

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



仁者的叮咛  
兵学的先知



# 孔子说·孙子说

CONFUCIUS SPEAKS · SUNZI SPEAKS  
The Message of the Benevolent  
The Art of War

十

心忠 / 编绘

□ 布莱恩·布雅 / 译

 中国出版集团  
 现代出版社

蔡志忠 / 编绘

〔美〕布莱恩·布雅 / 译



仁者的叮咛 兵学的先知

# 孔子说·孙子说

CONFUCIUS SPEAKS · SUNZI SPEAKS

The Message of the Benevolent  
The Art of War



漫画中国思想系列  
Chinese Thought Comic Series



图字：01-2005-0833

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

孔子说·孙子说 / 蔡志忠编绘；（美）布雅  
（Bruya, B.）译. -- 北京：现代出版社，2013.8  
（蔡志忠漫画中国传统文化经典：中英文对照版）  
ISBN 978-7-5143-1664-3

I. ①孔… II. ①蔡… ②布… III. ①漫画—连环画  
—作品集—中国—现代 IV. ①J228.2

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2013）第183072号

---

蔡志忠漫画中国传统文化经典：中英文对照版

## 孔子说·孙子说

作 者 蔡志忠 编绘  
[美] 布莱恩·布雅（BRIAN BRUYA）译  
责任编辑 袁 涛 崔晓燕  
出版发行 现代出版社  
地 址 北京市安定门外安华里504号  
邮政编码 100011  
电 话 010-64267325 010-64245264（兼传真）  
网 址 www.1980xd.com  
电子信箱 xiandai@cnpitc.com.cn  
印 刷 北京诚信伟业印刷有限公司  
开 本 710×1000 1/16  
印 张 19  
版 次 2013年10月第1版 2013年10月第1次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5143-1664-3  
定 价 32.80元

---

版权所有，翻印必究；未经许可，不得转载



## 孔子的一生

|                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <i>The Life of Confucius</i> ..... | 1 |
|------------------------------------|---|

## 论语

|  |    |
|--|----|
| <i>The Analects</i> .....                      | 45 |
| 学而时习之 <i>Pleasure and Humility</i> .....       | 46 |
| 吾日三省吾身 <i>Self-Critique</i> .....              | 47 |
| 譬如北辰 <i>Like the North Star</i> .....          | 48 |
| 志于学 <i>Cultivating the Way</i> .....           | 49 |
| 知之为知之 <i>True Understanding</i> .....          | 50 |
| 知礼 <i>Proper Ceremony</i> .....                | 51 |
| 佝羊 <i>The Sacrificial Goat</i> .....           | 52 |
| 士志于道 <i>The Way of Self-Respect</i> .....      | 53 |
| 不患无位 <i>What It Takes</i> .....                | 54 |
| 见贤思齐 <i>Seeing Yourself in Others</i> .....    | 55 |
| 远游 <i>Traveling</i> .....                      | 56 |
| 德不孤 <i>Friends of Virtue</i> .....             | 57 |
| 颜回之智 <i>Yan Hui's Intellect</i> .....          | 58 |
| 朽木不可雕 <i>Zai Yu and the Filthy Wall</i> .....  | 59 |
| 谓之“文” <i>The Meaning of “Cultured”</i> .....   | 60 |
| 巧言令色 <i>Contriving Appearances</i> .....       | 61 |
| 言志 <i>Wishes</i> .....                         | 62 |
| 十室之邑 <i>A Town of Ten Families</i> .....       | 63 |
| 颜回好学 <i>Yan Hui's Learning</i> .....           | 64 |
| 颜回之贤 <i>Yan Hui's Worthiness</i> .....         | 65 |
| 仁者与智者 <i>The Wise and The Benevolent</i> ..... | 66 |
| 述而不作 <i>Transmitting Ideas</i> .....           | 67 |



|           |                                       |     |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 学而不厌      | <i>A Scholar's Ease</i>               | 68  |
| 梦见周公      | <i>Dreaming of the Duke of Zhou</i>   | 69  |
| 志于道       | <i>The Foundation of Good Conduct</i> | 70  |
| 未尝无诲      | <i>Universal Education</i>            | 71  |
| 不愤不启      | <i>Teaching Good Students</i>         | 72  |
| 乐朴        | <i>Simple Pleasures</i>               | 73  |
| 好学        | <i>Knowledge and Study</i>            | 74  |
| 三人行，必有我师  | <i>Learning from Others</i>           | 75  |
| 钓而不纲      | <i>Fair Play</i>                      | 76  |
| 人之将死，其言也善 | <i>Dying Men Don't Lie</i>            | 77  |
| 学如不及      | <i>Good Students Fear Forgetting</i>  | 78  |
| 逝者如斯      | <i>The Stream of Time</i>             | 79  |
| 后生可畏      | <i>Age and Respect</i>                | 80  |
| 知者不惑      | <i>Facing Facts</i>                   | 81  |
| 厩焚        | <i>Fire in the Stable</i>             | 82  |
| 未知生，焉知死   | <i>Spirits and Death</i>              | 83  |
| 过犹不及      | <i>Overdoing It</i>                   | 84  |
| 柴也愚       | <i>Chai Is Naive</i>                  | 85  |
| 仁         | <i>Benevolence</i>                    | 86  |
| 四海皆兄弟     | <i>Brothers</i>                       | 87  |
| 民无信不立     | <i>The People's Trust</i>             | 88  |
| 成人之美      | <i>Assist in the Good</i>             | 89  |
| 以文会友      | <i>Making Friends</i>                 | 90  |
| 正己        | <i>Rectifying Oneself</i>             | 91  |
| 欲速则不达     | <i>Patience and Prescience</i>        | 92  |
| 问耻        | <i>Greed Is Shameful</i>              | 93  |
| 成人        | <i>The Complete Person</i>            | 94  |
| 言行        | <i>Saying and Doing</i>               | 95  |
| 耻其言而过其行   | <i>Extravagant in Deeds</i>           | 96  |
| 评头论足      | <i>Throwing Stones</i>                | 97  |
| 千里马       | <i>A Good Horse</i>                   | 98  |
| 以直报怨      | <i>How to Treat One's Enemies</i>     | 99  |
| 知我者       | <i>Understanding Confucius</i>        | 100 |



|           |                                |     |
|-----------|--------------------------------|-----|
| 知其不可而为之   | <i>Stubborn</i>                | 101 |
| 老而不死      | <i>A Wasted Life</i>           | 102 |
| 有道则仕      | <i>Conditional Service</i>     | 103 |
| 为仁        | <i>Cultivating Benevolence</i> | 104 |
| 人无远虑，必有近忧 | <i>Thinking Ahead</i>          | 105 |
| 己所不欲，勿施于人 | <i>The Golden Rule</i>         | 106 |
| 思与学       | <i>Thinking vs. Studying</i>   | 107 |
| 当仁不让      | <i>Yield to No One</i>         | 108 |
| 君子三戒      | <i>The Three Temptations</i>   | 109 |
| 君子九思      | <i>The Nine Considerations</i> | 110 |
| 诚不以富      | <i>Praising Deeds</i>          | 111 |
| 性相近，习相远   | <i>Nature vs. Nurture</i>      | 112 |
| 六弊        | <i>The Six Defects</i>         | 113 |
| 穿窬之盗      | <i>The Brazen Burglar</i>      | 114 |
| 孺悲求见      | <i>Confucius and Ru Bei</i>    | 115 |
| 玩乐        | <i>Playing Games</i>           | 116 |
| 唯女子与小人难养  | <i>Maids and Valets</i>        | 117 |
| 四十而见恶     | <i>An Immature Forty</i>       | 118 |
| 仁者之责      | <i>Benevolence and Duty</i>    | 119 |
| 狂人接舆      | <i>Crazy Jieyu</i>             | 120 |
| 两位隐者      | <i>The Two Recluses</i>        | 121 |
| 君子之过      | <i>Being an Example</i>        | 124 |

### 孔子的弟子

|                                   |     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| <i>The Disciples of Confucius</i> | 125 |
|-----------------------------------|-----|

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| 附录·延伸阅读 <i>APPENDIX Further reading</i> | 139 |
|---|-----|

### 孙子说·兵学的先知

|                                    |     |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Sunzi Speaks The Art of War</i> | 155 |
| 孙武的生平 <i>The Life of Sun Wu</i>    | 156 |



|  |     |
|--|-----|
| <b>始计篇</b> <i>Calculation</i> .....                          | 164 |
| 始计 <i>Calculation</i> .....                                  | 165 |
| 道、天、地、将、法 <i>The Dao, Heaven, Earth, Command, Law</i> .....  | 166 |
| 道 <i>The Dao</i> .....                                       | 167 |
| 天 <i>Heaven</i> .....  | 168 |
| 地 <i>Earth</i> .....   | 169 |
| 将 <i>Command</i> .....                                       | 170 |
| 法 <i>Law</i> .....   | 171 |
| 七计 <i>The Seven Calculations</i> .....                       | 172 |
| 诡道 <i>Subterfuge</i> .....                                   | 174 |
| 乘敌 <i>Taking Advantage of the Enemy</i> .....                | 175 |
| 庙算 <i>Temple Decisions</i> .....                             | 176 |
| <br>   |     |
| <b>作战篇</b> <i>Waging War</i> .....                           | 177 |
| 日费千金 <i>A Million Dollars a Day</i> .....                    | 178 |
| 久战不利 <i>Protracted War is Disadvantageous</i> .....          | 179 |
| 贵胜不贵久 <i>Victory Not Duration</i> .....                      | 180 |
| 胜敌而益强 <i>Gain Strength Through Defeating the Enemy</i> ..... | 181 |
| 知兵之将民之司命 <i>The General Who Knows</i> .....                  | 184 |
| <br>   |     |
| <b>谋攻篇</b> <i>Strategic Offensive</i> .....                  | 185 |
| 用兵之法 <i>The Principles of Warfare</i> .....                  | 186 |
| 政略 <i>Attack Strategy</i> .....                              | 188 |
| 谋攻战略 <i>The Strategic Offensive in War</i> .....             | 193 |
| 统帅权 <i>Powers of the Commander</i> .....                     | 196 |
| 知彼知己 <i>Know Thyself, Know Thine Enemy</i> .....             | 199 |
| <br>   |     |
| <b>军形篇</b> <i>Tactical Disposition</i> .....                 | 201 |
| 战略的目的 <i>The Objective of Strategy</i> .....                 | 202 |
| 先胜求战 <i>Seek Victory Before Fighting</i> .....               | 205 |



|            |   |     |
|------------|---|-----|
| 决战的形势      | <i>The Circumstances of Decisive Baffle</i>               | 207 |
| <b>兵势篇</b> | <b><i>Force</i></b>                                       | 209 |
| 奇、正        | <i>Frontal and Surprise</i>                               | 210 |
| 奇正之变       | <i>The Implementation of Frontal and Surprise Attacks</i> | 211 |
| 势          | <i>Force</i>  | 214 |
| 造势         | <i>Creating Force</i>                                     | 215 |
| <b>虚实篇</b> | <b><i>Strength and Weakness</i></b>                       | 217 |
| 致人而不致于人    | <i>Control Others Without Being Controlled</i>            | 218 |
| 我专敌分       | <i>Concentration Against Fragmentation</i>                | 220 |
| 兵形如水       | <i>Like Water</i>   | 221 |
| <b>军争篇</b> | <b><i>Maneuver</i></b>                                    | 224 |
| 以迂为直       | <i>Make the Crooked Straight</i>                          | 225 |
| 利与弊        | <i>Advantage and Disadvantage</i>                         | 226 |
| 风林火山       | <i>Wind, Forest, Fire, Mountain</i>                       | 229 |
| <b>九变篇</b> | <b><i>Alternatives</i></b>                                | 232 |
| 九变         | <i>Alternatives</i>                                       | 233 |
| <b>行军篇</b> | <b><i>On the March</i></b>                                | 240 |
| 部署         | <i>Deployment</i>   | 241 |
| <b>地形篇</b> | <b><i>Terrain</i></b>                                     | 248 |
| 地形         | <i>Terrain</i>  | 249 |
| 六败         | <i>The Six Kinds of Defeat</i>                            | 253 |
| 上将者国之宝     | <i>A Great General is a National Treasure</i>             | 255 |
| <b>九地篇</b> | <b><i>Ground</i></b>                                      | 256 |
| 地略         | <i>Strategies of Ground</i>                               | 257 |
| 内线作战       | <i>Fighting on Internal Lines</i>                         | 261 |
| 霸王之兵       | <i>The Army of the Supreme Sovereign</i>                  | 263 |





|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 用兵如常山之蛇 <i>Wage War Like a Serpent</i> .....             | 264 |
| 始如处女，敌人开户，后如脱兔，敌不及拒 <i>Like a Maiden</i> .....           | 267 |
| <b>火攻篇 <i>Incendiary Warfare</i></b> .....               | 268 |
| 火攻有五 <i>The Five Methods of Incendiary Warfare</i> ..... | 269 |
| 合于利而动 <i>Move Only When It Benefits You</i> .....        | 270 |
| <b>用间篇 <i>Espionage</i></b> .....                        | 272 |
| 用间 <i>Spies</i> .....                                    | 273 |
| 五间 <i>The Five Spies</i> .....                           | 275 |
| <b>附录·延伸阅读 <i>APPENDIX Further reading</i></b> .....     | 280 |

# 孔子的一生

*The Life of Confucius*

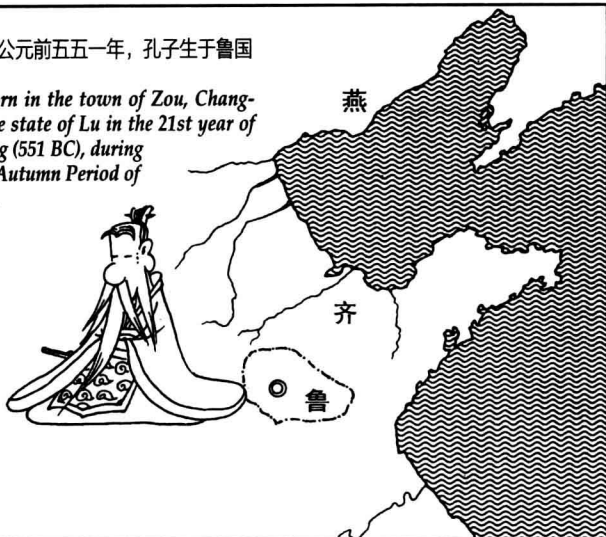


# 孔子的一生 The Life of Confucius



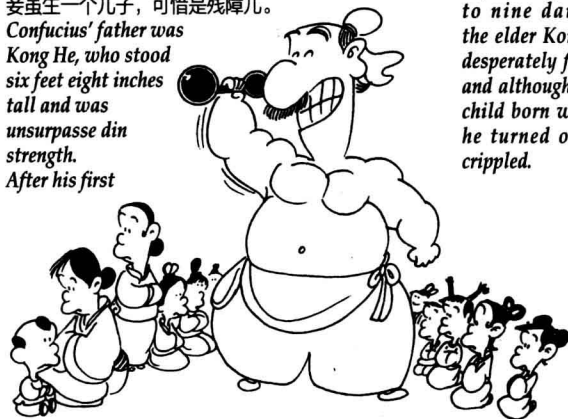
周灵王二十一年，公元前五五一年，孔子生于鲁国昌平乡陬邑。

Confucius was born in the town of Zou, Changping county, in the state of Lu in the 21st year of the Zhou King Ling (551 BC), during China's Spring & Autumn Period of the Zhou dynasty.



孔子的父亲名叫孔叔梁纥，身长十尺，武力绝伦，元配生九个女儿，妾虽生一个儿子，可惜是残障儿。

Confucius' father was Kong He, who stood six feet eight inches tall and was unsurpassed in strength. After his first



wife had given birth to nine daughters, the elder Kong hoped desperately for a son, and although the next child born was male, he turned out to be crippled.

于是孔子的父亲在六十四岁以后，又娶了颜氏，才生了孔子。

So at sixty-four years old, Kong He took a young woman of the surname Yan as his second wife, and she gave birth to Kong Qiu, known to later Chinese as Kongfuzi, Master Kong, Latinized as Confucius.

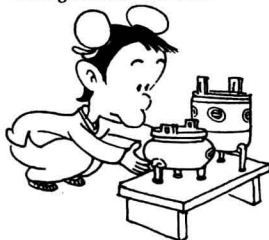


孔子三岁的时候，父亲就死了。  
When Confucius was only three years old, his father passed away.



孔子小的时候游戏，常摆弄各种祭器……

When Confucius was a child, he played games in which he arranged ritual vessels...



喜欢模仿大人祭祀时的礼仪动作。  
And imitated the ceremonial gestures of adults.



孔子十五岁就立志向学。  
At fifteen, he set his mind on learning.



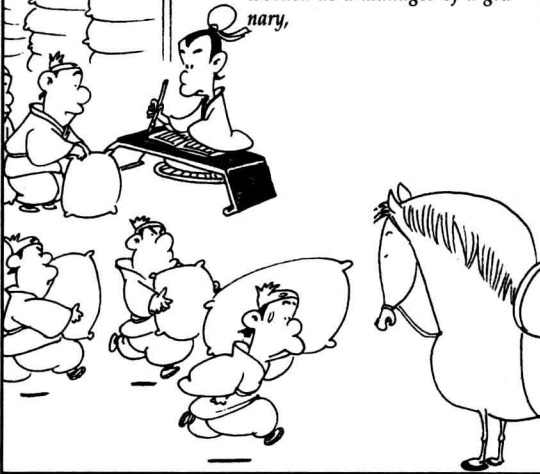
十九岁时，娶宋之并官氏。  
At nineteen, he married a woman from Song of the surname Bingguan.



第二年生了一个儿子，取名叫孔鲤。  
The following year, he had a son, whom he named Kong Li.



孔子二十岁曾做仓库管理员，  
At twenty years-old, Confucius worked as a manager of a granary,



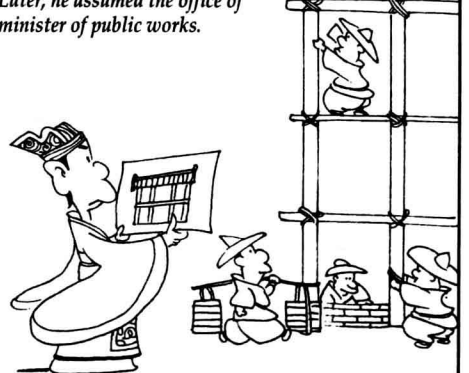
出纳钱粮，他算量得准确清楚。  
He figured the accounts with great accuracy and clarity.



孔子也担任过管理牧场的小职务，将场中牲口养得很好，越养越多。  
He also held a minor managerial position at a ranch. And under his supervision, the number of animals steadily increased.



后来他又出任主管营建的司空。  
Later, he assumed the office of minister of public works.



鲁昭公二十年，南宫敬叔推荐孔子到周去学礼。

In the twentieth year of Duke Zhao of Lu, Nangong Jingshu recommended that Confucius be sent to Zhou to study the ceremonies.



在周学礼时，孔子曾去拜见老子，向他问礼。

While studying the ceremonies in Zhou, Confucius paid a visit to Laozi to ask him about the ceremonies.



学成告别时，老子送他说：

After their session, Laozi sent him off with these words:

富贵的人送人用财物，仁德的人送人用言辞，我不是富人，就送你几句话吧。  
The wealthy send people off with gifts, and the benevolent send people off with words. Since I am not wealthy, I give you these words:

聪明的人常遭困厄，是因他喜欢议论别人；学问渊博的人常遭危险，是因他好揭人罪恶；做人子女的应心存父母，做人臣属的应心存君上，不能只顾自己。

Intelligent people often encounter trouble because they tend to criticize others. Learned people often encounter danger because they tend to expose the misdeeds of others. Children should be mindful of their parents, and subordinates should be mindful of their superiors. Don't always think only of yourself.



孔子从周回鲁之后，门下的学生就愈来愈多了。

After returning to Lu from Zhou, Confucius' disciples began to increase at a steady rate.



这时齐景公带晏婴来到鲁国……

It was at this time that Duke Jing of the state of Qi and his chief minister, Yan Ying, paid a visit to Lu...

孔子，我向您请教一个问题：Confucius, I'd like to ask you a question:



从前秦穆公国家小，地处又偏僻，他为什么能够称霸？

Duke Mu of Qin had a small out-of-the-way country, and yet he was later recognized by all as overlord of the land. Why was this?

秦国虽小，目标却很大；地位虽偏，施政却很正当。亲自选拔用五张黑羊皮赎来的贤士百里奚，把政权交给他。

Although his country was small, he had expansive ambitions. Although his country was out-of-the-way, his government was just. He hand-picked the great administrator, Baili Xi, purchased him for five black sheep skins, and handed over governing authority to him.

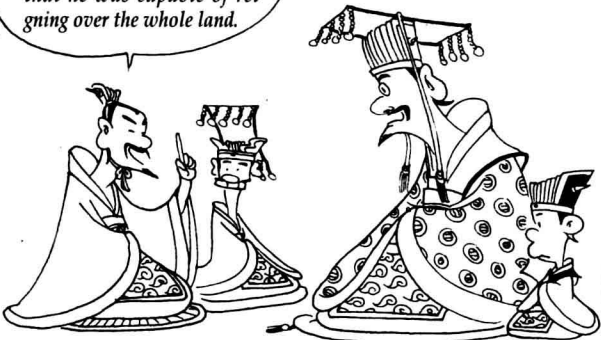


从这些事实来看，就是统治整个天下他也能办得到。

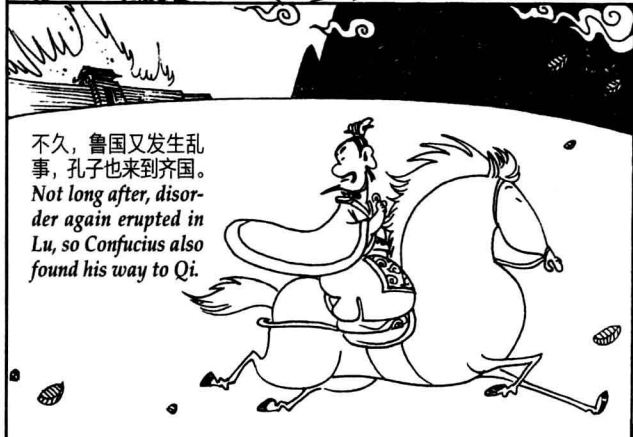
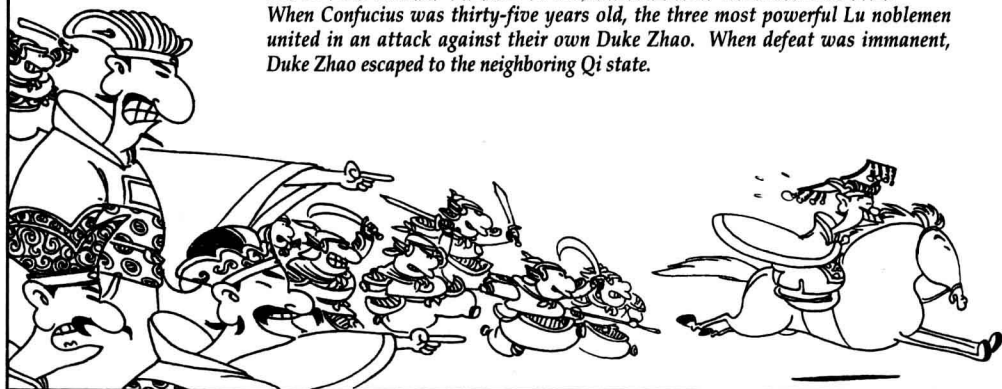
From these facts, you can see that he was capable of reigning over the whole land.

称霸诸侯还算成就小呢！To be recognized by the nobles as their overlord was but a minor accomplishment for him.

分析得很好！Analyzed wonderfully!



孔子三十五岁的时候，鲁国的三个大夫联合围攻鲁昭公，昭公兵败逃到了齐国。  
 When Confucius was thirty-five years old, the three most powerful Lu noblemen united in an attack against their own Duke Zhao. When defeat was imminent, Duke Zhao escaped to the neighboring Qi state.

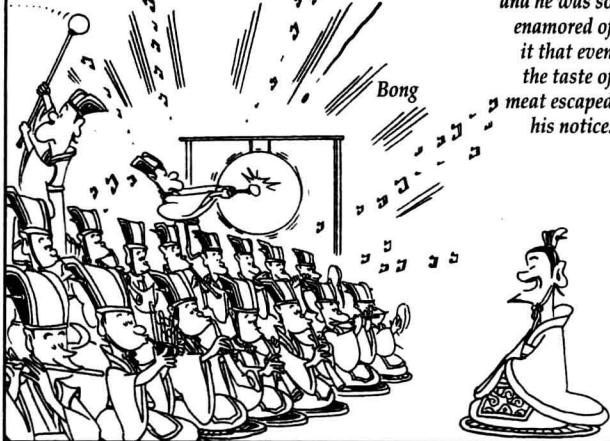


不久，鲁国又发生乱事，孔子也来到齐国。  
 Not long after, disorder again erupted in Lu, so Confucius also found his way to Qi.

孔子想借齐国大臣高昭子的关系接近齐景公，于是做昭子的家臣。  
 In the hopes of getting close to Qi's Duke Jing through a high minister named Gao Zhaozi, Confucius accepted a position as household minister with Gao.



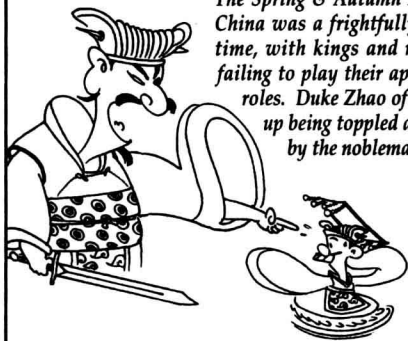
孔子在齐国听了韶乐，一连学了三个月，吃饭连肉味都觉不出了。  
 It was at this time that Confucius was first exposed to the famous Shao Music created long before by the ancient sage Shun. Confucius was so impressed by the music that he studied it continuously for three months, and he was so enamored of it that even the taste of meat escaped his notice.



真没想到学音乐会使人到这个境界啊！  
 I never knew the study of music could bring one to such a state!

春秋时政治很乱，君不君，臣不臣，  
鲁昭公被大夫季孙氏所逐。

The Spring & Autumn Period in China was a frightfully chaotic time, with kings and ministers failing to play their appropriate roles. Duke Zhao of Lu ended up being toppled and exiled by the nobleman Jisun.



齐景公又受控制于陈桓，陈桓的势力  
很强大，大有篡夺政权的可能。

And Duke Jing of Qi was the puppet of one Chen Huan. As Chen Huan's power grew, the chances of his completely usurping the throne grew as well.



因此，齐景公问孔子为政的道理时，孔子说：  
So Duke Jing sought advice from Confucius on the principles of governing. Confucius replied:

国君要像国君，臣子要像臣子，  
父亲要像父亲，儿子要像儿子。  
Kings should act like kings; ministers should act like ministers; fathers should act like fathers; and sons should act like sons.



对极了，如果君不君、臣不臣、父不父、  
子不子，那么有再多的粮食，我们能平安  
地吃到吗？

Excellent! If people don't play their appropriate roles, then no matter how much food there is, will we ever be able to eat it in peace?



为政的原则又怎样？  
What's another principle of governing?

为政最重要的是在善用财力，杜绝浪费。  
The most important thing in governing is to utilize revenue intelligently and avoid waste.

我想把尼溪的田封给孔子。  
I think I'll enfeoff Confucius with the Nixi fields.



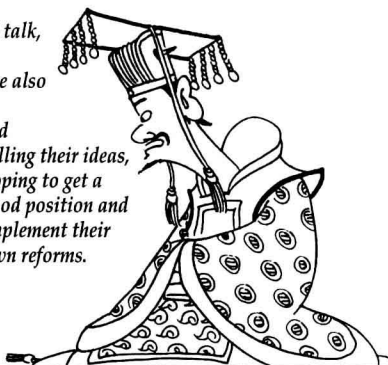


儒者都能言善道，态度高傲，是很难驾驭的。他们不事生产，只是到处游说求职来进行政治活动。

*These sophists talk a good talk, sire, but they're proud and difficult to control. They're also completely unproductive.*

*All they do is travel around*

*selling their ideas, hoping to get a good position and implement their own reforms.*



这种人不能来管理国事。  
*Don't let them get control of the government.*

好吧！就不用他罢了。  
*All right, all right. We'll just forget him.*



这时，齐国的大夫有人想害孔子。  
*Meanwhile, some high level officials of Qi were also plotting against Confucius.*



我老啦，没法用你了。  
*I'm getting old and so will have no further use for you.*

景公也告诉孔子说：  
*Duke Jing said to Confucius:*

是吗……  
*Is that right...*



老师，听说有人想要陷害您啊！  
*Master, I've learned that there are people who wish to do you harm!*

哦！是吗……  
*Oh! Is that right...*



于是孔子就离开齐国，回到鲁国。  
*So Confucius left Qi and returned to Lu.*

