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

晏子春秋逐字索引

A CONCORDANCE TO THE YANZI CHUNQIU

商務印書館
The Commercial Press

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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，與及提供更爲詳審之異文校勘紀錄。

「逐字索引」作爲學術研究工具書，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》全文爲底本，先正文，後逐字索引，以原書之每字爲目，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》一書爲非賣品，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，爲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爲多。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，悉數編爲「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」，引伸而爲一種學術工具，日本人譯爲「索引」。而洪先生又將西方另一種逐字索引之學術工具 Concordance 譯爲「堪霖燈」。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」，將字字可索的 Concordance 譯作「堪霖燈」，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，實爲可惜。今爲別於選索之引得(Index)，本計劃將全索之 Concordance 稱爲「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。

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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 *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 堪霏燈 for concordance. However, when he came to compile the *Harvard Yenching Sinological Concordance Series*, he abandoned the term 堪霏燈 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 *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．《晏子春秋》正文：

1．本《逐字索引》所附正文據《四部叢刊》影明活字印本。由於傳世刊本，均甚殘闕，今除別本、類書外，並據其他文獻所見之重文，加以校改。校改只供讀者參考，故不論在「正文」或在「逐字索引」，均加上校改符號，以便恢復底本原來面貌。

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字改正爲b字，亦以（a）〔b〕方式表示。

例如：莊公矜勇力不顧行（義）晏子諫　　1.1/1/3

表示《四部叢刊》本衍「義」字。讀者翻檢《增字、刪字改正說明表》，即知刪字之依據爲王念孫《讀書雜志》（頁518）。

例如：〔景〕公曰　　1.15/7/6

表示《四部叢刊》本脫「景」字。讀者翻檢《增字、刪字改正說明表》，即知增字之依據爲《說苑・辨物》（頁18/8b）。

例如：貴（賤）〔戚〕不薦善　　1.1/1/5

表示《四部叢刊》本作「賤」，乃誤字，今改正爲「戚」。讀者翻檢《誤字改正說明表》，即知改字之依據爲吳則虞《晏子春秋集釋》（頁1）。

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》所收之正體爲準，遇有異體或譌體，一律代以正體。

例如：（i）故鄰國忌之　　3.10/25/15

《四部叢刊》本原作「故隣國忌之」，據《大漢和辭典》，「鄰」、「隣」乃異體字，音義無別，今代以正體「鄰」字。爲便讀者了解底本原貌，凡異體之改正，均列《通用字表》中。

（ii）而君不（邮）〔卹〕　　1.5/2/17

「邮」爲譌體，今改作正體「卹」字。凡譌體之改正，均列《譌體改正說明表》中，並申明改字依據。

5．異文校勘主要參考一九六二年北京中華書局出版吳則虞《晏子春秋集釋》。

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：公從[3]之　　1.5/2/21

當頁注 3 注出「從」字有異文「追」。

b．數碼前加 ' '，表示範圍。

例如：昔'管文仲'[2]之霸何如　　2.15/16/16

當頁注 2 注出「管仲父」爲「管文仲」三字之異文。

c．異文多於一種者：加 A. B. C. 以區別之。

例如：楚靈王不廢乾溪[3]之役　　2.8/14/12

當頁注 3 下注出異文：

A.奚　B.谿

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：立命而'建事'[2]　　8.1/70/11

當頁注 2 注出異文及出處後，再加按語：

怠事《墨子・非儒下》頁85〈孫詒讓云：「建」與「券」聲近字通，「建事」，謂厭倦於事也。〉

5.2.校勘除選錄不同版本所見異文之外，亦選錄其他文獻、類書等引錄所見異文。

5.3.讀者欲知異文詳細情況，可參看吳則虞《晏子春秋集釋》。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》。

6．□表示底本原有空格，◇表示底本原有空白。

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》〔附錄一〕，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「〇」號。

2．全部《逐字索引》按漢語拼音排列；一字多音者，於最常用讀音下，列出全部例句。

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」表示原文的篇章次、「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 *Sibu congkan* (*SBCK*) edition. As all extant editions are marred by serious corruptions, besides other editions, parallel texts in other works have been used for collation purposes. As emendations of the text have been incorporated for the reference of the reader, care has been taken to have them clearly marked as such, both in the case of the full text as well as in the concordance, so that the original text can be recovered by ignoring the emendations.

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.,

莊公矜勇力不顧行（義）晏子諫　　1.1/1/3

The character 義 in the *SBCK* edition, being an interpolation, is deleted on the authority of Wang Nian-sun's comment in the *Yanzichunqiu* section of his *Dushu Zazhi* (p.518).

〔景〕公曰　　1.15/7/6

The character 景 missing in the *SBCK* edition, is added on the authority of the *Bian Wu* chapter of the *Shuoyuan* (p.18/8b).

A list of all deletions and additions is appended on p.50, where the authority for each emendation is given.

貴（賤）〔戚〕不薦善　　1.1/1/5

The character 賤 in the *SBCK* edition has been emended to 戚 on the authority of Wu Zeyu's *Yanzichunqiu jishi* (p.1).

A list of all emendations is appended on p.40 where the authority for each is given.

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A list of all emendations is appended on p.40 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.39.

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.,

(i) 故鄰國忌之 3.10/25/15

The *SBCK* edition has 隣 which, being a variant form, has been replaced by the standard form 鄰 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.31.

(ii) 而君不(郤)〔卻〕 1.5/2/17

The *SBCK* edition has 郤 which, being an incorrect form, has been replaced by the standard form 卻. A list of all emendations of incorrect forms is appended on p.58.

1.5 The textual notes are mainly based on Wu Zeyu's *Yanzichunqiu jishi* (Beijing Zhonghua Shuju, 1962).

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.,

公從[3]之 1.5/2/21

the superscript [3] refers to note 3 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.,

昔'管文仲'[2]之霸何如 2.15/16/16

The range marker indicates that note 2 covers the three characters 管文仲.

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

楚靈王不廢乾溪[3]之役　　2.8/14/12

Note 3 reads A.奚 B.谿, showing that for 溪 one version reads 奚, while another version reads 谿.

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

立命而•建事•[2]　　8.1/70/11

Note 2 reads: 怠事《墨子・非儒下》頁85〈孫詒讓云：「建」與「券」聲近字通，「建事」，謂厭倦於事也。〉

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

1.5.3 For further information on variant readings given in the collation notes the reader is referred to Wu Zeyu's *Yanzichunqiu jishi*, and for further information on references to sources the reader is referred to Bibliography on p.39.

1.6 The sign □ in the original text indicates a missing character, while the sign ◇ is used to indicate that in the original there is a blank space.

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 One)

2.2 The entries are listed according to Hanyupinyin. In the body of the concordance all occurrences of a character with more than one pronunciation are located under its most common pronunciation.

2.3 Figures in three columns show the location of a character in the text, 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 all occurrences of a character with more than one pronunciation will be located under its most common pronunciation, but this location is given under all alternative pronunciations of the character in the index.

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.

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