

The background features a series of light green, concentric, rounded rectangular and square outlines. These lines are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, stylized geometric pattern, possibly a traditional Chinese knot or a modern architectural motif. The lines are thin and evenly spaced, creating a subtle, textured effect.

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I deal with myself and would rather
be myself.

我与我周旋，宁做我。

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In the chapter of "Shishuo Xinyu", "Joy First" is like a colorful scroll, slowly unfolding, presenting the happy times of the celebrities in the Wei and Jin Dynasties one by one. It is full of laughter and joy, and the atmosphere is relaxed and pleasant, as if it can allow us to travel through time and space and experience the elegance and joy of that era. In the gatherings of celebrities, they either recite poems, play the piano and chess, or talk about profound principles. The collision and exchange of ideas between each other often bring unexpected surprises and happiness. For example, when Xie An met with his friends, everyone answered fluently and made witty remarks. Xie An made everyone

laugh with humorous words. The joy caused by mutual appreciation of wisdom and talent is so pure and sincere. Another example is Wang Ziyou's visit to Dai on a snowy night. He came with excitement and returned with excitement. Although he did not see Dai Kui, the excitement and joy along the way have become a good story for thousands of years, showing the ultimate pursuit of the interest of life by celebrities. The joy in these stories is not just personal happiness, but also a love of life and a yearning for beautiful things. They admired each other's talents, gathered because of common interests, and laughed because of unexpected surprises. These moments are like pearls that connect the joyful chapters of that era. When reading "Joy First", we seem to hear their laughter, see their spirits flying with joy, and feel the joy and vitality that spans thousands of years. It makes us understand that even in turbulent times, people can still find the joy of life and face everything with a positive attitude. The power of this joy also inspires us to discover beauty and pursue happiness in our own lives.

喜悦第一

在《世说新语》的篇章中，喜悦第一，宛如一幅色彩斑斓的画卷，徐徐展开，将魏晋时期名士们的欢乐时光一一呈现。这里充满了欢声笑语，洋溢着轻松愉悦的氛围，仿佛能让我们穿越时空，亲身感受那个时代的风雅与欢乐。在名士们的聚会中，他们或吟诗作对，或抚琴对弈，或畅谈玄理，彼此之间思想的碰撞与交流，常常带来意想不到的惊喜与快乐。例如，谢安与友人聚会时，众人对答如流，妙语连珠，谢安更是以幽默风趣的言辞引得众人捧腹大笑，那种因智慧与才华相互欣赏而产生的喜悦，是如此纯粹而真挚。又如

王子猷雪夜访戴，乘兴而来，兴尽而返，虽未见戴逵，但那一路上的兴致与喜悦，却成为千古佳话，展现了名士们对生活情趣的极致追求。这些故事中的喜悦，不仅仅是个人的快乐，更是一种对生活的热爱与对美好事物的向往。他们因彼此的才华而钦佩，因共同的志趣而欢聚，因意外的惊喜而欢笑，这些瞬间如同珍珠般串联起那个时代的欢乐篇章。在阅读喜悦第一时，我们仿佛能听到他们的笑声，看到他们因快乐而飞扬的神采，感受到那份跨越千年的欢乐与活力。它让我们明白，即使在动荡的时代，人们依然可以找到生活的乐趣，用积极的心态去面对一切，这种喜悦的力量，也激励着我们在自己的生活中去发现美好，追求快乐。

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

谢太傅问诸子侄：
子弟亦何预人事
，而正欲使其佳？
诸人莫有言者。
车骑答曰：譬
如芝兰玉树，

"Translation"

Taifu Xie An asked his nephews and nieces: "Why do you want to train them to be outstanding children when they don't need to be involved in government affairs?" No one said anything. General Xie Xuan replied: "It's like orchids and jade trees, you always want them to grow in your own courtyard!"

欲使其生于阶
庭耳。

译文

太傅谢安问众子侄：
子侄们又何尝需要过问
政事，为什么总想培养
他们成为优秀子弟？
大家都不说话。车骑将
军谢玄回答说：这就
好比芝兰玉树，总想使
它们生长在自家的庭院
中啊！

「注释」

① 预：参预；牵涉。正：只。
② “譬如”句：比喻希望美好、高
洁的东西都能出自自己家门。芝
兰是芝草和兰草，是芳香的草；
玉树是传说中的仙树。二者都用
来比喻才德之美。

[貳] TWO

译文

顾荣在洛阳的时候，一次应邀赴宴，发现上菜的人有想吃烤肉的神情，就把自己那一份让给

了他。同座的人都笑话顾荣，顾荣说：“哪有成天端着烤肉而不知肉味这种道理呢！”后来遇上战乱过江避难，每逢遇到危急，常常有一个人站在身边护卫自己。便问他为什么这样，原来就是得到烤肉的那个人。

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

顾荣在洛阳，尝应人请，觉行炙人有欲炙之色。因辍己施焉。同坐嗤之，荣曰：“岂有终日执之，而不知其味

者乎！”后遭乱渡江，每经危急，常有一人左右已。问其所以，乃受炙人也。

「注释」

行炙人：传递菜肴的仆役。炙，烤肉。因：于是；就。辍己：指自己停下来不吃，让出自己那一份。

嗤(chi)：讥笑。

左右：帮助。

所以：缘故。

"Translation"

Taifu Xie An asked his nephews and nieces: "Why do you want to train them to be outstanding children when they don't need to be involved in government affairs?" No one said anything. General Xie Xuan replied: "It's like orchids and jade trees, you always want them to grow in your own courtyard!"

[叁]

THREE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

王恭从会稽还，王大看之。见其坐六尺簟，因语恭：「卿东来，故应有此物，可以一领及我。」恭无言。大去后，即举所坐者送之。既无馀席，便坐荐上。后大闻之，甚惊，曰：「

吾本谓卿多，故求耳。」对曰：「丈人不悉恭，恭作人无长物。」

「注释」

王恭：字孝伯，历任中书令、青州、兖州刺史，为人清廉。晋安帝时起兵反对帝室，被杀。会稽：郡名，郡治在今浙江省绍兴县。王大：王忱，小名佛大，也称阿大，是王恭的同族叔父辈；官至荆州刺史。

簟(diàn)：竹席。卿：六朝时，在对称中，尊辈称晚辈，或同辈熟人间

亲热称呼。东来：从东边来。东晋的国都在建康，会稽在建康东南。故：“通”，“固”，本来；自然。可以：是两个词，“可”是可以，“以”是拿。荐：草席。

丈人：古时晚辈对长辈的尊称。长(zhàng)物：多余的东西。

"Translation"

After Wang Gong returned from Kuaiji, Wang Da went to visit him. Seeing that Wang Gong was sitting on a six-foot-long bamboo mat, Wang Da said to Wang Gong, "You have come back from the east, so you must have something like this. Can you give me one?" Wang Gong said nothing. After Wang Da left, Wang Gong took the bamboo mat he was sitting on and gave it to Wang Da. Since he did not have any extra bamboo mats, he sat on a straw mat. Later, Wang Da heard about this and was very surprised. He said to Wang Gong, "I thought you had extra, so I asked you for it." Wang Gong replied, "You don't understand me. I don't have extra things in my life."

王恭从会稽回来后，王大去看望他。看见他坐着一张六尺长的竹席子，便对王恭说：“你从东边回来，自然会有这种东西，可以拿一张给我。”王恭没有说什么。王大走后，王恭就拿起所坐的那张竹席送给王大。自己既没有多余的竹席，就坐在草席子上。后来王大听说这件事，很吃惊，对王恭说：“我原来以为你有多余的，所以问你要呢。”王恭回答说：“你了解我，我为人处世，没有多余的东西。”

[肆]

FOUR

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

毛伯成既负其才
气，常称：

宁为兰摧玉
折，不作萧
敷艾荣。

「注释」

兰：兰草，一种香草。萧：艾蒿。敷：花开。荣：草开花。

译文

毛伯成既然自
负有才气，就
常常声称：
宁可做被摧残
的香兰，被打
碎的美玉，也
不做开花的艾
蒿。

"Translation"

Mao Bocheng, who was conceited about his talent, often claimed: "I would rather be a destroyed orchid or a broken jade than a blooming mugwort."

[伍]

FIVE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

谢奕作剡令，有一老
翁犯法，谢以醇酒罚
之，乃至过醉，而犹
未已。太傅时年七八
岁，著青布裤，在兄
膝边坐，谏曰：“阿

兄，老翁可念，何可
作此！”奕于是改容
曰：“阿奴欲放去邪
？”遂遣之。

「注释」

令：指县令，一县的行政长官。醇酒：含酒精度高的酒。

太傅：官名，这里指谢安。谢安，字安石，谢奕的弟弟，后任中书监、录尚书事，进位太保，死后赠太傅。膝边：膝上。”边”是泛向性的，没有确定的方位意义，正像第6则中的“膝前”一样。谏(jiàn)：规劝。念：怜悯

；同情。

容：面容；脸上的神色。阿奴：对幼小者的爱称。这里是哥哥称呼弟弟。

"Translation"

When Xie Yi was the magistrate of a county, an old man broke the law. Xie Yi punished him with strong wine, and he kept punishing him until he was very drunk. Xie An, who was only seven or eight years old at the time, was wearing a pair of blue cloth pants. He sat on his brother's lap and advised him, "Brother, the old man is so pitiful, how could you do such a thing!" Xie Yi's expression immediately softened and he said, "Are you going to let him go?" So he sent the old man away.

谢奕做判县令的时候，有一个老头儿犯了法，谢奕就拿醇酒罚他喝，以至醉得很厉害，却还不停罚。谢安当时只有七八岁，穿一条蓝布裤，在他哥哥膝上坐着，劝告说：「哥哥，老人家多么可怜，怎么可以做这种事！」谢奕脸色立刻缓和下来，说道：「你要把他放走吗？」于是就那个老人打发走了。

[陆] SIX

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

范宣年八岁，后园挑菜，误伤指，大啼。人问：「痛邪？」答曰：「非为痛，身体发肤，不敢毁伤，是以啼耳。」宣洁行廉约，韩豫章遗绢百匹，不受；减五十匹，复不受；如

是减半，遂至一匹，既终不受。韩后与范同载，就车中裂二丈与范，云：「人宁可使妇无裨邪？」范笑而受之。

「注释」

范宣：字宣子，家境贫寒，崇尚儒家经典。居住在豫章郡，后被召为太学博士、散骑郎，推辞不就。挑：挑挖；挖出来。

“身体”句：语出《孝经》：“身体发肤，受之父母，不敢毁伤，孝之始也。”身，躯干。体，头和四肢。

洁行：品行高洁。廉约

：廉洁俭省。韩豫章：韩伯，字康伯，历任豫章太守、丹杨尹、吏部尚书。

遗(wèi)：赠送。

裨(kūn)：裤子。

范宣八岁那年，有一次在后园挖菜，无意中伤了手指。就大哭起来。别人问道：“很痛吗？”他回答说：“不是为痛，身体发肤，不敢毁伤，因此才哭呢。”

范宣品行高洁，为人清廉俭省，有一次。豫章太守韩康伯送给他一百匹绢，他不肯收下；减到五十匹，还是不接受；这样一路减半，终于减至一匹，他到底还是不肯接受。后来韩康伯邀范宣一起坐车，在车上撕了两丈绢给范宣，说：“一个人难道可以让老婆没有裤子穿吗？”范宣才笑着把绢收下了。

"Translation"

When Fan Xuan was eight years old, he was digging vegetables in the back garden and accidentally hurt his finger. He burst into tears. Someone asked him, "Does it hurt?" He replied, "It's not because of the pain, but I dare not hurt my body and hair, so I cry." Fan Xuan was upright and honest. Once, Yuzhang prefect Han Kangbo gave him 100 pieces of silk, but he refused to accept it. He reduced it to 50 pieces, but still refused to accept it. He reduced it by half all the way, and finally reduced it to one piece, but he still refused to accept it. Later, Han Kangbo invited Fan Xuan to ride in the car with him. On the car, he tore two meters of silk for Fan Xuan and said, "Can a man let his wife have no pants to wear?" Fan Xuan smiled and accepted the silk.

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

温峤初为刘琨使来过江。于时，江左营建始尔，纲纪未举。温新至，深有诸虑。既诣王丞相，陈主上幽越、社稷焚灭、山陵夷毁之酷，有《黍离》之痛。温忠慨深烈，言与泗俱，丞相亦与之对泣。叙情既毕，便深自陈结，丞相亦厚相

酬纳。既出，欢然言曰：江左自有管夷吾，此复何忧！

「注释」

始尔：开始，“尔”是词缀。纲纪：国家的法制。

主上：皇帝，这时指晋愍(mǐn)帝司马邺。公元316年11月刘曜围长安，晋愍帝投降并被赶到平阳。317年12月，愍帝被杀。幽越：流亡监禁。社稷：古代帝王、诸侯所祭的土神和谷神。后也借用来泛指国家。山陵：皇帝的

坟墓。黍离：《诗经·王风》篇名，据说周王室迁到东都洛阳以后，有人到西部，看到原来的宗庙宫室已经毁为平地，种上了黍稷，哀怜周王室日渐衰微，心里忧伤，便作了这首诗。

忠慨：忠诚愤慨。泗(sì)：鼻涕。酬纳：接纳。

管夷吾：字仲，春秋时代齐国人，齐桓公的宰相，辅助齐桓公成为霸王。

"Translation"

Wen Qiao had just arrived in Jiangnan as Liu Kun's envoy. At that time, the establishment of the government in Jiangnan had just begun, laws and disciplines had not yet been formulated, and social order was unstable. Wen Qiao was very worried about all these situations when he first arrived. Then he went to visit Prime Minister Wang Dao and told him about the cruel situation of the Jin emperor being imprisoned and exiled, the burning of the ancestral temples, and the destruction of the tombs of the previous emperors, expressing his grief for the loss of the country. Wen Qiao's loyalty and indignation were deep and intense. He cried while speaking, and Wang Dao also shed tears with him. After Wen Qiao described the actual situation, he sincerely expressed his intention to make friends, and Prime Minister Wang also accepted his wish affectionately. After coming out, he said happily: "Jiangnan has people like Guan Yiwu, what is there to worry about!"

温峤出任刘琨的使节刚到江南来。这时，江南的政权建立工作刚着手，法纪还没有制定，社会秩序不稳定。温峤初到，对这种情况很是担忧。接着便去拜访丞相王导，诉说晋帝被囚禁流放、社稷宗庙被焚烧、先帝陵墓被毁坏的酷烈情况，表现出亡国的哀痛。温峤忠诚愤慨的感情深厚激烈，边说边哭，王导也随着他一起流泪。温峤叙述完实际情况以后，就真诚地诉说结交之意，王丞相也深情地接纳他的心愿。出来以后，他高兴地说：江南自有管夷吾那样的人，这还担心什么呢！

[捌]

EIGHT

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

梁国杨氏子，九岁
'，甚聪惠。孔君平
诣其父，父不在，
乃呼儿出，为设果
。果有杨梅，孔指
以示儿曰：'，此是
君家果。'儿应声

"Translation"

In Liang State, there was a family surnamed Yang. They had a son who was only nine years old and was very smart. Once, Kong Junping went to visit his father. His father was not at home, so the family called the son out and served fruits to Kong Junping. Among the fruits was bayberry. Kong Junping pointed at the bayberry and said, "This is the fruit from your family." The child replied, "I have never heard that the peacock is the bird of your family."

<30 29>

「注释」

● 聪惠：聪慧；聪明。

● 孔君平：孔坦，字君平，累迁廷尉(掌管刑法)，所以也称孔廷尉。

● 夫子：对对方的尊称。这一则文字说明双方利用了杨梅和杨姓、孔雀和孔姓中的一个同音字。

答曰：'未闻孔雀是夫子家禽。'

「译文」

梁国有一家姓杨的，有个儿子才九岁，很聪明。一次孔君平去拜访他父亲，他父亲不在，这家便叫儿子出来，给孔君平摆上果品。果品里头有杨梅，孔君平指着杨梅给他看，说道：'这是你家的果子。'孩子应声回答说：'没听说过孔雀是夫子家的鸟。'

[玖] NIGHT

译文

太傅谢安在一个寒冷的下雪天把家里人聚在一起，和儿女们讲解谈论文章。一会儿，雪下得

原文 ORIGINAL TEXT

谢太傅寒雪日内集，与儿女讲论文义。俄而雪骤，公欣然曰：“白雪纷纷何所似？”兄子胡儿曰：“撒盐空中差可拟。”兄女曰

"Translation"

On a cold snowy day, Taifu Xie An gathered his family together to talk about writing with his children. After a while, the snow fell heavily and fast. Xie An asked excitedly, "What does the falling snow look like?" His nephew Hu Er said, "It's similar to salt being sprinkled in the air." His niece said, "It's not as good as catkins flying in the wind." Xie An laughed and was very happy. This niece was the daughter of Xie An's elder brother Xie Wuyi and the wife of General Wang Ningzhi.

又大又急，谢专兴致勃勃地问道：“白雪纷纷何所似？”侄子胡儿说：“撒盐空中差可拟。”侄女说：“未若柳絮因风起。”谢安大笑，非常高兴。这位侄女就是谢安的大哥谢无奕的女儿，左将军王凝之的妻子。

：未若柳絮因风起。公大笑乐。即公大兄无奕女，左将军王凝之妻也。

「注释」

内集：家里人聚会。文义：文章的内容。

骤：又大又急。

“白雪”句：大意是，白雪纷纷扬扬像什么。

“撒盐”句：大意是，往天上撒盐满可以用来一比。差：甚；很。

“未若”句：大意是，比不上柳絮随风飞舞。按

：以上三句都仿效汉武帝

“柏梁体”歌句，七言，每句用韵。

无奕女：指谢道蕴。

[拾] TEN

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

司马太傅斋中夜坐，
于时天月明净，
都无纤翳，太傅叹
以为佳。谢景重在
坐，答曰：「意谓
乃不如微云点缀。」
太傅因戏谢曰：

"Translation"

Sima Daozi, the Grand Tutor, was sitting in his study room at night. The sky was clear, the moonlight was bright, and there was no cloud at all. The Grand Tutor was amazed and thought it was beautiful. Xie Jingzhong was also present at the time. He replied, "I personally think it would be better if there were some clouds to embellish it." The Grand Tutor then teased Xie Jingzhong, saying, "Your heart is not clean, so do you want the sky to be clean too?"

<34 33>

卿居心不净，
乃复强欲滓
秽太清邪？」

「译文」

太傅司马道子夜里在书房闲坐，这时天空明朗，月光皎洁，一点云彩也没有，太傅赞叹不已，认为美极了。当时谢景重也在座。回答说：「私意以为倒不如有点微云点缀。」太傅便打趣谢景重说：「你自己心地不干净，还硬要老天也不干净吗？」

「注释」

司马太傅：司马道子、晋简文帝的儿子，封会稽王，任太傅。

纤翳：微小的遮蔽，指云彩

谢景重：谢重，字景重，在司马道子手下任驃骑长史。

滓秽：污秽；玷污。太清：天。

[壹] ONE

译文

管宁和华歆一同在菜园里刨地种菜，看见地上有一小片金子，管宁不理睬，举锄头去，跟锄

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

管宁、华歆共园中锄菜，见地有片金，管挥锄与瓦石不异，华捉而掷去之。又尝同席读书，有乘轩冕过门者，

掉瓦块石头一样，华歆却把金子捡起来再扔出去。还有一次，两人同坐在一张坐席上读书，有达官贵人坐车从门口经过，管宁照旧读书，华歆却放下书本跑出去看。管宁就割开席子，分开座位，说道：“你不是我的朋友。”

「注释」

捉：握；拿。掷：扔；抛。

席：坐席，是古人的坐具。轩冕：大夫以上的贵族坐的车和戴的礼帽。这里是指有达官贵人过门。宁、歆：上文称管，这里称宁，同指管宁；上文称华，这里称歆，同指华歆。古文惯例，人名已见子上文时，就可以单称姓或名。废：放弃；放下。

宁读如故，歆废书
出看。宁割席分坐
曰：子非吾
友也。

"Translation"

Guan Ning and Hua Xin were digging the soil in the vegetable garden together and saw a small piece of gold on the ground. Guan Ning ignored it and picked up the hoe to dig it away, just like digging away tiles and stones, but Hua Xin picked up the gold and threw it away. Another time, the two were sitting on a seat reading together. A nobleman passed by the door in a car. Guan Ning continued to read as usual, but Hua Xin put down his book and ran out to read. Guan Ning cut the mat and separated the seats, saying, "You are not my friend."

[貳]

TWO

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

华歆、王朗俱乘船避难，有一人欲依附，歆辄难之。朗曰：「幸尚宽，何为不可？」后贼追至，王欲舍所携人。歆曰：「本所以疑，正为此耳。既已纳其自托，宁可以

弃邪！」遂携拯如初。世以此定华、王之优劣。

「注释」

● 避难(nàn): 这里指躲避汉魏之交的动乱。辄: 立即; 就。

● 疑: 迟疑; 犹豫不决。纳其自托: 接受了他的托身的请求, 指同意他搭船。

"Translation"

Hua Xin and Wang Lang took refuge together on a boat. A man wanted to take their boat. Hua Xin immediately expressed his embarrassment at the request. Wang Lang said, "Fortunately, the boat is wide, why not?" Later, the robbers chased them, and Wang Lang wanted to get rid of the man on the boat. Hua Xin said, "I hesitated at first because of this. I have already agreed to his request. How can I abandon him just because the situation is urgent?" So he still took him with him and helped him. People judge the merits and demerits of Hua Xin and Wang Lang based on this incident.turned out that he was the one who got the barbecue.

华歆、王朗一同乘船避难，有一个人想搭他们的船，华歆马上对这一要求表示为难。王朗说：“好在船还宽，为什么不行呢？”后来强盗追来了，王朗就想甩掉那个搭船人。华歆说：“我当初犹豫，就是为的这一点呀。已经答应了他的请求，怎么可以因为情况紧迫就抛弃他呢！”便仍旧带着并帮助他。世人凭这件事来判定华歆和王朗的优劣。

[叁]

THREE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

简文崩，孝武年十
余岁立，至暝不临
。左右启：「依常
应临。」帝曰：「
哀至则哭，何
常之有！」

「注释」

孝武：晋孝武帝司马曜，简文帝的儿子，十一岁继简文帝登位。临(lin)
：哭。亲人死，到一定时候要哭丧，叫临。

译文

简文帝逝世，教武帝十多岁就登上帝位，服丧期间，一次，天黑了他也不哭丧。侍从向他启奏说：「按惯例应该哭了。」孝武帝说：「悲痛到来时，自然就会哭，有什么惯例不惯例的！」

"Translation"

When Emperor Jianwen died, Emperor Xiaowu ascended the throne when he was only a teenager. During the period of mourning, he did not cry when the sky darkened. His attendants said to him, "According to convention, you should cry." Emperor Xiaowu said, "When grief comes, you will cry naturally. What is convention or not?"

[肆]

FOUR

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

桓玄诣殷荆州，
殷在妾房昼眠，
左右辞不之通。
桓后言及此事，
殷云：「初不
眠。纵有此，

译文

桓玄去拜访荆州刺史殷仲堪，殷正在侍妾的房里睡午觉，手下的人谢绝给他通报。桓玄后来谈起这事，殷仲堪说：「我从来睡不着。如果有这样的事，岂不是把重贤之心变成重色了吗！」

「注释」

贤贤易色：语出《论语·学而》。这句话有不同的理解，孔安国注《论语》以为“言以好色之心好贤人则善”。大意指尊重贤人，不重女色。

岂不以
贤贤
易色也！

"Translation"

Huan Xuan went to visit the governor of Jingzhou, Yin Zhongkan, who was taking a nap in his concubine's room. His subordinates refused to inform him. Huan Xuan later talked about this incident, and Yin Zhongkan said, "I never take a nap. If there is such a thing, wouldn't it be that my respect for talents has turned into a respect for women!"

[伍] FIVE

译文

陈仲弓任太丘县县长，当时有个小官吏假称母亲有病请假，事情被发觉，陈仲弓就逮捕了他

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

陈仲弓为太丘长，时吏有诈称母病求假，事觉，收之，令吏杀焉。主簿请付狱考众奸，仲弓曰

"Translation"

Chen Zhonggong was the head of Taiqiu County. At that time, a minor official falsely claimed that his mother was sick and asked for leave. When the matter was discovered, Chen Zhonggong arrested him and ordered the jailer to execute him. The chief clerk requested that the case be handed over to the court to investigate other criminal facts. Chen Zhonggong said: "Deceiving the monarch is disloyalty, and cursing the mother to be sick is unfilial. There is no greater crime than this. If we investigate other crimes, can there be more than this one!"

，并命令狱吏处死。主簿请求交给诉讼机关查究其他犯罪事实，陈仲弓说：欺骗君主就是不忠，诅咒母亲生病就是不孝；不忠不孝，没有比这个罪状更大的了。查究其他罪状，难道还能超过这件吗！

：欺君不忠，病母不孝；不忠不孝，其罪莫大。考求众奸，岂复过此！

「注释」

主簿：官名。参《德行》第1则注。考：查究。众奸：指诸多犯法的事。

[陆] SIX

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

成帝在石头，任让在帝前戮侍中钟雅、右卫将军刘超。帝泣曰：「还我侍中！」让不奉诏，遂斩超、雅。事平之后，陶公与让有旧，欲有之。许柳儿思妣者至佳，诸公欲全之。若全思妣，则不得不为陶全让，于是欲并有之。

事奏，帝曰：「让是杀我侍中者，不可宥！」诸公以少主不可违，并斩二人。

「注释」

■ “成帝”句：晋成帝咸和二年（公元327年），历阳内史苏峻起兵反帝室，咸和三年攻陷建康，并把晋成帝迁到石头城。不久苏峻败死，其弟苏逸立为主。咸和四年正月，侍卫着成帝的钟雅、刘超二人密谋把成帝救出，被发觉，苏逸便派部将任让领兵入宫杀了钟、刘。二月苏逸败死。

■ 许柳：苏峻起兵反晋时，豫州刺史祖约派许柳率兵与苏峻会合。苏峻攻陷建康后，任许柳为丹

阳尹。失败后，许柳被杀。

■ 少主：指晋成帝司马衍。按：成帝即位时，年仅四岁，到这时也只七八岁。

晋成帝被迁到石头城，叛军任让在成帝面前要杀侍中钟雅和右卫将军刘超。成帝哭着说：“把侍中还给我！”任让不听命令，终于斩了刘超和钟雅。等到叛乱平定以后，陶侃因为和任让有老交情，就想赦免他。另外叛军许柳有个儿子叫思妣，很有才德，大臣们也想保全他。可是要想保全思妣，就不得不为陶侃保全任让，于是就就想两个人一起赦罪。当把处理办法上奏成帝时，成帝说：“任让是杀我侍中的人，不能赦罪！”大臣们认为不能违抗成帝命令，就把两人都杀了。

"Translation"

When Emperor Cheng of Jin was relocated to Shitou City, the rebel Ren Rang wanted to kill the attendant Zhong Ya and the general of the right guard Liu Chao in front of Emperor Cheng. Emperor Cheng cried and said, "Give the attendant back to me!" Ren Rang disobeyed the order and finally beheaded Liu Chao and Zhong Ya. After the rebellion was quelled, Tao Kan wanted to pardon Ren Rang because he had an old friendship with him. In addition, the rebel Xu Liu had a son named Si Bi, who was very talented and virtuous, and the ministers also wanted to save him. However, in order to save Si Bi, they had to save Ren Rang for Tao Kan, so they wanted to pardon both of them. When the solution was reported to Emperor Cheng, Emperor Cheng said, "Ren Rang was the one who killed my attendant, and he cannot be pardoned!" The ministers thought that they could not disobey Emperor Cheng's order, so they killed both of them.

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

丞相尝夏月至石头看
庾公。正料事，丞相
云：「暑，可小简之
。」庾公曰：「公
之遗事，天下亦
未以为允！」

「注释」

庾公：庾亮。参《德行》31则注。公元322年晋明帝嗣位，王导参辅朝政。公元325年晋成帝立，王导和庾亮参辅朝政。这一则所叙之事大概就发生在此后几年内。

译文

一年夏天，丞相王导曾经到石头城探望庾亮。庾亮正在处理公事，王导说：「天气热，可以稍为简略一些。」庾亮说：「如果您留下些公事不办，天下人也未必认为妥当！」

"Translation"

One summer, Prime Minister Wang Dao went to Shitoucheng to visit Geng Liang. Yu Liang was handling official business, and Wang Dao said, "It's hot, you can be a little more brief." Yu Liang said, "If you leave some official business unfinished, people in the world may not think it's appropriate!"

[捌]

EIGHT

译文

王濛、刘惔和支道林一起去看望骠骑将军何充，何充在看公文，没有搭理他们。

充说：“我们今天特意和林公来看望你，希望你摆脱开日常事务，和我们谈论玄学，哪能还低着头看这些东西呢！”何充说：“我不看这些东西，你们这些清谈家怎么能生存呢！”大家认为说得很好。

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

王、刘与林公共看何骠骑，骠骑看文书，不顾之。王谓何曰：“我今故与林公来相看，望卿摆拨常务，应对玄言。”

"Translation"

Wang Meng, Liu Yu and Zhi Daoling went to visit General He Chong, who was reading official documents and did not respond to them. Wang Yang said to He Chong, "We came to visit you today with Mr. Lin. We hope you can get rid of your daily affairs and talk about metaphysics with us. How can you keep your head down and read these things?" He Chong said, "If I don't read these things, how can you, the idle talkers, survive?" Everyone thought it was a good point.

看此邪！何曰：

“我不看此，

卿等何以得存

！”诸人以为佳。

。

「注释」

王、刘：王濛、刘惔。都是当时有名的清谈家。林公：支道林和尚，也是善谈老庄的。

玄言：也称玄谈或清谈，崇尚虚无，专谈玄理。

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

简文为相，事动经年，然后得过。桓公甚患其迟，常加劝勉。太宗曰：「一日万机，那得速！」

「译文」

简文帝担任丞相的时候，一件政务，动下动就要整年的时间才能批复下来。桓温很担心这太慢了，经常加以劝说鼓励。简文帝说：「一天有成千上万件事，哪里快得了呢！」

「注释」

太宗：晋简文帝的庙号。或称谥号，或称庙号，这是随意的。简文帝在公元371年登位，在这以前，从公元366年起就任丞相。

"Translation"

When Emperor Jianwen was the prime minister, it would take a whole year to approve a single government matter. Huan Wen was very worried that this was too slow and often tried to persuade and encourage him. Emperor Jianwen said, "There are thousands of things to do in a day, how can it be fast!"

[拾] TEN

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

谢公时，兵厮逋亡，
多近甯南塘下诸賄中。
或欲求一时搜索，
不许。云：「若不
容置此辈，何以
为京都！」

「注释」

谢公：谢安，参《德行》第33则注。按：谢安辅政时，中原战乱，豪强兼并，赋役繁重，百姓流离失所，没有户口者无数，谢安主张施行德政，不宜扰民，个同意搜求这些人。厮：服杂役的人；差役。南塘：南岸，指秦淮河南岸。

译文

谢安辅政时，兵员差役时常逃亡，大多就近躲藏在南岸下的船里。有人请求谢安同时搜索所有船只，谢安不答应。他说：「如果不能宽恕这种人，又怎么能治理好京都！」

"Translation"

When Xie An was assisting the government, soldiers and officials often fled, most of them hiding in boats near the south bank. Someone asked Xie An to search all the boats at the same time, but Xie An refused. He said: "If I can't forgive such people, how can I govern the capital well!"

[壹]

ONE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

嵇康被诛后，山
公举康于绍为秘
书丞。绍咨公出
，公曰：「为君思
之久矣。大地四
时，犹有消息

"Translation"

After Ji Kang was killed, Shan Tao recommended Ji Kang's son Ji Shao as the secretary. Ji Shao went to discuss with Shan Tao whether to take the position or not. Shan Tao said: "I have been thinking about you for a long time. The four seasons in the world also have their own time to change, let alone people!"

而况人乎！」

「译文」

嵇康被杀以后，山涛推荐嵇康的儿子嵇绍做秘书丞。嵇绍去和山涛商量出任不出任，山涛说：「我替您考虑很久了。天地间一年四季，也还有交替变化的时候，何况是人呢！」

「注释」

■ 秘书丞：秘书省的属官，掌管图书典籍。

■ 出处(chū): 出仕和退隐。嵇康是被晋文帝司马昭杀害的，而山涛却把他的儿子嵇绍推荐到晋武帝朝为官，嵇绍必然有所考虑。

■ 消息：消长，减少和增长。按：山涛以为，四季也有变化，人的进退出处也应按不同情况而定。

[貳]

TWO

译文

陈仲弓任太丘县县长时，有强盗劫财害命，主管官吏捕获了强盗。陈仲弓前去处理

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT
陈仲弓为太丘长，有劫贼杀财主，主者捕之。未至发所，道闻民有在草不起子者，回车往治之。主簿曰：「贼大，宜先按讨。」

"Translation"

When Chen Zhonggong was the head of Taiqiu County, a robber robbed and killed people. The officials in charge captured the robber. Chen Zhonggong went to deal with it. Before he reached the scene, he heard that a family had given birth to a child and refused to raise it, so he turned around to deal with it. The chief clerk said, "Murder is a serious matter, we should investigate it first." Zhonggong said, "How can a robber killing the owner be as serious as killing one's own flesh and blood?"

，还没到出事地点，半路上听说有家老百姓生下孩子不肯养育，便掉头去处理这件事。主簿说：「杀人事大，应该先查办。」仲弓说：「强盗杀物主，怎么比得上骨肉相残这件事重大！」

仲弓曰：「盗杀财主，何如骨肉相残！」

「注释」

财主：财货的主人（不是现代所说的富家）。

发所：出事地点。在草：生孩子。草，产蓐。晋时分娩多用草垫着。

“盗杀”句：意指母子相残，违逆天理人伦，要先处理，而杀人只是违反常理。

[叁]

THREE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

顾悦与简文同年，而发蚤白。简文曰：「卿何以先白？」对曰：「蒲柳之姿，望秋而落；松柏之质，经霜弥茂。」

「注释」

蒲柳：植物名，即水杨。因为它早凋，常用来比喻早衰的体质。姿：通“资”，资质。

译文

顾悦和简文帝同岁，可是头发早已白了。简文帝问他：「你为什么头发比我先白呢？」顾悦回答说：「蒲柳的资质差，一到秋天就凋零了；松柏质地坚实，经历过秋霜反而更加茂盛。」

"Translation"

Gu Yue was the same age as Emperor Jianwen, but his hair had already turned white. Emperor Jianwen asked him, "Why did your hair turn white before mine?" Gu Yue replied, "The cattails and willows have poor qualities and wither in autumn, while the pines and cypresses are strong and grow more luxuriant after experiencing the autumn frost."

[肆]

FOUR

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

孔融被收，中外惶怖。
时融儿大者九岁，
小者八岁，二儿故琢
钉戏，了无遽容。融
谓使者曰：「冀罪止
于身，二儿可得全不
？」
儿徐进曰：「

巢之下复有完卵
乎？」
寻亦收至。

「注释」

“孔融”句：这里叙述孔融被曹操逮捕一事。中外：指朝廷内外。

琢钉戏：一种小孩玩的游戏。了：完全。遽(jù)容：恐惧的脸色。

大人：对父亲的敬称。完：完整，按：这句话比喻主体倾覆，依附的东西不能幸免，必受株连。

孔融被捕，朝廷内外都很惊恐。当时，孔融的儿子大的才九岁，小的八岁，两个孩子依旧在玩琢钉戏，一点也没有恐惧的样子。孔融对前来逮捕他的差使说：“希望惩罚只限于我自己，两个孩子能不能保全性命呢？”这时，儿子从容地上前说：“父亲难道看见过打翻的鸟巢下面还有完整的蛋吗？”随即，来拘捕两个儿子的差使也到了。

"Translation"

Kong Rong was arrested, and the court was terrified. At that time, Kong Rong's sons were only nine and eight years old, and the two children were still playing with nails, showing no fear at all. Kong Rong said to the messenger who came to arrest him: "I hope the punishment will be limited to me. Can the two children save their lives?" At this time, the sons stepped forward calmly and said: "Father, have you ever seen intact eggs under an overturned bird's nest?" Soon, the messenger who came to arrest the two sons also arrived.

[伍] FIVE

译文

王戎死了儿子万子，
山简去探望他，
王戎悲伤得受不了。
山简说：‘一个

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

王戎丧儿万子，山
简往省之，王悲不
自胜。简曰：‘孩
抱中物，何至于此
！’王曰：‘圣人
忘情，最下不及情

"Translation"

When Wang Rong's son Wanzi died, Shan Jian went to visit him. Wang Rong was so sad that he could not bear it. Shan Jian said, "It's just a baby in your arms, how can you be so sad!" Wang Rong said, "The saints are not emotional, and the lowest people are not emotional. People like us are the most emotional." Shan Jian admired his words and felt even more sad for him.

怀抱中的婴儿罢了，
怎么能悲痛到这个地步！’王戎说：‘圣人不动情，最下等的人谈不上有感情；感情最专注的，正是我们这一类人。’山简很敬佩他的话，更加为他悲痛。

「注释」

“王戎”句：王戎丧儿，《晋书》的记载是王戎的堂弟王衍丧儿。按：万子年十九卒，似不能说“孩抱中物”。

孩抱：孩提；婴儿。

；情之所钟，
正在我辈。’
简服其言，更为之
恸。

[陆] SIX

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

桓公北征，经金城，
见前为琅邪时种柳，
皆已十围，慨然曰：
“木犹如此，
人何以堪！”攀
枝执条，泫然流泪。

「注释」

● 桓公：桓温。桓温在东晋太和四年(公元369年)伐燕。金城：地名。南琅邪(láng yá)郡郡治。桓温在咸康七年(公元341年)任琅邪国内史镇守金城。到伐燕时已过了快三十年。围：两手的拇指和食指合拢的圆周长为一围。柳树十围，就快要干枯了。将人比物，使人感到时光飞逝，已到暮年晚景，桓温抚今追昔，不免有此慨叹。

● 泫(xuàn)然：形容泪珠下滴。

译文

王戎死了儿子万子，山简去探望他，王戎悲伤得受不了。山简说：“一个怀抱中的婴儿罢了，怎么能悲痛到这个地步！”王戎说：“圣人不动情，最下等的人谈不上有感情；感情最专注的，正是我们这一类人。”山简很敬佩他的话，更加为他悲痛。

"Translation"

When Huan Wen was on the Northern Expedition, he passed by Jincheng and saw the willow trees he had planted when he was the Internal History of Langye. They were now as thick as ten feet around. He sighed with emotion, "If even trees are like this, how can people withstand it!" He climbed up the tree branches and grabbed the willow twigs, tears streaming down his face.

[柒]

SEVEN

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

王戎、和峤同时遭大丧，俱以孝称。王鸡骨支床，和哭泣备礼。武帝谓刘曰：「卿数省王、和不？闻和哀苦过礼，使人忧之。」仲雄曰：「和峤虽备礼，神气不损；王戎虽不备礼，而哀毁骨立。」

○ 臣以和峤生孝，王戎死孝
○ 陛下不应忧峤，而应忧戎
○ ；

「注释」

王戎：字潜冲，晋代人。受命征伐吴国，吴国平定后，封爵安丰侯。任光禄勋、吏部尚书，因母亲丧事离职。服丧期间，不拘礼制，饮酒食肉，但面容憔悴。和峤(qiáo)：字长舆，任中书令、尚书，因母亲丧事离职。服丧期间，谨守礼法，量米而食，不多吃饭，但不如王戎憔悴。大丧：父母之丧。

鸡骨支床：指骨瘦如柴，意

文的哀毁骨立。

刘仲雄：名毅，字仲雄，为人刚直，任司隶校尉、尚书左仆射。卿：君称臣为卿。数(shuò)：屡次；经常。省(Xīng)：探望。不：同否。

哀毁骨立：形容悲哀过度，瘦弱不堪，剩个骨架立着。

生孝：指遵守丧礼而能注意不伤身体的孝行。死孝：对父母尽哀悼之情而至于死的孝行。

王戎和和峤同时丧母，都因为尽孝得到赞扬。王戎骨瘦如柴，和峤哀痛哭泣，礼仪周到。晋武帝对刘仲雄说道：“你经常去探望王戎、和峤吗？听说和峤过于悲痛，超出了礼法常规，真令人担忧。”仲雄说：“和峤虽然礼仪周到，精神状态没有受到损伤；王戎虽然礼仪不周，可是伤心过度，伤了身体，骨瘦如柴。臣认为和峤是生孝，王戎是死孝。陛下不应为和峤担忧，而应该为王戎担忧。”

"Translation"

Wang Rong and He Qiao lost their mothers at the same time, and both were praised for their filial piety. Wang Rong was as thin as a stick, while He Qiao was mourning and crying, and was very polite. Emperor Wu of Jin said to Liu Zhongxiong: "Do you often visit Wang Rong and He Qiao? I heard that He Qiao was too sad and exceeded the rules of etiquette, which is really worrying." Zhongxiong said: "Although He Qiao was very polite and his mental state was not damaged, Wang Rong was not polite, but he was too sad and hurt his body, and he was as thin as a stick. I think He Qiao was filial in life, while Wang Rong was filial in death. Your Majesty should not worry about He Qiao, but worry about Wang Rong.

[捌]

EIGHT

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

阮光禄在剡，曾有好车，借者无不皆给。有人葬母，意欲借而不敢言。阮后闻之，叹曰：「吾有车而不敢借，何以车为！」遂焚之。

"Translation"

When Guanglu Doctor Ruan Yu was in Shan County, he had a very good car. He would lend it to anyone who asked. A man wanted to borrow his car to bury his mother, but he didn't dare to ask. Ruan Yu heard about this later and sighed, "I have a car, but no one dares to lend it to me. What do I need a car for?" So he burned the car.

<86 85>

「注释」

阮光禄：阮裕，字思旷，任东阳太守，后被召为金紫光禄大夫，不肯就任。不过也因此而用官名称呼他为阮光禄。判：即第24则中的判县。阮裕去职还家，住在剡山。

何以车为：要车子做什么。“何以..为”是文言文表示反问的习惯用法。

「译文」

光禄大夫阮裕在剡县的时候，曾经有过一辆很好的车，不管谁向他借车，没有不借的。有个人要葬母亲，心想借车，可是不敢开口。阮裕后来听说这件事，叹息说：「我有车，可是让别人不敢借，还要车子做什么呢！」就把车子烧了。

[玖] NIGHT

[原文] ORIGINAL TEXT

卫洗马初欲渡江，
形神惨悴，语左右
云：；见此茫茫，
不觉百端交集。苟
未免有情，亦复谁
能遣此！；

[译文]

太子洗马卫玠刚要
渡江，面容憔悴，
神情凄惨，对随从
的人说：；看见这
茫茫大江，不觉百
感交集。只要还有
点感情，谁又能排
遣得了这种种忧伤
！；

[注释]

卫洗(xiān)马：卫玠(jiè)，字叔宝，任太子洗马(太子的属官)，后移家渡江到豫章郡。

芒芒：茫茫，形容辽阔，没有边际。这里由茫茫长江，引起家国之忧，身世之感。端：头绪。

未免有情：未能免除“有情”。亦复：又。

"Translation"

When the prince's groom Wei Jie was about to cross the river, he looked haggard and miserable, and said to his followers: "Looking at this vast river, I feel a mixture of emotions. If I still have some emotions, who can dispel all these sorrows!"

[拾]

TEN

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

张玄之、顾敷是顾和中外孙，皆少而聪惠。和并知之，而常谓顾胜，亲重偏至。张颇不恢。于时，张年九岁，顾年七岁。和与俱至寺中，见佛般泥洹像，弟子有泣者，有不泣者。和以问二孙

故泣，不被亲故不泣。敷曰：「不然，当由忘情故不泣，不能忘情故泣。」

「注释」

- 中外孙：孙子和外孙。
- 偏至：特别深；特别真挚。
- 不恢(yàn)：不满意。
- 般泥洹(bōni huán)像：卧佛像。般泥洹，即涅槃，佛教用语，指修行的最高境界，也称僧尼死亡。
- 玄：即玄之。晋代人单名常加“之”字。被亲：受到宠爱。
- 忘情：指哀乐不动于心

；不为感情所动。这是佛学能达到的境界。：又。

张玄之和顾敷是顾和的外孙和孙子，两人小时候都很聪明，顾和对他们都很赏识，又常常说顾敷略胜一筹，就特别偏爱他。张玄之相当不满。这时候玄之九岁，顾敷六岁。一次顾和带他们一起到庙里去，看见卧佛像，旁边佛的弟子有的哭，有的不哭。顾和就问两个孙子为什么会这样。玄之解释说：没有得到佛的宠爱，所以哭；没有得到宠爱，所以不哭。顾敷说：不对，应该是因为不动情。所以不哭，不能忘情，所以哭。

"Translation"

Zhang Xuanzhi and Gu Fu were Gu He's grandson and grandson. They were both very smart when they were young. Gu He appreciated them very much and often said that Gu Fu was slightly better, so he especially favored him. Zhang Xuanzhi was quite dissatisfied. At this time, Xuanzhi was nine years old and Gu Fu was six years old. Once Gu He took them to the temple and saw the reclining Buddha statue. Some of the Buddha's disciples beside him were crying, and some were not. Gu He asked the two grandsons why they were like this. Xuanzhi explained: "I cry because I am favored by the Buddha; I don't cry because I am not favored." Gu Fu said: "No, it should be because I am not moved. So I don't cry, and I can't forget my feelings, so I cry."

In the chapter of "Shishuo Xinyu", "Joy First" is like a colorful scroll, slowly unfolding, presenting the happy times of the celebrities in the Wei and Jin Dynasties one by one. It is full of laughter and joy, and the atmosphere is relaxed and pleasant, as if it can allow us to travel through time and space and experience the elegance and joy of that era. In the gatherings of celebrities, they either recite poems, play the piano and chess, or talk about profound principles. The collision and exchange of ideas between each other often bring unexpected surprises and happiness. For example, when Xie An met with his friends, everyone answered fluently and made witty remarks. Xie An made everyone

laugh with humorous words. The joy caused by mutual appreciation of wisdom and talent is so pure and sincere. Another example is Wang Ziyou's visit to Dai on a snowy night. He came with excitement and returned with excitement. Although he did not see Dai Kui, the excitement and joy along the way have become a good story for thousands of years, showing the ultimate pursuit of the interest of life by celebrities. The joy in these stories is not just personal happiness, but also a love of life and a yearning for beautiful things. They admired each other's talents, gathered because of common interests, and laughed because of unexpected surprises. These moments are like pearls that connect the joyful chapters of that era. When reading "Joy First", we seem to hear their laughter, see their spirits flying with joy, and feel the joy and vitality that spans thousands of years. It makes us understand that even in turbulent times, people can still find the joy of life and face everything with a positive attitude. The power of this joy also inspires us to discover beauty and pursue happiness in our own lives.

第四 惧怕

《惧怕第四》部分描绘了魏晋名士在动荡岁月中的惶恐与不安。在政治斗争激烈的时代，许多名士因触犯权贵或卷入政治漩涡而心生畏惧。例如，孔融因言辞得罪曹操，最终被杀，他在面对死亡威胁时的恐惧与无奈，让我们看到即使是才华横溢的名士，在强大的政治压力面前也会感到害怕。与此同时，陶渊明在面对官场的黑暗与腐败时，选择了归隐田园，他以一种超脱的姿态面对恐惧，用诗歌表达自己对自由的向往和对黑暗的反抗，其《归园田居》系列诗作，充满了对官场的厌恶和对田园生活的热爱，展现了在恐惧中保持的坚定与勇气。

战乱的爆发也给名士们带来了巨大的恐惧。在战乱中，他们失去了家园，失去了亲人，那种对未知未来的恐惧与迷茫，让人感到心酸。例如，庾信在侯景之乱中被俘，他以诗歌记录自己在战乱中的所见所闻，表达了对战争的恐惧与对和平的渴望。他的《哀江南赋》中，字里行间都充满了对故国的思念与对战争的悲愤，那种恐惧与痛苦，让我们感受到了那个时代人们的无奈与悲哀。

《惧怕第四》部分让我们看到了那个时代压抑的氛围与紧张的社会环境，也让我们看到了名士们在恐惧面前的不同反应。有的选择勇敢面对，有的选择逃避，这些不同的选择反映了他们各自的性格与价值观。通过这些故事，我们能更深刻地理解人性的复杂性，也能在阅读中反思自己在面对恐惧时的态度与选择，学会在恐惧中保持冷静与理智，勇敢地面对生活中的各种挑战。

[壹]

ONE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

文帝尝令东阿王七步中作诗，不成者行大法。应声便为诗曰：「煮豆持作羹，漉菽以为汁。其在釜下然，豆在

"Translation"

Emperor Wen of Wei, Cao Pi, once ordered King Cao Zhi of Dong'e to write a poem within seven steps. If he failed to do so, he would be sentenced to death. Cao Zhi responded with a poem: "Cooking beans to make soup, filtering beans to make juice. The dustpan is burning under the pot, and the beans are crying in the pot; we are from the same root, why are we so eager to hurt each other!" Emperor Wen of Wei felt ashamed after hearing this.

「译文」

魏文帝曹丕曾经命令东阿王曹植在七步之内作成一首诗，作不出的话，就要动用死刑。曹植应声便作成一诗：「煮豆持作羹，漉菽以为汁。箕在釜下燃，豆在釜中泣；本自同根生，相煎何太急！」魏文帝听了深感惭愧。

釜中泣；
本自本自同根生，
相煎何太急！
帝深有惭色。

「注释」

文帝：魏文帝曹丕，是曹操的儿子，逼迫汉献帝让位，自立为帝。东阿王：曹植，字子建，曹丕的同母弟，天资聪敏。是当时杰出的诗人，曹操几乎要立他为太子。曹丕登帝位后，他很受压迫。一再贬爵徙封，后封为东阿王。大法：大刑，重刑，这里指死刑。

“煮豆”句：大意是，煮熟豆子做成豆羹，滤去豆渣做成豆汁。羹，有浓汁的食品。漉(lù)，过滤

，菽(shū)，豆类的总称。

“其(qí)在”句：大意是，豆秸在锅下烧。豆子在锅中哭。然，通“燃”，烧。

“本自”句：大意是，我们(豆子和豆秸)本来是同根所生，你煎熬我怎么这样急迫！按：曹植借豆子的哭诉，讽喻胞兄曹丕对自己的无理迫害。

[貳]

TWO

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

南阳宗世林，魏武同时，而甚薄其为人，不与之交。及魏武作司空，总朝政，从容问宗曰：「可以交未？」答曰：「松柏之志犹存。」

世林既以忤旨见疏，位不配德。文帝兄弟每造其门，皆独拜床下。其见礼如此。

「注释」

宗世林：宗承，字世林，以德行为世所重。曹操年轻时，想和他结交，遭到拒绝。

司空：官名，是三公之一。曹操在汉献帝建安元年(公元196年)为司空，总揽朝政。

见疏：被疏远。曹操后来只是在礼节上厚待宗世林，但是压低他的官职。

文帝兄弟：指曹操的

曹丕、曹植等。曹丕为魏文帝。造：前往；到。床下：坐床前。

南阳郡人宗世林，是和魏武帝曹操同时代的人，他很瞧不起曹操的为人，不肯和曹操结交。曹操到做了司空，总揽朝廷大权的时候，曾经安闲地问宗世林：“现在可不可以结交呢？”宗世林回答说：“我的松柏一样的意志还没有变。”宗世林因为不合曹操心意被疏远以后，“官职很低，和他的德行不相配。但是曹丕兄弟每次登门拜访，都是以晚辈的身分，特别在他的坐床前行拜见礼。他就是这样地受到尊敬。”

"Translation"

Zong Shilin, a native of Nanyang County, was a contemporary of Cao Cao, the Emperor Wu of Wei. He looked down on Cao Cao and refused to make friends with him. When Cao Cao became the Minister of Works and took charge of the imperial power, he once asked Zong Shilin casually, "Can we make friends now?" Zong Shilin replied, "My pine-like will has not changed." After Zong Shilin was alienated because he did not meet Cao Cao's wishes, "his official position was very low and did not match his virtue. However, every time Cao Pi and his brothers visited him, they would pay their respects to him as juniors, especially before his enthronement. He was respected in this way.

[叁]

THREE

「注释」

夏侯玄：字太初，魏齐王曹芳时任太常，为九卿之一，主管礼仪祭祀之事。当时司马师以大将军辅政，后中书令李丰因司马师专权，密谋以夏侯玄代替他，事泄，李丰被杀，夏侯玄被捕交廷尉审理，随后被杀，桎梏(zhìgù)：脚镣和手铐；拘捕。

廷尉：官名，九卿之一，掌管诉讼刑狱之事。钟会：是钟毓的弟弟。钟会因夏侯玄为名士，曾经想结交他，被夏侯玄拒绝了。

当钟毓审理夏侯玄案件时，钟会在座。参看《言语》第11则注①。

狎(xiá)：亲近而不庄重。

刑餘之人：受过刑的人。闻命：听从命令。这里说未敢闻命，意即不愿与之交往。

东市：行刑的地方；法场。汉代在长安东面的市场行刑，故后代通称法场为东市。

市，
颜色不异。

"Translation"

Xiahou Xuan was arrested. At that time, Zhong Yu was the Minister of Justice. His brother Zhong Hui, who had not been on good terms with Xiahou Xuan before, took the opportunity to show his affection to Xiahou Xuan. Xiahou Xuan said, "Although I am a criminal, I dare not obey your order." He never uttered a word during the torture, and when he was taken to the execution ground, he remained calm.

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT
夏侯玄既被桎梏，
时钟毓为廷尉，钟
会先不与玄相知，
因便狎之。玄曰：
「虽复刑餘之人，
未敢闻命。」考掠
初无一言，临刑东

「译文」
夏侯玄被逮捕了，当时
钟毓任廷尉，他弟弟钟
会先前和夏侯玄不相交
好，这时趁机对夏侯玄
表示狎昵。夏侯玄说：
「我虽然是罪人，也还
不敢遵命。」经受刑讯
拷打，始终不出一声，
临到解赴法场行刑，也
依然面不改色。

[肆]

FOUR

「原文」

ORIGINAL TEXT

山公大儿著短帽，
车中倚。武帝欲见
之，山公不敢辞，
问儿，儿不肯行。
时论乃云胜山公。

「注释」

短帽(qià): 一种轻便小帽。戴帽见客，是一种不讲究礼节的做法。
“时论”句：山公大儿戴的是便帽，所以不肯去见皇帝，而山涛却不敢替他辞谢。时论便以为胜山涛。

「译文」

山涛的大儿子戴
着一顶便帽，靠
在车上。晋武帝
想召见他，山涛
不敢替他推辞，
就出来问儿子的
意见，他儿子不
肯去。当时的舆
论就说这个儿子
胜过山涛。

"Translation"

Shan Tao's eldest son was wearing a cap and leaning against the carriage. Emperor Wu of Jin wanted to summon him, but Shan Tao did not dare to refuse on his behalf, so he came out to ask his son's opinion, but his son refused to go. Public opinion at the time said that this son was better than Shan Tao.

[伍]

FIVE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

齐王冏为大司马，辅政，嵇绍为侍中，诣冏咨事。冏设宰会，召葛旛、董艾等共论时宜。旛等白冏：「嵇侍中善于丝竹，公可令操之。」遂送乐器，绍推却不受。冏曰：「今日共为欢，卿何却

任右将军。时宜：当时的需要，这里指时政。

备常伯：备用为常伯。这是谦辞，表示自己不称职。常伯是官名，上古曾设此官，后来也用来称天子左右的近臣，如侍中、散骑常侍就是常伯。操丝比竹：指吹弹演奏。乐官：掌管音乐的官吏。法服：法定的服装。先王按尊卑等级制定五服。

「注释」

齐王冏(jiǒng)：司马冏，字景治，封为齐王。晋惠帝永康二年(公元301年)赵王司马伦自称皇帝，以惠帝为太上皇。齐王司马冏起兵时代他，迎惠帝复位，后任大司马，并专擅国政，次年为长沙王司马乂所杀。

宰会：招待僚属的宴会。葛旛(yú)：在齐王手下任从事中郎。

董艾：原为县令，齐王起兵时兼

邪？」绍曰：「公协辅皇室，令作事可法。绍虽官卑，职备常伯，操丝比竹，盖乐官之事，不可以先王法服为伶人之业。今逼高命，不敢苟辞，当释冠冕，袭私服，此绍之心也。」旛等不自得而退。

齐王司马冏任大司马，辅理国政，嵇绍当时任侍中，到司马冏那里请示。司马冏安排了一个僚属的宴会，召来葛旛、董艾等人一起讨论当前政务。葛旛等人告诉司马冏说：嵇侍中擅长乐器，您可以叫他演奏一下。于是便送上乐器，嵇绍拒绝接受。司马冏说：今天大家一起饮酒作乐，你为什么拒绝呢？嵇绍说：公辅助皇室，应该使大家做事能够有个榜样。我官职虽然卑下，也毕竟忝居常伯之位，吹弹演奏，本是乐官的事情，不能穿着官服来做乐工的事。我现在迫于尊命，不敢随便推辞，可是应该脱下官服，穿上便服。这是我的愿望。葛旛等人自觉没趣，就退了出去。

"Translation"

Sima Jiong, the King of Qi, was the Grand Marshal and assisted in the administration of state affairs. Ji Shao was the Minister of State Affairs at the time and went to Sima Jiong for instructions. Sima Jiong arranged a banquet for his subordinates and summoned Ge Yi, Dong Ai and others to discuss current government affairs. Ge Yi and others told Sima Jiong, "Shizhong Ji is good at playing musical instruments. You can ask him to play." So they presented the musical instruments, but Ji Shao refused to accept them. Sima Jiong said, "Today we are all drinking and having fun together. Why do you refuse?" Ji Shao said, "Your Excellency is assisting the royal family and should set an example for everyone to do things. Although my official position is humble, I am honored to be the Lord of State. Playing musical instruments is the job of a musician. I cannot do the job of a musician in official uniform. I am now under the command of the emperor and dare not refuse casually, but I should take off my official uniform and put on casual clothes. This is my wish." Ge Yi and others felt bored and left.

[陆] SIX

译文

羊忱的性格非常坚贞刚烈。赵王司马伦自任相国的时候，羊忱任太傅府长史，司马伦便任命

「原文」

ORIGINAL TEXT

羊忱性甚贞烈。赵王伦为相国，忱为太傅长史，乃版以参相国军事。使者卒至，忱深惧豫祸，不暇被马，于是

他为参相国军事。传达任命的使者突然来到，羊忱非常害怕牵连受祸，匆忙间来不及备马，于是骑着光身的马逃避。使者去追他，羊忱擅长射箭，不断向使者左右开弓。使者不敢再追，这才得以逃脱。

「注释」

羊忱(chén): 字长和，历任太傅长史、扬州刺史，迁侍中。

赵王伦: 赵王司马伦于晋惠帝永元元年(公元300年)杀皇后贾氏，并杀司空张华等，自为相国。羊忱因此不愿在他手下做官，怕得祸。

版: 这里指版授，以版授与职位。

参相国军事: 在相府中任事者多称此名。

卒(cù): 通“猝”，突然。豫: 通“与”，涉及。被马: 给马备好马鞍。帖骑: 骑不备鞍的马。

帖骑而避。使者追之，忱善射，矢左右发，使者不敢进，遂得免。

"Translation"

Yang Chen was a man of strong character. When Sima Lun, the King of Zhao, was appointed Prime Minister, Yang Chen was the Chief Clerk of the Imperial Tutor's Office. Sima Lun appointed him as the Prime Minister's Military Advisor. The messenger who announced the appointment suddenly arrived. Yang Chen was very afraid of being implicated and was too busy to prepare his horse, so he fled on his bare horse. The messenger chased him, but Yang Chen was good at archery and kept shooting at the messenger left and right. The messenger dared not chase him anymore, so he was able to escape.

"Translation"

Wang Han was the governor of Lujiang County and was guilty of corruption. Wang Dun protected his brother and once praised him in front of everyone, saying, "My brother must have done a great job in the county. Famous people in Lujiang all praise him." He Chong, who was serving as a clerk under Wang Dun at the time, was also present. He said seriously, "I am from Lujiang, and what I heard is different from what you said." Wang Dun was speechless. Everyone else was worried about He Chong, but He Chong was very calm and composed.

充即庐江人，
所闻异于此。
敦默然。旁人为
之反侧，充晏然，
神意自若。

「注释」

王含：子处弘，是王敦的哥哥。

狼籍：行为不法。

反侧：惶恐不安。晏然：形容心情平静，没有顾虑；安闲。

，所听到的和你说的不一样。王敦哑口无言。旁人都替何充捏一把汗，何充却十分坦然，神态自若。

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT
王含作庐江郡，贪
浊狼籍。王敦护其
兄，故于众坐称
家兄在郡定佳，庐
江人士咸称之。
时何充为敦主簿，
在坐，正色曰：

「译文」
王含任庐江郡太守，贪
赃在法。王敦袒护他哥
哥，一次特意在大家面
前赞扬说：我哥哥在
郡内一定政绩很好，庐
江知名人士都称颂他。
当时何充在王敦手下
任主簿，也在座，严肃
地说：我就是庐江人

[捌]

EIGHT

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

苏峻既至石头，百僚奔散，唯侍中钟雅独在帝侧。或谓钟曰：「见可而进，知难而退，古之道也。君性亮直，必不容于寇仇。何不用随时之宜，而坐待其弊邪？」钟曰：「国乱不能匡，君

危不能济，而各逊遁以求免，吾惧董狐将执简而进矣！」

「注释」

①“苏峻”句：苏峻起兵反，攻入建康后，闻陶侃等已起兵讨伐，便退守石头城，并逼皇帝迁到石头。参看本篇25则注①。

②“见可”句“见可而进，知难而退”两句引自《左传·宣公十二年》。

③用随时之宜：因时制宜；顺着不同时机，采取合适的措施。弊：通“毙”，死。

④董狐：春秋时晋国的史官，以记事不加隐讳、秉笔直书著名。

据《左传·宣公二年》载，晋灵公想杀大夫赵盾，赵盾出亡，后来赵穿杀了晋灵公，赵盾才回来。太史董狐认为赵盾亡不越境，返不讨贼，就记载说：“赵盾弑其君”，并拿到朝廷上给人看。此句意谓担心史官记其事于史籍而遗臭万年。

苏峻率叛军到了石头城后，朝廷百官逃散，只有侍中钟雅独自留在晋成帝身边。有人对钟雅说：看到情况允许就前进，知道困难就后退，这是古时候的常理。您本性忠诚正直，一定不会被仇敌宽容。为什么不采取权宜之计，却要坐着等死呢？钟雅说：国家有战乱而不能拯救，君主有危难而不能救助，却各自逃避以求免祸，我怕董狐就要拿着竹简上朝来啦！

孔车骑与中丞共行，在御道逢匡术，宾从甚盛，因往与车骑共语^①。中丞初不视，直云：鹰化为鸠，众鸟犹恶其眼。术大怒，便欲刃之。车骑下车抱术曰：族弟发狂，卿为我有之！始得全首领。

"Translation"

After Su Jun led the rebels to Shitoucheng, all the officials of the court fled, and only the attendant Zhong Ya stayed alone with Emperor Cheng of Jin. Someone said to Zhong Ya: "It is common sense in ancient times to move forward when the situation allows and retreat when it is difficult. You are loyal and upright by nature, and you will definitely not be tolerated by your enemies. Why don't you take expedient measures instead of sitting and waiting to die?" Zhong Ya said: "The country is in war and cannot be saved, and the monarch is in danger and cannot be rescued, but each of them escapes to avoid disaster. I am afraid that Dong Hu will come to the court with bamboo slips!"

[玖] NIGHT

译文

车骑将军孔愉和御史中丞孔群一起外出，在御道遇见匡术，后面跟随的宾客侍从很多，匡术

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT
孔车骑与中丞共行，在御道逢匡术，宾从甚盛，因往与车骑共语。中丞初不视，直云：「鹰化为鸠，众鸟犹恶其眼。」术大怒，

"Translation"

General Kong Yu and the Imperial Censor Kong Qun went out together and met Kuang Shu on the imperial road. There were many guests and attendants following behind them. Kuang Shu went to talk to Kong Yu. But Kong Qun did not look at him, but just said: "Even if the eagle becomes a city bird, all birds still hate its eyes." Kuang Shu was furious and wanted to kill Kong Qun. Kong Yu quickly got off the car and hugged Kuang Shu and said: "My cousin has gone crazy, please spare him for my sake!" Kong Qun was able to save his head.

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便去和孔愉说话。孔群却不看他，只说：「就算鹰变成了市鸟，所有的鸟还是讨厌它的眼睛。」匡术听了大怒，想杀孔群。孔愉赶紧下车抱住匡术，说：「堂弟疯了，看在我的面上饶了他吧！」孔群这才保住脑袋。

便欲刃之。车骑下车抱术曰：「族弟发狂，卿为我有之！」始得全首领。若。

「注释」

孔车骑：孔愉，字敬康，累迁尚书左仆射，赠车骑将军。中丞：官名，这里指孔群。孔群，字敬林，是孔愉的堂弟，官至御史中丞，是御史台的长官，掌管律令、督察等。御道：皇帝通行的道路。按：这一则和前面第36则所讲的大概是同一事而传闻异辞，一记成在苏峻失败之前，一记成在其后。

[拾] TEN

[原文] ORIGINAL TEXT

夏侯太初尝倚柱作书，时大雨，霹雳破所倚柱，衣服焦然，神色无变，书亦如故。宾客左右皆跌荡不得往。

[注释]

● 霹雳(pī lì): 响声很大的雷。

● 焦然: 形容烧焦了。

[译文]

夏侯太初有一次靠着柱子写字，当时下着大雨，雷电击坏了他靠着柱子，衣服烧焦了，他神色不变，照样写字。宾客和随从都跌跌撞撞，站立不稳。

"Translation"

Once, Xiahou Taichu was leaning against a pillar to write. It was raining heavily at the time. Lightning struck the pillar and burned his clothes. But he remained calm and continued to write. The guests and followers all stumbled and could not stand steadily. his head.

第五 爱情

alone after her husband was killed. Facing the decline of her family, she expressed her sorrow and helplessness through poetry.

In terms of friendship, Wang Ziyou visited Dai on a snowy night. Although they did not meet, he showed his cherishment of friendship. The deep friendship between Ji Kang and Lu An. Ji Kang was imprisoned because of Lu An's involvement, and he showed his persistence and resistance to friendship in prison.

In terms of love for the country, Zu Ti rose to his feet upon hearing the cock-crow and was determined to march north, showing his patriotic feelings. Yu Xin was captured during the Hou Jing Rebellion and recorded his longing for his homeland and his grief over the war in poetry, expressing his love for the country.

This part shows the profound understanding and sincere pursuit of love, family affection, friendship and love for the country in the Wei and Jin Dynasties through a variety of emotional stories, allowing us to feel the warmth and strength in the hearts of people of that era.

Love Fifth

The "Fifth Love" section shows the rich emotional world in "A New Account of Tales of the World", covering love, family affection, friendship and love for the country.

In terms of love, such as the story of Ruan Ji and Su Shi, Ruan Ji expressed his sorrow and longing at Su Shi's funeral regardless of worldly eyes, showing the persistence and courage of love. Another example is Wang Xianzhi and Tao Ye, who expressed deep affection through poetry and singing, becoming a good story for all ages.

In terms of family affection, Wang Rong was heartbroken when his mother died, and mourned in a unique way to express his deep longing for his mother. Xie Daoyun raised her

了对友情的珍视。嵇康与吕安的深厚友情，嵇康因吕安牵连入狱，狱中表现出对友情的坚守与反抗。在家国大爱方面，祖逖闻鸡起舞，立志北伐，展现了爱国情怀。庾信在侯景之乱中被俘，以诗歌记录对故国的思念与对战争的悲愤，表达了家国大爱。这一部分通过多种情感故事，展现了魏晋时期人们对爱情、亲情、友情和家国大爱的深刻理解和真挚追求，让我们感受到那个时代人们内心的温暖与力量。

爱情第五部分展现了《世说新语》中丰富的情感世界，涵盖爱情、亲情、友情和家国大爱。在爱情方面，如阮籍与苏氏的故事，阮籍在苏氏葬礼上不顾世俗眼光，表达哀伤与思念，展现了爱情的执着与勇敢。又如王献之与桃叶，以诗词和歌声表达深情，成为千古佳话。在亲情方面，王戎母亲去世时悲痛欲绝，以独特方式守丧，表达了对母亲的深切思念。谢道韞在丈夫遇害后独自抚养子女，面对家族衰落，通过诗词抒发哀伤与无奈。在友情方面，王子猷雪夜访戴，虽未见面，但展现

[壹]

ONE

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

嵇康被诛后，山公举
康于绍为秘书丞。绍
咨公出处，公曰：「
为君思之久矣。大地
四时，犹有消息，而
况人乎！」

「译文」

嵇康被杀以后，山涛
推荐嵇康的儿子嵇绍
做秘书丞。嵇绍去和
山涛商量出任不出任
，山涛说：「我替您
考虑很久了。天地间
一年四季，也还有交
替变化的时候，何况
是人呢！」

「注释」

● 秘书丞：秘书省的属官，掌管图书典籍。

● 出处(chū)：出仕和退隐。嵇康是被晋文帝司马昭杀害的，而山涛却把他的儿子嵇绍推荐到晋武帝朝为官，嵇绍必然有所考虑。

● 消息：消长，减少和增长。按：山涛以为，四季也有变化，人的进退出处也应按不同情况而定。

"Translation"

After Ji Kang was killed, Shan Tao recommended Ji Kang's son Ji Shao as the secretary. Ji Shao went to discuss with Shan Tao whether to take the position or not. Shan Tao said: "I have been thinking about you for a long time. The four seasons in the world also have their own time to change, let alone people!"

[貳]

TWO

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

刘尹云：「清风朗月，辄思玄度。」

「注释」

“清风”句：许玄度到京都时，住在刘真长处（参第69则）。许玄度走后，刘真长曾到他住所怀念一番，说了这句话。

"Translation"

Liu Zhenchang, the governor of Danyang, said: "Whenever the wind is clear and the moon is bright, I can't help but miss Xuandu."

「译文」

丹阳尹刘真长说：「每逢风清月明。就不免思念玄度。」

[叁]

THREE

[原文] ORIGINAL TEXT

王祥事后母朱夫人甚谨。家有一
李树，结子殊好，母恒使守之。
时风雨忽至，祥抱树而泣。祥尝
在别床眠，母自往暗斫之；值祥
私起，空所得被。既还，知母憾
之不已，因跪前请死。母于是感
悟，爱之如己子。

「注释」

王祥：字休征，魏晋时人，是个孝子。因为侍奉后母，年纪很大才进入仕途，官至太常、太保。

好：美好；优良。守：守护。指防止风雨鸟雀糟蹋。

时：有时。

暗斫(zhuó)：偷偷地砍杀。私：小便。

译文

王祥侍奉后母朱夫人非常小心。他家有一棵李树，结的李子特别好，后母一直派他看着。有时风雨忽然来临，王祥就抱着树哭泣。有一次，王祥在另一张床上睡觉，后母亲自去暗杀他；正好碰上王祥起夜出去了，只砍着空被子。王祥回来后，知道后母为这事遗憾不止，便跪在后母面前请求处死自己。后母因此受到感动而醒悟过来，从此就当亲生儿子那样爱他。

"Translation"

Wang Xiang served his stepmother, Madam Zhu, very carefully. There was a plum tree in his house that produced particularly good plums, and his stepmother always assigned him to look after it. Sometimes when a storm suddenly came, Wang Xiang would hug the tree and cry. Once, Wang Xiang was sleeping in another bed, and his stepmother went to assassinate him; it happened that Wang Xiang got up at night and went out, only cutting the empty quilt. When Wang Xiang came back, he knew that his stepmother was very sorry about this, so he knelt in front of her and asked her to execute him. His stepmother was moved and woke up, and from then on loved him as her own son.

[肆] FOUR

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

梁王、赵王，国之近属，贵重当时。裴令公岁请二国租钱数百万，以恤中表之贫者。或讥之曰：「何以乞物行惠？」裴曰：「损有徐，补不足，天之道也。」

「译文」

梁王和赵王是皇帝的近亲，贵极一时。中书令裴楷请求他们两个封国每年拨出赋税钱几百万来周济皇亲国戚中那些贫穷的人。有人指责他说：「为什么向人讨钱来做好事？」裴楷说：「破费有馀的来补助欠缺的，这是天理。」

"Translation"

The King of Liang and the King of Zhao were close relatives of the emperor and were extremely powerful at the time. The Minister of the Central Secretariat Pei Kai requested that the two states allocate several million yuan in tax money every year to help the poor among the emperor's relatives. Someone criticized him and said, "Why do you ask for money to do good deeds?" Pei Kai said, "It is the law of nature that those who have more money should help those who are in need."

「注释」

梁王、赵王：梁王，司马彤(róng)，司马懿的儿子。晋武帝(司马懿的孙子)即位后，封梁王，后任征西大将军，官至太宰。赵王，司马伦，司马懿的儿子。晋武帝时封赵王，晋惠帝时起兵反，自为相国，又称皇帝，后败死。

裴令公：裴楷，字叔则，官至中书令，尊称为裴令公。二国：指梁王、赵王两人的封国。国是指侯王的封地。恤：周济，中表：

指中表亲，跟父亲的姐妹的子女和母亲的兄弟姐妹的子女之间的亲戚关系。

或：有人。

天之道：自然法则；天理。

[伍]

FIVE

「原文」

ORIGINAL TEXT

王安期为东海郡，
小吏盗池中鱼，纲
纪推之。王曰：「
文王之囿，与众共
之。池鱼复何足借
！」

「译文」

王安期任东海郡内史
时，有个小吏偷了池
塘中的鱼，主簿要追
查这件事。王安期说
：「周文王的猎场，
是和百姓共同使用的
。池塘中的几条鱼又
有什么值得吝惜的呢
！」

「注释」

王安期：王承，字安期，累迁东海内史(在王国里，内史掌管大守职务)。纲纪：主簿(主管府中事务的官)。

文王：周文王。囿(yòu)：养禽兽的园子。共：共同使用。《孟子·梁惠王下》载，周文王有个方圆七十里的园囿，人们可以到那里去打柴、打猎。

"Translation"

When Wang Anqi was the Internal History of Donghai County, a petty official stole fish from a pond. The chief clerk wanted to investigate the matter. Wang Anqi said, "King Wen of Zhou's hunting ground was used by the people together. What's so special about a few fish in the pond?"

[陆] SIX

「原文」

ORIGINAL TEXT

卫玠年五岁，
可爱。祖太保曰：
「此儿有异，
顾吾老，不见
其大耳！」

"Translation"

When Wei Jie was five years old, he was very lovable.
His grandfather said, "This child is extraordinary, but I
am too old to see his future achievements!"

「注释」

神衿：胸襟。

祖太保：指卫玠的祖父
卫玠，晋武帝时官至太保。

「译文」

卫玠五岁时，襟怀可
爱。祖父卫玠说：
「这孩子与众不同，只
是我老了，看不到他
将来的成就了！」

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

羊长和父繇与太傅祐同堂
相善，仕至车骑掾，蚤卒。
长和兄弟五人，幼孤。
祐来哭，见长和哀容举止
，宛若成人，乃叹曰：
从兄不亡矣！”

「注释」

同堂：同一祖父。

宛：仿佛。

“Translation”

Yang Changhe's father Yang Yao and Taifu Yang Hu were cousins and were very good friends. Yang Yao was an official in the General of Chariots and Cavalry's Mansion and died early. Changhe had five brothers and became orphans at a very young age. Yang Hu came to mourn and saw Changhe's grief-stricken expression and behavior, like an adult, so he sighed: "My cousin is not dead, there is someone to succeed him!"

「译文」

羊长和的父亲羊繇和太傅羊祐是堂兄弟，很友爱，羊繇做官做到车骑将军府的属官，死得早。长和兄弟五人，年纪很小就成了孤儿。羊祐来哭丧，看见长和那种悲痛的神情举止，像个成年人，便叹道：“堂兄没有死，后继有人了！”

[捌]

EIGHT

「原文」

ORIGINAL TEXT

桓公少与殷侯齐名，常有竞心。桓问殷：「卿何如我？」殷云：「我与我周旋久，宁作我。」

译文

桓温年轻时和殷浩同样有名望，所以常常有一种竞争心。桓温问殷浩：「你和我相比，谁强些？」殷浩回答说：「我和自己长期打交道，宁愿作我。」

「注释」

殷侯：指殷浩。侯是敬称，等于“君”。

“我与”句：《晋书·殷浩传》作“我与君周旋久，宁作我也。”殷浩并不看重桓温，既不甘退让，又不愿和他竞争，所以这样说。

"Translation"

When Huan Wen was young, he and Yin Hao were equally famous, so they often had a competitive spirit. Huan Wen asked Yin Hao: "Who is better, you or me?" Yin Hao replied: "I have been dealing with myself for a long time, and I would rather be myself."



[玖]

NIGHT

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

汉武帝乳母尝于外犯事，帝欲
申宪，乳母求救东方朔朔曰：「
此非唇舌所争，尔必望济者，将
去时，但当屡顾帝，慎勿言。此
或可万一冀耳。」乳母既至，朔
亦侍侧，因谓曰：「汝痴耳！帝
岂复忆汝乳哺时恩邪！」帝虽才

雄心忍，亦深有情恋，乃凄
然愍之，即敕免罪。

「注释」

● “汉武帝”句：汉武帝奶妈的子孙在京都长安横行霸道，官司奏请把奶妈流放到边远地区，武帝批准了。申宪，申明法令，指执行法令。东方朔，汉武帝时任侍中。

● 心忍：心狠。凄然：形容悲伤。愍：怜悯。

汉武帝的奶妈曾经在外面犯了罪，武帝将要按法令治罪，奶妈去向东方朔求救。东方朔说：“这不是靠唇舌能争得来的事，你一定要把事办成的话，临走时，只可连连回头望着皇帝，千万不要说话。这样也许能有万一的希望呢。”奶妈进来辞行时，东方朔也陪侍在皇帝身边，奶妈照东方朔所说频频回顾武帝，东方朔就对她说：“你是犯傻呀！皇上难道还会想起你喂奶时的恩情吗！”武帝虽然才智杰出，心肠刚硬，也不免引起深切的依恋之情，就悲伤地怜悯起奶妈来了，立刻下令免她的罪。

"Translation"

Emperor Wu of Han's wet nurse once committed a crime outside. Emperor Wu was about to punish her according to the law. The wet nurse went to Dongfang Shuo for help. Dongfang Shuo said, "This is not something that can be won by words. If you want to get things done, when you leave, you can only look back at the emperor repeatedly and never say anything. This may give you a chance of success." When the wet nurse came in to say goodbye, Dongfang Shuo also accompanied the emperor. The wet nurse kept looking back at Emperor Wu as Dongfang Shuo said. Dongfang Shuo said to her, "You are being silly! Can the emperor still remember your kindness when you were feeding him?" Although Emperor Wu was outstanding in intelligence and hard-hearted, he could not help but feel deeply attached to her. He felt sad and pitied the wet nurse and immediately ordered her to be pardoned.

[拾] TEN

「原文」 ORIGINAL TEXT

探病时，殷覬说了这样的话。按：
《晋书》本传载，覬对仲堪说：
“我病不过身死，但汝病在灭门，
幸熟为虑，勿以我为念也。”

殷覬病困，看人政见半面。殷
荆州兴晋阳之甲，往与覬别，
涕零，属以消息。所患。覬答
曰：我病自当差，正
忧汝患耳！

译文


兵内伐，共兴晋阳之举，后晋室
杀了王国宝，才作罢。第二年，
王恭、殷仲堪又以讨伐谯王司马
尚之等为名起兵反，几个月后才
罢兵。这就是所谓晋阳之甲。
消息：将息；休养。所患：病。
“我病”句：殷仲堪想起兵时，
请堂兄殷覬同时起兵。殷覬不但
不肯答应。且认为殷仲堪是想排
斥异己，培植亲信，非常反对起
兵解决朝廷是非。所以殷仲堪去

「注释」
殷覬(jì)：《晋书》本传作殷(yī)，
任南蛮校尉。政：通“正”，只。
兴晋阳之甲：指兴兵。晋阳之甲
，指晋阳这个地方的甲兵。按：
《公羊传·定公十三年》载，春
秋时晋国大夫赵鞅用自己封邑晋
阳的甲兵来驱逐国君身边的坏人
荀寅和士吉射。而晋安帝时(公元
397 年)，兖州刺史王恭等想和


殷覬病重，看人只能看
见半面。荆州刺史殷仲
堪当时正要起兵内伐，
去和殷覬告别，看见他
病成那样，就哭了，嘱
咐他好好养病。殷覬回
答说：我的病自会好
的，我只担心你的病呀
！

"Translation"

Yin Ji was seriously ill and could only see half of his
face. Yin Zhongkan, the governor of Jingzhou, was about
to lead an army to attack the inner court. He went to
say goodbye to Yin Ji and cried when he saw how ill he
was. He told him to take good care of himself. Yin Ji
replied, "I will get better soon. I am only worried about
yours!"



"The light of sunset cannot shine far,
but I hope the
light of morning sun can shine with us!



桑榆之光，理无远照，
但愿朝
阳之晖，与时并明耳！

