孙子兵法简介

《孙子兵法》是中国古代最著名的军事著作之一，由春秋时期的军事家孙武撰写。这部作品不仅在中国历史上占有重要地位，在世界范围内也被广泛研究和应用。它不仅仅是一本关于战争策略的书籍，更是一部涉及管理学、心理学等多个领域的智慧结晶。本文将提供《孙子兵法》全文带拼音及其翻译。

始计篇 Sījì Piān (Initial Estimations)

原文：兵者，诡道也。故能而示之不能，用而示之不用，近而示之远，远而示之近。...

译文：Warfare is the way of deception. Hence, when capable, feign incapacity; when active, inactivity. When near, make it appear that you are far away; when far away, that you are near.

作战篇 Zuòzhàn Piān (Waging War)

原文：凡用兵之法，驰车千驷，革车千乘，带甲十万，千里馈粮，则内外之费，宾客之用，胶漆之材，车甲之奉，日费千金，然后十万之师举矣。...

译文：In the ordinary rules of war, mobilizing a thousand swift chariots, as many heavy chariots, and a hundred thousand mail-clad soldiers, with provisions for foreign lands extending to a thousand li, the expenses at home and at the front, including entertainment of guests, small items such as glue and lacquer, and sums spent on chariots and armor, will reach the total of a thousand ounces of silver per day. Only then can an army of one hundred thousand be raised.

谋攻篇 Móugōng Piān (Planning Attacks)

原文：夫用兵之法，全国为上，破国次之；全军为上，破军次之；全旅为上，破旅次之；全卒为上，破卒次之；全伍为上，破伍次之。是故百战百胜，非善之善者也；不战而屈人之兵，善之善者也。...

译文：The rule for the use of the military is this: taking the enemy's country whole and intact is superior; destroying it is inferior. Taking an enemy's entire army intact is superior; destroying it is inferior. Thus, to win one hundred victories in one hundred battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting is the acme of skill.

最后的总结与现代意义

《孙子兵法》以其深邃的战略思想，超越了单纯军事范畴，成为了商业谈判、体育竞技乃至日常决策中的指导原则。其强调的“知己知彼，百战不殆”等理念，至今仍具有重要的现实意义。通过学习《孙子兵法》，我们可以获得一种全面思考问题的能力，以及在面对复杂局面时制定有效策略的方法。

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