

The Language of the Sangleys
*A Chinese Vernacular in Missionary Sources
of the Seventeenth Century*

Henning Klöter



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By

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Henning Klöter
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TECHNICAL CONVENTIONS

A. ABBREVIATIONS

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
A	Amoy 廈門 dialect
BMS	Barcelona manuscript of the <i>Arte</i>
BR	Blair and Robertson (1903–1909), numbers following BR refer to the volume number
Ch	Cháoshàn 潮汕 dialect
cl.	classifier
EMH	Early Manila Hokkien
f.	folio
fn.	footnote
LMS	London manuscript of the <i>Arte</i>
Mnd.	Mandarin
p. c.	personal communication
pl	plural
PMS	Paris manuscript of the <i>Dictionarium Sino Hispanicum</i> (Chirino 1604a).
Q	Quánzhōu 泉州 dialect
r	recto side of a folio
RMS	The Rome manuscript of the <i>Dictionarium Sino Hispanicum</i> (Chirino 1604a)
sg	singular
TLPA	Taiwan Language Phonetic Alphabet
v	verso side of a folio
Zh	Zhāngzhōu 漳州 dialect

B. SYMBOLS

✓	A check mark indicates that an expression occurs in the source.
--	A double hyphen in a table indicates that an expression does not occur in the source.

- ~ A tilde separates:
 (a) variant spellings of the same word;
 (b) different dictionary translations of the same word
- A right-pointing triangle precedes my English translations of example sentences which are based on the Hokkien sentence. These are added when a Spanish rendering does not clearly distinguish gloss and translation (explained in Chapter 4, used in Part II).
- | A vertical stroke separates different linguistic representations in quoted dictionary entries.
- = An equal sign is written between a variant character and a standard character (used in Part II).
- ≈ An approximately equal sign is written between an EMH form and a form recorded in another Hokkien source if the two are not identical (explained in Chapter 1, used in Part II).
- / A forward slash indicates a line break in a manuscript.
- ° A superscripted circle precedes a form posited on the basis of lexicographic conventions.
- ? A question mark indicates an uncertain reading or interpretation of language data or an uncertain date.

C. TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTIONS

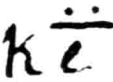
- «text» Guillemets enclose (parts of) entries quoted from dictionaries and the *Arte* that include the use of two or more scripts or languages
- <text> Angled brackets enclose original spellings.
- text* An italicized expression indicates a linguistic form.
- ‘text’ Single quotation marks indicate a meaning.
- [text] Square brackets indicate:
 (a) interpolations within quotations
 (b) phonetic transcriptions in IPA
 (c) modern data when compared with historical data
 (d) conjectural readings (used in Part II only)
- {text} Curly brackets indicate that text in a manuscript was added or inserted, presumably by another hand.
- ~~text~~ Strikethrough indicates that one or more words in a manuscript are crossed out.
- [...] Three periods in square brackets stand for one or more

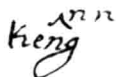
words in a manuscript that are missing and not conjecturable.

- [x] An x in square brackets stands for an illegible letter or character in a manuscript.
- [xxx] Three x's in square brackets stand for one or more illegible words in a manuscript.
- {xxx} Three x's in curly brackets stand for one or more added or inserted illegible words.

D. RENDERING OF HANDWRITTEN DIACRITICS

See explanations in Chapter 1 (Section E).

Handwriting	Description	Rendering
	horizontal stroke	cūn
	grave accent	nò
	háček	bǎn
	acute accent	cuá
	circumflex	sû
	vertical stroke	lâg'
	spiritus	cùn ^c
	two dots	kē:
	superscript ⁿ	chéng ⁿ

Handwriting	Description	Rendering
	superscript ⁿⁿ	kêng ⁿⁿ

Diacritics 1–5 may occur in isolation, diacritics 6–10 always occur in combination with one or more other diacritics. In my conversion, diacritics 6–10 are always attached to the transcribed syllable. I have decided to render the handwritten *spiritus* in row 7 with a superscript ^c, as the shape of the latter more closely resembles the original handwriting. The two dots (row 8) are represented by a colon written *after* the vowel to which the diacritic applies. Due to technical reasons, there are some situations where what appears in the manuscript cannot be as well rendered in electronic media. For example, when a macron or longer line appears above a syllable containing the letter <y>, or when a diacritic is handwritten above a syllabic <m>. In such cases, I have rendered the diacritic independently, *before* the grapheme to which the diacritic applies.

E. TRANSCRIPTIONS AND TRANSLATIONS

Romanization of Mandarin expressions follows the Hànyǔ Pīnyīn 漢語拼音 system (DeFrancis, 1996:1341–1349). Southern Mǐn/Hokkien expressions are transcribed according to the Taiwan Language Phonetic Alphabet (Tung, 2001). To achieve uniformity, and enable comparisons across different sources, all transcriptions quoted from Southern Mǐn sources, such as Douglas (1873), have been given according to the TLPA system. Taiwanese place names are spelled according to international convention. The transcription of Taiwanese personal names is according to private usage if known to the author. All translations are my own, unless otherwise indicated.

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PART ONE

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