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The Hangzhou dialect

Simmons, Richard VanNess, Ph.D.

University of Washington, 1992

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The Hangzhou Dialect

by

Richard VanNess Simmons

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of

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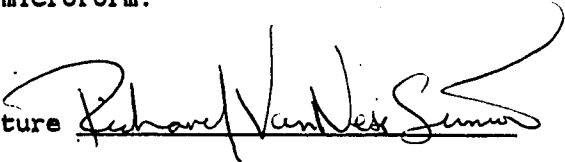
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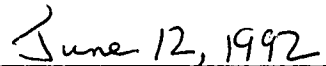
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Abstract

The Hangzhou Dialect

by Richard VanNess Simmons

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This dissertation is a description of the dialect of Hangzhou, including phonology, grammar, and lexicon. The history and classification of the dialect are also discussed. The data upon which the description is based was compiled during fieldwork with native speakers in Hangzhou in 1988-89 and Summer 1990. The methodology used is that of the descriptive dialectologist. The dissertation comprises seven chapters:

Chapter One presents a survey of the history of the city of Hangzhou from Han times to the present. Particular attention is paid the development of the city's population. It is argued that the northern immigrants who flocked to Hangzhou when it was established as the capital of the Southern Song (1127-1279) inexorably reshaped the dialect of the city.

Chapter Two outlines the system of initials, finals, and tones of the dialect.

Chapter Three analyzes other treatments of Hangzhou phonology that have been published in the past century and outlines the phonological developments that they reveal.

Chapter Four examines various aspects of Hangzhou lexicon and

morphology and argues that, while in both lexicon and syntax there is an obvious mixture of Northern and Southern features, Northern elements dominate overall.

Chapter Five summarizes the major features of Hangzhou syntax. The areas discussed include adverbs, the copula, existential sentences, interrogatives, aspect, negation, the passive, the disposal form, complements, and modifiers marked with /tie?/. Where significant, it is noted how the dialect compares with Beijing on the one hand and with the surrounding Wu dialects on the other.

Chapter Six is a detailed inventory of phonological correspondences between Hangzhou, Beijing, Shanghai and the Qieyun system. Significant exceptions are listed.

Chapter Seven reviews features of Hangzhou phonology and grammar and argues that the dialect is most successfully classified as a conservative Mandarin dialect that was engendered in the city by the northern immigrants who inundated Hangzhou in the Southern Song. Yet it is also shown that the dialect is developing typological Wu features and that these developments are given impetus by the city's isolation in Wu territory.

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to my wife Shulan

CHAPTER ONE

The City of Hangzhou

This dissertation presents a description and study of the dialect of the city of Hangzhou. Hangzhou lies at the heart of the lower Yangtze region, an area for the most part within Zhejiang and Southern Jiangsu, which is the region where the Wu dialects are centered (Fu 1986). Yet the dialect spoken in the city does not fit easily within the Wu dialect pattern in terms of its overall characteristics. Instead, while evidencing some features commonly seen in Wu dialects, it is distinctly Mandarin in nature. For instance, it has the typically Wu three-way contrast of initial stops and affricates: voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, and voiced. The dialect also shows the strict division between upper and lower (yīn and yáng) tonal registers found in the Wu dialects. Yet the dialect's Mandarin character is clearly evident in a significant number of distinctively Mandarin traits. These include a non-nasal initial in certain colloquial words, as those corresponding to Beijing rén 'person' and wèn 'ask'; the use of the Mandarin pronouns wǒ, nǐ, and tā; the use of typical Mandarin negatives; and the extensive employment of the -er suffix, which also follows the Mandarin pattern in that it is non-

nasal and strongly retroflex in pronunciation.

Circumstances of history are responsible for the strong Mandarin, or northern, nature of the dialect. Yuen Ren Chao and Lü Shuxiang have noted that the northern features are the result of the influence of Northern Chinese speakers who flocked to Hangzhou when the city was established as the capital of the Southern Song (Chao 1967, 100; Lü 1984, 50). The majority of people who moved to Hangzhou at that time were mostly from areas in and surrounding the Northern Song capital Kaifeng. They imported their own northern languages into Hangzhou and fostered a dialect which in terms of the linguistic milieu of the Song was even more strongly Mandarin in character than it is today.

The northern quality of the Song Hangzhou dialect joined with the status Hangzhou gained as the dynasty's capital to impart a prestige to the city's language which endured through to the nineteenth century. This prestige allowed the dialect implicitly to serve as one of the models for guānhuà 官話, the traditional koine spoken by members of the official class, and the báihuà 白話 of traditional vernacular literature, which was closely related to guānhuà. (Other such implicit models included, for example, the dialects of Nanjing and Yangzhou.)

Because historical events are of great significance in understanding the evolution and character of the dialect of Hangzhou, the present chapter presents a survey of the history of the city and the development of its population. We will begin with a brief description of the modern city and conclude with an introduction to

the informants who provided the model for the language described in this dissertation.

The Modern City

The city of Hángzhōu 杭州 is located in the north of China's Zhèjiāng province (浙江省) on the northern bank of the Qiántáng River (錢塘江) at the point where the river widens as it enters Hangzhou Bay. Thus situated approximately 180 kilometers (110 miles) southwest of Shanghai and about 200 kilometers (120 miles), by land or water, from the East China Sea, Hangzhou is at the heart of Zhejiang's portion of the fertile Yangtze valley region and is the province's largest and most prosperous city. Hangzhou serves not only as the economic, commercial and educational center of Zhejiang, but also as the provincial capital. Complimented by the lovely West Lake (Xīhú 西湖) which is nestled between Hangzhou on its east side and a jewel-like backdrop of verdant hills rising from the lake's west and northwest banks, Hangzhou has been well known for its charming beauty throughout much of China's history, and even today is a high priority stop on the itinerary of both the Chinese and the international traveller.

Historically, the city of Hangzhou was centered within an area surrounded by city walls, which around 1900 measured eleven and one-half miles in circumference (Cloud 1906, 8). The walls have since been torn down and the urban population of Hangzhou has spilled out several miles into the outlying areas, mostly to the north and northwest of the old city.

Census figures published two years before the fieldwork for this dissertation was initiated, 1986, show Hangzhou city with a total population of 5.49 million. This includes the population of all counties, both urban and rural, under the jurisdiction of the city government. The population of Hangzhou city proper, which is concentrated in the urban areas surrounding and within the area of the old walled city, was just over 1.27 million in 1986.¹ This is an increase of over one-half of a million from estimates made around 1900 of a population of three-quarters of a million people living within the walls of the city of Hangzhou (Cloud 1906, 9).

Native speakers of the dialect described in the present study are concentrated within Hangzhou's urban areas. They certainly number no more than the 1.27 million of the city proper, and probably total much less than that. This is because an indeterminate but large proportion of the population currently residing in Hangzhou is not native to the city, but has moved there from other parts of Zhejiang as well as from other Chinese provinces.

A Brief History of Hangzhou

The area where Hangzhou is located first appears in historical record as Qiantang District (錢唐縣) of Kuàijī Commandery (會稽郡), noted as a stop on a tour taken by the First Emperor (Shǐhuáng 始皇) of Qin (reg. 246-210 B.C.) in the thirty-seventh year of his reign (Shǐjì, 6.260). Under the Western Han (206 B.C.-

¹These census figures are drawn from Quán guó fēn xiàn-shì rén kǒu tǒng jì zī liào 1986 nián dù, 64.

A.D. 23) the area continued to be administered as the Qiantang District at which time the population is estimated to have been close to 39,500.²

For some time the population of Qiantang District steadily grew, reaching almost 54,000 in the second century under the Eastern Han (A.D. 25-220). Then the chaos that ensued following the collapse of the Han resulted in a dramatic decrease in the population of the area, which fell to under 15,000 by the end of the third century. Gradually stability returned to the lower Yangtze region and during the Southern Dynasties period (420-589) the population began to recover. Bolstered by a large proportion of emigrants from the north of the Yangtze, the Qiantang District population grew back to over 34,000 by the Chen 陳 (557-589), which set up the district as the administrative seat of its Qiantang Commandery.

Yet while a taxable population had dwelled at the site and twice achieved substantial size during the eight hundred years since the First Emperor of Qin visited the region, the area remained a rural backwater and did not begin to take on the dimensions of a metropolitan economic and cultural center until the Sui (581-618). This began with the digging of the Jiang'nan portion of the Grand Canal under the Sui Yangdi emperor (reg. 605-617). The Hangzhou region was the southern terminus of this section of the canal, which

²Unless otherwise noted, here and following, figures on the population of Hangzhou in historical times are based on Lin Zhengqiu 1984 and Jeffcott 1970, 32-45. For the history of Hangzhou up to the Song I have for the most part relied upon Lin Zhengqiu 1978 & 1986, and Tan Qixiang 1988.

cut north to enter the Yangtze at Jīngkǒu 京口 (modern Zhènjiāng 鎮江) and thus ultimately to link the area--then administered under the Háng Region (杭州) as Yúháng Commandery (余杭郡)--with the Yellow river, Luòyáng 洛陽, Cháng'ān 長安, and Zhuō Commandery (涿郡, in the area of modern Beijing). At about the same time, the first city walls were put up at the Hangzhou site. Completed in the early seventh century, this first set of walls had approximately the same circumference, around eleven miles (thirty-six lǐ), as those surrounding the city at the end of the Qing (1644-1911).[•]

The city was thus set upon a path to prosperity: From an estimated 10,000 people that dwelled within the newly built walls under the Sui, the population swiftly grew to somewhere near 50,000 by the mid eighth century (Jeffcott 1970, 35). By the middle of the Tang (618-907) Hangzhou (still administered as Yuhang Commandery) had developed into a major regional commercial center.

During this time, key public works projects averted potential strains on local resources in Hangzhou and the surrounding regions, which grew and flourished along with the city. Around 780, Prefect Lǐ Mì 李泌 (722-789) solved a water shortage in Hangzhou by sinking six wells which drew water into the city from West Lake. Forty years later, during his term as prefect of Hangzhou (822-825), the poet Bái Jūyì 白居易 (772-846) had dikes built on the lake which improved irrigation of nearby farmland and further enhanced agricultural

[•]Detailed discussions of the history of the Hangzhou city wall are found in A.C. Moule 1957, 13-17; and Lin Zhengqiu 1986, 80-87. Also see Cloud 1906, 1-6.

production.

The end of the Tang did not bring a turn in Hangzhou's fortunes. Rather, the city continued to grow and flourish through the nearly one-hundred years it served as the capital of the regional state of Wu-Yue 吳越 (895-982). It was at this time that the name Hangzhou was first applied to the city itself. The Wu-Yue added a major outer extension to the city wall, which stretched 70 li^Y--about 22 miles (Cloud 1906, 2; Lin Zhengqiu 1986, 10). Qián Liú 錢鏐, the Wu-Yue king (reg. 908-932), also successfully built a stone levee to contain the daily flooding of the Qiantang River caused by its tidal bore, allowing the city to safely expand eastward and enhancing transportation by improving access to the river (Cloud 1906, 25-30; Lin Zhengqiu 1978, 133). Other regions suffered greatly in the interim between the Tang and Song, but Hangzhou emerged second only to Kaifeng as the most prosperous metropolis in China within the first century of Northern Song (960-1127) rule.⁴

Encouraged by the prosperity, the population grew dramatically. The number of people in Hangzhou had reached about one hundred thousand by the beginning of the eleventh century.⁵ Toward the end of

⁴This evaluation is clearly borne out by Song tax records, see Balazs 1957 and Jeffcott 1970, 39. For histories of Hangzhou during the Wu-Yue period see Lin Zhengqiu 1986, 9-17; and Zhou Feng et al., 1988a.

⁵Population figures for Northern and Southern Song are drawn from Jeffcott 1970, 41-44; Lin Zhengqiu 1986, 181-85, 1988, and 1989. Unless otherwise noted, figures cited include population living in the suburbs surrounding Hangzhou, as well as residents living inside the city wall.

Both Jeffcott and Lin utilize the same sources and data for their

the same century, Sū Shì 蘇軾 (1037-1101), in a memorial he wrote in 1086 during a term as prefect of Hangzhou, estimated the population of the city to be between four and five hundred thousand ("Lùn Yè Wēnsōu fēnbò dùdié bùgōng zhuàng," 6.14a). While Su Shi's figures may be slightly exaggerated, they were likely not far off. It appears that the number of people living in Hangzhou had shot up to close to one half million in the first quarter of the twelfth century, just before the Song was forced south (Jeffcott 1970, 41).

When Kāifēng 開封 fell to the Jürchen in 1126, the members of the Song court and imperial family who had not been captured fled to Nánjīng 南京 (modern Shāngqiū 商丘 in Henan), where one year later they established the Southern Song (1127-1279) and installed Zhào Gōu 趙構 (reg. 1127-1162) as emperor.* Soon the court moved to Yangzhou and set up a temporary government which managed to operate for a little over one year before Yangzhou was attacked and taken by the Jürchen, forcing the court to flee further south in early 1129. Pursued by the Jürchen (or Jin), the court wandered back and forth between several cities in the Jiang'nan region over the next several months. They retreated first to Jiànkāng 建康 (modern Nanjing),

demographic calculations; but Jeffcott's figures, which are favored in the present discussion, are somewhat higher as he includes estimates for unregistered population. Fu Chonglan 1983, 69-71, argues for lower population totals for Song Hangzhou. Regardless of whose figures are accepted, the dramatic demographic developments noted for the Song are undeniable. Also see Hartwell 1982, especially pp. 391-93.

*This summary of Song events relies on Zhang Jiaju 1957, Lin Zhengqiu 1986, and Wu Tai 1987.

then to Hangzhou (which was renamed Lín'ān 臨安), then Yuèzhōu 越州 (modern Shàoxīng 紹興), then Míngzhōu 明州 (modern Níngbō 寧波), and were ultimately forced to flee as far south as Wēnzhōu 溫州 when the Jin occupied Hangzhou and advanced to Mingzhou. But the Jürchen army proved unable to fight effectively on the land and rivers of the region and were finally turned back by Song forces. For three months before their retreat, the Jin had ruthlessly pillaged and torched Lin'an. The Song court returned to Lin'an in the first month of 1132 and after briefly moving the government back to Jiankang in 1137 officially established their provisional government in Lin'an in 1138.

The ruling class and elite of Kaifeng had begun moving their families to Hangzhou as early as 1128 when the imperial court was still in Yangzhou. This was part of a general exodus south from many areas north of the Huai River that had begun with the Jürchen attacks on the Song in 1125. A Jin attack on Kaifeng in early 1126, followed by their takeover of the city at the end of the year virtually emptied the fallen capital of all who could flee, including officials, landowners, and merchants of every variety. Not all of the refugees from Kaifeng and other northern origins ended up in Hangzhou, but a substantial portion did.

The Southern Song historian Lǐ Xīnchuán 李心傳 (1166-1243) figured that only three or four tenths of the original residents remained in Hangzhou after the decimation of the city wrought by the Jin army (Jiànyán yǐlái xīnián yàolù, 173.26a). Yet despite this

loss, the overall growth rate of Hangzhou's population accelerated to a dramatic tempo in the years following establishment of the Southern Song; by 1170 the number of people living in the city had approached eight hundred-thousand. If we assume that some of the original residents returned and that perhaps as many as three hundred-thousand of the residents of Hangzhou in 1170 represent that portion of the population with roots in the city prior to 1126, that still leaves a clear majority of around five hundred-thousand who migrated to Hangzhou since the arrival of the Southern Song court. Li Xinchuan estimated that people from the northwest (xībēi rén 西北人) already substantially outnumbered natives (tǔ rén 土人) in Hangzhou by 1156, the twenty-sixth year of the Shaoxing reign (173.26a).

The immigrant population was composed primarily of officials, gentry, merchants, craftsmen, Buddhist and Taoist monks, and artists, most of whom were originally from in and around Kaifeng. The Song court generously cared for refugees from the old capital, which encouraged large numbers to relocate in the city and begin anew. The displaced poured into Hangzhou by the thousands. To accommodate the newcomers and assist them in settling into the city, reception centers were set up, most of which used facilities provided by Buddhist temples. Over twenty of these centers were established in and around Lin'an in the twelfth century. One of the largest, set up in the Miàoxíngsì 妙行寺 near a pier on the Grand Canal, had an accumulated accommodation total of three million over a twenty-year period; that is to say that on the average this temple provided

accommodation for over four hundred refugees per day (Lin Zhengqiu, 1986, 174-77).

Though many had perhaps lost a great deal in their escape from the north, what every refugee immigrant to the city of Hangzhou arrived with intact was the language he or she had spoken at home. Given the tremendous number of these twelfth century northern immigrants, their language inundated the city as they flooded in, ultimately dominating and powerfully reshaping the character of the dialect spoken in Hangzhou.

Hangzhou the metropolis, however, was not overwhelmed by the huge increase in its residents. The city continued to flourish and grow. In the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries, large amounts of swampland in the lower Yangtze basin were reclaimed and converted into fertile diked fields, allowing agriculture to keep pace with the population growth of Hangzhou and the surrounding region (Hartwell 1982, 391). By the end of the Southern Song, most estimates figure the population of the city to have been between 1.25 and 1.5 million, with approximately half of that living within the city walls.

After the defeat of the Southern Song by the Mongols in 1278, Hangzhou lost its status as a political capital, but remained a preeminent economic and cultural center. Marco Polo, who travelled to China during the Yuan (1279-1368), described the city as "beyond dispute the finest and noblest in the world," based on what he had

heard of Hangzhou (known to him as Quinsai).⁷ A Franciscan who visited Hangzhou sometime between 1324 and 1327 was thoroughly awed by the city, which he identified as Cansay:

I came into the city of Cansay, a name which signifieth the 'City of Heaven.' And 'tis the greatest city in the whole world, so great indeed that I should scarcely venture to tell of it, but that I have met at Venice people in plenty who have been there. It is a good hundred miles in compass, and there is not in it a span of ground which is not well peopled. And many a tenement is there which shall have 10 or 12 households comprised in it. And there be also great suburbs which contain a greater population than even the city itself. . . . But if any one should desire to tell all the vastness and great marvels of this city, a good quire of stationery would not hold the matter, I trow. For 'tis the greatest and noblest city, and the finest for merchandize that the whole world containeth.*

During the Yuan, despite its grandeur, Hangzhou did suffer a certain degree of decline. The gates of the city wall were ordered removed by the Mongol rulers and the wall was allowed to fall into disrepair. The outer wall was slowly dismantled by scavengers of building stone, who did considerable damage to the inner wall as well

⁷Translated in Yule 1929, 185. Marco Polo did not actually visit Hangzhou himself.

*Cited in Yule 1929, 212-13.

(A.C. Moule 1937, 109). The Grand Canal also suffered from neglected maintenance and had grown quite shallow in certain stretches. This considerably reduced the canal's efficiency in shipping and transportation to and from Hangzhou and other cities. No longer the emperor's residence, the city of Hangzhou also saw a deterioration in its ability to respond to and recover from disaster. The result was that in the mid fourteenth century, catastrophic fires more than once destroyed tens of thousands of buildings and homes in the city.

Then the chaos that came with the decline of the Yuan and the transition to Ming (1368-1644) rule dealt a ravaging blow to Hangzhou. In 1360, troops loyal to Zhū Yuánzhāng 朱元璋 (1328-1398) lay siege to the city for over three months. Cut off from any outside supply of food, close to half the residents died of starvation or of diseases contracted under the wretched conditions of war. The result was that Hangzhou's population fell to under eight hundred-thousand by 1368 (Lin Zhengqiu 1984, 113; Tan Qixiang 1988, 17).

Devastating as it was, this was the last momentous disruption that Hangzhou would face until the end of the Qing. Hence after the arrival of the Ming, the city entered a period of recovery, then stable and steady growth that was to last almost six hundred years. During this period there was no great influx of emigrants to spur the kinds of dramatic increase in population that was seen in the Southern Song. Instead, Hangzhou's population hovered somewhere around seven hundred-thousand through most of the Ming and then began to slowly rise in the later years of the dynasty. A steady and ever increasing

rise continued through the Qing and by the year 1820 the population of city and suburbs had reached a high of just under three million, one hundred and ninety thousand, at an average density of five hundred and six persons per square kilometer (Lin Zhengqiu 1984, 113-14).

In 1415, the Grand Canal was reopened as a passageway from the lower Yangtze region through to Beijing, reestablishing Hangzhou as an important port city at the southern end of the canal.⁹ Also during the Ming-Qing period, the city walls were rebuilt. The area south of Hangzhou that had been the site of the imperial palace during the Southern Song lay outside the rebuilt city walls, which had however been expanded to include a densely populated manufacturing and trade area east of the city. Roads and canals in the city were also improved. Some new canals were opened up as well, improving Hangzhou's water supply and bringing it to a level sufficient to support the large metropolis' late Qing population.

The commercial and industrial prosperity of Hangzhou in the Southern Song had been strongly rooted in a crowded field of cottage industries, many of which had been transplanted from the north. During the Ming and Qing, cottage industry still formed the economic foundation of the city, but many had expanded into larger operations that employed large numbers of workers. This was the case, for example, in Hangzhou's silk industry, where factories with several hundred looms that employed thousands of workers were very common by

⁹The summary here of Ming and Qing economic developments in Hangzhou is based on Fu Chonglan 1983.

the reign of the Qianlong emperor (1736-1796).

Ming-Qing Hangzhou was thus a very prosperous city and could still impress the traveller as one of the great cities of the world. The Jesuit Nicholas Trigault (1577-1628) expansively described the city (the name of which he spelled Hamceü) as he found it in 1611:

Hamceü is the chiefe Citie of this Province: yea, in all this Kingdome, lesse perhaps somewhat in compasse of walls then [sic] Nanquin, but better peopled: no place in the Citie emptie, nor occupied with Gardens, but all builded, and almost all the Buildings almost with divers Stories, which in other Cities of China is not usuall. The Inhabitants are so many, and the Tribute so much that the Jesuites durst not relate that which hereof they had heard by grave testimonie, for the incredibilitie: the description would aske a whole Volume. The chiefe street is almost halfe a dayes Journey in length, and cannot be lesse then admirable. For whereas the Chinois use to erect triumphall Arches, as Monuments, to wel-deserving Magistrates, and Ornaments to their Cities; this one street hath at least three hundred such (besides very many others in other parts of the Citie) of massie stones and exceeding curious Workmanship, that if the Houses on both sides yeelded the like splendor, the World could not shew such a spectacle. But they occupie it all with shops, and build the most magnificence of their Houses inwards, and yet those not like

the European Palaces.¹⁰

Economic prosperity allowed Hangzhou to continue as an important and influential cultural center. Southern opera long flourished in the city, where even today the term xìwén 戲文, reserved as a designation for southern opera elsewhere, is the generic term for traditional Chinese opera. Even before the Yuan, the xìwén Wáng Huàn 王煥 attracted large audiences in Hangzhou.¹¹ The early Qing southern opera playwright Hóng Shēng 洪昇 (1645-1704), famous for his play Cháng shēng diàn 長生殿, was a native of Hangzhou, as was the táncí 彈詞 artist Chén Duānshēng 陳端生 (1751-ca. 1796), who is well known for her composition Zài shēng yuán 再生緣. Hangzhou's cultural milieu was fertile ground for the development of traditional vernacular fiction and the storyteller's arts. Luó Guànzōng 羅貫中 (fl. late 14th c.), who is well known as the author of the novel Sānguó yǎnyì 三國演義 and also associated with the development of the novel Shuǐhǔ zhuàn 水滸傳 was either from Hangzhou, or at least spent a great part of his life there. Hóng Pián 洪楩 (fl. early 16th c.), the compiler of the influential and important early huàběn 話本 story collection, Qīngpíng shāntáng huàběn 清平山堂話本, in which many of the

¹⁰This description is from Trigault's Annual Letter for 1611 and is recounted in Purchas 1625, 491. It is interesting to note that, Trigault—who first came to China in 1610, was sent back to Rome for six years in 1613 and returned to China, via Macao, in 1619—eventually died in Hangzhou and was buried near the city. See G. E. Moule 1907, 16 and 43-47 (note 26).

¹¹This according to Liu Yiqing (fl. ca. 1280-1300) in his Qiantang yishi, 6.3b/126.

pieces are actually set in Hangzhou, was also from Hangzhou. Indeed Patrick Hanan has pointed out that Hangzhou was "the virtually exclusive center of middle-period [circa 1400-circa 1575] fiction," arguing that most of what he has identified as middle-period vernacular stories were actually written in Hangzhou and that some stories grew out of Hangzhou oral literature (Hanan 1973, 148-9). Not surprisingly, this deeply rooted tradition still tenaciously survives even today among a group of storytellers who actively ply their trade in modern Hangzhou, having managed to survive the turmoil of the past century which, however, saw the decline and loss of the Hangzhou opera tradition.¹²

Perhaps most strongly illustrative of the cultural sway that Hangzhou held even into the Qing dynasty is the city's role as a major center for book collectors and scholar printers. The Ming literatus and bibliophile Hú Yīnglín 胡應麟 (1551-1602) recorded that in his day there were "four places where the books of the empire were collected in the greatest quantity: Yānshì 燕市 (Beijing), Jīnlíng 金陵 (Nanjing), Chānghé 閶闔 (Suzhou), and Lin'an (Hangzhou)."¹³ The Book-Reading Society (Dú shū shè 讀書社), which promoted book learning as central to Confucian instruction, was a prominent and influential association among intellectuals in seventeenth-century

¹²I observed performances by the modern storytellers, who work under the auspices of the Hángzhōu qǔyì tuán (Hangzhou Oral Arts Troupe), while in Hangzhou doing the fieldwork for the present study.

¹³See his Jīngjī huìtōng, 4.55. Wu Guangqing 1943 has interpreted this to mean that these cities were the four principal book markets in China at that time (254).

Hangzhou (Zhu Tan 1929; Elman 1984, 114). Hangzhou maintained its position as a leading bibliographic center well into eighteenth century, when it was virtually a "mecca" for bibliophiles. The city was home to a majority of the most outstanding and complete libraries of Qing times; and fully three out of five of the major contributors to the Sìkù quánshū 四庫全書 commission were from Hangzhou (Swann 1936; Elman 1984, 147-49).

Events of the nineteenth century, however, were to force an abrupt decline in Hangzhou's good fortunes. Presaged by a devastating drought in 1856-1858, the city was besieged by armies of the Taiping rebels in 1860.¹⁴ Designed as a ploy to divert Qing troops away from their siege of the Taiping capital at Nanjing, the Taiping rebels made a surprise attack on Hangzhou in March of that year. The tactic succeeded: Within two weeks the rebels quit the city as redeployed Qing troops headed toward Hangzhou. The greatest damage seen in the 1860 siege resulted from unrestrained and reckless looting that followed in the wake of the Taiping retreat.

Then in 1861 the Taiping returned to occupy the city as part of their own territory. We have the following description from a man, Lǐ Huáchūn 李華春, who witnessed the fall of Hangzhou to the Taiping troops and the subsequent apparent self-destruction of the entire Manchu garrison and its occupants:

¹⁴The following outline of events at Hangzhou during the Taiping rebellion is based on Zheng, Gong and Lin 1980, 105-112.

Late in 1861 the Rebels gradually closed again round the city, coming simultaneously from the north and south. The siege began in the latter part of the ninth month. After the first few days the suburbs were left unmolested, but the city itself was most strictly watched and, having only five days' food in store, suffered the utmost horrors of famine before the enemy entered, by the same way as they had done before [i.e. in 1860—from Qīngbō 清波 and other gates], on the 27th of the eleventh month. Seven days later the Manchou camp fell. The garrison had gunpowder served out to them and, though some tried to escape by the Ch'ien-t'ang Gate, forty-seven explosions were seen by onlookers, and in the end thirty one men alone survived. The officials seem to have given no warning of the coming danger and to have done nothing for the defence of the place. The Rebels entered with swords sheathed, distributing food to the starving people, and at once set foot on more substantial means for alleviating their distress.¹⁵

Once they had succeeded in occupying Hangzhou, The Taiping inflicted no harm on the city or its occupants. Instead they set about organizing it as an administrative center. The Taiping Heavenly Kingdom ruled Hangzhou for a little over two years, before an effort

¹⁵From personal reminiscences recounted in G. E. Moule 1907, 50-51 (note 35). The Manchu garrison was eventually restored and remanned with Manchu units from other locations (Zheng, Gong and Lin 1980, 109, note 3).

to retake the city was launched in October 1863 by troops led by Zuǒ Zōngtáng 左宗棠 (1812-1885). The Taiping forces sustained a fight to keep Hangzhou that lasted over five months before they were finally forced out.

It was in the final struggle by the Taiping forces to hold the city and especially in the vengeful violence that ensued following recovery of the former capital by Qing forces, that Hangzhou suffered the greatest losses. The missionary George E. Moule, who travelled to Hangzhou for ten days less than a year later in November 1864 described the city as he saw it then:

The aspect of the reconquered city, out of which in all directions they were carrying for burial the bones of victims of famine and the sword, was deplorable. Four-fifths of the houses were in ruins, some said nine-tenths. More than half of the scanty population appeared to be military. Not a single Ya-mên was standing, and hardly a single temple. (1907, 28)

An even more dramatic, but second-hand, account of the death and ruin in Hangzhou at the end of the Taiping reign was recounted by Frederick D. Cloud, a United States Vice-Consul in China at the turn of the century:

It is stated that fully four-fifths of the inhabitants were massacred, or committed suicide, while the remainder were driven from the city. The Great Street, with its splendid rows of magnificent shops, was one long stretch of charred

débris, among which were the mangled remains of thousands of men, women and children. The canals were so full of the bodies of those who had committed suicide during the first few days of the reign of terror that those later wishing to end their existence could not find sufficient water in which to drown themselves. Terror-stricken, the people rushed out of the western gates and threw themselves into West Lake in such great numbers that "one could walk out into the lake for a distance of half a li on dead bodies." (Cloud 1906, 7-8)

Cloud's estimate that four-fifths of Hangzhou's population died is somewhat of an exaggeration. A population of about eight hundred-thousand was living within the walls of the city before the Taiping uprising. Following the final recovery of Hangzhou 177,035 dead were recorded (Zheng, Gong and Lin 1980, 112). The number of dead not counted and how many left the city during the uprising never to return is impossible to know. Yet it is reasonable to assume that at most only three-quarters of the original population remained in Hangzhou in the summer of 1864, and quite likely less than that.

The remainder of the Qing was a period of relative stability and recovery for Hangzhou, during which the population saw no real growth. As mentioned above, in 1900 around three-quarters of a million people--less than before the Taiping uprising--lived within the city walls.

We turn our attention now to the informants for this study, the elder of whom was born in the final year of the Qing dynasty.

The Informants

The description of the dialect presented in this study is based on the language of two informants, Chéng Yǒngfāng 程永芳 and Wáng Lìzhēn 王麗珍, using data gathered at interviews in Hangzhou during 1988-89. The informants are mother and daughter and are both natives of Hangzhou.

Cheng Yongfang, the mother, was 76 years of age when the interviews began. She was born in Hangzhou in 1911 to a merchant family of fairly well-off circumstances. The family was prosperous enough to provide Cheng Yongfang with an elementary education during her younger years and she was taught to read with useful proficiency. She has always spoken only the Hangzhou dialect inside and outside the home. At school too, she recalls that all instruction was in the dialect. Throughout her life, this woman of rather cultured upbringing was never employed in any other capacity than that of a busy housewife and mother of three children. Cheng Yongfang lived outside of Hangzhou only two short periods in her lifetime. The first time was when she moved with her family to Xiāoshān 蕭山 (about 20 kilometers southeast of Hangzhou), where she lived from age fourteen until she was married at age nineteen and moved back to Hangzhou to live with her husband. The second time was during five years spent in close-by Yúháng xiàn 余杭縣 (about 25 kilometers northeast of Hangzhou) during the Sino-Japanese war in the 1930's. Until only very

recently, her home in Hangzhou was in the older southern part of the city near Héfáng Street (河坊街) and Wú Hill (吳山). Cheng Yongfang has never needed to use, or had the opportunity to learn, any other dialect. Even during the two periods she lived away from Hangzhou, she still spoke only the Hangzhou dialect. She has also never learned to speak the standard language, pǔtōnghuà.

Wang Lizhen, 57 years old at the start of the interviews, is Cheng Yongfang's only daughter and her eldest child. She was also born and raised in Hangzhou. She was able to attend elementary and middle school, but her education was cut short by the unfortunate death of her father when she was 10, after which she stayed at home to help her mother raise her two younger brothers. Still, she learned to read and write Chinese with full proficiency. At school, Wang Lizhen remembers that her teachers spoke mostly the Hangzhou dialect in class, with only a minority of the lectures in pǔtōnghuà. She never received formal instruction in pǔtōnghuà but she did manage to learn how to "drop her accent" and speak the standard language after a fashion. The only time she lived outside Hangzhou was during the five years her family spent in Yuhang xiàn during in war the 1930's. Wang Lizhen's husband is from Lanzhou (in Gansu) and cannot speak the Hangzhou dialect, but generally understands it with little trouble. At home she talks to her husband mostly in the Hangzhou dialect, sometimes in pǔtōnghuà, while he speaks to her in pǔtōnghuà. They have one child, a daughter, who lives at home with them and with whom Wang Lizhen converses in the Hangzhou dialect almost exclusively. She

has been employed as an office worker in a factory in Hangzhou, but by the time of the interviews had already retired. At work and in present day Hangzhou society in general, she is frequently exposed to speakers of the Shanghai dialect and from them has learned a few lines in the vernacular of that city. But the Hangzhou dialect has always remained the idiom she is most comfortable with and the language she prefers to speak.

Even before the interviews started, it was observed that the speech of the two informants was not entirely uniform, despite the fact that both are in the same family. When this was pointed out, Wang Lizhen explained that her mother, as a representative of the older generation, spoke a "purer" form of the Hangzhou dialect. Consequently, it was agreed that Cheng Yongfang would serve as the main informant, and Wang Lizhen as an auxiliary informant. All data was transcribed on the basis of the speech of Cheng Yongfang; where Wang Lizhen's speech varies, the differences were recorded as a supplementary note.

The interviews were conducted in two periods over a total of about fourteen weeks. The first period was of three weeks in November 1988; the second period comprised eleven weeks from March through May 1989. All the interviewing was at the home of Cheng Yongfang with both Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen present, and mostly in five and one half hour daily sessions. Cheng Yongfang's eyesight had gone bad in recent years and at the time of the interviews she could no longer see well enough to read. Because of this, all information concerning

the dialect as she speaks it was elicited orally. When I had difficulty understanding Cheng Yongfang's speech, or vice versa, Wang Lizhen acted as interpreter. Wang Lizhen also assisted when written Chinese was employed in the interview process.

The data gathered in the interviews is based on the following materials:

- A. Fāngyán diàochá jiǎnbiǎo, compiled and printed by the Zhōngguó kēxué yuàn yǔyán yánjiū suǒ, n.d.
- B. Fāngyán diàochá cíhuì shǒucè, compiled and printed by the Zhōngguó kēxué yuàn yǔyán yánjiū suǒ, 1955.
- C. Brief mimeographed vocabulary questionnaires prepared by the Zhōngguó shèhuì-kēxué yuàn yǔyán yánjiū suǒ.
- D. An unpublished questionnaire for dialect vocabulary prepared by Jerry Norman.
- E. An unpublished questionnaire for dialect syntax prepared in preliminary form by Ann Yue-Hashimoto.
- F. A lexicon compiled for the interviews based on the Fāngyán diàochá zìbiǎo.

The information obtained forms the foundation for the grammar of the Hangzhou dialect to be described in the following pages, which begins in Chapter Two with a synchronic study of its phonology.

CHAPTER TWO

The Phonology of the Modern Hangzhou Dialect

The Hangzhou colloquial of the present day is not a purely uniform, entirely unvarying dialect. While for a substantial portion of the past millennium the language of Hangzhou possessed the status of a preeminent Chinese vernacular, it was never fully immune to forces of change. It has been especially vulnerable in recent times to the impact of competing external influences that have altered the dialect of the city to greater or lesser degrees in ways that often vary from speaker to speaker.

The Taiping Rebellion in the mid eighteenth century took a heavy toll on both the prestige and the population of Hangzhou, leaving the city's dialect particularly susceptible to change. Since then, the powerful economic and cultural position that the nearby metropolis of Shanghai has come to hold over the past century and a half has gained for the colloquial of that city a prestige and influence that overpowers all surrounding dialects and to which Hangzhou is quite vulnerable.¹ Hangzhou is also subject to the coercion that the

¹In Chapter One we noted that the Hangzhou population went from a peak of just under three million in 1820 to a low of .75 million in 1900 and grew back to 1.27 million in 1986. In contrast, over the

promulgation of pǔtōnghuà has brought to all Chinese dialects, and must submit to its influence and prestige as well. Modern communications have brought the people of Hangzhou, as the provincial seat of Zhejiang, into more frequent contact with a wide variety of speakers of dialects from the various surrounding communities and this contact has also had its effect.

All such external factors of change are in addition to the natural forces of language evolution and innovation that are at work from within the dialect. To provide a comprehensive description, it is the task of the present study to sort out some of the tangled and disheveled strands of the various manifestations of change in the Hangzhou dialect and endeavor to identify their origins.

Despite a lack of homogeneity in detail, a general outline can be formed of the dialect in its most recent stage; and the major features of the colloquial spoken in Hangzhou over the past century can be identified and described. Taking the language of the informants consulted for this study as the primary basis of description, we generate such an outline in the following pages. In the present chapter, we first sketch out in detail the phonology of the dialect as observed in the speech of the informants. Following, we look at other treatments of Hangzhou's linguistic sound system that have been made in this century to see how they compare to our own. In the outcome of

same period, Shanghai grew from a relatively small village population of five hundred and fifty thousand in 1852, to a metropolis of over three million in 1920, over four million by 1947, and reached a population of almost six and one-half million by 1987. See Xu et al. 1988, 2.

this strategy, the major features of the phonological structure of the Hangzhou dialect, as well as the changes that have most recently affected it, all become abundantly clear.

The portrait of Hangzhou phonology to be presented here is drawn from the speech of the two informants, Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen, who are introduced in Chapter One. It follows traditional Chinese linguistic convention and takes the syllable, analyzed into three constituents--an initial, a final, and a tone, as the basic units of description. Any of a syllable's three constituents may have influence or bearing on any of the others and hence on the phonological character of the whole syllable; they are not seen to be segmentally restricted. As is the common pattern in Chinese, the syllable in the Hangzhou dialect also generally corresponds to the morpheme, the overwhelming majority of which are monosyllabic.

Initials

Twenty-six initials can be identified in Hangzhou. We chart them below according to place and manner of articulation:

	labial	alveolar	palatal	velar	
unaspirated stops (<u>qīng</u>)	p	t	ts	tc	k
aspirated stops (<u>qīng</u>)	p'	t'	ts'	tc'	k'
unaspirated stops (<u>zhuó</u>)	b	d	dz	dj	g
nasals	m	n			ng
lateral		l			
fricatives (<u>qīng</u>)	f		s	c	h
fricatives	v		z		

(and zero [Ø] initial)

This set of initials includes:^a

- A. Nine oral stops: bilabials /p, p', b/ ([p, p', b̥]), alveolars /t, t', d/ ([t, t', d̥]), and velars /k, k', g/ ([k, k', g̥]).
- B. Six affricates: sibilants /ts, ts', dz/ ([ts, ts', dz̥]) and pre-palatals /tc, tc', dj/ ([tɕ, tɕ', dʑ̥]).
- C. Six fricatives: sibilants /s/ ([s]) and /z/ ([z]), pre-palatal /c/ ([ɕ]), labials /f/ ([f]) and /v/ ([v]), and glottal /h/ ([h]).
- D. Three nasals: bilabial /m/ ([m]), alveolar /n/ ([n]) and velar /ng/ ([ŋ]).
- E. Lateral approximate /l/ ([l]).
- F. Zero initial /Ø/.

^aBrackets within the parentheses contain corresponding values in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA); the IPA values used throughout this dissertation are based on those described in the Fāngyán diàochá zìbiào, 81-2. IPA symbols are avoided in the orthography itself simply for typographical convenience.

These initials may further be divided into three groups based on their distribution among the tonal categories:^a

1. Those that only occur with upper register tones--identified as qīng in the chart above; these include /p, p', t, t', ts, ts', tc, tc', k, k', f, s, c/ and /h/.
2. Those that only occur with lower register tones--identified as zhuó in the above chart; these include /b, d, dz, dj/ and /g/.
3. Those that may occur with both upper and lower register tones--not identified as either qīng or zhuó in the chart; these include /m, n, ng, l, v, z/ and /θ/.

Among the initials that occur only with upper register tones, the articulation of the stops and affricates /p, p', t, t', ts, ts', tc, tc', k, k'/, and fricatives /s/ and /c/ is in the main similar to that of corresponding Beijing initials, which are respectively rendered in their pīnyīn values as b, p, d, t, z, c, j, q, g, k, x and x. Of the two remaining, /f/ is a labiodental fricative, but before the final /u/ is more often rendered as a bilabial fricative [ɸ]; /h/ in Hangzhou is not quite so uvular as the Beijing h ([x]) and comes closer to a purely voiceless glottal fricative [h].

The set of initials that occur only with lower register tones, /b, d, dz, dj/ and /g/ have essentially the same manner and place of articulation as their upper register counterparts /p, t, ts, tc/ and

^aThe patterns of distribution among the initials, finals and tones referred to here and in the following sections can conveniently be seen in the syllabary chart included in Appendix 1.

/k/. The former differs from the latter most clearly in two aspects. The first is a distinct breathy voice, or murmur, that follows release of the stop and continues throughout the articulation of the final. This murmur is uttered with a wide open glottis and a copious flow of breath accompanies the voicing. The second quality distinguishing the two groups is the more lenis quality to be observed in the initials of the lower set, which exhibit a noticeably lax onset in contrast to the slightly more tense onset of the upper set.

We identify this combined quality of lenis onset followed by breathy voice with the traditional Chinese term zhuó 'muddy'; while, to indicate the more tense onset that is not accompanied by murmur, we use the traditional term qīng 'clear'.

The qīng set of initials is voiceless. In Hangzhou, the zhuó set of stops and affricates is also, at least partially, voiceless: The onset of voicing does not generally occur until after the release of the closure in these initials. Voice onset may be slightly earlier in the lower register set than in the upper register set. But clear-cut verification of this possibility can probably only be made by instrumental analysis. Moreover, as far as can be discerned, the possible presence or absence of voicing in both qīng and zhuó sets of initials is not contrastive inter-syllabically; hence voicing per se simply does not figure as a distinctive feature between these sets.

Of the set of initials that are found with both upper and lower register tones, the nasals /m, n, ng/, lateral /l/ and labiodental

/v/, are voiced. The alveolar nasal /n/ tends to be slightly pre-palatalized before high front vowels, phonetically close to [ɲ]. Zero /Ø/ initial in the upper register (but not the lower register) has the phonetic value of a weak glottal stop onset [ʔ].⁴ Sibilant /z/ is voiced in the upper register, where it sounds rather similar to the alveolar approximant [ɹ], though it never loses a distinct sibilant quality; in the lower register /z/ is voiceless and followed by breathy voice ([zɦ]). Hangzhou /m, n, ng, l, v/ and /Ø/ initials are also accompanied by murmur when they occur with lower register tones. All initials in this set are found with lower register tones in the majority of instances, their occurrence in the upper register being less frequent.

Finals

The following finals can be identified in Hangzhou:

	a	ei	ô	ö	a ⁿ	a ⁿ	en	ong	aq	eq	oq
i											
i	ie	ia	iô		ie ⁿ	ia ⁿ	in	iong	iaq	ieq	ioq
y											
u	ua	uei			uo ⁿ	ua ⁿ	uen		uaq	ueq	
o											
y				yö	yo ⁿ		yn		yeq		

In addition to these finals, Hangzhou also possesses two syllabic nasals /^hm/ ([ɱ]) and /^hn/ ([ɲ]) and the rhotacized vowel /^hr/ ([ʐ]).

⁴In the orthography utilized in the present study, zero initial is not marked.

The finals are all composed of a main vowel, which may be preceded by a medial and/or followed by an off-glide or a final consonant. Three medials can be distinguished in Hangzhou finals /i/, u/ and /y/. Using traditional terminology, finals with a medial /i/ can be identified as qíchǐ, those with a medial /u/ as hékǒu, and those having a medial /y/ as cuōkǒu; finals that have no medial can be called kāikǒu.

This set of finals may also be divided into three groups on the basis of their endings:

1. Plain: those with plain vowel endings.
2. Nasal: those with a nasal element in their endings.
3. Stop: those with glottal stop /q/ ([ʔ]) endings.

To identify more clearly the phonetic quality of the finals we discuss them individually below.

The Plain Finals

/i̯, y̯/: These are high front apical vowels [ɿ] and [ʏ]. Both only occur following the sibilants /ts, ts', dz, s/ and /z/ and are best described as the voiced and syllabic continuation of these initials. /y̯/ differs from /i̯/ in that it is pronounced with a strong protrusion and rounding of the lips. Also, before /y̯/ the sibilants are all labialized and articulated with protruding rounded lips.

/i, y/: These are high front vowels; /y/ is rounded [y] in contrast to unrounded /i/ ([i]). As noted above, both can serve as medials, while /i/ is also found as an off-glide in finals /ei/ and /uei/.

/u, o/: These are both very back mid-to-high rounded vowels. The value of /o/ varies between a clear [o] and a slightly higher [ɔ] and is usually enunciated as a slightly descending diphthong, thus phonetically [oɔ] or [ɔu]. Whether or not the variation in height is environmentally determined is difficult to ascertain; no consistent patterns could be perceived in the speech of the informants. The final /u/ also varies in phonetic value, in its case between a high [u] and a slightly lower [ɔ]. When /u/ occurs with /θ/ initial in the lower register tones it has a phonetic quality best described as a syllabic, labiodental—but clearly rounded—approximant [ʋ]. As a medial vowel, /u/ is very weak following the sibilant initials; but in this environment the lip-rounding feature of the vowel still remains significant and assimilates to the sibilants, which (just like before /j/) are clearly labialized when they occur before finals containing /u/.

Because /u/ and /o/ are often so close in articulation they are quite difficult to distinguish. The informants themselves are sometimes inconsistent in discriminating them. For instance, Cheng Yongfang habitually reads both /o/ 'river' and /u/ 'lake' as [ʋɔ], but acknowledges a contrast when asked if they are different. In other cases, the informants disagree on which of these finals should belong to a given word, as the word 'Bodhisattva', Cheng Yongfang reads /bosaq/, while Wang Lizhen reads /busaq/. In these instances Cheng Yongfang consistently tends toward the lower vowel. Fortunately here, they generally agree on their differences. A few minimal pairs

are found where both informants concur that there is a contrast, among the clearest of these is /ko`r/ 'song' versus /ku`r/ 'orphan'.²

/a, ie, ua/. In this set, /a/ is a low front vowel [æ] which approaches a mid-low [ɛ] but which is closer to low than mid. On the other hand, the /e/ in /ie/ represents a mid-low [ɛ], that is somewhat closer to mid than low.

/a, ia, ua/. In these finals, the /a/ is a plumb central low [A] very much like the a in Beijing a, ia, ua.

/ei, uei/. The off-glide /i/, a mid-high [ɪ], in these two finals is generally quite distinct. In /uei/ the main vowel [e] is normally rather weak, giving a phonetic realization closer to [utɪ]; after /n/ and /l/ medial /u/ in this final is more fronted and closer to [ʏ].

/ô, iô/. Here /ô/ represents a rounded lower-mid back vowel [ɔ] which phonetically tends to be more low than mid.

²Below in Chapter Three we note that the missionary syllabary, Sound-Table of the Hangchow Dialect published in 1902, also describes /u/ and /o/ as "difficult to distinguish" and "nearly or quite identical in sound." Clearly /u/ and /o/ have long been on the verge of merging in Hangzhou. An illustration of this can be seen in a poem delivered orally in the Hangzhou dialect that I recorded in June 1990. In the poem, the composer and performer, An Zhongwen--a Hangzhou native--indiscriminately rhymes words with these two finals. For example, /ko:/ (a surname), /lô>t'əbu:/ 'old woman', /do:/ 'big', /u>/ 'five', /k'o/ 'hoop', /dza":fu/ 'husband', and /ko:/ 'pass' all rhyme in the piece, though a slight difference in the two finals can be discerned in An's pronunciation. What has prevented the finals /o/ and /u/ from merging entirely in Hangzhou and what keeps them distinct in the informants' speech is surely the powerful normative influence of pǔtōnghuà, in which the corresponding finals belong to clearly separate categories.

/ö, yö/. The /ö/ in both these finals denotes a front mid-high rounded vowel, a lower [ø] in /ö/ and a higher [Y] in /yö/. The medial /y/ in /yö/ is very weak and as a rule quite indistinct. The final /ö/ is only found following velars /k, k'/ and /g/.

The Nasal Finals

/æⁿ, ieⁿ, uoⁿ, yoⁿ/. Only the elder of the informants, Cheng Yongfang, can distinguish the first of these finals, /æⁿ/. In her speech, the vowel in /æⁿ/ is clearly fronted but very low, its phonetic value best represented by a nasalized [ǣ], but low enough to be leaning toward [ǣ̃]. In Wang Lizhen's speech the morphemes of final /æⁿ/ all have the same phonetic value as final /a/, with no nasalization and a slightly higher vowel. In the final /ieⁿ/ the vowel is normally slightly higher than in the plain final /ie/: [iē̃]. In /uoⁿ/ and /yoⁿ/ the main vowel is a nasalized mid back rounded vowel which falls midway between [õ] and [õ̃].

/aⁿ, iaⁿ, uaⁿ/. In these three finals the vowel is a low central [A] and the nasal component freely varies phonetically between simple nasalization of the vowel and nasalization plus a weak velar nasal stop ending—[ɰ] or [ɰ̃]. The simple nasalization is more common in Cheng Yongfang's speech, while in Wang Lizhen's speech the velar stop is most frequent.

/en, in, uen, yn/. The /e/ in /en/ and /uen/ is a mid central unrounded [ə]. As in the plain vowel finals, /i/ and /y/ represent high front vowels [i] and [y]. The nasal element in these four finals is generally realized as a nasal alveolar stop [n]; but, especially in

/in/ and /yn/, this alternates freely with a nasal velar (or pre-velar) stop [ŋ]. The alveolar stop is in the clear majority in Cheng Yongfang's speech, while in Wang Lizhen's speech the velar stop is most frequent.

/ong, iong/. Similar to the plain final /o/, the vowel in these finals is pronounced as a slightly descending diphthong: [oʊ̃ŋ] and [ioʊ̃ŋ]; the rise in the vowel is most apparent with low register tones. The informants consistently produce both finals with a clear velar nasal ending.

The different values of the nasal endings--including nasalization on vowels--are not found in any environment where they mutually contrast. All are in complementary distribution. Hence all of these finals can be seen to simply have a single nasal phoneme, the value of which is conditioned by the phonetic shape of the whole final. The orthography used here writes the finals with different nasal values merely to serve as a reminder of the most common forms in which they are heard.

The Stop Finals

/aq, iaq, uaq/. In these finals the vowel is a low central [A]; in /aq/ the value tends toward a higher [ɐ].

/eq, ieq, ueq, yeq/. Among these, the value of /e/ in /eq/ and /ueq/ is a mid central [ə]. In the remaining two finals /e/ is more fronted, [e] in /yeq/ and a higher [ɛ] in /ieq/.

The phonetic values of /eq/ and /aq/ are so very close that they are very difficult for the non Hangzhou-native ear to distinguish.

But the informants can consistently discriminate the two. In some cases, however, they disagree on which of these finals renders a given word. For example the word for 'black', Cheng Yongfang reads /heq/, while Wang Lizhen gives /haq/. Happily, they agree to disagree in such cases.

/oq, ioq/. The value of /o/ in /oq/ is a lower-mid back rounded vowel [ɔ]. In /ioq/ the main vowel is phonetically a rather higher [o] and the medial /i/ is often rounded, especially following pre-palatals.

Other Finals

/*m, *n/. These are both syllabic nasals: /*m/ is a bilabial [m], while /n/ freely varies between an alveolar [n] and a velar [ŋ]. Both are only found in upper register tones.

/`r/. This represents the rhotacized vowel [ʀ] pronounced with the tip of the tongue raised to a retroflex position. This final occurs both as an independent syllable and as a very common suffix in Hangzhou. In both cases, it sounds very much like the vowel in the American English pronunciation of sir, but differs from the American vowel in that the tip of the tongue is clearly raised and brought to a position just behind the alveolar ridge. The vowel quality of this final is as a rule a bit higher than the vowel of the corresponding Beijing final er--at lowest [ə], or higher in the direction of [ɪ]--except when found in lower register tones as a first syllable where it is generally closer to [ʊ]. A lower value is sometimes heard in other environments; and of the informants, Wang Lizhen tends to give a lower

value more frequently.

Often in the articulation of this final (either as suffix or as independent syllable), when the tongue moves up into position it strikes the alveolar ridge, producing a voiced alveolar flap--[ɾ]--heard just before the vowel and /`r/ is thus rendered as [ɾʔ]. With the added flap, the sound produced comes close to that of the final syllable in the American English pronunciation of water or ladder. For example, /`r:/ 'two', /dʒi`r/ 'eggplant' and /ts'uei`r/ 'pushcart' are phonetically often [ɾʔ], [dʒiɾʔ] and [ts'ueiɾʔ], respectively. Between the informants, a flap is frequently observed in the speech of Cheng Yongfang, while with Wang Lizhen it is heard less often. The frequent presence of this flap confirms the syllabicity of this final, which in all environments is heard to have a prominent peak of sonority independent of any neighboring final.

In Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation, with words where the syllable preceding /`r/ is concluded phonetically with an alveolar nasal stop [n]--i.e. syllables with the finals /en, in, uen/ or /yn/, the tongue does not depart from the alveolar palate before the articulation of the homorganic flap [ɾ], which is thereby assimilated to a nasal. For example, /ten`r/ 'stool' is rendered [tənnɾ] and /bin`r/ 'bottle' is [binnɾ].

/`r/ occurs with both upper and lower register tones. In the upper register it has a weak glottal stop onset; in the lower register it is accompanied by murmur--in this regard it behaves just as any other final with zero initial. However, when a flap occurs with this

final in the upper register, the flap is the more prominent onset feature, though the glottal stop may still be heard slightly prior to it.

Vowels

The chart below gives the vowels used in the above analysis of the finals:

	Front	Central	Back
High	i y	ï ÿ	u
	ö	ə	o
Mid	e		
		ə	ô
Low		a	

Contrasts can be found to justify most of these vowels as distinct phonemes. The only exceptions lie in the sets /i, u/ and /ï, ÿ/, which are in complementary distribution: /ï/ and /ÿ/ are only found following sibilants /ts, ts', dz, s/ and /z/, where /i/ and /u/ do not occur. Hence /i/ can be combined with /ï/ and /ÿ/ combined with /u/, with the cognizance that following sibilants /i/ and /u/ are respectively realized as [ɿ] and [ʊ].

In the orthography adopted for the present study, finals /ï/ and /i/ will both be written /i/ except where it is helpful to write /ï/ to specifically denote or emphasize that final. However, the final /ÿ/ will be retained throughout as a separate notation distinct from the final /u/. This is to be done merely to serve as a convenient reminder of the rather characteristically Hangzhou sound that /ÿ/

represents.

Tones

Hangzhou has seven tones, which we chart below using numbers arranged according to the conventional Chinese tone categories:

	<u>píng</u>	<u>shàng</u>	<u>qù</u>	<u>rù</u>	
<u>yīn</u>	1	3	5	7	(upper)
<u>yáng</u>	2		6	8	(lower)

The tones are divided into four categories--traditionally termed píng, shàng, qù, and rù, each of which has an upper and lower (yīn and yáng) register. There is no lower register shàng tone in this dialect, so we do not identify a tone 4. The rù category tones occur only with the stop finals and as a concomitant of the glottal stop ending are characterized by a shorter, more abrupt quality. In Hangzhou, the lower register tones overall have a lower pitch value than the upper register tones; they are also all accompanied by breathy voice, as noted in our discussion of the initials.

Isolation Values

Using the five-point scale introduced by Y.R. Chao, the phonetic values of each tone are described below. In this discussion, the conventional chart number of each tone is given followed by a citation form between slashes ('/xx/') and then a more detailed phonetic description. The citation forms represent the tonal contours found most frequently in Hangzhou speech--the tone phonemes, which also figure prominently in the tone sandhi of the dialect.

Tone 1, /33/. This is a mid level tone: [33]. When it occurs alone, in emphasis, or at the end of a word, the ending rises rather sharply, producing a [334] contour.

Tone 2, /21/. This tone is most commonly a low falling tone: [21]. Pronounced in isolation or at the end of a phrase it falls first and then rises abruptly to end high: [213]. In this isolation form, the fall is weak and the rise is very strong, rendering this tone sounding very similar to tone 6 (which is described below).

Tone 3, /52/. This is a high falling tone that begins high and falls sharply in a [52] contour, sounding very much like the Beijing high falling tone.

Tone 5, /45/. This is a high rising tone; it begins mid to high and then rises: [45]. When this tone is spoken in isolation or emphasis, the onset is drawn out giving the tone a more level contour in its first half: [445].

It can be noted that tones 1 and 5 have very similar contours and pitch values when spoken in isolation and are often very difficult to distinguish. Sometimes even the informants hesitated when asked to differentiate the two tones in single syllables. The sandhi effects of these two tones are different, however, and they could readily be classified by reference to words of two or more syllables.

Tone 6, /13/. This is a low rising tone; it begins low and then rises strongly to mid range or even higher: [13] or [14].

Tone 7, /45/. The upper register rù tone is a high abrupt tone which rises slightly in its production. It has a contour very close

to that of tone 5, but is much shorter in duration than that tone. We indicate short duration by underlining the five-point scale value: [45].

Tone 8, (a) /21/ or (b) /12/. The lower rù tone is a low abrupt tone. In the first syllable of words of two or more syllables, it begins low and falls even lower: [21]. Pronounced in isolation and certain sandhi environments (described below), it begins very low and rises slightly: [12]. Like tone 7, this tone is very short in duration.

Tone Sandhi

In words of two or more syllables, tone sandhi may affect the tone of syllables following the first syllable. The particular phonological effects of the sandhi are determined by the tone of the first syllable and may be conditioned by the tone of the second syllable.

For our description of Hangzhou sandhi, it is useful to characterize the tones according to the features high and falling. High categorizes tones according to their onset value on the five point-scale: +high refers to tones with an onset value of 3 or more, -high to tones with an onset value less than three. Falling categorizes tones according to whether or not they have a falling contour: +falling refers to tones that drop in pitch in the course of their production, -falling to tones that do not drop in pitch or that rise. These features are identified with the tones as follows:

	<u>high</u>	<u>falling</u>
Tone 1, /33/	+	-
Tone 2, /21/	-	+
Tone 3, /52/	+	+
Tone 5, /45/	+	-
Tone 6, /13/	-	-
Tone 7, / <u>45</u> /	+	-
Tone 8a, / <u>21</u> /	-	+
Tone 8b, / <u>12</u> /	-	-

In the Hangzhou dialect, the tone of the first syllable of multi-syllable words places certain constraints upon the tone of following syllables. These constraints can be described in terms of these two features, high and falling. If the morphological root tone of the second syllable does not conform to the required features, the syllable is observed to drop its original tone and adopt a tone phoneme that does conform to the constraints.

Under these circumstances, only syllables in the rù tones are seen to have a fairly tenacious hold on their root tone identity. This is because they can consistently be identified as upper or lower rù (tone 7 or 8) by the informants regardless of sandhi context. Phonetically, though, rù tone syllables usually conform to a contour required by the sandhi constraints. All other syllables affected by sandhi incorporate the new tone more firmly: The informants cannot routinely identify the original tone of non-rù syllables affected by sandhi unless they know how the morpheme represented in the syllable

is read either in isolation, normally as an independent one-syllable word, or as the first syllable in a multi-syllable word.

Sandhi in Two-syllable Words. Taking each tone in turn, the following paragraphs describe the sandhi constraints and their effects in two-syllable words:

When the first syllable is tone 1 (/33/), two patterns are observed with non-rù tone second syllables. In the first pattern, the tone of syllable two is always +high and -falling. Hence when the second syllable morpheme has a root tone that is -high and/or +falling, then the syllable takes a different tone. Syllables that were tone 2, 3 or 6, generally become /33/ or /45/, the former pattern being more common overall although the two tones are actually in free variation in this context. In the second pattern observed, the tone of non-rù second syllables is +high and +falling, all being pronounced /52/. Second syllables in the rù tones have the same form after a tone 1 in either case: Tone 7 remains unchanged, while Tone 8 syllables retain their abrupt feature and are pronounced /45/. The first and second syllables in both patterns are spoken with equal stress.

Between the informants, Cheng Yongfang is absolutely consistent in the application of tone 1 sandhi and always adheres to the first pattern. Wang Lizhen, on the other hand, is rather inconsistent. She uses the second pattern most frequently, but is also heard using the first pattern.

After a tone 2 (/21/) first syllable, syllable two must be -falling. Second syllables having a root tone 2 or 3 change according to this constraint. Tone 2 becomes /13/ and tone 3 becomes /45/, each type adopting a tone in the pitch register (+ or -high) of its original root. Tone 8 is read in its (b) form: /12/. The first and second syllables in this pattern are spoken with equal stress.

There are some exceptions where tone 3 roots do not change after a tone 2; the words the exceptions occur in vary from speaker to speaker, with only a minority of the same exceptions being consistently observed by all speakers. Between the informants, far fewer exceptions are observed in the speech of Cheng Yongfang than in that of Wang Lizhen (and these are generally all more modern words). We regard only the exceptions consistently observed by both informants as true exceptions to the tone 2 constraint and the words in which they occur are considered marked.

Following a first syllable of tone 3 (/52/), syllable two must be -high and +falling. Under this constraint, tone 7 and tone 8 are read in the (8a) form, /21/; syllables in all other tones take the tone 2 pattern /21/--only an original tone 2 remaining unchanged. The first syllable in this pattern is stressed.

When the first syllable is tone 5 (/45/), the second syllable must be +falling. Hence tones 1, 5 and 6 are affected in the same manner as when following a tone 3 first syllable. Tone 7 may remain unchanged or be pronounced with tone 8 in its (b) pattern /21/. The first syllable in this pattern is stressed.

After a tone 6 (/13/) first syllable, the second syllable must be +high and +falling. By this constraint, all tones but the rù tones are read /52/. In the rù tones, tone 7 is not affected and tone 8 is simply read in the (a) form /21/, which may phonetically be of a higher pitch in this environment. The first and second syllables in this pattern are spoken with equal stress.

Following a first syllable of tone 7 (/45/), it is acceptable for all tones to retain their original contours and show no change. The informants could always identify the original tone on a morpheme in this position. Phonetically, however, two patterns are observed with tone 7 in the initial syllable. In one pattern, the first syllable is stressed and the second syllable is unstressed and pronounced in a low falling contour (/21/); in the other pattern, the first and second syllables have equal stress and the second syllable is read in a high rising contour (/45/). Generally the former pattern is heard if the second syllable is a píng tone or the tone 3 suffix /tsi>/ and the latter pattern is heard in all other environments.

After a tone 8 (/21/) first syllable, the constraints and resulting patterns are the same as when syllable one is tone 2. There are even exceptions with tone 3 syllables in the same order as for tone 2. The major difference is that with tone 8 in the first syllable, the second syllable is stressed; whereas, as noted earlier, the two syllables are of equal stress in the tone 2 pattern.

The following chart summarizes the two-syllable sandhi patterns as described above:

Syllable Two Root Tone

Syllable	1	2	3	5	6	7	8
One Tone							
1. /33/	+/33/ or +/52/	+/33/ or +/45/ or +/52/	+/33/ or +/45/ or +/52/	+/45/ or +/52/	+/33/ or +/45/ or +/52/	+/ <u>45</u> /	+/ <u>45</u> /
2. /21/	+/33/	+/13/	+/45/	+/45/	+/13/	+/ <u>45</u> /	+/ <u>12</u> /
3. /52/	+/21/	+/21/	+/21/	+/21/	+/21/	+/ <u>21</u> /	+/ <u>21</u> /
5. /45/	+/21/	+/21/	+/52/	+/21/	+/21/	+/ <u>45</u> / or +/ <u>21</u> /	+/ <u>21</u> /
6. /13/	+/52/	+/52/	+/52/	+/52/	+/52/	+/ <u>45</u> /	+/ <u>21</u> /
7. / <u>45</u> /	+/33/ or +/21/	+/21/	+/52/ or +/45/	+/45/	+/13/ or +/45/	+/ <u>45</u> /	+/ <u>21</u> /
8. / <u>21</u> /	+/33/	+/13/	+/45/	+/45/	+/13/	+/ <u>45</u> /	+/ <u>12</u> /

Sandhi in Words of Three or More Syllables. In words of three syllables or more, the sandhi patterns fall into three types. These types can be referred to as: a) the shàng tone pattern, b) the broad pattern, and c) the píng tone patterns.

Of the three, the simplest to describe is the shàng tone pattern, which is simply an extension of the two-syllable tone 3 sandhi

pattern. After a tone 3 in the first syllable, all subsequent syllables in a multi-syllable word are low falling regardless of original tone: /52/ +/21/ +/21/ (+/21/...). In this pattern the first syllable is stressed and following syllables are all unstressed.

The broad pattern is the most common pattern seen in words of three or more syllables. In this pattern, the key is a factor of stress: Either the second or third syllable is sharply stressed, while all subsequent syllables are unstressed and the first syllable receives medium stress. In three syllable words, it is always the second syllable that receives the sharp stress in this pattern. The location of the sharp stress in words of four or more syllables varies from word to word, and can be either the second or third syllable; it is unclear at present what factor conditions the location of the stress in these cases. In words beginning with tone 5, the medium stress on the first syllable is a bit heavier than in words beginning with other tones. When sharp stress falls on the second syllable, that syllable may receive the tone value commanded by the same environment in two-syllable words, but more often is simply rendered in a high rising or high falling contour, /45/ or /52/. Either of these two contours are also seen on the third syllable when it is the syllable that receives the sharp stress, in which case the second syllable, unstressed, is rendered on a mid pitch: /33/. Syllables following the stressed syllable are read in a low falling tone /21/, regardless of their original tone values. High falling /52/ may be heard in the non-stressed third or fourth syllable in this pattern;

but the absence of stress renders the exact phonetic value of the tone non-distinctive. The effect that this broad pattern produces is a tonal contour on the whole word which rises toward a peak at the stressed syllable and then drops off.

The broad pattern is found in words beginning with all tones except tone 3. It's most typical forms may be schematically represented thus: /tone x/ +/45/ +/21/ (<+/21/...), or /tone x/ +/33/ +/45/ +/21/ (+/21/...). Examples of words in the broad pattern include /læⁿ:uⁿi/ 'mud', /tuei:deifong/ 'headwind', and /^{*}ulô>^{*}ua^r/ 'crow', in which the second syllable receives the sharp stress; and /uaⁿts'ÿ>laⁿ`r/ 'weasel', /dômi>kæⁿsuei>/ 'swill left from washing rice', and /tcidæⁿ:koq^r/ 'eggshell', in which the third syllable receives the sharp stress.

In words beginning with a píng tone syllable, in which the root tone of the second syllable is also a píng tone do not follow the broad pattern. In these words all syllables receive equal stress. If the first syllable is tone 1, all subsequent syllables adopt the tone 1 value, producing a succession of mid level tone syllables: /33/ +/33/ +/33/ (+/33/...). If the initial syllable is tone 2, the following syllables are all -falling, each equal or successively higher in pitch. There is an overall tendency to rise in this latter pattern, with the second syllable in the word beginning as low as the root tone of the syllable allows and the final syllable high rising. Hence, if the second syllable is tone 1 the pattern can be schematized as /21/ +/33/ (+/33/...) +/45/; if the second syllable is tone 2 the

pattern is /21/ +/13/ (+/33/...) +/45/. In these píng tone patterns the original tone value of the third and following syllables is in most cases of no consequence.

Exceptions to the píng tone patterns are observed when syllables of tones 6 or 7 follow the second syllable. Such cases follow the broad pattern: Obvious stress develops on the tone 6 or tone 7 syllable and all subsequent syllables are weakly stressed low falling. Examples include, /djia⁶mendong:⁶r/ 'neighbor' which has the pattern /21/ +/13/ +/45/ +/21/, and /badei⁶uaq⁶r/ 'ear pick' which has the pattern /21/ +/13/ +/45/ +/21/.

Cheng Yongfang is entirely consistent in her use of the píng tone patterns under the required conditions. Wang Lizhen, however, is frequently detected applying the broad pattern in words where the initial two syllables are píng tones, while at other times she follows the píng tone patterns. There seems to be no governing factor in the latter informant's inconsistency.

Further Characteristics of Sandhi in Hangzhou:

When any of the above types of two or multiple-syllable sandhi causes a syllable whose morphological root is in the lower register to have an upper register value, murmur is lost as a feature of that syllable. However, the converse is not true: Upper register morphemes do not gain murmur when read in -high tones.

The Hangzhou tone sandhi discussed here does not cross word boundaries. Furthermore, morpheme strings longer than three syllables that could perhaps be construed as words are generally broken down

into constituent groups of one to three syllables and sandhi operates separately within each group. Since words exceeding three or four syllables are quite rare in the first place, the typical sandhi domain does not exceed three or four syllables.

Hangzhou sandhi is not found between a verb and its object and hence is not seen in verb-object compounds. The informants also often render chéngyǔ type idioms without sandhi. When sandhi is observed in such phrases, it is usually following tones 1, 3 and 6, which seem to have a stronger propensity to cause sandhi alterations. However, the informants can recover the root tone on the morphemes in these types of expressions usually with little problem.

Orthography

The orthography adopted in this study is morphophonemic in character. As much as possible, all syllables are written to represent their morphological root, including the original tone. Where a syllable carries a different tone value than the root morpheme it represents, that value can be derived according to the sandhi models described above.

Certain conventions are employed in the orthography to manage tone in the individual syllable. These conventions are as follows:

- a. Upper and lower register are determined by the initial.

Syllables with qīng type initials have upper register tones; syllables with zhuó type initials have lower register tones. Initials of the type found in both upper and lower register syllables, are preceded by a dot '.' to designate the upper register tones, as /[•]la/ 'pull' is

upper register tone 1. The lower register with these initials is not marked. In syllables having zero initial, an initial dot '.' alone denotes the upper register, while the lower register--just as the initial itself--is also not marked. The dot used in writing the finals /*m/ and /*n/, which only occur in the upper register, marks both syllabicity and tone. Since the shàng tone has no register distinction, the dot as a rule is not used with syllables in that tone.

b. The four tone categories are designated at the syllable end. Píng tones are not marked. The shàng tone is denoted by the symbol '>' written after the last element of the final. Qù tones are designated by the symbol ':' (a colon) also written after the last element of the final. Rù tones can be identified by the final glottal stop, written with a /q/.

The chart below summarizes how the tones are indicated in the individual syllable:

> - at syllable end - (0)		:	q		
<u>shàng</u>	INITIAL	<u>píng</u>	<u>qù</u>	<u>rù</u>	
Tone 3	<u>qīng</u> type	Tone 1	Tone 5	Tone 7	upper - <u>yīn</u>
	m n ng +dot				
	l v z 0	Tone 2	Tone 6	Tone 8	lower - <u>yáng</u>
<u>zhuó</u> type					

The following are examples of this system:

Tone 1:	/f/	'fly'	/sa ⁿ /	'three'
Tone 2:	/dza/	'tea'	/lyō/	'flow'
Tone 3:	/lō>/	'old'	/u>/	'five'
Tone 5:	/k'ua:/	'fast'	/p'ô:/	'blister'
Tone 6:	/mong:/	'dream'	/zÿ:/	'tree'
Tone 7:	/tc'ioq/	'eat'	/'ieq/	'one'
Tone 8:	/iaq/	'medicine'	/loq/	'six'

c. When a morphological root tone cannot be determined for a given syllable, a phonemic tone is represented which most closely identifies the phonetic value of the syllable in question and that syllable is underlined, for example: /môⁿlô:lô/ 'very much' or /tciôkuoⁿ/ 'very'.

d. No space intervenes between syllables in multi-syllable words where sandhi is potentially in effect. Where this obscures the syllable boundary or causes ambiguity, the syllable boundary is marked with an accent mark `` before lower register syllables, or a dot `` before upper register syllables (including the shàng tone), for example /ci`nyō/ 'rhinoceros', /dza`u/ 'teapot', /tciⁿieⁿ>/ 'wart'.

e. To maintain orthographic consistency, the accent used in the writing of final /`r/ is replaced by a dot `` when this final occurs with upper register tones (including the shàng tone) for example /ⁿr:/ 'two', /ⁿr>to>/ 'ear'.

The Phonemic Component of the Lower Register Tones

Murmur, which we have identified as a key phonetic feature of the zhuó set of initials, is also an integral element of all syllables in the lower register. In fact, the distinguishing features of low register tones and the zhuó initials can all be regarded as conditioned by the presence of murmur. Consequently, it is possible to assign the feature murmur a prominent phonemic identity which designates it as the marker of both lower register tones and the zhuó initials. An initial phoneme /h/ could be adopted to achieve this purpose. The central phonetic value of this phoneme would be described as a voiced glottal [h] which is realized as breathy voice articulated simultaneously with the entire syllable.

By adopting this phoneme, the whole set of zhuó initials could be substituted by the unaspirated initials written together with /h/: /ph, th, tsh, tch, kh/. As /h/ would mark the lower register, the initials that occur in both upper and lower register tones would also be written with /h/ when in the lower register: /ʔh, mh, nh, ngh, lh, vh, zh/.^{*} Thus utilized, such a phoneme would effectively reduce the total number of initials by four, to produce the following set:

^{*}Although /v/ and /z/ contrast with /f/ and /s/ in the shàng tone and must be retained as phonemes, because they are never found in the upper register with píng, qù and rù tones, the /h/ could be omitted with /v/ and /z/ in all environments.

p	t	ts	tc	k
p'	t'	ts'	tc'	k'
m	n			ng
	l			
f		s	c	h
v		z		h̃

and zero /0/ initial

In addition, the dot we have adopted to mark upper register syllables in certain environments could be eliminated as superfluous in this scheme.

CHAPTER THREE

Hangzhou Phonology Over the Past Hundred Years

As a consequence of the city's cultural and economic prominence historically, Hangzhou's linguistic community has always been of a very heterogeneous nature. Various competing influences have been operating on the dialect in differing degrees throughout its history. A colorful (if somewhat naïve) glimpse of the situation at the turn of the century was provided by the American consular official Frederick D. Cloud:

Owing to the cosmopolitan character of the inhabitants the language of Hangchow is a unique mixture. There are more than twenty different dialects spoken in the daily transactions of the street, representing as many different sections of the empire. Of these various dialects Kuanghai, or Mandarin, is the only one understood by all classes, and often this language is painfully inadequate. The current Mandarin of Hangchow is neither Pekinese nor Nankinese, but a variation of the two, and may be said to be a distinct dialect in itself. But by far the greater number of people speak Ningpoese, which in most cases is their mother

tongue. Shaohsingese is heard on every hand, as well as the dialects of Anhui, Foochow, Swatow, and now and then that of Canton. Not infrequently also may be heard the jabbering jargon of Shanghai and vicinity, while once in a while one comes across the broad strong dialect of the north. . . .

It is doubtful whether any other port in China has so many dialects in everyday use and by such great numbers of people as has Hangchow. (1906, 11-12)

Yet, as we noted at the beginning of Chapter Two, in the wake of the great social and economic developments of the past one hundred years the Hangzhou dialect has been confronted with particularly intense challenges to its linguistic integrity. There are clear signs that the language of the most recent generations of Hangzhou speakers has yielded to the various external influences and changed rather significantly in some areas. The differences we noted in the speech of the Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen, who are of two successive generations, evidence distinct and undeniable symptoms of change. Indeed, sufficient record exists from earlier in the century to show that while in broad outline the phonology of Hangzhou has been quite stable over the past hundred years, certain of the dialect's fundamental characteristics have not escaped the forces of linguistic evolution, forces whose glimmer is colorfully reflected in Cloud's description of the linguistic "mixture" he found in Hangzhou.

Below we examine two accounts of the dialect that came out earlier in this century. Comparing these to our own description, and

to a few studies that have recently been published in China and Japan, we will distinguish those areas where the phonological structure of the dialect has changed, or is changing. At the same time, the features that have remained consistent over time and which give the dialect its basic profile will also become quite evident.

Yuen Ren Chao's Picture of the Dialect

The earliest modern linguistic examination of the Hangzhou dialect is that of Y.R. Chao in his pioneering Studies in the Modern Wu Dialects which came out in 1928. While the data presented for each of the thirty-three dialects discussed in this work has been arranged in charts in a way to suit the comparative nature of the study, it is possible to extract the information Chao provided for any one of the dialects and examine it individually. We will do so here, beginning with the initials (from pp. 22-26):

p	t	ts	tɕ	k	ʔ
p'	t'	ts'	tɕ'	k'	
b	d	dʒ	dʒ̥	g	θ
m	n		ɲ	n	
f	l	s	ɕ	ɣ	h
v		z	ʒ		ɦ
			j		

Chao has identified all the initials that we described in the preceding section plus six apparently additional ones: [ɲ, ʒ, j, ɣ, ʔ] and [ɦ]. However, he indicates that the initials and finals as presented in the charts are in a "very 'narrow' form of the IPA"

(vii). Hence we can fairly confidently assume that what he provides exhibits more than the minimum set of distinctive contrasts and may reflect allophonic variants in some instances. This is may be the case with his [ɲ], which he writes where the finals would have medial [i], reflecting the palatalized variant we noted in our initial /n/. Similarly, Chao's initial [ʔ] writes the weak glottal stop onset found in the /ʔ/ initial in the upper register. His [x] must represent a more uvular value for /h/ that he heard in some environments. Of the remaining three of these additional initials, [j] and [ɦ] are in all probability other allophonic variants of zero initial: [ɦ] represents the onset of murmur in lower register finals having no other initial; [j] represents a variant of zero initial Chao probably heard before medial [i]. As for [ʒ], it is unclear from the data as it is presented whether it contrasts with, or is allophonic to, [dʒ]. On the whole however, it appears that the Hangzhou dialect Chao was working with had essentially the same phonemic set of initials as that we have described.

In his brief discussion of the Hangzhou initials, Chao makes a rather significant observation of a feature which was not witnessed at all in the speech of our informants. He notes that Hangzhou "(with some people) has a front and back variety of palatal affricates" (xiv). That is to say, Chao observed that with some speakers what we have identified as the alveolar sibilants /ts, ts', dz, s/ and /z/ could occur before /i/ and /y/ (high front [i] and [y])—whether medial or main vowel—as well as before /ĩ/, /ỹ/ and medial /u/ ([ɲ],

[ɥ] and [u]).¹ Occurring before /i/ and /y/ ([i] and [y]) they would be the front variety of palatal affricate Chao identified, while the pre-palatals occurring as they regularly do before /i/ and /y/ ([i] and [y]) would be the back variety.² Concerning the phonetic value of the front variety, he explains that /ts, ts', dz, s/ and /z/ before /i/ and /y/ "in a minority of people are sibilants, while a majority of people use a Beijing type pre-palatal" which he goes on to say is still distinct from the set [tɕ, tɕ', dɕ, ʒ] and [ɕ] before [i] and [y] (83).³ This turns out to be a common feature in Hangzhou at earlier times, and one to which our attention will return again.

Chao's study identifies the following finals for Hangzhou (from pp. 40-61):

E	a	eɪ	ɔ	ẽ	Aŋ	ən	on	aʔ	əʔ	ɔʔ
ɿ										
i	iɛ	ia	iɔ	ĩ	iAŋ	In	ion	iaʔ	Iʔ	ioʔ
ɥ		ɥəi			ɥAŋ	ɥən		ɥaʔ	ɥəʔ	
u/v	uɛ	ua	uəi	uõ/õ	uAŋ	uən		uAʔ	uəʔ	
ou										
y				Y	Yõ	yIn			yIʔ	

¹His charts also reflect this observation, listing the sets [ts, ts', dz, z, s] and [tɕ, tɕ', dɕ, ʒ, ɕ] as alternates for Hangzhou in some initial groups.

²The distinction reflected here corresponds to what is traditionally referred to in Chinese dialects as jiǎn-tuán, the front variety being 'jiǎn' and the back variety 'tuán.'

³Chao indicates the distinction in his charts by marking a fronted value for the front set—[tɕʰ, tɕʰ', dɕʰ, ɕʰ, ʒʰ], and leaving the back set unmarked—[tɕ, tɕ', dɕ, ɕ, ʒ].

In the above set, similar to the situation in the initials, the finals [ɲɛi, ɲAn, ɲən, ɲaʔ] and [ɲəʔ] are simply allophonic variants of /uei, uaⁿ, uen, uaq/ and /ueq/ which occur after sibilants. Also, it can be concluded from the information Chao provides that what he writes [ɔ̌] and [uɔ̌] are variants of the final /uoⁿ/, [uɔ̌] is found following velars and [ɔ̌] elsewhere. Likewise, his [v] is the variant of /u/ that is found in the lower register with zero initial.

Chao's set of finals does not have the final /ö/ that was identified in our informants' speech. The explanation for this is that /ö/ and /ei/ were undoubtedly merged in the language of the informants Chao was working with, a situation found today as well with some Hangzhou speakers.

Aside from these minor differences and the choice of slightly different phonetic values to represent some finals, Chao's Hangzhou finals are for all practical purposes the same as those we have identified in our earlier description.

Along with the finals, Chao also distinguished a syllabic [l] in Hangzhou, about which a word must be said. It is clear that this is the final we have identified as /`r/. For some dialects, Chao writes the corresponding final as [e_r], a value he describes as that found in mid-western American *her* and which in his dialect orthography he writes el (34). In reference to this final across dialects he writes: "The value of this final is very inconsistent; in some cases it is like the Mandarin retroflex vowel, but in the second half of its articulation it takes the on the primary phonetic value of the lateral

'l' and is thus a syllabic final. Its clearest representative is Hangzhou" (68).

Why Chao chose to describe this final in Hangzhou as essentially a lateral (biānshēng 邊聲) [l] is rather puzzling. The manner of articulation of /'r/ in all stages—including the alveolar flap [ɾ]—is clearly central: It involves no central obstruction where there is no simultaneous obstruction at the sides of the tongue. In the speech of both our informants and in that of speakers observed in Hangzhou at large, the sound produced has the distinct r-coloring of the rhotacized vowel [ʔ] we described for it. If any 'l' quality is discerned, it is only insofar as the r-coloring, with the possible addition of a flap sound, may perhaps be construed to sound somewhat like a lateral.⁴ Moreover, the quality of the sound as we have related it is particularly clear in the speech of Cheng Yongfang, who represents an older more conservative variety of Hangzhou (well within the time frame of Chao's study). Hence it is unlikely that even earlier in this century the final /'r/ had a more lateral phonetic value. Indeed, we will see below in a treatment of the dialect that came out over twenty years before Chao's study represents this final simply as r.

Chao had not yet developed the five point scale for the description of tone at the time of this study, so here he describes tones using pitch values garnered with the aid of a pitch pipe and

⁴On the terms central and lateral as well as in-depth descriptions of r-coloring, rhotacization, flaps and laterals, see Ladefoged 1982, 78 & 153-57.

written to a numeric scale. The isolation contours he provides for Hangzhou tones look very similar to what we describe, especially for tones 3, 6, 7 and 8. His depiction of tones 1, 2 and 5 appears somewhat lower in pitch value (relative to the other tones) than our findings and identify a rise in tone 1 but not tone 5, while showing only a slight rise in tone 2. Chao's values are as follows (from pp. 76-77):

Tone 1: [1*-2]	Tone 3: [5-1]	Tone 5: [2*(-2*)]	Tone 7: [5]
Tone 2: [1*-1-1*]	Tone 6: [1*-2*]	Tone 8: [1-2]	

The Missionary Syllabary

A picture of the phonology of the Hangzhou dialect at the turn of the century is found in a short book entitled Sound-Table of the Hangchow Dialect that was published in 1902 by the Church Missionary Society in Shaoxing.⁸ The author of the book is not identified, but its production was no doubt associated with Bishop George Evans Moule, who for over forty years, beginning in 1864, operated a mission in Hangzhou affiliated with the Church Missionary Society.⁹ The spellings used in this book, which presents a syllabary of the Hangzhou dialect, presumably reflect the system used in two textbooks on the dialect and a prayer book in colloquial Hangzhou all authored

⁸An original edition of this book is held in the Cambridge University Library, which is inscribed: "From the library of the Right Reverend George Evans Moule, D.D., Bishop in Mid China (d. 1912). The gift of his son Henry William Moule, B.A., Corpus Christi College. 1920." I am indebted to Endô Mitsuaki and Furuya Akihiro for providing me with a copy Endô had obtained from the original.

⁹Cloud 1906, 34-36. See Moule 1907 for the Bishop's own discussion of some of his experiences in Hangzhou.

by Bishop Moule.⁷

The Sound-Table consists of a four page preface briefly describing the pronunciation of some of the spellings, followed by the main text of twenty-five pages that catalogues all syllables of the dialect in a long tabular format.* Each page of the main text has five columns and twenty-two rows. (Page 25, the last page, is only ten rows long.) In the first column a syllable is listed at the head of each row. The syllables are written in a romanized orthography which indicates both initial and final. The other four columns are headed with the characters píng, shàng, qù and rù, identifying the tones by their traditional names, and contain examples written in Chinese characters in each row where a given syllable carries the respective tone. Only one Chinese character is given for each syllable and tone combination. What it contains is altogether quite brief; yet careful scrutiny of the Sound-Table leaves no doubt that it does indeed represent the Hangzhou dialect.

To parallel our own analysis, we will examine the Sound-Table in terms of how it represents the initials, finals and tones of the

⁷The titles of these books, none of which I have yet succeeded in locating, are as follows: Hangchow Primer--Translation and Notes (London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1876); Hángzhōu tǔhuà chūxué (Shao-hsing: n.p., 1903); Kong tao sho, or Common Prayer Book in Hangchow Colloquial (n.p.: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1876). A clue to the connection of the Sound-Table with these texts is provided on the last line of its preface, which refers the reader to the Hangzhou Primer "for some further information on the Hangchow sounds" (iv).

*Appendix 2 contains the entire contents of the main text of the Sound-Table.

dialect. The spelling system it contains it is basically amenable to such an approach. However, its creator in all probability did not originally conceive of its structure in quite the same way, which is cause for some minor wrinkles in our treatment. For example, the spelling draws no distinction between initial and final in its use of y and w as components of both. (Which, incidentally, is a consummate illustration of the assertion made at the beginning of Chapter Two that the elements of the syllable are not segmentally restricted.) To separate initial and final for our outline of the system and at the same time achieve a clear, simple description of how it works, we have had to find some sort of compromise. The solution chosen in the case of y and w is to identify y as an initial or element of the initial in all cases, but to generally consider w as a medial (and hence a part of the final) except when it spells the first element in a syllable--in which case it is identified as an initial.

With y and w included on the list, then, the initials derived from the spellings of the Sound-Table are as follows:*

*In the Sound-Table the first element in every syllable is capitalized and every subsequent element is written in the minuscule form. This convention has no phonetic value and is not followed here. Also, for typographical convenience, we substitute an apostrophe where the Sound-Table uses an inverted comma to mark aspiration in certain initials.

p	t	ts	ts(i)	ky	k	0
p'	t'	ts'	ts'(i)	ky'	k'	
b	d	dz	dz(i)	gy	g	'
m	n			ny	ng	
	l					
f		s	s(i)	hy	h	
v		z				
(w)				y		

Of foremost significance here are the sets ts(i), ts'(i), dz(i), s(i) and ky, ky', gy, hy. These are the front and back varieties of palatal affricates encountered in Y.R. Chao's discussion of the dialect, lacking only [ʈ(i)] (or [ʈ'(i)]). We can surmise that the back set, ky, ky', gy, hy, as they correspond to our /tc, tc', dj, c/, would have been phonetically similar to the modern pre-palatals, or perhaps further back on the tongue in articulation and more purely palatal. The phonetic value of the front set must have been something similar to what Chao described of that he heard. In the Sound-Table orthography the front set, ts(i), ts'(i), dz(i), s(i), are spelled the same as the sibilant initials, ts, ts', dz, s, and occur with finals that have i or ü (corresponding to /i/--but not /i:/--and /y/) as main vowel or medial. As such there is no need to identify them as a set separate from the sibilants themselves. We do so here simply to emphasize the existence of the front-back palatal distinction in the Sound-Table, where it is clearly a major feature of the initial system. While not observed in the speech of the city today, the

unmistakable and consistent adoption of the distinction in the spellings of this turn-of-the-century syllabary provides strong evidence that this feature may have been much more widespread in Hangzhou in the late nineteenth century.

Also of interest in the Sound-Table set of initials is an apparently palatalized ny in addition to plain n. In the speech of our informants no true contrast was observed between these two forms. The palatalized form was seen to be environmentally conditioned, occurring before high front vowels, and not found in contrast to the non-palatalized form. Hence both were assigned to the single initial /n/. A similar distribution is generally found in the Sound-Table spellings; except both n and ny are found before the final i, and n (but not ny) is found before the finals ü and iao. The spelling ni is only given with a shàng tone example: 你 'you'. This apparently contrasts with nyi in the shàng tone, where the morpheme 擬 'draft' is given, providing one minimal pair to verify a distinction.¹⁰ While this is very meager evidence, it does indicate that the palatalized initial [n] may have carried a greater contrastive burden in the Hangzhou dialect of earlier times.

¹⁰In the speech of our informants no minimal pair could be verified to indicate a distinction; this apparent minimal pair from the Sound-Table was no exception: Shàng tone /ni>/ 'you' does not contrast with /ni/ 'draft', as the latter is tone 2, yáng píng. In the Sound-Table additional examples are given for nyi in the píng tone (疑) and qū tone (誼); no other example is given for ni in any tone. The spelling niao has only a shàng tone example (鳥) and nü spells only the morpheme 女 'woman' (but in both shàng and qū tones!).

The only area where the preface of the Sound-Table comments on the phonetic value of any of the initials concerns the initial ' . With reference to all initials written with the aspiration mark (i.e. including p', t', k', etc.) it remarks:

Their nature is not easy to describe and must be learned from the natives. Note however that ' never represents an h; 'o is not ho, nor 'en hen. 'O, 'er etc, may be imitated, especially when on the level [i.e. ping] tone, by trying to pronounce o, en etc. on a low note. Observe also that the natives pronounce some aspirated words with a stronger or rougher aspirate than others. The aspirate is called by some teachers tsw'eh ky'i, sending forth of breath. (ii)

While not a very technical description, it can be inferred from what is said that the initial ' indicates lower register breathy voice in syllables where no other initial is identified. A review of the table confirms that all syllables written with this initial are lower register forms that in our own orthography would be written with unmarked zero initial.

When they spell the first element in a syllable, y and w may also be interpreted as writing lower register forms of zero initial plus--in some cases--the medial vowel. Initial y is written where we would identify zero initial in lower register syllables that have i or ü as main vowel or medial; and concurrently, in some cases, the medial is omitted. Initial w is written where we would identify zero initial in lower register syllables that have u as the main vowel; w also stands

as the initial in syllables of the lower register that with any other initial are written with a medial w.

Though there is nothing in the Sound-Table to indicate that the designer of its scheme of spelling explicitly recognized a zero initial per se, a zero initial is implicit in its system where no other initial element is identified. All spellings consisting of only a final and no explicit initial element in the Sound-Table system, write forms that correspond to what we have described as zero initial syllables in the upper register, forms that in our orthography are marked with a dot /°/.¹¹

Finally, concerning initials in the Sound-Table spellings, note that the aspiration mark in p', t', ts', ts'(i), ky and k' always follows w and y but precedes i, for example tsw'eh (出 'exit'), ky'i (氣 'breath') and ky'ang (腔 'oral cavity'), but also ts'iang (鎗 'spear').

The finals derived from the spellings of the Sound-Table can be represented as follows:

¹¹The preface hints at the compilers own conception of the initial system: "ua, uah, etc. are used to represent sounds formerly spelled sometimes wa, wah. . . . The spelling wa, wah etc. seemed objectionable as not discriminating sounds totally distinct, as 王 and 汪" (i). The system in the Sound-Table, then, successfully distinguishes the yīn píng surname Uang (汪) from the yáng píng surname Wang (王).

	ai	a	e	ao	--	an	ang	en	ong	ah	eh	oh
0												
i	<u>iai</u>	<u>ia</u>		<u>iao</u>		ien	<u>iang</u>	in	<u>iong</u>	<u>iah</u>	ih	<u>ioh</u>
ö												
u	wai	wa	we			(w)un	wang	wen		wah	weh/wih	
o												
ü						iu	<u>iun</u>		ün		üih	

Regarding the orthography of these finals in the Sound-Table, note the following: 1) In the finals where the medial i is underlined in the above chart, the i is omitted following initials ky, ky', gy, hy and y. 2) When the finals having a medial w occur in the upper register with zero initial, the w is written u. 3) In the final (w)un, the w is written as a medial following the initials k, k', g and h. (This final thus parallels the corresponding [ɔ̃] and [uɔ̃] of Y.R. Chao's study, where, as we noted, [uɔ̃] is found following velars and [ɔ̃] elsewhere.) 4) The final identified as ㄛ corresponds to our /i/; it is found with the initials ts, ts', dz, s and z, which can be written alone, without any final, to represent the syllables corresponding to our /tsi, ts'i, dzi, si/ and /zi/. 5) An h marks the stop ending in the ru tone finals.

In addition to the above, the Sound-Table gives a final written simply r which coincides to our final /`r/.

There is overall a one-to-one correspondence between this set of finals and those we have identified in the description of our informant's speech. This set just has one additional final, wih,

which has only a single representative in the Sound-Table under the initial ts in the rù tone: tswih 卒 'chess pawn', which apparently contrasts with tsweh 拙 'clumsy'. More than likely this represents some sort of idiosyncratic reading pronunciation.¹² Not seen in this set, similar to the situation in Y.R. Chao's forms for Hangzhou, is a final corresponding to our /ö/ (ö in the Sound-Table writes the final /y/). Parallel to what is seen in Chao's study, the forms that would have this final are merged with the final @ (which corresponds to our /ei/ and Chao's [eI]). Aside from these two rather minor differences, the number and types of finals identified in the Sound-Table are virtually identical to what we have found in the present day dialect.

Moreover, considering the particular spelling chosen for each final along with the little information that the compiler provides in the preface, it seems clear that the Sound-Table finals on the whole represent sounds closely related to what we described for the dialect heard in the present day. On the other hand, in light of the Sound-Table portrayal—especially the particular spellings used, the phonetic values of the finals observed today in our informants' speech appear to reflect changes that have taken place since the turn of the century and which arose at least in part out of influence from surrounding dialects.

Note the following descriptions from the Sound-Table preface:

¹²For 'chess pawn', our informants give /tsueq/, corresponding to the Sound-Table tsweh; the morpheme 拙 is not in their vocabulary.

E in such words as men, neh has not the same sound as in the English word men; its value is more like that of the e in utter.

Again o in long, song &c. is not the o of long or song in English, but like the o in French long.

In ao both vowels are sounded, but a predominates and o is slightly sounded after it.

ie, as in tien, is nearly English ee. The full value of each vowel is not give.

Final n after a as in an, after ie as in ien, and after u as in un, is never like English n but nasal as in French un. But after e as in en, and i as in in, it has the same value as the English n. (i-ii)

In addition, two closing observations the preface makes are rather striking:

One variety of the Hangchow dialect (perhaps the purest) has amongst others the two following characteristics [emphasis added]:¹²

1. A, unless preceded by i or y, as in iang, yang, is everywhere long, as in English father, no difference being

¹²The following explanatory footnote is given: "The varieties are due perhaps partly to the influence of other dialects--Hangchow men, properly so called, being since the [Taiping] rebellion very scarce--and partly are mere differences of local pronunciation." The toll that Hangzhou suffered in the Taiping rebellion obviously left the dialect of the city much more vulnerable to the forces of change.

made between e.g. an and ang, fan and fang &c. respectively. (A final g is then generally sounded in all these words when pronounced alone, and often omitted when in combination with other words.)

2. o and u, when not followed by another letter, are hardly distinguishable, being both pronounced like oo in English. Thus e.g. do and du are both English doo. And 'o and wu are nearly or quite identical in sound.

According to this pronunciation, the number of sounds would be considerably reduced. (iii-iv)

Much of what is remarked here coincides quite well with the pronunciation observed in the speech of our informants. The description of the nasal element ("final n") is strikingly similar to what was observed in Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation. The brief observation concerning the finals o and u, too, is remarkable in its similarity to our own description of finals /u/ and /o/. But differences are found between the Sound-Table treatment and our own description; we discuss them below.

The spellings of the Sound-Table show two sets of finals containing descending diphthongs: ai, iai, wai and ao, iao. These correspond to our /a, ie, ua/ and /ô, iô/. No change in vowel quality is observed during the production of either /a/ or /ô/ in the speech of our informants. Yet the Sound-Table comments specifically remark that "both vowels are sounded in ao" (presumably referring to both ao and iao), leaving no doubt that its compiler had heard a descending

diphthong in the Hangzhou speech he observed, albeit perhaps rather weak. Unfortunately, the preface is not so illuminating concerning the value of ai in the finals ai, iai, and wai. But if the spelling indicates a descending diphthong was pronounced in these finals as well, then both these sets of finals have undergone a rather significant change since the end of the eighteenth century.

A lack of descending diphthongs is a general trait in the phonological systems of Wu dialects, where it is not likely a very recent development in most cases. Considering that Hangzhou is nestled in the heart of Wu dialect territory, the unmistakable reduction of the diphthong ao to /ô/ and the possibility that /æ/ has been reduced from ai, all in less than a century's time, most surely reflects influence from neighboring speech communities.

In rather puzzling contrast to ao and ai is the apparent absence of any diphthong value to the e in the finals e and we; these correspond to our /ei/ and /uei/, where the informants' speech shows a definite off-glide. Unfortunately, the preface provides no information to help us here.

The preface's observation concerning the vowel a in the finals an and ang is almost born out by the speech of Cheng Yongfang. The vowels in the finals /aⁿ/ and /a^ŋ/ (corresponding to an and ang) as she pronounces them are very close. However, in /aⁿ/ the vowel is without a doubt higher and more front—if ever so slightly—than that of /a^ŋ/; and only the nasal in /a^ŋ/ might be rendered as a velar stop in her speech. It seems quite likely she represents an intermediate

stage between this early--notably characterized as "perhaps the purest"--variety of the Hangzhou dialect described in the Sound-Table preface and the variety represented by Wang Lizhen, in whose speech the vowel in /æ"/ has gone to an even higher [ɛ] and the nasal element is lost altogether. This particular development is without a doubt the result of influence from neighboring dialects where the vowel in finals of corresponding cognates is mid-front and lacking a nasal element. For example the word 'mountain' 山, Cheng Yongfang reads [sɛ̃], neatly intermediate between the Sound-Table reading san and Wang Lizhen's reading [sɛ], the latter except for tone contour being identical to the value [sɛ1] found in Shanghai and Suzhou.¹⁴

The spelling system used in the Sound-Table does not overtly indicate tone. However, as we explained above, the syllables are all classified as píng, shàng, qù or rù in the text itself; and the preface notes that the lower register ("series") tones are identified by the syllable initial:

Four tones are commonly distinguished by the Hangzhou scholars, and called respectively bin sen (平聲) or level tone, zang sen (上聲) rising tone, ky'ü sen (去聲) sinking (lit. departing) tone, and zeh sen (入聲) entering tone. These four are sometimes divided into upper

¹⁴The Shanghai forms cited in this chapter are from Sherard 1982; the Suzhou forms are from Liao 1958. Numbers given with any dialect form in IPA notation identify the tone according to the traditional tonal categories as follows: 1 for yīn píng, 2 for yáng píng, 3 for yīn shàng, 4 for yáng shàng, 5 for yīn qù, 6 for yáng qù, 7 for yīn rù, and 8 for yáng rù.

and lower series, the distinction in the case of the bin sen being so marked in the mandarin dialects the upper and lower bin are reckoned as separate tones. At Hangchow however the distinction may be disregarded, though it is worth noticing that words beginning in our system with b, d, g, l, m, n, r, v, w, y, z, or with the aspirate [i.e. initial 'j] are in nearly every instance on the lower series of their respective tones. (ii)

The likely explanation for the author's assertion that the distinction between upper and lower registers "may be disregarded" is that the lower register could be distinguished by the accompanying murmur which the Sound-Table, as we have noted, identifies with the initial.

Though not indicated in the preface, it can be determined that there was no lower shàng tone in the system described: In the Sound-Table none of the zhuó initials (b, d, dz, dz[i], gy, g, '/y/[w]) occur with the shàng tone, while all other initials do. This is the same pattern found in our own description and is sufficient to confirm that all syllables listed in the Sound-Table under the shàng tone must have been in the upper register, as they are today.

Concerning the phonetic quality of the tones, the preface goes on to say:

The nature of the tones must . . . be learned from the natives; but it should be noticed that the difference between them is one of length or 'quantity' and of emphasis,

as well as of higher or lower pitch. Speaking generally,
words

- (a) on the bin sen (upper and lower) are low in pitch
and unemphatic,
- (b) on the zang sen are high in pitch and unemphatic,
- (c) on the ky'ü sen are short and emphatic,
- (d) on the zeh sen are very short and abrupt. (iii)

This unfortunately is a rather unsophisticated account; but on a couple of points there is room for speculation in light of later descriptions. The characterization of both píng tones as "low in pitch" fits quite well with what Chao described. It could perhaps be surmised that the modern mid-level shape of tone 1 (upper píng) reflects a rise in pitch value that has taken place in this century under the influence of Standard Chinese. The description of the shàng category as "high in pitch" undoubtedly was prompted by the distinctly high onset of this tone, which was clearly high-falling even at the time of Chao's study. "Very short and abrupt" are apt and obvious terms to describe the rù tone today as well. But the characterization of the qù tones as "short" is thoroughly mystifying; and just what may be meant by "emphatic" and "unemphatic" is entirely unclear.

Finally, the Sound-Table identifies the two syllables LAO and MA (which it writes in italics, substituted here with capitals) that are identified as contrasting with lao and ma. The preface explains that "the difference between lao, LAO and ma, MA is hard to describe, or

represent in spelling" (i). But a look at the examples given--撈 'fish out (of a liquid)' for LAO in contrast to 牢 'jail' for lao, and 媽 'mother' for MA in contrast to 麻 'hemp' for ma--makes is clear that the difference is one of register: LAO and MA write upper register (píng tone) syllables; lao and ma write lower register (píng tone) syllables. Our informants agree with these readings and give the corresponding /^{*}lô, lô, ^{*}ma/ and /ma/. Apparently these are the only syllables with a lateral or nasal initial found in upper register (píng, qù or rù) tones that the Sound-Table compiler was aware of.

Modern Studies

Recently, a few studies of the Hangzhou dialect have been issued by scholars in Japan and China. In Japan, Endô Mitsuaki has published a sketch of the phonology of the dialect and a syllabary of homophonous characters based on fieldwork he did in Hangzhou in 1984; and Akitani Hiroyuki has published a great deal of material he has drawn from interviews with a young Hangzhou speaker in Tokyo. In China, Bao Shijie recently published a brief description of the dialect. The contributions of all three men are useful. We discuss each of them briefly below.¹⁵

¹⁵The studies are Endô 1989, Akitani 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1988a & 1988b, and Bao 1988; also, studies by Akitani include Kango hôgen kenkyûkai 1986 & 1987 and Chûgoku sho gengo kenkyûkai 1988, which are his transcriptions of two stories, "Míng zhū" and "Bái niángzi," told in the Hangzhou dialect by his informant. Our discussion will not address the treatments of Hangzhou tone sandhi found in Endô 1989 and Akitani 1988b, which would involve complexities rather fruitless to pursue. At any rate, the basic profiles of the sandhi patterns they portray do not profoundly diverge from what we describe.

Endô worked with two informants born in 1926, both are retired elementary school teachers from native Hangzhou families who lived most of their life in the city. The description of the dialect Endô drew from their speech coincides very closely with our own. There are only a few minor differences which bear discussion.

Endô recognizes a palatal initial [ɲ] as distinctive in his informants' speech. Yet he was only able to isolate a single a minimal pair to verify a contrast with [n]: A shàng tone [ɲi] 'needle' distinct from shàng [ni] 'you'. Our informants Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen both rejected [ɲi] 'needle' as a "Shaoxing word." (They preferred /tsen/.) So this minimal pair is probably not sufficient to establish a palatal [ɲ] as a separate phoneme in Hangzhou.

Of the finals Endô identifies, only the single final [uǎ] does not correspond to any in our own description. Moreover, for this final he only isolates a single morpheme [kuǎ] (yīn qù), glossed as 'throw away', a word of moot origin.¹⁰ This final is no doubt of rather questionable status in Hangzhou.

All nasal finals except [ǎ, iǎ, uǎ, yǎ] in his description are shown with a final velar nasal [ŋ]; and as he has no indication otherwise, we must assume that he rarely heard a final nasal alveolar [n] in his informants' speech.

¹⁰Our informants give /guoː/ for 'throw away', while Wang Lizhen also frequently uses /guː/, a borrowing of the Shanghai cognate of /guoː/, [ŋguɛ6] (cf. Sherard 1982, 168). Bao 1988 agrees that /guoː/ is the Hangzhou word for 'throw away' (285).

Endô's description of the final we have identified as /`r/ must also be scrutinized. He identifies the central component of this final as a retroflex lateral [ɭ], generally preceded by a mid-low central vowel with a value varying between [ʊ] (in isolation and after finals ending in low vowels [A, ɔ, ʌ]) or [ə] (most other environments). He also recognizes an initial alveolar flap [ɻ] in this final, but which he only heard following high-front vowels [ɨ, ʏ, i, y, é, ɪ] and the stop final [ieʔ]. In words where it follows any stop final except [ieʔ], Endô says this final is rendered simply as the retroflex lateral [ɭ] which replaces the [ʔ] stop of the preceding final and is no longer distinguished as a separate syllable. In words where it follows finals ending in [ŋ], he describes the final as [ŋəɭ]. Concerning his treatment, we have the following comments:

1. While the characterization of the central component of this final as retroflex is quite accurate, we cannot agree that it is a lateral. The reasons for our objection have already been amply discussed.
2. In our informants' speech it will be recalled the value of the vowel in this final is usually fairly high in most environments and only approaches [ʊ] when found in lower register tones as a first syllable.
3. The observation that the flap is heard following high front vowels is quite perceptive. This appears to be a tendency worth noting. However, in our informants' speech the flap is heard in all environments, not just those that Endô has identified, and it is not

always heard following high front vowels. For example /to`r/ 'rabbit' (with a back vowel) can be heard both as [toʔ] and [toʔʔ], /kõ`r/ 'hook' (with a high front vowel) both as [kõʔ] and [kõʔʔ]. But the flap does seem to be more frequent following high front vowels, especially following /i/. Such a tendency also appears to be more consistently followed in the pronunciation of Wang Lizhen, who is of the same generation as Endô's informants.

4. We never observed this final in any environment reduced to a syllabic ending attached to a preceding final, with a consequent loss of its own syllabicity. This is most obvious in words where /`r/ follows a stop final, the syllable boundary being easily identified by the final glottal stop even where there is no alveolar flap: For /iaq`r/ 'duck' and /djioq`r/ 'bracelet', our informants do not give [iɛʔ] and [dʒyɛʔ] as Endô describes, but rather [iaʔʔ] (or [iaʔʔʔ]) and [dʒioʔʔʔ] (or [dʒioʔʔʔʔ]). It must be admitted, however, that when words containing other final types followed by /`r/ are pronounced without the alveolar flap, the question of whether to count /`r/ as a syllable is often akin to trying to determine the number of syllables in English 'hour' and 'fire', for example /kua`r/ 'chopstick' when pronounced [kuaʔ] or /hua`r/ 'flower' when pronounced [huaʔ].

5. A phonetic value corresponding to Endô's [ŋəʔ] for /`r/ is frequently heard in the environment he identifies--though we must insist on transcribing it as [nʔ]. Its explanation is simply that there is liaison or joinder between a final [n] of the preceding syllable and the beginning of the /`r/ when there is no flap to

intervene. This easily occurs because the /`r/ found in such environments is as a rule a tone 2, lower register form with no glottal onset to interfere.

Bao's study only provides the barest essentials of a description, but it is enough to be useful. The outline of Hangzhou phonology he gives corresponds very closely to ours in most aspects. However, he does not identify the finals /yö/, /aⁿ/ and /ö/. We have seen that /aⁿ/ is not found in Wang Lizhen's speech; the fact that Bao does not recognize it indicates that the lack of this final is probably quite common in Hangzhou. The final /ö/ was not seen in Chao's study or the Sound-Table and it is not surprising to see it missing here as well. We can presume that it is subsumed under [ei] as in the earlier studies. The final /yö/ is joined with [y] (corresponding to our /y/) in Bao's system, which he says is "slightly open and could be written [Y]" (282). Hence he apparently finds no distinction between /y/ 'fish' and /yö/ 'oil', words our informants distinguished quite insistently. Like Endô, Bao identifies a velar nasal stop in the finals /aⁿ, iaⁿ/ and /uaⁿ/, writing [aŋ, iaŋ, uaŋ]. But for /en, in, uen/ and /yn/, his values match ours: [en, in, uen, yen].

The data provided in the various studies issued by Akitani differs the most from ours. Yet much of the variance found in his treatment is the obvious outcome of some of the pressures for change we have noted to exist in Hangzhou. Akitani's informant is a young woman born in 1961 in Ningbo to parents from Shandong. She moved with her family to Hangzhou when she was three. She and her sister learned

the Hangzhou dialect outside home, and spoke it around the city and at school, where her teachers spoke mostly in the vernacular of the city (Kango hôgen kenkyûkai 1986, 66). She exemplifies a speaker most likely to adopt forms not native to Hangzhou but which are now in very common use in the city. She also represents a speaker of the most recent generation. Indeed, most of the conspicuously variant features outlined in Akitani's description are witnessed in other speakers of her generation in Hangzhou.

Akitani 1986 provides an outline of the phonology drawn from his informant's speech (68-69). Similar to Bao's sketch, Akitani does not identify the finals /ö, yö/ and /æⁿ/. His informant apparently also does not distinguish /ie/ and /ieⁿ/, which are merged into the single final he writes [iɛ]. Also, the finals /uoⁿ/ and /yoⁿ/ have lost the nasal element in his informant's dialect, and are rendered [uo] and [yo] respectively. The loss of nasalization in these finals is obviously due to influence from nearby dialects like that affecting /æⁿ/ which was noted earlier. A nasal element is frequently lacking in reflexes of the Hangzhou finals /ieⁿ, uoⁿ, yoⁿ/ in neighboring dialects, for example /t'ieⁿ/ 'sky', /kuoⁿ/ 'official' and /yoⁿ>/ 'far' are [t'iɪl], [kuɔl], [çiɔ3], in Shanghai, and [t'iɪl], [kuɔl], [jiɔ6] in Suzhou.

All the nasal finals that Akitani identifies--corresponding to /aⁿ, iaⁿ, uaⁿ, en, in, uen, yn, ong, iong/--end in a velar nasal stop [ŋ], and in this regard match the values Endô gives.

The most curious of feature seen in Akitani's outline is the merger of the finals /aq/ and /eq/. This is entirely plausible, however, considering the close phonetic value of these finals as we described them.

Summary of Phonological Changes

The variations found in these different treatments of the Hangzhou dialect reveal significant, though on the whole rather subtle, alterations that have occurred over the course of the past hundred years. To sum up, since the last century the following developments can be identified:

1. The complete loss of a distinction between two sets of palatal initials.
2. A redirection of the earlier inclination for a merger between /æⁿ/ and /aⁿ/ toward a trend whereby the vowel in /æⁿ/ rises and there is a gradual loss of the nasal, prompting instead a drift of /æⁿ/ toward a merger with /ɛ/.
3. The reduction of the diphthong ao to /ô/ and possibly a parallel reduction of ai to /ə/.
4. A trend toward the loss of the nasal element in the nasalized finals /æⁿ, ieⁿ, uoⁿ, yoⁿ/.
5. A possible rise in pitch of tone 1 from an earlier lower value.

What should not be overlooked as well is a development that might have been in the offing, but which never took place. The finals /o/ and /u/ were noted by the Sound-Table to merge in some varieties of

Hangzhou; this is a propensity we also observed in the speech of our informants. That these two finals have always remained distinct is probably due to outside influence, as that of Standard Chinese.

Later, in Chapter Seven, we look at the Hangzhou dialect in terms of its history and affiliation, and examine the origins and implications of these developments in further detail.

CHAPTER FOUR

Lexical and Morphological Features of the Dialect

The overall profile that the Hangzhou dialect presents in its vocabulary and syntactic structure is the outcome of the same types of historical and evolutionary forces as those noted in the previous chapter which affect its phonology. The resulting rather variegated shape of the dialect's lexicon and syntax is most obviously observed in the mixture of Northern and Southern forms it contains, which not only evidence synchronic regional influences but also provide clues to the (Mandarin) ancestral roots of the colloquial spoken in Hangzhou. In this chapter, we examine various aspects of Hangzhou lexicon and morphology, focusing on specific facets of this subject in order to outline some of its more characteristic features. Then in Chapter Five we will review the basic syntactic structures and functions of the dialect, emphasizing those points particular to Hangzhou. In both lexicon and syntax, a Northern and Southern mix proves to be quite obvious. Yet in the main, the Northern elements dominate and Northern traits most prominently characterize this dialect.

Overall Composition of the Vocabulary

In general outline, and when compared to neighboring dialects, the lexicon of Hangzhou is strongly Northern in character; yet when examined item by item a great many elements of Wu dialect or Southern stock are found, as well as items peculiar to Hangzhou. In this section, we adopt a variety of approaches to illuminate this situation and fill in the significant details.

To profile the Hangzhou lexicon in relation to Chinese dialects in general, we can utilize the classification scheme suggested by Jerry Norman (1988, 181-83), who proposed arranging the Chinese dialects into three groups--a Northern group, a Central group, and a Southern group--based on a set of phonological, grammatical and lexical criteria. In his scheme, dialects of the Northern and Southern groups contrast in all the criteria, while dialects of the Central group agree with the Northern group in certain criteria and with the Southern group in others. Leaving out the phonological criteria, which are not relevant to the present chapter, we can chart Hangzhou with representatives of the three groups as follows:

	Bj	H2	Sh	Gz
1. 3rd person pronoun is <u>tā</u> or cognate.....	+	+	-	-
2. Subordinative part. is <u>de/di</u> or cognate.	+	+	-	-
3. Ordinary neg. is <u>bù</u> or cognate.....	+	+	+	-
4. Gender marker is prefixed for animals...	+	+ ¹	+	-
5. <u>Zhàn</u> or cognate for 'to stand'.....	+	-	-	-
6. <u>Zǒu</u> or cognate for 'to walk'.....	+	+	+	-
7. <u>Érzi</u> or cognate for 'son'.....	+	+	+	-
8. <u>Fángzi</u> or cognate for 'house'.....	+	+	+	-

In the above chart, Beijing (Bj), representing the Northern group, matches all the features defined by the criteria, while Guangzhou (Gz), representing the Southern group, differs in all the features. (A plus sign [+] indicates a correspondence; a minus sign [-] indicates variance.) Shanghai (Sh), representing the Central group, matches in five criteria and differs in three. Hangzhou could perhaps be placed with the Central group because it varies from the Northern group in one feature.

If we go a step further, however, and evaluate Hangzhou against only dialects of the Central group, we find that it clearly stands apart and essentially represents the Northern standard in this set of

¹Only one exception is observed in the speech of the informants: /tsyniaⁿ/ for 'sow'. In contrast, for 'boar' they give /iongtsy/, which follows the pattern given for most gender distinctions, as /botci/ 'hen' & /iongtci/ 'cock', /boⁿiaq/ 'female duck' & /iongⁿiaq/ 'male duck', /ts'iⁿnyō/ 'cow' & /iongnnyō/ 'bull', /ts'ima>/ 'mare' & /iongma>/ 'stallion'. The use of the rather literary prefixes /ts'i/ and /iong/—the informants insist these are the terms used colloquially—indicates the urban orientation of Hangzhou speakers.

features. Below we compare Hangzhou with the five dialects Norman identified with the Central group—Suzhou (Sz), Wenzhou (Wz), Changsha (Cs), Shuangfeng (Sf), and Nanchang (Nc):²

	H _z	S _z	W _z	C _s	S _f	N _c
1. 3rd person pronoun is <u>tā</u> or cognate.....	+	-	-	+	+	-
2. Subordinative part. is <u>de/di</u> or cognate.	+	-	-	-	-	-
3. Ordinary neg. is <u>bù</u> or cognate.....	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Gender marker is prefixed for animals...	+	+	+	-	-	-
5. <u>Zhàn</u> or cognate for 'to stand'.....	-	-	-	+	?	+
6. <u>Zǒu</u> or cognate for 'to walk'.....	+	+	+	+	-	+
7. <u>Érzi</u> or cognate for 'son'.....	+	+	+	-	-	-
8. <u>Fángzi</u> or cognate for 'house'.....	+	±	-	±	?	-

Note that all dialects but Hangzhou differ from the criteria in at least three features each. (This is true for Shanghai also, as may be noted in the previous chart.) Hangzhou only varies from the Northern group in a single criteria, number 7—the word for 'to stand' in Hangzhou is /lieq/.³

Clearly, the dialect is a borderline case in Norman's grouping, which provides a succinct picture of Hangzhou's strong Northern coloring. We can see that the task challenging us is to delineate more vividly the dialect's status at the boundary between the Northern and Central groups. Because, among the widely diverse dialects of the

²All but the Hangzhou data simply follows Norman 1988, 182.

³Other Northern dialects are found where the colloquial for 'to stand' is cognate to Hangzhou /lieq/ and not to Beijing zhàn, for example Yantai [112] (Qian Zengyi, 1982, 251).

Central group, Hangzhou shares the greatest number of similarities with the Jiangnan Wu dialects that surround it on all sides, such a task is best accomplished by focusing on Hangzhou's relation to the Wu dialects. Hence from this point on our discussion of Hangzhou with regard to the North-South continuum will generally take the non-Northern, Wu-like elements of the dialect as representative of its Southern component.

Bao 1988 outlines four categories for the classification of Hangzhou vocabulary on the basis of the regional character of individual forms (284-85): 1) Words shared with pūtōnghuà; 2) Words not shared with pūtōnghuà but shared with close-by dialects such as Shaoxing and Huzhou; 3) Words which share "similarities" with both pūtōnghuà and nearby dialects; 4) Words peculiar to Hangzhou.

In this scheme, Bao is no doubt using pūtōnghuà to identify Northern, or Mandarin forms (a role for which the Beijing dialect would perhaps be the more apt choice, considering the rather mixed composition of the standard language). The items of vocabulary that Bao notes Hangzhou shares with Shaoxing and Huzhou are for the most part common to many Jiangnan Wu dialects and represent the Southern component in Hangzhou vocabulary. The "similarities" Bao refers to are found where a given Hangzhou word contains a combination of elements (usually morphemes) which are apparently separately associated with corresponding Northern and Southern expressions. Bao has obviously, and quite appropriately, left out of consideration the large stock of vocabulary that the Mandarin and Wu dialects have in

common. But he has failed to note that there are also cases where Hangzhou speakers accept both Northern and Southern forms. With these points in mind, Bao's classification scheme can be utilized as a useful framework for cataloging the disparate items of the dialect's lexicon.

Listed below is a brief set of examples organized along the lines of Bao's categories to illustrate the characteristic mix of the Hangzhou lexicon. For reference, Beijing and Shanghai equivalents are provided as representatives of Mandarin and Wu forms.

1. Forms shared with Mandarin--Northern forms

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai ⁴
'speak'	<u>shuō</u>	/sueq/	/gáwng/
'table'	<u>zhuōzi</u>	/tsoqtsi>/	/dhae dzz/
'cricket'	<u>qūqur</u>	/tc'ytc'y'r/	/zhae jiq/
'flea'	<u>gēzao</u>	/kaqtsô>/	/tyáw dzaw/

⁴Shanghai forms are from Sherard 1982 or Miyata 1988. For typographical convenience they are henceforth written in the phonemic orthography given in Sherard 1982. The phonetic values of this system are: FINALS. Stop--/iq, eq, aq, oq/ = [iI?, ə?, a?, o?]; Nasal--/ing, oeng, eng, ang, ong, awng/ = [iŋ, əŋ, aŋ, ɤ, oŋ, ʃ]; Plain--/i, iu, y, ei, oe, ae, z, wz, eu, er, a, uw, wo, aw/ = [i, y, iI, e, ə, ɛ, ŋ, ɥ, ɤ, ər, a, u, o, ʊ] (syllabic nasal finals are indicated by doubling initial). INITIALS. /b, by, p, py, d, dy, t, ty, g, gw, k, kw, dz, ts, j, tsy, f, h, hw, s, sy, m, my, n, ny, ng, l, ly, w, y, ʔ/ = [p, pi, p', p'i, t, ti, t', t'i, k, ku, k', k'u, ts, ts', tɕ, tɕ', f, h, hu, s, ɕ, ʔm, ʔmi, ʔn, ʔn(i), ʔŋ, ʔl, ʔli, ʔu, ʔi, ʔ] (/f/ or /h/ before /uw/=[ʊ]). Murmured initials are indicated by the addition of /h/ (= [h]) and are voiced in manner of articulation (hence murmured correspondents to /s/ and /f/ are written /z/ & /v/; also phonetically there is no initial glottal stop). Shanghai tone 1 is indicated by a falling accent /'/, tone 5 by a rising accent /'/; the rù tones (7 and 8) are shown by the presence of a final /q/; murmured initials distinguish lower register tones 6 and 8.

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'button'	<u>niúkòu</u>	/nyö>k'ö:ˊr/	/nhyeu dzz/ ⁵
'swill'	<u>gānshuǐ</u>	/kæ ⁿ suei>/ ⁶	/gòe jaq/ ⁷
'old man'	<u>lǎotóu</u>	/lô>deiˊr/	/lhaw dheu dzz/
'inside'	<u>lǐtōu</u>	/li>dei/	/lhi syang/
'livestock'	<u>chùsheng</u>	/ts'oqsen/	/dzùng sang/
'wash the face'	<u>xǐ liǎn</u>	/ci> lie ⁿ >/ ⁸	/ká mhy/
'beggar'	<u>qǐgài</u>	/tc'ioqkæ:/	/biq sae/
'jujube'	<u>zǎor</u>	/tsô>ˊr/	/dzáw dzz/
'blink'	<u>zhǎ yǎn</u>	/tsaq ie ⁿ >tcin/	/saq nghae/
'thirsty'	<u>kě</u>	/k'aq/	/gòe/
'kernel'	<u>hér</u>	/uaqˊr/	/syìng/ or /gúw wheq/ ⁹
'brother's son'	<u>zhíx</u>	/dzeqˊr/	/aq zheq/

⁵From Xu et al. 1988, 212.

⁶Compare /ts'æ:tciaq/ 'waste leftover food'.

⁷This refers to both 'swill' and 'waste leftover food'; see Miyata 1988, 176.

⁸/do lieⁿ>/ 'wash one's face (with a dripping wet cloth)' and /tc'ie lieⁿ>/ 'wipe the face' (this latter is cognate to the Shanghai form) are also used.

⁹Latter term from Miyata 1988, 235.

2. Forms shared with nearby Wu dialects--Southern forms

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'room'	<u>wūzi</u>	/va ⁿ tcie ⁿ /	/vhawng gae/
'matter'	<u>shìqīng</u>	/zi:t'i>/	/zhz ti/
'chair'	<u>vīzi</u>	/y>tsi>/	/iú dzz/
'tomorrow'	<u>míngtiān</u>	/mintsô/	/mhing dzaw/
'lightening'	<u>dǎ shǎn</u>	/ta> haqsuo ⁿ /	/hwaq sóe/
'rain'	<u>xià yǔ</u>	/loq y>/	/lhoq hhiu/
'neck'	<u>bozi</u>	/dei-tcin>/	/dheu jing/
'eat'	<u>chī</u>	/tc'ioq/	/tsyeq/
'take a wife'	<u>qū</u>	/t'ô> (lô>bo)/	/tāw (lhaw bhuw)/
'dinner'	<u>wǎnfàn</u>	/i:vm ⁿ :/	/yha vhae/
'very'	<u>hén</u>	/tciôkuo ⁿ /	/jàw gwaē/
'last year'	<u>qùnián</u>	/djyô:nie ⁿ /	/jheu nhyy/
'thief'	<u>zéi</u>	/dzeqkuaqdei/	/zheq gweq dheu/
'bind'	<u>bāng</u>	/voq/	/bhoq/
'capon'	<u>yānjī</u>	/cie ⁿ tcī/	/syÿ ji/

3. Forms combining elements of both Northern and Southern expressions

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'face'	<u>liǎn</u>	/lie ⁿ >kong>/	/mhy kung/
'pot'	<u>guō</u>	/kutsi>/	/hhoq dzz/
'spatula'	<u>guōchǎn</u>	/tc'ia ⁿ >kutô/	/tsáe daw/
'short while'	<u>yì huìr</u>	/i ^o ieq-cieq`r/	/iq syq syq/
'fence'	<u>lǐba</u>	/tc'ia ⁿ lipa/	/tsyàng bwo/
'eye gunk'	<u>yānchī</u>	/ie ⁿ >tsi ^o u/	/nghae hhuw/

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'take a bath'	<u>xǐ zǎo</u>	/ci> ioq/	/dha yhoq/
'puddle'	<u>shuǐkēng</u>	/suei>*ua ⁿ da ⁿ /	/sɿ dhawng/
'dusk'	<u>bàngwǎn</u>	/va ⁿ >k'ua:pie ⁿ `r/	/yha kwa dheu/

4. Forms peculiar to Hangzhou

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'mischievous'	<u>wánpi</u>	/bibi`r/	/whae bhi/
'address'	<u>dìzhǐ</u>	/di:tciaq`r/	/dhi dzz/
'customer'	<u>gùkè</u>	/mæ>tsy> ¹⁰ /	/gúw kaq/
'diaper'	<u>jìèzi</u>	/tɛ ⁿ pa ⁿ `r/	/sɿ buw/
'string'	<u>shéngzi</u>	/soq`r/	/zheng dzz/
'earrings'	<u>ěrhuan</u>	/k'u`r/	/tsòe/
'box'	<u>hézi</u>	/loq`r/	/hhaq dzz/
'bowl'	<u>wǎn</u>	/uo ⁿ >tsɛ ⁿ >/	/wóe/
'handkerchief'	<u>shǒujuànr</u>	/p'a:`r/	/séujing/ ¹¹
'house lizard'	<u>bìhú</u>	/pieqfu>`r/	/biq huw/
'just now'	<u>gāngāng</u>	*/tcia ⁿ tcia ⁿ /	/gàwng gawng/
'twins'	<u>shuāngbànr</u>	*/sua ⁿ sen`r/	/sàwng baw tae/
'play'	<u>wánr</u>	*/sua>tsi>`r/	/bheq syang/
'bird'	<u>niǎo</u>	*/tc'iô>`r/	/nyáw/
'who'	<u>shéi</u>	*/la>koq/	/sá nhying/

Note: The last few entries in this category (all those marked with an asterisk [*]) are not exclusively peculiar to Hangzhou, but rather

¹⁰/ko:k'aq/ also known to the informants.

¹¹From Xu et al. 1988, 214.

appear related to forms in certain Mandarin (or Northern) dialects other than Beijing. Compare, for example, Ānxiāng 安鄉 (a Jianghuai Mandarin type dialect in Hunan) [tɕianɿtɕier⁰] 'just now' (Ying Yutian 1988, 65), Xúzhōu 徐州 [ɣuan⁵ʂən⁰] 'twins', (Li Shen 1985, 193), Chángzhì 長治 [sua³] 'play' (Hou Jingyi 1985, 90), and Chānglí 昌黎 [tɕ'iaur³] 'bird' (Chānglí fāngyán zhì, 185). (See below concerning /la>koq/.) We include them here to provide a more thorough representation of the unusual elements of Hangzhou's lexicon.

5. Expressions where both Northern and Southern forms are accepted

	Beijing	Hangzhou	Shanghai
'money'	<u>qián</u>	/djie ⁿ /	
		or /ts'öp'iô:/	/tsáw pyaw/
		or /dongdjie ⁿ /	/dhung dhy/
'time'	<u>shíhou</u>	/zi'ei/	
		or /zenkua ⁿ /	/zheng gwang/
'monkey'	<u>hóuzi</u>	/eitsi>/	
		or /uaqsuen/	/wheq seng/
'play chess'	<u>xià qí</u>	/ia: dji/	
		or /tsaq dji/	/dzaq jhi/
'like to'	<u>xǐhuān</u>	/ci>huo ⁿ /	
		or /huo ⁿ ci>/	/hwóe syi/
'talk in	<u>shuō mènghuà</u>	/sueq mong:ua:/ ¹²	
one's sleep'		or /sueq k'uen:ua:/	/gáwng kwéng hhwo/

¹²For 'talk in one's sleep' the informants also give /dzaq ieⁿ>/.

Examined in this way, the vocabulary of Hangzhou appears to have a fairly equal mix of Mandarin and Wu elements. But this is rather misleading with regard to the overall regional character of the dialect. Because upon still closer scrutiny, we find that Northern forms still predominate, though Southern forms are present in great number. The main reason for this rather paradoxical situation is that a large number of words and morphemes of great frequency, such as the pronouns and the negatives, all correspond to Mandarin forms, while high frequency items of Southern pedigree are in the minority. This comes into greater focus below, where we discuss certain constituents of the lexicon in closer detail.

Pronouns

One area where the Wu dialects diverge sharply from the North, and where they differ most greatly amongst themselves, is in their pronouns, a situation illustrated quite well by the Suzhou and Shanghai forms:

<u>Suzhou</u> ¹²	(singular)	(plural)	
'I'	[ŋəu6] or [nəu6]	[ŋi6]	'we'
'you'	[nɛ6]	[ŋ6toʔ7]	'you'
'he/she'	[li1]	[li1toʔ7]	'them'

¹²From Beijing daxue 1964; also see Xie 1988.

<u>Shanghai</u>	(singular)	(plural)
'I'	/nghuw/	/aq lhaq/, /nghuw nhyi/ 'we'
'you'	/nghung/	/nha/ 'you'
'he/she'	/hhi/	/hhi lha/ 'them'

In contrast, Hangzhou possesses a set of pronouns wholly cognate to the Mandarin forms:

<u>Hangzhou</u>	(singular)	(plural)
'I'	/ngo>/	/ngo>men/ 'we'
'you'	/ni>/	/ni>men/ 'you'
'he/she'	/t'a/	/t'amen/ 'them'

Note that the plural suffix /-men/ is also cognate to the Northern form. The one item where Hangzhou appears to diverge somewhat from the Northern set of pronouns is the interrogative: /la>koq/ (or /na>koq/) 'who'. But many Jianghuai Mandarin dialects have forms cognate or very similar to the Hangzhou interrogative pronoun (Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng, 744).

Demonstratives

Demonstratives in Hangzhou are rather peculiar to the dialect; though shades of both North and South can be identified. In the following detailed discussion of them, note that Hangzhou /keq/ corresponds to forms found in many Wu dialects, as Shaoxing and Danyang among others (Chao 1928, 98); while Hangzhou /*na:/ and /na>/ correspond to Mandarin forms:

Near reference: /keq/. This ordinarily must be followed by a measure: /keqkoq/ 'this', /keq-tsi/ 'this (pen)'; /keq-iaⁿ:/ 'this

kind'. Alone or with the general classifier /koq/ there is also the alternate form /tcioq/: /tcioqkoq/.

Far reference: /*laq/ or /*na:/. These also ordinarily require a measure: /*laqkoq/ (or /*na:koq/) 'that', /*laq-tsi/ 'that (pen)', /*laq-iaⁿ:/ 'that kind'. Of the informants, Wang Lizhen prefers /*na:/, while Cheng Yongfang favors /laq/ (which she often likes to use in combination with /*ieq/ 'one': /*laq*ieq-/).

Interrogative: /na>*ieq-/, /na>li>*ieq-/, /na>li>keq-/, /na>li>keq*ieq-/. These are all bound forms and must be followed by a measure: /na>*ieqkoq/, /na>li>*ieqkoq/, /na>li>keqkoq/, /na>li>keq-*ieqkoq/--all 'which'; /na>li>keq*ieq-tsi/ 'which (pen)'. With the general classifier /koq/ /la>koq/ or /na>koq/ are also acceptable for the sense 'which', though Cheng Yongfang avoids them, probably because of interference from the meaning 'who'. With these words in Cheng Yongfang's speech, an initial /l/ is often heard in place of the initial /n/.

Hangzhou demonstratives may combine to form the following position words:

To mean 'here' /keq-/ may combine in the following forms: /keqli>/, /keqli>dei/, /keqdei/, /keqpieⁿ/, /keqmieⁿ:/, /keqli>/ and /keqli>dei/ are most preferred by the informants overall, the latter especially in reply to questions.

To mean 'there' /*laq-/ or /*na:-/ may combine in the following forms: /*laqdei/, /*laqmuoⁿ>mieⁿ:/, /*laqmieⁿ:/, /*laqpieⁿ/, /*na:dei/ or /*na:li>/. Cheng Yongfang favors the forms with /*laq-/,

while Wang Lizhen prefers the forms with /^{*}na:/.

To mean 'where' both informants avoided using a term formed with an interrogative demonstrative and preferred /saqkoq di:faⁿ/ or /sa: di:faⁿ/. However, they also give /na>li>dei/ (which Cheng Yongfang sometimes pronounces /la>li>dei/) or simply /na>li>./.

Negatives

Generally in the Central group of dialects, the ordinary negative is a cognate to Mandarin bù. The Wu dialects are no exceptions in this regard; but they generally have forms with a labiodental initial, like Shanghai /vheq/. In Hangzhou, the ordinary negative is /peq/, which also corresponds to Mandarin bù; but, unlike most Wu forms, it has a bilabial initial and compares more closely to the Mandarin form.

The existential negative ('not have') and the negative perfective ('not yet') are both /meqyö>/ in Hangzhou, which corresponds to Mandarin méi(yǒu). Thus Hangzhou in this regard contrasts with most Wu dialects, which generally distinguish between the existential negative and the negative perfective, for example Shanghai /mhm(-mheq)/ 'not have' and /vheq-zheng/ 'not yet' (Chao 1928, 103; Fu 1985, 99; Xu et al. 1988, 349). Negatives are discussed in further detail in Chapter Four.

Particles

The mixed nature of Hangzhou's lexicon is also seen in the particles of the dialect, which nevertheless evidence the Northern trend. We mention a few here to illustrate:

Subordinative. The Hangzhou form /tieq/ is cognate to Mandarin de and stands in contrast to Wu dialect forms which begin with a velar, Shanghai /gheq/ for example.¹⁴ As the possessive uses this particle, Hangzhou possessive pronouns also parallel Mandarin forms: /ngo> tieq/ 'my', /ni> tieq/ 'your', /t'a tieq/ 'his/hers'. Examples of /tieq/ in context include: /loq-yö-yö tieq ieq`r, ong-cyeq-cyeq tieq hua`r/ 'shiny green leaves and bright red flowers', /Ngo> tieq mô:`r \*læ na>li>?/ 'Where's my hat?' /T'a huo`ci> tc'ioq suo` tieq`r tieq ts'a:./ 'He likes to eat rather sour food.'

Perfective aspect. /-liô>/ is the Hangzhou correspondent of the Mandarin perfective suffix -le, to which it is most likely cognate. Hence Hangzhou differs from the Wu pattern in which the perfective aspect particles generally begin with a sibilant: Shanghai /dzz/, Suzhou [tsi3].¹⁵ Note the following examples: /T'a ci>-liô> *ieq-koq ioq./ 'He took a bath.' /Tseq lə-liô> *ieq-koq zen./ 'Only one person has come.' /Ni> tsuei>djin: tsua`:-liô> ci teq./ 'You have gotten somewhat fatter recently.'

But the progressive aspect corresponding to Mandarin expressions using -zhe is also indicated with /-liô>/ in Hangzhou, parallel to the Wu tendency to use the perfective particle in such a context:

¹⁴In fact, Hangzhou is the only dialect listed in Chao's Studies in the Modern Wu-dialects having a subordinative particle that does not begin with a velar; see p. 123.

¹⁵See Chao 1928, 125 & 1926, 882-883; on Shanghai, also see Miyata 1988, 102. The phonological correspondence of Hangzhou /liô>/ to the Northern form is even more clearly seen by reference to a Mandarin dialect such as Changli where the subordinative particle is [liou`]; see Chānglí fāngyán zhì 139-141.

Corresponding to Tā nà-zhe yī-bēn shū. 'She's holding a book.'
 Hangzhou has /T'a tɕʰ-liô> 'ieq-pen> sŷ./ For the progressive,
 Hangzhou also uses /laqhaq/, which is most likely related to Wu forms
 such as Shanghai /lhaq/ and /lheq-lheq/:¹⁶ /T'a lieq laqhaq tɕ'ioq/
 'He is eating standing up.' The characteristics of aspects in
 Hangzhou are discussed in further detail in Chapter Five.

Adverbial. Hangzhou vivid adverbs are formed with /-tciô/ or
 /-tieq/, the former corresponding to Wu forms such as Shanghai /-jəw/
 and Suzhou [-tciɕ5], the latter to Mandarin de/di. As elsewhere, in
 Hangzhou vivid adverbs often have the sense of a gentle command. The
 informants tended to use /tciô/ in the majority, which is not peculiar
 since forms cognate to /-tciô/ are very common in most dialects around
 Hangzhou.¹⁷ The following are examples:

With /tciô/--/*Yö-¹⁸yö-tciô/ 'Quietly!' or 'Be quiet!', /soq-soq-
 tciô/ 'cringingly', /*ɕʰ:-¹⁹ɕʰ:-tciô/ 'secretly', /djieɕ:-djieɕ:-tciô/
 'gradually', /Mɕʰ:-²⁰mɕʰ:-tciô tsei>./ 'Walk slowly!'

With /tieq/--/Mɕʰ:-²¹mɕʰ:-tieq daq./ 'Pedal slowly (home)! /Hô>-
 hô>-tieq tɕʰ-liô, peq 'iô: tieq-liô>./ 'Hold it well; don't lose it!'

The particle /tieq/ is also used in Hangzhou to construct adverbs
 of manner or adverbs formed from verbs, similar to the corresponding
 Mandarin de/di: /T'a peq din tieq iô-dei./ 'He kept shaking his

¹⁶On progressive forms in Wu dialects, see Chao 1928, 125 and 1926, 895-96. On Shanghai, Xu et al. 1988, 435-49 and Miyata 1988, 98-102 may be consulted. Also, Qian Nairong 1988 provides a detailed discussion of Shanghai /lhaq/, /lheq-lheq/ and related forms.

¹⁷See Chao 1926, 874 and 1928, 123. On Suzhou see Xie 1989, 216; on surrounding dialects see Fu 1985, 98.

head.' /Ngo> *ieq-iaⁿ:-*ieq-iaⁿ:-tieq ciô>teq t'a tieq *i:si./ 'I one by one [i.e. gradually] came to understand what he meant.' /*men-sen-peq-ciaⁿ>-tieq song:-uei-tc'i: *ieq-koq/ 'secretly sent one back'. Wu dialects generally have a form beginning with a velar, as Shanghai /gheq/ or Suzhou [kəʔ]. The Wu form is observed in the speech of the informants as /kaq/; but its occurrence is rare and the informants note it may be substituted by /tieq/:¹⁰ /kô-kô-cin:-cin:-kaq tsei>/ 'happily go', /T'a tc'i>tcin-kaq daq./ 'She pedalled with vigor.' Finally, note the following example in which the informants insisted on including /tieq/ to make an adverb of manner constructed on a vivid form with /tciô/:

/T'a mⁿ:-mⁿ:-tciô tieq tsei>./ 'He walks slowly.'

Variant Readings

Pairs of variant readings for words or morphemes of the same etymon, generally referred to as literary and colloquial pronunciations, are a characteristic feature of the Wu dialects, in which they are often found in great quantity. The Hangzhou dialect, in striking contrast, hardly evidences this Wu phenomenon.¹¹ In the few cases where double readings are found in Hangzhou, since the variant forms are all colloquial pronunciations they are often more accurately characterized as either Northern or Southern. The Northern

¹⁰On these adverbs in Wu dialects, see Chao 1928, 123 and 1926, 874.

¹¹The double readings as a characteristic Wu feature and Hangzhou's independence in this regard was probably first formally pointed out in Chao 1928.

forms correspond to pronunciations of Northern origin and to literary readings in neighboring Wu dialects;²⁰ the Southern forms correspond to colloquial pronunciations in the surrounding Wu dialects.

Preferences for the various readings vary from speaker to speaker in Hangzhou.

In some cases speakers might accept both variants. For example, the informants use /vaⁿtcieⁿ/ and /vaⁿkəⁿ/ 'room' interchangeably, the former corresponding to the Northern reading fángjiān and the latter to a form such as Shanghai /vhawng gae/. For the measure word for rooms, they prefer /tcieⁿ/, corresponding to Beijing jiān, though they also accept the Southern reading /kəⁿ/. Both informants usually pronounce the word 'silver' as /nintsi>/, corresponding to the Southern form /nhying dzz/ of Shanghai; but they are occasionally heard saying /intsi>/--cf. Beijing yínzi--as well. However, 'bank', which contains the same etymon /in/ is always /in^a/. In /ieⁿ>tcin/, /ieⁿ>/ parallels yǎn of yǎnjīng 'eye' in Beijing and contrasts with the Shanghai reading /nghae/ in /nghae jing/ 'eye', all of the same etymon. The Beijing and Shanghai pronunciations do not vary in any occurrence of this etymon. In Hangzhou also, both the informants give /ieⁿ>/ consistently except in /dong:ngəⁿ>/ 'hole' where they supply the Wu colloquial pronunciation.

In a phrase very common in Hangzhou earlier in the century, /^oieq tciaq koqtsi>/ 'one dime', /tciaq/ and /koq/ are variant

²⁰An outline of the correspondence between Wu literary readings (represented by those of Suzhou) and Northern pronunciation (that of Beijing) is found in Li Rong 1957, 97-99.

pronunciations of the same etymon, /tciɑq/ representing the Northern pronunciation and /koqtsi>/ the Southern (cf. Shanghai /goq dzz/). /Tciɑq/ is still the common measure for a dime in Hangzhou, while /koqtsi>/ 'dime' is now little used. Yet, the Southern pronunciation of the morpheme /koq/ is still alive in the city in other words, such as /koqloqdei/ 'corner'.

In other cases speakers differ on which variant they prefer. In the following examples, Cheng Yongfang rejects the Wu-like readings preferred by Wang Lizhen—seen here in the latter's use of nasal and velar initials which correspond to the Shanghai forms:

	Cheng Yongfang	Wang Lizhen	Shanghai
'wallet'	/bitciɑq`r/	/bikaq`r/	/bhi gaq dzz/
'net, web'	/va ⁿ >`r/	/ma <sup>n</sup> >`r/ ²¹	/mhawng/
'socks'	/vaq`r/	/maq`r/	/mhaq dzz/
'jade'	/ioq/	/nioq/	/nhyoq/

But for 'soap' Cheng Yongfang prefers the Southern pronunciation /bizô:/ corresponding to Shanghai /bhi zhaw/, while Wang Lizhen insists that /vizô:/ (more closely related to Beijing feizào) is the "correct" reading—all the same acknowledging that she herself usually says /bizô:/. For 'tail', Cheng Yongfang prefers /mi>pa/, which corresponds to Shanghai /mhi bwo/; but Wang Lizhen always reads /vi>pa/, comparable to Beijing wěiba. However, Cheng Yongfang gives /vi>/ for the morpheme 'tail' in such phrases as /yö> dei u vi>/ 'has

²¹But in /yvaⁿ>(`r)/ 'fish net' and /vaⁿ> y/ 'net fish', Wang Lizhen's reading agrees with Cheng Yongfang's and not that of the Shanghai forms /nghng mhawng/ and /mhawng nghng/.

a head but no tail' (i.e. 'had a start but no finish').

In one interesting case, neither informant was certain of the native Hangzhou pronunciation of the surname Ren (任), a name they most frequently hear pronounced as /nin/, corresponding to the Shanghai pronunciation of /nhying/. But it seemed to them it maybe should be pronounced /zen/. The question was not cleared up until an acquaintance with that surname from a long-standing Hangzhou family verified that his family had always pronounced their name /zen/. The pronunciation /nin/, then, has been brought to Hangzhou by migrants from the surrounding Wu speaking areas.

It may be pointed out that the Northern type pronunciation predominates in Hangzhou in cases where Wu dialects have literary and colloquial readings but for which Hangzhou has only a single pronunciation. For example, the morpheme represented in the word 'ask' has only one pronunciation in Hangzhou--/ven:/, but in Shanghai it is pronounced /mheng/ meaning 'ask', but may be found pronounced /vheng/ in contexts calling for a literary reading, as in /fáng vheng/ 'interview'. Similarly 'day' and 'person' are only pronounced /zeq/ and /zen/ (respectively) in Hangzhou, but in Shanghai are /nhyiq/ (colloquial) or /zheq/ (literary), and /nhying/ (colloquial) or /zheng/ (literary). In these cases, the forms not seen in Hangzhou--those with nasal initials--represent a Southern pedigree, while the Hangzhou forms are of Northern ancestry. This situation confirms that the majority of (the relatively few) Southern type variant readings that are found in Hangzhou are borrowed from the surrounding dialects.

There are also certain divergent forms in the colloquial of Hangzhou which do not necessarily originate in the same etymon, but which nevertheless afford direct evidence of recent Northern and Southern influence. For the word 'to give' our informant's give /pa>/, the reading Y.R. Chao found for Hangzhou (Chao 1928, 105). Yet while they insist on the reading /pa>/ in isolation, in rapid conversation they often pronounce the word as /paq/, in the rù tone with a glottal stop ending.²² This rù form is very close to the reading /peq/ given for 'to give' in two of the recently published studies of Hangzhou (Akitani 1986, 77; Bao 1988, 287). As a rù tone word for 'to give' is very common in Wu dialects, for example Shanghai /beq/, any rù form in Hangzhou is undoubtedly the result of Wu dialect influence.

The demonstrative forms /^{*}na:-/ and /na>-/ discussed above are not given in Y.R. Chao's list for Hangzhou in his Studies in the Modern Wu Dialects (100-02), only forms with a lateral initial similar to the /^{*}laq-/ and /la>-/ we describe. In contrast, Akitani only describes equivalents of /^{*}na:-/ and /na>-/ for the dialect (Kango hôgen kenkyûkai 1986, 74-75). At the same time, Cheng Yongfang, the elder of our informants, prefers the /^{*}laq-/ & /la>/ set, while the younger Wang Lizhen favors the /^{*}na:-/ & /na>-/ set. Looked at together, these circumstances suggest that /^{*}na:-/ & /na>-/ have fairly recently come into the dialect--or at least gained greater

²²The pronunciation /paq/ is also frequently heard when /pa>/ functions as a marker of the indirect object, of the disposal form, or of the passive.

favor among Hangzhou speakers--through the influence of the pǔtōnghuà demonstratives nà and nǎ, to which they exactly correspond.

Our informants categorically reject the word /li>ciaⁿ/ 'inside' as a word in the Hangzhou vocabulary. They indicate quite precisely that it is a Shanghai expression--/lhi syang/--and that in Hangzhou the word is /li>dei/ or /li>mieⁿ/. However, /li>ciaⁿ/ is often heard in the speech of younger Hangzhou speakers and is fully entrenched in the dialect of the informant that Akitani worked with, leading him to regard the term as part of the Hangzhou lexicon (Kango hōgen kenkyūkai 1986, 76). This is striking evidence of the strong influence that the Shanghai dialect has on the speech of the younger generations of Hangzhou speakers.

Influence from the surrounding Wu dialects, especially Shanghai, and from pǔtōnghuà is undeniably a major cause of the mixed composition of the vocabulary of Hangzhou. The Wu influence is what gives such strength to the Southern component of the dialect, while the prominence of the Northern component is well reinforced by the prestige of the standard language.

We turn now from our discussion of the Hangzhou lexicon to a review of some features of the morphology of the dialect: reduplication and affixes.

Reduplication

Various types of reduplication are found in Hangzhou, usually in the kinds of patterns found generally in Chinese. Yet certain aspects of reduplication in the city's colloquial do have a strong dialect

coloring. Below, we briefly describe Hangzhou reduplicated forms. In our discussion we utilize Y.R. Chao's treatment of reduplication (1968, 198-210), which provides a convenient framework.

Nouns

Reduplicated noun forms in Hangzhou have the primary pattern XX. The tone and stress on these forms follows the same patterns as that described for tone sandhi in multi-syllable words in general. One case is observed, however, in a pair of noun forms where neither syllable of either of the reduplicated forms carries the tone of the morpheme originally duplicated: /⁵⁵nə:nə/ 'grandma' (father's mother) and /nə⁵⁵ˈnə:/ 'breasts'. /⁵⁵nə:nə/ is doubtless cognate to the Beijing term nainai; but the tone on the first syllable has developed from a shàng tone /nə>/--as that in /nə>⁵⁵ma/ 'wet nurse'--to a Hangzhou tone 5 (qù tone). /Nə⁵⁵ˈnə:/, a word presumably formed from the same reduplicated morpheme, has also undergone an analogous alteration. The changes in both words were undoubtedly caused by the need for a clear distinction between 'grandma' and 'breast'. Hence the alteration of both forms is due to semantic considerations which have affected the words in a manner akin to the way taboo can cause linguistic fluctuation.²²

In addition to /⁵⁵nə:nə/, the following terms of address utilizing reduplicated forms are used in Hangzhou: /tiatia/ 'grandpa' (father's

²²While the tone on the second syllable of both words fits the normal sandhi patterns, it remains unclear what the root tone should be: the presumed original /nai>/, or one of the alternates that has evolved--/⁵⁵nə:/ or /nə/. A classic example of taboo-created fluctuation in Chinese is described in Li Rong 1982.

father), /papa/ 'father', /sô>sô>/ 'elder brother's wife', /djoyö:djoyö:/ 'uncle' (mother's brother), /da:peqpeq/ 'uncle' (father's elder brother), /ciô>peqpeq/ or /soqsoq/ 'uncle' (father's younger brother), /it'a:t'a:/ 'concubine'. Besides these, there are a set of terms the informants verify are used in Hangzhou, but which they do not usually use in their own speech: /niaⁿniaⁿ/ 'mother' (they prefer /*mⁿma/), /di:di:/ 'younger brother', /koko/ 'elder brother', /tci>tci>/ 'elder sister', and /mei:mei:/ 'younger sister', for the latter four, the informants tended to favor the kinship terms beginning with the prefix /aq-/ (listed below under prefixes).

Reduplicated nouns that are not terms of address in Hangzhou generally take the suffix /-`r/: /tcyötcyö`r/ 'girl's double hair buns', /tc'ytc'y`r/ (or /ts'ÿts'ÿ`r/) 'cricket', /cycy`r/ 'tassel', /p'ô:meqmeq`r/ 'foam', /p'ô:p'ô:`r/ 'bubble', /meqmeq`r/ 'powder', /cieqcieq`r/ 'crumbs', /vaqvaq`r/ 'bubbles' (those rising to the surface). The only exception recorded was /dzæⁿpô>pô>/ 'silkworm'.

The prefix /dzoq-/ is added to reduplicated measures in Hangzhou to form distributive reduplicates having the meaning 'every': /dzoq-tsaⁿ-tsaⁿ tsi>`r/ 'every sheet of paper', /dzoq-iaⁿ:-iaⁿ: (zi:t'i>)/ 'every matter', /dzoq-pen>-pen>/ 'every book', /dzoq-tseq-tseq (tci)/ 'every chicken'.

Only one example was recorded in which nouns formed distributive reduplicates, in the fixed phrase /Zen-zen *iô: lieⁿ>, zÿ:-zÿ: *iô: bi./ 'Everyone wants face as all trees must have bark.'

Verbs: Tentative Aspect

Reduplication of verbs in the pattern XX to indicate the tentative aspect is not uncommon in Hangzhou. The second verb in a reduplicated verb compound tends to be unstressed, though it does not always fully lose its original tone. But often in regular speech the whole compound may follow the patterns described for tone sandhi.

The reduplicated verb form generally has a connotation of casualness: /sa>tsi>-sa>tsi>/ 'play some', /tsei>-tsei>/ 'just walk', /tso:-tso:/ 'just do', /k'a^n:-k'a^n:/ 'look some'. When transitive verbs in this form take an object, it follows the reduplicated verb, as in /va^n:-va^n: ni>/ 'visit you', /ven:-ven: lo:/ 'ask directions', /ci>-ci> zi:/ 'writing a bit', /mæ>-mæ> sÿ/ 'buy some books', /tc'yo^n:-tc'yo^n: t'a/ 'urge him a little'. Hangzhou tentative reduplication also has a pattern not generally seen in pūtōnghuà or Beijing where the object may be preposed:²⁴ /di: sô>-sô>/ 'sweep the floor', /len>va^n:dei'r men:-men:/ 'heat up the leftovers', /poli ts'aq-ts'aq/ 'wipe the glass'.

Bao Shijie has pointed out that in Hangzhou, in contrast to pūtōnghuà (and, we add, Beijing), the reduplicated verb may take a complement, indicating a request or imperative (1988, 286). The informants verified this form, though in their usage the form is not limited to requests or imperatives: /zo:-zo:-tsen:/ 'sit up!', /sueq-sueq-tc'insua^n>/ 'speak lucidly!', /sei-sei-long>-lə/ 'gather it up!',

²⁴This Hangzhou form is pointed out in Bao 1988, 286. On the position of the object of a reduplicated verb in Beijing, see Chao 1968, 667.

/tciaⁿ>-tciaⁿ>-lintc'in/ 'speak clearly!', /buoⁿ:-buoⁿ:-yn/ 'mix until even', /ha-ha-zueq/ 'heat up (the food)'.

Parallel to Beijing, a tentative reduplicate may be followed by the particle /-k'æⁿ:/ to mean 'try and ...' or '... and see': /sueq-sueq-k'æⁿ:/ 'try to work it out', /k'æⁿ:-k'æⁿ:-k'æⁿ:/ 'check it out', /Ni> ven-ven-k'æⁿ: kaq-to> hua ciaⁿ peq ciaⁿ./ 'Smell and see if this flower is fragrant or not.' /Ni> t'in-t'in-k'æⁿ, sa: tongci laqhaq ciaⁿ>?/ 'Listen, what is making that noise?'

There is a special form of the tentative aspect form of reduplicated verbs which may take the suffix /-`r/, having a meaning of 'playfully' or 'leisurely'. This form is not extremely productive, however, and is only found with certain verbs. The examples recorded in the speech of the informants are:

/da ⁿ :-da ⁿ :-`r/	'take a walk'
/kô>-kô>-`r/	'play and joke' (of children)
/tsuei-tsuei-`r/	'chase about'
/ts'a ⁿ :-ts'a ⁿ :-`r/	'sing'
/t'iô:-t'iô:-`r/	'bounce about'
/nô:-nô:-`r/	'quarrel'

Note that verbs of motion are found in this pattern. Hence, in this form Hangzhou differs from Beijing, where the optional -r in forms such as zuòzuer 'sits awhile' is not used with verbs of motion (Chao 1968, 205).

Vivid Reduplicates

In the preceding section under "Particles" we discussed vivid adverbs in Hangzhou, which are formed with vivid reduplicates and the suffix /-tciô/ or /-tieq/. Vivid reduplicates in other patterns are also very common in Hangzhou. They involve different syllables which may combine in the following patterns in Hangzhou: XXY, XXYY, XYXY, YXXZ, and XYY. The forms seen in these patterns usually are adjectives, though adverbs are also found. In addition to these patterns, one unusual form was recorded consisting of a reduplicated adjective plus the suffix /-`r/: /bibi`r/ 'mischievous'. The informants verified an observation made in Bao 1988 that often the patterns XXY and XYY vary in intensity in comparison to the neutral value of X alone (286), the former having an intensity greater than X, the latter weaker than X:

XXY	strongest	/cyeq-cyeq-ong/	'blood red'
X	neutral	/ong/	'red'
XYY	weakest	/ong-cyeq-cyeq/	'reddish'

As the informants can usually identify the tone on each syllable of vivid reduplicates, we write them with hyphens between each syllable. In uninterrupted speech, however, the tone and stress patterns in these forms tend to match the sandhi patterns described in Chapter Two.

Below are listed examples of Hangzhou vivid reduplicates in the various patterns:

XXY--/pieq-pieq-zeq/ 'straight as an arrow', /laq-laq-uaⁿ/ 'waxy yellow', /p'en-p'en-ciaⁿ/ 'gushingly fragrant', /cieq-cieq-baq/ 'snowy white', /fu>-fu>-ong/ 'fire red', /uaq-uaq-fong:/ 'filthy', /læⁿ:-læⁿ:-seq/ 'all wet', /moq-moq-heq/ 'dark and black', /t'ieq-t'ieq-zeq/ 'solid as iron', /kö-kö-long>/ 'crooked, twisted'.

XXYY--/da:-da:-faⁿ-faⁿ/ 'generous', /tc'in-tc'in-suaⁿ>-suaⁿ>/ 'clean and nice', /tsen>-tsen>-dji-dji/ 'neat', /dji-dji-tsen>-tsen>/ 'pretty', /iô-iô-pæ>-pæ>/ 'swaying', /suaⁿ>-suaⁿ>-k'uaⁿ:-k'uaⁿ:/ 'refreshed and spirited', /t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq/ 'furtive', /dzeq-dzeq-loq-loq/ 'candid', /mô-mô-ts'ô>-ts'ô>/ 'lackadaisical', /bong-bong-song-song/ 'fluffy, puffy', /mong-mong-tong>-tong>/ 'muddled', /t'ong>-t'ong>-k'uaⁿ:-k'uaⁿ:/ 'delightedly, to great satisfaction'.

XXXY--/moq-heq-moq-heq/ 'dark', /cieq-baq-cieq-baq/ 'white', /laq-uaⁿ-laq-uaⁿ/ 'yellow', /uaq-fong:-uaq-fong:/ 'filthy', /kuaⁿ-tc'in-kuaⁿ-tc'in/ 'clear'.

XXYZ--/kuei>-dei-kuei>-nô>/ 'sneaky, wicked', /ciô>-li>-ciô>-tc'i:/ 'stingy', /gaⁿ:-dei-gaⁿ:-nô>/ 'foolhardy'.

XXY--/uaⁿ-ha-ha/ 'yellowish', /huen-dzen-dzen/ 'dazed', /aⁿ-si:-si:/ '(feel) cold', /aⁿ-°lin-°lin/ '(look) cold', /°aⁿ:-den:-den:/ 'dark', /heq-ts'oq-ts'oq/ 'pitch dark', /tc'ieⁿ-saq-saq/ 'undignified', /ts'uen>-taq-taq/ 'pettish', /ong-tong:-tong:/ 'bright red', /tc'in-kuaⁿ:-kuaⁿ:/ 'greenish', /en-ten:-ten:/ 'weighty', /loq-yô-yô/ 'lush green', /næ>-t'oq-t'oq/ 'quiet, at ease', /mei>-tciô-tciô/ 'winsome, lovely', /liaⁿ:-sei>-sei>/ 'cool', /uen-ten:-ten:/ 'muddleheaded'. In this pattern /-ci-ci/ is a very common reduplicate

ending: /ciô:-ci-ci/ 'with a grin', /t'ong:-ci-ci/ 'painful', /p'a:-ci-ci/ (1) 'scared' (2) 'ugly', /len>-ci-ci/ 'chilly', /k'oq-ci-ci/ 'looking sad', /k'u>-ci-ci/ 'bitter', /dje:-ci-ci/ 'lazy'.

Four Syllable Descriptives

There is a class of expressions in Hangzhou which are formed of four different syllables--XWYZ--in which only the rhyme (the main vowel and ending) of certain syllables is reduplicated. These expressions are used to convey a vivid descriptive impression. Usually only one or two of the syllables are morphemes having any concrete meaning; the remainder serve the purpose of simple vivifying filler: /moq-heq-t'ieq't'aq/--"ink-black-t'ieq-taq"--'dark and dim', /ci-seq-kuaq-taq/--"ci-wet-kuaq-taq"--'dampish wet'. The informants are quite fond of these expressions and use them rather frequently. Besides the above two, we also recorded the following:

/læ:-səq-kuaq-taq/ 'muddy, gooey'

/u-læ:-djieq-kuaq/ 'slippery, wet and dirty'

/u-tieq-taq-laq/ 'muddy, slippery, gooey'

/nie:-tsi-kaq-taq/ 'sticky'

/sua>-`r-da"-tsi/ 'in high spirits'

/°in-ia"-taq-gw:/ 'half dead, hovering between life and death'

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes in Hangzhou by and large correspond to those found in Beijing. The differences are mainly lexical: The particular root forms occurring with a given suffix or prefix often

vary between Hangzhou and Beijing.

Stress and tone patterns in words with prefixes and suffixes follow the same patterns and sandhi rules as other words. The tone of a prefix, being that of the first syllable in the word, plays the dominant role in determining the phonetic tone pattern of the whole word. Similarly, the tone of a suffix, being that of the final syllable in the word, is subject to the constraints of the first syllable, which delimits its final phonetic value.

Prefixes

Two prefixes found in Hangzhou that are not colloquial in Beijing are /dzoq-/ and /*aq-/. The prefix /dzoq-/, added to reduplicated measures to form distributive reduplicates, is discussed above under reduplication. /*aq-/ is restricted to kinship terms of address: /*aqbo/ 'mother-in-law, husband's mother', /*aqdi:/ 'brother, younger', /*aqko/ 'brother, elder', /*aqmei:/ 'sister, younger', /*aqtcī>/ 'sister, elder'. The informants preferred the kinship terms formed with the prefix /*aq-/ to the equivalent terms in a reduplicated form.

Other prefixes are the same as those found in Beijing. There is the prefix /ts'o-/ corresponding to Beijing chū- and also used for the days of the month, as /ts'o-^oieq/ 'first of the month'; there is the ordinal prefix /di:-/ (Beijing dī-), as in /di:-səⁿ/; and there is /lô>-, with uses similar to those of Beijing lǎo-: /lô>bo/ 'wife', /lô>kuoⁿ/ 'person', /lô>dei^r/ 'old man', /lô>kuniaⁿ/ 'spinster', /lô>peq/ 'uncle' (a respectful term of address), /lô>lin/ 'water

caltrop', /lô>tcie"/ 'barilla', /lô>ts'ÿ>/ 'rat', /lô>ts'ÿ>nə>/
'wart', /lô>'in/ 'hawk'.

Suffixes

No suffixes are found in Hangzhou that do not correspond to forms in Beijing. Perhaps more significant is that cognates to all of the noun suffixes identified for Beijing in Chao 1968 are used colloquially in Hangzhou (228).

In addition to the plural suffix /-men/, corresponding to Beijing -men, seen in the pronouns /ni>men/ 'you', /t'amen/ 'they, them', /ngo>men/ 'we, us', and sometimes used in other (non-pronoun) forms, as /ia'rmen/ 'children'; and the suffix /-ba/, corresponding to Beijing -ba, found for example in /tsuei>pa/ 'mouth', /ia:pa/ 'chin', /tiô'ie">pa/ 'crow's feet wrinkles' (at the corners of the eyes), /ts'ua"pa/ 'scar', /tcinpa/ 'stingy', and /tc'ia"lipa/ 'fence'; there are also the suffixes /-`r/, /-tsi>/, and /-dei/, corresponding to Beijing -r, -zi, and -tou. The latter three are discussed in detail below.

/-`r/ suffix. This suffix is not found in other dialects near to Hangzhou except for Yuhang and Deqing (Fu 1985, 84). While the suffix is a feature of many Wu dialects further south in Zhejiang, in those dialects it is in a form phonetically quite distinct from the Beijing -r, generally some kind of nasal, [ŋ] in Wenzhou, [n] in Yiwu, and [ŋi] in Longquan for example (Zhengzhang 1980-81; Fang 1988).²²

²²In the single example in Shanghai where it is said to be found, this suffix also has a nasal form, /nghng/: /nhoe nghng/ 'daughter'. However, in the Beijing equivalent (but not cognate) of

However, in Hangzhou--where it is extremely common--the lack of any nasal element combined with a clear r-coloring, i.e. the rhotacization described in Chapter Two, give the suffix a character very similar to that of Beijing, intensifying the Northern coloring of the dialect. The generally clear syllabic quality of the Hangzhou /-`r/ is the one aspect that differs from the Beijing -r, which is nonsyllabic. Yet this does not diminish the Northern quality of the suffix in Hangzhou, for it is found in a syllabic form in other Northern dialects, in Baoding (Hebei) as [ər] for example (He, Qian and Chen 1986, 250-51).²⁸

Between the informants, Cheng Yongfang shows a strong affinity for the suffix /-`r/ and uses it liberally, while Wang Lizhen often tends to avoid it, complaining that it is too "rustic" (tǔ).

In function, the Hangzhou /-`r/ has no real diminutive connotation and generally marks nouns, as Chao notes for Beijing -r (1968, 229-30). We did record some exceptions: where the suffix occurs with

Shanghai /nhoe nghng/--nǚér--the -ér has a full syllabic value and is not properly equivalent to the suffix -r. Hence in Beijing the word nǚér is best viewed as a compound, which may also be the more accurate analysis of Shanghai /nhoe nghng/. The same could be true for Hangzhou /ny>`r/ 'daughter', which is cognate to Beijing nǚér. But the syllabic nature of the Hangzhou /-`r/ suffix renders the situation less obvious than in Beijing, because suffix /-`r/ and syllable-morpheme /`r/ are phonetically the same in that environment.

Another Shanghai example shows a residual nasal where the suffix has been lost: /mhwo jang/ 'mahjong' from an original /mwho tsyaq nghng/ (Xu et al. 1988, 411). (Note that the Hangzhou for 'mahjong'--/matcia/:--is probably a borrowing.)

²⁸He Wei has noted the suffix most probably originated as a separate syllable in the Northern dialects, and has since lost its syllabicity in many areas (personal communication).

verbs--/sua>tsi>`r/ 'play' (interestingly parallel to Beijing wánr) and the reduplicated forms already discussed, such as /da<sup>n</sup>:-da<sup>n</sup>:-`r/ 'take a walk' and /kô>-kô>-`r/ 'play and joke'; where it is found with forms resulting in adverbs--/cie<sup>n</sup>>cieq`r/ 'narrowly (escape from something untoward)', /hoq`r/ 'suddenly'; and where it occurs in adjectives--/djie:tciaq`r/ 'lazy, listless', /baq`r/ 'lumpy', /bibi`r/ 'mischievous'.

The Hangzhou /-`r/ is found in most of the structural types Y.R. Chao identified for Beijing -x (1968, 230-37), which we borrow below to summarize the lexical forms found with the suffix.²⁷

1) N₁-/`r/ = N. This type, in which the bound root (N<sub>1</sub>) does not occur alone, and type 2 are perhaps even more productive and lexically richer in Hangzhou than Chao described for Mandarin. Examples include: /ten:`r/ 'stool', /pin:`r/ 'handle', /bong`r/ 'shed', /vaq`r/ 'socks', /loq`r/ 'box', /soq`r/ 'rope', /i`r/ 'membrane', /k'u`r/ 'earrings', /k'ua:`r/ 'chopsticks'; with polysyllabic roots: /tsi`niô>`r/ 'cicada', /ulo`r/ 'gourd', /tə<sup>n</sup>pə<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'diaper'.

2) N-/`r/ = N. Hangzhou has many examples of this type where /-`r/ may be added to a free noun. Most often there is no change in meaning, as /cia`r/=cia/ 'shrimp', /hua`r/=hua/ 'flower', /ko`r/=ko/ 'song', /də<sup>n</sup>:hua<sup>n</sup>`r/=dəⁿ:huaⁿ/ 'egg yolk'. In other cases a change of meaning is found, as /iaⁿzen`r/ 'doll' ≠ /ia<sup>n</sup>zen/ 'foreigner', /p'o/ 'slope' ≠ /p'o`r/ 'stairs'.

²⁷A full list of forms recorded with the suffixes /-`r/, /-tsi>, and /-dei/ is given in Appendix 3.

3) M-/`r/ = N. A couple of examples were recorded where a measure takes the suffix to become a concrete noun: /diô`r/ 'slip' (cf. /*ieq-diô djieqtsi>/ 'one mat'), /tæ`r/ 'carrying pole' (cf. /\*ieq-tæ`r: tongci/ 'one pole load of things').

4) M-/`r/ = M. No examples were recorded where a measure took the suffix and remained a measure.

5) V-/`r/ = N. Nouns formed from verbs with the suffix /-`r/ are found in Hangzhou: /kæ`r/ 'lid; cover', /seq`r/ 'stopper; cork', /kô`r/ 'hook', /ua`r/ 'picture', /t'æ`r/ 'vendor's stall'.

6) A-/`r/ = N. No nouns formed from adjectives plus /-`r/ were recorded.

7) A + X-/`r/ = N. This form is not uncommon in Hangzhou: /laqdji`r/ 'chili pepper', /lô>dei`r/ 'old man', /ciô>ia`r/ 'child', /tcia>djyô`r/ 'new cuff (on an old sleeve)'.

8) N + X-/`r/ = N. In Hangzhou this form is rather productive: /di:tciaq`r/ 'address', /menlin`r/ 'doorbell', /zÿ:tiô`r/ 'branch', /ie>tcin`r/ 'eyeglasses', /do:bi`ie>`r/ 'navel', /cie`n:dong`r/ (or /cie`n:pæ>`r/) 'spool' (for thread).

9) V + X-/`r/ = N. Observed examples of this type include: /ueisendjyn`r/ 'apron', /t'o`ie`r/ 'slippers', /pôku>`r/ 'package'.

10) V + X-/`r/ = V + O. Some examples were recorded where X-/`r/ is not free and only occurs in a specific compound: /tsua tcyô`r/ 'draw lots', /nô: tcia`r/ 'quarrel', /bô: ua`kua`r/ 'overcharge', /ua: djia`r/ 'draw a picture (of the deceased)'.

11) X-/`r/ + Y. One example of this type was found in a compound forming an adjective: /tiô`rla`ta`/ 'crooked' (of people).

12) X-/`r/ + Y-/`r/. None of this type was recorded.

13) /*ieq/-X-/`r/. /\*ieq/ 'one' plus a measure and /-`r/ is found in compounds similar to those in Beijing: /*ieq-cieq`r/ 'a moment', /\*ieq-tieq`r/ 'a little'.

14) XX-/`r/. This type was seen in the verb forms such as /ts'a`:-ts'a`:-`r/ 'sing' in the discussion of reduplication; and in the adjective /bibi`r/ 'mischievous', already mentioned.

Finally, note that the Hangzhou suffix /-`r/ may be affixed to nouns already having a suffix in the pattern X-Suffix<sub>1</sub>-/`r/ = N. It is found both after the suffix /-tsi>/—/cinnia`tsi>`r/ 'bride', /matsi>`r/ 'pockmark faced person', and following the suffix /-dei/-- /môdei`r/ 'infant', /kua`kuen:dei`r/ 'bachelor', /ciô>kueidei`r/ 'kid', /cia`kuadei`r/ 'country bumpkin', /len>væ`n:dei`r/ 'leftovers', /tindei`r/ 'nail'. The informant's preferred these forms with the suffix /-`r/. But the verb /sua>tsi>`r/ 'play', mentioned earlier, is often heard without the suffix: /sua>tsi>/.

/-tsi>/ suffix. This suffix is also very common in Hangzhou, though forms with /-tsi>/ appear to be rather less numerous than those with /`r/, especially in informants of Cheng Yongfang's generation. The following types were identified in the speech of the informants (again following Chao 1968, 237-42):

1) N₁-/tsi>/ = N: /litsi>/ 'donkey', /y>tsi>/ 'chair', /ma>tsi>/ 'chamber pot', /ie`n:tsi>/ 'filling' (as for jiàozi), /dzentsi>/

'orange', /nintsi>/ 'silver', /ventsi>/ 'mosquito'.

2) N-/tsi>/ = N: /ts'ueitsi>/ 'bicycle, car' (cf. /ts'uei'r/ 'pushcart', /ts'uei/ 'bus'), /djitsi>/ 'piece (in a board game)', /ci:yoⁿ:tsi>/ 'theatre'.

3) M-/tsi>/ = N: /p'ieⁿ:tsi>/ 'card', /zeqtsi>/ 'days' (cf. /zeq/ 'day' which is a measure).

4) M-/tsi>/ = M: While the parallel form was not seen with /-r/, it is found here in /koqtsi>/ as in /*ieq-tciaq koqtsi>/ 'one dime' /liaⁿ>-tciaq koqtsi>/ 'two dimes'; there is also the term /ueitsi>/ 'time',

5) V-/tsi>/ = N: /tcy:tsi>/ 'saw' (the tool), /bô:tsi>/ 'planer', /p'ieⁿ:tsi>/ 'swindler'.

6) A-/tsi>/ = N. As Chao noted, this type is mostly pejorative except for /djyô:tsi>/ 'brother-in-law, wife's brother': /fongtsi>/ 'madman', /laⁿ:daⁿ:tsi>/ 'dissolute chap', /ie>tsi>/ 'shorty', /tatsi>/ 'simpleton'.

7) A + X-/tsi>/ = N: /ciaⁿkuatsi>/ 'sunflower seeds', /kôpang>-cytsi>/ 'high-lace boots', /djieⁿzeqtsi>/ 'day before yesterday', /daⁿts'ô>-lieqtsi>/ 'sugar fried chestnuts'.

8) N + X-/tsi>/ = N. Contrary to what Chao found for Beijing, in Hangzhou this type appears to be less productive with /tsi>/ than with /-r/, but not entirely lacking: /saku>tsi>/ 'earthenware pot', /di:ⁿin:tsi>/ 'cellar', /sei>uoⁿtsi>/ 'wrist'.

9) V + X-/tsi>/ = N: /t'ô>vmⁿ:tsi>/ 'beggar'.

10) V + X-/tsi>/ = V + O: /ts'uei tciô:tsi>/ 'whistle'.

No examples were recorded of the types 11) X-/tsi>/ + Y, 12) X-/tsi>/ + Y-/tsi>/, 13) /*ieq/-X-/tsi>/, and 14) XX-/tsi>/.

/-dei/ suffix. As Chao noted for Beijing, in Hangzhou too, this suffix is not nearly as productive as /-r/ and /-tsi>/ (1968, 243).

The types Chao identified are also seen in the dialect:

1) N + /dei/ = N. This is the most common form: /tsô:dei/ 'traditional stove', /miôdei/ 'seedling', /bu:dei/ 'pier', /zeqdei/ 'stone', /menk'ô>dei/ 'doorway', /huadei/ 'clever idea, method'.

Place words of this type are also common in Hangzhou: /li>dei/ 'inside', /uə:dei/ 'outside', /na>li>dei/ 'where', /*na:dei/ 'there', /ei:dei/ 'behind, rear'.

2) A + /dei/ = N: /kôdei/ 'top', /*r:hunde/ 'remarried person'.

3) V + /dei/ = N: /tc'ioqdei/ 'flavor'.

We also recorded a type not mentioned by Chao in which /-dei/ is added to a measure, either resulting in a noun, as /ko:dei/ 'stature', or retaining the function of a measure, as /*ieq-k'uei:dei/ 'one cash unit', /*ieq-tci:dei/ 'a short time' (cf. /ta> t'a 'ieq-tci:/ 'hit him once'). Note also that the morpheme /dei/ may be the measure itself: /haq 'ieq-dei/ 'take a fright'.

CHAPTER FIVE

Hangzhou Syntax

The syntax of the Hangzhou dialect on the whole conforms to the general pattern found in Chinese. Nevertheless, in some of its details Hangzhou does present some notable peculiarities. To put these various characteristic forms in perspective and at the same time provide a synopsis of the dialect's own consolidated linguistic system, this chapter summarizes the major features of Hangzhou syntax.¹ Where significant, we note how the dialect compares with Beijing on the one hand and with the surrounding Wu dialects on the other. Overall, a strong majority of Northern-Beijing type forms can be seen, while various Wu forms are in the minority.

Adverbs

Excluding the complements marked with /teq/ and extent complements (which are discussed later), most adverbial forms precede the verb or adjective in Hangzhou. This is seen in the adverbs formed with the particles /-tciô/, /tieq/, and /kaq/ mentioned in Chapter

¹The data presented here in Part Two is based for the most part on an unpublished questionnaire for dialect syntax prepared in preliminary form by Professor Ann Yue-Hashimoto of the University of Washington, Seattle. The basic organization of the questionnaire is adopted in this presentation.

Three. Below are examples of various other types of adverbs.

Degree Adverbs

Hangzhou has several degree adverbs most of which function like-- but are not all cognate to--Beijing forms. The following are those used most frequently by the informants.

1) /T'æ:/, /t'eq/ and /t'eqkeq/ 'too, excessively'. These are all interchangeable equivalents of Beijing tài--to which only /t'æ:/ is cognate; /T'æ: to teqlei./ or /T'eq to teqlei./ or /T'eqkeq to teqlei./ all mean 'Too much!'. Cheng Yongfang tends to prefer /t'eq/ and /t'eqkeq/. Note that the particle /teqlei/ is usually used with these terms in a fashion parallel to the way sentence final le is used with tài in Beijing:

/Ni> sueq teq t'æ: hô> teqlei./ 'You've spoken too well!'

/Keq-ken soq'r t'eq dza^n teqlei./ 'This rope is too long.'

/Keq-sua^n iet'si> t'eq do: teqlei./ 'This pair of shoes is too big.'

2) /Mô'1ô:1ô:/, /tciôkuo^n/ and /'mæ^n/ 'very, quite'. In meaning these correspond to Beijing hěn or tǐng; the latter two are equivalent to Shanghai /jàw gwae/ and /màe/. In degree of intensity, /mô'1ô:1ô/ tends to be the stronger and /'mæ^n/ the weaker. The Hangzhou cognate to Beijing hěn--/hen>/--is not heard in the informants speech except in imitation of pǔtōnghuà:

/Keq va^kæ^n mô'1ô:1ô fong: teqlei./ 'This room is very dirty.'

/Mei:mei: ts'a^n: teq mô'1ô:1ô hô> t'in./ 'Younger sister sings beautifully.'

/T'a tci'oqkoq zen tciôkuoⁿ hô>./ 'He is a fine person.'

/*Aqmei: sen teq tciôkuoⁿ djitsen>./ 'Little sister has grown quite pretty.'

/Ni> sô tieq ts'a: 'mæⁿ hô> tc'ioq tieq./ 'The food you cook is quite tasty.'

/*Izaⁿ ci> teq 'mæⁿ kaⁿtcin./ 'The clothes have been washed pretty clean.'

3) /Tin>/ 'most'. This expresses the superlative degree in Hangzhou:

/Suoⁿ: ni> tin> nenkaⁿ: teqlei./ 'You figure to be the most able!'

/Na>li>keq-suaⁿ tin> hô> k'aⁿ:?/ 'Which pair is the prettiest?'

/T'a tin> huoⁿci> k'aⁿ: dieⁿ:in>./ 'He likes watching movies the best.'

/T'o'r bô teq tin> k'ua:./ 'Rabbits run the fastest.'

/Ngo> peq zi: tin> sei: tieq./ 'I'm not the thinnest.'

4) /Zeqkaq/ or /zeqkaqt'ô/ 'to this/that degree'; /tciaqkaq/ or /tciaqkaqt'ô/ 'To some degree'. These correspond to Beijing zhème, nàme and zènme, what Y.R. Chao has termed pro-adverbs (1968: 658), and like the Beijing expressions can act as degree adverbs:

/Keq-k'uei: pu: peqzi: zeqkaq hô>./ 'This piece of cloth isn't all that good.'

/Ni> tciaqkaq vaⁿ: tc'ioq teq zeqkaq k'ua:?./ 'How can you eat so fast?'

/T'a tieq ieⁿ>tcin djiaⁿ: ni> zeqkaqt'ô minliaⁿ:./ 'Her eyes are as bright as yours.'

/T'a keq-djieⁿ: *izaⁿ peq tciaqkaq ci>huoⁿ./ 'He doesn't really like this shirt too much.'

/T'a peq tciaqkaq dzaⁿ./ 'He's not so tall.'

5) /Ka:/. This word, used in Hangzhou as a pro-adverb meaning 'to this/that degree, so', is also often found in a sense closer to 'very, quite', as /ka: tiô/ 'quite bad' (of people) /ka: hô>/ 'so good' or 'very good', /ka: sô>/ 'so few' or 'very few'. Examples in context include:

/Ia'r sen teq ka: tsuaⁿ:/ 'The child has grown quite fat.'

/Ka: cy>to zen *ieq-cieq`r kongfu to uei-long-la teq./ 'So many people have gathered around in just a short time.'

/T'a meqyô> ts'uoⁿ-ko: ka: zidô: tieq *izaⁿ./ 'She has never worn such fashionable clothes.'

/Tc'in> ni> piô: bô teq ka: k'uæ:/ 'Please don't run so fast!'

Adverbs of Quantity—/to/ 'more' and /sô>/ 'less'

These function just like their Beijing counterparts dō and shǎo^v:

/To ts'uoⁿ *ieq-djieⁿ: *izaⁿ./ 'Wear an extra piece of clothing.'

/T'a to tc'ioq-liô> *ieq-uoⁿ> væⁿ:/ 'He ate an extra bowl of rice.'

/Sô> tc'ioq tci>-pei./ 'Drink less!'

The informants reject the use of /to/ and /sô>/ after the verb; a construction such as */tc'ioq to . . . / is unacceptable to them.

Adverbs of Manner

We have noted already in Chapter Three that adverbs of manner may be formed with the particle /tieq/ (or sometimes /kaq/). These precede the verb:

/T'a kô-kô-cin:-cin:-tieq tc'i: teqlei./ 'She went quite happily.'

/T'a da:bu:-da:bu:-kaq tsei>./ 'He walked in great strides.'

There are also the adverbs /k'ua:/ 'fast' and /mã:/ 'slowly', which may precede or follow the verb, similar to their Beijing counterparts kuài and màn:

/K'ua: tieq`r tc'ioq./ 'Hurry up and eat!' or 'Eat faster!'

/Tc'ioq k'ua: tieq`r, ngo>men hô> tsei>./ 'Eat more quickly so we can go.'

/K'ua: tc'i:, k'ua: la./ 'Hurry there, and hurry back!'

/Mã: tieq`r tc'ioq./ 'Eat more slowly!'

/Tc'ioq mã: tieq`r./ 'Eat more slowly!'

But the Hangzhou term /ô^sô:/ 'Hurry!' is only found before the verb:

/ô^sô: tc'ioq loq-tc'i:./ 'Hurry and eat (it)!'

/ô^sô: k'ua: tieq`r zo:-loq-la./ 'Sit down right away!'

Like their Beijing counterparts (zhème, nème and zénme) the pro-adverbs /zeqkaq/ (or /zeqkaqt'ô/) and /tciaqkaq/ (or /tciaqkaqt'ô/) are also used as adverbs of manner in Hangzhou, meaning 'in this/that manner' and 'in what manner?', respectively. Note, however, that Hangzhou does not distinguish a near and far reference with these terms; hence both zhème 'in this manner' and nème 'in that manner' are

expressed by /zeqkaq(t'ô)/:

/Zi: zeqkaq tso: hô> 'ni, uoⁿzi: zeqkaq tso: hô>?./ 'Is it
better to do it this way or that way?'

/Tô: iaqiô:li> tc'i: tciaqkaq tsei>?/ 'How does one go to get to
school?'

/Keq-tcy: ua: ciaⁿia: zen tciaqkaq sueq?./ 'How do people from
the country say this?'

As an adverb of manner, the interrogative /tciaqkaq/ may also be used
in an indefinite sense:

/Dzueibieⁿ: tciaqkaq tc'ioq to (tc'ioq) peq pô>./ 'Now matter
how I eat, I can't eat my fill.'

The words /keqiaⁿ:/ 'this manner' and /^olaqiaⁿ:/ 'that manner'
(equivalent to Beijing zhèyàng and nàyàng) are also used as pro-
adverbs in Hangzhou; in meaning they correspond to /zeqkaq/ but
maintain a near and far reference:

/Keqiaⁿ: tso: ia> peq hô>, ^olaqiaⁿ: tso: ia> peq hô>, ni> ^oiô:
tciaqkaq tso:?/ 'Doing it in this manner isn't good, and
it isn't good to do it in that manner either; [just] how do
you want it done?'

Adverbs of Time

These correspond to Beijing forms. Hangzhou adverbs meaning
'soon' are /k'um:/, /k'um: ^oiô:/ and /djyô: ^oiô:/:

/T'ieⁿ k'um: liaⁿ: teqlei./ 'It will soon be daylight.'

/K'um: ^oiô: sãⁿ-tieⁿ> tsong teq./ 'It's almost three o'clock.'

/T'a mēbin: djyô: ^oiô: hô> teqlei./ 'His illness will soon be

better.'

The meaning 'again' in reference to the future is expressed with

/tsə:/:

/Ni> tsə: sueq 'ieq-pie":./ 'Say it once more.'

/Ni> tsə: tc'ioq 'ieq-pe:./ 'Drink another cup.'

/Ngo> tsə: k'æ": 'ieq-uei die":zi:./ 'I'll watch TV a little longer.'

Note that in reference to the past, Cheng Yongfang favors the Hangzhou word /'i:/ over the cognate to Beijing yòu (/yö:/):²

/Tcintsô tsô>za": 'i'yo": si>-liô> 'ieq-koq zen, ia:puo":zeq 'i: si>-liô> 'ieq-koq./ 'This morning a person died in the hospital; in the afternoon another person died.'

Hangzhou /cie"/ 'first' precedes the verb, just as the Beijing cognate xiān:

/Ni> piô: cie" tsei>./ 'Don't go first.'

/Ni> cie" tc'i:, ngo> djoyö: la./ 'You go first, I'll be right along.'

Adverbs of Scope

'Only' is expressed by the terms /tseq/ or /djoyö:zi:/:

/Ngo> tseq tci:-liô> 'ieq-sen mi>./ 'I just borrowed one shēng of rice.'

/T'a djoyö:zi: mə>-liô> 'ieq-pen> sŷ; t'a lin:uə: meqyö> mə> tongci./ 'He just bought one book; he didn't buy anything

²The word /'i:/ is noted to be a peculiarity of Hangzhou speech in Zhong 1983, 503.

else.'

/Tseq yö> t'a mə>-liô> *ieq-pen> sÿ./ 'Only he bought a book.'

/Djyö:zi: t'a meqyö> tc'i:./ 'Only he did not go.'

In reference to time, 'only' may be expressed with /dzatsi>/, the Hangzhou correspondent of Beijing cái:

/Ngo> dzatsi> la-liô> *ieq-cieq kongfu./ 'I've only been here a few minutes.'

The Complement /saq/

This is one adverb that always occurs after the element it modifies. Cognate to Shanghai /saq/, when it is found with adjectives it has the sense of an adverb of degree, meaning 'very, to a great degree'. In such cases, Hangzhou /saq/ must be followed by the sentence final particle /teqlei/ (or /teq/) corresponding to the final le in the Beijing expression -jǐ le.

/*Laq-djie": zi:t'i> pa> t'a ciô>teq djyö: t'ô>*ie":-saq teq./

'It will be really awful if she finds out about that.'

/Men-saq teq./ 'It's really stuffy.'

/T'a tieq `rtsi> dong ngo> tieq `rtsi> *ieq-ia": ben:-saq teq./

'Her son and mine are both very stupid.'

/T'a kôcin: saq teqlei./ 'He's really happy.'

The Copula

The copula in Hangzhou is /zi:/, the cognate of Beijing shì which /zi:/ parallels in usage.* It may be used to express equality between

*For a summary of the uses of shì in Beijing, see Chao 1968, 718-24.

subject and object, or class membership:

/Ngo> zi: Aⁿtseizen./ 'I'm a person from Hangzhou.'

/Tsaⁿ Səⁿ zi: la>koq./ 'Who is Zhang San?'

/Bieqzentcia nō:tcia:ˈr zi: bieqzentcia tieq zi:t'i>./ 'If
others quarrel, that's their own business.'

/Keq-tsong> tongci zi: la>koq mə> tieq./ 'Who bought this bunch
of stuff?'

or to express existence:

/Djieⁿdei zi: koq huaⁿuoⁿ./ 'Ahead there is a flower garden.'

/Tō:ts'ÿ> to zi: cyeq./ 'There is snow everywhere.'

/T'a tciaq kōdei zi: ˈieq-suaⁿ p'o:biⁿie./ 'There's a pair of
worn out shoes on his feet.'

Note that it is acceptable for a sentence to have no copula or other verb; such cases can be considered to result from an elision of the copula:

/Tcintsō tci>-ō:./ 'What's the date today.'

/Dza:tsi> tuoⁿu>./ 'Yesterday was the Duanwu Festival.'

/Keq-pen> sÿ la>koq tieq? Keq-pen> sÿ t'a tieq./ 'Whose book is
this? This book is his.'

Hangzhou /zi:/ is negated with /peq/, which we have already noted is cognate to Beijing bù:

/Ngo> peqzi: Aⁿtseizen./ 'I'm not a person from Hangzhou.'

/Kentsō peqzi: li>pə:ˈr:./ 'Today is not Tuesday.'

/ˈLaqkoq peqzi: t'a tieq./ 'That's not his.'

The negated copula may be used to form negative sentences with

adverbs:

/T'a peqzi: 'mæⁿ dzaⁿ tieq./ 'He's not very tall.'

/T'a peqzi: kaquæ: peq t'in ua:./ 'He's not especially
disobedient.'

/Ngo> peq zi: dzaⁿdzaⁿ tc'ioq cikua tieq./ 'I don't often eat
watermelon.'

Other functions the informants allowed for the Hangzhou copula
are

a) as an emphatic:

/T'a zi: tciôkuoⁿ djiong lei>./ 'He's really quite poor.'

/Ngo> zi: tsei> peq dong: teqlei./ 'I cannot walk any further!'

/Ia'r to:ti> zi: ia'r./ 'Kids, after all, are kids.'

b) as a pro-verb, where /zi:/ indicates other than simple equality
between subject and object:

/Ngo> zi: nyôzoqmieⁿ:./ 'I'm having beef noodles.'

/Tsaⁿ Saⁿ zi: sæⁿ ts'yoⁿ, sæⁿ-lin-sæⁿ ô:./ 'Zhang San lives in
the third unit, number three-zero-three.'

/Tcintsô dzô peq tsei> zi: tuei:deifong./ 'Heading north today
one encounters a headwind.'

c) in pseudo-imperative sentences:

/Piô: zi: tsueq-liô> zi:t'i> teqlei./ 'Nothing has happened, I
hope.'

/Sa: tongci laqhaq ciaⁿ>? Piô: zi: dzeqkuaqdei 'ô./ 'What's
making that noise? It's not a thief, I hope.'

/Piô: zi: t'a 'ô./ 'It isn't him, is it?'

d) in contrastive (non-concessive) predicates--here the informants tend to include the particle /tieq/ to correlate with /zi:/:

/T'a zi: djiaⁿ: papa tieq, ni> zi: djiaⁿ: *mⁿma tieq./ 'He resembles Dad; you resemble Mom.'

/T'a peqzi: ben:, t'a zi: tsuaⁿ fong tieq./ 'He's not stupid; he's acting nuts.'

/Tsaⁿ Saⁿ peqzi: meqyö> ts'öp'iô:, zi: peq k'en> tci: pa> ni>./
'It's not that Zhang San has no money; it's that he doesn't want to lend it to you.'

e) in constructions where /zi:/ correlates with a predicate to show concession--again the informants prefer a coordinate /tieq/ here:

/Hô> zi: hô> tieq, zeqdzæ: t'a: kuei:./ 'True, it's good; but it's really too expensive.'

/Tuei: zi: tuei: tieq, ngo> uoⁿ *iô: ciaⁿ> *ieq-ciaⁿ>./ 'True, no doubt, but I still want to think about it.'

/Tcioqkoq ia'r væⁿ: zi: tc'ioq tieq, djyö: zi: tc'ioq peq to./
'Yes, this child eats, but not much.'

f) in sentences where the form /zi:/ . . . /tieq/ serves as a nominalizing specifier:

/T'a zi: dzong Poqtcin la tieq./ 'He's from Beijing.'

/Keq tsong> bin: peqzi: tc'ioq-liô> iaq djyö: uei: hô> tieq./
'This type of illness cannot be cured simply by taking medicine.'

/Ngo> peqzi: dong ni> sueq ciô:ua: tieq./ 'I am not joking with you.'

/Ngo> zi: djie"zeqtsi> ci> *iza" tieq./ 'I washed the clothes
just a few days ago.'

Note that in Hangzhou the particle /tieq/ may precede an object in this construction, just as de may precede the object in the parallel Beijing form, shì . . . de. Hence the final sentence above may also read:

/Ngo> zi: djie"zeqtsi> ci> tieq *iza"./ 'I washed the clothes
just a few days ago.'

This particular form, which Y.R. Chao has noted is a "specially Northern usage" (1968, 297), can result in the same types of ambiguity seen in the Beijing counterpart: The sentence /T'a zi: djyö:nie" sen tieq ciô>ia`r./ may mean either 'She's the child (who was) born last year.' or 'She gave birth to the child last year.' (But /T'a zi: djyö:nie" sen ia`r tieq./ can only mean 'She gave birth to the child last year.')

The copula in the /zi:/ . . . /tieq/ pattern may be elided.

Compare the various answers to the question in the following example:

/Ni> zi: sa: zi`ei: mə> tieq mi>? Ngo> zi: dza:tsi> mə> tieq
mi>./ or /Ngo> dza:tsi> mə> mi> tieq./ or /Ngo> dza:tsi>
mə> tieq./ 'When did you buy rice? I bought rice [or it]
yesterday.'

The final /tieq/ in such situations is not to be confused with the final sentence particle /teq/ indicating change (see below under the section on aspect). Hence, /T'a dza:tsi> lə die":ua: tieq./ 'Her phone call came yesterday.' uses /tieq/; but /T'a dza:tsi> lə die":ua:

teq./ 'She (finally--after a long time) called yesterday.' uses /teq/.

Finally, /zi:/ may function as an attributive form meaning 'whatever is, all' to refer to a whole class:

/Zi: ia`r to huo`ci to`ioq da`n./ 'All children like to eat candy.'

Existential Sentences

Besides those formed with the copula /zi:/ noted above, existential sentences are more commonly formed with /yö>/, which is also used to express possession:

/Dzongdjie`n yö> `ieq-tcia sã`n ciongdi:./ 'In the past there was a family of three brothers.'

/Ngo> yö> longnie`n./ 'I have (some) money.'

/Yö> sÿ tieq ciô>ia`r meqyö> pieq./ 'The child with the book has no pencil.'

/Keq-tsong> zen tô:ts`ÿ: to yö>./ 'This kind of person is everywhere.'

/P`o`r kôdei yö> sã`n-koq ciô>ia`r zo: laqhaq./ (or /Yö> sã`n-koq ciô>ia`r zo: lã p`o`r kôdei./) 'There are three kids sitting on the steps.'

/Djie`mie`n: yö> sã`n-koq zen lã teqlei./ (or /Yö> sã`n-koq zen dzong djie`mie`n: lã teqlei./) 'There are three people coming up ahead.'

/Dza:tsi> vã`n>za`n: yö> sã`n-koq zen tsei>-liô> tieq./ 'There were three people who left yesterday.'

The negative of /yö>/ is /meqyö>/:

/Keqli> meqyö> tcioqkoq zen./ 'This person is not here.'

/Meqyö> di:faⁿ zo:./ 'There is no place to sit.'

/Ts'eitei> li> meqyö> sŷ, ngo> ia> meqyö> sŷ./ 'There is no book
in the drawer and I have no book.'

The existential /yö>/ may be used to form conditional clauses without any other marker:

/Yö> *laqkoq zen paⁿ ni> tieq maⁿ, *ieqdin: uei: dzenkong tieq./

'With that fellow to help you, [you] will certainly
succeed.'

/Meqyö> keq tci>-iaⁿ: dzaliô:, uoⁿ k'ô> peq k'ô>i> dzo:./

'Without these materials, can it still be done?'

/Yö> Tsaⁿ Səⁿ tsô:ko: ngo> tieq `rtsi> dŷyö: hô> teq./ 'If Zhang
San looks after my child, all will be well.'

In Hangzhou, just like in Beijing, certain existential sentences are formed without /yö>/ or /zi:/. For example, verbs indicating a posture or static position may form existential sentences when suffixed with /-liô>/ and followed by the agent (corresponding to sentences formed with verb plus -zhe [or sometimes -le] in Beijing):

/P'o`r kôdei zo:-liô> sa<sup>n</sup>-koq ciô>ia`r./ 'There are three kids
sitting on the steps.'

/Djiaⁿzaⁿ: kua:-liô> tci>-foq ua:./ 'There are a few pictures
hanging on the wall.'

/Vaⁿ>zaⁿ: iaqiô: tci>-muôⁿ>-liô> zen./ 'In the evening the
school was crowded with people.'

Existence can similarly be indicated with verbs of appearance or disappearance:

/Lə-liô> k'aqzen teq./ 'A guest has arrived.'

/Djieⁿmieⁿ: lə-liô> səⁿ-koq zen./ 'Three people are coming up ahead.'

/Dza:tsi> vəⁿ>zaⁿ: dô-liô> səⁿ-koq dzeqkuaqdei./ 'Three thieves got away yesterday.'

Sentences expressing natural phenomena can be considered to belong to this class of existential sentences as the agent in them is seen to follow the verb (Chao 1968, 323-24), though the suffix /-liô>/ is not used:

/Tc'i>-fong teq./ 'A wind has come up.'

/Ts'ueq-t'ə:iaⁿ teq./ 'The sun has come out.'

/Loq-u: leq./ 'A fog has come up.'

/Ta>-haqsuô> leq./ 'Lightening has flashed.'

Certain expressions showing the passage of time or the occurrence of events also correspond to this type:

/Tô: zi'ei: teq./ 'It's time.'

/Ts'ueq zi:t'i> teq./ 'Something has happened.'

/Ko:-liô> 'ieq-nieⁿ, 'yô: zi: 'ieq-nieⁿ./ 'A year has passed, and now it's another year.'

Transitive verbs of action plus the suffix /-liô>/ may also function to show existence. Note the following examples in which /liô>/ corresponds to Beijing -zhe:

/Djiaⁿzaⁿ: 'uaq-liô> 'ieq-koq dong:./ 'There is a hole bored

into the wall.'

/Di:ia: guoⁿ:-liô> tci>-pen> sÿ./ 'There are a few books tossed onto the floor.'

/Vaⁿtcieⁿli> faⁿ:-liô> cy>to inli>./ 'There is a lot of luggage placed in the room.'

Interrogatives

When no question word is used, the most common interrogative in Hangzhou is the verb-not-verb question; and the negative used most in this construction is /peq/:

/Ni> sueq peq sueq? Ngo> *iô: sueq tieq./ 'Are you going to say? Yes I will say.'

/Ia:puoⁿ:zeq tc'i: peq tc'i: yôⁿiong>? Peq tc'i:./ 'Are you going swimming this afternoon? No.'

/Ni> ciô>teq peq ciô>teq? Ciô>teq./ 'Do you know? Yes.'

/Ni> ciaⁿ peq ciaⁿcin:~/ 'Do you believe it?'

/T'a laqhaq peq laqhaq? T'a peq laqhaq./ 'Is he here? No he's not here.'

/Ni> mentsô lə peq lə? Ngo> mentsô lə./ 'Are you coming tomorrow? Yes, I'm coming tomorrow.'

As adjectives form predicates, the form adjective-not-adjective is also used:

/Kuaⁿ>tsei tieq li:tsi dieⁿ peq dieⁿ? Dieⁿ./ 'Are Guangzhou lichee fruits sweet? Yes.'

/Ciaⁿ peq ciaⁿ? Peq ciaⁿ./ 'Does it smell good? No.'

/Vəⁿ: zueq peq zueq? Tciôkuoⁿ zueq./ 'Is the rice hot? Yes,

quite.'

/T'a kô peq kôcin:? T'a peq kôcin:./ 'Is he happy? No, he's not happy.'

/Kaq-pen> sÿ hê> peq hê>? Peq da: hê>./ 'Is this book good? It's not all that good.'

When the verb has an object, the informants prefer to place it following the entire verb-not-verb construction, or to state it as a topic:

/Ni> ts'uoⁿ peq ts'uoⁿ y>*i? Ngo> ts'uoⁿ tieq./ 'Are you going to wear a rain coat? Yes, I'll wear (one).'

/T'a laq peq laqhaq *oqli>dei? T'a peq laqhaq./ 'Is he at home? No, he's not (there).'

/Ni> tc'ioq peq tc'ioq liaⁿdza? Ngo> tc'ioq liaⁿdza tieq./ 'Do you drink cold tea? Yes, I drink cold tea.'

/*Laq-kuei: nyôzoq ni> tc'ioq peq tc'ioq? Peq tc'ioq./ 'Are you going to eat that piece of beef? No.'

This is the case with auxiliary verbs as well, which also take this pattern to form interrogatives:

/Ni> uei: peq uei:teq ts'a matciaⁿ:? Ngo> peq uei:teq ts'a tieq./ 'Do you know how to play mahjong? No, I don't know how to play.'

/Ni> hê> peq hê> tc'i: Hê> tc'i: tieq./ 'Can you go? Yes, I can go.'

/*Iê: peq *iê: tc'ioq tieq'r dza? Ngo> piê: tc'ioq./ 'Do you want to drink a little tea? No, I don't want to drink

(any).'

/Ni> sueq t'a uei: peq uei:teq lə? Peq uei:./ 'Do you think he will come? No.'

/Ni> kəⁿ> peq kəⁿ> ven: t'a? Kəⁿ> tieq./ 'Do you dare ask him? Yes, I do dare.'

The verb-not-verb pattern is also used with the copula /zi:/ to form questions:

/L6> Uaⁿ zi: peqzi: Aⁿtseizen? T'a peqzi:./ 'Is Old Wang from Hangzhou? No, he isn't.'

/T'a zi: peqzi: ni> di:di:? Zi: tieq./ 'Is he your younger brother? Yes.'

/Ni> sueq tieq zi: peqzi: Poqtcin ua:??/ 'Is that the Beijing dialect you are speaking?'

Note that the emphatic use of the copula can be rendered as an interrogative in this form:

/Ni> zi: peqzi: peq ciaⁿcin:? Zi:, ngo> zi: peq ciaⁿcin:./ 'It is true you don't believe it? Yes, it's true I do not believe it.'

/T'a zi: peqzi: zidzaⁿ lə tieq? T'a peqzi: zidzaⁿ lə./ 'Does he come often? No, he does not come often.'

When the question is formed on the verb /yö>/ the verb-not-verb question takes the form /yö> peq yö>/ or /yö> meqyö>/, the former pattern being in the majority. This situation is in striking contrast to Beijing which only allows the correspondent to the latter pattern, yǒu méiyǒu:

/Ni> yö> peq yö> longnieⁿ? Ngo> meqyö>./ 'Do you have any money? No, I don't.'

/Vⁿ: uoⁿ yö> peq yö> tieq? Uoⁿ yö> lei>./ 'Is there still any rice? Yes, there is.'

/Ni> loqⁿintci yö> meqyö>? Meqyö>./ 'Do you have a tape recorder. No.'

As illustrated in the above examples, note that the non-interrogative negative of /yö>/ is always /meqyö>/, never */peq yö>/. The /yö> peq yö>/ form is also used in questions referring to the past or involving the perfective aspect of the verb:

/Tieⁿ yö> peq yö> heq? Tieⁿ heq teqlei./ 'Has nightfall come? Yes, it's nightfall now.'

/Ni> dza:tsi> yö> peq yö> tc'i:~? Ngo> meqyö> tc'i:~./ 'Did you go yesterday? No, I didn't go.'

/Ni> Sodi yö> peq yö> tc'i:-ko:~? Ngo> uoⁿ meqyö> tc'i:-ko:~./ 'Have you been to the Su Causeway? No, I haven't been there yet.'

/T'a yö> peq yö> t^h: iaqdaⁿli> tc'i:~? Tc'i: teqlei./ 'Did he go to school? Yes.'

Questions formed on adverbs and prepositions also may follow the verb-not-verb pattern:

/T'a dzaⁿ peq dzaⁿ lⁿ? T'a peq da: lⁿ tieq./ 'Does he come often? No, he doesn't come much.'

/Ni> ken peq ken t'a tc'i:~? Ngo> *i^h: ken-li^h> t'a tc'i:~./ 'Are you going with him? I'm going with him..'

/T'a pi> peq pi> ni> tsuaⁿ: tieq^r? Peq pi> ngo> tsuaⁿ:./ 'Is
he fatter than you? No, he's not.'

The verb-not-verb construction may be used in statements as a
topic/subject or (non-interrogative) predicate:

/K'uen: peq k'uen: to meqyö> kuoⁿci:./ 'It doesn't matter if I
sleep or not.'

/Ci> peq ci> dzueibieⁿ: tieq./ 'Wash it or don't, whatever.'

/Sueq peq sueq dgyö: zi: keq-tcy: ua:./ 'That's the way it is
whether you say so or not.'

/Ciö> peq ciö> teq keq-tsuaⁿ zi:t'i> ia> peq 'iö:tcin> tieq./
'It's not important whether or not you know of this affair.'

/Ni> lə ven-ven keq-to> hua^r ciaⁿ peq ciaⁿ./ 'Come smell how
fragrant this flower is.'

Consistent with the pattern in Chinese in general, questions may
also be formed with question words in Hangzhou. The interrogative
pronouns discussed in Chapter Four form questions to ask 'who':

/La>koq? Ngo>./ 'Who is it? It's me.'

/Ni> zi: la>koq? Ngo> zi: Tsaⁿ Səⁿ./ 'Who are you? I'm Zhang
San.'

/La>koq yö> 'linsuei: longnieⁿ?/ 'Who has loose change?'

/Ni> lə dʒin la>koq tieq?/ 'Who have you come to look for?'

'which':

/Na>li>'ieqkoq zi: Tsaⁿ Lə>-səⁿ?./ 'Which is Zhang Laosan?'

/Mei:mei: 'iö: na>li>keq'ieq-suaⁿ ietzi>?/ 'Which pair of shoes
does younger sister want?'

and 'where':

/T'a dzÿ: 'læ na>li>dei?/ (or /T'a dzÿ: 'læ sa: di:fa^n?/) 'Where does he live?'

/Ni>men na>li> zen?/ 'Where are you from?'

/Dzong na>li>dei iaq-læ tieq?./ 'Where did (you) learn (that)?'

Other question words include, a) /sa:/ 'what', which the informants preferred to use adjectivally--in contrast to Beijing shénme, which can be used both adjectivally and independently as a pronoun:

/Ni> 'iô: sa: tongci?/ 'What (thing) do you want?'

/Ni> t'in-t'in-k'æ^n, sa: tongci laqhaq cia^n>?/ 'Listen, what (thing) is making that noise?'

/Ngo> va^n: tci: teq. T'a tciô: sa: mingtsi>?/ 'I've forgotten. What is her name?'

/Ni> sa: zikua^n uei-læ?./ 'When (what time) are you coming back?'

b) /sa:ci/ 'what', which is used alone but not adjectivally:

/Ni> uo^n uei sueq sa:ci?/ 'What else do you know how to say?'

/Yô> ngo> dzæ:, p'a sa:ci?/ 'With me here, what do you fear?'

c) /saqkoq/ 'what', is an alternative for /sa:/:

/Tsa^n Lô>-sæ^n zi: saqkoq zen?/ 'Who is Zhang Laosan?'

/Ni> pa> t'a ta^n saqkoq tongci k'æ^n: teq./ 'What do you think he is?'

/Ni> yö> saqkoq hô> tieq faqtsi>?/ 'What good method do you have?'

d) /tci>/ 'how many/much', which must be used with a measure or the ordinal prefix /di:/:

/Lə-liô> tci>-koq zen?/ 'How many people have come?'

/Ni> tci:-liô> t'a tci>-ven: pə:tsi>?/ 'How many newspapers did you lend to him?'

/Ni> k'ô>-liô> di:-tci> ming?/ 'How high a rank did you achieve on the exam?'

e) /tosô>/, which means 'how many/much' when used alone or as an adjective, and means 'how, to what extent' when used as an adverb (in the latter case corresponding to duō in Beijing):

/Ni> yô> tosô>?/ 'How much do you have?'

/Vaⁿtcieⁿli> yô> tosô> zen?./ 'How many people are in the room?'

/T'a tsei>-liô> tosô> zitcieq?/ 'How long (how much time) did he walk?'

/Laq-k'ô> tcin> yô> tosô> sen?./ 'How deep is that well?'

f) /tciaqkaq(t'ô>)/, which not only functions as an interrogative pro-adverb as discussed earlier (for example /Tciaqkaq long: 'ni?/ 'How should this be done?'), but also is used with the subordinative particle /tieq/ to mean 'what type, what kind':

/T'a 'iô: tciaqkaqt'ô tieq tongci?/ 'What type of thing does he want?'

/Ni> 'iô: tciaqkaqt'ô tieq dza'u?/ 'What kind of a teapot do you want?'

Note that it may also be used independently to mean 'what can (did, or will [somebody]) do' or 'why':

/Ni> nenkô: pa> t'a tciaqkaqt'ô?/ 'What can you do about it?'

/'I ni> 'iô: tciaqkaqt'ô? Ngo> 'iô zeqkaqt'ô!/' 'According to
you how should it be done? I want to do it this way!'

/Tciaqkaqt'ô peq pa> vɛ^n: tc'ioq-uo^n?/ 'Why haven't you finished
your rice?'

g) /uei:sa:/ 'why':

/T'a tci>tci> uei:sa: 'i: sentc'i: teq?/ 'Why is her sister
angry again?'

/Uei:sa: peq hê>?/ 'Why not?'

/K'o>i> zi:tci> tso: tieq; uei:sa: tc'i: djyö bieq zen?/ 'You
can do it yourself; why go and ask others?'

Consistent with Chinese in general, Hangzhou question words may be
used in an indefinite sense:

/La>koq yö> longnie^n, la>koq tc'in>-k'aq./ 'Whoever has the
money can treat.'

/Papa da:kɛ: p'ong:-tô: la>koq teq, tô: ie^n:dzɛ: uo^n meqyö> uei-
lɛ./ 'Dad has probably run into someone and so hasn't
returned by now.'

/Dzueibie^n: la>koq to meqyö> k'ɛ^n:-tcie^n:./ 'Nobody saw (what
happened).'

/Ngo> ngo: teq, 'iô: cia^n> tc'ioq tieq`r sa: tongci./ 'I'm
hungry and would like to eat something.'

/Dzueibie^n: sa: zi`ei: to k'ô>i>./ 'Anytime is fine.'

/Da:tcia yö> meqyö> sa: ven:di?/ 'Does anybody have any
questions?'

/Ngo> sa: di:fa" to meqyö> tc'i:./ 'I didn't go anywhere.'

/Yö> tosô> pa> ngo> tosô>./ 'Give me however much you have.'

/Ni>men dæ"-t'ie" dæ" tosô> zi:ei to peq *iô:tcin> tieq./ 'It
doesn't matter how long you chat.'

/Keq-k'uei zoq dzueibie": tciaqkaq sô to sô peq so./ 'No matter
how you cook this piece of meat, it won't get tender.'

Among interrogative forms in Hangzhou, there is no true counterpart to the Beijing particle ma used to form yes-or-no questions. The equivalents to such questions in Hangzhou are formed with the verb-not-verb pattern in all cases where there is not intended to be a tone of considerable doubt or surprise. Hence for a Beijing sentence like Tā rēnshi nǐ ma? 'Does he know you?' the Hangzhou equivalent is /T'a zen: peq zen:seq ni>?/; for Beijing Nǐmen chīzhe fàn ma? 'Are you eating?' the Hangzhou is /Ni>men laq peq laqhaq tc'ioq vɛ":?/; for Beijing Tā lái le ma? 'Did she come?' the Hangzhou is /T'a yō> peq yō> lɛ?/; and for Beijing Nǐ ná de dòng ma? 'Can you carry it?' the Hangzhou is /Ni> tɛ" peq tɛ" teq dong:?. When the informants were once pressed to come up with a form parallel to ma, Wang Lizhen gave the particle /vaq/:

/T'a mɛ>-liô> cy>to laq vaq? Zi: tieq, t'a mɛ>-liô> peq sô>./

'Did he buy a lot of medicine? Yes, he bought quite a bit.'

A form which she and Cheng Yongfang rarely use, this /vaq/ is a borrowing from Shanghai where it is quite common (Xu et al. 1988, 466). Similarly, in the following sentence /ma/ is borrowed from the standard language:

/T'a meqyö> lə 'ma? Peq zi: tieq, t'a lə teqlei./ 'Didn't he come? Yes, he came.'

If a question is meant to carry a tone of considerable doubt or surprise and it does not seem satisfactory to use the verb-not-verb form, the informants supply the final particle /a/:⁴

/Tseq yö> t'a yö> longnieⁿ a?/ 'Only he has money?

/T'a tsentaⁿ ka: uei: tso: a?/ 'Would he really do so?'

/Ku>zi: sueq uoⁿ teqla?/ 'The story's over? (Note in this

example that /a/ has fused with the sentence final

/teqlei/.)

/T'a peq lə a?/ 'Isn't he coming?'

/T'a meqyö> tô: Poqtcin tc'i a?/ 'He didn't go to Beijing?'

/T'a uoⁿ meqyö> lə a?/ 'He hasn't come yet?

/Ni>men 'm'ma peq kôcin: a? Meqyö> a, meqyö> peq kôcin:./ 'Your mother is unhappy? No, she's not unhappy.'

There is no equivalent in the informants speech for the Beijing particle ba used in questions to impart a tone of certainty. They must resort to other means to convey a tone such as ba implies. For example, to express the meaning of a sentence such as Nǐ kàn-guo zhè bù diànyǐng ba? 'You've seen this movie before, haven't you?' the informants give /Keq-bu: dieⁿ:in> da:ka: ni> k'aⁿ:-ko: tieq?/ 'You probably saw this movie?'; for Tā shì nǐ gēge ba? 'He's your brother, isn't he?' they give /T'a zi: ni> koko a?/ 'He's your brother?'; Tā bù

⁴On the element of doubt in Chinese sentences containing the particle ma, see Chao 1968, 800.

k'én zuò ba? 'He's not willing to do it, is he? they translate as /T'a k'ong>p'a: peq k'en> tso:??/ 'He probably isn't willing to do it?'; and for Tā hái bú dào liùshí suì ba? 'She's not yet 60 is she?' they give /T'a k'ong>p'a: uoⁿ peq tô: loqzeq-suei:??/ 'She's probably not yet 60?'.

Disjunctive questions in Hangzhou are formed with the word /uoⁿzi:/ the cognate to Beijing háishì. While the informants invariably included /uoⁿzi:/ in the second of the clauses in disjunctive questions, the first clause may or may not be marked with /uoⁿzi:/ and often takes the particle /'ni:/

/T'a uoⁿzi: meqyö> longnieⁿ 'ni, uoⁿzi: peq k'en> tci: ngo>??/

'Does he have no money; or is he just not willing to lend me any?'

/T'a 'iô: da: tieq 'ni, uoⁿzi: 'iô: ciô> tieq./ 'Does he want a big one or a little one?'

/Ni> zi: mæ> sÿ, uoⁿzi: mæ: sÿ?/ 'Are you buying or selling books?'

/Ni> ta> t'a uoⁿzi: ma: t'a?/ 'Are you beating him or scolding him?'

/T'a tcioq vœⁿ: 'ni, uoⁿzi: tc'ioq mieⁿ: 'ni?/ 'Does he want rice or noodles?'

Aspect

The perfective aspect in Hangzhou is most commonly marked with the verb suffix /-liô>/, which may be suffixed to the main verb of a sentence:

/T'a ci>-liô> *ieq-koq ioq./ 'He took a bath.'

/T'a tsua-liô> *ieq-pa> ni./ 'He grabbed a handful of mud.'

/Ngo> tc'i:-liô> *ieq-da./ 'I went once.'

/Ngo>men tiatia sen-liô> hô> tci> zeq môbin:./ 'Our grandfather
was sick for several days.'

/Djiaⁿpieq kôdei kua:-liô> *ieq-k'ô> tsong./ 'A clock is hung on
the wall.'

/Ts'ôdzaⁿzaⁿ: lieq-liô> cy>to zen./ 'The playing field was
filled with people.'

/Ngo> pa> t'a ma:-liô> *ieq-ten:./ 'I was scolded by her.'

Or the perfective /-liô>/ is suffixed to the second verb in a verb-
result complement compound:

/Ngo> tc'iô-p'o:-liô> *ieq-tseq uoⁿ>./ 'I broke a bowl.'

/T'a tc'ioq-pô>-liô> vⁿ: djyö: k'uen: teqlei./ 'He ate his fill
then went to sleep.'

Perhaps because of conflict with the progressive (see below), the
informants avoid using the perfective /-liô>/ between a verb and an
unmodified object, a position which would correspond to that of
Beijing -le in sentences such as Tā xī-le zǎo. 'He took a bath.' or Tā
jìn-le chéng lǎ. 'He went into town.' An apparent exception to this
was elicited in the following sentence:

/Ngo> tsuen>bei: k'æⁿ:-liô> tcyoⁿ:tsi>, suoⁿ:-liô> fenso:,
dzatsi> zo:-liô> tc'i:ts'uei uei-tc'i:./ 'I plan to finish
correcting the exams and finish figuring the grades, (and
only then) then take the bus back.'

In this sentence, however, /liô>/ is used to refer to future action and may be interpreted as a verb complement meaning 'finish' rather than a marker of the perfective.

In some situations, the informants preferred the suffix /-ko:/ to mark the perfective:

/T'a vɑː˥˥: tc'ioq-ko: teq, ni> vɑː˥˥: yö> meqyö> tc'ioq-ko:?

Tc'ioq-ko:./ 'He's eaten, have you? Yes.'

/Nyözoq ni> yö> peq yö> tc'ioq? Ngo> tc'ioq-ko: teq./ 'Did you eat the beef? Yes, I ate (it).'

/Ngo>men pa> inli> *ieq-koq-*ieq-koq tieq tcie˥˥>dza-ko: teq./

'We've individually inspected every piece of luggage.'

/Ni> dza:tsi> yö> peq yö> tc'i:˥? Ngo> tc'i:-ko: teq./ 'Did you go yesterday? Yes, I went.'

In certain situations, the perfective is marked by the particles /teqlei/ or /teq/, which may follow the verb or verb-plus-complement:

/T'a keq-lia˥˥> zeq zen sei: teqlei./ 'She's grown thinner these past couple of days.'

/Men kuo˥˥-hō> teqlei./ 'The door is closed.'

/T'a k'uen:-dzaq teq./ 'He's fallen asleep.'

/Keq-koq ia˥˥r keq lia˥˥>-zeq pie˥˥:-kum teq./ 'This child has become well behaved this past couple of days.'

Note that /teqlei/ may be used in conditional clauses, which confirms its role as a perfective marker:

/Ni> meqyö> k'uen: tieq ua:˥, tc'in> ni> tc'i:˥ *ieq-də, zŷku> ni>

k'uen: teqlei dŷyö: tc'in> bieqzentcia tc'i:˥./ 'If you

haven't slept, then please go; if you've gone to sleep, then ask someone else to go.'

/*Môdei`r *o-dzaq teqlei, ngo> dzatsi> hô> tso: zi:t'i>./ 'I

cannot work until the baby has been lulled to sleep.'

This usage is distinct from cases where /teqlei/ (or /teq/) serves purely as a sentence final particle, where (like Beijing sentence final le) it often indicates a change of state or a new situation:

/Koko meqyö> longnieⁿ teq, to iong:-kuaⁿ-liô> teqlei./ 'Elder

brother has no more money; he used it all up.'

/T'a tcin:-dzen teqlei./ 'He's gone into town.'

/Ngo> peq ciaⁿ> tc'i: teq./ 'I'm don't feel like going (any longer).'

/T'a ieⁿ:dza: peq tc'ioq-*ieⁿ teqlei, *i:tcin tcie:-liô> teqlei./

'He no longer smokes; he's already quit.'

/*M*ma dzaⁿyoⁿ> meqyö> sô-vⁿ: teq./ 'Mom has not cooked for a long time.'

The distinction between perfective and sentence final /teqlei/ is nicely illustrated in this sentence where both are used:

/T'a môbin: hô> teqlei, uei:teq tc'ioq vⁿ: teqlei./ 'He has recovered and can eat now.'

It can be pointed out here that the sentence final particles /leq/ and /lei/ also serve to indicate a change of state:

/Loq-cieq leq./ 'It's snowing (now).'

/Tô: zi`ei: leq./ 'It's time.'

/T'a i:tcin loqzeq to lei./ 'She's already over sixty.'

/Lə-liô> k'aqzen lei./ 'A guest has arrived.'

The progressive aspect in Hangzhou is generally marked with the adverb /laqhaq/, which corresponds to Wu forms such as Shanghai /lhaq/ having an underlying meaning 'is here/there' (Xu et al. 1988, 429; Chao 1926, 895; Chao 1970, 51). It frequently occurs before the verb:

/T'amen laqhaq k'æ-uei:./ 'They are having a meeting'

/T'a laqhaq ta> mô>cie":sə"./ 'She's knitting a sweater.'

/T'a tcia"tcia" laqhaq ts'uo" da:"i men t'uei-tcin:-lə teqlei./

'She was just putting on her sweater when the door opened.'

Also, /laqhaq/ may follow the verb to indicate a continuing state:

/T'a zo: laqhaq y>tsi> kôdei./ (or /T'a lə y>tsi> kôdei zo:

laqhaq./) 'He is sitting on a chair.'

/T'a lieq laqhaq tc'ioq./ 'He is eating standing up.'

In this capacity, /laqhaq/ may sometimes function more like a perfective:

/Cin tieq 'iza" ci> laqhaq./ 'The new clothes are washed.'

Similarly, the verb suffix /-liô>/ is also frequently used as a progressive marker, usually to indicate the continuation of the resulting state of an action. Of note among the following examples with the progressive /-liô>/ is the fact that some sentences have an implied locative sense but no explicit locative marker:

/T'a k'uen:-liô> dzua"za":./ 'She's sleeping on the bed.'

/T'a zo:-liô> y>tsi> kôdei./ 'He is sitting on a chair.'

/T'a tæ"-liô> 'ieq-pen> sÿ./ 'She's carrying a book.'

/Dzapeili> tō:-liô> 'ieq-pei dza./ 'There is tea in the teacup.'

/T'a tɕ:-liô> ieⁿ>tcin:`r uo<sup>n</sup> \*iô: dʒin ie<sup>n</sup>>tcin:`r./ 'He's
wearing his glasses yet looking for his glasses.'

/T'a ts'uoⁿ-liô> da:°i *ieqtieq`r to peq len>./ 'Wearing his big
coat, he's not the least bit cold.'

The suffix /-liô>/ is often used in imperative sentences as well.
Because in this capacity /-liô>/ often accompanies a directional
complement; this function is only reminiscent of--and not actually
parallel to--the use of the Beijing progressive suffix -zhe in
imperatives:

/(Ni>) pa> t'a tsua-liô> lɛ./ 'Go bring him here!'

/Pen-liô> tsoqtsi> lɛ./ 'Move the table over here.'

/Pa> inli> tɕ:-liô> tc'i:./ 'Take the luggage.'

/Ni> tieq tongci tɕⁿ-tc'i>-lɛ>, pɛ>-liô> tsoqtsi> kôdei./ 'Pick
up your things and put them on the table.'

Other types of aspect in Hangzhou match parallel forms in
Beijing. The indefinite past, or experiential, aspect is marked by
the suffix /-ko:/ corresponding to Beijing -kuo:

/Ni> Poqtcin yô> peq yô> tc'i:-ko: teq?./ 'Have you ever been to
Beijing?'

/Ni> meqyô> lɛ-ko:./ 'You haven't come before.'

/Ni> yô> peq yô> tc'ioq-ko: iɛⁿzoq? Ngo> dzongdjieⁿ tc'ioq-ko:
tieq./ 'Have you ever eaten mutton? Yes, I've eaten it
before.'

The continuative aspect is marked by /loq-tc'i:/ (parallel to Beijing
xià-qù, but containing the common Southern form /loq/) and the

inchoative aspect is marked by /tc'i>-lɿ/ (exactly parallel to Beijing qǐ-lái):

/T'a k'oq-tc'i>-lɿ teqlei./ 'He began to cry.'

/Ngo>men keq-tsuaⁿ zi:t'i> uoⁿzi: tso:-loq-tc'i:./ 'We should
still go ahead with this.'

Negation

In Hangzhou, the negative adverb /peq/ is used to negate the copula, adverbs and verbs of all types except /yö>/:

/T'a peqzi: iaqsen./ 'He's not a student.'

/Li> Si: peqzi: loq-tseq dzaⁿ./ 'Li Si is not six feet tall.'

/T'a peq *lɿ *oqli>./ (or /T'a peq laqhaq *oqli>./) 'He's not at
home.'

/T'a peq ciô>teq keq-tsuaⁿ zi:t'i>./ 'She doesn't know of this
matter.'

/Mei:mei: peq p'a: mô, p'a: kö>./ 'Little sister is not afraid
of cats, but she is of dogs.'

/T'a tciôkuoⁿ peq huoⁿci> tɿ: mô:r./ 'He really doesn't like to
wear hats.'

/T'a peq dzaⁿ tieq./ 'He's not tall.'

/Tcintsô tieⁿtc'i: peq zueq./ 'The weather is not hot today.'

/T'a peq tc'ioq-*ieⁿ./ 'He doesn't smoke.'

/Ngo> peq tc'i:./ 'I'm not going.'

/Ngo> peq uei *oqli>./ 'I'm not going home.'

/T'a peq *iô: tc'i:./ 'She doesn't want to go.'

/T'a peq k'en> tc'i:./ 'He is unwilling to go.'

/Ngo> peq ken t'a tc'i:./ 'I'm not going with him.'

/Ngo> do:-tc'i-lə ie> peq uei: huoⁿci> t'a./ 'I won't like him
even after I grow up.'

/Ni> ieⁿ:dzə: peq tsuaⁿ:./ 'You're not fat now.'

/T'a keq zenkuaⁿ peq *iô: tc'ioq, mentsô ia> peq uei: *iô:
tc'ioq./ 'He doesn't want to eat now and won't want to eat
tomorrow.'

The negative form of the verb /yö>/ is /meqyö>/:

/Djieⁿmieⁿ: meqyö> lo:./ 'There's no road ahead.'

/Ngo> ieⁿ:dzə: meqyö> ts'ôp'iô:./ 'I have no money now.'

/Ngo> meqyö> vəⁿ: tc'ioq, *yô: meqyö> *izaⁿ ts'uoⁿ./ 'I have
neither food to eat nor clothes to wear.'

The negative for the perfective is also /meqyö>/:

/Ngo> meqyö> tc'i: Poqtcin./ 'I didn't go to Beijing.'

/Ngo> meqyö> t'ei t'a tieq bitciaq`r./ 'I did not steal his
wallet.'

/Ngo> meqyö> dong t'a sueq./ 'I didn't tell him.'

/Papa meqyö> lieq-tc'i>-lə./ 'Dad did not stand up.'

/T'a meqyö> sen-tc'i:./ 'She did not get mad.'

/T'a meqyö> tc'ioq-tsuei:./ 'He did not get drunk.'

/*Mⁿma uoⁿ meqyö> sô-vəⁿ:./ 'Mom hasn't made dinner yet.'

/T'a uoⁿ meqyö> tô: Aⁿtsei./ 'He has not yet arrived in
Hangzhou.'

/Tci>tc i> uoⁿ meqyö> k'uen:./ 'Elder sister has not yet slept.'

/*Laq-to> hua`r uoⁿ meqyö> ong./ 'That flower is not yet red.'

/T'a vɛːn: uoːn meqyö> tc'ioq-kuaːn./ 'He has not yet finished his rice.'

/Meqyö>/ also serves to negate the experiential and progressive aspects:

/T'a meqyö> doq-ko: da:iaq./ 'He's never been to college.'

/Ngo> uoːn meqyö> tô:-ko: Poqtcin./ 'I haven't been to Beijing yet.'

/T'a meqyö> laqhaq ta> môcieːsɛːn./ 'She is not knitting.'

/T'a meqyö> lieq laqhaq tc'ioq./ 'He did not eat standing up.'

/Ngo> meqyö> tɛ:-liô> ieːn>tcin: dʒin ieːn>tcin:./ 'I did not search for my glasses while wearing my glasses.'

Note that while /meqyö>/ corresponds to Beijing méiyǒu as both an existential and perfective negative, there is no shortened form (* /meq/) to correspond to the Beijing alternative form méi.

The negative imperative in Hangzhou is /piô:/, a contraction of /peq io:/:

/Piô: tc'ioq-ˈieːn./ 'Don't smoke!'

/Piô: lieq ˈlɛ ˈlaqdei./ 'Don't stand there!'

/Piô: pa> ngo> taːn ciô>iaːr./ 'Don't take me for a kid!'

/Piô: zeqkaq tso:./ 'Don't do it this way.'

/Piô: k'aqtc'i:./ 'No need to stand on ceremony.'

/T'a tciô: ngo> piô: nɛːko:./ 'He told me not to be upset.'

/Ni> piô: peq tc'i: a./ 'Don't not go.'

The Double-Object Construction

Where a Hangzhou sentence contains both a direct and an indirect object, the indirect object must be stated first if it is unmarked:

/Pa> t'a 'ieq-tin> mô:`r tæ:./ 'Give her a hat to wear.'

/Ni> song:-liô> na>koq 'ieq-pen> sÿ?./ 'Who did you give a book to?'

/T'a 'iô: uoⁿ zentcia 'ieq-pieq ts'ôp'iô:./ 'He wants to return a sum of money to someone.'

/T'a tciô:-liô> ngo> `rtsi> 'ieqtieⁿ> pen>zi:./ 'He taught my son a few skills.'

/Ngo> fen ni> 'ieq-puoⁿ:./ 'I'll share half with you.'

/T'a tc'iaⁿ>-liô> ngo> 'ieq-tseq tcie:tsi>./ 'He snatched a ring from me.'

/T'a di:di: tæⁿ-liô> t'a cy>to tongci./ 'His little brother took several things from him.'

/Vaⁿk'aq tc'ieⁿ: vaⁿtong 'ieq-koq yeq tieq vaⁿdjieⁿ./ 'The tenant owes the landlord a month's rent.'

However, in most cases involving a transfer of something (the direct object) from the subject to the indirect object, the informants strongly prefer to mark the indirect object with /pa>/. This preference is observed regardless of the type of verb and only excepting when the main verb is itself /pa>/. So marked, the indirect object is found to occur (a) before or (b) after the direct object, (c) in a sentence with a topicalized direct object, or even (d) before the verb:

- a) /Nɔ> mɛ: pa> t'a sɛⁿ-pen> sɿ./ 'I'm selling him three books.'
 /T'a sɿ pa> nɔ> liaⁿ>-buoⁿ dʒi./ 'He lost two games of chess to me.'
 /Ni> tci: pa> t'a sɛⁿ-ven: pɔ:tsi>./ 'You lent him three newspapers.'
 /*Mⁿma tci: pa> 'rtsi> *ieq-koq pɔku>./ 'The mother sent a package to her son.'
 /T'a ci> pa> nɔ> *ieq-fong cin:./ 'She wrote me a letter.'
- b) /Nɔ> song: *ieq-pen> sɿ pa> t'a./ 'I gave him a book.'
 /T'a sɿ-liô> liaⁿ>-buoⁿ dʒi pa> na>koq./ 'To whom did he lose two chess games?'
- /T'a tci'iaⁿ>-liô> *ieq-tseq tci:tsi> pa> nɔ>./ 'He snatched a ring for me.'
- /Ni> p'ô: *ieq-pei dza pa> t'a./ 'Make a cup of tea for him.'
- c) /*Laq-tcieⁿ vaⁿtsi> *lôtsô> tso pa> zentcia teq./ 'That house was rented to someone else long ago.'
- /Nɔ> tieq vaⁿtsi> *iô: mɛ: pa> dza:tsi> lɛ-ko: tieq *laq-*ieq uei:./ 'I want to sell my house to the one who came yesterday.'
- d) /Ni> pa> t'amen lyô tci>-koq zo:uei:./ 'Save a few seats for them.'
- /Nɔ> pa> t'a mɛ>-liô> *ieq-tcieⁿ vaⁿtsi>./ 'I bought a house for him.'
- /Nɔ> pa> t'a di:di: k'aq-liô> *ieq-k'o dotsaⁿ./ 'I carved a chop for his little brother.'

/U:zi: pa> *isen ta>-liô> *ieq-koq die":ua:./ 'The nurse
telephoned the doctor.'

The use of /pa>/ as a marker of the indirect object before the verb, is distinct from cases where /pa>/ is found in the same position but means 'on behalf of':

/Ngo> pa> bieqzentcia song:-liô> *ieq-pen sÿ./ 'I delivered a
book on behalf of someone else.'

/T'a *iô: pa> ngo> uo" *ieq-pieq djie"./ 'He wants to return a
sum of money on my behalf.'

Note, however, that the informants usually prefer--and sometimes insist on--the word /dæ:/ to express 'on behalf of':

/Tsa" Sæ" *iô: dæ: ngo> tc'i: mæ: tciaqdaqts'uei./ 'Zhang San
wants to buy a bicycle for me.'

/T'a dæ: ngo> ci> keq-fong cin:./ 'She wrote this letter on my
behalf.'

/*M"ma dæ: `rtsi> tci:-liô> *ieq-koq pâku>./ 'The mother sent a
package on behalf of her son.'

The use of /dæ:/ prevents the ambiguity that can sometimes result if /pa>/ is used, as in /Ngo> pa> t'amen *oqli> mæ>-liô> *ieq-tcie" va"tsi>./ 'I bought a house for their family.' where /pa>/ ('for') can mean either (1) 'on their behalf', or (2) 'as a gift from me'.

The Passive Construction

In Hangzhou the passive is formed with /pa>/, which used alone is the verb 'to give' and thus is here rather parallel in both meaning and function to the Beijing passive marker gěi^v. No forms

corresponding to other Beijing passive markers--ràng, jiào, and bèi--are used by the informants. In general the Hangzhou passive functions like the Beijing counterpart, usually connoting the undesirable results of an action:

/Ngo> pa> t'a ta>-liô> 'ieq-ten:./ 'I got a beating from him.'

/Ciô>ia`r pa> suei> 'ueq-saq teqlei./ 'The child was drowned in the water.'

/T'a t'ei sŷ tieq zi`ei: pa> zentcia k'æ":-tcie": teq./ 'He was seen when stealing a book.'

/Ngo> tieq sŷ pa> bieqzentcia t'ei-liô> teqlei./ 'Someone stole my books.'

/Bin`r pa> ngo> tc'iô-p'o: teqlei./ 'I broke the bottle.'

/Ngo> tieq sei>tsi>dei pa> ciô>tô`r bi: to kaq-liô> teqlei./
'The skin on my finger got cut by a little knife.'

/T'a pa> ts'ueilenbuo" 'iaq-uei:-liô> tciaqp'a":./ 'He got his leg crushed by the car tire.'

/Piô: pa> zentcia lə tc'ia"> ni> tieq bitcia`r./ 'Don't get your wallet stolen.'

/T'a pa> zentcia t'uei-liô> hæ>li> teq./ 'He got pushed into the sea by someone.'

/Ia`r pa> koko 'la-'læ 'oqli tc'i:./ 'Elder brother took the child into the house.'

/Tsa" Sæ" meqyö> pa> Li> Si: faqie":./ 'Zhang San was not discovered by Li Si.'

The use of the passive with noninflictive connotations is also possible in Hangzhou:

/Ngo> pa> zentcia ts'entsəːː/ 'Someone praised me.'

/T'a tieq tcieːni: pa> ngo>men tcieqzei: teq./ 'We accepted his suggestion.'

/T'a tieq tcinlieq pa> zentcia ci>-dzen-liô> *ieq-pen> ciô>sueq./
'His experience was written into a story.'

The informants avoid using the passive together with a disposal construction. A sentence possible in Beijing such as Nǐ jiào shénme nǚrén bǎ nǐ mí zhù le? 'What woman has got you (so unfortunately) enchanted?' the informants translated /Ni> pa> saqkoq ny>zentcia mi-lô teqlei?/. Similarly, when presented with a literal Hangzhou translation of Tā bèi wǒ bǎ tā gǎn-chū-lái. 'He got himself chased out by me.'--/T'a bi: ngo> pa> t'a kəː>-ts'ueq-lə./--Cheng Yongfang rejected it as "unnatural" and preferred /T'a pa> ngo> kəː>-ts'ueq-lə/.

Also contrasting to Beijing usage, the passive /pa>/ is not used in sentences where the agent is not stated--in Hangzhou the use of /pa>/ requires the specification of the agent. Otherwise, the object or patient may be topicalized and the agent can remain unstated. Below are examples of translations the informants provided for passive sentences in which the original did not name an agent (the originals are given following in parentheses):

/Ngo>men uei: peq uei: uoː tsə: pa> t'amen p'ieːː?/ 'Will we be tricked (by them) again?' (Wǒmen hái huì zài bèi piàn ma?)

/Dzapei tc'iô-p'o: teq./ 'The teacup was broken.' (Chábēi gēi dǎ-pò le.)

/Ni> pa> zeqkuaqdei t'ei-liô> toŝô> longnieⁿ?/ 'How much money did the thief steal from you?' (Nǐ bèi tōu-le duōshǎo qián?)

/*Izaⁿ sô-liô> *ieq-koq dong:./ 'A hole was burnt in the clothing.' (Yīshang bèi shāo-le yí-ge kūlong?)

/Zeqdei t'uei-liô> suei>-li> dei./ 'The rock was pushed into the water.' (Shítou bèi tuī-xià shuǐlǐ qù?)

/T'a meqyô> pa> zentcia faqieⁿ:./ 'She wasn't discovered (by anyone).' (Tā méi bèi fāxiàn.)

The Disposal Form

The bǎ-sentence, or disposal form, in Hangzhou is constructed with /pa>/, the cognate to Beijing bǎ which--in addition to serving as the verb 'to give' and as an indirect object marker--we have just seen above is used to form the passive as well. On the whole, the Hangzhou disposal form performs comparably to its Beijing counterpart:

/Fong pa> zŷ: to ts'uei-tô> teq./ 'The wind blew over the trees.'

/Pa> *izaⁿ sei-tc'i>-lɿ./ 'Put away the clothes.'

/Pa> Lô> Tsaⁿ tc'i: tciô:-liô> lɿ./ 'Go call Old Zhang.'

/T'a uei: pa> tsŷ iaⁿ> teq môⁿ*lô:lô tsuaⁿ:./ 'He'll raise the pig real fat.'

/T'a ciaⁿ:lɿ tsong> zi: pa> longnieⁿ dzuei-dzuei-bieⁿ:-bieⁿ: tc'i: iong: tiô:./ 'He's always spent his money

carelessly.'

/T'a pa> ngo> tieq dzapei tc'iô-p'o: teq./ 'He broke my teacup.'

/Mei:mei: pa> kutsi>li> tcia-liô> suei> teqlei./ 'Little sister
has put more water in the pot.'

/Ngo> pa> cin: tci:-liô> teq./ 'I mailed the letter.'

/T'a pa> keq-pieq tsaⁿ: t'o-liô> do:puoⁿ:nieⁿ./ 'He delayed this
account over half a year.'

/Ni> pa> d jyntsi> faⁿ: liaⁿ>-ts'uen dzaⁿ./ 'Lengthen the skirt
by two inches.'

/Ciô>ia'r pa> mieⁿbi: vaⁿ: senzaⁿ: *la./ 'The child pulled the
covers over himself.'

/Ni> pa> ia'r pa>-liô> ngo>./ 'Give me the child!'

/T'a pa> ieⁿ>tcin k'oq teq djiaⁿ: budô *ieq-iaⁿ:./ 'She cried
till her eyes were like grapes.'

/Keq-tsuaⁿ: zi:t'i> pa> t'a tc'i: teq sueq peq ts'ueq ua: la./
'This affair made him so angry he couldn't talk.'

/T'a dequei pa> ngo> daq-liô> *ieq-tciaq./ (or /T'a pa> ngo>
dequei daq-liô> *ieq-tciaq/.) 'He deliberately stepped on
me.'

/Ngo> pa> t'a peq taⁿ *ieq-uei zi:djin./ (or /Ngo> peq pa> t'a
taⁿ *ieq-uei zi:djin./) 'I consider it a matter of no
importance.'

/Ciô>ia'r meqyô> pa> vⁿ: tc'ioq-uoⁿ./ 'The child did not finish
her food.'

When a reduplicated verb followed the disposal construction, the informants preferred a complement to follow:

/Pa> di: sô>-sô> kə'djin:./ 'Sweep the floor clean.'

/Pa> *izaⁿ tseq-tseq hô>./ 'Fold up the clothes.'

/Pa> ieⁿ>tcin tsen-tsen da:./ 'Open wide your eyes.'

/Pa> ieⁿ>tcin pi:-pi: long>./ 'Close your eyes.'

/Pa> tô mo-mo k'ua:./ 'Sharpen the knife.'

/Ni> pa> tciaq tsô> tieq'r ci>-ci>-hô>, hô> tsô> tieq'r k'uen:./

'Wash your feet early so you can get to bed early.'

Yet an object may be preposed or topicalized and followed by an unmodified reduplicated verb without /pa>/, as in /ts'uaⁿmen tc'ie-tc'ie/ 'wipe the window', or /len>vəⁿ:dei'r ts'ô>-ts'ô>/ 'fry up the leftovers' (Bao 1988, 286). Note the following example in which the informants remark that /pa>/ means 'on behalf of' and is not marking the disposal:

/Ngo> pa> ni> *izaⁿ ci>-ci>./ 'I'll wash your clothes for you.'

In the informant's speech, objects having indefinite reference can sometimes be acceptably handled by a disposal sentence:

/T'a pa> *ieq-tseq bin'r tc'iô>-p'o: teqlei./ 'He broke a bottle.'

/*Laqkoq zen pa> *ieq-da:-tuei sŷ to mə>-kuaⁿ teqlei./ 'That fellow sold a large number of books.'

/Ngo> peq ciô>cin pa> koq ciô>ia'r t'uei-liô> oli>dei teqlei./

'I unintentionally knocked a small boy into the river.'

/Tc'in> ni> pa> *ieq-pa> səⁿ> tə:-liô> lə./ 'Please bring an

umbrella.'

The actual frequency of the disposal form in Hangzhou is difficult to estimate. In some cases the informants are heard to use it spontaneously, as in the following sentence:

/Men-saq teq, ni> tc'i: pa> men k'æ-k'æ./ 'It's really stuffy;
go open the door.'

However, in sentences elicited by descriptions of situations that might call for the disposal form, the informants did not often use /pa>/ if the description did not prompt it by the presence of the parallel Beijing form bā. For example, a request for imperative sentences requesting that a door be closed obtained the following:

/Ni> men tc'i: kuoⁿ-kuoⁿ./ 'Go close the door.'

/Tc'i>-fong teqlei, ni> hô> kuoⁿ men teqlei./ 'A wind has come up; you should close the door.'

/ô^{sô}: tc'i: kuoⁿ men!/ 'Hurry and close the door.'

In other cases Wang Lizhen felt a /pa>/ was needed, but Cheng Yongfang felt content to leave it out, as the following:

/Pieⁿ-ci:faq'r tieq (pa>) liaⁿ>-tseq lô>ts'ÿ> pieⁿ:-liô> *ieq-tseq ma>./ 'The magician changed two mice into a horse.'

There were also times when the informants left /pa>/ out of a translation where bā was present in the original:

/Ngo> zeq-tieⁿ> tsong 'i:djieⁿ væⁿ: sô-hô> ten> ni>men uei-læ tc'ioq./ 'I had the meal cooked before ten and was waiting for you to come home and eat' (from Wǒ zài shí-diǎn zhōng yǐqián jiù bǎ fàn zhǔ-hǎo děng nǐmen huí-lái chī.)

/T'a ta> teq zentcia da:t'uei>zaⁿ: tc'in 'ieq-k'uei: tsi> 'ieq-k'uei./ 'He beat the fellow until his leg was black and blue.' (from Tā bǎ rénjiā dàtuīshang dǎ de qīng yí-kuài zǐ yí-kuài de.)

/T'a: zueq teqlei, ni> tc'i: t'oq-liô> 'ieq-djieⁿ: 'izaⁿ./ 'It's too hot; go take off a layer of clothing.' (from Tài rè le, bǎ yīfu tuō yí-jiàn ba.)

Often the informants remarked that the use of /pa>/ was optional:

/'Iô: peq 'iô: (pa>) da:men so>-tc'i>-lǎ./ 'Should the main gate be locked?'

/K'ua: koq tieq'r (pa>) mô: `r tǎ:-tsen:./ 'Quickly straighten out your hat.'

/Ni> zaⁿ: ngo> (pa>) 'izaⁿ tso:-hô>, ngo> tsǎ: dong ni> ts'ueq-tc'i sa>tsi>./ 'Let me finish making the clothes; and then I'll go out with you.'

/T'a tieq-liô> 'ieq-tciô (pa>) ngaqkoqdei tieq teq 'u-tc'in teqlei./ 'She took a fall and bruised her forehead.'

Because the passive and the disposal are both marked with /pa>/, sentences with these forms are frequently ambiguous in Hangzhou. Often, whether a particular sentence is a passive or a disposal type sentence must be determined by the context. For instance, /T'a pa> ngo> kǎⁿ>-ts'ueq-lǎ./ can mean either 'He chased me out.' or 'I chased him out.' and /T'a pa> ngo haq-liô> 'ieq-dei./ can mean 'He gave me a fright.' or 'I gave him a fright.' Where the context does not make it clear, Cheng Yongfang's first assumption is that the

sentence is passive; and often she prefers to restate a disposal form to eliminate ambiguity. For the meaning 'He gave me a fright.' in the above example she prefers /T'a haq-liô> ngo> ieq-dei/. Similarly, with the sentence /T'a pa> ngo>men da:tcia ts'ô> teq peq hô> kongtsoq teq./ Cheng Yongfang's first assumption is that it is passive and means 'Our noise disturbed him to the point he could not work.' While she concedes that it can be construed as a disposal sentence meaning 'His noise disturbed us to the point we could not work.' for this latter meaning she offered /T'a ts'ô> teq ngo>men da:tcia peq hô> kongtsoq teq./ as a preferable alternative.

Comparative Forms

Comparative constructions in Hangzhou exactly correspond to Beijing forms in most instances. Ordinary simple comparison uses the verb /pi>/ 'compare', cognate to Beijing bi:

/Tci>tci> pi> koko dza"./ 'Elder sister is taller than elder brother.'

/Ni> tieq ia'r pi> ngo> tieq ia'r tong>zi:./ 'Your child is more sensible than mine.'

/Zo:-liô> ci>-zi:, tsong> pi> lieq-liô> ci>-zi: hô>./ 'It's all in all better to sit and write than to stand and write.'

/Ko:-liô> ia:tsi:, zeqli>dei *ieq-zeq pi> *ieq-zeq tuo">./

'After the Summer Solstice each day is shorter than the next.'

/T'a pi> ngo> ci>huo" k'ɤ": die":in>./ 'She likes to watch movies more than I do.'

/T'a pi> ngo> tsô> lə./ 'He came earlier than I did.'

/Ngo> ci>-zi: pi> t'a ci> teq k'uə:./ (or /Ngo> ci>-zi: ci> teq
pi> t'a k'uə:./ or /Ngo> pi> t'a ci> teq k'uə:./) 'I write
more quickly than she does.'

/T'a pi> ngo> do: sən-suei:./ 'He is three years older than I
am.'

/T'a bô teq pi> ni> k'uə: teq to./ 'He runs much faster than
you.'

/Ngo> tieq sŷ pi> ni> to./ 'I have more books than you.'

/Zo: laqhaq tc'ioq, pi> lieq laqhaq tc'ioq hô> tieq`r./ 'It's a
little better to sit and eat than to stand and eat.'

Like other verbs, /pi>/ may be negated by /peq/:

/T'a peq pi> ngo> tsua:./ 'She is not fatter than me.'

/Ngo> peq pi> ni> dza`do: teq tosô>./ 'I'm not much bigger than
you.'

/T'a peq pi> ni> huo`ci> tc'ioq y./ 'He doesn't like to eat fish
more than you.'

/T'a doq-sŷ peq pi> ni> doq teq hô>./ 'He's not a better student
than you.'

An emphatic superior degree can be expressed in this form using
adverbs such as /uo`/, /uo`*iô:/, /ken:/, /ken:tcia/, or /yeqfaq/:

/Ngo> pi> t'a uo`(*iô:) dza:./ 'I'm even taller than she.'

/le`dzə: lia`>zeq pi> dzongdjie` ken: to teq./ 'There is more
grain now than before.'

/T'a pi> ni> ken:tcia peq t'in-ua:./ 'He is even more

recalcitrant than you.'

To express the equal degree, Hangzhou uses the pattern 'x /dong/ y /'ieq-iaⁿ/ A' which corresponds to Beijing 'x gēn y yíyàng A' 'x and y are equally A' (Chao 1968, 681):

/T'a tieq ko:dei dong ngo> 'ieq-iaⁿ: do:./ 'His build is as hefty as mine.'

/Lô> Tsaⁿ dong Lô> Li> 'ieq-iaⁿ: to zi: Aⁿtseizen. 'Old Zhang and Old Li are both men of Hangzhou.'

/Ciô> Tsaⁿ dong Ciô> Li> 'ieq-iaⁿ: uə:y> to iaq teq peq ts'o:./ 'Xiao Zhang and Xiao Li are both pretty good in (the) foreign language.'

/T'a vəⁿ: dong ngo> tc'ioq teq 'ieq-iaⁿ: məⁿ:./ (or /T'a vəⁿ: tc'ioq teq dong ngo> 'ieq-iaⁿ: məⁿ:./) 'She eats as slowly as I do.'

/Y dong zoq ngo> to 'ieq-iaⁿ: ka: huoⁿci> tc'ioq./ 'I like to eat both meat and fish (to the same great degree).'

/Mei:mei: dong di:di: 'ieq-iaⁿ: si:-ts'eq-puoⁿ: dzaⁿ./ 'Little sister and little brother are both four and a half feet tall.'

/Tcioq-ken soq'r dong 'laq-ken soq'r peq 'ieq-iaⁿ: dzaⁿ./ 'This rope is not as long as that one.'

An alternative pattern for the equal degree is 'x /djiaⁿ:/ y /ka:/ (or /zaqkaq[t'ô]/) A' meaning 'x is like y (in being) so A':

/Ciô> Tsei djiaⁿ: t'a koko ka: uei:teq doq-sŷ./ 'Xiao Zhou is as good a student as his older brother.'

/T'a djiaⁿ: ngo> *aqdi: zeqkaqt'ô ben:-saq teq./ 'He's as dumb
as my little brother.'

/Kaq-k'uei: sei>tcin peq uei: djiaⁿ: *laq-k'uei: zeqkaq p'o:./
'This towel is not as tattered as that one.'

/Tongt'ieⁿ loq-y> peq k'ô>nen djiaⁿ: ts'uent'ien ka: loq teq to./
'It cannot possibly rain as much in the Winter as it does in
the Spring.'

Note that the elements of the two equal degree patterns may be mixed:

/Tcintsô uei: dong dza:tsi> *ieq-iaⁿ: ka: zueq-saq teq./ 'Today
will be as awfully hot as yesterday.'

/*Aqdi: djiaⁿ: *aqko *ieq-iaⁿ: tieq môⁿlô:lô nenkⁿ:./ 'Little
brother is every bit as capable as elder brother.'

Slightly different, the equaling degree in Hangzhou utilizes the
pattern 'x /yö> / y /ka:/ A' which corresponds to Beijing 'x yôu y nàme
A', 'x is as A as y' (Chao 1968, 682); /ka:/ may alternatively read
/zaqkaq(t'ô)/ or /*ieq-iaⁿ:/:

/T'a keq-iaqdji dzentcieq yö> zaⁿ-iaqdji ka: hô>./ 'His
achievement is as good this term as it was last term.'

/T'a vⁿ: yö> ni> tc'ioq teq ka: k'us:./ 'She eats as fast as
you do.'

/Ni> bô teq yö> t'a zeqkaqt'ô k'us:./ 'You run as fast as he
does.'

/T'a yö> ni> zeqkaq huoⁿci> tc'ioq y./ 'She likes to eat fish as
much as you do.'

/*Aqmei: k'us: yö> *aqdi: *ieq-iaⁿ: dzaⁿ./ 'Little sister will

soon be as tall as little brother.'

In the following example, the informants used /*ieq-iaⁿ:/ together with /ka:/:

/Keq-djieⁿ: *izaⁿ yö> *laq-djieⁿ: *ieq-iaⁿ: ka: p'o: teq li:æ:./

'This shirt is just as badly tattered as that one.'

The negative form of the equaling degree, what Y.R. Chao named the inferior degree, follows the same pattern, but substitutes the negative /meqyö>/: 'x /meqyö>/ y /ka:/ A' which corresponds to Beijing 'x méiyǒu y nàme A', 'x is not so A as y' (Chao 1968, 685). The informants tend to use this form as the contradictory of both the equaling degree form and the equal degree type, which is illustrated by their frequent inclusion of the equal degree marker /dong/ 'with' in the pattern:

/T'a meqyö> ni> `rtsi> ka: nenkæⁿ:./ 'He's not as capable as your son.'

/T'a meqyö> *aqtci> zeqkaq uei: sueq ua:./ 'He's not as glib as elder sister.'

/Tæⁿ:`r djieⁿdei meqyö> dong ei:dei zeqkaq dzong:./ 'The front load on this carrying pole is not as heavy as the back load.'

/Ciô> Tsaⁿ meqyö> dong Ciô> Li> ka: dzaⁿ:./ 'Xiao Zhang is not as tall as Xiao Li.'

/T'a tieq ko:dei meqyö> dong ngo> *ieq-iaⁿ: do:./ 'He hasn't as large a build as I do.'

/*Aqdi: doq tieq sý meqyö> dong *aqko *ieq-iaⁿ: to./ 'Little

brother has not studied as much as elder brother.'

The informants preferred this inferior degree pattern to sentences formed from /peqzÿ/ 'not as', which they considered bookish. Hence they prefer the sentence /Lô> Səⁿ meqyö> Lô> Si: ka: dzaⁿ./ 'Lao San is not as tall as Lao Si.' to /Lô> Səⁿ peqzÿ Lô> Si: ka: dzaⁿ./

Parallel to the Beijing form, a type of equaling degree can also be expressed by the verb /pi>/ in a potential construction:

/T'a tieq k'ö>dza uei: pi> teq zaⁿ: ni>./ 'His eloquence surpasses yours.'

/Ciô> Uaⁿ tieq lieqliaⁿ: uei: pi> teq zaⁿ: Ciô> Tsaⁿ./ 'Xiao Wang's strength probably surpasses that of Xiao Zhang.'

The negative is also possible:

/Ngo> tieq sent'i> pi> peq zaⁿ: ni>./ 'My health can't compare to yours.'

Complements

Complements of manner are formed in Hangzhou using the particle /teq/, which is cognate to Shanghai /deq/ and Beijing de (written 得). In usage, Hangzhou complements of manner correspond closely to the Beijing and Shanghai forms:

/Tiatia tsei> teq tciôkuoⁿ məⁿ:./ 'Grandpa walks really slowly.'

/*Aqdi: sen teq tciôkuoⁿ ts'ei>./ 'Little brother has grown quite ugly.'

/Ts'uoⁿ *iô: ts'uoⁿ teq hô>, tc'ioq *iô: tc'ioq teq hô>./ 'One must dress well and eat well.'

/Keq ia'r k'uen: teq tciôkuoⁿ dzaq./ 'This child is sleeping

quite deeply.'

/Vaⁿtsi> dzô: teq tin> uə:dei./ 'The house was built well to the outside.'

/Keq-ueitsi> y> loq teq tin> do:./ 'This time it rained the heaviest.'

/T'a ci> zi: ci> teq tciôkuoⁿ tuoⁿtsen:./ 'He writes really neatly.'

/*Aqdi: səⁿ ba teq tin> kô./ 'Little brother climbed the highest on the mountain.'

/Tsoq sô teq peq kö: u./ 'The congee hasn't been cooked well enough.'

/T'a k'en>din: peq uei: bô teq zeqkaq k'um:./ 'He will certainly not run that fast.'

/Ngo> tciaⁿtciaⁿ sueq teq k'um: peq k'um:?./ 'How fast did I just speak?'

/Ni> piô: tsei> teq ka: məⁿ:./ 'Don't walk so slowly!'

Note that in the Hangzhou form the informants often place a pronominal object after the verb-plus-/teq/:

/T'a ma: teq ngo> kö: to teq./ 'He's scolded me enough.'

/Ni> pieq teq t'a t'a: tcin>, t'a 'iô: t'iô: o teq./ 'You've pushed him too far; he's going to go jump in the river.'

/Zeq-zeq-ciaⁿ: tsôda: teq ni> tsei-tsei-tô:-tô:, na>li>keq-tsuaⁿ
tsôda: teq ni> peq hô? Zeq-zeq vaⁿ:-ts'a: long: teq hô>-
hô>-tciô tieq tc'in> ni> tc'ioq, pa> ni> da: teq dong lô>i
'ieq-iaⁿ:./ 'I've fully and considerately looked after you

all along; in what area have I not served you well? Every day I've made good food and invited you to eat; looking after you as if you were the Master himself.'

/Tcin>ts'aq dzaven: teq t'a tsen tsi>ci:./ 'The police interrogated him in detail.'

The particle /teq/ can be used with some adverbs to form complements of degree:

/Ciô> Li> tcieq teq 'iô: min:./ 'Xiao Li is awfully anxious.'

/Ma: teq li:ɤ:./ 'It was a harsh scolding.'

However, the Beijing complement -de hěn has no parallel in Hangzhou. When presented with a sentence using this complement, the informants gave a translation which used other types of adverbs. For example Shān gāo de hěn. 'The mountain is very tall.' was translated as /Səⁿ mōⁿlô:lô kô:./; Tā zhège rén hǎo de hěn. 'She's quite a fine person.' was translated /T'a tcioqkoq zen tciôkuoⁿ hô>./; and Zhège táng tián de hěn. 'This candy is really sweet.' was rendered /Keqkoq daⁿ dieⁿ saq teq./

Complements of extent in Hangzhou may be formed with /teq/, as with complements of manner, or with /teqlɤ/, which corresponds to Shanghai /deq lheq/:²

/Môbin: sen teq tcinzen to meqyô> teq./ '(My) illness has left me with no vigor at all.'

/Vaⁿmen kuoⁿ teq zaq-zaq-lô./ 'The door is shut tight.'

²Xu et al. 1988, 465. No parallel to the Shanghai particle /lheq/, also used in some complement of extent constructions in Shanghai, was observed in the speech of the informants.

/Lô> Li> sô teq pieⁿ:sen to zi: huei./ 'Old Li has got ashes all over himself in his burning.'

/Ciô> Uaⁿ pa> tsoqtsi> ts'aq teq tciôk^{uo}ⁿ liaⁿ:./ 'Xiao Wang has wiped the table really bright.'

/Zueq teq tsentaⁿ sô> tcieⁿ:./ 'It's hot as is truly rarely seen.'

/Hô>-hô>-tciô 'ieq-bu: ts'ueitsi> pa> t'a sueq teql^ə ieqkoq longdieⁿ to peq dzeq./ 'He described this beautiful bicycle like it wasn't worth a thing.'

/Ia'r k'oq teql^ə sen'in to ia> teql^{ei}./ 'The child has cried himself hoarse.'

/Bô teql^ə ngo> tc'ieqlieq saq taq./ 'I've run myself out of breath.'

/T'a ciaⁿ> tc'ioq daⁿko>, ciaⁿ> teql^ə k'ô>li>suei> to lyô-ts'ueq-l^ə teq./ 'She wants to eat come candy so badly that her mouth is watering.'

Note that /teql^ə/ is separable and accepts insertion of the subject from the extent clause:

/Bô teq ngo> l^ə tc'ieqlieq saq taq./ 'I've run myself out of breath.'

/Keq ia'r tsuei teq ngo> l^ə tc'i: tcieq saq/ 'This child has chased me to breathlessness.'

An extent complement can also be left unsaid and only implied by the sentence final /teql^{ei}/ (but not /teq/):

/Keq-liaⁿ> zeq zueq teql^{ei}!./ 'Has it been hot these days!'

/T'a *m'ma uei: t'a teq zi:t'i> tcieq teqlei!/ 'Is his mom ever
anxious over his affairs!'

Verb-result complement compounds are common in Hangzhou. They
ordinarily occur with the particles /teq/ or /teqlei/ and sometimes
with the particle /tieq/ which connotes greater emphasis:

/T'a keq-uei mæ>tô: teq./ 'He was able to purchase it this
time.'

/T'a tcieq-fong teqlei./ 'He's crazy with anxiety.'

/Po:kô: mei>koq zæn to t'in-tc'ints'o> tieq./ 'Everyone clearly
heard the announcement.'

/*Laq-bin tcyö> *lôtsô> tc'ioq-uo" teq./ 'That bottle of wine
was finished long ago.'

When the verb takes an object, the informants prefer to state it
before the verb—with or without the disposal marker /pa>/ depending
on the emphasis:

/Ngo> vœ": tc'ioq-hô> teq./ 'I've eaten.'

/Ngo> tieq sei> gaq-sua" teqlei./ 'I've squeezed and hurt my
hand.'

/T'a pa> ten tie">-ua": teq./ 'He has lit the lamp.'

/*Aqdi: pa> vœ": tc'ioq-kua" teq./ 'Little brother finished his
food.'

A passive construction also places the object before the verb-result
compound:

/Poli pa> t'a tc'iô-p'o: teq./ 'She broke the glass.'

/Yn pa> fong ts'uei-sæ": teq./ 'The clouds have been blown away

by the wind.'

When the object follows the verb, the verb-result compound often takes the suffix /-liô>/:

/Ngo> nyô>-suaⁿ-liô> dei-tcin> teqlei./ 'I sprained my neck.'

/T'a tc'ioq-pô>-liô> vœⁿ: teq./ 'She's eaten her fill.'

Negative verb-result compounds take /meqyô>/, which supersedes the particles /teq/ and /teqlei/ and the suffix /-liô>/:

/Keq-djieⁿ: 'izaⁿ ken-pen> meqyô> ci>-kœⁿtcin:./ 'This item of clothing has not been washed clean at all.'

/Tcioq ven:di meqyô> ven:-tô:./ '(I) wasn't able to ask this question.'

/Meqyô> mœ>-tô: zoq./ '(I) wasn't able to buy any meat.'

/Ngo> mœ>-liô: si:-u>-pen> sÿ, ni> 'ieq-pen> to meqyô> mœ>-tô:./
'I bought four or five books and you didn't get a single one.'

Frequently operating in a manner comparable to a complement of result, the locative /*lœ/ (or /lœ/) plus a place word can follow a verb to show the resulting location of an action, as zai in Beijing:

/T'a pa> da:tcia uei-^{*}lœ taⁿtsong./ 'He got surrounded by everyone.'

/Ni> sœⁿ-ben hua`r pœ>-^{*}lœ tsoqtsi> kôdei./ 'Put three vases of flowers on the table.'

/Moq-moq-heq tieq liaⁿ>-tseq sei>, faⁿ:^{*}lœ na>li>./ 'Where are you going to set those two ink-black hands?'

/T'a t'iô:-lœ tsoqtsi> zaⁿ:./ 'He jumped onto the table.'

/Yö> 'ieq-tseq kö> bu:-læ menk'ö>dei./ 'There is a dog sitting
in the doorway.'

Based on Y.R. Chao's scheme, Hangzhou directional complements can be classified into the sets [/læ/ ('come,--hither'), /tc'i:/ ('go,--thither, away')] and [/zä":/ ('ascend,--up'), /loq/ ('descend,--down'), /tcin:/ ('enter,--in'), /ts'ueq/ ('exit,--out'), /uei/ ('return,--back'), /ko:/ ('pass,--over'), /tc'i>/ ('rise,--up'), /k'æ/ ('open,--apart, away'), /long>/ ('gather,--together')] (1968, 458). Compound complements are formed from the latter set followed by one of the former set, as /tseq-long>-læ/ 'fold up', /tc'ioq-loq-tc'i:/ 'eat up'. Of these complements, only /loq/ 'descend,--down' is not cognate to the corresponding Beijing form listed by Chao (xià) and betrays a measure of Southern influence. Also, /long>/ 'gather,--together' (corresponding to lǒng in Chao's list) is used with much greater frequency as a complement in Hangzhou than in Beijing (if in fact it is used in Beijing at all), and has a frequency perhaps closer to the that of the cognate /lhong/ in Shanghai speech (Xu et al. 1988, 447). Hangzhou directional complements ordinarily follow tone sandhi patterns imposed by the verb they occur with and in usage generally parallel those of Beijing:

/Ngo> zi: tsei>-læ tieq./ 'I walked here.'

/Kæ"> k'ua: uei-tc'i:./ 'Hurry back!'

/Ka: cy>to zen 'ieq-cieq`r kongfu to uei-long>-læ teq./ 'So many
people surrounded (him) in just a short time.'

/Ngo> tsei>-tcin:-tc'i: tæ" tongci./ 'I'm going in to get some

things.'

/Ngo>men tsei>-uei-tc'i:./ 'Let's walk back.'

/Ngo> *ieq tsei>-k'a, t'a djyö: tc'ioq-*ieⁿ teqlei./ 'As soon as
I leave, he smokes.'

/Ciô>cin tieq-loq-tc'i:, ni> ba peq zaⁿ:-l^a teqlei./ 'Be careful
of falling, you won't be able to get up.'

/T'a *ieq tc'ioq-loq-tc'i: djyö: t'o: teqlei./ 'As soon as he
eats, he vomits.'

/Djyö uoⁿ meqyö> kuen>-loq-tc'i:./ 'The ball has not yet rolled
down.'

/Pa> *laqkoq ciaⁿtsi> puoⁿ-tc'i>-l^a./ 'Move that box.'

/Ni> pa> *laq s^a-pen> sÿ m^a>-uei-l^a./ 'Buy (and bring back)
those three books.'

The informants prefer to place objects before a verb with a
directional complement:

/Ni> tieq dei djieq-ko:-l^a./ (preferred to /Djiek-ko: ni> tieq
dei l^a/.) 'Turn your head this way.'

/Liaⁿ>-bu: ts'ueitsi> t'uei-ko:-tc'i:./ (preferred to /T'uei-
ko:-tc'i: liaⁿ>-bu: ts'ueitsi>./) 'Push the two bikes
across.'

But when the object is not preposed, it may be placed before, after,
or in the middle of a compound directional complement, as /T^a-tsueq-
l^a *ieq-pen> sÿ/ or /t^a-ts'ueq *ieq-pen> sÿ l^a/ or /t^a *ieq-pen> sÿ
ts'ueq-l^a./ 'take out a book'. Also note the following:

/Pa> tongci puoⁿ-za^a: ts'ueitsi> tc'i:./ 'Move the things onto

the bus.'

/Ciô> Uaⁿ bo-tcin: men læ teq./ 'Xiao Wang ran in (through) the gate.'

/Liaⁿ>-tseq sei> tæⁿ-tc'i> *na:-tsaⁿ ten:`r læ./ 'Pick up that stool with two hands.'

/Yö> tci>-pen> sÿ guoⁿ:-loq di:ia:./ 'There are a few books which have been tossed onto the floor.'

The suffix (or rather, in this case, infix) /-liô>/ follows the verb and precedes the directional complement: /mæ>-liô>-læ sæⁿ-pen> sÿ/ 'bought three books' but not */mæ>-læ-liô> sæⁿ-pen> sÿ/. Other examples include:

/Kæⁿ> k'ua: song:-liô>-tc'i:./ 'Send it over quickly.'

/T'a song:-liô> *ieqtieq`r tso>`r læ./ 'She sent over some jujubes.'

/Tciaⁿtciaⁿ *iô: læ *i: pa> t'a *la-liô>-tc'i: teq./ 'Just as he was going to come she pulled him away again.'

Negative forms with directional complements parallel Beijing patterns:

/T'a meqyö ts'ueq-læ./ 'He didn't come out.'

/Ngo> peq ba-zaⁿ:-tc'i:./ 'I'm not climbing up.'

/Ciô> Uaⁿ uoⁿ meqyö> bô uei-læ./ 'Xiao Wang has not run back yet.'

/Ngo> peq zaⁿ: lei tc'i:./ 'I'm not going upstairs.'

/*Laq-pen> sÿ meqyö tæⁿ-ts'ueq-læ./ (or /Meqyö tæⁿ *laq-pen> sÿ ts'ueq-læ./ or /Meqyö tæⁿ-ts'ueq *laq-pen> sÿ læ./ or /Meqyö

tɕʰn-tɕʰueq-lɕ *laq-pen> sɿ./) '(I) did not bring out that book.'

Corresponding to the Beijing complement zhù 'holding fast' which Chao classifies as a directional complement (1968, 465.), Hangzhou uses the word /lô/ 'firm, fast, steady, secure' as a complement:

/Ciaⁿtsi> pa> t'amen iong: soq'r voq-lô teqlei./ 'They tied up the box well with a rope.'

/^olô: peqzi: ngo> tciô:-lô, t'a djyö: tsei> teqlei./ 'If I hadn't called him to stay, he would have left.'

/T'a tcin>-tcin>-tieq niaq-lô ngo> tieq sei>./ 'He held my hand tightly.'

It is often used in imperatives:

/(Ni>) tɕʰn-lô (t'a)./ 'Hold it!'

/Ni> pa> sɿ tɕʰn-lô./ 'Hold the books.'

Hangzhou potential complements are formed exactly as those of Beijing. The infix /teq/ is inserted between a verb and complement to express possibility and /peq/ is inserted in the same position to express impossibility:

/P'iô:tsi> nɕⁿ mɕ>, hua zitcieⁿ uoⁿzi: mɕ> teq tô: tieq./ 'The tickets are hard to get; (but) if you spend some time, you can still get a hold of them.'

/Tsoqtsi> kôdei faⁿ: teq lô tcidɕⁿ:./ 'Eggs can be securely placed on the table.'

/Tɕɕ: to t'a ie> tc'ioq teq kuaⁿ./ 'He could finish eating even more.'

/Nɔ tɕ'ioq peq loq vɤːː/ 'I can't eat.'

/Tɕ'in> peq tɕ'i> t'a./ 'I cannot afford to treat him.'

/Kɛq-tɕy: uaː, p'ieːː tɛq ko: t'a, p'ieːː peq ko: ni> tieq./ 'This
(phrase) could fool him but not you.'

/Kɛqkoq tongci ngo> tɤːː peq tɕ'i>-lɤːː/ 'I can't pick this thing
up.'

/T'a tɕ'ioq peq tɕ'ioq tɛq loq? Tɕ'ioq tɛq loq tieq./ 'Can he
finish eating it? Yes.'

/K'a tɛq k'a, k'a peq k'a ts'eitei>?./ 'Can you get the drawer
open?'

/ːleq-zeq tso: tɛq kuaː uoːːzi: tso: peq kuaː?./ 'Can it be
finished in a day?'

/Kɛq-pa> y>tsi> puoːː tɛq k'a./ 'This chair can be removed.'

/T'a t'iô tɛq ko:-tɕ'i:ː./ 'She can jump across.'

/T'a tsei> peq uei-tɕ'i: tɛq./ 'She cannot make it back on foot
now.'

/Ciô> Uaː inli> puoːː peq ts'ueq-lɤːː/ 'Xiao Wang cannot move out
her luggage.'

/Ka: cy>to iaqsen, ni> tciô: peq tciô: tɛq ts'ueq mintsi>?./
'Are you able to call out all the names of so many
students?'

/Ni> zaːː peq zaːː tɛq tô: leizaːː tɕ'i:ː?./ 'Are you able to get
upstairs.'

/Ni> tɤːː peq tɤːː tɛq ts'ueq sɿː lɤːː/ 'Are you able to bring out
the books?'

Modifiers Marked with /tieq/

As is clear from the several functions of /tieq/ already mentioned in this and the preceding chapter, this Hangzhou particle closely matches Beijing de. Below the functions are illustrated in further detail.

It will be recalled that /tieq/ is used to form adverbs of manner. In this capacity, it can (sometimes optionally) be added to adverbs:

/T'a peq din tieq iô-dei./ 'He kept shaking his head.'

/*Isen kə" > tcin > -tieq pa > bin:zen k'ə-tô./ 'The doctor quickly performed an operation on the patient.'

/Keq-tsua" zi:t'i > za": t'a mô^olô:lô(-tieq) kôcin:./ 'This affair really made him happy.'

/T'a p'ie"-p'ie"(-tieq) dzyö:zi: peq tc'i:./ 'He simply won't go of all things.'

to adjectives:

/T'a pa > zy:ieq'r muo" > -muo" > -tieq tsua"-liô > 'ieq da: da:./ 'He filled a big sack completely full with the leaves.'

/Hô>-hô>-tieq ta"-lô, peq 'iô: tieq-liô>./ 'Hold it well; don't lose it.' (Note that in this example /hô-hô-tieq/ may read /hô-hô-tciô/.)

/Die"-i>li> yöts'ə:hua tcin-ua"-tcin-ua"-tieq k'ə-liô > 'ieq da: p'ie":./ 'The rapeseed flowers bloomed golden yellow in a great expanse across the field.'

/ *Ieq ci>-hō> ioq djiö: sŷ-sŷ-voq-voq-tieq k'uen: *ieq-tciô:./

'(I'll) have a comfortable sleep right after taking a bath.'

and to other descriptive phrases:

/T'a *ieq-t'ieⁿ-tô:-vəⁿ> peq din tieq sueq./ 'She's constantly saying it day and night.'

/Men səⁿ-peq-tcieq-dei(-tieq) k'a teqlai./ 'The door suddenly opened.'

/Ngo> *ieq-iaⁿ:-*ieq-iaⁿ:-tieq ciô>teq t'a tieq *i:si./ 'I gradually came to understand what he meant.'

/Tciaⁿtciaⁿ ngo> uoⁿ dong t'a sueq-ua:, tciaqkaq *ieq-cieq kongfu(-tieq) peq tcieⁿ: teq./ 'I was just talking to him; how did he suddenly disappear?'

/T'a *men-sen-peq-ciaⁿ>-tieq tsei> teqlai./ 'She walked without making a sound.'

It must be observed that if rendered in Chinese characters this adverbial /tieq/ cannot be written as it is in standard Chinese with 地, which is read /di:/ in Hangzhou. It must rather be written the same as the subordinative particle—~~的~~—de of standard Chinese and /tieq/ in Hangzhou.

Hangzhou /tieq/ may be used like the de found in what Y.R. Chao described as the "subsumption type of nominal predicate" (1968, 90-91):

/Keqkoq zenkuaⁿ tieq zi:tsi> pa-tsuei> tieq, yö> sa: hō> tc'ioq./

'Persimmons are quite astringent these days; they're not tasty at all.'

/Tcioqkoq kuniaⁿ`r sen teq tciôkuoⁿ djitsen> tieq, beq-beq-p'aⁿ:-

p'aⁿ: tieq./ 'This girl is very pretty, white and plump.'

/Di:in:tsi>li> liaⁿ-sei>-sei> tieq./ 'It's quite cool in the
cellar.'

/T'a *ieⁿ>tcin *mæⁿ do: tieq./ 'She's got quite big eyes.'

This predicative /tieq/ is also seen in complements marked with /teq/:

/Tô:ts'ÿ> bong teq moq-moq-heq tieq./ 'Dust and grime has
gathered and made it dark and black everywhere.'

/*Izaⁿ ci> teq cieqbeq tieq./ 'The clothes have been washed
white as snow.'

As a subordinative particle, /tieq/ exactly parallels Beijing de
in marking explicit modification, for example following nouns:

/Ngo> tieq mô:`r *læ na>li>./ 'Where's my hat?'

/Ngo> di:di: tieq sÿ tci: pa> ni>./ 'I'll lend my little
brother's book to you.'

/Zentcia nô:tcia`r zi: zentcia tieq zi:t'i>./ 'If others fight,
it's their business.'

with adjectives:

/Ngo> *iô: do: tieq tci./ 'I want a big chicken.'

/*Laqdei zi: *mæⁿ yoⁿ> *mæⁿ yoⁿ> tieq di:faⁿ./ 'That is a very,
very far away place.'

/*Maⁿ hô> tieq *ieq-djieⁿ *izaⁿ kö-liô> *ieq-koq do: dong:`r./

'It is such a nice piece of clothing to have hooked and torn
a large hole in!'

/Cieqbaq tieq mieⁿ:fen> tã>-liô> *ieq-di:./ 'Snow white flour

was spilled all over the floor'

and following verbs or clauses:

/ô^sô: pa> u^a:dei laⁿ: laqhaq tieq *izaⁿ sei-tcin:-l^a./ 'Quickly
bring in the clothes that are out hanging to dry.'

/Ni> song: tongci pa> t'a tieq *laqkoq ciô>ia`r l^a teqlei./ 'The
child you sent the gifts to has come.'

/Dza:tsi> tciaⁿtciaⁿ m^a>-liô> tieq *ieq pen> sÿ pa> zentcia tci:-
liô>-tc'i: teq./ 'A book (I) just bought yesterday was
borrowed by someone.'

/*Laqkoq ts'uoⁿ ong *izaⁿ tieq ciô>ia`r zi: ngo>men mei:mei:./
'The one (child) dressed in red is my little sister.'

In one or two rare cases, the informants were observed using the
particle /kaq/ as a subordinative particle; this usage parallels
Shanghai /gheq/ (Xu et al. 1988, 463-465):

/T'a ts'uoⁿ-liô> *ieq-djieⁿ: *m^aⁿ-*m^aⁿ do: kaq da:i./ 'She wore
quite a large coat.'

But when pressed for further examples, Cheng Yongfang rejected /kaq/;
for instance she insisted on /tieq/ in the following:

/Ngo> *iô: djin *ieq-koq pi>tcîô: tsuaⁿ: tieq ieⁿ>yoⁿ./ 'I want
to find a fairly plump actress.'

/T'a huoⁿci> tc'ioq suoⁿ tieq`r tieq ts'a:./ 'He likes to eat
rather sour food.'

The nominalizing function of Beijing de is reflected in /tieq/
where it is used in decapitated modifying clauses:

/Ngo> *iô: m^a> tin> zidô: tieq./ 'I want to buy the most

modern.'

/Ong tieq mə: u>-tciaq *ieq-tcin, loq tieq uoⁿ *iô: mə: si:-tciaq
 *ieq-tcin./ 'The red ones sell for five jiào a catty; yet
 the green ones are still four jiào a catty.'

/Keq-pen> zi: ngo> tieq, laq-pen> zi: ni> tieq./ 'This book is
 mine and that one is your's.'

/Moqdei tieq pi> t'ieq tieq tc'in./ 'The wooden one is lighter
 than the iron one.'

/Tcioqkoq zi: la>koq tieq ts'ueitsi>? Song:-cin: tieq (zen
 tieq)./ 'Whose bike is this? The letter carrier's.'

/Do: tieq *ma doq-sŷ teq, ciô> tieq uoⁿ meqyö> doq./ 'The eldest
 is now in school; the youngest isn't yet.'

/Ngo> ieⁿ:dzə: ci> tieq zi: *inven./ 'What I'm writing now is
 English.'

/Tcioq-k'ö> tcin> zi: ts'uent'ieⁿ k'a-ts'ueq-la tieq./ 'This
 well was opened in the Spring.'

/Ngo> mə>-liô> *ieq-koq lyö>diô pieⁿ tieq./ 'I bought one made
 from wicker.'

/Keq-tsong> uoⁿ meqyö> tc'iô peq p'o: tieq./ 'There are none of
 this kind that are unbreakable yet.'

CHAPTER SIX

Hangzhou Phonology in Comparison

This chapter presents a detailed comparison of Hangzhou phonology to the phonological systems of Beijing, Shanghai, and Middle Chinese (MC). The presentation is divided into three sections: Initials, Finals, and Tones. Under each section, the initials, finals, or tones of the Hangzhou dialect are taken up one by one and their correspondences in the initials, finals and tones of Beijing, Shanghai, and Middle Chinese are described. In the description, the following conventions are adopted:

1) The basic unit of comparison is the syllable, each of which generally corresponds to a morpheme, as is the regular pattern in Chinese.

2) Comparison is generally limited to syllables listed in the Fāngyán diàochá zìbiǎo.

3) The phonological system of Middle Chinese is understood to mean that of the Qìèyùn as reflected in the Guāngyùn compiled in 1011 by Chen Pengnian et al. and presented systematically in the Fāngyán diàochá zìbiǎo. Identifications of Middle Chinese initials, finals and tones refer to the categories listed in the Fāngyán diàochá

zìbiào.

4) Shanghai correspondences are based on the phonology described in Sherard 1980 and 1982; Xu et al. 1988 was also consulted. For purposes of comparison, Shanghai medials are included as part of the final, though Sherard treats them as part of the initial.

5) Phonemic orthographies are adopted for all forms cited, which facilitates easy discrimination of the origins of each: Hangzhou forms are in the orthography adopted in this dissertation as described in Chapter Two. Beijing forms are in pīnyīn. Shanghai forms use the system outlined in Sherard 1982 (see above, Chapter Four, note 4); but when cited individually, the Shanghai initials and finals are followed by IPA equivalents in parentheses.

6) Illustrative examples are not given for regular correspondences, for which ample cases can be found by reference to the lexicon in Appendix Five.

7) Irregular cases are pointed out for the correspondences between Hangzhou and Beijing, and between Hangzhou and Middle Chinese. The list of irregular cases is not intended to be exhaustive, however. The goal was to include the most significant exceptions encountered in the data collected. In general, the listing is limited to the irregular forms recorded in the speech of the older of the informants, Chang Yongfang. Exceptions and irregular cases for the Shanghai correspondences are not supplied.

8) Irregular cases are listed by number in three sets, one for each section--initials, finals, and tones. The number for each case

listed in the initials section is prefixed by a capital 'I'; under the finals the number is prefixed by a capital 'F', and under the tones by a capital 'T'. Where a specific case is referred to more than once, the number is cited and additionally prefixed by the number sign '#'.

9) Irregular cases are all cited in the following format: The number is given first, followed by the closest Beijing equivalent for the Hangzhou form, followed by an equals sign '=', then the Hangzhou form. The syllable/morpheme in question is written in bold type in the Hangzhou form and the corresponding element of the Beijing form is also in bold type. The Hangzhou form is followed by an English gloss and then the position of the boldface syllable in the Fāngyán diào chá zìbiǎo is provided between square brackets ('[]') to identify the Middle Chinese/Qìyùn correspondent.

10) The Fāngyán diào chá zìbiǎo position is identified in the following format: shè, followed by 'k' for kāikǒu or 'h' for hékǒu, followed by Roman Numeral I, II, III, or IV to indicate division, followed by the name of the rhyme (written in capital letters), followed by 'p', 's', 'q', or 'r' to indicate píng, shàng, qù, or rù tone (respectively), finally followed by the name of the initial. A period is placed between each of these units, except between division and rhyme where a colon is used:

[she.kai/he.division:rhyme.tone.initial]

11) In the section on finals, MC finals are also identified according to the above format with the exception that the tone and initial categories are eliminated.

12) In certain contexts, especially when describing the distribution of the Hangzhou final correspondences among the Middle Chinese categories, the initials are referred to according to the following groupings: The bang group includes MC labial initials bang, pang, bing and ming; the fei group includes the MC initials that are dentilabialized fei, fu, feng, and wei; the duan group includes MC alveolar initials duan, tou and ding; the ni group includes MC nasal and lateral initials ni and lai; the jing group includes MC sibilant initials jing, qing, cong, xin and xie; the zhi group includes MC palatal initials zhi, che, and cheng; the zhuang group includes MC retroflex initials zhuang, chu, chong and sheng; the zhang group includes MC pre-palatal initials zhang, chang, chuan, shu, and chan; the jian set includes MC velar and guttural initials jian, xi, qun, yi, xiao, xia, ying, yun, and yang; ri initial is not included in any group.

13) Chinese characters are not used in the presentation. Characters for the Hangzhou forms can be found by consulting the lexicon in Appendix Five. To identify Middle Chinese shè, initials, and rhymes, the following spellings--without tone marks--are used (note the use of the accent mark ['] to eliminate ambiguity in the rhymes):

- Shè--1) guo [果]. 2) jia [假]. 3) yu [遇]. 4) xie [蟹].
 5) zhi [止]. 6) xiao [效]. 7) liu [流]. 8) xian [咸].
 9) shen [深]. 10) shan [山]. 11) zhen [臻].
 12) dang [宕]. 13) jiang [江]. 14) zeng [曾].

15) geng [梗]. 16) tong [通].

Initials--1) bang [幫]. 2) pang [滂]. 3) bing [並].

4) ming [明]. 5) fei [非]. 6) fu [敷]. 7) feng [奉].

8) wei [微]. 9) duan [端]. 10) tou [透]. 11) ding [定].

12) ni [泥]. 13) lai [來]. 14) jing [精]. 15) qing [清].

16) cong [從]. 17) xin [心]. 18) xie [邪]. 19) zhi [知].

20) che [徹]. 21) cheng [澄]. 22) zhuang [莊].

23) chu [初]. 24) chong [崇]. 25) sheng [生].

26) zhang [章]. 27) chang [昌]. 28) chuan [船].

29) shu [書]. 30) chan [禪]. 31) ri [日]. 32) jian [見].

33) xi [溪]. 34) qun [羣]. 35) yi [疑]. 36) xiao [曉].

37) xia [匣]. 38) ying [影]. 39) yun [云].

40) yang [羊] (= yi [以]).

Rhymes--1) GE [歌]. 2) GE' [戈]. 3) MA [麻]. 4) MO [模].

5) YU [魚]. 6) YU' [虞]. 7) HAI [哈]. 8) TAI [泰].

9) JIE [皆]. 10) JIA [佳]. 11) GUAI [夬]. 12) JI [祭].

13) FEI [廢]. 14) QI [齊]. 15) HUI [灰]. 16) ZHI [支].

17) ZHI' [脂]. 18) ZHII [之]. 19) WEI [微].

20) HAO [豪]. 21) YAO [肴]. 22) XIAO [宵].

23) XIAO' [蕭]. 24) HOU [候]. 25) YOU [尤].

26) YOU' [幽]. 27) TAN/HE [覃/合].

28) TAN'/GAI [談/盍]. 29) XIARN/QIA [咸/洽].

30) XIARN'/XIA [銜/狎]. 31) YAN/YE [鹽/葉].

32) YAN'/YE' [嚴/業]. 33) TIAN/TIE [添/帖].

34) FAN/FA [凡/乏]. 35) QIN/QI' [侵/緝].

- 36) HAN/HE` [寒,曷]. 37) SHAN/XIA` [山,黠].
 38) SHAN`/XIAQ [刪,鑑]. 39) XIAN/XUE [仙,薛].
 40) YUAN/YUE [元,月]. 41) XIAN`/XIE [先,屑].
 42) HUAN/MO [桓,末]. 43) HEN [痕].
 44) ZHEN/ZHIQ [真,質]. 45) YIN/QIQ [殷,迄].
 46) HUN/MOQ [魂,沒]. 47) ZHUN/SHU [諄,術].
 48) WEN/WU [文,物]. 49) TANG/DUO [唐,鐸].
 50) YANG/YAO` [陽,藥]. 51) JIANG/JUE [江,覺].
 52) DENG/DE [登,德]. 53) ZHENG/ZHIQ` [蒸,職].
 54) ZHIQ [職]. 55) GENG/MOQ` [庚,陌].
 56) GENG`/MAI [耕,麥]. 57) QING/XI [清,昔].
 58) QING`/XI` [青,錫]. 59) DONG/WU` [東,屋].
 60) DONG`/WO [冬,沃]. 61) ZHONG/ZHU [鍾,燭].

(For ease of identification, the rhyme names will always be written in capital letters.)

Finally, note that charts illustrating the regular Hangzhou correspondences for the Middle Chinese/Qieyun system are supplied in Appendix Four of this dissertation.

Initials

Hangzhou Initial /p/

/p/ corresponds to Beijing initial b (but excluding cases in yāngpíng and qù tones where Beijing b corresponds to Hangzhou /b/).

In the following exception, the Beijing form shows an irregular initial m:

11) mìmi = /pi:mieq/ 'secret' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.bang]

Note also #15 and #19 below, in which Beijing b corresponds to Hangzhou /p'/.

/p/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /b/ ([p]).

/p/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial bang. A few exceptions show Hangzhou /p/ for other MC initials:

12) bōli = /poli/ 'glass' [guo.h.I:GE`.p.pang]

13) bàoyú = /pô:y/ 'abalone' [xiao.k.II:YAO.s.bing]

There are also some cases where MC bang does not correspond to /p/ in Hangzhou:

14) pòhài = /p'aq`a:/ 'persecute' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`.r.bang]

15) bōcài = /p'ots'a:/ 'spinach' [guo.h.I:GE`.p.bang] Note: Wang

Lizhen's pronunciation of this term is regular: /pots'a:/

16) pǔ = /p'u>/ 'register, music score' [yu.h.I:MO.s.bang]

17) qūbié = /tc'ybieq/ 'difference' [shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE.r.bang]

18) mábi = /mabi:/ 'paralyzed' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.bang]

Hangzhou Initial /p'/

/p'/ corresponds to Beijing initial p (but excluding cases in yángpíng tone where Beijing p corresponds to Hangzhou /b/). In #15 above /p'/ corresponds to Beijing b, as is the case in the following:

19) bàn = /p'a^n:/ 'petal' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.bing]

/p'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /p/ ([p']).

/p'/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial pang. #14, #15, #16, #19 and the following are exceptions in which Hangzhou /p'/ reflects some other MC initial:

I10) póng chǎng = /p'ong> dza/ 'show support by one's presence'

[tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.fu]

Also note #I2 above in which MC pang shows a /p/ in the Hangzhou.

Hangzhou Initial /b/

/b/ corresponds to Beijing initial p in the yángpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initial b in other tones (including where Beijing yángpíng reflects Hangzhou yángǔ).

Exceptions #I3 and #I9 mentioned above show Hangzhou /p/ and /p'/ in yángǔ corresponding to Beijing b; Hangzhou /b/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in the following, which all betray Wu influence:

I11) liánméng = /lie^aben/ 'alliance' [geng.k.III:GENG.p.ming]

I12) méi = /bei/ (measure for small needles) [xie.h.I:HUI.p.ming]

I13) fěizào = /bizô:/ 'soap' [zhi.h.III:WEI.p.feng]

I14) fáng = /ba^a/ 'guard against' [dang.h.III:YANG.p.feng]

/b/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /bh/ ([h̥b]).

/b/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial bing. MC initial bing corresponds to other initials in #I3 and #I9 above, while Hangzhou initial /b/ is seen irregularly matching other MC initials in #I7, #I8, #I11, #I12, #I13 and #I14.

Hangzhou Initial /m/

/m/ corresponds to Beijing initial m. This correspondence has two exceptions found with some speakers. In one, Hangzhou /m/ reflects Beijing w—Beijing zero initial before u:

I15) wěiba = /mi>pa/ 'tail' [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.wei] Note: This is

Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /vi>ba/.

In the other Beijing m has a corresponding /v/ in Hangzhou:

I16) mèir = /vi:ˈr/ 'riddle' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.ming] Note: This is

Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /mi:ˈr/.

Also recall #I11 and #I12 above which showed a /b/ corresponding to Beijing m.

/m/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /m/ ([m]), excepting cases were Shanghai /m/ reflects Hangzhou /v/, as /mheng dzz/ (= Hangzhou /ventsɿ>/) 'mosquito'.

/m/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial ming. In #I15 above and the below exception Hangzhou /m/ reflects the MC initial wei:

I17) mányán = /mɛː-ɪeː/ 'spread, extend' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.wei]

MC initial ming irregularly shows Hangzhou initial /b/ in #I11 and #I12 and /v/ in #I16 above; in another case ming shows a zero initial:

I18) wù = /u:/ 'Heavenly Stem #5' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

Hangzhou Initial /f/

/f/ generally corresponds to Beijing initial f, excepting where Beijing f corresponds to Hangzhou /v/ or /θ/ in syllables having lower register tones in Hangzhou; /f/ also corresponds to Beijing h in a set of syllables having final /u/ in Hangzhou and finals u or uo in Beijing (as lǎohǔ = /lǎ>fu>/ 'tiger', huǒ = /fu>/ 'fire'). In one irregular case, Hangzhou /f/ reflects w--Beijing zero initial before u:

I19) qǐng wù xī yān = /tc'in> feq cieq ˈieː/ 'No Smoking Please'

[zhen.h.III:WEN/WU.r.wei]

/f/ generally corresponds to Shanghai initial /f/ ([f]); Hangzhou /f/ also corresponds to Shanghai initial /h/ ([h]) in a set of syllables having final /u/ in Hangzhou and final /uw/ ([u]) in Shanghai (i.e. the same conditions as the correspondence with Beijing h).¹

/f/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials bang and pang in the set that is dentilabialized--i.e. initials fei and fu. In the set of syllables with final /u/ where it corresponds to Beijing h and Shanghai /h/--in division I syllables of the hékǒu (rounded) type in MC rhymes GE' and MO, Hangzhou /f/ reflects the MC initial xiao. Hangzhou /f/ also corresponds to MC initial feng (the dentilabialized set from initial bing) in a small group of syllables where feng is not reflected by the voiced dentilabial /v/, including the following:

I20) fú^ˇdào = /fu>tô>/ 'coach' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.feng]

I21) fú^ˇxīng lù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.feng]

I22) fěi^ˇcù^ˋ = /fi:ts'uei:/ 'halcyon, emerald' [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.feng]

I23) fènnù = /fen:no:/ 'anger' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.feng]

Exceptions to the correspondence with MC fu include #I10 above in which the correspondent is Hangzhou /p'/, and the following, which shows zero initial in Hangzhou:

I24) fú^ˇyáng = /u:ia">/ 'foster' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.fu]

Also note that in #I19, Hangzhou /f/ reflects MC initial wei.

¹Sherard 1980 notes for some Shanghai speakers /f/ and /h/ merge before final /uw/ and both are realized phonetically as [ɸ] (35). This situation is strikingly parallel to that of Hangzhou.

Hangzhou Initial /v/

/v/ corresponds to Beijing initials f and w--the latter representing Beijing /0/ initial before u (here medial u only). The correspondence with both f and w excludes syllables with Beijing final u which have zero initial and final /u/ in Hangzhou. In #I16 noted above, Hangzhou /v/ is seen to irregularly correspond with Beijing m; in the following, the correspondence is with Beijing h:

I25) shōuhuò = /seivoq/ 'harvest' [geng.h.II:GENG`/MAI.r.xia] Note:

This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says

/sei'oq/.

Note also #I13 and #I14 above in which Beijing f corresponds to Hangzhou /b/, and #I15 in which Beijing w corresponds to Hangzhou /m/.

/v/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /v/ ([v]) and /m/ ([m]), the latter generally in cases where Hangzhou /v/ corresponds to Beijing w, as /mhaq dzz/ (= Beijing wàzi & Hangzhou /vaq`r/) 'socks'.

/v/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials bing and ming in the set that is dentilabialized--i.e. initials feng and wei, excluding syllables from the division III hékou (rounded) type MC rhyme YU in which feng and wei are reflected by Hangzhou /0/ initial (and all have final /u/). In #I16 and #I25 /v/ is seen reflecting MC ming and xia initials, respectively; in the following two cases, /v/ reflects MC initial yang:

I26) wéiví = /vi'ieq/ 'the only' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]

I27) wéichí = /vidzi/ 'maintain' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]

Note also the two cases above--#I13 and #I14--in which feng

corresponds to Hangzhou /b/, two--#115 and #117--in which wei corresponds to Hangzhou /m/, and #119 where wei is reflected by Hangzhou /f/.

Hangzhou Initial /t/

/t/ corresponds to Beijing initial d (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing d corresponds to Hangzhou /d/).

/t/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /t/ ([t]).

/t/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial duan. Exceptions to this correspondence include several cases where Hangzhou /t/ reflects some other MC initial:

I28) diē = /tiatia/ 'grandfather, father's father'

[jia.k.III:MA.p.zhi]

I29) shèngdànjié = /sen:ts^h:tcieq/ 'Christmas' [shan.k.I:HAN.s.ding]

I30) diē = /tieq/ 'fall, tumble' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.ding]

I31) dūn = /ten/ 'squat' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.cong]

I32) dèng = /ten:/ 'glare; stare' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG.q.cheng]

There are also a couple of cases where MC duan is reflected by some other initial in Hangzhou:

I33) dīfáng = /dibaⁿ/ 'dyke' [xie.k.IV:QI.p.duan]

I34) niǎo = /niô>/ 'bird' [xiao.k.IV:XIAO`.s.duan]

Hangzhou Initial /t'/

/t'/ corresponds to Beijing initial t (but excluding cases in yángpíng tone where Beijing t corresponds to Hangzhou /d/). The following is an exception in which Beijing t corresponds to Hangzhou /d/ (in a rù tone syllable):

I35) tà = /daq/ 'step on' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.tou]

/t'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /t/ ([t']).

/t'/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial tou. In one exception, tou is reflected by /d/ in Hangzhou:

I36) dàikuān = /dɛ:k'uoⁿ/ 'loan' [xie.k.I:HAi.q.tou]

There is also a set of irregular cases in which Hangzhou /t'/ reflects MC initial ding:

I37) shétāi = /zeqt'ɛ/ 'coating on the tongue' [xie.k.I:HAi.p.ding]

I38) tāo-tāo-shòu = /t'ô-t'ô-zei:/ 'billowing longevity'

[xiao.k.I:HAO.p.ding]

I39) tǎn-xiōng lù-jiān = /t'ɛⁿ-ciŋg lo:-tcieⁿ/ 'exposed bosom and bared shoulders' [shan.k.I:HAN.s.ding]

I40) yóutǐng = /yöt'in>/ 'pleasure boat' [geng.k.IV:QING`.s.ding]

I41) tǐng xiōng = /t'in> ciŋg/ 'throw out one's chest'

[geng.k.IV:QING`.s.ding]

Hangzhou Initial /d/

/d/ corresponds to Beijing initial t in the yángpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initial d in other tones (including where Beijing yángpíng reflects Hangzhou yánggrù).

/d/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /dh/ ([fd]).

/d/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial ding. In exceptions #I35 and #I36 Hangzhou /d/ reflects MC tou. Cases where ding was reflected by other initials in Hangzhou are seen above in #I29, #I30 (these two show Hangzhou /t'/), #I37, #I38, #I39, #I40, and #I41 (these four show Hangzhou /t'/).

Hangzhou Initial /n/

/n/ generally corresponds to Beijing initial n in most environments. But in syllables where it is followed by /i/ as medial or main vowel, Hangzhou /n/ may 1) correspond to Beijing initial n, 2) correspond to Beijing y--i.e. Beijing /Ø/ initial before high front vowels (but here i only--as medial or main vowel--and excluding finals with ü as medial or main vowel), or 3) in a number of irregular cases which reflect Wu influence, correspond to Beijing r:

I42) rǎoluàn = /niô>luo"/ 'harass, disturb' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]

I43) rào xiàn = /niô: soq`r/ 'wind cord' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.ri]

I44) rě = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke, become infected' [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]

I45) rènfù = /nin`u:/ 'pregnant woman' [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri]

I46) róngmáo = /niongmô/ 'fine hair; down' [tong.h.III:DONG.p.ri]

I47) róng = /niong/ 'Rong' (a surname) [tong.h.III:DONG.p.ri]

I48) ruòmào = /niaqmô:/ 'conical leaf hat' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.ri]

This set of seven reflects influence from the surrounding Wu dialects, where the nasal stop initial [n] (or a palatalized [ɲ]) is common in these words, as Shanghai /nhyaw/ 'to wind'. The same influence is seen in the following (cf. Shanghai /nhyoq/ 'jade'):

I49) yù = /nioq/ 'jade' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.yi] Note: This is

Wang Lizhen's pronunciation: Cheng Yongfang says /ioq/.

One unusual case shows Beijing initial /x/ for Hangzhou /n/:

I50) xìngkǔī = /nin:k'uei/ 'fortunately' [geng.k.II:GENG`.s.xia]

/n/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /n/ ([n]) and /ny/ ([ɲ]).

/n/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials ni and yi. The latter is with division III and IV rhymes of the kāikǒu (unrounded) type, with the following exceptions:

I51) yàntái = /[˥]ie[˥]:ua>/ 'inkstone' [shan.k.IV:XIAN[˥].q.yi]

I52) yínháng = /in[˥]˥a[˥]/ 'bank' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.yi] Cf. /nintsi>/
'silver'

I53) yíng = /in/ 'win' [geng.k.III:QING.p.yi]

We have already noted the following, in which Hangzhou /n/ irregularly reflects MC duan:

#I34) niǎo = /niǎ>/ 'bird' [xiao.k.IV:XIAO[˥].s.duan]

Also, in #I42-I48 above, /n/ irregularly corresponds to MC ri.

Hangzhou Initial /l/

/l/ corresponds to Beijing initial /l/. In one exception to this correspondence, the irregularity is in the Beijing form:

I54) nòng = /long:/ 'do; manage; get; fix' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.lai]

/l/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /l/ ([l]).

/l/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial lai. In one exception, the /l/ reflects MC lian:

I55) liǎn = /liǎ[˥]>k'ong>/ 'face' [xian.k.III:YAN.s.jian]

Hangzhou Initial /ts/

/ts/ corresponds to Beijing initials z and zh (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing z and zh correspond to Hangzhou /dz/). In one exception to this correspondence, the Beijing initial ch is irregular:

I56) chùoxué = /tse^hqiaq/ 'discontinue one's studies'

[shan.h.III:XIAN/XUE.r.zhi]

In three other cases, the Beijing forms are regular, but the Hangzhou initial /ts/ is irregular:

I57) sāo yǎng = /tsə^h iaⁿ>/ 'scratch an itching place'

[xiao.k.I:HAO.p.xin]

I58) jǔ shǒu = /tsy^h: sei/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h.III:YU.s.jian]

I59) yǎnchī = /ieⁿ>tsi^hu/ 'eye gunk' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.chang]

/ts/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /dz/ ([ts]).

/ts/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials jing, zhi, zhuang, and zhang. The correspondence with jing excludes syllables in MC divisions III and IV (in which jing corresponds to Hangzhou /tc/) excepting those in zhi she and tong she. Hangzhou /ts/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #I57, #I58, and #I59 above as well as the following:

I60) zhà lěng zhà rè = /tsa: len> tsa: zueq/ 'suddenly cold then hot'

[jia.k.II:MA.q.chong]

I61) zhāokāi = /tsôk'*/ 'convene' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.cheng]

I62) dǎ zhàng = /ta> tsaⁿ:/ 'fight a war' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.cheng]

I63) zhēntàn = /tsent'sⁿ:/ 'detective' [geng.k.III:QING.p.che]

In #I28 above, Hangzhou /d/ is seen corresponding to MC zhi.

Irregular Hangzhou initials reflecting jing, zhi, zhang, and zhuang are also seen in the following:

I64) cuòzhé = /ts'o:tseq/ 'frustration' [guo.h.I:GE`.q.jing]

I65) zhùcángshì = /djy:dzaⁿseq/ 'storage room' [yu.h.III:YU.s.zhi]

I66) yí(-jiàn-zhōng-qíng = /'ieq-tcieⁿ:-dzong:-djin/ 'fall in love at first sight' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.zhang]

I67) cèmiàn = /ts'aqmieⁿ:/ 'side' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.zhuang]

Hangzhou Initial /ts'/

/ts'/ corresponds to Beijing initials c and ch (but excluding cases in yángpíng tone where Beijing c and ch correspond to Hangzhou /dz/ or /z/). In two exceptions, the Beijing correspondent to /ts'/ is sh:

I68) shǔjià = /ts'ŷ>tcia:/ 'summer vacation' [yu.h.III:YU.s.shu]

I69) shǔyì = /ts'ŷ>ioq/ 'the plague' [yu.h.III:YU.s.shu]

The expected correspondence with Beijing c and ch is not seen above in #I56 and #I59 (which both have Hangzhou /ts'/), and in the following examples, in which the first represents an irregularity in Beijing and the latter two show irregularity in the Hangzhou:

I70) shàngcì = /saⁿ>si:/ 'bestow a reward' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.xin]

I71) qiáocuì = /djiôsei:/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.cong]

I72) chànhuǐ = /tc'ieⁿ:huei>/ 'repent' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.q.chu]

/ts'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /ts/ ([ts']).

/ts'/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials qing, che, chu, and chang.

The correspondence with qing excludes syllables in MC divisions III and IV (in which qing corresponds to Hangzhou /tc'/) excepting those in zhi she, tong she, and the MC rhyme xie.h.III:JI. The Hangzhou initial /ts'/ is seen to reflect other initials in #I64, #I67, #I68, #I69 above, and in the following:

I73) chìbāng = /ts'i:paⁿ>/ 'wing' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.shu]

I74) cìhòu = /ts'i:ei:/ 'wait upon' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.xin]

I75) chán^v = /ts'ən>/ 'to produce' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.sheng]

I76) chéng = /ts'en/ 'ride (in a vehicle)' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG.p.chuan]

I77) chōng mǐ^y = /ts'ong mi>/ 'husk rice (by hand)'

[tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.shu]

Above in #I59 and #I63 MC chang and che are reflected by Hangzhou /ts/.

Hangzhou Initial /dz/

/dz/ corresponds to Beijing initials c and ch in the yángpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initials z and zh and in other tones (including where Beijing yángpíng reflects Hangzhou yángǔ). Under certain conditions (and also in yáng tones only), /dz/--and not /z/--is also found reflecting Beijing ɹ (in syllables with Beijing finals eng and ui corresponding to Hangzhou finals /en/ and /uei/), s (in syllables with Beijing finals ong and ui corresponding to Hangzhou finals /ong/ and /uei/), and sh (in syllables with Beijing finals e and ao corresponding to Hangzhou finals /uei/ and /ô/). In certain other cases where Beijing has initials ɹ or sh, as well as initials z, zh, or ch, a distinction between /dz/ and /z/ is somewhat unstable, either varying between informants, or (in the case of 'sit') varying in a single informant's speech:

I78) ránshāo = /dzuoⁿsô/ 'burn' [shan.k.III:XIAN.p.ri] Note: This is

Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /zuoⁿsô/.

I79) ránhòu = /dzuoⁿei:/ 'after that' [shan.k.III:XIAN.p.ri] Note:

This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says

/zuoⁿsô/.

180) zuò = /zo:/ 'sit' [guo.h.I:GE`.s.cong] Note: Cheng

Yongfang sometimes says /dzo:/

181) shèng = /zen:/ 'left over' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG.q.chuan] Note:

Endô 1989 gives the reading /dzen:/ for this word (49).

182) zhà mén = /dzaqmen/ 'sluice gate' [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.chong]

183) chuán = /dzuoⁿ/ 'boat' [shan.h.III:XIAN.p.chuan] Note: This is

Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /zuoⁿ/.

184) sháozi = /suei>dzaq`r/ 'water ladle, dipper'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.chan] Note: This is Cheng Yongfang's

pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /suei>zoq`r/.

This instability in the distinction between /dz/ and /z/ is perhaps due to the influence of nearby dialects such as Shanghai and Suzhou, where only /z/ is found. In one irregular case, Hangzhou /dz/ reflects Beijing x:

185) xú = /dzÿ/ 'Xu' (a surname) [yu.h.III:YU.p.xie]

/dz/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /z/ ([z(h)]).

/dz/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials cong, cheng, chong, chuan (in a few cases), and chan (excluding division III hékǒu). The correspondence with cong excludes syllables in MC divisions III and IV (in which cong corresponds to Hangzhou /tc/) excepting those in zhi she and tong she. Hangzhou /dz/ also corresponds to MC ri in the zeng she and in shan she, kāikǒu (#178 and #179 above); to xie in 1) zhi she, hékǒu, 2) zhi she, kāikǒu, píng tone, 3) tong she (excluding rù

tone), and 4) exception #184 above; and to yang in xie she. Hangzhou /dz/ is seen reflecting an irregular MC initial in #166 above and in the following:

I86) fàngzòng = /faⁿ:dzong/ 'self-indulgent, undisciplined'

[tong.h.III:ZHONG.q.jing]

Hangzhou Initial /s/

/s/ corresponds to Beijing initials s and sh (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing s and sh corresponds to Hangzhou /dz/ or /z/). Hangzhou /s/ is seen irregularly reflecting Beijing c in #170 and #171 above; in the following /s/ shows an irregular correspondence with Beijing x:

I87) fǎnxǐng = /faⁿ>sen/ 'self-examination' [geng.k.III:QING.s.xin]

The correspondence with Beijing s or sh is not seen in #157, #168, and #169 above, plus the following:

I88) gāo-lóu-dà-shà = /kôlei-da:ia:/ 'towers and mansions'

[jia.k.II:MA.q.sheng]

I89) gūguǐ = /kueqi/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]

I90) shòupiàochù = /dʒyö:p'iô:ts'ÿ:/ 'ticket office'

[liu.k.III:YOU.q.chan]

I91) shēngkǒu = /cin:k'ö>/ 'beasts of burden, livestock'

[geng.k.II:GENG.p.sheng]

/s/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /s/ ([s]).

/s/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials xin, sheng, and shu. The correspondence with xin excludes syllables in MC divisions III and IV (in which xin corresponds to Hangzhou /c/) excepting those in zhi she,

tong she, and the MC rhyme xie.h.III:JI (also see #I87). Hangzhou

initial /s/ is reflected by other MC initials in #I71 and:

I92) gānshè = /kəⁿseq/ 'interfere' [xian.k.III:YAN/YE.r.chan]

I93) shúnǚ = /soqny>/ 'fair maiden' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.chan]

I94) sōngshù = /songzǔ:/ 'pine tree' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.xie]

In #I57, #I68, #I69, #I74, #I75, #I77, and #I88 above, Hangzhou

initials other than /s/ are seen irregularly matching the MC initials,

as is also the case in the following:

I95) qíxiá líng = /tc'i'ia-lin>/ 'Qixia Hill in HZ' [xie.k.IV:QI.p.xin]

I96) chúncuì = /zuendzuei:/ 'pure' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.q.xin]

I97) xiānwéi = /tc'ieⁿ>vi/ 'fibre' [xian.k.III:YAN.p.xin]

Hangzhou Initial /z/

/z/ corresponds to Beijing initials r, s, and sh except 1) under the conditions where these Beijing initials reflect /dz/ in Hangzhou (see above under /dz/), 2) in yīn tone syllables where s and sh are reflected by Hangzhou /s/, and 3) in a small set of yángpíng syllables having final ong in Beijing (and final /iong/ in Hangzhou) in which Beijing r corresponds to Hangzhou /θ/, as róngqià = /iongtc'iaq/ 'on friendly terms'. In a minority of cases /z/ reflects Beijing ch or z, for example chún = /zuen/ 'pure', zìjǐ = /zi:tcǐ>/ 'oneself' (cf. the instability in the distinction between /z/ and /dz/ noted in #I78, #I79, #I80, #I81, #I82, #I83, and #I84 above).

There is one case where /z/ reflects Beijing x:

I98) xù jià = /zoq tcia:/ 'extend leave' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.xie]

/z/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /z/ ([z(h)]).

/z/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials ri (excepting where ri corresponds to /dz/ [see above], and to /θ/ [in kāikǒu syllables of the zhi she] and xie, the latter in: 1) zhi she, kāikǒu, shàng and qù tones; and 2) tong she, rù tone [as in #I98 above]. Hangzhou /z/ also corresponds to MC cong (in a few cases), chong (in a few in zhi she), chuan, and chan (including division III hékǒu). The overlap seen in the various MC correspondences to /z/ and /dz/ reflects the instability we have noted in the distinction between these two Hangzhou initials.

Hangzhou Initial /tc/

/tc/ corresponds to Beijing initial j (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing j corresponds to Hangzhou /dj/). Two exceptions to this correspondence reflect irregularities in the Beijing form:

I99) gōnggōi = /kongtcieq/ 'supply, provide'

[shen.k.III:QIN/QI`.r.jian]

I100) jīnshāgāng = /tcinsatciaⁿ/ 'Golden Sands Harbor' (on the west side of West Lake in Hangzhou) [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

Other exceptions where an initial other than /tc/ reflects Beijing j represent exceptional Hangzhou forms:

I101) jìàomǔ = /cið:mo>/ 'leavening' [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.jian]

I102) dǎ jié = /ta> tc'ieq/ 'loot, plunder'

[xian.k.III:YAN`/YE`.r.jian]

Note also #I58 above and #I117, #I118, and #I119 below.

/tc/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /j/ ([tɕ]) and to Shanghai initial /g/ ([k]) in certain colloquial readings, as /gáw sùz/ (= Hangzhou /tciô sǔ/) 'to teach'. The Shanghai correspondence with /tc/ excludes syllables with Hangzhou final /uei/ which have initial /j/ in Shanghai but initial /k/ in Hangzhou, as /jiú/ (= Hangzhou /kuei:/) 'expensive'.

/tc/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials jing and jian. The correspondence with jing is for syllables in MC divisions III and IV excepting those in zhi she and tong she. The correspondence with jian is for syllables in MC divisions II, III and IV in all kāikǒu sets excepting division II in geng she, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékǒu sets from yu she, shan she, zhen she and rù tone in tong she. In the following cases, Hangzhou /tc/ is found corresponding to MC initials other than jing and jian:

I103) jiègù = /tci:k'ö>/ 'find an excuse' [jia.k.III:MA.q.cong]

I104) yàojìshī = /iaqtci:si/ 'herbalist in a Chinese medicine shop'
[xie.k.IV:QI.q.cong]

I105) jìdù = /tci:to:/ 'jealous of' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.qun]

I106) shěng-chī-jǐan-vòng = /sen>-tc'ioq-tciəⁿ>-iong:/ 'eat sparingly and spend frugally' [xian.k.III:YAN.s.qun]

I107) jīe-cháng-bǔ-duǎn = /tciəq-dzaⁿ-pu>-tuoⁿ>/ 'draw on strengths to offset weaknesses' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.cong]

I108) juān kuǎn = /tcyoⁿ k'uoⁿ>/ 'donate money'
[shan.h.III:XIAN.p.yang]

I109) jūngōng = /tcynkong/ 'completed' (of a project)

[zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.qing]

I110) jì^Yōng = /tcyn>/ 'embarrassed, awkward' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.qun]

I111) bìngjùn = /bin:tcyn/ 'germ' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.qun]

Hangzhou initials other than /tc/ are seen irregularly corresponding to MC jing and jian in #I55, #I64, #I86, #I101, #I102 (all above), #I151, #I152 (below) and in the following:

I112) jùlèbù = /djy:loqbu:/ 'club' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.jian]

I113) xièdài = /djie:tciaq`r/ 'lazy, listless' [xie.k.II:JIA.q.jian]

I114) jìn = /djín:/ 'to the greatest extent' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.jing]

I115) máquè = /matc'iaq/ 'sparrow' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.jing]

Hangzhou Initial /tc'/

/tc'/ corresponds to Beijing initial q (but excluding cases in yángpíng tone where Beijing q corresponds to Hangzhou /dj/). Hangzhou /tc'/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in #I72, #I97, #I102 above, and in the following:

I116) chī = /tc'ioq/ 'drink, eat' [geng.k.IV:QING`/XI`.r.xi]

I117) bīngjiàn = /pintc'ie"/ 'warship' [xian.k.II:XIARN`.s.xia]

I118) biānfǐ = /pie"tc'ieq/ 'edit' [shen.k.III:QIN/QI`.r.cong]

I119) juàn = /tc'yo"/ 'pen, sty' [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.qun]

I120) kāi = /tc'ie/ 'wipe' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xi]

I121) xīliú = /tc'ilyö/ 'brook' [xie.k.IV:QI.p.xi]

/tc'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /tsy/ ([tc']) and to Shanghai initial /k/ ([k']) in certain colloquial readings, as /kàw/ (= Hangzhou /tc'iô/) 'to knock'.

/tc'/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials qing and xi. The correspondence with qing is for syllables in MC divisions III and IV excepting those in zhi she and tong she and the MC rhyme xie.h.III:JI. The correspondence with xi is for syllables in MC divisions II, III and IV in all kāikǒu sets excepting division II in geng she, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékǒu sets from yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she and rù tone in tong she. Hangzhou /tc'/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials above in #I72, #I95, #I97, #I102, #I115, #I117, #I118, and #I119, as well as in the following:

I122) qiàtán = /tc'iaqda"/ 'talk in consultation'

[xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.xia]

I123) qídǎo = /tc'i-tô>/ 'pray' [zhi.k.III:WEI.p.qun]

I124) qiǎngqiú = /tc'ia">djyö/ 'insist on' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.qun]

The MC initials qing and xi are reflected by other Hangzhou initials in #I109 above and in:

I125) huífù = /hueifoq/ 'recover' [xie.h.I:HUI.p.xi]

I126) quányù = /djie"y:/ 'fully recover' (from an illness)

[shan.h.III:XIANG.p.qing]

I127) kòngxi = /k'ongcieq/ 'gap, interval' [geng.k.III:GENG/MOQ`.r.xi]

Hangzhou Initial /dj/

/dj/ corresponds to Beijing initials q in the yángpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initials j and x in other syllables having yáng register tones in Hangzhou (including where Beijing yángpíng reflects Hangzhou yánggrù, but excluding where Beijing x is reflected by /Ø/ in Hangzhou). Hangzhou /dj/ corresponds

to other Beijing initials above in #I65 and #I90, and in:

I128) zhuó = /dʒioq`r/ 'bracelet' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.chong]

I129) chúxù = /dʒy:cyeq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:YU.p.cheng]

I130) zhú = /dʒyeq/ 'one by one' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.cheng]

I131) zhóu = /dʒyeq/ 'roller for a scroll of a painting'

[tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.cheng]

/dj/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /jh/ ([ɦdz]) and /zhy/ ([ɦz]).

/dj/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials cong, qun, and xie. The correspondence with cong is for syllables in MC divisions III and IV excepting those in zhi she and tong she. The correspondence with qun is for syllables in MC divisions II, III and IV in all kāikǒu sets, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékǒu sets from yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she, and some in tong she. The correspondence with xie excludes syllables from zhi she and tong she (except for rù tone) which have initials /dz/ and /z/. Hangzhou /dj/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials above in #I65, #I90, #I112, #I113, #I114, #I126, #I128, #I129, #I130, and #I131. Hangzhou initials other than /dj/ were seen above corresponding to MC cong and qun in #I103, #I104, #I105, #I106, #I107, #I110, #I111, #I118, #I119, #I123, and #I124. The following are exceptions to the correspondence with MC xie:

I132) xiǎnpí-làiliǎn = /ie`bi-lə:lie`n>/ 'cheeky and brazenfaced'

[shan.k.III:XIAN.p.xie]

I133) xún = /cyn/ 'ten day period' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]

Hangzhou Initial /c/

/c/ corresponds to Beijing initial x--but excluding syllables in Hangzhou yáng register tones where Beijing x corresponds to Hangzhou /dj/ or /θ/. Hangzhou /c/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in #I89, #I91, and #I101 above.

/c/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /sy/ ([c]) and /h/ ([h]), the latter in certain colloquial readings, as /haq dzz/ (=Hangzhou /ciaqtsi>/) 'blind person'.

/c/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials xin and xiao. The correspondence with xin is for syllables in MC divisions III and IV excepting those in zhi she and tong she. The correspondence with xiao is for syllables in MC divisions II, III and IV in all kāikǒu sets, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékǒu sets from yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she, and tong she. Hangzhou /c/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #I91, #I101, #I127, and #I133 above, and in the following:

I134) xiè = /cie>/ 'crab' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.xia]

I135) xìtóng = /citong>/ 'system' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]

I136) liánxi = /lieⁿci:/ 'contact' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]

I137) xiāncài = /cieⁿ:ts'ə:/ 'amaranth' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.xia]

I138) xiáqū = /ciaqtc'y/ 'jurisdiction' [shan.k.II:SHAN'/XIAQ.r.xia]

I139) xiàng = /ciaⁿ>/ 'pay' (for soldiers) [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shu]

Other Hangzhou initials are seen corresponding to MC xin and xiao above in #I57, #I74, #I95, #I96, #I97 and in the following:

I140) wāi = /^oua / 'crooked' [xie.h.II:JIA.p.xiao]

I141) dòukòu = /dei:k'ö:/ 'round cardamom' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.xiao]

Also note #I89 above in which /c/ irregularly corresponds to xin in zhi she.

Hangzhou Initial /k/

/k/ corresponds to Beijing initial g (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing g corresponds to Hangzhou /g/).

There are some exceptions in which /k/ corresponds to Beijing j:

I142) jiǎn = /kⁿ>/ 'select' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.jian]

I143) jiāngdòu = /kaⁿdei:r/ 'cowpea' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

I144) jiǎoluò = /koqloqdei/ 'corner' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian]

I145) jīngmǐ = /ciaⁿkenmi>/ 'quality rice' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.jian]

I146) mùjiǎzi = /moqkaq`r/ 'wooden clip' [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

But cf. /bitciaq`r/ 'wallet'.

In a few cases, Hangzhou /k/ corresponds to an irregular initial k in the Beijing form:

I147) kuàiji = /kuei:tcɿ:/ 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]

I148) bāokuò = /pôkuaq/ 'include, comprise' [shan.h.I:HUAN/MO.r.jian]

I149) káng = /kaⁿ/ 'carry on the shoulder' (of two people)

[jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

A correspondence with Beijing g is also not seen above in #I99 and #I100 (which have Hangzhou initial /tc/) and in the following with Hangzhou /k'/:

I150) gū = /k'u/ 'hoop, band' [yu.h.I:MO.p.jian]

/k/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /g/ ([k]) excepting in certain Shanghai colloquial readings which are reflected by /tc/ in

Hangzhou, as /gáe/ (= Hangzhou /tcieⁿ>/) 'subtract'.

/k/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial jian. The correspondence is seen in all kāikǒu division I syllables, plus kāikǒu division II in geng she, and in hékǒu syllables in all divisions except for divisions III and IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she and rù tone in tong she.

Note the following exception in which both syllables show /k/ reflecting kāikǒu forms in division II:

I151) gān'ga = /kⁿka:/ 'embarrassed' [xian.k.II:XIARN.p.jian &
xie.k.II:JIE.q.jian]

The same exceptional situation is seen in the following:

I152) gāngkǒu /kaⁿk'ö>/ 'harbor, port' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

In addition to #I150 above, there are the following in which initial /k/ is not seen corresponding to MC jian in the expected environment:

I153) cánkǒu = /dzⁿguei:/ 'ashamed' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.jian]

I154) kūngǔ = /k'uəntc'yeq/ 'Kungu opera' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.jian]

I155) kūnlúnshān = /k'uənlənsⁿ/ 'Kunlun Mountains'

[zhen.h.I:HUN.p.jian]

I156) kuàng = /k'uaⁿ:/ 'mine' [geng.h.II:GENG.s.jian]

Hangzhou Initial /k'/

/k'/ corresponds to Beijing initial k (but excluding cases in yángpíng tone where Beijing g corresponds to Hangzhou /g/). In #I150 above, /k'/ reflects a Beijing g in the yīnpíng tone. The correspondence excludes #I120, #I147, #I148, #I149 above in which Beijing k irregularly reflects other Hangzhou initials, as is the case in the following:

1157) qíngkuàng = /dʒinhuɑː/ 'situation' [dang.h.III:YANG.q.xiao]

/k'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /k/ ([k']) excepting in certain Shanghai colloquial readings which are reflected by /tɕ'/ in Hangzhou, as /kǎe biq/ (= Hangzhou /tɕ'ie˥˩pieq/) 'pencil'.

/k'/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial xi. The correspondence is seen in all kāikǒu division I syllables, plus kāikǒu division II in geng she, and in hékǒu syllables in all divisions except for divisions III and IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she, and rù tone in tong she. Hangzhou /k'/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #1141, #1150, #1154, #1155, #1156 and the following:

1158) bēngkuì = /penk'uei/ 'collapse; fall apart' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]

In #1125, MC xi is irregularly reflected by Hangzhou /h/.

Hangzhou Initial /g/

/g/ corresponds to Beijing initial k in the yángpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initial g in other tones. Hangzhou /g/ is seen reflecting other Beijing initials in the following exceptions to this correspondence:

1159) jiázi = /gaq`r/ 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

1160) huì nóng = /guen: niong/ 'fester; exude pus' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]

1161) huánjìng = /guo˥˩tcin:/ 'environment' [shan.h.II:SHAN˥˩.p.xia]

/g/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /gh/ ([ɦg]).

/g/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial gun. The correspondence is seen in all kāikǒu division I syllables, and in hékǒu syllables in division III except in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she and some in tong she. Hangzhou /g/ is seen reflecting other MC initials in

#1153, #1159, #1160, #1161 and:

1162) gá pīntou = /gaq p'indei/ 'live together illicitly'

[shan.k.II:SHAN/HE`.r.ying]

Hangzhou Initial /ng/

/ng/ corresponds to Beijing initial ㄣ in certain syllables.

/ng/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /ng/ ([ŋ]) in certain syllables.

/ng/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial yi. The correspondence is seen in division I kāikǒu syllables (excepting liu she, shan she, and MC rhyme TAI [see #1176 below]), in a few division II kāikǒu syllables (in geng she and a couple in shan she), and in a division I hékǒu syllable in guo she. In one case, /ng/ reflects MC initial xia:

1163) hè = /ngoq/ 'crane' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.xia]

Hangzhou Initial /h/

/h/ corresponds to Beijing initial h (but excluding cases in yángpíng and qù tones where Beijing h corresponds to Hangzhou /θ/; also excluding cases where Beijing h corresponds to /f/ [see under Hangzhou /f/]). Hangzhou /h/ corresponds to a Beijing initial other than h in #1157 above and the following (in both cases, however, the Hangzhou is regular):

1164) xià = /haq/ 'frighten, scare' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`.r.xiao]

/h/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /h/ ([h]) excluding certain colloquial forms in which Shanghai /h/ corresponds to Hangzhou /c/, as /bhawng ha/ (= Hangzhou /cie>/) 'crab'.

/h/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initial xiao. The correspondence is seen in all kāikǒu division I syllables, plus kāikǒu division II in geng she, and in hékǒu syllables in all divisions except for division I in MC rhymes GE' and MO and divisions III and IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she and tong she. Having Hangzhou initials /θ/ and /k'/ (respectively), #1140 and #1141 above are exceptions to this correspondence with xiao. A few irregular cases show /h/ corresponding to MC initial xia:

1165) nuanhuo = /nuo">ho/ 'warm' [guo.h.I:GE'.q.xia]

1166) hou = /hei:/ 'rainbow' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.xia]

1167) hen = /hen>/ 'very, quite' [zhen.k.I:HEN.s.xia]

1168) huang = /hua">ie">'r/ 'flash, dazzle' [dang.h.I:TANG.s.xia]

1169) hong = /hong>/ 'uproar, disturbance' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.xia]

In #1125 above, /h/ is seen to reflect MC xi.

Hangzhou Initial /θ/

/θ/ corresponds to Beijing initial /θ/ (w or y), excluding cases where Beijing /θ/ corresponds to Hangzhou /v/, /n/, /ng/ (see under these initials). In many syllables in the lower register in Hangzhou, /θ/ also corresponds to Beijing h and x (in Beijing yángpíng and qù tones). Hangzhou /θ/ corresponds to Beijing f in syllables having Beijing final u (and Hangzhou final /u/) in the yángpíng and qù tones (the latter in certain syllables only). Hangzhou /θ/ also corresponds to Beijing x in a small set of yángpíng syllables having final ong in Beijing and final /iong/ in Hangzhou, as fúróng = /u'ionghua/ 'cottonrose hibiscus'. In a couple of irregular cases, an upper

register Hangzhou /θ/ corresponds to Beijing h:

I170) zhī-hū-zhē-yě = /tsi-[˥]u-tsa>-ie>/ 'zhī-hū-zhē-yě'

[yu.h.I:MO.p.xia]

I171) huan = /uo[˥]>/ 'delay, put off' [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.xia]

In the following, the Hangzhou /θ/ initial is regular, but the Beijing form is irregular:

I172) niān = /[˥]ie[˥]/ 'dried out' (of flowers, fruit)

[shan.k.III:XIAN.p.ying]

I173) ruan = /yo[˥]>/ 'Ruan' (a surname) [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.yi]

/θ/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /θ/ ([ʔ]) and /hh/ ([ɦ]), the former in upper register tones, the latter in lower register tones.

/θ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials yi, xia, ying, yun, and yang. The correspondence with yi excludes syllables having Hangzhou initials /n/ and /ng/ (see under these initials). In kāikǒu syllables of the zhi she, Hangzhou /θ/ corresponds to MC ri initial. In the division III hékǒu MC rhyme YU (yu she), /θ/ corresponds to MC wei and to MC feng (excepting #I20). The correspondence with feng is also seen in the following:

I174) fùrén = /u:zen/ 'married woman' [liu.k.III:YOU.s.feng]

/θ/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #I18 (ming), #I24 (fu), #I88 (sheng), #I132 (xie), #I140 (xiao). The MC initial xia is seen corresponding to other Hangzhou initials above in #I25, #I50, #I122, #I134, #I135, #I136, #I137, #I138, #I158, #I160, #I161, #I163, #I165, #I166, #I167, #I168, #I169, #I177. In #I162, ying corresponds

to Hangzhou /g/. MC yang corresponds to other Hangzhou initials in #126, #127, #1108, and:

1175) ruìlì = /dzuei:li:/ 'sharp, keen' [xie.h.III:JI.q.yang]

The correspondence of the MC initials yi, xia, ying, yun, and yang to Hangzhou /θ/ initial is significant with regard to the distribution of the MC initials among the Hangzhou tones, which is described in the following paragraphs:

The correspondence with yi is found in Hangzhou syllables of the upper register only for MC shàng tone syllables--tone 3 in the Hangzhou form--and in syllables of the lower register for the other MC tones. Two exceptions where yi corresponds to Hangzhou upper register syllables in the qù tone are #151 above and the following:

1176) ài = /'a:/ 'artemisia' [xie.k.I:TAI.q.yi]

Also note #1173 above, in which a Hangzhou lower register syllable reflects yi in the shàng tone.

The correspondence with xia is found in Hangzhou syllables of the lower register for all MC tones (including shàng) and in syllables of the upper register in only a few cases, the most notable being #1171 and:

1177) wán = /uo^a/ (a name for Anhui province) [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.xia]

1178) xián = /'ie^a/ 'dislike; mind' [xian.k.IV:TIAN.p.xia]

1179) huáchuán = /'ua dzuo^a/ 'row a boat' [jia.h.II:MA.p.xia]

1180) bàixiá = /pə:'iaq`r/ 'gift presentation box'

[xian.k.II:XIARN`/XIA.r.xia]

The correspondence with ying is found only in Hangzhou syllables of the upper register for all MC tones.

The correspondence with yun is found in Hangzhou syllables of the upper register only for MC shàng tone syllables and in syllables of the lower register for the other MC tones. There are only a couple of exceptions where Hangzhou upper register syllables reflect yun in the qù tone:

I181) yóuyǒng = /yö-iong>/ 'swim' [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]

I182) yùtōu = /*y:nə>/ 'taro root' [yu.h.III:YU`.q.yun]

The correspondence with yang is found in Hangzhou syllables of the upper register only for MC shàng tone syllables and in syllables of the lower register for the other MC tones. There are only a couple of exceptions where Hangzhou upper register syllables reflect yang in the píng tone:

I183) yézitáng = /ia>tsi> da"/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]

I184) yōujiǔ = /*yōtcyö>/ 'long-standing, age-old'

[liu.k.III:YOU.p.yang]

In another exception, a Hangzhou lower register syllable reflects yang in the shàng tone:

I185) yǎo = /iǎ/ 'ladle out' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.yang]

Finals

Hangzhou Final /i/

/i/ corresponds to the Beijing apical finals represented by i-- [ɿ and ʅ]--in syllables with sibilant and retroflex initials (z, c, s and zh, ch, sh, but excluding r). The following exception reflects an irregularity in Beijing:

F1) cèsuǒ = /ts'i:so>/ 'toilet' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.chu]

Three other exceptions probably evidence surrounding Wu influence; the pronunciation seen below in 'hoe', for example, is found in most dialects surrounding Hangzhou:²

F2) chútou = /dzidei/ 'hoe' [yu.h.III:YU.p.chong]. Note: Wang Lizhen says /dzÿdei/; this is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation.

F3) biéshù = /bieqzi:/ 'villa' [yu.h.III:YU.s.chan]

F4) zhùma = /dzi:ma/ 'ramie' [yu.h.III:YU.s.cheng]

Also note this exception, in which the Hangzhou deviation is perhaps due to a misreading of the character 差:

F5) cēncǐ bù qí = /ts'aⁿts'a peq dji/ 'uneven' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.chu]

/i/ corresponds to Shanghai final /z/ ([ɿ]). The correspondence is generally seen only where Shanghai /z/ also corresponds with Beijing i--words such as Shanghai /dzz/ 'pig' and /sɿ/ 'water', corresponding to Beijing finals u and ui (cf. Hangzhou /ÿ/ and /uei/),

²See Fu et al. 1985, 35, which gives the reading [zɿ2] for the morpheme 'hoe' for all the dialects recorded near Hangzhou except Shaoxing ([dzu2]) and Changhua ([ɿy2]). Fu et al. gives the reading in Hangzhou as [dzo2], which is close to Wang Lizhen's pronunciation (/dzÿ/) and that recorded in Endô 1989 ([dzu2]). Both [dzo2] and [dzu2] can be considered regular in Hangzhou for 'hoe'.

are excluded. (But note #F2, #F3 and #F4 above.)

/i/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

xie.k.III:JI (zhang group)

zhi.k.III:ZHI (jing/zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)

zhi.k.III:ZHI' (jing/zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)

zhi.k.III:ZHII (jing/zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)

Three exceptions from rhyme YU and one from the rhyme ZHI are listed above (#F2, #F3, #F4 and #F5).

Hangzhou Final /i/

/i/ corresponds to Beijing finals i/vi, ei/wei—the latter in syllables with Beijing initials f and q (all of zhi.h.III:WEI and xie.h.III:FEI in the fei group, and 2 from zhi.h.III:ZHI'), ie/ye (only in some words from jia.k.III:MA in the jing group and initial yang), ü (in some four words from yu.h.III:YU—see #F43-F46 below). Among the following eight exceptions from these correspondences, only the first three (#F6, #F7, and #F8) reflect any possible irregularity in the Hangzhou final:

F6) qiézi = /dʒi'r/ 'eggplant' [guo.k.III:GE'.p.qun]

F7) xiédài = /itə:/ 'carry along, take along' [xie.h.IV:QI.p.xia]

F8) yě = /ia>/ or /ie>/ 'and, also' [jia.k.III:MA.s.yang]

F9) nǚxù = /ny>ci:/ 'son-in-law' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xin]

F10) mèir = /vi:'r/ 'riddle' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.ming]. Note: In this

example the initial is irregular.

F11) bèidāobù = /bi:tôpu:/ 'razor strop' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.bing]

F12) méimáo = /mimô/ 'eyebrow' [zhi.k.III:ZHI'.p.ming]

F13) bēi = /bi:/ 'quilt' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.bing]

There are also a some exceptions where Beijing has i and Hangzhou does not reflect the final /i/; among them, three show a rù tone final common in surrounding dialects:

F14) jī = /tciəq/ 'hair worn in a bun or coil' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.jian]

Cf. Shanghai /jiq/.

F15) pípa = /bieqba/ 'loquat' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.p.bing] Cf. Shanghai

/bhiq bhwo/

F16) bízi = /bieqdei/ 'nose' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.bing] Cf. /bhiq dheu/

One results from an irregularity in the Beijing final:

F17) pīzi = /p'eitsi>/ 'semi-finished product' [xie.h.I:HUI.p.pang]

And one shows a pronunciation corresponding to a form sometimes found in Wu dialects, as Shanghai /tú dzz/ ('chair'; recorded in Sherard 1982, 95):

F18) yǐzi = /y>tsi>/ 'chair' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.ying]

/i/ generally corresponds to Shanghai finals /i/ ([i]) and sometimes /y/ ([iɪ]), but only where Shanghai /i/ or /y/ also correspond with Beijing i/yi, ei/wei, ie/ye and ü. Hence words with Shanghai /i/ or /y/ finals, such as Shanghai /tʃ/ 'sky', /zhyy/ 'spring (of water)', and /nhi/ 'two', corresponding to Beijing finals ian, üan, and er (cf. Hangzhou /ieⁿ/ and /`r/), are excluded.

/i/ reflects the MC/Qieyün classifications:

guo.k.III:GE` (one in gun initial)

jia.k.III:MA (jing group, yang initial)

yu.h.III:YU (4 in lai/qing/xi initials)

xie.k.III:JI (bang/ni/jing/jian groups)

xie.k.IV:QI

xie.h.III:FEI

zhi.k.III:ZHI (bang/ni groups, jian set)

zhi.k.III:ZHI' (bang/duan/ni groups, jian set)

zhi.k.III:ZHII (ni group, jian set)

zhi.k.III:WEI (jian set)

zhi.h.III:ZHI' (only 2 in initial yang)

zhi.h.III:WEI (fei group)

There are some exceptions where Hangzhou /i/ corresponds to MC/Qièyùn
rù tone rhymes:

F19) lǐjī = /li>tcɿ/ 'tenderloin' [geng.k.III:QING/XI.r.jing]

F20) jìyú = /tcɿ:y/ 'crucian carp' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.jing]

F21) yì = /*i:/ 'hundred million' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.ying]

F22) huíyì = /uei'i:/ 'recall' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.ying]

In addition to one exception from zhi.k.III:ZHI' having final /y/
(#F48, listed further below), there are also some exceptions from

jia.k.III:MA rhyme:

F23) xiè huò = /cia: fu:/ 'remove freight' [jia.k.III:MA.q.xin]

F24) xiè dù = /cia: do:/ 'have diarrhea' [jia.k.III:MA.q.xin]

F25) xié = /djia/ 'oblique, slanting' [jia.k.III:MA.p.xie]

F26) wāifēng xiéqì = /*uəfong-djiatc'i:/ 'askew trends and noxious
influences' [jia.k.III:MA.p.xie]. But note the same morpheme in
another context has final /i/: /kə>-dji-kuei-tsen:/ 'give up evil
and return to good'.

Hangzhou Final /ÿ/

/ÿ/ corresponds to Beijing final u in words having retroflex initials--zh, ch, sh and including initial r (but not including yu.h.III:YU/YU` zhuang group). Besides the few exceptions having final /i/ in Hangzhou (#F2, #F3 and #F4 listed above) and one showing a Hangzhou final /o/ (#F42 below, shù kǒu = /so: k'ö>/ 'rinse one's mouth'), there are occasional exceptions to this correspondence where the Beijing u is reflected by Hangzhou /y/:

F27) chùxù = /djy:cyeq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:YU.p.cheng]

F28) zhùcángshì = /djy:dza"seq/ 'storage room' [yu.h.III:YU.s.zhi]

or where Hangzhou /ÿ/ reflects a Beijing ü:^a

F29) jǔ shǒu = /tsÿ: sei/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h.III:YU.s.jian]

F30) xú = /dzÿ/ 'Xu' (a surname) [yu.h.III:YU.p.xie]

/ÿ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /z/ ([ʔ]) in certain syllables corresponding to MC/Qièyùn zhi/zhang initial groups and initial ri-- but only where Shanghai /z/ also corresponds with Beijing u, as /dz22/ 'pig' (cf. Hangzhou /tsÿ/).

^aThese two exceptions reflect a rather sporadic overlap of correspondence between finals /ÿ/ and /y/ with Beijing ü in certain syllables with affricate or sibilant initials, a situation nicely illustrated in the alternate pronunciations the informants supplied for 'cricket'--/ts'ÿ-ts'ÿ-r/ and /tc'y-tc'y-r/, which both parallel Beijing qūqur. Hence it is not surprising that Endô 1989 recorded /ts'ÿ/ for two syllables our informants read /tc'y>/ (in /tc'y> tc'in/ 'marry' [of men] and /tc'y>ciô/ 'make fun of') and recorded /cy>/ 'transport' as an alternate pronunciation for the syllable pronounced /sÿ/ when it means 'lose, be defeated'. This overlap of correspondence as well as that of Beijing u and Hangzhou /y/ seen in the previous two examples (#F27 and #F28) may reflect a certain confusion in certain environments between Hangzhou /y/ and /ÿ/ which results from the strong labialization we described for /ÿ/ in Chapter Two and which also affects the initials of the syllables involved.

/y/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

yu.h.III:YU (zhi/zhang groups and ri initial)

yu.h.III:YU' (zhi/zhang groups and ri initial)

No exceptions other than those mentioned above (#F3, #F4, #F27 and #F28) were recorded.

Hangzhou Final /u/

The distinction between this final and final /o/ is weak and may vary from speaker to speaker. The general situation in the informants' speech is as follows.

/u/ corresponds to Beijing final u in syllables with initials f, h and 0--i.e. wu (including many syllables with initials b, p, g, and k which are not given the Hangzhou final /o/), and to Beijing final (u)o in words with initial h (and many with initial g which are not given the Hangzhou final /o/). An exception from another finals is:

F31) hèniánpian = /u:-nieⁿpieⁿ:/ 'New Year's card' [guo.k.I:GE.q.xia]

There are also these in which Beijing u does not correspond to Hangzhou /u/ (or /o/):

F32) fú = /vei/ 'float' [liu.k.III:YOU.p.feng]

F33) fūdān = /vei:taⁿ/ 'bear (a burden)' [liu.k.III:YOU.s.feng]

/u/ corresponds to Shanghai final /uw/ ([u]). The correspondence is not seen where Shanghai /uw/ corresponds with Hangzhou /o/ and/or Beijing finals e (as /nghu/ 'hungry'; an exception being #F31 above) and (u)o (in some cases, as Shanghai /dhu/ 'rudder' and /púw/ 'break, tear').

/u/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

guo.h.I:GE' (some syllables in jian set)

yu.h.I:MO (some syllables in bang group and jian set)

yu.h.III:YU' (fei group)

liu.k.III:YOU (some syllables in fei group)

Besides #F31, #F32 and #F33 above, this exception was also recorded:

F34) wù = /u:/ 'Heavenly Stem #5' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

Hangzhou Final /o/

The distinction between this final and final /u/ is weak and may vary from speaker to speaker. The general situation in the informants' speech is as follows.

/o/ corresponds to Beijing finals e (in syllables with initials Ø, g, k and h), (u)o/wo (excepting with initial h) and u (excepting with initials f, h, and Ø)--but excluding any cases where the syllable is given final /u/. In a few cases, /o/ corresponds to other Beijing finals; in the following, only the first can be considered irregular with regard to the MC/Qièyùn classification of the syllables in question:

F35) hā yāo = /ho iô/ 'bow slightly' [jia.k.II:MA.p.xiao]. Cf.

Shanghai /hwò/ 'shrimp' also at jia.k.II:MA.p.xiao.

F36) dà = /dò:/ 'big' [guo.k.I:GE.q.ding]. Note: This pronunciation alternates freely with the pronunciation /da:/ except in more literary contexts where the latter is preferred.

F37) dōu shì = /tò zi:/ 'all are' [yu.h.I:MO.p.duan]

F38) móu rén = /mo>-mo> zen/ 'a certain person'

[liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]

In the following, Beijing u corresponds to Hangzhou /ei/:

F39) mūdānhuā = /mei>-təⁿhua/ 'peony' [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]

/o/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /uw/ ([u]) and /wo/ ([o]).

This correspondence excludes cases where Shanghai /uw/ corresponds with Hangzhou /u/ or where /wo/ corresponds to Beijing a, ia, ua, and e (or Hangzhou /a/, /ia/, /ua/ and /uei/), as /zhwo/ 'tea', /hwò/ 'shrimp', /hwò/ 'flower' and /tswò dzz/ 'car'.

/o/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

guo.k.I:GE (duan/ni/jing groups, jian set)

guo.h.I:GE` (bang/duan/ni/jing groups, jian set)

yu.h.I:MO

yu.h.III:YU (zhuang group)

yu.h.III:YU` (zhuang group)

liu.k.I:HOU (some words in ming initial)

In addition to #F2 (/dzidei/ 'hoe' from yu.h.III:YU.p.chong) and #F35 (listed immediately above), there are the following exceptions:

F40) mùbù = /mo:pu:/ 'theater curtain' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

F41) nàomóyán = /nə>mo`ieⁿ/ 'meningitis' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

F42) shù kǒu = /so: k'ö>/ 'rinse one's mouth' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.sheng]

Hangzhou Final /y/

/y/ corresponds to Beijing final ü/yu. In a couple of exceptions mentioned above (#F27 and #F28), the corresponding Beijing syllables have the final u. There are also some cases where syllables with

Beijing ü show final /i/ in Hangzhou; besides #F9 above, these include:

F43) lǚ = /litsi>/ 'donkey' [yu.h.III:YU.p.lai]

F44) guòlǚzǔ = /ko:li:tsuei>/ 'cigarette filter' [yu.h.III:YU.q.lai]

F45) qūchóng = /tc'idzong/ 'maggot' [yu.h.III:YU.p.qing]

F46) qù = /tc'i:/ 'go' [yu.h.III:YU.q.xi]

Below are a couple of exceptions where Hangzhou /y/ corresponds to some other final in Beijing (the first of which was mentioned earlier):

#F18) yǐzi = /y>tsi>/ 'chair' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.ying]

F47) xuēzi = /cytzi>/ 'boots' [guo.h.III:GE`.p.xiao]

/y/ corresponds to Shanghai final /iu/ ([y]), but only where Shanghai /iu/ also corresponds with Beijing ü/yu--cases where the Beijing correspondent has velar initials and final ui such as Shanghai /jiu/ 'ghost' are excluded.

/y/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

guo.h.III:GE` (one in xiao initial)

yu.h.III:YU (ni/jing groups, jian set)

yu.h.III:YU' (ni/jing groups, jian set)

Exceptions to this include those listed above from yu.h.III:YU having final /i/ (#F43, #F44, #F45 and #F46), #F18 and #F47 (also above) plus the following:

F48) lǚlibiǎo = /ly>lieqpiô>/ 'curriculum vitae'

[zhi.k.III:ZHI`.s.lai]

Hangzhou Final /a/

/a/ corresponds almost entirely to Beijing final ai. In a few exceptions, syllables with Beijing ai show another final in Hangzhou:

F49) sàipào = /su:[˥]bô/ 'race' [xie.k.I:HAI.q.xin]

F50) dàihuáng = /da:ua[˥]/ 'Chinese rhubarb' [xie.k.I:TAI.q.ding]

F51) bàizi = /ba:ts'ô>/ 'tares, paddy weed' [xie.k.II:JIA.q.bing].

Cf. Shanghzi /bha dzz/.

F52) Xuē Bāochāi = /cieq pô>-ts'a/ 'Xue Baochai' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.chu]

F53) āi-jìn = /[˥]ie-djin:/ 'get close to' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.ying]

F54) ǎi = /ie>/ 'short' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.ying]

F55) kāi = /tc'ie/ 'wipe' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xi]

Note that the Hangzhou form of the final three above (#F53, #F54 and #F55) are not irregular with regard to their MC/Qieyùn classification.

An irregularity is also seen in the following, where Hangzhou /a/ corresponds to Beijing e:

F56) zhī-hū-zhě-yě = /tsi-[˥]u-tse>-ie>/ (a set of literary particles)

[jia.k.III:MA.s.zhang]

/a/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /ae/ ([ɛ]) and /a/ ([a]), but generally only where these two Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing ai, as /lhae/ 'come' and /bha/ 'line up' (cf. Shanghzi correspondences to Hangzhou finals /ie/, /a/, /ia/, /uei/, /a[˥]/ and /ie[˥]/).

/a/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

xie.k.I:HAI

xie.k.I:TAI

xie.k.II:JIE (excluding jian set)

xie.k.II:JIA (excluding jian set--with one exception [#F57])

xie.k.II:GUAI

#F49, #F50, #F51 and #F52 above are exceptions here. Also, besides #F56 where final /ɤ/ is found on a syllable from jia.k.III:MA, the following two are of note:

F57) aī dǎ = /^Yta>/ 'get a beating' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.yi]

F58) shāizi = /sɛtsi>/ 'sieve' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.sheng]

Hangzhou Final /ie/

/ie/ corresponds to Beijing final ie/ye (except in syllables from jia.k.III:MA jing group and initial yang that all have final /i/). In three exceptions noted above (#F53, #F54 and #F55), the Beijing match to /ie/ is ai. Recall that a couple of exceptions mentioned under Hangzhou final /i/ corresponded to Beijing ie (#F6, qiézi = /dʒi`r/ 'eggplant', and #F7, xiédài = /ita:/ 'take along'); and #F8 (yě = /ie>/ or /ia>/ 'and, also') has the alternate pronunciation /ia>/ which does not match Beijing ie. Also note the following:

F59) héxié = /o`ieq/ 'harmonious' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xia]

/ie/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /a/ ([a]) and /ya/ ([ia]). These correspondences are generally only seen where Shanghai also corresponds with Beijing ie (cf. Shanghai correspondences to Hangzhou /ɤ/, /a/ and /ia/), as /hha/ 'shoes' and /já/ ([tɕia5]) in /já zhaw/ 'introduce', with the exclusion of syllables from jia.k.III:MA jing initial group and initial yang, as /syá/ (= Hangzhou /ci>/) 'write'.

/ie/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xie.k.II:JIE (jian set)

xie.k.II:JIA (jian set)

The rù tone final found in #F59 is an exception in the rhyme
xie.k.II:JIE.

Hangzhou Final /ua/

/ua/ corresponds to Beijing final uai. There are only a couple of exceptions:

F60) kuài jì = /k'uai:tcɿ:/ 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]

F61) kuai = /k'uai:/ 'lump, chunk' [xie.h.II:JIE.q.xi]

In one other exception mentioned earlier, /ua/ corresponds to Beijing final ai (#F49, sàipáo = /sum:bô/ 'race').

/ua/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /wae/ ([uɛ]) and /wa/ ([uɑ]), the former excluding Shanghai syllables corresponding to Beijing uan (cf. Hangzhou /uoⁿ/), as /gwàe/ 'close', and the latter only in certain syllables with velar initials, as Shanghai /kwá/ (= Hangzhou /k'ua:/) 'fast'.

/ua/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xie.h.II:JIE (jian set)

xie.h.II:JIA (jian set)

xie.h.II:GUAI (jian set)

zhi.h.III:ZHI' (initial sheng)

In addition to #F61 above, there is the the following exception from another rhyme:

F62) wai = /ua:/ 'outside' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.yi]

Hangzhou Final /a/

/a/ corresponds to Beijing final a. In three exceptions mentioned earlier /a/ corresponds to Beijing ai (#F50, #F51 and #F52); in two others Hangzhou has an /o/ for the Beijing a (#F35, /ho iô/ 'slight bow', and #F36, the alternate pronunciation /do:/ for 'big'). Also note the following:

F63) a = /^oaq/ (familiarizing prefix) [guo.k.I:GE.p.ying]

F64) che^v = /ts'a>/ 'tear, pull' [jia.k.III:MA.s.chang]

/a/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /a/ ([a]) and /wo/ ([o]), but only where these Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing a, as /là/ 'pull', /swò/ 'sand', and /mhwo/ 'horse' (cf. Shanghai correspondences to Hangzhou finals /o/, /a/, /ie/, /ia/, /ua/ and /uei/).

/a/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classification:

jia.k.II:MA (all but jian set)

In addition to some mentioned above (#F5, #F36, #F50, #F51 and #F52), exceptions from other rhymes include:

F65) tā = /t'a/ 'he, she, him, her' [guo.k.I:GE.p.tou] Note: Compare the alternate pronunciation for 'big'—/da:/ (from guo.k.I:GE.q.ding).

F66) dā^v = /ta>/ 'hit' [geng.k.II:GENG.s.duan]

F67) bà gōng = /ba: kong/ 'go on strike' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.bing]

F68) gān'gà = /ka"ka:/ 'embarrassed' [xie.k.II:JIE.q.jian]

Also note #F64 above, which is a division III syllable.

Hangzhou Final /ia/

/ia/ corresponds to Beijing final ia/ya. Several exceptions mentioned above in which we find /ia/ corresponds to Beijing ie (#F23, #F24, #F25 and #F26) are all from the rhyme jia.k.III:MA, where we also find the following:

F69) diēdie = /tiatia/ 'father's father' [jia.k.III:MA.p.zhi]

F70) re^v = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke' [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]

F71) yézi táng = /ia>tsi> da"/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]

In one exception, /ia/ corresponds to Beijing a:

F72) gāolóu dàshà = /kôlei-da:ia:/ 'towers & mansions'

[jia.k.II:MA.q.sheng]

/ia/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /a/ ([a]), /ya/ ([ia]), and /wo/ ([o]), as /gá/ 'marry' (of a woman) and /hhwo sàe/ 'descend a hill'. These correspondences are generally only seen where the Shanghai finals also corresponds with Beijing ia. There are some exceptions from jia.k.III:MA in which in which the correspondence is Hangzhou /ia/-Shanghai /ya/-Beijing ie/ye, as /yá dzz/ 'coconut' and /dyà dyà/ 'father' (corresponding to Hangzhou /tiatia/ 'father's father'—#F69 above).

/ia/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

jia.k.II:MA (jian set)

jia.k.III:MA (some mostly from jing/zhi groups and ri initial)

In addition to a couple of exceptions from these rhymes having irregular pronunciations (#F71 and #F72 above) there are a couple from an irregular rhyme correspondence:

F73) jiājié = /tciatcieq/ 'festival' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.jian]

F74) shānyá = /sə"ia/ 'cliff' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.yi]

Hangzhou Final /ua/

/ua/ corresponds to Beijing final ua/wa--with the following exception:

F75) shuànyáng ròu = /sua:ia"zoq/ 'boiled mutton'

[shan.h.II:SHAN`.q.sheng]

/ua/ corresponds to Shanghai final /wo/ ([o]), as /hwò/ 'flower', but only in velars where /wo/ also corresponds with Beijing ua.

/ua/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

jia.h.II:MA

xie.h.II:JIA

xie.h.II:GUAI

#F75 above and the following are exceptions from different rhymes:

F76) zhuā = /tsua/ 'grab' (a handful) [xiao.k.II:YAO.p.zhuang]

Hangzhou Final /ei/

/ei/ corresponds to Beijing finals ou (this excluding syllables with initials g and k--i.e. velars) and ei, the latter except in syllables with initial f (from rhymes zhi.h.III:WEI and xie.h.III:FEI) and excluding most syllables with initials n and l (from rhyme zhi.h.III:ZHI/ZHI`), which generally take the final /uei/ (an exception being dǎ léi /ta> lei/ 'to thunder' at xie.h.I:HUI.p.lai).

Several exceptions correspond to other finals in Beijing, including

#F17, #F32, #F33, #F39 mentioned earlier, plus the following:

F77) qiáocu = /djiôsei:/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.q.cong]

F78) duì = /tɛi:/ 'correct, right' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.duan]. Note: This is an alternate pronunciation for /tuei:/ heard with certain speakers.

F79) màoyì gōngsī = /mɛi:ieq kongsɪ/ 'trading company'
[liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

F80) màoshèng = /mɛi:zen:/ 'flourishing' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

Recall also exceptions where Beijing ei matches Hangzhou /i/ (#F10, #F11, #F12 and #F13 above).

/ei/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /ei/ ([ɛ]) and /eu/ ([ʏ]). The correspondence with Shanghai /ei/ generally is found only where it corresponds to Beijing ei, as /mhei hwo/ 'Chinese apricot flower'; with Shanghai /eu/ the correspondence excludes words with velar initials /g/ and /k/ (for example /géu/ 'dog'--cf. Hangzhou /kō>/).

/ei/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

xie.k.I:TAI (bang group)

xie.h.I:HUI (bang group)

zhi.k.III:ZHI (2 in bang group)

zhi.k.III:ZHI` (bang group)

liu.k.I:HOU (excepting initials jian and xi)

liu.k.III:YOU (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)

Some exceptions show an irregular correspondence in initial group; these include #F32, #F33 and #F78 mentioned above and:

F81) dǎ léi = /tə> lei/ 'to thunder' [xie.h.I:HUI.p.lai]

F82) fǒudìng = /fei>din:/ 'deny, negate' [liu.k.III:YOU.s.fei]

Also note the rhyme and initial of #F77 above.

Hangzhou Final /uei/

/uei/ corresponds to Beijing syllables having finals e, ei and ui/wei: e in syllables with retroflex initials (and excluding words of rù tone origin); ei in words with initials n and l; in wei excluding those that have Hangzhou final /i/ (which are mostly from zhi.h.III:WEI--fei initial group only). Exceptions to these correspondences with different Hangzhou finals were seen above in #F70 (rē^Y = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke'), #F64, #F77 and #F81 (see these three repeated below under the MC rhymes for /uei/). The following two reflect similar irregularity:

F83) huì nǒng = /guen: niong/ 'fester, exude pus' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]

F84) gūguī^Y = /kueqci/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]

In a further exception noted earlier the irregularity is in the Beijing syllable:

#F60) kuàiji = /kuei:tcɿ:/ 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]

/uei/ corresponds to certain syllables having Shanghai finals /z/ ([ɿ]), /iu/ ([y]), /wo/ ([o]), /ei/ ([e]), /wei/ ([ue]), and /oe/ ([ø]): /z/ in certain colloquial readings, as /sɿ/ 'water'; /iu/ in certain syllables that show velar initials in Beijing and prepalatals in Shanghai, as /jiu/ 'ghost'; /wo/ where Hangzhou /uei/ additionally corresponds to Beijing final e with retroflex initials, as /zhwo/ 'snake'; /ei/, as /tèi/ 'push';⁴ /ae/, as /jùŋ dhæ/ 'army'; /wei/,

⁴Syllables of this set are assigned to the final /ei/ in Sherard 1982; but in Xu et al. 1988, they are listed under final [ɛ], which additionally corresponds to Sherard's /ae/. Similarly, where Sherard has /wei/ ([ue]) and /wae/ (ue]), Xu et al. has only [ue].

as /whei/ 'stomach'; and /oe/, as /sôe/ 'year (of age)'.

/uei/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

jia.k.III:MA (zhang group)

xie.h.I:HUI (duan/ni/jing groups and jian set)

xie.h.I:TAI

xie.h.III:JI

xie.h.IV:QI

zhi.h.III:ZHI

zhi.h.III:ZHI`

zhi.h.III:WEI (jian set)

Several exceptions show an irregular Hangzhou final corresponding to some of the above MC rhymes; all but the last two in the following list were noted earlier:

#F62) wài = /uə:/ 'outside' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.yi]

#F64) chē = /ts'a>/ 'tear, pull' [jia.k.III:MA.s.chang]

#F77) qiáocu = /djiôse:/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.q.cong]

#F81) dǎ léi = /ta> lei/ 'thunder' (vb.) [xie.h.I:HUI.p.lai]

F85) wéichí = /vidzi/ 'maintain' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]

F86) wéiví = /vi`ieq/ 'the only' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]

Hangzhou Final /ô/

/ô/ corresponds to Beijing final ao. Exceptions reflecting other Beijing finals are:

F87) keyí = /k'ô>*i:/ 'can, okay' [guo.k.I:GE.s.xi] Note: Wang

Lizhen often says /k'o>*i:/

F88) chuòhào = /ts'ô`ô:`r/ 'nickname' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.chang]

F89) pùbù = /bê:pu:/ 'waterfall' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.bing]

In two exceptions noted earlier (#F79 and #F80), Beijing ao showed the final /ei/ in Hangzhou. A couple of other exceptions show a Hangzhou /iê/, reflecting typical Wu forms, as Shanghai /nhyaw/ 'to wind':

F90) rào luàn = /niê>luo"/ 'harass, disturb' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]

F91) rào xiàn = /niê: soq`r/ 'wind cord' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.ri]

/ê/ corresponds to Shanghai final /aw/ ([ɔ]), as /tsáw/ 'grass', but only where this Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing ao-- i.e. excluding certain Shanghai syllables with velar initials, as /nghaw/ 'bite'.

/ê/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xiao.k.I:HAO

xiao.k.II:YAO (bang/ni/zhi/zhuang groups and ying)

xiao.k.III:XIAO (zhi/zhang groups)

#F87 and #F88 above show irregular MC rhymes for the final, as does the following:

F92) máodùn = /mêden:/ 'contradiction' [liu.k.III:YOU.p.wei]

Hangzhou Final /iê/

/iê/ corresponds to Beijing final iao/yao. In addition to exceptions #F90 and #F91 above in which the corresponding Beijing final is ao, note the following:

F93) miùlùn = /miê:len:/ 'absurd theory' [liu.k.III:YOU`.q.ming]

/iê/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /aw/ ([ɔ]) and /yaw/ ([iɔ]), as /gáw/ 'teach' and /tyàw/ 'carry on the shoulder' (the correspondence with /aw/ is only in certain syllables with velar

initials).

/iô/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xiao.k.II:YAO (jian set)

xiao.k.III:XIAO (bang/ni/jing groups ri initial and jian set)

xiao.k.IV:XIAO'

liu.k.III:YOU' (bang group)

There is the following exception:

F94) jiào^vzi = /tciô>tsi>/ 'jiào^vzi' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian]

Hangzhou Final /ô/

/ô/ corresponds to Beijing final ou in syllables with initials g or k. Note that with some speakers syllables belonging to this final merge into the final /ei/.

/ô/ corresponds to Shanghai final /eu/ ([ɤ]) in syllables with initials /g/ or /k/, as /géu/ 'dog'.

/ô/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

liu.k.I:HOu (initials jian and xi)

Hangzhou Final /yô/

/yô/ corresponds to Beijing final iu/you (excepting #F93 above).

In the following example, the Beijing shows a final ou:

F95) shòupiaochù = /dʒyô:p'iô:ts'ÿ:/ 'ticket office'

[liu.k.III:YOU.q.chan]

/yô/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yeu/ ([iɤ]), as /nhyeu/ 'cow'.

/yö/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

liu.k.III:YOU (ni/jing groups and jian set)

liu.k.III:YOU' (jian set)

Note that #F95 above shows an irregular initial group correspondence.

Hangzhou Final /aⁿ/

/aⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final an. In the following exceptions the corresponding Beijing forms show some other final:

F96) yān = /dɔŋ:ŋaⁿ/ 'hole' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.yi]

F97) xiánjiē = /ɣⁿtcieq/ 'link up, join' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.p.xia]

F98) zhuàntou = /dzɔⁿ:dei/ 'profit' [xian.k.II:XIARN.q.cheng]

F99) jiān = /kɔⁿ/ 'select' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.jian]

F100) cāncǐ bù qí = /ts'aⁿts'a peq dji/ 'uneven'

[shen.k.III:QIN.p.chu]

A couple of syllables with initial /v/ reflect Beijing wan:

F101) wān = /vɔⁿ/ 'late' [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]

F102) wàn = /vɔⁿ:/ 'ten-thousand' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.wei]

In the following, Beijing an corresponds to Hangzhou /ieⁿ/, likely due to a local misreading of the character 儼:

F103) chānhuǐ = /tc'ieⁿ:huei>/ 'repent' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.q.chu]

Also note that certain Beijing syllables with final an and bilabial or retroflex initials correspond to Hangzhou final /uoⁿ/ (see the discussion of /uoⁿ/ below).

/aⁿ/ corresponds to certain syllables in Shanghai finals /ae/ ([ɛ]) and /oe/ ([ø]), as /dhae/ 'egg' and /hhoe/ 'sweat'.

/aⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.I:TAN

xian.k.I:TAN'

xian.k.II:XIARN (zhi/zhuang groups)

xian.k.II:XIARN' (zhuang group)

xian.h.III:FAN

shan.k.I:HAN

shan.k.II:SHAN (all initial groups except jian set)

shan.k.II:SHAN' (all initial groups except jian set)

shan.h.III:YUAN (fei group)

#F96, #F97, #F99 above and the following reflect irregular initial group correspondences:

F104) gān'gà = /kⁿka:/ 'embarrassed' [xian.k.II:XIARN.p.jian]

Note that exception #F100 is from another MC rhyme; there are also these four from shan.h.I:HUAN:

F105) bān-dào = /pⁿ:-tô>/ 'trip' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.bang]

F106) bān = /pⁿ/ 'kind, sort' [shan.h.I:HUAN.p.bang]

F107) jīzan = /tciəqtⁿ>/ 'save up (money)' [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.jing]

F108) mànhuà = /mⁿ:ua:/ 'comic, cartoon' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.ming]

A Hangzhou final other than /aⁿ/ was seen in #F103 above from xian.k.II:XIARN'; also note the following:

F109) shàngi = /suoⁿ:tc'i:/ 'hernia' [shan.k.II:SHAN'.q.sheng]

F110) wǎn-qǐ xiùzi = /uoⁿ>-tc'i> dɣjō:k'ō>/ 'roll-up cuff'

[shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]

Hangzhou Final /ieⁿ/

/ieⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing finals ian/yan and üan (the latter in a few syllables having initials q or x). Exceptional matches to other Beijing finals are seen in #F103 above, and the following:

F111) shēnyín = /zennieⁿ/ 'moan' [shen.k.III:QIN.p.yi]

In addition to #F96, #F97 and #F99, note the following in which

Beijing ian/yan corresponds to finals other than /ieⁿ/:

F112) xiān = /cin>/ 'bump open' (as a lid) [shan.k.III:YUAN.p.xiao]

F113) yàn = /ngaⁿ:ngo/ 'wild goose' [shan.k.II:SHAN`.q.ying]

/ieⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /y/ ([iI]), /ae/ ([ɛ]), /yae/ ([iɛ]), and /yoe/ ([yɔ]), but only where these Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing ien/yan and üan, as /sy̌/ 'first' /zhyy/ 'spring (of water)', /nghae jing/ 'eye', /nhyaē/ 'recite', /syóē/ (or /sý/) 'elect'.

/ieⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.II:XIARN (jian set)

xian.k.II:XIARN` (jian set)

xian.k.III:YAN (ni/jing groups and jian set)

xian.k.III:YAN`

xian.k.IV:TIAN

shan.k.II:SHAN (jian set)

shan.k.II:SHAN` (jian set)

shan.k.III:XIAN (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

shan.k.III:YUAN

shan.k.IV:XIAN`

shan.h.III:XIANG (jing group)

Hangzhou final /ɤⁿ/ is found for the rhymes XIANG, XIANG' and SHAN in #F96, #F97, #F99 and #F104; irregular finals are also seen in #F112 and #F113 above. Also note #F111 above and the following which both reflect irregular MC rhyme correspondences:

F114) xuānnào = /ciɤⁿ-nô:/ 'noisy and bustling'

[shan.h.III:YUAN.p.xiao]

Recall #F103 (/tɕ'ieⁿ:huei>/ 'repent' xian.k.II:XIANG'.q.chu) where an irregular initial group correspondence is seen.

Hangzhou Final /uoⁿ/

/uoⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final uan/wan and to final an (the latter with certain Beijing syllables with bilabial or retroflex initials from the MC rhymes xian.k.III:YAN, shan.k.III:XIANG, and shan.h.I:HUAN). One exception corresponds to Beijing yuan:

F115) cù-yuán-xīn-cūn = /ts'uei-uoⁿ>-cin-ts'uen/ (a place in

Hangzhou) [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.ying]

Recall #F101 (/vɤⁿ>/ 'late') and #F102 (/vɤⁿ:/ 'ten-thousand') which deviate from the correspondence of /uoⁿ/ with wan; similarly, other Hangzhou finals irregularly correspond to Beijing uan in #F75 (/sua:iaⁿzoq/ 'boiled mutton') and #F98 (/dzeⁿ:dei/ 'profit').

/uoⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /wae/ ([uɛ]), /oe/ ([ɔ]), /woe/ ([uɔ]), but generally only where these Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing uan/wan or an, as /gwàe/ 'close', /gwòe/ 'official', /wóe/ bowl', and /bóe/ 'half'.

/uoⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.III:YAN (zhi/zhang/ri groups)

shan.k.III:XIAN (zhi/zhang/ri groups)

shan.h.I:HUAN

shan.h.II:SHAN

shan.h.II:SHAN'

shan.h.III:XIAN (zhi/zhang/ri groups)

#F110, #F115 above and the following represent three cases where /uoⁿ/ reflects the MC rhyme shan.h.III:YUAN:

F116) wánzhuán^V = /uoⁿ>tsuoⁿ>/ 'tactful' [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.ying]

Recall that #F75 reflected an irregular Hangzhou final in

shan.h.II:SHAN'.

Hangzhou Final /yoⁿ/

/yoⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final üan/yuan. This correspondence excludes certain cases where the Beijing final corresponds to Hangzhou /ieⁿ/ (mostly from shan.h.III:XIAN jing set) and #F115, in which the matching Hangzhou final is /uoⁿ/.

/yoⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yoe/ ([yø]), as /tsyóe/ 'advise'.

/yoⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

shan.h.III:XIAN (jian set)

shan.h.III:YUAN (jian set)

shan.h.IV:XIAN' (jian set)

Exceptions #F115 and #F116 above show Hangzhou /uoⁿ/ corresponding to the rhyme shan.h.III:YUAN initial ying; #F114 has /ieⁿ/ for the same

rhyme, initial xiao. Final /ieⁿ/ is also found in the following:

F117) xiàn = /ieⁿ:/ 'county' [shan.h.IV.XIAN`.q.xia] Note: This irregular pronunciation is found in /y`aⁿ ieⁿ:/ 'Yúháng county'; but in /dzen: yoⁿ:/ 'Shèng county' the pronunciation is regular (both counties are in northern Zhejiang).

Hangzhou Final /aⁿ/

/aⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final ang and wang (the latter in syllables with initial /v/ in Hangzhou, from dang.h.III:YANG wei initial). This correspondence excludes a few cases where Beijing ang occurs with sibilant or retroflex initials and Hangzhou has a final /uaⁿ/ (see #F128-#F134 below). The correspondence with Beijing ang also does not include the following case having Hangzhou final /iaⁿ/:

F118) jīnshāgāng = /tcinsatciaⁿ/ 'Golden Sands Harbor' (on West Lake in Hangzhou) [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]. Note: The Hangzhou final in this case is regular; compare #F125 below.

As seen once already in #F113 above, a few exceptions show Beijing ian/yan for Hangzhou /aⁿ/:

F119) jiāngdòu = /kaⁿdei:`r/ 'cowpea' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

F120) xiàngmù = /aⁿ:moq/ 'item' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.xia]

There are also a couple corresponding to Beijing uang:

F121) zhuàngyuán = /dzaⁿ:yoⁿ/ 'Number One Scholar'

[dang.k.III:YANG.q.chong]

F122) chuàngzuò = /ts`aⁿ:dzô:/ 'create, produce'

[dang.k.III:YANG.q.chu]

The following two and #F137 and #F138 further below correspond to Beijing eng:

F123) niú^oméng = /nyö^omaⁿ:/ 'horsefly, gadfly' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.ming]

F124) péngzhàng = /baⁿtsaⁿ:/ 'inflate, swell' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.bing]

/aⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /ang/ ([ǎ]), as /dzǎng dzz/ 'mosquito net', /yang/ ([iǎ]), as /nhyang/ 'allow', and /awng/ ([ǝ]), as /tǎwng/ 'soup'. The correspondence with Shanghai /ang/ excludes cases where this final corresponds to Hangzhou /en/ or /in/, as /lhang/ 'cold' and /àng dhaw/ 'cherry'; the correspondence with Shanghai /yang/ is limited to certain syllables where the Hangzhou has initial /z/ (as Hangzhou /zaⁿ:/ 'allow'); the correspondence with Shanghai /awng/ does not include 1) Shanghai syllables having velar initials which correspond to Hangzhou final /iaⁿ/ (and have a prepalatal or /θ/ initial in Hangzhou), as /hhawng/ 'alley' and 2) cases where /awng/ corresponds with Hangzhou /uaⁿ/, as /tsǎwng/ 'window'.

/aⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

dang.k.I:TANG

dang.k.III:YANG (zhi/zhang/ri groups)

dang.h.III:YANG (fei group)

jiang.k.II:JIANG (bang group)

geng.k.II:GENG (some in bang group and jian set)

Matching the pattern with Beijing ang, there are the following three from jiang.k.II:JIANG in the jian initial:

F125) gǎng = /kaⁿk'ö>/ 'port' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

F126) gāngmén = /kaⁿmen/ 'anus' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

F127) kāng = /kaⁿ/ 'carry on the shoulder' (of two people)

[jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

But note that two other cases of Hangzhou /aⁿ/ in the rhyme JIANG--

#F119 and #F120--differ from the Beijing. Several cases with sibilant initials show Hangzhou final /uaⁿ/ from among the above MC rhymes:

F128) zāngwù = /tsuaⁿveq/ 'stolen goods' [dang.k.I:TANG.p.jing]

F129) sāngshù = /suaⁿzŷ:/ 'mulberry tree' [dang.k.I:TANG.p.xin]

F130) sāngshì = /suaⁿzi:/ 'funeral arrangements' [dang.k.I:TANG.p.xin]

F131) sàng-qī = /suaⁿ-tc'i/ 'bereft of one's wife'

[dang.k.I:TANG.q.xin]

F132) dé-bù-cháng-shī = /teq-peq-zuaⁿ-seq/ 'what is gained does not make up for the loss' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.chan]

F133) shāngdiàn = /suaⁿtieⁿ:/ 'store' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.shu]

F134) shòu shāng = /zei: suaⁿ/ 'be injured' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.shu]

Also note that #F121 and #F122 represent irregular initial group correspondences in the rhyme dang.k.III:YANG.

Hangzhou Final /iaⁿ/

/iaⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final(s) iang/yang. Recall that #F118 above shows Beijing ang for /iaⁿ/; and in #F119 and #F120, Beijing iang corresponds to Hangzhou /aⁿ/.

/iaⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /yang/ [[iǎ]], as /syàng/ 'fragrant', and /awng/ ([ǝ]), as /gáwng/ 'speak'. With Shanghai /yang/ the correspondence excludes certain syllables with Shanghai initial /ny/ ([ŋ]) where the Hangzhou has initial /z/; and for /awng/

the correspondence is seen only in certain syllables with velar initials in the Shanghai.

/iaⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

dang.k.III:YANG (ni/jing groups and jian set)

jiang.k.II:JIANG (jian set)

The following shows an irregular rhyme correspondence:

F135) xiáng = /ciaⁿ/ 'pay (for soldiers)' [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shu]

Also recall that #F119, #F120, #F125, #F126, and #F127 showed the final /aⁿ/ in the rhyme JIANG.

Hangzhou Final /uaⁿ/

/uaⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final uang/wang, but not including Beijing wang when it reflects certain Hangzhou syllables with final /aⁿ/ and initial /v/ (Qieyùn dang.h.III:YANG wei initial). Recall the two exceptions--#F121 and #F122--where Beijing uang matches Hangzhou /aⁿ/. #F128-#F134 above showed cases where /uaⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing ang. In the following, the corresponding Beijing is eng:

F136) héng = /uaⁿ/ 'horizontal' [geng.h.II:GENG.p.xia]

/uaⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /awng/ ([ɔ̃]), as /zhawng/ 'bed', and /wawng/ ([uɔ̃]), as /whawng/ 'yellow'. In both cases, the correspondence is generally seen only where Shanghai also corresponds with Beijing finals uang/wang (cf. Hangzhou /aⁿ/ and /iaⁿ/).

/uaⁿ/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

dang.k.III:YANG (zhuang set)

dang.h.I:TANG

dang.h.III:YANG (jian set)

jiang.k.II:JIANG (zhi/zhuang groups)

geng.h.II:GENG

In exceptions already mentioned, /uaⁿ/ is found irregularly in dang.k.I.TANG (#F128-#F131) and in the zhang initial group of dang.k.III:YANG (#F132-#F135). Exceptions #F121 and #F122 above showed an irregular Hangzhou final (/aⁿ/) in dang.k.III:YANG.

Hangzhou Final /en/

/en/ corresponds to Beijing finals en and eng. Hangzhou /en/ also corresponds to Beijing un (only in Beijing syllables having initials d, t, or l) and wen (where the Hangzhou has initial /v/). Exceptions to the correspondences with Beijing en and eng include, a) Beijing syllables with labial initials (mostly reflecting Qièyùn tong she: tong.h.I:DONG and tong.h.III:DONG & ZHONG finals, and some from geng.k.II:GENG & GENG'); b) #F100 above (cēncǐ bù qí = /ts'aⁿts'a peq dji/ 'uneven'); c) a few cases where Hangzhou has final /uen/ (#F147-#F153 below); d) two cases where Hangzhou has final /in/ (#F151 and #F152 below); e) an example where Hangzhou has final /uaⁿ/ (#F136 above); f) the following two with Hangzhou final /aⁿ/:

F137) kēng = /k'aⁿ/ 'hole, pit' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.xi]

F138) gēng = /kaⁿ/ 'choke' (as on a bone) [geng.k.II:GENG.s.jian]

In the following, Hangzhou /en/ corresponds to Beijing un:

F139) zuǐchún = /tsuei>zen/ 'lips' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.chuan]

There are also three cases where Hangzhou /en/ reflects Beijing ing:

F140) xiāngjīngmǐ = /ciaⁿkenmi>/ (a type of quality rice)

[geng.k.II:GENG.p.jian]

F141) fǎnxǐng = /fǎⁿ>sen/ 'self-examination' [geng.k.III:QING.s.xin]

F142) yìng = /ngən:/ 'hard, stiff' [geng.k.II:GENG.q.yi] Cf. Shanghai

/nghan/ 'hard'.

/en/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /eng/ ([əŋ])--as /vheng/ 'grave' and /dóng dzz/ 'stool, /ang/ ([ǎ])--in a few words such as /lhang/ 'cold', and /ing/ ([iŋ])--with syllables where Shanghai has initial /ny/ ([ŋ]) and Hangzhou has initial /z/, as /nhying/ 'person'.

The correspondence with Shanghai /eng/ excludes cases where the Shanghai corresponds to /uen/ in Hangzhou, as /tséng/ 'inch'.

/en/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

shen.k.III:QIN (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)

zhen.k.I:HEN

zhen.k.III:ZHEN (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)

zhen.h.I:HUN (bang/duan/ni groups)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN (lai initial)

zhen.h.III:WEN (fei group)

zeng.k.I:DENG

zeng.k.III:ZHENG (zhi/zhang/ri groups)

geng.k.II:GENG (ni/zhi/zhuang groups and jian set)

geng.k.II:GENG' (zhuang groups and jian set)

geng.k.III:QING (zhi/zhang groups)

In addition to #F139 and #F141 above, a few cases show an irregular initial group correspondence:

F143) dùn = /ten/ 'squat' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.cong]

F144) pēngtiáo = /p'endiô/ 'cooking' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.pang]

F145) méng yá = /mən ia/ 'sprout, germinate' [geng.k.II:GENG`.p.ming]

The following show other Hangzhou finals from among the above MC rhymes, a situation also seen in #F100 (shen,k,III:QIN, initial chu), #F137 and #F138 above:

F146) péngyou = /bongyö>/ 'friend' [zeng.k.I:DENG.p.bing]

F147) shèn = /suen:/ 'seep, ooze' [shen.k.III:QIN.q.sheng]

F148) shènzàng = /zuen:dzaⁿ:/ 'kidney' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.chan]

F149) chènshān = /ts'uen:səⁿ/ 'shirt, blouse' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.chu]

F150) chēng = /ts'uentsi>/ 'bivalve, solen' [geng.k.III:QING.p.che]

F151) rènfù = /nin'u:/ 'pregnant woman' [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri]

F152) shēngkǒu = /cin:k'ö>/ 'livestock' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.sheng]

Hangzhou Final /in/

/in/ corresponds to Beijing finals in/vin and ing/ying. In exceptions #F112, #F151 and #F152 above, Hangzhou /in/ corresponds to Beijing ian, en and eng, respectively. The correspondence with Beijing en is not seen in #F111 above (shēnyín = /zennieⁿ/ 'moan'); the correspondence with Beijing ing/ying is not seen in #F140, #F141 and #F142, which all show Hangzhou final /en/. In a limited number of cases--see #F153 and #F159-#F164 below--/in/ corresponds to Beijing ün/yun with initials x or q.

/in/ corresponds to Shanghai final /ing/ ([in]), as /syìng/ 'heart' and /bhing/ 'illness'. The correspondence excludes certain syllables with Shanghai initial /ny/ ([nɿ]) which correspond to syllables with Hangzhou initial /z/, as /nhying/ 'person' (cf. Hangzhou /zen/).

/in/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

shen.k.III:QIN (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

zhen.k.III:ZHEN (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

zhen.k.III:YIN

zhen.h.III:ZHUN (xin/xie/yang initials)

zeng.k.III:ZHENG (bang/ni groups and jian set)

geng.k.II:GENG' (initials xia and ying)

geng.k.III:GENG

geng.k.III:QING (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

geng.k.IV:QING'

geng.h.III:QING

geng.h.IV:QING'

/in/ is irregularly found in other rhymes in #F112 (from shan.k.III:YUAN), #F152 (from geng.k.II:GENG), and the following:

F153) yùndǒu = /*in:tei>/ 'iron' [zhen.h.III:WEN.q.ying]

An irregular final is found among the above rhymes in #F111 (/zennie"/ 'moan' from shen.k.III:QIN.p.yi), #F141 (/fæ">sen/ 'self-examination' from geng.k.III:QING.s.xin), and:

F154) qiónghuā = /dʒionghua/ (a type of hortensia)

[geng.h.III:QING.p.qun]

Also an irregular initial group correspondence is seen in #F151

(/nin`u:/ 'pregnant woman' from shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri).

Hangzhou Final /uen/

/uen/ corresponds to Beijing finals un, except in Beijing syllables having initials d, t, or l. In exception #F139 (repeated

below), Beijing un corresponds to Hangzhou /en/. The correspondence with un also excludes syllables with /Ø/ initial--wen--with the three exceptions:

F155) wennuan = /*uennuo>/ 'warm' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.ying]

F156) wenyi = /*uen`ioq/ 'pestilence' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.ying]

F157) wending = /uen>din:/ 'stable, steady' [zhen.h.I:HUN.s.ying]

/uen/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /eng/ ([əŋ]), as /tsəŋ ty/ 'spring' [the season], and /weng/ ([wəŋ]), as /gwóng dzz/ 'pole, stick'. The correspondence with /eng/ excludes cases where Shanghai /eng/ corresponds to Hangzhou /en/ (see above); the correspondence with /weng/ is limited to Hangzhou syllables with velar initials /k/, /k'/, /h/ and /Ø/ initial.

/uen/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zhen.h.I:HUN (ni/jing groups and jian set)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN (jing/zhi/zhang/ri groups)

One exception (mentioned earlier) shows an irregular final /en/ in the ZHUN rhyme, reflecting the possible influence of surrounding Wu dialects (cf. Shanghai /dzʰz zhəŋ/):

#F139) zuichún = /tsuei>zə/ 'lips' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.chuan]

Hangzhou Final /yn/

/yn/ corresponds to Beijing finals ün/yun. In one exception, /yn/ matches Beijing iong, but is not irregular in Hangzhou:

F158) jiong = /tcyn>/ 'embarrassed, awkward' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.qun]

There are several exceptions where Beijing ün corresponds to /in/ in Hangzhou; the first among the following list was mentioned earlier:

- #F153) yundou = /*in:tei>/ 'iron' [zhen.h.III:WEN.q.ying]
 F159) xúnwèn = /cin:ven:/ 'inquire' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.xin]
 F160) xúnhuán = /djín'guoⁿ/ 'circulate' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]
 F161) xúnchá = /djindza/ 'go on inspection' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]
 F162) xùnsù = /cin:soq/ 'swift, prompt' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.xin]
 F163) xún = /djín/ 'search, look for' [zhen.k.III:QIN.p.xie]
 F164) yúnxǔ = /in>cy>/ 'permit, allow' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.yang]

/yn/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yung/ ([yn]), as /yhung tsae/ 'cloud'.

/yn/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zhen.h.III:ZHUN (jian set)

zhen.h.III:WEN (jian set)

Note that #F153, #F160, #F161, #F162 and #F164 are from these rhymes but have final /in/. #F151 is a case where this final is found in rhyme zeng.k.III:ZHENG. The following two show irregular initial group correspondences:

F165) yīngjùn = /*intcyn:/ 'handsome' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.jing]

F166) jùngōng = /tcynkong/ 'completed (of a project)

[zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.qing]

Hangzhou Final /ong/

/ong/ corresponds to Beijing finals ong (excepting in syllables with Beijing initial r), eng (in Beijing syllables with labial initials only), and weng. Exceptions in the correspondence with ong include one with Beijing initial r and two with initial n:

F167) lùróng = /loqzong/ 'pilose antler' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.ri]

F168) huì nóng = /guen: nieng/ 'fester, exude pus'

[tong.h.I:DONG`.p.ni]

F169) nóng = /nieng/ 'strong' (of tea) [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.ni]

/ong/ corresponds to Shanghai final /ong/ ([oŋ]), as /fòng/ 'wind' and /dòng/ 'east'.

/ong/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zeng.k.I:DENG (bang group)

geng.k.II:GENG (2 in ming initial)

geng.k.II:GENG` (2 in bang initial)

geng.h.II:GENG`

tong.h.I:DONG

tong.h.I:DONG`

tong.h.III:DONG (all but ri/qun/yun initials)

tong.h.III:ZHONG (all but xiao/ying groups)

An exception seen before is from another MC rhyme:

#F146) péngyou = /bongyö>/ 'friend' [zeng.k.I:DENG.p.bing]

Also note #F168 and #F169 above are from among these rhymes.

Hangzhou Final /iong/

/iong/ corresponds to Beijing final iong/yong and ong, the former excepting #F158 and the latter only in syllables having Beijing initial ɣ plus a few with initial n (#F167 above is an exception).

/iong/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yong/ ([ioŋ]), as /syòng dhi/ 'brothers'.

/iong/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

geng.h.III:GENG

tong.h.I:DONG` (ni group)

tong.h.III:DONG (ri/qun/yun/yang initials)

tong.h.III:ZHONG (xiao/ying groups)

In #F154, /iong/ corresponds to the rhyme geng.h.III:QING.

Hangzhou Final /aq/

/aq/ corresponds to Beijing finals a, ai, e, o (o only in a few syllables with labial initials). Exceptions matching other Beijing finals include:

F170) hào = /haq/ 'Hao' (a surname) [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.xiao]

F171) shuì zhāo = /k'uen: dzaq/ 'sleeping'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.cheng]

F172) mùjiázi = /moqkaq`r/ 'wooden clip' [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian].

But cf. Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation of 'wallet' /bitciaq`r/

(which Wang Lizhen pronounces /bikaq`r/).

F173) jiázi = /gaq`r/ 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

F174) zhēnzhúo = /tsentsaq/ 'deliberate'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.zhang]

F175) wàzi = /vaq`r/ 'socks' [shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE.r.wei]

/aq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /aq/ ([Aʔ]), as /tsaq/ 'wipe'.

/aq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.I:TAN/HE

xian.k.I:TAN`/GAI

xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA (zhuang group)
 xian.h.III:FAN/FA
 shan.k.I:HAN/HE`
 shan.k.II:SHAN/XIA`
 shan.k.II:SHAN`/XIAQ (zhuang group)
 shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE (fei group)
 dang.k.III:YANG/YAO` (cheng and zhang initials)
 zeng.k.I:DENG/DE (bang group and jian set)
 geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`
 geng.k.II:GENG`/MAI

For exceptions from other rhymes, see #F63, #F170, #F171, #F174 and the following:

F176) pō shuǐ = /p'aq suei>/ 'sprinkle water'

[shan.h.I:HUAN/MO`.r.pang]

Hangzhou Final /iaq/

/iaq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ia/ya, iao/yao and üe/yue,

with the following exceptions reflecting other finals in Beijing:

F177) ruòmào = /niaqmô:/ 'conical leaf hat'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.ri]

F178) dǎ liè = /ta> liaq/ 'hunt' [xian.k.III:YAN/YE.r.lai]

F179) niē = /niaq/ 'knead, mould' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.ni]

F180) tóng-xīn-xié-lì = /dong-cin-iaq-lieq/ 'join effort with unity of purpose' [xian.k.IV:TIAN/TIE.r.xia]

/iaq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /yaq/ ([iaʔ]), as /yhaq/ 'medicine'.

/iaq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA (jian set)
 xian.k.II:XIARN`/XIA (jian set)
 xian.k.IV:TIAN/TIE (jian set)
 shan.k.II:SHAN`/XIAQ (jian set)
 dang.k.III:YANG/YAO` (ni/jing group and jian set)
 jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE (some in jian set)

#F177 above shows an irregular initial group correspondence; /iaq/ is found in MC rhymes other than the above in #F178 and #F179.

Hangzhou Final /uaq/

/uaq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ua/wa and uo, with the following exception:

F181) hér = /uaq`r/ 'pit, stone' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.xia]

/uaq/ corresponds to Shanghai final /waq/ ([uA?]), as /waq/ 'dig' [with hands].

/uaq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

shan.h.I:HUAN/MO` (jian set)
 shan.h.II:SHAN/XIA`
 shan.h.II:SHAN`/XIAQ
 geng.h.II:GENG`/MAI

In #F181 this final is seen in another rhyme.

Hangzhou Final /eq/

/eq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ai (in a few cases), e, i (when i writes retroflex [ɣ]), o (in a few words with labial initials), u/wu and uo, with the following exceptions showing other

Beijing finals:

F182) bāhù = /bəqfu:/ 'domineering, bossy' [shan.h.I:HUAN/MO`.r.bing]

F183) tuī = /t'eq/ 'too, excessively, very' [zeng.k.I:DENG/DE.r.tou]

/eq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /eq/ ([ə?]), as /zheq/ 'ten', though certain syllables with Hangzhou initial /z/ are excluded from this correspondence, as Hangzhou /zeq/ 'day' (cf. Shanghai /nhyiq/).

/eq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.III:YAN/YE (zhang group)

shen.k.III:QIN/QI` (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)

shan.k.III:XIANG/XUE (zhi/zhang groups [but not ri initial])

shan.h.I:HUAN/MO` (bang/duan groups)

zhen.k.III:ZHEN/ZHIQ (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)

zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ (bang/ding groups)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN/SHU (che & chuan initials)

zhen.h.III:WEN/WU (fei group)

dang.k.III:YANG/YAO` (ri initial)

zeng.k.I:DENG/DE (duan/ni/jing groups)

zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ` (zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)

geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ` (some in bang/zhi groups)

geng.k.II:GENG`/MAI (some in zhuang group)

geng.k.III:QING/XI (zhang group)

The exception below is from a non-rù rhyme:

F184) zhī = /tseq/ 'only' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.zhang]

Hangzhou Final /ieq/

/ieq/ corresponds to Beijing finals i/yi, ie/ye and üe.

/ieq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /(y)iq/ ([iɪʔ]), as /lhiq/ 'stand' and /tsyiq/ 'seven'.

/ieq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xian.k.III:YAN/YE (ni/jing/ying groups)

xian.k.III:YAN`/YE`

xian.k.IV:TIAN/TIE (duan group)

shen.k.III:QIN/QI` (ni/jing groups and jian set)

shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

shan.k.III:YUAN/YUE

shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE

shan.k.III:ZHEN/ZHIQ (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

shan.h.III:XIAN/XUE (ni/jing groups)

zhen.h.III:ZHÜN/SHU (lai and xin initials)

zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ` (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

geng.k.III:GENG/MOQ`

geng.k.III:QING/XI (bang/jing/ying groups)

geng.k.IV:QING`/XI`

Exceptions from other MC rhymes include #F15, #F16, #F59 (which are from non-rü rhymes), and the following:

F185) chī = /tc'ioq/ 'eat' [geng.k.IV:QING`/XI`.r.xi]

Hangzhou Final /ueq/

/ueq/ corresponds to Beijing finals u, uo, and e (e when with initial r).

/ueq/ corresponds to Shanghai final /weq/ ([ue?]), as /gweq/ 'bone'.

/ueq/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE (one in ri initial)

shan.h.I:HUAN/MO' (one in xi initial)

shan.h.III:XIAN/XUE (one in shu initial)

zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ (jing/jian groups; a couple of syllables)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN/SHU (one in chang initial)

Hangzhou Final /yeq/

/yeq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ü/yu and üe/yue, with the following exceptions showing other Beijing finals:

F186) xié^v = /cyeq/ 'blood' [shan.h.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.xiao]

F187) zhóu = /djyeq/ 'roller for a scroll'

[tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.cheng]

/yeq/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yoq/ ([io?]), as /syoq/ 'blood'.

/yeq/ reflects the MC/Qieyùn classifications:

shan.h.III:XIAN/XUE (yang initial)

shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE (jian set)

shan.h.IV:XIAN`/XIE

zhen.h.III:ZHUN/SHU (xin and jian initials)

zhen.h.III:WEN/WU (jian set)

tong.h.III:DONG/WU' (cheng, jian and xiao initials)

tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU (a few in jian set)

There is the following exception from another rhyme:

F188) quàdìng = /tc'yəqdin:/ 'confirm' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.xi]

Hangzhou Final /oq/

/oq/ corresponds syllables having Beijing finals ao, e, o, ou, u and uo/wo, with the following exceptions showing other Beijing finals:

F189) bāi = /poq/ 'split open (with the hands)'

[geng.k.II:GENG`/MAI.r.bang]

F190) bēi = /poq/ 'north' [zeng.k.I:DENG/DE.r.bang]

F191) jīsuǒ = /koqloqdei/ 'corner' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian].

But cf. /pintciaq/ 'hair on the temples'.

F192) liù = /loq/ 'six' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.lai]

F193) xīshuài = /cieqsoq/ 'cricket' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN/SHU.r.sheng]

F194) lǜ = /loq/ 'green' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.lai]

F195) xù jià = /zoq tcia:/ 'extend leave' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.r.xie]

/oq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /oq/ ([oʔ]), as /koq/ 'cry, weep'.

/oq/ reflects the MC/Qìeyùn classifications:

shan.h.I:HUAN/MO` (duan and jing groups)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN/SHU (sheng initial)

dang.k.I:TANG/DUO

dang.h.I:TANG/DUO

dang.h.III:YANG/YAO` (fei group)

jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE (bang/zhi/zhuang groups & 2 in jian set)

zeng.k.I:DENG/DE (bang group)

zeng.h.I:DENG/DE

geng.h.II:GENG`/MAI (xia initial)

tong.h.I:DONG/WU`

tong.h.I:DONG`/WO

tong.h.III:DONG/WU` (all but jian set)

tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU (all but jian set)

Exceptions from other rhymes include #F193 and the following (note that #F199 and #F200 are from non-rù rhymes):

F196) húpò = /fu>p'oq/ 'amber' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`.R.pang]

F197) hūrán = /hoqzuo"/ 'suddenly' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.xiao]

F198) sháozi = /suei>zoq`r/ 'water ladle'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.chan] Note: This pronunciation is from

Wang Lizhen; Cheng Yongfang gives the pronunciation /dzaq/.

F199) fùxīng lù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.feng]

F200) dǒu = /toq/ 'steep' (adj.) [liu.k.I:HOU.s.duan]

Note also that #F189 above has an irregular initial group correspondence.

Hangzhou Final /ioq/

/ioq/ corresponds to Beijing finals yi (in two syllables) and yu.

#F185 above (chī = /tc'ioq/ 'eat') and the following are cases which show other Beijing finals:

F201) zhuózi = /djioq`r/ 'bracelet' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.chong]

F202) qǐgai = /tc'ioqka:/ 'beggar' [zhen.k.III:YIN/QIQ.r.xi]

/ioq/ corresponds to certain Shanghai syllables having final /yoq/ ([io?]) where this Shanghai final does not correspond to Hangzhou /yeq/, as /nhyoq/ 'jade' (but not /nhyoq/ 'flesh').

/ioq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zhen.k.III:YIN/QIQ (xi initial)

zeng.h.III:ZHIQ`

geng.h.III:QING/XI

tong.h.III:DONG/WU` (ying group)

tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU (some in jian set)

#F185, #F201, #F202 and the following are cases corresponding to other MC rhymes:

F203) yùmen = /^{*}ioqmen:/ 'gloomy, depressed'

[zhen.h.III:WEN/WU.r.ying]

Hangzhou Final /`r/

/`r/ corresponds to Beijing final er.

/`r/ corresponds to Shanghai /er/ ([ər]) or /i/ ([i]), the former in literary readings and the latter only in certain colloquial readings with initial /ny/ ([ŋ]) that also correspond to Beijing er.

/`r/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zhi.k.III:ZHI (ri initial)

zhi.k.III:ZHI` (ri initial)

zhi.k.III:ZHII (ri initial)

Hangzhou Finals /^{*}m/ and /^{*}n/

These have no Beijing correspondence.

/^{*}M/ may correspond to the Shanghai /mm/ ([m]) in /m̩ m̩a/ 'mother'; a Shanghai correspondence for /^{*}n/ is not known.

Neither of these syllables corresponds to an MC/Qièyùn classification.

Tones

Hangzhou Tone 1

Tone 1 (yīnpíng) corresponds to Beijing tone 1 (yīnpíng).

Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 1 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T1) fúlǚ = /fũlũ>/ 'take prisoner' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.fu]

T2) kuíshǒu = /k'ueisei>/ 'brightest and best person'

[xie.h.I:HUI.p.xi]

T3) címa = /ts'ima>/ 'female horse' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.qing]

T4) káng = /ka"/ 'carry on the shoulder' (of two people)

[jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

T5) jùngōng = /tcynkong/ 'completed' (of a project)

[zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.qing]

T6) chà bu duō = /ts'afa"> peq to/ 'pretty close'

[jia.k.II:MA.p.chong]

Also note below #T7, #T8, #T9, #T10, #T11, #T12, #T13, #T14, #T21, #T22, #T23, #T24, #T25, #T26, #T27, #T28, #T29, #T30, #T31, #T32, #T33, #T38, #T39, #T40, #T41, #T42, #T43, #T44, #T45, #T46.

Tone 1 corresponds to Shanghai tone 1 (yīnpíng).

Tone 1 reflects the MC/Qìevùn píng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qīng and cìqīng) initials--bang, pang, fei, fu, duan, tou, jing, qing, xin, zhi, che, zhuang, chu, sheng, zhang, chang, shu, jian, xi, xiao, and ying. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou shows yīnpíng tones for syllables with MC voiced initials:

- T7) huá chuán = /^oua dzuoⁿ/ 'row a boat' [jia.h.II:MA.p.xia]
 T8) qí^ˇdào = /tc'itô>/ 'pray' [zhi.k.III:WEI.p.qun]
 T9) láo^ˇdào = /^olôtô/ 'chatter, be garrulous' [xiao.k.I:HAO.p.lai]
 T10) nián = /^onieⁿ/ 'sticky' [xian.k.III:YAN.p.ni]
 T11) xián = /^oieⁿ/ 'dislike, mind' [xian.k.IV:TIAN.p.xia]
 T12) yán^ˇjiū = /^onieⁿtcyö/ 'study research' [shan.k.IV:XIAN^ˇ.p.yi]
 T13) xún = /cyn/ 'ten day period' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]
 T14) chéng = /ts'en/ 'ride, take' (as a bus)
 [zeng.k.III:ZHENG.p.chuan]

B) where Hangzhou shows yīnpíng tones for MC shàng tone syllables:

- T15) kē = /k'o/ (measure for pearls) [guo.h.I:GE^ˇ.s.xi]
 T16) chá^ˇī = /dzatci^ˇr/ 'tea table' [zhi.k.III:ZHI^ˇ.s.jian]
 T17) jiē^ˇpōu = /tcie>-p'ei/ 'autopsy' [liu.k.I:HOU.s.pang]
 T18) ōu^ˇdá = /^oei-ta>/ 'beat up' [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ying]
 T19) jiū^ˇchá = /tcyötsaq/ 'maintain order' (at a public gathering)
 [liu.k.III:YOU^ˇ.s.jian]
 T20) kāng^ˇkāi = /k'aⁿk'aⁿ/ 'generous' [dang.k.I:TANG.s.xi]
 T21) shā^ˇguā = /sakua/ 'simpleton' [jia.h.II:MA.s.sheng]
 T22) wū^ˇú = /^ouzoq/ 'insult' [yu.h.III:YU^ˇ.s.wei]
 T23) yū^ˇzhòu = /^oydzei/ 'universe' [yu.h.III:YU^ˇ.s.yun]
 T24) shǐ = /si/ 'make, cause' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.sheng]
 T25) shǐ = /si/ 'Shi' (a surname) [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.sheng]
 T26) jiāshǐ^ˇyuán = /tcia:siyoⁿ/ 'driver pilot' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.sheng]
 T27) gū^ˇsū^ˇ = /kueqci/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]
 T28) guī^ˇdào = /kueidô:/ 'track' [zhi.h.III:ZHI^ˇ.s.jian]

T29) zhān kāi = /tsuoⁿ k'a/ 'open up, unfold' [shan.k.III:XIANG.s.zhi]

T30) yīn = /'in/ 'Yin' (a surname) [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.yang]

T31) jiāng = /tciaⁿ/ 'oar' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.jing]

T32) sāngkǒu = /kaⁿk'ö>/ 'port, harbor' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

T33) sōng jiān = /song tcieⁿ/ 'shrug ones shoulders'

[tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.xin]

C) where Hangzhou shows yīnpíng tones for MC qù tone syllables:

T34) bōyīn = /poⁿin/ 'broadcast' [guo.h.I:GE'.q.bang]

T35) cāo xīn = /ts'ô cin/ 'worry, fret over' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.qing]

T36) shāowēi = /sôⁿuei/ 'slightly' [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.sheng]

T37) liū = /'lyô/ 'slip away, sneak off' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.lai]

T38) xìtǒng = /citong>/ 'system' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]

T39) zhìhuì = /tsiⁿuei:/ 'wisdom' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.zhi]

T40) shào = /sô/ 'splash in' (of rain) [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.sheng]

T41) zhàokāi = /tsôk'a/ 'convene' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.cheng]

T42) jiàndìng = /tcieⁿdin/ 'inspect, appraise'

[xian.k.II:XIARN'.q.jian]

T43) chuàn = /ts'uoⁿ/ 'string, bunch, cluster'

[shan.h.III:XIANG.q.chang]

T44) qīng = /tc'in/ 'related by marriage' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.qing]

T45) wèng = /'ong/ 'urn, earthen jar' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.ying]

T46) fěngcì = /fongts'i:/ 'satirize, mock' [tong.h.III:DONG.q.feil]

D) where Hangzhou shows yīnpíng tones for MC rù tone syllables:

T47) lā guānxi = /'la kuoⁿci/ 'try to establish advantageous personal connections' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.lai]

T48) chuòhào = /ts'ô'ô:/ 'nickname' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.chang]

Hangzhou Tone 2

Tone 2 (yángpíng) corresponds to Beijing tone 2 (yángpíng).

Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 2 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T49) wū = /u/ 'shaman' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]

T50) wūlài = /ulæ:/ 'falsely blame' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]

T51) wēixián = /ueicieⁿ/ 'danger' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.p.yi]

T52) wēixiào = /viciô:/ 'smile' [zhi.h.III:WEI.p.wei]

T53) māo = /mô/ 'cat' [xiao.k.II:YAO.p.ming]

T54) liào = /liô/ 'hold up from the bottom, as a curtain'

[xiao.k.IV:XIAO`.p.lai]

T55) xīn bù zài yān = /cin peq tsæ: ieⁿ/ 'preoccupied, inattentive'

[shan.k.III:XIAN.p.yun]

T56) yōngsú = /iongzoq/ 'vulgar, philistine' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.yang]

T57) chàngdì = /dzaⁿdi:/ 'place, site' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.cheng]

T58) zhútōng = /tsoqdong`r/ 'bamboo tube' [tong.h.I:DONG.p.ding]

T59) pǎo = /bô/ 'run' [xiao.k.II:YAO.p.bing]

Also note below #T60, #T63, #T64, #T65, #T66, #T67, #T68, #T69, #T70, #T71, #T72, #T75, #T76, #T77, #T78, #T79, #T80, #T81, #T82, #T83.

Tone 2 corresponds to Shanghai tone 6 (yángqù), except where Shanghai tone 6 reflects Hangzhou tones 3 and 6, as /mhwo/ (= Hangzhou /ma>/) 'horse' and /mhaw dzz/ (= Hangzhou /mô:`r/) 'hat'.

Tone 2 reflects the MC/Qièyùn píng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) and sonorant (cìzhuó) initials—bing, ming, feng,

wei, ding, ni, lai, cong, xie, cheng, chong, chuan, chan, ri, gun, yi,
xia, yun, and yang. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A)
 where Hangzhou show the yángpíng tone for a syllable with an MC
 voiceless initial:

T60) dīfāng = /dibaⁿ/ 'dyke' [xie.k.IV:QI.p.duan]

B) where Hangzhou shows yángpíng tones for MC shàng tone syllables:

T61) yáo = /iô/ 'ladle out' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.yang]

T62) túnǐ = /dɛntcieq/ 'hoard' [zhen.h.I:HUN.s.ding]

T63) wǔdǎo = /udô:/ 'dance' [yu.h.III:YUⁿ.s.wei]

T64) nǐ gǎo = /ni kô>/ 'make a draft' [zhi.k.III:ZHIⁿ.s.yi]

T65) lěiǐ = /lueitcieq/ 'accumulate' [zhi.h.III:ZHIⁿ.s.lai]

T66) lǎn = /lɛⁿ/ 'fasten' (with a rope) [xian.k.I:TANⁿ.s.lai]

T67) fànwei = /vɛⁿuei/ 'scope, range' [xian.h.III:FAN.s.feng]

T68) lǐnlǐè = /linlieq/ 'piercingly cold' [shen.k.III:QIN.s.lai]

T69) ruǎn = /yoⁿ/ 'Ruan' (a surname) [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.yi]

T70) wěn = /ven/ 'kiss' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.wei]

T71) lǒngduàn = /longduoⁿ:/ 'monopolize' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.lai]

T72) nǎi = /nɛⁿna:/ 'breast milk' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.ni] But cf.

/nɛ>ⁿma/ 'wet nurse'.

C) where Hangzhou shows yángpíng tones for MC qù tone syllables:

T73) lǐ = /li/ 'distance from, be distant' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.lai]

T74) wánnòng = /uoⁿlong:/ 'toy with, dally with' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.yi]

T75) huà shān = /ua sɛⁿ/ 'Hua Mountain' [jia.h.II:MA.q.xia]

T76) huàshù = /uazý:/ 'birch' [jia.h.II:MA.q.xia]

T77) nài = /mei/ 'fawn, toady' [zhi.k.III:ZHIⁿ.q.ming]

T78) suìdào = /dzueidô:/ 'tunnel' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.q.xie]

T79) lǐu bīng = /lyö pin/ 'skating' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.lai]

T80) lǎnchē = /lǎnts'uei/ 'cable car' [xian.k.I:TAN`.q.lai]

T81) diàn = /diē"/ 'rent land' (from a landlord)

[shan.k.IV:XIAN`.q.ding]

T82) huàndēngpiàn = /uo"tenp'ie"/ 'lantern slides'

[shan.h.II:SHAN.q.xia]

T83) lǐnè = /linseq/ 'stingy' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.lai]

D) where Hangzhou shows yángpíng tones for MC rù tone syllables:

T84) mùbù = /mopu:/ 'theater curtain' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

Hangzhou Tone 3

Tone 3 (yīnshàng) corresponds to Beijing tone 3 (yīnshàng).

Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 3 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T85) cù-yuàn-xīn-cūn = /ts'uei-uo">-cin-ts'uen/ '(a place in

Hangzhou)' [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.ying]

T86) yōngbào = /iong>bô:/ 'embrace, hug' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.ying]

Also note below #T88, #T89, #T90, #T91, #T92, #T93, #T94, #T95, #T96, #T97, #T98, #T99, #T100, #T101, #T102, #T113, #T114, #T115, #T116, #T117, #T118, #T119, #T120, #T121, #T122, #T123, #T124, #T125, #T126, #T127, #T128.

Tone 3 corresponds to Shanghai tone 5 (yīnqù), except where Shanghai tone 5 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 5, as /tsyí/ (= Hangzhou /tc'i:/) 'go'. Also many Shanghai tone 6 syllables with sonorant initials (as /m, n, l, ng/) also correspond to Hangzhou tone 3, for

example /mhwo/ (= Hangzhou /ma>/) 'horse', /nhaw/ (= Hangzhou /nô>/)
 'brain', /lhaw/ (= Hangzhou /lô>/) 'old', /nghuw/ (= Hangzhou /ngo>/)
 'I, me'.

Tone 3 reflects the MC/Qièyùn shàng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qīng and cìqīng) and sonorant (cìzhuó) initials--bang, pang, ming, fei, fu, wei, duan, tou, ni, lai, jing, qing, xin, zhi, che, zhuang, chu, sheng, zhang, chang, shu, ri, jian, xi, yi, xiao, ying, yun, and yi. Exceptions to this correspondence include,

A) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for MC píng tone syllables:

T87) mǐnnán = /mín>nəⁿ/ 'southern Fujian' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ming]

T88) yēzi táng = /ia>tsi> daⁿ/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]

T89) gān = /kəⁿ>/ 'orange' [xian.k.I:TAN'.p.jian]

T90) xiānwéi = /tɕ'ieⁿ>vi/ 'fibre' [xian.k.III:YAN.p.xin]

T91) xiān = /cin>/ 'bump open' (as the lid of a pot)

[shan.k.III:YUAN.p.xiao]

T92) wāndòu = /uoⁿ>dei:/ 'pea' [shan.h.I:HUAN.p.ying]

T93) jiāng = /tɕiaⁿ>/ 'Jiang' (a surname) [dang.k.III:YANG.p.jian]

T94) yāngqiú = /iaⁿ>djyö/ 'plead, implore' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.ying]

T95) fāng'ài = /faⁿ>ə:/ 'impair, jeopardize' [dang.h.III:YANG.p.fu]

T96) wàn-shì-héng-tōng = /və:-zi:-hən>-t'ong/ 'everything is

going smoothly' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.xiao]

T97) zhōngyú = /tsong>y/ 'at last, finally' [tong.h.III:DONG.p.zhang]

T98) yōng = /iong>/ 'carbuncle' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.ying]

T99) róngxǔ = /iong>cy>/ 'tolerate, permit' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.yang]

T100) tōngxiao = /t'ong>ciô/ 'all night, through the night'

[tong.h.I:DONG.p.tou]

B) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for syllables with MC voiced initials:

T101) pángxiè = /cié>/ 'crab' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.xia]

T102) juàn = /tc'uo^a>/ 'pen, sty' [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.qun]

T103) fúdao = /fu>tô>/ 'coach' [yu.h.III:YU`.s.feng]

C) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for MC qù tone syllables:

T104) lǚ cì bù gāi = /ly> ts'i: peq kə>/ 'over and over doesn't reform' [yu.h.III:YU`.q.lai]

T105) yòuér = /yö:°r>/ 'bait' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.ri]

T106) biāo = /piô>/ 'mount' (a picture, etc.) [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.bang]

T107) wùnì zǐ = /u>nieqtsi> / 'vile child, unfilial son' [yu.h.I:MO.q.yi]

T108) ǒurán = /ei>zuo^a/ 'fortuitous' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.yi]

T109) xiāng = /cia^a>/ 'pay' (for soldiers) [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shu]

T110) fāngwèn = /fa^a>-ven:/ 'call on, interview' [dang.h.III:YANG.q.fu]

T111) yóuyǒng = /yö-iong>/ 'swim' [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]

T112) tóngyī = /t'ong>*ieq/ 'unify' [tong.h.I:DONG`.q.tou]

T113) gushi = /ku>zi:/ 'story' [yu.h.I:MO.q.jian]

T114) dìwáng = /ti>ua^a/ 'king, emperor' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.duan]

T115) zuì = /tsuei>/ 'most' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jing]

T116) dào = /tô>/ 'pour out' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.duan]

T117) hàokè = /hô>kaq/ 'fond of guests' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.xiao]

- T118) shòuyī = /sei>*i/ 'veterinarian' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.shu]
- T119) tiān = /tieⁿ>/ 'adjust' (as a lamp wick) [xian.k.IV:TIAN.q.tou]
- T120) jiànjiē = /tcieⁿ>tcieq/ 'indirectly' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.jian]
- T121) quàn = /tc'yoⁿ>/ 'certificate, ticket' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.xi]
- T122) kàngzhàn = /k'aⁿ>tsuoⁿ:/ 'War of Resistance' (against Japan) [dang.k.I:TANG.q.xi]
- T123) hébing = /aqpín>/ 'merge' [geng.k.III:QING.q.bang]
- T124) píngqīng = /p'in>-tc'in>/ 'engage' [geng.k.III:QING.q.pang]
- T125) tóngkuai = /t'ong>k'ua:/ 'delighted, to one's heart's content' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.tou]
- T126) kòngzhì = /k'ong>tsi:/ 'control' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.xi]
- T127) hòng = /hong>/ 'uproar, disturbance' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.xia]
- T128) yōng fēi = /iong>vi/ 'heap fertilizer around the roots' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.q.ying]

D) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for MC rù tone syllables:

- T129) jiǎozi = /tcioⁿ>tsi>/ 'jiǎozi, stuffed dumplings' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian]

Also note the cases where MC shàng tone syllables with MC sonorant initials have gone to tones other than Hangzhou tone 3 in #T22, #T23, #T30 (these three have tone 1), #T61, #T63, #T64; #T65, #T66, #T68, #T69, #T70, #T71, #T72, #T80 (these 11 have tone 2), #T143, #T145, #T151 (these three have tone 5), #T172, #T173, #T174, #T175, #T176, #T177 (these three have tone 6).

Hangzhou Tone 5

Tone 5 (yīngù) corresponds to Beijing tone 4 (qù), excluding those syllables where Beijing tone 4 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 6. Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 5 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T130) cāozhǐ = /ts'ô:tsi>/ 'rough paper' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.qing]

T131) pǐng = /pin:'r/ 'handle' [geng.k.III:GENG.q.bang]

Also note below #T134, #T141, #T142, #T143, #T144, #T145, #T146, #T147, #T148, #T149, #T150, #T151, #T152.

Tone 5 corresponds to Shanghai tone 5 (yīngù) except where Shanghai tone 5 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 3, as /húw/ (= Hangzhou /fu>/) 'fire'.

Tone 5 reflects the MC/Qìeyùn qù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qīng and cìqīng) initials--bang, pang, fei, fu, duan, tou, jing, qing, xin, zhi, che, zhuang, chu, sheng, zhang, chang, shu, jian, xi, xiao, and ying. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou shows yīngù tones for MC píng tone syllables:

T132) qiányá = /tc'ie^a:ia/ 'inlaid ivory' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.p.xi]

T133) shèngrèn = /sen:zen:/ 'competent for, equal to' (a task)

[zeng.k.III:ZHENG.p.shu]

T134) shēngkǒu = /cin:k'ö>/ 'beasts of burden, livestock'

[geng.k.II:GENG.p.sheng]

B) where Hangzhou shows yīngù tones for MC shàng tone syllables:

T135) jìniàn = /tcɿ:nie^a:/ 'commemorate' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.jian]

T136) àonǎo = /'ô:nô>/ 'annoyed, vexed' [xiao.k.I:HAO.s.ying]

- T137) bàovú = /pô:y/ 'abalone' [xiao.k.II:YAO.s.bing]
- T138) fènnù = /fēn:no:/ 'anger' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.feng]
- T139) dǎ zhàng = /tā> tsaː˥˥/ 'fight a war' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.cheng]
- T140) kuàng = /k'uaː˥˥/ 'mine' [geng.h.II:GENG.s.jian]
- T141) jǔ shǒu = /tsy˥˥: sei/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h.III:YU.s.jian]
- T142) zhǔ = /tsy˥˥:/ 'support oneself (with a cane)'
[yu.h.III:YU˥˥.s.zhi]
- T143) yǐjīng = /˥˥i:tcin/ 'already' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.yang]
- T144) yǐqián = /˥˥i:djie˥˥/ 'before' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.yang]
- T145) fěijiūn = /fi:tcyn/ 'bandit army' [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.fei]
- T146) áo = /˥˥ô:˥˥r/ 'fine silk jacket' [xiao.k.I:HAO.s.ying]
- T147) jiǔ = /tcyö˥˥:/ 'moxibustion' [liu.k.III:YOU.s.jian]
- T148) zhěnsuǒ = /tsen:so>/ 'clinic' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.zhang]
- T149) xiǎngshòu = /cia˥˥:zei:/ 'enjoy' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.xiao]
- T150) jǐngchá = /tcin:tsaqpın/ 'policeman' [geng.k.III:GENG.s.jian]
- T151) nǎinai = /˥˥na:na/ 'grandmother' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.ni] But cf.
/na>˥˥ma/ 'wet nurse'.

C) where Hangzhou shows the yīngù tone for a syllable with an MC voiced initial:

- T152) fěicuì = /fi:ts'uei:/ 'emerald' [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.feng]

D) where Hangzhou shows yīngù tones for MC rù tone syllables:

- T153) shuàilǐng = /sum:lin>/ 'lead, command'

[zhen.h.III:ZHUN/MOQ.r.sheng]

- T154) jìyú = /tcı:y/ 'crucian carp' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ˥˥.r.jing]

- T155) huíyì = /uei˥˥i:/ 'recall' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ˥˥.r.ying]

T156) yǐ = /^oi:/ 'hundred million' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ`.r.ying]

Hangzhou Tone 6

Tone 6 corresponds to Beijing tone 4 (qù), excluding those syllables where Beijing tone 4 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 5. Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 6 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T157) bǔ yú = /bu: y/ 'catch fish' [yu.h.I:MO.q.bing]

T158) fānshǔ = /fəⁿzǔ:/ 'sweet potato' [yu.h.III:YU.q.chan]

T159) fǔlàn = /u:ləⁿ:/ 'rotten' [yu.h.III:YU`.s.feng]

T160) bíqi = /beq^dji:/ 'water chestnut' [xie.k.IV:QI.s.cong]

T161) dòuchǐ = /dei:zi:/ 'fermented beans' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.chan]

T162) liánlěi = /lieⁿluei:/ 'involve, implicate' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.q.lai]

T163) wěijūnzǐ = /uei:tcyntsi>/ 'hypocrite' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.q.yi]

T164) wěishā = /uei:sa/ 'weft (yarn)' [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.yun]

T165) dǎoshī = /dê:si/ 'teacher, advisor' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.ding]

T166) liáoyǎng = /liê:iaⁿ>/ 'recuperate, convalesce'

[xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.lai]

T167) bù jīn rú cǐ = /peq d^jin: zǔ tc'i>/ 'nor is this the whole of it' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.qun]

Note that all of the above have voiced MC initials and thus are regular in Hangzhou. Also note below #T170, #T171, #T172, #T173, #T174, #T175, #T176, #T177.

Tone 6 corresponds to Shanghai tone 6 (yángqù) except where Shanghai tone 6 corresponds to Hangzhou tones 2 or 3, as /lhæ/ (= Hangzhou /læ/) 'come' and /lhaw/ (= Hangzhou /lê>/) 'old'.

Tone 6 reflects the MC/Qièyùn shàng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) initials--bing, feng, ding, cong, xie, cheng, chong, chuan, chan, qun, xia--and reflects the MC/Qièyùn qù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) and sonorant (cìzhuó) initials--bing, ming, feng, wei, ding, ni, lai, cong, xie, cheng, chong, chuan, chan, ri, qun, yi, xia, yun, and yang. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou shows yángqù tones for MC píng tone syllables:

T168) jùlèbù = /dʒy:loqbu:/ 'club' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.jian]

T170) chúxù = /dʒy:cyeq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:YU.p.cheng]

T171) yī-jian-zhōng-qíng = /*ieq-tcieⁿ:-dzong:-djin/ 'fall in love at first sight' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.zhang]

B) where Hangzhou shows yángqù tones for MC shàng tone syllables with voiceless or sonorant initials:

T172) luótī = /ts'ueq-sen-lo:-t'i>/ 'nude' [guo.h.I:GE`.s.lai]

T173) fúyāng = /u:iaⁿ>/ 'foster' [yu.h.III:YU`.s.fu]

T174) huārú = /huadzuei:/ 'stamen and pistil' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.ri]

T175) jìn = /dʒin:/ 'to the greatest extent' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.jing]

T176) zìwēn = /zi:-ven:/ 'cut one's own throat' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.wei]

T177) lǎngsòng = /laⁿ:dzong:/ 'read aloud with expression'

[dang.k.I:TANG.s.lai]

C) where Hangzhou shows a yángqù tone for MC rù tone syllables:

T178) shè jiàn = /dzuei: tcieⁿ:/ 'shoot an arrow'

[geng.k.III:QING/XI.r.chuan]

Hangzhou Tone 7

Tone 7 (yīnrù) has correspondences in all Beijing tones.

Tone 7 corresponds to Shanghai tone 7 (yīnrù).

Tone 7 corresponds to the MC/Qièyùn rù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qīng and cìqīng) initials--bang, pang, fei, fu, duan, tou, jing, qing, xin, zhi, che, zhuang, chu, sheng, zhang, chang, shu, jian, xi, xiao, and ying. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou show a rù tone for an MC píng tone syllable:

T179) ā = /^oaq/ (familiar prefix) [guo.k.I:GE.p.ying]

B) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC shàng tone syllables:

T180) zhǐ = /tseq/ 'only' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.zhang]

T181) dǒu = /toq/ 'steep' (adj.) [liu.k.I:HOU.s.duan]

C) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC qù tone syllables:

T182) jì = /tcieq/ 'hair worn in a bun or coil' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.jian]

T183) bízi = /bieqdei/ 'nose' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.bing]

T184) fùxīnglù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.feng]

D) where Hangzhou shows tone 7 in syllables having voiced MC initials, in #T184 above and:

T185) fù chóu = /foq dzei/ 'revenge, avenge'

[tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.feng]

T186) mō = /^omoq/ 'feel, stroke' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

T187) qǐng wù xī yān = /tc'in> feq cieq 'ie"/ 'No Smoking Please'

[zhen.h.III:WEN/WU.r.wei]

T188) diē = /tieq/ 'fall, tumble' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.ding]

- T189) gānshè = /kəⁿseq/ 'interfere' [xian.k.III:YAN/YE.r.chan]
 T190) shūnǚ = /soqny>/ 'fair maiden' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU`.r.chan]
 T191) jié-cháng-bǔ-duàn = /tcieq-dzaⁿ-pu>-tuoⁿ>/ 'draw on strengths to
 offset weaknesses' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.cong]
 T192) biānjí = /pieⁿtc'ieq/ 'edit' [shen.k.III:QIN/QI`.r.cong]
 T193) xiáqū = /ciaqtc'y/ 'jurisdiction' [shan.k.II:SHAN`/XIAQ.r.xia]
 T194) bàixiá = /pə:ⁿiaq`r/ 'gift presentation box'
 [xian.k.II:XIARN`/XIA.r.xia]

Hangzhou Tone 8

Tone 8 (yángǜ) corresponds to Beijing tone 4 in syllables having Beijing initials m, n, o, r, and w/y (i.e. /Ø/) and to Beijing tone 2 in syllables with other Beijing initials. Exceptions to these correspondences include, A) where syllables with Beijing initials m, n, o, r, and /Ø/ have tones other than Beijing tone 4:

- T195) mábù = /maqtsoqpu:/ 'dish rag' [shan.k.II:SHAN/HE`.r.ming]
 T196) niē = /niaq/ 'knead, mould (with the fingers)'
 [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.ni]

- T197) yuē = /yeq/ 'say' (literary word) [shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE.r.yun]
 T198) méiyǒu = /meqyö>/ 'doesn't have' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.ming]
 T199) é = /ngaqkoq/ 'forehead' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`.r.yi]
 T200) wūrú = /'uzoq/ 'insult' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.ri]

B) syllables having Beijing initials other than m, n, o, r, and /Ø/ which have Beijing tones 1 and 3:

- T201) jiázi = /gaq`r/ 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]
 T202) tūrán = /deqzuoⁿ/ 'suddenly' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.ding]

T203) xīyáng = /dʒieqiaⁿ/ 'the setting sun' [geng.k.III:QING/XI.r.xie]

T204) shǔ = /zoq/ 'Shu' (a name for Sichuan)

[tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.chan]

T205) shǔ = /zoq/ 'born in the year of' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.chan]

C) a fairly large number of syllables having Beijing initials other than m, n, o, r, and /Ø/ which have Beijing tone 4, as měishù = /mei>zoq/ 'art', fù = /voq/ 'tie, fasten', and tèbié = /deqbieq/ 'special'.

Tone 8 corresponds to Shanghai tone 8 (yánggrù).

Tone 8 reflects the MC/Qièyùn rù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) and sonorant (cìzhuó) initials--bing, ming, feng, wei, ding, ni, lai, cong, xie, cheng, chong, chuan, chan, ri, gun, yi, xia, yun, and yang. Exceptions to this correspondence include,

A) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC píng tone syllables:

T206) héxié = /o'fēq/ 'harmonious' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xia]

T207) pípa = /bieqba/ 'loquat' [zhi.k.III:ZHI'.p.bing]

B) where Hangzhou shows rù tones in syllables reflecting MC voiceless initials in #T201 above and:

T208) qūbié = /tc'ybieq/ 'difference' [shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE.r.bang]

T209) tà = /daq/ 'step on' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.tou]

T210) gá pīntou = /gaq p'indei/ 'live together illicitly'

[shan.k.II:SHAN/HE'.r.ying]

CHAPTER SEVEN

A Concluding Perspective on the Dialect's History

The city of Hangzhou lies at the heart of the lower Yangtze region where the Wu dialects are clustered. Yet it is abundantly clear from the description presented in this dissertation that the city's dialect is not strictly Wu in nature. Chapters Four and Five showed that in lexicon, morphology, and grammar, the dialect is dominantly Northern, or Mandarin, in composition, though many Southern, or Wu, features are also present. In Chapter One we pointed out that the origin of the dialect's Northern components can be traced to the influence of Northern Chinese who flocked to Hangzhou after it was established as the capital of the Southern Song.

While thus far we have not directly addressed the issue, the phonology of Hangzhou also appears to contain a mix of Wu and Mandarin characteristics. It is usually assumed, however, that despite some Mandarin idiosyncracies, the phonology is "typically Wu" (Chao 1967, 100). The dialect is thus generally classified as a Wu dialect (Chao 1928; Fu Guotong, et al., 1985 & 1986). But the Wu cast in the phonology is deceptive and the apparently subtle Mandarin features are

actually of great significance in determining the dialect's status. Furthermore, many of the Wu-like features in the dialect's phonology are the result of changes that have taken place under the influence of the surrounding Wu dialects; the phonology of the dialect was even more strongly Mandarin in the past. In light of this situation, and considered together with the evidence provided in the areas of lexicon, morphology, and grammar, it can only be concluded that the Hangzhou dialect is more appropriately classified as a conservative Mandarin dialect. It is the descendant of the language engendered in the city by the multitude of Northern immigrants who inundated Hangzhou in the Southern Song, which has subsequently acquired certain areal features as it developed in an Wu environment.

One characteristic of Hangzhou phonology that is typically seen in Wu dialects is its three-way contrast of initial stops and affricates. Hangzhou stops and affricates in the initials fall into sets of three, containing one initial for each of the following articulations: voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, and unaspirated with murmur (breathy voicing). These sets are, the bilabials /p, p', b/, the alveolars /t, t', d/, the velars /k, k', g/, the sibilants /ts, ts', dz/, and the palatals /tɕ, tɕ', dʒ/. As can be seen in Chapter Six, these sets parallel the three-way contrast between voiceless unaspirated, voiceless aspirated, and voiced obstruent initials in the Qièyùn system (as between initials bang-pang-bing, duan-tou-ding, etc.). They also correspond to similar sets found in Wu dialects where, significantly, the

correspondence is seen among cognate morphemes. Note the following examples, in which Shanghai and Suzhou represent Wu forms:¹

	Hangzhou	Shanghai	Suzhou
'wrap'	/pô/	/bâw/	[pə1]
'clap hands'	/p'əq/	/paq/	[p'əq7]
'run'	/bô/	/bhaw/	[bæ2]
'stool'	/ten:ˈr/	/dɛng dzz/	[tɛn5 tsɿ3]
'listen'	/t'in/	/tɪng/	[t'in1]
'peach'	/dôtsi>/	/dhaw dzz/	[dæ2 sɿ3]
'well behaved'	/kum/	/gwà/	[kuà1]
'chopsticks'	/k'um:ˈr/	/kwá dzz/	[k'ué5 ng]
'lean on'	/gm:/	/ghae/*	[gé4]

¹Shanghai forms are from Sherard 1982, excepting those marked with an asterisk which are from Xu et al. 1988. The orthography used for the Shanghai forms is Sherard's and is described in Chapter Four, note 4; recall that /b, d, g, j & dz/ represent voiceless unaspirated initials, unless followed by /h/, which marks breathy voicing (murmur), and /p, t, k, tsy & ts/ represent voiceless aspirated initials. Shuzhou forms are from Ye Xiangling 1988 and are given in IPA forms. For typographical convenience and clarity (through the avoidance of handwritten symbols), certain IPA symbols used by the sources cited in this chapter have been converted as follows: [ɑ]=[à], [ɔ]=[ò], [E]=[é], [ɛ]=[ä], [ə]=[ë], [ɜ]=[è], [ɨ]=[ï], [ʊ]=[ü], [ɪ]=[ì], [ʉ]=[í], [ɔ]=[ô], [ʊ]=[ù], [u]=[ú], [ɤ]=[ê], [ʏ]=[ü], [ʏ]=[ÿ], [ʉ]=[ý], [ɔ]=[c], [dʒ]=[dj], [ɦ]=[hh], [ŋ]=[ng], [ʂ]=[sh], [tʂ]=[j], [ʒ]=[zh], [ɳ]=[h], [ʃ]=[xx], [-ʔ]=[-q] (final only), and nasalization originally marked with a tilde [˜] is written with a superscript [ˆ] following the affected vowel. (These conventions of conversion are based in part on Chao 1928, 18-19 & 35-36.)

Ye remarks that the Suzhou initials written with [b, d, g, dj, z, & v] "are not very voiced [zhuó] at onset" (106).

	Hangzhou	Shanghai	Suzhou
'chicken'	/tci/	/jì/	[tcil]
'drink tea'	/tc'ioq=dza/	/tsyiq zhwo/*	[tc'ieq7 zo2]
'old'	/djyö:/	/jheu/	[djiü4]
'sesame'	/tsima/	/dzè mhwo/	[tsyl mo2]
'guess'	/ts'a/	/tsáe/	[ts'él]
'tea'	/dza/	/zhwo/	[zo2]

Chao 1967 maintains that this "tripartite division of the manner of articulation of initial stop consonants is probably the only condition which is both necessary and sufficient for classification as a Wu dialect" (94). If so, then Hangzhou is without a doubt a Wu dialect. But there are several dialects classified in the Xiang group which have similar three-way sets of initial stops and affricates that correspond quite regularly to the Wu sets. Compare initials in the following sets of morphemes from Shuāngfēng 雙峰, Shàoyáng 邵陽, and Lóudī 婁底, all considered to be Xiang dialects, with the corresponding Wu initials:²

	Shuangfeng	Loudi	Shaoyang
'wrap'	[pêl]	[pêl]	[pau]
'fear'	[p'o5]	[p'ô5]	[p'a6]
'long gown'	[bê2]	[bê2]	[bau2]

²Shuangfeng forms are from Hànyǔ fāngyīn zìhù; Loudi forms are from Li, Liu and Yan 1987; Shaoyang forms are from Bao Houxing 1989.

	Shuangfeng	Loudi	Shaoyang
'stool'	[tə ⁿ 5]	[te ⁿ 5]	[tən5]
'listen'	[t'iòng5]	[t'in5]	[t'in6]
'peach'	[dê2]	[dê2]	[dau2]
'well-behaved'	[kual]	[kual]	[kuai3]
'bitter'	[k'ëu3]	[k'u3]	[k'u3]
'sunflower'	[gui2]	[xxui2]	[guei2]
'chicken'	[tcil]	[tcil]	[tcil]
'eat'	[tc'io2]	[tc'i2]	[tc'i7]
'ball'	[djiù2]	[djio2]	[djiëù2]
'early'	[tsê3]	[tsê3]	[tsau3]
'guess'	[ts'al]	[ts'al]	[ts'äl]
'tea'	[dzo2]	[dzê2]	[dza2]

Unless we are going to consider dialects such as these Wu dialects (which would surely require further justification), the tripartite division of the manner of articulation in sets of initials cannot be considered a definitive diagnostic criterion.*

None of the modern dialects among the large group presently classified as Mandarin have voiced (or even murmured) obstruents

*The distribution and phonetic value of initials in syllables which correspond to the Wu (and *Qièyùn*) syllables with voiced initials has also been shown to be inadequate as the sole criteria for the classification of Kejia dialects. See Norman, 1989 and Hashimoto, 1973, 439.

(stops, affricates and fricatives). One of the clearest isoglosses along the boundary between Mandarin and Wu dialects, which runs roughly parallel to the Yangtze in southern Jiangsu, can be drawn according to the presence or absence of voiced, or murmured, obstruents. Compare the initials in the following morphemes from Yángzhōu 揚州, Rúgāo 如皋, and Nántōng 南通, three Mandarin dialects located along the isogloss, to the forms cited above for Shanghai and Suzhou:⁴

	Yangzhou	Rugao	Nantong
'wrap'	[pêl]	[pêul]	[pêl]
'clap'	[p'êq7]	[p'êq7]	[p'oq7]
'run'	[p'ê2]	[p'êu2]	[p'ê2]
'stool'	[têng5]	[têng5]	[tä ⁿ 5]
'listen'	[t'ingl or 5]	[t'ing5]	[t'engl]
'peach'	[t'ê2]	[t'êu2]	[t'ê2]
'well behaved'	[kuäl]	[kuäl]	[kua1]
'chopstick'	[k'ua5]	[k'ua5]	[k'ua5]
'kneel'	[kuëi5]	[k'ueil]	[k'ue6]

⁴Here and following, all data for Yangzhou, Rugao, and Nantong is from Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng. Nantong data is for Nantong shì and not Nantong xiàn.

	Yangzhou	Rugao	Nantong
'chicken'	[tcil]	[tcil]	[tcil]
'drink/eat'	[tc'ieq7]	[tc'ieq7]	[tc'ieq7]
'old'	[tciə05]	[tc'iou1]	[tc'y6]
'sesame'	[tsil]	[tsil]	[tsil]
'guess'	[ts'äl]	[ts'äl]	[ts'al]
'tea'	[ts'ä2]	[ts'ä2]	[ts'o2]

In the great majority of Mandarin dialects, the correspondents to Wu syllables with murmured obstruents are voiceless aspirated in píng tone (tone 2) syllables and voiceless unaspirated in syllables of other tones, as is the case in the Yangzhou forms above. But there is also a group of dialects occupying a large area of southeast-central Jiangsu in which the corresponding obstruents are aspirated in all tones, above illustrated by Rugao and Nantong. Yet, though it contrasts with this situation, the presence of voiced murmur in Hangzhou initials is not in itself sufficient criteria to disqualify Hangzhou as a Mandarin dialect.

In Chapter Two we noted that murmur in Hangzhou initials is a feature that occurs concurrently with, and only with, all lower register tones. Hence we argued that murmur can be assigned a separate phonemic value--voiced glottal /hh/ ([ɦ])--which could simultaneously represent both lower tonal register and breathy voicing in syllables having these features. Recall that this allowed us to remove all voiced stops and affricates from Hangzhou's inventory of

phonemic initials, producing the following set:

p	t	ts	tc	k
p'	t'	ts'	tc'	k'
m	n			ng
	l			
f		s	c	h
v		z		hh

and zero /0/ initial

If all tones are marked, as with 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, & 8, then it is possible also to do away with the phoneme /hh/, as the phonetic value it represents can be understood to be a feature of lower register tones 2, 6, & 8. This would leave a set of initials almost identical with those of Mandarin dialects such as Nantong:

p	t	ts	tc	k
p'	t'	ts'	tc'	k'
m	n		ɲ	ng
	l			
f		s	c	x
v				

and zero /0/ initial

and Rugao:

p	t	ts	tc	k
p'	t'	ts'	tc'	k'
m	n		ŋ	ng
	l			
f		s	c	h
		zh		

and zero /Ø/ initial

It can be argued that the feature of murmur or voicing could also be considered marked by the tone in many Wu dialects, for example Suzhou or Shanghai, producing similar reduced inventories of initials. That is true. The point here is that because murmur--or /hh/, the significant element of zhuó initials--doubles as a feature of the lower register tones, its presence in the Hangzhou initial system does not disqualify Hangzhou as a Mandarin dialect, even though such a feature is not found in other Mandarin dialects. Since, as we show below, a set of lower register tones like that found in Hangzhou--yáng píng, yáng qù, and yáng rù--is neither incompatible with a Mandarin classification nor entirely unheard of in Mandarin dialects, it is safe to say that the Wu-like zhuó-murmur has developed as a phonetic feature in Hangzhou's lower register (yáng) tones through the influence of surrounding dialects and by virtue of Hangzhou's isolation among those dialects. In other words, it is an areal feature that has evolved more recently in Hangzhou and thus postdates the older, intrinsic, Mandarin traits of the dialect.

The tones of Mandarin dialects in Jiangsu can be organized by Qièyùn (Qy) initial types and tonal category to show an underlying seven tone system. The following chart lists the tones of several representative Jianghuai Mandarin dialects together with those of Beijing for comparison.*

Qy tone	píng		shàng		qù	shàng/qù	rù		
Qy initial type	qīng	zhuó	qīng	cìzhuó	qīng	zhuó	qīng	cìzhuó	zhuó
Beijing	1	2	3		5		1235	5	2
Xuzhou	1	2	3		5		1		2
Pixian	1	2	3		5		1		2
Nanjing	1	2	3		5		7		
Yangzhou	1	2	3		5		7		
Gaoyou	1	2	3		5		7		
Yancheng	1	2	3		5		7		
Huaiyin	1	2	3		5		7		
Taizhou	1	2	3		5	1,5	7	7,8	
Rugao	1	2	3		5	1,(5)	7	8	
Xinghua	1	2	3		5	6,1,(5)	7	?	8
Nantong	1	2	3		5	6,(5)	7	8	

All dialects listed in the chart show comparable distinctions between tones in píng and shàng. The píng category is split into two tones--1, or yīn píng, and 2, or yáng píng--within groups of syllables

*The chart is drawn on the basis of data recorded in Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng.

corresponding respectively to Qièyùn qīng and zhuó (including cìzhuó) initial types. The shàng category has also split, with syllables corresponding to Qièyùn qīng and cìzhuó initial types in one tone--3, or (yáng) shàng--and syllables corresponding to zhuó (i.e. quánzhuó) initial types merged with the qù category.

The qù and rù categories are not so neatly comparable. Only the last group of dialects, Taizhōu 泰州, Rugao, Xīnghuà 興化, and Nantong, shows a split in qù parallel to the division between Qièyùn qīng and zhuó (including cìzhuó) initial types. In these dialects, the qīng set is a distinct category in all cases--5, or yīn qù. A correspondence to a separate tone--6, or yáng qù--in the zhuó set is seen only in two dialects, Xinghua and Nantong. All dialects in the group show some merging of the zhuó qù with yīn qù (5); and three dialects, Taizhou, Rugao, and Xinghua, incorporate a substantial portion of zhuó qù in yīn píng (1), this being the usual case in Rugao. Still a split in the qù category is clearly evident in all four dialects of the group. All but the most northern of the dialects listed (Xúzhōu 徐州 and Píxiàn 邳縣) have a separate rù tone. Among them, the dialects of the group that shows a split qù tone also show a split in the rù tone between Qièyùn qīng and zhuó groups, corresponding to 7, or yīn rù, and 8, or yáng rù, respectively. Here the yáng rù tone (8) generally includes cìzhuó initial groups. Though they have no rù tone, Xuzhou and Pixian do evidence a split in the distribution of rù category syllables between qīng and zhuó groups. The location of the split differs from the

southern group in that the cìzhuó group is together with the qīng in yīn píng, while the yáng píng tone corresponds only to the zhuó (quánzhuó) group.

A split qù tone is very rare in Mandarin dialects, but not restricted to the dialects of southern Jiangsu. It is also found, for instance in certain Mandarin dialects in Hunan which show similarities to Jianghuai dialects, as Hànsǒu 漢壽, Táoyuán 桃源, Línlǐ 臨澧, and Shímén 石門 (Bao and Yan 1986, 275). In Hebei, the Chānglí 昌黎 dialect, a variety of Northern Mandarin, also has both yīn qù and yáng qù tones. The Changli yáng qù corresponds roughly to the zhuó shàng and zhuó qù categories and is usually found in, but not entirely restricted to, certain multi-syllable and tone sandhi situations (Chānglí fāngyán zhì, 37-39). The dialect of the village of Dōnglú 東閣 south of Bǎodìng 保定 in Hebei, which is also a variety of Northern Mandarin, has two forms for qù tone syllables when they occur in compounds, one in syllables corresponding to the qīng qù category and the other reflecting syllables in the zhuó shàng and zhuó qù sets (Yang 1987). Also, the dialect of Chángzhì 長治 in Shānxī has two separate qù tones, yīn qù is found in syllables reflecting the qīng category and yáng qù is in syllables belonging to the zhuó shàng/qù type (Hou Jingyi 1985, 18-19). Changzhi is classified among the Jin dialects, which can be considered to be a sub-group of Mandarin.*

*Li Rong 1985 excludes the Jin dialects from Northern Mandarin, because they all have a rù tone category. Li is not entirely specific as to whether or not he means to exclude the Jin dialects from the

The rù tone is rare in Mandarin dialects, in which rù correspondents are most commonly merged with other tone categories. Beijing and Mandarin dialects in northern Jiangsu such as Xuzhou and Pixian present examples of the typical Mandarin situation. Yet as can be seen in the above chart, Mandarin dialects in central and southern Jiangsu do have a rù tone category. A rù tone is also found in some Mandarin dialects in Hebei, for example in Jīzé 雞澤, Wèixiàn 魏縣, Guǎngpíng 廣平, Hándān 邯鄲, and Línzhāng 臨漳 (Qian, Cao, and Luo 1987, 176-68). In these Hebei dialects, most syllables in the rù category belonging to the Qièyùn qīng initial set are pronounced in the respective rù tone; in some of the dialects, cìzhuó correspondents are merged with the qù tone (Jize and Weixian); in all of the dialects some or all syllables in the zhuó rù group are merged with yáng píng (a situation less widespread in Handan and Linzhang). Among the group of Jianghuai Mandarin dialects in Hunan, Sōngzī 松滋 and Ānxiāng 安鄉 both have a rù tone which reflects the Qièyùn rù category (Bao and Yan 1986, 275; Ying Yutian, 1988). The Jin dialects of Shānxī and surrounding regions also have distinct rù tone categories. Among them, Héchùn 和順 and Dàtóng 大同 simply have a single rù tone category (Tian Xicheng 1987, 14; Ma and Liang 1986, 11); Wénshuǐ 文水 and Yuánpíng 原平 each have both a yīn rù and yáng rù, the former reflecting Qièyùn qīng and cìzhuó initial sets, the latter reflecting zhuó initial syllables (Hu Shuangbao 1988, 11 &

Mandarin group as a whole, or just from Northern Mandarin. The dialects classified as Jin generally show the characteristic Mandarin features discussed further on in this chapter.

63; Jin Mengyin 1989, 13 & 65-66). Changzhi has three rù tone categories: One has a single tone that is pronounced on all rù syllables occurring singly or in isolation; the two others, yīn rù, which reflects the qīng and cìzhuó initial sets, and yáng rù, which reflects the zhuó initials, each have two tone contours, one pronounced before certain suffixes and the other in the first syllable of reduplicated verb compounds (Hou Jingyi 1985, 18-19).

It is clear that both a two register qù tone category (yīn-yáng qù) and a rù tone, with either one or two registers, are found in some Mandarin dialects, though both are rather rare. The Hangzhou tonal system, then, is not incompatible with a Mandarin classification, and in fact almost exactly parallels the seven-tone system seen in Jianghuai dialects in southern Jiangsu. The Hangzhou system is presented in the following chart, with the data for Rugao and Nantong repeated for comparison. For reference, the Changzhi tonal system is also included. (Under Changzhi, '9' refers to the rù tone pronounced on rù syllables occurring singly or in isolation.)

Qy tone	píng		shàng		qù	shàng/qù	rù		
Qy initial type	qīng	zhuó	qīng	cìzhuó	qīng	zhuó	qīng	cìzhuó	zhuó
Hangzhou	1	2	3		5	6	7	8	
Rugao	1	2	3		5	1,(5)	7	8	
Nantong	1	2	3		5	6,(5)	7	8	
Changzhi	1	2	3		5	6	9,7		9,8

The dialects on the above chart can be seen to commonly reflect a seven tone system: yīn píng (1), yáng píng (2), shàng (3), yīn qù (5), yáng qù (6), yīn rù (7), and yáng rù (8). Only Rugao merges yīn píng and yáng qù, though still keeping the zhuó shàng/qù group distinct from qīng qù. The one irregularity in the boundaries between categories is under cìzhuó rù, which is in the upper register (yīn rù) in Changzhi, but in the lower register (yáng rù) in the other dialects. Significantly, speech identified with the Luoyang-Kaifeng region in the Song had a corresponding system.

Kaifeng (or Biānliáng 汴梁) had been the Northern Song capital before the imperial court moved south to Hangzhou; and the Luoyang-Bianliang region was likely the place from which most of the immigrants who crowded into Hangzhou in the twelfth century came. While there is no complete record of Luoyang or Kaifeng speech in the Song, clues to aspects of the phonology of the speech of these cities can be gleaned from an esoteric cosmological treatise drafted by the Song dynasty scholar Shào Yōng 邵雍 (1011-1077), the Huángjí jīngshì 皇極經世. A philosopher and numerologist, Shao Yong compiled this work to explicate his own rather eccentric interpretation of Confucian philosophy.⁷ Yet, though the Huángjí jīngshì is by no means a study of phonology, Shao Yong did utilize certain traditional phonological categories to organize the numerological system presented in the work. For this reason, the

⁷Freeman 1982 provides an account of Shao Yong's career and an intriguing discussion of Shao's philosophy as presented in his Huángjí jīngshì.

Huángjī jīngshì has been carefully scrutinized by many scholars of traditional Chinese phonology. The Ming scholar Yuán Zǐràng 袁子讓 (n.d.), in his Zìxué yuányuán 字學元元, was the first to extract and organize the phonological information found in Huángjī jīngshì; several Qing scholars also scrutinized Shao's treatise, including the eminent phonologist Jiāng Yǒng 江永 (1682-1762) in his Yīnxué biànwēi 音學辨微 (Zhou Zumo 1966, 585). Among modern scholars, Zhao Qizhi 1935, Lu Zhiwei 1946, Zhou Zumo 1966, Li Rong 1956, and Yakhontov 1980 have all argued that Shao's peculiar treatment of phonological categories reveals key aspects of a Song period phonology.

Zhou Zumo 1966 identifies the speech underlying the Huángjī jīngshì phonology as the "common speech of the central region" (zhōngzhōu zhī héngyán 中州之恒言 --zhōngzhōu roughly corresponds to modern Henan), which he says was centered in Luoyang, but also spoken in Bianliang (581-2).

In the system presented in Huángjī jīngshì, characters (or graphs) representing syllables which correspond to certain Qièyùn zhuó initials (the 'obstruents' bīng, dīng, cōng, chéng, chōng, chān, qun and xiā) are divided into two groups.* Scrutiny of the two groups reveals that one group is composed of píng tone graphs and the other

*Though the Huángjī jīngshì can be consulted directly for this information (the Sìbù bèiyào edition is servicable in this regard), the phonological material contained in the text is difficult to sift out of the elaborate cosmology in which Shao Yong has embedded it. The best extraction and summary of the text's phonological information is found in Zhou Zumo 1966, 582-603.

of graphs from the other tone categories. For example, páng 旁 'side', pái 排 'reject', píng 平 'level', píng 瓶 'bottle'--all bing initial, píng tone--form a group distinct from bù 步 'step', bái 白 'white', bèi 備 'complete', bí 鼻 'nose'--all bing initial, non-píng tones. The former group corresponds to syllables having the yáng píng tone in modern Mandarin dialects. Shao Yong's pattern of pairing syllables in this group--which parallels what we have above been referring to as zhuó píng--with syllables having qīng class initials that correspond to voiceless aspirates in modern Mandarin dialects lead most of the modern scholars to observe that syllables in the group were voiceless aspirates in Shao Yong's dialect (Zhao Qizhi 1935, 90; Lu Zhiwei 1946, 41-2; Zhou Zumo 1966, 585-96). Li Rong has a slightly more conservative view. He argues that Shao's division of the obstruent zhuó syllables indicates a distinction between aspirated initials in píng tones and unaspirated initials in non-píng (or zè 仄) tones, but that voicing was still present in both groups (1956, 170).

Li Rong further observes that graphs reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó initials (the 'sonorants' míng, wēi, ní, lái, rì and yì) are divided in their assignment between qīng and zhuó categories in Huángjí jīngshì and that the division also corresponds to tonal categories (1956, 170-71): Graphs for shàng tone syllables are grouped in the qīng category and syllables in other tones (non-shàng tones) are grouped in the zhuó category. For example, mǔ 母 'mother', mǎ 馬 'horse', měi 美 'fine', mǐ 米 'uncooked rice'--all míng initial,

shàng tone--are classed as qīng and form a group distinct from mù 'eye', mào 貌 'appearance', méi 眉 'eyebrow', mín 民 'people'--all míng initial, non-shàng tone, and classed as zhuó. Yakhontov argues this division indicates that the terms qīng and zhuó in Shao's work actually denote a distinction between high and low register in the tones--the distinction between yīn and yáng tonal categories--and do not signify a voiced-voiceless distinction (1980, 191-2).

Conjecture concerning the presence or absence of voicing in the language underlying Shao Yong's categories cannot be verified. The only thing that can be prudently inferred from the Huángjī jīngshì material concerns the grouping of categories, which we summarize below:

- 1) Zhuó obstruants in the píng tone form a separate category.
- 2) Cìzhuó, or sonorants, in shàng tone belong to the qīng category and in all other tones belong to the zhuó category.
- 3) Qīng and zhuó groups are distinct in qù and rù tone syllables. For example, zì 自 'oneself' (cong initial, qù tone) and bái 白 'white' (bing initial, rù tone) are classed as zhuó, while dì 帝 'emperor' (duan initial, qù tone) and bǎi 百 'hundred' (bang initial, rù tone) are classed as qīng.

In addition, through examination of the rhyming practices of Song period poets from the Bianliang-Louyang region, Zhou Zumo has determined that zhuó shàng and zhuó qù were merged in the "Bianliang-Luoyang dialect phonology" (Biàn-Luò fāng yīn 汴洛方音) underlying the Huángjī jīngshì system (654-55). Yakhontov explains that, taken

together, this particular combination of categories outlines a seven tone system underlying the Huángjí jīngshì phonology, a system he notes is just like that of Hangzhou (1980, 192). This is illustrated in the following chart, which summarizes the Huángjí jīngshì (Hjjs) categories and compares them to Hangzhou:

Qy tone	píng		shàng	qù	shàng/qù	rù	
<u>Hjjs</u> initial group	qīng	zhuó	qīng	qīng	zhuó	qīng	zhuó
register	yīn	yáng	yīn	yīn	yáng	yīn	yáng
<u>Hjjs</u>	1	2	3	5	6	7	8
Hangzhou	1	2	3	5	6	7	8

The language spoken by the Song immigrants to Hangzhou, then, in all likelihood had a seven tone system, which included a lower register qù tone and a two register rù tone category. It was not the simpler type of system with five or fewer tones and a register distinction only in the píng tone that is most common in modern Mandarin dialects.

Hence, not only is the Hangzhou tonal system quite compatible with a Mandarin classification, it can also be seen to be the conservative reflection of a system closely associated with the speech of the northerners who inundated the city in the twelfth century. This understood, it comes as no surprise to find that the Hangzhou system does not fit the typical Wu model when we compare the dialect's tonal categories with Wu systems.

Hangzhou has only a single shàng tone category, which includes syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó initials;⁹ and the Hangzhou qù tone category includes syllables reflecting Qièyùn zhuó shàng initials. While this is a situation consistently observed throughout the Mandarin dialects, it is extremely rare among those dialects considered to be Wu. Of the thirty-three dialects treated in Y. R. Chao's 1928 Studies in the Modern Wu Dialects, only four dialects correspond to Hangzhou in this regard: Dānyáng 丹陽, Jìngjiāng 靖江, Jiāngyīn 江陽, and Wǔjìn 武進 (i.e. Chángzhōu 常州) (76-77). Of the seventy-two Zhejiang Wu dialects treated in Fu Guotong, et al., 1985, only five have tonal systems that correspond in shàng and qù categories to Hangzhou: Yúháng 余杭, Lín'ān 臨安, Chānghuà 昌化, Tónglú 桐廬, and Fēnshuǐ 分水.¹⁰ The usual pattern in Wu dialects is for shàng tone syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó initials to fall under yáng shàng or yáng qù (the latter when yáng shàng and yáng qù are merged). Shanghai and Suzhou are examples of dialects showing the typical Wu pattern. Besides the eight dialects corresponding to Hangzhou, there are a few other cases in Wu

⁹A list of words in Hangzhou containing syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó initials in the shàng tone is given in Appendix Five.

¹⁰See Fu Guotong, et al., 1985, 108-111. While in this study Lin'an appears to correspond to the Hangzhou pattern, in Bao Shijie 1988 Lin'an does not correspond (29). The data available in both studies is insufficient to clarify the matter. Also note that in Bao's study, Fēngchéng 豐城, a Wu dialect, also corresponds to the Hangzhou pattern. Of the twenty-eight Wu dialects listed in Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng—those identified as "Group Two" (dì èr qū)—only Changzhou and Jiangyin correspond to the Hangzhou pattern.

where a portion or all of the cìzhuó group falls under yīn shàng. But in those cases the dialects have an independent yáng shàng tone, which is not found in Hangzhou or any other Mandarin dialect. Four such examples are found in Chao 1928 (76): Chángshú 常熟, Wújiāng 吴江, Húzhōu 湖州 (吳興), Huángyán 黃岩; and one in Fu Guotong, et al., 1985 (108): Tóngxiāng 桐鄉. The chart below provides examples of these various Wu tonal systems in comparison to Hangzhou (note that zhuó qù is listed to the right of qīng qù to more clearly show mergers between shàng and qù tones):

Qy tone	píng		shàng			qù		rù	
Qy initial group	qīng	zhuó	qīng	cì-zhuó	zhuó	zhuó	qīng	qīng	zhuó
Hangzhou	1	2	3		6		5	7	8
Changzhou	1	2	3		6		5	7	8
Huzhou	1	2	3		4	6	5	7	8
Changshu	1	2	3		4	6	5	7	8
Suzhou	1	2	3	6			5	7	8
Shanghai	1	6	5	6			5	7	8

There are other areas where Hangzhou also clearly diverges from the general Wu pattern. One is in the colloquial pronunciations of the words for 'five' and 'fish'. In both words, Wu dialects typically have a syllabic velar nasal [ŋ], or a nasal initial in 'fish'. These are not pronunciations restricted to Wu dialects (similar forms are found in Hakka dialects for example), but they are not seen in Mandarin dialects. In the below chart, compare the Mandarin forms on

the left with the Wu forms on the right:¹¹

	'five' 'fish'			'five' 'fish'	
Beijing	wǔ	yú	Changzhou	[ng3]	[hhy2]
Changli	[u3]	[y2a]	Lin'an	[?]	[ng2]
Changzhi	[u3]	[y2]	Huzhou	[ng4]	[ng2]
Nanjing	[u3]	[y2]	Changshu	[ng4]	[ngé2]
Rugao	[u3]	[y2]	Suzhou	[ng6]	[ng2]
Nantong	[vu3]	[yz2]	Shanghai	/nghng//nghng/	
Hangzhou	/u>/	/y/	Wenzhou	[ng4]	[ngéy2]

Another form not reflected in Hangzhou is the Wu colloquial pronunciation of the word for 'water', for which Wu dialects typically have an apical vowel in the final. Again, compare the Mandarin dialects on the left with the Wu dialects on the right in the below chart:

¹¹Here and in following charts, the sources for the dialect data are as follows: Changzhi forms are from Hou Jingyi 1985; Nanjing, Rugao, Nantong, Changzhou, and Changshu forms are from Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng; Lin'an forms are from Fu Guotong, et al. 1985 and Bao Shijie 1988b (the latter takes precedence when there is disagreement); Huzhou forms are from Akamatsu 1991; Suzhou forms are from Ye Xiangling 1988; Shanghai forms are from Sherard 1982 and Xu et al. 1988 (the latter takes precedence when there is disagreement); Wenzhou forms are from Nakajima 1983 and Hànǚ fāngyán zìhuì (the latter takes precedence when there is disagreement). Where the sources give both a colloquial (bái) and literary (wén) pronunciation, only the colloquial is given here. Also, the nature of the data in most sources restricts us to using only morphemes; hence a given entry may not represent a complete word.

	'water'		'water'
Beijing	<u>shuǐ</u>	Changzhou	[sʏ3]
Changli	[suei3]	Lin'an	[sĩ3]
Changzhi	[suei3]	Huzhou	[sĩ3]
Nanjing	[shuei3]	Changshu	[shʏ3]
Rugao	[suei3]	Suzhou	[sʏ3]
Nantong	[cye3]	Shanghai	/sɿ/
Hangzhou	/suei>/	Wenzhou	[sĩ3]

In Wu dialects, the word corresponding to dǎ 'to hit' has a nasal element in the final and/or the final is the same as the final in the respective dialect's cognate for Beijing lěng 'cold' (the tone may differ in certain dialects). This phenomenon is not seen outside Wu dialects. In the chart below, compare the Wu dialects on the right with the non-Wu dialects on the left:¹²

¹²Xiamen and Shuangfeng forms are from Hànyǔ fāngyīn zìhuì; Wuxi and Songjiang forms are from Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng. Some colloquial meanings widely shared by Mandarin and Wu dialects for their correspondents to Beijing dǎ 'hit' are seen in expressions for 'to fight', 'to snore', and 'to play (poker)'; see Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng, 758, 759, & 795.

	'hit'	'cold'		'hit'	'cold'
Beijing	dǎ	lěng	Changzhou	[tàng3]	[làng3]
Changli	[tà3]	[lěng3]	Changshu	[ta ⁿ 3]	[la ⁿ 3]
Changzhi	[tà3]	[lěng3]	Huzhou	[ta ⁿ 3]	[la ⁿ 3]
Nanjing	[tà3]	[lěng3]	Lin'an	[ta ⁿ 3]	[?]
Rugao	[tà3]	[lěng3]	Shanghai	/dǎng/	/lhang/
Nantong	[tà3]	[lǎ ⁿ 3]	Suzhou	[ta ⁿ 3]	[la ⁿ 6]
Hangzhou	/ta>/	/len>/	Wuxi	[ta ⁿ 3]	[la ⁿ 4]
Xiamen	[ta ⁿ 3]	[ling3]	Songjiang	[ta ⁿ 3]	[la ⁿ 4]
Shuangfeng	[ta3]	[liàng3]	Wenzhou	[tiǎ3]	[liǎ4]

A widespread and consistent phenomenon in Wu is the occurrence of a final [o] or [u] in the colloquial pronunciations of a large group of words (or morphemes) for which cognates in Mandarin and other dialects usually have a final [a]/[à], [ia]/[ià] or [ua]/[uà]. The words and morphemes falling into this group belong to the Qièyùn (or Fāngyán diào chá zì biāo) categories [jia.k.II] and [jia.h.II]. Except for a small group of Xiang dialects, as Shuangfeng and Loudi, [o] and [u] are not seen for this group in cognates of dialects other than Wu. Compare the pronunciations for representative words from this group in the following chart, which is divided into a Mandarin group (Beijing, Changli, Changzhi, Nanjing, Rugao, Nantong, and Hangzhou), a Wu group (Changzhou, Huzhou, Changshu, Suzhou, Shanghai and Wēnzhōu 温州), and---for reference---a Xiang group (Chángshā 長沙 and Shuangfeng):¹²

¹²Changsha and Shuangfeng forms are from Hànyǔ fāngyīn zìhuì. Because the data is lacking, Lin'an is not included on this chart. It is likely, however, that the Lin'an dialect follows the Wu pattern:

	'crawl'	'horse'	'tea'	'sand'	'shrimp'
Beijing	pá	mǎ	chá	shā	xiā
Changli	[p'à2a]	[mà3]	[ts'à2a]	[sà1]	[cià1]
Changzhi	[p'à2]	[mà3]	[ts'à2]	[sà1]	[cià1]
Nanjing	[p'à2]	[mà3]	[j'à2]	[shà1]	[cià1]
Rugao	[p'à2]	[mà3]	[ts'à2]	[sà1]	[cià1]
Nantong	[p'o2]	[mo3]	[ts'o2]	[sol]	[xol]/[cià1]
Hangzhou	/ba/	/ma>/	/dza/	/sa/	/cia/
Changzhou	[bo2]	[mo3]	[dzo2]	[sol]	[hol]
Huzhou	[bo2]	[mo3]	[dzo2]	[sol]	[hol]
Changshu	[bu2]	[mo3]	[dzo2]	[sol]	[hul]
Suzhou	[bo2]	[mo6]	[zo2]	[sol]	[hol]
Shanghai	/bhwo/	/mhwo/	/zhwo/	/swò/	/hwò/
Wenzhou	[bo2]	[mo4]	[dzo2]	[sol]	[hol]
Changsha	[pa2]	[ma3]	[tsa2]	[sa1]	[xa1]
Shuangfeng	[bo2]	[mo3]	[dzo2]	[sol]	[xol]
	'flower'	'melon'	'tile'	'descend'	'hoarse/mute'
Beijing	huā	guā	wǎ	xià	yǎ
Changli	[xuà1]	[kuà1]	[uà3]	[cià5]	[ià3]
Changzhi	[xuà1]	[kuà1]	[uà3]	[cià6]	[ià3]

Bao Shijie 1988b gives Lin'an [dzo2] for 'tea' and [mo2tiô3] for 'sparrow' ([mo2] corresponding to má in Beijing máquè).

	'flower'	'melon'	'tile'	'descend'	'hoarse/mute'
Nanjing	[xuà1]	[kuà1]	[uà3]	[cià5]	[ià3]
Rugao	[xuà1]	[kuà1]	[uà3]	[cià1]	[ngà3]
Nantong	[xuol]	[kuol]	[uo3]	[xo6]	[ngo3]
Hangzhou	/hua/	/kua/	/ua>/	/ia:/	/ia>/
Changzhou	[hol]	[kol]	[ngo3]	[hho6]	[o3]
Huzhou	[hol]	[kol]	[ngo3]	[ʔo3]	[ʔo3]
Changshu	[hul]	[kul]	[ngo4]	[hhu6]	[u3]
Suzhou	[hol]	[kol]	[ngo6]	[hho6]	[o3]
Shanghai	/hwò/	/gwò/	/nghwo/	/hhwo/	/wò/
Wenzhou	[k'ol]	[kol]	[ngo4]	[hho4]	[o3]
Changsha	[fal]	[kual]	[ua3]	[xa6]	[nga3]
Shuangfeng	[xol]	[kol]	[ngo3]	[xxo6]	[ngo3]

Note that in the Mandarin group, only Nantong corresponds to the Wu pattern, merely differing in the presence of a medial [u] in the words for 'flower', 'melon', and 'tile'. In contrast, Hangzhou consistently diverges from the Wu pattern and, as should be expected, corresponds even more closely to the Mandarin group than does the Xiang dialect Changsha.

These areas of divergence from the typical Wu pattern provide compelling testimony to argue that the Hangzhou should be excluded from classification as a Wu dialect. To this may be added a set of criteria that decisively identify Hangzhou as a Mandarin dialect.

The first of these criteria are a set of correspondences in which Hangzhou consistently adheres to the Mandarin pattern:

1) A correlation found among dialects in a group of colloquial words (or morphemes) where non-nasal initials [Ø] or [v] in Mandarin dialects correspond to a bilabial nasal initial in other (non-Mandarin) dialects—[m] in Wu dialects. The initials of the words and/or morphemes in this group are identified as belonging to the Qièyùn wei initial category; so, for convenience, we will refer to this correlation as the 'wei correspondence.'

2) A correlation found among dialects in a group of colloquial words (or morphemes) where non-nasal initials [Ø], [z] or [zh] in Mandarin dialects corresponds to a nasal initial in other (non-Mandarin) dialects—usually [n], [ŋ] or [ɲ] in Wu dialects. The initials of the words and/or morphemes in this group are identified as belonging to the Qièyùn ri initial category; so, for convenience, we will refer to this correlation as the 'ri correspondence.'

Many Wu dialects have sets of literary pronunciations that reflect the Mandarin forms of the words in these two correspondent groups. However, the literary pronunciations represent borrowings from Mandarin and do not occur in colloquial usage. They can safely be ignored in reference to the present argument. Mandarin dialects—including Hangzhou—do not have double sets of pronunciations.

Utilizing the same set of dialects as above, the following chart illustrates the wei correspondence (an asterisk marks irregular

correspondences):¹⁴

	'flavor'	'tail'	'smell'	'ask'	'mosquito'
Beijing	<u>wèi</u>	<u>wěi</u>	<u>wén</u>	<u>wèn</u>	<u>wén</u>
Changli	[uei5]	[i3]	[uën2a]	[uën5]	[uën2a]
Changzhi	[uei6]	[i3]	[ung2]	[ung6]	[ung2]
Nanjing	[uëi5]	[uëi3]	[uëng2]	[uëng5]	[uëng2]
Rugao	[uei1]	[uei3]	[uëng2]	[uën1]	[uëng2]
Nantong	[ve6]	[ve3]	[vã ⁿ 2]	[vã ⁿ 6]	[vã ⁿ 2]
Hangzhou	/vi:/	*/mi>/	/ven/	/ven:/	/ven/

Changzhou	[mi6]	[mi3]	[mën2]	[mën6]	[mën2]
Lin'an	[mi5]	[m6]	[meng2]	[meng5]	[meng2]
Huzhou	*[vi6]	[n4]	[hhmën2]	[mën5]	[hhmën2]
Changshu	[mi6]	[ñi6]	[mëng2]	[mën6]	[mëng2]
Suzhou	[mi6]	[mi6]	[mën2]	[mën6]	[mën2]
Shanghai	/mhi/	/mhi/	/mheng/	/mheng/	/mheng/
Wenzhou	[mei6]	[ng4]	*[vang2] ¹⁵	[mang6]	[mang2]

	'10,000'	'net'	'gaze'	'forget'	'sock'
Beijing	<u>wàn</u>	<u>wǎng</u>	<u>wàng</u>	<u>wàng</u>	<u>wà</u>
Changli	[uan5]	[uàng3]	[uàng5]	[uàng5]	[uà5]
Changzhi	[uàng6]	[uàng3]	[?]	[uàng6]	[uëq7]

¹⁴A more extensive list of words in Hangzhou belonging to the *Qièyùn wèi* initial group is found in Appendix Five.

¹⁵The Wenzhou colloquial for 'to smell' is [t'ɔ3] (Nakajima 1983, 625).

	'10,000'	'net'	'gaze'	'forget'	'sock'
Nanjing	[uà ⁿ 5]	[uà ⁿ 3]	[uà ⁿ 5]	[uà ⁿ 5]	[uàq7]
Rugao	[ue ⁿ 1]	[ua ⁿ 3]	[ua ⁿ 1]	[ua ⁿ 1]	[ueq8]
Nantong	[uà ⁿ 6]	[uo ⁿ 3]	[uo ⁿ 6]	[uo ⁿ 6]	[uàq8]
Hangzhou	/va ⁿ :/	/va ⁿ >/	/va ⁿ :/	/va ⁿ :/	/vaq/
Changzhou	*[vã6]	[màng3]	[màng6]	[màng6]	[màq8]
Lin'an	[?]	[?]	[?]	[?]	[?]
Huzhou	*[vé6]	[mà ⁿ 3]	[mà ⁿ 5]	[mà ⁿ 5]	[hhmaq8]
Changshu	[mä6]	[mà ⁿ 3]	[mà ⁿ 6]	[mà ⁿ 6]	[màq8]
Suzhou	[mé6]	[mà ⁿ 6]	[mà ⁿ 6]	[mà ⁿ 6]	[maq]
Shanghai	*/vhae/ ¹⁶	/mhawng/	/mhawng/	/mhawng/	/mhaq/
Wenzhou	[ma6]	[muô4]	[muô6]	*[hhuô6] ¹⁷	[mo8]

It can be seen that Hangzhou quite regularly shows the Mandarin forms in this correspondence. As noted in Chapter Four, the exception, in /mi>pa/ for 'tail', is the form preferred by the older of the informants, Chang Yongfang; the form corresponding to Mandarin is found in the speech of Wang Lizhen, who says /vi>pa/. This is the only exception to the wei correspondence recorded in the speech of the elder of the informants, Cheng Yongfang.¹⁶

¹⁶In Shanghai the alternate /mhae/ is acceptable for '10,000'.

¹⁷The Wenzhou colloquial for 'forget' is [mang2], which is not cognate to the Mandarin form (Hànyǔ fāngyīn zìhuì, 327).

¹⁸Also, recall from Chapter Four that /vaq`r/ for 'sock' and /va<sup>n</sup>>`r/ for 'net' are the forms given by Cheng Yongfang; for these Wang Lizhen, who is often strongly influenced by Shanghai pronunciation, says /maq`r/ and /ma<sup>n</sup>>`r/, respectively. These are the

The next chart illustrates the ri correspondence (again, an asterisk marks irregular correspondences):¹⁹

	'son'	'ear'	'two'	'sun'	'hot'
Beijing	<u>ér</u>	<u>ěr</u>	<u>èr</u>	<u>rì</u>	<u>rè</u>
Changli	[är2b]	[är3]	[är5]	[zhî5]	[zhê5]
Changzhi	[är2]	[är3]	[är6]	[är6]	[iëq7]
Nanjing	[är2]	[är3]	[är5]	[zhîq5]	[zhëq7]
Rugao	[är2]	[är3]	[är1]	[zhiîq8]	[zhiîq8]
Nantong	[är2]	[är3]	[är6]	[iëq8]	[iq8]
Hangzhou	/`r/	/`r>/	/`r:/	/zeq/	/zueq/

Changzhou	[ñi2]	[ñi3]	[ñi6]	[ñiëq8]	[ñiëq8]
Lin'an	[ng2]	[ñi6]	[ñi6]	[?]	[?]
Huzhou	[ñhhi2]	[n4]	[ñi5]/[n5]	[ñhhiëq8]	[ñhhiëq8]
Changshu	*[är2]	[ñi4]	[ñi6]	[ñiëq8]	[ñiëq8]
Suzhou	[ñi2]	[ñi6]	[ñi6]	[ñiëq8]	[ñiëq8]
Shanghai	/nhyi/	/nhyi/	/nhyi/	/nhyiq/	/nhyiq/
Wenzhou	[ng2]	[ng4]	[ng6]	[ñiai8]	[ñi8]

only two exceptions to the wei correspondence we found in Wang Lizhen's speech. An interesting note in this regard is that I once heard Wang Shihao, who is Cheng Yongfang's son and Wang Lizhen's younger brother, say /vaq`r/ for 'sock' (in contrast to his sister's preference), only to be corrected by his daughter, who said the word should be /maq`r/. It is highly likely that Wang Shihao's daughter was influenced in her selection of this pronunciation by her mother, who is from Shanghai.

¹⁹A more extensive list of words in Hangzhou belonging to the Qièyùn ri initial group is found in Appendix Five.

	'person'	'dye'	'meat'	'soft'	'allow'
Beijing	<u>rén</u>	<u>rǎn</u>	<u>ròu</u>	<u>ruǎn</u>	<u>ràng</u>
Changli	[zhěn2b]	[zhan3]	[zhou5]	[zhuan3]	[zhang5]
Changzhi	[ing2]	[iàng3]	[iěu6]	[yàng3]	[iàng6]
Nanjing	[zhěng2]	[zhà ⁿ 3]	[zhěu5]	[zhuà ⁿ 3]	[zhà ⁿ 5]
Rugao	[zhěng2]	[zhi ⁱ 3]	[zhôq8]	[zhu ⁿ 3]	[zha ⁿ 1]
Nantong	[iä ⁿ 2]	[i ⁿ 3]	[yoq8]	[y ⁿ 3]	[yo ⁿ 6]
Hangzhou	/zen/	/zuo ⁿ >/	/zoq/	/zuo ⁿ >/	/za ⁿ :/

Changzhou	[ñin2]	*[zê3]	[ñiôq8]	[ñiê3]	[ñià ⁿ 6]
Lin'an	[ñing2]	[?]	[ñyôq8]	[ñyô3]	[?]
Huzhou	[ñhhin2]	[ñiê3]	[ñhhioq8]	[ñiê3]	[ñia ⁿ 5]
Changshu	[ñing2]	[ñiê4]	[ñiôq8]	[ngëng3]	[ñia ⁿ 6]
Suzhou	[ñin2]	[ñif6]	[ñioq8]	[ngô6]	[ñia ⁿ 6]
Shanghai	/nhying/	/nhyy/	/nhyoq/	/nhyoe/	/nhyang/
Wenzhou	[ñiang2]	[ñi4]	[ñiëu8]	[ñy4]	[ñi6]

It can be seen that Hangzhou is also quite regular in the ri correspondence—all examples here reflect the Mandarin type. Only a handful of exceptions to this correspondence were observed in the speech of the informants interviewed for this study, all of which are forms undoubtedly borrowed from, or influenced by, Wu dialects.²⁰

²⁰The exceptions were found in the following words: /niô>luoⁿ:/ 'harass, disturb', /niê: soq`r/ 'wind cord', /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke, become infected', /nin`u:/ 'pregnant woman', /niongmô/ 'fine hair; down', /niong/ 'Rong' (a surname), /niaqmô:/ 'conical leaf hat'.

Closely related to the correspondence reflected here between Hangzhou and other Mandarin dialects is the Hangzhou /-`r/ suffix, which also falls under the Qièyùn rì initial category. The strong retroflex character of this suffix (as described in Chapter Two), together with its total lack of any nasal element, stands in stark contrast to nasal forms of parallel--and cognate--suffixes found in Wu dialects (as mentioned in Chapter Four) but corresponds closely to cognate forms of the suffix found in many Mandarin dialects, such as Baoding, Changli, Changzhi, Yāntái 烟台, Xuzhou and Anxiang.²¹ Compare the following forms of the suffix in words from these Mandarin dialects with the Hangzhou suffix (expressions preceded by an asterisk have comparable equivalents to be found listed in the final set under Hangzhou; for reference, examples from a Wu dialect, Yīwū 義烏, are also included):²²

Baoding: [ciau3kou2ēr0] 'puppy'; [p'in2k'ou3ēr0] 'mouth of a bottle'; [t'au2ēr0] 'peach'; *[ciau3taulēr0] 'small knife'; *[pan3tēngēr0] 'stool'.

Changli: [ciàu3kour3] 'puppy'; *[tc'iaur3] 'bird';
*[shu5iēr5] 'leaf'; [t'aur2a] 'peach'; [kuàltsēr3]

²¹Recall that Anxiang is among a group of Jianghuai Mandarin type dialects in Hunan, see Ying Yutian, 1988, and Bao and Yan 1986, 275.

²²Baoding forms are from He, Qian, and Chen 1986, 250; Changli forms are from Chānglǐ fāngyán zhì; Changzhi forms are from Hou Jingyi 1985; Yantai forms are from Qian Zengyi 1982; Xuzhou forms are from Li Shen 1985; Anxiang forms are from Ying Yutian 1990; Yiwu forms are from Fang Songxi 1988. A zero [0] in the transcriptions indicates neutral tone. In the Anxiang forms, [ēr] transcribes what Ying Yutian 1990 writes [ɛ̃]. In the Yiwu transcriptions, a colon [:] marks long vowels.

'sunflower seeds'; *[xuàrl] 'flower'; [suàng5suàr0]

'twins'; *[làu3t'our2a] 'old man'.

Changzhi: *[tsar3] 'jujube'; *[cingllang2kuàrl]

'bridegroom'; [pàng3tër5] 'stool'; *[p'iër2] 'bottle';

[tc'i5suër3] 'soda pop'; *[su6iàr6] 'leaf'; [niar3]

'bird'; [tôlpàr5] 'knife handle'; [mëq8xàr6] 'ink box';

*[ciò3tiàr6] 'small dish'.

Yantai: [ciào3ciër1] 'chick'; [mër1] 'tomorrow'; *[tiër5]

'flute'; [t'ôr5] 'peach'; [lào3p'or5] 'old lady'; *[tsôr3]

'jujube'; *[p'ër5] 'basin'; [cy5tsër1] 'branch' (of a

tree); *[çialiër1] 'shrimp', *[xuAr1] 'flower'.

Xuzhou: *[tour5] 'bean'; *[liër2] 'pear'; *[lô3t'our2] 'old

man'; *[kuër1] 'official'; [kuàljër3] 'sunflower

seeds'; [iltiër3] 'a little bit'; [tue5mèr2] 'next

door'.

Anxiang: [liau3ër0] 'bird'; *[nga7ër0] 'duck'; *[t'ou2ër0]

'rabbit'; *[tsau3ër0] 'jujube'; *[taulër0] 'knife';

*[peilër0] 'cup'.

Yiwu: *[bie2kä:n1] 'spoon'; *[s,nglsä:n1] 'twins'; *[de:n6]

'bag'; *[ke:n5] 'lid'; *[gô:n2] 'eggplant'; *[tso:n3]

'jujube'; [do:n2] 'peach'; *[li:n2] 'pear'; *[kë:n1]

'hook'; *[hua:n1] 'flower'; [iëq7äie:n3] 'a little

bit'; *[be:n2] 'bottle'.

Hangzhou: /tô`r/ 'knife'; /ten:`r/ 'stool'; /tc'iô>`r/

'bird'; /zÿ:ieq`r/ 'leaf'; /hua`r/ 'flower'; /lô>dei`r/

'old man'; /tsô>`r/ 'jujube'; /cinla<sup>n</sup>kuo<sup>n</sup>`r/
 'bridegroom'; /bin`r/ 'bottle'; /dieq`r/ 'small dish';
 /dieq`r/ 'horizontal flute'; /ben`r/ 'basin'; /cia`r/
 'shrimp'; /dei:`r/ 'bean'; /li`r/ 'pear'; /kuoⁿ`r/
 'official'; /'iaq`r/ 'duck'; /t'o:`r/ 'rabbit'; /pei`r/
 'cup'; /biôken`r/ 'spoon'; /sua<sup>n</sup>sen`r/ 'twins'; /dæ:`r/
 'bag'; /kæ:`r/ 'lid'; /dji`r/ 'eggplant'; /kô`r/
 'hook'.

The extensive occurrence of this non-nasal, retroflex /-`r/ suffix in Hangzhou is solid evidence of the dialect's Mandarin affiliation.

Additional criteria which identify Hangzhou as a Mandarin dialect include certain key lexical features. In Chapter Four, we noted that Hangzhou pronouns are particularly Mandarin in character. The element in the Hangzhou system which is definitively Mandarin is the third-person pronoun, /t'a/. Cognates to Hangzhou /t'a/, or Beijing tā, are virtually universal as the third-person pronoun in Mandarin dialects, but extremely rare in non-Mandarin—including Wu—dialects. Of the seventy-two Zhejiang dialects listed in Fu Guotong, et al. 1985, not a single dialect has a third-person pronoun cognate to tā. Of the thirty-three dialects treated in Chao 1928, the third-person pronoun in only six (besides Hangzhou) is cognate to tā: Yíxīng 宜興, Lìyáng 溧陽, Jīntán 金壇, Danyang, Jingjiang, and Jiangyin (96).²²

²²Recall that three of this set, Danyang, Jingjiang and Jiangyin, also had tonal systems with a Mandarin-like division of shàng and qù categories, similar to Hangzhou's. Also, in Chao 1928 (96) the

Among the nine Wu dialects listed in Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng, only Danyang has a third-person pronoun cognate to tā; but all of the twelve Mandarin dialects listed in the study have a tā cognate (743).

A second definitively Mandarin lexical trait in Hangzhou is the negative /peq/, cognate to Beijing bù. Mandarin dialects with a rù tone category generally have a plain colloquial negative that corresponds very closely with Hangzhou /peq/, as Nanjing [puq7], Changzhi [pěq7], and Anxiang [pu7].²⁴ A negative with a bilabial initial in the upper rù tone like Hangzhou /peq/ is not used colloquially in Wu dialects, where the colloquial negative usually has a dentilabial initial in upper or lower rù tone, for example Suzhou [fěq] and Shanghai /vheq/. Of the thirty-three dialects treated in Chao 1928, only Hangzhou and Jingjiang differ from the Wu pattern.²⁵

In Chapters Four and Five we discussed these and many other lexical, grammatical, and morphological features of the Hangzhou dialect, and argued that Mandarin elements prevail and Northern traits most saliently characterize the dialect. Besides the pronoun /t'a/ and the negative /peq/, other diagnostically persuasive

Changzhou third-person pronoun is comparable to the Mandarin form, except it has a voiced initial--/dha/. Obviously these dialects sit at the periphery between Mandarin and Wu, and deserve further study.

²⁴See Chao 1929, 1036 (for Nanjing); Hou Jingyi 1985 (for Changzhi); and Ying Yutian 1988 (for Anxiang).

²⁵Fu Guotong, et al. 1985 and Jiāngsū shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gàikuàng contain no data regarding this negative.

Mandarin elements we discussed include the particle /tieq/, the perfective suffix /liô>/, and the existential/perfective negative /meqyö>/.

The predominance of Mandarin traits in Hangzhou lexicon, grammar, and morphology combine with the Mandarin features of the dialect's phonology that we have detailed in the present chapter to provide overwhelming evidence of the intrinsic Mandarin affiliation of the dialect of Hangzhou. Yet we have seen that the dialect is also developing in ways that from a typological perspective make it seem more and more like a Wu dialect and that these developments are given impetus by the city's isolation in Wu territory.

In chapters Four and Five we outlined some of the Wu elements that have entered Hangzhou lexicon, grammar, and morphology, for example, certain Wu forms of words (as /maq`r/ alongside /vaq`r/ for 'socks'; /li>cia"/ 'inside' in the vocabulary of younger speakers), the adverbs /tciôkuo"/ and /laqhaq/, the demonstrative /keq/, and the adverbial suffix /-tciô/. Regarding phonology, in this chapter we argued that the breathy voicing found in syllables with lower register tones has evolved in Hangzhou due to Wu influence. Also, earlier in Chapter Three we identified several developments that have occurred in Hangzhou's phonological system over the past century. Among the developments we identified, three are certainly due to Wu influence and clearly have left the Hangzhou dialect looking more Wu-like:

A) A redirection of the earlier inclination for a merger between /æⁿ/ and /aⁿ/ toward a trend whereby the vowel in /æⁿ/ rises and there is a gradual loss of the nasal, prompting instead a drift of /æⁿ/ toward a merger with /ɛ/.

B) The reduction of the diphthong ao to /ô/ and possibly a parallel reduction of ai to /a/.

C) A trend toward the loss of the nasal element in the nasalized finals /æⁿ, ieⁿ, uoⁿ, yoⁿ/.

The Wu-like cast that these developments give to Hangzhou can be seen in the following sample comparisons of newly evolved Hangzhou forms with Shanghai and Suzhou:²⁸

	Hangzhou	Shanghai	Suzhou
'mountain'	/sɛ/	/sàe/	[sɛ1]
'rotton'	/lɛ:/	/lhae/	[lɛ6]
'wrap'	/pô/	/bàw/	[pæ1]
'old'	/lô>/	/lhaw/	[lɔ6]
'sea'	/hɛ>/	/háe/	[hɛ3]
'come'	/lɛ/	/lhae/	[lɛ2]
'sky'	/t'ie/	/tý/	[t'ií1]
'year'	/nie/	/nhyy/	[nií2]
'short'	/tuo>/	/dóe/	[tɔ3]
'half'	/puo:/	/bóe/	[pɔ5]

²⁸All Hangzhou forms cited here were witnessed in the speech of Wang Lizhen and other, younger, Hangzhou speakers.

	Hangzhou	Shanghai	Suzhou
'official'	/kuo/	/gwòe/	[kuø1]
'roll up'	/tcyo>/	/jôe/	[tciø3]
'round'	/yo/	/yhoē/	[hhiø2]

The Hangzhou dialect, then, is a Mandarin dialect and descendant of the language generated in the city in the Southern Song. Because the dialect has been isolated among Wu dialects for seven centuries or so, it has developed a Wu superstratum, many aspects of which can be seen to have encroached on Hangzhou only within the past hundred years. The reason that Hangzhou has traditionally been classified as a Wu dialect is due to the superficial resemblance to Wu lent the dialect by the superstratum, and perhaps for cartographical expedience--Hangzhou is, after all, located deep within Wu territory. But if the dialect's historical background and its more definitively substantial features are to be considered in its classification, Mandarin is the dialect category to which the Hangzhou dialect must be assigned.

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APPENDIX ONE

Syllabary

The tables in this appendix present a catalogue of all syllables that occur in the Hangzhou dialect classified by initial, final and tone, and arranged in the form of a grid. The initials are identified along the vertical coordinate and the finals along the horizontal. At the intersections of the coordinates, where a combination of initial and final is represented that occurs in the dialect, the tones that are found with that combination are indicated by their respective numbers. Examples for all syllables represented can be found in the lexicon in Appendix Five, which is arranged in syllabary order.

Syllabary: chart 1 of 9

	ˊr	˙m	˙n
0	3 5 2	1	1

Syllabary: chart 2 of 9

	ï	i	ÿ	u	o	y	æ	ie	uæ	a
0		1 3 5 2 6		1 3 5 2 6	1 2	1 3 5 2 6	1 5 2 6	1 3 2 6	1 2 6	1 2
p		3 5		3 5	1 5		3 5			1 3 5
p'		1 3		3 5	1 5		5			5
b		2 6		2 6	2 6		2 6			2 6
m		3 2			3 2 6		3 2 6			1 3 2 6
f		1 5		1 3 5						
v		3 2 6					2			
t		1 3 5			1 3 5		1 5			3
t'		1 3 5			1 3 5		1 5			1
d		2 6			2 6		2 6			6
n		3 2 6			3 2 6	3	1 3 6			3 5
l		3 2 6		6	1 3 2 6	3 6	2 6			1 3

Syllabary: chart 3 of 9

	ĩ	i	ỹ	u	o	y	æ	ie	uæ	a
ts		1 3 5	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3 5			1 5
ts'		1 3 5	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3 5			1 3 5
dz		2 6	2 6		6		2 6			2 6
s		1 3 5	1		1 3 5		1 5		1 5	1 3 5
z		2 6	³ 2 6		6					
tc	1 3 5					1 3 5		1 3 5		
tc'	1 3 5					1 3 5		1		
dj	2 6					2 6		6		
c	1 3 5					1 3 5		3		
k				1 3 5	1 5		1 3 5		1 3 5	5
k'				1 3	1 3 5		1 3 5		5	3
g							6			
ng					³ 2 6		2 6			
h					1 5		3			1

Syllabary: chart 4 of 9

	ia	ua	ei	uei	ô	iô	ö	yö	æ ⁿ	ie ⁿ
Ø	1 3 5 2 6	1 3 2 6	1 3 5 2 6	1 3 5 2 6	1 3 5 2 6	1 3 5 2 6		1 3 5 2 6	1 5 2 6	1 3 5 2 6
p			1 5		1 3 5	1 3 5			1 3 5	1 3 5
p'			1 5		1 5	1 3 5			1 5	1 5
b			2 6		2 6	2			2 6	2 6
m			3 2 6		1 3 2 6	3 2 6			1 2 6	3 2 6
f			3						1 3 5	
v			2 6						3 2 6	
t	1		1 3 5	1 5	1 3 5	1 5			1 3 5	1 3 5
t'			1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	5		1 3 5	1 3
d	3		2 6	6	2 6	2 6			2 6	2
n				5 6	1 3 6	3 2 6		3 2 6	2 6	1 3 2 6
l			1 3 2 6	3 2 6	1 3 2	3 2 6		1 3 2	3 2 6	3 2 6

Syllabary: chart 5 of 9

	ia	ua	ei	uei	ô	iô	ö	yö	æ ⁿ	ie ⁿ
ts		1	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5				1 3 5	
ts'			1 3 5	1 5	1 3 5				1 3 5	
dz			2 6	2 6	2 6				2 6	
s	3	3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5	1 3 5				1 3 5	
z			2 6		2 6					
tc	1 3 5					1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3 5
tc'						1 3 5		1		1 3 5
dj	2					2 6		2 6		2 6
c	1 5					1 3 5		1 5		1 3 5
k		1 3 5		1 3 5	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3	
k'		1 5		1 5	3 5		1 3 5		1 3 5	
g				2 6	2		2			
ng					6				3	
h		1 5	1 5	1 3 5	1 3 5				1 3 5	

Syllabary: chart 6 of 9

	uo ⁿ	yo ⁿ	a ⁿ	ia ⁿ	ua ⁿ	en	in	uen	yn	ong
0	1 3 2 6	1 3 5 2 6	1 2 6	1 3 2 6	1 3 2 6	1 2 6	1 3 5 2 6	1 3 2	2 6	1 2
p	1 5		1 3 5			1 3	1 3 5			5
p'	1 5		5			1 5	1 3			3 5
b	2 6		2 6			2 6	2 6			2 6
m	3 2		3 2			1 2 6	3 2 6			3 2 6
f			1 3 5			1 3 5				1
v			3 2 6			2 6				2 6
t	1 3 5		1 3 5			1 3 5	1 3 5			1 3 5
t'	1		1 3 5			1 5	1 3			1 3 5
d	2 6		2 6			2 6	2 6			2 6
n	3			2 6		2 6	2 6			2
l	3 6		2 6	3 2 6		3 2 6	1 3 2 6			3 2 6

Syllabary: chart 7 of 9

	uo ⁿ	yo ⁿ	a ⁿ	ia ⁿ	ua ⁿ	en	in	uen	yn	ong
ts	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 5	1 3 5		1 3		1 3 5
ts'	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3
dz	2 6		2 6		2 6	2 6		2		2 6
s	1 3 5		3		1 3 5	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 5
z	3 2 6		2 6		2	3 2 6		2 6		2
tc		1 3 5		1 3 5			1 3 5		1 3 5	
tc'		1 3 5		1 3			1 3 5			
dj		2 6		2 6			2 6		2	
c		5		1 3 5			1 3 5		1 5	
k	1 3 5		1 3 5		1 3 5	1 3 5		3 5		1 3 5
k'	1 3		1 3 5		1 5	3		1 3 5		1 3 5
g	2 6		6		2			6		6
ng			6			6				1 3
h	1 5				1 3 5	3		1		

Syllabary: chart 8 of 9

	iong	aq	iaq	uaq	eq	ieq	ueq	yeq	oq	ioq
0	3 2 6	7 8	7 8	7 8		7 8	7	8	7 8	7 8
p		7			7	7			7	
p'		7				7			7	
b		8			8	8			8	
m		8			8	8			7 8	
f		7			7				7	
v		8			8				8	
t		7			7	7			7	
t'		7			7	7			7	
d		8			8	8			8	
n	2	8	8			8				8
l		7 8	8		8	8			8	

Syllabary: chart 9 of 9

	iong	aq	iaq	uaq	eq	ieq	ueq	yeq	oq	ioq
ts		7			7		7		7	
ts'		7			7		7		7	
dz		8			8				8	
s		7		7	7		7		7	
z		8			8		8		8	
tc			7			7		7		7
tc'			7			7		7		7
dj	2		8			8		8		8
c	1		7			7		7		
k		7		7	7		7		7	
k'		7		7	7		7		7	
g		8								
ng		8							8	
h		7			7				7	

APPENDIX TWO

The Sound Table

The following pages duplicate the contents of the main text of the Sound-Table of the Hangchow Dialect published anonymously in 1902 by the Church Missionary Society. The preface of the Sound-Table is not included because its entire contents are fully discussed in Chapter Three. Each column in the following pages represents one page in the Sound-Table; the original Sound-Table page numbers are given in parentheses at the bottom of each column. Where the Sound-Table uses Chinese characters to identify the four tones píng, shàng, qù and rù, the letters P, S, Q and R are substituted.

Chapter Three may be consulted for a full description and explanation of the Sound-Table and its contents.

The asterisk following certain finals in the Sound-Table indicates syllables that would be lost according to the variety of the dialect described in the preface where the finals an and o were not distinguished from ang and u, respectively. The preface describes this as follows (p. iv):

Thus an [no. 5] would be omitted, and the words now inserted there would be inserted under ang [no. 7]. So also the words under bo would be entered at bu. And the sounds at present spelled 'o would come under wu.

The syllables LAO and MA, identified in italics in the Sound-Table and for which we used capitals in Chapter Three, are distinguished by underlining in the following pages.

	P	S	Q	R
1. Ah				易合
2. 'Ah				
3. Ai	哀	藹	愛	
4. 'Ai	孩		害	
5. An*	安	閭	案	
6. 'An*	韓		汗	
7. Ang	觥			
8. 'Ang	杭			
9. Ao	爐	襖	奧	
10. 'Ao	毫		號	
11. Ba	爬		罷	
12. Bah				拔
13. Bai	排		敗	
14. Ban*	升		辦	
15. Bang	旁		棒	
16. Bao	跑		抱	
17. Be	培		倍	
18. Beh				白
19. Ben	盆		笨	
20. Bi	皮		避	
21. Biao	瓢		鰓	
22. Bien	餅		便	

(page 1)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Bih				別
2. Bin	貧		病	
3. Bo*	婆			
4. Boh				僕
5. Bong	朋			
6. Bu			步	
7. Bun	盤		伴	
8. Da			大	
9. Dah				達
10. Dai	臺		怠	
11. Dan*	談		但	
12. Dang	堂		蕩	
13. Dao	桃		盜	
14. De	頭		豆	
15. Deh				特
16. Den	疼		鄧	
17. Di	題		地	
18. Diao	條		調	
19. Dien	田		電	
20. Dih				笛
21. Din	亭		定	
22. Do*	駝		情	

(page 2)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Doh				獨
2. Dong	同		洞	
3. Du	屠		度	
4. Dun	團		段	
5. Dwe	顏		兌	
6. Dwen	屯		遁	
7. Dz	慈		滯	
8. Dza	茶		乍	
9. Dzah				開
10. Dzai	柴		在	
11. Dzan*	蟹		棧	
12. Dzang	長		丈	
13. Dzao	潮		造	
14. Dze	愁		驟	
15. Dzeh				直
16. Dzen	成		鄭	
17. Dzi	齊		謝	
18. Dzia	斜			
19. Dziah				嚼
20. Dziang	祥		像	
21. Dziao	樵			
22. Dzien	全		賤	

(page 3)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Dzih				夕
2. Dzin	尋		盡	
3. Dziu	囚		就	
4. Dzo*	齏		坐	
5. Dzoh				昨
6. Dzong	從		頌	
7. Dzö	除		暑	
8. Dzu	鋤		助	
9. Dzun	船		篆	
10. Dzü	徐		聚	
11. Dzwang	牀		撞	
12. Dzwe	隨		罪	
13. Dzwen	存			
14. E	歐	偶		
15. 'E	侯		厚	
16. Eh				厄
17. 'Eh				額
18. En	恩			
19. 'En	恒		恨	
20. Fah				法
21. Fan*	番	反	泛	
22. Fang	方	訪	放	

(page 4)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Fe		否		
2. Feh				弗
3. Fen	分	粉	奮	
4. Fi	非	匪	廢	
5. Foh				福
6. Fong	風		俸	
7. Fu	夫	甫	富	
8. Gong			共	
9. Gwang	狂			
10. Gwe	葵		跪	
11. Gwun	環			
12. Gya	茄			
13. Gyai			懈	
14. Gyang	強		強	
15. Gyao	橋		轎	
16. Gyi	其		忌	
17. Gyien	乾		件	
18. Gyih				反
19. Gyin	琴		近	
20. Gyi	求		舊	
21. Gyoh				局
22. Gyong	窮			

(page 5)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Gyun	拳		倦	
2. Gyü	衢		懼	
3. Gyüih				掘
4. Gyüin	羣		郡	
5. Hah				喝
6. Hai		海		
7. Han	酣	罕	漢	
8. Hao	蒿	好	耗	
9. He			吼	
10. Heh				黑
11. Hen	亨	很		
12. Ho*	呵	火	貨	
13. Hoh				忽
14. Hong	烘	哄	閔	
15. Hu	呼	虎		
16. Hwa	花		化	
17. Hwah				豁
18. Hwang	荒	恍	況	
19. Hwe	灰	喟	誨	
20. Hwen	昏	渾		
21. Hwun	歡		喚	
22. Hya	蝦		蟻	

(page 6)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Hyah				瞎
2. Hyai		駭		
3. Hyang	香	響	向	
4. Hyao	苜	曉	孝	
5. Hyi	希	喜	戲	
6. Hyien	軒	顯	憲	
7. Hyih				歇
8. Hyin	興		響	
9. Hyiu	休	朽	臭	
10. Hyoh				畜
11. Hyong	凶	酗		
12. Hyun	喧		絢	
13. Hyü	虛	許		
14. Hyüih				血
15. Hyüin	熏		訓	
16. I	依	倚	意	
17. Ia	鴉	啞	亞	
18. Iah				約
19. Iai	挨	也	隘	
20. Iang	央	養		
21. Iao	腰	杳	要	
22. Ien	烟	眼	厭	

(page 7)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Ih				益
2. In	因	隱	印	
3. Ioh				郁
4. Iong	雍	永		
5. Iu	憂	有	又	
6. Iun	冤	遠	怨	
7. K'a		卡		
8. Kah				割
9. K'ah				渴
10. Kai	該	改	蓋	
11. K'ai	開	愷		
12. Kan*	甘	感	幹	
13. K'an*	堪	坎	看	
14. Kang	扛		槓	
15. K'ang	康	慷	抗	
16. Kao	高	鎬	告	
17. K'ao	烤	考	靠	
18. Ke	鉤	狗	構	
19. K'e	樞	口	叩	
20. Keh				格
21. K'eh				客
22. Ken	根	梗	艮	

(page 8)

	P	S	Q	R
1. K'en	鏗	肯	揆	
2. Ko*	戈	果	過	
3. K'o*	科	顆	課	
4. Koh				國
5. K'oh				哭
6. Kong	公	拱	貢	
7. K'ong	空	孔	控	
8. Ku	姑	古	顧	
9. K'u	枯	苦	庫	
10. Kwa	瓜	寡	卦	
11. Kw'a	誇		跨	
12. Kwah				枯
13. Kwai	乖	拐	怪	
14. Kw'ai			快	
15. Kwang	光	廣	逛	
16. Kw'ang	匡		曠	
17. Kwe	規	鬼	貴	
18. Kw'e	奎	傀	塊	
19. Kweh				骨
20. Kw'eh				閏
21. Kwen		滾	棍	
22. Kw'en	昆	捆	困	

	P	S	Q	R
1. Kwun	官	管	貫	
2. Kw'un	寬	欸		
3. Kya	加	假	架	
4. Kyah				脚
5. Ky'ah				恰
6. Kyai	皆	解	介	
7. Ky'ai	揩	楷		
8. Kyang	江	講	降	
9. Ky'ang	腔	襁		
10. Kyao	交	矯	叫	
11. Ky'ao	敲	巧	競	
12. Kyi	飢	几	計	
13. Ky'i	溪	啓	氣	
14. Kyien	間	簡	見	
15. Ky'ien	牽	遣	欠	
16. Kyih				吉
17. Ky'ih				喫
18. Kyin	金	緊	禁	
19. Ky'in	輕	頃	磬	
20. Kyiu	鳩	九	究	
21. Ky'iu	邱			
22. Kyoh				菊

	P	S	Q	R
1. Ky'oh				曲
2. Kyong	肩	迴		
3. Ky'ong	穹			
4. Kyun	捐	捲	卷	
5. Ky'un	園	犬	勸	
6. Kyü	居	舉	倨	
7. Ky'ü	區		去	
8. Kyüih				橘
9. Ky'üih				缺
10. Kyüin	君	窘		
11. La	拉			
12. Lah				辣
13. Lai	來		賴	
14. Lan*	蘭	懶	濫	
15. Lang	郎	朗	浪	
16. Lao	牢	老	勞	
17. Lao	撈			
18. Le	樓	萼	漏	
19. Leh				勒
20. Len	稜	冷		
21. Li	離	里	利	
22. Liah				獵

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	P	S	Q	R
1. Liang	涼	兩	亮	
2. Liao	聊	了	料	
3. Lien	連	臉	煉	
4. Lih				立
5. Lin	靈	領	令	
6. Liu	流	柳	溜	
7. Lo*	羅	攏	邏	
8. Loh				落
9. Long	隴	壘	弄	
10. Lu	爐	瀉	路	
11. Lun	鸞	鸞	亂	
12. Lü	閏	呂	慮	
13. Lwe	雷	累	淚	
14. Lwen	輪		論	
15. Ma	麻	馬	罵	
16. Ma	媽			
17. Mah				抹
18. Mai	埋	買	賣	
19. Man*	蠻		慢	
20. Mang	忙	莽		
21. Mao	毛	卯	帽	
22. Me	梅	美	媚	

(page 12)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Meh				麥
2. Men	門		悶	
3. Mi	迷	米		
4. Miao	苗	渺	廟	
5. Mien	眠	免	面	
6. Mih				蜜
7. Min	民	皿	命	
8. Mo*(Mu)	模	母	慕	
9. Moh				木
10. Mong	蒙	猛	孟	
11. Mun	瞞	滿	慢	
12. Na	拿	那	那	
13. Nah				納
14. Nai		乃	奈	
15. Nan*	難		難	
16. Nang	囊	囊		
17. Nao	鏡	腦	鬧	
18. Nen	能			
19. Ngo		我		
20. Ni		你		
21. Niao		鳥		
22. No*	挪	娜	懦	

(page 13)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Nong	癯			
2. Nu	奴	努	怒	
3. Nun		暖		
4. Nü	女	女		
5. Nwe	餛	肉		
6. Nwen		嫩		
7. Nyah				虐
8. Nyang	娘	仰	釀	
9. Nyi	疑	擬	誼	
10. Nyien	年	捻	念	
11. Nyih				逆
12. Nyin	吟		佞	
13. Nyiu	牛	鈕		
14. Nyong	濃			
15. O*	窩			
16. 'O*	何		何	
17. Oh				屋
18. 'Oh				或
19. Ong	翁		甕	
20. 'Ong	紅		橫	
21. Pa	巴	把	霸	
22. P'a			怕	

(page 14)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Pah				八
2. P'ah				拍
3. Pai		擺	拜	
4. P'ai			派	
5. Pan*	班	板	扮	
6. P'an*	攀		辦	
7. Pang	邦	榜	謗	
8. P'ang			胖	
9. Pao	包	保	報	
10. P'ao	拋		砲	
11. Pe	杯		貝	
12. P'e	坏	刮	配	
13. Peh				百
14. P'eh				魄
15. Pen	奔	本		
16. P'en	噴			
17. Pi		比	鄙	
18. P'i	批	痞	譬	
19. Piao	標	表		
20. P'iao	飄	漂	票	
21. Pien	邊	賤	變	
22. P'ien	偏		片	

(page 15)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Pih				必
2. P'ih				匹
3. Pin	兵	并	柄	
4. P'in	摒	品	聘	
5. Po*	波		簸	
6. P'o*	坡	頗	破	
7. Poh				北
8. P'oh				撲
9. Pong	崩			
10. P'ong	烹	捧	碰	
11. Pu		補	佈	
12. P'u	鋪	普	鋪	
13. Pun	般		半	
14. P'un	藩		判	
15. R	兒	耳	二	
16. S	詩	死	四	
17. Sa	沙	傻		
18. Sah				殺
19. Sai	腮	洒	帥	
20. San*	山	傘	散	
21. Sang	桑	賞	喪	
22. Sao	燒	所	燥	

(page 16)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Se	收	手	獸	
2. Seh				色
3. Sen	生	省	聖	
4. Si	西	洗	細	
5. Siah				削
6. Siang	箱	想	相	
7. Siao	宵	小	笑	
8. Sien	先	選	綾	
9. Sih				息
10. Sin	心	醒	信	
11. Siu	脩		秀	
12. So*	梭	瑣		
13. Soh				肅
14. Song	松	悚	送	
15. Sö	書		庶	
16. Su	蘇		素	
17. Sun	酸	陝	算	
18. Sü	胥		絮	
19. Swa		耍		
20. Swah				刷
21. Swang	霜	爽		
22. Swe	雖	水	稅	

(page 17)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Sweh				說
2. Swen	孫	損	舜	
3. Ta		打		
4. T'a	他			
5. Tah				答
6. T'ah				塔
7. Tai	猷	歹	戴	
8. T'ai	胎	奮	泰	
9. Tan*	丹	膽	旦	
10. T'an*	貪	坦	炭	
11. Tang	當	黨	檔	
12. T'ang	湯	倘	燙	
13. Tao	刀	島	倒	
14. T'ao	叨	討	套	
15. Te	兜	斗	鬪	
16. T'e	偷	抖	透	
17. Teh				得
18. T'eh				忒
19. Ten	登	等	凳	
20. Ti	低	底	帝	
21. T'i	梯	體	替	
22. Tiao	刁		釣	

(page 18)

	P	S	Q	R
1. T'iao	挑		跳	
2. Tien	顛	典	玷	
3. T'ien	天	銛	捺	
4. Tih				的
5. T'ih				帖
6. Tin	釘	頂	訂	
7. T'in	廳	挺	聽	
8. Tiu	丟			
9. To*	多	躲	剝	
10. T'o*	挖	妥		
11. Toh				督
12. T'oh				脫
13. Tong	冬	懂	凍	
14. T'ong	通	統	痛	
15. Ts	之	子	至	
16. Ts'	雌	此	次	
17. Tsa	渣		詐	
18. Ts'a	叉		詫	
19. Tsah				酌
20. Ts'ah				拙
21. Tsai	災	宰	再	
22. Ts'ai	差	彩	菜	

(page 19)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Tsan*	簪	斬	讚	
2. Ts'an*	參	產	懺	
3. Tsang	張	長	帳	
4. Ts'ang	昌	廠	唱	
5. Tsao	昭	早	照	
6. Ts'ao	操	草	造	
7. Tse	周	走	晝	
8. Ts'e	抽	醜	湊	
9. Tseh				則
10. Ts'eh				測
11. Tsen	針	拯	證	
12. Ts'en	稱	逞	秤	
13. Tsi	壘	擠	祭	
14. Ts'i	妻	且	砌	
15. Tsiah				爵
16. Ts'iah				雀
17. Tsiang	將	蔣	醬	
18. Ts'iang	鎗	槍		
19. Tsiao	焦	勦	醺	
20. Ts'iao	鋏		悄	
21. Tsien	尖	翦	箭	
22. Ts'ien	干	淺	倩	

(page 20)

	P	S	Q	R
1. Tsih				節
2. Ts'ih				切
3. Tsin	晶	井	進	
4. Ts'in	清	請		
5. Tsiu	揪	酒		
6. Ts'iu	秋			
7. Tso*		左	做	
8. Ts'o*	磋		銼	
9. Tsoh				作
10. Ts'oh				捉
11. Tsong	中	踵	眾	
12. Ts'ong	葱	寵	銃	
13. Tsö	朱	主	註	
14. Ts'ö		暑	處	
15. Tsu	祖	祖		
16. Ts'u	初	楚	醋	
17. Tsun	專	轉	戰	
18. Ts'un	穿	舛	串	
19. Tsü	疽			
20. Ts'ü	趨	取	趣	
21. Tswa	抓	爪		
22. Tsw'ai	揣			

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	P	S	Q	R
1. Tswang	莊		壯	
2. Tsw'ang	窗		闖	
3. Tswé	追	嘴	最	
4. Tsw'e	摧	搥	翠	
5. Tswéh				拙
6. Tsw'eh				出
7. Tswen	尊	準		
8. Tsw'en	春	忖	寸	
9. Tswih				卒
10. Tu	都	賭	妬	
11. T'u		土	吐	
12. Tun	端	短	煨	
13. T'un	湍		豕	
14. Twe	堆		對	
15. Tw'e	推	腿	退	
16. Twen	敦		頓	
17. Tw'en	吞	忖	褪	
18. U	污	五	惡	
19. Ua	哇	瓦		
20. Uah				挖
21. Uai	歪		姦	
22. Uang	汪	枉		

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	P	S	Q	R
1. Ue	威	委	畏	
2. Uen	溫	穩	溫	
3. Un	灣	挽		
4. U	迂	雨		
5. Uin	溫	允	愠	
6. Vah				伐
7. Van*	凡	晚	萬	
8. Vang	房	網	望	
9. Ve	浮	阜	頁	
10. Veh				物
11. Ven	文	吻	問	
12. Vi	肥	尾	未	
13. Voh				服
14. Vong	逢		奉	
15. Vu	無	舞	父	
16. Wa	華		話	
17. Wah				滑
18. Wai	懷		外	
19. Wang	王		旺	
20. We	為		謂	
21. Weh				活
22. Wen	魂		混	

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	P	S	Q	R
1. Wu	湖		戶	
2. Wun	還		玩	
3. Ya	牙		下	
4. Yah				藥
5. Yai	鞋		械	
6. Yang	揚		樣	
7. Yao	堯		耀	
8. Yi	夷		夜	
9. Yien	言		現	
10. Yih				葉
11. Yin	銀		辛	
12. Yiu	油		右	
13. Yoh				玉
14. Yong	容		用	
15. Yun	元		願	
16. Yü	魚		遇	
17. Yüih				越
18. Yüin	云		韻	
19. Z	時	是	字	
20. Zah				若
21. Zang	裳	上	尚	
22. Zao	饒	擾	兆	

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		P	S	Q	R
1.	Ze	柔	揉	壽	
2.	Zeh				石
3.	Zen	人	忍	認	
4.	Zoh				肉
5.	Zong	絨	冗		
6.	Zö	如	乳	樹	
7.	Zun	然	染	善	
8.	Zwe	蛇	惹	睡	
9.	Zweh				熱
10.	Zwen	純	吮	潤	

APPENDIX THREE

Words with the Suffixes /-`r/, /-tsi>/ and /-dei/

/-`r/ suffix

Nouns--/i`r/ 'membrane', /vi:`r/ (or /mi`r/) 'riddle', /di:tciaq`r/ 'address', /li`r/ 'pear', /tsi`niô>`r/ 'cicada', /tsisei>`r/ 'person with a handicapped arm', /tsi>`r/ 'paper', /ts'i:cyeq`r/ 'hedgehog', /sikua`r/ 'luffa gourd', /dzatci`r/ 'tea table', /dji`r/ 'crab gills', /dji`r/ 'eggplant', /ci:faq`r/ 'magic; conjuring', /y`ieⁿ>`r/ 'fish scale', /ydong:`r/ 'fish gelatin', /ysa`r/ 'fish gills', /nyô>k'ô:`r/ 'button', /tcyô>tciaq`r/ 'lees or dregs in wine', /tcyô>u`r/ 'dimples', /djiô:t'ô:`r/ 'sleeve protector', /ietsi>dei`r/ 'top of a shoe', /tcie:tsi>`r/ 'ring' (for the finger), /kua>tciaq`r/ 'lame person', /k'ua:`r/ 'chopsticks', /k'ua:dong`r/ 'container for chopsticks', /pə:'iaq`r/ 'gift presentation box', /bə`uei:`r/ 'ancestral spirit tablet', /tə:`r/ 'belt', /t'ə`r/ 'foetus', /də:`r/ 'bag', /kə:`r/ 'lid; cover', /pei`r/ 'glass; cup', /teido:`r/ 'bib', /tei>`r/ 'ladle', /tei>`r/ 'drawer', /tei>bong`r/ 'child's cape', /dei:`r/ 'beans; peas', /lei>`r/ 'basket, round and tall', /sei>t'ô:`r/ 'glove', /ueicia"dei:`r/ 'beans flavored with aniseed', /ueisendjyn`r/ 'apron', /ueitsuei>də:`r/ 'child's bib', /uei:`r/

'seat', /tsuei>`r/ 'spout' (as of a teapot), /ts'uei`r/ 'pushcart',
 /dzuei:>`r/ 'pendant', /kô`r/ 'hook', /k'ô:>`r/ 'button', /p'a:>`r/
 'handkerchief', /badei'uaq`r/ 'ear pick', /matc'îô>`r/ 'sparrow',
 /matsi>`r/ 'pockmarked faced person', /mayö`u`r/ 'penis' (of a child),
 /da:nia``r/ 'married woman' (derogatory term), /da:sæ``r/ 'robe',
 /tsa`r/ 'dregs', /ts'a`r/ 'fork', /ts'abeq`r/ 'large cymbals',
 /sa`aqdô`r/ 'hickory nut', /ia`r/ 'child', /tcia>djyö:>`r/ 'new cuff'
 (on an old sleeve), /cia`r/ 'shrimp', /ua:>`r/ 'picture', /hua`r/
 'flower', /huaben`r/ 'flowerpot', /îô:>`r/ 'kite', /biô`r/ 'ladle',
 /biôken`r/ 'spoon', /diô`r/ 'slip, note', /diô:>`r/ 'tune', /tc'îô`r/
 'spade', /tc'îôkua>`r/ 'lame person', /tc'îô>`r/ 'bird', /ciô>ia`r/
 'child', /ciô>pô`r/ 'packet', /ciô>tcî`r/ 'chick', /'ô:>`r/ 'fine silk
 jacket', /môdei:>`r/ 'young soya bean', /môtcinp'a:>`r/ 'terry wash
 cloth', /môdei`r/ 'infant', /mô:>`r/ 'hat', /t'ô:>`r/ 'case',
 /lô>dei`r/ 'old man', /tciaqtsô>`r/ 'claws', /tsô>`r/ 'jujube',
 /tsô:>`r/ 'shade', /kô`r/ 'cakes', /zÿ:ieq`r/ 'leaf', /zÿ:tiô`r/
 'branch', /p'o`r/ 'stairs', /t'o`ie`r/ 'slippers', /t'o:>`r/ 'rabbit',
 /do:bi`ie>`r/ 'navel', /ts'o:>`r/ 'measles', /ko`r/ 'song', /ko:pa`r/
 'a few', /u`r/ 'flask', /ulo`r/ 'gourd', /bu:>`r/ 'large basket',
 /ku`r/ 'orphan', /kunia``r/ 'unmarried young woman', /pôku>`r/
 'package', /k'u`r/ 'earrings', /ie>`r/ 'flake, scale' /ie>tcin:>`r/
 'eyeglasses', /pie``r/ 'edge, side', /pie>`r/ 'shallow basket',
 /bie:>`r/ 'pigtail', /die"dei`r/ 'benefit', /tcie"dei`r/ 'tip',
 /tc'ie``r/ (slender wooden or bamboo impliment used to part the
 hair), /djie``r/ 'tongs, pincers', /djie":u`r/ 'whirlpool', /cie:>`r/

'thread', /cieⁿ:dong`r/ (or /cie<sup>n</sup>:pə<sup>n</sup>>`r/) 'spool' (for thread),
 /æⁿdei:`r/ 'pea pod', /pə<sup>n</sup>>suaq`r/ 'flat scrubbing brush', /p'æⁿ:`r/
 'loop' (as for fastening button), /væⁿ>k'uə:pieⁿ`r/ 'dusk',
 /væⁿ:mi>suoⁿ:`r/ 'grains of cooked rice carelessly dropped',
 /təⁿpəⁿ`r/ 'diaper', /tə<sup>n</sup>sə<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'unlined garment', /təⁿ:`r/ 'carrying
 pole', /t'æⁿ`r/ 'vendor's stall', /dæ<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'deep pool', /dæⁿ:huaⁿ`r/
 'egg yolk', /læⁿ`r/ 'small basket', /læ<sup>n</sup>kæ<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'railing', /tsəⁿ`r/
 'hairpin', /dzæⁿdei:`r/ 'fava beans', /buo<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'shallow bowl',
 /nuoⁿ>ku`r/ 'firepot', /luo<sup>n</sup>>uaq`r/ 'testicle', /kuoⁿ`r/ 'official',
 /kuoⁿ:`r/ 'can, jar', /guo<sup>n</sup>:`r/ 'bow shaped handle' (as on a teapot or
 basket), /tc'yoⁿ`r/ 'circle ring', /a<sup>n</sup>tseizen`r/ 'person from
 Hangzhou', /baⁿ:`r/ 'club', /va<sup>n</sup>>`r/ (or /maⁿ>`r/) 'net, web',
 /faⁿzi:`r/ 'persimmon', /ka<sup>n</sup>dei:`r/ 'cowpea', /'iaⁿ`r/ 'rice
 seedling', /iaⁿzen`r/ 'doll', /tcia<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'soybean milk',
 /djiaⁿmendong:`r/ 'neighbor', /cia<sup>n</sup>mô:`r/ 'facial appearance',
 /uaⁿdei:`r/ 'soybean', /ua<sup>n</sup>ts'ÿ>la<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'yellow weasel', /suaⁿsen`r/
 'twins', /kuaⁿkuen:dei`r/ 'bachelor', /ben`r/ 'pot, basin',
 /mendjyö:`r/ 'door pivot', /menlin`r/ 'doorbell', /tenlong-dji`r/
 'bell pepper', /ten:`r/ 'stool', /len>və<sup>n</sup>:dei`r/ 'leftovers',
 /tsenseq`r/ 'peg', /pin>`r/ 'flat cake, patty', /pin:`r/ 'handle',
 /bin`r/ 'bottle', /tindei`r/ 'nail', /lin`r/ 'bell', /lin>`r/
 'collar', /tcintseyeq`r/ 'kumquat', /tcintseq`r/ 'account book' (folds
 out in accordion form), /cinlaⁿkuoⁿ`r/ 'bridegroom', /cinnia<sup>n</sup>tsi>`r/
 'bride', /bong`r/ 'shed', /fonglo`r/ 'small coal stove', /vong:`r/
 'crack', /t'ong>`r/ 'pail', /t'ong>`r/ 'leg' (of a boot, sock, etc.),

/dongzen`r/ 'pupil of the eye', /tsoqdong`r/ 'bamboo tube', /dong:`r/
 'hole', /long`r/ 'cage', /tsongva`pie`r/ 'late morning',
 /tsong:niaqk'oq`r/ 'wrapper leaves for zongzi', /dzong`r/ 'bug',
 /seq`r/ 'stopper; cork', /\*ieq-cieq`r/ 'a moment', /*ieq-tieq`r/ 'a
 little', /ieq`r/ 'leaf', /pieqdong`r/ 'brush pot', /pieqfu>`r/ 'house
 lizard', /tieq`r/ 'knob' (as on a teapot lid), /dieq`r/ 'horizontal
 flute', /dieq`r/ 'small dish', /cieqfu>`r/ 'gecko', /cieqhua`r/
 'snowflakes', /tc'yeq`r/ 'melody', /tc'yeqtsuei>`r/ 'harelip',
 /cyeqie`r/ 'scab', /aq`r/ 'box; case', /baqzi:`r/ 'incorrect but
 homophonous character', /vaq`r/ (or /maq`r/) 'socks', /taqtcieq`r/
 'vest', /laqdji`r/ 'chili pepper', /bitciaq`r/ (or /bikaq`r/)
 'wallet', /kaqlô>`r/ 'scabies', /kaqtsuei>`r/ 'stutter', /moqkaq`r/
 'wooden clip', /gaq`r/ 'clip', /\*iaq`r/ 'duck', /liaq`r/ 'comb'
 (modern type), /tciaqsa`r/ 'padded shirt', /tc'iaqk'o`r/ (a finger
 divination method), /uaq`r/ 'pit', /suaq`r/ 'brush', /djioq`r/
 'bracelet', /moq`aq`r/ 'ink stick box', /moqdong`r/ 'shepherd boy',
 /loq`r/ 'box', /tsoqbua`r/ 'large round bamboo tray', /tsoqdzua`r/
 'bamboo mat bed and frame', /tsoqt'aq`r/ 'bamboo mat', /ts'oqsei>`r/
 'pickpocket for sleeping on', /soq`r/ 'rope', /suei>zoq`r/ 'deep
 dipper', /zoqyo`r/ 'meatballs', /k'oq`r/ 'shell'. In verb-object
 expressions--/tsua tcyô`r/ 'draw lots', /ta> tcia:`r/ 'fight', /nô:
 tcia:`r/ 'quarrel', /ta> a`djîn:`r/ 'shiver', /bô: ua`kua`r/
 'overcharge, fleece', /ta> sô`ie`r/ 'look at from askance', /ts'a`:
 tc'yeq`r/ 'sing a little', /tiô tsuei>`r/ 'speak with a lisp', /hua`
 ie`r/ 'dazzle the eyes', /ua: djia`:`r/ 'draw a picture (of the

deceased)). In non-nominal expressions--/sua>tsi>'r/ 'play',
 /cie">cieq`r/ 'narrowly (escape from something untoward)', /hoq`r/
 'suddenly', /bibi`r/ 'mischievous', /dje:tciaq`r/ 'lazy; listless',
 /tiô`rla"ta"/ 'crooked' (of people), /baq`r/ 'lumpy, paste like' (of
 cooked rice or noodles).

/-tsi>/ suffix

/fitsi>/ 'imperial concubine', /fi:tsi>/ 'prickly heat', /t'itsi>/
 'ladder', /ditsi>/ 'hoof', /litsi>/ 'donkey', /li>tsi>/ 'lining' (of
 clothing), /li>tsi>/ 'plum', /li:tsi>/ 'example', /sitsi>/ 'lion',
 /tcitsi>/ 'loom', /kö>tc'i>tsi>/ 'fruit of the Chinese wolfberry',
 /djitsi>/ 'flag', /djitsi>/ 'piece' (in a board game), /ci:yo":tsi>/
 'theatre', /y>tsi>/ 'chair', /tcy:tsi>/ 'saw' (the tool), /yö:tsi>/
 'pomelo', /djyö:tsi>/ 'brother-in-law, wife's brother', /djyö:tsi>/
 'sleeve', /ietsi>/ 'shoes', /ie>tsi>/ 'shorty', /tatsi>/ 'simpleton',
 /satsi>/ 'sieve', /p'eitsi>/ 'semi-finished product', /meitsi>/
 'Chinese apricot', /deitsi>/ 'dice', /tsei>tsi>/ 'elbow', /ueitsi>/
 'time', /ts'uei tciô:tsi>/ 'whistle', /ts'ueitsi>/ 'car', /dzuei:tsi>/
 'tassel', /sei>pa:tsi>/ 'handle', /ma>tsi>/ 'chamber pot', /dza:tsi>/
 'yesterday', /satsi>/ 'sand', /ia>patsi>/ 'mute person', /ia:môtsi>/
 'next time', /tcia:tsi>/ 'frame', /'iôtsi>/ 'kidney' (as food),
 /piô>tsi>/ 'prostitute', /tciô>tsi>/ 'stuffed dumplings',
 /tciô:hua:tsi>/ 'beggar', /djiô:tsi>/ 'sedan chair', /ciôtsi>/ 'peg',
 /pôtsi>/ 'bun', /bôtsi>/ 'traditional long lined gown', /bô:tsi>/
 'planer', /môtsi>/ 'time', /môtsi>/ 'toilet paper', /t'ô>va":tsi>/
 'beggar', /dôtsi>/ 'peach', /dô:tsi>/ 'rice' (in the field),

/kôpang>-cytsi>/ 'high-lace boots', /tsÿtsi>/ 'pearl', /tsÿ:tsi>/
 'pillar', /motsi>/ 'mold', /mo:tsi>/ 'millstone', /to>tsi>/ 'maw',
 /lotsi>/ 'stove', /lotsi>/ 'mule', /sotsi>/ 'shuttle', /k'o:tsi>/
 'trousers', /utsi>/ 'moustache', /bu:tsi>/ 'record book', /kutsi>/
 'pot', /ku>tsi>/ 'fruit', /saku>tsi>/ 'earthenware pot', /'ie":tsi>/
 'swallow', /ie":tsi>/ 'filling' (as for jiaozi), /pie"tsi>/ 'whip',
 /p'ie":tsi>/ 'card', /p'ie":tsi>/ 'swindler', /mie"tsi>/ 'silk floss
 or wadding', /die":tsi>/ 'cushion, mat', /lie"tsi>/ 'lotus seed',
 /lie"tsi>/ 'curtain', /djei"môtsi>/ 'last time', /djei"zeqtsi>/ 'day
 before yesterday', /'æ":tsi>/ 'law case', /pæ"tsi>/ 'theatrical
 troupe', /fæ":tsi>/ 'dealer', /t'æ">tsi>/ 'blanket', /kæ"tsi>/
 'sugarcane', /hæ"tsi>/ 'cockle', /sei>uo"tsi>/ 'wrist', /duo"tsi>/
 'dumpling', /duo":tsi>/ 'satin', /tsuo":tsi>/ 'awl', /suo":tsi>/
 'fan', /kuo">tsi>/ 'restaurant', /kuo">tsi>/ 'pipe', /k'uo">tsi>/ 'sum
 of money', /tcoy":tsi>/ 'examination paper', /va"tsi>/ 'house'
 (independent building), /da"ts'ô>-lieqtsi>/ 'sugar fried chestnuts',
 /la":da":tsi>/ 'dissolute chap', /tsa":tsi>/ 'mosquito net',
 /sa">tsi>/ 'throat', /ka":tsi>/ 'pole', /ia":tsi>/ 'shape', /cia"tsi>/
 'trunk', /sua"tsi>/ 'mulberry' (fruit), /k'ua"la"tsi>/ 'frame upon
 which something is made', /ventsi>/ 'mosquito', /ten>tsi>/
 'pennyweight steelyard', /tsen>tsi>/ 'rash', /dzentsi>/ 'orange',
 /ts'uentzi>/ 'bivalve, solen', /suentzi>/ 'grandson', /kuen:tsi>/
 'pole', /in>tsi>/ 'shadow', /di:'in:tsi>/ 'cellar', /mintsi>/ 'name',
 /dintsi>/ 'pavilion', /nintsi>/ 'silver', /tcintsi>/ 'gold',
 /tcin:tsi>/ 'mirror', /cin:tsi>/ 'temperment', /tcyntsi>/ 'gentleman',

/dɣyntsi>/ 'skirt', /fongtsi>/ 'madman', /longtsi>/ 'deaf person',
 /tsong>tsi>/ 'seed', /tsong:tsi>/ 'glutinous rice dumpling', /`rtsi>/
 'son', /meqtsi>/ 'wheat', /tseqtsi>/ 'pleats' (on clothing),
 /ts'eqtsi>/ 'notebook', /dzeqtsi>/ 'nephew', /seqtsi>/ 'louse',
 /zeqtsi>/ 'days', /mieqtsi>/ 'bamboo strips', /nieqtsi>/ 'tweezers',
 /lieqtsi>/ 'chestnut', /djieqtsi>/ 'mat', /tcyeqtsi>/ 'tangerine',
 /faqtsi>/ 'method', /kaqtsi>/ 'pigeon', /iaqsentsi>/ 'student',
 /ciaqtsi>/ 'blind person', /poqtsi>/ 'neck', /tsoqtsi>/ 'bamboo',
 /tsoqtsi>/ 'table', /zoqtsi>/ 'mattress' (with cotton padding),
 /zoqtsi>/ 'chisel', /koqtsi>/ 'unhulled rice', /*ieq tciaq koqtsi>/
 'one dime'.

/-dei/ suffix

/i:li>dei/ 'nighttime', /li>dei/ 'inside', /dzidei/ 'hoe', /uə:dei/
 'outside', /hə>tseqdei/ 'jellyfish', /ei:dei/ 'behind, rear',
 /eilongdei/ 'throat', /sei>budei/ 'elbow', /sei>tseqdei/ 'finger',
 /tcieqdei/ 'knot', /da:suo":dei/ 'garlic', /na>li>dei/ 'where',
 /*na:dei/ 'there', /*iadei/ 'servant girl', /piôdei/ 'fat' (on the
 meat of livestock), /miôdei/ 'seedling', /tsô>za":dei/ 'early
 morning', /tsô:dei/ 'traditional stove', /sôdei/ 'tip', /kôdei/ 'top',
 /dzÿdei/ 'hoe', /ko:dei/ 'stature', /bu:dei/ 'pier', /fu>dei/ 'axe',
 /djie"dei/ 'front', /və"za":dei/ 'evening', /dzə":dei/ 'profit',
 /muo"dei/ 'steamed buns', /nuo">dei/ 'scrotum', /tsuo"dei/ 'brick',
 /djyo"dei/ 'fist', /cyo":dei/ 'shoe last', /la"dei/ 'hammer',
 /la":dei/ 'waves', /ia"ts'ongdei/ 'onions, red, large', /ua"huendei/
 'dusk, later', /menk'ô>dei/ 'doorway', /tsen>dei/ 'pillow', /in>dei/

'addiction', /p'indei/ 'illicit lover', /djin:dei/ 'vigour',
 /tsongdei/ 'time', /'r:hundei/ 'remarried person', /peqdei/ 'crocker
 pot', /dzeqdei/ 'height', /dzeqkuaqdei/ 'thief', /zeqdei/ 'tongue',
 /zeqdei/ 'stone', /'ieq-k'uei:dei/ 'one cash unit', /'ieq-tci:dei/ 'a
 short time', /bieqdei/ 'nose', /k'aqcieqdei/ 'knee cap', /kueqdei/
 'bone', /'laqdei/ 'there', /kaqpieqdei/ 'next door', /haq 'ieq-dei/
 'take a fright', /tc'ioqdei/ 'flavor', /moqdei/ 'wood', /moqzendei/
 'hand puppet', /koqloqdei/ 'corner', /huadei/ 'clever idea, method'.

APPENDIX FOUR

Middle Chinese Correspondences

The tables in this appendix present a catalogue of the regular Hangzhou correspondences for the Qièyùn system classified by Middle Chinese initial, final and tone. The spellings and conventions used to identify Middle Chinese forms are the same as those adopted and described in Chapter Six of this study.

On the initials chart, the MC initials are simply listed followed by their corresponding Hangzhou initials and a description of the conditioning environment, if any.

Because it is short, the chart for the Tones is listed following the initials. It is arranged in the form of a grid on which the MC tones are given on the horizontal coordinate and the conditioning MC initial type is provided on the vertical--'qīng' for both qīng and cìqīng type voiceless initials, 'cìzhuó' for sonorant initials, and 'zhuó' for voiced initials. Hangzhou tones are identified by number on the chart.

The chart for the finals is arranged in the form of a grid on which MC finals are identified along the vertical coordinate by shè and rhyme and the MC initial groups are identified along the

horizontal coordinate by the abbreviations 'b' for the bang group, 't/n' for the duan and ni groups, 'ts' for the jing group, 't' for the zhi group, 'trs' for the zhuang group, 'tc/nz' for the zhang group plus ri initial and 'k/x/?' for the jing set. Hangzhou finals are identified at the intersections of the coordinates, where they reflect MC finals under particular initial groups.

Initials

<u>MC</u>	<u>Hangzhou</u>	<u>Notes/Conditioning Environment</u>
<u>Bang</u>	/p/	
<u>Pang</u>	/p'/	
<u>Bing</u>	/b/	
<u>Ming</u>	/m/	
<u>Fei</u>	/f/	
<u>Fu</u>	/f/	
<u>Feng</u>	/v/	
	/θ/	(yu.h.III:YU')
<u>Wei</u>	/v/	
	/θ/	(yu.h.III:YU')
<u>Duan</u>	/t/	
<u>Tou</u>	/t'/	
<u>Ding</u>	/d/	
<u>Ni</u>	/n/	
<u>Lai</u>	/l/	

<u>Jing</u>	/ts/	(excludes divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
	/tc/	(divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Qing</u>	/ts' /	(excludes divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
	/tc' /	(divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Cong</u>	/dz/	(excludes divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
	/z/	(in a few cases)
	/dj/	(divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Xin</u>	/s/	(excludes divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
	/c/	(divisions III & IV except in <u>zhi</u> and <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Xie</u>	/z/	(<u>zhi she</u> , <u>kāikǒu</u> , <u>shàng</u> & <u>qù</u> tones; <u>tong she</u>)
	/dz/	(<u>zhi she</u> , <u>hékǒu</u> ; <u>zhi she</u> , <u>kāikǒu</u> , <u>píng</u> tone; <u>tong she</u> [excluding <u>rù</u> tone])
	/dj/	(excluding <u>zhi she</u> & <u>tong she</u> [except for <u>rù</u> tone])
<u>Zhi</u>	/ts/	
<u>Che</u>	/ts' /	
<u>Cheng</u>	/dz/	
<u>Zhuang</u>	/ts/	
<u>Chu</u>	/ts' /	
<u>Chong</u>	/dz/	
	/z/	(a few in <u>zhi she</u>)

<u>Sheng</u>	/s/	
<u>Zhang</u>	/ts/	
<u>Chang</u>	/ts' /	
<u>Chuan</u>	/z/	
	/dz/	(a few cases)
<u>Shu</u>	/s/	
<u>Chan</u>	/dz/	(excluding division III, <u>hékǒu</u>)
	/z/	
<u>Ri</u>	/z/	(excluding <u>zhi she</u> , <u>kāikǒu</u>)
	/dz/	(with some speakers in <u>shan she</u> & <u>zeng she</u>)
	/θ/	(<u>zhi she</u> , <u>kāikǒu</u>)
<u>Jian</u>	/k/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , division I; geng.k.II; <u>hékǒu</u> , all divisions, except divisions III and IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> and <u>rù</u> tone in <u>tong she</u>)
	/tc/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , divisions II, III, & IV, except geng.k.II; <u>hékǒu</u> , divisions III & IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> & <u>rù</u> tone in <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Xi</u>	/k' /	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , division I; geng.k.II; <u>hékǒu</u> , all divisions, except divisions III and IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & <u>rù</u> tone in <u>tong she</u>)
	/tc' /	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , divisions II, III, & IV, except geng.k.II; <u>hékǒu</u> , divisions I II & IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & <u>rù</u> tone in <u>tong she</u>)

<u>Qun</u>	/g/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> division I; <u>hékǒu</u> , division III except in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & some in <u>tong she</u>)
	/dj/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , divisions II, III, & IV; <u>hékǒu</u> , divisions III & IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & some in <u>tong she</u>)
<u>Yi</u>	/n/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , divisions III & IV)
	/ng/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , division I, except <u>liu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , and the rhyme <u>TAI</u> ; <u>kaikou</u> division II in <u>geng she</u> and a couple in <u>shan she</u> ; guo.h.I)
	/0/	(in environments not having /n/ or /ng/; only in tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)
<u>Xiao</u>	/h/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> division I; <u>geng.k.II</u> ; <u>hékǒu</u> in all divisions except for guo.h.I:GE`, yu.h.I:MO and divisions III & IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & <u>tong she</u>)
	/c/	(<u>kāikǒu</u> , divisions II, III, & IV; <u>hékǒu</u> , divisions III & IV in <u>yu she</u> , <u>shan she</u> , <u>zhen she</u> , <u>geng she</u> & some in <u>tong she</u>)
	/f/	(guo.h.I:GE`; yu.h.I:MO)
<u>Xia</u>	/0/	(tones 2, 6 & 8)
<u>Ying</u>	/0/	(tones 1, 3, 5 & 7)
<u>Yun</u>	/0/	(tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)
<u>Yang</u>	/0/	(tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)

Tones

MC tone		<u>píng</u>	<u>shàng</u>	<u>qù</u>	<u>rù</u>	
.....						
MC	<u>qīng</u>	1	3	5	7	<u>yīn</u>
initial	<u>cìzhuó</u>	2		6	8	<u>yáng</u>
type	<u>zhuó</u>					

Hangzhou tones

FinalsNon-rù tone finals

GUO <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:GE		o (a)	o				o
k.III:GE`							i
h.I:GE`	o	o					u o
h.III:GE`							y
JIA <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.II:MA	a	a		a	a		ia
k.III:MA			i ia	ia		ia uei	i
h.II:MA					a/ua		ua
YU <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
h.I:MO	u o	o	o				u o
h.III:YU		i y	i y	ÿ	o	ÿ	i y
h.III:YU`	u	y	y	ÿ	o	ÿ	y

XIE she	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HAI		a	a				a
k.I:TAI	ei	a	a				a
k.II:JIE	a				a		ie
k.II:JIA	a	a			a		ie
k.II:GUAI	a				a		
k.III:JI	i	i	i			i	i
k.III:FEI							
k.IV:QI	i	i	i				i
h.I:HUI	ei	uei	uei				uei
h.I:TAI		uei	uei				uei
h.II:JIE							ua
h.II:JIA							ua ua
h.II:GUAI							ua ua
h.III:JI			uei			uei	uei
h.III:FEI	i						
h.IV:QI							uei

ZHI <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.III:ZHI	i ei	i	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ `r	i
k.III:ZHI'	i ei	i	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ `r	i
k.III:ZHII		i	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ	ĩ `r	i
k.III:WEI							i
h.III:ZHI		uei	uei			uei	uei
h.III:ZHI'		uei	uei	uei	uə	uei	i uei
h.III:WEI	i						uei
XIAO <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HAO	ô	ô	ô				ô
k.II:YAO	ô	ô		ô	ô		ô iô
k.III:XIAO	iô	iô	iô	ô		ô iô	iô
k.VI:XIAO'		iô	iô				iô
LIU <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HOU	o ei	ei	ei				ei ö
k.III:YOU	u	yö	yö	ei	ei	ei	yö
k.III:YOU'	iô						yö

XIAN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:TAN		æ ⁿ	æ ⁿ				æ ⁿ
k.I:TAN'		æ ⁿ	æ ⁿ				æ ⁿ
k.II:XIARN				æ ⁿ	æ ⁿ		ie ⁿ
k.II:XIARN'					æ ⁿ		ie ⁿ
k.III:YAN		ie ⁿ	ie ⁿ	uo ⁿ		uo ⁿ	ie ⁿ
k.III:YAN'							ie ⁿ
k.IV:TIAN		ie ⁿ					ie ⁿ
h.III:FAN	æ ⁿ						
SHEN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.III:QIN	in	in	in	en	en	en	in
SHAN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HAN		æ ⁿ	æ ⁿ				æ ⁿ
k.II:SHAN	æ ⁿ			æ ⁿ	æ ⁿ		ie ⁿ
k.II:SHAN'	æ ⁿ				æ ⁿ		ie ⁿ
k.III:XIAN	ie ⁿ	ie ⁿ	ie ⁿ	uo ⁿ		uo ⁿ	ie ⁿ
k.III:YUAN							ie ⁿ

SHAN (cont.)	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.IV:XIAN`	ie ⁿ	ie ⁿ	ie ⁿ				ie ⁿ
h.I:HUAN	uo ⁿ	uo ⁿ	uo ⁿ				uo ⁿ
h.II:SHAN							uo ⁿ
h.II:SHAN`							uo ⁿ
h.III:XIAN			ie ⁿ	uo ⁿ		uo ⁿ	yo ⁿ
h.III:YUAN	æ ⁿ						yo ⁿ
h.IV:XIAN`							yo ⁿ
ZHEN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HEN							en
k.III:ZHEN	in	in	in	en	en	en	in
k.III:YIN							in
h.I:HUN	en	en uen	uen				uen
h.III:ZHUN		en	in uen	uen		uen	in yn
h.III:WEN	en						yn

DANG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:TANG	a ⁿ	a ⁿ	a ⁿ ua ⁿ				a ⁿ
k.III:YANG		ia ⁿ	ia ⁿ	a ⁿ	ua ⁿ	a ⁿ ua ⁿ	ia ⁿ
h.I:TANG							ua ⁿ
h.III:YANG	a ⁿ						ua ⁿ
JIANG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.II:JIANG	a ⁿ			ua ⁿ	ua ⁿ		ia ⁿ
ZENG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:DENG	ong	en	en				en
k.III:ZHENG	in			en		en	in
h.I:DENG							ong
GENG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.II:GENG	a ⁿ ong	en		en	en		a ⁿ en
k.II:GENG'	ong				en		en in
k.III:GENG	in						in
k.III:QING	in	in	in	en		en	in
k.IV:QING'	in	in	in				in

GENG (cont.)	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
h. II:GENG							ua ⁿ
h. II:GENG'							ong
h. III:GENG							iong
h. III:QING							in
h. IV:QING'							in
TONG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
h. I:DONG	ong	ong	ong				ong
h. I:DONG'		ong iong	ong				
h. III:DONG	ong	ong		ong	ong	ong iong	ong iong
h. III:ZHONG	ong	ong	ong	ong		ong	ong iong

Finals in ru tone

XIAN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HE		aq	aq				aq
k.I:GAI		aq					aq
k.II:QIA					aq		iaq
k.II:XIA							iaq
k.III:YE		ieq	ieq			eq	ieq
I:III:YE`							ieq
k.IV:TIE		ieq					iaq
h.III:FA	aq						
SHEN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.III:QI`		ieq	ieq	eq	eq	eq	ieq
SHAN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:HE`		aq	aq				aq
k.II:XIA`	aq				aq		aq
k.II:XIAQ					aq		iaq
k.III:XUE	ieq	ieq	ieq	eq		eq ueq	ieq
k.III:YUE							ieq

SHAN (cont.)	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.IV:XIE	ieq	ieq	ieq				ieq
h.I:MO`	eq	eq oq	oq				uaq ueq
h.II:XIA`							uaq
h.II:XIAQ					uaq		uaq
h.III:XUE		ieq	ieq			ueq	yeq
h.III:YUE	aq						yeq
h.IV:XIE							yeq
ZHEN <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.III:ZHIQ	ieq	ieq	ieq	eq	eq	eq	ieq
k.III:QIQ							ioq
h.I:MOQ	eq	eq	ueq				ueq
h.III:SHU		ieq	ieq yeq	eq	oq	eq ueq	yeq
h.III:WU	eq						yeq

DANG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:DUO	oq	oq	oq				oq
k.III:YAO'		iaq	iaq	aq		aq eq	iaq
h.I:DUO							oq
h.III:YAO'	oq						
JIANG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.II:JUE	oq			oq	oq		iaq oq
ZENG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.I:DE	aq oq	eq	eq				aq
k.III:ZHIQ'	ieq	ieq	ieq	eq	eq	eq	ieq
h.I:DE							oq
h.III:ZHIQ'							ioq
GENG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
k.II:MOQ'	aq eq			aq eq	aq		aq
k.II:MAI	aq			aq	aq eq		aq
k.III:MOQ'	ieq						ieq
k.III:XI	ieq		ieq			eq	ieq
k.IV:XI'	ieq	ieq	ieq				ieq

GENG (cont.)	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
h.II:MOQ`							
h.II:MAI							uaq oq
h.III:XI							ioq
TONG <u>she</u>	b	t/n	ts	t	trs	tc/nz	k/x/?
h.I:WU`	oq	oq	oq				oq
h.I:WO		oq					oq
h.III:WU`	oq	oq	oq	yeq oq	oq	oq	yeq ioq
h.III:ZHU		oq	oq			oq	yeq ioq

APPENDIX FIVE

Qièyùn Correspondences: Words with Sonorant Initials in shàng Tone and Words with ri and wei Initials

This appendix contains three lists of Hangzhou words. The first contains words having syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó initials (ming, wei, ni, lai, ri, yi, yun, and yang) in the shàng tone; the second lists words having syllables which reflect the Qièyùn ri initial category (in all tones); and the third gives words having syllables which reflect the Qièyùn wei initial. In each list, the relevant syllable in each entry is in bold type. Included with each listed word is, 1) an English gloss, and, 2) a bracketed Fāngyán diàochá zìbiǎo formula, which identifies the Qièyùn categories for the syllable in bold type. (The Fāngyán diàochá zìbiǎo formula is given in the format described in Chapter Six.) The entries are arranged in alphabetical order under the English gloss, which is given first following an asterisk. The lists do not attempt to be exhaustive, only representative.

I. Hangzhou words reflecting Qièyùn cìzhuó (sonorant) initials in shàng tone syllables

*'act in a play' /ieⁿ> ci:/ [shan.k.III:XIANG.s.yi']. *'agate' /ma>nô>/ [jia.k.II:MA.s.ming]. *'avoid' /mieⁿ>/ [shan.k.III: XIANG.s.ming]. *'basket' (round and tall) /lei>'r/ [liu.k.I: HOU.s.lai]. *'beautiful' /mei>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHI'.s.ming]. *'bite' /iô>/ [xiao.k.II:YAO.s.yi]. *'biting midge' /mong>si/ [tong.h.I: DONG.s.ming]. *'boa' /maⁿ>dzuei/ [dang.k.I:TANG.s.ming]. *'braised meat' /lo>zoq/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.lai]. *'brave' /iong>keⁿ>/ [tong.h.III: ZHONG.s.yi']. *'breast' (woman's) /zÿ>vaⁿ/ [yu.h.III:YU'.s.ri]. *'button' /nyô>k'ô:'r/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.ni]. *'buy' /ma>/ [xie.k.II: JIA.s.ming]. *'carp' /li>y/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.lai]. *'certain person' /mo>-mo> zen/ [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]. *'Chinese mile' /li>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.lai]. *'cold' /len>/ [geng.k.II:GENG.s.lai]. *'collar' /lin>'r/ [geng.k.III:QING.s.lai]. *'companion' /buoⁿ:ly>/ [yu.h.III:YU.s.lai]. *'dye' /zuoⁿ>/ [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ri]. *'ear' /'r>to>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.ri]. *'Earthly Branch #4' /mô>/ [xiao.k.II:YAO.s.ming]. *'Earthly Branch #10' /yô>/ [liu.k.III: YOU.s.yi']. *'elegant seating' /ia>zo:/ [jia.k.II:MA.s.yi]. *'endure, bear' /zen>/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.ri]. *'every' /mei>/ [xie.h.I:HUI.s.ming]. *'exert oneself' /no>lieq/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.ni]. *'eye' /ieⁿ>tcin/ [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.yi]. *'far' /yoⁿ>/ [shan.h.III: YUAN.s.yun]. *'feather' /y>mô/ [yu.h.III:YU'.s.yun]. *'five' /u>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.yi]. *'forever' /iong>yoⁿ>/ [geng.h.III:GENG.s.yun]. *'fort' /pô>luei>/ [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.s.lai]. *'frequently' /uaⁿ>-uaⁿ>/

[dang.h.III:YANG.s.yun]. *'friendly' /yö>hō>/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.yun].
 *'full' /muoⁿ>/ [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.ming]. *'gather together' /long>/
 [tong.h.I:DONG.s.lai]. *'great' /uei>da:/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.yun].
 *'gush, surge' /iong>/ [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.yi`]. *'head' /nô>dæ:/
 [xiao.k.I:HAO.s.ni]. *'horse' /ma>/ [jia.k.II:MA.s.ming]. *'inside'
 /li>dei/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.lai]. *'is also' /ie>zi:/ [jia.k.III:
 MA.s.yi`]. \*'itch' /ia<sup>n</sup>>/ [dang.k.III:YANG.s.yi`]. *'late' /vəⁿ>/
 [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]. *'lazy' /ləⁿ>do:/ [shan.k.I:HAN.s.lai].
 *'Li' (a surname) /li>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.lai]. *'look toward the
 sky' /iaⁿ> t'ieⁿ/ [dang.k.III:YANG.s.yi`]. *'lotus root' /ei>/
 [liu.k.I:HOU.s.yi]. *'Lu' (a surname) /lo>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.lai].
 *'Lü' (a surname) /ly>/ [yu.h.III:YU.s.lai]. *'martial arts' /u>zeq/
 [yu.h.III:YU`s.wei]. *'me' /ngo>/ [guo.k.I:GE.s.yi]. *'mother'
 (formal term) /mo>tc'in/ [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]. *'mu' (unit of area)
 /mo>/ [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]. *'muddled' /mong>tong>/ [tong.h.I:
 DONG.s.ming]. *'net' /vaⁿ>`r/ [dang.h.III:YANG.s.wei]. *'noon'
 /tsong^u>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.yi]. *'number' /ô:ma>/ [jia.k.II:MA.s.ming].
 *'oars' /lo>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.lai]. *'old' /lô>/ [xiao.k.I:HAO.s.lai].
 *'open country, field' /i>uə:/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.yi`]. *'ounce' /liaⁿ>/
 [dang.k.III:YANG.s.lai]. *'parrot' /°in^u>/ [yu.h.III:YU`s.wei].
 *'pay attention to' /li>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.lai]. *'pebbles'
 /oluoⁿ>zeq/ [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.lai]. *'peony' /mei>-taⁿhua/ [liu.k.I:
 HOU.s.ming]. *'permit, allow' /in>cy>/ [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.yi`].
 *'provoke, become infected' /nia>dzaq/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]. *'rain'
 /y>/ [yu.h.III:YU`s.yun]. *'raise pigs' /iaⁿ> tsy/ [dang.k.III:

YANG.s.yi`]. *'Ran' (a surname) /zuoⁿ>/ [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ri].
 *'reed' /lo^ouei>/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.yun]. *'revolve round' /ueizô>/
 [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]. *'rice' (hulled and uncooked) /mi>/
 [xie.k.IV:QI.s.ming]. *'roll-up one's cuff' /uoⁿ>-tc'i> dzyö:k'ö>/
 [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]. *'second' /miô>/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ming].
 *'sensitive' /min>kæⁿ>/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.ming]. *'soft' /zuoⁿ>/
 [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.ri]. *'southern Fujian' /min>næⁿ/ [zhen.k.III:
 ZHEN.p.ming]. *'swim' /yö-iong>/ [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]. *'tail'
 /mi>pa/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.wei]. *'take prisoner' /fulo>/ [yu.h.I:
 MO.s.lai]. *'there is/are, to have' /yö>/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.yun].
 *'thumb' /mo>tsi>/ [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]. *'tile' /ua>p'ieⁿ:/
 [jia.h.II:MA.s.yi]. *'travel' /ly>in/ [yu.h.III:YU.s.lai]. *'twist,
 wrench' /nyö>/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.ni]. *'two' /liaⁿ>/ [dang.k.III:
 YANG.w.lai]. *'violent' /mong>/ [geng.k.II:GENG.s.ming]. *'warm'
 /nuoⁿ>ho/ [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.ni]. *'week' /li>pæ:/ [xie.k.IV:
 QI.s.lai]. *'wet nurse' /næ^o*ma/ [xie.k.II:JIA.s.ni]. *'willow tree'
 /lyö>zÿ:/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.lai]. *'wisp, strand' /ly>/ [yu.h.III:
 YU`.s.lai]. *'woman' /ny>zen/ [yu.h.III:YU.s.ni]. *'Yong River' (in
 Zhejiang) /iong>tciaⁿ/ [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.yi`]. *'you' /ni>/
 [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.ni]. *'Yu the Great' /da:y>/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.yun]

II. Hangzhou words reflecting Qieyùn initial ri

*'bait' /yö>*r>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.ri]. *'breast' (woman's) /zÿ>vaⁿ/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.ri]. *'certain amount' /zeqkæⁿ/ [dang.k.III:
 YANG.r.ri]. *'compromise' /zaⁿ: bu:/ [dang.k.III:YANG.q.ri].

*'Confucian scholar' /zÿsen/ [yu.h.III:YU'.p.ril]. *'conical leaf hat'
 /niaqmô:/ [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.ril]. *'days' /zeqtsi>/
 [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.r.ril]. *'down, fine hair' /niongmô/ [tong.h.III:
 DONG.p.ril]. *'dye' /zuo^n>/ [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ril]. *'ear' /*r>to>/
 [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.ril]. *'edge of a knife' /tôzen/ [zhen.k.III:
 ZHEN.q.ril]. *'endure' /zen>/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.ril]. *'enter'
 (literary) /zeq/ [shen.k.III:QIN.r.ril]. *'harass, disturb'
 /niô>luo^n:/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ril]. *'Heavenly Stem #9' /zen/
 [shen.k.III:QIN.p.ril]. *'hot' /zueq/ [shan.k.III:XIAN.r.ril].
 *'insult' /*uzoq/ [tong.h.III:ZHONG.r.ril]. *'intercalary month'
 /zuen:yeq/ [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.ril]. *'kindhearted' /zen`ei:/
 [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ril]. *'mattress' (with cotton padding) /zoqtsi>/
 [tong.h.III:ZHONG.r.ril]. *'meat' /zoq/ [tong.h.III:DONG.r.ril].
 *'nowadays' /zÿtcin/ [yu.h.III:YU.p.ril]. *'person' /zen/
 [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ril]. *'pilose antler' /loqzong/ [tong.h.III:
 ZHONG.p.ril]. *'pregnant woman' /nin`u:/ [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ril].
 *'profit' /li:zuen:/ [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.ril]. *'provoke; become
 infected' /niã>dzaq/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.ril]. *'Ran' (a surname) /zuo^n>/
 [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ril]. *'recognize' /zen:seq/ [zhen.k.III:
 ZHEN.q.ril]. *'Ren' (a surname) /zen/ [shen.k.III:QIN.p.ril].
 *'revolve round' /ueizô>/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ril]. *'Rong' (a surname)
 /niong/ [tong.h.III:DONG.p.ril]. *'sewing machine' /vongzen:tcil/
 [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ril]. *'soft, gentle' /zei`o/ [liu.k.III:YOU.p.ril].
 *'soft' /zuo^n>/ [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.ril]. *'soil' /t`o>za^n/
 [dang.k.III:YANG.s.ril]. *'son' /`rtsi>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.ril].

*'two' /^or:/ [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.ri]. *'weak' /zeq/ [dang.k.III:
YANG.r.ri]. *'wilful, headstrong' /zen:cin:/ [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri].
*'wind cord' /niô: soq`r/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.ri]

III. Hangzhou words reflecting Qièyùn initial wei

*'ask' /ven:/ [zhen.h.III:WEN.q.wei]. *'dance' /udô:/ [yu.h.III:
YU`.s.wei]. \*'falsely blame' /ulâ:/ [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]. *'flavor'
/vi:dô:/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.wei]. *'fog' /u:/ [yu.h.III:YU`.q.wei].
*'forget' /vaⁿ:tci:/ [dang.h.III:YANG.q.wei]. *'four treasures of the
study' /ven-vaⁿ-si:-pô>/ [zhen.h.III:WEN.p.wei]. *'goods' /veq^pin>/
[zhen.h.III:WEN.r.wei]. *'have not' /u/ [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei].
*'insult' /u:zoq/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.wei]. *'kiss' /ven/ [zhen.h.III:
WEN.s.wei]. *'late' /vaⁿ>/ [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]. *'martial arts'
/u>zeq/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.wei]. *'mosquito' /ventsi>/ [zhen.h.III:
WEN.p.wei]. *'must' /u:pieq/ [yu.h.III:YU`.q.wei]. \*'net' /va<sup>n</sup>>`r/
[dang.h.III:YANG.s.wei]. *'parrot' /^oin^ou>/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.wei].
*'roll-up one's cuff' /uoⁿ>-tc'i> djiö:k'ö>/ [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei].
*'shaman' /u/ [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]. *'smell' /ven/ [zhen.h.III:
WEN.p.wei]. *'smile' /viciô:/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.p.wei]. *'socks'
/vaq`r/ [shan.h.III:YUAN.r.wei]. *'tail' /mi>pa/ or /vi>pa/
[zhi.h.III:WEI.s.wei]. *'ten-thousand' /vaⁿ:/ [shan.h.III:
YUAN.q.wei]. *'toward, look toward' /vaⁿ:/ [dang.h.III:YANG.q.wei].
*'wrinkles' /venlo:/ [zhen.h.III:WEN.p.wei]

APPENDIX SIX

The Lexicon

The following pages present a lexicon of the Hangzhou dialect based on vocabulary collected during the interviews with Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen. The central goal in the compilation of this lexicon was to record spoken words and not simply character readings, with the emphasis on producing a fairly comprehensive inventory of the basic vocabulary of Hangzhou while at the same time assembling an extensive catalog of the morphemes used in the dialect.

Altogether, over 4000 main entries are given, with further supplementary vocabulary and information included under many of the entries. All the main entries and supplementary information utilize the orthography adopted for this study, which is described in Chapter Two. Chinese characters are given for the main entries only. An index of the main entries listed according to representative English glosses is presented in Appendix Seven.

The lexicon is arranged in a syllabary format. Entries more than one syllable long are generally listed according to the pronunciation of the first syllable. In some cases, where the second, third, or fourth syllable of a word or phrase represents a pronunciation or a

morpheme not found in a first syllable position, the entry is listed according to the particular syllable in question. For example, /mabi:/ 'paralyzed' is listed under /bi:/. Words having more than one syllable of individual significance and certain colloquial words in which a syllable other than the first is of interest are repeated under different syllable headings. For instance, /ama/ 'toad' is listed under both /a/ and /ma/ and /ieⁿ>tsiⁿu/ 'eye discharge' is listed under /ieⁿ>/ and /tsi/.

Entries are grouped first by syllable final in the following order: 1-/i/, 2-/i/, 3-/y/, 4-/u/, 5-/o/, 6-/y/, 7-/ə/, 8-/ie/, 9-/um/, 10-/a/, 11-/ia/, 12-/ua/, 13-/ei/, 14-/uei/, 15-/ô/, 16-/iô/, 17-/ö/, 18-/yö/, 19-/əⁿ/, 20-/ieⁿ/, 21-/uoⁿ/, 22-/yoⁿ/, 23-/aⁿ/, 24-/iaⁿ/, 25-/uaⁿ/, 26-/en/, 27-/in/, 28-/uen/, 29-/yn/, 30-/ong/, 31-/iong/, 32-/aq/, 33-/iaq/, 34-/uaq/, 35-/eq/, 36-/ieq/, 37-/ueq/, 38-/yeq/, 39-/oq/, 40-/ioq/, 41-/`r/, 42-/`m/ & /`n/.

They are then sub-grouped according to the syllable initial as follows: 1-/θ/, 2-/p/, 3-/p'/, 4-/b/, 5-/m/, 6-/f/, 7-/v/, 8-/t/, 9-/t'/, 10-/d/, 11-/n/, 12-/l/, 13-/ts/, 14-/ts'/, 15-/dz/, 16-/s/, 17-/z/, 18-/tc/, 19-/tc'/, 20-/dj/, 21-/c/, 22-/k/, 23-/k'/, 24-/g/, 25-/ng/, 26-/h/.

Within initial groups, the order is according to tone number: 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Within tone groups, entries are generally in alphabetical order. Where two or more main entries have exactly the same spelling, they are ordered alphabetically according to the English gloss. When the

syllable represented falls after the first syllable, the entry is placed at the end of a tone group: 2nd syllable representatives come before 3rd syllable representatives, and 3rd before 4th. Entries that present syllables with unknown tones are listed at the end of an initial group.

Individual entries are arranged as follows:

1) The Chinese characters are given with each entry in a column on the left side of the page. Generally, when the etymology of a given syllable is unclear and/or the corresponding Chinese character is not known, the syllable is represented by a large circle (○) in the Chinese character column. But note: Chinese characters are provided for convenience only; no claim is expressed or implied by their use here that any given character represents a definitive determination of the correct etymological correspondent (benzi) of the Hangzhou morpheme it represents.

2) The main entries are written in the orthography between square brackets ([xxx]) following the Chinese characters.

3) One or more English glosses is then given after the bracketed entry.

4) Any supplementary notes and examples are provided after the English gloss following two stars '**'. In this section, the orthography is written between slashes (/xxx/).

In addition, the following conventions are used:

a) The verb and object in separable verb-object compounds are divided by a pair of wavy lines ($\approx$), as /ta> $\approx$ k'aqts'ong/ '(take a) nap'.

b) A hyphen separates the syllables of multi-syllable expressions where tone sandhi is not observed to take place but which can still be considered discrete units, as compound verbs like /tci:-zi:/ 'offer sacrifices' or chéngvǔ type expressions like /i:-ciaⁿ>-t'ieⁿ-k'w/ 'have a very fantastic idea'.

c) Particles and words having a syntactic function are identified in the English gloss section of the entry by the term function written in parentheses together with a description of the grammatical role they perform.

d) The following abbreviations are adopted in the lexicon:

M: 'measure word'

CYF 'Cheng Yongfang'

WLZ 'Wang Lizhen'

vb. 'verb'

n. 'noun'

lit. 'literally'

The Final /i/

肢

[tsi] limb ** /si:-tsi/ 'the four limbs'

枝

[tsi] M: pens; brushes

智

[tsi] wisdom ** or /tsi`uei:/

滋養

[tsi`ia">] nourish ** WLZ only

知了兒

[tsi`niô>`r] cicada ** WLZ says /tsiliô>`r/

之乎者也

[tsi-`u-tsa>-ie>] "zhī-hū-zhě-yě"

脂粉

[tsifen>] rouge and powder ** or /`ie`tsi-

huafen>/

資格

[tsikaq] qualifications

芝麻

[tsima] sesame

支票

[tsip`iô:] check

○手兒

[tsisei>`r] person with a handicapped arm ** cf.

/kua>tciag-bieqsei>/ or /kua>tciag-tsisei>/

'crippled hand and foot'

孽生

[tsisen] propagate ** WLZ only

姿勢

[tsisi:] posture

知覺

[tsitciaq] consciousness

梔子花

[tsitsi>-hua] cape jasmine

眼眵汚

[ie">tsi`u] eye discharge

子

[tsi>] Earthly Branch #1

指

[tsi>] point

子

[tsi>] son; child (literary form)

止步

[tsi>=bu:] stop; halt

紙兒

[tsi>`r] paper

紙條
紫色
紙紮

[tsi>diô] strip of paper

[tsi>seq] purple

[tsi>tsaq] paper funerary objects (to burn for the dead)

紫雲洞
梓樹
地址

[tsi>yndong:] Ziyun Cave (in Hangzhou)

[tsi>zÿ:] Chinese catalpa

[di:tsi>] address ** cf. traditional colloquial term /di:tciaq`r/

宗旨
製

[tsongtsi>] aim; purpose

[tsi:] make; manufacture

痣
置辦

[tsi:] mole (on the skin); birthmark

[tsi:bə":] purchase (durables)

制度

[tsi:do:] system

致命傷

[tsi:min:sua"] fatal injury

至少

[tsi:sô>] at the least

志氣

[tsi:tc'i:] aspiration

雜誌

[dzaqtsi:] magazine

雌牛

[ts'i`nyö] cow ** or /mo>nyö/

癡呆 ○ ○

[ts'i-ngə-mong:-tong>] dull-witted; stupid

雌的

[ts'i-tieq] female

雌馬

[ts'ima>] female horse

齒輪

[ts'i>len] gear

廉恥

[lie"ts'i>] sense of shame

彼此

[pi>ts'i>] one another

次

[ts'i:] M: time ** CYF prefers /uei/

刺

[ts'i:] stab; prick ** /ts'i: zen/ 'prick a person'

刺

[ts'i:] thorn

刺 刀

[ts'i:-tô] dagger

刺 ○ 兒

[ts'i:cyeq`r] hedgehog

伺 候

[ts'i:ei:] wait upon; serve

翅 膀

[ts'i:pa^n>] wing ** or /ieqts'i:pa^n/

廁 所

[ts'i:so>] toilet

遲

[dzi] late ** /zi`ei: t'æ: dzi deqlei/ 'It's too late now.' /dzi tc'i>/ 'get up late'; only WLZ uses /væ^n>/

持 久

[dzi~tcyö>] lasting; enduring

詞 曲

[dzi-tc'yeq] cí and qǔ (forms of literature)

辭 別

[dzibieq] bid farewell ** or /dzi`in/

祠 堂

[dzida^n] ancestral hall

池 塘

[dzida^n] pond

鋤 頭

[dzidei] hoe ** WLZ says /dzýdei/ or /dzodei/

瓷 器

[dzitc'i:] porcelain; pottery

慈 善 堂

[dzizuo^n:da^n] charity hall

治 病

[dzi:~bin:] treat an illness

治 安

[dzi:-`æ^n] public security

苧 麻

[dzi:ma] ramie

雉 雞

[dzi:tcí] pheasant

痔 瘡

[dzi:ts'ua^n] hemorrhoids

幼 稚

[*yö:dzi:] young; childish

使

[si] make; cause ** /uaⁿmei tci:tcieq si zen
tc'i:men/ 'The plum rains season causes people
to feel depressed.'

詩

[si] poem

撕

[si] rip; tear

絲

[si] silk (raw)

史

[si] surname

思

[si] think ** /siciaⁿ>/ 'thought', /si=tc'in/
'think of one's parents'

師父

[si'u:] master of a trade

絲瓜兒

[sikua'r] luffa gourd

司馬

[sima>] surname

屍首

[sisei>] corpse; dead body

施主

[sitsy>] alms giver

獅子

[sitsi>] lion

獅子頭

[sitsi>dei] meatballs (large)

獅子缸

[sitsi>kaⁿ] small, squat urn with a lion shaped
handle

私人

[sizen] personal; private

詩人

[sizen] poet

死了

[si>=li6>] die ** or /si>-li6> teqlei/

始終

[si>tsong] from start to finish

四

[si:] four ** /si:-tieⁿ>-puoⁿ:/ 'four-thirty'

試

[si:] try

四仙桌

[si:cieⁿtsɔq] four immortals table ** a plain
square table

勢利眼

[si:li:ieⁿ>] snobbish attitude

世界

[si:tcie:] world

放肆

[faⁿ:-si:] unbridled; wanton

賞賜

[saⁿ>si:] bestow a reward

駕駛

[tcia:siⁿ'yoⁿ] driver; pilot

時候

[ziⁿ'ei:] time ** or /zikuaⁿ/, /zitcieⁿ/,

/zenkuaⁿ/

鮎魚

[ziⁿ'y] shad fish

時道

[zidô:] pretty; modern; fashionable ** CYF

prefers to /hô>k'ⁿ:/; /sen teq *mⁿ zidô:

tieq/ 'grown rather pretty'

時常

[zidzaⁿ] often ** or /dzaⁿdzaⁿ/

時節

[zitcieq] time

鑰匙

[iaqzi] key

是

[zi:] (function: copula)

字

[zi:] Chinese character

巳

[zi:] Earthly Branch #6

氏

[zi:] family name; surname

自

[zi:-ieⁿ-zi:-y>] talk to oneself

言

[zi:-vong:] attend upon ** or /zi:-ei:/

侍奉

[zi:-'uei] put on a demonstration

示威

自語

事情

[zi:djin] matter; business ** cf. preferred

colloquial /zi:t'i>/

市場

[zi:dza"] market

嗜好

[zi:hô>] hobby

視力

[zi:lieq] eyesight

飼料

[zi:liô:] fodder; feed

士兵

[zi:pin] ordinary soldiers

柿餅

[zi:pin>] dried persimmon

逝世

[zi:si:] die; pass away

事體

[zi:t'i>] 1) matter; business. 2) work;

occupation (a man's) ** M: /tsua"/; /lia">-

tsua" zi:t'i>/ 'two (separate) matters'; /dzo:

sa: zi:t'i>/ 'what do you do?'

字帖

[zi:t'ieq] copybook (for calligraphy)

自己

[zi:tci>] oneself

寺院

[zi:yo":] temple

別墅

[bieqzi:] villa

豆豉

[dei:zi:] fermented beans

後嗣

[ei:-zi:] descendants ** WLZ only

類似

[luei:zi:] similar ** or /cia"zi:/

祭祀

[tci:-zi:] offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors

罰誓

[vaq=zi:] swear ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/vaq=tsel:/

The Final /i/

○ 兒	[*i`r] membrane
依 靠	[*ik'ô:] rely on (someone)
醫 院	[*iyo":] hospital
衣 裳	[*i <u>za</u> "] clothes
移	[i] shift; move
姨 母	[i-mo>] aunt, mother's sister
飴 糖	[ida"] malt sugar
胰 臟	[idza":] pancreas
遺 失	[iseq] lose
姨 太 太	[it'a:t'a:] concubine ** or /ciô>lô>bo/
遺 產	[its'a">] inheritance
攜 帶	[ita:] carry along; take along ** WLZ only
怡 然	[izuo"] contented; happy ** literary expression; WLZ only
少 爺	[sô:i] young master ** cf. /lô>i/ 'master, venerable elder'
冶	[i>] seductively dressed ** literary expression; WLZ only
野 玫 瑰	[i>meikuei:] wild rose
野 蠻	[i>mə"] savage; uncivilized
野 外	[i>us:] open country; field
○	[*i:] again ** or /*i-laqhaq/; CYF prefers to /yö:/
億	[*i:] hundred million

以前	[*i:djie ⁿ] before ** or /*i:cie ⁿ /; also note
	/*i:ei:/ 'after', /*i:uei/ 'think, assume'
意思	[*i:si] idea
已經	[*i:tcin] already
易經	[*i:tcin] <u>Yìjīng</u> (the text) ** WLZ only
已往	[*i:ua ⁿ >] in the past
回憶	[uei*i:] recall
異	[i:] different ** /i:koq/ 'different country',
	/i:-k'ö>-dong-sen/ 'different people speak with
	the same voice', /i:-cia ⁿ >-t'ie ⁿ -k'a/ 'have a
	very fantastic idea'
翼	[i:] surname ** WLZ only
夜裏頭	[i:li>dei] nighttime (around 7PM until midnight)
	** or /i:li>/
夜飯	[i:va ⁿ :] dinner
比	[pi>] compare ** or /pi>tcio:/
彼此	[pi>ts'i>] one another
閉嘴	[pi:~tsuei>] shut your mouth!
閉眼睛	[pi: ie ⁿ >tcin] close the eyes ** or more
	preferred /ie ⁿ >tcin pi:-leng>-lɛ/
祕蜜	[pi:mieq] secret
披	[p'i] throw over shoulders
批發	[p'ifaq] wholesale
砒霜蟲	[p'isua ⁿ dzong] moth ** or /fi'ngo/
屁股	[p'i:ku>] buttocks

譬如	[p'i:zŷ] for example
皮	[bi] skin ** or /bifu/
琵琶	[biba] <u>pípa</u> lute
皮兒	[bibi'r] mischievous
疲勞	[bilô] tired
脾氣	[bitc'i:] disposition ** /bitc'i: kum:/ 'of queer disposition'
肥皂	[bizô:] soap ** WLZ sometimes says /vizô:/
皮肉	[bizoq] flesh; skin
被	[bi:] (function: marker of the passive) ** cf. preferred colloquial /pa>/
弊	[bi:] disadvantage; harm ** /yô> li: yô> bi:/ 'there are advantages and disadvantages'
斃	[bi:] kill or execute by shooting ** /bi:-liô> t'a/ 'execute him', /tc'ia"bi:/ 'execute'
敝	[bi:] my (humble expression) ** /bi: cin: si/ 'My surname is Shi'
被	[bi:] quilt ** /kə: bi:/ 'cover with a quilt', /mie"bi:/ 'cotton quilt'
○	[bi:] strike (a match) ** /bi: ia"fu>/
避雨	[bi:~y>] seek shelter from the rain
避邪	[bi:~djia] ward off evil
陛下	[bi:ia:] Your Majesty ** literary expression
泌尿科	[bi:niô:k'o] urological department
鑒刀布	[bi:tôpu:] razor strop

被褥
麻痺
外幣
迷路
謎兒

[bi:zoq] quilt for the deceased

[mabi:] numb; paralyzed

[uə:bi:] foreign currency

[mi~lo:] get lost

[mi`r] riddle \*\* CYF says /vi:`r/, this from WLZ,

who also sometimes has a tone 6 pronunciation:

/mi:`r/

迷信
糜爛
眉毛
彌月

[micin:] superstition

[milaⁿ:] rotten to the core ** WLZ only

[mimô] eyebrow

[miyueq] completion of the first month after the
birth of a child

春光明媚

[ts'uen-kuaⁿ-min-mi] a sunny and enchanting

spring air ** WLZ only; literary expression

米
尾巴
米湯
飛

[mi>] hulled and uncooked rice

[mi>pa] tail ** WLZ says /vi>pa/

[mi>t'aⁿ] rice broth

[fi] fly

飛蛾

[fi`ngo] moth ** or /p'isuaⁿdzong/

非去不可

[fi-tc'i:-peq-k'ô>] must go

妃子

[fitsi>] imperial concubine

沸

[fi:] boil ** WLZ only

肺

[fi:] lung

費工夫

[fi:=kongfu] use up time and energy

匪軍

[fi:tcyn] bandit army

翡翠

[fi:ts'uei:] jadeite

痲子

[fi:tsi>] prickly heat

廢紙

[fi:tsi>] waste paper

香榧

[ciaⁿfi] Chinese torreyia

肥

[vi] fat (of meat)

微笑

[viciô:] smile

維持

[vidzi] maintain

肥肉

[vizoq] fatty meat

惟一

[vi^{*}ieq] the only

尾巴

[vi>pa] tail ** CYF says /mi>pa/, this from WLZ

有頭有尾

[yö> dei yö> vi>] has a beginning and an end **

CYF also says /vi>/ here

未

[vi:] Earthly Branch #8

謎兒

[vi:`r] riddle \*\* WLZ says /mi`r/ or /mi:`r/

未來

[vi:-læ] future

味道

[vi:dô:] flavor; smell

未婚妻

[vi:huentc'i] fiancée ** also /vi:huenfu/

'fiancé'

低

[ti] low

底

[ti>] bottom ** or /ti>`r/; /yeqti>/ 'end of the month'

抵擋

[ti>-taⁿ>] ward off; hold back ** /ti>-taⁿ>≈lô/

帝王

[ti>uaⁿ] king; emperor

滯

[ti:] drip (vb.) ** only as a verb; cf. /tieq/

	'drop'; /'ieq-tie"> 'ieq-tie"> tieq ti:-loq-lə/
	'drip down little by little'
梯子	[t'itsi>] ladder
體重	[t'i>dzong:] bodily weight
替	[t'i:] in place of; for ** /t'i: ngo> tc'i:/ 'go for me'
剃	[t'i:] shave ** /t'i:~dei/ 'shave the head'
鼻涕	[bieqt'i:] snot
堤防	[diba"] dike; embankment
提線戲	[dicie": ci:] marionette show ** cf. /moqy ci:/ 'puppet show'
啼哭	[dik'oq] cry; wail
題目	[dimoq] topic
蹄筋	[ditcin] pork tendon
蹄子	[ditsi>] hoof
第	[di:] (function: ordinal prefix) ** /di:-'ieq/ 'first', /di:-'er:/ 'second', /di:-sa"/ 'third'
遞	[di:] hand over; pass ** /pa> 'laqkoq tongci di: pa> ngo>/ 'pass me that thing'
地	[di:] land; earth; field ** /t'ie"di:/ 'heaven and earth'
地屏	[di:bin] screen
弟弟	[di:di:] brother, younger ** /'aqdi:/ preferred
地方	[di:fa"] place
地腳兒	[di:tciaq`r] address

弟婦	[di:u:] sister-in-law, younger brother's wife
凝	[ni] congeal; solidify ** CYF says /nin/, this from WLZ
倪	[ni] surname ** /zen `r ni/ 'the "Ní" with the <u>ré</u> n and <u>ér</u> '
擬稿	[ni=kô>] make a draft
沂河	[ni`o] Yi River (in Shandong and Jiangsu) ** WLZ only
霓虹燈	[ni`ongten] neon light
疑惑不決	[ni-oq-peq-tcyeq] undecided; hesitant
宜興	[nicin:] Yixing (in Zhejiang)
疑心病	[nicinbin:] suspicious frame of mind
尼姑	[niku] Buddhist nun
儀式	[niseq] ceremony
爛污泥	[la":u`ni] mud
你	[ni>] you
你們	[ni>men] you (plural) ** may be possessive 'your' in reference to family members: /ni>men `m`ma/ 'your mother'
毅力	[ni:lieq] willpower; stamina ** WLZ only
義氣	[ni:tc'i:] loyalty; code of brotherhood
議員	[ni:yo"] member of legislature
藝術	[ni:zeq] art ** /ni:zeqtcia/ 'artist'
油膩	[yöni:] greasy

尼

[*ni] (function: final sentence particle) **

/Tciaqkaq long: *ni?/ 'How should this be
done?'; also used in disjunctive questions:

/T'a *iô: da: tieq *ni, uoⁿzi: *iô: ciô> tieq?/

'Does he want a big one or a little one?'

友 誼

[yö>ni] friendship

螞 蟻

[*ma*ni:] ant

離

[li] distance from; be distant ** /li teq *maⁿ
yoⁿ>/ 'quite far away'

釐

[li] one one-hundredth of one /ts'uen/

犁

[li] plow (a field) ** or /liⁿdi:/

梨 兒

[li'r] pear

離 別

[libieq] parting ** /sen-li si>-bieq/ 'part
forever'

狸 猫

[limô] fox-like animal; wild cat ** /limô uoⁿ:
t'a:tsi>/ 'exchange the (newborn) prince for a
leopard cat' (an allusion to a story of court
intrigue)

麗 水

[li^{suei}>] Lishui (in Zhejiang)

驢 子

[li^{tsi}>] donkey; ass

槍 籬 巴

[tc'iaⁿlipa] fence ** preferred to /lipa/

里

[li>] M: Chinese mile ** /tci>-li> lo:/ 'how many
miles?'

理

[li>] pay attention to ** /piô: li> t'a/ 'pay no
attention to him'

李
裏 頭
禮 拜

[li>] surname
[li>dei] inside ** /li>mieⁿ:/ less preferred
[li>pə:] week; Sunday ** usually preferred to
/cindji/; /li>pə:^{ieq}/ (or /cindji^{ieq}/)
'Monday', /li>pə:^r/ (or /cindji^r/)
'Tuesday', etc.; or /li>pə:zeq/ (or
/cindjizeq/) 'Sunday' (preferred to
/li>pə:t^{ie}/ and /cindjitieⁿ/); /ia: koq
li>pə:/ 'next week'; /zaⁿ: koq li>pə:/ 'last
week'

裏 子
李 子
鯉 魚
利
麗
荔 枝
例 子
屬 害
過 濾 嘴
痢 痢 頭
貪 官 污 吏
鼓 勵
飢 餓
機 會
譏 笑

[li>tsi>] lining (of clothing)
[li>tsi>] plum
[li>y] carp
[li:] advantage; benefit
[li:] beautiful
[li:tsi] lichee
[li:tsi>] example
[li:a:] terrible; formidable
[ko:-li:-tsuei>] cigarette filter
[laqli:dei] favus of the scalp
[t'aⁿ-kueⁿ-u-li:] corrupt officials
[ku>li] encourage
[tei'ngo:] hunger
[tei'uei:] opportunity
[teiciô:] jeer; deride ** WLZ only

雞蛋

[tcidəː] egg ** /tcidəː ts'ei: teqlei/ 'the
eggs are rotten'

饑荒

[tcihuaː] hunger; famine

雞窠

[tcik'o] chicken's nest

雞冠花

[tcikuoːhua] cockscomb (flower)

幾幾乎

[tcitciːu] almost (of something bad happening) **
or /tciːu/

基礎

[tcits'o>] foundation

機子

[tcitsi>] loom

肌肉

[tcizoq] muscle; flesh

雞眼

[tciːieːn>] corn; hard wart-like spot on skin

茶几兒

[dzatci'r] tea table

歌姬

[kotci] singing girl ** WLZ only

簸箕

[po:tci] winnowing fan

滑稽

[uaqtci] comical

己

[tci>] Heavenly Stem #6

鹿

[tci>] muntjac ** /tci>zoq/ 'muntjac meat'

擠

[tci>] squeeze ** /tci> iakô/ 'squeeze
toothpaste'

幾個

[tci>-koq] how many?

幾歲

[tci>-suei:] how old? (of age)

姐妹

[tci>mei:] sisters

姐姐

[tci>tci>] sister, elder

自己

[zi:tci>] oneself

計

[tci:] count; compute

借

[tci:] lend; borrow ** /tci: pa> (la>koq)/ 'lend
 (to someone)', /ven: (la>koq) tci:/ 'borrow
 (from someone)', /ngo> ven: t'a tci: teq/ 'I
 borrowed from him', /t'a tci: pa> ngo> tieq/
 'he lent to me', /ngo> tci: t'a tieq/ 'I
 lent/borrowed to/from him'; /tci 'ieq-pen> sŷ/
 'borrow a book'

記

[tci:] M: slap; punch ** /ta> t'a 'ieq tci:/
 'give him a punch'

寄
冀
繫

[tci:] mail ** /tci:~cin:/ 'post a letter'
 [tci:] name for Hebei ** WLZ only
 [tci:] tie; fasten (a belt, etc., on one's
 person) ** /tci: ie tæ:'r/ 'tie a shoelace';
 /tci: tæ:'r/ 'fasten one's belt'

祭

[tci:] worship; make an offering ** /tci:~tso>/
 'make offerings to one's ancestors'

藉故
○花魚

[tci:~ku:] find an excuse
 [tci:hua'y] mandarin fish ** this term preferred
 to /kuei:y/

藉口
記掛

[tci:k'ö>] excuse; pretext
 [tci:kua:] think about; miss; worry about someone
 who is absent ** /*ieq dzuoⁿ, 'r: ma:, sɿⁿ
 tci:kua:/ 'if it's one (sneeze), your getting a
 reminder; if it's two, your being scolded; if
 it's three, your missed (by your family)'

紀念
借手
季節
記得
忌妒
計策
鯽魚
繼續
既然
藥劑師
國際
救濟金
里脊

棲霞嶺
欺負
祈禱

蛆蟲
溪流
悽慘
夫妻
起啓

[tci:nieⁿ:] commemorate

[tci:sei>] left arm; left side

[tci:tcieq] season

[tci:teq] remember

[tci:to:] jealous of ** initial /tc/ sic

[tci:ts'eq] stratagem

[tci:y] crucian carp

[tci:zoq] continue ** WLZ only

[tci:zuoⁿ] since; as

[iaqtci:si] herbalist in a Chinese medicine shop

[koqtci:] international

[tcyö:tci:tcin] monetary relief aid

[li>tci] tenderloin ** /daⁿ-ts'oq li>tci/ 'sweet
and sour tenderloin'

[tc'i'ia-lin>] Qixia Hill (in Hangzhou)

[tc'i'u:] bully

[tc'i-tô>] pray ** or /pə:-tc'i-pə:-tô>/; initial
/tc' / sic

[tc'idzong] maggot

[tc'ilyö] brook

[tc'its'aⁿ>] wretched; miserable

[futc'i] husband and wife

[tc'i>] arise

[tc'i>] open

起沙

[tc'i>~sa] get mealy; become mushy (of pulp of fruit or melon)

起來

[tc'i>~la] get up ** /lieq~tc'i>-la/ 'stand up'

起花

[tc'i>~hua] grow mouldy (as on the surface of vinegar, soy sauce, etc.)

起風

[tc'i>~fong] wind blows

豈有此理

[tc'i>-yö>-ts'i>-li>] preposterous ** CYF says
/ts'i>/ as /tsi>/, no aspiration

而且

[r~tc'i>] moreover

枸杞子

[kö>tc'i>tsi>] fruit of the Chinese wolfberry

氣

[tc'i:] breath; vapor

去

[tc'i:] go ** WLZ often says /tc'y:/

器具

[tc'i:djy:] utensil; implement

企圖

[tc'i:do] attempt; seek; plot

氣○

[tc'i:hei:] winded; out of breath ** /tc'i:-hei:-
tc'i:-hei:/

汽車

[tc'i:ts'uei] motor vehicle

氣味

[tc'i:vi:] smell; (bad) odor

契約

[tc'i:'iaq] contract

砌

[tc'i:] build by laying bricks or stones

拋棄

[p'ô:tc'i:] discard; abandon

棋

[dji] chess

齊

[dji] even ** also a surname

騎

[dji] ride (a bike, a horse, etc.)

祁

[dji] surname

○兒
茄兒
棋盤
奇怪
麒麟
齊整

[dʒi`r] crab gills

[dʒi`r] eggplant

[dʒibuo"] chessboard

[dʒikuə:] strange

[dʒilin] kylin unicorn

[dʒitsen>] attractive; pretty ** /dʒi-dʒi-tsen>-
tsen>/ 'pretty'; /*mə dʒitsen>/ 'very

attractive'

[dʒitsi>] flag

[dʒitsi>] piece (in a board game) ** M: /koq/

[dʒitə:] umbilical cord

[dʒiva":] expectation

[dʒizeq] in fact

[kə>-dʒi-kuei-tsen:] give up evil and return to
good ** cf. /*ʊmfong-dʒiatc'i:/ 'askew trends
and noxious influences'

[dʒi:] thank ** /dʒi:dʒi:/ 'thank-you!'

[dʒi:ny>] prostitute

[dʒi:tc'iô>] skill

[beqdʒi] water chestnut

[ci] somewhat ** /t'a tsua":-liô> ci/ 'she's a
little fatter (than before)'; /h'ô>-liô> ci
teq/ '(I'm) somewhat better'

[ci] watery; sparse ** for 'watery' cf. preferred
colloquial /boq/

旗子
棋子
臍帶
期望
其實
改邪歸正

謝
妓女
技巧
葶薺
些

稀

西
犀牛
希希
○濕
嬉皮
犧牲
系統
希望
康熙
骨○
洗
寫

洗浴

洗臉
喜鵲
喜酒
細
戲法兒

戲文
戲院子
連繫
女婿

[ci] west

[ci`nyö] rhinoceros

[ci-ci-laq-laq] thin; sparse (as one's hair)

[ci-seq-kuaq-taq] dampish wet

[cibi-ciô:lie^n>] smiling and grinning cheekily

[cisen] sacrifice

[citong>] system ** tone sic

[civa^n:] hope

[ka^n ci ua^n ti>] Kangxi emperor

[kueqci] marrow

[ci>] wash

[ci>] write ** or /ci>~zi:/; /ci>-ci> zi:/

'practice writing'

[ci>~ioq] take a bath; bathe ** /ci> lia^n>-uei

ioq/ 'bathe twice'

[ci>~lie^n>] wash one's face

[ci>tc'iaq] magpie

[ci>tcyö>] wedding feast

[ci:] fine; thin ** /ci: soq`r/ 'thin cord'

[ci:faq`r] magic; conjuring \*\* /pie^n:~ci:faq`r/

'do magic', /k'w: ci:faq`r/ 'see a magic show'

[ci:ven] traditional opera

[ci:yo^n:tsi>] theatre

[lie^n ci:] contact

[ny>ci:] son-in-law

The Final /ÿ/

豬	[tsÿ] pig; swine
朱	[tsÿ] surname
豬 八戒	[tsÿ paq tcie:] Zhubajie
朱 紅	[tsÿ'ong] vermilion
豬 油	[tsÿ'yö] pork lard
豬 頭 風	[tsÿdeifong] mumps (the infectious disease) ** colloquial term; informants also know technical term: /sæcie":ie"/
株 連	[tsÿlie"] implicate
豬 娘	[tsÿnia"] sow; female pig
硃 砂	[tsÿsa] cinnabar
豬 肚	[tsÿto>] hog's maw ** cf. /to>tsi>/ 'maw, tripe'
珠 子	[tsÿtsi>] pearl
豬 鬃	[tsÿtsong] pig's bristles
諸 位	[tsÿ'uei:] Everyone!; Ladies and Gentlemen!
口 誅 筆 伐	[k'ö>-tsÿ pieq-vaq] condemn in speech and writing
結 珠	[tcieqtsÿ] spider
煮	[tsÿ>] cook ** cf. preferred colloquial /sô/
主 席	[tsÿ>djieq] chairman
主 人	[tsÿ>zen] host; master ** cf. /k'aqzen/ 'guest'
駐	[tsÿ:] be stationed ** WLZ only
鑄	[tsÿ:] cast (things of metal) ** or /tsÿ:~t'ieq/ 'cast iron'

舉

[tsy:] lift; raise ** /tsy:~sei>/ 'raise one's
hand'

拄

[tsy:] support oneself with a cane

蛀蟲

[tsy:dzong] borer (insect)

註冊

[tsy:ts'eq] register

柱子

[tsy:tsi>] pillar

注意

[tsy:'i:] pay attention to

蚰蚰兒

[ts'yts'y'r] cricket ** CYF prefers alternate
/tc'ytc'y'r/

鼠疫

[ts'y>ioq] the plague

暑假

[ts'y>tcia:] summer vacation

相處

[ciaⁿ-ts'y>] get along

處所

[ts'y:so>] place

有趣

[yö>ts'y:] interesting ** CYF says /yö>tc'y:/,
this from WLZ

櫥

[dzÿ] cupboard; closet; cabinet ** /ts'w:dzÿ/
'food cupboard', /uoⁿ>dzÿ/ 'dish cabinet',
/'i:dzÿ/ 'clothes closet'

雛

[dzÿ] nestling ** WLZ only

徐

[dzÿ] surname ** CYF says /djy/, this from WLZ

鋤頭

[dzÿdei] hoe (n.) ** CYF says /dzidei/, this from
WLZ, who also sometimes says /dzodei/

除非

[dzÿfi] unless

厨刀

[dzÿtô] kitchen knife ** or /ts'w:tô/

厨房

[dzÿvaⁿ] kitchen

廚 房 師 父

[dzÿvaⁿ-si^u:] chef ** or /vaⁿ:da/ (more traditional term), /da:tsô:-si^u:/ (cooks in larger quantities), /ciô>tsô:-si^u:/ (cooks more delicate dishes)

住

[dzÿ:] stay; live; reside ** /dzÿ:-liô> *iəq-i:/ 'stayed a night', /Ni> dzÿ: lə na>li>?/ 'Where do you live?'

亭 柱

[dindzÿ:] pavilion pillar

書

[sÿ] book ** /sÿtcia:/ 'bookcase'

輸

[sÿ] lose ** /sÿ-in/ 'lose and win'

梳 頭

[sÿ~dei] comb (long) hair ** cf. /liaq~dei/ 'comb (short) hair'

舒 服

[sÿvoq] comfortable

如 果

[zÿku>] if

儒 生

[zÿsen] Confucian scholar ** CYF has heard of this in dramas

如 今

[zÿtcin] nowadays

乳 豬

[zÿ>tsÿ] suckling pig

乳 房

[zÿ>vaⁿ] woman's breast ** /zÿ>ngw/ 'breast cancer'

樹

[zÿ:] tree

豎

[zÿ:] vertical; stand erect

樹 葉 兒

[zÿ:iəq`r] leaf

樹 根

[zÿ:ken] root of a tree

樹 林

[zÿ:lin] forest

樹 ○ 兒
番 薯

[zÿ:tiô`r] branch
[fə`zÿ:] sweet potato

The Final /u/

污

[*u] faeces; manure ** cf. less colloquial
/da:bie`:/ and /fen:/; /dza:~*u/ 'defecate'

○

[*u] go out; be extinguished ** /mieq~*u/
'extinguish', /ts'uei~*u/ 'blow out (a flame)',
/fu> *u-diô: teqlei/ 'the fire has gone out'

鳥 老 鴉
誣 賴

[*ulô>*ua] crow; raven
[*ulə:] falsely blame ** CYF says /ulə:/, this
from WLZ

鳥 珠

[*utsÿ] iris (and pupil) of the eye ** or
/ie`>\*utsÿ/; cf. /dongzen`r/ 'pupil' (of the
eye)

污 辱

[*uzoq] insult

酒 窩 兒

[tcyô>*u`r] dimples \*\* WLZ says /tcyô>\*o`r/

之 乎 者 也

[tsi-*u-tsm>-ie>] "zhī-hū-zhě-yě"

毋

[u] (function: literary negative imperative) **
literary expression; WLZ only

無

[u] have not

湖

[u] lake

壺

[u] M: pot of tea ** /*ieq-u dza/ 'a pot of tea';
cf. /dza`u/ 'teapot'

糊
巫
扶

[u] paste (vb.)

[u] shaman ** WLZ only

[u] support ** /u t'a tsei>/ 'support him as he
walks'

胡

[u] surname

吳

[u] surname

無

核 橘

[u`aqtcyeq] seedless orange

芙

蓉 花

[u`iong hua] cottonrose hibiscus

芙

蓉 月 餅

[u`iong-yeqpin>]. moon cakes with egg yolk
stuffing

壺

兒

[u`r] flask; small pot

扶

老 携 幼

[u-lô>-cieq-`yö:] bringing the young and old

糊

爛 ○ ○

[u-lə̀:-djieq-kuaq] slippery; wet and dirty

糊

○ ○

[u-taq-taq] gooey; messy

糊

○ ○ ○

[u-tieq-taq-laq] muddy; slippery; gooey

湖

蟹

[ucie>] lake crab

鬚

鬚

[ucy] beard, whiskers on chin

無

頭 信

[udeicin:] anonymous letter

蝴

蝶

[udieq] butterfly

糊

塗

[udo] muddled

舞

蹈

[udô:] dance

梧

桐

[udong] Chinese parasol tree

蜈

蚣

[ukong] centipede ** cf. preferred /minkong/

狐

狸

[uli] fox ** /ulitcin/ 'fox spirit'

葫

蘆 兒

[ulo`r] gourd

誣賴
鬚子
珊瑚
畫符
午
五
忤孽子

[ulə:] falsely blame ** WLZ says /'ula:/

[utsi>] moustache

[sə'u] coral

[ua:~u] write talismans

[u>] Earthly Branch #7

[u>] five

[u>nieqtsi>] vile child; evil, unfilial son **

CYF prefers this to /nieqtsi>/

[u>zeq] martial arts

[duei:u>] ranks

[tsong'u>] noon

[*in'u>] parrot

[k'ô>-u:] detestable

[u:] calamity ** /ts'ua">~u:/ 'create a disaster'

[u:] fog

[u:] Heavenly Stem #5

[u:~dzei:] give congratulations on one's birthday

[u:-a" t'ieqlo:] Shanghai-Hangzhou railway

[u:cia"] mutually

[u:djin:] vicinity

[u:ia">] foster

[u:k'ô>] registered residence

[u:lə":] rotten

[u:nie"pie":] New Year's card

[u:pieq] must

武術
隊伍
中午
鸚鵡
可惡
禍
霧
戊
賀壽
滬杭鐵路
互相
附近
撫養
戶口
腐爛
賀年片
務必

父親

[u:tc'in] father ** non-address, formal term; cf.

/papa/

誤會

[u:uei:] misunderstand

婦人

[u:zen] married woman

護士

[u:zi:] nurse

腐乳

[u:zy>] fermented bean curd

侮辱

[u:zoq] insult

孫悟空

[suen u: k'ong] Sun Wukong

補

[pu>] mend; patch ** /pu> vaq`r/ 'mend socks'

布

[pu:] cloth ** /'ieq-k'uei: pu:/ 'a piece of cloth'

恐怖

[k'ong>pu] terror ** WLZ only

譜

[p'u>] register; table; music score ** WLZ only

普通

[p'u>t'ong] common

浦江

[p'u>tciaⁿ] Pujiang River (in Zhejiang)

卧鋪

[ngo:p'u:] sleeper

菩薩

[busaq] Bodhisattva ** CYF says /bosaq/, this from WLZ

蒲扇

[busuoⁿ:] cattail leaf fan ** CYF says /bosuoⁿ:/, this from WLZ

蒲凳

[buten:] rush leaf pillow (to sit on in temples) ** CYF says /boten:/, this from WLZ

胸脯

[ciongbu] chest ** CYF says /ciongbo/, this from WLZ

部

[bu:] M: cars

步

[bu:] pace; step ** /t'a dzei>-liô> sãⁿ-bu:/ 'she
took three steps'

伏

[bu:] sit; crouch; squat ** used of animals, such
as dogs

伏小雞

[bu:~ciô>tci] brood

捕魚

[bu:~y] catch fish

曝太陽

[bu:~t'ã:iaⁿ] expose oneself to the sun (of
people) ** cf. /sã:~t'ã:iaⁿ/ 'sun (things)'

○兒

[bu:~r] basket, large (as for laundry, etc.)

埠頭

[bu:dei] pier

簿子

[bu:tsi>] book; record book

俘虜

[fulo>] take prisoner

夫妻

[futc'i] husband and wife

敷衍

[fu'ieⁿ] be perfunctory

皮膚

[bifu] skin

麥穀

[maqfu] wheat bran

稱呼

[ts'enfu] call; address

俯

[fu>] bow one's head ** WLZ only

火

[fu>] fire

火火紅

[fu>-fu>-ong] fire red

火起

[fu>-tc'i>] catch fire ** or /seq~fu>/, /fu>-sô/

斧頭

[fu>dei] axe ** homophonous with /fu>dei/ 'tiger
head'

虎頭蛇尾

[fu>dei-dzueivi>] fine start [but a] bad finish
** lit. 'tiger's head [with a] snake's tail'

輔導
琥珀
火鋤
夥計
府上
火石

[fu>dô:] coach
[fu>p'oq] amber
[fu>tc'iô] ash shovel
[fu>tcî:] fellow
[fu>za^n:] your home (polite expression)
[fu>zeq] flint ** used with /meideitsi>/ (a kind
of kindling paper)

騎虎難下

[dji-fu>-nə^n-ia:] hard to get off the back of a
tiger

副

[fu:] M: matched sets ** /'ieq-fu: tuei:lie^n/ 'a
set of couplets'

富
傅
賦
赴宴

[fu:] rich ** /fu:y:/ 'well-to-do'
[fu:] surname
[fu:] tax ** literary expression; WLZ only
[fu:~'ie^n:] attend a banquet ** not colloquial
usage in Hangzhou

付鈔票
貨車
計聞
水許傳
賄賂
孤兒
鍋蓋
姑母

[fu:~ts'ôp'iô:] make payment
[fu:ts'uei] goods van
[fu:ven] obituary notice
[suei>fu-dzuo^n:] Shuǐhǔzhàn
[huei:lu:] bribe ** WLZ only
[ku`r] orphan
[kuka:] lid for a pot
[kumo>] aunt, father's sister (may or may not be
married) ** /kə^n'nia^n/ preferred

姑娘兒
孤孀
鍋子
無辜
股

[kuniaⁿ`r] girl; young woman

[kusuaⁿ] widow

[kutsi>] pot

[uku] innocent

[ku>] 1) M: whiff; puff. 2) fraction; division

** /^oieq-ku> tc'i:/ 'a puff of air', /səⁿ-ku>

tsi ^or:/ 'one-third'

[ku>] drum

[ku>=tsong:tsi>] wrap zongzi

[ku>də:] ancient times

[ku>tsi>] fruit

[ku>veq] antiques; things of old ** or /ku>fu:/

[ku>zi:] story; tale ** /sueq ku>zi:/ 'tell a story'

[ku>zuoⁿ] as expected

[luei:=ku>] beat drums

[suei>ku>] fruit

[ku:^oi:] deliberately

[sakutsi>] earthenware pot ** or /saku/

[k'u`r] earrings; circular band (as a dog's collar)

[k'utciaqben] wooden foot basin held together with metal hoops

[k'uts'ô>] withered grass

[k'u>] bitter ** /k'u>-ci-ci/ 'bitter'

鼓
裹粽子
古代
菓子
古物
故事

果然
擂鼓
水果
故意
沙鹽子
箍兒

箍腳盆

枯草
苦

The Final /o/

○

[*o] 1) coax; humor; lull to sleep. 2) sleep (of infants and small children) ** cf. /hong>/

'coax'

窩工

[*oʔkɔŋ] dally in work (usually due to poor organization) ** WLZ only

○ 心

[*ocin] like; take a liking to

窩藏

[*odzaⁿ] harbor; hide (a criminal)

酒窩兒

[tcyö>*o`r] dimples \*\* CYF says /tcyö>\*u`r/, this from WLZ

河

[o] river

何

[o] surname ** /zen-k'ô> o/ 'the Hé with the elements rén and kě'

和藹可親

[o`aq-k'o>-tc'in] affable

河岸

[o`aⁿ:] river bank

河蚌

[obaⁿ:] freshwater oyster

和平

[obin] peace

荷花

[ohua] lotus

禾木旁

[omoqbaⁿ] the hé radical

和氣

[otc'i:] amiable

和尚

[ozaⁿ:] Buddhist monk

和善

[ozuoⁿ:] genial

任何

[zen:o] any

播

[po] sow; broadcast

波

[po] wave (n.) ** or /polaⁿ:/

玻璃
菠菜

[poli] glass

[pots'æ:] spinach ** CYF says /p'ots'æ:/, this
from WLZ

播音
簸穀

[po'in] broadcast

[po:~koq] winnow grain ** cf. /po:-po: mi>/
'winnow rice'

簸箕
○

[po:tcil] winnowing fan

[p'o] overflow

坡
鋪

[p'o] slope ** /za^n:p'o/ 'rising slope'

[p'o] spread out; make (the bed) ** /p'o
ts'ô>djieq/ 'spread out a mat'

坡兒

[p'o'r] stairs ** M: /ta^n/: /'ieq-peq-ta^n p'o'r/
'one hundred steps'

菠菜

[p'ots'æ:] spinach ** WLZ says /pots'æ:/

破

[p'o:] break ** generally preferred to /ua:/

剖

[p'o:] cut open ** /p'o: k'æ-læ/ 'cut open'

破毛竹聲

[p'o:-mô-tsoq sen] raspy voice

破皮鞋

[p'o:bi'ie] worn out shoes

葡萄

[bodô] grapes

菩薩

[bosaq] Bodhisattva ** WLZ says /busaq/

蒲扇

[bosuo^n:] cattail leaf fan ** WLZ says /busuo^n:/

婆雞

[botci] chicken, hen

蒲凳

[boten:] rush leaf pillow (to sit on in temples)

** WLZ says /buten:/

婆鴨

[bo'iaq] female duck ** or /bo'iaq`r/

胸脯
老婆
薄荷
磨刀
磨功夫
磨摹仿
磨魔鬼
幕布
模子
模範
腦膜炎
按摩
畝

某某人
母親

拇指

募捐
磨粉
慕名

墓碑
暮氣

[ciongbol] chest ** WLZ says /ciongbu/

[lô>bo] wife

[bo:hô] mint

[mo] whet; grind ** /mo=tô/ 'sharpen a knife'

[mo=kongfu] waste time

[mo-fa">] imitate ** WLZ only

[mokuei>] demon

[mopu:] theater curtain ** tone sic

[motsi>] mold

[movə":] model

[nô>mo`ie"] meningitis

[*ə":mo] massage

[mo>] mǔ (unit of area equivalent to 0.0667

hectares)

[mo>-mo> zen] a certain person

[mo>tc'in] mother ** non-address, formal term;

cf. /*m"ma/, /nia"nia"/

[mo>tsi>] thumb ** cf. colloquial term

/do:sei>tseqdei/

[mo:~tcyo"] collect donations

[mo:~fen>] grind to powder

[mo:min] out of admiration of one's renown **

WLZ only

[mo:pei] gravestone

[mo:tc'i:] lethargy

磨子
掃墓
都

[mo:tsi>] millstone ** M: /koq/ (not /buoⁿ/)
[sô>mo:] sweep the grave
[to] all ** /da:tcia to tc'i:/ 'everybody go',
/to zi:/ 'all are'

多
都城
多少
多少遠
多少時候
躲
朵
堵
躲開

[to] many; much
[todzen] capital
[tosô>] how much/many?
[tosô>yoⁿ>] how far? ** or /tosô>lo:/
[tosô>zi'ei:] how long?
[to>] hide (of people) ** cf. /gaⁿ:/
[to>] M: flowers
[to>] stop up ** CYF prefers /seq/
[to>≈k'm] dodge; get out of the way (of) ** or
/bi:≈k'm/

賭鈔票

[to>≈ts'ôp'iô:] gamble ** or /to>≈djieⁿ/,
/to>poq/; /laqhaq to>/ 'is gambling'

肚子
豬肚
妬嫉
到底
拖
拖鞋兒
土
吐
妥當

[to>tsi>] maw; tripe
[tsÿ-to>] pig's tripe
[to:tcɿ:] envy ** /to:tcɿ:cin/ 'jealous heart'
[to:ti>] in the end; after all
[t'o] drag; pull; haul
[t'o'ie'r] slippers ** cf. /ietsi>/ 'shoes'
[t'o>] earth; soil; dust
[t'o>] spit ** /t'o>≈daⁿ/ 'spit phlegm'
[t'o>-taⁿ:] appropriate

橢圓

[t'o>yo"] oval

吐

[t'o:] vomit ** cf. preferred colloquial /mô:/

兔兒

[t'o:`r] rabbit

塗

[do] spread onto (something) ** cf. /dza/ 'spread
on (the skin)'

○臉

[do~lie"] wash one's face with a dripping wet
cloth

徒弟

[dodi:] apprentice

駝背

[dopei:] hunchback

圖書館

[dosÿkua">] library

圖章

[dotsa"] seal; stamp; chop ** /taq dotsa"/ 'stamp
a seal'

屠宰

[dotsa>] butcher

半途而廢

[puo":-do `r fi:] give up halfway

駱駝

[loqdo] camel

旋陀

[djie":loqdo] small top (the toy)

大

[do:] big; large ** may also read /da:/'

度

[do:] degree ** /yö> tci> do:/ 'how many
degrees?' (i.e. 'what's the temperature?')

舵

[do:] rudder ** /pa> do:/ 'man the rudder'

鍍金

[do:~tcin] plate with gold

肚皮

[do:bi] abdomen; stomach; belly; tummy ** /do:bi

dza: teqlei/ 'have diarrhea'

肚皮眼兒

[do:bi"ie">`r] navel

大肚皮

[do:do:bi] pregnant ** preferred to /umyn:/

- 大大後日 [do:do:ei:zeq] day after the day after tomorrow
 ** or /di:si:zeq/
- 渡船 [do:dzuaⁿ] ferry boat
- 渡口 [do:k'ö>] ferry crossing
- 墮落 [do:loq] degenerate
- 大手 ○ 頭 [do:sei>tseqdei] thumb ** /do:/ sometimes read
 /da:/
- 杜鵑花 [do:tcyoⁿhual] azalea ** /*ieⁿ:sæⁿong/ is the
 preferred term
- 肚兜 [do:tei] apron with a pouch or pocket
- 懶惰 [læⁿ>do:] lazy ** or /læⁿ>/, /læⁿ>-iaⁿ-iaⁿ/
- [no] rub (a part of the body) in circles (often
 of a sore spot) ** /no do:bi/ 'rub the stomach'
- 奴欺主 [no-tc'i-tsy>] ring finger ** lit. 'the servant
 mistreats his host'; this term from fortune
 telling is all CYF could think of to refer to
 the ring finger
- 奴才 [nodzæ] lackey
- 妻 爺 [tc'i'no] wife and son ** literary expression;
 WLZ only
- 努力 [no>lieq] exert oneself
- 糯米 [no:mi>] glutinous rice ** /no:mi>fen>/
 'glutinous rice flour', /tcicyeq no:mi>/ 'red
 sticky rice'
- 怒氣衝天 [no:tc'i: ts'ong t'ieⁿ] in a great rage

囉 唆

鑼

羅

盧

盧 山

蘿 蔔

鸕 鶒

蘿 框

螺 螯

騾 子

爐 子

膈 印

蘆 葦

○

○

魯

滷 水

滷 肉

俘 虜

板 櫓

路

路

程

驛 驛

[ˈloso] long-winded

[lo] gong ** /da> lo/ 'beat the gong'

[lo] surname

[lo] surname

[lo sɛn] Lu Mountain

[loboq] radish

[lodzi] cormorant

[lok'uaɳ] hamper for rice; large basket

[losi] snail

[lotsi>] mule

[lotsi>] stove

[lo'in:] fingerprint

[lo'uei>] reed

[lo>] gather up (small pieces)

[lo>] push up (one's sleeve) ** /dzyö:tsi> lo>-

tc'i>-lɛ/ 'push up (your) sleeve'

[lo>] surname

[lo>suei>] broth for braising

[lo>zoq] braised meat

[fulo>] take prisoner

[pɛn~lo>] pull at oars

[lo:] road; way ** /lo:zaɳ:/ 'on the road',

/tsei>~lo:/ 'walk'

[lo:dzen] journey

[lo:si] egret

露水
出身裸體
租

[lo:suei>] dew

[ts'ueq-sen-lo:-t'i>] nude

[tso] rent ** /tsueqtso/ 'put up for rent'; /tso

ts'uei/ 'hire a car'

祖先

[tso>cieⁿ] ancestors

阻擋

[tso>taⁿ>] obstruct

組織

[tso>tseq] organization

祖宗堂

[tso>tsongdaⁿ] ancestral hall

左右

[tso>yö:] approximately

做

[tso:] do; make ** /tso: sa:keq zi:t'i>/ 'what do
you do?'

做產婦

[tso:~ts'aⁿ>u:] be in confinement for one month
after childbirth

做夢

[tso:~mong:] dream (vb.)

做啥

[tso: sa:] Why? What for?

做生意

[tso: sen'i:] do business; be a merchant **

strongly preferred to /tso: mæ>mæ:/

搓

[ts'o] rub with hands

粗

[ts'o] thick; coarse ** /ts'o soq`r/ 'coarse

rope'

粗魯

[ts'olo>] rough; rude

初一

[ts'o^oieq] first day of the lunar month **

/ts'o^oieq yeqpuaⁿ:/ 'first half of the month'

基礎

[tcits'o>] foundation

清清楚楚

[tc'in-tc'in-ts'o>-ts'o>] very clear

醋

[ts'o:] vinegar

錯

[ts'o:] wrong; mistaken ** /ts'o:u:/ 'mistake';

/vəⁿ ts'o:u:/ 'make a mistake'

○ 兒

[ts'o:ˊr] measles ** /ts'ueq≈ts'o:ˊr/ 'get the

measles'; preferred to /matsen>/

銼刀

[ts'o:tɔ] file

挫折

[ts'o:tseq] frustration ** WLZ only

○

[dzo:] fall down; cave in ** CYF: /səⁿ dzo:-tô>

lei/ 'there was an avalanche'

座

[dzo:] M: houses; mountains

助手

[dzo:sei>] helper

穌

[so] revive ** WLZ only

酥

[so] soft (of food); tender (of meat); mushy **

/sô so teqlei/ 'cooked rather soft (or mushy)'

疏

[so] sparse; thin

蘇

[so] surname

疏遠

[so-yoⁿ>] become distant

蘇堤

[sodi] Su Causeway (at West Lake in Hangzhou)

蔬菜

[sots'm:] vegetable

素菜

[sots'm:] vegetarian food

梭子

[sotsi>] shuttle

梭子蟹

[sotsi>-cie>] shuttle crab

酥油餅

[soyô-pin>] flaky cakes

蓑衣

[so'i] rain cape made of leaves

數

[so>] count

鎖
瑣碎
所以
○泰
漱口
訴苦
恕不奉陪

數目
塑佛像
吃素
注疏
坐

歌兒
哥哥
過

雇車
個頭
顧客
個巴兒
固然
故意
顆

[so>] lock (n. & vb.) ** M: /pa>/

[so>suei:] trivial

[so>*i:] therefore

[y:so>] corn

[so:~k'ö>] rinse one's mouth

[so:~k'u>] vent one's woes

[so: peq ven:bei] excuse me for not accompanying
you

[so:moq] number

[so:veqdjiaⁿ:] statue of Buddha

[tc'ioq~so:] eat vegetarian

[tsỹ:so:] notes and commentaries ** WLZ only

[zo:] sit; ride (in a vehicle) ** CYF sometimes
says /dzo:/; /zo:-zo:-tsen:/ 'sit up!'

[ko`r] song ** or /ko/

[koko] elder brother ** /*aqko/ preferred

[ko:] 1) pass. 2) (function: verbal complement
indicating perfective or experiential aspect)

[ko:~ts'uei] hire a car

[ko:dei] build; stature

[ko:k'aq] customer ** cf. colloquial /mæ>tsỹ>/

[ko:pa`r] a few

[ko:zuoⁿ] no doubt ** WLZ only

[ko:*i:] deliberately ** or /dequei:/, /dzencin/

[k'o] M: pearls

窠
科學
可以

[k'o] nest; hive ** /tc'io>'rk'o/ 'bird's nest'

[k'o`iaq] science

[k'o>*i:] can; okay ** CYF says /k'ô>*i:/, this
from WLZ

可愛

[k'o>*a:] cute ** CYF says /k'ô>*a:/, this from
WLZ

課
褲子
入庫
鵝
蛾

[k'o:] class; lesson

[k'o:tsi>] trousers

[zeq~k'o:] go into storage

[ngo] goose ** M: /tseq/

[ngo] moth ** cf. preferred /fi`ngo/; or
/p'isua`dzong/

鵝蛋臉

[ngoda:lie^n>] handsome face ** lit. 'goose egg
face'

我
我們

[ngo>] I; me

[ngo>men] we; us ** possessive 'my' when
discussing family members: /ngo>men *a:zen/ 'my
spouse', /ngo>men *m'ma/ 'my mother'

餓
卧鋪
蝦腰
嗚呼哀哉
薄荷
暖和

[ngo:] hungry

[ngo:p'u:] sleeper

[ho~iô] bow slightly

[*u-ho-*a-tsa] alas! dead and gone

[bo:hô] mint

[nuo^n>hò] warm

The Final /y/

宇宙
淤塞

餘

魚
余
魚眼兒
魚子
魚塘
魚凍兒
漁船
愉快
娛樂
魚腮兒
愚蠢
榆樹
於是
痰孟
上虞
雨
羽毛
雨傘
語氣

[*ydzei] universe ** WLZ only

[*yseq] clogged (of pipes) ** /*yseq teqlei/

'(it's) all clogged up'

[y] extra ** /tc'ioq dzen: yö> y/ 'plenty left

over after eating'

[y] fish ** /diô:zy/ 'go fishing'

[y] surname

[y'ie">'r] fish scale ** cf. /ylin/ 'fish fins'

[y-tsi>] fish egg; roe

[yda"] fish pond

[ydong:'r] fish gelatin

[ydzuo"] fishing boat

[yk'uw:] happy

[yloq] enjoyment

[ysə'r] gills (of fish)

[yts'uen>] stupid

[yzÿ:] elm ** WLZ only

[yzi:] thereupon

[də'y] spittoon

[za":y] Shangyu (in Zhejiang)

[y>] rain

[y>mô] feather

[y>sə">] umbrella

[y>tc'i:] tone of voice

椅子

[y>tsi>] chair ** /k'ô:pei: y>tsi>/ 'high backed
chair'

大禹
芋艿

[da: y>] Yu the Great

[*y:nə>] taro root

禦

[y:] ward off; fend off ** WLZ only

預備

[y:bei:] prepare

御史大人

[y:si-da:zen] imperial official

○黍

[y:so>] corn

遇見

[y:tcieⁿ:] happen to meet

豫園

[y:yoⁿ] Yuyuan garden (in Shanghai)

病癒

[bin:-y:] recover from an illness

富裕

[fu:y:] well off

榮譽

[iongy:] honor

公寓

[kongy:] apartment

比喻

[pi>y:] analogy

參與

[ts'aⁿy:] participate in

女兒

[ny>'r] daughter ** /ny>'r tcin/ (Nú ér jīng,

classic on female propriety)

女婿

[ny>ci:] son-in-law

女人家

[ny>zencial] woman ** or /ny>zen/

縷

[ly>] M: wisp; strand ** /*ieq-ly> si/ 'a strand
of silk'

呂

[ly>] surname ** /suaⁿ k'ô> ly>/ 'the Lǚ written
with two kǒu'

屢次不改	[ly> ts'i: peq kə>] time after time refuses to reform
旅行	[ly>in] travel
履歷表	[ly>lieqpiô>] curriculum vitae; résumé
伴侶	[buo":ly>] companion ** WLZ only
考慮	[k'ô>ly] consider ** /k'ô>ly-k'ô>ly t'a/ 'consider it'
駒	[tcy] foal ** WLZ only; literary expression
車馬砲	[tcy ma> p'ô:] chess pieces
居住	[tcydzÿ:] reside
拘束	[tcysoq] constrained
沒規矩	[meq kueitcy>] have no manners ** cf. /kuei-kuei-tcy>-tcy>/
句	[tcy:] M: sentences or phrases
鋸	[tcy:] saw (vb.)
據說	[tcy:sueq] according to what is said; allegedly
鋸子	[tcy:tsi>] saw (the tool)
區別	[tc'ybieq] difference
驅逐	[tc'ydjyeq] expel
趨勢	[tc'ysi:] trend; tendency
蚰蚰兒	[tc'ytc'y'r] cricket ** CYF prefers to alternate /ts'ÿts'ÿ'r/
娶親	[tc'y>tc'in] marry (of men)
取笑	[tc'y>ciô:] make fun of
去	[tc'y:] go ** WLZ only; CYF gives /tc'i:/

有趣
 瞿
 徐
 懼
 聚
 儲蓄
 拒絕
 貯藏室
 距離
 俱樂部
 具體
 巨人
 敘述
 頭緒
 次序
 鬚
 虛心
 鬚兒
 靴子
 需要
 必須
 許多
 棉絮

[yö>tc'y:] interesting ** WLZ says /yö>ts'ÿ:/
 [djy] surname
 [djy] surname ** WLZ says /dzÿ/
 [djy:] fear ** WLZ only
 [djy:] gather ** /huo"djy:/ 'happy get-together'
 [djy:cyeq] savings
 [djy:djieq] refuse
 [djy:dza"seq] storage room
 [djy:li] distance
 [djy:loqbu:] club
 [djy:t'i>] concrete
 [djy:zen] giant
 [djy:zeq] narrate ** WLZ only
 [deidjy:] main threads (of an affair)
 [ts'i:djy:] sequence
 [cy] whiskers
 [cycin] modest
 [cycy`r] tassel; fringe \*\* or /cy`r/
 [cytzi>] boots ** /kôpang>-cytsi>/ 'high-lace
 boots'
 [cy°iô:] need
 [pieqcy] must
 [cy>to] many; a lot
 [mie"cy:] cotton wadding

The Final /ə/埃
挨打[^oə] dust ** WLZ only[^oə~ta>] get a beating ** not colloquial in

Hangzhou

埃及
哀悲
骸
艾
愛[^oədjieq] Egypt ** WLZ only[^oəpei] sorrowful

[ə] skeleton ** WLZ only

[^oə:] artemisia[^oə:] love; like ** /huoⁿci>/ preferred: /huoⁿci>sa>tsi>/, /huoⁿci> t'a/亥
害人
○息

[ə:] Earthly Branch #12

[ə:~zen] harm people

[ə:cieq] in a minute; wait a minute ** /ə:cieq

uei:/ 'see you shortly'

○

[ə] (function: particle of mild affirmation) **

/T'a peq lə ə? Zi: ə, t'a peq lə/ 'Isn't he

coming? No, he's not.'

擺
擺架子
拜[pə>] put; place ** cognate of fàng not used

[pə>~tcia:tsi>] put on airs

[pə:] bow; worship ** /pə: bosaq/ 'worship

Buddha'

拜堂

[pə:~daⁿ] ceremonial obeisance (of a traditional

marriage ceremony)

拜望

[pə:vaⁿ:] call on; visit

拜約兒

[pə:'iaq'r] gift presentation box ** used in traditional times: a small box made of padauk wood (/ongmoq/) presented on occasions such as birthdays, marriages, and funerals; an envelope (/fongdongdæ:/) with a gift of money (/li>veqdjie"/) is placed inside; for birthdays and marriages the envelope must be red and the money in even denominations; for funerals the envelope is white, if presented by elders, or ivory yellow (/iaseq/), if presented by juniors, and the money in odd denominations

[p'a:] dispatch (someone)

[bə~pei:ven:] differentiate the generations

[bə~duei:] line up

[bə'uei:'r] ancestral spirit tablet

[bəlei] decorated archway; páilóu

[moqba] raft

[bə:] lose; be defeated

[bibə:] exhausted ** WLZ only

[mə] bury ** /mə lə di:li>/ 'bury in the ground'

[mə>] buy ** /mə>~tcyö>/ 'buy wine'

[mə>~mi>] buy rice ** or /lia":~mi>/; cf.

/dieq~mi>/

[mə>~ts'a:] shop for vegetables or other food

[mə>tsy>] customer

派
排輩份
排隊
牌位兒
牌樓
木牌
敗
疲憊
埋
買
買米

買菜
買主

賣
獸子
發獸
帶

戴

帶兒
胎
胎兒
胎痣
投胎
天台
舌苔
太
態度
太陽
太陽星

太師椅

泰山
抬
臺

[mɛ:] sell

[tatsi>] simpleton

[faq=tɛ] in a blank daze

[tɛ:] take along ** /tɛ: ia`r tc'i:/ 'take the
kids along'

[tɛ:] wear (a hat, glasses, etc.) ** /tɛ: mō:`r/
'wear a hat'

[tɛ:`r] belt

[t'ɛ] M: pregnancy

[t'ɛ`r] fetus

[t'ɛtsi:] birthmark

[dei=t'ɛ] reincarnate

[t'ie`n t'ɛ] Tiantai Mountain

[zeqt'ɛ] coating on the tongue

[t'ɛ:] too ** cf. /t'eq/

[t'ɛ:do:] attitude

[t'ɛ:ia`n] sun

[t'ɛ:ia`cin] temples (at the side of one's head)

** WLZ says /t'ɛ:ia`yeq/

[t'ɛ:si`y>] wooden armchair ** traditionally
placed beside the /koqtci/ 'altar table'

[t'ɛ:sɛ`n] Mt. Tai

[dɛ] lift (of two people, each with both hands)

[dɛ] M: trips ** /tc'i`ieq-dɛ/ 'go once'; WLZ
uses /t'a`n:/

抬頭
颱風
臺灣
青苔
代客
待客
袋兒
貸欸
怠慢
代表
奶奶

[dæ=dei] raise the head

[dæfong] typhoon

[dæ'uoⁿ] Taiwan

[tc'indæ] moss

[dæ:] generation

[dæ:=k'aq] entertain guests

[dæ:'r] pocket; bag

[dæ:k'uoⁿ>] loan

[dæ:mæⁿ:] cold-shoulder

[dæ:piô>] represent

[næⁿ:] woman's breasts; a mother's milk **

/tc'ioq næⁿ:/ 'feed at the breast' (cf.

/'uei=næ/ 'feed (a baby) breast milk'),

/næⁿ:dei/ 'nipple'

[næ>-ciŋg-næ>-di:] your elder and younger

brother ** literary expression

[næ>'ma] wet nurse

[*næ:næ] grandmother, father's mother

[næ:-t'oq-t'oq] quiet; at ease

[næ:cin] patience

[u'næ:] have no choice

[læ] at, in, on; be at, in, on ** this is the

locative; often pronounced /'læ/; /'læ

la>li>(dei)/ 'where is it?', /peq læ 'oqli>/

'(he's) not at home'; possible homophony with

乃兄乃弟

奶媽

奶奶

耐 ○ ○

耐心

無耐

○

/lɛ/ 'come' leads to occasional ambiguity: /lɛ
keqli>/ can mean either 'in here' or 'come
here'

來
賴皮

[lɛ] come

[lɛ:bi] rascally ** /da: lɛ:bi/ 'shameless
rascal'

癩皮狗
栽

[lɛ:bikö>] mangy dog

[tsɐ] plant ** /tsɐ hua peq tsɐ ts'i:/ 'plant
flowers not thorns'; /tsong:/ preferred

災害
栽培
吃齋
宰

[tsɐ'ɛ:] disaster

[tsɐbei] cultivate

[tc'ioq=tsɐ] religious vegetarianism

[tsɐ>] slaughter ** /tsɐ>=tci/ 'slaughter

chickens'; /tsɐ>=tsy/ 'kill and dress pork'

記載

[tci:tsɐ>] record

之乎者也

[tsi-°u-tɕɐ>-ie>] "zhī-hū-zhě-yě"

再

[tsɐ:] again

債

[tsɐ:] debt

猜

[ts'a] guess

出差

[ts'ueq=ts'a] go on a business trip

睬

[ts'a>] pay attention to

採茶

[ts'a>=dza] pick tea

彩色

[ts'a>seq] color

蔡

[ts'a:] surname

菜

[ts'a:] vegetables; food ** /mæ>ts'a:(so)/ 'shop
for food'

菜蔬

[ts'a:so] accompanying dishes; vegetables (at the
market)

菜脚

[ts'a:tciaq] waste leftover food ** cf.
/kæⁿsuei>/ 'swill'

裁

[dzæ] cut out (clothing) ** /dzæ 'izaⁿ/ 'cut out
clothing'

柴

[dzæ] firewood

豺狼虎豹

[dzæ laⁿ fu> pō:] jackals, wolves, tigers and
leopards

才止

[dzætsi>] not until; only just ** preferred to
simply /dzæ/; /t'a ieⁿ:dzæ: dzætsi> lə/ 'He
didn't come until now'

裁縫

[dzæven] tailor

發財

[faq=dzæ] get rich

木材

[moqdzæ] lumber

在

[dzæ:] be at/on ** cf. preferred colloquial /læ/

大寨新村

[da:dzæ: cints'uen] place name ** a modern
Hangzhou place name

腮

[sæ] cheek

篩

[sæ] pour; serve ** /sæ tcyö>/ 'serve wine (to
guests, from a pot)', /sæ dza/ 'serve tea (from
a pot)'

篩

[sæ] sift ** /sæ 'ieq-sæ/

篩水

[sə~suei>] sprinkle water on

篩子

[satsi>] sieve ** /mi>satsi>/ 'rice sieve'

魚鰓兒

[ysə`r] gills (of fish)

曬太陽

[sə:~t'a:ia"] sun (things) ** cf. /bu:~t'a:ia"/

'expose oneself to the sun' (of people)

曬台

[sə:da] platform for drying clothes

○

[kə] have; obtain; possess ** /kə tciasi/ 'be

very rich', /kə liô> *ieq-tseq sei>piô>/ 'have

a new watch'

應該

[*inkə] should

改

[kə>] correct; alter; change ** /kə> ko:/

'correct transgressions', /kə> *iza"/ 'alter

clothing'

蓋

[kə:] cover (vb.) ** /kə:-tc'i>-la/; /kə:

mie"bi:/ 'cover with a cotton quilt'

蓋兒

[kə:`r] lid; cover

概念

[kə:nie":] concept

灌溉

[kuo":kə:] irrigate ** WLZ only

乞丐

[tc'ioqkə:] beggar

開

[k'ə] open

開嘴巴

[k'ə~tsuei>pa] open the mouth ** /tsuei>pa k'ə-

k'ə-la/ 'open your mouth'

開洋

[k'ə'ia"] dried shrimp (larger type)

開心

[k'əcin] happy

開水

[k'əsuei>] water, boiled

凱
楷書
慷慨
墮

[k'a>] victorious ** found in personal names

[k'a>sŷ] regular script (in calligraphy)

[k'aⁿk'æ] generous

[gæ:] 1) lean back on or against. 2) rely on **

/tc'ioq gæ:væⁿ:/ 'rely on others for one's
meals'

[ngæben:] dumb

[ngæpæ>] inflexible

[ngæ:~zi:] hinder matters; be a hindrance

[hæ>] sea ** /hæ>tæⁿ/ 'beach'

[hæ>tseqdei] jellyfish

呆笨
呆板
礙事
海蜇頭

The Final /ie/

挨

[*ie] 1) crowded; tight squeeze. 2) suffer;

endure ** /*ie~saq/ 'very crowded', /*ie-*ie-

tci>-tci>/ 'crowded'; cf. /tci>/ 'to squeeze'

挨

[*ie] get close to ** WLZ says /*æ/; or /*ie-

djin:/; /*ie *ieqtieq`r ko: lə/ 'Move a little

closer!'

鞋底

[ietɪ>] sole of a shoe

鞋子

[ietsɪ>] shoes ** M: /suaⁿ/

鞋子頭兒

[ietsɪ>dei`r] top of a shoe

也

[ie>] also ** CYF usually says /ia>/, this from

WLZ; /ie> zi:/ 'is also'

矮

[ie>] short ** preferred to /ti/; /vaⁿtsi> ie>/

'the house is short'; /ie>tsi>/ 'shorty'

機械化

[tci^hiehua:] mechanize

街

[tcie] street

皆大歡喜

[tcie da: huoⁿci>] everybody is happy

○檐

[tcie^hieⁿ] eaves

階段

[tcieduoⁿ:] phase

解

[tcie>] untie ** /tcie>~sɿⁿ>-lɿ/

解手

[tcie>~sei>] go to the toilet (polite) ** or

/tcie>~ciô>sei>/, /tciô>~da:sei>/, /tcie>~koq-sei>/

解開

[tcie>~k'ə] undo; untie

戒

[tcie:] give up bad habits ** /tcie:~tcyô>/ 'give up drinking liquor', /tcie:~^hieⁿ/ 'quit smoking'

介紹

[tcie:dzô:] introduce

芥菜

[tcie:ts'a:] leaf mustard

戒指兒

[tcie:tsi>'r] ring (for the finger)

屆時

[tcie:zi] at the appointed time ** WLZ only

世界

[si:tcie:] world

揩

[tc'ie] wipe (in general) ** /tc'ie kəⁿdjin:/'wipe clean', /tc'ie lieⁿ>/ 'wipe the face';

often reduplicated: /tc'ie-tc'ie bieqt'i:/

'wipe one's nose', /tc'ie-tc'ie sei>/ 'wipe

one's hands'; cf. /ts'əq/ 'wipe (away)'

懈 ○ ○
懈 脚 兒
蟹

[dʒie:-ci-ci] lazy
[dʒie:tciaq`r] lazy; listless
[cie>] crab ** cf. /cie>uaⁿ/ 'crab ovary',
/ucie>/ 'lake crab', /sotsi>cie>/ 'shuttle
crab'

歪
懷 念
淮 河
懷 孕
懷 窠 裏
槐 樹

The Final /uə/

[*uə] crooked ** /*uə-diô:-liô>/ 'gone crooked'
[uə`nieⁿ:] cherish the memory of
[uə`o] Huai River
[uə`yn:] become pregnant
[uək'oli>] bosom ** preferred to /uəli>/
[uəz̩:] locust; acacia; Chinese scholar tree **

WLZ only

壞

[uə:] bad ** /uə: tongci/ 'awful thing'; /uə:
tciafu/ 'bad fellow'

外

[uə:] outside ** (This is a bound form; see the
following entries.)

外 婆
外 頭
外 公
外 甥
外 孫
衰 老

[uə:bo] grandmother, mother's mother
[uə:dei] outside ** /uə:mieⁿ:/ less preferred
[uə:kong] grandfather, mother's father
[uə:sen] nephew, the child of a sister
[uə:suen] grandson, the son of a daughter
[suəliô>] old and feeble

賽跑

[sum:bô] running race

率領

[sum:lin>] lead; command ** WLZ only

元帥

[yoⁿsum:] marshal; commander

乖

[kuə] well-behaved (of children)

拐杖

[kuə>dzaⁿ:] walking stick

拐腳兒

[kuə>tciaq^r] lame person; cripple

怪

[kuə:] strange

快

[k'uə:] 1) fast; 2) sharp ** /k'uə:-k'uə:-k'uə:/

'very fast'

快

[k'uə:] diligent ** /t'a tso: zi: tso: teq^m

k'uə: tieq/ 'he does his work quite

diligently'; only WLZ accepts /djink'uə:/

筷兒

[k'uə:^r] chopsticks

筷筩兒

[k'uə:dong^r] container for chopsticks

快板戲

[k'uə:pəⁿ>ci:] entertaining talk given to the

rhythm of clappers

○

[guə:] throw; toss; discard ** CYF says /guoⁿ:/,

this from WLZ

The Final /a/

桠杈

[^aats'a] branch

蛤蟆

[ama] frog; toad

啊

[a] (function: final sentence particle used in

interrogatives) ** /T'a meqyö> lə a? Zi: tieq,

t'a meqyö> la./ 'Didn't he come? No, he
 didn't.; sometimes used like Beijing ba: /Ni>
 meqyö> sa: ven:di a?/ 'You don't have any
 questions, do you?'

○

[pa] puckery; astringent ** preferred to /seq/;

/pa~tsuei>/

疤

[pa] scar ** or /ts'ua"pa/

爸爸

[papa] father; papa

芭槍

[patc'ia"] fence ** /patc'ia" men/ 'gate (in a
 fence); cf. /tc'ia"lipa/ 'fence'

巴結

[patcieq] curry favor with

芭蕉扇

[patciôsuo":] palm-leaf fan ** M: /pa>/

疤點

[patie">] scar or blemish (on person, fruit,
 etc.)

巴掌

[patsa">] 1) cheek. 2) M: a slap on the face **
 /tc'in-tc'in t'a tieq patsa">/ 'kiss her on the
 cheek'; /ta> t'a "ieq-koq patsa">/ 'give him a
 slap'

把

[pa>] 1) give. 2) (function: marker of the
 passive). 3) (function: can mark indirect
 object--benefactive or dative case). 4)
 (function: marks the disposal form--accusative
 case). 5) M: chair; knife ** /peq pa> ni>/
 '(I) won't give you', /pa> ngo> paq koq/ 'give

me eight'; often pronounced /paq/ in unisolated contexts

把握	[pa>'oq] master (vb.)
壩堤	[pa:di] dam ** or /suei>pa:/
壩子 門	[pa:tsi>men] (Hangzhou place name)
霸王	[pa:ua ⁿ] overlord
羊埧頭	[ia ⁿ pa:dei] (Hangzhou place name)
手攔子	[sei>pa:tsi>] handle
怕	[p'a:] fear (vb.)
怕陌生	[p'a: maqsən] fear strangers
帕兒	[p'a: 'r] handkerchief
怕 ○ ○	[p'a:-ci-ci] 1) scared. 2) ugly
爬	[ba] climb; crawl
爬頭挖兒	[badei'uaq'r] ear pick
耙 ○	[baliaq] bamboo rake
琵琶	[biba] <u>pípa</u> lute
枇杷	[bieqba] loquat
鐵鈎	[t'ieqba] iron rake
罷工	[ba:~kong] go on strike
耙地	[ba:~di:] harrow the field
稗草	[ba:ts'ə>] tares (rice paddy weed) ** WLZ says /ba:tsi>/
嗎	[*ma] (function: particle sometimes used to identify the topic in a statement of alternatives) ** /Ni> tieq *ma zi: ni> tieq,

ngo> tieq zi: ngo> tieq, fen teq tc'in-tc'in-
ts'o>-ts'o>./ 'Yours are yours and mine are
mine; they are divided very clearly.'

螞蟻

[*ma'ni:] ant ** /*ma'ni:k'o/ 'ant hill'

麻風

[mafong] leprosy

麻雀兒

[matc'iô>'r] sparrow ** WLZ says /matc'iaq/

麻將

[matcia''] mahjong

麻子兒

[matsi>'r] pockmark faced person

麻油

[mayö] sesame oil

麻油壺兒

[mayö'u'r] penis ** or /mayö'u/; /mayö'udei'r/

'head of the penis'; usually refers to that of

babies or boys

蝦蟆

[ama] frog; toad ** cf. /læ:ama/

馬

[ma>] horse

馬褂

[ma>kua:] mandarin jacket (worn over a gown) **

or /ma>kua:'r/

馬路

[ma>lo:] road

馬車

[ma>ts'uei] horse cart

馬子

[ma>tsi>] chamber pot

螞蟻

[ma>ua''] leech

馬上

[ma>za''] immediately

號碼

[ô:ma>] number

罵

[ma:] scold ** /ma: zen/ 'scold people'

打

[ta>] 1) hit. 2) knit ** /piô: ta> t'a/ 'don't

hit him', /ta> kô>/ 'beat a dog'

打架兒
打○閃

[ta>~tcia:~r] fight

[ta>~haqsuoⁿ] lightening flash (vb.) ** WLZ says

/ta>~huaqsuoⁿ/

打瞌睡

[ta>~k'aqts'ong] nap (vb.); feel sleepy ** /ta>

koq k'aqts'ong/ 'take a nap'

打寒噤兒

[ta>~ⁿdjin:~r] shiver

打嚏

[ta>~t'i:] sneeze

打雷

[ta>~lei] thunder (vb.)

打結頭

[ta>~tcieqdei] tie a knot

打哈○

[ta>~hacieⁿ] yawn

打岔

[ta>ts'a:] interrupt

他

[t'a] he; she; him; her

他們

[t'amen] they, them ** may be possessive 'their,

his, her' when discussing family members:

/t'amen niaⁿ/ 'his mother' (same as /t'a

°m°ma/)

大

[da:] big ** also pronounced /do:/; /da:lo:/

'main road'

大腸

[da:dzaⁿ] intestine

大廚

[da:dzŷ] cabinet for clothes

大方

[da:faⁿ] generous ** or /da:-da:-faⁿ-faⁿ/

大概

[da:kə:] probably ** or /da:°ieq/

大米粉

[da:mi>fen>] rice flour ** cf. particular types

of rice flour: /ken:mi>fen>/ (low quality),

- /vaⁿ>mi>fen>/ (high quality), /no:mi>fen>/
'glutinous rice flour'
- 大娘兒 [da:niaⁿ`r] married woman ** derogatory term; or
/ny>zentcia/
- 大伯伯 [da:peqpeq] uncle, father's elder brother ** also
a polite address for strangers
- 大蒜 [da:suoⁿ:] garlic shoots (dark green type)
- 大蒜頭 [da:suoⁿ:dei] garlic heads
- 大衫兒 [da:səⁿ`r] gown; robe (long and usually unlined)
- 大家 [da:tcia] everyone ** /da:tcia dong tc'i:/
'everyone go together'
- 大黃 [da:uaⁿ] Chinese rhubarb
- 大約○ [da:ˈiaqmoq] approximately ** or simply /da:ˈiaq/
- 大媽 [da:ˈma] aunt, wife of /da:peqpeq/
- 哪個 [na>koq] which ** CYF says /la>koq/, this from
WLZ
- 哪裏頭 [na>li>dei] where ** may read /la>li>dei/ or
simply /na>li>/; /saqkoq di:faⁿ/ or /sa:
di:faⁿ/ preferred
- 哪裏○一 [na>li>keqˈieq] which ** bound form: requires a
measure; or /na>li>keq/, /na>li>ˈieq/,
/na>ˈieq/; /na>li>keqˈieq-tsi/ 'which (pen)'
- 哪裏○一個 [na>li>keqˈieqkoq] which ** or /na>li>ˈieqkoq/,
/na>li>keqkoq/, /na>ˈieqkoq/; CYF prefers to
/la>koq/

那頭

[*na:dei] there ** CYF says /*laqdei/, this from
WLZ; or /*na:li>/

那個

[*na:koq] that ** CYF says /*laqkoq/, this from
WLZ

拉

[*la] pull ** /*la-k'a-lə/ 'pull open', /*la
fongciaⁿ/ 'work a bellows'

拉關係

[*la≈kuoⁿci] try to establish advantageous
personal connections

拉倒

[*latô>] forget it

○個

[la>koq] which ** WLZ says /na>koq/; for an
unambiguous interrogative form, CYF prefers
/na>li>*ieqkoq/ or /na>li>keq(*ieq)koq/

○個

[la>koq] who ** sometimes read /na>koq/

啦

[la] (function: final sentence particle used to
mark a casual interrogative or connote a change
of status) ** /Ku>zi: sueq uoⁿ teq la? Zi:
tieq, sueq uoⁿ teq./ 'Is the story over? Yes,
it's over.' /peq loq-y> la/ 'It's no longer
raining.'

渣兒

[tsa`r] dregs; sediment

榨油

[tsa:≈yö] extract oil

乍冷乍熱

[tsa: len> tsa: zueq] suddenly cold then hot

詐騙

[tsa:pieⁿ:] swindle

炸彈

[tsa:tsⁿ:] bomb

○麻將

[ts'a≈matciaⁿ:] play mahjong

- 叉兒 [ts'a`r] fork
 叉鉞兒 [ts'abeq`r] large cymbals
 差 ○ 不 多 [ts'afaⁿ peq to] pretty close; more or less
 參 差 不 齊 [ts'aⁿts'a peq dji] irregular; uneven
 桠杈 [*ats'a] branch
 薛寶釵 [cieq pō>-ts'a] Xue Baochai (the character in Hóng lóu mèng)
 扯 [ts'a>] tear; pull ** /ts'a>-k'a-lə/ 'tear open'
 差 [ts'a:] deficient; not up to par ** CYF prefers /peqhō>/ 'not good'
 岔口 [ts'a:k'ö>] fork (in a road)
 三岔路 [saⁿts'a:lo:] three-way junction ** cf. /si:ts'a:lo:/ 'four-way intersection'
 查 [dza] look up ** /dza zi:tieⁿ>/ 'look up in the dictionary'
 搽 [dza] spread on (the skin) ** usually for ointment or medicine: /dza~iaq/ 'apply ointment'; cf. /do/ 'spread onto (something)'
 茶 [dza] tea
 茶葉 [dza`ieq] tea leaf
 茶壺 [dza`u] teapot
 ○ 污 [dza:~*u] defecate ** /da:bieⁿ/ also acceptable
 ○ 屁 [dza:~p'i:] fart ** /faⁿ:~k'ong/ is more polite
 ○ 肚皮 [dza:~do:bi] have diarrhea ** with this expression, /do:bi dza: (teqləi)/ is the

preferred word order; cf. more formal

/cia:~do:/

○尿

[dza:~suei] urinate

○子

[dza:tsi>] yesterday

山核桃兒

[sa`aqdô`r] hickory nut ** WLZ says /sæ^n`aqdô/

傻瓜

[sakua] simpleton

紗布

[sapu:] gauze

沙子

[satsi>] sand

傻

[sa>] foolish ** /sa>-tc'ieq-sa>-paq/ 'foolish'

耍子

[sa>tsi>] play; have fun; recreate ** or

/sa>tsi>`r/, /sua>tsi>/, /sua>tsi>`r/

啥

[sa:] what ** cf. /saqkoq/ 'what'

啥花頭

[sa: huadei] what fine mess (or ruse) is this?!

** or /sa: kaq huadei/

啥時候

[sa: zi`ei:] when; what time

啥○

[sa:ci] what

○

[ka:] so; to this/that degree; very; quite **

/ka: cy>to/ 'so much'; /ka hô>/ 'so good' or

'very good'; /ka: sô>/ 'so few' or 'very few';

cf. /zeqkaq(t'ô)/

尷尬

[ka"ka:] embarrassed

卡

[k'a>] stick; get stuck; block

○

[ha] reheat briefly in a steamer (of food that

has cooled as you eat) ** /ha °ieq-ha/, /ha-ha-

zueq/

The Final /ia/

丫頭	[*iadei] servant girl ** /*iadei-si:ny>/ 'servant girls and handmaidens'
鴉片烟	[*iap'ie ⁿ :*ie ⁿ] opium ** cf. /*ulô>*ua/ 'crow'
烏鴉	[*u ⁿ *ia] crow ** CYF says /*ulô>*ua/, this from WLZ
芽	[ia] sprout (n.) ** /faq~ia/ 'sprout' (vb.), /dei:iats'æ:/ 'bean sprouts'
伢兒	[ia'r] child ** /ia'rmen/ 'children'
衙門	[iamen] yamen
牙齒	[iats'i>] tooth
山崖	[sæ ⁿ *ia] cliff ** WLZ only
烟霞洞	[*ie ⁿ iadong:] Yanxiadong (a Hangzhou place name)
也	[ia>] also ** WLZ says /ie>/ (as does CYF sometimes)
啞巴子	[ia>patsi>] mute person
椰子糖	[ia>tsi>-da ⁿ] coconut candy
雅座	[ia>zo:] elegant seating ** CYF sometimes says /ia>dzo:/
亞洲	[*ia:tsei] Asia
下	[ia:] 1) below. 2) go down ** /ia:~sæ ⁿ / 'descend a mountain'; cf. /loq~tc'i:/ 'go down'
廈門	[ia:men] Xiamen (place name)
下○子	[ia:môtsi>] next time
下巴	[ia:pa] chin

夏布
下半日

[ia:pu:] grass lenin

[ia:puoⁿ:zeq] afternoon ** or /ia:u>/; /zeq/ may
read /t'ieⁿ/

夏天
下底

[ia:t'ieⁿ] summer

[ia:ti>] underside; bottom ** or less preferred
/ia:mieⁿ:/

高樓大廈
爹爹惹惹
惹惹

[kôlei-da:ia:] towers and mansions

[tiatia] grandfather, father's father

[nia>] infect ** /nia>zen/ 'infect people'

[nia>dzaq] 1) provoke; incite; make angry; 2)
become infected (as with a cold) ** /piô: tc'i:
nia>dzaq t'a/ 'don't provoke him', /nia>dzaq
suaⁿfong/ 'catch a cold'

加

[tcia] add

家

[tcia] home; family

傢具

[tciadjy:] furniture

佳節

[tciatcieq] festival

賈

[tcia>] a surname

假

[tcia>] false ** /tcia>ieⁿ>tcin/ 'false eye'

假癡假呆

[tcia>-ts'i-tcia>-ngw] act the dumb fool

假袖兒

[tcia>djyö:`r] new cuff (on an old sleeve) **

lit. 'false sleeve'

假使

[tcia>si] if

嫁

[tcia:] marry (of a woman) ** /tcia: nãⁿzen/

'marry a man'; cf. other terms for marriage:

/t'ô>=tc'in/, /ts'ueq=tcia:/

價錢
駕駛員
架子
假日
出嫁
莊稼
邪

[tcia:djieⁿ] price ** or /tcia:kaq/

[tcia:si`yoⁿ] driver; pilot

[tcia:tsi>] frame; rack

[tcia:zeq] holiday ** or /tcia:dji/

[ts'ueq=tcia:] marry (of women)

[tsuaⁿtcia:] crops

[djia] oblique; slanting ** /djia tuei:mieⁿ:/

'diagonal opposite'

番茄

[fəⁿdjia] tomato

歪風邪氣

[*uafong-djiatc'i:] askew trends and noxious

influences ** cf. /kə> dji kuei tsen:/ 'give up

evil and return to good'

蝦

[cia] shrimp ** or /cia`r/; cf. /*uoⁿtsuoⁿ/

蝦皮

[ciabi] dried shrimp (the tiny white type used in

soup)

瀉肚

[cia:~do:] have diarrhea ** cf. more colloquial

/dza:~do:bi/

卸貨

[cia:~fu:] unload freight

○意

[cia:~i:] comfortable (as of sitting, lying,

playing)

The Final /ua/

划船
洋娃娃
青蛙
烏老鴉
華山
划算
華燈
樺樹
瓦窑
瓦揺頭
瓦片
畫

[^oua≈dzuoⁿ] row a boat[iaⁿ*ua*ua] doll ** cf. /iaⁿzen`r/ 'doll'

[tc'in*ua] frog

[^oulô>*ua] crow ** WLZ says /^ou*ia/[ua sɤⁿ] Hua Mountain[uasuoⁿ:] economical; be to one's profit

[uaten] colorful lantern

[uazÿ:] birch

[ua>iô] tile kiln

[ua>iôdei] go-between; broker (in selling houses)

[ua>p'ieⁿ:] tile[ua:] draw; paint ** /ua: djiaⁿ:`r/ 'draw a picture (of the deceased)'

[ua:] speech ** or /ua:y>/; /sueqzua:/ 'talk'

[ua:`r] picture

[tsua] grab (a handful)

[tsua≈iaⁿ>] scratch an itching place ** CYF says /tsô≈iaⁿ>/, this from WLZ

[sua>tsi>`r] play; have fun; recreate ** or

/sua>tsi>/, /sa>tsi>/, /sa>tsi>`r/

[sua:iaⁿzoq] boiled mutton slices

[kua] melon

[kuatsi>] melon seeds ** /kuatsi>lieⁿ>/

'(handsome) melon-shaped face'

話
畫兒
抓
抓痒

耍子兒

涮羊肉
瓜
瓜子

寡婦
掛

[kua>u:] widow

[kua:] hang ** /kua: lə kō`r kōdei/ 'hang on a
hook'

八卦
誇口
跨
跨一脚

[paqkua:] Eight Diagrams (of divination)

[k'uak'ö>] boast

[k'ua:] step (widely); stride

[k'ua: 'ieq-tciaq] remarry (of widows) ** lit.
'take a step'

花兒
花園

[hua`r] flower ** or /hua/; M: /to>/

[hua`yoⁿ] flower garden ** cf. /ts'ə:yoⁿ/
'vegetable garden'

花盆兒

[huaben`r] vase for flowers; flowerpot ** or
/huaben/

花心子

[huacintsi>] heart of a flower (i.e. the stamen
and pistil) ** cf. the more literary term
/huadzuei:/ (WLZ only)

花頭

[huadei] an affair gone wrong; clever or new
idea, matter or method ** /tc'i>~huadei/ 'cook
up a ruse'

花匠師父
花港觀魚

[huatciaⁿ:-si`u:] gardener

[huatciaⁿ-kuoⁿ-y] Viewing the Fish at Flower
Harbor (one of Ten Prospects on West Lake) **
CYF's pronunciation; WLZ says /huakaⁿ-kuoⁿ-y/

化緣
化學

[hua:~yoⁿ] beg alms

[hua:iaq] chemistry

The Final /ei/

嘔吐

[^oei-t'o:] vomit ** WLZ only; cf. colloquial

/mô:/

毆打

[^oei-ta>] beat up ** WLZ only

歐洲

[^oeitsei] Europe

侯

[ei] surname

喉嚨

[eilong] throat ** or /eilongdei/

猴子

[eitsi>] monkey ** less preferred than /uaqsuen/

藕

[ei>] lotus root

藕斷絲連

[ei>-duoⁿ:-si-lieⁿ] feelings linger like the
floss between two halves of a cut lotus root

偶然

[ei>zuoⁿ] fortuitous

厚

[ei:] thick; viscous ** /ei: tsi>'r/ 'thick
paper'

○ 自己

[ei: zi:tci:] care only for oneself

厚皮石臉

[ei:bi-zeqliⁿ>] thick skinned and stone faced

後頭

[ei:dei] behind; rear ** /ei:mieⁿ:/ less
preferred

後悔

[ei:huei>] regret

後年

[ei:nieⁿ] year after next

後半夜

[ei:puoⁿ:i:] after midnight

候車室

[ei:ts'ueiseq] waiting room (in a station) **

also /ei:tsen>seq/ 'waiting room' (in a clinic)

後日

[ei:zeq] day after tomorrow

皇后

[uaⁿei:] empress ** or /uaⁿei: niaⁿniaⁿ/

杯
杯兒
卑鄙
悲慘
紀念碑
背

貝
背脊
輩份

胚胎
坯子
解剖
配
充沛
陪
枚

裴
賠鈔票
培養

[pei] M: cup

[pei'r] glass; cup

[peipi>] contemptible ** WLZ only

[peitsəⁿ>] tragic; miserable

[tci:nieⁿ:pei] monument

[pei:] 1) carry on the back or shoulder (of a single person); 2) back (noun) ** /pei:zaⁿ: pei tongci/ 'carry things on one's back'

[pei:] cowrie ** also a surname

[pei:tcieq] back

[pei:ven:] position in the family hierarchy **

/bə[~]pei:ven:/ 'enumerate kinship

relationships', 'correctly address relatives'

[p'eit'a] embryo

[p'eitsi>] semi-finished product ** or /môp'ei/

[tcie>-p'ei] autopsy

[p'ei:] mix; match

[ts'ongp'ei:] plentiful

[bei] keep someone company

[bei] M: small needles (as sewing needles) ** cf.

/ken/

[bei] surname

[bei[~]ts'ôp'iô:] lose money

[bei'iaⁿ>] foster

焙

[bei:] dry over low heat ** /bei:~sô:/ (or
/bei:~ka^n/)

倍

[bei:] multiple; -fold

珮

[bei:] pendant ** literary expression; used in
names

背

[bei:] recite ** or /bei:song:/; /bei:~sÿ/
'recite a lesson'

佩服

[bei:-voq] admire

悖時 ○ ○

[bei:-zi-tieq-taq] of outmoded taste or action

悖時鬼

[bei:zikuei>] person of outmoded or old-fashioned
manners or ideas

準備

[tsuen>bei:] prepare

煤

[mei] coal

梅花

[meihua] flower of the Chinese apricot ** or
/laqmei/

玫瑰花

[meikueihua] rose

謀殺

[meisaq] murder

梅子

[meitsi>] Chinese apricot

媒人

[meizen] go-between; marriage broker

發霉

[faq~mei] grow mildew

每

[mei>] every ** /mei> 'ieq-sua^n/ 'every pair'

美姣姣

[mei>-tciô-tciô] winsome; lovely

牡丹花

[mei>-ts^hual] peony

貿易公司

[mei:ieq kongsi] trading company ** WLZ says

/mô:ieq kongsi/

妹妹

[mei:mei:] sister (younger) ** cf. preferred

/ˈaqmei:/

茂盛

[mei:zen:] flourishing ** WLZ says /mei:dzen:/

冒昧

[mô:mei:] make bold; take the liberty

否定

[fei>din:] deny; negate

浮

[vei] float

浮藻

[veibiô] duckweed

負擔

[vei:təˈ] bear (a burden)

兜

[tei] hold by supporting or gathering from

underneath (as in an apron)

兜肚兒

[teido:ˈr] dōudu undervest; bib

斗

[tei>] M: peck

抖

[tei>] shake ** /tei> ˈieq-tei>/ 'shake it out'

斗布

[tei>ɸu:] buy cloth ** CYF only; old Hangzhou

usage

斗水

[tei>ɸuei>] ladle out water

斗兒

[tei>ˈr] strainer type ladle ** or /vaˈ>tei>ˈr/;

made of bamboo, cloth, plastic, or metal

斗蓬兒

[tei>bongˈr] child's cape

對

[tei:] 1) toward; 2) correct ** CYF favors this

pronunciation to /tuei:/ for these meanings

鬪

[tei:] make (animals) fight ** /tei: tci/ 'have a

cock fight', /tei: tc'ytc'y'r/ 'have crickets

fight'

逗

[tei:] tease; play with; amuse ** /tei: t'a
sa>tsi>/ 'tease her for fun', /tie:-tei: t'a/
'teasing with her', /tei: t'a ciô:/ 'amuse him
to laughter'

睜雞眼

[tei:tcɿ'ie<sup>n</sup>] crossed eyes

偷

[t'ei] steal

偷工減料

[t'ei-kong tcieⁿ-liô:] scamp work and stint
material; jerry-build

偷偷摸摸

[t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq] furtive

鼓

[t'ei>] unroll; spread out ** /t'ei>-k'a-la/

透風

[t'ei:~fong] ventilate ** or /t'ei:~tc'i:/

透明

[t'ei:min] clear; transparent

頭

[dei] 1) head. 2) M: livestock. 3) M: fright or
shock ** /*ieq-dei nyö/ 'one cow'

頭昏

[dei hun] dizzy

頭痛腦脹

[dei-t'ong:-nô>-tsa<sup>n</sup>] depressed; in low spirits

投機取巧

[dei-tci-tc'y>-tc'iô>] opportunistic

頭頸

[dei-tcin>] neck

頭髮

[deifaq] hair

骰子

[deitsi>] dice

頭一次

[dei'ieq-tsi:] the first time

豆兒

[dei:'r] beans; peas

荳蔻

[dei:k'ö:] round cardamom

豆豉

[dei:zi:] fermented beans

樓

[*lei] gather up ** WLZ only

[lei] (function: final sentence particle) ** /yö>

k'aqzen la lei/ 'A guest has arrived.'; may

read /lei>/ for an emphatic tone: /t'a zi:

tciôkuoⁿ djiong lei>/ 'He's really quite

poor.'; cf. /teqlai/ for which this particle

may substitute: /tieⁿ heq lei/ or /tieⁿ heq

teqlai/ 'Nightfall has come.'

[lei] storied building ** /leizaⁿ:/ 'upstairs'

[ta>~lei] thunder (verb-object)

[lei>'r] basket, round and tall ** /tsi>lei>'r/

'wastepaper basket'

[lei:] leak ** /lei:~suei/ 'leak water'

[lei:zoq] undesirable customs ** WLZ only

[k'o^olei] skeleton

[tsei] boat ** literary expression

[tsei] surname

[tsei] surname

[tseisuei:] full year of age

[fitsei] Africa

[sotsei] Suzhou

[tsei>~k'a] step out of the way ** or /tsei>-

tsei>-k'a/

[tsei>~lo:] walk ** cf. /bô~lo:/ 'run'

[tsei>tsi>] elbow ** cf. more colloquial

/sei>bu:dei/

樓
打雷
篾兒

漏
陋俗
骷髏
舟
鄒
周
週歲
非洲
蘇州
走開

走路
肘子

筵 簾
奏 樂
晝 夜
縐 紗

[diôtsei>] broom
[tsei:zyeq] play music ** WLZ only
[tsei:-i:] night and day ** WLZ only
[tsei:sa] silk crepe ** or /tsei:tsi>/,
/p'ôp'ôsa/

皺 紋
咒 語

[tsei:ven] wrinkles
[tsei:y>] incantation ** /nie": tsei:y>/ 'chant
incantations'

抽

[ts'ei] pull; draw out ** /dzong cin:fong ts'ei-
ts'ueq cin: lə/ 'pull a letter out of the
envelope'

抽 簽
抽 斗
丑
醜
湊

[ts'ei=tc'ie"] draw lots
[ts'eitei>] drawer
[ts'ei>] Earthly Branch #2
[ts'ei>] ugly
[ts'ei:] gather together; take advantage of;
press near ** /ts'ei:aq/ 'improvise, make do',
/ts'ei:tc'iô>/ 'as luck would have it', /ts'ei:
zueqnô:/ 'join in the fun'

臭

[ts'ei:] stink ** /ts'ei:-saq lei/ 'really
stinky'

臭 蟲
愁

[ts'ei:dzong] bedbug
[dzei] worry ** /faq=dzei/ 'worry', /peq *iô:
dzei/ 'don't worry'

綢 緞

[dzeiduo":] silks

酬勞
籌碼
仇人
宇宙
颼

[dzeilô] recompense; reward

[dzeima>] chip; counter

[dzeizen] enemy

[*ydzei] universe ** WLZ only

[sei] dry or cool in the wind ** WLZ only; /fong

sei-sei/ 'dry (it) in the wind'

[sei] harvest (vb.)

[sei] turn sour; become spoiled

[sei~sen] search one's person ** WLZ only

[sei-sei-long>-læ] gather it up!

[seidjieq] collect

[seitsoq] straighten up, put away

[seizeq] income

[sei>] hand

[sei>] keep watch; observe ** /sei>~kua>/ 'remain

a widow', /sei>~ciô:/ 'observe mourning' (over

the death of a parent), /sei>~lin/ 'keep vigil

beside the coffin'

[sei>budei] elbow ** or /sei>p'a":budei/

[sei>p'a":] arm

[sei>t'ô:`r] glove

[sei>ti>pa"n>] palm of the hand

[sei>to] capital

[sei>tseqdeil] finger ** for /tseq/ WLZ prefers

/tsi>/

收
餿
搜身
收收擺來
蒐集
收○
收入
手
守

手○頭
手髀
手套兒
手底板
首都
手○頭

手指招

[sei>tsi>tc'iaq] fingernail

手指紋

[sei>tsi>ven] fingerprint

獸醫

[sei>'i] veterinarian

瘦

[sei:] thin (of animals & people)

憔悴

[djiôsei:] thin and pallid ** /mieⁿ-uaⁿ-djiôsei:/

'wan and sallow complexion'; for /sei:/ WLZ

says /suei:/

咳嗽

[k'aqsei:] cough ** or /k'aqsei>; cf. preferred

colloquial /tc'iaⁿ/

柔和

[zei'o] soft; gentle

受氣

[zei:=tc'i:] suffer wrong; be bullied

授課

[zei:=k'o:] teach ** WLZ only; literary

expression

壽禮

[zei:li>] birthday present (for an elderly

person)

○

[hei] reach up ** /hei peq dzaq/ 'cannot reach/;

cf. /liô:/ 'reach across'

鯨

[hei:] rainbow ** /tc'i>~hei:/ 'a rainbow

appears'

吼

[hei:] roar ** WLZ only

氣 ○

[tc'i:hei:] winded; out of breath ** /tc'i:-hei:-

tc'i:-hei:/

The Final /uei/

煨

[*uei] roast in coals ** /*uei~tci/ 'roast
chicken in coals'

威風

[*ueifong] power and prestige; imposing **
/*ueifong-lin:lin:/ 'majestic looking'

回

[uei] time ** or /ueitsi>; /dje"uei(tsi>)/
'last time', /kequei(tsi>)/ 'this time',
/ia:uei(tsi>)/ 'next time', /keq-ueitsi> y> loq
teq tin> do:/ 'This time it rained the
heaviest.'

回鍋

[uei~ku] reheat (food)

回家

[uei~tcia] return home ** or /uei tc'i:/

回奶

[uei~nə>] throw up milk (of infants)

茴香

[ueicia"] aniseed ** /ueicia"dei:`r/ 'beans
flavored with aniseed'

危險

[ueicie">] danger

圍牆

[ueidjia"] enclosing wall

違法

[ueifaq] illegal

桅杆

[ueika"] mast

帷幕

[ueimo:] curtain

圍身裙

[ueisendjyn] apron ** or /ueisendjyn`r/

回答

[ueitaq] reply

圍嘴袋

[ueitsuei>-da:] child's bib ** or /ueitsuei>-
da:`r/

作為

[tsoquei] action; accomplishment ** /da: yö>

tsoquei/ 'achieved great accomplishments'

偉大

[uei>da:] great

委屈

[uei>tc'ioq] feel wronged

蘆葦

[lo'uei>] reed

餵

[*'uei:] feed ** /*'uei~nə>/ 'feed (a baby breast)

milk', /*'uei tsy/ 'feed a pig'

畏懼

[*'uei:djy:] fear; dread

慰問

[*'uei:ven:] extend sympathy and/or greetings to

會

[uei:] can; able; know how to ** cf. /uei:teq/;

/uei: peq uei:/ 'do (you) know how?'

惠

[uei:] favor; kindness ** occurs in names; cf.

/*'en'uei:/ 'kindness'

慧

[uei:] intelligent ** occurs in names; cf.

/tsiuei:/ 'wisdom'

位

[uei:] M: people

會

[uei:] meeting ** /k'ə~uei:/ 'have a meeting'

繪

[uei:] sketch ** WLZ only

胃

[uei:] stomach

魏

[uei:] surname; Kingdom of Wei (220-265)

位兒

[uei:'r] seat; place; position; job position

為啥

[uei:-sa:] why ** or /uei:-sa:-ci/, /uei:-

sa:kaq/, /uei:-sa: zi:ti>/

彗星

[uei:cin] comet

胃口

[uei:k'ö>] appetite

匯款

[uei:kuoⁿ>] remittance

彙報

[uei:pô:] report

緯紗

[uei:sa] weft (yarn) ** WLZ only

衛生

[uei:sen] sanitation

偽君子

[uei:tcyntsi>] hypocrite

會得

[uei:teq] know how to; be likely to

無所謂

[u-so>-uei:] no matter; be indifferent ** for

/so>/ CYF sometimes says /sô>/ here

堆

[tuei] pile (n. and vb.) ** /tuei dzen 'ieq-tuei/

'pile into a pile'

對

[tuei:] 1) toward; 2) pair; 3) correct ** CYF

(but not WLZ) prefers the pronunciation /tei:/

for meanings 'toward' and 'correct' (but not

'pair'); /'ieq-tuei: huabing/ 'a pair of

vases'; /tuei: peq tc'i>/ 'be unworthy of'

對頭風

[tuei:deifong] headwind

推

[t'uei] push ** /t'uei-k'a-la/ 'push open'

腿

[t'uei>] leg (of animals) ** cf. /tciaqp'aⁿ:/

'leg' (of humans)

退

[t'uei:] back up; withdraw

兌換

[duei:-uoⁿ:] exchange; convert

隊伍

[duei:u>] ranks

內人

[*nuei:zen] wife ** or /nuei:zen/; cf. /lô>bo/

內胎

[nuei:t'a] inner tube

累積

[lueitcieq] accumulate ** WLZ only

累
 擂鼓
 淚水
 類似
 連累
 堡壘
 追
 遮

嘴兒
 最近
 嘴巴
 嘴唇
 醉
 入贅

點綴

吹

催

○

崔

吹 ○

吹牛皮

吹叫子

[luei:] tired

[luei:~ku>] beat a drum ** preferred to /ta>~ku>/

[luei:suei>] tears

[luei:zi:] similar

[lieⁿluei:] involve; implicate

[pô>luei] fort ** WLZ only

[tsuei] chase ** /tsuei-tsuei-`r/ 'chase about'

[tsuei] cover; hide ** /t'a:iaⁿ tsuei-seq teq/

'the sun is obstructed' (by a building, etc.)

[tsuei>`r] spout (as of a teapot)

[tsuei>djin:] recently

[tsuei>pa] mouth

[tsuei>zen] lips

[tsuei:] drunk

[zeqtsuei:] the groom moves into the bride's

family ** or /tsôtsuei:/

[tieⁿ>tsuei] embellish ** WLZ only

[ts'uei] blow

[ts'uei] hurry; urge ** /ts'uei-ts'uei t'a/

[ts'uei] (a sound uttered to sooth a child [as

after a fright])

[ts'uei] surname

[ts'uei~*u] blow out (a flame)

[ts'uei~nyöbi] brag ** or /ts'uei~nyö/

[ts'uei~tciô:tsi>] whistle

車 兒
車 子
炊 事 員

[ts'uei'r] pushcart; child's wheeled chair

[ts'ueitsi>] car; bicycle ** M: /bu:/

[ts'ueizi:yoⁿ] cook ** (this is a modern expression)

脆
翠 綠
隨
垂
鍾

[ts'uei:] crisp

[ts'uei:loq] emerald green

[dzuei] follow

[dzuei] hang down

[dzuei] hit (with a hammer) ** WLZ only; CYF
prefers /tc'iô:/ /tc'iô laⁿdei/

蛇
余
隧
棒 槌
瑞
罪
射

[dzuei] snake

[dzuei] surname ** /Dzuei lô>si/ 'Teacher She'

[dzueidô:] tunnel ** WLZ only; tone sic

[baⁿ:dzuei] wooden club

[dzuei:] auspicious ** found in names

[dzuei:] crime; guilt

[dzuei:] shoot ** /dzuei:~tcieⁿ:/ 'shoot an
arrow', /dzuei:~tsuen>/ 'hit the mark'

墜 兒
麝 香
銳 利
穗 子

[dzuei:`r] pendant

[dzuei:cia] musk

[dzuei:li:] sharp; keen ** WLZ only

[dzuei:tsi>] tassel; fringe ** WLZ only; literary
expression

社 會
花 蕊

[dzuei:uei:] society

[hua-dzuei:] flower bud (unopened) ** WLZ only

純粹

[zuendzuei:] pure

賒

[suei] buy or sell on credit ** or /suei=t͡saː/

尿

[suei] urine

尿脬

[sueip'ô] bladder ** usually of children

雖然

[sueizuoː] although

捨

[suei>] relinquish ** /suei> peq teq/ 'cannot

bear to give up' (cf. /peq kaq suei:/),

/lieː:lieː: peq suei>/ 'reluctant to part with'

水

[suei>] water ** /suei> k'ə teqlei/ or /suei>

kuen> teqlei/ 'the water's boiling'

水瓢

[suei>biô] water ladle; shallow dipper

水稻

[suei>dô:] rice plant

水池

[suei>dzi] pond

水果羹

[suei>ku>ken] thick fruit soup

水管

[suei>kuoː>] water pipe

水溝

[suei>kô] ditch

水瀝斗

[suei>lieqtei>] strainer

水牛

[suei>nyö] water buffalo

水獺

[suei>t'aq] otter

水塔

[suei>t'aq] water tower

水桶

[suei>t'ong>] water bucket ** cf. /t'ong>`r/

水汪塘

[suei>*uaːdaː] puddle

碎

[suei:] shattered ** /fen>-fen>-suei:/ 'shattered

to pieces', /fen>-tsa:-moq-suei:/ 'smashed and

shattered in pieces'; cf. more preferred

/p'o:/

稅

[suei:] tax

歲

[suei:] year (of age) ** or /nieⁿtci:/

碎 ○ 碗

[suei:tc'i>-uoⁿ>] flawed bowl

憔悴

[djiô^ssuei:] thin and pallid ** CYF says

/djiô^ssei:/, this from WLZ

宿舍

[soqsuei:] dormitory

皇恩大赦

[uaⁿ*en da: suei:] general pardon out of the

Emperor's benevolence

歸

[kuei] return ** literary expression: /u tcia

k'ô> kuei/ 'no home to return to', /kueisoq/ 'a

home to return to'

規劃

[kuei'ua:] plan; program

軌道

[kueidô:] track

龜板

[kueipsⁿ>] tortoise plastron (used in Chinese
medicine)

規矩

[kueitcy>] well-behaved ** or /kuei-kuei-tcy>-

tcy>; /meq kueitcy>/ 'have no manners'

閨女

[kuei'ny>] maiden; girl ** /uaⁿhua kuei'ny>/

'maiden' (an unmarried girl)

玫瑰花

[meikueihua] rose

鬼

[kuei>] ghost

癸

[kuei>] Heavenly Stem #10

鬼頭鬼腦

[kuei>-dei-kuei>-nô>] sneaky, wicked

詭計

[kuei>tcɿ:] crafty plot

貴

[kuei:] expensive

桂花

[kuei:hua] osmanthus

貴庚

[kuei:ken] age ** honorific expression

檜木

[kuei:moq] Chinese juniper

會計

[kuei:tcɿ:] accountant

創子手

[kuei:tsi>sei>] executioner

鰻魚

[kuei:y] mandarin fish ** cf. preferred

colloquial /tcɿ:hua`y/

虧

[k'uei] fortunately; thanks to ** /k'uei teq ni>

dicin> ngo>/ 'thanks to you for reminding me'

奎星

[k'ueicin] (one of the 28 constellations) ** WLZ

only

魁首

[k'ueisei>] brightest and best person; leader

盔甲

[k'ueitciaq] helmet ** or /k'ueikaq/

塊

[k'uei:] 1) lump; chunk. 2) mosquito bite. 3)

M: money; ink stones ** /*ieq-k'uei: lɛ":uni/

'a lump of mud'; /tin liô> *ieq-koq k'uei:/

'got a mosquito bite'

崩潰

[penk'uei:] collapse; fall apart

○

[guei] feeble; weak; in poor health

葵花

[gueihua] sunflower

櫃

[guei:] chest (opens from the top) ** preferred

to /guei:tsi>/; /bi:guei:/ 'quilt chest'

跪

[guei:] kneel down ** /guei:~loq-tc'i:/ 'kneel
down'

慚愧

[dzæ"guei:] ashamed

灰

[huei] dust; ashes ** or /hueidzen/, /bong:dzen/

揮手

[huei~sei>] wave the hand

輝煌

[huei`ua"] glorious; brilliant

灰塵

[hueidzen] dust ** or /bong:dzen/

恢復

[hueifoq] recover

徽章

[hueitsa"] badge

悔過

[huei>ko:] repent

毀滅

[huei>mieq] destroy

燒燬

[sôhuei>] destroy by burning

晦氣

[huei:tc'i:] unlucky

The Final /ô/

凹

[°ô] concave; sunken; dented ** /°ô-deq/ 'with
bumps and holes', /°ô-tcin:-tc'i:/ 'sunken in'

○麵

[°ômie":] plain noodles served with a bit of
salty vegetable

毫無道理

[ô u do:li>] absolutely without justification

號咷大哭

[ôdô da: koq] wail and sob in torrents

壕溝

[ôkö] trench; ditch

豪門

[ômen] wealthy family

毫毛

[ômô] fine hair (on the body)

○○

[ôgô:] hurry; quickly; hurry up and ... ** /ôsô:

tieq`r/ 'hurry up'; preferred to /kə`k'us:/

○

[ô>] break (by bending) ** /ô>~duo`:/, /ô>-liô>

t'a/ 'break it off'

懊

[*ô:] vexing; awkward

襖兒

[*ô:`r] fine silk jacket (may or may not be padded)

澳門

[*ô:men] Macao

○悶

[*ô:men:] oppressively hot and humid (of the weather) ** /t'ie`tc'i: 'ô:men:/ 'the weather is oppressively hot'

奧妙

[*ô:miô:] profound; subtle

懊惱

[*ô:nô>] annoyed; vexed

浩浩蕩蕩

[ô:-ô:-da`:-da`:] vast and mighty

號碼

[ô:ma>] number

○

[ô] (function: final particle of querying

surprise) ** /piô: zi: t'a 'ô/ 'It isn't him, is it?'

胞

[pô] placenta

包

[pô] wrap

包心菜

[pôcints'a:] cabbage

包裹兒

[pôku>`r] package

包子

[pôtsi>] bun ** WLZ only

飽

[pô>] full; satiated ** /tc'ioq-pô> tieq/ 'have had enough to eat'

堡壘	[pô>luei] fort ** WLZ only
保姆	[pô>mo>] housekeeper; (child's) nurse
寶貝	[pô>pei:] treasure
豹	[pô:] leopard
爆米花	[pô:mi>hua] puffed rice
報紙	[pô:tsi>] newspaper
鮑魚	[pô:y] abalone
脬	[p'ô] M: bladderful (of urine) ** /dza: p'ô 'u/ (or /dza: p'ô suei/) 'urinate'
泡	[p'ô] puffy; soft
拋錨	[p'ô≈mô] break down (of vehicles)
泡	[p'ô:] blister ** cf. /p'ô:p'ô:'r/ 'bubble'
炮	[p'ô:] hot to the touch; hot (of things) ** or /fu>p'ô:/; /p'ô: saq teq/ 'extremely hot (to the touch)'; WLZ may sometimes say /t'ang:/
泡茶	[p'ô:≈dza] brew tea (in a cup)
炮煞	[p'ô: saq kuei>] person of anxious temperament
泡沫沫兒	[p'ô:meqmeq'r] froth; foam
泡泡兒	[p'ô:p'ô:'r] bubble; blister
炮聲	[p'ô:sen] sound of artillery fire
泡飯	[p'ô:vm''] congee; porridge ** made from cooked rice reheated in boiling water
跑	[bô] run
袍子	[bôtsi>] robe; gown (traditional style; long, lined)

冰雹
抱

[pinbô] hail ** CYF says /pinboq/, this from WLZ

[bô:] carry at the bosom; embrace ** /bô:

môdei`r/ 'carry an infant'

刨黃瓜兒

[bô:~ua`kua`r] overcharge; fleece

暴風雨

[bô:fong`y>] windy rainstorm

瀑布

[bô:pu:] waterfall

抱歉

[bô:tc`ie`:] apologize

刨子

[bô:tsi>] planer

貓

[mô] cat

毛

[mô] hair; feather ** /tcimô/ 'chicken feather'

○

[mô] scald; parboil (a cooking method)

毛毛糙糙

[mô-mô-ts`ô>-ts`ô>] lackadaisical

毛病

[môbin:] illness ** /sen~môbin:/ 'get sick'

毛豆兒

[môdei:`r] young soya bean

毛頭兒

[môdei`r] baby; infant

貓頭鷹

[môdei`in] owl

矛盾

[môden:] contradiction

毛茶

[môdza] tea (tender and fresh from the spring

harvest)

茅坑

[môk`en] toilet, privy

毛巾帕兒

[môtcinp`a:`r] terry wash cloth

茅草

[môts`ô>] thatch; straw

○子

[môtsi>] time ** this is a bound form:

/kaqmôtsi>/ 'now', /ia:môtsi>/ 'next time',

/dje'môtsi>/ 'last time'; CYF prefers /uei/ or
/ueitsi>/

茅紙

○○○

[môtsi>] toilet paper ** CYF only

[mô'lô:lô] very; quite; many; much ** /mô'lô:lô
hô>/ 'very good'

拋錨

○

[p'ô≈mô] break down (of vehicles)

[mô>] cuticle ** /tsi>tc'iaqmô>/

卯

[mô>] Earthly Branch #4

貌

[mô:] appearance ** /zen peq k'ô> mô: cia":,

hə>suei> peq hô> iong: tei> lia"/ 'People

cannot be judged by appearance and the water of

the sea cannot be measured with a dipper.'

○

[mô:] vomit ** preferred to /t'o: /

冒險

[mô:≈cie">] take a risk

帽兒

[mô:`r] hat

帽筒

[mô:dong] hat rack ** traditionally placed on the

/koqtc/ 'altar table'

貿易公司

[mô:ieq kongsi] trading company ** CYF says

/mei:ieq kongsi/, this from WLZ

刀

[tô] knife ** or /tô`r/; M: /pa>/

刀插

[tôts'aq] sheath; scabbard

嘮叨

[*lôtô] chatter; be garrulous ** /*lô-*lô-tô-tô/

'endlessly talk'

倒

[tô>] fall over

島

[tô>] island

倒

[tô>] pour out

倒霉

[tô>~mei] 1) embarrassed; ashamed. 2) have bad

luck

搗蛋

[tô>~dɛːn:] make trouble

搗臼

[tô>djyö:] rice polishing mortar

禱告

[tô>kô:] pray

到

[tô:] arrive

○○蟲

[tô:toqdzong] mosquito wriggler ** CYF only; WLZ

gives /tsoqtseq/

滔天罪行

[t'ô-t'ieːn-dzuei:-in] heinous crimes

壽壽

[t'ô-t'ô-zei:] billowing longevity

叨教你

[t'ô-tciô: ni>] much obliged for your advice **

CYF only; polite formula

叨光你

[t'ôkuaː ni>] much obliged to you ** CYF only;

polite formula

討

[t'ô>] ask for; request ** /ven: t'a t'ô> 'ieq-

tsaː tsi>'r lə/ 'Ask him for a sheet of

paper.'

討媳婦

[t'ô> cieq'u:] get a daughter-in-law (of a man's

parents)

討老婆

[t'ô> lô>bo] take a wife

討飯子

[t'ô>vmː:tsi>] beggar ** preferred to

/tciô:hua:tsi/; cf. more formal and polite term

/tc'ioqkə:/

套

[t'ô:] cover with; slip over ** /t'ô:~zaⁿ:-tc'i:/

'slip (it) on'

套兒

[t'ô:~r] sheath; case; cover

掏井

[dô~tcin>] dredge a well

逃走

[dô~tsei>] flee

○夫

[dôfu] companion ** cf. /buoⁿ:/ 'companion'

桃乾

[dôkⁿ] dried peaches

淘汰

[dôt'm:] eliminate (by selection or competition)

桃子

[dôtsi>] peach

稻

[dô:] rice (plant)

○

[dô:] stir ** /dô:~ieq-dô:/

稻○頭

[dô:bu:dei] rice plant roots; stubble left after

harvesting a crop ** cf. /bu:dei/ or /ts'a:-

bu:dei/ 'roots'

盜賊

[dô:dzeq] bandits ** WLZ says /dô:zeq/

導師

[dô:si] teacher; advisor

稻草

[dô:ts'ô>] rice straw ** /dô:ts'ô> soq'r/ 'rice

straw rope'

稻子

[dô:tsi>] rice (in the field) ** cf. /tô>djyö:/

'rice polishing mortar'

道士

[dô:zi:] Taoist priest

○

[~nô] look here!; let me tell you! ** a particle

often used by CYF at the beginning of a

sentence to introduce a statement

腦袋

[nô>da:] head

腦門

[nô>men] brains; smarts

瑪瑙

[ma>nô>] agate

懊惱

[*ô:nô>] annoyed; vexed

鬧情緒

[nô: djindjy:] be in an upset mood

鬧鬧兒

[nô:-nô:-`r] quarrel

鬧架兒

[nô:-tcia:`r] quarrel ** /nô:-liô> 'ieq-t'ie"

tcia:`r/ 'quarreled the whole day'

鬧熱

[nô:zueq] lively

撈

[*lô] 1) fish out of a liquid. 2) get (by

improper means) ** /*lô peq tô: tieq/ 'can't

fish it up', /*lô=pen>/ 'recover one's losses',

/*lô 'ieq-pa>/ 'net (improper) advantage'

唠叨

[*lô-tô] chatter; be garrulous ** /*lô-`lô-tô-tô/

'endlessly talk'

○早

[*lôtsô>] very early on

牢

[lô] 1) sturdy; fast; durable; firm; solid;

strong. 2) good; well (as a complement of

result) ** used in commands like Beijing zheand elsewhere like Beijing zhù

癆病

[lôbin:] tuberculosis

勞動

[lôdong:] labor

○腮鬚

[lôsm`u] beard (on the cheeks) ** or /lôsm-utsi>/

老

[lô>] 1) old; 2) tough; fibrous; stringy (of meat
or vegetables)

老花頭

[lô> huadei] same old shape/situation

- 老婆 [lô>bo] wife ** cf. /^onuei:zen/ 'wife'; /t'ô>
lô>bo/ 'take a wife'
- 老頭兒 [lô>dei`r] old man ** impolite; /tiatia/ or
/peqpeq/ are more respectful
- 老虎 [lô>fu>] tiger
- 老姑娘 [lô>kuniaⁿ] spinster; virgin; old maid **
preferred to /lô>da:kuniaⁿ/
- 老倌 [lô>kuoⁿ] person; this/that person
- 老菱 [lô>lin] water caltrop ** preferred to /linkoq/
- 老伯 [lô>peq] uncle (as a respectful term of address)
- 老師 [lô>si] teacher ** cf. traditional term: /tciô-sy
cieⁿsen/
- 老太婆 [lô>t'a:bo] old lady ** impolite; /lô>t'a:t'a:/
or /lô>na>na>/ are more respectful
- 老碱 [lô>tcieⁿ>] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** WLZ
says /lô>kaⁿ>/; or /tcieⁿ>suei>/ (CYF),
/kaⁿ>suei>/ (WLZ)
- 老鼠 [lô>ts'ÿ>] rat; mouse
- 老鼠奶 [lô>ts'ÿ>na>] wart
- 老鹰 [lô>'in] hawk
- 糟 [tsô] wine dregs ** or /tcyö>tsô/
○癢 [tsô=iaⁿ>] scratch an itching place ** WLZ says
/tsua=iaⁿ>/
- 招手 [tsô=sei>] wave; beckon with the hand ** /tsô-
tsô-sei>/ 'give a wave'

遭遇
招呼
召開
昭示
今朝
早
棗兒
澡堂
早飯
早上頭
蛇蚤
腳爪兒
躁

照
罩兒
竈頭

照顧
抄
超

操心
○號兒
操練

[tsô'y:] experience (a bitter or difficult one)

[tsôfu] hail; greet; notify ** /ta> tsôfu/

[tsôk'm] convene

[tsôzi:] declare publicly ** WLZ only

[tcintsô] today

[tsô>] early

[tsô>'r] jujube

[tsô>daⁿ] bathhouse

[tsô>vaⁿ:] breakfast

[tsô>zaⁿ:dei] morning, earlier ** or /tsô>zaⁿ:/

[kaqtsô>] flea

[tciaqtsô>'r] claws

[tsô:] rash; impetuous ** /cin:tsi> tsô:/ 'have
an impetuous disposition'

[tsô:] shine

[tsô:'r] cover; shade

[tsô:dei] traditional stove ** uses firewood

(/moqdza/) or straw (/ts'ô>/) for fuel

[tsô:ko:] look after; take care of

[ts'ô] copy

[ts'ô] exceed; surpass ** /ts'ô-ko:-dei/ 'gone
too far'

[ts'ô≈cin] worry; fret over

[ts'ô'ô:'r] nickname

[ts'ô-lieⁿ:] drill; practice

鈔 票
草
吵
炒
草 席
糙 米
糙 紙
潮
曹
槽
朝 代
潮流
韶 山
邵
趙
造 謠
紹 興
預 兆

梢
燒
稍

燒 稍

- [ts'ôp'iô:] money
[ts'ô>] grass
[ts'ô>] noisy
[ts'ô>] stir-fry
[ts'ô>djieq] straw mat
[ts'ô:mi>] unpolished rice
[ts'ô:tsi>] rough paper
[dzô] damp; not quite dry
[dzô] surname
[dzô] trough ** /suei>dzô/ 'water trough'
[dzôdm:] dynasty
[dzôlyô] tide ** /cindzôlyô/ 'new trend'
[dzôsmⁿ] Shaoshan
[dzô:] surname
[dzô:] surname
[dzô:~iô] start rumors
[dzô:cin:] Shaoxing
[y:dzô:] omen; portent ** the tone on /dzô:/ is confirmed in the phrase /ny>-dzô: iô/ 'the Yáo with the nǚ and zhào elements'
[sô] bring to somebody ** WLZ only
[sô] cook ** /sô=vmⁿ:/ 'cook a meal'
[sô] splash in (of rain) ** /y> sô-tcin:-l^m teq/ 'the rain splashed in'
[sô=mei] burn coal

梢頭	[sôdei] tip; end ** /pie ⁿ :`r-sôdei/ 'the tip of a pigtail', /kə ⁿ tsi-sôdei/ 'the end of a stick of sugarcane'
臊氣	[sôtci'i:] foul smell
燒酒	[sôtciyö>] white hard liquor ** CYF considers this the same as /kôlia ⁿ / 'sorghum (liquor)'
稍微	[sô ^o uei] slightly
打騷眼兒	[ta>≈sô ^o ie ⁿ >`r] look at from askance
少	[sô>] little; few
掃地	[sô>≈di:] sweep
嫂嫂	[sô>sô>] sister-in-law, elder brother's wife
燥	[sô:] 1) dry. 2) thirsty ** preferred to /kə ⁿ / for 'dry' and to /k'aq/ for 'thirsty'
少爺	[sô:i] young master ** cf. /lô>i/ 'master, venerable elder'
少年	[sô:nie ⁿ] early youth; juvenile
饒命	[zô≈ming:] spare somebody's life
紹興酒	[zô:cin:tciyö>] Shaoxing wine ** or /zô:cin:lô>tciyö>/
肥皂	[bizô:] soap
高	[kô] tall; high ** /va ⁿ tsi> kô/ 'the house is tall'; /dza ⁿ / preferred in reference to a person's height
羔羊	[kô ^o ia ⁿ] lamb

膏藥

[kô`iaq] medicinal plaster \*\* /t'ieq kô`iaq/

'apply a plaster'

糕

[kô`r] cakes

高興

[kôcin:] happy

高頭

[kôdei] top

高粱

[kôliaⁿ] sorghum

高低

[kôti] difference

搞搞兒

[kô>-kô>-`r] play and joke (of children)

搞紙

[kô>tsi>] manuscript paper

告訴

[kô:so:] tell

考考

[k'ô>] give or take an examination

烤燒

[k'ô>~sô:] dry food (over a fire, etc.)

可惡

[k'ô>-`u:] detestable

可以

[k'ô>`i:] can; okay \*\* WLZ says /k'o>`i:/

可愛

[k'ô>`a:] cute \*\* WLZ says /k'o>`a:/

可靠

[k'ô:] lean forward toward or against; near **

/k'ô: pieⁿ tsei>/ 'walk at the side'

匱稿

[lieⁿk'ô:] payment to the bearers of a bridaltrousseau (/tsuaⁿlieⁿ/)

○

[gô] finish ** used as a complement of result:

/k'æⁿ:-gô teqlei/ 'finished reading', /tc'ioq-

gô/ 'finish eating'

傲氣

[ngô:tc'i:] haughtiness

○

[hô] go rancid ** or /faq~hô/; /hô-liô> teqlei/

'(it's) gone rancid'

○油

[hō'yō] bad (cooking) oil or fat ** /hō'yōdei/ 'a
section of rancid fat'

蒿菜

[hōts'a:] crowndaisy chrysanthemum (as a
vegetable)

好

[hō>] good; well; can; may; okay ** /môbin: hô>
tieq`r teqlei/ (or simply /hō> tieq`r teqlei/)
'better' (of illness); also used as a
complement of result

好 ○

[hō>-cin] quite a few

好看

[hō>k'm^n:] good looking; pretty

好客

[hō>kaq] fond of guests

耗費

[hō:fi:] consume; expend

The Final /iô/

腰

[*iô] waist

么 二 三

[*iô *r: sɐ^n] lose (in gambling) ** lit. 'one,
two, three'

邀 請

[*iô-tc'in>] invite

要 求

[*iôdjyô] request

妖 精

[*iôtcin] evil spirit

天 折

[*iôtseq] die young ** WLZ only

腰 子

[*iôtɕi>] kidney (as food)

舀

[iô] ladle out ** /tei>/ preferred

搖

[iô] shake

姚

[iô] surname ** /ny>-dzô: iô/ 'the Yáo with the
nú and zhào elements'

謠言

[iô`ie"] rumor; gossip

搖搖擺擺

[iô-iô-pə>-pə>] swaying

窰洞

[iôdong:] cave dwelling

肴饌

[iôdza":] meat and fish dishes

遙遠

[iô`yo">] far off; distant

咬

[iô>] bite

要

[*iô:] want ** cf. /t'ô>/ 'ask for'

要緊

[*iô:tcin>] important

效

[iô:] effect; result ** /yö> iô:/ 'effective',
 /iô:ko>/ 'effect'

鷄兒

[iô:`r] kite (toy) \*\* /fa":~iô:`r/ 'fly a kite'

耀眼

[iô:ie">] dazzling

校車

[iô:ts'uei] campus bus

上校

[za":iô:] colonel ** WLZ only

彪形大漢

[piô`inda:hə":] burly chap; husky fellow

臃頭

[piôdei] fat (on the meat of livestock) ** or

/vipiô/ (less preferred by CYF)

標致

[piôtsi:] pretty; beautiful (of women)

表

[piô>] chart; table

裱

[piô>] mount (a picture, etc.)

婬子

[piô>tsi>] prostitute

手錶

[sei>piô>] wristwatch

○

[piô:] do not (imperative) ** /piô: 'song: ngo>/

'no need to see me off'

○ 臉孔

[piô: lieⁿ>k'ong>] lose face ** preferred to/työ~lieⁿ>/ which CYF rejects

○ 得

[piô: teq] do not need (to do something)

漂

[p'iô] float

飄洋過海

[p'iô iaⁿ ko: hæ>] sail far away across the seas

飄蕩

[p'iôdaⁿ:] drift; wave; flutter

漂白

[p'iô>baq] bleach (vb.) ** /p'iô>baqfen>/ 'bleach

powder'

票

[p'iô:] ticket

漂亮

[p'iô:liaⁿ:] pretty ** not colloquial in Hangzhou

標

[biô] go whoring ** /biô-to>-tc'ioq-tsaq/ 'go

whoring, gamble, feast, and wear fancy clothes

瓢兒

[biô`r] ladle \*\* /və<sup>n</sup>:biô`r/ 'rice scoop'

瓢羹兒

[biôken`r] spoon

浮藻

[veibiô] duckweed

描畫

[miô`ua:] trace; sketch

苗頭

[miôdei] seedling

秒

[miô>] second

繆

[miô:] surname

廟

[miô:] temple ** or /miô:y>/

謬論

[miô:lun:] absurd theory ** WLZ only (/lun/ sic)

妙計

[miô:tcı:] brilliant scheme

廟會

[miô:uei:] temple festival

刁

[tiô] bad; no good (of people) ** /tiô'uaq/
'crafty, sly'

雕

[tiô] carve ** /tiôk'aq/ 'engrave'

○

[tiô] cluster (as of peanuts)

○嘴兒

[tiô tsuei>'r] speak with a lisp or stutter

刁兒郎當

[tiô'ria'ta"] crooked; bad (of people)

凋謝

[tiô-dji:] wither and fall ** CYF only

刁難

[tiôna"] make things difficult ** /tiôna" zen/

'make things difficult for others'

○眼巴

[tiô'ie">pa] crow's feet wrinkles at corners of
eyes

○

[tiô:] not fresh (of watermelon) ** /tiô:~liô>;

cf. /tô:da" cikua/ 'watermelon gone totally
bad'

吊

[tiô:] tie; tether ** CYF only; cf. /suo"/ (WLZ
only)

釣魚

[tiô:~y] fish; angle

吊喪

[tiô:~sua"] pay a condolence call

挑擔兒

[t'iô tã":'r] carry on the shoulder with a pole

挑

[t'iô>] choose; select

跳

[t'iô:] jump; dive ** /t'iô:-t'iô:-'r/ 'bounce
about'; /t'iô:~suei>/ 'dive into water'

糴米

[t'iô:~mi>] sell rice ** CYF heard in youth, now
obsolete

條

[diô] M: quilts, mats, etc. ** /'ieq-diô

djieqtsi>/ 'one mat'

調味

[diô~vi:] season; flavor

條兒

[diô`r] slip; note

調皮

[diôbi] naughty

○○

[diôbm] make things difficult for; give a hard
time to

笤帚

[diôtsei>] broom

掉

[diô:] (function: verbal complement marking
completion) ** /fu> 'u-diô: teqlei/ 'the fire
has gone out'

調職

[diô:=tseq] be transferred to another post

調兒

[diô:`r] tune \*\* /ts'a<sup>n</sup>: diô:`r/ 'sing a tune'

亮

[niô] surname ** WLZ only

鳥

[niô>] bird ** or /niô>r/ (WLZ only); cf.

colloquial term /tc'iô>r/ (strongly preferred
by CYF); /tsoqmoqniô>/ 'woodpecker'

繞線兒

[niô>~cieⁿ:`r] wind thread

擾亂

[niô>lueⁿ:] harass; disturb ** WLZ only

圍繞

[uei-niô>] revolve round ** WLZ only

○

[niô:] sew (with ///// stitch) ** /niô: 'izaⁿ/

'sew clothes'

繞腳

[niô:=tciaq] bind the feet ** /niô:-tciaq pu:/

'foot binding cloth' (for women); /niô:=soq`r/

'bind with rope'

泌尿科
撩

[bi:niô:k'o] urological department

[liô] hold up from the bottom (as a curtain) **

/liô≈k'm-la/ 'open up (a curtain from the bottom)'

遼寧省
寥寥無幾
聊齋
了

[liô'nin sen>] Liaoning province

[liô-liô u tci>] hardly any at all

[liôtse] Liáo zhāi (the stories by Pú Sōnglíng)

[liô>] (function: verbal complement marking completion)

明瞭

[minliô>] clear; plain; understandable

不了了之

[peq liô> liô> tsi] settle a matter by leaving it unsettled

料
○

[liô:] anticipate

[liô:] reach across (to pick something up) **

/liô: peq dzaq/ 'cannot reach (across to it)';

cf. /hei/ 'reach up'

[liô:] surname

廖
療養
料作
官僚
焦

[liô:ia">] recuperate; convalesce

[liô:tsoq] material; fabric

[kuo"liô] bureaucrat

[tciô] (function: adverbial suffix for vivid

reduplicates) ** /m̩":-m̩":-tciô tsei>/ 'walk

slowly', /tc'in-tc'in-tciô/ 'quietly,

carefully', /k'um:-k'um:-tciô/ 'quickly'; cf.

/tieq/ and /kaq/

嬌
椒

[tciô] delicate; squeamish

[tciô] pepper ** /huatciô/ 'flower pepper',
/utciô/ 'black pepper'

焦

[tciô] scorched; charred ** /k'ô>-tciô teq/
'burnt'

教
澆水

[tciô] teach ** /tciô≈sŷ/ 'teach'

[tciô≈suei>] water (plants) ** cf. /sa≈suei>/
'sprinkle water on'

交易

[tciô'ieq] buy and sell (goods) ** WLZ says
/tciô'i:/

驕傲

[tciô'ngô:] proud; arrogant

交換

[tciô'uo":] exchange; trade

郊外

[tciô'um:] outskirts (of a city) ** or /tciôtc'y/

教書先生

[tciô-sŷ-cie"sen] teacher (traditional term)

○○

[tciôkuo"] very, quite; many, much

膠水

[tciôsuei>] glue

香蕉

[cia"tciô] banana

絞

[tciô>] 1) wring. 2) M: skein of yarn **

/tciô>≈sô:/ 'wring dry'

繳費

[tciô>≈fi:] pay a fee

矯正

[tciô>-tsen:] correct; rectify

僥倖

[tciô>cin:] by luck ** WLZ only

餃子

[tciô>tsi>] jiǎozi; stuffed dumplings **

/suei>tciô>tsi>/ 'boiled jiǎozi'

狡猾

[tciô>uaq] crafty; sly ** WLZ only; or /tiô`uaq/
(under /tiô/; provided by CYF)

叫

[tciô:] call ** /tciô: zen/ 'call people' (as to
come along)

叫得音

[tciô:-teq-`in] spoken sound (of a vernacular
word) ** ie. obtain the sound (to be written)
from the actual spoken sound

校對

[tciô:-tuei:] proofread

教訓

[tciô:cyn:] lesson; moral

叫化子

[tciô:hua:tsi>] beggar ** /t'ô>vəⁿ:tsi/ is
preferred

睏覺

[k'uen:=tciô:] sleep

比較

[pi>-tciô:] compare

敲

[tc'iô] knock; hit ** /tc'iô laⁿdei/ 'hit with a
hammer'

繰

[tc'iô] sew; hem (with invisible ----- type
stitch) ** cf. /vong/

敲破

[tc'iôz̥p'o:] break (cups, etc.)

鍬兒

[tc'iô`r] spade

敲鑼打鼓

[tc'iô-lo-ta>-ku>] strike cymbals and beat drums

○拐兒

[tc'iôkua>`r] lame person; cripple

巧

[tc'iô>] coincidentally ** /tsen tc'iô>!/ 'what a
coincidence!'

○兒

[tc'iô>`r] bird (generic term)

靜悄悄

[djin:-tc'iô>-tc'iô>] quiet; silent

麻 ○ 兒

俏 皮 話

竅 門

橋

○

瞧 不 起

樵 夫

蒿 麥

僑 胞

喬 遷

擡

轎 子

○

簫

○

蕭

逍 遙 法 外

消 息

消 失

[matc'iô>`r] sparrow ** WLZ says /matc'iaq/

[tc'iô:biua:] witty remark

[tc'iô:men] knack; key (to doing something)

[djiô] bridge

[djiô] uneven; cannot set down evenly

[djiô peq tc'i>] look down upon; think lowly of

[djiôfu] woodcutter

[djiômaq] buckwheat

[djiôpô] countrymen residing abroad

[djiôtc'ie"] move home or get a promotion **

literary expression

[djiô:] pry (open)

[djiô:tsi>] sedan chair

[ciô] bolt; latch (vb.) ** /pa> men ciô-hô>/

'latch the door'

[ciô] flute ** /dzeqciô/ 'vertical flute',

/ua"ciô/ 'horizontal flute'

[ciô] pick up; lift up ** /ciô=k'a:/ 'remove a

lid', /koq`rli> ciô-tc'i:-la/ 'pick up by the

corner'

[ciô] surname

[ciô`iô-faq-ua:] free and unfettered beyond the

law

[ciôcieq] news

[ciôseq] vanish

囂 張	[ciôtsa ⁿ] arrogant
銷 子	[ciôtsi>] peg ** /ts'aq ciô/ 'stick in a peg'
通 宵	[t'ong>ciô] through the night
雲 霄	[ynciô] the skies ** WLZ only
小	[ciô>] little
小 里 小 氣	[ciô>-li>-ciô>-tc'i:] stingy
小 心	[ciô>cin] careful ** preferred to /ta ⁿ cin/
小 肚 脹	[ciô>do: tsa ⁿ :] have a full bladder
小 花 臉	[ciô>hualie ⁿ >] clown ** only WLZ accepts /ciô>ts'ei>/
小 伢 兒	[ciô>ia`r] boy; child ** also /ciô>nə <sup>n</sup> ia`r/ (or /nə ⁿ ia`r/) 'boy'
小 麥	[ciô>maq] wheat
小 米	[ciô>mi>] millet ** /ciô>mi>fen>/ 'millet flour'
小 伯 伯	[ciô>peqpeq] uncle, father's younger brother ** or /soqsoq/
小 包 兒	[ciô>pô`r] packet
小 手 〇 頭	[ciô>sei>tseqdei] little finger
小 雞 兒	[ciô>tcı`r] chick
曉 得	[ciô>teq] know
笑	[ciô:] laugh
笑 嘻 嘻	[ciô:-ci-ci] with a grin
酵 母	[ciô:mo>] yeast ** /faqfen>/ 'leavening' is the preferred term; informants note this term

sounds similar to /ciômo/ 'fritter away' as in

/ciômo zitcieⁿ/ 'while away the time'

[ciô:zuen:] filial

孝順

The Final /ö/

[kô] ditch; trench

[kô] hook ** or /kô`r/

[kô] sew with large stitches

[kô-kô-long>] crooked; twisted ** CYF only

[kô`in>] entice; seduce

[kô>] dog ** /ts'ikô>/ 'female dog', /iongkô>/

'male dog'

[kô>k'o] kennel

[kô>tcîô:] bark

[kô:] enough ** /kô: teqlei/

[kô:m>] purchase

[kô:taⁿ] foul business; dirty deal

[tcieqkô:] structure

[k'ô] sunk in (of the eyes) ** /ieⁿ>tcin k'ô-

tcin:-tc'i: teq/ '(his) eyes are sunken in'

[k'ô>] 1) M: mouthful. 2) M: clocks ** /*ieq-

k'ô> vmⁿ:/ 'one mouthful of rice'

[k'ô>li>] in the mouth

[k'ô>li>suei>] saliva; spittle

溝
鉤
鉤
勾 勾 攏
勾 引
狗

狗 窠
狗 叫
夠
購 買
勾 當
結 構
眶

口

口 裏
口 裏 水

扣
鉤 兒
入 寇
苙 寇
○

[k'ö:] detain ** /k'ö:-lô t'a/ 'detain him'

[k'ö:`r] button \*\* or /nyö>k'ö:`r/

[zeqk'ö:] invade ** WLZ only

[dei:k'ö:] round cardamom

[gö] shrink (of cloths, posture, etc.)

The Final /yö/

幽 幽 ○

憂 愁

優 待

悠 久

油

猶豫 不決

游泳

由此 入內

尤其

油火 蟲

[*yö-*yö-tciô] quietly; be quiet!

[*yödzei] sad; worried

[*yödm:] preferential consideration

[*yötcyö>] long-standing; age-old

[yö] oil

[yö'y: peq tcieq] hesitant; undecided

[yö-iong>] swim

[yö-ts'i>-zeq-nuei:] enter here

[yödji] especially

[yöfu>dzong] firefly; glowworm ** preferred to

/infu>dzong/

[yöni:] greasy

[yöpu:sm">] traditional oiled umbrella

[yötcie"pin>] sweet deep-fried dumplings

[yöts'oq] postmark

[yötsen:djioq] post office

[yö>] Earthly Branch #10

油 膩

油 布 傘

油 煎 餅

郵 戳

郵 政 局

酉

有
有 沒有 來

[yö>] there is; there are; to have

[yö> meqyö> lə] has he come?; has he come yet? **

or /(t'a) yö> peqyö> lə/; but negative answer

only /(t'a) meqyö> lə/ not */peqyö> lə/;

affirmative answer: /(t'a) lə teqlei/ 'he has

come' or /(t'a) lə-ko: teqlei/ 'he's been here'

友 好
有 ○ ○

[yö>hə>] friendly

[yö>longnie"] rich ** cf. /kə tciasi/ 'very rich'

幼 兒 園

[*yö: `r`yo"] kindergarten

誘 餌

[*yö: *r>] bait

右 派

[yo:p'a:] right wing

又

[yö:] again ** cf. /*i:/ 'again'

柚 子

[yö:tsi>] pomelo ** CYF only

菩 薩 保 祐

[bosəq pə>yö] May the Bodhisattva protect us!

牛

[nyö] cow; ox; bovine ** M: /dei/ or /tseq/

牛 角

[nyökoq] ox horn

牛 郎 織 女

[nyöla" tsiny>] the cowherd and the weaving girl

** they are said to 'meet at magpie bridge'

(/tc'ieq djiô cia" uei:/)

牛 奶

[nyöna>] milk (cow's)

扭

[nyö>] pinch ** /nyö> *ieq-ba>/ 'give a pinch

(to)'

扭

[nyö>] twist; wrench ** /*iô: nyö>-sua" teq/

'(I've) sprained my waist'

紐 扣 兒

[nyö>k'ö: `r] button

○○豬

溜

[nyö:nyötsy] pudgy pig ** or /nyö:tsy/

[*lyö] slip away; sneak off ** /t'a *lyö-tsei>

teqlai/ 'he slipped away'

流

[lyö] flow

留

[lyö] leave; retain

劉

[lyö] surname

溜冰

[lyö~pin] skate (on ice)

硫黃

[lyö`ua"] sulphur

石榴

[zeqlyö] pomegranate

柳樹

[lyö>zý:] willow tree

髮

[tcyö] hair bun; chignon ** or /tcyö`r/,

/tcyötcyö/, /deifaqtcyö/; /sý koq tcyötcyö/

'style a chignon'

糾紛

[tcyöfen] dispute ** /nô: tcyöfen/ 'have a

dispute'

髮髮兒

[tcyötcyö`r] girl's double hair buns

糾察

[tcyöts`aq] maintain order (at a public

gathering)

斑鳩

[pə`tcyö] turtledove

抓鬮兒

[tsua~tcyö`r] draw lots ** or /tsua~tcyötcyö/

久

[tcyö>] long time ** or /dza`tcyö>/

九

[tcyö>] nine

酒

[tcyö>] wine; spirits

酒○兒

[tcyö>tciaq`r] lees or dregs in wine

菲菜

[tcyö>ts`a:] chives, Chinese

酒盅

[tcyö>tsong] wine cup (small) ** or

/tcyö>tsong`r/

酒窩兒

[tcyö>*u`r] dimples \*\* WLZ says /tcyö>\*o`r/

灸

[tcyö:] moxibustion ** /tsen-tcyö:/ 'acupuncture
and moxibustion', /tcyö: zaⁿ:-tc'i:/ 'set on
the moxibustion, /tcyö:≈*a:/ 'do moxibustion
with artemisia', /tcyö:fu>/ 'moxibustion flame'

救命

[tcyö:≈min:] save somebody's life

究竟

[tcyö:tcin:] after all; actually

邱

[tc'yö] surname

丘八老爺

[tc'yö-paq-lô>i] soldier; GI ** a graphic pun on
the word /pin/ 'soldier' which is composed of
the elements /tc'yö/ and /paq/

秋天

[tc'yöt'ieⁿ] autumn

鞦韆

[tc'yötc'ieⁿ] swing ** /daⁿ: tc'yötc'ieⁿ/ 'ride
on a swing'

球

[djyö] ball

○

[djyö] stingy ** or /djyöciaⁿ/; preferred by CYF
to /djieq(ciaⁿ)/

仇

[djyö] surname ** WLZ only

裘

[djyö] surname ** WLZ only

求人

[djyö≈zen] ask for help from other

囚犯

[djyöv^m:] prisoner

臼

[djyö:] mortar

舊

[djyö:] old (not new)

就
舅 舅

[djyö:] then ** /na>za": djyö:/ 'immediately...'

[djyö:djyö:] uncle, mother's brother ** cf.

/nia"djyö:/

袖 口
舊 年
售 票 處
袖 套 兒
舅 子
袖 子
舅 母

[djyö:k'ö>] cuff (of a sleeve)

[djyö:nie"] last year ** or /djyö:nie"tsi>/

[djyö:p'iô:ts'ÿ:] ticket office

[djyö:t'ô:`r] sleeve protector

[djyö:tsi>] brother-in-law, wife's brother

[djyö:tsi>] sleeve

[djyö:*m] aunt, wife of /djyö:djyö:/ **

/nia"djyö:/ preferred

修

[cyö] 1) repair; mend. 2) study; cultivate **

/cyö-li>/ 'repair', /cyö~dô:/ 'cultivate

oneself', /dô:zi: cyö-dô:/ 'Taoist priests

cultivate themselves'

羞 羞 答 答
休 息
羞 恥
鏽

[cyö-cyö-taq-taq] bashful

[cyöcieq] rest

[cyöts'i>] shame

[cyö:] rust ** /t'ieq cyö:-liô> teq/ 'the iron

has rusted'

嗅
繡 花
秀 才
秀 氣
星 宿

[cyö:] smell ** WLZ only; literary expression

[cyö:~hual] embroider

[cyö:dza] xiucai scholar

[cyö:tc'i:] delicate; refined

[cincyö] constellation

The Final /ɿⁿ/

庵
安
安 ○

[ɿⁿ] nunnery ** or /niku ɿⁿ/

[ɿⁿ] peaceful; quiet ** or /ɿⁿdjɿn:/

[ɿⁿtɿⁿ] at peace; at ease ** /cinli> ɿⁿtɿⁿ/

'one's mind is at ease', /zeq peq ɿⁿtɿⁿ, i:

peq mieⁿ/ 'not at ease in the day, not sleep at night'

馬鞍
含

[ma>ɿⁿ] saddle

[ɿⁿ] hold in the mouth ** /ɿⁿ lɿ tsuei>pali>/

'hold in the mouth', /ɿⁿ-tsaq ciaⁿɿⁿ/

'holding a cigarette in the mouth'

[ɿⁿ] surname

[ɿⁿ-lɿn>] cold; frigid

[ɿⁿ-si:-si:] (feel) cold

[ɿⁿ-°lin-°lin] (look) cold

[ɿⁿdei:ˈr] pea or bean pod; pea ** /ɿⁿdei:ˈr daⁿ
tsɔq/ 'sweetened congee with peas'; cf. WLZ's
/uoⁿ>dei:/

韓
寒 冷
寒 ○ ○
寒 ○ ○
含 豆 兒

[ɿⁿiaⁿ>] self-restraint

[ɿⁿtcieq] link up; join ** WLZ only

[ɿⁿtɿⁿ] Handan (in Hebei) ** WLZ only

[ɿⁿzueqbin:] malaria ** colloquial term; more

literary /niaqdjieq/ is also used

涵 養
銜 接
邯 鄲
寒 熱 病

[lɿ-ɿⁿ] letter ** literary expression; WLZ only

[ɿⁿ:zɿ] on time; timely

來 函
按 時

暗 ○ ○
按摩板
案子

墨 暗
旱
岸
汗

翰林
汗衫
汗迹
銲接
遺憾
班

般

頒布
扳手
斑點
班子
板
板刷兒

[*aⁿ:-den:-den:] dark

[*aⁿ:mo] massage

[*aⁿ:pəⁿ>] tailor's cutting table

[*aⁿ:tsi>] case; law case ** /p'o:~*aⁿ:/ 'break a case'

[moq*aⁿ:] dark

[aⁿ:] dry (of weather) ** /aⁿ:tsə/ 'drought'

[aⁿ:] shore, bank

[aⁿ:] sweat ** /ts'ueq~aⁿ:/ 'perspire'; /aⁿ:

suen:-t'ei: teq/ 'soaked through with sweat'

[aⁿ:lin] member of the Imperial Academy

[aⁿ:sə] undershirt

[aⁿ:tcieq] spot of sweat on clothing

[aⁿ:tcieq] weld; solder

[i'aⁿ:] regret

[pəⁿ] 1) class; team. 2) shift; duty **

/zaⁿ~pəⁿ/ 'go to work'

[pəⁿ] kind; sort ** /piô: ken t'a 'ieq-pəⁿ

tcieⁿ:seq/ 'don't associate with his type'

[pəⁿpu:] promulgate; issue

[pəⁿsei>] wrench; spanner

[pəⁿtieⁿ>] spot

[pəⁿtsi>] theatrical troupe

[pəⁿ>] board; plank ** /moqpəⁿ>/ 'wooden plank'

[pəⁿ>suaq'r] flat scrubbing brush

板桌
出版
扮

[pəⁿ>tsəq] plain table

[ts'ueqpəⁿ>] publish

[pəⁿ:] dress up for, or act, on stage ** /"pieq

za: liaⁿ sɛⁿ li> t'a pəⁿ: lin ts'ong/ 'he

plays Lín Chōng in the play "Bǐ shàng

Liángshān", /pəⁿ:ieⁿ>/ 'play the part of',

/ta>pəⁿ:/ 'dress up (as for the stage)'

絆倒

[pəⁿ:zətô>] trip ** /tieq-saq-pəⁿ:-tô>/ '(rudely)

stumble by'

攀

[p'əⁿ] climb; clamber ** /p'əⁿztc'in/ 'seek

advantageous kinship relations', /kôp'əⁿ/ 'seek

connections in high places'

盼

[p'əⁿ:] hope for; long for ** or /p'əⁿ:vaⁿ:/;

/p'əⁿ: t'a lə/ 'long for his coming'

瓣

[p'əⁿ:] petal ** or /huap'əⁿ:/

襻兒

[p'əⁿ:`r] loop (for fastening buttons, etc.) **

or /nyö>p'əⁿ:`r/; /iep'ə<sup>n</sup>:`r/ 'loop on shoe'

(to fasten a strap)

片

[bəⁿ] M: fields; land; shops ** /*ieq-bəⁿ tieⁿ:/

'one shop', /*ieq-bəⁿ di:/ 'a plot of land',

/*ieq-bəⁿ dieⁿ/ 'one field'

辦

[bəⁿ:] do; handle; manage ** /bəⁿ:zɛi:/ 'handle

affairs', /bəⁿ:ztcyö>djieq/ 'have a banquet'

蠻

[*məⁿ] very; quite ** may reduplicate--/*məⁿ-

*məⁿ/, as in /*məⁿ-*məⁿ k'uə:/ 'very fast'

蠻不講理

[mən peq tciaⁿ> li>] rude and unreasonable ** or

/mən*uaⁿ/

蠻無老

[mənulô>] rude and unreasonable person

慢

[mən:] slow

蔓

[mən:-ieⁿ] spread; extend ** WLZ only

漫畫

[mən:ua:] comic; cartoon

翻

[fən] 1) turn over; turn inside out; open (as

books). 2) capsize ** /fən*ieq-fən/ 'page

through'

翻

[fən] translate ** or /fən*ieq/; /fən*ieq-fən/

'give a translation'

番茄

[fən'djia] tomato

番薯

[fən'zý:] sweet potato

三番五次

[sən-fən-u>-ts'i:] time and again

反面

[fən>mieⁿ:] reverse side (of clothing, etc.)

反對

[fən>tuei:] oppose

泛濫

[fən:lən] flood; inundate

販子

[fən:tsi>] dealer; monger

帆船

[vən'dzuoⁿ] sailboat

繁榮

[vən'iong] prosperous; flourishing

煩惱

[vən'nô>] vexed; troubled; worried

帆布

[vən'pu:] canvas ** or /bongpu:/

範圍

[vən'uei] scope; limits; range

煩人

[vən'zen] bother; bothersome

凡是

[vəⁿzi:] all that is . . . ; everything that
are . . .

晚
晚快邊兒

[vəⁿ>] late ** cf. /dzi/ 'late'

[vəⁿ>k'us:pieⁿ`r] dusk; early evening ** or
/vəⁿ>k'us:pieⁿ/

晚米

[vəⁿ>mi>] late ripening rice ** /vəⁿ>mi>fen>/
'rice flour' (high quality)

晚上頭

[vəⁿ>zaⁿ:dei] evening

飯

[vəⁿ:] cooked rice

范

[vəⁿ:] surname

萬

[vəⁿ:] ten-thousand

飯米糝兒

[vəⁿ:mi>suoⁿ`r] grains of cooked rice

犯人

[vəⁿ:zen] convict; prisoner

擔

[təⁿ] 1) take (in the hand); pick up (small
things with one hand). 2) bring. 3) use **
/təⁿ=tc'i>-lə/ 'pick it up', /təⁿ pieq ci>-zi:/
'write with a pen'

單

擔心

[təⁿ] single; unpadded

[təⁿ=cin] worry; be anxious ** cf. /təⁿcin/ 'be
careful'

單獨

[təⁿdoq] alone; oneself

耽擱

[təⁿkoq] delay ** or /təⁿu:/

旦來

[təⁿlə] once; in case; if once ** functions like
yidən: /təⁿlə pa> t'a k'sⁿ:-tcieⁿ: teq,

zi:t'i> dzen peq liô>/ 'If once hé (happens to)
see, things won't work out."

○ ○ 兒

單 身 漢

單 衫 兒

靈 丹 妙 藥

[təⁿpaⁿ`r] diaper

[təⁿsenhəⁿ:] bachelor ** or /kuaⁿkuen:dei`r/

[təⁿsaⁿ`r] unlined garment

[lin təⁿ miô: iaq] sprite elixir and fairy
medicine

膽

揮 帚

擔

[təⁿ>] gall ** or /təⁿ>tsi>/

[təⁿ>tsei>] duster

[təⁿ:] M: one pole load ** /*ieq-təⁿ: tongci/

'one pole load of things'

擔 兒

聖 誕 節

花 旦

[təⁿ:`r] carrying pole ** or /pieⁿ>təⁿ:/

[sen:təⁿ:tcieq] Christmas

[huatəⁿ] young female character type in Chinese
opera

坍

[t'səⁿ] collapse ** /vaⁿtsi> t'səⁿ-liô> tieq/ 'the
house collapsed'; only WLZ has heard /t'aq/

攤

攤 兒

貪 心

貪 污

海 灘

袒

[t'səⁿ] spread out

[t'səⁿ`r] vendor's stall

[t'səⁿcin] greed; avarice

[t'səⁿ*u] corruption; graft

[hə>t'səⁿ] beach

[t'səⁿ>] expose one's upper body ** literary

expression; /t'səⁿ>-ciəng lo:-tcieⁿ, dji-tsuaⁿ

i:-voq/ 'with exposed bosom and bared

shoulders, and (wearing) strange clothing and
unusual costume'

坦 白
毯 子
炭
歎

[t'aⁿ>baq] frank; candid

[t'aⁿ>tsi>] blanket

[t'aⁿ:] charcoal

[t'aⁿ:] sigh ** /t'aⁿ:-liô> 'ieq-k'ô> tc'i:/

'heave a sigh'

探 親
彈

[t'aⁿ:=tc'in] visit relatives

[dɛⁿ] 1) fluff (vb.). 2) snap the fingers. 3)

play a stringed instrument ** /dɛⁿ mieⁿhua/

'fluff cotton'

痰
譚
談 天
潭 兒
檀 香
天 壇
淡
蛋 白
蛋 黃 兒
但 是
子 彈
難
南
難 看

[dɛⁿ] phlegm; mucus

[dɛⁿ] surname

[dɛⁿ~t'ieⁿ] chat

[dɛⁿ`r] deep pool

[dɛⁿciaⁿ] sandalwood ** or /dɛⁿmoq/

[t'ieⁿdɛⁿ] Temple of Heaven (in Beijing)

[dɛⁿ:] insipid; saltless; tasteless

[dɛⁿ:baq] egg white

[dɛⁿ:huaⁿ`r] egg yolk \*\* or /huaⁿ`r/, /dɛⁿ:huaⁿ/

[dɛⁿ:zi:] but

[tsi>dɛⁿ] bullet

[nɛⁿ] difficult ** /nɛⁿ tso:/ 'hard to do'

[nɛⁿ] south

[nɛⁿk'aⁿ:] ugly

難為情

[nəⁿueidjin] embarrassed; ashamed ** cf.

/tô>~mei/

男人

[nəⁿzen] husband (coarse speech) ** cf. otherterms for husband : /taⁿtciazen/, /cieⁿsen/

男人家

[nəⁿzentcia] man

難民

[nəⁿ:min] refugee

攔

[lən] bar; block; hold back ** /lən~lô/ 'block

firmly'

藍攪

[lən] blue

[lən] fasten (with a rope) ** /iong: soq`r lən-lô

t'a/ 'fasten it well with a rope'

藍兒

[lən`r] basket, smaller

蘭花

[lənⁿhua] orchid

攔杆兒

[lənⁿkaⁿ`r] railing

纜車

[lənⁿts'uei] cable car

遊覽區

[yölənⁿtc'y] excursion district

懶

[lən>] lazy ** or /lən>do:/, /lən>-iaⁿ-iaⁿ/

爛

[lən:] rotten

爛爛濕

[lən:-lən:-seq] all wet

爛濕 ○ ○

[lən:-seq-kuaq-taq] muddy; gooey

爛糊泥

[lən:u`ni] mud ** or /ulən>ni/

泛濫

[fən:lən] flood; inundate

橄欖

[kən>lən] olive ** cf. /tc'inku>/ 'fresh olive'

斮

[tsən] chop; dice ** /tsən zoqpin>`r/ 'dice meat

patties'

燦爛
饞嘴
蠶頭兒

[ts'æ̃ːlæ̃ː] splendid; resplendent

[dzæ̃ː-tsuei>] gluttonous

[dzæ̃ːdeiːr] fava beans ** /tc'indzæ̃ːdeiːr/

'fresh fava beans'

[dzæ̃ːguei:] ashamed

[dzæ̃ːiẽː] slander ** WLZ only

[dzæ̃ːpô>pô>] silkworm

[dzæ̃ːyeq] the waning moon

[dzæ̃ː:] station ** /ts'ueidzæ̃ː/ 'railroad

station' or 'bus stop'

[dzæ̃ːdei] profit

[dzæ̃ːzi] temporary

[k'aqdzæ̃ː:] inn

[p'oːdzæ̃ː:] tear or burst seam in clothing

[sæ̃ː] mountain; hill

[sæ̃ː] three

[sæ̃ː] upper garment; shirt ** /mỗsæ̃ːr/ 'infant's
clothes'

[sæ̃ː`aqdô] hickory nut \*\* CYF says /sa`aqdô`r/,

this from WLZ

[sæ̃ː-ku> tsi ˈr:] one-third

[sæ̃ː-peq-tcieq-dei] suddenly; unexpectedly; out

of the blue ** may take /tieq/ (but not

/tciô/): /nen sæ̃ː-peq-tcieq-dei (tieq) k'æ̃ː

teqlei/ 'The door suddenly opened.'

慚愧
讒言
蠶寶
殘月
站

賺頭
暫時
客棧
破綻
山
三
衫

山核桃

三股之二
三不接頭

三點鐘	[sɿ ⁿ -tie ⁿ > tsong] three o'clock
山珍海味	[sɿ ⁿ -tsen-hə>-vi:] delicacies of all sorts
杉木	[sɿ ⁿ moq] wood of the China fir
山脚下	[sɿ ⁿ tciaqia:] foot of a mountain
珊瑚	[sɿ ⁿ u] coral
杉樹	[sɿ ⁿ zÿ:] fir tree
散	[sɿ ⁿ >] come loose (as a rope) ** /sɿ ⁿ >ɿk's-lə/ 'come loose'
刪	[sɿ ⁿ >] delete ** WLZ only
傘	[sɿ ⁿ >] umbrella ** M: /pa>; or /y>sɿ ⁿ >/
散	[sɿ ⁿ :] break up; disperse ** /uei: sɿ ⁿ : teqlɛi/ 'The meeting has broken up.'
散步	[sɿ ⁿ :ɿbo:] take a walk ** or /sɿ ⁿ :-sɿ ⁿ :-bo:/; cf. /da ⁿ :-da ⁿ :-r/ 'take a stroll'
肝	[kə ⁿ] liver ** or /kə ⁿ dza ⁿ :/
間	[kə ⁿ] M: rooms; houses ** or /tcie ⁿ /
干	[kə ⁿ] surname
尷尬	[kə ⁿ ka:] embarrassed ** CYF prefers /tcia ⁿ -liô> teqlɛi/
乾娘	[kə ⁿ nia ⁿ] aunt, father's or mother's sister ** preferred to /kumo>/
乾燥	[kə ⁿ sô:] dry; arid (of weather)
泔水	[kə ⁿ suei>] slop water; swill ** as that left from washing rice: /dômi>kə ⁿ suei>; cf. /ts'a:tciaq/ 'waste leftover food'

甘蔗
竹竿
敢
趕

[kəⁿtsi>] sugarcane
[tsoqkəⁿ] bamboo pole
[kəⁿ>] dare
[kəⁿ>] drive; chase ** /kəⁿ>zyö/ 'drive cattle',
/pa> t'a kəⁿ> ts'ueq-tc'i:/ 'get him out of
here'

柑
擀

[kəⁿ>] orange
[kəⁿ>] roll (dough, etc.) ** /kəⁿ> tciô>tsi> bi/
'roll out jiaozi wrappers'

揀
桿

[kəⁿ>] select ** CYF may sometimes say /tcieⁿ>/
[kəⁿ>] shaft; rod ** /*ieⁿdongkəⁿ>/ 'pipe' (for
smoking)

桿

[kəⁿ>] stalk; stem ** /koliaⁿkəⁿ>/ 'sorghum
stalk'

橄欖
感覺
老碱

[kəⁿ>|əⁿ] olive ** cf. /tc'inku>/ 'fresh olive'
[kəⁿ>tcieq] feeling
[lô>kəⁿ>] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** CYF says
/lô>tcieⁿ>/, this from WLZ; or /tcieⁿ>suei>/
(CYF), /kəⁿ>suei>/ (WLZ)

刊物

[k'əⁿveq] publication ** WLZ only

狼狽不堪
砍

[laⁿpei: peq k'əⁿ] in a sorry plight
[k'əⁿ>] chop; hack ** /k'əⁿ>zÿ:/ 'chop down a
tree'

田坎

[dieⁿk'əⁿ>] raised path between fields

看

[k'a'n:] see; look ** /k'a'n:-k'a'n: vaⁿtsi>/ 'look
at houses', /k'a'n:-k'a'n:-k'a'n:/ 'check it out',
/k'a'n: ia> k'a: peq ts'ueq/ 'can't even see'

看郎中

[k'a'n:~laⁿtsong] see the doctor ** /k'a'n:~bin:/
used less

看見

[k'a'n:~tcieⁿ:] see; run into ** CYF prefers this
to /p'ong:~tcieⁿ:/

看戲文

[k'a'n:~ci:ven] watch traditional opera ** /tc'i:
k'a'n:-ci:ven tc'i:/ 'go off to watch the opera'

洞眼

[dong:ngəⁿ>] hole ** the informants supply this,
but claim it is not a Hangzhou word: cf.
/dong:r'/ 'hole'

蚰子

[həⁿtsi>] cockle

打鼾

[ta>~həⁿ] snore ** /ta>~suei>həⁿ/ 'snore in
gurgles'

喊

[həⁿ>] shout ** WLZ only; CYF gives /tcio̯:/

漢字

[həⁿ:zi:] Chinese character

The Final /ieⁿ/

閹

[*ieⁿ] castrate ** /*ieⁿtsy/ 'hog', /*ieⁿnyö/
'bullock'; but cf. /cieⁿtcī/ 'capon'

嫌

[*ieⁿ] dislike; mind ** /*ieⁿ t'a fong/ 'mind his
filthiness'

蕞

[*ieⁿ] dried out (of flowers, fruit) ** /suei>ko>*ieⁿ-liô> teqlei/ 'the fruit has dried out'

醃

[*ieⁿ] pickle (vb.) ** /*ieⁿ y/ 'pickle fish',/*ieⁿ zoq/ 'cure meat', /*ieⁿ ts'æ:/ 'pickle

vegetables'

烟

[*ieⁿ] smoke ** /tc'ioq≈*ieⁿ/ 'smoke (tobacco)',/mô:≈*ieⁿ/ 'emit smoke'

燕

[*ieⁿ] surname

烟筒

[*ieⁿdong] pipe (for smoking with) **/suei>*ieⁿdong/ 'water pipe', /æⁿ:*ieⁿdong/

'long stemmed pipe'

淹没

[*ieⁿmeq] submerge; flood

嫌疑犯

[*ieⁿnivæⁿ:] suspect

烟囱

[*ieⁿts'ong] chimney

沿

[ieⁿ] along ** /ieⁿ-hæ>/ 'along the coast', /ieⁿ

lo: tsei>/ 'walk along the road'

閒

[ieⁿ] leisure ** or /ieⁿk'ong/

鹽

[ieⁿ] salt

鹹

[ieⁿ] salty

咸

[ieⁿ] surname

延期

[ieⁿ≈dji] postpone; defer

鹽鹵

[ieⁿ-lo>] brine (as for making salted duck eggs)

涎皮賴臉

[ieⁿbi-læ:lieⁿ>] cheeky and brazenfaced ** WLZ

only

絃線

[ieⁿcieⁿ:] string (of a musical instrument)

筵席

[ieⁿdjieq] feast; banquet ** /meqyö> tc'ioq peq
 ss: tieq ieⁿdjieq/ 'there is no banquet that
 does not end'

巖洞

[ieⁿdong:] grotto

顏色

[ieⁿseq] color

賢惠

[ieⁿuei:] virtuous (of a woman)

鹹魚

[ieⁿy] salted fish

言語

[ieⁿy>] talk; speech

蜒蚰螺

[ieⁿyölo] type of slug

閒事

[ieⁿzi:] other people's business; an unimportant
 matter ** /kuoⁿ>~ieⁿzi:/ 'mind other people's
 business'

炎熱

[ieⁿzueq] burning hot

屋簷

[oqieⁿ] eaves (of a house)

三弦

[ssⁿieⁿ] sānxian, a three-stringed plucked
 instrument

心不在焉

[cin peq tss: ieⁿ] preoccupied; inattentive

演戲

[ieⁿ>~ci:] act in a play

眼兒

[ieⁿ>`r] flake; scale (as of fish); scab **
 /y`ie<sup>n</sup>>`r/ 'fish scales'

掩蓋

[ieⁿ>-kw:] cover up; conceal

眼睜睜

[ieⁿ>-tsen-tsen] with wide open eyes

眼孔起淺

[ieⁿ>k'ong> tc'i>-tc'ieⁿ>] greedy eyes; want
 things on sight ** said of children

眼淚

[ieⁿ>luei:] tears

眼睛
眼鏡兒
眼睫毛
眼眵污
眼烏珠

[ieⁿ>tcin] eye

[ieⁿ>tcin:`r] eyeglasses

[ieⁿ>tsa^mô] eyelash

[ieⁿ>tsi^u] eye discharge

[ieⁿ>*utsy] iris (and pupil) of the eye ** or

/°utsy/; may refer to whole eye: /ieⁿ>*utsy

ciaq teqlei/ '(My) eyes have gone blind'

[dzaq=ieⁿ>] talk in one's sleep

[°ieⁿ:] bored with; tired of ** /tc'ioq-°ieⁿ:

teq/ 'sick of eating (something)', /k'aⁿ:-°ieⁿ:

teq/ 'tired of seeing (something)', /t'in-

°ieⁿ: teq/ 'tired of hearing (something)'

[°ieⁿ:] swallow (liquids and chewed things) **

/°ieⁿ:-loq-tc'i:/ 'swallow', /laⁿ-t'en-fu>-

°ieⁿ:/ 'wolf down'; generally preferred to

/t'en/

[°ieⁿ:k'aq] entertain guests

[°ieⁿ:saⁿong] azalea ** preferred to

/do:tcyoⁿhua/

[°ieⁿ:tsi>] swallow (the bird)

[°ieⁿ:ua>] inkstone ** M: /k'uei:/

[ieⁿ:] county ** /y'aⁿ ieⁿ:/ 'Yuhang county'

(near Hangzhou); also pronounced /yoⁿ:/ in

certain contexts

着魔
厭

燕

宴客
燕山紅

燕子
硯瓦
縣

陷害

[ieⁿ:-a:] frame (an innocent person); do someone
in

現在

[ieⁿ:dza:] now ** cf. /kaqmô>/ 'now'

限制

[ieⁿ:tsi:] limit; restrict

餡子

[ieⁿ:tsi>] filling (as for jiàozi)

火焰

[fu>ieⁿ] flame

邊兒

[pieⁿ`r] edge; side \*\* /tsoqtsi> pie<sup>n</sup>`r/ 'edge of
the table', /t'a la pieⁿ`rzaⁿ:/ 'he's at the
edge'

蝙蝠

[pieⁿfoq] bat

編輯

[pieⁿtc'ieq] edit

○○

[pieⁿtc_i] fine tooth comb

鞭子

[pieⁿtsi>] whip ** /ma>pieⁿtsi>/ 'horse whip'

匾兒

[pieⁿ>`r] tray; shallow basket (large and round;
for airing food in sun)

遍

[pieⁿ:] 1) all over; all through. 2) M: time(s)
through or over ** /pieⁿ:sen/ 'all over one's
body', /pieⁿ:-di: k'm hua/ 'flowers in bloom
all over the ground', /'ieq-pieⁿ/ 'once'

變

[pieⁿ:] change ** /zÿ:ieq`r-pieⁿ: ong teq/ 'the
leaves have turned red'

篇

[p'ieⁿ] M: stories; articles

偏偏

[p'ieⁿp'ieⁿ] (function: adverb showing

contrariness or determination) ** or /p'ieⁿ/

騙

[p'ieⁿ:] deceive

片刻

[p'ieⁿ:k'aq] short while; a moment ** /tsə: ten>p'ieⁿ:k'aq/ 'wait a moment longer'

片子

[p'ieⁿ:tsi>] card

騙子

[p'ieⁿ:tsi>] swindler; cheat

便宜

[bieⁿi] cheap ** cf. /djeⁿ:/ 'cheap'

辮兒

[bieⁿ:`r] pigtail; braid \*\* /sŷ bie<sup>n</sup>:`r/ 'braid a
pigtail'

辯論

[bieⁿ:len:] debate

便飯

[bieⁿ:vəⁿ:] simple meal

辨別

[bieⁿ:bieq] differentiate

棉被

[mieⁿbi:] quilt, cotton ** M: /diô/ or /dzuaⁿ/

眠牀

[mieⁿdzuaⁿ] bed ** general term for modern type
beds

棉花

[mieⁿhual] cotton

綿子

[mieⁿtsi>] silk floss or wadding ** or /simieⁿ/

失眠

[seq~mieⁿ] lose sleep

免

[mieⁿ>] avoid ** /mieⁿ>teq/ 'so as to avoid',
/mieⁿ>peq liô>/ 'cannot avoid'

勉強

[mieⁿ>tc'iaⁿ>] with reluctance or difficulty

面

[mieⁿ:] M: mirrors ** /*ieq-mieⁿ: tcin:tsi>/ 'one
mirror'

麵

[mieⁿ:] wheat noodles ** or /mieⁿ:diô/

麵粉

[mieⁿ:fen>] flour

掂

[tieⁿ] weigh in hand ** WLZ only; /tieⁿ-tieⁿ-
k'sⁿ:/; cf. CYF /ten:/

顛 三 倒 四
癲 狗
瘋 瘋 癲 癲
點

[tieⁿ-sɿⁿ-tô>-si:] disorderly; confused
[tieⁿkô>] mad dog; rabid dog
[fong-fong-tieⁿ-tieⁿ] loony; deranged
[tieⁿ>] 1) spot; dot. 2) light (a fire). 3)
o'clock ** /tieⁿ>ɸu>/ 'light a fire', /sɿⁿ-
tieⁿ> tsong/ 'three o'clock'

典 禮
點 滴

[tieⁿ>li>] ceremony
[tieⁿ>tieq] a bit ** /tieⁿ>-tieⁿ>-tieq-tieq peq
ts'a fen/ 'not the least bit different'

店
點 頭
踮 腳

[tieⁿ:] store; shop ** or /tieⁿ:tcia/
[tieⁿ:ɰei] nod; lower the head
[tieⁿ:ɰciaq] tiptoe; stand on tiptoe ** /tieⁿ:-
tciaq tsei>/ 'walk on tiptoes'

店 官

[tieⁿ:kuaⁿ] shop clerk ** /pu:tieⁿ:kuaⁿ/ 'cloth
shop clerk'

添

[t'ieⁿ] add; increase ** /t'ieⁿɰvɿ:/ 'refill
one's rice bowl'

天

[t'ieⁿ] sky

天 好

[t'ieⁿ hô>] fine weather ** or /djint'ieⁿ/

天 黑

[t'ieⁿ-heq] dark (of the night)

天 亮

[t'ieⁿ-liaⁿ:] dawn; daybreak

天 花

[t'ieⁿhual] smallpox

天 井

[t'ieⁿtcin>] yard; courtyard

搽

[t'ieⁿ>] 1) smooth (a brush against an inkstone
to remove excess ink). 2) adjust (as a lamp

wick) ** /t'ieⁿ> moqpieq/ 'smooth an inked
writing brush', /t'ieⁿ> tents'ô>/ 'adjust the
lamp wick'

舔
填
田
佃

[t'ieⁿ>] lick

[dieⁿ] fill in ** /dieⁿ~muoⁿ>/ 'fill up'

[dieⁿ] paddy field

[dieⁿ] rent land (from a landlord) ** /dieⁿu:/
'tenant (farmer)', /dieⁿtso/ 'land rent'

甜

[dieⁿ] sweet

甜 頭 兒

[dieⁿdei'r] benefit; advantage

田 埂

[dieⁿken:] raised area between fields

田 螺

[dieⁿlo] snail

甜 酒 釀

[dieⁿtcyö>niaⁿ] sweet fermented rice soup

墊

[dieⁿ:] pay for someone (as a temporary measure,
until they can pay back) ** /ngo> cieⁿ pa> ni>
dieⁿ:-za: tci>-k'uei: iaⁿdjieⁿ/ 'I'll pay a few
dollars for you first'

奠 儀
靛 青

[dieⁿ:-ni] funeral gift of money

[dieⁿ:tc'in] indigo ** said to be able to cure
/tsydeifong/ 'mumps'

電 燈
墊 子
宮 殿
蔑 簾

[dieⁿ:ten] electric lamp

[dieⁿ:tsi>] cushion; mat

[kongdieⁿ:] palace hall

[mieqdieⁿ:] bamboo mat (used to dry grain)

黏

[*nieⁿ] 1) sticky. 2) stick (vb.) ** /*nieⁿ-taq-taq/ 'sticky', /*nieⁿ-tsi-kaq-taq/ 'sticky',
/*nieⁿ-za:-tc'i:/ 'stick on'

研

[*nieⁿ] crush into a powder ** /*nieⁿ-iaq/ 'crush
Chinese medicine'

研究

[*nieⁿtcyö] study; research

年

[nieⁿ] year

年糕

[nieⁿkô] rice cakes eaten at New Year's

閻羅王

[nieⁿlo uaⁿ] Yama; King of Hell

嚴肅

[nieⁿsoq] serious; solemn

年三十

[nieⁿsaⁿzeq] New Year's Eve

年輕

[nieⁿtc'in] young

年紀

[nieⁿtc'i:] age

年初一

[nieⁿts'oⁿieq] New Year's Day (lunar)

呻吟

[zennieⁿ] moan

碾米

[nieⁿ>mi>] grind rice

念

[nieⁿ:] recite; read aloud

驗光

[nieⁿ:~kuaⁿ] make an eye examination

紙○

[tsi>nieⁿ] twist of paper (for cleaning ears,
etc.) ** or /tsi>nieⁿ`r/

連

[lieⁿ] 1) link; join (together). 2) even. 3)

surname ** /lieⁿ~lô/ 'join well', /lieⁿ t'a to

peq ciô>teq/ 'even she doesn't know'

聯系

[lieⁿci:] contact

連環

[lieⁿguoⁿ] chain of rings

蓮花
匳犒

[lieⁿhua] lotus

[lieⁿk'ô:] payment to the bearers of a bridal
trousseau (/tsuaⁿlieⁿ/)

廉價部

[lieⁿtcia:bu:] economical price department

鐮刀

[lieⁿtô] sickle

簾子

[lieⁿtsi>] curtain

蓮子

[lieⁿtsi>] lotus seed

鯉魚

[lieⁿy] silver carp

可憐

[k'ô>lieⁿ] pitiful

臉盆

[lieⁿ>ben] basin for washing

臉孔

[lieⁿ>k'ong>] face

練功

[lieⁿ:kong] practice one's skill (as at
gymnastics, etc.)

鍊條

[lieⁿ:diô] chain

棟樹

[lieⁿ:zÿ:] chinaberry ** WLZ only

失戀

[seq~lieⁿ:] lose one's love

入殮

[zeq~lieⁿ:] put a corpse into a coffin

煎

[tcieⁿ] fry (in shallow oil)

間

[tcieⁿ] M: rooms; houses ** or /kəⁿ/; /keq-tcieⁿ
vaⁿtsi> t'eq do: tieq/ 'This house is too big.'

撈

[tcieⁿ] pick up with chopsticks ** /iong: k'ue:~r

tcieⁿ ts'ə:/ 'pick up food with chopsticks'

煎藥

[tcieⁿ~iaq] brew herbal medicine

兼課

[tcieⁿ~k'o:] hold extra teaching jobs

鑑定

[tcieⁿ-din:] inspect; appraise

奸行魯掠

[tcieⁿ-in-lo>-liaq] hooliganism; rowdy behavior

尖笑

[tcieⁿciô:] mocking laughter

尖頭兒

[tcieⁿdei`r] tip \*\* /pieq-tcie<sup>n</sup>dei`r/ 'tip of a pen'

奸臣

[tcieⁿdzen] treacherous official

堅持

[tcieⁿdzi] persist; insist

監獄

[tcieⁿioq] jail; prison

艱苦

[tcieⁿk'u>] arduous; difficult

肩膀

[tcieⁿpaⁿ>] shoulder

監視

[tcieⁿzi:] keep watch over

通姦

[t'ong~tcieⁿ] commit adultery

九溪十八澗

[tcyö>tc'i zeqpaq-tcieⁿ] (Hangzhou place name)

繭

[tcieⁿ>] cocoon (of a silkworm)

趺

[tcieⁿ>] corn; callus ** /sen tcieⁿ>/ 'get a corn'

剪

[tcieⁿ>] cut with scissors ** /tcieⁿ> tsi>`r/ 'cut paper'

減

[tcieⁿ>] subtract; diminish

檢查

[tcieⁿ>dza] investigate; inspect; examine

柬帖

[tcieⁿ>t'ieq] note; short letter ** literary expression; WLZ only

間接

[tcieⁿ>tcieq] indirectly

剪刀

[tcieⁿ>tô] shears; clippers; scissors

簡單

[tcieⁿ>tsⁿ] simple

老碱

[lô>tcieⁿ] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** WLZ
 says /lô>kəⁿ/; or /tcieⁿ>suei>/ (CYF),
 /kəⁿ>suei>/ (WLZ)

打褶

[ta>~tcieⁿ] put pleats in (clothing) ** or
 /ta>~kəⁿ/ (CYF prefers /tcieⁿ>/ form; WLZ
 prefers /kəⁿ>/ form)

省吃儉用

[sen>-tc'ioq-tcieⁿ>-iong:] eat sparingly and
 spend frugally

箭

[tcieⁿ:] arrow

劍

[tcieⁿ:] sword ** M: /pa>/

建設

[tcieⁿ:seq] build; construct

不見得

[peq tcieⁿ: teq] not necessarily ** or /vi:

tcieⁿ: teq/

推薦

[t'ueitcieⁿ:] recommend

國子監

[koqtsi>-tcieⁿ:] Imperial College ** WLZ only

籤

[tc'ieⁿ] divination slips ** /ts'ei~tc'ieⁿ/ 'draw
 lots', /djyö~tc'ieⁿ/ 'seek guidance in
 divination slips'

牽

[tc'ieⁿ] lead (livestock) by a rope **

/tc'ieⁿ~nyö/ 'lead a cow'

千

[tc'ieⁿ] thousand

○

[tc'ieⁿ] undignified; not sedate; flighty (of
 women) ** /tc'ieⁿ-saq-saq/ 'undignified',
 /tc'ioqkoq kuniaⁿ`r tc'ieⁿ-saq-saq/ 'this
 girl's really flighty'

簽名
牽磨
籤兒

[tc'ieⁿ~min] sign one's name

[tc'ieⁿ~long] work a rice hulling machine

[tc'ieⁿ~r] slender wooden or bamboo implement

used to part the hair with

[tc'ieⁿcy] humble; modest

[tc'ieⁿdjyö:] accommodate to

[tc'ieⁿnyöhua] white-edged morning glory

[tc'ieⁿpieq] pencil

[tc'yötc'ieⁿ] swing

[tc'ieⁿ>] shallow ** /suei> tc'ieⁿ>/ 'the water

is shallow'

[tc'ieⁿ>-song:] repatriate; send back

[tc'ieⁿ>vi] fibre

[tc'ieⁿ:] owe

[tc'ieⁿ:huei>] repent ** WLZ only

[tc'ieⁿ:ia] inlaid ivory or bone

[tc'ieⁿ:^oi:] apology; regret

[pintc'ieⁿ] warship

[djieⁿ] money ** or /iaⁿdjieⁿ/, /ts'öp'iô:/,

/dongdjieⁿ/, /longnieⁿ/

[djieⁿ] spring (of water)

[djieⁿ~suei>] plunge under water; dive

[djieⁿ~r] 1) tongs. 2) pincers (as a crab's).

3) hold (with tongs or pincers) ** /djieⁿ~lô/

'hold fast (with tongs)'

謙虛
遷就
牽牛花
鉛筆
鞦韆
淺

遣送
纖維
欠
懺悔
嵌牙
歉意
兵艦
錢

泉
潛水
鉗兒

乾坤

[djieⁿ-k'uen] qián and kūn, two of the Eight

Diagrams

全部

[djieⁿbu:] all; complete; total

全踏步眠床

[djieⁿdaqbu:-mieⁿdzuaⁿ] step-in bed ** covered
 post bed with ivory inlay, and chairs, a table
 and a chamber pot box built-in

前頭
掮客[djieⁿdeil] front ** /djieⁿmieⁿ:/ less preferred

[djieⁿk'aq] sales broker; barter agent (in
 traditional times)

前○子

[djieⁿmâtsi>] last time

前年

[djieⁿnieⁿ] year before last

前幾年

[djieⁿtci>nieⁿ] past years ** or /uaⁿ>nieⁿ/

痊癒

[djieⁿy:] fully recover (from an illness)

前日子

[djieⁿzeqtsi>] day before yesterday **/do:djieⁿzeqtsi>/ 'three days ago'

賤

[djieⁿ:] cheap; inexpensive; of low quality **

this term is used colloquially in Hangzhou;

/tcia:-djieⁿ:-veq-mei>/ 'the price is cheap

and the product nice'

件

[djieⁿ:] M: clothing

旋

[djieⁿ:] screw on (as a lid or cap)

漸漸

[djieⁿ:djieⁿ:] gradually

健康

[djieⁿ:k'aⁿ] healthy

羨慕

[djieⁿ:mo:] envy; admire

旋紐

[djieⁿ:nyö>] twistable switch ** WLZ only

旋渦兒
蜜餞

[djeⁿ:*u`r] whirlpool

[mieqⁿdjieⁿ:] sweetmeats; candied or preserved
fruit

實踐
先
鮮

[zeqⁿdjieⁿ:] put into practice

[cieⁿ] first ** adverb

[cieⁿ] fresh; tasty ** /cieⁿhua/ 'fresh flowers',
/cieⁿvi:/ 'tasty flavor', /cieⁿdieⁿ/ 'tasty and
sweet'

喧鬧
仙藥
仙女
宣布
先生

[cieⁿ-nô:] noisy and bustling

[cieⁿiaq] fairy elixir

[cieⁿny>] fairy maiden

[cieⁿpu:] announce; proclaim

[cieⁿsen] Sir; Mr.; teacher; husband ** cf.

preferred colloquial term for 'husband':

/taⁿtciazen/

○雞
二我軒

[cieⁿtcil] capon; castrated cock

[*r:-ngo>-cieⁿ] Double Me Studio (the name of an
early photography studio in Hangzhou)

選
癖
險一險

[cieⁿ>] elect

[cieⁿ>] ringworm

[cieⁿ>-*ieq-cieⁿ>] narrowly (escape from
something untoward) ** or less colloquial

/cieⁿ>cieq`r/; /cieⁿ>-*ieq-cieⁿ> ts'uaⁿ>-u:/

'nearly create a disaster'

選擇

[cieⁿ>dzeq] select; choose

顯得
冒險
線
獻花
線筒兒

[cieⁿ>teq] seem; appear

[mô:~cieⁿ>] risk danger

[cieⁿ:] thread; string ** or /cieⁿ:`r/; M: /ken/

[cieⁿ:~hua] present flowers

[cieⁿ:dong`r] spool; reel (for thread or string)

** or /cieⁿ:pəⁿ>`r/ 'spindle' (slip of wood for wrapping thread or string for storage)

[cieⁿ:faq] constitution ** WLZ only

[cieⁿ:fen>] bean thread noodles

[cieⁿ:ts'ə:] amaranth

憲法
線粉
莧菜

The Final /uoⁿ/

[*uoⁿ] curve; twist; turn ** /tsuoⁿ>~*uoⁿ-meq-

koq/ 'take (a route with) several twists and

turns', /uoⁿtc'yeq/ 'winding', /uoⁿ~*uoⁿ-

tc'yeq-tc'yeq/ 'twisted, crooked'

[*uoⁿtsuoⁿ] shrimp ** considered a more elegant

term than /cia/

[də*uoⁿ] Taiwan

[uoⁿ] 1) return (something). 2) still; yet;

(not) yet ** /uoⁿ ts'əp'iô:/ 'return money',

/uoⁿ tsə:/ 'repay a debt', /uoⁿ meqyö> sueq

uoⁿ/ 'not yet finished speaking', /uoⁿ lə

'oqli>/ 'still at home', /lô>i uoⁿ meqyö> lə/

彎

○○

台灣
還

'venerable grandpa hasn't come yet', /ngo> uoⁿ
yö> tci>-k'uei: iaⁿdjieⁿ/ 'I've still got a few
dollars'

完

[uoⁿ] finish ** /meqyö> sueq uoⁿ/ 'did not finish
speaking', /tso: teq uoⁿ, tso: peq uoⁿ/ 'Can it
be finished?'; cf. colloquial /gô/

[uoⁿiaq] pill (of Chinese medicine)

[uoⁿko:] stubborn; obstinate

[uoⁿlong:] toy with; dally with

[uoⁿtenp'ieⁿ:] lantern slides

[uoⁿzi:] 1) or. 2) still; all the same. 3) not

as [adjective] as ** /lô> sɛⁿ dzaⁿ 'ni,

(uoⁿzi:) lô> si: dzaⁿ 'ni? uoⁿzi: lô> sɛⁿ

dzaⁿ/ 'Is Lao San or Lao Si the taller? Lao

San is still the taller (all the same).' For

meaning 'not as [adjective] as', /uoⁿzi:/ is

used like /peqzÿ/ in the pattern N₁ + /uoⁿzi:/

+ N₂ + [adjective]: /lô: sɛⁿ uoⁿzi: lô> si:

dzaⁿ/ 'Lao San is not as tall as Lao Si.'

[uoⁿ'iô:] even more; still more

[uoⁿ>] 1) slow; gradual. 2) delay; put off **

/iô: uoⁿ>-uoⁿ>-tciô/ 'Do it gradually.', /tsɛ:

uoⁿ> tci>-zeq/ 'put it off a few more days'

[uoⁿ>] name for Anhui province

丸藥
頑固
玩弄
幻燈片
還是

還要
緩

晚

挽

[uoⁿ>] roll-up ** /uoⁿ>-tc'i> dzyö:k'ö>/ 'roll-up
one's cuff'

豌豆

[uoⁿ>dei:] pea ** WLZ only, CYF says /aⁿdei:`r/

婉轉

[uoⁿ>tsuoⁿ>] tactful; roundabout

碗盞

[uoⁿ>tsaⁿ>] bowl ** more colloquial than /uoⁿ>/

翠苑新村

[ts'uei-uoⁿ>-cin-ts'uen] (a place in Hangzhou)

換

[uoⁿ:] change

幻想

[uoⁿ:ciaⁿ>] illusion; fantasy ** WLZ only

宦官

[uoⁿ:kuaⁿ] eunuch ** WLZ only

患難

[uoⁿ:naⁿ:] adversity; trials and tribulations **

/uoⁿ:naⁿ: futc'i/ husband and wife through

thick and thin'

手腕子

[sei>uoⁿtsi>] wrist

搬

[puoⁿ] move ** /puoⁿ vaⁿtsi>/ 'move house',

/puoⁿ-long: zi:-fi/ 'sow discord, make

mischief'; cf. /pen/ 'move (things)'

半

[puoⁿ:] half ** /*ieq-puoⁿ:/ 'one half'

半夜裏

[puoⁿ:i:li>] midnight

半日

[puoⁿ:zeq] long time ** preferred to /puoⁿ:t'ieⁿ/

潘

[p'uoⁿ] surname

判罪

[p'uoⁿ:dzuei:] convict; declare guilty

盤

[buoⁿ] M: a game of chess

盤兒

[buoⁿ`r] bowl, shallow

磐石

[buoⁿzeq] boulder; large rock ** WLZ only

伴

[buoⁿ:] companion ** /ngo> lə dong ni> tso: koq
 buoⁿ:/ 'I'll be your companion'; cf. /dôfu/
 'companion'

拌

[buoⁿ:] mix; stir ** /buoⁿ: 'ieq-buoⁿ:/ 'mix a
 bit', /buoⁿ:-buoⁿ:-yn/ 'mix until even', /liaⁿ-
 buoⁿ: mieⁿ:/ 'cold mixed noodles'

叛徒
瞞

[buoⁿ:do] traitor
 [muoⁿ] hide the truth from ** /piô: muoⁿ ngo>/
 'don't hide the truth from me'

饅頭

[muoⁿdei] steamed buns ** may or may not contain
 stuffing: /tote'ieq-muoⁿdei/ 'plain buns',
 /zoq-muoⁿdei/ and /ciô>long-muoⁿdei/ 'stuffed
 buns'

鰻魚

[muoⁿy] sea eel

滿

[muoⁿ>] full

端正

[tuoⁿtsen:] proper; upright

端午

[tuoⁿu>] Dragon Boat Festival

短

[tuoⁿ>] short ** /tuoⁿ> 'i^{zə}/ 'short clothing'

鍛鍊

[tuoⁿ:lieⁿ:] exercise; take physical training

判斷

[p'uoⁿ:tuoⁿ] judge; determine

褪

[t'uoⁿ:] shed; slip out of (something) **

/tsiniô: `r t'uoⁿ: k'oq/ 'The cicada

exuviates.' /kô> t'uoⁿ:-liô> k'u`r dô tsei>

teqlei/ 'The dog slipped out of its collar and
 escaped.'

團結
糰子

[duoⁿtcieq] unite

[duoⁿtsi>] dumpling ** /no:mi>-duoⁿtsi>/

'glutinous rice dumplings'

斷

[duoⁿ:] break off

段

[duoⁿ:] section; segment

緞子

[duoⁿ:tsi>] satin

卵袋

[nuoⁿ>de:] scrotum

暖和

[nuoⁿ>hə] warm

暖鍋兒

[nuoⁿ>ku'r] firepot ** used to prepare

/sua:iaⁿzoq/ 'mutton firepot'

卵核兒

[luoⁿ>uaq'r] testicle ** or /nuoⁿ>uaq/

河卵石

[oluoⁿ>zeq] shiny round pebbles

亂

[luoⁿ:] confused; chaotic ** /luoⁿ:-tc'ieq-paq-

tsô/ 'in a total mess'

詹

[tsuoⁿ] surname

沾光

[tsuoⁿ=kuaⁿ] benefit from association with

鑽洞

[tsuoⁿ=dong:] bore a hole

展

[tsuoⁿ=k'a] open up; unfold; spread out

瞻望

[tsuoⁿ-vaⁿ:] look off into the distance ** WLZ

only

專心

[tsuoⁿcin] concentrate (on something); absorbed

in

磚頭

[tsuoⁿdei] brick

展覽

[tsuoⁿlaⁿ] exhibit

氈帽

[tsuoⁿmô:] felt hat

占 卜
轉

[tsuoⁿpoq] practice divination

[tsuoⁿ>] 1) turn. 2) revolve; rotate **

/tsuoⁿ>≈^ouoⁿ/ 'turn a corner', /tsuoⁿ> lə

tsuoⁿ> tɕ'i:/ 'spin back and forth; cf.

colloquial for 'turn': /dʒieq/

佔

[tsuoⁿ:] occupy; seize ** /tsuoⁿ: bieⁿi/ 'profit

at another's loss', /tsuoⁿ: zaⁿ:fong/ 'hold the

advantage'

鑽 戒
戰 爭
鑽 子
串

[tsuoⁿ:tcie:] diamond ring

[tsuoⁿ:tsen] war

[tsuoⁿ:tsi>] awl; drill

[ts'uoⁿ] 1) M: string; bunch; cluster. 2) go

from place to place ** /*ieq-ts'uoⁿ tsentsy/ 'a

string of pearls', /ts'uoⁿ-men-zeq-u/ 'go

visiting door to door'

穿

[ts'uoⁿ] pierce through ** /ts'uoⁿ dong:ˈr/

'pierce a hole'

汆

[ts'uoⁿ] quick boil; parboil ** /suei> li>dei

ts'uoⁿ *ieq-dei/ 'boil quickly once in

(boiling) water'

穿 菜
川 菜
氣 喘 病
喘 氣

[ts'uoⁿ] wear ** /ts'uoⁿ *i²aⁿ/ 'wear clothes'

[ts'uoⁿts'a:] Sichuan cuisine

[tɕ'i:-ts'uoⁿ> bin:] asthma

[ts'uoⁿ:≈tɕ'i:] pant; breath heavily ** WLZ only;

for 'out of breath' CYF gives /tc'i: tcieq saq
teq/

流竄犯
謀皇篡位

[lyöts'uoⁿ:vəⁿ:] fleeing criminal

[mei-uaⁿ-ts'uoⁿ:-uei:] plot against the emperor
to usurp the throne

船

[dzuoⁿ] boat ** WLZ says /zuoⁿ/; /dzuoⁿdei/ 'bow
of a boat'

傳

[dzuoⁿ] pass on; hand down; spread; transmit **

/dzuoⁿ≈ua:/ 'pass on a message', /pa> ciôcieq

dzuoⁿ paq t'a/ 'pass the news on to him',

/dzuoⁿtciaöp>/ 'family heirloom'

然後

[dzuoⁿei:] afterwards; after that ** WLZ says

/zuoⁿ/ as does CYF occasionally

燃燒

[dzuoⁿsô] burn ** WLZ says /zuoⁿ/

蟾酥丸

[dzuoⁿso'uoⁿ] type of Chinese medicine: the
dried venom of toads

傳記

[dzuoⁿtcɿ:] biography

糾纏

[tcyö-dzuoⁿ] entangled; in a tangle

坐禪

[zo:≈dzuoⁿ] sit in meditation ** WLZ says /zuoⁿ/

○

[dzuoⁿ:] 1) find (unexpectedly). 2) pick up **

/dzuoⁿ:≈liô>/ or /dzuoⁿ:≈lɿ/ 'find',

/dzuoⁿ:≈tc'i>-lɿ/ 'pick up'

扇
酸

[suoⁿ] fan (vb.)

[suoⁿ] sour

拴

[suoⁿ] tie; tether ** /suoⁿ≈iô/; WLZ only; CYF

prefers /tiô:/

門門

[mensuoⁿ] door bolt; door latch ** or/mensuoⁿkaⁿ/

閃

[suoⁿ>] dodge; flash ** /suoⁿ>≈k'a/ 'dodge out of
the way', /suoⁿ>-iô:/ 'glitter', /dieⁿ:suoⁿ>/
'flash of lightening'

陝西

[suoⁿ>ci] Shaanxi (Province)

算

[suoⁿ:] calculate

算盤

[suoⁿ:buoⁿ] abacus

扇墜

[suoⁿ:dzuei:] fan pendant

蒜苗

[suoⁿ:miô] garlic shoots (light green type)

疝氣

[suoⁿ:tc'i:] hernia

扇子

[suoⁿ:tsi>] fan

大蒜

[da:suoⁿ:dei] garlic

飯米

[vaⁿ:mi>suoⁿ`r] grains of cooked rice

船

[zuoⁿ] boat ** CYF says /dzuoⁿ/, this from WLZ

蟬

[zuoⁿ] cicada (literary term) ** WLZ only

然後

[zuoⁿei:] afterwards; after that ** CYF usually
says /dzuoⁿei:/, this from WLZ

燃燒

[zuoⁿsô] burn ** CYF says /dzuoⁿsô/, this from
WLZ

坐禪

[zo:≈zuoⁿ] sit in meditation ** CYF says
/zo:≈dzuoⁿ/, this from WLZ

染

[zuoⁿ>] dye

軟
冉
單
擅 自

贍 養
篆 古 字
善 良
膳 魚
用 膳
關
官 兒
○ 肚 仙
棺 材
官 吏
觀 世 音
冠 軍
管
管

管 子
館 子

慣

[zuo˥˥] soft

[zuo˥˥] surname

[zuo˥˥:] surname

[zuo˥˥:-zi:] do something without authorization **

WLZ only

[zuo˥˥:ia˥˥] support; provide for

[zuo˥˥:ku˥˥zi:] ancient seal style characters

[zuo˥˥:lia˥˥] kindhearted; good and honest

[zuo˥˥:y] eel

[iɔŋg:~zuo˥˥:] have a meal

[kuo˥˥] close; shut ** /kuo˥˥ men/ 'shut the door'

[kuo˥˥`r] official

[kuo˥˥do:cie˥˥] witch

[kuo˥˥dze] coffin

[kuo˥˥li:] government officials

[kuo˥˥si:˥˥in] Guanyin (the Bodhisattva)

[kuo˥˥tcyn] champion ** WLZ only

[kuo˥˥] M: scales

[kuo˥˥] watch after; take care of ** /kuo˥˥

˥˥oqli/ 'watch the house', /kuo˥˥ ia˥˥r/ 'watch

the kids'

[kuo˥˥tsi˥˥] pipe ** or /suei˥˥kuo˥˥/

[kuo˥˥tsi˥˥] restaurant ** /tc˥˥ioq kuo˥˥tsi˥˥/ 'eat
out at a restaurant'

[kuo˥˥:] become accustomed ** or /djeqkuo˥˥:/

灌

[kuoⁿ:] fill; pour (into) ** /kuoⁿ:~tcyö>/ 'make
 (somebody) drink a lot', /kuoⁿ:~tsuei:/ 'get
 (somebody) drunk', /kuoⁿ:~suei>/ 'irrigate',
 /kuoⁿ: mi>t'aⁿ/ 'enchant with flattery'

罐兒
貫通
玄妙觀
寬
款子

[kuoⁿ:`r] jar; can; tin ** or /kuoⁿ:dei/

[kuoⁿ:~t'ong] thorough knowledge of

[yoⁿ miô: kuoⁿ:] Xuanmiao temple (in Suzhou)

[k'uoⁿ] wide ** cf. preferred colloquial /k'ueq/

[k'uoⁿ>tsi>] sum of money ** /*ieq-pieq

k'uoⁿ>tsi>/ 'a sum of money'

環
環境
○
攢

[guoⁿ] ring; hoop

[guoⁿtcin:] environment

[guoⁿ:] fall; tumble ** preferred to /tieq/

[guoⁿ:] throw; toss; discard ** /guoⁿ:~liô> t'a/

'throw it away'; preferred to /työ/; WLZ often

says /guoⁿ:/

○兒

[guoⁿ:`r] bow shaped handle (as on a teapot or
 basket)

歡喜
喚醒

[huoⁿci>] like; fond of ** or /ci>huoⁿ/

[huoⁿ:~cin>] wake up; arouse ** WLZ only

The Final /yoⁿ/

冤枉
圓

[*yoⁿuaⁿ>] treat unjustly; not worthwhile

[yoⁿ] round ** /yoⁿ-ku>-ku>/ 'roly-poly' (CYF only), /yoⁿ-kuen>-kuen>/ 'roly-poly' (WLZ only), /yoⁿmuoⁿ>/ 'satisfactory'

阮
袁

[yoⁿ] surname

[yoⁿ] surname

元角分厘毫
元宵

[yoⁿ tciaq fen li ô] units of measure

[yoⁿciô] 1) yuánxiāo, the night of the 15th of the 1st lunar month. 2) sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice flour (to be eaten on yuánxiāo)

源泉
懸空
緣故
原諒
園林
玄妙
元寶

[yoⁿdjieⁿ] fountainhead

[yoⁿk'ong] suspend in midair

[yoⁿku:] reason

[yoⁿliaⁿ:] forgive

[yoⁿlin] gardens; park

[yoⁿmiô:] mysterious

[yoⁿpô>] yuánbǎo ingot (made of gold or silver and used as money)

元孫

[yoⁿsuen] great-grandson ** cf. /tsensuen/

'great-great-grandson' (meaning as supplied by informants)

援救
元旦

[yoⁿtcyö:] rescue; save ** WLZ only

[yoⁿtaⁿ:] New Year's Day (occidental)

緣分

[yoⁿven:] destiny; fate (which brings people together)

原因

[yoⁿin] reason

職員

[tseqyoⁿ] staff member; employee

遠

[yoⁿ>] far

怨恨

[*yoⁿ:-en:] grudge; enmity

縣

[yoⁿ:] county ** /dzen: yoⁿ:/ 'Sheng county' (near Hangzhou); also pronounced /ieⁿ:/ in certain contexts

願望

[yoⁿ:vaⁿ:] wish; aspiration

電影院

[dieⁿ:in>yoⁿ:] movie theatre

捐款

[tcyoⁿ≈k'uoⁿ>] donate money

捲

[tcyoⁿ>] roll up ** /tcyoⁿ>≈long>-lɿ/ 'roll up'

捲螺髮

[tcyoⁿ>lɔfaq] curly hair

絹

[tcyoⁿ:] silk (a thin, tough type; as that used to mount pictures /piô>≈ua:/)

卷子

[tcyoⁿ:tsi>] examination paper ** or /k'ô>tcyoⁿ/; /tciô≈tcyoⁿ:/ 'hand in exam papers'

眷屬

[tcyoⁿ:zoq] family dependents

圈兒

[tc'yoⁿ`r] circle; ring ** /huatc'yoⁿ/ 'flower wreath'

券

[tc'yoⁿ>] certificate; ticket ** /zeqdzaⁿ: tc'yoⁿ>/ 'admission ticket', /t'a faq-ts'ueq-lɿ tieq tc'yoⁿ>/ 'the tickets he issued'

犬

[tc'yoⁿ>] dog (literary term)

圈
勸
拳
顙
權
疲
檀

頭
骨
力
倦
頭

[tc'yo">] pen; sty ** /tsÿtc'yo">/ 'pig sty'

[tc'yo":] advise

[djyo"dei] fist

[djyo" kueq] cheek bones

[djyo"lieq] power; authority

[bidjyo":] tired

[cyo":dei] shoe last

The Final /a"/

[*a"tsa"] dirty ** cf. preferred colloquial

/fong:/

[a" k'ong] aviation; airmail

[a"lieq] ranks

[a"tsei] Hangzhou ** /a"tseizen`r/ 'person from
Hangzhou'

[a":moq] item

[pa"] help; do (something) for (somebody) ** or

/pa" dzo:/, /pa"zma"/; /pa" ngo> ci> fong cin:/

'Help me write a letter.' or: 'Write a letter
for me.'

[ngen:-pa"-pa"] very stiff; very hard; rigid **

or /nga":-pa"-pa"/

[pa">] tie; bind; wrap with cord ** /pa">-tc'>-

la/ 'bind up'

骯 髒

航 空
行 列
杭 州

項 目
幫

硬 邦 邦

綁

榜樣
胖
腳髒

防

彭
螃蟹
龐大
膀腕
旁邊
膨脹

○

棒兒
蚌殼
傍晚
忙
芒果
盲目
渺茫
網兒

[paⁿ>iaⁿ] example; model

[p'aⁿ:] fat ** cf. preferred colloquial /tsuaⁿ:/

[tciap'aⁿ:] leg ** informants note that /t'uei>/
refers to a pig's leg

[baⁿ] guard against; prevent ** /baⁿ~fu>/ 'guard
against fire', /baⁿk'ongdong:/ 'air-raid
shelter'

[baⁿ] surname

[baⁿcie>] crab ** cf. preferred colloquial /cie>/

[baⁿda:] huge ** WLZ only

[baⁿkuaⁿ] bladder

[baⁿpieⁿ] side

[baⁿtsaⁿ:] inflate; swell ** /t'ongfu: baⁿtsaⁿ:/
'inflation'

[baⁿ:] meet with; run into ** /baⁿ:-baⁿ: dei/
'meet'; or /p'ong:/

[baⁿ:`r] club; stick

[baⁿ:k'oq] clam

[baⁿ:vəⁿ>] nightfall

[maⁿ] busy ** /maⁿ-maⁿ-loq-loq/ 'very busy'

[maⁿko>] mango

[maⁿmoq] blind

[miô>maⁿ] distant and indistinct

[maⁿ>`r] net; spider web \*\* CYF says /va<sup>n</sup>>`r/,
this from WLZ

莽撞
蟒蛇
牛虻
芳
方
○柿兒

[maⁿ>dzuaⁿ:] coarse and impetuous

[maⁿ>dzuei] boa

[nyö^{*}maⁿ:] horsefly; gadfly

[faⁿ] (an element in names)

[faⁿ] square

[faⁿzi:^ˊr] persimmon ** CYF prefers this term to

/zi:tsi>/; this is a larger variety, other

types include /fu>zi:^ˊr/ (a smaller variety),

/tc'iaⁿzi:^ˊr/ (a larger, light yellow variety)

[tsifaⁿ] fat (technical term)

[faⁿ>] spin ** or /faⁿ>hua/; cf. /faⁿ>huats'uei/

'spinning wheel'

[faⁿ>-iô:] imitate ** WLZ only

[faⁿ>-ku>] modelled on the ancient

[faⁿ>-ven:] call on; interview

[faⁿ>feq] seem ** WLZ only

[faⁿ>w:] impair; jeopardize ** tone 3 sic

[faⁿ:] put; place; let go

[faⁿ:~sei>] let go; give up ** /faⁿ:-sei> peq

tso:/ 'quit'; cf. /song-song sei>/ 'relax (or

rest) the arms'

[vaⁿkoqno] people of a subjugated nation

[vaⁿmen] door

[vaⁿtcieⁿ] room ** M: /tcieⁿ/; or /vaⁿkaⁿ/

[vaⁿtsi>] house (independent building)

脂肪
紡

倣效
仿古
訪問
彷彿
妨礙
放
放手

亡國奴
房門
房間
房子

網
網兒

[va˥˩] net (vb.) ** /va˥˩zy/ 'net fish'

[va˥˩`r] net; spider web \*\* WLZ says /ma˥˩`r/;

/yva˥˩(`r)/ 'fish net'

望

[va˥˩:] toward; look toward ** /va˥˩: djie˥˩ k'a˥˩:/

'look toward the front', /va˥˩:-va˥˩: ni>/ 'visit

you'; WLZ says /ua˥˩>/

妄想
忘記

[va˥˩:cia˥˩>] preposterous hope

[va˥˩:tcɿ:] forget

當心
當家人

[ta˥˩cin] be careful ** cf. /ta˥˩cin/ 'worry'

[ta˥˩tciazen] husband ** or /ta˥˩tcia-tieq/;

preferred by CYF

當中
當中手○頭

[ta˥˩tsong] middle ** preferred to /tsongtcie˥˩/

[ta˥˩tsong sei>tseqdei] middle finger **

/ta˥˩tsong/ can read /tsongtcie˥˩/

當時
擋

[ta˥˩zi:] then; at that time

[ta˥˩>] fend off; ward off; block ** /ta˥˩>ɿlô/

'fend off' (successfully), /ta˥˩>zy>/ 'fend off
the rain'

黨

[ta˥˩>] party (political) ** /u ta˥˩> u p'a˥˩:/ 'have

no party or factional affiliation'

當湯
湯糰

[ta˥˩:] pawn (vb.) ** /ta˥˩:p'o˥˩:/ 'pawnshop'

[t'a˥˩] soup ** /tc'ioq t'a˥˩/ 'eat soup'

[t'a˥˩duo˥˩] sticky rice flour balls served in

broth ** if small: /ciô>t'a˥˩duo˥˩/ or

/ciô>yo˥˩tsi>/

躺
湯火

[t'aⁿ>] lie down ** /t'aⁿ>=loq-tc'i:/ 'lie down'

[t'aⁿ:] 1) heat up or warm (in hot water). 2)

scald. 3) perm (one's hair). 4) iron

(clothing) ** /t'aⁿ:~tcyö/ 'heat up wine',

/iong: k'əsuei> t'aⁿ:/ 'scald with boiling

water', /t'aⁿ:~faq/ 'perm one's hair'

[t'aⁿ:] M: trips ** WLZ only; CYF uses /da/

[daⁿ] paternal (cousins) ** /daⁿcióng/, 'elder

male paternal cousin', /daⁿdi:/ 'younger male

paternal cousin', /daⁿtci>/ 'elder female

paternal cousin', /daⁿmei:/ 'younger female

paternal cousin'

[daⁿdjieⁿ] main hall (of a house)

[daⁿdzô] Tang Dynasty

[daⁿko>] candy

[daⁿlaⁿ] mantis

[daⁿts'ô>-lieqtsi>] sugar fried chestnuts

[dzidaⁿ] pond

[daⁿ:] 1) swing; sway. 2) stroll **

/daⁿ:~tc'yötc'ieⁿ/ 'play on a swing', /daⁿ:

tciezaⁿ:/ 'stroll on the streets', /daⁿ:-daⁿ:-

`r/ 'take a stroll'

[laⁿ] wolf

[laⁿdei] hammer

[laⁿia:] under the eaves

趙
堂

堂前
唐朝
糖菓
螳螂
糖炒栗子
池塘
蕩

狼
榔頭
廊下

郎中先生

[laⁿtsong-cieⁿsen] Chinese doctor

螳螂

[daⁿlaⁿ] mantis

檳榔

[pinlaⁿ] betel nut

走廊

[tsei>laⁿ] corridor; passageway

眼

[laⁿ:] hang out (clothing) to dry (in the sun) **/laⁿ: *izaⁿ/ 'dry clothing', /laⁿ:-laⁿ:-sô/

'hang out until dry'

浪蕩子

[laⁿ:daⁿ:tsi>] dissolute chap

浪頭

[laⁿ:dei] waves

朗誦

[laⁿ:dzong:] read aloud with expression

張

[tsaⁿ] 1) M: tables; stools. 2) surname

蟑螂

[tsaⁿlaⁿ] cockroach

樟腦

[tsaⁿnô>] camphor

蓋章

[kə:~tsaⁿ] affix a seal; stamp

髒髒

[*aⁿtsaⁿ] dirty ** cf. preferred colloquial

/fong:/

漲

[tsaⁿ>] flood; rise (of water) **/tsaⁿ>~do:suei>/ 'flood', /tsaⁿ>~dzô/ 'rising tide'

長

[tsaⁿ>] grow ** or /sentsaⁿ>; /tsaⁿ>-da:/ 'grow older'

長孫

[tsaⁿ>suen] eldest grandson

掌握

[tsaⁿ>*oq] master; grasp

帳

[tsaⁿ:] account ** /tci:~tsaⁿ:/ 'keep accounts',/*ieq-pen> tsaⁿ:/ 'an account book'

脹

[tsaⁿ:] swell; be bloated ** /tsaⁿ-saq teq/

'(feel) really bloated' (as after eating a lot)

○ 墨

[tsaⁿ:~moq] dip (a brush) in ink

障 礙

[tsaⁿ:~ngw:] obstruction

帳 棚

[tsaⁿ:bong] tent

帳 簿

[tsaⁿ:bu:] account book

葬 禮

[tsaⁿ:li>] burial service

瘴 氣

[tsaⁿ:tc'i:] miasma

帳 子

[tsaⁿ:tsi>] mosquito net

帳 房 先 生

[tsaⁿ:vaⁿ-cieⁿsen] accountant ** traditional term

打 仗

[ta>~tsaⁿ:] fight a war

昌

[ts'aⁿ] surname ** /zeq-yeq-ts'aⁿ/ 'the /ts'aⁿ/with the rì and yue elements'

撐 木 牌

[ts'aⁿ:~moqba] punt a raft ** /ts'aⁿ:~dzuo/ 'punt
a boat'

昌 蒲

[ts'aⁿbo] calamus

倉 庫

[ts'aⁿk'o:] storehouse; warehouse

蒼 老

[ts'aⁿlô>] old; aged

蒼 蠅

[ts'aⁿ*in] fly

廠

[ts'aⁿ>] factory; plant ** /kongts'aⁿ>/
'workshop'

敞 開

[ts'aⁿ>-k'm] open wide

唱

[ts'aⁿ:] sing ** /ts'aⁿ:~ko/ (or /ts'aⁿ:~ko`r/)'sing', /ts'a<sup>n</sup>:~tc'yeq`r/ 'sing a tune',/ts'aⁿ:~ts'aⁿ:~`r/ 'sing some'

暢銷
創造
提倡
藏

腸

長

嘗

常遠

場地

常常

場院

隱藏

丈

丈夫

狀元

西藏

拐杖

內臟

賞光

[ts'aⁿ:ciô] sell well

[ts'aⁿ:dzô:] create; produce

[dits'aⁿ:] promote

[dzaⁿ] hide; hide away ** WLZ only; cf. preferred
colloquial /gaⁿ:/

[dzaⁿ] intestines ** /do:dzaⁿ/ 'stomach and
intestines'

[dzaⁿ] long; tall (of people) ** /dzaⁿ 'izaⁿ/
'long clothing'

[dzaⁿ] taste ** WLZ says /zaⁿ/; /dzaⁿ-dzaⁿ-k'aⁿ:/
'taste and see'

[dzaⁿ-yoⁿ>] long time

[dzaⁿdi:] place; site

[dzaⁿdzaⁿ] often

[dzaⁿyoⁿ:] threshing yard ** WLZ only

[in>dzaⁿ] hide; conceal

[dzaⁿ:] M: 10 /ts'eq/

[dzaⁿ:fu] husband ** cf. preferred colloquial
term /taⁿtciazen/

[dzaⁿ:yoⁿ] zhuàngyuán; Number One Scholar

[cidzaⁿ:] Tibet

[kum>dzaⁿ:] walking stick

[nuei:dzaⁿ:] internal organs

[saⁿ>=kuaⁿ] the pleasure of your company (a
polite formula)

嚟 子
嘗
讓
上

[saⁿ>tsi>] throat ** /eilong/ preferred

[zaⁿ] taste ** CYF says /dzaⁿ/, this from WLZ

[zaⁿ:] allow

[zaⁿ:] ascend; go up ** /zaⁿ:zsaⁿ/ 'ascend a
mountain'

讓 步
上 墳
上 面
上 半 日

[zaⁿ:zbu:] make a concession

[zaⁿ:zven] visit a grave to make an offering

[zaⁿ:mieⁿ:] top ** or less preferred /zaⁿ:dei/

[zaⁿ:puoⁿ:zeq] mid morning ** or /zaⁿ:u>/; /zeq/
may read /t'ieⁿ/

尚 書

[zaⁿ:sy] high official; minister (in traditional
society)

土 壤
衣 裳
扛

[t'o>zaⁿ] soil ** WLZ only

[*izaⁿ] clothes

[kaⁿ] carry on the shoulder (of two people)

缸

[kaⁿ] jar, large; vat ** /suei>kaⁿ/ 'water urn'

○

[kaⁿ] slip in; squeeze through

豇 豆 兒

[kaⁿdei:~r] cowpea

綱 要

[kaⁿiô:] outline

港 口

[kaⁿk'ö>] harbor; port

剛 剛

[kaⁿkaⁿ] just; just awhile ago ** /kaⁿkaⁿ laqhaq/
'was just here'; cf. alternate /tciaⁿtciaⁿ/

肛 門

[kaⁿmen] anus

鋼 鐵

[kaⁿt'ieq] steel; iron and steel

哽

[kaⁿ>] choke (as with emotion or on a bone) **cf. /gaⁿ:/ 'stick in the throat'

杠子

[kaⁿ:tsi>] bar; pole ** /mensuoⁿkaⁿ:/ 'door bolt
bar'

景陽岡

[tcin>iaⁿkaⁿ] Jingyang Ridge ** well known from
the novel Shu^Yhu^Y zhuan

坑

[k'aⁿ] hole; pit ** /*uaq koq k'aⁿ/ 'dig a hole'

糠

[k'aⁿ] rice bran (cut off in polishing)

康

[k'aⁿ] surname ** /k'aⁿ ci/ 'Kangxi' (the
emperor's reign)

慷慨

[k'aⁿk'aⁿ] generous

抗

[k'aⁿ>] resist ** /k'aⁿ>tsuoⁿ:/ 'war of
resistance (against Japan)'

園

[k'aⁿ:] hide (things) ** WLZ only; CYF says
/gaⁿ:/; /k'aⁿ:-tc'i>-lə/ 'hide away'

炕

[k'aⁿ:] kàng, a heatable brick bed ** or
/fu>k'aⁿ:/

驕

[gaⁿ:] foolhardy; rash; reckless ** /bitc'i:gaⁿ:/ 'of a stubborn disposition', /gaⁿ:-dei-
gaⁿ:-nô>/ 'foolhardy'

○

[gaⁿ:] hide (things) ** /gaⁿ:-tc'i>-lə/; WLZ says
/k'aⁿ:/

○

[gaⁿ:] stick or jab inside the throat

硬

[ngaⁿ:] hard; stiff ** CYF frequently says

/ngen:/, this from WLZ

雁 鵝

[ngaⁿ:ngo] wild gooseThe Final /iaⁿ/

秧 兒

[^oiaⁿ`r] rice seedling \*\* /ts'æ:<sup>o</sup>ia<sup>n</sup>`r/

'seedling' (of any type of plant); cf.

/ts'aq^oiaⁿ/ 'transplant rice seedlings' (no

/`r/ suffix)

插 秧

[ts'aq^oiaⁿ] transplant rice seedlings

中 央

[tsong^oiaⁿ] central

烱

[iaⁿ] melt ** /cieq iaⁿ teqlei/ 'the snow melted'

羊

[iaⁿ] sheep

洋 錢

[iaⁿdjieⁿ] money; silver coin ** M: /k'uei:/; cf./djeⁿ/, /longnieⁿ/

陽 台

[iaⁿdæ] balcony

洋 火

[iaⁿfu>] matches

洋 番 薯

[iaⁿfæⁿdzÿ] large potatoes ** cf. /iaⁿ*y:næ>/

'small potatoes'

楊 柳 條

[iaⁿlyö>diô] willow twig

羊 臊 氣

[iaⁿsôtc'i:] smell of mutton

陽 傘

[iaⁿswⁿ>] parasol

洋 鍬

[iaⁿtc'iô] shovel

洋 葱

[iaⁿts'ong] leeks

洋蔥頭

[iaⁿts'ongdei] large red onions

洋油

[iaⁿyö] kerosene

洋人

[iaⁿzen] foreigner

洋人兒

[iaⁿzen`r] doll

洋芋

[iaⁿ·y:nə>] small potatoes ** cf. /iaⁿfəⁿdzŷ/

'large potatoes'

投降

[dei`iaⁿ] surrender

發揚

[faqiaⁿ] develop; make full use of

氣昂昂

[tc'i:-iaⁿ-iaⁿ] full of mettle

癢

[iaⁿ>] itch

養

[iaⁿ>] raise; grow ** /iaⁿ>tsŷ/ 'raise pigs',/iaⁿ>zy/ 'raise fish/'

仰天

[iaⁿ>t'ieⁿ] look toward the sky

央求

[iaⁿ>djyö] plead; implore

巷

[iaⁿ:] alley (wide); lane ** /tcie-dei iaⁿ:-vi>/

'streets and lanes'

樣

[iaⁿ:] kind; type

樣子

[iaⁿ:tsi>] shape; appearance; style

娘舅

[niaⁿdjyö:] uncle, mother's brother ** preferred

over /djyö:·m/; CYF used in youth

娘娘

[niaⁿniaⁿ] mother; mama ** or /niaⁿ/; /·m·ma/

preferred

娘家

[niaⁿtcia] home of a married woman's parents

○魚

[niaⁿy] catfish ** or /niaⁿy·iaⁿ`r/

釀酒

[niaⁿ:~tcyö>] brew; make liquor

量

[liaⁿ] measure (vb.) ** /liaⁿ-liaⁿ-k'ə:/; /liaⁿ
ts'eq ts'uen:/ 'measure by (Chinese) feet and
inches'

梁

[liaⁿ] rafter ** /zaⁿ:~liaⁿ/ 'lay on the (main)
rafter; /tong:liaⁿ/ 'main rafter'

梁

[liaⁿ] surname ** /liaⁿ səⁿpeq/ 'Liang Shanbo'

涼

○○

[liaⁿ-sei>-sei>] cool

良

心

[liaⁿcin] conscience

涼

快

[liaⁿk'ua:] cool ** or /fongliaⁿ/

糧

食

[liaⁿzeq] grain

輛

[liaⁿ>] M: cars ** WLZ only; cf. preferred
colloquial /bu:/

兩

[liaⁿ>] ounce ** /*r:-liaⁿ> intsi>/ 'two ounces
of silver'

兩

[liaⁿ>] two ** /liaⁿ>-diô dzuei/ 'two snakes'

兩

樣的

[liaⁿ>-iaⁿ: tieq] different

亮

[liaⁿ:] bright ** /liaⁿ:-tcin-tcin/ 'sparkling'

諒

解

[liaⁿ:tcie>] understand

數

量

[so:liaⁿ] quantity; amount

薑

[tciaⁿ] ginger ** /lô>tciaⁿ/ 'old ginger',
/sentciaⁿ/ 'fresh ginger'

江

[tciaⁿ] large river ** /djeⁿdaⁿ tciaⁿ/ 'Qiantang
jiāng'

槳

[tciaⁿ] oar ** /pəⁿ~tciaⁿ/ 'row'

僵

[tciaⁿ] stiff; deadlocked ** /tong:-tciaⁿ teq/
 'frozen solid', /zi:t'i> long:-tciaⁿ teq/ 'the
 matter is deadlocked'

漿兒

[tciaⁿ`r] porridge; soybean milk

江珧柱

[tciaⁿiôdzÿ:] scallop (a food item: the dried
 adductor of a pen shell)

將來

[tciaⁿlæ] future

薑片 虫

[tciaⁿp'ieⁿ:dzong] Fasciolopsis buski, an
 intestinal parasite

○○

[tciaⁿtciaⁿ] just; just awhile ago ** /tciaⁿtciaⁿ
 tsei>/ 'just left', /tciaⁿtciaⁿ laqhaq/ or
 /tciaⁿtciaⁿ læ-ko:/ 'just was here',
 /tciaⁿtciaⁿ hô>/ 'just right'; or /kaⁿkaⁿ/

將軍

[tciaⁿtcyn] general

漿糊

[tciaⁿu] paste

疆繩

[tciaⁿzen] reigns ** WLZ only

邊疆

[pieⁿtciaⁿ] border area

獎

[tciaⁿ>] award ** /teq=tciaⁿ>/ 'receive an
 award', /tciaⁿ>tcin/ 'money award'

姜

[tciaⁿ>] surname

蔣

[tciaⁿ>] surname

講理

[tciaⁿ>li>] address an issue reasonably; be
 reasonable

講講靈清

[tciaⁿ>-tciaⁿ>-lintc'in] speak clearly! ** or
 /sueq-sueq-tc'insuaⁿ>/

醬油
大將
金沙港

[tciaⁿ:yö] soysauce

[da:tciaⁿ] high-ranking officer

[tcinsatciaⁿ] Golden Sands Harbor (on the west
side of West Lake in Hangzhou) ** cf.

/huatciaⁿ-kuoⁿ-y/ 'Viewing the Fish at Flower
Harbor'

槍
南腔北調

[tc'iaⁿ] gun

[nəⁿ-tc'iaⁿ-poq-diô:] mix of northern and
southern accents

搶

[tc'iaⁿ>] rob; loot; snatch ** /tc'iaⁿ>zen/ 'rob
people'

強求
搶鍋刀

[tc'iaⁿ>djyö] insist on

[tc'iaⁿ>kutô] spatula (for cooking with)

噎

[tc'iaⁿ:] cough

強

[djiaⁿ] strong; healthy

強詞奪理

[djiaⁿ-dzi-toq-li>] reason fallaciously ** WLZ
only

詳細
牆門

[djiaⁿci:] detailed

[djiaⁿmen] 1) gateway partition. 2) house with
property (that can be purchased) ** M: /koq/

牆門洞兒
牆壁

[djiaⁿmendong:ˊr] neighbor

[djiaⁿpieq] wall; indoor partition ** or

/djiaⁿdei/

吉祥
像

[tcieqdjiaⁿ] auspicious; propitious

[djiaⁿ:] resemble

橡皮	[djia ⁿ :bi] rubber
象牙	[djia ⁿ :ia] ivory
木匠師父	[moq ^u djia ⁿ :-si ^u :] carpenter
相	[cia ⁿ] each other; mutually ** /cia ⁿ seq/ 'acquainted with each other', /cia ⁿ -ts'ÿ>/ 'get along (with each other)
香	[cia ⁿ] fragrant ** /cia ⁿ tc'i:/ 'fragrant odor'
鑲牙齒	[cia ⁿ ~iats'i>] put in a false tooth ** cf. /cia ⁿ tc'ie ⁿ :/ 'inlay'
相近的	[cia ⁿ djin:tieq] nearby; close
香腸	[cia ⁿ dza ⁿ] Chinese sausage
鄉下	[cia ⁿ ia:] countryside
香港	[cia ⁿ ka ⁿ] Hong Kong
香瓜子	[cia ⁿ kuatsi>] sunflower seeds
香泡	[cia ⁿ p'ô] citrus fruit similar to the pomelo ** cf. /*yö:tsi>/ 'pomelo'
鑲嵌	[cia ⁿ tc'ie ⁿ :] inlay
湘江	[cia ⁿ tcia ⁿ] Xiang River (flowing through Hunan and Guangxi)
箱子	[cia ⁿ tsi>] box; trunk
廂房	[cia ⁿ va ⁿ] side rooms
養	[cia ⁿ >] dried fish ** or /cia ⁿ >y/ (less preferred)
餉	[cia ⁿ >] pay (for soldiers) ** /tcynzen faq cia ⁿ >/ 'soldiers receive their pay'

響

[ciaⁿ>] sound; make a sound ** /tsong ciaⁿ>teqlei/ 'the bell has rung', /ciaⁿ>liaⁿ:/

'resonant'

想

[ciaⁿ>] think ** /ciaⁿ>-ciaⁿ>-k'æⁿ:/ 'think about

it'

享

[ciaⁿ:] enjoy ** or /ciaⁿ:zei:/; /ciaⁿ:zfoq/

'enjoy a life of ease and comfort'

相貌

[ciaⁿ:mô:] facial appearance; looks ** or/ciaⁿ:mô:`r/

向日葵

[ciaⁿ:zəgguəi] sunflowerThe Final /uaⁿ/

汪

[*uaⁿ] surname

○

[*uaⁿ] wild; uncivilized; unreasonable **/tciôkuoⁿ *uaⁿ/ 'very harsh'; cf. /uaⁿ/

橫

[uaⁿ] 1) horizontal; 2) violent; unrestrained **/mæⁿuaⁿ/ 'wild', /uaⁿ-in-pa:-dô/ 'tyrannize,domineer'; cf. /*uaⁿ/

王

[uaⁿ] surname

黃

[uaⁿ] yellow ** or /uaⁿseq/; /uaⁿ-ha-ha/

'yellowish'

黃頭

[uaⁿdei:] soybean ** or /uaⁿdei:`r/

蝗蟲

[uaⁿdzong] locust

黃蜂

[uaⁿfong] wasp ** or /ufong/; /uaⁿfong ts'i:

zen/ 'wasps sting people'

黃昏頭

[uaⁿhuendei] late dusk ** cf. /vəⁿ>k'ua:pieⁿ`r/

'early dusk'

橫闊

[uaⁿk'ueq] width

黃包車夫

[uaⁿpôts'ueifu] rickshaw driver

皇帝

[uaⁿti>] emperor

黃鼠狼兒

[uaⁿts'ÿ>laⁿ`r] yellow weasel

彈簧

[dæⁿuaⁿ] spring

往

[uaⁿ>] toward; look toward ** CYF says /vaⁿ:/,

this from WLZ

枉費

[uaⁿ>-fi:] try in vain ** /uaⁿ>-fi: cintci/

'scheme in vain'

往往

[uaⁿ>-uaⁿ>] frequently; prone to

往來

[uaⁿ>la] come and go

旺

[uaⁿ:] vigorous; (as complement of result:) lit** /fu> uaⁿ:-tc'i>-la teq/ 'The fire hasbecome vigorous.' /t'a pa> ten tieⁿ>-uaⁿ: teq/

'He lit the lamp.'

橫財

[uaⁿ:dze] ill-gotten wealth

輝煌

[huei`uaⁿ] splendid; glorious

樁

[tsuaⁿ] M: matters; affairs ** /keq-tsuaⁿ zi:ti>/

'this matter'

裝

[tsuaⁿ] pack into

莊

[tsuaⁿ] surname

妝匣
贓物

[tsuaⁿlieⁿ] trousseau; dowry ** or /tcia:tsuaⁿ/
[tsuaⁿveq] stolen goods ** WLZ only;
/t'uei=tsuaⁿ/ 'return stolen goods upon
discovery'

村莊
壯

[ts'uentsuaⁿ] country village
[tsuaⁿ:] fat (of animals and people) ** WLZ
prefers the word /p'aⁿ:/ for people

壯大
瘡

[tsuaⁿ:do:] robust and big
[ts'uaⁿ] sore; skin ulcer ** /sen 'ieq-koq
ts'uaⁿ/ 'develop a skin ulcer'

窗門
瘡疤
隔

[ts'uaⁿmen] window
[ts'uaⁿpa] scar
[ts'uaⁿ>] rush; dash ** /ts'uaⁿ>-tcin:-lɿ/
'charge in', /ts'uaⁿ>=u:/ 'cause a disaster'

眠牀
撞
○
霜
雙
傷風
○米

[mieⁿdzuaⁿ] bed
[dzuaⁿ:] collide with; run into
[dzuaⁿ:] stack up; pile up
[suaⁿ] frost ** /loq=suaⁿ/ 'to get frosty'
[suaⁿ] M: pair
[suaⁿ=fong] catch cold
[suaⁿ=mi>] husk rice (by hand) ** cf.

/ts'ong=mi>/ 'husk rice (by machine)'

喪妻
雙姓

[suaⁿ-tc'i] be bereft of one's wife; widowed
[suaⁿcin:] two-character surname ** or /foqcin:/
(WLZ only)

雙生兒
商店
桑子
喪事

[suaⁿsen^r] twins

[suaⁿtieⁿ:] store

[suaⁿtsi>] mulberry (fruit)

[suaⁿzi:] funeral arrangements ** /bⁿ:~suaⁿzi:/

'take care of funeral arrangements'

桑樹
受傷

[suaⁿzy:] mulberry tree

[zei:~suaⁿ] be injured ** CYF sometimes says

/saⁿ/

爽而堂子
爽快

[suaⁿ>-^r-daⁿ-tsi] in high spirits

[suaⁿ>-k'ua:] refreshed ** /suaⁿ>-suaⁿ>-k'ua:-

k'ua:/ 'refreshed and spirited'

爽口

[suaⁿ>-k'ö>] tasty and refreshing

得不償失

[teq-peq-zuaⁿ-seq] what is gained does not make

up for the loss

光

[kuaⁿ] light

光清光清

[kuaⁿ-tc'in-kuaⁿ-tc'in] clear

光棍頭兒

[kuaⁿkuen:dei^r] bachelor

光景

[kuaⁿtcin>] approximately

○

[kuaⁿ>] M: fish

廣州

[kuaⁿ>tsei] Guangzhou

逛街

[kuaⁿ:~tcie] stroll on the streets; window shop

** WLZ only; CYF gives /daⁿ:~tcieza:/ or /daⁿ:-

daⁿ:-^r/

筐郎子
籬筐

[k'uaⁿlaⁿtsi>] frame upon which something is made

[lok'uaⁿ] hamper for rice; large basket

礦

[k'uaⁿ:] mine ** /meik'uaⁿ:/ 'coal mine',/tcink'uaⁿ:/ 'gold mine'

眼眶

[ieⁿ>k'uaⁿ] eye socket

狂

[guaⁿ] mad; crazy ** /guaⁿzen/ 'madman',/faq~guaⁿ/ 'go mad'

黃兒

[huaⁿ`r] egg yolk \*\* or /dɛ<sup>n</sup>:hua<sup>n</sup>`r/, /dɛⁿ:huaⁿ/

荒年

[huaⁿnieⁿ] famine year

慌張

[huaⁿtsaⁿ] flustered

晃眼兒

[huaⁿ>ieⁿ>`r] flash; dazzle; glare in the eyes

恍忽

[huaⁿ>hoq] seemingly; faintly

謊話

[huaⁿ>ua:] lies

情況

[djinhuaⁿ:] situationThe Final /en/

○○○

[*en-ten:-ten] heavy; weighty

恩人

[*enzen] benefactor

衡量

[enliaⁿ] evaluate

痕迹

[entcieq] trace; vestige

人之恆情

[zen-tsi-en-djin] normal course of human passions

恨

[en:] hate

崩

[pen] fall down; cave in ** WLZ only

○

[pen] move (things); take away ** /pen tciatcy:/

'move furniture', /pen-liô> tsoqtsi> lə/ 'Move

the table over here.'; cf. /puoⁿ/ 'move
(house)'

奔

[pen] run quickly ** /pen-bô/ 'run', /pen-ko:-
tc'i:/ 'run over', /tong-pen-ci-bô/ 'run in all
directions'

崩潰
番斗
本
本雞
噴

[penk'uei:] collapse; fall apart

[pentei>] dustpan

[pen>] M: books

[pen>tcɿ] free grazing chicken

[p'en] spout; squirt; spray ** /p'en=suei>/

'spout water', /p'en-suei>dzi/ 'fountain'

噴噴香

[p'en-p'en-ciaⁿ] gushingly fragrant ** or /p'en-
ciaⁿ/

[p'endiô] cooking

[ben`r] pot; basin

[bentcin>] potted landscape

[lieⁿben] alliance

[ngaben:] stupid; foolish

[*men sen peq ciaⁿ>] silent; pensive ** cf.

/men:/ 'bored'

門

[men] door

萌芽

[men=ia] sprout; germinate ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/ts'ueq=ia/

門臼兒

[mɛndjyö:`r] door pivot ** also a pun: at the

marriage of one's sister, when one will soon

become a /djyö:djyö:/, one is said to soon be a

/mendjyö:`r/

門口頭

[menk'ö>dei] doorway ** or /menk'ö>/

門鈴兒

[menlin`r] doorbell

明朝

[mentsô] tomorrow ** cf. less preferred

pronunciation /mintsô/

悶

[men:] bored; depressed ** /men:~saq/ 'in very

low spirits', /cinli> vɛⁿmen:/ 'feeling

depressed'

悶

[men:] smother; heat in a covered pot **

/men:~vɛⁿ:/ 'heat rice in a covered pot'

門檻

[mentɕ'ieⁿ:] threshold

分

[fen] share; divide

紛紛

[fen-fen] numerous and confused ** or /fen-fen-

luoⁿ:/

芬芳

[fenfaⁿ] sweet-smelling; fragrant

粉乾

[fen>kɛⁿ] noodles, rice ** or /mi>fen>kɛⁿ/

糞

[fen:] manure ** /nyöfen:/ 'cow manure'; cf.

colloquial /'u/

奮闘

[fen:-tei:] struggle; fight

糞池

[fen:dzi] manure pit ** cf. /liô:dzi/: pit where

manure is prepared to use as fertilizer

憤怒

[fen:no:] anger

墳

[ven] grave ** or /venmo:/

吻

[ven] kiss ** /ven-ven/ 'kiss'; or /tc'in/

聞	[ven] smell ** or /ven-tcie ⁿ :/
文房四寶	[ven-va ⁿ -si:-pô>] four treasures of the study ** i.e. /pieq, moq, tsi>, 'ie ⁿ :/ 'brush, ink, paper, inkstone'
紋路	[venlo:] wrinkles
文明戲	[venminci:] modern play or theater
蚊子	[ventsi>] mosquito ** /ventsi> tin zen/ 'mosquitoes bite people'
文旦	[vent ⁿ :] shaddock; pomelo ** or /*yö:tsi>/
文雅	[ven'ia>] elegant
問	[ven:] ask ** /ven: 'ieq-ven:/ 'ask', /ven:-ven: lo:/ 'ask directions'
份	[ven:] M: newspapers; copies ** /lia ⁿ >-ven: po:/ 'two newspapers'
問題	[ven:di] question; problem
自刎	[zi:-ven:] cut one's own throat ** CYF prefers alternate /zi:djin:/ 'commit suicide'
燈	[ten] lamp ** /die ⁿ :ten/ 'electric lamp'
蹲	[ten] squat
登門	[ten=men] call at someone's home ** /ten-men pə:fa ⁿ >/ 'pay a visit (to someone)'
敦厚	[ten-ei:] honest and sincere ** WLZ only, CYF gives /ei:dô:/
燈心絨	[tencinniong] corduroy
燈籠茄兒	[tenlong-dji'r] bell pepper

土墩

[t'o>ten] mound of dirt ** WLZ only, CYF gives

/t'o>tuei/

等

[ten>] wait

戲子

[ten>tsi>] pennyweight steelyard (scale)

瞪

[ten:] glare; stare ** /ten: ngo> 'ieq-ie^n>/

'glare at me'

頓

[ten:] M: meal ** or /ts'a^n/

燉

[ten:] stew; cook slowly ** /ten: tci/ 'stewed

chicken'

○

[ten:] weigh in hand ** CYF only; /ten:-ten:-

k'a^n:/ 'check out the weight in the hand'

凳兒

[ten:'r] stool ** M: /tsa^n/; /kueqba ten:'r/

'bone tile (shaped) stool'

吞

[t'en] swallow (chunks, as pills, etc.) ** used

less than /'ie^n/

褪

[t'en:] slip off; slide down (as a rolled up

sleeve or the leg of a sock) ** /vaq'r t'en:-

loq-ls teq/ '(my) sock has slipped down'

○

[den] odd; eccentric ** or /dendei/; /bitc'i:

den/ 'of a queer disposition'; /tc'ioqkoq zen

dendei/ 'this fellow is odd'

騰

[den] rise; soar ** /den=k'ong/ 'rise into the

sky', /den-yn-tcia:-u:/ 'soar on the clouds and

ride the mist'

滕

[den] surname

藤

[den] vine creeper ** M: /ken/; /'ieq-ken den
dzuoⁿ peq tcin/ '(trouble) as endless as a vine
creeper'

騰錄
臀部
屯溪
囤積
餛飩
鈍

[den-loq] transcribe ** or /den-ci>/

[denbu:] buttocks

[dentc'i] Tunxi (in Anhui)

[dentcieq] hoard

[uenden] wonton

[den:] dull ** /tô'r den: teq/ 'The knife has
gone dull.'

澄

[den:] settle and clear up (of water) ** WLZ
only, CYF gives /tin/; /den:-den-tc'in/

鄧

[den:] surname

矛盾

[môden:] contradiction

能夠

[nenkö:] able to; can

嫩

[nen:] tender (of vegetables)

淪陷

[len'ieⁿ:] fall into enemy hands (of territory)

輪盤

[lenbucⁿ] wheel ** /ts'ueilenbucⁿ/ 'automobile
wheel'

倫理

[lenli>] ethics; moral principles

冷

[len>] cold ** /len>-ci-ci/ 'chilly'

冷淡

[len>dsⁿ:] cold; indifferent

冷水

[len>suei>] cold and unboiled water

冷飯頭兒

[len>vⁿ:dei'r] leftovers

論文

[len:ven] thesis

爭
胗

[tsen] contend

[tsen] gizzard ** /tcitsen/ 'chicken gizzard',

/ʰiaqtsen/ 'duck gizzard'

針
蒸

[tsen] needle ** /tsen p'i:ku>/ 'eye of a needle'

[tsen] steam ** /tsen ts'æ:so/ 'steam food',

/tsen tieⁿ>cin/ 'steam dim-sum'

曾

[tsen] surname

真

[tsen] true ** or /tsentieq/

睜 眼

[tsenzieⁿ>] open the eyes ** /tsen-ieⁿ>-ciaqtsi>/

'illiterate person'

正 月

[tsen`yeq] first lunar month

憎 恨

[tsen-en:] hate; detest

針 線 匾

[tsencieⁿ:pieⁿ>] shallow needlework basket

徵 求

[tsendjyö] solicit; seek

蒸 籠

[tsenlong] steamer

砧 板

[tsenpeⁿ>] chopping board

○ 塞 兒

[tsensaq`r] wedge; shim; peg; pin ** or

/tsenseq`r/

曾 孫

[tsensuen] great-great-grandson ** cf. /yoⁿsuen/

'great grandson' (meaning supplied by

informants)

偵 探

[tsent'æⁿ:] detective

增 加

[tsentcia] increase; add

貞 節

[tsentcieq] chastity

針 灸

[tsentcyö:] acupuncture

斟酌
珍珠
出征
整

[tsentsaq] consider; deliberate

[tsentsy] pearl

[ts'ueq~tsen] go out to battle

[tsen>] whole; entire ** /tsen>t'ieⁿ (tô: vⁿ>)/

'the whole day', /tsen>-koq djinhuaⁿ:/ 'the

entire situation'

[tsen>-tsen>-dji-dji] neat

[tsen>deil] pillow

[tsen>tsi>] rash; measles ** or for 'measles':

/matsen>/ and cf. preferred colloquial

/ts'o:~r/

[tsen:] upright ** /i~tsen:/ 'shift to make

straight'

[tsen:dong:] quake; vibrate; shake

[tsen:dzi:] politics

[tsen:dzuaⁿ:] symptom

[tsen:k'uoⁿ>] relief fund

[tsen:min] prove; verify

[tsen:so>] clinic

[tsen:tsoq] bestir oneself

[tsen:'iaq] suppress; repress

[ts'en] ride; take ** /ts'en~ts'uei/ 'take a

bus', /ts'en~dzuoⁿ/ 'take a boat', /ts'enk'aq/

'passenger'

整整齊齊
枕頭
疹子

正

震動
政治
症狀
賑款
證明
診所
振作
鎮壓
乘

稱

[ts'en] weigh ** /ts'en-ts'en k'a^n:/ 'check out
the weight'

撐腰
撐傘

[ts'en~'iô] back up; bolster up (someone)

[ts'en~sa^n>] hold an umbrella ** CYF says

/ts'a^n~sa^n>; this from WLZ

稱呼
逞能
稱趁

[ts'enfu] call; address

[ts'en>nen] show off one's ability

[ts'en:] scale ** M: /kua^n>/

[ts'en:] take advantage of; while ** /ts'en: zeq

tc'ioq/ 'eat it while it's hot', /ts'en: tsô>

tc'i:/ 'go while it's early'

○鈔票

[ts'en:~ts'ôp'iô:] make money ** or

/ts'en:~dongdjie^n/

成
臣

[dzen] become

[dzen] feudal official ** /tcyndzen/ 'monarch and
subjects'

層

[dzen] level; story ** /*r:-dzen lei/ 'the second
floor'

沉
呈

[dzen] sink ** /dzen-loq-tc'i:/ 'sink down'

[dzen] submit; present ** /dzen~za^n:-tc'i:/
'submit'

陳
程
成

[dzen] surname

[dzen] surname

[dzen] tenth; 10% ** /paq dzen/ 'eight out of
ten'

扔

[dzen] throw ** WLZ only; not colloquial usage;

/dzen=diô:/ 'toss away'

盛飯

[dzen=vaⁿ:] fill one's bowl with rice

塵土

[dzen-t'o>] dust

程度

[dzendo:] level; degree

城裏

[dzenli>] in the city

城門

[dzenmen] city gate

曾經

[dzentcin] have once; have already (done

something) ** WLZ only

橙子

[dzentsi>] orange ** not colloquial in Hangzhou

懲罰

[dzenvaq] penalize

承認

[dzenzen:] admit

誠實

[dzenzeq] honest

仍然

[dzenzuoⁿ] still ** WLZ only

陣

[dzen:] M: gust; burst ** /'ieq-dzen: y>/ 'a

burst of rain'

鄭

[dzen:] surname ** /dieⁿ:-'r>-dzen:/ 'the Zhèngwith the dian and er elements'

盛大

[dzen:-da:] grand ** /dzen:-da: tieⁿ>li>/ 'grand

ceremony'

慎重

[dzen:-dzong:] prudent; cautious

贈送

[dzen:-song:] present as a gift

茂盛

[mei:dzen:] flourishing ** CYF says /mei:zen:/,

this from WLZ

笙

[sen] (reed pipe wind instrument)

生
升
深
申
僧
伸
生 氣
生 蛋

生 毛 病
笙 簫 管 笛

生 得

生 活
森 林
升 羅

身 體
聲 音
畜 生

[sen] 1) give birth to. 2) raw

[sen] Chinese pint

[sen] deep

[sen] Earthly Branch #9

[sen] monk

[sen] stretch out

[sen~tc'i:] get angry

[sen~dsⁿ:] lay eggs ** /tci sen-dsⁿ:/ 'chickens'
lay eggs'

[sen~môbin:] get sick; be sick

[sen ciô kuoⁿ> dieq] flutes and winds ** together
with /djin dji sŷ ua:/ 'the lute, chess,
calligraphy and painting' are the leisure
activities of the scholar

[sen teq] grow; develop ** preferred to 'zhāng
de'; /ia`r sen teq tciôkuoⁿ tsuaⁿ:/ 'The child
has grown quite fat.'

[sen`uaq] a woman's work

[senlin] forest

[senlo] rice measure (made from bamboo) ** CYF
prefers this term to /mi>kuoⁿ:dei/ 'rice
measure' (made from an empty tin)

[sent'i>] body

[sen'in] sound; voice

[ts'oqsen] livestock; beast

外甥
人參
省

沈陽
審查
嬭娘
反省
勝利
聖人
勝任
辰
神
壬
仁

人
任
仁厚
辰光
嘴唇
忍

[uə:sen] nephew (child of a sister)

[zensen] ginseng

[sen>] 1) save; economize; be thrifty. 2)

province

[sen>`iaⁿ] Shenyang ** /sen>/ also a surname

[sen>dza] examine; investigate

[sen>niaⁿ] aunt, wife of /ciô>peqpeq/

[fəⁿ>sen>] self-examination

[sen:li:] victory

[sen:zen] wise man

[sen:zen:] competent; equal to

[zen] Earthly Branch #5

[zen] god; deity

[zen] Heavenly Stem #9

[zen] kernel; nut ** /in:zen/ 'apricot kernel',

/dôzen/ 'peach kernel'; cf. /zoq/: /aqdô zoq/

'walnut meat'

[zen] person; people

[zen] surname ** also pronounced /nin/

[zen`ei:] kindhearted

[zenkuaⁿ] time ** cf. /zi`ei:/

[tsuei>zen] lips

[zen>] endure; bear ** /zen> peq lô/ 'unable to

bear'

剩

[zen:] left over ** /zen:zloq-lə/ 'remain left over'

任性

[zen:cin:] wilful; headstrong

任何

[zen:o] any

認識

[zen:seq] recognize; know ** or /zen:teq/

甚至於

[zen:tsi:y] even so far as (to) ** or simply
/zen:tsi:/ (less preferred)

任務

[zen:u:] assignment; task

茂盛

[mei:zen:] flourishing ** WLZ says /mei:dzen:/

縫紉機

[vongzen:tcɿ] sewing machine

桑甚

[suaⁿzen] mulberry ** WLZ only; cf. preferred

colloquial term /suaⁿtsi>/

刀刃

[tôzen] edge of a knife ** WLZ only; CYF gives
/tôfong/

跟

[ken] follow; go with ** /ken peq zaⁿ:/ 'can't catch up with', /ken (liô>) t'a tsei>/ 'follow him'; cf. /dong/ 'with'

庚

[ken] Heavenly Stem #7

根

[ken] M: needles, large (as knitting needles);
sticks; clubs ** cf. /bei/

羹

[ken] thick soup

更

[ken] watch (of the night) ** /səⁿ-ken puoⁿ:-i:/
'middle of the night', /tc'iô≈ken/ 'strike watch'

耕地

[ken≈di:] plough a field; till the land

跟屁蟲

[ken-p'i:-dzong] someone who clingingly follows
another about

○朝
香粳米

[kentsô] today ** or /tcintsô/
[ciaⁿkenmi>] quality polished round-grained non-
glutinous rice

耿直
粳米粉
艮山門

[ken>dzeq] honest and frank ** WLZ only
[ken:mi>fen>] low quality rice flour
[ken:swⁿmen] (originally a gate in the Hangzhou
city wall)

更加

[ken:tcial] still more; even more ** cf. /yeqfaq/
'even more'

啃
肯
墾地
硬

[k'en>] gnaw
[k'en>] willing
[k'en>≈di:] bring land under cultivation
[ngen:] hard; stiff ** WLZ says /ngaⁿ:/, as does
CYF sometimes

很

[hen>] very; quite ** cf. preferred colloquial
terms /tciôkuoⁿ/ and /môⁿlô:lô/

萬事亨通

[vəⁿ:-zi:-hen>-t'ong] everything is going
smoothly ** CYF only

The Final /in/

陰
尹
音 樂
英 雄

['in] overcast; cloudy ** /'int'ieⁿ/ 'cloudy day'

['in] surname ** WLZ only

['in'iaq] music

['in'iong] hero ** /'in'iong hô>həⁿ/ 'true man
of courage'

因 為
嬰 孩

['in'uei:] because

['in'ə] baby; infant ** or /'in'r/; cf. preferred
colloquial /môdei'r/

陰 陽 ○ ○

['in-iaⁿ-taq-gə:] half dead; hovering between
life and death

殷 勤
櫻 桃

['indjin] eagerly attentive; solicitous

['indô] cherry

因 果
應 該

['inku>] karma

['inkə] ought to

陰 溝
陰 門

['inkö] sewer

應 當
英 文

['inmen] vulva

['intaⁿ] should; ought

鸚 鵡
婚 姻

['inven] English

['in'u>] parrot

紅 纓 槍
蒼 蠅

[huen'in] marriage

[ong'intc'iaⁿ] toy sword with a red tassel

[ts'aⁿ*in] fly

黃 鶯
寅

[uaⁿ*in] oriole

[in] Earthly Branch #3

贏
銀行
淫婦
行為
螢火蟲

[in] win

[in`aⁿ] bank

[in`u:] loose, lascivious woman

[in`uei] conduct; behavior

[infu>dzong] firefly; glowworm ** cf. preferred

colloquial /yöfu>dzong/

[intsuaⁿ:] form; shape

[invaq] punishment

[in^oia>] nourishment

[cyeq`in] blood type

[in>] entice; lure

[in>cy>] permit; allow

[in>dei] addiction ** /za:~in>/ 'become addicted'

[in>muoⁿ] conceal; hide ** or /in>mieq/

[in>tc'i>] give rise to; lead to

[in>tsi>] shadow

[in>zeq-uei:sen] diet and hygiene

[*in:dei>kuoⁿ:] earthenware cooking pot with a

handle

[*in:dzei] dinner party

[*in:liaⁿ] shady and cool[*in:ma>tcin> iaⁿ:] Yinmajing lane (in Hangzhou)

** located near /inmenk'ö>/; pronounced like

/*i:ma>tcin>/, final nasal /n/ assimilates mid-

syllable with initial /m/ of /ma>/, hence

形狀
刑罰
營養
血型

引
允許
癮頭
隱瞞
引起
影子

飲食衛生
印斗罐

應酬
蔭涼
飲馬井巷

informants give /'i:/ 'idea' as homophonous
syllable

印 刷
熨 斗
地 窖 子
答 應
幸 福
杏 脯
幸 虧

[*in:suaq] printing

[*in:tei>] clothes iron

[di:*in:tsi>] basement; cellar

[taq'in:] reply; promise

[in:foq] happiness; well-being

[in:fu>] dried apricots

[in:k'uei] fortunately; luckily ** CYF says

/nin:k'uei/, this from WLZ

[fa>*in] reflect

[lô>*in] hawk

[p'in>in] conduct

[pin] ice ** /pink'uei:/ 'piece of ice'

[pin] pawn in Chinese chess

[pin-pin-yô>-li>] refined and courteous

[pinboq] hail ** WLZ says /pinbô/; /loq pinboq/

'hail' (vb.)

[pinkuo^>] hotel

[pinla^n] betel nut

[ta^~pin] enlist as a soldier

[upin] lakeside area in Hangzhou

[pin>] Heavenly Stem #3

[pin>'r] flat cake, pastry or patty **

/zoqpin>'r/ 'meat patty'

反 映
老 鷹
品 行
冰
兵
彬 彬 有 禮
冰 雹

賓 館
檳 榔
當 兵
湖 濱
丙
餅 兒

稟告	[pin>kô:] report to superiors
餅乾	[pin>kə ⁿ] cracker; cookie
餅餅叉	[pin>pin>ts'a] small cymbals
合併	[aqpín>] merge
柄	[pin:] handle ** or /pin:`r/; /tôpin:/ 'knife handle'
鬢角	[pin:tciaq] hair on the temples; temples ** or /sua ⁿ pin:/, /lia ⁿ >pin:/, /pin:faq/
出殯	[ts'ueq~pin:] bring out the coffin for a funeral procession
拼命	[p'in~min:] with all one's might; desperately ** /pin-min: bô/ 'run with all one's might'
拼盤	[p'inbuo ⁿ] platter of assorted appetizers
姘頭	[p'indei] illicit lover; paramour ** /gaq~p'indei/ 'live together illicitly'
品茶	[p'in>~dza] sample tea
聘請	[p'in>-tc'in>] engage
憑心	[bin] go by; take as the basis ** /ni> bin sa:ci zeqkaq tso:/ 'What do you go by to do it that way?'
平	[bin] level
瓶	[bin`r] bottle
平地	[bindi:] flatland
貧窮	[bindjiong] poor; impoverished
屏風	[binfong] screen ** /di:binfong/ 'folding screen'

蘋果
頻繁
平安
批評
並

[binko>] apple

[binvəⁿ] frequent ** WLZ only

[bin^oəⁿ] peaceful

[p'i-bin] criticize

[bin:] (function: emphatic particle used with a negative) ** /bin: peq ciô>teq/ 'definitely did not know'

治病

[dzi:~bin:] treat an illness ** cf. /môbin:/

'illness', /sen~môbin:/ 'get sick'

明明兒

[min-min-`r] obviously; plainly ** /ni> min-min-

`r ciô>teq, tcia>-ts'i-tcia>-ngə/ 'You

obviously know, (yet) act the dumb fool.'

酩酊大醉

[min-tin>-da:-tsuei:] dead drunk

○ 蚣

[minkong] centipede ** preferred to /ukong/

明亮

[minliaⁿ:] bright; well-lit

明年

[minnieⁿ] next year

民間

[mintcieⁿ] popular; folk

名稱

[mints'en] name

名子

[mintsɿ>] name

明朝

[mintsô] tomorrow ** cf. preferred pronunciation

/mentsô/

耳鳴

[*r>min] ringing in the ears

抿嘴巴

[min>~tsuei>pa] purse one's lips

敏感

[min>kəⁿ>] sensitive

閩南

[min>nəⁿ] southern Fujian ** WLZ only

命
丁
叮

○

叮

釘頭兒

疔瘡

頂

酩酊大醉

釘

訂婚

釘紐扣兒

廳

聽見

聽其自然

挺胸

[min:] life

[tin] Heavenly Stem #4

[tin] keep a close watch on somebody ** or

/tinlô/: /tinlô t'a/ 'keep close watch on him';

/tin≈sô/ 'tail (somebody)'

[tin] let settle and clear up (of water) ** CYF

only; /pa> suei> tin-tin-tc'in/ 'Let the water

settle and clear up.'; cf. /den:/ (WLZ only)

[tin] sting; bite ** /ventsi> lə tin ngo>

teglei/ 'A mosquito has bitten me.'

[tindei'r] nail (n.) ** or /t'ieqtin/

[tints'uaⁿ] malignant boil

[tin>] most ** /tin> peq hô>/ 'worst'

[min-tin>-da:-tsuei:] dead drunk

[tin:] nail (vb.) ** /tin:≈lô/ 'nail fast'

[tin:≈huen] become engaged (to be married)

[tin:≈nyö>k'ö:~r] sew a button on

[t'in] large hall ** /da:t'in/ 'main hall'

[t'in≈tcieⁿ:] hear

[t'in-dji-zi:-zuoⁿ] let things take their own

course

[t'in>≈ciong] throw out one's chest ** /t'in>-

ciong-deq-do:/ 'throw out one's chest and stick

out one's belly'

艇括

[t'in>kuaq] neat; straight; sharp; nice looking

** or /t'in>-t'in>-kuaq-kuaq/

游艇
停

[yö-t'in>] pleasure boat

[din] stop ** /din-loq-lə/ 'come to a stop',

/din-tsi>/ 'cease'

庭院

[din`yo":] courtyard

亭子

[dintsi>] pavilion

朝廷

[dzôdin] imperial court

蜻蜓

[tc'indin] dragonfly

定

[din:] fix; decide; settle

錠

[din:] M: stick of ink

凝

[nin] congeal; solidify ** /nin-long>-lə/; WLZ

says /ni/

任

[nin] surname ** also pronounced /zen/

迎親

[nin=tc'in] receive the bride (as in traditional marriages in which a sedan chair is sent by the groom's family to pick up the bride)

銀河

[nin`o] the milky way

妊婦

[nin`u:] pregnant woman ** WLZ only; CYF says

/yn:u:/

寧波

[ninpo] Ningbo

銀子

[nintsi>] silver ** or /intsi>/

寧可

[nin:k'o>] would rather

幸虧

[nin:k'uei] fortunately; luckily ** WLZ says

/in:k'uei/; or /k'ueiteq/, /hə>teq/

拎

[*lin] pick up or carry hanging at one's side **

/*linztc'i>-lɿ/ 'pick up'

零碎銅錢
霖

[*linsuei: longnie"] loose change

[lin] continuous rain ** WLZ only; this literary expression is found in people's names

臨

[lin] on the point of; just before ** /linzi:/

'temporary, just at the time', /lin-tsei>

djie"/ 'just before leaving'

林

[lin] surname

零

[lin] zero

淋雨

[linzɿ>] get drenched in the rain

鈴兒

[lin`r] bell

綾羅綢緞
菱角

[lin-lo-dzei-duo":] silks and satins

[linkoq] water caltrop ** cf. preferred

colloquial term /lô>lin/

伶俐

[linli:] clever; quick-witted ** /ts'ongmin

linli:/ 'bright and quick witted'

凜冽

[linlieq] piercingly cold ** /linlieq tieq

m"foŋ/ 'piercingly cold wind'

陵墓

[linmo:] tomb

吝嗇

[linseq] stingy ** /linseqkuei>/ 'stingy creep'

鄰舍

[linsuei:] neighbor ** or /lintcy/,

/djia"mendong:`r/

零碎

[linsuei:] piecemeal

靈清

[lintc'in] clear ** /t'in beq lintc'in/ 'cannot
hear clearly'

伶仃

[lintin] left alone without help ** /k'u> lintin/
'pitifully alone', /tciaq ciô> lintin nã in-
bu:/ 'alone and helpless with tiny (bound)
feet, it is difficult to walk'

靈芝草

[lintsits'ô>] glossy ganoderma (used in Chinese
medicine)

凌晨

[linzen] predawn; small (early) morning hours

麒麟

[djilin] kylin unicorn

魚鱗

[ylin] fish fins ** (meaning as supplied by
informants)

領兒

[lin>'r] collar ** WLZ gives /lin>dei/

爬山過嶺

[ba-sãⁿ-ko:-lin>] hike the hills and traverse the
mountains

另外

[lin:-um:] in addition; besides

令堂大人

[lin:daⁿ-da:zen] your mother (polite expression)

** or /lin:daⁿ/

令尊大人

[lin:tsuen-da:zen] your father (polite
expression)

另外的

[lin:um: tieq] other; another ** /pa> ngo>

lin:um: tieq/ 'give me another'

威風凜凜
斤

[*ueifong-lin:lin:] majestic looking

[tcin] catty

驚

[tcin] frighten; scare ** or /tcin 'ieq-dei/; cf.

less preferred /haq/

襟

[tcin] front lapel of a Chinese style garment

(buttons on the right) ** /da:tcin/ 'outer

lapel', /ciô>tcin/ 'inner lapel', /lieⁿtcin/

'brothers-in-law, husbands of sisters'

精

[tcin] lean (of meat)

巾

[tcin] scarf; towel; kerchief

筋

[tcin] sinew; muscle ** /tcinkueq/ 'muscles and bones'

禁不住

[tcin peq dzÿ:] can't help; can't refrain from

經常

[tcin-dza] frequently

津津有味

[tcin-tcin yô> vi:] with relish; with keen pleasure

驚人

[tcin-zen] astonishing; alarming

今年

[tcinnieⁿ] this year ** or /kennieⁿ/

○○

[tcinpa] stingy

金橘兒

[tcintcyeq`r] kumquat

金摺兒

[tcintseq`r] account book (that folds out in accordion form)

金子

[tcintsi>] gold

今朝

[tcintsô] today ** or /kentsô/

精神

[tcinzen] spirit; mind

眼睛

[ieⁿ>tcin] eye

北京

[poqtcin] Beijing

水晶

[suei>tcin] crystal ** /suei>-tcin-tcin/

'glistening'

緊

[tcin>] tight

井

[tcin>] well ** M: /k'ö>/

錦上添花

[tcin>-za:-t'ieⁿ-hua] add flowers to the brocade

(to make the splendid even more brilliant)

謹慎

[tcin>dzen:] prudent; careful ** or /ciô>cin-

tcin>dzen:/

景色

[tcin>seq] scenery; view

頭頸

[dei-tcin>] neck

進

[tcin:] enter ** /tcin:>dzen/ 'go into the city'

浸

[tcin:] soak; immerse ** /tcin: 'l^m suei>li>/

'soak in water'

敬佩

[tcin:bei:] esteem; admire

警察兵

[tcin:ts'aqpin] policeman

鏡子

[tcin:tsi>] mirror ** M: /mieⁿ:/

禁止

[tcin:tsi>] prohibit

晉雲

[tcin:yn] Jinyun (in Zhejiang)

竟然

[tcin:zuoⁿ] to one's surprise; go so far as to

國境

[koqtcin:] national territory

曲徑

[tc'yeqtcin:] winding path

清

[tc'in] clear; pure ** /tc'inbaq/ 'clean' (of

character)

親

[tc'in] kiss ** or /tc'in-tc'in/ (or /ven-ven/)

輕

[tc'in] light (in weight)

親

[tc'in] related by marriage ** /tc'inmo>/ 'one's
child's mother-in-law', /tc'in'ong/ 'one's
child's father-in-law'

青 糊 苔

[tc'in`udə] moss

傾 盆 大 雨

[tc'in-ben-da:-y>] torrential downpour; heavy
cloudburst

欽 佩

[tc'inbei:] admire ** WLZ only

蜻 蜓

[tc'indin] dragonfly

青 果

[tc'inku>] fresh olive ** cf. /kəⁿ>leⁿ/ 'pickled
olives'

侵 略

[tc'inliaq] invade

清 明

[tc'inmin] Qingming (the 5th solar term)

青 色

[tc'inseq] blue or green ** /tc'in-kuaⁿ:-kuaⁿ/
'greenish'

清 爽

[tc'insuaⁿ>] clean; neat; nice ** /tc'in-tc'in-
suaⁿ>-suaⁿ>/ 'clean and nice'

清 水 煮 煮

[tc'insuei> tsy>-tsy>] boil in unseasoned water

親 戚

[tc'intc'ieq] relative; kin

清 茶

[tc'indza] tea (without accompaniment) **

/tc'indza 'ieq-pe/ 'a cup of tea'

青 蛙

[tc'in'ua] frog

請

[tc'in>] invite; please ** /tc'in> lyö bu:/

'please stay (and don't see me off)'

頃 刻

[tc'in>k'aq] in an instant ** literary
expression; WLZ only

請帖
廢寢忘食

[tc'in>t'ieq] invitation

[fi:-tc'in>-vaⁿ:-zeq] forget eating and sleeping
(as a result of being absorbed or occupied in
what one is doing) ** WLZ only

揷

[tc'in:] press ** /tc'in: menlin`r/ 'press the
doorbell'

慶祝
晴

[tc'in:tsoq] celebrate

[djin] clear (of the weather) ** /djint'ieⁿ/ (or
/t'ieⁿhō>/) 'fine weather, clear day'

琴
秦

[djin] lute ** /dæⁿ~djin/ 'strum the lute'

[djin] Qin Dynasty ** or /djinkoq/; /djinsi>uaⁿ/

Qinshihuang, the first emperor of the Qin
Dynasty

尋

[djin] search; look for ** /djin-dzaq teqlei/
'found it!', /djin peq dzaq/ 'can't find it',
/djin-djin k'æⁿ:/ 'see if you can find
(something)'

旬

[djin] ten day period ** WLZ says /cyn>;
/tsongdjin/ 'mid ten days (of the month)',
/zaⁿ:djin/ 'first ten days (of the month)',
/ia:djin/ 'last ten days (of the month)'

循環
情形
鯨魚
巡查

[djin`guoⁿ] circulate

[djin`in] circumstances

[djin`y] whale

[djindza] go on round of inspection

勤快
禽獸
芹菜
盡

近
靜
靖
儘

競賽
勁頭

乾淨
不僅如此

腥

心
辛
新

[djink'um:] diligent ** WLZ only

[djinsei:] birds and beasts

[djints'a:] celery

[djin:] exhaust; use up ** /djin:-lieq/ 'try
one's best'; /iong: djin:-do:/ 'use force'

[djin:] near

[djin:] quiet; silent

[djin:] surname ** WLZ only

[djin:] to the greatest extent ** /djin:-tsô/ 'as early as possible', /djin:-k'ô>nen/ 'as much as possible', /djin:-lia^n:/ 'do the best that one can'

[djin:-sum:] contest; competition

[djin:dei] energy; vigor; zeal **

/tc'i>~djin:dei/ 'with vigor', /djin:dei do:/

'have lots of strength', /djin:dei zeqtsoq/

'full of energy'

[kə^n djin:] clean ** or /kə^n-kə^n-djin:-djin:/

[peq djin: zÿ tc'i>] not only that; nor is this
all

[cin] fishy smell ** /cinvi:/ 'fishy',

/ycintc'i:/ 'the smell of fish'

[cin] heart ** M: /k'o/

[cin] Heavenly Stem #8

[cin] new

薪

[cin] salary ** or /cinsuei>/; /faqzcin/

'distribute salaries'

星

[cin] star ** or /cincin/

欣賞

[cin-sa">] appreciate; admire ** WLZ only

新郎官兒

[cinla"kuo">r] bridegroom

新娘子兒

[cinnia"tsi">r] bride

醒

[cin>] awaken ** /k'uen:-cin> teqlei/ '(somebody
has) awakened

○

[cin>] bump open; knock off ** /cin>=k'm-lə/

'knock open'; often refers to a cat or a dog:

/kukə: pa> mô cin> k'm-lə teq/ 'The lid to the

pot was knocked off by the cat.'

信

[cin:] 1) believe; trust. 2) letter **

/cia"cin:/ 'believe', /cin:fong/ 'envelope'

姓

[cin:] surname; family name ** or /cin:so:/

興奮

[cin:fən:] excited

牲口

[cin:k'ö>] beasts of burden; livestock ** cf.

/ts'oqsen/

迅速

[cin:soq] swift; prompt

性子

[cin:tsi>] temperament

訊問

[cin:ven:] inquire

高興

[kôcin:] happy

The Final /uen/

瘟疫

[*uen'ioq] pestilence

溫暖

[*uennuo">] warm

渾

[uen] turbid; muddy ** /uen-suei>/ 'muddy water'

渾 ○ ○

[uen-ten-ten] muddleheaded; confused; sleepy

headed

餛飩

[uenden] wonton

靈魂

[lin'uen] soul; spirit

穩

[uen>] stable; not wobbly; steady ** /uen>-toq-

toq/ 'steady and reliable' (of a person)

穩定

[uen>din:] stable; steady

遵守

[tsuensei>] comply with; observe

尊敬

[tsuentcin:] respect; honor

準

[tsuen>] accurate; exact ** /miô≈tsuen>/ 'take

accurate aim'

准許

[tsuen>cy>] permit; allow

春天

[ts'uent'ie"] spring

皸糙

[ts'uents'ô] chapped; dried and cracked (of skin)

** /sei> ts'uents'ô teqlei/ '(My) hands are

chapped and cracked.'

煙子

[ts'uentsi>] bivalve; solen

村莊

[ts'uentsua"] village ** or /ts'uenfa"/

香椿樹

[cia"ts'uenzy:] Chinese toon

○

[ts'uen>] pettish; like a spoiled child **

/ts'uen>-taq-taq/ 'pettish'

忖

[ts'uen>] ponder; speculate; think about **

/ts'uen>-ts'uen>-k'm:/ 'think about it'; /zi:-

moq-ts'uen>-taⁿ:/ 'observe for oneself and

consider what is appropriate'

蠢

[ts'uen>] stupid; dull ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/ngəben:/

寸

[ts'uen:] M: inch (10 /ts'uen/ to 1 /ts'eq/)

寸步難行

[ts'uen:-bu:-nəⁿ-in] cannot move the slightest

step

襯衫

[ts'uen:səⁿ] shirt; blouse

存

[dzuen] store; keep

孫子

[suentʂi>] grandson

笋

[suen>] bamboo shoot

損失

[suen>seq] lose; loss

滲

[suen:] seep; ooze ** /suen≈t'ei:/ 'seep through'

純

[zuen] pure ** /zuen tcin/ 'pure gold',

/zuentsen:/ 'unadulterated'

醇酒

[zuen tcyö>] mellow wine

順口溜

[zuenk'ö>lyö] doggere!; jingle

蕪菜

[zuents'm:] water shield ** /ci'u zuents'm:/

'West Lake water shield'

腎臟

[zuen:dzaⁿ:] kidney (technical term)

順風

[zuen:fong] with the wind ** /*ieq-lo:-zuen:fong/

'smooth sailing!', /zuen:fong dʒi ts'uei/

'cycle with the wind'

順手
閏月
利潤
滾

棍子
崑崙山
昆曲
乾坤

網
睏

困難
潰膿
昏頭昏腦
昏沈沈
昏迷
葷菜
婚姻

[zuen:sei>] right arm; right side

[zuen:yeq] intercalary month

[li:zuen:] profit

[kuen>] 1) roll. 2) boiling ** /k'asuei> kuen>

teqlei/ 'The water is boiling.'

[kuen:tsi>] pole; stick ** M: /ken/

[k'uenlensəⁿ] Kunlun Mountains

[k'uentc'yeq] Kūnqu opera

[djieⁿ-k'uen] qian and kūn, two of the Eight

Diagrams

[k'uen>] tie; bind

[k'uen:] sleep ** /k'uen:=tciô:/ 'sleep', /k'uen:

'ieq-tciô:/ 'have a sleep', /k'uen: teq hô>/

'slept well', /k'uen: peq dzaq/ 'cannot

sleep', /k'uen:=dzaq teqlei/ '(someone has

fallen) asleep'

[k'uen:nəⁿ] difficulty; hardship

[guen:=niong] fester; exude pus ** or /lyö=nong/

[huen-dei-huen-nô>] confused; muddled

[huen-dzen-dzen] dazed

[huenmi] stupor; coma

[huent's'a:] meat dishes

[huen'in] marriage ** /tcieq=huen/ 'get married',

/vi:huen/ 'not yet married'

The Final /yn/

雲

[yn] cloud ** or /yntɕ's>/ (less preferred);

/'uyn/ 'dark clouds'

勻

[yn] even; well distributed ** /buoⁿ:-buoⁿ:-yn/

'mix until even'

云

[yn] say (literary expression) ** WLZ only

雲片糕

[ynp'ieⁿ:kô] sweet white hard cake

運

[yn:] carry; transport ** /yn: tɔŋci/ 'transport

things'

暈

[yn:] dizzy; giddy ** /yn:~ts'uei/ 'get carsick',

/yn:~dzuoⁿ/ 'get seasick'

孕婦

[yn:-u:] pregnant woman

押韻

['iaq~yn:] rhyme

軍營

[tcyn'in] military encampment

均勻

[tcyn'yn] even; well distributed

軍隊

[tcynduei:] army; troops

竣工

[tcynkong] completed (of a project) ** WLZ only

君子

[tcyntsi>] gentleman; nobleman

窘

[tcyn>] embarrassed; awkward ** /tcyn>-saq/

'really embarrassed', /tcyn>-lô/ 'embarrassed'

英俊

['intcyn:] handsome ** WLZ only

病菌

[bin:tcyn] germ

裙子

[djyntsi>] skirt

羣衆

[djyntsong:] the masses

熏魚

[cyn'y] smoked fish

勳章
旬[cyntsaⁿ] medal

[cyn>] ten day period ** CYF says /djin/, this
from WLZ; /tsongcyn>/ 'mid ten days (of the
month)', /zaⁿ:cyn>/ 'first ten days (of the
month)', /ia:cyn>/ 'last ten days (of the
month)'

訓

[cyn:] lecture; give somebody a talking to ** or
/tci6:cyn:/, /cyn:ua:/; /cyn: t'a 'ieq-ten:/
'give him a good talking to'

殉國

[cyn:~koq] die for one's country ** WLZ only

甕
翁家山
紅The Final /ong/

[*ong] urn; earthen jar ** WLZ only

[*ongtciaseⁿ] Wengjiashan (in Hangzhou)

[ong] red ** /ong-tong:-tong/ or /ong-cyeq-cyeq/
'bright red'

[ong] surname

[ongda:] grand; great ** literary expression

[ongk6] chasm

[ongsuei>] flood; floodwater

[ni'ongten] neon light

[pong:lieq] split; burst open ** CYF prefers

/k'alieq/

弘
宏
鴻
洪
霓
迸
大
溝
水
虹
燈
裂

捧

[p'ong>] pick up with two hands held closely;
hold with cupped hands ** /p'ong>=tc'i>-la/
'pick up'

捧場

[p'ong>=dza] boost; show support by one's
presence

碰

[p'ong:] run into; meet with ** /p'ong:=dzaq/
'encountered'; /p'ong:-p'ong: dei/ 'meet'; cf.
/ba":/ 'meet with'

棚兒

[bong`r] shed; shack \*\* /môbong`r/ 'thatched
shed'

蓬蓬鬆鬆

[bong-bong-song-song] fluffy; puffy

蓬布

[bongpu:] tarpaulin

朋友

[bongyö>] friend

○

[bong:] become dusty or grimy ** /tô:ts'ÿ: bong:
teq moq-moq-heq tieq/ 'Dust and grime has
gathered and made it dark and black
everywhere.'

捧塵

[bong:dzen] dust ** or /hueidzen/ 'dust'

蒙蒙亮

[mong-mong-lia":] dimly lit

懵懵懂懂

[mong-mong-tong>-tong>] muddled; unclear

猛

[mong>] violent; abrupt; vigorous

蠓虱

[mong>si] biting midge

懵懂

[mong>tong>] muddled; ignorant ** /ts'ongain

'ieq-si:, mong>tong> 'ieq-si:/ 'one age
brilliant, the next muddled'

夢
孟
封
風
風箱
豐富
烽火
風爐兒

諷刺
瘋子
楓樹
前鋒
高峯
蜜蜂
○
縫
馮
逢年過節

縫兒

奉陪

[mong:] dream ** /tso:~mong:/ 'dream' (vb.)

[mong:] surname

[fong] M: letter ** /*ieq-fong cin:/ 'one letter'

[fong] wind

[fongciaⁿ] bellows

[fongfu:] abundant; plentiful

[fongfu>] beacon

[fonglo`r] stove ** a small, round stove that
burns coal and has a hole low at the side to
fan air up through the fuel

[fongts'i:] satirize; mock

[fongtsi>] madman

[fongzÿ:] gum tree (maple)

[djieⁿfong] vanguard

[kôfong] peak; summit

[mieqfong] bee

[fong:] dirt; filth; dirty

[vong] sew (with ----- type stitch)

[vong] surname

[vong-nieⁿ-ko:-tcieq] on New's Year's or other
festivals

[vong:`r] crack; fissure \*\* /menvong:`r/ 'crack
between a door and the frame'

[vong:-bei] keep somebody company

鳳凰

[vong:uaⁿ] phoenix ** /vong:uaⁿssⁿ/ 'Phoenix Hill' (in Hangzhou)

東

[tong] east

東西

[tongci] thing ** /sa: tongci/ 'what's this?'

冬天

[tongt'ieⁿ] winter

東家

[tongtcia] host

冬至

[tongtsi:] winter solstice

冬醃菜

[tong'ieⁿts'a:] pickled winter vegetable

冬醃的

[tong> tieq] understand ** /tong> tieq/ or /tong> teqlei/ 'I understand (now).'

○ 桌

[tong>tsoq] long and low narrow wooden table **
traditionally placed in front of the /koqtc/ 'altar table'

董事長

[tong>zi:tseⁿ] chairman of the board

凍

[tong:] freeze

棟樑

[tong:ljaⁿ] ridgepole and beam--person of great responsibility

通

[t'ong] having free passage; unobstructed **
/'ieq-tc'iô:-peq-t'ong/ 'know nothing about';
cf. /t'ong>ciô/ 'through the night'

桶

[t'ong>] bucket; M: bucketful of water ** /'ieq-t'ong> suei>/ 'one bucket of water'
/suei>t'ong>/ 'water bucket'

捅

[t'ong>] poke ** /pa> fonglo`r t'ong> 'ieq-t'ong> uaⁿ:/ 'Poke the stove for a more vigorous

	fire.'
莆兒	[t'ong>'r] leg (of a boot, sock, etc.) ** or simply /t'eng>/
桶兒	[t'ong>'r] pail; bucket (of the type with out a lid) ** cf. /dong/ 'pail' (with a lid); but /suei>t'ong>/ 'water bucket' (no /'r/ suffix)
統統	[t'ong>-t'ong>] all; entirely
通宵	[t'ong>ciô] all night; through the night
痛快	[t'ong>k'ua:] delighted; to one's heart's content ** /t'ong>-t'ong>-k'ua:-k'ua:/ 'to great satisfaction'
統一	[t'ong>'ieq] unify
痛	[t'ong:] ache; hurt ** /dei t'ong:/ 'head aches', /t'ong:-saq teq/ 'awfully painful', /t'ong:-ci- ci/ 'painful'
同	[dong] 1) and; together (with). 2) same ** /ngo> dong ni>/ 'me and you', /dong t'a tc'i:/ 'go with him'; cf. /ken/ 'follow'
銅	[dong] copper; bronze
莆	[dong] tube ** /yödong/ 'postbox'
銅錢	[dongdjie ⁿ] money; copper cash ** CYF says /longnie ⁿ /
童年	[dongnie ⁿ] childhood
童子雞	[dongtsi>tcil] pullet; immature chicken: a hen

that has not yet laid eggs or a cock that has
not yet crowed

桐油
瞳仁兒

[dongyö] tung oil

[dongzen`r] pupil of the eye \*\* cf. /`utsy/

'pupil and/or iris of the eye'

竹筩兒
洞

[tsoqdong`r] bamboo tube

[dong:] cave ** /`ie<sup>n</sup>`iadong:/ (a cave in
Hangzhou)

動
洞兒

[dong:] move ** /tsei> peq dong:/ 'cannot walk'

[dong:`r] hole \*\* /ci: dong:`r/ or /tsendong:/

'small hole'; cf. /tsen p'i:ku>/ 'eye of a
needle'

洞眼

[dong:ngⁿ>] hole ** the informants supply this,
but claim it is not a Hangzhou word: cf.

/dong:`r/ 'hole'

動物
膿
農民
隴

[dong:veq] animal

[nong] pus ** /lyöⁿ~nong/ 'exude pus'

[nongmin] peasant ** or /niongmin/

[long] another name for Gansu ** /longtong/

'Eastern Gansu', /longci/ 'Western Gansu'

龍
磨
龍兒
龍頭布
龍旋風

[long] dragon

[long] hand mill for hulling rice

[long`r] cage \*\* /tcilong`r/ 'chicken cage'

[longdeipu:] light canvas; plain muslin

[longdjieⁿ:fong] whirlwind; tornado

壟斷
隆重

籐糠
籐穀
銅錢

聾子
攏

攏來

攏總
弄

弄堂
鐘
盅

中

忠厚

[longduoⁿ:] monopolize

[longdzong] solemn; ceremonious ** /longdzong
tieⁿ>li>/ 'a grand ceremony'

[longk'aⁿ] rice chaff

[longk'oq] rice hull

[longnieⁿ] money; copper cash ** or /longtieⁿ/;

CYF's pronunciation, WLZ prefers /dongdjieⁿ/

[longtsi>] deaf person

[long>] gather together; bring together; hold
together ** /aq peq long>/ 'cannot hold
together'

[long>-lɛ] (function: compound directional
complement) ** /tseq-long>-lɛ/ 'fold up'

[long>tsong>] altogether; in all

[long:] do; manage; get; fix ** /long:-long:-hò>/
'fix it well', /pa> sɿ long:-p'o: teq/ 'ruined
the book', /pa> ngo> long:-long: hò>/ 'Help me
get this taken care of.'

[long:daⁿ] alley, smaller

[tsong] bell; clock

[tsong] handleless cup ** /^oieq-tsong tcyö>/ 'a
cup of wine'

[tsong] mid ** /yeqtsong/ 'mid-month'; cf.

/taⁿtsong/ 'middle'

[tsong'ei:] sincere and kindly

終身大事

[tsong-sen-da:-zi:] an important event in one's
life (as marriage)

衷心

[tsongcin] heartfelt; wholehearted ** /tsongcin
kaⁿ>-dji:/ 'heartfelt gratitude'

鐘頭

[tsongdei] time ** /tsongdei tō: la/ 'it's time'

梭綑

[tsongpaⁿ] bed pad or frame made of palm fiber

繫板刷

[tsongpaⁿ>suaq] bristle brush ** or

/tsongpaⁿ>suaq`r/

宗教

[tsongtciō] religion

鐘點

[tsongtieⁿ>] time; hour ** or /tsongdei/

中飯

[tsongvaⁿ:] lunch

中飯邊兒

[tsongvaⁿ:pieⁿ`r] late morning; noon ** or

/tsongvaⁿ:pieⁿ/, /zeqtsongpieⁿ/

梭樹

[tsongzý:] palm tree

失蹤

[seq~tsong] missing; lost trace of (somebody or
something)

腫

[tsong>] swell

總

[tsong>gong:] altogether; in all

總歸

[tsong>kuei] anyhow; after all

種類

[tsong>luei:] type; variety

眾多

[tsong>to] numerous; multitudinous ** CYF says

/tsong:to/, this from WLZ

種子

[tsong>tsi>] seed ** /po tsong>tsi>/ 'sow seed'

終於

[tsong>y] at last; finally

種

[tsong:] plant (vb.) ** /tsong:~di:/ or

/tsong:~dieⁿ/ 'plant a field'

中毒

[tsong:~doq] poisoning; be exposed to something
toxic

糰子殼兒

[tsong:niaqk'oq'r] wrapper leaves for zongzi
(/tsong:tsi>/) ** cf. /niaqk'oq/ 'bamboo (or
reed) leaves'

眾多

[tsong:to] numerous; multitudinous ** WLZ says
/tsong>to/

糰子

[tsong:tsi>] glutinous rice dumpling; zongzi **
/ku> tsong:tsi>/ 'wrap zongzi'

眾安橋

[tsong:'aⁿdjiô] Zhong'anqiao (a district in
Hangzhou)

葱

[ts'ong] green onions

沖

[ts'ong] rinse

沖茶

[ts'ong~dza] brew tea (in a pot)

舂米

[ts'ong~mi>] husk rice (by machine) ** cf.

/suaⁿ~mi>/ 'husk rice (by machine)'

忽忽忙忙

[ts'ong-ts'ong-maⁿ-maⁿ] in a great haste

聰明

[ts'ongmin] bright; smart ** /ts'ongmin

tsi'uei:, dzaⁿ-min: paq-suei:/ 'may you be

bright and intelligent, and have a long life'

(a wish for children on their birthday)

充沛

[ts'ongp'ei:] abundant; full of ** /tcinlieq

ts'ongpei:/ 'full of vigor'

烟囪
寵

[*ieⁿts'ong] chimney

[ts'ong>] love (esp. a child) ** /ts'ong>-uə:

teqlei/ 'spoiled rotten!'

[dzong] from

[dzong`r] insect; bug

[dzongdjieⁿ] formerly

[dzongfoq] repeat; reiterate

[dzongpə:] worship; adore ** WLZ only

[dzongsy] series (of books) ** WLZ only

[dzong:] heavy

[dzong:] surname

[*ieq-tcieⁿ:-dzong:-djin] fall in love at first sight

[*oqdzong:si] shyster (a term of abuse directed at lawyers) ** cf. /so:-dzong:/ 'lawsuit'

[ko-dzong:] sing the praises of ** WLZ only

[laⁿ:dzong:] read aloud with expression

[faⁿ:dzong] self-indulgent; undisciplined ** WLZ only

[song] loose

[song~tcieⁿ] shrug ones shoulders

[songzy:] pine tree

[song:] 1) send; deliver. 2) see off

[song:] surname

從
蟲 兒
從 前
重 複
崇 拜
叢 書
重
仲
一 見 鍾 情

惡 訟 師

歌 頌
朗 誦
放 縱

鬆
聳 肩
松 樹
送
宋

送券

[song:=tc'yoⁿ>] give a gift certificate ** this
was done in traditional times; the certificates
could be redeemed at specified shops

頌揚
鹿茸

[song:iaⁿ] laud; extol ** WLZ only
[loqzong] pilose antler (of a young stag; used in
Chinese medicine)

弓
工

[kong] bow (weapon)
[kong] work ** /kongzen/ 'worker', /tso:=kong/
'do work'

恭喜

[kongci>] congratulations ** /kong-u:-cin-ci>/
'congratulations!'

宮殿
攻讀
供給
功德
工作
公安
鞠躬
蜈蚣

[kongdieⁿ:] palace hall
[kongdoq] study
[kongtcieq] supply; provide
[kongteq] merits; charitable deeds
[kongtsoq] work; job
[kong'm"] public security
[tcyeq=kong] bow (vb.)
[ukong] centipede ** cf. preferred colloquial
/minkong/

○
拱手作揖

[kong>] protrude ** or /deq/ (more preferred)
[kong>-sei>-tsoq-'ieq] clasp one's hands before
one and bow slightly in greeting

鞏固
供

[kong>ku:] consolidate; strengthen
[kong:] lay offerings

供 奉
貢 獻
空

[kong:-vong:] enshrine and worship

[kong:cieⁿ:] contribute

[k'ong] empty; hollow ** /k'ongdo:/ 'empty
stomach'

恐 怕
恐 怖
孔 雀

[k'ong>p'a:] I'm afraid; perhaps

[k'ong>pu] terror ** WLZ only

[k'ong>tc'iaq] peacock ** /k'ong>tc'iaq k'w-bin/
'the peacock opens out its tail feathers

控 制
空

[k'ong>tsi:] control

[k'ong:] free time ** or /k'ong:ieⁿ/; /ngo>

meqyö> teq k'ong:/ 'I have no free time'

共

[gong:] together; altogether ** /*ieqgong: tosô>/

'how much altogether', /gong:dong/ 'common'

轟

[hong] drive off; shoo away ** /pa> t'a hong-

ts'ueq-tc'i:/ 'Throw him out.'

烘
哄

[hong] dry (beside a fire; as clothing)

[hong>] 1) fool; humbug. 2) coax; humor **

/hong>p'ieⁿ:/ 'deceive', /hong>(-hong>) t'a

k'uen:-dzaq/ 'Coax her to sleep.' cf. /*o/

'lull to sleep'

哄

[hong>] uproar; disturbance ** /*ieq-hong>-`r-

saⁿ:/ 'break up in an uproar', /hong>=zi:fi/

'create a disturbance', /tc'i>=hong>/ 'cause an
uproar'

The Final /iong/

熊
雄
溶 化
容 量
鎔 爐
雄 馬
容 貌
雄 牛
融 洽

[iong] bear ** /iongmo/ 'panda'

[iong] male ** used more frequently than /kong/

[ionghua:] dissolve

[iongliaⁿ:] capacity

[iongio] smelting furnace ** WLZ only

[iongma>] horse, male; stallion

[iongmo:] appearance; looks

[iongnyö] bull

[iongtc'iaq] harmonious; on friendly terms **

/daⁿ teq 'mæⁿ iongtc'iaq/ 'The conversation
was very friendly.'

[iongtci] cock; rooster ** or /kongtci/

[iongtsen:] Yongzheng (reign name, 1723-1735)

[iongtsy] pig, male

[iongy:] honor

[iongzog] vulgar; philistine

[iong'i:] easy

[iong'iaq] duck, male ** or /iong'iaq'r/

[u'iong hual] cottonrose hibiscus

[iong>] carbuncle

[iong>]. gush; surge ** /suei> iong>-ts'ueq-læ/

'water gushes out'

[iong>] pupa ** WLZ only

[iong>=vi] heap fertilizer around the roots

雄 雞
雍 正
雄 豬
榮 譽
庸 俗
容 易
雄 鴨
芙蓉 花
癰
湧

蛹
壅 肥

擁抱
容許
勇敢
擁擠
甬江
永遠
游泳
用
用不着

濃
戎
農
民
絨
毛
潰
膿

窮

瓊花
兄弟
胸口
兇惡
吉凶

[iong>bô:] embrace; hug

[iong>cy>] tolerate; permit

[iong>kə">] brave

[iong>tcɿ>] crowded

[iong>tcia"] Yong River (in Zhejiang)

[iong>yo">] forever

[yö-iong>] swim

[iong:] use

[iong: peq dzaq] no need to/for ** cf. /iong teq
dzaq/ 'need, is useful'

[niong] strong (of tea)

[niong] surname

[niongmin] peasants ** or /nongmin/

[niongmo] fine hair; down

[guen:~niong] fester; exude pus ** cf. alternate
pronunciation /nong/ 'pus'

[djiong] poor; poverty-stricken ** /djiongzen/

'poor people', /djiong-k'u>/ 'impoverished'

[djionghua] a type of rarely blooming flower

[ciongdi:] brothers

[ciongk'ö>] pit of one's stomach

[ciong'oq] ferocious; fiendish

[tcieq-ciong] good or bad luck ** /tcieq-ciong zÿ
o/ 'what will one's luck be like?'

The Final /aq/

阿
扼殺

[*aq] familiar prefix

[*aq≈saq] strangle ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/tc'iaq≈saq/

阿婆

[*aqbo] mother-in-law, husband's mother

阿弟

[*aqdi:] younger brother ** preferred to /di:di:/

阿哥

[*aqko] elder brother ** preferred to /koko/

阿妹

[*aqmei:] younger sister ** preferred to

/mei:mei:/

阿彌陀佛

[*aqmidoveq] Amitabha! ** an exclamation; or

/nəⁿu *aqmidoveq/ 'Namah Amitabha!'

阿姐

[*aqtci>] elder sister ** preferred to /tci>tci>/

駭

[aq] astonished ** WLZ only

合

[aq] join together; close

盒兒

[aq`r] box; case

核桃

[aqdô] walnut ** cf. /uaq`r/ 'pit'

○仆

[aqp'oq] fall flat (on one's face) ** /aqp'oq

*ieq-tciô/ 'take a fall flat on one's face'

核對

[aqtuei:] check; verify

和藹可親

[o-aq-k'ô>-tc'in] affable; genial

八

[paq] eight

把

[paq] give ** an alternate pronunciation; see

/pa>/

八仙桌

[paqcieⁿtsq] eight immortals table

八月半

[paqyeqpueⁿ:] Mid-Autumn Festival

柏樹

[paqzÿ:] cypress; cedar ** CYF says /peqzÿ:/,
this from WLZ

拍

[p'aq] clap; pat ** /p'aq≈sei>/ 'clap one's
hands', /p'aq ma>p'i:/ 'flatter'

迫

[p'aq] compel ** WLZ only

潑

[p'aq] sprinkle; splash (as of children at play,
or splash onto the floor) ** /p'aq≈suei>/
'sprinkle water' (as before sweeping the
floor)

迫害

[p'aq'm:] persecute

三魂六魄

[sɿⁿ-uen-loq-p'aq] the three spirits and the six
souls

拔

[baq] pull out; yank out ** /baq iatsi>/ 'pull
teeth', /baq ts'ô>/ 'pull weeds'

○兒

[baq`r] lumpy; paste like (of cooked rice or
noodles) ** /tcieq≈baq`r/ 'become lumpy'

白色

[baqseq] white ** CYF says /beqseq/, this from
WLZ

白字兒

[baqzi:`r] incorrect but homophonous character **
/tuoⁿ>lo: djiaⁿdô: baqzi:`r cieⁿsen/ 'a robber
on the short road and a teacher of incorrect
characters (are of the same ilk)'

脈

[maq] pulse ** /ba>maq/ or /taq≈maq/ 'take one's
pulse', /djincieⁿ: ba>maq/ 'use a lute string

to check a woman's pulse' (as practiced by
doctor's in traditional times)

襪兒

[maq`r] socks \*\* CYF says /vaq`r/, this from WLZ

默默無言

[maq-maq-u-ieⁿ] silent; without saying a word

麥麩

[maqfu] bran; husk of wheat

麥片

[maq^p'ieⁿ:] oatmeal

陌生

[maqsen] strange; unfamiliar ** /maqsenzen/

'stranger'

麥子

[maqtsi>] wheat

抹桌布

[maqtsoqpu:] dish rag; cloth (to wipe with)

發

[faq] issue; emit; develop

發芽

[faq≈ia] germinate; put out buds ** or /ts'ei≈ia/

發瘋

[faq≈fong] go insane

發

[faq≈hō] go rancid (as of ham or cooking oil) **

發○

cf. /hō`yō/ 'bad (cooking) oil'

發霉

[faq≈mei] grow mildew ** cf. /mei-tiô: teqlei/

'it's all mildewed'

發寒熱

[faq≈mⁿzueq] have a malaria attack

發熱

[faq≈zueq] have a fever

發冷

[faq≈len>] have the chills

發抖

[faqtei>] tremble; shake

法子

[faqtsi>] method; way ** /ciaⁿ> koq faqtsi>/

'think of a way'

頭髮

[deifaq] hair

○

[vaq] (function: final sentence interrogative particle like ma) ** rarely used; the /V peq V/ pattern is preferred

罰款

[vaq=k'uoⁿ>] impose a fine

罰咒

[vaq=tsei:] swear ** only WLZ accepts /vaq=zi:/

襪兒

[vaq`r] socks \*\* WLZ says /maq`r/

○ ○ 兒

[vaqvaq`r] bubbles (rising to the surface) ** cf.

/p'ô:p'ô:`r/ 'bubble'

乏味

[vaqvi:] flavorless

北伐

[poqvaq] Northern Expedition

搭

[taq] take (a vehicle); set up (a tent, etc) **

/taq ts'uei/ 'take the bus', /taq dzuoⁿ/ 'take

a boat', /taq liaⁿbong/ 'set up an awning'

搭搭

[taq-taq] pat with the hand (as on the shoulder)

搭脊兒

[taqtcieq`r] vest

搭應

[taq'in] reply; promise

塌

[t'aq] collapse ** WLZ only; CYF prefers /t'æⁿ/

○

[t'aq] wipe; rub; pat; stroke by patting with

hand in a back and forth movement

水獺

[suei>t'aq] otter

水塔

[suei>t'aq] water tower

竹榻

[tsoqt'aq] bamboo cot (a cot or mat of bamboo

slats that may or may not have legs) ** or

/tsoqt'aq`r/

沓

[daq] M: pile or pad of paper ** /*ieq-daq

pô:tsi>/ 'a pile of newspaper'

踏

[daq] step on; tread on

踏洋車

[daq iaⁿts'uei] sew on a machine

到達

[tô:daq] arrive

捺

[naq] stroke in Chinese writing ** /*ieq-p'ieq

'ieq-naq/ 'one piě stroke and one nà stroke'

納稅

[naq=suei:] pay taxes

○

['laq] that ** bound form: requires a measure or

classifier; or /*laq'ieq/; WLZ prefers /*na:/;

/*laq-tsi/ 'that (pen)', /*laq-iaⁿ:/ 'that

kind'

○頭

['laqdei] there ** or /*laqmuoⁿ>mieⁿ:/,

/*laqmieⁿ:/, /*laqpieⁿ/; WLZ says /*na:dei/ or

/*na:li>/

○○

['laqkoq] that ** CYF's pronunciation; WLZ says

/*na:koq/

○○面

['laqmuoⁿ>mieⁿ:] there ** or /*laqmieⁿ:/

○○○

['laqtaqmoq] the very last

辣

[laq] hot; spicy; pungent

鑊

[laq] pewter

蠟

[laq] wax

蠟蠟黃

[laq-laq-uaⁿ] waxy yellow ** or /laq-uaⁿ-laq-uaⁿ/

辣茄兒

[laqdji`r] chili pepper

○○○下

[laqgaqtsi`ia:] armpit

○○

[laqhaq] 1) is here; is at. 2) just. 3)

(function: marks the progressive) ** /t'a laq

peq laqhaq/ 'Is she here?' /t'a laqhaq/ 'She

is here.' /laqhaq la>li>/ 'where (is it)?'

/t'a laqhaq sueq ma>zaⁿ: dɣyö: 'iô: tc'i:

teqlei/ 'He just said he was going right

away.' /uoⁿ laqhaq . . . / 'in the midst of

(doing). . . ' /t'a laqhaq sueq ua:y>/ 'She's

talking.' /cin tieq 'i^{za}ⁿ ci> laqhaq/ 'The

new clothes are washed.'

痢痢頭

[laqli:dei] favus of the scalp; mange ** /sen

laqli:dei/ 'get the mange'

臘八粥

[laqpaqtsoq] rice porridge to be eaten on the 8th

of the twelfth month

垃圾

[laqsaq] rubbish, trash

蠟燭

[laqtsoq] candle

臘月

[laqyeq] twelfth month of the lunar year

窄

[tsaq] narrow ** or /iaq/, /iaqtsaq/

摘

[tsaq] pick (flowers, fruit)

着

[tsaq] wear (clothing) ** literary expression;

/biô-to>-tc'ioq-tsaq/ 'go whoring, gamble,

feast, and wear fancy clothes

眨眼睛

[tsaq=ieⁿ>tcin] blink the eyes ** /tsaq ieⁿ>tcin

dong: tci:ts'eq/ 'blink one's eyes and plot'

紮營

[tsaq=in] make camp (of armies)

着棋

[tsaq≈dji] play chess ** or /ia:≈dji/,

/tsei>≈dji/

扎根

[tsaq≈ken] take root

斟酌

[tsentsaq] consider; deliberate

拆

[ts'aq] tear down

擦

[ts'aq] wipe off; wipe (glass) ** /ts'aq≈liô>/

'wipe off (or away)', /ts'aq-liô> t'a/ 'wipe it

away', /ts'aq poli/ 'wipe the glass'; cf.

/tc'ie/ 'wipe' (in general)

擦牙齒

[ts'aq≈iats'i>] brush one's teeth

插艾

[ts'aq≈*a:] put artemisia out on the door on

Duanwu festival

插秧

[ts'aq≈*iaⁿ] transplant rice seedlings

察看

[ts'aq-k'əⁿ:] watch; observe

側面

[ts'aqmieⁿ:] side

着

[dzaq] asleep; sleeping ** /k'uən:≈dzaq teqlei/

'fallen asleep'

焯

[dzaq] briefly parboil ** cf. preferred

colloquial /ts'uoⁿ/ 'boil quickly'

炸

[dzaq] deep-fry in oil ** or /yödzaq/

弱

[dzaq] weak; feeble ** /sent'i> dzaq/ '(have a)

feeble body'; WLZ says /zeq/

着骰子

[dzaq≈deitsi>] toss dice

開開牢

[dzaq-dzaq-lô] tight; tightly

着牙舞爪

[dzaq-ia u-tsô] bare fangs and brandish claws;
savage and uncivilized

雜技

[dzaqdji:] acrobatics ** /dzaqdji:duo"/
'acrobatic troupe'

若干

[dzaqkə"] a certain amount ** WLZ says /zeqkə"/

閘門

[dzaqmen] sluice gate ** or /dzaqk'ö>/

鋤刀

[dzaqtô] hay cutter

住宅

[dzÿ:dzaq] residence

水勺兒

[suei>dzaq`r] water ladle; large deep dipper **
WLZ says /suei>zoq(`r)/

刹

[saq] bring to a halt ** /saq-lô/ 'bring firmly
to a halt', /saq=ts'uei/ 'brake (stop) a car'

殺

[saq] kill

煞

[saq] very; extremely

殺手的

[saq-sei>-tieq] like crazy; for all it's worth **
or /saq-sei>-kaq/

○○

[saqkoq] what ** WLZ says /saqkaq/; cf. /sa:/
'what'

○○地方

[saqkoq di:fa"] where; what place ** or /sa:
di:fa"/; preferred to /na>li>dei/

霎時間
菩薩

[saqzitcie"] in a twinkling

[bosaq] Bodhisattva ** WLZ says /busaq/

○

[kaq] (function: adverbial suffix) ** preferred
to /tciô/ in some constructions and often
optional: /sÿ-sÿ-voq-voq-(kaq) zo: laqhaq/

'comfortably sitting there', /kô-kô-cin:-cin:-
 (kaq) tsei>/ 'happily go', /p'inmin:-kaq bô/
 'run like crazy', /djin:liaⁿ:-kaq paq ni> tso:/
 'do it the best I can for you'; can be used
 instead of /tieq/ in some constructions, though
 informants claim /tieq/ is used in the majority
 and is usually preferred

割

[kaq] cut; cut off ** /kaq dô:tsi>/ 'cut rice
 plants'

葛

[kaq] dolichos

隔

[kaq] membrane in nuts ** /aqdô kaq/ 'walnut
 membrane'

隔

[kaq] separated ** /kaq sɛⁿ-t'ieⁿ/ '(after) an
 interval of three days'

合

[kaq] unit of volume: one deciliter ** /zeq-kaq
 uei 'ieq-sen/ 'ten deciliters make a litre'

蛤蜊

[kaqli:] clam

○○兒

[kaqlô>`r] itch; scabies ** preferred to
 /tcie:ts'uaⁿ/

革命

[kaqmin:] revolution

隔壁頭

[kaqpieqdei] next door ** or /t'ieqkaqpieq/,
 /kaqpieq/ (latter less preferred)

鴿子

[kaqtsi>] pigeon

蛇蚤

[kaqtsô>] flea

○嘴兒
皮夾兒

風格
木夾兒
刻

磕
渴

磕頭

磕膝頭
咳嗽

客手巾
克服
客人
夾夾
夾

搭

[kaqtsuei>`r] stutter

[bikaq`r] wallet \*\* CYF says /bitciaq`r/, this
from WLZ

[fongkaq] style

[moqkaq`r] wooden clip

[k'aq] 1) carve; engrave. 2) quarter of an hour

** /k'aq=zi:/ 'engrave characters', /'ieq-k'aq
tsong/ 'one quarter of an hour'

[k'aq] break open (as a raw egg)

[k'aq] thirsty ** or /k'ö>k'aq/; cf. preferred
colloquial /sô:/

[k'aq=deil] kowtow ** also used by elder

generation meaning 'thank-you' when a drink is
poured

[k'aqcieqdeil] knee cap

[k'aqsei:] cough ** or /k'aqsei>/; cf. preferred
colloquial /tc'ia":/

[k'aqsei>tcin] guest napkin

[k'aqvoq] surmount; overcome

[k'aqzen] guest ** M: /uei:/ or /koq/

[gaq] clip; squeeze; press between two things

[gaq] hold under the arm ** /gaq sÿpô/ 'hold a
bookbag under the arm'; WLZ says /djiaq/

[gaq] jam up; press ** /ts'eitei: gaq-lô teqlei/
'the drawer is tightly stuck'

軋 姘 頭
軋 是 非

[gaq≈p'indei] live together illicitly
[gaq zi:fi] stir up trouble ** or /luoⁿ: gaq
zi:fi/

夾 兒
額 角
黑
喝
嚇

[gaq`r] clip (n.) \*\* WLZ sometimes says /djiaq`r/
[ngaqqoq] forehead ** or /ngaqqoqdei/
[haq] black ** CYF says /heq/, this from WLZ
[haq] drink ** cf. preferred colloquial /tc'ioq/
[haq] frighten; scare ** /haq≈zen/ 'frighten
people', /haq 'ieq-dei/ 'take a fright', /haq
t'a 'ieq-dei/ 'give him a fright', /k'ong>haq/
'intimidate'; considered less elegant than
/tcin/

郝
喝 米

[haq] surname
[haqts'ə>] cheer ** WLZ only

The Final /iaq/

壓

[*iaq] press; crush ** /*iaq-saq teqlei/ 'crushed
to death', /*iaq-*iaq-bin/ 'press smooth'

鴨 兒
押 金
大 約
拜 ○ 兒
學
藥

[*iaq`r] duck
[*iaqtcin] deposit
[da:*iaq] approximately
[pə:*iaq`r] gift presentation box
[iaq] learn ** /iaqtsə>/ 'scholar'
[iaq] medicine

狹

[iaq] narrow ** or /tsaq/, /iaqtsaq/; /lo: iaq/

'the road is narrow'

岳父
學堂

[iaq`u:] father-in-law, wife's father

[iaqdaⁿ] school (traditional term) ** /iaqdaⁿli>/

'in school'

俠客
岳母
學生子

[iaqk'aq] martial adept of chivalrous conduct

[iaqmo>] mother-in-law, wife's mother

[iaqsentsi>] student

鑰匙
音樂

[iaqzi] key

[*in`iaq] music

同心協力

[dong-cin-iaq-lieq] join effort with unity of purpose

長江三峽

[dzaⁿtciaⁿ sɿⁿ-iaq] Yangzi Gorges ** WLZ only

○

[niaq] hold (someone's hand)

捏

[niaq] knead; mould (with the fingers) **

/niaq~ni/ 'mould clay'

瘧疾

[niaqdjieq] malaria ** cf. colloquial term

/ɿⁿzueqbin:/虐待
箬殼

[niaqɿ:] maltreat

[niaqk'oq] bamboo or reed leaves (as those used to wrap zòngzi) ** cf. /tsong:niaqk'oq`r/'wrapper leaves for zòngzi (/tsong:tsi>/)'

箬帽

[niaqmô:] conical leaf hat ** CYF only; CYF notes

this type of hat is made from /niaqk'oq/

'bamboo (or reed) leaves'; WLZ may read

掠頭

/lieqmô:/

[liaq̃dei] comb (short) hair ** cf. /s̃ỹdei/

掠兒

'comb (long) hair

[liaq̃r] modern type comb ** cf. /moqso/

掠奪

'(traditional) curved comb'

打獵

[liaq̃deq] plunder ** WLZ only

侵略

[ta>=liaq] hunt

脚

[tc'inliaq] invade

甲

[tciaq] foot

角

[tciaq] Heavenly Stem #1

[tciaq] M: ten cents; dime ** /'ieq-tciaq/ or

/'ieq-tciaq koqtsi>/ 'one dime'

脚後跟

[tciaq'ei:ken] heel (of the foot)

脚盆

[tciaqben] foot washing basin

脚踏車

[tciaqdaqts'uei] bicycle

○○

[tciaqkaq] What's? How's? In what way? To what

degree? ** or /tciaqkaqt'ô/; /tciaqkaq tso:/

'What to be done?, /tô: iaq'îô:li> tc'i':

tciaqkaq tsei>/ 'How does one go to get to

school.'

脚孤骨

[tciaqkukueq] tarsus (top of the foot)

脚髑

[tciaqp'a^n:] leg ** /do:tciaqp'a^n:/ 'thigh',

/ciô>tciaqp'a^n:/ 'calf'; informants note that

/t'uei>/ refers to a pig's leg

夾衫兒

[tciaqsm^n'r] padded shirt.

覺得
夾的
○子斑
脚○

脚爪兒
脚印
袂襖
酒○兒
皮夾兒
肩胛骨
却
招

恰恰
鵲橋

洽談
招○兒
麻雀

嚼
夾

[tciaqteq] feel ** or /koqteq/ (less frequent)

[tciaqtieq] padded ** cf. /tɬⁿtieq/ 'unlined'

[tciaqtsi>psⁿ] freckle

[tciaqtsô>] upper part of a leg of pork ** or

/tsÿtciqtsô>/

[tciaqtsô>'r] claws

[tciaq'in:] footprint

[tciaq'ô:] padded jacket

[tcyö>tciaq'r] lees or dregs in wine

[bitciaq'r] wallet ** WLZ says /bikaq'r/

[tcieⁿtciaqkuaq] shoulder blade ** WLZ only

[tc'iaq] but; yet ** WLZ only

[tc'iaq] nip off; clutch ** /tc'iaq~saq/

'strangle to death'

[tc'iaq-tc'iaq] precisely

[tc'iaqdjiô] Magpie Bridge ** where tradition has

it that niúláng and zhīnǚ meet once a year

[tc'iaqdsⁿ] talk in consultation ** WLZ only

[tc'iaqk'o'r] a finger divination method

[matc'iaq] sparrow ** CYF says /matc'iô>'r/, this

from WLZ

[djiaq] chew

[djiaq] hold under the arm ** CYF says /gaq/,

this from WLZ

削

[ciaq] peel; pare ** /ciaq≈bi/ 'peel off the
skin'

轄區
瞎子

[ciaqtc'y] jurisdiction

[ciaqtsi>] blind person

挖
活
划
滑倒
核兒

The Final /uaq/

[*uaq] dig; dig at; pick at

[uaq] alive

[uaq] draw (a line)

[uaq≈tô>] slip and fall

[uaq`r] pit; stone ** cf. /aqdô/ 'walnut'

○○○光

[uaq-t'aq-tcyo`n>-kua`n] spotless ** /ni> tc'ioq

teq uaq-t'aq-tcyo`n>-kua`n/ 'you've eaten

absolutely all of it!'

○○○

[uaq-uaq-fong:] very dirty; quite filthy ** or

/uaq-fong:-uaq-fong:/

活猴
計劃
刁猾

[uaqsuen] monkey ** CYF prefers to /eitsi>/

[tci:uaq] plan; project

[tiô`uaq] crafty; sly ** CYF only; cf. alternate

/tciô>uaq/

刷

[suaq] brush (vb.) ** /ci>suaq/ 'wash and scrub',

/suaq≈di:/ 'scrub the floor'

刷兒
刮

[suaq`r] brush (n.) \*\* /iasuaq`r/ 'toothbrush'

[kuaq] scrape

刮漿刀
包括

[kuaqtciaⁿtô] spatula for spreading paste

[pôkuaq] include; comprise

The Final /eq/

百
不

[peq] hundred

[peq] not; no ** /peq-do:-peq-ciô>/ 'neither big
nor small'

撥

[peq] turn; move (with hand) ** /peq dieⁿ:ua:/

'dial the phone'

不響
不大

[peq ciaⁿ>] not speak ** or /peq sueq ua:y>/

[peq da:] not very; not all that... ** /peq da:
dieⁿ/ 'not very sweet'

不像話
不好

[peq djiaⁿ: ua:] unreasonable; outrageous

[peq hô>] cannot; should not ** /peq hô> tc'ioq
tieq / '(this) cannot be eaten'

不○○

[peq kaq suei:] hate to part with (somebody or
something) ** preferred to /suei> peq teq/

不過
不止一次
不會

[peq ko:] but; however

[peq tsi> 'ieq-ts'i:] not just once

[peq uei:] doesn't know how to; unlikely ** or
/peq uei: teq/; /peq uei: tso:/ 'doesn't know
how to do it'

不如

[peq zÿ] not as good as

不要緊

[peq 'iô:tcin>] no problem; don't worry ** /peq

'iô:tcin> tieq/ 'it's not important'

鉢頭

[peqdei] crockery pot; earthenware bowl (as the kind used for pickling)

百褶裙

[peqkæⁿ>djyn] multi-pleated skirt ** or/peqtciēⁿ>djyn/

鉢焦

[peqtciô] rice crust ** cf. /no:mi> uaqtciô/

'sticky-rice rice crust'

柏樹

[peqzÿ:] cypress ** WLZ says /paqzÿ/

不是

[peqzi:] is not

大伯 伯

[da:peqpeq] uncle, father's elder brother

大荸薺

[beqdii] water chestnut

跋扈

[beqfu:] domineering; bossy

白色

[beqseq] white ** WLZ says /baqseq/

○鈸兒

[ts'abeq`r] cymbals (large)

末

[meq] end ** /meqnieⁿ/ 'the final years (of a period)'

末

[meq] powder ** /meqtsi>iaq/ 'powdered medicine'

沒絕奈何

[meq-djieq-næ:-o] utterly helpless

末末兒

[meqmeq`r] powder; crumbs ** preferred to

/noqtsi>/

沒有

[meqyö>] 1) does not have (negative existential).

2). has not (yet) (imperfect aspect marker)

泡沫沫兒

[p'ô:meqmeq`r] froth; foam

弗

[feq] not (literary negative) ** WLZ only

拂
仿 佛
請 勿 吸 烟
佛 像
物 品
得

得 到
得 來
得 ○

道 德
忒

突

奪

[feq] stroke ** WLZ only

[faⁿ>feq] seem ** WLZ only

[tc'in> feq cieq 'ieⁿ] no smoking please

[veqdjiaⁿ:] Buddha's image

[veqp'in>] article; goods

[teq] 1) (function: verb complement marker). 2)

(function: sentence final particle) ** /sueq

teq k'us:/ 'speaks quickly'; /lieq teq tc'i>/

'can stand up'

[teq=tô:] obtain

[teqlə] (function: extent complement marker)

[teqləi] 1) (function: sentence final particle).

2) (function: marker of perfective)

[dô:teq] morality

[t'eq] too; excessively; very ** /t'eq tsô>/ 'too

early', /t'eq hô>/ 'very good'; or /t'eqkeq/:

/t'eqkeq hô>/ 'great!'

[deq] protrude ** or /deqts'ueq/; /səⁿ-t'ieⁿ peq

tc'ioq-vəⁿ:, deq do:bi ko: kôdjiô/ 'not having

eaten for three days and cross a high bridge

with a protruding stomach' (i.e. 'have a belly

full of air' ['air' here refers to /tc'i:/,

meaning 'anger']; also cf. /kong>/ 'protrude'

(used less often)

[deq] seize; carry off

特別
特為
突然

○

肋棒骨
勒索
摺汁
隻

只
織
折斷
只好
輟學
哲學
執行
質量
責罵
浙江
褶子

職位

[deqbieq] special

[dequei:] deliberately; on purpose

[deqzuoⁿ] suddenly ** other ex.: /deqts'ueq/
'protruding'

[leq] (function: final sentence particle) **

/ta>-lei leq/ 'It's thundering.'

[leqbaⁿ:kueq] rib

[leqseq] extort; blackmail

[tseq] fold ** /tseq≈long>-lə/ 'fold up'

[tseq] juice ** /ku>tseq/ 'fruit juice'

[tseq] M: various creatures as pigs and chickens;
watches; boats ** /*ieq-tseq dzuoⁿ/

[tseq] only ** or /tseq yö>/

[tseq] weave ** /tseq≈pu:/ 'weave cloth'

[tseq≈duoⁿ:] break in two

[tseqhə>] have no choice but; can only

[tseqiaq] discontinue one's studies

[tseqiaq] philosophy ** WLZ only

[tseqin] implement

[tseqliaⁿ:] quality

[tseqma:] rebuke

[tseqtciaⁿ] Zhejiang

[tseqtsi>] pleats (on clothing) ** WLZ only; cf.
preferred colloquial /tcieⁿ>/

[tsequei] position; post

規則
子子

赤

尺

齒
冊

測驗

撤退

徹底

斥責

冊子

清澈見底

計策
值
直

侄兒

[kueitseq] rule; regulation

[tsoqtseq] mosquito wriggler ** WLZ only; CYF

gives /tô:toqdzong/

[ts'eq] 1) bare. 2) red ** /ts'eq-diô-diô/

'stark-naked', /ts'eq-lo:-lo:/ 'quite naked',

/ts'eqtciaq/ 'barefoot', /ts'eqseq/ 'red',

/ts'eqdei:/ 'read bean'

[ts'eq] M: foot (10 /ts'uen:/) ** /sɛⁿ-ts'eq

dzaⁿ/ 'three feet long'

[ts'eq] M: plays ** /*ieq-ts'eq ci:/

[ts'eq] volume; book

[ts'eqnieⁿ:] test

[ts'eqt'uei:] withdraw; back out

[ts'eqti>] thorough

[ts'eqtseq] reprimand

[ts'eqtsi>] notebook ** WLZ only

[tc'in-ts'eq-tcieⁿ:-ti>] clear and limpid such

that the bottom can be seen

[tci:ts'eq] stratagem

[dzeq] be worth

[dzeq] straight ** or /pieqdzeq/; /dzeq pen/ 'run

straight for', /pieqdzeq tsei>/ 'walk straight

on', /dzeq-t'iô-si:-si/ 'dead straight'

[dzeq'r] nephew, brother's son ** or /dzeqtsi>;

cf. /dzeqny>/ 'niece'

賊頭狗腦
直直落落
直頭
值錢
秩序
賊骨頭

殖民地
直爽
植物
選擇
毛澤東
驚蟄

澀

塞

濕
塞 煞

適合
塞兒
失敗
式樣

[dzeq-dei-kö>-nô>] crafty; wicked

[dzeq-dzeq-loq-loq] candid; frank

[dzeqdei] height

[dzeqdjieⁿ] valuable

[dzeqdjy:] order

[dzeqkuaqdei] thief ** or /ciô>dzeqkuaqdei/;

/ciô>t'ei/ is also heard; WLZ says /zeqkuaqdei/

[dzeqmindi:] colony

[dzeqsuaⁿ>] frank; candid

[dzeqveq] plant; flora

[cieⁿ>dzeq] select; choose

[mô dzeqtong] Mao Zedong

[tcindzeq] Waking of the Insects (the 3rd solar term)

[seq] rough; puckery; astringent ** /seq=tsuei>/

'tastes puckery'; cf. preferred colloquial /pa/

[seq] stop up; clog ** CYF sometimes says /saq/;

/seq=lô/ 'clogged'

[seq] wet ** /seq-lin-lin/ 'dripping wet'

[seq=saq] stuffed (from eating); have feeling of indigestion

[seq`aq] suit; fit

[seq`r] stopper; cork \*\* CYF also says /saq`r/

[seqbm:] lose; be defeated

[seqiaⁿ:] style; type

攝影
 色盲
 設計
 釋迦牟尼佛
 虱子
 干涉
 吝嗇
 首飾
 認識
 休息室
 日
 入
 折
 十
 弱
 日日向
 石頭
 舌頭
 石灰
 ○○

[seqin>] photography
 [seqmaⁿ] color blind
 [seqtci:] design
 [seqtciamoni-veq] the Buddha Sakyamuni
 [seqtsi>] louse
 [kəⁿseq] interfere ** WLZ only
 [linseq] stingy
 [sei>seq] jewelry; personal ornaments
 [zen:seq] recognize; know
 [cyöcieqseq] lounge
 [zeq] day
 [zeq] enter (literary expression) ** /yö ts'i>
 zeq nuei:/ 'enter here'
 [zeq] lose money; go bankrupt ** CYF says /zueq/,
 this from WLZ
 [zeq] ten
 [zeq] weak; feeble ** CYF says /dzaq/, this from
 WLZ
 [zeq-zeq-ciaⁿ:] all along
 [zeqdei] stone
 [zeqdei] tongue
 [zeqhuei] lime
 [zeqkaq] so; to this/that degree ** or
 /zeqkaqt'ô/

賊骨頭

[zeqkuaqdei] thief ** CYF says /dzeqkuaqdei/,
this from WLZ

若干

[zeqkəⁿ] a certain amount ** CYF says /dzaqkəⁿ/,
this from WLZ

日裏
舌苔
日子

[zeqli>] daytime
[zeqt'ə] coating on the tongue
[zeqtsi>] days; life ** /zeqtsi> ko: teq hô> peq
hô>?/ 'how's it been going?'

食指
日中
實話
石鑿
日求

[zeqtsi>] forefinger
[zeqtsong] noon ** or /tsong'u>/
[zequa:] truth
[zeqzoq] stone mason's chisel
[baqzeq] rhizome of large-headed atractylodes
(used in Chinese medicine)

敘述
美術
麵食
素什錦
日蝕

[djy:zeq] narrate
[mei>zeq] art
[mieⁿ:zeq] wheat foods
[so:zeqtcin>] mixed vegetarian dish
[zeqzeq] eclipse of the sun ** cf. /yueqzeq/
'eclipse of the moon'
[keq] this ** /keq-tsi/ 'this (pen)'; /keq-iaⁿ:/
'this kind'
[keq-tsong>] these few; these several ** /keq-
tsong> tongci/ 'these things'
[keqkoq] this ** or /tcioqkoq/

○

○○

○○

○ 裏

[keqli>] here ** or /keqli>dei/ (most preferred),

/keqdei/, /keqpieⁿ/, /keqmieⁿ/

○ ○

[keqmô] now; just now ** or /keqmôtsi>/ (WLZ

only); also see /môtsi>/

○ ○

[keqmô] then; in that case (loose conjunctive

particle frequent in conversation)

黑

[heq] black ** /heq-ts'oq-ts'oq/ 'pitch dark';

/heq-tc'yô-tc'yô/ 'jet black'; WLZ says /haq/

The Final /ieq/

噎

[*ieq] choke (on something) ** /*ieq-lô teq/

'choking on (something)'

乙

[*ieq] Heavenly Stem #2

一

[*ieq] one

○

[*ieq] sunken in; dented in ** or /*ô/

一 息 兒

[*ieq-cieq`r] a short time; a moment ** /den>

*ieq-cieq`r/ 'wait a moment'

一 顆 飯

[*ieq-k'o v^m:] kernel of cooked rice ** only WLZaccepts /v^m:lieq/; cf. /v^m:mi>suⁿ`r/ 'grains
of cooked rice'

一 塊 頭

[*ieq-k'uei:dei] one cash unit

一 塌 糊 塗

[*ieq-t'aq-u-do] a complete mess

一 記 頭

[*ieq-tci:dei] a short time; a moment

一 點 一 滴

[*ieq-tieⁿ>-*ieq-tieq] little by little

- 一 堆 草 [ˈieq-tuei ts'ô>] clump of grass
 一 定 [ˈieqdin:] certainly
 一 道 [ˈieqdô:] together
 一 概 而 論 [ˈieqkə: ˈr len:] treat (different matters) as
 all the same
 一 點 [ˈieqtieˈn>] a little ** considered to refer to a
 slightly larger quantity than /ˈieqtieqˈr/
 一 滴 兒 [ˈieqtieqˈr] a little ** or /ˈieqtieqtieqˈr/
 利 益 [li:ˈieq] benefit; profit
 作 揖 打 躬 [tsoq-ˈieq ta>-kong] bow with clasped hands **
 CYF only
 亦 頁 [ieq] also; and ** WLZ only
 葉 兒 [ieq] page
 液 體 皂 [ieqˈr] leaf
 翻 譯 [ieqt'i>zô:] liquid soap
 和 諧 [fəˈieq] translate
 交 易 [oˈieq] harmonious
 安 逸 [tciôˈieq] buy and sell (goods) ** WLZ says
 /tciôˈi:/
 逼 [ˈmˈieq] easy and comfortable
 筆 毫 [pieq] force; compel ** /pieq zaˈ: liaˈ sm/
 'forced onto Mt. Liang'
 [pieq] pen; brush ** M: /tsi/
 [pieq] sink inward; go flat ** /ts'ueit'm pieq-

tiô: teq/ 'The tire is flat.', /pieqtsuei>`r/

'a person whose lower jaw sticks out'

[pieq] soft-shelled turtle

[pieq] suppress; hold back ** /pieq-liô> *ieq-

k'ô> tc'i:/ 'hold one's breath (as with

anger)', /peiqtci:/ 'feel oppressed, choke

with resentment'

[pieq~nieq] graduate

[pieqdong`r] brush pot; pen holder

[pieqdzeq] directly; straight ** /pieq-pieq-zeq/

'straight as an arrow'

[pieqfu>`r] house lizard \*\* or /cyeqfu>`r/

[pieqioqtsa^n] emerald hairpin

[pieqlaq] dark jade green

[peq pieq] doesn't have to

[p'ieq] glance at ** /p'ieq t'a *ieq-ie^n>/ 'shoot

a glance at him'

[p'ieq] M: horses; bolts of cloth

[p'ieq~k'm-lw] cast aside

[p'ieq~dze] split firewood ** or /pieq~moqdzw/

[p'ieqlieq] thunderclap; thunderbolt ** /ta>

*ieq-koq p'ieqlieq/ 'thunder once'; CYF only,

WLZ gives /p'ieqliei/

[p'ie^n p'ieq] remote; out-of-the-way

敝
敝
心

畢業
筆筆
筆直
兒

壁虎
碧玉
碧綠
不
瞥
兒
簪

匹
撇
劈
霹
材
塵

偏
僻

弼

[bieq] (this syllable is found in names) ** WLZ

only

別樣的

[bieq iaⁿ: tieq] another (type)

枇杷

[bieqba] loquat ** /bieqba dzŷ:/ 'loquat tree'

鼻頭

[bieqdei] nose ** or simply /bieq/

鼻孔

[bieqk'ong>] nostril

鼻梁

[bieqliaⁿ] ridge of the nose

鼻涕

[bieqt'i:] snot

別人

[bieqzen] other people; someone ** or /zentcia/,

/bieqzentcia/, /bieqtcia/

離別

[libieq] parting ** /sen-li si>-bieq/ 'part

forever'

區別

[tc'ybieq] difference

滅

[*mieq] twist; turn (with fingers) ** WLZ says

/mieq/; /*mieq~cieⁿ:/ 'twist thread'; /*mieq-*mieq-tcieⁿ/ 'twist to a point' (with fingers,

as of thread in preparation to thread a

needle); /*mieq tsi>nieⁿ`r/ 'make a twist of

paper'; /*mieq-*mieq-tcin>/ 'twist tightly';

cf. /djeⁿ/ 'screw on'

[mieq] dense

密滅

[mieq] go out; extinguish (of a flame, light,

etc) ** /mieq~*u/ 'extinguish', /mieq-*u teq/

'(the flame) has gone out', /fu> mieq-liô>

teq/ 'the fire's gone out'

蜜
蜜
錢
席
蜂
篋
子

的

的

滴
跌

跌
滴
兒
○ ○ 方
嫡親

目的
剔牙
鐵

[mieq] honey ** preferred to /fongmieq/

[mieqdieⁿ:] preserved fruit

[mieqdieq] bamboo mat

[mieqfong] bee

[mieqlei>] bamboo basket

[mieqtsi>] bamboo strips ** /p'ieq≈mieqtsi>/

'split bamboo into strips'

[tieq] (function: adverbial suffix) ** /mⁿ:-

mⁿ:-tieq daq/ 'pedal slowly (home)';

/p'inmin:-tieq ts'uei/ 'blow like crazy'; cf.

/tciô/ and /kaq/

[tieq] (function: subordinative particle) **

/ngo>tieq/ 'my', /ni>mentieq/ 'your's'

[tieq] drop; drip

[tieq] fall; tumble; drop ** /tieq≈loq-lw/ or

/tieq≈tô>/ 'fall (or drop) down'

[tieq] lose ** /tieq≈liô> teqlei/ '(it's) lost'

[tieq`r] knob (as on a teapot lid)

[tieq-tieq-faⁿ] square, straight and smooth

[tieqtc'in] blood relations; close paternal

relations ** or /tieqdaⁿ/

[moqtieq] goal

[t'ieq≈ial] pick one's teeth

[t'ieq] iron ** /t'ieq-t'ieq-zeq/ 'solid as iron'

踢

[t'ieq] kick ** /t'ieq 'ieq-tciaq/ 'give a kick
(to)'

貼

[t'ieq] M: dose (of medicine) ** /*ieq-t'ieq iaq/

貼

[t'ieq] stick; paste

請帖

[tc'in>t'ieq] invitation

疊

[dieq] stack up; pile up ** /dieq-tc'i>-lm/

'stack up'

狄

[dieq] surname

糴米

[dieq~mi>] purchase rice ** literary expression;

WLZ only

笛兒

[dieq`r] horizontal flute

碟兒

[dieq`r] small dish

迭次

[dieqts'i:] repeatedly ** WLZ only

敵人

[dieqzen] enemy

間諜

[tcie":dieq] spy

蝴蝶

[udieq] butterfly

聶

[nieq] surname

溺

[nieq~si>] drown ** WLZ only; cf. preferred

colloquial /*ueq/

逆風

[nieq~fong] go against the wind ** CYF prefers

/tuei:deifong/ (lit. 'headwind')

業務

[nieq`u:] business; work

匿名

[nieqmin] anonymous ** /nieqmincin:/ 'anonymous
letter'

鑷子

[nieqtsi>] tweezers ** WLZ only

造孽
裂立

烈性
笠帽

曆本
力氣
列車子
栗子
飯米
法律
效率
經歷
惡劣
節急
結

接
警
即

[dzô:~nieq] do evil

[lieq] split open ** /lieq~k'm/ 'split open'

[lieq] stand ** /lieq laqhaq sueq-ua:/ 'speak
while standing', /lieq~tc'i>-lm/ 'stand-up'

[lieqcin:] strong (as wine)

[lieqmô:] conical leaf hat ** CYF says /niaqmô:/,
this from WLZ

[lieqpen>] calendar; almanac

[lieqtc'i:] strength

[lieqts'ueiyo"] attendant (on a train)

[lieqtsi>] chestnut

[v~:lieq] grain of cooked rice

[faqlieq] law

[iô:lieq] efficiency

[tcinlieq] experience

[*oqlieq] odious; abominable

[tcieq] 1) festival. 2) joint

[tcieq] anxious ** /tcieq~saq/ 'very anxious'

[tcieq] congeal; form; harden ** /tcieq~pin/ 'ice
up', /tcieq~dong:/ 'harden'

[tcieq] connect; meet

[tcieq] hair worn in a bun or coil

[tcieq] namely; meaning (literary expression) **

WLZ only

揭

[tcieq] uncover; tear off; take off; lift away **

/tcieq kôiaq/ 'remove a medicinal plaster',

/tcieqlo:/ 'expose'

結親

[tcieq~tc'in] become related by marriage (of two families)

結髮夫妻

[tcieq faq futc'i] legitimately married man and wife (of first marriage)

截長補短

[tcieq-dzaⁿ-pu>-tuoⁿ>] draw on strengths to offset weaknesses

吉祥

[tcieqdjiaⁿ] auspicious; propitious ** or

/tcieqli:/

積極

[tcieqdjieq] positive; active

激動

[tcieqdong:] excite; agitate

脊椎骨

[tcieqdzueikueq] spine

節省

[tcieqsen>] economize

結蛛

[tcieqtsy] spider ** /tcieqtsyvaⁿ>/ 'spider's web'

成績

[dzentcieq] achievement; result

供給

[kongtcieq] supply; provide

古跡

[ku>tcieq] historic site

年級

[nieⁿtcieq] grade; class

清潔

[tc'intcieq] clean

沖擊

[ts'ongtcieq] lash at; pound

妾

[tc'ieq] concubine

切

[tc'ieq] cut; slice ** /tc'ieq≈zoq/ 'slice meat',

/tc'ieq≈suei:/ 'dice'

漆

[tc'ieq] lacquer

七

[tc'ieq] seven

緝

[tc'ieq] sew with overlapping ----- stitches **

/tc'ieq ieti>/ 'sew a sole (for shoes)'; also

called /bæ̀tsen/

吃 力

[tc'ieqlieq] tired; worn out

編 輯

[pieⁿtc'ieq] edit

偷 竊

[t'eitc'ieq] steal ** or /dô:tc'ieq/

打 劫

[ta>tc'ieq] loot; plunder

親 戚

[tc'intc'ieq] relative; kin

膽 怯 怯

[tæⁿ>-tc'ieq-tc'ieq] timid ** or simply /tæⁿ>-

tc'ieq/

絕

[djieq] cut off; sever ** /duoⁿ:-tsi>-djieq-sun/

'die without sons and grandsons'

劇

[djieq] stingy ** or /djieqciaⁿ/; /djieq saq

kuei>/ 'rascal'

○

[djieq] turn ** usually refers to the face or

head: /ni> tieq dei djieq-ko:-lə/ 'Turn your

head this way.'

集 郵

[djieq≈yö] collect stamps

及 格

[djieq≈kaq] pass (as an examination)

疾 病

[djieqbin:] disease; illness

劇 團

[djieqduoⁿ] theatrical company

夕陽
習慣
習貫
籍貫
寂寞
劇變
便捷
捷徑
席子
傑作
傑作
極端
空襲
戍
歇

雪

薛
錫
泄密
熄燈

媳婦

[djieqiaⁿ] the setting sun ** WLZ only

[djieqkuoⁿ:] accustomed to

[djieqkuoⁿ:] native place

[djieqmoq] lonesome

[djieqpieⁿ:] drastic change ** WLZ only

[djieqtcin:] shortcut ** WLZ only

[djieqtsi>] mat ** M: /diô/

[djieqtsoq] masterpiece ** WLZ only

[djieqtuoⁿ] extreme; utmost

[k'ongdjieq] air raid

[cieq] Earthly Branch #11

[cieq] rest ** /cieq 'ieq-cieq/ 'rest a bit',

/cieq-cieq lieq/ 'rest a while from effort',

/cieq-cieq tciaq/ 'rest one's legs a bit'

[cieq] snow ** /cieq iaⁿ teqlei/ 'the snow

melted'

[cieq] surname

[cieq] tin

[cieq~mieq] divulge a secret

[cieq~ten] put out the light ** cf. preferred

colloquial /mieq/; also see /'u/

[cieq`u:] daughter-in-law ** for this CYF often

says /ci`u:/ (homophonous with /ci`u/ 'West

Lake'!)

雪 雪 白

[cieq-cieq-baq] snowy white ** or /cieq-baq-cieq-baq/

屑 屑 兒

[cieqcieq`r] crumbs \*\* /macieq`r/ 'crumbs of sesame seed'

雪 花 兒

[cieqhua`r] snowflakes

蟋 蟀

[cieqsoq] cricket ** cf. preferred colloquial /tc'ytc'y`r/

吸 鐵 石

[cieqt'ieqzeq] magnet

消 息

[ciôcieq] news

分 析

[fencieq] analyze

磕 膝 頭

[k'aqcieqdei] knee cap

可 惜

[k'ô>cieq] what a pity!

空 隙

[k'ongcieq] gap; interval ** WLZ only

The Final /ueq/

頭

[*ueq] drown

屋 裏

[*ueqli>] home; family; household ** WLZ says

/°oqli>; cf. /va°°q/ 'house'

卒

[tsueq] pawn in Chinese chess

啃

[tsueq] sip; suck ** CYF only; /tsueq=na>/ suck at the breast'

出

[ts'ueq] go out ** /ts'ueq-tc'i:/ 'go out'

出 牙 齒

[ts'ueq=ia ts'i>] grow teeth; teethe

說

[sueq] talk; speak; tell ** or /sueq~ua:/; /sueq
ku>zi:/ 'tell a story'; /sueq-sueq-tc'insua^n>/
'speak lucidly!'; /sueq-sueq-k'm^n:/ 'try to
work it out (by talking)'

說笑話
說夢話

[sueq~ciô:ua:] joke

[sueq~mong:ua:] talk in one's sleep; fantasize
aloud ** or /sueq~k'uen:ua:/

熱
折

[zueq] hot

[zueq] lose money; go bankrupt ** or /zueq~pen>/;

WLZ says /zeq/; cf. less preferred /k'uei~pen>/

熱開水

[zueq k'asuei>] hot boiled water ** cf. /len>

k'asuei>/ 'cold boiled water'

熱水
骨○
骨頭
闊

[zueqsuei>] hot water

[kueqci] marrow

[kueqdei] bone

[k'ueq] wide ** /tcioq-ken tæ:`r k'ueq/ 'this

belt is wide'; cf. /k'ua^n/ 'wide'

擴
大
輪
廓

[k'ueqda:] enlarge

[lenk'ueq] contour; silhouette ** CYF says

/lenk'oq/, this from WLZ

The Final /yeq/

越月

[yeq] even more; the more (the more)

[yeq] month ** /səⁿyeq/ 'March', /səⁿ-koq yeq/

'three months', /yeqts'o/ 'beginning of the

month', /yeqtsong/ 'mid-month', /yeqti>/ 'end

of the month'

日

[yeq] say (literary expression) ** /tsi> yeq/

'the master says'

穴道
越發

[yeqdô:] acupuncture point

[yeqfaq] even more; all the more ** /yeqfaq hô>/

'even better'

月亮
閱覽室[yeqliaⁿ:] moon[yeqlaⁿ>seq] reading room慾望
喜悦[yeqvaⁿ:] desire鞠躬
決定

[ci>yeq] happy ** literary expression; WLZ only

[tcyeq=kong] bow (vb.)

菊花
決口

[tcyeq-din:] decide

[tcyeqhua] chrysanthemum

訣竅
令

[tcyeqk'ô>lin:] tongue twister

[tcyeqtc'iô:] secret of success; trick of the

trade; useful trick

蕨菜
橘子

[tcyeqts'm:] edible bracken ** WLZ only

[tcyeqtsi>] tangerine

笑容可掬

[ciô:iong-k'ô>-tcyeq] radiant with smiles ** WLZ

only

缺
曲 兒
確 定
曲 折
缺 嘴 兒
屈 服
曲 蟾
掘

[tc'yeq] lacking
[tc'yeq`r] melody
[tc'yeqdin:] confirm
[tc'yeqtseq] tortuous; winding
[tc'yeqtsuei>`r] harelip
[tc'yeqvoq] yield; knuckle under
[tc'yeqzuo":] worm
[djyeq] dig; excavate ** /djyeq≈tcin>/ 'dig a well', /djyeq≈t'o>/ (or /djyeq≈di:/) 'excavate', /k'ö>-k'aq-djyeq-tcin>/ '(wait) until thirsty to dig a well'

逐

[djyeq] one by one ** /djyeqzeq/ 'day by day, every day', /djyeqbu:/ 'step by step', /djyeqdjie":/ 'gradually'

軸

[djyeq] roller for a scroll of a painting; M: a scroll of a painting ** or /ua:-djyeq/; /*ieq-djyeq saⁿ-suei>-ua:/ 'one scroll of a landscape painting'

倔 強

[djyeqdjia":] stubborn; unbending ** WLZ only

血

[cyeq] blood ** /ts'ueq≈cyeq/ 'bleed'

血 血 紅

[cyeq-cyeq-ong] blood red

旭日東昇

[cyeq-zeq-tong-sen] the sun rising in the eastern sky

蠍 虎 兒

[cyeqfu>`r] house lizard \*\* WLZ says /cieqfu>`r/; or /pieqfu>`r/

血 眼 兒
畜 牧 場
儲 蓄
撫 恤 金

[cyeqieⁿ>`r] scab

[cyeqmoqdzaⁿ] animal farm; stock farm

[dɿ:cyeq] savings

[fu>cyeqtcin] pension (for the disabled or for
the family of the deceased)

握 手
惡 心
惡 習
屋 里

The Final /oq/

[*oq≈sei>] shake hands

[*oqcin] feel nauseous

[*oqdjieq] bad habit

[*oqli>] home; family; household ** CYF says

/ueqli>/, this from WLZ

[vaⁿ*oq] house; building

[vi*oq] fertile

[oqteq] gain; achieve

[oqtse>] or; perhaps

[ni-oq-peq-tcyeq] feel uncertain; have doubts

[poq] north ** or /poqfaⁿ/

[poq] peel ** /poq≈bi/ 'peel (off the skin)',

/poq k'oq`r/ 'peel off the shell'

[poq] split open (with two hands) ** /poq≈k'a-lə/

'split open'

[poqpoq-t'aⁿduoⁿ] small unfilled glutinous rice
flour balls

房 屋
肥 沃
獲 得
或 者
疑 惑 不 決
北
剝

辦

餡 餡 湯 糰

脖子

[poqtsi>] neck ** cf. preferred colloquial

/deitcin>/

博物館

[poqveqkuoⁿ>] museum

反駁

[fəⁿ>poq] refute

赤膊

[ts'eqpoq] bare to the waist

求簽問卜

[dzyö-tc'ieⁿ-ven:-poq] consult divination slips

and appeal to soothsaying

撲

[p'oq] face downward

仆倒

[p'oq=tô>] fall forward

樸素

[p'oqsoq] simple; plain

琥珀

[fu>p'oq] amber

香氣撲鼻

[ciaⁿtc'i: p'oq bieq] a sweet bouquet assails the
nostrils

薄

[boq] thin; watery ** /boq tsi>'r/ 'thin paper';

for 'watery' this is preferred to /ci/

僕人

[boqzen] servant; domestic

冰雹

[pinboq] hail ** WLZ says /pinbô/

摸

[*moq] feel; stroke; grope ** /*moq-*moq-k's:/

'see how it feels (to the touch)', /*moqsoq/

'grope, fumble'

墨摸

[moq] ink (stick) ** M: /din:/

[moq] rub; stroke by rubbing ** cf. /t'aq/

'stroke by patting'

[moq] stupid

○

穆桂英

[moq kuei:in] Mu Guiying (a woman folk hero) **

/moq kuei:in kua: sum:/ "Mu Guiying Leads as
Commander" (a play)

墨 黑 ○ ○
莫 名 其 妙
墨 墨 黑

[moq-heq-t'ieq-t'aq] dark and dim

[moq-min-dji-miô:] without rhyme or reason

[moq-moq-heq] dark and black ** or /moq-heq-moq-
heq/

墨 盒 兒
木 牌

[moqaq`r] ink stick box

[moqba] raft ** /ts'a" moqba/ 'punt a raft';

/tsoqba/ 'bamboo raft'

木 頭
木 匠 師 父

[moqdei] wood

[moqdjia":-si`u:] carpenter

牧 童 兒

[moqdong`r] shepherd boy

目 標

[moqpiô] goal

木 板

[moqpæ>] board

木 梳

[moqso] traditional curved comb ** cf. /liaq`r/

'comb' (modern)

墨 水

[moqsuei>] ink

木 刺

[moqts'i:] wooden splinter

木 魚

[moqy] wooden fish (used by Buddhists)

木 魚 戲

[moqy ci:] puppet or marionette show ** cf.

/dicie": ci:/ 'marionette show'

木 人 頭

[moqzendei] hand puppet ** or /moqzendei`r/

墨 暗

[moq`m":] dark \*\* /koq va"tsi> li> moq`m":-moq`m":

tieq/ 'it's dark in this house'

香湯沐浴
幅

[ciaⁿt'aⁿ-moqioq] bathe in fragrant hot water

[foq] M: paintings; pictures ** /'ieq-foq ua:`r/
'one painting'

復仇
複寫紙
復興路
福氣
心腹事

[foq~dzei] revenge; avenge

[foqci>tsi>] carbon paper

[foqcin: lo:] Fuxing road

[foqtc'i:] good fortune

[cinfoqzi:] confidential matter; deeply held
secret

蝙蝠
反反複複

[pieⁿfoq] bat

[fəⁿ>-fəⁿ>-foq-foq] again and again; over and
over

縛

[voq] tie; fasten (a strap, belt, etc., onto
something) ** /voq tɛ:`r/ 'strap on a strap'

[voqtc'i:] convinced

[voqzi:] wait upon; attend

[mavoq] ambush

[seivcq] harvest ** WLZ says /sei`oq/

[toq] lift with two hands (of one person)

[toq] stand (something) up

[toq] steep (as of a hill)

[toqdin:] reliable; certain; steady; calm ** or

/toq-toq-din:/; /toqdin:-lôk'ô:/ or /uen>taⁿ-

toqdin:/ 'reliable', /toqdin:-t'ɛ:smⁿ/ 'calm

and steady as Mt. Tai'

服氣
服侍
埋伏
收穫
掇
○
陡
篤定

監督
托

脫
脫節
托 ○ ○
禿頭
委託
讀書
踱方步
毒藥
毒魚
孤獨
鹿
落
綠

錄

六
落葬
落去

錄音

[tciəⁿtoq] supervise

[t'oq] hold on the palm ** /t'oq≈buəⁿ/ 'hold a
tray (on one's palm)', /t'oq≈peq/ 'hold out an
alms bowl (on one's palm)'

[t'oq] take off (clothing) ** /t'oq 'izaⁿ/

[t'oq≈tcieq] come apart

[t'oq laqhaq] reliable

[t'oqdei] bald

[uei>t'oq] entrust

[doq≈sŷ] study

[doq-faⁿ-bu:] walk with measured steps

[doqiaq] poison

[doqy] poison fish

[kudoq] lonely

[loq] deer ** M: /tseq/; /meihua loq/ 'sika deer'

[loq] drop; go (or come) down; lower

[loq] green ** or /loqseq/; /loq-yö-yö/ 'green
and lush, shiny green'

[loq] record ** /loq≈loq-la/ 'take down (a record
of)'

[loq] six

[loq≈tsaⁿ:] bury (the dead)

[loq≈tc'i:] go down ** /tsei>loq-tc'i:/ 'walk
down', /kəⁿ>-k'us: loq-tc'i:/ 'hurry down'

[loq≈'in] make a sound recording

落雨

[loq̥y>] rain (vb.) ** /peq loq-y> la/ 'It's no longer raining.'

落雪
麓兒
綠豆
駱駝
陸續

[loq̥cieq] snow (vb.)

[loq`r] box ** preferred to /aqtsi>/

[loqdei] mung bean

[loqdo] camel

[loqdzoq] in succession ** /loq-loq-dzoq-dzoq/ 'one after another'

洛陽
烙鐵
快樂
捉
粥

[loqiaⁿ] Luoyang

[loqt'ieq] flatiron

[k'um:loq] happy

[tsoq] catch; capture

[tsoq] congee; rice gruel ** /sỗtsoq/ 'cook congee'

啄

[tsoq] peck ** /tsoqmoqniô>/ 'woodpecker'

卓

[tsoq] surname

斫材

[tsoq̥dz̥] cut firewood

竹盤兒

[tsoq̥buoⁿ`r] large, round bamboo tray

竹床兒

[tsoq̥dzuaⁿ`r] bamboo mat bed and frame ** can also be called /liaⁿdzuaⁿ/

囑咐

[tsoq̥fu:] enjoin; exhort

竹竿

[tsoq̥k̥ⁿ] bamboo pole (as for drying clothes)

足夠

[tsoq̥k̥ö:] sufficient

琢磨

[tsoq̥mo] polish; refine ** WLZ only

竹榻兒

[tsoqt'aq`r] bamboo cot (a cot or mat of bamboo)

slats that may or may not have legs) ** or

/tsoqt'aq/

子 子

[tsoqtseq] mosquito wriggler ** WLZ only; CYF

gives /tô:toqdzong/

竹 子

[tsoqtsi>] bamboo

桌 子

[tsoqtsi>] table

桌 圍

[tsoquei] table apron

工 作

[kongtsoq] work; job

蠟 燭

[laqtsoq] candle

慶 祝

[tc'in:tsoq] celebrate

建 築

[tcie":tsoq] build; construct

撮

[ts'oq] 1) M: pinch. 2) take a pinch of ** usage

as a is verb acceptable, but the informants

prefer /tsua/: /tsua 'ieq-ts'oq ie"/ 'take a

pinch of salt'

戳

[ts'oq] prick; stick; stab ** /iong: tsen ts'oq

zen/ 'prick someone with a needle'

撮 藥

[ts'oq≈iaq] buy (or fill a prescription for)

Chinese medicine ** or less preferred

/p'ei:≈iaq/

撮 手 兒

[ts'oqsei>'r] pickpocket

畜 生

[ts'oqsen] livestock; beast

接 觸

[tcieqts'oq] come into contact with

倉 猝

[ts'a"ts'oq] hurriedly; hastily ** WLZ only

短 促

[tuo">ts'oq] very brief



[dzoq] every ** used with reduplicated measures:

/dzoq-tsaⁿ-tsaⁿ tsi>'r/ 'every sheet of paper',

/dzoq-iaⁿ:-iaⁿ: (zi:t'i>)/ 'every matter',

/dzoq-pen>-pen>/ 'every book', /dzoq-tseq-tseq

(tci)/ 'every chicken'

民族
渾濁不清
束

[mindzoq] ethnic group; nationality

[uendzoq peq tc'in] turbid and unclear

[soq] M: bunch; sheaf ** /'ieq-soq cieⁿhua/ 'a

bunch of fresh flowers'

縮

[soq] shrink ** /soq~suei>/ 'shrink in water',

/soqtuoⁿ>/ 'become shorter'

索兒
速度
夙仇

[soq`r] rope; cord; string

[soqdo:] speed

[soqdzei] longstanding nemesis ** also note:

/dzennieⁿ-soqtc'i:/ 'pent up anger of many

years'

淑女
叔叔

[soqny>] fair maiden

[soqsoq] uncle, father's younger brother ** or

/ciô>peqpeq/

宿舍
蟋蟀

[soqsuei:] dormitory

[cieqsoq] cricket ** cf. preferred colloquial

/tc'ytc'y`r/

嚴肅
粟

[nieⁿsoq] serious; solemn

[ta>soq] millet

熟

[zoq] 1) ripe; well done. 2) well acquainted **

蜀屬

肉

贖

續肉俗鑿褥褥肉水
假桂氣子單圓兒
勻

污辱各

○ 擱

郭

or /zoqcieq/ 'well acquainted'

[zoq] another name for Sichuan ** WLZ only

[zoq] born in the year of ** /ngo> zoq ma>/ 'I
was born in the year of the horse'

[zoq] 1) flesh; meat. 2) pulp of a melon **

/tsÿzoq/ 'pork'

[zoq] redeem ** /pa> tongci zoq-uei-lə/ 'Redeem
the things.'

[zoq=tcia:] extend leave

[zoqkuei:] cinnamon

[zoqtc'i:] vulgar; in poor taste

[zoqtsi>] chisel

[zoqtsi>] mattress (with cotton padding)

[zoqtsⁿ] bed sheet

[zoqyoⁿ`r] meatballs

[suei>zoq] water ladle; large deep dipper ** or
/suei>zoq`r/; CYF says /suei>dzaq`r/, this from
WLZ

[*uzoq] insult

[koq] each; every ** /koq kuei koq/ 'to each his
own'

[koq] M: (all purpose)

[koq] put; place; put aside ** /koq-loq-lə/ 'put
down'

[koq] surname

閣樓
角落頭
角几

[koqlɛi] loft; attic

[koqlɔqdeɪ] corner

[koqtɕi] altar table ** long, high and made of wood; traditionally placed against the wall with a shorter table (/tɔŋ>tsoq/) in front and a chair (/t'ɛ:si'y>/) at each side

國家
穀子

[koqtɕia] nation

[koqtɕi>] harvested, unhulled rice ** preferred to /dô:koq/

角子

[koqtɕi>] ten cents; dime ** /liaⁿ>-tɕiaq

koqtɕi>/ 'two dimes' (or 'twenty cents')

山谷

[sɛⁿkoq] mountain valley

哭

[k'oq] cry; weep

殼兒

[k'oq`r] shell; hull

哭 ○ ○

[k'oq-ci-ci] looking sad

殘酷

[dʒɛⁿk'oq] cruel; brutal

輪廓

[lɛŋk'oq] contour; silhouette ** WLZ says

/lɛŋk'ueq/

鶴

[ŋgoq] crane ** /baŋŋgoq/ 'white crane',

/cieⁿŋgoq/ 'red-crowned crane'

鄂

[ŋgoq] surname

鰐魚

[ŋgoqy] crocodile ** WLZ only

忽兒

[hoq`r] suddenly \*\* /hoq`r lɛŋ> hoq`r zueq/

'suddenly hot then cold'

藿香

[hoqɕiaⁿ] wrinkled giant hyssop (Agastache)

rugosa) ** /hoqciaⁿ tsen:tc'i uoⁿ/ (a type of

Chinese medicine produced from this plant)

[hoqluoⁿ:] cholera

[hoqzuoⁿ] suddenly

霍亂
忽然

The Final /ioq/

[*ioq] surname

[*ioqmen:] gloomy; depressed

[ioq] jade ** WLZ says /nioq/

[ioqbin:] epidemic disease

[lin>ioq] territory ** WLZ only

[lô`ioq] jail

[pin`ioq] military service

[tciô:ioq] education

[nioq] jade ** CYF says /ioq/, this from WLZ

[nioq≈fen>] knead dough

[tcioqkoq] this ** or /keqkoq/

[tc'ioq] drink; eat ** /tc'ioq susi>/ 'drink

water', /tc'ioq tcyö>/ 'drink wine', /tc'ioq

dza/ 'drink tea'; /tc'ioq≈vəⁿ:/ 'eat (a meal)',

/tc'ioq i:vəⁿ:/ 'eat dinner', /tc'ioq tsô>vəⁿ:/

'eat breakfast', /tc'ioq tsongvəⁿ:/ 'eat lunch'

[tc'ioq≈huen] eat non-vegetarian food

[tc'ioq≈so:] eat vegetarian food

郁鬱悶
玉
疫病
領域
牢獄
兵役
教育
玉
搨粉
○○
吃

吃葷
吃素

乞丐
吃頭

[tc'ioqkə:] beggar

[tc'ioqdei] flavor; taste ** usually used in the
negative: /meq tc'ioqdei/ 'not taste good'

鐲兒

[djioq`r] bracelet \*\* /tcindjioq`r/ 'gold
bracelet', /ioqdjioq`r/ '(nephrite) jade
bracelet', /fei>ts'uei:-djioq`r/ 'jadeite
bracelet'

電話局

[die":ua:djioq] telephone bureau

兒童聲
兒子
一概而論

The Final /`r/

[`rdong sen] young voice

[`rtsi>] son

[*ieqkə: `r len:] treat (different matters) as
all the same

耳朵
耳朵垂
誘餌
二
二婚頭

[*r>to>] ear

[*r>to>dzuei] ear lobe

[*yö: *r>] bait

[*r:] two

[*r:hundeil] a remarried person

The Finals /*m/ and /*n/

姆媽
○娘

[*m`ma] mother; mama \*\* preferred to /nia`nia`n/

[*n`nia`] aunt, father's or mother's sisters

APPENDIX SEVEN

English-Hangzhou Index

This index is based on the lexicon presented in Appendix Six. Entries from the lexicon are listed here under representative English glosses, which are arranged in a simple alphabetical format. In general, this index includes most words and phrases listed as main entries in Appendix Six, but does not include secondary entries and examples, proper nouns (such as surnames, place names, etc.), chéngyǔ type phrases, and literary expressions. Function words are listed under the heading 'function: '; measure words are given under the heading 'M: '.

The index provides the actual Hangzhou expressions, rather than simply a page number reference to the glossary, in order to serve both as an English-Hangzhou glossary and as a key to the lexicon. The lexicon can be directly consulted--by looking up the Hangzhou expression provided under a given English gloss--for the Chinese characters and all supplementary information. (Remember that some words and expressions are listed in the lexicon only under the second or a subsequent syllable.)

abacus [suoⁿ:buoⁿ]
 abalone [pô:y]
 abandon [p'ô:tc'i:]
 abdomen [do:bi]
 able to [nenkô:]
 abundant [fongfu:],
 [ts'ongp'ei:]
 acacia [umzÿ:]
 accommodate to [tc'ieⁿdjyö:]
 accomplishment [tsoquei]
 account [tsaⁿ:]
 account book [tcintseq`r],
 [tsaⁿ:bu:]
 accountant [kuei:tcí:],
 [tsaⁿ:vaⁿ-cieⁿsen]
 accumulate [lueitcieq]
 accurate [tsuen>]
 accustomed to [djieqkuoⁿ:]
 achievement [dzentcieq]
 acrobatics [dzaqdji:]
 act in a play [ieⁿ>~ci:]
 act the dumb fool [tcia>-ts'i-
 tcia>-nga]
 acupuncture [tsentcyö:]
 acupuncture point [yeqdô:]
 add [t'ieⁿ], [tcia]
 addiction [in>dei]
 address [di:tciaq`r], [di:tsi>]
 adjust (as a lamp wick) [t'ieⁿ>]
 admire [bei:-voq], [djieⁿ:mo:],
 [tc'inbei:]
 admit [dzenzen:]
 advantage [dieⁿdei`r], [li:]
 adversity [uoⁿ:nãⁿ:]
 advise [tc'yoⁿ:]
 advisor [dô:si]
 affair gone wrong [huadei]
 affix a seal [kã:~tsaⁿ]
 after all [tcyö:tcin:], [to:ti>]
 after midnight [ei:puoⁿ:i:]
 after that [dzuoⁿei:], [zuoⁿei:]
 afternoon [ia:puoⁿ:zeq]
 again [tsã:], [yö:], [i:]
 agate [ma>nô>]
 age [nieⁿtcí:], [kuei:ken]
 (honorific)
 age-old [*yötcyö>]
 aged [ts'aⁿlô>]
 air raid [k'ongdjieq]
 alarming [tcin-zen]

alas! dead and gone [*u-ho-~
 tsã]
 alive [uaq]
 all [djieⁿbu:], [t'ong>-t'ong>],
 [to], [vãⁿzi:]
 all along [zeq-zeq-ciaⁿ:]
 all wet [lãⁿ:-lãⁿ:-seq]
 alley [long:daⁿ] (smaller),
 [iaⁿ:] (wide)
 alliance [lieⁿben]
 allow [in>cy>], [tsuen>cy>],
 [zaⁿ:]
 almost (of something bad
 happening) [tcitci'u]
 alms giver [sitsÿ>]
 alone [tsãdoq]
 along [ieⁿ]
 already [*i:tcin]
 also [ia>], [ie>], [ieq]
 altar table [koqtcí]
 alter [kã>]
 although [sueizuoⁿ]
 altogether [gong:],
 [long>tsong>], [tsong>gong:]
 amaranth [cieⁿ:ts'm:]
 amber [fu>p'oq]
 ambush [mãvoq]
 amiable [otc'i:]
 Amitabha! [*ãqmidoveq]
 analogy [pi>y:]
 analyze [fencieq]
 ancestors [tso>cieⁿ]
 ancestral hall [dzidaⁿ],
 [tso>tsongdaⁿ]
 ancestral spirit tablet
 [bãuei:`r]
 ancient times [ku>dã:]
 anger [fen:no:]
 animal [dong:veq]
 animal farm [cyeqmoqdzaⁿ]
 aniseed [ueiciaⁿ]
 announce [cieⁿpu:]
 annoyed [*ô:nô>]
 anonymous [nieqmin]
 anonymous letter [udeicin:]
 another (type) [bieq iaⁿ: tieq]
 ant [*mãⁿni:]
 anticipate [liô:]
 antiques [ku>veq]
 anus [kãⁿmen]

anxious [tcieq]
 any [zen:o]
 anyhow [tsong>kuei]
 apartment [kongy:]
 apologize [bô:tc'ie^n:]
 apology [tc'ie^n:~i:]
 appearance [iongmo:], [mô:]
 appetite [uei:k'ô>]
 apple [binko>]
 appraise [tcie^n-din:]
 appreciate [cin-sa^n>]
 apprentice [dodi:]
 appropriate [t'o>-ta^n:]
 approximately [da:~iaq],
 [da:~iaqmoq], [kua^ntcin>],
 [tso>yô:]
 apricot flower [meihua]
 apron [ueisendjyn], [do:tei]
 (with a pouch)
 archway (decorated) [balei]
 arduous [tcie^k'u>]
 arid (of weather) [kæ^nsô:]
 arise [tc'i>]
 arm [sei>p'a^n:]
 armpit [laqgaqtsi'ia:]
 army (troops) [tcynduei:]
 arrive [tô:], [tô:daq]
 arrogant [ciôtsa^n], [tciô`ngô:]
 arrow [tcie^n:]
 art [mei>zeq], [ni:zeq]
 artemisia ['æ:]
 artillery fire (sound of)
 [p'ô:sen]
 as expected [ku>zuo^n]
 ash shovel [fu>tc'iô]
 ashamed [dzæ^nguei:]
 ask [ven:]
 ask for [t'ô>]
 ask for help from other
 [djyô~zen]
 aspiration [tsi:tc'i:]
 asthma [tc'i:-ts'uo^n> bin:]
 astonished [aq]
 at peace ['æ^ntæ^n]
 at that time [ta^zi:]
 at the appointed time [tcie:zi]
 at the least [tsi:sô>]
 attend a banquet [fu:~'ie^n:]
 attend upon (wait upon) [zi:-
 vong:]

attendant (on a train)
 [lieqts'ueiyo^n]
 attitude [t'æ:do:]
 attractive [djitsen>]
 aunt (father's or mother's
 sister) [kæ^n'ia^n], ['n^n'ia^n]
 aunt (father's sister) [kumo>]
 aunt (mother's sister) [i-mo>]
 aunt (wife of /da:peqpeq/)
 [da:~ma]
 aunt (wife of /ciô>peqpeq/)
 [sen>nia^n]
 aunt (wife of /djyô:djyô:/)
 [djyô:~m]
 auspicious [tcieqjdjia^n]
 authority [djyo^n'lieq]
 autopsy [tcie>-p'ei]
 autumn [tc'yôt'ie^n]
 aviation [a^k'ong]
 avoid [mie^n>]
 awaken [cin>]
 award [tcia^n>]
 awl [tsuo^n:tsi>]
 axe [fu>dei]
 azalea [do:tcyo^hual],
 ['ie^n:sa^ong]
 bachelor [kua^kuen:dei`r],
 [tæ^senhæ^n:]
 back (n.) [pei:], [pei:tcieq]
 bad [uæ:]
 bad (cooking) oil or fat [hô'yô]
 bad (of people) [tiô`ria^ta^n]
 bad habit ['oqjdjieq]
 badge [hueitsa^n]
 bag [dæ:`r]
 bait ['yô:~r>]
 balcony [ia^dæ]
 bald [t'oqdei]
 ball [djyô]
 bamboo [tsoqtsi>]
 bamboo basket [mieqliei>]
 bamboo cot [tsoqt'aq`r],
 [tsoqt'aq]
 bamboo mat [mieqdie^n:],
 [mieqjdjieq]
 bamboo mat bed and frame
 [tsoqdzua^n`r]
 bamboo or reed leaves [niaqk'oq]

bamboo pole [tsoqkəⁿ]
 bamboo rake [baliəq]
 bamboo shoot [suen>]
 bamboo strips [mieqtsi>]
 bamboo tray (round, large)
 [tsoqbuaⁿˈr]
 bamboo tube [tsoqdongˈr]
 banana [ciaⁿˈtciô]
 bandit army [fiːtcyn]
 bandits [dôːdzeq]
 bank [inˈaⁿ]
 banquet [ieⁿˈdjieq]
 bar [kaⁿːtsi>]
 bare [tsˈeq]
 bare to the waist [tsˈeqpoq]
 bark (of a dog) [kô>tciôː]
 bashful [cyô-cyô-taq-taq]
 basin [benˈr], [lieⁿ>ben]
 basket (large) [buːˈr]
 basket (round, tall) [lei>ˈr]
 basket (shallow, round)
 [pieⁿ>ˈr]
 basket (smaller) [lɛⁿˈr]
 bat [pieⁿˈfoq]
 bathe [ci>~ioq]
 bathhouse [tsô>daⁿ]
 be at, in, on [lɛ], [dzaː]
 be careful [taⁿˈcin]
 be in an upset mood [nôː
 djindjyː]
 be worth [dzeq]
 beach [hɛ>tˈɛⁿ]
 beacon [fongfu>]
 beans [deiːˈr]
 bear (a burden) [veiːtɛⁿ]
 bear (the animal) [iong]
 beard (on the cheeks) [lôswˈu]
 beard (whiskers on chin) [ucy]
 beat a drum [lueiː~ku>]
 beat up [ˈei-ta>]
 beautiful (of women) [piôtsiː],
 [liː]
 because [ˈinˈueiː]
 become [dzen]
 become accustomed [kuoⁿː]
 become distant [so-yoⁿ>]
 become dusty or grimy [bongː]
 become engaged (to be married)
 [tinː~huen]

become infected (as with a cold)
 [nia>dzaq]
 become related by marriage
 [tcieq~tcˈin]
 become spoiled [sei]
 bed [mieⁿˈdzuaⁿ]
 bed sheet [zoqtɛⁿ]
 bedbug [tsˈeiːdzong]
 bee [mieqfong]
 before [ˈiːdjieⁿ]
 before dawn [linzen]
 beg alms [huaː~yoⁿ]
 beggar [tˈô>vɛⁿːtsi>],
 [tcˈioqkɛː], [tciôːhuaːtsi>]
 behaved (of children) [kuɛ]
 behavior [inˈuei]
 believe (trust) [cinː]
 bell [linˈr], [tsong]
 bell pepper [tenlong-djiˈr]
 bellows [fongciaⁿ]
 below [iaː]
 belt [tɛːˈr]
 benefactor [ˈenzen]
 benefit [liːˈieq]
 benefit from association with
 [tsuoⁿ~kuaⁿ]
 bestir oneself [tsenːtsoq]
 bestow a reward [saⁿ>siː]
 betel nut [pinlaⁿ]
 bib [teidoːˈr], [ueitsuei>-dɛː]
 (child's)
 bicycle [tciaqdaqtɛˈuei]
 bid farewell [dzibieq]
 big [daː], [doː]
 billowing longevity [tˈô-tˈô-
 zeiː]
 bind (tie) [kˈuen>], [paⁿ>]
 bind the feet [niôː~tciaq]
 biography [dzuoⁿˈtciː]
 birch [uaz̥yː]
 bird (generic term) [tcˈiô>ˈr],
 [niô>] (less colloquial)
 birds and beasts [djinseiː]
 birthday present (for an elderly
 person) [zeiːli>]
 birthmark [tˈɛtsiː]
 bite [iô>]
 biting midge [mong>si]
 bitter [kˈu]
 bivalve [tsˈuentsi>]

- black [haq], [heq]
 blackmail [leqseq]
 bladder [baⁿkuaⁿ], [sueip'ô]
 blanket [t'æⁿ>tsi>]
 bleach (vb.) [p'iô>baq]
 blemish (on person, fruit, etc.)
 [patieⁿ>]
 blind [maⁿmoq]
 blind person [ciaqtsi>]
 blink the eyes [tsaq~ieⁿ>tcin]
 blister [p'ô:]
 block (vb.) [læⁿ]
 blood [cyeq]
 blood red [cyeq-cyeq-ong]
 blood type [cyeq'in]
 blow [ts'uei]
 blow out (a flame) [ts'uei~'u]
 blue [læⁿ]
 blue or green [tc'inseq]
 boa [maⁿ>dzuei]
 board [moqpæ>]
 boast [k'uak'ô>]
 boat [dzuoⁿ], [zuoⁿ]
 Bodhisattva [bosaq], [busaq]
 bodily weight [t'i>dzong:]
 body [sent'i>]
 boil in unseasoned water
 [tc'insuei> tsy>-tsy>]
 boiled mutton slices
 [sua:iaⁿzoq]
 boiling [kuen>]
 bolster up (someone) [ts'en~'iô]
 bomb [tsa:tsæⁿ:]
 bone [kueqdei]
 book [sÿ]
 boots [cytzi>]
 border area [pieⁿtciaⁿ]
 bore a hole [tsuoⁿ>dong:]
 borer (insect) [tsÿ:dzong]
 born in the year of [zoq]
 bosom [umk'oli>]
 bothersome [væⁿzen]
 bottle [bin'r]
 bottom [ia:ti>], [ti>]
 boulder [buoⁿzeq]
 bow (vb.) [tcyeq~kong]
 bow (weapon) [kong]
 bow one's head [fu>]
 bow shaped handle [guoⁿ:`r]
 bow slightly [ho~iô]
- bow with clasped hands [tsoq-
 'ieq ta>-kong], [kong>-sei>-
 tsoq-'ieq]
 bowl [uoⁿ>tsæⁿ>], [buoⁿ`r]
 (shallow)
 box [aq`r], [cia<sup>n</sup>tsi>], [loq`r]
 bracelet [djioq`r]
 brag [ts'uei~nyöbi]
 brains [nô>men]
 braised meat [lo>zoq]
 branch (of a tree) [zy:tiô`r],
 ['ats'a]
 brave [iong>kæⁿ>]
 break [p'o:]
 break (by bending) [ô>]
 break (cups, etc.) [tc'iô~p'o:]
 break down (of vehicles)
 [p'ô~mô]
 break in two [tseq~duoⁿ:]
 break off [duoⁿ:]
 break open (as a raw egg) [k'aq]
 breakfast [tsô>væⁿ:]
 breasts (a woman's) [næⁿna:]
 breath heavily [ts'uoⁿ:~tc'i:]
 brew (liquor) [niaⁿ:~tcyô>]
 brew herbal medicine [tcieⁿ~iaq]
 brew tea [p'ô:~dza] (in a cup),
 [ts'ong~dza] (in a pot)
 bribe [huei:lu:]
 brick [tsuoⁿdei]
 bride [cinniaⁿtsi>`r]
 bridegroom [ciniaⁿkuoⁿ`r]
 bridge [djiô]
 bright [liaⁿ:], [minliaⁿ:]
 brightest and best person
 [k'ueisei>]
 brilliant scheme [miô:tc'i:]
 brine (as for making salted duck
 eggs) [ieⁿ-lo>]
 brine [lô>tcieⁿ>]
 bring [tsæⁿ]
 bring land under cultivation
 [k'en>~di:]
 bring out the coffin for a
 funeral procession
 [ts'ueq~pin:]
 bring to a halt [saq]
 bring to somebody [sô]
 bristle brush [tsongpæⁿ>suaq]
 broadcast [po], [po'in]

- broker (in selling houses) [ua>iôdei]
 bronze [dong]
 brood [bu:~ciô>tcil]
 brook [tc'ilyô]
 broom [diôtsei>]
 broth for braising [lo>suei>]
 brother (elder) [koko], [*aqko]
 brother (younger) [di:di:], [*aqdi:]
 brother-in-law (wife's brother) [djyö:tsi>]
 brothers [ciongdi:]
 brush (n.) [suaq`r]
 brush (vb.) [suaq]
 brush (flat type used for scrubbing) [pæ`>suaq`r]
 brush one's teeth [ts'aq~iats'i>]
 bubble [p'ô:p'ô:r]
 bubbles (rising to the surface) [vaqvaq`r]
 bucket [t'ong>], [t'ong>`r]
 buckwheat [djiômaq]
 Buddha (Sakyamuni) [səqtciamoni-veq]
 Buddha's image [veqdjia`:]
 Buddhist monk [oza`:]
 Buddhist nun [niku]
 build by laying bricks or stones [tc'i:]
 bull [iongnyö]
 bullet [tsi>dm`]
 bully [tc'i`u:]
 bump open [cin>]
 bun (hairstyle) [tcieq]
 bun (steamed bread; stuffed or unstuffed) [muo`dei], [pôtsi>]
 bureaucrat [kuo`liô]
 burial service [tsa`li>]
 burly chap [piô`inda:hm`:]
 burn [dzuo`sô], [zuo`sô]
 burn coal [sô~meil]
 burning hot [ie`zueq]
 burst open [pong:lieq]
 bury [mæ]
 bury (the dead) [loq~tsa`:]
 busy [ma`]
 but [dm`zi:], [peq ko:]
 butcher [dotsæ>]
 butterfly [udieq]
 buttocks [denbu:], [p'i:ku>]
 button [k'ô:`r], [nyô>k'ô:`r]
 buy [mæ>]
 buy Chinese medicine [ts'oq~iaq]
 buy cloth [tei>~pu:]
 buy or sell on credit [suei]
 buy rice [mæ>~mi>]
 by luck [tcio>cin:]
 cabbage [pôcints`m:]
 cabinet [dzÿ]
 cabinet for clothes [da:dzÿ]
 cable car [læ`ts'uei]
 cafeteria [ts'm`t'in]
 cage [long`r]
 cakes [kô`r]
 calamity [u:]
 calamus [ts'a`bo]
 calculate [suo`:]
 calendar [lieqpen>]
 call (the way to address a person) [ts'enfu]
 call [tcio:]
 call at someone's home [ten~men]
 callus [tcie`>]
 camel [loqdo]
 camphor [tsa`nô>]
 campus bus [iô:ts'uei]
 can (okay) [k'ô>`i:]
 candid [dzeq-dzeq-loq-loq]
 candle [laqtsoq]
 candy [da`ko>]
 cannot [peq hô>]
 cannot move the slightest step [ts'uen:-bu:-næ`-in]
 cannot refrain from [tcin peq dzÿ:]
 canvas [væ`pu:]
 capacity [iongliã`:]
 cape jasmine [tsitsi>-hua]
 capital (city) [sei>to], [todzen]
 capon [cie`tcil]
 car [ts'ueitsi>]
 carbon paper [foqci>tsi>]
 carbuncle [iong>]
 card [p'ie`tsi>]

care only for oneself [ei: zi:tci:]	chairman [tsy>djieq]
careful [ciô>cin]	chairman of the board [tong>zi:tse^n>]
carp [li>y]	chamber pot [ma>tsi>]
carpenter [moqɔɟia^n:-si'u:]	champion [kuo^tcyn]
carry along [itə:]	change [pie^n:], [uo^n:]
carry on the back or shoulder [pei:]	chaotic [luo^n:]
carry on the shoulder (of two people) [ka^n]	chapped [ts'uents'ô]
carry on the shoulder with a pole [t'iô tse^n:r]	charcoal [t'm^n:]
carrying pole [tse^n:r]	charitable deeds [kongteq]
cartoon [mæ^n:ua:]	charity hall [dzizuo^n:da^n]
carve [tiô]	chart [piô>]
case (as of law) [*m^n:tsi>]	chase [tsuei]
cast (things of metal) [tsy:]	chastity [tsentcieq]
cast aside [p'ieq=k'm-le]	chat [dæ^n=t'ie^n]
castrate ['ie^n]	chatter [*iôtô]
cat [mô]	cheap [bie^i], [dje^n:]
catch [tsoq]	check (financial instrument) [tsip'iô:]
catch cold [sua^n=fong]	cheek [patsa^n>], [sæ]
catch fire [fu>-tc'i>]	cheek bones [dɟyo^kueq]
catch fish [bu:zy]	cheer [haqts'm>]
catfish [nia^y]	chef [dzÿva^n-si'u:]
cattail leaf fan [busuo^n:], [bosuo^n:]	chemistry [hua:iaq]
catty [tcin]	cherish the memory of [uæ^n'ie^n:]
cause [si]	cherry [*indô]
cave [dong:]	chess [dɟi]
cave dwelling [iôdong:]	chess pieces [tcy ma> p'ô:]
cave in [dzo:], [pen]	chessboard [dɟibuo^n]
celebrate [tc'in:tsoq]	chest (on the body) [ciongbo], [ciongbu]
celery [dɟints'm:]	chest (opens from the top) [guei:]
cellar [di:in:tsi>]	chestnut [lieqtsi>]
centipede [minkong], [ukong]	chew [dɟiaq]
central [tsong'ia^n]	chick [ciô>tcir]
ceremonial obeisance (of a traditional marriage ceremony) [pæ:da^n]	chicken (hen) [botci]
ceremonious [longdzong]	chicken's nest [tcik'o]
ceremony [niseq], [tie^n>li>]	child [ciô>ia'r], [ia'r]
certain amount [dzaqkæ^n], amount [zeqkæ^n]	child's cape [tei>bong'r]
certain person [mo>-mo>zen]	childhood [dongnie^n]
certainly [*ieqɔɟin:]	childish [*yö:dzi:]
certificate [tc'yo^n>]	chili pepper [laqdɟi'r]
chain [lie^n:diô]	chimney [*ie^nts'ong]
chain of rings [lie^n'guo^n]	chin [ia:pa]
chair [y>tsi>]	China fir wood [sæ^moq]
	chinaberry [lie^n:zÿ:]
	Chinese apricot [meitsi>]
	Chinese catalpa [tsi>zÿ:]

- Chinese character [həⁿ:zi:],
[zi:]
Chinese chives [tɕyö>ts'ə:]
Chinese parasol tree [udong]
Chinese rhubarb [da:uaⁿ]
Chinese toon [ciaⁿts'uenzj:]
Chinese torreyia [ciaⁿfɿ]
Chinese wolfberry (fruit)
[kō>tc'i>tsi>]
chip [dzeima>]
chisel [zoqtsi>]
choke (as with emotion or on a
bone) [kaⁿ>], [iⁿeq]
cholera [hoqluoⁿ:]
chop (vb.) [tsəⁿ], [tsəⁿ>],
[k'əⁿ>]
chopping board [tsenpəⁿ>]
chopstick container
[k'um:dong'r]
chopsticks [k'um:~r]
chrysanthemum [tɕyeqhua]
cicada [tsi'niô>r]
cigarette filter [ko:-li:-
tsuei>]
cinnabar [tsÿsa]
cinnamon [zoqkuei:]
circle [tc'yoⁿ~r]
circular band (as a dog's collar)
[k'u~r]
circulate [djin'guoⁿ]
circumstances [djin'in]
city gate [dzenmen]
clam [baⁿ:k'oq], [kaqli:]
clap [p'aq]
class (lesson) [k'o:]
class (team) [pəⁿ]
claws [tciaqtsô>r]
clean (and/or neat) [tc'insuaⁿ>]
clean [kəⁿdjin:]
clear (of the weather) [djin]
clear (understandable) [minliô>]
clear [lintc'in], [tc'in-tc'in-
ts'o>-ts'o>], [kuaⁿ-tc'in-kuaⁿ-
tc'in]
clear and limpid such that the
bottom can be seen [tc'in-
ts'eq-tcieⁿ:-ti>]
clever [linli:]
clever or new idea, matter or
method [huadei]
- cliff [səⁿia]
climb [p'əⁿ]
clinic [tsen:so>]
clip (n.) [gaq'r]
clock [tsong]
clog [seq]
clogged (of pipes) [iⁿseq]
close (vb.) [kuoⁿ]
close paternal relations
[tieqtc'in]
close the eyes [pi: ieⁿ>tcin]
cloth [pu:]
clothes [iⁿzaⁿ]
clothes drying platform [sa:da]
cloud [yn]
cloudy (sky) [iⁿ]
clown [ciô>hualieⁿ>]
club (stick) [baⁿ:~r]
clump of grass [iⁿeq-tuei ts'ô>]
cluster (as of peanuts) [tiô]
coach [fu>dô:]
coal [mei]
coarse and impetuous
[maⁿ>dzuaⁿ:]
coating on the tongue [zeqt'ə]
coax (humor) [hong>]
cock/rooster [iongtci]
cockle [həⁿtsi>]
cockroach [tsaⁿiaⁿ]
cockscorn (flower) [tcikuoⁿhua]
coconut candy [ia>tsi>-daⁿ]
cocoon (of a silkworm) [tcieⁿ>]
code of brotherhood [ni:tc'i:]
coffin [kuoⁿdzə]
coincidentally [tc'iô>]
cold [len>], [əⁿ-len>]
cold and unboiled water
[len>suei>]
cold-shoulder [da:məⁿ:]
collapse [penk'uei:], [t'aq],
[t'əⁿ]
collar [lin>~r]
collect [seidjieq]
collect donations [mo:~tɕyoⁿ]
collect stamps [djieq~yö]
collide with [dzuaⁿ:]
colonel [zaⁿ:iô:]
colony [dzeqmindɿ:]
color (n.) [ieⁿseq]
color (adj.) [ts'ə>seq]

color blind [seqmaⁿ]
 colorful lantern [uaten]
 comb (long) hair [sŷⁿdei]
 comb (modern type) [liaq^r]
 comb (short) hair [liaqⁿdei]
 comb (traditional, curved)
 [moqso]
 come [læ]
 come and go [uaⁿ>læ]
 come apart [t'oqⁿtcieq]
 come into contact with
 [tcieqts'oq]
 come loose (as a rope) [saⁿ>]
 comet [uei:cin]
 comfortable [cia:'i:], [sŷvoq]
 comical [uaqtcɪ]
 command [sum:lin>]
 commander [yoⁿsum:]
 commemorate [tci:nieⁿ:]
 commit adultery [t'ongⁿtcieⁿ]
 common [p'u>t'ong]
 companion [buoⁿ:], [buoⁿ:ly>],
 [dôfu]
 compare [pi>], [pi>-tciô:]
 compel [p'aq], [pieq]
 competition [djin:-sum:]
 complete mess ['ieq-t'aq-u-do]
 completed (of a project)
 [tcynkong]
 completion of the first month
 after the birth of a child
 [miyueq]
 comply with [tsuensei>]
 compute [tci:]
 concave ['ô]
 conceal [in>muoⁿ], [in>dzaⁿ]
 concentrate (on something)
 [tsuoⁿcin]
 concept [kæ:nieⁿ:]
 concrete [dji:t'i>]
 concubine [it's:t's:], [tc'ieq]
 conduct (n.) [p'in>in]
 confinement for one month after
 childbirth [tso:ⁿts'mⁿ>u:]
 confirm [tc'yeqdin:]
 Confucian scholar [zŷsen]
 confused [huen-dei-huen-nô>]
 congeal [ni], [nin], [tcieq]
 congee [p'ô:vaⁿ:], [tsoq]
 congratulations [kongci>]

conical leaf hat [niaqmô:],
 [lieqmô:]
 connect [tcieq]
 conscience [liaⁿcin]
 consciousness [tsitciaq]
 consider [k'ô>ly], [tsentsaq]
 constellation [cincyô]
 constitution (document)
 [cieⁿ:faq]
 constrained [tcysoq]
 construct [tcieⁿ:seq],
 [tcieⁿ:tsoq]
 consult divination slips and
 appeal to soothsaying [djiyô-
 tc'ieqⁿ-ven:-poq]
 consult together [tc'iaqdaⁿ]
 consume [hô:fi:]
 contact [lieⁿci:]
 contemptible [peipi>]
 contend [tsen]
 contented [izuoⁿ]
 continue [tci:zoq]
 contract [tc'i:'iaq]
 contradiction [môden:]
 contribute [kong:cieⁿ:]
 control [k'ong>tsi:]
 convalesce [liô:iaⁿ>]
 convene [tsôk'm]
 convict (n.) [vaⁿ:zen]
 convinced [voqtc'i:]
 cook (modern chef)
 [ts'ueizi:yoⁿ]
 cook (v.) [sô], [tsŷ>]
 cooking [p'endiô]
 cool [liaⁿ-sei>-sei>],
 [liaⁿk'um:]
 copy [ts'ô]
 copybook (for calligraphy)
 [zi:t'ieq]
 coral [smⁿu]
 cord [soq^r]
 corduroy [tencinniong]
 cormorant [lodzi]
 corn [y:so>]
 corner [koqlôqdei]
 corpse [sisei>]
 correct [tei:], [tuei:]
 corridor [tsei>laⁿ]
 corruption [t'mⁿ>u]
 cotton [mieⁿhual]

- cotton wadding [mieⁿcy:]
 cottonrose hibiscus [uⁿiong hua]
 cough [k'aqsei:], [tc'iaⁿ:]
 count [so>]
 country village [ts'uentsuaⁿ]
 countrymen residing abroad
 [djiôpô]
 countryside [ciaⁿia:]
 county [ieⁿ:], [yoⁿ:]
 courtyard [din'yoⁿ:],
 [t'ieⁿtcin>]
 cover (vb.) [kæ:], [tsuei]
 cover up [ieⁿ>-kæ:]
 cover with [t'ô:]
 cow [nyô], [ts'iⁿnyô]
 cowherd and the weaving girl
 [nyôlaⁿ tsiny>]
 cowpea [kaⁿdei:r]
 cowrie [pei:]
 crab [baⁿcie>], [cie>]
 crab gills [dji'r]
 crack (n.) [vong:r]
 cracker [pin>kæⁿ]
 crafty [dzeq-dei-kô>-nô>],
 [tcîô>uaq], [tiôⁿuaq]
 crafty plot [kuei>tcî:]
 crane [ngoq]
 crawl [ba]
 crazy [guaⁿ]
 create [ts'aⁿ:dzô:]
 cricket [cieqsoq], [tc'ytc'y'r],
 [ts'ÿts'ÿ'r]
 crime [dzuei:]
 cripple [tc'îôkum>r]
 crisp [ts'uei:]
 criticize [p'i-bin]
 crockery pot [peqdei]
 crocodile [ngoqy]
 crooked ['um]
 crops [tsuaⁿtcia:]
 crossed eyes [tei:tcî'ieⁿ>]
 crouch (of animals) [bu:]
 crow ['ulô>ua], ['u'ia]
 crow's feet wrinkles at corners
 of eyes [tiôⁿieⁿ>pa]
 crowded [iong>tcî>], ['ie]
 crowndaisy chrysanthemum (as a
 vegetable) [hôts'a:]
 crucian carp [tcî:y]
 cruel [dzæⁿk'oq]
- crumbs [cieqcieq'r], [meqmeq'r]
 crush into a powder ['nieⁿ]
 crushing defeat [ts'æⁿ>bæ:]
 cry [dik'oq], [k'oq]
 crystal [suei>tcin]
 cuff (of a sleeve) [djiô:k'ô>]
 cultivate [tsæbei]
 cup [pei'r]
 curly hair [tcyoⁿ>lofaq]
 curry favor with [patcieq]
 curtain [lieⁿtsi>], [ueimo:],
 [mopu:] (in a theater)
 curve ['uoⁿ]
 cushion [dieⁿ:tsi>]
 customer [ko:k'aq], [mæ>tsÿ>]
 cut [kaq], [tc'ieq]
 cut firewood [tsoq=dzæ]
 cut one's own throat [zi:-ven:]
 cut open [p'o:]
 cut out (clothing) [dzæ]
 cut rice plants [kaq dô:tsi>]
 cut with scissors [tcieⁿ>]
 cute [k'ô>'æ:]
 cuticle [mô>]
 cutting table (tailor's)
 ['æⁿ:pæⁿ>]
 cymbals [ts'abeq'r] (large),
 [pin>pin>ts'al] (small)
 cypress [paqzÿ], [peqzÿ:]
- dagger [ts'i:-tô]
 dally in work ['o≈kong]
 dam [pa:di]
 damp [dzô], [ci-seq-kuaq-taq]
 dance [udô:]
 danger [ueicieⁿ>]
 dare [kæⁿ>]
 dark [moqⁿæⁿ:], ['æⁿ:-den:-
 den:], [moq-moq-heq], [moq-heq-
 t'ieq-t'aq]
 dark (of the night) [t'ieⁿ-heq]
 dark jade green [pieqloq]
 daughter [ny>r]
 daughter-in-law [cieq'u:]
 dawn [t'ieⁿ-liaⁿ:]
 day [zeq]
 day after the day after tomorrow
 [do:do:ei:zeq]
 day after tomorrow [ei:zeq]

day before yesterday	develop (physically, of people)
[dʒie ⁿ zeqtsi>]	[sen teq]
days [zeqtsi>]	dew [lo:suei>]
daytime [zeqli>]	diamond ring [tsuo ⁿ :tcie:]
dazed [huen-dzen-dzen]	diaper [tə ⁿ pa ⁿ ˈr]
dazzling [iô:ie ⁿ >]	diarrhea, to have [dza:~do:bi],
dead drunk [min-tin>-da:-tsuei:]	[cia:~do:] (latter not
deaf person [longtsi>]	colloquial)
dealer [fə ⁿ :tsi>]	dice [deitsi>]
debate [bie ⁿ :len:]	die [si>~liô>]
debt [tsə:]	die for one's country [cyn:~koq]
deceive [p'ie ⁿ :]	die young [*iôtseq]
decide [tcyeq-din:]	difference [kôti], [tc'ybieq]
deciliter [kaq]	different [lia ⁿ >-ia ⁿ : tieq]
declare guilty [p'uo ⁿ :~dzuei:]	differentiate [bie ⁿ :bieq]
deep [sen]	differentiate the generations
deep-fry in oil [dzaq]	[bə~pei:ven:]
deeply held secret [cinfoqzi:]	difficult [nə ⁿ]
deer [loq]	difficulty [k'uēn:nə ⁿ]
defecate [dza:~u], [da:bie ⁿ :]	dig at [*uaq]
deficient [ts'a:]	diligent [djink'us:], [k'us:]
degenerate [do:loq]	dime [koqtsi>]
degree (as of temperature) [do:]	dimly lit [mong-mong-lia ⁿ :]
degree (level) [dzendo:]	dimples [tcyö>'o`r], [tcyö>'u`r]
deity [zen]	dinner [i:və ⁿ :]
delay [tsə ⁿ koq]	dinner party [*in:dzei]
delay (put off) [uo ⁿ >]	dip (a brush) in ink [tsa ⁿ :~moq]
delete [sə ⁿ >]	dip in a liquid [tsə ⁿ :]
deliberately [dequei:],	dipper (large, deep)
[ko:'i:], [ku:'i:]	[suei>dzaq`r], (large, deep)
delicate (squeamish) [tciô]	[suei>zoq]
demon [mokuēi>]	dirt mound [t'o>ten]
dense [mieq]	dirty [*a ⁿ tsa ⁿ], [fong:]
deny [fei>din:]	disadvantage [bi:]
deposit (earnest money)	discontinue one's studies
[*iaqtcin]	[tseqiaq]
depressed [men:], [*ioqmen:],	disease [djieqbin:]
[dei-t'ong:-nô>-tsa ⁿ >]	dish (small) [dieq`r]
deranged [fong-fong-tie ⁿ -tie ⁿ]	dislike [*ie ⁿ]
deride [tciciô:]	disorderly [tie ⁿ -sə ⁿ -tô>-zi:]
descendants [ei:-zi:]	dispatch (someone) [p'a:]
design [seqtci:]	disperse [sə ⁿ :]
desire [yeqva ⁿ :]	disposition [bitc'i:]
destiny [yo ⁿ ven:]	dispute [tcyöfen]
destroy [huei>mieq]	dissolute chap [la ⁿ :da ⁿ :tsi>]
destroy by burning [sôhuei>]	dissolve [ionghua:]
detailed [djia ⁿ ci:]	distance [djy:li]
detain [k'ô:]	distance from [li]
detective [tsent'a ⁿ :]	distant [iô'yo ⁿ >]
detestable [k'ô>-u:]	distant and indistinct [miô>ma ⁿ]

disturb [niô>luoⁿ:]
 ditch [kô], [suei>kô]
 dive [djeiⁿ~suei>]
 divide [fen]
 divination slips [tc'ieⁿ]
 divulge a secret [cieq~mieq]
 dizzy [dei hun], [yn:]
 do (fiddle with) [long:]
 do (make) [tso:]
 do business [tso: sen'i:]
 do evil [dzô:~nieq]
 do not (imperative) [piô:]
 do not need (to do something)
 [piô: teq]
 do something without
 authorization [zuoⁿ:~zi:]
 doctor (Chinese) [laⁿtsong-
 cieⁿsen]
 dodge [suoⁿ>], [to>~k'm]
 does not have (negative
 existential) [meqyô>]
 does not have to [peq pieq]
 does not know how to [peq uei:]
 dog [kô>]
 doggerel [zuenk'ô>lyô]
 dolichos [kaq]
 doll [iaⁿzen'r], [iaⁿuaⁿua]
 domineering [beqfu:]
 donate money [tcyoⁿ~k'uoⁿ>]
 donkey [litsi>]
 door [men], [vaⁿmen]
 door bolt [mensuoⁿ]
 door pivot [mendjyô:r]
 doorbell [menlin'r]
 doorway [menk'ô>dei]
 dormitory [soqsuei:]
 dowry [tsuaⁿlieⁿ]
 drag [t'o]
 dragon [long]
 dragonfly [tc'indin]
 drastic change [djeiepieⁿ:]
 draw (or paint) [ua:]
 draw (a line) [uaq]
 draw lots [ts'ei=tc'ieⁿ,
 [tsua~tcyô'r]
 drawer [ts'eitei>]
 dream (n.) [mong:]
 dream (vb.) [tso:~mong:]
 dredge a well [dô~tcin>]

dregs (as in wine)
 [tcyô>tciaq'r], [tsa'r], [tsô],
 [tcyô>tsô]
 dress up for (or act) on stage
 [pwⁿ:]
 dried apricots [in:fu>]
 dried fish [ciaⁿ>]
 dried out (of flowers, fruit)
 [*ieⁿ]
 dried peaches [dôkⁿ]
 dried shrimp [k'm'iaⁿ]
 dried venom of toads (Chinese
 medicine) [dzuoⁿso'uoⁿ]
 drift [p'iôdaⁿ:]
 drill [ts'ô-lieⁿ:]
 drink [tc'ioq], [haq] (latter
 not colloquial)
 drip (n.) [tieq]
 drip (vb.) [ti:]
 drive (chase) [kⁿ>]
 drive off [hong]
 driver [tcia:si'yoⁿ]
 drop (or fall down) [tieq]
 drown [nieq~si>], [*ueq]
 drum [ku>]
 drunk [tsuei:]
 dry (adj.) [sô:]
 dry (beside a fire; as clothing)
 [hong]
 dry (of weather) [mⁿ:]
 dry (over low heat) [bei:]
 dry food (over a fire, etc.)
 [k'ô>~sô:]
 dry (or cool) in the wind [sei]
 duck [*iaq'r]
 duckweed [veibiô]
 dull [den:]
 dull-witted [ts'i-nga-mong:-
 tong>]
 dumb [ngaben:]
 dumpling [duoⁿtsi>]
 dumplings (sweet, deep-fried)
 [lyôtcieⁿpin>]
 durable (solid, strong) [lô]
 dusk [uaⁿhuendei],
 [vaⁿ>k'ua:pieⁿr]
 dust [bong:dzen], [dzen-t'o>],
 [huei], [hueidzen], [*m]
 duster [tmⁿ>tsei>]
 dustpan [pentei>]

- dye (vb.) [zuoⁿ>]
 dynasty [dzôdⁿ:]

 each [koq]
 eagerly attentive [*indjin]
 ear [*r>to>]
 ear lobe [*r>to>dzuei]
 ear pick [badeiⁿuaqⁿr]
 early [tsô>]
 early morning hours [linzen]
 earrings [k'uⁿr]
 earth (soil) [t'o>]
 earthenware cooking pot with a
 handle [*in:dei>kuoⁿ:]
 earthenware pot [sakutsi>]
 Earthly Branch #1 [tsi>]
 Earthly Branch #2 [ts'ei>]
 Earthly Branch #3 [in]
 Earthly Branch #4 [mô>]
 Earthly Branch #5 [zen]
 Earthly Branch #6 [zi:]
 Earthly Branch #7 [u>]
 Earthly Branch #8 [vi:]
 Earthly Branch #9 [sen]
 Earthly Branch #10 [yô>]
 Earthly Branch #11 [cieq]
 Earthly Branch #12 [m:]
 east [tong]
 easy [iongⁿi:]
 easy and comfortable [*mⁿieq]
 eat [tc'ioq]
 eat non-vegetarian food
 [tc'ioqⁿhuen]
 eat vegetarian food [tc'ioqⁿso:]
 eaves (of a house) [oqieⁿ],
 [tcieⁿieⁿ]
 eccentric [den]
 eclipse of the sun [zeqzeq]
 economical [uasuoⁿ:]
 economical price department
 [lieⁿtcia:bu:]
 economize [tcieqsen>]
 edge [pieⁿr]
 edge of a knife [tôzen]
 edible bracken [tcyeqts'm:]
 edit [pieⁿtc'ieq]
 eel [zuoⁿy]
 effect [iô:]
 efficiency [iô:lieq]
- egg [tcidⁿ:]
 egg white [dⁿ:baq]
 egg yolk [dⁿ:huaⁿr], [huaⁿr]
 eggplant [dji'r]
 egret [lo:si]
 eight [paq]
 Eight Diagrams (of divination)
 [paqkua:]
 eight immortals table
 [paqcieⁿtsoq]
 elbow [sei>bydeil], [tsei>tsi>]
 elect [cieⁿ>]
 electric lamp [dieⁿ:ten]
 elegant [venⁿia>]
 elegant seating [ia>zo:]
 eliminate (by selection or
 competition) [dôt'm:]
 elm [yzÿ:]
 embankment [dibaⁿ]
 embarrassed [kⁿka:],
 [nⁿueidjin], [tcyn>]
 embarrassed (or ashamed)
 [tô>mei]
 embellish [tieⁿ>tsuei]
 embrace [bô:], [iong>bô:]
 embroider [cyô:~hua]
 emerald green [ts'uei:loq]
 emerald hairpin [pieqioqtsⁿ]
 emperor [ti>uaⁿ], [uaⁿti>]
 employee [tseqyoⁿ]
 empress [uaⁿei:]
 empty [k'ong]
 enclosing wall [ueidjiaⁿ]
 encourage [ku>ii]
 end [meq]
 endure [zen>]
 enemy [dieqzen], [dzeizen]
 engage (hire) [p'in>-tc'in>]
 engrave [k'aq]
 enjoy [ciaⁿ:]
 enjoyment [yloq]
 enlarge [k'ueqda:]
 enlist as a soldier [taⁿ~pin]
 enmity [*yoⁿ:-en:]
 enough [kô:]
 enshrine and worship [kong:-
 vong:]
 entangled [tcyô-dzuoⁿ]
 enter [tcin:], [zeq] (latter is
 literary term)

- entertain guests [dɛ:~k'aq],
 ['ie^n:~k'aq]
 entertaining talk given to the
 rhythm of clappers
 [k'ua:pɛ^n>ci:]
 entice [in>]
 entrust [uei>t'oq]
 environment [guo^ntcin:]
 envy [to:tcin:]
 epidemic disease [ioqbin:]
 equal to (a task) [sen:zen:]
 especially [yödji]
 esteem [tcin:bei:]
 ethnic group [mindzoq]
 eunuch [uo^n:kua^n]
 evaluate [enlia^n]
 even (well distributed) [yn],
 [tcyn^yn]
 even (lined up evenly) [dji]
 even more [ken:tcia], [uo^n^iô:],
 [yeq], [yeqfaq]
 even so far as (to) [zen:tsi:y]
 evening [va^n>za^n:dei]
 every (suffix) [dzoq]
 every [mei>]
 everyone [da:tcia]
 evil spirit ['iôtcin]
 examination paper [tcyo^n:tsi>]
 examine the eyes [nie^n:~kua^n]
 example [li:tsi>]
 excavate [djyeq]
 exceed [ts'ô]
 exchange [duei:-uo^n:],
 [tcio^uo^n:]
 excite [tcieqdong:]
 excited [cin:fen:]
 excursion district [yölm^tc'y]
 excuse [tci:k'ô>]
 excuse me for not accompanying
 you [so: peq ven:bei]
 executioner [kuei:tsi>sei>]
 exert oneself [no>lieq]
 exhibit [tsuo^n^la^n]
 exhort [tsoqfu:]
 expectation [djiva^n:]
 expensive [kuei:]
 expose oneself to the sun (of
 people) [bu:~t'm:ia^n]
 exposed to something toxic
 [tsong:~doq]
- extend leave [zoq~tcia:]
 extend sympathy to ['uei:ven:]
 extinguish (of a flame, light,
 etc) [mieq]
 extinguished ['u]
 extra [y]
 extract oil [tsa:~yö]
 eye [ie^n>tcin]
 eye discharge [ie^n>tsi'u]
 eye socket [ie^n>k'ua^n]
 eyebrow [mimô]
 eyeglasses [ie^n>tcin:'r]
 eyelash [ie^n>tsaqmô]
 eyesight [zi:lieq]
- fabric [liô:tsaq]
 face [lie^n>k'ong>]
 face downward [p'oq]
 factory [ts'a^n>]
 faeces ['u]
 fairy elixir [cie^niaq]
 fairy maiden [cie^ny>]
 fall (or tumble) [guo^n:]
 fall flat (on one's face)
 [aqp'oq]
 fall forward [p'oq~tô>]
 fall over [tô>]
 fallen asleep [dzaq]
 false [tcia>]
 falsely blame [ulɛ:], ['ulɛ:]
 family (home) ['oqli>],
 ['ueqli>]
 family [tcia]
 family name (surname) [cin:]
 famine [tcihua^n]
 famine year [hua^nnie^n]
 fan (vb.) [suo^n]
 fan (n.) [suo^n:tsi>]
 fan pendant [suo^n:dzuei:]
 fantasy [uo^n:cia^n>]
 far [yo^n>]
 fart (vb.) [dza:~p'i:],
 [fa^n:~k'ong/]
Fasciolopsis buski (an intestinal
 parasite) [tcia^p'ie^n:dzong]
 fashionable [zidô:]
 fast [k'ua:]
 fasten (with a rope) [la^n]

- fat (of animals and people)
[tsuaⁿ:], [p'aⁿ:] (latter not colloquial)
- fat (of meat) [vi]
- fat (on the meat of livestock)
[piôdei]
- father [papal], [u:tc'in]
- father-in-law (wife's father)
[iaq'u:]
- fatty meat [vizoq]
- fava beans [dzæⁿdei:r]
- favus of the scalp [laqli:dei]
- fear (vb.) [p'a:]
- fear strangers [p'a: maqsen]
- feather [mô], [y>mô]
- feeble [dzaq]
- feed ['uei:]
- feel (by touch) ['moq]
- feel (emotionally) [tciaqteq]
- feel cold [æⁿ-si:-si:]
- feel nauseous ['oqcín]
- feel wronged [uei>tc'ioq]
- feeling [kæⁿ>tcieq]
- fellow [fu>tcí:]
- felt hat [tsuoⁿmô:]
- female [ts'i-tieq]
- female character type in Chinese opera [huatæⁿ]
- female duck [bo'iaq]
- female horse [ts'ima>]
- fence [patc'iaⁿ], [tc'iaⁿlipa]
- fend off [taⁿ>]
- fermented bean curd [u:zy>]
- fermented beans [dei:zi:]
- ferry boat [do:dzuaⁿ]
- ferry crossing [do:k'ô>]
- fertile [vi'oq]
- fester [guen:~niong]
- festival [tciaⁿtcieq], [tcieq]
- feudal official [dzen]
- few [ko:pa'r]
- few (adj.) [sô>]
- fiancée [vi:huentc'i]
- fight [ta>~tcia:r]
- fight a war [ta>~tsaⁿ:]
- file [ts'o:tô]
- filial [ciô:zuen:]
- fill in (as a form) [dieⁿ]
- fill one's bowl with rice
[dzen~væⁿ:]
- filling (as for jiaozi)
[ieⁿ:tsi>]
- filth [fong:]
- filthy [uaq-uaq-fong:]
- finally [tsong>y]
- find (unexpectedly) [dzuoⁿ:]
- find an excuse [tcí:~ku:]
- fine hair (on the body) [ômô]
- fine hair (or down) [niongômô]
- fine silk jacket ['ô:r]
- fine tooth comb [pieⁿtcí]
- fine weather [t'ieⁿ hô>],
[djint'ieⁿ]
- finger [sei>tseqdei]
- finger divination [tc'iaqk'o'r]
- finger print [sei>tsi>ven]
- fingernail [sei>tsi>tc'iaq]
- fingerprint [lo'in:]
- finish [uoⁿ]
- finish (complement of result)
[gô]
- fir tree [sæⁿzy:]
- fire [fu>]
- fire red [fu>-fu>-ong]
- firefly [infu>dzong],
[yöfu>dzong]
- firepot [nuoⁿ>ku'r]
- firewood [dzæ]
- first [cieⁿ]
- first day of the lunar month
[ts'o'ieq]
- first lunar month [tsen'yeq]
- first time [dei'ieq-tsi:]
- fish (n.) [y]
- fish (vb.) [tiô:~y]
- fish egg [y-tsi>]
- fish fins [ylin]
- fish gelatin [ydong:r]
- fish out of a liquid ['lô]
- fish pond [ydaⁿ]
- fish scale [y'ieⁿ>r]
- fishing boat [ydzuoⁿ]
- fishy smell [cin]
- fist [djyoⁿdei]
- five [u>]
- fix (decide) [din:]
- flag [djitsi>]
- flake [ieⁿ>r]
- flaky cakes [soyô-pin>]
- flame [fu>ieⁿ]

flask [u'r]	forest [senlin], [zÿ:lin]
flatiron [loqt'ieq]	forever [iong>yo^n>]
flatland [bindi:]	forget [va^n:tcɪ:]
flavor [tc'ioqdeɪ], [vi:dô:]	forget it ['latô>]
flavorless [vaqvi:]	forgive [yo^n'lia^n:]
flawed bowl [suei:tc'i>-uo^n>]	fork [ts'a'r]
flea [kaqtsô>]	fork (in a road) [ts'a:k'ô>]
flee [dô~tsei>]	formerly [dzongdjie^n]
flesh [bizoq], [zoq]	formidable [li:~:]
flighty (of women) [tc'ie^n]	fortuitous [ei>zuo^n]
flint [fu>zeq]	fortunately [in:k'uei],
float [p'iô], [vei]	[nin:k'uei]
flood [fæ^n:ɪæ^n], [ongsuei>],	foster [bei'ia^n>], [u:ia^n>]
['ie^nmeq]	foul business [kô:ta^n]
flour [mie^n:fen>]	foul smell [sôtc'i:]
flourishing [mei:dzen:],	foundation [tcits'o>]
[mei:zen:]	four [si:]
flow [lyô]	four immortals table
flower [hua'r]	[si:cie^n'tsoq]
flower bud (unopened) [hua-	fox [uli]
dzuei:]	fraction (division) [ku>]
flower garden [hua'yo^n]	fragrant [cia^n], [fenfa^n]
fluff (vb.) [dæ^n]	frame (an innocent person)
fluffy [bong-bong-song-song]	[ie^n:-~:]
flourishing [væ^n'iong]	frame (upon which something is
flustered [hua^ntsa^n]	made) [k'ua^n'la^ntsi>]
flute [ciô], [dieq'r]	frank [dzeqsua^n>], [t'æ^n>baq]
flutes and winds [sen ciô kuo^n>	freckle [tciaqtsi>pæ^n]
dieq]	free grazing chicken [pen>tcɪ]
fly (vb.) [fi]	free time [k'ong:]
fly (n.) [ts'a^n'in]	freeze [tong:]
foam [p'ô:meqmeq'r]	frequently [tcin-dza], [ua^n>-
fodder [zi:liô:]	ua^n>]
foetus [t'æ'r]	fresh [cie^n]
fog [u:]	fresh olive [tc'inku>]
fold [tseq]	freshwater oyster [oba^n:]
follow [dzuei], [ken]	friend [bongyô>]
fond of guests [hô>kaq]	friendly [yô>hô>]
fool (vb.) [hong>]	friendship [yô>ni]
foolhardy [ga^n:]	frighten [haq], [tcin]
foolish [sa>]	frog [ama], [tc'in'ua]
foot [tciaq]	from [dzong]
foot of a mountain [sæ^ntciaqia:]	front [djie^n'dei]
foot washing basin [tciaqben]	front lapel (of a Chinese style
footprint [tciaq'in:]	garment) [tcin]
for example [p'i:zÿ]	frost [sua^n]
forefinger [zeqtsi>]	froth [p'ô:meqmeq'r]
forehead [ngaqkoq]	fruit [ku>tsi>], [suei>ku>]
foreign currency [uæ:bi:]	fruit soup [suei>ku>ken]
foreigner [ia^zen]	frustration [ts'o:tseq]

fry (in shallow oil) [tciéⁿ]
 full [muoⁿ>], [pô>]
 full year of age [tseisuei:]
 function: adverb showing
 contrariness or determination
 [p'ieⁿp'ieⁿ]
 function: adverbial suffix for
 vivid reduplicates [tciô]
 function: adverbial suffix
 [tiéq], [kaq]
 function: copula [zi:]
 function: emphatic particle used
 with a negative [bin:]
 function: extent complement
 marker [teq], [teqlə]
 function: final sentence
 particles [leq], [lei], [la],
 [ⁿni], [a], [teqléi], [teq]
 function: final sentence
 interrogative particle [vaq]
 (rarely used)
 function: imperfect aspect marker
 [meqyô>]
 function: indirect object marker
 [pa>]
 function: loose conjunctive
 particle [keqmô]
 function: marker of the disposal
 form [pa>]
 function: negative [peq]
 function: ordinal prefix [di:]
 function: particle of mild
 affirmation [ə]
 function: particle used to
 identify the topic in a
 statement of alternatives
 [*ma]
 function: passive marker [bi:],
 [pa>]
 function: perfective marker
 [teqléi]
 function: progressive marker
 [laqhaq]
 function: subordinative particle
 [tiéq]
 function: verb complement marker
 [teq]
 function: verbal complement of
 perfective or experiential
 aspect [ko:]

function: verbal complement
 marking completion [liô>],
 [diô:]
 funeral arrangements [suaⁿzi:]
 funeral gift of money [dieⁿ:-ni]
 furniture [tciadjy:]
 furtive [t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq]
 future [tciaⁿlə], [vi:-lə]

 gall [təⁿ>]
 gamble [to>=ts'ôp'iô:]
 gap [k'ongcieq]
 gardener [huatciaⁿ:-si'u:]
 gardens [yoⁿlin]
 garlic [da:suoⁿ:dei]
 garlic shoots [da:suoⁿ:],
 [suoⁿ:miô]
 gateway partition [djiaⁿmen]
 gather (together) [long>],
 [ts'ei:]
 gather it up! [sei-sei-long>-lə]
 gather up (small pieces) [lo>]
 gauze [sapu:]
 gear [ts'i>len]
 general [tciaⁿtcyn]
 generation [də:]
 generous [da:faⁿ], [k'aⁿk'ə]
 genial [ozuoⁿ:]
 gentle [zei'o]
 gentleman [tcyntsi>]
 germ [bin:tcyn]
 germinate [faq≈ia]
 get a beating [*ə≈ta>]
 get a daughter-in-law (of a man's
 parents) [t'ô> cieq'u:]
 get along [ciaⁿ-ts'ÿ>]
 get angry [sen≈tc'i:]
 get close to [*ie]
 get drenched in the rain
 [lin≈y>]
 get lost [mi≈lo:]
 get mealy (as of fruit)
 [tc'i>≈sa]
 get rich [faq≈dzə]
 get stuck [k'a>]
 get up [tc'i>≈lə]
 ghost [kuei>]
 giant [djy:zen]

- gift presentation box
 [pə:'iaq'r]
 gills (of fish) [ysə'r]
 ginger [tciaⁿ]
 ginseng [zensen]
 girl (young woman) [kuniaⁿ'r]
 give [pa>], [paq]
 give a gift certificate
 [song:~tc'yoⁿ>]
 give birth to [sen]
 give congratulations on one's
 birthday [u:~dzei:]
 give or take an examination
 [k'ô>]
 give rise to [in>tc'i>]
 give somebody a talking to
 [cyn:]
 give up bad habits [tcie:]
 give up halfway [puoⁿ:-do 'r
 fi:]
 gizzard [tsen]
 glance at [p'ieq]
 glare or flash in the eyes
 [huaⁿ> ieⁿ>'r]
 glass [poli]
 glorious [huei'uaⁿ]
 glossy ganoderma (used in Chinese
 medicine) [lintsits'ô>]
 glove [sei>t'ô:'r]
 glue [tcio^{suei}>]
 glutinous rice [no:mi>]
 glutinous rice dumpling
 [tsong:tsi>]
 glutinous rice flour balls
 [poqpoq-t'aⁿduoⁿ]
 gluttonous [dzeⁿ-tsuei>]
 gnaw [k'en>]
 go [tc'i:], [tc'y:]
 go against the wind [nieq~fong]
 go (or come) down [loq],
 [loq~tc'i:], [ia:] (less
 colloquial)
 go (or come) up [zaⁿ:]
 go insane [faq~fong]
 go into storage [zeq~k'o:]
 go on a business trip
 [ts'ueq~ts'm]
 go on round of inspection
 [djindza]
 go out [ts'ueq]
- go out to battle [ts'ueq~tsen]
 go rancid (as of ham or cooking
 oil) [hô], [faq~hô]
 go to the toilet (polite)
 [tcie>~sei>]
 go whoring [biô]
 go-between [meizen]
 goal [moqpiô], [moqtieq]
 gold [tcintsi>]
 gong [lo]
 good [hâ>]
 good fortune [foqtc'i:]
 goods [veq'p'in>]
 goods van [fu:ts'uei]
 goosey [u-taq-taq]
 goose [ngo], [ngaⁿ:ngo] (wild)
 gourd [ulo'r]
 government officials [kuoⁿli:]
 gown [da:swⁿ'r]
 grab [tsua]
 grade (level in school)
 [nieⁿtcieq]
 gradual [uoⁿ>]
 gradually [djieⁿ:djieⁿ:], [uoⁿ>-
 uoⁿ>-tciô]
 graduate [pieq~nieq]
 grain [liaⁿzeq]
 grain of cooked rice [vⁿ:lieq],
 [vⁿ:mi>~suoⁿ'r]
 grandfather (father's father)
 [tiatia]
 grandfather (mother's father)
 [uⁿ:kong]
 grandmother (father's mother)
 ['nⁿ:ng]
 grandmother (mother's mother)
 [uⁿ:bo]
 grandson [suentzi>]
 grandson (son of a daughter)
 [uⁿ:suen]
 grandson (the eldest)
 [tsaⁿ>suen]
 grapes [bodô]
 grass [ts'ô>]
 grass lenin [ia:pu:]
 grave [ven]
 gravestone [mo:pei]
 greasy [yöni:]
 great-grandson [yoⁿsuen]
 great-great-grandson [tsensuen]

greed [t'aⁿcin]
 greedy (want things on sight)
 [ieⁿ>k'ong> tc'i>-tc'ieⁿ>]
 green [loq]
 green onions [ts'ong]
 grind rice [nieⁿ>mi>]
 grind to powder [mo:~fen>]
 grinningly [ciô:-ci-ci]
 groom moves into the bride's
 family [zeqtsuei:]
 grow [tsaⁿ>]
 grow mildew [faq~mei]
 grow mouldy [tc'i>~hua]
 grow teeth [ts'ueq~iats'i>]
 Guanyin (the Bodhisattva)
 [kuoⁿsi:'in]
 guard against [baⁿ]
 guess [ts'a]
 guest [k'aqzen]
 gum tree (maple) [fongzÿ:]
 gun [tc'iaⁿ]
 gush [iong>]
 gushingly fragrant [p'en-p'en-
 ciaⁿ]

 hail (n.) [pinbô], [pinboq]
 hail (vb.) [tsôfu]
 hair [deifaq]
 hair bun [tcyô]
 hair buns (girl's) [tcyôtcyô'r]
 hairpin [tsaⁿ'r]
 half [puoⁿ:]
 halt [tsi>~bu:]
 hammer [laⁿdei]
 hamper (as for rice) [lok'uaⁿ]
 hand [sei>]
 hand mill for hulling rice
 [long]
 hand over (pass something) [di:]
 hand puppet [moqzendei]
 handkerchief [p'a:'r]
 handle [pin:], [sei>patsi>]
 handleless cup [tsong]
 handsome ['intcyn:]
 handsome face [ngod:lieⁿ>]
 hang [kua:]
 hang down [dzuei]
 hang out (clothing) to dry (in
 the sun) [laⁿ:]

Hangzhou [aⁿtseil]
 happy [k'ua:loq], [k'aⁿcin],
 [kôcin:], [yk'ua:]
 harbor (a criminal) ['odzaⁿ]
 harbor (n.) [kaⁿk'ô>]
 hard [ngaⁿ:], [ngen:]
 harelip [tc'yeqtsuei>'r]
 harm people [a:~zen]
 harrow the field [ba:~di:]
 harvest (vb.) [seil], [seivoq]
 has he come? [yô> meqyô> la]
 has not (yet) (imperfect aspect
 marker) [meqyô>]
 hat [mô:'r]
 hat rack [mô:dong]
 hate [en:], [tsen-en:]
 hate to part with (somebody or
 something) [peq kaq suei:],
 [suei> peq teq]
 haughtiness [ngô:tc'i:]
 have a fever [faq~zueq]
 have a full bladder [ciô>do:
 tsaⁿ:]
 have a malaria attack
 [faq~aⁿzueq]
 have bad luck [tô>~mei]
 have no choice [uⁿna:]
 have no choice but (to . . .)
 [tseqhô>]
 have no manners [meq kueitcy>]
 have not [meqyô>]
 have the chills [faq~len>]
 hawk [lô>'in]
 hay cutter [dzaqtô]
 he/him [t'a]
 head [dei], [nô>da:]
 headwind [tuei:deifong]
 healthy [djieⁿ:k'aⁿ]
 heap fertilizer around the roots
 [iong>~vi]
 hear [t'in~tcieⁿ:]
 heart [cin]
 heart of a flower (i.e. the
 stamen and pistil)
 [huacintsi>]
 heat up or warm (in hot water)
 [t'aⁿ:]
 Heavenly Stem #1 [tciaq]
 Heavenly Stem #2 ['ieq]
 Heavenly Stem #3 [pin>]

Heavenly Stem #4 [tin]	hold up from the bottom (as a
Heavenly Stem #5 [u:]	curtain) [liô]
Heavenly Stem #6 [tci>]	hold with cupped hands [p'ong>]
Heavenly Stem #7 [ken]	hole [dong:`r], [dong:ngæ`n>],
Heavenly Stem #8 [cin]	[k'a`n]
Heavenly Stem #9 [zen]	holiday [tcia:zeq]
Heavenly Stem #10 [kuei>]	home of a married woman's parents
heavy [dzong:], [en-ten:-ten]	[nia`tcia]
hedgehog [ts'i:cyeq`r]	honest and sincere [ei:dô:]
heel (of the foot)	honey [mieq]
[tciaq`ei:ken]	hoof [di:tsi>]
height [dzeqdei]	hook [kô]
help [pa`n]	hope [civa`n:]
helper [dzo:sei>]	hope for [p'm`n:]
hemorrhoids [dzi:ts'ua`n]	horizontal [ua`n]
herbalist [iaqtci:si]	horse [ma>]
here [keqli>]	horse cart [ma>ts'uei]
hernia [suo`n:tc'i:]	horsefly [nyö`ma`n:]
hero [in`iong]	hospital [iyo`n:]
hesitant [ni-oq-peq-tcyeq]	host [tongtcia], [tsy>zen]
hickory nut [sa`aqdô`r], nut	hot (to the touch) [p'ô:]
[sa`aqdô]	hot [zueq]
hide (of people) [to>]	hot boiled water [zueq k'asuei>]
hide (things) [ga`n:], [k'a`n:]	hot water [zueqsuei>]
hide (store) [dza`n]	hotel [pinkuo`n>]
hide the truth from [muo`n]	hour [tsongtie`n>]
high [kô]	house (independent building)
high spirited [sua`n>-`r-da`n-tsi]	[va`tsi>], [va`noq]
high-ranking officer [da:tcia`n]	house lizard [cyeqfu>`r],
hike the hills and traverse the	[pieqfu>`r]
mountains [ba-sa`n-ko:-lin>]	hovering between life and death
hinder matters [ngæ:zi:]	[in-ia`n-taq-gæ:]
hire a car [ko:ts'uei]	how far? [tosô> yo`n>]
hit [ta>]	how long? [tosô> zi`ei:]
hit (with a hammer) [dzuei]	how many? [tci>-koq]
hoard [dentcieq]	how much/many [tosô>]
hobby [zi:hô>]	how old? (of age) [tci>-suei:]
hoe (n.) [dzÿdei], [dzidei]	hull rice with a hulling machine
hog's maw [tsÿto>]	[tc'ie`n=long]
hold (someone's hand) [niaq]	hunchback [dopei:]
hold an umbrella [ts'm`n=sa`n>],	hundred [peq]
[ts'en=sa`n>]	hundred million [i:]
hold by supporting or gathering	hungry [ngo:]
from underneath (as in an	hunt [ta>liaq]
apron) [tei]	hurry [ôgô:]
hold in the mouth [m`n]	hurt [t'ong:]
hold on the palm [t'oq]	husband [dza`n:fu], [ta`tciazen],
hold under the arm [djiaq],	[na`zen] (latter is coarse
[gaq]	speech)
	husband and wife [futc'i]

husk of wheat [maqfu]
 husk rice (by hand) [suaⁿ~mi>]
 husk rice (by machine)
 [ts'ong~mi>]
 hypocrite [uei:tcyntsi>]

 I/me [ngo>]
 ice [pin]
 idea ['i:si]
 if [tcia>si], [zyku>]
 if once [təⁿla]
 illicit lover [p'indei]
 illness [môbin:]
 imitate [mo-faⁿ>]
 immature chicken [dongtsi>tcil]
 immediately [ma>zaⁿ:]
 impair [faⁿ>ə:]
 imperial concubine [fitsi>]
 imperial court [dzôdin]
 imperial official [y:si-da:zen]
 impetuous [tsô:]
 important ['iô:tcin>]
 important event in one's life (as
 marriage) [tsong-sen-da:-zi:]
 impose a fine [vaq~k'uoⁿ>]
 imposing ['ueifong]
 in a blank daze [faq~tə]
 in a great haste [ts'ong-ts'ong-
 maⁿ-maⁿ]
 in a great rage [no:tc'i: ts'ong
 t'ieⁿ]
 in a sorry plight [laⁿpei: peq
 k'aⁿ]
 in a twinkling [saqzitcieⁿ]
 in addition [lin:-uə:]
 in fact [djizeq]
 in place of [t'i:]
 in succession [loqdzoq]
 in the city [dzenli>]
 in the mouth [k'ô>li>]
 In what way? [tciaqkaq]
 incantation [tsei:y>]
 include [pôkuaq]
 income [seizeq]
 incorrect but homophonous
 character [baqzi:`r]
 increase [tsentcia]
 indifferent [len>daⁿ:]
 indigo [dieⁿ:tc'in]

indirectly [tcieⁿ>tcieq]
 infant [môdei`r], ['in`ə]
 infect [nia>]
 inflexible [ngəpə>]
 inheritance [its'ə>]
 injured [zei:~suaⁿ]
 ink (stick) [moq]
 ink [moqsuei>]
 ink stick box [moqaq`r]
 inkstone ['ieⁿ:ua>]
 inlaid ivory or bone [tc'ieⁿ:ia]
 inlay [ciaⁿtc'ieⁿ:]
 inner tube [nuei:t'ə]
 innocent [uku]
 insect [dzong`r]
 inside [li>dei]
 insipid [dəⁿ:]
 insist on [tc'iaⁿ>djyô]
 insult [u:zoq], ['uzoq]
 intercalary month [zuen:yeq]
 interesting [yô>tc'y:],
 [yô>ts'y:]
 interfere [kəⁿseq]
 internal organs [nuei:dzaⁿ:]
 international [koqtci:]
 interrupt [ta>ts'a:]
 interview [faⁿ>-ven:]
 intestine [da:dzaⁿ], [dzaⁿ]
 introduce [tcie:dzô:]
 invade [tc'inliaq], [zeqk'ô:]
 investigate [sen>dza],
 [tcieⁿ>dza]
 invitation [tc'in>t'ieq]
 invite [tc'in>], ['iô-tc'in>]
 involve [lieⁿluei:]
 iris (and pupil) of the eye
 [ieⁿ>utsy], ['utsy]
 iron (for clothing) ['in:tei>]
 iron (vb.) [t'aⁿ:]
 iron (n.) [t'ieq]
 iron rake [t'ieqba]
 irrigate [kuoⁿ:kə:]
 is here/at [laqhaq]
 is not [peqzi:]
 island [tô>]
 issue forth [faq]
 itch [iaⁿ>]
 ivory [djiaⁿ:ia]

jade [ioq], [nioq]
 jadeite [fi:ts'uei:]
 jail [lô'ioq], [tcieⁿioq]
 jam up [gaq]
 jar (large) [kaⁿ]
 jar (or can) [kuaⁿ:`r]
 jealous of [tci:to:]
 jellyfish [hm>tseqdei]
 jewelry [sei>seq]
jiaozi (stuffed dumplings)
 [tciô>tsi>]
 job [kongtsoq]
 join together [aq]
 joint (n.) [tcieq]
 joke (vb.) [sueq~ciô:ua:]
 journey [lo:dzen]
 judge (vb.) [p'uoⁿ:tuôⁿ]
 juice [tseq]
 jujube [tsô>`r]
 jump [t'iô:]
 juniper (Chinese) [kuei:moq]
 just (awhile ago) [tciaⁿtciaⁿ],
 [kaⁿkaⁿ]
 just (here or now did something)
 [laqhaq]
 just before [lin]

kang, a heatable brick bed
 [k'aⁿ:]
 karma [*inku>]
 keep a close watch on somebody
 [tin]
 keep someone company [bei]
 keep watch [sei>]
 kennel [kô>k'o]
 kernel (nut) [zen]
 kernel of cooked rice [*ieq-k'o
 vⁿ:]
 kerosene [iaⁿyô]
 key [iaqzi]
 kick [t'ieq]
 kidney (as food) [*iôtsi>]
 kidney (technical term)
 [zuen:dzaⁿ:]
 kill [saq]
 kill or execute by shooting
 [bi:]
 kin [tc'intc'ieq]
 kindergarten [*yô:`r`yoⁿ]

kindhearted [zen'ei:],
 [zuoⁿ:liaⁿ]
 kiss [tc'in], [ven]
 kitchen [dzÿvaⁿ]
 kitchen knife [dzÿtô]
 kite (toy) [iô:`r]
 knack [tc'iô:men]
 knead (or mold with fingers)
 [niaq]
 knead dough [nioq~fen>]
 knee cap [k'aqcieqdei]
 kneel [guei:]
 knife [tô]
 knob [tieq`r]
 knock [tc'iô]
 know [ciô>teq]
 know how to [uei:], [uei:teq]
 knuckle under [tc'yeqvoq]
 kowtow [k'aq~dei]
 kumquat [tcintcyeq`r]
Kūngŭ opera [k'uentc'yeq]
kylin unicorn [djilin]

labor [lôdong:]
 lascivious woman [in`u:]
 lackadaisical [mô-mô-ts'ô>-
 ts'ô>]
 lackey [nodzə]
 lacking [tc'yeq]
 lacquer [tc'ieq]
 ladder [t'itsi>]
 ladle [biô`r], [suei>biô]
 ladle out [iô]
 ladle out water [tei>~suei>]
 lake [u]
 lake crab [ucie>]
 lamb [kô`iaⁿ]
 lame person [kum>tciaq`r]
 lamp [ten]
 land [di:]
 lantern slides [uoⁿtenp'ieⁿ]
 large hall [t'in]
 last time [djieⁿmôtsi>]
 last year [djyô:nieⁿ]
 lasting [dzi~tcyô>]
 latch (vb.) [ciô]
 late [dzi], [vⁿ>]
 late morning (almost noon)
 [tsongvⁿ:pieⁿ`r]

laugh [ciô:]	lift (of two people, each with both hands) [dɛ]
law [faqlieq]	lift up (as a lid) [ciô]
lay eggs [sen~dɛː]	lift with two hands (of one person) [toq]
lay offerings [kong:]	light (in weight) [tɕ'in]
lazy [djie:-ci-ci], [djie:tciaq'r], [lɛːn>], [lɛːn>do:]	light [kuaːn]
lead (livestock) by a rope [tɕ'ieːn]	light (a fire) [tieːn>]
leaf [ieq'r], [zÿ:ieq'r]	lightening flash (vb.) [ta>~haqsuoːn]
leak [lei:]	like [huoːci>]
lean (of meat) [tcin]	like crazy (do something . . .) [saq-sei>-tieq]
lean back on or against [gɛ:]	limb [tsi]
lean toward or against [k'ô:]	lime [zeqhuei]
learn [iaq]	line up [bɛ~duei:]
leave (retain) [lyö]	lining (of clothing) [li>tsi>]
leech [ma>uaːn]	link (together) [lieːn]
leeks [iaːn'ts'ong]	lion [sitsi>]
left alone without help [lintin]	lips [tsuei>zen]
left arm [tɕi:sei>]	liquid soap [ieqt'i>zô:]
left over [zen:]	liquor (white, hard) [sôtcyö>]
leftovers [len>vɛːn:dei'r]	lisp or stutter [tiô tsuei>'r]
leg (of a boot, sock, etc.) [t'ong>'r]	little [ciô>]
leg (of animals) [t'uei>]	little bit [*ieqtieːn>], [*ieqtieq'r], [tieːn>tieq]
leg [tciaqp'aːn:]	little by little [*ieq-tieːn>- *ieq-tieq]
leg of pork (upper part) [tciaqtsô>]	little finger [ciô>sei>tseqdei]
legitimately married man and wife [tɕieq faq futc'i]	live (somewhere) [dzÿ:]
leisure [ieːn]	live together illicitly [gaq~p'indei]
lend/borrow [tɕi:]	lively [nô:zueq]
leopard [pô:]	liver [kɛːn]
leprosy [mafong]	livestock [cin:k'ô>], [ts'oqsen]
lesson [tɕiô:cyn:]	loan (n.) [dɛ:k'uoːn>]
let go [faːn>~sei>]	lock (n. & vb.) [so>]
let settle and clear up (of water) [tin]	locust [uaːndzong]
letter [cin:]	loft [koqlɛi]
level (or story of a building) [dzen]	lonely [kudoq]
level [bin]	lonesome [djieqmoq]
library [dosÿk'uoːn>]	long [dzaːn]
lichee [li:tsi]	long time (literal) [dzaːn-yoːn>], [tcyö>]
lick [t'ieːn>]	long time (figurative) [puoːn:zeq]
lid [kɛː'r]	long-winded [*loso]
lid for a pot [kukɛ:]	longstanding nemesis [soqdzei]
lie down [t'aːn>]	look [k'ɛːn:]
lies [huaːn>ua:]	look after [tsô:ko:]
life [min:]	

look at from askance [ta>~sô'ie^n>'r]	M: bunch; sheaf [soq]
look cold [a^n-'lin-'lin]	M: cars [bu:], [lia^n>]
look for [djɪn]	M: chair; knife [pa>]
look here! let me tell you! (sentence particle) ['nô]	M: Chinese mile [li>]
look toward [va^n:]	M: clocks [k'ô>]
look toward the sky [ia^n>~t'ie^n]	M: clothing [djie^n:]
look up (in a dictionary) [dza]	M: cup [pei]
looking sad [k'oq-ci-ci]	M: dose (of medicine) [t'ieq]
looks [cia^n:mô:]	M: fields; land; shops [bæ^n]
loom [tcitsi>]	M: fish [kua^n>]
loop (for fastening buttons, etc.) [p'a^n:'r]	M: flowers [to>]
loose [song]	M: foot (10 /ts'uən:/) [ts'eq]
loose change ['linsuei: longnie^n]	M: fright or shock [dei]
loot [ta>~tc'ieq]	M: game of chess [buo^n]
loquat [bieqba]	M: gust; burst [dzen:]
lose [bæ:], [seqbæ:], [sɿ]	M: horses; bolts of cloth [p'ieq]
lose (in gambling) ['iô 'r: sæ^n]	M: houses; mountains [dzo:]
lose (something) [tieq], [iseq]	M: inch [ts'uən:]
lose face [piô: lie^n>k'ong>]	M: lamps [tsæ^n>]
lose money [bei~ts'ôp'iô:], [zeq], [zueq]	M: letters [fong]
lose one's love [seq~lie^n:]	M: livestock [dei]
lose sleep [seq~mie^n]	M: matched sets [fu:]
loss [suen>seq]	M: matters; affairs [tsua^n]
lotus [lie^n'hua], [ohua]	M: meal [ten:], [ts'a^n]
lotus root [ei>]	M: mirrors [mie^n:]
lotus seed [lie^n'tsi>]	M: money; ink stones [k'uei:]
lounge [cyöcieqseq]	M: mouthful [k'ô>]
louse [seqtsi>]	M: newspapers; copies [ven:]
love ['a:], [ts'ong>] (latter especially regarding a child)	M: one pole load [tæ^n:]
low [ti]	M: paintings; pictures [foq]
luffa gourd [sikua'r]	M: pair [sua^n]
lull to sleep ['o]	M: pearls [k'o]
lumber [moqdza]	M: peck [tei>]
lump (chunk) [k'uei:]	M: pens; brushes [tsi]
lumpy [baq'r]	M: people [uei:]
lunch [tsongvæ^n:]	M: pile or pad of paper [daq]
lung [fi:]	M: pinch (of something) [ts'oq]
lute [djɪn]	M: plays [ts'eq]
lye [lô>kæ^n>]	M: pot of tea [u]
	M: pregnancy [t'a]
	M: quilts; mats [diô]
	M: rooms; houses [tcie^n], [kæ^n]
	M: scales [kuo^n>]
	M: sentences or phrases [tcy:]
	M: skein of yarn [tciô>]
	M: slap; punch [tci:]
	M: slap on the face [patsa^n>]
	M: small needles (as sewing needles) [bei]
M: (all purpose) [koq]	
M: bladderful [p'ô]	
M: books [pen>]	

- M: stick of ink [din:]
 M: sticks; clubs; large needles
 (as knitting needles) [ken]
 M: stories; articles [p'ieⁿ]
 M: string; bunch; cluster
 [ts'uoⁿ]
 M: tables; stools [tsaⁿ]
 M: ten cents; dime [tciaq]
 M: ten /ts'eq/ [dzaⁿ:]
 M: a time [môtsi>], [ts'i:]
 M: time(s) through or over
 [pieⁿ:]
 M: trips [dɛ], [t'aⁿ:]
 M: various creatures (as pigs and
 chickens); watches; boats
 [tseq]
 M: whiff; puff [ku>]
 M: wisp; strand [ly>]
 mad dog [tieⁿkô>]
 madman [fongtsi>]
 magazine [dzaqtsi:]
 maggot [tc'idzong]
 magic [ci:faqⁿr]
 magnet [cieqt'ieqzeq]
 magpie [ci>tc'iaq]
 mahjong [matciaⁿ:]
 maiden [kueiⁿny>]
 mail (vb.) [tci:]
 main hall (of a house)
 [daⁿdjieⁿ]
 main threads (of an affair)
 [deidjy:]
 majestic looking [ueifong-
 lin:lin:]
 make (animals) fight [tci:]
 make [tso:], [tsi:]
 make a concession [zaⁿ:~bu:]
 make a draft [ni=kô>]
 make a sound recording [loq=ⁿin]
 make an offering [tci:]
 make bold [mô:mei:]
 make fun of [tc'y>ciô:]
 make money [ts'en:~ts'ôp'iô:]
 make payment [fu:~ts'ôp'iô:]
 make things difficult for
 [diôpɛ], [tiônmⁿ]
 make trouble [tô>~dmⁿ:]
 malaria [niaqdjieq],
 [mⁿzueqbin:]
 male [iong]
- male duck [iongⁿiaq]
 male horse [iongma>]
 male pig [iongtsy]
 malignant boil [tints'uaⁿ]
 malt sugar [idaⁿ]
 maltreat [niaqdm:]
 man [nmⁿzentcia]
 manage [bmⁿ:]
 mandarin fish [kuei:y],
 [tci:hua'y]
 mandarin jacket [ma>kua:]
 mango [maⁿko>]
 mangy dog [lɛ:bikô>]
 mantis [daⁿlaⁿ]
 manure [fen:]
 manure pit [fen:dzi]
 manuscript paper [kô>tsi>]
 many [cy>to], [to], [môⁿlô:lô],
 [tciôkⁿuoⁿ]
 marionette show [dicieⁿ: ci:]
 market [zi:dzaⁿ]
 marriage [huenⁿin]
 married woman [u:zen],
 [da:niaⁿⁿr] (derogatory)
 marrow [kueqci]
 marry (of men) [tc'y>~tc'in]
 marry (of women) [tcia:],
 [ts'ueq~tcia:]
 martial adept [iaqk'aq]
 martial arts [u>zeq]
 massage [aⁿ:mo]
 masses [djyntsong:]
 mast [ueikⁿ]
 master (vb.) [pa>ⁿoq],
 [tsaⁿ>ⁿoq]
 master of a trade [siⁿu:]
 masterpiece [djieqtsoq]
 mat [djieqtsi>]
 match (vb.) [p'ei:]
 matches [iaⁿfu>]
 matter (business) [zi:t'i>],
 [zi:djin]
 mattress (with cotton padding)
 [zoqtsi>]
 measles [ts'o:ⁿr]
 measure (vb.) [liaⁿ]
 meat dishes [huent'sa:]
 meatballs [zoqyoⁿr],
 [sitsi>dei] (large)
 medicinal plaster [kôⁿiaq]

medicine [iaq]
 meet (see, run into) [baⁿ:],
 [p'ong:], [k'əⁿ:~tcieⁿ:],
 [y:tcieⁿ:]
 meeting [uei:]
 mellow wine [zuen tcyö>]
 melody [tc'yeq'r]
 melon [kua]
 melon seeds [kuatsi>]
 melt [iaⁿ]
 membrane ['i'r]
 membrane in nuts [kaq]
 meningitis [nô>mo'ieⁿ]
 merge (join) [aqpin>]
 method [faqtsi>]
 mid [tsong]
 mid morning [zaⁿ:puoⁿ:zeq]
 Mid-Autumn Festival
 [paqyeqpuoⁿ:]
 middle [taⁿtsong]
 middle finger [taⁿtsong
 sei>tseqdei]
 midnight [puoⁿ:i:li>]
 military encampment [tcyn'in]
 military service [pin'ioq]
 milk (cow's) [nyöna>]
 milk (mother's) [naⁿna:]
 milky way [nin'o]
 millet [ciô>mi>], [ta>soq]
 millstone [mo:tsi>]
 mine [k'uaⁿ:]
 minister (in traditional society)
 [zaⁿ:sÿ]
 mint [bo:hq]
 mirror [tcin:tsi>]
 mischievous [bibi'r]
 miss (someone) [tcikua:]
 missing [seq~tsong]
 mistaken (wrong) [ts'o:]
 Mister (Mr.) [cieⁿsen]
 misunderstand [u:uei:]
 mix in [ts'mⁿ]
 mix of northern and southern
 accents [naⁿ-tc'iaⁿ-poq-diô:]
 mixed vegetarian dish
 [so:zeqtcin>]
 mocking laughter [tcieⁿciô:]
 model [movəⁿ:], [paⁿ>iaⁿ]
 modelled on the ancient [faⁿ>-
 ku>]

modern play [venminci:]
 modest [cycin], [tc'ieⁿcy]
 mold [motsi>]
 mole (on the skin) [tsi:]
 moment [p'ieⁿ:k'aq], ['ieq-
 cieq'r], ['ieq-tci:dei]
 monetary relief aid
 [tcyö:tcitcin]
 money [djieⁿ], [dongdjieⁿ],
 [iaⁿdjieⁿ], [longnieⁿ],
 [ts'öp'iô:]
 monk [sen]
 monkey [eitsi>], [uaqsuen]
 monopolize [longduoⁿ:]
 month [yeq]
 monument [tcin:nieⁿ:pei]
 moon [yeqliaⁿ:]
 moon cakes with egg yolk stuffing
 [u'iong-yeqpin>]
 moral principles [lenli>]
 morality [dô:teq]
 more or less [ts'afaⁿ peq to]
 moreover ['r-tc'i>]
 morning (early) [tsô>zaⁿ:dei]
 morning glory (white-edged)
 [tc'ieⁿnyôhua]
 mortar [djyö:]
 mosquito [ventsi>]
 mosquito bite [k'uei:]
 mosquito net [tsaⁿ:tsi>]
 mosquito wriggler [tô:toqdzong],
 wriggler [tsoqtseq]
 moss [tc'in'udə], [tc'ində]
 most [tin>]
 moth [fi'ngo], [ngo],
 [p'isuaⁿdzong]
 mother [mo>tc'in], [niaⁿniaⁿ],
 ['m'ma]
 mother-in-law (husband's mother)
 ['aqbo]
 mother-in-law (wife's mother)
 [iaqmo>]
 motor vehicle [tc'i:ts'uei]
 mount (a picture, etc.) [piô>]
 mountain [saⁿ]
 mountain valley [saⁿkoq]
 moustache [utsi>]
 mouth [tsuei>pa]
 move [dong:]
 move (things) [pen]

- move (with hand) [peq]
 move home [puoⁿ], [djiôtc'ieⁿ]
 movie theatre [dieⁿ:in>yoⁿ:]
 moxibustion [tcyô:]
mù (unit of area) [mo>]
 much obliged for your advice
 (polite formula) [t'ô-tciô:
 ni>]
 much obliged to you (polite
 formula) [t'ôkuaⁿ ni>]
 mud [læⁿ:uⁿi]
 muddled [mong>tong>], [mong-
 mong-tong>-tong>], [udo]
 muddleheaded [uen-ten-ten]
 muddy [læⁿ:-seq-kuaq-taq], [u-
 tieq-taq-laq], [uen]
 mulberry (fruit) [suaⁿtsi>],
 [suaⁿzen]
 mulberry tree [suaⁿzÿ:]
 mule [lotsi>]
 mumps (the infectious disease)
 [tsÿdeifong]
 mung bean [loqdei]
 muntjac [tci>]
 murder [meisaq]
 muscle [tcizoq]
 museum [poqveqkuoⁿ>]
 music ['in'iaq]
 music score [p'u>]
 musk (fragrance) [dzuei:cia]
 muslin (plain) [longdeipu:]
 must [pieqcy], [u:pieq]
 must go [fi-tc'i:-peq-k'ô>]
 mustard (leafy vegetable)
 [tcie:ts'æ:]
 mute person [ia>patsi>]
 mutton smell [iaⁿsôtc'i:]
 mutually [ciaⁿ], [u:ciaⁿ]
 my (humble expression) [bi:]
- nation [koqtcia]
 national territory [koqtcin:]
 native place [djieqkuoⁿ:]
 naughty [diôbi]
 navel [do:bi'ieⁿ>'r]
 near [djin:]
 nearby [ciaⁿdjin:tieq]
 neat (nice looking) [t'in>kuaq]
 neat [tsen>-tsen>-dji-dji],
 [tsæⁿ>tsæⁿ>dji]
 neck [dei-tcin>], [poqtsi>]
 need [cy'iô:]
 needle [tsen]
 needlework basket
 [tsencieⁿ:pieⁿ>]
 neighbor [djiaⁿmendong:'r],
 [linsuei:]
 neon light [ni'ongten]
 nephew (brother's son) [dzeq'r],
 [dzeqtsi>]
 nephew (sister's son) [uæ:sen]
 nest [k'o]
 nestling [dzÿ]
 net (vb.) [vaⁿ>]
 net [maⁿ>'r], [vaⁿ>'r]
 new [cin]
 new cuff (on an old sleeve)
 [tcia>djyô:'r]
 New Year's card [u:nieⁿpieⁿ:]
 New Year's Day (lunar)
 [nieⁿts'o'ieq]
 New Year's Day (occidental)
 [yoⁿtsæ:]
 New Year's Eve (lunar)
 [nieⁿtsæⁿzeq]
 news [ciôcieq]
 newspaper [pô:tsi>]
 next door [kaqpieqdei]
 next time [ia:môtsi>]
 next year [minnieⁿ]
 nickname [ts'ô'ô:'r]
 nightfall [baⁿ:væⁿ>]
 nighttime [i:li>dei]
 nine [tcyô>]
 nip off [tc'iaq]
 no good (of people) [tiô]
 no matter [u-so>-uei:]
 no need to/for [iong: peq dzaq]
 no problem [peq'iô:tcin>]
 nod [tieⁿ:ædei]
- nail (n.) [tindei'r]
 nail (vb.) [tin:]
 name [mints'en], [mints'i>]
 nap (vb.) [ta>=k'aqts'ong]
 napkin (for a guest)
 [k'aqsei>tcin]
 narrow [iaq], [tsaq]
 narrowly (escape from something
 untoward) [cieⁿ>-ieq-cieⁿ>]

- noisy [ts'ô>]
noodles (bean thread)
[cieⁿ:fen>]
noodles (rice) [fen>kⁿ]
noodles (wheat) [mieⁿ:]
noon [tsongⁿu>], [zeqtsong]
north [poq]
nose [bieqdeil]
nostril [bieqk'ong>]
not [peq]
not as [adjective] as [peq zÿ],
[uoⁿzi:]
not fresh (of watermelon) [tiô:]
not just once [peq tsi>'ieq-
ts'i:]
not necessarily [peq tcieⁿ: teq]
not speak [peq ciaⁿ>]
not until [dzætsi>]
not very [peq da:]
note (n.) [diô'r]
notebook [ts'eqtsi>]
nourishment [inⁿia>]
now [ieⁿ:dzæ:], [keqmô]
nowadays [zÿtcin]
nude [ts'ueq-sen-lo:-t'i>]
numb [mabi:]
number [ô:ma>], [so:moq]
numerous [tsong:to], [tsong>to]
numerous and confused [fen-fen]
nunnery ['ⁿ]
nurse (as for a child or elderly
person) [pô>mo>]
nurse [u:zi:]
- o'clock [tieⁿ>], [tieⁿ> tsong]
oar [tciaⁿ], [lô>]
oatmeal [maqⁿieⁿ:]
obituary notice [fu:ven]
oblique [djia]
observe [ts'aq-k'ⁿ:]
obstruct [tso>taⁿ>]
obstruction [tsaⁿ:-ngæ:]
obtain [teq>tô:]
obviously [min-minⁿ-r]
occupy [tsuoⁿ:]
odious ['oqlieq]
odor [tc'i:vi:]
offer sacrifices [tc'i:-zi:]
official (n.) [kuoⁿ-r]
- often [dzaⁿdzaⁿ], [zidzaⁿ]
oil [yö]
old (in age) [lô>]
old (not new) [djyö:]
old and feeble [sumiô>]
old lady [lô>t'ⁿ:bo]
old man [lô>dei'r]
olive [kⁿ>lⁿ]
on friendly terms [iongtc'iaq]
on New's Year's or other
festivals [vong-nieⁿ-ko:-
tcieq]
one ['ieq]
one another [pi>ts'i>]
one by one [djyeq]
one cash unit ['ieq-k'uei:dei]
one one-hundredth of one /ts'uen/
[li]
one-third [sæⁿ-ku> tsi 'r:]
oneself [zi:tc'i>]
onions (large, red)
[iaⁿts'ongdei]
only [tseq]
only just [dzætsi>]
open [k'ⁿ]
open country [i>uæ:]
open the eyes [tsenⁿieⁿ>]
open the mouth [k'ⁿæ>tsuei>pa]
open wide [ts'aⁿ>-k'ⁿ]
opera (traditional) [ci:ven]
opium ['iap'ieⁿ:ieⁿ]
opportunity [tc'i'uei:]
oppose [fæⁿ>tuei:]
oppressively hot and humid
['ô:men:]
or [oqtsæ>], [uoⁿzi:]
orange [kⁿ>], [dzentsi>]
(latter not colloquial)
orchid [læⁿhua]
order [dzeqdjy:]
organization [tso>tseq]
oriole [uaⁿin]
orphan [ku'r]
osmanthus [kuei:hua]
other [lin:uæ: tieq]
other people [bieqzen]
other people's business [ieⁿzi:]
otter [suei>t'aq]
ought to ['inkæ]
ounce [liaⁿ>]

out-of-the-way [p'ieⁿp'ieq]
 outmoded in taste or action
 [bei:-zi-tieq-taq]
 outside [uə:], [uə:dei]
 outskirts (of a city) [tciô'uə:]
 oval [t'o>yoⁿ]
 over and over [fəⁿ]-fəⁿ-foq-
 foq]
 overcharge (fleece)
 [bô:~uaⁿkua'r]
 overcome [k'aqvoq]
 overflow [p'o]
 owe [tc'ieⁿ:]
 owl [môdei'in]
 ox horn [nyökoq]

pack into [tsuaⁿ]
 package [pôku>r]
 packet [ciô>pô'r]
 padded [tciaqtieq]
 padded jacket [tciaq'ô:]
 padded shirt [tciaqsmⁿr]
 paddy field [dieⁿ]
 page [ieq]
 pair [tuei:]
 palace hall [kongdieⁿ:]
 palm fiber bed pad or frame
 [tsongpaⁿ]
 palm of the hand [sei>ti>pəⁿ>]
 palm tree [tsongzÿ:]
 palm-leaf fan [patciôsuôⁿ:]
 pancreas [idzaⁿ:]
 paper [tsi>r]
 paper funerary objects
 [tsi>tsaq]
 parasol [iaⁿsmⁿ>]
 parboil [dzaq], [ts'uoⁿ], [mô]
 parrot [*in'u>]
 parting [libieq]
 party (political) [taⁿ>]
 pass [ko:]
 pass (as an examination)
 [djieq~kaq]
 pass away (die) [zi:si:], [ko:-
 si:]
 pass on (transmit) [dzuoⁿ]
 past years [djieⁿtci>nieⁿ]
 paste (vb.) [u]
 paste (n.) [tciaⁿu]

pat with the hand (as on the
 shoulder) [taq-taq]
 patch [pu>]
 paternal (cousins) [daⁿ]
 patience [nə:cin]
 patty (of meat or pastry)
 [pin>r]
 pavilion [dintsi>]
 pavilion pillar [dindzÿ:]
 pawn (vb.) [taⁿ:]
 pawns in Chinese chess [tsueq],
 [pin]
 pay a condolence call
 [tiô:~suaⁿ]
 pay a fee [tciô>~fi:]
 pay attention to [ts'a>], [li>],
 [tsÿ:'i:]
 pay for someone (until they can
 pay back) [dieⁿ:]
 pay taxes [naq~suei:]
 payment to the bearers of a
 bridal trousseau [lieⁿk'ô:]
 pea [uoⁿ>dei:], [mⁿdei:r]
 peace [obin]
 peaceful [bin'mⁿ], [*mⁿ]
 peach [dôtsi>]
 peacock [k'ong>tc'iaq]
 pear [li'r]
 pearl [tsentsÿ], [tsÿtsi>]
 peasant [nongmin], [niongmin]
 peck [tsoq]
 peel (vb.) [ciaq], [poq]
 peg (pin) [tsensaq'r], [ciôtsi>]
 pen (or other writing tool)
 [pieq]
 pen holder [pieqdong'r]
 penalize [dzenvaq]
 pencil [tc'ieⁿpieq]
 pendant [dzuei:r]
 penis (of young boys) [mayö'u'r]
 pennyweight steelyard (scale)
 [ten>tsi>]
 peony [mei>-təⁿhual]
 people of a subjugated nation
 [vəⁿkoqno]
 pepper [tciô]
 perfunctory [fuⁿieⁿ]
 perhaps [k'ong>p'a:]
 perm (one's hair) [t'aⁿ:]
 permit [iong>cy>]

- persimmon [faⁿzi:^r]
 persimmon (dried) [zi:pin>]
 persist [tcieⁿdzi]
 person [lô>kuoⁿ], [zen]
 person of anxious temperament
 [p'ô: saq kuei>]
 person of outmoded or old-
 fashioned manners or ideas
 [bei:zikuei>]
 person with a handicapped arm
 [tsisei>^r]
 pestilence [*uenⁿioq]
 petal [p'aⁿ:]
 pettish [ts'uen>]
 pewter [laq]
 phase [tcieduoⁿ:]
 pheasant [dzi:tcil]
 philosophy [tseqiaq]
 phlegm [dæⁿ]
 phoenix [vong:uaⁿ]
 photography [segin>]
 pick (flowers, fruit) [tsaq]
 pick one's teeth [t'ieqzⁿia]
 pick tea [ts'a>dzal]
 pick up [dzuoⁿ:]
 pick up or carry hanging at one's
 side [*lin]
 pick up with chopsticks [tcieⁿ]
 pickle (vb.) [*ieⁿ]
 pickled winter vegetable
 [tongⁿieⁿts'a:]
 pickpocket [ts'oqsei>^r]
 picture [ua:^r]
 piece (in a board game)
 [djitsi>]
 piecemeal [linsuei:]
 pier [bu:dei]
 pierce through [ts'uoⁿ]
 pig [tsy]
 pig's bristles [tsytsong]
 pig's tripe [tsy-to>]
 pigeon [kaqtsi>]
 pigtail [bieⁿ:^r]
 pile (n. and vb.) [tueil]
 pill (of Chinese medicine)
 [uoⁿiaq]
 pillar [tsy:tsi>]
 pillow [tsen>dei]
 pilose antler [loqzong]
 pincers (as a crab's) [djeⁿ:^r]
 pinch (vb.) [nyö>]
 pine tree [songzy:]
 pint (Chinese) [sen]
 pipa lute [biba]
 pipe (as for water) [kuoⁿ>tsi>]
 pipe (for smoking with)
 [*ieⁿdong]
 pit (in fruit) [uaq^r]
 pit of one's stomach [ciongk'ô>]
 pitiful [k'ô>lieⁿ]
 place [di:faⁿ], [ts'y:so>]
 placenta [pô]
 plague (the) [ts'y>ioq]
 plain (simple) [p'oqsoq]
 plain noodles served with a bit
 of salty vegetable [*ômieⁿ:]
 plan [kueiⁿua:], [tcil:uaq]
 planer [bô:tsi>]
 plank [pæⁿ>]
 plant (n.) [dzeqveq]
 plant (vb.) [tsong:], [tsæ]
 plate with gold [do:~tcin]
 platter of assorted appetizers
 [p'inbuoⁿ]
 play [sa>tsi>], [sa>tsi>^r],
 [sua>tsi>^r]
 play and joke (of children)
 [kô>-kô>-^r]
 play chess [tsaqzⁿdji]
 play mahjong [ts'a~matciaⁿ:]
 play music [tsei:~yeq]
 play a stringed instrument [dæⁿ]
 pleasure boat [yö-t'in>]
 pleat (vb.) [ta>~tcieⁿ>]
 pleated skirt [peqkæⁿ>djyn]
 pleats (on clothing) [tseqtsi>]
 plentiful [ts'ongp'ei:]
 plow (a field) [li]
 plum [li>tsi>]
 pocket [dæ:^r]
 pockmark faced person [matsi>^r]
 poem [si]
 poet [sizen]
 point (vb.) [tsi>]
 poison [doqiaq]
 poison fish [doqy]
 poke (as at a fire in a stove)
 [t'ong>]
 pole [kuen:tsi>]
 policeman [tcin:ts'aqpin]

- politics [tsen:dzi:]
 pomegranate [zeqlyö]
 pomejo [ventəː], [yö:tsi>],
 [ciaˈp'ö]
 pond [dzidaː]
 pond [suei>dzi]
 ponder [ts'uen>]
 pool (deep) [dəˈr]
 poor (impoverished) [bindjiong],
 [djiong]
 pork lard [tsyˈyö]
 pork tendon [ditcin]
 porridge [tciaˈr]
 position (professional)
 [tsequei]
 position in the family hierarchy
 [pei:ven:]
 positive (active) [tcieqdjieq]
 possess [kə]
 post office [yötsen:djioq]
 postmark [yöts'oq]
 postpone [ieˈ~dji]
 posture [tsisi:]
 pot [kutsi>]
 potatoes (large) [iaˈfəˈdzj]
 potatoes (small) [iaˈy:nə>]
 potted landscape [bentcin>]
 pottery [dzitc'i:]
 pour (into and fill) [kuoˈ:]
 pour out [tö>]
 powder [meq], [meqmeqˈr]
 practice one's skill (as at
 gymnastics, etc.) [lieˈ~kong]
 praise [tsəˈmei>]
 pray [tc'i-tö>], [tö>kö:]
 precisely [tc'iaq-tc'iaq]
 preferential consideration
 ['yödə:]
 pregnant [do:do:bi], [uaˈyn:]
 pregnant woman [ninˈu:], woman
 [yn:-u:]
 prepare [tsuen>bei:], [y:bei:]
 preposterous [tc'i>-yö>-ts'i>-
 li>]
 present as a gift [dzen:-song:]
 present flowers [cieˈ~hual
 preserved fruit [mieqdjieˈ:]
 press (as on a button) [tc'in:]
 press ['iaq]
 press between two things [gaq]
- pretty [hə>k'əː], [djitsen>],
 [p'iö:liaˈ:] (latter not
 colloquial)
 price [tcia:djieˈ]
 prick [ts'i:]
 prickly heat [fi:tsi>]
 printing ['in:suaq]
 prisoner [djyöväˈ:]
 private [sizen]
 privy (n.) [mök'en]
 probably [da:kə:]
 produce (vb.) [ts'əˈn>]
 profit [dzəˈdeil], [li:zuən:]
 profound ['ö:miö:]
 prohibit [tcin:tsi>]
 promote [dits'aˈ:]
 proofread [tcio:-tuei:]
 prostitute [dji:ny>], [piö>tsi>]
 protrude [deq], [kong>]
 prove [tsen:min]
 province [sen>]
 provoke (make angry) [nia>dzaq]
 prudent [dzen:-dzong:],
 [tcin>dzen:]
 pry (open) [djiö:]
 public security [dzi:-'əˈ],
 [kong'əˈ]
 publication (n.) [k'əˈveq]
 publish [ts'ueqpmˈ>]
 puckery [pa], [seq] (latter less
 colloquial)
 puddle [suei>'uaˈdaˈ]
 pudgy pig [nyö:nyötsy]
 puffed rice [pö:mi>hual
 puffy [p'ö]
 pull ['ia]
 pull (out) [baq], [ts'ei]
 pull at oars [pəˈ~lo>]
 pulse [maq]
 punishment [invaq]
 punt a raft [ts'aˈ~moqba]
 pupa [iong>]
 pupil of the eye [dongzenˈr]
 puppet or marionette show [moqy
 ci:]
 pure [zuen], [zuendzuei:]
 purple [tsi>seq]
 purse one's lips [min>~tsuei>pa]
 pus [nong]
 push [t'uei]

- push up (one's sleeve) [lo>]
 pushcart [ts'uei'r]
 put [fa':], [koq], [pə>]
 put a corpse into a coffin
 [zeq~lie':]
 put artemisia out on the door on
 Duanwu festival [ts'aq~'ə:]
 put in a false tooth
 [cia'~iats'i>]
 put into practice [zeqdjie':]
 put on a demonstration [zi:-
 'uei]
 put on airs [pə>~tcia:tsi>]
 put out the light [cieq~ten]
- Qingming (the 5th solar term)
 [tc'inmin]
 quake [tsen:dong:]
 qualifications [tsikaq]
 quality [tseqlia':]
 quantity [so:lia']
 quarrel [nô:-nô:-'r], [nô:-
 tcia:'r]
 quarter of an hour [k'aq]
 question [ven:di]
 quiet [djin:], [nə:-t'oq-t'oq]
 quietly ['yô-'yô-tciô]
 quilt [mie'bi:], [bi:]
 quilt for the deceased [bi:zoq]
 quite a few [hô>-cin]
- rabbit [t'o:'r]
 rack [tcia:tsi>]
 radish [loboq]
 raft [moqbə]
 rafter [lia']
 rag [maqtsoqpu:]
 railing [lɛ'kə'n'r]
 rain (vb.) [loq~y>]
 rain (n.) [y>]
 rain cape made of leaves [so'i]
 rainbow [hei:]
 raise (animals) [ia'>]
 raise (something up) [tsy:]
 raise the head [də~dei]
 raised area between fields
 [die'ken:], [die'k'm'>]
 ramie [dzi:ma]
- ranks [a'lieq], [duei:u>]
 rascally [lɛ:bi]
 rash (on the skin) [tsen>tsi>]
 raspy voice [p'o:-mô-tsoq sen]
 rat [lô>ts'y>]
 raw [sen]
 razor strop [bi:tôpu:]
 reach across (to pick something
 up) [liô:]
 reach up [hei]
 read aloud [nie':], [la':dzong:]
 reading room [yeqlɛ'>seq]
 rear [ei:dei]
 reason [yo'ku:], [yo'~in]
 reasonable [tcia'~li>]
 rebuke [tseqma:]
 recall [uei'i:]
 recently [tsuei>djin:]
 receive the bride [nin~tc'in]
 recite [bei:]
 recognize [zen:seq]
 recommend [t'ueitcie':]
 recompense [dzeilô]
 record (vb.) [loq]
 record book [bu:tsi>]
 recover [hueifoq]
 rectify [tciô>-tsen:]
 red [ong], [ts'eq]
 redeem [zoq]
 reed [lo'uei>]
 reed flute (wind instrument)
 [sen]
 refined (of a lady) [cyô:tc'i:]
 refined and courteous [pin-pin-
 yô>-li>]
 reflect [fə'~in]
 refreshed [sua'>-k'ua:]
 refugee [nə':min]
 refuse [djy:djieq]
 refute [fə'~poq]
 registered residence [u:k'ô>]
 regret [ei:huei>]
 regretful [i'm':]
 regular script (in calligraphy)
 [k'm>sŷ]
 regulation [kueitseq]
 reheat (food) [ha], [uei~ku]
 reigns [tcia'zen]
 reincarnate [dei~t'm]
 related by marriage [tc'in]

- reliable [toqdin:], [t'oq laqhaq]
 religion [tsongtciô]
 relinquish [suei>]
 rely on ['ik'ô:]
 remarried person ['r:hundeil]
 remarry (of widows) [k'ua: 'ieq-
 tciaq]
 remember [tci:teq]
 remittance [uei:kua>]
 rent [tso]
 rent land (from a landlord)
 [die^n]
 repair [cyô]
 repeat [dzongfoq]
 repeatedly [dieqts'i:]
 repent [huei>=ko:],
 [tc'ie^n:huei>]
 reply [taq'in], [ueitaq]
 represent [dæ:piô>]
 repress [tsen:'iaq]
 reprimand [ts'eqtseq]
 request ['iôdjyô]
 rescue [yo^n tcyô:]
 research ['nie^n tcyô]
 resemble [djia^n:]
 reside [tcydzÿ:]
 residence [dzÿ:dzaq]
 respect [tsuentcin:]
 rest (vb.) [cieq], [cyôcieq]
 restaurant [kua^n>tsi>]
 restrict [ie^n:tsi:]
 résumé [ly>lieqpiô>]
 return (something) [uo^n]
 return home [uei=tcia]
 revenge [foq=dzeil]
 reverse side (of clothing, etc.)
 [fæ^n>mie^n:]
 revive [so]
 revolution [kaqmin:]
 revolve round [uei-niô>]
 rhinoceros [ci'nyô]
 rhizome of large-headed
 atractylodes (used in Chinese
 medicine) [baqzeq]
 rhyme ['iaqzyn:]
 rib [leqba^n:kueq]
 rice (cooked) [væ^n:]
 rice (good quality) [cia^kenmi>]
 rice (harvested, unhulled)
 [koqtsi>]
 rice (hulled and uncooked) [mi>]
 rice (in the field) [dô:tsi>]
 rice (late ripening) [væ^n>mi>]
 rice (plant) [dô:], [suei>dô:]
 rice bran (cut off in polishing)
 [k'a^n]
 rice broth [mi>t'a^n]
 rice cakes eaten at New Year's
 [nie^kô]
 rice chaff [longk'a^n]
 rice crust [peqtciô]
 rice flour (low quality)
 [ken:mi>fen>]
 rice flour [da:mi>fen>]
 rice hull [longk'oq]
 rice measure [senlo]
 rice polishing mortar [tô>djyô:]
 rice porridge to be eaten on the
 8th of the twelfth month
 [laqpaqtsoq]
 rice seedling ['ia^n`r]
 rice straw [dô:ts'ô>]
 rich [fu:], [yô>longnie^n]
 rickshaw driver [ua^pôts'ueifu]
 riddle [mi`r], [vi:`r]
 ride (a bike, a horse, etc.)
 [dji]
 ride (in a vehicle) [ts'en]
 ridge of the nose [bieqlia^n]
 right (arm or side) [zuen:sei>]
 right wing [yo:p'm:]
 rigid [ngen:-pa^n-pa^n]
 ring [guo^n]
 ring (for the finger)
 [tcie:tsi>`r]
 ring finger [no-tc'i-tsy>]
 ringing in the ears ['r>min]
 ringworm [cie^n>]
 rinse [ts'ong]
 rinse one's mouth [so:=k'ô>]
 rip [si]
 ripe/well done [zoq]
 rise (of water) [tsa^n>]
 risk danger [mô:=cie^n>]
 river [o], [tcia^n]
 river bank [o`m^n:]
 road [lo:], [ma>lo:]
 roar [hei:]
 roast in coals ['ueil]
 rob [tc'ia^n>]

robe [bôtsi>]
 robust and big [tsuaⁿ:do:]
 rod [kⁿ>]
 roll [kuen>]
 roll (dough, etc.) [kⁿ>]
 roll up [tcyoⁿ>], [uoⁿ>]
 roller for a scroll of a painting
 [djyeq]
 room [vaⁿtcieⁿ], [vaⁿkⁿ]
 root of a tree [zÿ:ken]
 rose [meikueihua]
 rotten [lⁿ:], [u:lⁿ:]
 rotten to the core [milⁿ:]
 rouge and powder [tsifen>]
 rough (in manners) [ts'olo>]
 rough paper [ts'ô:tsi>]
 round [yoⁿ]
 round cardamom [dei:k'ô:]
 row a boat ['ua≈dzuoⁿ]
 rub [moq]
 rub (a part of the body) in
 circles [no]
 rub with hands [ts'o]
 rubber [djiaⁿ:bi]
 rubbish [laqsaq]
 rudder [do:]
 rude and unreasonable [mⁿ peq
 tciaⁿ> li>]
 rude and unreasonable person
 [mⁿulô>]
 rumor [iô'ieⁿ]
 run [bô]
 run quickly [pen]
 running race [sua:bô]
 rush (into) [ts'uaⁿ>]
 rush leaf pillow [buten:],
 [boten:]
 rust [cyô:]

sacrifice [cisen]
 saddle [ma>'aⁿ]
 sailboat [vaⁿdzuoⁿ]
 salary [cin]
 sales broker (traditional)
 [djieⁿk'aq]
 saliva [k'ô>li>suei>]
 salt [ieⁿ]
 salted fish [ieⁿy]
 salty [ieⁿ]

same [dong]
 same old shape/situation [lô>
 huadei]
 sample tea (vb.) [p'in>≈dza]
 sand [satsi>]
 sandalwood [dⁿciaⁿ]
 sanitation [uei:sen]
 satin [duoⁿ:tsi>]
 satirize [fongts'i:]
 sausage (Chinese) [ciaⁿdzaⁿ]
 savage [i>mⁿ]
 save (economize) [sen>]
 save somebody's life
 [tcyô:≈min:]
 save up (money) [tcieqtsaⁿ>]
 savings [djy:cyeq]
 saw (the tool) [tcy:tsi>]
 saw (vb.) [tcy:]
 scab [ieⁿ>'r], [cyeqieⁿ>'r]
 scabies [kaqlô>'r]
 scald [t'aⁿ:]
 scale (for weighing) [ts'en:]
 scale (as on fish) [ieⁿ>'r]
 scallop (the food item)
 [tciaⁿiôdzÿ:]
 scar [pa], [ts'uaⁿpa]
 scared [p'a:-ci-ci]
 scenery [tcin>seq]
 school (traditional term)
 [iaqdaⁿ]
 science [k'o'iaq]
 scissors [tcieⁿ>tô]
 scold [ma:]
 scope [vaⁿuei]
 scorched [tcîô]
 scrape [kuaq]
 scratch an itching place
 [tsua≈iaⁿ>], [tsô≈iaⁿ>]
 screen [binfong], [di:bin]
 screw on (as a lid or cap)
 [djieⁿ:]
 scrotum [nuoⁿ>dⁿ:]
 sea [hⁿ>]
 sea eel [muoⁿy]
 seal (chop) [dotsaⁿ]
 seal style characters
 [zuoⁿ:ku>zi:]
 search one's person [sei≈sen]
 season (vb.) [diô≈vi:]
 season [tci:tcieq]

seat [uei:ˈr]	sewer [ˈinkö]
second (measure of time) [miô>]	sewing machine [vongzen:tcɿ]
secret [pi:mieq]	shad fish [ziˈy]
sedan chair [djiô:tsi>]	shade (n.; cover) [tsô:ˈr]
seduce [kôˈin>]	shadow [in>tsi>]
see off [song:]	shady and cool [ˈin:liaːn]
see the doctor [kˈsːn:~laːntsɔŋ]	shake [iô], [tei>]
seed [tsɔŋ>tsi>]	shake hands [ˈoq~sei>]
seedless orange [uˈaqtɕyeq]	shallow [tcˈieːn>]
seedling [miôdei]	shaman [u]
seek shelter from the rain	shame [cyôtsˈi>]
[bi:~y>]	shape [intsuaːː]
seem [cieːn>teq], [faːn>feq]	sharp [dzuei:li:]
seep [suen:]	shattered [suei:]
segment [duoːː]	shave [tˈi:]
seize [deq]	she/her [tˈa]
select [cieːn>dzeq], [kˈsːn>],	sheath (cover) [tˈô:ˈr]
[tˈiô>]	sheath (for a knife) [tôtsˈaq]
self-examination [fˈsːn>sen>]	shed [bongˈr]
sell [mɛ:]	sheep [iaːn]
sell rice [tˈiô:~mi>]	shell [kˈoqˈr]
sell well [tsˈaːciô]	shepherd boy [moqdongˈr]
send/deliver [song:]	shift [i]
sense of shame [lieːntsˈi>]	shine [tsô:]
sensitive [min>kˈsːn>]	shiny round pebbles [oluoːn>zeq]
separated [kaq]	shirt [sˈsːn], [tsˈuen:sˈsːn]
sequence [tsˈi:djy:]	shiver [ta>~sˈndjin:ˈr]
serious [nieːsoq]	shoe last [cyoːn:dei]
servant [boqzen]	shoes [ietsi>]
servant girl [ˈiadei]	shoot (vb.) [dzuei:]
serve (tea or wine) [sɛ]	shop clerk [tieːn:kuoːn]
sesame [tsɪma]	shop for vegetables or other food
sesame oil [mayô]	[mɛ>~tsˈsːn:]
set up (a tent, etc.) [taq]	shore [sˈsːn:]
settle and clear up (of water)	short [tuoːn>]
[den:]	short (in stature) [ie>]
seven [tcˈieq]	shortcut [djieqtcin:]
sever [djieq]	should [ˈinkɛ], [ˈintaːn]
sew (or hem with invisible -----	shoulder [tcieːnˈpaːn>]
type stitch) [tcˈiô]	shoulder blade [tcieːnˈtciaqkuaq]
sew (with ----- type stitch)	shout [hˈsːn>]
[vong]	shovel [iaːnˈtcˈiô]
sew (with ///// type stitch)	show off one's ability
[niô:]	[tsˈen>~nen]
sew (with large stitches) [kô]	show support by one's presence
sew (with overlapping -----	[pˈong>~dza]
stitches) [tcˈieq]	shrimp [cia], [ˈuoːnˈtsuoːn]
sew a button on	shrimp (dried) [ciabi]
[tin:~nyô>kˈô:ˈr]	shrink (of cloths, posture, etc.)
sew on a machine [daq iaːnˈtsˈuei]	[gô], [soq]

shrug ones shoulders [song~tcie ⁿ]	sit in meditation [zo:~zuo ⁿ], [zo:~dzuo ⁿ]
shut your mouth! [pi:~tsuei>]	site (place) [dza ⁿ di:]
shuttle [sotsi>]	situation [djinhua ⁿ :]
shuttle crab [sotsi>-cie>]	six [loq]
shyster ['oqdzong:si]	skate (on ice) [lyö~pin]
sick (ill) [sen~môbin:]	skeleton [k'o ⁿ lei]
sickle [lie ⁿ tô]	sketch [miô ⁿ ua:], [uei:]
side [ba ⁿ pie ⁿ], [ts'aqmie ⁿ :]	skill [dji:tc'iô>]
side rooms [cia ⁿ va ⁿ]	skin [bi], [bifu]
sieve [satsi>]	skin ulcer [ts'ua ⁿ]
sift [sæ]	skirt [djyntsi>]
sigh [t'æ ⁿ :]	sky [t'ie ⁿ]
sign one's name [tc'ie ⁿ =min]	slaughter [tsæ>]
silent [djin:-tc'iô>-tc'iô>], [maq-maq-u-ie ⁿ], ['men sen peq cia ⁿ >]	sleep [k'uen:], [k'uen:=tc'iô:]
silhouette [lenk'oq], [lenk'ueq]	sleep (of infants and small children) ['o]
silk (raw) [si]	sleeper (on a train) [ngo:p'u:]
silk (thin, tough) [tcoy ⁿ :]	sleeve [djyö:tsi>]
silk crepe [tsei:sa]	sleeve protector [djyö:t'ô:r]
silk floss [mie ⁿ tsi>]	slightly [sô ⁿ uei]
silks [dzeiduo ⁿ :]	slip and fall [uaq=tô>]
silks and satins [lin-lo-dzei- duo ⁿ :]	slip away ['lyö]
silkworm [dze ⁿ pô>pô>]	slip off [t'en:]
silver [nintsi>]	slip out of (something) [t'uo ⁿ :]
silver carp [lie ⁿ y]	slippers [t'o ⁿ ie ⁿ r]
similar [luei:zi:]	slippery [u-ie ⁿ :-djieq-kuaq]
simple [tcie ⁿ >ts ⁿ]	slop water [ka ⁿ suei>]
simple meal [bie ⁿ :va ⁿ :]	slope [p'o]
simpleton [sakua], [tatsi>]	slow [mæ ⁿ :]
sincere and kindly [tsong'ei:]	sluice gate [dzaqmen]
sinew [tcin]	slug [ie ⁿ yölo]
sing [ts'a ⁿ :]	smallpox [t'ie ⁿ hua]
singing girl [kotci]	smart [ts'ongmin]
single [ts ⁿ]	smell [ven]
sink [dzen]	smelting furnace [ionglo]
sink inward [pieq]	smile [viciô:]
sip [tsueq]	smiling and grinning cheekily [cibi-ciô:lie ⁿ >]
sister (elder) [tc'i>tc'i>], ['aqtc'i>]	smoke ['ie ⁿ]
sister (younger) [mei:mei:], ['aqmei:]	smoked fish [cyn'y]
sister-in-law (elder brother's wife) [sô>sô>]	smooth (a brush to remove excess ink) [t'ie ⁿ >]
sister-in-law (younger brother's wife) [di:u:]	smother [men:]
sisters [tc'i>mei:]	snail [die ⁿ lo], [losi]
sit [zo:]	snake [dzuei]
	snap the fingers [dm ⁿ]
	sneaky and wicked [kuei>-dei- kuei>-nô>]
	sneeze [ta>~t'i:]

snobbish attitude [si:li:ie ⁿ >]	speech [ie ⁿ y>], [ua:]
snore [ta>=h ⁿ]	speed [soqdo:]
snot [bieqt'i:]	spicy [iaq]
snow (vb.) [loq=cieq]	spider [tcieqtsy]
snow (n.) [cieq]	spin (as wool) [fa ⁿ >]
snowflakes [cieqhua'r]	spinach [p'ots'a:], [pots'a:]
snowy white [cieq-cieq-baq]	spine [tcieqdzueikueq]
soak [tcin:]	spinster [lô>kunia ⁿ]
soap [bizô:]	spirit [lin'uen]
society [dzuei:uei:]	spirits [tcinzen]
socks [maq'r], [vaq'r]	spit (vb.) [t'o>]
soft [zuo ⁿ >]	spittoon [d ⁿ y]
soft (of food) [so]	splash in (of rain) [sô]
soft-shelled turtle [pieq]	splatter [ts ⁿ :]
soil [t'o>za ⁿ]	split firewood [p'ieq=dza]
soldier [tc'yô-paq-lô>i], [zi:pin]	split open (intransitive vb.) [lieq]
sole of a shoe [ieti>]	split open (with two hands) [poq]
solicit [tsendjyô]	spoken sound (of a vernacular word) [tcîô:-teq- ⁿ in]
someone who clingingly follows another about [ken-p'i:-dzong]	spool [cie ⁿ :dong'r]
somewhat (a little) [ci]	spoon [biôken'r]
son ['rtsi>]	spot (dot) [tie ⁿ >], [pa ⁿ tie ⁿ >]
son-in-law [ny>ci:]	spot of sweat on clothing [a ⁿ :tcieq]
song [ko'r]	spotless [uaq-t'aq-tcyo ⁿ >-kua ⁿ]
sorghum [kôlia ⁿ]	spout (as of a teapot) [tsuei>'r]
sorrowful [' ⁿ pei]	spread on (the skin) [dza]
sound (vb.) [cia ⁿ >]	spread onto (something) [do]
sound [sen'in]	spread out [p'ol], [t' ⁿ]
soup [t'a ⁿ], [ken] (thick)	spring (of water) [dje ⁿ]
sour [suo ⁿ]	spring (as the kind found in a mattress) [d ⁿ ua ⁿ]
south [n ⁿ]	spring (the season) [ts'uent'ie ⁿ]
sow (female pig) [tsy ⁿ nia ⁿ]	sprinkle (water) [p'aq], [sa=suei>]
soybean [ua ⁿ dei:]	sprout (n.) [ia]
soybean milk [tcia ⁿ 'r]	sprout (vb.) [men=ia]
soysauce [tcia ⁿ :yô]	spy [tcie ⁿ :dieq]
spade [tc'iô'r]	square [fa ⁿ]
spare somebody's life [zô=ming:]	squat [ten]
sparrow [matc'iaq], [matc'iô>'r]	squeeze [tci>]
sparse [so]	squeeze through [ka ⁿ]
sparse (as one's hair) [ci-ci- laq-laq]	squirt [p'en]
spatula (for cooking with) [tc'ia ⁿ >kutô]	stab [ts'oq]
spatula (for spreading paste) [kuaqtcia ⁿ tô]	stable [uen>], [uen>din:]
speak [sueq]	stack up [dieq], [dzua ⁿ :]
speak clearly! [tcia ⁿ >-tcia ⁿ >- lintc'in]	
special [deqbieq]	

- stairs [p'o'r]
 stand [lieq]
 stand (something) up [toq]
 star [cin]
 stare [ten:]
 start rumors [dzô:~iô]
 start to finish [si>tsong]
 station [dzæ:~]
 statue of Buddha [so:veqdjia~:]
 stature (physical) [ko:dei]
 steal [t'eil], [t'eitc'ieq]
 steam [tsen]
 steamed buns [muo~dei]
 steamer [tsenlong]
 steel [ka~t'ieq]
 steep (as of a hill) [toq]
 stem [kæ~>]
 step [bu:]
 step on [daq]
 step out of the way [tsei>~k'm]
 step widely [k'ua:]
 step-in bed [djie~daqbu:-
 mie~dzua~]
 stew (vb.) [ten:]
 stick on (vb.) ['nie~], [t'ieq]
 stick or jab inside the throat
 [ga~:]
 sticky ['nie~], ['nie~taq-taq],
 ['nie~tsi-kaq-taq]
 sticky rice flour balls served in
 broth [t'a~duo~]
 stiff [tcia~]
 still (or [not] yet) [uo~]
 sting (vb.; of insects) [tin]
 stingy [ciô>-li>-ciô>-tc'i:],
 [djieq], [djyô], [linseq],
 [tcinpa]
 stink [ts'ei:]
 stir (or mix) [buo~:], [dô:]
 stir up trouble [gaq zi:fi]
 stir-fry [ts'ô>]
 stolen goods [tsua~veq]
 stomach [uei:]
 stone [zeqdei]
 stone mason's chisel [zeqzoq]
 stool [ten:~r]
 stop [din]
 stop up [to>]
 stopper [seq~r]
 storage room [djy:~dza~seq]
- store (keep) [dzuen]
 store (shop) [sua~tie~:],
 [tie~:]
 storehouse [ts'a~k'o:]
 storied building [lei]
 story (tale) [ku>zi:]
 stove [lotsi>], [fonglo~r],
 [tsô:dei] (traditional)
 straight [dzeq], [pieqdzeq]
 straight and smooth [tieq-tieq-
 fa~]
 straighten up (a mess) [seitsoq]
 strainer [suei>lieqtei>]
 strainer type ladle [tei>~r]
 strange [djikum:], [kum:]
 strangle ['aq~saq]
 stratagem [tc'i:ts'eq]
 straw [môts'ô>]
 straw mat [ts'ô>djieq]
 street [tcie]
 strength [lieqtc'i:]
 strengthen [kong>ku:]
 stretch out [sen]
 strike (a match) [bi:]
 strike (walkout) [ba:~kong]
 strike cymbals and beat drums
 [tc'iô-lo-ta>-ku>]
 string (of a musical instrument)
 [ie~cie~:]
 strip of paper [tsi>diô]
 stroke (with hand in a back and
 forth movement) [t'aq]
 stroke in Chinese writing [naq]
 stroll [da~:], [da~:-da~:-r]
 stroll on the streets
 [kua~:~tcie]
 strong [djia~]
 strong (of tea) [niong]
 strong (of wine) [lieqcin:]
 struggle [fen:-tei:]
 stubble (left after harvesting a
 crop) [dô:bu:dei]
 stubborn [djyeqdjia~:], [uo~ko:]
 student [iaqsentsi>]
 study [doq~sŷ]
 stuffed (from eating) [seq~saq]
 stupid [moq], [ngæben:],
 [ts'uen>], [yts'uen>]
 stupor [huenmi]
 stutter [kaqtsuei>~r]

sty [tc'yoⁿ>]
 style [fongkaq], [iaⁿ:tsi>],
 [seqiaⁿ:]
 subtract [tcieⁿ>]
 suck [tsueq]
 suckling pig [zÿ>tsÿ]
 suddenly [deqzuoⁿ], [hoq'r],
 [hoqzuoⁿ]
 suffer wrong [zei:~tc'i:]
 sufficient [tsoqkô:]
 sugar fried chestnuts [daⁿts'ô>-
 lieqtsi>]
 sugarcane [kaⁿtsi>]
 suit (fit) [seq'aq]
 sulphur [lyö'uaⁿ]
 sum of money [k'uoⁿ>tsi>]
 summer [ia:t'ieⁿ]
 summer vacation [ts'ÿ>tcia:]
 summit [kôfong]
 sun [t'æ:iaⁿ]
 sun (things) [sæ:~t'æ:iaⁿ]
 sun (oneself) [bu:~t'æ:iaⁿ]
 sunflower [ciaⁿ:zeqguei],
 [gueihua]
 sunflower seeds [ciaⁿkuatsi>]
 sunken in ['ieq]
 sunken in (of the eyes) [k'ö]
 superstition [micin:]
 supervise [tcieⁿtoq]
 support [ts'mⁿ], [u]
 support oneself with a cane
 [tsÿ:]
 suppress (as breath or anger)
 [pieq]
 surrender [dei'iaⁿ]
 suspect (n.) ['ieⁿnivæⁿ:]
 suspicious frame of mind
 [nicinbin:]
 swallow ['ieⁿ:]
 swallow (chunks, as pills, etc.)
 [t'en]
 swallow (the bird) ['ieⁿ:tsi>]
 swaying [iô-iô-pæ>-pæ>]
 swear [vaq~tsei:], [vaq~zi:]
 sweat [æⁿ:]
 sweep [sô>~di:]
 sweep the grave [sô>~mo:]
 sweet [dieⁿ]
 sweet fermented rice soup
 [dieⁿtcyö>niaⁿ]

sweet potato [fæⁿzÿ:]
 sweet white hard cake
 [ynp'ieⁿ:kô]
 sweetmeats [mieqddieⁿ:]
 swell [baⁿtsaⁿ:], [tsaⁿ:],
 [tsong>]
 swim [yö-iong>]
 swindle [tsa:pieⁿ:]
 swindler [p'ieⁿ:tsi>]
 swing (n.) [tc'yötc'ieⁿ]
 swing (sway) [daⁿ:]
 sword [tcieⁿ:]
 symptom [tsen:dzuaⁿ:]
 system [citong>], [tsi:do:]
 table [tsoqtsi>]
 table (long, low, narrow, wooden)
 [tong>tsoq]
 table (plain) [pæⁿ>tsoq]
 table apron [tsoquei]
 tactful [uoⁿ>tsuoⁿ>]
 tail [mi>pa], [vi>pa]
 tailor [dzæven]
 take (a bus, etc.) [taq]
 take a liking to ['ocin]
 take a pinch of [ts'oq]
 take a walk [sæⁿ:~bo:], [daⁿ:~
 daⁿ:~r]
 take a wife [t'ô> lô>bo]
 take/pick up (in the hand) [tæⁿ]
 take advantage of (a situation)
 [ts'en:]
 take along [tæ:]
 take as the basis [bin]
 take off (clothing) [t'oq]
 take physical training
 [tuoⁿ:lieⁿ:]
 take prisoner [fulo>]
 take root [tsaq~ken]
 talk in one's sleep [dzaq~ieⁿ>],
 [sueq~mong:ua:]
 talk to oneself [zi:-ieⁿ-zi:-y>]
 tail [kô]
 tail (of people) [dzaⁿ]
 tangerine [tcyeqtsi>]
 Taoist priest [dô:zi:]
 tares (rice paddy weed)
 [ba:ts'ô>]
 taro root ['y:næ>]

tarpaulin [bongpu:]
 tarsus (top of the foot)
 [tciaqkukueq]
 task [zen:u:]
 tassel [cycy'r]
 taste (vb.) [zaⁿ], [dzaⁿ]
 tasty and refreshing [suaⁿ-
 k'ö>]
 tax [suei:]
 tea [dza]
 tea (tender and fresh from the
 spring harvest) [môdza]
 tea (without accompaniment)
 [tc'indza]
 tea leaf [dza'ieq]
 tea table [dzatci'r]
 teach [tcîô]
 teacher [cieⁿsen], [lô>sil],
 [tcîô-sÿ-cieⁿsen] (traditional
 term)
 teapot [dza'u]
 tear [ts'a>]
 tear down [ts'aq]
 tears [ieⁿluei:], [luei:suei>]
 tease [tei:]
 telephone bureau [dieⁿ:ua:djioq]
 tell [kô:so:]
 temperament [cin:tsi>]
 temple [miô:], [zi:yoⁿ:]
 temple festival [miô:uei:]
 temples (at the side of one's
 head) [t'a:iaⁿcin],
 [pin:tciaq]
 temporary [dzaⁿ:zi]
 ten [zeq]
 ten day period [djîn], [cyn>]
 ten-thousand [vəⁿ:]
 tender (of vegetables) [nen:]
 tenderloin [li>tcî]
 tent [tsaⁿ:bong]
 tenth (10%) [dzen]
 testicle [luoⁿ>uaq'r]
 tether (vb.) [suoⁿ], [tiô:]
 thank [dji:]
 thanks to [k'uei]
 that ['laq], ['laqkoq],
 ['na:koq]
 theatre [ci:yoⁿ:tsi>]
 theatrical company [djieqduoⁿ],
 [pəⁿtsi>]

then [djyö:]
 there ['laqdeil],
 ['laqmuoⁿ>mieⁿ:], ['na:dei]
 there is [yö>]
 therefore [so>'i:]
 thereupon [yzi:]
 these [keq-tsong>]
 they [t'amen]
 thick [ei:]
 thick (coarse) [ts'o]
 thick skinned and stone faced
 [ei:bi-zeqlieⁿ>]
 thief [dzeqkuaqdeil],
 [zeqkuaqdeil]
 thin [boq], [ci:]
 thin (of animals & people)
 [sei:]
 thin and pallid [djiôsei:],
 [djiôseui:]
 thing [tongci]
 think [ciaⁿ>], [si]
 think lowly of [djiô peq tc'i>]
 thirsty [sô:], [k'aq] (latter is
 less colloquial)
 this [keq], [keqkoq], [tcioqkoq]
 this year [tcinnieⁿ]
 thorn [ts'i:]
 thousand [tc'ieⁿ]
 thread [cieⁿ:]
 three [suⁿ]
 three spirits and the six souls
 [suⁿ-uen-loq-p'aq]
 three-way junction [suⁿts'a:lo:]
 threshing yard [dzaⁿyoⁿ:]
 threshold [mentc'ieⁿ:]
 throat [eilong], [saⁿ>tsi>]
 through the night [t'ong>ciô]
 throw [dzen], [guoⁿ:], [guə:]
 throw out one's chest
 [t'in>=ciong]
 throw over one's shoulders [p'i]
 throw up milk (of infants)
 [uei=nə>]
 thumb [do:sei>tseqdeil],
 [mo>tsi>]
 thunder (vb.) [ta>=lei]
 thunderclap [p'ieqlieq]
 ticket [p'iô:]
 ticket office [djyö:p'iô:ts'ÿ:]
 tide [dzôlyö]

- tie [tci:], [voq]
 tie a knot [ta>~tcieqdei]
 tiger [lô>fu>]
 tight [dzaq-dzaq-lô], [tcin>]
 tile [ua>p'ie^n:]
 tile kiln [ua>iô]
 till the land [ken~di:]
 time [zenkua^n], [zi'ei:],
 [zitcieq]
 time (hour) [tsongdei]
 time (instance) [uei]
 time and again [sɛ^n-fɛ^n-u>-
 ts'i:]
 timely (on time) [*ɛ^n:~zi]
 timid [tɛ^n>-tc'ieq-tc'ieq]
 tin [cieq]
 tip (n.) [sôdei], [tcie^ndei'r]
 tiptoe [tie^n:~tciaq]
 tired [bidjyo^n:], [bilô],
 [luei:], [tc'ieqlieq]
 tired of [*ie^n:]
 to one's heart's content
 [t'ong>k'ua:]
 to one's surprise (go so far as
 to) [tcin:zuo^n]
 to the greatest extent [djin:]
 to this/that degree [ka:],
 [zeqkaq]
 toad [ama]
 today [kentsô], [tcintsô]
 together [*ieqdô:]
 together (with) [dong]
 toilet [ts'i:so>]
 toilet paper [môtsi>]
 tomato [fɛ^n'djia]
 tomb [linmo:]
 tomorrow [mentsô], [mintsô]
 tone of voice [y>tc'i:]
 tongue [zeqdei]
 tongue twister [tcyeqk'ô>lin:]
 too (excessively) [t'eq], [t'ɛ:]
 tooth [iats'i>]
 top [kôdei], [za^n:mie^n:]
 top (the toy) [djie^n:loqdo]
 top of a shoe [ietsi>dei'r]
 topic [dimoq]
 torn open spot in clothing
 [p'o:dza^n:]
 torrential downpour [tc'in-ben-
 da:-y>]
- tortoise plastron (used in
 Chinese medicine) [kueipɛ^n>]
 toss dice [dzaq~deitsi>]
 tough (of meat or vegetables)
 [lô>]
 toward [tei:], [tuei:], [ua^n>]
 towel [tcin]
 toy with [uo^nlong:]
 track [kueidô:]
 trading company [mei:ieq
 kongsil], [mô:ieq kongsil]
 tragic [peitsɛ^n>]
 traitor [buo^n:do]
 transferred to another post
 [diô:~tseq]
 translate [fɛ^n], [fɛ^n'ieq]
 transparent [t'ei:min]
 transplant rice seedlings
 [ts'aq~'ia^n]
 transport [yn:]
 travel [ly>in]
 treasure [pô>pei:]
 treat an illness [dzi:~bin:]
 treat unjustly [*yc^nua^n>]
 tree [zý:]
 tremble [faqtei>]
 trip (vb.) [pɛ^n:~tô>]
 tripe [to>tsi>]
 trivial [so>suei:]
 trough [dzô]
 trousers [k'o:tsi>]
 true [tsen]
 truth [zequa:]
 try [si:]
 try to establish advantageous
 personal connections
 [*la~kuo^n'ci]
 tube [dong]
 tuberculosis [lôbin:]
 tune (n.) [diô:'r]
 tung oil [dongyô]
 tunnel [dzueidô:]
 turbid and unclear [uendzoq peq
 tc'in]
 turn [tsuo^n>]
 turn (the head) [djieq]
 turn over [fɛ^n]
 turtledove [pɛ^n'tcyô]
 tweezers [nieqtsi>]

- twelfth month of the lunar year
 [laqyeq]
 twins [suaⁿsen^r]
 twist (with fingers) [*mieq]
 twist of paper (for cleaning
 ears, etc.) [tsi>nieⁿ]
 twistable switch [djieⁿ:nyö>]
 twisted [kö-kö-long>]
 two [liaⁿ>], [*r:]
 two-character surname [suaⁿcin:]
 type [iaⁿ:], [pəⁿ],
 [tsong>luei:]
 typhoon [dɛfong]
- ugly [nəⁿk'əⁿ:], [ts'ei>],
 [p'a:-ci-ci]
 umbilical cord [djitə:]
 umbrella [səⁿ>], [y>səⁿ>],
 [yöpu:səⁿ>] (traditional,
 oiled)
 uncivilized [*uaⁿ]
 uncle (as a respectful term of
 address) [lô>peq]
 uncle (father's elder brother)
 [da:peqpeq]
 uncle (father's younger brother)
 [ciô>peqpeq], [soqsoq]
 uncle (mother's brother)
 [djyö:djyö:], [niaⁿdjyö:]
 uncover (lift away) [tcieq]
 undecided [yö'y: peq tcieq]
 under the eaves [laⁿia:]
 undershirt [əⁿ:sə]
 understand [tong>tieq]
 undisciplined [faⁿ:dzong]
 uneven [djiô], [ts'əⁿts'a peq
 dji]
 unexpectedly [səⁿ-peq-tcieq-dei]
 unfamiliar [maqsən]
 unfilial and evil son
 [u>nieqtsi>]
 unfold (spread out) [tsuoⁿ≈k'ə]
 unify [t'ong>*ieq]
 unite [duoⁿtcieq]
 universe [*ydzei]
 unless [dzÿfi]
 unlined garment [təⁿsəⁿ'r]
 unload freight [cia:≈fu:]
 unobstructed [t'ong]
- unpolished rice [ts'ô:mi>]
 unreasonable [peq djiaⁿ: ua:]
 unroll [t'ei>]
 untie [tcie>], [tcie>≈k'ə]
 upright [tsen:], [tuoⁿtsen:]
 uproar [hong>]
 urge [ts'uei]
 urinate [dza:≈suei]
 urine [suei]
 urn [*ong]
 urn with a lion shaped handle
 [sitsi>kaⁿ]
 use [iong:], [təⁿ]
 use up time and energy
 [fi:≈kongfu]
 useful trick [tcyeqtc'iô:]
 utterly helpless [meq-djieq-
 nə:-o]
- valuable [dzeqdjieⁿ]
 vanguard [djieⁿfong]
 vanish [ciôseq]
 vapor [tc'i:]
 vase [huaben'r]
 vegetables [ts'm:], [sots'm:],
 [ts'm:so]
 vegetarian food [sots'm:]
 vegetarianism (religious)
 [tc'ioq≈tsə]
 vendor's stall [t'mⁿ'r]
 vent one's woes [so:≈k'u>]
 ventilate [t'ei:≈fong]
 verify [aqtuei:]
 vermilion [tsÿ'ong]
 vertical [zÿ:]
 very [*məⁿ], [môⁿlô:lô], [saq],
 [tcio&kuoⁿ], [hen>] (latter not
 colloquial)
 very brief [tuoⁿ>ts'oq]
 very early on [*lôtsô>]
 very last [*laqtaqmoq]
 vest [taqtcieq'r]
 veterinarian [sei>*i]
 vexed [vəⁿnô>], [*ô:nô>]
 vexing [*ô:]
 vicinity [u:djin:]
 victory [sen:li:]
 vigor [djin:dei]
 vigorous [uaⁿ:]

villa [bieqzi:]
 village [ts'uentsuaⁿ]
 vine creeper [den]
 vinegar [ts'o:]
 violent [mong>], [uaⁿ]
 virtuous (of a woman) [ieⁿuei:]
 visit [pə:vaⁿ:], [ts'əⁿkuoⁿ]
 visit a grave to make an offering
 [zaⁿ:ven]
 visit relatives [t'əⁿ:tc'in]
 volume (of a book) [ts'eq]
 vomit [mô:], [t'o:], [ʰei-t'o:]
 vulgar [iongzoq], [zoqtc'i:]
 vulva [ʰinmen]

waist [ʰiô]
 wait [ten>]
 wait a minute [ə:cieq]
 wait upon [ts'i:ei:], [voqzi:]
 waiting room (in a station)
 [ei:ts'ueiseq]
 Waking of the Insects (the 3rd
 solar term) [tcindzeq]
 walk [tsei>lo:]
 walk with measured steps [doq-
 faⁿ-bu:]
 walking stick [kum>dzaⁿ:]
 wall [djiaⁿpieq]
 wallet [bikaq'r], [bitciaq'r]
 walnut [aqdô]
 waning moon [dzaⁿyeq]
 want [ʰiô:]
 wanton [faⁿ:-si:]
 war [tsuoⁿ:tsen]
 ward off evil [bi:~djia]
 warm [nuoⁿ>ho], [ʰuennuoⁿ>]
 warship [pintc'ieⁿ]
 wart [lô>ts'ÿ>na>]
 wart-like spot on skin
 [tci'ieⁿ>]
 wash [ci>]
 wash cloth (made of terry)
 [môtcinp'a:r]
 wash one's face [ci>~lieⁿ>],
 [do~lieⁿ>] (with a dripping wet
 cloth)
 wasp [uaⁿfong]
 waste leftover food [ts'ə:tciaq]
 waste paper [fi:tsi>]

waste time [mo~kongfu]
 watch (of the night) [ken]
 watch after (take care of)
 [kuoⁿ>]
 watch over [tcieⁿzi:]
 watch traditional opera
 [k'əⁿ:ci:ven]
 water [suei>]
 water (boiled) [k'əsuei>]
 water (plants) [tciô~suei>]
 water bucket [suei>t'ong>]
 water buffalo [suei>nyô]
 water caltrop [linkoq], [lô>lin]
 water chestnut [beqdji]
 water pipe [suei>kuoⁿ>]
 water shield (a vegetable)
 [zuents'ə:]
 water tower [suei>t'aq]
 waterfall [bô:pu:]
 watery [ci]
 wave the hand [huei~sei>],
 [tsô~sei>]
 waves [laⁿ:dei], [po]
 wax [laq]
 waxy yellow [laq-laq-uaⁿ]
 we [ngo>men]
 weak [zeq]
 weak (in poor health) [guei]
 wealthy family [ômen]
 wear (a hat, glasses, etc.)
 [tsə:]
 wear (clothing) [ts'uoⁿ]
 weasel [uaⁿts'ÿ>laⁿ'r]
 weave [tseq]
 wedding feast [ci>tcyô>]
 wedge (shim) [tsensaq'r]
 week [li>pə:]
 weft (yarn in weaving) [uei:sa]
 weigh [ts'en]
 weigh in hand [tieⁿ], [ten:]
 well (of water) [tcin>]
 well acquainted [zoq]
 well off [fu:y:]
 well-behaved [kueitcy>]
 west [ci]
 wet [seq]
 wet nurse [nə>*ma]
 whale [djin'y]
 what [sa:], [sa:ci], [saqkoq]
 what a pity! [k'ô>cieq]

what fine mess (or ruse) is
 this?! [sa: huadei]
 wheat [ciô>maq], [maqtsi>]
 wheat bran [maqfu]
 wheat foods [mieⁿ:zeq]
 wheel [lenbuaⁿ]
 when [sa: ziⁿ:ei:]
 where [na>li>dei], [saqkoq
 di:faⁿ]
 whet (as a knife) [mo]
 which [la>koq], [na>koq],
 [na>li>keqⁿ:ieq],
 [na>li>keqⁿ:ieqkoq]
 whip [pieⁿtsi>]
 whirlpool [djeiⁿ:ⁿuⁿr]
 whirlwind [longdjeiⁿ:fong]
 whiskers [cy]
 whistle (vb.) [ts'uei≈tciô:tsi>]
 white [baqseq], [beqseq]
 who [la>koq]
 whole [tsen>]
 wholesale [p'ifaq]
 why [uei:-sa:], [tso: sa:]
 wide [k'ueq], [k'uoⁿ]
 widow [kua>u:], [kusuaⁿ]
 widowed [suaⁿ-tc'i]
 width [uaⁿk'ueq]
 wife [lô>bo], [nuei:zen]
 wild rose [i>meikuei:]
 wilful [zen:cin:]
 willing [k'en>]
 willow tree [lyô>zÿ:]
 willow twig [iaⁿlyô>diô]
 win [in]
 wind (n.) [fong]
 wind blows [tc'i>≈fong]
 wind thread [niô>≈cieⁿ:ⁿr]
 winded [tc'i:hei:]
 window [ts'uaⁿmen]
 windy rainstorm [bô:fong'y>]
 wine [tcyô>]
 wine cup (small) [tcyô>tsong]
 wing [ts'i:paⁿ>]
 winnow grain [po:≈koq]
 winnowing fan [po:tcil]
 winsome [mei>-tciô-tciô]
 winter [tongt'ieⁿ]
 winter solstice [tongtsi:]
 wipe [tc'ie], [ts'aq]
 wise man [sen:zen]

wish (aspiration) [yoⁿ:vaⁿ:]
 witch [kuaⁿdo:cieⁿ]
 with all one's might [p'in≈min:]
 with relish [tcin-tcin yô> vi:]
 with reluctance or difficulty
 [mieⁿ>tc'iaⁿ>]
 with the wind [zuen:fong]
 with wide open eyes [ieⁿ>-tsen-
 tsen]
 withdraw [t'uei:], [ts'eqt'uei:]
 wither and fall [tiô-dji:]
 withered grass [k'uts'ô>]
 without rhyme or reason [moq-
 min-dji-miô:]
 witty remark [tc'iô:biua:]
 wolf [laⁿ]
 woman [ny>zentcia]
 woman's breast [zÿ>vaⁿ]
 wonton [uenden]
 wood [moqdei]
 woodcutter [djiôfu]
 wooden armchair [t'w:si'y>]
 wooden clip [moqkaq'r]
 wooden club [baⁿ:dzuei]
 wooden fish (used by Buddhists)
 [moqy]
 wooden foot basin [k'utciaqben]
 wooden splinter [moqts'i:]
 wooden stick (used to part the
 hair with) [tc'ieⁿ:r]
 work [kong]
 work (a man's) [zi:t'i>]
 work (a woman's) [sen'uaq]
 world [si:tcie:]
 worm [tc'yeqzuoⁿ:]
 worn out shoes [p'o:bi'ie]
 worried ['yôdzei]
 worry [dzei], [ts'ô≈cin],
 [tmⁿ≈cin]
 worship [dzongpə:], [pə:]
 would rather [nin:k'o>]
 wrap [pô]
 wrap zòngzi [ku>≈tsong:tsi>]
 wrapper leaves for zòngzi
 [tsong:niaqk'oq'r]
 wrench (vb.) [nyô>]
 wrench (n.) [pəⁿsei>]
 wretched [tc'its'mⁿ>]
 wring [tciô>]

wrinkled giant hyssop (Agastache
rugosa) [hoqciaⁿ]
 wrinkles [tsei:ven], [venlo:]
 wrist [sei>uoⁿtsi>]
 wristwatch [sei>piô>]
 write [ci>]
 write talismans [ua:zu]

xiùcai scholar [cyö:dza]

Yama (King of Hell) [nieⁿlo uaⁿ]
 yamen [iamen]
 yawn [ta>zhacieⁿ]
 year [nieⁿ]
 year (of age) [suei:]
 year after next [ei:nieⁿ]
 year before last [djeⁿnieⁿ]
 yeast [ciô:mo>]
 yellow [uaⁿ]
 yesterday [dza:tsi>]
 you [ni>]
 you (plural) [ni>men]
 young [nieⁿtc'in]
 young master [sô:i]
 young soya bean [môdei:`r]
 young voice [rdong sen]
 your father (polite expression)
 [lin:tsuen-da:zen]
 your home (polite expression)
 [fu>zaⁿ:]
 your mother (polite expression)
 [lin:daⁿ-da:zen]
 youth (early) [sô:nieⁿ]
yuánbào ingot [yoⁿpô>]

zero [lin]

VITA

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He earned a B.A. in Chinese Language and Literature in March 1981 at the University of Washington, graduating Magna Cum Laude. In June 1986 he received an M.A. in Chinese Literature at University of Washington. His masters thesis, entitled "The Soushen houji Attributed to Tao Yuanming (365-427)," is a study and translation of a Chinese Six Dynasties (222-589) collection of classical Chinese supernatural tales.