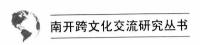


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中英参照迦陵诗词论稿

葉嘉莹 著



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《中英参照迦陵诗词论稿》序言

——谈成书之经过及当年哈佛大学海陶玮教授 与我合作研译中国诗词之理念

叶嘉莹

南开大学跨文化交流研究院最近拟出版一册我的《中英参照迦陵诗词论稿》,嘱我撰写一篇序言。我之《论稿》虽或者并无足观,但跨文化交流研究院之有意出版此一册中英参照之文稿的用意,则颇有可述者。原来南开大学跨文化交流研究院之成立与国家汉办/孔子学院总部之欲促进中外跨文化交流有着密切之关系。而谈到文化之交流则最为首要者自然应是对文化之深入的了解。其次则需要有对于不同文化之语文有确切掌握和译述的能力。我的这些文稿之所以入选,私意以为原来只是因为我曾经很幸运地与美国第一流大学中的第一流汉学家有过一段密切合作的经历。所以我想藉此机会把我过去的一些经历略加叙述以供从事跨文化交流的人们及海外孔子学院的教师们参考。

南开大学跨文化交流研究院拟出版的这一册中英参照本的《迦陵诗词论稿》所收录的六篇文稿,是从 1998 年哈佛大学亚洲中心(Asia Center,

Harvard University)所出版的一册《中国诗歌论集》(Studies in Chinese Poetry) 中摘选出来的。该书共收录有十七篇论文, 是哈佛大学远东系 教授海陶玮先生 (Professor Hightower) 与我多年来合作研究的成果。其 中收录有海先生之论文四篇,我的论文十三篇(全部目录见附录)。我与 海先生初识于1966年之夏,当时我是被台湾大学推荐将赴美国密西根州 立大学 (Michigan State University) 作为交换教授的一个候选人,而海 先生则是作为美国弗尔布莱特委员会 (Fulbright Committee) 的代表来举 行面谈的一个甄选人。谁想到只因此一次晤面,我与海先生竟然结下了 三十多年合作的机缘。据海先生后来相告,那一次面谈,他在众多的候 选人中, 只选了我一个人, 而且他立即提出了要邀请我到哈佛大学做访 问教授的提议。只不过因为台湾大学校长已与密西根州立大学签约在先, 所以我必须去密西根州立大学。于是海先生乃退而求其次, 邀请我在九 月卦密西根州立大学任教以前,先到哈佛与他做两个月的暑期合作研究。 在这一次合作研究中,我们完成了两篇文稿,一是海先生所撰写的《论 陶渊明的饮酒诗》(Tao Ch'ien's "Drinking Wine" Poems), 一是我所撰写 的《谈梦窗词的现代观》(Wu Wen-Ying's Ci: A Modern View)。海先生的 论文是先由他写为初稿,经过讨论后写成定稿:我的论文是由我先写出 来定稿, 经讨讨论后由他译成英文。就当我们这两篇文稿完成时, 恰巧 美国的高级学术团体理事会 (American Council of Learned Society),将 于 1967 年元月在北大西洋的百慕大岛(Bermuda Island)举办一个以"中 国文类研究"(Studies in Chinese Literary Genres)为主题的会议,与会 者都是西方有名的汉学家,如英国牛津大学的霍克斯(David Hawkes) 教授、美国耶鲁大学的傅汉思(Hens Frankel)教授、加州大学的白芝(Cyril Birch) 教授、哈佛大学的韩南(Patrick Hanan)教授、康奈尔大学的谢 迪克(Harold Schedick)教授。还有不少著名的华裔西方学者,如刘若 愚、夏志清、陈士骧诸教授。当时海先生就把我们暑期合作所完成的两 篇文稿也提交给了会议的筹办人。完成此一暑期合作计划后,我就离开

哈佛去了密西根州立大学。及至次年(1967)元月,海先生原曾激我先 到哈佛大学与他见面后,再一同飞往百慕大,只因我订机票时正值波士 顿大雪,飞机无法降落,所以我只好自己一个人由密西根飞去了百慕大。 在会议中见到海先生,他说他本来在哈佛为我安排了一个欢迎会,只可 惜我这位主客没有到场。百慕大会议中,诸位来开会的汉学家在正式会 议中虽必须使用英文发言,但也大多会说流利的中文,一起参会,相谈 其欢[©]。会后,我就又飞回了密西根,而海先生则坚嘱我在1967年暑假 与密大交换一年期满后不要再接受延续的聘约,而邀我以访问教授的名 义赴哈佛。于是 1967 年 7 月我就如约又回到了哈佛大学。这一年我除教 学外,与海教授又合作完成了两篇文稿,一篇是海教授撰写的《论陶渊 明诗中之用典》(Allusion in The Poetry of Tao Qian),一篇则是我所撰写 的《论常州词派的比兴寄托之说》(The Changzhou School of Ci Criticism)。文稿完成后,已是学期结束的时候。我本应立即离开哈佛返 回台湾才是,但当时外子已经以探亲名义来到美国,两个女儿也已于前 一年由外子嘱我携来美国,外子之意盖因他曾受台湾白色恐怖之累,被 他所任职的台湾海军军法处囚禁过三年以上之久,他是坚决不肯回台湾 的。于是海先生乃极力劝我留在哈佛,也不要回台湾了。而我却坚意要 返回台湾。关于这种去留之争,我在《中国诗歌论集英文版后记》一篇 文稿中已曾叙写,该文已收录在本书的《附录》中,此处就不再赘叙了。 总之,海先生既留我未成,他就又提出了一个建议,要我写一个研究计 划,他要为我争取一笔研究补助,以备我下次再来哈佛与他合作之用。 当时我写的就是有关王国维及其文学批评的一个研究计划。这个计划写 成后,我就回了台湾。及至次年1969年春,他把邀请函寄给我后,却因 种种原因我未能获得美国签证,其后乃经由海先生之介绍转去了加拿大 的温哥华,并且于1970年春获得了不列颠哥伦比亚大学亚洲系的终身教

① 此次会议中之论文,后由加州大学白芝教授编成一册论文集 Studies in Chinese Literary Genres,于 1974年由加州大学出版社出版。

授聘约。而海先生之介绍我到加拿大任教,原来也是为了我自加来美更 方便于与他合作研究之故。所以我在接受了加拿大的聘约后, 当年暑期 就又回到了哈佛大学与海先生继续了我们的合作研究。那时我的工作主 要是完成有关王国维及其文学批评的研究,而海教授则因为与我合作的 缘故,而引发了他对于宋词研究的兴趣。白天我与他一起读词,晚间则 我一个人留在哈佛燕京图书馆继续我对王国维的研究写作,海先生甚至 向图书馆争取到了我晚间在图书馆内使用研究室工作的特权。所以此一 阶段我们合作的工作进行得极为顺利,而且在1970年的12月,我们曾 共同应邀赴加勒比海的处女群岛(Virgin Islands)参加了一次有关中国 文学评赏途径(Chinese Approaches to Literature)的国际会议,我所提 交的就是由海先生协助我译成英文的《论常州派比兴寄托之说》的文稿。 当时来参加会议的学者,除了欧美的多位名教授以外,还有日本的吉川 幸次郎教授。会议余暇,在谈话中他们问起了我有什么诗词近作,我就 把 1968 年夏我所写的《留别哈佛》三首七律写出来向大家求正。一时引 起了吉川教授的诗兴,他次日上午就写出了三首和诗。美国威斯康辛大 学的周策纵教授也立即写了三首和诗,一时传为佳话。有人把这些诗抄 寄给了美国的顾毓琇教授,顾教授竟然也写了三首和诗。诸诗都已被收 录在中华书局出版的《迦陵诗词稿》中,读者可以参看。当时吉川教授 的和诗中曾有"曹姑应有东征赋,我欲赏音钟子期"之句,表现出想要 邀我赴日本的心意,而我因初到加拿大任教,要用英语教学,工作甚重, 而且有老父在堂,不敢远行,所以未能赴日本讲学。吉川先生的愿望,直 到十三年后才由九州大学的冈村繁教授完成。而自此以后,我的词学研 究遂引起了北美学术界的注意^①。其后,1990年加州大学的余宝琳(Pauline Yu) 教授与哈佛大学的宇文所安(Stephen Owen) 教授曾联名向美国高 等研究基金会(American Council of Learned Society)申请专款补助,于

① 此次会议中之论文后由 Adele Austin Rickett (中文名李又安) 编成一册论文集 Chinese Approaches to Literature from Confucius to Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, 由普林斯顿大学于 1978 年出版。

1990年6月在美国缅因州举办了一次专以词学为主题的会议。我所提交 的一篇论文《从我对王国维境界说的一点新理解谈王词之评赏》(Wang Guowei's Song Lyrics in Light of His Own Theories),这也是我与海先生合 作的又一篇成果。在这次会议之后,美国耶鲁大学的孙康宜教授曾经写 了一篇题为《北美二十年来的词学研究——兼记缅因州国际词学会议》 的文稿,发表于台湾的《中外文学》第二十卷第五期。文中曾提到"论 词的观点与方法之东西合璧,这方面最具代表性的学者非叶嘉莹教授不 作他想",又说叶氏"论词概以其艺术精神为主。既重感性之欣赏,又 重理性之解说,对词学研究者无疑是一大鼓舞"。孙教授的过誉,使我 愧不敢当,而这一切若非由于海先生之协助把我的论著译成英文,则我 以一个既没有西方学位又不擅英语表述的华人,在西方学术界是极难获 致大家之承认的。我对海先生自然十分感激,但我深知海先生之大力协 助把我的文稿译成英文, 其实并非由于他对我个人的特别看重, 而是由 于他对西方学人之从事中国诗歌之研著者,原有他的一种极为深切的关 怀和理念,下面我就将对海先生的理念略加叙述。原来早在1953年海先 生就曾在美国杜克大学(Duke University)所出版的一册《比较文学》 (Comparative Literature) 刊物上发表过一篇题为《中国文学在世界文学 中的意义》(Chinese Literature in the Context of World Literature)的文稿, 在那篇文稿中海先生曾特别提到,古典中国文学的历史比拉丁文学的历 史更久远,而且古代的文言文,即使在白话文出现已久后也仍然是一种 重要的文学语言,两者可以并存而不悖,不像拉丁文学的古今有绝大的 歧异。以中国文学传世之久、方面之广, 所以中国文学在世界文学中是 占有重要之地位的。而要想研究中国文学,就需要彻底了解中国文学。 研究文学的西方学者想要知道的是,他是否会在中国文学中找到任何可 以补偿他学中文之一番心血的东西,同时他也想有人以他所熟悉的东西 向他讲解。海先生还以为,"中国文学值得研究在于它的内在趣味,在 于它的文学价值",又说,"一些最令人心折的文学批评是出自批评家对

文学作品所作的语文分析,把语文分析用到文学研究上,使我们领悟语 文和文学的基本问题,语文是如何发挥作用产生文学效果的"。更说, "这种透彻的中文研究只能由那些彻底精通中文的人来做"。海先生还 以为, "中国学者一般缺乏中国以外其他文学的良好训练", 所以"我 们所需要的是把一些西方研究方法用到中国文学研究上,才能使西方读 者心服口服地接受中国文学"。而毫无疑问,海先生与我的合作正是按 照他的理念来做的。他在合作中一方面要我把中国诗歌的语文作用对他 做详细的说明和讲解,另一方面也介绍我读一些西方的文学理论著作。 在我与他合作的第一年,他就介绍我去读勒内·韦勒克(Rene Wellek) 及奥斯汀·华伦(Austin Warren)合著的一册《文学之理论》(Theory of Literature)。我当时还曾翻译过其中之一章《文学与传记》(Literature and Biography),并对中英对译之事发表了一些看法(此篇译文曾被台湾大 学学生刊物《新潮》于1968年发表)。我非常感谢海先生对我的协助, 后来我自己更去旁听了不少西方文学理论的课,并曾经引用西方文论写 过一些诗词评赏的文字。其中的一篇长文《论词学中之闲惑与〈花间〉 词之女性叙写及其影响》被海先生见到后,他非常高兴,立刻就提出要 与我合作将之译成英文。我前面所提到的那篇于1990年提交给美国缅因 州词学会议的《从我对王国维境界说的一点新理解谈王词之评赏》的文 稿,就也是经海先生协助而译成英文的。只不过自从 1974 年我利用暑期 回国探亲,及 1977 年回国旅游,又自 1979 年回国教学,更自 1981 年赴 成都参加杜甫学会的首届年会以后,就被四川大学的前辈教授缪钺先生 相邀每年到川大与他合作撰写《灵谿词说》,于是我与海先生的合作就一 连停顿了数年之久。海先生后来在英文版的《中国诗歌论集》中曾经提 到,他的本意是计划与我合写一系列论词的文稿。后来这个论词的系列 **著作是由川大缪钺先生与我合作撰写的《灵谿词说》一书完成了。不过** 海先生还是把我在《灵谿词说》中所撰写的《论苏轼词》与《论辛弃疾 词》两篇文稿译成了英文,而他则已曾与我合作完成了《论柳永词》与

《论周邦彦词》两篇文稿。另外他又曾协助我把我的《论晏殊词》、《论王 **沂孙词》和《论陈子龙词》也都先后译成了英文。遗憾的是当我干上世** 纪 90 年代初写成了《从艳词发展之历史看朱彝尊爱情词之美学特质》一 篇论文时,他的视力已经极度衰退。本来他对我的这一篇文稿甚感兴趣, 以为我在此一文中所提出的朱氏爱情词的"弱德之美"是指出了词之美 感的一种更为基本的特质。他曾经把我在此文中所举引的朱氏之《静志 居琴趣》中的九首爱情词都翻译成了英文,并鼓励我把这九首英文译词 和我的那篇论朱氏爱情词之美学特质的中文稿,提交给了1993年6月在 耶鲁大学举办的一个以"女性之作者与作品中之女性"为研究主题的学 术讨论会。可惜的是海先生终因视力下降未能完成这一篇文稿的英译。 其后有一位我在温哥华的友人陶永强先生中英文俱佳,曾经选译过我的 一些诗词,出版了一册题为 Ode to The Lotus (《叶嘉莹诗词选译》) 的集 子。他曾有意要把我那篇论朱彝尊爱情词的长稿译成英文,后来终因我 的文稿太长和他的工作忙碌,未能完成。海先生当年颇以他未能完成这 一篇长文的译稿为憾,而我则更因为自己当年忙于回国讲学及与川大缪 先生合作,未能及时与他合作完成此一长篇文稿的英译而深感歉憾。2001 年我被邀到美国哥伦比亚大学客座讲学期间,曾利用春假的机会到康桥 去探望一些老朋友,与海先生及赵如兰、卞学鐄夫妇有过一次聚会,那 时海先生与他的一个孙女在康桥附近的地方同住,视力已经极弱。此次 相晤以后,我每年圣诞假期都会以电话向他致候。及至 2005 年圣诞,我 给他打电话一直无人接听,我想他可能被儿女们接往他的故乡德国去住 了。及至 2006 年 2 月,我忽然收到了哈佛大学韩南(Patrick Hanan)教 授一封电邮,说海先生已经于1月8日在德国去世了,哈佛大学将为他 举办一个追悼会,希望我能去参加,并且说他将在仪式中提到海先生与 我的合作,他以为在北美汉学界中,像海先生与我这样有成就的学者能 在一起合作研究,是一件极为难能可贵的事。我收到韩南教授的信后, 曾写了一封回邮,表示了我对海先生深切的怀念和哀悼。只可惜路途过

远,我当时正在天津南开讲学,未能及时赶去参加海先生的追悼会,至 今仍深感歉仄。海先生之大力协助我把一些论诗词的文稿译成英文,并 非只为了个人之私谊,而是由于作为一个研究中国诗词的汉学家,他有 几点极深切的理想和愿望: 其一是西方汉学家要想研读中国诗词,首先 需要有大量英译的文本: 其次是中国诗词在中国独有的语文特质下,也 需要有精通中国语文特质和中国诗词之美感的华人学者的密切合作。尤 其是"词"这一种文体,其美感特质更为窈眇幽微,一般而言西方学者 对此更深感难于着力。但一般学者大多追求一己的研究成果,很少有人 能具有像海先生那样的胸襟和理想,愿意与一个如我这样的既无西方学 历又不擅英文表述的华人学者合作。我对海先生既深怀感激,更对他的 胸襟志意和理想深怀景仰。他去世后,我未能赴哈佛参加他的追悼会, 这使我对他一直感到愧歉,所以愿藉此机会把我们合作的经过和他与我 合作的理念略加叙述,也算是我对他的感念之一点补偿。同时我也想海 先生与我合作之理念或者也可以提供给今日从事跨文化交流的工作者们 一点参考,故而不惮繁琐历叙海先生与我合作之经过如上,但愿我们的 合作经验或者也有一点可供参考之处。

最后我还要做一点说明,就是何以本书只称为"中英参照本",而不称为"中英对照本"的原因,那是因为以论文而言,中西方的思维方式既有不同,中文和英文的句式和文法也有很大的差异,要想把中文与英文并列在一个页面上对照列出,那几乎是一件不可能的事。至于有些小诗可以对照刊出,则是因为诗歌往往可以把一句做为一个单位,则每句中之原意虽经英译之颠倒,但每句之情意仍可大致保留不变。而论文之论说则往往因中西文法不同与思维方法之异,要做很大的调节和改变,而且海先生原是一位重视整体之意旨的学人,其个别之诗词的译文虽极为讲求切当,但在论述时则不愿受中文语法之拘执,这也是我何以只称此书为"中英参照本"的重要原因,乃在此略加说明如上。

附录五种:

- 1. 海陶玮先生英文版《中国诗歌论集》序言(Preface)
- 2. 叶嘉莹《中国诗歌论稿》前言(Foreword)。此文之中文稿曾收入《迦陵杂文集》, 题为《中国诗歌论集》英文版后记
- 3. 英文版《中国诗歌论集》全集篇目
- 4. 海陶玮先生逝世后哈佛大学韩南教授致叶嘉莹之电邮及叶嘉莹 之覆信

海陶玮先生英文版《中国诗歌论集》序言

Preface

These essays are the result of a collaborative effort that goes back nearly thirty years. The name assigned to each is that of the person who wrote it in the first place; the version presented here was arrived at after extensive consultation and rewriting. Our acquaintance dates from 1966, when I was a member for the Taiwan Fulbright Committee interviewing candidates for a grant to go teach in the States. The sole successful candidate was Yeh Chia-ying, then Professor at National Taiwan University and Furen University, of which she was a 1945 graduate when it was still in Beijing and where I was also a student under some of the same teachers in 1942, though we did not meet at that time. She spent a couple of summers and then a year at Harvard as Visiting Professor before accepting an appointment at the University of British Columbia. After that we continued to work together sporadically summers until 1979 when I was able to spend a year at the University of British Columbia as Senior Killam Fellow. For the past six years we have met for a month or more every summer. For travel and research grants that enabled us to meet summers we are grateful to the Harvard-Yenching Institute, the Harvard East Asian Research Center, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Our intention at first was to write a comprehensive account of the song

lyric during the Sung period, each of us dealing with a chosen group of poets. Such a project was actually carried out by Professor Yeh in collaboration with Professor Miao Yue of Sichuan University and published in 1987 under the title Lingxi cishuo, and some of Professor Yeh's contributions to that volume appear here in an English language version. We have extended the range beyond the Song dynasty and outside the song lyric genre to bring together all that we have written jointly on Chinese poetry. Many of these essays have appeared in various scholarly journals and come with the kind of annotation expected in such. They are reprinted here in their original form and make no reference to translations and works on the same subjects that have appeared subsequently. The issues with which we have been concerned are those confronted by critics of poetry of whatever literary tradition, and though we cannot pretend to recreate Chinese poetry in another language, we do claim that our translations are—on one level—accurate, and we hope that what we supply in the way of exegesis will make it more accessible to English language readers.

James R. Hightower

叶嘉莹《中国诗歌论稿》前言

Foreword

The essays collected here represent a collaborative effort over many years, beginning in 1966. Not every year afforded an opportunity to work together, and during those years each of us engaged in other projects. There is no unifying theme in these studies beyond our common interest in Chinese poetry.

My acquaintance with Professor Hightower began in Taibei in 1966 when I was a candidate for a Fulbright grant to teach at Michigan State University, which had an exchange program with National Taiwan University, where I was teaching Chinese poetry. Professor Hightower was a member of the screening committee chaired by Professor Liu Chonghong. After the interview, as the successful candidate, I was invited to Professor Liu's house for dinner, where Professor Hightower was also a guest. Talking to him I discovered he had an excellent knowledge of Chinese poetry, and we found much in common to discuss. We continued our talk in the taxi Professor Liu had ordered to take us to our respective dwellings, and Professor Hightower asked me whether I would like to come to Harvard where we could work together. I was delighted with the prospect of collaborating with an informed Westerner who shared my interest in Chinese poetry and gladly agreed, supposing that sometime in the future there would

be an opportunity to go to Harvard. I was surprised the next day when Professor Liu's secretary called to say that on the preceding evening, instead of going directly home, Professor Hightower had returned to Professor Liu's house to propose that I should go to Harvard instead of Michigan State. This unexpected development put me in a difficult position, for the president of Taida, Oian Siliang, in proposing me a year earlier for a Fulbright grant, had specified Michigan State. I went to the chairman of my department, Professor Tai Jingnong, for advice. He said the department could choose someone else to go to Michigan State in my place. I carried that proposal back to President Qian. He was adamantly opposed to the idea, for he had agreed with Michigan State that I was to be the person, and he could not go back on his word. I then asked Professor Liu to convey my regrets to Professor Hightower. But he turned out to be quite as stubborn as President Oian and came up with a compromise: I would leave Taibei two months early and spend the summer in Cambridge before taking up my duties at Michigan State. And that is what I did, arriving in Cambridge with my two daughters in July 1966.

That summer we worked on Tao Yuanming, whose poetry Professor Hightower had translated, and Wu Wenying, on whom I was writing a critical essay. We conducted our sessions in English, since that was the language I would have to use in teaching coming fall. He was very considerate in helping me find the appropriate vocabulary and correcting my grammar. It not only contributed to my ability to carry on a conversation, it even made it possible for me to lecture in English on Chinese poetry when I got to Michigan State. I was also influenced by his systematic and logical approach to the problems we were studying together and learned something of Western methodology. The summer passed all too quickly, but it laid the

foundation for a long-term collaboration. Before I left, we agreed that I would return to Harvard the following summer.

In July 1967, I was back to take up where we had left off. This time we were better acquainted and less restrained in expressing divergent views, and the resulting lively arguments usually ended in both of us modifying our original opinions. It was educational and good fun. That summer we had adjacent offices on the second floor of the Harvard-Yenching Library. Outside our windows was a large maple tree that caught the light of the sun morning and evening, casting an ever-changing pattern of light and shade. Whenever I raised my head from my work there it was, its leaves dancing in the breeze. Then as autumn came on, we watched the leaves as they gradually turned yellow and red. With winter the tree lost its leaves, and its branches were covered with snow. When I arrived that summer, I was looking forward to a long year's stay, but the time slipped away even as I watched the tree undergoing its annual transformation. The maple was putting on its autumnal colors in September of the second year when the academic year at Taiwan National University was about to begin, and I prepared to return to Taibei. Professor Hightower wanted me to stay, but I had to go back as I had promised before getting a two-years' leave. Furthermore, although my two daughters had accompanied me to America and my husband had since joined us, my father was alone in Taibei, and I wanted to look after him. At Professor Hightower's suggestion, I wrote up a research project in anticipation of my return to Harvard the following year.

Before my departure I wrote three poems, "On Taking Leave of Harvard". The third is addressed to Professor Hightower:

About to go, I deeply feel my hosts' concern;