京都大学大学院文学研究科 21 世紀 COE プログラム
「グローバル化時代の多元的人文学の拠点形成」31 研究会

ユーラシア古語文献の文献学的研究

NEWSLETTER

No. 7 2004/10/12

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活　動　報　告

第 13 回、第 14 回研究会が開催されました。

◆第 13 回研究会◆

日時 ： 2004 年 7 月 13 日(火) 午後 1 時～午後 2 時 30 分
場所 ： 京都大学文学部 新館第 2 講義室

"Grassmann's Law in Greek: The Mycenaean Evidence"

Brent Vine (UCLA 教授)

◆第 14 回研究会◆

日時 ： 2004 年 7 月 17 日(土) 午後 3 時～午後 5 時
場所 ： 京都大学大学院文学研究科附属
ユーラシア文化研究センター(羽田記念館)

"Gk. *σφήν* 'wedge', English *spoon*: An Indo-European Etymological Problem and the Phonology of the Indo-European Laryngeals

Brent Vine (UCLA 教授)"

研 究 会 報 告 の 要 旨

1. 第13回研究会報告

Grassmann's Law in Greek: The Mycenaean Evidence

Brent Vine

1. "Grassmann's Law" is one of the most famous sound laws in the history of Indo-European studies, discovered in 1862 by the mathematician and Sanskritist Hermann Grassmann. The process refers to a dissimilation of aspirated consonants, as shown by the contrast between the following pair of reduplicated formations in Sanskrit:

(Sanskrit root *dā-*) 3 sg. *dádāti* 's/he gives'

(Sanskrit root *dhā-*) 3 sg. *dádhāti* 's/he sets' (for expected †*dhádhāti*)

In the second example, the expected double-aspirate sequence *dh-...dh-* has undergone dissimilation to *d-...dh-*, showing loss of aspiration for the first consonant. Part of the interest of this process is that an almost identical development occurred in Greek; compare the Greek cognates of the Sanskrit forms above (Greek forms are given here in transliteration):

(Greek root *dō-*) 3 sg. *dídōsi* 's/he gives'

(Greek root *thē*) 3 sg. *títhēsi* 's/he sets' (for expected †*thíthēsi*)

2. What, then, is the relationship between these two versions of Grassmann's Law? It has often been thought that the process took place during Proto-Indo-European itself; the question was still debated in M. Mayrhofer's *Indogermanische Grammatik I/2: Lautlehre* (Heidelberg, 1986) 112-115. It is now clear, however, that these two versions of Grassmann's Law should be viewed as independent developments. A number of arguments point in this direction:

(i) The Greek version of Grassmann's Law, unlike the Indic version, also operates on sequences *h-...Th-* ("Th" = voiceless aspirated stop, the regular result in Greek of the PIE voiced aspirated stops); thus, given also PIE **s-* > Greek *h-*, the PIE root **seĝh-* 'have power over' > Proto-Greek **hékhō* 'I have', whence (by dissimilatory loss of *h-* in *h-...kh-*) Gk. *ékhō*.

(ii) Even for the Gk. type *títhēsi* (**1.** above): the rule operates on the *Greek* (voiceless) outcome of the PIE voiced aspirates (Pr.-Gk. **ph* < PIE **bh*, etc.), and not on the original voiced aspirates themselves. (If Grassmann's Law had applied to the PIE sequence **dh-...dh-*, the Greek outcome would have been †*dhíthēsi*, not *títhēsi*.)

(iii) In terms of language typology, dissimilation of aspiration is a natural (and thus not uncommon) sound change. (A close analog is found in some Bantu languages.)

3. While the independent nature of Grassmann's Law in Greek, vis-à-vis its Indic counterpart, is clear, an important question remains: when did the Greek version of Grassmann's Law take place? Given the documentation we now possess from the Mycenaean period (approx. 1450-1200 BC), and given the fact that Grassmann's Law has already taken place by the time of our oldest literary remains in Greek (the poems of Homer, the final form of which dates to around 800 BC), there is considerable interest in determining whether Grassmann's Law had taken place by the time of Mycenaean Greek, or whether it was a post-Mycenaean innovation. Answering such a question requires an evaluation of the Mycenaean evidence; but that, in turn, raises an extraordinarily difficult problem, namely the phonetic and phonological indeterminacies inherent in the Mycenaean Greek writing system. We must thus review the basic facts about this system ("Linear B") that will be useful for the interpretive problem at hand. (For a convenient recent handbook of Mycenaean Greek, see A. Bartoněk, *Handbuch des mykenischen Griechisch* [Heidelberg, 2003]. The following analysis of Grassmann's Law in terms of the Mycenaean evidence is largely based on that of R. Plath, *MSS* 48 [1987] 187-93. For an alternative view, see M. Lejeune, *Phonétique historique du mycénien et du grec ancien* [Paris, 1972] 57 with fn. 3; further references and discussion at Bartoněk 147f.)

4. Linear B was an extremely inefficient system for recording Greek. Consider the following basic features:

(i) Linear B was a syllabary (somewhat similar to the Japanese *katakana* and *hiragana* syllabaries), which mainly included signs for vowels and signs for the sequence "consonant plus vowel" (CV).

(ii) There were also several "CCV" signs (e.g. for *pte, nwa,* etc.).

(iii) In addition to the V signs, several signs represented diphthongs, e.g. *ai, au.*

(iv) Except for the *t*-signs and *d*-signs (as well as a special use of one other sign), voicing of stop consonants was not distinguished, nor was aspiration (i.e., *k, g* and *kh* were spelled with signs of the *k*-series, etc.), and there was no sign for the aspirate [h] (cf. Pr.-Gk. **hékhō*, **2.**(i) above, and Greek words with *h-* like *heîs* 'one', *heptá* 'seven', etc.).

Item (iv) in particular makes it appear virtually impossible to extract information about aspiration (or the lack of it) for a language written with the Linear B system. Yet there is an additional feature that reduces this difficulty:

(v) A few special signs, called "doublets", were used to notate phonetic differences as

compared with parallel signs. For example, beside the vowel sign 𐀀, representing /a/, its "doublet" 𐀁 (transcribed as "a_2") represented /ha/, as in (neut. pl.) *pa-we-a_2* 'cloths' = /pharweha/. (Note also, in this example, the non-notation of /r/ in the sequence /rw/.) Morphologically, this word was a neuter *s*-stem: thus, the *-h-* (before the nom./acc. pl. ending *-a*) goes back to a PIE (intervocalic) stem-final **-s-*; as was already known before the decipherment of Mycenaean Greek (1952), this developed to **-h-* before eventually being lost altogether, as in the Homeric counterpart of the above word (*phárea*). Myc. *pa-we-a_2* indicates, then, that intervocalic *-h-* < PIE **-s-* was still intact in the Mycenaean period. Note further that the principle of the regularity of linguistic change allows us to generalize this observation to other situations in which a vocalic doublet was not used. For example, even though there was no doublet "e_2" (beside the *e*-sign), an *s*-stem with nom./acc. dual ending *-e* must be interpreted as ending in /-he/, as in *qi-si-pe-e* 'two swords'= /k^{u}siphehe/ (vs. Hom. *ksíphee*). A corollary of these facts is that Linear B spellings showing two adjacent vowels (as in *-we-a_2* and *-pe-e,* just seen) can in principle reflect /-(C)V-hV/ sequences, with aspiration between the vowels.

One final bit of information must be introduced:

(vi) A regular principle of Mycenaean phonology is that the first of two contiguous vowels is regularly elided (much as in post-Mycenaean Greek). Consider, for example, the preposition and preverbal particle *a-pu(-)* 'away' (cf. Classical Greek *apo(-),* dialectal *apu(-)*): if *a-pu-* is prefixed to the verb 'be', which begins with a vowel (cf. Myc. 3 pl. pres. *e-e-si* = /ehensi/), the result is /ape-/, and not, for example, †/apue-/ or †/apuwe-/, as shown by the nom. pl. masc. form of the present participle *a-pe-o-te* = /apehontes/ 'being away' (cf., similarly, Hom. [gen. sg.] *apeóntos*). The same treatment is regular at nominal compound boundary, as in the man's name *Ta-ta-ke-u* = /Stātarkheus/, built with first compound member **Stāti-* (> Cl. Gk. *Stēsi-,* in names like *Stēsí-khoros*), followed by the root of the verb that appears in Cl. Gk. *árkhō* 'I rule'.

5. The above facts mean that in order to evaluate Grassmann's Law in Mycenaean, we could look for a vowel-final preverb or first compound member followed by the root of Gk. *ékhō* (< Pr.-Gk. **hékhō,* cf. **2.**(i) above). (Given basic patterns of morphological alternation in Greek, as in PIE, this root might occur with either *e*-vocalism or *o*-vocalism.) If Grassmann's Law had already applied to the sequence *h-...kh-* of *hekh-* (yielding *ekh-*) or *hokh-* (yielding *okh-*), we would expect to find that the final vowel of the first member has been elided before the *-e-* or *-o-* of *ekh-* or *okh-*.

Consider first the compound (used as a man's name) with first member *wa-tu-* = /wastu-/ 'city' (Cl. Gk. *ástu*), followed by the Mycenaean version of Cl. Gk. *-okhos* 'holding, having power over': the Mycenaean outcome is the name *Wa-tu-o-ko* ('he who has power over the city'), without elision of the /-u/, in contrast to *a-pe-o-te* (**4.**(vi) above). The most natural interpretation of this name, then, is /Wastu-hokhos/, with second member *-hokho-*; and this, in turn, suggests that Grassmann's Law had not yet taken place by the Mycenaean period, and should therefore be viewed as a post-Mycenaean development (like the loss of intervocalic *-s-*, cf. **4.**(v)). Two additional Mycenaean compounds support this analysis of *Wa-tu-o-ko,* namely *ko-to-no-o-ko* = /ktoino-hokhos/ 'holding a parcel of land', and *pu-ko-so e-ke-e* (spelled as two words, as often for Mycenaean compounds) = /pukso-hekhehe/ (an *s*-stem dual adjective, cf. the *s*-stem dual noun *qi-si-pe-e,* **4.**(v) above) 'having boxwood [inlays or supports]'.

6. A final point concerns post-Mycenaean forms, attested in dialect inscriptions, that show double aspirates, as if Grassmann's Law had not applied: e.g. Ionic *thuphlos* 'blind' (vs. Cl. Gk. *tuphlós*), or Cretan *thithemenos* (vs. Cl. Gk. *tithémenos,* middle participle of *tithēsi,* cf. **1.** above). Such forms are often adduced as further evidence in support of the late application of Grassmann's Law in Greek, as is done by Mayrhofer (*Idg. Gramm. I/2* [**2.** above] 115). But this is not likely to be the correct interpretation of such data, for the following reasons:

(i) The earliest such forms are not attested until the 7th c. BC — more than a half millennium after the Mycenaean period. Even if Grassmann's Law is post-Mycenaean, such post-Homeric forms are not likely to be "survivors" that miraculously escaped the operation of Grassmann's Law, which must have taken place before the time of Homeric Greek.

(ii) An alternative interpretation of these forms as showing a late process of anticipatory "distant assimilation" (i.e., *tuphlós* > Ion. *thuphlos,* etc.) is easily supported, since a variety of assimilation processes are highly characteristic of Greek dialect inscriptions.

(iii) Some of the forms in question have nothing historically to do with Grassmann's Law: e.g., Arcadian/early Attic *pharthenos* 'maiden' (cf. Cl. Gk. *párthenos*) probably goes back to a form with PIE **p-*, not **bh-,* which would be easily explained via an analysis as in (ii) above, but inexplicable via Grassmann's Law.

2. 第14回研究会報告

Gk. *σφήν* 'wedge', English *spoon*: An Indo-European Etymological Problem and the Phonology of the Indo-European Laryngeals

Brent Vine

1. Gk. *σφήν* and its historical interpretation

Judging solely from its literary attestations (Aeschylus+), Greek *σφήν* (gen. *σφηνός*) m. 'wedge' is phonologically ambiguous: it could derive from a Proto-Greek source **sp^{h}ḗn* or **sp^{h}ā́n*. But its spelling in a 5th-c. BC Central Ionic inscription (no. 8 in C. D. Buck, *The Greek Dialects* [Chicago, 1955]) guarantees **sp^{h}ā́n*, since Central Ionic orthography of this period regularly distinguishes between old **ē* and old **ā*.

The best approach to the historical interpretation of this **sp^{h}ā́n* posits a historical *n*-stem, roughly **sp^{h}a-ḗn* (thus P. Chantraine, *La formation des noms en grec ancien* [Paris, 1933:] 166f.). This assumption is favored by related words for 'blade, spear, spade' etc., including *σπάθη* 'blade'; Gmc. **spadan-* (NHG *Spaten*) and **spadō* (OE *spadu* etc.) 'spade'; Ved. *sphyá-*, a sword-like sacrificial implement, later also 'boom, spar'; and perhaps Hitt.*išpātar*, an implement used in eating and in removing things from a hearth (common in ritual texts). (On these comparisons, see J. Pokorny, *Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* [Bern, 1959] 980 and R. Normier, *KZ* 91 [1977] 173n6, *Sprache* 27 [1981] 24n21.) The most economical assumption would operate with a PIE root-shape **speh$_2$-*, thus **sph$_2$-d^h-* in *σπάθη* and Gmc. **spad-*, **sph$_2$-i̯ó-* in Ved. *sphyá-*, **speh$_2$-* in Hitt. *išpātar*, and an *n*-stem **sp(e)h$_2$-ḗn* in Gk. *σφήν*.

2. An etymological dilemma: the comparison of *σφήν* with Eng. *spoon* etc.

Since an early discussion by A. Kuhn (*KZ* 4 [1855] 15), *σφήν* 'wedge' has been very plausibly connected (at least semantically) with Germanic words denoting sharp oblong objects, especially the widespread terms for 'wood chip, shaving, sliver' seen in OE *spōn* (Mod. Eng. *spoon*), OHG *spān* (NHG *Span*), ON *spānn*. But this entails a serious phonological difficulty:

the Gmc. forms reflect **spēnu-*, with *ē*-grade — a type of vocalism that appears to be completely incompatible with the Pr.-Gk. **sp^{h}ā́n-* that underlies *σφήν* (cf. **1.**). This conundrum has elicited three responses, all unsatisfactory:

(a) reject the connection altogether (thus H. Frisk, *Griechisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* [Heidelberg, 1960-72], s.v. *σφήν*);

(b) set up a root **speh$_1$-*, which accounts for the Gmc. forms (thus Pokorny [cited in **1.** above]) — but in that case, *σφήν* itself, with its *ā*-vocalism, remains unexplained;

(c) set up **speh$_2$-* (thus A. Della Volpe, in J. Mallory and D. Q. Adams, *Encyclopedia of Indo-European Culture* [London, 1997] 431), on the strength of *σφήν* and other forms with *a*-vocalism (cf. **1.**) — but in that case, the Gmc. forms remain unaccounted for.

3. A possible solution via "Eichner's Law"

A satisfying alternative is available: if the original root shape was **speh$_2$-* (as suggested by *σφήν*, *σπάθη*, etc.), Gmc. "**spēnu-*" can reflect a lengthened-grade **spēh$_2$nu-*, via the PIE laryngeal treatment known as "Eichner's Law" (H. Eichner, *MSS* 31 [1973] 53-107; cf. M. Mayrhofer, *Indogermanische Grammatik I/2: Lautlehre* [Heidelberg, 1986] 132ff., 141f. and M. Meier-Brügger, *Indogermanische Sprachwissenschaft* [Berlin/New York, 2000] 110). According to this process, PIE **ē* adjacent to **h$_2$* (and **h$_3$*) does not undergo coloring, as opposed to the regular coloring of PIE **e* to [a] adjacent to **h$_2$* (and to [o] adjacent to **h$_3$*). The morphological interpretation of the hypothesized lengthened-grade **spēh$_2$nu-* is necessarily uncertain, given lack of information about the presumed underlying root **speh$_2$-* (unless, as suggested to me by W. Knobl, one compares the verbal root **speh$_2$-* of Gk. *σπάω* 'draw, drag, pluck, tear etc.', which nevertheless may pose semantic difficulties); but this does not significantly undermine the attractiveness of the phonological explanation just offered. Among various morphological possibilities:

(a) **spēh$_2$nu-* could be a primary "*nu*-stem" (thus **spḗh$_2$-nu-*), of the type Ved. *bhānú-*, Av. *bānu-* 'light', etc.; the lengthened grade of **spḗh$_2$-nu-* could derive from a hypothetical present **spḗh$_2$-ti/*spéh$_2$-n̥ti,* with lengthened grade in the singular.

(b) Given the evidence for *n*-stem inflection, one could begin with an *n*-stem **speh$_2$-(e)n-*, meaning 'wedge, sharp point' (cf. *σφήν*), which then formed a thematic

vṛddhi-derivative **spēh₂-n-ó-* 'having a sharp point' (semantically, cf. the Gmc. words for 'chip, sliver'); the *o*-stem would then have been converted to a *u*-stem, cf. various **-no- ~ *-nu-* alternations, including Gmc. material (e.g. Ved. *tṛ́ṇa-* n. 'grass, straw' : Go. *þaurnus,* OE *þorn*, etc., 'thorn-plant, thorn').

(c) Perhaps the simplest solution (S. Neri, p.c.) would take the Gmc. stem "**spēnu-*" as generalized from the original nominative **spḗn* < **sph₂-én* (thus still an "Eichner's Law" sequence, but with the laryngeal on the other side of the long vowel).

In some such way, then, the etymological connection between Gk. *σφήν* and OE *spōn* etc. (semantically attractive, but hitherto phonologically obscure) can be neatly rescued by an appeal to Eichner's Law.

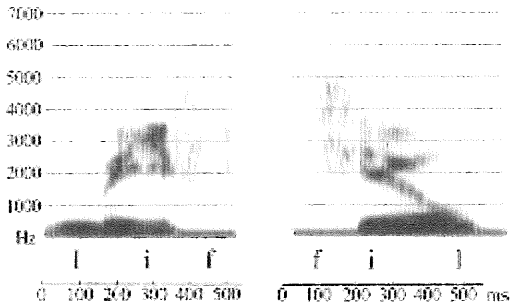
4. Typological notes on Eichner's Law and the Indo-European laryngeals

Extensive criticisms have been leveled against Eichner's Law by F. O. Lindeman, first in his *Introduction to the 'Laryngeal' Theory* (Oslo, 1987[1]) 56ff.; (Innsbruck, 1997[2]) 80ff. Despite rebuttal by J. Rasmussen (1990/91, reprinted in J. R., *Selected Papers on Indo-European Linguistics* [Copenhagen, 1999] 394-412), Lindeman remained unconvinced, and devoted a subsequent article to the problem, this time with typological argumentation (in *Indogermanica et Caucasica: Festschrift für Karl Horst Schmidt* [ed. R. Bielmeier and R. Stempel; Berlin/New York, 1994] 110-21). There is thus some interest in commenting on Eichner's Law from a typological perspective.

Lindeman's objection is based on the observation that "various Semitic languages offer incontrovertible evidence for coloring of long vowels by adjacent laryngeal/pharyngeal consonants" (1994:110-111). Since, he continues, PIE **h₂* and **h₃* may have been of the laryngeal/pharyngeal type, "it follows that there is no phonologic reason *a priori* why these consonants should not have coloured an immediately preceding or following [ē] to [ā] and to [ō], respectively, in the parent Indo-European language" (1994: 111). But as a typological argument, these observations do nothing to undermine Eichner's Law. They merely show that the "non-coloring" behavior proposed by Eichner for PIE is not a phonological universal, since long vowels adjacent to laryngeals and pharyngeals happen to be colored in Semitic. In fact, it is to be expected that such "coloring" effects will vary from language to language,

given the phonetic nature of the process itself, since the assimilations in question fundamentally involve the timing of transitional articulatory gestures relative to the onset of a following segment. The context at issue involves the transition of 1st and 2nd vowel formants (the first two "peak resonating frequencies" of that vowel in the vocal tract) at vowel offset, relative to the onset of a following post-velar obstruent; and for a long vowel, it is natural that the transitional gestures (including formant transitions from a vowel to the following consonant) might not spread over the entire duration of the vowel. In that case, the vowel quality might well remain unaffected for some portion of the duration of the vowel.

By way of illustration, consider the following spectrogram, which plots frequency (in Herz, vertical axis) against time (in milliseconds, horizontal axis); relative amplitude is indicated by the darkness of the frequency bands. This example shows the pronunciation of Eng. *leaf* [lif] and *feel* [fil] for an American speaker with velarized ("backed") laterals (reproduced from P. Ladefoged and I. Maddieson, *The Sounds of the World's Languages* [Oxford, 1996] 361). Note especially the characteristic formant transition (here: low F2 during the lateral) and the *timing difference* in the formant transitions (*leaf*: short transition at vowel onset; *feel*: long transition, and lower F2 at consonantal occlusion).



Thus, Lindeman's typological argument based on Semitic, where the timings in question operate in one particular way, is insufficient. One must demonstrate that these timings are operative in *all* systems with post-velar obstruents and concomitant "coloring" effects.

Among such systems, the Salishan languages of the Pacific Northwest, with phoneme inventories much like that assumed for PIE, provide an important parallel. In many of these languages, vowels in the vicinity of pharyngeals and uvulars are "retracted" or show "faucal harmony" (the standard terms in Salishan linguistics); in other words, vocalic

oppositions in these environments are "neutralized" in favor of variants characterized by lowering and/or backing of the tongue root. See in general N. Bessell, *Towards a Phonetic and Phonological Typology of Post-Velar Articulation* (Ph.D. dissertation, The Univ. of British Columbia, 1992), with comparative discussion of Salish, Caucasian, and Semitic; her more recent study "Phonetic aspects of retraction in Interior Salish" (in E. Czaykowska-Higgins and D. Kinkade [eds.], *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives* [Berlin/New York, 1998] 125-52) provides spectrographic analysis showing the F1 raising and F2 lowering typical of vocalic transitions before post-velars; compare the F2 lowering before the velarized lateral in the above spectrogram.

The behavior just described has been documented in many Salish languages; here we may cite Sliammon (Mainland Comox), where /i/ is lowered to [ɛ] adjacent to post-velars and glottals; see H. Watanabe, *A Morphological Description of Sliammon, Mainland Comox Salish, with a Sketch of Syntax* (Kyoto, 2003) 11. Similar behavior is also documented for other Pacific NW groups with comparable consonant inventories, e.g. Coast Tsimshian, where morphophonemic {ə} is lowered to /a/ adjacent to a post-velar or glottal; see F. Sasama, *A Descriptive Study of the Coast Tsimshian Morphology* (Ph.D. dissertation, Kyoto University, 2001) 34.

Salish phonological systems with phonemic long vowels are rare; but a clear case is Bella Coola — one of the best-studied languages — with /ī/ (phonetically [e:]), /ū/, /ā/ beside /i/, /u/, /a/. Here we find items such as /cīχ/ 'dig', /ʔīχʷ/ 'burn', and /-χlqʼīχʷ-/ 'turn around', in which /ī/ (generally realized, phonetically, as the mid vowel [e:]) is *not* described as retracted (or "colored") to low/back position in the environment before a directly following uvular or labio-uvular fricative. Equally interesting data come from Coast Tsimshian. Here, the surface phonetic realization of phonemic long vowels before post-velars produces so-called "interrupted vowels", phonetically [VʔV]. In Sasama's description (2001:15), "the glottalization of the consonant moves backwards into the middle of the preceding long vowel, interrupting it with a glottal stop"; thus, with long front vowel before (glottalized) post-velar, e.g. /néːqʼ/ = [néʔɐχ] 'anal fin, dorsal fin' (with regular spirantization of the word-final post-velar). Such examples show that the backing effect of the post-velar does not extend throughout the entire duration of the preceding vowel, with the result that the first half of the

long vowel (the portion preceding the glottal stop) remains mid front in terms of vowel quality.

In conclusion, there are no compelling phonetic or typological arguments against Eichner's Law for PIE. The presumed phonetic nature of the process involves the relative timing of formant transitions, which is consistent with Eichner's Law patterns. The data from Semitic adduced by Lindeman have no probative value for the question, while the Salishan and Tsimshian data provide explicit typological support.

[A more extended version of this material will be published in *Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft.*]

次回研究会の開催について

下記のとおりCOE第15回、第16回研究会を開催します。
皆様のご参加をお待ちしております。

COE第15回研究会

日時 ： 2004年10月23日(土) 午後2時～午後4時
場所 ： 京都大学大学院文学研究科附属ユーラシア文化研究センター（羽田記念館）
〈講演〉"Japanese language classification.
A matter of argument or a matter of belief?"
Dr. Martine Robbeets （東京大学大学院外国人研究員）
2003年Leiden大学（オランダ）文学博士
博士論文："Is Japanese related to the Altaic languages?"
"An Etymological Index of Japanese"
コメント　　板橋　義三（九州大学大学院助教授）

COE第16回研究会 （第53回羽田記念館講演と共催）

日時 ： 2004年11月13日(土) 午後2時～
場所 ： 京都大学大学院文学研究科附属ユーラシア文化研究センター（羽田記念館）
〈講演〉
「15世紀中央アジアの聖者伝『マカーマーテ・ホージャ・アフラールについて」
川本正知（奈良産業大学教授）
「ラシードゥ ウッディーンと王叔和『脈訣』のペルシャ語訳本」
羽田亨一（東京外国語大学教授）

編集後記

COE31研究会ニューズレター第7号をお届けいたします。
今後も活発に研究会等を企画して参りますので，皆様のご支援，ご協力をお願いいたします。

連 絡 先

「ユーラシア古語文献の文献学的研究」研究会
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