

# 從「改造」一詞的使用看共產主義在中國的發生背景

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本文以金觀濤老師和劉青峰老師所創設的「中國近現代思想史專業數據庫」（1830-1930）為檢索系統，發現考察「改造」一詞在 1895-1921 年間的使用，與表達當時人們的政治理念有關，因為當人們使用「改造」即預設有一「如何改造」的具體理念，故能透過例句和文本分析來理解共產主義為何能夠在中國受到廣大接受的發生背景。在分析之後，發現到 1919 年至 1921 年對於社會主義的爭論，雙方的理念模型幾乎與 1895 年至 1911 年間，立憲和革命派的爭端相一致，焦點都集中在哪個「改造主體」是否具有道德意志上，這與中國傳統儒家思想對於建立秩序的理想，具有在結構上的相似，都呈現出「改造自己——改造秩序」的序列。由此，具有「階級覺悟」的共產黨，正是被強調是具有道德意志，有資格來建立新秩序的「改造主體」。

**關鍵字：**改造、共產主義、道德意志、儒家思想

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# The Background of China's Communism: The Study of the Keyword “gaizao”

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The Chinese word “*gaizao*” means “to transform something” and indicates that the people who are using it have thought of “how to transform the object”. In this term, I used “*gaizao*” as a keyword to search in “The Professional Database of Modern Chinese Thoughts (1830-1930)” and had found that the analysis of the materials and example sentences can help us to understand why and in how the communism became the main ideology in China. In this essay, I will explain the model of controversy about socialism in 1919-1921 was similar with the controversy between reformist and revolutionist in 1895-1911. The controversy focused on “who have moral quality for doing transformation”. The revolutionist and the communist shared a common principle that is similar with the confucian political thoughts: the first step in building a new order is transforming self to be moral. As a result, the communist party with “class consciousness” was seen as the one with moral quality.

**Keywords: gaizao, Transform, Communism, Moral Quality, Confucian Political Thoughts**

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