

COMPLETION REPORT

China and Japan Sino-Japanese Manchu Literature non-collections and cooperative research

Dr.Cao Meng

Associate Professor

Chinese Northern Ethnic Culture Research

Shenyang Normal University (China)

During many kinds of system and cultural resources in Liaoning province, Manchu cultural resources are the one of the most prominent and lucrative to improve Liaoning regional development and cultural development.

1.The Origin Of This Research

At present the domestic and foreign literature of Manchu language can be divided into two major systems. One is a collection of Manchu literature, such as the Museum of Chinese History, Liaoning Provincial Archives, and some library and archives of Manchu literature in Heilongjiang province and Jilin Province and in some foreign countries such as Russia, Japan, Korea and other countries. These collections of the Manchu literature have been in a relatively safe and semi-closed state before studying translation in large scale because of the special personnel management and special management system. The other one is non collection of Manchu literature, which is the literature system that exists in a broad space in the existential forms for a long time. The latter system is an important and difficult work to collection and arrangement, even digital construction.

We choose the latter for our research topic in order to conserve and research deeply.

2. Definition of literature and the idea

In the traditional field of academic research, the literature is a carrier of recorded human knowledge with text, graphics, symbols, audio, video and other technical means. The national standard about "Literature" that People's Republic of China in 1984 is defined as: "Literature is the record carrier of all knowledge. According to the above definition and related knowledge system, we establish the big concept of literature: it means to record all the carriers of human cultural activities, the carriers of that have the function of communication and dissemination of cultural information, as well as the carriers of all the knowledge carriers.

Based on the big idea of literature, we think Non-collection of Manchu cultural resources mainly consists of five parts: the first is those about the Manchu language; the second is those literature resources of Han, Manchu literature and history books related Manchu language; the third is the lost record or description of the language carrier during Manchu growth and development but lost; the fourth is about the contemporary description and record of Manchu ethnic customs and its literature; the fifth is the form and record of the Intangible Cultural Heritage related to the Manchu language. In addition, the non collection of Manchu literature should also include the ones in foreign countries, such as clan genealogy, contract documents, books, letters, notes and letters daily, Township rules and regulations, native to the local opera literature.

3. The Project of Field Survey and Conference Exchange

3.1. Resources about Field Survey

3.1.1 Manchu Genealogy Survey

Genealogy compilation is a fine tradition of the Chinese national culture as a part of the Chinese cultural heritage, and the Manchu family tree is the largest number of Chinese ethnic genealogy of a class. We went to Fushun city of Liaoning province for Manchu surname Tong family tree and related family records investigated and sorted.

3.1.2 Field Investigation and Collection of the combination of the Tombstone between Manchu and Han

The combination of the tombstone is an important carrier and evidence of Manchu language text as minority intangible cultural heritage of the world. We investigated the existing text style tombstone on the following between Manchu and Han in the main area of Liaodong China. We have already surveyed 8 tombstone from the beginning of project.

The first is the tombstone of Ya Shita as tui janggin, which is located in the township of stele village of Lanshan village in Fushun County of Liaoning province; built in Kangxi eight years. Tablet height 1.93 meters, 0.88 meters wide, 0.29 meters thick. Base seat 0.6 meters high, 0.96 meters wide, 1 meters of residual body. No (first), a base seat deformity. The second is the tombstone of the third-class vice-general of the Ministry of Rites in feudal China in the same place as the first, which is 3.6 meters high. The (first) 1.2 meters high, 1.1 meters wide, 0.33 meters thick. The (first) relief with two dragons with pearl, frontal vertical carved Chinese "chijian" meaning that was built by imperial order, Tablet height 2.7 meters, 0.99 meters wide, 0.29 meters thick. The third is the tombstone built in YongZheng Four Year of Shi Geng as the first-class bodyguard in the same place as the front two, Tablet height 2.3 meters, 0.98 meters wide, 0.35 meters thick. The first 1.13 meters high, 1.02 meters wide, 0.39 meters thick. Now the monument has been dumped, the middle open. Half the monument is 1.02 meters in

height, the lower half of the monument is 1.3 meters tall, 0.96 meters wide, 0.34 meters thick. There are some tombstones of Mr He, Mr Tong, Mr lang Heshen and so on. Otherwise, we surveyed the palace monument located in in Xinbin County of Liaoning province, the amount of 1.10 meters high, 1.12 meters wide, 0.39 meters thick. Tablet height 2.52 meters, 1.07 meters wide. 0.345 meters thick.

Publication of the Results of Research Project:

Verbal Presentation (Date, Venue, Name of Conference, Title of Presentation, Presenter, etc.) N/A
Thesis (Name of Journal and its Date, Title and Author of Thesis, etc.) N/A
Book (Publisher and Date of the Book, Title and Author of the Book, etc.) N/A