

Yī , Yáng Qīláng dǎ làitái 1
一、杨七郎打擂台



1 杨七郎打擂台：
Yang Qilang joined
in a martial art con-
test. 擂台：a stage
for martial art con-
tests



一、杨七郎打擂台

Guide to reading:

Zhao Kuangyin, who unified the southern China and established the Song Dynasty in AD 960, was called Emperor Taizu of Song. His brother Zhao Kuangyi succeeded to the throne upon his death, and was called Emperor Taizong of Song. Taizong followed his brother's will to persuade General Yang Ye of Northern Han to join Song. For the sake of the country and the people's well-being, Yang surrendered to Song following his king's footsteps and was sent to resist the attacks of Liao (907-1125).

There was a disloyal courtier called Pan Renmei, the father-in-law of Taizong. He always tried to play dirty tricks for personal gains. Liao attacked Song again in the north. For the purpose of obtaining more military power, Pan volunteered to be the marshal of the Song troops to resist Liao's invasion. Taizong, unaware of his scheme, agreed. Pan also wanted to seize the opportunity to appoint his son Pan Bao as the vanguard of the Song troops to tighten his grip on the

military.

Baxianwang (the eighth prince), nephew of Taizong, and other loyal ministers showed disagreement. Therefore, Taizong ordered Pan Bao to participate in a contest of military skills. Whoever won the contest would be appointed as the vanguard. However, knowing that Yang Ye's sons were much better at martial arts than Pan Bao, Pan Renmei succeeded in persuading the Emperor to prohibit other generals' sons from entering the contest. Yang Qilang, the seventh son of Yang Ye, came across the contest. When he found that Pan Bao had killed and insulted many other contestants, he became furious and challenged Pan Bao, thus bringing great trouble to the Yang family.

故事正文：

Sòngcháo de dì-yī gè huángdì shì Sòng
 宋朝¹的第一个皇帝²是宋
 Tàizǔ tā tǒngyīle Zhōngguó de nánfāng zhī
 太祖，他统一³了中国的南方之
 hòu , zhǔnbèi zhēngfú Běihàn . Yáng Yè shì
 后，准备征服⁴北汉⁵。杨业是
 Běihàn de jiāngjūn , fēicháng yīngyǒng . Sòng
 北汉的将军⁶，非常英勇⁷。宋
 Tàizǔ fēicháng xǐhuan Yáng Yè , xiǎng ràng tā
 太祖非常喜欢杨业，想让他
 guīshùn Sòngcháo .
 归顺⁸宋朝。

Sòng Tàizǔ shēngbìng le , bìng de hěn
 宋太祖生病了，病得很
 zhòng , tā bǎ dìdì zhǎolai , duì tā shuō :
 重，他把弟弟找来，对他说：
 “ Wǒ sǐle yǐhòu , ànzhào mǔqīn de yízhǔ ,
 “我死了以后，按照母亲的遗嘱⁹，
 nǐ lái dāng huángdì . Nǐ yào zuò sān jiàn shì .
 你来当皇帝。你要做三件事。
 Dì-yī , xiànzài Liáoguó yuèláiyuè qiángdà , nǐ
 第一，现在辽国¹⁰越来越强大¹¹，你
 yào zhēngfú Liáoguó . Dì-èr , běifāng shì hěn
 要征服辽国。第二、北方是很
 zhòngyào de dìfang , nǐ yào xiǎng bànfa tǒngyī
 重要的地方，你要想办法统一
 běifāng . Dì-sān , Yáng Yè jiāngjūn hé tā de
 北方。第三、杨业将军和他的

1 宋朝: Song Dynasty (960-1279), usually being divided into two periods of Northern Song (960-1127) and Southern Song (1127-1279)

2 皇帝: emperor

3 统一: to unify

4 征服: to conquer

5 北汉: Northern Han (951-979) whose capital was in Taiyuan, Shanxi Province

6 将军: general

7 英勇: valiant, brave

8 归顺: to surrender

9 遗嘱: will, dying words

10 辽国: Liao Dynasty (907-1125)

11 强大: powerful

érzimen dōu shì yīngxióng , nǐ yào xiǎng bànfa
 儿子们都是英雄¹，你要想办法
 ràng tāmen yì jiā rén guīshùn Sòngcháo . ”
 让他们一家人归顺宋朝。”

Sòng Tàizǔ yòu zhǎolai érzi , duì tā
宋太祖又找来儿子，对他
 shuō : “ Wǒ sǐle yǐhòu , yào ràng nǐ shūshu
 说：“我死了以后，要让你叔叔
 dāng huángdì . Zhè shì nǐ zǔmǔ de yízhǔ .
 当皇帝。这是你祖母²的遗嘱。
 Wǒ gěi nǐ yì bǎ jīntóng , nǐ yòng zhè bǎ
 我给你一把金铜³，你用这把
 jīntóng jiūzhèng huángdì de cuòwù , chéngzhì
 金铜纠正⁴皇帝的错误，惩治
 jiānchén , Bǎohù zhōngchén . ” Sòng Tàizǔ
 奸臣⁵，保护忠臣⁶。” 宋太祖
 méiyǒu ràng érzi dāng huángdì , juéde duìbuqǐ
 没有让儿子当皇帝，觉得对不起
 tā , jù ràng érzi dāngle Bāxiánwáng .
 他，就让儿子当了八贤王。

Sòng Tàizǔ sǐle yǐhòu , tā de dìdì
宋太祖死了以后，他的弟弟
 dāngle huángdì , jiù shì Sòng Tàizōng . Sòng Tàizōng
 当了皇帝，就是宋太宗。宋太宗
 ànzhào gēge de yízhǔ , yìbiān pài bīng qù
 按照哥哥的遗嘱，一边派兵去
 dǎ Liáoguó , yìbiān pài rén qù quàn Běihàn
 打辽国，一边派人去劝⁷北汉
 guīshùn Sòngcháo . Hòulái , Běihàn bèi Sòng Tàizōng
 归顺宋朝。后来，北汉被宋太宗

1 英雄: hero

2 祖母: grandmother

3 金铜: gold mace (a
 weapon)

4 纠正: put right sth.
 that is wrong; to rectify

5 惩治奸臣: punish
 disloyal court officials
 奸臣: disloyal court
 officials

6 忠臣: loyal court
 officials

7 劝: to persuade

shuōfú , wèile bǎixìng bú shòukǔ , dāying
 说服¹，为了百姓²不受苦，答应
 guīshùn . Yáng Yè yě guīshùnlè Sòngcháo . Sòng
 归顺。杨业也归顺了宋朝。宋
 Tàizōng ràng Yáng Yè dāngle Sòngcháo de jiāngjūn ,
太宗让杨业当了宋朝的将军，
 hái wèi tā xiūjiànle “ Tiānbō Fǔ ” , ràng
 还为他修建了“天波府³”，让
 tāmen yì jiā rén zhù zài lǐmiàn . Sòng Tàizōng
 他们一家人住在里面。宋太宗
 tǒngyīle Běihàn , ràng Yáng Yè guīshùnlè
 统一了北汉，让杨业归顺了
 Sòngcháo , wánchéngle gēge jiāo gěi tā de liǎng
 宋朝，完成了哥哥交给他的两
 jiàn shì . Shèngxià de zuìhòu yí jiàn shì jiù shì
 件事。剩下的最后一件事就是
 zhēngfú Liáoguó . Dāngshí Liáoguó jīngcháng rùqīn⁴
 征服辽国。当时辽国经常入侵⁴
 Sòngcháo , Yáng Yè dài zhe ér zimen dǎle hěn
 宋朝，杨业带着儿子们打了很
 duō shèngzhàng⁵。

Yáng Yè jiāngjūn de fūren , dàjiā dōu jiào
杨业将军的夫人，大家都叫
 tā Shé Tàijūn . Tā shēngle qī gè érzi : Yáng
 她佘太君。她生了七个儿子：杨
 Dàláng , Yáng Èrláng , Yáng Sānláng , Yáng
二郎、杨
 Sìláng , Yáng Wǔláng , Yáng Liùláng , Yáng
四郎、杨
 Wǔláng , Yáng Liùláng , Yáng
五郎、杨
 Liùláng , Yáng
六郎、杨

1 百姓: people, common people

2 说服: to convince

3 天波府: Tianbo House, residence of Yang Ye; 府: official residence; mansion

4 入侵: to invade

5 胜仗: victory in battle