

英译

Abstract things without shape are called “Dào” (spirit); things with solid shapes are called “Qì” (material); to improve them based on their nature is called “Biàn” (change) ; to make use of them is called “Tōng” (make it work) . To apply the principle of “Biàn” and “Tōng” to the practice of managing a country and benefit its people is called “Shiyè” (cause) .

词语注释

- ① 形而上 xíng ér shàng —— 存在于形体之上的抽象的事物，指精神 things abstract and spiritual
- ② 形而下 xíng ér xià —— 有形的、有实体的事物，指物质 things solid and material
- ③ 措 cuò —— 通“措”，举措，运用 to use and apply to...

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014

天行健^①，君子以自强不息。(乾卦·象辞^②)

tiān xíng jiàn jūnzǐ yǐ zì qiáng bù xī. Qiánguà Xiàngcí

繁体原文

天行健，君子以自强不息。

今译

乾卦代表天，象征着刚健。君子应该效法乾的精神而自强不息。

英译

The diagram Qián (Qiánguà) represents the sky, symbolizing Yáng, the strong and energetic masculinity. A good person should act after the spirit of Qián and be upright and honorable.

词语注释

- ① 健 jiàn —— 乾卦的别称 the other name for Qián, the first of the Eight Diagrams
- ② 象辞 xiàngcí —— 象是图形的意思。象辞解释卦象和爻象。卦象是由八卦中的两卦上下重叠组成的图形；爻象是爻的图形，卦中的每一行叫做一爻，六十四卦每卦都有六爻。 Xiàngcí, words on pictures, are the text explaining the meaning of the diagrams and lines

3-4

015

地势坤，君子以厚德载物。

dì shì kūn jūnzǐ yǐ hòu dé zài wù

(坤卦·象辞)

Kūnguà Xiàngcí



繁体原文

地势坤，君子以厚德載物。

今译

坤卦代表地，象征着宽大仁厚。君子应该效法坤的精神，用宽厚的品德容纳人和物。

文言语法/知识
Classical Chinese Grammar/Knowledge

一、古汉语的字与词

Characters and Words in Classical Chinese

阅读古汉语的时候，有几个需要特别注意的事项：

When reading classical Chinese, we need to pay attention to a few points:

4. 用法相当于现代汉语中的“以”。如： Functioning the same way as “yǐ” in modern Chinese.

三年之后 五步之内 一人之下，万人之上

B. 代词 As a Pronoun

1. 人称代词，相当于“他/她/它/他们”。如： Used as a personal pronoun such as “him / her / it / them” etc.

寤寐求之 岂敢爱之 神之听之 随之而去 使民宜之

2. 指示代词，相当于“这/那/这些/那些/这样/那样”等。如： Used as an indicative pronoun such as “this / that / these / those / this kind / that kind” etc.

桃之夭夭，灼灼其华；之子于归，宜其室家。（《诗经·桃夭》）

-译：桃花开得正鲜艳，这个女子要出嫁了，将使她的夫家兴旺。

公输盘为楚造云梯之械。（《墨子·公输》）

-译：公输盘（鲁班）为楚国制造云梯一类的兵器。

C. 动词 As a Verb

- 用法相当于“到……去……”。如： Functioning the same way as “to go to...” .

先生将何之？（《孟子·告子》）-译：先生您要去哪儿？

吾欲之南海，何如？（清·彭端淑《为学》）-译：我想去南海，您觉得怎么样？

补充阅读

Supplementary Texts

《周易》名句

Zhōuyì míng jù

More Selections from The Book of Changes

1

易有太极，是生两仪，两仪生四象^①，四象生八卦^②，八

Yì yǒu tàijí shì shēng liǎng yí liǎng yí shēng sì xiàng sì xiàng shēng bā guà bā

卦定吉凶，吉凶生大业。（系辞上 十一章）

guà dìng jí xiōng jí xiōng shēng dà yè Xìcí shàng Shíyī zhāng



016

3

八卦以象告，爻象以情言，刚柔杂居，而吉凶可见矣。

bā guà yǐ xiàng gào yáo tuàn yǐ qíng yán gāng róu zá jū ér jí xiōng kě

见矣。(系辞下 十二章)

jiàn yǐ Xìcí xià shí'èr zhāng



018

[繁体原文]

八卦以象告，爻象以情言，刚柔杂居，而吉凶可见矣。

[今译]

八卦呈现出各式各样的卦象，爻辞和象辞又为之作了解说，从阳卦阴卦、阳爻阴爻的不同搭配，能得知事情的吉凶。



一、词汇练习 Vocabulary Review

在左边的括号里写出左栏中画线字的拼音，并从右栏中选出与该字最相近的意思，将其号码填入右边的括号里 Write *pinyin* for the underlined characters in the left column, then choose from the right column the closest translation for each character and fill its number in the second bracket.

以佃以渔 () ()

王天下 () ()

形而下者谓之器 () ()

网罟 () ()

易穷则变 () ()

斫木为耜 () ()

鸟兽之文 () ()

天行健 () ()

形而上者谓之道 () ()

耒耨 () ()

① 抽象之物 abstract things

② 变化 to change

③ 用斧头砍 to cut with an ax

④ 打猎 to hunt

⑤ 统治国家 to rule a country

⑥ 物体 object

⑦ 乾卦 the diagram Qián

⑧ 木犁 plough

⑨ 花纹 pattern

⑩ 渔网 fish net

文化常识 General Cultural Knowledge

《周易》

《周易》是上古流传下来的一部重要经典。分为《易经》和《易传》两个部分。传说最初由远古的伏羲氏画出八卦，周文王被殷纣囚禁时将八卦推演成六十四卦并加了卦辞，后由其子周公旦为之作了爻辞，遂完成《易经》部分；春秋战国时孔子及其门人为《易经》作了十翼，包括《彖辞》、《象辞》和《系辞》等，组成了《易传》部分。《周易》原为一本占卜书，却因为其深刻的哲理和辩证法而对后世的哲学、社会学、医学乃至科学都产生了极其深远的影响，历来被儒家奉为六经之首，也是道家思想的重要根源。

The Book of Changes

One of the most influential books from ancient times, The Book of Changes, provided guidance for all aspects of people's lives for thousands of years. This book was originally a work for divination, but its philosophy and dialectical logic nourished both Confucianism and Taoism. Even the modern computer has borrowed its idea of the binary system from this book!

