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《新譯華嚴經音義私記》俗字研究(上)

梁曉虹、陳五雲、苗昱著

中國語言文字研究輯刊

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梁曉虹、陳五雲、苗昱 著

作者簡介

梁曉虹,日本南山大學綜合政策學部教授,南山宗教文化研究所兼職研究員。長期以來從事佛教與漢語史研究。至今已在中國大陸、香港、臺灣、日本、韓國、歐美等各類學術雜誌發表學術論文 140 餘篇。出版《佛教詞語的構造與漢語辭彙的發展》(北京語言學院出版社,1994年);《日本禪》(浙江人民出版社,1996年初版,臺灣圓明出版社,2000年再版);《佛教與漢語辭彙研究》(臺灣佛光文化,2001年);《佛教與漢語史研究——以日本資料爲中心》(上海古籍出版社,2008年)等專著。又與徐時儀、陳五雲等合作研究,出版專著《佛經音義與漢語辭彙研究》(商務印書館,2005年);《佛經音義研究通論》(鳳凰出版集團,2009年);《佛經音義研究國際學術研討會論文集》(上海古籍出版社,2006年);《佛經音義研究——首屆佛經音義研究國際學術研討會論文集》(鳳凰出版集團,2011年)。

提 要

《新譯華嚴經音義私記》爲日本奈良時代(710~784)華嚴學僧所撰。其原本已佚,現存小川睦之輔氏家藏本爲傳世孤本,經學界考證,亦寫於奈良朝末期。小川本《私記》已於1931被指定爲日本國寶。1939由日本貴重圖書影本刊行會複製刊行,後日本古典研究會又於1978年整理收錄於《古辭書音義集成》(汲古書院出版)第一冊。另外,民國時期羅振玉訪日發現此本,經其手借回中國,1940年由墨緣堂影印出版,題名爲《古寫本華嚴音義》。

《私記》主要參考唐釋慧苑《大方廣佛華嚴經音義》與《新華嚴經音義》(撰者不詳,當爲 奈良時期華嚴學僧所著)以及其他漢籍,收釋八十卷《新譯華嚴經》中字、詞、經句,用反切、 直音等法爲所釋字詞標音,是漢語音韻研究的重要參考文獻。因其中還載有大量和訓(用万葉 假名表示日語音讀),故被日本國語學者奉爲至寶。

《私記》全書用漢字書寫,字迹遒勁剛健,彰顯古風。羅振玉曾爲墨緣堂版撰序,談及其初見《私記》時,「以爲驚人祕笈」,指出此本「書迹古健,千年前物也!中多引古字書……」。

近年來,漢字俗字研究在學界眾賢努力下,呈興旺之勢,資料從敦煌文獻到碑刻碣文,從 房山石經到刊本藏經,成果頗豐。然對海外資料,尤其是日本所存文獻之研究,卻重視不夠。 《私記》不僅能體現唐人寫本、唐代用字史貌,還傳達出唐寫經到東瀛,漢字到日本後的變化 與發展。這是大量國內俗字研究資料所不具備的特色。本書的完成,對漢字俗字研究領域的進 一步擴大與深入具有塡補空白的作用。

Foreword

James W. Heisig

The serious study of the Chinese writing system among Western(歐米) scholars dates from the Christian missionaries of the sixteenth century, who translated classic texts, prepared the first bilingual dictionaries, and composed catechisms (教理問答書) for spreading their faith. Their fascination with the kanji, due in large part to their own frustrations with acquiring even basic literacy, quickly spread among the intelligentsia (知識層) in Europe, who were also responsible for spreading any number of mistaken ideas about the history and structure of the writing system that held fast well into the nineteenth century. That fascination and frustration continues to this day, even as achievements of Western scholars have earned the respect of their counterparts in the Far East. At the same time, although only a tiny fraction of the students in the universities of the West who study kanji achieve the level of proficiency needed for scholarly work, the dramatic increase in their numbers witnesses to an even broader enthusiasm for the Chinese language that is unparalleled in history.

Although I am not academically qualified to represent scholarship on the kanji (漢字研究) or its pedagogy (漢字教育) in the non-kanji world (非漢語文化圏), from my own study of Eastern philosophies (東洋の諸哲学に関する論究) these past thirty years in Japan, I can attest to being surprised again and again by the important role the kanji and the story of their development has played in intellectual history. The research published in these pages is no exception.

The aboriginal ambiguities of the kanji that so intrigue Western scholars must not have been very different from what the Japanese themselves experienced from their first encounter with the writing system. Together with the oldest Japanese dictionary to survive, the 『篆隸萬象名義』 of 835 attributed to Kūkai(空海), the 『新訳華厳経音義私記』 serves as a kind of "Rosetta Stone"(羅塞塔石碑) for understanding the adoption of Chinese Buddhist terminology into Japan. But more than that, as possibly the oldest Japanese lexicon(音義書), it marks a milestone in the story of how Chinese writing came to be adjusted to the demands of Japanese vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. In a sense, the very "foreignness" of the writing was a decisive stimulus not only to the development of Japanese(日本語)but also to a highly productive rethinking of original Chinese texts.

If Kūkai himself knew the 『私記』, it could have been through a manuscript older than that we now possess. His acquaintance with the text would have been prior to his travels to China when he was still struggling to attain fluency in Chinese, and the linguistic attention lavished on this glossary (語彙)of the Avatamsaka sūtra (華厳経) and its Man'yōgana (万葉仮名) pronunciations, like the 『一切経音 義』, which he mentions by name, is not likely to have served him except as a pedagogical tool. His interest in linguistic theory began only after his return from China, by which time he had excluded the 『華厳経』 from the picture as "exoteric" teaching (顕教). Nevertheless, Kūkai's explorations into the relationships between sound, meaning, and reality theory of language overlaps with the sūtra in the root idea that all phenomena are a kind of writing on the sūtra of the world(「譬如有大經 卷」、卷五一), an idea that cannot be ignored in studying the connections between the Japanese adoption of the Chinese script and its adoption of Buddhist thought. Kūkai and the author of the 『私記』 belong to an unbroken line of Japanese philosophers for whom the disconnect between the nuances of Chinese writing and the nuances of spoken Japanese were an impetus to intellectual creativity. Filling in the gaps of the early history of that disconnect will add an important chapter to the story of the diffusion of written language in East Asia. This volume is a welcome addition to that ongoing process.

Research by Western scholars on the 『私記』, as scarce as it is, does service to highlight an aspect of the text that is of less interest to Chinese and Japanese scholars: it is one of those books that is by nature (本来) untranslatable. Unlike the challenge of rendering great literature and poetry from one language to another—which is nevertheless carried out all the time, despite the severe limitations involved—there is no way to translate the 『私記』into Western languages because there is simply no way to understand it without knowledge of the script with which it is composed. Any attempt to render the text in a language with a different writing

system would drain it of its very life's blood.

Along with this untranslatability we are reminded of another, largely ignored deficiency prevalent among Western scholars. While many of them are certainly competent to read and pronounce a text like the 『私記』, most lack the intuitive bodily "feel" that comes from writing the characters fluently. Their counterparts in Japan and China are quick to excuse this partial illiteracy for those not raised in the kanji world (非漢語文化圈) from their youth, but it might be best if they did not. Just as familiarity with etymology is essential to translating between European languages, the largely unconscious ties to etymology that are at play in writing a line of Chinese characters naturally (自然的に) allows for a similarly deep level of appreciation of a text. Just as fluency in the spoken language gives one an "ear" for better appreciating the written language, so, too, the ability to write creates a certain spontaneous affinity with the surface of the text, even when its grammar and meaning are difficult to parse. This affinity can never be fully substituted by a grasp of the text's content and background, however knowledgeable that grasp may be. The gradual emergence of a younger generation of Western students who are much more at home in writing than their predecessors bodes well for the future of Western contributions to Chinese and Japanese classics.

梁曉虹 and 陳五雲 are to be congratulated for the fruits of their long collaboration, and we can only hope it will continue into the future.

序言

James W. Heisig

歐美學者的漢字研究可以追溯至十六世紀的基督教傳教士,他們爲了傳播教義而翻譯經典著作,編寫了第一部雙語詞典與教理問答書。他們的漢字情節很大程度上萌生於其漢語基本功的苦修行。這種時尚很快在歐洲知識層流傳開來,同時,由此衍生的對漢字歷史與漢字結構的誤解也延續直至十九世紀。西方學者的漢字情節綿延至今,其學術成就贏得了他們遠東同行的尊重。與此同時,西方大學中雖然學習漢字,其水準能達到學術研究的學生寥寥無幾,然其顯著增加所顯示的更爲廣泛的漢語熱卻是史無前例的。

雖然我並不能在學術上代表非漢語文化圈的漢字研究或漢字教育,然我在 日本曾三十餘年從事東方哲學研究,在此過程中,我反覆見證了漢字在知識史 中的重要角色及傳奇的進化歷程,眞是每每令人驚歎!本書之研究亦如此說。

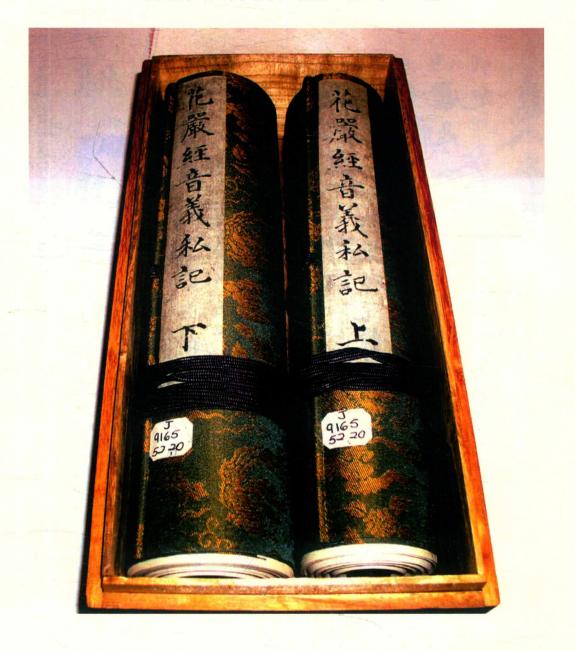
西方學者如此熱衷於漢字的深奧內涵,想必與日本學人初識這種文字時的 執念與迷往大同小異。與現存最古的日語漢字字典,公元 835 年空海所撰《篆 隸萬象名義》並列,《新譯華嚴經音義私記》儼然猶如「羅塞塔碑」,被視爲是 理解日本傳承漢語佛教術語的經典。然不僅於此,很可能作爲日本最古之音義 書,成爲如何根據日語詞彙、語法、語音的需求而沿用與改造漢文過程中的一 個里程碑。在某種意義上,正是日本文字的這種「外來化」,使其不僅成爲日語 發展進化的決定性促進因素,而且也成爲高度建設性地重視漢語原本的決定性 促進因素。 如果空海讀過《私記》,則其本或應比我們現有版本更早,應該是他去中國留學之前,那時他仍在發奮諳熟漢語,然而《華嚴經》的詞彙和「萬葉假名」的語音,如其所言及的《一切經音義》的語言學內涵並未物盡其用,而僅爲一種教育工具而已。空海對語言學理論的關注是他從中國歸來後,其間他將《華嚴經》從顯教的形象中劃分出來。然而空海對語音、語義關係與實用語言理論領域的探索是與佛經根本理念相吻合的,即萬象皆爲大千世界,(《華嚴經》卷五一「譬如有大經卷」)其理念在研究日本傳承漢文原本與傳承佛教思想的相互關係上是不可忽略的。空海與《私記》的作者同屬日本一宗學者,他們將書面漢語與日語口語之間的間隔轉化成學術創造的動力,溝通先史中的這種間隔將爲東亞語文的傳播填寫重要的一章。本書可謂這種傳播的又一可喜新篇。

西方學者對《私記》的研究寥寥無幾,他們對《私記》的詮釋很少引起中國與日本學者的關注。因爲《私記》屬於那種本來就不能翻譯的文本。不同於文學與詩歌偉大作品的翻譯,儘管其中難以跨越的語言與意境之峰谷障礙重重,這種翻譯絡繹不絕,其進程從未間斷。但《私記》是無法翻譯成西方語言的,因爲不具備其原本古文知識與古籍修養是不可能真正理解並貫通它的。任何試圖將這個原本翻譯成一種不同語系語本的嘗試都將最終費盡心機而「百煉不成鋼」。

這種不可譯性使我們聯想到被廣泛忽視的西方學者的另一種弱點:雖然他們之中多數能夠閱讀與朗讀譬如《私記》之類的經典作品,然而他們缺乏那種書寫自如的漢語本能生理「感性」。他們在日本與中國的同行卻很快就能跨越這種非漢語文化圈出生成長的人所面臨的書寫障礙,但最好莫過於他們沒有這種障礙。恰似語源學基礎修養的必要性之於歐語系語言之間的相互翻譯,自由地書寫一行漢字文句時的那種潛意識語源學語絲的飄然,會對一篇原本油然而生出一種類似的深層賞識。恰似口語的流暢會使其耳目更佳地欣賞其書面語言,同樣,寫作能力產生一種自發的語文共鳴,即使其原文的語法與語義是難以理解的。這種語文共鳴不是能以理解原文內容與背景取而代之的,無論其理解水準多麼高。新一代西方漢學學子相繼輩出,他們的漢學文筆比前輩略高一籌。未來的西方中日古典研究前景可觀。

致賀梁曉虹與陳五雲長期合作,多有成果,並期待其未來成果更爲豐碩。

《花嚴經音義私記》上下二卷



日本貴重圖書影本刊行會 1939 年影印出版(哈佛燕京圖書館藏,梁 曉虹攝於 2010 年春)

小川本《私記・經序音義》

小川本《私記・經序音義》

證示也 州在美生了是 皇 团 国国

竺徹定跋

新譯華嚴經音義私記 下卷

唐寂 諸 神兴 観古哲之心盡之翰墨因緣之幸福

金邠跋

學不留我下軍数四时~展就深愛精彩 整後子古 些前四支等一再数当行 刻本之誤深皆可以姿博魔考証惜其次發 釋蔵據者之人而多闻者不知未當不眠飲 ● 空心得以古年 思能該之當 存之何若 并以 不僅解釋經而中所引多古書之之供益世傳

北朝造別體字一千有餘皆故溪想以来之為

而婚損移易為之出遊的於俱分者心當时感

九四

大治本《新華嚴經音義》

4+1



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