

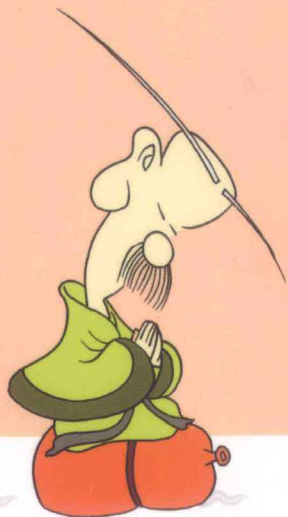
中英文
对照版

蔡志忠漫画

中国传统文化经典

Chinese Traditional Culture Comic
Chinese-English Bilingual Edition

漫画中国思想系列
Chinese Thought Comic Series



智者的低语

老子说

THE DAO SPEAKS
Whispers of Wisdom

蔡志忠

／ 编绘

〔美〕布莱恩·布雅 / 译

蔡志忠 / 编绘

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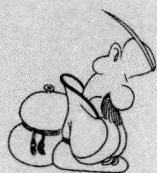
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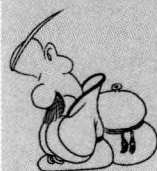
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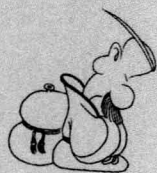
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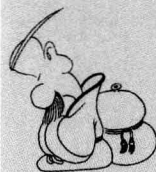




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人法地，地法天，天法道，道法自然。 <i>People follow the earth, the earth</i> <i>follows heaven, heaven follows the Dao, the Dao follows nature</i>	173
上德不德，是以有德；下德不失德，是以无德。 <i>People of superior virtue</i> <i>are not so intentionally and are therefore virtuous. People of inferior virtue are</i> <i>intentionally virtuous and are thus not virtuous</i>	174
祸莫大于不知足，咎莫大于欲得。 <i>There is no greater disaster than</i> <i>discontentment. There is no greater crime than greed</i>	175
知者不言，言者不知。 <i>One who knows does not speak, One who speaks does not know</i>	176
天下多忌讳，而民弥贫；朝多利器，国家滋昏；人多伎巧，奇物滋起。 <i>The more prohibitions there are, the poorer the people will be.</i> <i>The more weapons there are, the more discordant it will be.</i> <i>The more cunning people are, the more wickedness there will be</i>	177
善为士者，不武；善战者，不怒；善胜敌者，不与。 <i>A good general is not excessively violent, A good soldier is not easily angered,</i> <i>A good conqueror does not resort to confrontation</i>	178
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老子说 智者的低语
The Dao Speaks
Whispers of Wisdom



老子 Laozi

根据中国最伟大的史学家司马迁记载：

老子姓李名耳，字聃。

是楚国苦县厉乡曲仁里人，周藏书室的管理人员。

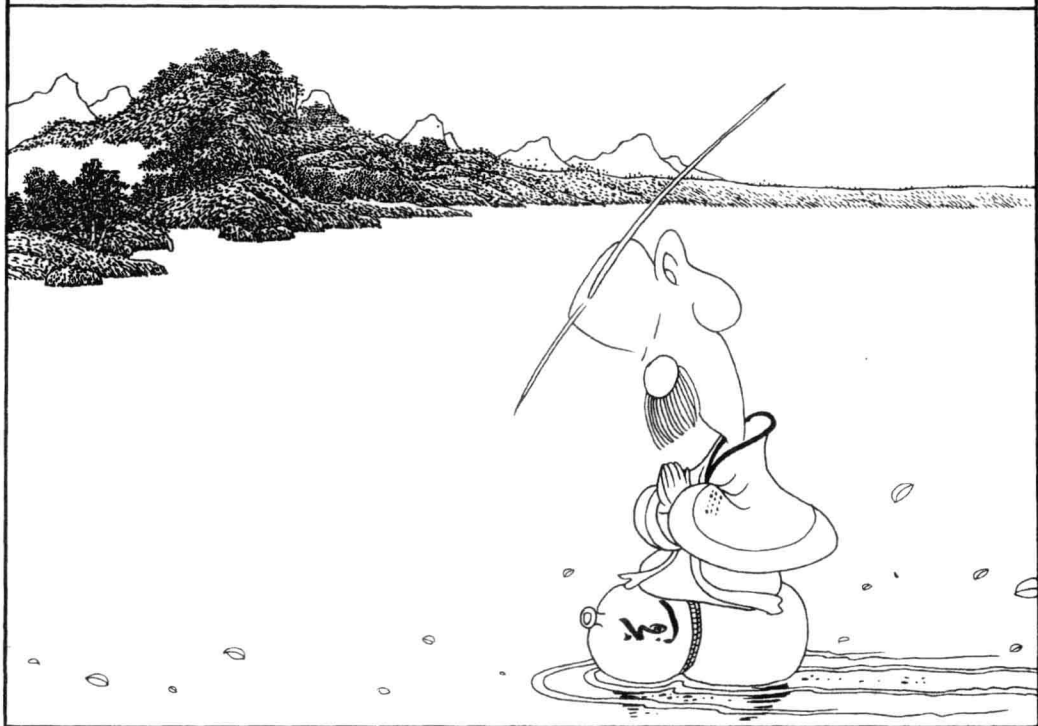
老子修道德，他的学说以自隐无名为主。久住周国，看到周国衰微下去，于是离去。向西经过函谷关时，关令尹喜说：“你将去隐居，请尽力为我著书吧！”于是老子写下《道德经》两卷五千余字，渺然出关，不知终老于何处。

According to China's greatest historian Sima Qian:

Laozi's surname was Li, his given name was Er, and his coming-of-age name was Dan.

He was a native of the village of Quren, Li district, Hu county, in the state of Chu, and he worked as caretaker of the imperial archives in Zhou.

Laozi (Lao-tzu) spoke of the Way and the Virtue, focusing on self-effacement and not seeking a name for oneself. He resided for a long while in Zhou, and, witnessing the decline of the Zhou empire, he decided to leave. He went west, and when he was about to head out through Hangu pass, Yin Xi the gatekeeper said to him: "Since you are going off to live in reclusion, perhaps you could write down a few of your ideas for me first." So Laozi proceeded to write the Dao De Jing in two books totaling just over 5,000 words. He then departed, and no one knows what became of him.



生命的大智慧

The Wisdom of Life

自古以来，一般的教诲都是：
From the most ancient times,
the standard teachings had
been:

人要表现坚强，不可柔弱，
人要表现聪明，不要愚蠢！
You must exhibit your
strength and intelligence;
don't let people think you
are weak or foolish.

1



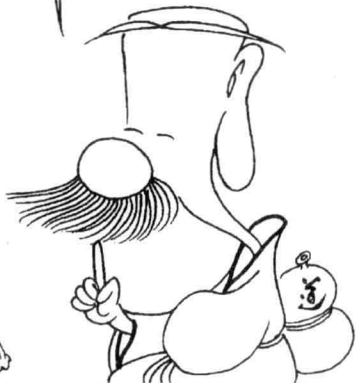
不过，中国历史上却出现一位“老子”与众不同。
However, a very unique man named Laozi appeared early
on in Chinese history.

2



3

人要表现柔弱，不要刚强！人要表现愚鲁，
不要聪明！人要无为、无我、无欲、居下、清
虚、自然……
Exhibit weakness and foolishness; don't let
people think you are strong or intelligent.
Remember the importance of non-action,
no-self, no-desires, humility,
tranquillity, being natural...

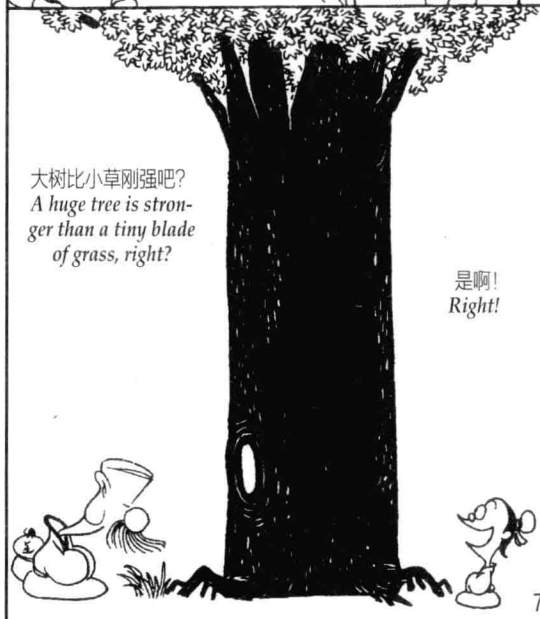
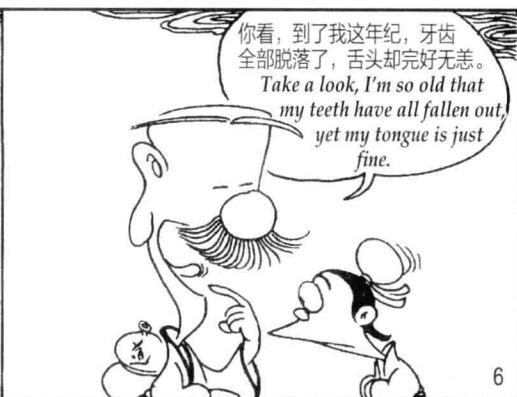


一般人都认为
刚强好啊！
Most people
think that
being strong is
good!

刚强的容易折断，
柔弱的才能够保全。
But strength will break where
weakness will remain intact.



4





一般人认为聪明好，但一个智者应该表现愚鲁，大智若愚。

Most people think that intelligence is good, but a wise person should exhibit foolishness. Great wisdom appears to be foolishness.



大富翁通常深藏不露。
Wealthy people often give the appearance of having nothing.

哈哈，我没有多少财产啦！

No, no. I don't have much money at all.



反之，一个双手戴满金戒、嘴装金牙、颈挂金链的人，家里可能是空空如也。
On the other hand, a person with diamond rings, gold fillings, and gold chains around his neck may be returning to an empty house.

哼！只是外表装阔的家伙。
Hmph! Show off.



如果想有所成就，一定要把全部的智慧、精力集中在一点，而在其他方面做一个愚者才行。
If you want to be a success, concentrate all of your energy and intelligence on one thing and play the fool in all others.



请问你诗、书、画样样都行吗？
Excuse me, are you good at writing, painting, and all that other stuff?

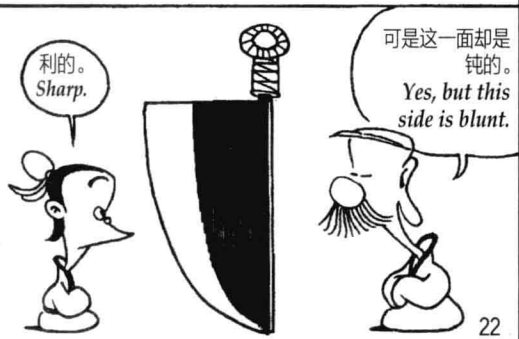
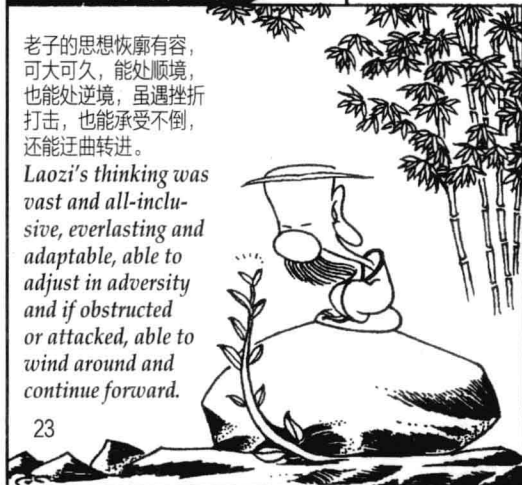
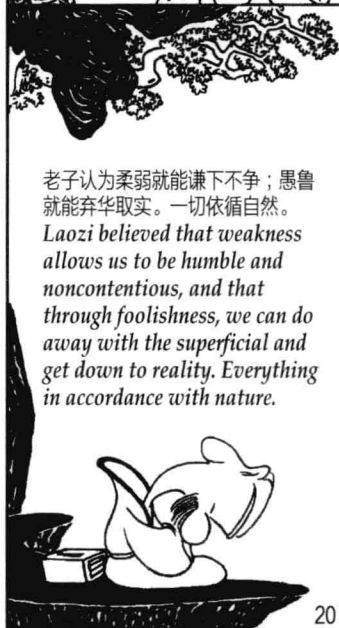
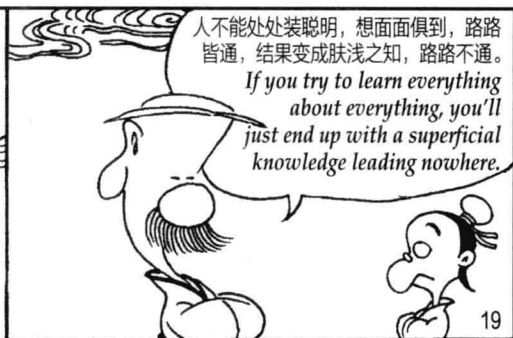
对不起！我只懂得下棋，其他方面不行！
Sorry, I only know chess.



哈哈，我诗、书、画都有研究！
Ha, ha. I've studied them all—writing, painting, everything!

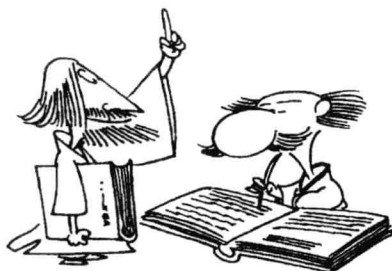
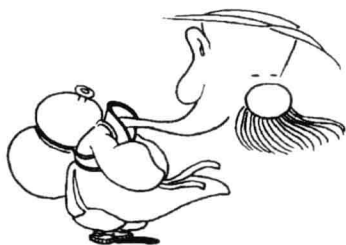
你最精的是什么？
And what are you best at?

什……什么都不精……
Well... I... um... I guess... none, really...



老子其犹龙乎 Is Not Laozi Like the Dragon!

二千五百多年前世界上几个古老的文明国家都呈现了极为灿烂的文化，一些杰出的学者和思想家纷纷产生。在希腊，有大哲学家泰勒斯和赫拉克利特。
About twenty-five centuries ago, sophisticated cultures flourished in several parts of the world. These cultures brought forth outstanding scholars and thinkers. In Greece, there were the great philosophers Thales and Heraclitus.



1

2

在印度，则有佛教的创始人释迦牟尼。
In India, Siddhārtha Gautama founded the Buddhist religion.



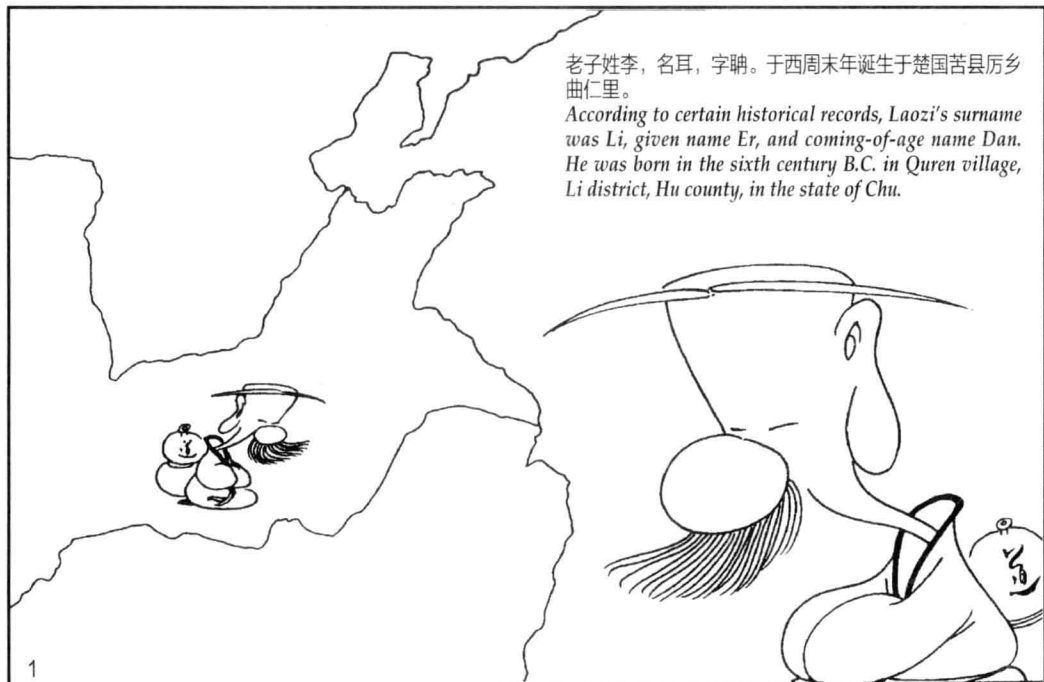
4

其中以儒、道、墨、法四家影响最大，而道家学派的创始人便是老子。
Of these, the most influential were the Confucianists, Daoists, Moists, and Legalists. A great communicator of what came to be known as the Daoist school was a man we call Laozi.

在中国，春秋战国时期（公元前 770—221 年），百家争鸣，流派纷纭。
In China, during the Spring & Autumn and Warring States periods (770~221 BC), numerous schools of thought arose and competed vigorously for domination.

3





老子姓李，名耳，字聃。于西周末年出生于楚国苦县厉乡曲仁里。

According to certain historical records, Laozi's surname was Li, given name Er, and coming-of-age name Dan. He was born in the sixth century B.C. in Quren village, Li district, Hu county, in the state of Chu.

1

周朝曾召他做守藏室的史官。

Legend has it that he was appointed caretaker of the state archives under King Wu of Zhou.



2

借这两本书。
I'd like to borrow two books, please.

请在这里登记。
O.k., sign right here.



3

在这里，他更潜心于书籍之中，所习得鉴往知来的历史，使他对他人世有更深切的体认。

Here, Laozi pored through innumerable books, absorbing the knowledge of the times and gaining many insights into life.



4

就这样，老子的智慧一日一日增长着。
And in this way, Laozi grew wiser by the day.



5



