



ARTICLES

Abstracts

RECENT APPROACHES TO ORACLE-BONE PERIODIZATION:

A REVIEW

EDWARD L. SHAUGHNESSY

The contribution of Qiu Xigui and Lin Yun to the debate over the proper dating of the Diviner Li-group inscriptions require a fundamental revision in oracle-bone periodization methodology. Starting with a review of Dong Zuobin's reasons for placing the Li-group inscriptions in his period IV, this article proceeds to consider the new information provided by the Xiaotun nandi oracle-bone inscriptions excavated in 1973 and by the discovery of the Fu Hao tomb in 1975. Li Xueqin's reason for dating the Diviner Li-group inscriptions as roughly contemporary with those of the Diviner Bin-group are summarized, followed by an account of the fuller discussions of Qiu and Lin. Qiu focuses in particular on the significant identity of personal names and specific events recorded in both inscription groups. The use of differing ancestral titles permits the division of the Li- and Bin-group inscriptions into different chronological segments and reveals that a significant percentage of the Diviner Bin-group inscriptions should be dated to the reign of Zu Geng. Lin's epigraphic approach allows him to conclude that the Diviner Dui-group inscriptions are earlier than those of the Diviner Li-group; hence the Dui-group must also precede the Bin-group. The presence of different diviner groups operating contemporaneously and for only portions of a king's reign leads to the conclusion that Dong Zuobin's periodization categories are now too vague. They should be replaced by the more precise categorization of diviner groups.

評論甲骨文斷代的最新研究

夏含夷

本文介紹裘錫圭的《論整組卜辭的時代》和林澧的《小屯南地發掘與殷墟甲骨斷代》並評論這兩篇文章對甲骨文斷代研究的新貢獻。1973年小屯南地發掘的甲骨以及1975年發現的婦好墓對董作賓的甲骨

斷代系統提供了新的資料。李學勤則建議歷組卜辭（即董氏所謂第四期卜辭）應該與賓組卜辭（即董氏第一期卜辭）大約同時。根據此意見，裘氏將這兩組卜辭逐一相比，證明確為同時卜貞。此後發現從祖先稱謂可以推測相當多數的賓組卜辭應當屬於祖庚時代。林氏根據文字字形指出自組卜辭必定早於歷組卜辭。由此可見武丁時代含有三種不同的貞卜辭組，與董作賓甲骨文斷代法有顯著地矛盾。

ASPECTS OF WESTERN CHOU APPOINTMENT INSCRIPTIONS:

THE CHARGE, THE GIFTS, AND THE RESPONSE

VIRGINIA C. KANE

The significance of the conferral of gifts recorded in Western Chou appointment inscriptions, together with some related linguistic issues, is considered in this article, with the intention of indicating the distinction between gifts as regards and gifts as insignia of office, and, in the latter case, of establishing the far greater importance to the recipient of the "charge" or appointment to the king's service, with its attendant implications of recognition and honor.

西周授官銘文中：命令，贈品，和對揚方面的探討

本文討論的是西周時期授官銘文上所記載的禮品贈與的意義和一些有關語言文字上的問題。目的在於辨明作為獎勵的贈品和作為官職識別徽號的贈品間的不同。並且在後一種情況中指示君王的命令或任命具有重要的褒獎和榮譽的含意。

THE CHRONOLOGY OF XUNZI'S WORKS

JOHN H. KNOBLOCK

On the basis of a chronology developed after a review of the datable events in Xunzi's life, his career is divided into seven periods which characterize distinct phases of his intellectual development, some well-attested, others poorly understood. Within his works there are a number of clues, principally conversations he has with historical figures or discussions of and allusions to historical events, which allow some books, or passages within books, to be dated with confidence. These provide a general framework for the development of his ideas. Combining these with the seven phases of his career, makes possible the identification of sixteen criteria that can be used to date his various books and work out the details of his intellectual development. Using these criteria a tentative dating of twenty-six of his thirty-two books is proposed.

荀子著述年表

王志民

從荀子生平有年代記載的事蹟所作出的年表考察，荀子一生的學術發展可分成七個明顯不同的階段，其中有些已得到確証，有些則尚待考証。再從荀子的著述中荀子與歷史人物的對話以及針對歷史事件的討論等等重要線索上可確知荀子的某些著述或書中章節的年代，提供了研究荀子思想的概念。這些線索再配合七個不同的階段，共建立了十六條確定荀子著述的年代及瞭解荀子學術發展過程的準則。用這些準則，荀子全部三十二部著述其中的二十六部已獲初步的確定。

