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| Nota di contenuto       | THE ROOTS OF OLD CHINESE; Editorial page; Title page; Copyright page; Table of contents; LIST OF TABLES; Acknowledgements; ABBREVIATIONS; 1 INTRODUCTION; 2 OLD CHINESE WORDS AND ROOTS; 3 ROOT SEGMENTALS; 4 PREFIX *s-; 5 PREFIX *N; 6 PREFIX *m-; 7 PREFIX *p-; 8 PREFIX *t-; 9 PREFIX *k-; 10 OTHER PREFIXES; 11 INFIX *-r-; 12 INITIAL CLUSTERS; 13 SUFFIXATION; 14 REDUPLICATION AND COMPOUNDING; 15 ETYMOLOGIZING OLD CHINESE WORDS; 16 PERSONAL PRONOUNS; 17 NUMERALS; 18 BODY PARTS; 19 THE PHYSICAL WORLD; 20 WILD ANIMALS; 21 MANKIND AND KINSHIP; 22 AGRICULTURE: THE CEREALS; 23 OTHER CULTIVATED PLANTS 24 DOMESTICATED ANIMALS25 FOOD; 26 METALS; 27 TRANSPORTATION; 28 COMMERCE; 29 WRITING; REFERENCES; APPENDIX A: CHINESE CHRONOLOGY; APPENDIX B: LIST OF RECONSTRUCTIONS; INDEX OF CHINESE CHARACTERS; GENERAL INDEX |
| Sommario/riassunto      | The phonology, morphology and lexicon of late Zhou Chinese are examined in this volume. It is argued that a proper understanding of Old Chinese morphology is essential in correctly reconstructing the phonology. Based on evidence from word-families, modern dialects   |

and related words in neighboring languages, Old Chinese words are claimed to consist of a monosyllabic root, to which a variety of derivational affixes attached. This made Old Chinese typologically more like modern languages such as Khmer, Gyarong or Atayal, than like Middle and modern Chinese, where only faint traces of the old morph

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