論語精髄 (上村泰裕撰)

The Essence of Confucian Sociology Interpreted by Yasuhiro Kamimura

子曰、視其所以、觀其所由、察其所安、人焉廋哉、人焉廋哉。(為政10)

子いわく、そのなすところを 着、その由るところを 観、その安んずるところを察すれば、 人いずくんぞ 度 さんや、人いずくんぞ度さんや。

Look at what he does, why he does so, and what he believes. Surely you can understand his character.

子曰、學而不思則罔、思而不學則殆。(為政 15)

子いわく、学びて思わざれば則ちく、思いて学ばざれば則ちがし。

Study without practical purposes is dismal, while practice without study is dangerous.

子曰、朝聞道、夕死可矣。(里仁8)

子いわく、朝に道を聞かば、夕べに死すとも可なり。

If one morning I see justice done all over the world, I will happily die in the evening.

子曰、君子喻於義、小人喻於利。(里仁16)

子いわく、君子は義に喩り、小人は利に喩る。

Gentlemen act according to justice, while the multitudes act according to interest.

子曰、徳不孤、必有隣。(里仁25)

子いわく、徳は孤ならず、必ず隣あり。

A man of integrity cannot be lonely. Surely he has good neighbours.

君子周急不繼富。(雍也4)

君子は急を周いて富めるを継げず。

Gentlemen save the worse-off, and do not help the better-off.

子曰、不憤不啓、不悱不發。舉一隅不以三隅反、則不復也。(述而 8)

子いわく、憤せずんば啓せず、惟せずんば発せず。一隅を挙げて三隅をもって反らざれば、 則ち養たせざるなり。

I don't teach a pupil unless he is eager to know. If the pupil doesn't answer the other three examples to my illustration, I don't teach him anymore.

子曰、暴虎馮河死而無悔者、吾不與也。必也臨事而懼、好謀而成者也。(述而 10) 子いわく、暴虎 馮河 し死して悔いなき者は、吾ともにせざるなり。必ずや事に臨みて懼れ、 謀を好みて成さん者なり。

I don't want to work with those who don't fear death in fighting a tiger or in crossing a river. Those whom I want to work with surely fear a danger and make a plan when doing something.

子在齊聞韶。三月不知肉味。曰、不圖爲樂之至於斯也。(述而 13)

子、斉に 在 して 韶 を聞く。三月肉の味を知らず。いわく、図らざりき、楽をなすことの 斯に至らんとは。

Confucius heard the music of Shao and forgot to taste meat for three months when he was staying in the country of Qi. He said, "I did not imagine the music is so great."

子曰、民可使由之、不可使知之。(泰伯9)

子いわく、民は由らしむべし、知らしむべからず。

It is easy to let the people obey, while it is difficult to let them understand.

子曰、學如不及、猶恐失之。(泰伯17)

子いわく、学は及ばざるがごとくするも、なおこれを失わんことを恐る。

I am still afraid of losing what I have studied, even though I study hard as if I were behind.

子貢曰、有美玉於斯、韞匵而藏諸、求善賈而沽諸。

子曰、沽之哉、沽之哉、我待賈者也。(子罕13)

子貢いわく、斯に美玉あり、憧に 韞 めてこれを蔵せんか、善賈を求めてこれを 沽 らんか。 子いわく、沽らんかな、沽らんかな。 我は 賣 を待つ者なり。

Pupil: "Here is a jewel of talent. Would you like to preserve it in a box, or sell it to a good merchant?"

Confucius: "Of course I would like to sell it. I am a man who is waiting a merchant."

子曰、譬如爲山。未成一簣、止吾止也。譬如平地。雖覆一簣、進吾往也。(子罕 19) 子いわく、譬えば山を為るがごとし。いまだ一簣をなさざるも、止むるは吾が止むなり。 譬えば地を 幸 すがごとし。一簣を攬 すといえども、進むは吾が往くなり。

Just like building a mountain, it is your responsibility if you stop before the last basket of earth. Just like levelling ground, it is your decision if you pour the first basket of earth.

子曰、苗而不秀者有矣夫、秀而不實者有矣夫。(子罕22)

子いわく、苗にして秀でざるものあり、秀でて実らざるものあり。

There are those who are not excellent from the very beginning. There are others who cannot complete the study though they were excellent at the beginning.

子曰、三軍可奪帥也、匹夫不可奪志也。(子罕 26)

子いわく、三軍も帥を奪うべきなり。匹夫も志を奪うべからざるなり。

One can seize the General of the Army. One cannot seize the will of individuals.

子曰、回也非助我者也、於吾言無所不說。(先進4)

子いわく、回や我を助くる者にあらず、吾が言において説。ばざるところなし。

My pupil Yen Hui is not a man who helps me, for he always agree with me.

己所不欲勿施於人。(顏淵 2)

己れの欲せざるところを人に施すことなかれ。

Don't do to others what you don't like.

子曰、浸潤之譖、膚受之愬、不行焉、可謂明也已矣。(顏淵 6)

子いわく、浸潤の 蓋り、膚受の 愬え、行なわれざる、明と謂うべし。

It is possible to say that he is wise if he doesn't accept bad mouth or libel.

百姓足、君孰與不足。百姓不足、君孰與足。(顏淵 9)

首姓足らば、君執とともにか足らざらん。百姓足らずんば、君孰とともにか足らん。 If the people are wealthy, how can the government be poor? If the people are poor, how can the government be wealthy?

曾子曰、君子以文會友、以友輔仁。(顏淵 24)

曾子いわく、君子は文をもって友を会し、友をもって仁を輔く。

Gentlemen make friends by learning, and help humanity by friends.

子曰、不得中行而與之、必也狂狷乎。狂者進取、狷者有所不為也。(子路21)

子いわく、中行を得てこれとともにせずんば、必ずや狂 狷 か。狂者は進みて取り、狷者はなさざるところあるなり。

If I cannot work with a man of common sense, I would like to work with an enthusiast or a bigot. Enthusiasts have a spirit of enterprise. Bigots have a sense of discipline.

子曰、君子和而不同、小人同而不和。(子路 23)

子いわく、君子は和して同ぜず、小人は同じて和せず。

Gentlemen disagree with smile, while the multitudes agree with anger.

子曰、君子泰而不驕、小人驕而不泰。(子路 26)

子いわく、君子は ^{象な}かにして驕らず、小人は驕りて泰かならず。

Gentlemen are rich and not arrogant, while the multitudes are arrogant and not rich.

子曰、士而懷居、不足以為士矣。(憲問3)

子いわく、士にして居を懐うは、もって士となすに足らず。

One is not a gentleman if he only thinks about his home.

子曰、古之學者為己、今之學者為人。(憲問25)

子いわく、古の学者は己れのためにし、今の学者は人のためにす。

Ancient scholars studied for themselves, while recent scholars study for showing it to others.

子曰、可與言而不與之言、失人。不可與言而與之言、失言。知者不失人、亦不失言。(衛 霊公8)

子いわく、ともに言うべくしてこれと言わざるときは、人を失う。ともに言うべからずしてこれと言うときは、言を失う。知者は人をも失わず、また言をも失わず。

When you don't talk to those whom you have to talk to, you will lose your friends. When you talk to those whom you shouldn't talk to, you will lose your words. Wise men never lose their friends nor their words.

子曰、不曰如之何如之何者、吾末如之何也已矣。(衛霊公16)

子いわく、これを如何これを如何といわざる者は、吾これを如何ともするなきのみ。

I don't know how to educate a man who doesn't want to know how to educate himself.

子曰、君子病無能焉、不病人之不己知也。(衛霊公19)

子いわく、君子は能なきを病う。人の己れを知らざるを病えざるなり。

Gentlemen worry about the lack of their talent. They don't worry about the lack of praise from others.

子曰、君子疾沒世而名不稱焉。(衛霊公20)

子いわく、君子は世を 没 わるまで名の称せられざるを 疾 む。

Gentlemen worry about his name not being praised until his death.

子曰、君子求諸己、小人求諸人。(衛霊公21)

子いわく、君子はこれを己れに求め、小人はこれを人に求む。

Gentlemen demand something of themselves, while the multitudes demand it of others.

子曰、君子矜而不爭、群而不黨。(衛霊公22)

子いわく、君子は、矜にして争わず、群するも党せず。

Gentlemen are proud but don't quarrel, having many friends without being partisan.

子曰、衆惡之、必察焉。衆好之、必察焉。(衛霊公28)

子いわく、衆これを悪むも必ず察し、衆これを好むも必ず察す。

I examine it even when people hate it. I examine it even when people love it.

子曰、有教無類。(衛霊公39)

子いわく、教えありて類なし。

Differences come from education, not from blood.

丘也聞有國有家者、不患寡而患不均、不患貧而患不安。蓋均無貧、和無寡、安無傾。(季 氏1)

丘は聞けり、国をたもち家をたもつ者は、寡なきを患えずして均しからざるを患え、貧しきを患えずして安からざるを患うと。けだし均しければ貧しきことなく、和すれば寡なきことなく、安んずれば傾くことなし。

I heard that those who are responsible for maintaining a nation and state worry about inequality and insecurity, not about scarcity and poverty. It is reasonable to say that equality brings no poverty, peace brings no scarcity, and security brings no decline.

子曰、性相近也、習相遠也。(陽貨2)

子いわく、性は相近し。習えば相遠ざかる。

Each one's nature is similar at the beginning. Education makes the differences.

好仁不好學、其蔽也愚。好知不好學、其蔽也蕩。好信不好學、其蔽也賊。好直不好學、 其蔽也絞。好勇不好學、其蔽也亂。好剛不好學、其蔽也狂。(陽貨8)

仁を好みて学を好まざれば、その 蔽 や愚。知を好みて学を好まざれば、その蔽や蕩。信を 好みて学を好まざれば、その蔽や賊。直を好みて学を好まざれば、その蔽や絞。勇を好み て学を好まざれば、その蔽や乱。剛を好みて学を好まざれば、その蔽や狂。

Without study, love brings folly. Without study, knowledge brings indulgence. Without study, trust brings gangster. Without study, honesty brings narrowness. Without study, courage brings riot. Without study, strength brings madness.

子曰、郷原、德之賊也。(陽貨13)

子いわく、郷原は徳の賊なり。

Flattery is the enemy of one's integrity.

子曰、道聽而塗説、德之棄也。(陽貨14)

子いわく、道に聴きて塗に説くは、徳をこれ棄つるなり。

To plagiarise others' ideas is to sacrifice one's integrity.

子路曰、君子尚勇乎。

子曰、君子義以為上。君子有勇而無義為亂、小人有勇而無義為盜。(陽貨23)

子路いわく、君子は勇を「尚゛ぶか。

子いわく、君子は義をもって上となす。君子勇ありて義なきときは乱をなす。小人勇ありて義なきときは盗をなす。

Pupil: "Do gentlemen respect courage?"

Confucius: "Gentlemen respect justice the most. For, gentlemen do riot if they have courage without justice. The multitudes do steal if they have courage without justice."

註)貝塚茂樹訳『論語 I』(中公クラシックス、2002年)『論語 I』(中公クラシックス、2003年)の読み下しに基づきつつ、一部は自由に改変した。英訳はオリジナルである。