

满-通古斯语言文化研究文库 赵阿平 主编

# 锡伯语 赫哲语

## 鄂温克语 鄂伦春语研究

KIBOYU HEZHEYU EWENKEYU ELUNCHUNYU YANJIL



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#### 《满 - 通古斯语言文化研究文库》总序

#### 赵阿平

在人类文明漫长的发展进程中,多种形态的诸民族繁衍生息,活动共存;彼此往来,影响交融;亲善友好,冲突战争;开拓疆域,创造文明;互动促进,协调发展,谱写了一页页壮观史篇,共同把人类社会推加前进。不同的民族语言及特有的文化,在各民族的历史进。不发挥过或继续发挥着凝聚民族整体、振奋民族精神、发挥民族进步和发展的巨大作用。每一个民族的语言、文化都是人类文明的重要组成部分,是传承历史文明的重要内容和形式,是人类世代相传的文化财富。

当今世界科学技术迅猛发展,文明进步快速向前推进,人与人、民族与民族、国家与国家之间的往来、接触、交流、合作日益频繁,由此使相互间的关系越来越密切,越来越友好。这些对于人类和平美好的未来,对于全球一体化的进程产生着巨大影响,发挥着强大的推动力。同时,在这样多元一体化历史发展的总趋势面前,一个民族或一个国家的特色文化及深层内涵显得更加珍贵,更有价值。尤其是至今仍较完好保存着人类早

期社会诸多古老文明和特殊形态结构的民族,今天充分显示出其特有的价值与作用。人们在当今社会难以解释的许多科学命题,会从某些民族的发展足迹中得到启示与答案。正是这个缘故,满一通古斯语言文化研究显示出重要的价值和意义。

满-通古斯语族为阿尔泰语系三大语族之一,是横 跨欧亚大陆的世界性民族,主要分布在中国的北方地 区、俄罗斯的西伯利亚地区、蒙古国的巴尔虎地区和日 本北海道的网走地区。在中国境内,满-通古斯语族包 括满语、锡伯语、赫哲语、鄂温克语、鄂伦春语和历史 上的女真语、主要分布在黑龙江、内蒙古自治区、新疆 维吾尔自治区等省区。满 - 通古斯语族下分满语支和通 古斯语支,满语支包括满语、女真语、锡伯语;通古斯 语支包括鄂温克语、鄂伦春语、埃文基语、埃文语、涅 基达尔语、赫哲语、那乃语、乌利奇语、奥罗克语、奥 罗奇语、乌德盖语等。也有人认为赫哲语、那乃语属于 满语支。满 - 通古斯语族除了与蒙古语族、突厥语族有 着密切关系外,还与日本的阿伊努语、日本语、朝鲜 语、美国和加拿大等地的爱斯基摩语、因纽特语、印第 安语等有着千丝万缕的关系。在该族群中至今保存着人 类早期文明的诸多形态和特征,并且该族群相互间关系 具有诸多的神秘性与扩散性以及历史来源的复杂性和文 化习俗的丰富性。另一方面,该族群中的满族及其先 人,在历史发展中曾多次崛起,从渤海国、大金国的建 立到一统天下的清王朝, 其继承了历史封建王朝的大量

遗产,但又带有不同于前代的许多民族文化特征。满族的文治武功,崛起与蹉跎,辉煌与失败,在中国历史和人类文明史上打下了鲜明的印迹。满族走过了一条独具特色的发展道路,为人类文明进程提供了极有价值的宝贵经验与教训。因而,满一通古斯语言文化研究愈来愈引人注目,成为国际学术热点。

20世纪百年来,在国际范围内经过几代专家学者的 不懈努力,辛勤探索,满一通古斯语言文化研究取得重 大发展,人才辈出,成果丰硕。在中国、日本、美国、 韩国、蒙古国、英国、法国、德国、意大利、俄罗斯、 加拿大、芬兰、葡萄牙、挪威等国以及台湾和香港地 区, 涌现出一代又一代、一批又一批的满学专家、满 -通古斯语言文化专家。学者们从语言学、民族学、人类 学、文化学、历史学、社会学、宗教学、文学、民俗学 等不同角度对满 - 通古斯语言文字、历史文化、社会经 济、宗教信仰、文献档案、文学艺术、风俗习惯、生态 环境等进行了广泛深入的探讨研究, 大量论著、辞书出 版,结出丰硕学术成果。关于满学研究著作、辞书已出 版 800 多部;关于锡伯、鄂温克、鄂伦春、赫哲语言文 化研究的专著、辞书、词汇集等出版了百余部。尤其是 《满语研究》、《满族研究》、《满学研究》、《SAKSAHA》 等专业学术刊物的创办与发展、刊载大量最新研究成 果,使满-通古斯语言文化研究领域更加展示出新的活 力和生机。中国作为本领域的主力, 充分展示了雄厚的 理论优势,并发挥了主导与中心作用,从而将满一通古 斯语言文化研究事业推向了更加成熟、更加理论化和科学化的境界。

在满一通古斯语言文化田野调查研究方面,成就斐 然。中国学者在20世纪40年代后期至70年代后期的30 年的时间里, 主要是对满一通古斯诸语进行了全面、系 统的调查, 收集了大量的第一手资料。并对资料进行了 分析整理和归类。从80年代初至80年代末的10年中, 满-通古斯诸语的专家学者先后多次到满族、锡伯族、 鄂温克族、鄂伦春族、赫哲族生活区,对于他们的语言 进行了拉网式的田野调查, 收集了相当丰厚的第一手语 言资料。其中黑龙江省满语研究所自 1983 年成立以来, 长期坚持对东北地区满族语言文化进行调查,特别是对 黑龙江省满族聚居村屯的现存满语进行了系统跟踪调 查,并获取了大量宝贵的调查资料。20世纪80年代末 至本世纪初,濒危语言文化抢救调查得到国家及国际的 高度重视,同时,高科技的快速发展也为科研提供了先 进的现代化设备,满-通古斯语言文化抢救调查及开发 利用进入新阶段。

20世纪 90 年代以来,有的学者还打破原有的学科界限,对相关问题进行跨学科综合研究,并取得了突破性成果,如对满 - 通古斯语言与历史文化、满 - 通古斯语言文化与相关民族语言文化比较、满 - 通古斯语言文化与人类学等课题进行多层面、多方位综合研究。为本领域研究带来了新的活力与生机,将满 - 通古斯语言文化研究推向新的高度与广阔的空间。

满-通古斯语言文化研究领域取得了长足的进步, 集中表现在相关研究机构的设立和后备人才的培养上。 如在中国成立了中国社会科学院民族研究所满 - 通古斯 语研究组、黑龙江省满语研究所、中国第一历史档案馆 满文部、辽宁省档案馆满文组、北京社会科学院满学研 究所、黑龙江省档案馆满文部、中央民族大学满学所、 内蒙古大学满语研究室等研究机构、这些学术机构先后 多次开办了满文满语学习班、培训班,培养出了一批满 语满文研究方面的人才。同时,在中央民族大学、内蒙 古大学、黑龙江大学、东北师范大学等还培养出了数十 名满—通古斯语言文化专业的学士、硕士和博士,为满 - 通古斯语言文化研究的深入发展培养了高层人才。另 外,在全国相关民族地区还成立了满 - 通古斯语学会、 满学学会、鄂伦春研究会、鄂温克研究会、锡伯研究 会、赫哲研究会等诸多学术团体,推动了满 - 通古斯语 言文化研究的广泛深入发展。

自20世纪80年代以来,满 - 通古斯语言文化学术交流在国际范围内更加频繁、更加丰富。如,访问讲学、双边研讨、合作课题、交换成果、查阅资料以及田野调查等。在中国、日本、美国、德国、韩国等都举办过相关的学术研讨会。如,1992年于中国北京举办的"首届国际满学研讨会"、1996年于中国哈尔滨举办的"满 - 通古斯语言文化学术研讨会"、1999年于北京举办的"第二届国际满学研讨会"、2000年于中国海拉尔举办的"首届国际通古斯语言文化学术研讨会"、2000年8

月在德国波恩召开的"第一届国际满一通古斯学大会"、2001年在中国哈尔滨举办的"21世纪满一通古斯语言文化与人类学学术研讨会"、2002年于中国北京举办的"第三届国际满学暨赫图阿拉建城 400周年学术研讨会"等。2004年8月又将于中国呼伦贝尔举办"国际满一通古斯语言文化学术研讨会暨第二届国际通古斯语言文化学术研讨会"、在北京召开"满学与北京文化国际学术研讨会"等,国内外专家学者共同探讨满一通古斯语言文化诸方面的学术问题。

满一通古斯语言文化研究在 20 世纪百年中的重大发展,主要体现在研究成果丰硕、研究方法创新、研究机构建立、研究人才培养、学术国际交流、独立学科形成等诸方面。经海内外专家学者的长期共同努力,到 20 世纪 90 年代,满学开始从人文学科中逐渐形成为一门独立的学科;通古斯学亦日趋发展成熟。满一通古斯学作为世界性学问,越来越引起人们的极大兴趣与关注,这一民族之学、科学之学已成为国际学术热点,在 21 世纪将迎来国际的兴旺与繁荣。

21世纪人类走进科学技术高速发展的知识经济时代,经济全球化,文化全球化,使人类文明进程充满了新的生机与希望。随着人类发展步伐日益加快,经济全球化也日益加速,强势语言文化对于周边国家以及发展中国家的渗透日趋突出,导致各种各样、丰富多彩的优秀传统文化的生存遇到了空前危机,进而许多民族的十

分宝贵而有显著特色的语言文化开始走向濒危、面对消亡。满一通古斯语言文化面临着严峻的挑战,固有的传统文化习俗正一天天被削弱和退出历史舞台。在这种情况下,如何抢救濒临消亡的满一通古斯语言文化程、如何深入研究这些民族语言文化产生、发展的过程、如何深入研究这些民族语言文化产用?如何揭示民族语言文化和互联系渗透以及同相关民的电方文化被此间的影响与互动?从而为人类文明发展的普遍规律与特殊案例提供科学而生动的学术论证。这正是新世纪所赋予我们的重要时代课题。

为系统总结和展示 20 世纪以来满 - 通古斯语言文化的研究成果,开创 21 世纪满 - 通古斯语言文化研究新的

未来,黑龙江大学满族语言文化研究中心策划编辑出版这套《满一通古斯语言文化研究文库》系列丛书,有关专著、编著、论文集等,将陆续收入本文库中。本文库侧重收录以满一通古斯语言为切入点研究该语族语言、历史、文化诸方面的论著。该《文库》的研究及连续出版不仅能够推动满一通古斯语言文化研究及阿尔泰学研究的深入发展,而且对语言学、历史学、文化学、人类学、民族学、宗教学、考古学、民俗学、文学、社会学等相关学科研究也将起到一定的促进作用。

我们希望今后国内外满 - 通古斯语言文化研究的专家学者进一步加强联系,互通信息,密切合作,对重大·8·

课题、难点课题进行联合攻关,从而取得突破性成果。 21世纪是信息发达的世纪,是高科技发达的世纪,借助于最新的科技方法、手段,将使满一通古斯语言文化调查、研究、教学等诸项工作提高到一个新的层次。我们相信,在国内外学者的共同努力下,在21世纪的发展中,满一通古斯语言文化研究将取得更多的成果,发挥更大的作用,为人类文明进步作出新的贡献。

由于我们能力与资料收集的局限,呈现在读者面前 的这套文库一定有诸多不足,我们恳切希望诸位给予批 评指正。

2003年10月

### Preface to Research Library of Manchu – Tungusic Languages and Cultures

In the endless proceeding of human civilization, peoples of various nationalities have existed and multiplied, and throughout history, the advancement of human society has been characterized by contacts and harmony, conflicts and wars, expansion of territory, creation of civilization, as well as collective promotion and coordinated development. During different historical periods, languages and the cultural essence of different nationalities have played, and are still playing an important role in strengthening national cohesion, inspiring national enthusiasm, and encouraging national development. Language and culture of every nationality constitute a major component of human civilization, serve to pass on human history, and lay the national foundation of human spiritual drive. In a word, they are precious cultural assets passed on from generation to generation.

Today's world has witnessed rapid and vigorous development in sci – tech and human civilization. Frequent and close contacts, exchange and cooperation have featured the relationship between individuals, nationalities or states, so that the distance between them are gradually being narrowed and their friendship enhanced. All these factors have had a great impact on accelerating globalization and molding a peaceful and promising future for mankind. Meanwhile, the general trend of historical develop-

ment characterized by pluralism and integration has highlighted the value and importance of a nation's unique culture and its connotation, especially those of nations which still keep intact ancient civilization and social fabric of early stages. Today, many scientific propositions beyond explanations may well find the answers or at least some clues from the development of nationalities. It is for this reason that Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures research bear special importance and significance.

Manchu – Tungusic languages form one of the three branches of Altaic family. Its speakers once spread throughout Eurasia, mainly in north China, Siberia, Barhu region of the Republic of Mongolia, and Hokkaido region, Japan. Within the boundary of P R. China, Manchu - Tungusic languages mainly include Manchu, Sibo, Hezhen, Ewenki, Orogen, and the once - existing Nuchen. Speakers of these languages are mainly distributed in Heilongjiang Province, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, etc. Manchu - Tungusic languages are sub - divided into two groups, Manchu and Tungusic. The former consists of Manchu, Nuchen and Sibo; the latter Ewenki, Orogen, Ewenki, Ewen, Niekidar, Hezhen, Nanai, Urigi, Rok, Orogi, Udekai, etc. Some argue that Hezhen and Nanai fall into the first category. Besides close ties with Mongol and Turkic, Manchu - Tungusic languages are also interrelated in innumerable ways with Ayinu in Japan, Japanese, Korean, Eskimo in the US, Canada, etc, Inuit, American Indian, etc. Among these nationalities still remain various forms and characteristics of human civilization in early stages. Mystery and radiation feature the relationship between them; complexity their historical derivation, and diversity their cultures and customs. Besides, the ancestors of Manchu people had risen up and became powerful many times in history, and they had successively founded Bohai State, Jin Dynasty and the unified Qing Dynasty, leaving us valuable legacies of feudal states with unique national and cultural characteristics. In view of their political and military achievements, rising up and declining, brilliance and downfall, Manchu people and their culture have distinguished themselves in Chinese history and human civilization. Their development with its unique features have rendered us precious experiences and lessons. So, world – wide attention is now going to Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures research, an international academic focus.

In the 20th century, thanks to the ceaseless efforts and studies of experts and scholars throughout the world, Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures research has scored great successes and seen the emergence of outstanding talents in large numbers. Experts specialized in Manchu studies and Manchu - Tungusic languages are distributed throughout the world, mainly in China, Japan, US, Korea, Mongolia, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Canada, Finland, Portugal, Norway, Taiwan, Hong Kong, etc. From the perspectives of linguistics, ethnology, anthropology, culture, history, sociology, religion, literature, folklore, etc, experts have carried out extensive and thorough research concerning Manchu - Tungusic languages, their history, culture, economy, religion, archives, arts, folkways, ecological environment, etc. Fruitful academic results include more than 800 works and dictionaries on Manchu studies and 100 odd on Sibo, Hezhen, Ewenki and Orogen studies. Periodicals such as Manchu Language, Manchu Nationality, Manchu Studies, and SAKSAHA, etc have published large amounts of the latest achievements in their respective fields, therefore adding to the vigor and vitality of Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures research. As the backbone in this field, China has exhibited unparalleled advantages in theories, and played the leading role in making Manchu - Tungusic research more systematic, theoretical and scientific.

Great achievements have also been made in the field survey of Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures. During the 30 years between 1940s and 1970s, Chinese scholars had conducted complete and systematic surveys on Manchu - Tungusic languages and collected large amounts of first - hand information and data. During the 10 years of 1980s, scholars and experts had many a time gone to the inhabiting regions of Manchu, Sibo, Hezhen, Ewenki and Orogen, thoroughly investigating their languages and thereafter collecting valuable first - hand materials. Heilongjiang Manchu Language Research Institute has, since its founding in 1983, been investigating Manchu language and culture in the Northeast, especially the still - existing Manchu language spoken in some villages in Heilongiang where Manchu people live in compact communities. From 1980s till the beginning of the 21st century, Chinese government, together with the international community, has attached great importance to rescuing languages on the verge of extinction, and meanwhile, hi tech and its rapid development have brought forth advanced modern equipment. Therefore a new era has been ushered witnessing the rescue, survey, development and utilization of Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures.

Since 1990s, some scholars have also broken down the barriers between disciplines, conducted comprehensive interdisciplinary studies on relevant issues, and achieved important breakthroughs, such as the comparison between language and culture, language and history, language and relative language, language and anthropology, all of which have added to the vigor and vitality of their respective field and enhanced Manchu – Tungusic research to a new height.

Manchu - Tungusic research has also made great strides forward in

terms of establishing relevant research institutions and training reserve talents, such as the Manchu - Tungusic Research Group (subordinate to the Institute of Nationality Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Heilongjiang Manchu Language Research Institute, Manchu Language Department of No. 1 Historical Archives Establishment of China, Manchu Language Section of Liaoning Archives Establishment, Manchu Studies Institute of Beijing Academy of Social Sciences, Manchu Language Section of Heilongjiang Archives Establishment, Manchu Studies Institute of Chinese Nationality University, Manchu Language Research Office of Inner Mongolia University, etc. The above - mentioned institutions have many a time started study groups or training classes to cultivate talents specialized in Manchu language. Meanwhile, scores of students with bachelor's, Master's degrees and even Ph.D have graduated from Chinese Nationality University, Inner Mongolia University, Heilongjiang University ty, Northeast Normal University, etc, and have strengthened the research team of Manchu - Tungusic studies. In order to promote the further development of Manchu - Tungusic studies, in national inhabiting regions throughout China have been set up academic societies such as Manchu -Tungusic Language Society, Society of Manchu Studies, Sibo Research Institute, Hezhen Research Institute, Ewenki Research Institute, Orogen Research Institute, etc.

Since 1980s, world – wide academic exchanges concerning Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures research have been carried out frequently in the form of lectures (made by visiting scholars), bilateral research and debate, project cooperation, exchange of results, data consultation, field survey, etc. Academic Symposiums concerned were once held in China, Japan, US, Germany, Korea, etc. Among them include The 1st International Manchu Studies Symposium held in Beijing in 1992,