詩經產生的過程及在周代所起的作用是與禮有密切關係的，這在先秦的各家為詩經所作的注解中多有表現。特別在《左傳》中，多以詩經的禮、樂、射、御、書、數，即所謂六藝。六藝之中，禮、樂兩項是包括詩而言的，因為禮、樂兩項是中國古代的教育，原掌於王官。教育內容是禮、樂、射、御、書、數，即所謂六藝。六藝之中，禮、樂兩項是包括詩而言的。詩經是這一時期教育重要科目之一，因為這是由上層的國子們掌握，漢代制中往往下層推移，孔子就是從古代教育普及化的大道。
經之後，教育發展的突飛猛進，但他所應用的教材，詩經仍然是居主要地位，王官之學還是被承繼而發揚光大的。其時詩樂還是有部分家，孔子本身就是有很好的音樂修養的人。論語中許多有關孔子對詩經的詠，如：“不學詩，無以言；讀詩三百，禮之以手，不如手，使如四方，興於詩，立於禮，成於樂。”足以反映古代詩經的作用和在政教中種種作用。從詩經的詞約詩學之中，仍然清清楚楚地反映出來。這篇論文的目的是要從古籍用詩的範例中闡明詩經在古代並不是單純的文學作品，而是政教的經典。同時也可以看出把詩當作一部經典看待，並不是儒家獨倡的，儒家不過是承繼傳統而已。
A STUDY ON THE CITATIONS OF THE BOOK OF ODES 詩經
ITS RITUAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE CHING經 & TZU 子

by

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ABSTRACT.

In the Chou period, each feudal court was staffed by diviners who advised the ruler on religious matters, historiographers who compiled state annals and musicians and ritualists who performed elaborate ceremonies on state occasions. In the ruler's service were also tutors who initiated the young nobles in the six arts namely music, ritual, writing, arithmetic, archery and charioteering.

Music and ritual in the six arts are intimately related and linked closely with the Book of Odes. For, verses accompanied by music helped create atmosphere to all ceremonies including indications of the rise and fall of the states. Hence, the Book of Odes was highly regarded as an important text and taken as an essential part of aristocratic education.

Under the advocacy of Confucius, the popularity of the Book of Odes was extended to the common people who were instructed to regard the verses as lessons in moral edification. In the Analects, Confucius said: "If you do not study Poetry, you will not be able to converse." 'The Book of Odes can serve to inspire emotion, to help your observation, to make you fit for company, to express your grievances.' The didactic function of the Book of Odes was so firmly assimilated that the orthodox Confucian followers who held such a view naturally cited the Book of Odes as their authority which was in fact not Confucians in its origin. The utilitarian attitude and motive were there and deep-rooted when Confucius and his followers continued to perpetuate and develop the tradition.

The present work proposes to evaluate the position of The Book of Odes as one of the Canonical Classics through the study of the citations in Ching and Tzu. It serves as the core of the political ideals and the cultural values of the Chou Dynasty.