

**Chapter 1 : William J. Gedney's Comparative Tai Source Book : Thomas John Hudak :**

*Get this from a library! William J. Gedney's Central Tai dialects: glossaries, texts, and translations. [William J Gedney; Thomas John Hudak].*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: As noted in the Introduction, the formation of the Central branch has remained in dispute with some Gedney believing it should not be separated from the Southwestern branch and others Haudricourt suggesting it belongs with the Northern group. With this line of reasoning, the Central branch would then form an intermediate or transitional group rather than a separate branch. Summarizing Li, Luo Also included are two other dialects: Gedney obtained the data in Hong Kong in from a year-old informant by the name of Liang Shao-Iu lyaaTj4 saaw3nuu4. Dominic Yip acted as interpreter in the sessions. The informant provided the following sentence to describe his native language: Phonology As in other dialects and languages of the Tai family, the phonological pattern of Lei Ping is based on the syllable. Each syllable has distinctions in tone, initial consonant or consonant cluster, nucleus vowel or diphthong, and optional final consonant. Tones On open syllables those ending with vowel, semivowel, or nasal, Lei Ping has five tones. Here pitch levels are based on the Chao 5-pitch scale. Checked syllables with long vowels have tones phonetically similar to tones 2 and 5 of open syllables: The five tones of Lei Ping had their origin in an earlier system of three tones on open syllables and no tonal contrast on checked syllables. Those tones on open syllables have been conventionally designated as A - B - C and the fourth category, the checked syllables, as D. The tones in each of these categories underwent phonemic splits, conditioned by the phonetic nature of the initial consonant of each syllable. With the D category, the splits were further conditioned by vowel length. Table 1 shows the patterns of these splits in Lei Ping. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 2 : William J. Gedney | Revolv

*William J. Gedney (born April 4, in Orchards, Washington; died November 14, in Ann Arbor, Michigan) was an American linguist and Southeast Asian language specialist. Gedney did extensive work relating to Tai historical linguistics.*

Gedney Save William J. Gedney did extensive work relating to Tai historical linguistics. Life In , Gedney graduated summa cum laude from Whitman College. Upon graduation, Gedney worked as an English teacher in Oregon and Washington. During the summers, he occupied himself seriously with linguistics, but at the outbreak of the Second World War, moved in with the Army Language Unit in New York City, where he began to work with the Thai language. He was involved with Sanskrit studies at Yale University. In , Gedney obtained his doctorate and moved to Thailand , where he studied Thai language and literature, working with some of the most important scholars of the country. At the same time he began collecting Thai literature, building a 14, volume collection. He gave this small library in to the University of Michigan. In the following two decades Gedney worked on the Tai–Kadai languages , seeing through numerous projects to the end. He sought in particular many in the less spoken languages of this family in Southeast Asia and southern China in order to capture the characteristics of these languages. He was known for the accuracy of his notes on the tonal and phonological characteristics of these languages, and developed important word lists and representations for the study and comparisons of their tone. All in all Gedney worked on over 22 languages, including Saek, Lue, and Yay, often creating the first dictionaries of those languages. Gedney retired in the faculty of the University of Michigan from after as Dean of the Faculty of Linguistics had worked. In , he served as vice president of the American Oriental Society, serving in as its president. By focusing on data and his extensive knowledge of the Tai–Kadai languages , Gedney established himself as a leader in the comparative-historical study of Tai languages and dialects. But his influence went far beyond linguistics. Researchers from other disciplines including history, political science, art history and anthropology sought his advice. Gedney died on 14 November in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Published works Gedney, William J. On the Thai Evidence for Austro-Thai. Selected Papers on Comparative Tai Studies. Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. Compton, and John F. Papers on Tai Languages, Linguistics, and Literatures: In Honor of William J. Gedney on His 77th Birthday. Monograph series on Southeast Asia. Glossary, Texts, and Translations. Glossaries, Texts and Translations. He continued to serve on dissertation committees after his retirement in Some aspects of semantic structure in Standard Thai. A grammar of time in Thai. The relationship of Kam-Sui-Mak to Tai. The Proto-Tai vowel system. Socially conditioned variation in Bangkok Thai The linguistic and memory structure of Tai-Lue oral narrative. An introduction to Proto-Tai zoology. Categories of zero nominal reference and clausal structure in Thai. A linguistic study of a Thai literary classic. The indigenization of Pali meter in Thai poetry. References Compton, Carol J. Papers on Tai languages, linguistics, and literatures: Gedney on his 77th birthday.

## Chapter 3 : Tai languages - The Full Wiki

*LCSH subject: Tai languages--Dialects--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc Publisher: Ann Arbor, Mich.: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan Title: William J. Gedney's Central Tai dialects: glossaries, texts, and translations -- Central Tai dialects.*

Life[ edit ] In , Gedney graduated summa cum laude from Whitman College. Upon graduation, Gedney worked as an English teacher in Oregon and Washington. During the summers, he occupied himself seriously with linguistics, but at the outbreak of the Second World War, moved in with the Army Language Unit in New York City, where he began to work with the Thai language. He was involved with Sanskrit studies at Yale University. In , Gedney obtained his doctorate and moved to Thailand , where he studied Thai language and literature, working with some of the most important scholars of the country. At the same time he began collecting Thai literature, building a 14, volume collection. He gave this small library in to the University of Michigan. In the following two decades Gedney worked on the Tai–Kadai languages , seeing through numerous projects to the end. He sought in particular many in the less spoken languages of this family in Southeast Asia and southern China in order to capture the characteristics of these languages. He was known for the accuracy of his notes on the tonal and phonological characteristics of these languages, and developed important word lists and representations for the study and comparisons of their tone. All in all Gedney worked on over 22 languages, including Saek, Lue, and Yay, often creating the first dictionaries of those languages. Gedney retired in the faculty of the University of Michigan from after as Dean of the Faculty of Linguistics had worked. In , he served as vice president of the American Oriental Society, serving in as its president. By focusing on data and his extensive knowledge of the Tai–Kadai languages , Gedney established himself as a leader in the comparative-historical study of Tai languages and dialects. But his influence went far beyond linguistics. Researchers from other disciplines including history, political science, art history and anthropology sought his advice. Gedney died on 14 November in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Published works[ edit ] Gedney, William J. On the Thai Evidence for Austro-Thai. Selected Papers on Comparative Tai Studies. Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. Compton, and John F. Papers on Tai Languages, Linguistics, and Literatures: In Honor of William J. Gedney on His 77th Birthday. Monograph series on Southeast Asia.

## Chapter 4 : Tai languages - Wikipedia

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## Chapter 5 : Asian Studies - The University of Michigan Press

*William J. Gedney's central Tai dialects: glossaries, texts, and translations. Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. Ann Arbor, Mich: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan ISBN*

## Chapter 6 : William J. Gedney - Wikipedia

*This volume provides accurate and reliable data from 1, common cognates found in 19 dialects from the Tai language family. Originally collected by noted Tai linguist, the late William J. Gedney, the data are organized into the three branches of the Tai language family, the Southwestern, the.*

## Chapter 7 : Central Tai Dialects

*CHAPTER 3: CENTRAL TAI DIALECTS The languages and dialects of the Central branch of the Tai family can be found*

*in southern China and in northern Vietnam.*

**Chapter 8 : Tai languages - Infogalactic: the planetary knowledge core**

*This volume provides accurate and reliable data from 1, common cognates found in 19 dialects from the Tai language family. Originally collected by noted Tai linguist the late William J. Gedney, the data are organized into the three branches of the Tai language family, the Southwestern, the Central, and the Northern, to facilitate comparisons among the various sound systems within the.*

**Chapter 9 : Project MUSE - William J. Gedney's Comparative Tai Source Book**

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