Fanqie with Differing Characters Indicating Identical Sounds in Pairs of Repeated Headword Entries in the *Tenrei Banshō meigi*

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篆隷万象名義の重出字項目ペアにおける異字同音反切

李　　　　媛　・　池　田　証　壽

The *Tenrei banshō meigi* contains repetitions of its headwords, some of which are annotated with fanqie indicating the same sounds. Lv Hao has inferred that this is a result of the use of books other than Gu Ye-Wang's *Yupian*, the source book for the *Tenrei banshō meigi.* Conversely, the paper author Li, based on an analysis of the repetitions of headwords as a whole, determined that because of subtle glyph differences between them, the repetitions were included deliberately. Moreover, the paper author Ikeda noted that while few, there are instances where fanqie indicating the same sound are used in the same entry. He inferred that this is because there were multiple source Yupians, and that the compiler was not concerned that the annotations indicated the same sound, recording them so long as the characters used for the fanqie were different. From this perspective, the use of fanqie indicating the same sounds in repeated headwords, as identified by Lv, allows us to infer differences between the source Yupians.

　『篆隷万象名義』では、掲出字の重出があり、同音の反切が注記されることがある。呂浩氏は、『篆隷万象名義』の所拠本である顧野王『玉篇』以外の書物が利用されたことを推定している。一方、著者の李は、掲出字の重出を全体的に分析し、重出される掲出字には微細な字体の相違があるためにあえて重出を行ったと考えた。また、著者の池田は、数は少ないが、同一の項目において同音の反切が注記されることもあり、これは所拠した『玉篇』が複数あり、撰述者は同音となることに頓着せず、反切用字が相違すれば採録していったと推定した。このように考えると、呂氏指摘した重出掲出字の同音反切は、所拠『玉篇』の差と推定できることを述べる。

1. Introduction

In the context of Hanzi dictionaries, "repetitions" refers to the same headword appearing more than once, and these are referred to as "repeated headwords." Two（or more）such entries are referred to as "repeated headword pairs." This phenomenon of repetition has already been seen in the *Shuowen Jiezi*（『説文解字』）, which represents the starting point for character dictionaries based on the radical classification system. It can also be found in the *Yuanben Yupian*（原本『玉篇』）, as well as in *Tenrei Banshō meigi* （『篆隷万象名義』, hereinafter referred to as the *Banshō meigi*）, *Shinsen Jikyō*（『新撰字鏡』）, and the *Ruiju Myōgishō*（『類聚名義抄』）, which were compiled in Japan. Among the entries with repeated headwords, there are those that come under the same radical, and those that come under different radicals. Some of these were included intentionally during the original compilation of the dictionaries, while others are repetitions resulting from errors occurring in the process of transcription.

The paper author Li, using the *Tenrei Banshō meigi* database[1], conducted an analysis of the repetitions of headwords as a whole, determining that because of subtle differences in glyphs between them, the repetitions were included deliberately.

Also observed in the *Banshō meigi* was the phenomenon the same Hanzi characters being annotated with different characters used for the fanqie. Specifically, the following two patterns may be observed:

［1］Fanqie with different characters that indicate the same sound used in a single entry

For one headword, the fanqie in the annotation uses two（or more）different characters, and these fanqie indicate the same sound.

（1）[2] 藪　桑後反。蘇走反。大澤也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 4, f. 36v）

［2］Fanqie with different characters that indicate identical sounds used in repeated headword pairs

For each of the two repetitions of a headword, the fanqie in the annotations use different characters, and these characters indicate the same sounds.

（2）[3] 愳　俱放反。誤也、誑也、欺也、詐也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 2, f. 86v）

愳　俱況反。誤也、狂也、欺。（*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 5 v）

The above phenomenon ［1］ of fanqie with different characters that indicate the same sound being used in a single entry is discussed in Zheng（2007）and Ikeda（2020）.

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1) Li and Ikeda（2016）

2) In the system of *Tenrei Bansho Meigi,* they are recognized as 上声, and with reference to Ueda（1986）, they are recognized as the same sounds of 厚韻 rhyme.

3) Although there is room for recognizing them as different sounds, they were identified as homophones according to the opinion of Ueda（1986）.

Zheng（2007）proposed that the author of the *Banshō meigi* may have thought that the two fanqie indicated different character sounds, or that they may have recorded an extra fanqie from another book.

Ikeda（2020）noted that while few, there are instances where fanqie indicating the same sound are used in the same entry. He inferred that this is because there were multiple source Yupians, and that the compiler was not concerned that the annotations indicated the same sound, recording them so long as the characters used for the fanqie were different.

Regarding［2］, fanqie with different characters that indicate identical sounds used in repeated headword pairs, Lv（2003）infers that this is a result of the use of books other than Gu Ye-Wang（顧野王）'s Yupian, the source book for the *Banshō meigi*.

However, regarding the phenomenon of a single character being annotated with fanqie that use different characters, Ikeda（2020）discusses the phenomenon in detail, while Lv（2003）and Zheng （2007）only identify the problem and state their hypotheses. Specifically, there is no discussion of repeated headword pairs.

In this paper, We will set out the fanqie used the pairs in the repeated headword pairs that appear in the *Banshō meigi*, discuss［2］, the phenomenon of fanqie with different characters that indicate the same sounds used in repeated character pairs, and analyze the origin of repeated character pairs themselves.

2. Previous Studies

2.1 Lv（2003）

Lv（2003）demonstrated that there are 156 sets of repeated headwords in the *Banshō meigi*. Of these, 21 sets are identical in both meaning and sound, 35 have one item nested inside another, and 100 sets show neither of these characteristics. Examples of these 100 sets of repeated headwords are given, and a discussion of the fanqie and definitions used is provided.

2.2 He（2005）

He（2005）, in a survey of the repeated headwords in the *Songben Yupian*（宋本玉篇）observed that there were 284 sets of repeated characters（569 characters）, of which 62 sets（125 characters） were under the same radical and 222 sets（444 characters）were under different radicals. The details and origins of the repeated headwords in the *Songben Yupian* were classified and examined in detail.

2.3 Zheng（2007）

Zheng（2007）is an in-depth survey and discussion of the system of syllable initials in the *Banshō*

meigi. Referring to the characteristics of the *Banshō meigi* as a phonetic resource, Zheng proposed that fanqie with different characters that indicate the same sound being used in a single entry could be a result of the author of the *Banshō meigi* thinking that the two fanqie indicated different character sounds, or of their recording an extra fanqie from another book.

2.4 Ikeda（2016）

Ikeda（2016）presents the results of the construction and use of the *Daguang Yihui Yupian* (『大廣益會玉篇』 *Songben Yupian*) database. Part of the study involves a discussion of repeated headwords in the *Songben Yupian*. It was revealed that the *Songben Yupian* contains 270 sets of repeated headwords（540 characters）, of which 65 sets（130 characters）were under the same radical and 205（410 characters）were under different radicals. On the other hand, while showing specific examples, it was shown that from the perspective characters' order of appearance within radicals in the *Shuowen Jiezi*, the *Yuanben Yupian* fragments, the *Banshō meigi*, and the *Songben Yupian*, repeated headwords can be used as references for investigating added headwords in the *Songben Yupian* and omitted headwords in the *Banshō meigi*.

2.5 Ikeda（2020）

Ikeda（2020）is an essay that discusses various issues surrounding the source Yupian for the *Banshō meigi*. The paper analyzes the additions made by later scholars, such as Japanese readings, found in the Kosanji manuscript（transcribed in 1114）, the only ancient manuscript of the *Banshō meigi*, and shows that these were made by the compiler of the fifth book. Based on the numerous instances where fanqie with different characters indicating the same sound appeared in two phonetic annotations, it was shown that there is a high likelihood of multiple Yupians having been used to compile the *Banshō meigi*.

3. Details of Repeated Headwords in the *Banshō meigi*

In this study, there were 223 sets（448 characters）of entries that were determined to have repeated headwords. After comparing the text and reproductions of *Banshō meigi*, We were able to classify these into two categories. In［1］, the original shapes of the headwords are the same, and are therefore classified as repetitions of the same glyph. In［2］, there are subtle differences in the original shapes of the headwords, but these can be unified, and are therefore classified as repetitions of the same character type, but with different glyphs. Let us examine this using the following examples.

［1］Repetitions with same glyphs（141 sets, 283 characters）〔＊查　1 set, 3 characters〕

Same radical: 102 sets, 205 characters Different radical: 39 sets, 78 characters

(3) 　讒　仕咸反。譖也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 13v, 言 radical）

　　讒　仕咸反。譖也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 16v, 言 radical）

For 讒, the original images of both headwords match, and the content of the annotations is exactly the same. Therefore, this set is judged to be a repetition under the same 言 radical. In addition, because the original images of the headwords match, they are classified as repetitions of the same glyph under the same radical.

(4) 　躬　居雄反。身也、己也、親也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 1, f. 68v, 身 radical）

　　躬　居雄反。身也、親也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 2, f. 80r, 呂 radical）

On checking the entries in which 躬 appears in the *Banshō meigi*, the character shapes in the images of both headwords were found to match. The annotations are almost the same for both, but the single character note for 己也 is only found in the former. Further, they belong to the 身 radical and 呂 radical respectively. As the original shapes of the headwords are the same, they are therefore classified as repetitions of the same glyph under different radicals.

［2］Repetitions with different glyphs（82 sets, 165 characters）〔＊汎　1 set, 3 characters〕

Same radical: 64 sets, 129 characters Different radical: 18 sets, 36 characters

(5) 　暿　虚疑反。熱也、盛皃。（*Banshō meigi* Book 5, f. 126r, 日 radical）

　　暿　虚疑反。盛皃。（*Banshō meigi* Book 5, f. 126v, 日 radical）

On checking the entries in which 暿 appears in the *Banshō meigi*, subtle differences can be observed in the character shapes in the images of the headwords. It seems that the different glyphs may have been included intentionally during the initial stages of compiling the character dictionary. The annotations are almost the same for both, but the single character note for 熱也 is only found in the former. Although the original shapes of the headwords are not the same, they can be unified as the same character type, and are therefore classified as repetitions with different glyphs.

(6) 　單　丁安反。一也、大也、隻也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 26v, 叩 radical）

　　單　時闌反。單榮也。（*Banshō meigi* Book 6, f. 175r, 單 radical）

On checking the entries in which 單 appears in the *Banshō meigi*, subtle differences can be observed in the character shapes in each of the listed images. It seems that the different glyphs may have been included intentionally during the initial stages of compiling the character dictionary. Two fanqie are given in the *Songben Yupian* and Guangyun, and it seems as though the multiple phonetic annotations may have been broken into separate entries with different sounds and meanings. Although the original shapes of the headwords are not the same, they can be unified as the same character type, and are therefore classified as repetitions with different glyphs under different radicals.

As indicated above, there were 223 sets（448 characters）of entries that were determined to have repeated headwords. By conducting a comparison of these with the text and reproductions of the Banshō meigi, they can be classified into two categories: repeated headwords with the same glyphs, and repeated headwords with different glyphs. Breaking these down further gives 141 sets（283 characters）with the same glyphs 102 sets（205 characters）under the same radical, and 39 sets（78 characters）under different radicals）, and 82 sets（165 characters）with different glyphs 66 sets（132 characters）under the same radical, and 18 sets（36 characters）under different radicals）

4. Comparison with the *Yuanben Yupian* Fragments

4.1 Identifying Repeated Headwords in the *Yuanben Yupian* Fragments

There were 11 sets（22 characters）of repeated headwords in the *Yuanben Yupian* fragments. There are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Survey of Repeated Headwords in the *Yuanben Yupian* Fragments

No.	Volume	Radical	Image	Headword	Annotation
1 [4]	9	言	諫	諫	七漬反。《説文》：數諫也。野王案：《詩》所謂風諫。亦諫也。《詩》今為刺字。在刀部。
	9	言	諫	諫	千吏反。《字書》：謀也。
2	9	言	譿	譿	呼縣反。《説文》：流言也。《蒼頡篇》：縣書有所求也。野王案：亦与夐字同。在貝部。
	9	言	譿	譿	呼縣反。《説文》：流言也。《蒼頡篇》：縣書有所求也。野王案：亦与夐字同。在貝部。
3	9	言	諑	諑	猪飢丑利二反。《方言》：諑不知也。沅澧之間凡相問而不知、荅曰諑。郭璞曰：亦如聲之轉也。
	9	言	諑	諑	力代反。《廣雅》：諑誤也。与謬同、爲僻誤之誤也。

4）Also refer to Lv（2018）.

4	9	言	譴	譴	徒涇反。《方言》：南楚或謂支註曰詁譴、轉語也。在口部也。
	9	言	諬	譴	忍移反。《説文》：數諫也。
5	9	欠	歚	歡	欣疑反。《説文》：平喜也。《廣雅》：咲怒也。
	9	欠	歚	歡	虛紀反。《字書》：古文喜字也。喜樂也。在喜部。
6	18	廾	巽	巽	《周易》：入也、伏也。《尚書》：庸命朕位、孔安國：從也。《論語》：与之言、苞咸曰：恭也。野王案、訓恭從亦与愻字義同、在心部。《説文》：此篆文𢁣字也。
	18	廾	巽	巽	《周易》：入也、伏也。《尚書》：庸命朕位、孔安國：從也。《論語》：与之言、苞咸曰：恭也。野王案、訓恭從亦与愻字義同、在心部。《説文》：此篆文𢁣字也。
7	22	山	峀	峀	扶弗反。《説文》：小脅道也。
	22	山	峀	峀	扶弗反。《説文》：山脅道也。《埤蒼》：峀巀山皃也。野王案：《子虛賦》欙行峀巀是也。
8	27	糸	縱	縱	子用反。《尚書》：欲敗度、縱敗礼。孔安國曰：放縱情欲、毀敗礼度也。野王案：縱猶恣也。《礼記》：欲不可縱、志不可滿是也。《毛詩》：抑縱送忌。《傳》曰：發矢曰縱。又曰：縱我不往、子寧不来。野王案：《廣雅》縱置也。《左氏傳》：而縱尋斧焉。杜預曰：縱放也。《礼記》：縱言至於礼。鄭玄曰：縱言、記說事也。《尓雅》：縱乱也。郭璞曰：縱放乱法也。《説文》：縱緩也。
	27	糸	縱	縱	《字書》：亦縦字也。
9	27	糸	絝	絝	口故反。《淮南》：短衣不絝、以便涉游。野王案：《説文》脛衣也。相如《上林賦》：絝白虎。《漢書音義》曰：絝絆絡之也。
	27	糸	絝	絝	《字書》：古文絢字也。
10	27	糸	紃	紃	《字書》：亦緡字也。
	27	糸	紃	紃	亡結反。《蒼頡篇》：細也
11	27	糸	丝	絲	《説文》：古文糸字也。
	27	絲	絲	絲	蘇姿反。《尚書》：沇州青州貢絲。《周礼》：豫州之利絲枲。《説文》：蠶所吐也。

Among the above sets of repeated headwords,

   3, 5, 6, and 7（4 sets, 8 characters）have the same glyphs, while

   1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, and 11（7 sets, 14 characters）have different glyphs.

Accordingly, there were 11 sets（22 characters）of entries determined to have repeated headwords. A detailed comparison of the annotations shows some slight differences between them.

If we look at the degree of similarity in the repeated headword pairs, No. 6,（巽）does not have separate entries in the *Yuanben Yupian* — rather, it has duplicate headwords within a single entry. In No. 2（謥）, there are some differences between the images, but the annotations in both entries are exactly the same. In No. 7（峀）, the annotations for the two entries contain the information on meaning, but the latter's are more extensive.

There are also entries relating to multiple pronunciations and variant glyphs. For No. 3 (諫) and No. 4 (譧), the multiple phonetic annotations were broken into separate entries with different sounds and meanings. For each of No. 1 (諫), No. 5 (歎), No. 8, (縱), No. 9 (絝), and No.10 (絧), one of the entries is a description from the Zishu 字書 which is a character dictionary. Additionally, in each of No. 8, (縱), No. 9 (絝), No. 10 (絧), and No. 11 (絲), one of the entries is a variant glyph headword explaining the glyph annotation.

By comparing the original images of the headwords with the content of their annotations, it was found that many of the repeated entries in the *Yuanben Yupian* relate to variant glyphs.

4.2 Identifying Repeated Headwords from the *Banshō meigi* in the *Yuanben Yupian* Fragments

Among the repeated headwords in the *Banshō meigi* identified in this study, the following 21 characters appear in the *Yuanben Yupian* fragments.

畢, 讒, 譧, 諫, 善, 云, 單, 欽, 欣, 歎, 殄, 輠, 輩, 灡, 涵, 濼, 碏, 隆, 鴈, 孫, 絲

Furthermore, 譧, 諫, 歎, and 絲 were also identified as repeated headwords in the *Yuanben Yupian* fragments. Conversely, of the 11 sets (22 characters) of repeated headwords identified in the Yuanben Yupian fragments, the following seven were also determined to be repeated headwords in the *Banshō meigi*.

諫, 譧, 歎, 縱, 絝, 絧, 絲

5. Distribution of Repeated Headwords among Books of the *Banshō meigi*

The survey data shows the following distribution of repeated headwords by book.

Book 1 : 40 sets, 80 characters (first character in each set: 30 from Book 1, 2 from Book 2, 1 from Book 3, 1 from Book 4, 6 from Book 5)

Book 2 : 28 sets, 56 characters (first character in each set: 22 from Book 2, 4 from Book 3, 2 from Book 5)

Book 3 : 20 sets, 40 characters (first character in each set: 10 from Book 3, 5 from Book 5, 5 from Book 6)

Book 4 : 24 sets, 50 characters (first character in each set: 18 from Book 4, 3 from Book 5, 3 from Book 6)

Book 5 : 101 sets, 204 characters (first character in each set: 98 from Book 5, 3 from Book 6)

Book 6 : 10 sets, 20 characters (first character in each set : 10 from Book 6)

The above data shows that Book 5 contains an overwhelmingly large number of repeated

headwords relative to the other books. This may indicate differences in the policies for compilation between the books.

6. Analysis of Fanqie with Differing Characters Indicating Identical Sounds in Repeated Headword Pairs

6.1　Classification of Repeated Headword Pairs in the *Banshō meigi*

By comparing fanqie in repeated headword pairs and the character pronunciations they reflect, the repeated headword pairs in the *Banshō meigi* can be classified into the following three groups[5].

［1］Same characters, same sounds

(3)　讒　讒　仕咸反。譖也。(*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 13v, 言 radical)

　　　讒　仕咸反。譖也。(*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 16v, 言 radical)

As shown in the repeated pair of 讒 above, the characters used for each of the fanqie are identical, and so are the pronunciations that they reflect. 92 of the repeated headword pairs fall into this category.

［2］Different characters, different sounds

(6)　單　單　丁安反。一也、大也、隻也。(*Banshō meigi* Book 3, f. 26v, 叩 radical)

　　　單　時闌反。單榮也。(*Banshō meigi* Book 6, f. 175r, 單 radical)

As shown in the repeated pair of 單 above, either one or two of the characters used for the fanqie differ between the two headwords, and the pronunciations that they reflect are also different. 80 of the repeated headword pairs fall into this category.

［3］Different characters, same sounds

(7)　暮　暮　莫故反。冥。(*Banshō meigi* Book 5, f. 125r, 日 radical)

　　　暮　綿故反。晚也、夕也。(*Banshō meigi* Book 5, f. 126r, 日 radical)

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5)　Because of errors and omissions in the original content of the *Banshō meigi*, there are 30 repeated headword pairs that cannot be compared.

If we look at the repeated entries for 暮, we see that the annotations use different fanqie to indicate the character sounds, and there are also changes in the definitions given.

As the repeated 暮 pair shows, either one or two of the characters used for the fanqie differ between the two headwords, but the pronunciations that they reflect are the same. 23 of the repeated headword pairs fall into this category.

6.2 Fanqie with Differing Characters Indicating Identical Sounds in Pairs of Repeated Headwords in the *Banshō meigi*

Details of the fanqie with differing characters that indicate identical sounds in pairs of repeated headwords in the *Banshō meigi* are given in Table 2.

Table 2 : Instances in the *Banshō meigi* of Fanqie with Differing Characters Indicating Identical Sounds in Pairs of Repeated Headwords

No.	Location 1	Location 2	Radical 1	Radical 2	Headword	Fanqie 1	Fanqie 2	Initial	Rime
1	Book 1 f. 30v	Book 5 f. 48v	手	扐	挈	苦節反	口結反	溪	屑
2	Book 2 f. 81v	Book 3 f. 2 r	心	心	憕	除蒸反	除承反	澄	蒸
3	Book 2 f. 86v	Book 3 f. 5 v	心	心	怳	俱放反	俱況反	見	漾
4	Book 2 f. 90v	Book 3 f. 52r	心	夂	憂	於牛反	於尤反	影	尤
5	Book 3 f. 47v	Book 3 f. 57v	辵	廴	廷	徒聼反	達聼反	定	徑
6	Book 4 f. 74v	Book 4 f. 75r	耒	耒	榺	徒兀反	大兀反	定	沒
7	Book 4 f. 77v	Book 5 f. 2 r	黍	禾	麞	亡皮反	靡爲反	明	支
8	Book 4 f. 81v	Book 4 f. 82r	禾	禾	种	直中反	直忠反	澄	東
9	Book 5 f. 9 r	Book 5 f. 10r	人	入	全	聚緣反	聚淞反	從	仙
10	Book 5 f. 52v	Book 5 f. 59v	金	金	鍥	口結反	可結反	溪	屑
11	Book 5 f. 91v	Book 5 f. 91v	水	水	氿	君洧反	居洧反	見	旨
12	Book 5 f. 109r	Book 5 f. 109v	谷	谷	谿	苦奚反	苦兮反	溪	齊
13	Book 5 f. 109v	Book 5 f. 110r	谷	谷	谻	渠陸反	渠六反	羣	屋
14	Book 5 f. 115v	Book 5 f. 116r	雨	雲	黔	於今反	於林反	影	侵
15	Book 5 f. 115v	Book 5 f. 116r	雨	雲	雲	有軍反	禹軍反	于	文
16	Book 5 f. 117r	Book 5 f. 118r	風	風	飂	思陸反	思六反	心	屋
17	Book 5 f. 117v	Book 5 f. 118r	風	風	飃	匹周反	叵周反	滂	尤
18	Book 5 f. 122v	Book 5 f. 122v	日	日	晚	无遠反	莫遠反	明	阮
19	Book 5 f. 124v	Book 5 f. 124v	日	日	晞	許機反	欣機反	曉	微
20	Book 5 f. 125r	Book 5 f. 126r	日	日	暮	莫故反	綿故反	明	暮
21	Book 5 f. 133r	Book 5 f. 133v	大	大	奅	普教反	叵教反	滂	效
22	Book 5 f. 134v	Book 5 f. 134v	大	大	奕	餘石反	余石反	羊	昔
23	Book 6 f. 142v	Book 6 f. 181v	系	子	孫	蘇昆反	息昆反	心	䰟

*Repeated pairs under the same radical are highlighted in gray.

Table 3 : Instances in the *Banshō meigi* of Two Fanqie Indicating the Same Sound used in a Single Entry

No.	Headword	Annotation	Location	Classification in Ueda （1986）	Initial[6]	Tone/Rime[7]
1	叵	思縁反。求宣也。小全反。謂亘也。	Book 1 f. 21r	Two fanqie, same sound?	心合 C	平仙
2	齆	一弄反。於貢反。鼻病也。	Book 1 f. 91r	Two fanqie, same sound?	影一	去送
3	憯	且感反。曽也。又千感反。	Book 3 f. 23r	（Two fanqie, same sound）	清一	上感
4	檍	於嶷反。初也。於力反。梓也。	Book 3 f. 3 r	（Two fanqie, same sound）	影開 B	入職
5	藪	桑後反。蘇走反。大澤也。	Book 4 f. 36v	（Two fanqie, same sound）	心一	上厚
6	齴	魚偃反。牛優（偃）反。无底瓹。	Book 5 f. 23r	Two fanqie, uncertain	疑開 D	上阮
7	缶	方久反。瓦器也。又甫支（友）反。	Book 5 f. 23r	Two fanqie, same sound, uncertain	非 C	上有
8	旋	徐治（沿）反。條（徐）縁反。周也、行也、還也、轉也。	Book 5 f. 34r	Two fanqie, same sound?	從合 C	平仙
9	稍	所卓山卓反。	Book 5 f. 39r	Two fanqie, same sound, uncertain	生二	入覚
10	銜	遐衫反。戸監反。馬口中鐵也。	Book 5 f. 55v	Two fanqie, same sound, uncertain	匣二	平銜
11	鉅	渠語詎舉二反。	Book 5 f. 56v	（Two fanqie, same sound）	羣 C	上語
12	鉿	公币（原作□一巾）反、公币（原作□二巾）反。犂鋋也。	Book 5 f. 59r	（Two fanqie, same sound）	見一	入合
13	釧	齒杼（掾）反。昌杼（掾）反。臂鐶。	Book 5 f. 60v	Two fanqie, same sound, uncertain	昌合 C	去線
14	敞	齒掌反。昌兩反。高顯。	Book 5 f. 63r	（Two fanqie, same sound）	昌 C	上養
15	栌	扶園扶袁反。	Book 5 f. 70r	Two fanqie, same sound	奉 D	平元
16	軾	詩弋舒翼二反。	Book 5 f. 71v	（Two fanqie, same sound）	書 C	入職
17	河	戸多賀柯反。	Book 5 f. 80v	Two fanqie, same sound	匣開一	平歌
18	淀	祀橡反、似緣反。迴流也。	Book 5 f. 90r	Two fanqie, same sound?	從合 C	平仙
19	濱	補民反。涯也。卑辰反。水涯。	Book 5 f. 100v	Two fanqie, same sound	幫 A	平真
20	㲋	麾城（域）反、摩城（域）反。方、大。	Book 5 f. 134r	Alternate fanqie, uncertain	曉合 B	入職

Table 3 presents instances in the *Banshō meigi* of two fanqie indicating the same sound used in a single entry. Ikeda（2020）gives the following explanation of why these are present and why so many of them appear in Book 5.

> It is inconceivable that these kinds of fanqie would be included in a character dictionary or rime dictionary compiled in China. It is clear that the person who added them was unaware that they indicated the same sound, recording them so long as the characters used for the fanqie were different. If so, that person must have been Japanese. The fact that there is a bias

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6）Refer to Ueda（1986）.

7）Refer to Ueda（1986）.

towards the fifth book suggests a strong likelihood that the compiler of the second compilation may have revised the first half. In the previous studies, it was implicitly assumed that there was only one Yupian used to compile the *Banshō meigi*. Sadakari（1957）examined the cases of discrepancies between the *Banshō meigi* and the remaining volumes of the *Yuanben Yupian*, and postulated that the discrepancies were caused by differences between the Yupian on which the *Banshō meigi* was based and the volumes of the Yupian that survive today, an explanation that has become the commonly accepted theory. On this basis, Ueda（1970）argues that the first half of the *Banshō meigi* is based on an old Yupian, and the second half on a newer version. Both of these views are based on the assumption that for each single entry in the *Banshō meigi*, there is a single Yupian on which it is based, and their conclusions regarding that source Yupian are generally accepted. However, the existence of instances where two fanqie indicate the same sound suggests that there may have been multiple Yupians used as sources for the *Banshō meigi*.

Meanwhile, Table 2 lists the fanqie with differing characters indicating identical sounds in pairs of repeated headwords in the *Banshō meigi*, and 17 of these appear under the same radical, clearly clustering in Book 5. If we also take into account the fanqie with differing characters indicating identical sounds discussed by Ikeda（2020）, we can deduce that it is highly likely that they arose during the process of compilation, expansion and revision, and that there were multiple Yupians that served as sources for the *Banshō meigi*.

7. Conclusion

As discussed above, there are 223 sets of repeated character pairs（448 characters）in the *Banshō meigi*. As an early dictionary which has been handed down as an antique manuscript, the factors behind the repeated headwords found in the *Banshō meigi* are complex. This paper ascertains the details of the repeated headword pairs, examines the differing characters indicating identical sounds in the fanqie annotations, compares them with the findings of previous studies, and summarizes their origins as follows.[8]

（1）The influence of previously existing headword repetitions in the *Yuanben Yupian*.
（2）Influence of the transcription and transmission process
（3）Reference to materials other than the *Yuanben Yupian*
（4）Reference to different lineages of *Yupian*

8）（2）and（3）were noted by Lv（2003）.

The origins of the repeated headwords found in the *Banshō meigi* are complex. This paper has examined fanqie with differing characters indicating identical sounds in pairs of repeated headwords, and attempted to analyze the factors behind their appearance. Going forward, there will be a need for further study and discussion that addresses the repeated headword pairs' shape, sound and meaning together.

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