

墨子「非命」觀念的哲學突破

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「非命」是墨子「十論」主張中非常具有意義與使命的觀念。當時的社會氛圍，否定人的可能性，並且認定人倫與社會之結果是「貪、寡、亂」，但若進一步分析為何如此，則可發現持「命定論」之說是深具影響力的關鍵思維，墨子的努力與批判正好說明此種非命主張深具「哲學的突破」之價值。他首先從方法論上以「三表法」一本之者、原之者與用之者之法，來說明「命」並不存在，透過歸納方法來澄清治與亂、富與賤之差異，得出「事在人為」，這是透過理性思維得出，設立論證的審查標準。其次，批判執有命之說的理論依據之謬誤，肯定人的自由意志，最後訴諸於「天志」而非「天命」，這樣的理性思維過程，說明了人的自由意志之可能與價值，堪稱哲學的突破。

關鍵詞：非命、十論、執有命、哲學的突破

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Breakthrough of Mozi's Philosophical Concept of Anti-fatalism

Anti-fatalism is a much meaningful concept with sense of calling in Mozi's ten articles. At that time, the whole society considered human has no possibility and thought that the result of ethics and society's interaction would be described in 3 words: greedy, scant and disordered. Analyzing the reasons, we will find "predestinarianism" is an influential and important thinking. Mozi's effort and criticism prove the value of philosophical breakthrough of this anti-fatalism concept. First, he used methodology 's three-meter method to describe that destiny doesn't exist and explained the difference between order and chaos, wealth and poverty by induction. In the end, he concluded all his findings in one sentence: You can do anything as long as you put your mind to it. It is an examine standard with proofs concluded according to rational thinking. Besides, criticizing the mistake of fatalism thinking's theory, recognizing people's will, and saying that it is not destiny but will of heaven at last, all these rational thinking process talk about possibility and value of people's will. It is a breakthrough on philosophy.

Key words: anti-fatalism, the ten articles, fatalism, breakthrough on philosophy

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