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Contents, Abstracts and Keywords

Examining of Classic Marxist Authors' Concepts of Nation/Nationality/ People and Their Contexts: Also on Chinese Translations of Those Concepts and Their Localization in China

..... Yang Xu'ai(1)

Abstract: Correctly understanding classic Marxist authors' concepts of nation/nationality/people and their usages and interpretations in various contexts is the logical start point of explaining their thoughts of ethnic theories. The word minzu 民族 in the Chinese translations of the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin corresponds to volk, nation, nationalität in German; nation, people, nationality in English; and нация, национальность, народ, and народность in Russian, etc. Considering these different terms, only Stalin has defined нация (modern nation) in Russian. In fact, in addition to Stalin's idea of modern nation, the word nation/nationality/people appears as the discussing or analytical units of ethnic phenomena and issues in different levels and contents, and it has not formed a unified and clear concept. Therefore, Stalin's idea of modern nation should not be equalized as nation/nationality/people of classic Marxist authors, since the latter has more contents and wider ranges. To criticize some dogmatic understandings of nation/nationality/people used by classic Marxist authors, those concepts should be contextualized. Additionally, the translations should be clarified and the historical research of the circulation of the classic Marxists works on ethnic theories in China should be strengthened. The concept of Minzu in "12 resolutions" of ethnic theory by the CPC, which transcends the effects of Stalin's definition of modern nation, is a new start point of systemizing Chinese-characteristic Marxist ethno-national theory.

Keywords: classic Marxist authors; the concept of nation/nationality/people; interpretation in context; translation into Chinese; Chinese-characteristic Marxism.

Ethnic Identity and the Protection of Rights in Urban Field

..... Yao Shangjian(17)

Abstract: Urbanization develops along with migration of ethnic groups on large scale. In the rapid process of urbanization, geographic and social spaces that are recognized by ethnic groups based on historical traditions and cultural consensus have been unprecedentedly limited. As the result, the cultural adherence of traditional ethnic groups and the coherent rules of urbanization created tension that increased the complexity in urban governance. Cities do not simply manifest as than the combinations of the lives of ethnic groups. On the premise of maintaining the order of national politics, free cities should be open to all ethnic groups equally and provide every individual political path for promoting their rights in which the formation of new identity and social integration are facilitated.

Keywords: urban ethnic groups; ethnic identity; social integration; advancement of rights; protection of rights.

The Predicament and Mode of New-Type Urbanization Development in Ethnic

Minority Areas Li Zhongbin and Zheng Gantian(27)

Abstract: The new-type urbanization of ethnic minority areas bears an important historical mission in China. On the one hand, new-type urbanization is the only way of fulfilling modernization in ethnic areas and the necessary requirement of promoting well-rounded social development. On the other hand, the ethnic minority areas is a characteristic sample of the new-type urbanization construction that covers the new content, new requirements and new challenges of the new-type urbanization. Therefore, exploring the mode selection of the new-type modernization in ethnic minority areas has important theoretical and practical meanings. This article focuses on the current difficulties and problems in the development of urbanization in ethnic minority areas and suggests that the key points of urbanization in ethnic minority areas are innovation and adroitly of guiding people's actions according to circumstances, whereas the difficulty is how to unify the evolution of the structure of new-type urbanization and the sustainability of national vitality and advocate customized and characteristic urbanization path on the premise of following objective laws. Meanwhile, this paper points out the hypothesis of the six modes of the new-type modernization in ethnic minority areas in order to provide a theoretical reference for the realization of "people first, culture as the pulse, ecology as the base, and coupling with symbiosis as the goal."

Keywords: development of ethnic minorities; new-type urbanization; ethnic minority areas; predicament; mode selection.

Clue Tracing Methods of Clue Ethnography Zhao Xudong(42)

Abstract: Through the following eight aspects, such as observability, understandability, traceability, relevancy, instructiveness, controllability, inclusiveness, and convertibility, this article concludes and analyzes the characteristics and practical meanings of the clue tracing method of clue ethnography. Modern anthropological methodology of fieldwork is not outdated and it has a transformation of self-productivity under the background of the new cultural turn. This kind of transformation is rooted on the clue tracing methods of clue ethnography.

Keywords: clue ethnography; clue tracing methods; eight clue tracing methods.

The Construction of Residential Space of the Meifu Li People in Hainan

and its Cultural Logic Liu Hongtao (55)

Abstract: The residential space of the Meifu Li people in Hainan is not only the space for human inhabitants but also the space for worship occupied by ghosts. Based on a cultural idea that people will suffer from diseases or die after contacting ghosts, the Meifu Li people have constructed a spatial pattern differentiating humans and ghosts for their residential space. On the other hand, the Meifu Li people also have structured the transparent space for communicating human and spirit according to another concept that humans and ghosts are reciprocally dependent. Based on the cultural concepts that exclude ghosts but also depends on them, the Meifu Li people has divided the temporal structure on their residential space that only allows ghosts to access to humans' residential space on certain points. Because humans and ghosts live in two sides of birth and death, the relations between humans and ghosts are the links between birth and death. Hence, the cultural concepts of the differentiation and commonality between humans and ghosts express the cultural logic of the seclusion and continuity between birth and death in the construction of residential space of

the Meifu Li people in Hainan.

Keywords: Meifu Li people; Hainan; residential spatial; seclusion of living and death; continuity between living and death.

The Contributions of Tangut Social Documents to Chinese History

..... Shi Jinbo(64)

Abstract: The discovery and publication of a large amount of Tangut social documents have offered new materials to the field of Tangutology, a discipline long plagued by the dearth of historical sources, to the extent that it has inspired the founding of a new subfield: The study of Tangut social documents. These manuscripts filled the gap of Chinese social documents between 11th and 13th century. Thanks to their diversity, the documents provide experts in the fields of political, military and economic history many new primary sources. Therefore, Tangut social documents are important not only to the study of Tangut society in particular, but also to the enrichment of the hitherto lacking section of Chinese history that concerns Western Xia and its society. Furthermore, given the close interactions between Song, Liao, Jin dynasties and the Western Xia regime, Tangut documents also reflect the social realities of the historical period in general. Especially there are some documents that are rare or unique in ancient Chinese history. In short, Tangut social documents provide new sources to Chinese historians and have made their unique contributions to Chinese history.

Keywords: Western Xia; Tangut script; social documents; Chinese history.

Research on Prince Qulachu, Ögedei's Descendant: Focusing on the

Khara-Khoto Documents Chen Guang'en and Chen Liuqing(76)

Abstract: The Mongolian Prince Hulazhu 忽刺朮 recorded on the No. F116; W581 of the Khara-Khoto documents entitled "Military expenditure and provisions of the 4th year of the Dade 大德 era" was not Hulazhu, served as a general of the chief military commission during the reign of Chengzong 成宗 and the prime minister of Zhejiang province during the reign of Wuzong 武宗. Instead he was Prince Qulachu, the grandson of Ögedei's son Kadan. Qulachu is also known as Huolangsa 火郎撒, who was bestowed the title Longwang 陇王 by Wuzong and belonged to the western Princes. Huolangsa, whose named were also transliterated into Helangsa 和郎撒, Hulachu 忽刺出, Hulazhu, was active in the late Yuan period. He received the title Longwang in 1308 and went to Yunnan in 1323. His troop was sent to Yijinao 亦集乃 and was called Hulazhu's soldiers in the Khara-Khoto documents, which provide very valuable materials for studying Ögedei's descendant Prince Qulachu.

Keywords: The Khara-Khoto documents; Hulazhu; Huolangsa; Hulachu; Longwang; Prince Qulachu; Yuan Dynasty.

Research on Zhang Rongjing's 张蓉镜 Handwritten Copy of *The Secret History*

of the Yuan Dynasty Luo Qia(87)

Abstract: *Yuanchao Mishi* 元朝秘史 *The Secret History of the Yuan Dynasty* is a very important text for Mongolian studies. The original text was written in Mongolian in Uyghur script and the existing version is in Chinese made by Siyi Guan 四夷馆 in early Ming. Since the Hongwu 洪武 period of the Ming dynasty, the circulated versions can be categorized into two textual systems by 12 volumes and 15 volumes. Since the Qing period, the version of 15 volumes has been widely circulated and left dozens of copies. Among those

copies, although the handwritten copy of Zhang Rongjing was mentioned in written sources during the Qing period, nobody has found and discussed it in detail for more than one hundred years. Hubei Provincial Museum collects the handwritten copy of Zhang Rongjing. By comparing it with the other versions, its unique textual values can be shown and it can be used as one of the primary references for collating *The Secret History of the Yuan Dynasty*. The related research of this copy still has room to develop.

Keywords: *The Secret History of the Yuan Dynasty*; the 15-volume version; Zhang Rongjing; Mongolian literature; the Yuan dynasty .

From Cultural Misunderstanding to Orientalism: Henry Yule and *The Book of Ser Marco Polo* Zhu Lishuang(92)

Abstract: *The Book of Ser Marco Polo, the Venetian, concerning the Kingdoms and Marvels of the East*, which was translated and annotated by Henry Yule and Henri Cordier, is one of the most acknowledged versions among many editions of *The Description of the World* by Marco Polo about his journey to the East in the 13th century. Through focusing on analyzing Yule's notes, this paper discusses the historical context of the book's compilation as well as its features. The paper argues that if Marco Polo had cultural misunderstandings of the peoples in the East due to the influences of his background books, the annotations by Yule were the reinterpretations of *The Description of the World* influenced by background books in another meaning and they were products of the collective ideology of Europe in the 19th century. While demonstrated the author's erudition, Yule presented his readers an old and backward "East" waiting to be enlightened and orientalized by the West.

Keywords: Henry Yule; *The Book of Ser Marco Polo*; Orientalism; cultural misunderstanding.

A Review of Studies of Climate Change by Anthropologists in the West Li Yongxiang(107)

Abstract: The anthropological studies of climate change in the West have long academic traditions. Today anthropological research of climate change has formed diverse theoretical frameworks and methodology. It made significantly contributions to a variety of aspects, such as cultural explanations of climate change, ethnographical research of effects of climate change, adaptive methods to climate change, etc. The anthropological studies of climate change in the West has gradually grown in the process of negotiations and communications on global scale, and it has broad outlook in the future development.

Keywords: climate change; cultural horizon; anthropology; the West.

A Summary of the 10th China Southwest Forum on Ethnic Studies: Ethnic Integration, Cultural Development, and National Identity Xie Jinglian, Li Bin and Wang Jian(117)

A Summary of the Conference of Buidling the Common Spiritual Home for All Ethnic Groups and Consolidating the Construction of Journals in Ethnic Theory and Political Study Zhang Lin, Zhao Nanning and Zhou Meng(120)

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