乳子名言

A COLL-ECTION OF CONFUCIUS' SAYINGS

英对照读本

N ENGLISH-CHINESE BILINGUAL TEXTBOOK

齐鲁书社

孔子名言

A COLLECTION OF CONFUCIUS' SAYINGS

骆承烈 郭良文 李天辰 张家森 By Luo Chenglie, Guo Liangwen Li Tianchen, Zhang Jiasen

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编者的话

孔子(公元前551——前479年)是中国古代的伟大思想家、政治家、教育家、儒家学派的创始人,是世界历史上最负盛名的人物之一。孔子的学说,对中国影响深远,并在世界其他国家,尤其是日本、朝鲜、新加坡、越南颇具影响,被推崇为东方文明的象征。《论语》作为孔子言行的记录,在相当程度上映现了孔子的为人及其主要的哲学思想。我们从中选出孔子名言一百八十八条,分类编排,译成英语和现代汉语,以求能对前来孔子故乡——曲阜观光的中外游客,有些许借鉴之用。

编者 一九八七年十月于曲阜

EDITORIAL NOTE

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) is a great thinker, statesman, educator, and the founder of the Confucian School of Thought in ancient China, as well as one of the supremely great figures in the world's history. His doctrines, being revered as a symbol of the civilization of the whole Far East, inspired a magic and far-reaching influence on China and the rest of the world, especially, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam. Lun Yu (or the Analects of Confucius), a recorded work of his conversations and conduct, embodies much of the personality and the main philosophical viewpoints of Confucius. From book we have selected one hundred and eighty eight remarkable sayings of Confucius, and have classified and rendered them into English and modern Chinese, with the attempt that this small book can be of some benefit to the domestic and foreign tourists coming to Qufu, the home town of Confucius,

> Editor Octomber 1987 Qufu

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论 治 国 On Governing

子曰:"道千乘之国,敬事而信,节用而爱人,使 民以时。"

(学而)

(**译文**) 孔子说:"治理一个具有千辆兵车的国家,要严肃认真地对待工作,信守诺言,节省费用,爱护百姓。役使百姓要在农闲的时侯。"

The Master said, "In ruling a state of one thousand war-chariots, the ruler should attend strictly to business, punctually observe his promises, economize in expenditure, show affection towards his subjects, and use labour of peasantry only in slack season of the year."

子曰:"为政以德,譬如北辰,居其所而众星共之。" (为政)

[**译文**] 孔子说:"如果治理国家时施行仁德,那么你就如同天上的北极星一样,在一定的位置上,别的星辰都环绕着你。"

The Master said, "He who rules by moral force is like the pole-star, which remains in its place while all the other stars surround it."

子曰:"道之以政,齐之以刑,民免而无耻;道之以德,齐之以礼,有耻且格。"

(为政)

[译文] 孔子说:"用政法来诱导他们,使用刑罚来整顿他们,人民只是暂时免于罪过,却没有廉耻之心。如果用道德来诱导他们,使用礼教来整顿他们,人民不但有廉耻之心,而且还会人心归服。"

The Master said, "If you guide the people by regulations, keep order among them by punishments, they may avoid doing what is wrong, but they will also lose self-respect. If you guide the people by moral force, keep order among them by ritual, they will keep their self-respect, and come to you of their own accord."

哀公问曰:"何为则民服?"孔子对曰:"举直错诸枉,则民服;举枉错诸直,则民不服。"

(为政)

〔**译文**〕 鲁哀公问道:"要做些什么事情才能使百姓服从你?"孔子回答道:"把正直的人提拔起来,放到邪曲的人上面,百姓便服从你;如果把那些邪曲的人提拔起来,放到正直的人上面,百姓便不服从你。"

Duke Ai asked, "What shall I do that the common people may be submissive?" The Master said, "If you promote the straight and set them on top of the crooked, they will be submissive; if you promote the crooked and set them on top of the straight, they will not be submissive."

孔子曰:"老者安之,朋友信之,少者怀之。" (公冶长)

[**译文**] 孔子说:"我的志向是使老人得到安逸,朋友们信得过我,年青人怀念我。"

The Master said, "My aspiration is that the aged live an easy life, friends have faith in me and the youth cherish the memory of me."

子曰:"不在其位,不谋其政。"

(泰伯)

[**译文**] 孔子说:"一个人不在那个职位上,便不考虑它的政务。"

The Master said, "He who is not in charge of it does not interfere in its business."

子曰:"笃信好学,守死善道。危邦不入,乱邦不居。天下有道则见,无道则隐。邦有道,贫且贱焉,耻也,邦无道,富且贵焉,耻也。"

(泰伯)

[译文] 孔子说:"坚定相信我们的道,努力学习它,誓死保全它。危险的国家不要进入,有祸乱的国家不要去住。天下太平,就出来从政;不太平,就隐居起来。如果政治清明,自己贫贱,是耻辱;如果政治黑暗,自己富贵,也是耻辱。"

The Master said, "Be of unwavering good faith, love learning, if attacked, be ready to die for the good Way. Do not enter a state that pursues dangerous courses, nor stay in one where the people have rebelled. When the Way prevails under Heaven, then show yourself; when it does not prevail, then hide. When the Way prevails in your own land, count it a disgrace to be needy and obscure; when the Way does not prevail in your land, then count it a disgrace to be rich and honoured."

子路、曾晰、冉有、公西华侍坐……

曾晰曰:"莫春者,春服既成,冠者五六人,童子 六七人,浴乎沂,风乎舞雩,咏而归。"

夫子喟然叹曰:"吾与点也。" ……

(先进)

[**译文**] 有一天,子路、曾晰、冉有、公西华四个人陪着孔子坐着(孔子要他们各自说出自己的理想时)。

曾晰说:"在暮春三月里,春天的衣服都已做成穿好,我陪同五、六个成年人,六、七个小孩子,到鲁城南面沂水里去洗个澡,再到祭天求雨的舞雩坛上吹吹风,乘乘凉,然后一面唱着歌子,一面走回来。"

孔子听后,长叹一声说:"我是同意曾点的主张啊!"······

Once when Zi Lu, Zeng Dian, Ran You and Gong Xi-hua were seated in attendance upon the Master, Zeng Dian said, "Well, at the end of spring in March, when the making of spring clothes has been completed, along with five or six newly-capped youths and six or seven uncapped boys, I like to bathe in the Yi River, air myself at the Rain Dance altars, and then return home singing." The Master heaved a deep sigh and said, "I am with Zeng Dian."

子贡问政。子曰:"足食,足兵,民信之矣。" (颜渊)

〔**译文**〕 子贡问怎样治理国家。孔子说:"准备好充足的粮食,足够的军备,再加上百姓对政府的信赖。"

Zi Gong asked about governing. The Master said, "Sufficient food, sufficient weapons, and the confidence of the people."

子曰:"听讼,吾犹人也。必也使无讼乎!" (颜渊)

[**译文**] 孔子说:"审理诉讼,我和别人差不多。一定要使诉讼的事完全消灭才好。"

The Master said, "In handling cases, I am like everyone else. But it would be better if there shall be no cases at all!" 季康子问政于孔子。孔子对曰:"政者,正也。子 帅以正,孰敢不正?"

(颜渊)

[**译文**] 季康子向孔子问起政治的事,孔子回答: "政就是端正的意思。你带头端正了,谁又敢不端正呢?"

Ji Kang-zi asked about governing. The Master said, "To govern is to keep straight. If you take a lead in doing so, who will dare to act otherwise?"

季康子患盗,问于孔子。孔子对曰:"苟子之不欲, 虽常之不窃。"

(颜渊)

[**译文**] 季康子愁盗贼太多,向孔子请教制止盗贼的办法。孔子对他说:"假使你不贪求太多的话,那怕是奖励偷盗,他们也不会干的。"

Ji Kang-zi, being vexed by robbers, asked Confucius for advice Confucius replied, "If you can check your own cupidity, there will be no stealing, even though rewards should be offered for theft." 子路问政。子曰:"先之劳之。"请益。曰:"无倦。" (子路)

[译文] 子路问如何从政。孔子回答:"让人家干的事你先干,然后才能让别人勤劳地工作。"子路请求老师再多讲一点,孔子又说:"永远不要疲倦懈怠啊!"

Zi Lu asked about governing. The Master said, "Take the lead, then encourage them." Zi Lu wanted additional advice. The Master said, "untiringly."

子曰:"其身正,不令而行;其身不正,虽令不从。" (子路)

[**译文**] 孔子说:"如果本身做事正当,不用发令, 别人也会照你的样子干。如果自己行为不正,虽然发 号施令,但却没有人听从你的。"

The Master said, "If the ruler is personally upright, all will go well even though he does not give orders. But if he is not personally upright, even though he gives orders, they will not be obeyed."