**雲起龍驤－2018年中興大學、佛光大學中文系 研究生論文發表會**

**徵稿辦法**

（一）會議宗旨

　　為促進學術研究風氣，提升研究生撰寫論文能力，並達到學術交流之目的，特舉辦本次論文發表會。

（二）主辦單位： 中興大學中國文學系、佛光大學中國文學與應用學系

（三）舉辦時間：2018年6月1-2日（週五下午及週六上午）。

（四）舉辦地點：中興大學人文大樓813研討室（台中市南區興大路145號）。

（五）參與資格：全國中文系博、碩士研究生（論文經審查通過後發表）。

（六）徵稿內容：徵求中國文學(含臺灣文學)相關研究論文。

（七）徵稿時間：即日起至2018年4月27日止。

（八）投稿方式：

1.論文一律以Word檔書寫，每篇2萬字以內（含注釋及引用書目），論文格式請參照《漢學研究》撰稿格式（詳如附件）。

2.請填妥報名表(含摘要、關鍵詞、引用書目)，發表人與指導教授簽名表（需論文指導教授或所修課程之教授簽名，表格請見附檔），連同論文全文，Email至yckang@gm.fgu.edu.tw 信箱，主旨請註明「投稿2018年中興大學、佛光大學研究生論文發表會」。

3.倘有未詳之處，請洽詢中興大學中文系，電話：04-22840317ex.808戴小姐。

（九）錄取通知： 2018年5月11日前將個別通知錄取者。

（十）注意事項：

1.請勿一稿兩投。

2.本次發表會將授予論文發表證明書，惟不提供發表者任何費用。

3.參與徵稿者，均不予退稿，請自行保留原作。

**雲起龍驤－2018年中興、佛光研究生論文發表會**

**投稿報名表**

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| 姓名 |  | 學校/系所 |  |
| 年級 |  | 學號 |  |
| E-mail |  | 聯絡電話 | 住宅：  手機： |
| 論文題目 |  | | |
| 關鍵詞  （四至五個） |  | | |
| 論文摘要  （五百字以內） |  | | |
| 引用書目 |  | | |

※請於**2018年4月27日（星期三）前**填妥，傳送至**yckang@gm.fgu.edu.tw**信箱，主旨並註明「**投稿2018年中興、佛光研究生論文發表會**」。

附件：《漢學研究》撰稿格式

《漢學研究》寫作格式

一、來稿請用正體字，橫式（由左至右）書寫。

二、每篇論文均須包含前言、結論，無論長短，視為一節。中間各節請自擬小標題。各章節下使用符號請依一、（一）、1、（1）……等序表示為原則。

三、書刊名、篇名之符號︰

1.中文書名、期刊名、報紙、劇本為《 》；論文篇名、詩篇為〈 〉。學位論文等未出版者請採用「 」。

2.單指一書中某篇文章時兩者並用，如《史記》〈項羽本紀〉，《詩經》〈豳風．七月〉。

3.西文書名採用斜體，如無法作斜體處理時，請在書名下劃線；篇名則採用“ ”。

四、引文：短引文可用引號直接引入正文；長引文可作獨立引文，不加引號，但每行起首均縮入三格。引文部分請忠於古版之原文。

五、註釋方式以採用傳統文史方式為原則。惟語言學、人類學之論文可採用社會科學方式。

（一）傳統文史方式

文章內以阿拉伯數字為註碼，無須加括號，置於標點符號之後。註碼請以全篇作一計算單位，使用同一順序，註文則置於註碼當頁下方（隨文註）。文稿內引用文字之註釋應詳列出處於註文內，請勿放於行文中，包括︰引述之著作者姓名，篇名或書名（出版地：出版者，出版年），卷期及頁碼等。其格式例示如下：

1 宋．歐陽修、宋祁，《新唐書》（北京：中華書局，1975），卷4〈則天皇后本紀〉，頁81。

2 宋．朱熹，〈禮一．論考禮綱領〉，宋．黎靖德編，《朱子語類》（臺北：正中書局，1970），卷84，頁3453。

3 清．孫奇逢，〈復彭了凡〉，《夏峰先生集》（《四庫禁燬書叢刊》，北京：北京出版社，2000），卷7，頁189。

4 周法高，〈董妃與董小宛新考〉，《漢學研究》1.1(1983.6): 10-11。

5 李豐楙，「魏晉南北朝文士與道教之間的關係」（臺北：政治大學中文所博士論文，1978.6），頁15-20。

6（英）李約瑟（Joseph Needham）著，杜維運等譯，《中國之科學與文明》第 3 冊（臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1995），頁 192。

7（日）森鹿三著，金立新譯，〈論居延出土的卒家屬廩名籍〉，載於中國社會科學院歷史研究所戰國秦漢史研究室編，《簡牘研究譯叢》第1輯（北京：中國社會科學出版社，1983），頁100-102。

8 衣若芬，〈不繫之舟：吳鎮及其「漁父圖卷」題詞〉，「元明文人之自我建構與審美風尚學術研討會」論文（臺北：中央研究院中國文哲研究所，2004.12.16）。

9 黃仁宇，〈大歷史帶來的小問題〉（上），《聯合報》1994.1.10，37版〈聯合副刊〉。

10賈麗英，〈漢代有關女性犯罪問題論考──讀張家山漢簡札記〉，《簡帛研究》網站，2005.12.17，http://[www.jianbo.org](http://www.jianbo.org)/admin3/list.asp?id=1449（2006.1.9上網檢索）。

11 Lewis Mayo, “The Order of Birds in Guiyi Jun Dunhuang,” *East Asian History* 20 (2000.12): 45-48.

12 Jaroslav Prusek, *The Lyrical and the Epic: Studies of Modern Chinese Literature* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980), pp. 109-110.

13 Tsi-an Hsia, “Aspects of the Power of Darkness in Lu Hsun,” in Hsia, *The Gate of Darkness: Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp. 146-162.

14 Donald Holzman, “Juan Chi and His Poetry” (Ph.D. diss., Yale University, 1954), pp. 50-59.

（二）社會科學方式

語言學、人類學之論文可採用。在正文中直接列出作者、文獻出版年份、頁碼（出版資料於文後「引用書目」中呈現）。

例一：而在這冷門的領域中，誠如中央研究院李壬癸教授（1997: 202）所言：「南島語言學更是冷門中的冷門。」因此，國內語言學界（包括語言教學）雖有四百多位學者專家，然而根據施玉惠等人（1995: 16-20）之調查報告，研究臺灣南島語言之學者僅有 13 位；即便是現在，距離前項調查時間已有五年之久，國內積極從事這個領域研究的學者仍只有 20 人左右。

例二：例如，在社會現象廣受關切、社會學理論鋒出的十九世紀末，Saussure 受到 Hippolyte Taine、Emile Durkheim 等社會學家的影響，發展出從當代社會角度審視語言的理論，自屬無可避免，也早已為語言學史家所論定（Dinneen 1967: 196-199; Culler 1976: 70-79; Aarsleff 1982: 356-371）。

例三：而婚後住在男家的模式也加強了這一傳統，媳婦是屬於公公家庭的（R. S. Watson 1991a）。說到權利，婦女與其兄弟及丈夫完全不平等。她們不能繼承遺產，也無緣分得家族產業。她們處置嫁妝的法定權力也有所限制（R. S. Watson 1984; 1985: 107, 126, 129, 135; 1986; 1991）。

六、同一本書（或資料）只需在第一次出現時寫明出處，以後則可省略。若再引註過的資料，只寫作者、書名（篇名）、頁碼，或「同上註，頁X」即可。

七、文內數字以採用阿拉伯數字為原則，如：西元年、月、日，及部、冊、卷、期數等等。

八、論文中所出現之重要相關人物，第一次出現時請在括號內註明生卒之公元紀年。皇帝亦註明在位之公元紀年。外國人名、地名及專有名詞均請附註原文。

九、文末請附「引用書目」，分「傳統文獻」和「近人論著」兩部分。前者以時代先後排序，後者以作者姓氏筆劃或英文字母排序，其格式例示如下：

一、傳統文獻

漢．司馬遷，《史記》，北京：中華書局，1969。

三國．吳．韋昭注，上海師範學院古籍整理組校點，《國語》，上海：上海古籍出版社，1978。

宋．朱熹著，宋．黎靖德編，《朱子語類》，臺北：正中書局，1970，據明成化九年江西藩司覆刊宋咸淳六年導江黎氏刊本影印。

宋．楊傑，《無為集》，《景印文淵閣四庫全書》第1099冊，臺北：臺灣商務印書館，1983。

清．孫奇逢，《夏峰先生集》，《四庫禁燬書叢刊》集部第118冊，北京：北京出版社，2000，據清道光二十五年大梁書院刻本影印。

二、近人論著

衣若芬 2004 〈不繫之舟：吳鎮及其「漁父圖卷」題詞〉，「元明文人之自我建構與審美風尚學術研討會」論文，臺北：中央研究院中國文哲研究所，2004.12.16。

李壬癸　1997 《臺灣南島民族的族群與遷徙》，臺北：常民文化公司。

（英）李約瑟（Joseph Needham）著，杜維運等譯 1995 《中國之科學與文明》第3冊，臺北：臺灣商務印書館。

施玉惠、徐貞美、黃美金、陳純音　1995 《語言學學門人力資源現況分析及調查後續研究》，國科會研究計畫報告 NSC 84-2411-H003-006。

湯廷池　1986 〈關於漢語的詞序類型〉，「第二屆國際漢學會議」論文，臺北：中央研究院。收錄於湯廷池（1988）《漢語詞法句法論集》，臺北：臺灣學生書局，頁449-537。

黃仁宇 1994 〈大歷史帶來的小問題〉（上、下），《聯合報》1994.1.10-11，37版〈聯合副刊〉。

賈麗英 2005 〈漢代有關女性犯罪問題論考──讀張家山漢簡札記〉，《簡帛研究》網站，2005.12.17，http://[www.jianbo.org](http://www.jianbo.org)/admin3/list.asp?id

=1449（2006.1.9上網檢索）。

鄭毓瑜　2002 〈流亡的風景──〈遊後樂園賦〉與朱舜水的遺民書寫〉，《漢學研究》20.2: 1-28。

Aarsleff, Hans. 1982. “Taine and Saussure.” In Hans Aarsleff, *From Locke to Saussure, Essays on the Study of Language and Intellectual History.* Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 356-371.

Hanan, Patrick. 2000. “The Missionary Novels of Nineteenth-Century China.” *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 60.2: 413-443.

Holzman, Donald. 1954. “Juan Chi and His Poetry.” Ph.D. diss., Yale University.

Hymes, Robert P., and Conrad Shirokauer. 1993. *Ordering the World: Approaches to State and Society in Sung Dynasty China.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

Wang, John C. Y. 1977. “Early Chinese Narrative: The *Tso-chuan* as Example.” In Andrew H. Plaks, ed., *Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 3-20.

十、英文稿件請參照*The Chicago Manual of Style*之格式撰寫。

Guide for Submissions to *Chinese Studies*

1. *Chinese Studies* is an international periodical with a focus on Chinese literature, philology, history, and philosophy. Scholars from both Taiwan and abroad are welcome to submit papers.

2. Beginning with Volume 26 (2008) *Chinese Studies* is now a quarterly publication, with issues published in March, June, September, and December. Its content consists of articles, notes and discussions, and book reviews. As a rule, authors should submit one article at a time, and should not submit any article for publication in *Chinese Studies* that has already been published in another journal or online. For papers presented at a conference, authors should ensure that no conference proceedings have been or will be published. If we discover that an author has published the same article in another publication, we reserve the right to refuse publication of that author’s articles in the future.

3. Articles may be submitted for publication in *Chinese Studies* at any time. All submissions must pass a preliminary review by the Editorial Board before being sent to scholars in relevant fields for double-blind review. Authors are requested to provide manuscripts that contain no identifying information. The Editorial Board will make final decisions about publishing submissions based on the results of the peer review process. All authors will be notified once a decision has been reached.

4. Papers in English should not exceed 30 pages (A4, double-spaced) and reviews should not exceed 7 pages in length, while papers in Chinese should be between 10,000 and 25,000 characters and reviews should not exceed 5,000 characters. Exceptions can occasionally be made in special cases. Only papers in English or Chinese are accepted. Papers must follow the *Chinese Studies* Stylesheet.

5. Submissions should include Chinese and English versions of the following: the title, the author’s name, an abstract (up to 500 words), and five keywords. For reviews of books written in Chinese, please attach a translation of the title and the original author’s name in English. A list of works cited should be appended to all papers. Also, a copy in Microsoft Word format should be provided.

6. Please include a sheet of paper with a brief description of your academic credentials, including the institution and department you are now affiliated with, your current position, as well as your mailing address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, and any other contact information. Please also indicate clearly if your paper was presented at a conference or for a National Science Council research project.

7.We do not offer an honorarium. Authors of published papers will be sent three copies of *Chinese Studies* and fifty offprint copies of their article.

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13. Mail all materials to: *Chinese Studies* Editing Section, 20 Zhongshan S. Road, Taipei, Taiwan 10001, R.O.C. or e-mail us at: lckeng@ncl.edu.tw

*Chinese Studies* Stylesheet

1. Papers should have independent introductions and conclusions and each section, including the introduction and conclusion, should be numbered and have a short subtitle.

2. Submissions written in English should follow the *Chicago Manual* *of Style* except with respect to the following items.

3. For translations of Chinese works cited in the text, the Chinese characters (not romanizations) of the original titles should be given the first time they appear, e.g. *Journey to the West* 西遊記, “Dreams and Poetry” 夢與詩.

4. For initial citations of works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, romanizations followed by the title in the original and a commonly accepted translation, if any, should be given (use parentheses if both the title and a translation are provided), as such: *Ming dai zhengzhi zhidu yanjiu* 明代政治制度研究, *Yi jing* (易經The Book of Changes).

5. Dates of birth and death should be given in parentheses for important historical figures the first time they are mentioned (dates of reign should be used for emperors).

6. Citations should generally follow the literature/history format, except for papers regarding linguistics or anthropology, in which the social science format should be followed.

(1)Traditional Literature/History Format: footnotes in the text should be demarcated with Arabic numerals. All relevant information should be clearly and concisely listed within a footnote at the bottom of the page the citation appears on, and should not appear within the main text itself.

(2)Social Science Format: cite the name of the author, publication date, and page number directly in the text of the paper. The complete bibliographic information should appear in the cited works section at the end of the paper.

7. Use the following format for footnotes (using romanizations for works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean):

(1)Lewis Mayo, “The Order of Birds in Guiyi Jun Dunhuang,” *East Asian History* 20 (2000.12): 45-48.

(2)Jaroslav Prusek, *The Lyrical and the Epic: Studies of Modern Chinese Literature* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1980), pp. 109-110.

(3)Tsi-an Hsia, “Aspects of the Power of Darkness in Lu Hsun,” in Hsia, *The Gates of Darkness: Studies on the Leftist Literary Movement in China* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1968), pp.146-162.

(4) Ouyang Xiu, *Ouyang Xiu quanji* 歐陽修全集 (Taipei: Heluo chubanshe, 1976), *juan* 1*, Jushi chi*居士集, pp. 125-128.

8. A glossary of terms used and a bibliography of works cited should be provided (in that order) at the end of each paper. Bibliographical entries should be divided into two sections, classical works and modern works, and appear as follows (using romanizations for works in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean):

(1)Hanan, Patrick. 2000. “The Missionary Novels of Nineteenth-Century China.” *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies* 60.2: 413-443.

(2)Hymes, Robert P., and Conrad Shirokauer. 1993. *Ordering the World: Approaches to State and Society in Sung Dynasty China.* Berkeley: University of California Press.

(3)Jia, Jinhua. 1999. “The Hongzhou School of Chan Buddhism and the Tang Literati.” Ph.D. diss. (unpublished), University of Colorado at Boulder.

(4)Wang, John C.Y. 1977. “Early Chinese Narrative: The *Tso-chuan* as Example.” In Andrew H. Plaks, ed., *Chinese Narrative: Critical and Theoretical Essays.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, pp. 3-20.