



父母的爱
②

裁决

A Parent's Love :
The Judge



从前，有一位妈妈带着她的孩子，来到河边洗澡。
这时，有个爱吃小孩的“夜叉¹”看见了，她开心地一直流口水。

Once upon a time, there was a mother who took her child out for a bath.

A Yaksha² saw the child and craved for the taste of the baby's flesh.





为了想吃小孩，夜叉就变成一个女人，并走过去对这位妈妈说：

“这个孩子真是**可爱**啊！他是你的小孩吗？”

“是的，他是我的孩子。”孩子的妈妈回答道。

Using magical powers, she took on the form of a woman and talked to the mother:

“My friend, this little one is very **adorable**.
Is he your child?”

“Yes.”

夜叉又说：“可以让我抱一抱吗？”

这位妈妈说好，然后就把孩子交给了夜叉。

没想到，夜叉抱着孩子拔腿³就跑。

“May I carry him for a while?”

“Alright.”

The Yaksha carried the baby and then took off with him.





孩子的妈妈看见了，着急地追上去，抓住夜叉，哭着说：“请你把孩子还给我！把孩子还给我！”

When the mother saw this, she chased and caught hold of her and cried, “Where are you taking my child to? Return my baby to me!”

这时，夜叉就故意撒谎说：“这个孩子是我生的，不是你生的。”

孩子的妈妈急得张大眼睛，很久都说不出话来。

“This baby is mine. He is not your child,”
lied the Yaksha boldly.

Fearful and in shock, the mother stood
there unable to speak.





因为这两个女人，都说孩子是她们生的，
在一旁看热闹的路人，也分不出谁对？谁错？

所以就请来一位“评判⁴”来裁决⁵。

As each woman insisted she was the
baby's mother, they went before a judge
and agreed they would abide by⁶ his
decision.



评判在地上画了一条线，然后叫夜叉抓住孩子的手，又叫孩子的妈妈抓住小孩的腿。

这时，评判说：“谁能把孩子拉过线，孩子就是谁的。”

The judge had a line drawn on the ground. Then he told the Yaksha to take hold of the child's arms, and the mother to take hold of the legs.

"The child shall belong to the one who drags him over the line," said the judge.

两人开始拉，孩子被拉痛了，他哇哇地大哭起来。

孩子的妈妈看见他痛苦的样子，她的心都碎了！

But as soon as they started pulling,
the mother, seeing how her child
cried in pain, felt her **heart** breaking.



因为妈妈不忍心看见孩子受苦，就放开了手，
并站在那里不停地哭泣。

As she couldn't bear to see her child
suffer, she loosened her hands and
stood there weeping.



这时，评判就问看热闹的路人：“谁会对孩子最**温柔**？是孩子的亲生妈妈，还是陌生人？”

Then the judge asked the bystanders,
“Whose hearts are **tender**⁷ to babies?
The mothers who have borne them,
or those who are not their mothers?”



其中一位路人说：“当然是孩子的亲生
妈妈，才会温柔地对自己的孩子！”

“Oh Sir! Of course, it's the babies'
own **mothers** who are tender.”





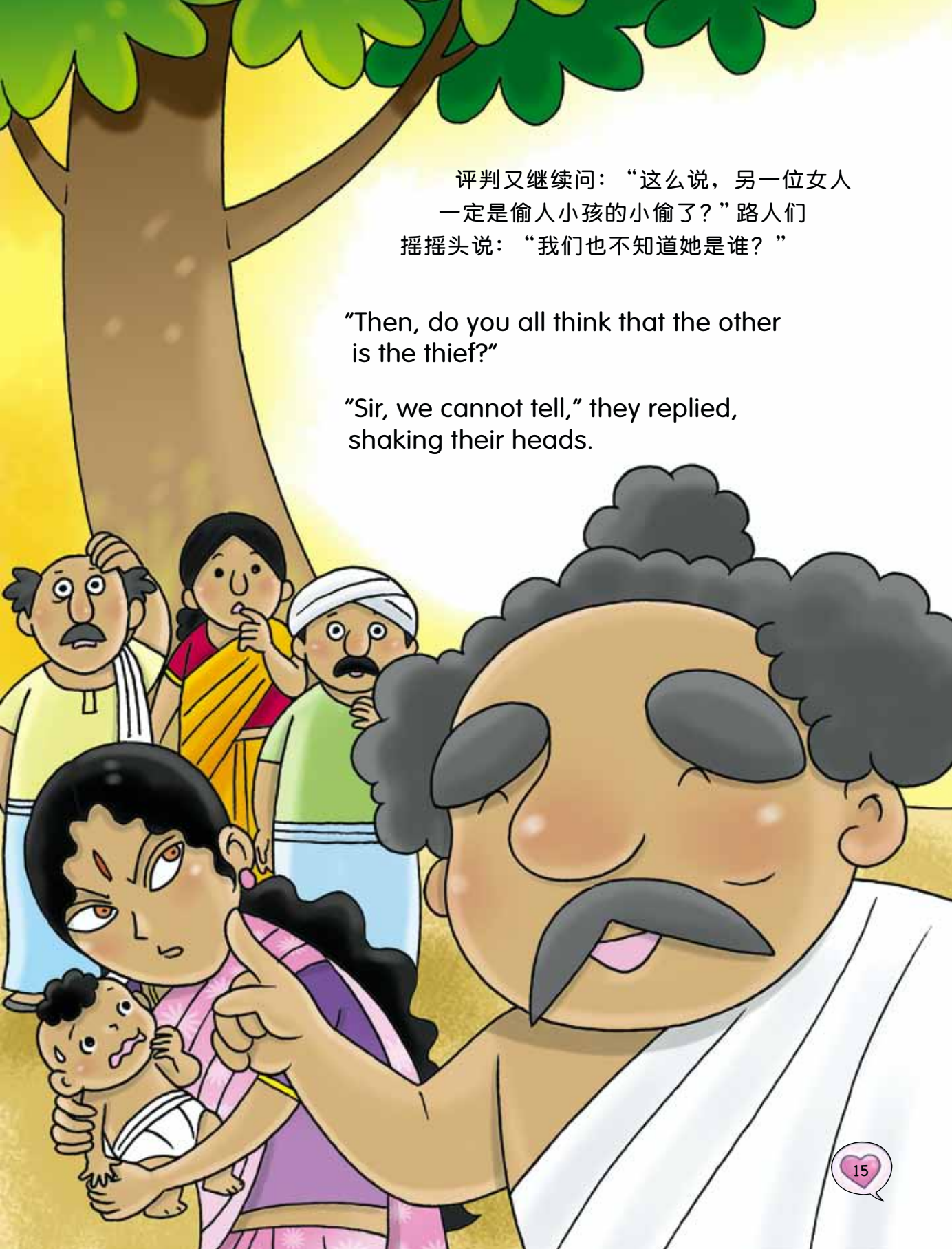
评判又问：“那你们认为，谁才是这个孩子的亲生妈妈呢？是抓住孩子的女人，还是放开孩子的女人呢？”

Then he continued, “Who, do you think, is the mother? The one with the child in her arms, or the one who had loosened her hands?”

这时，所有的路人都是很**肯定**地说：“当然是那位放开手的女人，才是孩子的亲生妈妈呀！”

“The one who had loosened her hands is the mother, oh Sir,” they answered in **UNISON**.





评判又继续问：“这么说，另一位女人一定是偷人小孩的小偷了？”路人们摇摇头说：“我们也不知道她是谁？”

“Then, do you all think that the other is the thief?”

“Sir, we cannot tell,” they replied, shaking their heads.

评判说：“我猜她就是专门吃小孩的夜叉，
因为她的眼睛红红的，眼皮不能闭起来，
也不懂得**可怜、同情**⁸别人。”

Then the judge said, “I believe this is
a Yaksha, who wants to eat the baby.”

“I think so because her eyes are red,
she blinked not and she knows no
fear and shows no **pity**,” he explained.



评判说到这里，就大声问道：

“你到底是谁？”

“Who are you, thief?”
the judge demanded
to confirm his
suspicion.



夜叉得意地说：“你说得没错，我就是专门吃小孩的夜叉。哈哈哈！”

“You are **right**, Sir! I am a Yaksha who wants to eat the baby.”

突然，评判伸出双手，从夜叉的手中，很快地
抢回那个小孩，并把小孩还给那位可怜的妈妈。
可怜的妈妈**开心**地笑了起来！

Suddenly, the judge snatched the baby
over from the Yaksha and returned him
to his poor mother.

The mother gave a **grateful** smile.





接着，评判大声说道：“你这个无知⁹的女人，因前世做了很多坏事，今世才生为夜叉，但是，到现在你还是不知悔改¹⁰。”

He rebuked her, "Oh foolish woman! For your past negative deeds¹¹, you have been born a Yaksha, and now you continue to engage in unwholesome¹¹ deeds!"

最后，他要求夜叉要“遵守¹²五戒¹³”，夜叉答应了，才放走她。

After making her promise to keep the **Five Precepts**¹⁴, he let her go.





孩子的妈妈高兴地说：“先生啊！谢谢你！
愿你**长命百岁**！”

她也**谢谢**大家的帮助。然后就**温柔**
地把孩子抱在胸前走开了。

The mother of the child rejoiced, “Oh Sir!
May you live a **long life**!”

After **thanking** the bystanders too,
she went away **cuddling** her baby
tenderly to her **bosom**¹⁵.



故事的启示 The Moral is:

母爱是最伟大的。所有的妈妈都爱自己的孩子，希望孩子**安全，健康和幸福**。A mother's love is the **greatest**. All mothers love their children and want their children to be **safe, well and happy**.



中英文单词表

Chinese and English Word List

1. 夜叉 yè chā: 佛教指恶鬼
2. **Yaksha**: A demonic ghost that eats human flesh
3. 拔腿 bá tuǐ: 快速起步
4. 评判 píng pàn : 分辨断定胜负或优劣
5. 裁决 cái jué : 经过考虑, 做出决定
6. **abide by**: If you abide by a law, agreement or decision, you do what it says you should do,
7. **tender**: Someone or something that is tender expresses gentle and caring feelings
8. 同情 tóng qíng: 对于别人的遭遇在感情上发生共鸣
9. 无知 wú zhī: 缺乏知识, 不明事理
10. 悔改 huǐ gǎi: 认识错误并加以改正
11. **negative or unwholesome deeds**:
Actions that have an undesirable or bad influence on people's behaviour or mental state
12. 遵守 zūn shǒu: 依照规定行动, 不违背
13. 五戒 wǔ jiè: 不杀生, 不偷盗, 不邪淫, 不妄语, 不饮酒
14. **Five Precepts**:
The basic guidelines of moral conduct — not killing, not stealing, not having sexual misconduct, not lying and not taking intoxicants.
15. **Bosom**: A woman's breasts

父母的爱

顽皮的王子

A Parent's Love :
The Mean Prince





很久很久以前，有一个顽皮的王子，他从来不肯听国王的话，还常常让国王生气。

Long, long ago, there lived a king with a very mean son.



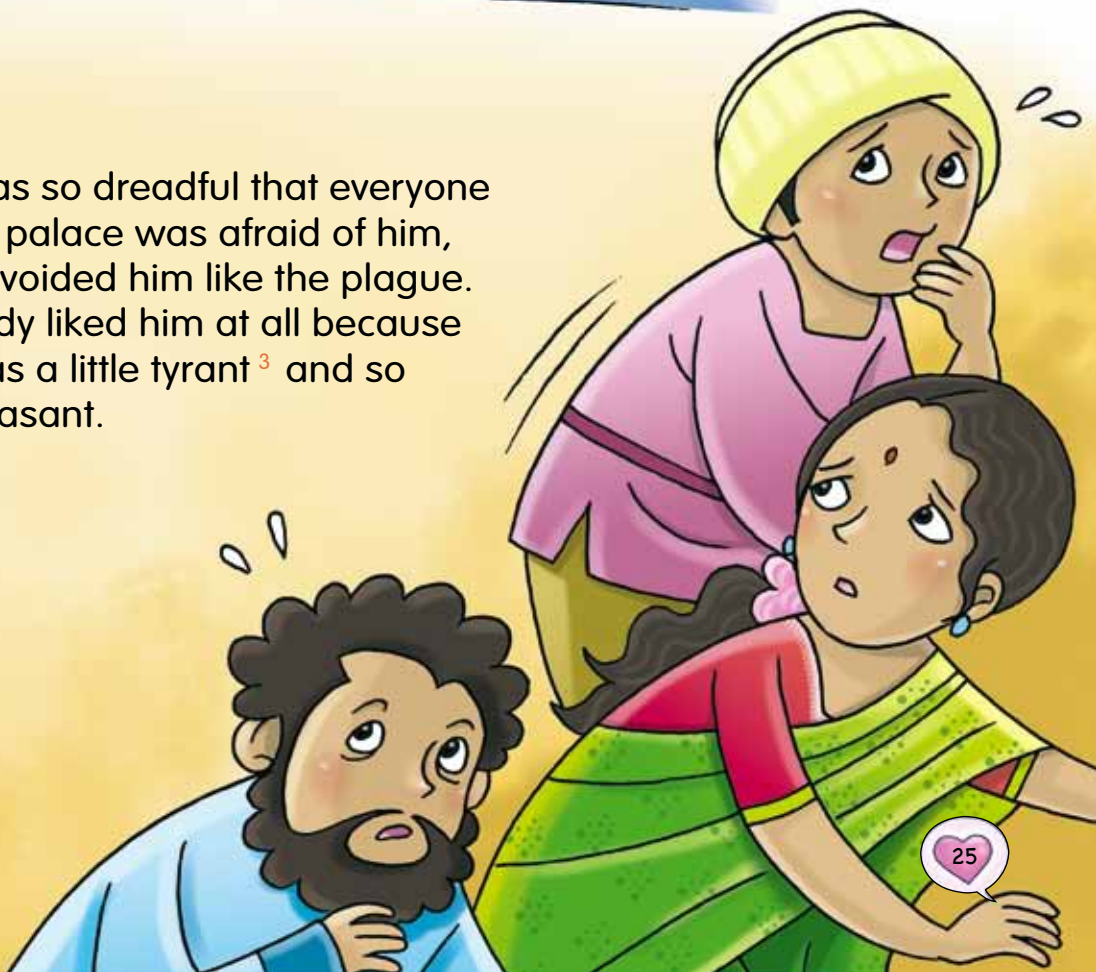
The young prince was disobedient and did not listen to his father's guidance.





因为他顽皮又霸道¹，
所以宫里的人都很怕他，
也不喜欢和他玩耍。大家
看见他，就像看见“瘟疫²”
一样的躲开。

He was so dreadful that everyone
in the palace was afraid of him,
and avoided him like the plague.
Nobody liked him at all because
he was a little tyrant³ and so
unpleasant.



为了王子的事，可怜的国王，他整天都很不开心，又不知道该怎么办才好？

The poor king was very unhappy.



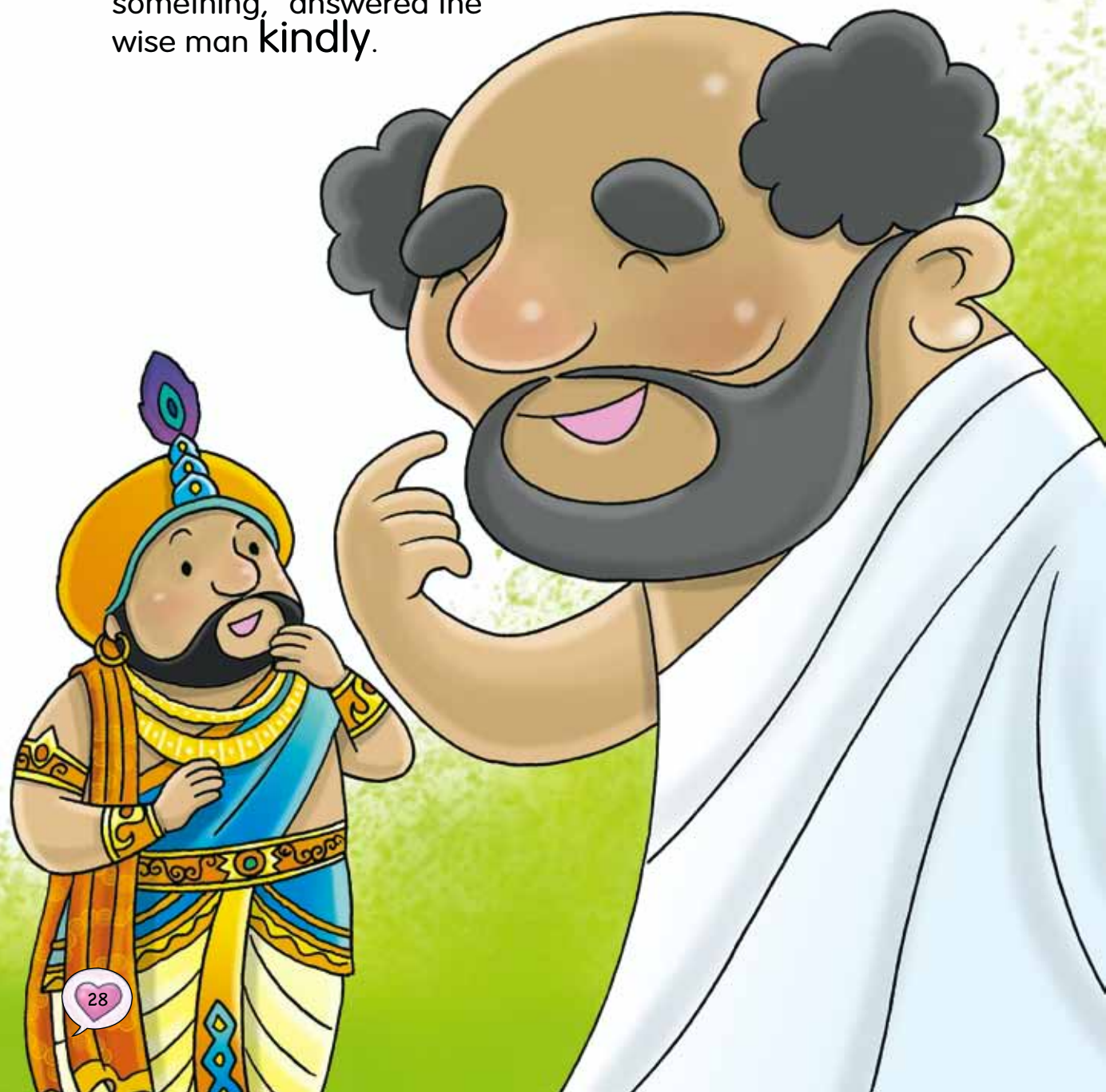


有一天，国王找来一位“智者⁴”。他对智者说：
“伟大的智者啊！求求您帮助我的儿子，使他
成为一个**好**孩子！”

One day, he went to a wise man for help.
“Please, your reverence, do you think you
can help my son become a **better**
person and change his ways?”

智者**慈悲**⁵地回答：“亲爱的国王啊！你就安心地把王子带来这里，也许我能帮助他！”

“Bring the prince to me. I may be able to help and teach him something,” answered the wise man **kindly**.





当顽皮的王子来到**智者**的面前，智者就把他带到一个花园里，并指着一株小树苗说：“你看到这株小树苗了吗？”王子点点头。

When the obnoxious⁶ prince arrived before the **wise** man, he had him taken to the garden.

“Do you see this, my young prince?” he said as he showed him the seedling of a plant in the garden.

智者又说：“你摘下一片小叶子，放进嘴里吃吃看！”

王子听了，马上很粗鲁⁷地摘下一片叶子，然后放进嘴里，大口大口地吃着。

“Please pick one of the leaves and chew it,” he said **gently**.

The prince **brashly**⁸ plucked a leaf and popped it into his mouth.



王子才刚吃几口，马上把叶子吐了出来。
他张大嘴巴喊道：“啊！苦死我了！
苦死我了！”

Immediately, he spat it out.
“Ugh! How bitter!”





这时，智者问王子：“如果一株小树苗的叶子，这么难吃，那它长大后，会是一棵怎样的树呢？”

王子说：“我就不会让它长大。”说完后，就生气地把小树苗连根拔起。

“If a young plant can be so horrid tasting, what will it be like when it is fully grown?” the wise man asked.

“I will not allow it to grow!”

With that, the young prince swiftly uprooted the little seedling and threw it away.



这时，智者露出慈悲的眼神，看着王子说：

“王子啊！如果你不**改正**自己的行为，
就会像这株小树苗一样，会被人毁灭⁹呀！”

“In the same way, the people will
destroy you, my prince,” came the
gentle reply of the wise man.

“If you do not **mend** your ways.”



接着，他又说：“作为一个年轻的王子，你的行为如此地顽皮、霸道，那将来长大后，会是一个怎样的国王呢？”王子听了，心里很惭愧¹⁰！

“For if as a young prince, you behave so cruelly and mean, what will you be like when you are king?”



他静静地想了一会儿，然后说：“谢谢您！尊敬的智者！今天你教了我**重要**的一课。我会改变自己，做一个有爱心、听话的好孩子！”

The prince went silent. He thought for a while and said, “Thank you reverence sir, you have taught me an **important** lesson. I will change my ways and always be grateful to you.”



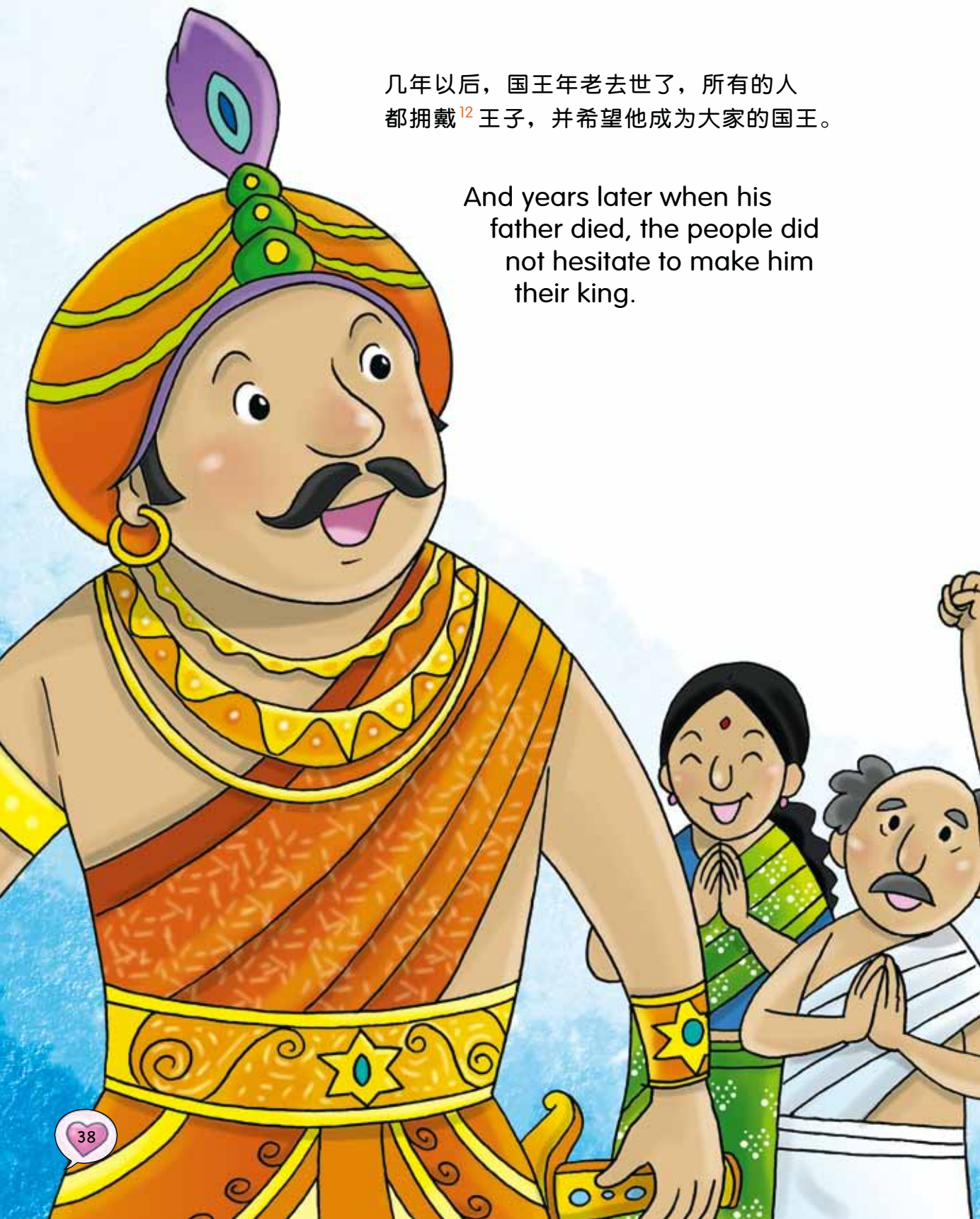


从那天起，王子遵守他自己所说的话，再也没有做出顽皮、霸道的事情。他总是很有礼貌、温和地对每一个人。

True to his promise, from that day onwards, the prince never behaved spitefully¹¹. He was always gentle and kind.

几年以后，国王年老去世了，所有的人都拥戴¹²王子，并希望他成为大家的国王。

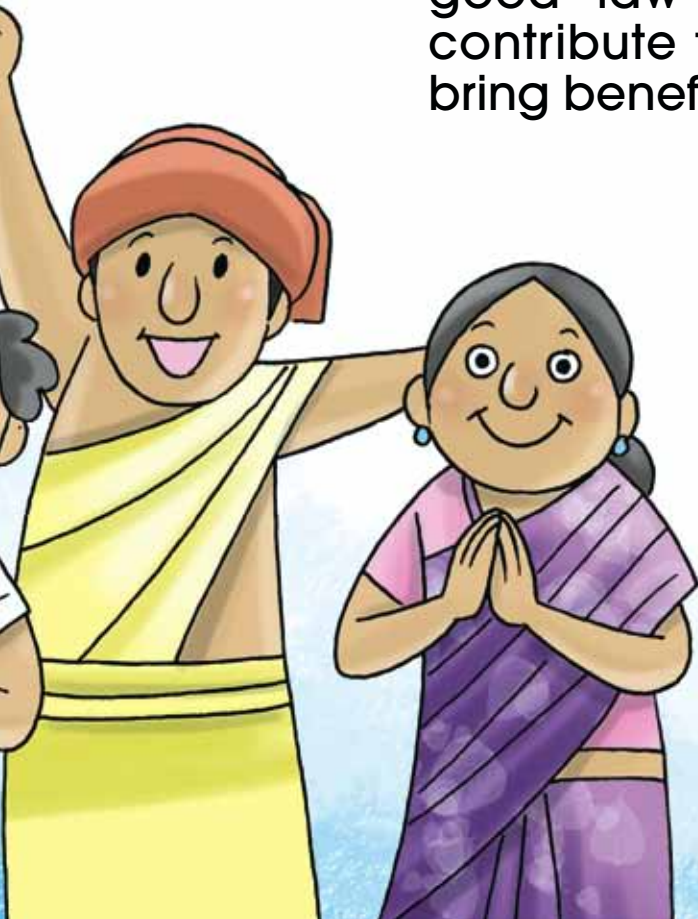
And years later when his father died, the people did not hesitate to make him their king.





故事的启示 The Moral is:

所有的父母们，无论爸爸或妈妈，都希望孩子长大成为一个**得体，负责和守法**的好公民，期望他们能**回报社会**和**利益他人**。**All parents**, fathers or mothers, want their children to grow up to be **gracious, responsible** and **good law-abiding citizens** who **contribute to society** and are able to **bring benefit** to others.





中英文单词表

Chinese and English Word List

1. 霸道 bà dào: 蛮横不讲理
2. 瘟疫 wēn yì: 指流行性传染病
3. **tyrant**: Someone who treats the people they have authority over in a cruel and unfair way.
4. 智者 zhì zhě: 有智慧; 聪明的人
5. 慈悲 cí bēi: 对人关怀, 充满慈爱为人拔苦(原是佛教用语)
6. **obnoxious**: If you describe someone as obnoxious, you think that they are very unpleasant.
7. 粗鲁 cū lǚ: 性格或行为粗暴鲁莽
8. **brash**: If you describe someone or their behaviour as brash, you disapprove of them because you think that they are excessively confident and aggressive.
9. 毁灭 huǐ miè: 摧毁消灭
10. 惭愧 cán kuì: 因为自己有缺点、做错了事或未能尽到责任而感到不安
11. **Spitefully**: Someone who is spiteful does nasty things to people they dislike,
12. 拥戴 yōng dài: 拥护推戴

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