

INTRODUCTION

引言

This volume is the culmination of our efforts to index *Journal of Chinese Linguistics (JCL)* and its *Monograph Series (JCLMS)* which were published by the Project on Linguistic Analysis from 1973 to 2007. It follows the same vision of as the *Chinese Linguistics Bibliography on Computer (CLIBOC)*, which focused on a broader coverage in Chinese linguistic literature and was described as follows:

Owing to the vast amount of literature which deals with Chinese linguistics, there is a great need for a comprehensive bibliography on the subject. The availability of such a bibliography would free scholars from needless hours of searching through the literature for bibliographical references and allow them to utilize their time and talents more creatively comparing to the efforts on Dictionary on Computer (DOC). (Wang & Lyovin p.1, 1970)

This volume of *JCL Cumulative Indexes* aims to make conveniently all available published contents of *JCL* and *JCLMS* in a systematic, comprehensive, and referential format for the use of the scholarly community researching Chinese linguistics and language.

The indexes reflect the historical development of *JCL* and *JCLMS*. During the 20th century, China changed dramatically. Today China is finding its way in the light of globalization, developing its own exuberant cultural identities and making major contributions. For millennia China has been cultivating knowledge rooted in its own culture, and this naturally includes the Chinese language. This kind of regional knowledge with its own theories, hypotheses, analytical, and abundant data can enlighten the world of universal knowledge. This was exemplified by the vision of DOC ([Chinese Dialect] Dictionary on Computer), first brought to scholarly attention in 1969, through “the reconstruction of phonological history of the major Chinese dialects” (Wang, p.57). In other words, without the knowledge experienced by people from different geographical regions such as the regional languages used by the Chinese people, the knowledge may not be universal and can be crippled. Pioneering scholars of Chinese linguistics such as the editors, authors and reviewers of *JCL* have long dedicated themselves to “globalizing” the Chinese language in the field of linguistics, and thus manifesting the underlying principle in Professor William S.-Y. Wang’s vision (1969), “Of the many language families in the world, Chinese offers an ideal laboratory within which to study phonological change for many reasons” (Wang, p.58). Their works are an invaluable contribution to world knowledge.

The inaugural volume of the *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* was published in 1973; it was begun with a very clear visionary mission in mind, as the editor stated in that first volume:

“Chinese Linguistics derives from two distinct but related fields of knowledge. In one, the objective is to deepen our understanding of Chinese culture (in the broadest sense of the term) via its primary medium of expression - its language. Whether it is a piece of inscription to be deciphered, a philosophy to be

analyzed, or a poem whose rimes are to be reconstructed, a solid knowledge of the language of that time is crucial. Such studies have a long tradition in Sinology; indeed, they were virtually the only ones which scholars interested in Chinese pursued, until recent times.

“The other field of knowledge is aimed at discovering the general principles underlying human language as a whole. The Chinese Language is particularly important here not only because of the time depth of its literature and the wealth of its dialects, but even more because of the unique properties of its syntax and phonology. It constitutes a tremendously rich resource for Linguistics to tap from the study of sound change to investigations of sociolinguistic variation.

“These two fields, Linguistics and Sinology, flow together in their concern with the Chinese Language. The central questions on the language remain the same: its structure, its ontogeny, and its phylogeny, as well as the interactions between the Chinese Language on the one hand, and Chinese thought, literature, and social systems on the other. Also of considerable interest are the questions which arise when the Chinese language comes into contact with other languages, be it in the controlled context of a language class or on the streets of an emigrant community. All in all, there is much to be done.

“Before today, papers on Chinese linguistics had to seek foster homes in diverse journals of general linguistics and in publications of various hues of orientalia. This situation was at best a nuisance, and at worst a serious impediment to the communication and progress of our field. In this journal, let us hope, Chinese Linguistics will have found its own voice.” (Wang, p.ii)

Keeping this mission in mind, the editorial board has comprised many knowledgeable and talented scholars. **Former associate editors** (listed in order of the year they began their service) were

- Li Fang-Kuei 李方桂 (1973 – 1974), University of Hawaii
 Edwin. G. Pulleyblank 蒲力本 (1973 – 1975), University of British Columbia
 Mantaro J. Hashimoto 桥本万太郎 (1973 – 1987), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies
 Goran Malmqvist 马悦然 (1973 – 1989), University of Stockholm
 Lyu Shuxiang 吕叔湘 (1979 – 1996), Institute of Linguistics of Chinese Social Science Academy
 Rudolph C. Troike 屈乐凯 (1982 -1986), Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.

The **current associate editors** (listed in order of the year they began their service along with their areas of expertise) are

- Cheng Chin-Chuan 郑锦全 (1973-), Academia Sinica, Taipei
 (Computational Linguistics, Dialectology)
 Matthew Chen 陈渊泉 (1976-), University of California, San Diego
 (Phonology, especially tones)
 James Tai 戴浩一 (1976-), National Chung-Cheng University, Taipei
 (Functional Linguistics)
 Ovid Tzeng 曾志朗 (1979-), Academia Sinica, Taipei
 (Neurolinguistics, Cognitive Science)
 Alain Peyrube 贝罗贝 (1988-), CRLAO, Paris
 (Historical Linguistics)
 Mei Tsu-Lin 梅祖麟 (1989-), Cornell University
 (Historical Linguistics)
 Huang Chu-Ren 黄居仁 (1992-), Academia Sinica, Taipei and Hong Kong Polytechnic University
 (Computational Linguistics, Semantics)
 Shen Zhongwei 沈钟伟 (1994-), University of Massachusetts, Amherst
 (Language Change, Phonology)
 Thomas Hun-Tak Lee 李行德 (1997-), Chinese University of Hong Kong
 (Language Acquisition)
 Hillary Chappell 曹茜蕾 (1999-), CRLAO, Paris
 (Dialectology, Grammar)

Moreover, invited reviewers and authors published in of *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* have been distinguished international scholars from Asia, Europe, and North America. The international readership of *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* has been the academic community that has strongly supported the Journal and thus insured its well being over the decades of its existence.

For 35 years, The *Journal of Chinese Linguistics*, affectionately known as *JCL*, has been published by the Project on Linguistic Analysis (POLA), a very active and dedicated linguistic laboratory and research center, at the University of California, Berkeley. Prof. Ovid Tzeng once said “The International Association of Chinese Linguistics was established with a deep root in POLA as well as *JCL*.” *JCL* has been a virtual home where intellectual minds have been meeting, and new discoveries in Chinese linguistics have been presented. The papers published in *JCL* have been based on the principle, “These two fields, linguistics and sinology, flow together in their concern with the Chinese language.” (Wang, p.ii) Furthermore, *JCL* papers have been challenging the established ideas, encouraging debates, reporting new activities, annotating new publications, remembering pioneer generations of Chinese linguists, and indexing published works. Starting from 1982, *JCL* has also produced its Monograph Series that includes 22 volumes with distinguished linguistic themes that have been researched in depth. The body of knowledge has thus been nourished with invaluable contributions made to linguistic studies and Sinology, specifically, and to the science of language and culture of the world in general.

The indexes essentially summarize the contents of *JCL* and *JCLMS*. Early in its history, *JCL* was published three times a year from 1973 to 1974. Starting in 1975, it has been published twice a year in January and June. A total of 35 volumes with 72 issues were published from 1973 to 2007. The current size of the Journal by 2007 is 5” X 8”, and each issue has contained between 170 and 200 pages. Beginning in 1982, The *JCL Monograph Series*, with the same size as the journal, has been irregularly published with a total of 22 volumes; each volume has comprised between 200 to 500 pages, depending on the nature of the topic.

A general classification of the contents of *JCL* and *JCLMS* volumes reveals the following estimated distribution: Articles: 384 (482 if articles in the *JCL Monograph Series* are included); Discussions: 55; Reviews: 67; Reports: 50; Announcements: 26; Bibliographies: 34; Memoriam/Eulogies: 24; Indexes: 3; Editorial notices, 7; Addenda and Corrigenda: 22; and Monograph: 22. *JCL*'s articles are in English with few in Chinese (35~40); the majority of the abstracts are written in both English and Chinese except for abstracts from volume 1 to 6, number 1, which were in English only. Beginning with volume 31, number 2, subject keywords in both English and Chinese have been provided by authors.

JCL and *JCLMS* articles published from 1973 to 2007 have covered many aspects of the Chinese language. They have explored a variety of linguistic areas, such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, grammar, semantics, pragmatics, historical linguistics, comparative linguistics, computational linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics. Authors have also investigated languages in contact, language change, language families, and Chinese writing systems. The factors of culture, psychology, politics and social changes have also been intuitively blended in with scientific research processes in the papers. Research methods include experimental, comparative, as well as historical document review, linguistic reconstruction and many case studies.

As for *JCL* reviews and review articles, authors have examined in depth newly published books and stimulated lively and pointed discussions. Opinions from

distinguished scholars have been published in *JCL* to respond to scholarly challenges. Reports on many interesting conferences have recorded the dates and places they were held, discussed the presentations of the scholars, and possible publications related to the conferences. These reports serve as valuable references to topics that were discussed at certain periods. Announcements of newly established organizations and journals, new books, and coming conferences are brought to *JCL* readers' attention. Bibliographies published in *JCL* are intended to update the scholarly community in regard to new trends of research in Chinese linguistics; also included are lists of annotated theses, dissertations, and newly published books. As a voice of the virtual community of Chinese linguistic research, *JCL* has been paying its deepest respect to all pioneering scholars passed away as prominent scholars have contributed memoriam and eulogies over the years. The Monograph Series encompasses newly researched knowledge in depth and covers such topics as phonetics, tone, sound change, grammar, syntax, comparative linguistics, etymology, Chinese dialects and their written form, the formation of the Chinese language, languages in contact, the biological aspect of language, and much more.

These indexes will serve the scholarly community as tools for researching related topics; as a result, an effort has been made to provide a title index for every five volumes in volume 5.2, 10.2, and 16.1. To continue the indexing tradition, the current effort for which we have provided this introduction, is to index *JCL* and *JCLMS* by volume/number, title, author and subject; and also included are its useful citations, abstracts and classified subject keywords.

These indexes observe both Western and Chinese indexing practices, so that the newly created indexes are summaries of the *JCL* and *JCLMS* contents, as "representations of published items" (Lancaster) guided by the bibliographical practice of The Library of Congress of America. The indexes as a whole are also rooted in Chinese bibliographical tradition which was started by Liu Xiang 刘向 of the Han dynasty: "每一书已, [刘]向辄条起篇目, 撮其旨意, 奏而录之" (Yuan, p. 1) [After going through each book, Liu Xiang immediately wrote down its title and summarized its content in writing] (translation by the writer of this introduction). And in doing so, aims that, "部次条别, 将以辨章学术, 考镜源" (Zhang) [By arranging different terms in order, compositions, understandings, and methodologies can be differentiated for examining the origin and development of them] (translation by the writer of this introduction).

In contrast to the previous title indexes published in *JCL*, this cumulative indexes volume has five indexes in two parts, namely, **Index I, 1. *JCL* Volumes 1~35, 2. *JCLMS* Numbers 1~22**, which are organized by volume/number and comprise citation and abstract/brief description/introduction information. **Index II, 3. Titles, 4. Authors, 5. Classified Subjects**, with each section having its own detailed information (see the following chart). For detailed explanations to the two parts of the indexes, the reader should please refer to "Explanatory Notes to Index I" and "Explanatory Notes to Index II." Index I serves as a microcosm of the contents of *JCL* and *JCLMS*, while Index II reflects the users' search interests. In other words, Index II aims to help the users to locate their particular interests, such as a title, an author, or a subject area with designation information, such as volume and issue numbers; and Index I can provide them reference with abstract in both English and Chinese, in the hope of satisfying users' further curiosity on their specific topics. Our hope is that the indexes will aid in identifying topics that have been studied and inspiring what will need to be studied by Chinese language scholars. The two parts of indexes can be outlined as following:

CUMULATIVE INDEXES

JOURNAL OF CHINESE LINGUISTICS (JCL) VOLUMES 1-35 (1973~2007)
JCL MONOGRAPH SERIES (JCLMS) NUMBERS 1-22 (1982~2007)

INDEX I

1. *JCL* Volumes 1-35
2. *JCLMS* Numbers 1-22

INDEX II (*JCL* and *JCLMS* combined)

3. Titles
4. Authors (with citations)
5. Classified Subjects
 - 5.1. Topics
 - 5.2. Languages
 - 5.3. Names of Persons
 - 5.4. Organizations
 - 5.5. Publications
 - 5.6. Meetings

The correlation between volume and year is shown in the following chart and can be used as a handy reference, which is on each index section page and the last page of this book (see the Table of Contents).

CORRESPONDENCE OF *JCL* VOLUMES AND *JCLMS* NUMBERS WITH PUBLICATION YEARS
 学报卷别及专著卷号出版年份对照表

<i>JCL</i> vol.	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35				
<i>JCL</i> year	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07				
MONO vol.	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#12	#13	#14	#15	#16	#17	#18	#19	#20	#21	#22																	
MONO year	82	85	91	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	97	97	99	99	99	01	01	02	03	03	04	07																	

With our limited knowledge in the field of linguistics, the indexes, especially the Classified Subjects Index need more advice from Chinese Linguistics scholars and so we wholeheartedly invite suggestions and advice for improving these indexes.

The *Journal of Chinese Linguistics* has come a long way with its mission to give voice to and publicize new discoveries of the language of China and to serve the academic community of Chinese Linguists. These indexes, by observing and supporting this same mission, enhance the scholarly communication and research along with other bibliographical efforts for the various fields of Chinese linguistics, in both printed and online formats. The editor's hope in doing research across boundaries and disciplines, envisioned 35 years ago, has become a reality today:

“Chinese Linguistics derives from two distinct but related fields of knowledge. In one, the objective is to deepen our understanding of Chinese culture (in the broadest sense of the term) via its primary medium of expression - its language.

...

The other field of knowledge is aimed at discovering the general principles underlying human language as a whole.

...

In this journal, let us hope, Chinese Linguistics will have found its own voice.”

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