

論文報告 Paper Presentation

後出如何轉精：《開明文言讀本》對臺灣當代文言文教本的  
借鑑意義

**How the latter can be the better: The Referential Meaning of  
Kaiming's Classical Chinese Reader to Classical Language  
Textbooks in Contemporary Taiwan**

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1922年新學制課程標準辦法規定白話文言混合教學，葉聖陶、朱自清與呂叔湘認為混合式不利於國文教學，應文白分開教、教材亦不宜文白混編，遂於四〇年代末編成三冊專選文言的《開明文言讀本》及六冊專選白話的《開明新編國文讀本》。其中，《開明文言讀本》出版三十年之後，七〇年代末鑑於當時無相同屬性課本可以取代，遂改編重印為一冊《文言讀本》。其何以歷久不墜、普受青睞？而與臺灣當代主要的中學國文課本如東大、龍騰、泰宇等版本比較，其體例、選材及編制特色為何？它的編寫思維是否有值得借鏡之處？本文擬針對《開明文言讀本》及臺灣市佔率較高的幾種國文課本的相同選文，經由取樣以比較其間異同，進而探討當代文言文教本在編纂上如何後出轉精。

關鍵詞：《開明文言讀本》、文言文教育、葉聖陶、朱自清、呂叔湘、中學國文

In 1922 new curriculum standard, it establishes the principle of mixed teaching of vernacular and classical Chinese, Ye Shengtao, Zhu Ziging, and Lu Shuxiang think mixed teaching method is detrimental to Chinese teaching, and vernacular and classical Chinese should be taught separately, the teaching material should also not mixing the vernacular and classical Chinese, hence they compiled three books of "Kaiming's Classical Chinese Reader" which only select classical Chinese literature and six books of "Kaiming's New Chinese Language Reader" which only select vernacular Chinese literature in the 1950s.

30 years after "Kaiming's Classical Chinese Reader" was published, in the 1980s, since there was no same property books that could replace this one, hence a new edition of "Classical Chinese Reader" is compiled and printed. Why can it exist for so long and so favored? And compared with Taiwan's major Chinese Books published by publishers such as Tung-Ta, Lung-Teng and Tai-Yu, what are the characteristics of its style, material selection, and organization? Whether there is any part that is worth learning from about its editing and selection thoughts? This paper plans to sample some selections of literature from "Kaiming's Classical Chinese Reader" and several Chinese Language books which have higher market ratio in Taiwan, and compare their similarities and differences, and further discuss how we can improve and refine our selection and

editing method on Classical Language Textbooks for current time.

Keywords: “Kaiming’s Classical Chinese Reader”, Classical Chinese Education, Ye Shengtao, Zhu Ziging, Lu Shuxiang, Chinese Class for Middle School