Fifteenth century MK abounds with data, which suggest such aspects of diachronic events “caught”, so to speak, in a transitional state. The vowel system reveals both the earlier harmonic system and altered relations between vowels, the aspiration and tenseness features of obstructions show incomplete diachronic processes, and the accentual system appears to be in its last stage of transformation immediately before its extinction as a phonemic feature, as we will closely examine them in subsequent chapters.

In the first chapter, we will attempt to briefly describe the fundamental characteristics of Korean phonology by sketching Morpheme Structures Conditions (MSC) and Surface Phonetic Constraints (SPC) of modern Korean as represented in the Seoul dialect. I consider these to be crucial components of phonology which functionally determine and motivate the existence and reductions, which created the modern tenseness feature for obstructions, will be examined, and in the third chapter, the origin of the lexical accentual system and another of the syntactic phrase marking. Of particular interest in these areas of MK phonology is the so-called “side dot” markings in the 15th and 16th century texts. These markings will be shown here as reflecting the consequences of various interactions between two prosodic subsystems in MK; one of the lexical accentual system and another of the syntactic phrase marking. Of particular interest in these areas of MK phonology is not so much in the analysis of diachronic changes from one state to another as their effects on the synchronic state of MK phonology entailing phonological variations, structural asymmetry, gaps and apparent contradictions in historical evidences. (From Author’s Introduction)
In the present monograph, we undertake investigations, which deal with phonology of Tang and pre-Tang times but are not viewed as part of the field of Qieyun studies. Our concern is on the contrary with the dialects of northwest China, ranging from the modern vernaculars of Gansu, Qinghai, and Shanxi to the ancient dialects of the Chang-an and Dunhuang areas in the fifth and sixth centuries. In the present chapter, we survey the materials, which will serve as the primary basis for our reconstructions. In Chapter II, we deal with syllable initials. In Chapter III, we proceed to a discussion of various topics, which are of general import for the reconstruction of the syllable finals. In Chapter IV, we present a group-by-group discussion of these finals. The reconstructed system at this point will be semi-phonemic, in that certain sounds, which were probably allophones of the same phoneme, will still be distinguished in the provisional transcription. In Chapter V, the systems will be more rigorously phonemicized, and a synoptic table will be given for the reconstruction as a whole.

In this paper we analyze surname obtained from the stratified random sample covering a 1/2000 fraction of the whole Chinese population as censured by the Government of the People’s Republic of China in 1982. The sampling units were entire “administrative villages” or parts of cities (“residents’ committees”). We pay special attention to the distribution of surnames thus sampled, its interpretation as that of selectively neutral alleles at a single haploid locus under uniparental transmission, and the use of the parameter estimates obtained from this distribution for the analysis of genetic population structure. We compare the distribution with that obtained from genetic data.
Although China has one of the most ancient lexicographical traditions, we know little about the etymology of the more recent Chinese words. My goal in undertaking this study was therefore to establish the entity and characteristics of lexical events between 1840 and 1898, and show that Modern Chinese lexic is not simply the fruit of the linguistic experiments that took place in the context of the literary movements of the early XXth century but in fact developed thanks both to its traditional base and to the contribution of lexical inventions of the XIXth century. With the starting assumption that languages react to external stimuli, I paid particular attention to the impact on Chinese lexic of those works written in Chinese either by foreigners or by Chinese in contact with foreigners, either in China or abroad. The impact of western language on Chinese lexic could only be indirect, and take place via the formation of semantic loans and loan-translations, since Chinese has great difficulty in absorbing phonemic loans. The impact of Japanese was far greater. Although different in structural terms, to some extent Japanese and Chinese phonemic loans. The impact of Japanese was far greater. Although different in structural terms, to some extent Japanese and Chinese phonemic loans.

The question is no longer, whether Chinese shares some similarities with language X or language Y, as it was seen during the last century. Rather, we need to know which of these similarities are due to inheritance and which are due to imitation. The criteria for sorting these similarities one from the other, as I noted earlier, are not yet well understood and far from uniformly accepted. And if indeed the similarities are due to inheritance, the next question is whether Chinese forms a monophyletic unit with X, with Y, or with both [if our tree allows non binary branching]. Questions of degree arise here, and Baxter's paper, which begins Part I of this volume, is an explication of the probabilistic reasoning that must underlie hypotheses of sub grouping. Indeed, anyone who thinks that we have answers to these questions at present, which are “beyond any possibility of doubt”, will not have read this volume carefully. In Gong's paper, we have further verification of the Sino-Tibetan hypothesis, with strong support from Tangut evidence that has not been incorporated before. The narrow version of this hypothesis which Gong considers here, including just the Chinese dialects and the Tibeto-Burman languages, is the closest we can come to a consensus at present; but see the comments by Sagart in Part II of this volume. Attempts to posit higher monophyletic units for Chinese, however, do not as yet command nearly the same degree of consensus. These include the similarities to Indo-European, observed by Pulleyblank, the command nearly the same degree of consensus. These include the similarities to Indo-European, observed by Pulleyblank, the connections to the North Caucasian and Yeneseic languages, posited by Starostin, and the relation to Austronesian, proposed by Sagart. These hypotheses are debated by Blust, Li, Pulleyblank, Starosta, and Starostin, mostly in Part II of this volume. This section also includes some remarks from Meacham, who provides a useful archological perspective. These papers by Pan, You and Zhengzhang all endorse a wider circle of genetically related languages, besides Chinese and Tibeto-Burman, they would include Miao-Yao, Kam-Tai, Austronesian, and perhaps some other yet unaffiliated languages. They explore different methods to arrive at their groupings, from word families, to animal names, to basic lexic respectively. Pan and Zhengzhang use the term “Sino-Austric” or “Hua’ao” to designate this far-ranging phylum.
they posit. If their hypothesis is correct, however, it is doubtful that Chinese would rank high enough in the tree diagram to warrant being included in the name of the root node. Chinese probably split off from the rest of the tree and came to prominence quite late, several millennia from the root. Its success story is not unlike the great spread of English in Indo-European of Bantu in Niger Kordofanian.

Number 9 巻号 9

The ten articles collected in this volume are representative studies dealing with important issues in Chinese natural language processing (NLP). Unlike intra-disciplinary linguistic studies, where the concern for cross-linguistic generalization (i.e., Universal Grammar) dominates, computational linguistic studies necessarily focus on accounting for language-specific characteristics. This is because recent developments in linguistic formalisms and computational mechanisms have provided a strong base to deal with general and basic language universal facts, so that the issues remaining are actually idiosyncrasies in each language. Thus, issues and topics in Chinese natural language processing necessarily involve special considerations of the linguistic characteristics of Chinese as well as the idiosyncrasies of Chinese textual conventions. In other words, these issues and topics can be best grasped from the viewpoint of understanding the characteristics of Chinese grammar and texts.

本文由計算語言學理論及漢語語法分析兩個觀點出發，討論漢語自然語言處理最重要的題目及其理論背景。並藉由這些討論來介紹本文集中所收的九篇論文的貢獻及相關學術地位。本文中討論的幾個論題為：一，[詞]在自然語言處理中基本地位及在中文分析中的特殊問題；二，中文剖析的大要素，包括1）詞彙與詞類分析，2）語法功能之判定，3）多重詞義之解析及4）多重結構之解析，三，如何由結構導出意義，四，如何構建應用系統。本文以討論漢語自然語言之未來發展方向作為結論。

Number 10 巻号 10

This work is a contribution to the historical-comparative study of the Tai languages. The focus is on sub grouping in the Tai family, with special attention devoted to utilizing new sources from Tai languages spoken in China’s Yunnan and Guangxi (Kwangsi) provinces. More specifically, it aims to reevaluate Fang Kuei Li’s Missouri Chinese historical studies with special attention devoted to utilizing new sources from Tai languages spoken in China’s Yunnan and Guangxi (Kwangsi) provinces.
monumental work, A Handbook of Comparative Tai (1977). The proposals put forward by Li with regards to the internal relationships of the Tai language family will be investigated and assessed in the light of a substantial body of new evidence: over 900 Tai cognate sets. In reassessing Li’s work, this work will examine the following questions: (i) What are the workable criteria for sub grouping in the Tai languages? (ii) How and to what extent do differing criteria support the same subgroup model? (iii) In particular, in addition to phonological criteria, what dominate lexical and semantic features can be used to establish subgroups of dialects of the Tai languages? (iv) In terms of available data, what looks reasonable as a reconstructed system for PT initials? (v) To what extents does Li’s three-branch theory remain viable as a classification of Tai dialects? (vi) Can questions of Tai subgroup benefit from historical and philological evidence, and if so, how? The scope of this study will be limited to some correlated issues in Li’s work, namely, Li’s inventory of Proto-Tai initials, tonal irregularities, differential phonological and lexical subgroup traits, along with the plausibility of active morphophonemic process and derivational morphology in Proto-Tai. For lack of space, vowels will not be treated in detail, although attention will be given to one particular conditioned change, suggesting implications for future work. On the other hand, this study will briefly look at an extra type of sources which are not directly related to Li’s HCT and which fall outside the scope of the comparative method in its narrow sense: Chinese philological evidence for certain convergences between Tai and Chinese. A final more general aim concerns the viability of normal assumptions of historical-comparative linguistics as applied in the Tai case.

**Number 14 卷号 14**


Among the Chinese dialects, Min is a unique group characterized by various phonological and lexical features. As one of the major dialects spoken in Taiwan, the Min dialects have been the focus of research interests and activities. The products made by scholars in mainland China and the United States are equally fruitful. It is now time to put together a collection of pertinent articles to give acknowledgment to the results of contemporary studies on the Min dialects. In 1993, UC Berkeley received from the Chiang Ching-kuo Foundation of International Scholarly Exchange in Taiwan a generous grant to establish the Chao Yuen Ren Center for Chinese Linguistic. It is the purpose of the Center to conduct activities all in honor of this great scholar. Since 1994, as a way to encourage exchange of research experiences and findings, the Center has been organizing annual symposia focusing on different linguistic themes. Each year, a specific topic is identified and invitations for participation are sent to scholars in the United States, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Europe. The second annual symposium highlighted the studies of the Min dialects. The present volume of publication is based essentially upon the presentations delivered at the symposium held at UC Berkeley, in March 1995.

**Number 15 卷号 15**


A number of the papers in this collection were originally presented as part of the Panel on Chinese Dialect Comparison and Classification at the 206th Annual Meeting of the American Oriental Society (AOS) on March 17-20, 1996 in Philadelphia. The panel was designed to address issues of Chinese dialect classification—as issues of criteria, methodology, and proposed groupings, and to promote fresh contributions to knowledge of the nature and relationships of Chinese dialects through comparative studies. Dialect description is the foundation of dialect study and comes before comparison, which in turn develops the basis for dialect classification. This basic footwork of dialectology, the steps of description, comparison, and classification, ultimately allows us to piece together the history of dialects and their relationships. The March 1996 panel at AOS intended to facilitate new efforts, and promote innovative approaches in these three basic activities of dialectology; and this collection of eight essays conceived out of that panel contains thought-provoking, path-breaking studies that strive toward those goals.

The Chinese University Press, Hong Kong
Number 16 卷号 16

Mandarin tonal evolution is an old topic in Chinese historical phonology. However, this study differs from all previous works in terms of methodology and underlying conceptions, as well as in theoretical assertions. Therefore, the findings obtained from this study not only redefine all the phonological rules that have hitherto enjoyed universal acceptance in the field but also discover types and orders of changes that have until now been buried in oblivion. All the claims made in this study are based on large numbers of attested examples and concrete statistics.

北京音系裏，中古入聲字的一字多音一向被認為是源自不同方言。本書提出中古音裏的讀音證明，現今的多音字是新舊音重疊的過渡罷了。北京音系一向是雅音，沒有外來更雅的音了。因此，北京音系裏的文讀是較早的音裏了。本書也提出證明，中古入聲字在目前北京音系裏的三個讀裏都是經由去或陽平的讀音而來。當這類字的多讀音之間有第一聲或第二聲和第四聲的差異時，[鋟尾]的讀音都是第一聲或第三聲上；第二聲或第四聲也可能同時有[鋟尾]的讀音，但不會有相反的情況（即沒有第二聲或第四聲讀有鋟尾，第一聲或第三聲讀沒有鋟尾的情況）。[鋟尾]的讀音是較新的讀音，不帶鋟尾的讀音是底層的讀音。《廣韻》裏，‘末’，‘末’，兩個讀音聯繫之間有九對意義都相近的字，本書也證明這兩個繫統實際上是同一個繫統。其中九個字正處於新舊重疊的過渡階段。本書從現代的聲調變化（如，近代的陰平化，聲調疲勞，以及聲調依附），聲調疲勞，以及聲調依附，所能看到的是記錄上的突發音的產生是漸進的（phonetically gradual），與詞彙擴散學派觀點，音變的產生是漸進的（phonetically abrupt），兩者之間的一個折衷點，也是部分共同點。

Number 17 卷号 17

In comparison to studies on written languages, research on spoken languages does not have such a long history. In recent years we can observe a growing interest especially in suprasegmental features of languages (one of the reasons being the needs of rapidly developing speech technologies). The above holds good for Chinese linguistics too. The aim of the Prague workshop was to bring together specialists working in this field. The meeting proved that substantial progress has been made in the past years, although the approaches to this subject are diversified. Besides the importance of the topic itself, there were also ‘historical’ reasons for organizing this event in Prague. The tradition of phonological studies carried out by the Prague Linguistic School reaches back to the 1930s. Furthermore, research on Chinese phonology and phonetics was conducted here in the course of several decades by Prof. Oldich Švarný, who turned eighty last year. This volume is dedicated to him. The participants came up with a broad variety of views and new linguistic data. The future task is to integrate them in a systematic framework. The following pages offer an insight into the field from different angles - be it experimental phonetics, studies on grammar, language teaching or historical development. At the same time, hitherto unresolved problems are pointed out. We hope this volume can serve as a stimulation for future research.

Number 18 卷号 18

Among Asia’s four major Chinese speech communities of the mainland of China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Singapore, Hong Kong distinguishes itself by being predominantly Cantonese speaking in both formal and informal social domains. Here children have traditionally learned to read the standard, complex Chinese characters with their Cantonese pronunciations. A related phenomenon has been the spontaneous development of a nonstandardized, unofficial, and informal written counterpart of spoken Cantonese, which has now become widely used in Hong Kong newspapers, public notices, comic books, novels, play scripts, advertisements, graffiti, etc. This two-part monograph introduces written Cantonese in its Hong Kong context, delineates the conventions on which it is based, describes the authors’ recently completed research project in which a computerized database on the transcription of Cantonese with Chinese characters was compiled, and identifies some of the problems associated with the computer-processing of Cantonese. The unique contribution of the monograph is that it has systematically brought together in one volume 1,095 different Cantonese characters; classified them in three appendices according to their availability in computerized Chinese character sets; listed their computer access codes in the regular Big-5 system and the Hong Kong Supplementary Character Set; Romanized their Cantonese pronunciation (including variant forms); glossed them in English; illustrated their usage; and cited the sources from which the characters have been taken. In addition, for the reader’s ease of reference the three appendices of Cantonese characters have been merged into two lexicons: Lexicon 1 has alphabetized all the Cantonese characters by their Romanized pronunciations; and Lexicon 2 has listed all the Cantonese characters by the traditional numbers of their radicals and stroke counts.
在亚洲的四个使用中文的主要地区中，香港和台湾，中国大陆，新加坡不同之处在于大部分人口的口音，无论在正式或非正式场合并使用广州话（粤语方言）。儿童上学期也使用广东话学习标准繁体字的读音。由此产生的相关现象是，未经标准化，非官方，非正式的粤语书写形式自发展，广泛见于香港报章，公文通告，漫画，小说，游戏文字，广告，电影等场合。本书专集共分为两部分，是两位作者在完成的研究计划，旨在介绍香港这个环境中产生的粤语文字，描述其造字基础。该研究已经将粤语用字储存在一个电脑资料库中，并且指出在电脑处理粤语时，用汉字表达粤语的时间对。本专集的独创成果，是系统性地收集了1,095个不同的粤语用字，根据这些字在中文电脑字符集中的分布，分类成为三个附录，列出这些字在大五码和香港增补字符集中的电脑编号，以粤语拼音表达粤语读音（和变体粤语读音），译成英文，举例阐明用法，并引出出处。此外，为了方便读者能更容易在附录中找到这些粤语用字，三个附录合并为两个字串，字模1按粤语拼音用英文字母序安排，字模2则将这些用字根据传统的汉字字根和笔画排列。

Number 19 卷号 19

This special issue of the Journal of Chinese Linguistics is a collection of selected papers from two workshops on Lexical-Functional Grammar (LFG) Analysis of Chinese organized at the University of Hong Kong in 2001 and 2002. All but one of the papers appearing in this volume were read at one or the other of the two workshops. The themes of the workshops addressed the need to explore ways in which some aspects of the structure of Chinese may be analyzed in LFG or related constraint-based grammar formalisms. We will first point out some salient features of the Chinese language and outline some possible questions and implications that these might have for LFG. We will then summarize the various papers that appear in this volume, pointing to the issues that are being discussed and the solutions that are proposed.

Number 20 卷号 20

Although many studies have been done on the subject of lexical diffusion in a number of different languages since the introduction of the theory by William S-Y. Wang in the late nineteen sixties, there was no in-depth analysis of lexical diffusion specifically dealing with Korean. Although the theory has been well known in Korean historical linguistics circles, and many Korean historical phonologists have accepted it in spirit and referred to it in their articles and books, the theory has never been proven to be viable in a hard analysis. This monograph is an attempt to fill that gap that has long existed in Korean historical linguistics.

Number 21 卷号 21

The volume you have in hand is a gold mine of dialectological data. More importantly, it is an invitation and a challenge. For nearly five years the authors have elicited, transcribed, sorted, and tabulated the dauntingly complicated tonal patterns of Changting, a Hakka dialect of Chinese. The fruits of our collective labor of love are set out in tabular form in Part Three.

Number 22 卷号 22

This thesis is an analytical and functional description of a number of important aspects of Chaoshan grammar which include core grammatical structures as well as constructions known to diverge from other Sinitic languages, particularly the official language of China, Putonghua. The Chaoshan dialect refers collectively to a number of mutually intelligible sub-dialects spoken in the coastal Chaoshan or Chaozhou region in eastern Guangdong province, PRC. The Chaoshan dialect belongs to the Southern Min branch of the Min dialect group, which is among the most conservative dialect groupings in China, retaining many archaic linguistic features. The thesis includes eleven chapters. Chapter 1, the introduction, presents demographic and ethnographic information about the Chaoshan dialect group of which the Jieyang dialect is an integral part. Chapter 2 describes the phonological system of the Jieyang dialect, including a brief description of one of the most salient phonological features in the Chaoshan dialects, tone sandhi. Chapter 3 covers three derivational processes in the
Chapter 4, I discuss personal pronouns, reflexives and nominal demonstratives. Chapter 5 deals with three topics involving the noun phrase: numeral classifiers, possessive structures and relative clauses. Like other Sinitic languages, the Jieyang dialect has a very rich aspectual system, which is covered in detail in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 describes a set of constructions, collectively called ‘the pretransitive construction’, which are similar but not identical to the much studied BA-construction in Mandarin. The pretransitive construction is salient because of several syntactic and semantic features, which differ from those of a canonical SVO sentence. In Chapter 8, I discuss three constructions with similar morph syntax, ‘the x233 constructions’, two of which encode passive meanings while the third one marks overt unaccusativity. Chapter 9 deals with negation, which is an area where many features dating back to Old Chinese are preserved. Chapter 10 describes interrogative constructions, which show close connection with negation. Finally, Chapter 11 explores the constructions of comparison, which are also one of the areas where greater divergence is found between the more conservative dialects such as Chaoshan dialect and the more modern dialects such as Mandarin.

通行于中国广东省东南部的潮州方言是一个极为古老的方言之一。她继承并保留了古汉语的许多特征，包括语音，构词和语法结构，被称为研究古汉语的活化石。潮州方言同时也具有许多本身特有的语法现象及规律。然而，在此之前，在中国或海外对潮州方言都没有进行过任何较完整和系统的研究。本文的撰写，其首要目的，就是为了填补这一空缺，并希望所研究的结果能起抛砖引玉的作用，有助对潮州方言进一步深入的调查。无疑，本研究所提供的材料也将有助于中外语言学的研究和探索。本论文从共时角度，描述和分析了潮州方言（以揭阳话为代表）的语音系统和构词法，以及八个语法范畴。第一章为导论，简单介绍潮汕地区历史人文与语言背景；第二章描写语音系统；第三章为构词法；第四章描写人称代词及名物指代词；第五章讨论名词短语结构中三个重要范畴：名量词、领属关系以及关系从句；第六章详细分析和讨论体貌系统；第七章论述‘处置句’的类型，构成与语义；第八章论述被动式以及非自动词‘被动式’；第九章描述否定结构；第十章描述疑问结构。最后一章描写比较式的各种类型并分析其历史层次。