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拥抱自然 思考社会 回归常识 丰盈自我
影响人类的伟大思想

— 企鹅人文经典 —

论友谊

On Friendship

[法] 米歇尔·德·蒙田

伟大的思想家用简洁的文字，带给人类最伟大的思想启迪；
我们用简单的方法，走近这些卓尔不群的人物，
聆听他们振聋发聩的声音。



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中国对外翻译出版有限公司

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On Friendship

· 英汉对照 ·

[法] 米歇尔·德·蒙田 著

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观 念

——《伟大的思想》代序

每隔一段时间，媒体就喜欢评选一次“影响世界的 X 个人”或者“改变历史的 X 项发明”。然而，在我看来，几乎所有人类史上最重大的变革，首先都是一种观念的变革。

我们今天之所以会关注气候的变暖与生物多样性的保存，是因为我们看待地球的方式变了，我们比以前更加意识到人在自然中的位置，也更加了解自然其实是一个动态的系统。放弃了人类可以主宰地球的世界观，这就意味着我们接受了一个观念的变化。同样地，我们不再相信男人一出生就该主宰女人，甚至也不再认为男女之别是不可动摇的本质区分，这也是观念的变化。如果说环保运动和女权运动有任何影响的话，那些影响一定就是从大脑开始的。也不要只看好事，20 世纪最惨绝人寰的浩劫最初也只不过是一些小小的观念，危险的观念。比如说一位德国人，他相信人类的进化必以“次等种族”的灭绝为代价……

这套丛书不叫“伟大的巨著”，是因为它们体积都不大，而且还有不少是抽取自某些名著的章节。

可它们却全是伟大的观念，例如达尔文的论天择，潘恩的

论常识，它们共同构成了人类的观念地图。从头看它们一遍，就是检视文明所走过的道路，从深处理解我们今天变成这个样子的原因。

也许你会发现其中有些陌生的名字，或者看起来没有那么“伟大”的篇章（譬如普鲁斯特追忆他的阅读时光），但你千万不要小看它们。因为真正重要、真正能够产生启蒙效果的观念往往具有跨界移动的能力，它会跨越时空，离开它原属的领域，在另一个世界产生意外的效果。就像马可·波罗在监狱里述说的异国图景，当时有谁料得到那些荒诞的故事会诱发出哥伦布的旅程呢？我也无法猜测，这套小书的读者里头会不会有下一个哥伦布，他将带着令人惊奇的观念航向自己的大海。

梁文道

《伟大的思想》中文版序

企鹅《伟大的思想》丛书于2004年开始出版。在英国，至今已付印80种，尚有20种计划出版。美国出版的丛书规模略小，德国的同类丛书规模更小一些。丛书销量已远远超过200万册，在全球很多人中间，尤其是学生当中，普及了哲学和政治学。中文版《伟大的思想》丛书的推出，迈出了新的一步，令人欢欣鼓舞。

推出这套丛书的目的是让读者再次与一些伟大的非小说类经典著作面对面地交流。太长时间以来，确定版本依据这样一个假设——读者在教室里学习这些著作，因此需要导读、详尽的注释、参考书目等。此类版本无疑非常有用，但我想，如果能够重建托马斯·潘恩《常识》或约翰·罗斯金《艺术与人生》初版时的环境，重新营造更具亲和力的氛围，那也是一件有意思的事。当时，读者除了原作者及其自身的理性思考外，没有其他参照。

这样做有一定的缺点：每个作者的话难免有难解或不可解之处，一些重要的背景知识会缺失。例如，读者对亨利·梭罗创作时的情况毫无头绪，也不了解该书得到的认可及其影响。不过，这样做的优点也很明显。最突出的优点是，作者的初衷又一次变得重要起来——托马斯·潘恩的愤怒、查尔斯·达尔文的灵光、塞内加的隐逸。这些作家在那么多国家影响了那么多人的生活，

其影响不可估量，有的长达几个世纪，读他们书的乐趣罕有匹敌。没有亚当·斯密或阿图尔·叔本华，难以想象我们今天的世界。这些小书的创作年代已很久远，但其中的语言已彻底改变了我们的政治学、经济学、智力生活、社会规划和宗教信仰。

《伟大的思想》丛书一直求新求变。地区不同，收录的作家也不同。在中国或美国，一些作家更受欢迎。英国《伟大的思想》收录的一些作家在其他地方则默默无闻。称其为“伟大的思想”，我们亦慎之又慎。思想之伟大，在于其影响之深远，而不意味着这些思想是“好”的，实际上一些书可列入“坏思想”之列。从书中很多作家受到同一丛书其他作家的很大影响，例如，马塞尔·普鲁斯特承认受约翰·罗斯金影响很大，米歇尔·德·蒙田也承认深受塞内加影响，但其他有些作家彼此憎恨，如果发现他们被收入同一丛书，一定会气愤难平。不过，读者可自行决定这些思想是否合理。我们衷心希望，您能在阅读这些杰作中得到乐趣。

《伟大的思想》出版者

西蒙·温德尔

Introduction to the Chinese Editions of Great Ideas

Penguin's Great Ideas series began publication in 2004. In the UK we now have 80 copies in print with plans to publish a further 20. A somewhat smaller list is published in the USA and a related, even smaller series in Germany. The books have sold now well over two million copies and have popularized philosophy and politics for many people around the world—particularly students. The launch of a Chinese Great Ideas series is an extremely exciting new development.

The intention behind the series was to allow readers to be once more face to face with some of the great non-fiction classics. For too long the editions of these books were created on the assumption that you were studying them in the classroom and that the student needed an introduction, extensive notes, a bibliography and so on. While this sort of edition is of course extremely useful, I thought it would be interesting to recreate a more intimate feeling—to recreate the atmosphere in which, for example, Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* or John Ruskin's *On Art and Life* was first published—where the reader has no other guide than the original author and his or her own common sense.

This method has its severe disadvantages—there will inevitably be statements made by each author which are either hard or impossible to understand, some important context might be missing. For example the reader has no clue as to the conditions under which Henry Thoreau was writing his book and the

reader cannot be aware of the book's reception or influence. The advantages however are very clear—most importantly the original intentions of the author become once more important. The sense of anger in Thomas Paine, of intellectual excitement in Charles Darwin, of resignation in Seneca—few things can be more thrilling than to read writers who have had such immeasurable influence on so many lives, sometimes for centuries, in many different countries. Our world would not make sense without Adam Smith or Arthur Schopenhauer—our politics, economics, intellectual lives, social planning, religious beliefs have all been fundamentally changed by the words in these little books, first written down long ago.

The Great Ideas series continues to change and evolve. In different parts of the world different writers would be included. In China or in the United States there are some writers who are liked much more than others. In the UK there are writers in the Great Ideas series who are ignored elsewhere. We have also been very careful to call the series Great Ideas—these ideas are great because they have been so enormously influential, but this does not mean that they are Good Ideas—indeed some of the books would probably qualify as Bad Ideas. Many of the writers in the series have been massively influenced by others in the series—for example Marcel Proust owed so much to John Ruskin, Michel de Montaigne to Seneca. But others hated each other and would be distressed to find themselves together in the same series! But readers can decide the validity of these ideas for themselves. We very much hope that you enjoy these remarkable books.

Simon Winder
Publisher
Great Ideas



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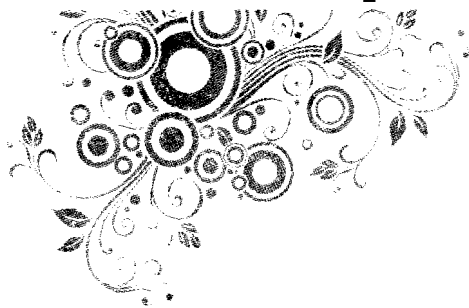
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论友谊

On Friendship



1

On friendship

I. I was watching an artist on my staff working on a painting when I felt a desire to *emulate*¹ him. The finest place in the middle of a wall he selects for a picture to be *executed*² to the best of his ability; then he fills up the empty spaces all round it with *grotesques*³, which are fantastical paintings whose attractiveness consists merely in variety and *novelty*⁴. And in truth what are these *Essays* if not *monstrosities*⁵ and *grotesques botched*⁶ together from a variety of limbs having no *defined*⁷ shape, with an order *sequence*⁸ and proportion which are purely *fortuitous*⁹?

Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.

[A fair woman *terminating*¹⁰ in the tail of a fish.]*

* Horace, *Ars poetica* 4. (Poets can create monsters at will; say a fair maid with the tail of a fish, that is, a mermaid.)

论 友 谊

Notes

- 1 emulate ['emjuleit]
v. 努力赶上, 效法
- 2 execute ['eksikju:t]
v. 执行; 表演 (动作)
- 3 grotesque
[grəu'tesk] n. (绘画、雕塑等) 风格奇异
- 4 novelty ['nɒvəlti]
n. 新奇, 新颖
- 5 monstrosity
[mɒn'strɒsiti] n.
极为丑陋的庞然大物
- 6 botch [bɒtʃ] v. 拙劣地拼凑, 拙笨地修补
- 7 defined [di'faɪnd]
a. 轮廓分明的
- 8 sequence ['si:kwəns]
n. 顺序, 序列
- 9 fortuitous [fɔ:'tju:təs]
a. 偶然发生的
- 10 terminate
['tɜ:mɪneɪt] v. 终止

1. 我注视着我属下一位正在作画的画家, 突然觉得有一种模仿他的欲望。他给画挑选了墙中央最好的一块地方, 想充分施展自己的才华; 然后, 他用怪异图案填满了画周围的空间, 这些怪异图案都荒诞不经, 它们的诱人之处只在于千姿百态、新颖独特。事实上, 若不是变形和怪异图案一起, 加上纯粹偶然连贯的次序和比例, 对各色各样奇形怪状的肢体做修修补补, 那么这些散文又算什么呢?

一个长着鱼尾巴的美丽姑娘。^①

① 贺拉斯:《诗艺》第4行。(诗人可以凭自己的意愿创造出一些妖怪形象, 比如一个长着鱼尾巴的美女, 也就是美人鱼。)

2. I can manage to reach the second stage of that painter but I fall short of the first and better one: my abilities cannot stretch so far as to venture to undertake a richly ornate picture, polished and fashioned according to the rules of art. So I decided to borrow a “painting” from Etienne de La Boëtie, which will bring honour to the rest of the job: I mean the *treatise*¹ to which he gave the title *On Willing Slavery* but which others, not knowing this, very appropriately *baptised*² afresh as *Against One*. He wrote it, while still very young, as a kind of essay against *tyrants*³ in honour of freedom. It has long *circulated*⁴ among men of *discretion*⁵ — not without great and well-merited esteem, for it is a noble work, as solid as may be. Yet it is far from being the best he was capable of. If, at the age when I knew him when he was more mature, he had conceived a design such as mine and written down his thoughts, we would now see many choice works bringing us close to the glory of the Ancients; for, particularly where natural *endowments*⁶ are concerned, I know nobody who can compare with him. Yet nothing of his survives apart from this treatise — and even that is due to accident: I do not think he ever saw it again once he let go of it — and some *Considerations* on that *Edict of January* which our civil wars have made *notorious*⁷: I may perhaps still find a place for it elsewhere. That is all I have been able to recover of his literary remains, I the heir to whom, with death on his lips, he so lovingly willed his books and his papers — apart from the slim volume of his works which I have had published already.

Notes

- 1 treatise ['tri:tis] *n.*
专著, 论文
- 2 baptise [bæp'taiz]
v. 行洗礼 (同 baptize)
- 3 tyrant ['taɪəɾənt]
n. 暴君
- 4 circulate
[sə:kjuleit] *v.* 散布, 传播
- 5 discretion
[di'skrefən] *n.* 判断力
- 6 endowment
[in'daʊmənt] *n.* 天赋
- 7 notorious
[nəu'tɔ:riəs] *a.* 臭名昭著的

2. 我可以设法达到那个画家第二阶段的水平, 不过我尚未达到他第一阶段较高的水平: 我的绘画本领长进甚微, 要不我就敢着手画一幅色彩浓厚的装饰画, 然后按照艺术的规则打磨润色、装饰美化。于是, 我决定从埃蒂安·德·拉博埃西那儿借一幅“画”, 它将给我其余的作品带来荣誉: 我意思是这幅画就是他那篇题名为《论甘愿受奴役》的论文, 而不是指别人在不甚了了的情况下又给起名《反独裁》题目的那篇论文。还在很年轻的时候, 他就把这篇文章写成一篇文章, 以抨击专制, 并向自由致敬。这篇论文在具有评价能力的读者中长期传阅, 颇受赞誉, 备受推崇, 因为它确实是一篇上乘之作, 正如它看上去那样出色。然而, 它不是一篇他能力范围内所撰写的最佳之作。如果他是在我认识他时的那个更成熟的年龄, 就已构思出像我这样的计划, 写下自己所思所想的话, 我们现在肯定会看到许多文学精品, 让我们近距离领略古典作品的壮丽。就天赋而言, 我知道没有人能与他比肩。然而, 除了这一篇之外, 他就没有什么传世之作了——甚至那也是出自偶然。我认为当他完成后就再也没有看过它——以及给我们的内战弄得臭名昭著的关于一月敕令的思考文集。我或许能发现这部集子在其他地方还有一定的市场。这些就是我在他留给后人的文学作品中所能重新看

3. Yet I am particularly indebted to that treatise, because it first brought us together: it was shown to me long before I met him and first made me *acquainted*¹ with his name; thus preparing for that loving-friendship between us which as long as it pleased God we *fostered*² so perfect and so entire that it is certain that few such can even be read about, and no *trace*³ at all of it can be found among men of today. So many fortuitous *circumstances*⁴ are needed to make it, that it is already something if Fortune can achieve it once in three centuries. There seems to be nothing for which Nature has better prepared us than for fellowship — and Aristotle says that good lawgivers have shown more concern for friendship than for justice. Within a fellowship the peak of perfection consists in friendship; for all forms of it which are *forged*⁵ or fostered by pleasure or profit or by public or private necessity are so much the less beautiful and noble — and therefore so much the less “friendship” — in that they bring in some purpose, end or *fruition*⁶ other than the friendship itself. Nor do those four ancient species of love conform to it: the natural, the social, the *hospitable*⁷ and the *erotic*⁸.

4. From children to fathers it is more a matter of respect; friendship, being fostered by mutual confidences, cannot exist between them because of their excessive inequality; it might also interfere with their natural obligations: for all the secret

Notes

- 1 acquaint
[ə'kweɪnt] v. 使熟悉, 了解
- 2 foster ['fɒstə] v. 培养
- 3 trace [treɪs] n. 痕迹
- 4 circumstance
[sə:kəmstəns] n. 情况
- 5 forge [fɔ:dʒ] v. 锻造
- 6 fruition [fru:'ɪʃən]
n. 结果; 成就
- 7 hospitable
[hɒspɪtəbəl] a. 热情好客的
- 8 erotic [ɪ'rɒtɪk] a. 性爱的

到的一切了。我是他的继承人,在他弥留之际,他非常钟情地将书籍和手稿——除了我出版过的他那部小册子之外——遗赠给我。

3. 可是,我对那篇论文尤为心存感激,因为它让我们结识彼此:在认识他之前我早就见过他,是这篇论文让我第一次得知他的大名。为了让我们之间那可爱的友谊如上帝所乐见的那般长久,我们将之培养得那么完美无缺,可以肯定我们之间的这种友谊在作品中几乎看不到,在现今的人之间也根本无迹可寻。这份友谊的产生需要如此多偶然的条件,所以已经成为只有靠运气才能在三百年里发生一次的好事。我们之间的伙伴关系胜过一切,这似乎是我们的本性使然——亚里士多德说过,好的立法者对友谊比对正义表现得更为关切。伙伴关系之间尽善尽美的极致在于友谊;因为以快乐或利益、以大众需要或个人需要铸就或培养起来的一切友谊,不太美好,也不太崇高——因而友谊的含金量也就不太高——因为除了友谊本身之外,它们还带有某种意图、目标和利益。它们也不符合古代的四种爱:自然之爱、社会之爱、好客之爱和性欲之爱。

4. 友谊则是通过相互信赖培养起来的。而子女对父亲,更多的是尊敬。由于子女与父亲之间过分不平等,所以他们之间不存在友谊。友谊还可能妨碍他们自然的义务:由于担心招