LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS MONOGRAPH SERIES 53

Studies in Chinese and Sino-Tibetan Linguistics:
Dialect, Phonology, Transcription and Text

Edited by
Richard VanNess Simmons and Newell Ann Van Auken

Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
2014

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《語言暨語言學》專刊系列之五十三

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中央研究院 語言學研究所
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LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

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《語言暨語言學》

《語言暨語言學》隸屬於中央研究院語言學研究所，以出版語言學及相關領域之最新研究成果爲宗旨。所有出版品均經過嚴格學術審查。

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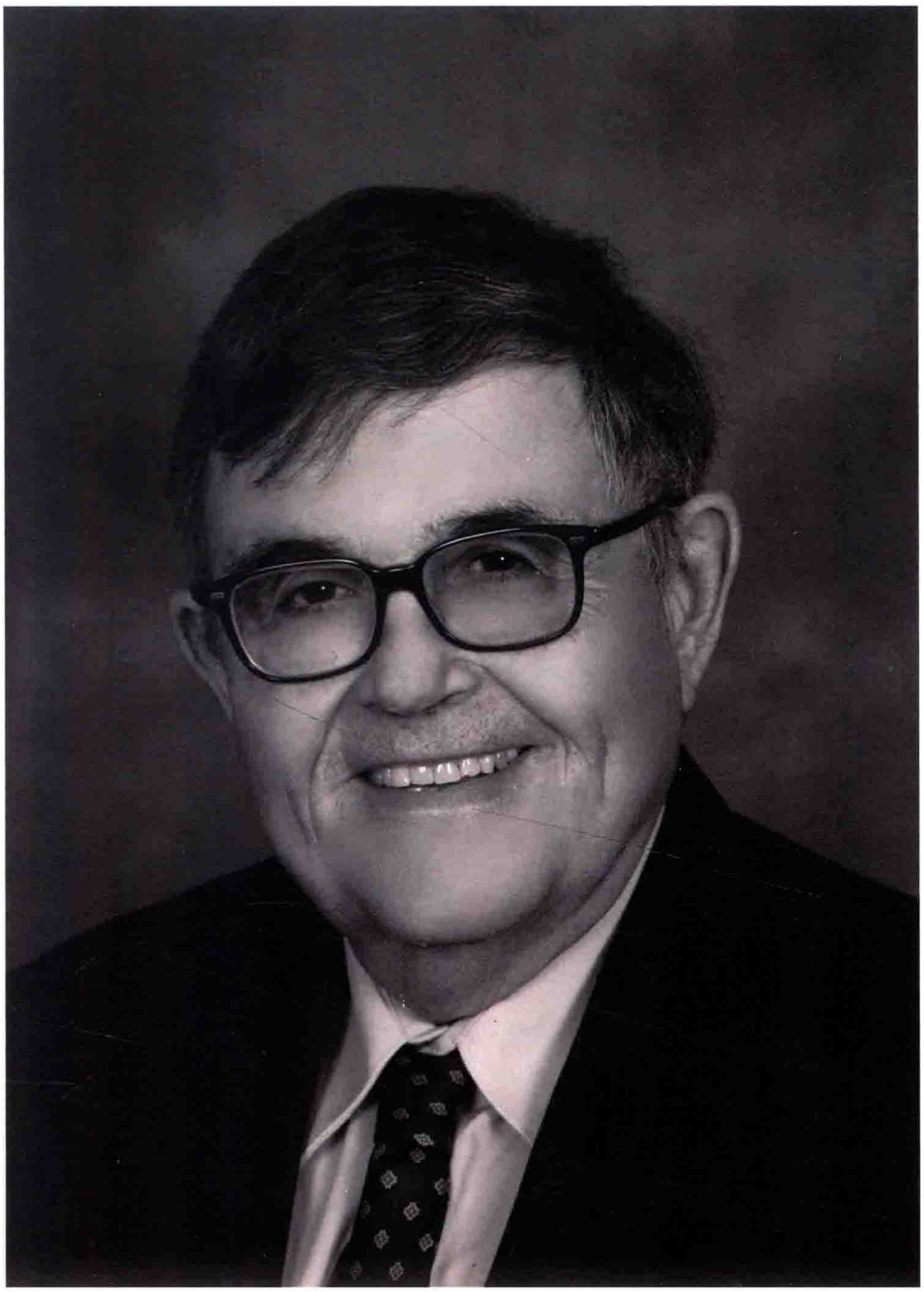

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W. South Coblin

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This volume is dedicated to Professor W. South Coblin,

scholar, teacher, mentor, and friend

in honor of his seventieth birthday.

賢師益友　學林泰斗

柯蔚南教授七十榮壽獻禮

Introduction

Richard VanNess Simmons and Newell Ann Van Auken

This volume has been compiled as a tribute to a scholar who has devoted his prodigiously productive career to the study of Chinese and Sino-Tibetan linguistics: W. South Coblin. To honor this man whose depth and range of scholarly interests and accomplishments are nothing short of awe-inspiring, and whose influence on the field is broad and powerful, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday we have gathered together a collection of studies that speak to those interests in various ways and that also provide new and diverse contributions to the field.

South Coblin (known in Chinese as Kē Wèinán 柯蔚南) has exerted a profound impact on the field of Chinese and Sino-Tibetan linguistics as a researcher, teacher, mentor, and colleague. His career thus far has spanned over four decades, and his research has touched upon areas as varied as Sino-Tibetan comparative and historical linguistics, Chinese historical phonology, Chinese historical and comparative dialectology, Classical Chinese grammar, Old Tibetan, the language of early Chinese vernacular texts, the history and development of Chinese koines and pre-modern Mandarin, Chinese transcriptions in 'Phags-pa script, and most recently, in Korean. He has written groundbreaking and seminal studies in all of these fields, and many of his published works have become essential references. At present writing, he is author of eleven monographs and over eighty articles and book chapters, and these numbers will surely continue to grow. After this introduction appears a brief biography that gives an overview of South Coblin's scholarly career and traces the trajectory of development of his many and various interests and projects, and this in turn is followed by a complete bibliography of his publications to date.

Among the twenty-three contributors to this volume are South Coblin's graduate school classmates, colleagues and peers in the field, and students and others he has mentored. In gathering the papers we endeavored to assemble a selection of research that reflects the diversity of South's scholarship and that engages with his scholarly interests. The resulting compilation comprises twenty-two papers, which have been arranged topically into five sections: Chinese historical linguistics, Chinese dialects, Tibetan and Tibeto-Burman, language contact and transcription, and texts and written Chinese. Each section corresponds to an area in which South Coblin himself has engaged in research, and thus the collection as a whole reflects the breadth of his scholarship.

Many papers are at the forefront of their respective fields, and build on South's earlier work to arrive at significant new conclusions.

The opening section of this volume, "Chinese Historical Linguistics," represents the area in which South Coblin began his scholarly career, and the first paper was written by the late Professor Jerry Norman, the scholar who perhaps had the deepest influence on his scholarly work. Norman's "A Model for Chinese Dialect Evolution" is a distillation of ideas he developed over the years, many in conversations with South, and provides an alternative model for the comparative study of Chinese dialects, a model that we anticipate will ultimately supersede and replace the conventional approach of relying primarily on the phonological categories of the *Qièyùn* 切韻. Norman outlines two historical stages of Chinese, Common Dialectal Chinese (CDC) and Early Chinese (EC), which he developed using a strictly comparative approach based entirely on observable and documented dialect data. In his paper, he deliberately eschews the incorporation of distinctions supported only by written evidence, which might be artifacts of the literary tradition, and without basis in the actual spoken dialects. He intended that CDC and EC would provide an objectively realistic framework for understanding Chinese linguistic evolution and the phonological development of the Chinese dialects, one from which the modern dialectal forms of Chinese could be easily and naturally derived. Jerry Norman had discussed many of the details of this work with South Coblin, and thus decided to contribute it to this volume as a tribute to his close friend. He sent the final version to the editors just twelve days before his death on July 7, 2012.

The next two papers in this section address other aspects of Chinese language history. Ho Dah-an's study, "Phonological Problems in Imperial Naming Taboos" (史諱中的音韻問題) presents an examination of Chén Yuán's 陳垣 1928 *Examples of Imperial Naming Taboos* 史諱舉例 and, following a brief critique, explores the issue of taboo names and their relationship to Chinese phonological history. Ho's discussion underscores the importance of historical phonology in any examination of issues bearing on Chinese linguistic history. Through a demonstration of the ways in which changes in the language affect the particularities of which graphs were taboo at different periods, Ho shows that once we obtain a clear understanding of the pertinent phonological issues, we may find that ostensible errors or exceptions to expected practice were not in fact departures from regular convention. Ting Pang-Hsin's contribution, "A Comparative Study of Frequently Used Action Verbs in Hàn and Táng-Sòng Times" (漢與唐宋兩代若干常用動作動詞的比較), seeks clues to trends in Chinese lexical change through an examination of frequently used action verbs in Hàn times, as glossed in Xǔ Shèn's 許慎 *Shuōwén jiězì* 說文解字, and through comparison of the Hàn vocabulary with the Táng-Sòng lexicon as recorded in the complete editions of Wáng Rénxù's 王仁昫 *Kānmiù*

bǔquē Qièyùn 刊謬補缺切韻 and the *Guǎngyùn* 廣韻. Ting concludes that overall, the Chinese lexicon shows a strong trend toward continuity, and consequently was only minimally influenced by other neighboring language families.

The second section, "Chinese Dialects," comprises five essays that explore Chinese dialects from historical and descriptive perspectives. The first three papers examine various issues related to initials in dialect phonology. William H. Baxter's "Northern Mǐn 'Softened' Initials in Borrowed Vocabulary" presents evidence for early Mandarin influence on southern dialects, arguing that the softened initials in the Northern Mǐn dialects have two origins. One appears in a set of words native to the dialects and originating very early therein; the other occurs in a set of words forming a borrowed literary stratum that the author's analysis shows entered the Mǐn dialects from an early form of Mandarin. This early form of Mandarin would have been a southern type that retained the voiced obstruents of Middle Chinese. The second paper, by Zhongmin Chen, "On the Relationship between Tones and Initials of the Dialects in the Shànghǎi Area," analyzes the correlation between tones and initials in the Shànghǎi region dialects. Chen first looks at the general relationship between tones and various types of initials, and then proceeds to examine a specific set of issues regarding the nature of voiceless stops followed by vowels with breathy phonation. These issues include the relationship between stops and tones, the influence of aspirated stops on tones, and the nature and distribution of pre-glottalized stops. Chen demonstrates that aspiration is a factor in the split of tone categories into different tone values and in the development of new tone categories owing to the influence of the initial type. The evolution of initials is also the subject of the next paper, "A Study of Diachronic Evolution and Age Variation in the Three Initials Groups of *Zhī*, *Zhuāng* and *Zhāng* in Nánjīng Dialect" (南京方言知莊章三組歷時演變與年齡差異研究), by Gù Qián 顧黔 and Zhāng Zhìlíng 張志凌. Gù and Zhāng examine the distribution in Nánjīng dialect of retroflex affricate initials [tʂ, tʂh, ʂ] and dental sibilant initials [ts, tsh, s] that reflect the three *Qièyùn* initial groups identified in the title. They conclude that variation in the distribution of the two groups of initials correlates to speaker age. Their paper explores the reasons for this age variation and investigates the course and diachronic direction of the evolution of the differing distribution of these groups of initials.

The final two articles of this section examine dialect phonologies from a broader perspective. Chāng Méixiāng's 昌梅香 contribution, "A Homophone Syllabary of the Yúnlóu Dialect in Jí'ān County, Jiāngxī Province" (江西吉安縣雲樓方言同音字彙) presents primary dialect data. Her report describes the phonological system of the dialect spoken in Yúnlóu 雲樓 in Jí'ān County, Jiāngxī and provides an extensive syllabary of homophonous morphemes. Chāng was a recent visiting scholar at the University of

Iowa, and during extensive discussions with South Coblin about this dialect material, he encouraged her to make data set available for scholarly reference. The last paper of the section investigates a dialect data source that dates back to the Qīng period. In "A Comparative Look at Common Southern Jiāng-Huái and the Southern Mandarin Influences in Hé Xuān's *Yùnshǐ*," Richard VanNess Simmons examines the phonology presented in the *Yùnshǐ* 韻史 (*History of Rimes*) compiled by Hé Xuān 何萱 (1774-1841). Hé Xuān, a native of Tàixīng 泰興 and Rúgāo 如皋 Counties in Jiāngsū 江蘇, revised the traditional *Qièyùn* system of initials to accord more closely with the dialects of his native place. Hé developed a simplified system of 21 initials that do indeed match those of the Tàixīng and Rúgāo dialects. But Simmons finds that the *Yùnshǐ* also clearly evidences additional influence from the literary tradition and from nearby prestige Guānhuà 官話 dialects, with the result that its tonal system only partially reflects the local dialect phonology of Rúgāo and Tàixīng.

The third section in this collection comprises research concerning "Tibetan and Tibeto-Burman." The first three papers reflect South Coblin's impact in this field by exploring and refining some of his foundational contributions. Guillaume Jacques' contribution, "On Coblin's Law," examines the empirical basis of Coblin's law, which has become a key phonetic law in Tibetan historical phonology. Jacques notes that while this law was originally devised to explain alternations in the verbal system, its range of application is broader, and can be observed in the nominal system as well. Additionally, his paper proposes an extension of this law, namely *sNC- > *sC-*. Nathan W. Hill's "Tibeto-Burman *dz- > Tibetan *z-* and Related Proposals" offers an adjustment to the sound laws proposed in Coblin 1976. Hill presents evidence for the changes *dz > *z* and *ǰ > *ź* and the other origins of *ź*, specifically *lj and *rj, and endeavors to establish the relative chronology of those changes. Laurent Sagart's "A Note on Tibeto-Burman Bone Words and Chinese Pitch-pipes" also develops an issue inspired by a word treated by South Coblin (Coblin 1986). Exploring Tibetan *gra* 'fish bones' and *rus* 'bone', Sagart proposes an explanation to the observation that the Chinese names for odd- and even-numbered pitch-pipes exhibit sound correspondences with related terms in Sino-Tibetan languages.

The subsequent two papers focus on issues in modern Tibeto-Burman linguistics. James Matisoff's "Using Native Lexical Resources to Create Technical Neologisms for Minority Languages" departs from a historical focus and offers an investigation of practical applicability to living languages. Matisoff examines the issues and challenges entailed in the creation of technical linguistic terminology for Lahu, a language that lacks a technical vocabulary with which to discuss scientific subjects such as linguistics. The hope is to obviate the need for Lahu speakers to resort to borrowing technical

terminology from other, majority languages. Jackson T.-S. Sun, in "Typology of Generic-Person Marking in Tshobdun Rgyalrong," focuses on expressions that languages use to refer to the generic person (GP), or 'people in general'. His paper investigates GP-representation in Tshobdun Rgyalrong, a morphologically complex Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Sichuan, approaching the issue from a typological perspective. Sun shows that Tshobdun marks GP with an unusual encoding device, namely, dedicated verbal morphology that evolved from erstwhile nominalizers, and he proposes that the integration of the generic person into the inflectional person category as a 'fourth person' reveals the salience of humanness marking in Rgyalrong grammar.

The fourth section of the volume, entitled "Language Contact and Transcription," contains essays that examine aspects of the interaction between Chinese and other languages. The first three papers treat transcriptional evidence, which has played a prominent role in South Coblin's scholarship; that is, they deal with the use of non-Chinese phonetic scripts to record Chinese words and phrases or the transcription of foreign words using Chinese characters. This section begins with Axel Schuessler's "Phonological Notes on Hàn Period Transcriptions of Foreign Names and Words." Schuessler examines a corpus of Hàn time transcriptions of Central Asian and Indic terms into Chinese, identifying the phonological patterns revealed by the transcriptional choices and exploring what they reveal about the Chinese language of the time, and about the foreign languages they transcribe. To this paper is appended an extensive dataset that collects transcriptions of Central Asian and Indic names from pre-Hàn, Former (Western) Hàn, and Later (Eastern) Hàn Chinese textual sources. The second paper, Zev Handel's "Why did Sin Sukju Transcribe the Coda of the *Yào* 藥 Rime of 15th Century Guānhuà with the letter ㅱ <f>?" addresses Sin Sukju's 申叔舟 transcriptions of Mandarin into Korean in the *Saseong tonggo* 四聲通解, a Korean rimebook of Chinese that has also been of great use to South Coblin in his work on the history of Guānhuà. Handel focuses on the transcription of Chinese entering-tone syllables, most of which were transcribed with a final glottal stop. Handel seeks to account for the previously unexplained transcription of a subset of syllables (those in the *Yào* 藥 rime) with the Hangul letter for <f>. He proposes that the transcriptions in fact represented a single Mandarin sound with two different graphs, and that this was the result of the orthographic structure of Hangul, and not of a phonological distinction in Mandarin. The following paper treats transcriptional materials that yield new insights into a yet earlier stage of Mandarin. In "The *Chē-Zhē* syllables of Old Mandarin," Zhongwei Shen draws on evidence from ancient Altaic scripts, including ḥP'ags-pa ('Phags-pa), Jurchen, and Khitan materials, to demonstrate that although the earliest Chinese rimebook to treat *jɛ* and *ɥɛ* type finals as an independent rime, *chē-zhē* 車遮, was the *Zhōngyuán yīnyùn* 中原音韻 of 1324, transcriptional evidence reveals that this type of syllable existed earlier,

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by the Khitan Liáo 遼 dynasty (916-1125). Shen proposes that the vowel system represented by these finals was maintained until the nineteenth century, when a new final -ɤ became distinctive in coda-less syllables, as part of the transformation from Old Mandarin to modern Mandarin.

Following are two papers that treat the interaction between Chinese and Western languages. Lǔ Guóyáo 魯國堯 contributed a pair of notes entitled "Trivial Musings from Dull Lǔ's Cottage Study" (愚魯廬學思脞錄二則). Lǔ is well-known for his work in the history of Mandarin, an interest he shares with South Coblin. But in this whimsical pair of notes he ventures off in new directions. The first note is a commentary on an essay by Qián Zhōngshū 錢鍾書 (1910-1998) focusing on late Qīng English to Chinese translation, and the second concerns Chinese nomenclature pertaining to binomes, that is, simple (non-compound) bisyllabic words, which in Chinese are conventionally divided into three separate categories. Lǔ proposes a single Chinese term (*yīn'ǒu* 音耦) that would encompasses all three types. This section concludes with a paper by Joseph A. Levi, who together with South Coblin co-authored *Franciso Varo's Glossary of the Mandarin Language*. Levi addresses a different aspect of early missionary dictionaries of Chinese in his paper, "The Ricci-Ruggieri *Dicionário Europeu-Chinês*: Linguistic and Philological Notes on Some Portuguese and Italian Entries." The *Dicionário* was the first bilingual dictionary composed by and for European missionaries to assist them in learning Chinese. Rather than focusing on Chinese, Levi explores the *Dicionário* as a source for understanding the evolution of Portuguese and, to a lesser extent, Italian, through a series of notes on various linguistic and philological points.

The final section, "Texts and Written Chinese", brings together four papers that explore various aspects of written texts and individual graphs or words. The first two concern the Chinese writing system and examine issues regarding the interpretation of individual characters. In "Two Competing Interpretations: *Cóng* 从 or *Bǐ* 比 in Oracle-Bone Inscriptions," Ken-ichi Takashima explores the graphic ambivalence between the oracle bone graphs conventionally transcribed as *bǐ* 比 'side by side' and *cóng* 从 'to follow'. He revisits earlier claims concerning the form and meaning of these graphs, and draws on both palaeographic and philological evidence to support his conclusion that these OBI forms all may be understood as *cóng* 从. The next piece, by David Prager Branner, "The Lingering Puzzle of *Yán* 焉: A Problem of Oral Language in the Chinese Reading Tradition," examines the origins of the graph 焉, long thought to represent a contraction of *yú* 於 plus another unknown element, meaning "at this [place]." Branner argues that the character 焉 is a "portmanteau" character, or a semantic ligature of two graphs equivalent to modern 於+是, but that it is far from certain that it represents a spoken contraction. The essay by Morten Schlütter, "Textual Criticism and

the Turbulent Life of the *Platform Sūtra*," explores the textual history of the *Platform Sūtra*, and proposes a new understanding of the stemmatic relationships among multiple distinct versions that span over five centuries. Schlütter assembles detailed evidence concerning these versions of the *Platform Sūtra*, to which he applies the methodology of textual criticism, demonstrating among other things that what he refers to as the "longer version" of the *Platform Sūtra*, which was both the orthodox and most popular version, was actually a later version of the text. This paper is an elegant demonstration of the ways in which textual criticism can lead us to revise our understanding of the relationships among texts, and more broadly, of the history of ideas or religious developments. The final paper in this section, "*Spring and Autumn* Use of *Jí* 及 and its Interpretation in the *Gōngyáng* and *Gǔliáng* Commentaries" by Newell Ann Van Auken, analyzes usage of the word *jí* 及, which functions as a comitative marker 'and, with' in the *Spring and Autumn* (*Chūnqiū* 春秋), and proposes that some *Gōngyáng* 公羊 and *Gǔliáng* 穀梁 readings of *jí* resulted from the fact that the commentators understood *jí* in a different way, as a full verb. Common wisdom tells us that grammatical particles such as the comitative marker *jí* are derived from full verbs, and thus it is unexpected to find the same word as a particle in an earlier text and a full verb in a later one; Van Auken ascribes this apparent discrepancy to dialect differences, and explains this unusual situation by proposing that the language of the *Spring and Autumn* was probably not ancestral to that of either *Gōngyáng* or *Gǔliáng*.

* * *

We owe a debt of gratitude to many friends and colleagues who have supported us in this tribute to South Coblin, and most of all, to the contributors to this volume. Two in particular deserve special acknowledgment, the late Jerry L. Norman, who gave us initial encouragement, pronouncing this endeavor "a splendid idea!" and Axel Schuessler, who has provided unfailing and enthusiastic support at every step as we have prepared this volume. Other contributors who have provided additional assistance in various ways include (in alphabetical order) David Branner, Zev Handel, Nathan Hill, Ho Dah-an, Jackson T.-S. Sun, Morten Schlütter, and Zhongwei Shen.

We would also like to express our deep appreciation to the editorial staff of *Language and Linguistics* at the Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica. The former Executive Editor, Dr. Elizabeth Zeitoun, took on primary responsibility for managing the onerous editorial labor, tirelessly continuing her hard work even after her term as Executive Editor of *Language and Linguistics* had officially ended. Special thanks are due also to Kuo Chun-yu (Joyce) for her meticulous and patient work in copy-editing and typesetting

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The Norman family warrants our special thanks for working with us in preparing Jerry Norman's paper for this publication, and for their continued support, even as they were grieving the loss of their husband and father. Jing Coblin kindly provided the photograph of her husband, which appears as the frontispiece, and gave us warm, enthusiastic, and helpful encouragement from the outset. Russ Ganim provided helpful advice as we began this project, and Eden Lunde assisted with numerous proof-reading tasks. Zhāng Yànhóng assisted with translations of a number of abstracts. Matthias Richter, Brandon Dotson, Steve Wadley, and Young Oh, together with a number of our contributors, provided help with the cover images, and Oliver Emery assisted with the cover design.

Finally and most importantly, we join with our contributors in thanking our honoree, W. South Coblin, for teaching us all so much, whether directly in the classroom and conversations, or indirectly through his research and publications, and for thereby inspiring the research contained in this volume.

W. South Coblin: A Scholar's Journey*

Newell Ann Van Auken

Weldon South Coblin, affectionately known to friends and family as South, was born on February 26, 1944 in Lexington, Kentucky, where he lived until his graduation from Henry Clay High School in 1962. His interest in languages and language history was already apparent in high school, where he studied Latin, Greek, and German. His Latin teacher, Miss Mary Wood Brown, was the first to expose him to the notion of linguistic change. He recalls that one day he was complaining about having to learn Latin declensions, and Miss Brown explained that English had also had similar linguistic phenomena at one time, and she showed him a book with earlier forms of English in it. South was astounded to learn that English had once been different, and this was the beginning of his lifelong fascination with the history of language and linguistic change.

South first went abroad the summer after his graduation from high school. He traveled to Germany on a program overseen by the University of Louisville, which involved homestay and taking classes. He was particularly intrigued by the English class for German students. The teacher, Herr Heinemann, had studied Old English, and frequently drew his students' attention to the parallels between German and English irregular verbs. Again, South found himself fascinated by the notion of language change. After the conclusion of the program in Germany, he traveled to England, where he purchased books and grammars on Anglo-Saxon and earlier stages of English. He also retained his interested in the German language, and later returned to study in Germany the summer after his freshman year of college.

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* This biography is based on notes taken during two visits I made to South at his home in Coralville, Iowa, on Sunday afternoon, July 21 and Monday morning, July 22, 2013. Although South knew I was interviewing him for a biography, at the time he was unaware of the ultimate venue. In the concluding section, I also draw on material that South presented in the final two meetings of his Chinese Historical Phonology course on Wednesday, May 4, 2011 and Friday, May 6, 2011. These were the last formal classes that he taught at the University of Iowa. When this project was conceived, we invited Professor Jerry Norman to write this piece. After Prof. Norman's death on July 7, 2012, his family found the beginning of a draft on his computer, and I have incorporated his brief draft into this piece, as well as thoughts by Professor Axel Schuessler. I am grateful to my co-editor Richard VanNess Simmons and other friends for helpful suggestions and comments.

In fall 1962, South began his undergraduate studies in Ohio at Kenyon College, which awarded him a full scholarship. He immediately declared a major in German, and he also began to study Russian. He was strongly encouraged to take courses in literature, but his interests in language history and grammar did not receive similar encouragement. He recalled that a professor who studied the history of the Russian language was denied tenure because his area of study was not viewed as a "respectable" subject for an academic. "This is a battle I've fought all my life," he said, and thus, "I have always remembered this."

Beginning study of Chinese

In the spring of South's sophomore year, his advisor at Kenyon encouraged him to apply for the Princeton Critical Language Program. This program provided students from other colleges with a full scholarship to spend two years studying a critical language, the first year at Princeton, and the second year abroad. Students also took other courses at Princeton, and received full credit from their home institution. After the conclusion of the program, students were to return to their home institution to complete their senior year and graduate. South considered the full range of options, and determined that the best two languages would be Arabic or Chinese, each the vehicle of classical culture in its respective region of the world, Arabic in the Middle East and Chinese in the Far East. Unable to make up his mind, he flipped a coin, and Chinese won.

South began his study of Chinese in the summer of 1964 with classes at Harvard, under the auspices of the Princeton Critical Language Program. His first impression of Chinese was that it was an extraordinarily strange language, in part because of the tones and even more, because of the apical vowels. His studies at Princeton began in the fall. In addition to language courses, he also took classes in Chinese philosophy and history, plus other coursework required by his home institution. Thus he also took a course in Old and Middle High German literature, which he loved. On the recommendation of his Kenyon advisor, he enrolled in a course in descriptive linguistics, which his advisor told him would "stand you in good stead when you teach German." Initially he was unsure about the class, but by the second part of the semester he caught on and found that he really loved it. He went on to take the second course in the sequence, a course in historical linguistics taught by Albert Marckwardt, who specialized in the history of the English language.

In the second semester, he was required to complete a seminar and project. Upon hearing that South was interested in historical linguistics, his advisor at Princeton, Yu-Kung Kao, assigned him to read Dŏng Tónghé's 董同龢 *Zhōngguó yǔyīn shǐ* 中國語音

史 [*History of Chinese Phonology*]. South had not yet completed his second year of Chinese, and of course found this unbelievably difficult. His teacher soon realized that this was too hard and assigned him to read Bernhard Karlgren's *Compendium of Phonetics in Ancient and Archaic Chinese* instead. The following summer, still at Princeton, he began to study Classical Chinese with Miss Li Ch'i.

During the second year of the Princeton Critical Language Program, South spent a full year in Taiwan, at what was then known as the Stanford Center, the best place in the world to study Chinese in those days. He had room in his schedule for an advanced independent study, and elected to give Dǒng Tónghé another try. His independent study teacher had taken the course at National Taiwan University that used Dǒng's book, and South worked through it in great detail with her. She also sent him out to purchase copies of rimebooks and rime tables, and he thus became familiar with all the basic texts necessary for the study of Chinese historical phonology. He then worked through the Chinese translation of Karlgren's *Études sur la phonologie chinoise*, *Zhōngguó yīnyùn xué yánjiù* 中國音韻學研究, translated by Y. R. Chao (Zhào Yuánrèn 趙元任), F. K. Li (Lǐ Fāngguì 李方桂), and Lo Ch'ang-p'ei (Luó Chángpéi 羅常培).

In the spring of 1962, in preparation for his return to Kenyon for his senior year, South wrote to his advisor to plan his courses for the fall. He had been in touch with faculty at Ohio State, and was prepared to buy a car and drive to Columbus (a long, difficult drive in the winter) to continue his study of Chinese, but it soon became apparent that he would not be able to continue with Chinese if he returned to Kenyon. He thus began writing to colleges around the United States with the hope of finding a program that would allow him to continue his study of Chinese and to graduate within a year. One of the few institutions that would allow this was the University of Washington (UW) in Seattle. He thus decided to relinquish his full scholarship at Kenyon, and moved to Seattle, where he lived on a shoestring and completed his final undergraduate year.

During South's senior year, also his first at UW-Seattle, Prof. F. K. Li was his advisor. He also studied Classical Chinese with Paul L-M. Serruys, C.I.C.M. He recalls that he fought all year long with Fr. Serruys, and they argued about many different points. At the end of the year he went to Stanford on a summer grant to study Japanese. He spent all his free time at the library finding exceptions to points that Serruys had made, and compiled a great list of them. In the fall, he went back and showed them to Serruys, expecting another argument, but instead Serruys was encouraging and positive, and responded, "That's interesting. You should do an independent study with me on that." After that, South audited Beginning Classical Chinese regularly, since Serruys covered different material every year.

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