

# THE CHINA REVIEW.

## FOOCHOW SYLLABARY.

We now come to the Foochow dialect. And here we at once see the immense importance, for purposes of comparative philology, of having a uniform system of spelling. According to our Tables, there are 786 separate sounds in this dialect, exclusive of the distinctions made by tones. We have already shewn that there are 780 such sounds in the Canton, and 712 in the Hakka Dialect; so that the latter would, after all, be the poorest of the three. We have added 80 syllables to Dr. Williams' Canton dialect, and we now take 142 from the Foochow dialect of Messieurs Baldwin and Maclean. It still remains to examine Sir Thomas Wade's Peking dialect, and the dialect of Hankow. The reason why 142 extra syllables have been added by Mr. Baldwin to the Foochow dialect is because the entering tone words which end in *h* and not *k* have been considered different syllables from the same words, minus the *h*, and in other tones. For instance, *ch'a* and *ch'ah*, (*ch'a*), which are differentiated only by the tone, are held by him to be two separate syllables. A glance through those entering words of our Tables which end in *h* will easily explain this. On no possible ground can the separation into two syllables be justified. If it be said that entering tone words in *k* are separated from their corresponding even tone *ng*, such as *tak*

from *tang*, both of which the Chinese consider one and the same syllable; then it is replied that our Table of sounds is based strictly on our European alphabetical ideas of what sounds are. If we were to regard the Chinese ideas of what is the same and what not, then *teing*, *taing*, *teik*, and *taik*, should, in making up a syllabic dictionary, all be held as one syllable. There is yet another reason for not separating (taking one word for all) *ch'a* from *ch'ah*. Though singly they are easily differentiated by the tone, in combination it is impossible to distinguish one from the other, for both are subject to the subjoined rules of tonal modification, whilst entering tones ending in *k* are exceptional. There is some reason to think that the entering tone without a final *k* is a modern and generally vulgar innovation. *額* is the only *bond fide* character we have yet noticed ending in a short vowel. All or nearly all the others are colloquial, doubtful, or transitional words. The next point to be enlarged upon in examining the Foochow dialect is vocal modification.\* The two even tones, the rising tone, and the lower entering tone, in certain classes of words,

\* See an article entitled *Tonic and Vocal Modification in the Foochow Dialect* in the *China Review* of 1878, from which the subjoined rules are taken.

take a different vowel or diphthong from what is the case with the two departing tones and the upper even tones.\* Why the changes in vowel should so strictly follow the two tonal divisions given is more than we can say. But, as the first four named may be sounded on one note of the piano, and the other three require several notes;—as, in fact, the first four are simple and the others complex;—we may be excused for making the best solution we can on the evidence before us, and assuming that this is the reason. For instance, take the sound *eing*; this sound varies its alphabetical termination accordingly as it is in the entering or not in the entering tone, and varies its vowel accordingly as it falls within the simple or compound classes of cadence. The only terminal variation in the Foochow dialect is that from *ng* into *k*. Consequently the entering tone of *eing* would be *eik*. But the vowel *ei*, which occurs in the simpler cadences, whether entering or not, changes to *ai* in the compound cadences, whether entering or not. Thus *eing* would change into *aing*, and *eik* into *aik*. The following table will illustrate our meaning:

上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	入上	入下
<i>eing</i>	<i>eing</i>	<i>eing</i>	<i>aing</i>	<i>aing</i>	<i>aik</i>	<i>eik</i>

From the Chinese (Foothow) way of looking at things, all the above are one syllable, ending with the same "word mother." In the same way, other vowels and diphthongs modify themselves, accordingly as the syllable falls within the simple or compound classes of tones.

Thus  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ei \\ i \\ ö \\ ou \\ u \\ ü \end{array} \right\}$  in the simple tones becomes  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ai \\ ei \\ öö \\ au \\ ou \\ öü \end{array} \right\}$  in the compound;

\* Reference to the Comparative Tone Table will show that the names of the tones have in many dialects no connection whatever with their actual sounds, which they entirely fail to depict.

and the terminations given in the following table will all fall under this rule:—

<i>eing</i>	becomes	<i>aing</i>
<i>ieu (eu)</i>	"	<i>aiu</i>
<i>i</i>	"	<i>ei</i>
<i>ing</i>	"	<i>eing</i>
<i>iu</i>	"	<i>eu (ieu)</i>
<i>ö</i>	"	<i>äö</i>
<i>öng</i>	"	<i>ääng</i>
<i>oui</i>	"	<i>aui (oai)</i>
<i>oung</i>	"	<i>aung</i>
<i>u</i>	"	<i>ou</i>
<i>ü</i>	"	<i>öü</i>
<i>uei (wei)</i>	"	<i>woi (ouai)</i>
<i>ui (wi)</i>	"	<i>oui</i>
<i>ung</i>	"	<i>oung</i>
<i>üng</i>	"	<i>öüng</i>

One or two further observations will be necessary regarding these rules. First, *ei* and *ou* never seem to appear as finals alone, *i.e.* without a nasal, in the simple series. Second, it is almost impossible to distinguish between the sounds of *keu* and *keiu*, and, for the purposes of this dialect, unnecessary. Third, it is almost impossible to distinguish between the sounds *aui* and *oai*. Fourth, the sound *woi* may seem to take the variation of the collateral sound *uei (wei)* out of the rule. Fifth, a further qualification is necessary for the sounds *uei (wei)* and *ui (wi)*. Regarding the first point, we think this fact may throw light upon the question which are the standard sounds, the  $\overline{\text{A}}$  or simple, or the  $\overline{\text{AA}}$  or compound,—assuming that both are not equally ancient. This question we leave for the present unanswered. Regarding the second, we think it unnecessary, under the circumstances, as the diphthong *eu* exists in other dialects, to hairsplit any further in order to bring *ieu* exactly within the rule embracing the five primary laws of vowel change. Regarding the third, Mr. Baldwin writes\* *öi (oai)* for the compound sound of *oi (oui)*. As the *ö (oa)* vowel in the simple tones does not change in the compound tones, and as *öi (oai)* is almost, if not quite, indistinguishable

\* See Comparative Spelling Table.

from *au*, we prefer to write *au*, because this spelling brings the modified vowel within the rules. Regarding the fourth, the mouthful *ouai*, which should, by the rules, be the compound form of *uei*, undoubtedly is, in practice, pronounced *woi*. Regarding the fifth, these two sounds are again modified, accordingly as they fall within the 上 or 下平.

上平	下平	上平	上去	下去	上入	下入
wei	uei	wei	woi	woi		
wi	ui	wi	oui	oui		

The distinction between *wei* and *uei*, and *wi* and *ui*, is of itself very fine; but, in addition to this, the people, accordingly as they live inside or outside Foochow city, or at Tiong-joa, [長樂], pronounce *wei* for *wi*, *wi* for *wei*, *woi* for *ui*, etc., etc.; so that the intercourse of the people has caused a jumble of these sounds, though a good teacher will know which ought to be right one in each case. But now, having pointed out the extra distinction between the two 平 tones, we make use of *w* throughout instead of *u*, in order that a fictitious alphabetical distinction may not be made between the initials in those words, the final parts of which are *wei*, *wi*, and those the final parts of which are *wa*, *wang*, *wong*, *wak*, *wok*, etc. In short, as these sounds, with this or that consonant before them, are so common in all dialects, we intend, differing from Sir T. Wade, to favour *w* throughout, and get rid of *u*. It will be noted that neither of the entering tones have words belonging to the two syllables under discussion.

The following vowels in the simple tone words are not modified when the same sounds fall in the modified tones: *a*, (carrying with it *ae*, *ai*, *ang*, *au*, *wa*, *wai*, *wang*, *ia*, *iang*); *e*, (never occurring alone, but seen in *ie*, *ieng*, *ieu*; and *o*, (never found alone, where it has run into *oa*, but seen in *io*, *iong*, *wo*, *wong*). It will be noticed that the sounds *ai* and *au* are also the compound correlatives of the two

sounds *ei* and *ou*, which never appear alone in the simple series; but we do not see our way to deduce any conclusion from this fact.

In examining the syllabary, it will be seen that some syllables, such as *cheing* and *cheik*, appear to form exceptions to the above rules. This is not so. *Cheing* and *cheik* in the simple tones would be *chaing* and *chaik* in the compound tones, whilst *cheing* and *cheik* in the compound tones would be *ching* and *chik* in the simple tones. Moreover, in Foochow the *ieng* final has a tendency in colloquial to run into *eing*, and vice versa; and many words, such as 面, 扁, etc. are vulgarly pronounced with the *eing* final, as 大丁 is sometimes with the *ieng* final. In the Hakka dialect the distinction between *ie* and *ei*, as I have shewn, has quite disappeared. It will thus be seen that, as soon as ever we begin to present or exhibit a Chinese dialect alphabetically, we find that it is impossible to be logical in both English and Chinese. It is for this reason that we should adhere strictly to alphabetical principles, or not only shall we fail to secure a logical view in both languages, but we shall fail to do so in either. Hence the value of having all dialects spelt according to one principle, and hence the reason for keeping the *ng* initial, (as Williams does, and as Baldwin does not), in its proper place between *ne* and *ni*; of keeping the initial *ts*, (as Williams did, Wade does not, and Williams now does not, but his interpreter Acheson does), in its proper place between *to* and *tu*; and of ignoring the *spiritus asper* as forming a separate class of initials irrespective of the alphabetical place of those initials, (as Williams and Wade do, but Baldwin does not). If each text-book or dictionary-maker insists upon introducing his own fads, and invents a new spelling for himself, the Chinese dialects, which are confusion thrice confounded now, will become a hopeless puzzle at last. Sir Thomas Wade has, on the whole, invented the most logical system of spelling, and to this we are now endeavouring to reduce one dialect after the other, correcting only in the one or two

places where Sir Thomas Wade appears to be clearly wrong, and adding only where the nature of the other dialects renders it absolutely necessary.

The next point to be remarked is that, in the Foochow dialect, there is no *n* final. Every word ends in a vowel, or in *ng* or *k*.

The sounds marked with an \* are either not in Baldwin's Dictionary at all, or, like for instance *aiu*, are not to be found alone in their proper place. The sounds marked † are in Baldwin, but are either there in error, or as belonging to the Tiong-loa or other country dialect, or cannot be identified by us.

It is to be noted that the vowels *i*, *ö*, *u*, and *ü* cannot appear, whether alone or followed by *ng* or *k*, in the compound-toned sounds. There is no exception. Though *ei* and *ou* never appear alone in the compound-toned sounds, we have shewn why and how *ei* may appear followed by *ng* and *k*. So *oung* and *ouk* must either be the simples of *aung* and *auk*, or the compounds of *ung* and *uk*, though there are besides a certain number of *oungs* in the 平聲, which are either debased sounds, (such as 花), or belong to the *wang* final class, (such as 莊), or are local colloquialisms.

The sounds *öü* and *ao* can never appear in the simple tones. There is no exception. The *ai* and *au*, as compounds of *ei* and *ou*, must not be confounded with the unchangeable *ai* and *au*.

So far we have shown how the Foochow dialect makes out that to be which is something else, and something else to be that which is. It goes further; and makes that to be which is not, and that not to be which is. For instance, the sound *chü<sub>2</sub>* does not exist; but the sound *chöü*, in *chöü*, *chöü*, *kieu*, is pronounced, when subjected to tonal change, 'chü-chü, (or chü, a little shorter than chü), *kieu*'. Therefore, you may hear *chü<sub>2</sub>* frequently pronounced, and yet you will be told there is no such a sound, whereas the sound *chöü*, actually does exist, but is only heard as *chü<sub>2</sub>*.

Other sounds only exist as reduplicators.\*

We have left out from our Syllabary all such forms as *two*, *swok*, *nwo*, *lwo*, *hwong*, *chwo*, *chwok*, *chwoi*,—the Tiong-loa or other local forms of *tio*, *liong*, *chiok*, etc.: indeed, with the exception of the last, which, again, when un aspirated, we mark as a doubtful word, not identified by us, Mr. Baldwin only notices this class negatively. A further reduction in the number of Foochow syllables is thus accounted for. It is to be noted that the sound *ch'woi* is to be found in the even tones, which fact appears to be an irregularity.

Regarding the entering tones which terminate in a short vowel, such as *i<sub>2</sub>* and *u<sub>2</sub>*, it is to be noticed that the quality of the vowel does not change; that is, the sounds (English) *ee* and *oo* are not changed to *i* and *ü*, but are the same as *i* and *u*, only shorter. It is often difficult when they are alone, and perhaps impossible when they are the first of two sounds in combination, to distinguish the 上平 from the 下入 ending in a vowel.

The diphthong *öü* is of interest because it is precisely the *öü* of Canton, which, (except where the *ü* is really pronounced as a *ü*), Williams writes *ü*, and *ui*. We have yet to enquire whether the distinctions of *öü* and *ü* in Canton can be made to fall within the rhyming rules so carefully described by Dr. Chalmers; but this point we must postpone for the present.

Regarding the sound *ö*, this is not quite the same as the Canton *ö*, which latter has a tendency with the vulgar to run into *eu*, as written by Williams. It would be unnecessary to notice the distinction at all if it were not that the majority of foreign Cantonese speakers doubt the propriety of writing *chéung* as *chöng*. The Cantonese *sek*, and other words having the *e* vowel, in the same

\* This term has been explained in the *Foochow Herald* of 1877. The Hakka language also contains in an embryo form this "beginning of inflection or agglutination." All verbs, of whatever vowel, may be reduplicated by adding the same syllable, with the vowel *i* or its compound *ei*.

way, have a tendency to run into *sia*k; and, in fact, in all the dialects which have been examined by us, there seems to be a tendency amongst the vulgar to make the vowels impure. It is difficult to define the exact (though almost imperceptible) difference between the Cantonese and Foochow *ö*. Perhaps if we say that the former is the more sonorous and open, we shall be on the right side of over-definition.

It is to be remarked, (as Mr. Baldwin has noticed), that *ngiau* is quite a solitary and exceptional sound, not to be found in the scheme of initials and finals upon which the native Colloquial Dictionary—the *Paik-ing*—is based.

It is strange that, whilst the sibilant *sh* does not exist in this dialect, and is replaced by *s*, all the *ts* are replaced by *ch*,—that is *tsh*.

We have removed the *yē* and *yū* from their place assigned to them by Mr. Baldwin under the *i* initial. The reason is that the *yē* is the same as the *yē* of other dialects, whilst the *yū* is different from the Cantonese *iu*, (or *eo*, not *yo*).

Just as *chwi* and *chwei* become *chui* and *chuei*, (with more accent on the *u*), in the **下平**, so does *yo* become *io* in the **下平**.

In conclusion we may remark that our purpose is not to point out defects in the scheme of Messrs. Baldwin and Maclay, which is one most carefully prepared, but to reduce this dialect, with others, to its simplest terms, and to place it on a common ground with those others. When this shall have been done with all the important dialects of China, then the preliminaries of colloquial study will have been got over, and we may begin to compare scientifically one dialect with the other, examine the principle on which changes have taken place, study their respective relations to the rhyming laws,

and so on. When all this shall have been done, we may fairly cast about for light amongst the Corean, Japanese, Annamese, and other languages, and perhaps even plunge into Sanskrit and Zend; but until it shall have been done, we shall be unable to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

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RULES ON COMBINATIONS OF PAIRS  
OF TONES.\*

1. All leading tones, except (1) the rising tone, and (2) the upper entering tone ending in *k*, sound the same: i.e. before a 1st, 5th, and 8th, they sound as the **上平**; before the 2nd, (which includes the sixth), 3rd, 4th, and 7th, as the **下平**.

Exception: the 5th, preceding the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 7th, becomes the 3rd.

2. (1) The rising tone, and (2) the upper entering tone when it ends in *k*, do not change when they precede the 1st, 2nd, (which includes the sixth), 5th, and 8th: when they precede the 3rd, 4th, and 7th, they change into a **上平**.

These two simple rules will guide the student through 49 possible different combinations of pairs of tones in the Foochow dialect. There is but one exception,—the 5th tone. These two rules are subject to the qualifications elsewhere explained of “vanishing stress,” “gentle,” “time,” “stress,” &c., &c., and to special individual exceptions. None of these qualifications are, however, of *essential* philological value.

\* Combinations of three or more tones, as, for instance, ‘*chü chü kieu*’ above-mentioned, are subject to other rules.

N.B.—Inside the city of Foochow the 8th tone leading becomes the “gentle” second in some cases. As this circumstance disagrees with the otherwise perfect system of modification explained in our rules, we shall take the liberty of holding the *outside* of the city to be the standard.

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
1	a	a	a	a*	a	a	
2	ae	ae	ae	ae	ae	ae*	
3	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai*	ai*	
4	..	..	..	..	..	aik	
5	..	..	..	aing	aing		
6	..	..	..	aiu*			
7	..	..	..				
8	ang	ang	ang	ang	ang	ak	
9	..	..	..	..	..	ao	
10	..	..	..	aöng	aöng		
11	au	..	au	au	au		
12	..	..	..	aui	aui		
13	..	..	..	..	..	auk	
14	..	..	..	aung	aung		
15	cha	cha	cha	cha	cha	cha	
16	ch'a	ch'a	ch'a	ch'a		ch'a	
17	chae	chae	chae	chae	..	chae*	
18	ch'ae	..	ch'ae*	ch'ae			
19	chai	chai	ohai	chai	chai		
20	ch'ai	ch'ai	ch'ai	ch'ai			
21	..	..	..	..	..	chaik	
22	..	..	..	..	..	ch'aik	
23	..	..	..	chaing	chaing		
24	..	..	..	oh'aling			
25	..	..	..	chaiu	chaiu		
26	..	..	..	ch'aiu	ch'aiu		
27	..	..	..	..	..	chak	
28	..	..	..	..	..	ch'ak	
29	chang	chang	chang	chang	chang		
30	ch'ang	ch'ang	ch'ang	ch'ang		chaö*	
31	..	..	..	..	chaö		
32	..	..	..	..	..		
33	..	..	..	..	..	chaök	
34	..	..	..	..	..	ch'aök	
35	..	..	..	chaöng	..		
36	..	..	..	ch'aöng	ch'aöng*		
37	chau	chau	chau	chau	chau		
38	ch'au	..	ch'au	ch'au			
39	..	..	..	..	..		
40	..	..	..	..	..		
41	..	..	..	..	..	chauk	
42	..	..	..	..	..	ch'auk	
43	..	..	..	chaung	chaung		
44	..	..	..	ch'aung	ch'aung		
45	..	..	..	chei	chei	chei	
46	..	..	..	ch'eï	ch'eï	ch'eï	
47	..	..	..	..	..	cheik	
48	..	..	..	..	..	ch'eik	
49	cheing	cheing	cheing	cheing	cheing		
50	ch'eing	ch'eing	ch'eing	ch'eing	ch'eing		
51	cheu	cheu	cheu	cheu	cheu		
52	ch'eu	..	..	..	..		
53	chi	chi	chi	..			
54	ch'i	ch'i	ch'i	..	..	ch'i	
55	chia	chia	chia	chia	..	chia	
56	ch'ia	ch'ia	ch'ia	..	..	ch'ia	
57	..	..	..	..	..	chiak	
58	..	..	..	..	..	ch'iak	
59	chiang	chiang	chiang	chiang	chiang		
60	ch'iang	ch'iang	ch'iang	ch'iang	ch'iang		
61	chie	..	chie	chie	chie		
62	ch'ie	ch'ie	ch'ie	ch'ie	ch'ie		
63	..	..	..	..	..	chiek	chiek

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
64	chieng	chieng	chieng	chieng	chieng	ch'iek	
65	ch'ieng	ch'ieng	ch'ieng	ch'ieng			
66	chieu	chieu	chieu	chieu			
67							
68	ch'ieu		ch'ieu	ch'ieu	ch'ieu		
69	..	..	..	..	..	..	chik
70	..	..	..	..	..	..	ch'ik
71	ching	ching	ching				
72	ch'ing	ch'ing	ch'ing				
73	chio		chio	chio	chio		chio
74	ch'io		ch'io	ch'io			ch'io
75	..	..	..	..	..		ch'iock
76	..	..	..	..	..		
77	chiong	chiong	chiong	chiong			
78	ch'iong	ch'iong	ch'iong	ch'iong	ch'iong		
79	chiu		chiu				
80	ch'iu	ch'iu	ch'iu				
81	cho	cho					
82	ch'ö	ch'ö	cho				
83	choa	choa	choa	choa	choa		choa
84	ch'ea		ch'oa	ch'oa			ch'oa
85	..	..	..	..	..		chök
86	..	..	..	..	..		ch'ök
87	chöng	chöng	chöng				
88	ch'öng						
89	..	..	..	chou	chou		
90	..	..	..	ch'ou			
91	..	..	..	chöü	chöü		
92	..	..	..	ch'öü			
93	choui	choui	choui	choui	choui		
94	ch'oui	ch'oui	ch'oui	ch'oui			
95	..	..	..	..	..	chouk	
96	..	..	..	..	..	ch'ouk	
97	..	..	..	..	..	chöük	
98	..	..	..	..	..	ch'öük	
99	choung	choung	choung	choung			
100	ch'oung	ch'oung	ch'oung	ch'oung	ch'oung		
101	..	..	..	chöung	chöung†		
102	..	..	..	ch'öung			
103	chu	chu	chu		..		chu*
104	ch'u	..	ch'u		..		ch'u
105	chü	chü	chü				
106	ch'ü	ch'ü*	ch'ü				
107	..	..	..	..	..		
108	..	..	..	..	..		
109	..	..	..	..	..		
110	chung	chung	chung				
111	ch'ung	..	ch'ung				
112	chüng	chüng	chüng				
113	ch'üng	ch'üng	ch'üng				
114	chwa		chwa				
115	..	ch'wa*	..	ch'wa	ch'wa*		
116	..	chwai					
117	..	..				chwak†	
118	chwang	..	chwang	chwang	chwang		
119	ch'wang	..	ch'wang	ch'wang			
120	..	chwei					
121	ch'wei	ch'wei†					
122	chwi	..	chwi				
123	ch'wi						
124	..	ch'woi*	..	chwoi†			
125	ch'woi*	ch'woi*	..	ch'woi	ei	ei	
126	..	..	..	ei	ei		

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
127	..					eik	eik*
128	eing	eing	eing	eing	eing		
129	eu	..	eu	eu	eu		
130	ha	ha	..	ha	ha		
131	hae	hae	hae	hae	hae		hae
132	hai	hai	hai	hai	hai		
133	..	..	..	haing	haing	haik	
134	..	..	..	..	haing		
135	..	..	..	..	haiu		
136	..	..	..	..	..	hak	hak
137	hang	hang	hang	hang	hang		
138	..	..	..	haö	haö	haök	
139	..	..	..	..	..		
140	..	..	..	haöng	haöng		
141	hau	..	hau	hau	hau		
142	..	..	..	..	..	hauk	
143	..	..	..	haung	haung	hei	
144	..	..	..	hei	hei	heik	heik
145	..	..	..	..	..		
146	heing	heing	heing	heing	heing		
147	heu	heu	..	..	..		
148	hi	hi	hi	..	..	hia ..	hi
149	hia	..	hia	hia*	..	hia	hiak
150	..	..	..	..	..	hiak	hiak
151	hiang	..	..	hiang	..		
152	..	hie	..	hie	..	hiek	hiek
153	..	..	..	..	..		
154	hieng†	hieng	hieng	hieng	hieng		
155	hieu	..	hieu	..	..		
156	..	..	..	..	..		hik
157	hing	hing	hing	..	..	hiok	
158	..	..	..	..	..		
159	hiong	..	hiong	hiong	..		
160	hiu	..	hiu	..	..		
161	hö	hö	..	..	..		
162	hoa	hoa	hoa	hoa	hoa	hoa	hoa
163	..	..	..	..	..	..	höök
164	höng	höng	..	..	..		
165	..	..	..	hou	hou		
166	..	..	..	hööu	..	höü	
167	houi†	houi	..	houi	..	houk	houk
168	..	..	..	..	..		
169	..	..	..	..	..		
170	houng	houng	houng	houng	houng		
171	..	..	..	..	..		
172	hu	hu	hu	..	..		
173	hü	..	hü	..	..		
174	..	..	..	..	..		huk
175	hung	hung	hung	..	..		
176	hüng	hüng	..	..	..		
177	hwa	hwa	..	hwa	hwa*		
178	hwai	hwai	..	..	hwai		
179	..	..	..	..	..	hwak	hwak
180	hwang	hwang	hwang	hwang	hwang		
181	hwei	hwei	..	..	..		
182	hwi	..	hwi	..	..		
183	..	hwo	hwo	hwo	hwo	..	hwo
184	..	..	..	hwoi	hwoi		
185	..	..	..	..	..	hwok	hwok
186	hwong	hwong	hwong	hwong	hwong		
187	i	i	i	..	..	..	i
188	..	..	..	..	..	..	ik
189	ing	ing	ing	..	..		

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
190	ka	ka	ka	ka	ka	ka	ka
191	k'a	..	k'a	k'a	..	k'a	k'a
192	kae	kae	kae	kae	..	kae*	kae
193	k'ae	..	k'ae*	k'ae	..	k'ae*	k'ae
194	kai	..	kai	kai	k'ai*		
195	k'ai	..	k'ai	k'ai	..		
196	..	..	..	..	..	kaik	
197	..	..	..	..	..	k'aik	
198	..	..	..	kaing	kaing		
199	..	..	..	k'aing	k'aing*		
200	..	..	..	kaiu			
201	..	..	..	k'au			
202	..	..	..	..	..	kak	kak
203	..	..	..	..	..	k'ak	k'ak
204	kang	kang	kang	kang	kang		
205	k'ang	..	k'ang	k'ang	..		
206	..	..	..	kaö	..	kaö	
207	..	..	..	..	k'aö†	k'aö*	
208	..	..	..	..	..	kaök	
209	..	..	..	..	..	k'aök	
210	..	..	..	kaöng	kaöng		
211	..	..	..	k'aöng	k'aöng		
212	kau	kau	kau	kau	kau		
213	k'au	..	k'au	k'au			
214	..	..	..	..	..	kauk	
215	..	..	..	..	..	k'auk	
216	..	..	..	kaung			
217	..	..	..	k'aung	k'aung		
218	..	..	..	kei	kei	kei	
219	..	..	..	k'ei	k'ei	k'ei	
220	..	..	..	..	..	keik	
221	..	..	..	..	..	k'eik	
222	keing	keing	keing	keing	keing		
223	k'eing	k'eing	k'eing	k'eing	k'eing		
224	keu	..	keu	keu	keu		
225	k'eu	k'eu	k'eu	k'eu	k'eu		
226	ki	ki	ki	..	..	..	..
227	k'i	k'i	k'i	..	..	..	..
228	kia	kia	..	..	kia		
229	k'ia	k'ia	..	..			
230	..	..	..	..	..	kiak	
231	..	..	..	..	..	k'iaik	
232	kiang	kiang	kiang	kiang	kiang		
233	k'iang	k'iang	k'iang	k'iang	k'iang		
234	kie	kie	..	kie	kie*		
235	k'ie	k'ie	k'ie	k'ie	k'ie		
236	..	..	..	..	..	kiek	
237	..	..	..	..	..	k'iek	
238	kieng	kieng	kieng	kieng	kieng		
239	k'ien	k'ien	k'ien	k'ien			
240	kieu	kieu	kieu	..	kieu		
241	k'ieu	k'ieu	k'ieu	k'ieu	k'ieu*		
242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
244	king	king	king	..			
245	k'ing	k'ing	k'ing	..			
246	kio*	kio	..	..	..	kio	
247	..	..	..	..	..	kiok	
248	..	..	..	..	..	k'io	
249	kiong	kiong	kiong	kiong	kiong		
250	k'iong	..	..	..	..		
251	kiu	kiu	kiu	..			
252	k'iu	k'iu	..	..			

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
253	kö*	kö	kö*	..	..	..	kö k'ö
254	..	k'ö	k'ö	..	..	..	
255	koä	koä	koä	koä	..	koä	
256	k'oa	k'oa	k'oa	k'oa	..	..	
257	..	..	..	..	..	..	
258	..	..	..	..	..	..	
259	köng	..	köng	..	..	..	
260	k'öng	k'öng	..	..	..	..	kök k'ök*
261	..	..	..	kou	kou	..	
262	..	..	..	k'ou	k'ou	..	
263	..	..	..	köü	köü	..	
264	..	..	..	k'öü	..	k'öü	
265	..	koui	..	koui	..	..	
266	k'oui	..	..	k'oui	..	..	
267	..	..	..	..	..	kouk	
268	..	..	..	..	..	k'ouk	
269	..	..	..	..	..	köük	
270	..	..	..	..	..	k'öük	
271	koung	koung	koung	koung	koung	..	
272	k'oung	k'oung	k'oung	k'oung	..	..	
273	..	..	..	köung	kötung	..	
274	..	..	..	k'öung	k'öung	..	
275	ku	ku	ku	..	..	..	ku
276	k'u	k'u	k'u	..	..	..	k'u
277	kü	kü	kü	..	..	..	
278	k'ü	k'ü	k'ü	..	..	..	
279	..	..	..	..	..	..	kuk
280	..	..	..	..	..	..	k'uk
281	..	..	..	..	..	..	kük
282	kung	kung	kung	..	..	..	
283	k'ung	k'ung	k'ung	..	..	..	
284	küng	küng	küng	..	..	..	
285	k'üng	k'üng	k'üng	..	..	..	
286	kwa	kwa	kwa	kwa	kwa*	..	
287	k'wa	..	..	k'wa	k'wa*	..	
288	kwai	kwai	kwai	kwai	kwai	..	
289	..	k'wai*	k'wai	k'wai	k'wai*	..	
290	..	..	..	..	..	kwak	
291	..	..	..	..	..	k'wak	
292	kwang	kwang	kwang	kwang	kwang	..	
293	k'wang	k'wang	k'wang	..	k'wang	..	k'wak*
294	..	..	..	..	..	..	
295	k'wei	..	k'wei	..	..	..	
296	kwi	..	kwi	..	..	..	
297	k'wi	k'wi*	k'wi	..	..	..	
298	kwo	..	kwo	kwo	..	kwo	
299	k'wo	k'wo	k'wo†	k'wo	..	k'wo	
300	..	..	..	kwoi	..	..	
301	..	..	..	..	..	kwok	
302	..	..	..	..	..	k'wok	
303	kwong	kwong	kwong	kwong	kwong	..	
304	k'wong	k'wong	k'wong	k'wong	k'wong	..	
305	la	la	la	la	..	..	
306	lae	lae	lae	lae	lae	..	
307	lai	lai	lai	lai	lai	..	
308	..	..	..	..	..	..	
309	..	..	..	..	..	..	
310	..	..	..	..	..	..	
311	lang	lang	lang	lang	lang	..	
312	..	..	..	laö	laö	..	
313	..	..	..	..	..	..	
314	..	..	..	..	..	..	
315	lau	lau	lau	laöng	laöng	..	
				lau	lau	..	

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
316	..	..	..	laui	laui	lauk	
317	..	..	..	laung	laung	lei*	
318	..	..	..	lei	lei	leik	
319	..	..	..	leing	leing	lia	li*
320	..	..	..	leu	leu	liak	lia
321	leing	leing	leing	leing	leing		
322	leu	leu	leu	leu	leu		
323	li	li	li	lia	..		
324	..	..	..	..	..		
325	..	..	..	..	..		
326	liang	liang	liang	..	liang		
327	..	lie	lie	lie	lie	liekt†	liek
328	..	..	..	..	..		
329	..	lieng	lieng	lieng	lieng		
330	..	lieu	lieu	..	lieu		
331	..	..	..	..	..		lik
332	ling	ling	ling	..	..		
333	..	..	lio	..	lio	liok	lio
334	..	..	..	..	..		liok
335	..	liong	liong	..	liong		
336	liu	liu	liu	..	..		
337	lö	lö	lö	..	..	lo*	
338	loa	loa	loa	loa	..	loa	lök
339	..	..	..	..	..		
340	löng	löng	löng	..	..		
341	..	..	..	lou	lou	lou*	
342	..	..	..	lü	lü		
343	loui	loui	loui	..	..		
344	..	..	..	..	..	louk	louk
345	loung	loung	loung	loung*	..		
346	lu	lu	lu	..	..		
347	..	lü	lü	..	..		
348	..	..	..	..	..		
349	..	..	..	..	..		
350	lung	lung	lung	..	..		
351	..	lüng	lüng*	..	..		
352	lwa†	lwa*	..	..	lwa*		
353	lwang*	lwang	lwang	..	lwang		
354	..	lwi	lwi	..	..		
355	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma*	ma	
356	..	mae	mae	..	mae	mae	
357	mai*	mai	mai	mai	mai		
358	..	..	..	..	maing		
359	..	..	..	..	maiū		
360	..	..	..	..	..		
361	mang	mang	mang	mang	mang		
362	..	..	..	..	..	maök	
363	..	..	..	maöng	maöng		
364	mau	mau	mau	..	mau	mauk	
365	..	..	..	..	..		
366	..	..	..	maung	maung		
367	..	..	..	mei	mei	mei	
368	..	..	..	..	meing	meik	meik
369	..	meing	meing	meing	meing		
370	meu	meu	meu	..	..	mi	
371	mi	mi	mi	..	..	miak	miak
372	..	..	..	..	..		
373	miang*	miang	..	..	miang		
374	mie	..	..	..	..	mie	
375	..	..	..	..	..		
376	mieng	mieng	mieng	..	mieng		
377	..	mieu	mieu	..	mieu		
378	..	..	..	..	..	..	mik

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
379	ming	ming	ming	moa	moa	moa	moa
380	moa	moa	moa	moa	moa	moa	mök
381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
382	möng	möng	möng	moui	..	..	..
383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
384	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
385	moung	moung	moung	moung	moung	mouk	mouk
386	..	..	mu	..	..	..	..
387	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
388	mung	zung	mung	..	..	..	..
389	..	mwai	mung	mwai	..	..	..
390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
391	..	mwang	mwang	..	mwang	..	..
392	mwei	mwei	mwei	..	..	..	..
393	mwo	mwo	mwo	..	mwo	..	..
394	..	..	..	mwoi	mwoi	..	..
395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
396	..	mwong	mwong	mwong	..	..	..
397	na*	na	na	..	na	na	na*
398	nae	nae	nae	nae*	nae	nae	nae
399	nai	..	nai	..	nai	..	..
400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
401	..	..	..	naing	naing	naik*	..
402	..	..	..	naiu	naiu	..	..
403	..	..	..	..	..	nak*	nak
404	nang	nang	nang	nang	nang	..	..
405	..	..	..	naö	..	..	..
406	..	..	..	naöng	..	..	..
407	nau	nau	nau	nau*	nau	..	..
408	..	..	..	nau	nau	..	..
409	..	..	..	naung	naung	..	..
410	..	..	..	nei	nei	..	..
411	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
412	neing	neing	neing	neing	neing	..	..
413	neu	neu	neu	neu	..	..	..
414	ng*	ng*	..	ng*	ng	..	..
415	..	nga	nga	nga*	nga	..	..
416	ngae	ngae	ngae	ngae	ngae	ngae	ngae
417	ugai	ngai	ngai	ngai	ngai	..	..
418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
421	ngang	ngang	ngang	..	ngang	..	..
422	ngau	ngau	ngau	ngau	ngau	..	..
423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
425	..	..	..	ngei	ngei	..	..
426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
427	ngeing	..	ngeing*	ngeing	ngeing	..	..
428	..	..	ngeu	..	..	..	..
429	ngi	ngi	ngi	..	..	..	..
430	ngia	ngia	..	..	..	..	..
431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
432	ngiang	..	ngiang	ngiang	ngiang	..	..
433	ngiau	..	..	..	..	..	..
434	..	ngie	..	ngie	ngie	..	..
435	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
436	ngieng	ngieng	ngieng	ngieng	ngieng	ngiek	ngiek
437	..	ngieu	..	..	..	..	..
438	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
439	nging	nging	nging	..	..	..	ngik
440	ngio	..	..	..	..	ngio	ngio
441	..	..	..	..	..	..	ngiok

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
442	..	ngiong	ngiong	ngiong*			
443	..	ngiu					
444	ngö		ngö*				
445	ngoa	ngoa	ngoa	ngoa	ngoa	ngoa*	ngoa*
446	..	..	..	..	ngou		
447	..	..	..	ngöü	ngou		
448	..	..	..	..	ngöü		
449	..	..	..	..	ngoui		
450	..	ngoung	..	..	..	..	ngouk
451	..	..					
452	ngu	ngu	ngu	ngöüng	ngöüng	..	
453	..	ngü	ngü	..	..	..	ngu
454	..						ngük
455	ngüng*	ngüng	..	..	..	..	
456	..	..	ngwa	..	ngwa	ngwa	ngwa
457	..	..	ngwai	..	ngwai*	ngwa	ngwa
458	..	..			..		
459	..	ngwang	ngwang*	..	ngwang	ngwak	
460	..	ngwi	ngwi†	..	ngwang		
461	..	ngwo	ngwo†	..	ngwo	..	ngwo
462	..	..	..	..	ngwoi		
463	..	..	..	..	..	..	ngwok
464	..	ngwong	..	..	ngwong	..	
465	ni	ni	nì	..			ni
466	nia	..	nia	..	nia	..	nia
467	..	..					
468	..	niang	niang	niang	niang	niak	
469	niet†	nie	..	..	niet†		
470	..						
471	nieng	nieng	nieng	..	..	niek	niek
472	..	nieu	nieu	nieng	nieu		
473	..	..	..	..	..	..	nik
474	ning	ning	ning	..	..		
475	nio	..					
476	..	niong	niong	..	niong	nio*	nio
477	niu	niu	niu	niong	niong		
478	nö	nö	nö				
479	..	noa	noa				
480	..	nöng	nöng†				
481	..	..	..				
482	..	..	..				
483	..	noui	noui	..	noui	noui*	
484	..	..	..	..	..		
485	..	..	..	..	..		
486	..	noung	noung	noung	noung	nöük	
487	..	..	..	..	nöung		
488	nu†	nu	nu	..	nöung		
489	nü	nü	nü	..	..	..	nu*
490	..				..		nü
491	nung	nung	nung	..	..	..	nük
492	..	nüng	nung				
493	..	..	..				
494	..	..	nwang	nwa*	nwa	..	nwa
495	..	nwei					
496	..						
497	ö	ö	..	..	nwoi		
498	oa	oa	oa	..	oa	oa	oa
499	öng	öng	oa	..	oa	oa	oa
500	..	..	..				
501	..	..	..	ou	ou	..	
502	ouï†	oui	..	öü	öü	öü	
503	..	..	..	oui	oui	ouk	
504	..	..	..	..	..	öük	ouk

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
505	oung	oung	oung	oung	oung	pa	
506	...	...	...	öüng	öüng	p'a	pa
507	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa		
508	p'a	pae	pae	p'a	pae*	...	
509	pae	pae	pae	pae	...	...	
510	...	p'ae*	p'ae	p'ae	...	...	p'ae
511	...	pai	pai	pai	...	...	
512	...	...	p'ai	...	...	...	
513	...	...	...	...	...	paik	
514	...	...	...	...	...	p'alk	
515	...	...	...	paing	paing		
516	...	...	...	p'aing*			
517	...	...	...	p'aiu	p'aiu		
518	...	...	...	...	...	pak	
519	...	...	...	...	...	...	pak
520	pang	pang	pang	pang	pang		
521	p'ang	p'ang	...	p'ang	p'ang		
522	...	...	...	...	...	paök	
523	...	...	...	...	...	p'aök	
524	...	...	...	p'aöng			
525	pau	pau	pau	pau	pau		
526	p'au	p'au	...	p'au	p'au		
527	...	...	...	...	...	pauk	
528	...	...	...	...	...	p'auk	
529	...	...	...	paung	paung		
530	...	...	...	p'aung	p'aung		
531	...	...	...	pei	pei		
532	...	...	...	p'ei	...		
533	...	...	...	...	...	p'ei	
534	...	...	...	...	...	peik	
535	peing	peing	peng	peing	peing		
536	p'eing	...	...	p'eing	p'eing		
537	...	...	...	peu			
538	...	p'eu	p'eu				
539	pi	pi	pi	...	...	...	pi
540	p'i	p'i	p'i	...	...	...	p'i
541	...	...	...	...	...	pia	
542	...	p'ia	p'ia	...	...	p'ia	
543	...	...	...	...	...	piak	
544	...	...	...	...	...	p'ia	
545	piaang*	piaang	piaang	piaang	piaang*		
546	p'iaang	p'iaang	p'iaang	p'iaang	p'iaang		
547	pie	...	...	pie	pie		
548	p'ie	...	...	...	...	piek	
549	...	...	...	...	...	...	piek
550	...	...	...	...	...	p'iek	
551	pieng	pieng	pieng	pieng	pieng		
552	p'ieung	...	...	p'ieung			
553	pieu	...	pieu	...			
554	p'ieu	p'ieu	p'ieu	p'ieu			
555	...	...	...	...	...	...	
556	...	...	...	...	...	...	p'ik
557	ping	ping	ping	ping			
558	p'ing	p'ing	p'ing	p'ing			
559	piu	...	...	...			
560	pö	pö	pö*	...			
561	p'ö	p'ö	...	...			
562	poa	poa	poa	poa	poa	poa	poa
563	p'oa	poa	p'oa	p'oa	poa	p'oa	
564	...	...	...	...	...	...	
565	...	...	...	...	...	...	
566	pöng	pöng	pöng	pöng*			
567	p'öng*	p'öng	p'öng	p'öng*			



	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
631	siu	siu	siu	soa	...	soa	soa
632	sö	sö	sö	...	...	...	sök
633	soa	soa	soa	...	...	...	...
634	...	...	söng	...	...	...	...
635	söng	...	...	sou	...	...	...
636	...	...	...	söü	...	...	...
637	...	...	...	souï	...	...	...
638	soui	...	...	souï	...	souk	souk
639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641	soung	soung	soung	soung	soung	...	...
642	...	...	...	...	söung	...	...
643	su	su	...	...	...	...	...
644	sü	sü	sü	...	...	...	sü*
645	...	...	...	...	...	...	suk
646	...	...	...	...	...	...	sük
647	sung	sung	sung	...	...	...	...
648	...	süng	...	...	...	...	...
649	...	...	swa	swa	...	...	...
650	...	...	swai†	...	...	...	...
651	...	...	swai†	...	swang†	...	...
652	...	...	swei	...	...	...	...
653	swi	swi	...	...	...	...	...
654	...	...	...	swoi	...	...	...
655	ta	ta	ta	ta	...	ta	ta
656	t'a	...	...	t'a	...	t'a	t'a*
657	tae	tae	tae	tae	...	...	...
658	t'ae*	t'ae	t'ae	t'ae	t'ae*	...	...
659	tai	tai	tai	tai	tai	...	...
660	t'ai	t'ai	t'ai	t'ai	...	...	...
661	...	...	...	...	...	taik	...
662	...	...	...	...	...	t'aik	...
663	...	...	...	taing	...	...	...
664	...	...	...	t'aing	...	...	...
665	...	...	...	taiu	...	...	...
666	...	...	...	t'aiu	...	...	...
667	...	...	...	...	...	tak	tak
668	...	...	...	...	...	t'ak	t'ak
669	tang	tang	tang	tang	tang	...	...
670	t'ang	t'ang	t'ang	t'ang	t'ang*	...	...
671	...	...	...	...	taö	...	...
672	...	...	...	...	t'aö	...	...
673	...	...	...	...	...	taök	...
674	...	...	...	...	...	t'aök	...
675	...	...	...	taöng	taöng	...	...
676	...	...	...	t'aoing	t'aoing	...	...
677	tau	tau	tau	tau	tau	...	...
678	t'au	t'au	t'au	t'au	t'au	...	...
679	...	...	...	taui	taui	...	...
680	...	...	...	t'au	t'au	...	...
681	...	...	...	...	...	tauk	...
682	...	...	...	...	...	t'auk	...
683	...	...	...	taung	taung	...	...
684	...	...	...	t'aung	t'aung	...	...
685	...	...	...	tei	tei	...	...
686	...	...	...	t'ei	...	t'ei	...
687	...	...	...	...	...	teik	...
688	...	...	...	...	...	t'eik	...
689	teing	teing	teing	teing	teing	...	...
690	t'eing	t'eing	t'eing	t'eing	t'eing	...	...
691	teu	teu	teu	...	teu	...	...
692	t'eu	t'eu	...	t'eu	t'eu	...	...
693	ti	ti	ti	...	...	...	ti

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
694	t'i	t'i	t'i	...	...	...	t'i
695	tia	tia	...	...	...	tia	tia
696	...	...	...	...	...	t'ia	t'ia
697	...	...	...	...	...	...	tiak
698	...	...	...	...	...	t'iaak	
699	tiang*	tiang	tiang	tiang	tiang		
700	t'iang	t'iang	t'iang	t'iang			
701	tie	tie	tie	tie*	tie		
702	t'ie*	t'ie	t'ie	t'ie			
703	...	...	...	...	...	tiek	
704	...	...	...	...	...	t'iek	t'iek
705	tieng	tieng	tieng	tieng	tieng		
706	t'ien	t'ien	t'ien	t'ien			
707	ieu	ieu	ieu	ieu	ieu		
708	t'ieu	t'ieu	t'ieu	t'ieu			
709	...	...	...	...	...		tik
710	...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ik
711	ting	ting	ting	ting			
712	t'ing	t'ing	t'ing				
713	...	tio	tio	...	tio	tio	tio
714	...	...	t'io				
715	...	...	...	...	...	tiok†	
716	tiong	tiong	tiong	tiong	tiong		
717	t'iong	t'iong	...	t'iong	t'iong		
718	tiu	tiu	tiu				
719	t'iu	t'iu	t'iu				
720	...	tö					
721	t'ö	t'ö*	t'ö				
722	toa	toa	toa	toa	toa	toa	toa
723	t'oa	t'oa	t'oa	t'oa	t'oa	t'oa	
724	...	...	...	...	...	...	tök
725	...	...	...	...	...	...	t'ök
726	töng	töng	t'öng				
727	t'öng	t'öng	t'öng				
728	...	...	...	tou	tou		
729	...	...	...	t'ou	...	t'ou	
730	...	...	...	töü	töü		
731	toui	toui	toui	toui	toui		
732	t'oui	...	t'oui	t'oui	t'oui		
733	...	...	...	...	...	touk	touk
734	...	...	...	...	...	t'ouk	t'ouk
735	...	...	...	...	...	töuk	
736	...	...	...	...	...	töük	
737	toung	toung	toung	toung	toung		
738	t'oung	t'oung	t'oung	t'oung	t'oung		
739	...	...	...	töüng	töüng		
740	tu	tu	tu	...	...		tu
741	...	t'u	t'u	...	...		t'u
742	tü	tü	tü	...	...		
743	t'ü	t'ü	t'ü				
744	...	...	...	...	...	...	tuk
745	...	...	...	...	...	...	t'uk
746	...	...	...	...	...	...	tük
747	tung	tung	tung	...			
748	t'ung	...	t'ung	...			
749	tüng	tüng	...	...			
750	...	t'üng	t'üng	...			
751	...	twa	...	twa*	twa*		
752	t'wa	t'wa	...				
753	...	...	...	...	twai		
754	...	...	...	...	...		
755	...	...	...	...	...	t'wak	...
756	twang	...	twang	twang	twang		

	上平	下平	上聲	上去	下去	上入	下入
757		t'wang	...	t'wang			
758	twi	twi	...				
759	...	t'wi					
760	u	u	u	...	...	...	u
761	ü	ü	ü	...	v ...	...	ü
762	...	...	...	...	...	...	uk
763	...	...	...	...	...	...	ük
764	ung	ung	ung				
765	üng	üng	üng				
766	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	wa	
767	wai	...	wai*	wai*	wai*	wa	
768	...	...	...	...	...	wak	wak
769	wang	wang	wang	...	...		
770	wei	wei	wei†	...	wang		
771	wi	wi	wi				
772	wo	wo*	wo	wo	wo	wo	
773	...	...	...	woi	woi		
774	...	...	...	...	...	...	wok
775	wong	wong	wong	wong	wong		
776	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya
777	...	...	...	...	...	yak	yak
778	yang	yang	yang	yang	yang		
779	ye*	ye	ye	ye	ye		
780	...	...	...	...	...	yek	yek
781	yeng	yeng	yeng	yeng	yeng		
782	yeu	yeu	yeu	...	yeu		
783	...	yo*	yo	...	yo	yo	yo
784	...	...	...	...	...	yok	yok
785	yong	yong	yong	yong	yong		
786	yu	yu	yu				

TABLE OF TONES.

	平		上		去		入	
Peking,.....	1 上平	2 下平	3	上	4	去		
Hankow,.....	5 上平	6 下平	7	上	8	去	9	入
Hakka,.....	10 上平	11 下平	12 上上	13 下上	14 上去	15 下去	16 上入	16 下入
Foochow,.....	18 上平	19 下平	20 上上	21 下上	22 上去	23 下去	24 上入	25 下入
Canton,.....	26 正上	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
	正上	平	下平	正上	上上	正下	上去	上去
	变音		变音	变音	变音	变音	变音	变音

a. 5, 18, 27, 29.

b. 6, 11, 28, 9.

c. 7, 19, 12, 16.

d. 8, 30, 24; and 10, 13, sometimes.<sup>†</sup>

e. 114, 26, 38, 15, 17, 25.

f. 30, 21, 34, 40; and 10, 13, sometimes.

g. 23, 36, 42.

h. 29, 37, 43, 33.||

i. 31, 35, 41.

Separate; 3, 32, 1, 2, 4, 22.

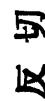
N.B. Nos. 3 and 32 are almost indistinguishable.

No. 1 is almost indistinguishable from those tones in the group *a*.No. 22 is very like the tones of group *d*.

Nos. 2 and 4 stand quite alone.

<sup>\*</sup> These are only used in spoken colloquial: even in colloquial, they are not noticed as of course.<sup>†</sup> In fact, generally.<sup>‡</sup> Nos. 14 and 15 are the same, but, as already shown, the aspirate keeps up the distinction.<sup>§</sup> Nos. 20 and 21 are precisely the same, but the Foochow people must always be aware of a theoretical distinction, because, in the **正切** system, the distinction between higher and lower series must be kept up for the other tones.

|| The keenest ear may distinguish each of these, but the absence of distinction has no consequences whatever.



## TABLE OF VOWELS.

*N.B.—,, means that the sound does not exist.*

(This table has been slightly modified since it was last published).

No.	Spelling of Wade (includes Hankow.)	Spelling of Williams.	Spelling of Baldwin.	Spelling of Basel Mission.	Spelling modified so as to suit all Five Dialects.	Explanation in italics of sound intended to be represented.
1	a .....	á .....	a .....	a .....	a alternatively aa*	E. father.
2	,,	,,	ă .....	a .....	ă alternatively a.	E. back.
3	,,	,,	á .....	,,	ae .....	F. éteindre.†
4	,,	,,	aē .....	,,	ăo or aö .....	G. beinah. ölig.
5	,,	ai .....	,,	,,	ái .....	F. naïve.
6	ai .....	ái .....	ai .....	ai .....	ai .....	G. Kaiser.
7	,,	au .....	,,	,,	äu .....	E. brow.
8	ao .....	áu .....	au .....	au .....	au .....	G. aus.
9	,,	e .....	é .....	e .....	e (or è)‡	E. send.
10	eh .....	é .....	é .....	e .....	e (or ee) .....	F. père, haie.
11	ei .....	ei .....	e .....	,,	ei .....	E. feint.
12	,,	eu .....	eu .....	eu .....	eu .....	It. deh! umiltà.
13	,,	{ Distributed amongst u, ui, ui, }	ëü .....	,,	öü .....	F. peu usité.
14	i .....	i .....	i .....	i .....	i (or ï) .....	E. pin.
15	,,	i .....	i .....	y (or i) .....	E. machine.	
16	,,	” .....	iă .....	ya .....	iă .....	F. faucre.
17	ia .....	” .....	” .....	ya .....	ya**.* .....	F. billard. §
18	,,	ieu .....	,,	ieu .....	ieu .....	It. eosz! eh! umiltà.
19	ieh .....	” .....	ié .....	ye .....	ye‡ .....	F. lièvre, Vierne.
20	,,	” .....	” .....	yo .....	you† .....	F. ci au nez.
21	io .....	” .....	” .....	io .....	yo†† .....	F. lion.
22	iu .....	iú .....	iu .....	iu .....	yu§§ .....	E. pew.
23	o .....	o .....	ó .....	o .....	o .....	F. ton.
24	,,	oi .....	,,	oi .....	oi .....	E. toy.
25	ou .....	ó .....	o .....	,,	ou .....	E. mould.
26	u .....	ú .....	u .....	u .....	uu .....	E. ruse, fool.
27	u .....	u .....	u .....	u .....	u .....	E. bull.
28	ü .....	ü .....	ü .....	,,	ü .....	F. pu.
29	,,	ù and éu .....	ë .....	,,	ö .....	G. König.
30	ua .....	wa .....	wa .....	wa .....	wa .....	F. jouable.
31	üa .....	” .....	” .....	” .....	üa .....	F. tu as.
32	üeh .....	” .....	” .....	” .....	üe .....	F. vue airée.
33	uei .....	” .....	” .....	” .....	wei .....	E. swain.
34	ui† .....	ui .....	ui .....	ui .....	ui .....	F. souiller.
35	,,	úi .....	” .....	” .....	uui .....	F. inoui.
36	uo .....	” .....	” .....	” .....	wo .....	It. uomo.
37	üo .....	” .....	” .....	” .....	üo .....	F. Vue originale.
38	,,	woi .....	woi .....	woi .....	woi .....	It. cuo (r') infidele.
39	è .....	a .....	,,	u .....	é .....	E. fun.
40	,,	(ü (tzü) (tsz)) .....	,,	oui .....	oui .....	F. l'eau y est.
**	,,	(ssü) (sz) .....	,,	(tz) .....	tsz .....	E. cat's zeal.
41	ih (shih) (,,) .....	,,	,,	(sz) .....	sz .....	E. mass zeal.
42	,,	(,,) (,,) .....	,,	(,,) .....	shzh .....	F. vache jalouse.
43	,,	(jih) (,,) .....	,,	(,,) .....	tshzh .....	E. + F. match juge.
					zhzh .....	F. rage jalouse.
					oa .....	Between E. far & paw.
					aui .....	E. claw we this.

\* In all places where a and ä are contrasted in this table, aa and a may be used as alternatives.

† Or eteindre, almost nasal, more of an a sound than No. 10.

‡ i.e. alone, see note on aa and a. It is doubtful whether ei and eu will ever need to be distinguished into long and short diphthongs. Written also ie in combination.

§ i.e. Parisian French.

|| It should be remembered that the words eu and eüt in French are exceptions, and pronounced ii. The usual pronunciation of eu is the German ö. Dr. Williams confuses jeûne with l'une.

¶ In Pekingese this is usually pronounced like No. 33. It is doubtful if ui exists at all in Pekingese.

\*\* This vowel sound forms part of the consonant and is inseparable from it. In the language of Grimm, "it may be learned, but can never be taught."

\*\* When alone; ia, when in combination.

†† iou, when in combination.

‡‡ io, when in combination.

§§ iu, in combination, iu, singly is more (Anglicè) eeu than yu (Anglicè) yoo.