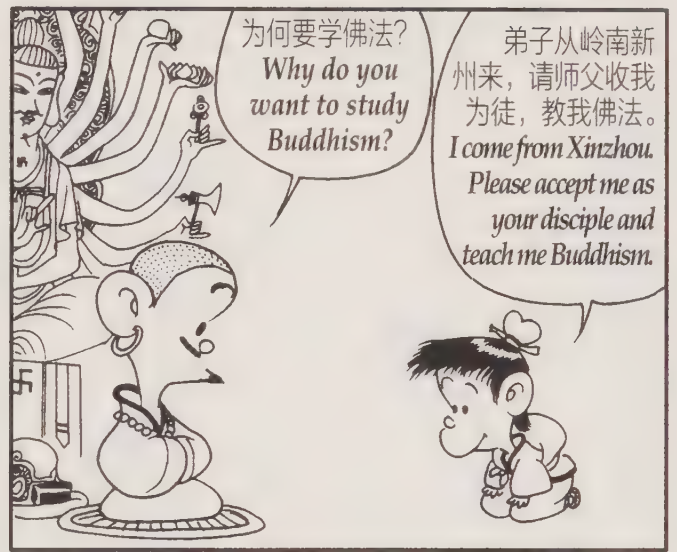
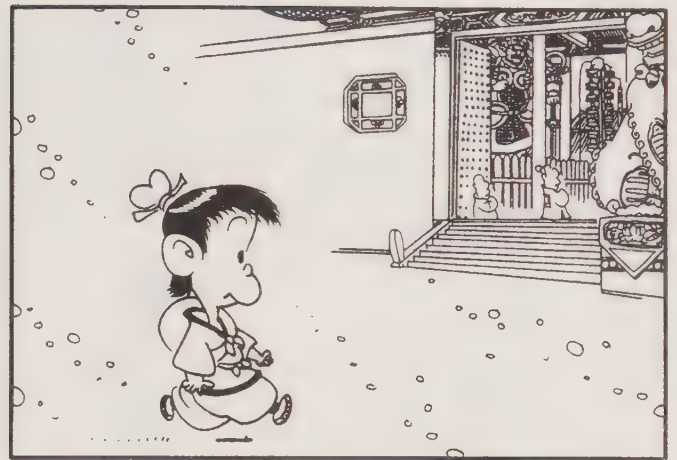
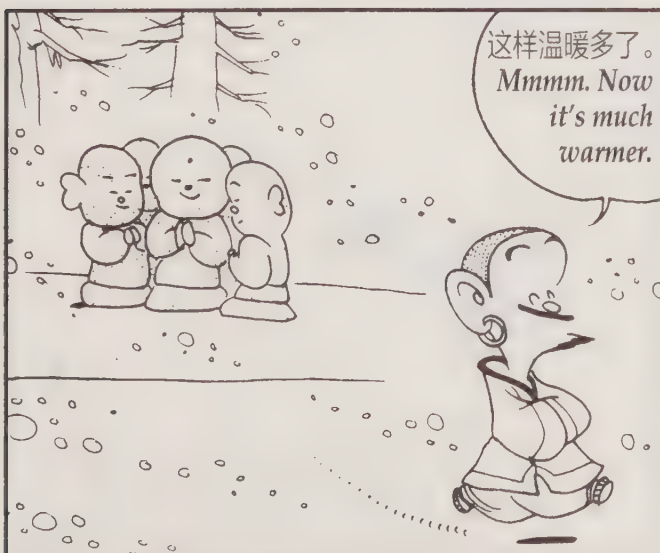
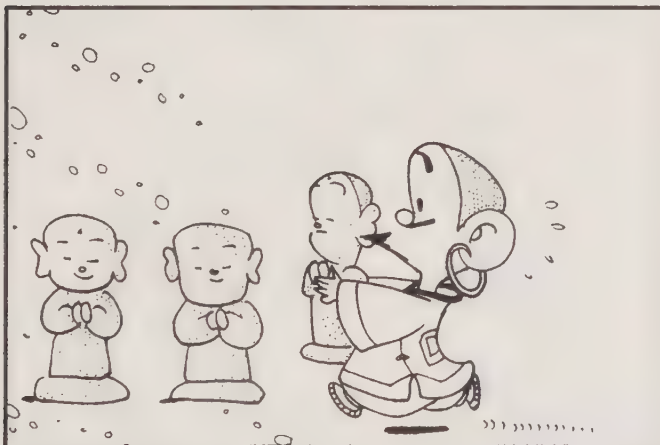
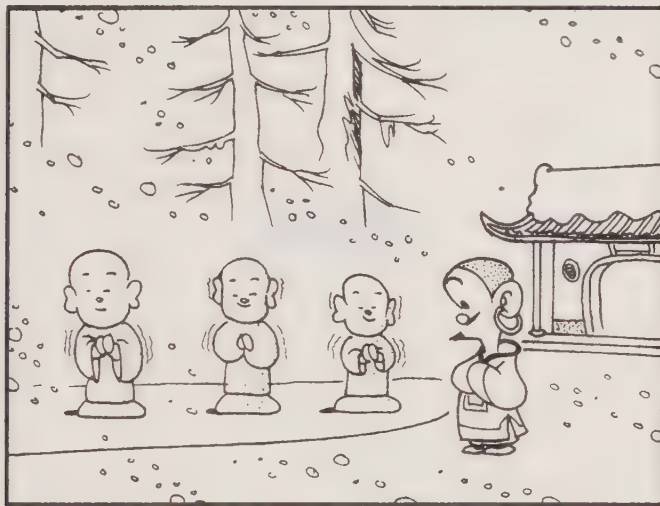




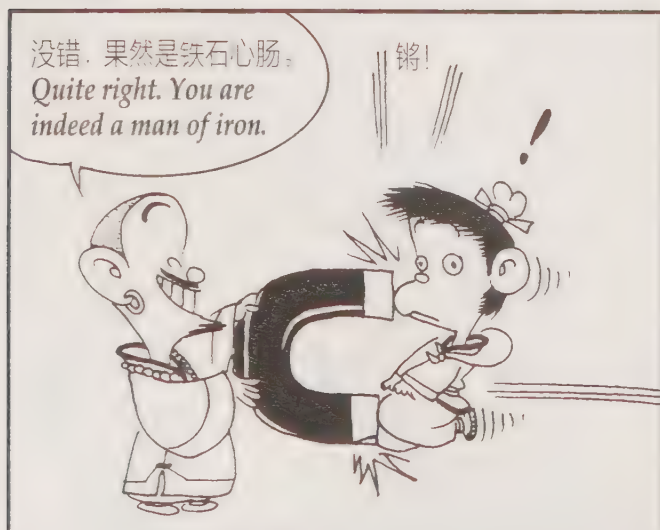
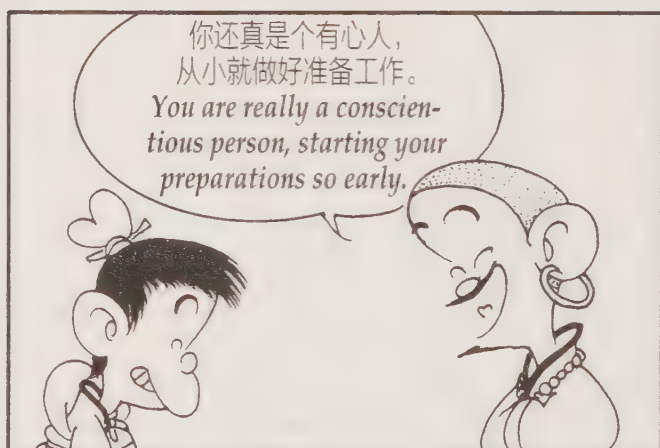
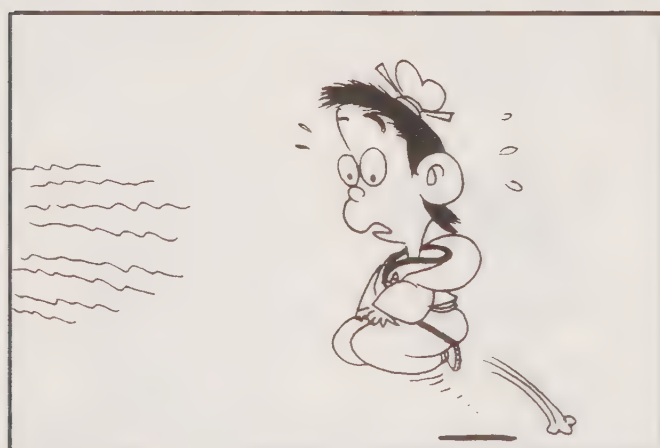
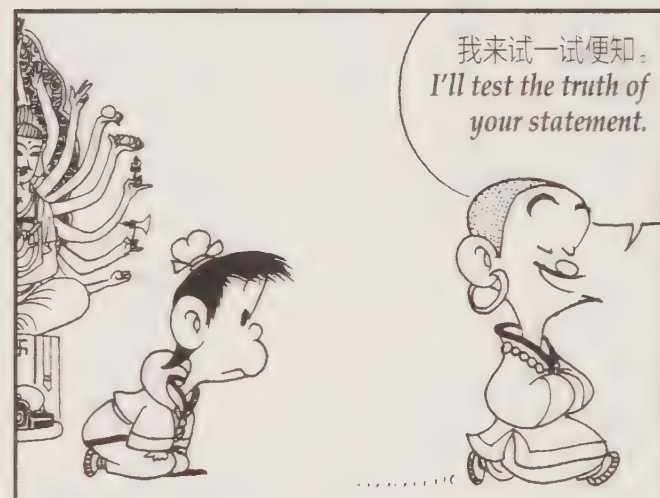
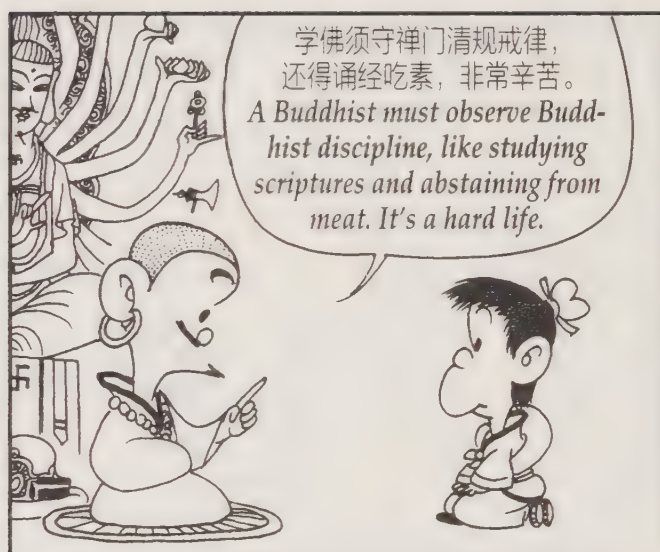


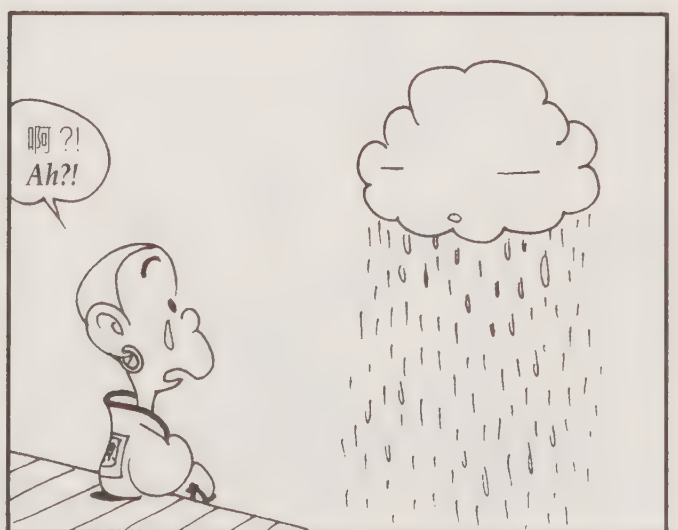
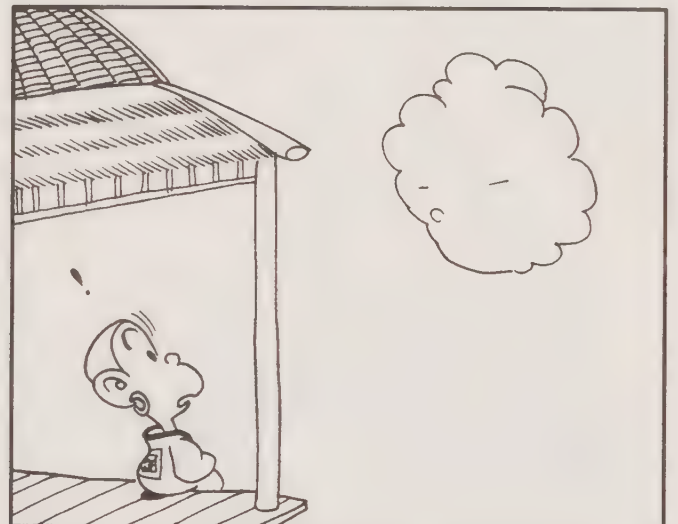
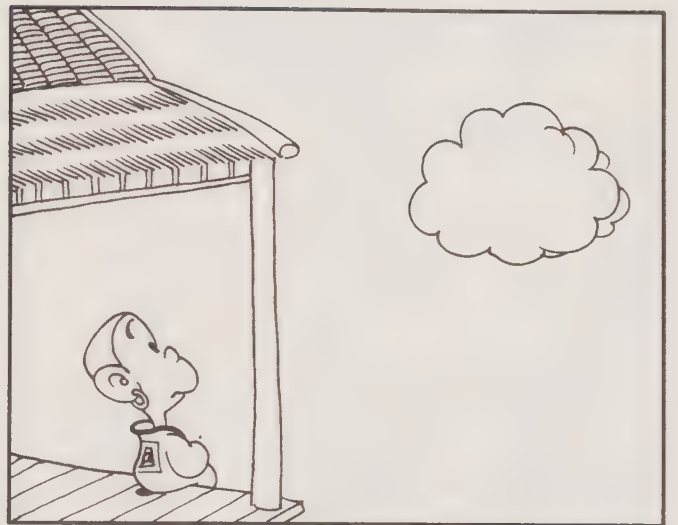
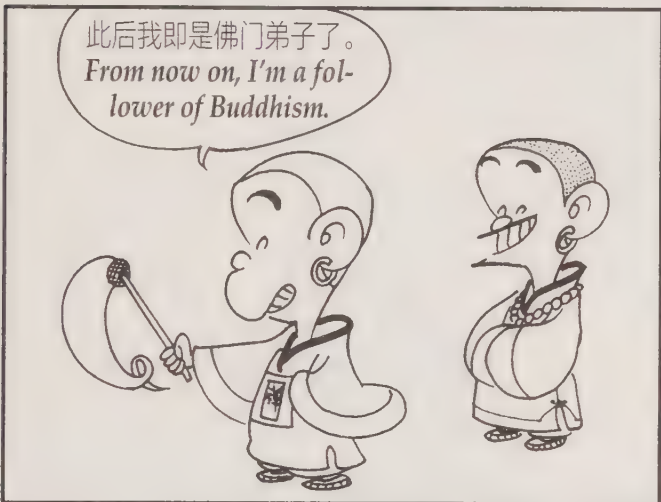
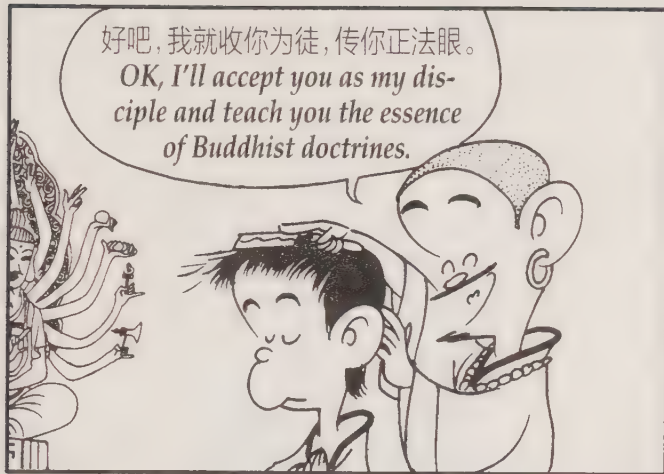


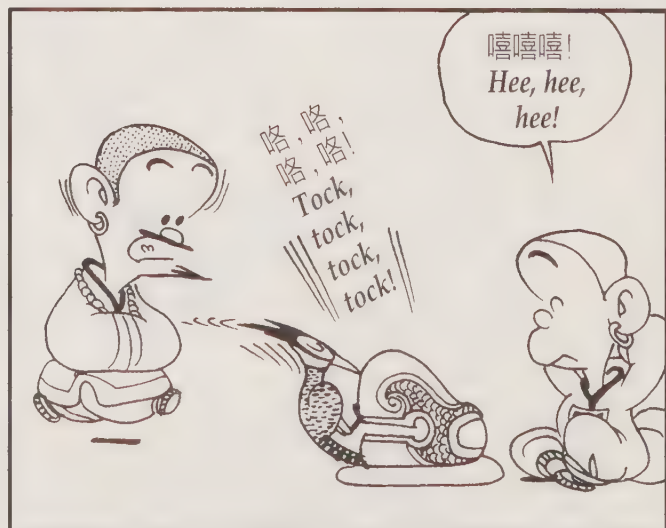
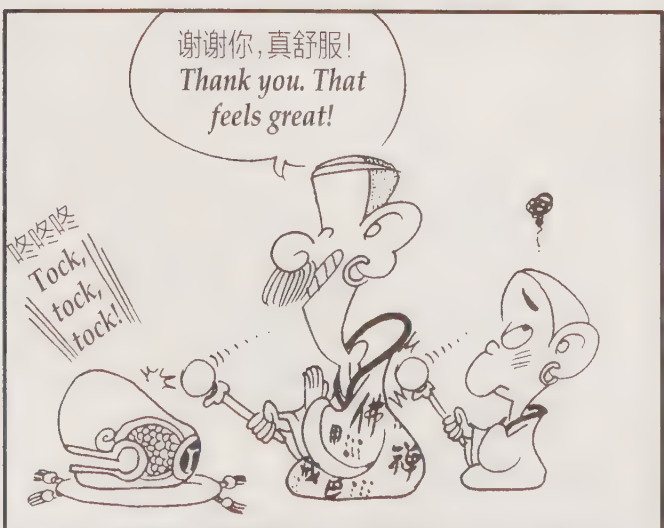
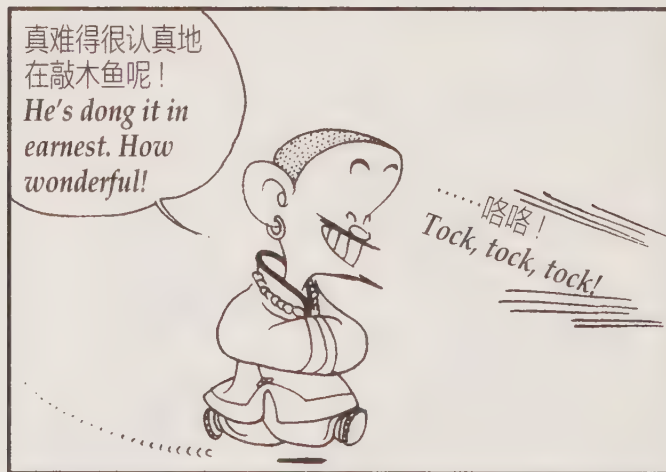
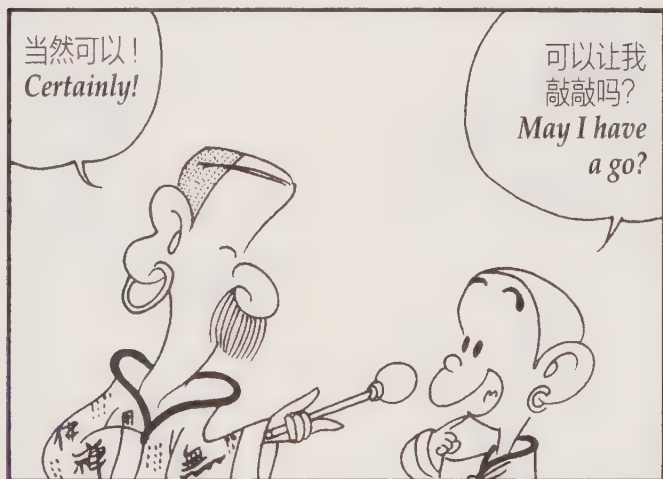
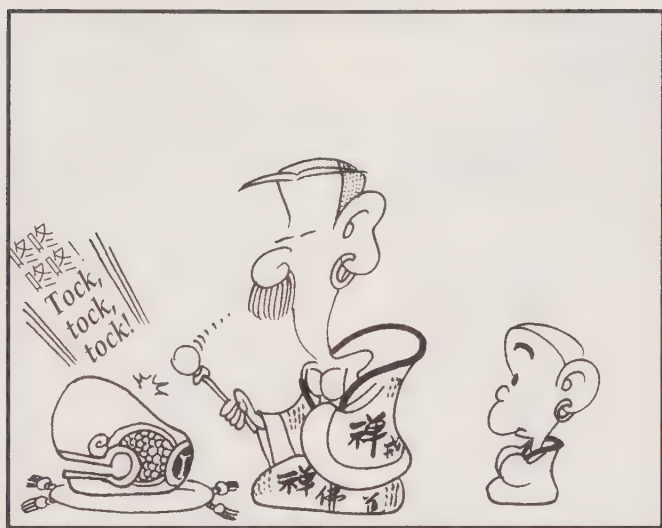


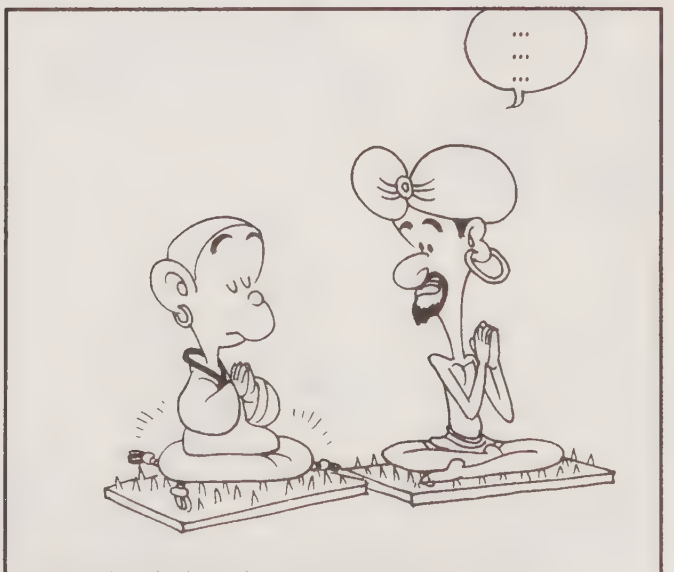
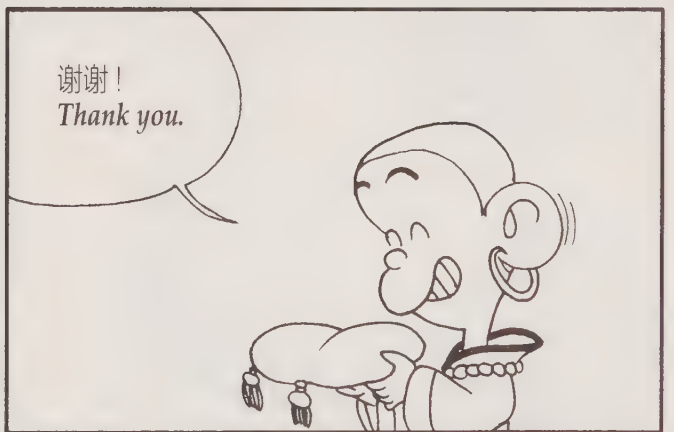
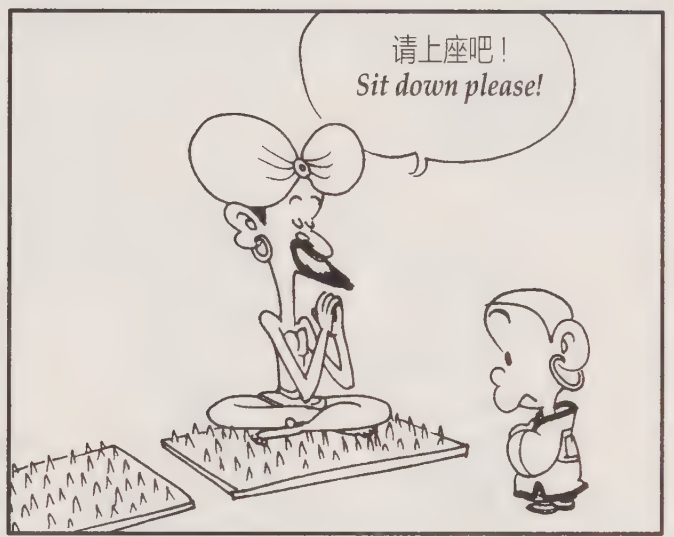
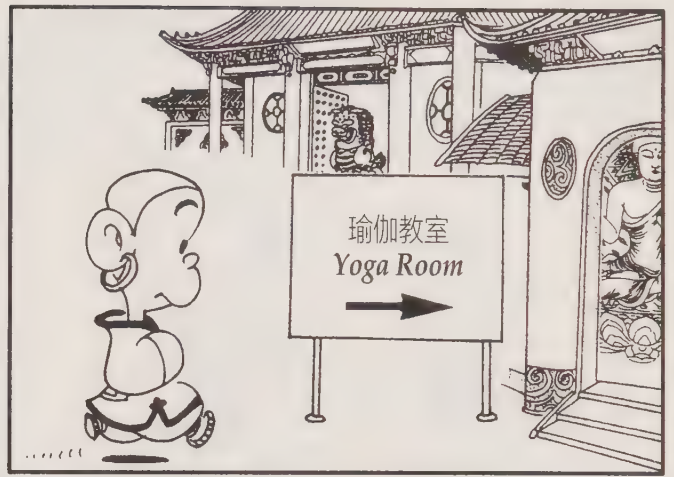
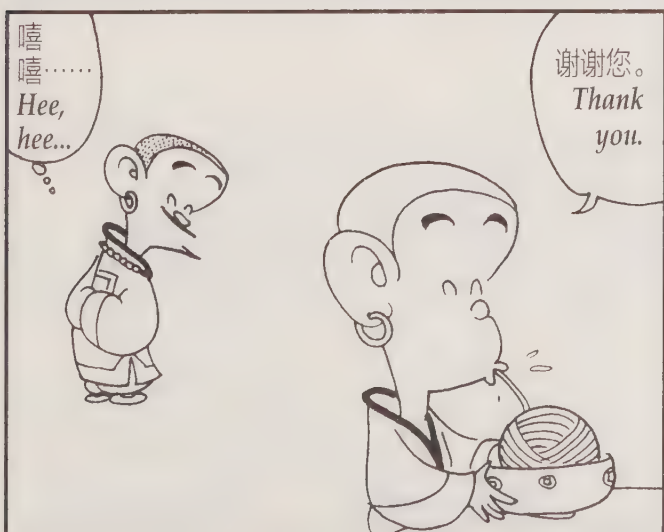
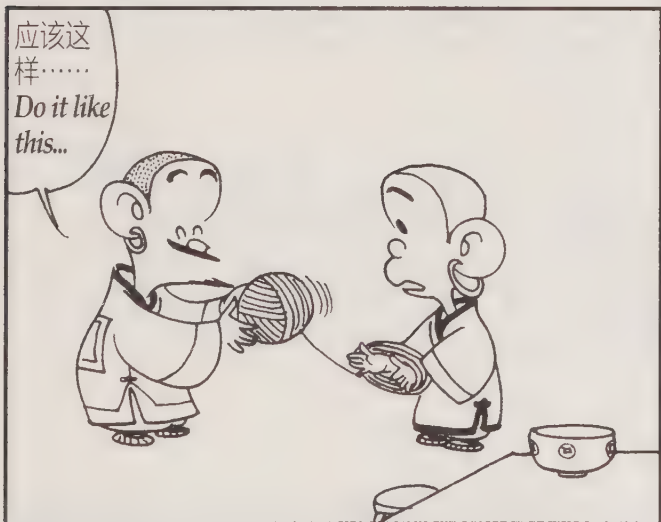
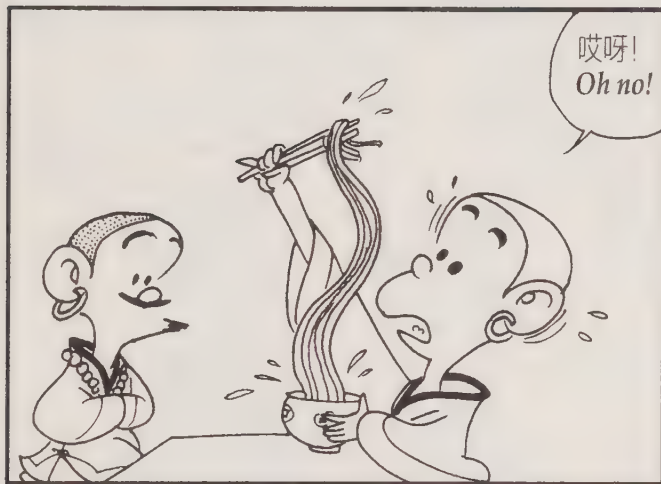
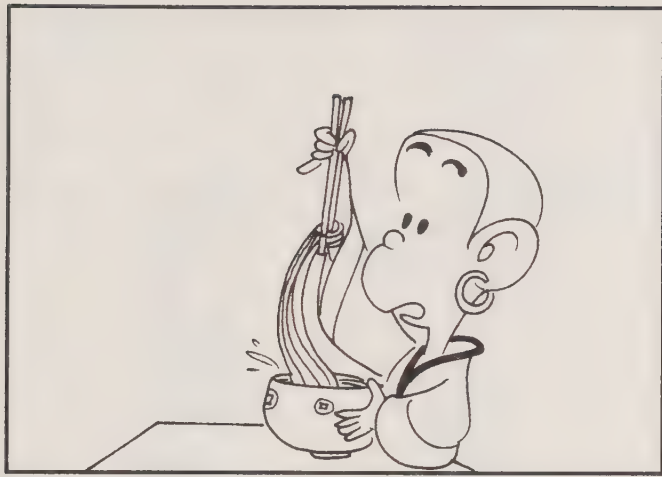


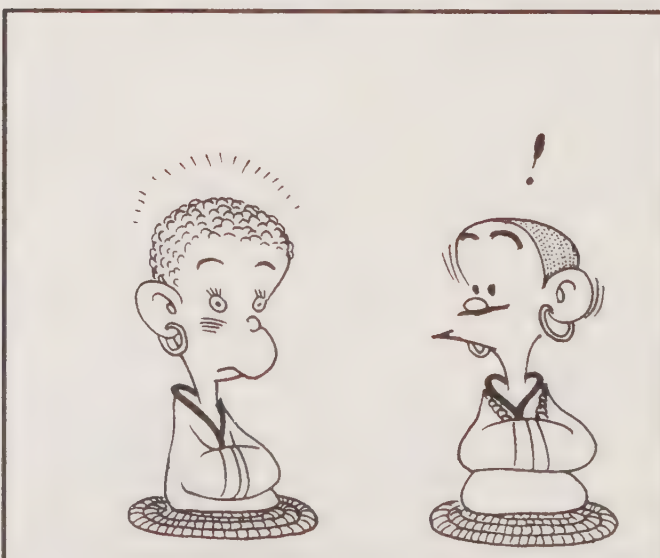
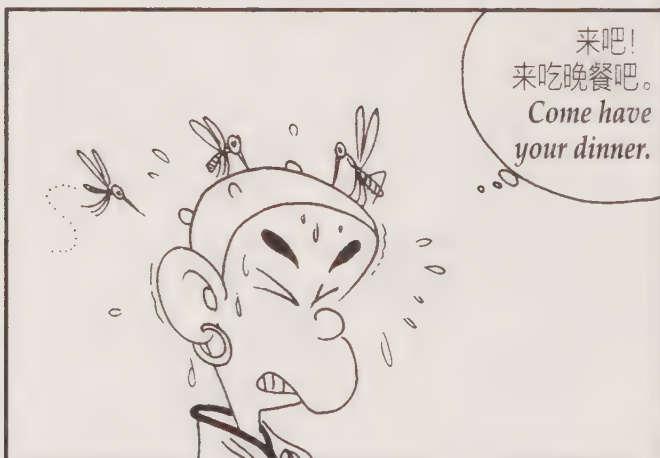
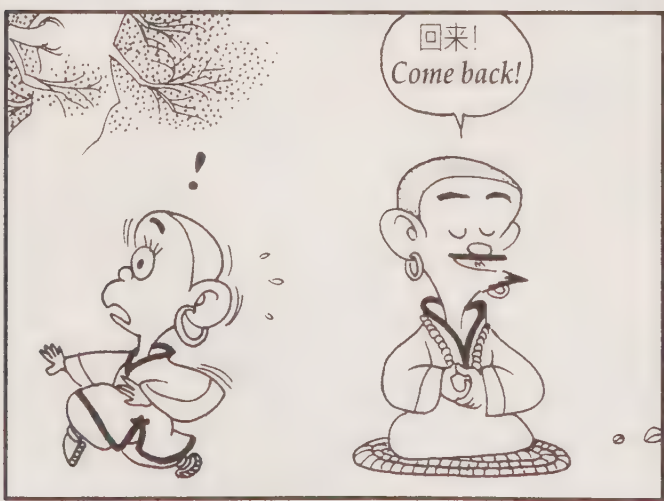
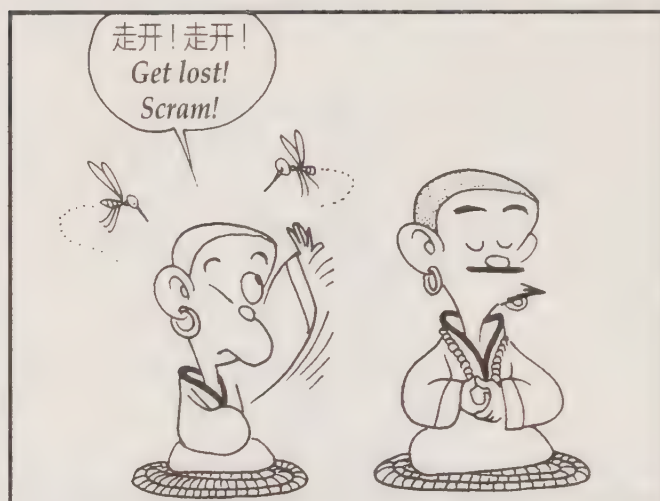
* The Chinese character for “Buddha” is made up of a basic structural part that means “Human”, and another part that looks like the mirror image of the money sign \$.











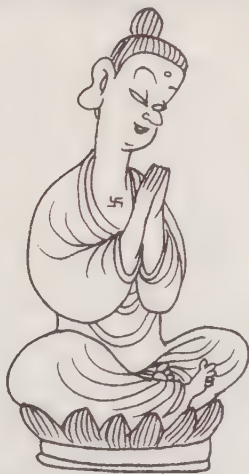
立佛站着拜……

Stand straight up when you do obeisance to a statue of a standing Buddha...



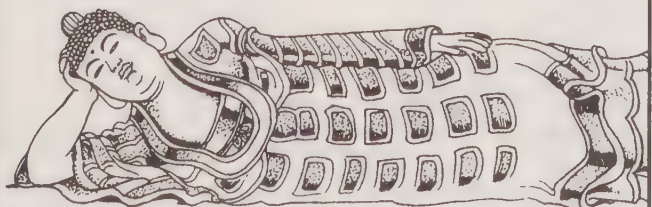
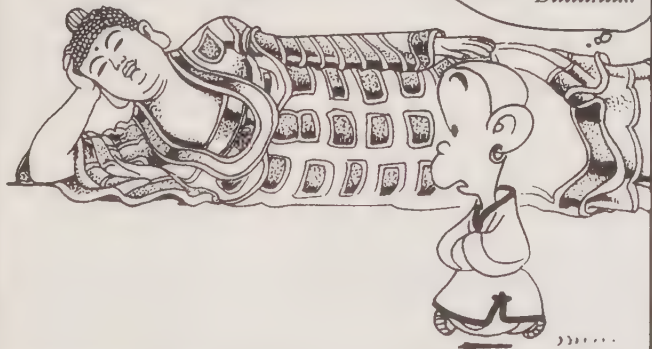
坐佛坐着拜……

Sit down when you do obeisance to a sitting Buddha...

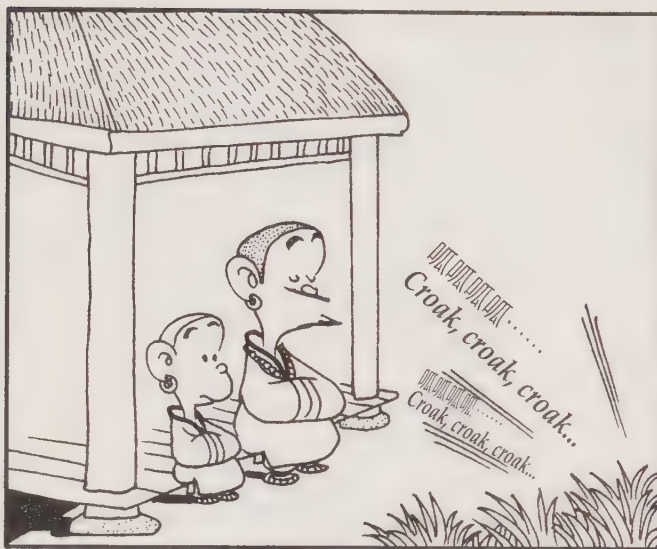


卧佛……

When it's a sleeping Buddha...



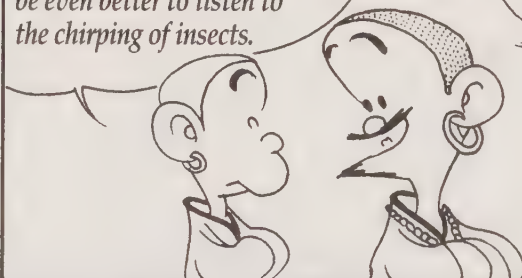
当然是卧着拜。
Of course you lie down too.



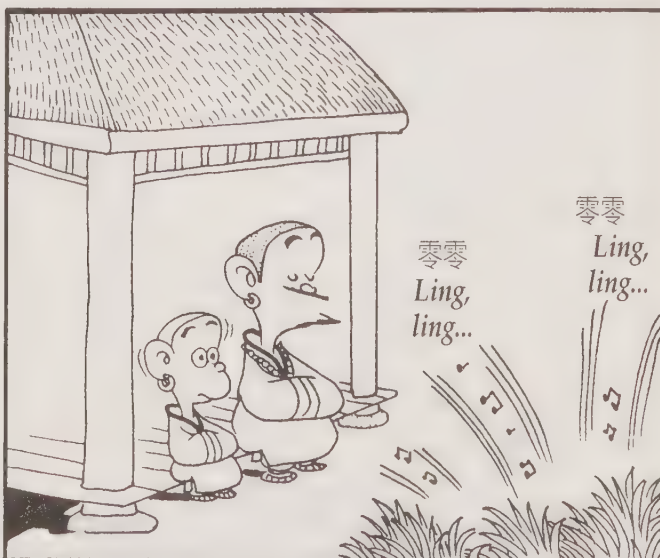
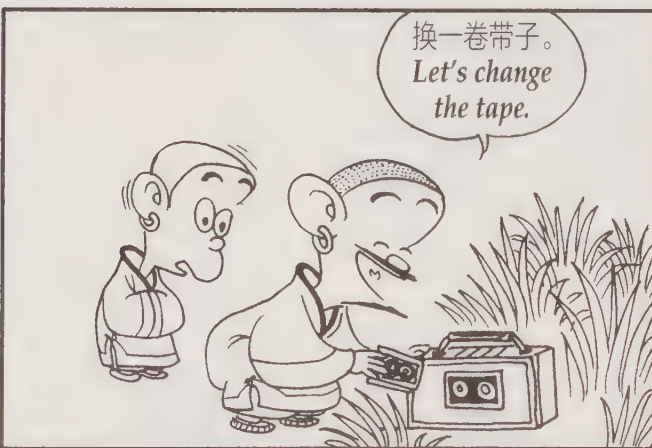
夜听蛙声是不错，若是听虫声将更美。

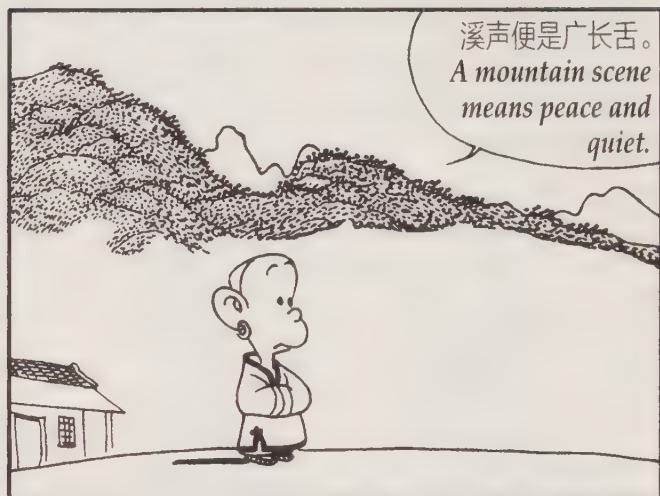
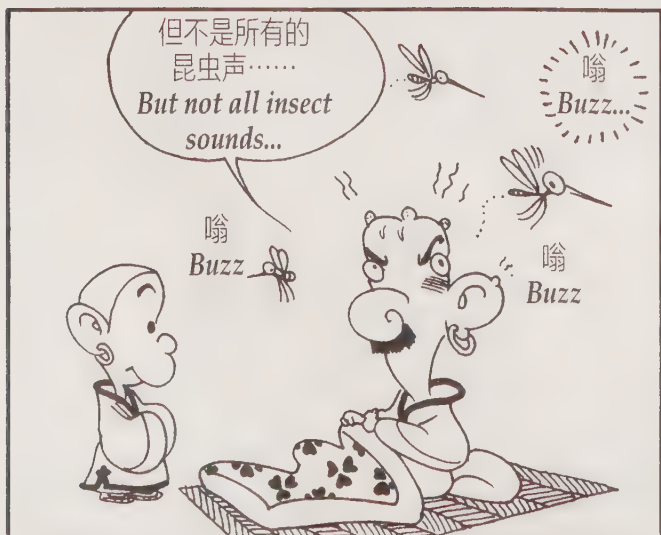
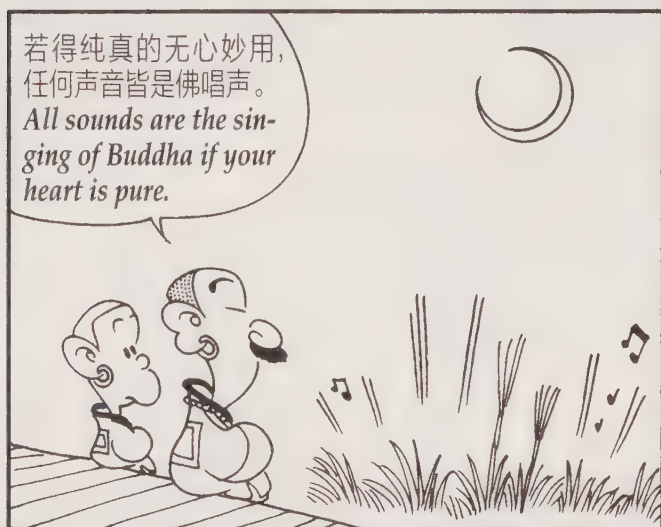
Hearing the croaking of frogs at night is not bad, but it would be even better to listen to the chirping of insects.

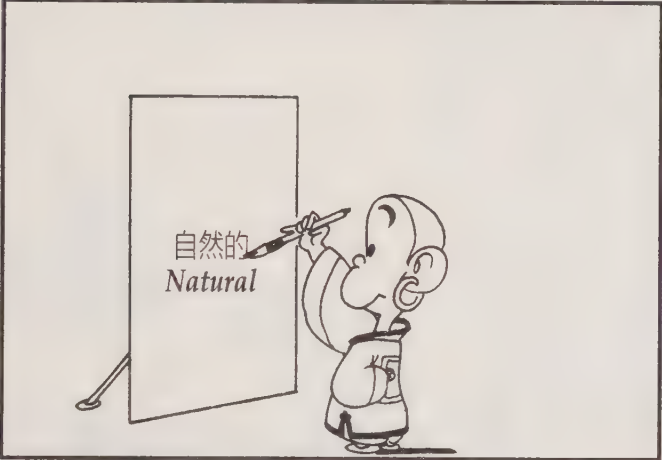
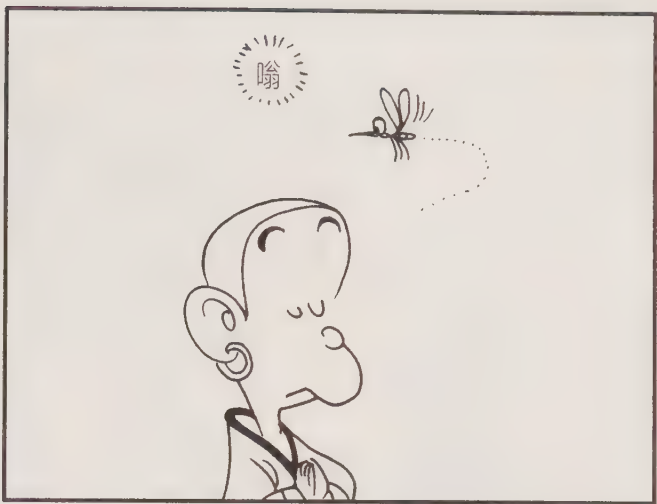
没问题！
No problem!

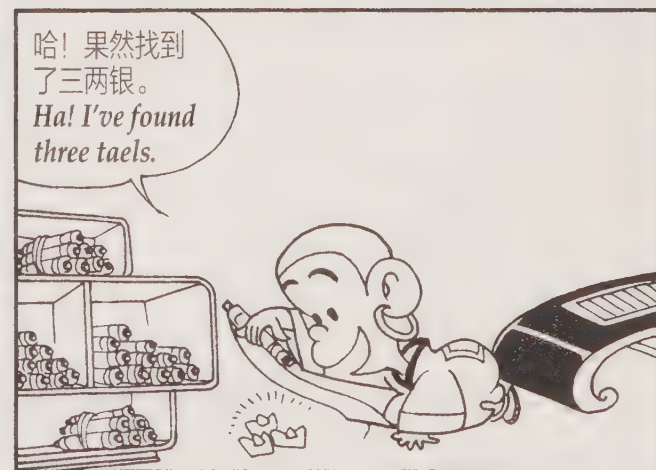
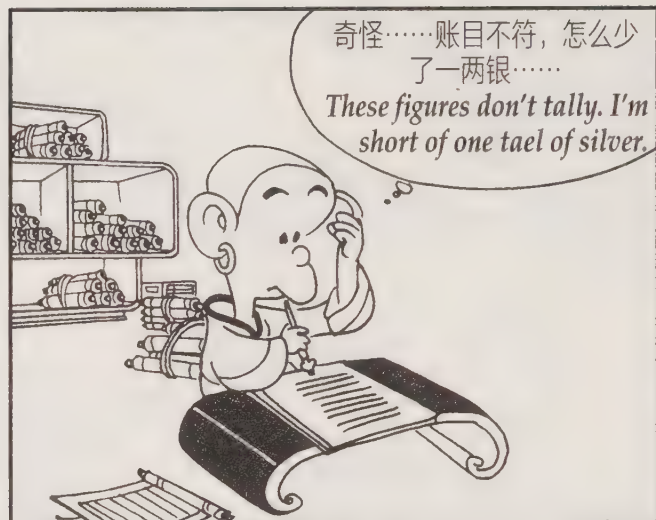
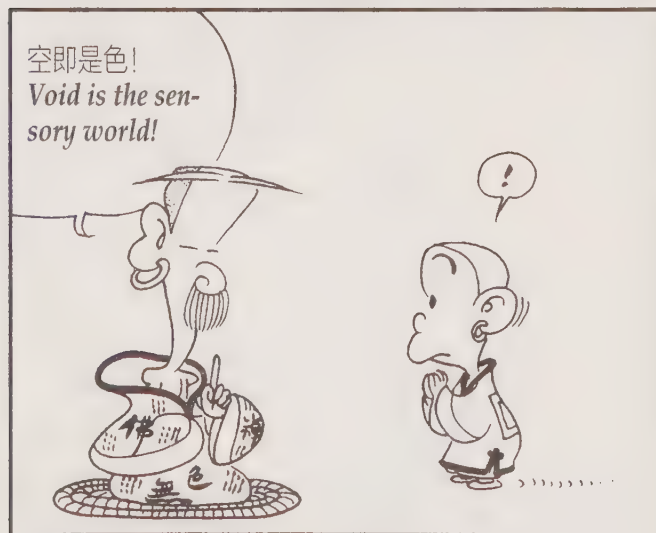
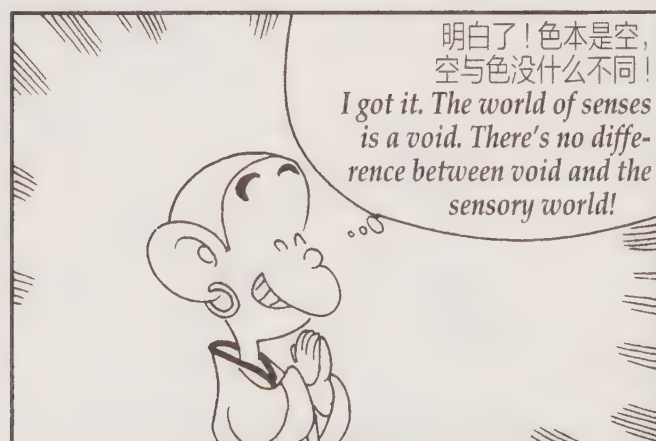
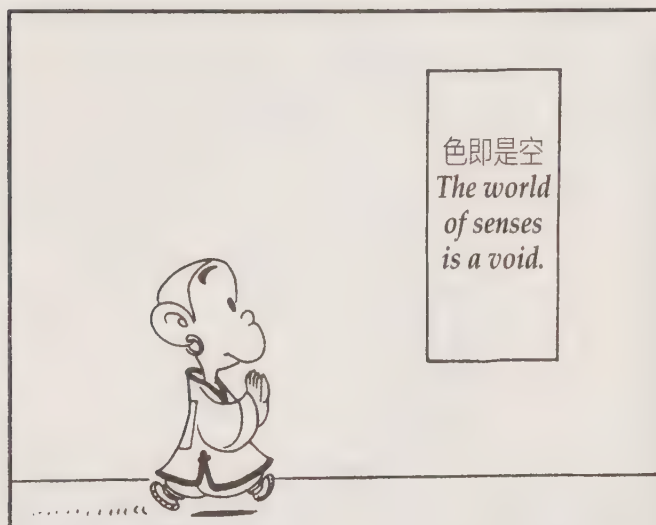


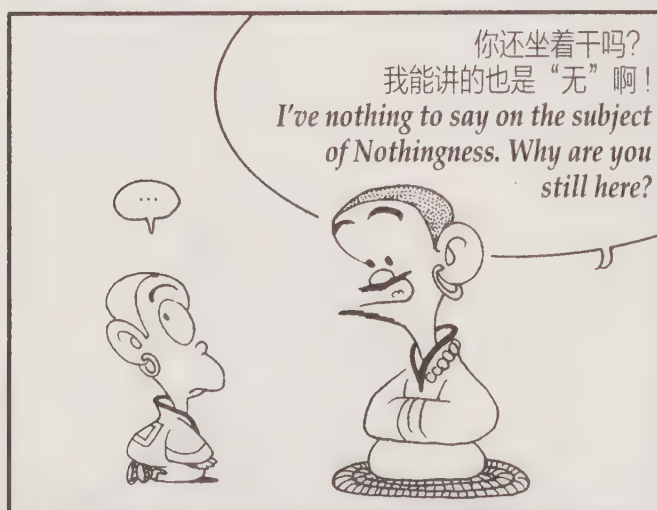
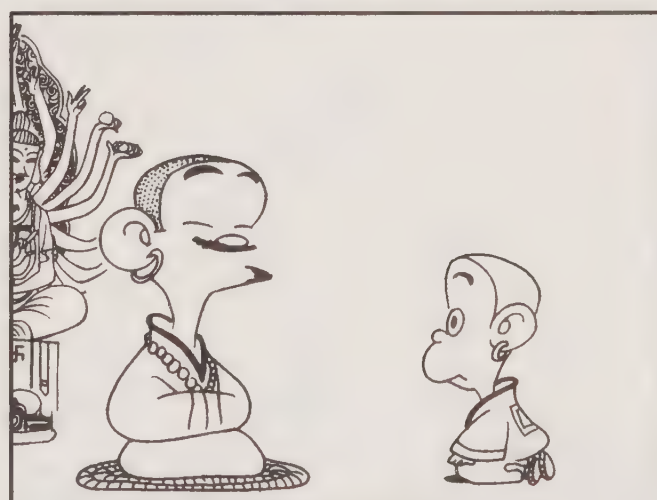
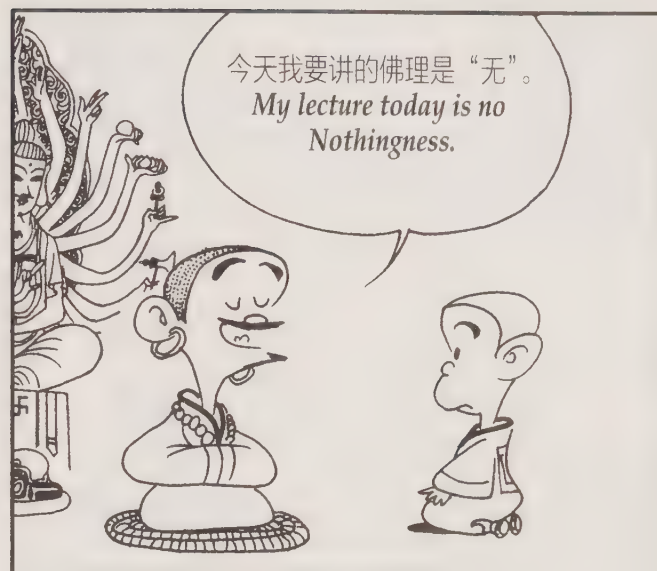
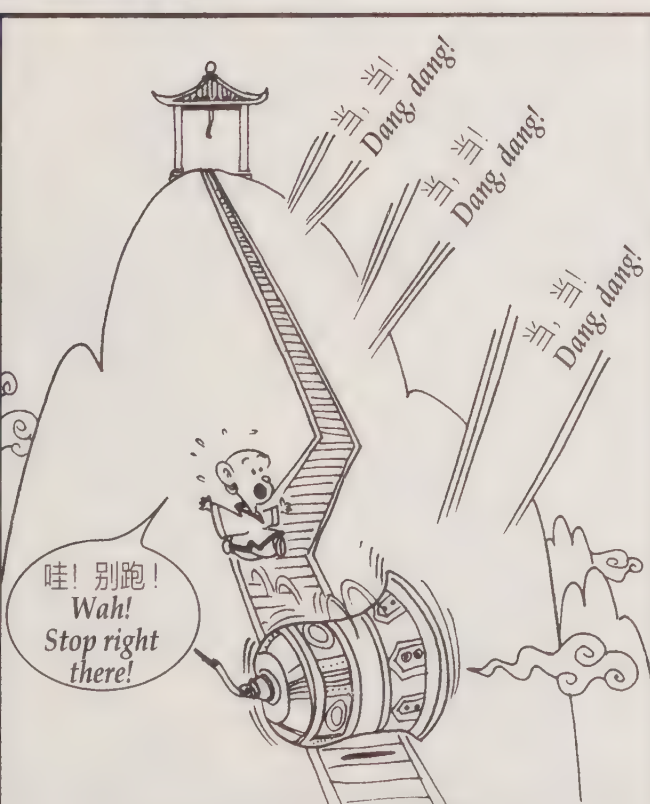
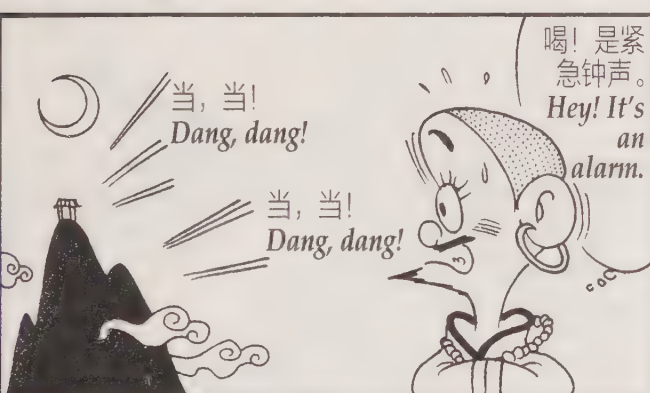
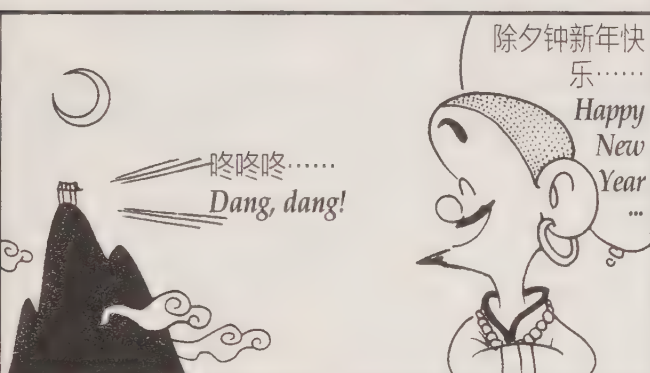
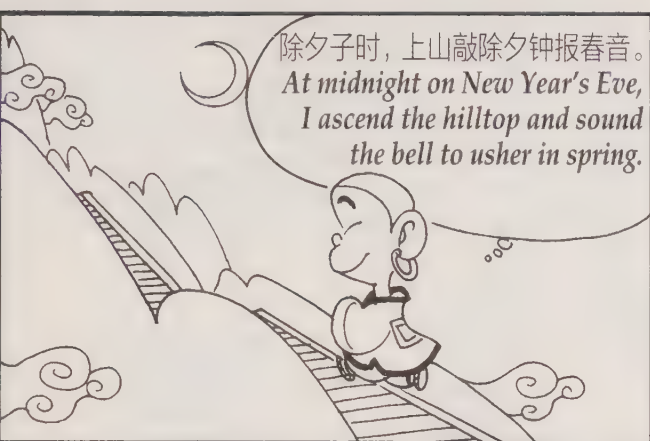
换一卷带子。
Let's change the tape.

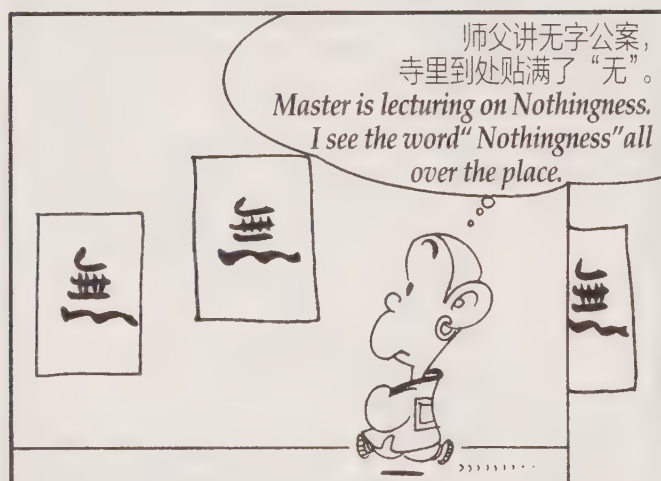
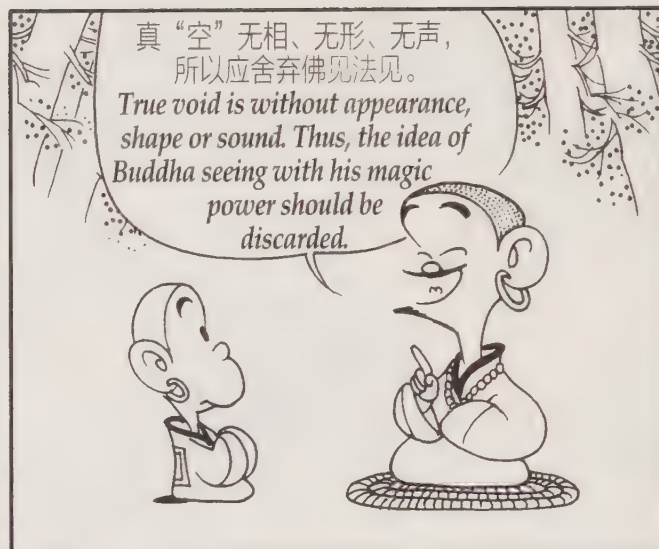


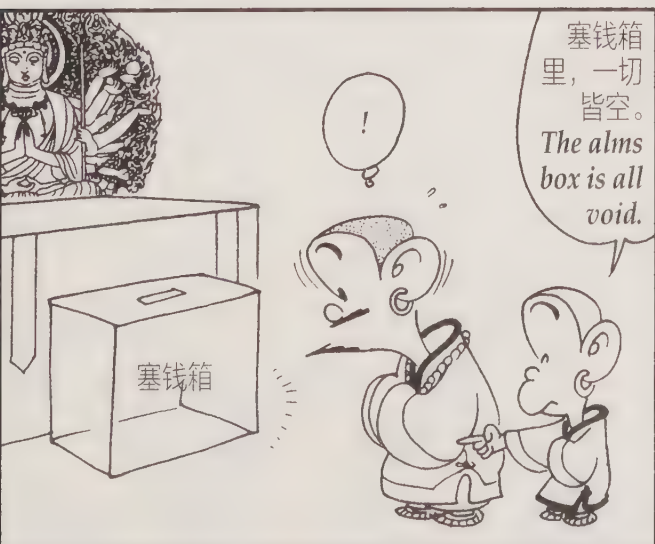
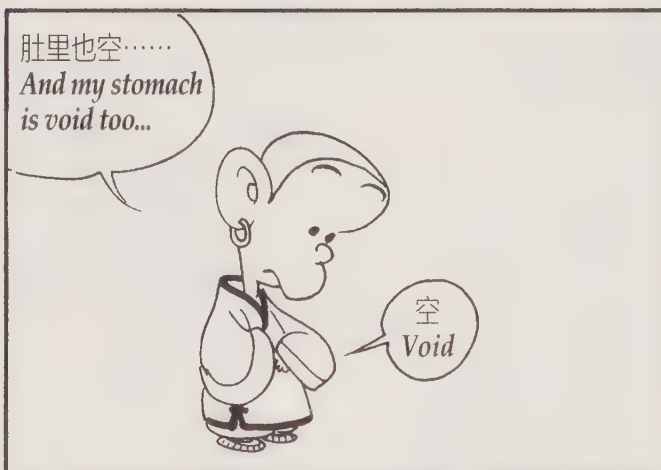
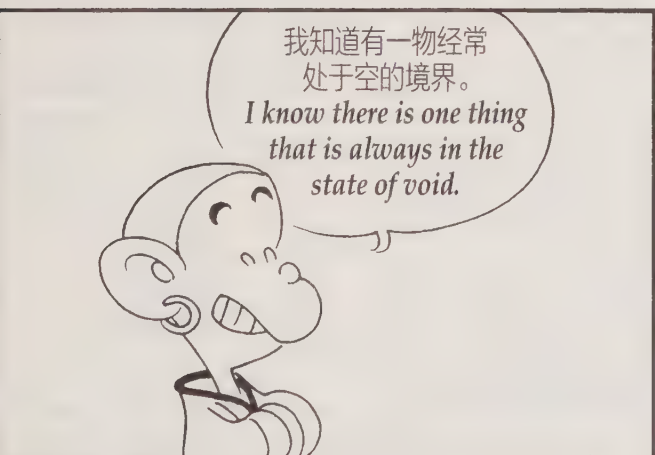
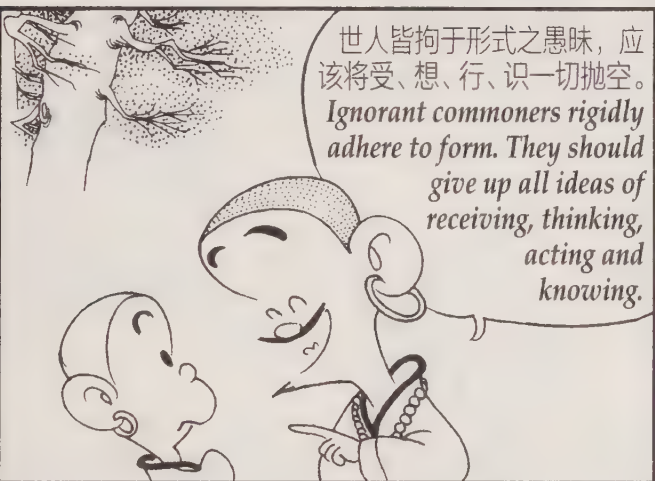
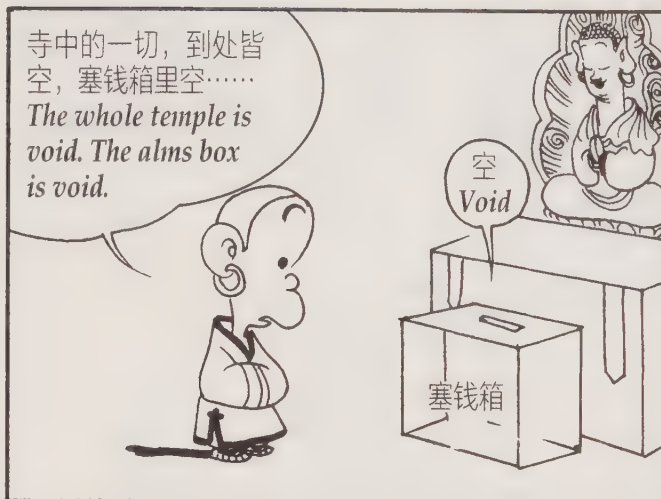




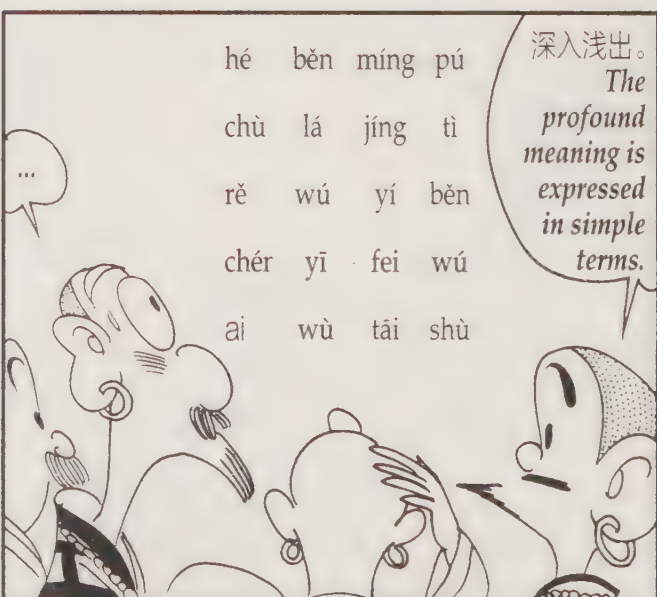
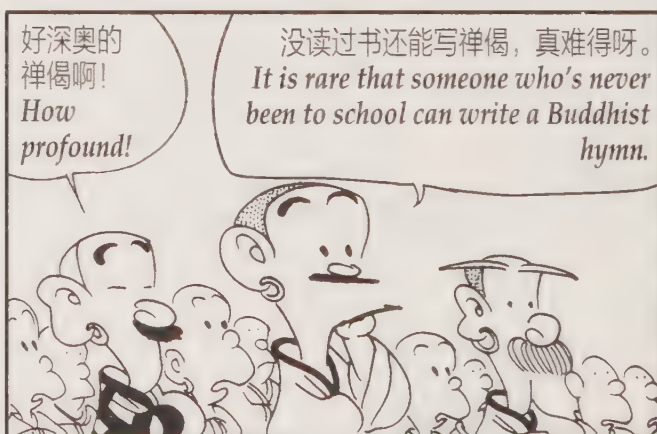
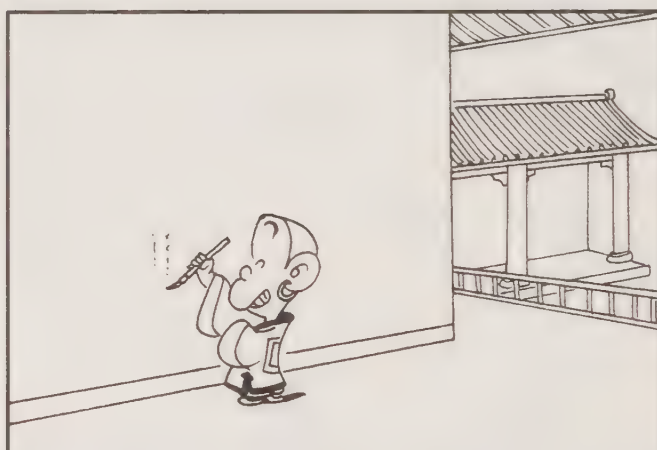
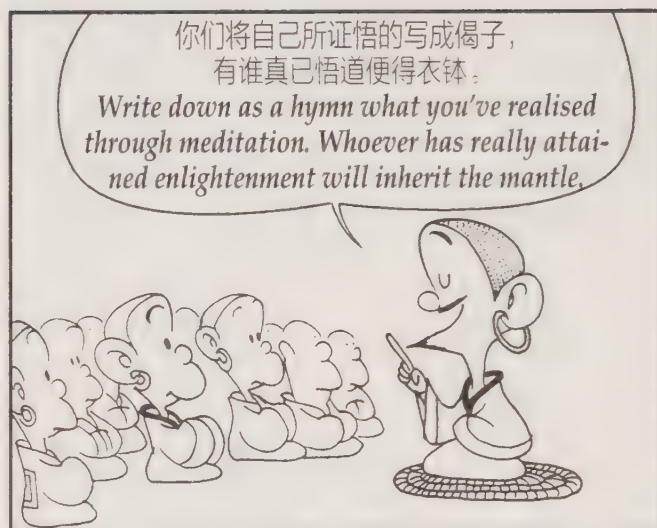
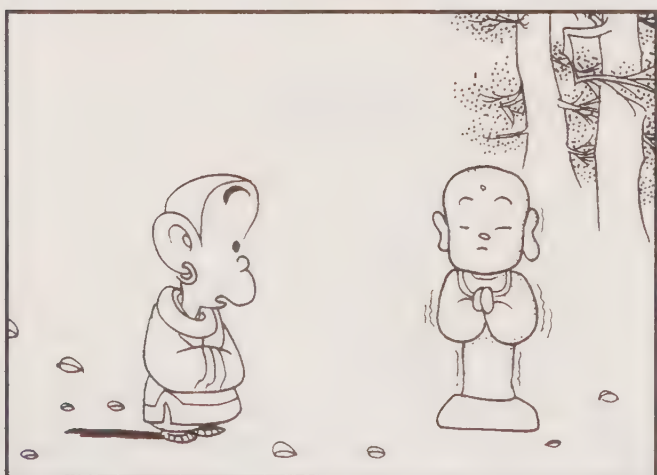




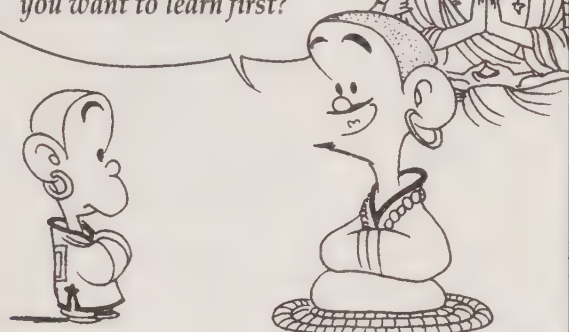




* Here the author makes a pun with the Chinese character 空. When pronounced in the first tone, it means empty or void, but when pronounced in the fourth tone, it means free.

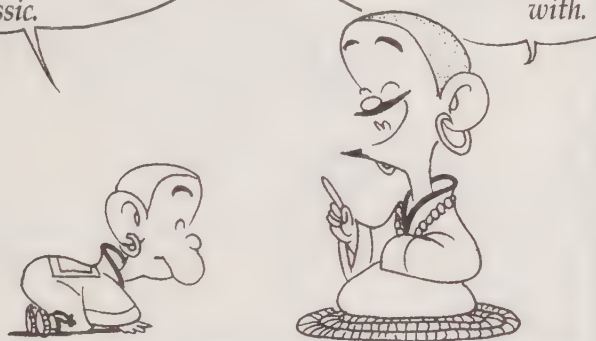


从此你将承传少林衣钵，我会将少林武学全传给你，你想先学什么？
Now you will inherit the mantle of Shaolin. I will teach you everything about Shaolin martial arts. What do you want to learn first?

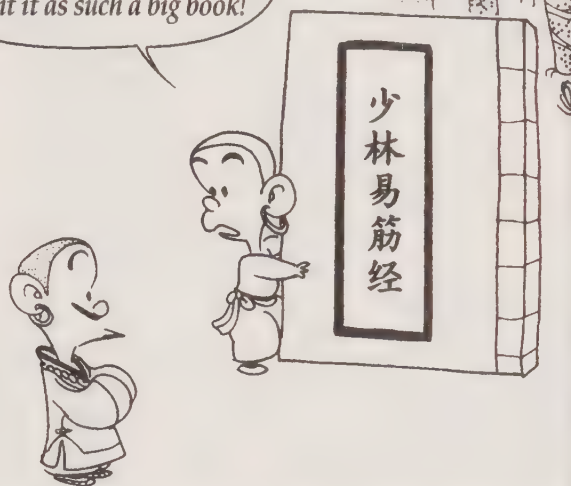


我想先练少林第一巨著！《少林易筋经》！
I want to work on the greatest work of Shaolin, the Muscle Change Classic.

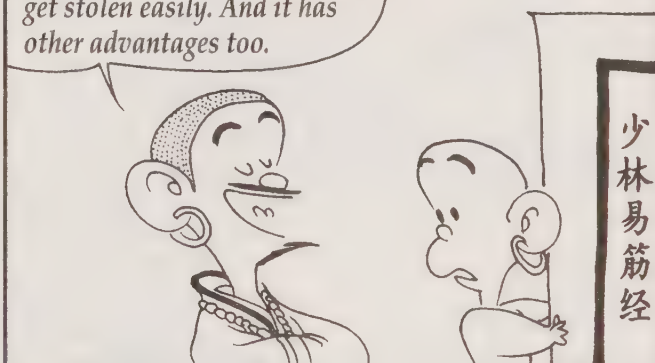
选得好，只怕你底子太弱，承担不起这巨著。
Good! But I'm afraid you lack the physical condition to begin with.



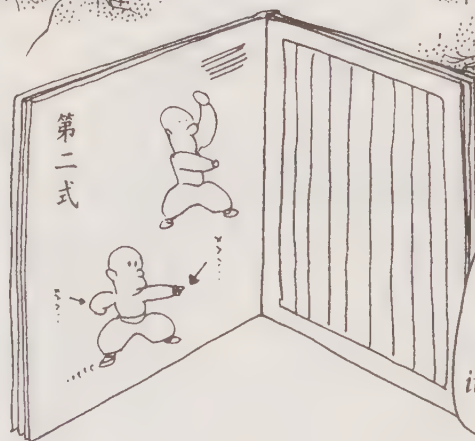
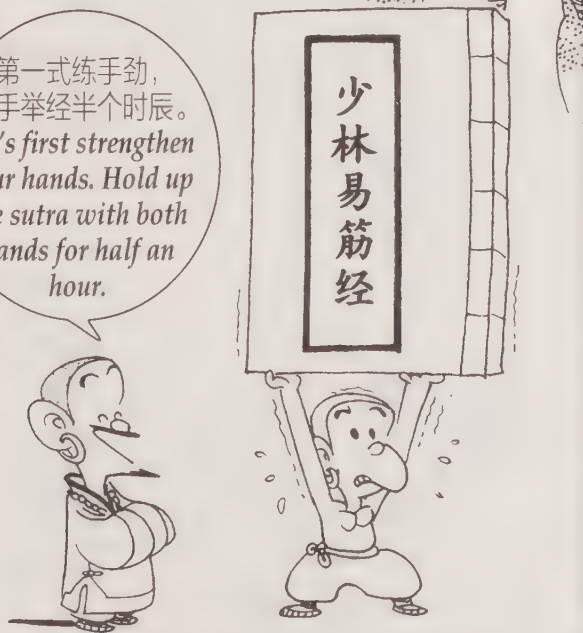
纵算是武学巨著，也不需要编成这么大本书啊！
Though it's the greatest Shaolin classic, it's unnecessary to print it as such a big book!



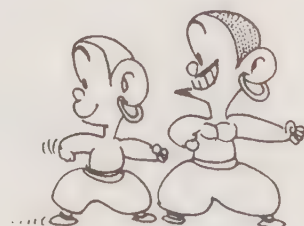
大本巨著不但容易被偷，还有其他的好处。
A large book like this does not get stolen easily. And it has other advantages too.

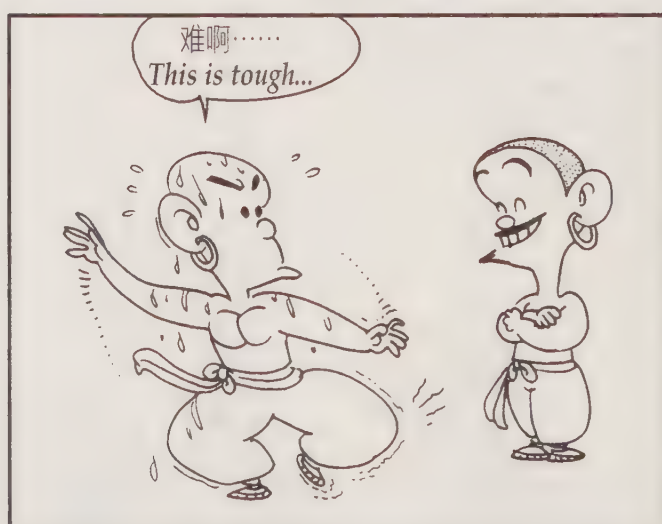
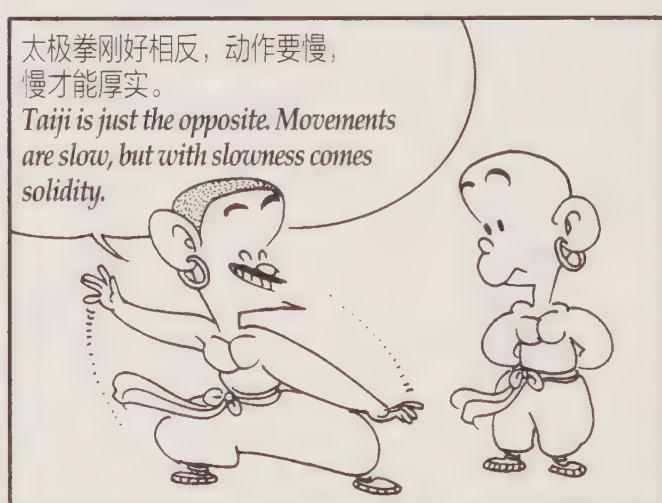
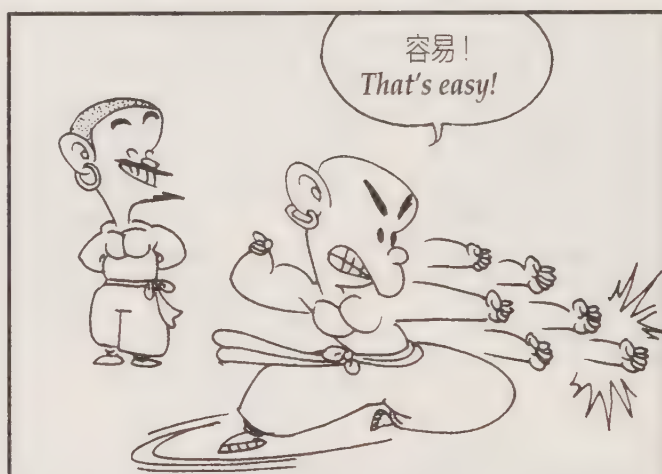
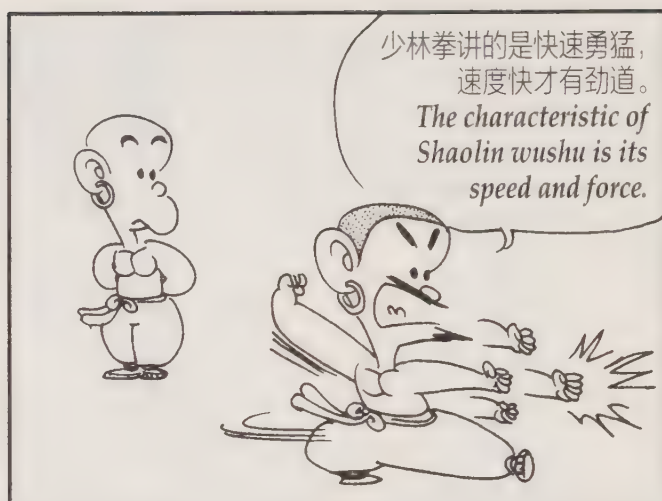


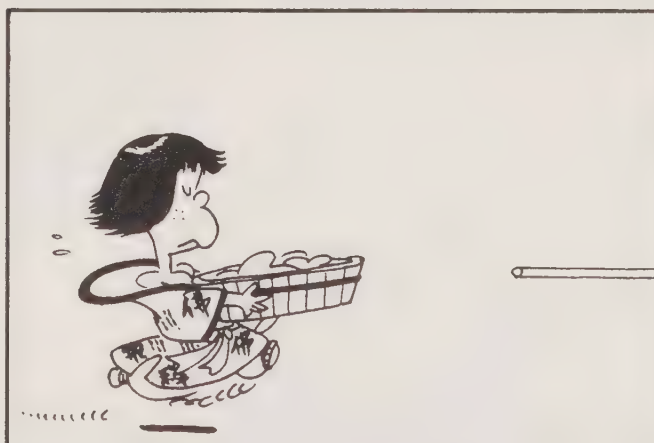
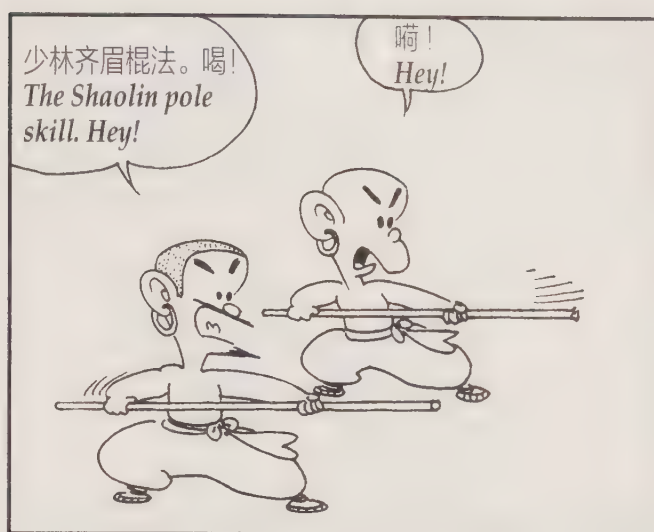
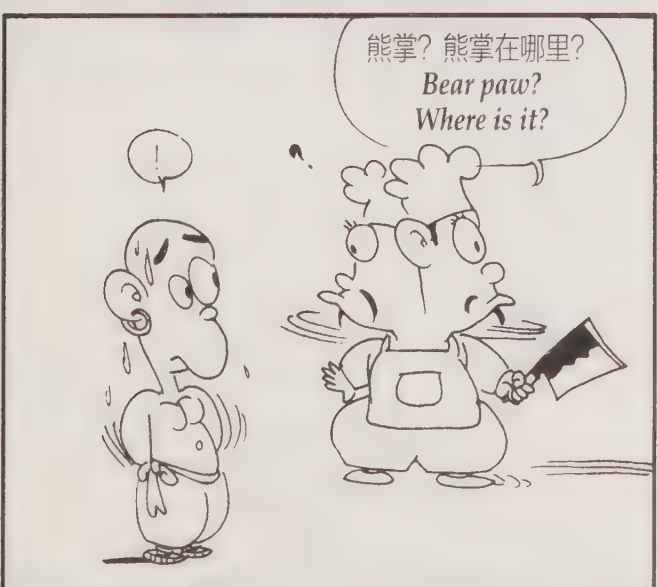
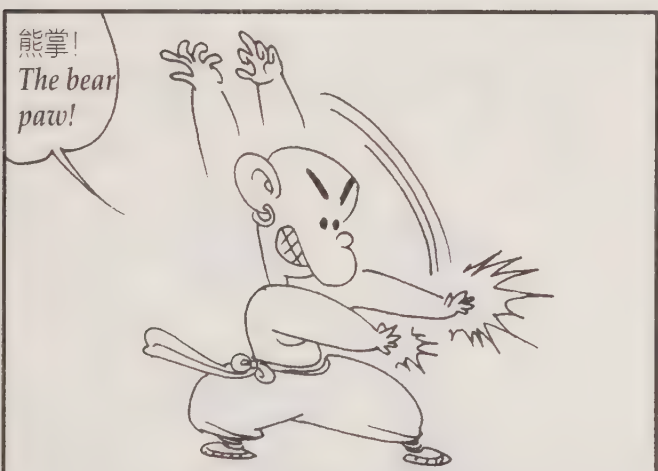
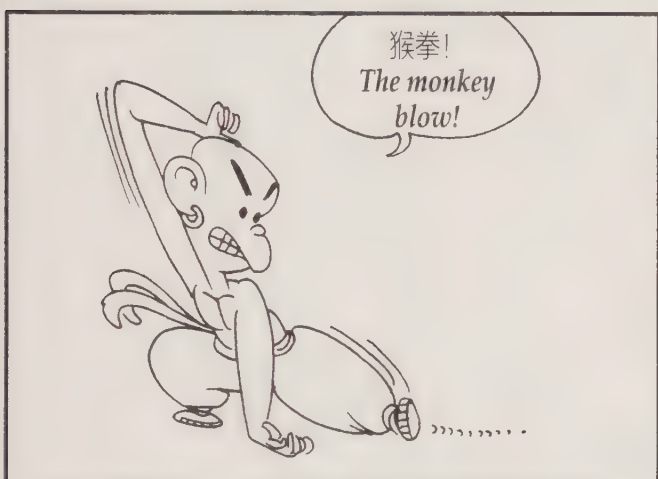
第一式练手劲，双手举经半个时辰。
Let's first strengthen your hands. Hold up the sutra with both hands for half an hour.

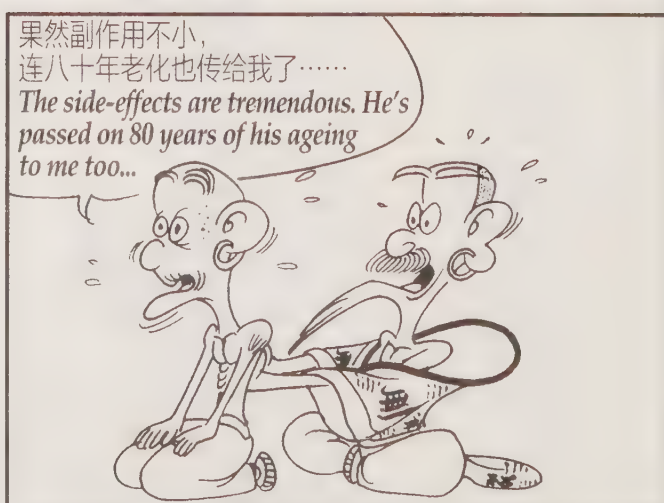
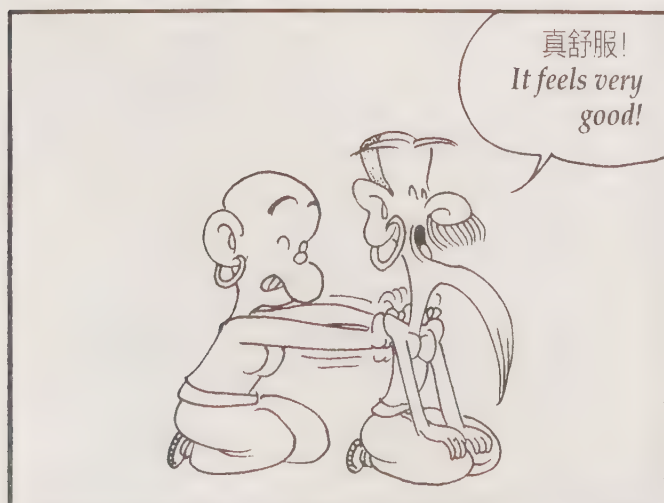
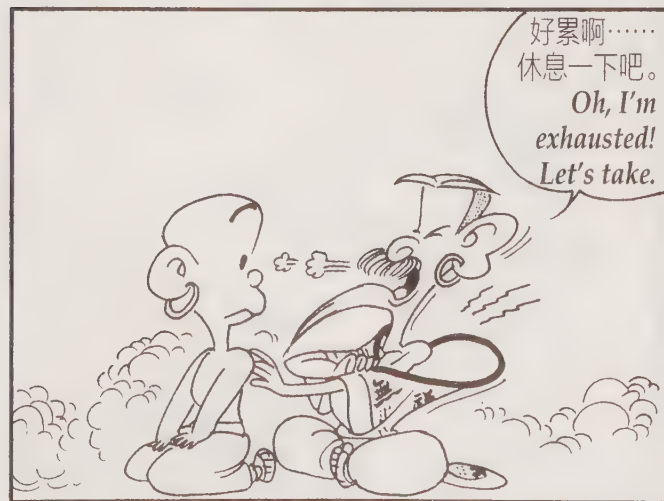
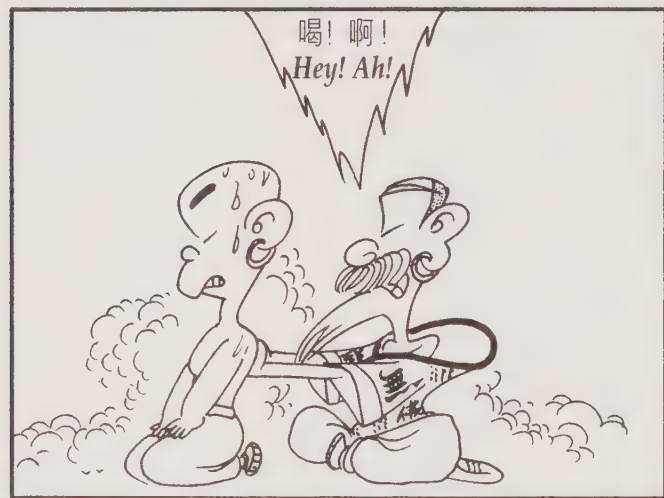


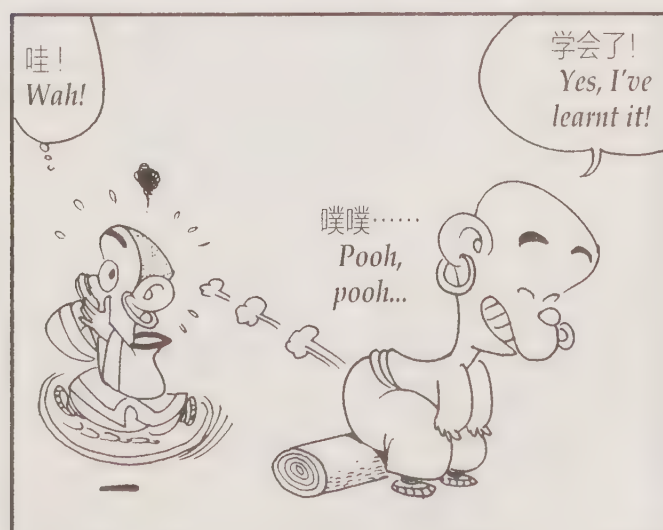
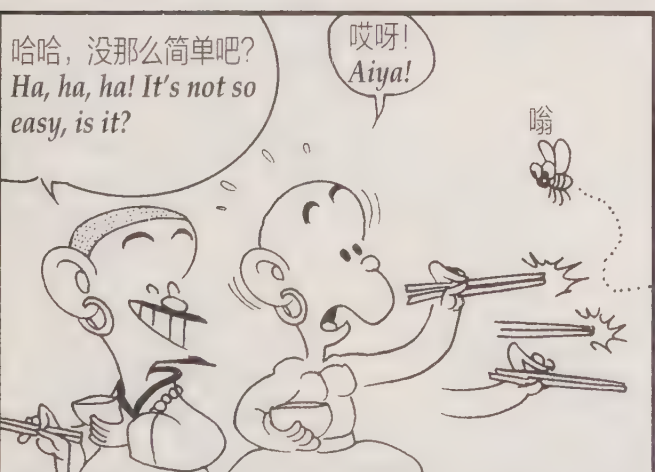
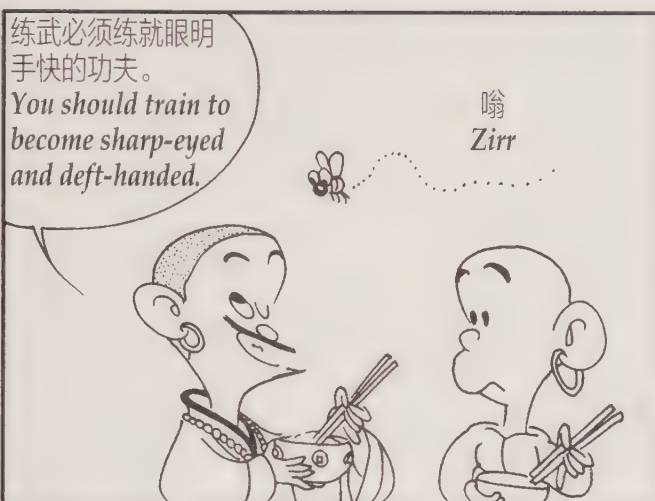
还可边看边练，眼睛不模糊。
You can read it easily while exercising.

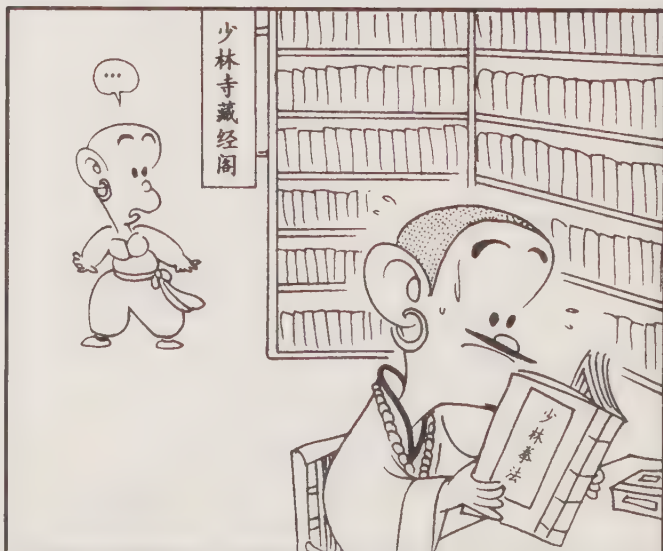
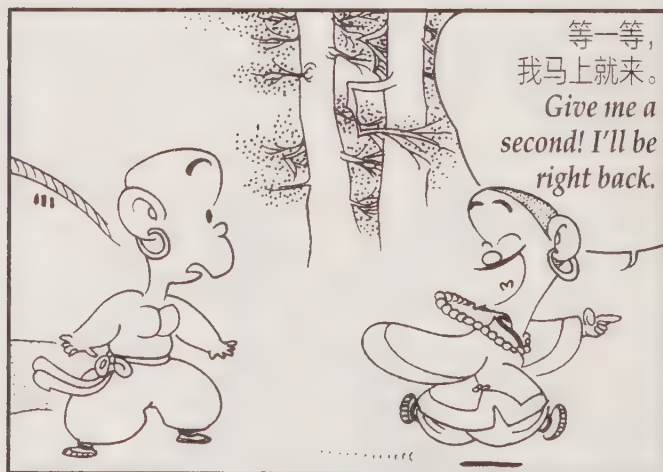
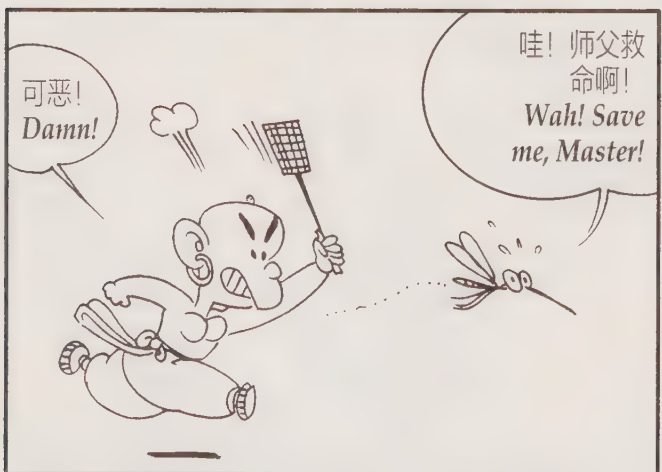
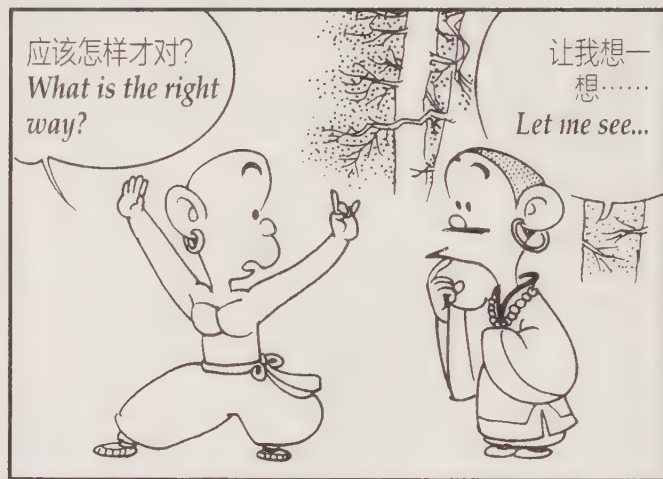
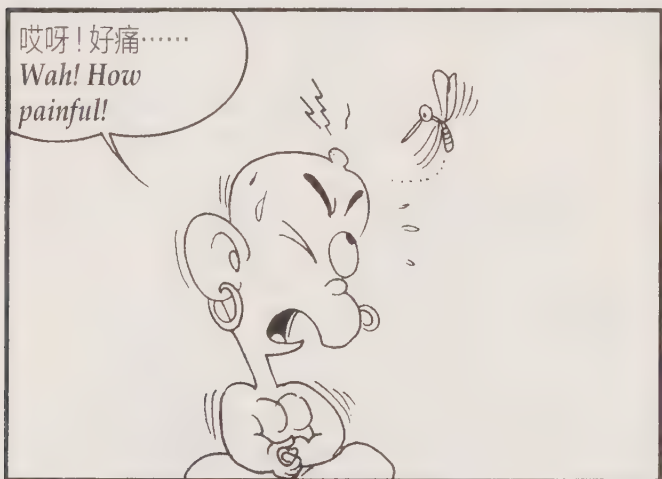
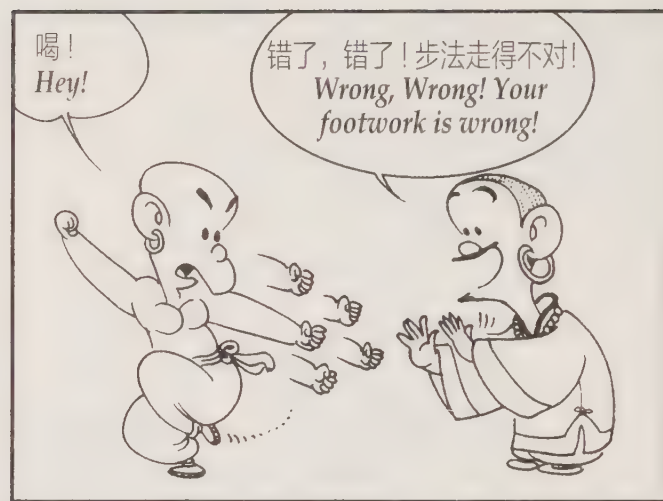
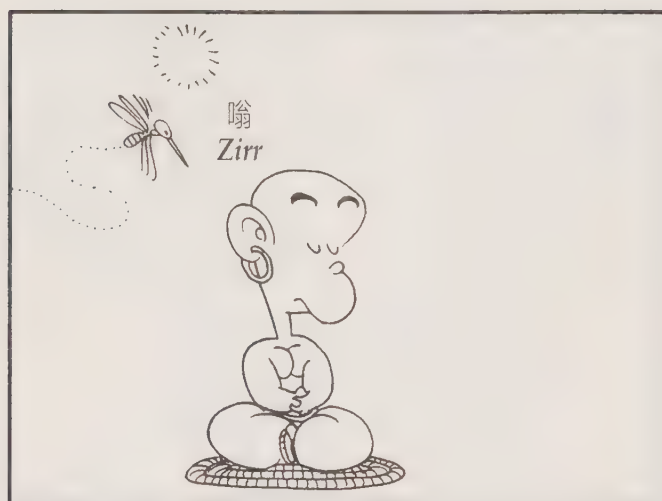


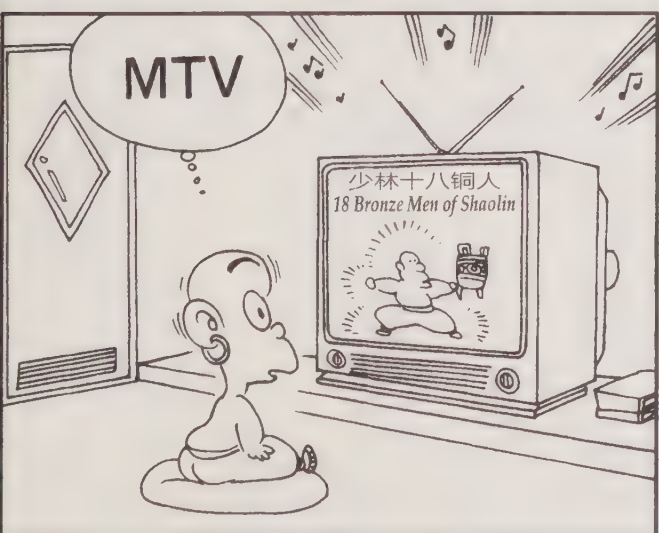
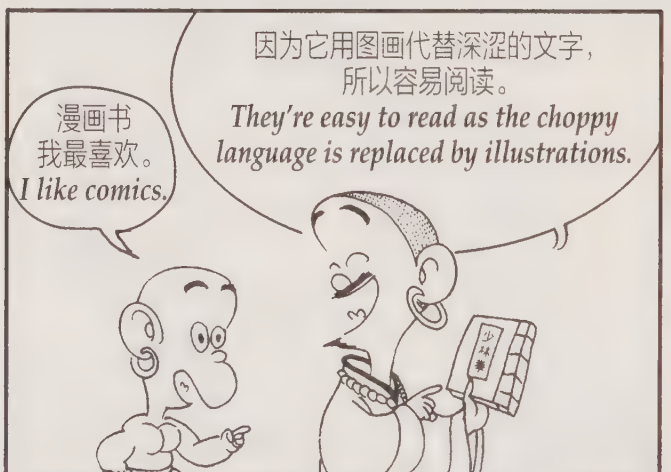
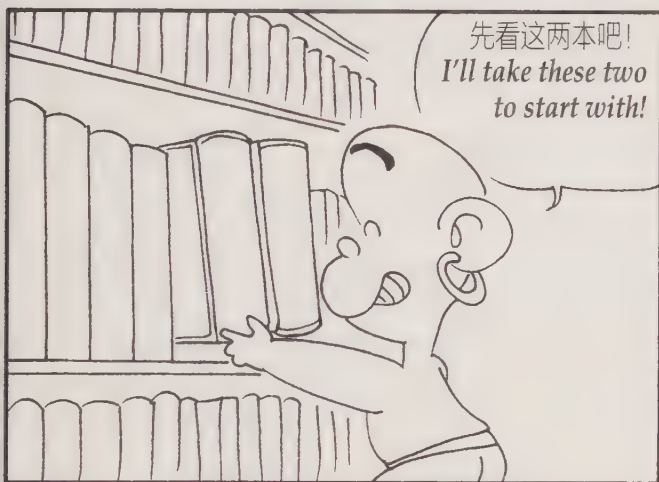
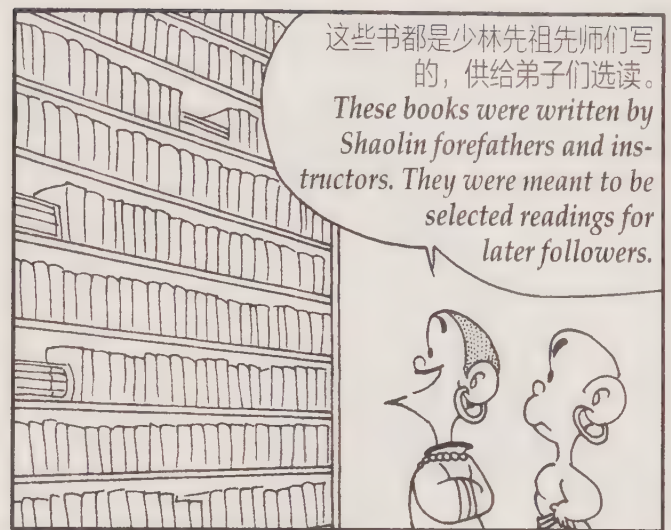
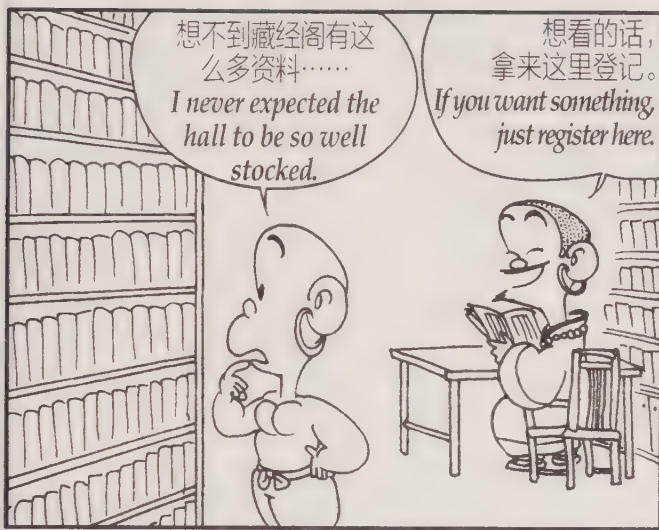


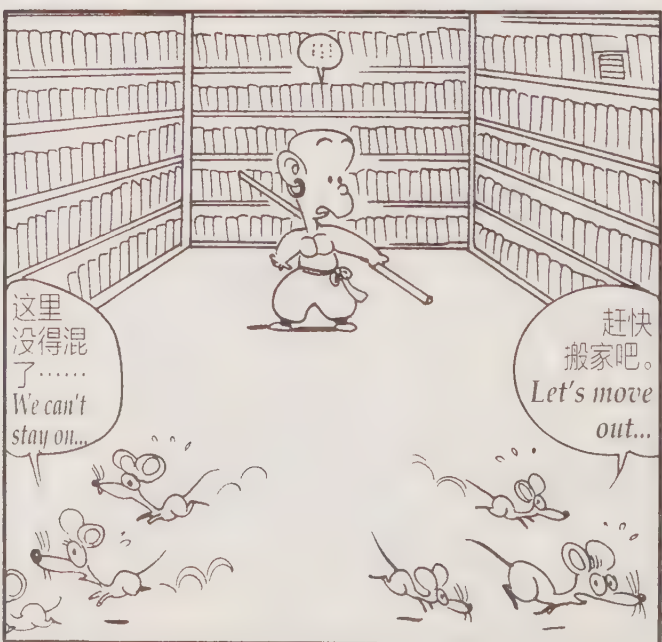
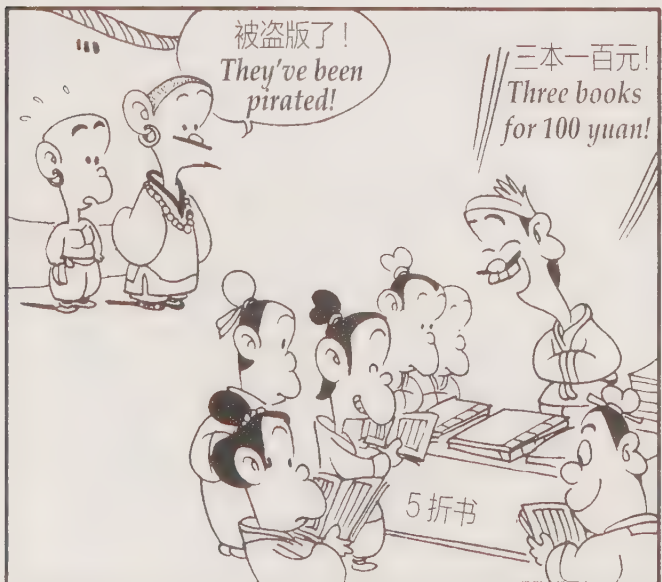
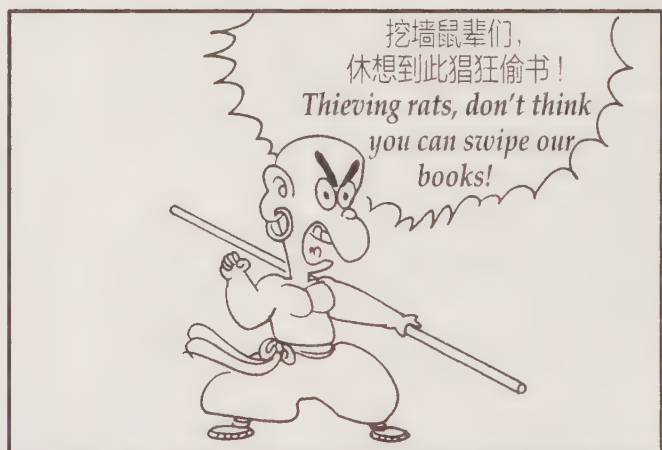
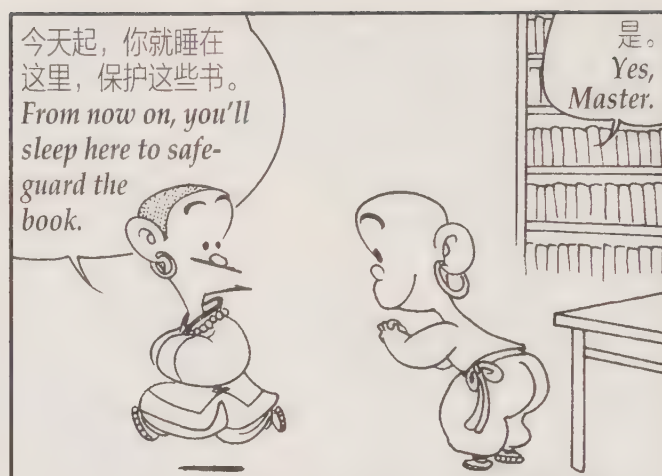












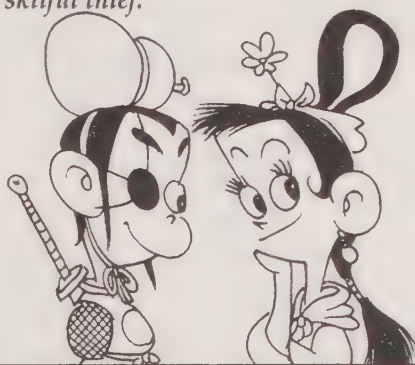
话说江湖中有一个最著名的神偷名叫“盗师独眼龙”。
There was once an infamous thief called the Oneeyed Robber General.



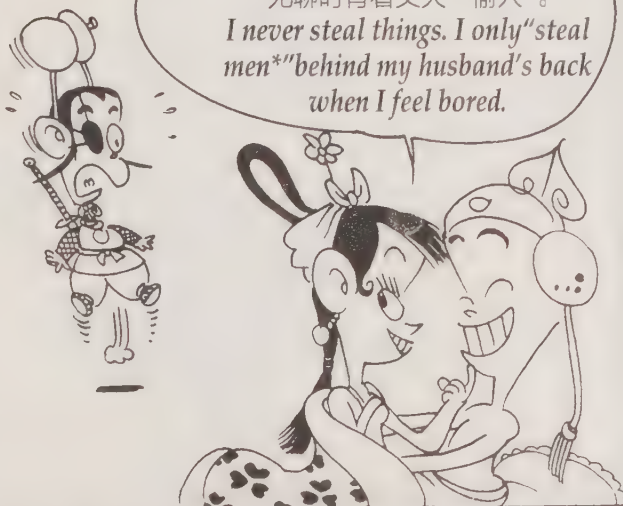
行行出状元，盗师可说是盗行中的状元。
As the saying goes: "Every trade produces its champion." The robber general was the champion among champion thieves.



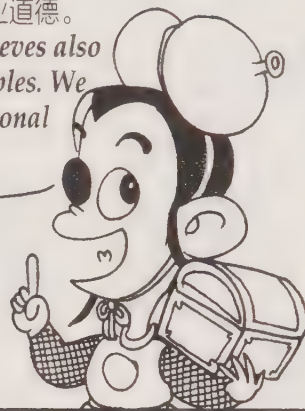
他的太太“江湖一枝花”偷的功夫也非常厉害。
His wife, the Lady Among Rovers and Wanderers, was also a skilful thief.



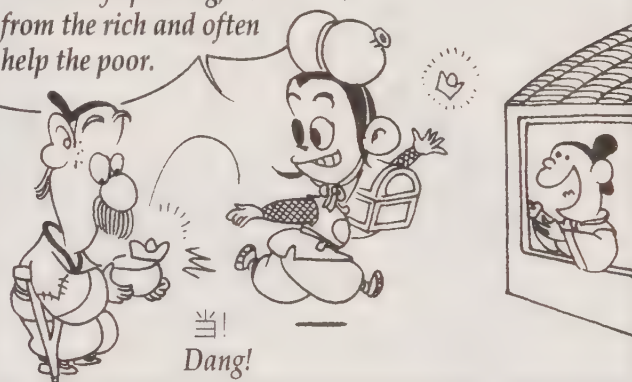
可是我从不偷物，只在闲来无聊时背着丈夫“偷人”。
I never steal things. I only "steal men" behind my husband's back when I feel bored.



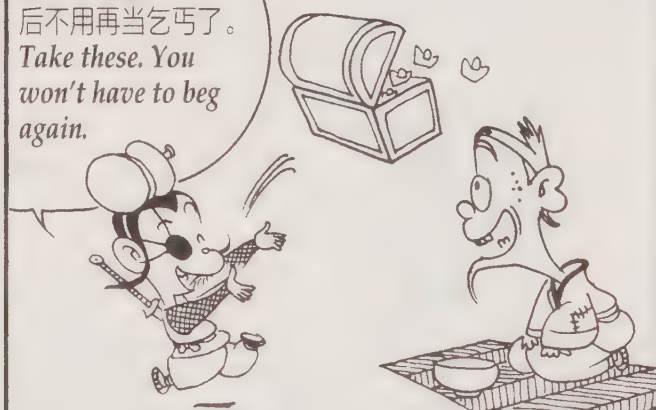
古德说：“盗亦有道”。
干小偷的也有职业道德。
It is said that thieves also have their principles. We have our professional ethics too.



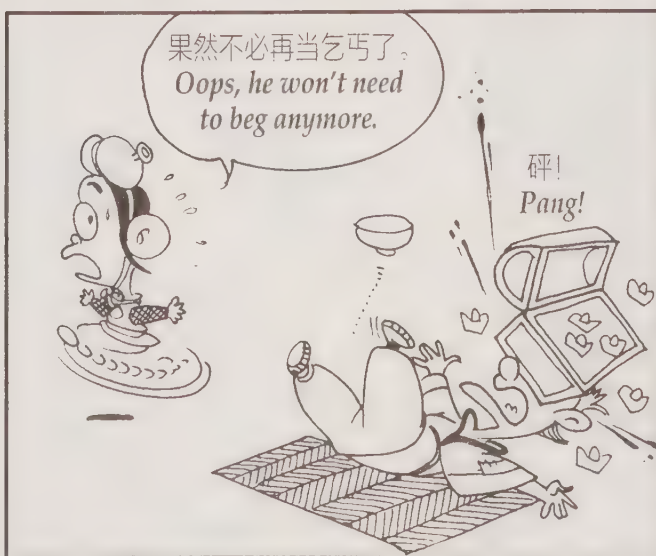
我平常只偷富人，而且经常救助穷人。
Generally speaking, I steal from the rich and often help the poor.



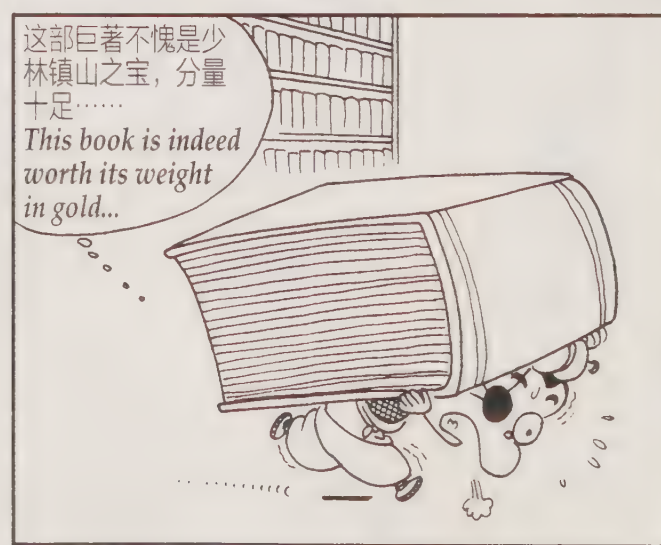
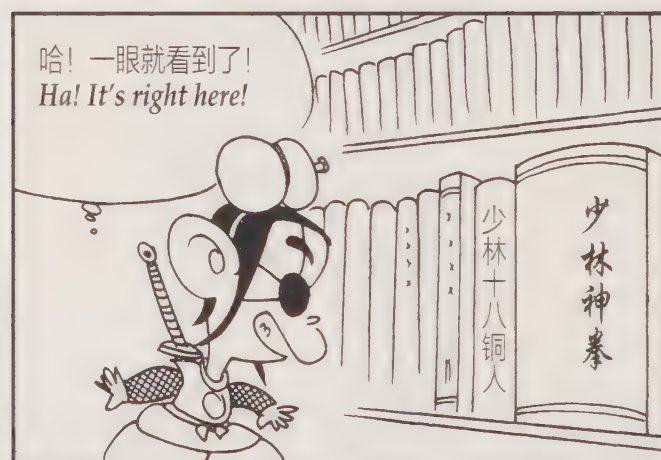
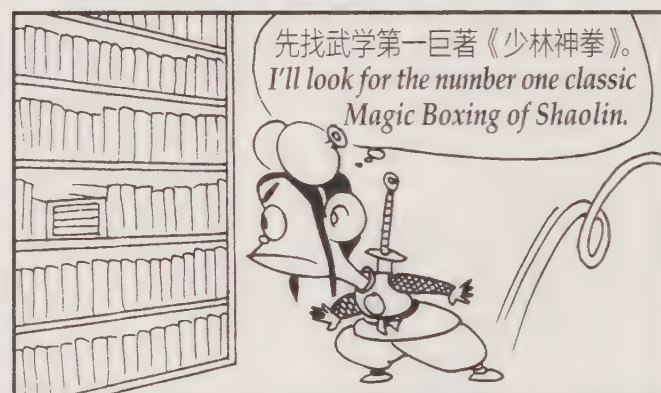
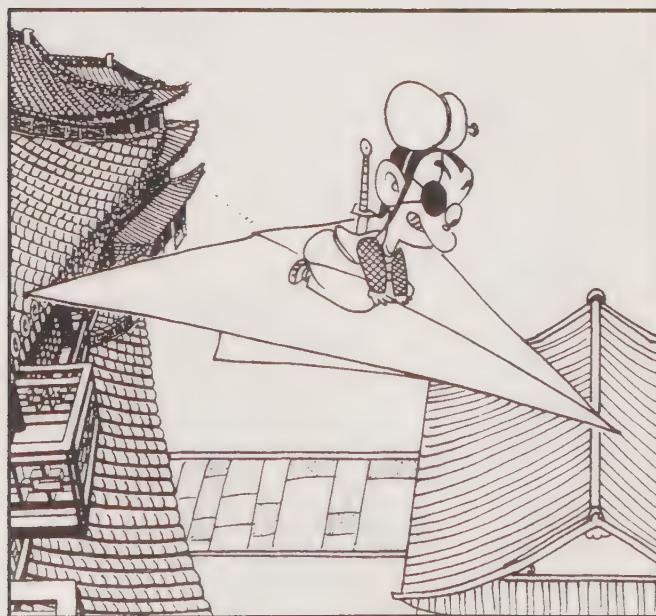
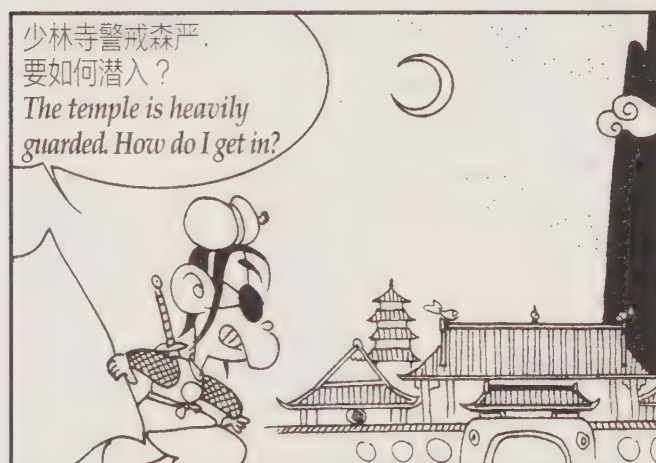
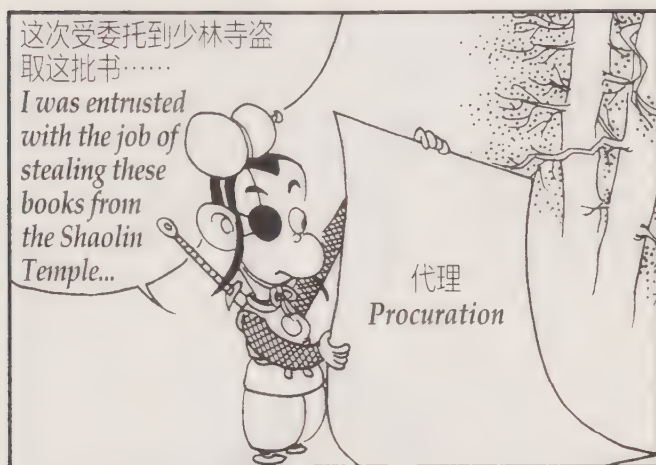
这些统统送你，今后不用再当乞丐了。
Take these. You won't have to beg again.

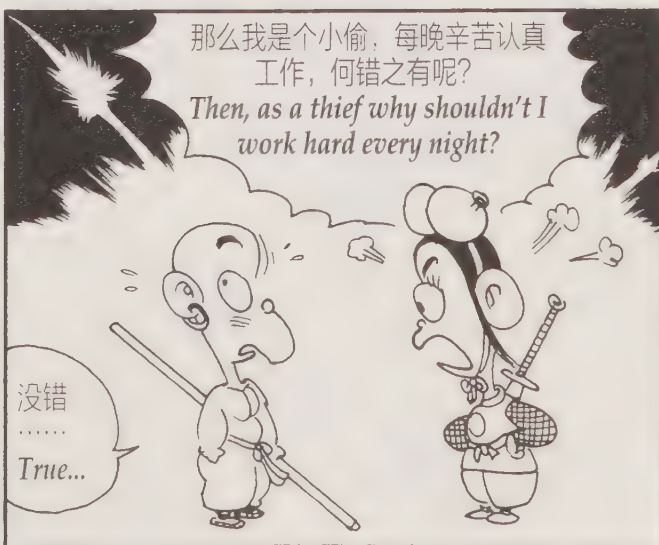
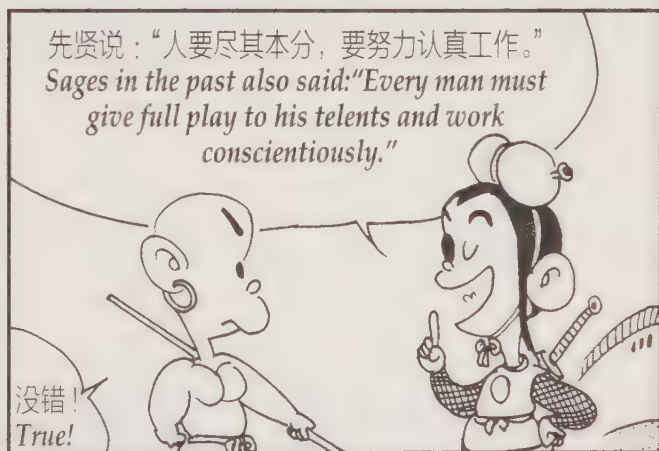
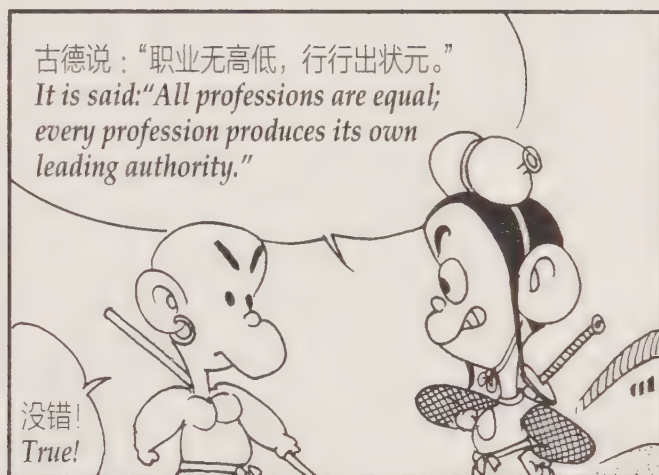
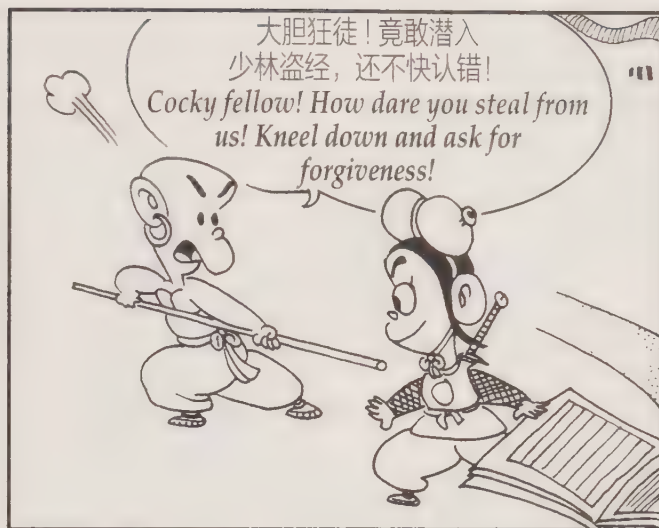
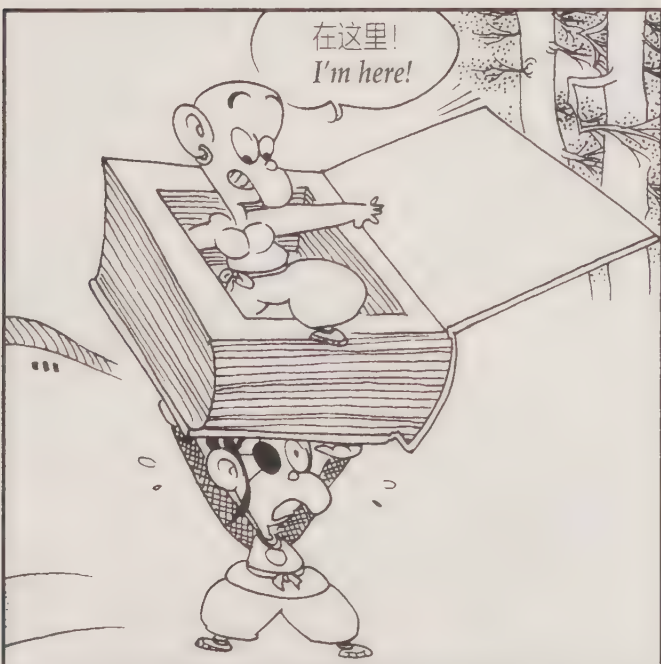
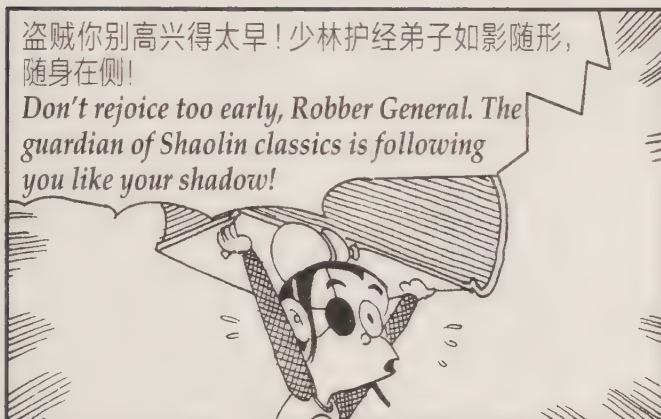
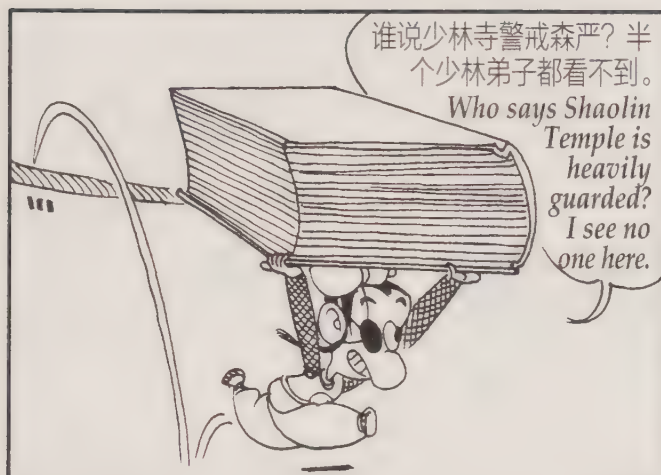


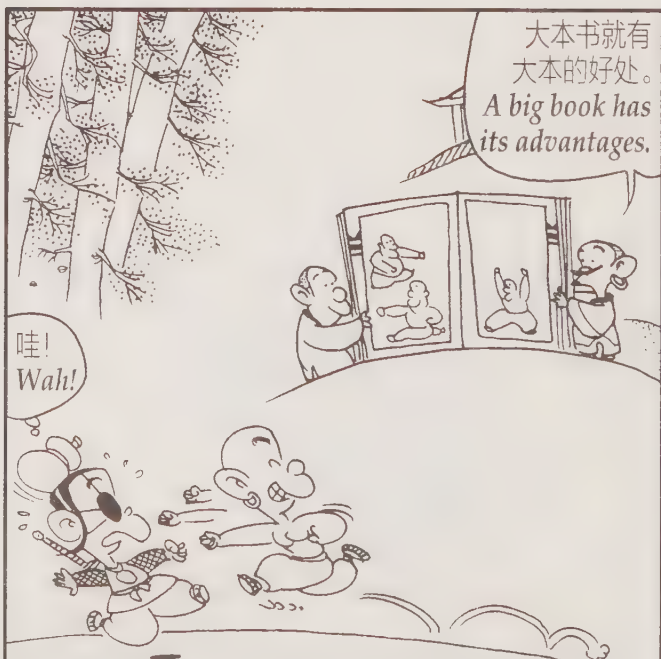
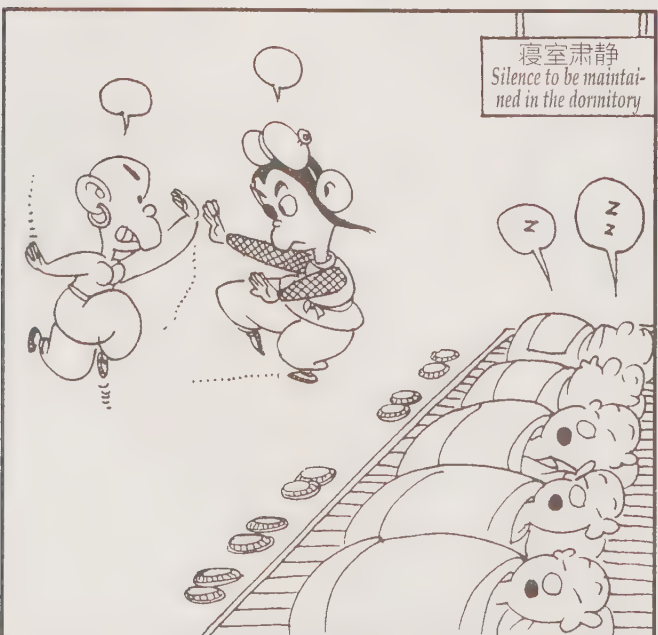
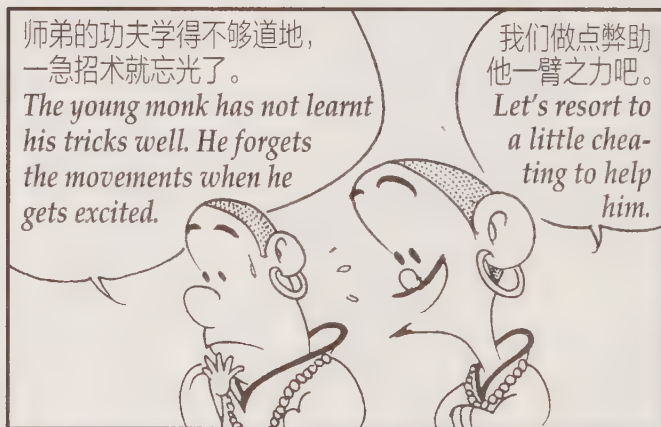
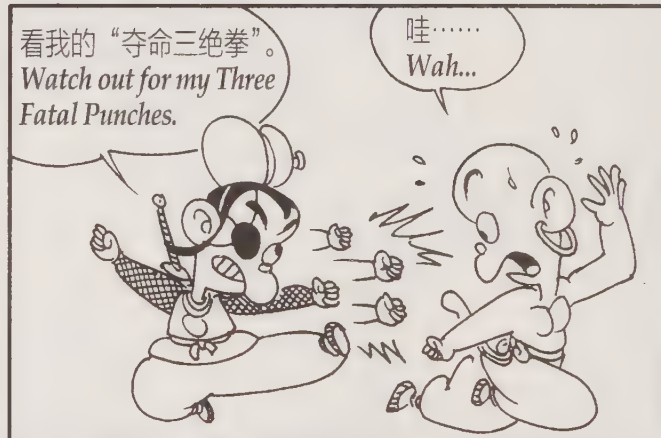
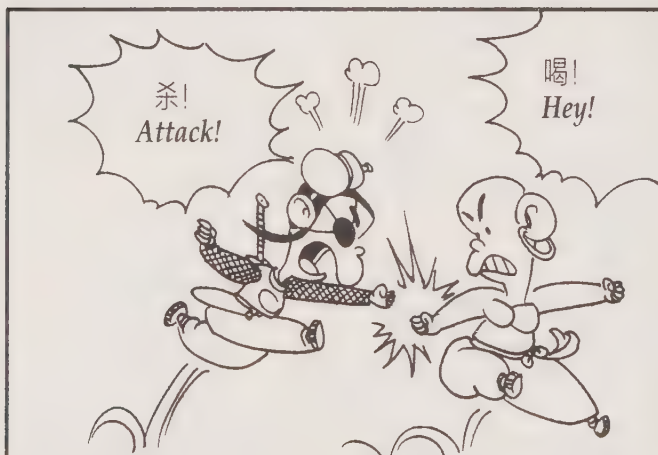
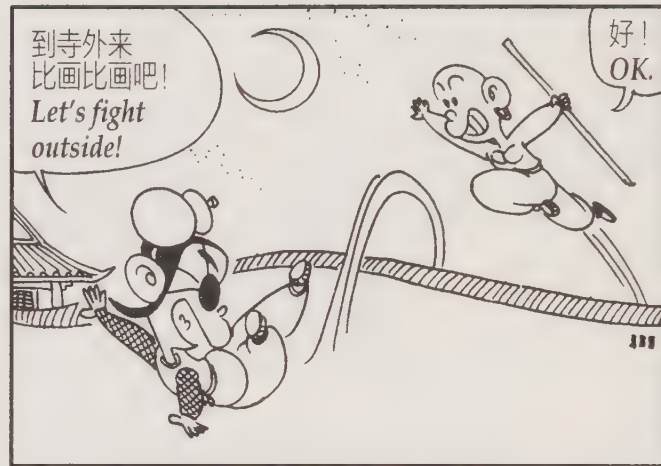
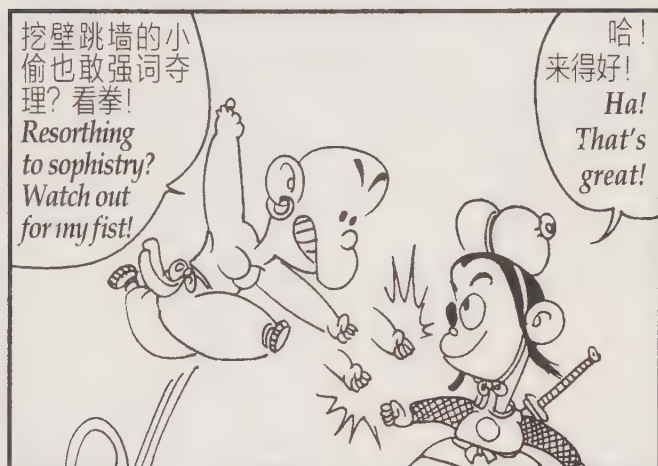
果然不必再当乞丐了。
Oops, he won't need to beg anymore.

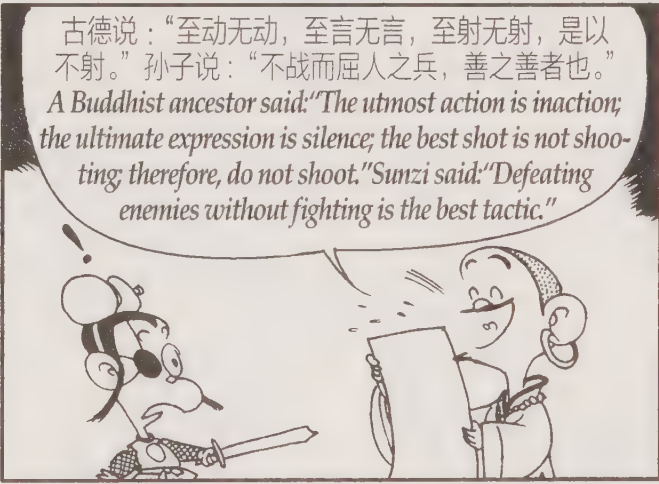
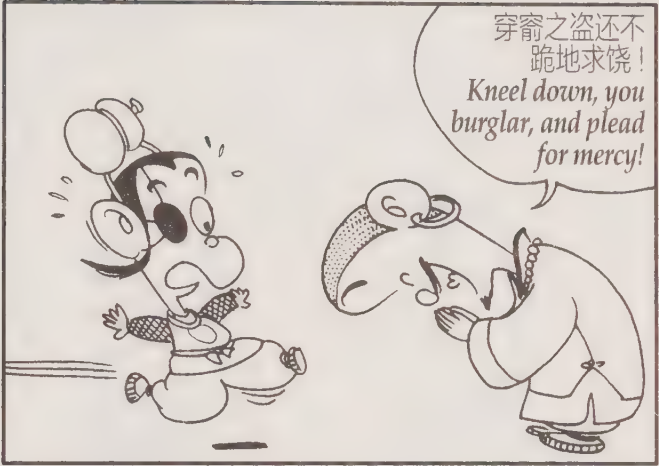
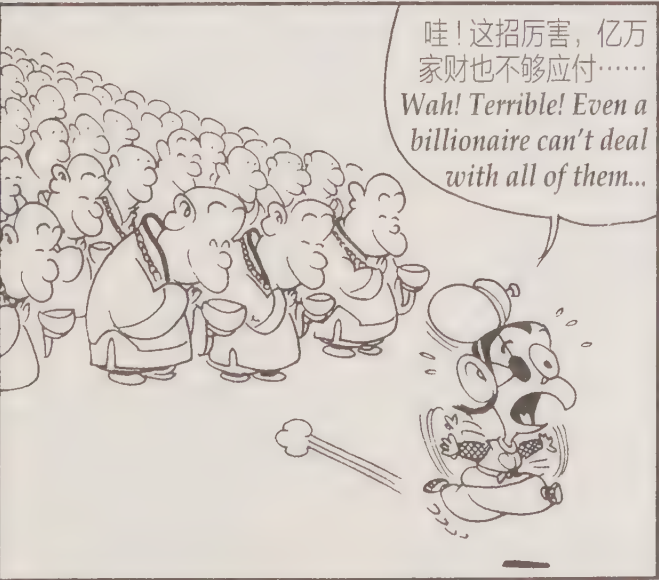
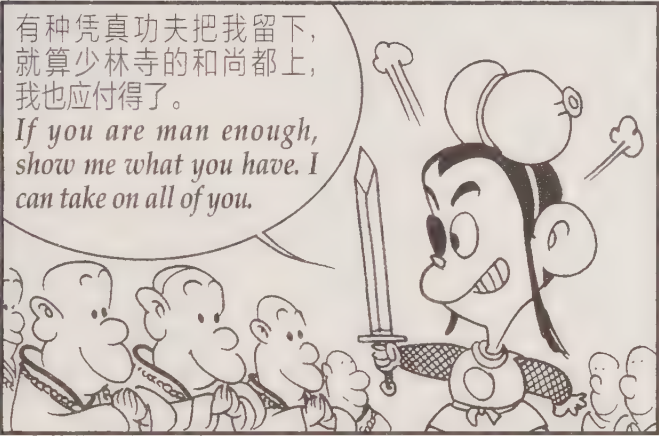
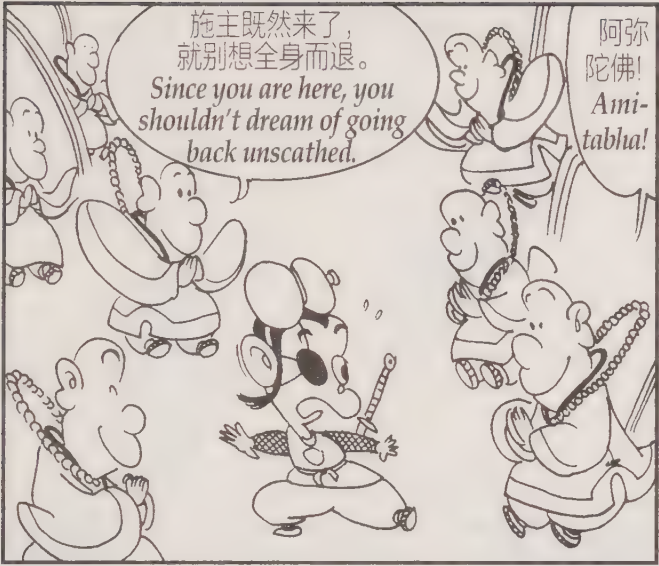


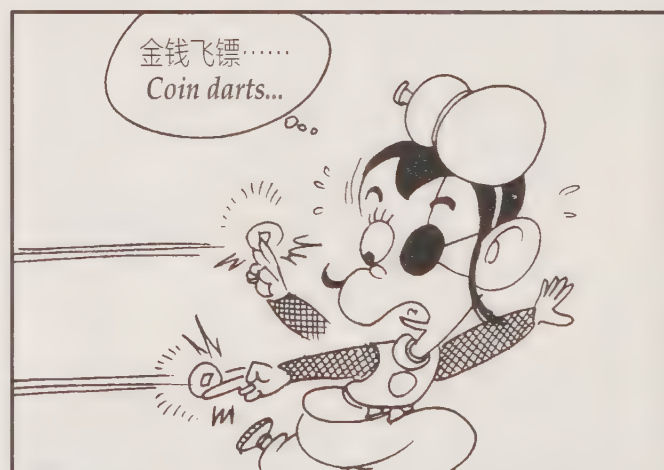
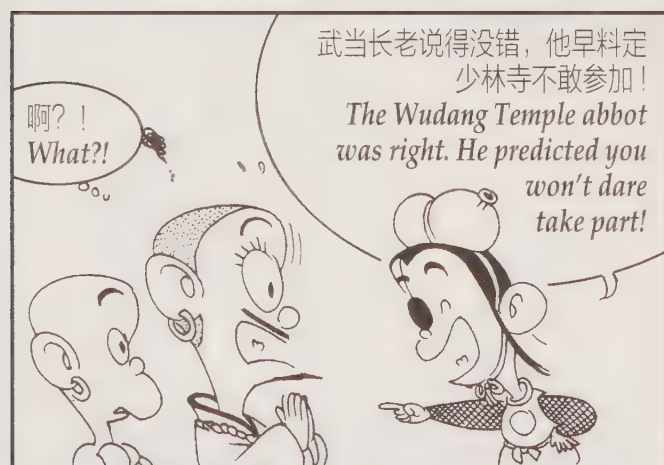
* This is the literal translation of the Chinese expression which means "commit adultery".

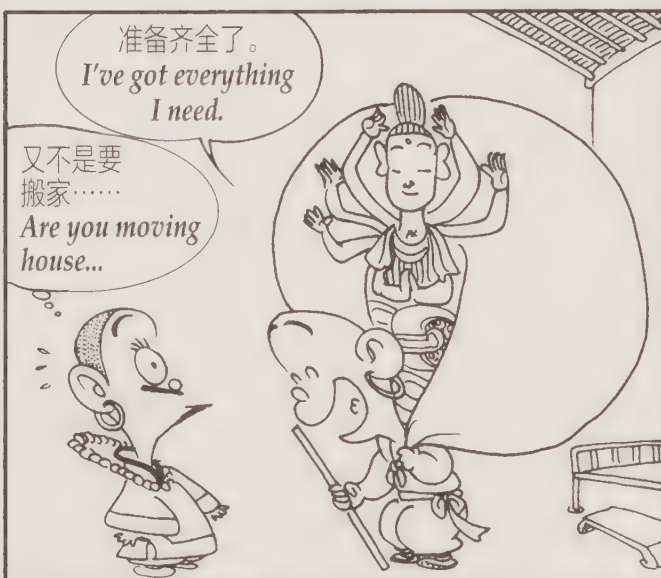
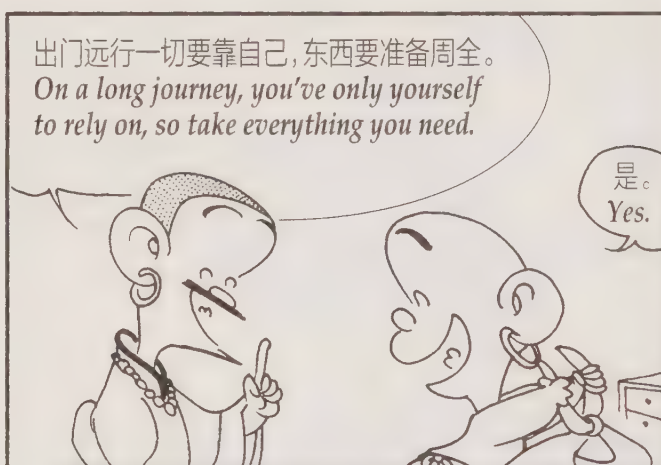
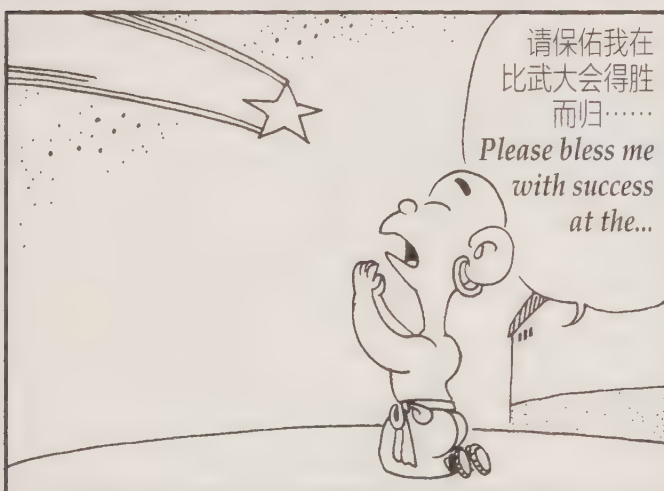
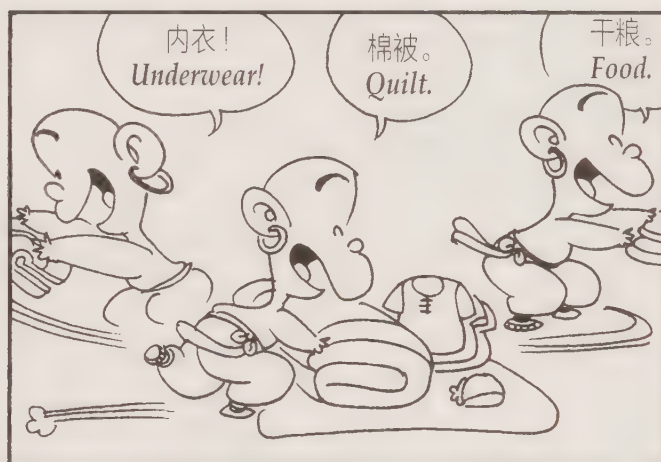
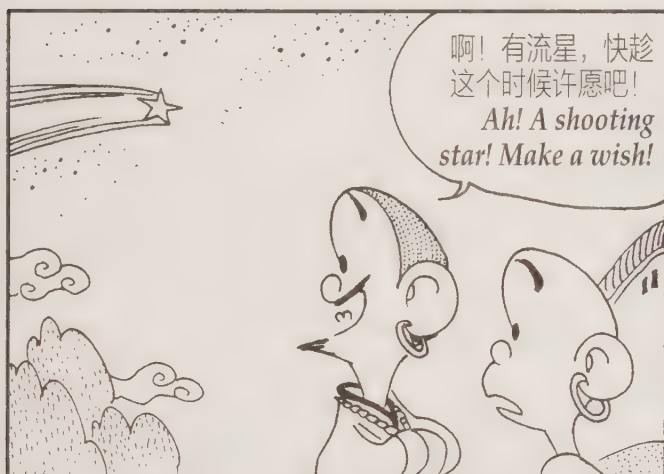


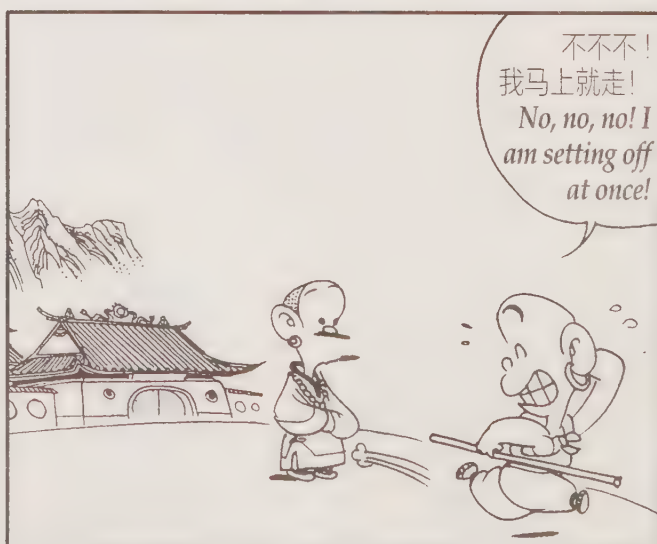
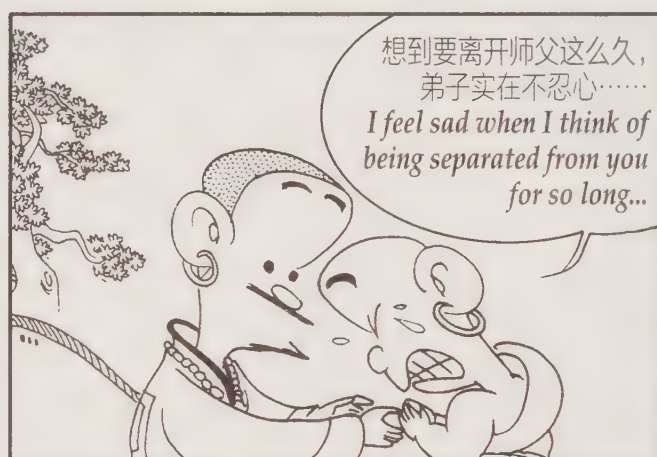
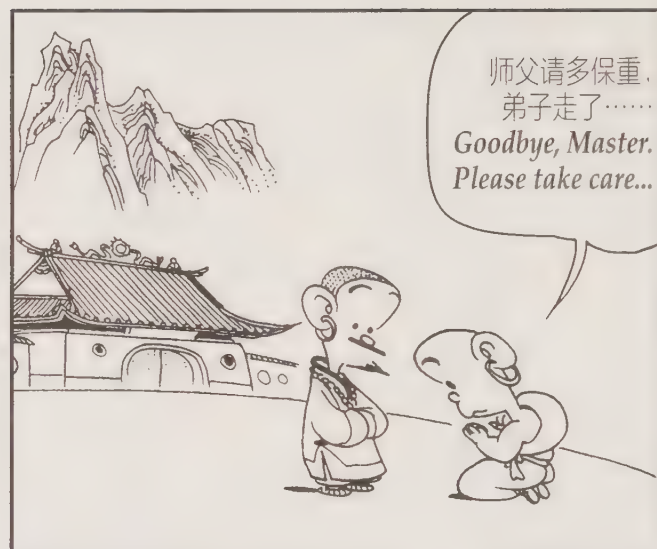
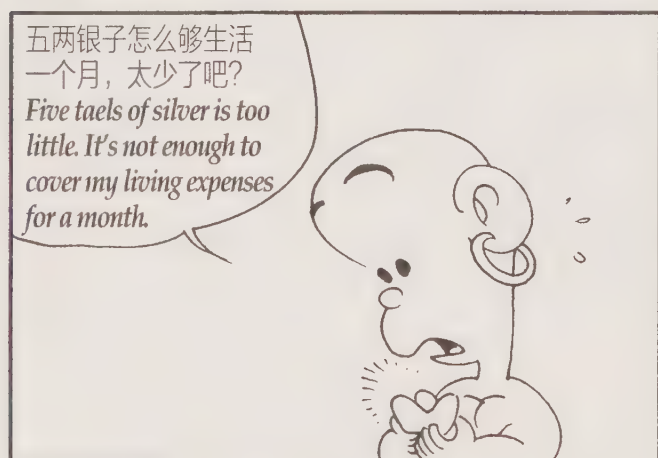








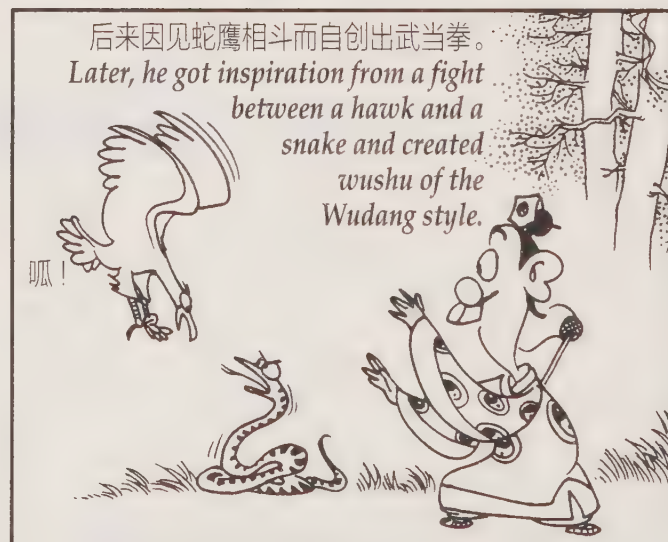
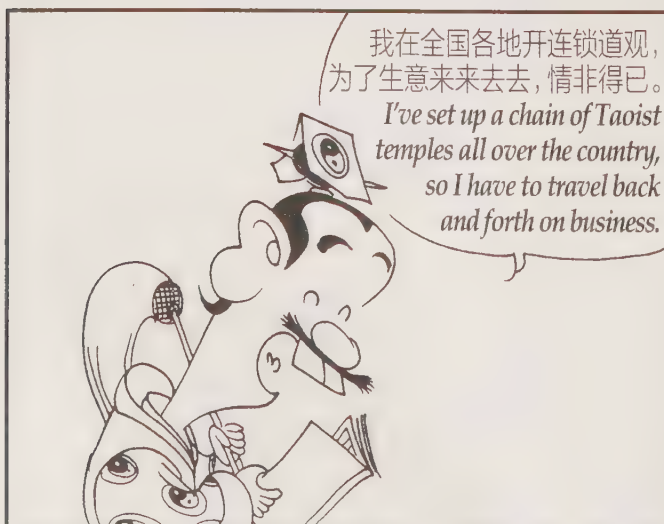


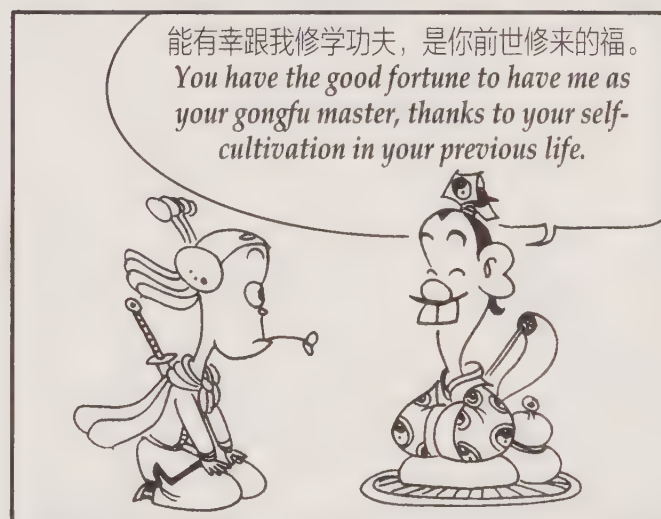
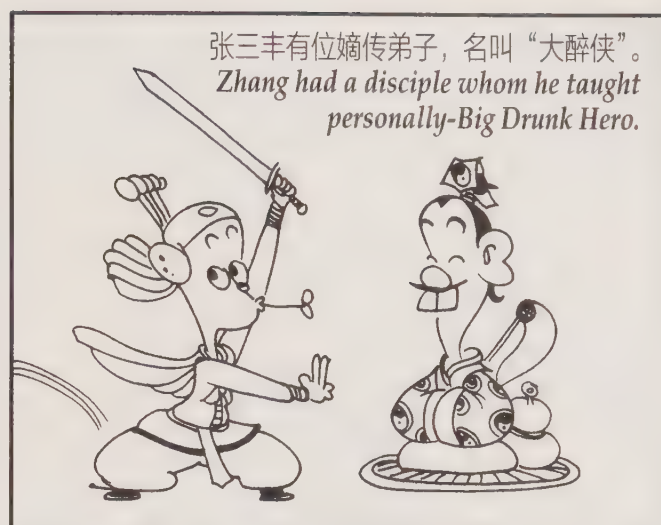
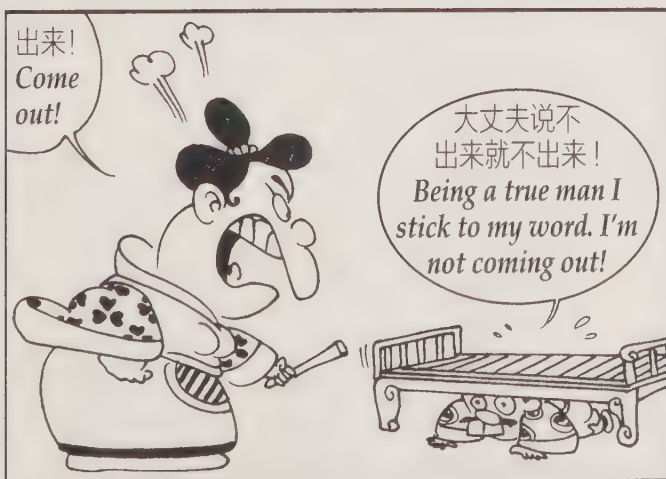


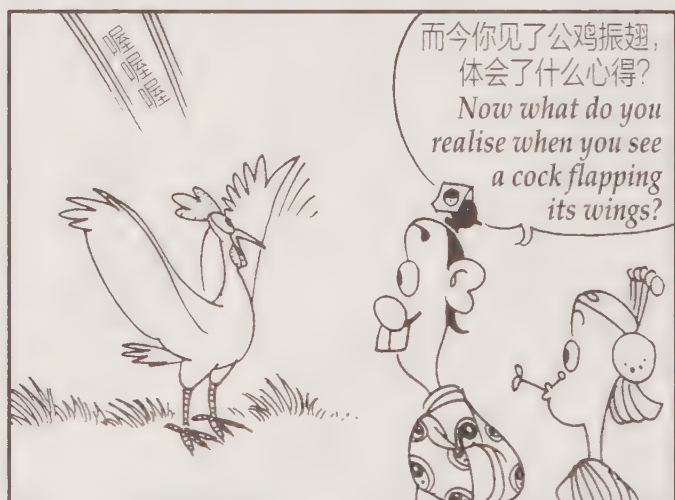
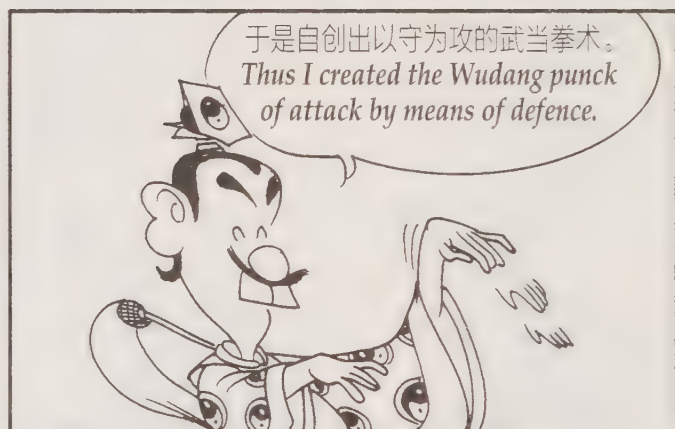
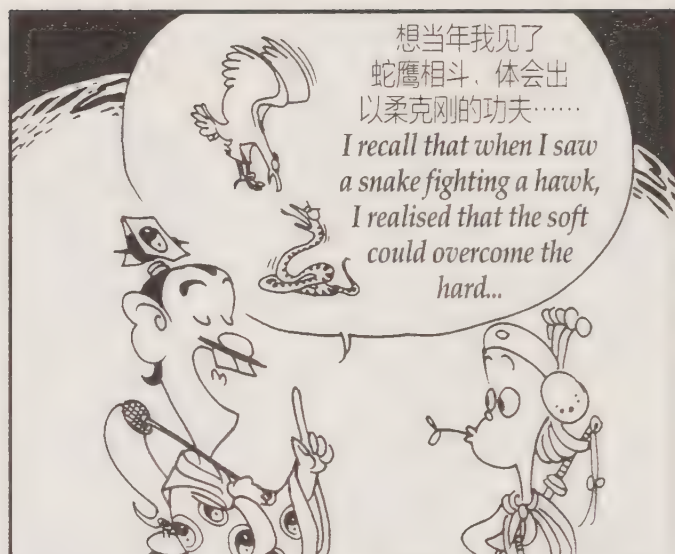
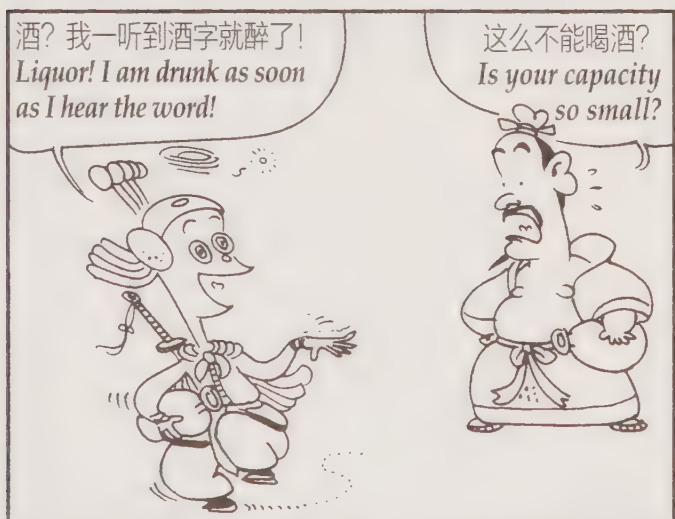
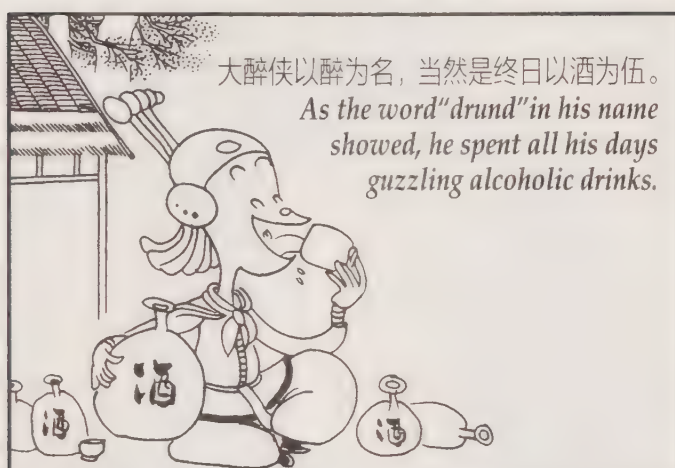
武当山

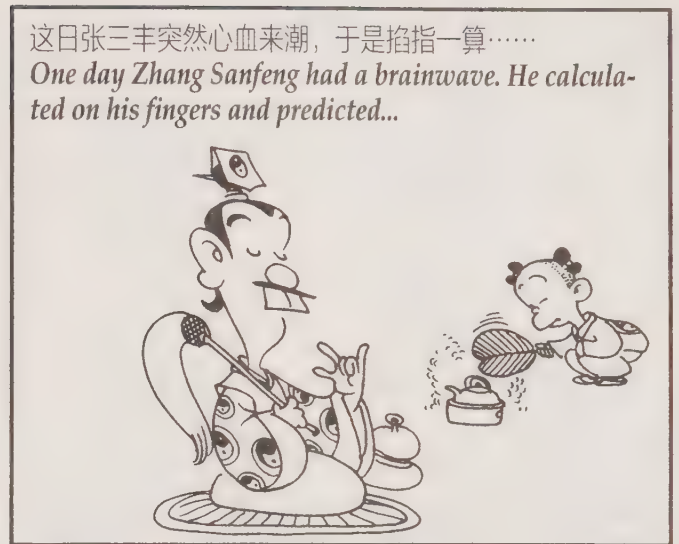
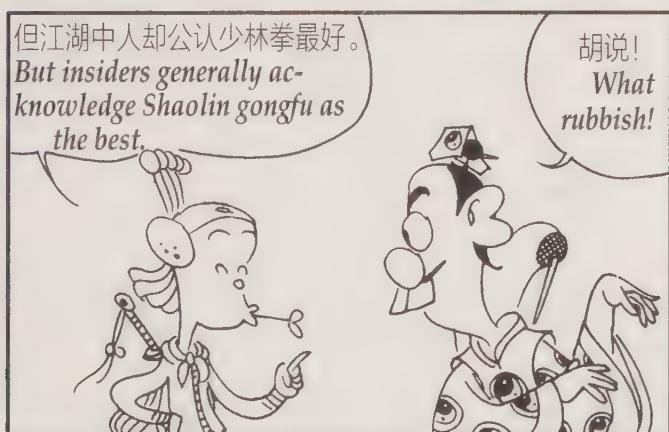
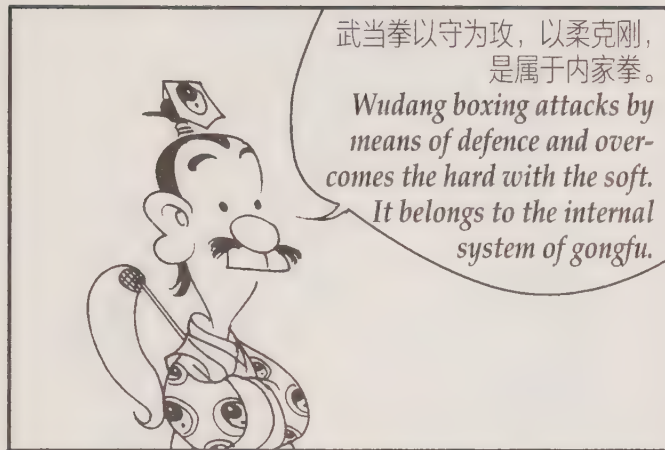
Wudang Mountain

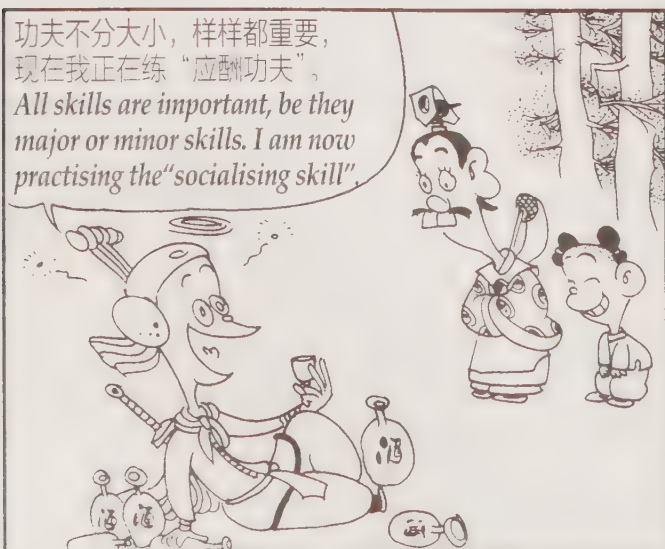
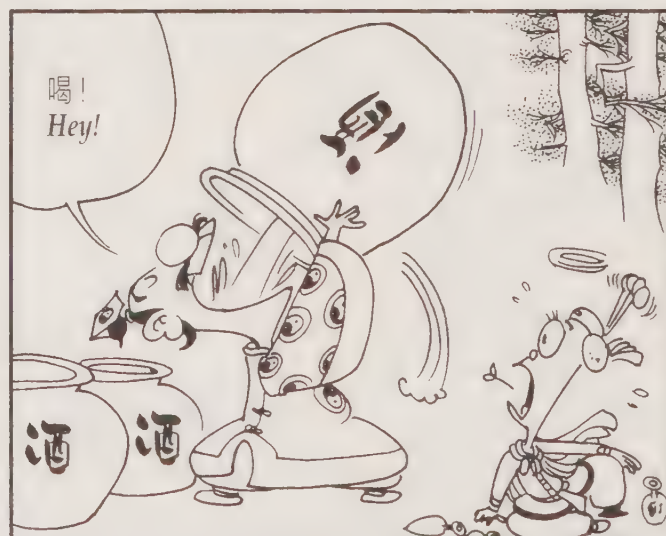
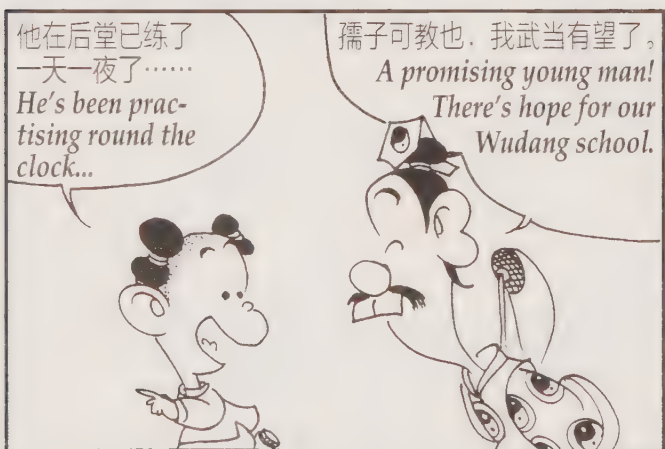
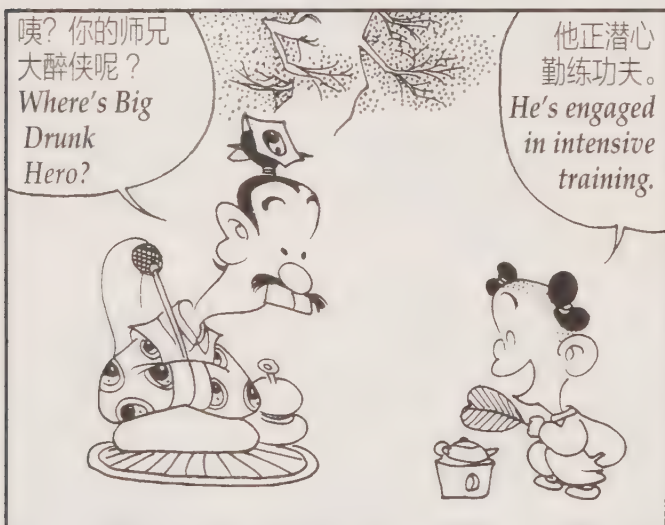
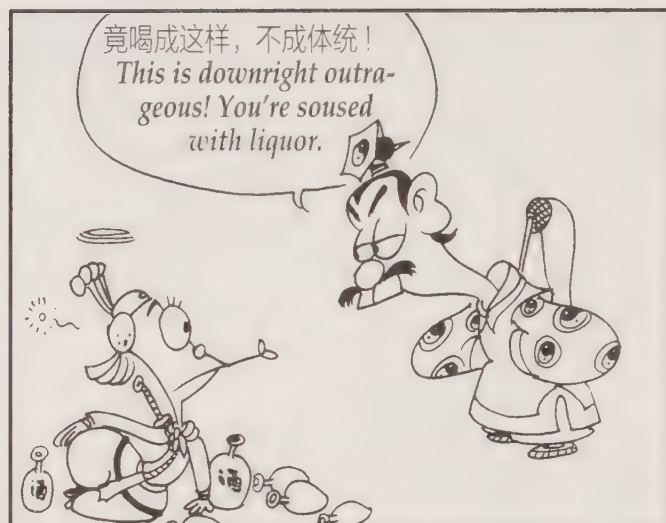


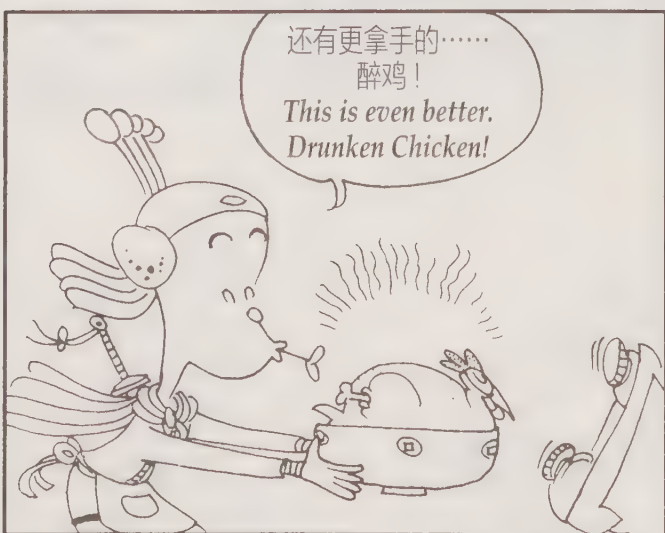
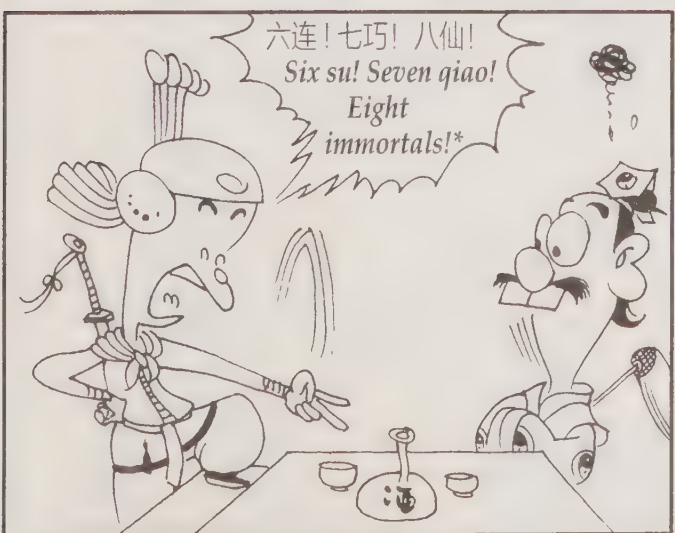




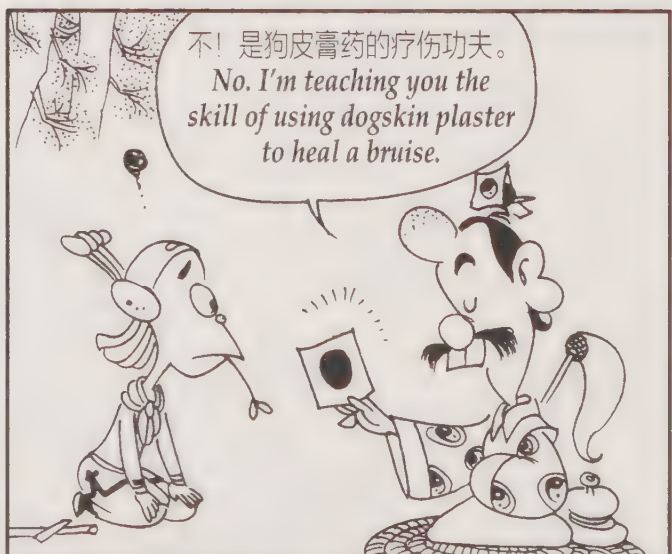
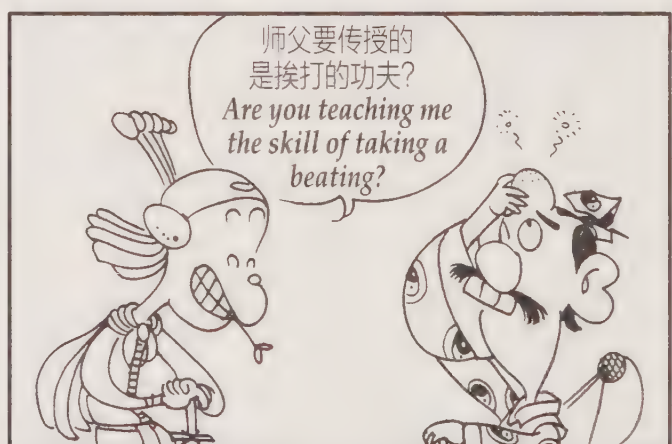
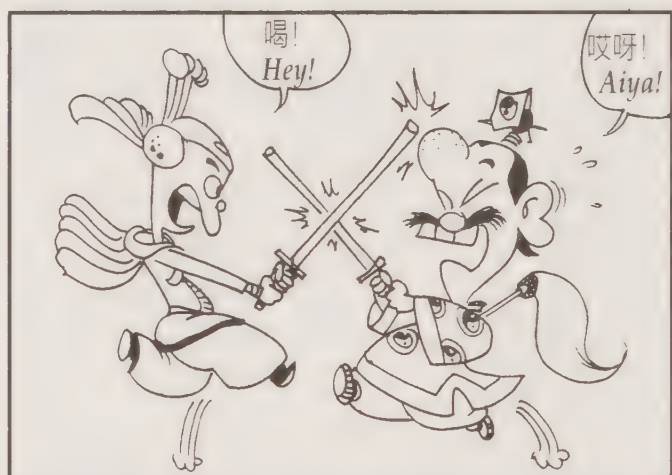
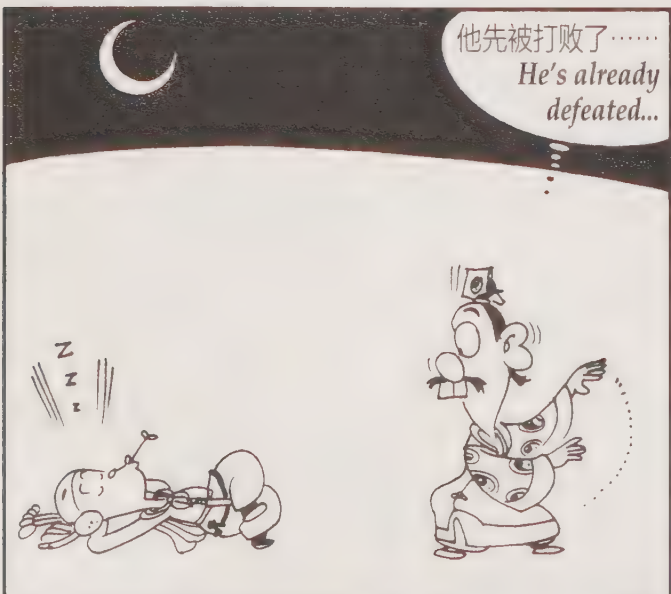
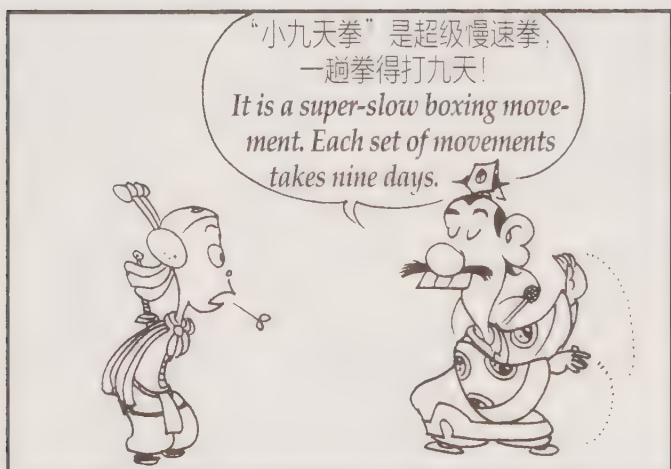
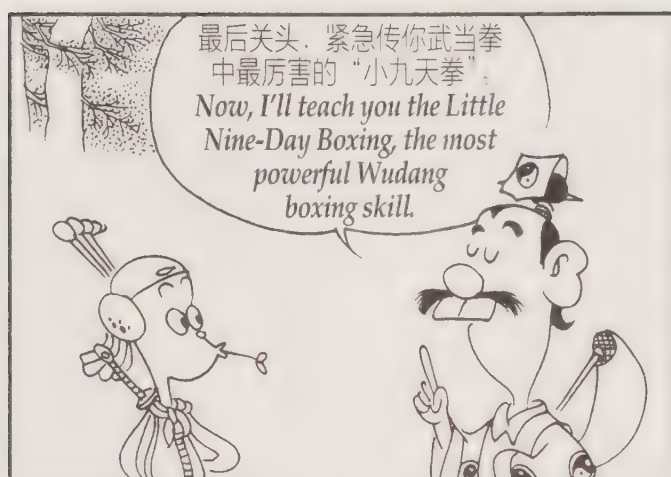


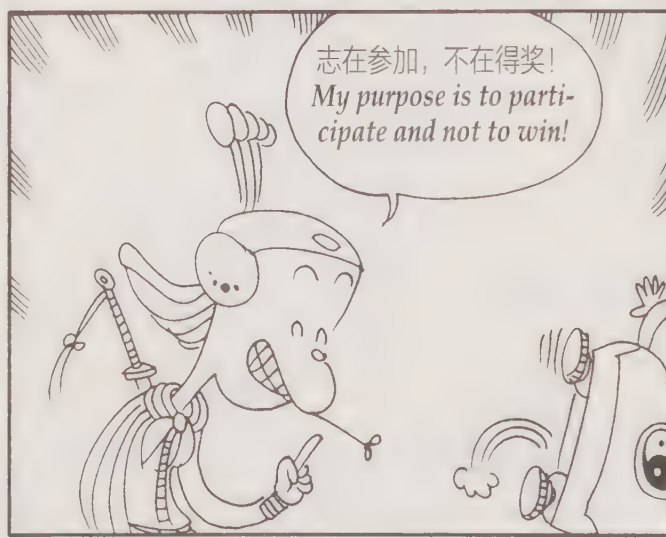
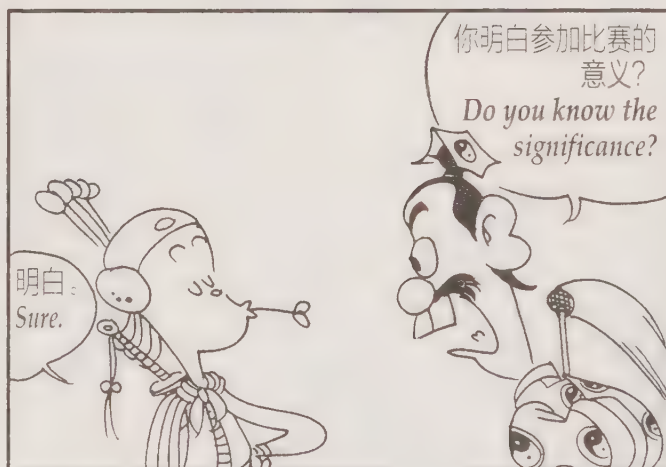
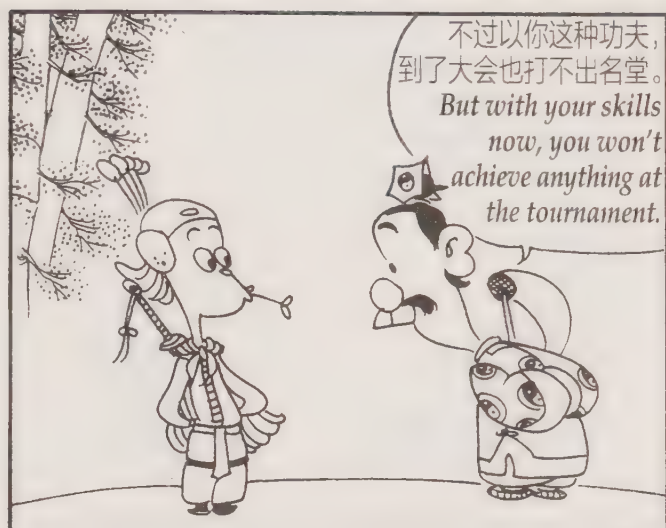
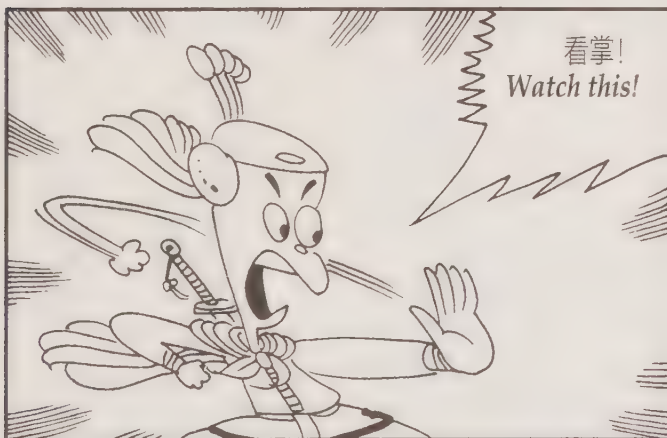


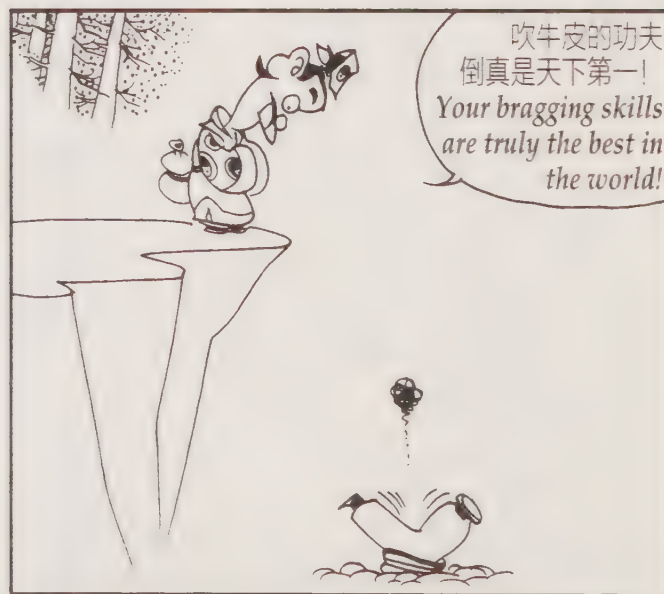
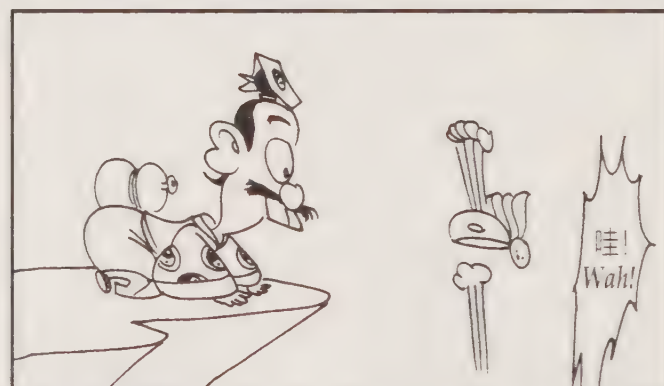
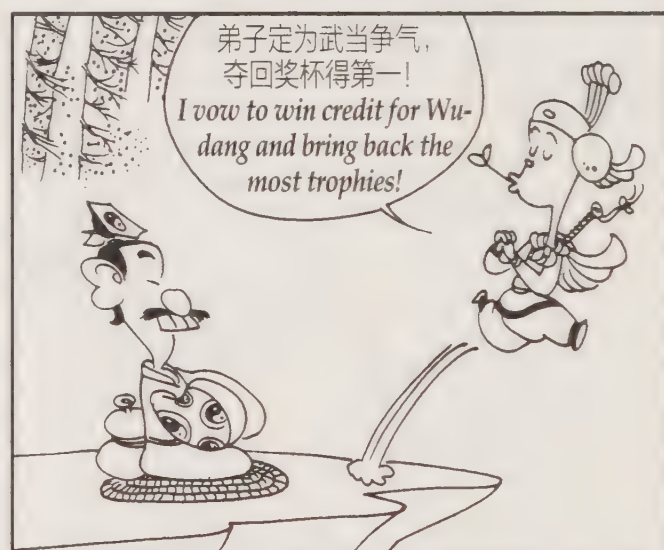
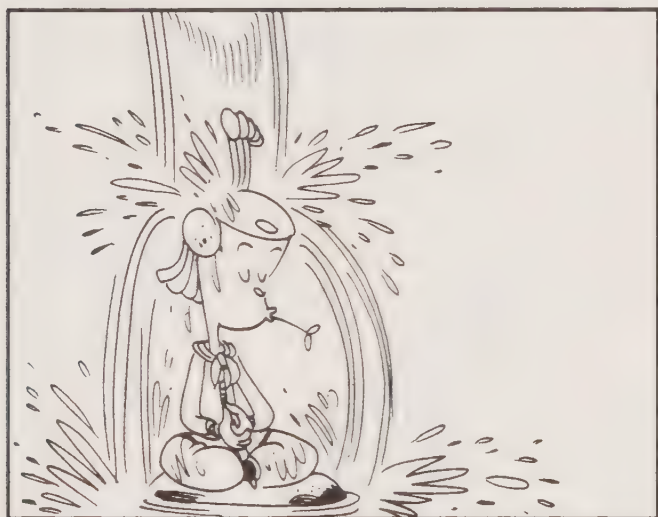




* These are phrases people shout when they play the finger-guessing game while drinking.

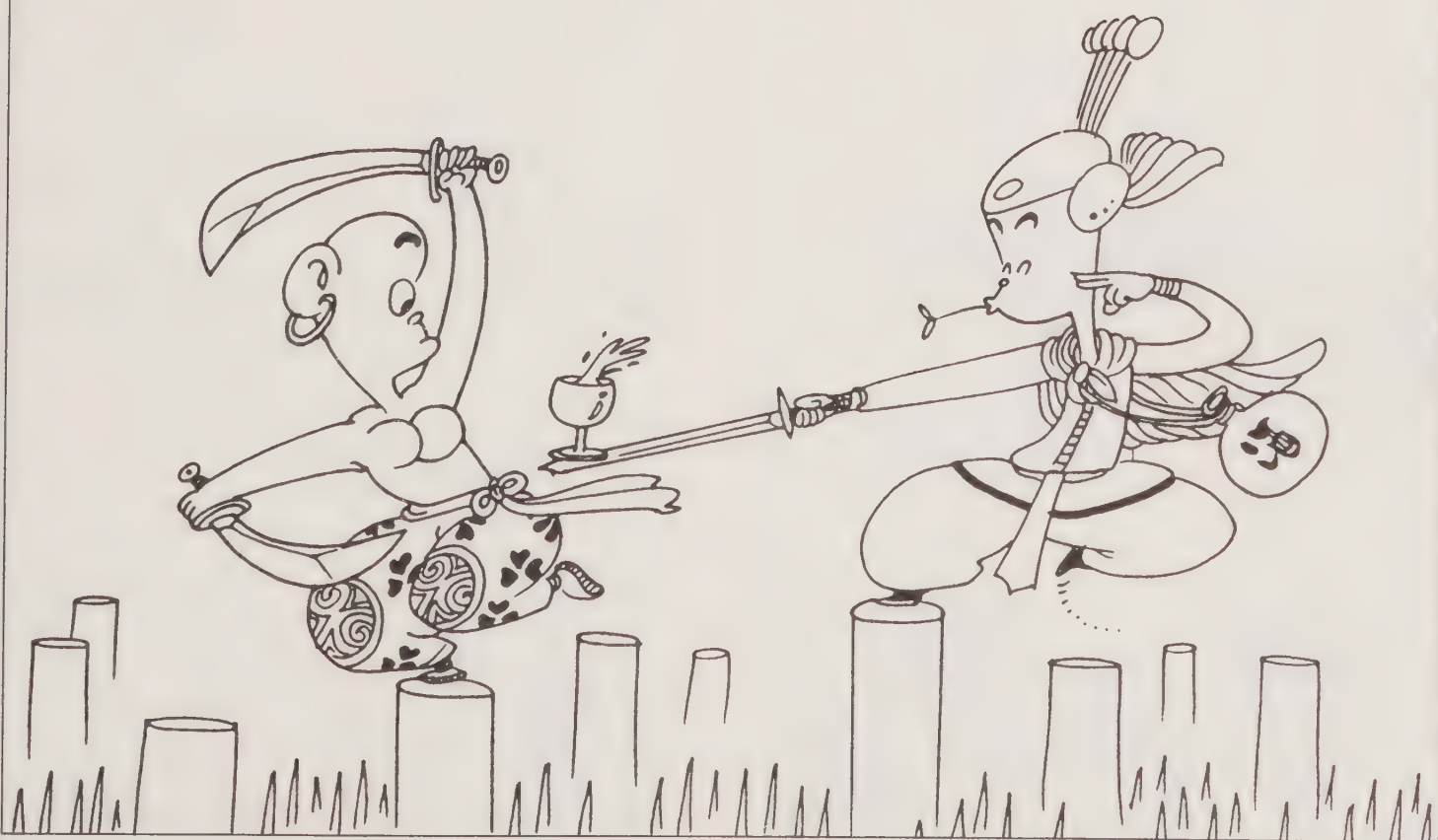


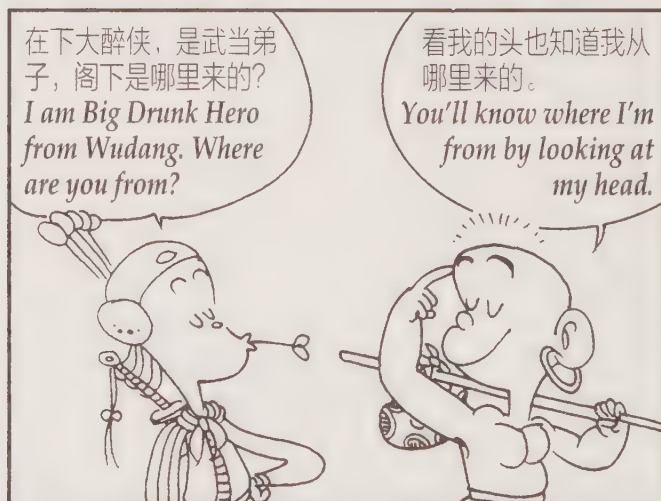
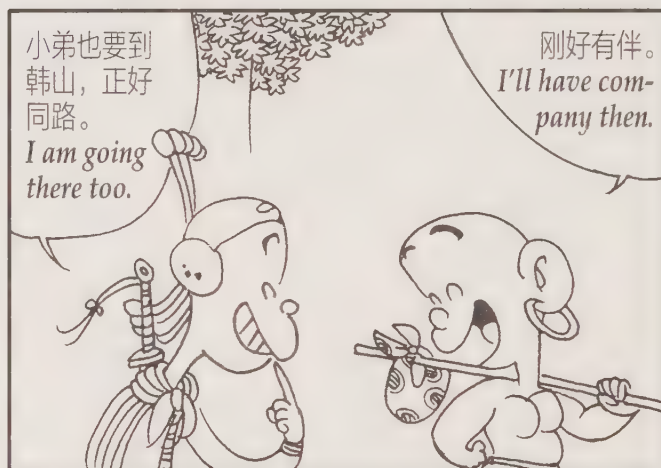
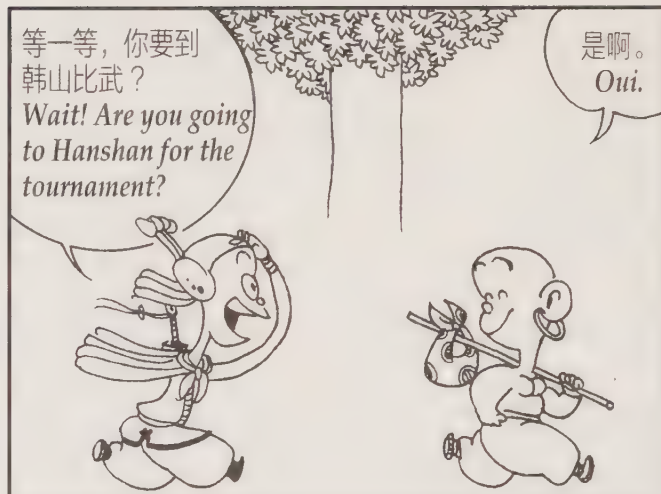
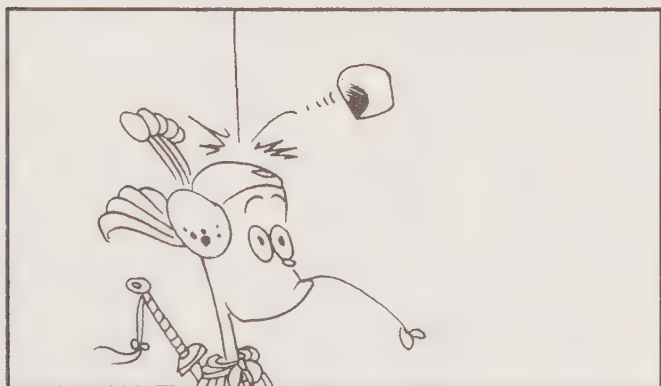


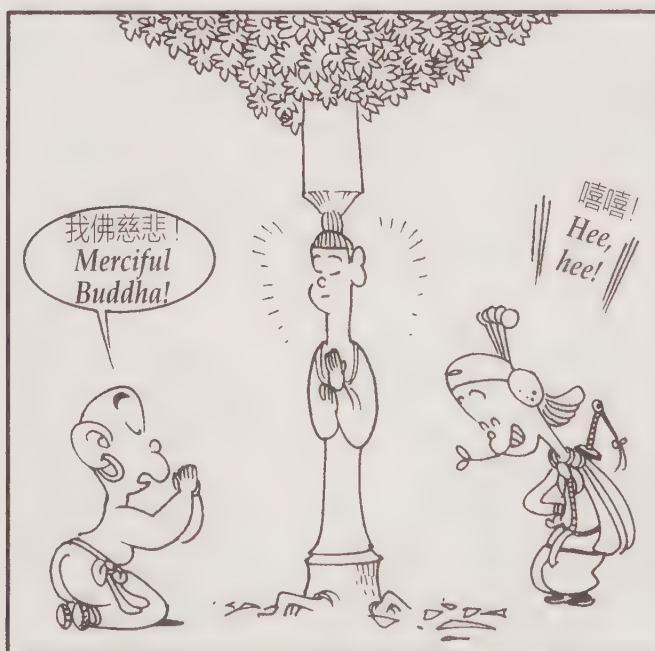
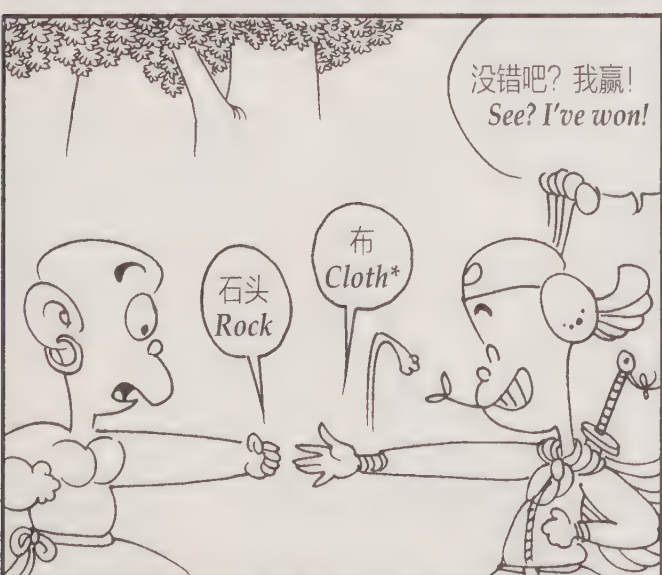
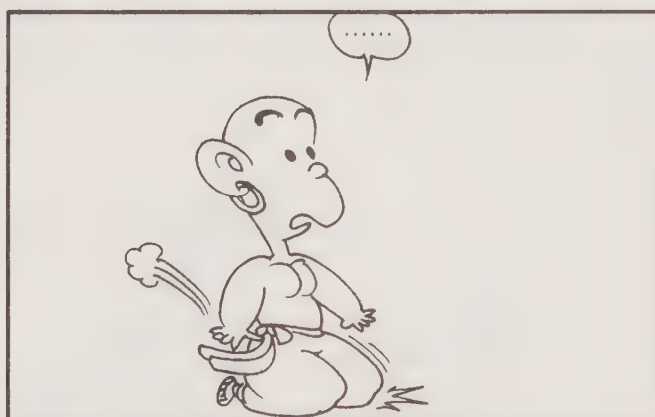
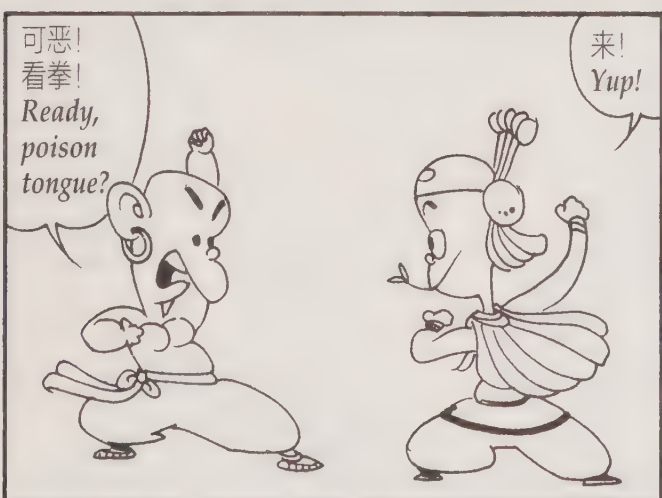
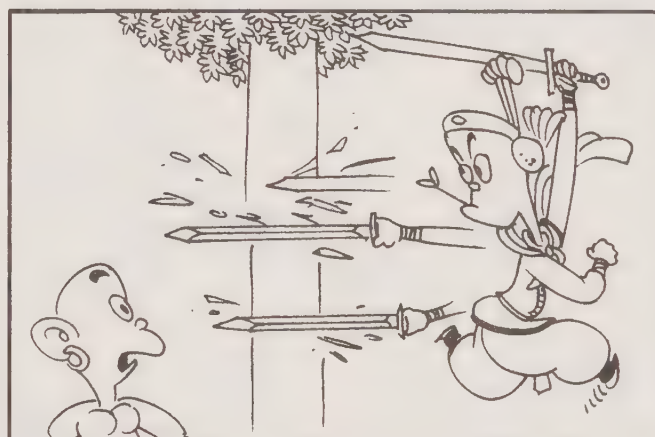


比武大会

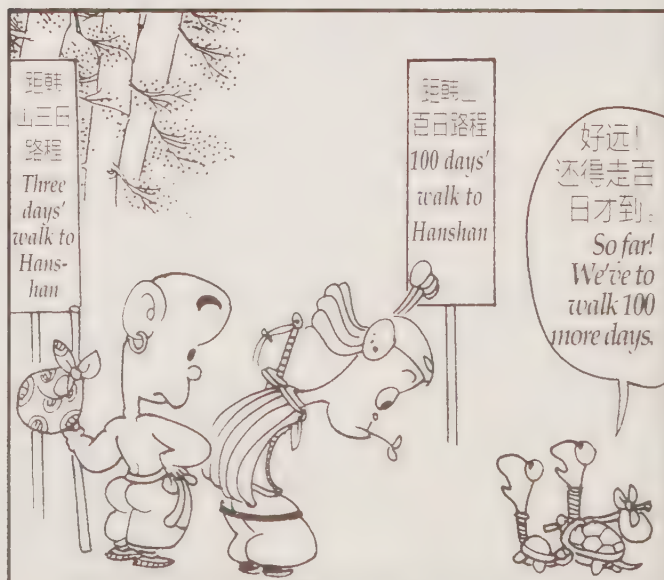
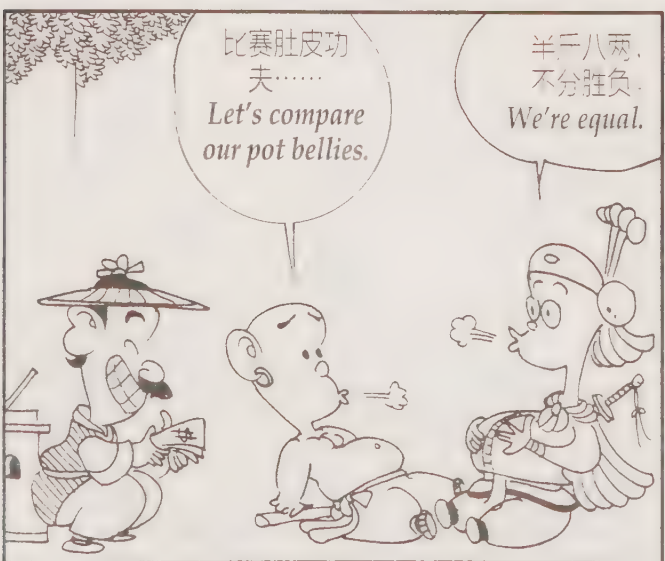
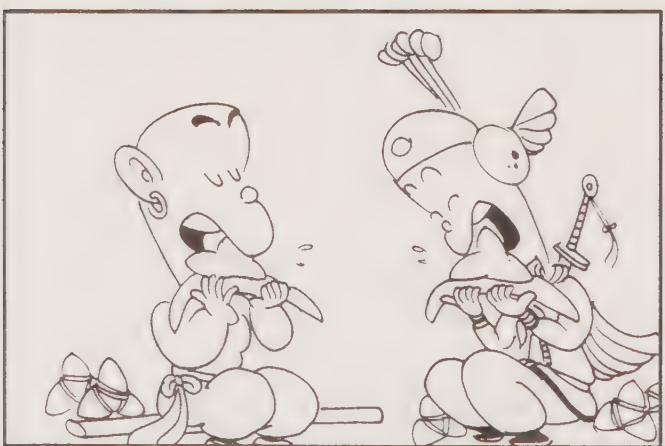
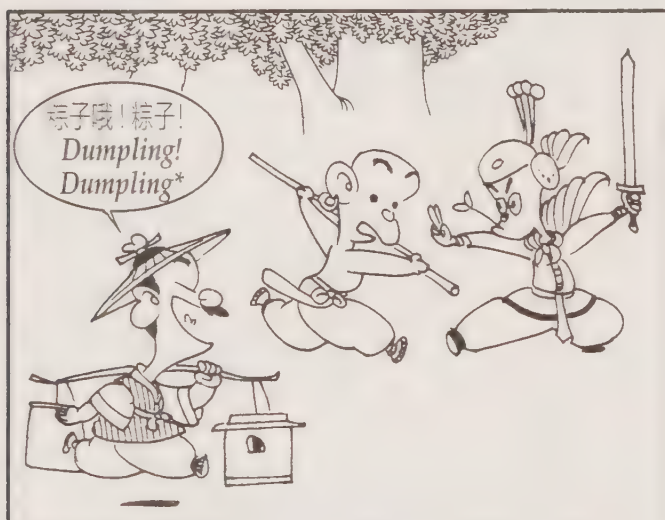
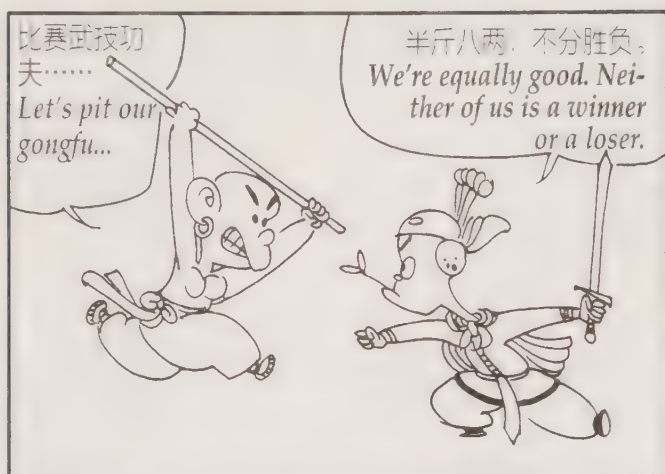
The Tournament







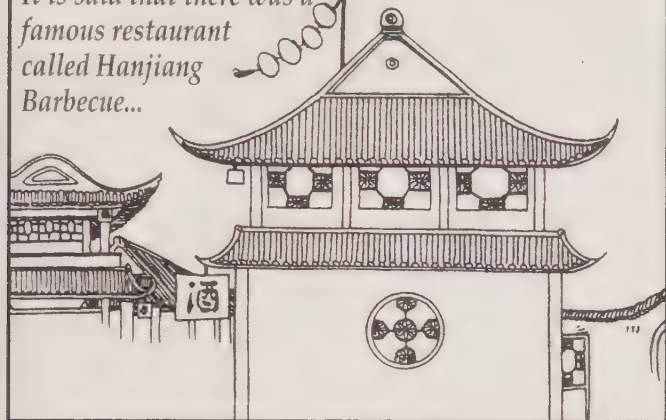
*This is a kind of children's game.



* A dumpling is made of glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves shaped like a pyramid.

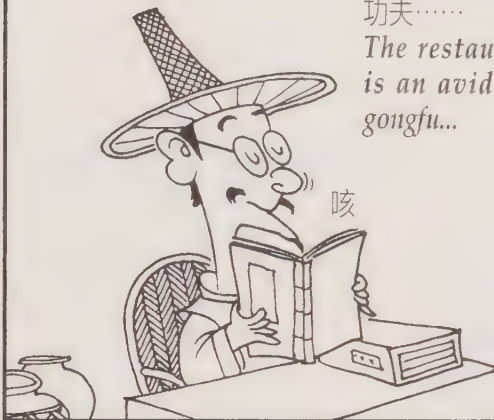
话说江湖中有家“韩江烤肉”非常有名……

It is said that there was a famous restaurant called Hanjiang Barbecue...



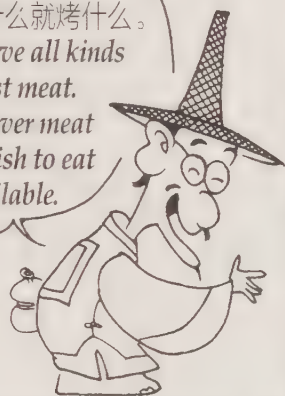
韩江主人平时喜欢研读功夫……

The restaurant owner is an avid student of gongfu...



本店各种肉类都烤，要吃什么就烤什么。

We serve all kinds of roast meat. Whatever meat you wish to eat is available.



牛肉 羊肉
鹿肉 马肉
熊肉
Beef Mutton
Venison
Horse meat
Bear meat

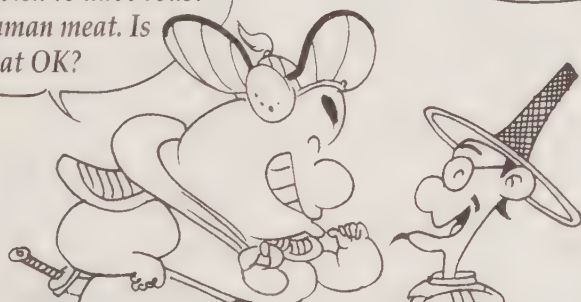
啐！
Pooh!



我想来份烤人肉，行吗？

I wish to have roast human meat. Is that OK?

行！
Certainly!



哇！
Wah!

材料自备！
You'll provide the ingredients!

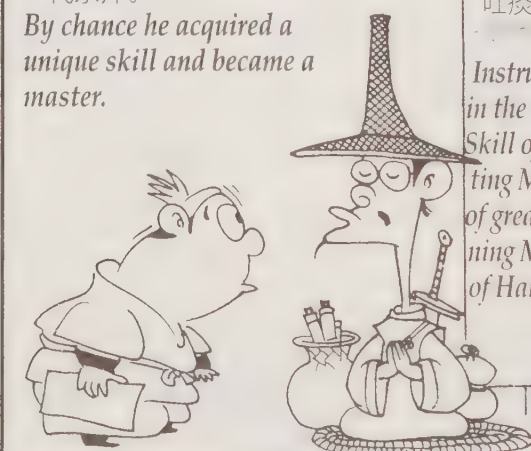


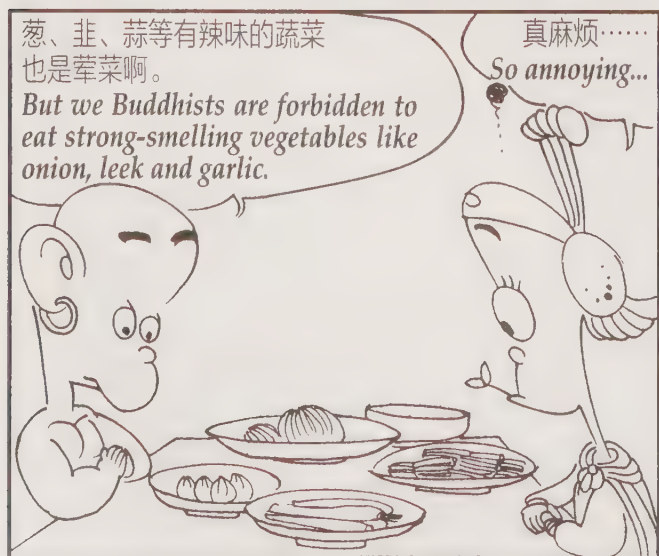
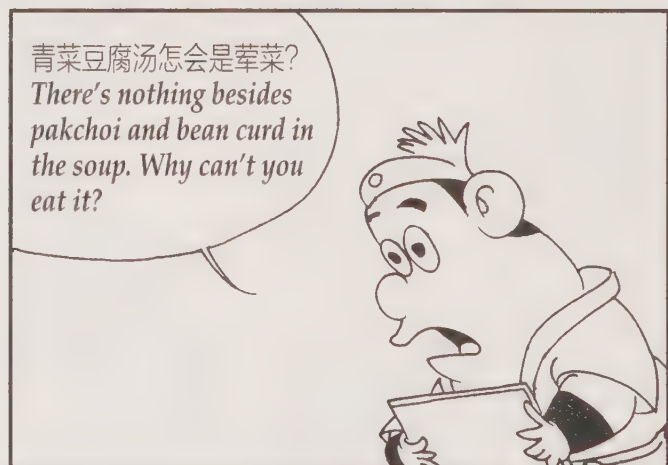
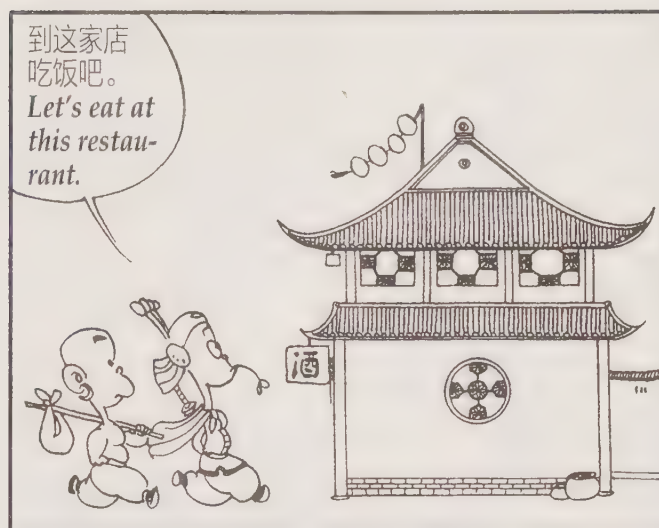
偶然机会证得绝技，成为一代宗师。

By chance he acquired a unique skill and became a master.

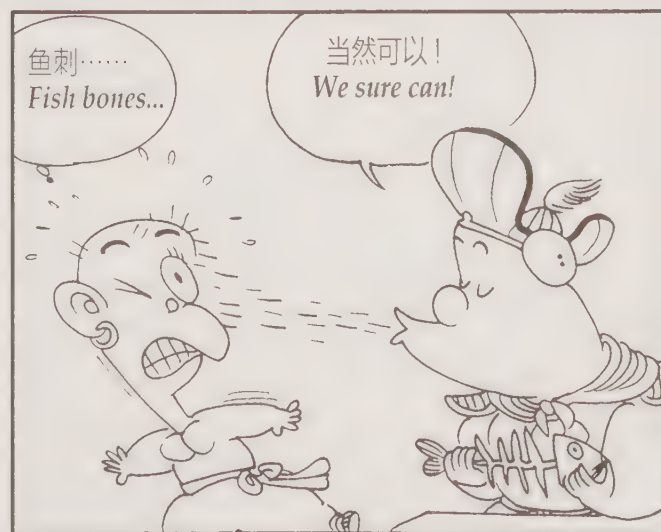
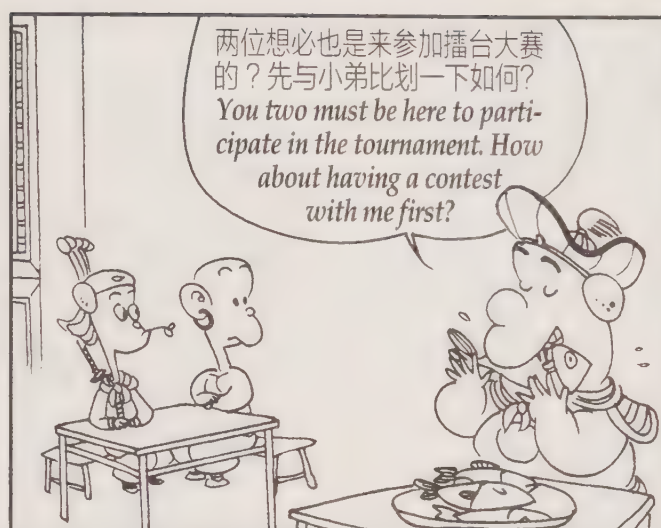
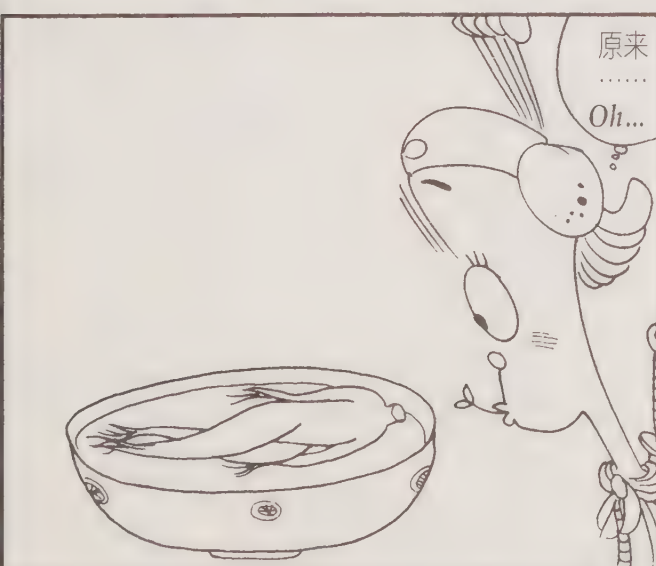
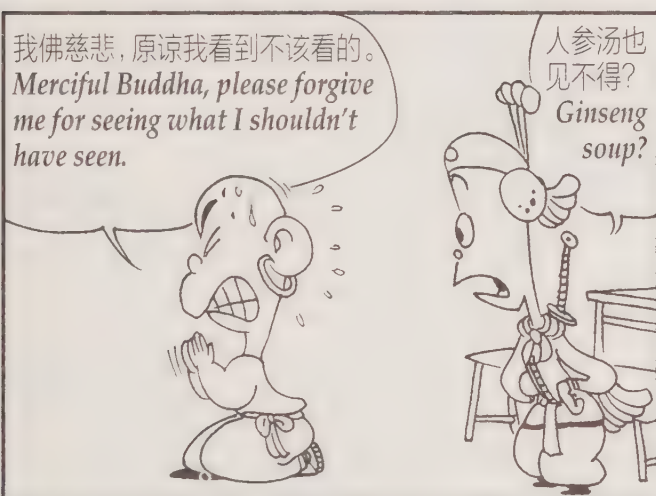
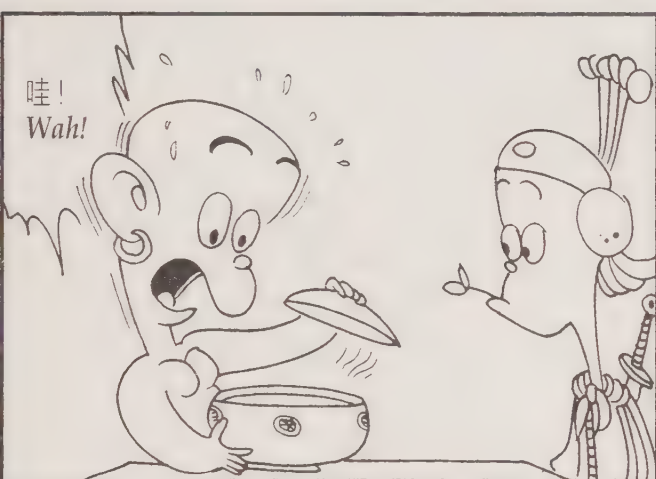
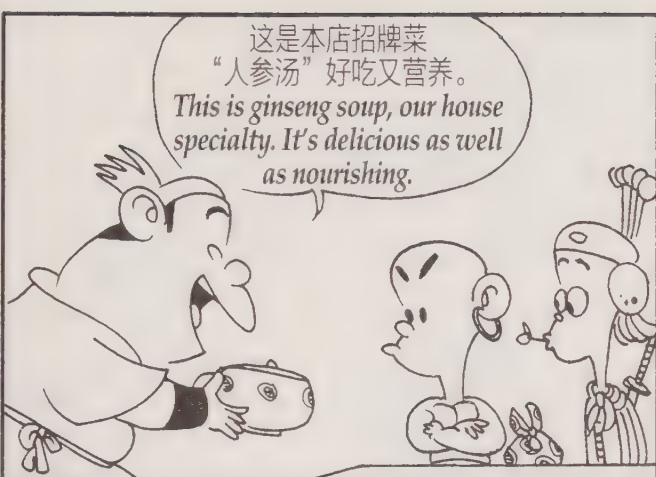
专授
吐痰神功

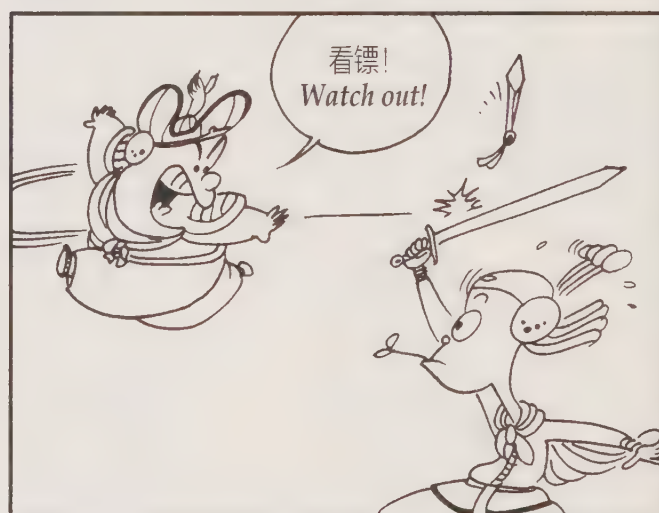
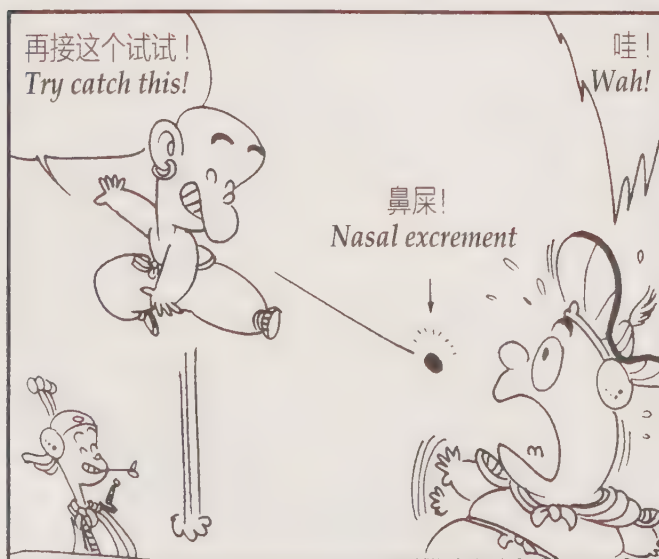
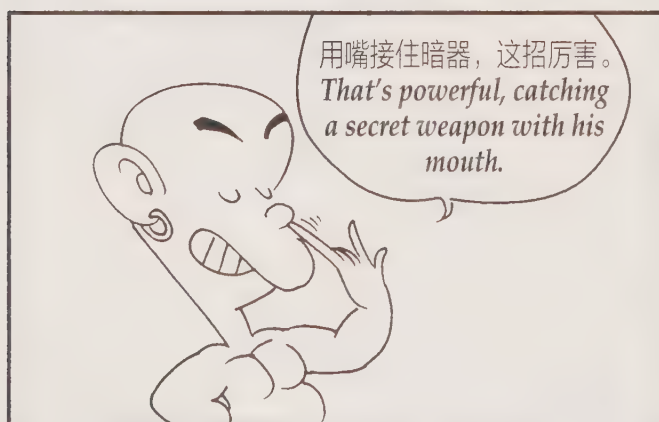
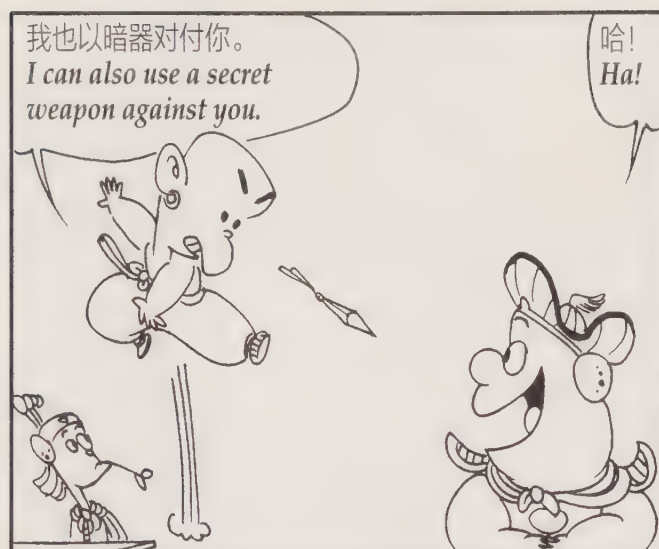
Instruction in the Magic Skill of Spitting Master of great learning Master of Hanjiang

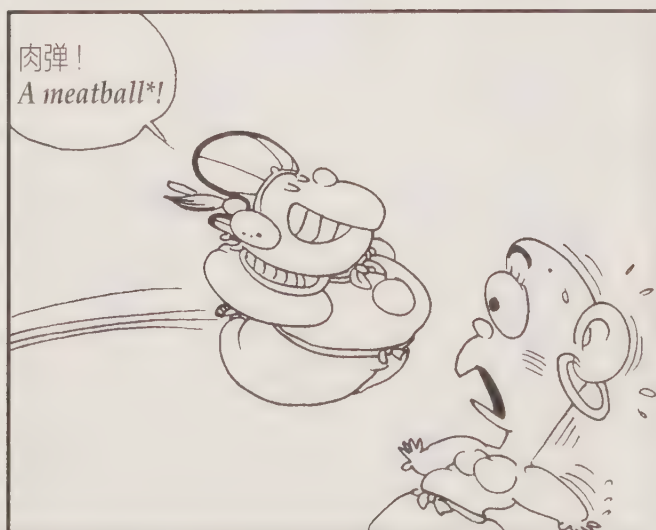
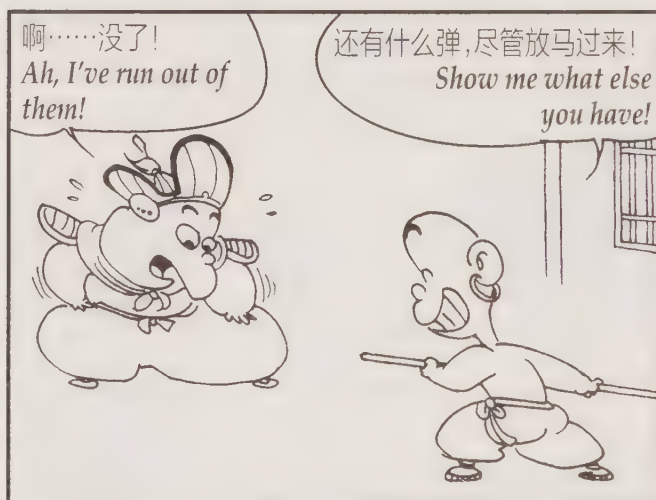
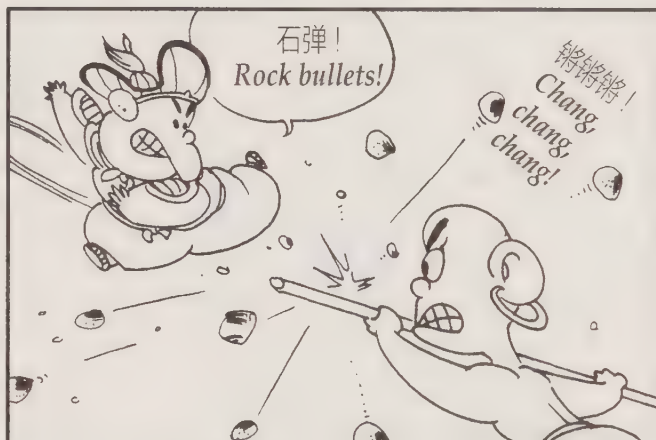
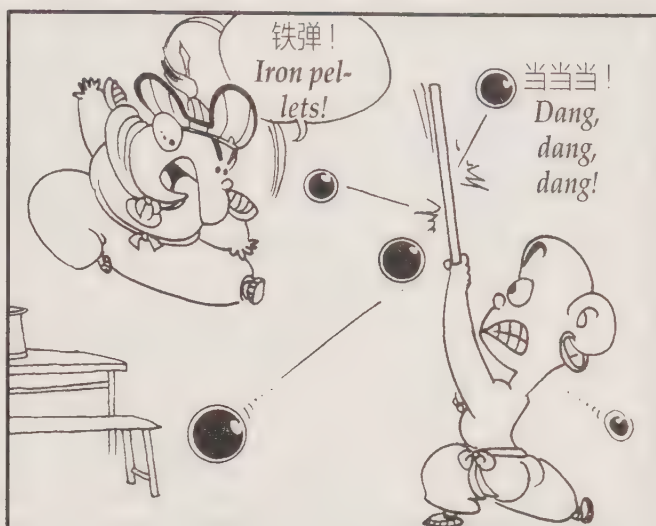
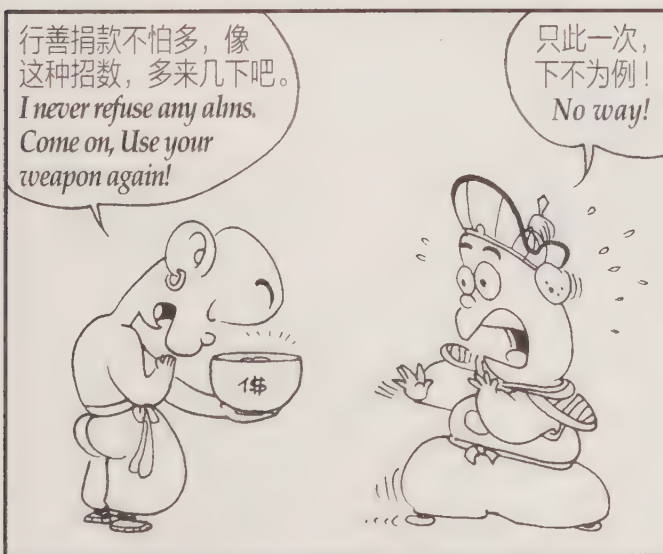
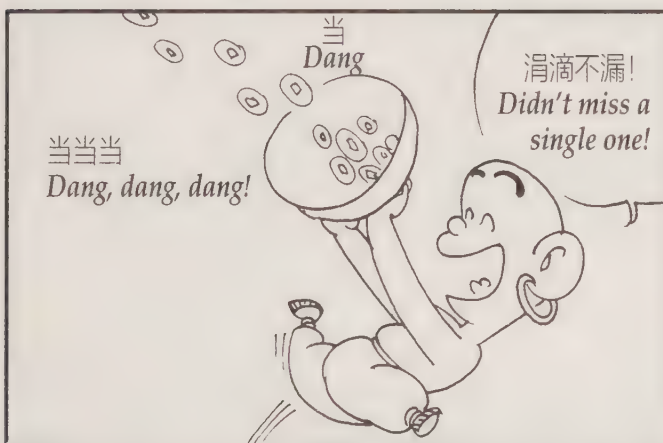
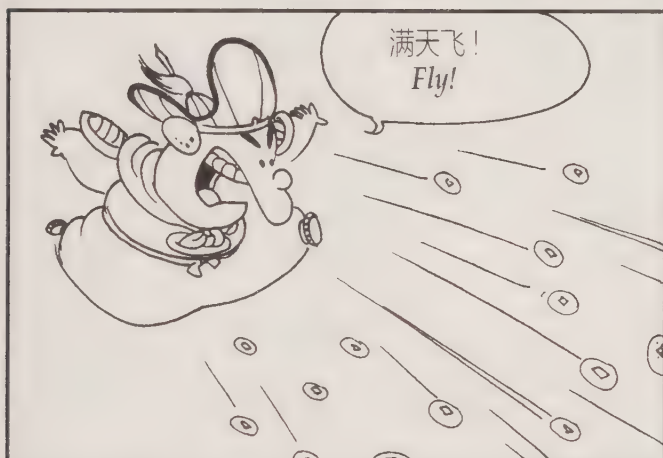
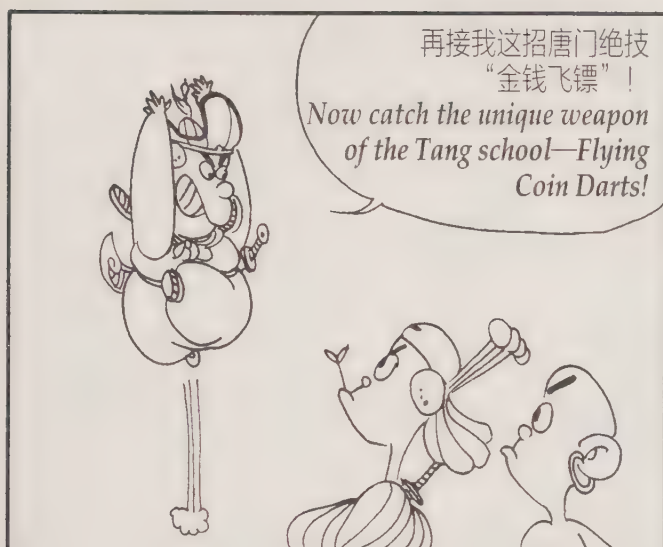


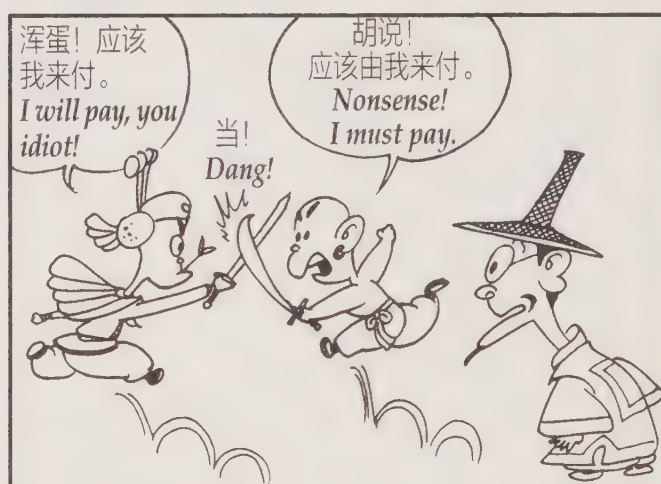
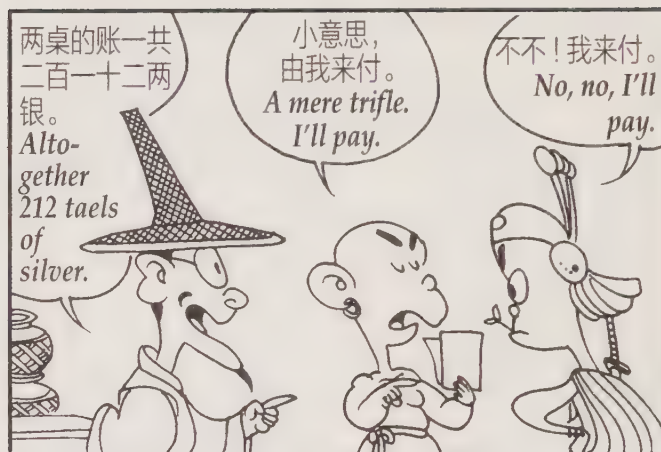
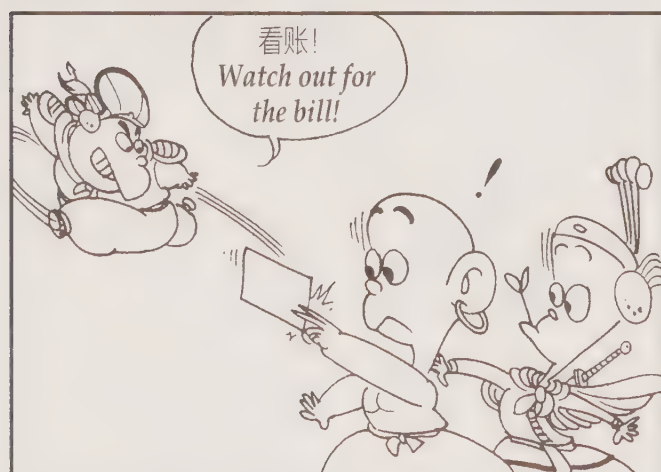
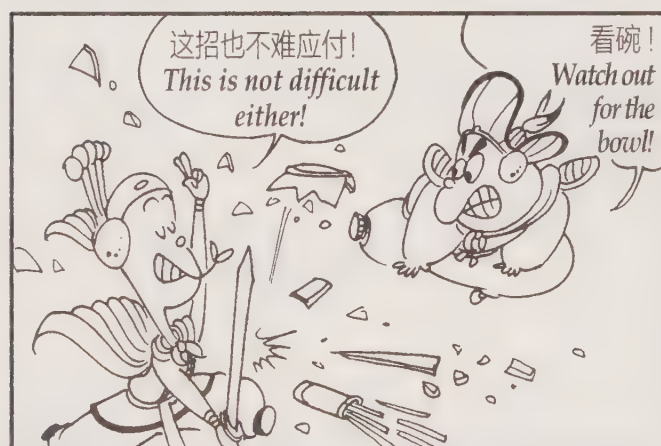


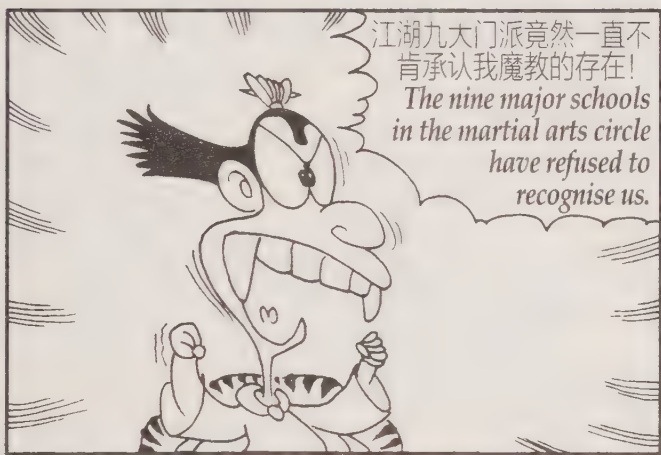
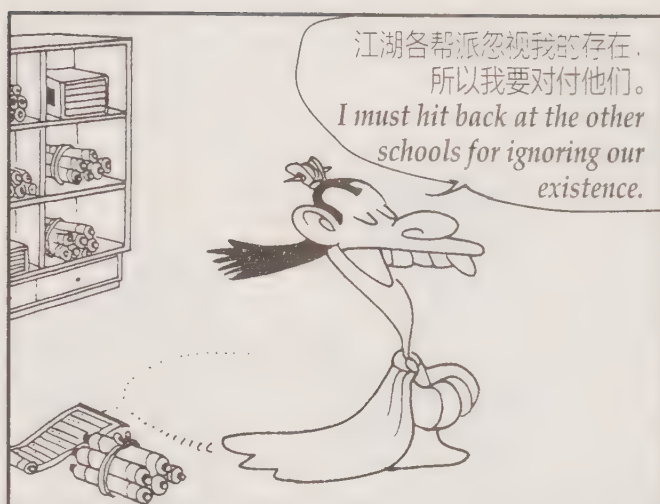
* Cabbage

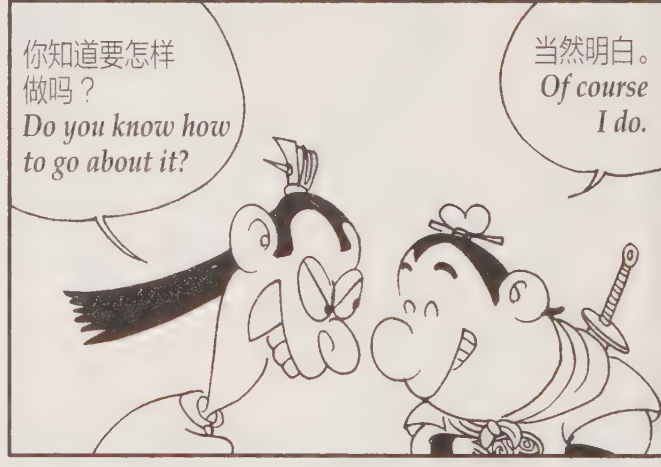
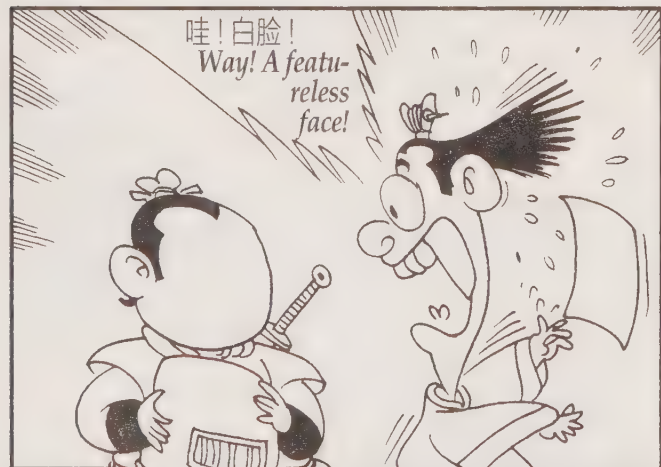
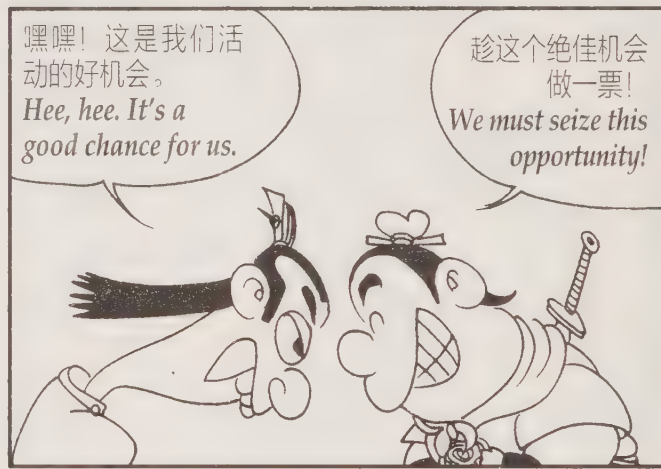
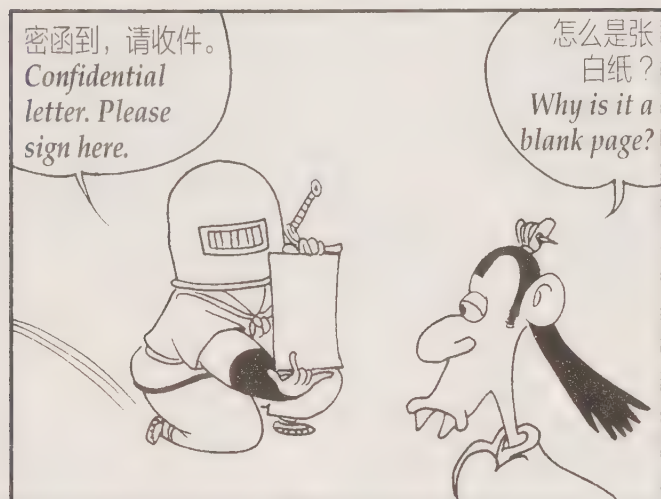




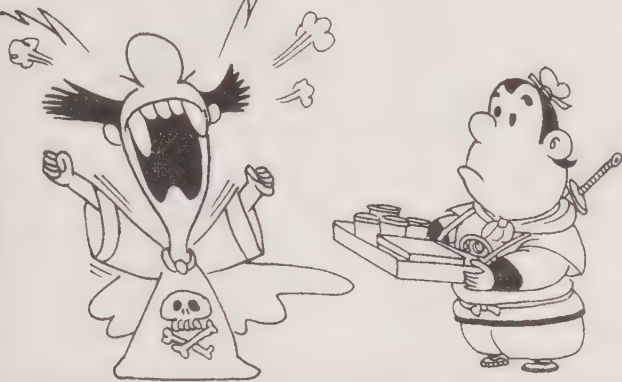








笨笨笨笨笨大笨瓜！
Stupid, stupid, stupid,
stupid fool!



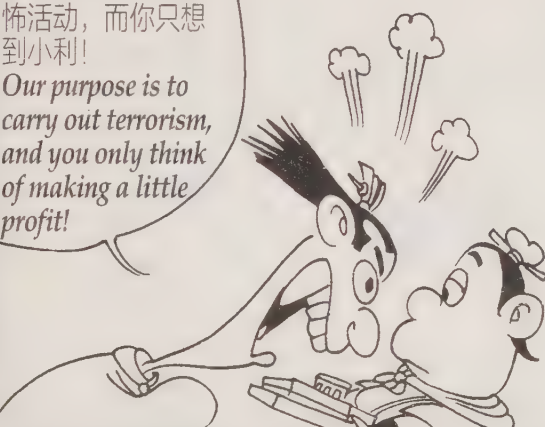
杀手屠夫
何在？
Where's Killer
Butcher?

弟子在此。
I'm here.



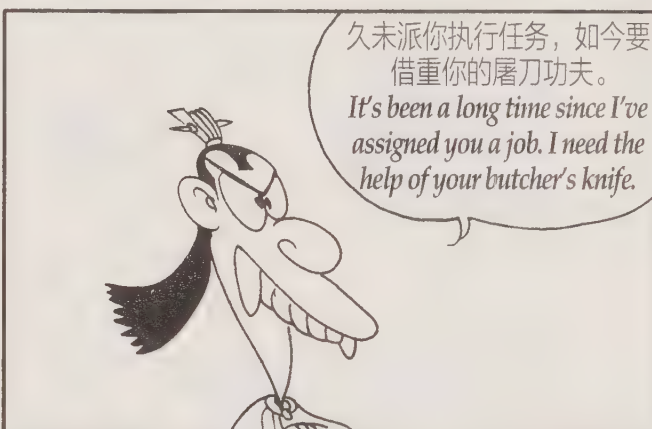
魔教要进行的是恐怖活动，而你只想
到小利！

Our purpose is to
carry out terrorism,
and you only think
of making a little
profit!



久未派你执行任务，如今要
借重你的屠刀功夫。

It's been a long time since I've
assigned you a job. I need the
help of your butcher's knife.



卖盒饭饮料也是恐怖活动，
只是其中加点料。

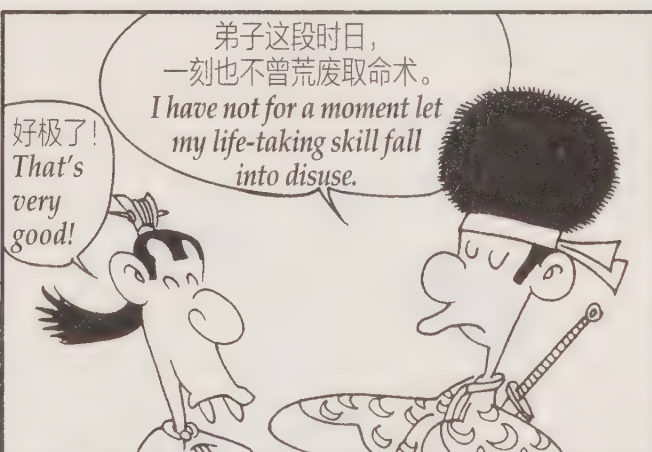
Selling beverages is also terror-
ist activity. All we have to do
is add something in them.



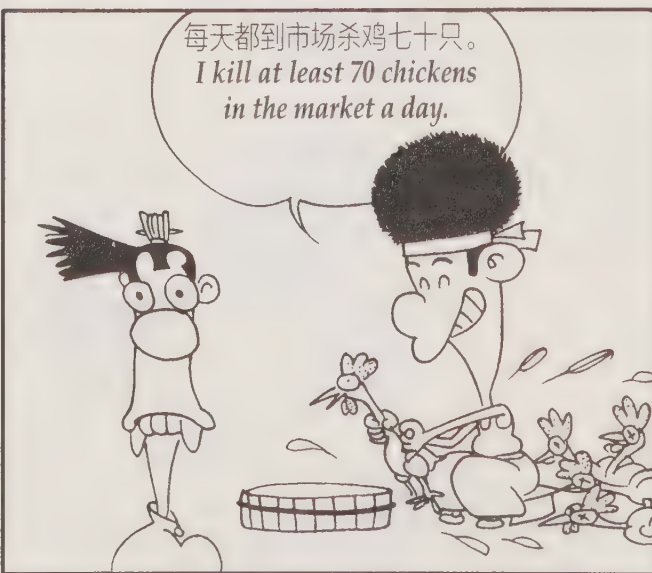
好极了！
That's
very
good!

弟子这段时日，
一刻也不曾荒废取命术。

I have not for a moment let
my life-taking skill fall
into disuse.



每天都到市场杀鸡七十只。
I kill at least 70 chickens
in the market a day.

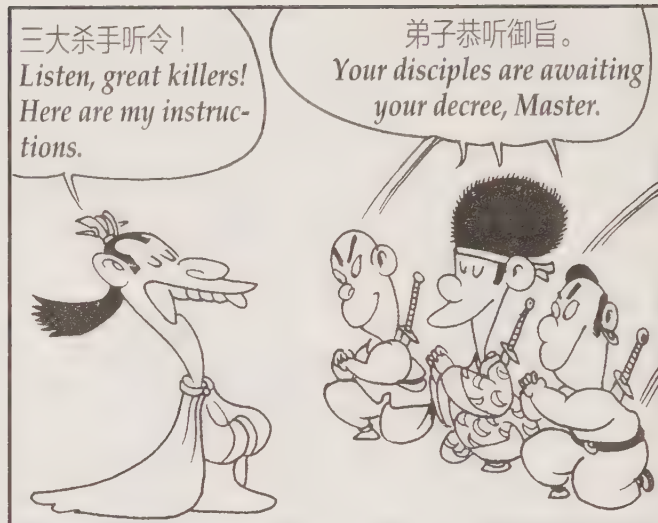
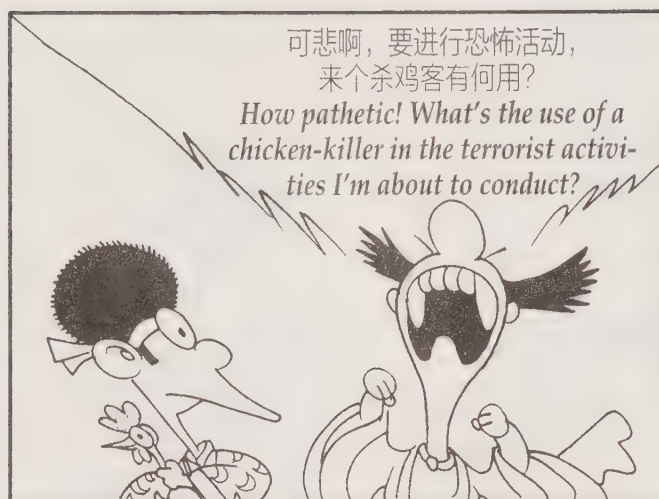


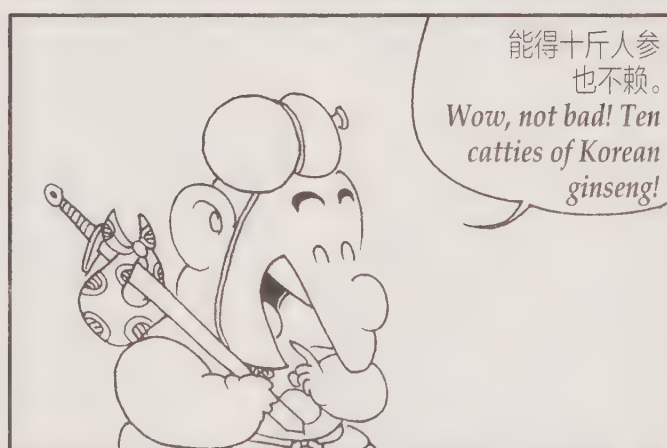
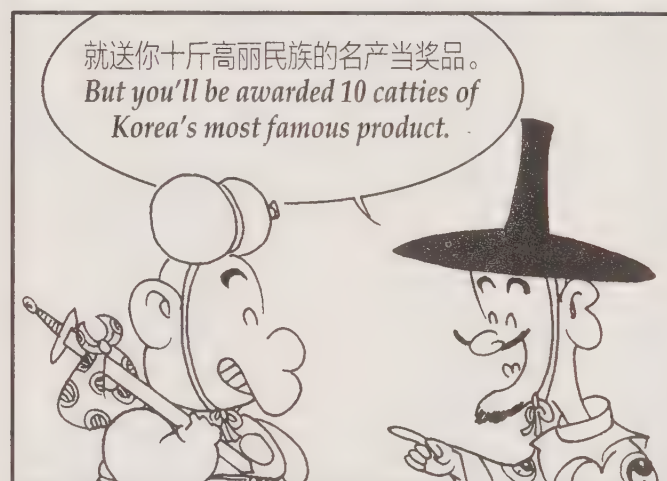
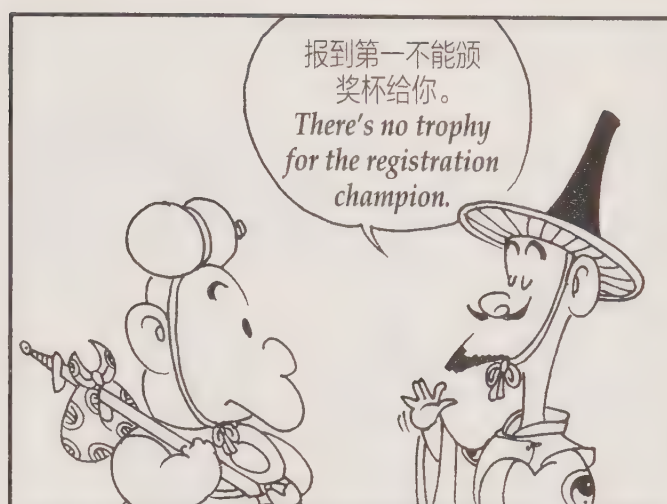
悄悄地在盒饭饮料中加
点毒药……

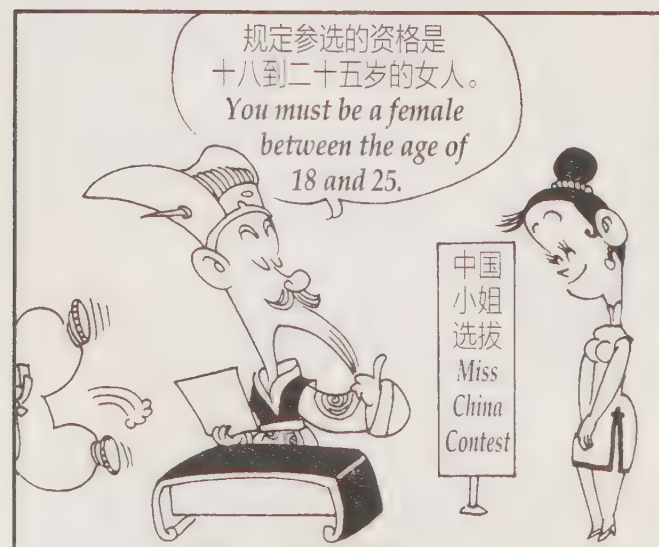
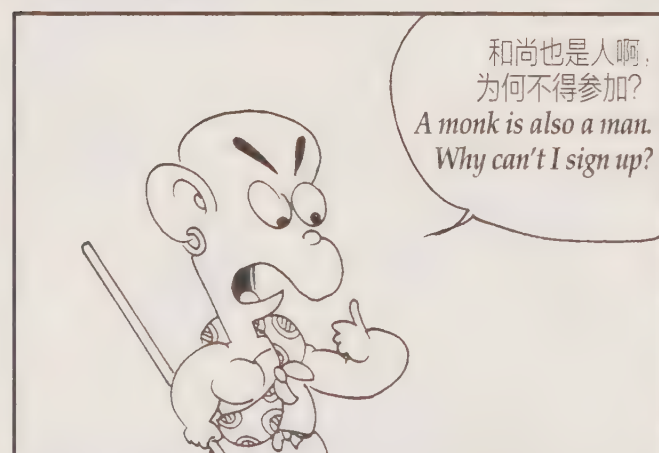
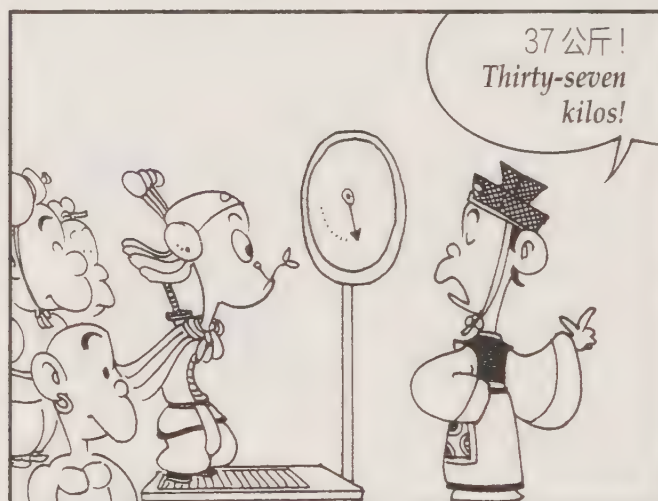
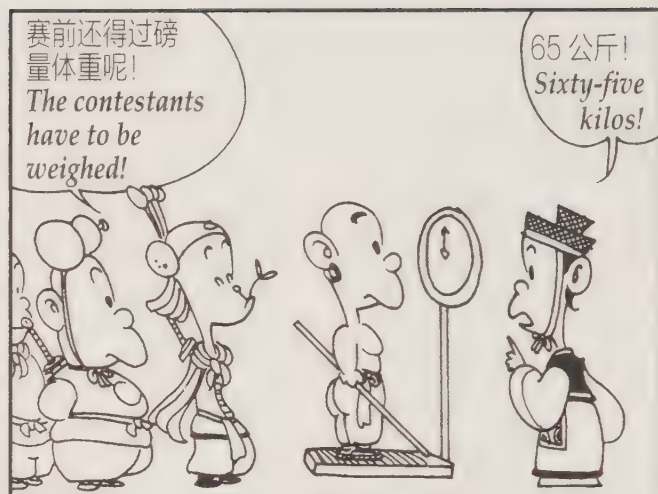
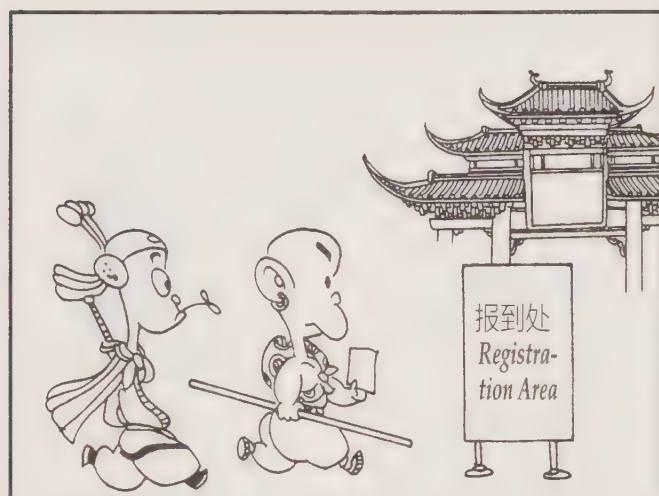
We can add some poi-
son in the beverages...

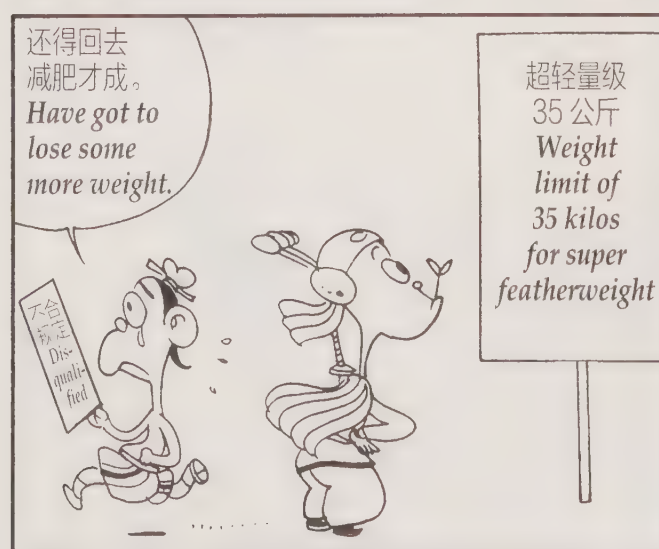
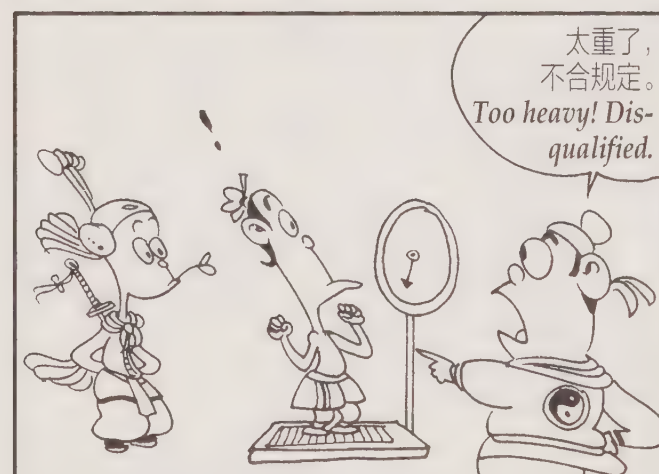
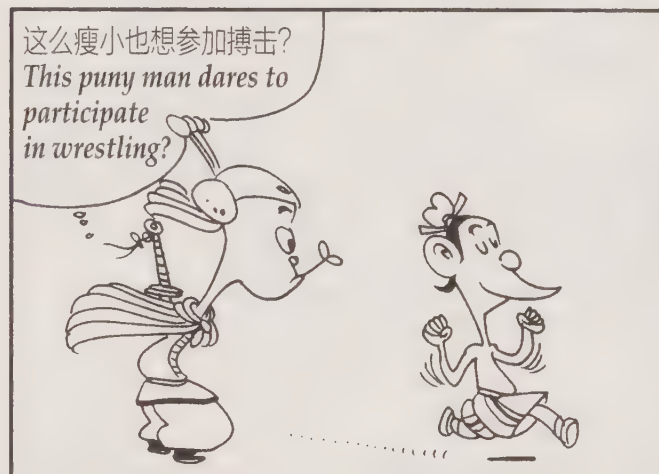
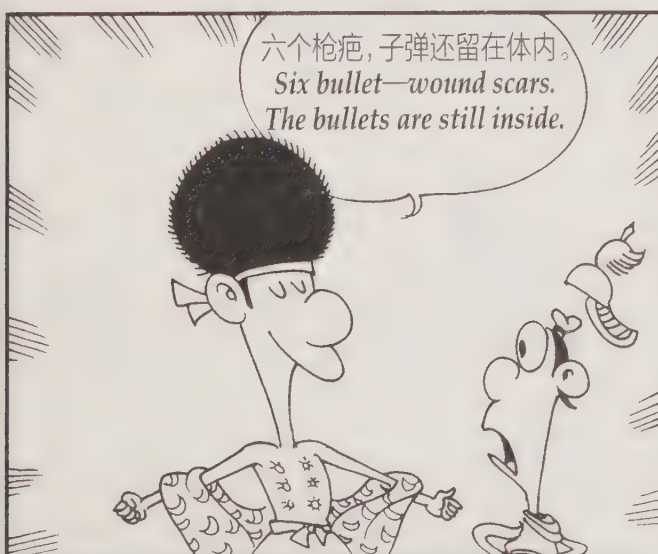
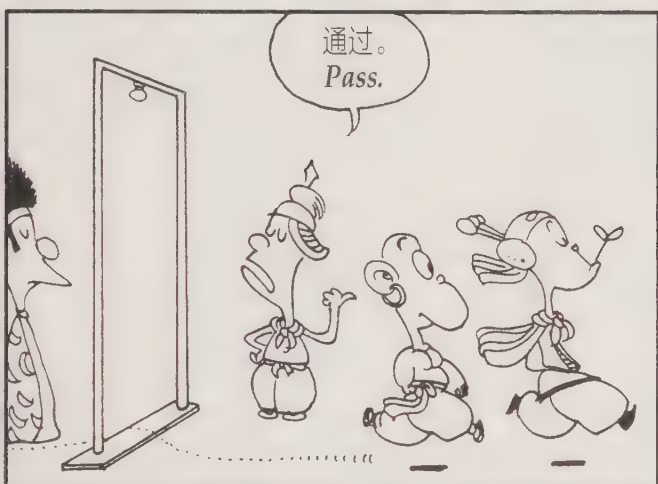
聪明！
Clever
fellow!

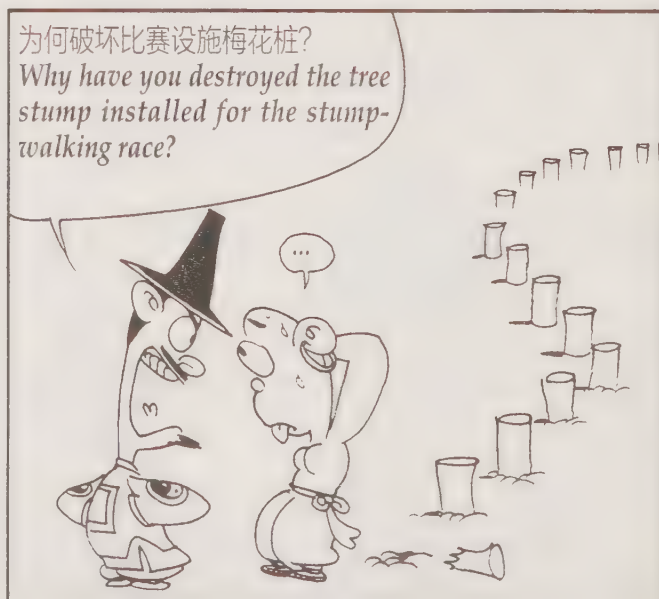
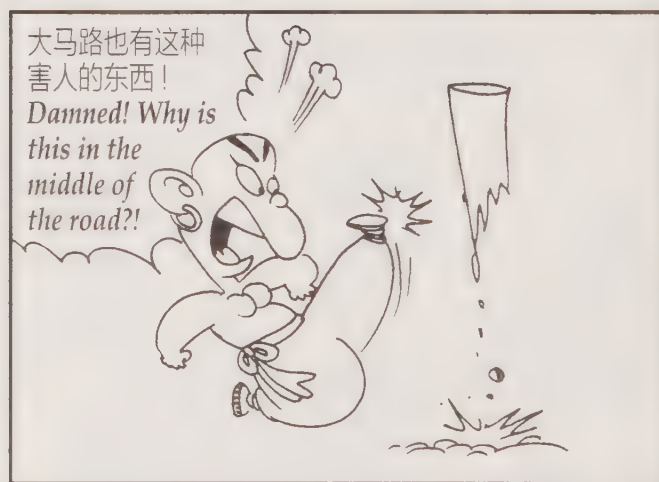
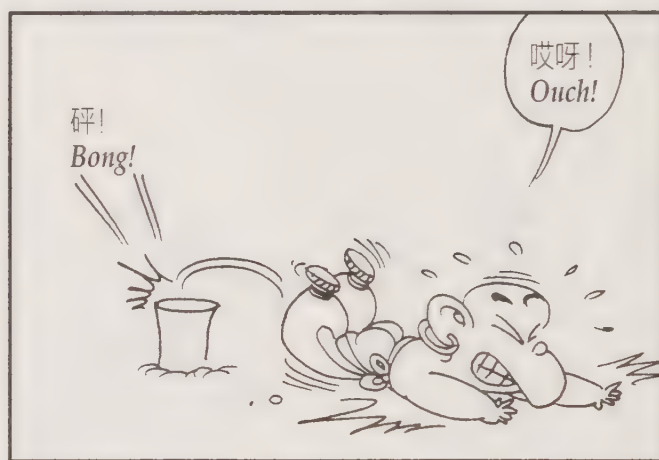
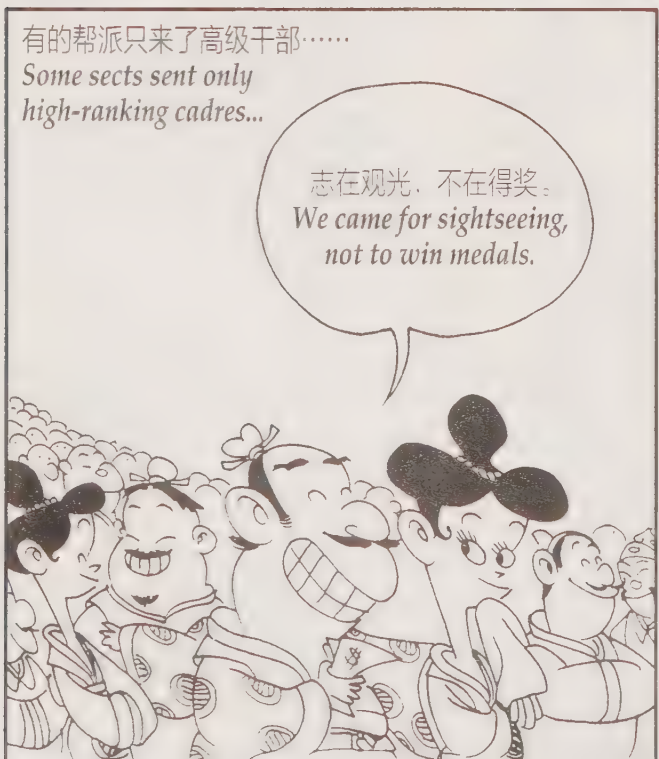
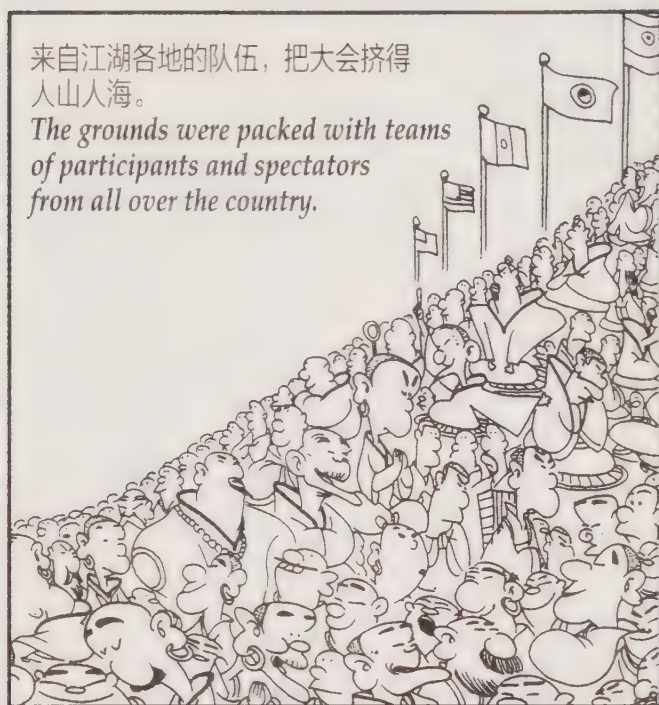












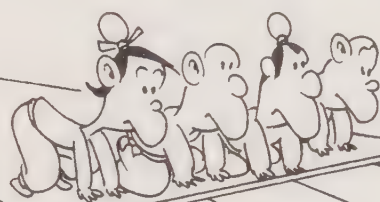
一百米预赛即将开始，凡参加这项比赛的选手都有一腿……

The 100-metre preliminary race was about to begin.
All contestants in this item had good legs...



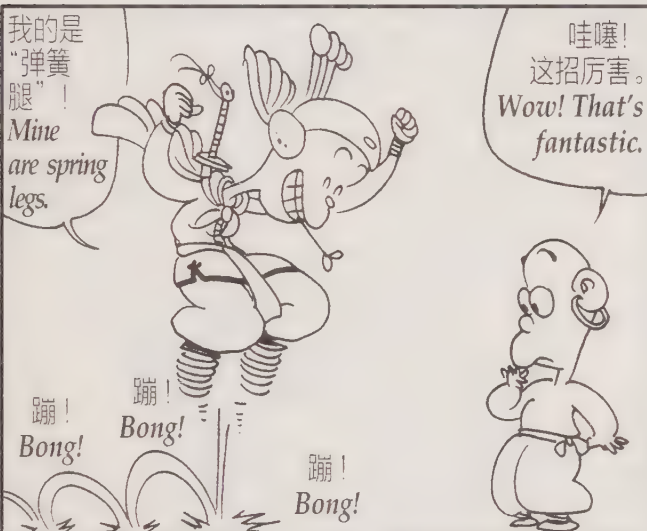
百米A组预赛

Group A 100-metre preliminary...

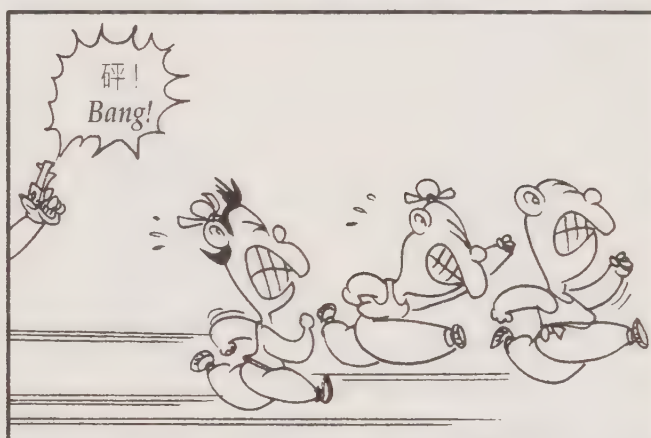


我的是“弹簧腿”！
Mine are spring legs.

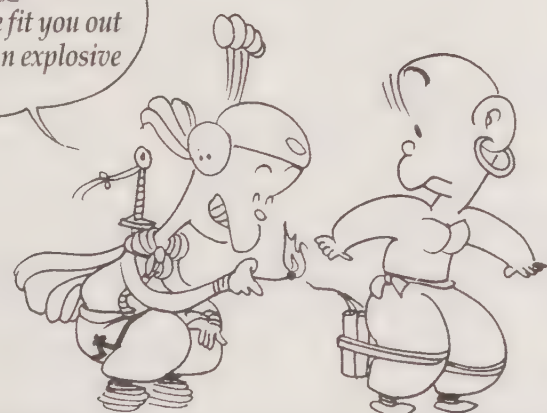
哇噻！
这招厉害。
Wow! That's fantastic.



砰！
Bang!



我帮你装个“爆炸腿”……
Let me fit you out with an explosive leg...



好快啊，
第一终于产生了！
The number one has emerged. So soon!

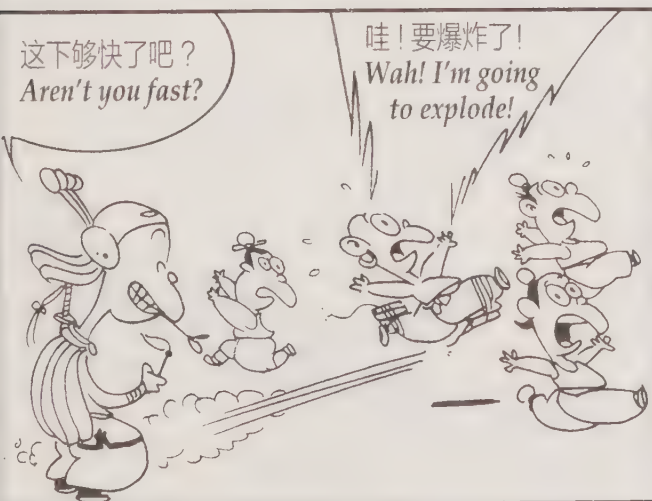
真是丢尽了
帮门的脸……
What a shame for
the whole school!

好没面子！
Disgrace!

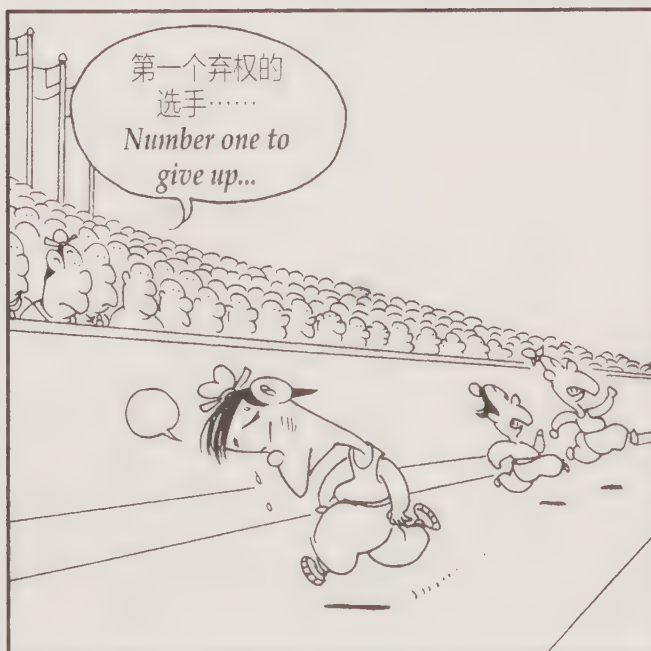


这下够快了吧？
Aren't you fast?

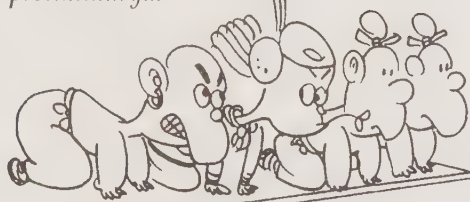
哇！要爆炸了！
Wah! I'm going
to explode!



第一个弃权的
选手……
Number one to
give up...

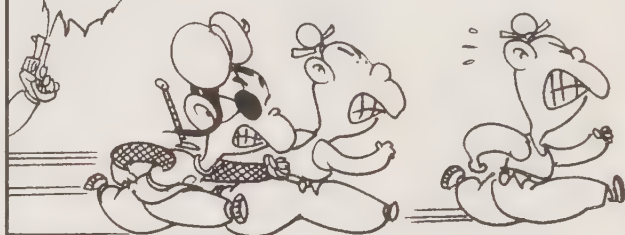


百米B组预赛……
Group B 100-metre
preliminary...

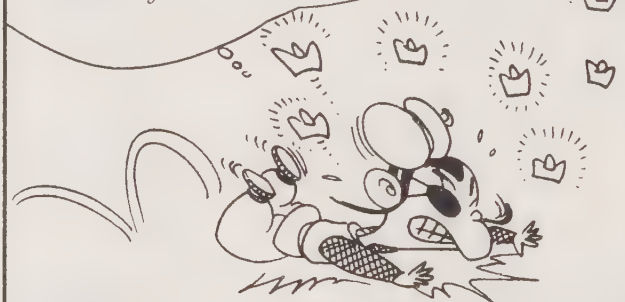


砰!
Bang!

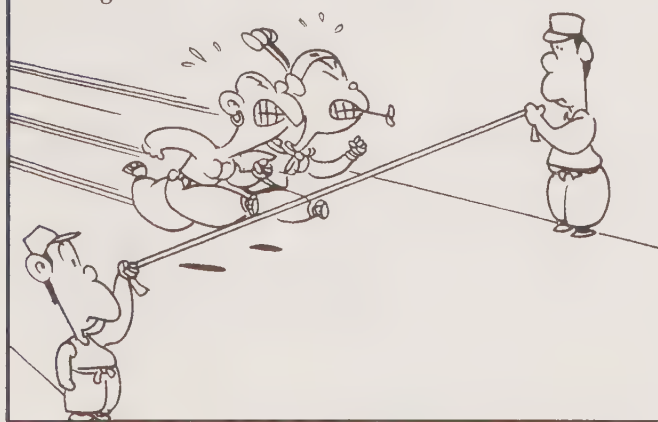
C组预赛也开始了……
Group C 100-metre preliminary...



哎呀! 身上带了太多钱, 跑不快……
Oh dear, I can't run fast; there's too
much money on me...



大醉侠与少林小子两人几乎同时到达, 不分上下。
Big Drunk Hero and Shaolin Kid reached the fi-
nishing line at about the same time.



哇!
Wah!

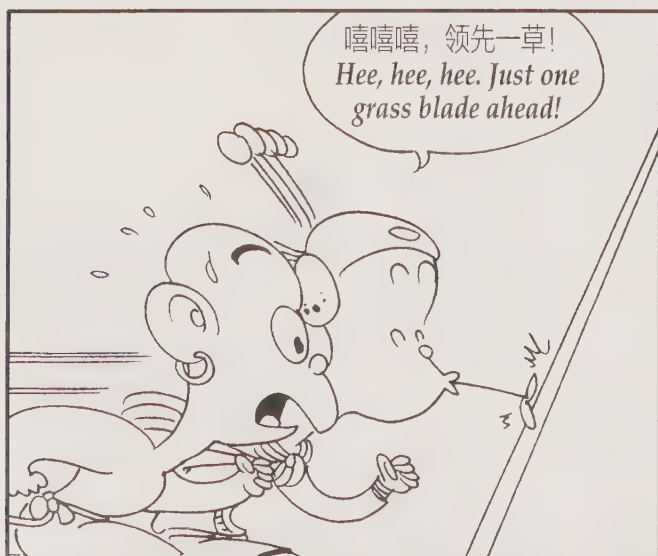
哇! 马失前蹄
摔倒了……
Oh no! He slipped!

哇!
Wah!

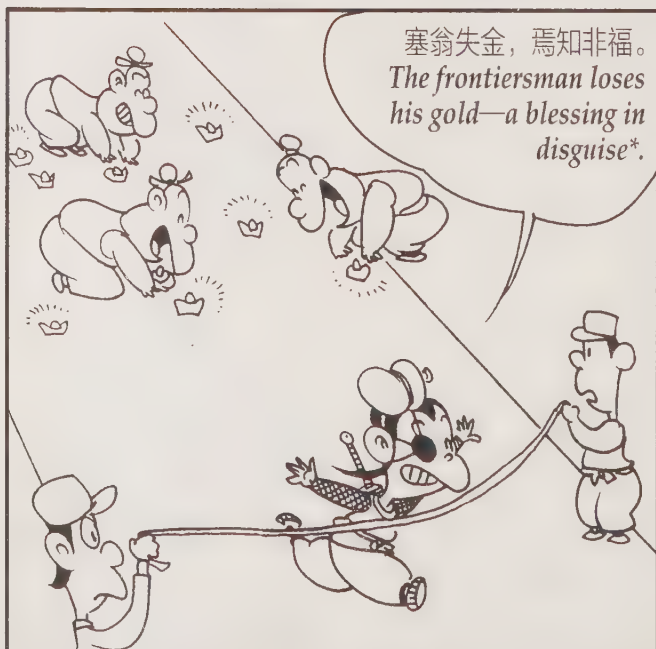
这下输
定了……
He's sure
to lose...



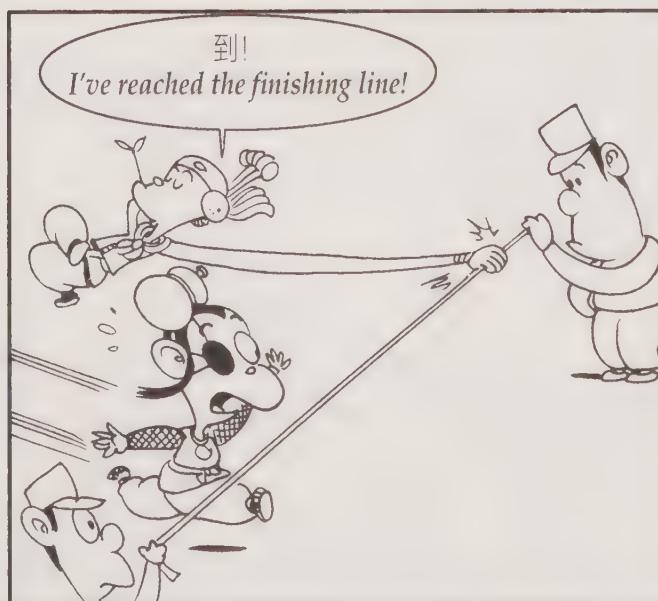
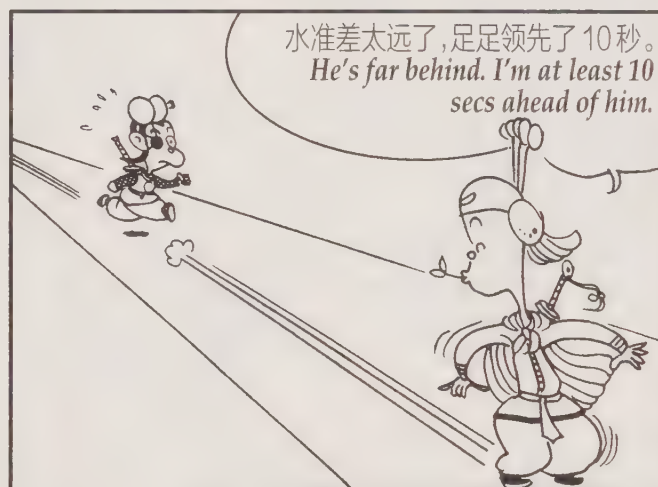
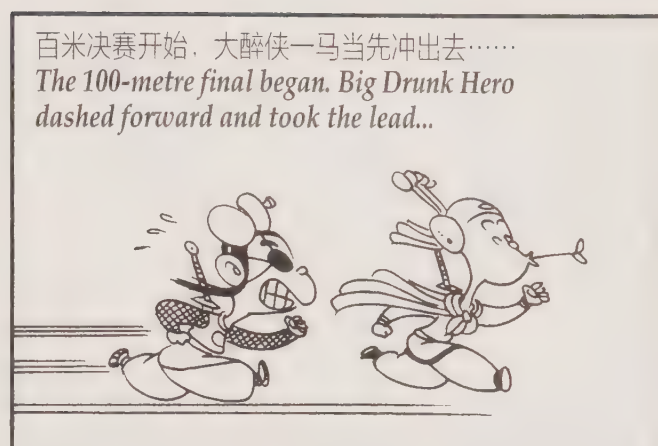
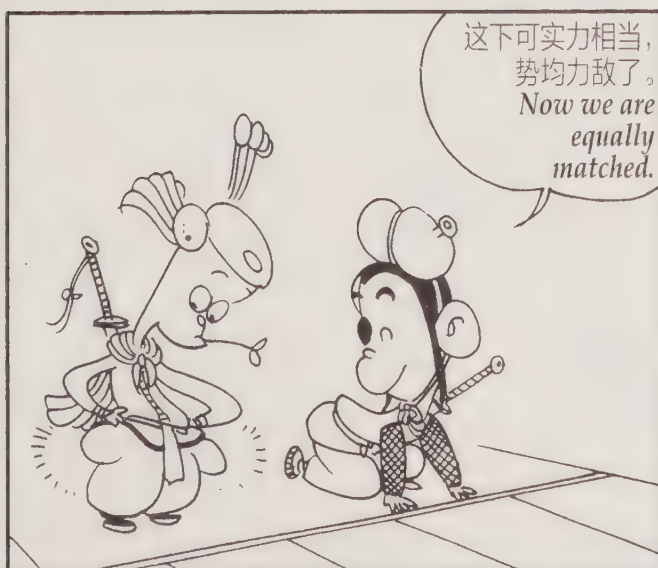
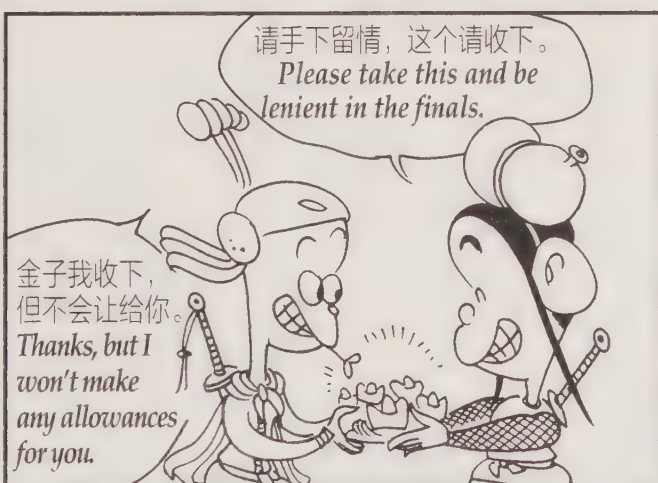
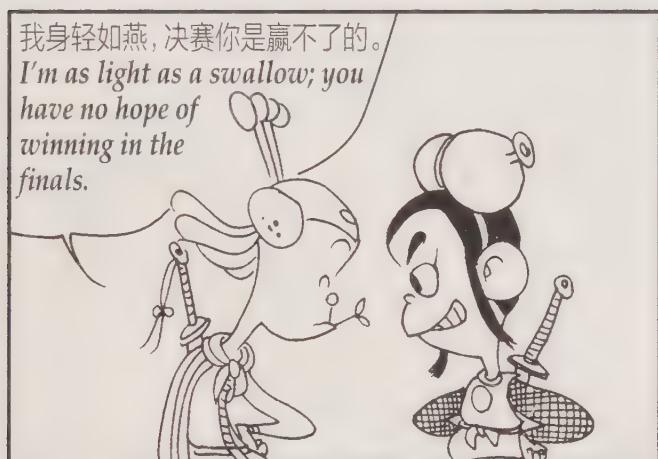
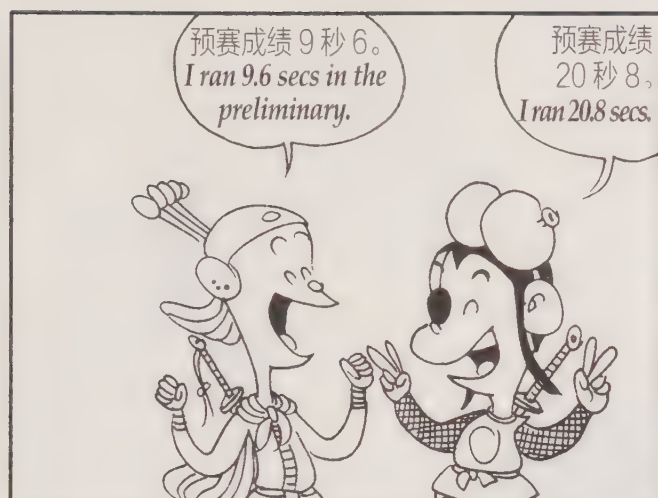
嘻嘻嘻, 领先一草!
Hee, hee, hee. Just one
grass blade ahead!

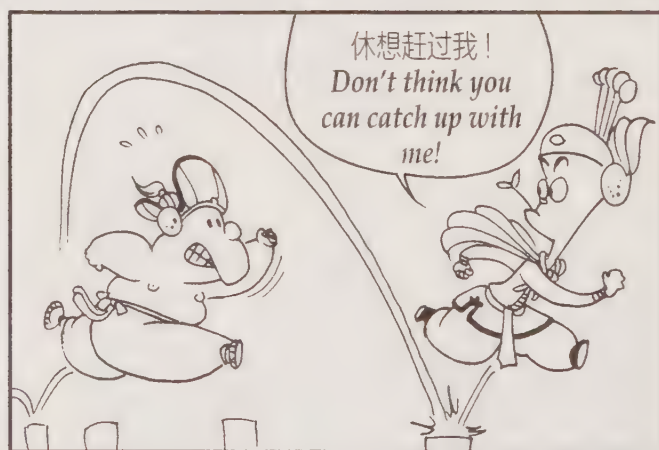
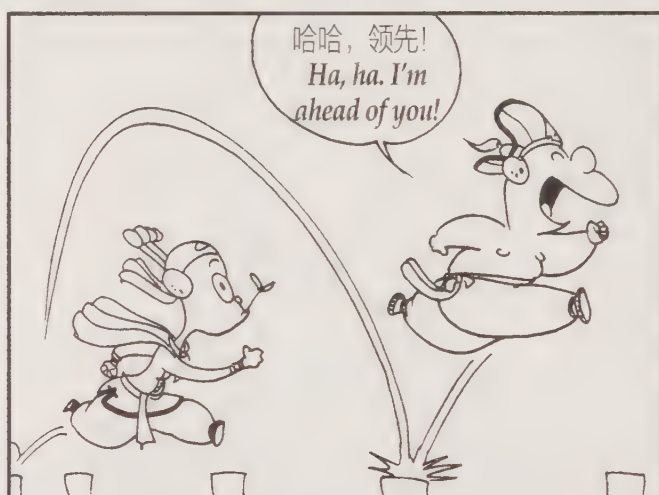
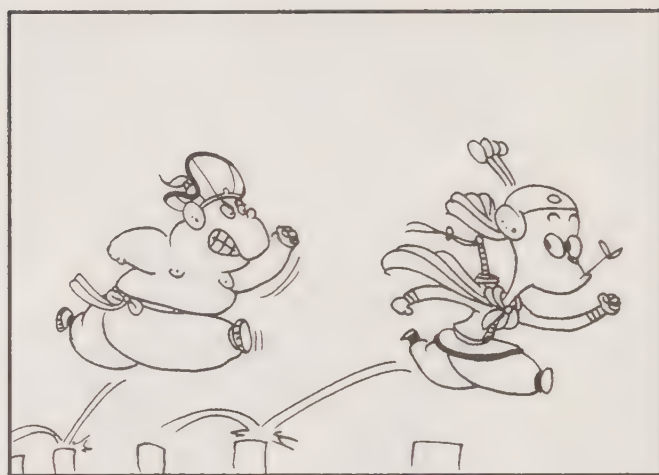
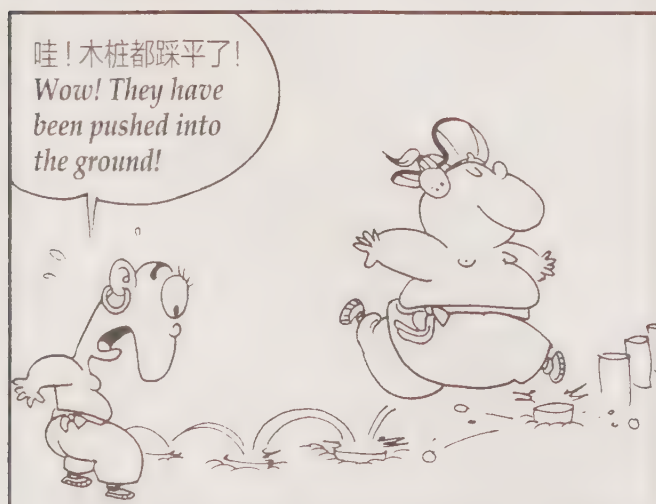
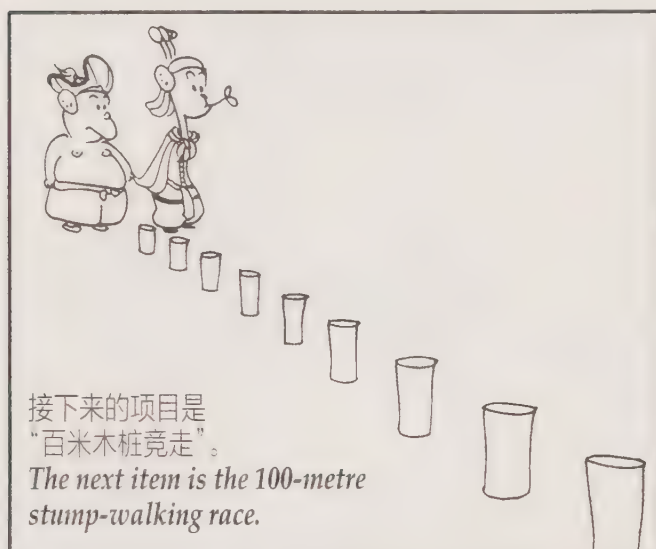


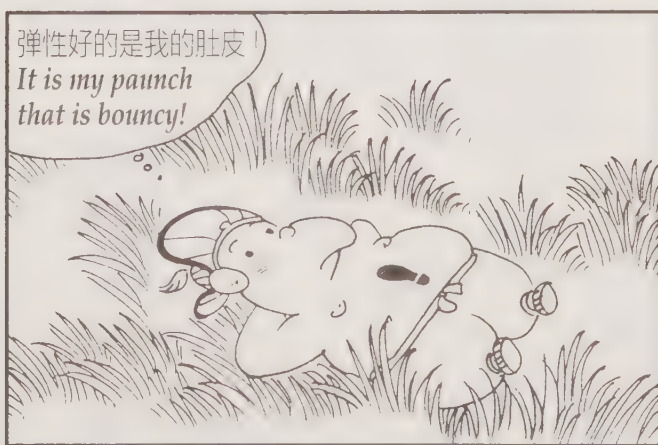
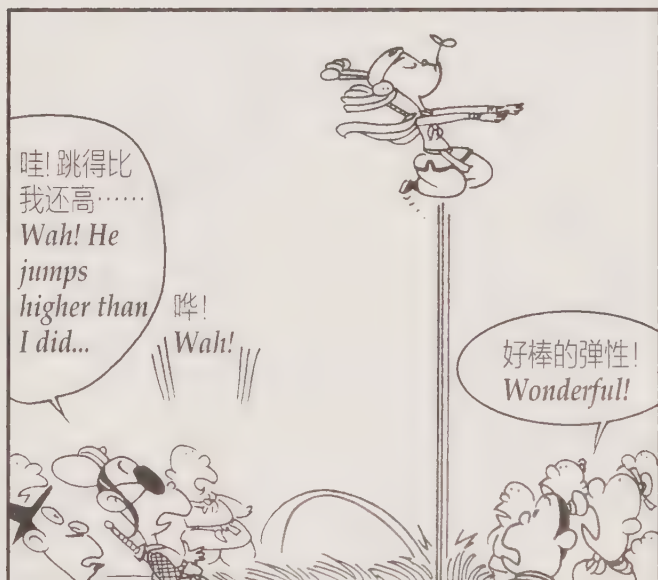
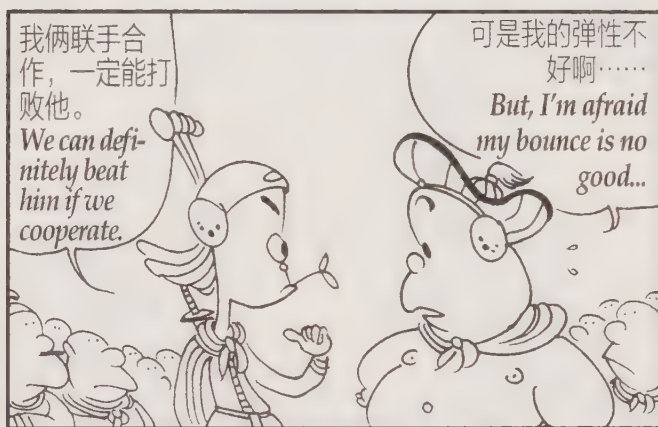
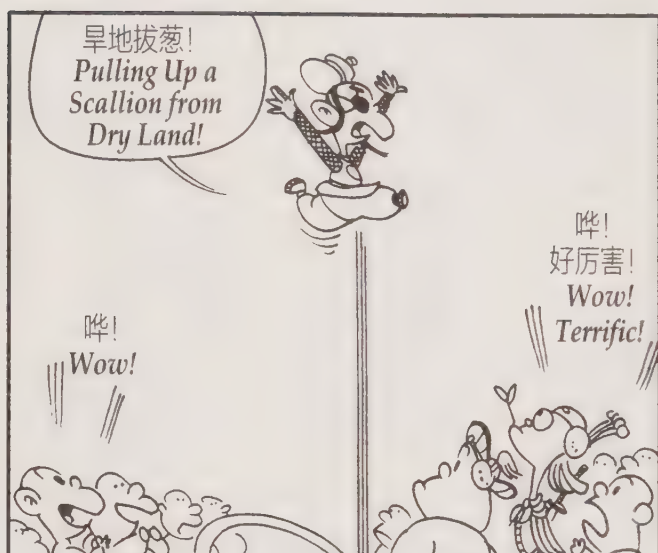
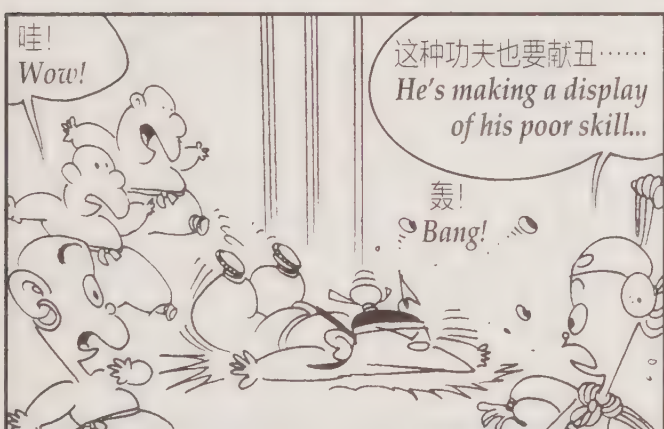
塞翁失金, 焉知非福。
The frontiersman loses
his gold—a blessing in
disguise*.

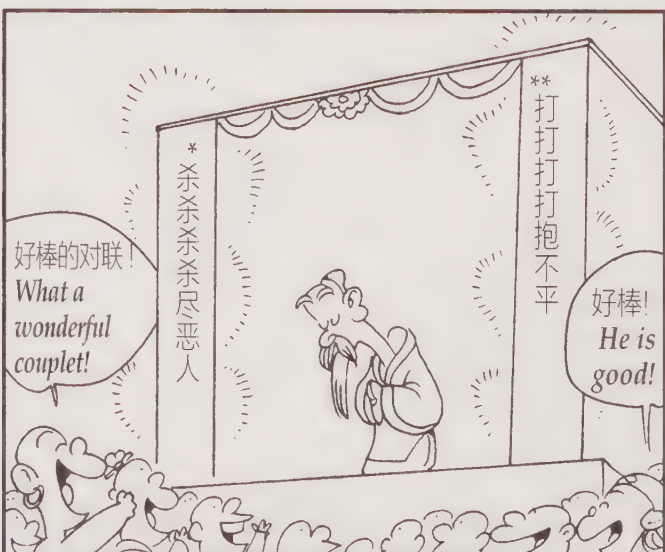
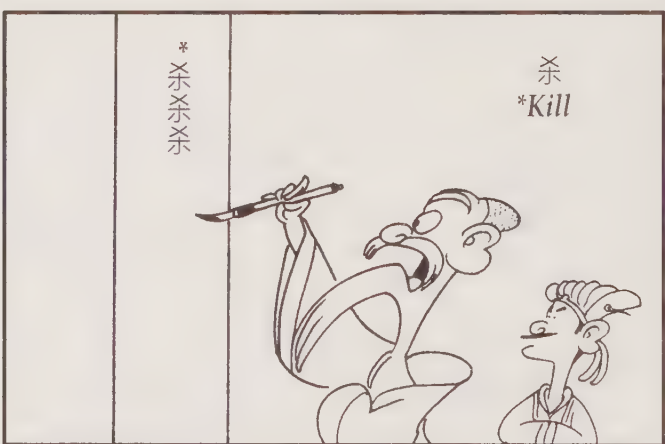
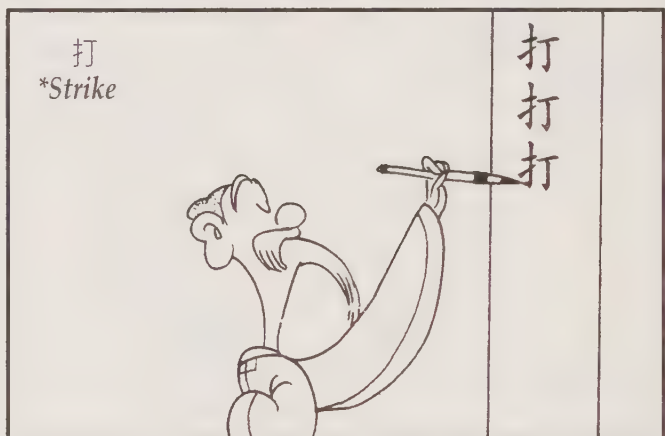
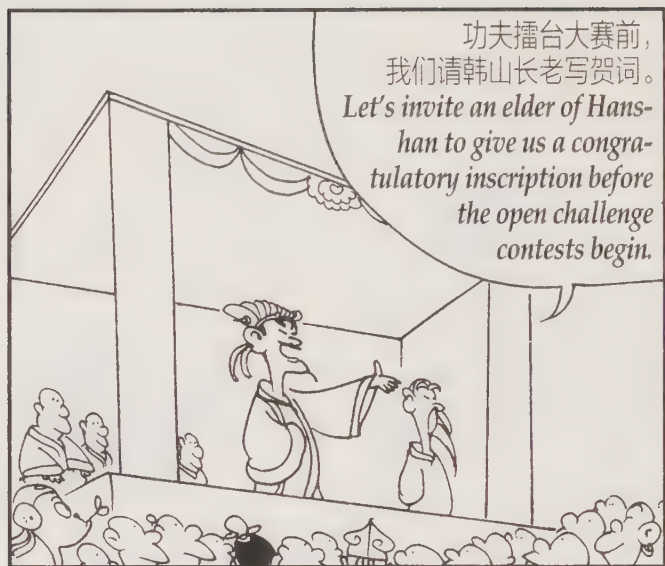
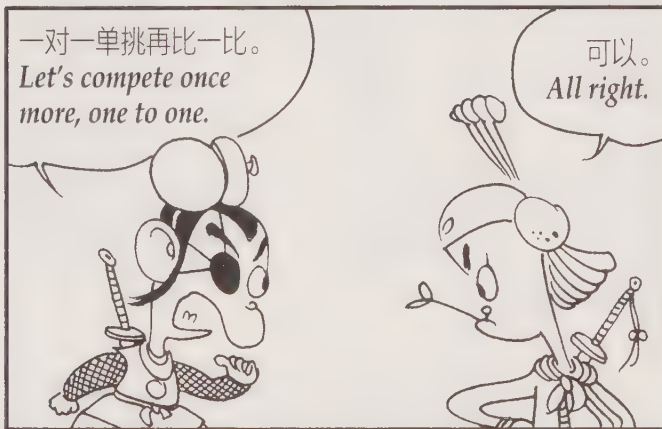
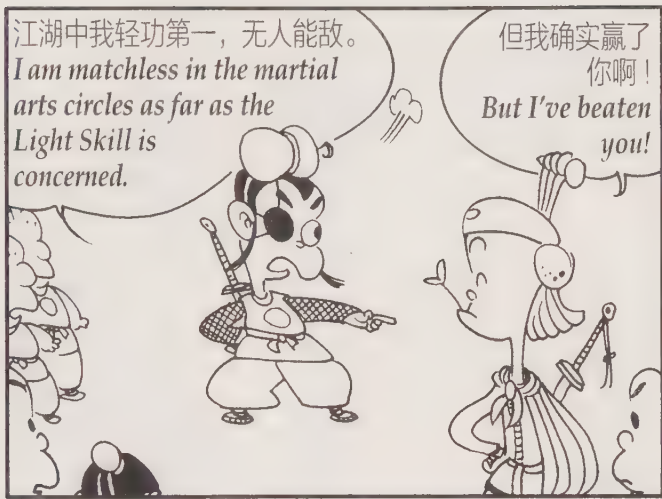


* This is a corruption of a Chinese saying: "The frontiersman loses his horse—a blessing in disguise." It is from a parable about a frontiersman whose strayed horse returned, accompanied by a better horse.



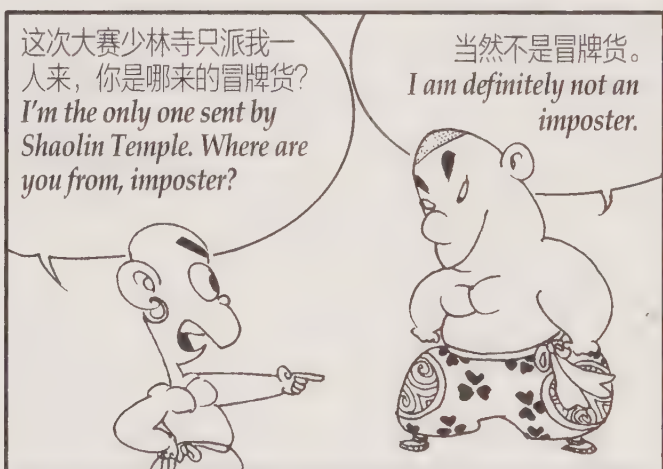
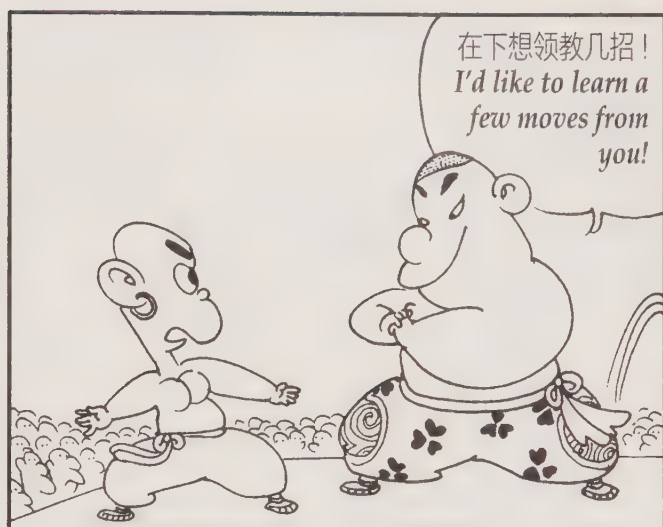
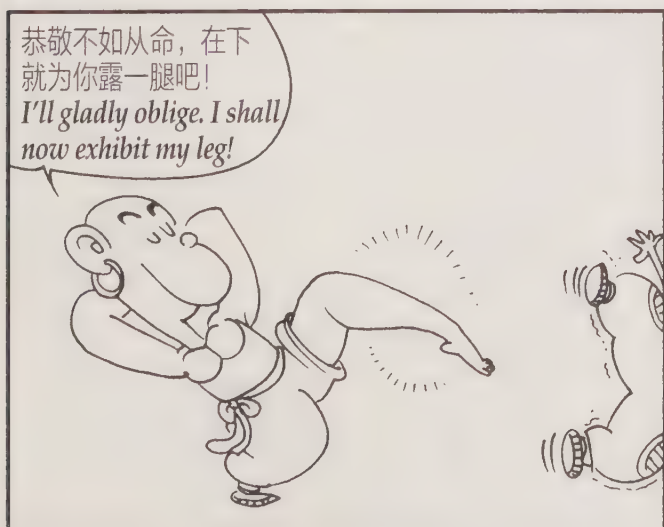


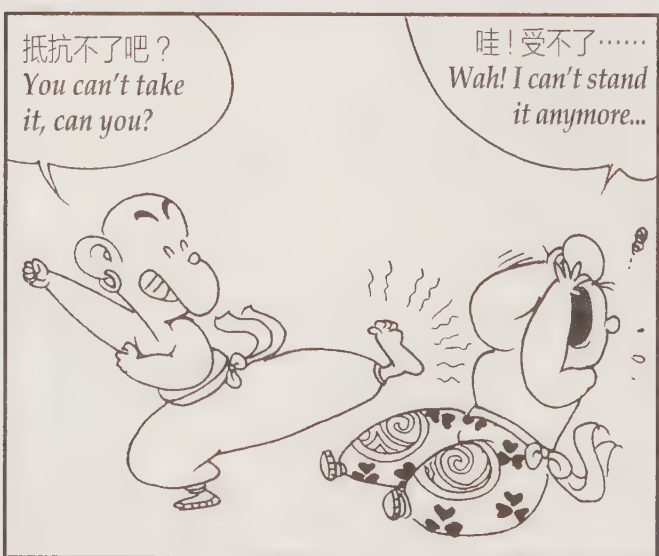
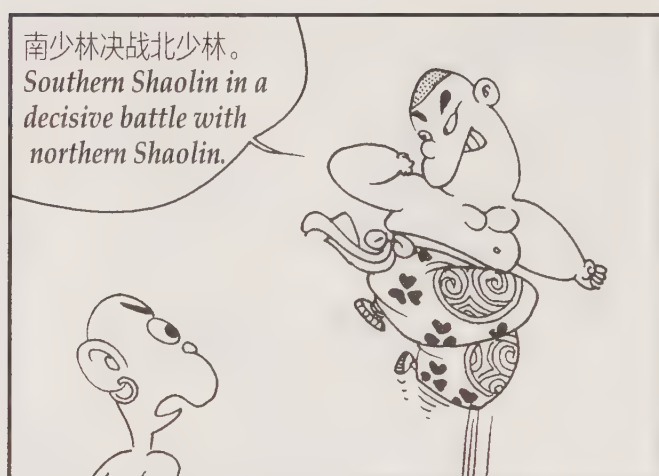
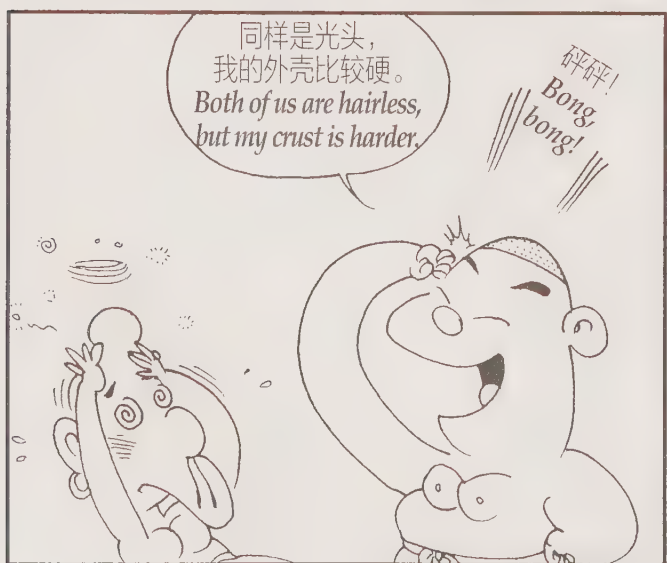
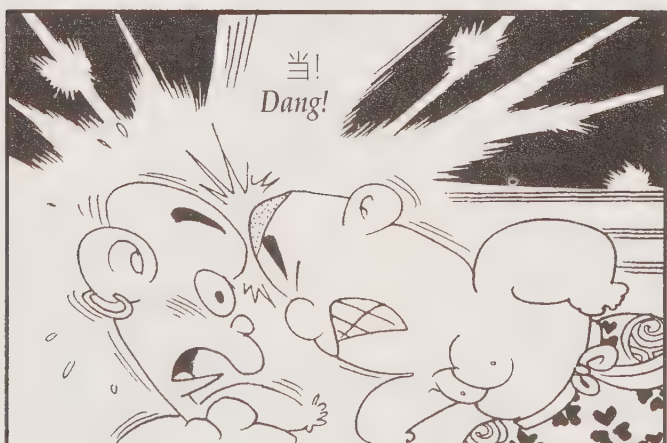
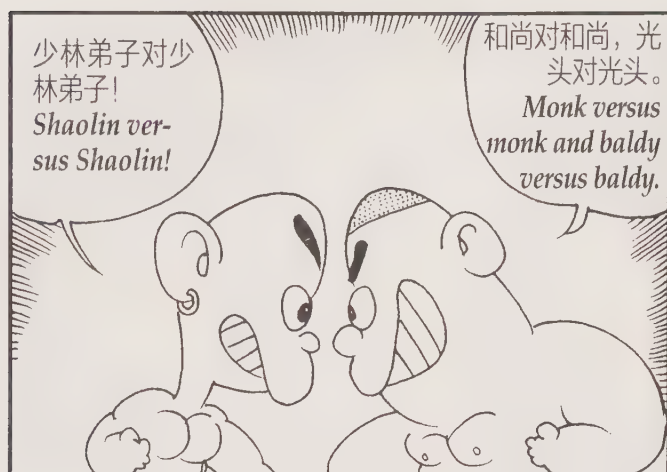


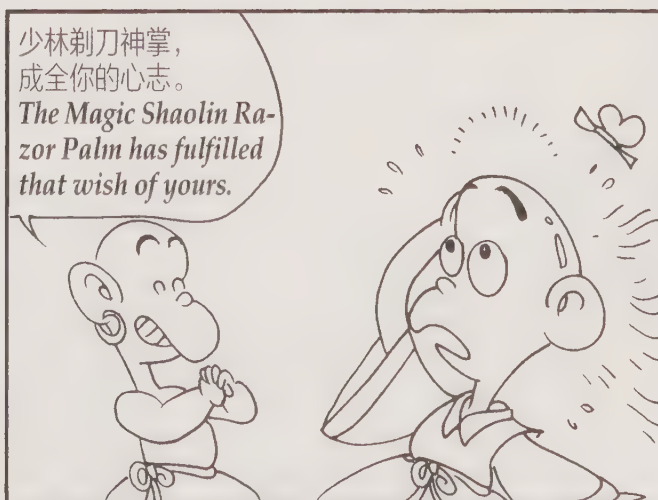
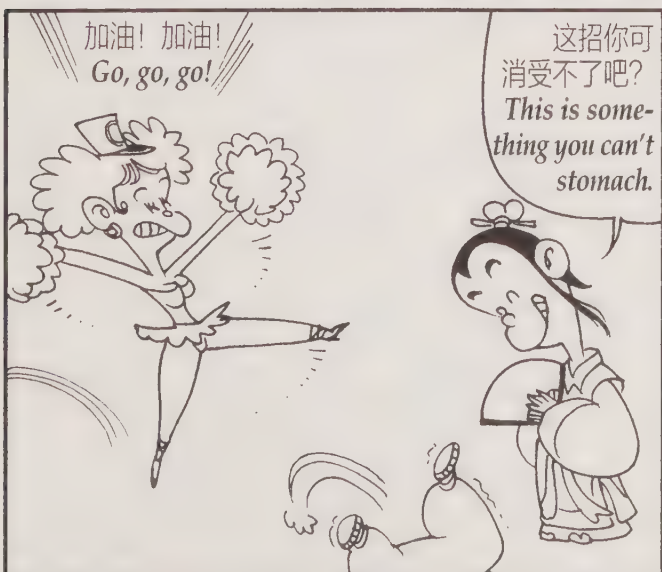
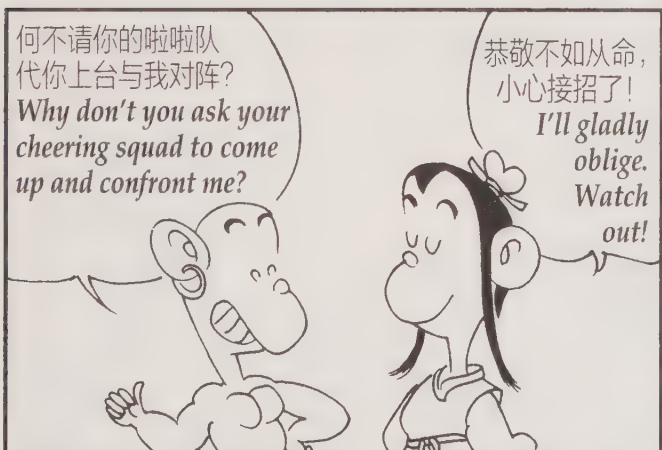
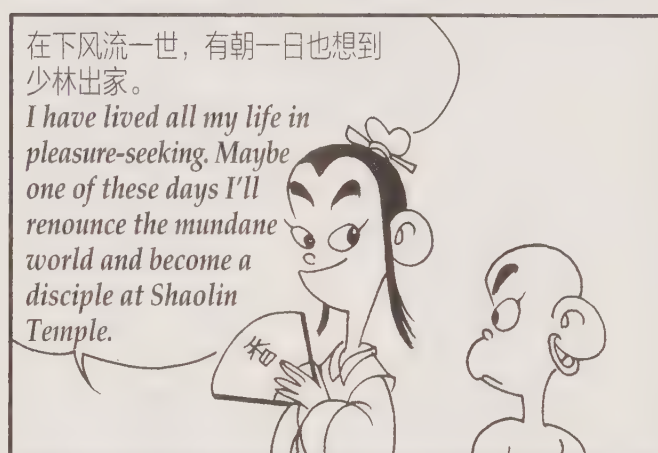
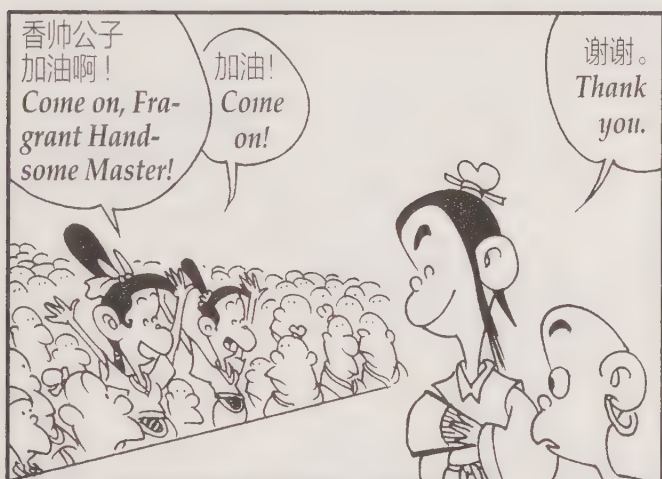
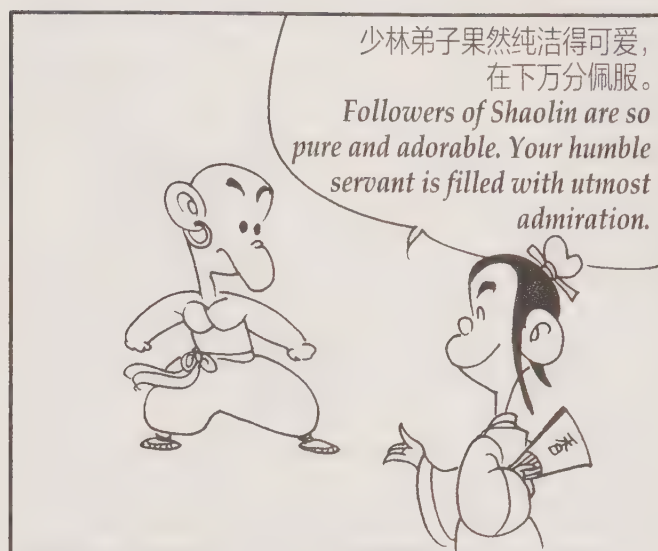


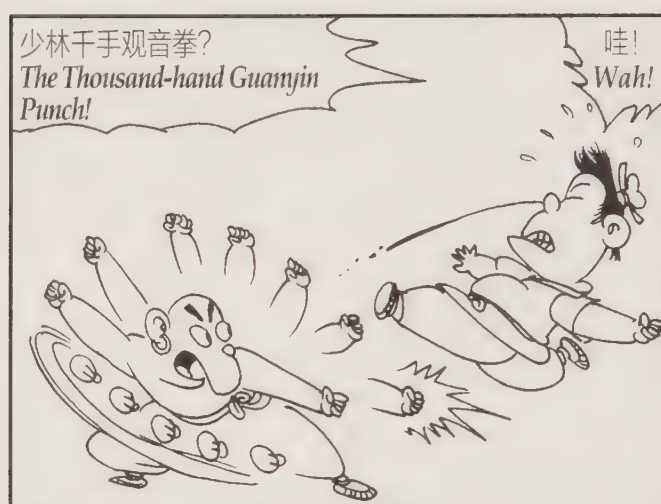
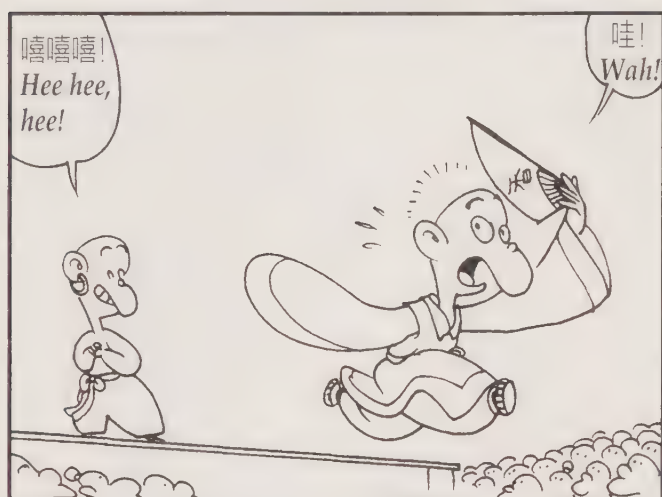
* Strike to defend the weak and helpless.

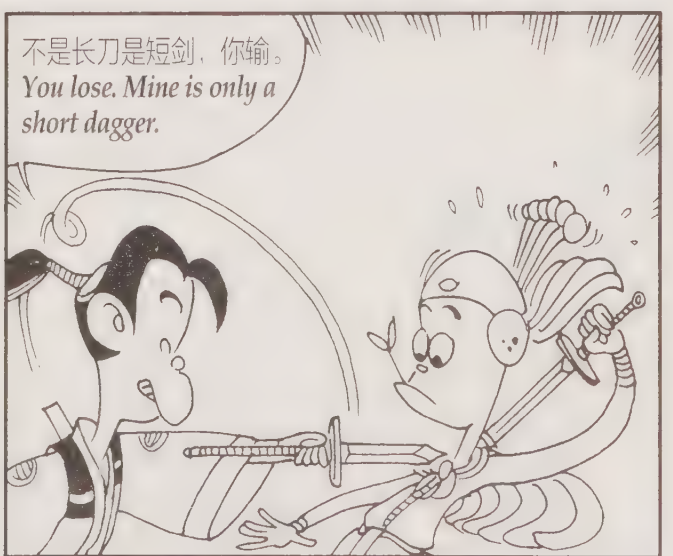
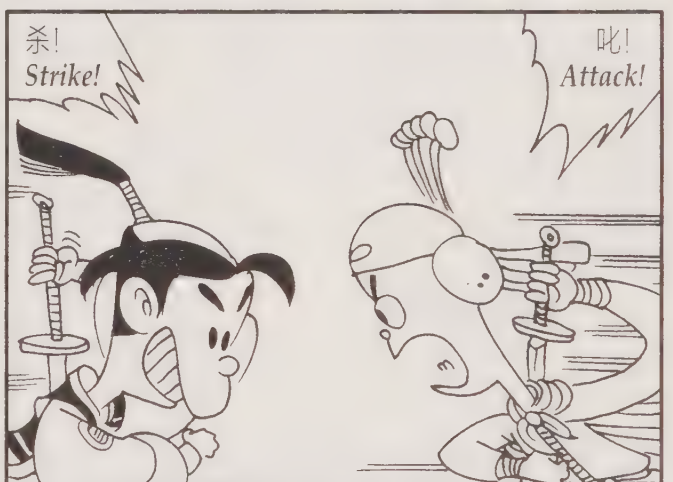
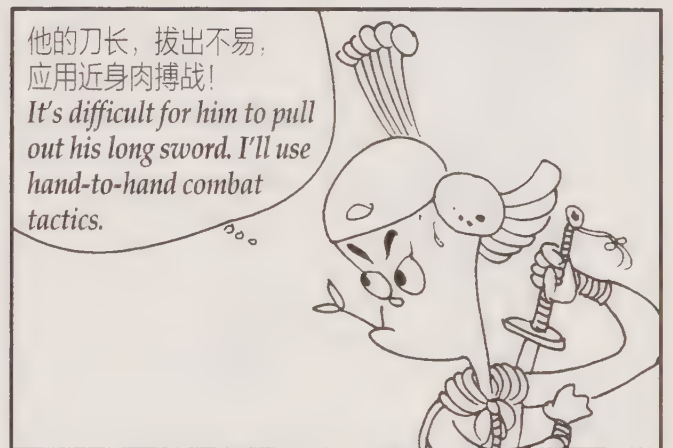
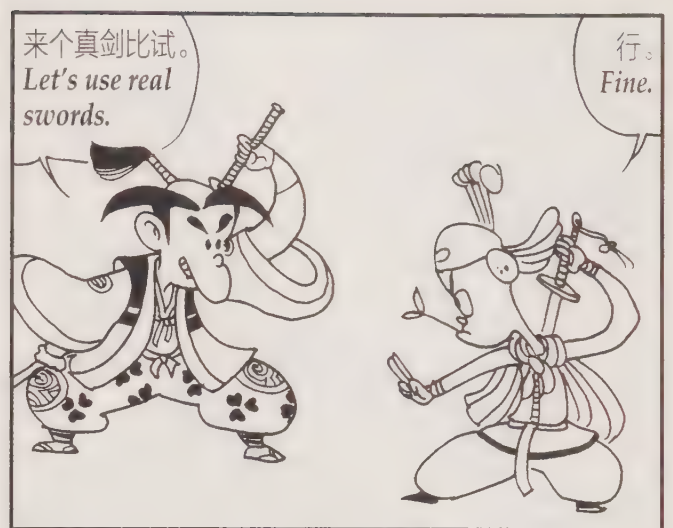
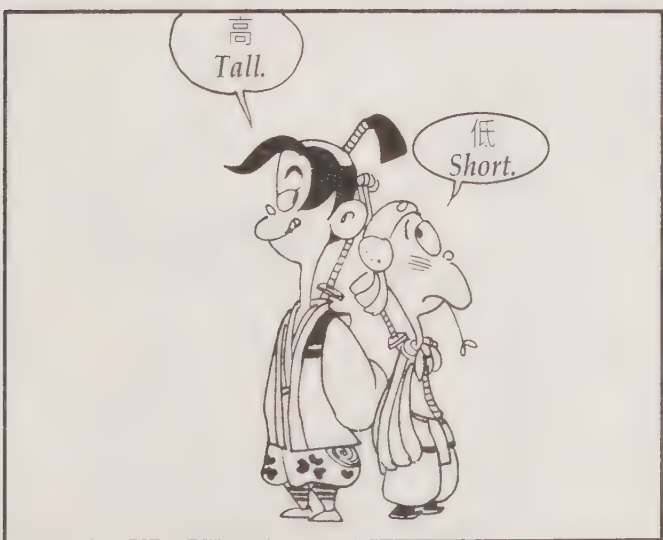
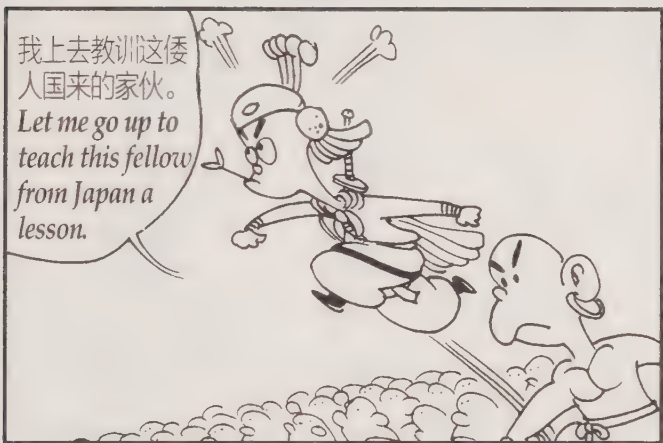
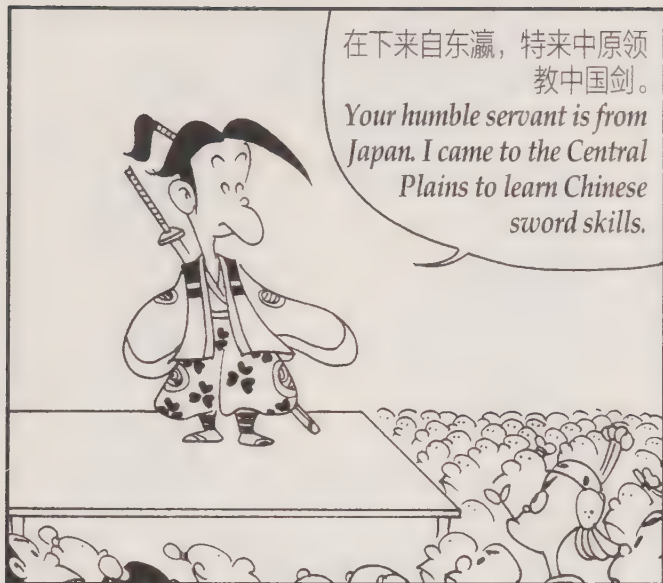
* Kill to wipe out all evildoers.

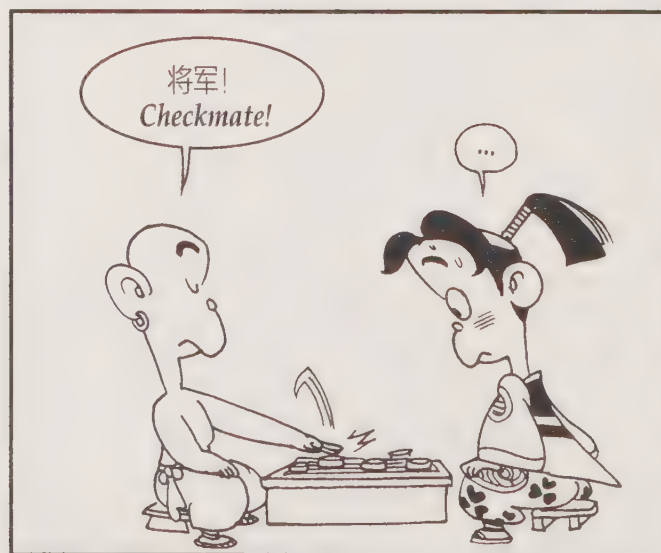
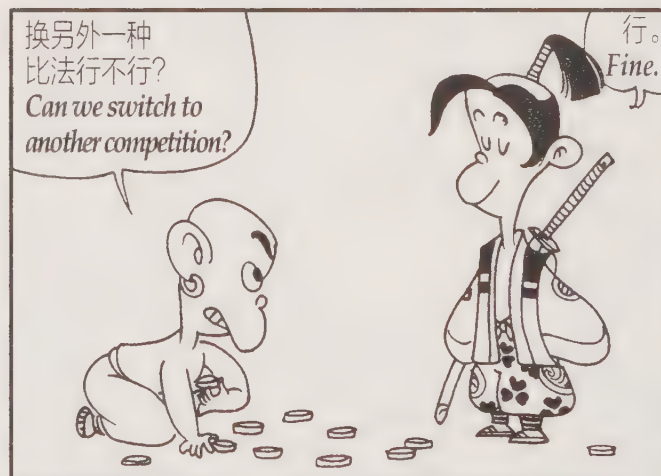
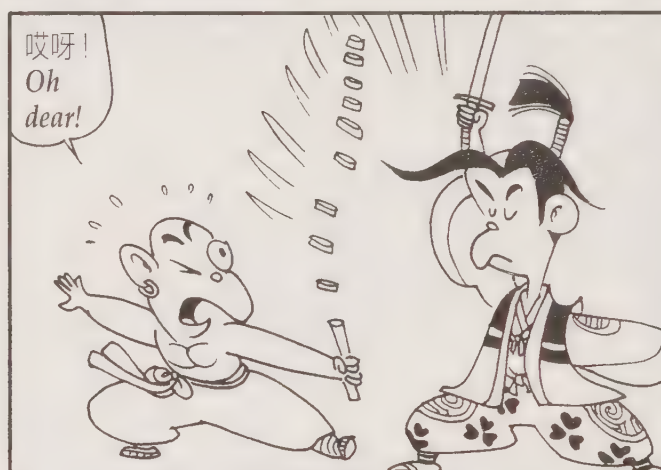
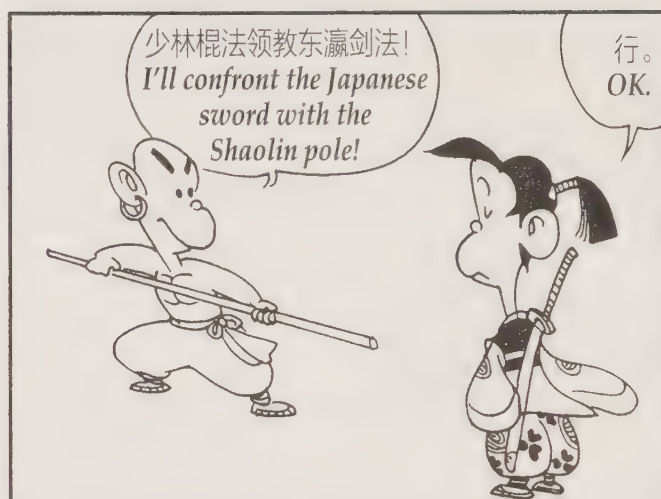
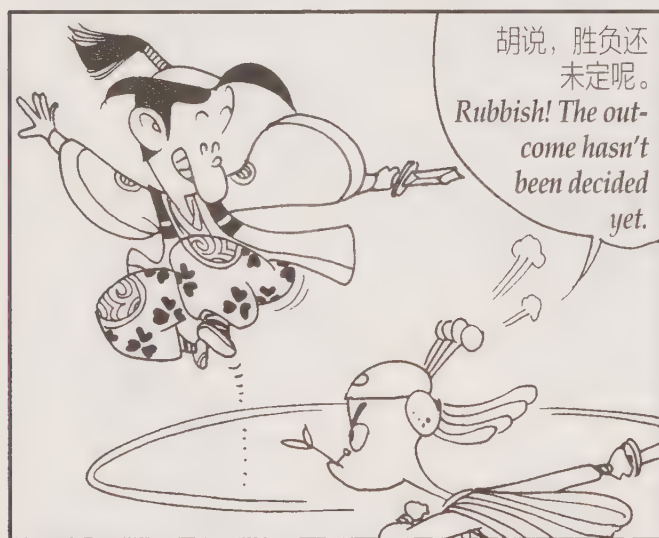
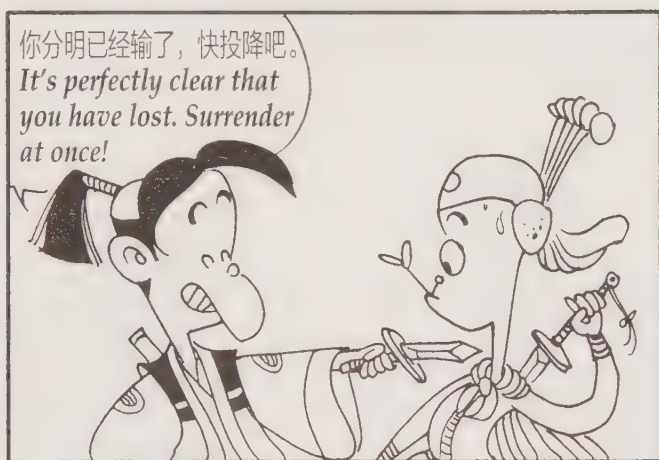




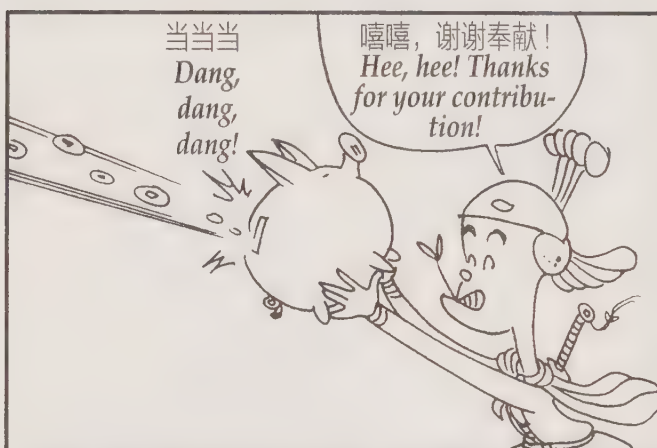
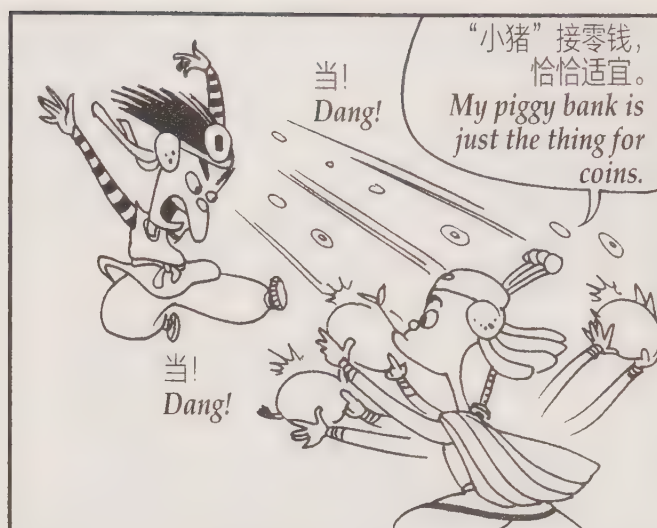
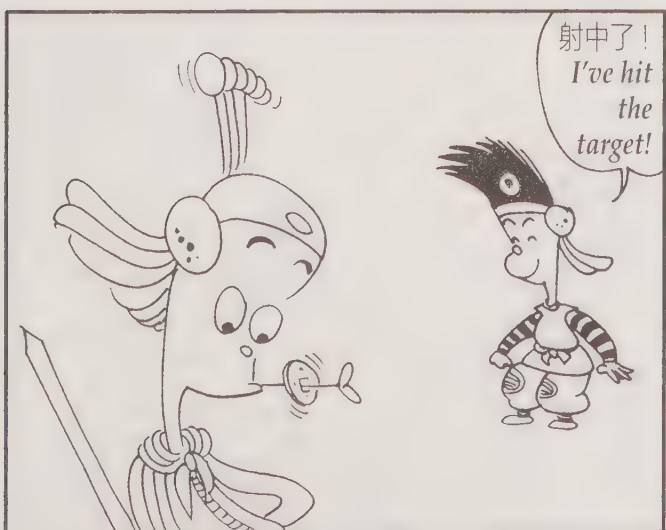
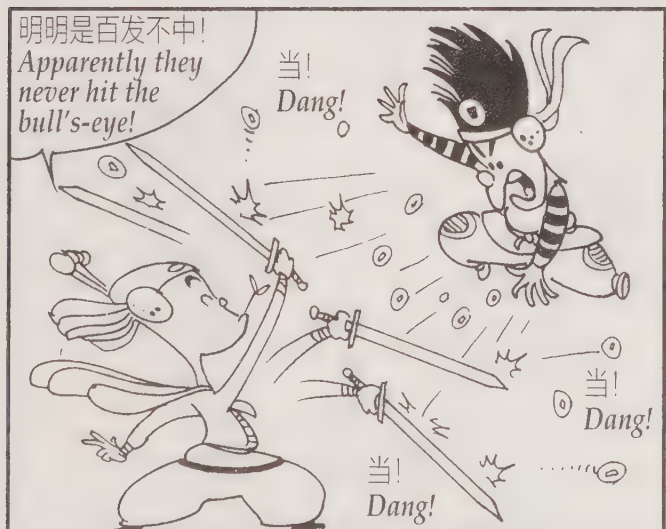
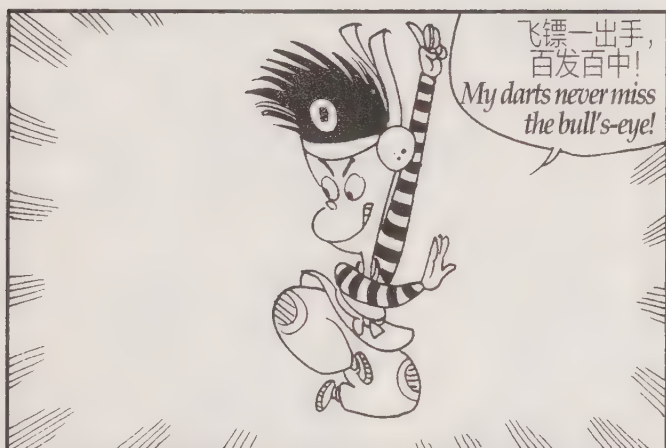


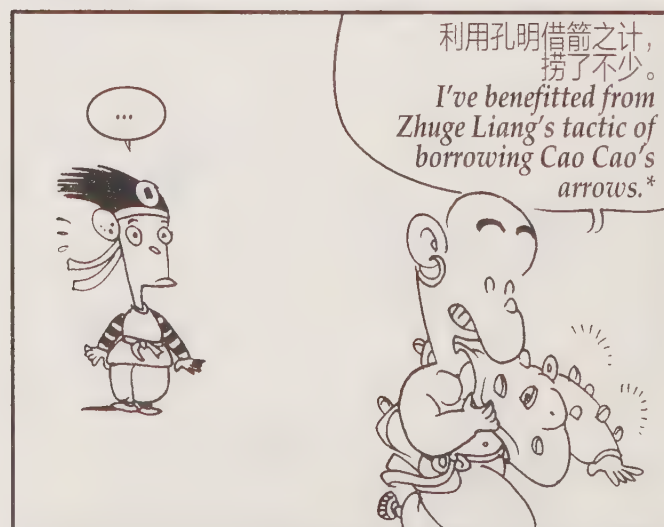
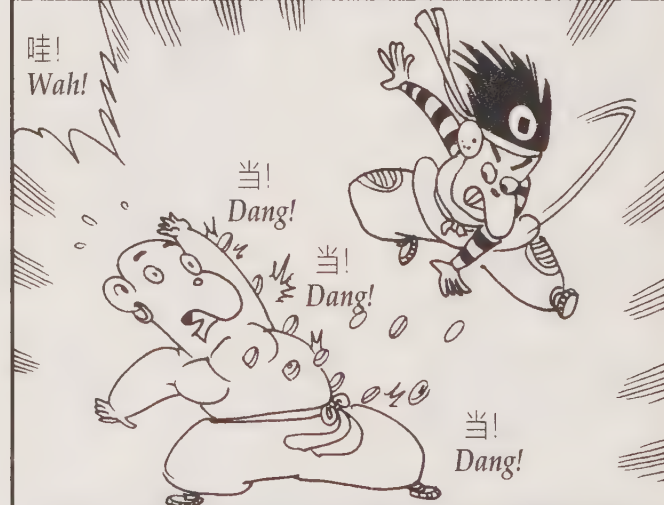
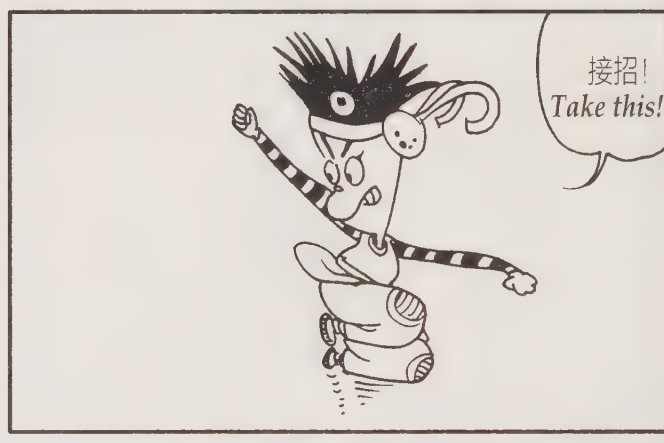




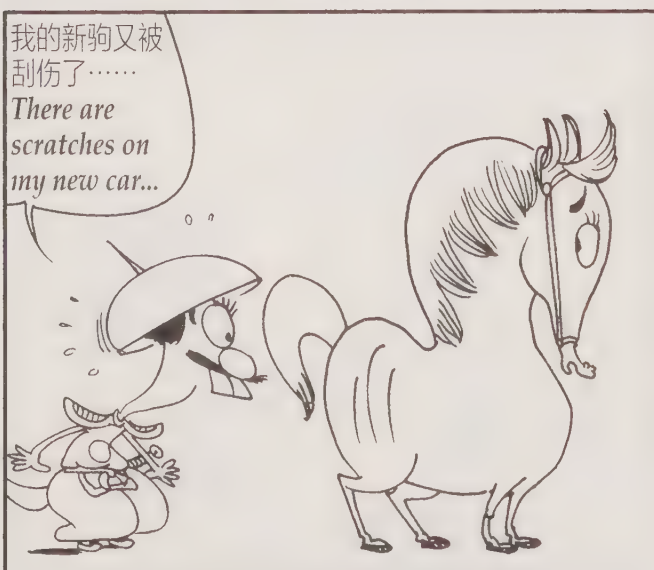
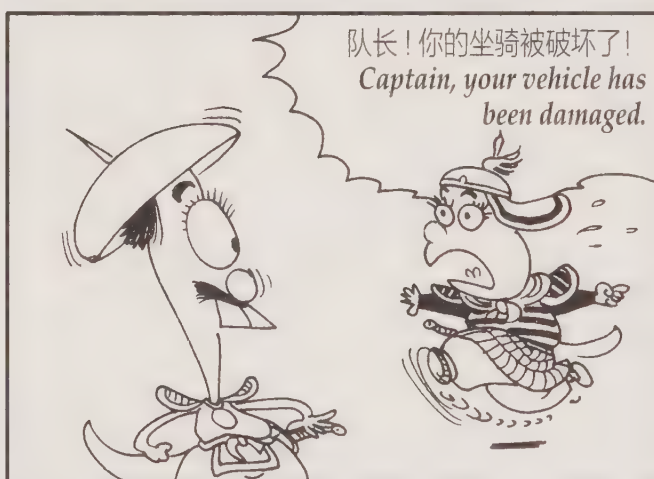
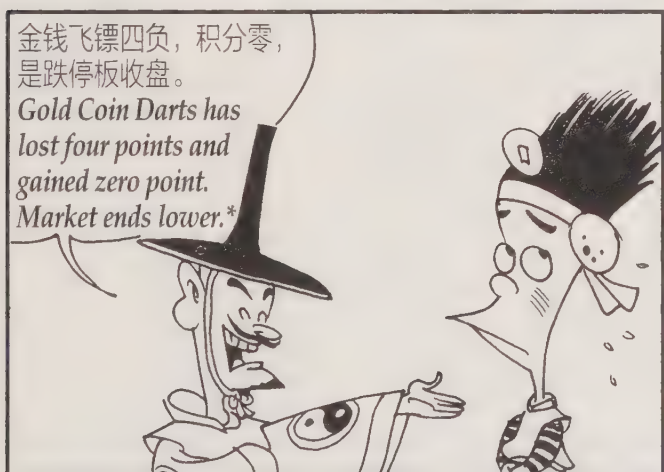
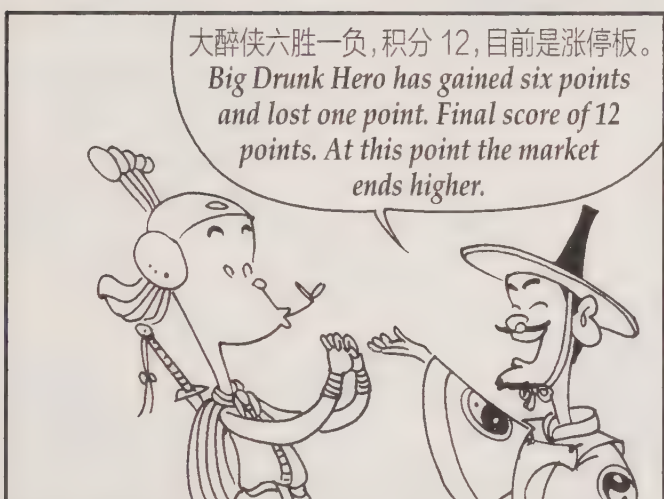
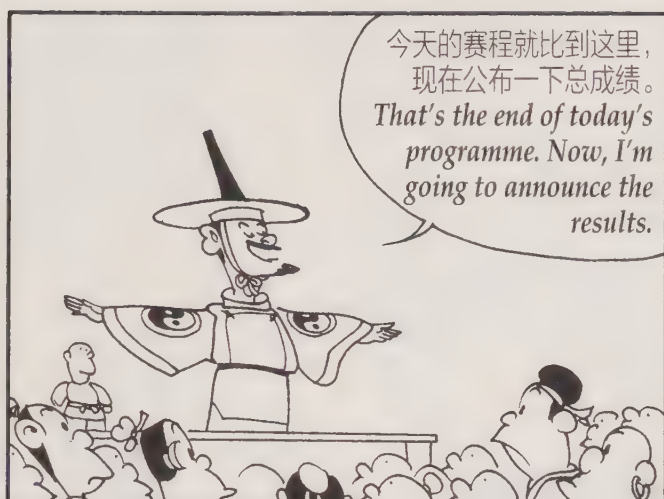


* This Chinese saying warns that someone who refuses to cooperate will be dealt with more harshly.

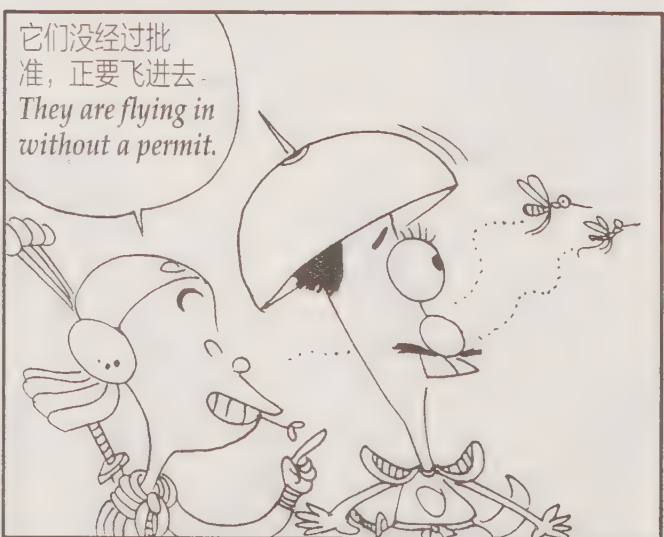
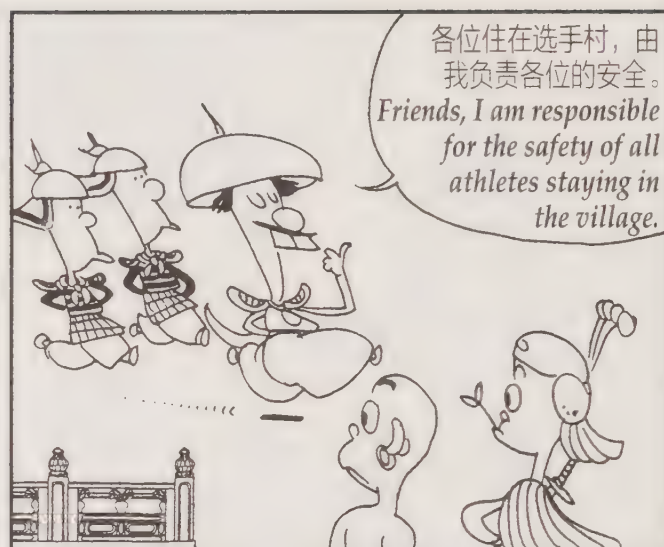
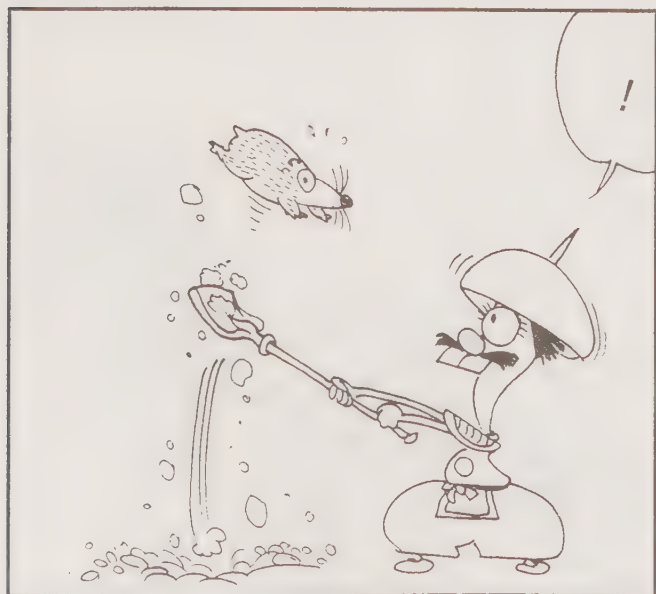
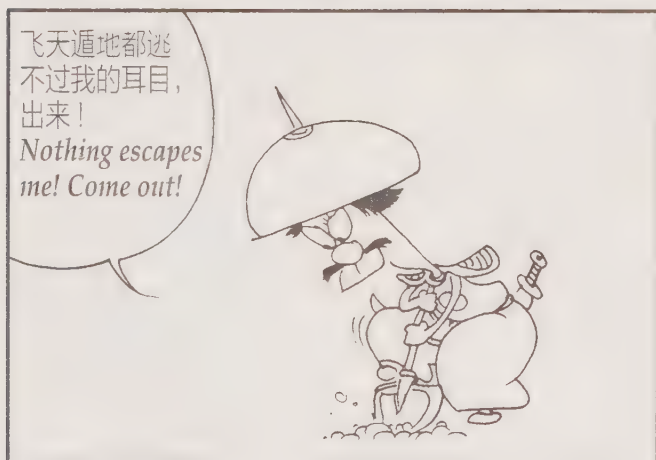
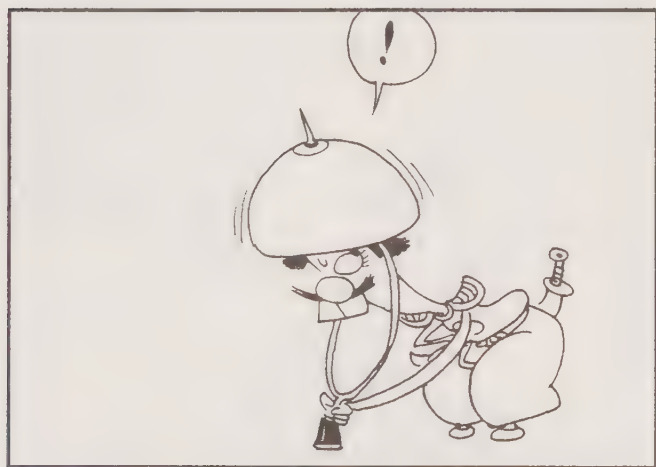
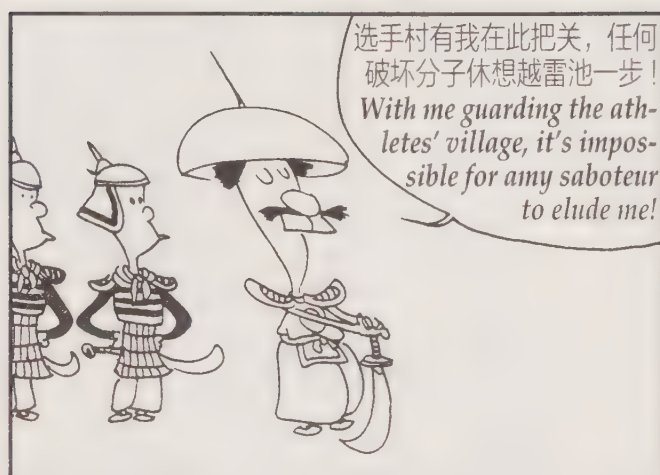


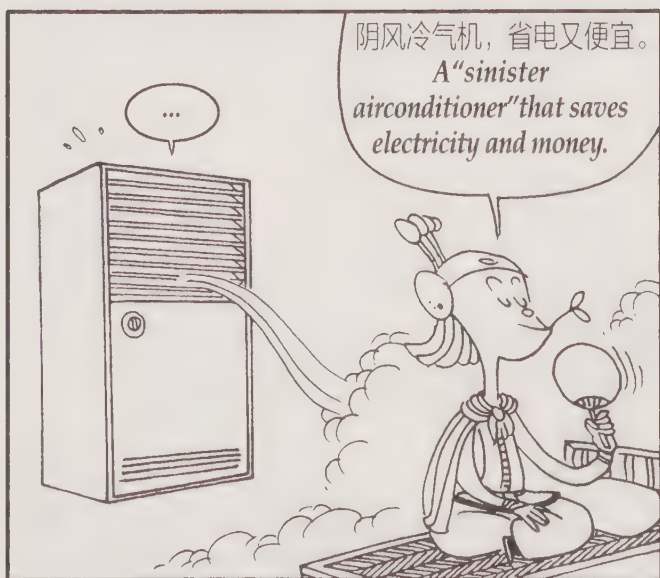
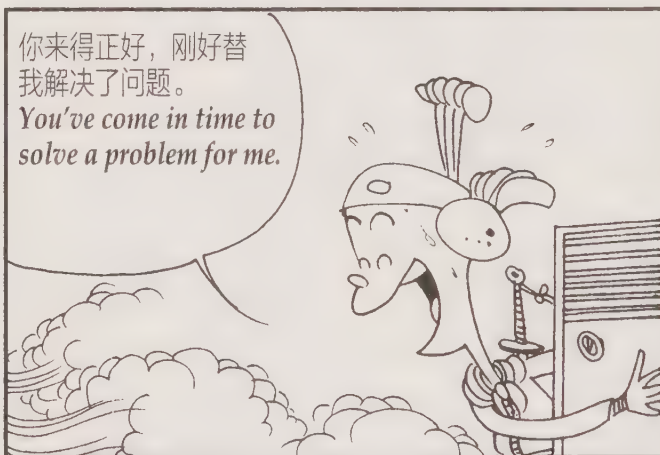
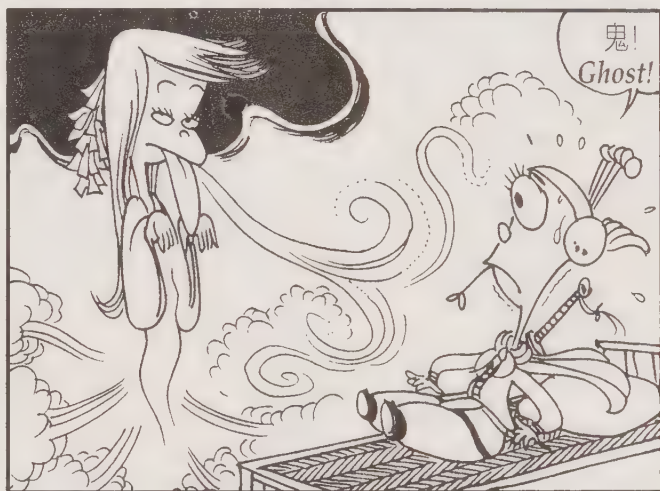
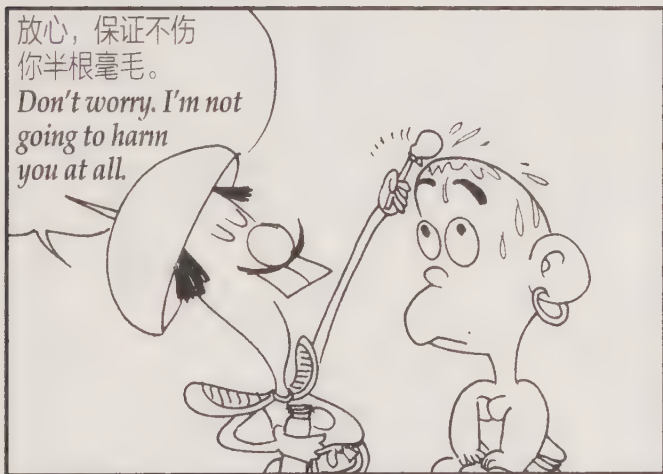
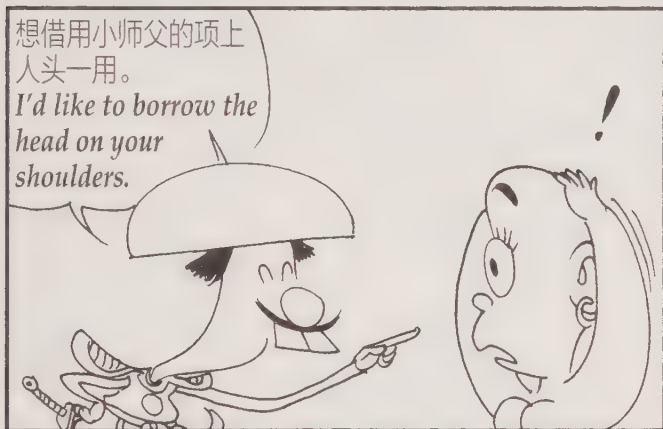
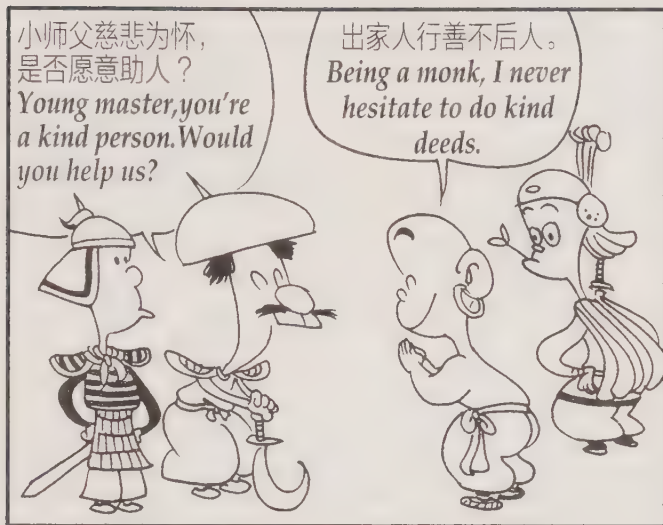


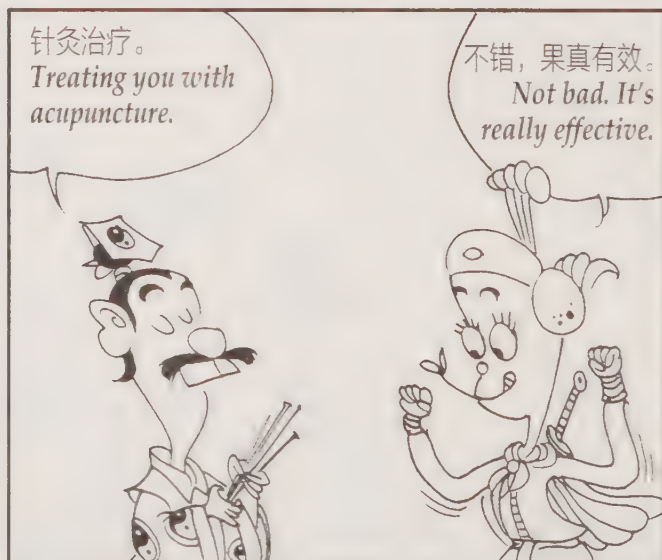
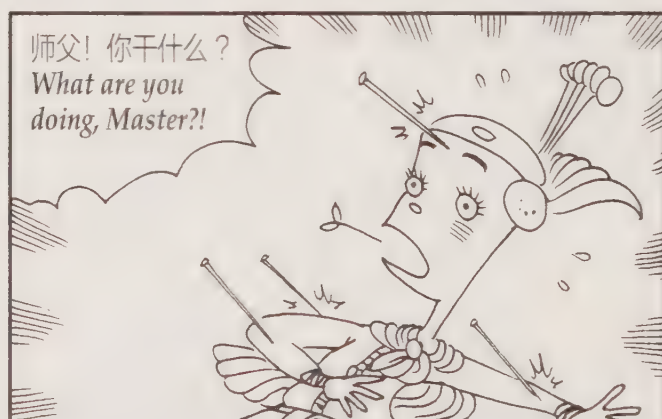
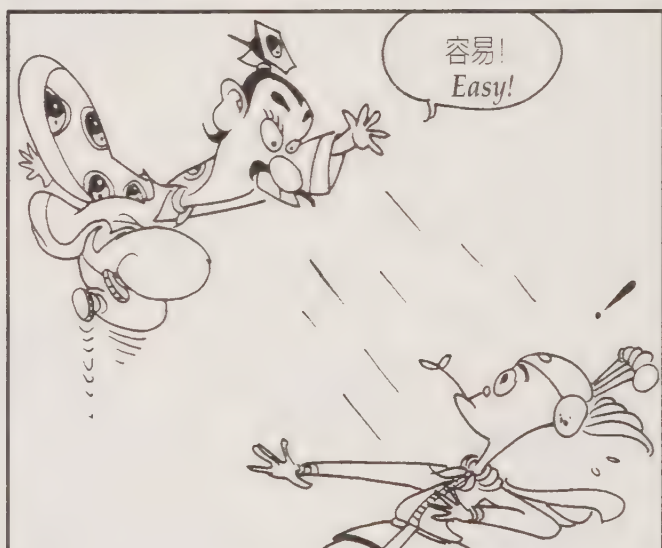
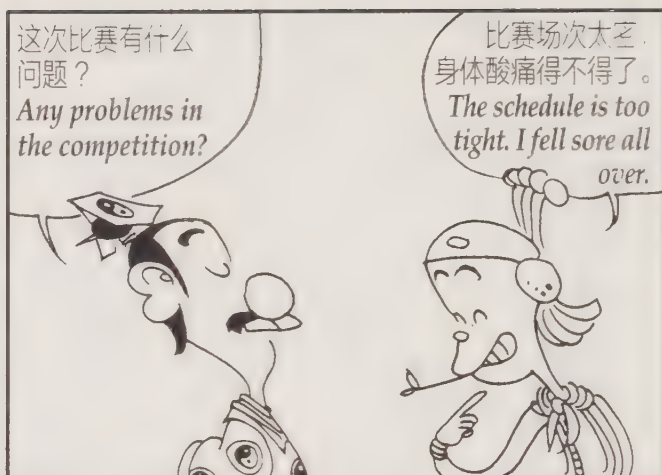
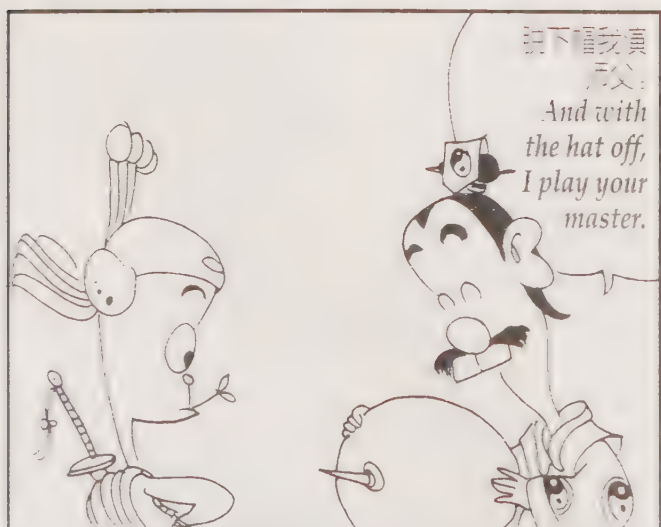
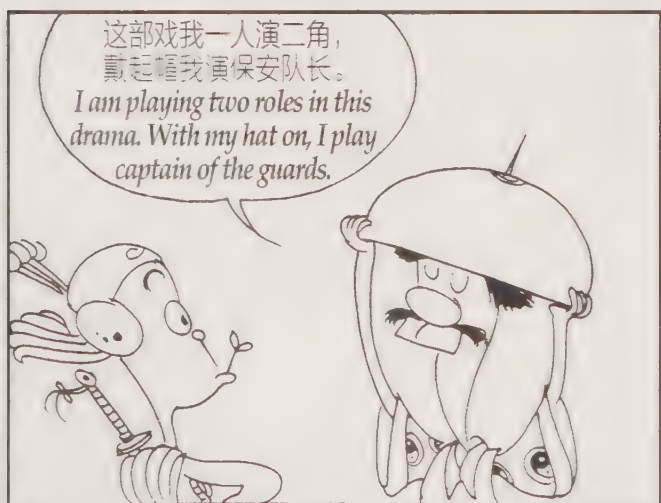
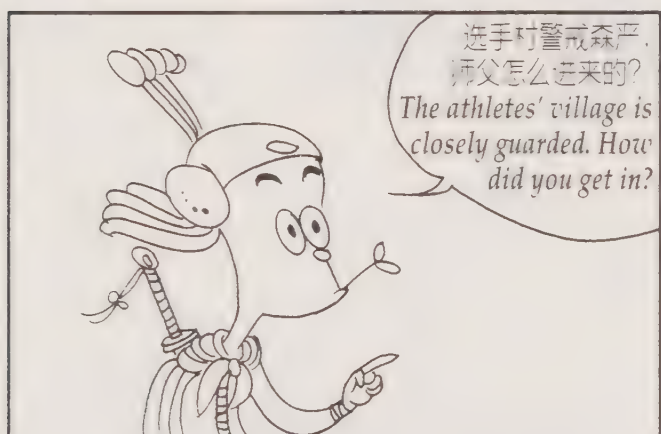
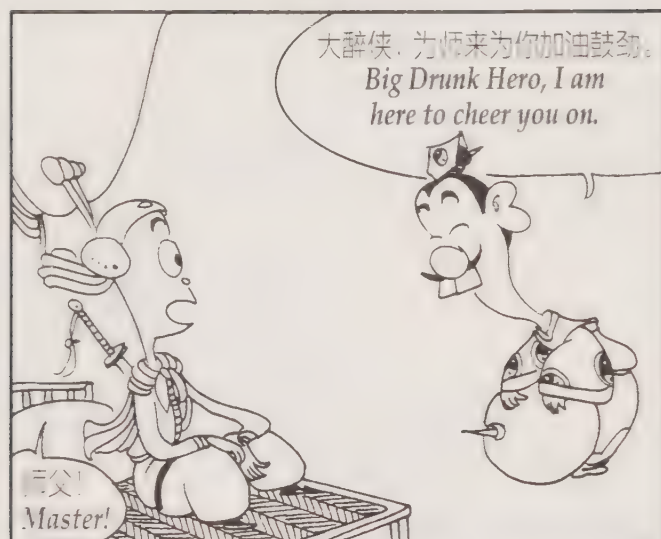
* Zhuge Liang once sent out 20 boats lined with straw figures to meet Cao Cao's troops in a fog. As predicted, the enemies fired arrows relentlessly. Zhuge Liang managed to collect about 150000 arrows.

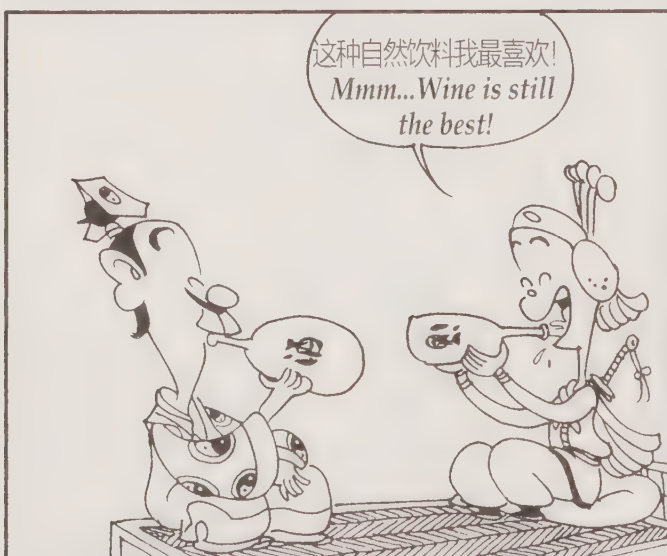
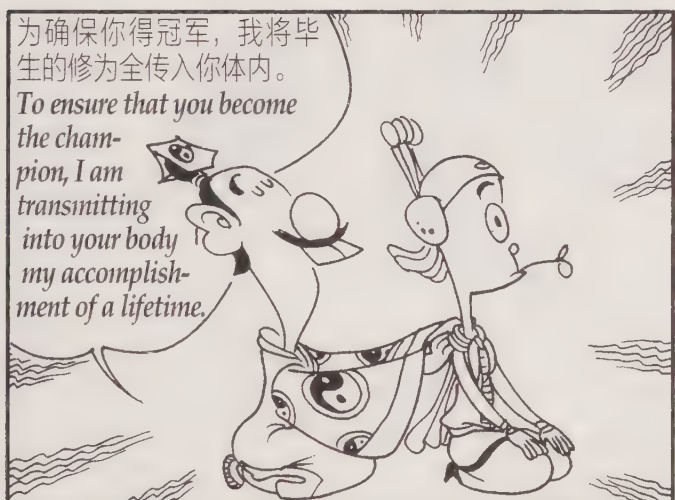


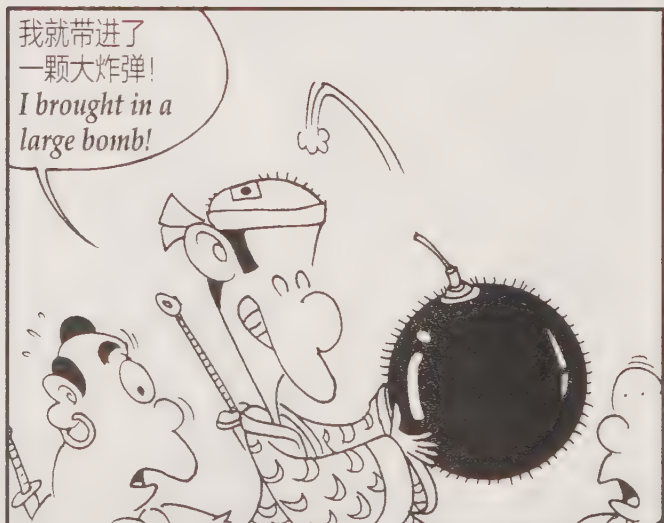
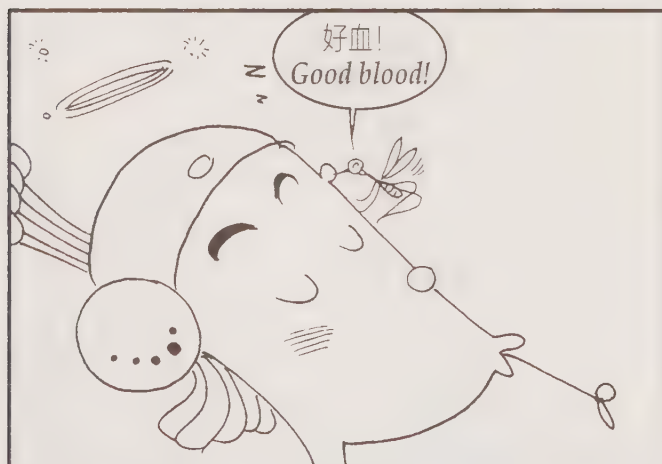
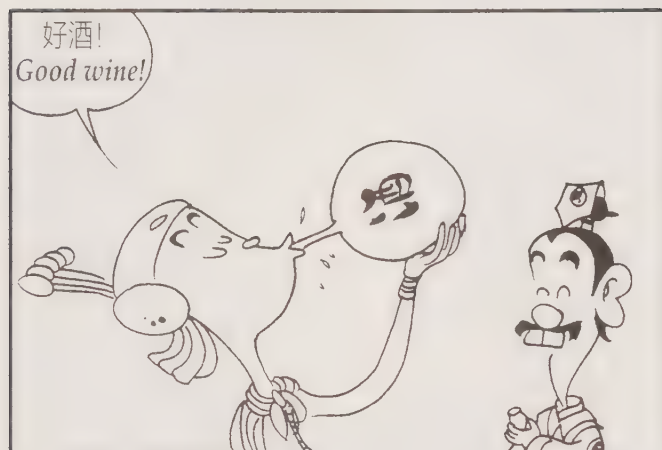
* As in the previous line, the author is using stock market jargon.

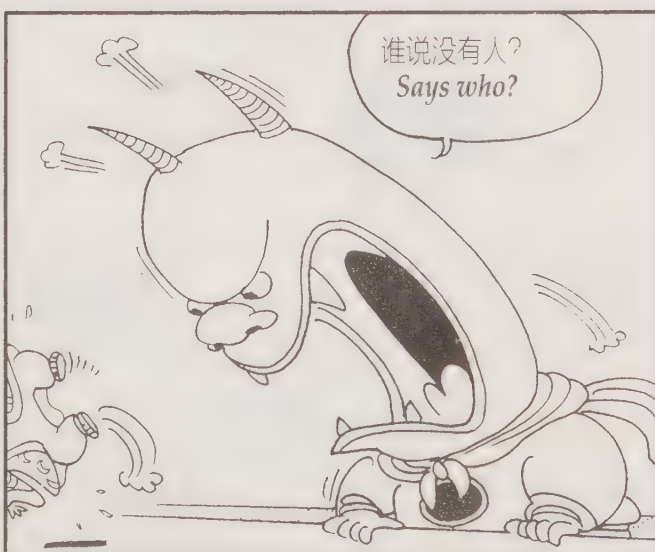
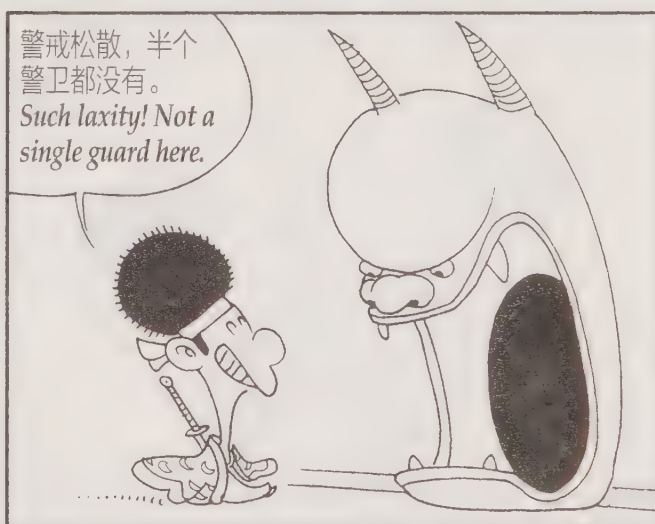
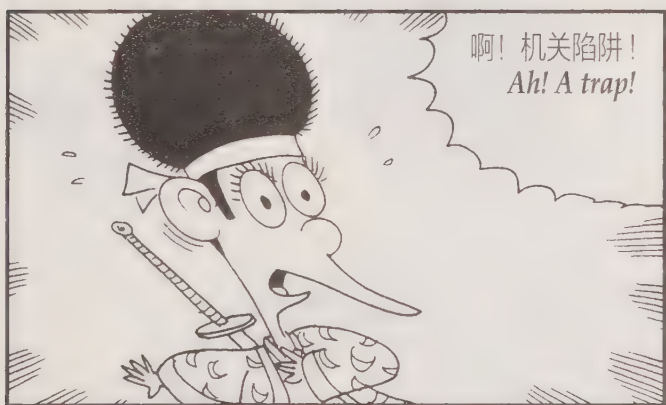
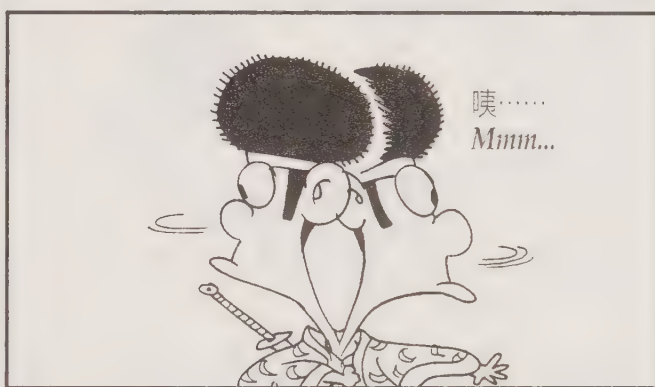
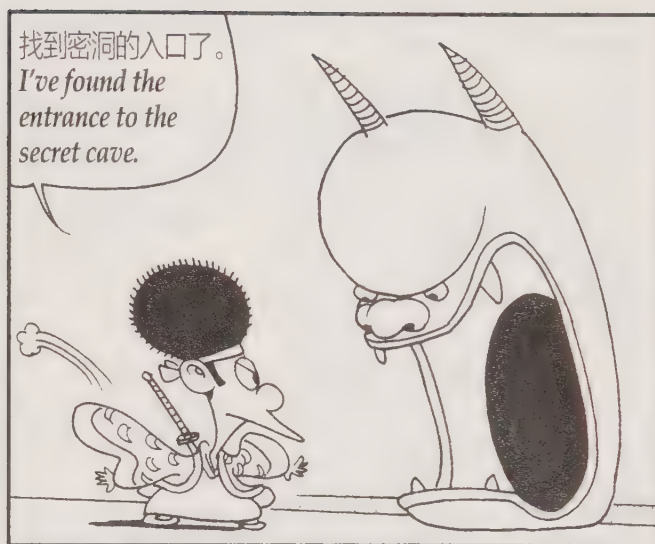
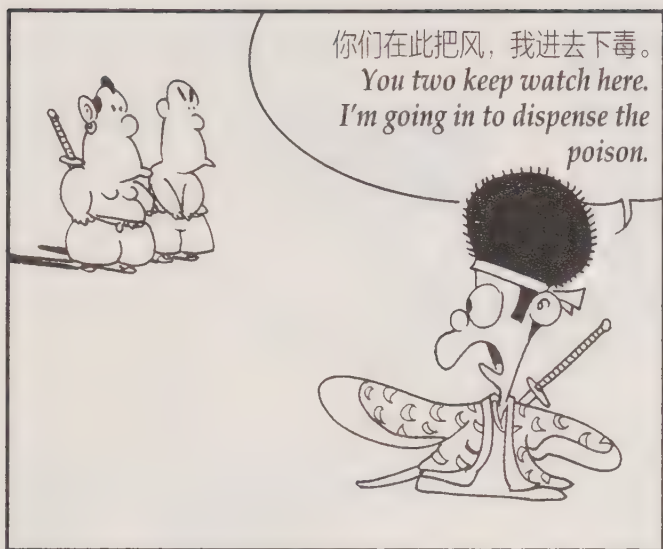


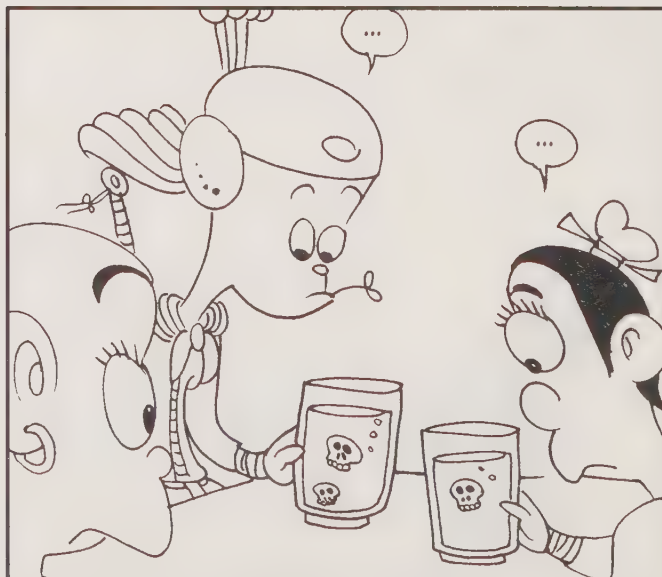
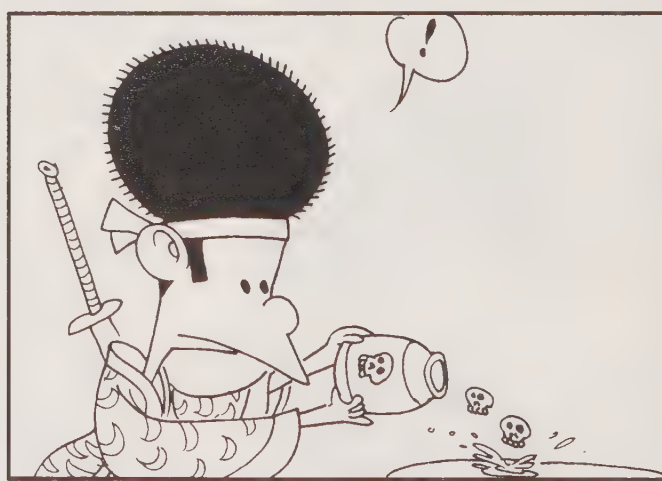
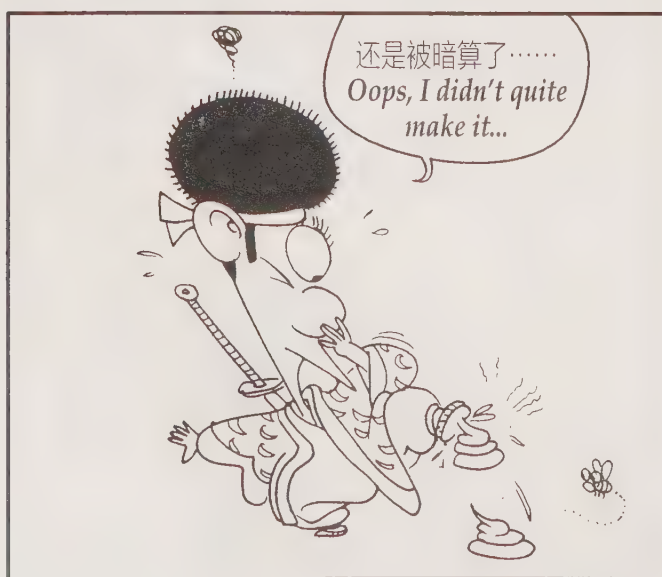
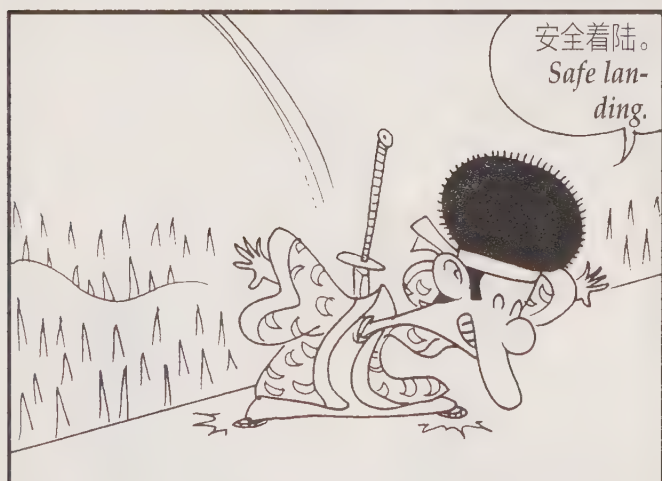
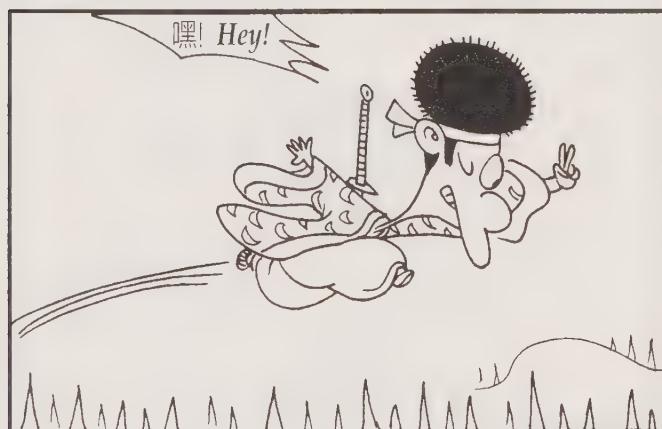


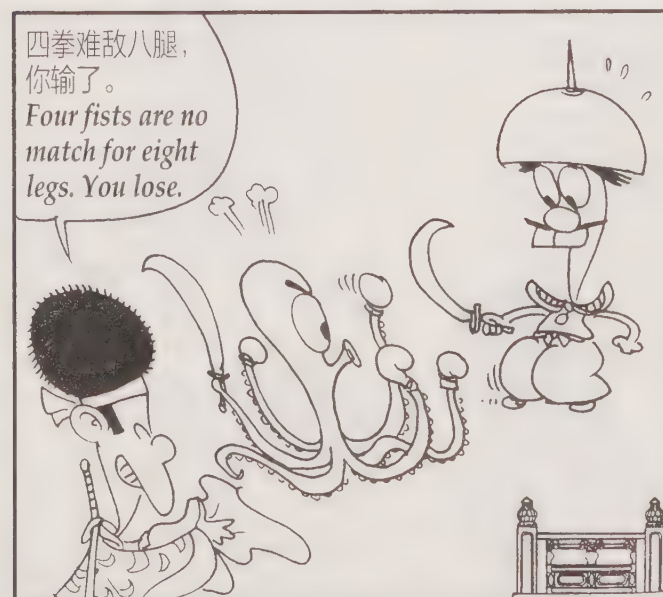
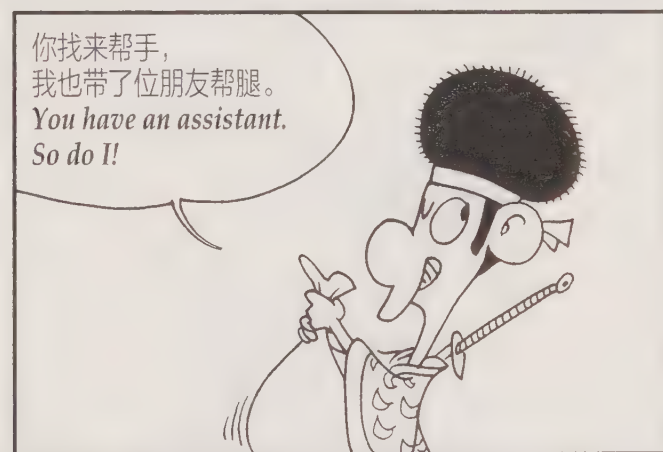
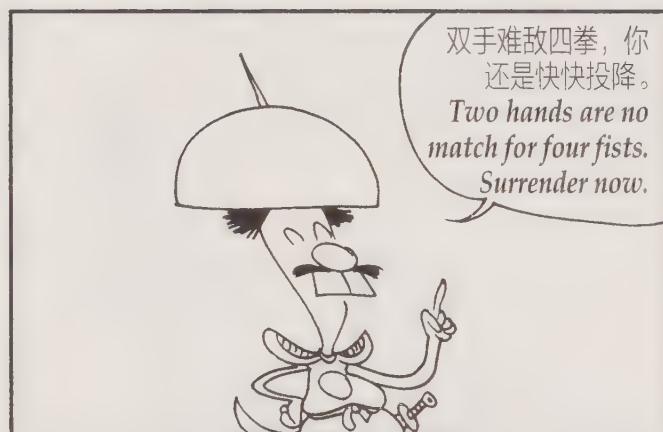
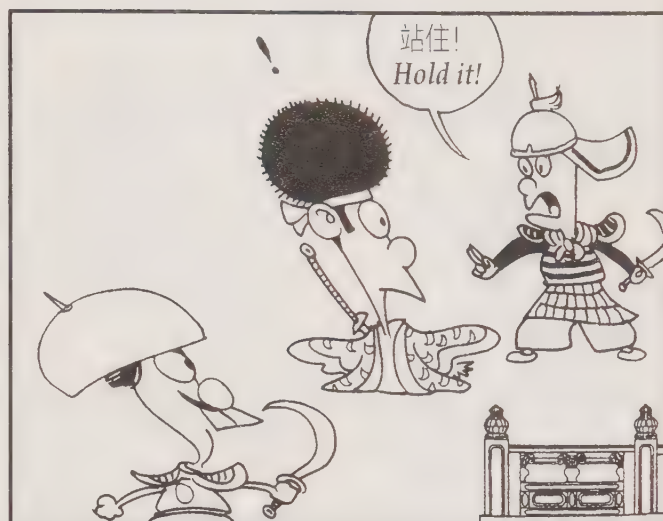
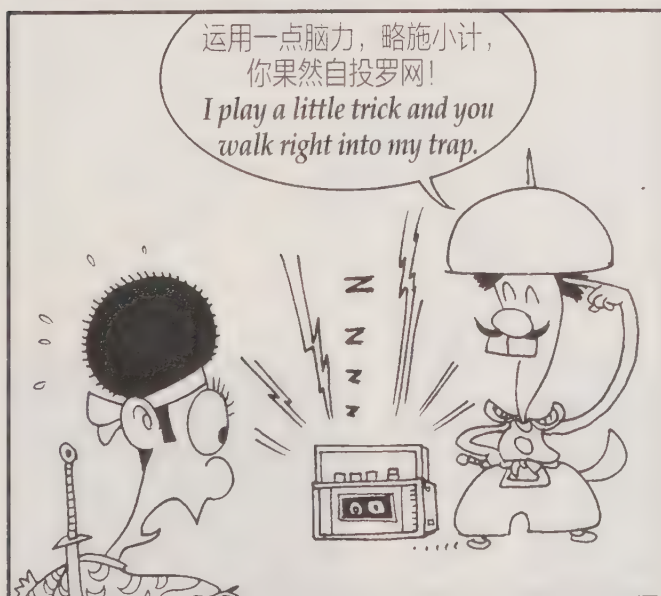
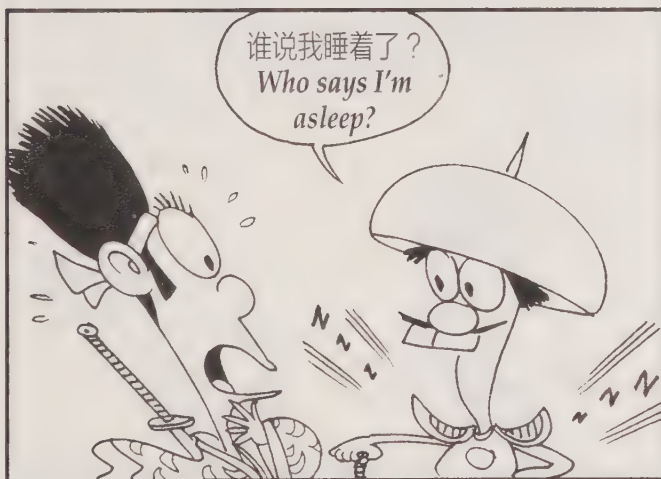


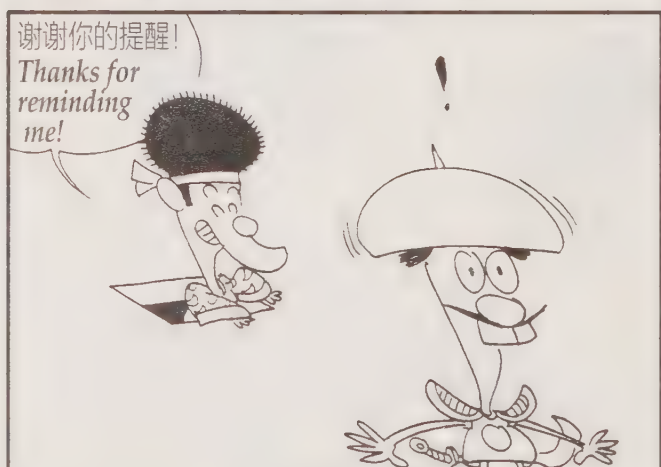
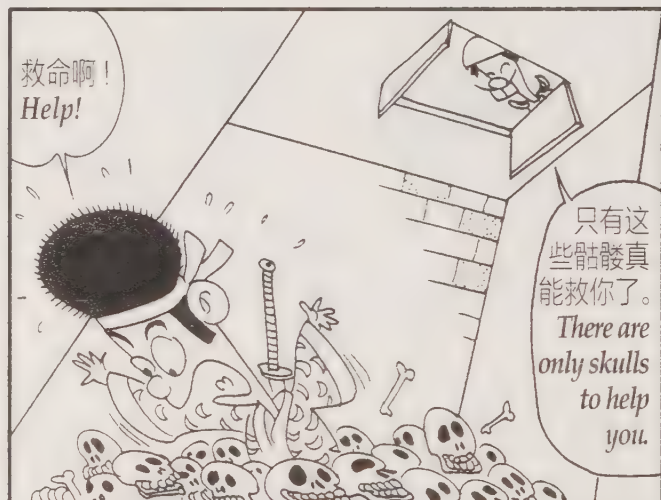
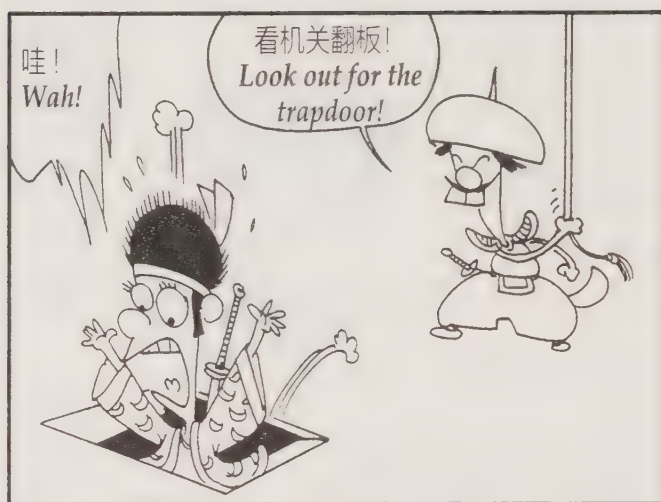
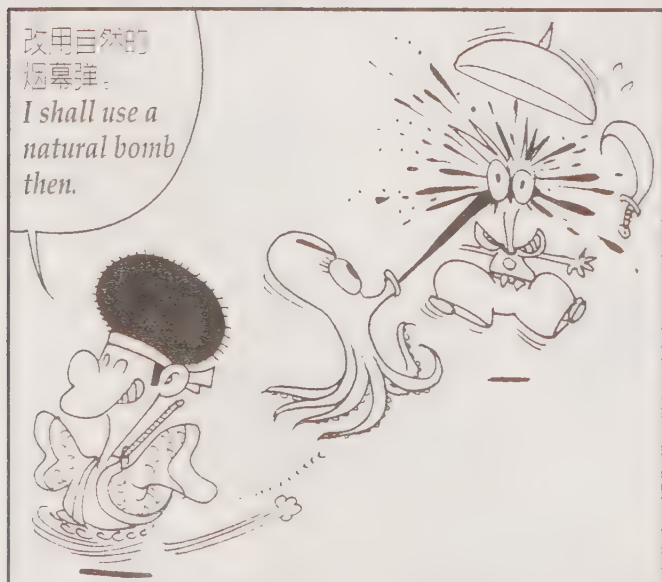
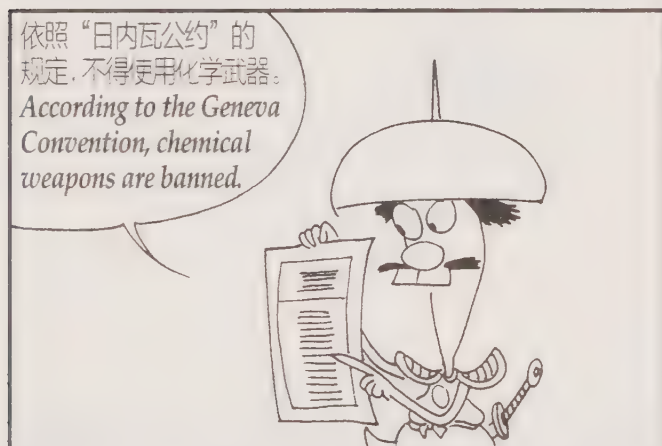


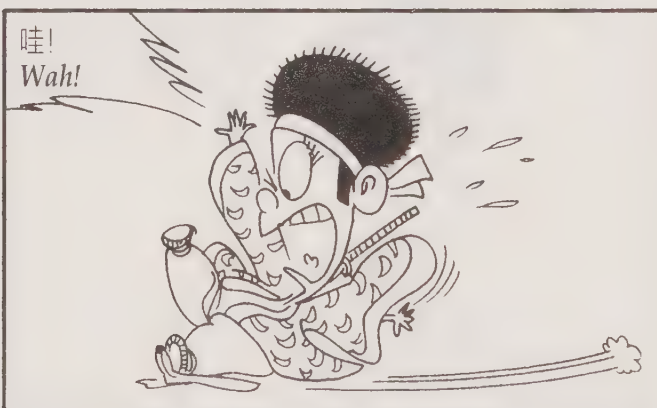
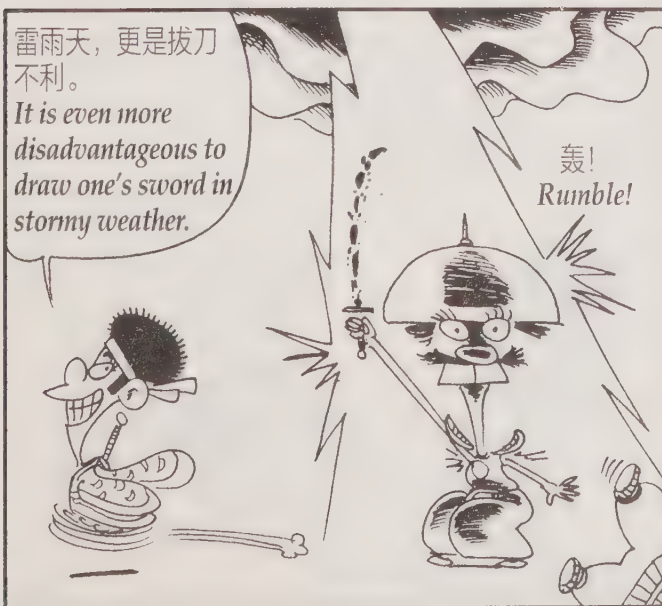


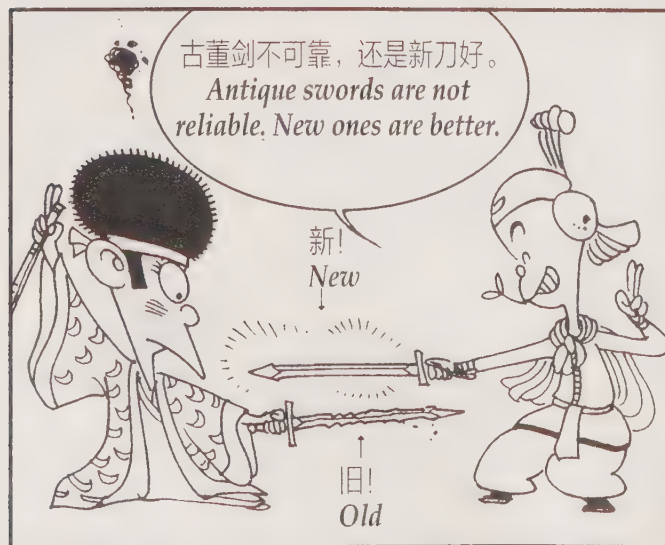
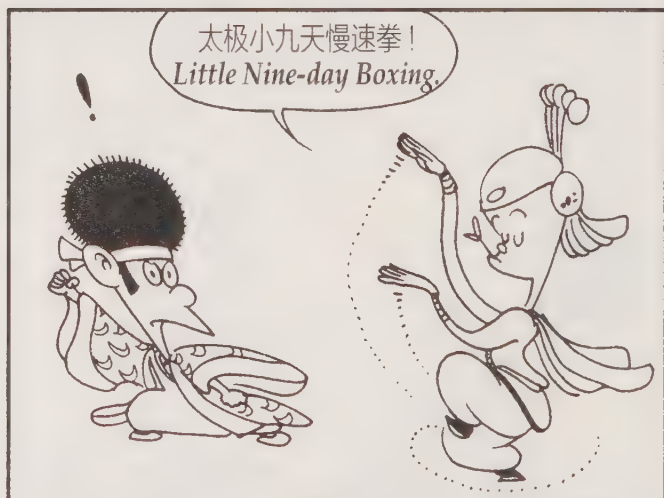
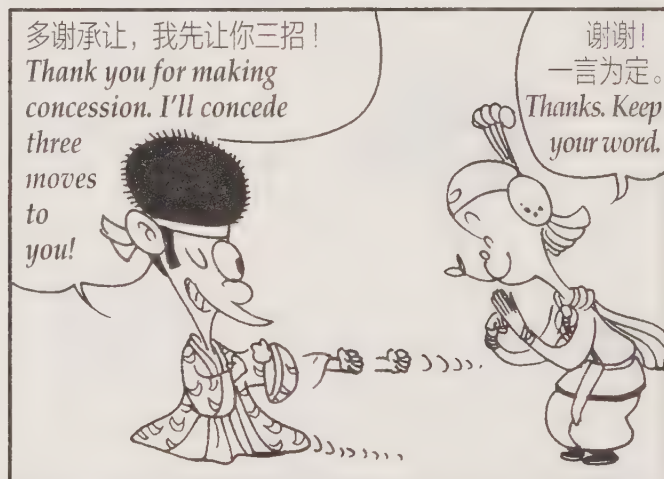
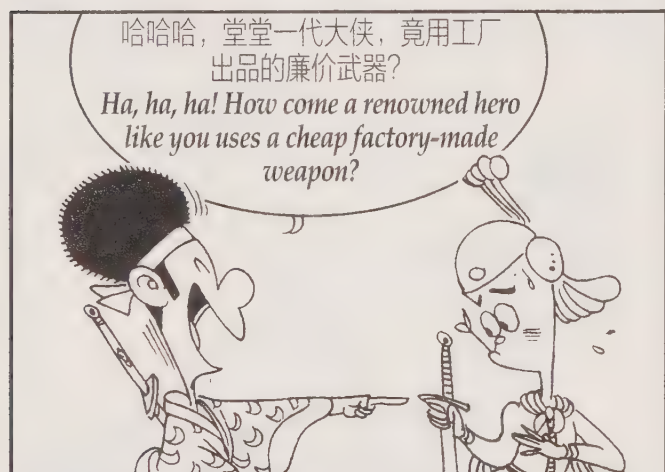




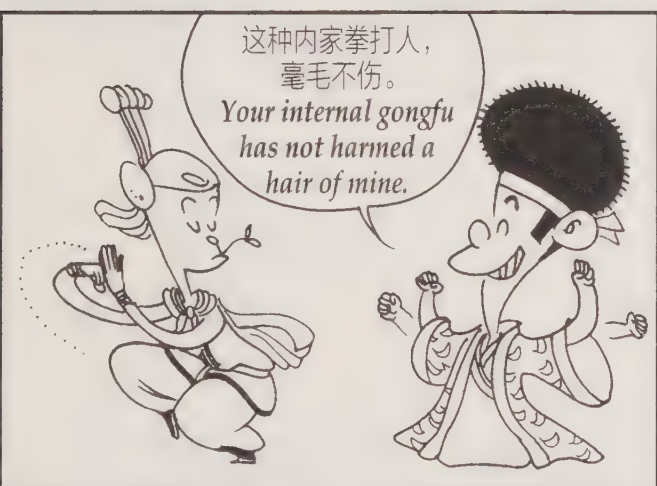
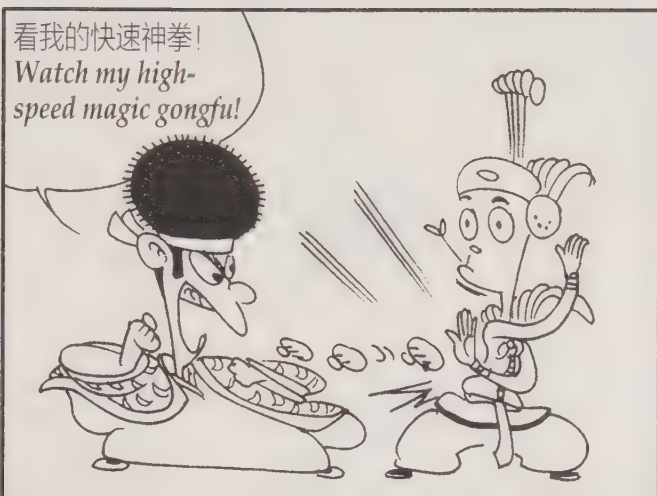


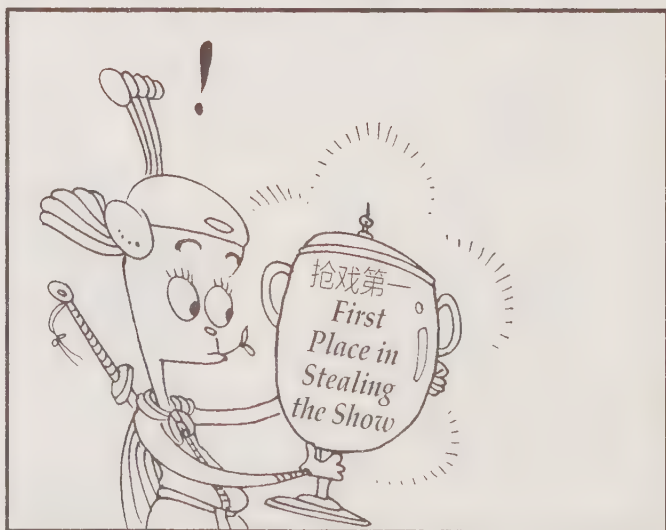
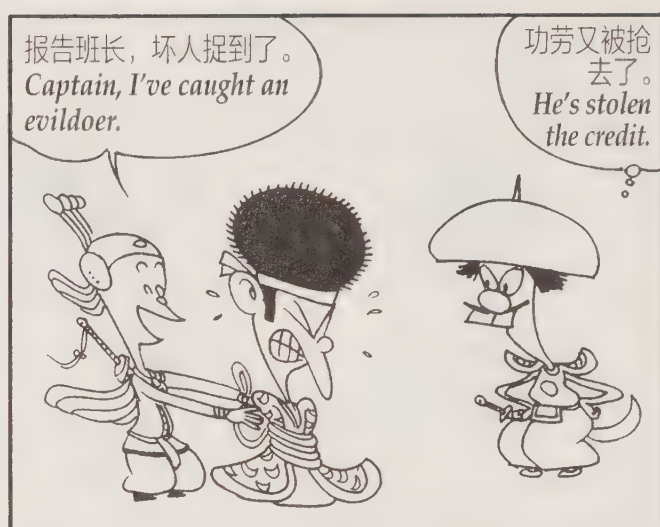
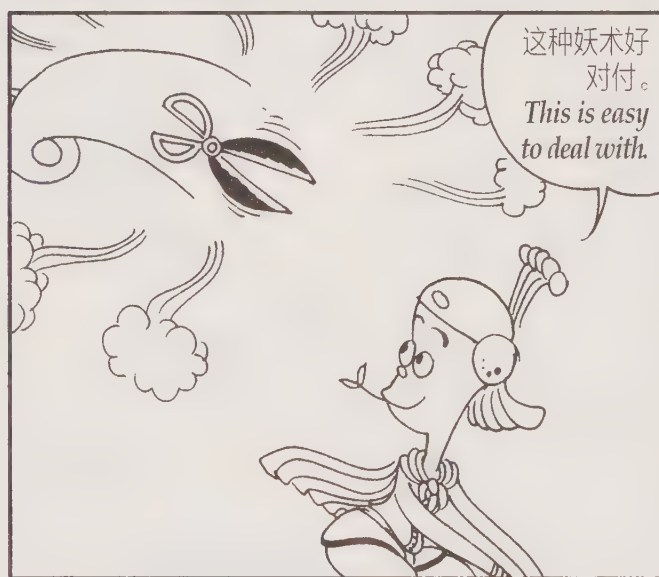
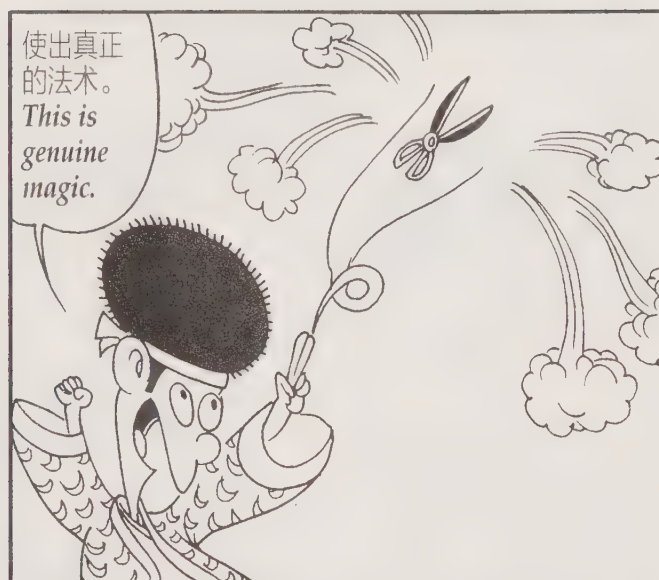


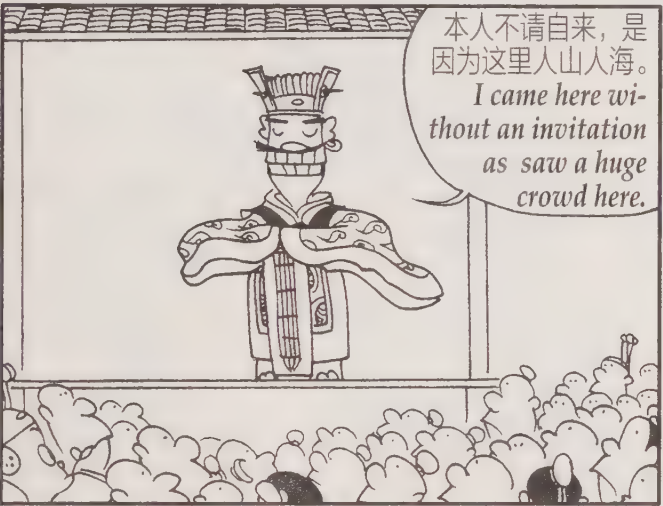
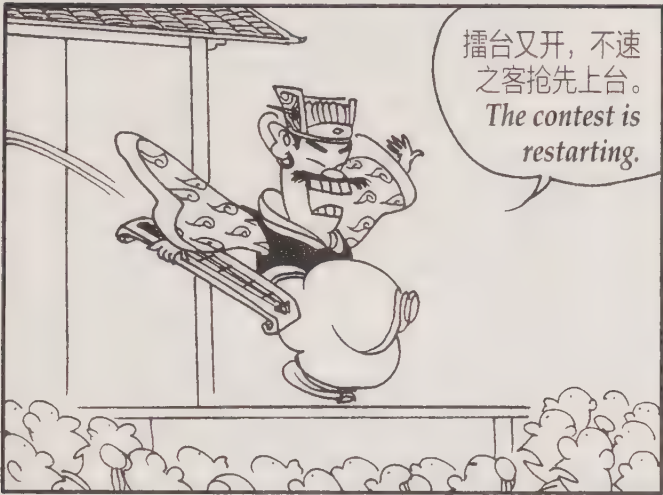


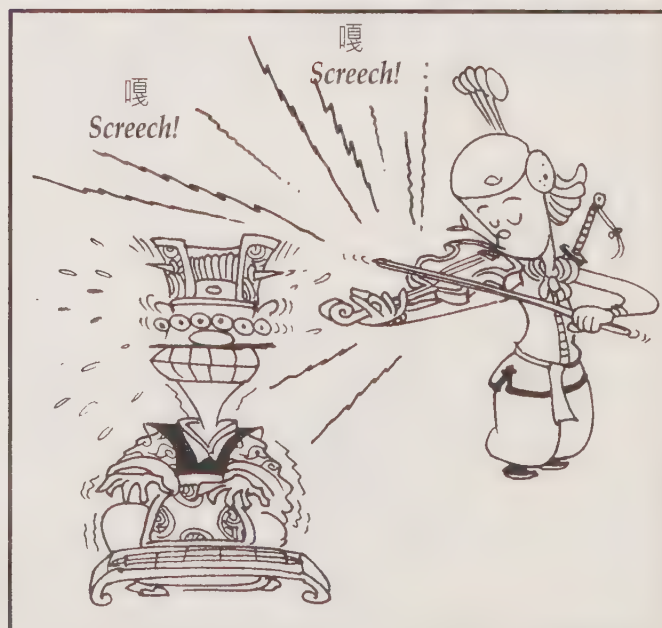
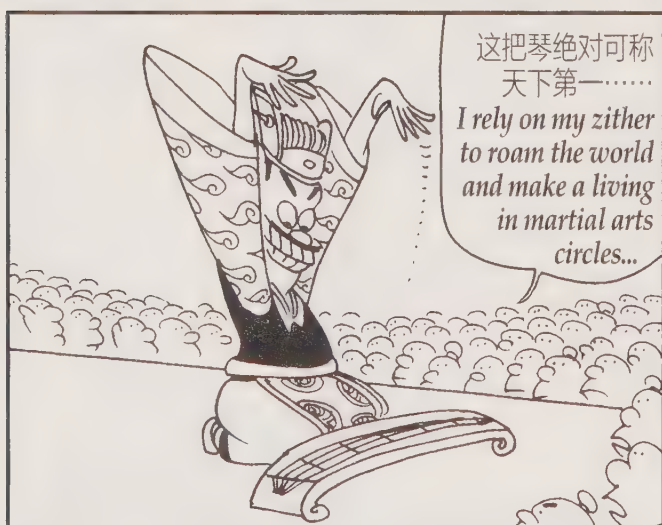


* A swordsmith from the Warring States Period.





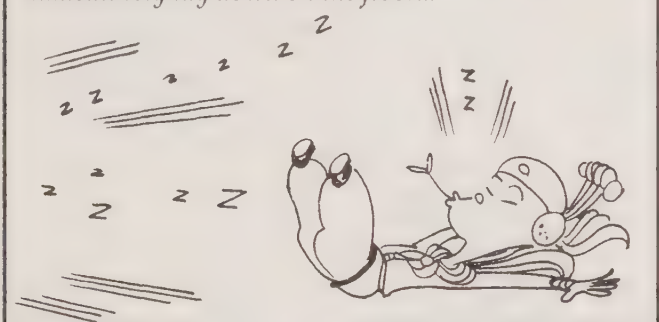




魔音琴弹出独门绝技“摇篮曲”……
A unique lullaby was played on the Magic Zither.



大醉侠抵抗不了，马上躺地……
Unable to withstand the music, Big Drunk Hero immediately lay down on the floor...

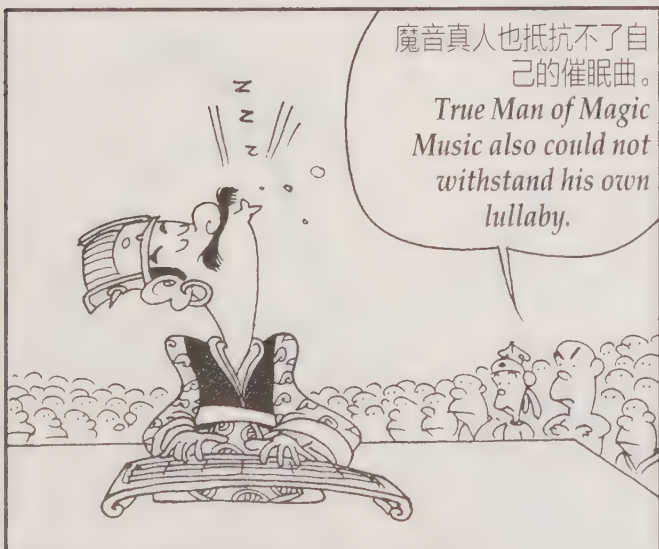


胜负已分，大醉侠输了！
It's obvious that Big Drunk Hero has lost.

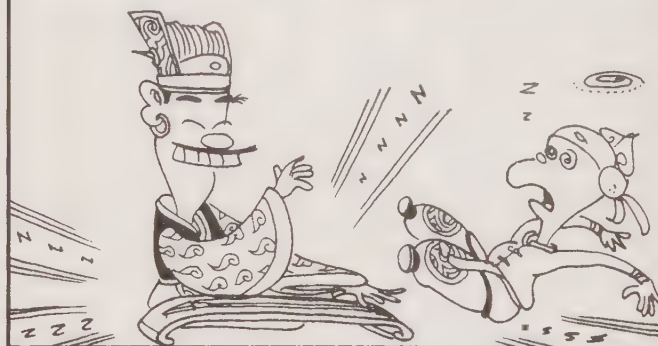
不！魔音琴没赢，大醉侠没输。
No! The Magic Zither hasn't won and Big Drunk Hero hasn't lost.



魔音真人也抵抗不了自己的催眠曲。
True Man of Magic Music also could not withstand his own lullaby.

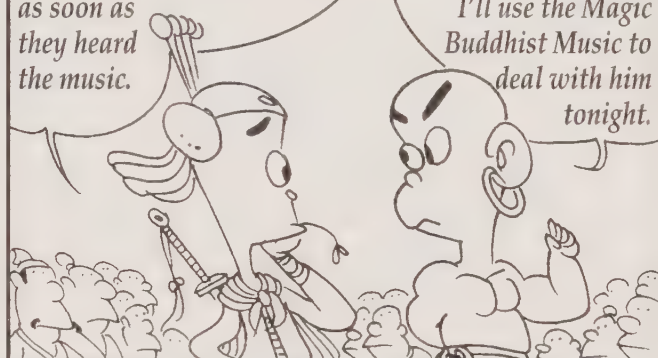


魔音琴以一曲“摇篮曲”连败三人……
The Magic Zither defeated three opponents in a row with its lullaby...



每个人一听他的音乐便睡着了。
Every one of them fell asleep as soon as they heard the music.

晚上睡觉时，我用佛门魔音对付他。
I'll use the Magic Buddhist Music to deal with him tonight.



南无南无 南无南无 南无南无
无南无 南无南无 南无南无
Namo, namo, namo, namo, namo...

咚，咚，咚……
Tock, tock, tock...

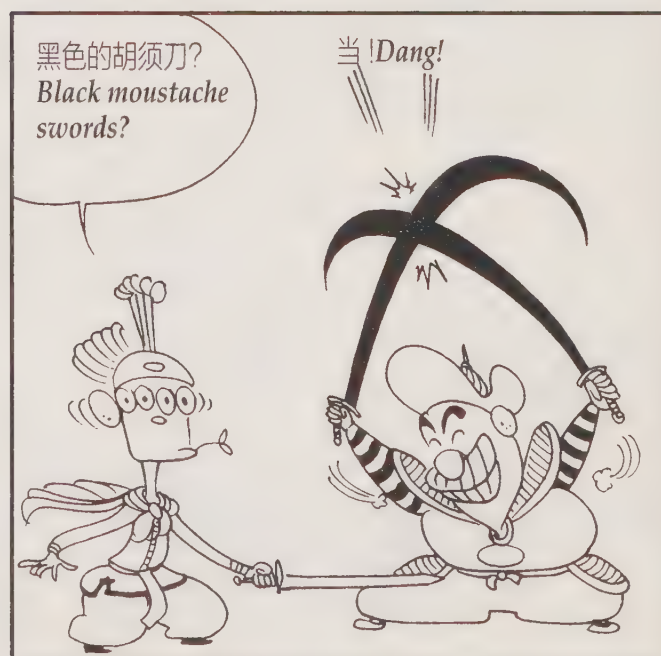
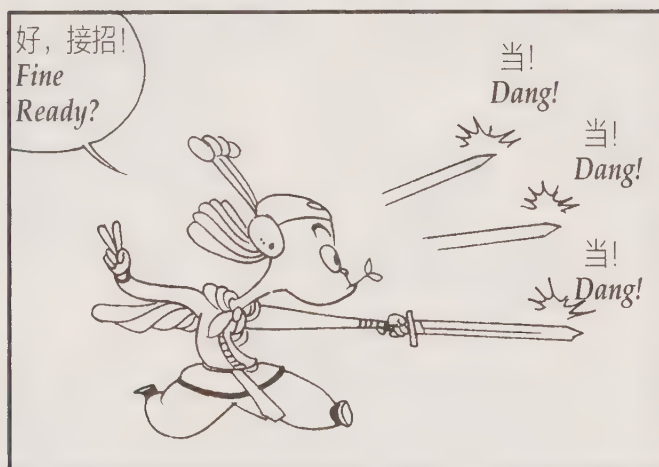
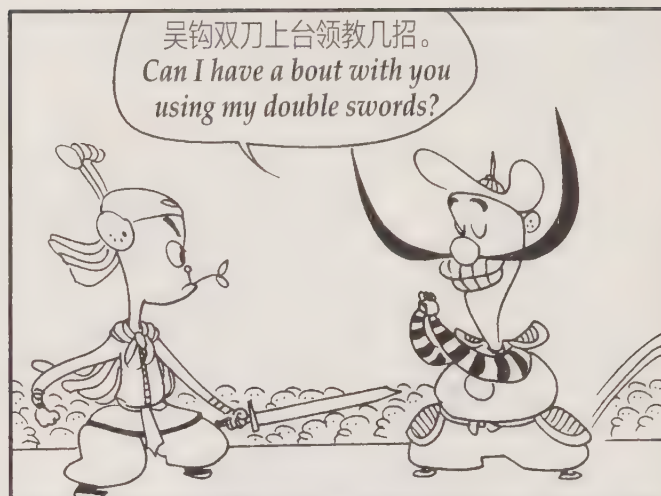
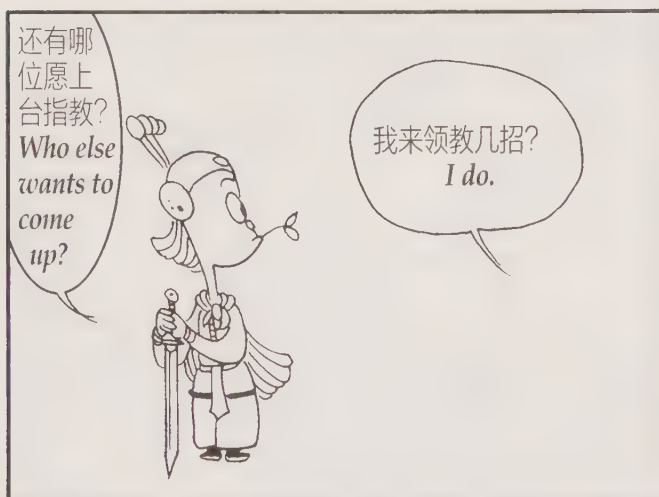


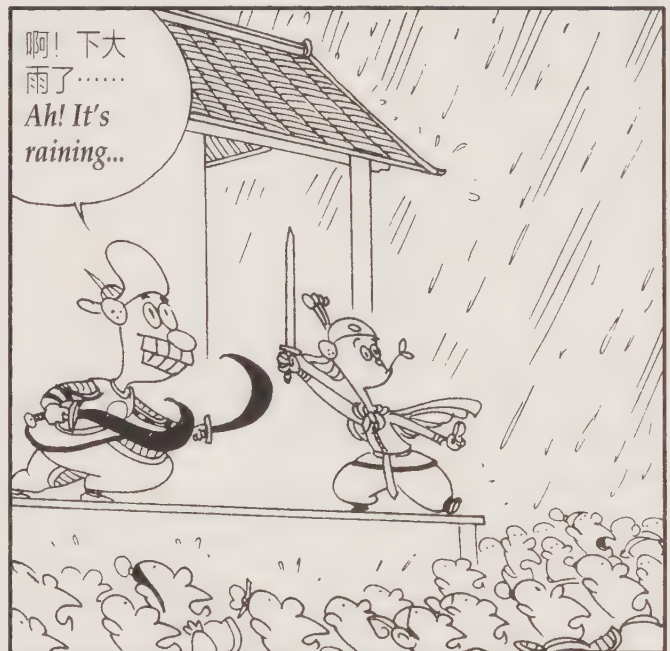
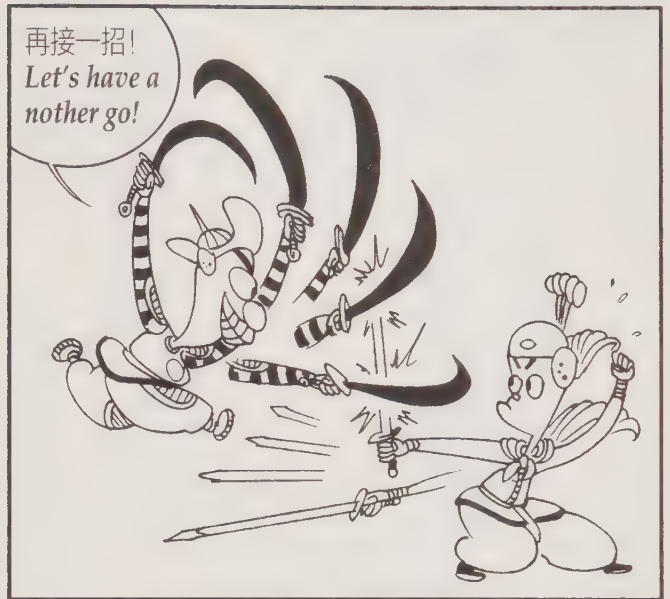
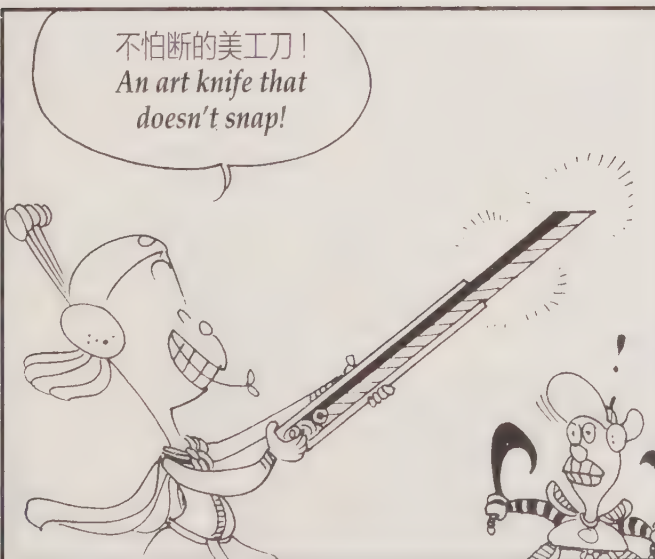
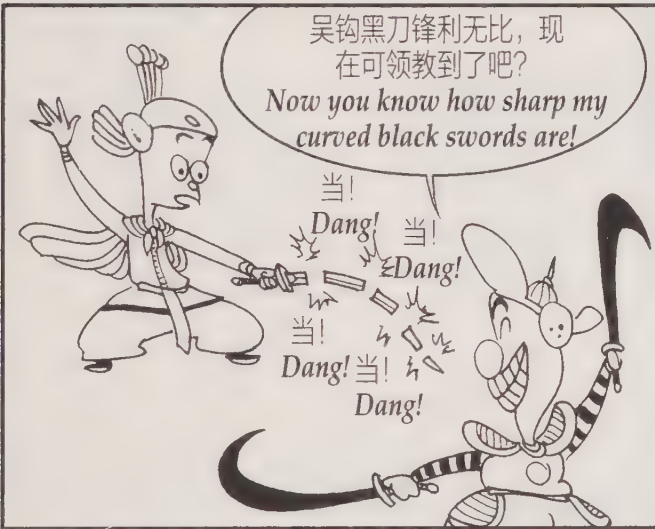
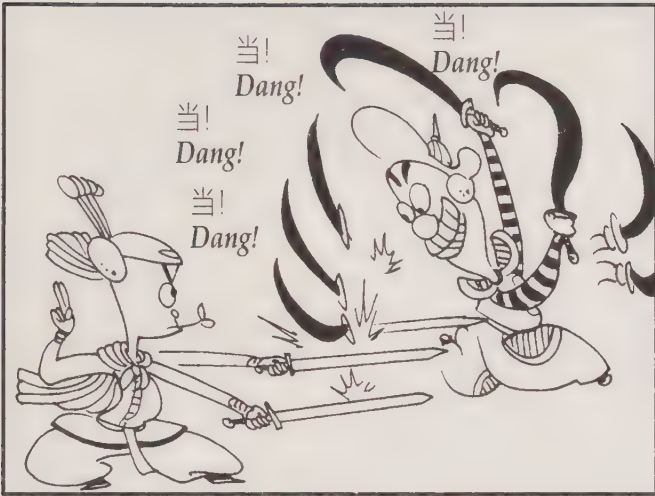
睡不着……
Can't sleep. Argh...

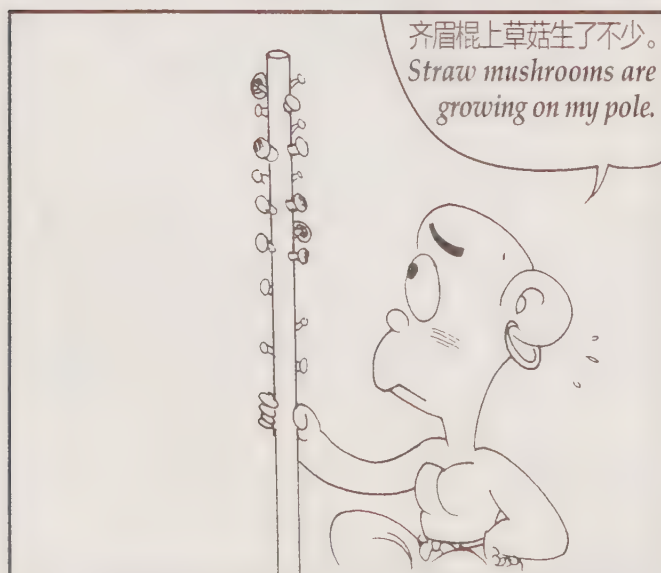
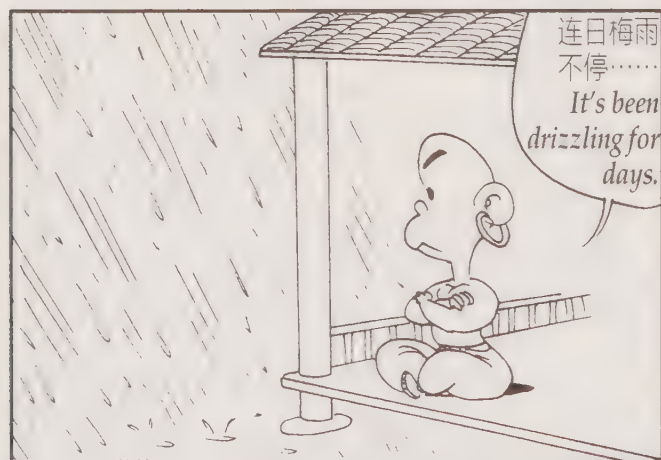
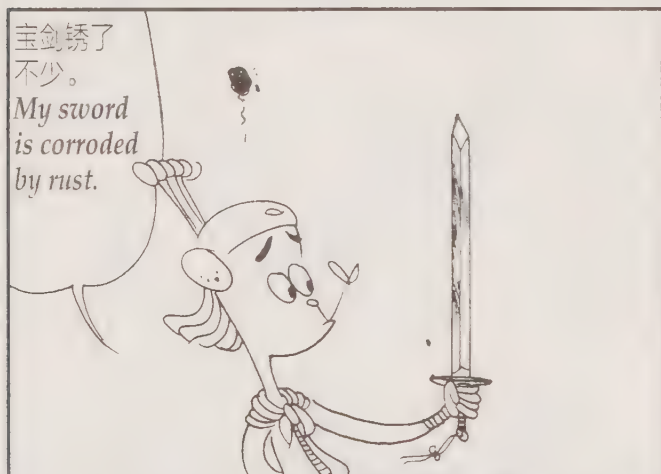
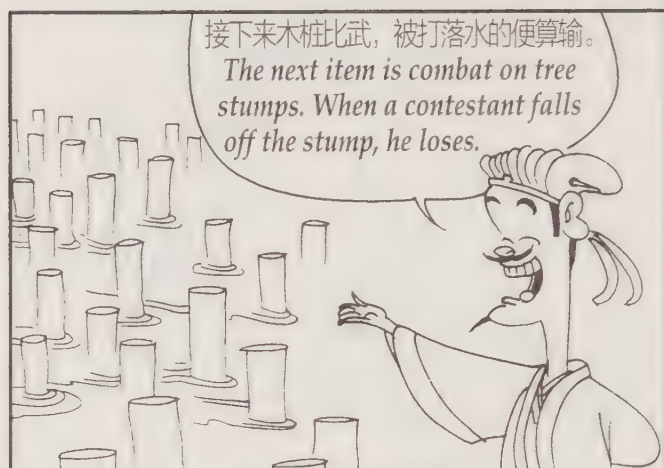
咚，咚，咚……
Tock, tock, tock...

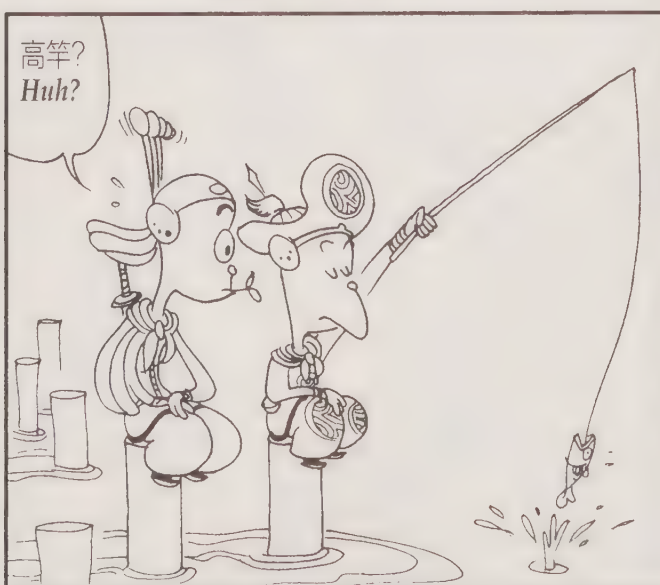
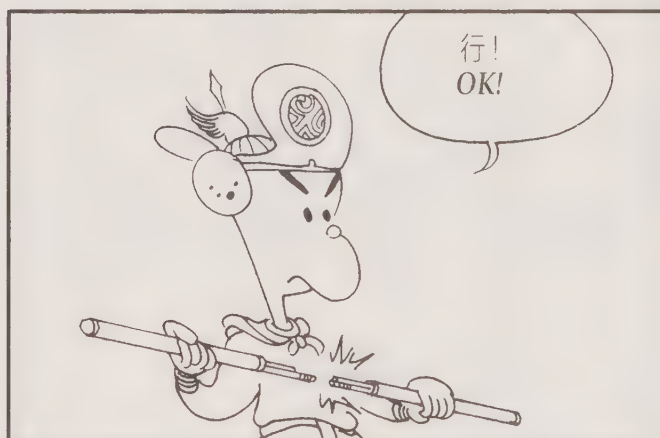
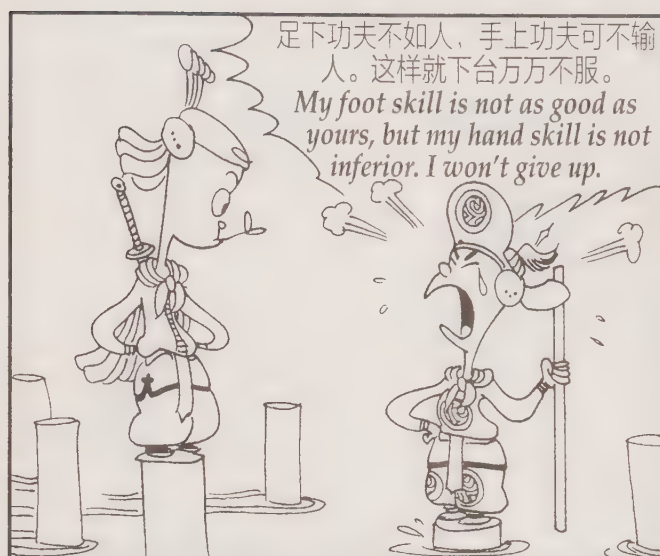
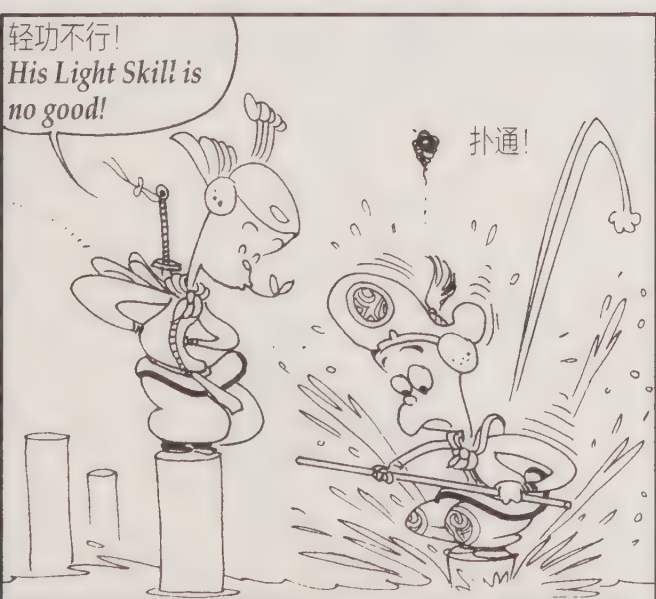
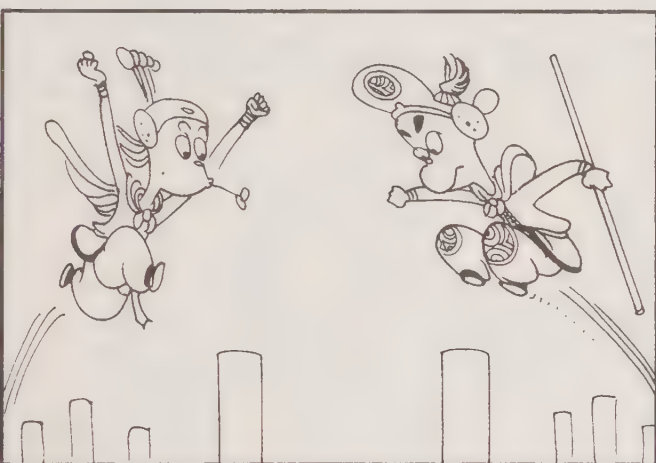
咚……
Tock...

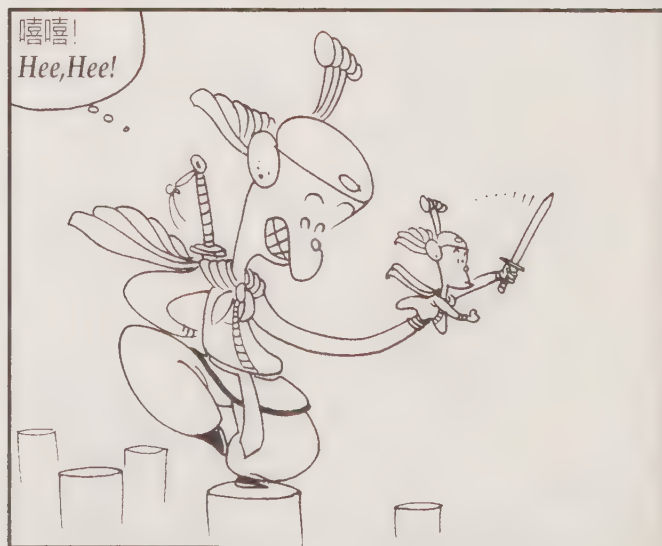
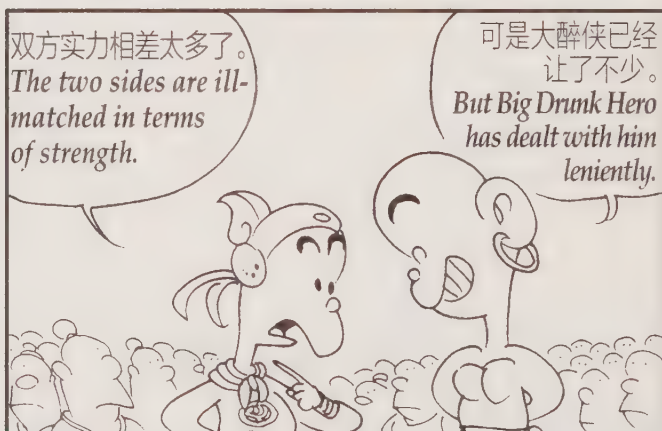
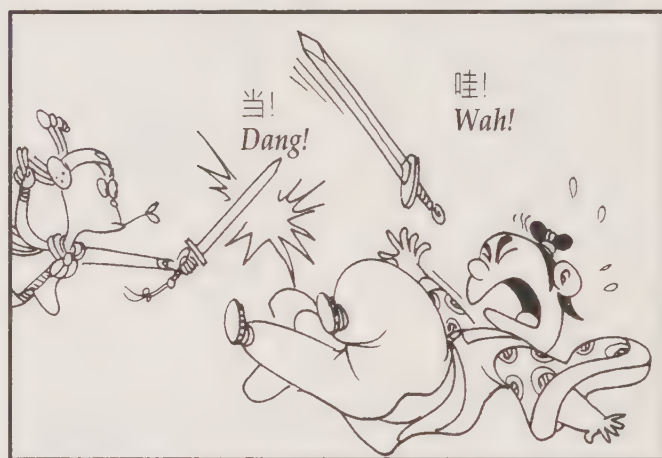
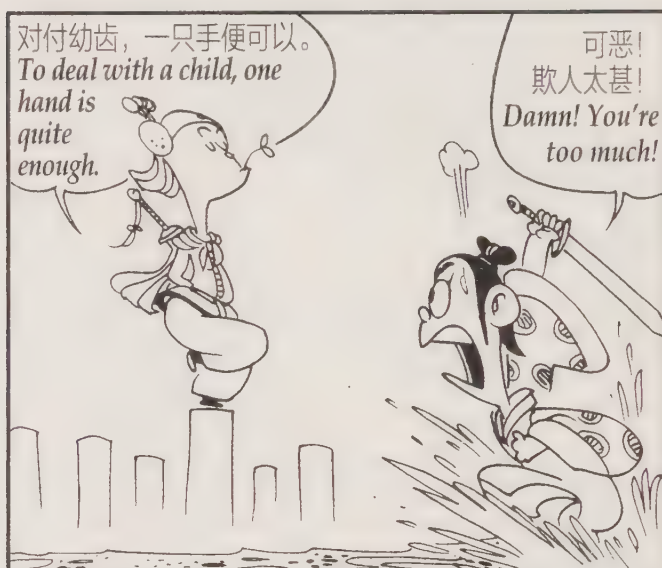
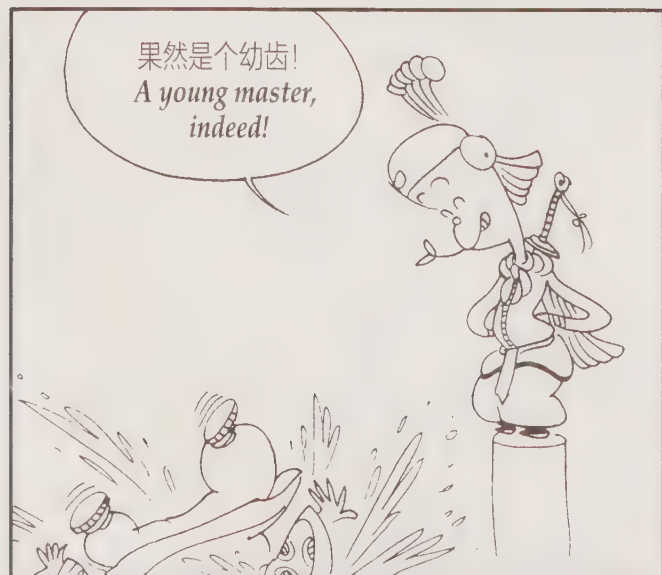
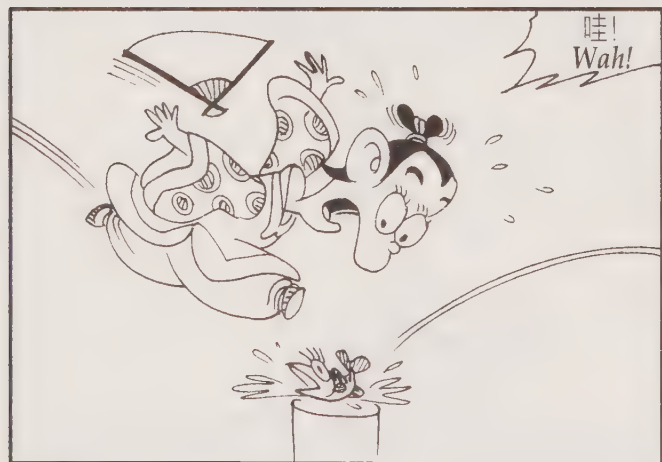
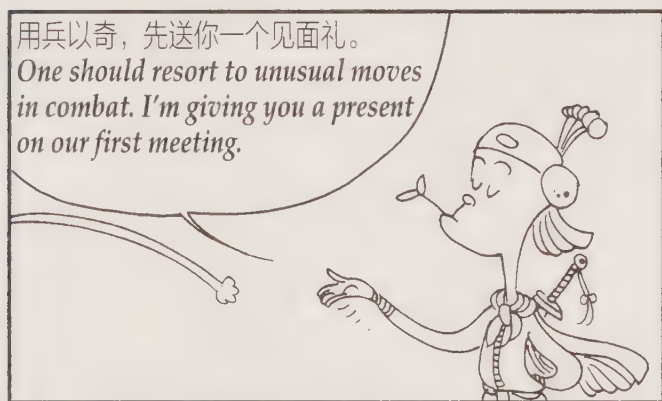


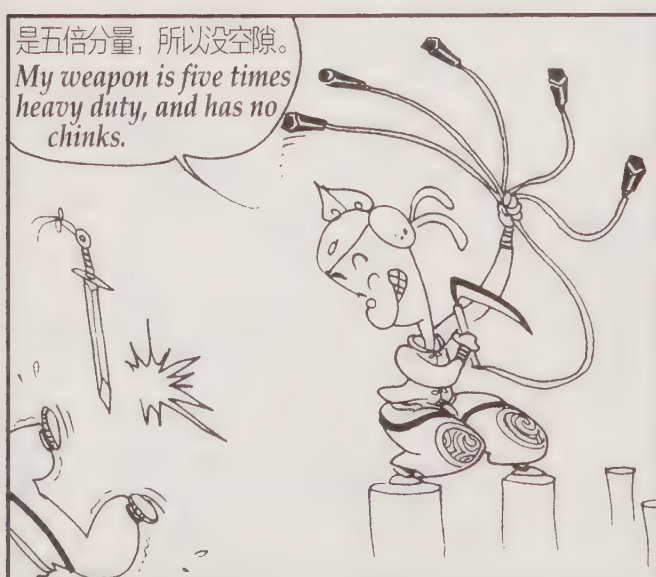
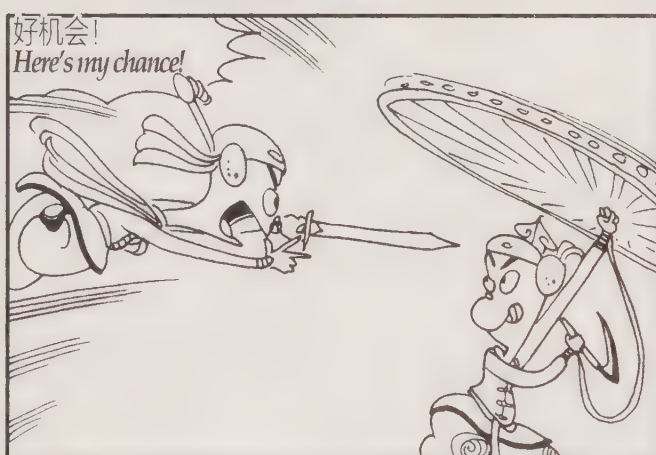
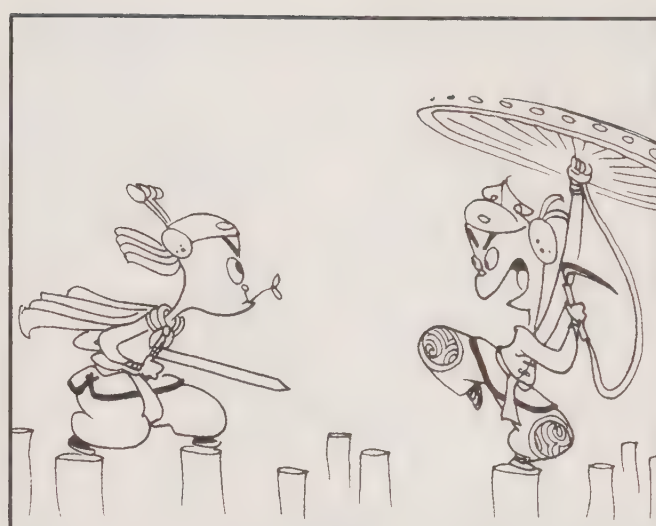
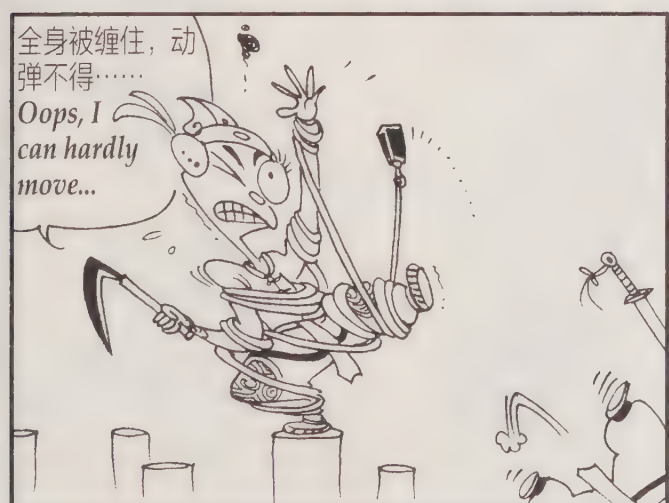
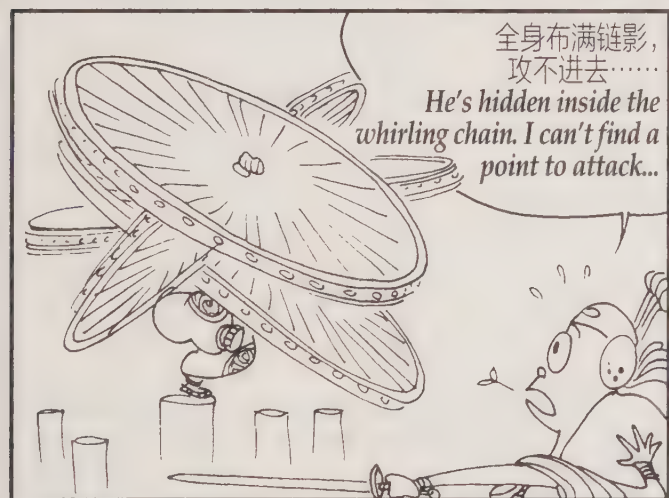
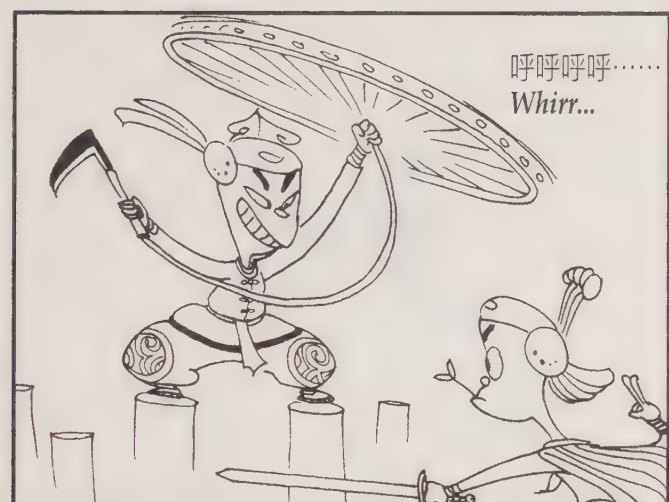


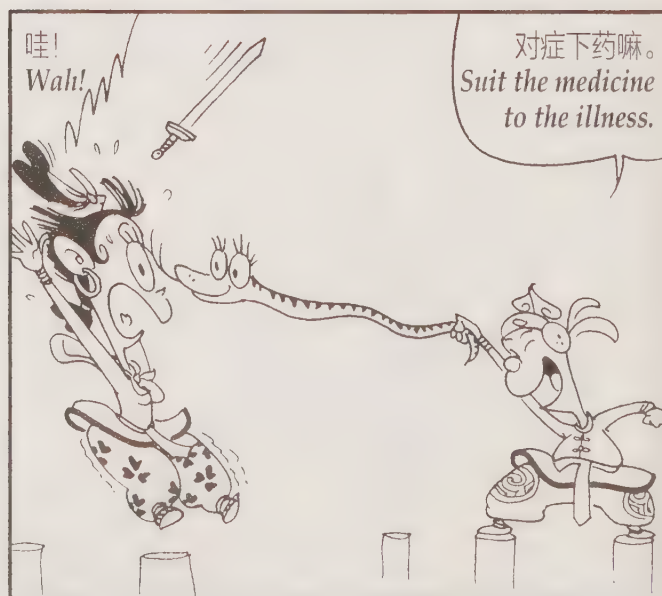
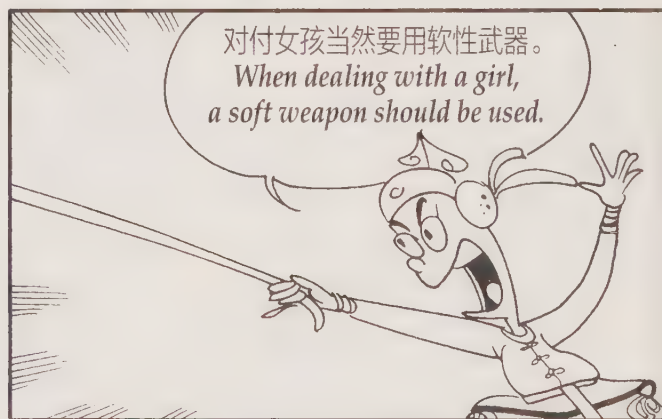
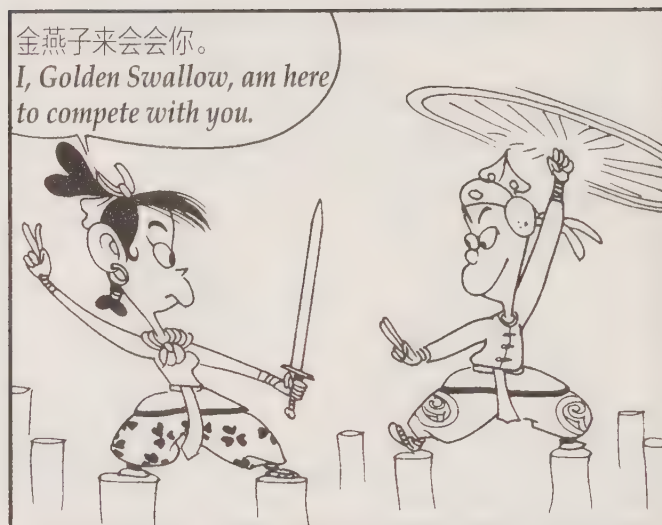
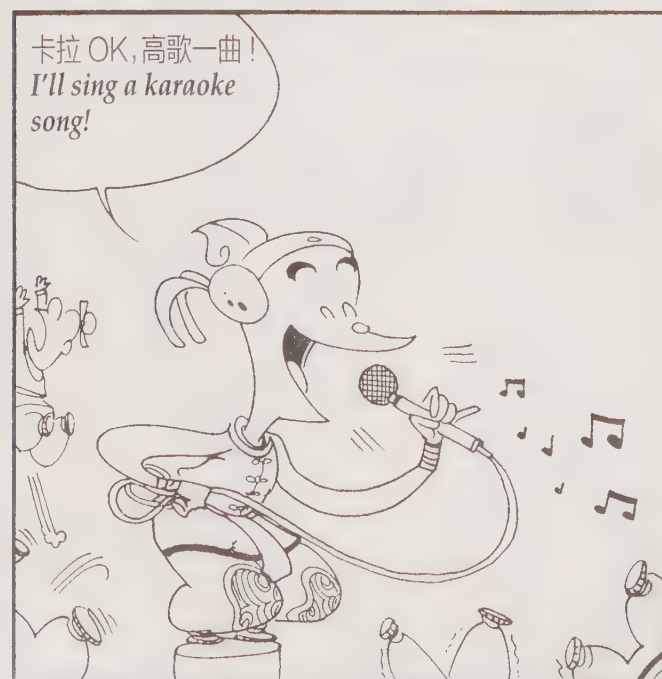


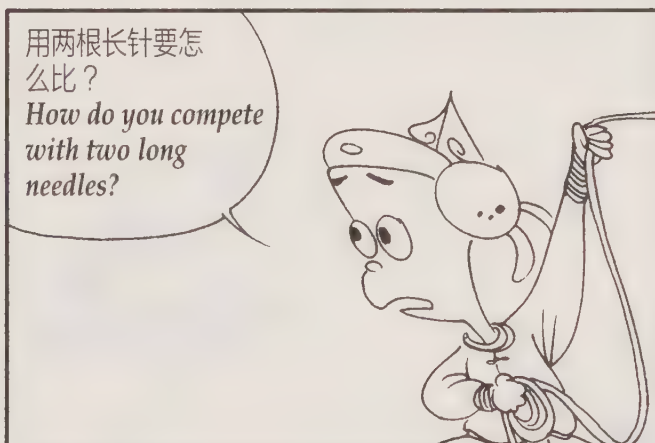
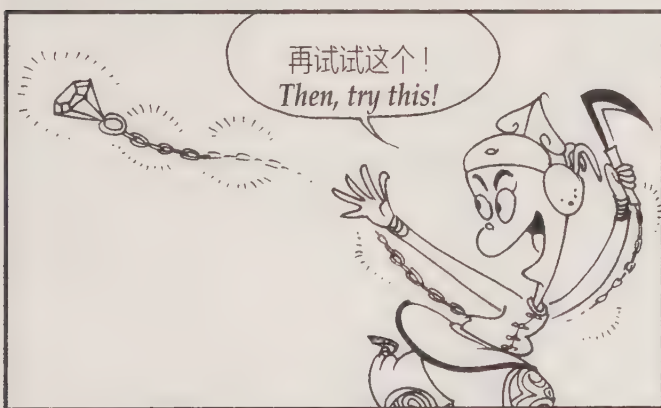
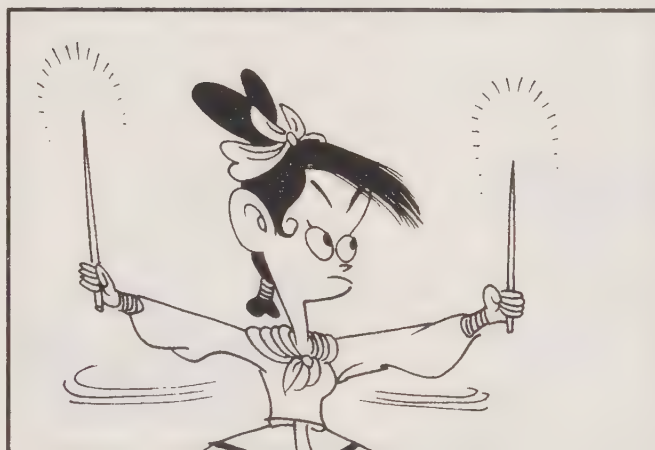


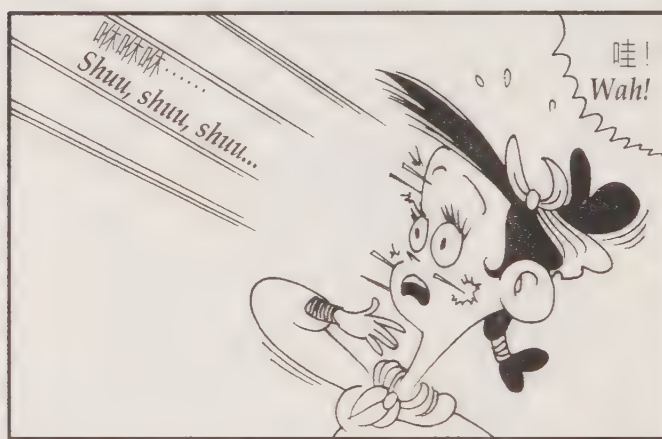
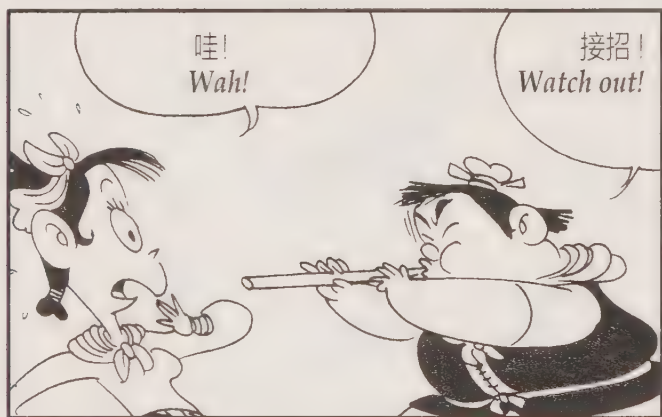
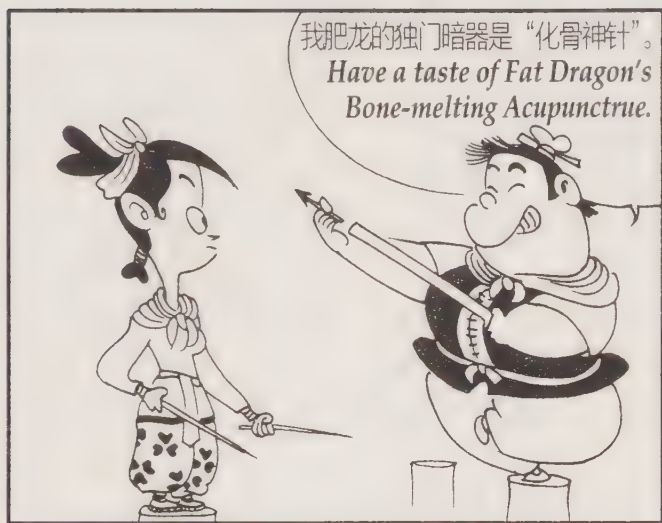


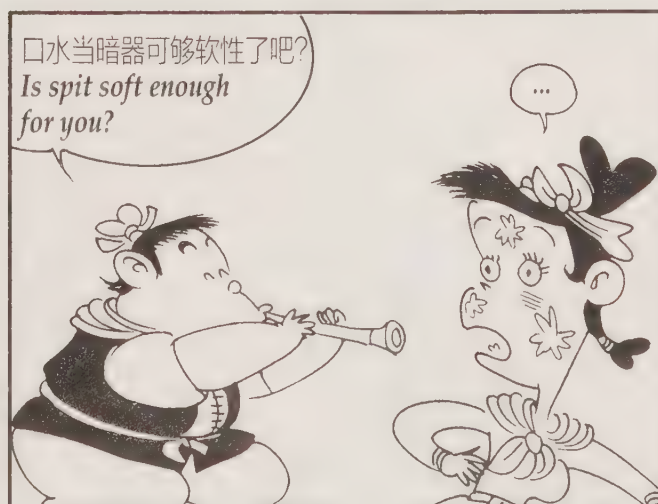
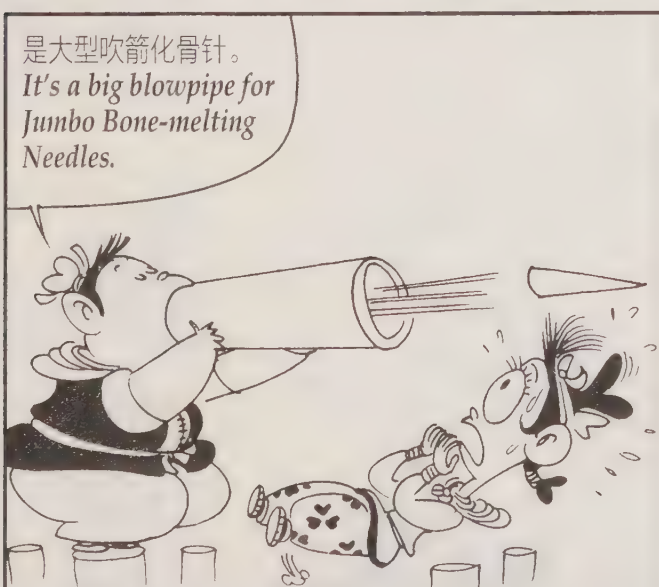
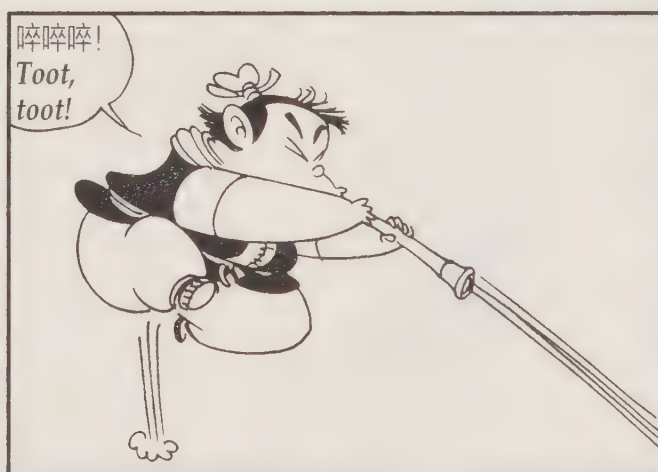
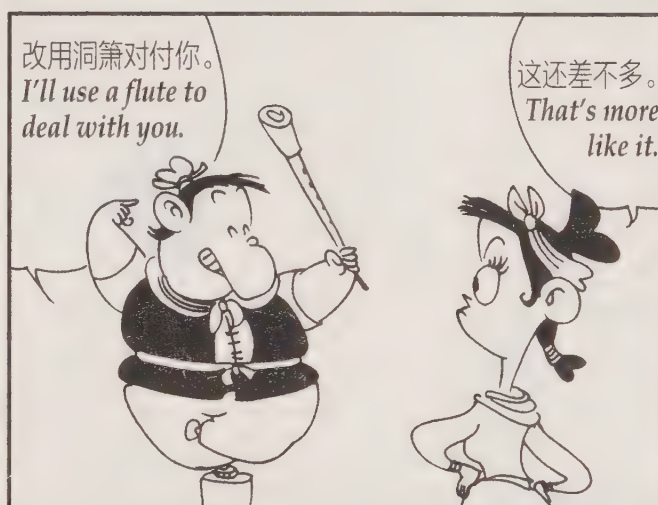
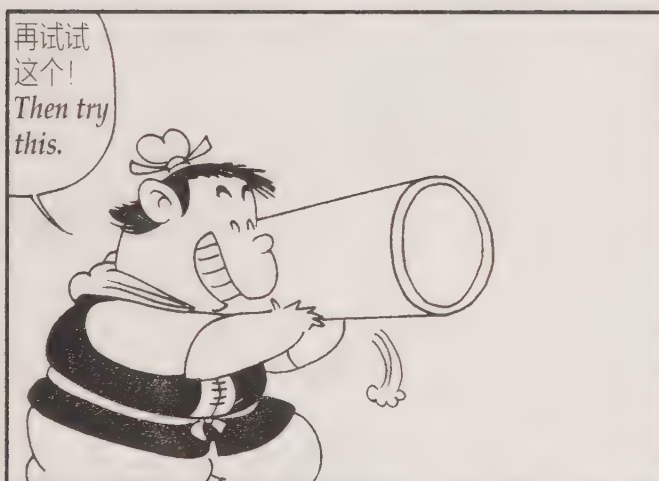


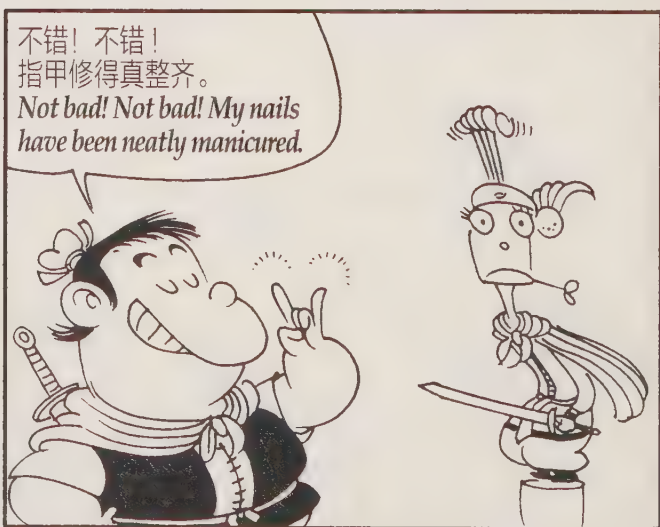
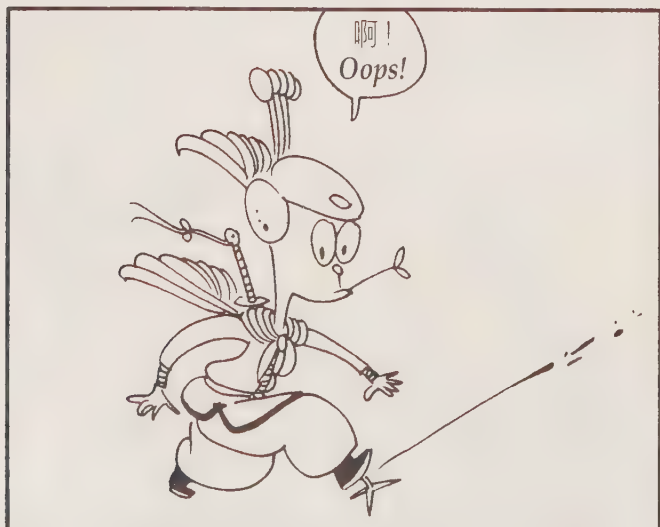
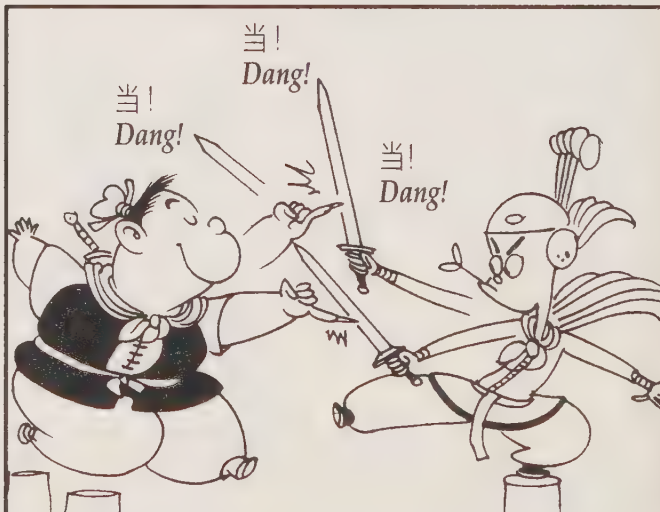
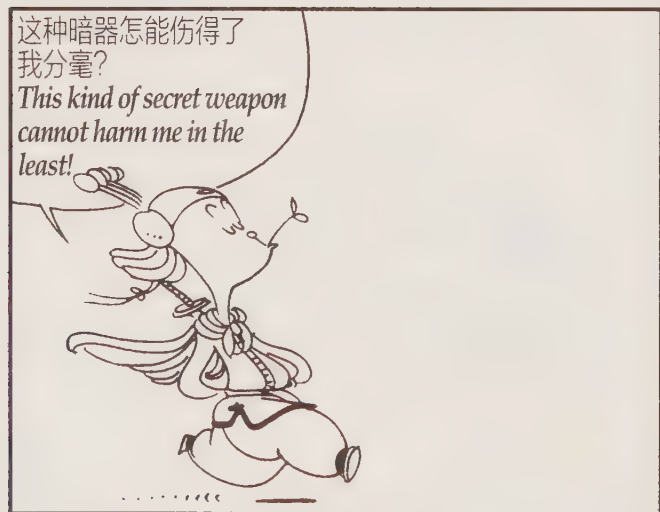
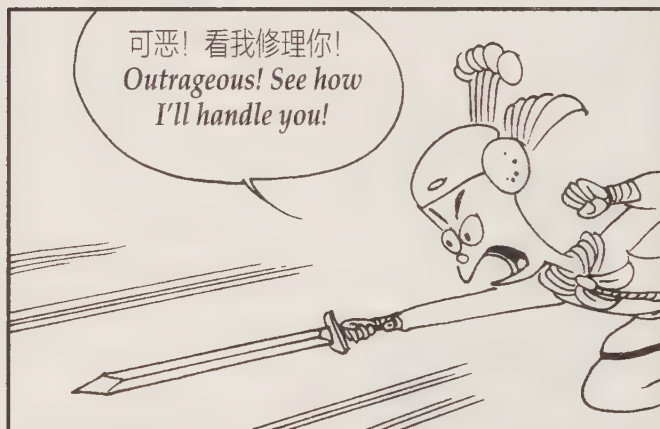
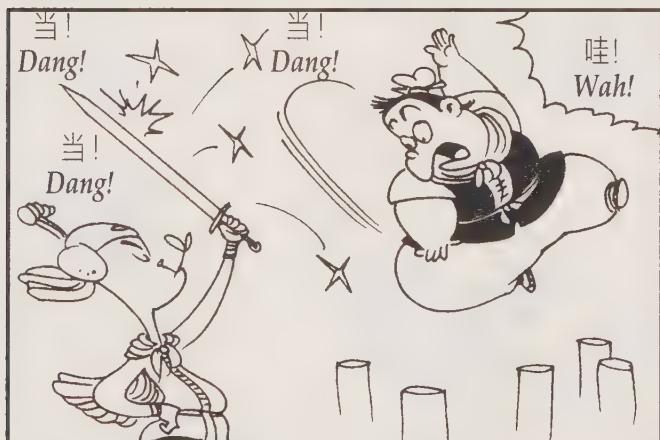
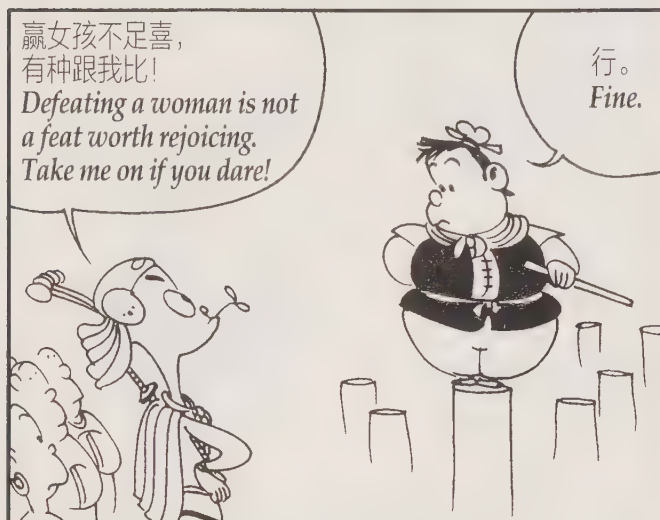








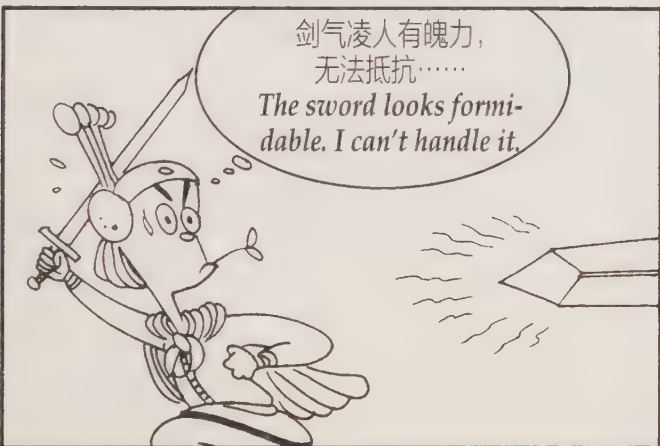




使出真功夫，巨剑回龙对付你。
Here's the real thing, the
Huge Spiral Dragon Sword.



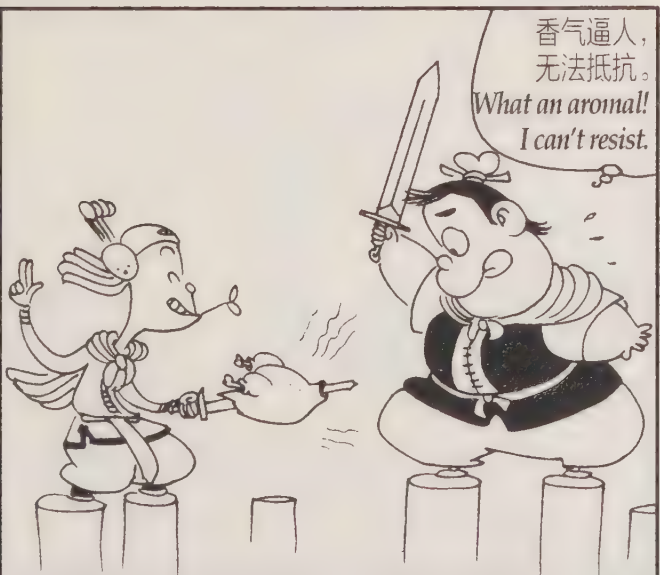
剑气凌人有魄力，
无法抵抗……
The sword looks formi-
dable. I can't handle it.



哇噻！这招正中我的
要害……
Wah! He has hit right
at my weak point...



香气逼人，
无法抵抗。
What an aromal!
I can't resist.



现在由大醉侠与少林小子
对打，谁赢了就是总冠军。
Now Big Drunk Hero will compete
with Shaolin Kid. The winner
will be the champion.



不公平！我六胜，而他只三
胜，应该算我赢。
That's not fair. I have six
victories and he has only three.
I am the winner.

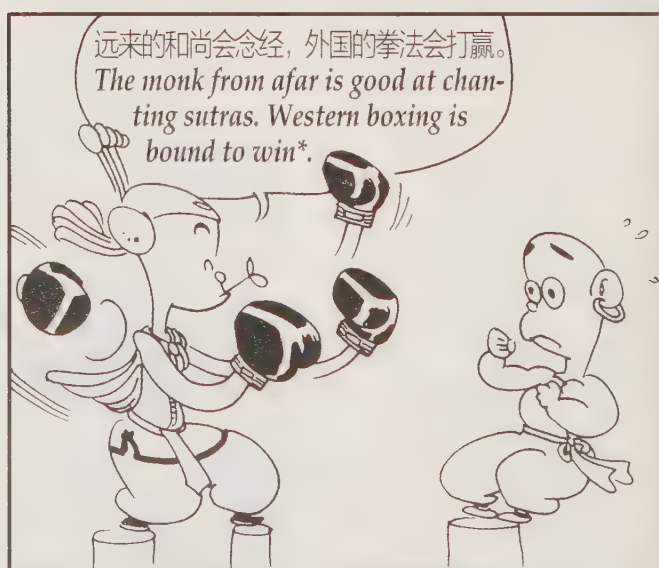
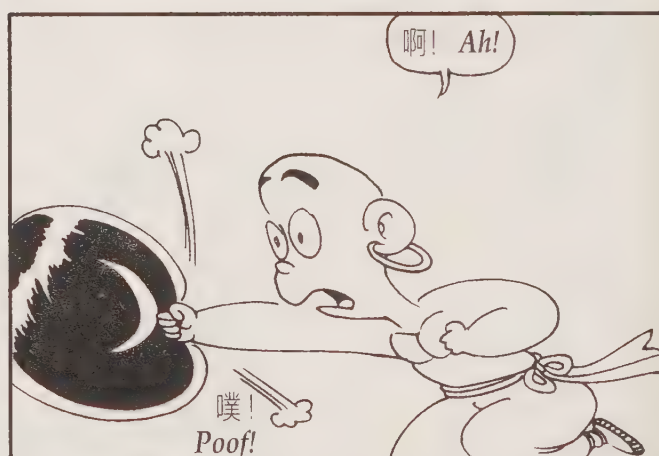
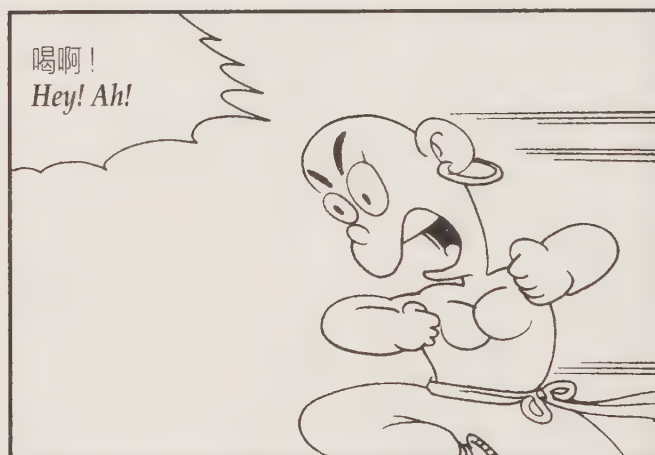
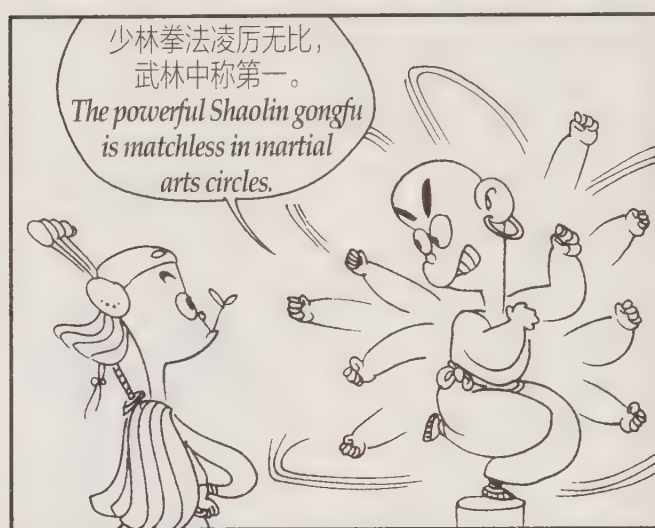
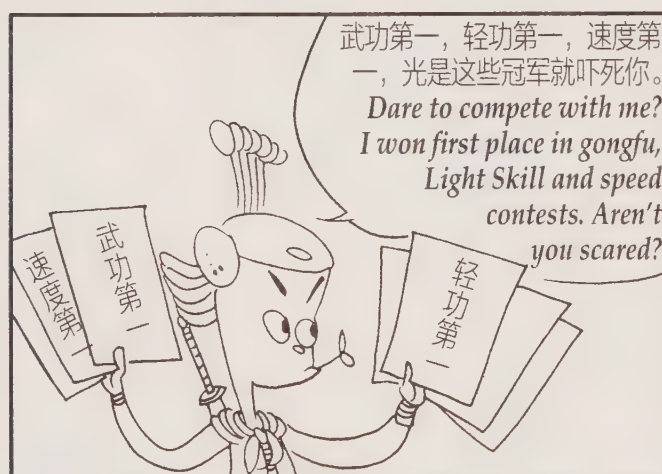


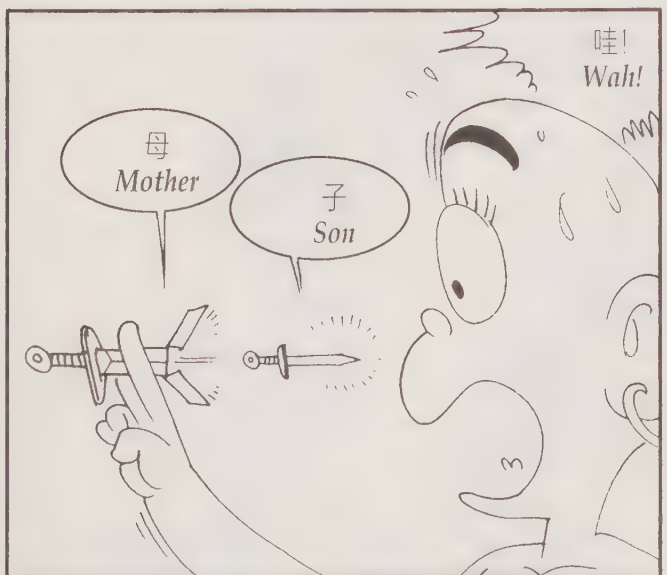
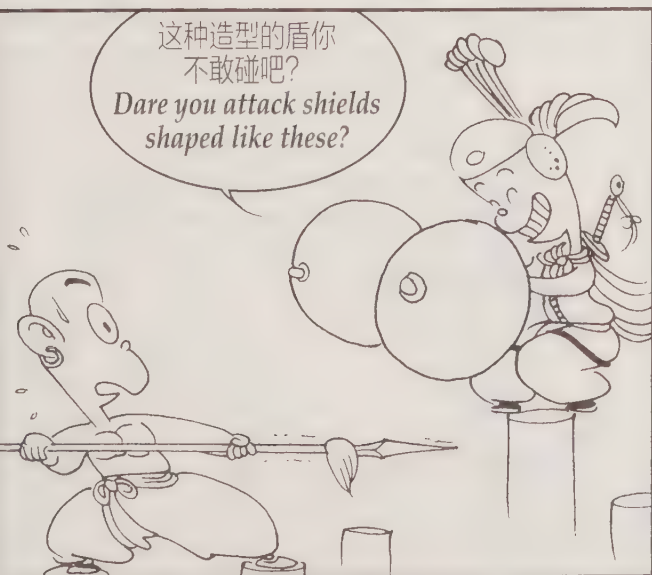
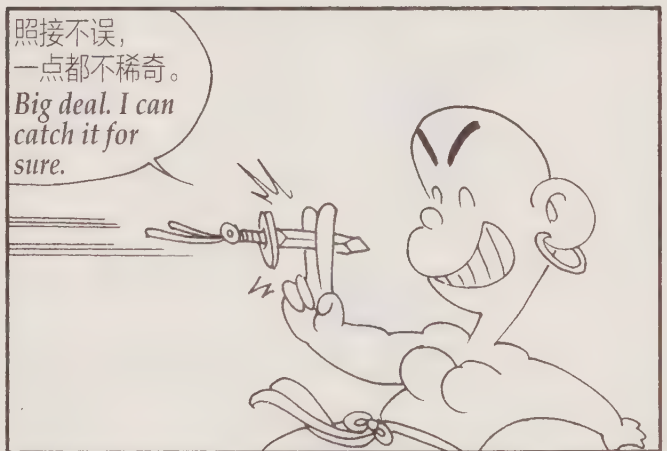
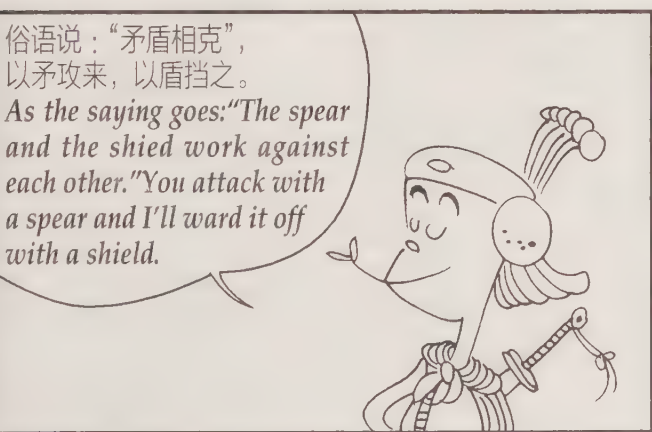
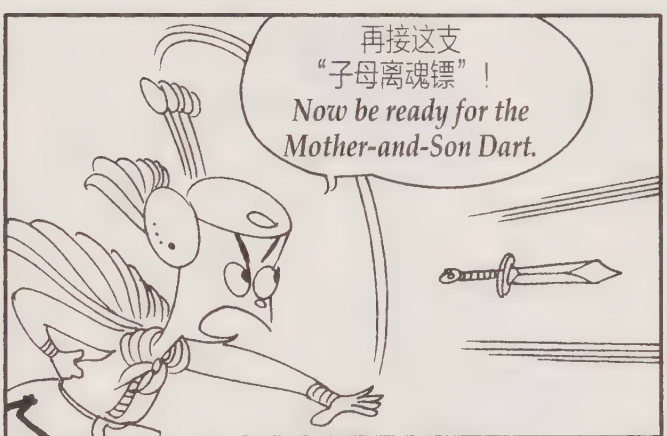
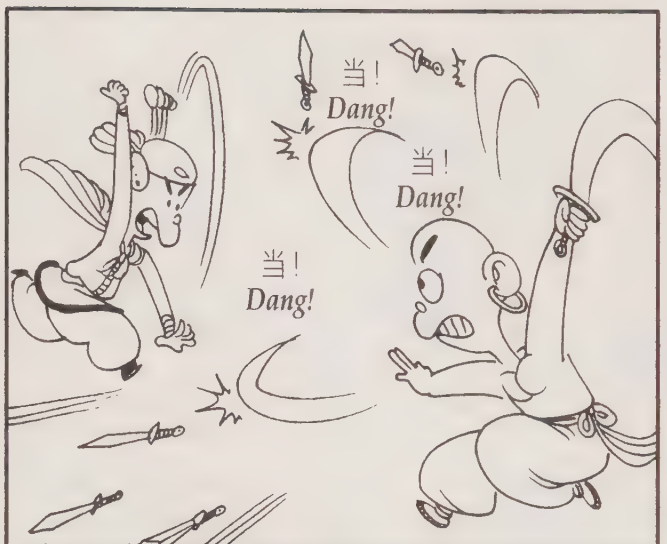
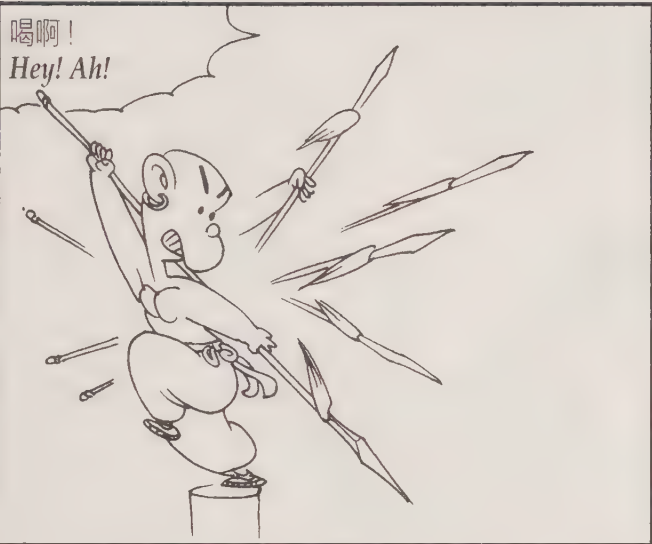
抱歉，本漫画演的是少
林寺，而不是大醉侠。
Sorry. This comics is about
Shaolin Temple and not
Big Drunk Hero.

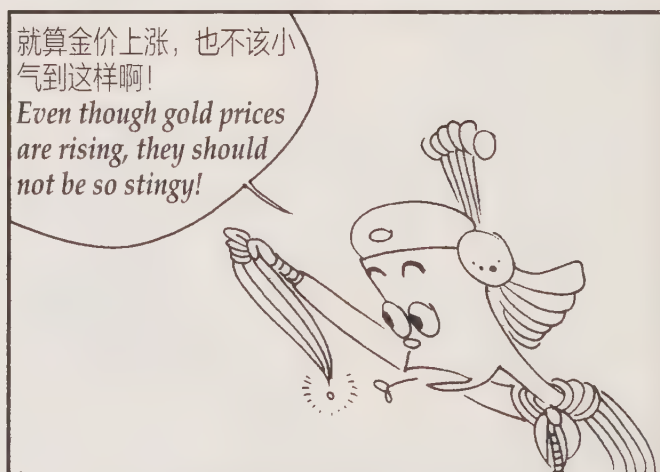
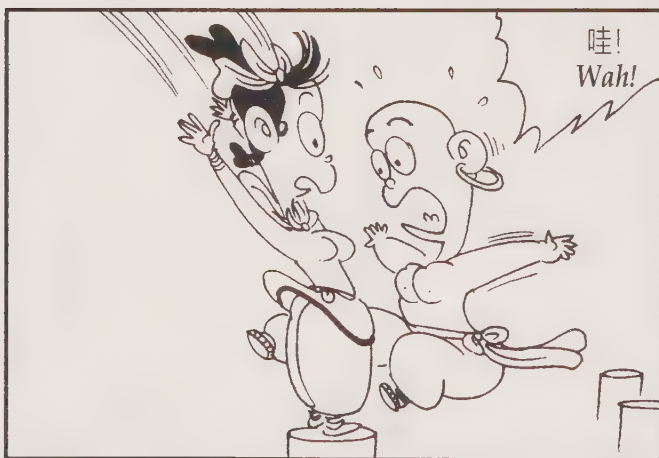
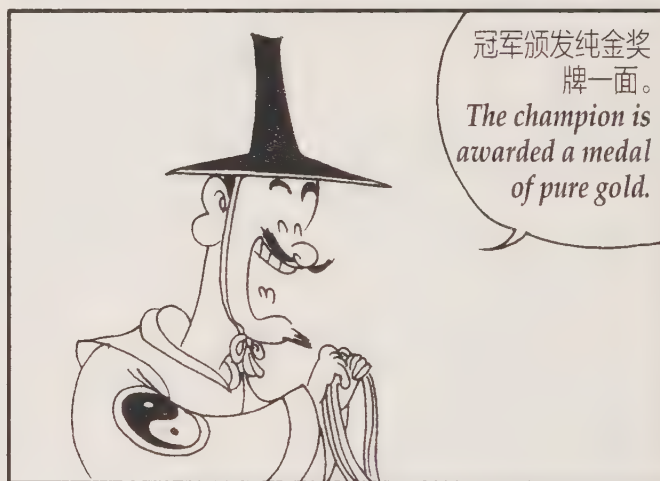
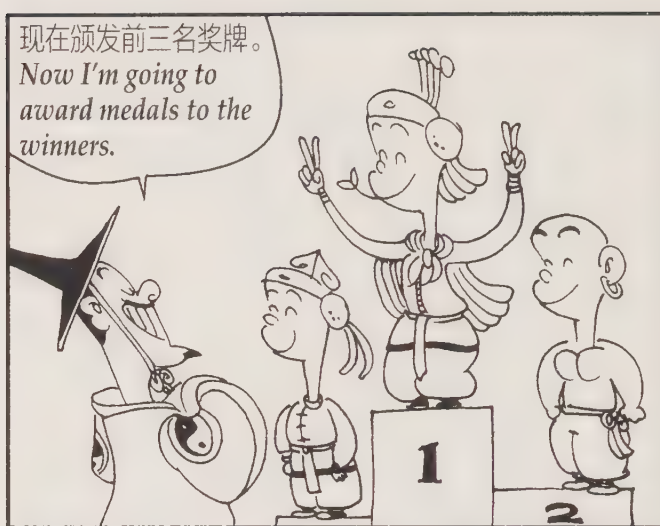
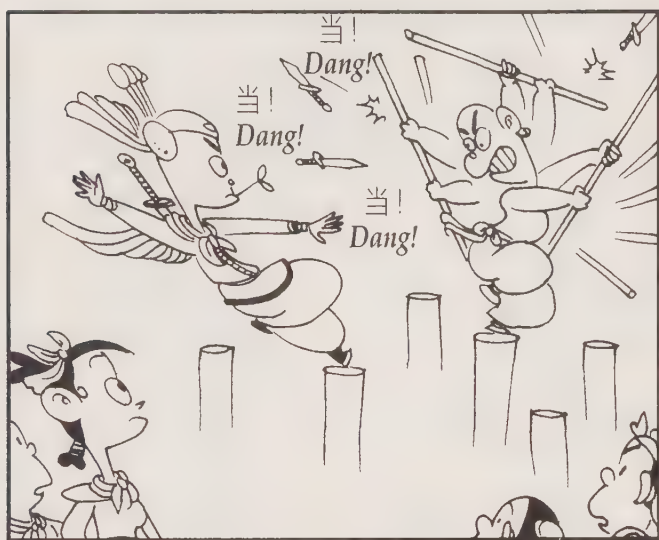


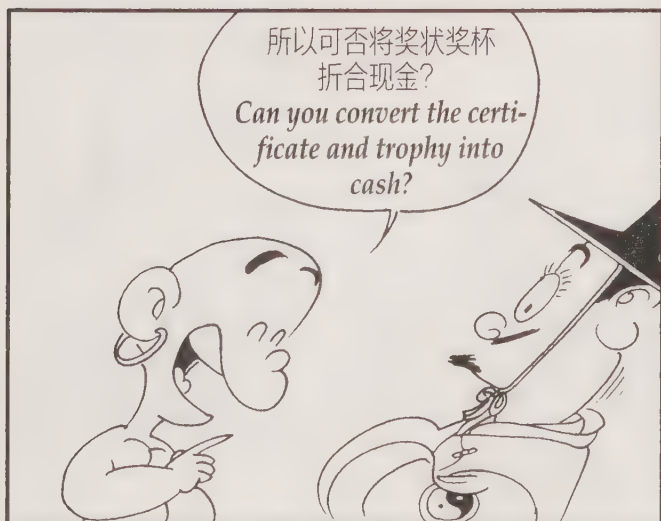
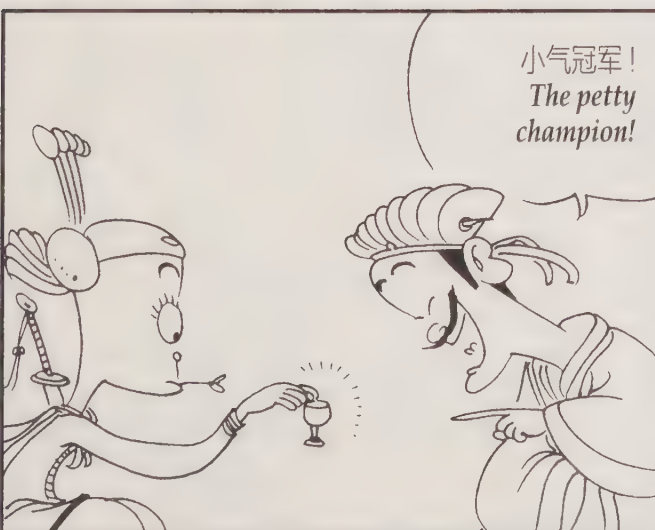
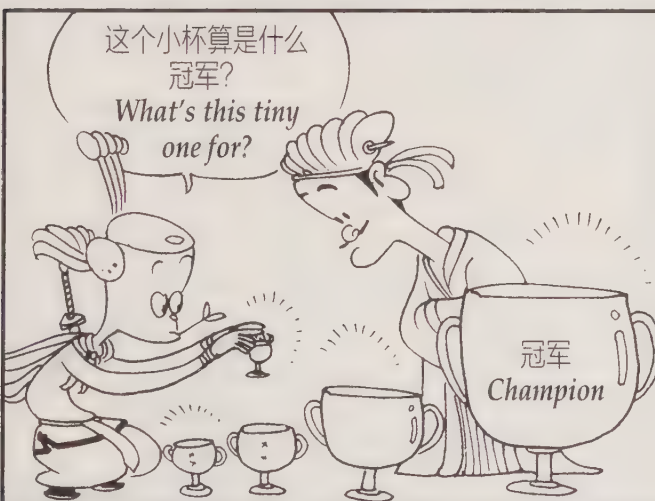
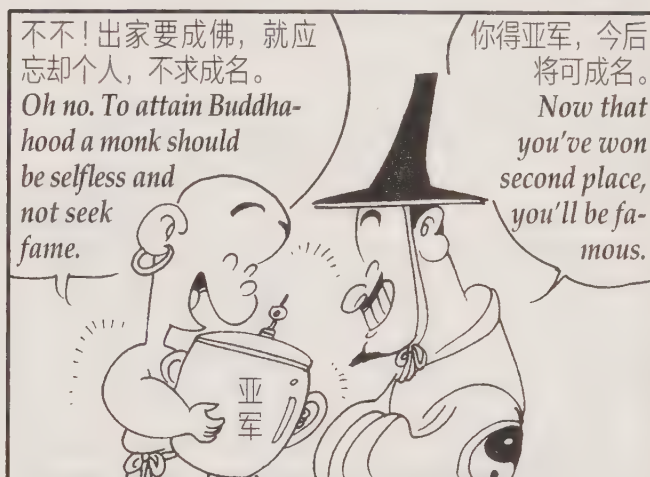
本漫画的主角就算零胜，也有
权最后出场，争取总冠军。
The protagonist of this comics is entit-
led to compete for championship even
if he has zero victory.



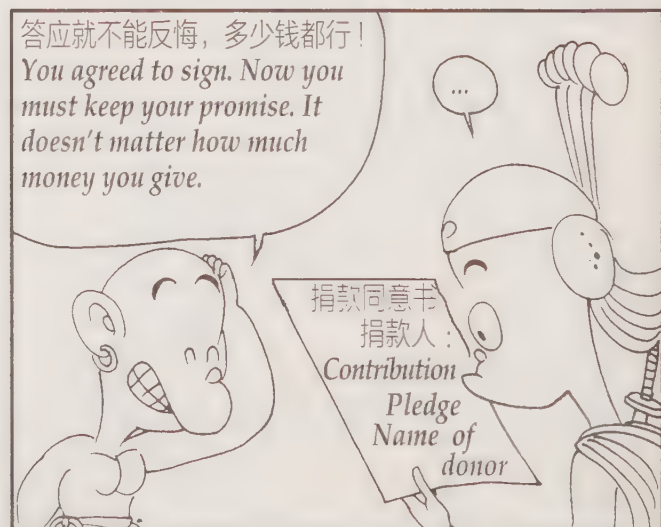
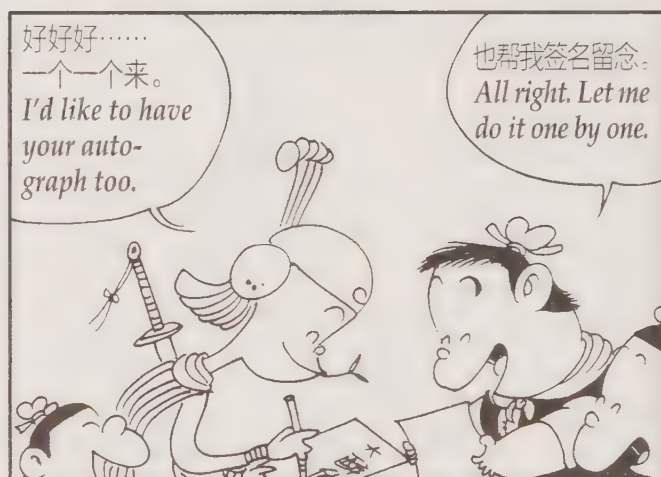
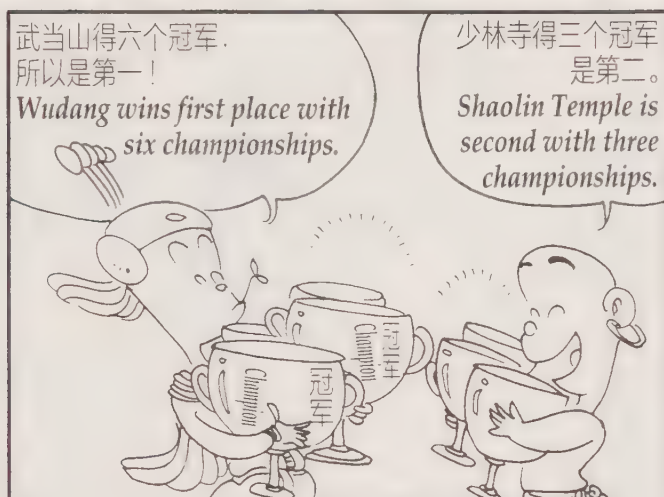


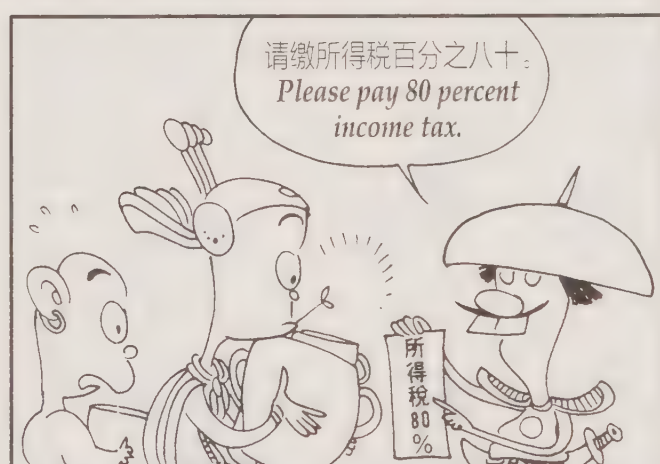
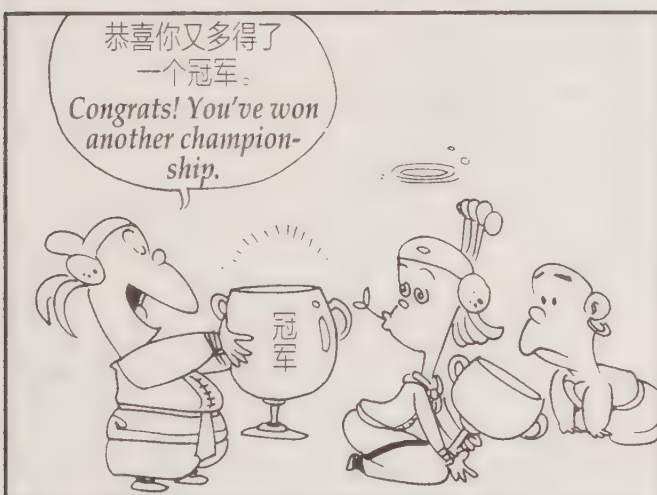
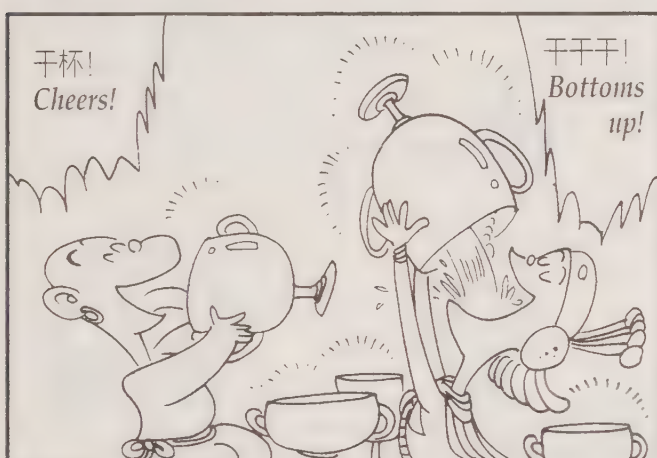


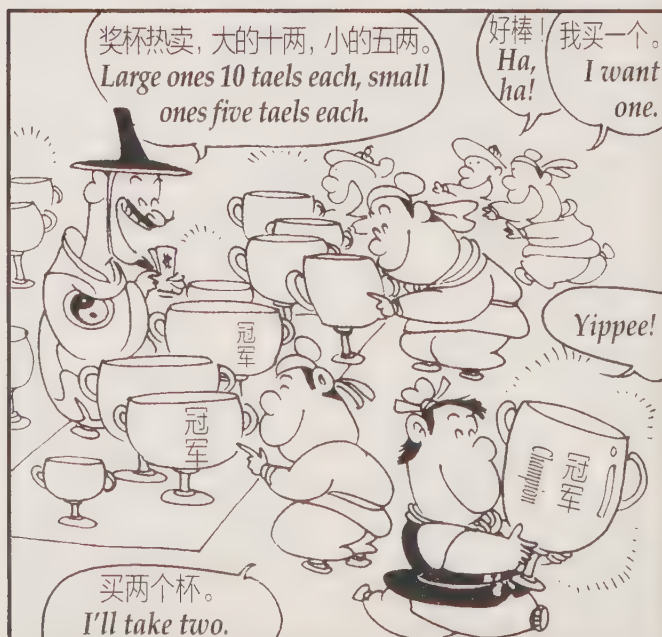
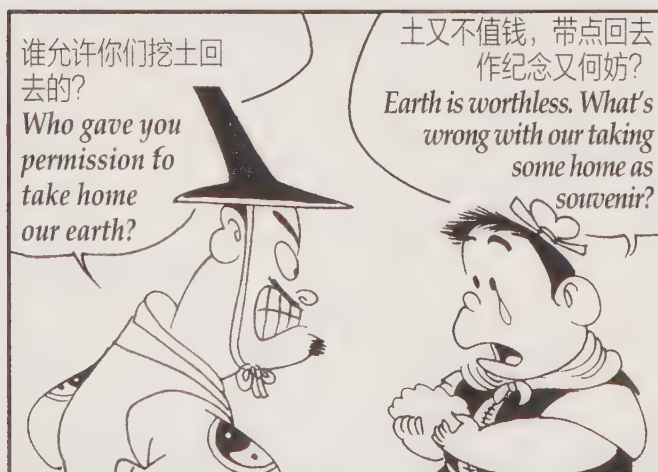
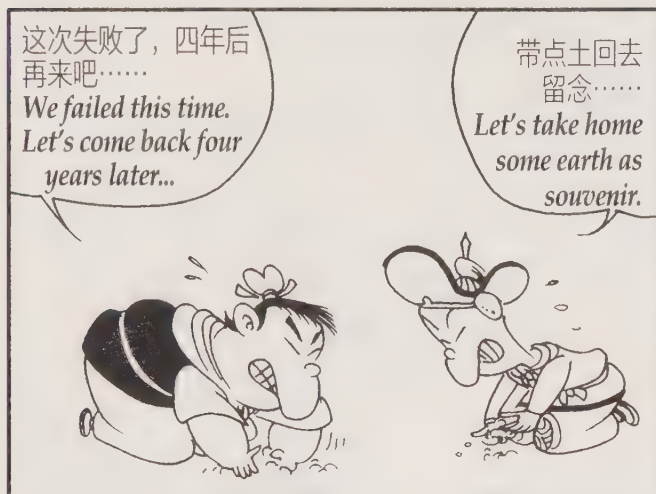


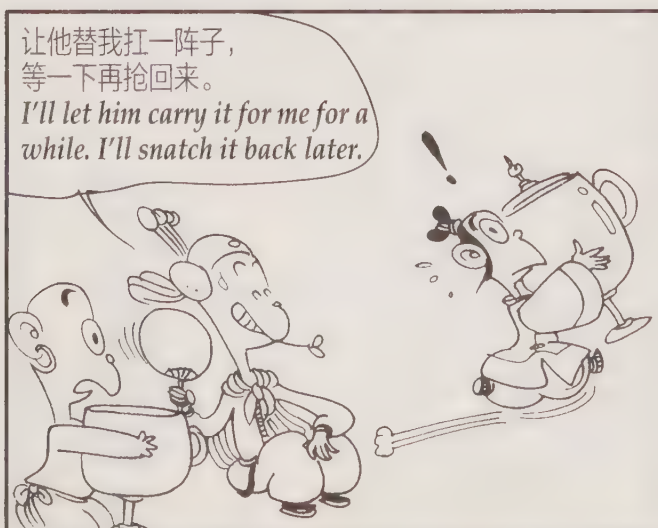
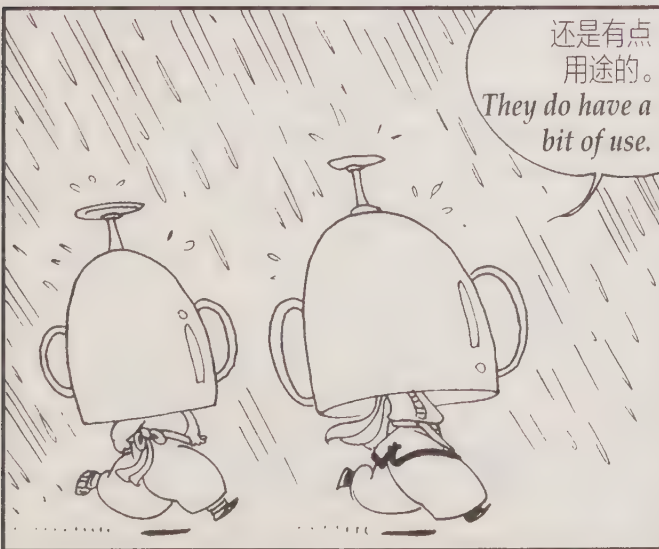
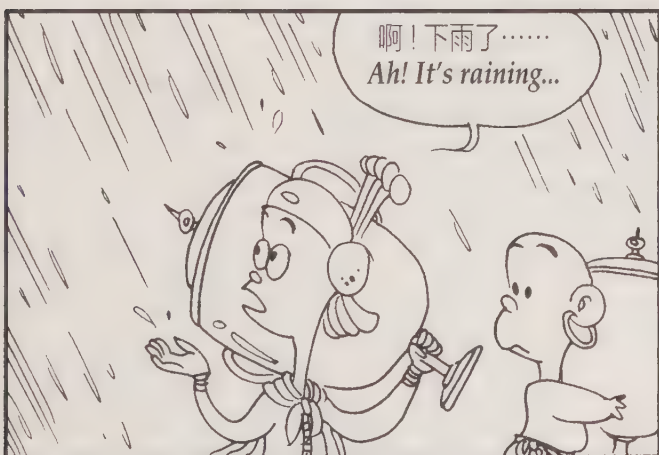
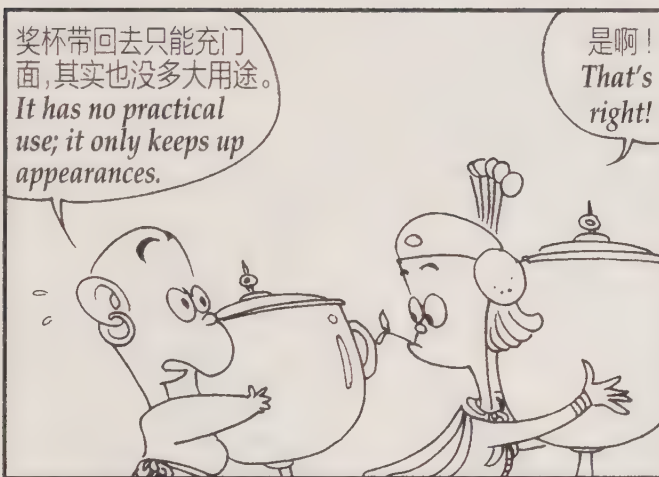
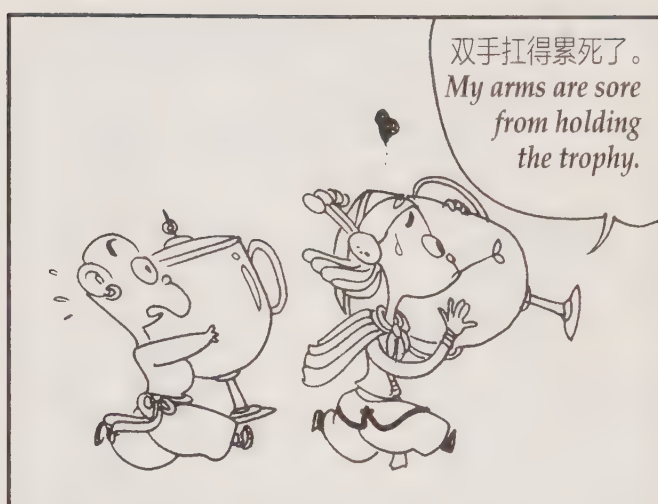


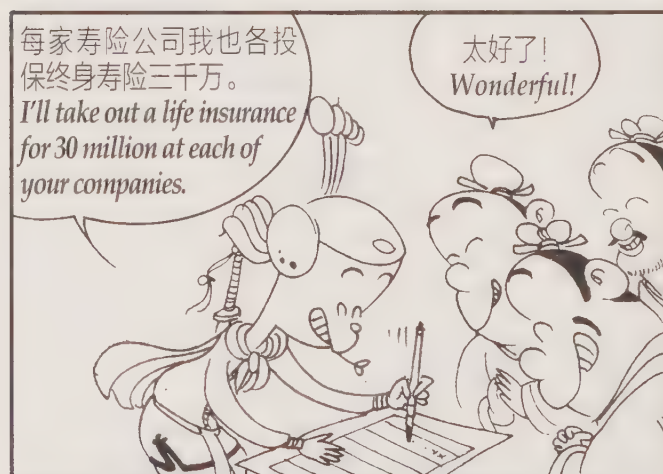
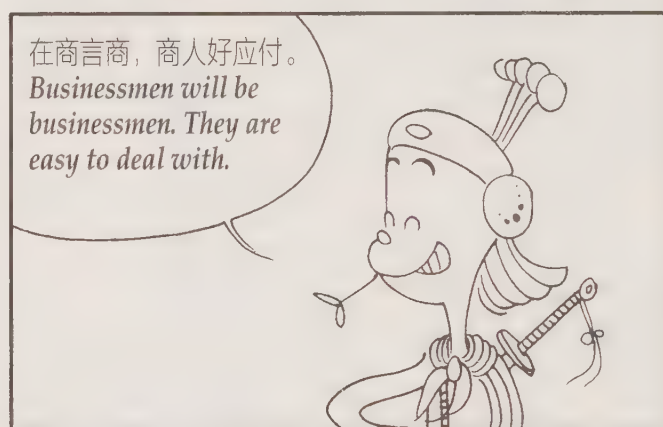
* See note on page 13.



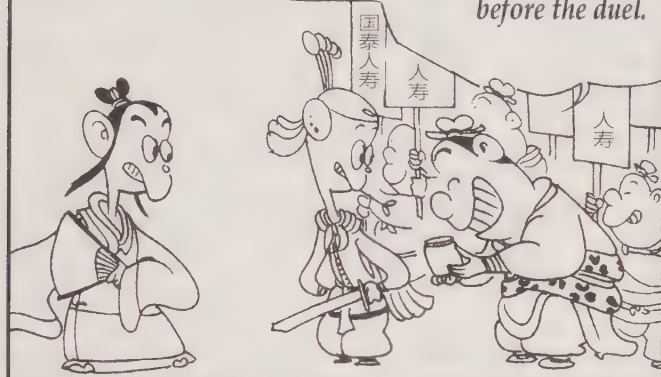




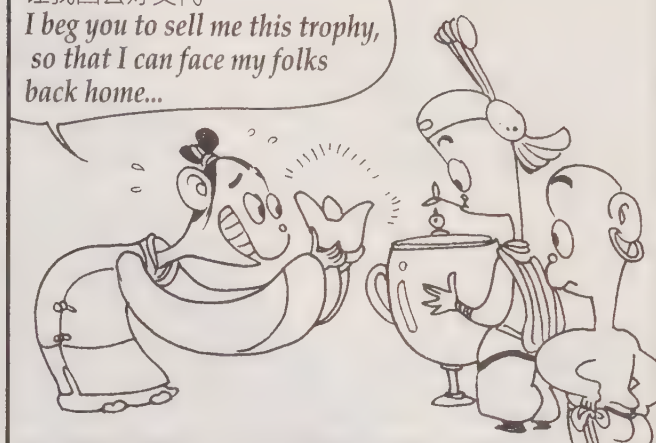




大主顾，决斗前请服现代仙丹维他命。
Dear customer, please take these Modern Elixir Vitamins before the duel.



求求你将这冠军杯卖给我，让我回去好交代……
I beg you to sell me this trophy, so that I can face my folks back home...



吃这种东西有效吗？
Do these work?

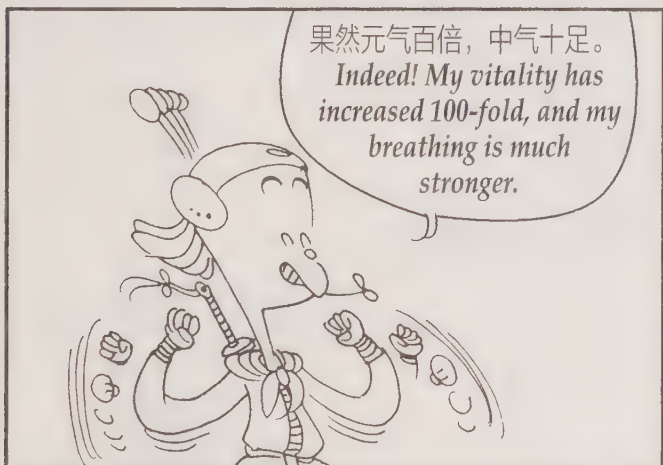
实验证明效果很好。
Good results were seen in experiments.



冠军应凭真本事得来，怎可以用钱购买？
A championship should be earned. How can you buy it with money?



果然元气百倍，中气十足。
Indeed! My vitality has increased 100-fold, and my breathing is much stronger.

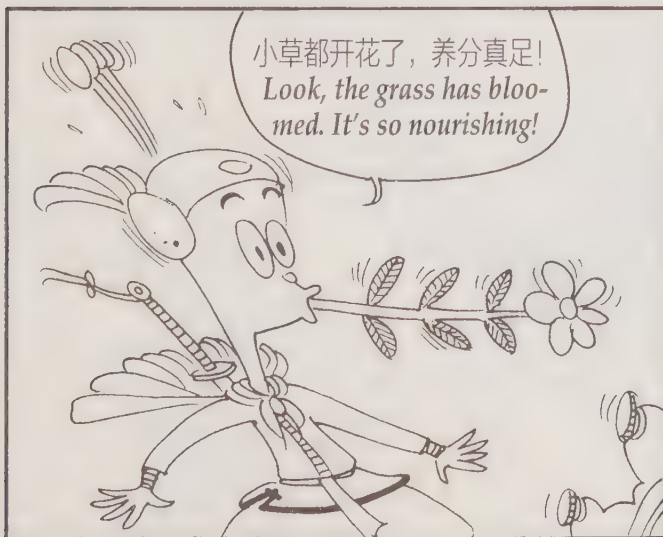


其实你也有个本事堪称武林冠军，无人能比。
Actually, you have a matchless ability good enough to earn first place in the martial arts circles.

是什么，我怎么没发现？
What is it? Why haven't I discovered it?

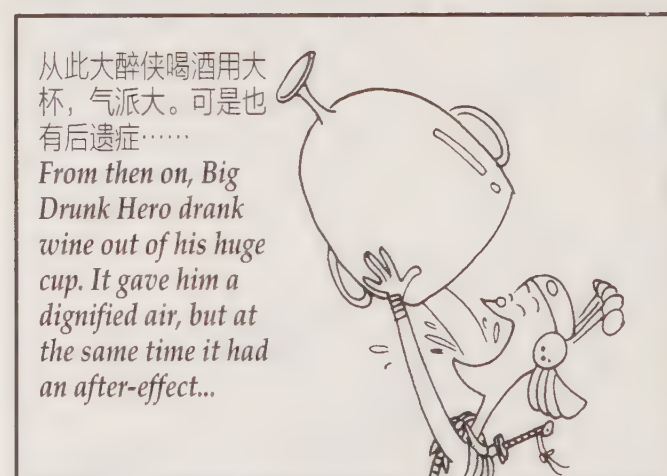
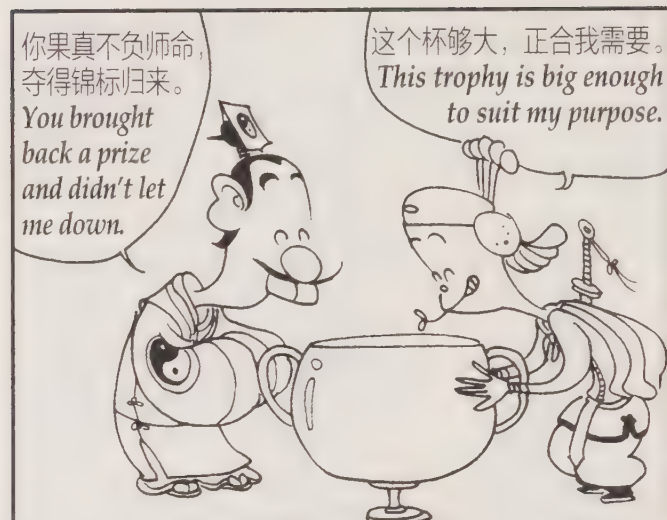
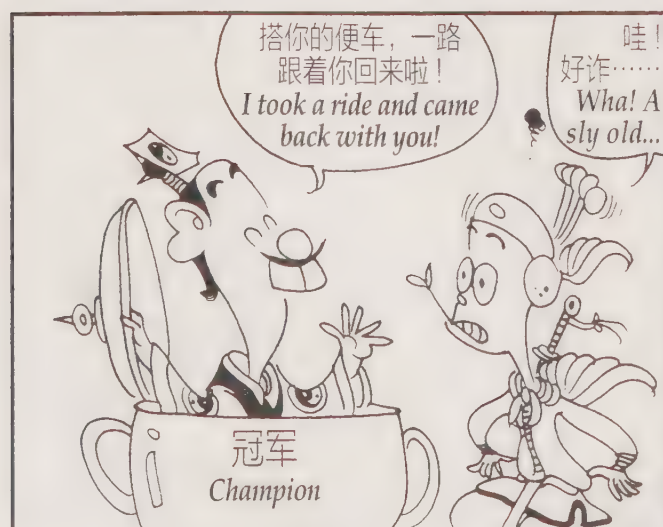
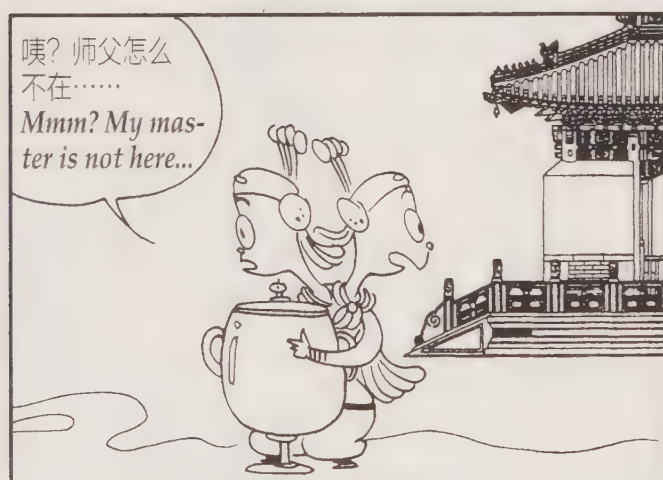
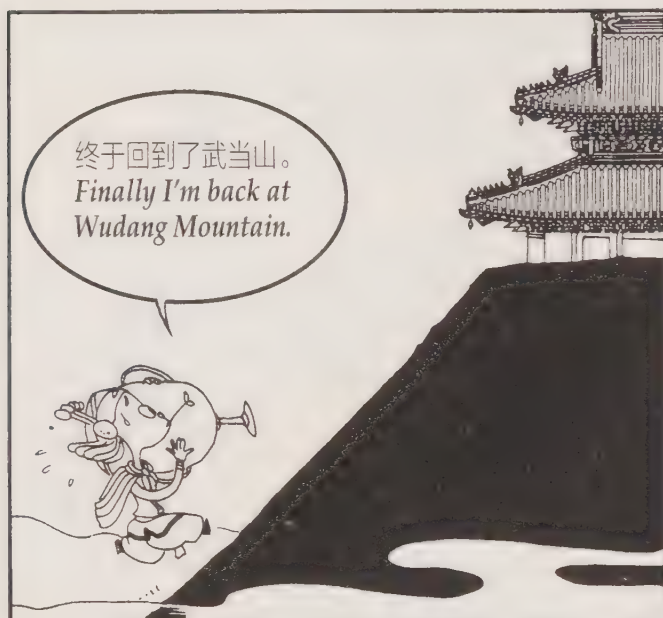


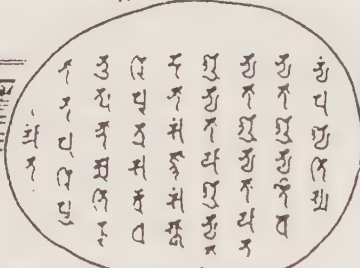
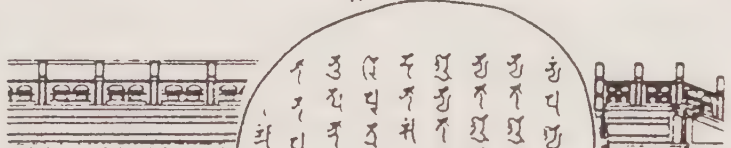
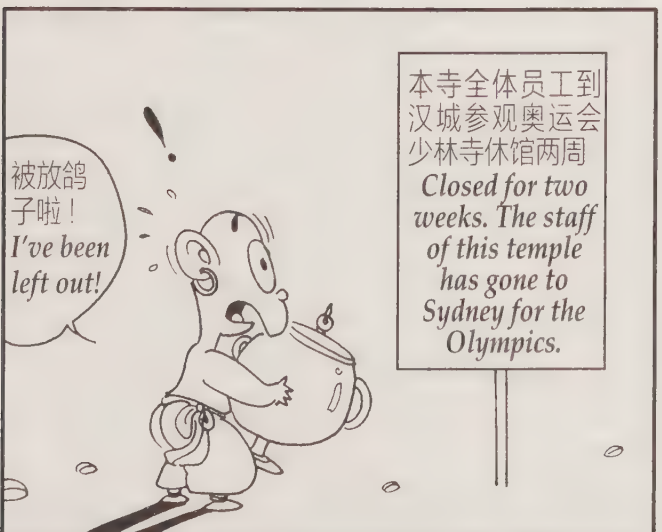
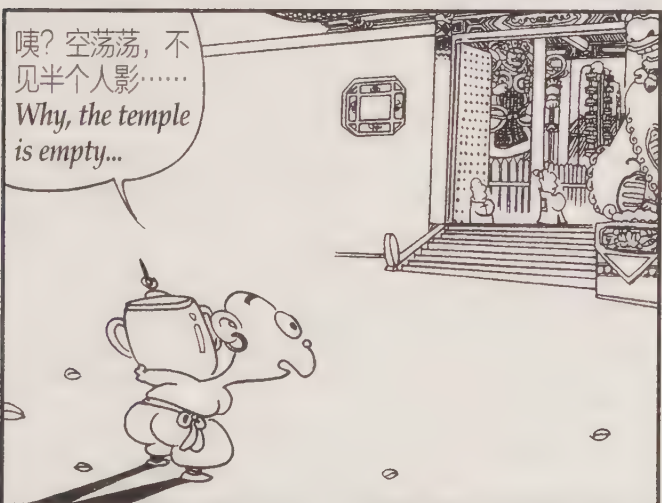
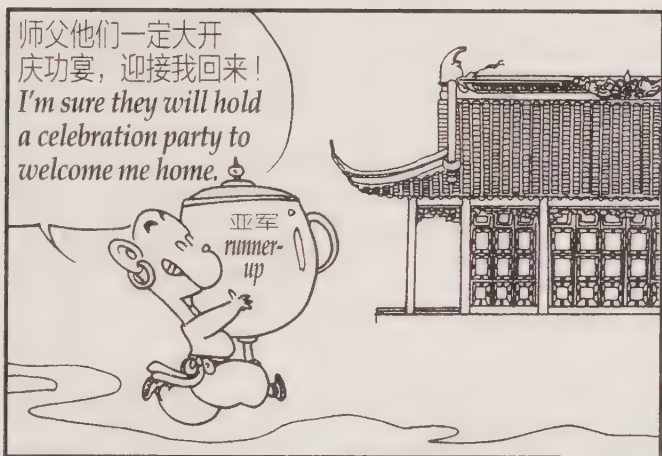
小草都开花了，养分真足！
Look, the grass has bloomed. It's so nourishing!



厚脸皮冠军！
Champion of thick skin!







附录 · 延伸阅读

APPENDIX Further reading

此部分为本书图画页的延伸阅读，
各段首所示的页码与图画页对应。



P218 少林寺位于嵩山五乳峰下。嵩山，位于河南省登封县，自古以来有许多不同的名称；《尚书》称为“外方”，《诗经》称为“嵩高”，《尔雅》称为“中岳”，《汉书》称为“灵高”，《史记》称为“太室”，《山海经》则称为“半石山”。

少林寺之所以闻名于世，有两大原因：其一，是因为印度僧人菩提达摩，在此首创禅宗，为我国佛教的发源地。其二，少林寺的武功可说是武林重镇，要学武功、要研究武学，绝不可遗漏少林寺。

P219 第一个在少林寺建筑寺庙的其实不是菩提达摩，而是另一位印度僧人跋陀禅师，于北魏孝文帝太和二十年所建。

佛教自汉代传入中国，经过历代君主的提倡，到了南北朝时达到全盛。北魏孝文帝承明元年（西元四七六年），孝文帝命人选拔青年男女百余人，亲自为他们讲经说法，并亲自为他们落发，及各赠僧衣或尼衣一套。

P220 至西元四七七年，孝文帝将年号改为太和，三月时，京城内已有佛寺百余所，僧尼七万七千二百五十八人，而从天竺（今之印度）来的僧人，更受尊崇。

跋陀禅师就是这个时候到了洛阳，建了少林寺之后，并在寺之西台建有舍利塔，塔后造翻经台。他除了在少林译经外，并传授小乘佛教，是地宗论的鼻祖，后来被派至嵩岳寺做住持。

P221 菩提达摩，简称达摩，西域南天竺国人，是大婆罗门国王第三子。

南朝梁武帝时，达摩渡海东来中国，会见了这位中国历史上最护持佛教的皇帝，有了如下的对话——

帝问：“朕即位以来，造寺、写经、度僧，不可胜记，有何功德？”达摩兜头就是一盆冷水：“并无功德。”那么，“如何是圣谛第一义？”“廓然无圣。”不死心的梁武帝，问了最后一个问题：“对语者谁？”达摩依然冷冷答道：“不识。”于是，武帝与达摩，终究只落得“见之不见，逢之不逢，遇之不遇”。

P222 ● 小憩

《心经》，全称为“摩诃般若波罗蜜多心经”，全部经文仅二百六十字，是佛教最短的经文。

般若波罗蜜多，意译作“慧到彼岸”，即照了诸法实相，而穷尽一切智慧之边际，度生死此岸到涅槃彼岸的菩萨大慧。

心，指心脏，含有精要、心髓等意。《心经》系将六百卷之《大般若经》，浓缩成为表现“般若皆可”精神的简洁经典；全经举出四谛、五蕴、六尘、十二因缘等法，以总述诸法皆空之理。

P223 ● 小憩

一般人常说的“色即是空，空即是色”一语，即是出自本经。

P224 达摩与梁武帝不契合，乃以一苇渡过长江，于北魏孝明帝太和十年到了少林，进石洞修壁。

观，一坐就是九年。

后来达摩传法给慧可，创建禅宗，史称达摩为中土之初祖，少林为祖庭；从此以后，禅法盛行于中国。

P225 《指月录》云：世尊在灵山会上，拈花示众。是时，众皆默然，唯迦叶尊者，破颜而笑。世尊曰：“吾有正法眼藏，涅槃妙心，实相无相，微妙法门，不立文字，教外别传，咐嘱摩诃迦叶。”

这是传说中禅宗的开始；所以，禅是言语道断，以心印心，不立文字的

P226 “禅”是从印度的“禅那”这个词翻译过来的，是“禅那”的简称，意译是思惟修或静虑，指的是佛教中一种修行的方法，如参禅打坐、凝神静坐。

其实，禅宗是反对参禅打坐的，也反对从文字上学习佛教和佛学，可以说是注重思惟修的，禅宗的名字也是因此而来的。

P227 ● 小憩

在印度佛教的戒律上，如果是具足“不见不闻不疑”这三个条件的三净肉，是允许比丘肉食，而不一定要全面禁肉的。

所谓不见者，不自眼见为我故杀是畜生；不闻者，不从可信人闻为汝故杀是畜生；不疑者，是中有屠儿，是人慈心，不能夺畜生命。

P228 ● 小憩

而中国僧尼全面禁绝肉食，是源自南朝梁武帝，请光宅寺法云讲解禁酒肉的《大般涅槃四相品》后，他认为“佛教究竟说，是断一切酒肉的”。

于是颁布《断酒肉文》，与诸僧尼共同约誓，断一切肉，若不遵守之僧尼，并要加以问罪，因此形成中国出家人有别于世界各国的独特现象——素食。

P229 神光慧可，河南人，少年稍通世学，壮年在龙门香山出家。后入嵩山少林寺拜谒达摩开示，并请为入室弟子，遂在门外伫候。

时值风雪漫天，神光为示求法决心，断臂立雪中直至雪没及腰，达摩终于开门问他：“汝究竟来此所求何事？”

神光答道：“弟子心未安，乞师安心。”

达摩喝道：“将心拿来，吾为汝安！”

P230 神光慧可愕然地说：“觅心了不可得！”

达摩居然答：“吾与汝安心竟。”

神光慧可当下大悟

P231 达摩在魏地居止九年，一天忽向众门人说：“我欲西返天竺，时将至矣，汝等盍各言所得？”道副对曰：“如我所见，不执文字，不离文字，而为道用。”师曰：“汝得吾皮。”尼总持曰：“我今所解，如庆喜见阿閼佛国，一见更不再见。”师曰：“汝得吾肉。”道育曰：“四大本空，五阴（蕴）非有，而我见处，无一法可得。”师曰：“汝得吾骨。”最后，慧可礼拜，依位而立。师曰：“汝得吾髓。”

达摩于是对慧可说：“昔如来以正法眼付迦叶，而辗转至我。我今以付于汝，汝当护持。并授袈裟，以为法信。各有所表，宜可知矣。”

P232 并说偈曰：吾本来兹土，传法救迷情；一花开五叶，结果自然成。

达摩为中国禅宗始祖，慧可是为二祖

P233 六祖慧能大师，俗姓卢氏，三岁丧父，家贫，生活艰难，遂打柴以养母。一日负柴至市中，听到有人读诵《金刚经》，至“应无所住而生其心”时有所感悟，于是到黄梅参见五祖弘忍。

五祖问他：“你从哪里来？”答：“岭南。”

再问：“你想做什么？”慧能石破天惊地一语：“唯求作佛！”

为了考验他的根性，五祖故意说：“岭南人是獠獠，没有佛性，怎么能作佛呢？”

“人虽有南北，佛性哪里有南北之分呢？”慧能这个答案，令五祖十分满意。

P234 五祖为了传付衣钵，命众门人作偈。

神秀曰：“身是菩提树，心如明镜台，时时勤拂拭，莫使惹尘埃。”

慧能和曰：“菩提本无树，明镜亦非台，本来无一物，何处惹尘埃？”

五祖认为慧能已彻悟空性，于是传付衣钵给慧能，是为禅宗六祖，并为讲授《金刚经》，至“应无所住而生其心”而大悟。慧能因说：“何期自性本自清静，何期自性本不生灭，何期自性本自具足，何期自性本无动摇，何期自性能生万法。”

P235 五祖传法偈曰：“有情来下种，因地果还生，无情既无种，无性亦无生。”并说“衣为争端，止汝不传”，嘱咐慧能尽速离去。

后来六祖慧能辗转到了广州，在一家寺院听人讲经，其时有风，吹动了旗杆上的幡；有人说是风动，有人说是幡动，六祖说：“不是风动，也不是幡动，仁者心动。”

此语一出，震惊与会大众，开始了六祖在南方弘传大法的生涯。

P236 禅宗的教育是要打破一切执着的，有一次——

一位在家居士去请教智藏禅师，问道：“有天堂和地狱吗？”禅师点点头，说：“有啊！”

居士再问：“有因果报应吗？”禅师说：“有啊！”

又问：“有佛菩萨和三宝（佛法僧）吗？”禅师仍然回答他：“有啊！”

这位居士听了觉得非常疑惑：“禅师，您是不是回答错了？以前我问金山禅师一样的问题，他总是说‘无！无！’，为什么您却什么都‘有’？”

P237 智藏禅师听了微笑问他：“你有老婆吗？”居士回答：“有。”

禅师又问：“你有儿女吗？”居士答：“有。”

禅师再问：“你有田产房屋吗？”居士答：“有。”

P238 禅师换了一个方式，又问：“金山禅师有老婆吗？”“没有！”

“有儿女吗？”“没有！”

“有田产房屋吗？”“没有！”

P239 禅师总结：“金山禅师讲“无”，是讲他的境界；我回答你“有”，是讲你的世界啊！”

P240 悠悠千载以来，少林寺留下了许多传说及文化宝藏：

一、立雪亭，是二祖慧可断臂求法处

二、塔林，共有二百三十余座古塔，有历代各种建筑风格及造型，还有精美的石雕艺术；塔铭中并记载了古代中外文化交流与武术资料。

三、碑林，有唐宋元明清各代杰出书法家的手迹，如苏轼的画梅碑与赞碑，宋代书法家米芾的第一山，及明代董其昌的道公（人名）碑等。另有程绍题少林观武诗碑，为研究少林寺武学的珍贵资料。

P241 四、千佛殿，殿内东西北三面墙上，绘有五百罗汉朝毘卢的彩色壁画，画中虽与打斗无关，然殿内地面上有四十八个凹陷的脚坑，却是过去寺中武僧，长期在殿中练武留下的遗迹

五、白衣殿，因殿内绘有少林拳谱之壁画，又称拳谱殿。北壁绘寺僧徒手搏击图，计十六组之多；南山墙面主要绘持械格斗场面，计十五组，兵器有棍枪、双刀、剑戟、袖圈等。后壁画面则分四部分：北边为唐初少林和尚救援唐王李世民的故事，南边则为元末时少林寺烧火和尚（紧那罗王）显圣，吓走盗贼。壁画内容对研究少林武术，具有重要参考价值。

P242 少林寺的建筑中，还有一项最值得一提的，就是由元代著名天文学家郭守敬主持建造的“观

星象台”。

郭守敬利用这座观星台，观察了二十八个星宿，及一些恒星的位置，并和王恂、许衡等人计算并编出伟大的历法——授时历。

授时历施行达三百六十年，依此计算出一年的长度，比地球围绕太阳转一圈的实际时间，只差二十六秒。而目前通用的阳历，与授时历是一致的，它的制定却比授时历晚了三百年。

P243 少林拳，据说传自达摩祖师。

达摩至少林后徒众日多，大都精神萎靡、筋肉衰惫，每次说法入座时，总是昏沉不振。达摩于是训示徒众说：

佛法虽不重躯壳，然不了解此性，终不能令灵魂躯壳相离；是欲见性，必先强身。盖躯壳强而灵魂易悟，果皆如诸生之志靡神昏，一入蒲团，睡魔即侵，则明心见性之功，俟诸何日？吾今为诸生先立一强身术，每日晨光熹微，即起而习之，始能日进而有功。

P244 于是，达摩为徒众示范一种练习法，前后左右都是十八式，叫做十八法，又叫十八罗汉手，此即达摩祖师之开宗法。

P245 少林武术初显，是于隋朝末年民不聊生，人民皆被迫为盗，形成群雄并起的局面，为了自卫，少林僧众不得不用武力自救。

李渊即位，平定群雄，改国号为唐。李世民被封为秦王，负责讨伐王世充，他怕王世充占据嵩山山区，乃书告少林寺上座寺主及徒众，暨军民首领士庶等。

因此，少林寺僧志操、惠场、曇宗等出与王世充作战，擒获王世充侄儿，献给唐朝。

P246 当时少林寺僧达两千多人，练武之风尤盛，时人曾作诗记之：

名香古殿自氤氲，舞剑挥戈送落曛；

怪得僧徒偏好武，曇宗曾拜大将军。

P247 北宋初年，福居和尚曾邀集全国十八家武术名家到少林寺，并将各家武艺加以汇总。

经过三年的整理，福居和尚取各家之长，将十八家手法变为五形拳，以龙蛇虎豹鹤为五形，总称为少林五拳。

P248 《少林宗法》和《少林拳术秘诀》二书说：“龙拳练神，虎拳练骨，豹拳练力，蛇拳练气，鹤拳练精。五拳学之能精，则身坚气壮，手灵足稳，眼锐胆壮。”五拳的练习要点是：练龙拳时要两肩沉静，五心相印，气注丹田，用意不用力；练虎拳时须鼓全身之气，臂肩腰实，腋力充沛，努目强项，一气相贯；练豹拳时须全身鼓力，两拳紧握，五指如钩铜屈铁；练蛇拳时要注意气之吞吐抑扬，以沉静柔实为主；练鹤拳时须凝精铸神，以缓急适中为得宜。

P249 少林拳术有许多套路，五形八法拳即是其中之一，它是由五形拳和大金刚拳融合而成。

五形包括龙形、虎形、豹形、蛇形、鹤形等。八法则包括：以静坐、站桩为基础的内功法和意念法，以操练打、踢、摔、拿等动作姿势为内容的外功法、拳法、腿法、擒摔法、身步法，还有锻炼气息并配合动作的发声用气法。

这套拳的特点是“猛起硬落、近逼快攻”，动作刚劲有力，节奏鲜明。

P250 少林拳属外家拳，以刚为主，以柔为辅。实际上，少林拳讲求实效，因此朴实无华，既有刚猛有力的外功拳，也有柔和无比的内功拳。

刚法的基本动作是踢、打、摔、拿、扑、撞，力量运用灵活而富弹性，套路紧密细致，虚实并用。快速进攻时“拳有形，打之无形”，“动如风，站如针，犯之如猛虎，守之如处女”。它的特点是“少林拳打一条线”，即拳术套路的起落进退，全在一条线上；另一个特点是“拳打卧牛之地”，即与敌相接，不过前进与进退两三步之间。简而言之，重点如下：

P251 “拳”打一条线，“眼”以目注目，“手”曲而不曲、直而不直，滚如滚出，“步”要轻、灵、稳、固，“身”强调起横落顺；“力量”的运用强调灵活而有弹性，刚健有力、朴实无华的风格，体现一个“硬”字。以刚健为主，刚中有柔，刚柔相济，求其自然。

P252 少林拳有六字要诀：工、顺、勇、疾、狠、真。

工，就是功夫要练到家，拳法要精纯巧妙，变化莫测，要身随心动，机动灵活

顺，就是顺势，顺敌之势，供敌之力，四两拨千斤。勇，是果断，见机便入，不可犹豫。

疾，是迅速，即“拳有形，打无形”之意，就是拳在蓄势时看得见，出手则疾若闪电、难见其形。

狠，出手无情，攻敌要害。

真，不尚花招，意在攻防

P253 少林拳除了强调“刚”之外，还强调功与法。有功有法才能刚，功到法到才自然。所谓功，即软、硬、内、外四功；所谓法，即点、擒、卸、治四法。

软功，练习比较困难，初练不见成效，成功相隔数尺，拳不触及身而敌被击倒，世称柔劲阴功，如阳光手，掌心雷。

硬功，练习较易，一蓄力，一运气，便收成效，世称刚劲阳功，如金钟罩、铁布衫。

内功，主练气，也称气功，如蛤蟆气吸阴功。

P254 外功，主练力，也称硬气功，如铁牛功，千斤闸。

如“少林一指金刚法”属硬功，硬功外壮，属阳刚之劲，一指到身能洞胸彻肺。围绕“少林一指金刚法”又有许多基本辅助的功夫，如抱树功、拨针功、四段功、足肘功、双销功、一指禅功、排打功、铁头功、铁布衫功、蜈蚣跳、仙人拳、刚柔法、硃砂掌、洞水术、罗汉功、钻指功、金钟罩等。

P255 如“壁虎游墙术”属软功，软功内壮，又称爬壁功及挂画，又有许多基本功，如琵琶功、流星桩、梅花桩、铁臂功、蛤蟆功、鹰爪功、铁牛功、阳光手、门挡功、龟背功、跳跃功、轻身术、石柱功、铁砂掌、飞行功、分水功、飞檐走壁功、翻胜术、柏木桩、拈花功、推山掌、沙包功、点石功、螳螂爪、布袋功。

这些基本功，往往都是和软、硬、内、外四功相结合的

P256 少林拳四法：

点穴法，人身各穴属于十二经、四脉、二跷、二堆，共三百七十九穴；经脉外之奇穴，有大小生死之分。大穴一百零八穴，其中麻穴七十二，死穴三十六；小穴二百七十一，其中主晕穴七十二。所以点穴即在麻、晕、死三种穴上作文章，重者丧命，轻者瘫痪、麻木、休克，因之非到万不得已，绝不轻易使用。练点穴的步骤有认穴、寻经、考向指功、点打、眼力、虚劲、透劲、解穴（能伤人必能救人）。

P257 擒拿法，是较古的武功，奇妙实用，可使对方有力而无所用，有拳而不能击，俯首贴耳受制于己。擒拿法可分为拿耳根法、拿太阳法、拿前颈法、拿后颈法、拿前肩法、拿后肩法、拿外肩法、擒拿大臂法、擒拿肘节法、擒拿小臂法、拿手腕法、拿腰筋法、拿小腿法等

卸骨法，往往与擒拿法并用，可使对方卸骨之后，完全处于被动，陷入瘫痪状态 卸骨分为卸头、卸手指、卸腕、卸腿、卸腰，唯此法今已不传。

P258 治伤法，一般习武者绝不能避免受伤，因之少林拳术中亦设有治伤法，如气血阻滞、神态昏迷、额心伤、太阳穴伤、大肠伤、心脏伤、肾脏伤、膀胱伤、两肋伤、血凝伤、气眼伤、肩背伤、筋断骨折、扭伤、血流不止、五官破损、刀斧伤、断喉伤、破腹伤、烫伤、刑杖伤等，都要能治能解。

P260 武当山，又称太和，位于湖北省均县南方。南雍州记：“武当山，山高峻峻，若博山香炉，千霄出雾”与地纪：“武当山上，有七十二峰，三十六岩，九泉，二十四涧，其峰最高者，曰天柱，曰紫霄”此山之所以称为武当山，是因元偈奚斯所作之《大五龙万寿宫碑》云：“元武神得道于此中，故名

武当，即谓非玄武不能当也。”

武当山，不止景色奇伟，更是道教名山。它的历史最早可溯至唐代贞观年间，相传均州太守姚简祈雨于此山，见五龙从天而降，求雨得雨，乃在此山兴建五龙祠。至宋代，建筑规模不断扩大。

P261 元代成宗大德年间，在展旗峰的半山中，兴建了太子岩，殿侧有太子崖。但现存建筑多为明代所建。

明代永乐十年，成祖命工部侍郎郭进，督军工三十余万人在武当山兴建宫观，历时十二年，从北端的争乐宫到天柱峰顶的金殿，共七十余公里，建有八宫、二观、三十六庵、七十二岩庙、十二亭、十祠。

P262 在武当山这座道教名山中，有几个特别的宫殿：

玉虚宫，在武当主峰的西北，相传明末李自成曾在此处扎营，故又名老营宫。此宫有大殿、启圣殿，另有许多堂、祠、坛、庙，建成二百余间，是八宫二观中，规模最大的一处。

遇真宫，在武当山北麓，建于永乐十五年，有真仙殿、山门、斋堂等殿宇近三百间，是为纪念元末明初的著名道士张三丰。真仙殿内供奉的张三丰坐像，形象生动。

P263 磨针井，在登山道旁，相传当年真武进山修炼，日久思归，偶遇一老妇持铁杵研磨。真武问其磨铁杵何为？答以磨针，又问铁杵岂能磨针？老妇云：“功到自然成。”真武顿悟，复还山苦炼，终于修炼成仙，后人因建磨针井以为纪念。磨针井殿内供真武年轻时塑像，四壁绘画以真武修炼为题材；殿前阶下，立铁杵二根，高约四尺，象征老姬欲磨成针之铁杵。

五龙宫，在武当山主峰以北，始建于唐，现仅存水火将塑像，及真武铜像，殿右有元代碑刻，附近有飞云瀑布及陈希夷诵经台等名胜。

P264 金殿，又称金顶，座落在武当山主峰峰顶，是武当山最突出、最足以代表道教的建筑。整个大殿，除殿基是用花岗石铺垫外，其余全部用铜铸成。由于外镀赤金，因此金碧辉煌、光彩夺目，建于永乐十四年，是全中国现有最大用铜建成的金殿。殿内供真武大帝，披发跣足，风姿魁伟，左右侍立金童玉女，乃水火二将，均系铜铸而成。五百年来，虽经风雨雷电的侵蚀，仍宏丽如新。欲上金顶，必须攀千年旧铁索始能抵达。

P265 武当山不特为道教名山，也是武当山太极拳的发源地。

太极拳，昔称绵拳，相传为宋末张三丰所创。据南雷集王征南墓志铭所载：“宋之张三丰为武当丹士，徽宗召之，路梗不能进，夜梦元帝授之拳法，厥明以单丁杀贼百余。”

据明史方伎传载：“张三丰，辽东懿州人，名全一，一名君宝，三丰其号也；以不修边幅，又号张邈遏，颀而伟，龟形鹤背，大耳圆目，须髯如戟，寒着惟一衲，所啖升斗辄尽，或数日数月不食，一日千里，善嬉戏，旁若无人，尝与其徒游武当，筑草庐而居之。洪武二十四年，太祖闻其名，遣使觅之不得。”

P266 又据明郎瑛七修类稿内载：“张仙名君宝，字全一，别号玄玄，时人又称张邈遏，天顺三年，曾来谒帝，予见其像，须发竖立，一髻背垂，紫面大腹，而携笠者，上为赐诰之文，封为通微显化真人。”

P267 有人说，张三丰之技出于道家冯一元；也有人说张三丰乃古时坐道隐士，因观鹤蛇之斗，忽有会心，于是发明了太极拳。

但根据清代大儒黄宗义的说法：“少林以拳勇名闻于天下，然而终有机可乘之时，以博人为主。内家（拳）以静制动，可以立即击倒来犯者。因此可与少林外家拳区别。”黄宗义之子黄百家撰《百家拳法》则说：“张三丰既精于少林，复从而翻之，是名内家。”

P268 传之今世，太极拳已广为流行，最著名的有十三家：宋氏太极、南宗太极、江西太极、陈氏太极、杨氏太极、吴氏太极、武氏太极、郝氏太极、孙氏太极、快速太极、简易太极、双边太极、张氏太极等。

太极拳之发明，以自然为旨，拳非遇危不发，发则乘其旧力已过，新力未生之时。故所当必靡，犯者应手即仆。其内修，呼吸调元，其动作，以柔克刚，以静制动。简言之，有三法：

（一）柔、缓、松。（二）巧、软、绵。（三）引进落空，粘连不脱，四两拨千斤。

以此九种方法对敌，就能轻灵自然，随屈就伸。随人之来势，以借人之力，制服刚强，此即太极拳。

P270 武术一词，最早见于南朝梁昭明太子所著《文选》，中有诗云：“偃闭武术，阐扬文令。”此处武术，泛指军事技术，在此之前则称为武艺和技击，被归入兵家的兵技巧类。

武，是属于会意字，从止从戈，即合止、戈二字为武，因此有所谓“止戈为武”，《汉书·武五子传赞》云：“以武禁暴整乱，止息干戈，非以为残而兴纵之也。”

P271 技击的说法，在春秋战国时就非常流行了，《荀子·议兵篇》中有：“齐人隆技击。”注：“齐人以勇力击斩敌者，号为技击。”《汉书·刑法志》则说：“齐愍以技击强。”注引孟康语说，技击即“兵家之技巧。技巧者，习手足，使器械，积机关，以立攻守之胜。”

武艺一名，在汉代已有用例，西晋陈寿《三国志·蜀志·刘封传》记载：“（刘封）有武艺，气力过人。”

技击和武艺一直被泛指骑射、击刺和徒手搏斗等攻防实战技术。到了明代，出现了“花法武艺”和“套子武艺”两种说法，意指花拳绣腿、绣花枕头之喻的，无实用价值的武艺。

P272 戚继光《纪效新书》中，将“周旋左右，满片花草”、“徒支虚架以图人前美观”者，称为花法武艺；何良臣著《阵纪》，则把“花刀、花枪、套棍、滚杈之类，诚无济于实用，虽为美看，抑何益于技”者，称为套子武艺。

P273 武术的起源，可远溯至原始人类为了求生存，而抵御野兽的侵袭及与他部落的战争，于是有了兵器，所谓“以石片砍物为器，以石片格斗为兵”。

到了黄帝时代，九黎族首领蚩尤“与轩辕斗，以角抵人，人不能向”，则出现了模仿动物的特征，蚩尤即模仿牛以角抵人；这种较力斗硬的“角抵”，虽无攻防、奇巧可言，却孕育了未来的徒手格斗。

P274 到了西元前一〇七五年，已出现了训练兵械击刺技能的具体方向

《十三经注疏·尚书·牧誓》载：“夫子勗哉。不愆于四伐、五伐、六伐、七伐，乃止齐焉。”伐，为击、刺；戈谓击兵，矛谓刺兵，就是记述西周军队以戈、矛击刺之法相配合，所进行的训练方法。

当时，还将攻防动作制成武舞，用于教育。《礼记·内则》中有要求“成童（年满十五岁的少年）舞象”。所谓象，指象武或象舞。

P275 《十三经注疏·毛诗正义·卷十九》注云：“象舞，象用兵时刺伐之舞，武王制焉。”又说：“此乐，象于用兵之时刺伐之事而为之舞，故谓之象武也。”

P276 ● 小憩

象形拳是武术中的一种，凡模仿动物，或模仿特定环境中的人物形态所创出的拳术，皆属此类。

例如，猴拳和螳螂拳等是模仿动物的拳术，醉拳是模仿人在喝醉时的形态所构成的拳术。象形拳的种类和内容很多，基本的规律有四：

（一）象形制拳。象形拳的核心是攻防技术，是借被模仿者之形态，融入攻防，转化为拳技、编成拳术。若离攻防，则可能沦为“禽戏”或“拟兽舞”，而不是象形拳。

P277 ● 小憩

（二）仿形为艺。象形拳必须升华为艺术化，蕴攻防术于其中，外形则栩栩如生，不同于穷凶极恶的兽斗形象。

（三）借形显意。象形拳是抓住被模仿对象的特点，将其形态动作人格化，显出人的意志个性。例如模仿猴，在于抓住其轻灵善变的动作特点，通过模仿其忽起忽落、忽击忽嬉、变化莫测的动作，展示出

人是世间最灵巧之物；也可以说是，模仿猴而高于猴，胜于猴，而不能使人猿猴化，局限住人的体能和智能。

P278 ● 小憩

（四）神形兼备。象形拳的神，即神似；象形拳的形，即形似。象形拳要求以形似为基础，以神似为精髓，进而达到神形兼备。因为，离开了被模仿对象形态的“形似”，则拳无所藏，艺无所依，意无所寄；离开了被模仿对象个性特征的“神似”，则形无神主而散，拳无意味而淡。离开了“形神”，就不是技击化、艺术化、人格化的象形拳了。

P279 明代以前，武术以军阵格杀技术为主，训练内容主要是兵械实用技法，而拳术（手搏）占的比例较小。军事杀伐中，兵种的变化（或车兵、或骑兵、或步兵）和兵器的形制、长短、轻重的变化，都影响武术的发展。

直到明代以后，武术才出现了较大的发展演进；可用五种现象得知：

（一）出现了练功、单舞、对搏并重的训练。

（二）出现了以拳术为主体，十八（或十七）种兵器为锻炼器械的技术体系。

P280 （三）总结出了较为系统的武术基本理论。

（四）出现了广泛吸取传统文化的某些精神，来促进武术发展，增浓了武术文化色彩的趋势。

（五）武术的健身价值受到重视，审美价值得到有意识的运用，不再仅着眼于杀伐的纯军事技术。

P281 明代抗倭名将戚继光，在《练兵实纪》中说：“舞（单舞）、对（对搏）二事全然不通，与未习者为不知。”又说：“能舞而不知对，能对而不知舞，虽精只作中。”还说，先自跳舞，舞毕即以花枪对之，次以木刀对砍。

所谓舞，就是程式化动作的单练；所谓对，就是相互搏斗。戚继光认为，单舞和对搏应皆能，缺一不可；他并编成了“三十二势”拳术套路，作为活动肢体，惯勤手足的学武入门之术。

在《练兵实纪》中，戚继光还列了练心力、练手力、练足力、练身力等锻炼方法。

P282 在明代，少林拳已享盛名，并出现了与少林拳风格特点不同的“内家拳”。

此外，还流传有宋太祖三十二势长拳、六步拳、猴拳、化拳、温家七十二行拳、三十六合锁、二十四弃探马、八闪翻、十二短、巴子拳等。

同时，还出现了一批擅长某一拳技的名手。例如，擅长短打的有“绵张”、“吕红”、“山西刘”；擅长踢法的有“山东李半天”、“曹聋子”；擅长打法的有“张伯敬”；擅长拿法的有“王鹰爪”、“唐养吾”；擅长跌法的有“千跌张”。

P283 十八般武艺，初见于宋代戏文《张协状元》，泛指各种武艺，并非是指武艺的十八种内容。

明代戚晋叔辑《元曲选·逞风流王焕百花亭》中有：“若论著十八般武艺，弓弩枪牌，戈矛剑戟，鞭链挝锤。”

元朝施耐庵著《水浒全传·第二回》上说：“那十八般武艺：矛锤弓弩铙，鞭筒剑链挝，斧钺并戈戟，牌棒与枪扒。”

P284 明万历年间谢肇淛《五杂俎》则说：“十八般：一弓、二弩、三枪、四刀、五剑、六矛、七盾、八斧、九钺、十戟、十一鞭、十二铜、十三挝、十四殳、十五叉、十六把头、十七绵绳套索、十八白打。”清代褚人获《坚瓠集》和陆凤藻《小知录》，二书中所记十八般武艺，内容与《五杂俎》相同。

后世还出现了“九长九短”、“六短十二长”，以及“大十八般”、“小十八般”等武艺的内容说法。经整理后，十八般武艺内容如下：

（一）抛射兵器——弓、弩、箭矢、铙。

P285 （二）长兵器——戈、矛、枪、棍、殳、杵、杆、杖、棒、斧、钺、戟、（长杆）大刀、耙头

(把头)、扒、挝、铲。

(三) 短兵器——剑、(短柄)刀、鞭、铜(筒)、钩、镰、锤、拐、环(圈)。

(四) 软兵器——链、流星、绵绳套索。

(五) 属徒手的武艺，统称“白打”。

P286 何良臣《阵记》一书，在教学训练方面，理出了学习武艺要“先学拳”、“次学棍”的原则。

吴殳《手臂录》则说明了练习枪法，要先学“一戳一革”，然后学“连环”，最后学“破法”等循序渐进的教学训练法则。

P287 武术的分类，帮助人们对武术的技法特征，多了一些了解。

例如，将兵器分为长兵和短兵，在战国时有“长兵以卫，短兵以守”的战法；到明代就发展出了“长兵短用”和“短兵长用”的技法。

又如明清之际的“内家拳”，仅是王征南承传的一个拳种，“外家拳”仅指少林拳。到近代，发展成为凡“主于搏人”、“亦足以通利关节”者，概称外家拳；凡注重“以静制动”、“得于导引者为多”者，概称为内家拳。

P288 再如，以江河流域分派，南派、北派的分法，都指出了武术的分布情况，以及地理气候对拳术之形成的影响。

P289 武术的分类，还有一较特别的分类法，就是“竞赛分类法”，例如中国大陆所颁布的《武术竞赛规则》分列如下：

一、长拳。二、太极拳。三、南拳。四、剑术。五、刀术。六、枪术。七、棍术。八、其他拳术：除规则规定的自选拳术内容以外的拳术。如——第一类，形意、八卦、八极；第二类，通臂、劈挂、翻子；第三类，查、花、炮、红、华拳，少林、各式太极拳和南拳等。

P290 九、其他器械：除规则规定的自选器械项目内容以外的器械项目。如——第一类，单器械；第二类，双器械；第三类，软器械。十、对练项目：徒手对练、器械对练、徒手与器械对练。十一、集体项目。

P291 武术功法，包括有提高肢体关节活动幅度及肌肉舒张性能的“柔功”；锻炼意、气、劲、形，完整一体的“内功”；增强肢体攻击力和抗击能力的“硬功”；发展人体平衡能力和翻腾奔跑能力的“轻功”等。

P292 “硬功”很早就受到重视。

《史记·殷本纪》记有帝武乙，做偶人，“与之搏”。偶人是土木做成的人像，与偶人搏斗，很像后世“木人功”锻炼法。这类提高击打能力的硬功功法，发展到明代，则有打动靶和打静靶两类。

唐顺之《武编·卷五》记有悬米袋或蒲团，或在平地上立三尺长凳或石墩为靶，以钻腿、桩腿、蹀腿、弹腿等腿法，进行踢击练习。这与现代的“吊袋功”、“踢桩功”基本相似。

P293 硬功中提高抗击、抗压能力的功法，在唐代已较为流行。

唐睿宗时的杂技表演，已有“卧剑上舞”。唐武宗时，有个名叫管万敌的供奉，颇有膂力，他奋力用拳击一麻衣人，却“如扣木石”。

当时，医家用于自我按摩的“拍击法”，是以指环、手、拳拍击身体，与后世“排打功”的初步练法相似。近代的“排打功”及“钢刀排身”、“卧叉”等表演，很可能就是承袭唐代。

P294 硬功中，提高力量的锻炼法，在汉代有“扛鼎”（举鼎），晋唐间有“翘关”（推举铁棒），清代流行有“舞刀”。

舞刀是以铁制大刀为械，进行推举和舞花等力量练习，很像是举铁棒进一步结合武术技术形成的。清代将一般练力法结合武艺形成的功法很多，如“石锁功”、“鹰爪功”等。

P295 轻功，也是较早受到重视的功法。

例如，战国时《列子·汤问》中，载有将木桩“计步而置，履之而行，趣走往返，无跌失也”的练习方法；很像后世“梅花桩”、“跑桩”等功法。

又如《梁书·羊侃传》记，南北朝时的羊侃，“尝于兖州，尧庙蹋壁，直上至五寻，横行得七迹。”

《朝野僉载》记唐代柴绍之弟，“尝著吉莫靴走上砖城，直至女墙，手无攀引。又以足趾蹈佛殿柱至檐头，捻椽覆，上越百尺楼阁，了无障碍。”这些记述，很像后世所谓“飞檐走壁”。

P296 再如《陈书》中载，南北朝时黄法氈步行，日三百里，距跃三丈；陈灵洗“步日二百余里”。

明代戚继光《纪效新书》述此类练法云：“如古人足囊以沙，渐渐加之，临敌去沙，自然轻便。”这些话和练法，同于后世的“陆地飞行术”。

P297 内功，是武术技法与气功结合的产物。

宋代已流行的八段锦，采用左右开弓、攒拳怒目、四面卫击等武技动作，进行以气助势、以气助力的练习，是早期内功的练法。

明代天启四年，《易筋经》问世，使内功的修炼达登峰造极的阶段。它强调内壮与外壮统一，追求通过内外俱炼，“使气串于腹间，护其骨，壮其筋”，达到“并其指可贯牛腹，侧其掌可断牛头”的效能。

P298 ● 小憩

清代少林寺将《易筋经》作为习武的必修内容，认为少林武技之精，皆赖《易筋经》之功。

晚清刻本《易筋经·潘蔚伟序》云：“至今少林僧众谨以角艺擅场，是得此经之一斑也。”

近代，少林寺方丈妙兴，传出的数十种少林功法，大都是《易筋经》行功理法的繁衍。

《易筋经》是明天启四年天台紫凝道人所著，内容包括儒家的养气，医家的“引导按跷”、按摩拍击，道教服丹药以助功效的修炼法等。

P299 ● 小憩

在养气方面，《易筋经》旨在积气，以追求能增力助力的“浩然之精气”，例如书中云：“气积而力自积，气充而力自周，此气即孟子所谓至大至刚、塞乎天地之间者，是吾浩然之气也。”

而《易筋经》中对人体进行揉、拍、大杵捣、木槌捶、石袋打的锻炼，旨在凝气于中、积气充固、运气畅达，追求“气至则膜起，气行则膜张，能起能张，则膜与筋齐坚齐固矣”。以获得全身“无一处惧打，无一处不打人”的能力。

P300 ● 小憩

古代道教修炼时服食丹药，旨在借助药效加速修炼，追求驻形延年、长生不老、肉体成仙。《易筋经》在行功前后配合内外用药，是借助药力加强功效，促进内壮外强，消除热毒，软肤活络。

P301 柔功，是锻炼提高柔韧素质的基本方法，历来受到习武者的重视。

明代唐顺之在《峨眉道人拳歌》中，说道人练拳时“百折连腰尽无骨”。戚继光的《纪效新书》则说：“学拳要身法活便，手法便利，……腿可飞腾……活着朝天，而其柔也。”

P302 格斗，泛指两人在一定条件下，遵照一定的规则，进行徒手或器械的对抗练习和实战竞赛。内容包括徒搏（散打、推手）、短兵、长兵三项。

徒搏可以追溯到较力斗硬的“角抵”，而后发展成“始乎阳，常卒乎阴”、“举手击要，终在扑也”的相搏，继而又发展出了“相错畜，相散手”的手搏。

P303 手搏，是一种以打为主的搏斗，也有摔法、踢法、拿法的徒手格斗。

据说，在战国时代，已有专门传授手搏的人；至汉代，手搏流传更广。例如西汉人甘延寿，曾经经过手搏比试，取得军职“期门”；汉哀帝不好声色之娱，却常观手搏。

发展到宋代，手搏的竞争性、娱乐性更高。宋太祖时，王嗣宗与赵昌言争状元，“太祖命二人手搏，

约胜者与之”。河南浍池县令世卫，曾“下令较手搏”，乘“领域人随伍观之”的机会，约众学亩梁上山。当时，民间将手搏称为“打擂台”。

P304 擂台比试有一定的规矩，先由一高手立擂，打擂者须先立生死“文书”，再上台较量。

比试时，先由“布署”（裁判）检查双方是否夹带暗器，宣布“不许暗算”等条例，然后双方才进行比赛。

P305 短兵运动可溯至战国时代，纯为观赏娱乐的斗剑。战国时赵文王喜剑，剑士日夜相击于前，死伤者岁百余人。

因为太过残忍，便以无刃杆杖代替利剑。三国时魏文帝曹丕与奋威将军邓展的一场较量，就是以蔗代剑进行的。

晋代则出现了以木剑代刃剑的情况。这种木剑主要用于装饰佩戴，有时也用于格斗；《南史·陈始兴王叔陵传》中，有“取朝服木剑以进”应付仓促变故。

P306 发展到后来，木制刀剑成了代替利剑铁刀的器械，例如明代戚继光《练兵实录》中记有“以木刀对砍”的文字。

P307 武学，广义而言是泛指武术教学活动，狭义则是指古代培养军事人才的专科学校；现代一些武术学者则将中国武术学问简称为武学。

校，本为养马之地，在夏代逐渐演变为进行角斗、比武和考校的场所，发展成了高官显贵及其子弟学习军旅武技的教育机构。

武学始于宋代庆历三年，是专门培养军事人才的学校；至清代武生附入儒学，武学的教学内容包括兵法、武艺、前世忠义等。《武经七书》、《百将传》、《教法格并图像》及《四书》都曾被列为武学教材。

P308 春秋战国时，甘绳、卫飞、养繇基等，是出自民间的高超射手。越女、袁公、鲁公、鲁石公等，是出自民间的高超剑术家。

历代著名武将中，多有从师民间拳师学得武技者，例如宋时岳飞学于周侗，明代俞大猷从赵本学习技，戚继光吸取民间十六家拳法之长，才编成势势相承的三十二势长拳。

清代民间拳门林立，少林拳、太极拳、形意拳、八卦拳、通臂拳、八极拳等，都出自民间武人之手。民间拜师学艺和家传形式的武学，虽未入史册，却是中国武术绵延发展的主要形式。

P309 ● 小憩

古代武术专书亡佚颇多，例如，收入《汉书·艺文志》的《手搏》六篇，《剑道》三十八篇；收入《隋书·经籍志》的《马槊谱》等都只残存片简只言或序言。

近代运用较多的古籍，除了《吴越春秋》的“越女论剑”，及《庄子》的“说剑”等少量远古武术文论外，主要是明清两代的著述。

P310 《武经七书》又名《武学七书》。

北宋元丰三年，宋神宗下诏校定《孙子》、《吴子》、《六韬》、《司马法》、《三略》、《尉繚子》和《李卫公问对》，号称七书，定为武学教科书。

宋朝南渡后，宋高宗明文规定：“凡武学生习七书兵法”，武举考试以七书命题。

明清两代，仍沿袭宋代旧制，武科用《武经七书》试士。为了科举考试的需要，武生以七书为晋身阶梯，刻苦研习，促进了兵法与武术技法的融合。

P311 《武编》为明代唐顺之编著，编录于《明史·艺文志》中。

《武编》共十卷，分前后两集，前集六卷，后集四卷。其前集卷五有牌、射、弓、弩、拳、枪、剑、刀、筒、锤、扒、镜十二篇。在拳的部分，记述了当时流行的拳术流派，还辑录了一些练功方法和技法。

P312 《正气堂集》为明代名将俞大猷所著，亦由《明史·艺文志》所编录。

本书中有余集和续集，在余集的卷四中所载《剑经》，主要是讲述棍法诀要，其中提出了“顺人之势，借人之力”、“（乘他）旧力略过，新力未生”等技击法则。

俞大猷并提出了“刚在他力前，柔乘他力后；彼忙我静待，知拍任君斗”等具有普遍意义的战术原则，对后世各派拳术都有极重要之影响。

P313 《纪效新书》乃明代抗倭名将戚继光编著，编录入《明史·艺文志》中，有十四卷本和十八卷本两种刊本。

其中包含有射、棍、枪、钯、牌、笏、拳等武艺技法，还介绍了当时武术的流派，论及了民间武术和军旅武术的差异，以及拳法在军事技术训练中的作用等若干问题。

此书卷十《长兵短用说篇》、卷十二《短兵长用说篇》、卷十四《拳经捷要篇》等，甚为后世拳家所推崇。

P314 《耕余剩技》是明天启元年程宗猷著，包括《少林棍法阐宗》三卷、《蹶张心法》一卷、《长枪法选》一卷、《单刀法选》一卷。

一九二九年，吴兴周由廬取家藏天启本影印问世，易名为《国术四书》。书中论述了套路运动形式对掌握攻防技术，提高攻防技能的作用，首次采用图解记叙武术套路的连贯练法。

P315 《易筋经》始见于天启四年，出自天台紫凝道人。清道光以后，先后有傅金铨、来章氏、宋光祚等辑本《易筋经》问世。

《易筋经》的主要内容，包括：易筋经总论、内壮论、内壮神勇、外壮神勇八段锦、十二势图等。

在理论上，《易筋经》并提出了“内壮”与“外壮”统一的观点，制定了“内壮既熟”，再练外壮的锻炼顺序，并编创了“内外兼修”的“内壮揉腹功”、“易筋经十二势”、“外壮神勇八段锦”等功法，本书在少林寺僧和武术传习者中流传甚广，被视为武术气功文献的代表作。

P316 《易筋经》一书，旧题为《达摩撰》，般刺密谛译文；据清人凌廷堪《校礼堂文集》、周中孚《郑堂读书集》、近人唐豪《旧中国体育史上附会的达摩》等文考证，晚明始见的《易筋经》，不是南北朝时天竺僧达摩的遗作。

P317 《手臂录》为明遗民吴殳著，亦编录于《明史·艺文志》中，本书共分四卷及附卷上下。其中除卷三《单刀图说》、卷四的《诸器总说》、《叉说》、《狼笏说》、《藤牌说》、《大棒说》、《剑诀》、《双刀歌》和《后剑诀》等篇外，其他内容皆为枪法。

本书对明代至清初流传的石家枪法、马家枪法、沙家枪法、杨家枪法、峨眉枪法、梦绿堂枪法、程宗猷枪法等多家枪法，加以注释与辨析，总结了枪法要诀，被后世视为集枪法之大成者。

P318 ● 小憩

峨眉派，可说是武术中极重要的一支，以峨眉山为发祥地。明人唐顺之《荆川先生文集·峨眉道人拳歌》云：“浮屠善幻多技能，少林拳法世稀有，道人更自出新奇，乃是深山白猿授。”依此说法，峨眉道人的拳术是在少林拳的基础上，模仿猿猴或受猿猴特点之启示，而编创的新奇拳术。

明末安徽人程真如得峨眉山僧普恩禅师传枪法，并命此为“峨眉枪法”。据说近代传习的白眉拳，始自峨眉山的白眉道人；鸭形拳创自峨眉绿鸭（一说绿鸭）道人。

P319 ● 小憩

此外，峨眉僧道中亦不乏原来精通民间武术者。例如，在河南天幢寺击败窃金者张某的峨眉僧人，是内家拳师单思南的再传弟子（见《清朝野史大观·清代述异》）；峨眉人曹洞宗第三代妙钢和尚是武举人出身；峨眉九老洞遇仙寺道人李长叶是八卦掌鼻祖董海川的再传弟子。

今人习云泰著《中国武术史》，将四川流传的黄林派、余门拳、白眉拳等“土生土长的拳术”，当作峨眉派武功的基本内容。

P320 ● 小憩

另有人将近代四川风行的僧、岳、杜、赵、洪、化、字、会八门，及黄林、点易、铁佛、青城、青牛五派拳术，统归为峨眉派拳术，即《峨眉拳谱》所谓“五花八叶扶”

其中，僧、岳、杜、赵称四大家，洪、化、字、会称四小家。五派是指流传于四川境内五个地区的五术，这五个地区指荣昌和隆昌两县交界地区（黄林派），涪陵县点易洞地区（点易派），青城山地区（青城派），云顶山、铁佛寺地区（铁佛派），丰都县青牛山地区（青牛派）。

P321 ● 小憩

一般拳术都是在中国大陆发源，唯有“僧门”例外。僧门，是四川地方拳种，蜀称四大家之一，也称申门。申系猴，取猿猴肩臂敏捷之意，传说源自台湾少林，明末时由湖北传入四川。

僧门的早期代表人物有曾五、孙草药、苏三等，相传清嘉庆年间由马朝柱（外号赵麻布）传至四川。

僧门的拳法多虚步高桩，刚劲有力；技击上靠挤靠擒拿，贴身近打，腿法不多，仅以虚腿诱人，或低发腿，要求“十腿九虚，腿不过膝”；主要套路有大练、单鞭、虎豹、缠丝、六通等。

P322 《拳经·拳法备要》为明代少林寺玄机和尚所传授，明末陈松泉再传，张鸣鸮编撰。清代康熙初年张孔昭补充，乾隆年间曹焕门又增补。

本书含拳经、拳法各一卷，包括问答歌诀、周身秘诀、下盘细密秘诀、少林寺短打身法统宗拳谱、少林短打推盘步法。

P323 《内家拳法》是清代黄百家著，编录《清史·艺文志》。

书中记述了内家拳源流、练手法、练步法，内家拳的套路“六路”和“十段锦”，还介绍了内家拳的禁犯病、打法、心法、穴法等内容；此书是研究明代内家拳史和技术体系的重要资料。

P324 《太极拳经》是清人武禹襄自称于一八五二年在河南舞阳盐店偶得。此谱作者署名为山右王宗岳，原名《太极拳谱》，民国初关百益尊之为经，故沿袭称“经”。

《太极拳经》的内容包括：十三势论、太极拳论、太极拳解、十三势歌、打手歌、十三势行功心解、十三势名目。

P325 ● 小憩

《太极拳经》云：太极者，无极而生，阴阳之母也。动之则分，静之则合，无过不及，随曲就伸，人刚我柔谓之走，我顺人背谓之黏，动急则急应，动缓则缓随，虽变化万端，而理为一贯，由着熟而渐悟懂劲，由懂劲而阶及神明，然非功力之久，不能豁然贯通焉。

虚领顶劲，气沿丹田，不偏不倚，忽隐忽现，左重则左虚，右重则右杳，仰之则弥高，俯之则弥深，进之则愈长，退之则愈促，人不知我，我独知人，英雄所向无敌，盖皆由此而及也。

P326 ● 小憩

斯技旁门甚多，虽势有区别，概不外乎壮欺弱，慢让快耳；有力打无力，手慢让手快，是皆天然之能，非关学力而有无也。

察四两拨千斤之句，显非力胜，观耄耋能御众之形，快何能为，立如平准，活似车轮，偏沉则随，双重则滞，每见数年纯功，不能运化者，率自为人制，双重之病未悟耳；欲避此病，须知阴阳相济，方为懂劲，懂劲后愈练愈精，默识揣摩渐至从心所欲，本是舍己从人，多误舍近求远，学者不可不详辨焉。

P327 讲到练武，就不能不提到丹田，丹田究竟在哪里呢？

丹田分为上丹田、中丹田、下丹田；葛洪《抱朴子·地真》中说丹田的位置：“子欲长生，守一长明，……或在脐下二寸四分下丹田中，或在心下降宫金阙中丹田也，或在人两眉间，却行一寸为明堂，二寸为洞房，三寸为上丹田也。”

也有人认为丹田是培育“丹”的田地，丹是练功获得的一种特殊能量物质，因此只要能由锻炼产生

丹的地方，就是丹田。故有“人身无处不丹田”的说法。

P328 而我们通常说的“气沉丹田”、“丹田发力”、“气归丹田”、“丹田气”等用语中的“丹田”，皆指下丹田，即小腹。

P329 武术中的传说，非常多，迷宗拳就有一段故事。

迷宗拳是长拳的一种，又称燕青拳、迷踪拳、猊猊拳、迷踪艺，传说创自宋代燕青，燕青是梁山泊一百零八条好汉的一个，话说他雪夜逃往梁山时，一边前行，一边以树枝扫去足迹，后世于是将此拳取名燕青拳及迷踪拳。

又有人说燕青的拳法学自耍猴人“半夜仙”，是取猊猊猴灵敏善跃的特点编成的，故名猊猊拳；还有一种说法，是说这种拳法是取各家招法编成，难明其宗，故名“迷宗拳”。

P330 无论如何，这些说法都没有史料佐证，比较确定的是，近代迷踪拳传自清嘉庆前后的孙通。

孙通是山东岱州人，初从兖州张某习武，旋入嵩山少林寺习技达十多年，学得多种拳械，擅长点穴术、卸骨术、擒拿术；离寺后，设教于山东青州一带，嘉庆年间定居河北沧州，设教传徒。青州一带传人称其技为燕青神捶，沧州一带传人称其拳为迷宗、迷踪、猊猊拳。

P331 迷宗拳经过陈善、张耀庭、霍元甲等历代门人增添招法、结合内功，形成了丰富的内容。

此拳眼法要求，既要注视一点，又要顾盼八方；手型有拳、掌、勾；手法有冲、砸、劈、崩、撩、穿、勾、搂等；步型有弓、马、仆、虚、歇；步法强调闪展腾挪、窜纵跳跃、注重插裆套步；腿法有踢、蹬、弹、缠；身型要求头顶颈直、直腰、敛臀；身法有靠、闪、挺、缩。

在劲力上，要松紧交替，讲究出手如棉，触身似铁；在节奏上，要动静分明，讲究静如泰山、动如狂风；运动特点表现为姿势舒展，架式端正，动作圆活，轻灵敏捷。

P332 迷宗拳流传的拳套，有练手拳、罗汉拳、三步架、小进拳、五虎拳、豹拳、绵掌拳、八折拳、八打拳、燕青拳、秘宗长拳等。

P333 ● 小憩

侠，是指中国古代社会中品德端正、见义勇为、主持公道的人，俗称侠客。

“侠”一般都有高超的武功，这些人轻死重义，其言必信、其行必果、已诺必诚，为了“义”，不惜“以武犯禁”，不惧杀身成仁、为知己死。

P334 ● 小憩

抱拳礼

古代习武者相见，以抱拳为礼。不以握手为礼，意在避免对方猜疑，也避免对方的暗藏杀机，如擒拿中即有趁伸手相握时擒住对方的招式。

抱拳礼的含义，右手握拳喻“尚武”、“以武会友”。以左掌掩右拳，喻拳由理来，屈左拇指，喻不自大。左掌四指并拢，喻四海武林同道团结齐心，发扬武术。

P335 ● 小憩

武侠小说中，常有“刀如猛虎，剑似飞凤”的说法，是喻指单刀和单剑的特点。

单刀舞练起来，如程宗猷于《单刀法选》中所言，“刀不离身左右前后，手足肩臂与刀俱转，舒之可刃人于数步之外，敛之可转舞于座间。”因刀快步疾，故以虎猛之性喻刀。在《越女论剑》中，提到单剑练舞起来“内实精神，外示安仪”，“杳杳若日、偏如腾兔，追形逐影，光若仿佛，呼吸往来，不及法禁，纵横顺逆，直复不闻”。因剑势轻灵，变化多端，气势贯串，故以凤之飞态喻剑。

P336 戳脚，是一种以腿法为主的拳术，相传起源于宋代，典型动作是玉环步、鸳鸯腿。

《水浒传》中，描写武松醉打蒋门神时，就用了玉环步、鸳鸯腿。

《太平天国野史》中，记述太平军石达开部将对敌时，“俟敌踵至，疾踢其腹脐下。如敌劲，则数转

环踢之”，亦似玉环步、鸳鸯腿的打法。

太平军林凤祥部北伐失利后，战将赵燦益隐居河北饶阳一带，将“戳脚”传给段老绪，此后逐渐传至京津、东北、西北。

P337 ● 小憩

武举，是中国古代科举制度中，为选拔武官而设的考试科目，始自唐长安二年；考科目有长垛、马射、步射、平射、管射、马枪、翘关（试举重）。

宋代武举增加了兵书义理，或《论语》、《孟子》大义等理论考试，称为“内场”。至清时，考试分为童试、乡试、会试、殿试四级。

光绪二十七年，武举制度废除。

P338 传说通臂拳起源于战国，传者姓白，名士口，字衣三，而“士口衣三”四字恰巧合成“猿”字，即通臂拳传自白猿。近代流传的通臂拳，主要有祈家通臂、白猿通臂、劈挂通臂三种。

祈家通臂是清道光时，浙江人祈信在河北固安、冀县、涿县一带传出；弟子中以其子太昌和涿州人陈庆为著。

白猿通臂，清末山东黄县人任十，将此拳传北京石鸿胜，经石氏及其弟子努力，此拳盛传于北京牛街回民聚居区。

P339 劈挂通臂则为劈挂拳，因特点与通臂拳相近，故被归为其中一支。

P340 ● 小憩

穴位，又名腧穴、穴道、气穴、孔穴、骨穴等，是人体脏腑经络之气输注于体表的处所，更是内气与外气沟通之处。

人身有三百六十个穴位。点穴法是透过这些穴位的制人之术和解救之法。

P341 ● 小憩

经络，是穴位与脏腑间的联络线。

经络包括经脉和络脉两种，经脉上下直行，络脉左右横行。经络计有十二经脉、奇经八脉、十二经别、十二经筋、十二皮部、十五络等。

蔡志忠漫画
中国传统文化经典

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蔡志忠漫画 中英文对照版

中国早期思想家的著作，一直影响着中国文化和社会的方方面面，从教育到艺术，从政治和战争到日常礼节。而广受欢迎的漫画家蔡志忠，一直致力于用他独特而引人入胜、跨越了语言和文化的漫画，将这些古代经典著作的智慧带入现代人的生活。

The masterpieces of ancient Chinese thinkers have been influencing the Chinese culture and society for generations, including education, art, politics, warfare and even daily etiquette. The wisdom in these ancient writings is now brought to modern life by TSAI CHIN CHUNG, a popular comics artist who succeeded in creating unique and intriguing comics art that is beyond the boundary of language and culture.

在这些作品取得巨大的成功和广泛的影响后，蔡志忠将创作方向转移到宏大的中国传统经典著作上。经蔡氏改编的这些漫画作品，同样广受评论家的好评并快速成为影响海内外的畅销书，为海外了解中国又打开了一个快捷窗口。

Later on, Tsai began to focus on comics art inspired by Chinese classical literature. His comics artwork became top sellers, well-received by critics all over the world. Additionally, his easy-to-understand comics artwork helped foreigners gain a glimpse of extensive Chinese culture.

凭借这些创作，蔡志忠成为世界上最有影响力的漫画家之一。迄今为止，他的漫画作品在全球近50个国家销售超过40000000套。蔡氏漫画成为中国博大精深思想的一个载体，影响遍布全球。

Tsai has therefore become one of the most influential comics artists in the world. So far, his comics art has been sold over 40 million copies in nearly 50 countries. Tsai comics has become a bridge for the profound Chinese thought to affect the whole world.

本套图书囊括了蔡志忠漫画中国思想、漫画中国传统经典著作的精华，采用中英文对照的全新编辑方式，既适合中国读者学习英文，又适合外国朋友学习中文。

This new bilingual edition is the quintessential selection of Tsai's comics art on Chinese classical literature. Meanwhile, it is also helpful for Chinese to learn English or foreigners to learn Chinese.

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The Legend underneath Leifeng Pagoda
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ISBN 978-7-5143-2051-0



定价：38.00元