Corrigenda


Bolded page numbers indicate the most important corrections. Line numbers preceded by a minus sign are to be counted from the bottom of the page (excluding footnotes).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Substitute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>Sporadic comparisons</td>
<td>Sporadic comparison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>and on modifications made to Li’s system</td>
<td>and of Li’s system (with modifications)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>which is as a construct is closer</td>
<td>which is as a construct closer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>follow Bodman’s method and establish</td>
<td>instead propose the development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>exciting work is being done</td>
<td>exciting work has been done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>regularities will be encoded as</td>
<td>irregularities will be encoded as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>become and excuse</td>
<td>become an excuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>phonemes are monosyllabic</td>
<td>morphemes are monosyllabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>East and Southeast issue</td>
<td>East and Southeast Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>it seems to be</td>
<td>it seems to me</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 16   | 10   | (to appear): | (to appear):
| 21   | 10   | the fact the absence | the fact that the absence |
| 21   | 12   | over they centuries | over the centuries |
| 23   | 6    | group if given | group is given |
| 27   | 6    | its etymological affiliation | their etymological affiliation |
| 38   | fn 23 | (initial m-, second division; (initial m-, second division) | as we shall see in Section 4.2.4 |
| 47   | fn 32 | as we shall see | as we shall see |
| 52   | fn 63 | syllables structure | syllable structure |
| 57   | 10   | on reading in Sino-Korean | on readings in Sino-Korean |
| 73   | fn 60 | reasonably | reasonable |
| 75   | -5   | high vowels | high vowel onsets |
| 75   | -4   | non-high vowels | non-high vowel onsets |
| 75   | -2   | Furthermore, as we shall see ... He therefore | Having rejected the reconstruction of medial *-j- as a source of Type B syllables. Pulleyblank |
| 77   | fn 65 | preceding the syllables | preceding the entire syllable |
| 81   | -5   | initials, were already | initials, which were already |
| 83   | -9   | equivalent *-rjín | equivalent *-rján |
| 83   | -7   | final *-rín | final *-rán |
| 95   | 5    | with the additional of | with the addition of |
| 102  | -4   | seems unsatisfying | becomes untenable |
| 103  | 12   | to *Kon syllables | to those of *Kon syllables |

Handel dissertation corrigenda p. 1
120  5 Gong Hwang-cherng’s revision Gong Hwang-cherng’s revisions
120  -7 One the one hand On the one hand
121  -4 make better since make better sense
124  1 rife with possessed of
124  2 tend to focus primarily focus
124 fn 92 reconstruction Old Chinese reconstruction of Old Chinese
129  7 *Ty- *Ts-, *TSy- *Ty- *Ts-, *TSy-
130 10 -ac is primarily -ac is derived primarily
138  8 using Proto-Lolo-Burmese using Proto-Lolo-Burmese [PLB]
140  5 Tibetan (Xiahe) Tibetan (Xiahe)
158 13 summarized in Gong (1995:42-45) summarized in Gong 1995 (pp. 42-45)
165  -5 the vowel **o and the diphthong *wa the vowel **o and the diphthong **wa
168  4 and to a lesser extent and to a lesser extent
169  3 *l and *f *l and *
174  5 Burmese reflex *-r- Burmese reflex -r-
177 10 and at Type 3 languages and at forms in individual languages
179  -7 Proto-Lolo-Burmese Proto-Lolo-Burmese [PLB]
179  -6 Proto-Lolo-Burmese (PLB) Proto-Lolo-Burmese
180  -3 (TGTM) [TGTM]
182  8 Dulong su^3la^55 Dulong su^3la^55 ‘moon’
185  1 4 The Medials 4 The medials
187 fn 159 *l-, *t-, and *r- *l-, *t-, and *
192  -4 variants of which existed variants which already existed
201  -5 The Chinese word The Chinese character
201  -1 itself does not show many signs of itself does not show many signs of
being lateral is not clearly lateral
203 15 Gong 1995 lists four words OC Gong 1995 lists four words
205  9 Cuona and Dulong forms indicate Cuona form indicates
234  9 an intriguing form Miao an intriguing form in Miao
250  -4 see Section 3.2.3 see Section 4.2.3
252  2 Because of the close relationship, it Because of the close relationship, it
makes sense to discuss *-r- after makes sense to discuss *-r- after
*-l-.
253 -11 or both; and to or both, and to
253 -6 speculate on the nature of *r speculate on the nature of *r
254 13 refer to as a rhotic series any ... l- refer to any ... l- as a rhotic series
254 16 reconstucts MC l- as *C-r- reconstucts MC l- as *C-r-, where C is a
voiced velar or labial consonant
254 -12 medial *-r- medial *-r-
In some rhymes in these cases, Baxter reconstructs *TSrj- > *TSrj- > Tsr- to reflect this process, which in some rhymes had run its course early enough in the Middle Chinese period to be recorded in the Qièyùn.

most commonly

vast majority

a surprising five

but end up in second-division rhymes

evidence of *r in TB

evidence of *r in TB, Gong’s sets (44), (76), (94), (148), (158), (256), (329), (350)

The words ... in TB

Next we turn to the words for which there is no evidence of *r in TB, Gong’s sets (15), (184), (241), (283), (311), (359)

retroflex features of this prefix were

retroflex feature of this prefix was

Note however ... in Gong 1997

Note however that the first two examples from Gong 1995 do not develop into third-division chòngniū syllables, because of the special developments of *gū- in Type B syllables. (See Section 2.4.4.)

tends to refute Pulleyblank’s ... initial *?-?

would refute Pulleyblank’s assertion that phonotactically a medial *-r- should not be possible following initial *?-?

Baxter comprises

Baxter compromises

patterns image

patterns emerge

and but remained

but remained

But OC *-aw corresponds to WT -ut-

OC *-aw, however, corresponds to WT -ut- rather than -o-

the situation is more difficult

the situation is more delicate

Chines form

Chinese form

rounded vowel *o

rounded vowel *u

OC *-o-

OC *-u-

very well with OC *-j-

very well with Li’s OC *-j-

which have been pondered by many minds for some time

which have been under scrutiny for some time in the field

two PST sources, *wa and *u

two PST sources, *wi and *u

Li’ medial

Li’s medial

Benedict #4

Benedict #2

Tòngyín 同音

Yìntóng 音同

Wénhài. Gong argues that

Wénhài. Gong argues that

the approximant glides *i and *w

the medial glides *y and *w
376 6  **diphthongization** of glide+vowel clusters  **monophthongization** of glide+vowel clusters
376 -9 to MC l- and ji- respectively  to MC l- and d-/ji- respectively
376 -8 This is not true with prefixal *s-, however  This was not the case, however, when these initials were preceded by prefixal *s-
377 6 *dž-*  dž-
377 6 MC *s-  MC s-
381 6 WB nwâ ‘cattle’  WB nwâ ‘cattle’
381 13 PST *tson ‘perforate’  PST *tswan ‘perforate’
381 19 PST *twan ‘dull’  PST *tun ‘dull’
382 2 comparative Tibeto-Burman provides  comparative Tibeto-Burman evidence provides
382 10 also **resolved** problems  also **resolves** problems
383 14 distorted by **morphological** processes  distorted by **morphophonological** processes
383 -1 **initials** dentals  **initial** dentals

**Additional corrigenda:**

Page 85: Delete the sentence “For example, consider ⌑ *kʰwãū > kʰuw.”

Page 348: Delete the sentence “All of these proposals eliminate ... final consonants).”

Page 380: Replace correspondence #21 with:

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21) *-u-*  >  *-u-  *-uɔ-  *-u-
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Page 335: Replace the last two paragraphs and the chart with:

2) These Class VI words have their origin in PST *wi and *u vowels before dental endings (or no ending, in which case *wi developed into PTB *way), which in turn are reflected in Tibetan as u. The merger of PST *wi and *u within Old Chinese can be viewed as part of the process of the loss in Chinese of true medial *-w-, the same process that led to the creation of unitary labiovelar phonemes. There is no evidence for the reconstruction of PST *wa, which presumably would have developed to *wa in PTB but have the same reflexes in OC as *wi and *u, but additional data may in future require such a reconstruction.

3) The two proposals above make the reconstruction of PST *wi and *u, and their developments in OC, largely parallel to those of *wa and *o.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PST</th>
<th>OC (G)</th>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>WT</th>
<th>WB</th>
<th>Correspondence(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*-u-</td>
<td>*-ε-</td>
<td>*-u-</td>
<td>*-u-</td>
<td>-u/ai/au-</td>
<td>Gong #2, Benedict #7a-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*-wi-</td>
<td>*-ε-</td>
<td>*-u-</td>
<td>*-w-y</td>
<td>-yi-</td>
<td>Benedict #8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Page 340: Replace the chart by revising the *-ong endings in the OC(G) column to *-ung:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PST</th>
<th>PTB</th>
<th>OC (B)</th>
<th>OC (G)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*Kwan</td>
<td>*Kwan</td>
<td>*K^wan</td>
<td>*K^wan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Twan</td>
<td>*Twan</td>
<td>*Ton</td>
<td>*Tuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Kwaŋ</td>
<td>*Kwaŋ</td>
<td>*K^w^ang</td>
<td>*K^w^ang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Twaŋ</td>
<td>*Twaŋ</td>
<td>*Tong</td>
<td>*Tung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Kon</td>
<td>*Kon</td>
<td>*Kon</td>
<td>*K^w^ang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Ton</td>
<td>*Ton</td>
<td>*Ton</td>
<td>*Tuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Koŋ</td>
<td>*Koŋ</td>
<td>*Kong</td>
<td>*Kung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Toŋ</td>
<td>*Toŋ</td>
<td>*Tong</td>
<td>*Tung</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pages 289-290: Replace the six full paragraphs starting from “This strongly suggests ...” up through “... as in the previous chart.” with

In rhymes of the first category, those derived from a single Old Chinese rhyme group, both Gong and Baxter follow Pulleyblank’s original proposal, reconstructing medial *-r- as the source of the third-division chóngniü syllables. (This remains true even in those cases where Baxter has divided a traditional rhyme group.) In rhymes of the second category, though, the situation is more complicated, as not all third-division chóngniü syllables are derived from medial *-r- by Gong or Baxter.

According to Baxter’s formulation (1992:280): “division-IV chóngniü finals reflect OC *-j- plus front vowels; division-III chóngniü finals reflect OC *-rj- plus back or front vowels (or, in some cases, *-j- plus an original back vowel ....)”. It is in reconstructing the source of rhymes of the second category, those whose third-division chóngniü syllables derive from more than one Old Chinese rhyme group, that we sometimes find such syllables derived from “*-j- plus an original back vowel”, i.e. syllables lacking medial *-r-.

This can be seen in the following chart, which contrasts Baxter’s and Gong’s reconstructions for the Old Chinese origins of the chóngniü rhymes given above. Semicolons are used to separate reconstructions in different traditional rhyme groups; these are listed in the same order as in the previous chart.