

Tao Te Ching

老子 道德經



無名天地之始有名萬物之母
凡有皆始於無故未形無名之時則長之育之亭之
之始及其有形有名之時則長之育之亭之
毒之爲其母也言道以無形無名始成萬物以



TAO TE CHING
道德經



見聽之不足聞用之不可既
將欲歛之必固張之將欲弱
之必固強之將欲廢之必固
興之將欲奪之必固與之
是謂微明柔弱勝剛強
魚不可脫於淵國之利器
不可以示人

道常無為而無不為侯王
若能守萬物將自化而
欲作吾將鎮之以無名之樁
無名之樁亦將不欲不欲以
靜天下將自正

老子道德經卷上

宗教文化出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

道德经 / 本书编委会编. — 北京: 宗教文化出版社, 2007.4

ISBN 978-7-80123-855-9

I.道... II.道... III.①道家②老子—译文 IV.B223.14

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 040189 号

本书外文语种的译本遴选、核订、编辑及录排等工作
由外文出版社承担完成, 特此鸣谢!

道德经

本书编委会 编

出版发行: 宗教文化出版社

地 址: 北京市西城区后海北沿 44 号 (100009)

电 话: 64095215(发行部) 84037602(编辑部)

责任编辑: 宗 文

特约编辑: 杨春燕

印 刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司

版本记录: 787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 52.5 印张 800 千字

2007 年 4 月第 1 版 2007 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80123-855-9

印 数: 1-5000

赠阅品

此书出版承蒙香港李兆基先生资助
谨致谢忱！



编者的话 Preface



《道德经》为中国春秋末年伟大的思想家老子（约前571—前471年）所作，故又名《老子》。《道德经》的思想博大精深，内容涉及自然、社会、人生等各个方面，两千多年来一直受到世人的高度重视。基于“道德”的基本范畴，《道德经》提出了自然、和顺、清静、谦下、去奢、去泰等一系列主张，体现了生命关怀、社会关怀、环境关怀的人文精神。《道德经》的人文精神，有助于人们在日益复杂的社会关系中

The Tao Te Ching, also referred to as the Lao Tse, was created by Laozi (571–471 BC), a sage and teacher of the late Spring and Autumn Period (770–476 BC). The Tao Te Ching covers every aspect of nature, society and human life. For more than 2,000 years it has been highly regarded. The Tao Te Ching explains how to put oneself in harmony with the Way and Virtue – through acquiring ease, peace, calmness, modesty and frugality. By mastering the Way, people come to care about life, society and the environment. The spirit expressed in the Tao Te Ching can help people calm down and refresh their minds, in order to cope with the ever-more-complicated social relations of today, and to handle the relationship



安顿身心，在处理人与自然的关系中摆正位置，为构建和谐社会、共建和谐世界提供宝贵的思想资源。

《道德经》现存最早的版本为1993年湖北荆门郭店出土的战国楚简本，整理者根据竹简的形制、长短将该简本分为甲、乙、丙三组，共计1700余字，相当于今本《道德经》的三分之一左右。而从1973年湖南长沙马王堆出土的帛书《老子》可大致推断出，5000余字的今本《道德经》应该是定型于汉代。《道德经》的传世本众多，其中以汉代河上公《道德经章句》本、曹魏王弼《道德真经注》本最为流行。河上公本文句简古，为道教所尊崇；王弼本文笔晓畅，多为士大夫所依凭。

《道德经》在世界上也广为流传，是被翻译成外文版本和语种最多的中国典籍。据不完全统计，到目前为止《道德经》的外文译本已有近500

between man and Nature in an appropriate way. It can also provide precious spiritual resources for the building of a harmonious society and world.

The earliest version of the book extant is one produced in the State of Chu during the Warring States Period (475–221 BC) unearthed at Guodian, Jingmen in Hubei Province in 1993. The compiler categorized the book into three groups, according to the shape and length of the bamboo slips on which it is written. The text comprises some 1,700 characters, equal to only one third of the version traditionally handed down until today. A version of the Tao Te Ching written on silk and unearthed at Mawangdui in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, in 1973 is basically the same as the standard 5,000-character version, with only slight differences in some words and structures. It can be concluded that the final version of the classic began to take shape in the Han Dynasty. Among these numerous versions, Heshang Gong's and Wang Bi's are the most popular ones. Heshang Gong's version is brief and archaic, and has been favored by followers of Taoism, while Wang Bi's is considered smoother and more lucid, and has been the text preferred by scholars.



种，涉及 30 余种语言。

《道德经》在东亚和东南亚地区影响尤其深远。据初步了解，韩国就有 10 多种《道德经》译本。在日本，圣德太子（574—622 年）所撰《三经义疏》已明确征引《道德经》，由此可知《道德经》传入日本的时间不晚于隋朝（581—618）。

十六世纪西方传教士来到中国后，《道德经》开始进入西方世界。目前所知较早的传本是比利时传教士卫方济（1651—1729 年）的拉丁文译本。1842 年儒莲在巴黎出版了《道德经》的法文译本。1870 年维克多·施特劳斯的《道德经》德文译本问世。1884 年伦敦出版的巴尔福的《道书》则是《道德经》较早的英文译本。1898 年美国芝加哥出版的保罗·卡鲁斯的《道德经》译本，可以说是一个质量较好的英译本。二十世纪以来，西方世界对《道德经》日

It is no exaggeration to say that the influence of the Tao Te Ching has been a worldwide one; The Tao Te Ching has been translated into all the major world languages, there are extant some 500 versions of the work translated into more than 30 languages.

The Tao Te Ching has a special impact on the cultures and ways of thought of East and Southeast Asia. There are dozens of different translated versions of the Tao Te Ching in South Korea alone.

Japan's Prince Shotoku (574—622), in his Commentary on Three Buddhist Scriptures, clearly quoted the Tao Te Ching, and this indicated that the Chinese classic was introduced into Japan during the Sui Dynasty (581—618).

The Tao Te Ching was introduced to the West by Christian missionaries in the 16th century. The earliest version of the Tao Te Ching preserved in the West is one translated into Latin by Belgian missionary Franciscus Noël (1651—1729). In 1842, Stanislas Julien published a French version in Paris, and in 1870 a German version was created by Victor Strauss. Frederic Henry Balfour's English edition, published in London in 1884, is among the earliest English translation of the Tao Te Ching. Paul Carus's English edition, published in Chicago in 1898, is considered a fine



益重视,《道德经》的译本大量涌现,具有代表性的如:1915年出版的卫礼贤《道德经》德文本,这是一个比较忠实于原文的德译本。亚瑟·韦利1934年在伦敦出版的英译本,在英语地区影响颇大,反复再版。陈荣捷1963年在纽约出版的《老子之道》,也是一个译文质量较好并产生了重大影响的英译本。长沙马王堆《老子》帛书本出土以后,很快引起海外学者的关注,相继出现了十多种帛书英译本,韩禄伯的《老子〈道德经〉:新出马王堆本注译与评论》与梅维恒《〈道德经〉:德与道之经典》可为代表。至于西方学者对《道德经》的研究,最初主要是就《道德经》与基督教教义进行比附,二十世纪以来,学者们对《道德经》的哲学思想有了更多的关注,并逐渐注意结合中国的思想文化背景来进行研究。

为弘扬《道德经》的思想智慧,

one. In the early 20th century, the West started to pay more attention to the Tao Te Ching, and many new translated versions emerged, including one in German by Richard Wilhelm in 1915, which is regarded as close to the original text; Arthur Waley's English version was published in London in 1934, and had a great influence in the English-speaking countries; and Wing-tsit Chan's The Way and Its Power, published in New York in 1963, is also a reputable translation with great influence. The finding of the silk book of Lao Tse at Mawangdui aroused great attention among overseas scholars, and there soon appeared several more English versions based on this, including Robert G. Henricks's The Tao Te Ching by Lao Tse and Victor H. Mair's The Tao Te Ching by Lao Tse. At the beginning, Western scholars' studies of the Tao Te Ching were limited to comparison between the Tao Te Ching and the Christian canon, but in the 20th century scholars started to attach more attention to the philosophical ideas in the Tao Te Ching, which led them to gradually widen the scope of their studies to general philosophical and cultural heritage of China.

To promote the ideology and wisdom of the Tao Te Ching, the China Religious Cultural Communication Association and



中华宗教文化交流协会和中国道教协会于2007年4月22日至27日，在西安和香港举办主题为“和谐世界，以道相通”的国际道德经论坛。为配合论坛的举办，我们特别将不同语种的《道德经》汇集成册，包括中文（河上公本、王弼本）和英文、法文、德文、俄文、西班牙文、日文、韩文、葡萄牙文、意大利文、阿拉伯文、世界语等12种文字全文本。此外，我们还收集有捷克文、罗马尼亚文、匈牙利文、丹麦文、克罗地亚文、波兰文、荷兰文、冰岛文及印地文等另九种文字的《道德经》版本，但受篇幅所限，未能全文编录。期待本书能使更多的人，对《道德经》在世界文明中的广泛而深远的影响，有一个直观的感受。

中华宗教文化交流协会

中国道教协会

2007年4月

the Chinese Taoist Association decided to hold an international Tao Te Ching forum titled, "Harmonious World - Communicating through the Tao" in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province and Hong Kong, April 22 through 27, 2007.

In order to assort the holding of the forum, the hosting organizations of the forum decided to edit and publish a new version of the Tao Te Ching in 12 languages, namely, Chinese (Heshang Gong's and Wang Bi's version), English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Italian, Arabic and Esperanto. Furthurmore, we also have accumulated the books of Tao Te Ching translated into the nine languages of Czechoslovakian, Roumanian, Hungarian, Denmarkian, Croatian, Polandian, Dutch, Icelandic and Indian, etc. Because limited pages, we are not able to compile all of them in this Journal.

We hope more and more people will have a close understanding of the influence the Tao Te Ching has had in Chinese and world cultures.

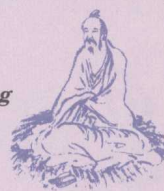
China Religious Cultural
Communication Association
Chinese Taoist Association
Apr 2007



老君石像 北宋



老君铜像 唐代



竹简 老子道德经 战国时期



帛书 老子道德经 汉代



日
121.31
455

河上公章句第三

論德第三十

08732

上德不德

上德謂木大無上故一德也不德者

言其下以德教民則自德化人性命其德不見故言不德也是以有

德

言其德合於天地和氣流行民得以全也

下德不德

言其德不及上德故言下德也

以無德

以有言號上德無為

下德為之

言其德不及上德故言下德也

上仁為之

言其德不及上德故言上仁也

上義為之

言其德不及上德故言上義也

上禮為之

言其德不及上德故言上禮也

而後仁

言其德不及上德故言而後仁也

而後義

言其德不及上德故言而後義也

而後禮

言其德不及上德故言而後禮也

而後忠

言其德不及上德故言而後忠也

而後信

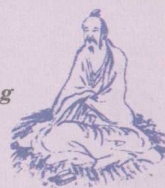
言其德不及上德故言而後信也

而後強

言其德不及上德故言而後強也



老子铸铜像 隋代



老子 唐代 吴道子



老子石造像 唐代