

## A Grammatical description of Xuwen : A colloquial dialect of Lei-zhou peninsula (Part II)

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## *A GRAMMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF XUWEN :*

### *A COLLOQUIAL DIALECT OF LEI-ZHOU*

#### *PENINSULA (part II)*

##### *II. FROM ANCIENT CHINESE TO XUWEN*

It was observed in Section I that Xúwén retains the Ancient Chinese syllable-final /p/, /t/, /k/ and /m/, /n/, /ŋ/. For initials, however, the voicing contrast among stops and affricates in Ancient Chinese is lost. The only voiced initial of Xúwén is the labial dental fricative /v/ which does not have a voiceless counterpart. In the following discussion of Xúwén and Ancient Chinese phonology, we will focus on the tones and the initials. The sound system of Ancient Chinese is that of the *Qie-yun* system.

##### *II.1. Tones*

The following rules illustrate the change of the tonal system from Ancient Chinese to Xúwén.

	Ancient Chinese	Xúwén
(i)	yīn píng (陰平)	mid-level
(ii)	yáng píng (陽平)	low-level
(iii)	yīn shǎng (陰上)	falling
	yáng shǎng (陽上)	

(iv)	yīn qù (陰去)	rising
(v)	yáng qù (陽去)	mid-level
(vi)	yīn rù (陰入)	high-level
(vii)	yáng rù (陽入)	low-level if final stop is retained
		mid-level if final stop is lost

The Xúwén high-level tone is derived primarily from the Ancient Chinese tone yīn rù (陰入). Similar to words with the Ancient Chinese tone yáng rù (陽入), words with Ancient Chinese yīn rù (陰入) tone fall into two classes of Xúwén words : those which retain the Ancient Chinese final stop and those which have lost the final stop. But both classes of Xúwén words deriving from the Ancient Chinese yīn rù tone have acquired the high-level tone. The following are some examples :

鴨	'duck'	/a/	百	'hundred'	/pæ/
雪	'snow'	/toi/	蛤	'toad'	/kap/
鐵	'iron'	/thi/	七	'seven'	/sit/
拍	'to swat'	/pha/	國	'country'	/kɔk/
伯	'father's elder brother'	/pæ/	北	'north'	/pak/
殺	'kill'	/tua/	得	'obtain'	/tik/
			一	'one'	/it/

Examples illustrating rule (vii) above which shows the splitting of the Ancient Chinese yáng rù tone on the basis of the loss or retention of the final stop are given below :

日	'sun'	/yīt/	學	'to learn'	/ɔ/
盒	'box'	/hāp/	石	'stone'	/tɕiɔ/
目	'eye'	/māk/	食	'eat'	/tɕia/
侄	'brother's children'	/tɕiēk/	熱	'hot'	/lua/
六	'six'	/lāk/	薄	'thin'	/pɔ/
十	'ten'	/tsāp/	落	'fall'	/lɔ/
直	'straight'	/tik/			
肉	'meat'	/hīp/			

The Ancient Chinese yīn shǎng and yáng shǎng have merged

into the Xúwén falling tone as stated in rule (iii). All of the Xúwén falling tones derive from the Ancient Chinese shǎng tones, e.g.

yīn shǎng			yáng shǎng		
海	'sea'	/hài/	我	'1st person sg. pronoun'	/vâ/
虎	'tiger'	/hèu/	汝	'2nd person sg. pronoun'	/lù/
鼠	'mouse'	/sù/	月	'moon'	/yù/
狗	'dog'	/kàu/	馬	'horse'	/vâ/
左	'left'	/tsò/	美	'pretty'	/mùi/
腿	'lower limb'	/thui/	女	'female (human)'	/nì/
本	'classifier for book'	/puì/	老	'old'	/laù/
把	'classifier for knife'	/pæ/	母	'female (animal)'	/vò/
矮	'short in height'	/òì/			
淺	'shallow'	/tshìèŋ/			
洗	'to wash'	/tòì/			
好	'good'	/hò/			
手	'hand'	/əiù/			

Our data suggest that if an Ancient Chinese word with yáng shǎng tone has a voiced true consonant (i.e. stops, fricatives, affricates), its reflex in Xúwén is a mid-level tone. But we only have four items of data. They do not constitute sufficient evidence for us to formulate a rule. We also have four items of data which yield a mid-level tone as the Xúwén reflex of Ancient Chinese yáng shǎng tone with liquid or nasal initials. These data are given below :

		Ancient Chinese initial	Xúwén
舅	'mother's brother'	[g-]	/ku/
雨	'rain'	[ɣ-]	/hèu/
後	'behind, later'	[ɣ-]	/au/
弟	'younger brother'	[d-]	/ti/
耳	'ear'	[n-]	/hi/
咬	'to bite'	[ŋ-]	/ka/
五	'five'	[ŋ-]	/ŋèu/
卵	'egg'	[l-]	/nuì/

The following examples illustrate rule (i) where Ancient Chinese yīn píng tone becomes the mid-level tone in Xúwén :

冰	'ice'	/pɛŋ/	書	'book'	/tsu/
風	'wind'	/hwaŋ/	衫	'shirt'	/ta/
刀	'knife'	/tɔ/	聽	'hear'	/tʰia/
金	'gold'	/kim/	羊	'sheep'	/io/
雞	'chicken'	/koi/	伊	'3rd person sg. pronoun'	/i/
花	'flower'	/huɛ/			
吹	'blow'	/sui/			
香	'fragrant'	/phaŋ/			
深	'deep'	/sim/			
三	'three'	/ta/			

Examples for rule (ii) where Ancient Chinese yáng píng tone becomes the low level tone in Xúwén :

逃	'to escape'	/tʰāu/	婆	'old woman'	/phɔ/
雷	'thunder'	/loī/	斜	'slanted'	/tiā/
鵝	'goose'	/ŋɔ/	皮	'skin'	/phɛ/
人	'person'	/nāŋ/	來	'to come'	/lāi/
湖	'lake'	/hū/	房	'room'	/pāŋ/
前	'before/ahead'	/tsāi/	門	'door'	/muī/
煤	'coal'	/vɛ/	難	'difficult'	/nāŋ/
蛇	'snake'	/tsuā/			

Examples for rule (iv) where Ancient Chinese yīn qù tone becomes the rising tone in Xúwén :

倒	'pour'	/tɔ/	放	'to release'	/pāŋ/
褲	'pants'	/kʰɛú/	四	'four'	/tí/
意	'meaning'	/í/	探	'explore'	/tʰám/
笑	'to laugh'	/piú/	貴	'expensive'	/kúi/
臭	'odorous'	/tɕián/			
(睡)覺	'sleep'	/kiáu/			

Examples for rule (v) where Ancient Chinese yáng qù tone becomes the mid-level tone in Xúwén :

鍊	'chain'	/liɛn/	妹	'younger sister'	/muɛ/
下	'below'	/æ/	尿	'urine'	/iɔ/
帽	'hat'	/mau/	病	'sick'	/pæ/
壞	'bad'	/huai/	鼻	'nose'	/phi/
就	'then'	/tsiù/	樹	'tree'	/ɕiu/
右	'right (opposite of left)'	/iu/			

The main features of tone change from Ancient Chinese to Xúwén are,

- the Ancient Chinese tones yīn shǎng (陰上) and yáng shǎng (陽上) have merged into a falling tone in Xúwén ;
- Ancient Chinese yáng rù (陽入) tone is split into a short (checked syllable) low tone and a mid-level in Xúwén ;
- the Ancient Chinese tones yīn píng (陰平) and yáng qù (陽去) have merged into the mid-level tone in Xúwén ;
- it is possible that the Ancient Chinese yáng shǎng (陽上) tone has been split into a falling tone and a mid-level tone in Xúwén. Further evidence is needed to ascertain this change.

## II.2. Initials

Ancient Chinese	Xúwén	Examples
幫 *p-	/p-/	冰 'ice'; 本 'classifier for book'; 爸 'dad'; 伯 'father's older brother'; 八 'eight'; 百 'hundred'; 北 'north'
非 *f-	/h-/ /p-/	風 'wind' 方 'square'; 放 'to release'; 房 'room'
滂 *ph-	/ph-/	拍 'to swat'
敷 *fh	/ph-/	芬 'fragrant'
並 *b-	/ph-/ /p-/	婆 'elderly woman'; 朋 'friend'; 跑 'to run'; 鼻 'nose'; 皮 'skin'
奉 *v-	/p-/	便 (宜) 'cheap'; 薄 'thin'; 房 'house'; 肥 'fat'

Ancient Chinese	Xúwén	Examples
明 *m-	m-	明 'bright' ; 毛 'body hair' ; 忙 'busy' ; 門 'door' ; 母 'mother' ; 美 'pretty' ; 罵 'to scold' ; 帽 'hat' ; 目 'eye'
明 *m-	/v-/	煤 'coal' ; 梅 'plum' ; 馬 'horse'
微 *mj-	/v-/	無 'negative particle' ; 文 'literature' ; 萬 'ten thousand'
端 *t-	/t-/	刀 'knife' ; 短 'short in length' ; 得 'obtain' ; 倒 'pour'
透 *th-	/th-/	吞 'swallow' ; 聽 'hear' ; 腿 'lower limb' ; 探 'explore' ; 鐵 'iron'
定 *d-	/th-/	逃 'to escape' ; 頭 'head' ; 糖 'sugar' ; 讀 'to study'
	/t-/	銅 'copper' ; 條 'classifier for dog, snake, etc.' ; 弟 'younger brother' ; 大 'big' ; 道 'way'
泥 *n-	/n-/	男 'male (human)' ; 難 'difficult' ; 奴 'slave' ; 奶 'milk'
知 *t-	/ts-/	中 'middle'
	/ts <sup>h</sup> -/	桌 'table'
	/t-/	猪 'pig' ; 張 'a surname'
澄 *d-	/t-/	長 'to grow' ; 直 'straight'
	/tɕ-/	侄 'brother's children'
精 *ts-	/ts-/	樽 'bottle' ; 走 'walk'
	/tɕ-/	姐 'elder sister' ; 酒 'wine'
	/s-/	嘴 'mouth'
	/tɕ <sup>h</sup> -/	淺 'shallow'
清 *ts <sup>h</sup> -	/s-/	粗 'thick, rough' ; 千 'thousand'
	/ɕ-/	七 'seven'
從 *dz-	/tɕ-/	錢 'money' ; 前 'before, in front of' ; 就 'then'
	/ɕ-/	牆 'wall'

Ancient Chinese	Xúwén	Examples
心 *s-	/s-/	星 'star'
	/t-/	孫 'grandson (paternal)'; 箱 'suit-case'; 先 (生) 'mister'; 洗 'to wash'; 四 'four'; 雪 'snow'
	/p-/	笑 'to laugh'
邪 *z-	/t-/	斜 'slanted'
章 *tɕ-	/tɕ-/	鐘 'clock'
穿 *tɕ <sup>h</sup> -	/tɕ-/	臭 'odorous'
	/s-/	吹 'blow'
船 *dʒ-	/tɕ-/	食 'eat'
	/ts-/	蛇 'snake'
書 *ɕ-	/t-/	燒 'cook, burn'; 身 'body'; 書 'book'
	/s-/	鼠 'mouse'
	/p-/	深 'deep'; 手 'hand'
禪 *ʒ-	/t-/	時 'time'
	/p-/	樹 'tree'
	/ts-/	十 'ten'
見 *k-	/k-/	公 'public'; 今 (天) 'today'; 金 'gold'; 國 'country'; 雞 'chicken'; 龟 'tortoise'; 家 'family'; 果 'fruit'; 講 'to talk'; 貴 'precious'; 港 'harbour'
溪 *k <sup>h</sup> -	/k <sup>h</sup> -/	開 'open'; 氣 'air'; 褲 'pants'; 去 'to go'; 睏 'sleepy'; 靠 'to depend on'; 快 'fast'; 渴 'thirsty'
群 *g-	/k-/	舅 'mother's brother'
	/k <sup>h</sup> -/	舊 'worn out'
疑 *ŋ-	/ŋ-/	鵝 'goose'; 銀 'silver'; 五 'five'; 午 'noon'
	/v-/	牛 'cattle'
	/h-/	魚 'fish'



Ancient Chinese	Xúwén	Examples
曉 *x-	/h-/	花 'flower'; 香 'fragrant'; 兄 'elder brother'; 歡 'be glad'; 薰 'to smoke'; 好 'good'; 虎 'tiger'; 海 'sea'
匣 *ɣ-	/h-/	湖 'lake'; 雨 'rain'; 現 'appear'; 盒 'box'; 壞 'bad'
	/k-/	行 'walk'; 懸 'to hang'; 寒 'cold'; 厚 'thick'
	/ø-/	學 'learn'; 下 'descend, down'; 右 'to right (side)'; 後 'behind'; 鞋 'shoe'; 喉 'throat'
來 *l-	/l-/	雷 'thunder'; 郎 'young man'; 涼 'cold'; 來 'to come'; 零 'zero'; 鍊 'chain'; 路 'street'; 六 'six'; 老 'old'
而 *n-	/n-/	人 'person'; 二 'two'
	/h-/	耳 'ear'; 肉 'meat'
所 *ʃ-	/t-/	衫 'shirt, clothing'; 殺 'kill'

We do not have data to show the Xúwén reflexes of the following Ancient Chinese initials: 徹 \*t<sup>h</sup>-, 以 \*ø-, 側 \*tʃ-, 初 \*tʃ<sup>h</sup>-, 士 \*dʒ-, 影 \*ʔ-. The Xúwén data we have are also insufficient in a number of cases to establish firmly the modern Xuwen reflexes of certain Ancient Chinese initials. However, the following Xúwén reflexes of Ancient Chinese initials appear to be well supported by our data:

- Ancient Chinese                      Xúwén
- (i) Voiceless unaspirated stops are retained

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ k \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p \\ t \\ k \end{array} \right\}$$

- (ii) Voiceless aspirated stops are retained

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} p^h \\ t^h \\ k^h \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} p^h \\ t^h \\ k^h \end{array} \right\}$$

(iii) Ancient Chinese voiced stops are split into voiceless unaspirated stops and voiceless aspirated stops. Our data suggest that Ancient Chinese voiced bilabial and alveolar stops have mostly become voiceless and aspirated when the tone is a píng (平) tone. When the tone is not a píng (平) tone, voiced bilabial and alveolar stops tend to become voiceless and unaspirated. We have only three Xúwén reflexes of the Ancient Chinese voiced velar stop. They include unaspirated and aspirated stops. Even in the case of the voiced alveolar and bilabial stops, the above-mentioned tendencies are not strong according to our limited data. In the following tables, we present all the morphemes involving Xúwén reflexes of Ancient Chinese voiced stops with their complete phonological information.

morpheme	Xúwén tone	shè (攝)	{kāi} {kǒu} {hé} {kǒu} {kāi} {kǒu}	děng 等	Ancient Chinese tone	yùn 韻	initials
婆 'elder woman'	└	果	合 口 hé kǒu	一	平 píng	戈	並
朋 'friend'	└	會	開 口 kāi kǒu	一	平 píng	登	並
跑 'run'	└	效	開 口 kāi kǒu	二	平 píng	肴	並
皮 'skin'	└	止	開 口 kāi kǒu	三	平 píng	支	並
鼻 'nose'	└	止	開 口 kāi kǒu	三	去 qù	至	並

Table 1 : Ancient Chinese

Xúwén

[b]



[pʰ]

morpheme	Xúwén tone	shè (攝)	{kāi}{hé}{kǒu}{合}口	děng 等	Ancient Chinese tone	yùn 韻	initials
薄 'thin'	一	宕	開口 kāi kǒu	一	入 rù	鐸	並
病 'sick'	一	梗	開口 kāi kǒu	三	去 qù	映	並
便(宜) 'cheap'	一	山	開口 kāi kǒu	三	平 píng	仙	並

Table 2 : Ancient Chinese Xúwén

[b] → [p]

morpheme	Xúwén tone	shè (攝)	{kāi}{hé}{kǒu}{合}口	děng 等	Ancient Chinese tone	yùn 韻	initials
頭 'head'	一	流	開口 kāi kǒu	一	平 píng	候	定
逃 'escape'	一	效	開口 kāi kǒu	一	平 píng	豪	定
糖 'sugar'	一	宕	開口 kāi kǒu	一	平 píng	唐	定
讀(書) 'study'	一	通	合口 hé kǒu	一	入 rù	屋	定

Table 3 : Ancient Chinese Xúwén

[d] → [t<sup>h</sup>]

morpheme	Xúwén tone	shè (攝)	{kāi hé} kǒu {開 合} 口	děng 等	Ancient Chinese tone	yùn 韻	initials
弟 'younger brother'	┐	蟹	開口 kāi kǒu	四	上 shàng	薺	定
大 'big'	┐	果	開口 kāi kǒu	一	去 qù	箇	定
地 'earth'	┐	止	開口 kāi kǒu	三	去 qù	至	定
道 'way'	┐	效	開口 kāi kǒu	一	上 shàng	皓	定
條 'classi- fier for snake, etc.'	┐	效	開口 kāi kǒu	四	平 píng	蕭	定
銅 'copper'	┐	通	合口 hé kǒu	一	平 píng	東	定

Table 4 : Ancient Chinese Xúwén  
[d] → [t]

morpheme	Xúwén tone and i- nitial	shè (攝)	{kāi hé} kǒu {開 合} 口	děng 等	Ancient Chinese tone	yùn 韻	initials
舅 'mother's brother'	k- ┐	流	開口 kāi kǒu	三	上 shàng	有	群
舊 'old, worn out'	kh- ┐	流	開口 kāi kǒu	三	去 qù	宥	群
妯 'wife of mother's brother'	k- ┐	深	開口 kāi kǒu	三	去 qù	沁	群

Table 5 : Xúwén reflexes of Ancient Chinese  
voiced velar stop [g]

- (iv) The Ancient Chinese liquid [l] and alveolar nasal [n] remain unchanged in Xúwén :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ancient Chinese} & & \text{Xúwén} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} l \\ n \end{array} \right\} & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} l \\ n \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

- (v) The Ancient Chinese labial-dental nasal [ɱ] mostly becomes the only voiced initial in Xúwén, the labial-dental or bilabial fricative, /v/ /w/.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ancient Chinese} & & \text{Xúwén} \\ [\mathfrak{m}] & \longrightarrow & [v] \sim [w] \end{array}$$

- (vi) The Ancient Chinese bilabial nasal [m] is retained in most cases. In cases of exceptions, it has become /v/ in Xúwén. No conditioning factors are found for the exceptions.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ancient Chinese} & & \text{Xúwén} \\ [m] & \longrightarrow & \left\{ \begin{array}{c} [m] \\ [v] \sim [w] \end{array} \right\} \end{array}$$

- (vii) The Ancient Chinese voiceless velar fricative [x] becomes [h] in Xúwén.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Ancient Chinese} & & \text{Xúwén} \\ [x] & \longrightarrow & [h] \end{array}$$

- (viii) Changes of Ancient Chinese fricatives into stops are common in Xúwén. Such changes have been observed in most Min dialects spoken on the island, Hainan, which is in close proximity to Xuwen. In our data, the change from the labial fricatives /f/, /v/ to /p/ and from the alveolar fricative /s/ to the alveolar stop /t/ is prevalent; the changes from the palatal fricative /ç/ and the alveo-palatal fricative /ʃ/ to alveolar stop /t/ and from the voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ to velar stop /k/ are common.

To sum up this discussion of initials from Ancient Chinese to Xúwén, we should point out that Xúwén is a colloquial dialect and our consultant's inability to read prevented us from obtaining data that do not occur in her speech. Thus, pronunciations of the literary morphemes of rhyme dictionaries cannot be elicited, rendering our data insufficient for establishing rules of phonological changes from Ancient Chinese to modern Xúwén. Another factor worth noting is interdialectal influence. There is no doubt that our consultant's speech has been influenced by Yue dialects. For example, the Xúwén morpheme for 'mosquito' (蚊) is pronounced /mən/. It has the same phonolo-

gical form as 'literature' (文) in Ancient Chinese : 臻攝, 合口, 三等, 平聲, 文韻, 微母. 'Literature' (文), however, is pronounced as /viŋ/ in Xúwén. Since the Ancient Chinese yáng píng (陽平) tone has become the low level tone in Xúwén, and the Ancient Chinese labial-dental nasal [m] has mostly become the voiced labial-dental fricative /v/ in Xúwén, we can infer that /mən/ 'mosquito' is probably a loan word in Xúwén. The likely source of this loan is a Yüè dialect which is also spoken in Xúwén. In standard Yüè, the word for 'mosquito' is pronounced as [mən] with a high tone,

### II.3. Finals.

We have already stated that the three stops [-p], [-t], [-k] and the three nasals [-m], [-n], [-ŋ], all occur in Xúwén finals. Our data show that there are as many words which have lost their final stops as there are words which have retained their final stops. For these words with Ancient Chinese rù (入) tone and voiced initials, we have already stated that where the final [p], [t], [k] is retained, the modern Xúwén tone is low level, and where the final stop is lost, the modern Xúwén tone is mid-level. For those words with Ancient Chinese rù tone and voiceless initials, the loss or retention of the final stop depends on the Ancient Chinese vowel preceding the stop. If the nuclear vowel is a low vowel in Ancient Chinese, the final stop is lost; otherwise, the final stop is retained. Thus, we have the following rule that applies to words with rù tone :

$$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{Ancient Chinese} \\ \left. \begin{array}{c} -p \\ -t \\ -k \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \longrightarrow \emptyset / [\text{low vowel}] \text{ \_\_\_\_\_\_}$$

Xúwén

### Examples

Morpheme	Ancient Chinese form	Xúwén form
鴨 'duck'	[ʔap]	[ā]
雪 'snow'	[sjæt]	[toī]
鐵 'iron'	[t <sup>h</sup> iɛt]	[t <sup>h</sup> ī]
拍 'swat'	[p <sup>h</sup> ɔk]	[p <sup>h</sup> ā]

Morpheme	Ancient Chinese form	Xúwén form
桌 'table'	[ʈək]	[tsh <sup>h</sup> ɔ̄]
伯 'father's older brother'	[pək]	[pǣ]
殺 'kill'	[ʃæt]	[tuā]
渴 'thirsty'	[khat]	[k <sup>h</sup> uā]
一 'one'	[ʔjet]	[it̄]
國 'country'	[kuək]	[kɔ̄k]
北 'north'	[pək]	[pak̄]
得 'obtain'	[tək]	[tik̄]

Table 6 : Morphemes with yīn rù (陰入) tone in Ancient Chinese

As for the final nasals, there appears to be a great deal of idiosyncratic change from Ancient Chinese to Xúwén. A final nasal may be lost, retained, or changed to another nasal. The following examples will illustrate the changes :

Morpheme	Ancient Chinese form	Xúwén form
冰 'ice'	[pjəŋ]	[pɛŋ <sup>1</sup> ]
星 'star'	[sieŋ]	[sǣ <sup>1</sup> ]
天 'sky'	[t <sup>h</sup> iɛn]	[t <sup>h</sup> i <sup>1</sup> ]
金 'gold'	[kjem]	[kim̄ <sup>1</sup> ]
今 'today'	[kjem]	[kiŋ <sup>1</sup> ]

Morpheme	Ancient Chinese form	Xúwén form
鷹 'eagle'	[ʔjəŋ]	[yím]
三 'three'	[sam]	[tá]
前 'before'	[dziɛn]	[tsāi]
鍊 'chain'	[liuɛn]	[liɛn]
人 'person'	[njen]	[nāŋ]
零 'zero'	[liɛŋ]	[lāŋ]

Our data indicate that final alveolar nasal is rare. In most cases, it is either lost or merged with the velar nasal.

### III. THE CLASSIFICATION OF XUWEN IN CHINESE DIALECTS

In the preceding discussion, we have pointed out that Xúwén possesses various phonological and syntactic characteristics that are typical of Southern Chinese dialects. The location of Xúwén, of course, is almost the southern-most region of coastal China. The question concerning the classificatory status of Xúwén, then, is a matter of choice among three dialect families: Min, Yue, and Hakka. Our impression in the field was that Xúwén belongs to the Southern Min family. We will, therefore, proceed from there. First of all, we will present the lexical evidence involving a sample of basic vocabulary items from Xúwén, Cháo-zhōu (Southern Min), Guǎngzhōu (Yue), and Méixiàn (Hakka):



Morpheme	Xu'wen	Chao'zhu (Southern Min)	Gu'angzhōu (Yue)	Méixiàn (Hakka)
'3rd person singular pronoun' 他	[ɿ]33	[ɿ]33	[k'høɣ]23	[kɿ]12
'3rd person plural pronoun' 他们	[ɿ]33 [naŋ]33	[ɿ]33 [naŋ]55	[k'høɣ]23 [tɛi]22	[kɿ]12 [tɛu]44 [ɲin]12
'2nd person singular pronoun' 你	[ɿu]42	[ɿw]53	[nei]23	[ɲɿ]12
'1st person singular pronoun' 我	[va]42	[ua]53	[ŋɔ]23	[ŋai]12
'eye'	[mak]1	[mak]4	[ŋan]23	[muk]21 [tsu]44
'ear'	[hɿ]33	[hɿ]35	[jɿ]23 [tsai]35	[ɲɿ]31 [kuŋ]44
'kid'	[noŋ]11 [kia]42	[noŋ]33 [kiã]53	[sai]33 [lou]23 [kɔ]53	[se]42 [lau]31 [kɔ]44
'pig'	[tu]33	[tɕw]33	[tɕjɣ]53	[tsu]44
'coal'	[vɛ]11	[bue]55	[muɿ]21	[mɔɿ]12
'tea'	[tɛ]33	[tɛ]55	[tʂha]21	[tʂha]12
'porridge'	[mue]11	[mue]55	[tsuk]5	[tsuk]2
'year'	[hi]11	[ni]55	[nin]21	[ɲien]12
'water'	[tsui]42	[tsui]53	[søɣ]35	[sui]31
'hen'	[kɔi]33 [vɔ]42	[kɔi]33 [bo]53	[kai]53 [na]35	[kɛ]44 [na]12

cont'd.

Morpheme	Xúwén	Cháozhōu (Southern Min)	Guǎngzhōu (Yue)	Méixiàn (Hakka)
'rain' 雨	[hɛu]33	[hou]35	[jy]23	[ji]31
'to eat' 吃	[tɕia]33	[tsiaʔ]4	[sik]2	[sət]4
'often' 常	[ti]11[ti]11	[si]55[si]55	[ji]21[ji]21	[sɿ]12[sɔŋ]12
'be' 是	[ti]33	[si]35	[hai]22	[hɛ]42
'book' 書	[tsu]11	[tsɿ]33	[jy]53	[su]44
'to walk' 走	[kia]11	[kiã]55	[haŋ]21	[haŋ]12
'older brother' 哥哥	[tua]33 [hia]33	[a]33 [hiã]33	[tai]22 [lou]23	[a]44 [kɔ]44
'son' 兒子	[kia]42	[kiã]53	[tsai]21	[lai]42[ɛ]

The similarity between the Xúwén forms and the Cháozhōu forms in the preceding example lexicon is too striking and consistent to be a result of chance. Since Xúwén is geographically closer to Méixiàn and Guǎngzhōu than to Cháozhōu, it is unlikely that the similarity between the Xúwén forms and Cháozhōu forms is a result of borrowing. It is worth noting from the preceding sample of basic vocabulary that Ancient Chinese fricatives have become affricates in several entries in Cháozhōu and Xúwén whereas they remain as fricatives in Guǎngzhōu and Méixiàn ('book' 書, 'eat' 吃, 'water' 水). Another interesting fact is that the Xúwén initial [v] corresponds to [b] or [u] in Cháozhōu and nasals in the other two dialects.

An important criterion for classifying a dialect into the Min group is the reflexes of the Ancient Chinese voiced stops. According to Norman (1970), the voiced stops of Ancient Chinese are split into voiceless aspirated or voiceless unaspirated stops in all tones in Min. This split is unconditioned. Our scanty data show a tendency for voiced bilabial and voiced alveolar stops to become voiceless aspirated stops when the tone is píng (平) tone. This tendency, however, is not strong enough to constitute a contradiction to the principle stated by Norman (see Table 1, Table 5 for data). This tendency suggests

that Xúwén shares with Yue dialects a property regarding the reflexes of Ancient Chinese voiced initials. But we can also point to the lack of consistency of this property in Xúwén and suggest that it is similar in that respect to Min dialects.

Norman (1970) also noted that the Min dialects have a number of lexical items not found in other dialects. The following are some examples from four Min dialects including Xúwén.

Morpheme	Xúwén	Cháozhōu	Fúzhōu	Xiàmén
'foot' 𦓐	[k <sup>h</sup> a]33	[k <sup>h</sup> a]33	[k <sup>h</sup> a]44	[k <sup>h</sup> a]55
'house' 厝	[so]24	[ts <sup>h</sup> u]213	[ts <sup>h</sup> uɔ]213	[ts <sup>h</sup> u]11
'kill' 𦓐	[tua]55	[t <sup>h</sup> ai]55	[t <sup>h</sup> ai]52	[t <sup>h</sup> ai]24
'bland' 𦓐	[tɕia]42	[tsĩã]53	[tsiaŋ]31	[tsĩã]51

Finally, Norman (1970) stated that the bilabials of Ancient Chinese which become labio-dentals in other dialects families have remained bilabials in Min. This rule certainly applies to Xúwén. Those Xúwén morphemes which have /v/ ~ /w/ corresponding to the Ancient Chinese bilabial nasal do not belong to 合口三等 and therefore, are not exceptions to the rule.

The unusual characteristic of Xúwén within the Min dialect family is the lack of tone sandhi. Most Min dialects have complex tone sandhi phenomena.

To sum up, we conclude that Xúwén is a Min dialect, in particular, belonging to the Southern Min group. It has all of the characteristics of Southern Chinese dialects and it shares most of the features of Min proposed by Norman (1970).

APPENDIX : A Sample Lexicon of Xúwén<sup>(\*)</sup>

A. NOUNS

I. Nature, natural phenomena

1.	太陽	sun	/ĩt t <sup>h</sup> àu/
2.	月亮	moon	/vɛ ni <sup>5</sup> /
3.	冰	ice	/pɛŋ/
4.	星	star	/sæ/
5.	風	wind	/huɑŋ/
6.	雷	thunder	/loĩ/
7.	雨	rain	/hɛu/
8.	海	sea	/hài/
9.	湖	lake	/hū/
10.	雪	snow	/toi/
11.	天	sky	/t <sup>h</sup> ĩ/
12.	地	earth	/ti/
13.	天氣	climate	/t <sup>h</sup> ĩ k <sup>h</sup> ĩ/

II. Animals

14.	鴨	duck	/a/
15.	我鳥	goose	/ŋ <sup>5</sup> /
16.	老虎	tiger	/hɛù/
17.	老鼠	mouse	/niáu sù/
18.	鷹	eagle	/yim p <sup>5</sup> /
19.	鹿	deer	/ui kia/
20.	麻雀	sparrow	/tɕiáu mæ/
21.	牛	cow (generic)	/vū/
22.	公牛	bull	/vū koŋ/
23.	母牛	cow	/vū v <sup>5</sup> /
24.	馬	horse	/væ/
25.	公馬	stallion	/væ koŋ/

(\*) The characters in this lexicon represent the Mandarin morphemes which may not be the phonological equivalents of the Xúwén entries.

26.	母馬	mare	/və̀ vò/
27.	猪	pig	/tu̯ ~ tú/
28.	公猪	boar	/tu̯ kò/
29.	母猪	sow	/tu̯ vò/
30.	狗	dog	/kàu/
31.	公狗	male dog	/kàu kōŋ/
32.	母狗	bitch	/kàu vò/
33.	羊	sheep	/iò/
34.	猫	cat	/niau/
35.	雞	chicken	/koi/
36.	公雞	rooster	/koi t <sup>h</sup> àu/
37.	母雞	hen	/koi vò/
38.	小雞	small chick	/koi kià/
39.	蜻蜓	dragonfly	/niam mi/
40.	烏龟	tortoise	/eu̯ kù/
41.	青蛙	frog	/kəp ná/~ /kəp vò/
42.	蚊	mosquito	/màn/
43.	蒼蠅	fly	/hèu tīŋ/~ /hèu tī/
44.	蛇	snake	/tsuā/
45.	蜘蛛	spider	/ŋuo̯ ŋæ̃/
46.	蜜蜂	bee	/p <sup>h</sup> áŋ/

### III. Plants

47.	梅花	plum flower	/vē huε̃/
48.	花	flower	/huε̃/
49.	棉花	cotton	/mī huε̃/
50.	稻子	rice plant in the field	/tiu̯/
51.	米	rice uncooked	/vì/
52.	花生	peanut	/huan̄ taū/
53.	樹	tree	/ɕiu̯/
54.	樹葉	tree leaf	/ɕiu̯ hiò/
55.	水果	fruit	/tsuè̃ kuè̃/

- |     |    |            |                         |
|-----|----|------------|-------------------------|
| 56. | 桔子 | orange     | /ɕiŋ/                   |
| 57. | 西瓜 | watermelon | /tai kuè/               |
| 58. | 蘋果 | apple      | /p <sup>h</sup> iŋ kuè/ |

IV. Time

- |     |      |                      |                         |
|-----|------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 59. | 年    | year                 | /hī/~hì/                |
| 60. | 今年   | this year            | /kiŋ hī/                |
| 61. | 明年   | next year            | /mē hī/                 |
| 62. | 去年   | last year            | /k <sup>h</sup> u hì/   |
| 63. | 前年   | year before last     | /tsai hì/               |
| 64. | 今天   | today                | /kiŋ it/                |
| 65. | 明天   | tomorrow             | /hiŋ it/                |
| 66. | 後天   | day after tomorrow   | /au it/                 |
| 67. | 昨天   | yesterday            | /tsam moi/              |
| 68. | 前天   | day before yesterday | /tsai yit/              |
| 69. | 夜    | night                | /mē hoi/                |
| 70. | 早晨   | morning              | /tsa tien/    /tsa tiē/ |
| 71. | 上午   | before noon          | /tɕiō nù/               |
| 72. | 下午   | afternoon            | /æ nù/                  |
| 73. | 今天下午 | this afternoon       | /kiŋ it æ nù/           |
| 74. | 昨天早晨 | yesterday morning    | /tsam moi tɕiō nù/      |
| 75. | 鐘頭   | hour                 | /tsian thāu/            |

V. Food and drink

- |     |    |                     |           |
|-----|----|---------------------|-----------|
| 76. | 猪肉 | pork                | /tu hīm/  |
| 77. | 猪肝 | pig liver           | /tu kua/  |
| 78. | 豆腐 | bean curd           | /tau hu/  |
| 79. | 雞蛋 | egg                 | /koi nui/ |
| 80. | 鴨蛋 | duck egg            | /a nui/   |
| 81. | 粥  | rice porridge       | /muè/     |
| 82. | 茶  | tea                 | /tæ/      |
| 83. | 酒  | wine                | /tɕiù/    |
| 84. | 飯  | cooked rice or meal | /muē/     |
| 85. | 水  | water               | /tsuì/    |

36.	蜜糖	honey	(/p <sup>h</sup> áŋ/)/t <sup>h</sup> ɔ̄/
87.	魚	fish	/hū/
88.	奶	milk	/næ/

## VI. Minerals

89.	金	gold	/kim/
90.	銀	silver	/ŋiŋ/
91.	銅	copper	/tāŋ/
92.	鐵	iron	/t <sup>h</sup> i/
93.	煤	coal	/vè/ ~ /vē/
94.	石	stone	/t <sup>h</sup> piɔ̄/

## VII. Body parts

95.	腳	foot	/k <sup>h</sup> a/
96.	頭	head	/t <sup>h</sup> āu/
97.	頭髮	hair	/t <sup>h</sup> āu mɔ̄/ ~ /t <sup>h</sup> āu huɛ/
98.	眼睛	eye	/māk/
99.	鼻子	nose	/p <sup>h</sup> i/
100.	心	heart	/tim/
101.	耳朵	ear	/hi/
102.	一個耳朵	one ear	/iēt kai hi/
103.	豬耳	pig ear	/tú hi/
104.	嘴	mouth	/suí/
105.	手	hand	/ɕiù/
106.	左手	left hand	/tsò ɕiù/
107.	右手	right hand	/iù ɕiù/
108.	腿	lower limb	/t <sup>h</sup> ui/
109.	大腿	thigh	/tua t <sup>h</sup> ui/
110.	豬腿	pig leg	/tú t <sup>h</sup> ui/
111.	喉嚨	throat	/āu liǎŋ/

## VIII. Human

112.	人	person	/nāŋ/
113.	男人	man	/nī koŋ nāŋ/ ~ /nām nāŋ/

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114.	女人	woman	/nì nāŋ/
115.	小孩子	child/kid	/nōŋ kià/
116.	朋友	friend	/p <sup>h</sup> iŋ yù/
117.	老人	old person	/lāu nāŋ/
118.	郎	young man	/lō/

IX. Kinship

119.	祖父	paternal grandfather	/tsèu kōŋ/
120.	祖母	paternal grandmother	/tsèu p <sup>h</sup> ō/
121.	爸爸	dad	/pæ/
122.	媽媽	mom	/næ/
123.	母親	mother	/mài/
124.	伯父	elder brother of father	/pæ pæ/
125.	伯母	wife of older brother of father	/pæ mài/ ~ /pæ nà/
126.	舅舅	mother's brother	/ku pæ/
127.	舅母	wife of mother's brother	/kim mài/ ~ /kim nà/
128.	哥哥	elder brother	((/tuà/)) /hia/
129.	弟弟	younger brother	/lāu ti/
130.	姐姐	elder sister	((/tuà/)) /tɕi/
131.	妹妹	younger sister	/ni muɛ/ ~ /ni muè/
132.	孫子	grandson (son of son)	/tun kià/
133.	侄女	niece (brother's daughter)	/tɕiɛk ni/
134.	女婿	son-in-law	/lō kə/
135.	兒子	son	/kià/

X. Miscellaneous

136.	金鍊	gold chain	/kim liɛn/
137.	鞋子	shoe	/ōi/
138.	褲子	pants	/k <sup>h</sup> ɛú/
139.	帽子	hat	/mau/
140.	手巾	towel	/ɕiù kiŋ/
141.	錢	money	/tɕi/
142.	房子	house	/só/
143.	廚房	kitchen	/ɕi paŋ/



144.	牆	wall	/ɕi <sup>5</sup> /
145.	桌子	table	/tsh <sup>5</sup> /
146.	椅子	chair	/i/
147.	書桌	study desk	/tsu ts <sup>h</sup> <sup>5</sup> /
148.	箱子	suitcase	/ti <sup>5</sup> /
149.	牀	bed	/tsh <sup>5</sup> /
150.	菜	a dish of food	/sai/
151.	街	street	/leu/
152.	傘	umbrella	/tu <sup>a</sup> /
153.	音樂	music	/im yōk/
154.	自己	self	/ka ki/
155.	皮箱	leather suitcase	/p <sup>h</sup> ē ti <sup>5</sup> /
156.	門	door	/mūi/
157.	書	book	/tsu/
158.	衣服	clothing	/ta/
159.	刀	knife	/tō/
160.	信	letter	/tiŋ/

## B. CLASSIFIERS

161.	一條牛	a cow	/iāt kāi vū/
162.	一個人	a person	/iāt kāi nāŋ/
163.	一隻雞	a chicken	/iāt kāi kōi/
164.	一條魚	a fish	/iāt tiāu hū/
165.	一棵樹	a tree	/iāt ki <sup>1</sup> ɕiu/
166.	一朵花	a flower	/iāt phau huε/
167.	一頓飯	a meal	/iāt túi muē/
168.	一瓶酒	a bottle of wine	/iāt tsùn tɕiù/
169.	一支煙	a cigarette	/iāt tiāu hōŋ/
170.	一把刀	a knife	/iāt pè tō/
171.	一雙鞋	a pair of shoes	/iāt tiāŋ ōi/
172.	一座房子	a house	/iāt tsæ só/
173.	一個盒子	a box	/iāt kāi hāp/
174.	一座牆	a wall	/iāt pak ɕi <sup>5</sup> /
175.	一把椅子	a chair	/iāt ti <sup>5</sup> yi/

- |      |     |        |                |
|------|-----|--------|----------------|
| 176. | 一個牀 | a bed  | /iāt tiō tshō/ |
| 177. | 一個頭 | a head | /iāt kāi thāu/ |
| 178. | 一本書 | a book | /iāt puì tsū/  |

C. PRONOUNS

- |      |    |                     |                   |
|------|----|---------------------|-------------------|
| 179. | 我  | 1st person singular | /vā/              |
| 180. | 你  | 2nd person singular | /lù/              |
| 181. | 他  | 3rd person singular | /i/ ~ /í/         |
| 182. | 我們 | 1st person plural   | /vā naŋ/          |
| 183. | 你們 | 2nd person plural   | /lù naŋ/          |
| 184. | 他們 | 3rd person plural   | /i naŋ/ ~ /í naŋ/ |

D. NUMERALS

- |      |      |                       |                   |
|------|------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 185. | 一    | one                   | /iāt/ ~ /iēt/     |
| 186. | 二    | two                   | /nō/              |
| 187. | 三    | three                 | /tā/              |
| 188. | 四    | four                  | /tí/              |
| 189. | 五    | five                  | /ŋeu/             |
| 190. | 六    | six                   | /lāk/             |
| 191. | 七    | seven                 | /ɕit/             |
| 192. | 八    | eight                 | /pōi/             |
| 193. | 九    | nine                  | /kàu/             |
| 194. | 十    | ten                   | /tsāp/            |
| 195. | 十一   | eleven                | /tsāp it/         |
| 196. | 七十一  | seventy-one           | /ɕit tsāp it/     |
| 197. | 七十六  | seventy-six           | /ɕit tsāp lāk/    |
| 198. | 六十   | sixty                 | /lāk tsāp/        |
| 199. | 五十六  | fifty-six             | /ŋeu tsāp lāk/    |
| 200. | 三十   | thirty                | /tā tsāp/         |
| 201. | 一百   | one hundred           | /iāt pæ/          |
| 202. | 一百零一 | one hundred and one   | /iāt pæ lāŋ it/   |
| 203. | 一千   | one thousand          | /iāt sai/         |
| 204. | 一千零五 | one thousand and five | /iāt sai lāŋ ŋeu/ |
| 205. | 一萬   | ten thousand          | /iāt vaŋ/         |

206.	一萬零一	ten thousand and one	/iāt vāŋ lāŋ it/
207.	一百萬	one million	/iāt pæ vāŋ/
208.	一千萬	ten million	/iāt sai vāŋ/

## E. VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

209.	倒	collapse	/tò/
210.	倒	pour	/t'ó/
211.	逃	escape	/thāu/
212.	學	learn	/ó/
213.	喜歡	like	/tsongí/    /hua hí/
214.	有	have/exist	/u/
215.	打雷	to thunder	/loī phā/
216.	下雪	to snow	/l'ó toi/
217.	下雨	to rain	/l'ó hēu/
218.	燒	to roast	/tió/
219.	好	good	/hò/
220.	壞	bad	/huai/
221.	去	go	/khú/
222.	老	old	/lau/
223.	吃	eat	/t'cia/
224.	喝	drink	/im/
225.	看	see	/ó/
226.	沒有	have not	/v'ó/
227.	聽	hear	/thia/
228.	咬	bite	/ka/
229.	吞	swallow	/thūŋ/
230.	吹	blow	/sui/
231.	找	find	/tué/
232.	跳	jump	/ti'ó/
233.	打(拍)	hit	/phā/
234.	跑(走)	run	/tsau/
235.	洗	wash	/t'oi/
236.	洗澡	bathe	/t'oi t'ing/
237.	切	cut with knife	/ts'oi/

238.	剪	cut with scissors	/ka <sup>1</sup> /
239.	講	say	/kò <sup>1</sup> /
240.	殺	kill	/tua <sup>1</sup> /
241.	問	ask	/mui <sup>1</sup> /
242.	喊	yell	/hiám <sup>1</sup> /
243.	笑	laugh	/ɕiú <sup>1</sup> /
244.	哭	cry	/k <sup>h</sup> áu <sup>1</sup> /
245.	罵	scold	/mæ <sup>1</sup> /
246.	吵架	quarrel	/tiú <sup>1</sup> tsæ <sup>1</sup> /
247.	打架	fight	/p <sup>h</sup> a <sup>1</sup> ká <sup>1</sup> /
248.	多	many	/tsoi <sup>1</sup> /
249.	冷	cold	/kuā <sup>1</sup> /
250.	涼	cool	/liō <sup>1</sup> /
251.	熱	hot	/lua <sup>1</sup> /
252.	芬	fragrant	/phāŋ <sup>1</sup> /
253.	臭	odorous	/tɕiáu <sup>1</sup> /
254.	忙	busy	/maŋ <sup>1</sup> /
255.	餓	hungry	/ɔi <sup>1</sup> /
256.	喉渴	thirsty	/aū <sup>1</sup> k <sup>h</sup> ua <sup>1</sup> /
257.	睡覺	sleep	/k <sup>h</sup> ɔi <sup>1</sup> kiáu <sup>1</sup> /
258.	小便	urinate	/pāŋ <sup>1</sup> iō <sup>1</sup> /
259.	大便	defecate	/pāŋ <sup>1</sup> tòi <sup>1</sup> /
260.	病	sick	/pæ <sup>1</sup> /
261.	傷風	to have a cold	/tiāŋ <sup>1</sup> huāŋ <sup>1</sup> /
262.	咳嗽	cough	/ka <sup>1</sup> táu <sup>1</sup> /
263.	頭暈	dizzy	/thāu <sup>1</sup> hīn <sup>1</sup> /
264.	高	tall/high	/kuāi <sup>1</sup> /
265.	大	big	/tua <sup>1</sup> /
266.	小(細)	small	/tɔi <sup>1</sup> /
267.	矮	short (in height)	/ò <sup>1</sup> /
268.	長	long	/tō <sup>1</sup> /
269.	短	short (in length)	/tæ <sup>1</sup> /
270.	粗	thick (in diameter)	/sɕu <sup>1</sup> /
271.	細(幼)	thin (in diameter)	/iú <sup>1</sup> /

272.	厚	thick	/kau/
273.	薄	thin	/pɔ/
274.	肥	fat	/pui/
275.	四方	square	/tí paŋ/
276.	深	deep	/sim/
277.	淺	shallow	/tɕhiɛŋ/
278.	直	straight	/tík/
279.	斜	slanted	/tiā/
280.	難	difficult	/nāŋ/
281.	容易	easy	/iōŋ i/
282.	貴	expensive	/kuí/
283.	便宜	cheap	/paŋ i/
284.	淡	bland	/tɕià/
285.	拿	take	/liā/
286.	開(門)	open (door)	/k <sup>h</sup> ui/
287.	靠	depend on	/k <sup>h</sup> au/
288.	玩	play	/nam/
289.	探	visit	/t <sup>h</sup> ám/
290.	是	be	/ti/
291.	給	give	/k <sup>h</sup> i/
292.	乾淨	clean	/t <sup>h</sup> æ/
293.	兇	fierce	/ɔ tì/
294.	小心	careful	/tói tim/
295.	舒服	comfortable	/tio/
296.	動	move	/t <sup>h</sup> aŋ/
297.	有空	leisurely	/tik āi/
298.	走(行)	walk	/kiā/
299.	懂(明)	understand	/mīŋ/
300.	讀書	study	/t <sup>h</sup> āk tsū/
301.	快	fast	/k <sup>h</sup> uɛ/
302.	遠	far	/hui/
303.	回家	return home	/tuì sú/
304.	煮飯	cook	/tsū muɛ/
305.	寫	write	/tià/

306.	上班	go to work	/tsò k̃aŋ/
307.	買	buy	/vò̃i/
308.	賣	sell	/vò̃i/
309.	送	send	/táŋ/
310.	賺錢	earn money	/tʰáŋ t̃ɕĩ/
311.	花(錢)	spend	/tài/
312.	認識	know	/pak/
313.	跳舞	dance	/tʰiáu vù/
314.	做工	to labor	/tù̃i k̃aŋ/
315.	住	live	/kʰia/
316.	在	be at	/tu/
317.	用	use	/yõŋ/
318.	漂亮	pretty	/hièŋ/
319.	紅	red	/āŋ/
320.	頭痛	have headache	/tʰāu tʰia/
321.	教書	teach	/ká sū/
322.	走	leave	/tsàu/
323.	死	dead	/tì/
324.	聽話	obedient	/tʰia kò/

F. OTHER

325.	先	first (adv.)	/kʰuē t̃ai/
326.	慢慢	slowly	/māŋ māŋ/
327.	很(好)	very	/hò/
328.	這	this	/ia/
329.	那	that	/ha/
330.	別	negative imperative	/võ/
331.	跟	with (committative)	/k̃aŋ/
332.	不	not	/võ/
333.	應該	should	/yĩŋ/
334.	現在	now	/hĩna/
335.	那兒	where	/tæ/

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