

# Notes

## A. Mapping Software and Design

### 1. Software

Each map was created with the use of the drawing software Wonderland, one of the client applications constituting the information system PHD. Refer to the “Introduction to the PHD System” section cited at the end of *Volume One*.

### 2. GIS and symbols

Wonderland utilized the public geographical information of The State Bureau of Surveying and Mapping of China (SBSM) and the National Fundamental Geographic Information System of China (NFGIS). We used the same symbols used in *Hogen Bunpo Zenkoku Chizu (Grammar Atlas of Japanese Dialects (GAJ), 1989-2006)* by the National Institute for the Japanese Language (Japan) by downloading them from the website of Takuichiro Onishi, one of the editors of *GAJ*. ([http://www2.kokken.go.jp/~takoni/index\\_j.htm](http://www2.kokken.go.jp/~takoni/index_j.htm))

### 3. Geographical points and source materials

Although we relied on the linguistic information from past dialect surveys, it was impossible to identify the geographical points common to every entry, as each survey included different entries and we could not always extract the necessary information on identical points. In this map collection, therefore, the set of geographical points are different for each entry. Further, different areas on the map display different densities of points, with the eastern areas exhibiting higher density in general than the western areas. In order to improve on this inconsistent density, which would be regarded as one of the shortfalls of this collection, we created a ‘point filter,’ with which points were filtered for uniformity on many of our maps. This filter currently contains approximately one thousand geographical points as listed in the “Major Dialect Materials” section of *Volume One* and in the “Supplement” section of the present volume. This function was used for all maps except Map 23, 24, 39, 40, 44, 45 and 46, on which all the linguistic information contained in the source database is indicated.

As for folklore entries (Maps 44-46), the source materials are uniquely from the contemporary *xianzhi* (county historical records) published in China, and are not identical with those for linguistic entries, though quite a few of them appear in the “Major Dialect Materials” section of *Volume One*. Since the number of so far published *xianzhi* may amount to some thousands, and it is impossible to cite all of them, the “Folklore Materials” section only cite those quoted in the commentaries. Additionally, Map 1 also includes relevant data directly available from our own survey, instead of literatures, cf. Map 1 commentary.

### 4. Duplication of usage

Due to the fact that NFGIS does not give any geographical information at the level of towns and/or villages, all the symbols were placed on the location of the central city of the county. Therefore, two possible types of ‘duplicate usage’ are shown on the map: 1) Two or more lexical forms are identified for the same point, and 2) a lexical form A is used in the central city whereas a

lexical form B is used in towns/villages in the same county. The symbols representing these forms are placed with a little distance in between.

## **B. Map Layout and Structure**

### 1. Map entries and numbering

This collection contains 61 maps for 46 entries. These ‘entries’ also include the ‘referent maps,’ i.e. Maps 5 and 16. Some entries are presented with a single map, but quite a few entries are presented with multiple maps. The entries are numbered 1 through 46, and sub-numbers are assigned to multiple maps (e.g., 33-1).

### 2. Titles

The title of a map consists of the names of the entry both in Chinese and in English, together with the subtitle. The Chinese entry name is in *Putonghua* (PTH) in principle, but some are in classical or scientific terms. The English names are commonly used words. The subtitle indicates the main focus on which the map was created.

### 3. Notes

The notes on the map correspond to the Classification section in the commentary. In many cases, mapped lexical forms are classified into large categories called ‘types,’ such as Type A, Type B, and Type C. Each type is then classified into smaller categories called ‘groups,’ such as Group A-1, Group A-2, Group B-1. We did not create subcategories (‘groups’) when there are a relatively few number of lexical forms.

A Pinyin transcription in *Putonghua* (PTH) is added after each Chinese character representation of the lexical form for the convenience of researchers not specializing in the Chinese language.

## **C. Commentaries**

### 1. Layout

In principle, the map is placed on the right hand page. The majority of the entries have the identical number of pages for the map and for the accompanying commentary. The entries such as 2, 3, 4, 5, 19, 21 and 22 have one page for a map and another page for the commentary; the entries such as 20, 25, 28, 29 and 31 have two consecutive pages of commentaries for two maps; the entry 32 have three consecutive pages of commentaries for three maps. The exceptional treatment is adopted as for entries 23, 24, 26, 27, 36, 37 and 40, in which one map is followed by a commentary on two consecutive pages, and for entries 1 and 39, in which two maps are followed by a commentary on three or four consecutive pages.

### 2. Format

Commentary is comprised of three sections: 1. Entry, 2. Classification of lexical forms, and 3.

Characteristics of distribution and its interpretation. In addition, an English summary is added at the end of the commentary. The Entry section denotes the properties of the referent (referred object). When there is more than one map for the entry, along with separate commentaries, the purpose of creating the separate map is stated in each of the following commentaries. The Classification section corresponds to the notes on the map and provides further information. Except for the entries where pronunciation is not an integral part of the information, as many sounds (IPA) of representative lexical forms are given as possible. Due to the lack of space, the geographical points and the source of information are not mentioned in this section, but in the Characteristics section, if necessary. The Characteristics section is generally structured by each author, and no attempt was made by the editor to maintain a uniform layout. Most commentaries are mainly the interpretation of the data, surveying the fact and providing logical insights.

### 3. Other

The tone category for each morpheme, if it is an integral part of the information, is notated in the traditional terminology of *sisheng* (four tones) for Chinese texts, but for English summaries they are represented by the combination of Roman numerals (I for *ping*, II for *shang*, III for *qu* and IV for *ru*), and ‘a’ or ‘b’ which indicates the *yin-yang* dichotomy.

‘MC’ in the commentary denotes the sound values in Middle Chinese (MC). Though the majority of these values are taken from *Hanzi Guyin Shouce* by Xiliang Guo (Peking University Press, 1986), we modified the reconstructed sounds that were incompatible with our interpretation based on *Chuko Kango no On-in (Middle Chinese Phonology)* by Hisao Hirayama (“Chugoku Bunka Soshō 1 Gengo (Chinese Cultural Series 1 Language)”, Taishukan Shoten, 1967).

References quoted in the commentaries are listed at the end of all commentaries, and not footnoted for each quotation.

Keywords are provided at the end of each commentary for the reader’s convenience.