

<<毛泽东诗词>>

图书基本信息

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作者：译者:辜正坤

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译者：辜正坤 注释

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前言

The poet whom we are to read occupies a curious but assured position in the history of 20th century Chinese literature: curious, because he was one who theoretically advocated with all his heart the development of modern poetry—the free verse written in the vernacular—and even hopefully asserted that the bright future of Chinese poetry lay right in the development of folk-songs, yet in practice, he himself almost never wrote poetry in plain Chinese but in a completely traditional and classical style; assured, because he composed the poetry so well that, at his best, few modern Chinese poets can rival him. To Western minds, he is a political giant who, though shaking old China to its foundation, remains a debatable figure as to his contribution to the creation of a better world. But what captures our attention here is Mao the poet, not Mao the statesman; still politically a subject of controversy at home and abroad, he is, however, almost universally acknowledged as a successful poet of rare talent, even, to a moderate degree, by his sworn enemies.

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### 内容概要

本书含有英诗格律体翻译的毛泽东诗词及他人与毛泽东唱和的诗词约五十首。英译忠实、道地、精美，被誉为迄今为止国内外难得的优秀译本。本书另一重大特色是对每首诗词的历史背景、主题、典故等进行了较详细的注释。诗前有长篇导言，对毛泽东诗词的思想内容、艺术风格、语言技巧等进行了总体阐述。诗后附有毛泽东有关诗词的书信三封。原诗与译诗采用汉英对照形式。诗词原文附汉语拼音。书后附有详尽的索引，便于查阅。

## &lt;&lt;毛泽东诗词&gt;&gt;

## 书籍目录

前言 正编 贺新郎 赠杨开慧 沁园春 长沙 菩萨蛮 黄鹤楼 西江月 井冈山 清平乐 蒋桂战争 采桑子 重阳 如梦令 元旦 减字木兰花 广昌路上 蝶恋花 从汀州向长沙 渔家傲 反第一次大“围剿” 渔家傲 反第二次大“围剿” 菩萨蛮 大柏地 清平乐 会昌 十六字令三首 忆秦娥 娄山关 七律 长征 念奴娇 昆仑 清平乐 六盘山 沁园春 雪 七律 人民解放军占领南京 七律 和柳亚子先生 浣溪沙 和柳亚子先生 浪淘沙 北戴河 水调歌头 游泳 蝶恋花 答李淑一 七律 送瘟神二首 七律 到韶山 七律 登庐山 七绝 为女民兵题照 七律 答友人 七绝 为李进同志题所摄庐山仙人洞照 七律 和郭沫若同志 卜算子 咏梅 七律 冬云 满江红 和郭沫若同志 七律 吊罗荣桓同志 贺新郎 读史 水调歌头 重上井冈山 念奴娇 鸟儿问答 副编 七古 送纵字一郎东行 西江月 秋收起义 六言诗 给彭德怀同志 临江仙 给丁玲同志 浣溪沙 和柳【亚子】先生 七律 和周世钊同志 念奴娇 井冈山 虞美人 枕上 附录 关于诗的一封信 给胡乔木同志的信 给陈毅同志谈诗的一封信 索引

## 章节摘录

插图：1.The People's Liberation Army Captures Nanking：Soon after the Anti-Japanese War in 1946 there broke out the Civil War between the armies under Kuomintang and those under the Chinese Communist Party. From September 1 1948 to January 1 1949, the People's Liberation Army won three smashing victories respectively in Liaoshen Battle, Huaihai Battle, and Pingjin Battle. The greater part of the land beyond the north of the Yangzi River was under the control of the People's Liberation Army. At this critical hour, peace talks were tried but in vain. On April 21, 1949, the People's Liberation Army launched a general attack upon the line of defense of the Kuomintang Armies. On April 23, Nanking, the political centre of the Kuomintang government, was captured by the People's Liberation Army. At the news of the victory, Mao Zedong, wild with joy, rushed off the poem and sent it immediately to the front by telegramme in order to encourage the soldiers and civilians on the front. This poem was first published in the 1963 edition of Poems of Chairman Mao ( People's Literature Press, Peking, 1963 ). 2.the Bell Mountain：a mountain located in the eastern suburb of Nanking, 7 kilometres in length, 3 kilometres in breadth, with the main peak of 1,257 feet above the sea level. The mountain in the sunlight looks purple, thus it is also called Purple Gold Mountain ( Zijinshan ). 3.Once a den of tigers and dragons：a metaphor used by Zhuge Liang, a famous statesman and military strategist in the Shu State of the Three Kingdoms) to describe the meandering Bell Mountain in Nanking and the steepy Stone City in Nanking respectively as a dragon and a tiger.

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