

clans and all the Eight clans, and moved the latter to the confluence of the Sungari and Mudan rivers in 1732. As a result no inhabitants were left in the middle reaches.

But since the mid-eighteenth century the Seven clan Heje advanced and occupied this region. Though they were called the frontier people (辺民), they were not included in the 2398 families of the frontier people recorded in 1750. In the *Documents of the Office of the Vice general in the Ningguta region* (寧古塔副都統衙門檔案), there is a document dealing with the composition of the Seven clan Hejes. It says that a part of them called themselves the Iokemi (Iongkumi), Fushara, and Udingke clans. Their *gasan da*, the heads of villages, were registered as the frontier people, and lived in the lower reaches of the Amur river. Therefore the Seven clan Hejes were originally the frontier people in the lower reaches and afterwards advanced into the middle reaches apart from their clans. After 1860 the Ch'ing government began to call them merely as Hejes, and thus they came to be known as today's Heje people.

Chinese, Sino-Japanese and Sino-Korean Reading of '不'

by Seiji TSUJI

The Sino-Japanese reading and the Sino-Korean reading of Chinese characters usually correspond to each other. However, the reading of '不' is exceptional, for the former is 'fu' (non-*rùshēng* 非入声), while the latter is 'pur' (*rùshēng* 入声). Why is this the case?

'不' in Chinese had 3(4) readings—*píng* (平), *shǎng* (上), (*qù* 去), *rù* (入) *shēng* (声) in *Guǎngyùn* (廣韻 A.D.1008). However, the author's research in '不' reading in Tang period shows that *rùshēng* was not used and that *shǎng(qù)shēng* was used for negative particle, and that *píngsheng* was used for interrogative particle. At the end of Tang period, however, the *rùshēng* form

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-*rùshēng* to *rùshēng*. Although non-*rùshēng* form was used as a standard in Tang period, *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 *shǎngshēng* (*kan'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 *Huìlín Yīnyì* (慧林音義) in Tang period, so that this *rùshēng* form was borrowed from the non-standard Chinese reading. Korean has another reading of '不': 'pu(>pu)'. It seems that this reading is a non-*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-*rùshēng* to *rùshēng* in Chinese. Both Japanese and Korean borrowed the reading of '不' in the Tang period. Japanese adopted the standard non-*rùshēng* form, whereas Korean the non-standard, colloquial *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 *Zhu-fan-zhi* (諸蕃志 A.D.1225)

by Sumio FUKAMI

Based on the analysis of the trade items of Java indicated in *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),