# The Analects of Confucius in Translation

《论语》

土金安令译著



# 《论语》移译

The Analects of Confucius in Translation

王金安 译著

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## 前言

21世纪以来,随着我国的发展和崛起,中华传统文化日益受到世人高度 关注,孔子学院似雨后春笋般在世界各国纷纷出现。《论语》这部承载着中国厚 重文化积淀的传统经典,在当下正受到海内外学者的空前关注,学习《论语》的 人也与日俱增。在此大背景下,译介中国典籍精华,有助于世界其他民族更好 地重新认识《论语》,认识中国,也认识自身,从而促进世界和谐发展。

《论语》是一部以记录我国春秋时期思想家、教育家孔丘及其弟子言行为主的书,比较集中系统地反映了孔子的儒家核心思想。该书是我国第一本语录文体,内容涵盖哲学、政治、教育、礼仪、文学以及立身处世等方面的内容,被奉为中国人生教科书,也是中国文化的一种象征。全书共二十篇,每篇有若干章,总共512章。每篇的小标题系后人取自该篇第一章第一句前两个字或三个字编写而成的。每篇各小节前都冠以序号,条例非常清晰。

余长期致力于《论语》译事,常反复研读文本,熟悉其思想背景,会心于原作精神,在汲取前人经验与智慧的基础上,将《论语》全书移译成汉英两种文字,推出一个文白汉英双译本。鉴于此,本书编写格式采用三维一体的形式,即原文、汉译、英译三部分。汉语白话译文力求理解孔子的原意,尽可能完整准确地传达原文意思,复述出原作内容,引导读者深度了解原文神髓,窥视儒学的真精神;英语译文以"存真"为要旨,紧扣《论语》原文,透过字面把字里行间的意蕴曲达地译出,求达原文之语意,保存原作之丰姿,实现达意传神之目的。

《论语》原文经过二度翻译,实现了从"语内翻译"到"语际翻译"的转换。本书译文语言体现了原文口语风格,句子结构短小,文字简约,可读性强;译文篇章结构衔接自然,语篇意义前后连贯。此外,为了让读者理解与欣赏,译者对译文中的字、句、章进行了反复推敲琢磨,每译完一章,往往再三咀嚼,看译文有无晦涩暧昧之处,语调读之是否调和顺口,尽量以明白晓畅之

字句传达原文之意趣,通过字、句、章的巧妙配合保存原作之神韵,再现原作之风格。本书为"中央高校基本业务费专项资金资助(2015JDZD15)"研究成果。

时代在变迁,社会在进步,《论语》的翻译就这样不断地为时代推进。然而,《论语》话语圆融阔大,语言生动活泼,含蓄隽永,寓意深远,时空跨越两千五百多年,即使后人意会得完整,也难说得准确精当。书中译文若有不妥之处,还望各位读者及同人批评指正。

**江南大学外国语学院** 王金安 2016 年 5 月 12 日

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### 学而篇第一

1.1

#### 【原 文】

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?"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"学习知识之后,在适当的时候温习它,这不是令人愉快的事吗?有好朋友从远处而来,不也是令人高兴吗?别人不理解我,我也不怨恨在心,这不也是一位很有修养的人吗?"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "Isn't it a feeling of satisfaction, having learned something, and then practicing it in due course? Isn't it a pleasure to have friends coming from a distance? Is it befitting a gentleman not to resent when others can't appreciate your abilities?"

1.2

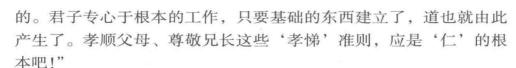
#### 【原 文】

有子曰:"其为人也孝弟,而好犯上者,鲜矣;不好犯上,而好作乱者,未之有也。君子务本,本立而道生。孝悌也者,其为仁之本与!"

#### 【汉 译】

有子说:"一个孝顺父母、尊敬兄长的人,而喜欢冒犯长辈和上司的情况是很少的;不喜欢犯上,却喜欢作乱的情况是从来没有过

#### 《论语》移译



#### 【英 译】

You Zi said, "It is seldom for a man who is good as a son and obedient as a young man to have the inclination to transgress against his superiors; it is unheard of one person who has no such inclination to be inclined to start a rebellion. The gentleman should devote his efforts to the roots. Once the roots are formed, the Way will grow. Showing devotion to his parents and obedience to his brothers is the root for a person to conduct himself."

#### 1.3

#### 【原 文】

子曰: "巧言令色,鲜矣仁。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"满口花言巧语,满脸伪善讨好别人的样子,这样的人有很少的'仁德'。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "It is scarcely benevolent for a man with cunning words and an ingratiating countenance."

#### 1.4

#### 【原 文】

曾子曰:"吾日三省吾身——为人谋而不忠乎?与朋友交而不信乎?传不习乎?"

#### 【汉 译】

曾子说:"我每天多次反省自己——替别人办事尽心竭力了吗? 同朋友交往以诚相待了吗?老师传授的知识用心温习了吗?"

#### 【英 译】

Zeng Zi said, "Every day I examine myself several times. Have I done my best when doing things for others? Am I trustworthy while associating with friends? Have I reviewed and practised what my teachers taught me?"

1.5

#### 【原 文】

子曰:"道千乘之国,敬事而信,节用而爱人,使民以时。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"治理一个实力雄厚的诸侯国家,应该谨慎办事,恪守信用,节约开支,爱惜人才,叫老百姓服劳役要不误农时,在农闲进行。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "While administering a country of a thousand military chariots, you should approach your duties with reverence and keep trustworthy as for what you say, also keep your promises, cut down expenses and cherish talented people, and employ the labour of the farmers in the appropriate seasons."

1.6

#### 【原 文】

子曰:"弟子,入则孝,出则悌,谨而信,泛爱众,而亲仁。行有余力,则以学文。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"年轻人在父母身边就应孝顺父母,出门在外就要敬爱 兄长,做事要谨慎,说话要诚实,要广泛去爱众人,亲近那些有仁



德的人。这样做好了以后还有精力的话,就去学习文献知识。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "A young man should show filial devotion and obedience to his parents at home; while out of home, he should obey his brothers and teachers. He should also be cautious about words and deeds, keep honest and reliable and taciturn, show universal love to the broad masses and keep close to the noble-minded people. After all these activities, if he has any energy to spare, let him learn more knowledge."

1.7

#### 【原 文】

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。"

#### 【汉 译】

子夏说:"尊重贤者,不重女色;侍奉父母,能够竭尽全力;侍奉君主,能够不惜献出自己的性命;结交朋友,说话诚实,恪守信用。这样的人,即使自谦说自己没有读过什么诗书,我说他一定是读过诗书的。"

#### 【英 译】

Zi Xia said, "If a person shows deference to men of excellence but not to feminine charms, does his best to show filial devotion to his parents, serves his lord without any sacrifice, maintains honest and reliable with friends, I should firmly say that he has once learned the historical documents even if he denies."

1.8

#### 【原 文】

子曰:"君子不重,则不威;学则不固。主忠信,无友不如己者。过,则勿惮改。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"君子若不稳重,也就没有威严;所学的知识也不牢固。应当把忠信放在首要位置。不要跟与自己不同道的人交朋友。 犯了过错,不要怕改正。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "A gentleman cannot be a man of high prestige if lacking gravity; what he learns is likely to be flexible. You should do your best for others and be trustworthy as for your words. Do not make friends with those who do not have the same ideals as you. If making a mistake, do not be afraid of correcting it."

1.9

#### 【原 文】

曾子曰:"慎终,追远,民德归厚矣。"

#### 【汉 译】

曾子说:"慎重对待父母的丧礼,虔诚祭奠自己的祖先,这样做自然会使老百姓忠厚老实了。"

#### 【英 译】

Zeng Zi said, "Cautiously conduct the funeral of your parents and mourn for your ancestors frequently. If so, the virtue of the common people will preserved."

1.10

#### 【原 文】

子禽问于子贡曰:"夫子至于是邦也,必闻其政,求之与?抑与之与?"子贡曰:"夫子温、良、恭、俭、让以得之。夫子之求之也,其诸异乎人之求之与?"

#### 【汉 译】

子禽向子贡问道:"咱们老师每到一个国家,必然要过问那个国家的政事。这是他有心求人告诉他的呢,还是别人主动告诉他的呢?"子贡回答道:"老师凭温和、善良、恭敬、节俭和谦逊的美德来取得别人的信任和尊敬,使得别人主动把政事告诉给他。先生这种获得别人信任而获知政事的方法,大概与别人获知政事的方法不同吧?"

#### 【英 译】

Zi Qin asked Zi Gong, "When our Master arrives in a state, he always asks about its government affairs. Does he search this information? Or is it given to him?"

Zi Gong said, "The Master gains it through being gentle, kind, respectful, simple, frugal and deferential. His way is perhaps different from that of others."

#### 1.11

#### 【原 文】

子曰:"父在,观其志;父没,观其行;三年无改于父之道,可谓孝矣。"

#### 【汉 译】

(在如何评判是否为孝子时)孔子说:"父亲在世时,要观察他的 志向;父亲去世后,就要看他的行为;如果他能三年奉行父亲生前 的行为准则,这样的人就可以称得上孝子。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "You should observe a man's ambition when his father is still alive, and then observe his action when his father is dead. If he doesn't make any changes to his father's ways in three years, he can be considered filial."

#### 1.12

#### 【原 文】

有子曰:"礼之用,和为贵。先王之道,斯为美;小大由之。有 所不行,知和而和,不以礼节之,亦不可行也。"

#### 【汉 译】

有子说:"礼的应用,贵在处理事情能做到恰到好处。古代圣明君主治理国家,在这一点上做得很好。无论大事小事,他们都能以礼来衡量,以做得恰到好处为目的。但也有行不通的时候,那就是为了求得恰当而一味地恰当,不以礼法加以节制,也是行不通的。"

#### 【英 译】

You Zi said, "Propriety is the most valuable among the things caused by the rites. This is the most beautiful among the ways of the former Kings. If it is followed alike in matters great and small, this will not always work. If aiming always at propriety without regulating it by the rites, one can't work."

#### 1.13

#### 【原 文】

有子曰:"信近于义,言可复也。恭近于礼,远耻辱也。因不失 其亲,亦可宗也。"

#### 【汉 译】

有子说:"与人讲信用符合义,说的话才有可能实现;对别人恭敬符合礼,这样才能避免耻辱。依靠可亲的人,才能靠得住。"

#### 【英 译】

You Zi said, "You should keep trustworthy in accordance with righteousness. As a result, you can put your words into practice. Respectfulness must be closely observant of the rites. Only by this can help you avoid



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disgrace and insult. You should rely on the relatives as they are reliable."

#### 1.14

#### 【原 文】

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。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"君子吃饭不求饱足,居住不讲究安逸,办事敏捷,说话却很谨慎,接近道德高尚的人来匡正自己,这样可以说是好学了。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "The gentleman doesn't search a full belly and a comfortable home. He is nimble in action but cautious in words. He goes to noble-minded men to have himself put right. If he does like this, such a man can be described as eager to learn."

#### 1.15

#### 【原 文】

子贡曰:"贫而无谄,富而无骄,何如?"子曰:"可也;未若贫而乐,富而好礼者也。"

子贡曰: "《诗》云: '如切如磋,如琢如磨',其斯之谓与?"子曰: "赐也,始可与言《诗》已矣,告诸往而知来者。"

#### 【汉 译】

子贡说:"虽然贫穷,却不去巴结奉承别人;虽然很有钱,却不傲慢自大,怎么样?"孔子说:"这样也算可以了;但是比不上贫穷却乐于道德的自我完善,富有却又崇尚礼节的。"

子贡说:"《诗经》上说:'君子的自我修养就像加工骨器,切了还要磋;像加工玉石,琢了还要磨。'大概讲的是这个意思吧?"孔

子说:"赐呀,现在我可以同你谈《诗经》了。告诉了你这一点,你就有所领悟而知道另一点,可以举一反三了。"

#### 【英 译】

Zi Gong said, "Poor without being fawning, rich without being arrogant. How do you think of this saying?" The Master said, "Not so bad, but better still 'poor yet delighting in the way, rich yet observant of the rites'."

Zi Gong said, "The Book of Songs says, 'Like bone cut, like horn polished, like jade carved, like stone ground.' Does it have the same meaning?" The Master said, "I can talk about 'The Book of Songs' with you, as you are able to know the past and foretell the future from what I said."

#### 1.16

#### 【原 文】

子曰: "不患人之不己知,患不知人也。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说: "不要担心别人不了解自己,只怕自己不理解别人。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "Don't be frightened that others don't perceive you. You should be afraid that you don't apprehend others with the mind."



## 为政篇第二

2.1

#### 【原 文】

子曰: "为政以德,譬如北辰,居其所而众星共之。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"国君用道德教化治理国家,他就会像北极星那样,处 在自己的位置上,使众多星辰环绕着他。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "On condition that he governs a country by the virtue, a lord can be compared to the Pole Star which is located in its orientation with all stars around him."

2.2

#### 【原 文】

子曰: "《诗》三百, 一言以蔽之, 曰: '思无邪'。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说: "《诗经》共三百篇, 用一句话概括它, 就是'内容纯正'。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "Being three hundred in number, The Book of Songs can be summed up in one phrase, its thoughts are pure."

2.3

#### 【原 文】

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。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说: "用行政命令来管理百姓,用刑罚来约束他们,老百姓 只会设法避免犯罪,但他们不知道犯罪是可耻的;用道德去教化百姓,用礼教来约束他们,百姓不但有羞耻之心,而且能自己守法。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "If a lord guides his people by edicts and restrains them with punishments, the common people will try to avoid punishment but will lose sense of shame. However, if a lord guides his people by virtue and keeps them in line with the rites, they will bear a sense of shame and try to follow rules."

2.4

#### 【原 文】

子曰:"吾十有五而志于学,三十而立,四十而不惑,五十而知 天命,六十而耳顺,七十而从心所欲,不踰矩。"

#### 【汉 译】

孔子说:"我十五岁时有志于做学问,三十岁时就能自立于社会了,四十岁时已经明了各种事情,不为外界所迷惑;五十岁时知道天命是什么,六十岁时所听到的都能明辨是非,七十岁时,我就可以随心所欲而不会超越法度。"

#### 【英 译】

The Master said, "At the age of fifteen I set my heart on learning the