### **The Analects** (Hsio R 8 - 12)

#### > English Translation by D. C. Lau

- 1-8. The Master said, 'A gentleman who lacks gravity does not inspire awe. A gentleman who studies is unlikely to be inflexible. 'Make it your guiding principle to do your best for others and to be trustworthy in what you say. Do not accept as friend anyone who is not as good as you. 'When you make a mistake, do not be afraid of mending your ways.'
- 1-9. Tseng Tzu said, 'Conduct the funeral of your parents with meticulous care and let not sacrifices to your remote ancestors be forgotten, and the virtue of the common people will incline towards fullness.'
- 1-10. Tzu-ch'in asked Tzu-kung, 'When the Master arrives in a state, he invariably gets to know about its government. Does he seek this information? or is it given him?' Tzu-kung said, 'The Master gets it through being cordial, good, respectful, frugal and deferential. The way the Master seeks it is, perhaps, different from the way other men seek it.'
- 1-11. The Master said, 'Observe what a man has in mind to do when his father is living, and then observe what he does when his father is dead. If, for three years, he makes no changes to his father's ways, he can be said to be a good son.'
- 1-12. Yu Tzu said, 'Of the things brought about by the rites, harmony is the most valuable. Of the ways of the Former Kings, this is the most beautiful, and is followed alike in matters great and small, yet this will not always work: to aim always at harmony without regulating it by the rites simply because one knows only about harmony will not, in fact, work.'

### English Translation by James Legge

- 1-8. The Master said, "If the scholar be not grave, he will not call forth any veneration, and his learning will not be solid. "Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles." "Have no friends not equal to yourself." "When you have faults, do not fear to abandon them."
- 1-9. The philosopher Tsang said, "Let there be a careful attention to perform the funeral rites to parents, and let them be followed when long gone with the ceremonies of sacrifice;-then the virtue of the people will resume its proper excellence."
- 1-10. Tsze-ch'in asked Tsze-kung, saying, "When our master comes to any country, he does not fail to learn all about its government. Does he ask his information? or is it given to him?"

Tsze-kung said, "Our master is benign, upright, courteous, temperate, and complaisant and thus he gets his information. The master's mode of asking information! — is it not different from that of other men?"

論語 The Analects 學而 Hsio R 8 - 12

1-11. The Master said, "While a man's father is alive, look at the bent of his will; when his father is dead, look at his conduct. If for three years he does not alter from the way of his father, he may be called filial."

- 1-12. The philosopher Yû said, "In practicing the rules of propriety, a natural ease is to be prized. In the ways prescribed by the ancient kings, this is the excellent quality, and in things small and great we follow them.
- "Yet it is not to be observed in all cases. If one, knowing how such ease should be prized, manifests it, without regulating it by the rules of propriety, this likewise is not to be done."

「子夏之言,其意善矣。 然辭氣之間,抑揚太過,其流之弊,將或至於廢學。 必若上章夫子之言,然後爲無弊也。」之爲道,何以加此。 予夏以文學名,而其言如此,則古人之所謂學者可知矣。 故學而一篇,大抵皆在於務本。」吳氏曰:舉之至。 雖或以爲未嘗爲學,我必謂之已學也。○游氏曰:「三代之學,皆所以明人倫也。 能是四者,則於人倫厚矣。 學謂不有其身也。 四者皆人倫之大者,而行之必盡其誠,學求如是而己。 故予夏首有能如是之人, 苟非生質之美,必其務苦 必謂之學矣。」「宁夏,孔子弟子,姓卜,名商。 賢人之賢,而易其好色之心, 好善有誠也。 致,猶委也。 委致其身,予夏曰:「賢賢易色,事父母能竭其力,事 君能致其身,與朋友交言而有信。 雖曰未學,

或者於改過,則終無以人德,而賢者亦未必樂告以善道,故以過勿憚改然焉。」「君子自修之道當如是也。」游民曰:「君子之道,以威重爲質,而舉以成之。舉之道,必以忠信爲主,而以勝己者輔之。然則惡日長,故有過則當遇改,不可畏難而苟安也。程子曰:「學問之道無他也,知其不善,則遠改以從善而已。」○程子曰:無、毋通,禁止辭也。友所以輔仁,不如己,則無益而有損。過則勿憚改。」勿,亦禁止之辭。懼,畏難也。自治不勇,程子曰:「人道惟在忠信,不誠則無勉,且出人無時,莫知其鄉者,人心也。若無忠信,豈復有物乎。」無之不 如己 者。不厚重則無威嚴,而所學亦不堅固也。 土忠信信。 人不忠信,則事皆無實,爲惡則易,爲善則難,故學者必以是爲主焉。子曰:「君子不重則不威,學則不固。 重,厚重。威,威嚴。固,堅固也。輕乎外者,必不能堅予內,故

下民化之,則其德亦歸於厚也。 德亦歸於厚。蓋終者,人之所易忽也,而能護之;遠者,人之所易忘也,而能追之;厚之道也。故以此自爲,則己之德厚,曾子曰:「慎然追遠,民德歸厚矣。」慎然者,喪盡其禮。追遠者,祭盡其誠。民德歸厚,謂下民化之,其

德之良心也,而私然害之,是以终不能用耳。」於親炎之者乎。]張敬失曰:「夫子至是邦必聞其政,而未有能委國而授之以政者。 蓋見聖人之儀刑而樂告之者,秉彝好健矣。 若子貢亦可謂善觀聖人矣,亦可謂善言德行矣。 今去聖人于五百年,以此五者想見其形容,尚能使人與起,而况此而觀,則其德盛禮恭而不願乎外,亦可見矣。 學者所當潛心而勉學也。○謝氏曰:「學者觀於聖人成儀之問,亦可以進之,但其德容如是,故時君敬信,自以其政就而問之耳,非若他人必求之而後得也。 聖人過化存神之妙,未易窺測,然即恭,莊敬也。 儉,節制也。 灑,謙遜也。 五者,夫子之盛德光輝接於人者也。 其諸, 語辭也。人,他人也。 言夫子未當求而,之,之求之與,其諸異乎人之求之與,」遇,和厚也。 良,易宜也。同。○子禽,姓陳,名亢。 子貢,姓端木,名賜。 皆凡子弟子。或曰:「亢,子貢弟子。」未知孰是。 抑,反語辭。 字實口:「夫子至於是邦也,必聞其政,求之與。 抑與之與。」之與之與,不學,下

有所不忍故也。」游氏曰:「三年無改,亦謂在所當改而可以未改者耳。」則所行雖善,亦不得爲孝矣。 ○尹氏曰:「如其道,雖終身無改可也。 如其非道,何侍三年。 然則三年無改者,孝子之心得自專,而志則可知。父改,然後其行可見。 故觀此足以知其人之善惡,然又必能三年無改於父之道,乃見其孝,不然,子曰:「父在,觀其志;父设,觀其行;三年無改於父之道,可謂孝矣。」行,去聲。○父在,子不

 禮樂之本矣。」愚謂殷而秦,和而節,此理之自然,禮之全體也。 耄釐有差,則失其中正,而各倚於一偏,其不可行均矣。亦不可行。」范氏曰:「凡禮之體主於敬,而其用則以和爲貴。 敬者,禮之所以立也; 和者,樂之所由生也。 若有子可謂達曰:「禮勝則難,故禮之用和爲貴。 先王之道以斯爲美,而小大由之。 樂勝則流,故有所不行者,知和而和,不以禮節之,所不行者,以其徒知和之爲貴而一於和,不復以禮節之,則亦非復理之本然矣,所以流蕩忘反,而亦不可行也。 ○程子

際,皆當謹之於始而處其所終,不然,則因仍苟且之間,將有不勝其自失之悔者矣。宜,則言必可饑矣。 致恭而中其節, 則能遠恥辱矣。 所依者不失其可親之人, 則亦可以宗而主之矣。 此言人之言行交去聲。 ○信,約信也。義者,事之宜也。復,践言也。恭,致敬也。禮,節文也。 因,猶依也。 宗,猶主也。 言約信而合其有子曰:「信近於義,言可復也,恭近於禮,遠恥辱也,因不失其親,亦可宗也。」近、遠,皆

是四者,可謂篤志力行者矣。然不取正於有道,未免有差,如楊邊學仁義而差者也,其流至於無父無君,謂之好學可乎。』必說有道之人,以正其是非,則可謂好學矣。凡言道者,皆謂事物當然之理,人之所共由者也。○尹氏曰:「君子之學,能好,去聲。○不求安飽者,志有在而不暇及也。敬於事者,勉其所不足。慎於言者,不敢盡其所有餘也。然猶不敢自是,而子曰:「君子食無求飽,居無求安,敬於事而慎於言,就有道而正焉,可謂好學也已。」

亦不自知其富矣。宁寅省殖,盍先食後首,而當用力於自守者,故以此爲問。而夫子答之如此,蓋許其所已能,而勉其所自守矣,而未能超乎貧富之外也。凡曰可者,僅可而有所未盡之辭也。樂則心廣體辨而忘其貧,好禮則安處善,樂循理,音洛。好,去聲。○諂,卑屈也。騙,矜肆也。常人溺於貧富之中,而不知所以自守,故必有二者之病。無諂無驕,則知予責日…「貧而無豁,當而無贍,何如。」子曰:「可也。 未若貧而樂,當而好禮者也。」樂,

明矣。然不切則健無所施,不琢則磨無所措。故學者雖不可安於小成,而不求造道之極致;亦不可驚於虚遠,而不察矣! 告 諸往而知來者。」往者,其所已首者。來者,其所未首者。○恩按:此章問答,其強孫高下,固不待辨說而矣,聞夫子之首,又知義理之無窮,雖有得焉,而未可遇自足也,故引是詩以明之。子曰:「陽也,始可與言詩已之篇,言治骨角者,既切之而復確之;治玉石者,既琢之而復廣之;治之已精,而益求其精也。予寅自以無治無歸爲至未至也。予酉日:「詩元、『如切如磋,如琢如廢。』其斯之謂與。」發,七多反。與,平擊。○辯衞風洪洪

邪正或不能辨,故以爲患也。」子曰:「不患人之不己知,患不知人也。」 更氏曰:「不患人之不己知,患不知人也。」 更氏曰:「君子求在我者,故不患人之不己知。 不知人,則是非

# 爲政第二凡二十四章。

不言而信、無爲而成。所守者至簡而能御煩,所處者至靜而能削動,所務者至寡而能服衆。」向之也。爲政以德,則無爲而天下歸之,其象如此。○程子曰:「爲政以德,然後無爲。」范氏曰:「爲政以德,則不動而化、之不正也。德之爲言得也,得於心而不失也。北辰,北極,天之樞也。居其所,不動也。 共,向也,百衆虽四面旌總而歸子曰:「爲政以德,譬如北辰,居其所而衆星共之。」共,音轶,亦作拱。○政之爲言正也,所以正人

無邪」,詹頌卿篇之辭。凡詩之言,善者可以感發人之善心,惡者可以懲創人之逸志,其用歸於使人得其情性之正而已。子曰:「詩三百,一言以蔽之,曰『思無邪』。」詩三百十一篇,言三百者,舉大數也。蔽,猶蓋也。「思

## 論語 學而

- 1-1 子曰:「學而時習之,不亦說(yuè)乎?有朋自遠方來,不亦樂(lè)乎?人不知而不慍(yùn),不亦君子乎?」
- 1-2 有子曰:「其為人也孝弟(tì),而好犯上者,鮮(xiǎn)矣;不好犯上,而好作 亂者,未之有也。君子務本,本立而道生。孝弟(tì)也者,其為仁之本與(yú)!」
- 1-3 子曰:「巧言令色,鮮 ( xiǎn ) 矣仁!」
- 1-4 曾子曰:「吾日三省 ( xǐng ) 吾身:為人謀而不忠乎?與朋友交而不信乎?傳 ( chuán ) 不習乎?」
- 1-5 子曰:「道千乘(shèng)之國:敬事而信,節用而愛人,使民以時。」
- 1-6 子曰:「弟(dì)子入則孝,出則弟(tì),謹而信,汎(fàn)愛眾(zhòng),而親仁。行有餘力,則以學文。」
- 1-7 子夏曰:「賢賢易色,事父母能竭其力,事君能致其身,與朋友交言而有信。雖曰未學,吾必謂之學矣。」
- 1-8 子曰:「君子不重則不威,學則不固。主忠信,無友不如己者,過則勿憚 (dàn) 改。」
- 1-9 曾子曰:「慎終追遠,民德歸厚矣。」
- 1-10 子禽問於子貢曰:「夫子至於是邦也,必聞其政,求之與(yú),抑與(yǔ)之與(yú)?」子貢曰:「夫子溫、良、恭、儉、讓以得之。夫子之求之也,其諸異乎人之求之與(yú)?」
- 1-11 子曰:「父在,觀其志,父沒,觀其行;三年無改於父之道,可謂孝矣。」
- 1-12 有子曰:「禮之用,和為貴。先王之道斯為美,小大由之。有所不行,知和而和,不以禮節之,亦不可行也。」