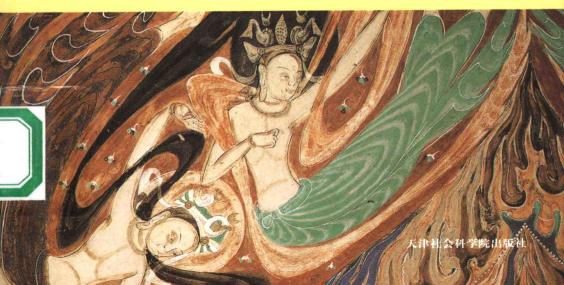
A SHORT HISTORY
OF CHINESE
PHILOSOPHY FUNG YU-LAN

英汉对照

中国哲学简史冯友兰



A SHORT
HISTORY
OF CHINESE
PHILOSOPHY

# 中国哲学简史

夏友三

译者

天津社会科学院出版社

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国哲学简史(英汉对照)/冯友兰著:赵复三译. --天津:天津社会科学院出版社, 2007.5 ISBN 978-7-80688-283-2

1.中···□. 冯···□. 赵···Ⅳ. 哲学史—中国—英、汉 V.B2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 140443 号

出版发行: 天津社会科学院出版社

出版人:项新

地 址: 天津市南开区迎水道7号

邮 编:300191

电话/传真: (022)23366354 23075303

电子信箱: tssap@Public.tpt.tj.cn

印 刷:三河市南阳印刷有限公司

开 本: 640 × 960 mm 1/16

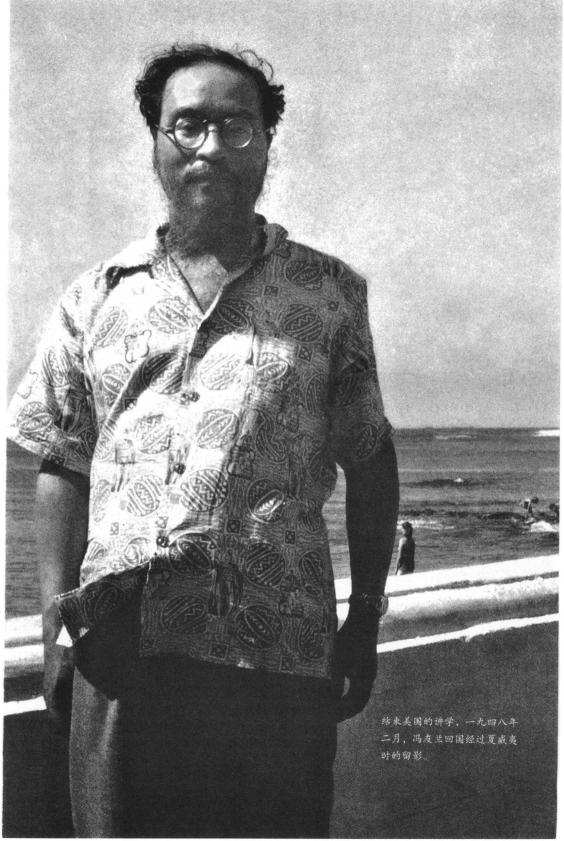
印 张: 37.5

字 数:500千字

版 次: 2007年5月第1版 2007年5月第1次印刷

定 价: (上下册) 49.80 元





# 译者的话

冯方兰先生的《中国哲学简史》英文版由美国考克米伦 公司于一九四八年出版, 迄今已经半个多世纪了。在这半个 多世纪里,世界和中国都经历了巨大的变化,冯先生也已经 仙逝多年。但是,细心的读者读冯先生的这部著作,会觉得如 同是新著一样。为什么会是这样?我想,原因之一是因为,冯 先生治中国哲学史六十余年,他不仅是迄今无出其右的中国 哲学史家,而且是"贞元六书"的作者,自己就是一位哲学家。 《简史》问世之时,是在冯先生两卷本《中国哲学史》出版十几 年,又在"贞元六书"完成之后:资料是古代的,眼光却是现代 的;运用史料时是史家、探讨问题时却是哲学家。就篇幅说、 此书远少于《中国哲学史新编》:就内容说,却正好最鲜明地 表现了冯先生自己的特色。原因之二是,冯先生轻松驾驭着 中国哲学史和西方哲学史这两部历史,来写作这部《简史》, 思想资料是中国的,考虑哲学问题的眼光却是世界的,这是 迄今在国际学术界还未见有第二位能做到的。这本书引人入 胜,就由于它的这些特色。

译者的话 OOI

## **AUTHOR'S PREFACE**

A SHORT history of any subject should not simply be an abridgement of a larger one. It should be a picture complete in itself, rather than a mere inventory of names and "isms." To achieve this, the author should, as a Chinese expression says, "have the whole history in his mind." Only then can he give the reader an adequate and well-rounded account within his chosen limited scope.

According to Chinese historiography, a good historian must have wide scholarship in order to master all his materials, sound judgment to make proper selection of them, and literary talent in order to tell his story in an interesting way. In writing a short history, intended for a general public, the author certainly has less chance to display his scholarship, but he needs more selective judgment and literary talent than he would for writing a longer and strictly scholarly work.

In preparing this work, I have tried to use my best judgment in selecting what I consider important and relevant from materials which I have mastered. I was very fortunate, however, to have as editor Dr. Derk Bodde, who has used his literary talent to make the style of the book interesting, readable, and comprehensible to the Western reader. He has also made suggestions regarding the selection and arrangement of the material.

Being a short history, this book serves as no more than an introduction to the study of Chinese philosophy. If the reader wishes to know more about the subject, I would refer him to my larger work, A History of Chinese Philosophy. The first volume of this has been translated by Dr. Bodde, and he is now translating the second one; also to my more recent work, The Spirit of Chinese Philosophy, translated by Mr. E. R. Hughes of Oxford University. Both works are mentioned in the bibliography compiled by Dr. Bodde at the end of the present book. Acknowledgements are due to both Dr. Bodde and Mr. Hughes, from whose books I have borrowed some translations of the Chinese texts appearing herein.

002

# 作者自序

小史\*者,非徒巨著之节略,姓名、学派之清单也。譬犹画图,小景之中,形神自足。非全史在胸,曷克臻此。惟其如是,读其书者,乃觉择焉虽精而语焉犹详也。

历稽载籍,良史必有三长:才,学,识。学者,史料精熟也; 识者,选材精当也;才者,文笔精妙也。著小史者,意在通俗, 不易展其学,而其识其才,较之学术巨著尤为需要。

余著此书,于史料选材,亦既勉竭绵薄矣,复得借重布德博士(Derk Bodde)之文才,何幸如之。西方读者,倘觉此书易晓,娓娓可读,博士与有力焉;选材编排,博士亦每有建议。

本书小史耳,研究中国哲学,以为导引可也。欲知其详, 尚有拙著大《中国哲学史》\*\*,亦承布德博士英译;又有近作 《新原道》\*\*\*,已承牛津大学休士先生(E.R.Hughes)英译;可供 参阅。本书所引中国原籍,每亦借用二君之译文,书此致谢。

作者自序 003

In publishing this book, I welcome the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Rockefeller Foundation for the grant which made it possible for me to come from China to the University of Pennsylvania as Visiting Professor during the year 1946-47, and which resulted in the writing of this book. Also, I wish to thank my colleagues and students in the Department of Oriental Studies for their cooperation and encouragement, and especially Dr. Bodde, Associate Professor of Chinese. I am likewise grateful to Dr. A. W. Hummel, Chief of the Asiatic Division, Library of Congress, for his encouragement and help in making arrangements for the publication of the book.

FUNC.YU-LAN

June , 1947 University of Pennsylvania

004

一九四六至四七年,余于宾夕法尼亚大学任访问教授,因 著此书。此行承洛克斐勒基金会资助,乘此书出版之际,致以 谢意。该校东方学系师生诸君之合作、鼓励,亦所感谢;该系中 文副教授布德博士,尤所感谢。国会图书馆亚洲部主任恒慕义 先生(A.W.Hummel)为此书安排出版,亦致谢意。

冯友兰
--九四七年六月
于宾夕法尼亚大学

<sup>\*</sup>本书英文原本出版时,中文名为《中国哲学小史》,但一九三三年商务印书馆曾出版著者另一本《中国哲学小史》,作为万有文库百科小丛书之一。因此,著者将本书定名为《中国哲学简史》。

<sup>&</sup>quot;《中国哲学史》上卷,布德译,书名A History of Chinese Philosophy, the Period of Philosophers(from the beginning to circa IOOB.C.)由Henry Vetch, Peiping: Allen and Unwin, London于一九三七年出版。布德继续译出下卷后,上、下两卷均由Princeton University Press于一九五二年出版。

<sup>\*\*\*《</sup>新原道》,一名《中国哲学之精神》,休士泽,书名The Spirit of Chinese Philoso-phy,由London:Routledge Kegan Paul于一九四七年出版。

# CONTENTS **目** 录

AUTHOR'S PREFACE 2
作者自序
CHAPTER 1: THE SPIRIT OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY 002
Place of Philosophy in Chinese Civilization. Problem and
Spirit of Chinese Philosophy. The Way in which the
Chinese Philosophers Expressed Themselves. The Lan-
guage Barrier.
第一章 中国哲学的精神 003
哲学在中国文化中的地位/003 中国哲学的精神和问
题/OII 中国哲学家表达自己思想的方式/OIg 语言障
碍/023
CHAPTER 2: THE BACKGROUND OF
CHINESE PHILOSOPHY 026
Geographic Background of the Chinese People. Eco-
nomic Background of the Chinese People. Value of Agri-
culture. "Reversal Is the Movement of Tao." Idealization
of Natuqre. Family System. This-worldliness and Other-
worldliness.Chine se Art and Poetry. The Methodology of
Chinese Philosophy. Maritime Countries and Continental
Countries. The Permanent and the Changeable in Chinese
Philosophy.
• •

006

第二章 中国哲学的背景 027
中华民族的地理环境/027 中华民族的经济背景/029
《上农》——农业的价值/031 "反者道之动"/031 对自然
的理想化/033 家族制度/035 入世和出世/035 中国艺术
与诗歌/037 中国哲学的方法论/039 海洋国家和大陆国
家/041 中国哲学中的"常"与"变"/045
CHAPTER 3: THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOLS 048
Ssu-ma T'an and the Six Schools. Liu Hsin and His
Theory of the Beginning of the Schools. A Revision of
Liu Hsin's Theory.
第三章 诸子的由来 049
司马谈和六家/049 刘歆和他关于各家缘起的理论/osi
对刘歆理论的修正/057
CHADEED A COMPLETIO BUT PROPERTY OF THE COMP
CHAPTER 4: CONFUCIUS, THE FIRST TEACHER
Confucius and the Six Classics. Confucius as an Educa-
tor.The Rectification of Names. Human-heartedness and
Righteousness. Chung and Shu. Knowing Ming. Confu-
cius' Spiritual Development. Confucius' Position in
Chinese History.
第四章 孔子:第一位教师 063
孔子与六经/063 作为教育家的孔子/065 正名/067 仁
义/069 忠恕/069 知命/073 孔子的心灵修养/075 孔
子在中国历史上的地位/077
OLIA DEPENDENTALISMENT OF A MORE MANAGEMENT OF
CHAPTER 5: MOTZU, THE FIRST OPPONENT OF
CONFUCIUS 080
Social Background of the Mohist School. Mo Tzu's Crit-
icism of Confucianism. All-embracing Love. The Will of
God and Existence of Spirits. A Seeming Inconsistency.
Origin of the State.
第五章 墨子:孔子的第一位反对者
墨家的社会背景/083 墨子对儒家的批判/085 兼爱/087

007

目 录

天志和明鬼/ogi 一个看似表里不一的问题/ogg 国家的起源/ogs

CHAPTER 6: THE FIRST PHASE OF TAOISM:	
YANG CHU	298
The Early Taoists and the Recluses. Yang Chu's Funda -	
mental Ideas. Illustrations of Yang Chu's Ideas. Yang	
Chu's Ideas as Expressed in the Lao-tzu and Chuang-	
tzu. Development of Taoism.	
第六章 道家的第一阶段:杨朱	299
早期道家与隐者/099 杨朱的基本思想/101 杨朱思想举例/103	
老庄著作中的杨朱思想/103 道家思想的发展/107	
CHAPTER 7: THE IDEALISTIC WING OF CONFUCIANISM:	
MENCIUS	110
The Goodness of Human Nature. Fundamental Differ-	
ence between Confucianism and Mohism. Political Phi-	
losophy.Mysticism.	
第七章 儒家的理想主义流派:孟子	III
性善说/1111 论儒家与墨家的基本不同点/115 政治	
哲学/117 神秘主义/125	
CHAPTER 8: THE SCHOOL OF NAMES	130
The School of Names and the "Debaters." Hui Shih's	
Theory of Relativity. Kung-sun Lung's Theory of Un-	
vers als Significance of the Theories of Hui Shih and	
Kung-sun Lung.	
第八章 名家	131
名家和"辩者"/131 惠施关于事物相对性的理论/137	
公孙龙关于共相的学说/143 惠施和公孙龙学说的意义/149	
CHAPTER 9: THE SECOND PHASE OF TAOISM:	
LAO TZU ······	50
Lao Tzu the Man and Lao-tzu the Book. Tao, the Un-	

namable. The Invariable Law of Nature. Human Con-
duct. Political Theory.
第九章 道家的第二阶段:老子
老子其人和《老子》其书/151 道,无名/153 自然的不变规
律/I57 为人处世/I6I 政治理论/I65
CHAPTER 10: THE THIRD PHASE OF TAOISM:
CHUANG TZU 168
Chuang Tzu the Man and Chuang-tzu the Book. Way
of Achieving Relative Happiness. Political and Social
Philosophy. Emotion and Reason. Way of Achieving
Absolute Happiness. The Finite Point of View. The
Higher Point of View. Knowledge of the Higher Level.
Methodology of Mysticism.
第十章 道家的第三阶段:庄子169
庄子其人和《庄子》其书/16g 得到相对快乐的途径/171
政治与社会哲学/173 感情和理性/175 达到至乐的途径/177
有限的观点/179 更高层次的观点/181 更高层次的知
识/185 神秘主义的方法论/187
CHAPTER 11: THE LATER MOHISTS 190
Discussions on Knowledge and Names. Discussions on
Dialectic. Clarification of All-embracing Love. De-
fense of All-embracing Love. Criticism of Other
Schools.
第十一章 后期的墨家 191
关于知识和名的讨论/193 关于"辩"的讨论/195 澄清兼
爱说/199 为"兼爱"辩/201 对其他学派的批判/203
CHAPTER 12: THE Yin-Yang SCHOOL AND EARLY CHINESE
COSMOGONY 208
The Six Classes of Occult Arts. The Five Elements as
Described in the "Grand Norm." The "Monthly Com-
mands."Tsou Yen. A Philosophy of History. The Yin

and Yang Principles as Described in the "Appen-
dices" of the Book of Changes.
第十二章 阴阳家和中国早期的宇宙发生论 209
六种术数/209 《洪范》所描述的五行/213 《月令》/215
邹衍/2Ig 历史哲学/22I "易传"中描述的阴阳原则/223
CHAPTER 13: THE REALISTIC WING OF CONFUCIANISM:
HSÜN TZU 232
Position of Man. Theory of Human Nature. Origin of
Morality. Theory of Rites and Music. Logical Theories.
Fallacies of Other Schools.
第十三章 儒家的现实主义流派:荀子 233
人的地位/233 关于人性的学说/235 道德的根源/237
关于礼乐的学说/241 关于逻辑的理论/245 论其他学
派的谬误/249
CHAPTER 14: HAN FEI TZU AND THE
LEGALIST SCHOOL 252
•
Social Background of the Legalists. Han Fei Tzu, the
Synthesizer of the Legalist School. Legalist Philosophy
of History. Way of Government. Legalism and Taoism.
Legalism and Confucianism.
第十四章 韩非子与法家 253
法家的社会背景/253 韩非子,法家的集大成者/257 法
家的历史哲学/257 治国之道/261 法家与道家/265 法
家与儒家/269
CHAPTER 15: CONFUCIANIST METAPHYSICS 272
The Principles of Things. The Tao of the Production of
Things. The Tao of the Transformation of Things. The
Mean and Harmony. The Common and the Ordinary.
Enlightenment and Perfection.
第十五章 儒家的形而上学 273
事物之"理"/273 万物生成之"道"/277 万物变易之"道"/28t

OIO CONTENTS

"中"与"和"/283 "庸"与"常"/287 从启蒙到止于至 善——明与诚/289

CHAPTER 16: WORLD POLITICS AND
WORLD PHILOSOPHY 29
Political Conditions Preceding the Unification by
Ch'in. The Unification of China. The Great Learning.
Eclectic Tendency in the Hsün-tzu. Eclectic Tendency
in the Chuang-tzu. Eclecticism of Ssu-ma T'an and
Liu Hsin.
第十六章、治国平天下的哲学主张 29
秦朝统一中国前的中国政治情况/293 中国的统一/297
《大学》/299 《荀子》中的折中倾向/301 《庄子》哲学中的
折中倾向/303 司马谈和刘歆的折中主义思想/307
CHAPTER 17: THEORIZER OF THE HAN EMPIRE:
TUNGCHUNG-SHU ····· 314
The Amalgamation of the Yin-Yang and Confucianist
Schools. Cosmological Theory. Theory of Human Na-
ture. Social Ethics. Political Philosophy. Philosophy of
History.Interpretation of the Ch'un Ch'iu. Three
Stages of Social Progress.
第十七章 汉帝国的理论家:董仲舒 37
阴阳家和儒家的合流/315 对宇宙本体的理论/319 人性
的学说/321 社会伦理学说/323 政治哲学/325 历史哲
学/327 对《春秋》的解释/329 社会进步的三个阶段/331
CHAPTER 18: THE ASCENDANCY OF CONFUCIANISM AND
REVIVAL OF TAOISM ····· 334
The Unification of Thought. The Position of Confucius
in Han Thought. The Controversy of the Old and New
Text Schools. Yang Hsiung and Wang Ch'ung. Taoism
and Buddhism. Political and Social Background.
<del>-</del>

思想的统一/335 孔子在汉代思想界的地位/339 汉代经学中古文学派和今文学派之争/341 扬雄和王充/343 道家与佛家/345 政治和社会背景/347  CHAPTER 19: NEO-TAOISM:  THE RATIONALISTS
道家与佛家/345 政治和社会背景/347  CHAPTER 19: NEO-TAOISM:
THE RATIONALISTS
THE RATIONALISTS
THE RATIONALISTS
The Revival of Interest in the School of Names. A Reinterpretation of Confucius. Hsiang Hsiu and Kuo Hsiang. The Tao is "Nothing." The "Self-transformation" of Things.Institutions and Morals. Yu-wei and Wu-wei. Knowledge and Imitation. The Equality of Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness.  第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357 名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357 对孔子的重新诠释/359 向秀和郭泉/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/371 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380  Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Reinterpretation of Confucius. Hsiang Hsiu and Kuo Hsiang. The Tao is "Nothing." The "Self-transformation" of Things. Institutions and Morals. Yu-wei and Wu-wei. Knowledge and Imitation. The Equality of Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness. 第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357 名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357 对孔子的重新诠释/359 向秀和郭象/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/371 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380  Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Hsiang. The Tao is "Nothing." The "Self-transformation" of Things. Institutions and Morals. Yu-wei and Wu-wei. Knowledge and Imitation. The Equality of Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness. 第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357对孔子的重新诠释/359向秀和郭泉/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365典制与道德/367有为与无为/369知识与模仿/371齐万物/375终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM: THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380 Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
tion" of Things.Institutions and Morals. Yu-wei and Wu-wei. Knowledge and Imitation. The Equality of Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness. 第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357对孔子的重新诠释/359向秀和郭泉/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365典制与道德/367有为与无为/369知识与模仿/371齐万物/375终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM: THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380 Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Wu-wei. Knowledge and Imitation. The Equality of Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness. 第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357对孔子的重新诠释/359向秀和郭象/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369知识与模仿/371齐万物/375终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM: THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380 Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Things. Absolute Freedom and Absolute Happiness. 第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 357名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357对孔子的重新诠释/359向秀和郭象/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/371 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM: THE SENTIMENTALISTS 380  Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
第十九章 新道家:崇尚理性的玄学 名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357 对孔子的重新诠释/359 向秀和郭象/36I 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/37I 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM: THE SENTIMENTALISTS
名家再次引起人们的兴趣/357 对孔子的重新诠释/359 向秀和郭泉/361 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典 制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/371 齐万 物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS
向秀和郭象/36I 道是"无"/363 万物的"独化"/365 典制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/37I 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS
制与道德/367 有为与无为/369 知识与模仿/371 齐万物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:
物/375 终极的自由与快乐/377  CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS
CHAPTER 20: NEO-TAOISM:  THE SENTIMENTALISTS
THE SENTIMENTALISTS
Feng Liu and the Romantic Spirit. "Yang Chu's Garden of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
den of Pleasure." Living According to Impulse. The Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
Emotional Factor. The Factor of Sex.
第二十章 新道家:豁达率性的风格
风流与浪漫精神/381 "杨朱的乐园"/383 率性的生活/387
感情/391 情爱/395
CHAPTER 21: THE FOUNDATION OF
CHINESE BUDDHISM 396
Introduction and Development of Buddhism in China.
General Concepts of Buddhism. The Theory of Double
Truth.Philosophy of Seng -chao. Philosophy of Tao -
sheng.

OI2 CONTENTS

第二十一章 中国佛学的基础
佛教的传入及其在中国的发展/397 佛学的一般概念/399
二谛义/403 僧簟的哲学/405 道生的哲学/409
CHAPTER 22: CH'ANISM, THE PHILOSOPHY OF
SILENCE 418
Traditional Account of the Origin of Ch'anism. The
First Principle is Inexpressible. Method of Cultivation.
Sudden Enlightenment. The Attainment of Non-attain-
ment.
第二十二章 禅宗:潜默的哲学419
禅宗起源的旧说/419 第一义不可说/423 修禅的方法/425
顿悟/429 无成之功/43I
CHAPTER 23: NEO-CONFUCIANISM:
THE COSMOLOGISTS
Han Yü and Li Ao. Cosmology of Chou Tun -yi.
Method of Spiritual Cultivation. Cosmology of Shao
Yung. Law of the Evolution of Things. Cosmology of
Chang Tsai.
第二十三章 更新的儒家:宇宙论者
韩愈和李翱/439 周敦颐的宇宙论/441 精神修养的方法/443
邵雍的宇宙论/447 事物演化的规律/45I 张载的宇宙论/455
CHAPTER 24: NEO-CONFUCIANISM: THE BEGINNING OF
THE TWO SCHOOLS 462
Ch'eng Hao's Idea of Jen. Origin of the Ch'eng-Chu
Idea of Li. Ch'eng Yi's Concept of Li. Method of
Dealing with the Emotions. The Search for Happiness.
第二十四章 更新的儒家:两个学派的开端
程额的"理"的观念/469 陶冶感情的方法/473 寻孔颜乐
处/475 在 的 <b>然</b> 心/409
/C· T/J