Dialogic Theology

Journal for the Study of Christian Culture

对话的神学 基督教文化学刊

(第12辑·2004秋)

中国人民大学基督教文化研究所 主编



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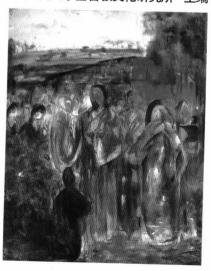
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Invitation to Contribute to The Journal for the Study of Christian Culture & a Word on our Anonymous Appraisal System

The Journal for the Study of Christian Culture is sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Christian Culture at the Renmin (People's) University of China. It is made possible with the support of Professional & Educational Services International, Inc. (PESI). The first nine issues were published respectively by the Dong Fang Publishing House, the People's Press, and the Publishing House of Religion & Culture. Beginning with the 10th issue, publishing and distribution will be undertaken by the Publishing House of the Renmin (People's) University of China, which will allow for better streamlining of operations with the Editor's Office.

Ours is a biannual refereed journal, published every spring and fall. Section headings are quotations drawn from early Nestorian writings to commemorate the introduction of Christianity to China. Along with a new publisher, the *Journal* is introducing a thematic approach to each issue. We welcome articles on the dialogue between Chinese culture and Christianity, the study of Christian thinkers, the interpretation of Christian doctrine and classics, Christian culture and literature, the study of Christianity and society ethics, the history of Christianity in China based on Chinese sources, and the

critique and review of new books, with special interest in significant research and writings from contemporary religious studies in the West. Please refer to "Word from the Editor" for the designated themes in subsequent issues.

We are honored by and grateful for the enthusiastic support of scholars from China and abroad who have submitted articles to the *Journal*. From its inception, the *Journal* has adopted a stringent appraisal system according to international standards. Authorship is undisclosed to referees, so all articles are reviewed anonymously. We apologize if articles submitted by respected scholars have not been accepted as a result of this method of appraisal.

It is also international practice to require that all papers conform to a prescribed format before they will be reviewed. Authors from the Mainland of China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Europe, and North America, may be accustomed to different methods of presentation and notation. In order to expedite our anonymous appraisal system, contributors to the *Journal* are requested to adhere to the following specifications.

- 1. The length of an article should be 8,000 to 15,000 words.
- 2. The article can be submitted via electronic mail. But a typewritten copy on A4 size paper should also be mailed to the Editor's Office.
- 3. A copy of the original article must accompany any translation submitted. The translator is responsible for its copyrights.
- 4. Footnotes should be used instead of endnotes. Please use the following format in your footnotes: author's nationality (omit if

author is Chinese), author's name: book title, edition, issue, page numbers, publisher, date of publication. Translation is not necessary for quotation of a foreign work.

- 5. 500-word abstracts in both Chinese and English must be submitted along with a 100-word introduction to the author, also in both Chinese and English.
- 6. Articles that meet the above specifications will be appraised anonymously by at least two referees, one from China and one overseas, both well read on the topic. The Editor-in-Chief will select articles based on expert recommendations from the referees.
- 7. The *Journal* assumes copyrights to publish articles received by the Editor's Office and meeting our specifications. Please notify us immediately in the event of any change.

Views presented in the *Journal* are not necessarily those of the editorial committee or the publisher. But in the spirit of "harmony in diversity" ("he er bu tong"), we are pleased to create a forum for exchange between scholars from East and West, in both secular and religious circles.

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一 道无常名:理论与经典解读



古希腊罗马哲学中的灵修和 基督教哲学特质

Characteristics of Meditation in Ancient Greco-Roman and Christian Traditions

张宪 中山大学 Zhang Xian Sun Yat-Sen University

[英文提要]

Meditation brings the individual into direct encounter with being itself. As a spiritual discipline, it has been used by ancient Greek and Roman sages in search of deeper knowledge of man and of the eternal God. In the Middle Ages, theology injected new energy into the practice of meditation within the Christian Church, so that it soon became a profound component of medieval spirituality. This medieval spiritual tradition of meditation with its roots in antiquity also impacted thinkers who championed human Reason in Europe's Age of Enlightenment. The author asserts that it is to the credit of the practice of a meditative spirituality that Europeans continued to mature and be enlightened in matters of human nature and the human spirit.

一、引言——重提古代哲学的灵修传统

灵修 (spiritual exercises) ——人的灵性修炼的简称——于今人 已变得既遥远又陌生, 然则在西方古希腊罗马(以下简称古希罗) 哲学传统中, 它对于智性的人来说却实实在在是一种日常的生活 方式, 当然更是一种做哲学的功夫。① 灵修与精神沉思 (meditation) 在古希罗传统中实际上是一回事, 哲学家通讨沉思, 一方面探寻世界的本质、另一方面认识人之自身; 而最终更为重 要的事情是认识神。灵修这种传统在中世纪更发展成为基督宗教 精神生活的惟一方式、同时也形成了基督宗教哲学的一些特质。 虽然近代以来的哲学思维深受自然科学和启蒙精神的影响、强求 逻辑推理、命题论证和主体交往的有效性,但"灵性的" (spiritual) 修炼并没有在人类精神生活领域中消失,而其功能也是 其他如"心理的" (psychic)、"道德的" (moral)、"伦理的" (ethical)、"心智的" (intellectual)、"思想的" (of thought) 和"灵 魂的"(of the soul)活动所不能取代的。因为,这些活动——当然 也可以提升至某种程度的修炼,如道德操守、心智践行、思想研 习、灵魂开窍等——只从某个或情感或智性的方面着眼加以施行, 它们要靠灵性作为依托而成为整全的生命现实。换言之、只有 "灵性的"这个富有气韵的字眼,才向我们显露出人类所有其他精 神活动能达及的深度和广度,个人由此把自己提升至客观精神的 生命层面。简言之, 灵修的本质就是个人在对那个大全 (Being) 的观照中重新安置自己,用法国学者弗里德曼 (Georges Friedmann)的话来说就是: "通过灵修超越你自己而成为永恒。"②

① 中国哲学传统也是讲究灵修的,但进路有所不同,此文暂不作讨论。

② [法] 弗里德曼: 《智慧的力量》, 359 页 (La Puissance de la sagesse, Paris, 1970)。

众所周知,在古希罗传统中,对存在的思考是与对神的思考 紧密相连的,而培养美德又是与获得幸福拥在一起谈的。这种希 腊式的智慧,与来自犹太宗教文化的影响一起,大大地滋润了欧 洲中世纪基督教经院哲学。中世纪经院神学家、耶稣会创始人 圣·依纳爵(Ignatius of Lovola,1491—1556)于 1522 年开始写 作著名的《灵修篇》(Exercitia Spiritualia),系统论述了人如何 从罪中摆脱出来,纯洁自身而走向上帝。他从沉思罪开始进而沉 思基督的王国,经过沉思人的激情而最后沉思如何荣耀上帝。实 际上,依纳爵的《灵修篇》不过是希罗传统的基督宗教版本。首 先,灵修不管是个术语还是观念,在早期拉丁基督宗教——早在 依纳爵之前——就被检验过,它们与希腊化时期的基督宗教术语 "askesis"是一致的。^① 当然,在古代哲学传统中"askesis"已经 存在,指的不是伊壁鸠鲁(Epicurus)学派提倡的禁欲思想,而 是"返回内心世界重新认识人在宇宙中的位置、认识人与神之间 的关系"这样一种具有哲学根本意义的精神修炼(沉思)活 动。② 所以,我们必须返回古代哲学传统,才能解释清楚灵修观 念的起源和重要意义。正如弗里德曼所说, 灵修的观念在当代人 的意识中仍然是活着的。例如, 胡塞尔 (Husserl, 1859-1938) 希望用自己的《笛卡尔沉思》来复活古希罗灵修传统,他在该书 结尾处说,沉思已经赋予古希腊德尔斐神谕"认识你自己吧"

① 源自希腊文 askeein, 意思是获得技能的运动锻炼, 尤指体育方面的本领。后来慢慢引申到哲学研究和德操方面, 成为古希罗哲学的一个惯用语。例如, 亚历山大里亚的克莱门特 (Clement of Alexandria) 就常常使用这个术语。可参见 Pierre Hadot, Philosophy as a Way of Life: Spiritual Exercises from Socrates to Foucault, Blackwell, Oxford UK, 1995, p.82。

② 德国学者拉宝 (Paul Rabbow) 正是把依纳爵的《灵修篇》放在古希罗传统中加以考察的,参见他的重要著作《灵魂引领——古代修炼方法》 (Seelenfuehrung. Methodik der Exerzitien in der Antike, Muenchen, 1954)。