

衛三畏在漢語語言學上的貢獻

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S. W. Williams's Contributions to Chinese Linguistics

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I would like first to introduce the work of S. W. William "Easy lessons in Chinese" (拾級大成), then to investigate the advancements of his contribution to Chinese linguistic and through the concrete analysis of his work to point out how his level in Chinese linguistic was not inferior to the actual level in Chinese linguistic studies.

キーワード：S.W.Williams, 衛三畏, 《拾級大成》, 漢語語言學

1. 前言

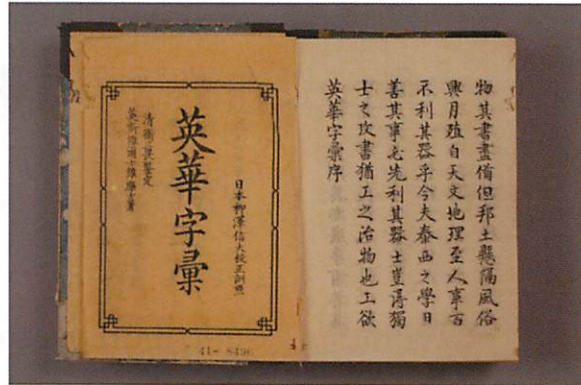
到現在關於衛三畏的生平和文化交流等從歷史學, 文化史, 思想史方面的研究有很多, 但是相對來說, 關於他的語言學方面的研究好像不太多, 只是從詞彙交流史或詞典方面的研究罷了。這次我想對於他的語言學方面的貢獻做一些初步的探討。

2. 漢語語言學方面的著作

首先咱們看看他的有關漢語語言學方面的著作。

他的漢語語言學的著作有如下的：

- (1) *Easy lessons in Chinese: or progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language especially adapted to the Canton dialect* (拾級大成), Macao, 1842.
- (2) *English & Chinese vocabulary in the court dialect.* (英華韻府歷階), 1844.
A Tonic Dictionary Of The Chinese Language In The Canton Dialect. (英華分韻撮要), 1856
- (3) *A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language: arranged according to the Wu-fang Yuen Yin, with the pronunciation of the characters as heard in Peking, Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai.*(漢英韻府), 1874.



《英華韻府歷階》後來在日本國內也由柳澤信大出版過翻刻本（1869）。

中國人編的第一本英華字典是鄺其照的《字典集成》（1868）。這本字典主要依靠麥都思的字典以外，還參考著馬禮遜、衛三畏和羅存德的字典（所以叫做《集成》）。比如下面的詞彙我們可以看出來完全是按照衛三畏的字典的。

“ambition” — “好大喜功”（馬） — “好高”（衛） — “功名”（麥） — “好高”（鄺）

“hermit” — “隱者”（衛） — “隱修者”（麥） — “隱者”（鄺）

3. 其他有關漢語語言學的文章

除了上面的著作以外，他還在《*Chinese Repository*（中國從報）》上發表過很多有關漢語語言學的文章。

比方說, Jargon spoken at Canton. (*Chinese Repository*, Vol.IV, No 9, pp.428-435, Jan, 1836) 是關於Pidgin, Jargon就是洋涇浜英語或廣東英語的文章。關於這樣的洋涇浜英語的研究，除了他以外，只有威廉·亨特（William Hunter）的《（廣州番鬼錄）》等專著。他在這篇文章里做過洋涇浜英語的定義，還舉個很多例子，如下面：

Jargon spoken at Canton: how it originated and has grown into use; mode in which the Chinese learn English; examples of the language in common use between foreigners and Chinese.

Thus they do by staying in hong, shops, and other places where foreigners resort, and are soon able to express their ideas in the jargon called Canton-English.

(例句)

Velly well.

Chin-chin, how you do? Long time no hab see you.

What thing wantchee?

Just now no got. I think Canton hab got velly few that sutemeet.
Two time before my com, no hab see he.

他在別的文章里 ('Hungmaou mae mae tung yung kwei kwa', or those words of the devilish language of the red-bristled people commonly used in buying and selling.' *Chinese Repository* Vol.VI: pp.276-279.1837) 還提到了兩本“紅毛鬼話 (番語)”的小冊子。另外他在這篇文章里提到過收錄更多詞彙的手抄本, 我們已經找到了這個抄本而跟沈國威先生一起影印出版了。

他還做過有關漢語和中國文學的文獻目錄 'List of Works upon China, principally in the English and French languages.', 發表在 *Chinese Repository* (Vol. XVIII, No. 8, pp. 402-444, Aug., 1849) 上。這裡他收錄了202名的373種文獻。這個目錄很有用而且很有價值, 特別是各個項目里的詳細的說明。比如, 萬濟國 (Francisco Varo) 的《官話文法》的記述裡他提到了印刷的方法 (木板, 沒有印刷過)、沒有漢字和傅爾蒙 (Fourmon) 偷了很多部分等等, 如下:

Arte de la lengua Mandarina, Compuesta por el M.R.P.Francisco Varo. 64 leaves, small 4 to. Canton, 1703., This work was printed on blocks in the Chinese manner, and has long been out of print; it is singular that the Chinese character was not introduced, seeing that is was so easy to have done so. Its contents furnished Fourmont with a good part of his materials.

關於雷慕沙 (Remusat) 的《漢文啓蒙》的說明如下:

Element de la Grammaire Chinoise, Abel-Remusat. 8 vo. Pp.214. Paris, 1822. This work deservedly bears a high reputation, and is a valuable aid in the acquisition of Chinese; much of the materials were taken from Premare's Notitia, which at that time existed only in manuscript. The preface contains critical notices of all the preceding work.



對於只有筆名的郭實臘的語法書，他正確地記述，如下：

Notices of Chinese Grammar, By Philo-sinensis. Part I. Orthography and Etymology. 8 vo. Pp.148. Batavia, 1842., Mr. Gutzlaff's treatise on Chinese Grammar was printed by lithography, the Chinese character being written upon the stone after the letter-press had been transferred to it See Chi.Rep. Vol. XI, page 317.

4. 《拾級大成》

下面我們看看他的1842年出版的漢語著作《拾級大成》。

英文的封面如下：

Easy lessons in Chinese: or progressive exercises to facilitate the study of that language especially adapted to the Canton dialect, Macao, 1842.

漢字的如下：

道光辛丑年鐫

味喇（口+堅）衛三畏鑒定

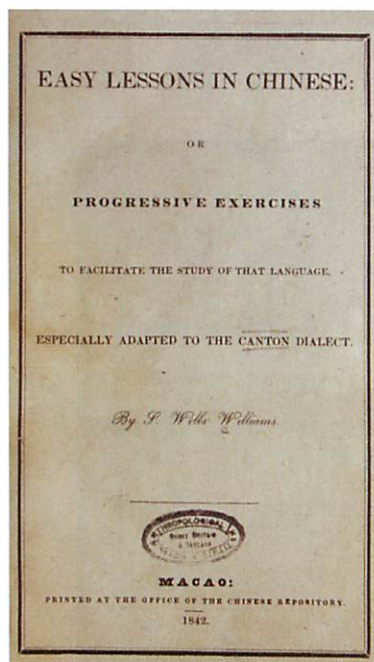
拾級大成

香山書院梓行

書名《拾級大成》是Short steps to Excellence的意義，就是“逐步登階而學好漢語”之謂。

本書的目錄是如下面：

Chapter I. of the Radicals



- Chapter II. of the Primitives
- Chapter III. of Reading and Writing
- Chapter IV. Lessons in Reading
- Chapter V. Exercises in Conversation
- Chapter VI. Selections for Reading
- Chapter VII. The Classifiers
- Chapter VIII. Exercises in Translationg literal
- Chapter IX. Exercises in Translating into Chinese
- Chapter X. Lessons in Reading and translating

第一章說明漢字的214個部首。這是按照《康熙字典》的部首，不是梅膺祚的《字彙》，因為《字彙》的5筆的順序是“玉”“玄”“瓜”，但是《康熙字典》是“玄”“玉”“瓜”，衛三畏也是“玄”“玉”“瓜”的順序。

第二章是有關形聲字的字素（形聲字的旁）的說明。他對於Primitives這樣解釋：

primitive is meant that part of chracters, which is joined to the radical, to form a new one. For instance, in the word 侗, 樓, 憐, &c., the part of the character on the right, viz. 同, 婁, 粦, is the primitive.

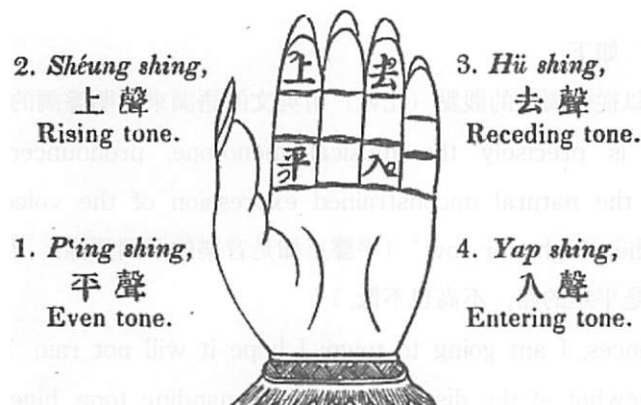
第三章是語音，聲調（平上去入），運筆，永字八法。這裡的聲調的說明很有意思，值得研究的。

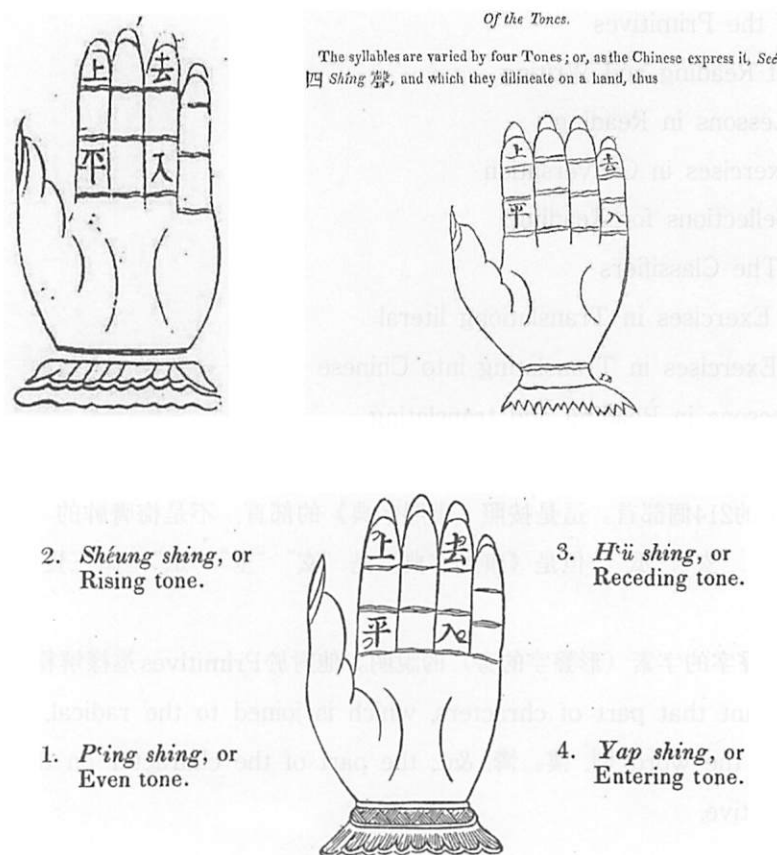
他用手指說明漢字的“圈發”（四聲示意圖），如下。

但是這個示意圖好像不是衛三畏的創造，而是比方說馬禮遜《通用漢言之法》(1815)、比丘林《漢字啓蒙》(1835)和裨治文 (E. C. Bridgman) 的 *A Chinese chrestomathy in the Canton dialect* (1841) 裡也有。

馬禮遜的去聲和入聲用小指以外這三個都是一樣，我估計肯定在中國的韻書裡有出典。

這裡我順便說裨治文的會話書基本上反映著衛三畏的漢語語言學的知識和理論（另外還有羅伯聃的看法）。





我們還要指出的是他提到了聲調有陰陽的區別，如平聲的說明，他說的upper和lower就是陰陽的區別，陰平是高的，陽平是低的。

the p'ing shing always retains its own name. Each is divided into an upper and lower tone, according as it is pronounced more or less elevated, making in all eight distinct intonations in two series of four each. The degree in which these two series vary from each other is not the same in all the tones; the upper and lower p'ing shing being distinctly marked, while there is very little perceptible difference between the upper and lower sheng shing. (平聲有較高或較低兩種區別，比其他(如上聲)明顯點兒) (49p)

聲調的練習也分陰陽，如下：

另外他是外國人，所以從外國人的觀點(比較)用英文的語調來說明聲調的特徵，如下：

The p'ing shing is precisely the musical monotone, pronounced without elevation or depression, being the natural unconstrained expression of the voice; the Chinese say, "its even path is neither high nor low." (平聲正如是音樂的單調那樣，沒有高揚或消沈，自然的聲音。中國人說，這是平坦的路，不高也不低。)

Thus in the sentences, I am going to town: I hope it will not rain. If the last word in each is sounded in somewhat of the dissatisfied or commanding tone, higher than the other words,

Ords. FIRST SERIES, Comprising the Upper Tones.					Ords. SECOND SERIES, Comprising the Lower Tones.												
No.	1	2	3	4	P'ing shing.	Shéung shing.	Hó shing.	Yap shing.	No.	1	2	3	4	P'ing shing.	Shéung shing.	Hó shing.	Yap shing.
1	先	薛	線	屑	.sín	'sín	sín'	sí,	1	運	璉	鍊	列	,lín	'lín	lín'	lí,
2	威	偉	畏		.wai	'wai	wai'		2	迷	米	秩		,mai	'mai	mai'	
3	幾	紀	記		.kí	'kí	kí'		3	宜	議	貳		,í	'í	í'	
4	諸	主	著		.chü	'chü	chü'		4	如	語	寓		,ü	'ü	ü'	
5	修	叟	秀		.sau	'sau	sau'		5	留	柳	陋		,lau	'lau	lau'	
6	東	董	凍	篤	.tung	'tung	tung'	tuk,	6	容	勇	用	欲	,yung	'yung	yung'	yuk,
7	賓	稟	嶺	益	.ying	'ying	ying'	yik,	7	筮	領	令	勿	,lìng	'lìng	lìng'	lik,
8	張	章	帳	者	.pan	'pan	pan'	pat,	8	文	文	問	樂	,man	'man	man'	mat,
9	剛	講	降	角	.chéung	'chéung	chéung'	chéuk,	9	陽	仰	往	旺	,yéung	'yéung	yéung'	yéuk,
10	朝	沼	照		.kóng	'kóng	kóng'	kók,	10	王	往	了	料	,wóng	'wóng	wóng'	wók,
11	孤	古	故		.chíu	'chíu	chíu'		11	察	了	料		,líu	'líu	líu'	
12	鴛	鴛	鴛	乙	.kú	'kú	kú'		12	無	母	務		,mú	'mú	mú'	
13	鴛	鴛	鴛	德	.ün	'ün	ün'	üt,	13	元	軟	願	月	,ün	'ün	ün'	üt,
14	皆	解	介		.kái	'kái	kái'		14	難	蟹	懈		,hái	'hái	hái'	
15	登	等	登		.tang	'tang	tang'	tak,	15	盟	猛	孟	墨	,mang	'mang	mang'	mak,
16	師	史	師		.sz'	'sz'	sz'		16	詞	似	似		,sz'	'sz'	sz'	

52 OF READING AND WRITING.

the previous part of the sentence will naturally fall in the p'ing shing. (最後的單詞帶著不滿或者祈使時，比其他部分高一點兒，那麼前邊的部分變成陽平聲那樣低)

In questions, uttered in a pleasant inviting tone, the words preceding the last naturally fall in the upper p'ing shing; as, Will you let me see it?, Will you come too? (問句裡引對方注目或勸誘時，最後的部分自然變成陰平聲)

The negative answer to such questions (spoken by the same voice), would naturally fall into the lower p'ing shing; as, When I asked him, 'Will you let me see it?' he said, 'No, I'll do no such thing.' (對這樣的問句做否定時，自然變成陽平聲，就是低點兒) (49p)

第四章是列了單句，例句都是引自白話小說，如《三國演義》，《聊齋志異》，《王嬌梨》，《聖諭廣訓》等等》，付著英文的翻譯。

第五章是會話。只是廣東話的會話，不是官話的。

他這章裡提到了詞類，如下的，他把字分成實字，虛字兩大類，而且實字又分活字和死字。這些都是從馬若瑟以來的傳統分類。

實字點樣分呢。 How are substantives divided ?

有活字，有死字。 Into verbs and nouns.

虛字點分呢。 How are particles divided ?

起語辭 Initials.

接語辭 Conjunctives.

轉語辭 Disjunctives.

襯語辭 Possessives. (Chrestomathy 裡沒有)

束語辭 Collectives. (Chrestomathy 裡沒有)

嘆語辭，歇語 Interjections and finals. (歇語，Chrestomathy 裡沒有)

第六章是例句比第四章長一點，主要從六朝作品（《鹿洲女學》，《東園雜字》）編成的。

第七章是“量詞”的說明，他特別把“量詞”做成一章，收錄28個量詞。

第八章以後是用白話小說的例句練習翻譯的，或者可以說是讀本之類。白話小說以外的有書簡，奏摺，勸世良言，新遺詔書等等，可見這些都是當時的西洋人常用的漢語課本。

5. *Chinese Repository*裡的衛三畏的有關語言的文章

衛三畏除了上面提到的專著以外，還有很多文章登在*Chinese Repository*上，咱們以後專門研究他的語言學方面的貢獻時，應該參考這些文章。

- Chinese metallic types; proposals for casting a font of Chinese types by means of steel punches in Paris; attempt made in Boston to stereotype from wooden blocks. Vol. III, No. 11, pp. 528-533, March, 1835. (活字)
- Jargon spoken at Canton. Vol. IV, No. 9, pp. 428-435, Jan., 1836.
- A dictionary of the Hok-keen dialect by W.H. Medhurst. Vol. VI, No. 3, pp. 142-148, July, 1837.
- A complete collection of the miscellaneous words used in the foreign language of Macao. Vol. VI, No. 6, pp. 276-279, Oct., 1837.
- Remarks on the system of Chinese orthography proposed in the Repository, vol. 6, page 479. Vol. VII, No. 9, pp. 490-497, Jan., 1839.
- New orthography adopted for representing the sounds of Chinese characters, by the Roman alphabet, in the national language and in the dialects of Canton and Fukien. Vol. XI, No. 1, pp. 1-44, Jan., 1842.
- New works for aiding the study of the Chinese language: 4. Easy Lessons in Chinese. By S. Wells Williams. Macao, 1842. Vol. XI, No. 7, p. 389, July, 1842.
- Easy Lessons in Chinese. By S. Wells Williams. Macao, 1842. Vol. XIV, No. 7, pp. 339-346, July, 1845.
- Ying Hwa Yun-fu Lih-kiai, 英華韻府歷階. By S. Wells Williams. Vol. XV, No. 3, pp. 145-150, March, 1846.
- List of Works upon China, principally in the English and French languages. Vol. XVIII, No. 8, pp. 402-444, Aug., 1849.
- Literary Notices: Translations from the Manchu. By T.T. Meadows. Canton, 1849. Vol. XVIII, No. 11, pp. 606-607, Nov., 1849.
- Literary Notices: 3. An Inquiry into the proper mode of rendering the word "God". By Sir George T. Staunton. London, 1849. Vol. XVIII, No. 11, pp. 607-609, Nov., 1849.
- Translations from the Manchu. By Thomas T. Meadows. Canton, 1848. III, No. 12, pp. 642-657, Dec., 1849.

- List of Works upon China. Vol. XVIII, No. 12, pp. 657-661, Dec., 1849.
- Moval Metallic Types among the Chinese. Vol. XIX, No. 5, pp. 247-253, May, 1850.
- Version of the Old and New Testaments in Chinese: proceedings of the Protestant missionaries at the several ports, 1850. Vol. XIX, No. 10, pp. 544-548, Oct., 1850.
- Proceedings relating to the Chinese version of the Bible: report of the Committee of the American Bible Society on the word for God; resolutions passed in London; progress of the revision of the Old Testament. Vol. XX, No. 4, pp. 216-224, April, 1851.
- Literary Notices: Specimen of the three-line diamond Chinese type made by the London Missionary Society. Hongkong, 1850. Vol. XX, No. 5, pp. 282-284, May, 1851.
- Literary Notices: Philosophical Alamanac in Chinese. By D. D. Maggowan. Ningpo, 1851. Vol. XX, No. 5, pp. 284-285, May, 1851.

6. 小結

最後我做個小結。

他的有關漢語語言學研究的特點可以總括下面幾種：

- (1) 很科學，很有系統性的（特別是音韻學和方言學）。
- (2) 繼承先人的成果（馬禮遜，比丘林，麥都思，裨治文等）。
- (3) 他的系統基本上是跟裨治文的《Chrestomathy》一樣
- (4) 《歷階》《韻府》是以“官話”為主的，《拾級大成》《分韻撮要》卻是以“方言（廣東話）”為主的，兩種都很有用。
- (5) 不亞於現在的漢語語言學的水平，對現在的漢語研究很有價值，很有幫助。

附註：這篇文章本來在“19世紀的東亞與美國——紀念衛三畏誕生200周年”國際研討會（北京外國語大學，2012.12.14-18）上報告過的，這次經過修改發表。