

## 《西游记》 Journey to the West

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### 关于《西游记》 About "Journey to the West"

《西游记》是中国古代首部浪漫主义章回体长篇神魔小说。

该小说主要讲述了孙悟空出世，并寻菩提祖师学艺及大闹天宫后，与白龙马、猪八戒、沙僧一同护送唐僧西天取经，于路上历经险阻，降妖除魔，渡过了九九八十一难，成功到达大雷音寺，向如来佛祖求得《三藏真经》，将大乘佛法弘扬于大唐，最后五圣成真的故事。

\*Journey to the West\* is the first romantic episodic novel of gods and demons in ancient China.

The novel primarily recounts the story of Sun Wukong's birth, his training under Patriarch Puti, and his rebellion in Heaven. Afterward, he teams up with the white steed, Zhu Bajie, Sha Seng, and others to escort Tang Sanzang on a journey to the Western Heaven to obtain Buddhist scriptures. Along the way, they face numerous hardships, defeat demons, and overcome eighty-one trials. They successfully reach the Great Thunderclap Temple, where they obtain the "Three Treasures of True Scripture" from the Buddha Tathagata. The Mahayana teachings are then spread across the Tang Dynasty, culminating in the enlightenment of the

five holy disciples.

《西游记》是中国神魔小说的经典之作，达到了古代长篇浪漫主义小说的巅峰，与《三国演义》《水浒传》《红楼梦》并称为中国古典四大名著。《西游记》自问世以来在民间广为流传。鸦片战争以后，大量中国古典文学作品被译为西文，《西游记》渐渐传入欧美，被译为英、法、德、意、西、手语、世（世界语）、斯（斯瓦希里语）、俄、捷、罗、波、日、朝、越等语言。

\*Journey to the West\* is a classic masterpiece of Chinese fantasy literature, reaching the pinnacle of ancient romanticism in the genre. Alongside \*Romance of the Three Kingdoms\*, \*Water Margin\*, and \*Dream of the Red Chamber\*, it is one of the Four Great Classical Novels of Chinese literature. Since its publication, \*Journey to the West\* has been widely circulated among the general public. After the Opium War, numerous classical Chinese literary works were translated into Western languages, and \*Journey to the West\* gradually spread to Europe and America. It has been translated into English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Sign Language, Esperanto, Swahili, Russian, Czech, Romanian, Polish, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese.

《西游记》的成书与《三国演义》《水浒传》类似，都经历了一个长期积累与演化的过程。但与前两者演化的特征并不一致：《三国演义》《水浒传》是在历史真实的基础上加以扩展与虚构，是“实”与“虚”的结合而最后以“真”的假像呈现于读者面前；而《西游记》的演化过程则是将历史上的真实事件不断地神化、幻化，最终以“虚幻”的形态呈现在读者

面前。

The completion of "Journey to the West" is similar to "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" and "Water Margin", both of which have undergone a long-term process of accumulation and evolution. But the characteristics of evolution are not consistent with the previous two: "Romance of the Three Kingdoms" and "Water Margin" are extensions and fabrications based on historical truth, a combination of "reality" and "virtuality", and finally presented to readers as a false image of "truth"; The evolution process of Journey to the West is to constantly deify and transform real events in history, ultimately presenting them in the form of "illusion" to readers.

中国古代的唐朝初期，玄奘取经原是唐代的一个真实的历史事件，其以“西天取经”与“传承佛学”的壮举而一举成名，该历史人物曾远跨国度学习古印度佛法，进而在东土与西域之间游走。贞观三年（629年），玄奘为了追求佛家真义，从长安出发后，途经百余国，历尽艰难险阻，最后到达了佛教发源地印度。

他在西域学习了两年多，并在一次大型佛教经学辩论会任主讲，受到了赞誉，回国后成为了大乘教典的搬运工兼翻译责任者。《西游记》中的小说版“唐三藏”就是以历史人物“唐玄奘”为原型的文学二创；历史上的唐三藏（玄奘）作为汉传佛教的传承者，是印度佛教文化与民间传说交织的重要人物。

In the early Tang Dynasty of ancient China, Xuanzang's journey to obtain Buddhist scriptures was a true historical event. He rose to fame with his heroic deeds of "obtaining Buddhist scriptures from the West" and "inheriting Buddhism". This historical figure had traveled far across countries to study ancient Indian

Buddhism, and then traveled between the Eastern and Western Regions. In the third year of the Zhenguan reign (629 AD), Xuanzang embarked on a journey from Chang'an to pursue the true teachings of Buddhism. He traveled through over a hundred countries and encountered numerous difficulties and obstacles before finally arriving in India, the birthplace of Buddhism.

He studied in the Western Regions for more than two years and served as a lecturer at a large-scale Buddhist scripture debate, receiving praise. After returning to China, he became a porter and translator responsible for the Mahayana scriptures. The novel version of "Tang Sanzang" in "Journey to the West" is a literary creation based on the historical figure "Tang Xuanzang"; Tang Sanzang (Xuanzang), as the inheritor of Chinese Buddhism in history, is an important figure in the interweaving of Indian Buddhist culture and folklore.

贞观十九年（645 年）玄奘回到了长安，并将各种佛经共计六百五十七部带回中原，并进行本土汉化，在佛学史上造成巨大影响力，甚至历来影响着民俗文学及戏曲文化等艺术领域。也正因中国唐朝和尚亲临西方修习并引经据典的这一史实发生，才以此形成了“西天取经”这一则典故概念的民间传说为雏形，为后世的西游记传说及其衍生作品提供了重要的基础素材。

In the 19th year of the Zhenguan reign (645 AD), Xuanzang returned to Chang'an and brought back a total of 657 Buddhist scriptures to the Central Plains for localization and sinicization, which had a huge influence on the history of Buddhism and even had a lasting impact on folk literature, opera culture, and other

artistic fields. It is precisely because of the historical fact that Chinese Tang Dynasty monks personally studied in the West and cited scriptures that the folk legend of "Journey to the West" was formed as the prototype of this allusion concept, providing important basic materials for later generations of Journey to the West legends and their derivative works.

### **作者简介 About the author**

吴承恩 (1500 - 1582) 明代小说家。他生于一个由学官沦落为商人的家族，家境清贫。吴承恩自幼聪明过人，但他科考不利，至中年才补上“岁贡生”，后流寓南京，长期靠卖文补贴家用。晚年因家贫出任长兴县丞，但由于看不惯官场的黑暗，不久便愤而辞官，贫老而终。

吴承恩自幼喜欢读野言稗史，熟悉古代神话和民间传说。科考的失意、生活的困顿，加深了他对封建科举制度、黑暗社会现实的认识，促使他运用志怪小说的形式来表达内心的不满和愤懑。

Wu Chengen (1500-1582) was a Ming dynasty novelist. He was born into a family that went from being a scholar to a businessman, and his family was poor. Wu Chengen has been exceptionally intelligent since childhood. But he did not perform well in the scientific examination and only made up for the "Sui Gong Sheng" in middle age. Later, he moved to Nanjing and relied on selling literature to support his family for a long time. In his later years, he was appointed as the magistrate of Changxing County due to his family's poverty. However, he couldn't stand the

darkness of the officialdom and soon resigned in anger, ending his life in poverty.

Wu Cheng'en has enjoyed reading wild tales and histories since childhood, and is familiar with ancient myths and folklore. The disappointment of the scientific examination and the difficulties of life deepened his understanding of the feudal imperial examination system and the dark social reality, prompting him to use the form of supernatural novels to express his inner dissatisfaction and resentment.

### **20 个经典故事的概括: 20 typical stories from the book**

石猴出世: 东胜神洲的花果山上, 一块仙石崩裂, 生出一个石猴。他聪明伶俐, 带领群猴进入水帘洞, 成为美猴王。

灵台方寸山学艺: 为求长生不老, 石猴漂洋过海, 拜在菩提祖师门下, 得名孙悟空, 并学得七十二变、筋斗云等神通。

龙宫寻宝: 悟空从东海龙王那里夺得定海神针(如意金箍棒), 并在其他三位龙王处索要披挂, 大闹龙宫。

地府除名: 悟空醉酒后闯入阴曹地府, 勾去生死簿上自己的名字和猴属之类。

The birth of a stone monkey: On Huaguo Mountain in Dongsheng Shenzhou, a fairy stone shattered and gave birth to a stone monkey. He is clever and clever, leading a group of monkeys into the Water Curtain Cave and becoming the Monkey King.

Lingtai Fangcun Mountain Art Study: In order to achieve immortality, the stone

monkey drifted across the sea and worshipped under the Bodhi Patriarch, named Sun Wukong, and learned divine powers such as the seventy-two transformations and the somersault cloud.

Dragon Palace Treasure Hunt: Wukong obtained the Sea God Needle (Ruyi Golden Hoop) from the Dragon King of the East Sea, and demanded a cloak from the other three Dragon Kings, causing chaos in the Dragon Palace.

Dismissal from the underworld: After getting drunk, Wukong broke into the underworld and removed his name and the Monkey genus from the book of life and death.

大闹天宫：玉帝招安悟空失败后，他大闹天宫，偷吃蟠桃、金丹，与天庭众将激战，最终被如来佛祖压在五行山下。

观音访僧：如来佛祖派观音菩萨前往东土寻找取经人，途中收服沙僧、八戒和白龙马。

江流儿身世：唐僧原名陈祿，是如来佛祖座下弟子金蝉子转世，因轻慢佛法被贬下凡间，投身东土。

两界山头收悟空：唐僧西行途中在五行山救出悟空，收其为徒，赐名行者。

鹰愁涧收白龙马：小白龙吃掉唐僧的白马，后被观音菩萨点化，化作白龙马驮唐僧西行。

Chaos in the Heavenly Palace: After the Jade Emperor failed to pacify Wukong, he caused chaos in the Heavenly Palace, stealing peaches and golden pills, and fighting fiercely with the generals of the Heavenly Court. In the end, he was suppressed by the Buddha at the foot of the Five Elements Mountain.

Guanyin Visiting Monk: The Buddha sent Guanyin Bodhisattva to search for a pilgrim in the Eastern Land, and on the way, he subdued the Sand Monk, the Eight Precepts, and the White Dragon Horse.

Jiang Liuer's background: Tang Monk, originally named Chen Yi, was the reincarnation of Jin Chanzi, a disciple of the Buddha. He was demoted to the mortal world and devoted himself to the Eastern Land due to his disregard for Buddhism.

Collecting Wukong on the Two Realms Mountain: Tang Monk rescued Wukong on the Five Elements Mountain during his journey west, took him as his disciple, and bestowed upon him the name of a traveler.

Eagle Sorrow Stream Harvests White Dragon Horses: The little white dragon ate Tang Monk's white horse and was later enlightened by Guanyin Bodhisattva, transforming into a white dragon horse to carry Tang Monk westward.

高老庄娶亲：猪八戒在高老庄强娶高翠兰，后被悟空降伏，归顺唐僧。

流沙河收徒：沙僧在流沙河中阻挠唐僧过河，后与悟空、八戒大战，最终归顺，成为唐僧的三徒弟。



四圣试禅心：黎山老母等四位菩萨化成母女试探唐僧师徒，只有八戒中计。

偷吃人参果：唐僧师徒误入五庄观，悟空偷摘人参果引发争执，最后请来观音救活果树。

三打白骨精：白骨精三次变化身形企图害死唐僧，均被悟空识破并打死其化身，但唐僧却误会悟空滥杀无辜，将其逐走。

宝象国救公主：黄袍怪变成英俊少年骗走百花羞公主，唐僧师徒经过时，八戒不敌，悟空被逐回花果山后又被请回，打败黄袍怪救出公主。

Marriage of Gao Laozhuang: Zhu Bajie forcibly married Gao Cuilan in Gao Laozhuang, but was subdued by Wukong and surrendered to Tang Monk.

Liusha River Apprentice: Sha Monk obstructed Tang Monk from crossing the river in Liusha River, and later fought against Wukong and Bajie. Eventually, he surrendered and became Tang Monk's three disciples.

The Four Saints' Zen Heart Test: Li Shan Laomu and four other bodhisattvas transformed into mother and daughter to test Tang Monk and his disciples, but only the Eight Precepts were used.

Stealing Ginseng fruit: Monk Tang's disciples mistakenly entered the Wuzhuang Temple. Wukong's stealing of Ginseng fruit caused a dispute, and finally invited Guanyin to save the fruit tree.

Three Beats of the White Bone Demon: The White Bone Demon attempted to kill

Tang Sanzang by changing its body shape three times, but was detected and killed by Wukong. However, Tang Sanzang misunderstood Wukong's indiscriminate killing of innocent people and drove him away.

Baoxiang Kingdom rescues princess: The Yellow Robe Monster transforms into a handsome young man and deceives Princess Baihua. When Tang Monk and his disciples pass by, the Eight Precepts are defeated, and Wukong is driven back to Huaguo Mountain and then invited back to defeat the Yellow Robe Monster and rescue the princess.

平顶山逢魔：金银角大王原是太上老君的看炉童子，下凡作恶，用宝贝捉拿唐僧等人，悟空多次斗智斗勇才战胜他们。

乌鸡国除妖：青狮精假扮国王谋害真国王，悟空识破妖怪身份，助真国王复位。

火焰山借芭蕉扇：铁扇公主因红孩儿之事拒绝借芭蕉扇给悟空灭火，悟空历经周折，终得牛魔王之妻罗刹女借出芭蕉扇灭火过山。

真假美猴王：六耳猕猴假冒悟空，两人难辨真伪，最后在如来佛祖面前真相大白，六耳猕猴被打死。

取得真经：历经九九八十一难后，唐僧师徒终于到达西天大雷音寺，取得真经，修成正果。

这些故事展现了《西游记》中丰富的想象力和深刻的哲理内涵，深受读者喜爱。

Pingdingshan Encounters Demons: King Jinyinjiao was originally a furnace watching boy of the Supreme Lord. He descended to the mortal world to commit evil deeds and used his treasures to capture Tang Monk and others. Wukong fought multiple battles of intelligence and courage to defeat them.

Eliminating Demons in Wuji Kingdom: The Green Lion Spirit pretends to be the king and conspires to assassinate the true king. Wukong realizes the identity of the demon and helps the true king to be restored.

Fire Mountain Borrowing Banana Fan: Iron Fan Princess refused to lend banana fan to Wukong to put out the fire due to the Red Boy incident. Wukong went through many twists and turns and finally got the wife of Bull Demon King, Luo Shannu, to lend banana fan to put out the fire on the mountain.

True and False Monkey King: The Six Eared Macaque impersonated Wukong, making it difficult to distinguish between the two. In the end, the truth was revealed in front of the Buddha, and the Six Eared Macaque was killed.

Obtaining the True Scriptures: After enduring 981 difficulties, Tang Monk and his disciples finally arrived at the Great Thunder Sound Temple in the Western Heaven, obtained the True Scriptures, and achieved enlightenment.

These stories showcase the rich imagination and profound philosophical

connotations in Journey to the West, and are deeply loved by readers.

## **《西游记》主要内容概括与中心思想 Main plots and main idea of "Journey to the West"**

### **主要内容概括 Main plots**

《西游记》是中国古代第一部浪漫主义章回体长篇神魔小说,由明代文学家吴承恩编著。全书讲述了唐僧师徒四人西天取经的传奇故事,他们一路上历经九九八十一难,战胜各种妖魔鬼怪,最终到达西天取得真经,修成正果。

故事从东土大唐出发,唐僧(原名陈祿,法号玄奘)受观音菩萨点化,前往西天求取大乘佛法以解救众生。途中,他先后收服了三位徒弟:孙悟空(美猴王)、猪八戒(悟能)、沙僧(悟净)。

孙悟空拥有七十二变和筋斗云等神通,是队伍中的核心力量;

猪八戒力大无穷,擅长水战;

沙僧则忠诚老实,任劳任怨。

Journey to the West "is the first romantic episodic novel about gods and demons in ancient China, compiled by the Ming dynasty writer Wu Cheng'en. The whole book tells the legendary story of Tang Monk and his disciples who went to the Western Heaven to obtain the scriptures. Along the way, they encountered 981 difficulties, defeated various demons and monsters, and finally arrived at the Western Heaven to obtain the true scriptures and achieve enlightenment.

The story starts from the Eastern Tang Dynasty, where Tang Monk (formerly known as Chen Yi, Dharma name Xuanzang) was enlightened by Guanyin Bodhisattva and went to the Western Heaven to seek Mahayana Buddhism to save sentient beings. On the way, he successively took in three disciples: Sun Wukong (Monkey King), Zhu Bajie (Wuneng), and Sha Monk (Wujing).

Sun Wukong possesses supernatural powers such as seventy-two transformations and the cloud of somersaults, making him the core strength of the team;

Zhu Bajie has infinite strength and is skilled in water battles;

Sha Monk is loyal, honest, and willing to work tirelessly.

他们在取经路上遇到了许多妖魔鬼怪，这些妖怪有的是天上的神仙下凡作恶，有的是地上的野兽修炼成精。为了阻止唐僧取得真经，这些妖怪纷纷施展手段，企图吃掉唐僧或抢走他的袈裟、通关文牒等重要物品。然而，在孙悟空等人的保护下，唐僧一次次化险为夷，最终成功抵达西天。

They encountered many demons and monsters on their journey to obtain Buddhist scriptures. Some of these monsters were gods from heaven who descended to earth to commit evil deeds, while others were beasts on earth who had been trained into spirits. In order to prevent Tang Sanzang from obtaining the true scriptures, these monsters used various means, attempting to eat Tang Sanzang or steal his important items such as robes and clearance documents. However, under the protection of Sun Wukong and others, Tang Monk repeatedly

turned danger into safety and finally successfully reached the Western Heaven.

### **中心思想 Main Idea**

追求真理与信仰：《西游记》通过讲述唐僧师徒四人西天取经的故事，传达了追求真理和坚定信仰的重要性。无论面对多大的困难和挑战，只要心中有信念、有追求，就一定能够克服困难并取得成功。

团结合作与相互扶持：故事中师徒四人虽然性格各异、能力不同，但他们始终团结一致、相互扶持。这种团队精神告诉我们，在面对困难时只有团结一心才能战胜一切。

惩恶扬善与正义感：书中通过描写孙悟空等人打败妖魔鬼怪的过程，强调了惩恶扬善和正义感的重要性。这启示我们在生活中要勇于面对邪恶势力，维护社会公正和正义。

修行与自我提升：《西游记》还蕴含了深刻的修行和自我提升的思想。唐僧师徒四人在取经过程中不断修炼自己的身心和能力，最终实现了个人的成长和蜕变。这告诉我们只有通过不断的努力和修行才能实现自我价值的提升。

Pursuing Truth and Faith: "Journey to the West" conveys the importance of pursuing truth and steadfast faith by telling the story of Tang Monk and his disciples who went to the West to obtain scriptures. No matter how great the difficulties and challenges are, as long as you have faith and pursuit in your heart, you will definitely be able to overcome them and achieve success.

Unity, cooperation, and mutual support: Although the four master and apprentice in the story have different personalities and abilities, they always unite and support each other. This team spirit tells us that only by uniting as one can we overcome everything in the face of difficulties.

Punishing evil and promoting good and a sense of justice: The book emphasizes the importance of punishing evil and promoting good and a sense of justice by depicting the process of Sun Wukong and others defeating demons and monsters. This inspires us to bravely face evil forces and uphold social justice and righteousness in our daily lives.

Cultivation and self-improvement: Journey to the West also contains profound thoughts on cultivation and self-improvement. During the process of obtaining Buddhist scriptures, Tang Monk and his disciples continuously cultivated their physical and mental abilities, ultimately achieving personal growth and transformation. This tells us that only through continuous effort and practice can we achieve the enhancement of self-worth.

### **作品简评 Brief comment**

吴承恩的经典小说《西游记》是以唐代玄奘和尚赴西天取经的经历为蓝本，在《大唐西域记》、《大唐大慈恩寺三藏法师传》等作品的基础上，经过整理、构思最终写定而成的。作品借助编撰的神话人物和神话故事抒发了作者对现实的不满和渴望改变现实的愿望，折射出作者渴望建立“君贤神明”的王道之国的政治思想。

小说借助唐僧师徒在取经路上经历的八十一难，折射出人间现实社会的种种情况。小说想象大胆，构思新奇，在人物塑造上采用人、神、兽三位一体的塑造方法，创造出唐僧、孙悟空、猪八戒、沙僧等不朽的艺术形象。全书极富艺术特色。结构上组织严密，繁而不乱；语言上活泼生动且夹杂方言俗语，富于生活气息；主题上冲淡了故事原有的宗教色彩，大大丰富了作品的现实内容，具有民主倾向和时代特点。作品讽刺幽默，呈现出不同于以往取经

故事的独特风格。

Wu Cheng'en's classic novel "Journey to the West" is based on the experience of Tang Dynasty monk Xuanzang's journey to the West to obtain Buddhist scriptures. It was compiled and conceptualized based on works such as "Records of the Western Regions of the Great Tang Dynasty" and "Biography of Master Sanzang of the Great Ci'en Temple of the Great Tang Dynasty". The work expresses the author's dissatisfaction with reality and desire to change it through the compilation of mythological characters and stories, reflecting the author's political ideology of wanting to establish a kingdom of "virtuous kings and gods".

The novel uses the 81 difficulties experienced by Tang Monk and his disciples on their journey to obtain Buddhist scriptures to reflect various situations in the real world society. The novel has bold imagination and novel ideas, using a trinity of human, god, and beast in character creation to create immortal artistic images such as Tang Monk, Sun Wukong, Zhu Bajie, and Sha Monk. The whole book is full of artistic features. Structurally well-organized, complex yet not chaotic; Lively and lively in language, mixed with dialects and colloquialisms, rich in daily life; The theme dilutes the original religious color of the story, greatly enriching the realistic content of the work, with democratic tendencies and characteristics of the times. The work is satirical and humorous, presenting a unique style different from previous stories of learning scriptures.

《西游记》将善意的嘲笑、辛辣的讽刺和严肃的批判巧妙地相结合，开启了神魔长篇章



回小说的新门类，这一特点直接影响着讽刺小说的发展。《西游记》是古代长篇小说浪漫主义的高峰，在世界文学史上也是浪漫主义的杰作。《美国大百科全书》认为它是“一部具有丰富内容和光辉思想的神话小说”，《法国大百科全书》说：“全书故事的描写充满幽默和风趣，给读者以浓厚的兴味。”从十九世纪开始，它便被翻译成日、英、法、德、俄等十来种文字流行于世。

Journey to the West cleverly combines well intentioned ridicule, sharp satire, and serious criticism, opening up a new category of epic novels about gods and demons, which directly affects the development of satirical novels. Journey to the West "is the pinnacle of romanticism in ancient novels and a masterpiece of romanticism in the history of world literature. The Encyclopedia Americana considers it to be "a mythological novel with rich content and brilliant ideas," while the Encyclopedia Franche says, "The descriptions of the stories throughout the book are full of humor and wit, giving readers a strong interest." Since the 19th century, it has been translated into more than ten languages including Japanese, English, French, German, and Russian, and has become popular in the world.

### **人物形象 Images of the characters**

1、唐僧：俗姓陈，法号玄奘，号三藏，被唐太宗赐姓为唐。为如来佛祖第二弟子金蝉长老投胎。他是遗腹子，由于父母凄惨、离奇的经历，自幼在寺庙中出家、长大，在金山寺出家，最终迁移到京城的著名寺院中落户、修行。

唐僧勤敏好学，悟性极高，在寺庙僧人中脱颖而出。最终被唐太宗选定，与其结拜并前往西天取经。在取经的路上，唐僧先后收服了三个徒弟：孙悟空、猪八戒、沙僧，并取名为：

悟空、悟能、悟净，之后在三个徒弟和白龙马的辅佐下，历尽千辛万苦，终于从西天雷音寺取回三十五部真经。功德圆满，加升大职正果，被赐封为旃檀功德佛。为人诚实善良，一心向佛，慈祥，胆小怕事，迂腐，鉴别能力差。

1. Tang Monk: The common surname is Chen, the Dharma name is Xuanzang, and the name is Sanzang. He was given the surname Tang by Emperor Taizong of Tang. To reincarnate as Elder Jinchan, the second disciple of the Buddha. He is a posthumous son. Due to the tragic and bizarre experiences of his parents, he became a monk in a temple from a young age and grew up. He became a monk in Jinshan Temple and eventually moved to a famous temple in the capital to settle down and practice.

Tang Sanzang is diligent, quick witted, and highly perceptive, standing out among the monks in the temple. Finally selected by Emperor Taizong of Tang, he pledged allegiance and went to the Western Heaven to obtain scriptures. On the way to retrieve the scriptures, Tang Monk successively took in three disciples: Sun Wukong, Zhu Bajie, and Sha Monk, and named them Wukong, Wu Neng, and Wu Jing. With the assistance of the three disciples and Bai Longma, he went through countless hardships and finally retrieved 35 true scriptures from the Thunder Sound Temple in the Western Heaven. Having achieved complete merit and success, he was promoted to the highest position and granted the title of Zhantan Merit Buddha. Honest and kind, devoted to Buddha, kind, timid and afraid of things, narrow-minded, with poor discernment ability.

2、孙悟空：又名孙行者、悟空、外号美猴王、号称“齐天大圣”。东胜神州傲来国花果山灵石孕育，为寻求长生之道，独自漂洋过海，历经八九载，学会了讲人言、行人礼，跋山涉水，在西牛贺洲灵台方寸山拜菩提老祖为师，习得金丹术、地煞术，七十二变和筋斗云（又作筋斗云）本领。自封为齐天大圣，大闹天宫，被如来佛祖压在五行山下，无法行动。五百年后唐僧西天取经，路过五行山，揭去符咒，才救下孙悟空。孙悟空感激涕零，经观世音菩萨点化，拜唐僧为师，同往西天取经。

取经路上，孙悟空降妖除怪，屡建奇功，然而三番两次被师傅唐僧误解、驱逐。终于师徒四人到达西天雷音寺，取得真经。最终修得正果，封为“斗战胜佛”。为人坚持正义、嫉恶如仇，勇敢好斗、勇往直前，机智灵活，执著略带倔强，但有些自恋自大。

2. Sun Wukong: also known as Sun Xingzhe, Wukong, nicknamed Monkey King, and known as the "Great Sage of Qi Tian". Dongsheng Shenzhou proudly came to the country of Huaguo Mountain, where the spirit stones were nurtured. In search of the path to eternal life, he drifted across the sea alone for eight or nine years, learning to speak human language and etiquette, crossing mountains and rivers, and apprenticing to Bodhi Patriarch on Fangcun Mountain in the Lingtai of Xiniu Hezhou. He learned the Golden Pill Technique, Earthly Sha Technique, and the skills of seventy-two transformations and the Goudou Cloud (also known as the Muscle Dou Cloud). Self proclaimed as the Great Sage of Qi Tian, causing chaos in the Heavenly Palace, and being suppressed by the Buddha at the foot of the Five Elements Mountain, unable to move. Five hundred years later, Tang Sanzang went to the west to retrieve Buddhist scriptures and passed by Wuxing Mountain. He removed the talisman and saved Sun Wukong. Sun Wukong was filled with

gratitude and was enlightened by Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva. He became a disciple of Tang Monk and went to the Western Heaven to obtain Buddhist scriptures.

On his journey to retrieve Buddhist scriptures, Sun Wukong conquered demons and monsters, repeatedly achieving miraculous feats. However, he was misunderstood and expelled by his master Tang Monk multiple times. Finally, the four disciples arrived at the Lei Yin Temple in Xitian and obtained the true scriptures. In the end, he achieved the correct result and was awarded the title of 'Fighting to Overcome Buddha'. Adhering to justice and hating evil, being brave and combative, moving forward courageously, quick witted and flexible, persistent with a hint of stubbornness, but somewhat narcissistic and arrogant.

3、猪八戒：又名猪悟能。原为天宫中的“天蓬元帅”，掌管天河水府。因调戏嫦娥惹怒玉帝，被罚下人间。但错投了猪胎，成了一只野猪，修炼成精，长成了猪脸人身的模样。在高老庄抢占高家三小姐高翠兰，被孙悟空降伏，跟随唐僧西天取经。最终得正果，封号为“净坛使者”。为人好吃懒做，憨厚，胆小，且贪图小便宜、好色，但他又是温和善良的，而且富有人情味。

3. Zhu Bajie: also known as Zhu Wuneng. Originally known as' Marshal Tianpeng 'in the Heavenly Palace, he was in charge of the Tianhe Water Mansion. Due to harassing Chang'e and angering the Jade Emperor, he was punished and sent to the mortal world. But he mistakenly gave birth to a pig, became a wild boar, cultivated into a spirit, and grew into the appearance of a pig face and a human body. Seizing the third miss of the Gao family, Gao Cuilan, in Gao Laozhuang, he

was subdued by Sun Wukong and followed Tang Monk to the west to retrieve scriptures. In the end, he achieved the right result and was awarded the title of "Messenger of the Pure Altar". He is lazy, honest, timid, and greedy for small gains and lustful, but he is also gentle, kind, and full of human touch.

4、沙僧：又名沙悟净。原为天宫中的卷帘大将，因在蟠桃会上打碎了琉璃盏，惹怒王母娘娘，被贬入人间，在流沙河畔当妖怪，受万箭穿心之苦。后被唐僧师徒收服，负责牵马。得成正果后，被封为“金身罗汉”。为人忠厚老实、任劳任怨却毫无主见。

4. Sha Monk: Also known as Sha Wujing. Originally a rolling shutter general in the Heavenly Palace, he was demoted to the mortal world and became a demon by the Liusha River, suffering the pain of countless arrows piercing through his heart, after breaking a glass cup at the Peach Blossom Festival and angering the Queen Mother. Later, he was subdued by Tang Monk and his disciples and was responsible for leading the horses. After the success, he was awarded the title of "Golden Arhat". He is loyal, honest, hardworking, and has no independent opinions.

5、白龙马：《西游记》中唐僧的坐骑。本是西海龙王三太子敖烈，因纵火烧毁玉帝赏赐的明珠而触犯天条，后因南海观世音菩萨出面才免于死罪，被贬到蛇盘山鹰愁涧等待唐僧取经，之后又误食唐僧所骑的白马，被菩萨点化，变身为白龙马，皈依佛门，载乘唐僧上西天取经，最终修成正果，被封为八部天龙广力菩萨。

5. White Dragon Horse: The mount of Tang Monk in Journey to the West. Originally, he was Ao Lie, the third prince of the Dragon King of the Western Sea,

who violated the laws of heaven by setting fire to the pearl gifted by the Jade Emperor. Later, he was spared from the death penalty due to the intervention of Guanyin Bodhisattva from the South China Sea. He was exiled to the Eagle Sorrow Stream on Mount Serpent to wait for Tang Sanzang to retrieve the scriptures. Later, he accidentally ate the white horse ridden by Tang Sanzang and was transformed into a white dragon horse by the Bodhisattva. He converted to Buddhism and took Tang Sanzang to the Western Heaven to retrieve the scriptures. Eventually, he achieved enlightenment and was granted the title of Eight Heavenly Dragons and Wide Power Bodhisattva.

## **经典情节 Typical stories**

### **三打白骨精**

唐僧师徒行至宛子山。妖魔白骨精欲食唐僧肉，三次施魔法变化村姑、婆婆和白发老翁，前来诓骗唐僧，却均被悟空识破。唐僧误为孙悟空无故三次伤人，逐走悟空。悟空走后，唐僧师徒果中奸计，被白骨精掳去，悟空救师心切，不念前怨，一番激战打死白骨精。

### **真假美猴王**

强盗追杀唐僧等，悟空忍无可忍，杀却众盗。唐僧大怒，将悟空赶走。六耳猕猴乘机化作悟空，打伤唐僧。沙僧寻到悟空，同去花果山找假猴王较量。真假猴王打得天昏地暗，难分胜负。直到西天如来处，真相方才大白。悟空打死假猴王，六耳猕猴从此绝种。

### **Three Times Beating the White Bone Demon**

Tang Monk and his disciples arrived at Wanzi Mountain. The demon White Bone Demon wanted to eat Tang Monk's flesh, and cast magic three times to

change the village girl, mother-in-law, and white haired old man. They came to deceive Tang Monk, but were all detected by Wukong. Tang Monk mistakenly injured Sun Wukong three times without reason and drove him away. After Wukong left, Tang Monk and his disciples fell into a trap and were kidnapped by the White Bone Demon. Wukong was eager to save his master and did not mind his previous grievances. He fought fiercely and killed the White Bone Demon.

#### True and False Monkey King

Bandits chased after Tang Monk and others, but Wukong couldn't bear it anymore and killed the bandits. Tang Monk was furious and drove away Wukong. The six eared macaque took the opportunity to transform into Wukong and injured Tang Monk. Sha Monk found Wukong and went to Huaguo Mountain to compete with the fake Monkey King. The real and fake Monkey Kings fought fiercely, making it difficult to determine the winner. The truth was not revealed until the arrival of the Buddha in the Western Heaven. Wukong killed the fake monkey king, and the six eared macaque became extinct from then on.

### 三借芭蕉扇

唐僧师徒四人来到了有着熊熊大火的火焰山。孙悟空经过千艰万难终于向能够用芭蕉扇扇灭大火的铁扇公主和她丈夫牛魔王借到了芭蕉扇。他扇灭了大火,师徒四人度过了火焰山。

#### Three Borrowings of the Banana Fan

The four disciples of Tang Monk arrived at the Flame Mountain with a raging fire. After going through countless difficulties, Sun Wukong finally borrowed a

banana fan from the Iron Fan Princess and her husband, the Bull Demon King, who were able to extinguish the fire with a banana fan. He extinguished the fire with a fan, and the four disciples crossed the Flame Mountain.

## 大闹天宫

玉帝恐猴王作乱,封他为弼马温。猴王知道受骗后,返回花果山,与天宫抗衡。李天王率兵捉拿猴王,大败。玉帝不得已封猴王为“齐天大圣”。王母设蟠桃宴,唯独没请猴王。猴王暴怒,大闹瑶池,偷吃金丹。玉帝倾兵捉拿猴王,炼丹炉不但没把猴王烧死,反练成火眼金睛。猴王发神威,把天宫打得落花流水,吓得玉帝狼狈逃跑。

## Havoc in Heaven

The Jade Emperor feared that the Monkey King would cause chaos and appointed him as Bi Ma Wen. After learning of being deceived, the Monkey King returned to Huaguo Mountain to confront the Heavenly Palace. Li Tianwang led his troops to capture the Monkey King and suffered a great defeat. The Jade Emperor had no choice but to bestow the title of "Great Sage of Qi Tian" upon the Monkey King. The Queen Mother held a peach banquet, but did not invite the Monkey King. The Monkey King was furious, causing chaos in the Yao Pool and stealing the Golden Elixir. The Jade Emperor deployed troops to capture the Monkey King, but the alchemy furnace not only failed to burn him to death, but also trained him to have a discerning eye. The Monkey King unleashed his divine power, causing the Heavenly Palace to collapse and the Jade Emperor to flee in panic.



## 大战红孩儿

红孩儿要吃唐僧肉长生不老，他把唐僧捉到洞中。悟空与八戒到门前叫阵，红孩儿用三昧真火，悟空请龙王帮忙，却被三昧真火烧得险些丧命。八戒去请菩萨，却被红孩儿变得假观音骗了，逮入洞中。红孩儿请父亲牛魔王，悟空假扮来洞，却被妖精识破。悟空请观音菩萨收了红孩儿，跟随自己当个善财童子。

### Battle Red Boy

Red Boy wants to eat Tang Monk's flesh to live forever, so he captures Tang Monk into a cave. Wukong and Bajie went to the door to call for battle. Red Boy used Samadhi True Fire, and Wukong asked the Dragon King for help, but was almost killed by Samadhi True Fire. Bajie went to invite the Bodhisattva, but was deceived by Honghai'er who turned into a fake Guanyin and was caught in the cave. Red Boy invites his father, Bull Demon King, and Wukong disguises himself in the cave, but is discovered by the fairy. Wukong asked Guanyin Bodhisattva to take in the Red Boy and follow him as a child of good fortune.

## 更多故事情节 More Stories

### 1、美猴王出世

花果山顶石头崩裂出的石卵，化为一个石猴，它眼里射出的两道金光惊动了玉皇大帝，石猴行动敏捷，心机灵巧。老猴提出谁有本事钻进山洞可拜它为王的建议，石猴紧闭双眼纵身跳进瀑布，发现里面有石锅、石灶、石碗、石床、石凳等，是一个极佳的安身之地，众猴伏地拜石猴为王，号称美猴王。

#### 1. Monkey King is born

The stone egg shattered from the top of Huaguo Mountain turned into a stone monkey, and two golden lights shot out of its eyes startled the Jade Emperor. The stone monkey was agile in action and had a clever mind. The old monkey suggested that whoever had the ability to enter the cave could worship it as the king. The stone monkey closed its eyes tightly and jumped into the waterfall, finding an excellent place to settle down, including stone pots, stoves, bowls, beds, benches, etc. The monkeys crouched down and worshipped the stone monkey as the king, known as the King of Beautiful Monkeys.

## 2、灵台山遇仙

猴王为求长生不老，在樵夫的指点下，到灵台方寸山斜月三星洞找须菩提祖师学艺。祖师给他取名，姓孙，名悟空，把七十二变的口诀和筋斗云的口诀传授给了悟空。后来悟空因在师兄弟们面前表演七十二变，惊动了祖师，被须菩提祖师赶回花果山。

### 2. Encountering Immortals on Lingtai Mountain

The Monkey King, in pursuit of immortality, under the guidance of a woodcutter, went to Lingtai Fangcun Mountain and Xieyue Sanxing Cave to learn the art of Subhuti Patriarch. His ancestor named him Sun, also known as Wukong. He taught Wukong the mnemonic of the seventy-two transformations and the mnemonic of the somersault cloud. Later, Wukong alarmed his master by performing the seventy-two transformations in front of his fellow disciples, and was driven back to Huaguo Mountain by Master Subhuti.

### 3、龙宫借宝

悟空学艺归来，花果山水帘洞已被混世魔王为首的妖魔霸占了，悟空只几拳就把混世魔王打得动弹不得了，众猴们又重新回到了水帘洞，悟空带着猴子们在花果山玩耍、练武，他试过很多兵器，可总是觉得不合适，后来到东海龙宫找老龙王强行借了定海神珍铁，上面写有“如意金箍棒”，重一万三千五百斤。

#### 3. Dragon Palace Borrowing Treasure

Upon returning from his studies, Wukong found that the Water Curtain Cave on Huaguo Mountain had been occupied by demons led by the Mixed Demon King. With just a few punches, Wukong knocked the Mixed Demon King to a standstill, and the monkeys returned to the Water Curtain Cave. Wukong played and practiced martial arts with the monkeys on Huaguo Mountain, trying many weapons but always finding them unsuitable. Later, he went to the East Sea Dragon Palace to borrow the precious iron of the Sea God from the Old Dragon King, which had the words "Ruyi Golden Hoop Rod" written on it and weighed 13500 pounds.

### 4、大闹天宫

因龙宫借宝和勾掉生死簿事件，太白金星奉玉皇大帝招安圣旨，到花果山找悟空上天拜受官职。悟空在凌霄殿被玉皇大帝叫去当弼马温，几个监事说出弼马温的真情，悟空火冒三丈，一路打到南天门，返回花果山，自封为齐天大圣。玉皇大帝派托塔李天王和哪吒带领天兵天将去捉拿，都被悟空打败了，又被太白金星招安奉为齐天大圣。许旌阳真人建议派悟空去看管蟠桃园。王母娘娘瑶池开“蟠桃盛会”没有请悟空参加，他非常生气，就偷吃了美酒佳肴，迷糊中又索性把太上老君的金丹吃了个精光。

#### 4. Causing chaos in the Heavenly Palace

Due to the Dragon Palace's borrowing of treasures and the removal of the Book of Life and Death, Taibai Jinxing received an imperial decree from the Jade Emperor to surrender and went to Huaguo Mountain to seek the appointment of Wukong as an official. Wukong was summoned by the Jade Emperor to serve as the Bi Ma Wen in the Lingxiao Hall. Several supervisors revealed Bi Ma Wen's true feelings, and Wukong was furious. He fought all the way to the South Heaven Gate and returned to Huaguo Mountain, proclaiming himself the Great Sage of Qi Tian. The Jade Emperor sent Tota Li Tianwang and Nezha to lead the heavenly soldiers and generals to capture them, but they were all defeated by Wukong and summoned by the White Venus to be revered as the Great Sage of Qi Tian. Xu Jingyang suggested sending Wukong to oversee the Peach Garden. The Queen Mother of the West did not invite Wukong to participate in the "Peach Blossom Festival" held at the Yaochi Lake. He was very angry and stole some fine wine and delicious food. In a daze, he even ate up the Golden Elixir of the Supreme Lord.

#### 5、大战二郎神

悟空因大闹蟠桃盛会和偷吃金丹，四大天王奉命围困花果山，观音菩萨保举玉皇大帝外甥二郎神参与捉拿，太上老君助二郎神以金钢套，金钢套正好打在悟空的头上，于是悟空被制服了，玉皇大帝命令斩首示众。无奈悟空是金钢不坏之身，后被推入太上老君的八卦炉里烧灰，反而被烟把两眼熏成“火眼金睛”，随后悟空又向灵霄宫打去。玉皇大帝请如来佛祖前来降妖，悟空被如来五个手指变成的五行山牢牢压住，修行了 500 年。

## 6、拜师取经

500年后，唐太宗李世民派唐僧玄奘前往西天取经。唐僧在猎人伯钦的保护下来到五行山，救出了孙悟空，收为徒弟，又给他起了名字叫行者，孙悟空又称孙行者，悟空请唐僧上马，自己挑着行李在前面开路，观音菩萨变为老婆婆送唐僧锦衣、花帽，教唐僧念“紧箍咒”用来制服孙悟空。

## 7、黑风山除妖

在蛇盘山鹰愁涧，白马被小白龙吞下肚去。观音菩萨降伏小白龙，夺回白马。在寺院投宿时，老和尚发现唐僧的袈裟是极品，遂起歹心，放火烧了禅房，悟空找广目天王借来避火罩。寺院附近黑风山的妖怪黑熊怪趁火打劫，偷了袈裟，悟空请来了观音菩萨，于是黑熊现出了本相，被观音菩萨收留当了守神。

## 8、收服猪八戒

唐僧、悟空离开观音寺，来到高老庄。高老太公的三女儿翠兰被妖精霸占，妖精姓猪，上无父母，下无兄弟，黑脸短毛，长嘴大耳，长得很丑，又特别贪吃。他本是天上的天蓬元帅，因蟠桃会上调戏了嫦娥仙子而被贬到了人间。高老太公一心想赶走妖精，解救女儿。尽管妖怪有九齿钉耙，还会三十六变，也不是悟空的对手，终于被悟空带去在唐僧面前磕头喊师傅，取法名悟能，又给他取了别名叫“八戒”。

## 9、悟净拜师

唐僧、悟空和八戒来到流沙河，正在看碑文，突然从水中钻出一个怪妖，跳上岸要来抓唐僧，八戒与他打了起来，悟空前往助战。妖怪本是天上的卷帘大将，因在蟠桃会上打碎了玻璃盏，才被贬到流沙河靠吃人度日。八戒两次跳进河里与他大战。悟空在观音菩萨的帮助下，让惠岸拿出葫芦喊一声“悟净”，引“悟净”去拜见唐僧。唐僧正式收他作为徒弟，又取了个别名“沙和尚”。

## 5. The God of War Erlang

Wukong was ordered by the Four Heavenly Kings to besiege the Flower and Fruit Mountain due to his involvement in the Peach Blossom Festival and stealing the Golden Elixir. Guanyin Bodhisattva recommended the participation of Erlang Shen, the nephew of the Jade Emperor, in the capture. The Grand Tutor assisted Erlang Shen with a golden steel suit, which hit Wukong on the head. As a result, Wukong was subdued and the Jade Emperor ordered his beheading as a public display. Unfortunately, Wukong was a tough guy and was later pushed into the Eight Trigrams Furnace of the Supreme Lord to burn ashes. Instead, his eyes were smoked into "fiery golden eyes" by the smoke, and then Wukong shot towards the Lingxiao Palace. The Jade Emperor invited the Buddha to come and subdue demons. Wukong was firmly pressed down by the Five Elements Mountain transformed from the Buddha's five fingers and practiced for 500 years.

## 6. Learn from a teacher and acquire knowledge

500 years later, Emperor Taizong of Tang, Li Shimin, sent Tang Monk Xuanzang to the Western Heaven to retrieve Buddhist scriptures. Under the protection of hunter Boqin, Tang Sanzang went to Mount Wuxing and rescued Sun Wukong. He took him as his disciple and named him Xingzhe. Sun Wukong, also known as Xingzhe, invited Tang Sanzang to mount his horse and led the way with his luggage. Guanyin Bodhisattva transformed into his wife and gave Tang Sanzang a golden robe and a flower hat, teaching him to recite the "Tightening Spell" to subdue Sun Wukong.

## 7. Black Wind Mountain Demonic Elimination

In the Snake Plate Mountain Eagle Sorrow Stream, a white horse was swallowed by a small white dragon. Guanyin Bodhisattva subdued the Little White Dragon and regained the White Horse. When staying at the temple, the old monk discovered that Tang Sanzang's robe was of the highest quality, so he had evil intentions and set fire to the meditation room. Wukong borrowed a fire shield from the King of Wide Eyes. The monster Black Bear Monster from Heifeng Mountain near the temple took advantage of the situation and stole the robe. Wukong invited Guanyin Bodhisattva, and the Black Bear revealed its true form and was taken in by Guanyin Bodhisattva as a guardian deity.

## 8. Conquer Piggy

Tang Monk and Wukong left Guanyin Temple and arrived at Gao Laozhuang. Cui Lan, the third daughter of Gao Lao Tai Gong, was occupied by a fairy named Zhu. The fairy has no parents and no brothers at all. She has a black face and short hair, a long mouth and big ears, looks very ugly, and is particularly greedy for food. He was originally the Marshal of Tianpeng in the sky, but was demoted to the mortal world for harassing the Fairy Chang'e during the Peach Blossom Festival. Grandpa Gao is determined to drive away the fairies and rescue his daughter. Although the demon has a nine toothed rake and can perform thirty-six transformations, it is not a match for Wukong. Finally, Wukong took it to Tang Sanzang and kowtowed to him, calling him master. He named it Wuneng and gave it another name, "Eight Precepts".

## 9. Wujing apprentice

Tang Monk, Wukong, and Bajie arrived at Liusha River and were reading inscriptions when suddenly a strange demon emerged from the water and jumped onto the shore to catch Tang Monk. Bajie got into a fight with him, and Wukong went to assist in the battle. The demon was originally a rolling shutter general in the sky, but was demoted to the Liusha River to make a living by eating people after breaking a glass cup at the Peach Blossom Festival. Bajie jumped into the river twice and fought against him. With the help of Guanyin Bodhisattva, Wukong asked Hui'an to take out a gourd and shout "Wujing", leading "Wujing" to pay respects to Tang Monk. After Tang Monk officially accepted him as his disciple, he also took on the alias "Sha Monk".

## 10、偷吃人参果

唐僧师徒来到万寿山，山上有座五庄观，观里住着镇元大仙，镇元大仙带着几个徒弟到元始天尊处赴会，交代清风、明月两徒弟用人参果招待唐僧。夜里，悟空和八戒偷了金击子，来到人参园内，偷摘了人参果。事情败露后，悟空又把人参果树连根拔起。镇元大仙不放过他们，两次把他们师徒抓回万寿山。最后是悟空请来观音菩萨把净瓶里的甘露水洒在人参果树上，让树恢复了原来的模样，镇元大仙与他们师徒和好如初。

## 11、三打白骨精

悟空向桃林走去化斋。山上的白骨精对唐僧肉垂涎三尺，于是妖怪一变提着饭菜的农家姑娘，悟空把她打成假尸体扔在地上；妖怪二变寻找丢失女儿的老婆婆，又被悟空识破打成一具尸体；妖怪三变寻找女儿和老伴的老头，悟空念动咒语，把本处土地、山神请来，让妖



怪现出原形。后来八戒挑拨，悟空被一张休书遣回花果山。

## 12、宝象国救公主

唐僧赶走悟空后，师徒三人来到白虎岭黑松林，八戒去化斋。唐僧被黄袍怪的小妖抓进波月洞。与此同时，十三年前宝象国的公主被黄袍怪抢到波月洞关起来，唐僧答应不能帮助公主。八戒听说沙和尚也被抓了，师父被变成老虎关在铁笼里，只好亲自去花果山请了悟空，先救出沙和尚，后请玉皇大帝把天上下凡的奎星黄袍怪收上界。悟空念动咒语，让师父现了原身。

## 13、八戒巡山

唐僧师徒来到平顶山，山中有莲花洞，洞里住着银角大王和金角大王两个妖怪。悟空叫八戒去巡山时却被抓进山洞，唐僧、沙和尚、悟空先后也被抓进山洞。悟空化名“者行孙”和“行者孙”，悟空向太上老君借来宝葫芦，把银角大王吸进葫芦里去了。金角大王连忙拿了七星剑和芭蕉扇去迎战，也被吸进宝葫芦。悟空来到莲花洞，打死小妖，救出师父和师弟。银角大王和金角大王是太上老君的两个童子。

## 14、乌鸡国救国王

唐僧师徒离开平顶山，夜宿宝林寺，唐僧梦见乌鸡国国王被妖怪推到御花园的八角玻璃井中，请唐僧叫悟空去除妖，替国王报仇。悟空和八戒来到御花园里芭蕉树下，找到一口井，八戒在井底摸到一具尸首，就驮着爬出了井。悟空找太上老君借一粒九转还魂丹，给乌鸡国国王灌下，国王果然活过来了。妖怪在文殊菩萨面前现出原形，它是文殊菩萨的坐骑：青毛狮子。

## 10. Steal Ginseng fruit

Tang Monk and his disciples came to Wanshou Mountain. There was a Wuzhuang Temple on the mountain, where lived Zhen Yuan Daxian. Zhen Yuan

Daxian took several disciples to the meeting at Yuanshi Tianzun, and told disciples Qingfeng and Mingyue to treat Tang Monk with Ginseng fruit. At night, Wukong and Bajie stole the Golden Strike, came to the ginseng garden and stole Ginseng fruit. After the incident was revealed, Wukong uprooted the ginseng fruit tree again. Zhenyuan Daxian did not let them go and twice captured their master and disciple back to Wanshou Mountain. Finally, Wukong invited Guanyin Bodhisattva to sprinkle the nectar in the bottle on the ginseng fruit tree, making the tree return to its original appearance, and Zhenyuan Immortal made peace with their masters and disciples as before.

#### 11. Three hits of white bone essence

Wukong walked towards Taolin to study. The white bone spirit on the mountain coveted Tang Sanzang's flesh, so the demon transformed into a peasant girl carrying food. Wukong beat her up as a fake corpse and threw her on the ground; The second transformation of the demon searches for an old woman who has lost her daughter, but is discovered by Wukong and beaten into a corpse; The old man, who is searching for his daughter and spouse through the three transformations of the demon, recites a spell and invites the local land and mountain gods to reveal the demon's true form. Later, Bajie instigated and Wukong was sent back to Huaguo Mountain by a letter of divorce.

#### 12. Baoxiang Kingdom rescues princess

After Tang Monk drove away Wukong, the master and disciple arrived at the Black Pine Forest in Baihuling, and Bajie went to fast. Tang Monk was captured by

the little demon of the Yellow Robe Monster and taken into the Moon Cave. At the same time, thirteen years ago, the princess of Baoxiang Kingdom was captured by the Yellow Robe Monster and locked up in Boyue Cave. Tang Monk promised not to help the princess. Bajie heard that Monk Sha had also been captured and his master had been turned into a tiger and locked up in an iron cage. He had to personally go to Huaguo Mountain and invite Wukong to rescue Monk Sha first, and then ask the Jade Emperor to capture the Kui Star Yellow Robe Monster that had descended from heaven and earth. Wukong recited a spell, revealing his master's true form.

### 13. Bajie Mountain Patrol

Tang Monk and his disciples arrived at Pingdingshan, where there was a Lotus Cave. Inside the cave lived two monsters, the Silver Horn King and the Golden Horn King. When Wukong asked Bajie to patrol the mountains, he was caught in a cave. Tang Monk, Sha Monk, and Wukong were also caught in the cave one after another. Wukong used the pseudonyms "Zhe Xing Sun" and "Xing Sun". He borrowed a precious gourd from the Grand Master and sucked the Silver Horn King into the gourd. King Jinjiao quickly took the Seven Star Sword and Banana Fan to fight, but was also sucked into the treasure gourd. Wukong arrived at the Lotus Cave, killed the little demon, and rescued his master and junior brother. The Silver Horn King and the Golden Horn King are two young children of the Grand Master.

### 14. Wujiguo saves the king

Tang Monk and his disciples left Pingdingshan and stayed overnight at Baolin Temple. Tang Monk dreamed that the king of Wuji Kingdom was pushed by

demons into an octagonal glass well in the imperial garden. Tang Monk asked Wukong to remove the demons and avenge the king. Wukong and Bajie arrived at the banana tree in the imperial garden and found a well. Bajie found a corpse at the bottom of the well and crawled out on his back. Wukong borrowed a Nine Transformations Resurrection Pill from the Supreme Lord and gave it to the King of Wuji Kingdom to drink. As expected, the King came back to life. The monster revealed its true form in front of Manjusri Bodhisattva, and it was Manjusri Bodhisattva's mount: the Green Haired Lion.

## **15、收服红孩儿**

唐僧师徒辞别乌鸡国国王，在一座山前遇到妖怪变成一个小孩被吊在树上，唐僧执意要去救那小孩，让悟空背着前进。小孩作弄悟空，吹起旋风趁机抓起唐僧回枯树涧火云洞。小孩是牛魔王儿子红孩儿变的，他在火焰山修行了 300 年，炼成三昧真火，牛魔王特地派他镇守高山。悟空请四海龙王降雨浇灭三昧真火，但雨助火势反而更大。悟空与徒弟商量决定请观音菩萨来帮忙，八戒自告奋勇，不料被假观音带往火云洞吊了起来。悟空变成假牛魔王被请到火云洞，红孩儿用生辰八字难倒假父王，悟空败走，前往南海请观音菩萨，观音菩萨用五彩宝莲台和金箍收服红孩儿。

## **16、车迟国斗法**

唐僧师徒遇到几百个和尚被罚，给道士做苦力。半夜里，悟空、八戒和沙和尚在三清观里戏弄了道士。虎力大仙、鹿力大仙、羊力大仙三位道士告诉国王悟空三人大闹三清观，而此时许多百姓前来求见国王恳求国师能降雨。悟空提议和三位大仙比求雨。悟空请四海龙王降雨三个小时，于是击败了虎力大仙。唐僧高台坐禅又击败了虎力大仙。虎力大仙和悟空比

砍头，结果发现它是只黄毛虎。鹿力大仙和悟空比剖腹剜心，结果发现他是只白毛鹿。羊力大仙和悟空比下油锅，结果发现他是只大灰羊。

## 17、智斗青牛怪

唐僧师徒踏雪赶路，悟空去化斋，八戒故意闯进庙内，偷了背心，被背心套上身变成了绳子，惊动了庙里的魔头。魔头把唐僧、八戒和沙和尚一起抓住。玉皇大帝派来的托塔李天王、哪吒、火德星君、水德星君和十八罗汉，都一一斗输了，最后悟空直奔太上老君的兜率宫，知道魔头是太上老君的坐骑青牛，趁牛童偷吃七返火丹睡着时溜到下界。

### 15. Conquer the Red Boy

Tang Monk and his disciples bid farewell to the King of Wuji Kingdom. They encountered a demon in front of a mountain and transformed into a child who was suspended from a tree. Tang Monk insisted on rescuing the child and asked Wukong to carry him forward. The child played with Wukong, blowing a whirlwind and taking the opportunity to pick up Tang Monk and return to the Fire Cloud Cave in the withered tree stream. The child was transformed from Red Boy, the son of Bull Demon King. He practiced on Flame Mountain for 300 years and refined the Three Flavors True Fire. Bull Demon King specially sent him to guard the high mountain. Wukong asked the Four Seas Dragon King to rain and extinguish the Three Flavored True Fire, but the rain helped to make the fire even bigger. Wukong and his disciple discussed and decided to ask Guanyin Bodhisattva to help. Bajie volunteered, but was unexpectedly taken by the fake Guanyin and hung up in the Fire Cloud Cave. Wukong transformed into a fake Bull Demon King and was invited to the Fire Cloud Cave. Red Boy used his birth date and eight characters to defeat

the fake father king. Wukong was defeated and went to the South China Sea to invite Guanyin Bodhisattva. Guanyin Bodhisattva used a colorful lotus platform and a golden hoop to subdue Red Boy.

#### 16. Che Chi Guo Dou Fa

Tang Monk and his disciples encountered hundreds of monks who were punished and forced to work as laborers for Taoist priests. In the middle of the night, Wukong, Bajie, and Sha Monk played a prank on the Taoist in Sanqing Temple. The three Taoists, Tiger Power Immortal, Deer Power Immortal, and Sheep Power Immortal, told the king that the three of them, Wukong, were causing chaos at the Sanqing Temple. At this time, many people came to see the king and begged the national teacher to bring rain. Wukong proposed to compete with three great immortals for rain. Wukong asked the Four Sea Dragon Kings to rain for three hours, and thus defeated the Tiger Power Immortal. Tang Monk's meditation on the high platform once again defeated the Tiger Power Immortal. Tiger Power Immortal and Wukong beheaded it, only to discover that it was a yellow haired tiger. Deer Power Immortal and Wukong performed a caesarean section to gouge out his heart, only to discover that he was a white haired deer. Yangli Daxian and Wukong compared the oil pot, only to find out that he was a big gray sheep.

#### 17. Intelligent Battle of the Green Bull Monster

Tang Monk and his disciples were on their way through the snow, while Wukong was on his way to fasting. However, Bajie deliberately broke into the temple and stole a vest, which turned him into a rope and alarmed the demons in

the temple. The demon leader captured Tang Monk, Eight Rings, and Sha Monk together. Tota King Li, Nezha, Huode Xingjun, Shuide Xingjun and Eighteen Arhat sent by the Jade Emperor lost one by one. Finally, Wukong went straight to the Supreme Lord's Douzhu Palace. Knowing that the devil was the Supreme Lord's mount, Qingniu, he slipped to the lower bound while Niu Tong was sleeping after stealing the Qihui Fire Pill.

## 18、女儿国奇遇

仲秋时节，师徒从子母河乘船到民舍，唐僧、八戒口渴喝了河水，肚子作痛且一点点地鼓了起来，他们已怀胎了。悟空到解阳山破儿洞取落胎泉泉水，却遭到如意真仙的报仇。如意真仙是牛魔王的弟弟、红孩儿是他的侄儿。后来，悟空叫来沙和尚，让沙和尚利用他和如意真仙打架的机会，从井里取了一桶泉水，让唐僧、八戒喝了解胎气。在京城“迎阳驿”，西梁女国王派女丞相提亲招唐僧为国王，当王宫举行盛大的午宴后，女王送唐僧师徒出城，不料唐僧被风中闪出的一个女子掳走了。毒敌山琵琶洞的妖精逼唐僧成亲，这个妖精独斗孙悟空、八戒和沙和尚三人。后来在观音菩萨的指点下，悟空到光明宫请昴日星官降服了女妖。原来女妖是只琵琶大小的蝎子精。

## 19、真假孙悟空

西行途中，师徒在树林里遇到一伙强盗，唐僧被吊在树上。悟空打死了两个强盗。夜宿杨家，遭到了强盗们的再次袭击，其中有一个是老汉的儿子，悟空又打死了几个强盗，被唐僧赶走，悟空只好去找观音菩萨评理。后来假孙悟空打昏了师父，还抢走了行李。沙和尚去南海请观音菩萨找到了真孙悟空，真假悟空从花果山开始打起，观音菩萨、玉皇大帝、唐僧都无法认出真假，后来如来佛祖说出了假悟空的本相：一只六耳猕猴。

## 20、三借芭蕉扇

深秋时节，天气很热，原来是师徒们到达了火焰山。牛魔王的妻子、红孩儿的母亲铁扇公主有一把芭蕉扇，能扇灭火焰山的火焰。她住在翠云山芭蕉洞。悟空去找她借，却被她扇到小须弥山，悟空就顺便去拜访了灵吉菩萨，灵吉菩萨送悟空一颗定风丸。悟空化作虫子随着茶水钻进她的肚子里，逼她借扇，不料却借到假扇。尔后悟空到积雪山去找牛魔王，趁牛魔王赴宴骑回他的辟水金睛兽，从铁扇公主口中骗出真扇，牛魔王回家后得知扇被骗了，于是化作八戒帮忙悟空扛扇，扇又被牛魔王夺回，在托塔天王和哪吒的帮助下，牛魔王被击败了，被缚妖索穿了鼻子带到芭蕉洞，铁扇公主交出了芭蕉扇。

## 18. Daughter's Country Adventure

In the mid autumn season, the master and disciple took a boat from the Zimu River to the Minshe. Tang Monk and Bajie drank the river water when they were thirsty, and their stomachs were aching and bulging little by little. They were already pregnant. Wukong went to Jieyang Mountain to break through the cave and retrieve the water from the fetal spring, but was avenged by the true immortal Ruyi. Ruyi Zhenxian is the younger brother of Bull Demon King, and Honghaier is his nephew. Later, Wukong called Sha Monk and asked him to take advantage of his fight with Ruyi Zhenxian to fetch a bucket of spring water from the well for Tang Monk and Bajie to drink and understand fetal qi. At the "Yingyang Post Station" in the capital city, the female king of Western Liang sent her prime minister to propose Tang Monk as king. After a grand luncheon was held in the palace, the queen sent Tang Monk and his disciples out of the city. Unexpectedly, Tang Monk was kidnapped by a woman who appeared in the wind. The demon from the Poison



Enemy Mountain Pipa Cave forced Tang Monk to marry, and this demon fought alone against Sun Wukong, Bajie, and Sha Monk. Later, under the guidance of Guanyin Bodhisattva, Wukong went to the Palace of Light to ask the Subaru Star Official to subdue the female demon. Originally, the female demon was a scorpion spirit the size of a pipa.

### **19. Real and Fake Sun Wukong**

On the way west, the master and disciple encountered a group of bandits in the forest, and Tang Monk was hung from a tree. Wukong killed two bandits. Overnight at the Yang family, he was attacked again by bandits, one of whom was the son of an old man. Wukong killed several bandits and was driven away by Tang Sanzang. Wukong had to go to Guanyin Bodhisattva to seek justice. Later, the fake Sun Wukong knocked out his master and stole his luggage. Sha Monk went to the South China Sea to ask Guanyin Bodhisattva to find the real Sun Wukong. The real and fake Wukong started fighting from Huaguo Mountain, and Guanyin Bodhisattva, Jade Emperor, and Tang Monk could not recognize them. Later, the Buddha revealed the true form of the fake Wukong: a six eared macaque.

### **20. Three borrowed banana fans**

In late autumn, the weather is very hot, and it turns out that the master and apprentice have arrived at the Flame Mountain. The wife of the Bull Demon King and the mother of the Red Child, Princess Iron Fan, has a banana fan that can extinguish the flames of the Flame Mountain. She lives in Bajiao Cave on Cuiyun Mountain. Wukong went to borrow from her, but she fanned him to Mount

Xiaoxumi. Wukong also visited Lingji Bodhisattva, who gave him a Dingfeng Pill. Wukong transformed into a bug and entered her stomach with the tea, forcing her to borrow a fan, but unexpectedly borrowed a fake fan. Afterwards, Wukong went to Jishan Mountain to find Niu Demon King. While Niu Demon King was attending a banquet, he rode back his Water splitting Golden Eyed Beast and tricked Princess Iron Fan out of a real fan. Upon returning home, Niu Demon King learned that the fan had been deceived, so he transformed into the Eight Precepts to help Wukong carry the fan. However, the fan was recaptured by Niu Demon King. With the help of Tota Heavenly King and Nezha, Niu Demon King was defeated and had his nose pierced by a demon rope and taken to the Banana Cave. Princess Iron Fan handed over the Banana Fan.

## **21、金光寺寻宝**

师徒进城前看到十几个和尚披枷带锁沿路乞讨，他们是祭赛国金光寺的和尚。因寺里下了一场血雨，佛宝舍利丢失被国王和大臣处罚。悟空抓住鲇鱼精和黑鱼精去审问，知道舍利被碧波潭的九头怪偷走了。于是唐僧师徒四人、二郎神和梅山六兄弟一起奋战，打死了龙王，咬掉了九头怪的头，从公主手中夺回浑金匣子佛宝舍利。国宝夺回后，国王非常高兴，又听了唐僧的建议，把金光寺改为伏龙寺。

## **22、小雷音寺擒黄眉**

四人来到小雷音寺，唐僧、八戒和沙和尚被假冒佛祖的妖王黄眉大王捆了起来，悟空也被合在金钹里。奉玉帝圣旨二十八星宿中金龙星宿从金钹救出悟空。战斗中悟空和众天神全部被妖索捆了起来。半夜里，师徒及天神悄悄逃走，又被妖王用白布塔包全收了进去，只有

悟空侥幸脱身，真武祖师派来助战的龟蛇二将和五大神龙也被白布塔包装了进去。弥勒佛出现了，告诉悟空妖王原是他那儿的一个黄眉童儿，偷了他的几件宝贝，再次装佛成精。悟空扮大熟瓜，弥勒佛扮瓜农，收服了黄眉大王。

### 23、孙悟空当医生

在朱紫国，国王被住在麒麟山的要管赛干岁抢走了皇后金圣宫娘娘，惊吓得了重病。悟空买药做药丸治好了国王的病，来到麒麟山变做一个叫“有来有去”的小妖头，拿出了小妖头腰间的令牌，见到宫内的金圣宫娘娘，让她偷了魔王的三个金铃儿。后悟空被发现逃出宫去。晚上，悟空以假换真再偷金铃，让金圣宫娘娘带出宫中。悟空与魔王大战，魔王败下阵来，观音菩萨救了魔王。魔王是观音菩萨的坐骑金毛狮，因牧童疏忽，咬断铁索来到人间。悟空把真金铃儿还给观音菩萨，带着金圣宫娘娘回到了朱紫国。

### 24、盘丝洞除妖

唐僧去化斋，在盘丝岭被七位女子捆起来吊在茅房梁上，然后被她们的肚脐眼冒出的丝绳把门封了起来。这七位女子是蜘蛛精，在濯垢泉洗澡被八戒欺负了，逃到黄花观师兄处避难，悟空救出了唐僧，火烧盘丝洞师徒们来到黄花观，遭道士在红枣中下了毒药当场晕倒，悟空勇斗道士，打死了七个蜘蛛精。黎山老姆指点悟空去紫云山千花洞请毗蓝婆制服了道士。毗蓝婆拿出三颗红色药丸让师徒三人吃了，三人都苏醒过来。道士的原形是一条七尺长短的大蛇精。

### 21. Treasure Hunt at Jinguang Temple

Before entering the city, the master and disciple saw more than a dozen monks begging along the way in shackles and locks. They were monks from the Jinguang Temple in Shengsai Country. Due to a bloody rain in the temple, the Buddha's precious relics were lost and punished by the king and ministers. Wukong caught

the catfish spirit and black fish spirit for interrogation and found out that the relic had been stolen by the nine headed monster in Bibo Lake. So Tang Monk, his disciples, Erlang Shen, and the six Meishan brothers fought together, killed the Dragon King, bit off the head of the Nine headed Monster, and retrieved the Hunjin Box Buddha Treasure Relic from the princess's hand. After the national treasure was recaptured, the king was very happy and listened to Tang Sanzang's suggestion to change Jinguang Temple to Fulong Temple.

## 22. Capture Huang Mei at Xiaolei Yin Temple

Four people arrived at Xiaoleiyin Temple, where Tang Monk, Bajie, and Sha Monk were tied up by the demon king Huangmei, who impersonated Buddha. Wukong was also trapped in a golden cymbal. According to the imperial decree of the Jade Emperor, the Golden Dragon Star among the twenty-eight constellations rescued Wukong from the golden cymbal. During the battle, Wukong and all the heavenly gods were tied up by demon ropes. In the middle of the night, the master, disciples, and heavenly gods quietly escaped and were all wrapped in white cloth by the Demon King. Only Wukong managed to escape, and the Turtle Snake Second General and the Five Great Divine Dragons sent by the True Martial Ancestor to assist in the battle were also wrapped in white cloth. Maitreya Buddha appeared and told Wukong that the Demon King was originally a yellow browed boy from his place who stole several of his treasures and disguised himself as a Buddha again. Wukong disguised himself as a ripe melon, Maitreya Buddha disguised himself as a melon farmer, and subdued the Yellow Eyebrow King.

### 23. Sun Wukong becomes a doctor

In the Kingdom of Zhu Zi, the king was robbed of the Empress Jinsheng Palace by the chief steward Sai Qiansui who lived on Qilin Mountain. He was frightened and fell seriously ill. Wukong bought medicine and made pills to cure the king's illness. He went to Qilin Mountain and transformed into a little demon head called "Come and Go". He took out the token from the waist of the little demon head and saw the Golden Holy Palace Empress in the palace. He asked her to steal three golden bells from the demon king. Later, Wukong was found to have escaped from the palace. At night, Wukong exchanged fake for real and stole the Golden Bell, asking the Queen of the Golden Holy Palace to bring it out of the palace. Wukong and the Demon King fought fiercely, and the Demon King was defeated. Guanyin Bodhisattva saved the Demon King. The Demon King is the mount of Guanyin Bodhisattva, the Golden Haired Lion. Due to the negligence of the shepherd boy, he bit off the iron rope and came to the human world. Wukong returned the True Golden Bell to Guanyin Bodhisattva and brought the Golden Holy Palace Goddess back to the Kingdom of Zhu Zi.

### 24. Eliminating Demons through Pansi Cave

Tang Monk went to the fasting camp and was tied up and hung on the thatched roof by seven women at Pansi Ridge. He then sealed the door with silk ropes protruding from their belly buttons. These seven women are spider spirits. They were bullied by Bajie while taking a bath in Jinggu Spring and fled to seek refuge with Senior Brother Huanghua Temple. Wukong rescued Tang Monk and set

fire to the Pansi Cave disciples who arrived at Huanghua Temple. However, they fainted on the spot when a Taoist poisoned them with red dates. Wukong bravely fought against the Taoist and killed seven spider spirits. Lishan Lao Mu instructed Wukong to go to Qianhua Cave on Ziyun Mountain and asked Bilanpo to subdue the Taoist priest. Bilanpo took out three red pills and let the master and disciple eat them, and all three of them woke up. The original form of the Taoist is a seven foot long giant fern spirit.

## 25、狮驼岭斗三魔

狮驼岭有三个魔王：老魔王是个青毛狮子怪，二魔头是个黄牙老象精，三魔头是个大鹏金翅雕，都神通广大，本领高强，对唐僧肉垂涎已久，太白金星知道后变成老头赶去报信，悟空打死小妖，夺了令牌进入洞中见了三魔王，后变成苍蝇被吸进宝瓶里去了，用救命毫毛变成金刚钻钻洞逃出宝瓶。魔头们商议用调虎离山之计送唐僧过山，把唐僧、八戒和沙和尚抬进蒸笼。悟空和请求如来，文殊普贤念动真言，收服了魔头。

## 26、比丘国救儿童

在比丘国京城，家家户户门口都放着一个鹅笼，驿丞告诉唐僧鹅笼里一千一百一十一个儿童的心肝将被做药引来治国王的病，唐僧听后眼泪直流。悟空发现国丈是妖怪，国丈知道做药引的儿童全部被风刮走后，建议用唐僧的心肝做药引。悟空把唐僧变成自己的模样，自己变成唐僧的模样。在比丘王面前，悟空掏出一大堆红心，没有国丈要的黑心，悟空说要掏国丈的黑心做药引，国丈急忙逃跑，悟空追到他住的柳林坡清华庄，与他打斗，此时，南极仙翁来了，给悟空说了妖怪是他的副脚力，趁他下棋时溜走了，本相是白鹿。国丈的女儿原来是一只狐狸，国王吃了南极仙翁赠送的枣儿，顿觉病愈，国王叫人各自把小孩领回家，全

城百姓感谢唐僧师徒。

## 27、三探无底洞

在黑松林前，师徒遇到妖怪化做被强盗捆绑在树上的女子，唐僧、八戒坚决给那女子松绑，带她来到“镇海禅林寺”，不料她吃了六个和尚。半夜，悟空变成小和尚敲木鱼念经，识破了妖精，但唐僧被抓走了。山神指点唐僧藏在陷空山无底洞。八戒一探打水的老妖，知道唐僧今晚要成亲。悟空二探，变作桃子滚到女妖的肚里，逼女妖放回唐僧。唐僧一人独坐在洞口，又被抓回洞内。悟空三探，把供着的牌子“尊父李天王之位”拿去向玉皇大帝告状。从而让李天王用缚妖索捆了那妖怪，回天宫复旨。原来，300年前妖精在灵山偷来了如来的香花宝烛，本该打死，饶命后拜李天王为师，拜哪吒为兄，是金鼻毛鼠精。

### 25. Lion Camel Ridge Fighting Three Demons

There are three demon kings in Shituo Ridge: the old demon king is a green haired lion monster, the second demon head is a yellow toothed elephant spirit, and the third demon head is a great Peng Golden Winged Eagle. They are all powerful and highly skilled, and have long coveted Tang Sanzang's flesh. When Taibai Jinxing found out, he turned into an old man and rushed to report the news. Wukong killed the little demon, took the token, and entered the cave to meet the three demon kings. Later, he turned into a fly and was sucked into the treasure bottle. He used his life-saving hair to turn into a diamond drill and escaped from the bottle. The demons discussed using the strategy of luring the tiger away from the mountain to send Tang Monk over the mountain, carrying Tang Monk, the Eight Rings, and the Sand Monk into the steamer. Wukong and Requesting Tathagata, Manjusri Samantabhadra recited the true words and subdued the demon.

## 26. Save Children in Bhikkhu Country

In the capital city of Bhikkhu, every household has a goose cage at their doorstep. The postman told Tang Sanzang that the hearts and livers of 1111 children in the goose cage would be used as medicine to cure the king's illness. Tang Sanzang was moved to tears upon hearing this. Wukong discovered that Guozhang was a monster. After learning that all the children who were making medicinal herbs had been blown away by the wind, Guozhang suggested using Tang Monk's heart and liver as medicinal herbs. Wukong transformed Tang Sanzang into his own image, and he transformed himself into Tang Sanzang's image. In front of the Bhikkhu King, Wukong pulled out a pile of red hearts, but there was no black heart that the abbot wanted. Wukong said he wanted to use the abbot's black heart as a medicine guide, but the abbot hurriedly ran away. Wukong chased after him to Qinghua Village on Liulinpo, where he lived, and fought with him. At this moment, the South Pole Immortal came and told Wukong that monsters were his secondary strength. He slipped away while he was playing chess, and it turned out to be a white deer. The daughter of Guozhang turned out to be a fox. The king ate the dates gifted by the Antarctic Immortal and suddenly recovered. The king ordered everyone to take the child home, and the whole city thanked Tang Monk and his disciples.

## 27. Explore the bottomless pit three times

In front of the Black Pine Forest, the master and disciple encountered a woman who had been transformed into a monster and bound to a tree by bandits. Tang



Monk and Bajie firmly untied the woman and took her to the "Zhenhai Chanlin Temple", but unexpectedly she ate six monks. In the middle of the night, Wukong transformed into a little monk and knocked on a wooden fish to recite scriptures. He recognized the fairy, but Tang Monk was captured. The mountain god instructed Tang Monk to hide in the bottomless cave of the hollow mountain. Bajie probed the old demon who was fetching water and found out that Tang Monk was getting married tonight. Wukong, the second detective, transformed into a peach and rolled it into the belly of the witch, forcing her to release Tang Monk back. Tang Monk sat alone at the entrance of the cave and was caught back inside. Wukong San Tan took the plaque "Respectful Father Li Tianwang's Throne" that was offered to him and reported it to the Jade Emperor. Thus, Li Tianwang tied the demon with a demon binding rope and returned to the Heavenly Palace to restore the order. Originally, 300 years ago, a fairy stole the Buddha's fragrant flowers and precious candles from Lingshan. She should have been killed, but after sparing her life, she became a disciple of Li Tianwang and a brother of Nezha. She was a Golden nosed Mouse Spirit.

## **28、玉华县收徒**

深秋时节，师徒来到玉华县城，拜访了国王的宗室玉华王，因悟空、八戒和沙和尚长得像妖魔，吓坏了玉华王，玉华王的三个儿子在暴纱亭与他们进行比武，都被打败，于是玉华王的三个儿子拜他们当师父。拜师仪式上，他们三个叫铁匠照所用的兵器各打了一件，不料被黄狮精偷回豹头山虎口洞，悟空、八戒和沙和尚分别扮作古怪刁钻，刁钻古怪和贩猪羊的，

与七个妖精杀成一团，不料八戒、玉华王、唐僧先后被抓，悟空赶到东极妙岩宫，请太乙救苦天尊降伏了妖精。

## 29、观灯遇犀牛

唐僧师徒走进慈云寺，吃了斋饭，方丈挽留他们进城看元宵节。正月十五晚上，师徒四人与众僧来到城里，悟空发现金灯桥三盏金灯是被住在青龙山玄英洞的辟寒大王、避暑大王、辟尘大王三个妖精吹灭的，酥合香油也是被他们吸干的，并卷着唐僧逃跑了，于是悟空、八戒和沙和尚和他们拼杀起来，八戒也被拖进山洞。太白金星指点悟空请四木禽星来助战，三个妖王现了原形：三只白犀牛精。

## 30、天竺国降玉兔

唐僧师徒离开金平府，来到百脚山下的布金寺求宿，知道去年一阵狂风把一个女子刮到后院。这个女子是天竺国的真公主。在京城，天竺国的公主抛绣球招驸马，唐僧被那绣球打在了头上，只好成亲，在后宫悟空打了妖精变成的假公主，一直追到她住的兔子洞，太阴星君带着嫦娥及时赶到，那妖怪现出原形：广寒宫里捣药的玉兔。国王亲自去布金寺迎接公主，他把百脚山改为宝华山，修整了布金寺。

## 31、如来赐真经

唐僧师徒四人一起缓步登上灵山，有条河拦住了去路，大家都没有采纳悟空的“凌云渡”，而是一起乘坐无底小船来到雷音寺门外。如来传者召唐僧进殿。阿傩、伽叶没有索到师徒的礼物，传给唐僧的是无字经，后燃灯古佛命白雄尊者把马馱的经书抓破，发现了真相。师徒重回雷音寺，阿傩、伽叶给唐僧他们传有字的真经，共 5040 卷。

## 28. Enrollment in Yuhua County

In the late autumn season, the master and disciple came to Yuhua County to visit the king's royal family, Yuhua King. Because Wukong, Bajie, and Sha Monk

looked like demons, they frightened Yuhua King. Yuhua King's three sons competed with them in the Baosha Pavilion and were all defeated. Therefore, Yuhua King's three sons became their masters. At the apprenticeship ceremony, the three of them, named Blacksmith Zhao, each used one weapon, but were unexpectedly stolen back to the Tiger Mouth Cave on Leopard Head Mountain by the Yellow Lion Spirit. Wukong, Bajie, and Sha Monk disguised themselves as eccentric and cunning, as well as pig and sheep traders, and killed seven fairies together. Unexpectedly, Bajie, Yuhua King, and Tang Monk were captured one after another. Wukong rushed to the Dongji Miaoyan Palace and asked Taiyi to save the Demon Lord and subdue the fairies.

#### 29. Encountering a Rhino while Watching a Lamp

Tang Monk and his disciples went into Ciyun Temple and ate fast. The abbot asked them to go to the city to watch the Yuanxiao (Filled round balls made of glutinous rice-flour for Lantern Festival) Festival. On the evening of the fifteenth day of the first lunar month, the four disciples and the monks arrived in the city. Wukong discovered that the three golden lanterns on the Golden Lamp Bridge had been blown out by three fairies living in Xuanying Cave on Qinglong Mountain: the Great King of Cold, the Great King of Summer, and the Great King of Dust. They had also dried up the fragrant oil and fled with Tang Monk. Wukong, Bajie, and Sha Monk fought against them, and Bajie was dragged into the cave. Taibai Jinxing instructed Wukong to invite the Four Wood Bird Stars to assist in the battle, and three demon kings revealed their true forms: three white rhinoceros spirits.

### 30. Tianzhu Kingdom sends down jade rabbits

Tang Monk and his disciples left Jinping Mansion and came to Bukit Temple at the foot of Baijiao Mountain to seek accommodation. They found out that last year a strong wind swept a woman to the backyard. This woman is the true princess of India. In the capital city, the princess of Tianzhu threw embroidered balls to attract her husband's horse. Tang Monk was hit on the head by the embroidered ball and had to get married. In the palace, Wukong beat a fairy turned fake princess and chased her all the way to the rabbit hole where she lived. Taiyin Xingjun arrived in time with Chang'e, and the monster revealed its true form: the jade rabbit pounding medicine in Guanghan Palace. The king personally went to Bujin Temple to welcome the princess. He transformed Baijiao Mountain into Baohua Mountain and renovated Bujin Temple.

### 31. The Tathagata bestows the true scriptures

Tang Monk and his disciples slowly climbed up Ling Mountain together, but a river blocked their way. They did not adopt Wukong's "Crossing the Clouds" and instead took a bottomless boat to the entrance of Lei Yin Temple. The Buddha summoned Tang Monk into the palace. Anu and Jiaye did not receive any gifts from their master and disciple. They passed on the wordless scriptures to Tang Monk. Later, the ancient Buddha, who lit a lamp, ordered Venerable Bai Xiong to break through the scriptures carried by the horse and discover the truth. The master and disciples returned to Leiyin Temple, and Anu and Jiaye passed on the written scriptures to Tang Sanzang and his companions, totaling 5040 volumes.

### 32、归途落水

师徒到达通天河西岸,当年途中送他们过河的那只老鼋在高喊,他们连人带马上了鼋背,踏水面如履平地,直向东岸游去。快到岸边时,老鼋问唐僧是否帮他问如来佛祖他什么时候可修炼成人身,唐僧已忘了,只好不回答,老鼋一生气沉入水中,师徒连人带马落到水中,衣服和经书全部都被水浸湿了。

### 33、台下受封

唐僧归来后,随唐太宗来到雁塔寺登台讲经。刚讲完真经,八大金刚要他们一起回西天去,如来传旨,要唐僧等人在台下受封:唐僧被封为旃檀功德佛,悟空被封为斗战胜佛,八戒被封为净坛使者,沙和尚被封为金身罗汉,白龙马被封为八部天龙马。悟空一成佛,他头上的那个金箍自然脱落了。

### 32. Falling into the water on the way back

When the master and apprentice arrived at the west bank of Tongtian River, the old turtle that had taken them across the river was shouting loudly. They, along with their people and horses, carried the turtle on its back, stepped on the water as if on flat ground, and swam straight towards the east bank. When approaching the shore, the old turtle asked Tang Monk if he could help him ask the Buddha when he could cultivate into a human body. Tang Monk had forgotten and had no choice but to not answer. The old turtle's life energy sank into the water, and the master and disciple, along with their people and horses, fell into the water. Their clothes and scriptures were all soaked in water.

### 33. Being sealed off in the audience

After Tang Sanzang returned, he followed Emperor Taizong of Tang to Yanta Temple to give a lecture on stage. Just after the sutra, the eight Vajras asked them to go back to the Western Heaven together. The Tathagata sent a decree to Tang Monk and others to be granted the title below the stage: Tang Monk was granted the title of Zhantan Merit Buddha, Wukong was granted the title of Dou Defeat Buddha, Bajie was granted the title of the Messenger of the Pure Altar, Monk Sha was granted the title of golden Arhat, and the white dragon horse was granted the title of eight Tianlong horses. As soon as Wukong became a Buddha, the golden hoop on his head naturally fell off.

## **结论 Conclusion**

### **光怪陆离取经途，百态人生佛道悟**

《西游记》作为中国古典四大名著之一，自问世以来便以其奇幻瑰丽的情节、鲜活生动的人物形象和深邃厚重的思想内涵，在文学史上熠熠生辉，深受广大读者的喜爱与推崇。这部长篇章回体神魔小说，以丰富奇特的艺术想象、生动曲折的故事情节、鲜活灵动的人物形象，构建起一个光怪陆离的神话世界，同时蕴含着对人性、社会、宗教等多方面的深刻思考，其价值历久弥新。

Strange and varied paths to obtain Buddhist scriptures, diverse life experiences, and enlightenment of Buddhism and Taoism

As one of the Four Great Classical Novels of China, Journey to the West has shone brightly in literary history since its inception with its fantastic and magnificent plot, vivid and lively character images, and profound and profound

ideological connotations, and has been deeply loved and praised by readers. This long episodic novel of gods and demons, with rich and peculiar artistic imagination, vivid and tortuous plot, and lively and dynamic character images, constructs a bizarre and fantastical mythological world, while containing profound reflections on human nature, society, religion, and other aspects. Its value has been enduring for a long time.

### **奇幻瑰丽的神话架构**

《西游记》的故事以唐僧师徒四人西天取经为主线，一路上跨越千山万水，历经九九八十一难，遭遇了无数妖魔鬼怪、神仙佛道和奇人异事。从花果山仙石孕育出的石猴孙悟空，到他占山为王、大闹天宫，被如来佛祖压在五行山下，再到受观音菩萨点化，与猪八戒、沙僧、白龙马一同保护唐僧西天取经，每一段情节都充满了奇幻色彩。

书中对天庭、地府、龙宫等神话世界的描绘细致入微，令人神往。天庭的庄严宏伟，各路神仙各司其职，等级森严；地府的阴森恐怖，鬼差勾魂，生死轮回有条不紊；龙宫的奢华神秘，珠宝璀璨，龙王威严又各有特点。而取经途中的种种奇遇，如火焰山的酷热难行、通天河的波澜壮阔、女儿国的奇异风俗等，更是展现了作者天马行空的想象力。这些奇幻元素并非孤立存在，而是紧密交织，共同构成了一个完整而独特的神话体系，为读者呈现出一个前所未有的奇幻世界，满足了人们对未知和神秘的好奇与向往。

### **A fantastic and magnificent mythological structure**

The story of Journey to the West revolves around the four disciples of Tang Monk, who embark on a journey to the West to obtain Buddhist scriptures. Along the way, they cross thousands of mountains and rivers, encounter numerous

demons, monsters, immortals, Buddhas, and strange people. From the birth of the stone monkey Sun Wukong from the fairy stone of Huaguo Mountain, to his occupation of the mountain as king and causing chaos in the heavenly palace, being suppressed by the Buddha at the foot of the Five Elements Mountain, to being enlightened by Guanyin Bodhisattva and protecting Tang Sanzang from the Western Heaven to retrieve scriptures with Zhu Bajie, Sha Monk, and Bai Longma, every plot is full of fantasy colors.

The book's detailed depictions of mythical worlds such as the Heavenly Court, Earthly Mansion, and Dragon Palace are enchanting. The grandeur and magnificence of the Heavenly Court, with each immortal performing their own duties and strict hierarchy; The eerie and terrifying underworld, haunted by ghosts, and the orderly cycle of life and death; The luxury and mystery of the Dragon Palace, dazzling jewels, and the majesty of the Dragon King each have their own characteristics. The various adventures along the way, such as the scorching heat and difficulty of passing through the Flame Mountain, the magnificent waves of the Milky Way, and the strange customs of the Daughter's Kingdom, all demonstrate the author's boundless imagination. These fantasy elements do not exist in isolation, but are closely intertwined to form a complete and unique mythological system, presenting readers with an unprecedented fantasy world that satisfies people's curiosity and longing for the unknown and mysterious.

**鲜活立体的人物画廊**



《西游记》塑造了众多个性鲜明、栩栩如生的人物形象，他们各具特色，共同构成了一个丰富多彩的人物画廊。

孙悟空无疑是其中最耀眼的主角，他机智勇敢、神通广大、敢于反抗。从花果山的美猴王到大闹天宫的齐天大圣，他凭借着高强的本领和无畏的勇气，挑战天庭权威，搅得周天寒彻。被唐僧收为徒弟后，虽戴上了紧箍咒，但他降妖除魔的初心不改，一路上斩妖除怪，护唐僧周全。他的身上既有猴性的活泼好动、机敏灵活，又有人性的善恶分明、重情重义，更有神性的超凡本领和无边法力，是一个极具魅力的艺术形象。

唐僧是取经团队的核心，他慈悲善良、信念坚定，一心向佛，为了取得真经，不惜历经千辛万苦。但他有时也过于迂腐、固执，善恶不辨，多次被妖怪的伪装所迷惑，误解孙悟空，险些酿成大祸。他的性格体现了佛教修行者的执着与坚守，同时也反映出人性中的弱点。

猪八戒则是一个充满喜剧色彩的人物，他好吃懒做、贪财好色、胆小怕事，但又憨厚可爱、重情重义。他的存在为故事增添了许多轻松幽默的元素，与孙悟空的机智勇敢形成鲜明对比。在取经过程中，他虽多次想要放弃，但最终还是坚持了下来，其性格的复杂性和成长历程使他成为一个深受读者喜爱的角色。

沙僧忠厚老实、任劳任怨，他默默承担着取经途中的琐碎事务，是团队中的调和剂，维护着团队的和谐稳定。白龙马化作人形，驮着唐僧西行，其默默奉献的精神也令人感动。

此外，书中的妖魔鬼怪也都个性十足，如狡猾多变的白骨精、神通广大的牛魔王、善用三昧真火的红孩儿等，他们各自有着独特的身世背景和性格特点，与唐僧师徒之间的冲突和较量，构成了精彩绝伦的故事篇章。

A vivid and three-dimensional gallery of characters

Journey to the West has created numerous distinctive and lifelike character images, each with their own unique features, collectively forming a rich and colorful

character gallery.

Sun Wukong is undoubtedly the most dazzling protagonist among them, with wit, bravery, intelligence, and the courage to resist. From the Monkey King of Huaguo Mountain to the Monkey King of Qi Tian who caused chaos in the Heavenly Palace, he challenged the authority of the Heavenly Court with his strong skills and fearless courage, stirring up a cold spell in Zhou Tian. After being taken as a disciple by Tang Monk, although he put on the Tightening Spell, his original intention of subduing demons and monsters remained unchanged. Along the way, he killed demons and monsters and protected Tang Monk thoroughly. He embodies both the lively and agile nature of a monkey, as well as the clear distinction between good and evil in human nature, the emphasis on emotions and righteousness, and the extraordinary ability and boundless magical power of divinity, making him a highly charming artistic figure.

Tang Monk is the core of the Buddhist scripture retrieval team. He is compassionate, kind, and has a firm belief. He is devoted to Buddha and is willing to go through countless hardships in order to obtain the true scriptures. But sometimes he is too narrow-minded and stubborn, unable to distinguish between good and evil. He has been deceived by the disguise of monsters multiple times, misunderstood Sun Wukong, and almost caused a great disaster. His personality reflects the persistence and perseverance of Buddhist practitioners, as well as the weaknesses in human nature.

Zhu Bajie is a character full of comedic elements. He is lazy, greedy, and cowardly,

but he is also honest, lovely, and values love and righteousness. His presence added many light hearted and humorous elements to the story, forming a sharp contrast with Sun Wukong's wit and bravery. During the process of obtaining Buddhist scriptures, although he wanted to give up multiple times, he eventually persevered. The complexity of his personality and growth process made him a beloved character among readers.

Sha Monk is loyal, honest, and willing to work tirelessly. He silently undertakes the trivial affairs along the way to obtain Buddhist scriptures, serving as a mediator in the team and maintaining its harmony and stability. The white dragon horse transformed into human form, carrying Tang Monk westward, and its spirit of silent dedication was also touching.

In addition, the demons and monsters in the book are also full of personality, such as the cunning and versatile White Bone Demon, the powerful Bull Demon King, and the Red Boy who is skilled in using Samadhi True Fire. They each have their own unique backgrounds and personality traits, and their conflicts and struggles with Tang Monk and his disciples form an unparalleled story.

### **深邃多元的思想内涵**

从宗教角度来看,《西游记》蕴含着浓厚的佛道思想。唐僧师徒四人西天取经的过程,本身就是一个佛教修行的过程,他们在历经磨难中不断克服自身的贪嗔痴慢疑,领悟佛法真谛,最终修成正果。书中对佛教的教义、修行方法、因果轮回等都有生动的展现,如“心生,种种魔生;心灭,种种魔灭”,强调了内心修行的重要性。同时,书中也融入了道家的思想观

念，如孙悟空的七十二变、筋斗云等神通，以及天庭中诸多神仙的法术，都带有道家的神秘色彩。佛道思想的交融，不仅丰富了作品的文化内涵，也为读者提供了一个思考宗教哲学的平台。

从社会批判角度而言，《西游记》以神话的形式对封建社会的种种弊端进行了深刻的揭露和批判。作者通过对天庭、地府等统治机构的描写，影射了现实社会中封建统治阶级的腐败、昏庸和专横。例如，在一些情节中，妖怪的横行无忌与天庭的不作为或庇护有着千丝万缕的联系，这反映出封建社会官官相护、黑白颠倒的黑暗现实。同时，书中对人性的弱点，如贪婪、自私、虚荣等也进行了辛辣的讽刺，使读者在阅读中对现实社会和人性有更深刻的认识。从成长与奋斗主题来看，唐僧师徒四人的取经之路也是他们各自的成长之路。他们在面对各种困难和挑战时，不断克服自身的缺点，提升自己的能力和境界。孙悟空从一个无法无天的石猴成长为斗战胜佛，猪八戒从一个贪吃好色的天蓬元帅变得懂得克制和担当，唐僧在历经磨难中坚定了信念，沙僧也在团队中找到了自己的价值。这种成长与奋斗的主题，激励着读者在现实生活中勇敢面对困难，不断追求自我完善和进步。

Profound and diverse ideological connotations

From a religious perspective, Journey to the West contains strong Buddhist and Taoist ideas. The process of Tang Monk and his disciples' journey to the West to obtain Buddhist scriptures is itself a process of Buddhist practice. Through hardships, they constantly overcome their greed, anger, ignorance, slowness, and doubt, comprehend the true essence of Buddhism, and ultimately achieve enlightenment. The book vividly portrays the teachings, methods of practice, and the cycle of cause and effect in Buddhism, emphasizing the importance of inner cultivation, such as "the birth of the heart leads to the birth of various demons; the

extinction of the heart leads to the extinction of various demons". At the same time, the book also incorporates Taoist ideas and concepts, such as the 72 transformations of Sun Wukong, the miraculous powers of the somersaults and clouds, as well as the spells of many immortals in the heavenly court, all of which carry the mysterious color of Taoism. The integration of Buddhist and Taoist ideas not only enriches the cultural connotations of the works, but also provides readers with a platform to reflect on religious philosophy.

From a social critical perspective, "Journey to the West" deeply exposes and criticizes various drawbacks of feudal society in the form of mythology. The author alludes to the corruption, incompetence, and tyranny of the feudal ruling class in real society through the description of ruling institutions such as the Heavenly Court and the Earthly Mansion. For example, in some plots, the rampant behavior of monsters is intricately linked to the inaction or protection of the heavenly court, reflecting the dark reality of feudal society where officials protect each other and black and white are reversed. At the same time, the book also satirizes the weaknesses of human nature, such as greed, selfishness, vanity, etc., providing readers with a deeper understanding of the real society and human nature through reading.

From the theme of growth and struggle, the journey of Tang Monk and his disciples to obtain Buddhist scriptures is also their own path of growth. They constantly overcome their own shortcomings and improve their abilities and realm when facing various difficulties and challenges. Sun Wukong grew from a lawless stone

monkey to a victorious Buddha, Zhu Bajie transformed from a gluttonous and lustful Tianpeng Marshal to one who knows how to restrain and take responsibility, Tang Monk strengthened his faith through hardships, and Sha Monk also found his own value in the team. This theme of growth and struggle inspires readers to bravely face difficulties and constantly pursue self-improvement and progress in real life.

### **深远广泛的文学影响**

《西游记》在文学创作上具有独特的艺术风格，对后世文学产生了深远的影响。其丰富的想象力为后世神魔小说的创作提供了典范，许多作品纷纷借鉴其奇幻元素和神话架构。在人物塑造方面，《西游记》中鲜明的人物形象塑造手法，如通过个性化的语言、动作和心理描写展现人物性格，为后世文学创作提供了宝贵的经验。同时，其幽默诙谐的语言风格也为文学作品增添了别样的魅力，使读者在阅读中既能感受到神话世界的奇妙，又能体会到生活的趣味。

在文化传播方面，《西游记》不仅在中国家喻户晓，还传播到世界各地，成为中国文化的一张亮丽名片。它被翻译成多种语言，以不同的艺术形式呈现，如电影、电视剧、动画、戏曲等，在全球范围内吸引了大量的粉丝。通过这些改编作品，《西游记》的故事和文化内涵得以更广泛地传播，增进了世界对中国文化的了解和认识。

《西游记》是一部具有极高艺术价值和思想深度的文学巨著。它以奇幻瑰丽的神话架构、鲜活立体的人物形象、深邃多元的思想内涵和深远广泛的文学影响，成为中国古典文学宝库中的一颗璀璨明珠。无论是作为一部娱乐性的神话小说，还是作为一部蕴含深刻哲理的文学经典，《西游记》都值得我们反复品味、深入研究。它不仅带给我们无尽的阅读乐趣，更能让

我们在阅读中思考人生、感悟社会、探索宇宙的奥秘，其魅力将永远闪耀在文学的历史长河中。

#### Profound and extensive literary influence

Journey to the West has a unique artistic style in literary creation and has had a profound impact on later literature. Its rich imagination has provided a model for the creation of supernatural novels in later generations, and many works have borrowed its fantasy elements and mythological architecture. In terms of character portrayal, the distinctive techniques used in Journey to the West, such as personalized language, actions, and psychological descriptions, have provided valuable experience for literary creation in later generations. At the same time, its humorous and witty language style also adds a unique charm to literary works, allowing readers to feel both the wonder of the mythological world and the fun of life while reading.

In terms of cultural dissemination, "Journey to the West" is not only well-known in China, but also spread to various parts of the world, becoming a beautiful business card of Chinese culture. It has been translated into multiple languages and presented in different art forms such as movies, TV dramas, animations, operas, etc., attracting a large number of fans worldwide. Through these adapted works, the story and cultural connotations of Journey to the West have been more widely disseminated, enhancing the world's understanding and recognition of Chinese culture.

Journey to the West is a literary masterpiece with extremely high artistic value and

profound ideas. It has become a brilliant pearl in the treasure trove of Chinese classical literature with its fantastic and magnificent mythological structure, vivid and three-dimensional character images, profound and diverse ideological connotations, and far-reaching literary influence. Whether as an entertaining mythological novel or a literary classic containing profound philosophy, Journey to the West is worth our repeated appreciation and in-depth study. It not only brings us endless reading pleasure, but also allows us to reflect on life, appreciate society, and explore the mysteries of the universe while reading. Its charm will forever shine in the long history of literature.