

## On the *Dangshe hekou* Division 3 words in Min and Hakka

閩客方言的古宕攝合口三等字

Colloquial readings of *Dangshe hekou* Division 3 morphemes in Southern Min and Hakka are quite intriguing. The former has **-aŋ/k** after bilabial onsets but **-iŋ** after velar and glottal initials, both go with the division 3 finals of *Tongshe* 通攝. And the latter has **-ioŋ/k**, the same final as the *kaikou* counterpart of *Dangshe*. The present paper will demonstrate that both Southern Min and Hakka forms derive from *\*ioŋ* and cannot be interpreted as a direct development from MC *\*jwang*.

	<u>Amoy</u>	<u>Si-ien</u> 四縣
‘plank’	paŋ1	piəŋ1
‘to release’	paŋ5	piəŋ5
‘to spin’	p <sup>h</sup> aŋ3	p <sup>h</sup> ioŋ3
‘room’	paŋ2	p <sup>h</sup> ioŋ2 (as surname <i>fáng</i> )
‘reed’	baŋ2	mioŋ2
‘net’	baŋ6	mioŋ3
‘to bind’	pak8	p <sup>h</sup> ioŋ8
‘to rent’	pak8	p <sup>h</sup> ioŋ8
‘frame’	k <sup>h</sup> iŋ1	k <sup>h</sup> ioŋ1
‘hoe’	-----	kiok7

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