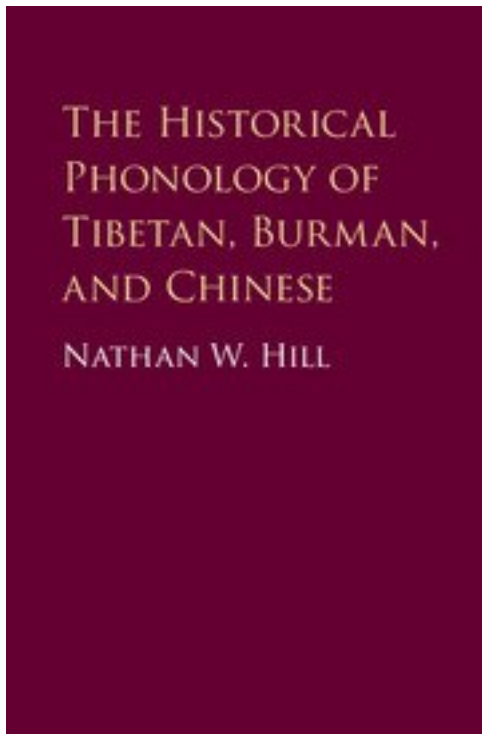


The Historical Phonology of Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese



[The Historical Phonology of Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese 下载链接1](#)

著者:Nathan Hill

出版者:Cambridge University Press

出版时间:2018-9

装帧:Hardcover

isbn:9781107146488

<http://www.cambridge.org/cn/academic/subjects/languages-linguistics/asian-language-and-linguistics/historical-phonology-tibetan-burmese-and-chinese?format=HB#7iK CabEgAGzk2X8h.97>

The discovery of sound laws by comparing attested languages is the method which has unlocked the history of European languages stretching back thousands of years before the appearance of written records, e.g. Latin p- corresponds to English f- (pes,

foot; primus, first; plenus, full). Although Burmese, Chinese, and Tibetan have long been regarded as related, the systematic exploration of their shared history has never before been attempted. Tracing the history of these three languages using just such sound laws, this book sheds light on the prehistoric language from which they descend. Written for readers with little linguistic knowledge of these languages, but fully explicit and copiously indexed for the specialist, this work will serve as the bedrock for future progress in the study of these languages.

A 'one-stop shop' for Sino-Tibetan linguistics

Assumes no prior knowledge of Burmese, Chinese, and Tibetan, ideal for readers with little linguistic knowledge of these languages to swiftly understand the research

Specialists will find the evidence presented useful as a reference work for their own research questions

作者介绍:

Nathan Hill, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London

Nathan Hill is Reader in Tibetan and Historical Linguistics and chair of the School of East Asian Languages and Cultures at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. His books include *A Lexicon of Tibetan Verb Stems as Reported by the Grammatical Tradition* (2010) and *Old Tibetan Inscriptions* (2009) co-authored with Kazushi Iwao.

目录: Introduction

Part I. Tibetan:

1. Old Tibetan
2. Classical Tibetan
3. The Bodish languages
4. Tibetan diachronic phonology:
 - 4.1. From Old Tibetan to proto-Bodish
 - 4.2. Reprise: from proto-Bodish to Old Tibetan
 - 4.3. From proto-Bodish to Trans-Himalayan
 - 4.4. Reprise: from Trans-Himalayan to proto-Bodish
 - 4.5. Diachronic mysteries

Part II. Burmese:

1. Old Burmese
2. Written Burmese
3. The Burmish languages
4. The Loloish languages
5. Burmese diachronic phonology:
 - 5.1. From Burmese to proto-Burmish
 - 5.2. Reprise: proto-Burmish to Old Burmese
 - 5.3. From proto-Burmish to Trans-Himalayan
 - 5.4. Reprise: Trans-Himalayan to proto-Burmish
 - 5.5. Diachronic mysteries

Part III. Chinese:

1. Old Chinese:
 - 1.1. Middle Chinese
 - 1.2. Rhymes of the Shījīng

- 1.3. Structure of Chinese characters
 - 1.4. Less traditional sources of data for reconstructing Old Chinese
 2. Simplex initials of Old Chinese:
 - 2.1. Internal reconstruction of Middle Chinese initials
 - 2.2. Expanding the Old Chinese initials using xiéshēng evidence
 3. Old Chinese pre-initials:
 - 3.1. Reconstructing tight pre-initials using xiéshēng evidence
 - 3.2. Reconstructing tight pre-initials on the basis of morphological speculation
 - 3.3. Reconstructing tight pre-initials using proto-Mn
 - 3.4. Reconstructing tight pre-initials using loans into Vietic
 - 3.5. Reconstructing tight pre-initials using loans into Hmong-Mien
 - 3.6. Reconstructing tight pre-initials using loans into Tai-Kadai
 - 3.7. Reconstructing loose pre-initials
 - 3.8. Reconstructing loose pre-initials using proto-Mn
 - 3.9. Reconstructing loose pre-initials using xiéshēng evidence
 - 3.10. Reconstructing loose using loans into non-Sinitic languages
 - 3.11. Reconstructing loose pre-initials on the basis of morphological speculation
 4. Old Chinese medial
 5. Old Chinese vowels
 6. Origins of the tones and final clusters
 7. Finals of Old Chinese
 8. How to reconstruct a word in Old Chinese
 9. From Old Chinese to Trans-Himalayan
 10. Reprise: Trans-Himalayan to Old Chinese
 11. Diachronic mysteries
- Part IV. Trans-Himalayan:
1. Overview of Trans-Himalayan phonology
 2. Initials of Trans-Himalayan:
 - 2.1. Simplex resonants
 - 2.2. Simplex obstruents
 3. Vowels of Trans-Himalayan
 4. Finals of Trans-Himalayan
 5. Reprise of Diachronic mysteries
 6. Concluding remarks.
- • • • • [\(收起\)](#)

[The Historical Phonology of Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese_ 下载链接1](#)

标签

语言学

汉藏语

音韵

语言

上古音

语音学

汉语音韵学

汉藏语系

评论

藏语部分和缅语部分处于最顶尖前沿，并且严谨度颇类似印欧研究水准（经鹅师认证），汉语部分基本（说完全也未尝不可）照搬白沙。对原始汉藏先锋性的探索性研究，为未来铺路。然后给窝的感想是……上古汉语研究真比上古藏上古缅难出不知多少个身位，连Nathan Hill这么聪明的人都难以光靠智力推进。详细书评窝还在写，可惜应约稿要求会用英文……

[The Historical Phonology of Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese_ 下载链接1](#)

书评

[The Historical Phonology of Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese_ 下载链接1](#)