







the Interpretation
of the Analects
of Confucius

线装书局

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### 【注释】

- 1季康子:季桓子之子,公元前492年继其父任鲁国正卿。孔子的弟子冉求,曾帮助季康子推行革新。
- 2 何有: 有何困难。

## 【英译文】

Ji Kangzi asked whether Zhong You was the right person to put into office. The Master said, Zhong You is efficient. It goes without saying that he has the ability to hold office. Ji Kangzi said, How about Zi Gong? Would he be the right person to put into office? The Master said, He can turn his merits to account. It goes without saying, that he is capable of holding office. Ji Kangzi said, How about Ran Qiu? Would he be the right person to put into office? The Master said, He is versatile. It goes without saying that he is capable of holding office.

6.9

七

季氏使闵子骞¹为费宰。闵子骞曰:"善为我辞焉!如有复我者,则吾必在汶上矣²。"

#### 【中译文】

季氏派人去请闵子骞担任费邑的长官。闵子骞对来人说:"请替我婉言谢绝吧!如果再来请我,那我必定逃到汶水那边去了。"

八

# 【注释】

- 1 闵子骞(qiān):姓闵,名损,字子骞。鲁国人。公元前536年生,公元前487年卒(一说,公元前515一?)。孔子早年的弟子。相传是有名的孝子,受到孔子的赞赏。其德行与颜渊并称于世。费(bì):是季氏的封邑,在今山东省费县西北(故城在平邑县东南七十里)。因为季氏不归顺鲁国,他的封邑的总管(邑宰,相当于一个县长)经常同他作对,所以,他想请闵子骞去做费宰。
- 2 在汶上:"汶(wèn)",今山东省的大汶河。当时汶水在齐国的南面,鲁国的北面,流经齐鲁之间。在汶上,就是在汶水之上(汶水以北),暗指要由鲁国去齐国,不愿为季氏做事。

## 【英译文】

The Ji family wanted to make Min Ziqian governor of Fei county Min Ziqian said, Invent a polite excuse for me. If that is not accepted and they try to get at me again, I shall certainly install myself on the far side of the Wen.

6.10

伯牛有疾<sup>1</sup>,子问之,自牖执其手<sup>2</sup>,曰:"亡之,命矣夫<sup>3</sup>!斯人也而有斯疾也,斯人也而有斯疾也!"

### 【中译文】

伯牛有病, 孔子去探望, 从窗户外面握住他的手,

说:"要是失去你,那真是命运呀!这样好的人竟得了这样的病啊!这样好的人竟得了这样的病啊!"

#### 【注释】

- 1 伯牛: 孔子的弟子。姓冉,名耕,字伯牛。鲁国人。孔子任鲁国司寇时,冉伯牛曾任中都宰,有德行。传说他患的是"癞病"(即麻疯病),当时为不治之症。
- 2 牖(yǒu): 窗户。
- 3 夫(fú): 语气助词。表示感叹,相当于"吧", "啊"。

### 【英译文】

When Bo Niu was ill, the Master went to see him, and grasping his hand through the window said, It is all over with him! Heaven has so ordained it -But that such a man should have such an illness! That such a man should have such an illness!

#### 6.11

九

子曰:"贤哉,回也!一箪食¹,一瓢饮,在陋巷,人不堪其忧,回也不改其乐。贤哉,回也!"

## 【中译文】

孔子说:"贤良呀,颜回!一竹筒饭,一瓢水,住

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在狭小的巷子里,一般人都忍受不了那种困苦忧愁,颜 回却不改变他的快乐。贤良呀,颜回!"

#### 【注释】

1 箪(dān): 古时盛饭食用的一种圆形竹器。食(sì): 饭。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, Incomparable indeed was Yan Hui! A handful of rice to eat, a gourdful of water to drink, living in a mean street. Others would have found it unendurably depressing, but to Hui's cheerfulness it made no difference at all. Incomparable indeed was Yan Hui!

#### 6.12

冉求曰:"非不说子之道<sup>1</sup>,力不足也。"子曰:"力不足者,中道而废,今女画<sup>2</sup>。"

### 【中译文】

冉求对孔子说: "不是我不喜欢您的思想学说,而是我的实践的能力有限。" 孔子说: "能力有限的话,是半途而废,但现在你却先自我限制,裹足不前。"

### 【注释】

- 1 说: 同:"悦"。喜欢,爱慕。
- 2 女:同"汝"。你。画:画线为界。

Ran Qiu said, It is not that your Way does not comment itself to me, but that it demands powers I do not possess. The Master said, He whose strength gives out collapses during the course of the journey(the Way); but you deliberately draw the line.

获事从来不抄小道。不是为公事、从不到我的

6.13

子谓子夏曰:"女为君子儒',无为小人儒。"

### 【中译文】

孔子对子夏说:"你要做君子式的读书人,不要做 小人式的读书人。"

### 【注释】

1 女: 你。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said to Zi Xia, You must be a scholar of gentlemen, not of petty men.

6.14

子游为武城宰¹。子曰:"女得人焉耳乎²?"曰:"有澹台灭明者³,行不由径⁴,非公事,未

# 尝至于偃之室也5。"

中译文 Saist semands powers to not possess. The Master said 文 军中

子游做武城地方的官长。孔子问: "在你管的地区你发现什么人才了吗?" 子游答: "有个名叫澹台灭明的人,做事从来不抄小道,不是为公事,从不到我的私宅来。"

duerQin sand, it is not that your Way does not correspond that for you but

## 了两了夏曰:"女为君子儒"。王为中人 【 **署 主**】

- 1 武城:鲁国的城邑。即今山东省嘉祥县。一说,武城在山东省费县西南。
- 2 焉耳: 犹言"于此"。"耳",同"尔"。
- 3 澹(tán)台灭明:姓澹台,名灭明,字子羽。武城人。为人公正。后来成为孔子的弟子。传说澹台灭明状貌甚丑,孔子曾以为他才薄。而后,澹台灭明受业修行,名闻于世。孔子叹说:"吾以貌取人,失之子羽。"
- 4 径:小路,捷径。引申为正路之外的邪路。行:做事。
- 5 偃: 即子游。姓言名偃,字子游。这里是子游自称。

## 【英译文】

When Zi You was the governor of Wu County, the Master said, Have you managed to get hold of the right sort of people there? Zi You said, There is someone called Dantai Mieming who 'walks on no bypaths'. He has not once come to my house except on public business.

子曰:"孟之反不伐¹。奔而殿²,将入门, 策其马³,曰:'非敢后也,马不进也。'"

## 【中译文】

孔子说:"孟之反不自我夸耀。败退时,他护后, 将要进城门时,他拍拍马说:'不是我敢于在后,是马 跑不快。'"

### 【注释】

- 1 孟之反:姓孟,名侧,字之反(《左传》作"孟之侧",《庄子》作"孟子反")。鲁国的大夫。伐:夸耀功劳。
- 2 奔: 败走。殿: 殿后,即行军走在最后。鲁哀公十一年(公元前484年),齐国进攻鲁国,鲁迎战,季氏宰冉求所率领的右翼军队战败。撤退时,众军争先奔走,而孟之反却在最后作掩护。故孔子称赞孟之反:人有功不难,不夸功为难。
- 3 策: 鞭打。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, Meng Zhifan is no boaster. When his people were routed he was the last to flee; but when they neared the city-gate, he whipped up his horsed and said, It was not courage that kept me behind. My horses were slow.

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#### 6.16

子曰: "不有祝鮀之佞¹,而有宋朝之美²,难 乎免于今世矣。"

## 【中译文】

孔子说:"如果没有祝鮀的能言善辩,没有宋朝那样的美貌,在当今之世是难以免遭灾祸的。"

## 【注释】

- 1 祝鮀(tuó): 姓祝,名鮀,字子鱼。卫国的大夫。 因他擅长外交辞令,能言善辩,而又会阿谀逢迎,受到 卫灵公的重用。
- 2 而:同"与"。和,二者兼有。宋朝:不是宋代而是宋国的公子朝,貌美闻名于世。《左传·昭公二十年》及《定公十四年》记述公子朝与襄夫人宣姜私通,并参与发动祸乱,出奔到卫国。又以貌美,与卫灵公夫人南子私通,而受到宠幸。

### 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, Without the eloquence of the priest To and the beauty of Prince Chao of Song State it is hard nowadays to get through.

6.17

子曰:"谁能出不由户1?何莫由斯道也2?"

### 【中译文】

孔子说:"谁能外出而不经过屋门呢?为什么不正常从屋门出入呢?"

# 【注释】

- 1户:门。
- 2 何莫:为什么没有。斯道:这条路。这里指仁义之道,其实是每个人的立身之本,但多为人所忽略乃至摒弃。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, Who expects to be able to go out of a house except by the door? Then why won't people follow my way?

6.18

子曰: "质胜文则野¹, 文胜质则史²。文质 彬彬³, 然后君子。"

### 【中译文】

孔子说:"内在的质地胜过外在的文采,就未免粗野;外在的文采胜过内在的质地,就未免浮夸虚伪。只有把文采与质朴配合恰当,然后才能成为君子。"

### 【注释】

1 质: 质地, 质朴、朴实的内容, 内在的思想感情。

三六

孔子认为,仁义是质。文:文采,华丽的装饰,外在的礼仪。孔子认为,礼乐是文。

- 2 史:本义是宗庙里掌礼仪的祝官,官府里掌文书的 史官。这里指像"史"那样,言词华丽,虚浮铺陈,心 里并无诚意。含有浮夸虚伪的贬义。
- 3 彬彬: 文质兼备相称; 文与质互相融和,配合恰当。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, When natural substance prevails over ornamentation, you get the boorishness of the rustic. When ornamentation prevails over natural substance, you get the pedantry of the scribe. Only when ornament and substance are duly blended do you get the true gentleman.

6, 19

子曰:"人之生也直1, 罔之生也幸而免2."

### 【中译文】

孔子说:"一个人的存在,必须过正直的生活;不正直的人能存在,不过是由于侥幸而躲过了惩罚。"

### 【注释】

- 1直:正直,无私曲。
- 2 罔(wǎng): 诬罔, 虚妄。指不正直的人。

# 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, Man's very life is honesty, in that without it he will be lucky indeed if he escapes with his life.

6, 20

子曰: "知之者不如好¹之者²,好之者不如乐之者。"

## 【中译文】

孔子说:"知道它的人,不如喜欢它的人;喜欢它的人,不如实践并以之为快乐的人。"

## 【注释】

1 好(hào): 喜欢。

2 之: 此处指道。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, To prefer it is better than only to know it. To delight in it is better than merely to prefer it.

6.21

七

子曰: "中人以上,可以语上也;中人以下,不可以语上也。"

孔子说:"对有中等资质的人,可以讲高深的知识学问;对中等资质以下的人,不可以讲那些高深的知识学问。"

## 【注释】

1语:告,讲,说。此处主张因材施教。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, To men who are above average, one may talk of things higher yet. But to men who are below average, one may not.

6.22

樊迟问知<sup>1</sup>,子曰:"务民之义<sup>2</sup>,敬鬼神而远之,可谓知矣。"问仁,曰:"仁者先难而后获,可谓仁矣。"

## 【中译文】

樊迟问如何才算智慧,孔子说:"做老百姓需要做的事情,尊敬鬼神,但同时与之保持距离,就可以说是智慧了。"樊迟又问怎样才是"仁",孔子说:"有仁德的人,艰苦在先,酬报在后,便可以说是'仁'啊。"

八

## 【注释】

- 1知:同"智"。聪明,智慧。
- 2 务: 从事于, 致力于, 一心一意去专力倡导。

Fan Chi asked about wisdom. The Master said, The man who devotes himself to securing for his subjects what it is right they should have, who by respect for the Spirits keeps them at a distance, may be termed wise. He asked about Goodness. The Master said, Goodness cannot be obtained till what is difficult has been duly done. The man who has done this may be called Good.

6, 23

子曰: "知者乐水¹, 仁者乐山²。知者动, 仁者静。知者乐, 仁者寿。"

## 【中译文】

孔子说: "有智慧的人喜欢水,有仁德的人喜欢山。 有智慧的人活跃,有仁德的人沉静。有智慧的人常乐, 有仁德的人长寿。"

#### 【注释】

- 1 知者乐水:水流动而不板滞,随岸赋形,随机应变, 与智者相似,故曰。乐:喜欢。
- 2 仁者乐山: 山形巍然, 屹立而不动摇, 有所持守不 易改变, 与仁者相似, 故曰。

# 【英译文】

王

九

The Master (Confucius) said, The wise man delights in water, the Good man delights in mountains. For the wise move; but the Good stay still. The

wise are happy; but the Good are long-lived.

6.24

子曰:"齐一变,至于鲁;鲁一变,至于 道<sup>1</sup>"

## 【中译文】

孔子说: "把齐国政治改善一下,便达到像鲁国这样; 把鲁国政治改善一下,就能达到先王之道了。"

## 【注释】

1 "齐一变"句:"变,"进行政治改革,推行教化。鲁保留的周代礼制和风习比齐更深。孔子曾说: "周礼尽在鲁矣。"

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, A single change could bring chi state to the level of Lu state; and a single change would bring Lu to the way.

6.25

子曰:"觚不觚,觚哉?觚哉1?"

### 【中译文】

孔子说:"说是酒杯又不像酒杯,这是酒杯吗?这 是酒杯吗?" 四〇

1 "觚不觚"句:"觚(gū)",古代木制酒具,容量为古制二升(一说三升),量不大,以戒人贪酒。原先觚是上圆下方,腹部足部都有四条棱角。后来,可能是为了制造和使用上的方便,改成了圆筒形,也没有那四条棱角了。孔子言"觚不觚",实是对事物有所改变、有名无实、名实不符的感叹。

## 【英译文】

The Master (Confucius) said, A horn-gourd that is neither horn nor gourd! A pretty horn-gourd indeed, a pretty horn-gourd indeed.

6.26

四

宰我问曰: "仁者, 虽告之曰:'井有仁焉¹。' 其从之也?"子曰:"何为其然也?君子可逝也²不可陷也;可欺也,不可罔也³。"

### 【中译文】

宰我问道:"对于有仁德的人,如果告诉他:'有一位仁人掉到井里啦!'他会跟着跳下去吗?"孔子说: "为什么要他那样做呢?可以使他去井边看一看,不可能使他下井去;君子可能被欺骗,却不会被愚弄。"

四

### 【注释】

- 1 井有仁: 井里掉进一个有仁德的人。一说,"仁"同"人"。
- 2 逝:往,去。
- 3 罔: 诬罔,被无理陷害,愚弄。

## 【英译文】

Zai Wo asked, I take it a Good Man, even if he were told that another Good Man were at the bottom of a well, would go to join him? The Master said, Why should you think so? 'A gentleman can be broken, but cannot be dented; may be deceived, but cannot be led astray.'

6.27

子曰: "君子博学于文,约之以礼,亦可以弗畔矣夫¹!"

### 【中译文】

孔子说: "君子以知识丰富自己, 用礼来约束自己, 就可以不违背事理了!"

## 【注释】

1 畔:同"叛"。背离,背叛。夫(fú):语气助词。吧。