



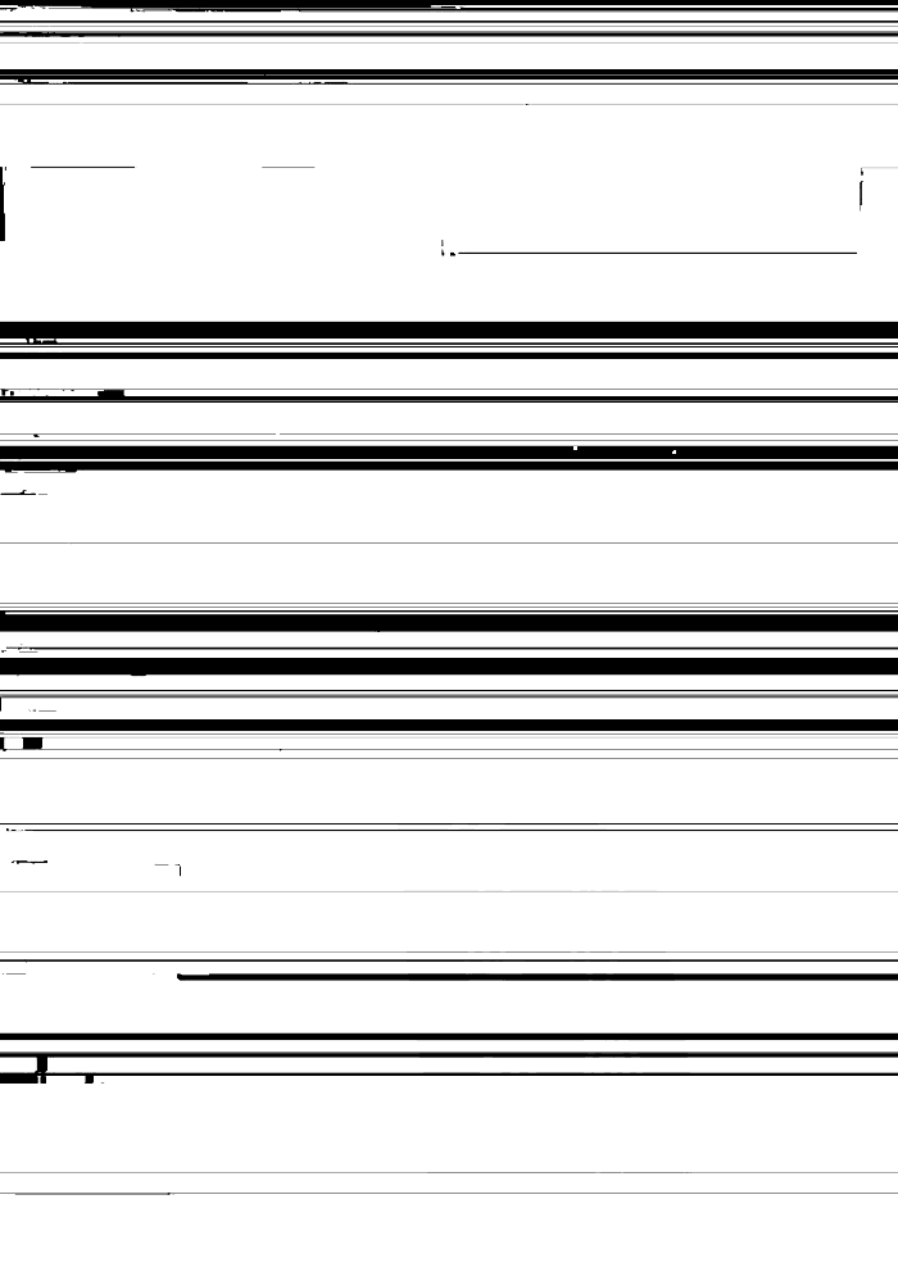
颜子语录

The Teachings of Yancius

山东友谊出版社

編者的話

顏回(前 521—前 481),又名顏淵,春秋末期魯國都城(今曲阜)人,系顏路(孔子早期弟子)之子。他出身貧寒,却能不慕富貴;性格恬靜,聰明過人,長于深思。聽孔子所講的許多高深道理,他能完全理解,且能“聞一知十”,被視為孔子最重要的門生。顏回素以德行著稱,嚴格按照孔子關於“仁”、“禮”的要求,“敏于事而慎于言”。故孔子常稱贊顏回具有君子四德,即強于行義,弱于受諫,憊于待祿,慎于治身。他終生所向往的就是出現一個“君臣一心,上下和睦,丰衣足食,



The Editor's Words

Yan Hui (521 B. C. – 481 B. C.), who is also called Yan Yuan, was born in Du Cheng (Qufu, Shandong Province now) at the end of the Spring and Autumn Period. He was descended from Yan Lu who was an early pupil of Confucius. He was born in a poor family, but with a tranquil personality, he didn't admire riches and the nobility. As an intelligent student, not only was he capable of understanding many deep teachings of Confucius, but he can also draw references about other cases from one instance. Thus, he was regarded as the most important pupil of Confucius. Yan Hui was well-known for his virtues, since he strictly followed the teachings of Confucius that people should be agile in action while cautious in speech. Confucius often

praised him to possess the four virtues of a virtuous man, that is, to be good at doing justice, to be willing to take advice, to be unwilling to accept salary and to be cautious at controlling himself. His life-long dream was to establish an ideal society in which there was no war or hunger but health, wealth and harmony. However, Yan Hui died in his early age, which made Confucius very sorrowful. Without being an officer once, Yan Hui didn't leave any books to us except some notes in *the Analect* and several other books. In this book, altogether 60 pieces of his famous sayings and dictums are provided in both modern Chinese and English versions. Hope readers will enjoy them.

颜渊喟然叹曰：(夫子)仰之弥高，
钻之弥坚，瞻之在前，忽焉在后！

(《论语·子罕》)

〔译文〕 颜渊感叹地说：“老师的
学问越仰望越觉得高耸，越钻研越觉
得深厚；看着就在前面，忽然却在后
面。”

Yan Yuan said, "The more we study
our teacher's learning with admiration, the
more knowledgeable we think our teacher
is. The more we study our teacher's learn-
ing, the deeper it becomes. It seems to be
in front, but it stands behind suddenly."

夫子循循然善诱人，博我以文，约我以礼，欲罢不能。既竭吾才，如有所立卓尔。虽欲从之，末由也已！

(《论语·子罕》)

〔译文〕 老师步步引导，用知识丰富我，用礼法约束我，想不学都不成。我竭尽全力，仍然像有座高山矗立眼前。我想攀上去，但觉得无路可走。

Teacher leads me step by step, making me rich with knowledge and restricting me with etiquette. Even if I don't want to follow him, it is impossible. Although I've made every effort to learn, it still seems

that there, standing in front of me, is a high mountain which I find no way to climb in spite of my aspiration to reach the top of it.

颜渊问仁。子曰：“克己复礼为仁。一日克己复礼，天下归仁焉。为仁由己，而由人乎哉？”颜渊曰：“请问其目？”子曰：“非礼勿视，非礼勿听，非礼勿言，非礼勿动。”颜渊曰：“回虽不敏，请事斯语矣。”

（《论语·颜渊》）

〔译文〕 颜渊问仁。孔子说：“用坚强的意志、顽强的拼搏精神，主持正义、捍卫道德、维护和平，这就是仁。一旦做到了这一点，普天下的人都会崇敬你、追随你、向你学习。为崇高理想而奋斗要靠的是自己，难道还能靠别人吗？”颜渊说：“请问其详？”孔子说：“违反礼法的事不要看、不要听、不

要说、不要做。”颜渊说：“我虽不才，愿照此实践。”

Yan Yuan consulted Confucius about benevolence. The Master said, "Benevolence is to hold to justice, defend morality and maintain peace with a strong will and staunch struggle. Once you have done this, everyone will admire you, follow you and learn from you. It's up to you to strive for a lofty cause. Can you reckon on someone else?" Yan Yuan said, "Would you like to explain it in details?" The Master said, "Never look at, listen to, say or do the thing which goes against virtue." Yan Yuan

said, "Although I am not talented, I would like to follow your instructions."

—— 颜渊、季路侍。子曰：“盍各言尔志？”子路曰：“愿车马、衣轻裘，与朋友共，敝之而无憾。”颜渊曰：“愿无伐善，无施劳。”子路曰：“愿闻子之志。”子曰：“老者安之，朋友信之，少者怀之。”

（《论语·公冶长》）

〔译文〕 颜渊、季路侍奉时，孔子说：“为什么不说说各人的愿望呢？”子路说：“愿将车马和裘衣和朋友共享，坏了也不遗憾。”颜渊说：“但愿能做到不夸耀优点、不宣扬功劳。”子路说：“您的愿望呢？”孔子说：“但愿老人能享受安乐，少儿能得到关怀，朋友能够信任我。”

With Yan Yuan and Ji Lu serving aside, the Master said, "Why not say something about everyone's wish?" Zi Lu said, "I would like to share the horse and cart and the fur coat with my friends. Even if they are worn, I will not feel regretful." Yan Yuan said, "I wish I will try not to pique myself on strong-points or make a blazon of my contribution." Zi Lu asked Confucius: "What is your wish?" The Master said, "I wish the old will enjoy ease, the young will get care and friends will trust me."

子畏于匡，颜渊后。子曰：“吾以汝为死矣。”曰：“子在，回何敢死？”

(《论语·先进》)

〔译文〕 孔子被困于匡地，颜渊最后才来。孔子说：“我以为你死了。”颜渊说：“您在，我怎么敢死？”

When Confucius was trapped in Kuangdi, Yan Yuan came to help lastly. The Master said, "I had thought that you had been dead." Yan Yuan replied, "You are still alive. How dare I die first?"

子谓颜渊曰：“用之则行，舍之则藏，唯我与尔有是夫！”

(《论语·述而》)

〔译文〕 孔子对颜渊说：“受重用时，就展露才华；不受重用时，就韬光养晦。只有我和你能做到！”

The Master said to Yan Yuan: "When you are put in a very important position, you'd better display your talent; when you are not put in a very important position, you'd better hide your capacities. Only you and I can do like this."

孔子游于景山之上，子路、子贡、颜渊从。孔子曰：“君子登高必赋，小子愿者何？言其愿，丘将启汝。”

子路曰：“由愿奋长戟，荡三军，乳虎在后，仇敌在前，螽跃蛟奋，进救两国之患。”孔子曰：“勇士哉！”

子贡曰：“两国构难，壮士列阵，尘埃涨天，赐不持一尺之兵，一斗之粮，解两国之难。用赐者存，不用赐者亡。”孔子曰：“辩士哉！”

颜渊曰：“愿得小国而相之，主以道治，臣以德化。君臣同心，外内相应。列国诸侯莫不从义响风。壮者趋而进，老者扶而至。教行乎百姓，德行乎四蛮。莫不释兵辅辇乎四门，天下

咸获安宁，喧飞蠕动，各乐其性。进贤使能，各任其事。于是君绥于上，臣和于下，垂拱无为，动作中道，从容得礼。言仁义者赏，言战斗者死，则由何进而救，赐何难之解？”孔子曰：“圣士哉！大人出，小子匿，圣者起，贤者伏，回与执政，则由、赐焉施其能哉？”

（《韩诗外传》卷七）

〔译文〕 孔子游览，来到景山顶上，子路、子贡、颜渊跟随着。孔子说：“君子登临高峰一定会赋诗言志，你们有什么愿望？说说你们的志愿，我会启发你们。”

子路说：“我愿手持长枪，扫荡三军，军士跟随在后，向着前面的敌人奋