

Several Problems about Reconstruction Research of “Tainsheng Statutes”

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Abstract

After the publishing of <The collation of the Tiansheng Statutes Manuscript of the Ming Dynasty preserved in the Tianyige Museum, enclosed the reconstruction of Tang Statutes>, I have begun a new thesis on the common topic of total ten volumes of <Tiansheng Statutes>, as at the previous stage I have been occupied by putting the <Construction statutes>(營繕令) in order. Among all the 514 articles in 10 volumes of the book, there are 25 articles in 8 volumes without the symbolic word 「諸」 (a usual guiding word in classical Chinese, meanings "all the same") at the beginning of a sentence, but maximum in the <Construction Statutes>(營繕令) and <Za Ling>(雜令), 6 articles each. Here I compile all the articles which has the above-mentioned feature for comparing and analyzing its relation with the form of 「平闕式」 (a common writing form in classical Chinese, beginning a new line for some special words as a mark of respect). And by means of studying the writing forms in relevant documentation, a conclusion can be made as follows: the word 「諸」 is just a general term to express "cover and contain everything" during the Tang period. It would be omitted in 2 different situations: a form of 「平闕式」 there; or another form already using similar definition word. That would be the common rule of statutes and laws in Tang Dynasty. Thus after the Tang Dynasty, the word 「諸」 had been used as a symbolic guiding word in all the code of law, as a routinization. The change just happened during that time of Tang-song period.

Keywords: “Tiansheng Statutes”, the form of 「平闕式」, the word 「諸」, Reconstruction