邓新华

## 解释学研究中国古代诗



◆ 邓新华 著

# 解释学研究中国古代诗学



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邓新华同志从事中国古代文学接受与文学解释的课题研究 已经有好些年了。还是在 20 世纪 80 年代中后期他跟随华中师 大王先霈教授攻读硕士研究生时, 其学位论文《中国古典美 学中的"品味"论》非常顺利地通过了学位论文答辩,并且 很快就在《文艺研究》、《江汉论坛》等重要学术期刊发表。 90 年代末期, 邓新华同志又到北师大童庆炳教授处做访问学 者,他对中国古代文学接受与文学解释课题的研究得到进一步 的拓展, 这期间的主要成果就是他发表在《学术月刊》等重 要刊物上的 20 多篇论文和他出版的第一部个人学术专著—— 《中国古代接受诗学》。邓新华的课题研究成果发表后,《文艺 研究》、《文艺报》、《文艺理论研究》、《中国比较文学》等报 刊分别载文予以较好的评价,他本人也由此引起学界的注意和 重视。21 世纪初邓新华同志考上我的博士生后,又对他既有 的课题作了进一步的深化——他不再一般性地研究中国古代的 文学接受问题,而是对中国古代文学接受问题中的文学理解和 解释问题做专门的研究,经过数年努力,他终于获得了成功。 现在邓新华同志奉献给学界的新著——《中国古代诗学解释 学》就是他已顺利通过答辩的博士学位论文。作为邓新华同 志的博士生导师,我不便对他著作中的成就做过多的评价,这

里仅借这篇序来申述我阅读他这本著作后的几点突出感受。

邓新华同志的这本著作给我感受最深的是他对当代形态中 国文论建设的本土化立场的自觉坚守。记得几年前邓新华同志 和我探讨他博士论文开题报告的具体内容的时候,曾对当下解 释学研究领域中那种唯西方解释学理论马首是瞻的做法明确表 示不满:他既反对把解释学看成是西方的专利,又反对仅仅用 中国的解释学思想材料来印证西方解释学理论的正确性,他认 为这两种偏向都是对本民族优秀文化传统和文论传统的忽视和 遗忘,他认定的是一条更具民族主体精神和民族创新意识的中 国文论建设之路,这就是通过对本民族的解释学思想材料的清 理和挖掘来建立我们民族自己的诗学解释学体系。后来当我审 阅邓新华同志完稿的博士论文的时候,我明显地感到他已经将 他的研究立场彻底地贯穿到他的博士论文之中: 邓新华同志尽 管也借鉴了西方的解释学理论,但这仅仅是作为他研究的理论 参照, 而他研究的最终结果是通过对中国古代诗学解释学提出 的一系列重要的理论命题和理论原则的研究和阐发,为我们勾 画出了一个具有鲜明民族特色的中国古代诗学解释学体系, 这 一体系既有较严密的理论结构,又有历史线索上的衍化途径, 蕴含丰富,脉络清楚,充分显现出作者对本民族解释学理论智 慧和思想的创造性理解和把握。在文化全球化愈演愈烈、西方 文化和文论霸权对中国文化和文论的侵蚀日趋严重的时候,邓 新华同志这种充分尊重中国文化和文论的优良传统、自觉坚守 中国文论建设的本土化立场、努力挖掘和阐扬中国古代诗学解 释学独特的思想蕴涵和理论价值的研究态度和研究取向就显得 尤为珍贵。

邓新华同志的这本著作还给我一个比较深刻的印象,这就 是他比较自觉地选择和运用与研究对象和研究目标相适应的研 究方法,这就是他提出的既相互区别又有着内在统一性的 "文化还原"、"现代阐释"和"中西对话"的三个研究原则, 他的博士论文也因此而获得相当的深度和新意。限于篇幅,这 里仅列举他在研究过程中是如何坚持和应用"中西对话"原 则的。一般地说,无论是西方,还是中国,理解和解释始终是 解释学理论必须面对的基本问题,但邓新华通过"中西对 话",却发现中、西方解释理论的"同中之异"和"异中之 同",在西方,对理解和解释问题的关注主要体现为一种抽象 的理论探讨和形而上的分析。而在中国、对理解和解释的探究 则主要以实践的方式表现出来。在这里,中、西方解释理论都 对解释学的基本问题——理解、解释和运用十分重视,这是 "异中之同";但各自的表现方式又不一样,这又是"同中之 异"。邓新华在此基础上将"中西对话"再推进一步,结果有 更为重要的发现,这就是: 当西方一些文学批评家理论家把西 方解释学的上述思想运用到文学研究领域的时候, 西方偏于理 性分析的逻辑思辨传统的弊端就显露出来: 他们在对文学作品 进行"具体化"的理解和解释的时候,往往热衷于对解释者 的审美感知经验、作品的意义乃至整个文本理解过程作纯理性 的解析、结果反把原本包孕着无限审美愉悦和审美心理奥秘的 文学理解和解释活动变成了一个由语言和逻辑分析所笼罩的世 界. 从而最终使文学理解和解释活动失却其活泼泼的生命而成 为一种僵死的存在。与西方文学解释学对理解与解释问题作形 而上的理论分析不同,中国古代诗学解释学始终把作品意味的 品鉴看得高于作品意义的阐释,它在此基础上提出的"品 味"、"涵泳"、"自得"的文本理解方式和"象喻"、"摘句" 和"论诗诗"的诗性阐释方式,与作为解释对象的诗性文本 有着更为内在的契合,它从直观感悟角度对作品整体风神韵味

的玩赏和把捉,在内容的丰富性、生动性和精微性上,都远胜于西方阐释学那种细密烦琐的纯理性解说。显然,中、西方诗学解释学的这种深层差异,以及中国古代诗学解释学富有东方特色和民族特色的理论蕴涵,正是通过"中西对话"的研究方法,才如此明晰地被揭示出来。

总起来看,邓新华同志由于在课题研究中自觉坚守中国文论建设的本土化立场,努力坚持"文化还原"、"现代阐释"和"中西对话"的研究原则,所以他能够在中国传统历史文化语境和中西文化与文论比较、对话的双重视域中,对中国古代诗学解释学的根本解释原则、文本理解途径、诗性阐释方式和儒、道、释思想的影响等方面进行较为系统的清理、挖掘、阐发和总结,比较全面、深刻地揭示出中国古代诗学解释学迥异于西方同类理论的独特的理论蕴涵和理论品貌,初步建立起中国古代诗学解释学的理论框架,这样的研究思路和研究成果在当前国内的解释学研究中明显具有自己的特色。所以我认为本书是邓新华同志多年来在中国古典文论和美学研究中的重大收获,它既有推进当前的学术研究的现实意义,又有长远的汇通中西美学和文化的理论意义。

还需指出的是,邓新华通过对中国古代诗学解释学思想材料的具体分析和论证,还得出了许多富有创见性的结论。例如他提出"圆融辩证"是中国古代诗学解释学的总体思维特征,"诗性"是中国古代诗学解释学的根本特性等等。这些结论是邓新华对中国古代诗学解释学理论和智慧的独特领悟和理解,相信一定能够给研究者以极大的启发。

我与邓新华同志相识已逾 20 年。在我与他亦师亦友的交往中,了解他谦虚好学,为人朴实厚道,很内秀。他总是默默地刻苦学习和写作,绝无那些凌空蹈虚、故作越世之论的不良

学风;绝无那种盛气凌人、目无一切的浅薄的"锐气"。他很沉静,很踏实,很努力。在当下知识界不少人片面追求数量而不顾学术质量的状况下,"著书而不立说"的风气尚在蔓延,这种所谓的"数量"也就不成其为数量。然而,每次我读到邓新华同志的学术研究成果,总是会获得某些有益的启示。在他近年来所出版的几部书中,我都能感受到他确实做到了"著书立说",这是令我敬佩的。我相信,学术界的朋友们在阅读了此书之后也会有相同的感受。

**邱紫华** 2007年5月8日

## 内容提要

本书主要以西方现代阐释学为理论参照,在中国传统文化的大背景下对中国古代诗学解释学提出的一系列重要的理论命题和理论原则进行研究和阐发,以求揭示中国古代诗学解释学独特的理论内容和理论特征,为实现传统文论的现代转换和建构有民族特色的当代形态的文艺学提供有益的理论借鉴。

本书绪论部分基于对西方现代解释学理论传入中国的历史过程的梳理和中国本土的解释学研究现状的分析,明确提出"中国古代诗学解释学研究"的博士论文选题,并对中国古代诗学解释学研究的基本思路作了分析和阐述:中国古代诗学解释学研究应该从诗学解释学与经学解释学的联系与区别处入手,同时还必须坚持"文化还原"、"现代阐释"和"中西对话"的三个基本原则。

本书第一章对中国古代诗学解释学提出的"以意逆志"和"诗无达诂"这两大阐释原则进行考察和辨析。"以意逆志"是一种偏于客观的文学阐释原则,因为它始终把"志"作为文学阐释的根本目标。而"诗无达诂"则是一种偏于主观的文学阐释原则,因为它强调解释者的"见仁见智"即参与作品意义重建的权利。但是中国古代诗学解释学提出的"以意逆志"和"诗无达诂"这两大阐释原则同西方以加达默

尔和赫施为代表的偏于主、客两端的绝对二元对立的解释学思想有着本质的差异,因为"以意逆志"和"诗无达诂"这两大阐释原则之间不仅不存在绝对对立和不可沟通,反而呈现一种交叉、融合、互补与贯通的态势,例如前者虽然偏于客观却不绝对排斥主观,因为它把文学阐释活动看成是解释者之"意"与解释对象之"志"通过"逆"的方式而形成新的意义的过程,而后者虽然偏于主观却不绝对排斥客观,因为它在强调"从变"的同时也强调了"从义",即解释者对文学文本的理解和解释必须以解释对象的客观内涵为依据。因此,中国古代诗学解释学提出的"以意逆志"和"诗无达诂"这两大阐释原则较好地解决了西方解释学理论无法解决的文学解释的客观性和有效性这两个根本性的问题。

本书第二章对中国古代诗学解释学提出的"品味"、"涵泳"和"自得"三种主要的本文理解途径进行梳理和分析。这三种文本理解途径是古代诗学解释学家从文学理解活动的感性实际出发,在充分考虑解释对象、解释主体和解释活动的特点和规律的基础上提出来的,因而与西方解释学偏重对文学文本作纯然的理性观照有着极大的差异。"品味"特别强调文本理解过程的渐进性、反复性以及解释者审美理解的直觉性、体验性和整体性,强调解释者对于作品审美韵味的体味和把捉。"涵泳"同样注重作品深层意蕴的探究,但它不像"品味"那样要求解释者必须不断地消除自身的立场向解释对象靠拢和趋近,而是把解释对象纳入到解释者心中,通过自家内在意念的体悟和审查来达到与解释对象的相契与共通。"自得"则更加高扬解释者在文本理解过程中的独立精神和主体意识,解释者可以根据自己的情绪心态来自由地感受和触摸作品,从而对作品的思想蕴涵和审美蕴涵作出自己的领悟和理解。

本书第三章对中国古代诗学解释学提出的"象喻"、"摘 句"和"论诗诗"三种诗性阐释方式进行研究和阐发。"象 喻"是解释者用精心营构的各种含蓄蕴藉、意味深长的意象 或意境来艺术地再现诗性文本的内在风神和整体韵味,从而唤 起读者对诗性文本所具有的那种非概念分析所能确定的蒙眬缥 渺的诗意美的真切感受和体验。"摘句"是解释者直接择取原 创诗作中的那些形象鲜明、清新隽永的诗句来阐说和举证他们 对诗意、诗理、诗法的理解和解释。而"论诗诗"则是以中 国文学文体中最具诗性特质的"诗"的文体形式、语言形式 及表现手法来传达解释者对诗性文本的解释和评价。中国古代 诗学解释学提出的"象喻"、"摘句"和"论诗诗"三种阐释 方式尽管在具体方法的运用上存在些微的差别,但在思维方式 上则是完全相同或相通的,这就是它们都无一例外地摒弃了西 方解释学偏于抽象说理、逻辑推导和概念论证的弊端,而采用 诗性的方式也就是艺术的方式来描绘和显现艺术,这就从根本 上避免了纯语言和逻辑分析对诗性作品这一特殊的解释对象的 整体审美意蕴的肢解和扼杀,从而最终达到与诗性解释对象内 在生命的相契与共通。

本书第四章探讨了中国古代诗学解释学与儒家、道家、佛教禅宗思想的关系。中国古代诗学解释学直接脱胎于经学解释学,因此儒家思想对中国古代诗学解释学的影响无疑是巨大深远的同时也是多方面的。但是,从理性反思的角度看,儒家思想对中国古代诗学解释学的负面影响也不容忽视,这主要体现在经学解释学所奉行的"依经立义"的阐释原则上。正是这种阐释原则直接孕育了汉儒说《诗》的政教阐释取向、"美、刺"的理解模式和"比兴"的解释方法。道家的"言不尽意"论尽管旨在拆解封建正统的礼教名分和消解儒家的话语权力,

但其中蕴涵的对于语言和意义的关系的思考,不仅直接引发了魏晋玄学的"言意之辨",而且也直接影响到"得意忘言"的诗学阐释方法的产生。而佛教禅宗思想对中国古代诗学解释学的影响则主要体现在思维方式上——禅宗有关"悟"与"参"的修行方式和体道方式影响所及,使得"妙悟"与"活参"这两种诗学阐释方式具有直觉性、整体性、非逻辑性和能动创造性的特点。

**关键词**: 诗学解释学 中国古代 阐释原则 文本理解途 径 诗性阐释方式

### ABSTRACT

Mainly taking western modern hermeneutics as theoretical reference, the work studies and elucidates a series of important theoretical topics and theoretical principles, put forward from Chinese traditional culture, to reveal distinctive theory and theoretical characteristics, using for reference to realize modern conversion of traditional literary theory and construct contemporary literary and artistic of national characteristics.

The study of Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics as the subject of this doctoral dissertation is put forward definitely in the introduction of the work which based on the straightening the historical process of western modern hermeneutics traveling into China out and the analysis of the current situation of the research into Chinese local hermeneutics. And the basic train of thought of the research into Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics is analyzed and expounded in the introduction as well: the study on Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics should be proceeded from the connection and distinction between the poetic hermeneutics and Confucian classics hermeneutics, and we should also adhere to these there fundamental principles simultaneously including returning to the original condi-

tion of culture, modern interpretation and dialogue between China and west.

Two basically expounding principle of Chinese ancient poetics hermeneutics are explored and discriminated in the first chapter of the work: one is Yi-yi-ni-zhi (以意逆志) and Shi-wu-da-gu (诗 无达诂). Yi-yi-ni-zhi signifies readers use their understanding to trace it back to what was in the writer's mind, and Shi-wu-da-gu means the poem can not be elucidated totally. Yi-yi-ni-zhi is a kind of literary expounding principle that lays particular stress on objectivity, for what was in the mind of the writer is regarded as the basic objective during literary expounding according to this principle. Shi-wu-da-gu, this principle lays particular stress on subjectivity, because it emphasizes reader's rights of participating in rebuilding the significance of works. But these two principles are different from the western hermeneutic ideas of which Gardamer and Hirsh are the representative figures and their respective hermeneutical ideas lay stress on subjectivity and objectivity which are absolute antithesis, for there is no absolute antithesis between these two Chinese principles. On the contrary, they tend to overlape, fuse and complement each other. For example, the former although lays particular stress on objectivity, it does not reject subjectivity absolutely, because literary elucidation is considered as a course, in which, elaborators' idea can trace back to what is in the writer's mind, then produce new significance by the means of tracing back. And the latter although lays particular stress on subjectivity, it does not dispel objectivity absolutely, because it also emphasizes "following meaning" as well as following change. That is to say, elaborators' understanding and elaboration about a literary work must be based on the objective connotation of the works. Therefore the two principles of Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics can solve the two essential problems of how to keep objectivity and effectiveness in literary elaboration that western hermeneutic theory can't deal with.

Savoring (品味), Han-yong (涵泳) and contentedness (自 得), these three main ways in Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics to understand literary works are straighten out and analyzed in the second chapter of the work. These three ways were put forward from the perceptual fact of literary understanding and based on full consideration of the characteristic and regular pattern of the elaborated object, elaborating subject and elaborating activity. Then there is a great difference between Chinese and western hermeneutics which lays particular stress on pure reasonable elaboration of literary text. Savoring especially stresses advancing gradually and repetitions during understanding literary text, the intuitionality, experience and entirety of elaborators' aesthetic understanding. Savoring also stresses elaborators' appreciation and master the lingering charm of the works. Han-yong pays attention to explore the deep implication of a work all the same, but it doesn't require elaborators eliminate their own standpoints consequently and draw close to the works just like savoring, but keep the works into elaborators' heart, to correspond to the works through the realization and examination of their own thought. Contentedness more praises elaborators' independence and subjective spirit during the understanding of works, and elaborators can feel and touch the works freely according to their own morale, then give their own understanding and comprehending about the i-

dea and the aesthetic implication of the works.

Imagery (象喻), Quoting lines (摘句) and Poems on Poetry (论诗诗) in Chinese ancient poetics hermeneutics are studied and elucidated in the third chapter of the work. Imagery means that elaborators use all kind of implicit, temperate and refined, significant image or artistic conception constructed elaborately to represent inner affective force (风神) and wholly lingering charm of the works with poetic nature, then arouse readers' vivid feeling and experience from the poetic work s with obscure misty sense of beauty that it can't be defined by the way of concept analysis. Quoting lines, elaborators choose those poet lines pure and fresh and meaningful with distinctive images of poetic meaning, principle, and poetic regulations. Poems on Poetry, elaborators transmit their interpretation and evaluation to the works with poetic nature through style form, linguistic form and means of expression of poem that has more poetic nature than any other genre in the Chinese literary genres. There are slightly differences in usage of specific means among Imagery, Quoting lines and Poems on Poetry of these three means in Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics, but they are identical or interlinked in the mode of thinking. That is, the disadvantages of western hermeneutic that stress reasoning things out abstractly, deducing logically and demonstrating conception are discarded unexceptionally in these three means. And the means of the poetic quality that artistic means is adopted to demonstrate and manifest art, thus it can be avoided that the dismemberment and strangle from linguistic and logical analysis to the whole aesthetic implication of poetic quality work, the special object of hermeneutics, then the inner nature of the poetic quality elaborated object can be corresponded and interlinked finally.

The relationship of Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics with Confucianism, Taoism and the Chan sect idea of Buddhism is explored in the fourth chapter of the work. Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics came from hermeneutics of study of Confucian Classics directly, so Confucian thought, no doubted, exerted a tremendous and profound, and many-sided influence on Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics. But it is not allowed to neglect that Confucian thought has negative influence on Chinese ancient poetic hermeneutics under the reasonable introspection, as reflects the hermeneutical rule of revering the classics to construct significance (依经立 义) which was pursued in hermeneutics of Study of Confucian Classics. It was this hermeneutical rule that directly bred the tendency of government to teach people (政教取向) when Confucians interpreted the Book of Songs, understanding mode of Praise and Criticism (美刺) and elaborated means of Comparison and Affective Images (比兴) . Although the theory that words could not express the mind utterly (言不尽意) of Taoism aimed at deconstructing the status of ethical code of feudal orthodoxy (礼教名分) and scattering the discourse power of Confucianism (儒家话语权 力), its reflection on the relationship between language and significance not only initiated the argument of language and idea of the metaphysics (玄学言意之辨) in Wei and Jin period, but also had direct effect on the produce of forgetting the means by which the idea is attained (得意忘言) this means of poetic hermeneutic, that is to say, the effect that came from the Chan sect of Buddhism