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英文摘要
A Critical Study of the Criticism on the Source of Influences of Poets in Chung Hung's Shih p'in.

The Shih p'in is China's first book-length study of poetry. It was written by Chung Hung (467? - 520?) who selected the five-word poems of 123 poets (the ancient poets are grouped as one), and rated their works as follows: the Supreme grade, the Superior grade and the Good grade. In defining the original influences of the writings of 36 poets, Chung Hung classified them into 3 schools of writings: Kuo Feng, Hsiao Ya and Ch'u T'zu. Many disputes have arisen from critics and commentators since then over his definition. The primary aim of this dissertation centres on this highly controversial issue of the original influences. Below are summaries of the chapters of this study.

Chapter 1 is the Introduction. It briefly introduces Chung Hung and the Shih p'in, as well as the main objective of this study, which is to infer and examine the principle by which Chung Hung determined the original influences of the 36 poets.

Chapter 2 discusses the Shih p'in's assessment of Chinese literary criticisms, mentioning Chung Hung's dissatisfaction with the commentaries of previous and
contemporary critics. In fact, this dissatisfaction was the chief motivating force leading to the writing of the *Shih p'in*. Generally speaking, critics of the times before Chung Hung emphasized heavily on the discussion of the contents of literary works, often neglecting that aspect of critical writings in evaluating the merits and demerits of the poets and their works. As for the Liang period during which Chung Hung lived, much of the poetical works were mundane and confusing, while the critics lacked a fixed standard for the analysis of poetry. As a result, Chung Hung was spurred to devise the 3 grades to determine the degree of excellence of poetic writings and to develop a principle to trace the sources of influence of outstanding poems. Thus Chung Hung stands in prominence as a critic in such an unparalleled treatment of poetry: with special emphasis on the influences of poets.

Chapter 3 deals with the grading system and the 3 schools of writings. The *Shih p'in*'s scope of analysis, analytical methods employed by Chung Hung, reasons for gradation, the distinctions and order of the 3 grades and the advantages as well as disadvantages of employing this system are discussed. Mention is also made of the
use of the 3 grades as a principle for Chung Hung's literary analysis and the relationship between the 3 grades and the 3 schools of writing.

Chapter 4 is an elaboration of the term 'original influences'. Included here are the findings of historical examples in tracing the sources of influence; the conceptual understanding of original influences held by critics and commentators; a clarification of the meaning of 'origins' as regarded in the Shih p'in; the links and variations existing among the concepts of 'original influences', 'inheritance of style' and 'model'.

Chapters 5, 6 and 7 dwell in detail upon the works classified under the Supreme, Superior and Good grades. The comments on the writings of the selected 36 poets are scrutinized and each is contrasted with the poet's current existing works, pointing out the atmosphere generated by their particular features, aspects, images, the phraseology and style employed -- in an effort to detect the link between the poet's writings and the possible sources of influence. From such an attempt, it can be validated that Chung Hung's principle for reference to original influences is structured upon the similarities in the style and
matter of the poems. These chapters are the result of much diligent study undertaken and form the core of this commentary.

Chapter 8 is the Conclusion. On the one hand, it affirms the reliability of Chung Hung's evaluative work of the poets' sources of influence. On the other hand, the principle for reference to the original influences is applied to a portion of the other poems in the Shih p'în to derive their sources.

Two tables are appended to this study: a table of "The Sources of Influence on the 3 Schools of Poets in the Shih p'în" and another showing "The Relationship between the 3-Grade System in Poetic Criticism and the Sources of Influence in the Shih p'în". They are constructed to provide a better understanding of the 3 schools of writings and the Shih p'în's principles for poetic criticism and their link to the 3 schools of writings respectively.