图书基本信息

书名:《京华烟云》

13位ISBN编号:9787560081342

10位ISBN编号:7560081347

出版时间:2009-3

出版社:外语教学与研究出版社

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页数:951

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前言

One morning in 1905, or the 31th year of the reign of Emperor Guangxu of Qing Dynasty, two brothers set out by boat from their hometown Boa-ah, amountain hamlet in Fujian Province on the southern coast of China, for the port city of Xiamen, some sixty miles away. The boys were full of excitementand chatter, especially the younger one. Yutang was ten years old, and today, hewas taking leave of his hometown and going with his brother to study in Xiamen. They were sons of Pastor Lin Zhicheng, who was born in the poor village ofWulisha. Pastor Lin was sending his sons to free missionary schools in Xiamen. The Pastor was not a follower of convention, so the boys did not wearqueues. Yutang was a little guy, deeply tanned, with a prominent forehead, apair of sparkling eyes, and a narrow chin. Six miles later, when the skiff cameto Xiaoxi , the boys changed to a five-sail junk , and sailed toward Zhangzhouon West River. There were paddy fields and farmhouses on either side of the river, and tall mountains stood behind them, clad in grey-purplishhues. Yutang thought it inexpressibly beautiful. After a days journey, the junkwas tied up against the bank under some bamboo trees. Yutang was told to liedown, cover himself with a blanket and go to sleep. But sleep was the last thing on the boys mind. The boatman sitting at the junks stern was sucking at his pipe, and between gulps of bitter tea, tellingstories about the Empress Dowager Cixi, who ruled the court today, havingput the Emperor Guangxu under house arrest for supporting the reformersat the palace. Another junk was tied up on the opposite bank, brightly lit bylanterns. A soft breeze wafted sounds of merrymaking and music from a luteacross the water. Oh, what a beautiful scene!

内容概要

《林语堂英文作品集:京华烟云》讲述了北平曾、姚、牛三大家族从1901年义和团运动到抗日战争30多年间的悲欢离合和恩怨情仇,并在其中安插了袁世凯篡国、张勋复辟、直奉大战、军阀割据、五四运动、三一八惨案、"语丝派"与"现代评论派"笔战、青年"左倾"、二战爆发,全景式展现了现代中国社会风云变幻的历史风貌。《林语堂英文作品集:京华烟云》自1939年底在美国出版后的短短半年内即行销5万多册,美国《时代》周刊称其"极有可能成为关于现代中国社会现实的经典作品"。

从诗到诗——中国古诗词英译 从诗到诗(中国古诗词英译) 古文观止 古文观止精选(汉英对照) 人文胜迹——初中以上英文水平读者 莎翁故居 国王谷:人文胜迹 雅典卫城:人文胜迹 庞贝城与赫库兰尼姆城:人文胜迹 哈德良长城 林语堂英文作品集 印度的智慧(林语堂英文作品集)(月亮石) 武则天传 京华烟云(英文版) 京华烟云 吾国与吾民 吾国与吾民(英文版) 老子的智慧 牛活的艺术 生活的艺术(林语堂英文作品集)(月亮石) 风声鹤唳(林语堂英文作品集)(月亮石) 京华烟云 吾国与吾民 生活的艺术

作者简介

林语堂,1895年10月10日生于福建漳州,乳名和乐,名玉堂,后改语堂。22岁获上海圣约翰大学学士学位,27岁获美国哈佛大学比较文学硕士学位,29岁获德国莱比锡大学语言学博士学位,同年回国,先后执教于北京大学。北京师范大学,厦门大学和上海东吴大学,1936年后居住美国,此后主要用英文写作,1966年定居台湾,1967年受聘为香港中文大学研究教授。1975年荣任国际笔会副会长。1976年3月26日病逝于香港。葬于台北阳明山故居。林语堂用英文创作和翻译的一系列经典作品影响深远,奠定了他在国际文坛上的重要地位。代表作有小说《京华烟云》、《啼笑皆非》,散文杂文《吾国与吾民》、《生活的艺术》、传记《苏东坡传》、《武则天传》,译著《老子的智慧》、《浮生六记》等。

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章节摘录

When Feng came in and told of the arrangements, Mrs. Yao said the pricewas unheard-of, but there was nothing else to do. The children were excited to learn that there were five carts to go in, and began to talk of how theywere going to pair off. Tijen wanted to ride with Silverscreen, the maid, whileboth Mulan and Mochow claimed Coral. For the children it was all fun and excitement; and for Mulan and Mochow it was their first journey either in cartsor in canal boats, and they yearned to see Hangchow, about which they hadheard their mother and Coral speak so much. Feng went to call on the Imperial Physician, who was a great friend of the Yao family, and the Imperial Physician promised to bring him the safe conductand whatever escort he could obtain. An order from Prince Tuan would be protection for them against both soldiers and Boxers on the way. packing seemed so much lighter after Mr. Yao said theywere to take only the summer clothing, but there was enough to keep theentire household busy the whole day, except Tijen, who continued to play inthe eastern garden with his hawk, interrupting Silverscreen at her other duties. That evening there was a brilliant sunset, promising a hot day for themorrow. After supper the family sat in council and decided how they weregoing to divide up for the riding in the different carts. To each one Mrs. Yao explained clearly that they were going to Tehchow totake a boat, and gave the address of their home at Hangchow-just in case any-one should get lost. Then all were told to go to bed early as they were to get upat dawn.

精彩短评

精彩书评

1、人这一世,是怎样的辗转。十岁的姚家大小姐能想到三十几年后的自己是在怎样的社会吗?虽然 一开始就不喜欢素云,可是到她为国牺牲的时候不免会感慨人世沧桑,曾经的飞扬跋扈牛家,从大小 姐到曾太太再到白面儿皇后,最后却是为国牺牲,她又怎么能预料得到呢?木兰木兰,多完美的女子 做女人应该像她那样。莫愁像薛宝钗一样,面对生活,她坚韧而冷静。红玉的死,是命,是她太相 信命,她就是林妹妹,像立夫说的,应该有六行,因为红玉是属玉的。曼娘是冰清玉洁而美丽的,她 一生没有被安恩看过的身体却那样挂在了那里,试想,如果平亚不死,社会没有这样的变动,她会是 一个美丽富贵的诰命夫人,可是谁又能想得到呢?这书真的很棒,我太喜欢了 2、2015年1月19日-2月1日,平均每天40多页的进度,读完了林语堂先生的《Moment in Peking》。本以 为阅读此书将会遇到很大困难,毕竟是一本很厚的小说,毕竟描写的是不同时代的故事,没想到阅读 过程却异常轻松。很多单词不认识也也不影响理解,甚至在整个阅读过程中,我并没有查很多单词。 ·开始Mulan的命运就攫住了我的心,谁料好人有好报,她被极有权势的Tseng家所救,从此俩家的命 运就紧紧联系在一起小说里最喜欢的女性是Mulan还是Mochow,不好比较,或许我更喜欢Mochow些 ,因为Mulan对Lifu的情感让我觉得不舒服。Mochow对Lifu是发自内心的爱,而且比Mulan更聪明些。 特别是对某些令人讨厌的人,比如Suyun时,Mochow说话更能够直指要害,大快人心。最让我尊敬的 男性是Mr Yao,只有这样的人,才能培养出Mulan和Mochow这样的女子。Yao是巨富,但思想却是惊 人的开明,各种世俗规矩在他这里轻如鸿毛。对比起来,Mr Tseng就逊色多了。所以在时代的变迁中 , Mr Yao更能够举重若轻。甚至离家"修炼"了十年,这种行为,作为大家族的一家之长,是空前绝 后的。最让我讨厌的人是Suyun。她的第一次出场是和Mulan对话,处处透漏着优越感与自大。但善良 的Mulan居然没有意识到,还是Mochow看出来了,跟她说"她不喜欢Suyun"。Suyun跟Chinya结婚后 ,自大蛮横的缺点更加暴漏无疑,在整个讲究礼仪尊卑的Tseng家,她的存在格外令人刺眼。即使New 家权势不在,她依然保持着权贵小姐的傲慢与无礼。Tseng家和Yao家没有人喜欢他。说来有趣,该书 能让我手不释卷一直读下去,甚至忽略了对我而言更为重要的《Using Algebraic Geometry》,其动力就 是希望赶紧看到Suyun等人的恶报。Suyun之死已经基本的书的最后了。终于等到Suyun死时,我并没 有感到期盼已久的快感与解恨, Suyun最后的变化是我始料未及的,她死时的形象十分高大。她的死让 我反思,可能之前一直都误解她了。Suyun是个复杂的存在,她不像Inging那样有心机,只不过是个有 点爱慕虚荣、性格直率的小女子,这些对于一个娇生惯养在位高权重的家族的人来说,是再正常不过 的事情。她也为自己在Tseng家的众叛亲离感到痛苦,感到孤独,但为了掩饰这种痛苦和孤独,为了保 持自己家族的优越感,她只能用更加傲慢无礼来掩饰。具体表现就是她越来越不愿意呆在Tseng家,喜 欢去天津,跟哥哥Huaiyu、Inging等人混在一起,打麻将、跳舞,让心灵得到暂时的麻痹,然后就在 错误的道路上越走越远。当她因为从事鸦片交易被Yao家审问,她的话再也没有了往昔的傲慢,虽然 这时她已比Yao家有钱多了。以下是她说的话。 " I only want my life, ... But if you want revenge, I wish to ask what I have done personally to any of you. I was divorced and disgraced by your family. Is that not enough? You must have a conscience. And do not think that Lifu 's imprisonment was due to me. It was my brother. I had nothing to do with it. " "Mulan," she replied, "I know you hated me... " "It does not matter whether you did or not. We are both grown many years older. I am terribly lonely ".小说最后写到了日本入侵 。在国家兴亡之际,前面那些儿女情长、个人恩怨等都不再重要,活下去才是最重要的,正好比章节 所暗示的:"the song of autumn"。Suyun变成了中国间谍,死的壮烈;Mannia一家惨死;Yao家 和Tseng家的好日子也走到尽头,天空随时可能下来的炮弹让再多的金钱也失去意义;唯有Huaiyu 、Inging让人憎恶,他们变成了可耻的汉奸。。。小说从各个侧面对日本入侵对中国造成的伤害进行 了描写,读着读着就会忍不住对日本说声---"Fuck!"小说句子摘录:It it a pleasure just to know a thing is so, when it is so. Closing door, push out moon before window; throwing stone, break up sky under water. To err is human. And - I don't know - the sunrise which made the earth seem so human - it cleanses you from the inside and makes you want to be kind to everybody who shares this earth with us. You must have the character to stand that luck. These Japanese have not the character to stand the luck of ruling China. 3、Lin Yutang was then considering introducing "Dream of the red chamber" to the Western world, but he wrote this novel "Moment in Peking" instead due to following reasons. The delicate beauty of ancient languages

and poems is certainly beyond the capability of any translator, even this could be done, westerners would not be

able to appreciate its glamour. China was then undergoing the most dramatic changes in her recent millennium, transforming from an old dynasty to a new republic, and also in her darkest period, humiliated by warlords and foreign invaders. However, there is hope of a new China coming into place, with the young revolutionary generation, firmly holding their modern beliefs and ideas. Yes, China shall survive, as long as babies were still being born on this land and old-fashioned family women like Mania were in support of the warfare. The last century has been a marvelous one, and no other would serve a better era for the novel. Lin Yutang not only advocated Chinese culture, history and philosophy to Occidentals, but also claimed justice and respect for this old nation and her courageous people, who would never give in to adversity. This is a long novel--a thousand pages took me about a week, but as reading proceeds, time ceases to be a concern with the ever-growing fascination. The first part is less interesting—depicting Yao's early life in the royal capital of Peking. However, it is through reading trivial stories that we become familiar with the characters, like someone we know for life. Once we withdraw from our own story into theirs, pity and regret, joy and merry follow, with tears and laughter. Among all characters in this novel, I like Old Yao the best, then his daughter Mulan and the second son-in-law, Lifu. Old Yao is a ferryman with wisdom, a liberal Taoist seeking harmony and all of a sudden left home for ten years in the wild universe, and a Zen Buddhist who discards articulation and always remains open-minded. He resembles Lin Yutang, or at least, acts as Lin Yutang's ideal figure. Lin Yutang certainly has the wisdom, the poetic temperament, and great tolerance for life. He has three daughters as well, one committed suicide for love, which would have caused him extreme sorrow but clearer understanding of life and death. He worked hard, but equally enjoyed leisure and nature. Although Lin spent many years abroad, writing in English, he nonetheless had deepest concerns for his country and used his pen as weapon. It is hard to reach a balance in life, between seriousness and playfulness, internal and external, reality and dream. One needs more than determination and wellbeing, but right circumstances and an awakened soul. Lin did it, so did Old Yao, and how I wish I could be one of them! After my children have all settled, I would leave and perhaps never come back, wandering between the heaven and earth. No one knows me, and I care about no one. Being free is all what I desire. Mulan is my favorite woman in this novel and the whole story seems to be told in her perspective. She is well educated in both Chinese literature and modern subjects. Born with a whimsical but easygoing temperament, she is like her father, longs for simplicity of life and security of family, but time won 't allow it—her daughter died in the student demonstration and her only son joined the army, swearing not coming back until they drive Japan into the sea. In the first few chapters, Mulan got lost as a kid on Yao 's fleet from boxers, and she was staring a fleet again at the end of the book, escaping Japanese invasion. But the second fleet was not only for safety, but to preserve the nation 's power and fight back when possible. She is poetic, which makes her lovely, but she also has the great wisdom like her father does. Mulan is admirable, she is always a girl, and at the same time, a mother.Lifu, represents the image of a new China, being righteous and determined, who never yields to his enemies, or equivalently new China 's. He is easily agitated, and he cares about the nation 's future, despite being a scientist in biology. He was not born into a rich family like Yaos and Tsengs, but he is a man of principle and morality as well as talents, and he never gives up fighting for what he thinks is right. No wonder Old Yao would marry Mochow to Lifu, and he does need a realistic woman to put him in constraints, for his own safety. The tragedy is Mulan loved Lifu. Mulan 's husband, Sunya and Mochow, Lifu 's wife both knew it, but they kept it silent. It is the tragedy that makes a story enchanting, and it is perhaps Lin Yutang's own story—he fell in love with the daughter of a rich Gulangyu merchant, but he had to marry another. They are still in a close relationship, but not ideal, who says life should be ideal then? Even marriage and love are subject to fate, better be contented with what we have. Of course, this novel cannot be compared to "Dream of the red chamber", but this is as good as you could expect from a Chinese writer commanding English. Lin Yutang was a poor southerner from Amoy, but he demonstrated a supreme understanding of Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou and life of big families there. Moment in Peking is far beyond being a novel: it is a lively record of what China has gone through in the last century and what we descendants should remember. But Lin, at that time, failed to foresee what would be waiting for the new China after wining her victory against Japanese.

4、这本书我在学生时代看过,可是那时因为涉世未深,对感情也是懵懂无知,所以并未留下太多的感动。可是这次重新读这本书,内心很激动。书中的人物让人很感动的,木兰,木兰的父亲,曼娘,莫愁,立父,在他们身上你可以体会到父子情深,姐妹之情,友谊,爱情。木兰没有我们现今社会定

义的成功,可是她无疑又是成功的。她对生活的热爱,对爱情的敬畏和付出,对亲人,朋友的慷慨善 良,在知识她是聪慧的,在为人处事上是智慧的。她能享受生活的富贵,也能接受过着乡村妇人的生 活,并且都是享受其中,所以纵然生活在社会的动荡时期,曾家大宅的封建,守旧的大宅中。她依然 能找到自己的快乐并且将这中快乐影响给身边的人。作者并没有给予木兰特别的东西,比如传统小说 中女主有一群爱慕者在身边保护自己或一个惊艳的身世。在书中,你可以感受到的是木兰是一个很平 凡,有血有肉的人,甚至于她的思想中也有一部分的封建社会上的那套理论,但是她与时俱进,并能 用自己的智慧过得很快乐,给身边的人带来幸福。她善良但是并不软弱,从下人对待的她的态度中你 可以感受到这一点。虽然她没能嫁给自己的爱情,但是能从爱情中找到真正的自我,在婚姻中找到自 己的快乐和幸福。 我想木兰这样的女子不管是生活在哪个时代,她都是男人想娶,女人想为之朋友的 人。难怪林语堂说木兰是他理想的女子。感触最深的是木兰面对丈夫荪亚喜欢上女学生曹丽华时的处 理方法和反省。她用自己的美丽,智慧和大度面对曹丽华,用包容和理解的态度面对丈夫的出轨,使 曹丽华成为自己的朋友,让丈夫在不尴尬中反省自我和敬佩她。并且在处理好这之后,她也很快的反 省自我,于是重新改变自己穿衣风格和生活方法。我想出轨在现实社会上时最正常不过的事情,但是 能想木兰一样机智的处理和面对的,应该没有几个吧。纵然我们没有木兰的美貌,但是我们依旧可以 让自己成为像她那样智慧,善良,热爱生活,有勇气找回和面对真正的自己的人。 我想这是这本书给 我带来最大的收获吧。

5、关于《京华烟云》读后感答焕焕书2014-01-20QQ留言From 焕焕:你和我说,第二次看《京华烟云 》,有几点是跟以前感受很不同的;1.以前觉得就应该让木兰和立夫在一起,这样才是故事。现在觉 得木兰和孙亚在一起,莫愁和立夫在一起,也是最好的结合。2.以前觉得孙亚出轨那一次是不可原谅 的,现在觉得每个人都应该有一次被原谅的机会,不应该太强求别人。3、以前觉得红玉不应该是那 样的结局,现在觉得事实也就是这样的。一个人太忠于自己也是不好的,总是要适当地有一些妥协, 才会让别人更好过,也让自己更好过,但有些东西还是不变的。4、还是觉得日本是一个不值得原谅 的民族。5、还是觉得道家是一个神奇的的东西。还有些现在想不起来了,你赶快给我讲讲你的感触 啊。2014-01-21Message To 焕焕From me: 焕焕,昨晚看到你的QQ留言说了自己第二次看《京华烟云》 的感悟,感觉很温暖。我也说说我的感悟吧。其实全书我最喜欢的人物是木兰的父亲姚思安,木兰能 有那样的真性情,全靠父亲的纵容和欣赏,以及陪伴,所以木兰和父亲比和母亲更亲一些,而其他所 有人都没有和自己的父亲有这样亲昵的感情。我变得开始欣赏莫愁,觉得能嫁给一个自己仰慕的男人 也是一种幸福。曼娘、莫愁、宝芬、桂姨更适合做传统意义上的妻子和母亲,但如果做知己、做情人 的话,我会选木兰和曾太太和红玉,她们更多情、更有生活情趣,没有依附在他人身上找寻生命的意 义,而是因为自我存在有意义的。也开始觉得孙亚比立夫更适合木兰,孙亚会陪着木兰做一些浪漫的 事情,立夫更适合放在心里留下一些刹那即永恒的回忆,孙亚更真实、更懂得生活,虽然他出轨了但 从某种意义上也是一种人之常情,好在在木兰和岳父的帮助下他即使的悬崖勒马知道悔改,他仍然算 是一个好丈夫。而立夫一辈子的理想主义都是莫愁在背后默默支持着,娶莫愁为妻是立夫的福气 。2014-01-28Message To Me From 焕焕:一直也没有闲下来,都还没有继续我们的讨论。你的这些感触 其实我也有同感,只是有点儿表达不出来。天天只知道写邮件,偶尔写点什么也都是邮件的格式了。 我也一样喜欢木兰的爸爸,能够在各方面给自己的孩子最好的东西。但是也只是自己有心去做好才能 发展他给的这些条件。像木兰的哥哥,拥有所有好的东西自己却没有向好的心。我不喜欢木兰的妈妈 ,我觉的她是典型的富太太,有钱但溺爱儿子,不够优雅高贵。我喜欢曾太太,虽然书中写她并不多 还是看得出来她有所有的该有的优秀品质,善良】独立、优雅高贵。我不喜欢素云,虽然有时候觉 得她挺可怜的。她给我的最大的感触是家庭对一个人的影响太大了。一个家庭没有健全的的环境,孩 子很难有一个好的性格。如果照你这么算,我也是第二次读这本小说。就像第二次看同一本书会有不 同的感受一样,我觉得这一分钟的我和昨天的我就是不一样的,因为相距一天我看完了两部电影,看 了一些文字,对生活有了不同的感受,而人是处于不停变化之中的生物体。此次重读这本书我的感悟 如下:1.第一点和你的感触一样,以前觉得作为第一女主的木兰应该跟第一男主立夫在一起,怎么可 以跟三个孙亚在一起也比不过一个立夫的小胖子在一起呢? 许是赵薇版的电视剧里潘粤明饰演的孙亚 凉了我的心,这算不算是一种prejudice呢?而书中的描写,我竟然很喜欢孙亚觉得他比立夫更有生活情 趣,更适合做一个好丈夫、好情人,好父亲,也是他称呼木兰为"妙想家"(Whimsy)的,像木兰的 父亲一样懂得欣赏她纵容她,让她变得更随性些,增一分木兰身上的活气和灵气;要是和立夫在一起 , 立夫只会使得木兰变得沉重些, 减一分木兰身上的稚气和仙气。2.以前只是单纯地喜欢欣赏木兰、

现在懂得欣赏四婵娟——木兰(玫瑰)、莫愁(牡丹)、曼娘(百合)、红玉(梅花),甚至包括桂姐 曾太太。括号里是我想到的适合描述她们四人的花儿,书中有有类似的对木兰和莫愁的描述:"木 兰的活泼如一条小溪,莫愁的安静如一池秋水。木兰如烈酒,莫愁似果露。木兰动人如秋天的林木, 莫愁的爽快如夏日的清晨。木兰的心灵常翱翔于云表,莫愁的心灵静穆坚强如春日大地。"而且莫愁 已经开始占据同样的位置了。木兰总是说妹妹莫愁比她有福,而莫愁因为自己嫁给了自己崇拜的人而 幸福,但我始终觉得立夫有莫愁才是他最大的福气。他和木兰都是现实中的理想主义者,如果真的在 一起的话,在乱世之中锋芒毕露不知收敛的他二人肯定会有给自己的家人和自己带来血光之灾的。3. 全书最让人肝肠寸断处有四,第一处:平亚死时,曼娘的苦和泪——平亚哥哥你欠我一个来世。而我 最深的感触就是"浮生若梦"这一点凸显在在曼娘和平亚的婚礼上,人生真的是一件很奇妙的事情, 你永远不知道上天会安排你遇到什么样的人,会赋予你怎样的命运是幸运还是不幸。第二处:红玉死 时,阿非的苦——阿非表哥,我愿意永远离开成全你的幸福;第三处:阿满死时,木兰的苦和泪-从此我很怕失去最爱的人,只愿把你紧紧地拴在身旁。第四处:曼娘的死。第一处和第三处尤为催泪 ,第二处让我想起了黛玉和宝玉,只是阿非比宝玉理性更世俗更容易满血复活,开启新的生活,第四 处让我想到了终其一生,曼娘都是一朵纯洁到没有一丝杂质的百合,任何人不得玷污她的圣洁,小日 本鬼子,你真的让人不可原谅。豆瓣上看到一句话很是喜欢:人可以有两种,一种是同命运不懈斗争 无论最终能不能赢,精神上始终是一场胜利;另一种是随缘而往,随遇而安,安然地接受命运的安 排,不怨不嗟,享受生活,就像木兰和莫愁一样,这是一种平凡的幸福,也是拥有平常心的普通人容 易企及的幸福。而在看过秦始皇碑、泰山日出、废墟;经历了国恨家仇之后,发现个人在祖国、民族 、时代面前只不过是苍茫天地中的一粒微尘。只要自己做的事业是有意义的、死前是没有恐惧的,她 这一生就是幸福的就是圆满的。这句话我想送给素云,其实她才是最悲剧最应该得到同情的女人,她 做错了什么,她出生在那样的家庭、拥有那样的性格也没有什么不可饶恕的错、错只错在她嫁错了人 ,婚后的生活束缚了自己热爱自由渴望modern的自由心性、从此她只想逃离,再加上受莺歌蛊惑,从 而走上了一条不归路。幸运地是她得到了木兰父亲临终前的点拨、和自家妹子的劝说终于在人生的最 后时刻做出了正确地具有民族大义的英勇壮举,胡可饰演的素云让我印象蛮深的,这个妹子我很喜欢 , 比较立体丰满。她只是得不到自己想要的, 所以最终毁灭了自己。我最想要的是一个木兰父亲一样 的人生导师。这样他会教我很多人生道理,告诉我万物皆有其定数、只要你的心是正的,你的人生必 定不会走错;告诉我人生要豁达坦然,得失心不要太重,在我哭泣的时候可以有一个安心的臂膀支持 着我(孙亚外遇时,木兰得以解决婚姻问题全有赖于父亲的帮助和策划)。木兰父亲是从一个男人的 角度告诉木兰该如何面对这样的难题;而莫愁完全是从夫为妻纲的角度,告诉木兰想成为一个农妇是 可以的,只不过要考虑孙亚的感受,男人还是希望自己的妻子打扮得漂漂亮亮具有吸引力的, "There are many corners of human heart that you don't know. "然后事情解决之后就有了木兰像黄蓉一样的精湛厨 艺,读到她烤"叫花鸡"的片段真是忍俊不禁,好想要一个这样有情趣的太太哦。陈三的母亲在儿子 失踪后的不知疲倦的寻找、木兰在女儿阿满死后的一度的撕心裂肺的哭泣表现了母亲对子女无私伟大 摄人心魄的爱,看到这有些明白了一个没有做过妈妈的女人不是一个真正的女人的意义。林语堂在写 这部小说时和《红楼梦》一样强化了女性的形象,较之女性的立体饱满,男人的形象反而有些弱化, 读完小说我印象最深的男性居然是木兰的哥哥那个专情而又让家人无语、害的母亲精神失常、贴身丫 鬟自缢身亡的迪人,说他倔强也倔强、痴情也痴情、说他软弱也很软弱没有主见,对于他的命运我又 无法形容这到底是谁的错,还只是命运的捉弄。今天是2014年1月20日,寒假回到家已经5天过去了。 其实回来的第一天晚上也就是15号我就已经看完了937页的英语原版《Moment In Peking》,最后100多 页是我听从糖糖的建议撕下来带回来的,可是看完却迟迟没有动笔写下自己的感受,总觉得在学校无 忧无虑看书的日子是浪漫的,与现实生活脱离的,而在家的日子是现实的与生活不可割离的,每天妈 妈干活回来一声令下我就要立马冲到她的面前run errands for her,所以总是没有时间静下来心来好好的 思考总结。而最最主要的原因是对未来不确定性的茫然与恐慌。高中同桌已身怀六甲还有3个多月宝 宝就出世了;随便在街上碰见一个男同学孩子已会满地走了;再加上高中同班同学今日大婚,总觉得 自己被时间被同龄人远远地抛在身后。我不是羡慕他们早日成家,早日当爸爸妈妈,早日陷入稳定的 生活,看到爸妈每天这么辛苦,还时不时的受尽委屈,或是因生活的琐事(也是生活的全部)拌嘴争 吵,总感觉生活是无意义的,也是无望的。这种情绪在我身上蔓延了好久好久,总觉得自己表面上看 似乐观其实骨子里还是有些宿命论的,对于未来会遇到什么从未想着积极地争取,每日就浑浑噩噩度 日,这种无望的情绪无处排解也无法对谁发泄,唯一可以缓解的也就是长时间地陷入睡梦中做些了无

痕的"春梦"(美梦)。晚上看完《爱情公寓4》第7、8集,回到自己临时布置的小屋,睡到床上登 陆QQ,看到你长长的留言心里满满的感动。就像这部剧明明是我期盼已久的,却再也没有当初看1 、2、3时那样的十二分精神了,总觉得疲倦了,曾小贤这个怂人拖了7年还是不敢向胡一菲表白,一菲 虽然很男人但在面对感情的时候一样是个女人;吕子乔这个怂货在面对美嘉的时候总是吊儿郎当该认 真的时候不认真;开始觉得关谷和悠悠开始操心孩子的奶粉钱了才是生活,虽然这样脚踏实地一点儿 也不浪漫,可是好得生活按照世俗的说法已经步入了正轨;张伟当上了律师;展博追随林宛瑜的脚步 也开始了追梦之旅。而我的未来在哪里呢?其实最近看了不少电影,或是经典、或是想看已久、或是偶 然遇到都很有感触。这是最近的电影清单:《霸王别姬》、《她比烟花寂寞》、《恋爱写真》、 嫌弃的松子的一生》、《山楂树之恋》、《升生两难》、《颐和园》、《爱在午夜降临前》、《乌云 背后的幸福线》、《了不起的盖茨比》。可是我发现我失去了我手写我心的能力,而在豆瓣上看到大 家的影评总觉得抓不到我感触最深的那一点,而我想把这一点表达出来却发现它好像是一团雾气,兀 自存在着却怎么也抓不住,只是我的心却潮湿一片。今天看了娄烨导演的禁片《颐和园》,对于这部 电影真的是久仰大名,却今日才得以一睹真容。可是遗憾的是豆瓣上没有这部电影的介绍和影评。可 能是因为它是限制级的情色电影吧,总之看完心堵得慌,但若让我说一下自己的感触,也说不出个什 么来,最深的也是最直接的感触就是郝蕾真的好漂亮,某些时刻像极了高圆圆还没有成为女神前的样 子,在最美的时刻留下这样一部行为艺术影片我觉得是一个女人的福气,而郭晓冬、段奕宏还是蛮有 自己的个人风格的。容颜会逝去、童真会不在、人容易被生活打磨变得现实庸俗无趣,以前会矫情地 觉得这是欲望消退、失去自我的表现,可现在觉得人是根本就没有自我可言的,所谓的自我到底该怎 么界定,又是在什么状况下的自己呢?(最后这一句是我某个特定时刻真实的感受,现在看来真有感 觉。)PS:(断断续续地写这篇文章已经持续将近十天了。生活无时无刻不在变化之中,唯一不变的 就是变化本身。)(4597字)

6、知道《京华烟云》的时候正好是想学英语的时候,听说林语堂是用英语写的,而且是中国近代很 有名的一个学者,一个学贯中西的作者塑造了一个人物姚木兰,据说是他心目中中国最完美的女性, 这让我多少有点好奇,在看了那个情节荒唐到了极致的电视剧后,终于忍不住买来了英文版原著。说 实话,没有想象的好,因为不想半途而废,就抱着学英语的态度读完了整本书,951页啊!首先,这实 在不是一本彻彻底底的小说,作为一个热爱故土,热爱中华文化,又生活在国外且精通英文的知识分 子,林语堂更多的是想把中国几千年的文化介绍给世界,把日本人入侵的罪行和当时中国的特殊背景 记录下来。所以他用了很多笔墨去描写清朝覆没、军阀混战、学生运动以及新旧思想的争鸣等等社会 状况。当然时代背景对于一部小说来说是必不可少的,但问题是他老是跳出来讲述这些事情,如果把 这些段落摘出来读就好像是在看历史书,每次读到这些段落,我都想跳过去,大大影响了阅读体验。 好的小说应该是将大背景了无痕迹的融入故事中,让你在精彩的故事人物中体会那个年代那些思想, 在这点上《京华烟云》实在毫无可誉之处。而对文化的描写,也完全是站在一个中国人的角度写给外 国人看的,对我们习以为常的"阴阳"、"金木水火土",还有一些谚语都是以读者完全没有接触过 这些知识为前提描述的,所以在中国人读来,特别是读英文版本多少有些别扭。另外,林语堂笔下主 要描述的生活也大都是古代大家族的模式,大家都沿着旧有的规范从容淡雅的生活,你也许觉得终生 守寡的曼尼太过可惜,没有追求真爱的木兰不够勇敢,但她们活得一点都不挣扎,远没有当今都市人 面对纷繁诱惑的不知所措和对太多选择的迷茫。看得出来林语堂对旧时代传统生活和审美的喜爱,他 没有批判一夫多妻制,也没有对缠足过多诟病。作为小妾的桂姨在家中忙上忙下,是太太的得力助手 ,相处融洽得让人羡慕,远不是像《大红灯笼高高挂》里大家惯有的那种勾心斗角、你死我活。木兰 甚至也好几次都想为孙亚娶个小妾,对他的出轨也丝毫没有痛心疾首,仿佛压根就不算件事儿,一点 纠结都没有。如果说看这本书还有点收获的话,就是对旧时代的一夫多妻制的改观。我们看问题总是 有局限性,对任何问题的批判也总是矫枉过正,所以古时候的娶妾对新时代的我们来说简直就是不可 理喻,好像娶妾的男人就是十恶不赦,而心甘情愿做妾的女人就是太不争气,这样的看法对那个时代 来说难免有些不公,现在很多古装剧都是以现在人的视角去塑造人物,但凡是个好女孩儿就不愿做小 妾,但凡是正室就阻止老公纳妾,而事实上在那个年代这实在是稀松平常、顺理成章的事。关于书中 的人物,最喜欢的是木兰的父亲,一个崇尚道家,大彻大悟的人,另外莫愁也不错,不虚伪不造作, 知道自己想要什么。而立夫和木兰这两个显然是作者刻画最多最喜爱的人实在觉得一般,可能因为林 语堂太过于表现木兰了,所以反而有点毁了这个人物,每次对她的描述文笔都不够冷静节制,过多的 性格刻画由于没有一个贯穿始终的精髓去很好的统一,所以在每个细节中你能感觉到她,但读完后反

而有点不知道这到底是怎样一个女子。相比之下,对莫愁的刻画则要更为清晰。最让人感到失望的是立夫出事前后她的表现,如果说立夫被逮捕走时,她的晕倒是爱之所至难以克制,那独自去探监,对亲戚朋友描述她一人如何去总统府那简直就是愚蠢,倒幸亏莫愁精明,在自己怀有身孕,丈夫被带走的情况下还能沉着的为木兰的晕倒找借口,说她只是因为女儿的去世太虚弱了。关于孔立夫,从头到尾就没有喜欢过,虽然一出场就是勤奋上进,孝顺懂事的热血青年,但总让人对他提不起一点兴致,感觉他的存在就是为了莫愁有一个丈夫,木兰的爱情有点波折,最重要是为了作者对有为青年的诸多美德有个寄托。总之这个人物刻画得有点生硬,不够丰满,还不如那个没什么理想,悠哉悠哉的孙亚可爱。而且因为作者对他的厚爱,他可以一边勤奋好学,一边无忧无虑;一边鄙视金钱,一边吃穿不愁;一边刚正不阿的向黑暗势力挑战,一边自有人救他出来;反正是有理想有抱负还几乎不用付出代价,简直就是《奋斗》里边的那个男主角。总之这本书因为作者给自己背负了太多的使命,艺术价值并不高,即便是作为了解传统文化的途径也不值得大力推荐。倒是对于外国人了解中国来说是一个不错的选择,这也许就是作者的初衷吧。

- 7、 i've acquired so much from this classic book,both in pholosiphy and daily life.of course, i admire yao mulan.nevertheless,mochow becomes my favourate later.china was and is by on means a dark and anti-human country in so many aspects.
- 8、终于结束了这本巨著!从年初到现在,时间跨度比较大,零零碎碎的时间凑在一起,甚至在考试前期复习阶段还很有兴致地品读此书,当然也是因为那时候涉及的内容是欢快的。读完结局,内心顿时轻松许多,战争的一些片段已经让我感到沉重了。阅读此书的动机已经不太记得了,但明确地知道赵薇版电视剧,虽没有完整地观看,其中几位主角对于我的阅读还是起了促进作用的。及至阅读完毕,发现电视剧相比原著的改编实在太多,不得不重新审视这些任务。我还是很喜欢姚木兰这个角色的,她的优雅、她的某些处世方式(必须指出是某些)很令我欣赏,而她对于孔立夫的感情也让我认识到爱情有时候是可以这样的。其实我自始至终都不知道立夫是否了解木兰对他的爱,但是木兰明确的表现出来了,莫愁也是知道的,只不过他们都控制在合适的尺度内。我常常想,如果也有这样一个人可以让我深爱,哪怕我们最终不能一起走到婚姻,我也会愿意的~文章最后出现的战争描述一度让我不忍心继续读下去,真实的历史或许比这个更加残酷吧?这些只是极少数富人的悲惨经历而已。可是作者还是给了我们希望,在木兰和家人逃难的路上,他们看到了希望,我们也长输了一口气。是啊,有如此多的优秀儿女在,中国还是充满了希望的!至于文中传达的道家理念,我还是没有太明白,姚老先生一直推崇的道家思想或许是不错的吧,有待了解~
- 9、原本只是想看这本书,去图书馆的时候只借到了英文版,就当锻炼这几年所学的英语了,用了一个寒假多的时间,总算是磨完了,大概的故事情节也都能读懂。被先入为主的思想占据,木兰理所当然的成为女主角,因为她太过完美,而不成我最喜爱之角色。木兰自始自终还是个传统的完美女性,在她身上我看到的更多的是中庸之道,她没有冲破传统的婚姻束缚,屈膝于父母之命,也是为妹妹做出的牺牲,之后也是一直保持着对立夫的纯洁友谊。多年之后,孩子也已长大成人,而她依旧还如当年的她,这可能是她早熟的一种表现吧。在其他的人物当中,作者刻画的每一个角色的性格都凹凸有致,真正是性格决定命运。莫愁在这之间显得更加睿智而机警,命运也相对木兰比较幸运,是我最喜欢的人物。通篇以中国近现代作为背景,以1900年义和团运动逃难作起点,以1938年抗日战争逃难完结,跨越了主要人物的整个青春韶华。老一辈人如姚思安等在正式抗战前走完一生,这是告别过往,新一代如Atung等加入了保卫家园的战争中,迎接中国真正的独立。木兰一代是整个过渡时期的人物,家族的兴盛衰微紧随国家命运。在历史的大洪流下,每个人都显得那么渺小,那么微不足道,而对命运不屈的抗争和奋斗精神才真正推动着家国进步。
- 10、moment in Peking ,lives in Peking "林语堂的一生,特别痴心和沉醉于研究《红楼梦》,在他的心目中,《红楼梦》这部作品一直保留着其他文学作品所不能替代的重要位置,并对他的一生尤其是对他的文学创作影响颇深。掩饰不住对《红楼梦》的热爱和痴迷,林语堂决定借鉴《红楼梦》的艺术形式,写一本反映中国现代生活的小说,经过一年多的努力,70万言的的长篇巨制《京华烟云》终于诞生了。"这是我最初看这本书的原因,漫漫两个月,茶余饭后,我终于看完了这本书的原版,moment in Peking。啃完大块头除了有成就感,也懂得了很多。京华烟云是很好的译名,然而moment in Peking 更表现了人的经历在大历史生涯中只是一瞬的这种感觉,颇带哲理,比如结尾处,they obtained a curious sense of time, like a river ever flowing, majestic, unalterable .and it seemed to them that their own story was but a moment in old, ageless Peking, a story written by the finger of time itself .就说明了这一点。我不能说我完全看懂这本书

了,毕竟水平有限,但是原著读起来真的很流畅,不得不佩服老爷子高深的英文能力。林语堂在给郁 达夫的信中对小说中人物设置作了这样的说明":至故事人物大约以红楼人物拟之,木兰似湘云,莫愁似 宝钗、红玉似黛玉、桂姐似凤姐而无凤姐之贪辣、迪人似薛蟠、珊瑚似李纨、宝芬似宝琴、雪蕊似鸳鸯、紫薇似 紫鹃,暗香似香菱,喜儿似傻大姐,李姨妈似赵姨娘,阿非则远胜宝玉。孙曼娘为特出人物,不可比拟。 , 边看书, 边瞧着这段话。他还曾说":发现中国人脾性的最简易的办法,是问他在黛玉和宝钗之间更 喜欢哪个,如果喜欢黛玉,他就是一个理想主义者;如果喜欢宝钗,他就是一个现实主义者。"原来,我是 一个现实主义者,哈哈。木兰的父亲姚思安接受过西方自由思想,崇尚婚姻自由,反对裹小脚。不然 ,木兰怎么能用她的大脚 " 行遍天下 " 呢。他还是个忠诚的道教信仰者,所谓道法自然,一个道教信 仰者一般认为别人是对的而自己是错的,因而他们经常反思自己。道教讲究万事顺其自然,面对死亡 也泰然。在晚年的时候,侄女和老婆都离去,最小的儿子的婚姻也解决后,经历过生生死死分分合合 姚思安看开索性离家巡游,寻找自己。于他而言,出世去世只是两种不同的人生态度而已。舍掉儿 孙绕膝的晚年幸福,过的清心才是他的追求吧。林语堂先生言,若是女儿身,当为木兰也。大多数人 认为木兰是个过于完美的人,完美到现实生活中根本不可能存在。她会吹口哨、唱京戏、投石头,颇 愿成为男孩子;活泼爽快、喜爱看壮观景色;智慧高、精神好,识得甲骨文,懂得道家思想;又美丽 大气,受人艳羡;还是妙想夫人,懂得享受生活。。宽裕的生活条件给了她开阔眼界的前提和良好的 教养 ,父亲教给她智慧 ,母亲对传统生活的温和态度也影响了她。她坚定自信 ,宽厚温暖。木兰 和sunya的婚后生活可以说是恬静美满的。即使有了女儿,木兰还仍保留着天真浪漫和对生活的诗意。 她是随四季变化的,冬天她冷静,春天慵懒,夏天悠闲,秋天她热爱景色。她可以一大早去收集荷叶 上的露水回来煮茶,和sunya游览北京的名胜古迹,自然地和他在小饭馆里吃饭。她幻想贫穷后的生活 , 当没有那么多财富的时候 , 能否继续快乐。她对sunya说 , 如果你当了船夫 , 那我就是船妇 , 相夫教 子,缝缝补补。关于婚姻。看到木兰想为sunya娶妾时简直惊呆了,她可是新时代女性啊,怎么有此想 法,一夫多妻都已成了封建残余。后来渐渐明白,小老婆可以衬托原配的地位,况且,木兰这么深得 人心,根本不用害怕自己会给取代。有人说,木兰应该和立夫在一起,因为他们有共同的爱好,也是 很理解对方的那一个,我不敢说,爱情里没有最完美的感情。对女人而言,找个自己爱的或是爱自己 的向来两难。对于曼娘,我是抱有同情和遗憾的。她是那样美丽,即使蒙上了岁月的风尘两鬓发白, 她简直就是中国古典美女的代表,年纪轻轻便守寡,如果她不是爱她的平哥,会像古代女子一样在腰 间缠起红腰带守贞吗?又或许,她也该有另一段爱情,真爱不仅是唯一。而莫愁,并不像电视剧那样 活泼调皮。相反,她是沉稳甚至有点安静的,有着世俗的智慧。爱情里似乎没有好不好的一对,只有 适不适合,那么莫愁就是一个适合的妻子。她孝顺温柔,不愿立夫在政界过于高调,明哲保身才是处 世之道。我想她是知道木兰对立夫的感情的,但是她选择不说,姐姐曾对她说,"你是有福的那一个 ,而她确实跟自己仰慕的人结婚生子,这应了性格里的"金木水火土"之说, " 人有五种命型 , 就用金、木、水、火、土来代表。男女婚配,就是这种命型配合的学问。命型若配得好,可以彼此相 辅,彼此相成。有的两种命型,即使不是两者相克,渐渐也趋于两者相伤。" 木兰是金命,莫愁是土 命,荪亚是水命,立夫是木命。配得好,金入于水则金光闪灼;土养木,木就滋长繁荣。配得不好, 比如土若与水混和起来,结果只是软稀泥;金克木,而一个骨节外露,肌肉条纹横生,脸盘子宽,手 指关节挺硬巨大的木命,就会把软嫩的金命弄得迟钝,失去锐利,变得单纯。所以,木兰配荪亚,莫 愁配立夫,才是天作之合。曾家媳妇里最闹事的便是素云,她爱慕虚荣,嫌自己丈夫窝囊没用,爱逛 舞场打牌抽鸦片,后来在日本人手底下做事自食其果差点要被枪毙。记得她说,她知道钱是并不是万 能的,只是一旦走上为钱而活的路,便无法回头了。一切无止境的贪婪最后皆成空,这是不是警示了 我们?书中描写的婚礼,极尽奢侈的珠宝旭日,让人想起秦可卿的丧礼,林让西方读者了解到中国富 有家庭婚嫁的场面。红楼中有很多关于饮食的描写,本书也是,比如熬入口即化的八宝粥需加苏打, 螃蟹寒性故以热性配料佐之。看到红玉投河而死是心酸的,她太像黛玉,一样的多才敏感,一样地痴 情。如果阿非对她的爱是出于愧疚责任,她宁可不要。可是她太不负责任了,黛玉是寄人篱下,父母 早逝。而她从小在那么多人的疼惜和关爱下长大,身体发肤受之父母,即使是病入膏肓,又怎么忍心 自己了结生命弃家人朋友痛哭而不顾?如果真的是因为读书太多,多愁善感深入骨髓抑郁成疾,我是 不能理解和接受的,何况两人都要订婚了,要知道黛玉可是被骗说是要和宝玉结婚的。这样对比,就 更喜欢木兰了。一个人太执着于某种感情,会给身体和心理带来影响或伤害。实在是受不了电视剧的 狗血剧情,于是看了原著。孔立夫家境一般,有孝心。原著更符合他的性格,第一次和木兰见面,还 很害羞不敢讲话。留学日本,是个激进的爱国青年。有人说,原著情节过于平淡美满。然而我觉得却

有一种历史长河中跌宕起伏仍保有一种宁静。大多数时候时间是推着人像前走的,在那个风雨飘摇的 中国旧年代,起义四起,军阀割据,外敌入侵,大家族的命运尚且如此,小老百姓的生活亦难逃魔爪 。陈妈离家寻找因战乱失散的儿子,义和团运动时期被拐卖的暗香找回了自己的家人。又或者每个人 的一生看起无奇,实在充满回忆的闪光。中国人讲究以和为贵,极重视家庭观念。但襟亚与素云离婚 , 娶暗香, 又添了几个小孩, 曾家日子终于消停了些。命运是否命中注定。暗香似香菱, 可她"命好 ,最终也从丫头变成夫人。阿满死在了天安门广场,不难想象木兰因此遭受的打击,更让我想起天 安门事件。在我看来,广场是城市文明的核心,几乎每一座城市都拥有自己的广场、大小不等,与城市 规模相对应,就像拥有自己的权威。 它代表着民主与自由,即便它也是某种权力的象征。然而,当追 求民主自由的学生平民被当成暴民对待,当鲜血染红和平鸽洁白的翅膀时,又何来民主自由?兴许有 人会觉得小说就是小说,毕竟就只讲了一个故事,听罢讲者听者都散会。然而,成功的小说人物是活 的,就像是你和他已经认识了一样。看完这本书,若交了几个朋友,便已足够。当自己执拗于并无大 碍的纠结事时,想到他们,心情竟也豁然开朗。读的多了,看的多了,眼界阔了,就更明白。那么, 最让人喜欢的是木兰了吧,刚开始爱她的灵气,后来爱她的坚强勇敢,深入虎穴营救立夫,佩服她的 智退小三,逃难路上尽显爱心,也许是那些孤儿让她想起年幼时走散的自己,更多的,她也是爱国的 ,为着这中国,枯黄的落叶片片落下,新的花苞在春天里等待绽放,绚丽而带着希望。红楼梦的大家 族破败是由于自身的腐朽,像果子一样里面先坏了。而京华烟云里大家族的没落,则受当时动荡局势 的影响,像突然被敲打下来的果子,若是没有外力的破坏,该是怎样美丽的成熟。又或者,是风霜使 果子更加甜美。京华看完了,反而舍不得,像是一趟旅程的结束。因为是随感,所以有点杂乱。

章节试读

1、《京华烟云》的笔记-第1页

moment in Peking

1. when you yourself are right, nothing that happens to you can ever be wrong.

2.the girls were born and brought up in a rich family ,but they were not going to remain forever in the family and live off its fortune .they would be married into different families with different means .hence they must have the mainstay qualities of womanhood :thrift ,industry ,sobriety ,good manners ,a yeilding temper ,obedience ,knowledge of household management ,and the domestic arts of nursing ,cooking and sewing .

3.a taoist was naturally more liberal-minded than a confucianist .a confucianist was always quiet sure that he was right ,while a taoist was equally sure that everybody else was right and he himself wrong .

4.Peking as a human creation was not the work of anyone ,rather the joint product of generations of men who had the instinct for beautiful living .climate ,topography ,history ,folk customs ,architectures ,and the arts combined to make it the city that it is .the human element in the life of Peking is the great thing .the unmistakable poise and leisurely accent of the speech of a pekinese boy ,girl ,man ,or women is sufficient evidence of this human culture and this geniality of life .an accent is but

the spiritual voice of a whole people.

5.she began to think of sunya ,that boy who had smile such a broad smile at her when she first saw him in the boat on the grand canal .how fate had indeed thrown them together .

6.east and west ,from ancient to modern times ,the ideal woman has always been conceived to be one white of skin ,supple in flesh ,and soft and round in her contours .

7. wealth was to himlike a fireworks display tracing lines of fire in the dark sky ——with plenty of splutter and brilliance, and ending in smoke, ashes, and the charred ends on the ground.

8.how many girls in those day had dreams that were never fulfilled and ambitions that were never satisfied ,hopes that were thwarted on the threshold of marriage ,and lay dormant in the breast and were expressed in the form of hopes for their sons !how many wanted to go on with their studies and could not !how many wanted to go to the college and could not !how many wanted to marry the type of young man that they cared for and could not !the vague ideas that adolescence shaped in their girls 'minds were like flower buds pluckef before their time or broken off by the wind .

8.outside of politics a man is like a young girl of eighteen ,and in politics a man is like a married daughter-in-law with babies .

9.you know i am no good .what can i do in this world ?whimsy ,the only thing good about me is my

- ' wife-constellation '.
- " my husband-constellation " is not bad either ,fatty .

10.i have read a few medical books and i think your sickness comes from too much yang and deficiency of yin .we must have the two principles harmonized and in proportion in order to enjoy health .the yang fire goes up and leaves the lower part of your body too light ,so that you feel like floating on air .what you need is toning up of your yin systems .do not depend too much on medicines ,the body needs a great deal of the grain principle for sustenance .take more congee and vegetables .our roots are in the bowels ,while the men's roots are higher up in the heart ,lungs and liver .that is why i think women must eat more vegetables and men more meat .but the yang and yin principles are not merely material ,they are also mental .men have their jobs and women have theirs .

11.a generation of incomplete ,frustrated beings ,walking hell-bound with foreign sticks ,old without the old culture and modern without the modern social consciousness ,fishing happily in the muddy waters of the infant republic .

12.therefore all things are one .what we love is the mystery of life .what we hate is corruption in death .but the corruptible in its turn becomes mysterious life ,and this mysterious life once more becomes corruptible .

13.it was a kind of scientific pantheism .chuangtse wrote : " the tao is in the ants ,it is in the weeds ,it is in the broken bricks ,it is in the excrements ."

14.the authorities had been so thoughtful that they had even prepared the coffins !but two was all they were willing to privide !

15.you must have no money and no worries ,and you must be ready to die at any time .then you travel like s man come back from the dead ,and you look upon every day and every moment as a gift from heaven ,for which you offer thanks .

16.the district around soochow had none of the grandeur of Peking ,but there was a moistness in the air and an enticing softness in the look of the country which was said to be responsible for the beauty off the soochow women .the effeminate and watery quality of the soochow dialect itself was in perfect harmony with the many waterways and rice paddies in the district .

17.as mulan looked back over the almost five decades of her life, she felt that this was ture of china also .the old leaves dropped one by one, and new buds spring up, vigorous and hopeful.

18.mulan had an exquisite pleasure in this ,feeling that even in suckling this one child ,she was doing something not for an individual ,but something eternal for china ,to carry on the life of the Chinese race .

19.they obtained a curious sense of time, like a river ever flowing, majestic, unalterable, and it seemed to them that their own story was but a moment in old, ageless Peking, a story written by the finger of time itself.

2、《京华烟云》的笔记-第74页

The gentle pressure of their two hands awakened an emotion that lasted a lifetime.

3、《京华烟云》的笔记-第103页

No one could say whether a life of love and suffering was not better than a life without love and suffering at all.

4、《京华烟云》的笔记-第2页

翻译赞

5、《京华烟云》的笔记-第16页

No one ever permanently owns a thing in this world. For the time being, I am their owner. A hundred years from now, who will be their owner?

6、《京华烟云》的笔记-第500页

读到木兰女儿死去的这一章,木兰也对立夫说:不要再写文章了,研究这些年代久远的甲骨吧, 它们会让你感到真正的平和。

想到这些突然很为那个时代为那个时代下的人感到悲伤,很多时候不是人们不愿意爱国家,而是那个 社会让人们爱不起~

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