

## 說《詩經》“經營四方”

蔣文\*

**摘要** 《小雅·北山》、《小雅·何草不黃》、《大雅·江漢》三詩中的“經營四方”應當統一起來解釋，皆表“在天下四方的範圍內往來奔走、留下各種運動軌跡”；同樣含義的“經營”在時代晚於《詩經》的《淮南子》、《楚辭》、《上林賦》、《羽獵賦》等中亦有出現；“經營”表“於一定空間範圍內運動、留下各種軌跡”係由抽象的“畫線”（畫縱線＋畫圈線）引申而來。<sup>1</sup>

**關鍵詞** 北山 何草不黃 江漢 經營 訓詁



\* 蔣文  <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-8743-3778>

復旦大學出土文獻與古文字研究中心研究員

1 本文係國家社會科學基金一般項目“出土文獻所見漢人用《詩》研究”（23BYY009）、國家社會科學基金重大項目“阜陽漢簡整理與研究”（21&ZD305）的階段性成果。

## ON THE PHRASE *JINGYING SIFANG* (MOVING BACK AND FORTH IN ALL FOUR DIRECTIONS) IN THE *SHIJING*

JIANG WEN \*

**ABSTRACT** The phrase *jingying sifang* (經營四方), found in the three poems “Beishan” 北山 (North Mountain; Mao 208), “He Cao Bu Huang” 何草不黃 (What Plant Does Not Wither; Mao 234), and “Jianghan” 江漢 (The Jiang and the Han Rivers; Mao 262) in the *Shijing* 詩經 (*Book of Songs*), should be interpreted consistently. In all three cases, it conveys the meaning of “moving back and forth across the four quarters of the world, leaving traces of activity throughout.” This same sense of *jingying*—denoting movement within a defined spatial range and leaving various traces—also appears in later texts such as the *Huainanzi* 淮南子 (*Masters of Huainan*), the *Chu ci* 楚辭 (*Songs of Chu*), and the rhapsodies “Shanglin fu” 上林賦 (Rhapsody on the Shanglin Park) and “Yulie fu” 羽獵賦 (Rhapsody on a Plume Hunt). This meaning of *jingying* derives from its original sense of “drawing lines.”

**KEYWORDS** “Beishan,” “He Cao Bu Huang,” “Jianghan,” *jingying*, exegesis



\* Jiang Wen  <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-8743-3778>

Researcher at Center for Research on Chinese Excavated Classics and Paleography, Fudan University