

吕斯布鲁克及其《精神的婚恋》 中的“迎接”的含义*

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[英文提要]

This paper introduces the great Christian mystic, Jan van Ruusbroec who lived in the medieval Flemish world, into Chinese world for the first time. After a brief account of the characters of mysticism in general and of love mysticism in Christianity, the paper provides a short biography of Ruusbroec. The second part deals with the central term in Ruusbroec's masterpiece *Spiritual Espousals*: men's "meeting" with God. First, Ruusbroec's view of the existential structure of human beings is explained. It gives a natural foundation for the meeting between men and God. The following is an analysis of the distinguished way of this mysticism: meeting God in love. It examines the rea-

* 此文第二部分主要来自我在比利时安特卫普大学的吕斯布鲁克研究中心 (*Ruusbroecgenootschap*, 或译作“吕斯布鲁克学会”) 时所写的一篇英文论文。那篇文章的写成极大地得益于该中心主任 G. de Baere 教授和著名的神秘体验论研究者 P. Mommaers 教授, 此外还有 P. Verdeyen 教授虽然不多但十分精当的指点。而这段思想因缘则是由鲁汶大学钟鸣旦 (N. Standaert) 教授主持并与北京大学哲学和宗教学系合作的“比较哲学与宗教”项目所促成。在此向他们深致谢意。此文所有不足之处完全由著者负责。

sons for appealing to “love” in Christian mystic experiences, the features of the love (similar to the emotional, romantic or knightly love between two genders, but spiritualized, intensified and ultimately elevated), and “the logos of the love” as the matrix of constituting meaning and playing the “love-game” (Hadewijch: poem 40). Finally, there is a discussion of the unique position of Ruusbroec in the Christian mystic tradition, i. e. a clear sense of balance in his thought. However, this paper emphasizes that the balance does not come from external requirements but from the mystic love itself.

The “ending words” talk about the significance of studying Christian love mysticism for our understanding of Christian western, modern and contemporary philosophy, and the relation between western and eastern religions as well as thoughts.

一、吕斯布鲁克

1. 背 景

这里讨论的约翰·吕斯布鲁克 (Jan van Ruusbroec, 1293—1381)^① 属于所谓“基督教神秘体验论”(Christian mysticism, 通

^① 吕斯布鲁克 (Ruusbroec) 又写作 “Ruysbroeck”。之所以译为“吕斯布鲁克”而不是“儒斯布鲁克”或“鲁伊斯布鲁克”，是因为此名的开头“Ruu”或“Ruy”中的元音“uu”或“uy”在荷兰语或弗莱芒语中的发音近似汉语拼音中的“yu”或“li”，而不是“wu”或“x”。所以，当我请 P. 莫玛子 (Mommaers) 教授比较“吕斯布鲁克”与“儒斯布鲁克”及其他发音时，他认为头一个更近于弗莱芒语中的发音。