



满-通古斯语言文化研究文库

赵阿平 主编

满-通古斯语言 与文学宗教研究

MAN-TONGGUSI YUYAN YU WENXUE ZONGJIAO YANJIU

唐 戈 编



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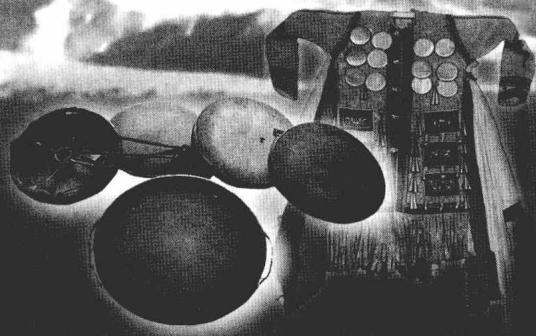
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《满 - 通古斯语言文化研究文库》总序

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，共同把人类社会推向前进。不同的民族语言及特有的文化，在各民族的历史进程中，发挥过或继续发挥着凝聚民族整体、振奋民族精神、鼓舞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，是传承人类历史文明的重要内容和形式，是人类的精神资源与民族根基，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-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-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-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-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-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-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-通古斯语言文化及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-通古斯学大会”、2001年在中国哈尔滨举办的“21世纪满-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“第三届国际满学研讨会”、2003年于中国抚顺举办的“第四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-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-通古斯语言文化诸方面的学术问题。

满-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-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-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-通古斯语言文化遗产？如何深入研究这些民族语言文化产生、发展的过程、特征及其在人类文明史中的地位与作用？如何揭示满-通古斯语族内部语言文化相互联系渗透以及同相关民族语言文化彼此间的影响与互动？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。

世纪之交，继往开来。纵观满-通古斯语言文化研究在 20 世纪的百年足迹，从小到大，从局部到全面、从实践到理论，走过了一个十分成功而科学的历程。展望 21 世纪满-通古斯语言文化研究的发展，我们将在继续深化满-通古斯语言文化理论研究的基础上，拓展应用研究，从文化人类学的角度对满-通古斯语言文化进行多方位综合研究。满-通古斯语言文化理论深层次研究、满-通古斯语言文化及相关学科结合研究、满文文献的整理、科学分类研究、满-通古斯语言文化的抢救调查及有关资料的数字化处理、科学保存研究、满-通古斯语言文化的内部比较研究与外部相关语言文化的比较研究以及后继人才培养等将是我们继续深入开展的重要工作。

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

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-

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 Oroqen, 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 Heilongjiang 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, 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, Siboh Research Institute, Hezhen Research Institute, Ewenki Research Institute, Oroqen 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,

Manchu - Tungusic Languages and Culturs Symposium Harbin 1996, The 2nd International Manchu Studies Symposium Beijing 1999, The 1st International Tungusic Languages and Cultures Symposium Hailar 2000, The 1st International Manchu - Tungusic Studies Convention Born, Germany, August 2000, 21st Century Manchu - Tungusic Languages and Anthropology Symposium Harbin 2001, The 3rd International Manchu Studies Symposium Beijing 2002, The 4th International Manchu Studies Symposium Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of Hetu-uala Fushun 2003, International Manchu - Tungusic Languages and Cultures Symposium, i. e., The 2nd International Tungusic Languages and Cultures Symposium Hulunbeir, August 2004, International Symposium on Manchu Studies and Beijing Culture Beijing 2004, etc. On these occasions, experts and scholars home and abroad have discussed and studied academic issues on Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures.

In the 20th century, Manchu - Tungusic research has made remarkable achievements in the following aspects such as fruitful academic results, original probing methods, international academic exchanges, establishment of research institutions, training of specialized talents, shaping of an independent discipline, etc. Thanks to the ceaseless joint efforts made by experts and scholars home and abroad, Manchu studies have, since 1990s, gradually distinguished itself from humanities and turned out an independent discipline, and meanwhile, Tungusic studies are maturing day by day. As a science with unique national flavor, more and more attention and interest are now focusing on Manchu - Tungusic studies, which are now on the way of becoming a global academic hot spot and are bound to thrive and prosper on the international academic stage.

21st century is an era characterized by rapid sci - tech development, knowledge economy, and the globalization of economy and culture. It is a

time full of vitality and hope. With the speeding up of social progress and economic globalization, dominant languages and cultures are infiltrating into neighboring countries and developing countries, triggering a grave crisis enveloping the very existence of many traditional excellent cultures. As a result, many precious languages and cultures with distinctive features are endangered and on the verge of extinction. Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures are now facing serious challenges, and ingrained traditional customs are being weakened with each passing day and will quit the historical stage one day. Under such circumstances, how to rescue the endangered Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures? How to explain their generation, development, and how to understand the role they have played in the proceeding of human civilization? How to reveal the interrelationship and interaction within Manchu – Tungusic languages, and those between Manchu – Tungusic languages and relative languages? Answers to these questions may scientifically and vividly demonstrate the universal laws and special cases concerning the development of human civilization. It is an important time mission entrusted to us by the new millennium.

The 21st century is a transitional period during which we have carried on the past and forged ahead into the future. From the part to the whole, practice to theory, Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures research has been advancing along a scientific and successful course in the past 100 years. Looking ahead, while deepening the research on linguistic and cultural theories, we shall further explore applied researches and conduct comprehensive studies on Manchu – Tungusic languages and cultures from the perspective of cultural anthropology. Important tasks claiming consistent efforts and attention include advanced researches on Manchu – Tungusic linguistic and cultural theories, comparative studies

with relevant disciplines, scientific sorting and classification of Manchu documents, rescuing survey of languages and cultures, digitalization of relevant data and its scientific maintenance, comparative studies within Manchu - Tungusic languages and cultures as well as studies with relative languages and cultures, training of specialized talents in reserve, etc.

In order to summarize and display the academic results concerning Manchu - Tungusic studies in the 20th century and open up a new way to its development in the 21st century, the Manchu Language and Culture Research Center of Heilongjiang University has edited and published the series Research Library of Manchu - Tungusic Languages and Cultures, and works and essays concerned will be included in the Library successively. Particular emphasis has been put on including those which study Manchu - Tungusic languages in terms of language, history, culture, etc. This series will not only promote the further development of Manchu - Tungusic and Altaic studies, but make a positive impact on researches of relevant disciplines such as linguistics, history, culture, anthropology, ethnology, religion, archaeology, folklore, literature, sociology, etc.

Many scholars and experts concerned have given strong backing to the editing and publication of the Library. We feel particularly honored when Wang Zhonghan and Qinggertai, two leading figures in this field, have attached great importance to the series and given us special instructions. Heilongjiang University has spared no efforts to sponsor this Library. Earnest concern also comes from President Yi Junqing and Zhang Zhengwen, head of the Postgraduate Department. Besides, the Nationality Press has exerted great support and highlighted this Library as a Key Book Project. Thanks also go to the head of the Press, editor-in-chief and Director Zeng Xiaowu, all of whom have contributed greatly to the

publication of the series. Besides, all members of the editing committee have made concerted efforts and worked in close cooperation. So, it is safe to say that this Library is not only the crystallization of scholastic attainments in the field, but the embodiment of cordial concern and expectation from the publishing and academic worlds.

We sincerely hope that in the days to come, Manchu – Tungusic scholars and experts home and abroad will strengthen contacts, exchange information, conduct cooperation, and work in collaboration to tackle major and difficult research topics. 21st century is a highly developed information age, and the latest scientific approaches have been employed to promote Manchu – Tungusic studies, surveys and teaching to a new height. We believe that through the joint efforts of scholars home and abroad, Manchu – Tungusic studies will, in the 21st century, reap fruitful achievements, give full scope to their advantages, and make remarkable contribution to human civilizations.

Due to our limitations in capabilities and material collection, there is still large room to improve. We earnestly hope that you will not stint your comment and criticism.

Zhao Aping
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