



學術會議論文選



# 彝 緬 語 研 究

Studies on Yi-Burmese Languages:  
A Collection of Papers from the  
International Yi-Burmese  
Conference, 1-5 August 1991

四川民族出版社  
Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House  
四川民族出版社

# 語 研 究

# 彝緬語研究

Studies on Yi-Burmese Languages

《國際彝緬語學術會議》論文編輯委員會編

Edited by the Editorial  
Committee of the International  
Yi-Burmese Conference

四川民族出版社

Sichuan Nationalities Publishing House

1997 • chengdu

(川)新登字 002 号

责任编辑:李世荣

内文设计:李明德

封面设计:周宝工

## 彝 语 研 究

《彝语研究》编委会 编

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四川民族出版社出版发行

(成都盐道街三号)

攀枝花新华印刷厂印刷

开本 850×1168 毫米      1/32      印张 21.875

1992年1月第一版      1997年6月第一次印刷

印数:1—1000册

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书号:ISBN7—5409—1915·9/H·65

定价:27.25元

## 前 言

近十年来,世界范围内彝缅语研究有了很大的进展。在美国、瑞典先后举行了四次国际彝缅语会议。为了推动彝缅语研究,加强、扩大中国学者和各国学者的交流,1991年8月1日至5日在中国四川省凉山彝族自治州西昌市举行了国际彝缅语学术会议。

这次会议得到各国学者的热情支持。美国马提索夫教授、艾杰瑞教授,日本西田龙雄教授、藪司郎教授,瑞典韩应灵教授等17位国外专家、学者参加了会议,并提交了有价值的论文。中国研究彝缅语的主要学者,大多参加了会议。与会代表普遍反映,这次会议是成功的,能够反映当今世界彝缅语研究的新水平。

为了使更多的人能够了解这次会议的情况,我们编辑了这本论文选。

由于篇幅所限,这里只能选收部分论文。论文按语音、词汇、语义、语法、文字、系属、其它等类别排列,每类中的论文按作者姓氏第一个拉丁字母的顺序排列。

本书编辑委员会由下列委员组成:戴庆厦、史金波、伍精忠、杨应新、徐世璜、傅爱兰、吴和得。

由于编辑时间仓促,加上水平有限,若有不当,诚望海内外学者指正。

《国际彝缅语学术会议》论文编辑委员会

1991. 9. 15.

## FOREWORD

International research on Yi-Burmese (YB) languages has made much progress in the last decade. Four international symposia were held one after another in the States and Sweden. In order to advance YB research and reinforce and extend the communication between Chinese and overseas scholars, the International Yi-Burmese Conference was convened from the 1st through the 5th of August, 1991 in Xichang City, the Liangshan Autonomous Yi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China.

This conference enjoyed the enthusiastic support of scholars of various countries. Seventeen overseas scholars and experts, including Prof. J. Matisoff and Prof. J. Edmondson from the States, Prof. T. Nishida and Prof. S. Yabu from Japan, and Prof. I.-L. Hansson from Sweden, made valuable presentations at the conference. On the other hand, most of the major Chinese scholars working on YB languages were also present. Conference participants generally felt that the event was a success and marked a higher level of YB research in the international scene.

The present collection of papers is compiled so that more people can learn of the situation and results of this conference.

Due to the limitation of space, only a portion of the

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papers submitted are published here. The papers here are arranged according to the following categories: phonology, lexicon, semantics, grammar, writing systems, genetic affiliation, and others. Within each category, an alphabetical order of the author's last name is used.

The members of the editorial committee for this book are: Dai Qingxia, Shi Jinbo, Wu Jingzhong, Yang Yingxin, Xu Shixuan, Fu Ailan, and Wu Hede.

In meeting the publisher's deadline, we have to rush through the editorial work. We do apologize for any unwitting mistakes.

The Editorial Committee  
15 September 1991

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# 诺苏彝语的44调

The Status of the 44 Tone in Nosu<sup>1</sup>

大卫·布莱德雷 (David Bradley)

〔提要〕诺苏彝语的44调基本上是一个变调。它在圣乍话里出现最多，有两个来源：(1)两个相邻的33调，(2)重叠中的或在其他一些句法结构中出现的21调动词。在描述了这两个来源后，本文还指出44变调使三组词形成了三个词形变化表：表范围的动词/形容词，人称代词，数词。

## ABSTRACT

The 44 tone of Nosu is essentially a sandhi tone, most frequent in the "standard" Shengzha local variety and derived by two regular and partly productive processes: from a 33 tone immediately preceded or followed by another 33 tone, and from a 21 tone in a verbal element with reduplication and in various other syntactic environments. This paper describes the two processes and three examples of the development of paradigms resulting from these and other processes: verb/adjectives of extent, pronouns and numbers.

## 0. Introduction

Comparative linguistic evidence indicates that the 44 tone of Nosu<sup>2</sup> is secondary. It is essentially a sandhi tone, most frequent in the "standard" Shengzha local variety and derived by two regular and partly productive processes: from a 33 tone immediately preceded or followed by another 33 tone, and from a 21 tone in a verbal element with reduplication and in various other syntactic environments. This paper describes the two processes and three examples of the development of paradigms resulting from these and other processes: verb/adjectives of extent, pronouns and numbers.

## 1. Phonology of Nosu

In the "standard" Shengzha variety of Nosu, the 44 tone frequently has slight creakiness in phonation, and varies somewhat between a completely level tone and one with a slight rise or rise-fall; for this reason some studies have described it as a 34 tone. The other tones of the Shengzha local variety are 55, 33 and 21; these all occur with normal phonation with the eight syllabics of Nosu. With the two nonvowel syllabics *u* *y* there is also a contrasting strongly creaky 33 tone.<sup>3</sup>

The syllabics<sup>4</sup> are *i* [*i*] *ie* [*ɛ*] *a*[*a*] *uo*[*ɔ*] *o* [*o*] *e* [*u*] *u* [*β*] *y*[*z*]. There are forty-four contrasting initial consonants as shown in Table 1, with initial glottal stop occurring in all syllables without one of these forty-four. Every syllable has one of these initials (or glottal stop), plus a syllabic and



a tone; there are no final consonants.

- 
- <sup>1</sup> I gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Australian Research Grants Scheme (Function Forms in Language) and of the Sichuan Nationality Affairs Commission; also of a large number of Nosu linguists and other native speakers who have assisted me during my visits in 1984, 1988 and 1990. The remaining errors are solely my responsibility.
- <sup>2</sup> Nosu is officially considered as the 'Northern' dialect of the language of the Yi nationality, spoken in Sichuan and some parts of north-western Yunnan provinces in China by over two million people. In fact the so-called 'dialect' are not mutually intelligible, though Nosu is quite close to 'Eastern' Yi or Nasu of Guizhou and northeastern Yunnan provinces with another million speakers. For more details see Bradley (1979, 1987, 1990). Tones are described in this paper using the tone numbers of Chao (1930): 5 represents the top of the pitch range and 1 the bottom, so for example a 44 tone is a higher-mid level tone.
- <sup>3</sup> This creakiness is here indicated by an underline, as is conventional in Chinese phonetic data.
- <sup>4</sup> These and the consonants are here transcribed using the official romanisation; the actual orthography is a syllabic system which uses characters derived from the traditional Nosu pictographic system. The syllabic *u* is normally a voiced bilabial trill after oral stop consonants and a bilabial fricative syllabic after other consonants in most varieties of Nosu. The apical fricative syllabic *y* is retroflex after a preceding retroflex consonant, and otherwise nonretroflex; in some varieties (but not the 'standard' Shengzha) there is a contrast between a rounded and a spread apical syllabic fricative.