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GUHANYU YANJIU

古汉语研究

的序

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Research in Ancient Chinese Language

January 2023

YU Shao-hong, YANG Yu-fan, A Probe into the Causes of Mixing *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪)

Abstract : As *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪) in ancient books are mixed, there are some viewpoints in the academic circle, such as the differentiation theory, the borrowing theory, and the forms mixed theory. The *yi*(睪) of *Shuowen*(说文) originated from Oracle Bone Inscriptions and 擇, which is the confluence of the later abbreviations and variants. There is no condition for differentiation and characters borrowing between *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪). According to the unearthed written materials of Shang, Zhou, Qin and Han Dynasties, the forms of *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪) before Qin and Han Dynasties were incorrect but not mixed. The mixed use of *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪) began in the Han Dynasty and originated from the misunderstanding of its preceding characters by Han people. The mixture of *gao*(皋) and *yi*(睪) in the pre-Qin documents originated from the mistakes caused by copying in the Han Dynasty.

Key Words : *gao*(皋) ; *yi*(睪) ; forms mixed ; misunderstanding

LIU Zheng, ZHENG Zhen-feng, The study of the impacts of the strokes' changes on the structures——based on the characters of official script and regular script stages

Abstract : We choose the characters from Shuihudi bamboo texts, Yinqueshan bamboo slips and Xiangtangshan Grotto representing the official script and the regular script, to explore the specific situations of writings impacting on the structures. First, we find there are five kinds of changes: simplifications, complications, variations, combinations and separates caused by the change of the writings. Accelerating, simplifying and convenience are the main reason of the change of characters. Then display the integrated writing' changes resulting in the dynamic and gradual changes on structures which is very complicated. Finally, we explain the impacts of the structures: reduce pictographic elements, increase the symbolic changes.

Key Words : character pattern ; the strokes ; the structures

HE Mao-huo, A Case Study of Problems with Variant Words in "Chinese Dictionary"

Abstract : "Chinese Dictionary" contains a large number of variant words. Limited to the stylistic rules and layout, some have been linked, and some have not. Through the comparison and analysis of the related variant word entries, it is found that the dictionary still has room for research in the aspects of item

establishment, definition, phonetic notation and documentary evidence. Undoubtedly, ancient classics have many variant characters, complex versions, and the relationship between characters and words is intricate, it is very difficult to search and filter word forms. In addition, limited by the stylistic rules and layout, scale and technical conditions of the dictionary, the compilation of the dictionary can only give the essence of it, and see the generality, and cannot be blamed for the whole. The examples and suggestions made in the article are only for the reference of lexicographers and users.

Key Words : "Chinese Dictionary" ; variant words ; interpretation ; item establishment ; documentary evidence

ZHANG Zi-fan, Correction and Explanation of *Hui,Meiye*(禕,美也) in Er Ya of Tang Dynasty Stone Scripture

Abstract : *Hui,Meiye*(禕, 美 也) in *Er Ya*(尔 雅) of Tang Dynasty stone scripture originally carved as *Hui*(禕), and later grinded to *Yi*(禕) which is wrong. *Er Ya* Note of SongJianBen *Hui*(禕) is correct. This paper analyzes the relevant collation and interpretation results of 18 kinds of indigenous works in the past dynasties, discusses the gains and losses of each author, and tries to revise them. The paper holds that *Hui*(禕),*xuwei fan*(许韦反) has two meanings: *Bixi*(蔽薺), *Huiyi*(禕衣). *Hui*(禕) pronounced *xuwei fan* is a borrowed character of *Hui*(徽) which means beauty. *Hui*(禕) pronounced *yuyi fan*(於宜反) is the same as *Yi*(猗), and its meaning is also beauty, but it cannot be used as a single word. This is different from *Hui*(禕) which can be interpreted as beauty alone. Through the analysis of the various interpretations, combined with the textual research, the paper puts forward eight opinions on the principle of proofreading and interpretation of *Er Ya*(尔雅).

Key Words : *Er Ya of Tang Dynasty stone scripture*(唐石经尔雅) ; *hui,meiye*(禕,美也) ; modification of stone inscriptions ; proofread

MA Shao-hua, On the Alteration of the Usage of suo(所) in Ancient Japanese Literature

Abstract : In ancient Japanese literature, the alteration of the usage of *suo*(所) can be divided into the alteration in ancient Japanese kambun and the alteration in classical Japanese verse. In each category there are also two types of alterations. The alterations themselves, whose reasons according to the theory of language interaction are language interference and language mixing, are either deviations from the usage in ancient Chinese or emergence of new language forms born out of the marriage between ancient Chinese and Japanese. The alterations of the usage of *suo*(所) in ancient Japanese literature are the consequence of mutual influence in language interaction.

Key Words : ancient Japanese kambun ; classical Japanese verse ; the usage of *suo*(所) ; alteration

YANG Meng-meng, The Syntactic Category of *mo*(莫) in Old Chinese

Abstract : This paper investigates the syntactic category of *mo* (莫) roughly interpreted as ‘nobody’, ‘nothing’ or ‘none’ in Old Chinese. It is shown in the paper that *mo* is an adverb in nature rather than an indefinite pronoun as generally assumed in the literature. *Mo* cannot be used as an object or a genitive NP, or be used alone, which shows that it is not a pronoun. If *mo* is analyzed into an adverb, its restriction on the distribution can be well accounted for. Also, the pronominal analysis of *mo* may run into problems in accounting for its occurrence in some specific structures like “NP *mo* VP”, as well as its co-occurrence with the modal *keyi*(可以) ‘or adverbs like *jie*(皆).

Key Words : *mo*(莫) ; adverb ; pronoun ; distribution ; distinctive environment

YIN Yu, The Formation and Evolution of *Huanhuan*(桓欢) Rhyme in Modern Chinese

Abstract : Previous studies have failed to reach a consensus on the authenticity and phonetic nature of *Huanhuan* rhyme in *Zhongyuan Yinyun*(中原音韵). The paper elaborates on the *Huanhuan* rhyme in *Zhongyuan Yinyun*, and combs its development in different times. Through these studies, the independence of *Huanhuan* rhyme in *Zhongyuan Yinyun* has been proved to be a true description of the mandarin phonetic system in the mid-14th century. In addition, it was not until the middle and late Ming Dynasty, especially after the publication of *Qingjiao Zazhu*(青郊杂著), that the disappearance of *Huanhuan* rhyme began to become the mainstream feature of the mandarin phonetic system.

Key Words : modern Chinese ; mandarin ; *Zhongyuan Yinyun* ; *Huanhuan* rhyme

JIANG Xue-qi, A Study on the Finals in the Xiangshan–Cantonese Dialect Spoken by Fung Asseng in the 1820s Based on German Sources

Abstract : Fung Asseng (冯亚星), born in Xiangshan County (香山县), was one of the first oversea Chinese in Germany. During his stay there, not only did several German authors describe the Cantonese dialect he spoke, but he himself made several manuscripts with numerous Latinized Cantonese transcriptions. Although these extensive materials are obviously of great value for the investigation of the so-called “Early Cantonese”, they have still not been considered enough by the dialectological research. The aim of this paper is to fill this gap by reconstructing the finals in the individual phonology of Fung Asseng. It can be determined by analysis that the language of Asseng is phonologically closest to that of Tangjiawan (唐家湾) in the area of Zhuhai (珠海).

Key Words : Early Cantonese ; Cantonese Dialect of Xiangshan ; Latinized Transcriptions ; History of oversea Chinese in Germany ; German manuscripts

商务印书馆新书介绍

中华当代学术著作辑要·语言学(第一辑)

为系统整理当代学人的学术成果,展现当代中国学术的演进与突破,商务印书馆组织出版了“中华当代学术著作辑要”。丛书主要收录改革开放以来中国大陆学者兼及港澳台地区和海外华人学者的原创名著,涵盖语言、文学、历史、哲学、政治、经济、法律、社会学和文艺理论等众多学科。丛书选目遵循优中选精的原则,所收须为立意高远、见解独到,在相关学科领域具有重要影响的专著或论文集。“中华当代学术著作辑要”专设语言学卷,收录语言学领域的名家名作,涉及语音、词汇、语法、文字、方言和民族语言研究等门类。目前已出版 15 种,包括:

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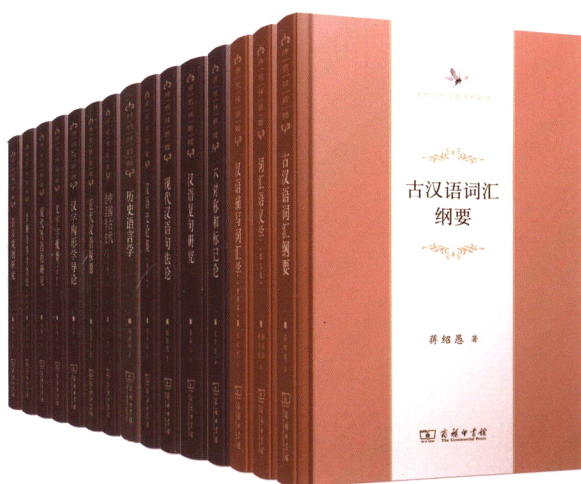
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