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得獎專書:

◆ 《儒家後習俗責任倫理學的理念》,臺北:聯經出版社,2017

得獎簡評:

本書試圖從 Kohlberg 的「道德發展理論」的最高序階「後習俗責 任倫理學」的觀點出發,將儒學「轉譯」成某種可以不用儒家的語言 也可以表達的理論,使儒學「還原」到其最根源的「道德經驗」;而在 以這種方式將儒學從那些在歷史上已經僵化了的型態中「解放」出來 之後,作者試圖「回復儒學在建構理論之前就已經有了的基本洞見」; 最後,作者還想要進一步由儒學的這些最原初的基本洞見出發,試圖 對當代尚在發展中的實踐哲學的問題,提出具有啟發性的解決方案, 從而「確定儒家究竟還有哪些啟蒙的潛能,可以『重啟』他推動中國 文化發展的原初動力」。這樣的一種重新面對儒家的方式,是極具發 展性的,而作者也的確就自己博士論文以來的研究,為此做出了成績 斐然的研究成果。整體而言,本書無論是在針對研究主題所做的方法 論上的反省上,還是在論述過程中所涉及的無論是一手的(包括中國 哲學典籍、Lawrence Kohlberg, Carol Gilligan, Heiner Roetz, J. Habermas, K. O. Apel, Axel Honneth, I. Kant, John R. Searl 等等)的著作,還是中 文世界與英文世界的中國哲學著作的掌握與理解乃至批判性的使用 上,還是在整本書的架構與理論推展上,都是相當出色的。本書到處

呈現作者理解儒家的獨到之見,析理綿密、勝義迭出,令人耳目一新, 對普遍的倫理議題也具有重要的參考價值,這樣的一本問題意識強、 作者風格顯著的著作,應該嚴肅看待。

得獎人簡歷:

1965年出生於宜蘭縣羅東鎮的工人家庭,在1999年獲教育部公費留學獎金後,即赴德國柏林自由大學,在先驗語用學學派的代表性學者 Dietrich Böhler 的指導下,於2003年以博士論文:《責任倫理學如何可能?論科技時代之對話倫理學的先驗語用學奠基》獲得哲學博士學位。返國後,先後任教於南華大學哲學系、中央大學哲學研究所,目前擔任國立政治大學哲學系特聘教授、華人文化主體性研究中心執行長等職務。

我的哲學研究是在先驗語用學的基礎上,進一步探討溝通理性與責任意識的問題。以由此一方面拓深語用學在德國古典語言哲學上的基礎,另一方面探究哲學理論在實務及文化詮釋上的應用可能性。我的研究領域因而包括「批判理論」、「德國古典語言哲學」、「倫理學」與「中國哲學」等。歷年的研究成果包括:《關懷倫理與對話療癒一醫護人文學的哲學探究》、《儒家後習俗責任倫理學的理念》、《從赫德到米德一邁向溝通共同體的德國古典語言哲學思路》等專著,以及其它學術期刊論文數十篇。

I was born in 1965 and grew up in a labor family in Yi-lan, Taiwan. Under the sponsorship of Ministry of Education scholarship for overseas study, in 1999, I went to Freie Universität Berlin, Germany, in pursuit of the doctoral degree. Advisored by Dietrich Böhler, who is representative of the school of transcendental Pragmatics, I received his Ph.D. in philosophy in 2003 with a dissertation entitled "How is Ethics of Responsibility Possible?" After graduation, I returned to my home country and taught in Nanhua University and National Central University respectively. Currently, I am a

Distinguished Professor in the Department of Philosophy as well as Chief Executive Officer of Research Center for Chinese Cultural Subjectivity, National Chengchi University.

Based on transcendental pragmatics, my philosophical research has been concerning and tackling with issues related to communicative rationality. On one hand, I hope to more solidly found the pragmatic basis on classic German philosophy of language; on the other hand, I want to develop the possibilities where we are able to apply the philosophical findings to the practices in the real. My research ranges from critical theory, classic German philosophy of language, ethics to Chinese philosophy, all of which contribute to my research production, mainly including: *Care Ethics and Therapeutic Discourse, The Ideas about Postconventional Confucian Ethics of Responsibility, From Herder to Mead*, and many other periodical papers.

得獎著作簡介:

《儒家後習俗責任倫理學的理念》,2017

本書對於儒家的研究,並不是以闡釋不同儒學派別或不同時代的儒學理論為目的,而是想找出儒家對於推動中國文化的未來發展,究竟還具有哪些尚未完全實現的啟蒙潛能。本書試圖闡明,在儒家以人倫常道建構禮治社會的實踐哲學中,隱涵有一種後習俗責任倫理學的理念,這不是早該丟棄的傳統思想,而是解決人類當前問題所急需的理念。在這種問題意識之下,本書跳脫各種儒家學派觀點的限制,主張應先回歸到儒學所從出的人倫基本經驗。因為正是這些基本的人倫經驗,才是使儒學能一再被革新與重構的基礎。回復到這些在人倫中的道德基本經驗,那麼儒學才不只是中國文化的特殊意識形態,而是所有人類都能擁有的共同財富。

本書透過道德發展理論轉譯傳統儒學的理論語言。道德發展理論 是對道德意識之結構發生過程所做的經驗描述,他的目的在於為道德 教育提供一個可以因材施教與循序漸進的衡量尺度。做為教育的標竿, 這個尺度必須同時是對道德理想人格發展的一種應然期待。道德發展理論在此因而與儒學的重構具有兩方面的相干性;首先,儒學做為一種實踐哲學,並非是一種僅關注純粹理論建構的哲學,它的哲學構想始終聯繫於個人的修身實踐。它對於從人倫常道到禮治社會的實踐哲學思考,同時也是它為君子修身之道所做的思考。儒學做為君子成德之教,因而與道德發展理論一樣,都是教育性的哲學;其次,道德發展理論需預設哲學的倫理學,以為其理想人格的界定提供理念的奠基,而儒學對於心性論、功夫論與天道論的討論,正可看成是在為人類道德發展的途程與可能性,奠定必要的人生觀與世界觀基礎。

借助道德發展理論將儒家的學說還原到他原初的道德經驗,我們基本上可說,儒家是一種嘗試結合正義與關懷的後習俗責任倫理學,它一方面依據本真性的責任倫理,從孝親從兄的根源性情感出發,透過追求聖賢理想人格的努力,擴充不忍人的仁心,以能依忠恕之道而平等地對待所有其它人與天下萬物,從而轉化自己成為以德潤身的理性存有者;另一方面,它透過團結的責任倫理展開外王的禮樂建制,以使每一個人的自我認同與身分轉化,都能依正名論的道德文法,透過真誠而正確的語言行動表達,而得到社群共同體的公開承認,並同時使得我們願意共同遵守的規範,能在正名論的規範建構中,為良序整合的社會體制提供正當性的證成基礎。依據這些論點,我們在最後即可以主張,對於實踐哲學的完整思考,絕不能忽視儒家對於後習俗責任倫理學理念所曾做出的思想貢獻。而闡明儒學這些尚未實現的啟蒙潛能,也將是說明儒學是否能再持續推動中國文化發展的重要關鍵。

The aim of this book was not to elaborate different interpretations of Confucianism from respective schools or eras, but to rediscover within Confucian thought the potential that is unfinished yet enlightening and beneficial to further the development of Chinese culture. In another word, I was trying to argue in this book that, as a practical philosophy offering instruction to a society bound by "ethical relations and constant Dao" (人 倫常道), Confucianism has contained the ideal that we human beings urgently need in order to solve our problems, that is, the postconventional ethics of responsibility. Having been set free from all the barriers and struggles

among different Confucian schools, I was therefore able to direct the starting point of the argument back to where Confucianism based itself, that is, our actual experiences of ethical relations. It is these ethical relations that enable the reformation and reconstruction of Confucianism happening over and over again. Also, by founding itself on actual experiences of ethical relations, Confucian thought wouldn't be perceived as an ideology embedded in Chinese culture but an intellectual public wealth shared by all human beings.

In this book, I re-interpreted the traditional Confucian concepts with the theory of moral development, which provides the empirical description of the structural development of moral consciousness as well as the measurement of teaching principle and moral progress. As the teaching principle, this measurement expects an individual to make progress in terms of the moral development according to it. The theory of moral development can be related to Confucian thought in two aspects. First, as a practical philosophy, Confucianism should be regarded not only as a philosophy that concerns merely constructing theoretical system, but also as a philosophy that aims at cultivating the individual. Its hierarchy starting from 'ethical relations and constant Dao' towards an ideal society of 'li' (禮) is exactly the instruction that an individual would need to cultivate himself. Therefore, Confucianism and the theory of moral development are both educative philosophy. Second, the theory of moral development needs to found itself on ethics in order to formulate the ideal personality. And the Confucian discourses on *Xinxing* (心 性), Gongfu (工夫), and Tiandao (天道) can be incarnated as the ethical basis that an individual would need along the journey when developing and making his moral progress towards the highest stage.

To conclude, what Confucian thought contributes to postconventional ethics of responsibility cannot be disregarded for a philosopher if he or she wants to have a complete understanding of practical philosophy. It is also critical for a Confucianist to elaborate the enlightening but unfinished potential embedded in Confucian thought if he or she aims to further and disseminate Chinese culture.

得獎感言:

儒學在近代命運多舛。一個曾經做為推動中國文化發展之主要動力的學說,現在卻要不是在學院的冷門研究中,被視為是一息尚存的遊魂,要不然就是在文化保守主義的時代逆流中,被視為應當恢復做為國教身份的威權意識形態。我們不忍看到一個有長久歷史的民族失去它的文化動力根源,但在現代的公民社會中,我們也不可能再接受傳統封建社會的威權復辟。儒學應何去何從,對我始終是一個縈繞不去的思索難題。即使在學術分工的專業領域中,我不是以儒學或中國哲學的研究為專業,但我在哲學領域中的多方涉獵,卻可說是一段又一段,不斷在為中國文化的未來發展尋求出路的旅程。

《儒家後習俗責任倫理學的理念》這本書,即是我多年思索的初步成果。它不是傳統上以儒家人物、學派或經典文獻做為研究對象的標準著作,而是如同我在〈序言〉中所說的,是對儒學所做的後設研究與願景研究。這樣形態的著作,可以不被視為空言無物,而是能獲得「中研院人文及社會科學學術性專書獎」的肯定,這對我而言,真是莫大的鼓勵。我對本書的審查人能以宏觀的視野來看待這本書,以及中研院能獎勵人文學專書的寫作,都感到由衷的感謝。如果本書的出版與獲獎,能使我們這個社會,有機會再度關注到儒家學說的長遠意義,那麼這個獲獎的喜悅就不限於我自己了。