

# ANew Translation and Interpretation of The Analects 允许合件科解

党争胜 毛艳君 译著 Lucian X. Lu 审校

西北工業大學出版社

### A New Translation and Interpretation of The Analects

# 《论语》今译新解

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【内容简介】《〈论语〉今译新解》以《论语》全本为蓝本,择取其中关于"为学"、"修身"、"仁道"、"礼乐"、"财富"、"孝悌"、"交友"、"处世"、"为政""教育"和"生死"等十三个方面的话题内容编辑成书。为帮助读者理解,同时也为了将《论语》的思想和智慧推广到世界,我们在编辑的过程中结合国内名家的研究对原文进行了语内和语际翻译,并对每一条语录进行了启发性的延展解读。对这些解读,我们也附上了英语翻译,希望能对有志于学习和研究中国文化的外国读者有益。

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# 序言

### Preface

《论语》是记述孔子及其弟子言行的一部书,体现的是儒家创始人孔子的重要思想。在中国文化史上,孔子有着千古不灭的光辉一页:他首开学堂,广纳门徒,成为第一个伟大的教育家;编修了《诗》、《书》、《礼》、《乐》、《易》、《春秋》等六部典籍,传承了古代文明。由他创立的儒家学派,在中国几千年的文化史中独树一帜,为整个中国封建社会的主流思想奠定根基。可以毫不夸张地说,儒家思想构成了中国传统文化调色板的主要色彩,是中华民族共同的人生哲学。

作为中国古代思想文化的重要结晶,《论语》对中华民族 几千年的历史文化产生了浃肌透骨的深刻影响,它本身也成 为中国传统文化的一个重要而珍贵的组成部分。《论语》确立 以人为核心的道德思想体系,提出孝、悌、忠、信、恭、宽、 敏、勇、直等一系列完整道德规范。在《论语》中,有关修 身养性、仁义孝悌的道德学说最为殊胜,反映了孔子以德处 事、为仁由己、身体力行的道德自觉理想。今天,我们尽可站在不同角度去解释它、研究它、扬弃它,给它以种种批判或肯定,但我们绝不可轻视它、否定它甚至像历史上某些时期那样曲解它。从继承传统文化、吸收儒家思想的合理成分这一出发点来看,我们必须始终给它以足够的珍视,因为它不仅曾经在中国的历史文化长河中熠熠生光、惠及时人,其中许多重要思想在今天看来也仍然具有"恢复文化自信,构建民族精神支柱,传承国学命脉,提升国民素质和国家'软实力'"的时代价值。

就个人而言,阅读像《论语》这样的国学经典也是阅读 其他读物不可替代的。国学经典,譬如《诗经》、《论语》、《孟 子》、《道德经》、《资治通鉴》、《孙子兵法》、《山海经》等等, 是千百年传承下来的中国传统学术文化的不朽之作,既可经 世致用,也可修身养性,从中学会做人处世的道理、树立齐 家治国的崇高理想,这对人生成长和事业的成功无疑至关重 要。因此,阅读经典,应当是一个人人生修养追求的一种境 界,一个追求道德升华的"君子"的教育目标。重读《论语》, 我们应当继承、吸取其精华,并赋予它新的时代内容,以提 高全民族甚至是全人类的道德意识、责任感和使命感,这才 是学习、研究《论语》的现代价值所在,也是我们注释、翻 译它的初衷所在。

在翻译和注释《论语》的过程中,我们参考和借鉴了几部 已出版的英译《论语》中的部分译法,在此对前辈的译绩致以 深深的敬意。Lucian X. Lu(吕新安)教授对全书进行了审校, 张生庭教授等参加了校对核红等工作,我们在此表示谢意!西 北工业大学出版社李东红编辑在本书的出版过程中付出了大量 心血,在此一并表示感谢!

由于认识和能力所限, 我们对《论语》的阐释和翻译还不够精确, 书中可能存在一些不足和甚至讹误, 恳切盼望有识之士不吝批评, 惠赐雅正, 以便及时修订。对读者诸君的批评, 我们在此先致谢意。

党争胜 2015年9月于西安外国语大学

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## 一、为 学(To Learn)/

1. 子曰:"学而时习之,不亦说乎?有朋自远方来,不亦乐乎?人不知,而不愠,不亦君子乎?"

### 今 译

孔子说:"学了并能经常实践,不也很快乐吗?有共同见解的人从远方来,不也很快乐吗?不为他人所理解而不怨恨,不 也是君子的风范吗?"

### Translation:

The Master says, "Isn't it a pleasure to learn and put what you have learnt to practice? Isn't it a delight to receive a friend sharing common viewpoints coming from afar? Isn't he a gentleman who does not grudge against those who do not understand him?"



学习是人天生的能力,人通过学习唤醒潜能,并在这过程中享受快乐。在学习方法上,孔子认为"学"要和"习"结合起来,学以致用,当我们将所学到的知识应用到实践中,并且取得一定的效果,我们就会享受到一种有所收获的快乐,就不会把学习当成一种苦差事。朋友就是另外一个自己,可以在他面前尽情地吐露心思,与朋友在一起还可以相互印证、相互启发,那种惊喜、愉悦的心情我们每个人都有所体会。我们不能要求所有人都站在我们的角度考虑问题,当不被别人理解的时候,我们应该用宽广的胸怀去接受。真正的君子,应该有开阔的心胸,即使别人不理解,也不要气急败坏,泰然处之不是尽显君子风度吗?这一章作为《论语》的首章,揭示了作为一个人一生所应追求的快乐。

### Contemporary interpretation:

Being able to learn is humankind's inborn ability. Learning wakens the dormant aptitude and offers the learner joy. So far as learning approaches are concerned, Confucius thought that learning, to be effective, should be coupled with practice. If we put what we have learnt to practice and find the result beneficial, we will experience the harvesting pleasure from the process and will not regard the learning process an ordeal any more. Our friends may serve as our own reflections. To them we could bare our heart and soul. With them we could examine our thoughts and aspirations. In the process of communication each of us could experience the

surprising delight. And we should not expect all of the people think the same way as we do. When we are misunderstood, we should accept it with an open mind. A gentleman should be receptive-minded. Even being misunderstood, he should not fly into a rage. Calmness and composure mirror a gentleman's true self. This chapter, as the first of *The Analects*, tells us what kind of pleasure a person should pursue all through his life.

2. 子夏曰:"贤贤易色;事父母,能竭其力,事君,能致其身;与朋友交,言而有信。虽曰未学,吾必谓之学矣。"

### 今 译

子夏说:"敬重德行而不看重容貌,侍奉父母能竭尽其力, 侍奉君主能奉献出自己的生命,与朋友交往言而有信。即使自 称未曾学习,我必定说他学了。"

### Translation:

Zixia says, "Prizing the virtue over the looks, devoting one's all to parents, sparing not even one's life for the monarch, and true with every word to one's friends makes a man learned despite his self-claimed modesty in learning."

子夏认为,对贤德之人恭敬,对父母尽孝,对君主尽忠,对朋友守信,这样的人即使没有读书,也可以被认为是有学问了。这里同样强调的是做人的重要性。学习知识不是目的,应用才是目的。知识的学习要实践,要身体力行,如果达到了这种要求,就等于是学了。

### Contemporary interpretation:

The statement above actually emphasizes the importance of playing a true man. According to Zixia, acquiring knowledge should not be a person's final aim. Rather, applying the knowledge to practice should be. A person must put what he has learnt into practice. Such practice, even without possession of knowledge, is equivalent to knowledge.

3. 子曰:"君子食无求饱,居无求安,敏于事而慎于言,就有道而正焉,可谓好学也已。"

### 今 译

孔子说:"君子饮食不要求饱,居住不要求舒适,敏捷处 事而谨慎言语,请求有道者匡正,可以说是好学了。"

### Translation:

The Master says, "A gentleman is temperate in eating, austere in living, prompt in act, and prudent in speech. He rectifies himself by learning from the virtuous persons. Such a person could be said to have a taste for learning."

新 解

这是君子修养的一个标准。要成为君子,首先不应追求物质生活的享受,而应该把注意力放在塑造自己的道德品质方面,追求精神境界的升华。跟外界接触时也应遵守准则,做事勤勉,说话谨慎。另外,"近朱者赤,近墨者黑","物以类聚,人以群分",结交人也要有所选择,尽量接近有"德行"的人,这样才能看到自己的不足,提升自己,这也是自我学习的一个重要方面。

### Contemporary interpretation:

This statement offers a benchmark to measure a gentleman. To be a gentleman, a person needs to be insouciant with materialistic pursuits, but earnest with the cultivation of a virtuous character. When he communicates with the others, he should abide by the principle of "doing more and speaking less". When making friends, he should remember the sayings of "He that lives with cripples learns to limp" and "Birds of a feather flock together", trying his best to approach those virtuous people. Only in this way can he find his shortcomings and perfect himself. This, as a matter of fact, is an important



aspect of self-teaching.

4. 子曰:"君子不器。"

### 今 译

孔子说:"君子不能像器具那样,只有某一方面的用途。"

### Translation:

The Master says, "Unlike a utensil, the gentleman is not designed for but one use."

新 解

孔子在这里强调人们在自我培养、自我修身时不能只注重 单一的一种能力,更应该全面发展自己的个性、才能,掌握多 方面的知识,使自我价值在不同领域实现。

### Contemporary interpretation:

Here Confucius admonishes that a gentleman is made for more than one specific purpose. He should master knowledge about various disciplines and develop his characters and abilities in many ways so as to fulfill his values in different fields. 5. 子曰:"学而不思则罔,思而不学则殆。"

### 今 译

пſ

孔子说:"学习而不思考,则将毫无领悟;思考而不学习, 就会陷于迷惑。"

### Translation:

The Master says, "To study without thinking will breed vacuity; to think without learning will breed bewilderment."

新 解

孔子主张学思结合。学而不思就成了不能融会贯通的"书呆子",同样,思而不学就容易陷入以往的经验和主观判断。当今时代不停发展,人事日新月异,过去的经验可能会变成今天的绊脚石。只有将学与思结合,才能令自己具备发展的眼光和思维。

### Contemporary interpretation:

Confucius advocates marriage between learning and thinking. If one just learns and does not think actively, he will become a pedant. Similarly, if he just thinks and does not learn, he will elapse into a dependence on outmoded experience and become too subjective. Times fly and things change. Yesterday's experience may become today's tumbling stone. Only by combining learning with thinking can a person develop a dynamic vision for the future.

6. 子曰:"由,诲汝知之乎?知之为知之,不知为不知,是知也!"

### 今 译

孔子说:"由啊,我所教的你明白了吗?知道的是知道的,不知道的是不知道的,这就是智慧啊。"

### Translation:

The Master says: "Zilu, this do you know? If you know it, confess so; if you do not know it, confess so. Then you really know."

斩 解

人的知识再丰富,学识再渊博,也总有不懂的问题。所以 人必须有实事求是的态度,学而知,问而知,才能学到更多的 知识,才能更加完善自己。如果不懂装懂,强不知以为知,自 欺欺人,那是非常愚蠢的。

### Contemporary interpretation:

A person, no matter how much he knows, will find much more that he does not know. Accordingly, every one of us should take a matter-of-fact attitude toward learning. Only by consistent learning and probing can we have a good command of knowledge and have ourselves improved. It is self-deceiving and very foolish to pretend to know what we really do not know.

7. 子曰:"知之者,不如好之者。好之者,不如乐之者。"

### 今 译

孔子说:"对于学问事业,了解它的人不如爱好它的人, 爱好它的人不如以它为乐的人。"

### Translation:

The Master says, "To know is not so good as to love to know."

To love to know is not so good as to rejoice to know."

新解

本章中提出学习明道的三种由浅人深的不同境界:知之、

好之、乐之。确实如此,人们在学习、工作、事业等各个方面, 只要是有所追求的话,对它了解的人总是比不上爱好它的人, 爱好它的人又总是比不上以此为乐的人。最让我们欣然接受的 当然是能够使我们得到享乐的东西了。

### Contemporary interpretation:

Here Confucius suggests a three-step process of learning, each representing a higher level than the previous one, namely, to know about something, to have an interest in it and to delight in it. Undeniably, a person's utmost delight comes from the things in which he can find joy.

8. 子曰:"三人行,必有我师焉:择其善者而从之, 其不善者而改之。"

### 今 译

孔子说:"几个人在一起走路,一定有我的老师在那里。 选择他们好的地方向他们学习,不好的地方,就改正它。"

### Translation:

The Master says, "In the company of any three people, there must be a teacher for me. I shall learn what is good about them and