

香港中文大學中國文化研究所

The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Institute of Chinese Studies

The ICS Ancient Chinese Texts Concordance Series

先秦兩漢古籍逐字索引叢刊

孟子逐字索引

A CONCORDANCE TO THE
M E N G Z I

商務印書館

The Commercial Press

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Classical works No.15

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本《逐字索引》乃據「先秦兩漢一切傳世文獻電腦化資料庫」編纂而成，而資料庫之建立，有賴香港大學及理工撥款委員會資助，謹此致謝。

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Classical works No. 15
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主編者簡介

劉殿爵教授(Prof. D. C. Lau)早歲肄業於香港大學中文系，嗣赴蘇格蘭格拉斯哥大學攻讀西洋哲學，畢業後執教於倫敦大學達二十八年之久，一九七八年應邀回港出任香港中文大學中文系講座教授。劉教授於一九八九年榮休，隨即出任中國文化研究所榮譽教授至今。劉教授興趣在哲學及語言學，以準確嚴謹的態度翻譯古代典籍，其中《論語》、《孟子》、《老子》三書之英譯，已成海外研究中國哲學必讀之書。

陳方正博士(Dr. Chen Fong Ching)，一九六二年哈佛(Harvard)大學物理學學士，一九六四年拔蘭(Brandeis)大學理學碩士，一九六六年獲理學博士，隨後執教於香港中文大學物理系，一九八六年任中國文化研究所所長至今。陳博士一九九零年創辦學術文化雙月刊《二十一世紀》，致力探討中國文化之建設。

出版說明

一九八八年，香港中文大學中國文化研究所獲香港「大學及理工撥款委員會」撥款資助，並得香港中文大學電算機服務中心提供技術支援，建立「漢及以前全部傳世文獻電腦化資料庫」，決定以三年時間，將漢及以前全部傳世文獻共約八百萬字輸入電腦。資料庫建立後，將陸續編印《香港中文大學中國文化研究所先秦兩漢古籍逐字索引叢刊》，以便利語言學、文學，及古史學之研究。

《香港中文大學先秦兩漢古籍逐字索引叢刊》之編輯工作，將分兩階段進行，首階段先行處理未有「逐字索引」之古籍，至於已有「逐字索引」者，將於次一階段重新編輯出版，以求達致更高之準確度，與及提供更為詳審之異文校勘紀錄。

「逐字索引」作為學術研究工具書，對治學幫助極大。西方出版界、學術界均極重視索引之編輯工作，早於十三世紀，聖丘休（Hugh of St. Cher）已編成《拉丁文聖經通檢》。

我國蔡耀堂（廷幹）於民國十一年（1922）編刊《老解老》一書，以武英殿聚珍版《道德經》全文為底本，先正文，後逐字索引，以原書之每字為目，下列所有出現該字之句子，並標出句子所出現之章次，此種表示原句位置之方法，雖未詳細至表示原句之頁次、行次，然已具備逐字索引之功能。《老解老》一書為非賣品，今日坊間已不常見，然而蔡氏草創引得之編纂，其功實不可泯滅。我國大規模編輯引得，須至一九三零年，美國資助之哈佛燕京學社引得編纂處之成立然後開始。此引得編纂處，由洪業先生主持，費時多年，為中國六十多種傳統文獻，編輯引得，功績斐然。然而漢學資料卷帙浩繁，未編成引得之古籍仍遠較已編成者為多。本計劃希望能利用今日科技之先進產品——電腦，重新整理古代傳世文獻；利用電腦程式，將先秦兩漢近八百萬字傳世文獻，悉數編為「逐字索引」。俾使學者能據以掌握文獻資料，進行更高層次及更具創意之研究工作。

一九三二年，洪業先生著《引得說》，以「引得」對譯 Index，音義兼顧，巧妙工整。Index 原意謂「指點」，引伸而為一種學術工具，日本人譯為「索引」。而洪先生又將西方另一種逐字索引之學術工具 Concordance 譯為「堪靠燈」。Index 與 Concordance 截然不同；前者所重視者乃原書之意義名物，只收重要之字、詞，不收虛字及連繫詞等，故用處有限；後者則就文獻中所見之字，全部收納，大小不遺，故有助於文辭訓詁，語法句式之研究及字書之編纂。洪先生將選索性之 Index 譯作「引得」，將字字可索之 Concordance 譯作「堪靠燈」，足見卓識，然其後於一九三零年間，主持哈佛燕京學社編纂工作，所編成之大部分《引得》，反屬全索之「堪靠燈」，以致名實混淆，實為可惜。今為別於選索之引得（Index），本計劃將全索之 Concordance 稱為「逐字索引」。

利用電腦編纂古籍逐字索引，本計劃經驗尚淺，是書倘有失誤之處，尚望學者方家不吝指正。

PREFACE

In 1988, the Institute of Chinese Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong put forward a proposal for the establishment of a computerized database of the entire body of extant Han and pre-Han traditional Chinese texts. This project received a grant from the UPGC and was given technical support by the Computer Services Centre of The Chinese University of Hong Kong. The project was to be completed in three years.

From such a database, a series of concordances to individual ancient Chinese texts will be compiled and published in printed form. Scholars whether they are interested in Chinese literature, history, philosophy, linguistics, or lexicography, will find in this series of concordances a valuable tool for their research.

The *ICS Ancient Chinese Texts Concordance Series* is planned in two stages. In the first stage, texts without existing concordances will be dealt with. In the second stage, texts with existing concordances will be redone with a view to greater accuracy and more adequate textual notes.

In the Western tradition, the concordance was looked upon as one of the most useful tools for research. As early as c. 1230, appeared the concordance to the *Vulgate*, compiled by Hugh of St. Cher.

In China, the first concordance to appear was *Laozi Laojielao* in the early nineteen twenties. Cai Yaotang who produced it was in all probability unaware of the Western tradition of concordances.

As the *Laojielao* was not for sale, it had probably a very limited circulation. However, Cai Yaotang's contribution to the compilation of concordances to Chinese texts should not go unmentioned.

The *Harvard-Yenching Sinological Concordance Series* was begun in the 1930s under the direction of Dr. William Hung. Unfortunately, work on this series was cut short by the Second World War. Although some sixty concordances were published, a far greater number of texts remains to be done. However, with the advent of the computer the establishment of a database of all extant ancient works become a distinct possibility. Once such a database is established, a series of concordances can be compiled to

cover the entire field of ancient Chinese studies.

Back in 1932, William Hung in his "*What is Index?*" used the term 引得 for "Index" in preference to the Japanese 索引, and the term 堪靠燈 for concordance. However, when he came to compile the *Harvard Yenching Sinological Concordance Series*, he abandoned the term 堪靠燈 and used the term 引得 for both index and concordance. This was unfortunate as this blurs the difference between a concordance and an index. The former, because of its exhaustive listing of the occurrence of every word, is a far more powerful tool for research than the latter. To underline this difference we decided to use 逐字索引 for concordance.

The *ICS Ancient Chinese Texts Concordance Series* is compiled from the computerized database. As we intend to extend our work to cover subsequent ages, any ideas and suggestions which may be of help to us in our future work are welcome.

凡 例

一、《孟子》正文：

1. 本《逐字索引》所附正文據清嘉慶二十年(1816)江西南昌府學重刊之宋本《孟子注疏》。
2. () 表示刪字；[] 表示增字。除用以表示增刪字外，凡誤字之改正，例如 a 字改正為 b 字，亦以 (a) [b] 方式表示。

例如：夫子既聖矣(乎) 3.2/16/17

表示重刊宋本《孟子注疏》衍「乎」字。讀者翻檢《增字、刪字改正說明表》，即知刪字之依據為《唐石經》(總頁1197)。

例如：夫子若〔有〕不豫色然 4.13/24/21

表示重刊宋本《孟子注疏》脫「有」字。讀者翻檢《增字、刪字改正說明表》，即知增字之依據為《唐石經》(總頁1204)。

例如：殺人以(挺)〔挺〕與刃 1.4/2/13

表示重刊宋本《孟子注疏》作「挺」，乃誤字，今改正為「挺」。讀者翻檢《誤字改正說明表》，即知改字之依據為《唐石經》(總頁1186)。

3. 本《逐字索引》據別本，及其他文獻對校原底本，或改正底本原文，或只標注異文。有關此等文獻之版本名稱，以及本《逐字索引》標注其出處之方法，均列《徵引書目》中。
4. 本《逐字索引》所收之字一律劃一用正體，以昭和四十九年大修館書店發行之《大漢和辭典》，及一九八六至一九九零年湖北辭書出版社、四川辭書出版社出版之《漢語大字典》所收之正體為準，遇有異體或譌體，一律代以正體。

例如：無恆產而有恆心者 1.7/6/19

重刊宋本《孟子注疏》原作「無恒產而有恒心者」，據《大漢和辭典》，「恆」、「恒」乃異體字，音義無別，今代以正體「恆」字。爲便讀者了解底本原貌，凡異體之改正，均列《通用字表》中。

5. 異文校勘主要參考阮元《孟子注疏校勘記》。

5.1. 異文紀錄欄

a. 凡正文文字右上方標有數碼者，表示當頁下端有注文。

例如：將以蠶鍾¹ 1.7/4/4

當頁注 1 注出「鍾」字有異文「鐘」。

b. 數碼前加「*」，表示範圍。

例如：惟君*所行也^{*2} 2.4/9/17

當頁注 2 注出「所也」爲「所行也」三字之異文。

c. 異文多於一種者：加 A. B. 以區別之。

例如：遺佚⁷而不怨 3.9/18/27

當頁注 7 下注出異文：

A. 迭 B. 失

表示兩種不同異文分見不同別本。

d. 異文後所加按語，外括〈 〉號。

例如：此³天之所與我者 11.15/60/28

當頁注 3 注出異文及出處後，再加按語：

比〈王引之《經傳釋詞》（頁217）訓「比」爲「皆」。楊伯峻《孟子譯註》（頁271）以爲王說不可信。〉

5.2. 校勘除選錄不同版本所見異文之外，亦選錄其他文獻引錄所見異文。

- 5.3. 讀者欲知異文詳細情況，可參阮元《孟子注疏校勘記》。凡據別本，及其他文獻所紀錄之異文，於標注異文後，均列明出處，包括書名、篇名、頁次，有關所據文獻之版本名稱，及標注其出處之方法，請參《徵引書目》。

二．逐字索引編排：

1. 以單字爲綱，旁列該字在全文出現之頻數（書末另附《全書用字頻數表》〔附錄〕，按頻數次序列出全書單字），下按原文先後列明該字出現之全部例句，句中遇該字則代以「○」號。
2. 全部《逐字索引》按漢語拼音排列；一字多音者，只於最常用讀音下，列出全部例句，異讀請參《漢語拼音檢字表》。
3. 每一例句後加上編號 a/b/c 表明於原文中位置，例如 1.1/2/3，「1.1」表示原文的篇次、「2」表示頁次、「3」表示行次。

三．檢字表：

備有《漢語拼音檢字表》、《筆畫檢字表》兩種：

1. 漢語拼音據《辭源》修訂本（一九七九年至一九八三年北京商務印書館）及《漢語大字典》。一字多音者，按不同讀音在音序中分別列出；例如「說」字有 shuō, shuì, yuè, tuō 四讀，分列四處。聲母、韻母相同之字，按陰平、陽平、上、去四聲先後排列。讀音未詳者，一律置於表末。
2. 《逐字索引》中某字所出現之頁數，在《漢語拼音檢字表》中所列該字任一讀音下皆可檢得。
3. 筆畫數目、部首歸類均據《康熙字典》。畫數相同之字，其先後次序依部首排列。
4. 另附《威妥碼 - 漢語拼音對照表》，以方便使用威妥碼拼音之讀者。

Guide to the use of the Concordance

1. Text

- 1.1 The text printed with the concordance is based on the *Chongkan Songben Mengzi zhushu* 重刊宋本孟子注疏, Song Edition of the Commentaries and Subcommentaries to the *Mengzi* re-cut by Ruan Yuan 阮元 in 1816.
- 1.2 Round brackets signify deletions while square brackets signify additions. This device is also used for emendations. An emendation of character a to character b is indicated by (a) [b] . e.g.,

夫子既聖矣 (乎)

3.2/16/17

The character 乎 in the *Mengzi zhushu* edition, being an interpolation, is deleted on the authority of the *Tang shijing* (p.1197).

夫子若〔有〕不豫色然

4.13/24/21

The character 有 missing in the *Mengzi zhushu* edition, is added on the authority of the *Tang shijing* (p.1204).

A list of all deletions and additions is appended on p.34, where the authority for each emendation is given.

殺人以〔挺〕〔挺〕與刃

1.4/2/13

The character 挺 in the *Mengzi zhushu* edition has been emended to 挺 on the authority of *Tang shijing* (p.1186).

A list of all emendations is appended on p.33 where the authority for each is given.

- 1.3 Where the text has been emended on the authority of other editions or the parallel text found in other works, such emendations are either incorporated into the text or entered as footnotes. For explanations, the

reader is referred to the Bibliography on p.32.

- 1.4 For all concordanced characters only the standard form is used. Variant or incorrect forms have been replaced by the standard forms as given in Morohashi Tetsuji's *Dai Kan-Wa jiten*, (Tokyo : Taishūkan shōten, 1974), and the *Hanyu da zidian* (Hubei cishu chubanshe and Sichuan cishu chubanshe 1986-1990) e.g.,

無恆產而有恆心者

1.7/6/19

The *Mengzi zhushu* edition has 恆 which, being a variant form, has been replaced by the standard form 恒 as given in the *Dai Kan-Wa jiten*. A list of all variant forms that have been in this way replaced is appended on p.30.

- 1.5 The textual notes are mainly based on Ruan Yuan's *Mengzi zhushu jiaokanji*.

- 1.5.1.a A figure on the upper right hand corner of a character indicates that a collation note is to be found at the bottom of the page, e.g.,

將以鼻鍾¹

1.7/4/4

the superscript ¹ refers to note 1 at the bottom of the page.

- 1.5.1.b A range marker * * is added to the figure superscribed to indicate the total number of characters affected, e.g.,

惟君*所行也*²

2.4/9/17

The range marker indicates that note 2 covers the three characters 所行也.

- 1.5.1.c Where there are more than one variant reading, these are indicated by A. B. e.g.,

遺佚'而不怨

3.9/18/27

Note 7 reads A.迭 B.失, showing that for 佚 one version reads 迭, while another version reads 失.

1.5.1.d A comment on a collation note is marked off by the sign < > , e.g.,

此³天之所與我者

11.15/60/28

Note 3 reads: 比〈王引之《經傳釋詞》(頁217)訓「比」爲「皆」。楊伯峻《孟子譯註》(頁271)以爲王說不可信。〉。

1.5.2 Besides readings from other editions, readings from quotations found in other works are also included.

1.5.3 For further information on variant readings given in the collation notes the reader is referred to Ruan Yuan's *Mengzi zhushu jiaokanji*, and for further information on references to sources the reader is referred to Bibliography on p.32.

2. Concordance

2.1 In the entries the concordanced character is replaced by the ○ sign. The entries are arranged according to the order of appearance in the text. The frequency of appearance of the character concerned in the whole text is shown, and a list of all the concordanced characters in frequency order is appended. (Appendix)

2.2 The entries are listed according to Hanyupinyin. In the body of the concordance only the most common pronunciation of a character is listed under which all occurrences of the character are located.

2.3 Figures in three columns show the location of the page and line in which the first character in the text cited appeared. e.g., 1.1/2/3,

1.1 denotes the chapter.

2 denotes the page.

3 denotes the line.

3. Index

A Stroke Index and an Index arranged according to Hanyupinyin are included.

- 3.1 The pronunciation given in the *Ciyuan* (The Commercial Press, Beijing, 1979-1983) and the *Hanyu da zidian* is used. Where a character has two or more pronunciations, it can be found under any of these in the Index. For example : 說 which has four pronunciations : shuō, shuì, yuè, tuō is to be found under any one of these four entries. Characters with the same pronunciation but different tones are listed according to tone order. Characters of which the pronunciation is unknown are relegated to the end of the Index.
- 3.2 In the body of the Concordance only the most common pronunciation of a character is listed, but in the Index all alternative pronunciations of the character are given.
- 3.3 In the Stroke Index, characters with the same number of strokes appear under the radicals in the same order as given in the *Kangxi zidian*.
- 3.4 A correspondence table between the Hanyupinyin and the Wade-Giles systems is also provided.