

The Study On the Translation of Geographical Terms of *Chinese Monthly Magazine*
(《察世俗每月统记传》)

杨帅可/王思齐

Abstract: *Chinese Monthly Magazine* (《察世俗每月统记传》) is the beginning of modern Chinese magazines. Although its content is mainly to spread Christian meaning and ethics, it still takes up a lot of space to introduce the latest knowledge of Western astronomy and geography. Based on an investigation of translation of geographical terms in his column *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), this paper finds that his author, William Milne(1785-1822), intends to abandon the previous translation system and establish his own geographical translation system. The Chinese language he used shows the phonological characteristics of the northern Mandarin and the phonetic phenomenon of the southern dialect.

Introduction

"Lin Zexu (林则徐) 's records of *Si Zhou Zhi* (《四洲志》), Wei Yuan (魏源) 's records of *Hai Guo Tu Zhi* (《海国图志》), Wang Wentai (汪文泰) 's *Hong Mao Ying Ji Li Kao Lue* (《红毛英吉利考略》), and Xu Jiyu (徐继畲) 's *Ying Huan Zhi Lue* (《瀛寰志略》) have been published one after another, marking the establishment of China's new world geographical outlook." ¹In addition to the above works, the magazines and translated books compiled by missionaries also played an important role in the dissemination and popularization of western geographical knowledge. Among them, organized by Robert Morrison (1782-1834), William Milne (1785-1822), the first Chinese magazine *Chinese Monthly Magazine*(《察世俗每月统记传》) in modern times, was officially published in Malacca on August 5, 1815. Although its content is mainly to spread Christianity and ethics, it still takes up a lot of space to introduce the latest knowledge of Western astronomy and geography. Its serial *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》) was published from April 1820 (six volumes) to April 1821 (seven volumes). In 1822, a 30 page booklet was published in Malacca². Because of the nature of its contents and the place of publication overseas, the knowledge of astronomy and geography in did not have a profound influence in China at that time.

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) introduces in detail the latest geopolitical pattern and human geography knowledge of the four continents of the world at that time. Its publication time is 20 years earlier

¹ 谢方,《艾儒略及其〈职方外纪〉》,《中国历史博物馆馆刊》,1991年,页133。

² 伟烈亚力《基督教在华传教士回忆录》,页18。

than that of records of four continents. After Giulio Aleni (1582-1649) and Ferdinand Verbiest (1623-1688), Western missionaries once again displayed a large number of information, cultural landscapes and cultural systems of the world's natural geography to Chinese people. It is of great value to the dissemination of geographical knowledge and the translation of geographical names into Chinese and western.

I . Four Continents or Five Continents

It was Matteo Ricci who first introduced the achievements of European geographical discovery to China. Matteo Ricci introduced the concept of "five continents", the latest and highest level geographical knowledge at that time, into China. He wrote in Chinese the discovered continent of the earth:

以地势分輿地为五大洲，曰欧逻巴，曰利未亚（非洲），曰亚细亚，曰南北亚墨利加（南北美洲），曰墨瓦蜡泥加（南极洲与大洋洲）。若欧逻巴者，南至地中海；北至卧兰的亚及冰海；东至大乃河，墨何的湖大海；西至大西洋。若利未亚者，南至大浪山；北至地中海；东至西红海仙劳冷祖岛，西至河摺亚诺沧，即此列只以圣地之下微路与亚细亚相联，其余全为四海所围。若亚细亚者，南至苏门答蜡、吕宋等岛，北至新曾白蜡及北海；东至日本岛，大明海；西至大乃河，墨河的湖大海，西红海，小西洋。若亚墨利加者，全为四海所围，南北以微地相联。若墨瓦蜡泥加者，尽在南方，惟见南极出地而北极恒藏焉。其界未审何如，故未感订之。惟其北边与大小爪哇及墨瓦蜡泥峡为境也。³(It is divided into five continents by terrain, namely, Europa, Africa, Asia, Merica (North and South America), and mowalanijia (Antarctica and Oceania). Europa, to the Mediterranean Sea in the south, to Asia and the ice sea in gronlandiae in the north, to the lake and sea of the Danai River and Moho in the East, and to the Atlantic Ocean in the West. For the Africa, they reach Dalang mountain in the south, the Mediterranean in the north, Madagascar in the west, and the Atlantic in the West. That is to say, they are only connected with Asia by the micro road under the holy land, and the rest are surrounded by the whole world. If Asia, South to sumenta wax, Luzon and other islands, north to Xinzeng white wax and North Sea; East to Japan island, Daming sea; West to Danai River, lake sea of Mohe River, West Red Sea, small western. All the Amricans were surrounded by the four seas, and the north and the South were connected in a tiny way. If mowa wax and mud were added, it would be in the south, but the South Pole would go out and the North Pole would remain. Its boundary has not been examined, so it has not been determined. Only the north borders on Big and Small Java and Magellan channel.)

The "Wuzhou view" is still used in the work. Volume 1: Asia; Volume 2: Europa, pointing out that this is "the second largest continent in the world" and "a total of more than 70 countries"⁴; Volume 3: Africa,

³ 见京都大学附属图书馆藏《坤輿万国全图》。

⁴ [意]艾儒略原著、谢方校释《职方外纪校释》，中华书局 1996 年，27 页。

"the third largest continent in the world", "its land is rich in wilderness and wild animals"⁵; Volume 4: North and South America and Antarctica. In addition to Antarctica, the book first has a general introduction to every continent, and then it is introduced equally by countries and regions. The book introduces the marine world on the earth.

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) is different from the previous narratives. It writes:

夫神天所造普天下万地，今贤分之四。有罗巴一分，亚西亚一分，亚非利亚一分，又亚默利加一分。⁶(All the earth under heaven is made by God. Today, the sages are divided into four parts. One for Europa, one for Asia, one for Asia, one for Africa, and one for America.)

The islands of Oceania, such as the Australia, New Zealand, the Palau islands, the social islands and the Tahiti islands, are classified into Asia.

The chronicles of *Si Zhou Zhi* (《四洲志》) compiled by *Lin Zexu* (林则徐) only introduces more than 30 countries on four continents, but does not mention the fifth continent. Although *Wei Yuan* (魏源)'s *Hai Guo Tu Zhi* (《海国图志》) only mentions four continents in the general catalogue, its volume II, the complete map of the front and back of the earth, states:

此墨瓦兰所寻得，得南极下地荒，杳无人物，与南默利加州之火地等为天下第五大州。⁷(This is what Magellan found. This is the fifth largest state in the world.)

To sum up, *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》) and *Hai Guo Tu Zhi* (《海国图志》) reflect the "five continents" world view of *Kun Yu Wan Guo Quan Tu* (《坤輿万国全图》). Only *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》) clearly describes the world view of the four continents, reflecting the different understanding of human geography from other works.

II .Knowledge of Human Geography Introduced in *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》)

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) aims to spread the knowledge of human geography in the world. Although the article does not belong to the name, its author can be clear that it is William Milne(1785-1822) himself⁸. From the beginning of April of Volume VI (1820) to the end of April of Volume VII (1821), the series has 11 chapters in total, including two chapters of Volume VI on the countries of Europa, three chapters of the countries of Asia, two chapters of the countries of Africa, one chapter of Volume VII on the countries of American and two theories of the countries of South American. This series of articles was later compiled into a volume in the name of *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》) and

⁵ 同注 4, 67 页。

⁶ 《察世俗每月统记传》第 6 卷，帙 15。

⁷ 参见早稻田大学图书馆古籍数据库藏《海国图志》卷三，18-19 页。

⁸ 邹振环，《西方传教士与晚清西史东渐》，上海古籍出版社，页 37。

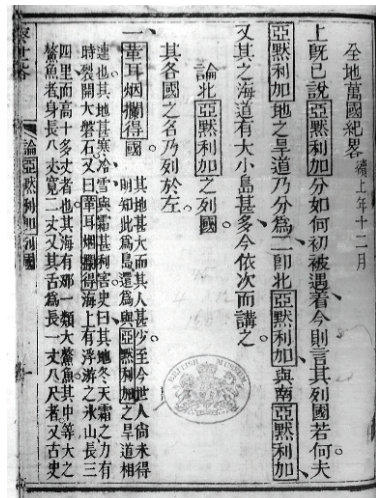
published in Malacca in 1822⁹. The publication time and number of words of each chapter are shown in the table below:

Column	Title	Volume	Publication Date	Word Number
<i>Sketch of the World</i> (《全地万国纪略》)	<i>Countries of Europa</i>	6	1820.04	1177
	<i>Countries of Europa</i>	6	1820.05	1497
	<i>Countries of Asia</i>	6	1820.06	1526
	<i>Countries of Asia</i>	6	1820.08	2148
	<i>Countries of Asia</i>	6	1820.09	1517
	<i>Countries of Africa</i>	6	1820.10	1758
	<i>Countries of Africa</i>	6	1820.11	1716
	<i>Countries of American</i>	6	1820.12	1210
	<i>Countries of American</i>		1821.01	1195
	<i>Countries of South American</i>	7	1821.02	2305
	<i>Countries of South American</i>	7		
	<i>Countries of South American</i>	7	1821.03	1688

Form 1: Chapter catalogue of *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》)

In terms of content, it mainly introduces the geographical overview of the four continents, the main empires, kingdoms, principalities, capitals, important cities, islands, islands, etc, as well as the languages and politics used by other countries, and the history and culture of some countries. In terms of style, the place names in the annals of the nations are framed with "□", which is easy to express.

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) divides the countries and regions of the world into four categories: country, land, island and archipelago. "State" means Empire, Kingdom and principality, such as the state of 士未土耳其国¹⁰ (Switzerland), 那耳歪国 (Norway), 意大利亞国 (Italia), 巴法耳以亞国 (Bavaria). "land" means colony, such as 只利地 (Chile), 比路地 (Peru), 巴大我尼亚地 (Patagonia). "island" refers to one island, such as 巴耳巴多士島 (Barbados), 安氏瓜島



Chinese Monthly Magazine (《察世俗每月统记传》) Seventh Volume

⁹ 卓南生著, 张国良译:《新教在馬六甲的傳教和〈察世俗每月統記傳〉的誕生》(載《新聞研究資料》1992, 第1期, 頁179)。

¹⁰ 國家等對應的英文名稱原文並無, 為筆者考證所得, 為方便讀者對應古今地名而附。後文同此。

(Antigua), 茶米加島 (Jamaica) . "Islands" means islands such as “甲百非耳得各島 (Cape Verde), 拉得倫各島 (Iadrone), 扭加利多尼亞各島 (New Calidonia) .

Countries and regions with multiple translations are listed together. For example:

四、厄得耳蘭士、即何蘭國。其京曰：百耳五士勒士。此國舊京：曰亞麥士得耳大麥。¹¹ ("Fourth, the kingdom of Horan. Its capital is 百耳五士勒士. The old capital of this country is called 亞麥士得耳大麥.)

There are two parts in *Countries of Europa*. On the first part, it introduces the geographical situation of Europa, the names of 28 countries and their capitals, and the governments of various countries. It begins with:

有羅巴之人數約有一百五十兆口即約一萬五千萬人也有羅巴各國之名與每國京都之名今列于左。¹² (There are about 150 million people in the population of Europa, , and the names of the countries of Europa and capitals are on the left.)

At the end of this paper, the government of 28 countries is discussed.

至論有羅巴列國之朝政、大概算之、則有君主二十八位。在其二十八位中、有三位稱皇帝者。有十一位稱王者……且不論是王是君、都自有發政之。¹³ (As for the government of the countries of Europa, roughly speaking, there are twenty-eight monarchs. Of the 28, three were called emperors. There are eleven kings.……And whether it's a king or a king, he has his own way.)

The second is about the introduction of the languages and genealogy of the Europa countries, the European education system.

There are three parts in "on the Asian countries": on the first part, it introduces the geographical situation of Asia, the sixteen inland countries and their capitals; on the second part, it introduces 31 island countries of Asia; on the third part, it introduces 4 islands, the politics and languages of Asian countries.

Countries of Africa (《论亚非利加列国》) is divided into two parts: on the first part, it introduces the geographical situation of Africa, the 26 countries and capitals of East, West, South and North Africa; on the second part, it introduces the seven countries in the mainland, the 17 islands, the dynasties and languages of the countries.

There are two chapters in *Countries of American* (《论亚默利加列国》) , one is about the process of Columbus's new exploration, the other is about the eight countries and their capitals in North American.

There are two chapters in *Countries of South American* (《论南亚默利加之列国》) . On one hand, it introduces the geographical situation of South American, 11 dry land countries, their capitals and 12

¹¹ 《察世俗每月统记传》第6卷，帙15。

¹² 《察世俗每月统记传》第6卷，帙15。

¹³ 《察世俗每月统记传》第6卷，帙17。

islands; on the other hand, it introduces 17 islands, the government and language of the countries.

The history and culture of some countries in the *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), such as:

十三、其尼亞國。未聞其京之名。此國地好大、又出金、及象牙等物。英、荷蘭、佛郎西等國皆在乎此地有貿易之行。其尼亞分為前後二國、其省又多但未聞其實也。¹⁴ (13、The state of China. I don't know the name of its capital. The land of this country is so large that it produces gold and ivory. Britain, Holland, Frances and other countries all care about the trade trip here. It is divided into two parts: the former and the latter, and many provinces, but we're not sure.)

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) is published from 1820 to 1821, the chronicle of the nations reflects the world geographical pattern roughly between 1807 and 1815.

二十八三得多馬士島。其周圍不過四十餘里，而為英國所治也。¹⁵ (三得多馬士島.It's only more than 40 miles around, and it's governed by Britain.)

The island of St. Thomas, that today is translated into 圣托马斯岛 (Saint Thomas) discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was first colonized by the Netherlands in 1657 and occupied by the Danes in 1666. In 1807 ~ 1815, it belonged to England for a short time, but soon returned to Denmark.

There are also some mistakes in t *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》). Such as:

加拿大地。其地今分為上加拿大，與下加拿大。其上之京曰，貴百。其下之京曰，若耳革。”¹⁶ (Canada. It is divided into Upper Canada and Lower Canada. The capital of Upper Canada is 貴百. The capital of Lower Canada is 若耳革. ")

贵百, which is translated into 魁北克 (Quebec). It shall be the capital of Lower Canada. 若耳革, which is translated into 译约克 (York)¹⁷. It shall be the capital of Upper Canada.

III. The Translation Features of Geographical Terms in *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》)

There are 347 place names in it. Among them, there are 4 "continents", 125 "countries", 51 "islands", 24 "archipelagoes", 16 "lands", 116 "capitals", 11 "cities" or "regions"¹⁸. Among them, there are 39 regions that have several names in total, such as “波耳土加勒/西洋国” “土扁/大呂宋” “法蘭士/佛郎機” “厄得耳蘭士/何蘭” “氏畢/西藏” “西亞麥/暹羅”, etc.

269 Chinese characters are used in translation, see the table below for high frequency words:

¹⁴ 《察世俗每月统记传》第 6 卷，帙 56。

¹⁵ 《察世俗每月统记传》第 7 卷，帙 15。

¹⁶ 《察世俗每月统记传》第 7 卷，帙 1。

¹⁷ 于 1834 年改称多伦多。

¹⁸ 土耳其、俄罗斯亚洲与欧洲重复出现。部分国家与首都名称相同。如“尼百勒士”“得耳以波利”“丢尼士”“摩耳阿戈”等。

Chinese Character	Frequency	Chinese Character	Frequency	Chinese Character	Frequency	Chinese Character	Frequency
耳	110	大	34	以、麦	25	阿	18
亚	88	马	32	多	23	革、比	15
士	73	百	30	三、勒	22	撒、戈	13
利	42	尼	29	罗	21	我、兰、布	12
加、得、巴	38	拉	26	西、波	20	地	11

Form 2: High Frequency Character Table of Geographical Translation of *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》)

Most of the translated words use common Chinese characters, among which only “聽” and “授” aren't common Chinese characters.

In addition to the place names that have appeared in the ancient books, William Milne (1785-1822) translated the place names in the way of "using its sound", that is, to transfer the pronunciation of the source language into the native language by means of sound transfer¹⁹. For example: 戶得孫士拜, today's translation of 哈德森湾 (Hudson Bay); 根士但顛阿百勒, today's translation of 君士坦丁堡 (Constantinople); 亞拉比亞, today's translation of 阿拉伯 (Arabia); 希印都士但, today's translation of 印度 (Hindustan) etc. In addition, most of the translated names appearing in *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》) and *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》) have not been used in *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》).

波尔杜瓦尔→波耳土加勒 以西把尼亞→士扁 把理斯→巴耳以士
 谿厄利亚→應蘭得 西齐里亚→以色列 印弟亚→希印都士但

Most of the translated names come from English, and a few from Spanish, Latin, Italian, Dutch, Romanian, Portuguese and other languages. For example: 個寧士百耳革, from Königsberg of German, now translated into 加里宁格勒; 百利士布耳革, from Pressburg of German, now translated into 布拉迪斯拉发 (formerly known as 普莱斯堡); 得耳安西勒反以亞, from ransilvania of Romanian, now translated into 特兰西瓦尼亚; 波羅尼亞, from Polonia of Spanish, now translated into 波兰; 巴大非, Bataafse of Dutch now translated into 雅加达.

The author investigates the correspondence between letters and correspondence between letters and Chinese characters. Many corresponding rules can be found in 235 translations. For the previous 10 high-frequency Chinese characters, see the table below for high frequency words:

¹⁹ 参见沈国威:《近代新词语中日词汇交流研究》,中华书局,2010年,31页。

Chinese characters	Corresponding letter	Examples
耳	r	波耳土加勒 (Portugal)、百耳五士勒士 (Brussels)
	er	亞麥士得耳大麥 (Amsterdam)、厄得耳蘭士 (Netherlands)
亞	a	革利士氏亞尼亞 (Christinania)、布路西亞 (Prussia)
士	s	扭希百耳以氏士 (New Hebrides)、丟尼士 (Tunis)
利	ri	革利士氏亞尼亞 (Christinania)、加弗拉利亞 (Kaffraria)
	li	未士得法利亞 (Westphalia)、腓利比因 (Philippine)
	ly	西色利 (Sicily)、波利尼西亞 (Polynesia)
加	ca	加勒古大 (Calcutta)、扭加利多尼亞 (New Calidonia)
	ka	加布勒 (Kabul)、加得滿都 (Katmandu)
	cca	默加 (Mecca)、滿刺加 (Malacca)
	ga	波耳土加勒 (Portugal)、馬大加士革耳 (Madagascar)
得	d	馬得利得 (Madrid)、應蘭得 (England)
	t	亞麥士得耳大麥 (Amsterdam)、比得耳士布耳革 (Petersburg)
巴	pa	有羅巴 (Europa)、巴老士 (Palaos)
	ba	巴利 (Bali)、巴耳加 (Barca)
大	da	大耳夫耳 (Darfur)、加拿大 (Canada)
	ta	意大利亞 (Italia)、大希氏 (Tahiti)
馬	ma	顛馬耳華 (Denmark)、羅馬 (Roma)
百	b	百耳林 (Berlin)、百耳亞西勒 (Brazil)
	p	尼百勒士 (Naples)、帥百路士 (Cyprus)

Form 3: Examples of Transliteration

William Milne (1785-1822) was born in Scotland in 1785 and speaks English with a Scottish accent. Translation shows that there are some phonetic phenomena in the Chinese used by William Milne (1785-1822), such as the retroflex final, which was only found in the northern Mandarin at the end of Qing Dynasty, such as “耳” to r, er. There is also a common phonetic phenomenon in southern dialects, most of which are translated into the back lingual consonant with *jianxizi* (見系字), such as 其 to gui, 古 to cu, gui, 戈 to co, go, 革 to ca, g, k, ch, 見 to ca, ka, cca, ga. In the the middle ancient times, there were a pair of velar nasal sound and a pair of zero initials, such as 我 to go, “三多明我” 对 St. Domingo, but 五 to u, “百耳五士勒士” 对 Brussels. At the same time, missionary literature such as Robert Morrison (1782-1834)'s *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (《五车韵府》) also shows similar phenomena. Although Robert Morrison (1782-1834) found the difference between the Northern Mandarin and the Southern Mandarin, and pointed out that the Northern Mandarin was popular

all over the country at that time, the phonological system of *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (《五车韵府》) showed that it used a kind of impure Mandarin with mixed characteristics of many dialects, which was more inclined to the Southern Mandarin. William Milne (1785-1822) and Robert Morrison (1782-1834) worked together. They have the same understanding and attitude towards Mandarin pronunciation. In addition, translation shows the same word corresponds to the non aspirated sound and aspirated sound at the same time, such as “得” to d、t, “大” to da、ta etc. because the aspirated sound does not differ from the aspirated sound in English. This phenomenon also existed in the same period of missionaries, such as Robert Morrison (1782-1834)'s *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language* (《五车韵府》).

IV. The relationship between *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》) and *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》) about the records of the outside world

Compare their translations in *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》) and *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》), there are 45 common translated place names, the corresponding translated names are as follows:

<i>Sketch of the World</i> (《全地万国纪略》)	<i>Zhi Fang Wai Ji</i> (《职方外纪》)	<i>Kun Yu Tu Shuo</i> (《坤輿万国图说》)
有羅巴	歐羅巴	歐羅巴
亞西亞	亞細亞	亞細亞
亞非利亞	利未亞/亞非利加	利未亞/亞非利加
南亞默利加	南亞默利加	南亞默利加
北亞默利加	北亞默利加	北亞默利加
波耳土加勒/西洋	波尔杜瓦尔	波尔杜瓦
士扁/大呂宋	以西把尼亞	以西把尼亞
法蘭士/佛郎機	拂郎察	拂郎察
巴耳以士	把理斯	把理斯
應蘭得/英吉利	谿厄利亞	谿厄利亞
士未點/瑞	雪际亞	雪际亞
顛馬耳華/黃旗國	大泥亞	大泥亞
那耳歪	诺而勿惹亞	诺而勿惹亞
波蘭得/波羅尼亞	波羅尼亞	波羅尼亞
阿士得耳以亞/者耳馬尼	亞勒馬尼亞	热尔瑪尼亞
土耳其/度爾格	度爾格	度爾格
西色利	西齊里亞	西齊里亞
意大利亞	意大里亞	意大里亞
羅馬	羅馬	羅馬

尼百勒士	納波里	納波里
彼耳西亞	拜爾西亞	百儿西亞
亞拉比亞/回回國	回回/亞刺比亞	回回
希印都士但/五印度	印弟亞/天竺/五印度	印弟亞
巴拉麻/瓜哇	爪哇	爪哇
韃靼	韃而鞞	韃而鞞
滿刺加	滿刺加	滿刺加
中國	中國/大知納	中國
小呂宋	呂宋	呂宋
美洛居	馬路古	木路各
巴布亞/扭其尼亞	新為匿亞	新為匿亞
牙瓦/咖喇吧	爪哇	爪哇
蘇門答刺/亞齊	蘇門答刺	蘇門答刺
錫蘭/姓下拉	則意蘭	則意蘭
以至比多	入多	厄日多
摩耳阿戈	馬邏可	馬邏可
腓士	弗沙	弗撒
公我	工鄂	工鄂
馬大加士革耳	聖老楞諾島	聖老楞諾島
革耳烟攔得	格落蘭得	格落蘭得
麥西戈/新呂宋	墨是哥	墨是哥
比路	字露	白露
只利	智加	智加
百耳亞西勒	伯西爾/蘇木國	伯西爾/蘇木國
茶米加	牙賣加	牙賣加
古巴	古巴	古巴

Form 3: The common translated place names of *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》), *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》)

As can be seen from the form, the translated names of *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》) are basically the same as those of *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》), which is consistent with translation of *Kun Yu Wan Guo Quan Tu* (《坤輿万国全图》). However, the translation of *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》) is quite different from the two. Among them, only these translated names are the same:

南亞默利加、北亞默利加、波羅尼亞、度爾格、回回、爪哇、中國、滿刺加、古巴。

The below words used are slightly different (the first *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》), the second *Zhi Fang Wai Ji* (《职方外纪》) or *Kun Yu Tu Shuo* (《坤輿万国图说》)):

有羅巴/歐羅巴 亞非利亞/亞非利加 佛郎機/拂郎察

羅馬/罗玛 彼耳西亞/拜爾西亞(百儿西亞) 蘇門塔刺/蘇門答刺

Among them, 佛郎機 is a misnomer for Portugal of *Huihui* (回回)²⁰, and it is possible for the author to misuse it as the translation of "France" in *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》).

Sketch of the World (《全地万国纪略》) basically abandoned the existing translations and translated some of the remaining translations at the same time, such as Poland translated into 波蘭得, not 波罗尼亚, Turkey translated into 土耳其, not 度爾格, Arabia translated into 亞拉比亞, not 回回, Java translated into 牙瓦, not 爪哇. This shows that William Milne (1785-1822) seems to be willing to abandon the geographical translation system of his predecessors and hope to create his own system.

V. Conclusion

Through investigation, *Sketch of the World* (《全地万国纪略》) introduces 347 countries or regions, and the number of translated names is far more than the previous atlas and missionary geography works. William Milne (1785-1822) tries to get rid of the shackles of the previous geographical translation system and establish his own system. Its translation method is transliteration, and common Chinese characters are used. Through the analysis of the translated words, we can find that the Chinese they use shows the phonological characteristics of the northern Mandarin, and there are also phonetic phenomena of the Southern dialect.

Reference:

- 谢方 1991 《艾儒略及其〈职方外纪〉》，《中国历史博物馆馆刊》第 00 期。
 (新)王慷鼎 1987 《新加坡华文报刊史论集》，新加坡新社。
 [意]艾儒略原著、谢方校释 1996 《职方外纪校释》，中华书局。
 邹振环 2000 《西方传教士与晚清西史东渐》，上海古籍出版社。
 卓南生著 1992 张国良译：《新教在马六甲的传教和〈察世俗每月统记传〉的诞生》(载《新闻研究资料》第 1 期)。
 胡浩宇 2006 《〈察世俗每月统记传〉刊载的科学知识述评》，《自然辩证法通讯》第 5 期。
 卞浩宇 2016 《伦敦会传教士米怜在马六甲传教活动研究(1815-1822)》，基督宗教研究。

²⁰ 见京都大学附属图书馆藏《坤輿万国全图》。

『或問』投稿規定

- 投稿資格は、近代東西言語文化接触研究会会員（入会は内田、又は沈まで）。
- 投稿論文は、原則として未公開の完全原稿とし、電子テキストとプリントアウトの両方を提出する。原稿は返却しない。
- 執筆者による校正は、二校までとする。
- 投稿論文は、本誌掲載後、他の論文集等の出版物への投稿を妨げない。
- 原稿作成に当たって、『或問』「執筆要領」を厳守する。
- 原稿料は支払わないが、雑誌を格安価格で提供する。

『或問』執筆要領

1. 使用言語は、日本語、英語、中国語とする。
2. 字数は、16,000字（400字詰め原稿用紙40枚）までとする。
3. 簡単な要旨（原稿と異なる言語による）を付する。
4. 投稿は、所定のフォーマットを用い、表などは極力避ける。フォーマットは、沈国威までご連絡ください。
5. テンプレートを使用しない場合、テキストファイルの形で提出する。
6. 論文中に中国語などを混在させる場合、Windowsは、微軟PINYIN2.0（簡体字）、微軟新注音（繁体字）を用いること。
7. 注は、脚注を用い、文章の行中に（注1）のように番号を付ける。
8. 参考文献は、下記の体裁で脚注に付けるか、或いは文末に一括して明示すること。

（単行本）

或問太郎、『西学東漸の研究』、大阪：しずみ書房、2000年10-20頁

Bennett, Adrian A. *John Fryer: The Introduction of Western Science and Technology into Nineteenth-century China*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press 1967.

（論文）

或問花子、「東学西漸の研究」、『或問』第1号、2000年2-15頁

Fryer, John. "Scientific Terminology: Present Discrepancies and Means of Securing Uniformity." *Records of the General Conference of the Protestant Missionaries of China Held at Shanghai, May 7-20, 1890*, pp. 531-549.

9. 本文や注の中で、文献に言及するときには、或問太郎（2000:2-15）のように指示する。同一著者による同年の論著は、2000a、2000bのように区別する。

内田慶市 (u_keiichi@mac.com)

沈 国威 (shkky@kansai-u.ac.jp)