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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# An Exploration of the Japanese-Chinese Textbook *Manzhou Tuyu Annei*

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## ABSTRACT

The original version of the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* was a manuscript, a purely military Chinese textbook in the northeastern dialect compiled by the Japanese First Army Command for soldiers going to war during the Russo-Japanese War to facilitate the army's marching and combat operations. The textbook is characterized by its distinctive military and northeastern dialect features. This article focuses on the nature and linguistic characteristics of the textbook by analysing the context in which it was published, which in turn reveals the military attributes of the textbook. The study found that the military features of the textbook are reflected in a large number of military words and military conversations, and the general linguistic features are reflected in the shortness of the utterances, the colloquialisms, the high use of suffixation words, the distinctive features of the northeastern dialect, the emphasis on the repetition of word-sentence patterns, the large number of overlapping words, and the emphasis on the principle of word categorisation.

## KEYWORDS

*Manzhou Tuyu Annei*; Purely military Chinese textbooks; Russo-Japanese War; manuscript; military characteristics

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## 1. Introduction

The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War brought the second military Chinese language boom in Japan's modern history, and in the year of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, a total of 42 military Chinese textbooks were published in Japan(Kou, 2018). One of the most representative purely military Chinese textbooks is the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei*(《满洲土语案内》).

The textbook was published in March 1904 and 8,000 copies were printed and dispatched to the First Army Command as a matter of urgency after being bound(Kou, 2018). It is clear that the textbook was published and distributed as a matter of urgency for the sole purpose of supporting the Japanese military operations in northeast China. Subsequently, in April of the same year, it was republished in the *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*(Pocket Guide to Practical Manchu-Korean Dialects 《袖珍实用满韩土语案内》), with an interval of only one month, which shows the popularity of the book.

As for the title of the book, *Manzhou Tuyu Annei*, 'Manzhou Tuyu' means 'northeastern dialect'; 'Annei' means 'guide'. Therefore, it can be literally translated as 'Guide to the Northeastern Dialect'. There has been little discussion in the academic community about this distinctive military Chinese textbook. Kou(2018) discussed it in his article *The Russo-Japanese War and the Second Military Chinese Fever in Japan: Focusing on the Publication of Japanese Military Chinese Textbooks*, but has not yet explored it in depth. Li Wuwei (2015b, p.176) introduced the contents of the book, and he edited a large-scale photocopy of a valuable document, *Japanese Chinese Textbook Repository (Edo Meiji Editions) (Volume 31)*, contains *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*, which is a combined volume with the Korean textbook(Li, 2015a, pp.15019-15159). Li Xun(2018) mentioned the *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*. This indicates that the textbook has begun to receive attention from scholars in China.

Therefore, what kind of textbook is *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* (the predecessor of *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*)? What were the compiler, the edition and the background of its publication? What are the main contents, military characteristics, and linguistic features? How is it different from the *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*? This series of questions is worth exploring in depth.

## 2. Compiler, purpose of compilation, edition and context of publication

The manuscript of the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* discussed in this article is a handwritten copy of the 『滿洲土語案内』 in the collection of historical materials of the Russo-Japanese War at the Institute of Defence Studies of the Ministry of Defence of Japan. The compiler on the cover of the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* is named 'First Army Command', but the 'General Regulations' of the textbook is labelled 'Compiled by Keisuke Raihara, an accompanying interpreter'. The real compiler is Keisuke Raihara, who participated in the Russo-Japanese War as a Chinese interpreter accompanying the First Army. He compiled the book in a hurry while travelling in Incheon and Jinnampo, Korea. During the Russo-Japanese War, he published and distributed not only *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* but also *Duiyi Qingyu Huofa: Fulu Zhina Shiwen Suzhi* (Translation of the Living Method of the Qing Dynasty Chinese: Appendix to the Speedy Knowledge of the Chinese 《对译清语活法: 附录支那时文速知》), a Chinese textbook for paramilitaries, in cooperation with the Sanshodo Bookstore in June 1905 (Kou, 2018).

Zuozuo (2021) argued that First Army adjutants Kei Hino and Tsunesaku Yoshida were also involved in the compilation of the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei*. The textbook was assisted by Wu Ming-tang, a native of Shandong, China. This suggests that the editor-in-chief should have been Keisuke Raihara, with Kei Hino, Tsunesaku Yoshida and Wu Ming-tang in supporting roles. The fact that a Chinese person was involved in the compilation of the textbook undoubtedly enhances its practicality and the accuracy of the language used. Regarding the purpose of compiling the textbook, the first article of the 'General Regulations' reads as follows: This book has been compiled to facilitate the operations of the Manchurian Army. It mainly collects the language necessary for military operations and omits others. It can be seen that the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* was a unique textbook of pure military Chinese at the beginning of the official outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.

Concerning the edition of the textbook, the first published version was handwritten (Li Wuwei, 2015b, p.15023). Why were handwritten copies issued? It was inextricably linked to the urgent needs of the battlefield. In an 'urgent' telegram sent by Yasuji Matsuishi, then deputy chief of staff of the First Army, to Baron Kodama Gentaro, chief of staff, it was mentioned that the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* had been drafted and it was requested that '8,000 copies of the pocket booklet be printed as a matter of urgency and sent to the command of the First Army' (防衛省防衛研究所). It was undoubtedly too late to typeset the book, and it was born in a rush of handwritten copies to meet an urgent need. In addition, the bottom right-hand corner of the textbook bears the inscription 'Made by Suzumi Osaka', so it is clear that the handwritten version was urgently printed by 'Suzumi Osaka'. The date of the handwritten copy can be seen in the text of the telegram. The telegram is dated '12 March, Meiji 37'. This suggests that the first manuscript edition was published in mid to late March 1904.

The printed version published after the manuscript version was a combined publication of the two Manchurian-Korean languages as the *Xiuzhen Shiyong Manhan Tuyu Annei*, with the Manchurian language in the front and the Korean language in the back (Li, 2015a, p.15023). Published by Hakubunkan, Tokyo, in April 1904, it is signed by the author as Hajime Hirayama, First Lieutenant of the Army Infantry, which differs from the handwritten version. According to the author's speculation, Hajime Hirayama was co-editor. In comparison, there was a slight difference in the organisation of content between the print version and the handwritten version. In the printed version, the manuscript version of Section XIV, 'Geographical Names', has been moved to Section I and the typographical errors in the manuscript version have been corrected by deletion. For example, in the manuscript version, 'I have something to do here. (我有事情这儿来 Wǒ yǒu shìqíng zhèr lái.)' and 'I have something to do come in. (我有事情进来罢 Wǒ yǒu shìqíng jìnlái bà.)' are deleted as 'come here (这儿来 Zhèr lái.)' and 'have something to do (有事进来罢 Yǒu shìqíng jìnlái bà.)' in the printed version; in the manuscript version, 'gun grab (枪夺 qiāng duó)' and 'come over the horse (来过马没有 Láiguò mǎ méiyǒu.)' are corrected as 'grab (抢夺 qiǎng duó)' and 'has the horse come (马来过没有 Mǎ láiguò méiyǒu.)' in the printed version. In addition, sections VIII and IX of the manuscript version have been rearranged to become sections IX and XI of the printed version, with no change in the order of the other sections. According to the author, the scholarly community has not yet mentioned the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* in the manuscript version, which should be the author's first discovery.

Regarding the background of the publication of *Manzhou Tuyu Annei*, we can make the following two points.

First, the Russo-Japanese War caused a massive increase in the demand for military Chinese textbooks.

The Russo-Japanese War was a war that broke out between Japan and Russia in 1904-1905 over the rights and interests of Northeast China and the Korean Peninsula. Northeast China was the main battleground for the two armies, and if the Japanese wanted to win the war, they had to master the Chinese language to deal with the Chinese people and win their 'goodwill', and

then get the Chinese to scout for military intelligence, work as labourers, build facilities, carry weapons and materials, or ask for directions, rent accommodation, buy daily necessities, collect food and grass, etc. The Japanese and Russians were also at war. They also asked the Chinese for directions, accommodation, necessities, food and grass, etc.

The outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War brought about the second boom in the publication of military Chinese textbooks in Japan's modern history. According to the author's statistics, in 1904, the year the war began, Japan published 63 Chinese textbooks, of which 42 were military Chinese textbooks, accounting for 66.7%, and 14 were purely military Chinese textbooks, accounting for 22.2%(Kou, 2018). The publication of military Chinese textbooks was in full swing due to the outbreak of the war. It can be seen that adapting to the needs of the war was the main background for the publication of textbooks.

Second, the first demonstration of the effect of military Chinese textbooks during the Sino-Japanese War.

The Sino-Japanese War gave birth to the first Chinese language boom in modern Japan, and the 27 military Chinese textbooks published in Japan during the two years of the Sino-Japanese War played an important supporting role(Kou, 2017). Victory in the Sino-Japanese War made the military realise the importance of publishing military Chinese textbooks and mastering the Chinese language. In the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese army had to learn from the successful experience of the Sino-Japanese War and take the military textbooks published during the Sino-Japanese War as a reference to make the content of military Chinese textbooks more detailed and perfect.

### **3. Form of codification and main elements**

#### **3.1 Forms of codification**

The book consists of 109 pages divided into 14 sections. Sections I to VII, 'Phrases, Conversations', Section VIII, 'Numbers, Phrases, Conversations', Sections IX to XIII, 'Phrases, Conversations', and Section XIV, 'Geographical Names'. The contents are in the form of Chinese-Japanese translations, with katakana notes to the right of each character, mainly in the official north-eastern Chinese language. Phrases and conversations are presented in Chinese at the top and Japanese at the bottom, arranged vertically from right to left. The learning method of the book is stated in the 'General Regulations' as follows 'Practise short sentences first, and then use conversations after sufficient pronunciation. By following this method, learners will be able to quickly master the Chinese language to meet military needs.

#### **3.2 Main content**

The book covers a wide range of topics and items. There are 468 phrases, 468 sentences in 'Phrases', 'Numbers' and 'Geographical Names' and 233 sentences in 'Conversation'. Sentences' has a total of 233 sentences. Of these, 'Phrases' has 40 pages, or about 36.7% of the book; 'Numbers' and 'Place Names' have 11 pages, or about 10.1% of the book; 'Conversation' has 56 pages, or about 51.3% of the book.

##### *Phrases*

There are 317 word phrases in the Phrases section, divided into seven main sections according to the type of topic.

*'Seasonal', 'Astronomical' and 'Geographical' sections.* The 'Seasonal' section consists of nouns and phrases about 'date', 'month', 'time' and 'frequency'. In the 'date' section, quantitative phrases such as 'this month(这个月 zèi ge yuè)' and 'that day(那天 nài tiān)' appear; in the 'time' section, phrases with dialectal overtones such as 'the first day of the month(头晌 tóu shǎng)' and 'what time(多嚒 duózan)' appear. The first occurrence of suffixation words in the 'Frequency' section, e.g. 'every day(天天 tiān tiān)'. The 'Astronomy' section contains nouns and phrases related to the sky, weather and temperature, such as 'blowing wind(刮风 guā fēng)' and 'cold(冷 lěng)'. The geography section contains nouns related to nature, such as 'mountain(山 shān)' and 'sea(海 hǎi)'.

*'Direction', 'Architecture' and 'People' sections.* The 'Direction' part is orientations such as east, south, west, north, etc., some of them are suffixation words, e.g. 'east side(东边儿 dōngbiānr)'. The 'Architecture' part is all nouns related to places, among which 'telegraph office(电报局 diànbàojú)' and 'barracks(营房 yíngfáng)' are quite military in colour. The 'People' part contains nouns related to official position, gender, age and social title, such as 'governor(知府 zhī fǔ)' and 'proprietor(东家 dōngjiā)'.

*'Clothing', 'Food and drink', 'Stationery', 'Utensils', 'Furniture' sections.* 'Clothing' is a general term for clothing, accessories and materials, such as 'clothes(衣裳 yīshang)' and 'silk(绸缎 chóuduàn)'. Food and Drink refers to common drinks, meats, crops and spices, such as 'tea(茶 chá)' and 'white salt(白盐 báiyán)'. 'Stationery' includes 'pens(笔 bǐ)', 'ink(墨 mò)' and other stationery. 'Utensils' includes all kinds of household utensils, such as 'tea bowls(茶碗 cháwǎn)' and 'chopsticks(筷子 kuàizi)', etc. 'Furniture' is 'table(桌子 zhuōzi)' and so on.

'Buying and selling' 'Birds of prey' 'Beasts of prey' 'Trees' 'Fuel' sections. The part of 'Buying and selling' is a noun or phrase that refers to the style, texture, price, and quality of money, such as 'copper money(铜钱 tóngqián)' and 'good stuff(好东西 hǎo dōngxi)'. The parts of 'Birds', 'Beasts' and 'Trees' are nouns of animal and plant categories, such as 'mule(骡子 luózi)', 'pine(松木 sōngmù)'. The part of 'Fuel' is common combustible materials in production and life, such as 'coal(煤炭 méitàn)' and so on.

'Marching', 'Camping', 'Railway', and 'Transport' sections. The 'Marching', 'Camping', and 'Transport' parts are military words and phrases that include military terms such as marching and fighting, camping and lodging, railroading, and transporting materials, such as 'troop(部队 bùduì)', 'tent(帐篷 zhàngpéng)', 'railroad(火车道 huǒchē dào)', and so on. A small number of military action verbs such as 'camp(扎营 zhāyíng)', 'war(开仗 kāizhàng)' and so on. These words and phrases are numerous and have a distinct military character.

'Interrogation', 'Comfort' and 'Conscription' sections. The part of 'interrogation' is phrases for interrogating Chinese people suspected by the Japanese army, such as 'captured alive(活捉 huó zhuō)', 'thief(贼 zéi)', etc., the language is rough. The 'Comfort' part for the Japanese army to pull together, and appease the Chinese phrase, such as 'suffer(受苦 shòu kǔ)', 'rest assured(放心 fàngxīn)' and so on. The 'Conscription' part is a phrase to order and make the Chinese serve the Japanese army, such as 'to boil water(烧水 shāo shuǐ)' and so on.

'Miscellaneous Words' and 'Folklore' sections. In the 'Miscellaneous Words' section, there are many adjectives that appear in pairs, such as 'big-small(大 dà 小 xiǎo)' and 'deep-light(深 shēn 浅 qiǎn)'. There are more verbs in the notional words, such as the action verb 'to see(看 kàn)', the tendency verb 'to come in(进来 jìn lái)', the judgement verb 'to be(是 shì)', and the adverb 'always(总是 zǒngshì)'. Function words include the preposition 'to(往 wǎng)' and the conjunction 'if(若 ruò)'. Phrases of everyday colloquial expressions, such as 'rest(歇息 xiē xī)' and 'almost(差不多 chā bu duō)'. The word 'bachelor(光棍 guāng gùn)' in 'Folklore' is quite characteristic of Chinese folklore.

### Number

The 'Number' part includes cardinal numerals such as 'one(一)' to 'ten(十)', Digit words such as 'hundred(百)' to 'ten thousand(万)', ordinal numerals such as 'first(第一)' to 'tenth(第十)', and approximate words such as 'ten or so(十来 shí lái gè)'. As well as units of measurement used in everyday life, such as the unit of length 'zhang(丈)' and 'chi(尺)', the unit of weight 'dan(担)' and 'jin(斤)', and the unit of capacity 'hu(斛)' and 'dou(斗)'. It also introduces common RMB denominations such as 'one yuan(一块钱 yí kuài qián)' and 'ten cents(一角 yí jiǎo)'.

### Geographical Names

This section includes the world countries, administrative divisions in the northeast, and the then 'eighteen inland provinces' proper names, such as 'China(中国 zhōng guó)', 'Russia(俄罗斯 é lǔ sī)', 'Three Eastern Provinces(东三省 dōng sān shěng)', 'Jilin Province(吉林省 jí lín shěng)', 'Zhili Province(直隶省 zhí lì shěng)', and so on. The 'Geographical Names' section contains a total of 94 phrases of geographical names, of which 83 phrases are specific names of places in Northeast China and the Liaodong Peninsula.

### Conversations

This section consists of 233 conversations, divided into seven parts according to the type of topic.

First, the pleasantries. For example, 'What's your name?(你的名姓叫什么? Nǐ de míngxìng jiào shén me?)', 'I'm twenty-five years old.(今年二十五岁 jīnnián èrshíwǔ suì)' and 'Have you eaten?(吃了饭了么? Chī le fàn le me?)'. These are mainly words of greeting, asking your name and age, or talking about the weather and trivial matters of life. The conversations in this section are all simple questions or declarative sentences, making it easy for Japanese soldiers to quickly grasp the basic language used in conversations with Chinese people.

Second, to make a servant. For example, 'Call the workers to come at night.(晚上叫苦力来。 Wǎnshàng jiào kǔlì lái.)', 'Bring the table over here.(桌子拿这边来。 Zhuōzi ná zhè biān lái.)' and 'Bring my horse to me.(我的马拉过来。 Wǒ de mǎ lā guò lái.)'. These are mainly words about ordering, enslaving and forcing the Chinese. This part of the conversation has more imperative sentences, all about the Japanese army enslaving the Chinese to do things for them, or serving the Japanese army in their daily lives.

Third, marching. For example, 'The road is good or bad?(道好走不好走? Dào hǎozǒu bù hǎozǒu?)', 'Have the horses been here yet?(来过马没有 Lái guò mǎ méi yǒu?)' and 'How many days to Lushunkou?(去旅顺口得几天? Qù lǚshùnkǒu dé jǐ tiān)'. The main introduction to the Japanese army on the way to ask about the road, horses, ships, time and other information used to make the statement. This part of the conversation concerns the content of the march, the Japanese army in northeast China marching and fighting, it is necessary to clarify the road, and terrain, to facilitate the advance of the army.

Fourth, curiosity. For example, 'Do you speak Russian? (你会说俄国话么? Nǐ huì shuō éguóhuà me?)', 'I wonder how many people were killed?' (不知打死多少人么 Bù zhī dǎ sǐ duō shǎo rén me?) and 'Is there a government office? (有衙门没有? Yǒu yá mén méi yǒu?)' The main introduction of the Japanese army is to find out the identity of the people, and the number of deaths. There are no government office words. This part of the discourse was used for the Japanese army to detect spies and reconnaissance of the enemy.

Fifth, military. For example, 'What kind of soldiers are coming? (什么样的兵来么? Shénmeyàng de bīng lái me?)' 'The foot soldiers are coming, and the horse soldiers are coming. (步队来马队也来。 Bùduì lái mǎduì yě lái.)' 'There are many wounded soldiers outside. (外有受伤的兵不少。 Wài yǒu shòushāng de bīng bù shǎo.)' This section mainly introduces discourse related to the military. This part of the dialogue includes troops, weapons, guards, soldiers and other military combat-related content, military characteristics are very clear.

Sixth, buying and selling. For example, 'How much is a foot of this silk? (这个绢一尺多少钱? Zhège juànchóu yīchǐ duōshǎoqián?)' 'Do you buy eggs? (你买鸡蛋吗 Nǐ mǎi jīdàn ma?)' 'Give me 50 cents. (找五角钱给我。 Zhǎo wǔjiǎoqián gěi wǒ.)' It mainly introduces the words commonly used by Japanese living in Northeast China for shopping, bargaining, and finding money for consumption activities in clothing, food, housing, and travelling. These phrases cover a wide range of topics and, to some extent reflect the daily life of Japanese people in Northeast China.

Seventh, diet. For example, 'Have you had breakfast yet? (早饭弄了没有? Zǎofàn nòng le méi yǒu?)' 'I would like to eat beef. (我愿吃牛肉。 Wǒ yuàn chī niúròu.)' and 'One more, please. (请再一杯罢。 Qǐng zài yì bēi bà.)' This section mainly introduces discourse related to three meals a day, reflecting the daily diet of Japanese people in Northeast China.

In conclusion, this textbook covers a wide range of topics related to warfare and daily life and is extremely practical. The textbook's 'Phrases' and 'Conversations' are in Japanese-Chinese format, which is easy to understand and helps learners to master the Chinese language quickly.

#### **4. Military characteristics**

##### **4.1 Military words**

As a purely military Chinese textbook, the content of military words is an indispensable part of the textbook. The words with military characteristics include 'infantry (步队 bùduì), artillery (炮队 pàoduì), military order (军令 jūnlìng), guard (守备 shǒubèi), gun (枪 qiāng), cannon (炮 pào), weapon (兵器 bīngqì), battery (炮台 pào tái), march (行兵 xíng bīng), tent (帐篷 zhàngpéng), catch (活捉 huó zhuō), spy (奸细 jiān xì), kill (杀 shā)' and so on. These are the basic military words most commonly used in marching and fighting, and they are the military words that Japanese soldiers must master to learn Chinese quickly.

##### **4.2 Military Conversation**

The textbook contains military conversation in the following areas.

Firstly, the use of marching terms is common. For example, 'Is there a good road to the near side of this place? (这场近边地方有好道么? Zhèchǎng jìnbīan dìfāng yǒu hǎodào me?)', 'Can we get to Chuanghe this evening? (今天晚上能到庄河么? Jīn tiān wǎn shàng néng dào zhuāng hé me?)' and 'Is it far to Piziwo? (往貔子窝远么? Wǎng píziwō yuǎn me?)' These phrases were commonly used by the Japanese army when they encountered various problems on the march, including asking for directions, taking time, confirming road conditions, ships, etc.

Secondly, there are more words of command, intimidation and interrogation. For example, 'If you lie, I will kill you! (你若撒谎我杀你! Nǐ ruò sāhuǎng wǒ shā nǐ!)', 'I'll put a bullet in your head if you run. (你若跑去我给你一枪。 Nǐ ruò pǎo qù wǒ gěi nǐ yì qiāng.)' and 'Aren't you a Russian spy? (你不是俄国奸细么? Nǐ bùshì éguó jiānxì me?)'. This part is mainly used by the Japanese army to the Chinese people, the Japanese army order or enslave the people to serve themselves, collect weapons, or through intimidation from the mouth of the people to interrogate and spy on the enemy, the language is simple and rough.

Thirdly, there are more words of appeasement and solicitation. For example, 'more money for labour (多给工钱 duō gěi gōngqián)', 'There's nothing for you to do, you go home. (没有事情你回家罢。 Méi yǒu shì qíng nǐ huí jiā bà.)' and 'No need for old men and women to run away. (老头儿女人不用跑。 Lǎotóur nǚrén búyòng pǎo.)'. These kinds of words for the Japanese army to cover up the truth of the invasion the pretext used to deceive the Chinese people, appease and pull the people together to win the 'goodwill' of the Chinese people so that the Chinese people would do things for the Japanese army, or from the people's mouths to extract information to get food, grass, supplies.

Fourthly, sentences about spying on the military. For example, 'Are there any soldiers in the village? (那边庄里有兵没有? Nà biān zhuānglǐ yǒu bīng méiyǒu?)', 'Are there any Russian soldiers in Fuzhou?(复州城里有俄国兵没有? Fùzhōuchéng lǐ yǒu é guó bīng méi yǒu)' 'Have the Russians been here before? (俄国兵这场来过么? é guó bīng zhè chǎng lái guò me?)'. This kind of language in the book a lot. The Japanese army uses the Chinese language and the people to communicate and exchange, must use the Chinese people to obtain the enemy's intelligence, spy on the enemy's trajectory, and armament movements, the purpose is to break the information barrier in military operations.

Fifth, sentences about camping. For example, 'Tonight we will camp at the foot of this mountain. (今天晚上这山下边扎营。 Jīntiān wǎnshàng zhè shān xiàbiān zhāyíng.)', 'Is the inn clean?(客栈是干净么? Kèzhàn shì gānjìng me?)' and 'Is there an inn in Zhuanghe? (庄河有客栈么? Zhuānghé yǒu kèzhàn me?)' This kind of sentence is mainly used by the Japanese army in military travel to solve the problem of accommodation or camping, including staying in an inn, buying chickens, cooking, etc. The main reason is that it is very important to solve the problem of lodging or camping while marching so that the army can rest and regroup and be fully prepared for marching and fighting.

Sixth, sentences about railways and transport. For example, 'Is there a train?(有火车么? Yǒu huǒchē me?)' 'How much for hard labour?(要多少苦力钱? Yào duō shǎo kǔ lì qián?)' and 'How much luggage is there?(行李通共有几个? Xíng lǐ tōng gòng yǒu jǐ gè?)' This part is mainly about the Japanese army's use of local resources to transport armaments, including the use of trains to transport equipment and the use of Chinese people as labourers to load and unload luggage and carry food and supplies.

Seventh, there are many sentences about reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance. For example, 'Are there any guards?(有守备么? Yǒu shǒubèi me?)' 'Is there a government office?(有衙门没有? Yǒu yá mén méi yǒu?)' and 'What kind of soldiers are coming?(什么样的兵来么? Shénmeyàng de bīng lái me?)' This part of the content for reconnaissance and counter-reconnaissance are commonly used phrases, including getting information about the background of the characters, the institutions of the regime, the situation of the garrison, the strength of the military and other information.

Eighth, other phrases praise Japan and denigrate Russia. For example: 'We are Japanese soldiers, the public need not be afraid. (我们是日本兵, 大众不用害怕。 Wǒmén shì rìběn bīng, dàzhòng búyòng hàipà.)', 'The Russian soldiers have come to do evil, and the townspeople are suffering.(俄国兵来行恶, 乡民受苦了。 é guó bīng lái xíng è , xiāng mín shòu kǔ le.)' 'My soldiers have the strictest military orders, so we can't rob you. (我的兵军令最严, 不能抢夺你们放心罢。 Wǒ de bīng jūnlìng zuìyán, bù néng qiǎngduó nǐmén fàngxīn bà.)' These words are undoubtedly the Japanese army in confusing, by belittling the Russian soldiers as 'evil', and contrasting the Japanese soldier's 'strict military orders' good image, the purpose is to let the Chinese people relax the vigilance of the Japanese army. The words are very deceptive.

In short, the Japanese and Russian armies fighting on Chinese territory were forced to interact with the Chinese people, and the above examples have obvious military characteristics that facilitated Japanese marching and fighting and undoubtedly contributed to the smooth progress of the war.

## 5. Military characteristics

### 5.1 Short sentences and many colloquialisms

The sentences throughout the book are simple and easy to understand, with obvious colloquialisms. For example, 'I said yes.(我说有。 Wǒ shuō yǒu.)' 'It doesn't matter.(不要紧。 Bú yào jǐn.)' 'You go and call him.(你去叫他来。 Nǐ qù jiào tā lái.)'. Under the condition of clear meaning, the book uses more short sentences and fewer long sentences and complex sentences, which is conducive to the Japanese soldiers' quick mastery of spoken Chinese in a short time, so that they can have basic communication with the Chinese people and ask and answer questions. In addition, not only does the content of each section of dialogue vary from easy to difficult, but the difficulty of the sentences between sections also increases gradually, which is in line with the principle of gradual progress. A large number of scene dialogues and everyday colloquial expressions in the conversations enhance the communicative and practical nature of the book.

### 5.2 High use of suffixation words

The textbook contains many suffixation words. For example, 'Dao'er (道儿 dàoer)', 'Tian Tian'er (天天儿)', etc. The textbook focuses on teaching spoken Chinese to meet the need for practical communication between the Japanese and Chinese during the war. The whole textbook focuses on teaching spoken Chinese to meet the need for practical communication between the Japanese army and the Chinese people during the war. The use of suffixation words can enhance the effect of spoken Chinese, which is closer to the speaking habits of Chinese people, and achieve the purpose of dealing with Chinese people in authentic Chinese, thus increasing the effectiveness of communication.

### 5.3 The characteristics of the northeastern dialect

Judging from the title of the book, *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* is a purely military Chinese textbook that introduces Manchurian Tuhua, and the northeastern dialect character of the textbook is very obvious. The 'General Regulations' specifically state that 'more than half of the Chinese in Manchuria and Liaodong are immigrants from Shandong Province, so their language is the most widely spoken in Shandong, so it is used exclusively, and all salutations in the Li language are omitted'. It can be seen that the compiler combined the official Jiaoliao dialect to compile this book, in line with the background of the Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese army needs, in the northeastern region of China, the generality of the book is strong.

The features of the Northeastern dialect in the textbook are mainly reflected in the following two points. First, the vocabulary of the phonological features of the Northeastern dialect. For example, 多 (duó) 咱 (zan) , 知 (zhī) 道, 干 (gán) 净, 这 (zèi) 个, 那 (nèi) 个; Second, phrases and sentences with colloquial colours in the north-eastern dialect, such as '头晌( tóu shǎng)', '宽头(kuān tóu)' and 'Heat up the kang. (给我烧烧炕。 Gěi wǒ shāo shāo kàng)'.

To sum up, the content of the textbook covers a large part of the official northeastern dialect. It more realistically presents the basic features of the northeastern dialect in terms of phonetics, phrases and sentences, thus facilitating the rapid learning of the authentic northeastern dialect by the Japanese army and deepening its understanding of the human and social environment and natural geography of the northeastern region at that time.

### 5.4 Emphasising the repetition of words and sentence patterns

The same word or phrase pattern appears repeatedly in the textbook. For example, 'what( 甚么 shènmě)' appears three times in a row: 'What did he say? (他说甚么话?)', 'They didn't say much. (他们没说甚么话。)', 'What are you going to say? (你们要说甚么?)'. The sentence pattern 'how much.....(多少钱 duō shǎo qián)' appears 3 times in a row: 'how much is a cow? (一匹牛多少钱)' 'how much is a piece of foreign cloth? (洋布一匹多少钱?)'. 'How much is a foot of this silk? (这个绢绸一尺多少钱?)'. The repetition of words and sentence patterns helps the learners to deepen their memory and achieve the purpose of strengthening their understanding.

### 5.5 The proliferation of overlapping words

The overlapping of words is a distinctive feature of Chinese expression, and the textbook introduces the overlapping use of verbs or adjectives. For example, 'Sew me this garment.(这个衣裳给我缝缝。 Zhè ge yī shang gěi wǒ féng féng.)', 'Go and drink the horse.(快去饮饮马 Kuài qù yǐn yǐn mǎ.)', 'Get the fire started.(你快快烧火。 Nǐ kuài kuài shāo huǒ)' and so on. This is to make the Japanese soldiers' Chinese expressions more authentic, and also reflects the practical and communicative nature of the textbook.

### 5.6 Focus on the principle of word categorisation

The textbook follows the principle of teaching word categorisation. For example, there are six orientation words with the suffix '面(miàn)': 'inside(里面)', 'outside(外面)', 'above(上面)', 'below(下面)', 'in front(前面)' and 'behind(后面)'. There are six orientation words with the suffix 'bian(r) 边(儿)', 'east(东边儿 dōng biānr)', 'west(西边儿 xī biānr)', 'south(南边儿 nán biānr)', 'north(北边儿 běi biānr)', 'right(右边 yòu biān)' 'left(左边 zuǒ biān)'. The book organises several orientation words by affixes, making it easy for learners to remember and recall them. This method of arrangement is still a common principle in Chinese textbooks today.

## 6. Conclusion

The *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* was the first handwritten textbook of pure military Chinese issued within the army after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, with strong military characteristics and features of the northeastern Mandarin dialect, which not only served as an important guide for the Japanese army's rapid completion of the Chinese language in the early period of the Russo-Japanese War but also provided valuable linguistic and historical materials for the study of the northeastern dialect in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

This handwritten, purely military Chinese textbook was issued on an emergency basis to meet military needs with the aim of military aggression. Precisely because it was a military Chinese textbook during the Russo-Japanese War, the idea of 'praising the Japanese and belittling the Russians' permeated the entire textbook. In addition, the book contains a large number of military phrases and conversations in simple and crude terms, reflecting the Japanese army's discriminatory attitude towards the Chinese. The large number of words and phrases in the book about the characteristics of the northeastern dialect showed that the Japanese army regarded the Chinese language as a tool for military aggression and had studied it in a deliberate way to improve its fighting power in the northeast and to promote the smooth progress of the war, which revealed the preparations for the aggression and expansion of Japanese imperialism.

The textbook is short and colloquial, which is suitable for zero-basic Japanese soldiers to learn Chinese quickly in a short period of time. In addition, the textbook follows the principle of gradual progression, has a large number of suffixation words, and emphasises the repetition of sentence patterns, overlapping of words and categorisation of words, making it a practical and communicative textbook.

To conclude, the *Manzhou Tuyu Annei* testifies to the Japanese invasion of China during the Russo-Japanese War and also provides valuable documentary material for future research on the history of Chinese language education in Japan and the history of Chinese language textbooks.

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