

# 《公孙龙子》

品英译本



孙启勤◎译

The English Version of Gongsunlongzi



浙江工商大学出版社

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## 卷首语

公孙龙生于公元前 320 年，逝于公元前 250 年，战国末年赵国人，他被公认为名家的主要代表人物之一，是一位十分著名的辩论家。《公孙龙子》是公孙龙的代表作，该书系统地阐述了公孙龙的名学思想，具有极高的学术研究价值。《公孙龙子》原有十四篇，现仅遗存五篇：《公孙龙子·白马论第二》《公孙龙子·指物论第三》《公孙龙子·通变论第四》《公孙龙子·坚白论第五》和《公孙龙子·名实论第六》。

中国文化发端于先秦，我们在学习、研究中国先秦文化时，公孙龙及其《公孙龙子》是绕不开的。比如，我们在学习和研究庄子、荀子、墨子以及名家人物时，我们都会遇见公孙龙与《公孙龙子》。两千多年来，《公孙龙子》一直被人们视为一部天书，一套汉语文字密码。我们若想把《公孙龙子》全书彻底看懂、弄明白显然十分困难，而要将其清楚地译为英文则更是难上加难。故此，《论语》《孟子》《庄子》《老子》等其他中华古籍经典都有各自的英译本陆续面世发行，唯独《公孙龙子》直到今日仍未出过一部完整的英译本。

从哲学与逻辑学的角度来讲，公孙龙对中国哲学和逻辑学的重要贡献是他创立的逻辑学理论，因此，公孙龙是一位哲学家和逻辑学家，他被学界公认为为中国逻辑学之父。从中国汉语术语学发展史



的角度讲,公孙龙对中国汉语术语学的重要贡献是他创立的中国汉语术语学理论,因此,公孙龙又是一位汉语术语学家,笔者以为公孙龙可算是中国汉语术语学的奠基人。而从中国符号学的角度讲,公孙龙对中国符号学的重要贡献是他创立的符号学理论,因此,公孙龙还是一位中国符号学家,他亦被视为中国符号学的奠基人。

海内外学界对公孙龙的研究主要从历史学、哲学、逻辑学、语言学、符号学、术语学、中国思想史、中国考古学等角度着手。比如,钱穆先生在其《中国学术思想史论丛》中,从历史学的视角对公孙龙进行研究;冯友兰先生的《中国哲学简史》则从哲学的视角对公孙龙的思想做了整理与阐释;胡适先生在《先秦名学史》中是从西方哲学的视角对公孙龙进行了介绍与研究;孙中原先生在其《诸子百家的逻辑智慧》一书中,从逻辑学的视角对公孙龙思想做出自己的解读;还有李约瑟先生在《中国科学技术史》中从科技史的视角来研究《公孙龙子》;以及孙启勤在《基于汉语术语学的公孙龙〈名实论〉研究》中从现代汉语术语学与汉语术语发展史的视角出发来解析公孙龙的《名实论》,探讨其在中国汉语术语学理论体系构建中的理论研究价值和我国汉语术语发展史中的历史地位。

可以说,先哲公孙龙的《公孙龙子》既是中华古代文化宝库中的瑰宝,也是世界古代文化宝库中的一朵奇葩,在两千多年后的今天依然熠熠生辉。今天,世界各国对中国国学的学习与研究正出现一个新的高潮,不少国外高等院校开设了中国国学课程,美国、德国、英国、法国、西班牙、日本、新加坡及俄罗斯等国家都有一些专门学习和研究《公孙龙子》的汉学家,且成果颇丰,这有力证实了《公孙龙子》学术价值之世界性地位。纵观国外许多汉学家关于公孙龙及《公孙龙

子》的一些学术研究成果,我们不难发现他(她)们的研究中普遍存在对《公孙龙子》整体理解上的偏差,这一缺憾的主要原因应归于海外学界缺少一部忠于原著的、完整的《公孙龙子》英译本。

从中国学科发展史的视角来讲,该译本在向国外学界推荐中国学科史起源时提供了《公孙龙子》的英文范本,有助于提高中国国学及其思想在世界上的地位和影响力。从对外文化交流的角度来讲,本书为公孙龙与《公孙龙子》的研究者提供了英文版的《公孙龙子》,有助于他们全面、准确地理解《公孙龙子》的内容,使他(她)们的学术研究成果更具学术价值。从中国文化“走出去”的国家战略工程角度来讲,本译本为中国文化“走出去”战略工程做出了自己的贡献。

希望《〈公孙龙子〉英译本》的出版能为中外读者提供一个认识中国名家思想的视窗,并推动国内外《公孙龙子》研究工作的深入开展。

译者

2013年9月



## Preface

Gongsun Long was born in the State of Zhao in 320 BC and died in 250 BC during the late Warring States Period of ancient China. He is regarded as an important member of the School of Names and a well-known debater. *Gongsunlongzi* is Gongsun Long's representative work with a very high academic value which systematically describes Gongsun Long's thought of the School of Names in detail. Unfortunately, many of Gongsun Long's writings have been lost, and only five essays of all his original fourteen essays are now preserved and spread, yet these five ones may still offer a rich source of insight into this important ancient Chinese philosopher and thinker.

The Chinese culture originated from the Pre-Qin Culture, and as we study and research the Pre-Qin Culture, we will encounter Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi*. For example, when we study and research Zhuangzi, Xunzi, Mozi and other famous figures, we will encounter Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi*. Over the past two thousands years, *Gongsunlongzi* has been regarded as a book of the Chinese text passwords, too mysterious and esoteric to read. So it is hard for us to understand *Gongsunlongzi* thoroughly, and much more





difficult for us to put it into English correctly. This is why the English versions of *Confucius*, *Mencius*, *Zhuangzi*, *Lao Zi* and other ancient Chinese classics have come out in succession, but except *Gongsunlongzi*.

From the perspective of philosophy and logic, Gongsun Long's main contribution is his logic theory, so he is recognized as a logician, even the father of Chinese Logic. From the perspective of terminology, Gongsun Long's terminology theory is penetrating, so he is also a terminologist and the father of the Chinese Terminology. From the perspective of semiotics, Gongsun Long's semiotics theory is of profound impact, so he is a semiotician, even the founder of Chinese Semiotics.

For a long time, scholars at home and abroad have been studying Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from different perspectives, such as history, philosophy, logic, linguistics, semiotics, archaeology, and so on. For example, Mr. Qian Mu did his research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from the perspective of the history of science in his *Chinese Academic Thought History Review*. Mr. Feng Youlan did his research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from the perspective of Philosophy in his *A Short History of Chinese Philosophy*. Mr. Hu Shi did his research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from the perspective of the western philosophy in his *The Pre-Qin History of the School of Names*. Mr. Sun Zhongyuan did his research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from the





perspective of Logic in *The Logic Wisdom of the Hundred Schools of Thought*. And Mr. Joseph Needham did his research on *Gongsunlongzi* from the perspective of the history of science and technology in *The Science and Civilisation in China Series*. Mr. Sun Qiqin did his research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* from the perspective of Chinese terminology and the history of the Chinese terminology.

The sage Gongsun Long's *Gongsunlongzi* is not only a gem of the ancient Chinese cultural heritages, but also a miracle of the world's ancient cultural treasures, which is still shining brilliantly today. Learning and studying the Chinese culture reaches the new heights in the world, many colleges and universities have began the course of the Chinese culture in a lot of countries, such as the United States, Germany, Britain, France, Spain, Japan, Singapore, Russia and many other countries, and many sinologists have been learning, studying *Gongsunlongzi*, achieving many fruitful results. This strongly confirms that *Gongsunlongzi* has world wide academic value.

It is easy for us to find that there are some mistakes and errors in many foreign sinologists' academic research results, and the reason mainly lies in the lack of a complete and faithful English version of *Gongsunlongzi*.

This English version of *Gongsunlongzi* helps Chinese disciplines improve their status and influence in the world, and from the perspective of cultural communication between the East and the West. It will also stimulate researchers and scholars abroad to learn



and study *Gongsunlongzi* deeply, making their academic research more valuable.

We hope this book will provide a new window to understand the School of Names of the ancient Chinese philosophy for Chinese and foreign readers, and promote deeper research on Gongsun Long and *Gongsunlongzi* at home and abroad.

Sun Qiqin

2013.9

## 例 言

1. 本书原文取自台湾新文丰出版公司于 1977 年出版发行的明版《正统道藏》。

2. 明版《正统道藏》原文无句读，本书中原文的句读是作者参考了谭戒甫先生的《公孙龙子形名发微》，庞朴先生的《公孙龙子译注》和《公孙龙子研究》，周云之先生的《公孙龙子正名学说研究》，黄克剑先生的《名家琦辞疏解》等文献资料后完成的。

3. 本书篇次按《正统道藏》的篇次，即《公孙龙子·迹府第一》《公孙龙子·白马论第二》《公孙龙子·指物论第三》《公孙龙子·通变论第四》《公孙龙子·坚白论第五》《公孙龙子·名实论第六》。

4. 关于版式，明版《正统道藏》原文为竖式排版，考虑到现今读者的阅读习惯，本书采用了横式排版。

5. 关于英译，本书部分英译内容参考了中国哲学书电子化计划和美国斯坦福大学网站中有关《公孙龙子》介绍的内容。

6. 关于汉译，本书汉译主要参考了以下文献著作：明版《正统道藏》，上海古籍出版社于 1989 年 6 月出版发行的文渊阁《四库全书》影印本，谭戒甫先生的《公孙龙子形名发微》，庞朴先生的《公孙龙子译注》和《公孙龙子研究》，周云之先生的《公孙龙子正名学说研究：校诂今译剖析总论》，黄克剑先生的《名家琦辞疏解——惠施公孙龙



研究》，冯友兰先生的《中国哲学简史》，胡适先生的《先秦名学史》等。

7. 关于原文人名、地名、朝代名称等英译，本书执行了 2000 年 10 月 31 日第九届全国人民代表大会常务委员会第十八次会议通过的《中华人民共和国国家通用语言文字法》。



## Introduction

1. The original texts are adopted from *Zhengtong Daozang* published by Shin Wen Feng Print Co. in 1977.

2. It is well known that *Zhengtong Daozang* is without punctuation marks; the periods and the commas of this book's original texts are completed by the author, referring to the books written by Tan Jiefu, Pang Pu, Zhou Yunzhi, Huang Kejian and so on.

3. The texts' order in this book is according to *Zhengtong Daozang*, and that is *Gongsunlongzi: Biography Text One*, *Gongsunlongzi: On White Horse Text Two*, *Gongsunlongzi: On Name and Object Text Three*, *Gongsunlongzi: On Change Text Four*, *Gongsunlongzi: On Hardness and Whiteness Text Five*, *Gongsunlongzi: On Name and Reality Text Six*.

4. About the layout of the book, the *Zhengtong Daozang's* layout is vertical; taking into account the common readers' reading habit, the horizontal layout is used here.

5. About the English translation, some parts of the book refer to Chinese Text Project, Sections on Gongsun Long in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy on the "School of Names", and so on.

6. About the Chinese translation of this book, it refers to the



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*Zhengtong Daozang* published by Shin Wen Feng Print Co. in 1977, the *SiKu Quanshu* published by Shanghai Ancient Books Publishing Company in 1989, the Chinese Text Project, Mr. Tan Jiefu's, Mr. Pangpu's, Mr. Zhou Yunzhi's, Mr. Huang Kejian's treatises, and so on.

7. About the English translation of persons', places' and dynastys' names, we follow *the People's Republic of China National Common Language Law* in 2000.

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