

论文

中国科举制度的南传与越南辞赋创作论

孙福轩

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摘要:

中国的科举制度开始于隋朝,延续至清末。它不仅对古代的政治、思想、学术、文化产生了十分重要的影响,并且东传至朝鲜,南传到越南,促成了两国的科举取士制度。根据两国史书,科举取士中诗赋占有突出的地位。相较于同时期的中国科举试赋,越南课艺赋与试赋的创作特征主要表现在题类和取径的多元化,有汉赋体、唐律体、李白体等;题材也多种多样,诸如咏史、景物、记事、拟古诸题的创制。而从赋史看,越南辞赋艺术对词章之学的发展、经史之学的渗融、赋学体系的构建以及由模拟到自立的变 化,均有一定的积极作用。

关键词: 越南 科举试赋 辞赋创作 传播

Southward Spread of the Imperial Examination System and Vietnamese Fu Creation

Sun Fuxuan

Abstract:

The Imperial Examination system started in the Sui Dynasty and persisted to the late Qing Dynasty .It not only had a very important influence on the ancient politics,ideology,academic and culture,but also spread east to Korea and south to Vietnam,contributing to the Imperial Examination system of the two countries .According to the historical records of the two countries,the poem and Fu occupied a prominent position in the Imperial Examination .Compared with the Imperial Examination of China at the same period,the features of Vietnameseclassing Fu and testing Fu,was mainly shown by various genres,such as Han' s style(汉赋体),Tang' s style (唐律体),Li Bai' s style(李白体)etc .There were also a variety of themes,such as the creation of chanting history,scene description,narration and imitation .In the view of Fu history,the features of Vietnamese Fu had a certain positive effect on the improvement of literature,infiltration of Confucian Classics(经学) and history,construction of Fu system,and the change from analogue to self-reliance .

Keywords: Vietnam Imperial Examination Fu creation communication

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