

Chapter 2

**Song Dynasty Confucian Studies**

## 1. Introduction

This report, which is a part of the 2019 Korean Confucianism Report—Analysis and Prospects for the Korean Confucian Studies, provides a full review and analysis of the studies related to Chinese Confucianism during the Song Dynasty that were published between January and December 2019. The research index covers those papers that were published in the KCI(Korea Citation Index) journals and KCI candidate journals with the National Research Foundation of Korea(NRF) or those that appeared in RISS(Research Information Sharing Service) or KISS(Korean Studies Information Service System). A survey of the above journals listed or to be listed showed that there were 21 papers related to Chinese Confucianism during the Song Dynasty, significantly down from 46 papers in 2018 and 66 papers in 2017. What is noticeable is the ones that had been included all along, were not seen in 2019.

To get a clear list of the papers, this report has used the following classification.

The first of the classification criteria is personality. This category includes 18 papers. This report investigated and compiled papers written on the nine Confucian scholars, including Shao Yong(Kāngjié, 1011–1077), Zhou Dunyi(Lianxi, 1017–1073), Zhang Zai(Hengqu, 1020–1077), Cheng Hao(Mingdao, 1032–1085), and Cheng Yi(Yichuan, 1033–1107) as the Neo-Confucian scholars of the Northern Song Dynasty and Zhu Xi(Hui'an, 1130–1200), Zhang Shi(Nānxuān, 1133–1180), Lu Jiuyuan(Lu Xiangshan, 1139–1192), and Shen Cai(Jiufeng, 1167–1230) as those of the Southern Song Dynasty.

The second criterion is topic, and the papers have been categorized into the topics of 1) the study of Confucian classics, 2) the study of changes, 3) the theory of personality, 4) the li-ki theory, 5) the theory of

self-culture, 6) epistemology, and 7) others.

Third, some notable papers were selected for critical analysis.

Fourth, the erstwhile research has been evaluated and its prospects have been assessed.

## 2. Classification by Personality

Eighteen out of 21 papers are on personalities. The Northern Song Dynasty has one paper on Shao Yong, one paper on Zhou Dunyi, one paper on Zhang Zai, three papers on Cheng Hao, and one paper on Cheng Yi, and the Southern Song Dynasty has eight papers on Zhu Xi, one paper on Zhang Shi, one paper on Lu Jiuyuan, and one paper on Shen Cai. The papers on Zhou Dunyi and Shen Cai are related to Zhu Xi. No theses can be found here.

### 1) Shao Yong

The year 2019 had one paper on Shao Yong: Cho Hie Young, “Shao Yong'I-ching and Its Modern Meaning Contained in the Yeoam Singyeongjun's Unhaehunminjeong-eum – Analysis through Shao Yong'I-ching Suggests Different Arguments from the Korean Academia,” *Journal of Eastern Studies*, Vol. 108, (Daedong Institute for Korean Studies of Sungkyunkwan University). There were four papers on Shao Yong in 2018, including doctoral dissertations, two in 2017, none in 2016, two in 2015, and none in 2014.

### 2) Zhou Dunyi

The year 2019 saw one paper on Zhou Dunyi: Lee Chi eok, “The

Meaning of ‘Temperament’ and ‘Temperament Change’ in Neo-Confucianism,” *Studies in Confucianism*, Vol. 48, (Confucianism Research Institute of Chungnam National University). So far, among papers published on Zhou Dunyi, there were three in 2018, four in 2017, none in 2016 and 2015, and three in 2014.

### 3) Zhang Zai

The year 2019 had one paper on Zhang Hengqu: Seo Jung hwa, “The Understanding of Zhāng Zài’s(張載) Viewpoint of the Sky and the Earth(天地觀) and the Discussion on the Movements of Celestial Bodies(天體運行) in the Chapter “Cān liǎng”(參兩) of Zhèng měng’s(正蒙) and Wáng Fū Zhī’s(王夫之) Interpretation,” (*Studies in Confucianism*, Vol. 47, Confucianism Research Institute of Chungnam National University). Among papers thus far published on Zhang Zai, there were none in 2018, two in 2017, none in 2016, one in 2015, and three in 2014.

### 4) Cheng Hao

Papers on Cheng Hao in 2019 include three papers: two by Kim Cheolho, “Zhu Xi’s Interpretation of ‘There are Both Good and Evil in Li,’” (*Journal of Korean Ethics Studies*, Vol. 127, Korean Ethics Studies Association) and “Zhu Xi’s Interpretation of ‘Both Good and Evil Are Heavenly Principles,’” (*Journal of Eastern Philosophy*, Vol. 100, The Society of Eastern Philosophy); and Jeong Jong-mo’s, “The Meaning of Yanhui(顏回) in the Neo-Confucian Orthodoxy,” (*Yang-Ming Studies*, Vol. 0 No. 54, The Korean Society Of Yang-Ming Studies). Papers so far published on Cheng Hao include none in 2018, two on the Cheng brothers in 2017, one in 2016, two in 2015, and three in 2014.

## 5) Cheng Yi

There is one paper on Cheng Yi in 2019: Jeong Byung suk and Kim Duck hwa, "Guacai in Cheng Yichuan's Interpretation of Zhouyi," (Journal of Chinese Studies, Vol. 89, The Society for Chinese Studies). Papers so far published on Cheng Yi include three in 2018, two papers on the Cheng brothers in 2017, one in 2016, two papers including a doctoral dissertation in 2015, and none in 2014.

## 6) Zhu Xi

2019 saw eight papers on Zhu Xi. Park Jun chul, "The theory of moral epistemology of ZhuXi," (Journal of Korean Ethics Studies, Vol. 53, Korean Ethics Studies Association); Shin Doo hwan, "A Study on the Aesthetics of the Zhu Xi's(朱熹) 'Mountain-Water Poetry,'" (The Yon Min Hak Chi, Vol. 31, Yon Min Classical Literature Association); Oh Jin sol, "The Perception of ZhuXi School on Punishment and Law," (Studies in Confucianism, Vol. 49, Confucianism Research Institute of Chungnam National University); Lee Chi eok, "The Meaning of 'Temperament' and 'Temperament Change' in Neo-Confucianism," (Studies in Confucianism, Vol. 48, Confucianism Research Institute of Chungnam National University); three papers by Joo Kwang ho, "Contextual Differences between Taiji Theory and the Theory of Li-qi in Zhu Xi's Philosophy," (The Journal of T'oegye Studies, Vol. 146, The Toegye Studies Institute), "Zhu-xi's Gewu(格物) Study-Hermeneutical Attention to the Object," (The Journal of Asian Philosophy in Korea, Vol. 0, No. 51, The Society for Asian Philosophy in Korea); Joo Kwang-Ho, "Zhu-xi's Study Theory, from 'Recognizing the Benti,' to 'Establishing the Appropriate Relationship with Objects,'" (Philosophia, Journal of Korean Philosophical Society, Vol. 151, Korean Philosophical Society); and Tsai Chen feng, "Li

and Chi in Zhu Xi's Theory of Human Mind and the Mind of the Way and its Interpretation of Joseon Confucians,"(The Journal of Toegye Studies, Vol. 145, The Toegye Studies Institute).

Papers so far published on Zhu Xi include 27 papers in 2018, 44 in 2017, 32 in 2016, 33 in 2015, and 36 in 2014. Previously, there were so many papers on Zhu Xi that they made up most of the papers on Neo-Confucianism during the Song Dynasty. The papers covered various topics, including an equal amount of study of Confucian classics, the study of changes, Confucian statecraft, the li-ki theory, epistemology, comparison, and others. The papers include many that compare Zhu Xi with other subjects such as not only Buddhism, Wang Yangming, and the Confucian scholars of Joseon but also Western dualism and political philosophy. Furthermore, papers on Zhu Xi cover a great variety of topics, suggesting that they examined Zhu Xi from new perspectives. This is no longer the case with the papers on Zhu Xi that came out in 2019. To begin with, the quantity was significantly lower and the content was not as diverse as those from the previous years. There was an obviously sharp drop in quantity and quality from previous years.

## **7) Zhang Shi**

The year 2019 saw one paper on Zhang Shi: So Hyun sung, "A Study on the Authentic Text of Zhangshi's Taijijieyi,"(Journal of Chinese Studies, Vol. 90, The Society for Chinese Studies). 2018 had one paper.

## **8) Lu Jiuyuan**

The year 2019 saw one paper on Lu Jiuyuan: An Jaeho, "A Shallow Analysis on the System of LiuJiuYuan[陸九淵]'s Practical Learning[實學](Ⅱ),"(Journal of Chinese Studies, Vol. 87, The Society for Chinese

Studies). Papers thus far published on Liu Jiuyuan include two papers in 2018, one in 2017, two in 2016, and none in 2015 and 2014.

### **9) Shen Cai**

The year 2019 saw one paper on Shen Cai: Oh Jin sol, “The Perception of the ZhuXi School on Punishment and Law,” (Studies in Confucianism, Vol. 49, Confucianism Research Institute of Chungnam National University). There were no papers published on Shen Cai between 2014 and 2018.

## **3. Classification by Topic**

The classification by topic includes 1) the study of Confucian classics, 2) the study of changes, 3) the theory of personality, 4) the li-ki theory, 5) the theory of self-culture, 6) epistemology, and 7) others. There were 21 total such papers, including three that do not fall into the classification by personality. The papers are categorized by topic as follows: one in the study of Confucian classics, two in the study of changes, three in the theory of personality, three in the li-ki theory, two in the theory of self-culture, five in epistemology, and five others.

### **1) The study of Confucian classics**

Papers so far published in the study of Confucian classics include wide-ranging papers on *The Analects*, *The Mencius*, *The Doctrine of the Mean*, and *The Great Learning*, among others, and 2019 saw one paper on the study of Confucian classics that covered the *Book of Documents*. Oh Jin sol's “The Perception of the ZhuXi School on Punishment and Law”

focused on the interpretation of the Book of Documents by Zhu Xi and Shen Cai, studying the Neo-Confucian understanding of punishment and law. Papers so far published in the study of Confucian classics include five in 2018, 10 in 2017, six in 2016, five in 2015, and seven in 2014.

## **2) The study of changes**

There are two papers on the study of changes: Cho Hie Young, “Shao Yong'I-ching and Its Modern Meaning Contained in the Yeoam Singyeongjun's Unhaehunminjeong-eum—Analysis through Shao Yong'I-ching Suggests Different Arguments from the Korean Academia” and Jeong Byung suk and Kim Duck hwa's “Guacai in Cheng Yichuan's Interpretation of Zhouyi.” The Image-Number theory by Shao Yong and the moral principle theory by Cheng Yi were studied. Papers so far published on the study of changes include four in 2018, one in 2017, none in 2016, two in 2015, and one in 2014.

## **3) The theory of personality**

Three papers have been written on the theory of personality: Kim Keehyeon's “The Correlation of Between the Four Beginnings and the Seven Feelings in the Monistic Li-Philosophies of Song-Ming Dynasty,” Joo Kwang-Ho's “The New Idea of Zhonghua, from Method to Purpose,” Tsai Chen feng's “Li and Chi in Zhu Xi's Theory of Human Mind and the Mind of the Way and Its Interpretation of Joseon Confucians.” There were 12 papers on the li-ki theory or on the theory of personality in 2018; 2017 saw eight papers on the theory of personality, and in 2016 and 2015, with no separate category available, such papers were classified into the theory of ethics or the theory of self-culture(17 papers in 2016 and 13 papers in 2015). The year 2014 saw 12 papers on the li-ki theory or on

the theory of personality.

#### **4) The li-ki theory**

Four papers were published on the li-ki theory: Kim Kee hyeon's "The Metaphysical Paradigm-Shift in Neo-Confucianism-The Transition from 'li t'i ch'i yong(理體氣用)' to 'li ch'eng ch'i chi(理乘氣機)"; Hyunsung Sho's "A Study on the Authentic Text of Zhangshi's Taijijieyi"; Joo Kwang-Ho's "Contextual Differences Between Taiji Theory and the Theory of Li-qi in Zhu Xi's Philosophy"; and Kim Cheolho's "Zhu Xi's Interpretation of 'There Are Both Good and Evil in li.'"

The year 2018 saw 12 papers on the li-ki theory or on the theory of personality. 2017 had three papers, 2016 had three papers, and 2015 had four papers on the li-ki theory. 2014 saw 12 papers on the li-ki theory or on the theory of personality.

#### **5) The theory of self-culture**

Three papers were published on the theory of self-culture: Ahn Jaeho's "A Shallow Analysis on the System of LiuJiuYuan's[陸九淵] Practical Learning [實學](Ⅱ)-Easy and Simple Practicing Methodology"; Lee Chi eok's "The Meaning of 'Temperament' and 'Temperament Change' in Neo-Confucianism"; and Joo Kwang-Ho's "Zhu-xi's Study Theory, from 'Recognizing the Benti' to 'Establishing the Appropriate Relationship with Objects.'"

The year 2018 had 10 papers, 2017 had 22 papers, 2016 had 17 papers, 2015 had 13 papers, and 2014 had 16 papers on the theory of ethics or the theory of self-culture.

## 6) Epistemology

Three papers were published in epistemology: Kim Cheolho's "Zhu Xi's Interpretation of 'Both Good and Evil Are Heavenly Principles'"; Park Jun Chul's "A Study on Chu his's Theory of Moral Epistemology"; and Joo Kwang-Ho's "Zhu-xi's Gewu(格物) Study-Hermeneutical Attention to the Object." The year 2018 saw three papers, 2018 had two papers, 2016 had three papers, 2015 had seven papers, and 2014 had no separate category available in this area.

## 7) Other(five papers)

Five papers were published in other categories: Woohyung Kim's "Philosophizing Song Neo-Confucianism-Fukuzawa Yukichi's View on Confucianism and Foundation of his Thought"; Kim Han Shin's "The Construction of the Daoxue View of the Afterlife During the Southern Song Period"; Shin Doo-hwan's "A Study on the Aesthetics of the Zhu Xi's(朱熹) 'Mountain-Water Poetry'"; Seo Jeong-hwa's "The Understanding of Zhang Zai's(張載) Viewpoint of the Sky and the Earth(天地觀) and the Discussion on the Movements of Celestial Bodies(天體運行) in the 'Can liang'(「參兩」) Chapter of Zhèng mèng's(「正蒙」) and Wáng Fū Zhī's(王夫之) Interpretation-The First Step to Investigate the Tiantili(天體曆) Year-Marking Principle(2/3)-"; and Jung Jong-mo's "The Meaning of Yanhui(顏回) in the Neo-Confucian Orthodoxy." 2018 had 11 papers, 2017 had 11 papers, and 2016, 2015, and 2014 had five papers each in the "other" category.

## 4. Critical Analysis of Major Papers

The year 2019 had 21 papers that covered the Confucianism of the Song Dynasty. This study examines those by Joo Kwang-ho, Kim Keehyeon, and Kim Cheolho.

Joo Kwang-Ho wrote four papers related to Zhu Xi in 2019. “Contextual Differences between Taiji Theory and the Theory of Li-qi in Zhu Xi's Philosophy,” “Zhu-xi's Gewu(格物) study—hermeneutical attention to the object,” “The New Idea of Zhonghua, from Method to Purpose,” and “Zhu-xi's Study Theory, from ‘Recognizing the Benti’ to ‘Establishing the Appropriate Relationship with Objects.’” Joo Kwang-Ho conducted many in-depth studies focusing on the Neo-Confucian philosophy. Joo said that in the Neo-Confucian philosophy, the contextual difference between the taiji theory and the theory of li-qi represented autonomous continuation. Regarding the study theory, he expanded “Zhu-xi's Study Theory” from “Recognizing the Benti” to “Establishing the Appropriate Relationship with Objects.” Furthermore, he conducted diverse and in-depth studies including “The New Idea of Zhonghua, from Method to Purpose.” These studies represent major contributions to the development of Neo-Confucian studies.

Kim Keehyeon wrote two papers: “The Metaphysical Paradigm-Shift in Neo-Confucianism—The Transition from ‘li t'i ch'i yong(理體氣用)’ to ‘li ch'eng ch'i ch i(理乘氣機)’” and “The Correlation Between the Four Beginnings and the Seven Feelings in the Monistic Li-Philosophies of the Song-Ming Dynasty.” According to Kim, the paradigm shift in Neo-Confucian metaphysics transpires through the operation of li in the metaphysics of ‘li t'i ch'i yong(理體氣用)’ but through metaphysics' intervention in the operation of ki in the metaphysics of ‘li ch'eng ch'i chi(理乘氣機).’ Kim said that there cannot but be variation in the character of li. Kim also suggested that the Original Mind, such as the

Four Beginnings, prevails in the Monistic Li-Philosophies while the Seven Feelings are related to the idea as subordinates of the Original Mind.

Kim Cheolho wrote two papers: “Zhu Xi’s Interpretation of ‘There are Both Good and Evil in L’” and “Zhu Xi’s Interpretation of ‘Both Good and Evil Are Heavenly Principles.’” Kim mentions tamability while approaching the concepts related to evil with critical thinking in education.

## 5. Evaluation and Prospects

Thus far, the papers on the Neo-Confucianism of the Song Dynasty that were published in 2019 have been classified by personality and topic and have been put to critical analysis. Twenty-one papers on the Neo-Confucianism of the Song Dynasty were published in 2019, significantly down from the 49 papers in 2018 and 66 papers in 2017. Going further back, 39 papers were published in 2016, 40 in 2015, and 49 in 2014, attesting to a drop in 2019. Notably, theses, which had continuously been published previously, were absent in 2019.

First, the classification by personality can be used for 18 out of the total 21 papers from the period surveyed. This study surveyed and summarized papers on the nine Confucian scholars including Shao Yong, Zhou Dunyi, Zhang Zai, Cheng Hao, and Cheng Yi as the Neo-Confucian scholars of the Northern Song Dynasty and Zhu Xi, Zhang Shi, Lu Jiuyuan, and Shen Cai of the Southern Song Dynasty. The Northern Song Dynasty includes one paper on Shao Yong, one paper on Zhou Dunyi, one paper on Zhang Zai, three papers on Cheng Hao, and one paper on Cheng Yi, and the Southern Song Dynasty has eight papers on Zhu Xi, one paper on Zhang Shi, one paper on Lu Jiuyuan, and one paper on Shen Cai; 2019 shows a great difference from 2018. First, the volume of

papers decreased greatly. In 2018, 43 out of the total 49 papers were on personalities. There were four papers on Shao Yong, three on Zhou Dunyi, one on Wang Anshi, one on Cheng Yi, one on Hu Hong, 26 on Zhu Xi, one on Tsu-ch'ien Lü, two on Lu Jiuyuan, and one on Zhen Dexiu. Papers were written on Wang Anshi, Cheng Yi, Hu Hong, Tsu-ch'ien Lü, Zhen Dexiu, and so on, in 2018, but none were published on those personalities in 2019. Nonetheless, it is encouraging to see that Cheng Hao, on whom no papers were written in 2018, was covered in three papers in 2019. Meanwhile, 2018 saw six theses, but there were none in 2019. When comparing 2019 to 2018, there is a suggestion that, overall, papers decreased, with a sharp drop in the number of papers on Zhu Xi in particular. This difference is even bigger when compared to 2017. 2017 had a total of 66 papers. When classified by personality, there were two papers on Shao Yong, four on Zhou Dunyi, two on Zhang Zai, two on Cheng Yi, four on Hu Hong, 44 on Zhu Xi, two on Zhang Shi, one on Lu Jiuyuan, one on Chen Fuliang, one on Yang Jian, one on Zhen Dexiu, one on Wu Cheng, and one in another category. Of note, Zhu Xi was covered in 44 papers in 2017, 26 in 2018, and eight in 2019.

Second, papers have been categorized into the topics of 1) the study of Confucian classics, 2) the study of changes, 3) the theory of personality, 4) the li-ki theory, 5) the theory of self-culture, 6) epistemology, and 7) other. The total number of papers is 21, which includes three papers that are not incorporated into the classification by personality. Regarding categories, three papers were written on the study of Confucian classics, two on the study of changes, three on the theory of personality, four on the li-ki theory, three on the theory of self-culture, three on epistemology, and five on other topics. This compares to 2018, when five papers were written on the study of Confucian classics, four on the study of changes, 12 on the theory of personality or on the li-ki theory, 10 on the theory of self-culture, three on epistemology, four on comparative studies, and five

on other.

Third, the critical analysis on the compiled papers focused on papers by Joo Kwang-Ho, Kim Keehyeon, and Kim Cheolho.

In total, 21 papers on the Neo-Confucianism of the Song Dynasty were published in 2019. They were all studies conducted by South Korean scholars. One regrettable aspect about this achievement is the decrease in the volume from the previous year, which also suggests that decreasing attention was given to the area of study. Various scholars were featured in the classification by personality, but those on Zhu Xi accounted for a majority of the papers published. In the classification by topic, diverse-ranging papers were published in the “other” category. We hope to see high-quality papers on the Neo-Confucianism of the Song Dynasty through continued in-depth scholarship by many researchers. We also look forward to in-depth papers that treat diverse-ranging topics that integrate philosophers who were previously neglected in the modern-day world.