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The Process of Denasalization of Initial Nasals
during the T'ang Period.

By Shinjō MIZUTANI

Since Henri Maspero pointed out in his work published in 1920 the denasalization which took place in the Northern Chinese dialect during the T'ang period, the fact has been generally acknowledged. Still it is not clear how the denasalization proceeded and, therefore, the debate concerning the value of Initial 'Jih' (日) in the *Ch'ieh-yün* 切韻, whether it was pronounced as *n'* or as *n'z'*, has continued without any convincing evidence.

Having examined the phenomenon in various dhāranīs written at the end of the Sui Dynasty or at the beginning of the T'ang Dynasty and in the *Ta-t'ang Hsi-yü-chi*, (大唐西域記), the writer has found the following points:

(1) This tendency of denasalization had already extended to the dialect of Lo-yang 洛陽 between the periods of Sui and T'ang. It seems to have begun to appear in the Ch'ang-an 長安 dialect not long before that period.

(2) This tendency was commenced first in the narrowing of Initial Jih and gradually expanded to other points of articulation.

(3) The denasalization first appeared in words having no nasal final and affected also those ending in nasals at the beginning of the 8. century.

Parallel with this new tendency the older transcription was maintained.

Finally, it has been made clear that the unbalance in the speed of phonetic change continued for a considerable length of time.

On the Origin of the Royal Family of Qomul
in the Ming Period

by Jun MATSUMURA

In the *Ming-shih-hsi-yü-chuan* 明史西域傳 the accounts of *Ha-mei-li* 哈梅里 and *Ha-mi-wei* 哈密衛 are recorded as historical descriptions of two different countries. The fact is this, however, that both *Ha-mei-li* 哈梅里 and *Ha-mi* 哈密 are the transcriptions of the name of one and the same country 'Qomul', and as the *Ha-mei-li-chuan* records the history of the country during the Hung-wu 洪武 period according to the *Ming-shih-lu*, 明實錄, it should better be placed before *Ha-mi-wei-chuan* which treats of that after the Yung-lo 永樂 period.

Now, Na-hu-li 納忽里 in the *Ha-mi-uei-chuan*, the name of the emperor of Qomul who might be called the forefather of the Imperial family of Ha-mi in the Ming dynasty, is nothing other than a miscopy of Wu-na-shih-li 兀納失里 that is found in various parts of the *Ming-shih-lu*, the name of a powerful chief under the reign of Tokus-Temür 脫古思帖木兒, the emperor of Northern Yüan empire. It has been pointed out by Dr. Paul PELLIOU that there must have been some relation between this Wu-na-shih-li and the princes of Wei-wu-hsi-ning 威武西寧, Pin 廩 and Su 肅 all recorded in the list of princes of the *Yüan-shih* 元史. The present writer investigates the annual records of *Yüan-shih* and describes the status of Qomul at the end of Yüan dynasty through the beginning of Ming dynasty by tracing the descent of the Mongolian feudal princes in the Tangut District during the Great Mongolian reign.

On the Tibetan Conjunctive Suffixes *-te*, *-ste*, and *-de*

By Zuihō YAMAGUCHI

In Tibetan the conjunctive suffixes *-te*, *-ste* and *-de* are distinguished only in samdhi, but not in use. However, when we classify their uses in classical Tibetan, we can find two different usages. The one is to combine two sentences or predicates in temporal sequence, while the other is to connect them in no such relations.

In Si-tu's grammar is quoted a passage from the *Smra-baḥi-sgo* ("the Gate of Language"), where *lhag-ma bcas* is considered to be a specific use of the demonstrative pronoun *de*. In this case Si-tu cites only *-de* as the example from among the conjunctives mentioned above. This shows nothing but his misunderstanding. Obviously the *Smra-baḥi sgo* considers that the pronoun *de* may function as a connective without respect to samdhi, though no temporal relations are implied.

The present writer endeavors to point out these facts by adducing various instances from classical Tibetan texts and at the same time to explain how the pronoun *de* came to denote the connective function. According to him, the conjunctive *-ste* is originally the pronoun *de* in connective usage combined with the suffix *-s* which may have characterized the event expressed by the preceding sentence as temporally anterior to that of the following sentence. Curious uses of *-te* and *-ste* in the Khri Sron Lde Brtsan Edicts and the contrast between *-s te* and *-s ste* in the *Shol rdo-rin* reflect the old distinction of usage. Besides, the orthographical peculiarities in the Tun-huan Documents may be also taken into consideration.

In short, against the traditional view that *-te* and *-de* are derived from *-ste* owing to euphonic rule, the writer intends to maintain that *-de* (or *-te*) and *-ste* were originally different morphemes and therefore were distinguished in usage, but they had been gradually confused, so that they became to be considered as variants of one and the same suffix.