

藏南地名佐证门巴与珞巴的民族归属



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摘要:继不久前对《中国地图》藏南地名开展补白研究、将藏南地区东段内的图上地名点由原来的9个增加到36个之后,依据门巴族与珞巴族族名与居住地地名相重合的特点、以及藏南地名“巴昔卡”的珞巴语含义与四川地名“扎昔卡”的藏语含义相吻合的特点,论证了门巴族和珞巴族与藏南地域和祖国内地在人文地理上的密切联系,进一步说明了世代居住在藏南地区的门巴族和珞巴族人非跨界民族。

关键词:藏南地区;地名;门巴族;珞巴族;归属

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不久前,作者研究了《中国地图》上藏南地区内的地名空白问题,采用综合编绘的方法,将《中国地图》藏南地区东段内的图上地名点,由原来的9个增加到36个,填补了“中国地图上的空白”^[1-3]。作者接着对文献[1]所增加的27个地名点之一的“巴昔卡”进行了研究与考证,根据汉藏语系中的珞巴语的特点,将“巴昔卡”的珞巴语含义推测为“雅鲁藏布江边”,强调了在《中国地图》上标注藏南地名点“巴昔卡”的重要性^[4]。随后,作者又对藏南门巴族和珞巴族所居住的流域地区的分布状况进行了研究,结果表明:藏南的门巴族和珞巴族的分布状况呈现出“西门东珞”的基本格局^[5]。据悉,我国研究门巴和珞巴族的学者总计还不到10人,都是兼职人员,且年龄偏高、后继乏人,几乎没有一位是专职的长期从事该领域研究的科研人员。门巴族和珞巴族保留着独特的民族文化,研究本身具有重要的学术价值。更为重要的是,门巴族和珞巴族居住的门隅和珞渝地处我国西南边境地区,因此,深入研究门巴族和珞巴族的历史文化,揭示藏族与门巴族、珞巴族之间唇齿相依、血肉相连的密切关系,用事实证明广大门隅、珞渝地区是我国的神圣领土,对维护国家主权和领土完整,具有重要的现实意义。

1 地名与族名相重合的“门与珞”

我国少数民族众多,族名的由来非常复杂,但有不少民族的族名源于地名却是事实。门隅地区位于我国藏南喜马拉雅山东南,北接错那县和隆子县,东接珞渝,南与印度阿萨姆平原接壤,西同不丹毗邻^[12]。藏族对居住在门隅地区的人们,传统的称为门巴,意为“门”地方的人,也是门巴人的自称,新中国成立

后,门巴人正式定名为门巴族。珞渝地区位于我国藏南喜马拉雅山东段的主脉南侧,向南延伸至印度阿萨姆平原,与北面广大山区衔接,包括西藏自治区林芝地区的察隅、墨脱、米林县、山南地区的隆子县等边沿山区。藏族对生活在珞渝地区的人们称为珞巴人,居住不同地区的珞巴人,各有不同的自称和他称,内部部落众多,1965年8月正式确认为珞巴族。藏南的地名人名多为藏语音译,如:“门”在藏语中指“低热多树的河谷”,“珞”在藏文中有多种写法和含义,其中有一种意思为“南方”,“隅”是“地方”的意思;当地人因地命名,分别被称为“门巴”和“珞巴”,藏语中的“巴”在和地名连用时是“人”的意思。因此,门巴族和珞巴族的族名源于地名是显然的。

从藏文记载看,这些地区的人类已经有悠久的历史了,据公元823年唐朝与吐蕃所立“唐蕃会盟碑”记载,距今近1200多年前,居住在藏南被称作“门”地区的人类群体,已经被吐蕃以地域名作为人类群体名,称他们为“门族”。根据田野调查和资料记载,这些居民当是高原南迁的某些古代部落与当地土著居民相融合的人类集团,有浓厚的高原藏族先民的血统。在吐蕃政治势力扩张的过程中,生活在古门隅地区的门巴等族的先民已经在吐蕃的势力范围之下了,并建立了政治上的隶属关系。在有了“门”、“珞”的族群差别后,藏东南沿喜马拉雅山区地势低矮、湿热的地区,由原来泛称“门”的古门隅,也划分出不同名称的地域来了,由西向东有了门隅、珞渝的区别,而门巴族和珞巴族分部在其中。不久前,作者对藏南门巴族和珞巴族所居住的流域地区的分布状况进行了研究,结果表明:藏南的门巴族和珞巴族的分布状况呈现出“西

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门东珞”的基本格局(见图1)^[5]。

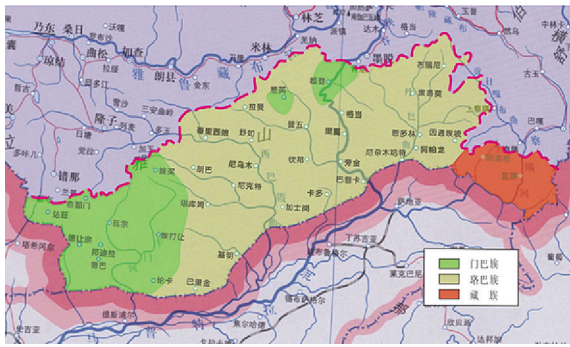


图1 藏南地区“西门东珞”的民族分布格局

据上世纪80年代初国家民委编写的出版物,珞巴族数量已超过30万,根据人口自然增长情况,目前总人口约60万。其中处于我国实际控制区内仅有2300余人,其余处在印占区无法详细统计,故近年来也有珞巴族是中国人口最少的民族的错误说法。在介绍和研究门巴族珞巴族的文章中,常常有人自觉不自觉地我国实际控制区内的门巴族和珞巴族人口视为整个民族的人口,这是很不恰当的,会对国家的利益带来损害。实际上,珞巴族不是中国人口最少的民族,由表1可见,按人口数量,珞巴族在55个少数民族中应排在前20位左右。人口众多的珞巴族人民居住在地域广大的藏南地区,为维护祖国的统一做出了积极的贡献。

表1 人口数量占前21位的我国少数民族/万人

序号	民族	人口	序号	民族	人口
1	壮族	1617.88	12	瑶族	263.74
2	满族	1068.23	13	朝鲜族	192.38
3	回族	981.68	14	白族	185.81
4	苗族	894.01	15	哈尼族	143.97
5	维吾尔族	839.94	16	哈萨克族	125.05
6	土家族	802.81	17	黎族	124.78
7	彝族	776.23	18	傣族	115.90
8	蒙古族	581.39	19	畲族	70.96
9	藏族	541.60	20	傈僳族	63.49
10	布依族	297.15	21	仡佬族	57.94
11	侗族	296.03			

2 地名佐证门巴和珞巴的民族归属

我国是个多民族国家,有55个少数民族,其中大约有一半都是跨界民族^[15]。每个民族的归属有着深厚的历史原因,而地名作为地域、地理、民族、历史的多侧面综合体为我们提供了一系列的线索。我国每个民族都有自己的共同居住区,许多民族又混和居住在一起,形成了我国民族分布的特点。同时,历史上少数民族和中央政府的密切联系都不同程度地反映在地名上,以此可研究门巴和珞巴的民族归属。

公元6世纪,门巴族先民已是吐蕃的属部。12世纪藏传佛教势力深入门隅。13世纪错那以南的门隅地区作为西藏的一部分正式纳入元朝中央行政管辖,土地正式归入中国版图。特别是元朝统一西藏后,开始在西藏地方始设行政建置。推广“宗”制,在西藏成立13个行政组织称为“宗”(相当于今天的县)。宗出现在元代,为后代所沿用。宗内行政长官藏语称“宗本”(类似今日的县长)。明代任命的各宗行政长官亦得到清朝的承认,至清代五世达赖喇嘛时,西藏地方亦沿袭明代宗级地方行政组织,并有所发展。17世纪以来,西藏地方政府在清朝中央的统领下,对门巴族地区的统治日益增强^[6]。今日藏南地名中的“德让宗”就是历史上该地是我国统辖之地的见证。

从新石器时代开始,珞巴族先民就与藏族先民有着紧密的联系,共同生活在西藏高原。珞巴族居住的珞渝地区(包括被称为上珞渝的墨脱)很早就为我国西藏地方政权统辖和治理^[9]。很多珞巴地名都是从远古部落中保留下来,如:藏南珞渝地区的古代村落吉刀、西金、巴陵(位于今墨脱县雅鲁藏布江东岸),还有巴当村(位于今墨脱县雅莫林河东岸)、江波(位于今墨脱县雅鲁藏布江西岸)地名都依然存在^[10]。藏南珞巴族的很多部落都是由北部的波密迁徙到南方的,以义都珞巴为例,其祖先原住在北部藏区,后向南迁徙到今天的驻地,分布在丹巴曲两岸^[13-14],既当今的地名阿帕龙一带。

3 结语

地名是语言词汇,语言是具有民族性的。不同民族分布区域内的地名,是长久生活在那个地区的居民以其固有的语言命名的。我们完全可以通过一些地名特征鉴别地名的语言特征,从而佐证民族的分布特征以及民族的归属。作者对藏南地名“巴昔卡”进行了研究与考证,根据汉藏语系中的珞巴语的特点,将“巴昔卡”的珞巴语含义推测为“雅鲁藏布江边”^[14]。由图2可见,四川省石渠县与雅砻江的相对位置和巴昔卡与雅鲁藏布江的相对位置很相似,都是在江的西侧,又都是由南北方向的江流,而石渠的藏语名为“扎昔卡”,意思是“雅砻江边”。地名的这种地理性特点在我国其他地名中的体现是大量的,如河流汇合口的地名有喜峰口、湖口、汉口、丹江口等。

“扎昔卡”和“巴昔卡”的地理性含义都为江边,均同属汉藏语系,2个地名的语义联系足以说明珞巴族、藏族和汉族不可分割的密切联系。

反观与我国藏南地区相邻的印度地名(见图3)^[11]:

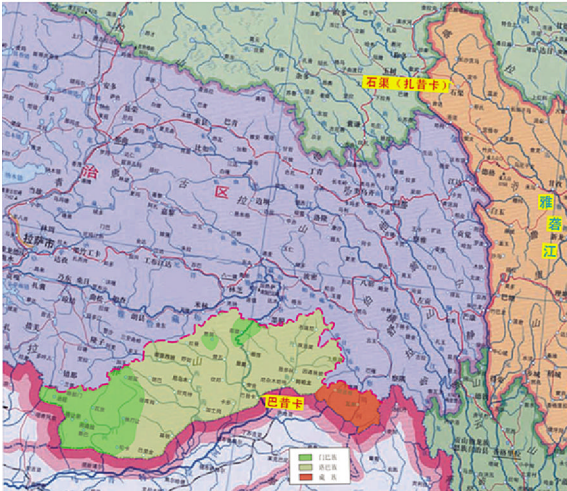


图 2 巴昔卡和扎拉卡在中国地图上的位置

“伦吉亚、提斯浦尔、北勒金普尔、迪布鲁格尔、穆尔贡塞莱格、萨地亚”等，显然与我国边境的藏南地名“鲁巴、伦卡、巴里金、基明、加土岗、卡多、巴昔卡、尼杂木哈特、阿帕龙、培洛根、瓦弄”等大相径庭。印度有 10 个大民族和几十个小民族，但其中并没有门巴族和珞巴族。从边境地名的对照也可以看出，门巴族、珞巴族所在的区域虽大部分和印度接壤，但从来都不是跨界民族，是完全属于我国的具有悠久历史和文化的少数民族。



图 3 与我国藏南地区相邻的印度地名

(上接第 131 页)嘉应学院应立足山区,服务地方经济、服务企业,遵循优势互补、互惠互利、共同发展的原则,与实习基地建立长效的产学研合作机制,全面加强学校与实习基地之间的良好互动关系,为促进地方经济建设培养高质量的应用型 GIS 人才。

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Experience on the Geological Engineering Survey in Guinea Bauxite Exploration by LI Baojie

Abstract Exploration for bauxite in Guinea is a large survey area, short period, lack of available information, and other adverse conditions. The paper summarized the methods, experience and skills of the coordinate system choice, control network, topographic mapping, engineering survey etc. in its geological exploration.

Key words GPS-net, topographic survey, geological engineering survey (Page:114)

Quality Control Research on the Highway GPS Survey by DU Xin

Abstract Highway Surveying work is the basis of highway engineering design, control, measurement and measure their quality on the highway played a decisive role. This paper described the road when the GPS control survey prone to problems, analyzed the cause of the error, put forward specific measures to ensure the quality of measurements, GPS control survey of the future highway has a guiding role.

Key words standard, coordinate system, GPS adjustment, quality control and inspection (Page:116)

Cross-section Morphology Analysis of the Yangtze River by WANG Yan

Abstract Extracting different historical period cross-sections at different locations could capture river flushes and siltation. This paper achieved creating DEM by the river point data through the Spline interpolation, extracting the cross section lines by using the ISurface interface to generate sections, implementing flushes and siltation analysis by copulating the cross-sections' areas. The shape of cross-sections, extracted at different locations in the Yangtze River, according to the actual style of river potential evolution, react the river situation very well.

Key words cross-section, ArcEngine, cross-section analysis (Page:120)

Subsidence Monitoring Methods and Data Processing of Guangzhou Metro by LIU Jianting

Abstract The ground subsidence observation is the most important thing for the safety of subway construction. The surveying data can evaluate the construction impact on the ground surface and the environment. The topics discussed in this paper included the method of subsidence observation used in Guangzhou subway construction, the data processing of subsidence observation and the deformation analysis for ground and buildings affected by the mentioned construction. The paper also gave a way to forecast the deformation value.

Key words subsidence observation, DSZ precise level, data processing, statistical analysis (Page:122)

MapGIS Second Development to Solve the Second Survey of Ownership Knee Moving Problems by HE Qihua

Abstract This paper instructed using Visual Basic(VB) 6.0 based on MapGIS-SDK 6.7 to do second development to develop more suitable function for the instruction of the second survey database, which to make up for the shortage of the second Survey software in the instruction of database.

Key words second development, second survey, ownership (Page:125)

Teaching and Practice Reform of "Quantitative Remote Sensing" Course by CHEN Jian

Abstract According to the development characteristics of remote sensing professional and the specific situation of students in universities, this paper analysed quantitative remote sensing course based on the current situation to determine the course teaching outline and content. The teaching methods and means in practice of the course were summarized and discussed so that the course was adopt to China's remote sensing science and technology development and personnel training needs.

Key words quantitative remote sensing course, multimedia, heuristic teaching, project-based teaching (Page:127)

Discussion on the Construction of GIS Practice Base under University-Industry Cooperation for Local Colleges by ZHENG Chunyan

Abstract CEEUSRO is an important way to training GIS applied talents. Taken Jiaying University as an example, the paper analyzed the existing training modes of GIS talents based on CEEUSRO for local colleges. Aiming at these main problems for local colleges to establish practice base, some improvement measures were proposed.

Key words CEEUSRO practice base, GIS, local colleges, training mode (Page:130)

Construction and Research of Map Website of Hubei Province by LI Yongfeng

Abstract Map Website of Hubei Province provides a map service platform for public, and it is a promotion version based on the original dynamic electronic Map Website of Hubei Province. In this paper, the construction and research of Hubei Map Website was introduced. And we mainly discussed system function, system architecture and key technology of this website. In the end, we made an analysis and summarize of status and development for Hubei Map Website.

Key words Hubei Map Website, electronic map, tile, map publish, geographic information platform (Page:132)

South Tibet Toponym Proving National Ascription of Monba and Lhoba by LIAO Xiaoyun

Abstract After author conducted filler research on south Tibet toponyms in the Map of China and raised the number of south Tibet toponyms on map from the original 9 to 36, according to the characteristic that the names of Lhoba and Monba coinciding with the toponyms of residence, and the Lhoba language meaning of south Tibet toponym 'Pasighat' coinciding with the Tibet meaning of Sichuan toponym 'Zhaxika', we demonstrated the close connection between the two national minorities and mainland together with south Tibet in cultural geography, and further explained people of Lhoba and Monba living in the south Tibet areas for generations are not trans-border ethnic people in this paper.

Key words south Tibet, toponym, Monba, Lhoba, ascription (Page:136)

Characteristics of Compilation of Atlas of Fujian Provincial Administrative Divisions by DAI Jiping

Abstract Material usage, content selection and symbol and color design of Atlas of Fujian Provincial Administrative were discussed and analyzed in this paper, which can stress the subject of administrative divisions.

Key words administrative divisions, features, symbol (Page:142)

Implementation of User Information Custom Service in Personalized Electronic Map by FAN Baomei

Abstract The paper described key technologies and implementation methods of user information custom service in electronic map in details, from the aspect of information classification, data mining and map marker adding, and designed and realized the function modules in implements.

Key words personalization, electronic map, information custom (Page:144)

Design and Compilation of Henan Province City-County Administrative Boundary Atlas by YANG Xiaochao

Abstract The Atlas of County-city Boundary in Henan Province contains zonal maps based on materials of administrative boundary survey agreement (attached maps, agreements, and boundary post coordinates). This paper introduced basic layouts, contents and features of this atlas which was followed by technical flow and requirements. We also discussed major technical problems in the map compilation. The importance of this work was summarized as well.

Key words administrative regions at city-county level, detailed boundary atlas, zonal topological maps, printing (Page:147)

Design and Implementation of Web Thematic Atlas Based on XML by ZENG Xingguo

Abstract Thematic atlas is a collection of relative maps which reflect the statistic data about natural resources, social economy, develop planning etc of a specific area. Publishing thematic atlas in web Environment will acquaint the masses get more information from the thematic atlas services, which means a lot. However, there existed some problems in online thematic atlas such as the organization of structure, the representation of maps, and the retardation of thematic data update. To solve these problems, this paper created the concept of dynamic online atlas, taking use of the technology as xml, experts designing, real time map producing and the result is approved by experiment.

Key words thematic atlas, thematic map update, experts design, online dynamic atlas, online map representation (Page:150)