

說殷墟甲骨文中的「玉戚」

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本文主要討論《殷墟甲骨刻辭類纂》頁1263收為3262號字頭釋作「玉」的那個字（以下用△代替），其代表字形作𠄎、𠄏。研究者大都承認，△字在卜辭中當是表示「玉器」一類意思或是專指某一種「玉器」，但對其字形則有釋讀為「朋」、「寶」、「玉」、「珏」、「琮」和「賁」等多種異說。從近年所見甲骨論著看，似乎信從釋「玉」和釋「琮」兩說的研究者最多。

本文排比分析殷墟甲骨文中△字的不同形體，聯繫族氏金文中象形性更強的△字，通過跟殷墟甲骨文中「戚」字的象形字形和出土的商周「玉戚」實物之形仔細比較，論證了△是玉戚的象形字，其字形象鋒刃朝上放置的兩側有齒牙形扉稜的戚體之形。

接下來本文進一步梳理△及以它為偏旁的字在殷墟甲骨文裏的用法，指出義為「玉戚」的△在卜辭中或用為祭品，或用為臣下向商王等的獻納之物。以△為偏旁的字有些跟△用法也相同，當是其假借字或繁體。

最後本文結合「戈」與「圭」、「王」與斧鉞類武器「揚」在字形和讀音上相類似的平行關係，認為「玉戚」字△的讀音可能與「戚」相近，△是由武器「戚」轉化為禮玉，又將「戚」字讀音稍加改變而來。據此推測，「玉戚」字△就是《爾雅·釋器》裏的「琫」字，其他古書和出土文獻裏或寫作「瑀（瑀）」、「珏」，或假借「叉」字為之。

關鍵詞：殷墟甲骨文 古文字考釋 玉器 玉戚 琫

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A Paleographic Analysis of the “*Yù qī*”(Jade-battle-axe) found in the Yinxu Oracle-bone Script

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The central topic of this article is the character identified as *yù* 玉 in the *Yinxu jiagu keci leizuan*, page 1263, entry 3262 (indicated below with the symbol \triangle). Typical forms for this graph are 𠄎 and 𠄏. The majority of scholars agree that the graph \triangle refers to a category of *yùqì* 玉器 (jade objects) or specifically denotes a particular type of jade object, and several different transcriptions have been suggested, for example *péng* 朋, *bǎo* 寶, *yù* 玉, *jué* 珏, *cóng* 琮 and *yīng* 璵. On the basis of recent works on oracle-bone inscriptions, it seems that *yù* and *cóng* are the most commonly employed transcriptions.

The present work analyzes the different forms of the character \triangle found on the Yinxu oracle bones, along with the more pictographic forms of the character found on bronze inscriptions. This article makes a detailed comparison of these graphs with the oracle-bone script character *qī* 戚 and compares its form to that of excavated Shang and Zhou *yù qī* 玉戚 (jade-battle-axes). Extensive comparison demonstrates that \triangle is a pictograph depicting the head of such a *yù qī*. The graph shows the upwards-facing blade and its notched sides.

The paper then surveys the usage in the Yinxu oracle-bone script of \triangle and other graphs in which it appears as a component, showing that the character \triangle is used in the inscriptions to denote a sacrificial offering or an object presented by a subordinate to a superior, such as the Shang king. Among graphs which use \triangle as a component, some have the same usage as \triangle itself, suggesting that these are loangraphs or complex variant forms.

Finally this paper looks at the relationship between the character forms and ancient Chinese pronunciations of *gē* 戈 and *guī* 圭 on one hand, and between *wáng* 王 and the axe-type weapon *yáng* 揚 on the other, and parallels this with the \triangle and *qī*, suggesting that the pronunciation of the word denoted by \triangle (depicting the head of a *yù qī*) should probably be close to that of *qī*, or “battle-axe.” The character \triangle depicts a ceremonial jade which developed from the weapon *qī*, and its pronunciation is derived from that of the word *qī*. It is conjectured that the graph \triangle corresponds to the character *chù* 琚 found in section

陳劍

of the *Er ya* entitled *Shì qì* 釋器 (explanation of vessels). In other early transmitted texts and excavated materials, the word is written as 璫 (*shú* 璫), 琫 and sometimes the character 叉 is borrowed to denote the word.

Keywords: Yinxu oracle-bone script, paleographic analysis, jade objects, *yù qī* (jade-battle-axe), *chù* 琫