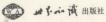
【中英文珍藏本】

# 沉思录 Meditations

Marcus Aurelius [古罗马] 马可・奥勒留 著 鲁地 秦人 译



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# 译 序

当今的社会,文字似乎已经失去了原先的风貌。文字故作幽默的很多,却使人看过就忘,炫耀技巧的也很多,虽然结构复杂,情节曲折,但看了却使人昏昏欲睡,把情绪作为材料来卖弄的也很多,但其实却是没有什么价值的。

真正能够直达人心、使人觉得妥贴舒适的文字,其实是不需要刻意雕琢的,是从内心流淌出来的。而《沉思录》就是这样的一本书,它是两千年前古罗马皇帝马可 · 奥勒留对人生进行的深刻的哲学思考。

这是一本用灵魂写成的书。在这本《沉思录》里,作者好似一个异常严峻而又平和的人站在镜子前面,告诫镜子里头的自己。这不是简单的内心独白和情绪倾诉,这是自己与自己的交谈,这是解剖灵魂对自己进行告诫。就像书中说的:

你错待了自己,你错待了自己,我的灵魂,而你将不再有机会来享受荣耀。每个人 的生命都是有限的,但你的生命已近尾声,你的灵魂却还不去荣耀自身,而是把幸福等 于到别的灵魂身上。

这本书称不上一本时髦的书,更不是一本帮助人成功的书,但却是一本可以安顿灵魂、使灵魂宁静的书,更是一本可以让我们的心灵变得纯净和高贵的哲学自省书。就像作者说的:

人们总是想追隐乡间、海滨、山林;你也曾经满心渴望这种生活。但这完全是一种 凡夫俗子的想法,因为你随时都可以追隐到自己内心中去。一个人追到任何一个地方都 不如退入自己的心灵更为宁静和更少苦恼,尤其是当他心胸开阔,他只需静静心,就可 以完全进入一种安静的状态。

古语有云:人之初,性本善。马可 · 奥勒留在书中也告诉我们:

我们在清晨的时候要抬头看看天空,这样可以提醒我们时刻记住那些始终在做同一

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件事情、以同样的方式运转着的星球,也会使我们时刻记得它们的单纯和明澈,因为星 ·球上不会存在恶。

作者在整本书里都在强调要按照自己的本性生活,不做违背神明、违背本性的事情, 并且要努力地为公众的利益服务。因为人如果一味追逐名声、权力或者金钱之类的东西, 倒头来也不过是一场空,就像文中所说:

宇宙的本原就像一道冬天的激流,它把所有的东西都带走。那些置身政坛却以哲学家自居的人是多么地可怜、可笑。那么究竟应该做什么呢?做本性要求你做的事情吧。如果你可以,就赶快投身进去吧,不要管周围是不是有人会注意你,也不要憧憬柏拉图式的理想国度。

生命如此有限,我们所占据的不过是浩浩宇宙中一个狭小的角落而已,最长久的名声在死后也是短暂的,会烟消云散,即便这名声被后人代代相传,但是他们也是很快就要离开这个世界的,而且他们对自己不够了解,更不必说对已经死去的人了。

这是一本行文质朴但是却又无比真诚的书,没有词藻的华丽,没有生涩难懂的辩论, 没有说教,有的是真诚的教诲和切身的体会。书中的人生哲理和名言警句至今仍然广为 流传,被人引用,不少甚至成了俗语。

不过本书还是存在一定的瑕疵的,毕竟是作者在戎马生涯中所作,因此并不怎么注 重布局,篇章也有所重复,所阐述的哲学理论也缺乏一定的系统性。不过,所有的文字 都发自内心,不加修饰,因此显得弥足珍贵。

《沉思录》价值卓越,堪称名垂千古的经典之作。因此,各种语言的译本已经有很多。本书的出炉也得益于许多前人的帮助和指点,受益处时时可见。能够以这样的方式研读这本经典之作,也实在是幸运。

鲁地·秦人 2009年9月1日 公元 121 年,西方古罗马诞生了一个卓越的帝王哲学家,他在希腊文学和拉丁文学、修辞、哲学、法律甚至绘画方面得到了在当时来说是最好的教育,他从他的老师那里熟悉和亲近了斯多葛派哲学,并在其生活中身体力行。他还留给后人一部惊世之作——《沉思录》,他就是马可·奥勒留·安东尼。

马可 · 奧勒留虽然贵为罗马帝国的皇帝,但是他的一生过得很是艰辛。他在位的二十年间,国内战乱不断,灾难频繁,可谓是内忧外患,大厦将倾。任他奥勒留有千般本事,夙兴夜寐地工作,也无法阻挡古罗马帝国的颓势,只能眼睁睁看着古罗马轰然倒下,也许正是常年征战的经历使他以斯多葛派哲学的眼光开始思索生命、拷问自己的灵魂,与自己对话。于是才有了这本撼世之作的诞生。

《沉思录》是一本自己写给自己的书,是一个身居高位者自己和自己的对话,是在两千多年后的今天依然让人震撼的书。其内容像斯多葛学说一样,主要可以归于伦理学,探讨什么是善,我们应该过怎样的生活。

《沉思录》描述了作者对于身居要位的自己以及所处的混乱世界的感受,表达了作者对摆脱激情和欲望、冷静而又达观地生活的追求。书中阐述了灵魂与死亡的关系,解析了个人的德行、个人的解脱以及个人对社会的责任,要求常常自省以达到内心的平静,摈弃一切无用和琐屑的思想、正直地思考。而且,不仅要思考什么是善,还要努力地付诸行动。

《沉思录》是从作者灵魂深处流淌出来的文字,虽然不尚雕琢,但是朴实自然,因此更加直抵人心。奥勒留把自己遭遇的所有事情都不看成恶,认为痛苦和不安仅仅是来自自己内心对这件事情的看法,是可以由心灵加以消除的。他对人生进行了深刻的哲学思考,热诚地从其他人身上学习他们最优秀的品质——果敢、谦逊、仁爱。他劝诫人们。

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要热爱劳作、了解生命的本质和生活的艺术、努力地为社会公众的利益服务。

《沉思录》里的内容被随意地分为几个话题,放在书中的各个部分,但并不会因此影响到本书的价值。作者所有的文字不是为了留给子孙后代的,没有故意的卖弄,也没有对权力和影响力的妄自尊大,有的只是一颗时刻自省的心灵,一个思考灵魂之事的头脑。字里行间你都能看到这位皇帝对自己信仰的不断提醒和对灵魂的不断揣摩。更重要的是,这本书解析了生命的本质以及奥勒留想要终身遵守的道德规范。



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# 第一卷 | Book 1

#### 品质闪耀在良好的传承中

从我的祖父维勒斯那里,我懂得了什么是良好的品德和如何控制自己的情绪。

从我父亲的名声以及我对他的记忆里, 我懂得了什么是谦虚和男子汉的气概。

从我母亲那里,我懂得了什么是虔诚以 及仁爱,懂得了不仅要戒除恶行,也不要心 起恶念。同时她教会了我不要养成奢侈的生 活习惯。

从我的曾祖父那里,我明白了不应经常 去公共学校,而是要有一些好的家庭教师, 而且在这些事情上,绝对不能吝啬。

从我的老师那里,我明白了在竞技场上 既不要加人绿队也不要加入红队,在决斗场 上不要拥护轻盾或者重盾的任何一派。而且 我还明白了要学会吃苦,不要渴求太多,凡 事都要身体力行,不干涉别人的事情,也不 轻信流言。 Qualities are in sparkle in good transmission

From my grandfather Verus I learned good morals and the government of my temper.

From the reputation and remembrance of my father(His father's name was Annius Verus.),modesty and a manly character.

From my mother, piety and beneficence, and abstinence, not only from evil deeds, but even from evil thoughts; and further, simplicity in my way of living, far removed from the habits of the rich.

From my great-grandfather, not to have frequented public schools, and to have had good teachers at home, and to know that on such things a man should spend liberally.

From my governor, to be neither of the green nor of the blue party at the games in the Circus, nor a partizan either of the Parmularius or the Scutarius at the gladiators' fights, from him too I learned endurance of labour, and to want tittle, and to work with my own hands, and not to meddle with other people's affairs, and not to be ready to listen to slander.

从戴奥吉纳图斯那里,我懂得了不要使自己被琐事所累,不要相信巫师所说的驱除鬼怪之类的话;不要沉迷于喂养鹌鹑、斗鹌鹑之类的事情;要听得进逆耳忠言;也学会了亲近哲学,首先是巴克斯,然后是坦达西斯和马尔斯勒斯,我都在做了一一研习;我年轻的时候就曾尝试写过对话,向往硬板床和简陋的衣服,并且也学了属于希腊哲学的其他所有东西。

从拉斯蒂克斯那里,我意识到我的性格需要改进和磨砺;我也懂得了不要热衷于诡辩,也不要故意写些玄虚的东西,不要陈词滥调,不要炫耀自己训练有素,或者故意作出些仁慈的举动用来炫耀自己;学会了写作时要避免词藻华丽、以辞害义;不要有穿着出门的衣服在家里走来走去的举动;学会了要用简单质朴的风格去写信,就像拉斯蒂克斯从锡纽埃瑟写给我母亲的信一样;懂得了对于那些用言语冒犯我以及对我做错事的人,不必耿耿于怀,一旦他们有意和解,就要和平解决;学会了要认真阅读,不能满足于对一本书的表面理解,也不要随意附和那

From Diognetus, not to busy myself about trifling things, and not to give credit to what was said by miracle-workers and jugglers about incantations and the driving away of daemons and such things; and not to breed quails for fighting, nor to give myself up passionately to such things; and to endure freedom of speech; and to have become intimate with philosophy; and to have been a hearer, first of Bacchius, then of Tandasis and Marcianus: and to have written dialogues in my youth; and to have desired a plank bed and skin, and whatever else of the kind belongs to the Grecian discipline.

From Rusticus I received the impression that my character required improvement and discipline; and from him I learned not to be led astray to sophistic emulation, nor to writing on speculative matters, nor to delivering little hortatory orations, nor to showing myself off as a man who practises much discipline, or does benevolent acts in order to make a display; and to abstain from rhetoric, and poetry, and fine writing; and not to walk about in the house in my outdoor dress, nor to do other things of the kind; and to write my letters with simplicity, like the letter which Rusticus wrote from Sinuessa to

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些夸夸其谈的人;同时我也感激他使我熟悉 了埃比克太德的思想,那是他从自己的收藏 中传授给我的。



从阿珀洛尼厄斯那里,我懂得了什么是意志自由和目标的坚定;懂得了在任何时候都要依靠理性,而不能依靠其他事物;懂得了在遭遇失去孩子或者久病不愈的剧痛情况下也要像往常一样镇定;他既坚定又温和,教导人时也不急躁,为此给我树立了一个榜样;他讲课时思路流畅自然,但却从不自傲,只是把这些看成是不值一提的能力;另外,我还学到了如何从朋友那里寻求帮助时既不显得卑微,也不觉得是理所应当。

my mother; and with respect to those who have offended me by words, or done me wrong, to be easily disposed to be pacified and reconciled, as soon as they have shown a readiness to be reconciled; and to read carefully, and not to be satisfied with a superficial understanding of a book; nor hastily to give my assent to those who talk overmuch; and I am indebted to him for being acquainted with the discourses of Epictetus, which he communicated to me out of his own collection.

From Apollonius I learned freedom of will and undeviating steadiness of purpose; and to look to nothing else, not even for a moment, except to reason; and to be always the same, in sharp pains, on the occasion of the loss of a child, and in long illness; and to see clearly in a living example that the same man can be both most resolute and yielding, and not peevish in giving his instruction; and to have had before my eyes a man who clearly considered his experience and his skill in expounding philosophical principles as the smallest of his merits; and from him I learned how to receive from friends what are esteemed favours, without being either humbled by them or letting them pass unnoticed.

从塞克斯都身上,我看到他的仁爱气质, 他是一个以慈爱管理家庭的典型,遵循合乎 自然的生活理念: 他庄重而不做作, 对朋友 的利益考虑得很细心, 而且对那些不假思索 就发言的人以及无知的人也能容忍,他有一 种能使自己和所有人都开心相处的能力,以 至于和他交往比听到任何奉承都让人愉快, 当然他也深受他人的尊重; 他头脑清晰, 总 是能够敏锐地发现和安排生活中的那些原 则:他从来不会发怒或者表现出其他特别的 情绪,对身边的人总是很温柔宽厚;他能自 然地赞美别人,但又不过于夸张,他知识渊 博却从不卖弄。

从文法家亚历山大那里,我学会了不要 刻意挑剔,不去苛责那些表达时文理不通、 生搬硬造或者发音有误的人们, 而是通过巧 妙的回答方式,以重复的正确用法来给他以 启示: 或者也可以和他一起去证实正确的用 法; 或者和他探讨整个事物而非某一词汇, 以激发他学会正确的表达。

From Sextus, a benevolent disposition, and the example of a family governed in a fatherly manner, and the idea of living conformably to nature; and gravity without affectation, and to look carefully after the interests of friends, and to tolerate ignorant persons, and those who form opinions without consideration:he had the power of readily accommodating himself to all, so that intercourse with him was more agreeable than any flattery; and at the same time he was most highly venerated by those who associated with him:and he had the faculty both of discovering and ordering, in an intelligent and methodical way, the principles necessary for life; and he never showed anger or any other passion, but was entirely free from passion, and also most affectionate; and he could express approbation without noisy display, and he possessed much knowledge without ostentation.

From Alexander the grammarian, to refrain from faultfinding, and not in a reproachful way to chide those who uttered any barbarous or solecistic or strange-sounding expression; but dexterously to introduce the very expression which ought to have been used, and in the way of answer or giving confirmation, or joining in an inquiry about the thing itself,not about the word, or by some other fit suggestion.

从弗朗特那里,我懂得了如何观察暴 君的嫉妒、伪善以及装腔作势,知道了我 们中的很多被称为上流人的人通常是缺乏 仁爱之心的。

从柏拉图派学者亚历山大那里,我懂得了不应该也没有必要以我没有时间、有急事等作为借口,不跟人说话或者写信,推卸我们对自己日常生活中的人应有的责任。

从卡图勒斯身上,我懂得了不能对朋友的抱怨漠然置之,即使他是毫无道理地吹毛求疵,而是要试图安慰他,使他恢复到平日的冷静;要懂得时刻赞扬自己的老师,就像多米蒂厄斯和亚特洛多图斯一样;而且我也学会由衷地爱我的孩子。

从我的兄弟西维勒斯那里,我懂得了要爱自己的亲人,爱真理,爱正义;同时我也知道了思雷西亚、黑尔维蒂厄斯、加图、戴昂、布鲁图斯等,我懂得了要一视同仁,实施权利平等和言论自由的整体思想,懂得了国家的统治是为了尊重民众的自由;从他那里,我也明白了对哲学要抱着始终如一、坚

From Fronto I learned to observe what envy, and duplicity, and hypocrisy are in a tyrant, and that generally those among us who are called Patricians are rather deficient in paternal affection.

From Alexander the Platonic, not frequently nor without necessity to say to any one, or to write in a letter, that I have no leisure, nor continually to excuse the neglect of duties required by our relation to those with whom we live, by alleging urgent occupations.

From Catulus, not to be indifferent when a friend finds fault, even if he should find fault without reason, but to try to restore him to his usual disposition; and to be ready to speak well of teachers, as it is reported of Domitius and Athenodotus; and to love my children truly.

From my brother Severus, to love my kin, and to love truth, and to love justice; and through him I learned to know Thrasea, Helvidius, Cato, Dion, Brutus; and from him I received the idea of a polity in which there is the same law for all, a polity administered with regard to equal rights and equal freedom of speech, and the idea