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吕氏春秋

THE SPRING AND
AUTUMN OF Lǚ BUWEI

II



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The Spring and Autumn of Lü Buwei

II



翟江月 英译、今译

*Translated into English and Modern Chinese
by Zhai Jiangyue*

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有始览第一 应同 去尤 听言 谨听 务本 谕大 有始

【原文】

一曰——

天地有始。天微以成，地塞以形。天地合和，生之大经也。以寒暑日月昼夜知之，以殊形殊能异宜说之。夫物合而成，离而生。知合知成，知离知生，则天地平矣，平也者，皆当察其情，处其形。

天有九野，地有九州，土有九山，山有九塞，泽有九藪，风有八等，水有六川。

【今译】

天地开创的时候，天是清虚轻微之物上升而形成的，地是重浊之物凝聚而形成的。天地合和，是万物生成的根本。通过寒暑变化、日月运转、昼夜交替就能知道这一道理，通过万物不同的形体、性能、以及功用就能解释这一道理。万物都由天地合和而生成，从它们当中分离出来后而生长。知道合和而生成，知道分离而生长，天地就能够有序了。天地有序，就应当详察万物的实情，明了万物的形体。

天有九个分野，地有九州，地上有九座高山，山上有九处险隘，水泽有九个渊藪，风有八种，大的河流有六条。





Views on the Beginning of the World

1. The Beginning of the World

At the time when Heaven and Earth are created, some weightless, clear and subtle materials ascend in the air, thus Heaven comes into being; and some weighty and turbid materials agglutinate together, thus Earth comes into being. Heaven and Earth cooperate with each other, thus various things of the world are created. That can be known by examining the alternation of the hot and cold seasons, the movement of the sun and the moon and the alternation of day and night. And that can be explained with the various shapes and functions of a myriad of things. All things of the world originate with the cooperation between Heaven and Earth, and they all start to grow after they are separated from Heaven and Earth. Knowing that all things are created with the cooperation of Heaven and Earth, and that they all start to grow after they are separated, the order of Heaven and Earth can be maintained. When the order of Heaven and Earth has been maintained, the truth of a myriad of things can be mastered, and their shapes can be understood clearly as well.

Heaven consists of nine parts and Earth consists of nine prefectures. There are nine mountains, nine natural strategic passes, nine big lakes, eight kinds of winds and six main rivers all across the world.



【原文】

何谓九野？中央曰钧天，其星角、亢、氐。东方曰苍天，其星房、心、尾。东北曰变天，其星箕、斗、牵牛。北方曰玄天，其星婺女、虚、危、营室。西北曰幽天，其星东壁、奎、娄。西方曰颢天，其星胃、昂、毕。西南

【今译】

什么叫九野？正中央叫钧天，包含的星宿是角、亢、氐。东方叫苍天，包含的星宿是房、心、尾。东北叫变天，包含的星宿是箕、斗、牵牛。北方叫玄天，包含的星宿是婺女、虚、危、营室。西北叫幽天，包含的星宿是东壁、奎、娄。西方叫颢天，包含的星宿是胃、昂、毕。西南叫朱天，



What are these nine parts of Heaven? The central part is called "the even sky", and the important stars of this part are Jue (α of Virgo), Kang (a group of four stars also belonging to Virgo) and Di (a group of four stars, including α , ι , γ and β of Libra). The eastern part is called "the blue sky", and the important stars of this part are Fang (a group of four stars, including π , ρ , δ and β of Scorpio), Xin (a group of three stars, including σ , α and τ of Scorpio) and Wei (a group of nine stars also belonging to Scorpio). The northeast part is called "the ever-changing sky", and the important stars of this part are Ji (a group of four stars belonging to Sagittarius), Dou (a group of six stars also belonging to Sagittarius) and Qian Niu (a group of stars belonging to Capricornus). The northern part is called "the black sky", and the important stars of this part are Wu Nü (a group of stars belonging to Water Bearer), Xu (a group of stars including β of Water Bearer and α of Equuleus), Wei (a group of three stars, including α of Water Bearer, θ and ϵ of Pegasus) and Ying Shi (a group of two stars, including α and β of Pegasus). The northwest part is called "the dark sky", and the important stars of this part are Dong Bi (a group of three stars, including ν of Pegasus and α of Andromeda), Kui (a group of sixteen stars, nine of which belong to Andromeda and seven of which belong to Pisces) and Lou (a group of three stars— α , β and γ of Aries). The western part is called "the bright sky", and the important stars of this part are Wei (a group of three stars belonging to Aries), Mao (a group of eight stars belonging to Taurus) and Bi (a group of stars also



【原文】

曰朱天，其星觜、参、东井。南方曰炎天，其星舆鬼、柳、七星。东南曰阳天，其星张、翼、轸。

何谓九州？河、汉之间为豫州，周也。两河之间为冀州，晋也。河、济之间为兖州，卫也。东方为青州，齐也。泗上为徐州，鲁也。东南为扬州，越也。南方为荆州，楚也。西方为雍州，秦也。北方为幽州，燕也。

【今译】

包含的星宿是觜、参、东井。南方叫炎天，包含的星宿是舆鬼、柳、七星。东南叫阳天，包含的星宿是张、翼、轸。

什么叫九州？黄河、汉水之间是豫州，属于周王室。清河和西河之间是冀州，属于晋国。黄河、济水之间是兖州，属于卫国。东方是青州，属于齐国。泗水以南是徐州，属于鲁国。东南是扬州，属于越国。南方是荆州，属于楚国。西方是雍州，属于秦国。北方是幽州，属于燕国。



belonging to Taurus). The southwest part is called “the red sky”, and the important stars of this part are Zi Xi (a group of three stars belonging to Taurus), Shen (a group of seven stars belonging to Orion) and Dong Jing (a group of eight stars belonging to Gemini). The southern part is called “the hot sky”, and the important stars of this part are Yu Gui (a group of four stars belonging to Cancer), Liu (a group of eight stars belonging to Hydra) and the Seven Stars (a group of stars belonging to Capricornus). The southeast part is called “the sunny sky”, and the important stars of this part are Zhang (a group of six stars belonging to Hydra), Yi (a group of twenty-two stars belonging to Hydra and Crater) and Zhen (a group of four stars, including β , γ , δ and ϵ of Corvus).

What are these nine prefectures? The area between the Yellow River and the Han River is called “Yu Zhou”, and it belongs to the royal family of the Zhou Dynasty. The area between the Qing River and the Xi River is called “Ji Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Jin. The area between the Yellow River and the Ji River is called “Yan Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Wei. The prefecture located in the east is called “Qing Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Qi. The prefecture south of the Si River is called “Xu Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Lu. The prefecture located in the southeast is called “Yang Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Yue. The prefecture located in the south is called “Jing Zhou”, and it belongs to the state of Chu. The prefecture located in the west is called “Yong Zhou”, and it belongs to



【原文】

何谓九山？会稽，太山，王屋，首山，太华，岐山，太行，羊肠，孟门。

何谓九塞？大汾，冥阨，荆阮，方城，殽，井陉，令疵，句注，居庸。

何谓九藪？吴之具区，楚之云梦，秦之阳华，晋之大陆，梁之圃田，宋之孟诸，齐之海隅，赵之钜鹿，燕之大昭。

何谓八风？东北曰炎风，东方曰滔风，东南曰熏风，南方曰巨风，西南曰凄风，西方曰飂风，西北曰厉风，北方曰寒风。

【今译】

什么叫九座高山？就是会稽山、泰山、王屋山、首阳山、太华山、岐山、太行山、羊肠山、孟门山。

什么叫九处险隘？就是大汾、冥阨、荆阮、方城、殽、井陉、令疵、句注、居庸。

什么叫九大渊藪？就是吴国的具区、楚国的云梦、秦国的阳华、晋国的大陆、梁国的圃田、宋国的孟诸、齐国的海隅、赵国的钜鹿、燕国的大昭。

什么叫八风？东北风叫炎风，东风叫滔风，东南风叫熏风，南风叫巨风，西南风叫凄风，西风叫飂风，西北风叫厉风，北风叫寒风。



the state of Qin. The prefecture located in the north is called "You Zhou", and it belongs to the state of Yan.

What are these nine huge mountains? They are Kuai Ji Mountain, Tai Mountain, Wang Wu Mountain, Shou Yang Mountain, Tai Hua Mountain, Qi Mountain, Tai Hang Mountain, Yang Chang Mountain and Meng Men Mountain.

What are these nine natural strategic passes? They are Da Fen, Ming Ai, Jing Ruan, Fang Cheng, Xiao, Jing Xing, Ling Ci, Gou Zhu and Ju Yong.

What are these nine great lakes? They are the Ju Qu Lake of the state of Wu, the Yun Meng Lake of the state of Chu, the Yang Hua Lake of the state of Qin, the Da Lu Lake of the state of Jin, the Pu Tian Lake of the state of Liang, the Meng Zhu Lake of the state of Song, the Hai Yu Lake of the state of Qi, the Ju Lu Lake of the state of Zhao and the Da Zhao Lake of the state of Yan.

What are the eight different kinds of winds? The northeasterly is called Yan Feng (which means very hot wind). The easterly is called Tao Feng (which means strong wind originating from the sea). The southeasterly is called Xun Feng (which means gentle wind). The southerly is called Ju Feng (which means very heavy wind). The southwesterly is called Qi Feng (which means very sharp and unmerciful wind). The westerly is called Liu Feng (which means harmfully heavy and sharp wind). The northwesterly is called Li Feng (which means bitterly sharp wind). And the northerly is called Han Feng (which means fiercely chilly wind).



【原文】

何谓六川？河水，赤水，辽水，黑水，江水，淮水。

凡四海之内，东西二万八千里，南北二万六千里，水道八千里，受水者亦八千里，通谷六，名川六百，陆注三千，小水万数。

凡四极之内，东西五亿有九万七千里，南北亦五亿有九万七千里。

极星与天俱游，而天极不移。

冬至日行远道，周行四极，命曰玄明。夏至日行近道，乃参于上。当枢之下无昼夜。白民之南，建木之下，日中无影，呼而无响，盖天地之中也。

天地万物，一人之身也，此之谓大同。众耳目鼻口也，众五谷寒暑

【今译】

什么叫六大河流？就是黄河、赤水、辽河、黑水、长江、淮河。

四海之内，东西跨距为两万八千里，南北跨距为二万六千里。水道八千里，有水的河道也是八千里。最大的河流共有六条，大河共有六百条，内陆河三千条，还有数以万计的小河。

四极之内，东西跨距为五亿零九万七千里，南北跨距同样为五亿零九万七千里。

北极星和天一起运行，而北天极不移动。

冬至这天，太阳运行到距离地球最远的位置，环绕四极旋转，称作玄明。夏至这天，太阳运行到距离地球最近的位置，正午时分刚好在人头顶上。南北两极不分昼夜。在白民国以南，建木的下面，中午不能形成影子，呼叫时没有声音，因为这里是天地的中心。

天地万物，如同一个人的身体，这就叫大同。耳、目、鼻、口，五谷、



What are these six big rivers? They are the Yellow River, the Red River, the Liao River, the Black River, the Yangtze River and the Huai River.

Within the Four Seas, the total land spans twenty-eight thousand *li* from east to west and twenty-six thousand *li* from north to south. The length of all the watercourses is eight thousand *li* and the total sum of all the river lengths is also eight thousand *li*. There are also six great basins, six hundred famous rivers, three thousand inland rivers and tens of thousands of small rivers.

Within the Four Poles, the world spans five hundred million and ninety-seven thousand *li* from east to west, and it spans five hundred million and ninety-seven thousand *li* from north to south as well.

The polar star is moving along with the sky, but the North Pole of the sky does not change its place at all.

On the day of the Winter Solstice, the sun moves to the aphelion, passes the four poles of the sky by turns and at that time, the North Pole receives almost no sunlight. On the day of the Summer Solstice, the sun moves to the perihelion, and at noon it is directly above our heads in the middle of the sky. The North Pole is bright around the clock, but the South Pole is dark in the meantime. The white people live right at the centre of the world, under the God Tree. They leave no shadows at noon, and there is no echo when they shout loudly.

The relationship between Heaven, Earth and a myriad of things of the world is just like the component parts of the



【原文】

也，此之谓众异。则万物备也。天斟万物，圣人览焉，以观其类。解在乎天地之所以形，雷电之所以生，阴阳材物之精，人民禽兽之所安平。

【今译】

寒暑，这些叫众异。这样一来，万物就齐备了。上天创造万物，圣人考察并了解它们。对这个道理的解释体现在天地之所以形成，雷电之所以发生，阴阳变化生成万物，人民、禽兽得到安宁、太平等方面。

应同

【原文】

二曰——

凡帝王者之将兴也，天必先见祥乎下民。黄帝之时，天先见大螾大蜃，黄帝曰：“土气胜。”土气胜，故其色尚黄，其事则土。及禹之时，天先见草木秋冬不杀，禹曰：“木气胜。”木气胜，故其色尚青，其事则木。及

【今译】

大凡帝王即将兴起的时候，上天必定先向人间展示吉祥的征兆。黄帝的时候，上天先显现出大蚯蚓大蜃蛤，黄帝说：“这表明土德旺盛。”土德旺盛，所以崇尚黄色，做事取法土德。到夏禹的时候，上天先显现出草木秋冬时节不凋零的迹象，夏禹说：“这表明木德旺盛。”木德旺盛，所以崇尚青色，做事取法木德。到汤的时候，上天先显现水中生出刀剑