

shuǐ hǔ zhuàn 《水浒传》



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《水浒传》是中国古典四大名著之一，由元末明初的施耐庵创作，罗贯中整理。这部作品不仅是我国历史上第一部用白话文写成的章回体长篇小说，更是中国古代文学的巅峰之作，对后世产生了深远的影响。

《水浒传》以北宋末年为背景，讲述了以宋江为首的 108 位好汉在山东梁山泊聚义，反抗腐败朝廷的故事。全书通过生动的故事情节和鲜明的人物形象，深刻揭示了当时社会的种种矛盾，歌颂了英雄们的反抗精神，同时也揭示了起义失败的内在原因。

在人物塑造方面，《水浒传》塑造了众多栩栩如生的英雄形象。如“及时雨”宋江的忠义，“智多星”吴用的机智，“花和尚”鲁智深的豪爽，“豹子头”林冲的勇猛等，每个角色都个性鲜明，令人印象深刻。这些人物形象不仅具有鲜明的时代特征，也体现了作者对人性的深刻洞察。

"Water Margin "is one of the Four Greatest Classical Novels of China, created by Shi Nai'an during the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties and organized by Luo Guanzhong. This work is not only the first episodic novel written in vernacular Chinese in Chinese history, but also the pinnacle of ancient Chinese literature, exerting a profound influence on future generations.

The Water Margin "is set in the late Northern Song Dynasty and **tells the story of 108 heroes** led by Song Jiang who gathered in Liangshan, Shandong to resist the corrupt court. The whole book, through vivid storylines and distinct character images, profoundly reveals various contradictions in society at that time, praises the rebellious spirit of heroes, and also reveals the internal reasons for the failure of the uprising.

In terms of character portrayal, "Water Margin" has created numerous vivid hero images. Like the loyalty and righteousness of Song Jiang in "Timely Rain", the wit of Wu Yong in "Smart Star", the boldness of Lu Zhishen in "Flower Monk", and the bravery of Lin Chong in "Leopard Head", each character has a distinct personality and is impressive. These character images not only have distinct characteristics of the times, but also reflect the author's profound insight into human nature.

《水浒传》的艺术成就主要体现在其白话文的运用上。作为中国历史上最早用白话文写成的章回小说，《水浒传》开创了白话章回体小说的先河，为后世小说创作提供了典范。其语言生动活泼，既保留了口语的自然流畅，又经过精心锤炼，形成了独特的文学风格。

在情节安排上，《水浒传》善于制造悬念，设置伏笔，使故事环环相扣，引人入胜。如“智取生辰纲”、“三打祝家庄”等经典情节，不仅展现了人物的智慧和勇气，也体现了作者高超的叙事技巧。

《水浒传》对后世文学和文化产生了深远的影响。在文学方面，它开创了英雄传奇小说的先河，为后世的武侠小说和历史小说创作提供了丰富的素材和艺术经验。在文化方面，《水浒传》塑造的英雄形象和反映的社会矛盾，成为后世人们评判是非善恶的重要标准，影响了中国人的价值观和世界观。

The artistic achievement of "Water Margin" is mainly reflected in its use of vernacular Chinese. As the earliest episodic novel written in vernacular Chinese in Chinese history, "Water Margin" paved the way for vernacular episodic novels and provided a model for future novel creation. Its language is lively and vivid, retaining the natural fluency of spoken language while being carefully refined to form a unique literary style.

In terms of plot arrangement, "Water Margin" is good at creating suspense, setting foreshadowing, making the story interconnected and fascinating. Classic plots such as "Taking the Birth Date Plan with Wisdom" and "Three Strikes at Zhujiashuang"

not only showcase the characters' wisdom and courage, but also demonstrate the author's superb narrative skills.

The Water Margin has had a profound impact on later literature and culture. In terms of literature, it pioneered the heroic legendary novel and provided rich materials and artistic experience for the creation of martial arts novels and historical novels in later generations. In terms of culture, the heroic image and social contradictions reflected in "Water Margin" have become important criteria for later generations to judge right from wrong and good from evil, influencing the values and worldview of the Chinese people.

然而，《水浒传》也因其内容涉及反抗朝廷、聚众造反而多次遭到禁毁。从明朝崇祯年间到清朝末年，《水浒传》一直是禁书，这反映了封建统治者对这部作品的恐惧和忌惮。

尽管如此，《水浒传》的价值和影响并未因此而减弱。它不仅是中国古代文学的瑰宝，也是世界文学宝库中的珍品。其深刻的思想内涵、精湛的艺术成就，使其成为中国文学史上不可磨灭的经典之作，至今仍具有重要的研究价值和阅读价值。

However, "Water Margin" has also been banned and destroyed multiple times due to its content involving rebellion against the court and mass uprisings. From the Chongzhen period of the Ming Dynasty to the end of the Qing Dynasty, "Water Margin" was a banned book, reflecting the fear and apprehension of feudal rulers towards this work.

Nevertheless, the value and influence of 'Water Margin' have not diminished as a

result. It is not only a treasure of ancient Chinese literature, but also a treasure trove of world literature. Its profound ideological connotation and exquisite artistic achievements have made it an indelible classic in the history of Chinese literature, and it still has important research and reading value today.

《水浒传》是元末明初作家施耐庵创作的一部长篇小说，通常被认为是中国古典四大名著之一。该小说以北宋末年为背景，讲述了以宋江为首的 108 位梁山好汉反抗腐败朝廷的故事。

主要内容

小说通过描写梁山好汉的起义过程，展现了他们从聚义、反抗到最终受招安的全过程。故事中，108 位好汉因受到官府的压迫而聚集在水泊梁山，展开了替天行道的斗争。小说不仅描绘了他们的英雄事迹，还深刻揭示了起义的社会根源和失败的内在原因。前 70 回主要抨击统治阶级的腐朽与残忍，后 70 回则描写了受招安后的征战与内斗，反映了忠臣与奸臣之间的矛盾。

Water Margin "is a novel written by the late Yuan and early Ming dynasty writer Shi Nai'an, and is generally considered **one of the Four Great Classical Novels of China**. The novel is set in the late Northern Song Dynasty and tells the story of 108 heroes from Liangshan, led by Song Jiang, who resist the corrupt court.

main content

The novel depicts the uprising process of the heroes in Liangshan, showcasing their entire journey from gathering, resisting, to ultimately surrendering. In the story, 108 brave men gathered at Shuiboliang Mountain due to government oppression and

engaged in a struggle to uphold the principles of heaven. The novel not only depicts their heroic deeds, but also profoundly reveals the social roots of the uprising and the internal reasons for its failure. The first 70 chapters mainly criticize the corruption and cruelty of the ruling class, while the last 70 chapters describe the wars and internal struggles after being pacified, reflecting the contradictions between loyal and treacherous officials.

zuò zhě yǔ chuàng zuò bèi jǐng 作者与创作背景

施耐庵（1296—1370）在元朝末年，因替穷人伸冤而辞官回乡，后参与了张士诚的起义，积累了丰富的社会经验，这些都为《水浒传》的创作提供了素材。小说经过多年的口头流传和文人增删，最终形成了我们今天所看到的版本。

Author and creative background

Shi Nai'an (1296-1370) resigned from his official position and returned to his hometown in the late Yuan Dynasty to seek justice for the poor. Later, he participated in Zhang Shicheng's uprising and accumulated rich social experience, which provided material for the creation of "Water Margin". After years of oral transmission and literary additions and deletions, the novel ultimately formed the version we see today.

社会影响

《水浒传》在中国文学史上具有深远的影响，开创了白话文长篇小说的先河，成为后世小说

创作的典范。它不仅在中国广泛流传，还被翻译成多种语言，影响了东亚的叙事文学。小说中的人物形象，如武松、鲁智深等，成为了中国文化中的经典符号，至今仍被广泛引用和改编。

总之，《水浒传》不仅是一部精彩的文学作品，更是对社会矛盾和人性深刻反思的史诗，值得深入阅读与研究。

Social Impact

The Water Margin has had a profound influence in the history of Chinese literature, pioneering the genre of vernacular novels and **becoming a model for later novel creation**. It is not only widely circulated in China, but also **translated into multiple languages**, influencing narrative literature in East Asia. The character images in novels, such as Wu Song and Lu Zhishen, have become classic symbols in Chinese culture and are still widely quoted and adapted today.

In short, "Water Margin" is not only a wonderful literary work, but also an epic that deeply reflects on social contradictions and human nature, and **is worthy of in-depth reading and research**.

一、主要故事情节概述

《水浒传》，又称《忠义水浒传》，是中国古代四大名著之一，由元末明初的施耐庵编著。全书以宋江领导的 108 位好汉起义反抗腐败统治为主线，通过一系列惊心动魄的故事情节，展现了北宋末年社会的黑暗与不公，以及人民对正义和自由的渴望。

智取生辰纲：杨志为梁中书押送生辰纲（价值连城的金银财宝），途中遭遇晁盖、吴用等七人组成的智取团队。他们利用天气变化、内部矛盾等手段，成功夺取了生辰纲，这一事件成为梁山泊聚义的重要契机。

林冲雪夜上梁山：林冲原是东京八十万禁军教头，因高俅陷害而被发配沧州。在野猪林险些被公差杀害，幸得鲁智深相救。后又在草料场遭陆谦等人放火暗算，林冲忍无可忍，杀死仇人，雪夜投奔梁山。

武松打虎：武松回乡探望兄长，途经景阳冈时，醉酒后打死危害乡里的猛虎，为民除害，赢得“打虎英雄”的美名。后因嫂嫂潘金莲与西门庆通奸并合谋害死哥哥武大郎，武松怒而杀嫂报仇，最终也被迫上了梁山。

三打祝家庄：宋江为了扩大势力范围，决定攻打祝家庄。前两次因缺乏情报和战术失误而失败，第三次则通过孙立等人的内应策略，成功攻下祝家庄，不仅增强了梁山的实力，还收服了众多好汉。

招安与征辽：宋江接受朝廷招安后，率领梁山好汉参与平定方腊起义、征讨辽国等战役，虽然立下赫赫战功，但许多兄弟也在战争中牺牲，最终梁山好汉大多散落各处，有的归隐山林，有的继续为官。

Analysis of the main plot and character images in "Water Margin"

1、 Overview of the main storyline

The Water Margin, also known as the Loyalty and Righteousness Water Margin, is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of ancient China, compiled by Shi Nai'an during the late Yuan and early Ming dynasties. The whole book revolves around the uprising of 108 heroes led by Song Jiang against corrupt rule. Through a series of thrilling storylines, **it showcases the darkness and injustice of society in the late Northern Song Dynasty, as well as the people's thirst for justice and freedom.**

Taking the Birth Plan by Strategy: Yang Zhi escorted the Birth Plan (a priceless treasure of gold and silver) to Liang Zhongshu, and encountered a team of seven people including Chao Gai and Wu Yong on the way. They used weather changes, internal conflicts, and other means to successfully seize the birth chart, which became an important opportunity for Liangshan Bo to gather together for righteousness.

Lin Chong went to Liangshan on a snowy night: Lin Chong was originally the leader of the 800000 strong Imperial Guard in Dong Jing, but was sent to Cangzhou for being framed by Gao Qiu. Almost killed by a tolerance in the Wild Boar Forest, fortunately saved by Lu Zhishen. Later, he was set on fire and ambushed by Lu Qian

and others in the grass field. Unable to bear it any longer, Lin Chong killed his enemy and fled to Liangshan on a snowy night.

Wu Song Beats the Tiger: Wu Song returned to his hometown to visit his elder brother. While passing through Jingyanggang, he got drunk and killed a tiger that posed a threat to the village, eliminating harm to the people and earning the nickname of "Hero Who Beats the Tiger". **Later, after his sister-in-law Pan Jinlian committed adultery with Ximen Qing and conspired to kill his brother Wu Dalang, Wu Song became angry and killed his sister-in-law for revenge.** In the end, he was also forced to go to Liangshan.

San Da Zhu Jia Zhuang: In order to expand his influence, Song Jiang decided to attack Zhu Jia Zhuang. The first two attempts failed due to a lack of intelligence and tactical errors, but the third attempt successfully captured Zhujiashuang through the insider strategy of Sun Li and others, not only enhancing the strength of Liangshan, but also subduing many heroes.

Recruiting and Conquering Liao: After accepting the imperial court's surrender, Song Jiang led the heroes of Liangshan to participate in battles such as quelling the Fangla Uprising and conquering Liao. Although he made great military achievements, many of his brothers also sacrificed in the war. In the end, most of the heroes of Liangshan scattered everywhere, some retiring to the mountains and forests, and some continuing to serve as officials.

二、人物形象分析

宋江：“及时雨”、“呼保义”，为人仗义疏财，善于结交英雄豪杰。他既是梁山起义的领袖，也是推动招安的关键人物。宋江的形象复杂多面，既有忠君报国的思想，又有对底层人民的同情和关怀。他的领导才能和人格魅力使梁山队伍不断壮大，但也因过于依赖招安路线，导致了許多悲剧的发生。

Song Jiang, known as "Rain of Timely Aid" and "Hulao Yisheng," was a man of righteousness who was generous with his wealth and skilled at befriending heroes and chivalrous figures. He was both the leader of the Liangshan uprising and a key figure in advocating for amnesty. Song Jiang's character was complex and multifaceted, embodying both loyalty to the imperial court and a deep sympathy for the common people. His leadership and personal charisma helped expand the Liangshan forces, but his excessive reliance on the amnesty route led to numerous tragedies.



武松：英勇无畏，嫉恶如仇，是《水浒传》中极具个性魅力的角色之一。他不仅有超凡的武艺，更有坚定的道德信念。从打虎英雄到为兄复仇，再到反对招安，武松的行为始终遵循着自己的原则和信仰。

Wu Song: Bravery and fearlessness, hatred for evil, he is one of the most charismatic characters in *Water Margin*. Possessing extraordinary martial skills, he also upholds unwavering moral convictions. From hero slaying the tiger to avenging his brother and opposing amnesty, Wu Song's actions consistently adhere to his principles and beliefs.



林冲：曾是体制内的忠诚官员，却因权贵的迫害而走上反抗之路。林冲的性格经历了从隐忍到爆发的转变，他的故事反映了社会的不公和个人命运的无奈。

Lin Chong: Once a loyal official within the system, he was driven to rebellion by the

persecution of the powerful. His character undergoes a transformation from endurance to outburst, and his story reflects the injustices of society and the helplessness of individual fate.



鲁智深：豁达开朗，不拘小节，是梁山好汉中少有的真正出家僧人。他以力大无穷著称，同时心怀慈悲，多次救助弱小。鲁智深的形象体现了佛教中的“放下屠刀，立地成佛”的理念，也展示了人性的善良与光辉。

Lu Zhishen: Open minded and cheerful, not bound by formalities, he is one of the few true monks among the heroes of Liangshan. He is known for his immense strength and compassion, repeatedly rescuing the weak. The image of Lu Zhishen embodies the Buddhist concept of "putting down the butcher's knife and becoming a Buddha on the ground", and also showcases the kindness and radiance of human nature.



李逵：性格直率，勇猛无畏，是宋江的铁杆追随者。他对宋江忠心耿耿，甚至不惜生命去维护宋江的利益。然而，李逵的粗鲁和冲动也时常给他自己和梁山带来麻烦。他的形象象征着民间对于力量和正义的朴素追求。

Li Kui: He has a straightforward personality, is brave and fearless, and is a loyal follower of Song Jiang. He was loyal to Song Jiang and even sacrificed his life to protect his interests. However, Li Kui's rudeness and impulsiveness often caused trouble for himself and Liangshan. His image symbolizes the simple pursuit of power and justice among the people.



综上所述，《水浒传》以其丰富的人物形象和跌宕起伏的故事情节，不仅为读者提供了阅读的乐趣，更深刻地揭示了封建社会的种种弊端和人性的复杂性。

Character Image Analysis

Song Jiang: "Timely Rain" and "Call for Righteousness". He is known for his generosity and generosity, and is skilled at making friends with heroes and heroines. He was both the leader of the Liangshan Uprising and a key figure in promoting surrender. The image of Song Jiang is complex and multifaceted, with both the idea of loyalty to the monarch and serving the country, as well as sympathy and care for the lower class people. His leadership skills and charismatic personality have continuously strengthened the Liangshan team, but also led to many tragedies due to excessive reliance on the recruitment route.

Wu Song: Heroic and fearless, jealous of evil like enemies, he is one of the most charismatic characters in Water Margin. He not only has extraordinary martial arts skills, but also a firm moral belief. From being a hero fighting tigers to seeking

revenge for his brother, to opposing surrender, Wu Song's actions have always followed his own principles and beliefs.

Lin Chong: Once a loyal official within the system, he embarked on the path of resistance due to persecution by the powerful. Lin Chong's personality has undergone a transformation from forbearance to outburst, and his story reflects the injustice of society and the helplessness of personal fate.

Lu Zhishen: Open minded and cheerful, not bound by formalities, he is one of the few true monks among the heroes of Liangshan. He is known for his immense strength and compassion, repeatedly rescuing the weak. The image of Lu Zhishen embodies the Buddhist concept of "putting down the butcher's knife and becoming a Buddha on the ground", and also showcases the kindness and radiance of human nature.

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In summary, "Water Margin" not only provides readers with the pleasure of reading with its rich character images and dramatic plot, but also profoundly reveals the various drawbacks of feudal society and the complexity of human nature.