

Japanische Beiträge zu Kultur und Sprache

Studia Iaponica Wolfgang Viereck emerito oblata

*Herausgegeben von Guido Oebel (Saga)
(Unter Mitarbeit von Shinjiro Aiura, Liesbeth Dietel,
Shane Walshe & Kenneth Wynne)*

Published by LINCOM GmbH 2006.

LINCOM GmbH
Gmunderstr. 35
D-81379 München

LINCOM.EUROPA@t-online.de
<http://home.t-online.de/home/LINCOM.EUROPA>
www.lincom-europa.com

webshop: lincom.at

All rights reserved, including the rights of translation into any foreign language. No part of this book may be reproduced in any way without the permission of the publisher.

Printed in E.C.
Printed on chlorine-free paper

Die Deutsche Bibliothek - CIP Cataloguing-in-Publication-Data

A catalogue record for this publication is available from Die Deutsche Bibliothek (<http://www.ddb.de>)

Gedruckt mit freundlicher Unterstützung der Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg und des Universitätsbundes Bamberg.

Inhaltsverzeichnis

Vorwort des Herausgebers	III
Tabula Gratulatoria	VII
<i>Karin VIERECK:</i>	
Wolfgang Viereck – Privatperson und Wissenschaftler	XXIII
カーリン・フィーアエック: ヴォルフガング・フィーアエック – 私人として、学者として (日本語訳: 吉中幸平 / japanische Übersetzung)	XXVII
Wolfgang Viereck's Vita (englisch)	XXXII
Wolfgang Viereck's publications since 1997	XLIII
Wolfgang Viereck's scholarly activities and publications in Japan	LII
<i>Wolfgang VIERECK</i> (Eigenbeiträge)	
The Computer Developed Linguistic Atlas of England (CLAE): A Preview on Volume 2	I
コンピュータによるイングリッシュ言語地図 (CLAE) 第2巻への予備的考察	31
Der <i>Atlas Linguarum Europae</i> und seine Einsichten in die Kultur- geschichte Europas	48
Chasing Butterflies: Why is a Butterfly called 'Butterfly'?	73

Teil I: Dialektologie und Geolinguistik

Seiya ABE

On the "Monsoon Asia Substratum" and Altaic Superstratum in East Asia: A Stratificational Approach to Geolinguistics	79
---	----

Yoshiyuki ASAHİ

Contact-induced Linguistic Change in an Urban Community: Evidence from a Japanese New Town	97
---	----

XX

Yoshio EBATA

地理言語学の精神 [A Spirit of Geolinguistics]	111
---	-----

Chitsuko FUKUSHIMA

Changing Dialects of the Young Generation in Niigata, Japan, with the Focus on Adjectives	125
--	-----

Satomi MATAYOSHI

Research into the Relationship between the Case Particle <i>Nka</i> and Verbs Expressing Existence in the Okinawa Dialect of Tsukun Island, Japan	140
---	-----

Shunsuke OGAWA

九州西北部地域における中世キリシタン語彙項目「死後の世界」 についての地理言語学的研究 [A Geolinguistic Study on the History of Acceptance of Christian Vocabulary in the Northwestern Area of the Kyushu District of Japan]	152
--	-----

Zendo UWANO

Accentual Changes in Progress: The Ibuki-jima Dialect	169
---	-----

Teil II: Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft (Diachronie, Komparatistik, Lexikologie, Onomasiologie, Kontaktinguistik, Soziolinguistik, Synchronie)

Atsushi IWAMOTO

The Old English Strong Verbs of Class VI, their Structural Factors and the Verb TAKE	179
---	-----

Yuji KAWAGUCHI

Usage-based Approach in Linguistics	192
---	-----

Guido OEBEL

Confusion, Insensitivity, or Xenophobic Relics from a Closed Past? Other Countries, Other Customs: Different Forms of Address towards Foreign Teaching Staff at University Employed by Japanese Col- leagues and Students	202
--	-----

- 'Vereignungsstrategie' und Hybridisierungstendenz des Japanischen,
der wohl xenophilsten, weil adaptions- und assimilationsfreudigsten
Sprache 210

Michiko OGURA

- Camel or Elephant? How to Lexicalise Objects Foreign to the
Anglo-Saxons 228

Yasunari UEDA

- Jenseits des Regenbogens. Bemerkungen zur Benennungsmotivation
bzw. zum metaphorischen Bild aufgrund deutsch-japanischer kon-
trastiver Untersuchungen 246

Yoshiki YAMAHARA

- 植物の命名文法 – ドイツ語および日本語では植物
をどう名づけているか [Eine vergleichende Nomenklatur-
grammatik der Pflanzennamen – Wie man Pflanzen auf Japanisch
und Deutsch benennt] 262

Lei ZHANG

- GISソフトを利用したアジア文化意匠地図における結婚祝
いのあいさつ表現についての研究
[Research on Wedding Blessings in an Asian Cultural Design Map
using GIS Software] 279

Teil III: Literaturwissenschaft

Yoshihiko IKEGAMI

- On the Indigenous Japanese Version of *Cinderella* / *Aschenputtel* 297

Hiroko SATO

- Willa Cather Reconsidered 307

Hiroko WASHIZU

- The Earlier Days of the Sperm Whale Fishery: An Instrumental
Approach to *Moby-Dick* 315

Teil IV: Sprachphilosophie

Tsugio MIMURO

- Nishidas Begriff der 'reinen Erfahrung' 327

Eva OTTMER

- Ferdinand de Saussures Vorhaben einer Semiologie aus dem
Blickwinkel buddhistischer Sprach- und Erkenntnistheorie 339

Kenichi SHIMAMURA

- Der Mensch als lebendes Subjekt. Was im deutschen Sprachraum
unterdrückt wird 349

- About the authors / Autoreneinformation 370

On the "Monsoon Asia Substratum" and Altaic Superstratum in East Asia: A Stratificational Approach to Geolinguistics

Seiya ABE

Abstract

In this article, the stratificational model of language formation — a new approach to the study of geolinguistics — is proposed. The paper illustrates that, using the concept of the "Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere" as a substratum, the long and complex history of many East Asian languages can be better explained: for instance, it can be assumed that the Korean language is made up of two different strata, the Monsoon Asia substratum and the Altaic superstratum; the Japanese language, in contrast, may have derived from three different layers, the Monsoon Asia substratum, the Austronesian intercalary stratum, and the Altaic superstratum. After arguing the theoretical merits of this new approach, the chapter concludes by calling for further research from the stratificational viewpoint.

Historic research on East Asian languages and the Monsoon Asia region

Genealogical origins and relationships of East Asian languages — including the Japanese language — remain unclear even in the light of latest findings in linguistic research worldwide. Languages of concern in this study, namely, Japanese, Korean, Ainu, and Palaeo-Asiatics all belong to this group of languages with unknown origin.

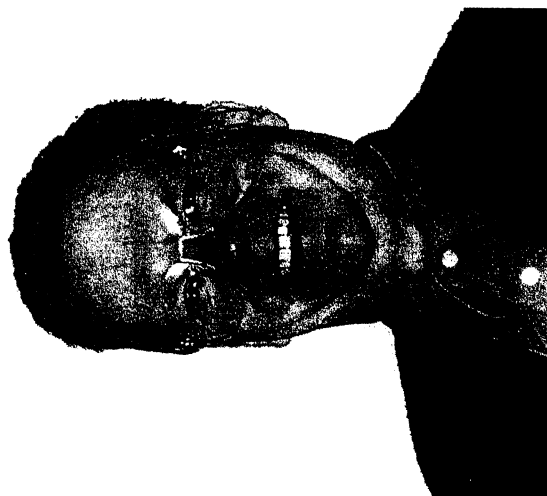
This gap in research findings can be attributed to several factors. First, compared to their Indo-European counterparts, there is much less linguistic material left of these East Asian languages. Another reason is the fact that only comparative linguistic approaches, which have been valid approaches to study Indo-European languages, have been applied to East Asian languages. It has become clear — according to recent research findings — that these East Asian languages date back much earlier in history than Indo-European languages. As such, the approaches that have been useful for the study of Indo-European languages may not be equally valid for the study of East Asian languages. Rather, the long and complex history of the East Asian region calls for new approaches to the study of languages spoken within its boundaries.

The present study proposes one such new approach to the historic linguistic research on East Asian languages from the viewpoint of the stratificational model.

Research based on the stratificational model can be defined as a geolinguistic and typological analysis of linguistic features of various languages spoken within a particular region (Meinhof and van Warmelo 1932). The approach also aims to clarify, as much as possible, differences in chronological age, geographical limits, and factors which contributed to similarities and differences among those languages.

According to Abe (2002: 5), the stratificational approach:

- 1) employs research methods of dialectology and geolinguistics,
- 2) considers all different levels of strata which consist of several different languages with different origin and / or relationships,
- 3) describes languages, not only in terms of the absolute time in years, but also in terms of relative historical markings and



Seiya Abe

- 4) describes the entire linguistic history of the region more concretely — as a complex phenomenon with various linguistic features (e.g., grammar, phonetics or lexicon) by different historic stages.

As illustrated in this paper, this stratificational model of language evolution can help explain the typology and distribution patterns of East Asian languages and suggests the possibility that a number of common features were widely distributed throughout the region at a fairly early stage in history.

Of all common features, the most prevalent are the distribution of names for various forms of watercourses (including names of swamps and marshlands, hereafter “river names”) and that of classifiers throughout the region. Regional similarities found in these two types of distribution seem to indicate common features in Asian languages that date back to early times in history.

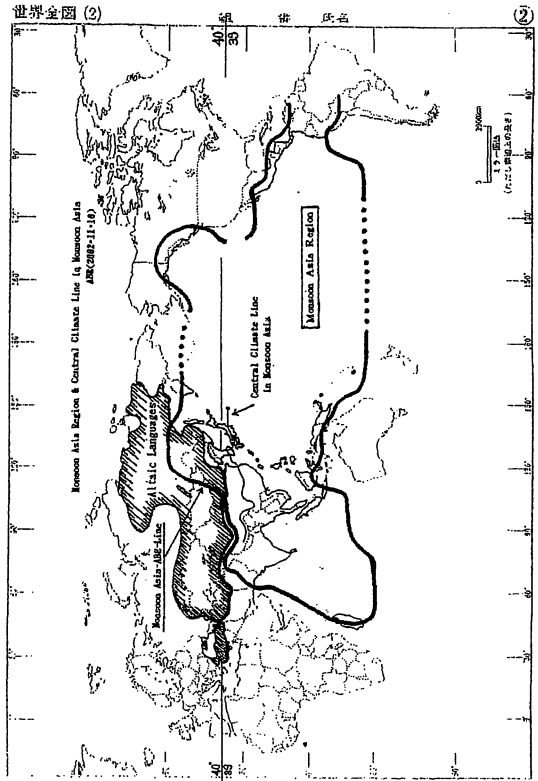
Furthermore, the distribution patterns of these linguistic features throughout the region seem to suggest the existence of the “Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere” as one of the factors contributing to the formation of the linguistic substratum (Abe 2003: 7).

Take, for example, the genealogical relationships of the Japanese and Korean languages. Previous research has pointed out both similarities and differences in the linguistic features of the two languages.

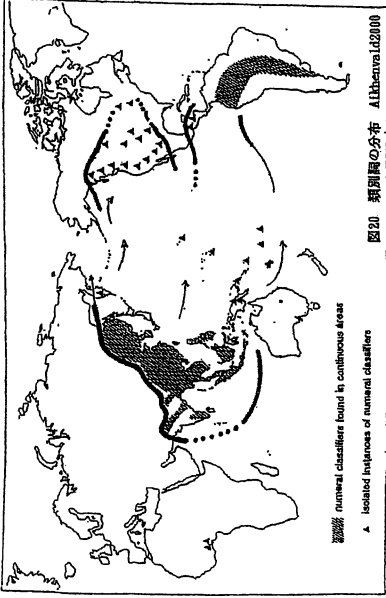
On the one hand, the two languages have both Altaic grammatical features and other non-Altaic features. Because of this discrepancy, neither language has been confirmed as an Altaic language.

The stratificational approach advanced in the present study can help answer the question on the genealogical relationship of Japanese and Korean (see Map A: Abe 2001b: 8 and 2001b: 11).

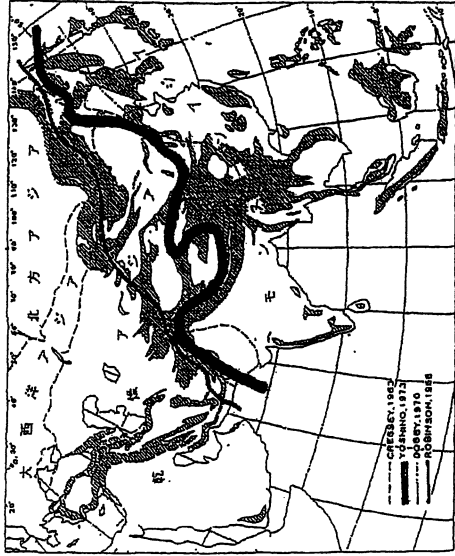
Map A Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere



Map B ① Distribution of Classifiers by Aikhenvald 2000.



Map C ② Monsoon Asia Area by Yoshino, Masatoshi 1999, 気候学におけるMonsoon Asiaの範囲 吉野 正敏 (1999)



- 1) Japanese and Korean shared their "Monsoon Asia" substratum and, consequently, possessed similar linguistic features.
- 2) Then, at some later stage in history, the Altaics moved southward and their language covered the "Monsoon Asia" substratum, hence constituting a superstratum.
- 3) As a result, the two languages ended up having some linguistic similarities as far as these two strata are concerned.
- 4) Japanese, a language used in the region facing the Pacific, was further influenced by Austronesian at a point in history between Monsoon Asia and Altaic interferences.
- 5) Unlike Japanese, Korean was not prevalent in the Pacific region and therefore received little influence from Austronesian.
- 6) Similarities between Japanese and Korean can be explained by the existence of a common "Monsoon Asia" substratum, while differences between the two languages can be explained by an "Austronesian interference".
- 7) The Altaic influence on Korean was weakened due to its longer southward journey across the Korean Peninsula.
- 8) The Altaic influence on Japanese was even further weakened than the one on Korean due to its journey across the Sea of Japan.
- 9) Due to its Austronesian interference, Japanese ended up by possessing unique features, especially in the areas of phonetics and vocabulary, which greatly differ from Korean.

The genealogical origins of Japanese and Korean can be explained, as above, with the stratificational model. Similarly, the stratificational model should help explain genealogical relationships and historical origins of other East and Northeastern Asian languages.

This article argues for the "Monsoon Asia" substratum and illustrates how it allows for a new etymological interpretation of the languages that are used or have been used in Asia. To that end, the paper demonstrates: a) the distribution patterns of several types of river names throughout East Asia; b) the distribution patterns of classifiers — features commonly found in East Asian languages; c) the overlap between distribution patterns of river names and classifiers, d) the existence of the "Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere" which can be inferred by (a) and (b) above; and e) a possible explanation that similarities and differences between Japanese and Korean can be both attributed to this Monsoon Asia substratum as well as to the superstratum of the Altaic language.

River names: their forms and distribution patterns in East Asia

In this section, the significance of studying "river names" in geolinguistics is discussed, followed by several examples of river names found in Asia.

Significance of river names in geolinguistics

It has been pointed out that studying river names is one of the best approaches to geolinguistic research on a considerably wide geographical area. According to Krahe (1954) river names are the oldest and boast the longest continuity. Krahe (ibid) further argues that river names help best to shed light on ancient civilization and migrations within the European continent.

Further, Schostakowitsch (1926) identifies unique patterns in word-endings of Siberian river names and argues that the pattern derived from an ancient language which once was used by a vanished ethnic group that lived in the region.

Based on studies of European languages, Kim (1983) investigates the genealogy of the Korean languages. As a way of illustrating differences among the Kokuryo language of Northern Korean and the Southern Korean languages of Pekche and Silla, Kim (ibid) reports on different river names used in these three languages in the old Korean Peninsula.

Likewise, Abe (2001b: 11, 2003a: 7, 2003c: 7, 29 and 2004: 7) found that river names which supposedly developed from the same etymons as the river names in the Japanese language are widely distributed throughout East Asia.

Abe's recent work (2003c: 7, 2004: 7, 2005: 5), including this article, follows the aforementioned studies on European and Siberian river names and is the first to identify patterns of river name distributions all over Asia.

Distribution patterns of a river name: "*nahdi"

A common word form is found in river names in Japanese, Korean, Tungus, and Gilyak. In addition to these East Asian languages, river names in Austro-Asian languages such as Dravidian and Munda in South Asia as well as in Turkish in West Asia share a common word form. As such, it can be safely assumed that all of these river names developed from a common etymon early in history, most likely "*nahdi".

O East Asian Languages < *nahdi	
Japanese	Na (Old Japanese; cf. Abe 2004: 7)
Japanese	nai (Ryukyuan Dialect; sonai, pinai)
Japanese	nai (Tohoku Dialect; nai, sappinail
Japanese	nati (river name; nati river)
Korean	ne (modern Korean)
Korean	nari, naih, na ㅐ, *nai, *na (Middle & Old Korean, and Korean Dialects)
Tungus	nā
Gilyak	*nalu, nāllu, ɲalu (ɲayu for a small river, ɲallo for a small bay. [ɲ] means [n] having a '·' mark over it.)
O South Asian Languages < *nahdi	
Mundari (Munda)	nāi (a big river, cf. Bhaduri's A Mundari-English Dictionary).
Santāli (Munda)	nāi (Hunter 1978); nāi (a river, cf. Campbell's English - Santali Dictionary)
Santāli (Munda)	nala, nali, noli (stream, ditch, cf. A Comparative Study of Santali and Bengali)

Sávara (Munda);	náyí
Kurumba (Dravidian)	nirú
OWest Asian Languages (Altaic Languages) <*nahdi (cf. *nahdi>Naiad)	
Turkish	nehir [nehiri]

Distribution patterns of a river name: “*səŋgwa”

“Sawa” is a Japanese word meaning a brook or a swamp. In addition, there are several place names in Japan, all of which relate to a river or water; they are considered to have derived from the same etymon as “sawa”: Suwa, Singa, Sungoo (< sungau < sungaφ u < sungapu, ng=ŋ). From these derivatives, a common etymon, “*səŋgwa” (or *sungwa) can be assumed.

Proto-Japanese (PJN) “*səŋgwa” (or *sungwa)

The following river names in the Ainu, Korean, Austronesian, and Austro-Asian languages presumably derived from the same etymon as the Japanese words above (cf. Abe 2004: 7 and 2004: 12).

Ainu	sa (river sides, plain, Batchelor’s Dictionary)
Ainu	sar (*sar’ga<*sanga, swamp)
Ainu	sara (a plain covered with a kind of sedge, Batchelor’s Dictionary)
Korean	sir < *sar (small river in “Sangoku-Ji”)
Naanai (Tungus)	siru < *sar (sand)
OAustronesian; river name	
①*AKL (Aklanon)	suba?
*PAL (Palawan)	so pa?
*KAG (Kagayanan)	súba?
SAB (Bangingi Sama)	sowing
②*MUR (Murut [Timugon])	sungoy
*BAT (Batak Toba)	sungé
*MIN (Minangkabau)	sungay
*IND (Indonesian)	sungai
MAD (Madurese)	sungay
③*RTU (Rotuman) (Polynesian)	so fu
PHN (Proto-Hesperonesian)	sungay

PWMP (Proto-Western-Marayo-Polynesian)	sungey (cf. MGY=MALAGSY MERINA in Tryon 1995)
--	---

The Austronesian word form described above is documented in Tryon’s dictionary (1995) which also refers to the following word forms and meanings in its appendix:

①AKL	Proto-Southern Philippines *suba?
PAL	sapa? (small river); so sapa? (stream, brook)
KAG	suba? (river); sapa (stream, brook)

Tryon (ibid) cites “sungay” as a Hesperonesian etymon and “sungey” as a Proto-Western-Marayo-Polynesian etymon with similar genealogical origins.

In addition, it is highly likely that river names in the languages listed below (Tibetan, Vietnamese, Cambodian and Burmese, and Tamang of Tibeto Burman from the Sina-Tibetan language family) are also related to the “sungay” etymon. Thus, the relationship between the “sungay” etymon and its possible derivatives in these languages should be examined in future research.

Tamang (=Murni)	syong (for river), cf. Hunter 1978
Tibetan	shur (ditch), cf. Kitamura and Nagano 1990
Vietnamese	song [so · ŋm ①] (river)
Cambodian	Sŋu_j [ŋu =u+] (river)
Burmese	khyong [chauN:] (river)

Furthermore, a “sungay” derivative in Santali (one of the Mundari languages which belongs to the Austro-Asian language family) is “saba”. It can be assumed that “saba” developed from the same etymon as other derivatives in East Asian languages. The examples from those languages are listed below:

Santali	saba (small river), cf. Campbell’s English-Santali Dictionary
	ary
	cf. Japanese; sapa, *saba (small river, swamp)
	(cf. *sangway>*savay>sravati (SKT)>stream (English))
PAL (Palawan)	sapa? (small river)
KAG (Kagayanan)	sapa (stream, brook), suba? (river)
	cf. AINU; sar (swamp)

Though these languages originate from places far away from one another, all of these derivatives share the vowel “a (or ə)”. The development of river names in this particular language group can be assumed as follows:

*saba<*sagwa < (*sar<*sargwa)<*sangwa <*sangway (or *səngway)

As illustrated above, the “səngay” derivatives are distributed as far as Austro-Asians in India, Austronesians in the Pacific region, and Japanese and Ainu in north-eastern Asia. Of these languages, the close relationship of Austronesian and Ainu has been pointed out by Murayama (1993).

Distribution patterns of a river name: “*nub” (for swamp)

Words that refer to swamps and wetlands are also widely distributed throughout Asia (Abe 2005: 5). For instance, Japanese has three such words: “numa” in modern Japanese, as well as “nu” and “nuba”, both of which were in use during the Nara period.

“M” and “b” in those swamp-related words are phonetic allophones and, as such, are interchangeable. Given similarities and differences in word forms of these three words, the following process of linguistic evolution can be assumed (Abe 2005: 5).

Japanese	*nub>*numb (*num>nu), >*numba>nuba/numa (swamp, mud, dark) (Abe 2005: 5)
Ainu	nup- (*mud, muddy water)
Ainu	nupur-ka (adj. blacken)
Ainu	nupki (wear mud, thick as muddy water)
Ainu	nupki-at, nupki-of (mud all over)
Ainu	nupur (black, thick, dark) cf. Satake 1955
Ainu	nup- (peat moor) cf. T. Katayama 1993

In addition there seems to exist “*nup-” in the Ainu language, a common morpheme for words that refer to “swamp”, “black” or “muddy water” (Satake 1955, cf. Abe 2005: 5). There is also another interpretation, namely that “nup” stands for “peat moor” (T. Katayama 1993). Taken altogether, “nup-” is used for “mud”, “peat”, “wetlands”, all of which are closely related to “swamp”.

Ainu: nup- (swamp, mud, wetland, muddy water)

In Korean, “nui p” stands for “swamp”. “Numa” is also documented as part of a place name — “agu-numa” in Silla, the ancient Korea — in the Japanese “Kojiki” (Abe 2005: 5).

Korean: nuu p, Silla language, “agu-numa”

In Mongolian, to give yet another example, “namug” exists as a word to refer to a marsh, swamp or bog (Tömörtogoo 1979). “Namug” can be interpreted as a vowel alternant of “numa” (Abe 2005: 5).

Mongolian: HAMAT [namug], n. marsh, swamp, bog (Tömörtogoo 1979).

In Tibetan, too, a possible n-d alternant of “numa” exists:

Tibetan: ‘dam (‘dam) for marsh (Kitamura and Nagano 1990).

Tibetan: ‘dzab (rdzab) for mud (ibid).

When seen as n-d alternants of “numa”, the word “dam” can be taken as “nam”, a form which closely resembles “namug” in Mong (Abe 2005: 5).

namug>namu>nam>‘dam (>*dab) >dzab (rdzab) (cf. *num >dim [dark])

Further research has found words that resemble “nam-” and “dam-” and stand for “sea” (which is closely related to “swamp”) in Uilta, Manchu, Goldi, Evenki, Lamut, all of which belong to the Tungus language family.

Uilta	namu [acc. namnoo] (sea) (cf. detu [for swamp])
Manchu	namu (sea) (Pak 1968)
Goldi	namu (sea) (Pak 1968)
Evenki	lamu<*namu (sea) (Pak 1968)
Lamut (=Even);	nam<*namu (sea) (Song 1999)
	cf. Tungus: namu (sea) (Toh 1977)

‘Namu’ and its derivatives in these languages seem to have developed from the same etymon as “namug” (swamp) in Mongolian and “dam” (marsh) in Tibetan, given their close resemblance in both word forms and meaning. With these words, the referent “swamp” changed into “ocean” as those languages were mainly used in inland areas where there is no ocean and where other forms of large bodies of water such as lakes and swamps must have been understood as “the ocean”. Assuming that, the following continuum of evolution seemed to have existed in the region:

numa ‘swamp, bog’ <=> namu ~ ‘swamp, marsh, bog, mud’ <=> namu ‘sea’

As discussed above, a wide variety of “numa / nuba” derivatives that stand for swamp or ocean exist in East Asia.

Let us now turn to South Asia. Mundari, an Austro-Asian language, has a word “nuba” for black, which shares a meaning with (<*nub for swamp, mud, black) “nup” in Ainu.

Munda; nuba (dark) cf. Bhaduri, A Mundari-English Dictionary

It is worth noting that Austro-Asian languages such as Mundari have such a cognate word: it seems to suggest the same East-South Asia diffusion pattern as “nahdi” and “səngay.”

This section reviewed the distribution patterns of the river names “*nahdi, *səngay and *nub” in Asia and illustrated how cognate words exist in languages used in North-

eastern Asia (i.e., Japanese, Korean, Ainu and Tungus) and those spoken in South Asia (i.e., Austronesian, Austro-Asian and Dravidian languages).

Distribution areas of river names, classifiers and mythology

The languages surveyed in the section above supposedly differ in their genealogical classifications. Given that, similarities found in river names in those languages may seem only coincidental. Yet a closer examination of word forms in Japanese, Ainu, Korean and Tungus languages — all developed in geographical proximity — reveals that these words closely resemble one another in their forms, which cannot be attributed to mere coincidence.

One way to determine whether or not the apparent similarities in those word forms are coincidental is to survey distribution patterns of other linguistic phenomena in the geographic region in question. If similarities are found beyond river names, it can be safely concluded that a common factor — be it geographical or cultural — influenced the development of the river names.

As one of those attempts, distribution patterns of classifiers as well as those of mythology — which spread geographically with the aid of language — are discussed in this section.

Distribution patterns of classifiers

Classifiers are a type of linguistic phenomena widely observed in the Asia-Pacific region (Aikhenvald 2000, Map B). It remains unclear why the phenomenon is found in this particular geographical area. Yet it may suggest a possibility that it resulted from a certain linguistic distribution within this region. That is because, as will be discussed in the section that follows, many other types of shared cultural-anthropological phenomena are found in this area.

Distribution areas of mythology

Distribution patterns of mythology play a particularly important role in geolinguistic research as mythology is transmitted through language. As indicated by Frobenius (1938), unique patterns exist for the distribution areas of various myths in Asia. Map G (a & b) shows two of the ten atlases of mythology distribution in the East by Frobenius (ibid). It is remarkable that these areas of distribution closely overlap with those of the classifiers presented above and it is intriguing to note that both areas cover South and North-East Asia and reach the Pacific and the Pacific Rim regions.

Of course, these overlapping areas of distribution do not directly prove language similarities. Yet when various myths can spread geographically only by means of language, this seems to suggest the existence, at a very early stage in history, of a common cultural basis for linguistic diffusion.

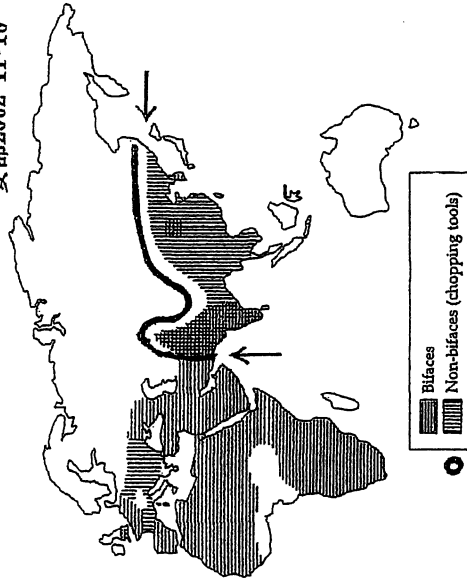
The “Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere” as the background for distributions of river names, classifiers and myths

In the sections above, distribution patterns of river names, classifiers, and mythology in the Asia Pacific region have been reviewed. In addition, the following cultural phenomena have been found to have similar distribution patterns within the same geographical region (Abe 2001: 8 and 2003: 7); for detailed distribution maps, see Abe's

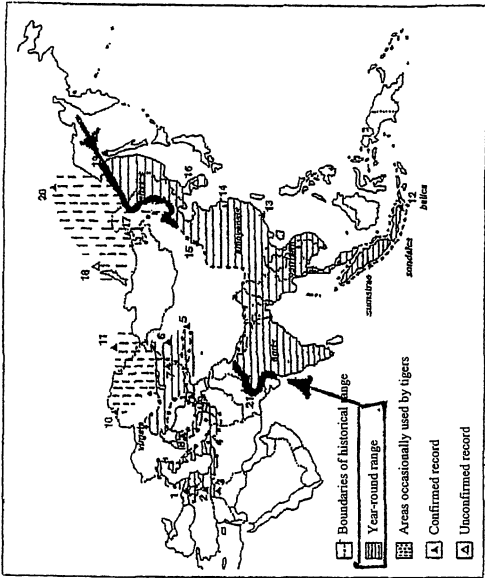
website: <http://www.geocities.jp/abeseiya2005/>. These and the aforementioned cultural phenomena with similar distribution patterns are listed below:

- 1) Classifiers in Asia-Pacific cf. Map B
- 2) The climate zone called “Monsoon Asia” cf. Map C
- 3) Area in Asia-Pacific with precipitation of 100 millimeters in July
- 4) Chopping tools in the Paleolithic period in Asia cf. Map D
- 5) Yam (dioscorea)
- 6) Taro potato
- 7) aspergillus-fermented and saliva-fermented liquor
- 8) Historical distribution of the tiger cf. Map E
- 9) Botanical zoning in Asia
- 10) Region of farming in China
- 11) Urheimat and distribution area of Austronesian languages cf. Map F
- 12) Castaneus-type and Hbb-type of mice
- 13) Distribution of eastern typological mythology cf. Map G (a & b)
- 14) Distribution of cowrie (shellfish) cf. Map H
- 15) Human migration patterns within the region

Map D ④ Distribution of Chopping Tools in Paleolithic era
旧石器時代のchopping tools 打製石器群分布
by R. Lewin 2002,
安部2002・11・10



Map E ⑧ Historical Distribution of the Tiger by IUCN 1996, トラの本来的生息地域 IUCN1996



Map F ⑩ Urheimat & Diffusion Area of Austronesian by Katayama, Kazumichi 1996, オーストロネシア語の拡散過程 片山一造1996

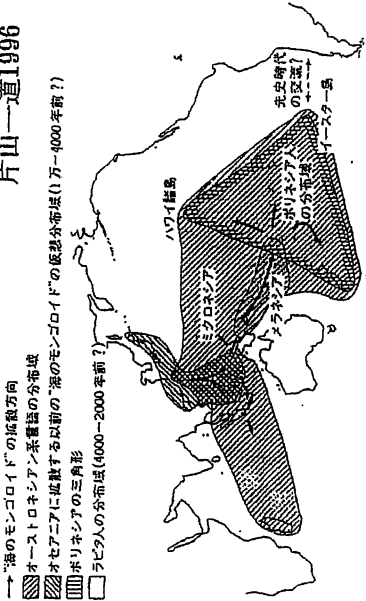
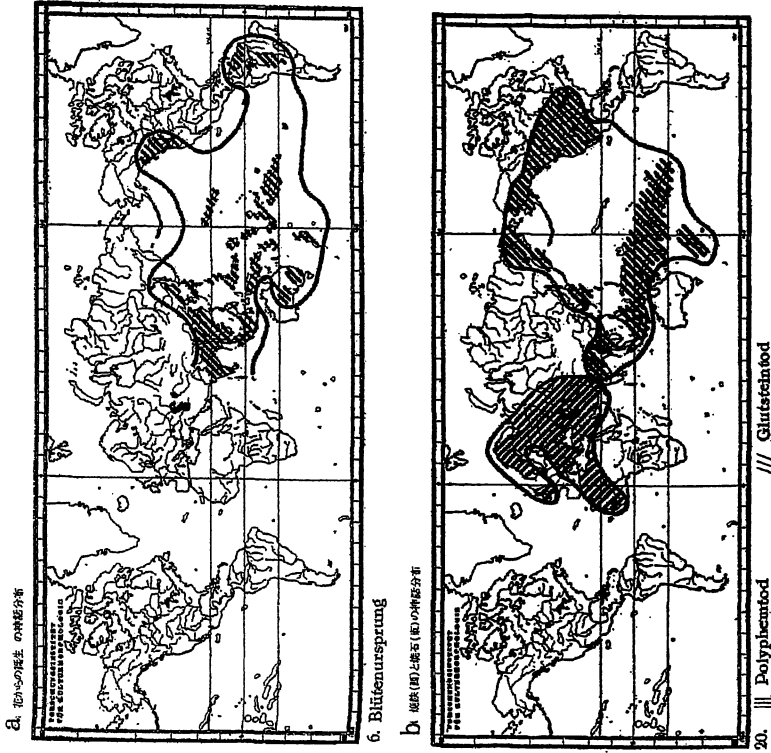


図 3.11 モンゴロイドのオセアニアへの拡散のシナリオ第2番 (今から6000~2000年前ごろ)

Map G

⑬ Distribution of Typological Mythology by Frobenius 1938, [東洋における神話の類型的分布領域 全10図 (フロベニウス1938)]

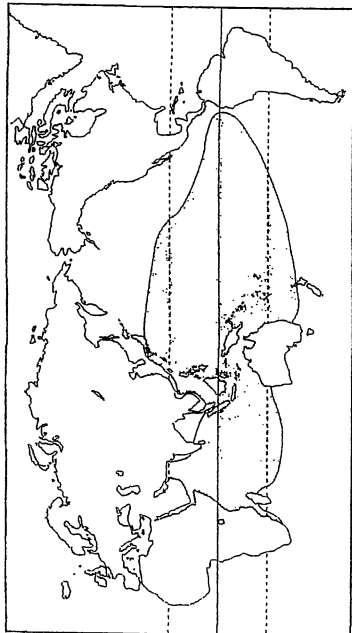


Map H

④ Distribution of cowrie (shellfish)

[MA海域におけるタカラガイ類の分布領域]

図 キイロダカラガイの分布図 白井祥平 1997 by Shirai, Shohei 1997



キイロダカラガイ分布図

It is hard to assume that these similarities of cultural-anthropological phenomena took place by chance. Rather, the Monsoon climate may have served as a common factor behind these phenomena (Abe 2004: 7).

Over the centuries, this climatic similarity resulted in similarities of the crops grown, of the animals captured, and of the ways in which those crops and animals are processed for consumption or preservation, allowing humans to roam freely and live within the region.

Based on these similarities, this article gives this region a name, namely "the Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere". Linguistic commonalities within this sphere go beyond river names and classifiers of the usage of verbs, adjectives and nouns (which will be discussed in another article). Due to this wide range of common cultural and linguistic similarities, a greater focus should be placed on this region in future genealogical research of the Asia-Pacific region.

The "Monsoon Asia Substratum" and the Altaic Superstratum

The section above argues for the existence of a cultural substratum in the Monsoon Asia region. Considering this substratum as well as overlapping areas of river name and classifier distributions, both of which form significant parts of the basic vocabulary in any language, it can be assumed that a linguistic substratum was once formed in this region at some point in history. The substratum, in turn, has developed into different languages in different regions, eventually turning into various language families and/or languages of unknown origin in the Asian Pacific region. As such, this hypothetical linguistic substratum should help explain the developmental process of the Japanese and Korean languages.

As for Korean, a language closely associated with the Altaic family, the most convincing of all existing theories for its formation is that proposed by Kim (1983): Though Korean belongs to the Altaic family, it is highly likely that the language has been influenced by another, non-Altaic substratum or a language prevalent in the ancient Korean Peninsula. Yet, this non-Altaic substratum remained unidentified in previous studies. Now, the "Monsoon Asia" substratum can be assumed to be the same as the "non-Altaic substratum" Kim (ibid) advances. If so, it can be argued that the Korean language is based on two layers of linguistic strata: the Monsoon Asia substratum and the Altaic superstratum.

The origin and formation of the Japanese language can be explained in a similar way. One of the strongest existing genealogical explanations for Japanese is the one that it is based on two linguistic layers, one of the languages distributed in the south of Japan at the bottom and an Altaic language such as Korean on top. This theory is among those introduced in the latest edition of Japan's leading dictionary, *The Sanseido encyclopaedia of linguistics*, vol. 2, p. 1751 (Kamei et al., eds. 1989). Possible candidates for the "substratum from the South" include Tibeto-Burman, Austro-Asian, Dravidian and the strongest candidate of all, so far, Austronesian. No matter which language survives the academic debate and is acknowledged as "the official" substratum, the current thinking in the field allows for only one language to be chosen.

If the alternate explanation that all languages from the Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere once constituted a substratum in the region, all languages mentioned above can be accommodated and accounted for. Such an inclusive interpretation of the substratum from the South has been advanced only by Abe (2003a: 7 and 2003c: 7, 29).

It is widely acknowledged that Japanese and Korean share many grammatical features. That is because Japanese is based on the Monsoon Asia substratum and was later influenced by Korean of an Altaic origin, especially in relation to grammar.

Historical evidence abounds between 2,500 to 1,500 years ago for the strong Korean influence on Japanese culture. A major influx of Korean people and their cultural artifacts (for example, the use of Chinese characters) into Japan has been documented in the literature from this period of time. During this period, Korean grammars as well as a part of its cultural vocabularies (for example, silk thread, iron pot, wheat) entered the Japanese language, which consequently became "Altaic" (i.e., "Korean-like").

In other areas of their linguistic features, however, Korean and Japanese differ from each other, which can be attributed to the possibility that Japanese is actually based on three linguistic layers: the Monsoon substratum, the Altaic superstratum, and Austronesian as an intercalary stratum between the two, while Korean has only two layers, the Monsoon substratum and the Altaic superstratum.

This hypothesis nicely accounts for the fact that Korean shows little influence of Austronesian while Japanese has the following three linguistic features only shared with Austronesian: a) a 4-vowel system (found in ancient Japanese); b) an open syllabic structure, c) a common basic vocabulary (especially in words for parts of the body). These similarities suggest that Japanese has been strongly influenced by Austronesian, apart from its Monsoon Asia substratum.

According to Katayama (1996), Austronesian is believed to have spread from its Urheimat to the entire Pacific region including Japan between 10,000 to 4,000 years

ago. It is commonly held that the Urheimat of Austronesian is in continental South East Asia (Bellwood 1978) and at this point in time Austronesian branched off from the Monsoon Asia substratum and went through its own unique metamorphosis before influencing the early Japanese language, which resulted in numerous differences between Japanese and Korean: as mentioned above, both languages have been based on the Monsoon Asia substratum while Austronesian has only affected Japanese but not Korean.

This period precedes the Altaic (i.e., Korean) influence on Japanese, which should lend support for the claim that Austronesian functioned as an intercalary stratum (i.e., a middle layer) in the formation of Japanese, thus greatly contributing to linguistic discrepancies between Korean and Japanese. This explanation can be briefly summarized as follows:

Language/Strata	Substratum	Intercalary Stratum	Superstratum
Japanese	*Proto-MA languages	Austronesian	Altaic Language
Korean	*Proto-MA languages	×	Altaic Language

The claim advanced here is a new and unique one in that it can explain similarities and differences between Korean and Japanese using the Monsoon substratum and the Austronesian intercalary stratum. In Map A, boundaries of the Monsoon Asia substratum and the Altaic superstratum in the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Archipelago are indicated.

Theoretical merits of stratificational geolinguistics

East Asian languages such as Japanese and Korean have such a complex history that their genealogical relationships cannot possibly be explained using comparative linguistics widely applied to European languages. Furthermore, as shown above, none of the theoretical attempts to identify a particular language as the one and only parent language for the rest of East Asian languages has succeeded. These unsuccessful attempts alone seem to suggest that these previous approaches have been invalid.

As an alternative to these unsuccessful attempts, this article advanced the concept of the Monsoon Asia substratum. It also illustrated how this new genealogical approach could account for genealogical origins and relationships of East Asian languages using Korean and Japanese as examples: Individual languages in the region all developed different sets of several linguistic strata with overlapping features.

This study provided a concrete illustration of how the historical formation of language can be explained by the concept of linguistic layers (other linguistic features of languages that belong to the Monsoon Asia region will be further discussed in future studies). It also pointed out the theoretical merits of this new stratificational model in the historical-linguistic interpretation of Asian languages.

References

- Abe, Seiya. 1997. *On the search for the roots of the Japanese language* [Nihon-go no roots wo sagutara]. Alice-kan.
- . 1998. *Several strata in the historical formation of Japanese dialects*. Proceedings of the second International congress of dialectologists & geolinguists, July 28, 1998; The international society for dialectology and geolinguistics.
- . 1999. "Aspects of western and eastern dialects and issues in the history of the Japanese language [Tozai hogen no shoos to nihongoshi no kadai]." In: *Japanese Linguistics* [Nihongo-gaku], vol. 18-5. Meiji-Shoin.
- . 2000. "Dialect distributions and Japanese histolinguistics [Hougen bunpu to nihongo-shi]." In: *Japanese Literature* [Kokubungaku kaishaku to kanshou], vol. 65-1, Shibundo.
- . 2001a. *On the relationship between the distribution of the names of rivercourses in East Asia (Japanese, Korean, Chinese) and the climate in the region* [Higasi Asia no kasen chikiei mei no henzai to hougen bunpu • kikou tono soukan; hosetsu]. In: *Tamamo*, 37, 1-11.
- . 2002. "On the formation of the Japanese language from the viewpoint of the 'Stratificational Model' [Hogen Chirigaku kara mita Nihongo no Seiritu; dai 3 no Gengoshi Modern Kiron toshiten 'Stratification Modern']." In: *Hogen Chirigaku no Kadai*. Meiji-Shoin, 262-276.
- . ed. 2003a. "A study on the overlapping strata of Japanese dialects from the viewpoint of dialectal boundaries [Nihongo no Hogen Bunpu Kyokaisen ni yoru Hogougen no Jusosei ni Kansuru Kisoteki Kenkyu]." In: *The 2001-2002 Kakenhi Houkokuho* [Unpublished Manuscript].
- . 2003b. "The overlapping distribution of various terms for rivercourses and its background considered from the viewpoint of the dialectal boundaries in the Kanto region [Kanto ni okeru Nihongo Hogen Kyokai Sen kara mita Kasen-Chikiei-Mei no Juusoo to sono Haikiei]." In: *Studies in the Japanese language* [Kokugogaku], 54-1, 101-116.
- . 2003c. *Dialectal / climatic features and the distribution of terms for watercourses in Asian languages: the case of Japanese, Korean, and Chinese*. Proceedings of the XVII international congress of linguists, July 29, 2003, Prague [on CD-ROM].
- . 2004. "Place names and Japanese — Linguistic sphere of river names." In: *Kokubungaku kaishaku to kanshou*, vol. 69-7.
- . 2005. "The boundary between the Japanese and the Korean language and the Monsoon Asia Cultural Sphere: the distribution of the word for watercourses, numa<*>nub [Nihon-go to Kankoku-go no Kyokai to Monsuun Asia Bunkaken]." In: *Journal of Japanese Language and Literature*, 26.
- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. 2000. *Classifiers*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Batchelor, John. 1926. *An Ainu - English - Japanese dictionary* [Ainu - Ei - Wa Jiten]. Tokyo: Kyobunkan.
- Bellwood, Peter. 1978. *Man's conquest of the Pacific: The prehistory of Southeast Asia and Oceania*. Auckland: Collins.
- Bhaduri, Manindra Bhusan. 1931. *A Mundari - English dictionary*. Calcutta: Calcutta University Press.
- Campbell, A. 1933. *A Santali - English and English - Santali dictionary*. Pokhuria: Santal Mission Press.
- Chakrabarti, Byomkes. 1994. *A comparative study of Santali and Bengali*. Calcutta: Bagchi.
- Chen, Cheng-Siang. 1982. *A historical and cultural atlas of China* [Chugoku Rekishi Bunka Chiri Zusatsui]. Hara Shobo.
- Probenius, Leo. 1938. *Paideuma. Mitteilungen zur Kulturkunde* 1.
- Hashimoto, J. Mantaroh. 1981. *Modern linguistics: Front lines of current linguistic studies* [Gendai Hakugen Gaku]. Tokyo: Taishukan Publishing.
- Hunter, W.W. 1978. *A comparative dictionary of the languages of India and High Asia*. New Delhi: Cosmo Publications.

- ICUN (= International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources). 1996. *Wild cats: status survey and conservation action plan*. Comp. and ed. by Kristin Nowell and Peter Jackson. Gland, Switzerland: The World Conservation Union.
- Ikegami, Jiro. 1997. *A dictionary of Uilta*. Hokkaido University: Toshio Kankokai.
- Kaneji, Takashi, Rokuro Kono and Eiichi Chino, eds. 1989. *The Sansedo encyclopaedia of linguistics* [Gengogaku daijiten], vol. 2. Tokyo: Sansedo.
- Katayama, Kazumichi. 1996. *A diffusion of the Mongoloid to the American continent and Oceania: The history of humankind* [Jinrui-shi wo Tadoru]. Tokyo: Asakura shoten.
- Katayama, Tatsumine. 1993. *Japanese language and Ainu language*. Tokyo: Suzusawa shoten.
- Kim, Bang-han. 1985. *The genealogical relationship of the Korean language* [Kankokugo no Keitou]. San-ichi-Shobo, Japan [1st ed. 1983 Seoul, Korea].
- Kitamura, Hajime and Yasukiko Nagano. 1990. *A classified lexicon of Modern Tibetan*. Tokyo: Kyukoshoin.
- Krahe, Hans. 1954. *Sprache und Vorzeit: Europäische Vorgeschichte nach dem Zeugnis der Sprache*. Heidelberg: Quelle und Meyer.
- Lee, Ki-moon. 1975. *The history of the Korean language* [Kankogugo no Rekishi]. Tokyo: Taishukan [1st ed. published in Korea in 1961].
- Lewin, Roger. 1999. *Human evolution. An illustrated introduction*. Oxford: Blackwell. (Japanese edition 2002 by Terapeia).
- Meinhof, Carl and Nicolaas van Warnelo. 1932. *Introduction to the phonology of the Bantu languages*. Berlin: Reimer.
- Murayama, Shichiro. 1993. *A study of the Ainu language*. Tokyo: San-ichi-shobo.
- Pak, Pyong-chae. 2001. "A study on ancient Korean place-names" [Kodai Sangoku no Chimei Goi Kou]. In: *Ancient Korean languages and North-Eastern Asia. Pek-san Saryo Woen* [originally published in *Pek San Hak Po* 5, 1968].
- Satake, Akihiro. 1955. "Characteristics found in color terms in ancient Japanese." In: *Kokugokotubun* 24-6.
- Savel'eva, Valentina N. and Ch. M. Taksami. 1970. *Nivkhesko-Russkii slovar'*. Moskva: Sovetskaiia entsiklopediia.
- Schostakowitsch, W.B. 1926. "Die historisch-ethnographische Bedeutung der Benennungen sibirischer Flüsse." In: *Uralische Jahrbücher*, 6-1.2.
- Shin-mura, Izuru. 1916. "On the numerals of Japanese and Korean [Kokugo oyobi Chosengo no Suushi ni tsuite]." In: *Gei-Bun*, 7-4.
- Shirai, Shohei. 1997. *Kai*. Tokyo: Hosei Daigaku Shuppankyoku.
- Song, Min. 1999. *Korean and Japanese in comparative perspective* [Kankokugo to Nihongo no Aida]. Tokyo: So-huu kan.
- Tömörtogoo, D. 1979. *A modern Mongolian - English - Japanese dictionary* [Gendai Mou - Ei - Nichi Jiten]. Tokyo: Kaimei Shoin.
- Toh, Soo-hee. 1977. *A study of the Pekche language* [Kudara go Kenkyu]. Seoul: Asia Bunkasha.
- Tryon, Darrell T., ed. 1995. *Comparative Austronesian dictionary: an introduction to Austronesian studies*. New York: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Yoshino, Masatoshi. 1999. "Environmental change and rice-producing societies in Monsoon Asia: A review of studies and elucidation of problems." In: *Geographical Review of Japan* [Chirigaku Hyoron], 72A-9, 566-588.

In diesem Sammelband kommen neben dem Festschriftjubililar Wolfgang Viereck weitere 20 in Japan forschende und lehrende international angesehene Kolleginnen und Kollegen bzw. vielversprechende Nachwuchswissenschaftler zu unterschiedlichen Themen aus den vier Bereichen Dialektologie und Geolinguistik, Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, Literaturwissenschaft und Sprachphilosophie zu Wort.

Insbesondere die Beiträge aus dem Bereich Dialektologie und Geolinguistik sind dazu angetan, für den asiatischen Raum ein dem *Atlas Linguarum Europae* vergleichbares Forschungsprojekt zu initiieren.

Die Schwerpunkte und ihre Autorinnen und Autoren:

Teil I: Dialektologie und Geolinguistik: Seiya ABE, Yoshiyuki ASAH, Yoshio EBATA, Chisuko FUKUSHIMA, Satomi MATAYOSHI, Shunsuke OGAWA, Zendo UWANO;

Teil II: Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft: Atsushi IWAMOTO, Yuji KAWAGUCHI, Guido OEBEL, Michiko OGURA, Yasunari UEDA, Yoshiki YAMAHARA, Lei ZHANG;

Teil III: Literaturwissenschaft: Yoshihiko Ikegami, Hiroko SATO, Hiroko WASHIZU;

Teil IV: Sprachphilosophie
Tsugio MIMURO, Eva OTTMER, Kenichi SHIMAMURA.

LSASL 68
ISBN 3 89586 376 9

E

LINCOM EUROPA
academic publications