周易见龙岭和

Discovering Loong from Zhou Yi 《易经》的社会、历史、哲学、文化汇解与评析

谢祥荣 著







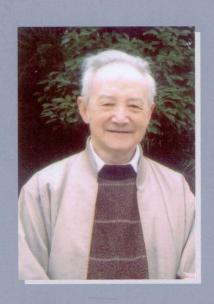


《易经》的社会、历史、哲学、文化汇解与评析

谢祥荣 著



🦻四川出版集团 己 👸 诸 🔐



作者简介

谢祥荣,教授,四川峨眉燕岗人,生于1928年。1952年毕业于四川大学历史学系。半个多世纪来,主要从事中国历史和中国典籍的研究工作。发表有《〈想尔注〉怎样解〈老子〉为宗教神学》、《玄之又玄与〈老子〉认知模式刍议》、《〈山海经〉与现代科学》、《开展人体科学的哲学、社会学研究》、《论城市形象设计的相关向度》、《从文化人类学看伏羲氏画八卦》及《易经文化的现代意义》等重要论著。2000年出版《周易见龙》,获得2002年四川省哲学社会科学二等奖。现正会同至交学友从事《易传雕龙》之撰著。

About the author

Prof. Xie Xiangrong, born in Yan Gang, Emei, Sichuan, in 1928, graduated from the History Department of Sichuan University in 1952. He has for half a century been devoting himself to the research of Chinese History and Pre-Qin Books and Records. He published Thinking and Explaining: Understanding Laozi and His Religious Theology, On Metaphysics and the Cognitive Mode of Laozi, Shanhaijing and Modern Science, Philosophical Research on Human Body, On the Relative Orientation of City Planning and Design, Eight Trigrams Made by Fuxi from Perspective of Cultural Anthropology, etc. Above all he published his masterpiece Discovering Loong in Zhou Yi in 2000 and was awarded with the Second Prize of Provincial Philosophy and Social Sciences. He is engaging himself jointly with his congenial friends and fellow-students in writing Carving Loong in Yizhuan.

(Translated by Prof. Feng Dou)

温 です。

奉奉之夏 新莲及影 茶光生的著

后

為人用易見能沙亞

一 持人工

楊始

《周易见龙》(修订本) 序言

20世纪后期,中国进入建设中国特色社会主义的新时代,迎来经济、文化建设新高潮。源远流长的传统文化,在横遭破坏之后,备受重视。中共四川省委书记杨超同志率先提出开展"三经"(《易经》、《道德经》、《山海经》)研究的倡议。谢祥荣同志积极响应,相继发表多篇重要论著,引人注目。尔后,他在海内外"《周易》热"的激励下,潜心攻《易》,刻苦钻研,终于撰成易学新著《周易见龙》此书。在易学研究的诸多领域,迭出新论,成就卓著,无愧为"易学在蜀"的当代新硕果。

此书贡献之一:穷本溯源探易卦,易学古史立新说。关于八卦起源问题,可谓千古之谜,向来有多种假说,莫衷一是。作者采用文化人类学研究方法,从探讨八卦起源入手,追寻上古巫师文化演变的轨迹,论定"八卦乃八种自然力的符号化"。八卦符号是原始象意性巫术发展到符号崇拜阶段的创造性产物。起初,八卦旨在对自然力进行巫术调控;重卦的出现,是由对自然力的巫术调控发展到对社会生活进行巫术调控这一转变过程的产物。如此新论点,是作者对我国原始社会特征和原始思维规律进行深入探讨而迸发的思想火花,发前人所未发。

贡献之二:钩深致远创易论,展示研易新水平。作者深思熟虑,全面探讨易卦的性质、特点及社会功能,高屋建瓴,剖析易学发展历程,提出不少新论,将当代易学研究推进到更高新水平。

· 关于《周易》的作者问题 《史记》记载"文王拘而演《周易》", 千百年来少有异议。谢祥荣同志细心考证, 认为文王拘羑里, 生活环境不利,

参考资料缺乏,势难一人完成;传说周公作爻辞,但他处于周朝立国之初, 忙于应付内忧外患,精力有限,亦难毕其功;卦爻辞中反映诸多周初史事, 非文王、周公所经历,故断言《周易》经文当是文王、周公及其同代名家 如南宫括等集体创作而成。其分析细致,论断平实有力,令人折服。

关于八卦符号的二重性及其影响 作者认为,作为巫师文化中符号崇拜的标志——八卦,不可避免地具有神灵性和智慧性的二重性。此种二重性在《连山》、《归藏》、《周易》中所占比例,有轻重消长之别。后世"象数易"同"义理易"长期竞长争雄,互为水火,实乃此种二重性互动之体现。其立论高远,足以成一家之言。

关于符号系统同文字系统互释的奥妙 作者以《周易》为蓝本,详加剖析,论定二者互释已达奇妙审美境界,乃《周易》永恒魅力之关键。他在分析乾、坤二卦及贲、艮、恒、复、中孚等卦时,充分揭示卦爻辞中蕴涵的中和为美的审美意识,予人以深刻启迪。这表明作者论易采取了与众不同的独特视角,故能别开生面而引人入胜。

关于象数思维方法问题 象数思维模式乃《周易》所固有,堪称东方文化之奇葩。然而自"五四"以来,象数思维方法多为易学家所忽视,深中王弼扫象言理之流弊。作者上承朱熹、王夫之,近续杭辛斋、尚秉和之遗绪,竭力彰显象数思维方法,即象以见意,因意以立言,象数义理浑然一体,相得益彰。如此对象数思维方法的着意阐发,为当代《周易》诠释学作出示范,同时为亟待创立的易图学开其先河。

贡献之三: 弥纶天地阐易道, 经世大道见纲领。《周易》本为经邦济世宝典,世俗目之为纯粹占卜之书, 横加扭曲。作者本着"易乃大道之源"的准则, 对《周易》卦爻辞作了精湛诠释, 从而对其蕴涵的经世之道作了全面梳理, 巧妙编排, 使《周易》诠释的面貌焕然一新。作者首先对 64 卦的卦爻辞作了准确的注释, 透彻的讲解, 精湛的分析。其注释之所以准,在于作者广泛参考甲骨文、金文、《说文》、《玉篇》等古文字、古文献, 对卦爻辞中的专用述语和常用语词作了周详考订, 文必有征, 力戒望文生义;讲解之所以透, 因作者紧扣象数思维方法, 从象数引申义理, 以义理反证象数, 揭示卦爻辞中每句话、每个词的象数依据及其义理精微; 分析之所以精, 基于作者善于发挥其史学素养, 力求从《周易》作者所处的历史环境立论, 依据古公亶父、季历、文王、武王、周公等如何迁岐、结盟、克

商、兴国的艰苦历程,以确凿史实、生动故事,印证卦爻辞义蕴,论史结合,令人服膺。

尤为突出的贡献,在于作者依据 64 卦的基本内涵,将其提纲挈领地概 括成"德合天地"、"立国经邦"等九条经世大道。九条大道的厘订,意义 深远。(一) 九条大道乃定国安邦之准绳,垂范千古的《周易》人文精神因 之一览无遗,作者若非对马克思主义哲学具有精湛造诣,难以作出如此全 面精确的提炼; (二) 九条大道普适于天下, 《周易》思想不止属于中国, 亦属于世界,任何国家、民族若欲"勘乱定鼎"、"立国经邦"、"崇德广 业"、"革故鼎新",无不可从中汲取智慧的清泉,领略行动的纲领;(三) 九条大道垂训万世、《周易》人文精神、不仅可放诸四海、亦足以经纬万 代,具有超越时空的永恒魅力。西方哲学家荣格(C.G.Jung)早已称许道: "谈到世界人类的智慧宝典,首推中国的《易经》。在科学方面我们所得到 的定律,常常是短命的,或被后来的事实所推翻。唯独中国的《易经》,亘 古常新,相延六千年之久,依然具有价值。"① 作者厘订的九条经世大道, 实为画龙点睛之笔。有此洞见,足证研《易》者已升堂入室,后人准此读 《易》,定能树立正确的世界观、人生观、价值观、以之指导实践,必易获 得成功。唐太宗的重臣、著名思想家虞世南曾说:"不读《易》,不可为将 相。"谢祥荣同志此书,引经据典,博学明辨,足为虞氏观点作出坚实明证。

《周易见龙》堪称当代易学传世之作。"五四"以后,儒学横遭批判,有人断言中国文化传统由此断层。《周易见龙》的出现,表明源远流长的传统文化,由于有当今时代精神的激荡,有马克思主义的指引,定能发扬光大,开创新局面,涌现新成果。易学研究的兴盛,使文化断层论不攻自破。《周易见龙》初版于2000年,既是20世纪的压轴之作,亦可谓21世纪的开山之作。它具有一般传世学术著作的基本特征:饱含时代精神。对易学理论作出新创造;综合运用马克思主义的唯物史观、文化人类学、乾嘉朴学等研究方法,在方法论上大胆革新;纵览百家,择善而从,精心董理,承先启后,创立新的诠释体系。作者以史学家的博通,哲学家的睿智,钩深致远,显微阐幽,板凳甘坐九年冷,宏论敢创一派新;字斟句酌,千锤百炼,诠释光耀千古之元典,成就气势磅礴之巨著;弘扬传统文化,推进精

① 《易经》英文版序。

神文明建设,嘉惠学林,厥功卓著。愚读其书,受益良多。承蒙学长雅属,怎敢推辞!不揣浅陋,勉为此序以就教于方家。

唐明邦 二〇〇四年七月于云鹤书房 时年八十初度

前 言 (附英译)

《周易见龙》是以哲学社会学方法,从多维视角,对八卦文化的源流以及《周易》经文的主旨及其社会学意义进行系统探讨和深入抉发的理论性著作,全书分为上、下两篇,上篇探讨八卦文化的源流,下篇抉发六十四卦系辞的史实背景及其深层内涵,明辨周易主旨。

以象数思维为特征的八卦文化,是华夏文化之根,中国文化之母,也 是人类文明的一个源。它发轫于六千余年前的新石器时代晚期,经过历代 传承,至今仍然在一定程度上对中国文化发挥着定位(非神学的)、导向 (刚健中正) 和摄动(阴阳相推)的作用,不容忽视。然而,它的发生、发 展和流变,在在处处,又都是一系列的历史之谜。本书上篇的"画卦、重 卦说","制器尚象辨","连山、归藏析","周初作易述"与"周易象数探" 等五章十九节,十五万余字,可以说每一个章节都是一个历史的大谜。如 果沿用传统的考据训诂之法或单纯的史实学方法,要对它作出合乎现代理 性的解答,都是不可能的。本书在探讨"画卦、重卦"问题时,主要运用 文化人类学方法,从原始社会的特征和原始思维的规律等方面,阐明八卦 乃是原始象意型巫术发展到符号崇拜阶段的产物,目的主要在于对自然力 进行巫术式的调控,是与当时社会生产活动的要求相适应的原始意识形态。 "重卦"乃是八卦的功能从对自然力的巫术调控向对社会生活进行巫术调控 这一转变过程的产物,"制器尚象"则是这一转变过程的全面完成。八卦作 为符号崇拜的巫术标志,从一开始便与当时的神灵性符号崇拜相区别,而 具有智慧性符号崇拜的特质,因此,它自身也就包含着智慧性与神秘性的

矛盾,直到"制器尚象"的"设卦观象"阶段,它的智慧性都居于主导方面,也不具备预测性的神秘功能,只是随着社会生活的复杂化,社会矛盾的日益激化,面对着广泛的神灵迷信与初期的科学知识的严重挑战,才采取了与筮数占卜相结合的形式,使八卦具有了筮占的功能,达到了"神而化之"的阶段。

八卦在与筮数结合之后,它的智慧性与神秘性都大大的增强了,以后便处于互争雄长的状态。大体说来,《连山》、《归藏》时期神秘性方面略占优势,《易经》、《易传》时期则以智慧性方面为主导,汉儒以下,《周易》的义理派与象数派互争雄长,在其深层意识中,都包含着智慧性与神秘性的不同取向,是八卦文化所固有的二重性矛盾的表现。但是从总体上和大的趋势上看,智慧理性始终占有较大的优势,其神秘性方面亦被纳入于"神道设教"的框架而发挥着一定程度的政教功能,这正是中国历史上从来没有发生过全面的宗教统治,在意识形态领域,始终以面向现实人生的哲理思考居于主导地位的文化根源之所在。《周易》哲学至今仍然在民族传统的文化流程中发挥着定位的导向的摄动的作用,决不是偶然的,是有其深厚的历史传统和文化根基的。

《周易》经文,包括卦爻象及其系辞,从释义学上看,是极为困难的而又是最具包容性与可变性的,可以从社会学与文化学的多维度和多层次加以发掘;从美学的意义上审视,它那深邃的哲理思维和象数形式表达的无间融合,符号系统和文字系统的巧妙互释,又达到了极高的美学智慧,从内容的形式化,体验的模型化,语言的历史化和理论的批评化等现代修辞论美学的基本要求来看,可以说它都初见端倪,这正是《周易》哲学具有历久不衰的无限魅力之所在。正因如此,《周易》在释义学上的歧异是非常巨大的,在美学上的发掘又是最为不足的,但是从《周易》的本义上说,它又不过是周初及其以前的古代社会生活经验的描述和提炼而已。从学术思想上的分类来说,它还处于自然哲学、人生哲学和社会哲学混然一体的未分化状态,只是由于它在经验描述中采取了因果描述与时空描述选相运用,互为发明的特殊章法,在经验提炼方面又发自于周初王侯宰辅们为圣趋贤的崇高愿望和人格追求,立足于他们开基创业的成功实践,体现了他们对天道人道的深邃思想和精明睿智的人生哲理,因而能够以其强烈的历史使命感和社会责任感激励子孙,化导后世,并以其特殊的思维方式和理

论构建,启迪人类心灵,全面地开发思维能力,从而成为足以彪炳百代的文化宝典。人们完全可以从自然科学,社会人文科学的多重视角对它进行开掘、展拓。但是,为了避免割裂原著刻意推求和华而不实的毛病,就有必要首先弄清楚经文的本义,在逐卦逐爻地弄清楚其主旨和大义的基础上,再结合现实的需要进行必要的发挥。为此,本书下篇"六十四卦析论"在章法上采取:

- 一、充分运用前贤在考据训诂方面的古典释义学成果,运用文化人类 学的研究方法在与考古发掘材料互相参证的基础上,辨明经文的本义;
- 二、根据《周易》著作成书时代的社会特征、文化语境,探讨其史实背景和经验依据;
- 三、厘清《周易》经文的词章结构,结合史实背景以及经验描述的逻辑特点,按照历史与逻辑的统一原则,重构其叙事框架;

四、运用现代科学方法,对经文的社会学内涵和文化学意义诸方面进 行深入的抉发的合理的引申。

从而形成了:

德合天地之道: 乾、坤

立国经邦之道: 屯、蒙、需、旅、丰、颐、小畜、大畜、大有

崇德广业之道:比、讼、噬嗑、临、观、泰、否

临难用众之道: 睽、习坎、同人、离、随、师、困

革新鼎新之道: 履、蹇、豫、谦、井、萃、升、晋、遯、明、夷、革、 鼎、震

戡乱定鼎之道:剥、夬、损、益、蛊

人文化成之道:咸、姤、渐、归妹、家人、解、大过、小过、大壮、涣

中和内美之道: 贲、艮、恒、无妄、复、巽、节、兑、中孚

成终成始之道: 既济、未济

如此等等,一共分为九章,六十四节,五十余万字,每一章节都从现 代科学的不同视角进行探讨发掘,每一章节都可以说是一篇独立的论文而 又自成体系,这样连同上篇的五章十七节本书可说是一组论文系列。比较 确切的说,应该叫它是《周易大义拟议》,之所以命名为《周易见龙》,乃 是作者希望读者诸君在研读它的时候,既不要囿于传统的成说,又不要为细枝末节上的繁琐考评所纠缠,而能够以洁静精微的心态,充分领略古圣先贤们的睿智精思,感受他们仁民爱物的博大情怀,同情于他们"吉凶与民同患"的忧危意识,陶然于他们的智慧之美,承受一翻心灵的洗礼,自觉的优化自己的思维模式,在当前社会建设迅猛发展,文化事业相对滞后的双向制衡中,能够以现代理想的健全人格,承担起我国民族的历史重任。"崇德广业"、"开物成务",使我国文化的优秀传统,更加发皇于当代,光耀于世界文明的未来。

十七世纪德国的科学、哲学家和易学家莱布尼茨曾经断言:"如果由哲人担任裁判的话,一定会把金苹果奖给中国人。"

现代英国的著名思想家、历史学家汤因比也曾语重心长地说过:"中国 文化如果不能取代西方成为人类的主导,那么,整个人类的前途就是可 悲的。"

但是,无论是接受金苹果也好,还是成为文化的主导也好,历史都呼唤着一代新人——具有大智、大仁、大勇的贤圣气质的新人,而这也正是《周易》一书最根本的价值取向。

峨眉谢祥荣于成都

Preface

Discovering Loong in Zhou Yi is a theoretic book in which the author has made a thorough and systematic research into the cultural origin and development of the Eight Trigrams. The research on the inquiry has been done in multi-phasic dimensions in the fields of sociology, philosophy, history, and culture studies. According to the substance of the text of Zhou Yi and its modern meaning this book is consequently divided into two parts. The first part discusses the origin and growth of the cultural development of the Eight Trigrams; the second part reveals its historical background and its profound contents of the 64 Hexagrams and their insightful interpretations. Therefore it provides a clear spectrum of thematic substance of the text, demonstrates the essence and excellence of our time-honored tradition and displays its humanism of combined morality of heaven and humanity.

The culture of Eight Trigrams characterized with symbolic thinking is the root of ancient Chinese culture, the mother of Chinese culture and one of the origins of the civilization of humankind. It began from the late period of the Neolithic Age (the New Stone Age), through learning accumulating, and passing down the knowledge and skills of it. It still gives free rein to the final decision (not theologically), guiding (vigorously and promisingly) and perturbation (just and harmoniously), which should not be ignored. Anyhow, its occurrence, development and changes anytime and anywhere still remain as historical myth. The first part consists of the following five chapters: Marking and Combining Trigrams, Inventing Tools and Implementing

Social Reforms after the Symbolic Signs of Hexagrams, Interpretation of Lianshan and Guicang, Writing of Zhou Yi in Early Zhou Dynasty, Image and Number of Zhou Yi—all together with nineteen sections, more than 150, 000 words. It may be said that each chapter or section tackles a great historical conundrum. It would be impossible to get a modern rational interpretation, if we merely used the traditional textual research and exegetical studies or simple historical method. To do the research more effectively, the author employs multi-phasic perspetive approaches in his search and research for the essence and excellence for Zhou Yi texts. For instance, when discussing the question on forming trigrams and hexgrams, the author employs mainly the achievements in cultural anthropological researches, expounds that the Eight Trigrams are prototypes of witchcraft developed to the worship of symbolic signs from primitive commune characters of the original thinking modes. Its main purpose is to manage and control the natural force with witchcraft which is the primitive prototype of sense suitable to the productive activities of the primitive commune. The hexgrams is the outcome of the function of the Eight Trigrams in the transforming process from the controlling of natural forces to that of social life. Making tools after the symbolic signs is the all-round completion of this transforming process. The Eight Trigrams as a worship symbol of witchcraft, from the very beginning, is different from that of the spiritual symbol worship and it has the characteristic of intelligence. So, it has in itself, both the intelligent and mysterious essence in character. Its intelligence is in the dominant part, and it does not have any function of mysterious prediction until finding the image from the formed Hexgrams and making tools after the symbolic signs. However, with the growing complexity of social life, the contradiction of the society is getting more and more intense. Facing the serious challenges of extensive mysterious superstition to the primitive scientific knowledge, the society accepted the form of divination by means of the milfoil and divine with the Eight Trigrams, which empowers Eight Trigrams with the function of divination by stalks thus leading to the stage of deifying.

After the connecting Eight Trigrams and the form of divination, the intelligence and mysticism of the eight diagrams were greatly strengthened. Since then they got involved in the situation of contending for supremacy. Generally speaking, in the period of Lianshan and Guicang formulating their complete signs and texts, mysticism was then occupying a dominant position while in the period of Yi Jing and Yi Zhuan intelligence was the leading factor. After the Han dynasty, the significant school and the symbolistic school of Zhou Yi competed for superiority. In a deeper sense, they both had intelligent and mysterious tendencies, which are the expressions of dual character of the Eight Trigrams. But viewed from the main tendency as a whole, the intelligence is comparatively superior from the beginning to the end. And its mysticism is put into the frame of the teaching of divinities and plays a part in political education in a certain degree. This explains the origin of Chinese culture and the reason why there was not an all round religious rule in the history, and in the ideological sphere, philosophical thinking facing the secular life has a dominant position through out the centuries. The philosophy of Zhou Yi is still giving full play to the orientation and guidance of public opinion and perturbation. Therefore the philosophy finds a deep root in Chinese historical, traditional and cultural foundation, which is by no means an occasional occurrence.

Zhou Yi has Gua (hexagram), Yao (line), Xiang (the image symbol), and Xi-ci (the open statements) in its text. From the point of view of annotation, it is very difficult to explain because the terms have all-inclusiveness and variableness. Its meaning can be discovered from sociology, cultural heritage with multiple dimensions and levels. From the point of aesthetics its philosophical thinking modes and immarginal forms have expressed its text completely and properly. The excellent cross-reference between its symbolic system and lucid writing has reached to the highest aesthetical intelligence. From the fundamental requisition of modern rhetoric aesthetics, the contents' formalization, the modelling of personal experi-