陶潛和《列子》

——讀《連雨獨飲》

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提 要

從一段文本指向另一段文本有很多種方式,最常見的包括 戲仿、重複、引喻、平行結構以及直接引用。一些學者認爲,所有 的文本都是從其他文本"編織"而來的,有的是有意識而爲之, 有的則是無意識的。本文首先回溯了一條從羅伯特·弗羅斯特 到威廉·莎士比亞的互文綫索,然後探索了陶潛(365—427)四 首著名詩作中——特別是《連雨獨飲》——受到的潛在影響。 本文認爲,《列子》中的一篇文章提供了這四首詩的基礎。由 此,本文提出了《列子》對陶潛的重要性。

關鍵詞: 互文 陶潛 《列子》 中古詩歌

"對一首詩的闡釋一定永遠是它對其他先驅詩歌的闡 釋的闡釋。"

——哈羅德·布魯姆《誤讀之圖》

一、引言

一個文本指向另一個文本的方法有許多:如戲仿

(parody)、呼應(echo)、引典(allusion)、直接引用(direct quotation)和結構並行(structural parallelism)。一些學者認爲, 所有的文本,無論自覺或是不自覺(試想黄庭堅對杜甫的著名 評論),都是從其他文本織就而成的。在《紐約時報・書評》 (2011年1月2日,第11頁)-篇最近的文章中,評論家山姆・ 安德森談到另一種互文性——一個後來的作家對一個較早的作 品的批評——作爲"最偉大的文學作品"的基礎。他認爲詹姆 斯·喬伊斯的《尤利西斯》是"對《奧德賽》、《哈姆雷特》[和] 《包法利夫人》的無邊際的、自我毀滅的回顧"。他指出,在書籍 所做的事情之中,最令人興奮的事之一是"它們與其他書籍交 談"。事實上有些時候它們大聲喊出它們之間的關係,但是通 常(尤其是對古代文本來說)它們的聲音已經失去一些音量,或 是我們的耳朵不太習慣它們,使得它們只能對我們輕聲耳語。 今天中國的古代文學評論家的任務之一就是放大這些耳語,使 得現代讀者也聽得見這些聲音。這便是我今日希望做的。具體 來說,我希望説明陶潛的一些作品是怎樣與《列子》[1]——一個 更早的文本,進行交談的。然而,我將從簡單地檢視陶潛一千年 後的 西方 詩 歌 互 文 性 開 始, 嘗 試 著 將 羅 伯 特 · 弗 羅 斯 特 (1874-1963)、威廉・莎士比亞(1564-1616)和《聖經》與其聯 繋起來。

1910 年春天之後的某個時候,弗羅斯特可能在 3 月 31 日出版的《利特爾頓速遞》(新罕布什爾州,利特爾頓)上讀到下面的故事。後來,他同鄰居愛德華·康納利·藍瑟姆斯(Edward Connery Lanthems)談起一個降臨在這年輕男孩身上的悲劇,他寫道^[2]:

伯利恒的邁克爾·G(Michael G.)和瑪格麗特·菲茨 傑拉德(Margaret Fitzgerald)的雙胞胎兒子之一雷蒙德·特 雷西·菲茨傑拉德(Raymond Tracy Fitzgerald),於3月24 日週四下午死在他的家中,其死因是由於他的手在一場事故中被鋸床鋸傷嚴重。當時這個年輕人正在自己的庭院裹用鋸床幫著鋸一些木材,不小心碰到了空轉的皮帶輪,造成鋸子落在他的手上,嚴重地將其切開和割裂。雷蒙德被帶進屋,醫生迅速地趕到了,但是他由於衝擊導致的心臟衰竭突然死亡了……

之後,弗羅斯特用這個故事寫出了他著名的詩歌《熄滅吧,熄滅……》("Out, Out..."):

院子裏的電鋸時而咆哮時而低吟, 揚起鋸末並吐出爐膛長度的木條, 微風拂過是木條散發出陣陣的清香。 人們從院中擡眼就可以看見 有五座平行的山脈一重叠著一重 在夕陽下伸展到遠方的佛蒙特州。 電鋸咆哮低吟,電鋸咆哮低吟, 當它或是空轉、或是負荷工作之時。 一切平平安安,一天的活兒就要幹完。 他們要是早點說一天已經結束該多好, 給那男孩兒半小時的空閑讓他高興, 他會非常看重這工作之中省下的空閑。 那男孩兒的姐姐係著圍裙站在一旁 告訴他們晚餐好了。此時那電鋸, 好像是要證明它懂得什麽是晚餐, 突然跳向那男孩的手——似乎是跳向—— 但想必是他伸出了手。可不管怎樣, 電鋸和手難免相遇了。那隻手喲! 那男孩兒的第一聲慘叫是一聲慘笑, 他猛地轉身朝他們舉起那隻手,

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像是在呼救,但又像是要阻止生命 從那隻手溢出。這時他看清了—— 因爲他已是個大男孩兒,已經懂事, 雖説有孩子的心,但幹的是大人的活—— 他看見血肉模糊。"别讓他砍掉我的手—— 姐姐, 醫生來了别讓他砍掉我的手!" 好吧。可那隻手已經與胳膊分離。 醫生來了.用麻醉藥使他入睡。 他躺在那兒鼓起雙唇拼命喘息。 後來——聽他脈搏的人猛然一整。 誰都不相信。他們又聽他的心跳。 微弱,更弱,消失! ——到此爲止。 不再有指望了。於是他們都轉身 去忙各自的事,因爲他們不是死了的那一個。[3] The buzz-saw snarled and rattled in the yard And made dust and dropped stove-length sticks of wood, Sweet-scented stuff when the breeze drew across it. And from there those that lifted eyes could count Five mountain ranges one behind the other Under the sunset far into Vermont. And the saw snarled and rattled, snarled and rattled, As it ran light, or had to bear a load. And nothing happened: day was all but done. Call it a day, I wish they might have said To please the boy by giving him the half hour That a boy counts so much when saved from work. His sister stood beside them in her apron To tell them "Supper." At the word, the saw, As if to prove saws knew what supper meant.

Leaped out at the boy's hand, or seemed to leap — He must have given the hand. However it was, Neither refused the meeting. But the hand! The boy's first outcry was a rueful laugh, As he swung toward them holding up the hand Half in appeal, but half as if to keep The life from spilling. Then the boy saw all — Since he was old enough to know, big boy Doing a man's work, though a child at heart — He saw all spoiled. "Don't let him cut my hand off — The doctor, when he comes. Don't let him, sister!" So. But the hand was gone already. The doctor put him in the dark of ether. He lay and puffed his lips out with his breath. And then — the watcher at his pulse took fright. No one believed. They listened at his heart. Little-less-nothing! — and that ended it. No more to build on there. And they, since they Were not the one dead, turned to their affairs.

當然,這詩歌與報紙的報導有互文性。許多批評家指出,在標題中含有——你或許已經注意到——一個不太明顯的、由引號發起的引典。詩題出自莎士比亞的《麥克白》,第五幕場景五,第15到28行。麥克白在得知他妻子的死時,與他的一個侍從說:

麥克白: 那哭聲是爲了什麽事? 西登: 陛下,王后死了。

麥克白: 她反正要死的,遲早總會有聽到這消息的一天。明天,明天,再一個明天,一天接著一天地躡步前進,直

到最後一秒鐘的時間;我們所有的昨天,不過替傻子們照亮了到死亡的土壤中去的路。熄滅了吧,熄滅了吧,短促的燭光!人生不過是一個行走的影子,一個拙劣的伶人用足了舞臺上的每一刻高談闊論著然後再也就没人聽到他的聲音;它是一個愚人所講的故事,充滿著喧嘩和騷動^[4],卻找不到一點意義^[5]。

區分一個短語是引典或僅僅是對早期文本的重複的方法之 一是,看它是否用可能的暗指來符合主題和文本的基調。此處 的聯繫是清晰的。《麥克白》的主題是死亡,其基調是對生命的 重要性的表面上的(具有諷刺意味的)貶低——雖然這兩個詩 人, 莎士比亞和弗羅斯特, 顯然覺得生活是很重要的。或許在這 裏通過否定(莎士比亞)或通過將它以事實的方式對待(弗羅斯 特)更具諷刺意味地强調了生命的重要性。但是弗羅斯特的詩 中對《麥克白》的這種引典是什麽樣的引典?這是海陶瑋 (Hightower)所說的第四種類型的引典:即使你完全不理解這個 引典,你仍然可以理解這首詩。由於這是基於一個真實的事件, 弗羅斯特可能在寫詩的過程中的某個時刻突然意識到生命的短 暫這一思想——他將它實事求是地在最後幾行表達出來:"微 弱,更弱,消失! ——到此爲止。"——已經被莎士比亞通過麥 克白的講話最好地概念化了。然後弗羅斯特加上了《熄滅吧, 熄滅……》這一標題,作爲給他的讀者的一個綫索,提示著這首 詩是關於死亡——以在他文本中構建一種懸念,以顯示他的博 學,以向英語戲劇之父,艾芬河的吟遊詩人本人致敬[6]。

二、陶潛和早期文本

即使是粗略地看一眼任何版本的陶潛詩目録,也能看出他 曾廣泛閱讀早期的文學作品。然而,正如海陶瑋(James Robert Hightower) 在他開創性的文章《陶潛詩歌中的引典》中有效地指出,其中除了諸如《詠荆軻》和《讀山海經》這樣的標題,還有較爲含蓄地包含了塑造整體意義的引典的詩題^[7]。讓我們跟隨海陶瑋的脚步來審視一下陶潛的《連雨獨飲》^[8]。現代學者古直(1885—1959) 認爲,這首詩寫於公元415年,當時陶潛在他的家鄉潯陽過著退休生活^[9]。在對這首詩進行閱讀時,海陶瑋認爲,它是圍繞著第7到8行一個對《莊子》的引典建立起來的^[10]。批評家們確實已經關注《莊子》和《老子》對陶的影響^[11]。然而,這首詩似乎更加複雜。它是這樣開始的:

- 1 Whatever revolves into life must come to an end^[12], 運生會歸盡.
- 2 Since remote antiquity it has been said to be so. 終古謂之然。

正如海陶瑋指出,這兩句讓人想起《列子·天瑞》裏的一段話: "形,必終者也;天地終乎?與我偕終。"(引自《皇帝書》)^[13]如葛理翰(A. C. Graham)指出,"這一章的主題是與死亡和解"^[14]。海陶瑋的解讀也與此相似,"這一主題是我們所熟悉的,關於關心逝去的時間和關於默默接受不可避免的死亡",一個貫穿陶寫作生涯的主題^[15]。

- 3 If Song and Qiao were once in the world,世間有松喬,
- 4 Where are they after all today? 於今定何間^[16]。

"松喬"是指上古傳說中飛昇成仙的赤松子和王子喬,他們通常成對出現^[17]。此處他們代表了玄學信仰中通過各種身體和精神上的修煉以獲得永生的能力。

- 5 An experienced old man presented me some wine, 故老贈 余酒,
- 6 Unexpectedly saying if I drank it, I could become

transcendent^[18]. 乃言飲得仙;

此處的"故老"意味著一個受人尊敬、經歷豐富的老者,正如陶潛的《詠二疏》中所寫:"促席延故老,揮觴道平素。"^[19]這是陶潛全部詩作中唯一一處提到"仙",也即是仙人的地方。這一聲言對陶潛來說也許是意料之外的,因爲他曾在其他詩中對酒的這種功效表達過疑慮,例如在《形影神詩》第三首《神釋》中他明確地寫道:"日醉或能忘,將非促齡具!"^[20]然而,陶潛也喝酒:

- 7 I tried a taste and all my many cares seemed far away, 試 酌百情遠,
- 8 A second cup and I suddenly forgot Heaven. 重觴忽忘天。這幾行和它們之間的關係讓人想起一首與之迥異的詩,《遊斜川》中的倒數第二聯:"中觴縱遥情,忘彼千載憂;且極今朝樂,明日非所求。"^[21]儘管第7行中的"百情"——這一詞彙字面上的意思是"百種情感"——是一個只出現了一次的詞彙,卻提醒了讀者道家的"無情",也即是"没有情感"這一概念,以及莊子和惠子之間著名的對話:

惠子謂莊子曰:"人故無情乎?"莊子曰:"然。"惠子曰: "人而無情,何以謂之人?"莊子曰:"道與之貌,天與之形, 恶得不謂之人?"惠子曰:"既謂之人,惡得無情?"莊子曰: "是非吾所謂情也。吾所謂無情者,言人之不以好惡內傷 其身,常因自然而不益生也。"惠子曰:"不益生,何以有其 身?"莊子曰:"道與之貌,天與之形,無以好惡內傷其身。 今子外乎子之神,勞乎子之精,倚樹而吟,據槁梧而瞑。天 選之形,子以堅白鳴。"^[22](Hui Zi said to Zhuang Zi, "Can a man indeed be without feelings?" Zhuang Zi: "It is so." Hui Zi, "If a man has no feelings, how can you call him a man?" Zhuang Zi replied, "The Dao gave him a countenance, Heaven gave him a form, how could you not call him a man?" Hui Zi went on, "Since you already call him a man, how can he be without feelings?" Zhuang Zi said, "This is not what I call feelings. My saying that he is without feelings means that a man does not allow his likes and dislikes to enter and harm his body. He always follows the nature and does not try to help life along." Hui Zi said, "If he doesn't try to help life along, then how can he maintain his body alive?" Zhuang Zi replied, "The Dao gave him a countenance, Heaven gave him a form. He doesn't allow his likes and dislikes to enter and harm his body. Now you keep your spirit outside you. You wear out your vital essence, braced against a tree and intoning, slumping over your wutong armrest and nodding off. Heaven selected a body for you and you use it to jabber about 'hard' and 'white'." [23])

只有人類纔擁有"百情",而自然界中的其他事物則没有。如果 人類能忘記他們的感情,他們就能加入大自然的一切權威並達 到某種不朽。

第8行中的"忘天"與《莊子·天運篇》相呼應:"忘親易,使 親忘我難;使親忘我易,兼忘天下難;兼忘天下易,使天下兼忘我 難。"^[24]在忘天這同一主題上,《莊子·天地篇》中引用了《老 子》:"其死,生也;其廢,起也;此又非其所以也。有治在人,忘 乎物,忘乎天,其名爲忘己。忘己之人,是之謂入於天。"^[25]正如 海陶瑋提到的,儘管這"也許不通向神仙的永生,它依然爲他 [莊子]提供了一個在神迷狀態中飛躍空間的幻象",而他主張 這整首詩歌"是圍繞著[這一]引典建立的"^[26]。

9 But for Heaven do we need to leave here? 天豈去此哉^[27],

10 Letting things take their own course, nothing stands in front of you. 任真無所先。

此處, 襲斌將天和自然視爲同等, 是以郭象(252—312) 對《莊子》的注釋爲基礎的^[28]。但是聞人俊(fl. 1766)相信這一行更接近上面討論過的《列子·天瑞篇》, 由《獨飲》的第一行喚起^[29]。讓我們從整體上檢視一下這一段:

黄帝書曰,形動不生形而生影……形必終者也。天地 終乎,與我偕終……精神者天之分,骨骸者地之分……人自 生至終,大化有四: 嬰孩也,少壯也,老耄也,死亡也。其 在嬰孩,氣專志一,和之至也;物不傷焉,德莫加焉。其在少 壯,則血氣飄溢,欲慮充起;物所攻焉,德故衰焉。其在老 耄,則欲慮柔焉;體將休焉,物莫先焉;雖未及嬰孩之全,方 于少壯,間矣。其在死亡也,則之于息焉,反其極矣。 ("When a form stirs, it begets not a shape but a shadow ... That which has shaped it that which must come to an end. Will Heaven and earth end? They will end together with me . . . The spirit is the possession of heaven, the bones are the possession of earth ... From his birth to his end, man passes through four great changes; infancy, youth, old age, death. In infancy his energies are concentrated and his inclinations at one-the ultimate of harmony. Other things do not harm him, nothing can add to the virtue in him. In youth, the energies in his blood are in turmoil and overwhelm him desires and cares rise up and fill him. Others attack him, therefore the virtue wanes in him. When he is old, desires and cares weaken, his body is about to rest. Nothing contends to get in front of him, and although he has not reached the perfection of infancy, compared with his youth there is a great difference for the better. When he dies he goes to his rest, rises again to his zenith.") [30]

這不是一個理想的翻譯,但是也許足以讓我們理解這一段與陶潛詩的主題之間的共鳴,及其在語言學上的關係(其在老耄,則欲慮柔焉;體將休焉,物莫先焉)。這一段符合陶潛在《獨飲》中所表達的思想——或者我們該說"塑造了他的思想"。這些《列子》中的句子影響了這首詩的總體思想,似乎顯示出海陶瑋"這首詩是圍繞著'忘天'"這一《莊子》引典"建立"的主張(p.72)的不實。

- 11 The crane in the clouds has remarkable wings, 雲鶴有奇翼,
- 12 It can return from the edges of the earth in an instant. 八 表須史還。

這裏陶似乎又想起了騎上白鶴昇仙的王子喬。其他評論者將之 與化鶴而飛的丁令威聯繫起來。在我看來,陶在這裏承認了騎 鶴昇仙者也許存在,但是,就像他立刻在以下幾行中澄清的一 樣,他不是其中之一:

- 13 Since I first embraced this isolation, 自我抱兹獨,
- 14 I've diligently followed it through forty years. 僶 俛 四 十年^[31]。

襲斌將此處的"獨"注釋爲"任真","聽其自然"(參見陶詩第10行)。這兩行與之前的對句形成鮮明對照,暗示著陶也許只是 諷刺性地表達了他對鶴的能力的疑問。

- 15 My body and bones have long already changed,形骸久已化,
- 16 If the mind remains [the same] what more needs be said? 心在復何言^[32]。

襲斌在這裏提供了《莊子·齊物論》裏相似的一段:"一受其成形,不亡以待盡……其形化,其心與之然,可不謂大哀乎?"^[33] ("Once a man receives this fixed bodily form, he will not let it go, waiting for the end ... His form is transformed, his mind together with it also so. Can this indeed not be said to be a great sorrow?"^[34])這首詩與《莊子》當然有共鳴之處,但是它與上述《列子》中的段落的共鳴則更爲强烈:"大化有四:嬰孩也,少壯也,老耄也,死亡也。"因此,對讀者來說,《連雨獨飲》似乎是圍繞著《列子》的開篇來寫的,儘管它在個別層面上包含有《莊子》的聲音,但在更大程度上它參考了《列子》並與之進行了對話。正如葛瑞漢(A. C. Graham)指出的:"這一章(《天瑞》)的主題與死亡和解……所有的事都遵循著生死之間的生長與消亡的過程;没有東西能從變化中逃脱,除了道,它們最終都要回到它們的來處。"^[35]

《獨飲》只是陶潛思索人類必死性的詩作之一。許多讀者 會將陶潛作於413年,題爲《形影神》的組詩^[36],視爲他對這一 話題最著名的陳述。這組詩前有小序:

貴賤賢愚,莫不營營以惜生,斯甚惑焉;故極陳形、影之苦,言神辨自然以釋之。好事君子,共取其心焉。

Noble or lowly, wise or foolish, there are none who do go about busily taking care of their life. This is a grievous delusion (reaction). For this reason I have strongly stated the vexations of Body and Shadow, and to explain this [further] have allowed Spirit to speak on discriminating naturalness. Those gentlemen who are fond of such affairs will all take my meaning from this.

正如海陶瑋指出的(遵照古直[1885—1959]的觀點),每個人都執著於生的想法與列子的主張相呼應:"吾安知營營而求生非

惑乎?"這也是從《天瑞》篇中而來,並且是百歲的林類勸説孔子弟子子貢的發言的一部分:"死之與生,一往一反。故死于是者,安知不生于彼?故吾知其不相若矣。吾又安知營營而求生非惑乎?亦又安知吾今之死不愈昔之生乎?"子貢聞之,不喻其意,還以告夫子。夫子曰:"吾知其可與言,果然,然彼得之而不盡者也。""Death is a return to where we set out from when we were born. So how do I know that when I die here I shall not be born somewhere else? How do I know that life and death are not as good as each other? How do I know that is it not a delusion to crave anxiously for life? How do I know that present death would not be better than my past life?"(《列子集釋》1:23-24; Graham, p. 25.)這爲"形"設定了舞臺:

Body Presents to Shadow 形贈影

Earth and Heaven are eternal without an end, 天地長不没,

Mountains and river never altered; 山川無改時^[37]。

我們可以再次在《列子》的《天瑞》篇中找到相似的語句:"黄帝書曰:'谷神不死,是謂玄牝。玄牝之門,是謂天地之根。綿綿若存,用之不勤。'""The *Documents of the Yellow Emperor* state: 'The Spirit of the Empty Valley does not die,/He is called the Mysterious Female,/The gate of the Mysterious Female/it is called the root of Heaven and Earth;/it goes on and on and is continued; use it and it is untiring." [38]

Grasses and trees conform to the constant rules [of change] 草木得常理,

As frost and dew wither and reflourish them. 霜露榮悴之;

5 They say that man is the most sentient 謂人最靈智,

Yet in this alone he is not their equal. 獨復不如兹。

龔斌指出此處與《列子·楊朱》有所共鳴:"人肖天地之類,懷五常之性,有生之最靈者也。""Man resembles the other species between Heaven and Earth; he [like them] embraces a nature created from the five elements. He is the most sentient of living things." (*Lie Zi Jixi*, 7.234; revised from Graham, p.153).

He is present in the world today 適見在世中,

Then leaves quickly, with no time to return. 奄 去靡 歸期,

10 Not even friends and family think of him! 親識豈相思!
Left are only the things he used day to day 但餘平生物,
To catch their eye and bring them to grief. 舉目情悽洏。
I have no method to transcend such changes 我無騰化術,^[39]

That it must be like this, I have no further doubts. 必爾不復疑。

I hope you will take my advice 願君取吾言,

When you can get wine, don't refuse. 得酒莫苟辭。

襲斌指出了這些詩可能的佛教起源^[40],提到了慧遠(334—416)《沙門不敬王者論》中題爲《形盡神不滅論》的一節^[41]。也許更能體現陶潛與佛教關係的是,他在412年寫的關於東林寺佛像的《佛影銘》,此文在413年被刻於石碑上,而逯欽立認爲《形影神》正是寫於那一年。龔斌的主張至少有一部分一定是基於逯欽立1947年的文章《形影神詩與東晉之佛道思想》(*CYYY* 16 [1947]: 211—228)。逯在該文中主張慧遠的《形影神不滅論》(收録於僧祐[445—518]編纂的《弘明集》)是很有

影響的。但是那一漫談只把焦點放在了"形"和"神"的關係上,完全没有提到"影"。《萬佛影銘》是這樣問世的:經過兩個來自印度的僧人詳細地描述,慧遠聽說了著名的佛影舍利(或僅僅是他全身的一個映像,在剛剛皈依了佛祖的瞿波羅龍王的請求下被留在那竭呵[現在的賈拉拉巴德]城南一個山洞的牆上)。當他遇到了來自克什米爾的 dhāyna-master 和一個來自南方的僧人之後,他們給了他對"佛像"的更詳細的描述,於是他依照著他們的叙述將它畫了下來^[42]。

《佛影銘》確實討論了"形"與"影"的區分,並且包含著這 樣的句子: "廓矣大象,理玄無名,體神入化,落影離形。" ("How still and vast is the Great Image, the underlying truth, mysterious and nameless; his body spirit-like enters [the world] of transformation, the shadow which it casts has become separated from the form.")^[43]儘管這篇短文提到了陶潛詩中所有的三個 方面——神、影、形——但它的論述與陶潛詩句的觀點截然不 同。保羅·雅各(Paul Jacob)也認爲畫像碑文對陶潛的任何影 響都是不可信的,指出:"這一宗教作品中没有什麽讓人想到他 「陶]的諷喻。"[44]海陶瑋也提到逯的文章 並且指向高彪(d. 184)[45]的《清誡》,其中包含著下列"太相似以至於無法視爲巧 合"的句子: 天長而地久,人生則不然……飲酒病我性,思慮害 我神……形氣各分離,一往不復還。("Heaven is eternal and Earth long-lasting, With human life it is not so ... drinking wine harms my nature, deep thought injures my spirit ... If form and breath leave one another, once gone, there's not returning.")^[46] 儘管被引用的第一聯確實與《形贈影》的開頭六行有所共鳴,海 陶瑋省略了與陶潛詩並無太多聯繫的許多内容。此外, 高彪的 誡詞以"智慮赫赫盡,谷神綿綿存"一聯結尾;然而谷神將我們 又帶回《列子・天瑞》。而後,影作出回答:

Shadow Responds to Body 影答形

Preserving life cannot not to be discussed, 存生不可言, Just protecting life is always hard enough; 衛生每苦拙。

"存生(保存生命)"與"衛生(保護生命)"二者都是出自《莊 子》[47]。"存生"出自《達生》篇(Watson, p. 197; Zhuang Zi Ji Jie, 19.156): "悲夫! 世之人以爲養形足以存生,而養形果不足 以存生。"("How pitiful the men of the world, who think that simply nourishing the body is enough to preserve life!")"衛生"是 《庚桑楚》篇中老子和南榮趎之間的一段討論的焦點:"趎願聞 衛生之經而已矣。老子曰:衛生之經,能抱一乎?能勿失 乎……行不知所之,居不知所爲,與物委蛇,而同其波。是衛生 之經已。"(Nanrong Zhu said, "What I would like to ask about is simply the basic rule of protecting life. "Lao Zi said, "Ah, the basic rule of protecting life. Can you embrace the one? Can you keep from losing it? . . . To move without knowing where you are going, to sit at home without knowing what you are doing, traipsing and trailing about with other things, riding along with them on the same wave this is the basic rule of protecting life, this and nothing more" [revised from Watson, p. 253; *Zhuang Zi Ji Jie*, 23. 199 – 200].) 這些引典將影的開場立論建立在了經典的學問之上。他繼續道:

Truly I wish to roam [with immortals] on Mts. Kun and Hua 誠願遊崑華,

But they are so distant and that way has already been cut off \mathring{a} % \mathring{a} \mathring{a} \mathring{a} .

在别處,陶已經闡明他拒絕在道教聖山之一上作爲神仙生活: "肆志無窊隆。即事如已高,何必升華嵩。"("Follow your bent, no matter the heights and depths. What I serve is high enough already,/What need have a to climb Mt. Hua or Sung.")^[48]但是

影繼續著:

5 Since I first met with you 與子相遇來,

We have never differed in sorrow or in joy 未嘗異悲悦。 Resting in the shade we may have parted for a time, 憩蔭 若暫乖.

But in the sunlight we have never separated. 止日終 不别。

This union still can hardly last forever, 此同既難常,

10 We will vanish into darkness at the same time. 黯爾俱 時滅^[49]

When the body dies one's fame must also end 身没名亦盡^[50].

To think of it, makes all my insides burn. 念之五情熱 $^{(51)}$ 。

Establish good deeds and you'll have a legacy of love, 立善有遺 $g^{[52]}$.

How could you not make every effort? 胡爲不自竭?

15 Wine, it is said, can dissolve care 酒云能消憂, Compared to this [good deeds], how could it not be inferior? 方此詎不劣!

在影的回答中,陶的機智佔據了主導。影不僅僅在蔭翳下與身份離,還消失在夜晚和天陰之時。對他來說,"光是保護生命已經足够艱難"。但是當《莊子》中的典故被引入,既然影因盲目跟從身而"行不知所之,居不知所爲,與物委蛇,而同其波",影找到了老子保護生命的基本規則。從第11行開始,詩人暗示"名"可以像一個影子一樣,而克服如泡影般的名聲之死的方法是善行。這呼應了《古詩十九首》第十首中的句子:"人生非金石,豈能長壽考? 奄忽隨物化,榮名以爲寶。"("Man's life is not

of stone or metal/How can he prolong his natural span? /All at once he undergoes the universal change-/It is fame that for him is precious. "[53])

讀者感覺到影只是陶的一個敵人,他用它來建立起他將會在最後的詩中瓦解掉的論點。我們從上面看到,影對道教神仙的興趣並不僅僅是陶分享得來的。在後來的作品《自祭文》中,陶也闡明了他對身前或身後名聲的厭惡:"樂天委分,以至百年。惟此百年,夫人愛之。懼彼無成,愒日惜時。存爲世珍,没亦見思。嗟我獨邁,曾是異兹。"("I rejoiced in my destiny, accepted my lot,/And so lived out my 'hundred years.' These hundred years! All men begrudge them. They dread to be without achievement; They covet the days and grudge the seasons. Alive, they seek to be prized by their age; And, after death, also to be remembered. Ah! I have gone my solitary way; I have always been different from this." [54])

此時神闖入了對話:

Spirit's Explanation 神釋

The myriad beings establish themselves variously; 萬理自森著[56]。

大鈞(偉大的陶匠)是造物主的代稱之一(參見《白孔六帖》中的"造化"部分下列舉的各種化身)^[57]。關於這一主題最有名的篇章似乎就是賈誼(201—168 B. C.)的《鵬鳥賦》,其中寫道:"大鈞播物兮,坱圠無垠。天不可預慮兮,道不可預謀。遲速有命兮,焉識其時,且夫天地爲鑪兮,造化爲工。"("On the Great Potter's wheel creatures are shaped in all their infinite variety./ Heaven cannot be predicted, the Way cannot be foretold./Late or

early, it is predetermined, who knows when his time will be? / Consider then: Heaven and Earth are a crucible, the Creator is the smith ..." [58])全文大部分爲沉默的鵬鳥代言,推測生命、死亡與命運的性質,並爲這最後一首詩提供一個合適的引典背景,主張人應當"委運去"(《神釋》第 20 行)。此處的大鈞,如同在其他文本中一樣,應被理解爲對天或者自然的一個隱喻。

Man is one with Heaven and Earth 人爲三才中^[59], Is it not because of me! 豈不以我故!

5 Though I am a different creature from you two, 與君雖 異物,

Once alive, we are dependent on each other, 生而相依附。

Bound together for joy or sadness. 結托既喜同, How could I not speak to you of this! 安得不相語!

The Three August Ones were great sages, 三皇大聖人,

10 But where are they to be found today? 今復在何處?

三皇有不同的説法,但是通常是指傳說中的皇帝伏羲、神農、黄帝。在《列子·楊朱篇》,楊朱在説到身後名聲的重要性時提到了他們:"太古之事滅矣,孰誌之哉?三皇之事若存若亡,五帝之事若覺若夢,三王之事或隱或顯,億不識一……矜一時之毀譽,以焦苦其神形,要死後數百年中餘名,豈足潤枯骨?何生之樂哉?"("The events of the distant past have vanished; who has recorded them? The actions of the Three August Ones are as nearly lost as surviving; the actions of the Five Emperors are as near dram as waking; the actions of the Three Kings hover in an out of sight. Out of a hundred thousand, we do not remember one . . . If we seek a reputation which will survive our deaths by a few hundred years, how will this suffice to moisten our dry bones and renew the joy of

life. "[60])

Peng Zu loved long life, 彭祖愛永年,

But desiring to linger on, he was unable to stay. 欲留不得住。

彭祖是中國的瑪土撒拉(Methuselah),活了幾百歲。在《莊子·齊物論》中,他的長壽的重要性再一次被質疑:"莫壽於殤子而彭祖爲夭。天地與我並生,而萬物與我爲一。"("No one has lived longer than a dead child, and Peng Zu died young. Heaven and Earth were born at the same time I was, and the ten thousand things are one with me." [61])

Old or young we share the same death 老少同一死,

For the wise or foolish there is no recount. 賢愚無復數。

這一聯讓人想起《列子·楊朱》中的另一段,其中楊朱解釋了一切事物是如何在死亡中獲得平等:"萬物所異者生也,所同者死也。生則有賢愚、貴賤,是所異也;死則有臭腐、消滅,是所同也。雖然,賢愚、貴賤非所能也,臭腐、消滅亦非所能也。故生非所生,死非所死,賢非所賢,愚非所愚,貴非所貴,賤非所賤。然而萬物齊生齊死,齊賢齊愚,齊貴齊賤。十年亦死,百年亦死。仁聖亦死,凶愚亦死。"("However, whether we are clever or foolish, noble or vile, is not our own doing, and neither are stench and rot, decay and extinction. Hence we do not bring about our own life or death, cleverness or foolishness, nobility or vileness. However, the myriad things are equally live and die, are equally clever and foolish, noble and vile. Some in ten years, some on in hundred, we all die; saints and sages die, the wicked and foolish die." [62])

15 Drunk daily you perhaps can forget 日醉或能忘, But how could it not hasten your allotted years! 將非促 **龄**具^[63]!

You can always take joy from establishing good deeds 立善常所欣,

But who should praise you for it? 誰當爲汝譽?

Heavy thinking will harm my life 甚念傷吾生,

20 Better just yield to the cycle of things. 正宜委運去; 此處,正如保羅·雅各指出的,是這首詩的主題。而以下的幾行 只是使這一告誡更爲立體^[64]。

Not joyous but also not afraid. 不喜亦不懼。

When life ought to be finished, then simply finish 應盡便 須盡,

Without any fuss on your part. 無復獨多慮。

襲斌(《陶淵明集校箋》,pp. 69—70)認爲,每一個陶潛思想的研究者都給了《形影神》一個細緻的讀法,可是這些讀法存在著很大的差別。陳仁子(fl. 1279)等人相信這些詩强調的是"立善",何焯(1661—1722)等人則主張這些詩歌表達的是傳統道教思想。吳瞻泰(1657—1735)認爲陶在創造他自己對"自然"的理解:"委運"二字,是三篇結穴,"縱浪"四句,正寫委運之妙歸於自然。("the term 'yielding to the cycle of things," is the crux of these three pieces. The four lines beginning with 'give yourself to the wave' express precisely the wonderful return to Nature through yielding to the cycle of things." [65])現代學者陳寅恪(1890—1969)得出了相近的結論,主張陶在這些詩中創造了一個"關於自然的新理論"。[66] 逯欽立,正如我們所見,相信陶是在反駁慧遠的見解,而闡述了後者的幾篇似乎正與《形影神》寫於同一時間。

西方學者們也對這一討論有所貢獻。保羅·雅各指出這一組詩"就兩個種類——身體和精神——論述了不死的問題,並且判斷兩者都是不可能的……形代表著物質意義的人類,影則是他的精神投影"。形説既然我不能成爲不死之身,我應該珍惜每一天。影主張名聲或名將會殘存,因此善行對留下一個好名聲很重要。神主張我們(形、影和普遍意義上的人類)想得太多,損害健康;最好的解決辦法是接受任何情況,並且隨著接受它們接受死亡[67]。

海陶瑋指出,只有在這首詩與《歸去來兮辭》(簡稱《歸》)中,陶達到了這樣一種接受人類生命的局限的崇高情緒。《歸》用這幾行來結束:"聊乘化以歸盡,樂夫天命復奚疑。"("So I manage to accept my lot until the ultimate homecoming./Rejoicing in Heaven's command, what is there to doubt?"^[68])相似的詩句也能在《五月旦作和戴主簿》中找到:"人理固有終,居常待其盡。"("Human life comes always to its end./Dwell in the constant and wait for the end."^[69])因此陶展現了對"神"的强烈偏愛,使他得以表達"對生命與死亡的堅忍的接受……也許屬於陶潛自己時代的天師道信仰"^[70]。

海陶瑋的總結看上去是恰當的——"最後四行進一步闡發了觀點;這是序文的自然性("自然"):事物是他們原來的樣子。"^[71]我們可以爲第21行的"大化"增添另一個回聲,也就是在《列子》的《天瑞》一章中:"人自生至終,大化有四:嬰孩也,少壯也,老耄也,死亡也。其在嬰孩,氣專志一,和之至也;物不傷焉,德莫加焉。其在少壯,則血氣飄溢,欲慮充起;物所攻焉,德故衰焉。其在老耄,則欲慮柔焉,體將休焉,物莫先焉。雖未及嬰孩之全,方於少壯,間矣。其在死亡也,則之於息焉,反其極矣。"("From his birth to his end, the Great Changes a man passes through are four: infancy, youth, old age, death. In infancy his energies are concentrated and his inclinations at one-the ultimate of

harmony. Other things do not harm him, nothing can add to the virtue in him. In youth, the energies in his blood are in turmoil and overwhelm him, desires and cares rise up and fill him. Others attack him, therefore the virtue wanes in him. When he is old, desires and cares weaken, his body is about to rest. Nothing contends to get ahead of him, and although he has not reached the perfection of infancy, compared with his youth there is a great difference for the better. When he dies, he goes to his rest, rises again to his zenith. "[72])

儘管遠欽立認爲陶寫這三首詩來反對慧遠的一些作品的這一主張,似乎有些牽强^[73],但他的次要結論,認爲這三首詩是以《莊子》、《老子》和《列子》思想爲背景寫成的,則將我們引向一個更可靠的立場。我想進一步提出,根據上面提到的與《列子》的共鳴,我們能更進一步斷言《列子·天瑞》中的對《黄帝書》的引用爲《形影神》提供了框架,暗示著在這三首詩中能够聽到第四個聲音,那就是《列子》的聲音。

三、結論

上文中所考察的四首詩向我們展示了陶淵明廣泛閱讀面的冰山一角。這些詩也表明了一種超越了形、影、神之間簡單明了的對話的可能性。這種可能性,陶潛可能早已注入於他與他最喜愛的文本之———《列子》——的對話之中,特别是注入於他與《天瑞》一章中的《黄帝書》之間的對話中^[74]。這個對話^[75]

似乎在《連雨獨飲》中有所體現,這表明這四首詩可能都寫於同一時間(413年)。與標題"熄滅吧,熄滅……"在弗羅斯特的詩中的重要性一樣,"形、影、神"似乎明確地指向了《列子》。《列子》不但也提及了這三者,而且同樣涉及到了生與死的主題,並提出了如何接近這兩者。這樣就從本質上創造出了山姆・安德森所說的,關於《列子》所提出的這些觀念的"重温"。

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注釋:

- [1] 《列子》這一文本的歷史很複雜。儘管相傳它是一個名叫列禦寇的人於公元前 400 年所作,它在第一個千年的前數百年似乎是一個罕見的文本,直到公元 4 世紀纔由張湛(fl. 370),他的父親,或是他的祖父整合成目前的形式(參見T. H. Barrett, "Lieh tzu"列子,in Michael Loewe, Early Chinese Texts, A Bibliographic Guide [Berkeley: The Society for the Study of Early China, 1993], pp. 298-308)。一些學者質疑陶潛是否能讀到這樣一個罕見的文本。但是實際上,也許有很多後來成爲了我們所知的《列子》章節或部分的手稿在陶的時代流傳。作爲一個生活在當時中國的文化中心且廣泛閱讀的人,陶有可能曾見到一些這樣的手稿。(另參見 A. C. Graham, "The Date and Composition of Liehtzyy," Asia Major, N. S. 8 [1960-1961]: 139-198.)
- [2] Jeffrey S. Cramer,《羅伯特·弗羅斯特在他的詩中: 關於詩人自己的履歷背景和交際的文學手册》(Robert Frost among His Poems, A Literary Companion to the Poet's Own Biographical Contexts and Associations) (Jefferson, N. C. and London; McFarland and Company, Inc., 1996), pp. 57-58.
- [3] 首次發表於 McClures's, 1916 年 7 月,後收於 Mountain Interval (New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1924), pp. 50-51.

- [4] 催生了威廉·福克納(William Faulkner)的小説標題《喧譁和騒動》(The Sound and the Fury)。
- [5] 《河邊的莎士比亞》(The Riverside Shakespeare), ed. G. Blakemore Evans (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1974), p. 1337.
- [6] 像"死亡的土壤(dusty death)"或"愚人所講的故事(tale told by an idiot)"這樣的表達一個個地呼應著《聖經》中的段落。但是這些更多是對相似語言的迴應而非清晰的引典。"土壤"等於貫穿了《聖經》文本的死亡(《創世紀》,2.7 and 3.19:"耶和華神用地上的塵土造人,將生氣吹在他鼻孔裏,他就成了有靈的活人"以及"你必汗流滿面/纔得糊口/直到你歸了土/因爲你是從土而出的/你本是塵土/仍要歸於塵土")。參見 William C. Carroll 的評論,《麥克白、文本及背景》 Macbeth, Texts and Contexts (Boston and New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 1999), p. 104, 和 A. R. Braunmuller, Macbeth (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997), pp. 228 229.
- [7] "Allusion in the Poetry of T'ao Ch'ien" (《陶潛詩歌中的引典》), Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies 31 (1971): 5-27.
- [8] 本篇論文中的翻譯屬於作者,大量參考了海陶瑋(James R. Hightower)《陶潛的詩歌》(The Poetry of Tao Ch'ien [以下簡稱《詩歌》Poetry; Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970], pp. 71 72; 另見 Hightower 的"Allusion in Tao Ch'ien", Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies, 31 [1971]: 20 21, A. R. Davis Tao Yūan-ming, His Works and Their Meaning [《陶淵明:他的作品與它們的意義》] [2v.; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983], pp. 62 64, and Paul Jacob, Tao Yuanming, Oeuvres complètes [《陶淵明全集》] [Paris: Gallimard, 1990], p. 249)。 龔斌(《陶淵明集校箋》[上海:上海古籍出版社,1996], p. 110) 提到三種版本提供了另一個標題,《連兩人絶獨飲》(Cut Off from Others, Drinking Alone in a Continuous Rain).
- [9] 《陶靖節年譜》(臺北:"國立"編譯館,1984, p. xx)。逯欽立同大多數傳統 評論家一樣,認爲此詩寫於 404 年(《陶淵明集》[北京:中華書局,1979], p. 55)。按照 A. R. Davis (*Tao Yüan-ming*, *His Works and Their Meaning*[《陶 淵明:他的作品與它們的意義》][2v.; Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983], 1:62)的觀點,這首詩寫於 418 年:對 Davis 來說"四十年"意 味著他成年之後的四十年。

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- [10] Hightower,《詩歌》Poetry, p. 72: "這是一個熟悉的主題,對逝去的時光的憂慮和對不可避免的死亡的堅忍接受。這裏將酒作爲一個延長壽命的方法的看法被明確地指出——以來自一個過來人身份的老者的建議的形式。然後則是詩人對自身經驗的報告。對它的表述是晦澀的,它圍繞著一個對莊子的引典建立: '天物俱忘,名爲忘己(To forget things of this world and to forget Heaven, the name for this is 'forgetting oneself')。'"
- [11] 參見袁行霈《陶淵明的哲學思考》,收入《陶淵明研究》(北京:北京大學出版社,1997), pp. 1-29.
- [12] 或者,將"會"理解爲"期"(在固定的時間),"在固定量的時間之後死去"。 參見《歸去來兮辭》最後幾行: 聊乘化以歸盡,樂夫天命復奚疑。海陶瑋理 解爲:"所以我能够接受命運,直到最終的還鄉。/在天命下爲之歡慶,還有 什麼可懷疑? (So I manage to accept my lot until the ultimate homecoming./ Rejoicing in Heaven's command, what is there to doubt?)"
- [13] 楊伯峻《列子集釋》(第二次印刷;北京:中華書局,1985 [1979]), 1.18. 翻譯在 A. C. Graham 的版本上稍作修改, The Book of Lieh-tzu (Rpt.; London; John Murray, 1973 [1960]), p. 22.
- [14] Graham, The book of Lieh-tzu(《列子》), p. 14.
- [15] Hightower, *Poetry*, p. 72. 參見陶的《五月旦作和戴主簿》(Written on the First Day of the Fifth Month to Match a Poem Written by Secretary Dai): "Once here, who has not left? /Human life always comes to an end, /Accept your lot and wait until it's over, /To stay free, crook an elbow for a pillow.""既來孰不去,人理固有終。居常待其盡,曲肱豈傷沖。"一首被認爲是在我們這首詩之前不久寫成的詩(參見 Hightower,《陶潛》(*Tao Ch'ien*), p. 69)。
- [16] 將之與陶的《擬古》(Imitations) 最後一行作比較: 君情定何如? "What are your feelings for me after all?"龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》(p. 111)提到一個合理的 異文: 用"聞"而不是"間", 使得這一行讀作"What is after all heard (or known) of them these days?" Paul Jacob (《陶淵明》*Tao Yuanming*)將松與喬按 照字面意義翻成"Pine and Tall (tree)", p. 390, n. 3.
- [17] 見他們在《列仙傳》中的傳, 1: 1a and 1.13b—14a (《四庫全書》本)。在揚雄的《太玄賦》(Fu on the Great Mystery)中他們已經被一起提到,《揚雄集校注》(上海:上海古籍出版社,1993) p.141: 揖松喬於華。

- [18] 此處"Unexpectedly"也許對"乃"來說翻譯得有些太過;我的翻譯是按照 Gu Bin 的 (p. 112, n. 6)注解:乃,異之之詞也。今故老反以飲酒爲能得仙,故 異之也。
- [19] 龔斌、《陶淵明集校箋》、p. 325. 關於"促席"、"移動坐席互相靠近(move their mats close together)"或"坐得更近(sit close together)," 見龔斌《停雲》組詩第三首中關於"安得促席"一行的注(p. 5, n. 17)。
- [20] 龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》, p. 65.
- [22] 《德充符》(Sign of Virtue Complete),《莊子集解》(Collected Explanations of Zhuang Zi),王先謙(1842—1917),ed. (北京:中華書局,1987),5.54.
- [23] 參見 Burton Watson 的翻譯, The Complete Works of Chuang Tzu (New York: Columbia University Press, 1968), pp. 75-76,以及 A. C. Graham, Chuangtzu, The Inner Chapters (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1981), pp. 82-83.

 —些對 wutong 的解讀認爲它應該是惠子坐在的一種琴旁邊。
- [24] 翻譯出自 Watson, Chuang Tzu, p. 155; Victor H. Mair, Wandering on the Way, Early Taoist Tales and Parables of Chuang Tzu (New York: Bantam Books, 1994), p. 132, 將它解讀爲: "To cause one's parents to forget themselves is easy, but to forget all under heaven is difficult. To forget all under heaven is easy, but to cause all under heaven to forget themselves is difficult . . . therefore, ultimate eminences would discard fame and praise. Thus the Way never alters."
- [25] Watson, Chuang Tzu, pp. 132 133.
- [26] Hightower, T'ao Ch'ien, p. 72.
- [27] 這一行有許多異本,比如汲古閣版中的: 天際去此幾"How far are the limits of Heaven from this" (龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》, p. 111).
- [28] 見壟斌《陶淵明集校箋》p.113 注 8.
- [29] 聞人倓注,《古詩箋》,王士禛(1634—1711)原選(2v.;上海:上海古籍出版 社,1980),1:156-157.
- [30] A. C. Graham 的翻譯,出自 The Book of Lieh-tzu, pp. 22-23.
- [31] 參見保羅. 雅各 Paul Jacob 的(*Tao Yuan-ming*, p. 49) 翻譯"Depuis que j'ai cet état d'isolé".

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- [32] 逯欽立,《陶淵明集》,pp. 55-56.
- [33] 《莊子集解》,pp. 12-13.
- [34] 參見 Watson, Chuang Tzu, p. 38.
- [35] Graham, The book of Lieh-tzu, p. 14.
- [36] 逯欽立、《陶淵明集》, p. 37.
- [37] Cf. 陶的重要性指向《雜詩·九》中的一個例外 (Miscellaneous Poems, Number IX): 忽值山河改; "A sudden landslip changed the River's course" (Hightower184).
- [38] 《列子》, p. 4 (參見 Graham, The book of Lieh-tzu, p. 18).
- [39] 通過騰飛變化成仙,正如短語"飛仙騰化"(cf. 《雲笈七籤》,51.10b [《四庫 全書》版]).
- [40] 龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》,pp. 60-61, n. 1.
- [41] 這篇短文寫於 404 年以回應桓玄 (369—404) 試圖讓佛教僧侣敬重統治者 (cf. 許理和 Erik Zürcher, *The Buddhist Conquest of China*, 2v. [Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1959], pp. 231-238)。
- [42] Cf. Erik Zürcher, The Buddhist Conquest of China, 1: 224.
- [43] 翻譯基於許理和 Erik Zürcher, The Buddhist Conquest of China, 2v. (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1959), 1: 242.
- [44] Paul Jacob, Tao Yuan-ming, p. 375, n. 1.
- [45] 見高的條目,收於 Rafe de Crespigny, A Biographical Dictionary of Later Han to the Three Kingdoms (23—220 AD) (Leiden: Brill, 2007), p. 240,以及高在《後漢書》中的傳記(北京:中華書局,1962),80b.2650-2652.
- [46] 翻譯基於 Hightower, *Tao Ch'ien*, p. 44, n. 1. 原文保存在《藝文類聚》中(第二次印刷; 上海: 上海古籍出版社,1985 [1965]), 1: 23.418-419.
- [47] Jacob(Tao Yuan-ming, p. 376, n. 11) 與此不同,將"存生"和"衛生"分别理解爲"garde la vie"(守護生命)和"sauver la vie"(拯救生命)。
- [48] 《五月旦作和戴主簿》(Written on the First Day of the Fifth Month to Match a Poem by Secretary Tai), 龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》, p. 107;翻譯出自 Hightower, 《詩歌》Poetry, p. 69.
- [49] 龔斌(《陶淵明集校箋》,p. 64,n. 8) 指出高誘(fl. 200)給《淮南子》的第二章《俶真訓》所作的注中有非常相似的語言:道家養形養神,皆以壽終,形神

俱没。

- [50] Cf. 《論語》,15/19 [20] (理雅各 James Legge,《中國經典》The Chinese Classics,1:301):子曰:君子疾没世而名不稱焉。The Master said, "The superior man dislikes the thought of his name not being mentioned after his death."
- [51] 五情包括喜、怒、哀、樂、怨。這一行字面上的意思是:"想起它,我的五種情緒燃燒。To think of it my five emotions burn." 龔斌 (p. 64, n. 9) 指出陶詩此句出自《莊子》,卻不在通行本中的一段: 我其内熱與。
- [52] Cf. 孔子對子産之死的評論: 古之遺愛也。"His was a love inherited from the ancients." (楊伯峻編著,《春秋左傳注》[北京:中華書局,1982],昭公 22 年「522 B.C.],4:1422.)
- [53] 《文選》,6v. (上海:上海古籍出版社,1997),3:29.1347. 翻譯屬於 Hightower (*Tao Chien*,p.46,n.13).
- [54] 離斌、《陶淵明集校箋》, p. 462; Davis, Tao Yüan-ming [《陶淵明》], p. 241.
- [55] 大鈞(The Grand Potter)是對造化者的一個暗喻。
- [56] 襲斌(《陶淵明集校箋》,p. 65)讀作"萬理"。我們遵照逯欽立的讀法(《陶淵明集》,p. 36).
- [57] 《四庫全書》本,90.25b.
- [58] 《文選》, 2: 13.606; James R. Hightower 翻譯,收於 Cyril Birch 編 Anthology of Chinese Literature (《中國文學選集》), vol. 1 (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1967), p. 139.
- 〔59〕 三才是指天、地、人。
- [60] 《列子集釋》,7.234; Graham,《列子》,pp.152-3.
- [61] 《莊子集解》,2:19; Watson,《莊子》,p.43.
- [62] 《列子集釋》,7:221; Graham,《列子》,p. 140.
- [63] "將"是一個在晉代常見的口語表達,意思是"how could it" (與"難道"同義。 cf. 龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》,p. 67,n. 9)。
- [64] Jacob, Tao Yuan-ming, p. 377, n. 24.
- [65] 出自吳的《陶詩彙注》,轉引自龔斌,《陶淵明集校箋》,p. 69.
- [66] 新自然説,同上注。
- [67] Jacob, op. cit., p. 375.

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- [68] 逯欽立、《陶淵明集》, p. 162.
- [69] 逯欽立、《陶淵明集》、p. 53; Hightower, Poetry, p. 70.
- [70] Hightower, *Poetry*, pp. 44 45.
- [71] Hightower, Poetry, p. 47.
- [72] 《列子集釋》, 1: 21; Graham, The book of Lieh-tzu, p. 23.
- [73] Cf. A. R. Davis 關於這首詩的評論 (*Tao Yūan-ming*, pp. 24 25) 也很有趣: "這首詩在陶的文集中作爲一首有意'哲學化'的詩而突出。在他的其他詩中能找到類似的想法,但是在他現存的作品中,只有在這裏它們發展到了辯證治療的程度。然而,這首詩還是一首詩,一首好詩;它不是一篇哲學論文……儘管序文的一些詞語帶有些微的辯論色彩,整體的表達是十分個人化的,我認爲過多地將之看作一個當時知識分子之間論爭的文獻是錯誤的……陳寅恪的專著……和逯欽立的文章……偏離了這首詩的真正本意……注意到交往的壓力和三者[人格面貌]的統一是非常重要的。這首詩試圖解決的是詩人自身精神上的矛盾。"
- [74] 田曉菲在《陶淵明與手抄本文化: 塵几録》(*Tao Yuanming & Manuscript Culture*, *The Record of a Dusty Table*, Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 2005, p. 255, n. 2)中引用朱自清的話説,陶淵明曾經 49次提及《莊子》,21次提及《列子》。
- [75] 這種寓言式對話的理念使人回想起經典的道家文本,《莊子》和《列子》。

Tao Qian and *Lie Zi*: Reading "Drinking Alone in a Continuous Rain"

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Abstract:

There are a number of ways by which one text can refer to another: parody, echo, allusion, structural parallelism, and direct quotation, to name the most obvious. Some scholars believe that all texts are woven from other texts, whether consciously or not. This study begins by tracing one inter-textual link from Robert Frost back to William Shakespeare. It then explores allusive influences on four of Tao Qian's 陶潛(365-427)best known poems, starting with a reading of "Drinking Alone in a Continuous Rain", arguing that one particular passage in *Lie Zi* 列子 provides an underpinning for these four poems, and thereby suggesting the importance *Lie Zi* had for Tao Qian.

Keywords: inter-textuality, Tao Qian, *Lie Zi*, early medieval poetry, memorization corpus