

芙蓉楼送辛渐

王昌龄



Chinese Version

- 芙蓉楼送辛渐作者：王昌龄
- 寒雨连江夜入吴，平明送客楚山孤。
- 洛阳亲友如相问，一片冰心在玉壶。

译文

冷雨连夜洒遍吴地江天，清晨送走你后，
独自面对着楚山离愁无限！

到了洛阳，如果洛阳亲友问起我来，就请
转告他们，我的心依然像玉壶里的冰那样
晶莹纯洁！



Introduction of Wang Changling

王昌龄(698-756): 字少伯, 汉族, 山西太原。盛唐著名边塞诗人, 后人誉为“七绝圣手”。早年贫贱, 困于农耕, 其诗以七绝见长, 尤以登第之前赴西北边塞所作边塞诗最著。他的边塞诗气势雄浑, 格调高昂, 充满了积极向上的精神。世称王龙标, 有“诗家天子王江宁”之称, 存诗一百七十余首, 作品有《王昌龄集》。

- Wang Changling (698-756) : Shaobo, Han, Taiyuan, Shanxi. The famous frontier fortress poet of Tang Dynasty, later known as the "Seven Holy Hands".
- Early years of poverty, trapped in farming, He is famous for his seven poems, especially his frontier poems written before he took the throne in the northwest frontier fortress.
- His frontier fortress poems are vigorous, high in style and full of positive and progressive spirit. Wang Longbiao, known as "Wang Jiangning, the son of a poet", has more than 170 poems, including Wang Changling Collection.

Background

- 此诗当作于天宝元年（公元742年），王昌龄当时为江宁丞。辛渐是王昌龄的朋友，这次拟由润州渡江，取道扬州，北上洛阳。王昌龄可能陪他从江宁到润州，然后在此分手。这首诗为在江边离别时所写。
- This poem was written in the first year of Tianbao (742 AD), when Wang Changling was the commandant of Jiangning. Xin Jian was a friend of Wang Changling, and he planned to cross the river from Runzhou to Luoyang by way of Yangzhou. Wang Changling might accompany him from Jiangning to Runzhou, and then part from there

江苏镇江芙蓉楼

- 芙蓉楼坐落在金山天下第一泉的塔影湖滨，其原建于古镇江城内三山（日精山、月华山、寿丘山）中的月华山上。
- 为东晋刺史王恭所建，唐代犹存。
- 为了开发风景名胜资源，发展旅游事业，于1992年将这座历史名楼遗址重建。总体建筑由芙蓉楼、冰心榭、掬月亭及湖中三座石塔组成。



Furong tower is located on the shore of taying lake, the first spring in the world of jinshan, which was originally built on yuehua mountain, one of the three hills (rijing mountain, yuehua mountain and shouqiu mountain) in the ancient town of jiangcheng.

It was built by Wang Gong, the governor of the Eastern Jin Dynasty and still existed in the Tang Dynasty.

In order to develop the resources of scenic spots and the development of tourism, the historic building site was rebuilt in 1992. The overall building is composed of lotus floor, ice heart pavilion, virgin moon pavilion and three stone pagoda in the lake.

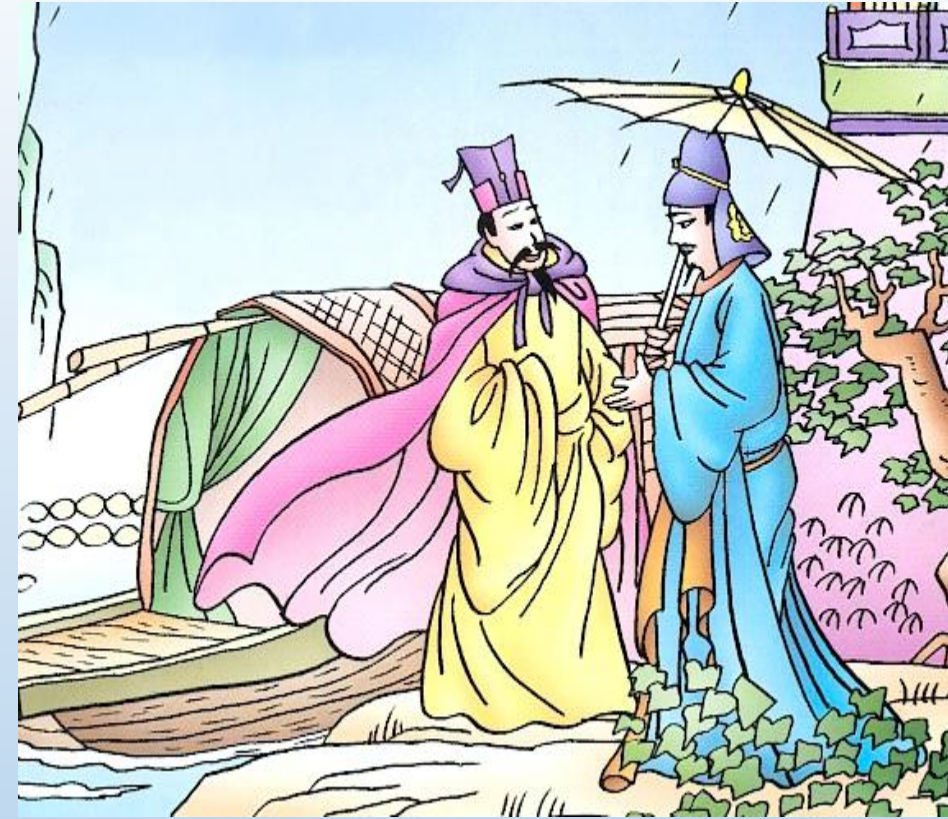
一片冰心

- 王昌龄经过坚持不懈的追求，广泛精心的研读，终于在开元十五年，应进士试时一举登第，被授予秘书省校书郎。王昌龄终究心有不甘，他于开元二十二年再应博学宏词科的考试，并再次登第。然而，二次登第后官职仍旧未见升迁，仅被授予汜水尉。科场颇为得意，仕途却明显失意，王昌龄受到打击。在做了汜水尉五年后，即开元二十八年，他被远贬荒僻的岭南，任江宁丞。失意之后就是疏狂，就是放浪形骸。从长安赴江宁任所，他故意迟迟不去报到，在洛阳一住就是半年，每天借酒销愁。到江宁后，又曾去太湖、浙江一带游览。三天打鱼，两天晒网。这种明显以消极怠工作为反抗的手段，过于意气用事也实在容易授人以柄。
- 《芙蓉楼送辛渐二首》作于王昌龄赴任江宁丞之日，这时他正遭谤议，送别至友远行，当时凄切心情可想而知。临别所嘱，惟以玉壶冰心自明心迹。“寒雨连江夜入吴，平明送客楚山孤。洛阳亲友如相问，一片冰心在玉壶”，诗里的南国烟雨和兀然傲立的孤峰，既是景语也是情语。王昌龄以忠节贞信作为人生困境中的一种道德自信和超越力量，同时也表明，他对时代的公正并未失去信心。

English Version I

- Bidding Farewell to Xin Jian at Lotus Pavilion
- Wang Changling

- Cold rains reigning the stream last eve, I got in Wu;
- Seeing friends off this dawn, I saw forlorn Mount Chu.
- In Luoyang should my folks and friends ask after me,
- Tell them a heart's in jade pot, pure as it can be.



English Version II

- 芙蓉楼送辛渐
- Farewell to a Friend at Lotus Tower
- 唐 王昌龄 Wang Changling
- 寒雨连江夜入吴，
- A cold rain mingled with East Stream invades the night;
- 平明送客楚山孤。
- At dawn you leave the lonely Southern Hill in haze.
- 洛阳亲友如相问，
- If my friends in the North should ask if I'm all right;
- 一片冰心在玉壶
- My heart is free of stain as ice in crystal vase.



• 许渊冲译

巧译专词：中国古典诗词中往含有典故色彩人名和地名，正是这些词让诗歌承载厚重文化。王昌龄七言绝句《芙蓉楼送辛渐》：寒雨连江夜入吴，平明送客楚山孤。洛阳亲友如相问，一片冰心在玉壶。

Translation Analysis

王昌龄这首诗有多种英译文,本文的分析涉及四种译文,即陶洁(见吴钧陶 1997:119),王大濂 1997:23,万昌盛和王何中 2000:37,许渊冲 2000:83,这几种译文都既连贯又衔接。衔接最明显的是例(3)陶洁的英译文:

(3) Seeing Xin Jian Off at Hibiscus Pavilion

Along the river that merged with a cold rain ,

We entered the Wu city late at night.

Early at daybreak I bid you farewell ,

With only the lone Chu Mountain in sight.

If my kinsfolk in Luoyang should feel concerned ,

Please tell them for my part ,

Like a piece of ice in a crystal vessel ,

Fore'er aloof and pure remains my heart.

原诗的每一行由一个小句体现。而这个译文由五个小句构成。译文最明显的衔接手段是人称照应(Personal Reference)。由第一个小句的 we 充当衔接链(Cohesive Chain)的开始点,如下图所示:

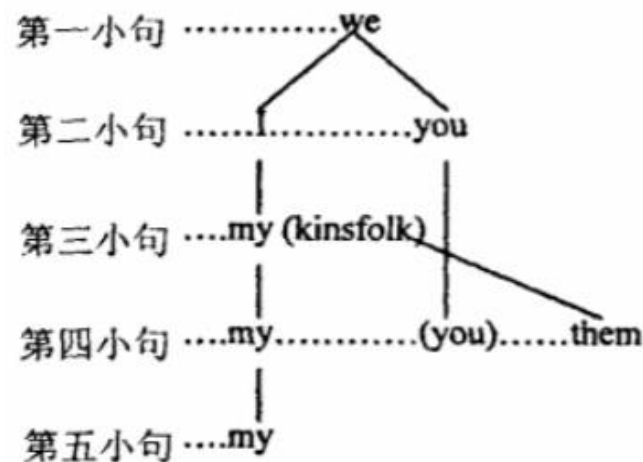


图1 陶译中的照应关系

从上面的图解可以看出,第一个小句的主语 we 指的是讲话人和听话人,它包括的是第二个小句中的 I 和 you,第三个小句的 my 是从第二个小句中的 I 引出来的,第四个小句中的 my 也是从第二个小句中的 I 引出来的,而这一小句中省略了(没出现)的 you 是从第二个小句中的 you 引出来的,第四句中的 them 与第三句的 my kinsfolk 产生照应关系,第五个小句中的 my 和第三、四个小句中的两个 my 一样,都是从第二句的 I 发展出来的。这里的分析表明,陶洁的译文最明



Translation Analysis

万昌盛和王仁中的译文的尾韵情况与陶洁的译文相同,也是 aabb (Wu —Chu, said —jade)。整篇的信息中心是最后的一行 (My heart is as bright as crystal ice in the jar of jade)。至于各行的信息中心,它们都是落在每行的最后一个成分(用斜体表示):

Amid the nightly haze of cold rains and streams I came to *Wu*,
And saw my friend in dawn leave the lonely mountain of *Chu*.
Oh, Friend, when folks in Luoyang inquires, let it be *said*,
My heart is as bright as crystal ice in the jar of *jade*.

如果我们把上述译文各小句的信息中心与原诗的相比,便可看出,译文与原文在这一点是比较相近的:

行	原诗	万、王译
第一行	吴	Wu
第二行	孤	Chu
第三行	问	said
第四行	玉壶	jade



language Points

- **min·gle v. /'mɪŋɡl/**
- 1. ~ (A) (with B) ~ (A and B) (together) to combine or make one thing combine with another (使) 与...结合; 使混合; 使联结
- Her tears mingled with the blood on her face. 她的泪水和脸上的血混在了一起。
- 2. [V] to move among people and talk to them, especially at a social event (尤指在社交场所) 相交往, 混杂其中
- The princess was not recognized and mingled freely with the crowds. 公主没有人认出, 随意混杂在人群之中。

language Points

- **in·vade v. /in'veɪd/**
- 1.to enter a country, town, etc. using military force in order to take control of it 武装入侵；侵略；侵犯
- Troops invaded on August 9th that year. 军队是在那年的8月9日入侵的。
- When did the Romans invade Britain? 古罗马人是何时侵略英国的？
- 2.[VN] to enter a place in large numbers, especially in a way that causes damage or confusion (尤指造成损害或混乱地) 涌入；侵袭
- Demonstrators invaded the government buildings. 大批示威者闯进了政府办公大楼。
- 3.[VN] to affect sth in an unpleasant or annoying way 侵扰；干扰
- Do the press have the right to invade her privacy in this way? 新闻界有权以这种方式干扰她的私生活吗？

language Points

- dawn /dɔ:n/
- 1.[UC] the time of day when light first appears 黎明; 拂晓; 破晓
- They start work at dawn . 天一亮他们就开始干活了。
- We arrived in Sydney as dawn broke (= as the first light could be seen) . 黎明时分我们到达悉尼。
- summer's early dawns 夏日早到的黎明
- He works from dawn till dusk (= from morning till night) . 他从早到晚地工作。
- 2.[sing.] ~ (of sth) the beginning or first signs of sth 开端; 曙光; 萌芽
- the dawn of civilization/time/history 文明/时代/历史的开端

language Points

- **stain** /stein/
 - 1.[C] a dirty mark on sth, that is difficult to remove 污点; 污渍
 - a blood/a coffee/an ink, etc. stain 血迹、咖啡渍、墨痕等
 - How can I get this stain out? 我怎样才能把这点污渍除去?
 - 2.[UC] a liquid used for changing the colour of wood or cloth 染色剂; 着色剂
 - 3.[sing.] a ~ on sth (formal) something that damages a person's reputation, so that people think badly of them (名声上的) 污点
- **stainless**
 - adj. 不锈的, 防锈的; 无污点的; (人, 名声) 纯洁无瑕的
 - n. 不锈钢

language Points

- hi·bis·cus n. /hɪ'bɪskəs/ /haɪ- /
- (pl. hi·bis·cus)
- [UC]
- a tropical plant or bush with large brightly coloured flowers 木槿, 芙蓉花



Homework

- 冰心和玉壶的指代意义