

## 中国神话 Chinese Mythology

中国神话是中国古代文化的重要组成部分，包含了丰富的故事和传说，反映了古代人们对自然和社会现象的理解与幻想。

Chinese mythology is an important component of ancient Chinese culture, containing rich stories and legends that reflect the ancient people's understanding and imagination of natural and social phenomena.

### 中国神话的定义 Definition of Chinese Mythology

中国神话是指在古代社会中流传下来的关于神、仙、妖、鬼等超自然存在的故事。这些故事通常通过口耳相传或书面形式流传，反映了古代人们对自然现象、社会生活及人类起源的解释和幻想。神话不仅是文化的载体，也是民族精神和价值观的体现。

神话一般通过以神仙为主人公，又以妖魔鬼怪、佛与菩萨等角色为著称；它们包括各种自然神和神化了的英雄人物。神话的情节通常的表现变化、神力、奇闻异事、战争、爱情等。并且包含各种寓意与封建迷信，神话故事的意义通常显示为对某种自然和社会现象的解释；有的表达了先民征服自然、变革社会的愿望。主要经过写书与口耳相传等方式进行传播于人民。

Chinese mythology refers to stories about supernatural beings such as gods, immortals, demons, and ghosts that have been passed down in ancient societies. These stories are usually passed down through word of mouth or written form, reflecting ancient people's interpretations and fantasies about natural phenomena, social life, and human origins. Mythology is not only a carrier of culture, but also a

manifestation of national spirit and values.

Mythology is generally known for its protagonists being immortals, as well as for its characters such as demons, monsters, Buddhas, and Bodhisattvas; They include various natural gods and deified heroic figures. The plot of mythology usually manifests as changes, divine power, strange stories, wars, love, and so on. And it contains various meanings and feudal superstitions, and the significance of mythological stories is usually manifested as an explanation of certain natural and social phenomena; Some expressed the desire of our ancestors to conquer nature and transform society. It is mainly disseminated to the people through writing books and word of mouth.

### **主要分类 Main Categories**

中国神话可以大致分为以下几类：

上古神话故事，如盘古创世、女娲补天造人、精卫填海、夸父逐日、大禹治水、共工怒触不周山、三皇五帝、神农氏尝百草、仓颉造字等著名神话。

宗教神话：如观音得道、八仙过海等，

宗教神话故事，如观音得道、八仙过海、钟馗捉鬼、妈祖传说、狗咬吕洞宾、干将莫邪、酒仙杜康、龙女拜观音、月老牵红线、四大神兽等等著名神话故事，通常与宗教信仰和神灵崇拜有关。

民间神话，如天仙配、白蛇传、牛郎织女、嫦娥奔月、后羿射日、孟姜女哭倒长城、钻木取火、梁山伯与祝英台、愚公移山、麻姑献寿、相思树、济公、除夕传说、十二生肖、鲤鱼跃龙门、摇钱树和聚宝盆、杨家七兄弟、天书、端午节传说、日月潭传说等著名神话传说。这些故事多为民间流传，富有地方特色。

文学神话，如哪吒闹海、大闹天宫、西天取经、三打白骨精、封神榜、劈山救母、宝莲灯等著名神话传说。这些作品将神话与文学结合，形成了独特的文化现象。

Chinese mythology can be roughly divided into the following categories:

Ancient mythological stories, such as Pangu's creation of the world, Nüwa's repair of the sky and creation of humans, Jingwei's reclamation of the sea, Kuafu's daily rise, Dayu's flood control, Gonggong's anger over Mount Buzhou, the Three Sovereigns and Five Emperors, Shennong's tasting of hundreds of herbs, Cangjie's creation of characters, and other famous myths.

Religious myths such as Guanyin's attainment of enlightenment and the Eight Immortals crossing the sea,

Religious mythological stories, such as Guanyin's enlightenment, the Eight Immortals crossing the sea, Zhong Kui catching ghosts, the legend of Mazu, the dog biting Lv Dongbin, Gan Jiang Mo Xie, Wine Immortal Du Kang, Dragon Maiden worshipping Guanyin, Moon Elder leading the red line, the Four Great Divine Beasts, and other famous mythological stories, are usually related to religious beliefs and deity worship.

Folk myths, such as Tianxianpai, the Legend of White Snake, Niulang and Zhinu, Chang'e Flying to the Moon, Hou Yi Shooting the Sun, Meng Jiangnv Crying Down the Great Wall, Drilling Wood to Make Fire, Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai, Yugong Yishan, Magu Offering Life, Acacia Tree, Jigong, the New Year's Eve legend, the Chinese zodiac, carp leaping over the Longmen Gate, Money Tree and Treasure Bowl, the Seven Brothers of the Yang Family, Tianshu, the Loong Boat Festival legend, the Sun Moon Pool legend and other famous myths and legends. These stories are mostly passed down among the people and have local characteristics.

Literary myths and legends, such as Nezha causing chaos in the sea, causing chaos in the Heavenly Palace, retrieving scriptures from the West, three battles against the White Bone Spirit, the Investiture of the Gods List, mountain splitting to save the mother, and the famous Lotus Lantern. These works combine mythology with literature, forming a unique cultural phenomenon.

### **著名神话故事 Famous Mythological Stories**

盘古开天：盘古在混沌中孕育了万年，最终用斧头劈开天地，形成了宇宙。

女娲造人：女娲用泥土捏造人类，并建立了婚姻制度，成为人类的始祖。

精卫填海：精卫鸟为了报复大海夺去她的生命，努力衔石填海，象征着不屈不挠的精神。

大禹治水：大禹通过疏导洪水，保护了人民，体现了古代人民对自然灾害的斗争精神。

Pangu Kaitian: Pangu nurtured in chaos for thousands of years, and eventually used an axe to split the sky and earth, forming the universe.

Nüwa created humans: Nüwa used clay to fabricate humans and established the system of marriage, becoming the ancestor of humanity.

Jingwei Filling the Sea: In retaliation for the sea taking away her life, Jingwei Bird worked hard to fill the sea with stones, symbolizing its indomitable spirit.

Dayu's Flood Control: Dayu protected the people by diverting floods, reflecting the ancient people's spirit of struggle against natural disasters.

### 神话书籍 Famous Mythological Books

《山海经》《封神演义》《东游记》《西游记》《南游记》《北游记》《搜神记》《搜神后记》《搜神广记》《西游记杂剧》《西游记传》《后西游记》《西游记补》《三抢封神榜》《车王府曲本封神榜》《武王伐纣平话》《上古神话演义》《淮南子》《神仙传》《中国道教诸神》《中国民间神话故事》《造神史话》《神霄雷法》《宝诰大全》《锋剑春秋》《六部春秋》《新封神》《笑林广记》《新西游》《新聊斋》《新笑林广记》《新今古奇观》《历代神仙通鉴》《三教源流搜神大全》《聊斋志异》《子不语》《二十四史》《太平广记》《云笈七籖》《博物志》《蒿庵闲话》《广异记》《古异记》《述异记》《神异经》《轩辕本纪》《归藏·启噬》《岭南异物志》《诉异记》《神农经》《洪荒流》《列仙全传》《三遂平妖传》《蜀山剑侠传》《今古奇观》《三宝太监西洋记》《三宝太监西洋记演义》《游仙诗》《楚辞》《穆天子传》《五岳真形图》《列仙传》《海内十洲记》《玄中记》《神仙传》《墉城集仙录》《洞仙传》《道藏》《中华道藏》《三洞群仙录》《三洞经书目录》《历世真仙体道通鉴》《神仙感遇传》《三洞珠囊》《玄品录》《夷坚志》《集仙传》

《续仙传》《鹤林玉露》《续通考》《南唐书》《仙传拾遗》《岳阳楼》《竹叶船》《城南柳》《镜花缘》《幽明录》《说岳全传》《七剑十三侠》《狐狸缘全传》《中国神话大辞典》  
《咳余丛考》《中国小说史略》《宣和年谱》《宋史》《续文献通考》《唐书》《全唐诗》  
《词综》《仙传拾遗》《唐书·宰相世系表》《酉阳杂俎》《神仙通鉴》《争玉板八仙过海》  
《三言二拍》《灵鬼志》《幽明录》《斩鬼传》《邪兵谱》《古小说钩沉》《中国古代神话》  
《中国神话大辞典》《中华神秘文化辞典》