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## Consonant and lexical tone interaction: Evidence from two Chinese dialects

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### Citation

Shi, M. (2020, June 4). *Consonant and lexical tone interaction: Evidence from two Chinese dialects*. LOT dissertation series. LOT, Amsterdam. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/92884>

Version: Publisher's Version

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**Title:** Consonant and lexical tone interaction: Evidence from two Chinese dialects

**Issue Date:** 2020-06-04

## Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

Consonant and lexical tone interaction: Evidence from two Chinese dialects

door Menghui SHI

1. Phonetic properties are important to understand phonological contrasts. (This dissertation)
2. Voiceless aspirated onsets can co-occur with low tones. (This dissertation)
3. Speakers of different generations of a given language can utilize phonetic cues differently to signal the same phonological contrasts. (This dissertation)
4. In Lili Wu and Shuangfeng Xiang Chinese, the trading relationships between laryngeal timing (i.e., voice onset time) and phonatory state (i.e., vocal fold contact) in the phonetic implementation of laryngeal contrasts are different. (This dissertation)
5. Both Wu and Old Xiang dialect groups have inherited the phonological trait of the three-way laryngeal contrast of obstruents from Middle Chinese.
6. The perturbation effects of consonants on  $f_0$  play a role in the increase of lexical tonal contrasts.
7. What we know about the sandhi patterns of Wu Chinese is incomplete.
8. Instrumental setting can be an effective method for linguists to observe the way people speak.
9. Being open-minded is a key to happiness.
10. The essence of the phenomena studied here is aptly characterized by:  
As a strain of sweetest sound  
Wraps itself the wind around  
Until the voiceless wind be music too;  
As aught dark, vain, and dull,  
Basking in what is beautiful,  
Is full of light and love—

(Variation of the Song of the Moon, Percy Bysshe Shelley  
Published by Mrs. Shelley, "Poetical Works", 1839, 1<sup>st</sup> edition.)