and withdrew to Iki 壱岐 as they had planned, after more than twenty
days of battle. It is incorrect to presume that they established their base
in Takashima 高島. The second Army (Kiangan Army 江南軍) left China
in the latter half of June and stationed fleets of ships between Hirato
平戸 Island and Gotō 五島 Islands. The assertions that the Second Army
could make their start only in one day, that is, June 18, and that the whole
army established their base in Takashima, are both wrong. It was in
the end of July that the whole army started their attack on Kyūshū, and thus
they encountered with the typhoon of August 1.

The Mōkō Shirai Kaiwaka 蒙古襲來綱法 (Picture scroll representing the
Mongol Invasions of Japan) describes the actions of only one general,
Takezaki Suenaga 竹崎季長. One cannot discuss from this single case the
whole battle. Dr. Ikeshi's interpretation should, therefore, be entirely
reconsidered.

Some Contributions to Manchu Philology

On A Study on the Man-chu Shih-lu in Manchu

満文滿州實錄的研究 by Hisashi Uehara

By Kengo Yamamoto

In describing a meaning of a linguistic form, it should be of first
importance to describe, as far as possible, the semantime of a form itself,
quite irrespective of a concrete contextual meaning the form in question
has in a particular context in which it is used in combination with other
forms. The same may be true when we make a description of a linguistic
form appearing in special documentary records. In such a case, however,
the frequency of its use is usually rather limited and rare, which shows a
sharp contrast to the case where we have many examples of the utterances
in a spoken language or can observe them in various contexts. In the
former case i.e. when a description is made about the examples in a
particular literature, it will be almost impossible to make a complete
statement about the semantime the forms may have, unless under an
exceptionally favourable condition and in some cases, if the worst comes
to the worst, we can describe only the contextual meanings of the forms.
Such being the case, we must make the best to collect as many examples
as will appear in various contexts and to describe the semantime of the
forms or the core meanings by referring to the actual usage in other
records. In view of this, the present writer takes as an example A Study on the Man-chu Shih-lu in Manchu 満文満州實錄的研究 by Hisashi Uehara
and is going to make a comment on the work and to bring the thesis to
perfection by focusing on the problem of semantics mentioned above.

満洲語学への二三の寄与

ー上原久著「満文満洲實錄の研究」を中心としてー

山本謙吾

0. はしがき

1. 上原久著「満文満洲實錄の研究」の読記について

1.1. sargan jui
1.2. tunggen

1.2.1. 羽田孝雄「満和辭典」の誤記について

2. 対象を構成する諸問題

2.1. nishiai, emi, sasa
2.2. gese, adali
2.2.1. emu adali, emun
2.3. baru, teisi, ishun
2.4. cangi, telle, telle akū

1. は が き

満蒙漢 3 畜よりなる「満文満洲 Manju-i yariyaman kooli」。大清便之實錄は滿洲語を主とした記述ををめざして「満文満洲實錄的研究」を著した上原久氏が「語法面を

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