

## Phonological change of Old Chinese(LFK System): Dissimilation

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When we reconstruct Old Chinese, various elements are to be considered but the most important thing is its phonological changes into Middle Chinese, which can reasonably explain its reconstruction. Phonological changes have various kinds of aspects. Most common aspect is dissimilation.

Dissimilation can be used to explain how Old Chinese were reconstructed or how Old Chinese were changed to Middle Chinese. I examined, therefore, the dissimilation various points of view and concluded following:

- (1) The explanation that \*gwj- became MC [喻三]j- or [群]g- according to dissimilation is problematic. thus we need other method of its interpretation or other reconstruction.
- (2) The theory that vowel \*i has a function of preventing dissimilation cannot be acceptable because its several exception.
- (3) The dissimilation which occurred under the same or similar initial or ending consonant has the characteristic of distant dissimilation. when we investigate, however, a word having two syllables and one morpheme, we will find that ending consonant of precedent word is dissimilated by initial one of the following word. If we study further, we seem to find more interesting things.
- (4) When initial consonant and ending one had the same or similar feature in the case of OC, some of them changed to other sound because of dissimilation, but there were many cases that never worked. It is worth thinking that why this happened.

In addition, I cannot find such syllables as [p...b/], [b...b/], [m...p/], [m...b/], and [m...m/] in OC and MC. The syllables, however, seem to exist in proto Sino-Tibetan period. I would like to suggest that these syllables might disappear because of dissimilation.