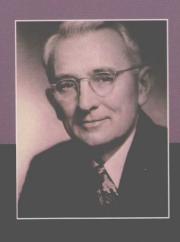


# How to Win Friends and Influence People



## 人性的弱点

[美] 戴尔・卡耐基 著 岳玉庆 姜雪梅 译注

本书的内容,绝不只是作者个人天马行空的幻想,更不是空穴来风,不切实际,它是千万人的实践与智慧的结晶。

―― [美] 戴尔・卡耐基

戴尔·卡耐基先生通过他的演讲和本书教给人们处世的 基本原则和生存之道,这是我们每个人的人生必修课。

—— [美] 布莱恩·特雷西(世界潜能大师)

自1937年问世以来,本书销量超过1500万册,成为西方 最持久的第一畅销书。卡耐基对人性的理解永不过时。他讲述的许多普通人通过奋斗获得成功的真实故事,激励了无数 陷入迷茫和困境的人,帮助他们重新找到了自己的人生。

—— 美国亚马逊图书网站





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戴尔·卡耐基(Dale Carnegie), 1888年生于美国密苏里州,于1955年去世。美国著名公共演说家,被誉为"成人教育之父",是世界第一大励志书作家。代表作有《人性的优点》《语言的突破》《人性的弱点》《美好的人生》《领导的艺术》等。20世纪上半叶,经济不景气,社会不平等,战争肆虐,人类追求美好生活的心灵受到摧残,卡耐基先生以他对人性的洞见,利用大量普通人不断努力取得成功的故事,通过他的演讲和著作唤起无数迷惘者的斗志,激励他们取得继续的成功

### 序言 Preface

戴尔·卡耐基(1888—1955),是美国著名的演说家、心理学家、人际关系学家和作家,是20世纪世界最伟大的成功学大师,美国现代成人教育之父。他一生致力于人性问题的研究,运用心理学和社会学知识,对人类共同的心理特点进行深入探讨和分析,最终创立了一套独特的演讲、推销、为人处世、智能开发的成人教育方式。他以超人的智慧、严谨的思维,在道德、精神和行为准则等方面指导读者,给人安慰,给人鼓舞,帮助人们获得力量,从而改变生活,开创崭新的人生。

自1937年问世以来,本书销量超过1500万册,被译成多国文字,成为 西方最持久的畅销书之一,稳居励志类图书榜首。本书汇集了卡耐基的思 想精华和最激动人心的内容。此书之所以永不过时,就在于卡耐基先生对 人性的深刻认识,以及它为根除人性的弱点所开出的有效处方。只要你运 用卡耐基提出的这些人际准则和生活技巧,你就可能获得成功。书中援引 许多真实的案例,这些案例涉及许多政治家、企业家、音乐家、作家等。 卡耐基的眼睛,如利剑般直指人的本性,发现人的欲望和动机。他从这些 名人身上发掘成功幸福的秘诀,使得本书颇有说服力。

本书从"待人的基本技巧"、"如何让别人喜欢你"、"如何让人们接受你的思维方式"和"如何改变别人,却不会冒犯或者引起愤恨"四个方面,告诉读者30条生活指导原则,从各个方面指导人们克服自身的弱点,踏上幸福成功之路。

正如卡耐基所言: "一个人的成功,只有15%归结于他的专业知识,还有85%归于他表达思想、领导他人及唤起他人热情的能力。"只要你反

复研读,它必将助你获取成功所必备的那85%的能力。

如果你的生活不尽人意,如果你的企业管理不甚成功,如果你跟同事、家人、同学、朋友、恋人、子女难以相处……你一定要细读此书。它一定会让你感到豁然开朗,如同拨云见日,内心不由自主发出感叹:问题的原因竟是如此简单,解决问题的方法也是如此简单!本书的唯一目的就是帮助你解决面临的最大问题:如何在日常生活、商务活动与社会交往中与人打交道,并有效地影响他人,创造一种幸福美好的人生。当你通过本书解决好这一问题之后,其他问题也就迎刃而解。成功竟是如此简单!

本书的英语简洁流畅,讲述的故事娓娓动听,能够深深地吸引读者,在不知不觉中学到人生成功和幸福的秘诀,同时扩大英语词汇量、学习地道实用的英语短语和句型,使自己的英语也大获成功。本书对第一章的内容进行了录音,发音纯正自然,供读者欣赏,提高英语听力,领略成功之道。

岳玉庆 2009年7月



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### Part One

**Fundamental Techniques in Handling People** 

第一章 待人的基本技巧 人生在世,必须学会待人处事。卡耐基从一个个的事例中得到启示,教给人们待人的最大秘诀。他首先讲到遭到围捕的杀人犯和监狱中的囚犯,这些人几乎没有谁自责,认为自己做了错事。事实上,没有人会为了任何一桩事情来批评自己,无论他错到何种程度。卡耐基得出结论:人类的天性是做错事只会责备别人,而绝不会责备自己。

有人花了三年的时间研究林肯总统,结果发现他年轻时也辱骂攻击别人,可是后来却领悟到一点,那就是"不要评议人,免得为人所评议"。他从痛苦的经验中明白,尖锐的批评、斥责永远都不会有效果。在这方面,林肯给我们树立了榜样,就连罗斯福总统遇到困难时,都会想想在同样的情况下,林肯会怎么办。

许多人都很容易冲动,丧失理性。如果他们遭到批评指责,只能激化 矛盾,甚至产生危险。因此,指责他人,批评他人,乃蠢人之为,宽恕他 人,体谅他人,乃伟人之举。所以,永远不要指责他人,批评他人。

杜威博士说:人类天性中最深切的冲动,是"成为重要人物的欲望"。在卡耐基看来,人的所有生理需求都容易满足,但是成为要人的想法却难以满足。因此,他领悟到寻求"自重感"是人的天性。正是这种追求让林肯成了总统,让狄更斯当了作家,让洛克菲勒成了大富豪。当然,也是这种对"自重感"的追求让一些人成了恶人,成了罪犯。只不过他们追求的路径不同而已。由此推理,不管是行善积德,撒娇献媚,还是装疯卖傻,暴跳如雷,凡此种种,无一不是为了获取他人的重视。因此,我们要多想想他人的优点,对他人多一些发自内心的赞赏,这样,我们就会永驻他们心里,因为赞扬会给人一种受重视的感觉。

钓鱼,要放对鱼饵。跟人交往,要想对方之所需。世界上唯一能影响对方的方法,就是谈论他想要的,而且还告诉他如何才能得到它。与人相处的秘诀,就是如何站到对方的立场,想他人之所想。因此,一个人如果能设身处地了解他人的想法,就不必担心自己的前途。这是成功建立人际关系的关键,是与人相处的秘诀。

### If You Want to Gather Honey, Don't Kick Over the Beehive

# 如欲采蜜勿蹴蜂房

On May 7, 1931, the most sensational manhunt New York City had ever known had come to its climax. After weeks of search, "Two Gun" **Crowley** —the killer, the gunman who didn't smoke or drink—was at bay, trapped in his sweetheart's apartment on West End Avenue.

One hundred and fifty policemen and detectives laid siege to his top-floor hideaway. They chopped holes in the roof;they tried to smoke out Crowley, the "cop killer," with teargas. Then they mounted their machine guns on surrounding buildings, and for more than an hour one of New York's fine residential areas reverberated with the crack of pistol fire and the rut-tat-tat of machine guns. Crowley, crouching behind an over-stuffed chair, fired incessantly at the police. Ten thousand excited people watched the battle. Nothing like it ever been seen before on the sidewalks of New York.

1931年5月7日,轰动一时的纽约追捕案进入白热化。 经过几个星期的搜捕,那个烟酒不沾的杀手"双枪"克劳利 终于走投无路,被困在曼哈顿西区大道情人的公寓里。

① Crowley 克劳利 (1911—1932), 全名Francis Crowley, 警察杀手, 因常携带双枪得绰号"双枪"

② teargas 催泪弹

When Crowley was captured, Police Commissioner E. P. Mulrooney declared that the two-gun desperado<sup>®</sup> was one of the most dangerous criminals ever encountered in the history of New York. "He will kill," said the Commissioner, "at the drop of a feather."

But how did "Two Gun" Crowley regard himself? We know, because while the police were firing into his apartment, he wrote a letter addressed "To whom it may concern." And, as he wrote, the blood flowing from his wounds left a crimson trail on the paper. In this letter Crowley said: "Under my coat is a weary heart, but a kind one—one that would do nobody any harm."

A short time before this, Crowley had been having a necking party with his girl friend on a country road out on Long Island. Suddenly a policeman walked up to the car and said: "Let me see your license."

Without saying a word, Crowley drew his gun and cut the policeman down with a shower of lead. As the dying officer fell, Crowley leaped out of the car, grabbed the officer's revolver, and fired another bullet into the **prostrate**<sup>®</sup> body. And that was the

克劳利被捕获时,警署 专员E·P·穆勒尼声称,这 名双枪暴徒是纽约历史上所遇 到的最危险的罪犯之一。"他 动不动就杀人。"专员说。

但是"双枪"克劳利是如何看待自己的呢?据我们了解,当警察朝他公寓开火时,他开始写信给"敬启者",而此时从伤口流出的鲜血在东劳和在信中写道:"在我外衣之下是一颗疲惫的心,然而却是一颗善良的心——颗不会伤害任何人的心。"

不久前,克劳利和女朋 友在长岛外的乡村公路上亲 热。突然一名警察走到他们 的车前,说:"请出示你的 驾照。"

克劳利二话没说,掏出 枪一阵扫射将那名警察打倒在 地。奄奄一息的警察倒地后, 克劳利跳出车,抓过他的左轮 手枪,又朝地上的尸体开了一 枪。就是这个杀手说过:"在 我外衣之下是一颗疲惫的心,

① desperado 暴徒

② prostrate 倒地的

killer who said: "Under my coat is a weary heart, but a kind one—one that would do nobody any harm."

Crowley was sentenced to the electric chair. When he arrived at the death house in Sing Sing, did he say, "This is what I get for killing people"? No, he said: "This is what I get for defending myself."

The point of the story is this: "Two Gun" Crowley didn't blame himself for anything.

Is that an unusual attitude among criminals? If you think so, listen to this:

"I have spent the best years of my life giving people the lighter pleasures, helping them have a good time, and all I get is abuse, the existence of a hunted man."

That's Al Capone<sup>®</sup> speaking. Yes, America's most notorious Public Enemy—the most sinister gang leader who ever shot up Chicago. Capone didn't condemn himself. He actually regarded himself as a public benefactor—an unappreciated and misunderstood public benefactor.

And so did **Dutch Schultz**<sup>®</sup> before he crumpled up under gangster bullets in New York. Dutch Schultz, one of New York's most

然而却是一颗善良的心——— 颗不会伤害任何人的心。"

克劳利被判电椅死刑。 当他到达星星监狱的死刑室 时,他说过"这是我杀人所 应得的下场"吗?没有,他说 道:"这是我自卫的结果。"

这个故事说明一点: "双枪"克劳利没有为任何事情自责。

这在罪犯中是一种反常 的态度吗?如果你认为如此, 那么听听这个:

"我用我一生最美好的时光给人们带来欢乐,帮助人们过得幸福,可是我得到的却是辱骂,被追得东躲西藏。"

这是阿尔·卡朋所说的话。是的,美国最臭名昭著的公敌——曾经用枪横扫芝加哥的最险恶的团伙头子。卡朋没有谴责自己。事实上他把自己视为公众的恩人——一个没得到赏识、没得到理解的公众的恩人。

达奇·舒尔茨在纽约被 团伙火并的子弹打倒之前也是 这么说的。达奇·舒尔茨,一

① Al Capone 阿尔·卡朋 (1899—1947), 芝加录著名的黑社会头目。

② Dutch Schultz 达奇·舒尔茨 (1902-1935),暴徒, 纽约黑社会头目。

notorious rats, said in a newspaper interview that he was a public benefactor. And he believed it.

I have had some interesting correspondence with Lewis Lawes, who was warden<sup>®</sup> of New York's infamous Sing Sing<sup>®</sup> prison for many years, on this subject, and he declared that "few of the criminals in Sing Sing regard themselves as bad men. They are just as human as you and I. So they rationalize, they explain. They can tell you why they had to crack a safe or be quick on the trigger finger. Most of them attempt by a form of reasoning, fallacious<sup>®</sup> or logical, to justify their antisocial acts even to themselves, consequently stoutly maintaining that they should never have been imprisoned at all."

If Al Capone, "Two Gun" Crowley, Dutch Schultz, and the desperate men and women behind prison walls don't blame themselves for anything—what about the people with whom you and I come in contact?

John Wanamaker<sup>®</sup>, founder of the stores that bear his name, once confessed:

只声名狼藉的"纽约之鼠", 在报纸采访中说自己是保护公 众,而且他相信这一点。

假如阿尔·卡朋、"双枪"克劳利、达奇·舒尔茨,还有高墙里面的男男女女都不为自己的任何行为自责,那么你我所接触到的人们又会如何呢?

约翰·沃纳梅克以自己 的名字创办了百货商店,他曾

① warden 典狱官

② Sing Sing 纽约州星星监狱

③ fallacious 谬误的

③ John Wanamaker 约翰·沃纳梅克 (1838—1922), 察受尊重的美国商人、宗教领袖、政治人物、被认为是现代广告之父。

"I learned thirty years ago that it is foolish to scold. I have enough trouble overcoming my own limitations without fretting over the fact that God has not seen fit to distribute evenly the gift of intelligence."

Wanamaker learned this lesson early, but I personally had to blunder through this old world for a third of a century before it even began to dawn upon me that ninetynine times out of a hundred, people don't criticize themselves for anything, no matter how wrong it may be.

Criticism is futile because it puts a person on the defensive and usually makes him strive to justify himself. Criticism is dangerous, because it wounds a person's precious pride, hurts his sense of importance, and arouses resentment.

B. F. Skinner, the world-famous psychologist, proved through his experiments that an animal rewarded for good behavior will learn much more rapidly and retain what it learns far more effectively than an animal punished for bad behavior. Later studies have shown that the same applies to humans. By criticizing, we do not make lasting changes and often incur resentment.

Hans Selye, another great psychologist, said, "As much as we thirst for approval, we dread condemnation."

经坦言:"30年前我就知道批评是件非常愚蠢的事情。上帝没有平均分配智慧这份礼物,但是我并不为此感到烦恼,因为光克服自己的种种不足,就已经够麻烦了。"

沃纳梅克很早就明白了这个道理,可是我在这个古老的世界上跌跌撞撞摸索了30多年才领悟出来:100次中有99次,人们不会自责,不管错误有多严重。

批评徒劳无益,因为它 把人置于自卫的境地,通常只 会驱使他为自己辩解。批评很 危险,因为它会伤害一个人宝 贵的自尊,损害他的自重感, 引起他的怨恨。

世界闻名的心理学家 B·F·斯金纳通过实验动明,同表现不佳受惩罚的动物,同表现尽好而受奖的相比,因表现良好而受奖所的动物学习得更快,并且对所学的东西保持得更有效。后来的研究表明这也同样适用于人的研究表明这也不会产生持续的改变,反而经常会引发怨恨。

另一位著名的心理学家汉 斯·泽利厄说:"我们渴望赞 ,同样也害怕受到指责。" The resentment that criticism engenders<sup>®</sup> can demoralize employees, family members and friends, and still not correct the situation that has been condemned.

George B. Johnston of Enid, Oklahoma, is the safety coordinator for an engineering company. One of his responsibilities is to see that employees wear their hard hats whenever they are on the job in the field. He reported that whenever he came across workers who were not wearing hard hats, he would tell them with a lot of authority of the regulation and that they must comply. As a result he would get sullen acceptance, and often after he left, the workers would remove the hats.

He decided to try a different approach. The next time he found some of the workers not wearing their hard hat, he asked if the hats were uncomfortable or did not fit properly. Then he reminded the men in a pleasant tone of voice that the hat was designed to protect them from injury and suggested that it always be worn on the job. The result was increased compliance with the regulation with no resentment or emotional upset.

批评造成的怨恨能够挫 败员工、家人以及朋友的锐 气,但是却不能纠正受到指责 的问题。

俄克拉荷马州伊妮德的 乔治·B·约翰斯顿是一家工 程公司的安全协调师。他的家 责之一就是确保工人在工的的是确保工人。他说是不够时都或安全帽的员工,也说会行使职权,给他们讲交前,他们会看着,工人们只是表面,大人们只是表面,他们常常就摘掉帽子。

他决定尝试另一种方 法。下一次再碰到不戴帽子 上人,他就会问帽子是否戴帽 不舒服,是否不合适。然后 他用一种令人高兴的语气 工人们,帽子是用来保护他 工人们,帽子是用来保护他们 不受伤害,并且建议着。 作的时候应该一直戴言,也 不再闹情绪, 不再知章制度。

① engender 使产生, 引起