

## 港澳與東南亞文學研究

### 二十世紀香港的文言書寫與文藝復興

黃坤堯

**摘要：**近代香港文學的興起，即以傳統讀書人的文言書寫為主體。文人辦報，健筆很多，鼓吹新政，解放思想。其中王韜《弢園文錄外編》首開風氣之先，經邦論道，推廣洋務，建立新時代的道統與文統。陳步墀《繡詩樓叢書》大量刊印文言著述，發揚光大。民初居港的翰苑名公太史遺老賴際熙、陳伯陶、張學華、溫肅等均為文章大家，自亦堅持文言寫作，具有楷模意義。抗衡五四的白話書寫，影響深遠。戰後文化重建，名家輩出，牟宗三、徐復觀、張君勱、唐君毅等，創出新儒家的理念。其他文士李景康、王韶生、陳荊鴻、陳本、饒宗頤、蘇文擢、楊虞、何乃文等繼作，推廣當代的文言書寫，有為而作，努力不懈。文章蠡起，一脈相承，撥亂反正，自亦具有類於文藝復興的悲情意義。

**關鍵詞：**文言書寫；新儒家；《繡詩樓叢書》；文藝復興；學海書樓

**Abstract:** The rise of modern Hong Kong literature was dominated by the *wenyan* (classical literary) writing of traditional scholars. Literati organized newspapers and wrote a lot, advocating new policies and the emancipation of the mind. Among them, Wang Tao's *Taoyuan wenlu wenlu waibian* was the first to start the trend, discussing the way of governing the country, and promoting foreign affairs, and establish the orthodoxy of Taoism and literacy in new era. Chen Buchi's *Xiushilou congshu* published a large number of classical literary writings and promoted their popularity. In the early Republic of China, the prestigious Hanyuan and Taishi officials of the previous dynasty who lived in Hong Kong, such as Lai Jixi, Chen Botao, Zhang Xuehua, and Wen Su, were all great writers who insisted on classical literary writing, which was exemplary. Their fight against the vernacular writing in May Fourth Movement showcased its far-reaching influence. In the post-war cultural reconstruction, there were many famous scholars, such as Mou Zongsan, Xu Fuguan, Zhang Junmai, Tang Junyi, and so on, who created the concept of New Confucianism. Other scholars such as Li Jingkan, Wang Shaosheng, Chen Jinghong, Chen Ben, Jao Tsung-i, Su Wenzhuo, Yang Yu, and He Naiwen promoted modern literary writing for the purpose. There are so many works that right the wrongs as the Renaissance did, with a touch of pathos.

**Keywords:** *Wenyan* writing; New Confucianism; *Xiushilou congshu*; Renaissance; Xuehai shulou