Contents

1. The ideas of Chinese dialect classification	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Dialect and the Chinese idea of dialect	2
1.3. Goals and methods in classification and comparison	9
1.3.1. The burden of history in comparativism	10
1.3.2. The units of Chinese data and their use in comparison	14
1.4. The primacy of data and the cultivation of data	18
1.5. Reconstruction	23
1.6. Under-description and the need for correspondence sets	25
1.7. Rigor in classification — reinventing the wheel	28
1.8. Bundling of features	32
1.9. Beentzyh and meaningful elicitation	33
1.10. To recapitulate	37
2. Wann'an and the problem of this study	
2.1. Wann'an township	39
2.2. The meaning of the names "Hakka" and "Miin"	42
2.3. The settlement of Wann'an, its geography, and local trades	44
2.4. Major sites	47
2.5. Markets and roads	51
2.6. The problem of this study: Norman's diagnostic rules	53
2.7. Common Miin initial-types	55
2.8. The "Shawwuu Hypothesis"	57
3. Wann'an's affiliation and the cohesiveness of diagnostic features	61
3.1. The Hakka test	61
3.2. Comparative Wann'an tones	63
3.3. The Miin test	63
3.4. Is Norman's Hakka criterion an artifact of his sources?	67
3.5. Evidence from rural Liancherng	68
3.6. Hakka in general	73
3.7. Conclusions and prospects for future research on Hakka	81
4. The character of Wann'an dialects	85
4.1. Other features of Miin	85
4.1.1. Zero initial and /s-/ ('housefly')	85

4.1.2. The $t \int \sim t$ alternation	86
4.1.3. Miin stops for Common Chinese {h} in the lower register	94
4.1.4. Distinctive Miin lexicon	95
4.1.5. Summary of secondary Miin diagnostic evidence	97
4.2. The classification of Wann'an within Miin	98
4.2.1. The {1}/{s} Miinbeei distinction	98
4.2.2. The deranged series	100
4.2.3. Inland lexicon	104
4.2.4. Miscellaneous affinities involving tone	107
4.3. Subclassification within Coastal Miin	109
4.3.1. The behavior of lower-register sibilants	110
4.3.2. Series 2 initials in tone {6}	113
4.4. Conclusion	115
N landward naturawina — not work out on ten 131	113
5. Wann'an evidence about Common Miin	117
5.1. A fourth nasal initial correspondence	117
5.2. Rogue nasalization and evidence of voiceless nasals	119
5.3. The shaang tone glottal stop in Miin	119
5.3.1. Segmental tonogenesis in Chinese	120
5.3.2. Direct Miin evidence: the outright glottal stop	121
5.3.3. Other Miin effects and uses of the shaang glottal stop	126
5.3.4. Indirect evidence: prophylaxis against vowel change	134
5.3.5. Conclusions about the shaangsheng glottal stop in Miin	143
5.4. Addendum: chiuhsheng lengthening?	145
6 Conclusion: The place of Milin in the greater history of Chi	1.47
6. Conclusion: The place of Miin in the greater history of Chinese 6.1. Introduction	147
	147
6.2. The question of the history of spoken Chinese	147
6.2.1. Sources for the history of Chinese: Medieval Chinese	147
6.2.2. The basis of the <i>Chiehyunn</i> and its relation to speech	149
6.3.1 Farly Chinasa	150
6.3.1. Early Chinese	159
6.3.2. The question of morphology	160
6.3.3. The restructuring of early Chinese	163
5.4. The tonal proto-system of Miin	166
6.5. A digression on the relative date of tone splitting	170
6.6. Miin as a relic of Chinese before massive palatalization	171
5.7. Conclusion and hopes for the future	173

	Contents Atti
Appendix A: Introduction to the Kengyunn	175
Appendix B: The Kengyunn	187
Appendix C: Index to the Kengyunn	349
Notes	383
References	405
1. Spelling conventions and special symbols	405
2. Sources of dialect data	421
3. Bibliography	429
Index of glosses	447
Index of subjects	459

Contents viii