

# 正修通識教育學報

## 第十一期

正修科技大學通識教育中心 編印  
中華民國 103 年 6 月

# 正修通識教育學報 第十一期

## 目 錄

《莊子》「以天合天」的美學意涵	丁孝明	1
<hr/>		
從先秦儒道「和」的理想談當代大學生的人格培育	王曉雯	19
<hr/>		
戰略小三角政治之論述： 物理學纏結現象及波粒雙重性的人文詮釋	江和華 張昌吉	39
<hr/>		
沈光文詩文集中建構的臺灣圖像	林秀珍	59
<hr/>		
析論網路文學的發展與閱讀	陳淑滿	85
<hr/>		
台灣遊艇產業轉型之研究：基於路徑依賴觀點	陳振杰 吳連賞	109
<hr/>		
英語教育與大學生國際視野及跨文化溝通能力培養— 基於外語類第二課堂之研究	黃立鶴	135
<hr/>		
環境變動下屏東平原沿山地區的人地關係： 以高樹鄉為例	黃瓊慧 吳連賞 辛宜津	151
<hr/>		
《正修通識教育學報》投稿須知		179
<hr/>		
《正修通識教育學報》撰稿格式		181

## 《莊子》「以天合天」的美學意涵

丁孝明

正修科技大學通識教育中心講師

### 摘要

本文，透過對《莊子》「游」的涵養功夫，闡明「游」在《莊子》美學中的重要性，從「心與天遊」的角度，說明主體如何透過「游」的涵養調和工夫，體現「外於心知」、「心與天遊」、「以天合天」的形上美感，而成為生命美感的根源，藉由生命美感的「體道」，一方面順應自然之化，對一己境遇安之若命並與外界和諧共處；另一方面則通過虛靜無為的「心與天遊」方式「以天合天」，來參與生生化育，使人在體得天道存有真相的同時，從而融入「无待逍遙」的化境，活出自我大化生命的美學意涵。

關鍵詞：莊子美學、心與天遊、以天合天

## 從先秦儒道「和」的理想談當代大學生的人格培育

王曉雯

實踐大學博雅學部助理教授

### 摘要

為落實博雅教育以培養全人教育之理想，本文擬以先秦儒道經典為探究對象，分別從「自我身心」、「社會人際」與「自然天人」等關係的和諧狀態，論述儒道二家思想中「和」的理想。作為中國古典哲學淵源的先秦儒道兩家，雖然思想進路不同，但在精神上卻有一致的地方，都追求身心內外的和諧統一，以塑造理想人格為目標，由內而外，實現群體和諧與自然和諧之理想，相信其中「經典」之語必定有足以供當代大學生學習借鑒的智慧。

從個人尊嚴與人格獨立來看，施行教育的目標本在成就「全人教育」的理想，而非創造「工具人」提供更多利用的價值。若僅注重專業能力的培養而淡化了人文精神的教育，必然影響學生人格的健全發展，窄化生活視野與思考。因此，筆者擬借鑒儒道兩家的和諧理想，分為道德教育、審美教育與環境教育三方面，談當代大學生的人格培育。期許當代大學生效法儒家積極有為、刻意進取的人格精神，不斷自我更新、樂觀向上以創造社會群體的和諧理想為最終目標；同時，借鑑道家淡泊清虛的人生智慧，懂得順任自然，化解心中鬱悶之情，提升自己的抗壓性，以創造天地自然的和諧理想為最終目標。

關鍵詞：先秦、儒家、道家、和諧思想、人格培育

# On cultivating personality: A Confucianism and Taoism perspective

**Wang, Hsiao-Wen**

**Assistant Professor**

**Shool of Liberal Education, Shih Chien University**

## Abstract

Personality is an abstract concept. However, its existence is solid and vivid. It is the outcome of an individual's culture backgrounds and self-actualization. Nowadays educators in universities believe that they should show great concern for how to cultivate students' independent personalities through liberal education. In classical Chinese, there was no word for 'personality'. However, in classical Chinese philosophy there was an idea of independent personalities. Confucianism and Taoism in the pre-Qin period are two origins of Chinese philosophy. Although they are different in their approaches, both of them focus on the harmony between an individual's body and mind and the harmony between an individual and the environment. It is believed that the classics of Confucianism and Taoism must provide the wisdom for current college students. Benevolence is the core idea of Confucianism. It starts from cultivating oneself to considering others. It results in the harmony of a group of people. Taoism roots in the transcendentalism of Tao itself, which surpasses fames, good and evil, right and wrong, and life and death. It focuses on the balanced life of nature and nurture. Both approaches echo the ideal of whole man education in liberal education.

This paper is intended to explore the classics of Confucianism and Taoism, discussing the ideal of harmony in Confucianism and Taoism from "body and mind", "social interactions" and "nature and nurture" respectively. Furthermore, moral education, aesthetic education and environmental education will be emphasized to cultivate the personalities of current college students.

**Keywords:** Pre-Qin, Confucianism, Taoism, the Ideal of Harmony, Cultivate the Personalities

戰略小三角政治之論述：  
物理學纏結現象及波粒雙重性的人文詮釋

江和華<sup>1</sup>、張昌吉<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 國立政治大學博士

<sup>2</sup> 國立政治大學勞工所教授

## 沈光文詩文集中建構的臺灣圖像

林秀珍

正修科技大學通識教育中心助理教授

### 摘要

沈光文(1612-1688)，字文開，號斯庵，浙江鄞縣(今寧波)人，被稱為「開臺文化祖師」是明朝末年時的一位官吏，對臺灣教育文化有很大的貢獻。

明末時，與史可法共同抗清，後隨魯王退守浙江，魯王兵敗，隱居普陀山為僧。永曆帝立，因為他是明朝故相的後裔，於是召他出任太僕寺卿。一次，他從金門前往泉州的途中遇到颱風，漂流到臺灣，鄭成功禮遇他，並賜予田宅。鄭經嗣位，沈光文作賦諷刺政權，惹來殺身之禍，遂逃往大岡山、羅漢門等地，並在羅漢門(今高雄內門)出家為僧，之後，流離到目加溜灣社(今臺南善化)，直到清人入臺，至此留在臺灣四十餘年，終老於此。

沈光文離鄉去國，在他的詩文集中，滿懷亡國的愁悶與思鄉的心情。他得罪當權者，潛隱入山，教蕃育民並替人治病，而且創設台灣第一個漢語文言詩社-東吟社。本論文將從沈光文的詩文集作品中，分別從「思鄉離愁的慰藉」、「海角天涯的桃花源」、「物產生態的多樣」、「人文風俗的描繪」，以及「地理圖籍的記錄」，分析他建構清代的臺灣圖像。

關鍵字：沈光文、臺灣圖像、全臺詩

## **On impression of Taiwan derived from Shien, Kwang-Wen's literary works**

### **Abstract**

Shien, Kwang-Wen(1612~1688), also known as Wen-Kai, and Shih-An, born in Ning-Po, China. Served as an executive officer at the later part of Ming Dynasty, he provided major contribution on Taiwan's education and cultural history.

At the end of dynasty, he led opposition military force with Shih, Ko-Farr, and fought against Ching's army. He retreated with King Lur into Ze-Chiang after their task force was defeated, where King Lur finally enlisted as a monk into temple in mountain Pu-Tuo. Meanwhile, Emperor Yung-Li of late Ming Dynasty, conscripted him as executive of Tai-Pu temple, since he was the descendant of late prime minister of the dynasty. He encounter Typhoon later during a boat trip from King-Men to Chan-Jou, and floated to Taiwan. Cheng, Chen-Kung, leader of the island at the time, treated him with courtesy, and persuaded him to stay with gift of mansion and land property. When Cheng, Ching succeed, Shien infuriated the authority with some satirical literary writings, and fled to Ta-Kang-Shan 、 Lo-Han gate area(now Nei-Men, Kaohsiung), where he became a monk later. Before the Ching Dynasty extend their military force into island, Shien moved over to society of Ka-Liu-Wan(now Shan-Hwa, Tainan), and stayed in Taiwan without going back to Mainland afterwards.

Living far away from hometown, Shien expressed his worry and home sickness in his literary works. Offended the authouity, fled into mountainous area, he educated people including the natives, medical treated them. He also founded the first literary poem and writing society in Taiwan, Tung-Ying Society. This thesis is to reconstruct the social and curtural surroundings of Taiwan in his cognition form his literary works.

**Keyword:** Shien, Kwang-Wen 、 On impression of Taiwan 、 the Poems of Taiwanese

## 析論網路文學的發展與閱讀

陳淑滿

輔英科技大學共同教育中心講師

### 摘要

本文的研究方向，一是對「網路文學」的定義、特質、時代意義作分析，二是觀察其發展與困境，對這種新的創作手法，能有全面性的認識。

有關「網路文學」的定義，綜合各學者的說法，有三種表現形式，一是利用網路多媒體技法創作出來的文學作品；另一種是把傳統媒體的文學作品電子化放上網路；第三種是以傳統書寫形式僅在網路上發表。若要為「網路文學」下定義，那麼，把網路視為文學的活動場域，提供創作者更多表達的意念與空間，這才是「網路文學」的精神。至於其時代意義，可以看到幾個現象：書寫場域的變革、「超文本」(hypertext) 的敘事模式、文學傳播的轉移等。

研究的另一重點，透過觀察網路的互動模式，明瞭文學閱讀面臨的困境，包含閱讀品質的審視機制，「偽文學」的魚目混珠，淺閱讀及片段閱讀的難以專注，都是網路文學必須面對，唯有解決閱讀層次的基本問題，「網路文學」才能看見發展的遠景。

關鍵字：網路文學、閱讀、超文本、偽文學

## Abstract

About the direction of this research , first , I want to define of the 「 Internet literature 」`their characteristics, and the significance of the ages. Second 'to observe their development and difficult situation.

The definition of "Internet literature, most scholars are divided into three definitions. The first, its mean use the Internet techniques and create literary works. Another, is placed the traditional media of electronic network. Third species in traditional written form but only published on the network. In fact, the Internet can considered as a field, which offer the literary creators more expression of ideas and space, this is the real value of the" Internet Literature., Meaning of the times about the Internet Literature, you can observed several phenomena, including the change of the writing field, "Hypertext" narrative mode, and the transformation of literary communication, etc.

Another focus of the study, through observation network interactive mode, we can understand the difficulties by the literary reading, containing examine the reading quality, avoiding the " false -literary" confusion reading . the superficial and fragment reading. There are Internet literature must be faced. The only method is to solve the basic problem of reading levels, we can look forward to the vision of the Internet literature.

**Keywords:** Internet literature, reading, hypertext, false literature

## 台灣遊艇產業轉型之研究：基於路徑依賴觀點

陳振杰<sup>1</sup>、吳連賞<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 正修科技大學通識教育中心兼任助理教授

<sup>2</sup> 國立高雄師範大學地理系教授兼任副校長

### 摘要

台灣的遊艇產業是一項小而美的精緻工業，在過去 30 餘年的製造經驗，值得深入探討與瞭解其產業的發展歷程。本研究透過深度訪談法，輔以資料的蒐集，從路徑依賴的觀點探討台灣遊艇產業的發展脈絡，瞭解產業轉型的歷程。研究結果顯示，台灣的遊艇製造技術是於偶然機會學習，駐台美軍的引進，開啟台灣遊艇產業的發展。當遊艇外銷屢創佳績時，由於代工帶來穩定的獲利，致使業者缺乏自行發展品牌的壓力與動機，因而在報酬遞增的正向回饋下，難以跳脫傳統學習路徑，產業發展過程進入鎖進效應的現象。自 80 年代末全球遊艇市場的需求疲軟，台灣的遊艇產業急速衰退，多家廠商紛紛倒閉或停工。部分業者將遊艇廠移往勞力便宜的大陸生產小型遊艇，而續留台灣的遊艇廠商為反轉局勢，力求轉型，朝向大型化與客製化方向發展。

關鍵字：遊艇產業、轉型、台灣、路徑依賴

## The Transformation of Taiwan's Yacht Industry on the Perspective of Path Dependence

Jen-Jie Chen

Adjunct Assistant Professor of Center for General Education, Cheng-Shiu University

Lien-Shang Wu

Professor of Geography Department, National Kaohsiung Normal University

### Abstract

Taiwan's Yacht Industry is a small but exquisite industry. Its manufacturing experience in the past thirty years is worth exploring so as to understand the development of this industry. The purpose of this study is to find out the inheritance of its transformational process by discussing the development of Taiwan's yacht industry with a thorough interview and a collection of data. On the perspective of path dependence, this study explores its development and transformational process. The results are as follows. First, Taiwan's chance to develop yacht industry came as the U.S. armies stationed in Taiwan and introduced the technology. However, with the prosperous export of yachts and the stable profits from OEM, the manufactures lacked the stress and motivation to develop their own brands. Because of this, it was difficult for them to learn new skills to avoid the effect of the lock-in. As the global yacht market had shrunk since late 1980s, Taiwan's yacht industry was in rapid decline. Many manufacturers had closed down their factories or lay off the staff. Some factories moved to China to produce small yachts for the lower labor cost there, while the remaining yacht manufacturers in Taiwan strived to transit towards the development of large-scale and customization.

**Keywords:** Yacht Industry, Development Context, Taiwan, Path Dependence

## 英語教育與大學生國際視野及跨文化溝通能力培養 —基於外語類第二課堂之研究

黃立鶴

同濟大學外國語學院講師、德國不萊梅大學學者

### 摘要

大學英語教育應當為高等教育的國際化服務，而國際化的目的在於培養大學生成長為具有寬廣明晰的國際視野、貫通中外的跨文化溝通能力，能夠參與國際事務和國際競爭的國際型人才。第二課堂是大學多樣化教育方式中的重要一種，外語類第二課堂活動對大學生的國際視野拓展、跨文化溝通能力培養具有重要作用。本文旨在介紹在英語教育中運用第二課堂活動培養大學生國際視野與跨文化溝通能力培養的途徑，對英語教育與國際視野及跨文化溝通能力的培養之關係，創新模式的構建原則、實施主體、開展方式和評估方法等方面進行探討。

關鍵字：英語教育；國際視野；跨文化交際；第二課堂

## **English Education and Development of Intercultural Communicative Competence for College Students**

### **Abstract**

College English education should play an important role in the internationalization of higher education, which aims at developing students into qualified international talents with good global horizon and intercultural communicative competence. This paper argues that English extracurricular activities can also be an effective method to train students in this field, and thus introduces the rationale, framework and assessment based on the author's practice.

**Keywords:**English education; international horizon; intercultural communication; extracurricular activities

## 環境變動下屏東平原沿山地區的人地關係： 以高樹鄉為例

黃瓊慧<sup>1</sup>、吳連賞<sup>2</sup>、辛宜津<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 國立高雄師範大學地理學系博士候選人

<sup>2</sup> 國立高雄師範大學地理學系教授兼任副校長

<sup>3</sup> 正修科技大學幼兒保育系教授兼任系主任

### 摘要

2009年8月莫拉克颱風襲臺，在南臺灣造成重創，高樹鄉為屏東平原沿山受災情況最嚴重地區。高樹鄉位於屏東平原東北部的沿山地區，內部族群組成猶如屏東平原的縮影。地理環境夏季多驟雨，降水強度大，加上沖積扇的網流地形，長年帶來嚴重水患，造成農地、屋舍沖毀或淹沒，也使得多數聚落居民因為原居地遭河水衝毀而遷徙。日治昭和2年（1927）起政府陸續修築堤防，漸有改善。

因大自然中存在著不穩定性，時有無法預期的環境風險，讓人地互動更顯得其複雜性。人地互動的過程中，居民的開發與利用，以及國家力量的介入，造成環境的改變。本文透過文獻史料的蒐集分析與解讀，以高樹鄉為例，探討屏東平原沿山地區在歷史發展過程中的人地關係，並釐清環境變遷下區域發展歷程。

關鍵詞：屏東平原、高樹、環境、災害、人地關係

# The Relationship between Human and Land in the Mountain Area of Pingtung Plain under Environmental Changes: Exemplified by Gaushu Township

Chiung-hui Huang<sup>1</sup>, Lien-Shang Wu<sup>2</sup>, I-Chin Hsin<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ph. D. Candidate, Department of Geography, National Kaohsiung Normal University

<sup>2</sup>Professor and Academic Deputy Chancellor, Department of Geography, National Kaohsiung Normal University

<sup>3</sup>Professor and Chairperson, Department of Early Childhood Care and Education, Cheng Shiu University

## ABSTRACT

In August 2009, Typhoon Morakot severely struck Southern Taiwan, while Gaushu was the most damaged along the mountain regions of Pingtung Plains. Located in the mountain region of northern Pingtung Plains, the internal tribal constituents Gaushu serves as an epitome of Pingtung Plains. Such a geographical environment often brings downpours in summer. The huge amount of sudden rainfall, along with the network flow typography of alluvial fan, leads to severe inundation which washes away or submerges farmlands and farmhouses. The majority of the settlers, as a result, migrated to other areas since their original settlements had been destroyed by the flooding river. Since 1927, the continual construction of embankment made certain improvements.

However, the instability in nature and unpredictable environmental risks further complicated the interaction between human and land. During the process of human-land interaction, the developments and utilization by the settlers, changes made to the environment by the intervention of government power, and the force of nature catalyzing the occurrence of disasters elevate the risks to environment. This study is also intended to investigate, after a long-term interaction between ethnic groups, between ethnic groups and environment, and between the national and regions, how local uniqueness can be shaped.

**Keywords:** Pingtung Plain, Gaushu, Environment, Disaster, Relationship between Human and Land