An integrated approach views language in synchronic and diachronic dimensions as complementary to one another. It studies linguistic phenomena in both historical and typological perspectives not as separate pieces but as correlatives. The present study of the Yue language involves recognition and reconsideration of its prominent characteristics in multiple structural strata through observing approximately 100 dialects and sub-dialects sharing similar features, through typological comparison across Han and non-Han languages and dialects, through comparison with earlier stages of the Chinese language as well as through establishment of its internal and external history by comparative reconstruction and taking into account language contact factors.