

Sayings From Confucius, Mencius, Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi

# 英汉对照解读

李志林 潘丽丽 编译

# 孔孟 老庄 名言 精粹



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## 编者的话

中国正以日益加快的步伐走向世界。同样,世界也以前所未有的眼光关注着中国。

当今世界上之所以有越来越多的人看好中国,除了因为它经济的腾飞、国力的强大、社会的进步和人民的富裕以外,另一个重要原因是,中国有着五千年的悠久文明史,有着博大恢弘的传统文化,有着孔子(Confucius)、孟子(Mencius)、老子(Lao Zi)、庄子(Zhuang Zi)等一批杰出的哲学家和思想家。他们不仅属于中国,也属于世界。

为了让来华留学、经商、进行政治文化交流和旅游的外国友人通过了解孔、孟、老、庄的思想和智慧进而了解中国文化;为了便于中国的学者、大学生、出国人员和涉外单位更好地向外国友人宣传中国文化,我们编译了中英文对照的《孔孟老庄名言精粹》。为了使英文翻译更贴切,更符合英语的习惯,我们特请从事中国哲学研究的专家进行审阅和修改,至今才正式交付出版。

审阅过此书稿的专家有:美国夏威夷大学教授成中英(Chung Ying-Cheng)、安乐哲(Roger Ames),美国康州美田大学教授唐力权(Lik Que-Tong),已故美国著名学者陈荣捷(Wing-Tsit Chan),著名中国哲学家冯契教授。华东师范大学教授潘文国、徐汝庄也提出了很多宝贵的修改意见。在此,谨向他们表示诚挚的谢意。

李志林 潘丽丽

2000.8

## Foreword from the Editor

China is now walking up to the world at a fast pace. At the same time, the world is gazing at China expectantly.

The reason why more and more people have faith in China is not only because of its rapid growth in economy, its mightiness of national power, its progress of society and its affluence of people, but also of its long history of civilization of 5000 years, with a galaxy of philosophers and ideologists such as Confucius, Mencius, Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, who do not simply belong to China, but also belong to the world.

To make the foreigners visiting China for studying, business, political and cultural communication and tour understand Chinese civilization through the thought and wisdom of Confucius, Mencius, Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi, to make convenience for Chinese scholars, college students, people go abroad and units concerning foreign affairs popularizing Chinese civilization, we translate and edit 'Sayings from Confucius, Mencius, Lao Zi and Zhuang Zi'. To make translation more readable to the foreigners, we have invited U.S. specialists of Chinese philosophy for further check and modification. That is why the book was not brought to public until today.

Specialists who have checked and approved this book are, Professors Chung Yin-Cheng and Roger Ames from University of Hawaii, Professor Lik Que-Tong from University of Fairfield Connecticut and the late Professor Wing-Tsit Chan. Chinese famous philosopher Professor Feng Qi. Professor Pan Wen-Guo and Xu Ru Zhuang from East China Normal University also provide a lot of precious advice. Here, we appreciate their efforts cordially.

Li Zhi-Lin Pan Li-Li  
Aug, 2000

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## 孔 子 (Confucius)

孔子(公元前 551 ~ 479 年),名丘,字仲尼,鲁国陬邑(现山东省曲阜)人,中国古代伟大的思想家、政治家、教育家。

孔子是中国历史上第一个创立了体系的哲学家。他创立了仁学,把“仁”作为人道观(伦理思想)的核心。他不仅提出了“正名”、“中庸”、“道”、“天”、“仁”等基本概念,而且提出了仁智统一的学说,提倡忠恕之道,强调认识论和伦理学的统一。

作为一个政治家,孔子主张建立一个仁政指导下的安定和谐的社会,要求统治者用道德的力量使人心归顺,而不是用刑罚暴力去压服他们。虽然孔子在政治上没有取得成功,但却对文化和教育作出了伟大的贡献。

孔子毕生从事教育,是中国历史上第一个开创私人讲学之风的人,并以此打破了学在官府的局面。据《史记》记载,孔子有弟子三千,贤人七十。《论语》一书(共 20 篇)作为孔子言行的记录,在相当程度上反映了孔子的为人及其主要思想。

孔子的学说不仅在中国,而且在世界其他国家和地区,尤其是美国、日本、朝鲜、新加坡、越南颇具影响,被推崇为东方文明的象征。





## Confucius

Confucius (551 ~ 479 B.C.) was born in Zhou Yi of the state of Lu (in today's Qufu County, Shandong Province). His family name was Kong, given name Qiu, courtesy name Zhongni. He is a great thinker, statesman, educator, and the founder of the Confucian School in ancient China.

Confucius was the first philosopher who established a philosophical system in the history of China. He evolved the new concept of humanism and made it the core of his conception of the Way of Man (ethics). Not only did Confucius formulate some of its fundamental concepts, such as the rectification of names, the Mean, the Way, the Heaven, the Humanity, but he also put forth the new doctrine of the Unity of humanity and knowledge, advocated the Way of conscientiousness and altruism, and laid emphasis on the Unity of epistemology and ethics.

As a statesman, his primary concern was a good society based on good government and harmonious human relations. To attain this end, he advocated a good government to be ruled by virtue and moral example rather than by punishment or force. He was unsuccessful in his political activities, but he made great contributions in the areas of culture and education.

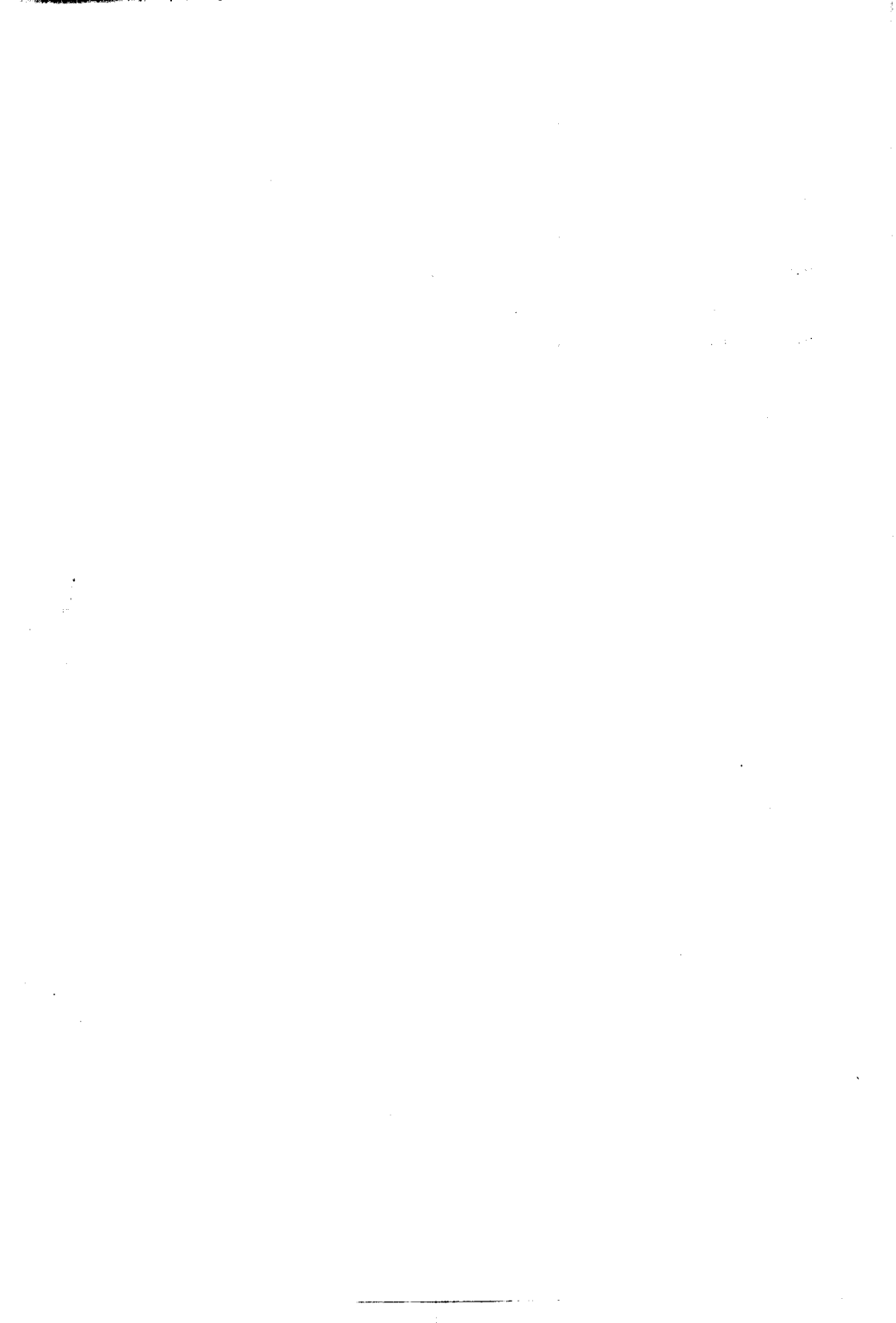
Confucius was the first person in Chinese history to devote his whole life, almost exclusively, to teaching. He sought to inaugurate private education to open the door of education to all. In this way he broke the earlier convention of learning in institutions run by government. According to the *Record of the Historian*, he had three thousand pupils, seventy-two of whom mastered the "six arts". *Lun Yu* (the Analects of Confucius), a



recorded work of his conversations and conduct, embodies much of the personality and the main philosophical viewpoints of Confucius. His doctrines, being revered as a symbol of the civilization of the whole Far-East, inspired a magic and far-reaching influence on China and the rest of the world, especially, Japan, Korea, Singapore, and Vietnam.

孔  
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名  
言  
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介







孔丘(公元前 551 年—前 479 年) 贺友直 绘





孔丘行教图 贺友直 绘







## 一、为政以德 Good Government Rules By Virtue

To rule a state of one thousand war-chariots, the ruler should attend strictly to state affairs, punctually observe his promises, economize in expenditure, shows affection towards his people and uses the labour of people without delaying farming.

道千乘之国，敬事而信，节用而爱人，使民以时。

（《论语·学而》）

治理一个拥有千辆兵车的国家，应办事认真、诚实守信、节约开支而又爱护人民，役使百姓要不误农时。



A ruler who governs his state by virtue is like the North Star, which remains in its place while all the other stars surround it.

为政以德，譬如北辰，居其所而众星共之。

（《论语·为政》）

用道德来治理国家的人，就能像北极星那样居于固定的方位，群星都环绕在它的周围。

