of ‘不’ (negatives) appeared and spread rapidly as a standard form in Mandarin and other Chinese dialects. Thus the standard reading of ‘不’ in Chinese had changed from non-\(\text{rùshēng}\) to \(\text{rùshēng}\). Although non-\(\text{rùshēng}\) form was used as a standard in Tang period, \(\text{rùshēng}\) form appears to have been used as a non-standard, colloquial form during the same period.

The Sino-Japanese reading ‘fu’, whose tone is \(\text{shāngshēng}\) (\(\text{ka-n'on}\) 漢音), is regular reflex of Chinese standard form (negatives) in Tang period. The Sino-Korean reading ‘pur’ (middle Korean form; present form ‘pur’) corresponds to the sound system of \(\text{Huǐlín Yīnyì}\) (黑林音義) in Tang period, so that this \(\text{rùshēng}\) form was borrowed from the non-standard Chinese reading. Korean has another reading of ‘不’ : ‘\(\text{pù(>pu)}\)’. It seems that this reading is a non-\(\text{rùshēng}\) form, but it is a dropped form of ‘pur’.

To sum up, the difference between Japanese ‘fu’ and Korean ‘pur’ indicates the change from non-\(\text{rùshēng}\) to \(\text{rùshēng}\) in Chinese. Both Japanese and Korean borrowed the reading of ‘不’ in the Tang period. Japanese adopted the standard non-\(\text{rùshēng}\) form, whereas Korean the non-standard, colloquial \(\text{rùshēng}\) form. It can be pointed out that the differences in the reading of ‘不’ in the two nations come from the different geographical locations and the different attitude toward the Chinese culture and language.

The Entrepot Java; Seen from the Trade Items Indicated in \(\text{Zhu-fan-zhi}\) (諸蕃志 A.D. 1225)

by Sumio Fūkami

Based on the analysis of the trade items of Java indicated in \(\text{Zhu-fan-zhi}\), A.D. 1225, and other related Chinese documents, this article reveals that Java (Shepo) was an important multiplex center in international trade network.

Java was one of the most important entrepots in Southeast Asia alongside of Zhan-cheng (central Vietnam), Zhen-la (Cambodia),
San-fa-qi (Malacca strait), Pu-ni (Brunei) and Ma-yi (Mindoro?). The entrepot Java had a wide area under its control: from Java and the south coast of Kalimantan in the west to the Maluku archipelago in the east.

Java stood as a strong rival to entrepot Brunei in the trade of gharu-wood, which was one of the most important imports for China from Southeast Asia and mainly supplied by Zhan-cheng and Zhen-la. In the first half of the twelfth century Brunei began to supply gharu-wood, but at the time of Zhu-fan-zhi, the gharu-wood of Borneo was supplied not by Brunei but by Java, which got it through Tanjungpura (Banjarmasin?), a lesser entrepôt in South Kalimantan.

Java maintained a different relation with the entrepôt of Malacca strait. San-fa-qi and its dependencies imported rice, which was most probably exported from Java. Java seems to have had a system of organized cultivation and collection of rice for export.

Java at that time had rapidly developed into the most important producer of pepper. Furthermore the pepper cultivated in India was also traded in Java. Thus Java was in fact the only supplier of pepper to China. The Chinese government prohibited the pepper-trade to cease the drainage of copper-coins but it was all in vain, due to the enormous profit of the pepper trade.

Java was also unique in a sense that its imports and exports were closely related and that it imported industrial materials. Java imported Chuan-xiong (Cnidium officinale Makino) and cinnabar as staples of trade. Chuan-xiong was indispensable for pepper cultivators as a remedy for headaches caused by the acrid fumes of pepper. Other examples of imported goods, which were needed for the production of export items, were colors and medicines for the manufacture of textiles and metal works, such as cinnabar, copperas, alum, borax and arsenic. Some of these products were then exported to West Asia and China.