翻譯《傳習錄》中陸澄語錄的關鍵術語:一些初步的考量

Draft Conference Paper for the 2024 Conference on the Yangming Learning of Mind 2024 陽明心學大會論文稿

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談及中國哲學著作的全球史,世人最熟悉的可能是孔子的《論語》、孫子的《孫子兵法》和《道德經》,因為這些著作已被多次翻譯。據統計,從 1691 年到 2022 年,《論語》英譯本已超過 110 種 ©。至於《道德經》,理查德·林恩(Richard John Lynn)稱其「是繼《聖經》之後世界上被翻譯最多的著作。已出現 1500 多個版本,其中 450 多個版本為英文」®。至於《孫子兵法》,約翰·沙利文 (John Sullivan) 製作了一個資料庫,列出了 1905 年以來的 48 個英文譯本 ®。總體而言,我認為可以有把握地說,與先秦經典著作以及與道教和佛教的重要著作的翻譯相比,中國帝制晚期(宋-清時期)儒家著作的翻譯力度則較弱。此外,宋代理學著作的翻譯普遍蓋過了後朝理學著作的翻譯(程朱理學和陸王心學)。當然,明朝除了李贄、王陽明的著作之外,翻譯也相當有限。

當然,在明儒中,王陽明的著作理所當然地最受關注,但即便如此,翻譯工作到底有多廣泛呢?王陽明著作的翻譯在英語和漢語學術界都得到了廣泛討論,本文對此不予評價。總而言之,我們有亨克的《王陽明哲學》(The Philosophy of Wang Yang-ming)[®]、秦家懿的《王陽明哲學信函》(The Philosophical Letters of Wang Yang-ming)[®]、陳榮捷的《王陽明的傳習錄及其他理學著作》(Instructions for Practical Living and Other Neo-Confucian Writings by Wang Yang-ming)[®],以及菲利普·艾文賀的《陸王理學讀本》(Readings from the Lu-Wang School of Neo-Confucianism)[®]。此外,王陽明文集中個別作品的翻譯散佈在大量王陽明學術著作中,同時散佈在中國哲學史文獻集的原始資料中。

當然,上面列出的每一本書均包含一些著作選集。王陽明主要著作的唯一完整譯本是陳榮捷的英文版《傳習錄》,內容基本上是《王文成公全書》的標準《傳習錄》。亨克的譯本有《傳習錄》三章,《語錄》一章,以及書信選集,大體沿用了施邦曜《陽明先生集要》的組織方式,也是比較完整,只是施的組織方式以及內容與《全書》存在差異。艾文賀的《讀本》只收錄了徐愛的 14 條語錄。綜上所述,就《傳習錄》而言,撇開其他原始資料

https://www.academia.edu/34896443/Sun Tzu Art of War Database Translation References.

[®] Yang Liwei and Zhou Guijun. "Dissecting *The Analects*: an NLP-based exploration of semantic similarities and differences across English translations." *Humanities and Social Sciences Communications* vol. 11, no. 50 (2024). https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-023-02355-w

[®] Lynn, Richard John. "Western Translations of the Laozi Daodejing." Unpublished manuscript.

[®] John Sullivan, "Sun Tzu: Art of War Database Translation References,"

[®] Frederick Goodrich Henke, *The Philosophy of Wang Yang-ming* (Chicago: Open Court Publishing, 1916)

^⑤ Julia Ching, *The Philosophical Letters of Wang Yang-ming* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1972).

[®] Wing-tsit Chan (trans.), *Instructions for Practical Living and Other Neo-Confucian Writings by Wang Yang-ming* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1963).

[®] Philip J. Ivanhoe, *Readings from the Lu-Wang School of Neo-Confucianism* (Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing, 2009).

選集和雜項學術不談,徐愛的語錄(卷一的前十四條)已被翻譯過三次(亨克、陳榮捷、 艾文賀),而《全書》卷一其餘部分以及卷二三大部分內容已被翻譯兩次(亨克、陳榮捷)。

翻译其实是一种诠释,它为原文的意义划定了界限。最明顯的證明是,同一著作的不同譯本往往差異很大,《論語》、《道德經》、《孫子兵法》的眾多譯本就是如此。不言而喻,歷史背景和譯者的個人特質在其對所譯著作的詮釋和理解中發揮著重要作用。同樣,眾所周知,即使是认为原文只有一个含义的观念也是有问题的。考慮到記錄和參與編寫《傳習錄》的人數眾多,甚至這部著作本身也是對隨時間演變的王陽明教義的複雜解釋。綜上原因,毫不奇怪,儘管有許多帶有現代漢語譯文的《傳習錄》中文版本,但譯文表明,各個譯者對特定單字或段落的含義常常意見不一。此外,在某些情況下,如果譯文幾乎相同,人們就會懷疑受到早期譯文的影響。至於英文翻譯,比較徐愛語錄的三個版本,或者對於其它語錄,比較陳榮捷和亨克的版本可能會有所裨益。上述版本確有差異,儘管這些翻譯成就斐然,但我相信,在這方面還有更多努力空間,乃至新的翻譯,以便進一步揭示這部偉大的中國哲學著作的豐富意義,並呈現給世界。

我在本文中的目標相當有限。我想嘗試探討《陸澄錄》的五條語錄中的五個術語(或短語),以及其譯文的差異。當然,選擇合適的英文需要確定術語或短語在原文中的含義,因此翻譯過程提供了語義探究的機會。

定 ("stable")

42: 定者,心之本體,天理也;動靜,所遇之時也。

亨克譯:

The teacher said: "It is natural law that the mind in its original nature be fixed and established (self-possessed). This holds true of its activity as well as of its rest."

陳譯:

[The Teacher said,] "Calmness is the original substance of the mind. It is the Principle of Nature. It is the state in which activity and tranquility are united.

拙譯:

Stability is the mind's original condition. It is the principle of Tian. Activity and stillness arise from what is encountered at the time.

陳榮捷將「定」翻譯為「calmness」。用此術語時,王陽明想到的是程顥的《定性書》,其陳言,「所謂定者,動亦定,靜亦定,無將迎,無內外」。然而,根據定義,"calm" 意為靜 ("tranquil"或 "still"),事實上,其他人也將「定」翻譯為 "still"或 "stillness"。但這意味著在英語語境中,「靜」和「定」幾乎是同義詞。這是不正確的。在這種情況下,「定」的含義更接近亨克的"fixed"。我把它翻譯為 "stable," 暗示著恆久的("enduring")。這似乎更合適。一方面,心的本來狀態確實是靜的 ("still"或 "calm"),無論外界環境是如何,也無論所遇到的是什麼 (what is encountered)。心始終是「寂然不動的」,而靜心是王陽明

修行的重要內容。另外,天理 ("natural principle" 或 "the principle of Tian")基本上是靜 ("still"),因為無論外境如何,都是如此;再者,順天理的心是寂靜的心,因爲它符合道義, 自然心安。然而,該段的重點是隨著時間的推移而持續的穩定性,其在瞬息變化的境遇引 起的動靜心理狀態下持續存在。這種持續狀態是植根於天理的一種超脫的穩定性。這條語 錄講的是心的基礎、其根本實相、最基本狀態,以及修行的最終目的。至於"所遇之時", 亨克和陳都可能是錯的。黎業明的譯文是"所遇到的不同時間狀態的内心感受"®。這似乎 更接近事實,因為王陽明曾對薛侃說過「動靜,時也」。在這裡,很明顯,他將動和靜視 為短暫的心裏狀態,而不是基本上不變的狀態,即無狀態的狀態。例如語錄第 23 條寫道: 問:「靜時亦覺意思好,才遇事便不同,如何?」先生曰:「是徒知養靜而不用克己工夫也。 如此,臨事便要傾倒。人須在事上磨,方立得住,方能『靜亦定,動亦定』」。眾所周知, 王陽明是一位修靜坐者,他嘗試了道家、佛家和儒家所使用的方法。他時時建議其學生安 靜地打坐冥想,以靜心。然而,靜坐本身及其產生的寧靜狀態並不是目的。首先,他批評 了某些冥想狀態的局限性,將其描述為「槁木死灰」,並警告不要養成對靜的貪戀,冥想 可能促使對世界採取消極態度。此外,最終,雖然冥想可以帶來定,但「定」不應與「靜」 這個冥想狀態混淆,因其更為根本,並且仍然是所有心理狀態的根本條件。雖然靜止可能 會加深得定的能力,但如果一個人在動中失去平衡,那麼他們就無法在動中保持定的狀態。 因此,即使在靜態下能夠守「中」,仍然無法在動中達到「和」的狀態。培養在動中持定 的能力,這條道路更加漫長且更具挑戰性,需要透過存天理去人欲,或者這裡所說的克服 或戰勝自我來不斷努力培德。這只能透過做人處事來實現。總而言之,這段話指的是王陽 明關於悟道的次第教導,也就是通向道的途径,其頂點在于在做人處事中能够契合天理, 就是順天理之發用流行,即孔子所說的「七十而從心所欲而不逾矩」,以及程顥的"靜亦定, 動亦定"。

主一 "maintaining stable attention"

專主一個天理

"solely sustaining stable attention on the principle of Tian"

15: 澄問:「主一之功,如讀書則一心在讀書上,接客則一心在接客上,可以為主一乎?」 先生曰:「好色則一心在好色上,好貨則一心在好貨上,可以為主一乎?是所謂遂物,非 主一也。主一,是專主一個天理。」

亨克譯:

I, Lu Ch'eng, made inquiry saying, "There is the matter of mastering one's mind. If in studying one is engaged entirely with study, or in receiving guests one is completely engaged in receiving guests, may these be considered as examples of being undivided?"

The Teacher said, "If in being fond of women one gives one's self completely to salaciousness, or in desiring wealth one devotes oneself entirely to covetousness, may these be considered as

[®]黎業明,,《傳習錄:全本全注全譯文》,(上海:上海古籍出版社,2021),第85頁。

instances of mastering one's mind? This is what is called urging things and should not be considered as mastering one's mind. To master one's mind implies mastering moral principles.[®]

陳譯:

I asked, "With reference to the effort of concentrating on one thing, suppose in reading books one's mind is concentrated on reading books, and in entertaining guests one's mind is concentrated on entertaining them. Can these be regarded as concentrating on one thing?"

The Teacher said, "Suppose in loving sex one's mind is concentrated on loving sex and in loving money one's mind is concentrated on loving money. Can these be regarded as concentrating on one thing? These are not concentrating on one thing; they are chasing after material things. Concentrating on one thing means the absolute concentration of the mind on the Principle of Nature."

拙譯:

Lu Cheng asked, "About the practice of maintaining stable attention, if one single-mindedly focuses on reading a book when reading, for example, or single-mindedly focuses on receiving a guest when receiving guests, can this be considered maintaining stable attention?" ¹

The Master said, "If one is single-mindedly focused on a lust for women because one loves women, or one is single-mindedly focused on a love of wealth because one loves wealth, can this be considered maintaining stable attention? This is what is called chasing after things. It is not maintaining stable attention. Maintaining stable attention means solely maintaining stable attention on the principle of Tian."

這段話中,亨克將「主一」翻譯為 "mastering the mind", 陳譯為 "concentrating on one thing"。拙譯為"maintaining stable attention"。陸澄的問題是基於《朱子語類》中朱熹的對話。在這段對話中,對話者引用了程頤的一句話,並詢問朱熹該句的含義:

問「主一無適」。「只是莫走作。且如讀書時只讀書,著衣時只著衣。理會一事時, 只理會一事,了此一件,又作一件,此『主一無適』之義。」

拙譯:

Someone asked about "maintaining stable attention without getting distracted." [The Master said,] "Just do not let your mind wander. When you are reading just read, and when you are dressing just dress. When you are attending to a matter, just take care of that matter. After completing one thing then do another thing. This is the meaning of 'maintaining stable attention without getting distracted."

在陸澄的這條語錄中,王陽明將專注讀書和待人接物(以及專注感官享受和物質利益) 與專注天理進行了區分。這還使他將其對「主一」的理解與朱熹《語類》這段話中的理解 區分開。王陽明將關注外物(即世界上存在於外部的對象)視為逐物。在卷一其他段落中,

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他將「好色好利好名」定義為人欲 ("selfish personal desires"), 並解釋說必須將其根除。受其驅使就是受一門心思自私自利、以自我為中心的人心所驅使。

那麼專注「天理」是什麼意思呢? 在其他段落中,他解釋道: 心之本體 ("the essence of mind," 或"the mind's original condition, 或"the inherent reality of mind") 即天理。天理即

「中」("centeredness")、明德 ("illustrious virtue")、至善 ("perfect goodness")、仁 ("humaneness"),以及大本("great foundation of the world")。最終,修習者的目標應該是滅除逐物的慾望轉而順天理的發用流行,就是追求淨化尋求天理。清淨、順天理的心,即止於至善的心。王陽明還將天理等同於一個人存善念的時刻。因此,總而言之,專注於天理意味著透過行善的意圖將自我導向善,而心之顯化則提供了線索,因為王陽明認為,當善和善意升起時,我們是有能力識別(知道)它們,並依其行動的。當然,我們的本性是善的,所以善會生起。事實上,它已經顯現,一直在顯現。所以,我們的注意力必須轉向內在,脫離外物,重新聚焦於本源。

還應該注意的是,在朱熹的文章中,「主一」被解釋為一種正念專注的形式,即無論做什麼,都專注於當下,不讓心走神。這確實是陸澄所理解的主一的意義。這似乎不等於追逐女人和財富這類由激情驅動的行為,因此王陽明將這段話的焦點轉移到更明顯地說明「人欲」的對象上,這些對象將心困住,佔據其注意力。可以說,我們被人心所束縛。然而,更重要的是,王陽明最終試圖將注意力轉移到另一個意識層面,即心本身。保持穩定注意力的目標最終是要了悟心的本來狀態(心之本體),從而實現心與理的同一性。

「主一」的翻譯差異很大。亨克的"mastering the mind"雖然並非完全錯誤,但過於寬泛。陳的"concentrating on one thing"更貼切。"主"的意思也可能包含注重("emphasize")或支配著("master",就是權威者)。 再則,"master" 可以引申爲為根據("basis")。「一」含義可以是 "oneness(一如)"、"unity"、"concentration(定)"或"single-mindedness(專一)"。因此,主一可以譯為 "emphasizing single-mindedness," 或 "making single-mindedness the basis"。從這篇語錄對修行的重視以及所提到的修行來看,我認為「主」是指持守("maintaining"或 "sustaining"),而 "一"是指 "steady focus"、"concentration"或 "stable attention"。事實上,所有這些含義都是密切相關的 ®。對天理保持穩定的關注即主一。同理,天理也是我們保持穩定注意力的基礎。

只念念要存天理, 即是立志

"Simply in every thought striving to keep natural principle in mind is setting one's aim."

16: 問立志。先生曰:「只念念要存天理,即是立志。能不忘乎此,久則自然心中凝聚,猶道家所謂『結聖胎』也。此天理之念常存,馴至於美、大、聖、神,亦只從此一念存養擴充去耳。」

亨克譯:

I made inquiry regarding the fixing of one's determination. The Teacher said: "It is simply a question of keeping heaven-given principles in mind; for this in itself is what is meant by fixing

⑩謹此感謝錢明教授和陳立勝教授與我分享對此問題的見解。

one's determination. If one is able to remember this, it will obviously become gradually fixed in the mind. It may be compared to the Taoists' saying, 'a matrix which brings forth the virtue of a sage.' One who constantly harbors a regard for natural law little by little becomes a beautiful, great sage and spirit-man. But it is also necessary, in obedience to this thought, to nurture and practice these principles."

陳譯:

I asked about making up the mind. The Teacher said, "It is simply the resolution, in every thought, to preserve the Principle of Nature. If one does not neglect this, in due time it will crystallize in one's mind and become what the Taoists call 'the mystical conception of a sage.' If the thought of the Principle of Nature is always retained, then the gradual steps to the level of the beautiful man, the great man, the sage, and the spirit man are all but the cultivation and extension of this one thought."

拙譯:

I asked about setting one's aim. The Master said, "Simply in every thought striving to keep natural principle in mind is setting one's aim. If you are able not to neglect this, then after a time this will naturally congeal in the heart, similar to what the Daoists call 'forming the sagely embryo.' If this recollection of natural principle is always maintained, you will gradually attain the excellent, great, sagely, and spirit-like, which is also no more than beginning with this one thought and cultivating and expanding it."

「立志」的翻譯包括 "fixing the determination" (亨克), "establishing a commitment" (艾文賀), 以及"making up the mind" (陳)等。這是有關確定一個人的目的並建立決心的問題。然而在當代,"fixing the determination" 聽起來很過時或過於正式,而"making upon one's mind" 作為譯文則不太准確。此處,我將其翻譯為"set your aim," 在其他語錄也有時譯為"establish resolve."「念」的翻譯包括"thought (念頭)"(最常用), "concern (惦記或憂慮)"以及"remembering/recollection (憶念)"等。

在這篇語錄中,王陽明闡釋了以憶天理為主要修行的重要性。此處,「存」被譯為"to keep in mind"和"to maintain(保持)",而通常譯為"to preserve"或"to cultivate"。「存」幾乎總是選譯為"preserve",但這聽起來很晦澀,因為這個詞很少用來描述冥想或正念練習。在修行中,其含義為"to keep in one's mind"或"to preserve the thought of,"繼而引申為"to maintain the presence of"或"to cultivate the presence of"。這確實是一種適合修道的冥想或者說正念練習形式,其中註意力被導向至或集中在事物的道德方面,在此例中毫無疑問即是「仁」,即心的最基本方面,特色,實相。為了解釋立志存天理的發展次第,王陽明引用了《孟子》7B.25。涵養這種功夫,一個人可以從擁有善行到充滿善行,再到將善行向外輻射,進而改變他人,最後,像聖人一樣在不知不覺中改變他人。或如孟子所言:「充實之爲美。充實而光輝之謂大。大而化之之謂聖。聖而不可知之之謂神」。王陽明將此比作道家養聖胎的過程。在這個過程中,身體的元氣和元神被提煉融合,直至在內部形成能夠成為不朽之神的聖胎。

"the center" "centeredness"

44: 不可謂「未發之中」常人俱有。蓋「體用一源」,有是體即有是用;有「未發之中」,即有「發而皆中節之和」。今人未能有「發而皆中節之和」,須知是他「未發之中」亦未能 全得。

亨克譯:

Do not say that the equilibrium in which the passions are not manifested is kept by all men, that nature and its use have a common source, and that having nature, you also have its use. If one keeps the equilibrium in which the seven passions have been suppressed, one also is in the state of harmony in which they are manifested in proper degree. The present generation has been unable to acquire this harmony. From this one must know that the equilibrium in which they are suppressed cannot have been completely acquired.

陳譯:

[The Teacher said,] "It cannot be said that all ordinary persons have attained the state of equilibrium before the feelings are aroused. For 'substance and function come from one source.' Given the substance, there is the function, and given the equilibrium before the feelings are aroused, there is the harmony in which feelings are aroused and all attain due measure and degree. Since people of today do not possess this harmony, accordingly we should know that they have not completely attained equilibrium."

拙譯:

It cannot be said that ordinary people possess "the center preceding the arising [of emotion]." The statement "essence and function have one source" means that if you have this essence, then you have this functioning. If you possess "the center preceding arising," then you will enjoy "the harmony of [emotions] arising, all in proper measure." People should know that the reason people nowadays are incapable of enjoying "the harmony of [emotions] arising, all in proper measure" is that they are yet incapable of fully acquiring "the center preceding arising."

對於「中」,亨克和陳均選譯為"equilibrium", 雖然從語義的角度來看這並沒有錯,但它看起來確實有點晦澀難懂。當然,王陽明引用的是《中庸》,「喜怒哀乐之未发,谓之中。发而皆中节,谓之和。中也者,天下之大本也。和也者,天下之达道也」。在英文文獻中,《中庸》中這段話的翻譯差異很大。人們似乎普遍認為,其描述的是一種狀態或狀況,一種在情緒和感覺出現之前就存在的狀態或狀況,但理想情況下,它也會在情緒或感覺出現時持續存在,在這種情況下,它們會和諧地表現出來。過去更常用"equilibrium"或"the Mean",而現在幾乎所有的翻譯都使用"the center"或"centeredness"(即居於中心的狀態)或"centrality"(處於中心的性質或事實)。「中节」作為情緒或感覺產生時或產生後的狀態的描述,則更為複雜。翻譯包括"by the proper rhythms"、"preserving equilibrium (centrality)"、"in perfect balance"以及"in due measure and degree"。在《中庸章句》,朱熹稱,「发皆中节,情之正也,无所乖戾,故谓之和」。為此,我認為「中节」可以解讀為

"in proper measure"。情緒(延伸為感覺和更籠統的體驗)適當地升起。在這條語錄中,王陽明提出,當一個人恢復到心的本體或本來狀態時,他就回到了中,即住在中心的狀態,並且這種狀態在一切體驗中都能維持,現在它是心本體的表現。因此,體驗以適當的方式和程度顯現。王陽明也談到了因"中"被昏 ("dimmed") 蔽 ("veiled")而尚未達到中和的人的精神狀態與境界。因此,他並不是說有些人不具備這些。正如語錄第 77 條所解釋的,「中和是人人原有的」。然而,王陽明的早期教義確實如此,正如《傳習錄》卷一所反映的那樣,王陽明指出,作為實現和的第一步,個人確實需要滅欲和靜心,以期達到這裡所說的「未發之中」的狀態。這即是回歸本來狀態的心,理想情況下,依他的建議嚴格修行就能顯現,它最初是一種沉默且不動的存在,在所有狀態下都保持穩定,動靜亦然。心的本來狀態即是中。

格物

("to rectify things" "to set things right")

86: 問格物。先生曰:「格者,正也,正其不正以歸於正也。」

陳譯

I asked about the investigation of things. The Teacher said, "To investigate (ge) is to rectify. It is to rectify that which is incorrect so it can return to its original correctness."

拙譯

I asked about *ge wu* 格物. The Master said, "*Ge* 格 means to rectify, to rectify what is incorrect so that it is restored to its correct condition."¹

王陽明說「格」是指「正」("to correct 匡正," "to rectify," "to set right 糾正"),而「物」("thing")通常被視為一個意向對象,無論是心靈上的還是現實世界中的。因此,他將「物」定義為「事」,可以翻譯為 "matter/s"(事情) "affair/s"(事務),"undertaking/s"(事業),或 "task/s"(任務)。「事」不應該被視為與觀察者、經驗者、主觀意識或主體間性相分離的東西,而「格」指「正」的含義時,意味著實現意識或主體間所固有的善,即自覺地精勤地實現善。這就是為什麼,正如他告訴學生徐愛的(語錄第6條),「格物是止至善之功,既知至善,即知格物矣」。此外,在語錄第7條中,王陽明解釋說,格物與孟子「惟大人为能格君心之非」中所說的意思相似。「格」就是排除內心的不正,使心的正性(正確性)得以完善,從而恢復到心的本來狀態(心之本體),以便自己歸於本性。當然,在其本來狀態下,當外境出現時,心會自然和諧地做出反應,從而實現這些外境固有的至善。但要做到這一點,心必須擺脫小我(即自私自利、以自我為中心)的遮蔽。「格」則如磨心,使其本具的德相自然發揮作用。因此,將「格」翻譯為"to investigate"可能有問題,不僅因為我們無法確定陸澄在問起「格物」時如何理解,而且還因為王陽明並沒有將其定義為 "to investigate"。事實上,亨克和陳均將《傳習錄》通篇中的「格物」翻譯為"to investigate",因此,這是一個值得進一步思考的問題。

通過對王陽明哲學中「格物」這一術語的簡要探討,我暫時完成了此次對陸澄語錄中 五個重要術語的翻譯研究。我意識到這些僅僅是初步的建議,可能會有錯誤,並且我歡迎 對王陽明哲學有見解的同行研究者提供建議。臺無疑問,還有許多術語可以沿著這條路線 進行進一步的探討。我的主要目標不僅僅是澄清這些術語的含義,還在於展示翻譯這些術 語時,我們必須做出關於它們意義的決策。同時,這也打開了一個關於原文本中語義可能 範圍的討論。在本文中,我始終假設王陽明相信他的教義和推薦的功夫適用於所有人。每 個人都擁有「中」這一實相,能實踐「主一」和「格物」,應當「立志」和「存天理」, 並且最終達到「定」的本來狀態。無疑,不同的時代和地域會對這些術語的意義產生不同 的詮釋、比如何為「主一」,何為「格物」。但最終、這一切都將是普遍適用的現實、都 是善的,並將引導我們向內尋求共同的人性基礎,即是誠愛惻怛之心,一種敞開心扉的覺 察,是宇宙最根本的實相。由於它是真實至極的存在,人只需仔細且親密地觀察,看看身 邊最接近的事物,它便會顯現。第 217 語錄說九川問:「此功夫卻於心上體驗明白,只解 書不通。| 先生曰:「只要解心。心明白, 書自然融會。若心上不通, 只要書上文義通, 卻自生意見。 | 王陽明也總是注重實體得而不以知解承。因此翻譯《傳習錄》不應該是一 個純粹的知識性活動或概念遊戲,而應該是一個改變人生的經歷。否則,這樣的翻譯怎麼 能準確和真實呢?