

杜甫《三吏》、《三別》中的政治批判及其傳承與創拓

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摘要：杜甫既關心朝政，復悲憫民瘼。其《三吏》、《三別》既是詩，也是史。此兩組組詩具體而生動地呈現了「安史之亂」期間所引發的社會亂象。詩中的理智與情感的掙扎，個體、家庭及國家命運的辯證關係，乃其在安史之亂中最真切的民間體驗以及最具體而強烈的政治批判。此組詩乃杜甫即事名篇的新樂府，此中對陳琳《飲馬長城窟行》的傳承與創拓，更是細膩而精彩。

關鍵詞：杜甫；《三吏》；《三別》；政治批判；新題樂府

Abstract: Du Fu was concerned with politics and also cared for the lives of the people. His *Three Officers* and *Three Partings* are both poetry and history. These collections of the poetry vividly and specifically present the social chaos caused by The An Shi Rebellion. The struggle between rationality and sensibility, and the dialectical relationship among the fate of individual, family and nation in the poems are the most genuine folk experience and the most concrete and strong political criticism. This collection of poems is part of Du's famous New Yuefu poetry of *Jishi mingpian*, which is even more delicate and wonderful inheritance and recreation of Chen Lin's *Yinma changcheng kuxing* (I Watered My Horse at the Long Wall Caves).

Keywords: Du Fu; *Three Officers*; *Three Partings*; Political critique ; New Yuefu poetry

一、前言

杜甫在赴華州上任期間，目睹了官軍戰敗後，惡吏捕捉百姓入伍補充兵源，而造成雞犬不寧、生離死別的慘況。故此，他新題樂府的形式寫下著名的《三吏》、《三別》，以作紀實。杜甫在此兩組組詩中體現了其一以貫之的諫官意識，此中詰問的是：既然將老百姓逼迫到如此悲慘境地，還有什麼資格當君主？理智與情感，個體與國家，體現了杜甫在這親身經歷中忠於現實的紀錄，巧用樂府的書寫模式，糅合個人的創造性改造，賦予了其悲天憫人的關懷，並由此透析出其政治批判。