

# 『アジア社会文化研究』投稿規程

(2021 年度改定)

## 1. 『アジア社会文化研究』の目的

『アジア社会文化研究』はアジア社会文化研究会において発表・議論された成果を中心に編集される論文集であり、2000年3月の創刊以来、これまで年1回のペースで刊行されている。同研究会は、アジア研究にかかわる者が専門分野の枠をこえて学際的に討論し研究の幅を広げることを目的に、広島大学大学院総合科学研究科、国際協力研究科、人間社会科学研究科に所属する教員および大学院生を中心に運営されている。

## 2. 投稿資格

原則として本研究会の目的に適い、本研究会にて発表した者とする。なお編集委員会（ならびに院生の場合には当該指導教員）が質的に掲載に十分値すると認めた論文の投稿申し込みを受理し、掲載の可否については厳正な査読制度の下で掲載の可否を決定することとする。

## 3. 論文集完成までの過程

- (1) 投稿希望者は9月30日までに所定の用紙（「投稿申込書」）で申し込むこと（電子メールによる添付書式も可。「申込用紙」の書式については研究会に問い合わせること）。
- (2) 投稿希望論文の提出期限は12月1日までとする。
- (3) 投稿希望者は本年度の研究会において、投稿論文の主題に沿った発表を少なくとも一度以上行わなければならない。ただし海外居住者や遠隔地に居住する者、また長期に渡り海外での調査活動に従事している場合などは、編集委員会での審議を経たのちに、レジュメ等の提出で発表に代える。
- (4) 発表と投稿論文の提出を終えた者から随時、査読制による審査を受け、そこでの結果により、掲載の可否が決定される。

- (5) その後、編集作業（投稿論文の加筆・修正を要請することがある）を経て、翌年の3月末日に刊行する。
- (6) 本誌は原則としてその内容を広島大学学術情報リポジトリにおいて発行次年度に公開するものとする。

#### 4. 執筆要項

##### (1) 掲載論文の種類および分量

- ①論説：16000～20000字程度（400字詰め原稿用紙で40枚～50枚程度、ただし、図表等を含めて本誌30頁を上限とする）
- ②研究ノート：12000字程度（同30枚程度）
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- ④書評：4000字程度（同10枚程度）

##### (2) 要旨について

上記①に関しては、執筆者の責任において英文による要旨(200words程度)を提出すること。

##### (3) 書式等

原則として「ワード」横書き(34字×30行)で、本文を記述する言語は日本語に限る。なお、引用など必要に応じた他言語の使用は認める。なお、規定の書式から著しく外れたものは投稿を受理できない場合がある。

##### (4) 原稿の提出方法と提出先

投稿希望者は上記①～④に該当する原稿を「ワード」またはテキストファイルで作成し、編集委員会宛に以下のものを提出すること。

- (a) 電子メールの添付ファイルもしくはUSBなど
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なお投稿申し込みが受理された場合、投稿者は編集委員会の指示に従うものとする。

## 5. 書式の設定

### (1) フォント・文字サイズなど

投稿の分類	MS ゴシック フォントサイズ 11 囲み線内に左詰め
タイトル	MS ゴシック フォントサイズ 11 副題も同様
著者名	MS ゴシック フォントサイズ 11 右詰め 姓と名の間に 1 文字分のスペース タイトル・著者名・本文の間は、各 1 行分のスペース
章見出し	MS ゴシック 1. 2. 3. … (全角, フォントサイズ 10)
節見出し	MS ゴシック (1) (2) … (半角, フォントサイズ 9)
本文	MS 明朝 フォントサイズ 9
数字・英文	章, 節見出し以外は全て「Century」半角
脚注	文末脚注 脚注番号は「アラビア数字」で設定
参考文献	必要に応じて「脚注」の後に別途に掲載
連絡先	論稿末尾に執筆者の電子メールを記載 (希望者のみ)

### (2) ページ設定

文字数と行数	余白	用紙サイズ
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行数 30	下 30mm	
フォント MS 明朝	外 20mm	
フォントサイズ 9	内 25mm	
段数 1	とじしろ 0	
	ヘッダー 15mm	
	フッター 17.5mm	
横書き	印刷の向き 袋とじ とじしろの位置 横	

(3) 英文要旨

タイトル	Century	フォントサイズ 11	副題も同様
著者名	Century	フォントサイズ 11	右詰め
	タイトル・著者名・本文の間は、各 1 行分のスペース		
本文	Century	フォントサイズ 9	

**問い合わせ（編集委員会）**

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## 広島大学学術情報リポジトリ 『アジア社会文化研究』

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## 英文要旨

Local and Heroic Representations in Onomichi's Cultural Materials  
-On the Margins of the Compilation of the Contemporary Edition of  
Onomichi City History-

YANASE Yoshiharu

I am currently conducting research on the modern and contemporary cultural history of Onomichi, commissioned by the city of Onomichi in Hiroshima Prefecture. This research targets works set in Onomichi or by writers from Onomichi, and covers a wide range of genres including novels, poems, haiku, tanka, paintings, manga, and films. I am also conducting a joint research project funded by a Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) on the representation of heroes in postwar Japanese cultural history (Project/Area Number 22K00132.) In this paper, I will discuss some of the issues that emerged in the course of this research and our joint research, while also taking into account the issues raised in an article I wrote in the past ("A Consideration of 'Geo-Regionality and Literature': A Review of Previous Studies and a Perspective", *Modern Literature Review*, No. 60, 2022).

I would like to discuss this issue from the following perspectives.

1. Clarify the "relationship between locality and literature" while also considering its historical background and power relations in society
2. Clarify what is the uniqueness and independence in the regional and heroic representations in the works set in Onomichi or by artists of Onomichi origin.
3. To analyze the Asian representations and "imperial imagination" of these works with an eye to their wartime historical context.

Narrating Multilingual Space from the Perspective of Masuji Ibuse's  
*Hana no Machi*

LEE Yuhui

This article examines a work titled "Hana no Machi" published by Masuji Ibuse in 1942. This work is set in Singapore, where Ibuse was commissioned as a member of the army press corps, and depicts six ethnic groups communicating with each other using various means, including their native languages and English. Many prior studies have pointed to Ibuse's strong interest in language behind this work, especially regarding the issue of the Japanese language, which was forced into a perilous position by contact with a different language. In light of this, the purpose of this paper is to clarify Ibuse's linguistic consciousness by examining how he depicted a multilingual space in which he was assumed to use only Japanese. The analysis yielded the following results. The first method is to carefully explain each utterance from intention to means and content through the narration of the ground text. The second method is to shift the point of view in the middle of the work to foreground only the Japanese and English utterances, while backgrounding the Malay and Chinese utterances. The third method is to use different styles of writing in conversational texts according to the speaker's origin, position, proficiency, etc., and to write the intermixture of languages.

Fujiwara no Yorinaga's *Wanted Book List* and Neo-Confucianism in Song Dynasty China

WATANABE Makoto

Fujiwara no Yorinaga, an aristocrat in the late Heian period of Japan, was a keen student of learning, and is known to have placed particular emphasis on Confucian studies, even in an age when literature was heavily emphasized, and to have studied Confucian texts as a practical science. So far, research on Yorinaga's scholarship has focused on his study history of the Chinese classics he actually read and on the Chinese classics cited in his diary. In addition to this, a clue to Yorinaga's scholarly interests can be found in his *Wanted Book List*, an order list of Chinese books that he requested Chinese traders to import.

This list lists 130 Chinese books, but what kind of books they are has not been fully clarified until now.

Traditionally, it has been vaguely assumed that most of them are Confucian commentaries on Confucian studies of Han, Wei, Six Dynasties, Sui, and Tang Dynasty. However, several Song dynasty Chinese books are included among them. This paper clarifies what kind of Chinese books the *Wanted Book List* contains. It will then confirm the position of the 10 Song dynasty Chinese books identified in the process in the development of Neo-Confucianism in the Song dynasty. By doing so, we will reveal some of the ways in which Fujiwara no Yorinaga and his surrounding reading group were interested in Song dynasty scholarship.

The Song dynasty Chinese classics on the *Wanted Book List* reflect the academic situation of Chinese society at the time. We also find the interest of Fujiwara no Yorinaga, who dreamed of restorative political reforms based on Confucian studies. However, this interest was unique in the aristocratic society of the time, and was limited to Fujiwara no Yorinaga and a few aristocratic officials around him, who were burning for political



reform, and was not succeeded by the rest of the aristocracy.

From the *Wanted Book List*, we can learn about the unique interest in Chinese studies of the people around Yorinaga.

A Study on Zhang Bojun's thoughts, activities and the criticisms he got from 1956 to 1957

LI Gucong

Zhang Bojun was the NO.1 in the "bourgeois rightists" who got criticized during the "Anti-Rightist Campaign", which is launched by the CCP in 1957. Even to this day, he has not been posthumously rehabilitated. The reason why he was singled out as the NO.1 "rightist" can be attributed to his high-status position in the "rightists". In 1957, Zhang had many titles, including Vice chairperson of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Chairman of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, First Vice Chairperson of the China Democratic League, and the president of Guangming Daily. Especially, the China Democratic League and the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party are the minor parties alongside the CCP in China. Which means Zhang served as a leader in both of these parties. And Guangming Daily was one of the few media outlets that were not controlled by the CCP at the time. It also played a big role during the period of speech's liberalization, which is known as the "Hundred Flowers Campaign".

This article aims to examine Zhang Bojun's speeches and activities, analyze the criticism against him, and prove that labeling his thoughts as "anti-socialist" is not accurate.

An Examination of Overseas Chinese Political Activities in the Late Qing Dynasty: A Focus on the Baohuanghui in Honolulu (1900–1903)

WU Xianzhan

This article centers on the political activities of the Baohuanghui (保皇会) in Honolulu from 1900 to 1903. Employing a perspective beyond "revolution" and "nationalism," it interprets the political engagements of Overseas Chinese (华侨) during the late Qing dynasty. Using the confrontation between Baohuanghui and Consul of the Qing government as a narrative thread, the study explores changes in the political power structure within the Overseas Chinese community and investigates the response of Hawaiian authorities to political disputes within this community. The article also examines how this political turmoil ultimately triggered diplomatic negotiations between China and the United States, providing insight into the disparities in worldviews and modern legal concepts between the two nations. It highlights how Overseas Chinese proactively responded to changes in their living environment and discusses the potential impact of Overseas Chinese on political reforms in the Qing Dynasty.

## The Proliferation of Single-Character Japanese Loanwords in Modern Chinese: An Examination of “萌” and “燃”

ZHOU Shuo

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, China underwent a language modernization movement that converted its literary language into a more accessible vernacular form. This transformation witnessed the Chinese language incorporating an influx of loanwords from Japanese. Previous research indicates that Japanese loanwords imported to China during this period were mainly two-character noun phrases.

Empirical research (Akahira, 2009; Shen, 2008; Wang, 1958) demonstrated that by this time, there were scarcely any modern single-character words from Japanese, except for some quantifiers and prefixes. According to Sato (2015), language contact between Japanese and Chinese has resulted in a tendency for Japanese nouns to be borrowed more often than verbs. Therefore, Japanese single-character words, not commonly used as nouns, are rarely borrowed.

Nevertheless, a new trend has emerged since 2000 whereby the number of single-character Japanese loanwords was increasing and establishing a more significant presence. Focusing on this trend, this paper utilizes Chinese dictionaries, linguistic corpora, and newspaper databases to investigate the influx of single-character Japanese loanwords and their usage.

Having examined the growing trend of single-character Japanese loanwords entering Chinese, I will now analyze specific examples of this phenomenon through the single-character words “萌” and “燃”. Investigating these particular single-character loanwords will allow us to better understand the impact that the influx of such Japanese borrowings has had on modern Chinese and its native speakers.

## 編集後記

第25号をお届けします。本号は論文6本、書評2本で構成されています。各論文の扱う領域は文学・歴史学・言語学と様々ながらいずれもアジアの言語と文化の複数性・多様性をめぐる論が縦横に展開された誌面となったと思います。そして歴史的な事象を扱いながらもこれらの論の問いは現在の混沌とした社会を見つめることにもつながっていくと思われます。『アジア社会文化研究』が今後もより深くかつ開かれた議論を継続していく雑誌であることを願っています。皆様からの幅広いご投稿をお待ちしております。

(柳瀬善治)