

管子名言



A
COLL-
ECTION OF
GUANTZU'S
SAYINGS

英对照读本

AN ENGLISH-CHINESE
BILINGUAL TEXTBOOK

齐鲁书社

管子名言

A COLLECTION OF GUAN TZU'S SAYINGS

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齐鲁书社
QI LU PRESS

鲁新登字 07 号

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成书

济南经九路胜利书店

【济南经九路胜利书店】

山东新华印刷厂临沂厂印刷

787×960毫米 32开本 印张74千字

1992年6月第1版 1992年6月第1次印刷

印数1—5,000

ISBN 7-5333-0272-9

B·63 定价:2.70元

前 言

管仲（？——公元前645年），名夷吾，春秋时期著名政治家。曾为齐桓公相，辅佐桓公“九合诸侯，一匡天下”，使齐国成为“春秋五霸”之首。

《管子》一书，旧题管仲撰，现在一般认为是战国时齐国学者假托其名而作，但它比较集中地反映了管仲的思想。其内容涉及哲学、政治、经济、法制、军事以及自然科学等各个领域，是齐鲁文化的重要组成部分。其中的一些观点和主张对今天仍有借鉴作用，大量的名言警句传诵至今，在中外历史上产生了广泛的影响。

《管子》是先秦典籍中较为难读的一部，主要是因为全书文字的错乱相当严重，没有一个可靠的读本，这使它的流传在一定程度上受到局限。为使中外朋友对它有所了解，我们从中精选了名言二百六十余条，并进行了分类编译。考虑到读者查阅方便，原文均选自比较通行的《诸子集成》中所收清人戴望的《管子校正》，个别字句参据郭沫若等人所撰《管子集校》做了

改动。全稿最后由山东大学古籍整理研究所所长董治安教授审订。

编 者

一九九一年三月

INTRODUCTION

Guan Zhong (? —645 B. C.) is a noted statesman of the Spring and Autumn Period of ancient China. As the prime minister of the Qi State, he counselled the King in rallying support from various states to eventually make Qi a superpower among the five strongest states of the period.

“The Book of Guan Zhong”, originally credited to Guan Zhong, is now widely believed to a collective work by scholars of the Qi State of the succeeding era. It nonetheless contains much of his viewpoints, covering a wide range of subjects including philosophy, politics, economics, law, the military and natural sciences. Some of his ideas are still quite relevant today and a large number of his sayings and maxims have been passed down by word of mouth. His philosophical vision not only was an important component of the intellectual history of the ancient Qi and Lu states but also had a far-reaching impact on the histo-

ry of China and even the world.

“The Book of Guan Zhong” is one of the more obscure texts of the period, primarily because of the abhorrent distortions and omissions in almost all of its varying editions. This has to a certain extent limited its readership. In order to make Guan Zhong’s philosophy more accessible, we have selected 260 remarkable sayings from the “Revised Book of Guan Zhong” by Dai Wang of the Qing Dynasty and have classified and rendered them into English and modern Chinese. The “Revised Book” is in “The Collections of Philosophical Works”. A few corrections were made according to research done by a 20th century scholar Guo Moruo. This selection was finally proved by Professor Dong Zhian, Director of the Institute of Ancient Texts of Shandong University.

Editor

March, 1991.

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箴言

MAXIMS

不为不可成，不求不可得，不处不可久，不行不可复。

(牧民)

〔译文〕 不要去干不能成功的事情，不要追求得不到的东西，不要处在不能长久的位置，不要做不能重复去干的事情。

Do not attempt the impossible or unattainable. Try not to let yourself be in a transitory position nor do anything which you would not do again.

失天之度，虽满必涸；上下不和，虽安必危。

(形势)

〔译文〕 违背了自然法则，暂时虽然满盛，最终必定枯竭；君臣上下不和，暂时虽然安定，最终必定危亡。

If you violate the law of Nature, your prosperity will not last long. When the harmony between the monarch and the subjects is gone, peace and stability will give way to danger and death sooner or later.

得天之道，其事若自然；失天之道，虽立不安。

(形势)

〔译文〕 遵循客观的正确道理，事业自然会成功；违背了客观的正确道理，即使暂时成功，最终也会失败。

When you follow the heavenly Way, success will come to you without strife. If you act against the Way, your achievements will not be secure.

持满者与天，安危者与人。

（形势）

〔译文〕 要保持强盛，必须遵守自然规律；要消除祸患，必须顺从人心。

He who is to secure his success must follow the heavenly Way; he who is to be free from disaster must not act against the will of the people.

曙戒忽怠，后稷逢殃；朝忘其事，夕失其功。

（形势）

〔译文〕 黎明疏忽懈怠，日暮就会遭殃；早上忘记了应干的事情，晚上就什么成果也没有。

If you begin the day negligent, you are to meet trouble by day's end. If you forget what should be

done for the day, you are to achieve nothing by the evening.

疑今者察之古，不知来者视之往。

(形势)

〔译文〕 对现在有疑问，可以考察古代；不知道未来，可以看看过去。

Study the history to solve your perplexities about the present. Find out what has gone before to know what future has in store for you.

小谨者不大立，訾食者不肥体。

(形势)

〔译文〕 拘泥小节的人不能成就大事，挑拣食物的人不能使身体健壮。

He who is attentive to things of minor importance will not be a man of great accomplishment. He who is picky about his food will not be strong.

谿（谋）巨者可与远举，顾忧者可与致道。

(形势)

〔译文〕 谋虑远大的人可以与他共图大业，居安

思危的人可以与他共商治国之道。

Discuss long-term strategy only with those who think big, and methods of governing a state those who can perceive danger.

风雨无乡（向），而怨怒不及也。

（形势）

〔译文〕 风雨没有固定的方向，所以遭不到人们的怨恨。

The wind and rain have no predetermined pattern and are therefore no object of grudge.

事者，生于虑，成于务，失于傲。

（乘马）

〔译文〕 事业产生于周密的计划，成功于辛勤的努力，失败于骄傲轻心。

Achievement is born out of careful planning, made possible by endeavor and can be damaged by complacency.

今日不为，明日亡货。昔之日已往而不来矣。

(乘马)

〔译文〕 今天该做的事不做，明天就什么也没有了。过去的时光，已经过去就不会再来了。

If you do not do what ought to be done today, you will end up with nothing tomorrow. What is gone is gone forever.

举所美必观其所终，废所恶必计其所穷。

(版法)

〔译文〕 兴办所喜欢的事情，一定要预料到它的结局；废止所厌恶的事情，一定要考虑到它的后果。

When you pursue things that pleases you, make sure to envision what they will lead to. When you abolish what you detest, be prepared for the result of your action.

取人以己，成事以质。

(版法)

〔译文〕 有所取用于别人，先要设身处地，考虑其负担的轻重；办一件事情，必须要有一个明确的目标。

Be considerate when you extract a favor by others. Be sure of its worth when you embark on a venture.

景不为曲物直，响不为恶声美。

(宙合)

〔译文〕 影子不能把弯曲的东西表现为直的，回声不能把难听的声音表现得悦耳动听。

What is crooked can not be straightened by its shadow. An offensive note will not be made pleasant by its echo.

千里之路，不可扶以绳；万家之都，不可平以准。

(宙合)

〔译文〕 千里的长路，不能用绳墨来量其曲直；万户的都城，不能用一个准则来评定一切。

A road of many miles can not be plotted out by a rope-ruler. A city of many thousands does not abide by one universal rule.

时者得天，义者得人。

(枢言)

〔译文〕 适合时势，就会得到自然的帮助；符合正义，就会取得人民的拥护。

Act with the call of the times and you will have heavenly blessings. Be righteous and you will have the support of the people.

虽有巧目利手，不如拙规矩之正方圆也。故巧者能生规矩，不能废规矩而正方圆。

(法法)

〔译文〕 即使有灵巧的眼睛和双手，也不如笨拙的规、矩能矫正方圆。因此，灵巧的人能制造出规、矩，但不能不用规、矩而矫正方圆。

Even with sharp eyes and nimble hands, you still need compasses and a ruler to draw a circle or square. A clever man may make compasses and rulers, but will not draw a circle or square with no tool at all.

沉于乐者洽于忧，厚于味者薄于行。

(中国)