

《漢學研究》稿約

- 一、本刊為一以中國文史哲研究為主體之國際性學報，園地公開，歡迎海內外學者賜稿。
- 二、本刊為半年刊，每年 6 月及 12 月出版。內容包括：專論、問題與討論、書評等。來稿以未曾發表者為限（已在網路上發表的文章，亦不予收錄），會議論文請查明該會議無出版論文集計畫者。所有稿件經審查通過後始予刊登。凡發現一稿兩投者，日後本刊不再刊載其作品。
- 三、本刊登載以中、英文稿為限。論著稿件中文以不超過二萬五千字為原則，英文稿件以不超過 A4 紙 30 頁為原則；書評稿件以不超過六千字或 A4 紙 8 頁為原則。特約稿件則不在此限。
- 四、來稿請標明中、英文篇名，投稿者之中、英文姓名。論著稿請附中英文摘要各三百字左右、中英文關鍵詞各五個；中文書評請加附該書作者及書名之英文譯名。文末請附「引用書目」。並請儘量提供與 Microsoft Word 相容之文稿電子檔。
- 五、來稿請附個人簡介（註明所屬學校機構及職稱），並附通訊地址、電話、傳真或電子郵件等聯絡資料。
- 六、刊稿不付稿酬，但致贈作者該期紙本刊物 2 冊、抽印本 50 份，並酌贈漢學研究中心出版品（論著稿件以書刊定價新臺幣五千元為度，書評稿件以新臺幣二千元為準）。
- 七、本刊對於來稿之文字有刪改權，如不願刪改者，請於來稿上註明；無法刊出之稿件將儘速通知。
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- 十、著作人投稿於本刊，經本刊收錄後，同意授權本刊得再授權國家圖書館「遠距圖書服務系統」或其他本刊授權之資料庫業者，進行重製、透過網路提供服務、授權用戶下載、列印、瀏覽等行為。並得為符合「遠距圖書服務系統」或其他資料庫之需求，酌作格式之修改。
- 十一、本刊不負責來稿內容之著作權問題（如圖、表及長引文等），請作者先行取得著作權持有者之同意；來稿請勿發生侵害第三人權利之情事，如有抄襲、重製或侵害等情形發生時，概由投稿者負擔法律責任，與本刊

無關。

十二、如需《漢學研究》論文撰寫格式或投稿，請逕寄本刊編輯部，地址：
100-01 臺北市中山南路 20 號，《漢學研究》編輯部，或寄電子郵件
至：lckeng@ncl.edu.tw。

《漢學研究》寫作格式

- 一、來稿請用正體字，橫式（由左至右）書寫。
- 二、每篇論文均須包含前言、結論，無論長短，視為一節。中間各節請自擬小標題。各章節下使用符號請依一、（一）、1、（1）……等序表示。
- 三、書刊名、篇名之符號：
 1. 中文書名、期刊名、報紙、劇本為《 》；論文篇名、詩篇為〈 〉。學位論文等未出版者請採用「 」。
 2. 單指一書中某篇文章時兩者並用，如《史記》〈項羽本紀〉，《詩經》〈豳風·七月〉。
 3. 西文書名採用斜體，如無法作斜體處理時，請在書名下劃線；篇名則採用“ ”。
- 四、引文：短引文可用引號直接引入正文；長引文可作獨立引文，不加引號，但每行起首均縮入三格。引文部分請忠於古版之原文。
- 五、註釋方式以採用傳統文史方式為原則。惟語言學、人類學之論文可採用社會科學方式。

（一）傳統文史方式

文章內以阿拉伯數字為註碼，無須加括號，置於標點符號之後。註碼請以全篇作一計算單位，使用同一順序，註文則置於註碼當頁下方（隨文註）。文稿內引用文字之註釋應詳列出處於註文內，請勿放於行文中，包括：引述之著作者姓名，篇名或書名（出版地：出版者，出版年），卷期及頁碼等。其格式例示如下：

- 1 宋·歐陽修、宋祁，《新唐書》（北京：中華書局，1975），卷4〈則天皇后本紀〉，頁81。
- 2 宋·朱熹，〈禮一·論考禮綱領〉，宋·黎靖德編，《朱子語類》（臺北：正中書局，1970），卷84，頁3453。
- 3 清·孫奇逢，〈復彭了凡〉，《夏峰先生集》（《四庫禁燬書叢刊》，北京：北京出版社，2000），卷7，頁189。
- 4 周法高，〈董妃與董小宛新考〉，《漢學研究》1.1(1983.6): 10-11。
- 5 李豐楙，「魏晉南北朝文士與道教之間的關係」（臺北：政治大學中文所博士

論文，1978.6），頁 15-20。

- 6（英）李約瑟（Joseph Needham）著，杜維運等譯，《中國之科學與文明》第 3 冊（臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1995），頁 192。
- 7（日）森鹿角三著，金立新譯，〈論居延出土的卒家屬廩名籍〉，載於中國社會科學院歷史研究所戰國秦漢史研究室編，《簡牘研究譯叢》第 1 輯（北京：中國社會科學出版社，1983），頁 100-102。
- 8 衣若芬，〈不繫之舟：吳鎮及其「漁父圖卷」題詞〉，「元明文人之自我建構與審美風尚學術研討會」論文（臺北：中央研究院中國文哲研究所，2004.12.16）。
- 9 黃仁宇，〈大歷史帶來的小問題〉（上），《聯合報》1994.1.10，37 版〈聯合副刊〉。
- 10 賈麗英，〈漢代有關女性犯罪問題論考——讀張家山漢簡札記〉，《簡帛研究》網站，2005.12.17，<http://www.jianbo.org/admin3/list.asp?id=1449>（2006.1.9 上網）。
- 11 Lewis Mayo, "The Order of Birds in Guiyi Jun Dunhuang," *East Asian History* 20 (2000.12): 45-48.
- 12 Jaroslav Prusek, *The Lyrical and the Epic: Studies of Modern Chinese Literature* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980), pp. 109-110.
- 13 Tsi-an Hsia, "Aspects of the Power of Darkness in Lu Hsun," in Hsia, *The Gate of Darkness: Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp. 146-162.
- 14 Donald Holzman, "Juan Chi and His Poetry" (Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1954), pp. 50-59.

（二）社會科學方式

語言學、人類學之論文可採用。在正文中直接列出作者、文獻出版年份、頁碼（出版資料於文後「引用書目」中呈現）。

例一：而在這冷門的領域中，誠如中央研究院李壬癸教授（1997: 202）所言：「南島語言學更是冷門中的冷門。」因此，國內語言學界（包括語言教學）雖有四百多位學者專家，然而根據施玉惠等人（1995: 16-20）之調查報告，研究臺灣南島語言之學者僅有 13 位；即便是現在，距離前項調查時間已有五年之久，國內積極從事這個領域研究的學者仍只有 20 人左右。

例二：例如，在社會現象廣受關切、社會學理論鋒出的十九世紀末，Saussure 受到 Hippolyte Taine、Emile Durkheim 等社會學家的影響，發展出從

當代社會角度審視語言的理論，自屬無可避免，也早已為語言學史家所論定（Dinneen 1967: 196-199; Culler 1976: 70-79; Aarsleff 1982: 356-371）。

例三：而婚後住在男家的模式也加強了這一傳統，媳婦是屬於公公家庭的（R. S. Watson 1991a）。說到權利，婦女與其兄弟及丈夫完全不平等。她們不能繼承遺產，也無緣分得家族產業。她們處置嫁妝的法定權力也有所限制（R. S. Watson 1984; 1985: 107, 126, 129, 135; 1986; 1991）。

六、同一本書（或資料）只需在第一次出現時寫明出處，以後則可省略。若再引註過的資料，只寫作者、書名（篇名）、頁碼，或「同註X，頁X」即可。

七、文內數字以採用阿拉伯數字為原則，如：西元年、月、日，及部、冊、卷、期數等等。

八、論文中所出現之重要相關人物，第一次出現時請在括號內註明生卒之公元紀年。皇帝亦註明在位之公元紀年。外國人名、地名及專有名詞均請附註原文。

九、文末請附「引用書目」，分「傳統文獻」和「近人論著」兩部分。前者以時代先後排序，後者以作者姓氏筆劃或英文字母排序，其格式例示如下：

一、傳統文獻

漢·司馬遷，《史記》，北京：中華書局，1969。

三國·吳·韋昭注，上海師範學院古籍整理組校點，《國語》，上海：上海古籍出版社，1978。

宋·朱熹著，宋·黎靖德編，《朱子語類》，臺北：正中書局，1970，據明成化九年江西藩司覆刊宋咸淳六年導江黎氏刊本影印。

宋·楊傑，《無爲集》，《景印文淵閣四庫全書》，臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1983。

清·孫奇逢，《夏峰先生集》，《四庫禁燬書叢刊》集部第118冊，北京：北京出版社，2000，據清道光二十五年大梁書院刻本影印。

二、近人論著

衣若芬 2004 〈不繫之舟：吳鎮及其「漁父圖卷」題詞〉，「元明文人之自我建構與審美風尚學術研討會」論文，臺北：中央研究院中國文哲研究所，2004.12.16。

李壬癸 1997 《臺灣南島民族的族群與遷徙》，臺北：常民文化公司。

（英）李約瑟（Joseph Needham）著，杜維運等譯 1995 《中國之科學與文

明》第3冊，臺北：臺灣商務印書館。

施玉惠、徐貞美、黃美金、陳純音 1995 《語言學學門人力資源現況分析及調查後續研究》，國科會研究計畫報告 NSC 84-2411-H003-006。

湯廷池 1986 〈關於漢語的詞序類型〉，「第二屆國際漢學會議」論文，臺北：中央研究院。收錄於湯廷池（1988）《漢語詞法句法論集》，臺北：臺灣學生書局，頁449-537。

黃仁宇 1994 〈大歷史帶來的小問題〉（上、下），《聯合報》1994.1.10-11，37版〈聯合副刊〉。

賈麗英 2005 〈漢代有關女性犯罪問題論考——讀張家山漢簡札記〉，《簡帛研究》網站，2005.12.17，<http://www.jianbo.org/admin3/list.asp?id=1449>（2006.1.9上網）。

鄭毓瑜 2002 〈流亡的風景——〈遊後樂園賦〉與朱舜水的遺民書寫〉，《漢學研究》20.2: 1-28。

Aarsleff, Hans. 1982. "Taine and Saussure." In Hans Aarsleff, *From Locke to Saussure, Essays on the Study of Language and Intellectual History*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 356-371.

Hanan, Patrick. 2000. "The Missionary Novels of Nineteenth-Century China." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 60.2: 413-443.

Holzman, Donald. 1954. "Juan Chi and His Poetry." Ph.D. diss., Yale University.

Hymes, Robert P., and Conrad Shirokauer. 1993. *Ordering the World: Approaches to State and Society in Sung Dynasty China*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Wang, John C. Y. 1977. "Early Chinese Narrative: The *Tso-chuan* as Example." In Andrew H. Plaks, ed., *Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 3-20.

十、英文稿件請參照 *The Chicago Manual of Style* 之格式撰寫。

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1. *Chinese Studies* is an international periodical with a focus on Chinese literature, philology, history, and philosophy. Scholars from both Taiwan and abroad are welcome to submit papers.
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1. Papers should have independent introductions and conclusions and each section, including the introduction and conclusion, should be numbered and have a short subtitle.
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- (not romanizations) of the original titles should be given the first time they appear, e.g. *Journey to the West* 西遊記, “Dreams and Poetry” 夢與詩.
4. For initial citations of works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, romanizations followed by the title in the original and a commonly accepted translation, if any, should be given (use parentheses if both the title and a translation are provided), as such: *Ming dai zhengzhi zhidu yanjiu* 明代政治制度研究, *Yi jing* (易經 *Book of Changes*).
 5. Dates of birth and death should be given in parentheses for important historical figures the first time they are mentioned (dates of reign should be used for emperors).
 6. Citations should generally follow the literature/history format, except for papers regarding linguistics or anthropology, in which the social science format should be followed.
 - (1) Traditional Literature/History Format: footnotes in the text should be demarcated with Arabic numerals. All relevant information should be clearly and concisely listed within a footnote at the bottom of the page the citation appears on, and should not appear within the main text itself.
 - (2) Social Science Format: cite the name of the author, publication date, and page number directly in the text of the paper. The complete bibliographic information should appear in the cited works section at the end of the paper.
 7. Use the following format for footnotes (using romanizations for works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean):
 - (1) Lewis Mayo, “The Order of Birds in Guiyi Jun Dunhuang,” *East Asian History* 20 (2000.12): 45-48.
 - (2) Jaroslav Prusek, *The Lyrical and the Epic: Studies of Modern Chinese Literature* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980), pp. 109-110.
 - (3) Tsi-an Hsia, “Aspects of the Power of Darkness in Lu Hsun,” in Hsia, *The Gates of Darkness: Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp.146-162.
 - (4) Ouyang Xiu, *Ouyang Xiu quanji* 歐陽修全集 (Taipei: Heluo chubanshe, 1976), juan 1, *Jushi chi* 居士集, pp. 125-128.
 8. A glossary of terms used and a bibliography of works cited should be provided (in that order) at the end of each paper. Bibliographical entries should

be divided into two sections, classical works and modern works, and appear as follows (using romanizations for works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean):

- (1) Hanan, Patrick. 2000. "The Missionary Novels of Nineteenth-Century China." *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 60.2: 413-443.
- (2) Hymes, Robert P., and Conrad Shirokauer. 1993. *Ordering the World: Approaches to State and Society in Sung Dynasty China*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- (3) Jia, Jinhua. 1999. "The Hongzhou School of Chan Buddhism and the Tang Literati." Ph.D. diss. (unpublished), University of Colorado at Boulder.
- (4) Wang, John C.Y. 1977. "Early Chinese Narrative: The *Tso-chuan* as Example." In Andrew H. Plaks, ed., *Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 3-20.