

# FOOCHOW REDUPLICATION

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## INTRODUCTION

Fukien is one of China's southeastern provinces; it lies in the area where there is the greatest linguistic diversity in the Chinese-speaking world. It is located south of Chekiang, north of Kwangtung, and east of Kiangsi. Taiwan lies to the east separated by the Formosa strait. Foochow, the capital city of Fukien, is situated in the east near the coast; the offshore island of Matsu is located just off the estuary of the Min river, opposite the city of Foochow.

Fukien province occupies an area of 120,000 sq. kilometers with a population of approximately 16 million. The terrain is very mountainous, which perhaps accounts for the great linguistic diversity of the region. The dialects of Fukien province fall into two major groups: the Min and the Hakka. The Hakka-type dialects are spoken in approximately one-third of the province. This area is in general the western third bordering on Kiangsi. The eastern two-thirds of Fukien province then is inhabited almost totally by speakers of Fukienese proper, or Min. This group is further divided into two main groups, Northern and Southern. The Northern group is best represented by the dialect of Foochow, the capital city; the Southern group by Amoy and Swatow. These dialects are not only spoken in the greater part of the area of Fukien province, but also on the islands of Taiwan and Malaya, Singapore as well as in the Philippines and elsewhere in Southeast Asia.

Mutual intelligibility between speakers of Min dialects and the other four major dialect groups of China approaches zero. Between the dialect of Foochow and Amoy it has been estimated that the degree of mutual intelligibility is about ten percent. A practical result of this is that the Amoy and Foochow dialects have to be studied as if they were distinct languages.

## FOOCHOW CONSONANT PHONEMES

		Labials	Alveolars	Affricates	Velars	
Stops	asp.	P	t	ts	k	O
	unasp.	b	d	dz	g	
Nasals		m	n		ng	

Spirants vd.	(v)	(z)	
vl.		s	h
Liquids		l, (r)	

There are fourteen consonant phonemes of which all may occur initially, but only /k/, /h/ and /ng/ occur finally in syllables. Both /k/ and /h/ are phonetically glottal stop. The consonant phonemes are illustrated in the following words:

/p/	as in	/pák/	拍	'beat'
/t/	as in	/ták/	塌	'collapse'
/ts/	as in	/tsák/	察	'care, manage'
/k/	as in	/kák/	客	'guest'
/O/	as in	/ák/	鴨	'duck,
/b/	as in	/béik/	筆	'pen'
/d/	as in	/déik/	滴	'drop'
/dz/	as in	/dzéik/	沏	'squeeze'
/g/	as in	/géik/	桔	'tangerine'
/m/	as in	/maing/	慢	'slow'
/n/	as in	/naing/	唸	'read'
/ng/	as in	/ngaing/	硬	'hard'
/s/	as in	/søik/	甩	'shake'
/h/	as in	/høik/	惑	'out of breath'
/l/	as in	/løik/	六	'six'

In addition to the fifteen phonemes just enumerated, there are three others: /v/, /z/ and /r/ which must be recognized as phonemically distinct. They never occur initially after a pause. As in:

/bivà/	枇杷	'loquat'
/üzøi/	務趣	'interesting'
/kəriēng/	客廳	'guest hall'

#### FOOCHOW VOWEL PHONEMES

i	y	u
e	ø	o
a		

The seven vowel phonemes are illustrated in the following words:

/dì/	遲	'late'
/dý/	除	'deduct'
/dù/	圖	'picture'
/dè/	題	'subject'

/d <sup>h</sup> /	○(土音)	'die'
/dò/	掏	'take'
/dà/	茶	'tea'

The three mid-vowels are all lower-mid phonetically [e], [œ], [ɔ]. The low vowel is a back unrounded [a].

### FOOCHOW TONES AND SANDHI

There are seven tones in Foochow dialect:

1st (44:)	˧	as in	/mā/	媽	'mother'
2nd (52:)	˨	as in	/mà/	麻	'hemp'
3rd (22:)	˨˨	as in	/mǎ/	馬	'horse'
4th (312:)	˨˨˨	as in	/mǎ/	罵	'scold'
5th (242:)	˨˨˨˨	as in	/mā/	儂	'don't know how'
6th (24:)	˨˨	as in	/éik/	一	'one'
		end in	/k/		
7th (55:)	˨˨˨	as in	/māk/	麥	'wheat'
		end in	/k/		

Phonetically tones 6 and 7 end in a glottal stop (written /-k/ in the present transcription).

Tone 6 behaves in two different ways morphophonemically, so it is divided into two types: 6a and 6b; 6a is written with a final /-h/, and 6b with a final /-k/. But both /-h/ and /-k/ are phonetically glottal stops. For example:

páh giang	→	pà-giang	拍仔	'beat one's son'
ák giang	→	á-giang	鴨仔	'duckling'

The seven tonal values mentioned above are for syllables occurring in isolation. When a syllable occurs before another syllable with which it has certain close relationships, it tends to have a different value depending on the tone or tones that follow. This process is known as tone sandhi.

The table below gives all the tonal combinations of two syllables. Each tonal combination is numbered. The numbers in the column on the left refer to the tone of the first syllable, and the numbers in the row on the top refer to the second syllable. At the intersection is the tone change of the first syllable.

Notice that there is an irregularity in the box at the intersection of row 3 and row 6a. That box contains a tone 8\*. Such irregularities only occur after the change. The tone is a high rising one with the pitch (35:) in row 3, and (35:) in row 6a.

## TONE SANDHI CHART

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1 + 1 新 燈	1 + 2 新 伙	2 + 3 新 椅	2 + 4 新 厝	2 + 5 新 帽	2 + 6 新 筆	2 + 7 新 襪
2	1 + 1 紅 燈	3 + 2 紅 旗	3 + 3 紅 酒	3 + 4 紅 面	3 + 5 紅 帽	3 + 6 紅 筆	3 + 7 紅 襪
3	3 + 1 好 聽	3 + 2 好 伙	8* + 3 好 酒	8* + 4 好 看	8* + 5 好 話	8* + 6 好 筆	3 + 7 好 襪
4	1 + 1 看 書	1 + 2 看 伙	2 + 3 看 仔	2 + 4 看 厝	2 + 5 看 病	2 + 6 看 毛	1 + 7 看 襪
5	1 + 1 畫 花	1 + 2 畫 伙	2 + 3 畫 犬	2 + 4 畫 厝	2 + 5 畫 柿	2 + 6 畫 桔	1 + 7 畫 石
6a	3 + 1 一 家	3 + 2 一 人	8* + 3 一 起	8* + 4 一 向	8* + 5 一 定	8* + 6 一 切	3 + 7 一 律
6b	1 + 1 拍 猪	1 + 2 拍 球	2 + 3 拍 仔	2 + 4 拍 仗	2 + 5 拍 雁	2 + 6 拍 玦	1 + 7 拍 雜
7	1 + 1 石 張	3 + 2 石 條	3 + 3 石 種	3 + 4 石 句	3 + 5 石 下	3 + 6 石 隻	3 + 7 石 落

The characteristic that most distinguishes the Foochow dialect is its morphophonemic system. This can be illustrated with the very common word /sêi/ 'to be'. According to the traditional analysis of the Chinese phonologists, the syllable /sêi/ is composed of an initial /s/, a final /ei/, and a tone /242:/. Each one of these elements may undergo morphophonemic changes, depending on its environment. When the syllable /sêi/ comes before other syllables, then the tone will change and there will be an automatic alternation in the final:

sêi+ny→sì ny 是汝 'it's you'

sêi+nø̀ng→sī nø̀ng 是伙 'it's a man'

When the syllable /sêi/ follows another syllable ending in /ng/ or /-ng/, the initial /s/ will appear as /n-/:

ng+sêi→ñ nêi 不是 'it is not'

If the syllable preceding the syllable /sêi/ ends in a vowel, the /s/ will appear as /r/:

ia+sêi→ia rêi 也是 'also is'

When /sêi/ occurs in the middle of a three syllable sequence, a combination of these changes will show up:

ng+sêi+ny→ñ nì ny 不是汝 'it's not you'

ia+sêi+ny→ia rì ny 也是汝 'it's also you'

ng+sêi+nø̀ng→ñ nī nø̀ng 不是伙 'it's not a man'

ia+sêi+nø̀ng→ia rī nø̀ng 也是伙 'it's also a man'

## FOOCHOW REDUPLICATION

### I. Tonal Morphophonemics

In reduplicated forms in the Foochow dialect, I have discovered two varieties of morphophonemic tone alternation; hereafter referred to as Type 1 and Type 2. Type 1 is the usual type of tone change found in compounds and in certain kinds of phrases. Type two occurs only in reduplicated forms.

Type 1		Type 2	
Original tones	Changed forms	Original tones	Changed forms
1 — 1	1 — 1	1 — 1	1 — 1
2 — 2	3 — 2	2 — 2	3 — 2
3 — 3	8* — 3	3 — 3	3 — 3
4 — 4	2 — 4	4 — 4	3 — 4
5 — 5	2 — 5	5 — 5	3 — 5
6a — 6a	2 — 6a	6a — 6a	3 — 6a
6b — 6b	8* — 6b	6b — 6b	3 — 6b
7 — 7	3 — 7	7 — 7	3 — 7

Notice that in type two, the first syllable always changes to a third tone, except when both syllables are in the first tone.

### II. Juncture

The following types of juncture occur in reduplicated forms:

1. Plus juncture: Between syllables jointed by plus juncture, there are no morphophonemic changes, e. g.,

bāk bāk + dīe → bāk bāk dīe 白白地 'in vain'

2. Intermediate juncture: Between syllables joined by intermediate juncture, the tone of the first syllable changes according to either type one or type two tonal rules. The initial consonant of the second syllable is unaffected, e. g.,

maing maing → meing maing<sup>1</sup> 慢慢 'slowly'

1. Certain vowel combinations undergo an automatic change when the tone of the syllable changes. These combinations are:

a → e  
aing, aik → eing, eik  
aung, auk → oung, ouk  
ei, eing, eik → i, ing, ik  
oi, oing, oik → ø, øing, øik  
ø, øing, øik → y, yng, yk

3. Close juncture: Between syllables joined by close juncture, the tone of the first syllable changes as in intermediate juncture. The initial consonant of the second syllable changes according to the following scheme:

If the first syllable ends in —

a vowel	b, p → v
(or after -h which drops entirely)	d, t, s, l → r
	dz, ts → z
	g, k, h → ng

If the first syllable ends in —

-ng	b, p → m
	d, t, s, l → n
	dz, ts → z (ngz = ñ)
	g, k, h → ng
-k	No changes

With this data we now can analyze the various types of reduplication found in the Foochow dialect.

### III. Patterns of Foochow reduplication

1. XX—Nominal Reduplication—The Foochow dialect possesses a fairly large number of reduplicated nouns; they are characterized phonologically by having type 2 tonal morphophonemics. Normally, they are joined by intermediate juncture, and in fast speech close juncture is found.

Nouns of this form fall into several semantic categories:

A. Containers:

<u>ak</u> ' <u>ak</u>	盒盒	'box'
<u>bāubāu</u>	包包	'package'
<u>bingbing</u>	瓶瓶	'vase'
<u>buakbùak</u>	鉢鉢	'large bowl'
<u>būibūi</u>	杯杯	'glass, cup'
<u>buongbùong</u>	盤盤	'dish'
<u>døidøi</u>	袋袋	'pocket'
<u>døikdóik</u>	罟罟	'a container used to catch fowl and insects'
<u>døingdøing</u>	洞洞	'cave'
<u>dièkdièk</u>	碟碟	'saucer'
<u>guanggũang</u>	罐罐	'can'
<u>guanguang</u>	管管	'pipe'
<u>gũogũo</u>	鍋鍋	'pot'
<u>gugu</u>	鈷鈷	'large pot to heat water'
<u>kũongkũong</u>	筐筐	'basket'
<u>kuongkùong</u>	槁槁	'bottomless basket used for catching fowl'
<u>lailài</u>	筊筊	'basket with handle'
<u>løingløing</u>	籠籠	'cage'
<u>møingmøing</u>	縶縶	'net'
<u>sionsiong</u>	箱箱	'box, case, crate'
<u>tøingtøing</u>	桶桶	'bucket'
<u>totò</u>	套套	'slipcover, top (for a pen)'
<u>guigûi</u>	櫃櫃	'cabinet'
<u>gagã</u>	架架	'rack, stand'
<u>dzeingdzèing</u>	層層	'shelf'
<u>kāngkāng</u>	坑坑	'ditch'
<u>kaukau</u>	口口	'opening'
<u>koukkáuk</u>	壑壑	'ditch'
<u>kykkøik</u>	壳壳	'shell'
<u>køingkøing</u>	空空	'hole'

B. Implements:

<u>babà</u>	柄把	'rake'
<u>biběi</u>	篦篦	'strainer'
<u>dīngdīng</u>	釘釘	'nail'

gāugāu	鈎鈎	'hook'
ngiekngiek	鋏鋏	'tweezers'
gyg̃ōi	鋸鋸	'saw'
kiki	起起	'screwdriver'
piuplu	瓢瓢	'dipper'
p̃ōikp̃ōik	撲撲	'powder puff'
sikséik	塞塞	'stopper'
souksáuk	刷刷	'brush'
sōungsōung	拴拴	'door bar'
tiongiong	杖杖	'stick'
tiutiú	柱柱	'pillar'
t̃ōt̃ō	鋤鋤	'scraper'
tsātsā	叉叉	'fork'
tsoungtsäung	門門	'door bolt'
t̃ōiktsōik	鑿鑿	'chisel'
hukhók	拂拂	'duster'
hiekhiek	頁頁	'hinge, section of a venetian blind'
gounggäung	棍棍	'stick'
gaigäi	蓋蓋	'lid'
loungl̃ung	輪輪	'wheel, gear'
deingdäing	墊墊	'cushion'

## C. Other Small Objects:

dzuadzua	爪爪	'claw'
giekgiek	結結	'knot'
gūanggūang	關關	'bedstead, back of a chair'
guongguong	捲捲	'roll'
koukkōuk	磕磕	'Buddhist wooden fish'
l̃ingl̃ing	鈴鈴	'bell'
tsouktsōuk	戳戳	'chop'
paupāu	泡泡	'bubble'
nēingnēing	奶奶	'nipple; a bump on the skin'
l̃ōil̃ōi	累累	'knot'
mōmō	臃臃	'bump'
deidäi	帶帶	'ribbon, belt'
d̃id̃ei	蒂蒂	'sprout, end of a thread'
deudèu	條條	'strip, note'
dāngdāng	單單	'list'

beingbeing	板板	'board'
bebè	牌牌	'sign, tag'
buongbuong	本本	'notebook'
dziekdzlek	摺摺	'accordion folder'
gýnggýng	根根	'root'
lienglieng	簾簾	'curtain'
niokniok	葉葉	'leaves'
taták	○○(土音)	'cover (for a pen)'
dzidzi	子子	'seed'
momò	毛毛	'small hair'
pipi	瘡瘡	'scab'
oung'oung	行行	'line'
pungpoung	縫縫	'crack'
piengpieng	片片	'slice'

## D. Other Nouns:

deingdeing	點點	'stain, spot'
dukdók	○○(土音)	'stain, spot'
dzādā	渣渣	'residue'
dzeikdzáik	汁汁	'juice'
hunghung	粉粉	'powder'
tsøitsøi	碎碎	'fragments'
uong'uong	暈暈	'stain'

## E. Kinship Terms:

günggüng	公公	'paternal grandfather'
máma	嬤嬤	'paternal grandmother'
baváh	伯伯	'father's elder brother'
gāgā	家家	'father's younger brother'
múmu	姆姆	'father's elder brother's wife'
síngning	孀孀	'father's younger brother's wife'
tairǎi	太太	'wife'

## 2. XX—Verbal Reduplication:

A. Tentative Reduplication—This type of reduplication has type 1 tonal morphophonemics and may be joined by either intermediate or close juncture. To the lexical meaning of the verb, this form adds a tentative meaning. (It is identical in meaning to the Mandarin reduplicated verbs like kànkàn.)

kàngngǎng	看看	'take a look' (also kàngngǎng)
tiāngniāng	聽聽	'just listen'
bíbi	比比	'just compare'
tsýzøi	覷覷	'take a look'
hìohíok	歇歇	'rest a bit'
giāngngiāng	跔跔	'take a walk'
siēksiēk	食食	'just eat'
sìongsìong	相相	'take a look'
dóro	倒倒	'lie down for a while'
tsìzèi	試試	'make a try'
dòzò	做做	'just do it'

B. Casual Reduplication—In this type of reduplication, the vowel nucleus of the first syllable is always replaced by /i/; the tonal changes are of type 1, and the two syllables are always joined by intermediate juncture. This form is interpreted to mean 'perform the action without any ado', or 'just go ahead and perform the action.'

kìngkǎng	○看	'just go ahead and look'
tìngtiāng	○聽	'just go ahead and listen'
tsìtsøi	○覷	'just go ahead and look'
hìhíok	○歇	'just go ahead and rest'
gīnggiāng	○跔	'just go ahead and walk'
dìdò	○掏	'just go ahead and take'
gìnggoung	○講	'just go ahead and talk'
mímé	○買	'just go ahead and buy'
pìpáh	○拍	'just go ahead and hit'

### 3. XX—Reduplicated Adverbs

Certain common adverbs are reduplicated forms. The tonal changes are always of type 1, and either intermediate or close juncture may be found between the two syllables.

babāk	白白	'in vain'
dziēngziēng	漸漸	'gradually'
džúngžung	準準	'promptly'
džýkdžøik	足足	'exactly'
mèingmáing	慢慢	'slowly'
múimui	尾尾	'finally'
dukduk	獨獨	'only, alone'

pīngmieng	偏偏	'perversely'
sirì	時時	'constantly'
siongnlong	常常	'often'
seurèu	○○(土音)	'often'
tāurāu	偷偷	'secretly'
tautàu	頭頭	'at first'
tōungnōung	通通	'altogether'
úong'uong	往往	'always'
dikdik	直直	'straight'
gūongnūong	光光	'alone'
dìangdiang	定定	'steadily'
dzīngzīng	眞眞	'truly'
gága	假假	'falsely'
geingngǎing	更更	'still more'
hàháh	○○(土音)	'carelessly'
lienglieng	連連	'consecutively'
liokliok	略略	'in outline, briefly'
líli	○○(土音)	'constantly'
tsíngzīng	頃頃	'just' (Mand. gānggāng)
dāngnāng	單單	'only, along'

#### 4. XX—Reduplicated Measures:

Reduplicated measures have the meaning 'every'. Tonal changes are of type 1, and close juncture is usually found.

nīknīk	日日	'every day'
dzìeíeh	隻隻	'every one'
dīongnióng	張張	'every sheet'
niengnièng	年年	'every year'

#### 5. XX—Reduplicated Localizers:

Reduplicated localizers are interpreted as 'the very....' Tonal changes are of type 1, and they have intermediate juncture.

díngdīng	頂頂	'the very top'
dédè	底底	'the very bottom'
díedíe	裡裡	'the very inside'
geinggèng	懸懸	'the very top'
glàia (glagìa)	下下	'right underneath'
àúáú	後後	'the very back'

6. XXY and XYY—Reduplicated forms of the patterns XXY and XYY are almost all vivid adjectives or verbs. Tonal changes are of type 1, and they normally have intermediate juncture.

k <sub>0</sub> ingpāngpāng	空有有	'very empty'
kudēudēu	苦○○(土音)	'very bitter, bitter as gall'
langdzēkdzēk	濫漬漬	'slushy'
n <sub>1</sub> giakgiak	黏○○(土音)	'sticky as glue'
uaktur <sub>1</sub> u	活跳跳	'very lively'

Adjectives are reduplicated to mean 'rather....' Type 1 tonal change are found in these reduplicated forms; juncture is either close or intermediate.

Reduplicated adjectives are always followed by the subordinative suffix -i when in attributive position and by the suffix -d<sub>1</sub>e when in predicative position; e. g.,

geinggèng-i ts <sub>1</sub> o	懸懸其厝	'a rather tall house'
ts <sub>1</sub> o geinggèng-d <sub>1</sub> e	厝懸懸勢	'the house is rather tall'
d <sub>1</sub> uid <sub>1</sub> u-i	大大其	'rather big'
g <sub>1</sub> au-i	厚厚其	'rather thick'
b <sub>1</sub> ui-i	肥肥其	'rather fat'
øing'øing-i	紅紅其	'rather red'
u <sub>1</sub> -i	烏烏其	'rather black'
tsāngtsāng-i	青青其	'rather green'
n <sub>1</sub> ungnāung-i	嫩嫩其	'rather small'

7. XYY—Verbs of this form are always resultative compounds. Like all resultative compounds, they have plus juncture between the verb and the result. Intermediate juncture and tonal changes of type 1 are found between the two reduplicated syllables.

bāgingg <sub>1</sub> ing	攔緊緊	'to hold tightly'
b <sub>1</sub> ait <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> áh	敗○○(土音)	'to waste completely'
dz <sub>1</sub> akts <sub>1</sub> øits <sub>1</sub> øi	劈碎碎	'to chop into pieces'
k <sub>1</sub> āungmeikm <sub>1</sub> ēik	囤密密	'to hide securely'
ts <sub>1</sub> iod <sub>1</sub> d <sub>1</sub> ā	啜乾乾	'to drink to the last drop'

8. Form reversible from XXY to XYY

d <sub>1</sub> air <sub>1</sub> ir <sub>1</sub> ōung or d <sub>1</sub> air <sub>1</sub> ōungn <sub>1</sub> ōung	大大當 大當當	'the very middle'
b <sub>1</sub> ingm <sub>1</sub> ingn <sub>1</sub> ōing or d <sub>1</sub> øingm <sub>1</sub> ingm <sub>1</sub> ing	冰冰凍 凍冰冰	'icy cold'
t <sub>1</sub> ur <sub>1</sub> ú <sub>1</sub> z <sub>1</sub> i or ts <sub>1</sub> ui t <sub>1</sub> ur <sub>1</sub>	凸凸嘴 嘴凸凸	'to protrude the lips when angry'

9. XYXY—Place Words: Place words may be reduplicated with the meaning

'the very....' Tonal changes are of type 1. The type of juncture varies. All place words in Foochow dialect are disyllabic words, so they fall into the pattern XYXY.

geréinggereing	懸頂懸頂	'the very top'
aréare	下底下底	'the very bottom'
seingnáuseingnau	前斗前斗	'the very front'
aráuarau	後斗後斗	'the very behind'
ngieráungierau	外斗外斗	'the very outside'
dierierierie	裏勢裏勢	'the very inside'
dairoungnairōung	大當大當	'the very middle'

10. ZYXY and XYXZ—Most reduplicated in these patterns are adjectives, and some are verbs and nouns.

tsíkgoung béíkgoung	七講八講	'to talk nonsense'
tsíkdzò béíkdzò	七做八做	'to fool around'
hangming hangnǝi	含眠含睡	'half asleep'
ioungngoung loungnǝang	亂講亂聽	'to talk nonsense'
tsǝioung tsǝirǝang	碎講碎聽	'to gossip'
mozý mozy	無此無此	'no visible cause'
bukdoung búkdōu	腹腸腹肚	'intestine and stomach'

#### 11. Onomatopoetic Expressions

The Foochow dialect has a large number of onomatopoetic expressions, usually of the form XX gǝ. Tone changes are of type 1, and the syllables are usually joined with intermediate juncture.

huhùgǝ	呼呼叫	'to make a soothing sound'
ngingìgǝ	嗡嗡叫	'to make a humming sound'
ngiakngíakgǝ	○○叫	'to make a creaky sound'
poukpōukgǝ	卍卍叫	'to make a putting sound like a motor-cycle'
piangmìlangngǝ	砰砰叫	'to make a banging sound'
koukōukgǝ	磕磕叫	'to make a knocking sound'
hunghùnggǝ	轟轟叫	'to make a noise like an airplane'
siaksíakgǝ	○○叫	'to make a fluttering sound like the wind in venetian blinds'
poungpōunggǝ	嘮嘮叫	'to make a banging sound'

#### CONCLUSION

The foregoing remarks and examples give some idea of the widespread use of

the process of reduplication in this dialect. To my knowledge no other dialect, at least no other well known dialect makes such extensive use of this process. I have heard that nominal reduplication is used to some degree in the dialect of Kunming (昆明), and even in Mandarin a few nominal reduplicates are found (星星, 寶寶, 伯伯...); but these are, with a very small number of exceptions, kinship terms or terms of endearment. (The use of reduplication in nursery language is not considered here). Nominal reduplication in the Foochow dialect is a common nominal formative process on the same level as the suffixation of 兒 or 子 in Mandarin or the 變音 process in Cantonese. It is also interesting to note that this process does not occur in the Southern Min dialects. Furthermore, the casual reduplication of verbs and the reduplication of localizers and place words are unique among Chinese dialects, as far as I know.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

On reduplication in Fukien dialects, also see *Manual of the Foochow Dialect* by Rev. C. C. Baldwin, 1871, revised and enlarged edition, 1909, p. 84; Li Hsien-chang 李獻璋, 福建語法序說, 1950, pp. 121-131, pp. 246-247; and Ch'en Hui-lung 陳輝龍, 臺灣語法, 1934, p. 8, p. 40, pp. 96-99, pp. 125-126, pp. 187-189. The latter two works, both written in Japanese, are based on Southern Fukien dialects.

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# 福州話裏的疊詞

陳 曉 六

本文先大略介紹福州話的子音、母音、介音、音調的調類跟調值、變音，然後詳細討論各種疊詞的讀音、語義、同文法的關係。福州話裏疊語名詞之常見，幾乎可以同國語裏的名詞兒尾子尾相比。有一種特色是方位詞可以重疊，如“頂頂”就是絕頂。另外除了相當於國語的“看看”（暫時式，或試為式，讀 kàngkǎng）之外，還有一種可以稱為速為式的“看看”（讀 kǐngkǎng），意思是“趕快就看吧！”這一類的疊詞好像是別的方言裏沒有的。