

E-(1) a. ‘Linguals capita’ and ‘linguals upper’:

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to one  $\overline{R'}$ :

端  $\Leftrightarrow$  都  
透  $\Leftrightarrow$  他  
定  $\Leftrightarrow$  徒  
泥  $\Leftrightarrow$  奴  
知  $\Leftrightarrow$  陟  
徹  $\Leftrightarrow$  丑  
澄  $\Leftrightarrow$  直  
娘  $\Leftrightarrow$  女

b. ‘Molars’:

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to two complementary  $\overline{R'}$ s:

見  $\Leftrightarrow$  古, 居  
溪  $\Leftrightarrow$  苦, 去  
疑  $\Leftrightarrow$  五, 魚

(ii) One  $C$  corresponds to one  $\overline{R'}$ :

群  $\Leftrightarrow$  渠

c. ‘Incisals capita’:

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to two complementary  $\overline{R'}$ s:

精  $\Leftrightarrow$  作, 子<sup>1</sup>  
清  $\Leftrightarrow$  倉, 七  
從  $\Leftrightarrow$  昨, 疾  
心  $\Leftrightarrow$  蘇, 息

(ii) One  $C$  corresponds to one  $\overline{R'}$ :

邪  $\Leftrightarrow$  徐

d. ‘Incisals proper’:

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to two distinctive  $\overline{R'}$ s:

照  $\Leftrightarrow$  側 and 照  $\Leftrightarrow$  之  
穿  $\Leftrightarrow$  初 and 穿  $\Leftrightarrow$  昌  
床  $\Leftrightarrow$  士 and 床  $\Leftrightarrow$  食  
審  $\Leftrightarrow$  所 and 審  $\Leftrightarrow$  式  
禪  $\Leftrightarrow$  俟 and 禪  $\Leftrightarrow$  時

e. ‘Gutturals’:

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<sup>1</sup>Nevertheless, the reader may have noticed that only one variant  $\overline{R'}$  is found to correspond to the  $C$  of 精 in E-Table 2. Hú (2003: 57) points out that this grouping of  $\overline{R'}$ s, along with some others, is not entirely derived through the application of the interconnection method, but through ‘phonic inspection’ (*shěnyīn* 審音) on the basis of the interconnection method and statistic techniques. Here ‘phonic inspection’ is a term often juxtaposed with ‘antiquarian examination’ (*kǎogǔ* 考古) in traditional Old Chinese phonology. Their distinction can be roughly understood as follows: ‘phonic inspection’ aims to restore the original sound system as accurately as possible, and ‘antiquarian examination’ focuses on the faithful interpretation of historical materials. Hú’s comment thus suggests that the groupings of the complementary  $\overline{R'}$ s here do not reflect the real situation attestable in texts and thus form a reaction of ‘antiquarian examination’.

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to two complementary  $\overline{R}$ 's:

影  $\Leftrightarrow$  烏, 於

曉  $\Leftrightarrow$  呼, 許

(ii) One  $C$  corresponds to one  $\overline{R}$ :

匣  $\Leftrightarrow$  胡

(iii) One  $C$  corresponds to two distinctive  $\overline{R}$ 's:

喻  $\Leftrightarrow$  于 and 喻  $\Leftrightarrow$  以

f. 'Linguo-incisals':

(i) One  $C$  corresponds to two complementary  $\overline{R}$ 's:

來  $\Leftrightarrow$  盧, 力

(ii) One  $C$  corresponds to one  $\overline{R}$ :

日  $\Leftrightarrow$  而