

中译经典文库·中华传统文化精粹[汉英对照]

かる兵法

Sun Tzu's The Art Of War

罗志野 编选、英译 Compiled and translated by Luo Zhiye







中译经典文库·中华传统文化精粹【汉英对照】
Chinese Classical Treasury - The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series
(Chinese-English)

かる兵法

Sun Tzu's The Art Of War

罗志野 编选、英译 王诒卿 白话文翻译



中国出版集团中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

孙子兵法:英汉对照/罗志野选译.—北京:中国对外翻译出版公司, 2007.11

(中华传统文化精粹)

ISBN 978-7-5001-1812-1

I. 孙··· II. 罗··· II. ①汉语—英语—对照读物②兵法—中国—春秋时代 IV. H319. 4: E

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 175256 号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司

地 址/北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010) 68359376 68359303 68359101 68357937

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010) 68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctpc.com.cn

网 址/http://www.ctpc.com.cn

出版策划/张高里

策划编辑/宗 颖

责任编辑/李 任

封面设计 / 大象设计工作室

排 版/北京巴蜀阳光图文设计有限公司

印刷/河北省高碑店市鑫昊印刷有限责任公司

经 销/新华书店

规 格 / 880×1230 毫米 1/32

印 张 / 8.625

字 数 / 130 千字

版 次 / 2007 年 12 月第一版

印 次 / 2007年12月第一次

印 数 / 1-4 500

ISBN 978-7-5001-1812-1

定价: 16.00元



版权所有 侵权必究 中国对外翻译出版公司

出版说明

"中华传统文化精粹"丛书脱胎于我公司出版的 20 世纪八九十年代中国最富盛名的双语读物"英汉汉英对照一百丛书"。这套丛书曾经影响了几代英语和中华文化学习者、爱好者,深受读者的喜爱,以至今天还有许多翻译界、外交界、教育界等各界取得卓越成就的人士,对这套书籍仍怀有浓重的情结。这套书不仅仅是当初他们学习英语的课外启蒙读本,亦是他们的良师益友,是他们追求知识、拼搏向上的青春记忆。

这套丛书最初由中国对外翻译出版公司于 20 世纪八九十年代同香港商务印书馆合作陆续推出,丛书的编者和译者都是在各自领域做出贡献的学者、教授,使得该套丛书在读者中获得了很好的口碑,创造了良好的社会效益和经济效益。

为了将这一品牌发扬光大,我公司对"英汉汉英对照一百丛书"进行了修订、重组,聘请了享誉海内外的中国翻译界专家组成阵容强大的顾问团,在题材、选篇、译文、栏目设置等方面进行了严谨的论证、精心的编辑,打造出适应新时代读者需求以及提升中国文化新形象的精品图书——"中华传统文化精粹"。

"中华传统文化精粹"丛书内容丰富。秉承以中外读者为本的宗旨, 我们增加了白话翻译、中文注释、汉语拼音、经典名句等栏目,删除了晦涩、冗长的篇目,使丛书更加通俗、实用。

"中华传统文化精粹"丛书整体性强、版式精致且与内容和谐统一,相信必将受到中外读者的喜爱。

The Classics Bring a Modern China to the World



The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series originated from the Chinese-English 100 Bilingual Series, the most popular one in the last two decades of the 20th century in China. The series had so impressed generations of English learners and admirers of Chinese culture that still leaves a deep impression in readers' mind. The books were their primary reading materials of English language, resourceful teacher and intimate friend, witnessing a perennial youth in pursuit of knowledge and success.

The series gradually came into being through the cooperation between China Translation and Publication Corporation (CTPC) and Hong Kong Commercial Press in 1980s and 1990s. The series was compiled and translated together by a group of outstanding scholars and professors.

To bring the superb quality of the previous series into full play, CTPC has put enormous effort in revising and reorganizing it, drawing from the contributions by renowned translation scholars and experts in China. Their critical assessment and compilation with regards to topics, original selections, English translations, and overall layouts will surely stand to the reader's demand and create a new image of Chinese culture, that is, in "The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series".

The Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series enjoys rich content and realizes our reader-oriented principle. To these ends, we add modern Chinese renditions, annotations, pronunciations, and highlighted classical sentences while removing those obscure and tedious sections, in an effort to make the series both popular and pragmatic.

Characteristic of holistic configuration and harmonious unity between the fine format and the excellent content, the Traditional Chinese Culture Classical Series will certainly be cherished by readers from both home and abroad.

前 言 PREFACE



《孙子兵法》是中国古代最著名的军事著作,是中华民族的优秀文化遗产,也是世界上最古老的兵书。有人认为,普鲁士的克劳塞维兹(1780—1831)的《战争论》可以和《孙子兵法》相比,但是克劳塞维兹的《战争论》比《孙子兵法》晚了两千多年。可见,《孙子兵法》是历史上影响最深远的军事论著。

《孙子兵法》之所以负有盛名,因为在两千多年前就提出了一些用兵的重要原则。如:"不战而屈人之兵,善之善者也。"战争的目的不是多杀人,如果能不战而取胜,才是用兵的上策。

《孙子兵法》又强调在战争中要学会利用优势,"攻其无备,出其不意";在战争时要懂得"兵贵胜不贵久";军事领袖们应对敌方人员有深入了解,因为"知彼知己,百战不殆"。所有这些原则对现今世界的军事实践都有重大的意义。

《孙子兵法》共十三篇,是一部有系统而全面的军事著作。虽然每篇只讲一个问题,但十三篇却是一个有机的整体。所以,在研究十三篇时,不能把每篇割裂开来。战争是一个整体,作战的理论也同样是一个整体。本书把十三篇分成一百段,并不意味每一段都是独立的,而只是为了使读者能更细致地了解每一段的含义。所以在

前言 到 中华传统文化

PREFACE

阅读时必须注意前后联系,从整体上把握其精神实质。

《孙子兵法》现今实际上已成为其他事业成功之道的著作,而不只局限于用兵作战上。它的意义已扩大到商业、管理、竞技等领域。只要仔细地研究《孙子兵法》,便可以从中悟出道理,在其他领域里也一样可以取得成功。

早在唐朝,《孙子兵法》就传到日本,近百年来又被译成英、日、法、俄、德、意等许多国家的语言。一位著名的英国军事家在访华时认为,世界上所有的军事学院都应当把《孙子兵法》列为必修课程。

后人对《孙子兵法》的注释很多,而且往往各不相同。这里所作的一些注解仅为帮助读者易于读懂原文。如有不妥之处,尚请批评指正。

罗志野 1993年秋 南昌大学

PREFACE



Sun Tzu's The Art of War is the most famous work on military operations in ancient China. Being the oldest military treatise in the world, it is one of the greatest cultural legacies of the Chinese nation. Only the Prussian Clausewitz's On War may compare with it. But On War(Vom Kriege) was written more than 2,000 years later. Therefore, Sun Tzu's The Art of War is a classic on military operations and the most influential in the world today.

In this well-known book, Sun Tzu puts forward many important principles in military operations. He says, "winning a victory and subduing the enemy without fighting is the highest excellence." War is not for slaughter; if you win without fighting, the way you can do so is the greatest military strategy, Sun Tzu in his book stresses, "To attack where the enemy is unprepared and hit when it is unexpected" is another wise observation. "Military operations should aim at speedy victory and not prolonged campaigns." "Know both the enemy and yourself, you will fight a hundred battles without danger of defeat." All these principles are, unquestionably, significant even in military strategies in the world today.

The thirteen military essays in The Art of War form a systematic military work. Each essay discusses one problem, but thirteen essays



からなる 中华传统文化精神

PREFACE

前言

constitute an organic whole, which can never be taken separately. In this book the original thirteen chapters are divided into one hundred topics for easy reading and comprehension. It does not mean that each topic is an independent one. It will be advantageous for the readers to understand the text, know the relation of its parts and grasp its essence in its entirety.

The Art of War actually discusses how to win, which is not limited to military operations. Its significance has been enlarged to many fields, such as commercial affairs, management, athletic competitions, etc. Everyone who reads it carefully may acquire the key to victory.

Early in the Tang Dynasty Sun Tzu's military thought had spread to Japan. In the last one hundred years *The Art of War* has been translated into many languages, such as English, Japanese, French, Russian, German and Italian. A well-known English military scientist said during his visit to China, "All military academies must take Sun Tzu's *The Art of War* as a compulsory course."

There are different explanatory notes in different editions by different commentators. However, I am inclined to keeping my notes simple merely for easy reference. Valuable comments from the readers are sincerely appreciated.

Luo Zhiye Nanchang University August, 1993





"中华传统文化精粹"丛书,是根据我公司 20 世纪 90 年代出版的"一百丛书"重新编选、修订的。与本丛书有关的各项版权事宜,包括选译者的稿酬等,我公司已委托中华版权代理总公司代为办理。

中华版权代理总公司电话:010-68003549; 联系 人:赵秀清。

中国对外翻译出版公司 2007年11月

347 日本传统文化精粹 ママラブラブラブラブラブ



^	0	N. I		N I	0
C	\mathbf{O}	N	_	Ν	5

01	着 音 Preface
	卷上 VOLUME I
02	计篇 Preliminary Calculations
18	作战篇 Waging War
38	谋攻篇 Offensive Strategy
56	形篇 Dispositions
	卷中 VOLUME II
72	势篇 Potential
88	虚实篇 Weakness and Strength
112	军争篇 Fighting for Military Advantage
130	九变篇 Tactical Variables
142	行军篇 The Army on the March
	卷下 VOLUME III
170	地形篇 Terrain
198	九地篇 The Nine Varieties of Ground
238	火攻篇 Fire Attack
248	田间笆 Use of Spice





VOLUME I

孙子兵法 中华传统文化精粹



计

1. sûn zǐ yuê bìng zhě guó zhī dà shi sǐ shēng 孙子曰 兵^②者,国之大事,死生

zhī dı cun wáng zhī dào bu kẻ bu chá yẻ 之地 3 ,存 亡 之道 4 ,不可不察也。

pian篇

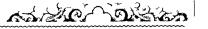
白话番

孙子说:战争是国家的大事,关系到军队的生死,国 家的存亡,不能不认真考察研究。

① 计篇:此篇为首,故先定"计"——即研究战争决策。用兵之道,始于计谋。

注释

- ②兵:在此篇中,指军事、战争。
- ③ 死生之地:战争场所,得其利者生,失其利者死。
- ④ 存亡之道:国家存亡之问题。



Sun Tzu's the Art of War

Preliminary Calculations



Sun Tzu said What is war? It may be described as one of the most important affairs to the state. It is the ground ^① of death or life of both soldiers and people, and the way ^② that governs the survival or the ruin of the state. So we must deliberately examine and study it.



- ① ground battlefield
- ② way in ancient Chinese language "way" means law, principle, or reason

孤文兵法 中华传统文化精粹

43/2/10/10/2/2h

2. gu jīng zhī yǐ wǔ shī yið yī jī ér suð qí qing 故经之以五事校之以计,而索其情① yī yuē dòo er yuē tiān sān yuē dī sì yuē jiàng 一日道②,二日天,三日地,四日将,wǔ yuē fā 五日法。

dào zhě ling min yǔ shàng tóng yì yẽ gu kẽ yǐ 道者,令民与上^③同意也,故可以 yǔ zhī sí kẻ yǐ yǔ zhī shèng ér bu wèi wēi 与之死,可以与之生,而不畏危。

tiān zhě yīn yáng hán shǔ shí zhi yě 天者,阴阳、寒暑、时制^④也。

di zhě yuǎn jin xiǎn yi guǎng xiá sǐ shēng 地者,远近、险易、广狭、死生^⑤

yě 也。

piàng zhè zhì xin rén yǒng yán yè 将 者,智、信、仁、勇、严 也。 fǎ zhè qū zhì guān dào zhǔ yòng yè 法者,曲制、官 道、主 用^⑥也。

所以,要考察军事作战必须遵守的五项常规,在战争 进行之前对敌我双方的优劣条件进行估算,以探索战争

所谓"道",就是使民众与君主的意愿一致。这样,他 们就可以为君主死,为君主生,而不畏惧危险。

的情势:一是道,二是天,三是地,四是将,五是去。

所谓"天",就是指昼夜阴晴、寒冬酷暑、春夏秋冬等 自然环境变化情况。

所谓"地",就是指路途的远近、地势的险阻、平坦地 城的宽窄、死地与生地的利用。

所谓"将",就是指将帅的才能,包括他的智谋、威信、 仁慈、勇敢、严明。所谓"法",就是指军队的组织编制、将 吏的管理、军需的供应。

白话翻译



Sun Tzu's The Art Of War Sun Tzu's the Art of War

Therefore we should analyse and compare the conditions of ourselves and an enemy from five factors in order to forecast if we will win before the beginning of war. The five factors are as follows: the first is way; the second, heaven; the third, earth; the fourth, generals or commanders, and the fifth, law.

What is the way? The way may make the people in complete accord with their ruler in their goals and cause them to share weal and woe fearlessly during the war.

What is the *heaven*? The heaven means day and night, cold and heat, and the sequence of the seasons.

What is the *earth*? The earth signifies whether the battleground is distant or near, whether the terrain is strategically difficult or secure, vast or narrow, and whether conditions are favourable or unfavourable to the chance of survival.

What is the *general* or *commander*? The general or commander may be one who is a high-ranking military officer with five virtues: intelligence, trustworthiness, benevolence, courage, and sternness.

What is the *law*? The law refers to the military establishment, the assignment of officers at all levels, and the allocation and use of military supplies.

邓子丘法 中华传统文化精粹





- ① 故经之以五事校之以计,而索其情:经:量度,即 分析。校:比较。即需自五方面分析、比较及探索。
 - ② 道:道路。此处指政治开明。
 - ③ 上:指国君。
 - ④ 时制:季节更替。
 - ⑤ 死生:不可攻守进退或可攻守进退(之地)。
- ⑥ 曲:军队编制。制:指挥号令。官道:各级官吏之职责与管理。主用:军需配备与使用。