

partisans—especially that between the Governor-General of Korea and the Consulate-general of Fêngt'ien and analyzes the reactions of the Chinese side that resulted in the employment of force in Linchiang.

A Phonological Study on the *Sung* Rhyme Tables

by Tôru MINEYA

The *Yün-ching* 韻鏡, *Ch'i-yin-lüeh* 七音略, and *Ch'ieh-yün-chih-chang-t'u* 切韻指掌圖 were published in the *Sung* period, in addition to the publication of the *Kuang-yün* 廣韻, *Chi-yün* 集韻, and *Li-pu-yün-lüeh* 禮部韻略. The first group is generally called *têng-yün-t'u* 等韻圖 or *yün-t'u* 韻圖 "rhyme tables" and the second group is called *yün-shu* 韻書 "rhyming dictionary". We can find a reflection of the new system of the finals at that period in these rhyme tables, while the rhyming dictionaries were compiled following the traditional final system. On the other hand, the distinction of the initials was preserved not only in the rhyming dictionaries, but also in the rhyme tables, although we can recognize the remarkable change of the initial consonant system of that period. This conservative characteristic was necessary, in the author's opinion, to represent the Sanskrit terms by Chinese characters in the translation of the Buddhist scriptures.