

孫子兵法摘要

中英對照

虛實篇

孫子曰：凡先處戰地而待敵者佚，後處戰地而趨戰者勞。

Sun Tzu said, "Those who reach the battle-field early have time to rest up and wait for the enemy. Those who reach the battle-field late have to rush into action when they are already weary or exhausted.

故善戰者，致人而不致于人。

The adept in warfare always forces the enemy to traverse distances and dangers in order to meet him, while he waits for them at ease.

能使敵人自至者，利之也。能使敵人不得至者，害之也。

By holding out baits one can make the enemy go to places where he wants them to go .By inflicting damages he can prevent the enemy from reaching places where they want to reach.

故敵佚能勞之，飽能飢之，安能動之。

When the enemy want to rest one must try to weary them. When the enemy have plenty of food one must try to starve them. When the enemy intend to settle down one must try to force them to move on.

出其所不趨，趨其所不意。

One should attack where the enemy are expected to appear, and appear where they do not expect attacks.

行千里而不勞者，行于無人之地也。

If an army can traverse thousands of li without feeling weary it must be due to the absence of opposition.

攻而必取者，攻其所不守也；守而必固者，守其所不攻也。

An offense can have sure success when it is directed against places where the defense is

weak. A defense can have sure success only when it is held in places which are invulnerable to attacks.

故善攻者，敵不知其所守；

The adept in offensive warfare makes the enemy feel at loss as to where to put up defense.

善守者，敵不知其所攻。

The adept in defensive warfare makes the enemy feel at loss as to where to direct attacks.

微乎微乎，至于無形，神乎神乎，至于無聲，故能為敵之司命。

The whole thing appears so subtle, so uncertain, so mystical, so intangible! On this account he is able to hold the destiny of the enemy in his hands!

進而不可禦者，衝其虛也。

When attacks are directed against the enemy's weak points the advance becomes irresistible.

退而不可追者，速而不可及也。

When an army can travel faster than the enemy it can retreat without danger of pursuit.

故我欲戰，敵雖高壘深溝，不得不與我戰者，攻其所必救也。

If one wants to engage the enemy in battle and if the enemy seek refuge behind inaccessible shelters, he can draw them out by attacking some place which they will be obliged to rescue.

我不欲戰，雖畫地而守之。敵不得與我戰者，乖其所之也。

If one considers it advantageous not to engage the enemy in battle but wishes to hold fast to his position, he can misled them by unexpected sorties.

故形人而我無形，則我專而敵分。

If one is certain about the enemy's battle formations and keeps them ignorant of his own, he can have his forces concentrated and the enemy's divided.

我專為一，敵分為十，是以十攻其一也。則我眾而敵寡，能以眾擊寡，則我之所與戰者，約矣。

When one's forces remain united while the enemy's are split up into numerous sections, he can always pit his whole against the enemy's part. As he can always use many against few the enemy find themselves in difficulties.

吾所與戰之地不可知，不可知，則敵所備者多；敵所備者多，則吾所與戰者寡矣。故備前則後寡，備後則前寡，備左則右寡，備右則左寡，無所不備，則無所不寡。

The place where one wants to attack must not be divulged. Because it is a secret the enemy are obliged to put up defense at many places. Because they are obliged to put up defense at many places, their forces are scattered and their resistance at any one point is bound to be weak. For if they concentrate defense in the front it will be weak in the rear. If they concentrate defense in the rear it will be weak in the front. If they concentrate defense on the right it will be weak on the left. If they concentrate defense on the left it will be weak on the right. If they spread their forces over all points then the defense will be weak at all points.

寡者，備人者也；眾者，使人備己者也。

If one is on the defensive all the time he finds his forces insufficient. If one is on the offensive he finds his forces sufficient all the time.

故知戰之地，知戰之日，則可千里而會戰。

If one can anticipate the place and time of a coming battle he can gather his forces together even though they are situated thousands of lii apart.

不知戰地，不知戰日，則左不能救右，右不能救左，前不能救後，後不能救前，而況遠者數十里，近者數里乎？

If one cannot anticipate the place and time of a coming battle he cannot make his forces help one another even though they are all close around him-not to say those who are many lii away.

以吾度之，越人之兵雖多，亦奚益于勝哉？故曰：勝可為也。

Accordingly, when one fails to anticipate correctly even with a very large force he cannot be sure of victory. It may be said that victory depends on correct anticipation.

敵雖眾，可使無鬥。故策之而知得失之計，作之而知動靜之理，形之而知死生之地，角之而知有餘不足之處。

Though the enemy possess a large army they may be rendered powerless. By scheming one can ascertain their plans and plots; by provocation one can ascertain their mood and movement; by tactics one can ascertain their strength and weakness; and by contact one can ascertain the differences between the two opposing forces.

故形兵之極，至于無形；無形，則深間不能窺，智者不能謀。

Those who can employ tactics with consummate skill are able to conceal their plans. Because of this even the ablest spies cannot detect anything, and even the most clever men cannot formulate counter plans.

因形而措勝于眾，眾不能知；人皆知我所以勝之形，而莫知吾所以制勝之形。

To vanquish a superior force by clever tactics is something beyond the understanding of the multitude. They can see the execution of a victory but they cannot comprehend the tactics from which a victory is evolved.

故其戰勝不復，而應形於無窮。

The tactics by which a victory is obtained should not be repeated in the ensuing battles but should be varied indefinitely according to the variety of circumstances.

夫兵形象水，水之形，避高而趨下；兵之形，避實而擊虛。水因地而制流，兵因敵而制勝。故兵無常勢，水無常形。

The guiding Principle in military tactics may be compared to that of water. Just as water tends to flow from a high level toward a lower level, the army should direct attacks on weakness and avoid strength. Just as water adapts itself to the shape of the ground, the army should work out plans for victory according to the condition of the enemy. Just as water has no fixed form warfare has no fixed rules.

能因敵變化而取勝者，謂之神。故五行無常勝，四時無常位，日有短長，月有死生。

Those who are able to vary military tactics to win victories according to the requirements of the enemy may be compared to gods. They are as versatile as the five elements, the four seasons, the sun and moon which change and alternate without end.