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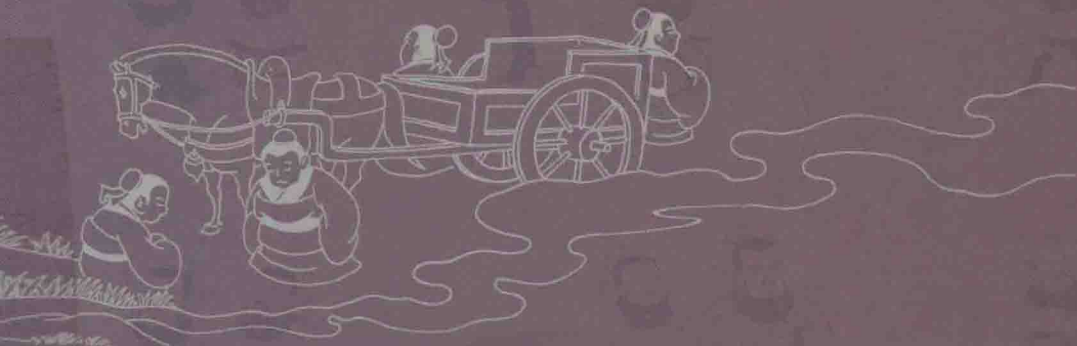
中国国学经典学习丛书
Books on Classics of Chinese Studies

漫画《论语》全译本 下

The Analects of Confucius with Illustrations

A complete translated version 2

主编：于 健 执行主编：赵 昱



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

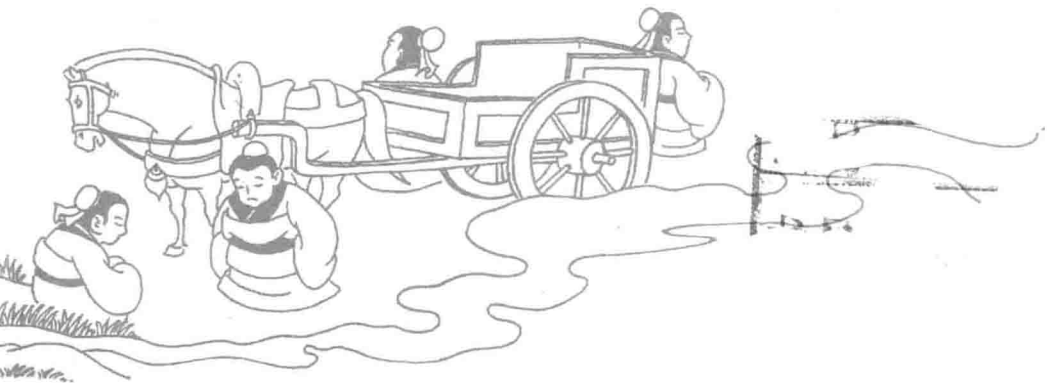
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孔子（公元前551—前479年）是中国历史上伟大的思想家、教育家，也是世界历史上一位伟大的学者。他创建的儒家学说，成为中国传统文化的主体。他为中华文明乃至世界文明做出了不朽的贡献，联合国教科文组织把他列为世界十大历史名人之一。

两千多年来，《论语》一直是中国人必读的经典。这部书是孔子的弟子和后学弟子关于孔子及其弟子言行的记录，全书共20篇，集中体现了孔子的政治主张、伦理观念及教育原则，其核心思想是“仁”。

《论语》表达方式言简意赅，很多都是孔子触景生情、有感而发的议论，读起来很亲切，适合利用漫画形式阅读。

《漫画〈论语〉》（全译本）中英文版将《论语》原文、现代汉语译文、英语译文及漫画融为一体，并将原文加注汉语拼音，原文全部配有朗读录音，方便读者理解、背诵。

同各国古代经典一样，对《论语》的解读至今未止，所以，读者对书中一些内容的不解是很正常的。鉴于《论语》中大部分内容是中国人家喻户晓的，学习《论语》并熟读之，是汉语学习者很重要的一项任务。《漫画〈论语〉》（全译本）是学习汉语和中国文化的理想读物。

Foreword

Confucius (551 – 479 BC) is considered a great thinker and educator in Chinese history and one of the great scholars in the world history. He was the founder of Confucianism, which constitutes a major part of traditional Chinese culture. He has made tremendous contributions to the civilization of China and even the world, therefore, he was listed by UNESCO as one of the world's top ten historical figures.

The Analects of Confucius, hereafter referred to as *The Analects*, has always been a classic for Chinese people over the past two thousand years. It is a collection of Confucius and his followers' words and records of their deeds, compiled by his disciples. *The Analects*, consisting of 20 chapters, embodies Confucius' political ideas, ethics, and principles of education. The core value of *The Analects* is "benevolence".

The Analects features a concise and comprehensive style, with many of the passages recording Confucius' remarks sparked by various scenes or occasions. It reads easily and close-to-life and is certainly suitable for illustrations.

The Analects of Confucius with Illustrations (A complete translated version) integrates the original ancient Chinese version with a modern Chinese version and a modern English version, and is enhanced with illustrations. To facilitate readers' understanding and reciting, the book also provides Chinese *pinyin* and the recording for the original ancient Chinese version.


Like the ancient classics of all nations, *The Analects* has been generating constant interpretations. Consequently, readers are required to constantly learn and update their understanding of this classic. Since most passages from *The Analects* are widely known among Chinese people, it is important for non-Chinese interested in the Chinese language and culture to familiarize themselves with *The Analects*. *The Analects of Confucius with Illustrations* (A complete translated version) is ideal in helping people to learn the Chinese language and culture.

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xiān jìn dì shí yī

先 进 第 十 一

CHAPTER ELEVEN



孔子说：“如果要选用人才，那我主张用先学习礼乐的人。”

The Master said, “In selecting talents, I’d prefer those who had learned rituals and music (before they became officials).”

11.1

zǐ yuē xiān jìn yú lǐ yuè yě rén yě hòu jìn yú lǐ yuè
子曰：“先进于礼乐，野人也；后进于礼乐，
jūn zǐ yě rú yòng zhī zé wú cóng xiān jìn
君子也。如用之，则吾从先进。”

【释义】

孔子说：“先学习礼乐而后做官的，是原来没有爵禄的平民；先当了官再学习礼乐的，是原来就有爵禄的君子。如果要选用人才，那我主张用先学习礼乐的人。”

【英译】

The Master said, “Those who had learned rituals and music before they became officials are of humble origins, while those who had learned rituals and music after they became officials are from aristocratic families. In selecting talents, I’d prefer the former.”



孔子说：“跟随我在陈、蔡两国受困的学生，都不在我的门下了。”

The Master said, "Among my disciples who followed me from the State of Chen to the State of Cai, none is with me any more."

【释义】

孔子说：“跟随我在陈、蔡两国受困的学生，都不在我的门下了。”

【英译】

The Master said, "Among my disciples who followed me from the State of Chen to the State of Cai, none is with me any more."

11.2 zǐ yuē cóng wǒ yú chén cài zhě jiē bù jí mén yě
子曰：“从我于陈、蔡者，皆不及门也。”



孔子说：“我的学生中，道德修养好的有：颜渊，闵子骞，冉伯牛，仲弓。”

The Master said, "Among my disciples, virtuous in conduct were Yan Yuan, Min Ziqian, Ran Boniu and Zhong Gong."

【释义】

孔子的学生中，道德修养好的有：颜渊，闵子骞，冉伯牛，仲弓；善于辞令的有：宰我，子贡；善于政事的有：冉有，季路；文化修养好的有：子游，子夏。

【英译】

Among Confucius' disciples, virtuous in conduct were Yan Yuan, Min Ziqian, Ran Boniu and Zhong Gong; eloquent in speech were Zai Wo and Zi Gong; competent in governance were Ran You and Ji Lu; and accomplished in literature were Zi You and Zi Xia.

11.3

dé xíng yán yuān mǐn zǐ qiān rǎn bó niú zhōng gōng yán yǔ
德行：颜渊，闵子骞，冉伯牛，仲弓；言语：
zǎi wǒ zǐ gòng zhèng shì rǎn yǒu jì lù wén xué zǐ
宰我，子贡；政事：冉有，季路；文学：子
yóu zǐ xià
游，子夏。



孔子说：“颜回嘛，不是一个有助于我的人。他对我的话没有不心悦诚服的。”

The Master said, “Yan Hui is not of help to me. He is pleased with and convinced by everything I say.”

【释义】

孔子说：“颜回嘛，不是一个有助于我的人。他对我的话没有不心悦诚服的。”

【英译】

The Master said, “Yan Hui is not of help to me. He is pleased with and convinced by everything I say.”

11.4 zǐ yuē huí yě fēi zhù wǒ zhě yě yú wú yán wú suǒ bú yuē
子曰：“回也，非助我者也。于吾言无所不说。”



孔子说：“闵子骞真孝啊！别人从不非议他父母兄弟称许他孝顺的话。”

The Master said, “What a filial son Min Ziqian is! Everyone agrees with his father and brother’s compliments about him.”

【释义】

孔子说：“闵子骞真孝啊！别人从不非议他父母兄弟称许他孝顺的话。”

【英译】

The Master said, “What a filial son Min Ziqian is! Everyone agrees with his father and brother’s compliments about him.”

11.5 zǐ yuē xiào zāi mǐn zǐ qiān rén bù jiàn yú qí fù mǔ kūn dì
子曰：“孝哉闵子骞！人不间于其父母昆弟

zhī yán
之言。”



南容反复诵读“白圭上的污点还可以磨掉，说错了话，就无法挽回了”的诗句，孔子便把侄女嫁给了他。

Nan Rong repeatedly chanted the lines from *The Book of Songs* “One can wipe a stain off a white jade tablet, but cannot take back wrong remarks that have been made.” The Master married his own niece to him.

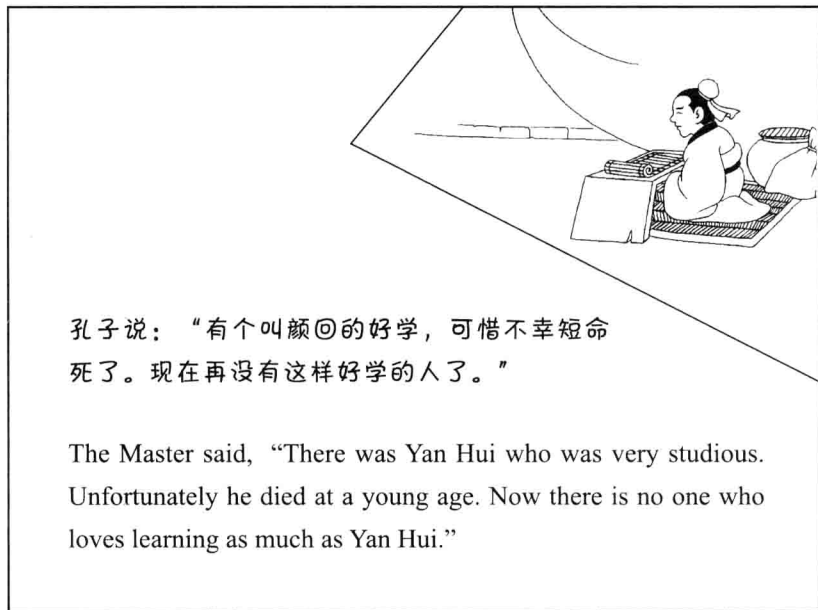
【释义】

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【英译】

Nan Rong repeatedly chanted the lines from *The Book of Songs* “One can wipe a stain off a white jade tablet, but cannot take back wrong remarks that have been made.” The Master married his own niece to him.

11.6 nán róng sān fù bái guī kǒng zǐ yǐ qí xiōng zhī zǐ qì zhī
南容三复白圭，孔子以其兄之子妻之。



孔子说：“有个叫颜回的好学，可惜不幸短命死了。现在再没有这样好学的人了。”

The Master said, “There was Yan Hui who was very studious. Unfortunately he died at a young age. Now there is no one who loves learning as much as Yan Hui.”

【释义】

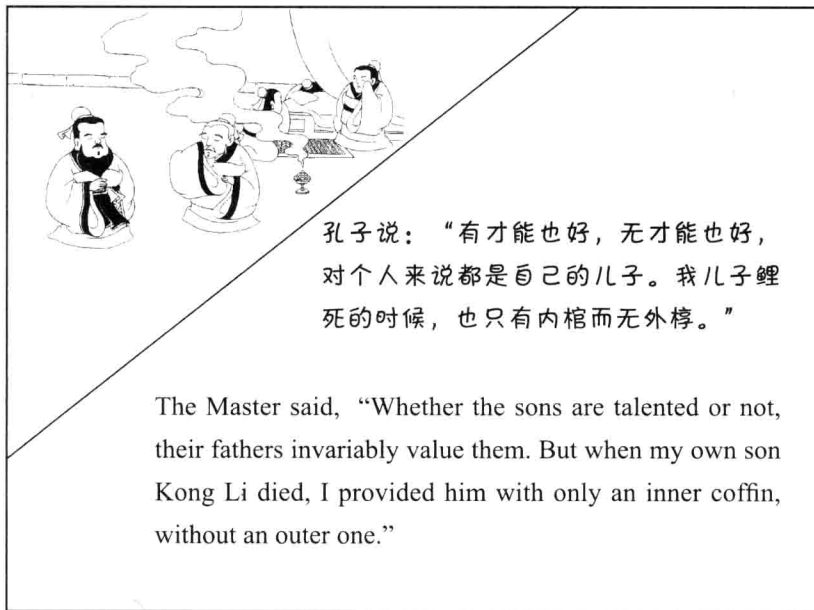
季康子问道：“弟子中谁最好学？”孔子回答说：“有个叫颜回的好学，可惜不幸短命死了。现在再没有这样好学的人了。”

【英译】

Ji Kangzi asked, “Who is the most studious among your disciples?” The Master answered, “There was Yan Hui. Unfortunately he died at a young age. Now there is no one who loves learning as much as Yan Hui.”

11.7 jì kāng zǐ wèn dì zǐ shú wéi hào xué kǒng zǐ duì yuē
季康子问：“弟子孰为好学？”孔子对曰：

yǒu yán huí zhě hào xué bú xìng duǎn mìng sǐ yǐ jīn yě zé wú
“有颜回者好学，不幸短命死矣。今也则亡。”



孔子说：“有才能也好，无才能也好，对个人来说都是自己的儿子。我儿子鲤死的时候，也只有内棺而无外椁。”

The Master said, “Whether the sons are talented or not, their fathers invariably value them. But when my own son Kong Li died, I provided him with only an inner coffin, without an outer one.”

11.8 yán yuān sǐ yán lù qǐng zǐ zhī chē yǐ wéi zhī guǒ zǐ yuē cāi
 颜渊死，颜路请子之车以为之椁。子曰：“才
 bù cái yì gè yán qí zǐ yě lǐ yě sǐ yǒu guān ér wú guǒ
 不才，亦各言其子也。鲤也死，有棺而无椁。
 wú bù tú xíng yǐ wéi zhī guǒ yǐ wú cóng dà fū zhī hòu bù kě tú
 吾不徒行以为之椁，以吾从大夫之后，不可徒
 xíng yě
 行也。”

【释义】

颜渊死了，其父颜路请求孔子把自己的车卖了来替颜渊置办外椁。孔子说：“有才能也好，无才能也好，对个人来说都是自己的儿子。我儿子鲤死的时候，也只有内棺而无外椁。我之所以不能卖掉车徒步行路来替他置办外椁，是因为我还忝居大夫之列，是不可以徒步行路的。”

【英译】

When Yan Yuan died, his father Yan Lu asked the Master to sell his carriage and use the money to buy an outer coffin for his son. The Master answered, “Whether the sons are talented or not, their fathers invariably value them. But when my own son Kong Li died, I provided him with only an inner coffin, without an outer one. I didn't sell my carriage to buy him an outer coffin because as a former official, it would have been improper for me to go around on foot.”

Note: Burying one's parents or children beyond one's ability was in defiance of etiquette.