Formosan Language Materials by Ogawa at Nanzan University

Paul Li 李壬癸*

I. Background

Professor Naoyoshi Ogawa 小川尚義 was the founding father of Formosan linguistics. He started to work on Formosan languages in early twentieth century, nearly a hundred years ago when some plain tribe languages were still actively spoken or remembered by a few older speakers. Although he published many important papers and a monumental monograph (co-authored with Professor Erin Asai 淺井惠倫 in 1935) during his lifetime, many of his language materials and manuscripts remained unpublished when he died in 1947.

Ogawa's field notes for Formosan languages should be valuable to those who are interested in these languages. Unfortunately no one knew where Ogawa's field notes were or if they still existed at all. In early 1970s I once asked Professor Toichi Mabuchi 馬淵東一 if he knew where Ogawa's field notes were, he (Mabuchi, p.c.) believed most of them were destroyed by World War II fire and wrote:

> I think, I had no chance to visit Prof. Asai during the period when he was teaching at Nanzan [南山大學]. However, I knew that he had succeeded in persuading the administration of Nanzan to purchase linguistic material of the late Prof. N. Ogawa (books and notes survived the fire caused by the US air-raid during the War; most of the material was destroyed). When I began teaching at Nanzan, I asked my colleagues about Ogawa's material. But nobody knew

＊Institute of Linguistics (Preparatory Office), Academia Sinica.

about the details concerned, and my colleagues told me that I had better inspect the Nanzan University Library and Anthropology Department Library. It was around 1950 that Nanzan University purchased Ogawa's material and I guess, they seem to have failed to classify the material — especially Ogawa's notes — in a good order. . . . It was natural that Prof. Asai "monopolized" Ogawa's material. (1975/9/16)

Professor Shigeru Tsuchida 土田滋 did find a few Ogawa's notebooks among Asai's materials kept at AA-ken (Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所), Gaidai (Tokyo International University of Foreign Languages, 東京外國語大學). He utilized most of them in some of his publications (Tsuchida 1982, 1985, Tsuchida et al., 1991) and they proved to be extremely valuable materials, especially for the languages that have become extinct.

Asai taught at Nanzan University, Nagoya 名古屋, until he retired or shortly before he died in 1969. In the spring of 1997, a secretary told Professor Peter Knecht, director of Nanzan Anthropological Institute 人類學研究所, of Asai's materials marked with 高砂族 "Formosan aborigines" and "Do not touch" on the boxes that contained them. For many years the materials were left in an unoccupied office, which was used as a storage room, without anyone knowing anything about them. Knecht had been writing a paper that mentioned Asai's participation in a Nanzan University-sponsored field expedition to New Guinea 新幾內亞. This work had made him become aware of Asai's earlier work in Taiwan. Therefore, when he looked at those materials and found that they were mostly language materials of Formosan aborigines, he believed to have found Asai's Formosan field notes. He knew that Professor Shigeru Tsuchida was specialized in the field, so he contacted Professor Taryoo Oobayashi 大林太良 at Tokyo University to introduce him to Tsuchida for him to take a look at those materials. Tsuchida was then too busy to take a trip to Nagoya. He mentioned it to me early this year (1999). I told him that I would like to look at the materials both at AA-ken and Nanzan University as soon as possible. He kindly made arrangements with Professor Christian Daniels[1] at AA-ken and Professor Knecht at Nanzan for me. We went to Nagoya by *shinkansen*

---

(1) Christian Daniels is in charge of Asai's materials at AA-ken. Tsuchida could not reach him for several months as he was staying in China until early June.

together on June 25, 1999, and found, to our great surprise and excitement, that Asai's materials were in fact mostly Ogawa's field notes and notebooks for Formosan languages! Those materils remained unknown to the outside world for more than half a century ever since his death in 1947.　Fortunately they have not been thrown away as waste paper!　Asai must have obtained them from Ogawa's family after his (Ogawa's) death and kept them for his own reference for twenty years or so until his own death.　Tsuchida (p.c., 1999/6/27) told me he once asked Asai about Ogawa's field materials, he simply said they were not ready for public use.　Asai did not reveal any truth to Tsuchida for that matter.

Tsuchida and I examined the materials together for a whole day.　We sorted them and put them into different piles according to Formosan language names.　We spent three hours xeroxing some of the materials we deemed to be most useful for us.　Some of the materials deal with extra-Formosan languages and they are not reported here.　A few others are miscellaneous materials, including a few notes from Ino 伊能嘉矩 and a few letters from his friends and colleagues.

II. Ogawa's Collection of Formosan Language Data

There is a table of contents listing materials of investigating Formosan languages in general with the following title: "Table of Contents for the Investigation of Formosan languages" 蕃語調査資料目録.

1. Plain Tribe Languages 平埔族語

Both Tsuchida and I believe that the language data for the plain tribe languages are the most valuable, especially the data for the languages or dialects that have become extinct.　We looked at this type of data more carefully and tried to make xerox copies as much as possible.　Regrettably we did not find some of the materials that we expected to exist.

⑴ General 一般

    A. Plain Tribe Materials 熟蕃材料

        a. A map of language distribution in Gaoshiong and Pingtong高屏語言分佈圖, based on Ino's monograph, 《臺灣文化史》(抄自伊能).

        b. "Vocabulary of Taiwan Aborigines"《臺灣土蠻語集》: Ino copies it from

the wordlists in Taiwan-fu-jr, vol. 16 (伊能手抄《臺灣府志》卷16) 所載之番語.

c. "Investigation of Plain Tribe", Sugiyama's investigation of Siraya, transcribed in *katakana*《熟蕃に關スル調查》杉山調查之Siraya語, 片假名.

d. "An Overview of the Plain Tribe in Taipei"《臺北平埔番變遷一覽》(明治30年5月，11年調查).

e. "The Plain Tribe in Taika [Taokas]" by Ino 伊能の「大甲社平埔蕃語」.

f. Taivoan by Ogawa 小川.

g. "The song of the flood"「大水氾濫之歌」, "The song of separate settlements after the flood"「氾濫後人民分居之歌」, "The song of the pioneers"「開基ノ歌」 at An-li-she 岸裡社 [Pazeh] with notes, recorded by Nomura 野村氏所記.

h. "The distribution of the plain tribes in Puli"《埔里社平原に於ケル熟蕃分布》.

i. "Investigation of the Beginning and Changes of Every Village"《各社起因沿革調查》.

B. Statistics of the Plain Tribes on the Entire Island of Taiwan 臺灣全島熟番統計.

C. (Ogawa's field notes in a notebook with no title).

a. Some 20 lexical items for 5 Kavalan dialects: Kiburaw 奇武荖, Linaw 里腦, Rawraw 流流, Paili 擺厘 and Tamayan 打馬煙.

b. A comparison of Paran Seediq and Kavalan lexical forms 霧社方言とカバラン方言比較.

c. A Kavalan or Trobiawan text collected in I-Lan 宜蘭番歌 (?).

d. Oral traditions of the villages in I-Lan 宜蘭口碑, all written in Japanese.

e. Siraya of Pi-a-t'ao 埤仔頭 village.

f. Several hundred lexical items of Pazeh recorded in An-li-she 岸裡社, based on the informant 潘永安.

⑵ Favorlang

A. English-Favorlang-IV

Based on translation of Happart's (1650) Dutch materials for Favorlang, Ogawa rearranged Favorlang data in the English alphabetical order. This notebook contains letters from N to S. The notebook that contains A to M is kept at AA-ken. The one for the rest is not known.

B. A Comparison of Favorlang and Extra-Formosan Languages ファボラン
語南洋語比較.

He gives phonological and lexical derivations of Favorlang and cites
examples.   He also compares Favorlang with Philippine languages.

⑶ **Pazeh**

A. Grammatical Materials of Pazeh パゼッヘ語法材料.

B. Lexical data recorded in the village of An-li-she 岸裡社; see Item C (f) in II.
1.(1).

⑷ **Kavalan**

A. Kalewan Language カレワン語 (Kavalan data collected in Hualian).

⑸ **Siraya**

The bulk of Ogawa's language data for the plain tribes have to do with
Siraya.   There are various types of materials:

A. "The Sand of the Beach", vol. 5 《濱の眞砂》五.

It contains Sinkang manuscripts, Lacouperie (1887), a table of chro-
nology for the Sinkang Manuscripts, vocabulary of Sinkang Manuscripts,
personal names that appear in Sinkang Manuscripts, explanations of
Chinese names, table of chops or official seals, vocabulary, etc.

B. "The Sand of the Beach", vol. 9 《濱の眞砂》九.[2]
Grammatical analysis of the Siraya language.

C. Three chronological tables for Sinkang manuscripts 番語文書年表 (三種).

D. A study of the pronouns in Siraya, as based on the Gospel of St. Matthew
新港文書——代名詞研究.[3]

E. A comparison of Siraya and Philippine languages シライア語とフリピン語
比較研究.

F. Siraya affixes.

G. Grammatical analysis of Sinkang Manuscripts 新港文書——分析研究.

H. Sinkang Manuscripts 新港文書.

I. Handcopy-written of two Sinkang manuscripts in Siraya 新港文書.

---

(2) AA-ken at Gaidai has Volumes 1, 2, 4 and 6.   When we were at AA-ken, we thought only Volumes 3
and 5 were missing.   Now that we have found Volumes 5 and 9 at Nanzan, at least Volumes 3, 7 and
8 are still missing.

(3) Tsuchida (1996) made a careful and detailed study of Siraya pronouns without knowing that Ogawa
had made a similar study years ago.

J. An original copy of Sinkang manuscript in Chinese 新港文書 (中文, 原件).

K. A table of listing the dates, place names and abstracts for the Sinkang Manuscripts 新港文書.

L. A map of Shan-hua (in Tainan prefecture) 善化地圖 (大正十一年), 臺灣日日新報社.

M. Vlis' conversation, Vlis 會話.

N. Manuscripts of Lower Tamshui 下淡水寄語.

O. Analysis of a Formosan Language (Siraya) by Watanabe 《臺灣語解》渡邊洪著, 基氏譯 (シライア語).

2. The "Mountain" Tribe Languages 山地語

⑴ Atayalic

A. Atayal

a. Atayal Dialect.

b. Tayal, I, by Watanabe Eziro 渡邊榮次郎.

Japanese-Atayal (transcribed in *katakana*) conversation.

c. Taiyal IV.

d. Tayal V.

e. Tayal, investigated by Watanabe 渡邊氏調查.

f. Atayal Language, Conversation アタイヤル語、會話法.

g. Tayal タイヤル.

It is Ogawa's grammatical analysis of Atayal, which includes various Atayal affixes and verbal inflections.

h. Tayal Vocabulary タイヤル蕃語集, by Watanabe 渡邊 (?).

i. Tayal, Sadzeq, Bunun.

j. Index cards of Atayal vocabulary, with roots as entries and in alphabetical order.

B. Seediq

a. Sedak Conversation, by Hayashi 林氏.

b. Taroko Conversation 太魯閣語會話, translated from Maruishi 丸井氏 by Hayashi 林氏.

c. Investigation of Taroko Language タロコ語調查, by Ogawa.

d. Tables of Taroko Phonology タロコ語音韻表, by Ogawa.

e. Seediq Grammar, Sajek語法, by Ogawa.

f. Taroko Text タロコ語テキスト, Text of Roodoh Village ロードフ社テキスト in Bushia 霧社, March 1936.

g. A Sketch of the Investigation of Paran 北蕃 (百瀨社) 取調概要.

h. Index cards of Seediq vocabulary, based on Asai's data.

⑵ **Saisiyat**

A. Vocabulary of Saisiyat in Nanjhuang 南庄熟番語彙, in Japanese *katakana*.

B. Saisiyat Phonology and Vocabulary, by Ogawa サイシヤつト音韻、單語, pp. 43.

⑶ **Bunun**

A. Bunun Language ブヌン語, 三笠 (木原), Qatu 過坑 (by 淵上).

B. Vunung, Sibukun.

C. Oral Traditions of Bunun ブヌン口碑傳說 (in Japanese).

D. Isbukun Language セブクン番語 (in *katakana*).

E. Bunun Vocabulary, Takituduh dialect investigated in Qatu, 1928 ブヌン語彙, 昭和三年十月, 埔里過坑調查 (カト社).

F. Bunun Vocabulary (in *katakana*).

⑷ **Tsouic**

A. Tsou

a. Phonological Study of Tsou, with an appendix of prefixes and suffixes (Tapang dialect) ツォウ語音韻調查──附接頭接尾辭 (達邦社).

b. Village of Lam-a-kha 南仔腳社.

c. Comparative Study of Tsou   Tsō 語比較：(1) Tsou proper ツォウ
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (2) Saaroa サアロア
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　 (3) Kanabu カナカナブ

d. Tsou phonology   Tsō 音韻 (distribution).

f. Tsou ツォウ (written in *katakana*).

g. Tapang Tsou—A Reader of the Aboriginal Language 達邦ツォウ族蕃語讀本, 大正三年一月.

B. Saaroa

a. Saaroa Vocabulary 蕃語集：四社生蕃部.

b. Index cards of Saaroa vocabulary (extracted from texts collected by Asai) and affixes.

C. Kanabu

a. Index cards of Kanabu vocabulary, with analysis.

⑸ **Rukai**

A. Index cards of Rukai vocabulary, mainly Taromak (Tanan dialect, 大南方言), but also various other dialects of Rukai, including `oponoho (Mantauran, 萬山方言).

⑹ **Paiwan**

A. Paiwan Grammar パイワン語法, by Ogawa.

B. Manuscripts and clear copy of [Paiwan] pronunciation, by Ogawa.

C. Paiwan Vocabulary パイワン語彙, by Ogawa.

D. Investigation of Paiwan Phonology パイワン語音韻調査, by Ogawa.

E. Paiwan Vocabulary パイワン族蕃語集, based on Taimali 太麻里, by Yoshizawa Unomatsu 吉澤卯之松氏.

F. Investigation of Paiwan and Puyuma Phonology パイワン, プユマ音韻調査, by Ogawa.

G. Paiwan Language パイワン語 (?), by Yamamoto Torakichi 山本寅吉.

H. Paiwan Vocabulary パイワン蕃語集, by Ooba Yoshitarou 大場善太郎.

I. Paiwan Grammar パイワン語, by Ogawa.

J. Paiwan パイワン.

K. Paiwan Conversation, Grammar and Oral Traditions パイワン大場會話文法，昔話, by Ooba 大場.

L. Study of Paiwan Language パイワン語研究.

M. Investigation of *kuskus* dialect (牡丹鄉高士村) of Paiwan 高士佛社語調査.

N. Paiwan パイワン, by Ogawa.

O. Comparison of Paiwan and Other Languages パイワン其他比較, by Ogawa.

⑺ **Puyuma**

A. Investigation of Puyuma Grammar and Vocabulary プユマ語法調査並單語, デレサイ (嚴志波クツキ調査).

B. Tables of Puyuma Phonology, with an appendix of comparing Puyuma, Malay and other languages プユマ音韻調査表, 附パイワン, マレイ其他ト比較.

C. Investigation of Puyuma Language—Pilam and Katipul プユマ語調査——卑南社, 知本社, August 1930.

D. Grammatical Analysis of Puyuma プユマ語法分解.

E. Vocabulary of Pilam Village, Vols. 2 and 3 (Vol. 1 missing) 卑南社語彙, 第二卷、三卷.

F. Index cards of Puyuma affixes.

(8) Amis

A. Amis Grammar アミ語法.

B. Amis Text アミテキスト, unpublished.

C. Amis Vocabulary of Non-Formosan Languages (?) 蕃語字彙以外語彙.

D. Amis Language アミ語, vocabulary and examples in sentences.

E. Index cards of Amis vocabulary.

(9) Yami

A. Yami Vocabulary, by Ogawa.

3. Miscellaneous Materials

(1) Manuscripts of Ogawa's Papers

Most of these are manuscripts of Ogawa's papers for publication, monograph (coauthored with Asai) or talks. Only a few manuscripts have not been published, the value of which remains to be assessed. Tsuchida (1999) has just edited and published two of them (Ogawa 1999a, b).

(2) Western Sources

Ogawa collected and copied published materials of western sources that have to do with Formosan natives and languages, including Bullock (1874-5), Dempwolff (1938), Lacouperie (1887), Phillip, Steere (1874) and Taylor (1888-9). This indicates that he paid attention not only to Japanese scholars, but also to westerners what they had to say about Formosan peoples and languages.

(3) Chinese Sources

Moreover, Ogawa copied long passages from the Chinese sources that have to do with Formosan natives and languages. These include the following materials that provide important background information for the Formosan aborigines:

A. 〈番俗六考〉,《臺海使槎錄》

B.《臺灣府志》

C.《鳳山縣志》

D.《臺灣輿圖說略》

E.《臺灣輿圖》，光緒五年(1879)，夏建綸撰

F. 番曲,《臺灣府志》十六拔萃

G. 雜集（歷史等）

⑷ **Maps**

There are several maps, printed or hand-drawn. Most of them are not available today. Tsuchida and I did not have the time to look at them carefully while at Nanzan.

III. The Value of Ogawa's Materials and Scholarship

Ogawa's collection at Nanzan University is valuable not only to linguists, but also to anthropologists and historians. Some of the materials show the ethnological background information for Formosan aborigines of his time, from 70 years to nearly a century ago. For example, some materials indicate the number of families, males and females at every village for each aboriginal tribe. The value of the maps, some hand-drawn by himself or Ino and the others printed, can hardly be overestimated.

The materials include not only Ogawa's own field notes and studies of Formosan languages, but also some of his predecessors' works on these languages, which are unavailable today. Based on the preliminary studies of other people, Ogawa usually did further and much better work of his own.

The materials show clearly that Ogawa was a very hard-working scholar. He was extremely cautious in using other people's materials. Since there was no xerox facility at his time, he did all the patient jobs of hand-copying important westerners' and Chinese scholars' published materials. His handwriting is mostly legible.

We can learn a great deal from him how to work on Formosan languages most efficiently. He had some ingenious devices in arranging his language data. For instance, he attached a slip of paper at the beginning of a notebook so that he did not need to copy all the language names for each lexical entry in his rather long comparative wordlists.

The index cards for lexical data show that he arranged all the lexical entries by the roots (or stems) and gave various affixed forms under each root (or stem). This shows that he had a good understanding of the lexical relationships in each Formosan language. He did his analysis of the language while preparing his index cards. He did not simply copy the lexical items and put them into alphabetical order.

References

Bullock, T.L.
  1874-5   "Formosan dialects and their connection with the Malay." *China Review* 3: 38-46. Hong Kong.
Dempwolff, Otto
  1938   *Vergleichende Lautlehre des austronesischen Wortschatzes. 3. Austronesisches Wörterverzeichnis, ZES* 19.
Happart, Gilbertus
  1650   *Woord-boek der Favorlangsche taal, waarin het Favorlangs voor, het Duits achter gestelt is.*
Lacouperie, Terrien de
  1887   "Formosa notes on MSS., races and languages; including a note on nine Formosa MSS. by E. Colborne Baber." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland New Series* 19: 413-494 with three plates. London. Also published separately: Hertford (1887).
Mabuchi, Toichi 馬淵東一
  1945   〈故小川尚義先生とインドネシア語研究〉。Reprinted in《馬淵東一著集》第三卷下。
Ogawa, Naoyoshi 小川尚義
  1999a 〈臺灣府志に出でたる蕃語〉,《臺灣原住民研究》 4: 159-186。
  1999b 〈臺灣蕃語の音韻變化〉,《臺灣原住民研究》 4: 187-192。
Steere, Joseph Beal
  1874   "[The aborigines of] Formosa." *Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York* 6: 302-334.   New York.
Taylor, G.
  1888-9 "Comparative tables of Formosan languages." *China Review* 17: 109-111.   Hong Kong.
Tsuchida, Shigeru 土田滋
  1982   *A Comparative Vocabulary of Austronesian Languages of Sinicized Ethnic Groups in Taiwan. Part I: West Taiwan*. 166 pp. 東京大學文學部研究報告7,語學・文學論文集。
  1985   "Kulon: Yet another Austronesian language in Taiwan?" *BIE* 60: 1-59.
  1996   "Personal pronouns in Siraya (Formosa)." In Bernd Nothofer, ed., *Reconstruction, Classification, Description, Festschrift in Honor of Isidore Dyen*, pp. 231-247.   Hamburg: Aberla Verlag.
  1999   〈小川尚義の未發表原稿二編〉,《臺灣原住民研究》 4: 152-158。
Tsuchida, Shigeru, Yukihiro Yamada and Tsunekazu Moriguchi
  1991   《臺灣・平埔族の言語資料の整理と分析》。University of Tokyo。