A STUDY OF THE VARIANT FORMS OF
CHINESE CHARACTERS IN JIYUN

By

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ABSTRAK

Tesis ini adalah analisa yang pertama dari segi etimologi, semantik dan fonologi Cina mengenai skrip-skrip variasi yang tedapat dalam Jiyun (JY), sebuah kamus fonologi yang disunting pada dinasti Song (1039 AD).

Tesis ini membandingkan skrip-skrip variasi yang disebut di atas dengan skrip-skrip yang berkaitan dalam kamus Cina dahulu-kala seperti Erya (EY)尔雅, Shuowen jiezi (SW)說文解字, Fangyan (FY)方言, Guangya (GYa)廣雅, Yupian (YP)玉篇, Longkan shoujing (LKSJ)龍龛手鏡, Guangyun (GY)廣韻 dan lain-lain, dan buku-buku leksikon serta kesusasteraan Cina dahulu-kala.

Bab pengenalan memberi satu huraian ringkas mengenai JY serta pujian dan kritikan yang telah dibuat oleh para ilmuwan mengenainya, diikuti dengan linkungan dan matlamat kajian tesis ini.

Dalam bab kedua hingga bab kelima, kajian skrip-skrip variasi terhadap 461 kumpulan (579 set) telah dibuat. Kajian etimologi untuk variasi tersebut adalah cuba meneroka asal-usul skrip-skrip tersebut.

Bab penutup adalah satu kesimpulan mengenai kajian-kajian yang dibuat di atas. Kesemua kajian ini telah diringkaskan dan dikumpulkan dalam tujuh lampiran. Lampiran-lampiran tersebut adalah bertujuan untuk memudahkan sesiapa yang ingin merujuk pencapaian saya dalam penulisan tesis ini.

Dengan ini, JY bukannya bertindak sebagai sebuah buku fonologi, malahan ia juga mempunyai nilai ilmiah yang tinggi terhadap kajian etimologi.
ABSTRACT

This thesis attempts to give an initial etymological, semantics and phonological analysis of the variant forms of the Chinese characters found in a phonology lexicon, Jiyun (JY).

The focus of this study is on the comparison among the above-mentioned variant forms and the relevant scripts listed in the ancient Chinese etymological and phonological works, namely, Erya (EY)爾雅, Shuowen jiezi (SW)說文解字, Fangyan (FY)方言, Guangya (GYa)廣雅, Yupian (YP)玉篇, Longkan shoujing (LKSJ)龍鑾手鏡, Guanyun (GY)廣韻 and other classical literary works.

In the introduction, a brief elaboration of JY with its praises and disparages by the scholars through the ages is given, followed by the scope and objective of this study.

From the second to the fifth chapter are the studies of the 461 groups (579 sets) of variant forms in JY. The etymology study of the variant forms is an attempt to explore their origins.

The last chapter concludes the studies of the variant forms in JY. All of the studies are drawn up into seven appendices. This would enable those who are interested to know the extent of research in this thesis.

In conclusion, this thesis is to prove that JY serves not only as a phonological lexicon, but is also a useful guide to Chinese etymology research as well.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Chinese Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BCGM</td>
<td>Bencao gangmu</td>
<td>《本草纲目》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY</td>
<td>Erya</td>
<td>《爾雅》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>Fangyan</td>
<td>《方言》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GY</td>
<td>Guangyun</td>
<td>《廣韻》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYa</td>
<td>Guangya (Boya)</td>
<td>《廣雅》 [《博雅》]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYDZD</td>
<td>Hanyu dazidian</td>
<td>《漢語大字典》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKSJ</td>
<td>Longkan shoujing</td>
<td>《龍鑰手鏡》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LP</td>
<td>Leipian</td>
<td>《類篇》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Shiming</td>
<td>《釋名》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Shuowen jiezi</td>
<td>《說文解字》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYHB</td>
<td>Shiyun huibian</td>
<td>《十韻彙編》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YP</td>
<td>Daguang yihui Yupian</td>
<td>《大廣益會玉篇》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YPCJ</td>
<td>Yupian canjuan</td>
<td>《玉篇殘卷》</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YQJJYY</td>
<td>Yiqiejing yinyi</td>
<td>《一切經音義》</td>
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NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

A lot of Chinese characters are unavoidable in this thesis. The Hanyu Pinyin漢語拼音 system (the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet System) of romanization is used in this thesis for Chinese proper names, certain terminologies, the title of writings and articles. However, the pronunciation tone mark is not added. Please note that the names of some Chinese authors such as Tay Lian-soo and Tan Ooi Chee are transcribed as per their own transcriptions.