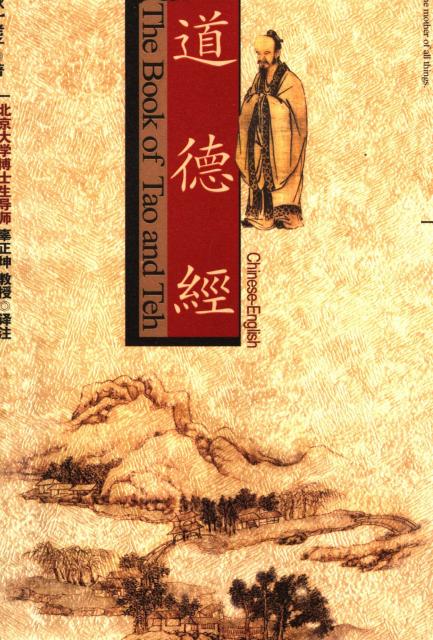
designate the mother of all things. Heaven and Earth; The word Existence (Being) may be used to The word Nothingness may be used to designate the beginning of Tao; The name that can be uttered in words is not the true and eternal name. The Tao that can be expressed in words is not the true and eternal

無,名天地之始,有,名萬物之母。道可道,非常道,名可名,非常名。





春秋一老子○著

Written by Lao Tzu | (Peking University) Translated and annotated by Pr. Gu Zhengkun

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道德經

(附楚简《太一生水》)

The Book of Tao and Teh

(With the Bamboo Slip-text: "The Great One Begot Water")

辜正坤 譯

Translated by Gu Zhengkun

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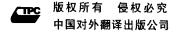
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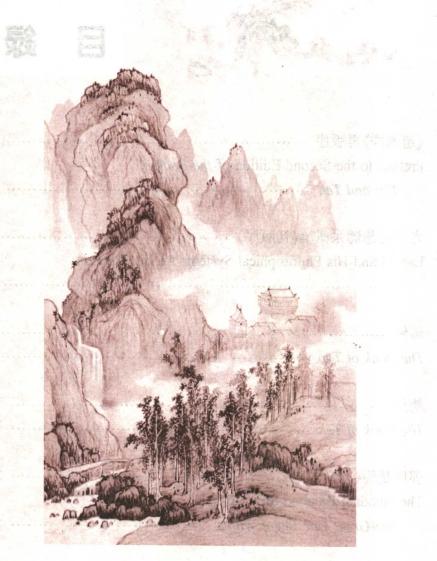
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《道德經》再版序 ——郭店楚簡《老子》簡介

辜正坤

1993年,《老子》的最古的文本,或許也是迄今為止世界上曾經發現過的最早的書在中國發現!在湖北省沙洋縣紀山鎮郭店村發掘的古墓群中的一號墓中,出土了大量竹簡。考古學者們認定所發掘的古墓所在地應該是存在於公元前476年至前278年尚未被秦國所滅的楚國古都。一號墓建墓時間至遲應該是戰國中期偏晚(公元前4世紀至3世紀之間)。這些竹簡現在總稱為郭店楚簡。竹簡總數804枚,其中702枚為長簡,27枚為殘簡。簡上共書12072字。郭店楚簡的文本經恢復整理,分成18個部分,並釋讀為現代漢字,全部資料以《郭店楚墓竹簡》為書名由北京文物出版社於1998年5月出版。不用說,這些文本一經披露,立刻在中國乃至西方學術界引起軒然大波,一時議論蜂起,著述如潮。

這批竹簡最為特殊的地方,在於它們包含著儒道兩家經典文獻,歷時兩千三百餘年,其簡上文字居然奇跡般地安然無恙。其中的《老子》文本是迄今為止出土過的最古老的《道德經》文本,有的內容聞所未聞,有的文句與現存的通行版《道德經》,諸如王弼、河上公、嚴遵、馬王堆帛書老子等許多種版本的《道德經》文句有諸多異文。這批老子竹簡文獻分成三組或三個部分,分別命名為《老子甲》、《老子乙》和《老子丙》。但是在發現的道家文獻中最令人振奮的是有一篇從未聽說過的文本《太一生水》(以其文本中的第一句命名)。許多學者相信,這個文本是現存中國人關於宇宙成因的最古老的文獻。如果將這一部分也加入現存《老子》,則《老子》一書的長度會明顯增加,超過現有的81章。學者們



對《太一生水》是否屬於老子還無定論,但是我個人堅信這是《老子》的一部分。這是我將此部分收入本書的原因。

《郭店楚簡老子》中有若干異文觀點令人震驚,具有很大的學術意義。例如下述文句據信為郭店楚簡本老子中含義更動最大者,即通行本中的 "絕聖棄智"和"絕仁棄義"在郭店楚簡本中分別是"絕智棄辨"和"絕偽棄慮"。若干學者頗為興奮,認為由此可得出定論:老子並不真正反對"仁"這個觀念。他們並且推論,"絕聖棄智"和"絕仁棄義"這種觀念一定是後來的莊子及其門徒強加于《老子》文本的。既然郭店墓主同時收藏閱讀《老子》的文本和儒家文本,並且老子並不反對"仁",學者們都樂於認為儒道兩家當時並不勢同水火,至少並未有所衝突。對此,我还有一些别的看法,另文,不贅。

許多學者傾向于認為,郭店楚簡老子抄寫本及其下葬期最晚也晚不過公元前3世紀,其抄本理應早於下葬期,因此,有一件事是確鑿無疑的,這就是《老子》文本的產生勢所必然地至少早于戰國時期或在戰國早期。這樣一來,數十年來一些學者認為《老子》文本晚於《莊子》、《孟子》或《荀子》的看法是明顯錯誤的。

我的《道德經》譯本最初由香港新世紀出版社出版於1993年,之後經修訂由北京大學出版社出版於1995年,算起來前後重印過五次。我在翻譯本書時除了使用大家公認的大量老子《道德經》注釋本之外,也借鑒了馬王堆帛書《老子》。但是,鑒於郭店楚簡的《老子》文本是在1998年5月才由北京文物出版社出版的,因此未及將這一極其重要的考古成果反映在以前出版的譯本中。可喜的是,這次中國對外翻譯出版公司決定再版我的譯本,我於是借此機會對譯本進行了修訂。凡是在含義上與郭店楚簡老子有明顯出入的地方,基本上都參照郭店楚簡本做了補訂。為方便讀者查閱,將補訂的部分放在註腳中。此外,我還全文翻譯了"太一生水"這一道家文獻。儘管它是否是老子的本文,還無定論,但是其基本精神與老子的思想體系頗相呼應,則是無疑的。為了和現行《老子》相區別,《太一生水》全文附於後。





老子《道德經》英譯本自出版後,承蒙中外許多熱心讀者的關心,給我提出過許多寶貴的意見。美國莎士比亞協會會長David Bevington曾來函說,他認為我這個譯本是他所讀過的《道德經》譯本中可讀性最強的版本。一些國外的大學(包括美國耶魯大學)的教員曾使用過本書作為參考教材,這對譯者來說,都是一種鼓勵,成了本書第三次修訂的動力。中國對外翻譯出版公司李育超女士熱心提議再版此書,並提出若干修改意見,筆者都與此致以誠摯的謝意。

2006年8月譯者草於北京大學暢春園

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Preface to the Second Edition of Book of Tao and Teh

——A Brief Introduction to Guodian
Slip-text of Lao Zi

Gu Zhengkun

The year 1993 has witnessed an astonishing discovery of the earliest texts of Lao Zi in China, probably also the earliest book ever found so far in the world! In the village of Guodian, near the town of Jishan, the Shayang County, Hubei Province, lots of bamboo slips were unearthed in Tomb No.1 of the Guodian tombs. The archeological scholars confirmed that the place where the tombs were excavated was the ancient Chu capital from about 476 BC until 278 BC, before the State of Chu was overrun by the Qin Dynasty, and that the Tomb No. 1 was dated at least to the latter half of the Warring States period (mid 4th to early 3rd century BC). Those slips now are known as Guodian Chu Slips (郭店楚简). The bamboo slips number in total about 804, including 702 strips and 27 broken strips with 12072 words. The Guodian Chu slip texts, being restored, were divided into eighteen sections, and have been transcribed into standard Chinese and published under the title Chu Bamboo Slips from Guodian by Cultural Relics Publishing House Publishing House, Beijing, May 1998. Needless to say, these once revealed, have given rise to great excitement in the manuscripts. intellectual community both in China and in the West, and they have brought





about a prodigious amount of scholarly controversies and output.

What is special about the slips is the fact that the texts written on strips of bamboo that have miraculously survived intact since 300 B.C. include both Taoist and Confucian classics. The text of Lao Zi is by far the earliest version of Dao De Jing ever unearthed. Some of the Taoist texts previously unknown or different from the received Taoist Texts, such as the texts edited by Wang Bi (王弼), He Shanggong (河上公), Yan Zun (严遵) and the Silk Texts of Lao Zi (帛书老子) found at Mawangdui (馬王堆); in 1973. The Taoist texts are divided into three parts, or three bundles, respectively called Lao Zi (A), Lao Zi (B) and Lao Zi (C). The extreme exiting part of the discovery of the Taoist texts is the text so far never known and now entitled "太一生水" (The Great One Begot Water) (just named after the first line of the text). The text is believed by many scholars to be the oldest existing writing on Chinese cosmology. If this part is added to the present version of Lao Zi, the book length considerably increases, containing more than 81 chapters. For my own part, although some scholars still have doubts about the authorship, I firmly believe this text is the expression of Lao Zi's Taoism, that is why I have entered this text into the present book as was more achievement, was a short and the present book as a supplied the

Some variants in *Guodian Lao Zi* offer startling ideas that are believed to be of great academic significance. For example, the following phrases are supposed to be the most important changes in the text of *Lao Zi* where 绝圣弃智 and 绝仁弃义 are respectively replaced by 绝智弃辨 and 绝伪弃虑. Some scholars thus vehemently conclude that this is the firm proof that Lao Zi was not really against Benevolence (*Ren*仁) and that the ideas of discarding benevolence and rectitude (绝仁弃义) and discarding sages and wisdom (绝圣弃智) must have been just the ideas of Zhuang Zi and his disciples who later on imposed the ideas on the Taoist texts. Since Lao Zi's texts were read and collected





together with Confucian texts and since Lao Zi is believed not to be against Ren, some Chinese scholars feel ready to suggest that Taoism and Confucianism were not hostile to each other, at least they did not go into conflict in their time. I wrote an article to voice my different opinion of the argument to be published recently in a journal, and the argument to be published recently in a journal.

Many scholars tend to think that one thing is certain, that is, with the discovery of the Guodian Chu slips transcribed before 300 BC (the latest possible date of their burial), the transcription must have been earlier than the burial itself, and Lao Zi's texts therefore must have been made at least before or in the early period of Warring States. Thus the assumption once held by some scholars for scores of years that Lao Zi's texts are later than works bearing the names of Zhuang Zi, Mencius, and Xun Zi is obviously wrong.

My translation of *Book of Tao and Teh* was first published by New Century Publisher in 1993, and then, after some revision, published by Peking University Press in 1995, and up to now reprinted 5 times. My English version takes advantage of manifold accepted Chinese editions, above all, *Mawangdui Silk Texts of Lao Zi*, usually with profuse annotations. However, *Guodian Lao Zi*, as an extreme important archeological achievement, was not made available because it was not until May 1998 that *Chu Bamboo Slips from Guodian* was published by Wenwu Publishing House, Beijing. Fortunately, I could now avail myself of the opportunity to attempt a revision proposed by China Translation & Publishing Corporation. Emendations are carefully made wherever I found them obviously necessary compared with the *Guodian Lao Zi* texts. Most emendations appear as notes for the sake of convenience of the reader to distinguish the supplements from the old version. Besides, I have translated the full text of 太一生水(*The Great One Begot Water*), a Taoist document, though scholars so far do not reach the final conclusion as to whether it is the





text by Lao Zi; it is safe to say that the dominant spirit of the text echoes that of Taoist system of thought. In order to differentiate the text *The Great One Begot Water* from the current version of *Dao De Jing*, I have attached it to the end of the book.

I'd like to express my gratitude to many readers who have kindly shown their favor for the *Book of Tao and Teh* and offered many of their valuable suggestions ever since it was published. Thanks go to Professor David Bevington, president of the Shakespeare Association of America, who once wrote to me kindly saying my version is "the most readerable" of the editions of *Lao Zi* he has ever read. My thanks also go to certain instructors of a couple of universities (including the Yale University) or colleges that once designated the book as the reference textbook for their students, which surely has encouraged the translator to further this third revision of the book.

Last but not least, my gratitude goes to Miss Li Yuchao, director of the Copyright & Planning Department of China Translation & Publishing Corporation, for her generous proposal of bringing to fruition the revision of the present edition of the book.

August 2006, Peking University



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老子思想體系概論 ——初版序

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《老子》一書的作者和成書年代問題,迄今無定論。這方面最早的文字記載見於司馬遷的《史記》。《史記》比較客觀地記述了當時流行的説法:"老子者,楚苦縣歷鄉曲仁里人也,姓李氏,名耳,字聃,周守藏室之史也。"楚苦縣,楚國苦縣,即今河南鹿邑;周守藏室之史,指東周王朝掌管圖書的史官。據傳老子博聞强記,同時代人孔子亦曾向他請教過周禮。他晚年隱居,共活了160多歲(另說200多歲)。

然而司馬遷本人也無法肯定上述流行看法的可靠性,出於一種史家特有的客觀態度,他因此又羅列出有關老子其人的其他兩種說法。其一,"或曰:老萊子亦楚人也,著書十五篇,言道家之用,與孔子同時云。"其二,"自孔子死之後百二十九年,而《史記》周太史儋見秦獻公曰:'始秦與周合,合五百歲而離,離七十歲而霸王者出焉。'或曰儋即老子,或曰非也,世莫知其然否。"(《史記·老子韓非列傳》)。這樣一來,《老子》一書的著作權人就有了三個候選者:李耳、老萊子、太史儋。前二人均與孔子同時,春秋時人;後者則晚於孔子,戰國時人。有關老子其人及其成書年代的說法,西漢時代就已大成問題。然而有關這個問題的大規模探討,却是二十世紀的事情。民國十一年,梁啓超就此撰文提出若干疑問,遂引發出一場學術大辯論,那場辯論的文章多達五十萬字,後來都收集在多卷本《古史辨》一書中。辯論的結果是誰也說服不了誰。這場辯論時起時代,一直延續到現在。尤其在《老子》成書年代問題上,争論尤烈。綜括起





來,大約有三種觀點:1)《老子》成書於春秋;2)《老子》成書於戰國;3)老子思想 形成於春秋,然而《老子》一書則成於戰國。戰國説似曾一度占上風,但相反的 說法也振振有詞。縱觀七十餘年的論戰,可以窺見掩蓋在這個問題背後的是儒 道兩家理論孰先孰後的問題,並進而牽涉到哲學門派與當代政治方面的利害 關係,因而要使論争保持在無偏見的純學術立場上,是很不容易的事情。這個 問題的真正解決,或有賴地下資料的發掘。

饒有趣味的是,恰好在本書翻譯脫稿並出版的1993年,湖北荆門郭店一號墓出土了一部分《老子》竹簡,經專家后來考證,斷言老子(或其候選人李耳、老萊子)及其思想產生於春秋晚期,應該有一定的考古學依據。我當時在此序文中認爲"這個問題的真正解決,或有賴地下資料的發掘",想不到在當年就印證。不過關于竹簡的具體內容是在1998年5月以后才由北京文物出版社披露的。今借修訂之機,補注於此。

老子的思想體系

比之於孔孟學說,老子的思想體系更嚴密、系統、一致。全書雖只五千言,然而包容甚廣,不惟對哲學問題有系統論述,對社會、歷史、倫理、政治、軍事乃至修身處世之道,均有相應的闡發。哲學是老子思想的核心,"道"則是老子思想核心的核心。以"道"爲立論基礎,道學理論可分爲聯繫極爲緊密的四大部分:1)道體論;2)道法論;3)道知論;4)道用論。道體論是本體論,是老子的宇宙觀;道法論是方法論,是老子思想中最精彩的部分,也是中國古代辯證法論述的高峰;道知論是認識論,講人類如何才能體察把握無所不在的道本身;道用論則是道體論、道法論在社會、歷史、人生等方面的具體應用。





《理論數畫數鑑的問題、必須而牽涉到哲學自派但常也成為生命的別書

"有物混成,先天地生;寂兮寥兮,獨立不改,周行而不殆,可以爲天下母。吾不知其名,字之曰道。"(第二十五章)老子的道有四個特點。其一,先天地萬物而生,甚至先神、帝而生:"道冲……吾不知誰之子,象帝之先。"(第四章);其二,具備單一的永恒的性質("獨立不改");其三,無休止地運動着("周行而不殆");其四,萬物之本原("天下母")。

1.2 道産生萬事萬物

道不僅僅是本原,道還産生萬物:"道生一,一生二,二生三,三生萬物。" (第四十二章)"道冲而用之或不盈。淵兮,似萬物之宗。"(第四章)道不是一下 子就生出萬物,而是經歷了一個漸進的演變過程,這個過程有點像細胞的有序 裂變過程。關於一、二、三的解釋,可取《淮南子·天文訓》:"道始於一,一而不 生,故分而爲陰陽,陰陽和而萬物生。"

老子的道在最初的情形使人聯想起康德的星雲假說:"道之爲物,惟恍惟惚;惚兮恍兮,其中有象;恍兮惚兮,其中有物;窈兮冥兮,其中有精。其精甚真,其中有信。"(第二十一章)"有象"、"有物"、"有精"、"有信",不但"有"並且"甚真"。其物質性是無疑的。所以道也可以看作"有",客觀存在本身就是道。天下萬物生於道,道既然可以看作有,因而老子說"天下萬物生於有"(第四十章)。



1.4 道也是精神性的 温温温温度混乱 医静静静 电开音感 测压 医二甲基

然而老子的道又與康德星雲説有很大區别,因爲它同時又是精神性的: "視之不曰微。此三者,不可致詰,故混而爲一。其上不皦,其下不昧,繩繩不可名,復歸於萬物。是謂無狀之狀,無物之象,是惟惚恍。迎之不見其首,隨之不見其後。"(第十四章)這裏説得明明白白:道是"不見"、"不聞"、"無狀"、"無物"的精神實體。所以道也可以看作"無",天下萬物既可以生於道,自然也就可以生於無,正無怪乎老子又說"有生於無"(第四十章)了。

2 一 。 电梯度有相应之間無限之的漸進演變壞前。 可起紧握 [] 。 可用象的预

遗文工艺品代人对话 应注是矛指的 面贴价类字收益

1.5 道體乃心物一體

道是精神性的,也是物質性的。這就把現代人(尤其是西方人)給弄糊涂了。現代人習慣於單向形式邏輯思維:此就是此,彼就是彼,不可能既是此,又是彼。因此,許多年來,哲學家們一直争論不休,要麼把老子判爲唯物主義哲學家,要麼把老子判爲唯心主義哲學家。而在我看來,老子超乎二者之上,他既不唯物,也不唯心,而是唯道。如果硬要給他貼一個標籤,讓他成爲什麼主義者,那麼,我們不妨稱他爲唯道主義者。他的道,如我們以上的分析,是精神性和物質性的統一體,是有和無的統一體,或簡言之,是心物一體。對他來說,有和無本來就是同一道體(本體)在不同條件下的存在(或顯現)方式(這立刻讓人想起黑格爾的絕對精神的存在與顯現方式)。無可以生有("有無相生",第二章),有也可以生無("有生於無",第四十章)。此可以轉化爲彼,彼也可以轉化爲此。

有和無之間的轉化有過程、有條件,這一點,老子也是明白的。例如他說 "道生一,一生二,二生三,三生萬物",就表明他知道"道"(無)不能一下就成爲 萬物,還有一個一、二、三的有序過程。又例如他說:"合抱之木,生於毫末;九層 之臺,起於累土;千里之行,始於足下。"(第六十四章)毫末成木,累土成臺,也 表明他知道質與量之間亦有個轉化的過程。只是由於哲理性思辨的簡潔要求,





老子不糾纏於有和無之間無限多的漸進演變環節,而是緊抓住宇宙現象的兩個極端:有和無(物質性和精神性),並將這兩個極端統一於道。有無共體這種現象,對於現代人來說,或許是矛盾的,而對於老子來說,却没有矛盾:無是一種特殊形態的有,有也是一種特殊形態的無。由此推之,精神是特殊形態的物質,物質是特殊形態的精神。没有絕對的有,也没有絕對的無。無中有有,有中有無,有無相對,有無貫通。所以最堅硬的物質實體,分析起來,也是由無限多的"無"一樣的空隙構成的(分子、原子、質子……結構等);最空虚的真空,若加以考察,也會發現其中充滿了物質(例如波,例如光,歸根結底,也是物質)。

1.6 道氣同根同行

有無、心物之間的轉化連接,宇宙本身的萬千現象的周流運行,靠什麼手段或媒介來實現呢?靠氣:"萬物負陰而抱陽,冲氣以爲和。"(第四十二章)"陰"是陰氣,"陽"是陽氣,"和"則是陰陽二氣交感和合生成的和氣。道與氣雖在一定的程度上同根同源亦同流,但道還是不能等同於氣,道比氣更爲根本。因爲道在包容有無的同時,它還是一種規律,體現着有、無、氣的存在和運行方式。氣無所不在,則道無所不至。

氣既然與道同根,自然也與有無同根。道教把氣寫作炁,就是在昭示氣與無的關係。《淮南子》里講到天地産生之前,有一種混沌未分之氣,此氣分爲陰陽二氣,輕清者爲陽氣,升而爲天;重濁者是陰氣,下降爲地。這種混沌未分之氣可以說就是無,乃天地之始,所謂無中生有。又,前引二十一章中的"其中有精,其精甚真"的"精"即精氣,老子說根據它就可以認識萬物的開始("以閱衆甫"),也是道、氣、無同根生萬物的另一證據。





2.道法論

在方法論方面,老子的辯證思想極爲精彩,可以說代表著中國古典哲學的最高成就。由於老子的思想方法常常無視普通人(尤其是現代人)的單向邏輯思維習慣,也由於老子的表述所用的是韻文格言體,省掉了大量在他看來不言自明的論證論據,所以他的辯證觀念很容易被今天的我們看作是一種詭辯。實際上《老子》一書蘊涵的辯證思想正在千萬次地被許許多多的中外哲學家重復着。

者可言動"中的"反"通"返"。故此句有兩解。自向部位的深續發展是道的推動

在老子看來,天地萬物的運行輿道相依歸,人法、地法、天法、道法,法法相依相成,而最高的法則是無法,即一切順其自然的無爲大法。所以老子説:"人法地,地法天,天法道,道法自然。"(第二十五章)從有法歸於無法(自然之法),繞了一個圈,所謂"反者道之動"是也(第四十章)。自然之法相依相盪,萬物自生、自化、自成、自滅,循環往復,無窮無儘。有法與無法互爲因果,從一個角度看是法,從另一個角度看則爲非法,反之亦然。

老子看到"萬物負陰而抱陽"(第四十二章),矛盾存在於一切事物之中。矛盾的陰陽雙方結成對立統一的辯證關係,相互聯繫,相互對抗、相互依賴。一系列的對立概念出現在《老子》一書中:大小、高下、前後、進退、美醜、新舊、强弱、剛柔、有無、損益、陰陽、榮辱、得失、禍福、吉凶、難易、勝敗、興廢、盈虚、貴賤等等,等等。例如:"天下皆知美之爲美,斯惡矣;皆知善之爲善,斯不善矣,故有無相生,難易相成,長短相形,高下相傾,音聲相和,前後相隨。"(第二章)"曲則