



年輕學者  
研究成果獎

馬騰

中央研究院近代史研究所副研究員

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代表著作：

- 📖 **Mårten Söderblom Saarela\***, 2019, "A Guide to Mandarin, in Manchu: On a Partial Translation of *Guanhua zhinan* (1882) and Its Historical Context", *East Asian Publishing and Society*, 9, 1-28.
- 📖 **Mårten Söderblom Saarela\***, 2019, "The Chinese Periphery to c. 1800", editor(s): John Considine, *Cambridge World History of Lexicography*, 202-222, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 📖 **Mårten Söderblom Saarela\***, 2020, *The Early Modern Travels of Manchu: A Script and Its Study in East Asia and Europe*, 288 pages, Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

**簡評：**

馬騰的研究領域是清代學術和文化史，主要關注有關語言的歷史。此次得獎著作有兩篇期刊論文及一本 2020 年出版的專書《The Early Modern Travels of Manchu: A Script and Its Study in East Asia and Europe》。這些著作探討官話，滿州話及其文化的研究，通過滿州語言文字及其東西方文字的傳播過程，其研究詳細探討了滿州語辭書學，書籍史及出版史的研究在全球人文科學史的意義。他的主要論點是學習滿語同時也是一個聯通中外的文化及思想史課題，滿文學習在亞歐大陸兩端，是同時進行且互相關聯的過程。在教材撰寫、辭書編纂及印刷活動中，滿語亦是近代早期全球化進程中緊密聯繫的一份子。

馬騰此次的得獎著作在原創性，潛在影響力和國際競爭力上都有非常高的評價，特別是其專書。他的研究結合了語言學，辭典學及歷史學，獨特之處在於除了深入研究滿州語言文字及其東西方知識的傳播過程的意義外，更用滿州語作為關鍵詞來綜觀其超越大清帝國疆域，傳播到東亞和歐洲各地的傳播史，具備重要世界史的意義，是迄今為止，相關研究上極為罕見的原創性研究成果，對未來的相關研究有領導方向的作用，其國際競爭力無庸置疑，很值得我們推薦閱讀。

**簡歷：**

I am a historian of late imperial China with an interest in the cultural and intellectual history of language. I received my undergraduate training in Sweden and France, and then studied in China. I did an MA at the School of Oriental and African Studies (London) and my PhD at Princeton University. Before coming to the Institute of Modern History at Academia Sinica in 2019, I was a postdoc at the Max Planck Institute for the History of Science in Berlin for over three years. I was promoted to associate research fellow at the Institute of Modern History in 2021.

Since finishing my first project on the transnational history of Manchu studies, I have worked together with a colleague on a book manuscript that looks at the natural history of Qing Inner Asia in the eighteenth century. A plurilingual body of learning emerged in the period, which the court eventually sought to expand to encompass worlds beyond the scope of the empire in both space and time. This aspect of Qing intellectual history has been marginalized in Chinese-centered historiography. Our book manuscript seeks to correct this bias by showing that as a knowledge construct, Manchurian or Inner Asian nature never existed apart from the Chinese language and tradition, nor did it exist only within them. We are preparing to submit our book manuscript to a press before the end of the year. Finally, I am currently engaged in a project on language and governance in Qing Inner Asia.

代表作簡介：

My book *The Early Modern Travels of Manchu* focuses on outsiders both within and beyond the Qing empire who had little interaction with Manchu speakers but took an interest in the strange, new language of a rising world power. It shows how—through observation, inference, and reference to received ideas on language and writing—intellectuals in southern China, Russia, France, Chosŏn Korea, and Tokugawa Japan deciphered the Manchu script and explores the uses to which it was put for recording sounds and arranging words.

Manchu was a language first written down as part of the Qing state-building project in Northeast Asia in the early seventeenth century. After the Qing invasion of China in 1644, and for the next two and a half centuries, Manchu was the language of state in one of the early modern world's great powers. Its prominence and novelty attracted the interest of not only Chinese literati but also foreign scholars. Yet as the book shows, scholars in Europe and Japan, and occasionally even within China itself, were compelled to study the language without access to a native speaker. Jesuit missionaries in Beijing sent Chinese books on Manchu to Europe, where scholars struggled to represent it in an alphabet compatible with Western pedagogy and printing technology. In southern China, meanwhile, an isolated phonologist with access to Jesuit books relied on expositions of the Roman alphabet to make sense of the Manchu script. When Chinese textbooks and dictionaries of Manchu eventually reached Japan, scholars there used their knowledge of Dutch to understand Manchu.

得獎感言：

I am extremely grateful to Academia Sinica for this award. The award strengthens my own resolve to continue to pursue research on the Qing empire and its modern legacy, and I hope it might encourage others to study this place and time. I also want to express my gratitude to my colleagues—researchers, administrative staff, and assistants—at the Institute of Modern History, and Academia Sinica overall, for providing a world-class research environment and a friendly atmosphere. I arrived to the Institute of Modern History as an outsider to Taiwanese academia, but the institution and the people who staff it have made me feel at home and able to carry out my research. Finally, I am thankful to the scholars who kindly agreed to write in support of my application and who continue to motivate me in my work.