The ICS Ancient Chinese Text Concordance Series

先秦兩漢古籍逐字索引叢刊

商君書逐字索引

A CONCORDANCE TO THE SHANGJUNSHU

劉殿爵 陳方正 主編

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香港中文大學中國文化研究所
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Institute of Chinese Studies

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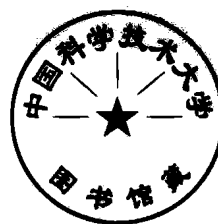
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主　　編：劉殿爵　陳方正
顧　　問：張雙慶　黃坤堯　朱國藩
版本顧問：沈　津
計劃主任：何志華
校　　對：朱承朴　巢立仁　陳建樑
　　　　　羅福祥　吳茂源　姚道生
程式統籌：何玉成
程式設計：何國杰
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A Concordance to the Shangjunshu

EDITORS	D. C. Lau	Chen Fong Ching	
CONSULTANTS	Chang Song Hing	Wong Kuan Io	Chu Kwok Fan
TEXT CONSULTANT	Shum Chun		
PROJECT OFFICER	Ho Che Wah		
PROOF-READERS	Chu Shing Pok	Chao Lip Yan	Chan Kin Leung
	Lo Fuk Cheung	Ng Mau Yuen	Yiu To Sang
COMPUTER PROJECT MANAGER	Ho Yuk Shing		
PROGRAMMER	Ho Kwok Kit		
PROGRAMMING CONSULTANT	Leung Kwong Han		
PROGRAMMING ASSISTANT	Ng Chok Ki		

出版説明

　　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」，將字字可索的 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 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 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．《商君書》正文：

1．本《逐字索引》所附正文據《四部叢刊》影明天一閣本。

2．本《逐字索引》分章據天一閣本。

3．（　）表示刪字；〔　〕表示增字。除增刪字外，凡誤字 a 改正為 b 字亦以（ a ）〔 b 〕方式表示。

　　例如：夫賣〔兔〕者滿市　　　　　　　　　26/32/12
　　　　　天一閣本脫「兔」字，今據一九五六年中華書局出版朱師轍《商君書解詁定本》補。

　　　　　凡字之增刪，均列〈增字、刪字改正說明表〉中，並申明增刪之依據。

　　例如：聖人以功授官（子）〔予〕爵　　　　17/22/23
　　　　　天一閣本作「子」，乃誤字，今據一九六六年臺灣中華書局影印嚴萬里《商君書》校本改作「予」。

　　　　　凡誤字之改正，均列〈誤字改正說明表〉中，並申明改字依據。

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：賢者喪焉　　　　　　　　　　　　　1/2/7

　　　　　天一閣本原作「賢者<ruby>喪</ruby>焉」，據《大漢和辭典》，「喪」、「<ruby>喪</ruby>」乃異體字，音義無別，今一律作正體「喪」字。為便讀者了解底本原貌，凡異體之改正，均列〈通用字表〉中。

5．異文校勘以朱師轍《商君書解詁定本》為根據。

　　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：錯法務民主長² 　　　　　　　　　1/1/6

　　　　　　當頁注 2 注出「長」字有異文「張」。

　　　　b．數碼前加 ▸ ◂，表示範圍。

　　　　　　例如：狂夫▸之樂◂⁵ 　　　　　　　　　1/2/6

　　　　　　當頁注 5 注出「樂之」為「之樂」二字之異文。

　　　　　　「增衍」、「脫漏」紀錄方式同。

　　　　　　例如：▸故日治者王◂⁶ 　　　　　　　　5/9/24

　　　　　　當頁注 6 注出「故曰：日治者王」為「故日治者王」五字之異文。

　　　　c．異文多於一種者：以 a．b．c．區別。

　　　　　　例如：▸必見非◂³ 於世 　　　　　　　1/1/10

　　　　　　當頁注 3 下注出異文

　　　　　　　　a．固見非，b．固見負

　　　　　　表示兩種不同異文分見不同別本。

　　5.2.讀者欲知異文詳細情況，可參看朱師轍《商君書解詁定本》。

5.3. 校勘只選錄不同版本所見之異文，至於其他文獻、類書等引錄所見異文，只在特殊情況下酌予採錄。

6. □表示底本為原有空格，◇表示底本原為空白。

二. 逐字索引編排：

1. 以單字為綱，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，於最常用讀音下，（最常用讀音一般指《辭源》、《漢語大字典》所記首音。）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 1/2/3，「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列； 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. 某字在〈逐字索引〉所出現之頁數在〈漢語拼音檢字表〉中，不論在該字任一讀音下皆可檢得。

3. 筆畫數目、部首歸類均據《大漢和辭典》、《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。

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。

Guide to the use of the Concordance

1. TEXT

1.1 The text printed with the concordance is based on the Tianyige edition, reprinted in the <u>Sibu congkan</u> (<u>SBCK</u>) collection.

1.2 The numbering of the chapters is in accordance with the <u>SBCK</u> edition.

1.3 Round brackets signify deletion while square brackets signify addition. This device is also used for emendations. An emendation of character a to character b is indicated by (a) [b] e.g.,

夫賣〔兔〕者滿市   26/32/12

The character 兔, missing in the <u>SBCK</u> edition, is added on the authority of the Zhu Shizhe's <u>Shangjunshu jiegu dingben</u> (Zhonghua shuju 1956). A list of all additions and deletions is appended on p. 26, where the authority for them is given.

聖人以功授官（子）〔予〕爵   17/22/23

The character 子 in the <u>SBCK</u> edition has been emended to 予 on the authority of Yan Wanli's <u>Shangjunshu jiaoben</u> (Taiwan Zhonghua shuju 1966). A list of all emendations is appended on p. 24, where the authority for them is given.

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

賢者喪焉   1/2/7

The SBCK edition has 㦮 which, being a variant form, has been replaced by the standard form 喪 as given in the Dai Kan-Wa jiten. A list of all variant forms that have been replaced is appended on p. 22.

1.5 The textual notes are based on Zhu Shizhe's Shangjunshu jiegu dingben.

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

錯法務民主長²   1/1/6

the superscript 2 refers to note 2 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.,

狂夫▸之樂◂⁵   1/2/6

This indicates that note 5 concerns the two characters 之樂 taken together.

The range marker is also used for marking interpolation's and omission's, e.g.,

▸故日治者王◂⁶   5/9/24

Note 6 gives 故曰：日治者王 as a variant reading for 故日治者王.

Where there are more than one variant reading, these are indicated by a, b, c, e.g.,

▸必見非◂³ 於世   1/1/10

Note 3 reads a. 固見非 b. 固見負, showing that for 必見非 one version reads 固見非 , while another version reads 固見負.

1.5.2 For further information on variant readings given in the textual notes the reader is referred to Zhu Shizhe's <u>Shangjunshu jiegu dingben</u>.

1.5.3 Variant readings listed are from other editions. Only in special cases are readings from quotations found in encyclopaedias and other works included.

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

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 will be 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. All occurrences of a character with more than one pronunciation will be located under its most common pronunciation, that is, the first pronunciation given under the character in the <u>Ciyuan</u> and the <u>Hanyu da zidian</u>.

2.3 Figures in three columns show the location of a character in the text, e.g., 1/2/3,

    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 <u>Ciyuan</u> (The Commercial Press, Beijing, 1979 - 1983) and the <u>Hanyu da zidian</u> 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 also to be found under the different tones. 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. A reference to this will be found whichever pronunciation a reader may use to look up the character in the index.

3.3 In the stroke index, characters appear in the same order as in the <u>Dai Kan-Wa jiten</u> and the <u>Kangxi zidian</u>.

3.4 A correspondence table between the Hanyupinyin and the Wade-Giles systems is also provided.