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Ⅰ、Ⅱ。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「環」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△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，其字形象鋸刃朝上放置的兩側有齒牙形纖棱的戚體之形。

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」、「玉」與斧钺類武器「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《周雅·釋器》裏的「瑕」字，其他古書和出土文獻或寫作「 المناطق」、「瑕」，或假借「又」字為之。

關鍵詞：殷墟甲骨文 古文字考釋 玉器 玉戚 瑕
A Paleographic Analysis of the “Yù qǐ” (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 △). Typical forms for this graph are 玉 and 玉. The majority of scholars agree that the graph △ refers to a category of yùqi 玉器 (jade objects) or specifically denotes a particular type of jade object, and several different transcriptions have been suggested, for example pěng 朋, bāo 寶, yù 玉, jué 竭, cōng 琮 and yǐng 總. On the basis of recent works on oracle-bone inscriptions, it seems that yù and cōng are the most commonly employed transcriptions.

The present work analyzes the different forms of the character △ 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 qǐ 戳 and compares its form to that of excavated Shang and Zhou yù qǐ 玉戚 (jade-battle-axes). Extensive comparison demonstrates that △ is a pictograph depicting the head of such a yù qǐ. The graph shows the upwards-facing blade and its notched sides.

The paper then surveys the usage in the Yinxu oracle-bone script of △ and other graphs in which it appears as a component, showing that the character △ 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 △ as a component, some have the same usage as △ 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 圜 on one hand, and between wàng 王 and the axe-type weapon yǎng 揚 on the other, and parallels this with the △ and qǐ, suggesting that the pronunciation of the word denoted by △ (depicting the head of a yù qǐ) should probably be close to that of qǐ, or “battle-axe.” The character △ depicts a ceremonial jade which developed from the weapon qǐ, and its pronunciation is derived from that of the word qǐ. It is conjectured that the graph △ corresponds to the character chú 程 found in section
of the *Er ya* entitled *Shì qì* 释器 (explanation of vessels). In other early transmitted texts and excavated materials, the word is written as 璋 (*shū* 璋), 琮 and sometimes the character 叉 is borrowed to denote the word.

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