# 音韵训诂与文献研究

一张民权自选集

北戶学者文庫

# 音韵训诂与文献研究

---张民权自选集

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作 者 张民权

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# 《北广学者文库》总序

北京广播学院院长 刘继南

大学之大,在学者云集,在学术精深,在学科卓越。学术是支 撑大学的精髓,学科是构筑大学的基石,学者是大学精神的化身。

钟灵毓秀,方能征峻朗之规模;敦品积学,方能垂大匠之方圆。出版 (北广学者文库),选载点滴历史,旨在反映北广学者、学术、学科的特点和风采、砥砺信息传媒后学新知。

五十年沧桑巨变,北京广播学院从最初的广播技术人员培训班,成长为以信息传播为特色的国家"211工程"重点大学;五十年春华秋实,我们倡导博大、精深、原创的学术精神,营建科学、民主、宽容的学术家园,遵循"人无我有,人有我优,人优我特"的学科发展思路,建立了符合中国国情的完整的信息传播高等教育体系。

半个世纪以来,众多北广学人在教书育人的同时,孜孜于学术研究,捧出了累累硕果。为纪念这段艰苦创业、拓荒耕耘的历史,我们撷其精华,集为〈北广学者文库〉,以期为中国信息传播高等

教育和学术研究事业,记录一页历史,积累一份智慧,积淀一段文化,激荡一种精神!

悠悠五十载,我们跋涉在学术创新的途中。我们深知,只有将学术、学科奠基在深厚的思想传统上,才能蓄势而发,为大学的未来开通旷达的坦途;只有营造宽容民主的学术氛围和淡泊功利的学术取向,才能造就恢弘的思想气度和博大的学术气象。我们深知,在深广而绵长的大学历史中,五十年的景观只是一个镜头、一页纪录;相对于历史悠久、学理厚重的大学,我们还显不足。只有以准确清晰的定位、广征博取的精神、非同寻常的努力,北广才能屹立于一流大学之林。

展望未来,北京广播学院将以大传播的理念、全媒体的视野,植根广播电视,面向传媒界,成为培养和造就高素质信息传播创新人才的摇篮,成为信息传播领域科学研究的前沿,成为推动信息传播科技成果向现实生产力转化的重要力量,成为中华文化与世界文明传播沟通的桥梁纽带。

实现这个目标,还需几代人付出更多的艰辛,贡献更大的智慧。我们比以往 任何时候都更需要云集名家、孕育大师。他们当具有曾经沧海的深沉和洞若观火 的敏锐,全球化的视野和立足本土的经验,雄厚的人文修养和独特的人格魅力, 开风气之先的创新才能和批判精神。

(北广学者文库) 是北广的郑重宣示: 致力于奠基现代传播学术殿堂, 成为现代传播智慧的滥觞; 致力于培育现代传播学术传统, 成为现代传播实践的先导; 致力于营造现代传播精英瑰丽、群星璀璨的盛景, 成为惠及群伦的精神路标。

(北广学者文库) 是北广的热切期望: 燃起众多学者的创造激情, 让北广学术传统薪火相传; 唤起莘莘学子对学术的崇敬, 让北广精神通过一代一代学人从京都古运河畔启程, 走向彼岸, 走向远方!

是为序。

编完此集,按规定还要写一篇著作者学术性自传。而本人樵夫牧子 凡俗小人一个,既难人儒林之列,更无资格载入史乘。也罢,从命作自 传文字一篇。

豫章故郡,鄱阳湖畔,青云浦上,约三十里有一村落,宋时曰黄台乡冈前村(有古墓碑刻文字为证),乃本人故里所在。二十世纪五十年代中,本人出身种田世家,父亲三代以上无读书之人。新中国之后,沐浴阳光,家中始有操觚之童。而"文革"风暴骤起,时或辍学,只好重操旧业——放牛,拾柴,或与大人们上工种地。当时很想读中学,却无奈家庭出身问题而被拒之门外。不得已,只好将一腔热血献给家乡。春抗洪涝,夏战"双抢",秋忙收割,冬修河堤。风霜雨雪,战天斗地,青春无悔!受高尔基影响,四处找书看,如饥似渴。

"文革"结束,恢复高考。本人鼓足勇气冲破阻力,报考大学,以完成"我的大学"之梦。不意考试成绩名列村里落榜生之前茅,于是被村里破格录用为民办教师。从此开始了我的教学生涯。

因为不甘心落寞,继续冲刺,终于如愿以偿。始知天地之宽。

在学校,以勤奋学习"著名",时常得老师之谬奖。以至于毕业数年之后,学校老师还拿我做入学新生的榜样。可那时的梦想是文学家,日夜写作,可惜只见投稿不见发表。让高尔基空自嗟叹,知音难逢,以至于明珠暗投。

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毕业后继续教书,虚掷光阴数年。其间最大的成就是组建了家庭。 日日有幼稚啼笑之乐,更有浊酒盈樽,寄傲于南窗。

后亲友劝说,考取研究生,习音韵之学。夫子廖振佑当时夸我有志 于古学,其实一时爱好而已。时学校离家很近,常溜回家看看。于是落 下了一大堆必读书目留待明日自我安慰。好在夫子善解人意,百般信 任。就这样瞢懵懂地完成了学业。

总想到外面去看看。于是负笈金陵,得游览六朝之遗迹,兴叹长江之浩渺。而鲁夫子之渊博,李先生之精细,心有会焉。三年,不闻窗外风雨,家中避罍之罄,父母牵挂,全化作蠹虫于断简残编之中。

学毕,携家小于闽越,得观赏于闽山之灵秀,耳染于闽地风俗之独特。不久知遇于王宁先生,遂转徙于京都。从此,有幸踟躇于章黄苑墙之外,领略燕园旖旎之风光,感知顾炎武当年北游,得力于北方学术之深厚。而学界前辈诸如唐作藩先生、郭锡良先生、何九盈先生、邵荣芬先生、杨耐思先生等,皆君子儒者,本人皆能有幸执经叩问,捧持杖履于侧。

然而,本人生性愚顽,才智不及中人,虽转益多师,却老大无成。 好古不敏,却又喜欢刨根问底。曾叩问顾炎武《诗经》古韵十部,是否 后继有人?吴才老《诗经》叶韵补音,所剩尚有几何?数年来惨淡经 营,于古籍中搜罗爬剔,亦薄有收成,著述有《清代前期古音学研究》 和《宋代古音学与吴棫〈诗补音〉研究》(即出版)。而覆瓶之作,时或 承蒙学界前辈奖掖,谓能"求实""求是",谓有所刨见,谓可使古人有 知,云云。非也,所以然者,实怜我一番勤苦有志于古学而有厚望于来 学者也欤!

而本人平日所习,皆为小学,壮夫不为。不敢强求今人同与,又怎敢企望古人有知?更何况大潮之下,古学微矣,是空使燕园老人有《黍离》之悲矣!

如今虽在"中青年"之列,然而岁月蹉跎,意志早已消磨殆尽。未 老先衰,时时有岁月不我待之感,于是乎整日里忙忙碌碌。夸父追日, 终是神话。而今后岁月,肯将桑榆假予我乎?

不知所云,是为自传。南昌人氏张民权,二〇〇四年六月,虚度四 士有七。

## **About the Author**

After compiling my paper collection, I'm required to write something to introduce my experience of doing research. However, I myself am a quite common person, who can neither be listed in the field of scholars, nor can be qualified to be remembered in history. Nevertheless I accept this requirement to write an autobiographic note.

In the old shire of Yuzhang, beside the Lake of Poyang, in the north of Qingyunpu County, about 30 lis away, there is a village, which was named Gangqian Village of Huangtai Xiang in Song Dynasty (it is evidenced by graving words on old tombstone). It is just my hometown. In the 1950's, I was born in a peasant family. There were no relatives who had been to school three generations down to my father. With the foundation of new China, luckily enough, there were some children who could go to school in my family. However, when the Cultural Revolution began, I had to leave school and went back to the field—herding cattle, picking up firewood, or planting together with the adults. At that time I dreamed of high school very much, whereas I was refused because of my family background. I had no choice but to devote myself to my hometown. In spring, I worked against the flood; in summer, I was busy harvesting and planting; in autumn, I was busy harvesting; in winner, I helped to put up dykes. Even though there were so many hardship, I felt no regret! Influenced by Gorky, I looked for books everywhere and read them like a thirsty man seeing water.

After the Cultural Revolution, the college entrance examination was resumed. I plucked up my courage and broke through all the blocks to take part in the exam, with the hope of fulfilling my college dream. Unfortunately, my name was in the list who were not enrolled. But I was made an exception to be employed by the village as a pupil teacher. From that time on I began my teaching career.

Because I was not willing to be lagged behind, I continued my study. At last, I succeeded. After that, I began to realize the infiniteness of knowledge.

When in university, I was famous for "hard working", which in turn often caused teachers to praise me. Thus several years after my graduation, I was still the example teachers used to show to the new students. At that time, my dream was to become a writer, so I wrote day and night. Unluckily, there were only writing and submitting but no reply, which made me only sigh. It was difficult to find an understanding friend, therefore I felt myself like "a bright pearl casting into darkness".

After my graduation, I continued my teaching career. During those years, I wasted a lot of time. The greatest achievement I got at that time was my marriage. Then everyday there were the laughs of my child, and I could drink wine leisurely.



Persuaded by my relatives, I succeeded to become a postgraduate and began to study Chinese Phonetics. My teacher Liao Zhenyou praised me for my ambition for archaic Chinese, while in fact it was only my temporary interest. The university was not very far from my home, so I often went home. Thus I left a pile of obligatory books for reading tomorrow and felt comforted. It was lucky that my instructor could understand me and trust me quite well. So I finished my study there with a muddled feeling.

I always longed to look outside. So I went to Nanjing, where I could visit the traces of the capital for six dynasties, and lament on the vast of the Yangtze River. And there I felt the profoundness of Master Lu and the carefulness of Master Li. During those three years, I didn't care a lot for the things outside. The life of my family and the worry of my parents were out of my consideration and became the moth in stray fragment of text.

After my study in Nanjing, I took my wife and son to Fujian, where I could see the beauty of mountains and experience the peculiarity of the native custom. Not very long after that time I came across Mr. WangNing, and came to Beijing with him. From then on I had the oportunity to walk around the imperial wall of the school of ZhangHuang, and to appreciate the beautiful scenery of Yanyuan. At the same time I understood Gu Yanwu's coming to the North, for its profound systematic learning. And the predecessors in academic field such as Mr. Tang Zuofan, Mr. Guo Xiliang, Mr. He Jiuying, Mr. Shan Rongfen and Mr. Yang Naisi, etc. were all men of virtue and real scholars. I could be so lucky to inquire them some questions and serve by their side.

However, I am quite ignorant and stubborn, even not as clever as the average. Although I am educated by several teachers, I have not achieved much. I like archaic Chinese but I am not clever, however I like to get to the root. I once ask: is there any successor about "Gu Yanwu's "Shijing ancient rhyme 10 category". How much has been left for Wu Cailao's "Shijing Xieyun Buyin"? I strive hard these years in archaic books and finally get some clues. My books are "Chinese Archaic Phonetics Study of Early Qing Dynasty" and "Wuyu 'shibuyin' and Chinese Archaic Phonetics Study of Song Dynasty" (the latter one will be published soon). These two books are praised by the predecessors as to be "realistic" and creative.

What I do everyday is trivial, and people with great ambition will not do it. I dare not hope present people to agree with me, how can I expect the ancients to know? Not to say nowadays archaic Chinese is not so prosperous, which only makes the Yanyuan Garden old man have the pity of "Shuli"!

Now though I am among the "youth and the middle-aged", with time passing on, my determination has already been died out. Frail and failing before my time, I always feel time is limited, so I am quite busy everyday, just like "Kuafu" running after the sun. It is a fairy tale. For the time left, could I live long and achieve great success?

Not to know what I have said, it is my autobiographical note.

Nanchang native Zhang Minquan May 2004, 47 years old.

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# 朱熹《诗集传》的修订与叶韵考异

提要:本文主要研究朱熹《诗集传》在前后修订过程中的叶韵异文问题,此问题为学界长期所忽略。本文研究,旨在通过对这些异文的考证,考察朱熹叶音与时音的关系,进而考察宋代语音史的情况。并可望在《诗集传》的版本、校勘及其著述过程等诸多方面,给学术界提供某些学术上的参考。本文写作分为两大部分。第一部分是对朱熹《诗集传》修订过程及音释问题的考辨,第二部分是对其修订过程中所留下的一百六十余条异文进行考证和分析。

## 上篇:《诗集传》的修订及其音释考辨

### 一、诗义的修改——从《诗集解》到《诗集传》的形成

考朱熹《诗集传》,初稿名《诗集解》,本《小序》之说解诗,大致初稿于绍兴末。后数易其稿,至淳熙十五年(1188)前后,历三十年,终成今本《诗集传》模型。其后又经过一次较大的修改,成我们今天所见的八卷本即通行本,其后在八卷本的基础上再作修改,成为今天我们所见的二十卷本即所谓"宋本"。而从《诗集解》的著述到定本《诗集传》,其间至少经过了七次大的修改,《四库提要》云两易其稿,不确。

先考《诗集解》的著述。《朱子语类》云:"某向作《诗解》文字,初用《小序》,至解不行处,亦曲为之说。后来觉得不安。第二次解者,虽存《小序》,间



为辨破,然终是不见诗人本意。后来方知只尽去《小序》便自可通,于是尽涤旧说,诗意方活。"<sup>①</sup> 此为朱熹著述《诗集解》的三个大阶段。然细考之下,其中曲折甚多。

案之朱氏《晦庵文集》有关书信来往,绍兴三十年(1160)②,朱氏答程钦国 书云:"为《诗》集传,方了《国风》《小雅》。二书皆颇可观,或有益於初学。"③ 可知在此之前,《诗集解》已开始著述,此时朱熹年近三十岁(朱熹生卒年为 1130-1200)。此稿本的内容和体例, 其特点大致有二: 1) 本《小序》解《诗》; 2) 辑集诸家《诗》说。《语类》云:"某旧时看《诗》数十家之说, 一一都从头 记得。"(卷八十《诗》类)大致在隆兴元年(1163)之后,《诗集解》初稿完成。 其后《诗集解》不断修改,乾道三年(1167)之后至乾道九年(1173)之前,曾 作了一次全面修改。这次修改,主要是删去前辈诸家义理曲说,力求平实。其解 释曰: "大抵圣贤立言,本自平易,而平易之中,其旨无穷。今必推之使高,凿 之使深,是未必真能高深,而固已离其本指,丧其平易无穷之味矣。所论《绿 衣》篇意极温厚、得学《诗》之本矣。但添入外来意思太多、致本文本意反不条 畅,此《集传》所以于诸先生之言,有不敢尽载者也。"④ 此从张栻给吕祖谦信亦 可看出:"元晦向来《诗集解》必已曾见,某意谓不当删去前辈之说,今重编过。 如二程先生及横渠、吕、杨之说皆载之。其他则采其可者录之,如此备矣。"<sup>⑤</sup>又 给吴翌信说:"向来元晦所编,多去诸先生之说。某意以为诸先生之说虽有不同, 然自各有意思,在学者玩味如何。故尽载程子、张子、吕氏、杨氏之说,其他诸 家有可取则存之,如元晦之说,多在所取也。"⑤ 按,乾道九年,张栻作《诗说》; 淳熙元年(1174), 吕祖谦作《吕氏家塾读诗记》。吕规毛郑之说,张取二程、 张、杨义理之说。故张栻对朱熹尽删前辈义理之说,甚为不满。

第二次大的修改是在淳熙五年前(1178)。这年夏天,朱熹告诉吕祖谦说: "大抵《小序》尽出后人臆度,若不脱此窠臼,终无缘得正当也。去年略修旧说, 订正为多,向恨未能尽去,得失相半,不成完书耳。"<sup>②</sup>此次修改,亦即朱氏所云

① 《朱子语类》卷八十《诗》类,第35页。清文渊阁四库全书本。下简称四库本。

② 按,朱熹书信年代,陈来《朱子书信编年考证》有考,即本文所据,下同。

③ 《晦庵别集》卷三《答程钦国书》,第8页。四库本。

④ 《晦庵文集》卷三十五《答刘子澄》,第22页。

⑤ 《南轩文集》卷二十五《寄吕伯恭》,第5页。四库本。

⑥ 同上书卷二十八《与吴晦叔》,第13页。

⑦ 《晦庵文集》卷三十四《答吕伯恭书》,第6页。

"第二解者,虽存小序,间为辨破"。淳熙四年,朱熹为修定的《诗集解》作序。今本《诗集传》前所附序文即是。但它并非《诗集传》定稿之序,最后修订时将它删去了,这是后人所附。朱鉴《诗传遗说》云,《诗传》旧序,"此乃先生丁酉岁(按,即淳熙四年)用《小序》解《诗》时所作。后乃尽去《小序》。"① 然此次修改尚未完善,淳熙六年(1179)以后继续修改,并将修改稿於本年冬寄至吕氏,吕氏第二年春才收到。此次修改主要是尽破《小序》之说,是为第三次修改。其后朱氏又进悟到雅郑之辨,淳熙七年后继续修订,三月,他有信告诉吕祖谦说:"雅郑二字,恐雅便是大小《雅》,郑恐便是《郑风》,不应概以《风》为《雅》,又于《郑风》之外别求郑声也。圣人删录,取其善者以为法,存其恶者以为戒,无非教者,岂必灭其籍哉!看此意思,甚觉通达,无所滞碍,气象亦自公平正大,无许多回护费力处,不审高明竟以为如何也?"② 七月,朱熹又给吕氏信说,他的《诗集传》由于未能尽脱雅郑之辨,"犹是泥里洗土块,毕竟心下未安稳清脱。"③ 吕氏与朱书答曰:"思无邪,放郑声,区区朴直之见,只守此两句,纵有他说,所不敢从也。"④ 对朱熹所为很不以为然。淳熙八年(1181),吕氏病故。淳熙九年(1182),朱熹为吕氏《读诗记》作序,序曰:

此书所谓朱氏者,实熹少时浅陋之说,而伯恭父误有取焉。其后历时既久,自知其说有所未安,如《雅》《郑》邪正之云者,或不免有所更定。⑤

可知《诗集解》有关雅郑之辨,在淳熙九年前就已删定。"而伯恭父误有取焉"者,已不见于今本《诗集传》。案之吕氏《诗记》和段昌武《诗经集解》二书称引"朱氏曰"者,比勘通行本和宋本(二书在经义训释上完全一致),或同或异。同者一字不差,异者面目全非,甚至今本《集传》根本无此言。如《关雎》四章,吕氏《诗记》:"朱氏曰:求而得之,则当以琴钟鼓乐之也。"而今本《集传》无此语,仅言:"……既得之,则当亲爱而娱乐之矣。"又《诗记》卷十八《小雅·南有嘉鱼》一章"嘉宾式燕以乐"句下注曰:"音洛,协句五教反。朱

① 朱鉴《诗传遗说》卷二《诗传旧序》下注文,第8页。四库本。

② 《晦庵文集》卷三十四《答吕伯恭书》,第40页。

③ 《晦庵文集》卷三十四《答吕伯恭书》, 第 47 页。

④ 《东莱吕太史别集》卷十六《诗说辨疑》,第11页。

⑤ 《晦庵文集》卷七十六《吕氏家塾读诗记后序》,第11页。

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氏曰: 乐协韵去声, 其义与音洛者同。"而今本《集传》亦无此语。可知今本《集传》对原稿《诗集解》进行了很大的修改, 而修改的内容主要是经义训释方面。

删正《雅》《郑》邪正之说,《诗集解》并未定稿,主要问题是说解繁杂。其后又继续修改。淳熙十二年(1185)七月,朱熹告诉刘清之说:"诸书今岁都修得一过,比旧尽觉简易条畅矣。"<sup>①</sup> 第二年,他又告诉潘友文说:"近亦整顿诸家说,《诗》亦再看旧说,多所未安,见加删改,别作一小书,庶几简约易读。若详考,即自有伯恭之书矣。"<sup>②</sup> 又《与潘友恭书》说:"近再看《二南》旧说,极有草处。已略刊订,别为一书,以趋简约,尚未能便就也。"<sup>③</sup> 此"简约易读"者,即为今本《诗集传》的定型。这最后一次大的修改,不仅是删除了那些冗词赘句,而且在叶韵上也稍稍作了些调整。淳熙十三年(1186),程迥作《古韵通式》,寄呈朱氏。朱氏答曰:

示及《古韵通式》,简约通贯,警发为多,四声互用,无可疑者。…… 近因推考,见吴才老功夫尽多,但亦有未尽处,泛考古书及今方言,此类盖 不胜举也。《诗说》见此抄写完毕,毕即拜呈求教矣。<sup>④</sup>

朱熹《诗集传》在韵读上取则吴棫《诗补音》叶音,而此次修改可能如《语 类》所说,"叶韵乃吴才老所作,熹又续添减之","余於吴氏书多所刊补"。

从《诗集解》到《诗集传》的修定大致如此,然而并不是最后的定本。

### 二、音释的修订---《诗集传》八卷本与二十卷本

今天我们所能见到的朱熹《诗集传》刊本甚多,但归纳起来不外乎两种本子,一为八卷本,所谓通行本,监本;另一种是二十卷本,所谓宋本。通行本与宋本的差异,主要是在音释方面。前者经文注疏多用直音,后者则取《释文》反切。另外在叶音的取舍及切语用字上也有较多不同之处。例如《关雎》诗音注

① 《晦庵文集》卷三十五《与刘子澄书》,第 39 页。

② 《晦庵文集》卷五十《答潘文叔书》,第3页。

③ 《晦庵文集》卷五十《答潘恭叔书》,第31页。

④ 《晦庵别集》卷二《答程可久书》,第2页。以上朱熹《诗集传》的成书过程并参见束景南《朱子大传》中有关章节。福建教育出版社 1992 年版。