

The Practice of Yan Shigu's Admonishment in Han Shu

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Abstract: "Han Shu" Yan Shigu Note is devoted to the deduction of the text, the original sound, and the original meaning. By explaining the construction of the word, correcting the shape of the font, and correcting the source of the font, the "Han" ancient characters are used; anti-cutting, rhyming, reading and a certain dialect, dialects and other phonetic readings, etc., mark difficult words; it adopts synonymous training, correcting by sound, evidence, interpretation of meaning, description of appearance, establishment of definition, comparing the original meaning, the extension meaning and the false meaning of the words in the form of comparisons, and reinterpreting the explanations of grammar, rhetoric and historical facts, and accomplishing the great works of the annotations of Han Shu. The training methods are flexible and diverse, and the content of the instructions is appropriate. There is not only the inheritance of the traditional methods of training, but also a flexible explanation on this basis, and a breakthrough.

1. Introduction

Yan Shigu was a famous language linguist in the early Tang Dynasty of China. His family studies are profound, his history is coherent, and his primary school is profound. His "Han Shu Zhu" is a must-read for the study of the textual exegesis of scholars. In the "Han Shu Zhu", Yan Shigu clarified the fallacy, standardized the text, marked the meaning of the sound, clarified the grammar, supplemented the historical facts, and had an important influence and great contribution to the unified regulation of the language and writing of the Tang dynasty and the inheritance of culture and education. This paper explores the content and methods of Yan Shigu's annotations on Han Shu and discusses the characteristics of his practice and his contribution to later studies.

2. The revised text is divorced and changed, and the words are corrected and the words are used

In the long-term circulation process, the ancient books often have the phenomenon of change and easy to be deprived. The "Han Shu" is no exception. In addition, the class fixed the "Han Shu" preference for the ancient Chinese characters, and many of them have been revised and copied. It is inevitable that there are mistakes. This requires the annotator to have a copy of the text, the original source of the effort. Yan Shi Gu Shao Cheng Jiaxue, a group of books, familiar with ancient books, and proficient in exegesis, has a deep language and language cultivation. In the "Han Shu Note", a lot of corrections were made to change the work, to correct the shackles of the popular writing, to distinguish between the wrong words, the different words, the common words, to indicate the reasons, and to correct the text. Such as:

"Han Shu·Ji Jing Zhuan": "Lv Hou and His Majesty have attacked the bitter glutinous rice, which can be recited." Shi Guzhen: "It is a light, light and tasteless food. It is a common attack on hard work." And eating food without taste."[1]P2129

"Han Yuan · Yuan Anzhen Mistakes": "The high emperor kissed the great harm, went to chaos, and built Hao Ying, thinking that the official, for the struggle, to help the emperor, and the wing wearing Han Zong also." Shi Guzhen: "From the sound of the son to the opposite. The chaos, that is, the trace of the chaos. Also, the chaos is said to be a chaotic person, from the confederate, if the six countries are the followers. This book is from the next or a smooth Words, or ruling words, are not also, and later generations add it."[1]P2291

"Han Xiong Nuo Biography": "Dongyang Hou Zhang Xiangru is a general, Cheng Hou Dong Chi is a general." Shi Guzhen: "Wen Jiyan completed the Hou, this statement is a prince, the biography is different, when there is a mistake "[1]P3762

In the above example (1) Yan Shigu distinguishes the mistakes from the semantics; the examples (2) and (3) indicate the words that were mistakenly added during the process of copying; and the case (4) points out the words that were missed during the process of copying.

3. The interpretation of the meaning of the glyph structure, preservation of the rich source of the Chinese character stream evolution data

Chinese characters are a self-sourced text system. The analysis of the glyph structure to explain the meaning of the words is a basic work of Chinese philology. The use of glyphs as the object of interpretation, to explore the connection between glyphs and meanings, has always been valued by philologists. Yan Shigu's annotation "Han Shu" analyzes a large number of glyph structures and word-making methods on the one hand, and effectively solves the difficulties of the ancient characters of "Han Shu". For the analysis of the structure of Chinese characters, Yan Shigu's annotations often use the meaning of "a certain word from a certain" to indicate the meaning of the sound form, which is intended to enable the reader to accurately analyze the glyph and grasp the meaning of the text through the analysis of the specific physical structure. Such as:

(1) "Han·Wu Xing Zhi": "Warm and wind is simmering, there are shackles of the naked insects." Shi Guzhen: "Naked and bare words also, from the clothing sound." [1] P1441

(2) "Han Geography": "Yu, He Weizhou." Shi Guzhen: "The word of the water of the Benziji, from the sound of water. The southeast of the state is based on Jishui, the northwest is from the river." [1]P1525

On the other hand, Yan Shigu commented on the "Han Shu" strange characters, and preserved the rich glyphs of ancient characters, variant characters, and common characters, reflecting the actual situation of Chinese characters used in different periods. Such as:

(3) "Han Wei·Wei Xian Zhuan": "Xuan Cheng's re-enacting poems are also difficult to recover from the lack of resurrection." Shi Guzhen: "Hey, ancient difficult words." [1] P3113

(4) "Han·Wu Xing Zhi": "Therefore, the sacred sages of the sages and the dynasty of the dynasty, far and wide, and put them in the wild." Shi Guzhen: "Hey, ancient wild words." [1] P1321

(5) "Han Shu Yang Hu Zhu Mei Zhuan": "The burial of the old emperor is also a scorpion, the coffin is a scorpion, the scorpion is a scorpion, and it is not squandered by the sun, and it does not vent." Shi Guzhen: "The word is also. Hey, Xiao Yan also." [1]P2909

(6) "Han Du Zhou Zhuan": "Wang's world power has been for a long time, and the princes of the ancestral dynasty are weak, and they are no different from the prisoners. Since the history of the ancestors, they have been the party of the lords." [1]P2682

The above example (3) preserves the essay writing of "hard". "Said the text and cadres": "Difficult, the soil is difficult to rule." [2] P290 "hard" Jin Wenzuo (Mao Ding) [3] P889, for the "" This example (4) preserves the ancient Chinese writing of "wild". "Said Wenli Li": "Wild, suburbs also. Hey, ancient Wenye, from Li Province, from Lin." [2] P290. Qin Jian Zuo, from the wild, to the sound, is the ancient text " The interpretation of the ancient characters in Yan Shigu's "Han Shu Zhu" and the explanation of the development of Chinese characters have not only cleared the obstacles of reading difficulties in Han Shu, but also preserved a large number of ancient characters, variants and custom characters. The historical changes of the Chinese characters have preserved a wealth of information for the study of the transformation of Chinese characters and the historical origins of modern Chinese characters, which helps us to trace the evolution of the glyphs. The reason for its transformation.

4. The labeling of the pronunciation and the folk customs, retaining the rich rhyme data of the early Tang Dynasty

Yan Shigu marked a large number of pronunciations in the "Han Shu Zhu", mainly using the

method of straight sound method, anti-cut method, rhyme method, reading and some common, dialect pronunciation and other methods to mark the word sound, retaining the richness of the early Tang Dynasty. The sound and rhyme data has important value for studying the voice features of the Middle Ages. Such as:

(1) "Han·Gu YongZhuan": "When the province is servant, when the people are robbed of the people, the tax is collected and the people are wealthy." Shi Guzhen: "Hey, all, sound list." [1] P3449

(2) "Han Shu Gao Hui Gao Hou Wen Gong Chen Table": "If you enter and leave for several years without scrutiny, the terrorists do not think about the righteousness, and if they say that they are dying, then they will cover up, and the Cambodian cloth will be covered. After the persuasion, also." Shi Guzhen: "Reading and sympathy." [1] P530

The above example (1) is a straight phonetic transcription. The straight sound method uses a common Chinese character to make a phonetic transcription for another Chinese character. It is easy to use, but sometimes it is not always possible to find a homonymous word; or the homonym is a cold word that everyone does not know. Then the note is equal to no note. Example (2) "Reading with a certain" phonetic method has similarities with the "right sound method". Wang Wei said: "Where the words are read and the same person, the same is true." [4] P17 modern scholars also have the section, Wang Ershi said this. For example, Mr. Jiang Shanguo said in the "Speech of the Shuo Wen Jie Zi": "Reading (reading if) and reading the same (reading with the same)... This is one of the direct sounds." [5] P46

(3) "Han Li Hengshan Wang Liu Zhuan Biography": "The number of Princes is given by the number, no anger, no connection with the Prince." Shi Guzhen: "The upper side of the sound is reversed, and the lower number is reversed." [1]P2155

(4) "Han Shu Xuan Zhuan": "The farmer does not provide tribute, the sin does not accept the sin, the palace is not new, the mausoleum does not worship the tomb." Shi Guzhen: "Tomb, harmonized music." [1] P4237

The above example (3) is a reverse cut phonetic. The inverse cut method uses two Chinese characters for a Chinese character to take a note, the upper word takes the sound, the lower word takes the rhyme and the tone, which is a scientific phonetic method; the example (4) is the rhyme phonetic, Yan Shi ancient use "some combination (also Make a leaf, a joint) a rhyme sound to "temporarily change the word tone, word sound, in order to seek leaf rhyme. This kind of "combination of rhyme" is due to his unclear pre-Qin ancient sounds and the existence of a different system at that time, a confused concept and a wrong formulation. Before and after him, Xu Wei, Lu Deming, Li Shan, Li Xian, Zhu Xi and so on used "take rhyme", "coordination sentence", "coordination rhyme", "yellow sound" to explain the phenomenon of speech, which is similar to Yan's. They all originated from the unknown ancient and modern sounds, and used the modern sound to misinterpret the ancient sounds. This problem was gradually clarified by Chen Di, Gu Yanwu, Wang Niansun, Jiang Youwei and other talents during the Ming and Qing Dynasties.

5. The original meaning of the words of the interpretation and the meaning of extension, false meaning, combing the evolution of meaning

Words have many meanings such as original meaning, extended meaning, and false meaning. There are various connections between various meanings. The original meaning of words is the starting point and program for us to understand the meaning of its extension and even the whole sentence. Extending meaning and falsehood expand the scope of use of meaning. Accurately grasping the original meaning, extension meaning, and false meaning of words is necessary for us to read ancient books. Yan Shigu's "Han Shu Zhu" uses various forms such as the meaning of the meaning, the description of the state, the extension of the same kind, and the pursuit of meaning by sound. Such as:

(1) "Han Li Li Le Zhi": "The emperor is in the altar, the Quartet Chengyu, the rope rope is changed, and the place is well prepared." Shi Guzhen: "The god of the gods came to the altar, the god of the Quartet Each of the four yus also. The word or the work, read also the altar. The word

adder, the ear of the gods." [1] P1054

(2) "Han Shu Jiang Zhuan Zhuan": "After the fortunate Ganquan, disease, seeing the old age, fear of driving for the prince, because it is a traitor, the words are swearing at the witch." "It is said: 'The blame is also the plague of the blame, and the sound is rebellious. Therefore, the word is from the show. The shower, the ghost god, therefore shows the person.'" [1] P2178

(3) "Han Wudi Ji": "Yuankang first year of winter, October, lucky. Obtained Bai Lin, as the song of Bai Lin." Shi Guzhen: "Lin, body, oxtail, Horse foot, yellow, hooves, a corner, meat at the corner." [1] P174

(4) "Han Shu Zhang Zhuan Zhuan": "Today's Wang Chen, fear of the world solution [also]." Shi Guzhen: "The solution is discrete and its heart is also." (P1831); • Kong GuangZhuan: "After it is abandoned, there is no solution in the law." Shi Guzhen: "Solution, exemption." [1] P3356

The above examples (1) and (2) use the Chinese character structure to explain the original meaning of the word, and combine the glyph analysis with the word meaning interpretation. The reason why it is possible to make a sense of meaning is because Chinese characters are the words of the ideographic system. The original meaning of words is the starting point and program for us to understand the meaning of its extension and even the whole sentence. Therefore, accurately grasping the original meaning of words helps us to better understand the meaning of the text. Example (3) describes the appearance of things to explain the original meaning of words; examples (4) and (5) are the meanings of the interpretation. The original meaning of "solution" is to solve the cow, which is directly extended to decompose the animal, which is decomposed and disintegrated by the decomposing animal; at the same time, the decomposed animal is extended to be solved, and then extended to be exempted and exempted. "Speaking in the Department of Classical Chinese": "Hey, song also. Or as a slap." [2] P53 Xu Wei, "Saying the word solution to the note", long voice and song, the so-called 'sound Yong 'also.' [6] Volume 6 and "Said Wen Yongbu": "Yong, Chang also. Like the longevity of water." [2] P240 This is a long way to express the righteousness, Yong is specifically meant to sing because it is a long sound.

V. Explain the grammatical phenomenon and unblock the sentence

In the period of traditional Chinese literature, although there is no special grammatical work, grammatical concepts and rules exist objectively. In order to unblock the meaning of the literary meaning, Yan Shigu explained the special grammatical phenomena such as the use of words, the preposition of the object, and the passive sentence in the practice of the annotation of Han Shu, which initially reflected his Grammatical ideas. Such as:

(1) "Han Xuan Emperor Ji": "The filial piety of Emperor Xiaowu has been ill, ... can be after Emperor Xiaozhao Emperor, the ancestors of the ancestors, the son of the family." Shi Guzhen: "The emperor is a son, so Yunzi Ten thousand." [1] P238

(2) "Han·Food and Food": "When the dynasty has it, its mind is not full, and the narrow Han family system is thought to be wide." Shi Guzhen: "The Han family system is broad and wide, and Even more narrow." [1] P1143

(3) "Han Jia Yi Zhuan": "said: Already, the country is Mo Wuzhi." Shi Guzhen: "The people of a country do not know me." [1] P2222

(4) "Han Shu Wu Xing Zhi": "Yong Gong is not jealous, the emperor is obscured." Shi Guzhen: "Be masked and dark." [1] P1322

The above example (1) "children's surname" means "using thousands of surnames", the intentional usage of nouns; (2) "small Han family system" is interpreted as "making the Han family system narrow", adjectives make usage, Example (3) "Mo Wuzhi" is interpreted as "I don't know me", whether the pronoun object is prepositioned in the negative sentence, Yan Shigu uses the word order to clear the meaning of the text when annotating; (4) Add the word "be" to highlight Passive meaning.

6. Explain the rhetorical way, clarify the original meaning of the literary

The ancients said that they attached great importance to the words and rhetoric. The traditional annotations explain the main rhetorical devices in the ancient books, which helps us understand the

meaning of the words. Yan Shigu's "Han Shu" has many explanations about rhetorical means. Or directly indicate the rhetorical approach, or explain the true semantic orientation behind the rhetoric. Such as

(1) "Han Han Pengying Lu Wu Zhuan": "When the king enters Wuguan, Qiu Hao is killed." Shi Guzhen: "Qiu Hao, Yu Xizhi." [1] P1870

(2) "Han Shu Yuan Biography": "Only the meaning of the emperor, do not want to subordinate to the next generation, Fengcheng Donggong " Shi Guzhen: "Words for the Queen Mother." [1]P

(3) "Han·Five Elements": "Yonggong 20 years." Shi Guzhen: "Yan Gong said that Zhuanggong also avoids the Emperor, so it is changed to stern. Everything "Han Shu" contains the surname All of them are like this." [1]P1322

The above example (1) directly points out the metaphorical rhetoric; although the examples (2) and (3) do not explicitly point out the name of the rhetorical means of borrowing and escaping, Yan's sees the meaning of the author's rhetoric, and literally explains the true meaning.

7. Conclusion

In the transition period of the annotations of ancient books in the early Tang Dynasty, Yan Shi's ancient works inherited the legacy of the ancient books of the Han Dynasty, and the academic atmosphere of the Tang Dynasty. Judging from the attitude of commenting on it, Yan Shigu's annotated "Han Shu" attaches importance to the textual research. The basic principle is that "the quality of the history of the classics is ambiguous and correct", "the ancients do not follow the custom", "the matter is not a test," There must be a sign of the ancients. [7] From the content and method of the exegesis, P2 analyzes the glyphs, the meanings of the words, the syllables, the grammar, the rhetoric and the historical facts, covering a wide range of content, and the terminology and methods are diverse. Yan Shigu's analysis and explanation of Chinese characters and glyphs is of great significance for us to read ancient books, study the structure of Chinese characters and the evolution of Chinese characters. He used the straight sound method, the inverse cut method, the rhyming method, the fake reading and the folk sound reading to mark the pronunciation, and retained the rich voice data of the early Tang Dynasty. The way he explained the meaning of words, although mainly based on the interpretation of meaning, but also began to get rid of the barriers of glyphs, try to explain the semantics from the perspective of speech, and seek truth by sound. Yan's interpretation of special sentence patterns such as word class use, object preposition, passive sentence pattern and Chinese rhetoric also reflects the preliminary results of grammar research in the early Tang Dynasty.

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