

■ Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

Faculty supervisors are marked with an asterisk (*).

(Japanese alphabetical order)

Position	Name	Area and Subject	Research Theme(s)	Page
Professor	Takeshi Kobayashi	Chinese Culture	Modern Chinese Thought and its Connection with European Civilization and the Meiji Thought	134
*Professor	Toyoh Sakai	Chinese Literature, Comparative Japanese and Chinese Literature	The Study of Modern Chinese Literature, the Comparative Study of the Literature of China and Japan, the Study of Modern Chinese Poetry	135
*Professor	Chieko Nakagawa	Chinese Linguistics	Chinese Lexicology, Chinese Grammatical Theory, Formation and Linguistic Contacts of Mandarin Chinese	136
Visiting Professor	Naoki Hazama	History of the Orient, History of Sino-Japanese Relations	Study of the Paradigm Shift in Chinese Civilization during the Modern Era	137
Associate Professor	Kaori Hatakeyama	Chinese Culture, the Asian Region	The Comparative Study of Japan and China in Terms of Reception of Foreign Cultures	138
*Professor	Hikomichi Mori	Chinese Linguistics	History of Linguistic and Literary Relations Among East Asian Nations	139
*Professor	Akifumi Yahanashi	Chinese Linguistics	History and Regional Dialects of Chinese, Regional Culture	140

(Current as of March 31, 2009)



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

Professor Takeshi Kobayashi

■ Area and Subject Taught: Chinese Culture

■ Research Theme(s):

Modern Chinese Thought and its Connection with European Civilization and the Meiji Thought

■ Academic Degrees: Master of Literature, Osaka University

■ Keywords for Research Field:

Modern Chinese Thought, Zhang Bing-lin, Meiji Thought, Modern European Thought

[Research Overview]

Until now, I have primarily been examining modern Chinese self-consciousness and the reception of modern European thought, in terms of their relationship to traditional Chinese thought. How did the meeting of traditional thought and European civilization serve to form modern Chinese self-consciousness? What role did traditional thought play in shaping the reception of modern European thought? I have been engaged in research on these themes, largely based on the work of such thinkers and scholars as Zhang Bing-lin, Liu Shi-pei, Kang You-wei, Tan Si-tong, and Wang Guo-wei.

At present, my work is focused on the thought of Zhang Bing-lin (1869-1936), who was both a scholar of Chinese classics and a revolutionary, in terms of his relation to the Meiji thought. While Zhang Bing-lin was a master of traditional Chinese scholarship, and while it is not clear to what extent he encountered modern European thought, he absorbed modern European thought indirectly through the Meiji thought. While it is clear that the concept of "liberty" formed an important part of his thinking, in order to clarify further the particulars of this concept, I have been weighing his thought against the Meiji thought, using as clues the concepts of "liberty" and "utility" that began to pervade China in late Qing period. This comparative study illuminates the relationship between traditional Chinese thought and modern European thought, as well as the role of Japan.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) 小林武・佐藤豊『梁啓超の功利主義思想と章炳麟の反功利主義思想における日本的契機の比較考察』2008年、〔科学研究費補助金報告書。「功利」という観念に対する梁啓超と章炳麟の見方を、明治思想との関連から比較考察〕
- 2) 小林「章炳麟の反功利主義的倫理観と明治思想」『東方学』第114輯、2007年、〔章炳麟の反功利主義思想の基本的性格、および彼の思想と明治思想との連関を考察〕
- 3) 小林『章炳麟と明治思潮——もう一つの近代』2006年、研文出版、〔章炳麟の思想形成に果たした西洋近代思想と明治思潮の役割を考察〕



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

*** Professor Toyoh Sakai**

■ Area and Subject Taught:

Chinese Literature, Comparative Japanese and Chinese Literature

■ Research Theme(s):

The Study of Modern Chinese Literature, the Comparative Study of the Literature of China and Japan, the Study of Modern Chinese Poetry

■ Academic Degrees: Master of Literature, Kyoto University

■ Keywords for Research Field:

Comparative Modern Japanese and Chinese Literature, Symbolist Poetry, Luxun, Erosenko, Ryunosuke Akutagawa

[Research Overview]

My work is focused on two areas: (1) Comparative modern Japanese and Chinese literature, and (2) modern Chinese poetry. Regarding (1): Almost all of the prominent modern Chinese authors, including Luxun, studied abroad in Japan during the impressionable years of their youth, and even after returning to China, they continued to be influenced considerably by Japanese literature from the Meiji period and the contemporary Japanese literature of their time. These writers with Japanese overseas study experience were largely responsible for building up the Chinese literary world (Guo Moruo). The extent of the influence they underwent, and the particulars of this influence, serve to highlight discrepancies between the literary traits of the two nations. Regarding (2): I am exploring the potential of contemporary Chinese literature, partly through analysis of the literary and social background of the contemporary Chinese symbolist poetry that began its rise to prominence in 1980 through magazine and other publications.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) 太宰治と魯迅—『惜別』にみる魯迅像 (『あうろーら』第5号 1996.11)
- 2) 艾青論—艾青その悲劇 (『現代中国』第5巻 (岩波書店) 1993.6)
- 3) 舒婷論—『双桅船』にみる母の影 (『転形期の中国』(京大人文学研究所) 1988.4)
- 4) 『中国文学最新事情』(サイマル出版会 1987.4)
- 5) 翻訳『魯迅全集』第14巻 (学習研究社 1985.6)
- 6) 芥川龍之介と魯迅—「じゅりあの吉助」と「薬」における虚構の花について (『アジア・クォーターリー』第41号 毎日新聞社 1980.6)



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

*** Professor Chieko Nakagawa**

- Area and Subject Taught: Chinese Linguistics
- Research Theme(s):
Chinese Lexicology, Chinese Grammatical Theory,
Formation and Linguistic Contacts of Mandarin Chinese
- Academic Degrees:
Master of Chinese Linguistics, Osaka University of Foreign Studies
- Keywords for Research Field:
Mandarin Chinese, Linguistic Contacts, Tonal Language, Morphophonemics
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[Research Overview]

Mandarin Chinese differs from other regional varieties of Chinese in that it features a rich variety of morphophonological changes. In the formation and development of spoken Mandarin, linguistic contacts with Altaic languages such as Mongolian and Manchu exerted an influence that cannot be ignored. I am engaged in tracing the history of Mandarin from the present day back to the time of the construction of Dadu (predecessor of Beijing), on two fronts: the spoken and written language. In the study of the contemporary language, I employ "Data of Present-Day Spoken Mandarin Chinese" as the primary corpus, and I am conducting quantitative research on the constraints exerted on morphology by the phonological traits of Mandarin.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) "Chinese-Japanese Dictionary" (Hakusui Press 2002) 『白水社 中国語辞典』(共編 2002年出版 白水社)
伊地智善継主編、親字見出し約11,000、熟語見出し約54,000、用例は約11万を収録。
中国語辞典としては画期的な例文に文型表示付き。
- 2) 『類義語のニュアンス』(共著 初版第5刷2004年出版 東方書店)
- 3) 報告書『『(旧本)老乞大』時間詞・人称代詞 語彙索引(稿)』(編集責任、2006年科学研究費研究成果報告書)
- 4) 論文「漢語並列構造における接続詞と副詞の接続機能」(『中国語学』242号 1995)



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

Visiting Professor Naoki Hazama

■ Area and Subject Taught:

History of the Orient, History of Sino-Japanese Relations

■ Research Theme(s):

Study of the Paradigm Shift in Chinese Civilization during the Modern Era

■ Academic Degrees: Doctor of Literature, Kyoto University

■ Keywords for Research Field:

History, East Asian History, Modern Chinese History,
History of Sino-Japanese Relations, Sun Yat-sen, Liang Qichao

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[Research Overview]

Chinese civilization, known as one of the world's oldest continuous civilizations, underwent a radical paradigm shift during the modern era. Meiji-era Japan played an extremely large role in this sea change, contributing to the first steps towards a comprehensive "East Asian sphere of civilization" encompassing Japan, China and the Korean peninsula. The "Chinese world," self-reliant in regional terms, is included among the world's more remote regions when viewed on the global scale of the thoroughly interconnected "modern world." My current research is focused on examining this shift and its significance within the greater history of civilization, in terms of both political thought and cultural morality.

This research covers the contributions of Liang Qichao (1873-1929), a major force in determining the cultural and academic tone of the above mentioned paradigm shift, and Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), whose contributions shaped its political thought. In addition, I continue to study the roles played by Japanese pan-Asianists such as Ian Okamoto and Toten Miyazaki.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) *The Eye toward Asia, Okamoto Ian* 岡本韋庵, supervising, 2004, Awa gakkai (in Japanese)
Allover research on Okamoto Kensuke (called Ian) who explored Sakhalin in 19th century and endeavored to modernize East Asia.
- 2) *Liang Qichao* 梁啓超 *nianpu changbian*, 5 vols, joint work, 2004, Tokyo: Iwanami shoten (in Japanese)
A correct translation and reliable notes about Liang Qichao who is the most important person to accept Modern Western Civilization in China.
- 3) *Modern Western Civilization and the Universe of China*, ed., 2001, Kyoto: Kyoto Daigaku gakujutu shuppankai (in Japanese)
Research on modern changes of Chinese paradigm shift in linguistic, literary, academic and scientific regions.
- 4) *Joint Research: Liang Qichao* 梁啓超, *Modern Western Thought and Meiji* 明治 *Japan*, ed.1999, Tokyo: Misuzu shobo (in Japanese)
Research on Liang Qichao who lived in Japan and all-round accepted Japanized Western thoughts for the sake of modernizing Chinese civilization.
- 5) *Asia, Advancing for Independence* (volume 27 of World History), co-authors, 1999, Tokyo: Chuo koronsha (in Japanese)
An outline history of Chinese Republic that was struggled for independence.
- 6) *Sun Wen* 孫文 *and Asia*, co-editor, 1993, Kyuko shoin (in Japanese)
Papers of the first international symposium in the people Republic of China that Taiwan scholars presented.



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

Associate Professor **Kaori Hatakeyama**

- Area and Subject Taught: Chinese Culture, the Asian Region
- Research Theme(s):
The Comparative Study of Japan and China in Terms of Reception of Foreign Cultures
- Academic Degrees: Master of Arts, University of Tokyo
- Keywords for Research Field:
Comparative Literature and Culture, Comparative Sino-Japanese Culture, Reception and Resistance to Foreign Cultures, Image Formation
- Office Phone Number: 81-75-705-1663

[Research Overview]

1. I am examining the reaction to the modern West in Japan, China and the Korean peninsula from the point of view of cultural history by comparing and analyzing the differences among the three regions.
2. I am considering what type of connection it was that bound together the new literary generation in Japan and China at the start of the 20th century, and what kind of impressions the two had of each other.
3. By reading and interpreting the arguments of late Qing Dynasty litterateurs, who continuously rejected the modern West, I hope to shed light on what modernization means to countries in the non-Western world, as well as on the relevance, significance and potential of emphasizing the cultural heritage of one's own country in the present age.
4. I am examining the changes in consciousness accompanying increasingly diverse value systems and the problems facing women in China since the 1980s, when radical social changes began taking place. In particular, my work focuses on aspects unique to China such as the heated controversy aroused by the issue of women's studies, the achievements of notable female authors, the significance of cultural phenomena such as the release of specialized publications dealing with women's issues, and how to evaluate the efforts and accomplishments of those who have struggled over many years to improve the status of women in Chinese society.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) 辜鴻銘のキリスト教認識と批判 2008 京都産業大学論集・人文科学系列第39号
- 2) 髪型の変容の意味するところ 2003 「日本事情テキストバンク——新たな授業構築に向けて」東京外国語大学留学生日本語教育センター留学生向けの日本語・日本事情教育用テキスト
- 3) 佐藤春夫と中国近代劇作家田漢との交友について——「人間事」から読み取れるもの 1998 京都産業大学論集・外国語と外国文学系列第25号 佐藤春夫の「人間事」を通じて中国近代劇作家田漢との交友を辿り当時の日中文壇の影響関係を検討する。
- 4) 西洋的近代へのある文人の抵抗——辜鴻銘の訪日講演集を中心に 1994 「叢書 比較文学比較文化第4巻 東西の思想闘争」中央公論社
清朝の文人辜鴻銘の訪日講演集を題材にその西洋的近代への抵抗姿勢と日本認識を考える。
- 5) 明治大正作家の中国人像 1990 「内なる壁——外国人の日本人像日本人の外国人像」1990 TBSブリタニカ 明治大正の作家数人の作品を通じ明治以降の日本作家が抱く中国人像及びその認識の変化を検討する。
- 6) 断髪——近代東アジアの文化衝突 1990 朝日選書 朝日新聞社
中国、日本そして朝鮮半島における伝統的な男子の髪型が消滅した事実を調べ近代国家への異なる転身過程を比較する。



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

* Professor Hiromichi Mori

- Area and Subject Taught: Chinese Linguistics
- Research Theme(s):
History of Linguistic and Literary Relations Among East Asian Nations
- Academic Degrees: Master of Literature, Nagoya University
- Keywords for Research Field:
Nihon Shoki (The Chronicles of Japan) Demarcation Theory, Japanese Kanji Phonology, Kanji Transliteration, Washu (Classical Chinese Written by Japanese)
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[Research Overview]

My research focuses on diplomatic history in East Asian languages, particularly the phonetic aspects. Of the 30 chapters of the Nihon Shoki (The Chronicles of Japan), I have proven that the alpha section (chapters 14-21 and 24-27) was written in man'yogana (an ancient writing style that uses both the Chinese and the Japanese readings of Chinese characters to represent Japanese phonetically) by Chinese who had travelled to Japan, and based on the alpha section I have reconstructed the phonology of the Chinese and Japanese languages at that time. This division can also be observed in the text. The beta section (chapters 1-13, 22, 23, 28, and 29) contains many errors and odd usages of classical Chinese, but I have shown clearly that, as a general rule, the alpha section is notated based on the classical Chinese.

My studies of the phonetic aspects of diplomatic history have also included the following:

1. I have traced the role of bird and animal sounds in Japan-China diplomatic history.
2. I have elucidated characteristics of the Japanese language of that time from the notations, place names, and personal names in the Gishi Wajinden (The Record of Japan in the Historiography of China).
3. I have analyzed the poetic meter of the inscriptions on the Sankakubuchi Shinjukyo (an ancient mirror) and shown that the tokuchu (special casting) theory does not stand up to scrutiny.
4. I have demonstrated that the transliteration of the Inariyama Tekkenmei (inscription on the Inariyama sword) reflects an accent.
5. I have analyzed transliterations made by Chinese people of the iroha and kana syllabaries and posited phonetic values for Japanese and Chinese in the 16th through 18th centuries.
6. I have analyzed the Chinese character transliteration in the Jilinleishi and posited tone values for the languages spoken in the Chinese Northern Song Dynasty and Korean Goryeo Dynasty at the beginning of the 12th century.
7. I am involved in recreating the phonology and accent of Japanese spoken in ancient times, and producing manuscripts of The Tale of Genji and other works using this recreation.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) 単著『日本書紀の謎を解く—述作者は誰か—』1999年 中央公論新社
：『日本書紀』を音韻学と文章論によって分析し、その成立過程を解明。2006年ソウルにて韓国語版出版。
- 2) 単著『古代の音韻と日本書紀の成立』1991年 大修館書店
：『日本書紀』の万葉仮名や隋唐の音韻資料を分析し、日中双方の音価を推定。
- 3) 共編著『漢字知識百科』2002年 三省堂 阿辻哲次・一海知義氏と共編。
：主に漢字の音韻と日本における漢字文化の受容史を執筆。
- 4) 共著『東海学と日本文化』「中国の蓬萊思想—神仙思想と銅鏡の銘文」2003年 五月書房：近体詩の韻律の起源が漢代の方格規矩四神鏡銘にあると証明。
- 5) 共著『ワカタケル大王とその時代』「稻荷山鉄剣銘とアクセント」2003年 山川出版社：稻荷山鉄剣銘の大王名や尊称の表記に上代と同じアクセントが反映していることを指摘。
- 6) 論文（韓国語）「鶏林類事の音訳について—一声調の反映—」『高麗朝語研究論文集』2003年：12世紀初頭の北宋と高麗の声調調値を推定。
- 7) 論文「日本書紀成立論小結—併せて万葉仮名のアクセント優先例を論ず—」『国語学』54-3、2003年：私の日本書紀成立論を纏めるとともに、アクセント表示を優先した万葉仮名を指摘した。
- 8) 論文「日本書紀笱記」（4篇）『季刊・東アジアの古代文化』大和書房、2005年：書紀について研究論・音韻論・文章論・編修論から私見を述べた。
- 9) 編著『附諸表索引廣韻切韻譜』臨川書店、2008年：辻本春彦遺著を編集。



Division of Foreign Languages (Chinese)

*** Professor Akifumi Yahanashi**

■ Area and Subject Taught: Chinese Linguistics

■ Research Theme(s):

History and Regional Dialects of Chinese, Regional Culture

■ Academic Degrees: Master of Literature, Osaka University of Foreign Studies

■ Keywords for Research Field:

History of Chinese Language, Study of Chinese Regional Dialects,
Cultural Linguistics

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[Research Overview]

In the vast nation of China, with an area the size of the European continent and a population said to exceed 1.3 billion, a standard language, known as Putonghua, is gradually gaining ground. This should rightly be called one of the more miraculous successes in the long history of China. However, this language does not replace, but is used simultaneously alongside, the indigenous languages of various regions, and is creating a bilingual population in these regions. These bilingual conditions are giving rise to a complex linguistic culture in areas where Cantonese and the dialects of Shanghai, Fuzhou and Hakka are spoken; south of the Yangtze and east of the Jingguang railway line where "fossil languages" are still spoken; and among the ethnic minorities inhabiting Sichuan, Yunnan, Guangxi and other regions.

Delving beneath the surface of Putonghua to its roots, we find that in all areas and throughout all historical periods of China, the linguistic groups represented among the nomadic peoples of the north and the agricultural peoples of the south have been undergoing complex and repeated migrations, exchanges and mixtures, dividing and reuniting repeatedly to give rise to the standard Putonghua language of today.

It is said that language plays a vital role in the formation of ethnic groups, uniting people to a greater extent than traditional values, aesthetic sense, religion and so forth. In this sense, the multifarious language of contemporary China is certainly one of the cultural aspects that reflect the multi-layered complexity of its society. In my work, while maintaining a view of the "big picture" (macroscopic aspects of the subject), I am exploring the specifics of regional cultures, particularly the dialects spoken in the south of China.

[Notable Publications and Works]

- 1) 『漢字キーワード事典』(共著)、(2009/5/30発行、朝倉書店。)
- 2) 「『華英通語』反映的一百五十年前粵語面貌」(『第十屆國際粵方言研討會論文集』、2007/12、中国社会科学院出版社。)
- 3) 「華英通語の価値について」(『東方』285、2004/11、東方書店。)