1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910461208603321
	Autore	Sagart Laurent
	Titolo	The roots of old Chinese [[electronic resource] /] / Laurent Sagart
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam ; ; Philadelphia, : John Benjamins Pub. Co., c1999
	ISBN	1-283-12164-6
		9786613121646
		90-272-8449-0
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (266 p.)
	Collana	Amsterdam studies in the theory and history of linguistic science. Series IV, Current issues in linguistic theory, , 0304-0763 ; ; v. 184
	Disciplina	495.1
	Soggetti	Chinese language - Etymology
		Chinese language - Morphology
		Chinese language - Phonology
		Electronic books.
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [216]-232) and index.
	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 morp