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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

Doctor of Philosophy

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Approved by

Jerry Norman
(Chairperson of Supervisory Committee)

[Signatures]

Program Authorized to Offer Degree Asian Languages and Literature

Date June 12, 1992
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Richard VanNess Simmons
Doctoral Dissertation

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Abstract

The Hangzhou Dialect

by Richard VanNess Simmons

Chairperson of the Supervisory Committee: Professor Jerry Norman
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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.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: The City of Hangzhou .................................................. 1
  The Modern City ................................................................. 3
  A Brief History of Hangzhou .................................................. 4
  The Informants ........................................................................ 22

Chapter Two: The Phonology of the Modern Hangzhou Dialect ............ 26
  Initials ..................................................................................... 28
  Finals ....................................................................................... 32
    The Plain Finals ..................................................................... 33
    The Nasal Finals .................................................................... 36
    The Stop Finals ..................................................................... 37
  Other Finals ............................................................................ 38
  Vowels ...................................................................................... 40
  Tones ....................................................................................... 41
  Isolation Values ....................................................................... 41
  Tone Sandhi ............................................................................. 43
    Sandhi in Two-syllable Words ................................................ 45
    Sandhi in Words of Three or More Syllables ......................... 48
    Further Characteristics of Sandhi in Hangzhou ..................... 51
  Orthography ............................................................................ 52
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interrogatives</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negation</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Double-Object Construction</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Passive Construction</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Disposal Form</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comparative Forms</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complements</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modifiers Marked with /tieq/</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Six: Hangzhou Phonology in Comparison</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finals</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tones</td>
<td>269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapter Seven: A Concluding Perspective on the Dialect's</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix One: Syllabary</td>
<td>335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Two: The Sound Table</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Three: Words with the Suffixes /-r/, /-tsi/, and /-dei/</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Four: Middle Chinese Correspondences</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Five: Qièvùn Correspondences: Words with Sonorant Initials</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initials in shàng Tone and Words with ri and weī Initials</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Six: Lexicon</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendix Seven: English-Hangzhou Index</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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 (yín 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 wén '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 (XiHú 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. 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 (錢塘縣) of Kuàiji Commandery (會稽郡), noted as a stop on a tour taken by the First Emperor (Shǐhuáng 始皇帝) 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.-

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¹These census figures are drawn from Quán guó fēn xiàn-shí rénkǒu tānglì yí 1986 nián, 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. 

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 (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

*Unless 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 (modern Zhènjiāng 镇江) 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 长安, 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 Mí 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 Jùyì 白居易 (772-846) had dikes built on the lake which improved irrigation of nearby farmland and further enhanced agricultural

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*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 Wú-Yuè 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—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.  

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.  

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*This 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.

*Population 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 苏轼 (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 Wènsōu fēnbèi dūdié bùgōng zhùàng," 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 Shāngqīu 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.

then to Hangzhou (which was renamed Lin’an 雲安), then Yuèzhōu 越州 (modern ShàoXìng 紹興), then Míngzhōu 明州 (modern Níngbō 宁波), and were ultimately forced to flee as far south as Wēnzhōu 溫州 when the Jin occupied Hangzhou and advanced to Míngzhōu. 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 (Jìnyuán yìlái xīnjuàn wàolù, 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 (xiBei ren 西北人) already substantially outnumbered natives (zurén 土人) in Hangzhou by 1156, the twenty-sixth year of the Shaoxing reign (1173.26a).

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 Miǎoxíngsì 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). 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.

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

(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 that 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 Zhu Yuanzhang (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. 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

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*The 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 Hamceu) as he found it in 1611:

Hamceu 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 ask 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 戏文, reserved as a designation for southern opera elsewhere, is the generic term for traditional Chinese opera. Even before the Yuan, the xìwén Wáng Huán 王焕 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 长生殿, was a native of Hangzhou, as was the tânci 弹词 artist Chén Duānshēng 陈端生 (1751-ca. 1796), who is well known for her composition Zài shēng yuán 再生缘. Hangzhou's cultural milieu was fertile ground for the development of traditional vernacular fiction and the storyteller's arts. Luó Guànzhōng 罗贯中 (fl. late 14th c.), who is well known as the author of the novel Sānghuó yǎnì 三国演义 and also associated with the development of the novel Shuǐzhū zhuan 水浒传 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 說本 story collection, Qīngpíng shāntáng huàběn 清平山堂话本, in which many of the

\(^{10}\)This 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).

\(^{11}\)This according to Liu Yiqing (fl. ca. 1280-1300) in his Qiántáng yíshì 清堂议论, 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: Yánshì 燕市 (Beijing), Jǐnlíng 金陵 (Nanjing), Chānghé 闕閣 (Suzhou), and Lin’ān (Hangzhou).”13 The Book-Reading Society (Dúshū 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 Jīngfēi hùlìng, 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 *Siku quanshu* 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. Designated 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:

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14 The 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 Qingbo 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.\footnote{From 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).}

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
to retake the city was launched in October 1863 by troops led by Zuò 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
désbris, 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, Cheng Yongfang 程永芳 and Wang Lizhen 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 Xiashan 穆山 (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 Yuhang xian 楊杭縣 (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 Hefang Street (河坊街) and Wu Hill (吴山). 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 xian 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 jiānbiāo, compiled and printed by the Zhōngguó
kēxué yuàn yǔyán yánjiū suǒ, n.d.
B. Fāngyán diàochá cíhuì shǒucè, compiled and printed by the
C. Brief mimeographed vocabulary questionnaires prepared by the
Zhōngguó shèhūl-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 zìbìāo.

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 putōnghuà 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>labial</th>
<th>alveolar</th>
<th>palatal</th>
<th>velar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated stops (gíng)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>tc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspirated stops (gíng)</td>
<td>p'</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>tc'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unaspirated stops (zhuó)</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>dz</td>
<td>dj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasals</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td>lateral</td>
<td>l</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fricatives (gíng)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fricatives</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(and zero [Ø] initial)

This set of initials includes:

A. Nine oral stops: bilabials /p, p', b/ ([p, p', b]), alveolars /t, t', d/ ([t, t', d]), and velars /k, k', g/ ([k, k', g]).

B. Six affricates: sibilants /ts, ts', dz/ ([ts, ts', dz]) and pre-palatals /tc, tc', dj/ ([tc, tc', dj]).

C. Six fricatives: sibilants /s/ ([s]) and /z/ ([z]), pre-palatal /ɕ/ ([ɕ]), labials /ʃ/ ([ʃ]) and /ʁ/ ([ʁ]), and glottal /h/ ([h]).

D. Three nasals: bilabial /m/ ([m]), alveolar /n/ ([n]) and velar /ŋ/ ([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 2liǎo, 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:

1. Those that only occur with upper register tones—identified as qing 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 zhuō 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 qing or zhuō 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 pinyin values as b, p, d, t, z, s, i, g, k, s 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

---

*The 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 [ŋ]. Zero
/ʔ/ initial in the upper register (but not the lower register) has the
phonetic value of a weak glottal stop onset [ʔ]. Sibilant /z/ is
voiced in the upper register, where it sounds rather similar to the
alveolar approximant [l], though it never loses a distinct sibilant
quality; in the lower register /z/ is voiceless and followed by
breathy voice ([zː>). Hangzhou /m, n, ng, l, v/ and /ʔ/ 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:

\[ a \ a^\prime \ a^\prime \ a^n \ a^n \ a^n \ a^n \ e^n \ a^n \ e^n \ a^n \ e^n \ o^n \ a^n \ e^n \ o^n \ y^n \]

In addition to these finals, Hangzhou also possesses two syllabic
nasals /m/ ([ŋ]) and /n/ ([ŋ]) and the rhotacized vowel /r/ ([ɾ]).

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*In 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 qīchǐ, those with a medial /u/ as hēkǒu, and those having a medial /y/ as cuǒkǒu; finals that have no medial can be called kǎikǒu.

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

/i, y/: These are high front apical vowels [i] and [y]. 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. /y/ differs from /i/ in that it is pronounced with a strong protrusion and rounding of the lips. Also, before /y/ 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 [oo] or [œu]. 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 [œ]. When /u/ occurs with /ʊ/ initial in the lower register tones it has a phonetic quality best described as a syllabic, labiodental—but clearly rounded—approximant [ʏ]. 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 /y/) 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 [ʊo], 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 /bosaŋ/, while Wang Lizhen reads /busaŋ/. 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'．

/a/, /ie, /ua/. In this set, /a/ is a low front vowel [a] which
approaches a mid-low [Æ] but which is closer to low than mid. On the
other hand, the /e/ in /ie/ represents a mid-low [Æ], 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 ə in Beijing ə, ıə, əə.

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

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

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*Below 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), /ıɔ>ɓ'abu:/ 'old woman', /do:/ 'big', /u>/
'five', /k'o/ 'hoop', /dza>f:u/ '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 pǔtōnghùà, 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

/a^n, iæ^n, uo^n, yo^n/. Only the elder of the informants, Cheng Yongfang, can distinguish the first of these finals, /a^n/. In her speech, the vowel in /a^n/ is clearly fronted but very low, its phonetic value best represented by a nasalized [ŋ], but low enough to be leaning toward [ŋ]. In Wang Lizhen's speech the morphemes of final /a^n/ all have the same phonetic value as final /a/, with no nasalization and a slightly higher vowel. In the final /iæ^n/ the vowel is normally slightly higher than in the plain final /iæ/: [iŋ]. In /uo^n/ and /yo^n/ the main vowel is a nasalized mid back rounded vowel which falls midway between [ø] and [ŋ].

/a^n, ia^n, ua^n/. 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—[ŋ] or [kŋ]. 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 [e]. 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: [oŋ] and [ioŋ]; 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 [E].

/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, [ɛ] in /yeq/ and a higher [t] 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 the 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 [ɔ] and the medial /i/ is often rounded, especially following prepalatals.

Other Finals

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

/*r/. This represents the rhotacized vowel [ɻ] 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 [ɨ]—except when found in lower register tones as a first syllable where it is generally closer to [ə]. 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—\( [r] \)—heard just before the vowel and \( /'r/ \) is thus rendered as \( [\ell\ell] \). 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', /\( d\)ji\( \cdot \)r/ 'eggplant' and /ts\( \cdot \)uei\( \cdot \)r/ 'pushcart' are phonetically often \( [\ell\ell] \), \( [d\ell\ell\ell] \) and \( [ts\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell] \), 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 \( [\ell] \), which is thereby assimilated to a nasal. For example, /ten\( \cdot \)r/ 'stool' is rendered \( [t\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell] \) and /bin\( \cdot \)r/ 'bottle' is \( [b\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell\ell] \).

\( /'r/ \) 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Front</th>
<th>Central</th>
<th>Back</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ï</td>
<td>ÿ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ø</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 [Ø] and [ɻ].

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>píng</th>
<th>shàng</th>
<th>qù</th>
<th>rù</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vīn</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>váng</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tones are divided into four categories—traditionally termed píng, shàng, qù, and rù, each of which has an upper and lower (vīn and váng) 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 ū 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 .isUser-defined/ 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>/\33\</th>
<th>high</th>
<th>falling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tone 2</td>
<td>/\21\</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 3</td>
<td>/\52\</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 5</td>
<td>/\45\</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 6</td>
<td>/\13\</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 7</td>
<td>/\45\</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 8a</td>
<td>/\21\</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 8b</td>
<td>/\12\</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 *ru* 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
*ru* (tone 7 or 8) by the informants regardless of sandhi context.
Phonetically, though, *ru* 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-*ru* 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-\text{-}\text{ru} tone second syllables. In the first pattern, the tone of syllable two is always \textit{+high} and \textit{-falling}. Hence when the second syllable morpheme has a root tone that is \textit{-high} and/or \textit{+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-\text{-}\text{ru} second syllables is \textit{+high} and \textit{+falling}, all being pronounced /52/. Second syllables in the \text{-}\text{ru} 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 řū tones are read /52/. In the řū 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 ingleton tone or the tone 3 suffix /tši>/ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syllable</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Tone</td>
<td>+/33/</td>
<td>+/33/</td>
<td>+/33/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. /33/</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. /21/</td>
<td>+/33/</td>
<td>+/13/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/13/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/12/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. /52/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. /45/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td></td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. /13/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. /45/</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
<td>+/52/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/13/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/21/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. /21/</td>
<td>+/33/</td>
<td>+/13/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/13/</td>
<td>+/45/</td>
<td>+/12/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 /lɔ̃ː/u̯ˈni/ 'mud', /tueiːdəifong/ 'headwind', and /lutʃ.uaˈr/ 'crow', in which the second syllable receives the sharp stress; and /uaːtsˈjələˈr/ 'weasel', /dəmiːkəˈsuei]/ 'swill left from washing rice', and /tuˈcidaːˈkoqˈr/ '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, /dji'æemdong:'r/ 'neighbor' which has the pattern /21/ +/+13/ +/+45/ +/+21/, and /badei'uaq'r/ '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 chéngyu 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 syllabic 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. Ryù 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&gt;</th>
<th>- at syllable end -</th>
<th>(Ø)</th>
<th>:</th>
<th>q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shàng</td>
<td>INITIAL</td>
<td>píng</td>
<td>qù</td>
<td>rù</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tone 3</td>
<td>gǐng type</td>
<td>Tone 1</td>
<td>Tone 5</td>
<td>Tone 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>m n ng +dot</td>
<td>upper yǐn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 v z 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>zhuó type</td>
<td>Tone 2</td>
<td>Tone 6</td>
<td>Tone 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>lower yáng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following are examples of this system:

Tone 1: /i/ 'fly' /wi/ 'three'
Tone 2: /dza/ 'tea' /lyö/ 'flow'
Tone 3: /16>/ 'old' /u>/ 'five'
Tone 5: /k'um:/ 'fast' /p'ö:/ 'blisters'
Tone 6: /mong:/ 'dream' /zö:/ 'tree'
Tone 7: /tc'iöq/ 'eat' /tieq/ '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: /mö'18:1ö/ 'very much' or /tc'iökuö/ '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'nyö/ 'rhinoceros', /dza'2u/ 'teapot', /tc'iöe>/ 'wart'.

e. To maintain orthographic consistency, the accent used in the writing of final /'r/ is replace by a dot '∙' when this final occurs with upper register tones (including the shàng tone) for example /'r:/ 'two', /'r>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, toʰ, 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: /ɕʰ, sʰ, 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 pǐng, qù and ŭû 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  h

and zero /θ/ 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 Kuanhua, 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  ṭ
p' t' ts' tɕ' k'
b  d  dz  dʑ  g  ɡ
m  n  ɲ  n
f  l  s  ɕ  x  h
v  z  ʒ  ʃ
j
```

Chao has identified all the initials that we described in the preceding section plus six apparently additional ones: [ɲ, ɻ, j, ɕ, ɻ0] and [ʂ]. 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 [ hà] are in all probability other allophonic variants of zero initial: [ hà] 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 [ç], 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 /i/, /y/ and medial /u/ ([ŋ],
[ŋ] and [u]. 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. Concerning the phonetic value of the front variety, he explains that /ts, ts', dz, z/ 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 [tq, tq', dz, z] and [q] before [i] and [y] (83). 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  ei  o  e̞  An̄  an on  a?  a?  o?
I
i  iE  ia  io  iAn̄  an on  ia?  i?  io?
거
ŋei  q̣An̄  q̣an  q̣a?  q̣a?
u/v  uE  ua  uen  u̞/u  uAn̄  uen  uA?  uA?
çu
y
Y  Y̞  yIn  yI?
```

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

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

3Chao indicates the distinction in his charts by marking a fronted value for the front set—{tq, tq', dz, q, z}, and leaving the back set unmarked—{tq, tq', dz, q, z}. 
In the above set, similar to the situation in the initials, the finals [ʂai, ʂAn, ʂen, ʂaʔ] and [ʂʔ] are simply allophonic variants of /uei, uaŋ, uen, uaq/ and /ueq/ which occur after sibilants. Also, it can be concluded from the information Chao provides that what he writes [3] and [u6] are variants of the final /uo]/, [u8] is found following velars and [3] 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 /ɔ/ that was identified in our informants' speech. The explanation for this is that /ɔ/ 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], a value he describes as that found in mid-western American her and which in his dialect orthography he writes er (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 边聲) [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. 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

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*On 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^m-2]  Tone 3: [5-1]  Tone 5: [2"-2"]  Tone 7: [5]
Tone 2: [1^m-1^m]  Tone 6: [1^m-2^m]  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. 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. 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

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*An 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 Endō Mitsuaki and Furuya Akihiro for providing me with a copy Endō had obtained from the original.

*Cloud 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. 8 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, dū 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
túhùa 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).

8Appendix 2 contains the entire contents of the main text of the
Sound-Table.
dialect. The spelling system it contains 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 ü 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 ü is to identify y as an initial or element of the initial in all cases, but to generally consider ü 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 ü included on the list, then, the initials derived from the spellings of the Sound-Table are as follows:

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*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 [ç(i)] (or [ç'(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-palatais, 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, g, and occur with finals that have i or ü (corresponding to /i/—but not /û/—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 iæo. The spelling ni is only given with a shàng tone example: 你 'you'. This apparently contrasts with nýi 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.

10 In 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, yángh píng. In the Sound-Table additional examples are given for nýi in the píng tone (ţǔ) and qǔ tone (ă); no other example is given for ni in any tone. The spelling níao has only a shàng tone example (nǐ) and nǔ spells only the morpheme 女 'woman' (but in both shàng and qǔ 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, \'en etc., may be imitated, especially when on the level [i.e. \'ma] 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 u may also be interpreted as writing lower register forms of zero initial plus—in some cases—the medial vowel. Initial y is written were we would identify zero initial in lower register syllables that have i or u as main vowel or medial; and concurrently, in some cases, the medial is omitted. Initial u is written were we would identify zero initial in lower register syllables that have y as the main vowel; u also stands
as the initial in syllables of the lower register that with any other initial are written with a medial \( y \).

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 \( p', t', ts', ts'(i) \), \( kv \) and \( k' \) always follows \( y \) and \( y \) but precedes \( i \), for example \( tsu'eh \) (出 'exit'), \( kv'i \) (氣 'breath') and \( kv'ang \) (腔 'oral cavity'), but also \( ts'iang \) (槍 'spear').

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

\(^{11}\) The preface hints at the compilers own conception of the initial system: "wa, wah, 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 yin ping surname Wang (汪) from the yang ping surname Yang (王).
ai a e ao -- an ang en ong ah eh oh
∅
i iai ia jao ien i ang in iong iah ih ioh
 ś
u wai wa we (w)un wang wen wah weh/wih
 o
 ü
 iu iun üin üih

Regarding the orthography of these finals in the Sound-Table, note the following: 1) In the finals where the medial ı is underlined in the above chart, the ı is omitted following initials ky, ky', gy, hy and y. 2) When the finals having a medial y occur in the upper register with zero initial, the y is written u. 3) In the final (u)un, the y is written as a medial following the initials k, k', s and h. (This final thus parallels the corresponding [u] and [u8] of Y.R. Chao's study, where, as we noted, [u8] is found following velars and [u] elsewhere.) 4) The final identified as ∅ 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 ñü tone finals.

In addition to the above, the Sound-Table gives a final written simply ț 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 ŭ tone: tswih ꧔ 'chess pawn', which apparently contrasts with tsweh ꦿ 'clumsy'. More than likely this represents some sort of idiosyncratic reading pronunciation.\textsuperscript{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/ (Ӧ 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 ə (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:

\textsuperscript{12}For 'chess pawn', our informants give /tsueq/, corresponding to the Sound-Table tswah; the morpheme ꧔ is not in their vocabulary.
E in such words as men, meh 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]:

1. ã, unless preceded by i or y, as in iang, yang, is
everywhere long, as in English father, no difference being
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. 0 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 0 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 /æ/, ie, um/ and /ʌ/, iʌ/. No change in vowel quality is observed during the production of either /æ/ or /ʌ/ 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 /ɔ/ and the possibility that /ɔ/ 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 /a^n/ and /a^n/ (corresponding to an and ang) as she pronounces them are very close. However, in /a^n/ the vowel is without a doubt higher and more front—if ever so slightly—than that of /a^n/; and only the nasal in /a^n/ 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 [sɛ̌], neatly intermediate between the Sound-Table reading san and Wang Lizhen's reading [sɛ̌], the latter except for tone contour being identical to the value [sɛ̌] 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 bīn sen (平音) or level tone, zàng sen (上音) rising tone, ku'ü sen (去音) sinking (lit. departing) tone, and zeh sen (入音) 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 '] 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[i], sy, g, I/y/[u]) 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 ŭù 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--

'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 /lɔ, lɔ, *ma/ and /ma/. Apparently these are the only syllables with a lateral or nasal initial found in upper register (píng, ǒu 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, Endō 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.16

16The studies are Endō 1989, Akitani 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1988a & 1988b, and Bao 1988; also, studies by Akitani include Kango hōgen kenkyūkai 1986 & 1987 and Chūgoku sho gengo kenkyūkai 1988, which are his transcriptions of two stories, "Míng zhū" and "Bái niāngzi," told in the Hangzhou dialect by his informant. Our discussion will not address the treatments of Hangzhou tone sandhi found in Endō 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.
Endō 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 Endō drew from their speech coincides very closely with our own. There are only a few minor differences which bear discussion.

Endō recognizes a palatal initial [ŋ] 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 [ŋi] 'needle' distinct from shàng [ni] 'you'. Our informants Cheng Yongfang and Wang Lizhen both rejected [ŋi] 'needle' as a "Shaoxing word." (They preferred /tsen/.) So this minimal pair is probably not sufficient to establish a palatal [ŋ] as a separate phoneme in Hangzhou.

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

All nasal finals except [ã, iã, uã, yã] 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.

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1Our informants give /guoŋ/ for 'throw away', while Wang Lizhen also frequently uses /guoː/, a borrowing of the Shanghai cognate of /guoŋ:/, [χutšə] (cf. Sherard 1982, 168). Bao 1988 agrees that /guoŋ:/ is the Hangzhou word for 'throw away' (285).
Endō'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 [ɾ], generally preceded by a mid-low central vowel with a value varying between [ə] (in isolation and after finals ending in low vowels [ə, ɔ, ɔ]) or [ɘ] (most other environments). He also recognizes an initial alveolar flap [ɻ] in this final, but which he only heard following high-front vowels [ʅ, ɻ, i, y, ɕ, ɻ] and the stop final [ieʔ]. In words where it follows any stop final except [ieʔ], Endō says this final is rendered simply as the retroflex lateral [ɾ] which replaces the [ɾ] stop of the preceding final and is no longer distinguished as a separate syllable. In words where it follows finals ending in [ɳ], he describes the final as [ɾəɾ]. 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 [ə] 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 Endō has identified, and it is not
always heard following high front vowels. For example /toˈr/ 'rabbit' (with a back vowel) can be heard both as [toːr] and [toɹr], /kɔˈr/ 'hook' (with a high front vowel) both as [kɔːr] and [kɔɹr]. 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 Endō'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 syllabic identity. This is most obvious in words where /ˈr/ follows a stop final, the syllable boundary being easily identified by the final glottal stop even where there is no alveolar flap: For /iaqˈr/ 'duck' and /dʒioqˈr/ 'bracelet, our informants do not give [iʔr] and [dʒaiʔr] as Endō describes, but rather [iaʔr] (or [iaʔsʔ]) and [dʒioʔr] (or [dʒioʔsʔ]). It must be admitted, however, that when words containing other final types followed by /ˈr/ are pronounced without the alveolar flap, the question of whether to count /ˈr/ as a syllable is often akin to trying to determine the number of syllables in English 'hour' and 'fire', for example /kumˈr/ 'chopstick' when pronounced [kumə] or /huaˈr/ 'flower' when pronounced [huaɾ].

5. A phonetic value corresponding to Endō's [ŋə] for /ˈr/ is frequently heard in the environment he identifies—though we must insist on transcribing it as [nə]. Its explanation is simply that there is liaison or joinder between a final [n] of the preceding syllable and the beginning of the /ˈr/ 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 Endō, Bao identifies a velar nasal stop in the finals /aⁿ, iaⁿ/ and /uaⁿ/, writing [aŋ, in, 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 /ɔ̃, ɤ̞/ and /aⁿ/. 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 /aⁿ/ 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'ixl̝], [ku̞l̝], [hi̞3̝], in Shanghai, and [t'ixl̝], [ku̞l̝], [ji̞6̝] 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 /m̩/ and /a̯/ toward a trend whereby the vowel in /m̩/ rises and there is a gradual loss of the nasal, prompting instead a drift of /m̩/ toward a merger with /o̯/.

3. The reduction of the diphthong ao to /ɔ/ and possibly a parallel reduction of ai to /a̯/.

4. A trend toward the loss of the nasal element in the nasalized finals /m̩, ie̯, uo̯, yo̯/.

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:
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: /tsynia/ for 'sow'. In contrast, for 'boar' they give /iongtsyi/, which follows the pattern given for most gender distinctions, as /botci/ 'hen' & /iongtci/ 'cock', /boiqa/ 'female duck' & /iongiaq/ 'male duck', /tsi'nyoi/ 'cow' & /iongnyoi/ 'bull', /tsima/ 'mare' & /iongma/ 'stallion'. The use of the rather literary prefixes /tsi/ 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 identified with the Central group—Suzhou (Sz), Wenzhou (Wz), Changsha (Cs), Shuangfeng (Sf), and Nanchang (Nc):  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hz</th>
<th>Sz</th>
<th>Wz</th>
<th>Cs</th>
<th>Sf</th>
<th>Nc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 3rd person pronoun is tā or cognate......</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Subordinative part. is de/di or cognate.</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ordinary neg. is bù or cognate............</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Gender marker is prefixed for animals...</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Zhan or cognate for 'to stand'.............</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Zou or cognate for 'to walk'................</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Erzi or cognate for 'son'...................</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>−</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Fangzi or cognate for 'house'.............</td>
<td>+</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>−</td>
<td>†</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/.

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

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

*Other Northern dialects are found where the colloquial for 'to stand' is cognate to Hangzhou /lieq/ and not to Beijing zhan, for example Yantai [li2] (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 putōnghuà; 2) Words not shared with putōnghuà but shared with close-by dialects such as Shaoxing and Huzhou; 3) Words which share "similarities" with both putōnghuà and nearby dialects; 4) Words peculiar to Hangzhou.

In this scheme, Bao is no doubt using putōnghuà 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
|--------|---------|----------|----------
| 'speak' | shūō    | /sueq/   | /gáwng/  |
| 'table' | zhūōzi  | /tsqtsi>/ | /dhae dzz/ |
| 'cricket' | qūquir | /tc'ytc'y'r/ | /zhae jiq/ |
| 'flea' | gēzao   | /kaqts>/> | /tyáw dza/ |

*Shanghai 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—/i/, ei, ei, oq, c, oq/ = [i, i, a, a, o]; Nasal—
/ing, oeng, eng, ang, ong, awng/ = [iŋ, éŋ, iŋ, aŋ, əŋ, 5]; Plain—/i,
iu, y, ei, oe, ae, z, wz, eu, er, a, u, z, aw/ = [i, y, i, e, e, e,
i, y, ër, a, o, o] (syllabic nasal finals are indicated by
doubling initial). INITIALS. /b, by, p, py, d, dy, t, ty, g, gu, k,
kw, dz, ts, j, tzy, f, h, hw, s, sy, m, my, n, ng, 1, ly, w, y, G/
= [p, pi, p', p'i, t, ti, t', t'i, k, ku, k', k'ui, ts, ts', yq, ëq',
f, h, hu, s, q, ?n, ?mi, ?n, ?mi], ë, ?i, ?i, ?i] (/f/ or /h/ before /uw/=ññ). Murmured initials are indicated by the
addition of /h/ (=ññññ) 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 ū tones (7 and 8) are shown by the presence of a final /q/;
murmured initials distinguish lower register tones 6 and 8.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'button'</td>
<td>niukou</td>
<td>/nyø&gt;k'ö:'r/</td>
<td>/nhyeu dzz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'swill'</td>
<td>gänshui</td>
<td>/ka'suei/</td>
<td>/gøe jaq/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'old man'</td>
<td>lätõur</td>
<td>/lø&gt;dei'ö/</td>
<td>/lhaw dheu dzz/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'inside'</td>
<td>lyrou</td>
<td>/li&gt;dei/</td>
<td>/lhi syang/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'livestock'</td>
<td>chusheng</td>
<td>/ts'qosən/</td>
<td>/dzùng sang/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'wash the

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>face'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'beggar'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jujube'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'blink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'thirsty'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'kernel'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'brother's son'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*From Xu et al. 1988, 212.

*Compare /ts'm:tciq/ 'waste leftover food'.

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

*/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.

2. Forms shared with nearby Wu dialects—Southern forms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'room'</td>
<td>wûzi</td>
<td>/va&quot;tcie&quot;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'matter'</td>
<td>shìqìng</td>
<td>/zi:t'i&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'chair'</td>
<td>yìzi</td>
<td>/y&gt;tsi&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tomorrow'</td>
<td>mìngtiān</td>
<td>/mótsô/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'lightening'</td>
<td>dâ shân</td>
<td>/ta&gt; hâqso&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'rain'</td>
<td>xià yǔ</td>
<td>/loq y&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'neck'</td>
<td>boži</td>
<td>/dei-tcin&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'eat'</td>
<td>chì</td>
<td>/tc'ioq/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'take a wife'</td>
<td>qu</td>
<td>/t'j&gt; (lê&gt;bo)/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'dinner'</td>
<td>wânfàn</td>
<td>/i:wân:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'very'</td>
<td>hên</td>
<td>/tciâko&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'last year'</td>
<td>qûnîân</td>
<td>/djiâ:nie&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'thief'</td>
<td>zêi</td>
<td>/dzeqkuâdlei/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bind'</td>
<td>bàng</td>
<td>/voq/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'capon'</td>
<td>yânjî</td>
<td>/cie&quot;tcie/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Forms combining elements of both Northern and Southern expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'face'</td>
<td>lián</td>
<td>/lie&quot;&gt;kong&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'pot'</td>
<td>guó</td>
<td>/kutsi&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'spatula'</td>
<td>guóchân</td>
<td>/tci&gt;â&gt;kuo&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'short while'</td>
<td>yî huîr</td>
<td>/&quot;ieq-cieq&quot;r/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'fence'</td>
<td>líba</td>
<td>/tci&gt;âlipa/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'eye gunk'</td>
<td>vînchî</td>
<td>/ie&quot;&gt;tsi&quot;u/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beijing       Hangzhou       Shanghai
'take a bath'     yī zāo        /ci> ioq/          /dha yhoq/
'puddle'          shuǐkèn        /suei>"ua"da"/    /s̍t dhaung/
'dusk'            hāngwèn       /va"k'ua:pie"r/   /yha kwa dheu/

4. Forms peculiar to Hangzhou

Beijing       Hangzhou       Shanghai
'mischievous'  wánpì           /bibi'r/           /whae bhi/
'address'      dízhī           /diːtciaq'r/      /dhi dzz/
'customer'     gùkè           /ma>tsy>/¹⁰  /gùw kaq/
'diaper'       jìèzì          /ts¹pwa"r/         /s̍t buw/
'string'       shéngzì          /soq'r/           /zheng dzz/
'earrings'     òrhuan          /k'u"r/           /ts̍e/
'box'          hézì           /loq'r/            /hhaq dzz/
'bowl'         wān            /uo"tswa"/       /w̍o̍e/
'handkerchief'  shóu juàn"r   /p'a:ar/          /śeujing/¹¹
'house lizard'  bínú           /pieqfu"r/       /biq huu/
'just now'      gāngsāng        */tcia"tcia"/   /g̍awng gawng/
'twins'        shuāngbàn"r     */sua"sen"r/     /s̍awng bau tae/
'play'         wānr           */sua"tsi>"r/     /beeq syang/
'bird'         niàò           */tc"iʒ>"r/       /n̍y̍aw/
'who'          shéi           */l̍a>koq/         /sÁ nyhing/

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

¹⁰/kə:k'ãq/ 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, 安鄉 (Anxiāng) (a Jianghuai Mandarin type dialect in Hunan) [tɕiaŋluei̯] 'just now' (Ying Yutian 1988, 65), 徐州 (Xúzhōu) [tɕuan5gəŋ] 'twins', (Li Shen 1985, 193), 長治 (Chángzhì) [tɕu₃jul₃] 'play' (Hou Jingyi 1985, 90), and 昌黎 (Chānglí) [tɕi₃jul₃] 'bird' (Chānglí fāngyán zhì), 185. (See below concerning /la>ko/. ) 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'money'</td>
<td>qían</td>
<td>/dje̞n/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /tsʰp'iə:/</td>
<td>/tsaw pyaw/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /dongdje̞n/</td>
<td>/dhung dhy/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'time'</td>
<td>shíhou</td>
<td>/zi̞ei/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /zenkuaⁿ/</td>
<td>/zheng gwang/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'monkey'</td>
<td>hóuzi</td>
<td>/eitzi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /uaqsuen/</td>
<td>/weq seng/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'play chess'</td>
<td>xià qí</td>
<td>/ia: dji/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /tsaq dji/</td>
<td>/dzaq jhi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'like to'</td>
<td>xǐhuán</td>
<td>/ci&gt;huoⁿ/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /huoⁿci&gt;/</td>
<td>/hwə syi/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'talk in one's sleep'</td>
<td>shuō mènghuà</td>
<td>/sueq mong:ua:/ ²⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or /sueq k'uen:ua:/</td>
<td>/gawng kwáng hhwo/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²⁸For 'talk in one's sleep' the informants also give /dzaq iə>/.
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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suzhou (singular)</th>
<th>Suzhou (plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'I'</td>
<td>[ŋəu6] or [nəu6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you'</td>
<td>[ŋə6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he/she'</td>
<td>[lil]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[1\] From Beijing daxue 1964; also see Xie 1988.
In contrast, Hangzhou possesses a set of pronouns wholly cognate to the Mandarin forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hangzhou (singular)</th>
<th>Hangzhou (plural)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'I' /nghu:/</td>
<td>'we' /aŋ lha:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you' /nghung/</td>
<td>'you' /nha/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he/she' /hhi/</td>
<td>'them' /hhi lha/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (Jiangsu sheng he Shanghai shi fangyan gaihuang, 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-ia":/ '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-ia": '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/, /keqpie"/, /keqmie":/. /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/, /*laqmuo"mie":/, /*laqmie":/, /*laqpie", /*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:fa"/ or /sa: di:fa"/. 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 /\(\text{bù}\)/. The Wu dialects are no exceptions in this regard; but they generally have forms with a labiodental initial, like Shanghai /\(\text{wēeq}\)/. In Hangzhou, the ordinary negative is /\(\text{peq}\)/, which also corresponds to Mandarin /\(\text{bù}\)/; 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 /\(\text{mēi(yōu)}\)/ in Hangzhou, which corresponds to Mandarin /\(\text{mēi(yōu)}\)/. Thus Hangzhou in this regard contrasts with most Wu dialects, which generally distinguish between the existential negative and the negative perfective, for example Shanghai /\(\text{mhm(-mheq)}\)/ 'not have' and /\(\text{wēeq-zheng}\)/ '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 /geeq/ for example. 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 mō:r '1w na>li>/ 'Where's my hat?' /T'a huo'^ci> tc'iog su'o tieq'r tieq ts'm:/. 'He likes to eat rather sour food.'

Perfective aspect. /-liê>/ 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]. Note the following examples: /T'a ci>-liê> 'ieq-koq ioq./ 'He took a bath.' /Tseq 1w-liê> 'ieq-koq zen./ 'Only one person has come.' /Ni> tsuei>djin: tsua:"-liê> ci teq./ 'You have gotten somewhat fatter recently.'

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

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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 /liê>/ 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 Chânglî fǎnyuán zhì 139-141.
Corresponding to *Tai-ná-zhe yí-ben shū*. 'She's holding a book.'
Hangzhou has /T'a tieq-liā> *tieq-pen* sy. / For the progressive, Hangzhou also uses /laqhaq/, which is most likely related to Wu forms such as Shanghai /lhaq/ and /lheq-lheq/:1⁵ /T'a lieq laqhaq tc'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 /-tció/ or /-tieq/, the former corresponding to Wu forms such as Shanghai /-jáw/ and Suzhou [-tciw5], 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 /tció/ in the majority, which is not peculiar since forms cognate to /-tció/ are very common in most dialects around Hangzhou.2⁷ The following are examples:

With /tció/-/-"yō-yō-tció/ 'Quietly!' or 'Be quiet!', /soq-soq-tció/ 'creingly', /m"-m"-tció/ 'secretly', /djiè:-djiè:-tció/ 'gradually', /Mè:-Mè:-tció tsei>/ 'Walk slowly!'

With /tieq/-/-Mè:-Mè:-tieq daq./ 'Pedal slowly (home)!'/ /Hó>-hó>-tieq tiä-liā, peq *ió: tieq-liā>./ '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 ió-dei./ 'He kept shaking his

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1⁵On 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 Naiqiong 1988 provides a detailed discussion of Shanghai /lhaq/, /lheq-lheq/ and related forms.

2⁷See Chao 1926, 874 and 1928, 123. On Suzhou see Xie 1989, 216; on surrounding dialects see Fu 1985, 98.
head.' /Ngo> "ieq-ia":="ieq-ia":=tieq ciɔ>teq t'a tieq 'i:si./ 'I one by one [i.e. gradually] came to understand what he meant.' /"men-sen-peq-cia">tieq song:-uei-tc'i: "ieq-koq/ 'secretly sent one back'. Wu dialects generally have a form beginning with a velar, as Shanghai /gheeq/ or Suzhou [kɔ?]. 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/: 18 /kɔ-kɔ-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 /tciɔ/: /T'a mɔ:=-mɔ:=-tciɔ 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. 18 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

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18On these adverbs in Wu dialects, see Chao 1928, 123 and 1926, 874.

18The 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; 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 /va tcie/ and /va ke/ 'room' interchangeably; the former corresponding to the Northern reading fánsì and the latter to a form such as Shanghai /vhaung gae/. For the measure word for rooms, they prefer /tcie/, corresponding to Beijing jiān, though they also accept the Southern reading /ke/. Both informants usually pronounce the word 'silver' as /nientsi/, corresponding to the Southern form /nhying dz/ of Shanghai; but they are occasionally heard saying /nintsi/—cf. Beijing yínsi—as well. However, 'bank', which contains the same etymon /in/ is always /in'jen/. In /ie tcin/, /ie/ parallels yá of yànting 'eye' in Beijing and contrasts with the Shanghai reading /nghe/ in /nghe 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 /ie/ consistently except in /dong:ngə/ 'hole' where they supply the Wu colloquial pronunciation.

In a phrase very common in Hangzhou earlier in the century, /i eq tciaq koqtsi/ 'one dime'. /tciaq/ and /koq/ are variant

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An 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, /tciaq/ representing the Northern pronunciation and /koqtsi/> the Southern (cf. Shanghai /goq dzz/).

/tciaq/ 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-likes readings preferred by Wang Lizhen—seen here in the latter's use of nasal and velar initials which correspond to the Shanghai forms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cheng Yongfang</th>
<th>Wang Lizhen</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'wallet'</td>
<td>/bitciaq'r/</td>
<td>/bikaq'r/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'net, web'</td>
<td>/va'&gt;'r/</td>
<td>/ma'&gt;'r/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'socks'</td>
<td>/vaq'r/</td>
<td>/maq'r/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jade'</td>
<td>/ioq/</td>
<td>/nioq/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

21But in /va\'>\'r/ 'fish net' and /va\'> y/ 'net fish', Wang Lizhen's reading agrees with Cheng Yongfang's and not that of the Shanghai forms /nghng mhaung/ and /mhaung 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 /sheng/ meaning 'ask', but may be found pronounced /vsheng/ in contexts calling for a literary reading, as in /fáng vsheng/ '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 ṛū tone with a glottal stop ending. This ṛū 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 ṛū tone word for 'to give' is very common in Wu dialects, for example Shanghai /beq/, any ṛū 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 hōgen kenkyūkai 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

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The 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 *nâ*, to which they exactly correspond.

Our informants categorically reject the word /li>cia⁸/ '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>mie⁸:/i. However, /li>cia⁸/ 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: /*ns:me*/ 'grandma' (father's mother) and /ns:mei/ 'breasts'. /*ns:me*/ is doubtless cognate to the Beijing term neinai; but the tone on the first syllable has developed from a shàng tone /ns>/—as that in /ns>ma/ 'wet nurse'—to a Hangzhou tone 5 (qu tone). /Ns:mei/, 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.  

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

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**While 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 /naɪ>/, or one of the alternates that has evolved—/*ns:/ or /ns/. A classic example of taboo-created fluctuation in Chinese is described in Li Rong 1982.**
father), /papa/ 'father', /sö>sö>/ 'elder brother's wife',
/djyö:djyö:/ 'uncle' (mother's brother), /da:peqeq/ 'uncle' (father's
elder brother), /ciö>peqeq/ or /soqsoq/ 'uncle' (father's younger
brother), /it'am'tam:/ '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: /nia>nia/ 'mother' (they prefer
/*ma/), /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'yc'y'r/ (or /ts'yt's'y'r/) 'cricket', /cycy'r/ 'tassel',
/cieqcieq'r/ 'crumbs', /vqvaq'r/ 'bubbles' (those rising to the
surface). The only exception recorded was /da:pö>pö>/ 'silkworm'.

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

Only one example was recorded in which nouns formed distributive
reduplicates, in the fixed phrase /Zen-zen 'iö: lie"), zý:-zý: 'iö:
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>-k'a:/ 'look some'. When transitive verbs in this form take an object, it follows the reduplicated verb, as in /va>-va: ni>/ 'visit you', /ven>-ven: lo:/ 'ask directions', /ci>-ci> zi:/ 'writing a bit', /mez>-mez> sy/ 'buy some books', /tc'yo>-tc'yo: t'a/ 'urge him a little'. Hangzhou tentative reduplication also has a pattern not generally seen in putonghua or Beijing where the object may be prepended: /sΔ>-sΔ>/ 'sweep the floor', /len>va:dei'r men:-men:/ 'heat up the leftovers', /poli ts'aq-tsq'aq/ 'wipe the glass'.

Bao Shijie has pointed out that in Hangzhou, in contrast to putonghua (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>/ 'speak lucidly!', /sei-sei-long>-ls/ 'gather it up!'

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24 This 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'inn/ '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'mⁿ:/ to mean 'try and ...' or '... and see': /sueq-sueq-k'mⁿ:/ 'try to work it out', /k'mⁿ⁻k'mⁿ⁻k'mⁿ:/ 'check it out', /Ni> ven-ven-k'mⁿ: kaq-to> hua ciaⁿ peq ciaⁿ/. 'Smell, and see if this flower is fragrant or not.' /Ni> t'in-t'in-k'mⁿ, 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:

/daⁿ⁻daⁿ⁻r/ 'take a walk'
/kö>⁻kö>⁻r/ 'play and joke' (of children)
/tsuei-tsuei⁻r/ 'chase about'
/ts'aⁿ⁻ts'aⁿ⁻r/ 'sing'
/t'iš⁻t'iš⁻r/ 'bounce about'
/nö⁻nö⁻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 zuòzuòr '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 /-tɕiə/ or /-tɕeq/. 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, XXY, XYXY, XYKZ, 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'
XXY 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', /iaq-iaq-ua/ 'waxy yellow', /p'en-p'en-cia/ 'gushingly fragrant', /cieq-cieq-baq/'snowy white', /fu>-fu>-ong/ 'fire red', /uaq-uaq-fong:/ 'filthy', /l'm:-l'm:-seq/ 'all wet', /moq-moq-heq/ 'dark and black', /t'ieq-t'ieq-zeq/ 'solid as iron', /k'o-k'o-long/> 'crooked, twisted'.

XXYY—/da:-da:-fa'-fa'/ 'generous', /tc'in-tc'in-sua/>-sua'/> 'clean and nice', /tsen>-tsen>-dji-dji/ 'neat', /dji-dji-tsen>-tsen/> 'pretty', /i'&-i'&-pa>-pa/> 'swaying', /sua'/>-sua'/>-k'um:-k'um:/ 'refreshed and spirited', /t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq/ 'furtive', /dzeq-dzeq-loq-loq/ 'candid', /m'o-m'o-ts'/>ts'/> 'lackadaisical', /bong-bong-song-song/ 'fluffy, puffy', /mong-mong-tong>-tong/> 'muddled', /t'ong>-t'ong>-k'um:-k'um:/ 'delightedly, to great satisfaction'.

XXXY—/moq-heq-moq-heq/ 'dark', /cieq-baq-cieq-baq/ 'white', /laq-ua'-laq-ua'/ 'yellow', /uaq-fong:-uaq-fong:/ 'filthy', /kua>-tc'in-kua>-tc'in/ 'clear'.

XXXZ—/kuei>-dei-kuei>-nå/ 'sneaky, wicked', /ci'&>-li>-ci'&>-tc'i:/ 'stingy', /ga':-dei-ga':-nå/ 'foolhardy'.


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:

/la":-seq-kuaq-taq/ 'muddy, gooey'
/u-la":-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', /"aqtcii:/ '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-"ieq/ 'first of the month'; there is the ordinal prefix /di:-/ (Beijing di-), as in /di:-sm/; and there is /lā>-/, with uses similar to those of Beijing lāo-: /lā>bo/ 'wife', /lā>kuo"/ 'person', /lā>dēi'r/ 'old man', /lā>kuina"/ 'spinster', /lā>peq/ 'uncle' (a respectful term of address), /lā>lin/ 'water
caltrop', /lə>tɕiěn/> 'barilla', /lə>ts'y/> 'rat', /lə>ts'y>nə>/ 'wart', /lə>*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', /tio̍e̍n/>pa/ 'crow's feet wrinkles' (at the corners of the eyes), /ts'ua>pa/ 'scar', /tci>pa/ '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 [ȵ] in Longquan for example (Zhengzhang 1980-81; Fang 1988).22

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22In the single example in Shanghai where it is said to be found, this suffix also has a nasal form, /ŋhng/: /nhoe nhng/ '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 /er/ for example (He, Qian and Chen 1986, 250-51).

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" (cù). 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/-nůr—the -er has a full syllabic value and is not properly equivalent to the suffix -r. Hence in Beijing the word nůr 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 nůr. 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 /mho tsaq nghng/ (Xu et al. 1988, 411). (Note that the Hangzhou for 'mahjong'—/matcja/:—is probably a borrowing.)

He Wei has noted the suffix most probably originated as a separate syllable in the Northern dialects, and has since lost its syllabic quality in many areas (personal communication).
verbs—/sua\tsei\'r/ 'play' (interestingly parallel to Beijing wâu) and the reduplicated forms already discussed, such as /da\':da\':\'r/ 'take a walk' and /kê\’kê\’\'r/ 'play and joke'; where it is found with forms resulting in adverbs—/cie\’\’/cieq\’r/ 'narrowly (escape from something untoward)', /hoq\’r/ 'suddenly'; and where it occurs in adjectives—/dje:tciaq\’r/ 'lazy, listless', /baq\’r/ 'lumpy', /bibi\’r/ 'mischievous'.

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

1) \(N\)/\’l/ = N. This type, in which the bound root (\(N\)) 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\’l/ 'stool', /pin\’l/ 'handle', /bong\’l/ 'shed', /vaq\’l/ 'socks', /loq\’l/ 'box', /soq\’l/ 'rope', /'i\’l/ 'membrane', /k\’u\’l/ 'earrings', /k\’um\’l/ 'chopsticks'; with polysyllabic roots: /tsi\’në\’l/ 'cicada', /ulo\’l/ 'gourd', /ts\’pəm\’l/ 'diaper'.

2) N/\’l/ = N. Hangzhou has many examples of this type where /\’l/ may be added to a free noun. Most often there is no change in meaning, as /cia\’l=/cia/ 'shrimp', /hua\’l=/hua/ 'flower', /ko\’l=/ko/ 'song', /ds\’hua\’l=/ds\’hua/ 'egg yolk'. In other cases a change of meaning is found, as /ia\’zen\’l/ 'doll' ≠ /ia\’zen/ 'foreigner', /p\’o/ 'slope' ≠ /p\’o\’l/ 'stairs'.

\(^{27}\)A full list of forms recorded with the suffixes /\’l/, /-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: /diэ' r/ 'slip' (cf. */iq-diэ djieqtsi>/ 'one mat'), /tэ'n:' r/ 'carrying pole' (cf. */iq-tэ'n: 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: /кэ:' r/ 'lid; cover', /сеq'r/ 'stopper; cork', /кэ:' r/ 'hook', /уа:' r/ 'picture', /тэ'n:' 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:
/laqдji' r/ 'chili pepper', /лэ>деи>r/ 'old man', /си>иа>r/ 'child',
/tciа>djiъог' r/ 'new cuff (on an old sleeve)'.

8) N + X/-’r/ = N. In Hangzhou this form is rather productive:
/dи:тciъог' r/ 'address', /менли'n' r/ 'doorbell', /зы:тиэ'r/ 'branch',
/иэ'>tcин'r/ 'eyeglasses', /до:би'ie'>r/ 'navel', /cieн:dонг' r/ (or
/cieп:pm'>r/ ) 'spool' (for thread).

9) V + X/-’r/ = N. Observed examples of this type include:
/уеисенджьн' r/ 'apron', /тo'иэ'r/ 'slippers', /пэku>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: /тсва тсэ' о' r/
'draw lots', /нэ: тciа:r/ 'quarrel', /бэ: уaкуа'r/ 'overcharge',
/уа: джia'n:' r/ 'draw a picture (of the deceased)'.

11) X-/*r/ + Y. One example of this type was found in a compound forming an adjective: /tiœˈrIa"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'aː:-ts'aː:-/*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-Suffix1-/*r/ = N. It is found both after the suffix */-tsi>/--/cinnia"tsi>r/ 'bride', /matsi>r/ 'pockmark faced person', and following the suffix */-dei/-- /mõdei>r/ 'infant', /kua"kuen:dei>r/ 'bachelor', /ciœ>kueidei>r/ 'kid', /cia"kuadei>r/ 'country bumpkin', /len>ve":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) N*/-tsi>/ = N: /litsi>/ 'donkey', /y>tsi>/ 'chair', /ma>tsi>/ 'chamber pot', /ie":tsi>/ 'filling' (as for jiœzı̂ ), /dzentsi>/
'orange', /nintsi>/ 'silver', /ventsi>/ 'mosquito'.


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

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

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

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

7) A + X-/tsi>/ = N: /cia'kuatsi>/ 'sunflower seeds', /kòpang>-cytsi>/ 'high-lace boots', /djie'zeqtsi>/ 'day before yesterday', /da'ts'ö>-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:"in:tsi>/ 'cellar', /sei>u0:tsi>/ 'wrist'.

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

10) V + X-/tsi>/ = V + O: /ts'uei tciõ: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: /tsö:dei/ 'traditional stove', /mïö:dei/ 'seedling', /bu:dei/ 'pier', /zeq:dei/ 'stone', /menk'ö:dei/ 'doorway', /huadei/ 'clever idea, method'.

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

2) A + /dei/ = N: /kø:dei/ 'top', /"r:hundei/ 'remarried person'.

3) V + /dei/ = N: /tc'iöq:dei/ '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.\textsuperscript{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 /-tc\textipa{\d{o}}/, /tieq/, and /kaq/ mentioned in Chapter

\textsuperscript{1}The 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'w:/, /t'eq/ and /t'eqkeq/ 'too, excessively'. These are all interchangeable equivalents of Beijing t'ai—to which only /t'a:/ is cognate; /T'w: 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 t'ai in Beijing:

/Ni> sueq teq t'w: hō> teqlei./ 'You've spoken too well!'  
/Keq-ken sqq'r t'eq dza' teqlei./ 'This rope is too long.'  
/Keq-suan ietzi> t'eq do: teqlei./ 'This pair of shoes is too big.'

2) /Mô*lê|ê/, /tçîköuo/ and /"ma"/ 'very, quite'. In meaning these correspond to Beijing hên or kîng; the latter two are equivalent to Shanghai /jâw guæ/ and /mâe/. In degree of intensity, /Mô*lê|ê/ tends to be the stronger and /"ma"/ the weaker. The Hangzhou cognate to Beijing hên—/hên>/—is not heard in the informants speech except in imitation of șutônghua:

/Keq va"ka" mô*lê|ê fong: teqlei./ 'This room is very dirty.'  
/Mei:mei: ts'a": teq mô*lê|ê hō> t'in./ 'Younger sister sings beautifully.'
/T'a tciqkoq zên tciıkue^n hâ/>. 'He is a fine person.'
/"Aqmei: sen teq tciıkue^n djitsen/>. 'Little sister has grown
quite pretty.'

/Ni>/ sô tieq ts'm: "ma^n hâ> tc'ioq tieq./ 'The food you cook is
quite tasty.'

/"Iza^n ci> teq "ma^n kâ'tcin./ 'The clothes have been washed
pretty clean.'

3) /Tin>/ 'most'. This expresses the superlative degree in Hangzhou:
/Suo^n: ni> tin> nenke^n: teqlei./ 'You figure to be the most
able!'

/Na>i>keq-sua^n tin> hâ> k'm^n?:/ 'Which pair is the prettiest?'
/T'a tin> huo^n ci> k'm^n: die^n:in/>. 'He likes watching movies the
best.'

/T'o>r bô teq tin> k'us:/. '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,
nème and ženme, 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 hâ/>. 'This piece of cloth isn't
all that good.'

/Ni>/ tciaqkaq va^n: tc'ioq teq zeqkaq k'us?:/ 'How can you eat
so fast?'

/T'a tieq ie^n>tcin djia^n: ni> zeqkaqt'ô minlia^n:/. 'Her eyes are
as bright as yours.'
/T'a keq-djie": *iza* peq tciaqkaq ci>huo"./ 'He doesn't really
like this shirt too much.'

/T'a peq tciaqkaq dza"./ '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: tsua":/ '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'uo"-ko: ka: zidô: tieq *iza"./ 'She has never
worn such fashionable clothes.'

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

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

These function just like their Beijing counterparts do and shao:

/To ts'uo" *ieq-djie": *iza"./ 'Wear an extra piece of
clothing.'

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

/Sô> tc'ioq tc'i>-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 kō-kō-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'um:/ 'fast' and /msa:/ 'slowly', which may precede or follow the verb, similar to their Beijing counterparts kuai and man:

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

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

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

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

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

But the Hangzhou term /səsə:/ 'Hurry!' is only found before the verb:

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

/səsə: k'um: tieq'r zo:-loq-la./ 'Sit down right away!'

Like their Beijing counterparts (zheme, nane and zemme) the pro-adverbs /zeqkaq/ (or /zeqkaqt's/) and /tciaqkaq/ (or /tciaqkaqt's/) 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 zheme 'in this manner' and nane 'in that manner' are
expressed by /zeqkaq(t'ê)/:

/Zî: zeqkaq tso: hô> "ni, uo"zi: zeqkaq tso: hô>?./ 'Is it better to do it this way or that way?'

/Tê: iaqiê:li> tc'i: tciaqkaq tseî>/? '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 /"laqiaⁿ/; 'that manner' (equivalent to Beijing xêvăng and nêvăng) 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>, /"laqiaⁿ: tso: ia> peq hô>, ni> "iô: 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: "iô:/ and /djyô: "iô:/: 

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

/K'um: "iô: seⁿ-tieⁿ> tsong teq./ 'It's almost three o'clock.'

/T'a môbin: djyô: "iô: hô> teqlei./ 'His illness will soon be
better.'

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

/tsw:/

/Ni> tsw: sueq *ieq-pie*: / 'Say it once more.'

/Ni> tsw: tc'ioq *ieq-pei:/ 'Drink another cup.'

/Ngo> tsw: k'w*: *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  yu (/*yø:/):²

/Tcintsö tsö>za*: *i'yo*: si>liø> *ieq-koq zen, ia:puo*:zeq "i:si>liø> *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 xian:

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

/Ni> cie tc'i:, ngo> djoö: 1m/. /'You go first, I'll be right along.'

Adverbs of Scope

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

/Ngo> tseq tc'i:-liø> *ieq-sen mi/>. /'I just borrowed one sheng of rice.'

/T'a djoö:zi: ms>li ø> *ieq-pen> sy; t'a lin:us: meqyø> ms>

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.'

/Teq yo> t'a ma>-liø "ieq-pen> syi. / 'Only he bought a book.'

/Djyö:zi: t'a mejyö> 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> 1w-liø > "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 /teqle:/ (or /teq/) corresponding to the final le in the Beijing expression -ií le.

/*Laq-djie": zi:t'i> pa> t'a ciø>teq djiö: t'i"ie":-saq teq. /

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

/Mea-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 kócín: saq teqle:. / '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: A"tseizen./ 'I'm a person from Hangzhou.'

/Tsa" Sæ zì: la>koq./ 'Who is Zhang San?'

/Bieqzentría nə:tcia:rin zi: bieqzentría tieq zì:t'i>. 'If
others quarrel, that's their own business.'

/Keq-tsóng> tongci zì: la>koq me> tieq./ 'Who bought this bunch
of stuff?'

or to express existence:

/Djei"dei zì: koq hua"uòu./ 'Ahead there is a flower garden.'

/Tü:ts'yi> to zì: cyeq./ 'There is snow everywhere.'

/T'a tciaq kődei zi: "ieq-sua" p'o:bi'ie./ '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 tcai>-é:. 'What's the date today.'

/Dza:tsi> tuo"u>. 'Yesterday was the Duanwu Festival.'

/Keq-pen> sỹ la>koq tieq? Keq-pen> sỹ 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 bu:

/Ngo> peqzi: A"tseizen./ 'I'm not a person from Hangzhou.'

/Kentsō peqzi: li>pe:"r:. 'Today is not Tuesday.'

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

The negated copula may be used to form negative sentences with
adverbs:

/T'a peqzi: "mən dza" tieq./ 'He's not very tall.'

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

/Ngo> peq zi: dza"dza" 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: tcǐkua" djiang lei>. 'He's really quite poor.'

/Ngo> zi: tsei> peq dong: teqleí. '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: nyözoqmie":. 'I'm having beef noodles.'

/Tsa" Sə" zi: sə" tə"yo", sə"-liq-sə" ə:. 'Zhang San lives in the third unit, number three-zero-three.'

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

c) in pseudo-imperative sentences:

/Piə: zi: tsueq-liə> zi: t'i teqleí. 'Nothing has happened, I hope.'

/Sa: tongci laqhaq cia"?. Piə: zi: dzeqkuadći ə/. 'What's making that noise? It's not a thief, I hope.'

/Piə: zi: t'ə ə/. '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: "ma ma 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'la:, 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:

/Hö> zi: hö tieq, zeqdzw: t'm: kuei:./ 'True, it's good; but it's really too expensive.'

/Tuei: zi: tuei tieq, ngo> uo" iö: cia"> "ieq-cia"/>./ 'True, no doubt, but I still want to think about it.'

/Tcioqkoq ia'r ve: zi: tc'ioq tieq, djiö: 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-liö> iaq djiö: uei: hö> tieq./

'This type of illness cannot be cured simply by taking medicine.'

/Ngo> peqzi: dong ni> sueq ciö:ua: tieq./ 'I am not joking with you.'
/Ngo> zi: djieⁿzeqtsi> ci> *izaⁿ 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: djieⁿzeqtsi> ci> tieq *izaⁿ./  '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: djiyō:nieⁿ sen tieq ciö>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: djiyō:nieⁿ 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: ma> tieq mi>/ Ngo> zi: dza:tsi> ma> tieq mi>/ or /Ngo> dza:tsi> ma> mi> tieq./ or /Ngo> dza:tsi> ma> 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> la dieⁿ:ua: tieq./ 'Her phone call came yesterday.' uses /tieq/; but /T'a dza:tsi> la dieⁿ: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'q to huq'ci to'iq da/. '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:

/Dzongdzie' yö> *ieq-tcia sa ciongdii:. 'In the past there was a family of three brothers.'

/Ngo> yö> longniea. 'I have (some) money.'

/Yö > sy tieq ciia'q meqyö tieq. 'The child with the book has no pencil.'

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

/P'o'kodeli yö> seko ciia'q zo: laqhaq. (or /Yö> seko ciia'q zo: la p'o'kodeli.) 'There are three kids sitting on the steps.'

/Djie'mie*: yö> seko zen ia teqle/. (or /Yö> seko zen dzong djejiumie*: ia teqle.) 'There are three people coming up ahead.'

/Dza:tsi> va'za*: yö> seko zen tsen'i-lië tieq. 'There were three people who left yesterday.'
The negative of /yö/> is /meqyö>/:

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

/Meqyö/> di:fa^n zo:. / 'There is no place to sit.'

/Ts'eitei/> li/meqyö> sỳ, ngo/> ia/> meqyö> sỳ./ '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/> "ləqkoq zen pa^n ni/> tieq ma^n, "ieqdin: uei: dzenkong tieq./
    'With that fellow to help you, [you] will certainly
    succeed.'

/Meqyö/> keq tci/-ia^n: dzalîô:, uo^n k'â:> pèq k'â> i/> dzô:.. /
    'Without these materials, can it still be done?'

/Yö/> Tsâ^n Sâ^n tsâ:ko: ngo/> tieq 'rtsi/> djyô:> hô:> teq./ 'If Zhang
    San looks after my child, all will 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^n-kôq ciô> ia'r./ 'There are three kids
sitting on the steps.'

/Djia^n:za^n: kua:-liô> tci>-foq uâ:.. / 'There are a few pictures
hanging on the wall.'

/Va^n:za^n: iaqiô: tci>-muô^n>-liô> zen./ 'In the evening the
school was crowded with people.'
Existence can similarly be indicated with verbs of appearance or disappearance:

/Lm-liò> k'aqzen teq./ 'A guest has arrived.'

/Dje"mie": lm-liò> sm"-koq zen./ 'Three people are coming up ahead.'

/Dza:tsi> ve">za": dô-liò> sm"-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 /-liò>/ is not used:

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

/Ts'ueq-t'a:ia" teq./ 'The sun has come out.'

/Loq-ü: leq./ 'A fog has come up.'

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

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

/Tö: zi'ei: teq./ 'It's time.'

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

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

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

/Djia"za": *uaq-liò> *ieq-koq dong;/. 'There is a hole bored
into the wall.'

/De:ia: guo\^:-li\^> tci\^>-pen\> sy./ 'There are a few books tossed
onto the floor.'

/Va\^tcie\^li\^> fa\^:-li\^> 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/: 

/De> sueq peq sueq? Ngo\^> 'i\^> sueq tieq./ 'Are you going to
say? Yes I will say.'

/La:puc\^>zeq tc\^>i\^> peq tc\^>i\^> y\^>iong\^?> Peq tc\^>i\^>./ 'Are you
going swimming this afternoon? No.'

/De> ci\^>teq peq ci\^>teq? Ci\^>teq./ 'Do you know? Yes.'

/De> cia\^> peq cia\^>cin\^?>/ 'Do you believe it?'

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

/De> ments\^> la peq la? Ngo\^> ments\^> la./ 'Are you coming
tomorrow? Yes, I'm coming tomorrow.'

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

/Kua\^> tsei tieq li:tsi die\^> peq die\^>? Die\^>/ 'Are Guangzhou
lichee fruits sweet? Yes.'

/Cia\^> peq cia\^>? Peq cia\^>./ 'Does it smell good? No.'

/Va\^> zuq peq zuq? Tci\^>kua\^> zuq./ '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> sô hô> peq hô? Peq da: hô>. / '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'uo< peq ts'uo< y><i? Ngo> ts'uo< 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 lia'ndza 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 matciaa? Ngo> peq uei:teq ts' a tieq./ 'Do you know how to play mahjong? No, I don't know how to play.'

/NI> hô> peq hô> tc'i: Hô> tc'i: tieq./ 'Can you go? Yes, I can go.'

/"Iô: peq *iô: tc'ioq tieq'r dza? Ngo> piô: 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 lm? Peq uei:/. 'Do you think he will come? No.'

/Ni> ks^n> peq ks^n> ven: t'a? Ks^n> 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:

/Lö> Ua^n zi: peqzi: A^n tseizen? 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 cia^n cin?: Zi:, ngo> zi: peq cia^n cin:/. 'It is true you don't believe it? Yes, it's true I do not believe it.'

/T'a zi: peqzi: zidza^n lm tieq? T'a peqzi: zidza^n lm./ '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, you meiyou:
/Ni yō peq yō longnie? NGO meqyö./ 'Do you have any money? No, I don't.'
/Va n: uo yō peq yō tieq? Uo yō lei./ 'Is there still any rice? Yes, there is.'
/Ni lōq'intoi yō meqyö? Meqyö./ 'Do you have a tape recorder? No.'

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

/Tie yō peq yō heq? Tie heq teqle/. 'Has nightfall come? Yes, it's nightfall now.'
/Ni dza tsii yō peq yō tc'i? NGO meqyö tc'i./ 'Did you go yesterday? No, I didn't go.'
/Ni Sodi yō peq yō tc'i:-ko? NGO uo meqyö tc'i:-ko./

'Have you been to the Su Causeway? No, I haven't been there yet.'
/T'a yō peq yō tō: iaqda li tc'i? Tc'i: teqle/. 'Did he go to school? Yes.'

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

/T'a dza n peq dza li? T'a peq da: li tieq./ 'Does he come often? No, he doesn't come much.'
/Ni ken peq ken t'a tc'i? NGO iō: ken-lii 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'u:n: peq k'u:n: to meqyö> kuoⁿci:. / 'It doesn't matter if I sleep or not.'

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

/Sueq peq sueq djiyö: zì: keq-ty: u:/. / 'That's the way it is whether you say so or not.'

/Cǐö> peq ciö> teq keq-tsuaⁿ zì: t'i> ia> peq 'iö:tcin> tieq./

'It's not important whether or not you know of this affair.'

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

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

/Ni> lm djin la>koq tieq?/ 'Who have you come to look for?'

'which':

/Na>li> 'ieqkoq zì: Tsaⁿ Lô>–seⁿ?/. / 'Which is Zhang Laosan?'

/Mei:mei: *iö: na>li>keq'ieq-suən ietsi>/ 'Which pair of shoes does younger sister want?'
and 'where':

/T'a dzē: "lə na>li>dei?/ (or /T'a dzē: "lə sa: di:fa"/?) 'Where does he live?'

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

/Dzong na>li>dei iaq-1ə 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> "iō: sa: tongci?/ 'What (thing) do you want?'

/Ni> t'ín-t'ín-k'ən, sa: tongci laqhaq cia"?/ 'Listen, what (thing) is making that noise?'

/Ngo> va"tc:-teq. T'a tciō: sa: mingsi>??/ 'I've forgotten. What is her name?'

/Ni> sa: zikuə uei-lə?./ 'When (what time) are you coming back?'

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

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

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

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

/Tsa" Lə>sa" zi: saqkoq zen?/ 'Who is Zhang Laosan?'

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

/Ni> yō> saqkoq hə> tieq faqtsi>??/ 'What good method do you have?'
145

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

/La-liičo tci>-koq zen?/ 'How many people have come?'
/Ni> tci:-liičo t'a tci>-ven: pō:tsi>/ 'How many newspapers did
you lend to him?'
/Ni> k'ů-liičo di:-tci> ming?/ 'How high a rank did you achieve
on the exam?'

e) /tosö>/, 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> yō> tosö>/ 'How much do you have?'
/Va'tcię-liičo yō> tosö> zen?. 'How many people are in the room?'
/T'a tseǐ>-liičo tosö> zitcieq?/ 'How long (how much time) did he
walk?'
/Laq-k'ů tcin> yō> tosö> zen?./ 'How deep is that well?'

f) /tciaqkaqt'tō>/, 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 'iłó: tciaqkaqt'tō tieq tongci?/ 'What type of thing does he
want?'
/Ni> 'iłó: tciaqkaqt'tō tieq dza'ų?/ '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> nenkö: pa> t'a tciaqkaqt'ë?/ 'What can you do about it?'
/I ni> 'iö: tciaqkaqt'ë? Nö> 'iö zeqkaqt'ë!/ 'According to you how should it be done? I want to do it this way!'
/Tciaqkaqt'ë peq pa> ve^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 hô>?/ '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:kä: p'ong:-tö: la>koq teq, tö: ie^n:dzm: uc^n meqyö> uei-1w./ 'Dad has probably run into someone and so hasn't returned by now.'
/Dzueibie^n: la>koq to meqyö> k'ë'^:-tcie^n./ 'Nobody saw (what happened).'
/Nö> ngo: teq, 'iö: cia^n> tc'ioq tieq'r sa: tongci./ 'I'm hungry and would like to eat something.'
/Dzueibie^n: sa: zi'ei: to k'ö'i>. 'Anytime is fine.'
/Da:tcia yö> meqyö> sa: ven:di?/ 'Does anybody have any questions?'
/Ngo> sa: di:fa^n  to meqyö> tc'i:. / 'I didn't go anywhere.'
/Yö> tosö> pa> ngo> tosö/>. / 'Give me however much you have.'
/Ni>men də^-tie^n də^n tosö> zi:'ei  to peq  *iə:tcin> tieq./ 'It
doesn't matter how long you chat.'
/Keq-k'uei zoq dzueibie^n: tciaqkaq sə to sə 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 rènshi nǐ ma? 'Does he know you?' the
Hangzhou equivalent is /T'a zen: peq zen:seq ni/>?/; for Beijing Nǐmen
chēzhe fàn ma? 'Are you eating?' the Hangzhou is /Ni>men laq peq
laqhaq tc'ioq ve^n>?:/; for Beijing Tā léi le ma? 'Did she come? the
Hangzhou is /T'a yö> peq yö> le?/; and for Beijing Nǐ ná de dōng ma?
'Can you carry it?' the Hangzhou is /Ni> tsə peq tsə teq dōng?:/ When
the informants were once pressed to come up with a form parallel to
ma, Wang Lizhen gave the particle /vaq/:

/T'a ma>-liö cy>to iaq vaq? Zi: tieq, t'a ma>-liö peq sə>. /

'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> la 'ma? Peq zi: tieq, t'a la 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/:^a

/Tseq yö> t'a yö> longnie a?/ 'Only he has money?
/T'a tsenta a ka: uei: tso: a?/ 'Would he really do so?'
/Ku>zi: sueq uo teqla?/ 'The story's over? (Note in this example that /a/ has fused with the sentence final /teqlei/.)

/T'a peq la a?/ 'Isn't he coming?'
/T'a meqyö> tâ: Poqtoq tc'i a?/ 'He didn't go to Beijing?'
/T'a uo meqyö> la a?/ 'He hasn't come yet?
/Ni>men 'm'ma peq kócön: a? Meqyö> a, meqyö> peq kócön:./ '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 Nî kàn-guo zhè bù dìànyīng ba? 'You've seen this movie before, haven't you?' the informants give /Keq-bu: die":in> da:ka: ni> k'a":-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

^aOn the element of doubt in Chinese sentences containing the particle ma, see Chao 1968, 800.
ken 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 bù dào liùshí suí ba? 'She's not yet 60 is she?' they give /T'a k'ong>p'a: uo' peq tā: loqzeq-suei:~/ 'She's probably not yet 60'.

Disjunctive questions in Hangzhou are formed with the word /uo'zi:/ the cognate to Beijing háishí. While the informants invariably included /uo'zi:/ in the second of the clauses in disjunctive questions, the first clause may or may not be marked with /uo'zi:/ and often takes the particle /*ni:/.

/T'a uo'zi: meqyō> longnie*n, uo'zi: peq k'en> tci: ngo>~/
'Does he have no money; or is he just not willing to lend me any?'

/T'a iš: da: tieq "ni, uo'zi: "iš: ciš> tieq.~/ 'Does he want a big one or a little one?'

/Ni> xi: mè> sy, uo'zi: mè: sy>/ 'Are you buying or selling books?'

/Ni> ta> t'a uo'zi: mè: t'a~/ 'Are you beating him or scolding him?'

/T'a tcioq wè:n; "ni, uo'zi: tc'ioq mie": "ni~/ 'Does he want rice or noodles?'

Aspect

The perfective aspect in Hangzhou is most commonly marked with the verb suffix /-liš~/, which may be suffixed to the main verb of a sentence:
/T'à ci<-lié> *ieq-kqo ioq./ 'He took a bath.'
/T'à tsua<-lié> *ieq-pa> ni./ 'He grabbed a handful of mud.'
/Ngo> tc'j:-lié> *ieq-da/. 'I went once.'
/Ngo> men tiatia sen<-lié> hâ> tci> zeq mòbin:./ 'Our grandfather was sick for several days.'
/Djiaºpieq kôdei kua:-lié> *ieq-k'ô> tsong./ 'A clock is hung on the wall.'
/Ts'ôdzaºzaº: lieq-lié> cy>to zen./ 'The playing field was filled with people.'
/Ngo> pa> t'a ma:-lié> *ieq-ten:./ 'I was scolded by her.'

Or the perfective /-lié>/ is suffixed to the second verb in a verb-result complement compound:
/Ngo> tc'ió-p'o:-lié> *ieq-tséq uo">. / 'I broke a bowl.'
/T'à tc'ioq-pó>lié> vuº: djyô> 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 /-lié>/ between a verb and an unmodified object, a position which would correspond to that of Beijing -le in sentences such as Tá xi'-le záoc. 'He took a bath.' or Tá jìán-le chéng la. 'He went into town.' An apparent exception to this was elicited in the following sentence:
/Ngo> tsuen>bei: k'ma:-lié> tcyoº>tsi>, suoº:-lié> fenso:, dzetsi> zo:-lié> tc'j:ts'uei ueu-tc'jí:. / '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 va": tc'ioq-ko: teq, ni> va": 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"-hö> teqlei./ 'The door is closed.'
/T'a k'uen:-dzaq teq./ 'He's fallen asleep.'
/Keq-koq ia'r keq lia">-zeq pie":-kus 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-dw, zyku> ni> k'uen: teqlei djuö: tc'in> biezcantcia tc'i:./ 'If you
haven't slept, then please go; if you've gone to sleep, then ask someone else to go.'

"Mődei'r "o-dzaq teqlei, ngo> dzatsi> hō> 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 meqyō> longnie teq, to long:-kua-liō> teqlei./ 'Elder brother has no more money; he used it all up.'

/T'a tcin:-dzen teqlei./ 'He's gone into town.'

/Ngo> peq cia"> tc'i: teq./ 'I'm don't feel like going (any longer).'”

/T'a ie":dzem teq, tcqie:" teqlei, "i:tcin tcie:-liō> teqlei./ 'He no longer smokes; he's already quit.'

/"M'ma dza"yo"> meqyō> sō-vu"> 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 mōbin: hō> teqlei, uei:teq tcqie:" 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).'

/Tō: zi'e'i: leq./ 'It's time.'

/T'a i:tcin lōqzeq to lei./ 'She's already over sixty.'
/La-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 /laq/ 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'am en laqhaq k'm-uei:. 'They are having a meeting'
/T'a laqhaq ta> mò>cie^n:sa^n. 'She's knitting a sweater.'
/T'a tci^ntcic\> laqhaq ts'uo\> da:"i men t'uei-tcin:-i\> teqlel. '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 la 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 *iqa\> 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^nza\>: 'She's sleeping on the bed.'
/T'a zo:-liô\> y>tsi> kôdei./ 'He is sitting on a chair.'
/T'a tma:n-liô\> *ieq-pen> s\y./ 'She's carrying a book.'
/Dzapeili> tô:-liô\> *ieq-pei dza./ 'There is tea in the teacup.'
/Ta ts:-li6> ien>tc'i:n:'ruo> *i6: djen is>n>tc'i:n:'r./ 'He's wearing his glasses yet looking for his glasses.'
/Ta ts'uou-li6> da:"i.ieqtieq'r to peq len>/. 'Wearing his big coat, he's not the least bit cold.'

The suffix /-li6>/ is often used in imperative sentences as well.
Because in this capacity /-li6>/ 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-li6> la./ 'Go bring him here!'
/Pen-li6> tsqotzi> la./ 'Move the table over here.'
/Pa> inli> ts:-li6> tc'i:. 'Take the luggage.'
/Ni> tieq tongci ts"-tc'i:-la>, ps>-li6> tsqotzi k'oedei./ '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 y6> peq y6> tc'i:-ko: teq?./ 'Have you ever been to Beijing?'
/Ni> meqy6> la-ko:. 'You haven't come before.'
/Ni> y6> peq y6> tc'ioq-ko: ia"zoq? Ngo> dzongdjie" tc'ioq-ko: tieq./ 'Have you ever eaten mutton? Yes, I've eaten it before.'

The continuative aspect is marked by /ioq-tc'i:/ (parallel to Beijing xia-où, but containing the common Southern form /ioq/) and the
inchoative aspect is marked by /tc'i>-iə/ (exactly parallel to Beijing qi-lái);

/T'a k'ọq-tc'i>-iə tsqlei./ 'He began to cry.'

/Ngo>men keq-tdm' uo:zi: 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 /yə>/:

/T'a peqzi: iaqsen./ 'He's not a student.'

/Li> Si: peqzi: lọq-tdm' dza./ 'Li Si is not six feet tall.'

/T'a peq *iə *oqli>/ (or /T'a peq lqhaq *oqli>/) 'He's not at home.'

/T'a peq ciə>tq keq-tdm' zi:tc'i>/ 'She doesn't know of this matter.'

/Mei:mei: p eq p'a: mə, p'a: kə>/ 'Little sister is not afraid of cats, but she is of dogs.'

/T'a tciəkua peq huo:ci> tɔ: mə:'r./ 'He really doesn't like to wear hats.'

/T'a peq dza> tıeq./ 'He's not tall.'

/Tcintsə tıeqtc'i: peq zuetq./ 'The weather is not hot today.'

/T'a peq tc'i:oq-*iə/. 'He doesn't smoke.'

/Ngo> peq tc'i:/. 'I'm not going.'

/Ngo> peq uel *oqli>/. 'I'm not going home.'

/T'a peq *iə: 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-1m ie peq uei: huo>ci> t'a. / 'I won't like him even after I grow up.'

/Ni> ie":dzm: peq tsua":. / 'You're not fat now.'

/T'a keq zenka> peq *i:@ tc'ioq, mentsê ia> peq uei: *i:@ tc'ioq. / 'He doesn't want to eat now and won't want to eat tomorrow.'

The negative form of the verb /îyô>/ is /meqyô>/:

/Djie"mie": meqyô> lo:. / 'There's no road ahead.'

/Ngo> ie":dzm: meqyô> ts'qep'i:@:. / 'I have no money now.'

/Ngo> meqyô> va": tc'ioq, *yô: meqyô> *iza> ts'uo"./ 'I have neither food to eat nor clothes to wear.'

The negative for the perfective is also /meqyô>/:

/Ngo> meqyô> tc'i: Poqtcin. / 'I didn't go to Beijing.'

/Ngo> meqyô> t'ei t'a tieq bitciaq' r. / 'I did not steal his wallet.'

/Ngo> meqyô> dong t'a sueq. / 'I didn't tell him.'

/Papa meqyô> lieq-tc'i>-1m. / 'Dad did not stand up.'

/T'a meqyô> sen-tc'i:. / 'She did not get mad.'

/T'a meqyô> tc'ioq-tsuei:. / 'He did not get drunk.'

/"W*ma uo" meqyô> sô-va"/. / 'Mom hasn't made dinner yet.'

/T'a uo" meqyô> tô: A'tsei. / 'He has not yet arrived in Hangzhou.'

/Tc>tc> uo" meqyô> k'uén:. / 'Elder sister has not yet slept.'

/"Laq-to> hua'r uo" meqyô> ong. / 'That flower is not yet red.'
/T'a wa^n: uo^n meqyö> tc'ioq-kua^n./ '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> uo^n meqyö> tō:-ko: Poqtcin./ 'I haven't been to Beijing yet.'

/T'a meqyö> laqhaq ta> mócie^n:sw^n./ 'She is not knitting.'

/T'a meqyö> lieq laqhaq tc'ioq./ 'He did not eat standing up.'

/Ngo> meqyö> taw:-li'h> ie^n>tcin: djin ie^n>tcin:. / 'I did not search for my glasses while wearing my glasses.'

Note that while /meqyö>/ corresponds to Beijing méivou 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 /piš/:/, a contraction of /peq io:/

/Piš: tc'ioq-'ie^n./ 'Don't smoke!'

/Piš: lieq 'la 'laqdei./ 'Don't stand there!'

/Piš: pa> ngo> ta^n ciè'ia'ar./ 'Don't take me for a kid!'

/Piš: zeqkaq tso:. / 'Don't do it this way.'

/Piš: k'aqtci:i:. / 'No need to stand on ceremony.'

/T'a tciè: ngo> piš: ma^nko:. / 'He told me not to be upset.'

/Ni> piš: 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> mò: 'r tw:. / 'Give her a hat to wear.'

/Ni> song:-liŋ> na>koq *ieq-pen> sy?/. / 'Who did you give a book to?'

/T'a *iŋ: uo n zentcia *ieq-pieq ts'ıp'iŋ:. / 'He wants to return a sum of money to someone.'

/T'a tciŋ:-liŋ> ngo> 'rtsi> *ieqtie> pen>zi:. / 'He taught my son a few skills.'

/Ngo> fen ni> *ieq-puo:. / 'I'll share half with you.'

/T'a tc'ia>-liŋ> ngo> *ieq-teq tcie:tsi:. / 'He snatched a ring from me.'

/T'a di:di: tm>-liŋ> t'a cy>tongci:. / 'His little brother took several things from him.'

/Vaŋ'qaq tc'ie>: va'tong *ieq-koq yeq tieq va'ndjïe:. / '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) /Ngo> ms: pa> t'a sa"-pen> sỳ./ 'I'm selling him three books.'
/T'a sỳ pa> ngo> lia">-buo" dji./ 'He lost two games of chess to me.'
/Ni> tci: pa> t'a sa"-ven: pò:tsi>/ 'You lent him three newspapers.'
/'M'ma tci: pa> 'rtsi> *ieq-koq pòku>./'The mother sent a package to her son.'
/T'a ci> pa> ngo> *ieq-fong cin:./ 'She wrote me a letter.'

b) /Ngo> song: *ieq-pen> sỳ pa> t'a./ 'I gave him a book.'
/T'a sỳ-liò> lia">-buo" dji pa> na>koq./ 'To whom did he lose two chess games?'
/T'a tci'ia">-liò> *ieq-tseq tci:tsi> pa> ngo>/ 'He snatched a ring for me.'
/Ni> pò: *ieq-pei dza pa> t'a./ 'Make a cup of tea for him.'

c) /Laq-tcie" va'ntsi> *lòtsò> tso pa> zentcia teq./ 'That house was rented to someone else long ago.'
/Ngo> tieq va'ntsì> *iò: ms: pa> dza:tsì> la-ko: tieq *laq-*ieq uei:./ 'I want to sell my house to the one who came yesterday.'

d) /Ni> pa> t'amem liò tci>-koq zo:uei:/ 'Save a few seats for them.'
/Ngo> pa> t'a mì>-liò> *ieq-tcie" va'ntsì>/ 'I bought a house for him.'
/Ngo> pa> t'a di:di: k'aq-liò> *ieq-k'o dotsa"./ 'I carved a chop for his little brother.'
/U:zi: pa> *iSEN ta>-li6> *ieq-koq die>n: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> biezqentcia song:-li6> *ieq-pen sy./ /I delivered a book on behalf of someone else.'

/T'a *i6: 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 /da:/ to express 'on behalf of':

/Tsa" Se" *i6: da: ngo> tc'i: me: tciqdaqts'uei./ /Zhang San wants to buy a bicycle for me.'

/T'a da: ngo> ci> keq-fong cin:. / 'She wrote this letter on my behalf.'

/"H'ma da: rtsi> tc'i:-li6> *ieq-koq poku>. / 'The mother sent a package on behalf of her son.'

The use of /da:/ prevents the ambiguity that can sometimes result if /pa>/ is used, as in /Ngo> pa> t'amen *oqli> me>-li6> *ieq-tcie^n 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 aei. No forms
corresponding to other Beijing passive markers—rang, liào, and bēi—
are used by the informants. In general the Hangzhou passive functions
like the Beijing counterpart, usually connoting the undesirable
results of an action:

/Na/ pa t'a ta>-liô> *iæq:-tei:. /'I got a beating from him.'
/Ciô>i a'r pa suei *uæq-saq teqlej. /'The child was drowned in
the water.'
/T'a t'ei sy tieq zi'ei: pa zentcia k's":-tcie": teq./ 'He was
seen when stealing a book.'
/Na/ tieq sy pa bieqzentcia t'ei-liô> teqlej. /'Someone stole
my books.'
/Bin'r pa/ ngo tc'iô-p'o: teqlej. /'I broke the bottle.'
/Na/ tieq sei>tsi>dei pa ciô>tô'r bi: to kaq-liô> teqlej. /
'The skin on my finger got cut by a little knife.'
/T'a pa/ ts'ueilenbuo "iaq-uei:-liô> tciaq'a":. /'He got his
leg crushed by the car tire.'
/Piô: pa zentcia ia t'ia" ni tieq bitcia'r. /'Don't get your
wallet stolen.'
/T'a pa/ zentcia t'uei-liô> hâ>li> teq./ 'He got pushed into the
sea by someone.'
/Ia'r pa koko *1a'-1a 'qoli tc'i:;/ 'Elder brother took the
child into the house.'
/Tsa" Sa" meqyô> pa Li> Si: faqie":. /'Zhang San was not
discovered by Li Si.'
The use of the passive with noninflective connotations is also possible in Hangzhou:

/Ngo> pa> zentcia ts'entsє"/. /Someone praised me./

/T'a tieq tcie"ni: pa> ngo>men tcieqzei: teq./ /We accepted his suggestion./

/T'a tieq tcinlieq pa> zentcia ci>dz'en-liō> "ieq-pen> ciō>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 shéngme nüérén bā nǐ sī zhù le? 'What woman has got you (so unfortunately) enchanted?' the informants translated /Ni> pa> saqkoq ny>zentcia mi-liō teqlei?/. Similarly, when presented with a literal Hangzhou translation of Tā bèi wǒ bā tā gàn-chū-lái. 'He got himself chased out by me.'--/T'a bi: ngo> pa> t'a ka">ts'ueq-1a./--Cheng Yongfang rejected it as "unnatural" and preferred /T'a pa> ngo> ka">ts'ueq-1a./.

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: uo" tsə: pa> t'amən p'ię":?/ 'Will we be tricked (by them) again?' (Wōmen hái hūl zài bēi piān ma?)
/Dzapei tc'io-p'o: teq./ 'The teacup was broken.' (Chábēi gēi
dá-pò le.)

/ Ni> pa> zeqkuaqdei t'ei-liô> tosô> longnie?/ 'How much money
did the thief steal from you?' (Nǐ bei tōu-le duōshào
gián?)

/*Iza" sò-liô> *ieq-koq dong:/ 'A hole was burnt in the
clothing.' (Yǐshāng bēi shāo-le yí-se kūlong?)

/Zeqdei t'uei-liô> suei>-li> dei./ 'The rock was pushed into the
water.' (Shītòu bēi tuī-xià shuǐ li qù?)

/T'a meqyô> pa> zentcia faqie\':/ 'She wasn't discovered (by
anyone).' (Tā méi bēi fāxiàn.)

The Disposal Form

The bā-sentence, or disposal form, in Hangzhou is constructed
with /pa>/, the cognate to Beijing bā 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> *iža" seï-tc'i>-is./ 'Put away the clothes.'

/ Pa> Lô> Tsə" tc'i: tciô:-liô> is./ 'Go call Old Zhang.'

/T'a uei: pa> tsŷ ia"> teq mō"iô:î tsuə"/: 'He'll raise the
pig real fat.'

/T'a cia":is tsong> zi: pa> longnie" dzuei-dzuei-bie":-bie":
tc'i: iong: tiô\':/ 'He's always spent his money
carelessly.'

/T'a pa> ngo> tieq dzapei tc'iâ-p'o: teq./ 'He broke my teacup.'

/Mei:mei: pa> kutsi>li> tcia-liâ> suei> teqlei./ 'Little sister
has put more water in the pot.'

/Ngo> pa> cin: tci:-liâ> teq./ 'I mailed the letter.'

/T'a pa> keq-pieq tsan: t'o-liâ> do:puo:nie/nie./ 'He delayed this
account over half a year.'

/Ni> pa> djynszi> fa:n: lia:n>-ts'uen dza:n./ 'Lengthen the skirt
by two inches.'

/Ciâ>ia'r pa> mie:nbi: va:n: senza:n: *lai./ 'The child pulled the
covers over himself.'

/Ni> pa> ia'r pa>-liâ> ngo>/ 'Give me the child!'

/T'a pa> ie>n:tcin k'cq teq djia:n: budâ 'ieq-ia:n/. 'She cried
till her eyes were like grapes.'

/Keq-tsun:n: zii: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 deqei pa> ngo> daq-liâ> 'ieq-tciaq./ (or /T'a pa> ngo>
deqei daq-liâ> 'ieq-tciaq./) 'He deliberately stepped on
me.'

/Ngo> pa> t'a peq ta'n: 'ieq-uei zi: djin./ (or /Ngo> peq pa> t'a
ta'n: 'ieq-uei zi: djin./) 'I consider it a matter of no
importance.'

/Ciâ>ia'r meqyn: pa> va:n: tc'io-q-wen. '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/ "iza" tseq-tseq hô>. 'Fold up the clothes.'
/Pa/ ie"tcin tsen-tsen da\. 'Open wide your eyes.'
/Pa/ ie"tcin pi:=-pi: long>. 'Close your eyes.'
/Pa/ tô mo-mo k'us\. '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'us"men tc'ie-tc'ie/ 'wipe the window', or /len>ve":dei'i 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> "iza 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'îô-p'ô: teqlei\. 'He broke a bottle.'

/"Laqkoq zen pa> "ieq-da:=-tueî sî to mm>-kua" teqlei\. 'That fellow sold a large number of books.'

/Ngo/ peq ciü>cin pa> koq ciü>a'r t'uei-liô> oli>dei teqlei\. 'I unintentionally knocked a small boy into the river.'

/Tc'în/ ni> pa> "ieq-pa> se"> ts:-liô> lə\. 'Please bring an
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'aw-k'aw.\> '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 bâ. For example, a request for imperative sentences requesting that a door be closed obtained the following:

/Ni\> men tc'i: kuo\>kuo\>.\> 'Go close the door.'

/Tc'i>-fong teqlei, ni hâ kuo\> men teqlei.\> 'A wind has come up; you should close the door.'

/ôgâ: tc'i: kuo\> 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:

/Pie\>-ci:faq'r tieq (pa\>) lia\>-tseq 1â>ts'ý\> pie\>-liâ\> '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 bâ was present in the original:

/Ngo\> zeq-tie\> tsong "i:die\> ve\>: sô-hâ ten\> ni\>men wei-la tc'ioq.\> 'I had the meal cooked before ten and was waiting for you to come home and eat' (from Wò zài shí-diăn zhōng yìqián jiù bâ fàn zhū-hâo deng nîmen huí-lái chî.)
/T'a ts/) teq zentcia da:t'wel>za": tc'is  "ieq-k'uei: tsi> "ieq- 
k'uei./ 'He beat the fellow until his leg was black and 
blue.' (from Ta ba renjia datuushang da de qing yi-kuai zyi 
yi-kuai de.)

/T'w: zueq teqlei, ni> tc'i> t'eq-li6> "ieq-djie": "iza"./ 'It's 
too hot; go take off a layer of clothing.' (from Tai re le, 
b6 yiifu tu6 yi-iian ba.)

Often the informants remarked that the use of /pa>/ was optional:

/*i6: peq *i6: (pa>) da:men so>-tc'i>-1s./ 'Should the main gate 
be locked?'

/K'uw: koq tieq'ra (pa>) m6:'r ts:-tsen:. 'Quickly straighten 
out your hat.'

/Ni> za": ngo> (pa>) "iza" tso:-h6>, ngo> ts: dong ni> ts'ueq- 
tc'i sa>tsi>. 'Let me finish making the clothes; and then 
I'll go out with you.'

/T's tieq-li6> "ieq-tci6 (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> ka">-ts'ueq-la./ can mean either 'He chased me out.' or 'I 
chased him out.' and /T'a pa> ngo haq-li6> '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-liò ngo> ieq-dei/. Similarly, with the sentence /T'a pa> ngo>men da:tcia ts'ö> 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'ö> 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 by:

/Tci>tci> pi> koko dzaa./ '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:-lië> ci>-zi:, tsong> pi> lieq-lië> ci>-zi: hô/>. 'It's all in all better to sit and write than to stand and write.'

/Ko:-lië> 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>huoa k'aa: diea:in/>. 'She likes to watch movies more than I do.'
/T'a pi> ngo> tsō> la:/ 'He came earlier than I did.'
/Ngo> ci>-zi: pi> t'a ci> teq k'um::/ (or /Ngo> ci>-zi: ci> teq pi> t'a k'um::/ or /Ngo> pi> t'a ci> teq k'um::/) 'I write more quickly than she does.'
/T'a pi> ngo> do: sm^n-suem::/ 'He is three years older than I am.'
/T'a bō teq pi> ni> k'um: teq to:/ 'He runs much faster than you.'
/Ngo> tieq sỳ pi> ni> to:/ 'I have more books than you.'
/Zo: laqhaq tc'iqc, pi> lieq laqhaq tc'iqc hō> 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^n::/ 'She is not fatter than me.'
/Ngo> peq pi> ni> dza°do: teq tosō>/ 'I'm not much bigger than you.'
/T'a peq pi> ni> huo°ci> tc'iqc y./ 'He doesn't like to eat fish more than you.'
/T'a doq-sỳ peq pi> ni> doq teq hō>/ 'He's not a better student than you.'

An emphatic superior degree can be expressed in this form using adverbs such as /uo^n/, /uo°iō:/, /ken:/, /ken:tcia/, or /yeqfaq/:
/Ngo> pi> t'a uo°(iō:) dza°/ 'I'm even taller than she.'
/le°:dza: lia^n>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 /diong/
y /*ieq-ia*/ A' which corresponds to Beijing 'x gén y yíyang A' 'x and
y are equally A' (Chao 1968, 681):

/T'a tieq ko:dei dong ngo> *ieq-ia*: do:./ 'His build is as
hefty as mine.'

/Lô> Tsa^n dong Lô> Li> *ieq-ia*: to zi: A"tseizen. 'Old Zhang
and Old Li are both men of Hangzhou.'

/Ciô> Tsa^n dong Ciô> Li> *ieq-ia*: wu:y> to iaq teq peq ts'o:./
'Xiao Zhang and Xiao Li are both pretty good in (the)
foreign language.'

/T'a wâ*: dong ngo> tc'iioq teq *ieq-ia*: mmâ:. (or /T'a wâ*:
tc'iioq teq dong ngo> *ieq-ia*: mmâ:./) 'She eats as slowly
as I do.'

/Y dong zoq ngo> to *ieq-ia*: ka: huo^n ci> tc'iioq./ 'I like to
eat both meat and fish (to the same great degree).' 

/Mei:mei: dong di:di: *ieq-ia*: si:-ts'eq-pec:dza^n./ 'Little
sister and little brother are both four and a half feet
tall.'

/Tcioq-kên soq'r dong *iaq-kên soq'r peq *ieq-ia*: dza^n./ 'This
rope is not as long as that one.'

An alternative pattern for the equal degree is 'x /djiâ*: y /ka*: (or
/zaqkaq[t'sj]/) A' meaning 'x is like y (in being) so A':

/Ciô> Tsei djiâ*: t'a koko ka: uei:teq doq-së./ 'Xiao Zhou is as
good a student as his older brother.'
/T'a djia^n: ngo> "aqdi: zeqkaqt'ò ben:-saq teq./ 'He's as dumb as my little brother.'

/Kaq-k'uei: sei>tcin peq uei: djia^n: "laq-k'uei: zeqkaq p'o:./ 'This towel is not as tattered as that one.'

/Tongt'ie^n loq-y> peq k'ò>nen djia^n: 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:

/Tcintsò uei: dong dza:tsi> "ieq-ia^n: ka: zueq-saq teq./ 'Today will be as awfully hot as yesterday.'

/*/Aqdi: djia^n: "aqko 'ieq-ia^n: tieq mò*:iò:lo nenke^n:./ 'Little brother is every bit as capable as elder brother.'

Slightly different, the equaling degree in Hangzhou utilizes the pattern 'x /yò>/ y /ka:/ A' which corresponds to Beijing 'x yò u y ànme A', 'x is as A as y' (Chao 1968, 682); /ka:/ may alternatively read /zaqkaq(t'ò)/ or /*ieq-ia^n:/

/T'a keq-iaqdzi dzentcieq yö> za^n-iaqdzi ka: hò>/ 'His achievement is as good this term as it was last term.'

/T'a wà^n: yö> ni> tc'ioq teq ka: k'ùm:./ 'She eats as fast as you do.'

/Nil bò teq yö> t'a zeqkaqt'ò k'ùm:./ 'You run as fast as he does.'

/T'a yö> ni> zeqkaq huo^n:ci> tc'ioq yö./ 'She likes to eat fish as much as you do.'

/*/Aqmei: k'ùm: yö> "aqdi: "ieq-ia^n: dza^n./ 'Little sister will
soon be as tall as little brother.'

In the following example, the informants used "ieq-ia":/ together with /ka:/:

/Keq-djie": "iza" yò> "iaq-djie": "ieq-ia": ka: p'o: teq li:m:./

'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 méiyòu y nàme A', 'x is not so A as y' (Chao 1968, 685).

The informants tend to use this form as the contradictory form 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: nêns":./ 'He's not as capable as your son.'

/T'a meqyö> 'aqtci> zeqkaq uei: sueq ua:./ 'He's not as glib as elder sister.'

/T'a: "r djie"dei meqyö> dong ei:dei zeqkaq dzong:./ 'The front load on this carrying pole is not as heavy as the back load.'

/Ciò> Tsan meqyö> dong Ciò> Li> ka: dza"./ 'Xiao Zhang is not as tall as Xiao Li.'

/T'a tieq ko:dei meqyö> dong ngo> "ieq-ia": do:./ 'He hasn't as large a build as I do.'

/"Aqdi: doq tieq sy meqyö> dong "aqko "ieq-ia": to./ 'Little
brother has not studied as much as elder brother.'
The informants preferred this inferior degree pattern to sentences formed from /peqzy/ 'not as', which they considered bookish. Hence they prefer the sentence /Lô> Sa^n meqyô> Lô> Si: ka: dza^n./ 'Lao San is not as tall as Lao Si.' to /Lô> Sa^n peqyô Lô> Si: ka: dza^n./
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'ô>dze uei: pi> teq za^n: ni/>. 'His eloquence surpasses yours.'
/Ciô> Us^n tieq lieqlian^n: uei: pi> teq za^n: Ciô> Tsan^n./ 'Xiao Wang's strength probably surpasses that of Xiao Zhang.'
The negative is also possible:
/Ngo> tieq sent'i> pi> peq za^n: 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 副). In usage, Hangzhou complements of manner correspond closely to the Beijing and Shanghai forms:
/Tiatia tsei> teq tciêkuan^n ma^n:/. 'Grandpa walks really slowly.'
/Aqdi: sen teq tciêkuan^n ts'ei/>. 'Little brother has grown quite ugly.'
/Ts'uo^n *iô: ts'uo^n teq hô>, tc'iq n*iô: tc'iq teq hô>. 'One must dress well and eat well.'
/Keq ia'r k'uen: teq tciêkuan^n dzaq./ 'This child is sleeping
quite deeply.'

/Vaⁿtsi> dzô: teq tin> u:j:dei./ 'The house was built well to the outside.'

/Keq-ueitsi> y> loq teq tin> do:. / 'This time it rained the heaviest.'

/T'á ci> zi: ci> teq tciôku: tu:j:tsen:. / 'He writes really neatly.'

/"Aqdi: sm^ ba teq tin> kô:/ 'Little brother climbed the highest on the mountain.'

/Tsoq sô teq peq kô: u./ 'The congee hasn't been cooked well enough.'

/T'á k'en> din: peq uei: bô teq zeqkaq k'um:. / 'He will certainly not run that fast.'

/Ngo> tciântcia^ sueq teq k'um: peq k'um?:/ 'How fast did I just speak?'

/Ni> pîô: tsei> teq ka: sm^: / 'Don't walk so slowly!'

Note that in the Hangzhou form the informants often place a pronominal object after the verb-plus-/teq/:

/T'á ma: teq ngo> kô: to teq./ 'He's scolded me enough.'

/Ni> pieq teq t'a t'a: tcin>, t'á *iô: t'íô: o teq./ 'You've pushed him too far; he's going to go jump in the river.'

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.'

/Tsin&gt;ts'aq dzaven: teq t'a tzen tsi&gt;ci:./ 'The police interrogated him in detail.'

The particle /teq/ can be used with some adverbs to form complements of degree:

/Ciô> Li> tci eq 'iô: min:./ 'Xiao Li is awfully anxious.'

/Me: teq li:êm:./ 'It was a harsh scolding.'

However, the Beijing complement -de hên 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

Shàn gào de hên. 'The mountain is very tall.' was translated as /Sèn mō'êlô:ê kô./; Tâ zhège rên hao de hên. 'She's quite a fine person.' was translated /T'a tciqkoq zen tciêlô'ê kô./; and Zhège táng tian de hên. 'This candy is really sweet.' was rendered /Keqkoq de n dirq teq./

Complements of extent in Hangzhou may be formed with /teq/, as with complements of manner, or with /teqłe/, which corresponds to Shanghai /deq lheq/:

/Môbin: sen teq tci zên to meqyô teq./ '(My) illness has left me with no vigor at all.'

/Va'men kuo teq zaq-zaq-êô./ 'The door is shut tight.'

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*Xu 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> só teq pieⁿ:sen to zi: huei./ 'Old Li has got ashes all over himself in his burning.'

/Ciô> Uaⁿ pa> tsoqtsi> ts’aq teq tciôkun⁴ liaⁿ::/ 'Xiao Wang has wiped the table really bright.'

/Zueq teq tsentaⁿ sô> tciëⁿ::/ 'It's hot as is truly rarely seen.'

/Hô-hô-tcîô 'ieq-bu: ts’ueitsi> pa> t’a sueq teqiëm ieqkoq longdieⁿ' to peq dzeq. / 'He described this beautiful bicycle like it wasn't worth a thing.'

/Ia’r k’oq teqiëm sen⁴ in to ia> teqlei. / 'The child has cried himself hoarse.'

/Bô teqiëm ngo> tc’ieqlieq saq taq. / 'I've run myself out of breath.'

/T’a ciaⁿ> tc’ioq daⁿko>, ciaⁿ> teqiëm k’ô>li>suei> to lyô-ts’ueq-IA teq. / 'She wants to eat some candy so badly that her mouth is watering.'

Note that /teqiëm/ is separable and accepts insertion of the subject from the extent clause:

/Bô teq ngo> IA tc’ieqlieq saq taq. / 'I've run myself out of breath.'

/Keq ia’r tsuei teq ngo> IA 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 /teqlei/ (but not /teq/):

/Keq-iaⁿ> zeq zueq teqlei!./ 'Has it been hot these days!'
/T'a "m"ma uei: t'a teq zì:t'ì> tcìeq tcìeq teqleil/ 'Is his mom ever anxious over his affairs!'

Verb-result complement compounds are common in Hangzhou. They ordinarily occur with the particles /teq/ or /tcìeq/ and sometimes with the particle /tcìeq/ which connotes greater emphasis:

/T'a keq-uei mm>-tò: teq./ 'He was able to purchase it this time.'

/T'a tcìeq-fong tcìeq teqleii./ 'He's crazy with anxiety.'

/Po:kò: mei>-koq zen to t'in-tc'ints'ò> tieq./ 'Everyone clearly heard the announcement.'

/"Laq-bin tcyò> "lòtsò> 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> ve">: tc'ioq-hò> teq./ 'I've eaten.'

/Ngo> tieq sei> gaq-sua" teqleii./ 'I've squeezed and hurt my hand.'

/T'a pa> ten tie">-ua": teq./ 'He has lit the lamp.'

/"Aqdi: pa> ve">: 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'ìö>p'o: teq./ 'She broke the glass.'

/Yn pa> fong ts'uei-sè": teq./ 'The clouds have been blown away
by the wind.'

When the object follows the verb, the verb-result compound often takes the suffix /-liö/>:

/Ngo> nyö>-sua"-liö> dei-tcin> teqlei./ 'I sprained my neck.'

/T'a tc'ioq-pö>-liö> wa": teq./ 'She's eaten her fill.'

Negative verb-result compounds take /meqyö>/, which supersedes the particles /teq/ and /teqlei/ and the suffix /-liö>/:

/Keq-djeö": "iza" ken-pen> meqyö> ci>-kan'tcin:/ 'This item of clothing has not been washed clean at all.'

/Tcioq ven:di meqyö> ven:-tö:./ '(I) wasn't able to ask this question.'

/Meqyö> wa"-tö: zoq./ '(I) wasn't able to buy any meat.'

/Ngo> wa"-liö: si:-u>-pen> sy, nö> 'ieq-pen> to meqyö> wa"-tö:./ '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 /*lm/ (or /lm/) plus a place word can follow a verb to show the resulting location of an action, as zài in Beijing:

/T'a pa> da:tcia uei->lm ta"ntsong./ 'He got surrounded by everyone.'

/Ni> sa"-ben hua'r pa"-lm tsoqtsi> kôdei./ 'Put three vases of flowers on the table.'

/Moq-moq-heq tieq lia">-tseq sei>, fa": "lm na>li>./ 'Where are you going to set those two ink-black hands?'

/T'a t'liö:-lm tsoqtsi> za"./ 'He jumped onto the table.'
/Yö> *ieq-tseq kö> bu:-la 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 [/la/ ('come,--hither'), /tc'i:/ ('go,--thither, away')] and [/za̰ː/ ('ascend,--up'), /loq/ ('descend,--down'), /tcin:/ ('enter,--in'), /ts'ueq/ ('exit,--out'), /uei/ ('return,--back'), /koː/ ('pass,--over'), /tc'i>/ ('rise,--up'), /k'zə/ ('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>-la/ 'fold up', /tc'i>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 long 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>-la tieq./ 'I walked here.'

/Ka̰/> k'um: uei-tc'i:. / 'Hurry back!'

/Ka/> cy>to zen *ieq-cieq'r kongfu to uei-long>-la teq./ 'So many people surrounded (him) in just a short time.'

/Ngo/> tsei>-tcin:-tc'i: tsə tongci./ 'I'm going in to get some
things.'

/Ngo>men tsei>-uei-tc'ī:../ 'Let's walk back.'

/Ngo> "ieq tsei>-k'ī, t'a djiyō: tc'ioq-*ie"-teqi.ī. / 'As soon as I leave, he smokes.'

/Ciā>cin tieq-loq-tc'ī: ni> ba peq za":-la teqi.ī. / 'Be careful of falling, you won't be able to get up.'

/T'a "ieq tc'ioq-loq-tc'ī: djiyō: t'o: teqi.ī. / 'As soon as he eats, he vomits.'

/Djiyō uc" meqyō> kuen>-loq-tc'ī:. / 'The ball has not yet rolled down.'

/Pa> "laqkoq cia"-tsi> puo"-tc'ī>-la. / 'Move that box.'

/Ni> pa> "laq sm"-pen> sū m"-uei-la. / 'Buy (and bring back) those three books.'

The informants prefer to place objects before a verb with a directional complement:

/Ni> tieq dei djiqe-ko:-la. / (preferred to /Djiqe-ko: ni> tieq dei la. ) 'Turn your head this way.'

/Lia">-bu: ts'ueitsi> t'uei-ko:-tc'ī:. / (preferred to /T'uei-ko:-tc'ī: lia">-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 /Tsm"-tsueq- la. *ieq-pen> sū/ or /Tsm"-ts'ueq "ieq-pen> sū la/ or /Tsm" *ieq-pen> sū ts'ueq-la. / 'Take out a book'. Also note the following:

/Pa> tongci puo"-za": ts'ueitsi> tc'ī:. / 'Move the things onto
the bus.'

/Ci\> Uaⁿ bo-tc'in: men la teq./ 'Xiao Wang ran in (through) the
gate.'

/Lia\>-tseq sei\> ts^n-tc'i\> *na:-tsaⁿ ten:'r la./ 'Pick up that
stool with two hands.'

/Yö> tci>-pen> sỹ guoⁿ:-loq di:ia:. / 'There are a few books
which have been tossed onto the floor.'

The suffix (or rather, in this case, infix) /-liə>/ follows the
verb and precedes the directional complement: /ms>-liə>-la ssⁿ-pen>
sỹ/ 'bought three books' but not */ms>-la-liə> ssⁿ-pen> sỹ/. Other
examples include:

/Kaⁿ> k'um: song:-liə>-tc'i:. / 'Send it over quickly.'

/T'a song:-liə> 'ieqtieq'r tso>r la./ 'She sent over some
jujubes.'

/Tcia"tciaⁿ "iə: la "i: pa> t'a "la-liə>-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-1s./ /'He didn't come out.'

/Ngo> peq ba-zaⁿ:-tc'i:. / 'I'm not climbing up.'

/Ci\> Uaⁿ uoⁿ meqyö> bọ uei-la./ /'Xiao Wang has not run back
yet.'

/Ngo> peq zaⁿ: lei tc'i:. / 'I'm not going upstairs.'

/"Laq-pen> sỹ meqyö tsⁿ-"ts'ueq-la./ (or /Meqyö tsⁿ "laq-pen> sỹ
ts'ueq-la./ or /Meqyö tsⁿ-ts'ueq "laq-pen> sỹ la./ or /Meqyö
tsʰ-tɕʰueq-lâm *laq-pen> sỳ./) '(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 /lā/ 'firm, fast, steady, secure' as a complement:

/Ciaⁿtsi> pa> t'amen iong: soq'ᵊ voq-lā teqlei./ 'They tied up the box well with a rope.'

/"Iā: peqzi: ngo> tciā:-lā, t'a dįjő: tsei> teqlei./ 'If I hadn't called him to stay, he would have left.'

/T'a tcin>-tcin>-tieq niaq-lā ngo> tieq sei>./ 'He held my hand tightly.'

It is often used in imperatives:

/(Ni>>) tsʰ-lā (t'a)./ 'Hold it!'

/Ni> pa> sỳ tsʰ-lā./ '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'iā:tsi> nsⁿ m̥, hua zitciⁿ uoⁿzi: m̥> teq tā: tieq./ 'The tickets are hard to get; (but) if you spend some time, you can still get a hold of them.'

/Tsoqtsi> kōdei fa': teq lā tecidⁿ::/ 'Eggs can be securely placed on the table.'

/Tsm: to t'a ie> tc'ioq teq kuaⁿ./ 'He could finish eating even more.'
Ngo tc'i=ioq peq loq va?=. / 'I can't eat.'

Tc'in> peq tc'i> t'a./ 'I cannot afford to treat him.'

Keq-tcy: ua; p'ie¡: teq ko: t'a, p'ie¡: peq ko: ni> tieq./ 'This (phrase) could fool him but not you.'

Keqkoq tongci ngo> ts=n peq tc'i>-la./ 'I can't pick this thing up.'

T'a tc'i=ioq peq tc'i=ioq teq loq? Tc'i=ioq teq loq tieq./ 'Can he finish eating it? Yes.'

K'= teq k'=, k'= peq k'= ts'eitei>??./ 'Can you get the drawer open?'

*Ieq-zeq tso: teq kua n uo"zi: tso: peq kua"?./ 'Can it be finished in a day?'

Keq-pa> y>tsi> puo n teq k'=n./ 'This chair can be removed.'

T'a t'i=teq ko:-tc'i:./ 'She can jump across.'

T'a tsei> peq uei-tc'i: teq./ 'She cannot make it back on foot now.'

Ci=Ua n inli> puo n peq ts'ueq-la./ 'Xiao Wang cannot move out her luggage.'

Ka: cy>to iaqsen, ni> tci=8: peq tci=8: teq ts'ueq mintsi>??./

'Are you able to call out all the names of so many students?'

Ni> za=n: peq za=n: teq t8: leiza=n: tc'i:?. / 'Are you able to get upstairs.'

Ni> ts=n peq ts=n teq ts'ueq s=1a./ '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 lê-de'i./ 'He kept shaking his head.'

/"Isen k'a">tcin>-tieq pa> bin:zen k'ê-tô./ 'The doctor quickly performed an operation on the patient.'

/Keq-tsua" zi:t'i> za": t'a mô*lô:lô(-tieq) kôcin:/. 'This affair really made him happy.'

/T'a p'ie"-p'ie"(-tieq) djyô:zi: peq tc'i:./ 'He simply won't go of all things.'

to adjectives:

/T'a pa> zû:tieq'r muo">-muo">-tieq tsua"-liô> "ieq da: da:./'He filled a big sack completely full with the leaves.'

/Hô>-hô>-tieq ta"-liô, 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'm:hua tcn-ua"-tcin-ua"-tieq k'ê-liô> "ieq da: p'ie":./ 'The rapeseed flowers bloomed golden yellow in a great expanse across the field.'
'I'll have a comfortable sleep right after taking a bath.'

and to other descriptive phrases:

'Ta 'ieq-t'ieⁿ-tô:-vwⁿ> peq din tieq sueq./ 'She's constantly saying it day and night.'

'Men saⁿ-peq-tciq-dei(-tieq) k'a teqle'i./ '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> ucⁿ dong t'a sueq-ua:, tciaqkaq 'ieq-cieq kongfu(-tieq) peq tcieⁿ: teq./ 'I was just talking to him; how did he suddenly disappear?'

'Ta 'men-sen-peq-ciaⁿ>-tieq tsei> teqle'i./ '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—阿 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 zî:tsî> pa-tsuei> tieq, yô> sa: hô> tc'ioq./

'Persimmons are quite astringent these days; they're not tasty at all.'
/Tcióqkoq kuniaⁿ'ry sen teq tciökutuⁿ djitsen> tieq, beq-beq-p'aⁿ:-p'aⁿ: tieq./ 'This girl is very pretty, white and plump.'

/Dí:nis>li> liaⁿ-sei>tsei> tieq./ 'It's quite cool in the cellar.'

/T'a *ieⁿ>tcin *maⁿ do: tieq./ 'She's got quite big eyes.'

This predicative /tieq/ is also seen in complements marked with /teq/:

/Ts:ts'y> 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 mó:ⁿ'ry *la na>li>. / 'Where's my hat?'

/Ngo> di:di: tieq séy tci: pa> ni>. / 'I'll lend my little brother's book to you.'

/Zentcia ná:tcia'rá zi: zentcia tieq zi:t'i>. / 'If others fight, it's their business.'

with adjectives:

/Ngo> *ió: do: tieq tci. / 'I want a big chicken.'

/*Laqdei zi: *maⁿ yoⁿ> *maⁿ yoⁿ> tieq di:faⁿ. / 'That is a very, very far away place.'

/*Maⁿ hò> tieq *ieq-djieⁿ *izaⁿ kó-líó: *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> tó>lió: *ieq-di:. / 'Snow white flour
was spilled all over the floor'

and following verbs or clauses:

/ðæː pa> uːː dei la': læqhaq tieq *izaₘₘ sei-tçi: iₘₘ. / 'Quickly bring in the clothes that are out hanging to dry.'

/Ni> song: tongci pa> t'a tieq *laqkoq ciø≥ia'r lɛ teqle. / 'The child you sent the gifts to has come.'

/Dzaːtsi> tcia"tciaₘₘ m≥-liø tieq *ieq pen> sý pa> zentciₘₘ tci:-liø≥-tc'i: teq. / 'A book (I) just bought yesterday was borrowed by someone.'

/*Laqkoq ts'u:o an *izaₘₘ tieq ciø≥ia'r zi: nga>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'u:o≥-liø> *ieq-djie: *meₘₘ-*meₘₘ 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> *iø: djin *ieq-koq pi> tçiø: tsuₘₘ: tieq ieº>yoº. / 'I want to find a fairly plump actress.'

/T'a huoºci> tc'iø suº tieq'r tieq ts'ø:. / '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> *iø: meₘₘ tin> zidø: tieq. / 'I want to buy the most
modern.'

/Ong tieq mː u⟩⁻tciaq "ieq-tcin, loq tieq uo" ᵀːiː: mː sː⁻tciaq
"ieq-tcin./ 'The red ones sell for five jiスポ a catty; yet
the green ones are still four jiスポ 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⟩? Songː⁻cin: tieq (zen
tieq)./ 'Whose bike is this? The letter carrier's.'

/Do: tieq "ma doq-sy tieq, ci⟩ tieq uo" meqy⟩ doq./ 'The eldest
is now in school; the youngest isn't yet.'

/Ngo⟩ ieⁿːdzː ci⟩ tieq zi: ᵀːinven./ 'What I'm writing now is
English.'

/Tcioq-k'⟩ tcin⟩ zi: ts'uent'ieⁿ k'ː⁻ts'ueq-ia tieq./ 'This
well was opened in the Spring.'

/Ngo⟩ mː⁻li⟩ "ieq-koq ly⟩ di⟩ pie" tieq./ 'I bought one made
from wicker.'

/Keq-tseng⟩ uoⁿ meqy⟩ tc'i⟩ 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 Fāngván diàochá zìbìǎo.

3) The phonological system of Middle Chinese is understood to mean that of the Qièwùn as reflected in the Guǎngwùn compiled in 1011 by Chen Pengnian et al. and presented systematically in the Fāngván diàochá zìbìǎo. Identifications of Middle Chinese initials, finals and tones refer to the categories listed in the Fāngván diàochá
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 pinyin. 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 Fâng-yán diàochá zìbǐǎo is provided between square brackets ('[ ]') to identify the Middle Chinese/Gièèûn correspondent.

10) The Fâng-yán diàochá zìbǐǎo position is identified in the following format: shē, followed by 'k' for kāikòu or 'h' for hékòu, 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, shāng, 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:

[s̲he.kái/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 weij; 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,
vi, 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 螃.
5) zhi 止. 6) xiao 效. 7) liu 流. 8) xian 成.
9) shen 深. 10) shan 山. 11) zhen 至.
12) dang 定. 13) jiang 江. 14) zeng 曾.
15) geng [梗] 16) tong [通].

Initials—1) bang [帮] 2) pang [旁] 3) bing [並].

20) che [徹] 21) cheng [程] 22) zhuang [章].
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 [鱼] 6) YU [虞] 7) HAI [海] 8) TAI [泰].
17) ZHI [芝] 18) ZHI [之] 19) WEI [微].
26) YOU [幽] 27) TAN/HE [潭/合].
28) TAN/GAI [谈/盖] 29) XIARN/QIA [咸/洽].
30) XIARN/XIA [衔/邪] 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].
Finally, note that charts illustrating the regular Hangzhou correspondences for the Middle Chinese/Qi<sub>yun</sub> system are supplied in Appendix Four of this dissertation.

**Initials**

Hangzhou Initial /p/

/p/ corresponds to Beijing initial b (but excluding cases in yáng and qù tones where Beijing b corresponds to Hangzhou /b/).

In the following exception, the Beijing form shows an irregular initial m:

11) mǐ = /pi:mie/ '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/Qiēyùn initial bang. A few exceptions show Hangzhou /p/ for other MC initials:

12) bōli = /pɔli/ 'glass' [guo.h.I:GE`.p.pang]
13) bāówú = /pɔːy/ 'abalone' [xiaok.II:YAO.s.bing]

There are also some cases where MC bang does not correspond to /p/ in Hangzhou:

14) pōhài = /p'ɑːqʰː/ 'persecute' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ`.r.bang]
15) bōcài = /p'ɔtɔː/ 'spinach' [guo.h.I:GE`.p.bang] Note: Wang Lizhen's pronunciation of this term is regular: /pɔtɔː:/
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) măbì = /mabì:/ '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) bān = /p'ɑːn/ 'petal' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.bing]

/p'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /p/ ([p']).

/p'/ reflects the MC/Qiēyùn initial bang. #14, #15, #16, #19 and the following are exceptions in which Hangzhou /p'/ reflects some other MC initial:
I10) 順 chang = /p'ong>/ dza/ 'show support by one's presence'

[tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.fu]

Also note #12 above in which MC pang shows a /p/ in the Hangzhou.

Hangzhou Initial /b/

/b/ corresponds to Beijing initial p in the vánpíng tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initial b in other tones (including where Beijing vánpíng reflects Hangzhou vânrù).

Exceptions #13 and #19 mentioned above show Hangzhou /p/ and /p'/ in vângôì corresponding to Beijing b; Hangzhou /b/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in the following, which all betray Wu influence:

I11) liánmêng = /lieⁿben/ 'alliance' [geng.k.III:GENG.p.ming]
I12) mèi = /bei/ (measure for small needles) [xie.h.I:HUI.p.ming]
I13) feizào = /bìzò/: 'soap' [zhi.h.III:WEI.p.feng]
I14) fáng = /baⁿ/: 'guard against' [dang.h.III:YANG.p.feng]

/b/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /bh/ ([tʰb]).

/b/ reflects the MC/Oièvun initial bing. MC initial bing corresponds to other initials in #13 and #19 above, while Hangzhou initial /b/ is seen irregularly matching other MC initials in #17, #18, #11, #112, #113 and #114.

Hangzhou Initial /m/

/m/ corresponds to Beijing initial m. This correspondence has two exceptions found with some speakers. In one, Hangzhou /m/ reflects Beijing u—Beijing zero initial before u:

I15) weiba = /mi>pä/ 'tail' [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.wel] Note: This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /vi>bä/.
In the other Beijing म has a corresponding /v/ in Hangzhou:

II6) मेर = /vi:`r/ 'riddle' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.ming] Note: This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /mi:`r/.

Also recall #II1 and #II2 above which showed a /b/ corresponding to Beijing म.

/m/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /m/ ([m]), excepting cases were Shanghai /m/ reflects Hangzhou /v/, as /meng dzz/ (= Hangzhou /ventsi>/) 'mosquito'.

/m/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initial ming. In #I15 above and the below exception Hangzhou /m/ reflects the MC initial wei:

II7) मन्वन = /me^n:-ie^n/ 'spread, extend' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.wei]

MC initial ming irregularly shows Hangzhou initial /b/ in #I11 and #I12 and /v/ in #II6 above; in another case ming shows a zero initial:

II8) मु = /u:/ 'Heavenly Stem #5' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

Hangzhou Initial /f/

/f/ generally corresponds to Beijing initial फ, excepting where Beijing फ corresponds to Hangzhou /v/ or /α/ in syllables having lower register tones in Hangzhou; /f/ also corresponds to Beijing ह in a set of syllables having final /u/ in Hangzhou and finals उ or उे in Beijing (as इशु = /16>fu>/ 'tiger', हुः = /fu>/ 'fire'). In one irregular case, Hangzhou /f/ reflects उ—Beijing zero initial before उ:

II9) गींग मु ऐंवन = /tc`in> feq cieq *ie^n/ '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).  

/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 hékòu (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:

120) fǔdào = /fu>tô>/ 'coach' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.feng]
121) fǔxīng jù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.feng]
122) fēicuí = /fi:ts'wei:/ 'halcyon, emerald' [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.feng]
123) fèn̄nù = /fen:no:/ 'anger' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.feng]

Exceptions to the correspondence with MC fu include #110 above in which the correspondent is Hangzhou /p'/, and the following, which shows zero initial in Hangzhou:

124) fǔfēng = /u:ia">/ 'foster' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.fu]

Also note that in #119, Hangzhou /f/ reflects MC initial wei.

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1Sherard 1980 notes for some Shanghai speakers /f/ and /h/ merge before final /uw/ and both are realized phonetically as [h] (35). This situation is strikingly parallel to that of Hangzhou.
Hangzhou Initial /v/

/v/ corresponds to Beijing initials f and u—the latter representing Beijing /ʊ/ initial before u (here medial u only). The correspondence with both f and u excludes syllables with Beijing final u which have zero initial and final /u/ in Hangzhou. In #116 noted above, Hangzhou /v/ is seen to irregularly correspond with Beijing m; in the following, the correspondence is with Beijing h:

I25) shōuhuo = /sei'q/ 'harvest' [gend.h.II:GENG'/MAI.r.xia] Note:

This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says

/sei'q/.

Note also #113 and #114 above in which Beijing f corresponds to Hangzhou /b/, and #115 in which Beijing u 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 u, as /mhaq dzz/ (= Beijing wèzi & Hangzhou /vaq'r/) 'socks'.

/v/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn initials bing and mìng in the set that is dentiabialized—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 /ʊ/ initial (and all have final /u/). In #116 and #125 /v/ is seen reflecting MC mìng and xia initials, respectively; in the following two cases, /v/ reflects MC initial yáng:

I26) wèiyī = /vi'ieq/ 'the only' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.p.yang]

I27) wèichí = /vidzi/ 'maintain' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.p.yang]

Note also the two cases above—#113 and #114—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 vāngpīng and qū tones where Beijing d corresponds to Hangzhou /d/).

/t/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /t/ ([t]).

/t/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initial duan. Exceptions to this correspondence include several cases where Hangzhou /t/ reflects some other MC initial:

I28) **dié = /tiatia/ 'grandfather, father's father'**

[jia.k.III:MA.p.zhi]

I29) **shèngdānjié = /sen:twʰ:tcieq/ 'Christmas'** [shan.k.I:HAN.s.ding]

I30) **diē = /tieq/ 'fall, tumble'** [shan.k.IV:XIANʰ/XIE.r.ding]

I31) **dūn = /ten/ 'squat'** [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.cong]

I32) **dēng = /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) **dīfāng = /dibə/ 'dyke'** [xie.k.IV:QI.p.duan]

I34) **niǎo = /niǎ/ 'bird'** [xiao.k.IV:XIAOʰ.s.duan]

**Hangzhou Initial /t'/**

/t'/ corresponds to Beijing initial t (but excluding cases in vāngpīng tone where Beijing t corresponds to Hangzhou /d/). The following is an exception in which Beijing t corresponds to Hangzhou /d/ (in a qù tone syllable):
135) ㄋ̀ = /daq/ 'step on' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.tou]
    /t'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /t/ (variant). 
    /t'/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initial tou. In one exception, tou
    is reflected by /d/ in Hangzhou:
136) ㄉㄠㄫu = /dː:k'uo̍u>/ 'loan' [xie.k.I:HAI.q.tou]
There is also a set of irregular cases in which Hangzhou /t'/ reflects
MC initial ding:
137) ㄕㄝtá̍i = /zeqt'sa>/ 'coating on the tongue' [xie.k.I:HAI.p.ding]
138) tā̍o-tā̍o-shhu = /t'ə-t'ə-sei:/ 'billowing longevity'
    [xiao.k.I:HAO.p.ding]
139) tā̍n-xióng ɻù-jian = /t'm/>-ciong lo:-tcie/> 'exposed bosom and
    bared shoulders' [shan.k.I:HAN.s.ding]
140) yóuting = /yot'ɪn/> 'pleasure boat' [geng.k.IV:QING`.s.ding]
141) tīng xióng = /t'ɪn> ciong/ 'throw out one's chest'
    [geng.k.IV:QING`.s.ding]

Hangzhou Initial /d/

/d/ corresponds to Beijing initial ㄅ in the vāngpíng tone (tone 2
in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initial ㄅ in other tones
(including where Beijing vāngpíng reflects Hangzhou vāngrù).

/d/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /dh/ (ㄆ). 

/d/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initial ding. In exceptions #135 and
#136 Hangzhou /d/ reflects MC tou. Cases where ding was reflected by
other initials in Hangzhou are seen above in #129, #130 (these two
show Hangzhou /t'/), #137, #138, #139, #140, and #141 (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 /0/ initial before high front vowels (but here i only--as medial or main vowel--and excluding finals with ù as medial or main vowel), or 3) in a number of irregular cases which reflect Wu influence, correspond to Beijing r:

I42) raojiàn = /ni6>luo6/ 'harass, disturb' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.rj]
I43) rao xiàn = /ni6: soq'r/ 'wind cord' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.rj]
I44) rē = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke, become infected' [jia.k.III:MA.s.rj]
I45) renjù = /nin'ju:/ 'pregnant woman' [shen.k.III:QIN.q.rj]
I46) rōngmào = /niongmɔ/ 'fine hair; down' [tong.h.III:DONG.p.rj]
I47) róng = /niong/ 'Rong' (a surname) [tong.h.III:DONG.p.rj]
I48) ruòmào = /niaqmɔ/ 'conical leaf hat' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO.r.rj]

This set of seven reflects influence from the surrounding Wu dialects, where the nasal stop initial [n] (or a palatalized [ŋ]) is common in these words, as Shanghai /nhyaw/ 'to wind'. The same influence is seen in the following (cf. Shanghai /nhyoq/ 'jade'):

I49) yu = /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) xingkuí = /nin:k'uei/ 'fortunately' [genq.k.II:GENG`s.xia]

/n/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /n/ ([n]) and /ny/ ([ŋ]).
/n/ reflects the MC/Qièwùn initials ni and yi. The latter is with division III and IV rhymes of the kǎikòu (unrounded) type, with the following exceptions:

I51) vàntái = /"ie"ua>/ 'inkstone' [shan.k.IV:XIAN.q.yi]

I52) vǐnhǎng = /ina>/ 'bank' [zhen.k.III:ZHÉN.p.yi] Cf. /nǐntsǐ>/ 'silver'

I53) vǐng = /in/ 'win' [geng.k.III:QING.p.yi]

We have already noted the following, in which Hangzhou /n/ irregularly reflects MC duan:

#134) niā = /niɤ>/ 'bird' [xiao.k.IV:XIAO.s.duan]

Also, in #142-148 above, /n/ irregularly corresponds to MC ri.

Hangzhou Initial /l/

/1/ corresponds to Beijing initial /l/. In one exception to this correspondence, the irregularity is in the Beijing form:

I54) nǐng = /iong:/ 'do; manage; get; fix' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.lai]

/1/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /l/ ([l]).

/1/ reflects the MC/Qièwùn initial lai. In one exception, the /l/ reflects MC liān:

I55) liān = /liâ>k'ong>/ 'face' [xian.k.III:YAN.s.jian]

Hangzhou Initial /ts/:

/ts/ corresponds to Beijing initials z and zh (but excluding cases in yéngpíng and qù tones where Beijing z and zh correspond to Hangzhou /dz/). In one exception to this correspondence, the Beijing initial ch is irregular:
156) **chuòxué** = /tsəqiaq/ '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:

157) **gāo yǎng** = /tsə iaŋ>/ 'scratch an itching place'

[xiao.k.I:HAO.p.xin]

158) **jù shòu** = /tsy: sei/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h.III:YU.s.jian]

159) **yǎnchē** = /ieŋ>tsiŋ'u/ 'eye gunk' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.chang]

/ts/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /dz/ ([ts]).

/ts/ reflects the MC/Qiwèn 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 #157, #158, and #159 above as well as the following:

160) **zhè lěng zhè rè** = /tsa: len> tsa: zueq/ 'suddenly cold then hot'

[jia.k.II:MA.q.chong]

161) **zhāokāi** = /tsək'a/ 'convene' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.cheng]

162) **dà zhàng** = /ta> tsa^n>/ 'fight a war' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.cheng]

163) **zhěntèn** = /tsənt'e'n>/ 'detective' [geng.k.III:QING.p.chel]

In #128 above, Hangzhou /d/ is seen corresponding to MC zhi. Irregular Hangzhou initials reflecting jing, zhi, zhang, and zhuang are also seen in the following:

164) **cuòzhé** = /ts'ə:tsəq/ 'frustration' [guo.h.I:GE'.q.jing]

165) **zhùcángshì** = /dʒy:dza^n>seq/ 'storage room' [yu.h.III:YU.s.zhi]
I66) ɐ(-jiàn-zhōng-qìng = /"ieq-tcie":-dzong:-djìn/ 'fall in love at first sight' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.zhang]

I67) ɕìmiàn = /ts'ɐqniǝ#: /'side' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ' r.zhuang]

Hangzhou Initial /ts'/

/ts'/ corresponds to Beijing initials c and ch (but excluding cases in vángping tone where Beijing c and ch correspond to Hangzhou /dz/ or /z/). In two exceptions, the Beijing correspondent to /ts'/ is sh:

I68) shūlià = /ts'y>tcia:/ 'summer vacation' [yu.h.III:YU.s.shu]

I69) shuì = /ts'y>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) shànqì = /sa>n>si:/ 'bestow a reward' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.xin]

I71) qiáocuí = /djiōsei:/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.cong]

I72) chànhuì = /tc'ie#:huie>/ 'repent' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.q.chu]

/ts'/ corresponds to Shanghai Initial /ts/ ([ts']).

/ts'/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initials qìnɡ, che, chu, and chang.

The correspondence with qìnɡ excludes syllables in MC divisions III and IV (in which qìnɡ 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) chìbǎng = /ts'ɭ:pa>/ 'wing' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.shu]
174) cìhou = /ts'ei:/ 'wait upon' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.xin]
175) shăn = /ts's'/ 'to produce' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.sheng]
176) chéng = /ts'en/ 'ride (in a vehicle)' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG.p.chuan]
177) chōng mì = /ts'om mǐ/ 'husk rice (by hand)'
   [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.shu]

Above in #159 and #163 MC chăng and che are reflected by Hangzhou
/ts/.

Hangzhou Initial /dz/

/dz/ corresponds to Beijing initials c and ch in the ványping
tone (tone 2 in both Beijing and Hangzhou) and to Beijing initials z
and zh and in other tones (including where Beijing ványping reflects
Hangzhou ványru). Under certain conditions (and also in vány tones
only), /dz/-and not /z/-is also found reflecting Beijing r (in
syllables with Beijing finals ong and ui corresponding to Hangzhou
finals /en/ and /uei/), a (in syllables with Beijing finals ong and ui
corresponding to Hangzhou finals /ong/ and /uei/), and ah (in
syllables with Beijing finals a and ao corresponding to Hangzhou
finals /uei/ and /ə/). In certain other cases where Beijing has
initials r 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:

178) ránhăo = /dzuos'ō/ 'burn' [shan.k.III:XIAN.p.rí] Note: This is
   Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /zuos'ō/.
179) ránhòu = /dzuo'ei:/ 'after that' [shan.k.III:XIAN.p.rí] Note:
This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /zuoa/.

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: Endō 1989 gives the reading /dzen:/ for this word (49).

182) zhàmen = /dzaqmen/ 'sluice gate' [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.chong]

183) chuán = /duoe/ 'boat' [shan.h.III:XIAN.p.chuan] Note: This is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation; Wang Lizhen says /zuoa/.

184) shāozi = /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 /z/:

185) xú = /dzj/ 'Xu' (a surname) [yu.h.III:YU.p.xie]
/dz/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /z/ ([z(t)])

/dz/ reflects the MC/Qièyun initials cong, cheng, chong, chuan (in a few cases), and chan (excluding division III hékòu). 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, kāikòu (#178 and #179 above); to xie in 1) zhi she, hékòu, 2) zhi she, kāikòu, píng tone, 3) tong she (excluding rì
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) făngzòng = /faːdzong/ '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 ç in #170 and #171 above; in the following /s/ shows an irregular correspondence with Beijing x:

I87) fànxìng = /faːnxíng/ '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) gào-lóu-dà-shà = /kôtei-da:ia:/ 'towers and mansions'

[jia.k.II:MA.q.sheng]

I89) gūguì = /kueqci/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]

I90) shòupiǎochù = /dʒyɔ:p'iːts'yː:/ 'ticket office'

[liu.k.III:YOU.q.chan]

I91) shèngkòu = /cin:k'œ>/ '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 #187). Hangzhou initial /s/ is reflected by other MC initials in #171 and:

I92) gōngshè = /ka²səŋ/ 'interfere' [xian.k.III:YAN/YE.r.chan]
I93) shānǚ = /səŋny/ 'fair maiden' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU'.r.chan]
I94) sōngshù = /songzy/: 'pine tree' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.xie]

In #157, #168, #169, #174, #175, #177, and #188 above, Hangzhou initials other than /s/ are seen irregularly matching the MC initials, as is also the case in the following:

I95) qīxiáling = /tc'ei²ia-lin>/ 'Qixia Hill in HZ' [xie.k.IV:QI.p.xin]
I96) chūncùi = /zuendzuei/: 'pure' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.xin]
I97) xiānwei = /tc'ie²vi/ 'fibre' [xian.k.III:YAN.p.xin]

Hangzhou Initial /z/

/z/ corresponds to Beijing initials ʂ, ʐ, and ŝh except 1) under the conditions where these Beijing initials reflect /dz/ in Hangzhou (see above under /dz/), 2) in yin tone syllables where ʂ and ŝh are reflected by Hangzhou /s/, and 3) in a small set of yángping syllables having final ong in Beijing (and final /iong/ in Hangzhou) in which Beijing ʐ corresponds to Hangzhou /θ/, as róngqià = /iongts'iaq/ 'on friendly terms'. In a minority of cases /z/ reflects Beijing ŝh or ʐ, for example chún = /zen/ 'pure', zǐjǐ = /zi:tci/> 'oneself' (cf. the instability in the distinction between /z/ and /dz/ noted in #178, #179, #180, #181, #182, #183, and #184 above).

There is one case where /z/ reflects Beijing ɕ:

I98) xù jià = /zoq ts'ia/ 'extend leave' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.xie]
/z/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /z/ ([z(ŋ)]).

/z/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initials ri (excepting where ri corresponds to /dz/ [see above], and to /0/ [in kāikǒu syllables of the zhi she] and xie, the latter in: 1) zhi she, kāikǒu, shàng and gù tones; and 2) tong she, rù tone [as in #198 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 yángping and gù tones where Beijing j corresponds to Hangzhou /dj/).

Two exceptions to this correspondence reflect irregularities in the Beijing form:

199) gōngjǐ = /kongtcieq/ 'supply, provide'

[shen.k.III:QIN/QI^r.jian]

1100) jīnshāngāng = /tcinsaetia/ 'Golden Sands Harbor' (on the west side of West Lake in Hangzhou) [jiang.k.II:JIAN^s.jian]

Other exceptions where an initial other than /tc/ reflects Beijing j represent exceptional Hangzhou forms:

1101) jiàomóu = /ci8:mo>/ 'leavening' [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.jian]

1102) dà jīé = /ta> tc'ieq/ 'loot, plunder'

[xian.k.III:YAN^r/YE^r.jian]

Note also #158 above and #117, #118, and #119 below.
/tc/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /j/ ([tɕ]) and to Shanghai initial /g/ ([k]) in certain colloquial readings, as /gāw sɔz/ (= Hangzhou /tɕiɤ sɤ/) '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 /jǐu/ (= Hangzhou /kuei:/) 'expensive'.

/ tc/ reflects the MC/Qièwù 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 kāikōu sets excepting division II in geng she, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékōu 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) jìezù = /tɕi:kʰʊ/ 'find an excuse' [jia.k.III:MA.q.cong]
I104) yǎo jìshǐ = /iaqtcɪ:si/ 'herbalist in a Chinese medicine shop'
     [xie.k.IV:QI.q.cong]
I105) jǐdù = /tɕi:to:/ 'jealous of' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.qun]
I106) shèng-chī-jǐn-yòng = /sɛŋ-tɕi q-tɕiɛŋ/>-yòng/ 'eat sparingly and spend frugally' [xian.k.III:YAN.s.qun]
I107) jié-chāng-bū-duān = /tɕieq-dza̍n-pu=tuo/>/ 'draw on strengths to offset weaknesses' [shan.k.IV:XIAN'/XIE.r.cong]
I108) juǎn kuán = /tcyo n k'uo>/ 'donate money'
     [shan.h.III:XIAN.p.yang]
I109) jünzōng = /tcynkong/ 'completed' (of a project)
       [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.qing]
I110) jiěng = /tcyn>/ 'embarrassed, awkward' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.qun]
I111) bǐngjīn = /bin:tcyn/ 'germ' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.qun]

Hangzhou initials other than /tc/ are seen irregularly corresponding
to MC jing and jian in #155, #164, #186, #1101, #1102 (all above),
#1151, #1152 (below) and in the following:
I112) jùlèhù = /dję:loqbu/ 'club' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.jian]
I113) xīdiái = /djęe:tciaq`r/ 'lazy, listless' [xie.k.II:JIA.q.jian]
I114) jìn = /djęn/ 'to the greatest extent' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.jing]
I115) mèquè = /matc'iaq/ 'sparrow' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.jing]

Hangzhou Initial /tc'/

/tc'/ corresponds to Beijing initial g (but excluding cases in
yángpíng tone where Beijing g corresponds to Hangzhou /djiang/). Hangzhou
/tc'/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in #172, #197, #1102
above, and in the following:
I116) shǐ = /tc'ioq/ 'drink, eat' [geng.k.IV:QING`/XI`.r.xi]
I117) bǐngliàn = /pïtc'ie`n/ 'warship' [xian.k.II:XIARN`.s.xia]
I118) bǐnlí = /pie`tc'ieq/ 'edit' [zhen.k.III:QIN/QI`.r.cong]
I119) juàn = /tc'yoa>/ 'pen, sty' [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.qun]
I120) kāi = /tc'ia/ 'wipe' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xi]
I121) xǐliú = /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 /kāu/
(= Hanghzou /tc'16/) 'to knock'.
/tc'/ reflects the MC/Qièwùn 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 kāikòu sets excepting division II in geng she, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékòu sets from vu she, shan she, zhèn she, geng she and rù tone in tong she. Hangzhou /tc'/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials above in #172, #195, #197, #1102, #1115, #1117, #1118, and #1119, as well as in the following:

I122) qiátán = /tc'iaqtsa'/ 'talk in consultation'

[xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.xia]

I123) qídào = /tc'ia-tō>/ 'pray' [zhi.k.III:WEI.p.qun]

I124) qiángqìu = /tc'ia>dyō/ 'insist on' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.qun]

The MC initials qing and xi are reflected by other Hangzhou initials in #1109 above and in:

I125) huìfù = /hueifoq/ 'recover' [xie.h.I:HUI.p.xi]

I126) quányù = /djie>y y:/ 'fully recover' (from an illness)

[shan.h.III:XIANG.p.qing]

I127) kòngxì = /k'ongcieq/ 'gap, interval' [geng.k.III:GENG/SPQ.r.xi]

Hangzhou Initial /dj/

/dj/ corresponds to Beijing initials q in the yánpíng 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 yánpíng reflects Hangzhou yángrù, but excluding where Beijing x is reflected by /0/ in Hangzhou). Hangzhou /dj/ corresponds
to other Beijing initials above in #I65 and #I90, and in:
I128) *zhu* = /dʒioqˀr/ 'bracelet' [jiang.k.II:JIAN/GU.ʔ.chong]
I129) *chùxù* = /dʒy:cheq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:YU.ʔ.cheng]
I130) *zhú* = /dʒyeq/ 'one by one' [tong.h.III:DONG/WUˀ.ʔ.cheng]
I131) *zhóu* = /dʒyeq/ 'roller for a scroll of a painting'
   [tong.h.III:DONG/WUˀ.ʔ.cheng]
/dʒ/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /jʃ/ ([ʃz]) and /zʃ/ ([ʃz]).
/dʒ/ reflects the MC/Qièwù 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 /dʒ/ is seen corresponding
   to other MC initials above in #I65, #I90, #I112, #I113, #I114, #I126,
   #I128, #I129, #I130, and #I131. Hangzhou initials other than /dʒ/
   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) *xiánpí-lài* = /iε"bi-lai:lie"/> '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 yang register tones where Beijing x corresponds to Hangzhou /dj/ or /h/. Hangzhou /c/ corresponds to other Beijing initials in #189, #191, and #1101 above.

/c/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /sy/ (/ci/) and /h/ (/h/), the latter in certain colloquial readings, as /haq dzz/ (=Hangzhou /ciaqtsi>/) 'blind person'.

/c/ reflects the MC/Qièyûn initials xin and xiao. The correspondence with xin is for syllables in MC divisions III and IV excepting those in shi she and tong she. The correspondence with xiao is for syllables in MC divisions II, III and IV in all kāikōu sets, and for MC divisions III and IV in hékōu sets from yu she, shan she, zhen she, gens she, and tong she. Hangzhou /c/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #191, #1101, #1127, and #1133 above, and in the following:

1134) xiè = /cie>/ 'crab' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.xia]
1135) xiēng = /citong>/ 'system' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]
1136) liēnxi = /lie"ci:/ 'contact' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]
1137) xiāncăi = /cie"ts'ě:/ 'amaranth' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.xia]
1138) xīqū = /ciaqtc'y/ 'jurisdiction' [shan.k.II:SHAN'/XIAO.r.xia]
1139) xīān = /cia">/ 'pay' (for soldiers) [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shu]

Other Hangzhou initials are seen corresponding to MC xin and xiao above in #157, #174, #195, #196, #197 and in the following:

1140) wāi = /"um / 'crooked' [xie.h.II:JIA.p.xiao]
1141) dòukuò = /dei:k'ːʔ/ 'round cardamom' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.xiao]

Also note #189 above in which /c/ irregularly corresponds to xin in zhi she.

Hangzhou initial /k/

/k/ corresponds to Beijing initial ɡ (but excluding cases in vânping and qù tones where Beijing ɡ corresponds to Hangzhou /ɡ/).

There are some exceptions in which /k/ corresponds to Beijing j:

1142) jiàn = /kaⁿ>/ 'select' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.jian]

1143) jiângdòu = /kaⁿdei:'r/ 'coupea' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

1144) jiâou = /kɔuqødei/ 'corner' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian]

1145) jinmi = /cia'kenmi>/ 'quality rice' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.jian]

1146) mûjázi = /moqkaq'r/ 'wooden clip' [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

But cf. /bitciæq'r/ 'wallet'.

In a few cases, Hangzhou /k/ corresponds to an irregular initial k in the Beijing form:

1147) kuâji = /kuei:tc:i/ 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]

1148) bánkuò = /pɔkuaq/ 'include, comprise' [shan.h.I:HUAN/MO.r.jian]

1149) kâng = /kaⁿ/ 'carry on the shoulder' (of two people)

[jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]

A correspondence with Beijing ɡ is also not seen above in #199 and #1100 (which have Hangzhou initial /tʰ/) and in the following with Hangzhou /k'/:

1150) gù = /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 /gæ/ (= Hangzhou /tɕieⁿ/) 'subtract'.

/k/ reflects the MC/Qipu initial jian. The correspondence is seen in all kaió division I syllables, plus käikou division II in geng she, and in hékou 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 kaió forms in division II:

1151) sän'ña = /kæn'ka:/ 'embarrassed' [xian.k.II:XIARN.p.jian & xie.k.II:JIE.q.jian]

The same exceptional situation is seen in the following:

1152) gängkou /ka'n'k'ô>/ 'harbor, port' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

In addition to #1150 above, there are the following in which initial /k/ is not seen corresponding to MC jian in the expected environment:

1153) cänkû = /dzæ'guei:/ 'ashamed' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.jian]

1154) künqu = /k'uentc'yeq/ 'Kungku opera' [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.jian]

1155) künlunshän = /k'uenlensæn/ 'Kunlun Mountains'
   [zhen.h.I:HUN.p.jian]

1156) kuàng = /k'uaⁿ/: 'mine' [geng.h.II:GENG.s.jian]

Hangzhou Initial /k'/

/k'/ corresponds to Beijing initial k (but excluding cases in yángpín tone where Beijing g corresponds to Hangzhou /g/). In #1150 above, /k'/ reflects a Beijing g in the yángpín tone. The correspondence excludes #1120, #1147, #1148, #1149 above in which Beijing k irregularly reflects other Hangzhou initials, as is the case in the following:
1157) **sīngkuàng** = /djinhuaʱ/: 'situation' [dang.h.III:YANG.q.xiao]

/k'/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /k/ ([k']) excepting in certain Shanghai colloquial readings which are reflected by /tc'/ in Hangzhou, as /kæ biq/ (= Hangzhou /tc 'ieʰ pieq/) 'pencil'.

/k'/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn 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 #I141, #I150, #I154, #I155, #I156 and the following:

1158) **bōngkù** = /penk'uei/: 'collapse; fall apart' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]

In #I125, 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) **liázi** = /gaq'r/: 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

1160) **hul nóng** = /guen: niong/: 'fester; exude pus' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]

1161) **huániling** = /guoʰ tcin/: 'environment' [shan.h.II:SHAN.p.xia]

/g/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /gh/ ([ɛg]).

/g/ reflects the MC/Qièvùn initial qun. 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:

I162) *ga p’intou = /gaq p’indei/ 'live together illicitly'

[shan.k.II:SHAN/HE¨.r.ying]

Hangzhou Initial /ng/

/ng/ corresponds to Beijing initial ɢ in certain syllables.

/ng/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /ng/ ([ŋ]) in certain syllables.

/ŋ/ reflects the MC/Oiévùn initial yi. The correspondence is seen in division I káikou syllables (excepting liu she, shan she, and MC rhyme TAI [see #1176 below]), in a few division II káikou syllables (in geng she and a couple in shan she), and in a division I hékou syllable in guo she. In one case, /ŋ/ reflects MC initial xia:

I163) *he = /ngeo/ '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 Ö/; 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):

I164) *xia = /haq/ 'frighten, scare' [geng.k.II:GENG/NOQ¨.r.xiao]

/h/ corresponds to Shanghai initial /h/ ([h]) excluding certain colloquial forms in which Shanghai /h/ corresponds to Hangzhou /c/, as /bhwng ha/ (= Hangzhou /cic>/) 'crab'.

...
/h/ reflects the MC/Qièyún initial xiao. The correspondence is seen in all kāikòu division I syllables, plus kāikòu division II in gesh she, and in hékòu syllables in all divisions except for division I in MC rhymes GE and MO and divisions III and IV in yu she, shan she, zhèn she, gesh she and tong she. Having Hangzhou initials /0/ and /k'/ (respectively), #I140 and #I141 above are exceptions to this correspondence with xiao. A few irregular cases show /h/ corresponding to MC initial xia:

I164) núánhuo = /nuo̯>ho/ 'warm' [guo.h.1:GE.q.xia]
I166) hōu = /heui:/ 'rainbow' [liu.k.1:HOU.q.xia]
I167) hēn = /hen>/ 'very, quite' [zhen.k.1:HEN.s.xia]
I168) huāng = /hua̯>ie̯>/ 'flash, dazzle' [dang.h.1:TANG.s.xia]
I169) hōng = /hong>/ 'uproar, disturbance' [tong.h.1:DONG.q.xia]

In #I125 above, /h/ is seen to reflect MC xi.

Hangzhou Initial /0/

/0/ corresponds to Beijing initial /0/ (u or x), excluding cases where Beijing /0/ corresponds to Hangzhou /v/, /n/, /ng/ (see under these initials). In many syllables in the lower register in Hangzhou, /0/ also corresponds to Beijing h and x (in Beijing wángpíng and qù tones). Hangzhou /0/ corresponds to Beijing f in syllables having Beijing final u (and Hangzhou final /u/) in the wángpíng and qù tones (the latter in certain syllables only). Hangzhou /0/ also corresponds to Beijing r in a small set of wángpíng 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 /ə/ corresponds to Beijing h:

1170) zhi-hu-zhe-ye = /tsi-"u-tsə'-ie>/ 'zhi-hu-zhe-ye'
[yu.h.I:MO.p.xia]

1171) huan = /uo>/ 'delay, put off' [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.xia]

In the following, the Hangzhou /ə/ initial is regular, but the Beijing form is irregular:

1172) nian = /"iə/> 'dried out' (of flowers, fruit)
[shan.k.III:XIAN.p.ying]

1173) ruan = /ycə/> 'Ruan' (a surname) [shan.h.II:YUAN.s.yi]

/ə/ corresponds to Shanghai initials /ə/ ([ʔ]) and /hh/ ([R]),
the former in upper register tones, the latter in lower register tones.

/ə/ reflects the MC/Qiaoyun initials vi, xia, ying, yun, and yang.

The correspondence with vi excludes syllables having Hangzhou initials
/n/ and /ŋ/ (see under these initials). In kaiyu syllables of the
zhi she, Hangzhou /ə/ corresponds to MC ri initial. In the division
III hekou MC rhyme YU (yu she), /ə/ corresponds to MC wei and to MC
feng (excepting #120). The correspondence with feng is also seen in
the following:

1174) furén = /u:zen/ 'married woman' [liu.k.III:YOU.s.feng]

/ə/ is seen corresponding to other MC initials in #118 (ming), #124
(fu), #188 (sheng), #132 (xia), #140 (xiao). The MC initial xia is
seen corresponding to other Hangzhou initials above in #125, #150,
#122, #134, #135, #136, #137, #138, #158, #160, #161, #163,
#165, #166, #167, #168, #169, #177. In #162, ying corresponds
to Hangzhou /ŋ/. MC yang corresponds to other Hangzhou initials in
#126, #127, #1108, and:
I175) ruili /dzuei:i:/ 'sharp, keen' [xie.h.III:JI.q.yang]

The correspondence of the MC initials yi, xia, ying, yun, and
yang to Hangzhou /ŋ/ 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 shang 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 ou tone are #151 above and the following:
I176) aí = /*a:/ 'artemisia' [xie.k.I:TAI.q.yi]

Also note #1173 above, in which a Hangzhou lower register syllable
reflects yi in the shang tone.

The correspondence with xia is found in Hangzhou syllables of the
lower register for all MC tones (including shang) and in syllables of
the upper register in only a few cases, the most notable being #1171
and:
I177) xian = /*io:/ (a name for Anhui province) [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.xia]
I178) xian = /*ie:/ 'dislike; mind' [xian.k.IV:TIAN.p.xia]
I179) huachuan = /*ua dzuo/* 'row a boat' [jia.h.II:MA.p.xia]
I180) baixia = /p:*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 gù tone:

1181) yóuyóng = /yō-iong>/ 'swim' [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]
1182) yutou = /y온>/ '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 ping tone:

1183) yéziyang = /ia>tsi> da>/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]
1184) yóuiyú = /yótcyö>/ 'long-standing, age-old'

[liu.k.III:YOU.p.yang]

In another exception, a Hangzhou lower register syllable reflects yang in the shàng tone:

1185) yào = /i8/ 'ladle out' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.yang]
Hangzhou Final /i/

/i/ corresponds to the Beijing apical finals represented by i—
( and )—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) 也在 = /ts'ir:so/> 'toilet' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.chul]
Three other exceptions probably evidence surrounding Wu influence; the
pronunciation seen below in 'hoe', for example, is found in most
dialects surrounding Hangzhou:*
F2) 充头 = /dzidei/ 'hoe' [yu.h.III:YU.p.chong]. Note: Wang Lizhen
says /dzidei/; this is Cheng Yongfang's pronunciation.
F3) 皎户 = /biezi/ 'villa' [yu.h.III:YU.s.chan]
F4) 站马 = /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 貓:
F5) 员不 = /ts'mts'a peq dji/ 'uneven' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.chul]
/i/ corresponds to Shanghai final /z/ ([ ]). The correspondence
is generally seen only where Shanghai /z/ also corresponds with
Beijing i—words such as Shanghai /dzz/ 'pig' and /sz/ 'water',
corresponding to Beijing finals u and ui (cf. Hangzhou /yi/ and /uei/),

*See Fu et al. 1985, 35, which gives the reading [z32] for the
morpheme 'hoe' for all the dialects recorded near Hangzhou except
Shaoxing ([dzu2]) and Changhua ([xy2]). Fu et al. gives the reading in
Hangzhou as [dzo2], which is close to Wang Lizhen's pronunciation
(/dz3/ and that recorded in End8 1989 ([dzu2]). Both [dzo2] and
[dzu2] can be considered regular in Hangzhou for 'hoe'.
are excluded. (But note #F2, #F3 and #F4 above.)

/ï/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

xie.k.III:JI  (zhèng group)
zhi.k.III:ZHI  (jìng/zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)
zhi.k.III:ZHI`  (jìng/zhi/zhuang/zhang groups)
zhi.k.III:ZHI II  (jìng/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/

/ï/ corresponds to Beijing finals i/yi, ei/wei—the latter in syllables with Beijing initials f and g (all of zhi.h.III:WEI and xie.h.III:FEI in the fèi group, and 2 from zhi.h.III:ZHI`), ie/ye (only in some words from jia.k.III:MA in the jìng 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) qìzi = /dji`r/ 'eggplant' [guò.k.III:GE`.p.qun]
F7) xiédài = /itsh: 'carry along, take along' [xie.h.IV:QI.p.xia]
F8) yè = /ia>/ or /ie>/ 'and, also' [jia.k.III:MA.s.yang]
F9) núxì = /ny>ci: 'son-in-law' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xin]
F10) weìr = /vi:`r/ 'riddle' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.ming]. Note: In this example the initial is irregular.
F11) bèidàōbì = /bi:t8pu:/ 'razor strop' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.bìng]
F12) méimào = /mir/ 'eyebrow' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`-p.ming]
F13) beǐ = /biː/ 'quilt' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.bing]

There are also 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) jì = /tɕiɛj/ 'hair worn in a bun or coil' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.jian]
    Cf. Shanghai /jiq/.

    /bhiq bhwo/

F16) bìzi = /bieqdei/ 'nose' [zhi.k.III:ZHI`.q.bing] Cf. /bhiq dheu/

One results from an irregularity in the Beijing final:

F17) pTSI = /p'eiʦi>/ '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 /i̯ dzu/ ('chair'; recorded in Sherard 1982, 95):

F18) yESI = /y>tsi>/ 'chair' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.ying]

/i/ generally corresponds to Shanghai finals /i/ ([i]) and sometimes /y/ ([iː]), 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 /t uy/ 'sky', /zhuy/
'spring (of water)', and /nhi/ 'two', corresponding to Beijing finals ian, üan, and ər (cf. Hangzhou /ie"/ and /r/), are excluded.

/i/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

guo.k.III:GE* (one in gun initial)

jia.k.III:HA (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/Qièyun rù tone rhymes:
F19) li:i = /l:i tc:i/ 'tenderloin' [geng.k.III:QING/XI.r.jing]
F20) li:y = /tc:i:y/ 'crucian carp' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.jing]
F21) yi = /"i:/ 'hundred million' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.ying]
F22) hui:y = /uei"i:/ 'recall' [zeng.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'.r.ying]

In addition to one exception from zhi.k.III:ZHI’ having final /y/ (4F43, listed further below), there are also some exceptions from jia.k.III:MA rhyme:
F23) xie huò = /cia: fu:/ 'remove freight' [jia.k.III:MA.q.xin]
F24) xie dù = /cia: do:/ 'have diarrhea' [jia.k.III:MA.q.xin]
F25) xie = /dija/ 'oblique, slanting' [jia.k.III:MA.p.xie]
F26) wàifèng xieì = /"uafong-djiac'i:/ 'askew trends and noxious influences' [jia.k.III:MA.p.xie]. But note the same morpheme in another context has final /i/: /kɔ>-dji-kuei-tzen:/ 'give up evil and return to good'.
Hangzhou Final /ŋ/ 

/ŋ/ corresponds to Beijing final ü 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, gù kòu = /so: k'ø>/ 'rinse one's mouth'), there are occasional exceptions to this correspondence where the Beijing ü is reflected by Hangzhou /y/: 

F27) chúkù = /dʒy: cyeq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:yu.p.cheng] 
F28) zhucängshì = /dʒy:dza"seó/ 'storage room' [yu.h.III:yu.s.zhi] or where Hangzhou /ŋ/ reflects a Beijing ü:* 
F29) jù shòu = /tsy: seí/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h.III:yu.s.jian] 
F30) xu = /dzʃ/ 'Xu' (a surname) [yu.h.III:yu.p.xie] 

/ŋ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /z/ (ellij) in certain syllables corresponding to MC Qièyün zhi/zhang initial groups and initial ri—but only where Shanghai /z/ also corresponds with Beijing ü, as /dzʃ/ 'pig' (cf. Hangzhou /tsʒ/). 

*These two exceptions reflect a rather sporadic overlap of correspondence between finals /ŋ/ and /ŋ/ with Beijing ü in certain syllables with affricate or sibilant initials, a situation nicely illustrated in the alternate pronunciations the informants supplied for 'cricket'—/tsʃ'y-tsʃ'y-"r/ and /tc'y-tc'y-"r/, which both parallel Beijing gùguär. Hence it is not surprising that Endō 1989 recorded /tsʃ'y/ for two syllables our informants read /tc'y/ (in /tc'y/ tc'in/ 'marry' [of men] and /tc'y/çiò/ 'make fun of') and recorded /cy>/ 'transport' as an alternate pronunciation for the syllable pronounced /sy/ when it means 'lose, be defeated'. This overlap of correspondence as well as that of Beijing ü and Hangzhou /y/ seen in the previous two examples (#F27 and #F28) may reflect a certain confusion in certain environments between Hangzhou /y/ and /ŋ/ which results from the strong labialization we described for /ŋ/ in Chapter Two and which also affects the initials of the syllables involved.
/ʊ/ reflects the MC/Qièyun 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 θ—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 b (and many with initial g which are not given the Hangzhou final /o/). An exception from another finals is:

F31) hàníànpìan = /uː-nie⁵⁶pie⁵⁶/: 'New Year's card' [guo.k.I:GE.q.xia]

There are also those in which Beijing u does not correspond to Hangzhou /u/ (or /o/):

F32) fú = /vei⁵⁶/ 'float' [liu.k.III:YOU.p.feng]

F33) fudān = /veiːts⁵⁶/ '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 /nghuw/ 'hungry'; an exception being #F31 above) and (u)o (in some cases, as Shanghai /dhuw/ '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 o (in syllables with initials 0, g, k and h), (u)o/wo (excepting with initial h) and u (excepting with initials f, h, and e)—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:

Shanghai /hwə/ 'shrimp' also at jia.k.II:MA.p.xiao.
F36) dà = /do:/ '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 = /to zi:/ 'all are' [yu.h.I:MO.p.duan]
F38)  não não ren = /mo>-mo> ren/ 'a certain person'
[liu.k.I:HOU.s.ming]

In the following, Beijing /u/ corresponds to Hangzhou /ei/:

F39)  mãoánhuā = /mei>-tsh'huā/ '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/Qièrùn 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)  mubù = /mo:pu: /theater curtain' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

F41)  mãoován = /nò>mo'ie'/ 'meningitis' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

F42)  shu kou = /so: k'ò>/ '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 y. There are also some cases where syllables with
Beijing ü show final /i/ in Hangzhou; besides #F9 above, these include:

F43) liù = /litsi>/ 'donkey' [yu.h.III:YU.p.lai]
F44) guòlúzui = /ko:li:tsuei>/ 'cigarette filter' [yu.h.III:YU.q.lai]
F45) qúchóng = /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) yìzi = /y>tsi>/ 'chair' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.ying]
F47) xuèzi = /cytsi>/ '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 üi such as Shanghai /jìu/ 'ghost' are excluded.

/y/ reflects the MC/Qiéyùn 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) lūlìbiào = /ly>lieqipi>/ 'curriculum vitae'

[zhi.k.III:ZHI`.s.lai]
Hangzhou Final /æ/

/æ/ corresponds almost entirely to Beijing final ai. In a few exceptions, syllables with Beijing ai show another final in Hangzhou:

F49) dàipèo = /sus:bè/ 'race' [xie.k.I:HAI.q.xin]

F50) dàihuang = /da:uaⁿ/ 'Chinese rhubarb' [xie.k.I:TAI.q.ding]

F51) bàizi = /ba:tsʰè>/ 'tares, paddy weed' [xie.k.II:JIA.q.bing].

Cf. Shanghzi /bha dzz/.

F52) Xue Baochai = /cieq pʰ>-'tsʰa/ 'Xue Baochai' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.chu]

F53) ai-jin = /*ie-djin:/ 'get close to' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.ying]

F54) ˈai = /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/Qieyun classification. An irregularity is also seen in the following, where Hangzhou /æ/ corresponds to Beijing a:

F56) zhī-hū-zhē-yé = /tsi-*u-tse>-ie>/ (a set of literary particles)

   [jia.k.III:MA.s.zhang]

/æ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /ae/ ([E]) 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/, /aⁿ/ and /ieⁿ/).

/æ/ reflects the MC/Qieyun 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 /=a/ is found on a syllable from jia.k.III:MA, the
following two are of note:
F57) aɪ daŋ = /*= ta>/ 'get a beating' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.yi]
F58) shæzi /*=s.tsì>/ '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 yung that all have final /i/). In
three exceptions noted above (#F53, #F54 and #F55), the Beijing match
to /ie/ is aɪ. Recall that a couple of exceptions mentioned under
Hangzhou final /i/ corresponded to Beijing ie (#F6, qiézi = /dji:`r/
'eggplant', and #F7, qiédaì = /itə:/ 'take along'); and #F8 (ye =
/ie>/ or /ia>/ 'and, also') has the alternate pronunciation /ia>/
which does not match Beijing ie. Also note the following:
F59) hœxié = /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
/æ/, /a/ and /ia/), as /hha/ 'shoes' and /já/ ([tjia.5]) in /já zha/ 'introduce', with the exclusion of syllables from jia.k.III:MA jing
initial group and initial yung, as /syá/ (= Hangzhou /ci>/) 'write'.
/ie/ reflects the MC/Oìéyùn 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 /um/

/um/ corresponds to Beijing final uai. There are only a couple of exceptions:

F60) kuìjì = /kuejt'i/: 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]
F61) kuì = /k'uei/: 'lump, chunk' [xie.h.II:JIE.q.xi]

In one other exception mentioned earlier, /um/ corresponds to Beijing final ai (#F49, gài'pão = /sum:bë/ 'race').

/um/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /wae/ ([uɛ]) and /wa/ ([uo]), the former excluding Shanghai syllables corresponding to Beijing uan (cf. Hangzhou /uo'/), as /gwâe/ 'close', and the latter only in certain syllables with velar initials, as Shanghai /kwâ/ (= Hanghzou /k'um:/) 'fast'.

/um/ reflects the MC/Oìéyùn 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 following exception from another rhyme:

F62)  wài = /um/: '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 ı̄/ 'slight bow', and #F36, the alternate pronunciation /do:/ for 'big'). Also note the following:

F63) a = /"aq/ (familiarizing prefix) [guo.k.I:GE.p.ying]
F64) che = /ts'ə)/ 'tear, pull' [jia.k.III:MA.s.chang]

/a/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /a/ ([d]) 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/, /ə/, /iə/, /ia/, /ua/ and /uei/).

/a/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn 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) tă = /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) da = /ta)/ 'hit' [geng.k.II:GENG.s.duan]
F67) bà geng = /ba: kong/ 'go on strike' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.bing]
F68) gēn'gà = /ks'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) díèduí = /tiatia/ 'father's father' [jia.k.III:MA.p.zhi]
F70) ré = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke' [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]
F71) yézi tàng = /ia>tsi> da/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]

In one exception, /ia/ corresponds to Beijing a:

F72) gāolóu dàshè = /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 săe/ '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/Qièyùn 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) jiãié = /tciatcieq/ 'festival' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.jian]

F74) shänva = /smia/ 'cliff' [xie.k.II:JIA.p.yi]

Hangzhou Final /ua/

/ua/ corresponds to Beijing final ua/wa—with the following exception:

F75) shuänvänaròu = /suiaizaoq/ '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/Qièyùn classifications:

jia.h.II:MA
	xie.h.II:JIA

xie.h.II:GUAI

#F75 above and the following are exceptions from different rhymes:

F76) zhüä = /tsua/ 'grab' (a handfull) [xiao.k.II:YAO.p.zhuang]

Hangzhou Final /ei/

/œi/ corresponds to Beijing finals ou (this excluding syllables with initials q 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\^{}\backslash ZHI\^{}), which generally take the final /uei/ (an exception being dè lei /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) aijócui = /djiössei/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.q.cong]
F78) **duì = /tsʰei:/ 'correct, right'** [xie.h.I:HUI.q.duan]. Note: This is an alternate pronunciation for /tuei:/ heard with certain speakers.

F79) **mèo yī sōngsī = /mei:ieq kongsì/ 'trading company'** [liu.k.I:HOU.q.ming]

F80) **mèoshèng = /mei: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/ ( [e]) and /eu/ ([ɤ]).

The correspondence with Shanghai /ei/ generally is found only where it corresponds to Beijing **ei**, as /mei hwo/ 'Chinese apricot flower'; with Shanghai /eu/ the correspondence excludes words with velar initials /g/ and /k/ (for example /géu/ 'dog'—cf. Hangzhou /kö>/). /ei/ reflects the **MC/Qiè韵** 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/shang/ri groups)

Some exceptions show an irregular correspondence in initial group; these include #F32, #F33 and #F78 mentioned above and:

F81) **dà leì = /ta> lei/ 'to thunder'** [xie.h.I:HUI.p.lai]

F82) **fùdìng = /fei>dìn/: '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 u/u/; ei in syllables with retroflex initials (and excluding words of rû 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 (rû = /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke'), #F64, #F77 and #F81 (see these three repeated below under the NC rhymes for /uei/). The following two reflect similar irregularity:

F83) hûi nûng = /guen: niong/ 'fester, exude pus' [xie.h.I:HUI.q.xia]
F84) gaûïi = /kueqci/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]

In a further exception noted earlier the irregularity is in the Beijing syllable:

#F60) kuûjî = /kuei:tci:/ 'accountant' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jian]

/uei/ corresponds to certain syllables having Shanghai finals /z/ ([ŋ]), /iu/ ([y]), /wo/ ([o]), /ei/ ([e]), /wei/ ([ue]), and /oe/ ([ê]): /z/ in certain colloquial readings, as /st/ 'water'; /iu/ in certain syllables that show velar initials in Beijing and prepalatal in Shanghai, as /jiu/ 'ghost'; /wo/ where Hangzhou /uei/ additionally corresponds to Beijing final e with retroflex initials, as /zhwo/ 'snake'; /ei/, as /têi/ 'push';* /ae/, as /jûng dhae/ 'army'; /wei/.

*Syllables of this set are assigned to the final /ei/ in Sherard 1982; but in Xu et al. 1988, they are listed under final [e], which additionally corresponds to Sherard’s /ae/. Similarly, where Sherard has /wei/ ([ue]) and /vaë/ (ue), Xu et al. has only [ue].
as /whei/ 'stomach'; and /oel/, as /sdee/ 'year (of age)'.

/uwei/ reflects the MC/Dièyun 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) wai = /uei/ 'outside' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.yi]
#F64) che = /ts'a/ 'tear, pull' [jia.k.III:MA.s.chang]
#F77) qiaoci = /djiɔsɛi/ 'thin and pallid' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.q.cong]
#F81) da lei = /ta> lei/ 'thunder' (vb.) [xie.h.I:HUI.p.lai]
F85) weichhi = /vi`iɛi/ 'maintain' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]
F86) weivi = /vi`ieq/ 'the only' [zhi.h.III:ZHI`.p.yang]

Hangzhou Final /ɔ/

/ɔ/ corresponds to Beijing final ao. Exceptions reflecting other Beijing finals are:

F87) kowoi = /k`i/: 'can, okay' [guo.k.I:GE.s.xi] Note: Wang Lizhen often says /k'o`i: /

F88) chuòhào = /ts`i`i/o`r/ 'nickname' [dang.k.II:YANG/YAO`.r.chang]
F89) публи = /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
/iô/, reflecting typical Wu forms, as Shanghai /nhyaw/ 'to wind':
F90) 服务员 = /niô>luon/: 'harass, disturb' [xiao.k.II:HAO.s.ri]
F91) əo xiàn = /niô: soq'q/ 'wind cord' [xiao.k.III:HAO.q.ri]
/iô/ corresponds to Shanghai final /aw/ ([ɔ]), as /tsåw/ 'grass',
but only where this Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing ao--
i.e. excluding certain Shanghai syllables with velar initials, as
/nghaw/ 'bite'.
/iô/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:
xiao.k.I:HAO
xiao.k.II:YAO (bang/ni/zhi/zhuang groups and ying)
xiao.k.III:HAO (zhi/shang groups)
#F87 and #F88 above show irregular MC rhymes for the final, as does
the following:
F92) əoqùn = /môden/: 'contradiction' [liu.k.III:YOU.p.wêi]
Hangzhou Final /iô/
/iô/ corresponds to Beijing final jiao/yao. In addition to
exceptions #F90 and #F91 above in which the corresponding Beijing
final is ao, note the following:
F93) əliùn = /niô>liên/: 'absurd theory' [liu.k.III:YOU`q.ming]
/iô/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /aw/ ([ɔ]) and /yaw/ ([iɔ]),
as /gåw/ 'teach' and /tyaw/ 'carry on the shoulder' (the
correspondence with /aw/ is only in certain syllables with velar
/iə/ 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) jiāozi = /tcʰiətsi >/ 'jiāozi' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian]

Hangzhou Final /ɔ/

/ɔ/ 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/.

/ɔ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /eu/ ([[ɤ]]) in syllables with initials /g/ or /k/, as /géu/ 'dog'.

/ɔ/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

liu.k.I:HOU (initials jian and xi)

Hangzhou Final /ʊ̯/

/ʊ̯/ corresponds to Beijing final ju/you (excepting #F93 above).

In the following example, the Beijing shows a final ou:

F95) shòupìǎochù = /dʒy̞ə:p'iəts'yu:/ 'ticket office'

[liu.k.III:YOU.q.chan]

/ʊ̯/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yeu/ ([iɤ̞]), as /nhyeu/
'cow'.

/yõ/ reflects the MC/Qieyun 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) vën = /dons:ngs>/ 'hole' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.yi]

F97) xián:liê = /sa:tsiu/ 'link up, join' [xian.k.II:XIARN.p.xia]

F98) zhù:ntou = /ds:n:dei/ 'profit' [xian.k.II:XIARN.q.cheng]

F99) liân = /kaⁿ>/ 'select' [shan.k.II:SHAN.s.jian]

F100) cênci bu qi = /ts'aⁿ:ts'a peq dji/ 'uneven'

[shen.k.III:QIN.p.chu]

A couple of syllables with initial /v/ reflect Beijing wan:

F101) van = /vaⁿ>/ 'late' [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wel]

F102) van = /vaⁿ:/ 'ten-thousand' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.wel]

In the following, Beijing an corresponds to Hangzhou /ieⁿ/, likely due to a local misreading of the character 荒:

F103) chænbi = /te:ís: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 /æ/ ([E]) and /œ/ ([ø]), as /dæe/ 'egg' and /hœe/ 'sweat'.


/m/ 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) ɡan'γà = /km²:ka/ '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) ɡan-dào = /ps²:-tò>/ 'trip' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.bang]
F106) ɡan = /ps²/ 'kind, sort' [shan.h.I:HUAN.p.bang]
F107) jìzan = /tcieqtse>/ 'save up (money)' [shan.h.I:HUAN.s.jing]
F108) ɡaehuìa = /mr²:ua/ 'comic, cartoon' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.ming]

A Hangzhou final other than /m/ was seen in #F103 above from
xian.k.II:XIARN'; also note the following:
F109) shàngì = /suo²:tc'i:/ 'hernia' [shan.k.II:SHAN'.q.sheng]
F110) wan-gy xiùzi = /uo²>-tc'i> djàyö:k'ò>/ 'roll-up cuff'
        [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]
Hangzhou Final /ie"/

/ie"/ corresponds to Beijing finals ian/yen 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) shënya = /zennie"/ 'moan' [shen.k.III:QIN.p.yi]

In addition to #F96, #F97 and #F99, note the following in which Beijing ian/yen corresponds to finals other that /ie"/:

F112) xian = /cin>/ 'bump open' (as a lid) [shan.k.III:YUAN.p.xiao]

F113) yan = /nga":ngo/ 'wild goose' [shan.k.II:SHAN'.q.ying]

/ie"/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /y/ ([iI]), /ae/ ([εI]), /yae/ ([iεI]), and /yoe/ ([yεI]), but only where these Shanghai finals also correspond with Beijing ian/yen and üan, as /syə/ 'first' /zhyə/ 'spring (of water)', /ngae jing/ 'eye', /nhyae/ 'recite', /syɵe/ (or /sʏ/) 'elect'.

/ie"/ reflects the MC/Qièyuàn 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:XIAN (jing group)

Hangzhou final /sa~/ is found for the rhymes XIARN, XIARN' 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 = /cie^n-nɔː/ 'noisy and bustling'

[shan.h.III:YUAN.p.xiao]

Recall $F103$ (/ts'ie^n-huei>/ 'repent' xian.k.II:XIARN'.q.chu) where an
irregular initial group correspondence is seen.

Hangzhou Final /uo~/

/uo~/ 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.II:YAN, shan.k.II:XIAN, and
shan.h.I:HUAN). One exception corresponds to Beijing yuan:

F115) cùi-yuān-xīn-cūn = /ts'uei-uo~/-cin-ts'uen/ (a place in

Hangzhou) [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.ying]

Recall $F101$ (/we~/ 'late') and $F102$ (/wa~/ 'ten-thousand') which
deviate from the correspondence of /uo~/ with wan; similarly, other
Hangzhou finals irregularly correspond to Beijing uan in $F75$
(/sua:iə^{zo}/ 'boiled mutton') and $F98$ (/dzə^:dei/ 'profit').

/uo~/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /ua/ ([uɔ]), /oe/ ([e]),
/woe/ ([uə]), but generally only where these Shanghai finals also
correspond with Beijing uan/wan or an, as /gwa~/ 'close', /gwoe/
'official', /wōe/ 'bowl', and /bāe/ '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) wānzhān = /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/

/yōⁿ/ corresponds to Beijing final jian/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/.

/yōⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yoe/ ([y6]), as /tsye/ 'advise'.

/yōⁿ/ 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) xian = /ieⁿ/: 'county' [shan.h.IV.XIANⁿ.q.xia] Note: This irregular pronunciation is found in /y'əⁿ 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 uang (the latter in syllables with initial /v/ in Hangzhou, from dang.h.III:YANG wei initial). This correspondence excludes a few cases were 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) jinshāng = /tcinsatciⁿ/: '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/yen for Hangzhou /aⁿ/: 
F119) jiangdu = /kaⁿ:dei:'r/ 'cowpea' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.p.jian]
F120) xiangmu = /aⁿ:moq/ 'item' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.xia]

There are also a couple corresponding to Beijing uang:
F121) zhuangyuan = /dzaⁿ:yoⁿ/ 'Number One Scholar' [dang.k.III:YANG.q.chong]
F122) changzuo = /ts'əⁿ:dzô/: 'create, produce' [dang.k.III:YANG.q.chu]
The following two and #F137 and #F138 further below correspond to

Beijing *ang*:

F123) *niúměng* = /nyʊ*ma*: 'horsefly, gadfly' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.ming]

F124) *pèngzhàng* = /ba*ntsa*: 'inflate, swell' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.bing]

/a⁴/ corresponds to Shanghai final /ang/ ([ŋ]), as /dzāng dʒz/ 'mosquito net', /yang/ ([iŋ]), as /nhyang/ 'allow', and /awng/ ([ŋ]), as /tàwng/ 'soup'. The correspondence with Shanghai /ang/ excludes cases where this final corresponds to Hangzhou /en/ or /in/, as /lahng/ 'cold' and /āng dəw/ 'cherry'; the correspondence with Shanghai /yang/ is limited to certain syllables where the Hangzhou has initial /z/ (as Hangzhou /za*: 'allow'); the correspondence with Shanghai /awng/ does not include 1) Shanghai syllables having velar initials which correspond to Hangzhou final /ia⁴/ (and have a prepalatal or /ʒ/ initial in Hangzhou), as /hhawng/ 'alley' and 2) cases where /awng/ corresponds with Hangzhou /ua⁴/, as /tsawng/ 'window'.

/a⁴/ reflects the MC/Qiéwùn classifications:

dang.k.I:TANG

dang.k.III:YANG (zhi/zhàng/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) *sāng* = /ka³kʰ/: 'port' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]
F126) ăngmën = /ka-men/ 'anus' [jiang.k.II:Jiang.p.jian].
F127) ăng = /ka/ 'carry on the shoulder' (of two people)
      [jiang.k.II:Jiang.p.jian]

But note that two other cases of Hangzhou /a/ in the rhyme JIANG—
#F119 and #F120—differ from the Beijing. Several cases with sibilant
initials show Hangzhou final /ua/ from among the above MC rhymes:
F129) ăngshu = /suaziy/ 'mulberry tree' [dang.k.I:Tang.p.xin]
F130) ăngshi = /suazii/ 'funeral arrangements' [dang.k.I:Tang.p.xin]
F131) ăngqi = /suac-'tc'i/ 'bereft of one's wife'
      [dang.k.I:Tang.q.xin]
F132) dê-bu-chäng-shi = /teq-paq-suæ-seq/ 'what is gained does not
      make up for the loss' [dang.k.III:Yang.p.chan]
F133) shängdiän = /suatien/ 'store' [dang.k.III:Yang.p.shu]
F134) shou shäng = /zei: suæ/ '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 /ia/

/ia/ corresponds to Beijing final(s) iangiang. Recall that
#F118 above shows Beijing ang for /ia/; and in #F119 and #F120,
Beijing iang corresponds to Hangzhou /a/.

/ia/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /yang/ [[iæ]], as /syæng/
'fragrant', and /awng/ ([3]), as /gæwng/ '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/Qièyùn classifications:

dang.k.III:YANG (ni/jìng groups and jìan set)

jiang.k.II:JIANG (jìan set)

The following shows an irregular rhyme correspondence:

F135) xìång = /ciaⁿ>/ 'pay (for soldiers)' [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shù]

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/ (Qièyùn 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) hēng = /uaⁿ>/ 'horizontal' [geng.h.II:GENG.p.xia]

/uaⁿ/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /awng/ ([3]), as /zhawng/ 'bed', and /wawng/ ([u3]), 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/Qièyùn classifications:

dang.k.III:YANG (zhuang set)

dang.h.I:TIANG

dang.h.III:YANG (jìan set)
jiang.k.II:Jiang (zhi/zhuang groups)
geng.h.II:Geng

In exceptions already mentioned, /ua/ is found irregularly in
dang.k.I:Tang (#F128-#F131) and in the zhangu initial group of
dang.k.III:Yang (#F132-#F135). Exceptions #F121 and #F122 above
showed an irregular Hangzhou final (/a/ 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 /u/).

Exceptions to the correspondences with Beijing en and eng include,
a) Beijing syllables with labial initials (mostly reflecting Qiuyun
tong she: tong.h.I:Dong and tong.h.III:Dong & Zhong finals, and some
from geng.k.II:Geng & Geng'); b) #F100 above ("e"enl bu qi = /ts'satio"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 /ua/ (#F136
above); f) the following two with Hangzhou final /a/:
F137) keng = /k'a/ 'hole, pit' [geng.k.II:Geng.p.xi]
F138) geng = /ka >/ 'choke' (as on a bone) [geng.k.II:Geng.s.jian]

In the following, Hangzhou /"en/ corresponds to Beijing un:
F139) zu"chun = /tsuei>zen/ 'lips' [zhen.h.III:Zhun.p.chuan]

There are also three cases where Hangzhou /"en/ reflects Beijing ing:
F140) xiangjian = /cia"kenmi>/ (a type of quality rice)
[geng.k.II:Geng.p.jian]
F141) fánxǐng = /fæn'ʃən/ 'self-examination' [geng.k.III:QING.s.xin]

F142) yínɡ = /ŋen/'hard, stiff' [geng.k.II:GENG.q.yi] Cf. Shanghai
/nghang/ 'hard'.
/en/ corresponds to Shanghai finals /eng/ ([ŋ])—as /vheng/
'grave' and /dēng dzz/ 'stool, /ang/ ([æ])—in a few words such as
/hang/ 'cold', and /ing/ ([ŋ])—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/Qièrùn classifications:
shen.k.III:QIN (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)
zhèn.k.I:HEN
zhèn.k.II:ZHENG (zhi/zhuang/zhang/ri groups)
zhèn.h.II:HUN (beng/duan/ni groups)
zhèn.h.II:ZHUN (lai initial)
zhèn.h.II:WEN (fei group)
zeng.k.I:DENG
zeng.k.II:ZHENG (zhi/zhang/ri groups)
gen.k.II:GENG (ni/zhi/zhuang groups and jian set)
gen.k.II:GENG' (zhuang groups and jian set)
gen.k.III:QING (zhi/zhang groups)

In addition to #F139 and #F141 above, a few cases show an irregular
initial group correspondence:
F143) dùn = /tæn/ 'squat' [zhèn.h.I:HUN.p.cong]
F144) pèngtiáo = /p'ændiø/ 'cooking' [gen.k.II:GENG.p.pang]
F145) m̀ng vā = /men 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) pèngyou = /bongyō>/ 'friend' [zeng.k.I:DENG.p.bing]
F147) shèn = /sueng:/ 'seep, ooze' [shen.k.II:QIN.q.sheng]
F148) shènzàng = /zuen:dza":/ 'kidney' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.chan]
F149) chènsūn = /ts'uen:ss/: 'shirt, blouse' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.chu]
F150) chéng = /ts'uentsi>/ 'bivalve, solen' [geng.k.III:QING.p.chu]
F151) rèntù = /nin'u:/ 'pregnant woman' [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri]
F152) shèngkòu = /cin:k'o>/ 'livestock' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.sheng]

Hangzhou Final /in/

/in/ corresponds to Beijing finals in/yn 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 (shènyín = /zennie/: '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 ɚ.

/in/ corresponds to Shanghai final /ing/ ([in]), as /sying/
'heart' and /bhint/ 'illness'. The correspondence excludes certain
syllables with Shanghai initial /ny/ ([n]) 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) 蕾 '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 ( /faw/ 'self-examination' from geng.k.III:QING.s.zhong), and:

F154) 景 /dionghua/ (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 /ŋ/ initial—wen—with the three exceptions:

F155) wennaun = /*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/ ([æŋ]), as /tsèng ty/ 'spring' (the season), and /weng/ ([uæŋ]), as /swéng dž/ '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 /ŋ/ initial.

/uen/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

zhen.h.I:HUN (ni/jing groups and jian set)

zhen.h.III:ZHUN (jing/zhi/zheng/rì groups)

One exception (mentioned earlier) shows an irregular final /en/ in the ZHUN rhyme, reflecting the possible influence of surrounding Wu dialects (cf. Shanghai /dzìz zheng/):

#F139) zuichun = /tsuei>zen/ 'lips' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.chuan]

Hangzhou Final /yn/

/yn/ corresponds to Beijing finals ün/yun. In one exception, /yn/ matches Beijing iiong, but is not irregular in Hangzhou:

F158) iiong = /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) xunven = /*cin:ven*/ 'inquire' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.xin]

F160) xinhuan = /*djin:guo*/ 'circulate' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]

F161) xuncha = /*djin:za*/ 'go on inspection' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.p.xie]

F162) xunsu = /*cin:soq*/ 'swift, prompt' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.xin]

F163) xun = /*djin*/ 'search, look for' [zhen.k.III:QIN.p.xie]

F164) yunxu = /*in:cy*/ 'permit, allow' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.yang]

/yn/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yung/ ([yn]), as /yhunq tsae/ 'cloud'.

/yn/ reflects the MC/Qièrùn 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) xingjun = /*intcyn*/ 'handsome' [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.jing]

F166) jungong = /*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), ong (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) lurong = /*lozong*/ 'pilose antler' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.r]
F168) huì nòng = /guen: niong/ 'fester, exude pus'
[tong.h.I:DONG`.p.ni]

F169) nòng = /niong/ 'strong' (of tea) [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.ni]

/ong/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yong/ ([iong]), as /fèng/
'wind' and /dòng/ 'east'.

/ong/ reflects the MC/Qièyun 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/gun/yun initials)
tong.h.III:ZHONG (all but xiao/ving groups)

An exception seen before is from another MC rhyme:

#F146) péngyou = /bongy6>/ 'friend' [zeng.k.I:DENG.p.bing]

Also note #F168 and #F169 above are from among these rhymes.

Hangzhou Final /ions/

/ions/ corresponds to Beijing final ions/yong and ong, the former
excepting #F158 and the latter only in syllables having Beijing
initial r plus a few with initial n (#F167 above is an exception).

/ions/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yong/ ([iong]), as /syèng
dhi/ 'brothers'.
/iong/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

geng.h.III:GENG

tong.h.II: DONG’ (ni group)

tong.h.III: DONG (ri/gun/yun/yang initials)

tong.h.III: ZHONG (xiao/yin 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 zhào = /k’uen: dsaq/ 'sleeping'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO.r.cheng]

F172) mǔjiázi = /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 /bicaq‘r/).

F173) jiázi = /saq‘r/ 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

F174) zhēnzhúo = /tsentsaq/ 'deliberate'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO.r.zhang]

F175) wāzi = /vaq‘r/ 'socks' [shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE.r.wei]

/aq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /aq/ (‘A’), 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 shang 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) pē shuí = /p'aq suei>/ 'sprinkle water'

[shan.h.I:HUAN/MAO`.r.pang]

Hangzhou Final /iaq/

/iaq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ia/yæ, iao/yao and üe/yue,
with the following exceptions reflecting other finals in Beijing:

F177) ruòmào = /niaqmœ:/ 'conical leaf hat'

[dang.k.III:YANG/YAO`.r.ri]

F178) de liè = /ta> liaq/ 'hunt' [xian.k.II:YAN/YE.r.lai]

F179) niè = /niaq/ 'knead, mould' [shan.k.IV:XIAN`/XIE.r.ni]

F180) cóng-xīn-xiè-lì = /dong-cin-iaq-lieq/ 'join effort with unity of
purposes' [xian.k.IV:TIAN/TIE.r.xia]

/iaq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /yaq/ ([iAʔ]), as
/yhaq/ 'medicine'.
/iaq/ reflects the MC/Qieyun 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/ua and uo, with the following exception:

F181) her = /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/Qieyun 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), o, i (when i writes retroflex [ŋ]), o (in a few words with labial initials), u/uu and uo, with the following exceptions showing other
Beijing finals:
F182) bāhù = /beqfu/ '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)
shen.k.III:XIAN/XUE (zhi/zhang groups [but not ri initial])
shan.h.I:HUAN/AM' (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/DOQ' (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) zhì = /tsq/ 'only' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.zhang]
Hangzhou Final /ieq/

/ieq/ corresponds to Beijing finals i/yì, ie/yè and üe.

/ieq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /ɨiyː/ ([iI?]), as

/lhiq/ 'stand' and /tšiyq/ 'seven'.

/ieq/ reflects the MC/Qìèyùn classifications:

xian.k.III:YAN/YE (ni/jing/yīng 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 (leī and xin initials)

zeng.k.III:ZHEng/ZHIQ' (bang/ni/jing groups and jian set)

geng.k.III:GENG/HOQ'

geng.k.III:QING/XI (bang/jīng/yīng groups)

geng.k.IV:QING'/XI'

Exceptions from other MC rhymes include #F15, #F16, #F59 (which are from non-tù rhymes), and the following:

F185) chǐ = /tcʹiœq/ 'eat' [geng.k.IV:QING'/XI'.r.xi]

Hangzhou Final /ueq/

/ueq/ corresponds to Beijing finals u, uo, and œ (œ when with initial r).
/ueq/ corresponds to Shanghai final /weq/ ([ue?]'), as /gweq/ 'bone'.

/ueq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:
shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE (one in ɭi initial)
shan.h.I:HUAN/MO' (one in xi initial)
shan.h.II:XIAN/XUE (one in shu initial)
zhèn.h.I:HUAN/SHU (jìng/jiàn groups; a couple of syllables)
zhèn.h.II:ZHUN/SHU (one in chǎng initial)

Hangzhou Final /yeq/:

/yeq/ corresponds to Beijing finals ü/yu and üe/yue, with the following exceptions showing other Beijing finals:

F186) xìe = /cyeq/ 'blood' [shan.h.IV:XIAN'/XIE.r.xiao]
F187) zhóu = /djyeq/ 'roller for a scroll'
[tong.h.II:DONG/WU'.r.cheng]
/yeq/ corresponds to Shanghai final /yoq/ ([Io?'], as /syoq/ 'blood'.

/yeq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:
shan.h.II:XIAN/XUE (yang initial)
shan.h.II:YUAN/YUE (jiàn set)
shan.h.IV:XIAN'/XIE
zhèn.h.II:ZHUN/SHU (xin and jiàn initials)
zhèn.h.II:WEN/WU (jiàn set)
tong.h.II:DONG/WU' (cheng, jiàn and xiao initials)
tong.h.II:ZHONG/SHU (a few in jiàn set)

There is the following exception from another rhyme:
F188)  ```
quèdìng = /tc'yeqdin:/ 'confirm' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.xi]
```

Hangzhou final /oq/

/oq/ corresponds syllables having Beijing finals ao, e, o, ou, u and ue/wo, with the following exceptions showing other Beijing finals:

F189)  ```
bāi = /poq/ 'split open (with the hands)'
```

[ging.k.II:GENG'/MAI.r.bang]

F190)  ```
bèi = /poq/ 'north' [zeng.k.I:DENG/DE.r.bang]
```

F191)  ```
jīsòluò = /koqloqeI/ 'corner' [jiang.k.II:JIANG/JUE.r.jian].
```

But cf. /pintciàq/ 'hair on the temples'.

F192)  ```
liù = /loq/ 'six' [tong.h.II:SHONG/WU'.r.lai]
```

F193)  ```
xíshùài = /cieqsoq/ 'cricket' [zhen.h.II:ZHUN/SHU.r.sheng]
```

F194)  ```
lù = /loq/ 'green' [tong.h.II:ZHONG/SHU.r.lai]
```

F195)  ```
xù jìà = /zoq tcìa:/ 'extend leaf' [tong.h.II:ZHONG.r.xie]
```

/oq/ generally corresponds to Shanghai final /oq/ ([o?]), as 

/kq/ 'cry, weep'.

/oq/ reflects the MC/Qièyùn classifications:

shan.h.I:HUAN/MO' (duan and jing groups)

zhen.h.II:ZHUN/SHU (sheng initial)

dang.k.I:TANG/DUO

dang.h.I:TANG/DUO

dang.h.II: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) hùò = /fu>p'eq/ 'amber' [geng.k.II: GENG/MOQ'.R.pang]

F197) hùrán = /hoqzuw/ 'suddenly' [zhen.h.I: HUN/MOQ.r.xiao]

F198) shàozi = /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) fuxìng lù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III: YOU.q.feng]

F200) dòu = /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 (chì = /tc'ioq/ 'eat') and the following are cases which show other Beijing finals:

F201) zhùzi = /djiq'r/ 'bracelet' [jiang.k.II: JIANG/JUE.r.chong]

F202) ĝii = /tc'iokw/ 'beggar' [zhen.k.III: YIN/QIQ.r.xi]

/ioq/ corresponds to certain Shanghai syllables having final /yoq/ ([ioʔ]) 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) yùmèn = /'ioqmen:/ 'gloomy, depressed'
      [zhen.h.III:WEN/WU.r.ying]

Hangzhou Final /'r/

  /'r/ corresponds to Beijing final or.

  /'r/ corresponds to Shanghai /er/ ([er]) 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.

*/n/ may correspond to the Shanghai /mm/ ([ŋ]) in /m̩ m̩a/
'mother'; a Shanghai correspondence for */n/ is not known.

Neither of these syllables corresponds to an MC/Qièyùn
classification.
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) fúlù = /fulo/ 'take prisoner' [yu.h.III:YU’.p.fu]

T2) kuíshòu = /k’ueisei/ 'brightest and best person'
     [xie.h.I:HUI.p.xi]

T3) címǎ = /ts’ima/> 'female horse' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.qing]

T4) káng = /ka̞/ '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/Qièyùn ping tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (sīng and cīng) initials—bang, păng, fēi, fù, duān, tou, jīng, qīng, xīn, zhī, che, zhuàng, chu, shēng, zhàng, chāng, shu, liān, xī, xiao, and yīng. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou shows yīnpíng tones for syllables with MC voiced initials:
T7) huá chuán = /"ua dzuo"/ 'row a boat' [jia.h.II:MA.p.xia]

T8) gídào = /tc'itö>/ 'pray' [zhi.k.III:WEI.p.qun]

T9) lēdào = /"îtö/ 'chatter, be garrulous' [xiao.k.I:HAO.p.lai]

T10) nián = /"nie"/ 'sticky' [xian.k.III:YAN.p.ni]

T11) xián = /"ie"/ 'dislike, mind' [xian.k.IV:TIAN.p.xia]

T12) yánjiū = /"nie"tçyö/ 'study research' [shan.k.IV:XIAN'.p.yi]

T13) xün = /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 yínghāng tones for MC shàng tone syllables:

T15) kē = /k'o/ (measure for pearls) [guo.h.I:GE'.s.xi]

T16) cháí = /dzatç'ı'r/ 'tea table' [zhi.k.III:ZHI'.s.jian]

T17) jièpòu = /tcie>−p'ei/ 'autopsy' [liu.k.I:HOU.s.pang]

T18) ōudá = /"ei-ta>/ 'beat up' [liu.k.I:HOU.s.ying]

T19) jiūchá = /tçyötsaq/ 'maintain order' (at a public gathering)
                  [liu.k.III:YOU'.s.jian]

T20) kāngkǎi = /k'a"k'æ/ 'generous' [dang.k.I:TANG.s.xi]

T21) sháguā = /sakua/ 'simpleton' [jia.h.II:MA.s.sheng]

T22) wūrú = /"uqo/ 'insult' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.wei]

T23) yúzhōu = /"ydzei/ 'universe' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.yun]

T24) shí = /si/ 'make, cause' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.II.sheng]

T25) shí = /si/ 'Shi' (a surname) [zhi.k.III:ZHI.II.sheng]

T26) jiàshíyuán = /tcia:siyo"/ 'driver pilot' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.II.sheng]

T27) yúgū = /kueqci/ 'marrow' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.xin]

T28) yǔdào = /kueidö/ 'track' [zhi.h.III:ZHI'.s.jian]
zhän kâi = /tsuoⁿ kʰə/ 'open up, unfold' [shan.k.III:XIAN.s.zhi]

yǐn = /"iin/ 'Yin' (a surname) [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.s.yang]

jiêng = /toiaⁿ/ 'oar' [dang.k.III:YANG.s.jing]

gângkou = /kaⁿkʰo>/ 'port, harbor' [jiang.k.II:JIANG.s.jian]

sông jiêń = /song tɕieⁿ/ 'shrug ones shoulders'
          [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.xin]

C) where Hangzhou shows yînpîng tones for MC qù tone syllables:

bōyín = /pʰin/ 'broadcast' [guo.h.I:GE.q.bang]

câo xín = /tsʰ in/ 'worry, fret over' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.qing]

shāowèi = /sʰ uei/ 'slightly' [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.sheng]

liū = /"lyê/ 'slip away, sneak off' [liu.k.II:YOU.q.lai]

xìtōng = /citong>/ 'system' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.xia]

zhīhui = /tsʰ iei/ 'wisdom' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.zhi]

shào = /sʰ / 'splash in' (of rain) [xiao.k.II:YAO.q.sheng]

zhàokâi = /tsʰ kʰə/ 'convene' [xiao.k.II:XIAO.q.cheng]

jiêndíng = /tcieⁿdin/ 'inspect, appraise'
          [xian.k.II:XIARN.q.jian]

chuàn = /tsʰuoⁿ/ 'string, bunch, cluster'
        [shan.h.III:XIAN.q.chang]

gîng = /tcʰin/ 'related by marriage' [zhen.k.II:ZHEN.q.qing]

wèng = /sʰong/ 'urn, earthen jar' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.ying]

fènci = /fɔŋstʃiː/ 'satirize, mock' [tong.h.III:DONG.q.fei]

D) where Hangzhou shows yînpîng tones for MC rù tone syllables:

la guānxì = /"la kuoⁿci/ 'try to establish advantageous personal
        connections' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.lai]
T48) chuòhào = /ts'ê³:/ 'nickname' [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO'.r.chang]

Hangzhou Tone 2

Tone 2 (vángpíng) corresponds to Beijing tone 2 (vángpíng).

Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 2 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:
T49) wù = /u/ 'shaman' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]
T50) wùlài = /ulə:/ 'falsely blame' [yu.h.III:YU`.p.wei]
T51) wéixián = /ueiçie`/ 'danger' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.p.yi]
T52) wéixiào = /viciə:/ 'smile' [zhi.h.III:WEI.p.wei]
T53) māo = /mó/ 'cat' [xiao.k.II:YAO.p.ming]
T54) liåo = /liə/ 'hold up from the bottom, as a curtain' [xiao.k.IV:XIAO`.p.lai]
T55) xìn bù zài yān = /cin peq tsə: ie`/ 'preoccupied, inattentive' [shan.k.III:XIĀN.p.yun]
T56) yòngsú = /iŋzoq/ 'vulgar, philistine' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.yang]
T57) chángdi = /dza`di:/ 'place, site' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.cheng]
T58) zhútóng = /tsöqdong`r/ 'bamboo tube' [tong.h.I:DONG.p.ding]
T59) pão = /bê/ '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 (vángwù), except where Shanghai tone 6 reflects Hangzhou tones 3 and 6, as /mwo/ (= Hangzhou /ma>/) 'horse' and /maw dzz/ (= Hangzhou /mô:`r/) 'hat'.

Tone 2 reflects the MC/Qièwùn píng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (guánzhuó) and sonorant (elzhuó) initials—bìng, míng, fèng,
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 show the yângpíng tone for a syllable with an MC
voiceless initial:
T60) dîfâng = /diba^n/ 'dyke' [xie.k.IV:Q1.p.duan]
B) where Hangzhou shows yângpíng tones for MC shàng tone syllables:
T61) yâo = /i^ô/ 'ladle out' [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.yang]
T62) tûnîî = /dentcieq/ 'hoard' [zhen.h.I:HUN.s.ding]
T63) wûdîî = /udô:/ 'dance' [yu.h.III:YU^s.wei]
T64) nî zäo = /ni kô>/ 'make a draft' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.yi]
T65) lëiîî = /lueitcieq/ 'accumulate' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.lai]
T66) län = /la^n/ 'fasten' (with a rope) [xian.k.I:TAN^s.lai]
T67) fänweï = /we^nuei/ 'scope, range' [xian.h.III:FAN.s.feng]
T68) lînlîâ = /linlieq/ 'piercingly cold' [shen.k.III:QIN.s.lai]
T69) ruän = /yo^n/ 'Ruan' (s surname) [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.yi]
T70) wên = /wen/ 'kiss' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.wei]
T71) lôngduàn = /longdu^n/ 'monopolize' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.lai]
T72) nãi = /nâ^n/ 'breast milk' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.ni] But cf.
/nâ^n/ma/ 'wet nurse'.
C) where Hangzhou shows yângpíng tones for MC ù tone syllables:
T73) li = /li/ 'distance from, be distant' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.lai]
T74) wànnông = /uo^nlong:/ 'toy with, daily with' [shan.h.I:HUAN.q.yi]
T75) hùà shän = /ua ss^n/ 'Hua Mountain' [jia.h.II:MA.q.xia]
T76) hùâshù = /usâyi:/ 'birch' [jia.h.II:MA.q.xia]
T77) ñei = /mei/ 'fawn, toady' [zhi.k.III:ZHI^s.ming]
T78) suǐdào = /dzueidə:/ 'tunnel' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.q.xie]

T79) liǔ bīng = /iy̚̚ pin/ 'skating' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.lai]

T80) lānché = /lən'swei/ 'cable car' [xian.k.I:TAN.q.lai]

T81) diàn = /dieə/ 'rent land' (from a landlord)

[shan.k.IV:XIAN.q.ding]

T82) huàngdāngpiān = /uo"tenp'ieə/ 'lantern slides'

[shan.h.II:SHAN.q.xia].

T83) línse = /linsæ/ 'stingy' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.q.lai]

D) where Hangzhou shows vǎngpìng tones for MC rù tone syllables:

T84) mǔbù = /mopu:/ 'theater curtain' [dang.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.ming]

**Hangzhou Tone 3**

Tone 3 (vǐnshàng) corresponds to Beijing tone 3 (vǐnshàng).

Exceptions to this correspondence where Hangzhou tone 3 corresponds to other Beijing tones include:

T85) cuì-yuān-xīn-cūn = /ts'uei-uo"-cin-ts'uen/ '(a place in Hangzhou)' [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.ying]

T86) yōngbāo = /long>bə:/ '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 (vǐngù), except where Shanghai tone 5 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 5, as /tsyi/ (= 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 /mhua/ (HANGZHOU /ma>/) 'horse', /nhau/ (HANGZHOU /nɔ>/) 'brain', /lha/ (HANGZHOU /lɔ>/) 'old', /ngiaw/ (HANGZHOU /ngo>/) 'I, me'.

Tone 3 reflects the MC/QIÈYUN shàng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (gíng and cínťng) and sonorant (cínshúo) initials—bang, pang, ming, fei, fu, wei, duan, tnu, ni, lai, jing, qing, xin, zhi, che, zhuan, 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 ping tone syllables:
T87) mìnna = /min>nə>/ 'southern Fujian' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ming]
T88) yězi tāng = /ia>tsi> da>/ 'coconut candy' [jia.k.III:MA.p.yang]
T89) gān = /ka>>/ 'orange' [xian.k.I:TAN.p.jian]
T90) xiānuǐ = /te>ie>>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 = /uo>dei>/ 'pea' [shan.h.I:HUAN.p.ying]
T93) liǎng = /tɕia>>>/ 'Jiang' (a surname) [dang.k.III:YANG.p.jian]
T94) yāngqiú = /ia>dja>/ 'plead, implore' [dang.k.III:YANG.p.ying]
T95) fāng'ài = /fa>n>ɛ/ 'impair, jeopardize' [dang.h.III:YANG.p_fu]
T96) wèn-sì-héng-tōng = /wə:-zi:-hen>-t'ong/ 'everything is
going smoothly' [geng.k.II:GENG.p.xiao]
T97) zhōngyǔ = /tsong>y/ 'at last, finally' [tong.h.III:DONG.p.zhang]
T98) yǒng = /iŋ>/ 'carbuncle' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.ying]
T99) róngxū = /iŋ>x>/ 'tolerate, permit' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.yang]
T100) тонексио = /t'ong>ci8/ 'all night, through the night'  
[tong.h.I:DONG.p.tou]

B) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for syllables with MC voiced initials:
T101)  pánxìè = /cie>/ 'crab' [xie.k.II:JIA.s.xia]
T102)  jiàn = /tc'uo"/> 'pen, sty' [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.qun]
T103)  fùdào = /fu>tö>/ 'coach' [yu.h.III:YU'.s.feng]

C) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for MC qù tone syllables:
T104)  jù cì tu bu gei = /ly> ts'i:i peq km>/ 'over and over doesn't reform' [yu.h.III:YU'.q.lai]
T105)  yòuer = /yö:*r>/ 'bait' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.q.rj]
T106)  biao = /pi8>/ 'mount' (a picture, etc.) [xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.bang]
T107)  wùnì zì = /u>nieqtsi>/ 'vile child, unfilial son'
        [yu.h.I:MO.q.yi]
T108)  yùrán = /ei>zuo"/ 'fortuitous' [liu.k.I:HOU.q.yi]
T109)  xiāng = /cia">/ 'pay' (for soldiers) [dang.k.III:YANG.q.shu]
T110)  fàngyuèn = /fa">-ven:/ 'call on, interview'
        [dang.h.II:YANG.q.fu]
T111)  yóuyáng = /yö-long>/ 'swim' [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]
T112)  tōngyī = /t'ong>yieq/ 'unify' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.tou]
T113)  suòxi = /ku>zi:/ 'story' [yu.h.I:MO.q.jian]
T114)  diwáng = /ti>ua"/ 'king, emperor' [xie.k.IV:QI.q.duan]
T115)  zuì = /tsuei>/ 'most' [xie.h.I:TAI.q.jing]
T116)  dào = /tâ>/ 'pour out' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.duan]
T117)  hàoke = /hâ>kaq/ 'fond of guests' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.xiao]
T118) shòuyī /'seɪ/ 'veterinarian' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.shu]
T119) tìan /'tien/ 'adjust' (as a lamp wick) [xian.k.IV:TIAN.q.tou]
T120) jiānjìe /'tcieŋ/ 'indirectly' [shan.k.II:SHAN.q.jian]
T121) quàn /'tc'yeŋ/ 'certificate, ticket' [shan.h.III:YUAN.q.xi]
T122) kāngzhàn = /'k'aŋtsuoŋ/ 'War of Resistance' (against
Japan) [dang.k.I:TANG.q.xi]
T123) hēbìng /'aqpin/ 'merge' [geng.k.III:QING.q.bang]
T124) pínqìng /'p'inc'tcin/ 'engage' [geng.k.III:QING.q.pang]
T125) tōngkuài = /'t'ongk'um/ 'delighted, to one's heart's content'
[tong.h.I:DONG.q.tou]
T126) kōngzhì = /'k'ongtsi/ 'control' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.xi]
T127) hōng = /'hong/ 'uproar, disturbance' [tong.h.I:DONG.q.xia]
T128) yōng fēi = /'iŋf'si/ 'heap fertilizer around the roots'
[tong.h.III:ZHONG.q.ying]
D) where Hangzhou shows shàng tones for MC rù tone syllables:
T129) jiāozi /'tcioʊtsi/ 'jiǎozǐ, 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 (拼音) corresponds to Beijing tone 4 (四), 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 = /tsʰə:tsi/> 'rough paper' [xiaọ.k.I:HAO.q.qing]
T131) bǐng = /pɨn:ɹ/ '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 (拼音) except where Shanghai tone 5 corresponds to Hangzhou tone 3, as /húw/ (= Hangzhou /fu>/) 'fire'.

Tone 5 reflects the MC/Qièwùn 四 tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qíng and cíqíng) initials---bang, pēng, féi, fu, duan, tou, jìng, qìng, xìn, zhī, che, zhuan, chu, shēng, zhāng, chāng, shu, jīan, xi, xiao, and yīng. Exceptions to this correspondence include,
A) where Hangzhou shows 拼音 tones for MC pīng tone syllables:
T132) qiān pá = /tɕʰiɛn:ia/> 'inlaid ivory' [xian.k.II:XIARN'.p.xi]
T133) shèng rén = /sen:zen:/ 'competent for, equal to' (a task)
   [geng.k.III:ZHENG.p.shu]
T134) shāng kòu = /ɕin:kʰu>/ 'beasts of burden, livestock'
   [geng.k.II:GENG.p.sheng]
B) where Hangzhou shows 拼音 tones for MC shāng tone syllables:
T135) jīnliàn = /tɕi:nliɛn:/ 'commemorate' [zhi.k.III:ZHII.s.jian]
T136) ān náo = /ɕ:nəʊ/> 'annoyed, vexed' [xiaọ.k.I:HAO.s.ying]
T137) bàoyú = /pʰ:y/ 'abalone' [xia.o.k:II:YAO.s.bing]
T138) fēnnù = /fə:n:nɔ:/ 'anger' [zhen.h:III:WEN.s.feng]
T139) dà zhèng = /ta> tsaː/: 'fight a war' [dang.k:III:YANG.s.cheng]
T140) kuàng = /k'uaː/: 'mine' [geng.h:II:GENG.s.jian]
T141) jū shǒu = /ts'yː: sei/ 'raise the hand' [yu.h:III:YU.s.jian]
T142) zhǔ = /ts'yː/: 'support oneself (with a cane)'
    [yu.h:III:YU's.zhi]
T143) yìjīng = /ɪ:tɕin/ 'already' [zhi.k:III:ZHII.s.yang]
T144) yìqìán = /ɪ:dʑiən/ 'before' [zhi.k:III:ZHII.s.yang]
T145) fēijuān = /fiːtɕyn/ 'bandit army' [zhi.h:III:WEI.s.fei]
T146) yǎo = /'oː r/: 'fine silk jacket' [xia.o.k:II:HAO.s.ying]
T147) jū = /tɕyː/: 'moxibustion' [liú.k:III:YOU.s.jian]
T148) zhèngsuǒ = /tsen:sɔː/: 'clinic' [zhen.k:III:ZHEN.s.zhàng]
T149) xiàngshòu = /ɕiaːn:ziː/: 'enjoy' [dang.k:III:YANG.s.xiao]
T150) jīngchá = /tɕin:tsaŋpiŋ/ 'policeman' [geng.k:III:GENG.s.jian]
T151) náinai = /'nː:nː/ 'grandmother' [xiè.k:II:JIA.s.ni] But cf.
    /ns⇒ 'ma/ 'wet nurse'.
C) where Hangzhou shows the yǐnù tone for a syllable with an MC
    voiced initial:
T152) fěicūl = /fiːts'ueiː/ 'emerald' [zhi.h:III:WEI.q.feng]
D) where Hangzhou shows yǐnù tones for MC rù tone syllables:
T153) shuǎiling = /suːlin>/ 'lead, command'
    [zhen.h:III:ZHUN/COQ.r.sheng]
T154) jìyu = /tɕi:y/ 'crucian carp' [zeng.k:III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'r.jing]
T155) huǐl = /uéi:ɻi/ 'recall' [zeng.k:III:ZHENG/ZHIQ'r.ying]
T156) yi = /'iː/ 'hundred million' [zung.k.III:ZHENG/ZHIQ' r.ying]

Hangzhou Tone 6

Tone 6 corresponds to Beijing tone 4 (gu), 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 = /buː y/ 'catch fish' [yu.h.I:MO.q.bing]
T158) fānshū = /faⁿzyː/ 'sweet potato' [yu.h.III:YU.q.chan]
T159) fùlàn = /u:lən/ 'rotten' [yu.h.III:YU s.feng]
T160) bǐqì = /beqŋdiː/ 'water chestnut' [xie.k.IV:QI s.cong]
T161) dòuchǔ = /dez:i/: 'fermented beans' [zhi.k.III:ZHI.q.chan]
T162) liánlèi = /леnluːei/ 'involve, implicate' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.lai]
T163) wèi jūnzi = /weːtɕytsoi/ 'hypocrite' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.q.yi]
T164) wēishā = /weːsa/ 'weft (yarn)' [zhi.h.III:WEI.q.yun]
T165) dǎoshī = /dɔːsi/ 'teacher, advisor' [xiao.k.I:HAO.q.ding]
T166) lièoyuǎng = /liə:iən/ 'recoverate, convalesce'

[xiao.k.III:XIAO.q.lai]

T167) bù jīn rú cǐ = /peq dʑinː zyː tɕʰiː/ '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 (vàngu) except where Shanghai tone 6 corresponds to Hangzhou tones 2 or 3, as /lae/ (= Hangzhou /la/ ) 'come' and /haw/ (= Hangzhou /hɔ/ ) 'old'.

280
Tone 6 reflects the MC/Qièwùn shàng tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) initials—bìng, fèng, dìng, cong, xìe, chèng, chōng, chuan, chan, qun, xìa—and reflects the MC/Qièwùn qù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiced (quánzhuó) and sonorant (cìzhuó) initials—bìng, míng, fèng, wèi, dìng, ni, lái, cong, xìe, chèng, chōng, chuan, chan, rì, qun, yì, xìa, yun, and yáng. Exceptions to this correspondence include, A) where Hangzhou shows yánquó tones for MC píng tone syllables:

T168) jùlèbù = /di:loqbu:/ 'club' [yu.h.III:YU\'.p.jian]
T170) chuxù = /di:yceq/ 'savings' [yu.h.III:YU.p.cheng]
T171) yī-jìàn-zhōng-qíng = /"ieq-tcie\':-dzong:-djin/ 'fall in love at first sight' [tong.h.III:ZHONG.p.zhang]

B) where Hangzhou shows yánquó tones for MC shàng tone syllables with voiceless or sonorant initials:

T172) lǜṣi = /ts\'ueq-sen-lo:-t\'i>/ 'nude' [guo.h.I:GE\'.s.lai]
T173) fùyáng = /uːia\'/ 'foster' [yu.h.III:YU\'.s.fu]
T174) huārúi = /huadzei:/ 'stamen and pistil' [zhi.h.III:ZHI.s.ri]
T175) jìn = /djin:/ 'to the greatest extent' [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.jing]
T176) xiūrén = /zi:-ven:/ 'cut one's own throat' [zhen.h.III:WEN.s.wei]
T177) lánɡsònɡ = /la\'a\':dzong:/ 'read aloud with expression'
   [dang.k.I:TANG.s.lai]

C) where Hangzhou shows a yánquó tone for MC rù tone syllables:

T178) shè liàn = /dzuəi: tcie\':/ 'shoot an arrow'
   [geng.k.III:QING/ XI.r.chuan]
Hangzhou Tone 7

Tone 7 (yínù) has correspondences in all Beijing tones.

Tone 7 corresponds to Shanghai tone 7 (yínù).

Tone 7 corresponds to the MC/Qièyùn rù tone in syllables reflecting MC voiceless (qìng and cǎng) initials—bang, pàng, fēi, fù, duàn, tou, jīng, qìng, xīn, zhì, che, zhàng, chu, shēn, zhāng, chang, shū, jīan, xī, xiāo, and yīng. Exceptions to this correspondence include A) where Hangzhou show a rù tone for an MC pīng tone syllable:

T179) ă = /q)a/ (familiar prefix) [guó.k.I:GE.p.yīng]

B) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC shāng tone syllables:

T180) zhǐ = /tseq/ 'only' [zhī.k.III:ZHī.s.zhāng]

T181) dōu = /toq/ 'steep' (adj.) [liu.k.I:HOU.s.duān]

C) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC qù tone syllables:

T182) jiă = /tciq/ 'hair worn in a bun or coil' [xiè.k.IV:Qí.q.jiān]

T183) bǐzī = /bieqdei/ 'nose' [zhī.k.III:ZHī.q.bīng]

T184) fŭxínglù = /foqcin: lo:/ 'Fuxing road' [liu.k.III:YOU.q.fēng]

D) where Hangzhou shows tone 7 in syllables having voiced MC initials, in #T184 above and:

T185) fŭ chóu = /foq dzei/ 'revenge, avenge'

[tong.h.III:ĐONG/WU.r.fēng]

T186) mo = /moq/ 'feel, stroke' [dāng.k.I:TANG/DUO.r.míng]

T187) qǐng wù xī yān = /tc'ìn> foq ciq *ie* / 'No Smoking Please'

[zhen.h.III:WEN/WU.r.wèi]

T188) diā = /tieq/ 'fall, tumble' [shān.k.IV:XIĀN'/XIE.r.dīng]
T189) sŏnshe /ks'eq/ 'interfere' [xian.k.III:YAN/YE.r.chan]

T190) shuny /soqny/ 'fair maiden' [tong.h.III:DONG/WU.r.chan]

T191) jié-cháng-bu-duăn = /tcieq-dza^n-pu>-tuo^n>/ 'draw on strengths to
offset weaknesses' [shan.k.IV:XIAN'/XIE.r.cong]

T192) biānj /pje'tieq/ 'edit' [shan.k.III:QIN/QI'.r.cong]

T193) xiáq /ciaqc'y/ 'jurisdiction' [shan.k.II:SHAN'/XIAQ.r.xia]

T194) baixiá = /pm:*iaq'r/ 'gift presentation box'
               [xian.k.II:XIARN'/XIA.r.xia]

Hangzhou Tone 8

Tone 8 (vāngũ) corresponds to Beijing tone 4 in syllables having
Beijing initials m, n, ọ, ẹ, and w/y (i.e. /0/) and to Beijing tone 2
in syllables with other Beijing initials. Exceptions to these
 correspondences include, A) where syllables with Beijing initials m,
 n, ọ, ẹ, and /0/ have tones other than Beijing tone 4:
T195) mábu = /maqtsqpu:/ 'dish rag' [shan.k.II:SHAN/HE'.r.ming]

T196) niá = /niaq/ 'knead, mould (with the fingers)'
               [shan.k.IV:XIAN'/XIE.r.ni]

T197) yuá = /yeq/ 'say' (literary word) [shan.h.III:YUAN/YUE.r.yun]

T198) meiyou /meqyô>/ 'doesn't have' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.ming]

T199) f /ngaqkoq/ 'forehead' [geng.k.II:GENG/MOQ'.r.yi]

T200) vuáy = /'uzoq/ 'insult' [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.ru]

B) syllables having Beijing initials other than m, n, ọ, ẹ, and /0/
which have Beijing tones 1 and 3:

T201) jiázi = /gaz'r/ 'clip' (n.) [xian.k.II:XIARN/QIA.r.jian]

T202) türán = /deqzu^n/ 'suddenly' [zhen.h.I:HUN/MOQ.r.ding]
T203) 夕陽 = /djięeqiə/ 'the setting sun' [geng.k.III:QING/XI.r.xie]
T204) shú = /zq/ 'Shu' (a name for Sichuan)
        [tong.h.III:ZHONG/ZHU.r.chan]
T205) shù = /zq/ '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, r, z, and /θ/ which have Beijing tone 4, as meishù =
    /mei>zq/ 'art', fù = /voq/ 'tie, fasten', and tèbié = /deqbieq/
    'special'.

Tone 8 corresponds to Shanghai tone 8 (yángrù).

Tone 8 reflects the MC/Qièyún rù tone in syllables reflecting MC
voiced (quánzhuó) and sonorant (cǐzhuó) initials—bìng, míng, fèng,
wèi, dìng, nì, lǎi, cong, xìe, chéng, chéngh, chuán, chán, rì, sùn, yì,
xìa, yùn, and yáng. Exceptions to this correspondence include,
A) where Hangzhou shows rù tones for MC píng tone syllables:
T206) héxié = /co'ieq/ 'harmonious' [xie.k.II:JIE.p.xia]
T207) pípa = /bieqba/ 'loquat' [zhi.k.III:ZH'I'.p.bing]
B) where Hangzhou shows rù tones in syllables reflecting MC voiceless
initials in #T201 above and:
T208) gǔbíé = /tc'ybieq/ 'difference' [shan.k.III:XIAN/XUE.r.bang]
T209) fà = /daq/ 'step on' [xian.k.I:TAN/HE.r.tou]
T210) tài pǐntou = /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 idiosyncrasies, 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 /tc, tc', dj/. 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 Qìèvùn 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
<th>Suzhou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'wrap'</td>
<td>/pə/</td>
<td>/bəw/</td>
<td>[pəl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clap hands'</td>
<td>/p'æq/</td>
<td>/paq/</td>
<td>[p'æq7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'run'</td>
<td>/bʊ/</td>
<td>/bhaw/</td>
<td>[bʊ2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'stool'</td>
<td>/ten:r/</td>
<td>/děng dzz/</td>
<td>[tén5 tsǐ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'listen'</td>
<td>/t’ın/</td>
<td>/ting/</td>
<td>[t’ín1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'peach'</td>
<td>/dōtsi&gt;/</td>
<td>/dhaw dzz/</td>
<td>[dʊ2 sǐ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'well behaved'</td>
<td>/kʊm/</td>
<td>/gwà/</td>
<td>[kuá]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'chopsticks'</td>
<td>/k’usː.r/</td>
<td>/kwá dzz/</td>
<td>[k’úé5 ng]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'lean on'</td>
<td>/gæ/</td>
<td>/ghæʾk/</td>
<td>[gé4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 & 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: [a]=⟨à⟩, [e]=⟨ē⟩, [i]=⟨ī⟩, [o]=⟨ō⟩, [u]=⟨ū⟩, [y]=⟨ū⟩, [ŋ]=⟨ŋ⟩, [s]=⟨ś⟩, [ʂ]=⟨ʃ⟩, [tʃ]=⟨tʃ⟩, [h]=⟨h⟩, [m]=⟨m⟩, [ɛ]=⟨ɛ⟩, [ɹ]=⟨ɹ⟩, [n]=⟨n⟩, [l]=⟨l⟩, [r]=⟨r⟩, [l]=⟨l⟩, [j]=⟨j⟩, [z]=⟨zh⟩, [ŋ]=⟨ŋ⟩, [v]=⟨v⟩. Nasalization originally marked with a tilde ['] is written with a superscript [\*] 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 [ʒʊɦ] at onset" (106).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Shanghai</th>
<th>Suzhou</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'chicken'</td>
<td>/tcj/</td>
<td>/ji/</td>
<td>[tɕi˥]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'drink tea'</td>
<td>/tcʰioq=dza/</td>
<td>/tsiŋ zhwo/</td>
<td>[tsʰiŋ zo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'old'</td>
<td>/djęː/</td>
<td>/jheu/</td>
<td>[dʑjʊ́]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sesame'</td>
<td>/tsiːma/</td>
<td>/dzə mhwo/</td>
<td>[tsyl mo]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'guess'</td>
<td>/tsʰɯ/</td>
<td>/tsæl/</td>
<td>[tsʰel]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tea'</td>
<td>/dza/</td>
<td>/zhwo/</td>
<td>[zo]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Shàoyáng, and Lóudì, all considered to be Xiang dialects, with the corresponding Wu initials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shuāngfēng</th>
<th>Lóudì</th>
<th>Shàoyáng</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'wrap'</td>
<td>[pâl]</td>
<td>[pâl]</td>
<td>[paul]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'fear'</td>
<td>[pʰɔ5]</td>
<td>[pʰ65]</td>
<td>[pʰə6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'long gown'</td>
<td>[bə2]</td>
<td>[bə2]</td>
<td>[bəu2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Shuāngfēng forms are from Hányǔ fāngyǔn zhıhuí; Lóudì forms are from Li, Liu and Yan 1987; Shàoyáng forms are from Bāo Houxīng 1989.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shuofeng</th>
<th>Loudi</th>
<th>Shaoyang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'stool'</td>
<td>[tʰw̚5]</td>
<td>[tʰw̚5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'listen'</td>
<td>[tʰiınd̃5]</td>
<td>[tʰiınd̃5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'peach'</td>
<td>[d̚e2]</td>
<td>[d̚e2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'well-behaved'</td>
<td>[kuəl]</td>
<td>[kuəl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'bitter'</td>
<td>[kʰu3]</td>
<td>[kʰu3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'sunflower'</td>
<td>[guı2]</td>
<td>[xxui2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'chicken'</td>
<td>[tcıı1]</td>
<td>[tcıı1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'eat'</td>
<td>[tcʰiıı2]</td>
<td>[tcʰiıı2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ball'</td>
<td>[djiıı2]</td>
<td>[djiıı2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'early'</td>
<td>[tše3]</td>
<td>[tše3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'guess'</td>
<td>[tsʰa1]</td>
<td>[tsʰa1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'tea'</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[dzə2]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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*The distribution and phonetic value of initials in syllables which correspond to the Wu (and Qiăvūn) 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, Rúgăo 如皋, and Nántōng 南通, three Mandarin dialects located along the isogloss, to the forms cited above for Shanghai and Suzhou:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yangzhou</th>
<th>Rugao</th>
<th>Nantong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'wrap'</td>
<td>[pʰæl]</td>
<td>[pʰæul]</td>
<td>[pʰæl]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'clap'</td>
<td>[pʰ'æq7]</td>
<td>[pʰ'æq7]</td>
<td>[pʰ'œq7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'run'</td>
<td>[pʰ'œ2]</td>
<td>[pʰ'œ2]</td>
<td>[pʰ'œ2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'stool'</td>
<td>[tʰæn5]</td>
<td>[tʰæn5]</td>
<td>[tʰæn5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'listen'</td>
<td>[tʰ'æŋl or 5]</td>
<td>[tʰ'æŋ5]</td>
<td>[tʰ'æŋ5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'peach'</td>
<td>[tʰ'œ2]</td>
<td>[tʰ'œ2]</td>
<td>[tʰ'œ2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'well behaved'</td>
<td>[kuɑ́l]</td>
<td>[kuɑ́l]</td>
<td>[kuɑ́l]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'chopstick'</td>
<td>[k'œu5]</td>
<td>[k'œu5]</td>
<td>[k'œu5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'kneel'</td>
<td>[k'œi5]</td>
<td>[k'œi5]</td>
<td>[k'œi5]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Here and following, all data for Yangzhou, Rugao, and Nantong is from Jiāngsū shěng hê Shānghǎi shì fāngyán zǎikuàng. Nantong data is for Nantong shì and not Nantong xīn.*
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:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
 p & t & ts & tc & k \\
p' & t' & ts' & tc' & k' \\
m & n & ng \\
l \\
f & s & c & h \\
v & z & hh \\
\end{array}
\]

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:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
 p & t & ts & tc & k \\
p' & t' & ts' & tc' & k' \\
m & n & h & ng \\
l \\
f & s & c & x \\
v \\
\end{array}
\]

and zero /0/ initial.
and Rugao:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
p & t & ts & tc & k \\
p' & t' & ts' & tc' & k' \\
m & n & i & ng \\
l & s & c & h \\
zh & & & & \\
\end{array}
\]

and zero /0/ 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 /h/—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—ýáng pínɡ, ýáng ˈou̯, and ýáng ˈu̯u̯—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 (ýáng) 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 Qièwùn (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. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qy tone</th>
<th>píng</th>
<th>shàng</th>
<th>qù</th>
<th>shàng/qù</th>
<th>rù</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qy initial type</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>zhúo</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>cǐzhúo</td>
<td>qīng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xuzhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pixian</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yangzhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaoyou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yancheng</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huaiyin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taizhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xinghua</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,1,(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,(5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 wēn 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 găikuàng.*
corresponding respectively to Qièyùn qīng and zhuó (including cǐzhuó) initial types. The shàng category has also split, with syllables corresponding to Qièyùn qīng and cǐzhuó 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 奕化, and Nantong, shows a split in qù parallel to the division between Qièyùn qīng and zhuó (including cǐzhuó) 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 cǐzhuó 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 cízhuó group is together with the qìng 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 Hànhòu 漢壽, Táiyuán 桃源, Línli
臨澧, and Shímén 石門 (Bao and Yan 1986, 275). In Hebei, the
Chānglí 崇黎 dialect, a variety of Northern Mandarin, also has both
yīn qù and yáng qù tones. The Changli yáng qù corresponds roughly to
the zhuó shǎng 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 Bāódīng 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 qìng qù
category and the other reflecting syllables in the zhuó shǎng and zhuó
qù sets (Yang 1987). Also, the dialect of Chǎngzhī 長治 in Shānxī
has two separate qù tones, yīn qù is found in syllables reflecting the
qìng category and yáng qù is in syllables belonging to the zhuó
shǎng/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 雉澤, Weixiàn 魏縣, Guǎnpíng 廣平, Hándān 邯郸, and Línzhāng 臨漳 (Qian, Cao, and Luo 1987, 176-68). In these Hebei dialects, most syllables in the rù category belonging to the Qièwùn qìng initial set are pronounced in the respective rù tone; in some of the dialects, cìzhuō correspondents are merged with the rù tone (Jīzé and Weixiàn); in all of the dialects some or all syllables in the zhuò rù group are merged with wàng píng (a situation less widespread in Handan and Linzhang).

Among the group of Jianghuai Mandarin dialects in Hunan, Sōngzǐ 松滋 and Anxiāng 安鄉 both have a rù tone which reflects the Qièwùn rù category (Bao and Yan 1986, 275; Ying Yutian, 1988). The Jin dialects of Shànxi and surrounding regions also have distinct rù tone categories. Among them, Héshùn 和順 and Dàtóng 大同 simply have a single rù tone category (Tian Xicheng 1987, 14; Ma and Liang 1986, 11); Wēnshǔi 文水 and Yuánpíng 原平 each have both a wēn rù and wàng rù, the former reflecting Qièwùn qìng and cìzhuō initial sets, the latter reflecting zhuò initial syllables (Hu Shuangbao 1988, 11 &
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, *yǐn rù*, which reflects the *qīng* and *cǐzhuó* initial sets, and *wáng 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 *dù* tone category (*yǐn–wáng dù*) 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 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.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qy tone</th>
<th>píng</th>
<th>shàng</th>
<th>qù</th>
<th>shàng/qù</th>
<th>rù</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qy initial type</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>zhúō</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>cǐzhuó</td>
<td>qīng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The dialects on the above chart can be seen to commonly reflect a seven tone system: "yín píng" (1), "yáng píng" (2), "shàng" (3), "yín qù" (5), "yáng qù" (6), "yín rù" (7), and "yáng rù" (8). Only Rugao merges "yín píng" and "yáng qù", though still keeping the "zhuó shàng/qù" group distinct from "qìng qù". The one irregularity in the boundaries between categories is under "cǐzhúó rù", which is in the upper register ("yín 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 Biànliàng 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 Yǒng (邵雍, 1011–1077), the "Huángjījīngshì" 皇極經世. A philosopher and numerologist, Shao Yong compiled this work to explicate his own rather eccentric interpretation of Confucian philosophy. Yet, though the "Huángjījīngshì" 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

Freeman 1982 provides an account of Shao Yong's career and an intriguing discussion of Shao's philosophy as presented in his "Huángjījīngshì".
Huangji jingshi has been carefully scrutinized by many scholars of traditional Chinese phonology. The Ming scholar Yuan Ziran (n.d.), in his Zixue yuyuan, was the first to extract and organize the phonological information found in Huangji jingshi; several Qing scholars also scrutinized Shao's treatise, including the eminent phonologist Jiang Yong (1682-1762) in his Yinxue bianwei (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 Huangji jingshi phonology as the "common speech of the central region" (zhongzhou zhi hengyan 中州之恒言 — zhongzhou roughly corresponds to modern Henan), which he says was centered in Luoyang, but also spoken in Bianliang (581-2).

In the system presented in Huangji jingshi, characters (or graphs) representing syllables which correspond to certain Qieyun zhuo initials (the 'obstruents' bing, ding, cong, cheng, chong, chan, qun and xia) are divided into two groups.* Scrutiny of the two groups reveals that one group is composed of ping tone graphs and the other

*Though the Huangji jingshi can be consulted directly for this information (the Shi bu bianzao edition is serviceable 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 勃 'side', pèi 排 'reject', píng 平 'level', pín 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 反) tones, but that voicing was still present in both groups (1956, 170).

Li Rong further observes that graphs reflecting Qìèwùn cìzhuó initials (the 'sonorants' mǐng, wèi, nǐ, lèi, rì and yì) are divided in their assignment between qīng and zhuó categories in Huángjií 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, mù 母 'mother', mǎ 馬 'horse', měi 美 'fine', mǐ 米 'uncooked rice'—all mǐng initial,
shàng tone—are classed as qìng and form a group distinct from mù 'eye', mào 'appearance', méi眉 'eyebrow', mín mín 'people'—all míng initial, non-shàng tone, and classed as zhuó. Yakhontov argues this division indicates that the terms qìng and zhuó in Shao’s work actually denote a distinction between high and low register in the tones—the distinction between vín 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 jīngshí 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 qìng category and in all other tones belong to the zhuó category.
3) Qìng and zhuó groups are distinct in mù and rù tone syllables.
   For example, zì 子 'oneself' (cong initial, rù tone) and bái 白 'white' (bíng initial, rù tone) are classed as zhuó, while dì 帝 'emperor' (duàn initial, mù tone) and bái 白 'hundred' (báng initial, rù tone) are classed as qìng.

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 mù were merged in the "Bianliang–Louyang dialect phonology" (Bìan–Luò fāng yín 洛陵方言) underlying the Huángjī jīngshí system (654–55). Yakhontov explains that, taken
together, this particular combination of categories outlines a seven
tone system underlying the Huangji Jingshi phonology, a system he
notes is just like that of Hangzhou (1980, 192). This is illustrated
in the following chart, which summarizes the Huangji Jingshi (Hjiš)
categories and compares them to Hangzhou:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qv tone</th>
<th>普</th>
<th>上</th>
<th>去</th>
<th>上去</th>
<th>人</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hjiš</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>zhuó</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>zhuó</td>
<td>qīng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initial group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>register</td>
<td>yīn</td>
<td>yáng</td>
<td>yīn</td>
<td>yáng</td>
<td>yīn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hjiš</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The language spoken by the Song immigrants to Hangzhou, then, in
all likelihood had a seven tone system, which included a lower
register 语气 tone and a two register 人 tone category. It was not the
simpler type of system with five or fewer tones and a register
distinction only in the 普 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 cìzhúo initials; and the Hangzhou gù 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, Jīngjiāng 靖江, Jiāngyín 江陰, and Wūjīn 武進 (i.e. Chāngzhōu 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 gù categories to Hangzhou: Yúháng 余杭, Lín'ān 临安, Chānghuà 昌化, Tónglú 桐庐, and Fēnshuǐ 分水. The usual pattern in Wu dialects is for shàng tone syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhúo initials to fall under yáng shàng or yáng gù (the latter when yáng shàng and yáng gù 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

\footnote{A list of words in Hangzhou containing syllables reflecting Qièyùn cìzhúo initials in the shàng tone is given in Appendix Five.}

\footnote{See Fu Guotong, et al., 1985, 108-111. While in this study Lin'an appears to correspond to the Hangzhou pattern, in Bāo Shijie 1988 Lin'an does not correspond (29). The data available in both studies is insufficient to clarify the matter. Also note that in Bāo's study, Fāngchén 萧城, a Wu dialect, also corresponds to the Hangzhou pattern. Of the twenty-eight Wu dialects listed in Jìngsū shēng hē Shānghǎi shì fāngyán gāikuǎng—those identified as "Group Two" (dì èr qǔ)—only Changzhou and Jiangyin correspond to the Hangzhou pattern.}
where a portion or all of the čīhuó group falls under yín 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): Changshū 常熟, Wújiāng 吳江, Húzhōu 湖州 (阜興), 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qy tone</th>
<th>píng</th>
<th>shàng</th>
<th>qù</th>
<th>rù</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qy initial group</td>
<td>qīng</td>
<td>zhuó</td>
<td>čī-</td>
<td>zhuó</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhou</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzhou</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzhou</td>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>1 6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'five' 'fish'</th>
<th>'five' 'fish'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>Changzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[wʊ] vʊ</td>
<td>[ŋ³] [hhy²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>Lin'an</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u³] [y²a]</td>
<td>[ŋ²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>Huzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u³] [y²]</td>
<td>[ŋ⁴] [ŋ²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>Changshu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u³] [y²]</td>
<td>[ŋ⁴] [ŋ⁶²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>Suzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u³] [y²]</td>
<td>[ŋ⁶] [ŋ²]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[vu³] [y²]</td>
<td>/ŋhng/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>Wenzhou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/u&gt;u/ /y/</td>
<td>[ŋ⁴] [ŋg²]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Jiängsu shèng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán gǎikuàng; 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 Hanyu fāngyín zhūlì (the latter takes precedence when there is disagreement). Where the sources give both a colloquial (bài) 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beijing</th>
<th>Shui</th>
<th>'water'</th>
<th>Changzhou</th>
<th>S trapping [s]/</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>[suei3]</td>
<td>'water'</td>
<td>Lin'an</td>
<td>[s]/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzi</td>
<td>[suei3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Huzhou</td>
<td>[s]/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>[shuei3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Changshu</td>
<td>[sh]/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>[suei3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Suzhou</td>
<td>[s]/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>[cye3]</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>/z/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>/suei/&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Wenzhou</td>
<td>[s]/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Wu dialects, the word corresponding to da '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 leng '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 Xiamen and Shuangfeng forms are from HanYu fangyin zihu, Wuxi and Songjiang forms are from Jiangsu sheng he Shanghai shi fangyin gaiquang. Some colloquial meanings widely shared by Mandarin and Wu dialects for their correspondents to Beijing da 'hit' are seen in expressions for 'to fight', 'to snore', and 'to play (poker)'; see Jiangsu sheng he Shanghaid shi fangyin gaiquang, 758, 759, & 795.
'hit'  'cold'
Beijing  da  leng  Changzhou  tāng3  lǎng3
Changli  tā3  lēng3  Changshu  ta3  lǎn3
Changzhi  tā3  lēng3  Huzhou  ta3  lǎn3
Nanjing  tā3  lēng3  Lin'an  ta3  [?]
Rugao  tā3  lēng3  Shanghai  /dáng/  /lǐang/  
Nantong  tā3  lān3  Suzhou  ta3  lǎn6
Hangzhou  /ta>/  /lēn>/  Wuxi  ta3  lān4
Xiamen  ta3  līng3  Songjiang  ta3  lān4
Shuangfeng  ta3  liǎng3  Wenzhou  tiān3  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]/[ā], [ia]/[iá] or [ua]/[uá]. The words and morphemes falling into this group belong to the Qìnyūn (or Făngyán diàochá zìbǐāo) 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 溫州), and—for reference—a Xiang group (Chángshā 長沙 and Shuangfeng):

1*Changsha and Shuangfeng forms are from Hàn yǔ fāngyín zìbǐāo. 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:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>'tea'</th>
<th>'sand'</th>
<th>'shrimp'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>pē</td>
<td>má</td>
<td>chá</td>
<td>shā</td>
<td>xiā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>[p'ă2a]</td>
<td>[mă3]</td>
<td>[ts'ă2a]</td>
<td>[să1]</td>
<td>[ciă1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>[p'ă2]</td>
<td>[mă3]</td>
<td>[ts'ă2]</td>
<td>[să1]</td>
<td>[ciă1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>[p'ă2]</td>
<td>[mă3]</td>
<td>[j'ă2]</td>
<td>[shă1]</td>
<td>[ciă1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>[p'ă2]</td>
<td>[mă3]</td>
<td>[ts'ă2]</td>
<td>[să1]</td>
<td>[ciă1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>[p'o2]</td>
<td>[mo3]</td>
<td>[ts'o2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[xol]/[ciă1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>/ba/</td>
<td>/ma&gt;/</td>
<td>/dza/</td>
<td>/sa/</td>
<td>/cia/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>'tea'</th>
<th>'sand'</th>
<th>'shrimp'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changzhou</td>
<td>[bo2]</td>
<td>[mo3]</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[hol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzhou</td>
<td>[bo2]</td>
<td>[mo3]</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[hol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changshu</td>
<td>[bu2]</td>
<td>[mo3]</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[hol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzhou</td>
<td>[bo2]</td>
<td>[mo6]</td>
<td>[zo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[hol]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>/bhwo/</td>
<td>/mhwo/</td>
<td>/zhwo/</td>
<td>/swè/</td>
<td>/hwè/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wenzhou</td>
<td>[bo2]</td>
<td>[mo4]</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[hol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>'tea'</th>
<th>'sand'</th>
<th>'shrimp'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Changsha</td>
<td>[pa2]</td>
<td>[ma3]</td>
<td>[tsa2]</td>
<td>[sal]</td>
<td>[xal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shuangfeng</td>
<td>[bo2]</td>
<td>[mo3]</td>
<td>[dzo2]</td>
<td>[sol]</td>
<td>[xol]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>'tea'</th>
<th>'sand'</th>
<th>'shrimp'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>huă</td>
<td>guă</td>
<td>wă</td>
<td>xiă</td>
<td>wă</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>[xuă1]</td>
<td>[kuă1]</td>
<td>[uă3]</td>
<td>[ciă5]</td>
<td>[iă3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>[xuă1]</td>
<td>[kuă1]</td>
<td>[uă3]</td>
<td>[ciă6]</td>
<td>[iă3]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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], [ng] or [ŋ] in Wu dialects. The initials of the words and/or morphemes in this group are identified as belonging to the Qièyùn ō initial category; so, for convenience, we will refer to this correlation as the 'ōi 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):  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>'flavor'</th>
<th>'tail'</th>
<th>'smell'</th>
<th>'ask'</th>
<th>'mosquito'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厉</td>
<td>厘</td>
<td>厘</td>
<td>厘</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
<td>长</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>/vi:/</td>
<td>*/mi/&gt;</td>
<td>/ven/</td>
<td>/ven/</td>
<td>/ven/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>'10,000'</th>
<th>'net'</th>
<th>'gaze'</th>
<th>'forget'</th>
<th>'sock'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
<td>袁</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1^A more extensive list of words in Hangzhou belonging to the Qìe 聽 initial group is found in Appendix Five.

1^The Wenzhou colloquial for 'to smell' is [t'ə³] (Nakajima 1983, 625).
'10,000' 'net' 'gaze' 'forget' 'sock'

Nanjing [uån5] [uån3] [uån5] [uån5] [uåq7]
Rugao [ueⁿ1] [uaⁿ3] [uaⁿ1] [uaⁿ1] [ueq8]
Nantong [uån6] [uoⁿ3] [uoⁿ6] [uoⁿ6] [uåq8]
Hangzhou /vaⁿ:/ /vaⁿ>/ /vaⁿ:/ /vaⁿ:/ /vaq/

Changzhou *[vä6] [månɡ3] [månɡ6] [månɡ6] [måq8]
Lin'an [ʔ] [ʔ] [ʔ] [ʔ] [ʔ] [ʔ]
Huzhou *[vë6] [mån3] [mår5] [mår5] [hhaq83]
Changshu [mä6] [mår3] [mår6] [mår6] [måq8]
Suzhou [më6] [mår6] [mår6] [mår6] [maq]
Shanghai */vhae/* /mhaⁿg/ /mhaⁿg/ /mhaⁿg/ /mhaq/
Wenzhou [ma6] [mu64] [mu66] *[hhu66]* [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'.

"The Wenzhou colloquial for 'forget' is [mang2], which is not cognate to the Mandarin form (Hanyu fångyīn zhìhù, 327).

17Also, recall from Chapter Four that /vaq'ɾ/ for 'sock' and /vaⁿ'>'ɾ/ for 'net' are the forms given by Cheng Yongfang; for these Wang Lizhen, who is often strongly influenced by Shanghai pronunciation, says /maq'ɾ/ and /maⁿ'>'ɾ/, respectively. These are the
The next chart illustrates the \textit{ri} correspondence (again, an asterisk marks irregular correspondences):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'son'</th>
<th>'ear'</th>
<th>'two'</th>
<th>'sun'</th>
<th>'hot'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beijing</td>
<td>ẻr</td>
<td>ेr</td>
<td>ेr</td>
<td>८</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changli</td>
<td>[ъr2b]</td>
<td>[ъr3]</td>
<td>[ъr5]</td>
<td>[zhï5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changzhi</td>
<td>[ъr2]</td>
<td>[ъr3]</td>
<td>[ъr6]</td>
<td>[ъr6]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanjing</td>
<td>[ъr2]</td>
<td>[ъr3]</td>
<td>[ъr5]</td>
<td>[zhïq5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugao</td>
<td>[ъr2]</td>
<td>[ъr3]</td>
<td>[ъr1]</td>
<td>[zhïiq8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nantong</td>
<td>[ъr2]</td>
<td>[ъr3]</td>
<td>[ъr6]</td>
<td>[iëq8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangzhou</td>
<td>/*r/</td>
<td>/*r</td>
<td>/</td>
<td>/*r:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Changzhou | [ъi2] | [ъi3] | [ъi6] | [ъiëq8] | [ъiëq8] |
| Lin'an | [ng2] | [ъi6] | [ъi6] | [?] | [?] |
| Huzhou | [ъhi2] | [n4] | [ъi5]/[n5] | [ъhiëq8] | [ъhiëq8] |
| Changshu | *[ъr2] | [ъi4] | [ъi6] | [ъiëq8] | [ъiëq8] |
| Suzhou | [ъi2] | [ъi6] | [ъi6] | [ъiëq8] | [ъiëq8] |
| Shanghai | /nhyi/ | /nhyi/ | /nhyi/ | /nhyiq/ | /nhyiq/ |
| Wenzhou | [ng2] | [ng4] | [ng6] | [ъiis8] | [ъi8] |

Only two exceptions to the \textit{wej} 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 /vax\textsuperscript{r}/ for 'sock' (in contrast to his sister's preference), only to be corrected by his daughter, who said the word should be /maq\textsuperscript{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.

\*A more extensive list of words in Hangzhou belonging to the Qièyùn \textit{ri} initial group is found in Appendix Five.
Beijing  rén  rán  ròu  ruǎn  ràng
Changli  [zhēn2b]  [zhan3]  [zhou5]  [zhuan3]  [zhang5]
Changzhi  [jìng2]  [jiàng3]  [jiēu6]  [yàng3]  [jiàng6]
Nanjing  [zhēng2]  [zhà"3]  [zhēu5]  [zhua"3]  [zhà"5]
Rugao  [zhēng2]  [zhī"3]  [zhēq8]  [zhu"3]  [zhā"1]
Nantong  [jì"2]  [jī"3]  [yōq8]  [y"3]  [yo"6]
Hangzhou  /zen/  /zuō"/  /zoq/  /zuō"/  /za"/

Changzhou  [hīn2]  *[zě3]  [hīq8]  [hī"3]  [hīa"6]
Lin'an  [hīng2]  [? ]  [hīq8]  [hī"3]  [? ]
Huzhou  [nihhin2]  [ni"3]  [nihhioq8]  [ni"3]  [ni"5]
Changshu  [niing2]  [ni"4]  [niq8]  [nīng3]  [ni"6]
Suzhou  [niin2]  [ni"6]  [niq8]  [nīg6]  [ni"6]
Shanghai  /nihing/  /nhīy/  /nhyq/  /nhye/  /nhyang/
Wenzhou  [niang2]  [ni"4]  [ni"u8]  [ni"4]  [ni"6]

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.\(^2^\)

\(^2^\)The exceptions were found in the following words: \(/nī\)>luc\(\)"/: 'harass, disturb', /niẽ: soq\(\)e/ 'wind cord', /nia>dzaq/ 'provoke, become infected', /nǐn\(\)u/: 'pregnant woman', /nioŋm\(\)e/ 'fine hair; down', /nioŋ/ 'Rong' (a surname), /nioŋm\(\)e/: '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 Qīnyún ฤ 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.

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, Yíwǔ 义乌, are also included):

Baoding: [ciâu3kour2ér0] 'puppy'; [p'in2k'ou3ér0] 'mouth of a bottle'; [t'au2ér0] 'peach'; *[ciâu3taul3ér0] 'small knife'; *[pan3tàng3ér0] 'stool'.

Changli: [ciâu3kour3] 'puppy'; *[te'i3'aur3] 'bird'; *

[shu5ièr5] 'leaf'; [t'aur2s] 'peach'; [kùalsə̀r3]

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21 Recall that Anxiang is among a group of Jianghuai Mandarin type dialects in Hunan, see Ying Yutian, 1986, and Bao and Yan 1986, 275.

22 Baoding 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, [ér] transcribes what Ying Yutian 1990 writes [ər]. In the Yiwu transcriptions, a colon [ː] marks long vowels.
'sunflower seeds'; *{xuàr1} 'flower'; {suàng5suàr0} 'twins'; *[lâu3't'our2a] 'old man'.

Changzhi: *{tsar3} 'jujube'; *{cing1lang2kuàr1} 'bridegroom'; {pàng3tär5} 'stool'; *{p'ìär2} 'bottle'; {tc'i5suèr3} 'soda pop'; *{su6iàr6} 'leaf'; {niar3} 'bird'; {tôlpår5} 'knife handle'; {mëq8xår6} 'ink box'; *{ciè3tiàr6} 'small dish'.

Yantai: *[ciàocciàr1] 'chick'; *[mërl] 'tomorrow'; *{tièr5} 'flute'; *{t'ër5} 'peach'; {läo3p'or5} 'old lady'; *{tsèr3} 'jujube'; *{p'är5} 'basin'; *{cy5tsèr1} 'branch' (of a tree); *{qialièr1} 'shrimp', *[xuàr1] 'flower'.

Xuzhou: *{tour5} 'bean'; *{lièr2} 'pear'; *{183t'our2} 'old man'; *{kuèrl} 'official'; *{kuàljèr3} 'sunflower seeds'; *{iltàr3} 'a little bit'; *{tue5mår2} 'next door'.

Anxiang: *{liau3èr0} 'bird'; *{nga7ér0} 'duck'; *{t'ou2èr0} 'rabbit'; *{tsau3èr0} 'jujube'; *{taulèr0} 'knife'; *{peilèr0} 'cup'.

Yiwu: *{bie2kå:n1} 'spoon'; *{s_wnglsä:n1} 'twins'; *{de:n6} 'bag'; *{ke:n5} 'lid'; *{gë:n2} 'eggplant'; *{tso:n3} 'jujube'; *{di:n2} 'peach'; *{li:n2} 'pear'; *{kë:n1} 'hook'; *{hua:n1} 'flower'; *{ièqhié:n3} 'a little bit'; *{be:n2} 'bottle'.

Hangzhou: *{tè:r} 'knife'; *{ten:r} 'stool'; /tc'iè>r/ 'bird'; *{zhi:ieq'r} 'leaf'; /hua'r/ 'flower'; /lè>dei'r/
'old man'; /tsɨ>'r/ 'jujube'; /cinla"kuo"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'; /kuo"r/
'official'; /"iaq>r/ 'duck'; /t'o:<'r/ 'rabbit'; /pei>r/
'cup'; /bìken'r/ 'spoon'; /sua"sen>r/ 'twins'; /dm:r/
'bag'; /kə:'r/ 'lid'; /dji>r/ 'eggplant'; /kə"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,
Líyang 潢陽, Jìntán 金壇, Danyang, Jingjiang, and Jiangyin (96).**

**Recall that three of this set, Danyang, Jingjiang and Jiangyin,
also had tonal systems with a Mandarin-like division of shǎng and qù
categories, similar to Hangzhou's. Also, in Chao 1928 (96) the
Among the nine Wu dialects listed in Jiāngsu shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán záikuàng, 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 [pèq7], and Anxiang [pu7]. 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 [fèq] and Shanghai /vheq/. Of the thirty-three dialects treated in Chao 1928, only Hangzhou and Jingjiang differ from the Wu pattern.

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.

See Chao 1929, 1036 (for Nanjing); Hou Jingyi 1985 (for Changzhi); and Ying Yutian 1988 (for Anxiang).

Fu Guotong, et al. 1985 and Jiāngsu shěng hé Shànghǎi shì fāngyán záikuàng contain no data regarding this negative.
Mandarin elements we discussed include the particle /tieq/, the perfective suffix /liê/., and the existential/perfective negative /meqyê/.

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 /tciokuo'/ and /laqhaq/, the demonstrative /keq/, and the adverbial suffix /-tciê/. 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 /m/ and /n/ toward a trend whereby the vowel in /m/ rises and there is a gradual loss of the nasal, prompting instead a drift of /m/ toward a merger with /ɛ/.

B) The reduction of the diphthong ao to /ɔ/ and possibly a parallel reduction of ai to /ʌ/.

C) A trend toward the loss of the nasal element in the nasalized finals /m, iɛn, uo, yo/. 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:

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<th></th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
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<th>Suzhou</th>
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<td>'mountain'</td>
<td>/sɛ/</td>
<td>/sæe/</td>
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<td>'rotton'</td>
<td>/lɛ:/</td>
<td>/lhae/</td>
<td>[l66]</td>
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<td>'rap'</td>
<td>/pɛ/</td>
<td>/bəw/</td>
<td>[pəl]</td>
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<td>'old'</td>
<td>/lɔ:/</td>
<td>/lha/w</td>
<td>[lɔ6]</td>
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<tr>
<td>'sea'</td>
<td>/hɛ:/</td>
<td>/hæe/</td>
<td>[h63]</td>
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<tr>
<td>'come'</td>
<td>/lɛ/</td>
<td>/lhae/</td>
<td>[l62]</td>
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<td>'sky'</td>
<td>/t'ie/</td>
<td>/t'j/</td>
<td>[t'I1]</td>
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<tr>
<td>'year'</td>
<td>/nie/</td>
<td>/nhyy/</td>
<td>[nI12]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'short'</td>
<td>/tuɔ:/</td>
<td>/dæe/</td>
<td>[t63]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'half'</td>
<td>/pɔu:/</td>
<td>/bæe/</td>
<td>[p65]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**All Hangzhou forms cited here were witnessed in the speech of Wang Lizhen and other, younger, Hangzhou speakers.**
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.

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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.
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(page 1)
獨

同度段見遞滯乍間

柴藻長潮愁直鄭謝嚼像

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祥蕉全賤

(page 3)
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**Note:** The text appears to be a list of characters or words, possibly related to phonetics or traditional Chinese writing. The right side of the page seems to continue with a similar format, but it's cut off in this view. The page numbers at the bottom indicate that this is part of a larger document, possibly a dictionary or a collection of traditional Chinese characters.
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3. Ky'ong
4. Kyun
5. Ky'un
6. Kyü
7. Ky'ü
8. Kyüih
9. Ky'üih
10. Kyüin
11. La
12. Lah
13. Lai
14. Lan*
15. Lang
16. Lao
17. Lao
18. Le
19. Leh
20. Len
21. Li
22. Liah

(page 11)

1. Liang
2. Liao
3. Lien
4. Lih
5. Lin
6. Liu
7. Lo*
8. Loh
9. Long
10. Lu
11. Lun
12. Lü
13. Lwe
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20. Mang
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(page 13)  (page 14)
21. Tsuei
22. Tsawal

21. Uhai
22. Uhai
1. Ze 柔流 素
2. Zeh 石
3. Zen 人恩 認
4. Zoh 肉
5. Zong 絨宛
6. Zö 如乳樹
7. Zun 然染善
8. Zwe 蛇惹睡
9. Zweh 熱
10. Zwen 純吮潤

(page 25)
APPENDIX THREE

Words with the Suffixes /-r/, /-tsi>/ and /-dei/

/-r/ suffix

'seat', /tsuei/r/ 'spout' (as of a teapot), /ts'uei/r/ 'pushcart',
/dzu'ei/r/ 'pendant', /kö/r/ 'hook', /k'öːr/ 'button', /p'aːr/
'handkerchief', /ba'dei'uaq'r/ 'ear pick', /matc'iö>r/ 'sparrow',
/matsi>r/ 'pockmarked faced person', /mayö'u>r/ 'penis' (of a child),
/da:niaan>r/ 'married woman' (derogatory term), /da:saan>r/ 'robe',
/tsar/ 'drags', /ts'a'r/ 'fork', /ts'abeq>r/ 'large cymbals',
/sa'aqəq>r/ 'hickory nut', /ia'r/ 'child', /tcia>djyo>r/ 'new cuff'
(on an old sleeve), /cia'r/ 'shrimp', /ua:r/ 'picture', /hua'r/
'flower', /hua'ben>r/ 'flowerpot', /iə:r/ 'kite', /biə>r/ 'ladle',
/biəken>r/ 'spoon', /diə>r/ 'slip, note', /diə:r/ 'tune', /tc'iö>r/
'spade', /tc'iökum>r/ 'lame person', /tc'iö>r/ 'bird', /ciöia>r/
'child', /ciöapə>r/ 'packet', /ciö/tcpir/ 'chick', /ö:r/ 'fine silk
jacket', /mədei:r/ 'young soya bean', /mətcipə:r/ 'terry wash
cloth', /mədei'r/ 'infant', /mə:o>r/ 'hat', /t'öːr/ 'case',
/iö>dei'r/ 'old man', /tciaqtəs>r/ 'claws', /tsö>r/ 'jujube',
/tsö>r/ 'shade', /kö>r/ 'cakes', /zyi:ieq'r/ 'leaf', /zytö>r/
'branch', /po>r/ 'stairs', /t'o'ie>r/ 'slippers', /t'o:r/ 'rabbit',
/do:bii'e>o>r/ 'navel', /ts'o:r/ 'measles', /ko'r/ 'song', /ko:pə>r/
'a few', /u>r/ 'flask', /ulo>r/ 'gourd', /bu:r/ 'large basket',
/ku>r/ 'orphan', /kuniaan>r/ 'unmarried young woman', /pəku>r/
'package', /k'u:r/ 'earrings', /iean>r/ 'flask, scale' /ie>tcin:r/
'eyeglasses', /piean>r/ 'edge, side', /piean>r/ 'shallow basket',
/biean>r/ 'pigtail', /die>dei'r/ 'benefit', /tcie>dei'r/ 'tip',
/tc'iean>r/ (slender wooden or bamboo implement used to part the
hair), /djean>r/ 'tongs, pincers', /djean>r/ 'whirlpool', /ciean>r/
'thread', /cieⁿ:donğ'r/ (or /cieⁿ:peⁿ>¹'ra/) 'spool' (for thread),
/aⁿ:dei̲ⁿ'ra/ 'pea pod', /peⁿ>suaⁿ'ra/ 'flat scrubbing brush', /p'æⁿ>²'r/
'loop' (as for fastening button), /vaⁿ>k'um:pieⁿ'ra/ 'dusk',
/vaⁿ>miⁿ>suoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'grains of cooked rice careless dropped',
/taⁿ>peⁿ'>¹'r/ 'diaper', /taⁿ>saⁿ'>¹'r/ 'unlined garment', /taⁿ'>¹'r/ 'carrying
pole', /t'æⁿ'>¹'r/ 'vendor's stall', /daⁿ'>¹'r/ 'deep pool', /daⁿ:huaⁿ'>¹'r/
'egg yolk', /laⁿ'>¹'r/ 'small basket', /laⁿ:kaⁿ'>¹'r/ 'railing', /tsaⁿ'>¹'r/
'hairpin', /dzæⁿ:dei̲ⁿ'>¹'r/ 'fava beans', /buoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'shallow bowl',
/nuoⁿ>kù'r/ 'firepot', /luoⁿ>uaq̆'ra' 'testicle', /kuoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'official',
/kuoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'can, jar', /guoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'bow shaped handle' (as on a teapot or
basket), /tc'yøⁿ'>¹'r/ 'circle ring', /atseizen'>¹'r/ 'person from
Hangzhou', /baⁿ'>¹'r/ 'club', /vaⁿ'>¹'r/ (or /maⁿ'>¹'r/) 'net, web',
/faⁿ:ziⁿ>¹'r/ 'persimmon', /kaⁿ:dei̲ⁿ'>¹'r/ 'cowpea', /iaⁿ'>¹'r/ 'rice
seedling', /iaⁿ:zen'>¹'r/ 'doll', /tciaⁿ'>¹'r/ 'soybean milk',
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'twins', /kuaⁿ:kuen:dei̲ⁿ'>¹'r/ 'bachelor', /ben'>¹'r/ 'pot, basin',
/mendjyøⁿ'>¹'r/ 'door pivot', /menlin'>¹'r/ 'doorbell', /tenlong:dji'>¹'r/
'bell pepper', /ten'>¹'r/ 'stool', /len>vaⁿ:dei̲ⁿ'>¹'r/ 'leftovers',
/tsenseq'>¹'r/ 'peg', /pin'>¹'r/ 'flat cake, patty', /pin'>¹'r/ 'handle',
/bin'>¹'r/ 'bottle', /tindei'>¹'r/ 'nail', /lin'>¹'r/ 'bell', /lin'>¹'r/
'collar', /tcintcyeq'>¹'r/ 'kumquat', /tcintseq'>¹'r/ 'account book' (folds
out in accordion form), /cinlaⁿ:kuoⁿ'>¹'r/ 'bridegroom', /cinlaⁿ:tsi'>¹'r/
'bride', /bong'>¹'r/ 'shed', /fonglo'>¹'r/ 'small coal stove', /vong>¹'r/
'crack', /t'ong'>¹'r/ 'pail', /t'ong'>¹'r/ 'leg' (of a boot, sock, etc.),
/dôngzen\r/ 'pupil of the eye', /tsōqdong\r/ 'bamboo tube', /dông:\r/ 'hole', /long\r/ 'cage', /tsong\n\n/pie\r/ 'late morning',
/tsong:niaq\k\o\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 homophonic character', /vaq\r/ (or /maq\r/) 'socks', /taqtcieq\r/ 'vest', /laqdzi\r/ 'chili pepper', /bitciaq\r/ (or /bikaq\r/)
'wallet', /kaqli\r/ 'scabies', /kaqtsuei\r/ 'stutter', /moqkaq\r/ 'wooden clip', /gaq\r/ 'clip', /iaq\r/ 'duck', /liaq\r/ 'comb' (modern type), /tc\iaq\s\"\r/ 'padded shirt', /tc\'iaq\k\o\r/ (a finger divination method), /uaq\r/ 'pit', /suaq\r/ 'brush', /djioq\r/ 'bracelet', /moq\a\q\r/ 'ink stick box', /moqdong\r/ 'shepherd boy',
/loq\r/ 'box', /tsōqbuo\n\r/ 'large round bamboo tray', /tsōdqzu\n\r/ 'bamboo mat bed and frame', /tsōqt\a\q\r/ 'bamboo mat', /ts\'oqseï\r/ 'pickpocket for sleeping on', /soq\r/ 'rope', /suei\rz\q\r/ 'deep dipper', /zoqye\n\r/ 'meatballs', /k'oq\r/ 'shell'. In verb-object expressions--/tsua tcýö\r/ 'draw lots', /ta\> tcia:\r/ 'fight', /nô: tcia:\r/ 'quarrel', /ta\> ñ\djìn:\r/ 'shiver', /bô: u\a\nu\a\r/
'overcharge, fleece', /ta\> sô\ie\r/ 'look at from askance', /ts'a:\n: tc\'yeq\r/ 'sing a little', /tiô tsuei\r/ 'speak with a lisp', /hua\n\r ie\n\r/ 'dazzle the eyes', /ua: djia:\r/ 'draw a picture (of the
deceased). In non-nominal expressions—/suat'si>/'play',
/cie"cieq'r/ 'narrowly (escape from something untoward)', /hoq'r/
'suddenly', /bibir/ 'mischievous', /dji:tciaq'r/ 'lazy; listless',
/tiè'ria"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', /litsi>/ 'lining' (of
clothing), /litsi>/ 'plum', /litsi>/ 'example', /sitsi>/ 'lion',
/tcitsi>/ 'loom', /kötci'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', /jetsi>/ 'shoes', /ie'tsi>/ 'shorty', /tatsi>/ 'simpleton',
/satsi>/ 'sieve', /p'eitsi>/ 'semi-finished product', /meitsi>/
'Chinese apricot', /deitsi>/ 'dice', /tseit'si>/ 'elbow', /ueitsi>/
'time', /ts'uei tcio"tsi>/ 'whistle', /ts'ueitsi>/ 'cat', /dzueit'si>/
'tassel', /seipatsi>/ 'handle', /ma'tsi>/ 'chamber pot', /dza'tsi>/
'yesterday', /satsi>/ 'sand', /ia:patsi>/ 'mute person', /ia:mëtsi>/
'next time', /tcia:tsi>/ 'frame', /'iëtsi>/ 'kidney' (as food),
/pië'tsi>/ 'prostitute', /tcio"tsi>/ 'stuffed dumplings',
/tcio:huatsi>/ 'beggar', /djiö:tsi>/ 'sedan chair', /ciötsi>/ 'peg',
/pötsi>/ 'bun', /bøtsi>/ 'traditional long lined gown', /bø:tsi>/
'planer', /møtsi>/ 'time', /møtsi>/ 'toilet paper', /t'vsa"tsi>/
'beggar', /døtsi>/ 'peach', /dø:tsi>/ 'rice' (in the field),
/djyntsì>/ 'skirt', /fongtsì>/ 'madman', /longtsì>/ 'deaf person',
/tsongtsì>/ 'seed', /tsongtsì>/ 'glutinous rice dumpling', /'rtsì>/
'son', /meqtsì>/ 'wheat', /teqtsì>/ 'pleats' (on clothing),
/ts'eqtsì>/ 'notebook', /dzeqtsì>/ 'nephew', /seqtsì>/ 'louse',
/zeqtsì>/ 'days', /mieqtsì>/ 'bamboo strips', /nieqtsì>/ 'tweezers',
/lieqtsì>/ 'chestnut', /djeqtsì>/ 'mat', /tcyeqtsì>/ 'tangerine',
/faqtsì>/ 'method', /kaqtsì>/ 'pigeon', /iaqentsì>/ 'student',
/ciaqtsì>/ 'blind person', /poqtsì>/ 'neck', /tsqtsì>/ 'bamboo',
/tsqtsì>/ 'table', /zoqtsì>/ 'mattress' (with cotton padding),
/zoqtsì>/ 'chisel', /koqtsì>/ 'unhulled rice', /'ieq tciaq koqtsì>/
'one dime'.

/-dei/ suffix

/li>dei/ 'nighttime', /li>dei/ 'inside', /dzidei/ 'hoe', /um:dei/
'outside', /hau>tseqdei/ 'jellyfish', /ei:dei/ 'behind, rear',
/eilongdei/ 'throat', /seidei/ 'elbow', /sei>tseqdei/ 'finger',
/na:dei/ 'there', /ia:dei/ 'servant girl', /piò:dei/ 'fat' (on the
meat of livestock), /miòdei/ 'seedling', /tsò:za^n:dei/ 'early
morning', /tsò:dei/ 'traditional stove', /sòdei/ 'tip', /kòdei/ 'top',
/la^n:dei/ 'waves', /ia^ts'ongdei/ 'onions, red, large', /ua^huendei/
'dusk, later', /menk'è: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', /dzeqkuqdei/ 'thief', /zeqdei/ 'tongue',
'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 Qiéyùn 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 qiānqīng type voiceless initials, 'chū' 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, 'tr's for the zhuang group, 'tc/nz' for the zhang group plus ri initial and 'k/x/ʔ' for the jing set. Hangzhou finals are identified at the intersections of the coordinates, where they reflect MC finals under particular initial groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MC</th>
<th>Hangzhou</th>
<th>Notes/Conditioning Environment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bang</td>
<td>/p/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pang</td>
<td>/p'/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bing</td>
<td>/b/</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ming</td>
<td>/m/</td>
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<td>Fei</td>
<td>/f/</td>
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<td>Fu</td>
<td>/f/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feng</td>
<td>/v/</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ʔ/</td>
<td>(yu.h.III:YU')</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wei</td>
<td>/v/</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/ʔ/</td>
<td>(yu.h.III:YU')</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duan</td>
<td>/t/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tou</td>
<td>/t'/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ding</td>
<td>/d/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>/n/</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lai</td>
<td>/l/</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Jing /ts/  (excludes divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

/tc/  (divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

Qing /ts'/  (excludes divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

/tc'/  (divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

Cong /dz/  (excludes divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

/z/  (in a few cases)

/dj/  (divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

Xin /s/  (excludes divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

/c/  (divisions III & IV except in zhi and tong she)

Xie /z/  (zhi she, kāikŏu, shàng & gù tones; tong she)

/dz/  (zhi she, hékŏu; zhi she, kāikŏu, pĭng tone; tong she [excluding rû tone])

/dj/  (excluding zhi she & tong she [except for rû tone])

Zhi /ts/  

Che /ts'/  

Cheng /dz/  

Zhuang /ts/  

Chu /ts'/  

Chong /dz/  

/z/  (a few in zhi she)
Sheng /s/
Zhang /ts/
Chang /ts'/
Chuan /z/
/dz/ (a few cases)
Shu /s/
Chan /dz/ (excluding division III, hékǒu)
/z/
Rì /z/ (excluding zhi she, kǎikǒu)
/dz/ (with some speakers in shan she & zeng she)
/ø/ (zhi she, kǎikǒu)
Jiàn /k/ (kǎikǒu, division I; geng.k.II; hékǒu, all
divisions, except divisions III and IV in yu she,
shan she, zhen she and rù tone in tông she)
/tc/ (kǎikǒu, divisions II, III, & IV, except
geng.k.II; hékǒu, divisions III & IV in yu she,
shan she, zhen she & rù tone in tông she)
Xi /k'/ (kǎikǒu, division I; geng.k.II; hékǒu, all
divisions, except divisions III and IV in yu she,
shan she, zhen she, geng she & rù tone in tông
she)
/tc'/ (kǎikǒu, divisions II, III, & IV, except
geng.k.II; hékǒu, divisions I II & IV in yu she,
shan she, zhen she, geng she & rù tone in tông
she)
Qun /g/ (kāikǒu division I; hékǒu, division III except in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she & some in tong she)

/dʒ/ (kāikǒu, divisions II, III, & IV; hékǒu, divisions III & IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she & some in tong she)

Yi /n/ (kāikǒu, divisions III & IV)

/ng/ (kāikǒu, division I, except liu she, shan she, and the rhyme TAI; kaikou division II in geng she and a couple in shan she; guo.h.I)

/ø/ (in environments not having /n/ or /ng/; only in tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)

Xiao /h/ (kāikǒu division I; geng.k.II; hékǒu in all divisions except for guo.h.I:GE', yu.h.I:MO and divisions III & IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she & tong she)

/c/ (kāikǒu, divisions II, III, & IV; hékǒu, divisions III & IV in yu she, shan she, zhen she, geng she & some in tong she)

/f/ (guo.h.I:GE'; yu.h.I:MO)

Xia /ø/ (tones 2, 6 & 8)

Ying /ø/ (tones 1, 3, 5 & 7)

Yun /ø/ (tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)

Yang /ø/ (tones 2, 3, 6 & 8)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>MC tone</th>
<th>ping</th>
<th>shang</th>
<th>gu</th>
<th>ru</th>
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<td>zhuó</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>zhuó</td>
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Hangzhou tones
## Finals

### Non-ù tone finals

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<tr>
<th>GUO ṣhe</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>t/n</th>
<th>ts</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>trs</th>
<th>tc/nz</th>
<th>k/x/?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k. I:GE</td>
<td>o (a)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>o</td>
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<tr>
<td>k. III:GE'</td>
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<td></td>
<td>i</td>
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<tr>
<td>h. I:GE'</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
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<td>h. III:GE'</td>
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<th>t/n</th>
<th>ts</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>trs</th>
<th>tc/nz</th>
<th>k/x/?</th>
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<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>ia</td>
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<tr>
<td>k. III:MA</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>a</td>
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<td>i</td>
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<td>h. II:MA</td>
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<td>a/ua</td>
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<th>b</th>
<th>t/n</th>
<th>ts</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>trs</th>
<th>tc/nz</th>
<th>k/x/?</th>
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<td>h. III:YU</td>
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<td>h. III:YU'</td>
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<td>XIE she</td>
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<td>t/n</td>
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<td>ZHI she</td>
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<td>trs</td>
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<td>h.I:WU'</td>
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APPENDIX FIVE

Qìèwùn Correspondences: Words with Sonorant Initials
in shàng Tone and Words with rì and wei Initials

This appendix contains three lists of Hangzhou words. The first
contains words having syllables reflecting Qìèwùn cìzhúō initials
(míng, wei, ni, lai, rì, yì, yùn, and yáng) in the shàng tone; the
second lists words having syllables which reflect the Qìèwùn rì
initial category (in all tones); and the third gives words having
syllables which reflect the Qìèwùn 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 zìbìǎo formula, which identifies the Qìèwùn categories for the
syllable in bold type. (The Fāngyán diàochá zìbìǎo 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 Qìèwèn cìzhúó (sonorant) initials in shàng tone syllables

"act in a play" /ie"\rangle ci:/ [shan.k.II:XIAN.s.yi\']. "agate"

/ma\rangle ná\rangle [jia.k.II:MA.s.ming]. "avoid" /mie"\rangle/ [shan.k.II:
XIAN.s.ming]. "basket" (round and tall) /lei\rangle r/ [liu.k.I:
HOU.s.lai]. "beautiful" /mei\rangle/ [zhi.k.II:ZHI\'.s.ming]. "bite"
/i6\rangle/ [xia.k.II:YAO.s.yi]. "biting midge" /mong\rangle si/ [tong.h.I:
DONG.s.ming]. "boa" /ma\rangle dzuei/ [dang.k.I: TANG.s.ming]. "braised
meat" /io\rangle zoq/ [yu.h.I: MO.s.lai]. "brave" /iog\rangle ka"\rangle/ [tong.h.II:
ZHONG.s.yi\']. "breast" (woman's) /zy\rangle va"\rangle/ [yu.h.II: YU\'.s.ri].

"button" /ny6\rangle k'ö\rangle/ [liu.k.II: YOU.s.ni]. "buy" /me\rangle/ [xie.k.II:
JIA.s.ming]. "carp" /i1\rangle y/ [zhi.k.II: ZHI.II.s.lai]. "certain
person" /mo\rangle-mo/ zen/ [liu.k.II: HOU.s.ming]. "Chinese mile" /li\rangle/
[zhi.k.II: ZHI.II.s.lai]. "cold" /iun\rangle/ [geng.k.II: GENG.s.lai].

"collar" /lin\rangle r/ [geng.k.II: QING.s.lai]. "companion" /buo":y\rangle/
[yu.h.II: YU.s.lai]. "dye" /zuo"\rangle/ [xian.k.II: YAN.s.ri]. "ear"
/r\rangle to\rangle/ [zhi.k.II: ZHI.II.s.ri]. "Earthly Branch #4" /m8\rangle/
[xia.k.II: YAO.s.ming]. "Earthly Branch #10" /y6\rangle/ [liu.k.II:
YOU.s.yi\']. "elegant seating" /ia\rangle zo\rangle/ [jia.k.II: MA.s.yi].

"endure, bear" /zen\rangle/ [zhen.k.II: ZHEN.s.ri]. "every" /mei\rangle/
xie.h.I: HUI.s.ming]. "exert oneself" /moc\rangle lieq/ [yu.h.I: MO.s.ni].
"eye" /ie\rangle tcin/ [shan.k.II: SHAN.s.yi]. "far" /yo"\rangle/ [shan.h.II:
YUAN.s.yun]. "feather" /y\rangle m8/ [yu.h.II: YU\'. s.yun]. "five" /u\rangle/
[yu.h.I: MO.s.yi]. "forever" /iog\rangle yo"\rangle/ [geng.h.II: GENG.s.yun].
"fort" /p\rangle luei\rangle/ [zhi.h.II: ZHI\'. s.lai]. "frequently" /ua":u\rangle/
[dang.h.III:YANG.s.yun]. *'friendly' /yêhô/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.yun].
*'full' /moe>/ [shah.h.I:HUAN.s.ming]. *'gather together' /lông>/
[tong.h.I:DONG.s.lai]. *'great' /uei>da:/ [zhî.h.III:WEI.s.yun].
*'gush, surge' /lông>/ [tong.h.III:ZHONG.s.yi']. *'head' /nô>de:/
[xiao.k.I:HAO.s.nîl]. *'horse' /ma/> [jia.k.II:MA.s.ming]. *'inside'
/li>dei/ [zhî.k.III:ZHIÎ.s.lai]. *'is also' /îe> zi:/ [jia.k.III:
MA.s.yî']. *'itch' /ia'/> [dang.k.III:YANG.s.yî']. *'late' /va'/>/
[shah.h.III:YUAN.s.wëi]. *'lazy' /ia>dô:/ [shah.k.I:HAN.s.lai].
*'Li' (a surname) /li>/ [zhî.k.III:ZHIÎ.s.lai]. *'look toward the
sky' /ia'/> t'îe'/> [dang.k.III:YANG.s.yî']. *'lotus root' /êi>/
[liu.k.I:HOU.s.yi]. *'Lu' (a surname) /lo>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.lai].
*'Lû' (a surname) /ly>/ [yu.h.III:YU.s.lai]. *'martial arts' /u>zeq/
[yu.h.III:YU' .s.wëi]. *'me' /ngo>/ [guo.k.I:GE.s.yî]. *'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' /va'>r/ [dang.h.III:YANG.s.wëi]. *'noon'
/tsông'û>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.yî]. *'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' /lû>/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.yî']. *'ounce' /lîa'/>/
[dang.k.III:YANG.s.lai]. *'parrot' /*îu>/ [yu.h.III:YU' .s.wëi].
*'pay attention to' /li>/ [zhî.k.III:ZHIÎ.s.lai]. *'pebbles'
/oluo'>zeq/ [shah.h.I:HUAN.s.lai]. *'peony' /mei>-tênhua/ [liu.k.I:
HOU.s.ming]. *'permit, allow' /in>cy>/ [zhên.h.III:ZHUN.s.yî'].
*'provoke, become infected' /nia>dzaq/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]. *'rain'
/y>/ [yu.h.III:YU' .s.yun]. *'raise pigs' /ia'/> tsý/ [dang.k.III:
YANG.s.yi`. *'Ran' (a surname) /zu"/> [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ri].
*’reed' /lo^wei>/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.yun]. *'revolve round' /uei6>/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]. *'rice' (hulled and uncooked) /mi>/ [xie.k.IV:QI.s.ming]. *'roll-up one's cuff' /uo">-tc'i> djyō:k'ō>/ [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.wei]. *'second' /mi8>/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ming].
*’sensitive' /miin>ke">/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.ming]. *'soft' /zu">/ [shan.h.III:XIANG.s.ri]. *'southern Fujian' /min>ne"/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ming]. *'swim' /yō-long>/ [geng.h.III:GENG.q.yun]. *'tail' /mi>pà/ [zhi.h.III:WEI.s.wei]. *'take prisoner' /fuolo>/ [yu.h.I:MO.s.ai]. *'there is/are, to have' /yō>/ [liu.k.III:YOU.s.yun].

II. Hangzhou words reflecting Qièyùn initial ri
*’bait' /yō:^r>/ [zhi.k.III:ZIIQI.q.ri]. *’breast' (woman's) /zy>va"/ [yu.h.III:YU`.s.ri]. *’certain amount' /zqkm>/ [dang.k.III:YANG.r.ri]. *’compromise' /za"/ bu>/ [dang.k.III:YANG.q.ri].
'Confucian scholar' /zyšen/ [yu.h.III:YU'.p.ri]. 'conical leaf hat'
/niaqmô/ [dang.k.III:YANG/YAO'.r.ri]. 'days' /zeqtsi>/
[zhen.k.III:ZHEN.r.ri]. 'down, fine hair' /niongmô/ [tong.h.III:
DONG.p.ri]. 'dye' /zuô>/ [xian.k.III:YAN.s.ri]. 'ear' /*t>to>/
[zhi.k.III:ZHI.s.ri]. 'edge of a knife' /tôzen/ [zhen.k.III:
ZHEN.q.ri]. 'endure' /zen>/ [zhen.k.III:ZHEN.s.ri]. 'enter'
(literary) /zeq/ [shen.k.III:QIN.r.ri]. 'harass, disturb'
/niô>luo"/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]. 'Heavenly Stem #9' /zen/
[shen.k.III:QIN.p.ri]. 'hot' /zeq/ [shan.k.III:XIAN.r.ri].
'insult' /uozq/ [tong.h.III:ZHONG.r.ri]. 'intercalary month'
/zuen:yeq/ [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.ri]. 'kindhearted' /zen'ei:
[zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ri]. 'mattress' (with cotton padding) /zoqtsi>/
[tong.h.III:ZHONG.r.ri]. 'meat' /zoq/ [tong.h.III:DONG.r.ri].
'nowadays' /zytcin/ [yu.h.III:YU.p.ri]. 'person' /zen/
[zhen.k.III:ZHEN.p.ri]. 'pilose antler' /loqzong/ [tong.h.III:
ZHONG.p.ri]. 'pregnant woman' /min'u:/ [shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri].
'profit' /li:zuen/: [zhen.h.III:ZHUN.q.ri]. 'provoke; become
infected' /nia>dzaq/ [jia.k.III:MA.s.ri]. 'Ran' (a surname) /zuô>/
[xian.k.III:YAN.s.ri]. 'recognize' /zen:seq/ [zhen.k.III:
ZHEN.q.ri]. 'Ren' (a surname) /zen/ [shen.k.III:QIN.p.ri].
'revolve round' /uėizô>/ [xiao.k.III:XIAO.s.ri]. 'Rong' (a surname)
/niong/ [tong.h.III:DONG.p.ri]. 'sewing machine' /vongzen:tcı/
[shen.k.III:QIN.q.ri]. 'soft, gentle' /zei'o/ [liu.k.III:YOU.p.ri].
'soft' /zuô>/ [shan.h.III:XIAN.s.ri]. 'soil' /*t'>za"/
[dang.k.III:YANG.s.ri]. 'son' /*rtsi>/ [zhi.k.III:ZHI.p.ri].
III. Hangzhou words reflecting Qìyuàn initial wei


*'roll-up one's cuff' /uo">tc'i> djyö:kö>/ [shan.h.III:YUAN.s.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 /ie\textsuperscript{n}>tsi\textsuperscript{u}/ 'eye discharge' is listed under /ie\textsuperscript{n}>/ 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-/a/, 8-/ie/, 9-/u/, 10-/a/, 11-/ia/, 12-/ua/, 13-/ei/, 14-/uei/, 15-/a/, 16-/i\textsuperscript{a}/, 17-/i\textsuperscript{a}/, 18-/y\textsuperscript{o}/, 19-/a\textsuperscript{n}/, 20-/ie\textsuperscript{n}/, 21-/uo\textsuperscript{n}/, 22-/yo\textsuperscript{n}/, 23-/a\textsuperscript{n}/, 24-/ia\textsuperscript{n}/, 25-/ua\textsuperscript{n}/, 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-/\textsuperscript{r}/, 42-/\textsuperscript{m}/ & /\textsuperscript{n}/.

They are then sub-grouped according to the syllable initial as follows: 1-/\textsuperscript{a}/, 2-/p/, 3-/p\textsuperscript{\prime}/, 4-/b/, 5-/m/, 6-/f/, 7-/v/, 8-/t/, 9-/t\textsuperscript{\prime}/, 10-/d/, 11-/n/, 12-/l/, 13-/ts/, 14-/ts\textsuperscript{\prime}/, 15-/dz/, 16-/s/, 17-/z/, 18-/tc/, 19-/tc\textsuperscript{\prime}/, 20-/dj/, 21-/c/, 22-/k/, 23-/k\textsuperscript{\prime}/, 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 (〇) in the Chinese
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 (僥僕) 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 (=), as /ta>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 ch'engwu type expressions like /i:-cia>n-t'ie^n-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 /ɨ/

[tsi] limb ** /siː-ːtsi/ 'the four limbs'

[tsi] M: pens; brushes

[tsi] wisdom ** or /tsiˈweːi/;

[tsiˈia] nourish ** WLZ only

[tsiˈniəˈr] cicada ** WLZ says /tsiliˈɾ/.

[tsiˈu-ːtsə-iə] "zhī-hū-zhē-vē"

[tsifen] rouge and powder ** or /ˈieʦi-huafen/.

[tsikaq] qualifications

[tsima] sesame

[tsipˈiə] check

[tsiseiˈɾ] person with a handicapped arm ** cf. /kwa-tciaq-biqsei/ or /kua tciaq-tsisei/ 'crippled hand and foot'

[tsisen] propagate ** WLZ only

[tsisiː] posture

[tsitciaq] consciousness

[tsiʦi-ːhuas] cape jasmine

[ieʦiˈu] eye discharge

[tsi] Earthly Branch #1

[tsi] point

[tsi] son; child (literary form)

[tsi=buː] stop; halt

[tsiˈɾ] paper
紙條
紫黑色
紙紮
雲洞
樹
地址

宗旨
製造
置辦
制度
致
少氣
雜誌
雜
呆
癡
的
馬
輪
廉
彼
次

[tsi>dié] strip of paper
[tsi>seq] purple
[tsi>tsaq] paper funerary objects (to burn for the dead)
[tsi>yndong:] Ziyun Cave (in Hangzhou)
[tsi>czy:] Chinese catalpa
[di:tsi>] address ** cf. traditional colloquial term /di:tciaq\r/
[tsongtsi>] aim; purpose
[tsi:] make; manufacture
[tsi:] mole (on the skin); birthmark
[tsi:bsa:] purchase (durables)
[tsi:do:] system
[tsi:min:sua] fatal injury
[tsi:sø>] at the least
[tsi:tc'i:] aspiration
[dzaqtsi:] magazine
[ts'i:nyö] cow ** or /mo>nyö/
[ts'i-nge-mong:-tong>] dull-witted; stupid
[ts'i-tieq] female
[ts'ima>] female horse
[ts'i:len] gear
[lie"ts'i>] sense of shame
[pi>ts'i>] one another
[ts'i:] M: time ** CYF prefers /uei/
[ts'i:] stab; prick ** /ts'i: zen/ 'prick a person'

[tz'i:] thorn

[tz'i:-te] dagger

[tz'i:cyeq'ra] hedgehog

[tz'i:ei:] wait upon; serve

[tz'i:pa^>^] wing ** or /ieqts'i:pa^>/

[tz'i:so>] toilet

[dzi] late ** /zi`ei: t'm: dzi deqlei/ 'It's too late now.' /dzi tc'i>/ 'get up late'; only WLZ uses /ws^>/

[dzi=tcy^>] lasting; enduring

[dzi-tc`yeq] cì and qû (forms of literature)

[dzibieq] bid farewell ** or /dzi`in/

[dzida^>] ancestral hall

[dzida^>] pond

[dzidei] hoe ** WLZ says /dzydei/ or /dzodei/

[dziti:] porcelain; pottery

[dziuono:da^>] charity hall

[dzi:bin:] treat an illness

[dzi:-"m"] public security

[dzi:ma] ramie

[dzi:tc]i] pheasant

[dzi:ts`ua^>] hemorrhoids

[^yö:dz]i:] young; childish
使
[si] make; cause ** /ua"mei tci:tcieq si zen
tc'i:men/ 'The plum rains season causes people
to feel depressed.'

詩
[si] poem

撕
[si] rip; tear

絲
t[si] silk (raw)

史
t[si] surname

思
t[si] think ** /sicia"/ 'thought', /si=tc'in/
'think of one's parents'

師
[si}"u:] master of a trade

父
[sikua"r] luffa gourd

絲
[si"mi>] surname

瓜
[sisei>] corpse; dead body

兒
[sitsy>] alms giver

司
[sitsi>] lion

馬
[sitsi"dei] meatballs (large)

屍
[sitsi"ka"] small, squat urn with a lion shaped handle

首
[si:zu:] personal; private

[](image)

詩
[sizen] poet

人
[si]>li6>] die ** or /si>-li6> telei/

死了
[si>tsong] from start to finish

始
[si:] four ** /si:-tie">-pue": 'four-thirty'

終
[si:] try
四仙桌 [si:cie"tsøq] four immortals table ** a plain
  square table

[si:li-ie"] snobbish attitude

[si:tcie:] world

[fa"-si:] unbridled; wanton

[sa"si:] bestow a reward

[tcia:si"yo"] driver; pilot

[zì ei:] time ** or /zikua", /zitcie", /
  /zenkua"

[zì"y] shad fish

[zidò:] pretty; modern; fashionable ** CYF

  prefers to /hòk'w":/; /sen teq "ma" zidò:

  tieq/ 'grown rather pretty'

[zidza"] often ** or /dza"dza"

[zitcieq] time

[iaqzi] key

[zì:] (function: copula)

[zì:] Chinese character

[zì:] Earthly Branch #6

[zì:] family name; surname

[zì:-ie"-zi:-y>] talk to oneself

[zì:-vong:] attend upon ** or /zi:-ei/

[zì:-"uei] put on a demonstration
事情

[m:zi:dn] matter; business ** cf. preferred
colloquial /m:zi:tn/;

[m:zi:dn] market

[m:zi:hn] hobby

[m:zi:ln] eyesight

[m:zi:ln] fodder; feed

[m:zi:p] ordinary soldiers

[m:zi:np] dried persimmon

[m:zi:s] die; pass away

[m:zi:tn] 1) matter; business. 2) work;
occupation (a man's) ** m: /m:tsn/; /m:ln/-
tsnn m:zi:tn/ 'two (separate) matters'; /dzn:
sn m:zi:tn/ 'what do you do?'

[m:zi:tn] copybook (for calligraphy)

[m:zi:tk] oneself

[m:zi:yn] temple

[b:ln] villa

[b:ln] fermented beans

[e:n] descendants ** WLZ only

[l:nei:zn] similar ** or /mlzn/

[t:tk] offer sacrifices to gods or ancestors

[vq:zn] swear ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/vq:tsn/
The Final /i/

[i\'r] membrane
[ik'8:] rely on (someone)
[iyo\n] hospital
[iza\n] clothes
[i] shift; move
[i-mo\>] aunt, mother's sister
[ida\n] malt sugar
[idza\n] pancreas
[iseq] lose
[it'm:t'm:] concubine ** or /ci\8>1\8>bo/
[its'm\>] inheritance
[it\:] carry along; take along ** WLZ only
[izu\n] contented; happy ** literary expression;

WLZ only
[s8:i] young master ** cf. /i\8>i/ 'master, venerable elder'
[i\>] seductively dressed ** literary expression;

WLZ only
[i>meikuei\:] wild rose
[i>me\n] savage; uncivilized
[i>us:] open country; field
[i\:] again ** or /i-laqhaq/; CYF prefers to /y\8:/

[i\:] hundred million
以前
意 思
已 經
易 經
已 往
回 憶
異
翼
夜 裏
頭
夜 飯
比
彼 此
閉 嘴
閉 眼 睛
秘 密
披
批
發
砒 霧 蟲
屁 股

"i: djie" before ** or "/i: cie"/; also note
"i: ei/ 'after', "i: uei/ 'think, assume'
"i: si/ idea
"i: tcin/ already
"i: tcin/ yijing (the text) ** WLZ only
"i: ua/ in the past
"uei"i/ recall
[i:] different ** /i: koq/ 'different country',
/i:-k'oe- dong-sen/ 'different people speak with
the same voice', /i:-cia/-'tie-nk's/ 'have a
very fantastic idea'
[i:] surname ** WLZ only
[i: li> dei/ nighttime (around 7PM until midnight)
** or /i: li>/
[i: va/ dinner
[pi>] compare ** or /pi> tci8/
[pi> ts'i>/ one another
[pi> tsuei/> shut your mouth!
[pi: ie> tcin/ close the eyes ** or more
preferred /ie> tcin pi: -long> -la/
[pi: mieq/ secret
[p'i/ throw over shoulders
[p'i/ wholesale
[p'iafaq/ moth ** or /fi'ngo/
[p'i: ku/> buttocks
譬如皮琵琶皮皮兒疲劳脾気

[p'i:zy] for example
[bi] skin ** or /bifu/
[biba] pípa lute
[bibi'r] mischievous
[bi16] tired
[bitc'i:] disposition ** /bitc'i: kum:/ 'of queer disposition'
[bizô:] soap ** WLZ sometimes says /vizô:/
[bizoq] flesh; skin
[bi:] (function: marker of the passive) ** cf.
preferred colloquial /pa>/
[bi:] disadvantage; harm ** /y6> li: yö> bi:/
'there are advantages and disadvantages'
[bi:] kill or execute by shooting ** /bi:-li6>
t'a/ 'execute him', /tc'ia"bi:/ 'execute'
[bi:] my (humble expression) ** /bi: cis: si/ 'My surname is Shi'
[bi:] quilt ** /ks: bi:/ 'cover with a quilt',
/mie"bi:/ 'cotton quilt'
[bi:] strike (a match) ** /bi: ia"fu>/
[bi:=y>] seek shelter from the rain
[bi:=djia] ward off evil
[bi:ia:] Your Majesty ** literary expression
[bi:nik'o] urological department
[bi:t6pu:] razor strop
[bi:zoq] quilt for the deceased
[mabi:] numb; paralyzed
[usibi:] 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/
[micin:] superstition
[mi=a"n:] rotten to the core ** WLZ only
[mim8] eyebrow
[miyueq] completion of the first month after the birth of a child
[ts'uen-kua"-min-mi] a sunny and enchanting spring air ** WLZ only; literary expression
[mi>] huiled and uncooked rice
[mi>pa] tail ** WLZ says /vi>pa/
[mi>t'a"n] rice broth
[f'lj] fly
[f'i'ngo] moth ** or /p'isua"dzong/
[f'i-tci'=-peq-k'6>] must go
[fis'ti>] imperial concubine
[f'i:] boil ** WLZ only
[f'i:]. lung
[f'i:=kongfu] use up time and energy
[f'i:tcyn] bandit army
翡翠
[jadeite]

癢
[prickly heat]

廢紙
[waste paper]

香榧
[Chinese torrey]

肥
[fat (of meat)]

微笑
[smile]

雄持
[maintain]

肥肉
[fatty meat]

惟一
[the only]

尾巴
[tail ** CYF says /mip/, this from WLZ]

有頭有尾
[yó> dei yó> vi>] has a beginning and an end **

CYF also says /vi>/ here

未
[Earthly Branch #8]

謎
[riddle ** WLZ says /mi>r/ or /mi:r/]

未來
[future]

味道
[flavor; smell]

未婚妻
[fiancée ** also /huenfu/]

低
[low]

底
[bottom ** or /te>r/; /yeqt/ 'end of the month]

抵擋
[ward off; hold back ** /te>ta>n]=18/]

帝王
[king; emperor]

滴
[drip (vb.) ** only as a verb; cf. /tieq/]

[ti:]
drop; /*ieq-tie*/ "ieq-tie" tieq ti:-loq-le/

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 [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

歸筋 [ditcin] pork tendon

歸 [ditsi>] hoof

[di:] (function: ordinal prefix) **/di:-*ieq/

first`, /di:-*er:/' second`, /di:-*sm`/ '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
弟媳
凝
倪
凝稿
沂河
霓虹 燈
疑惑不決
宜興
疑惑
心病
尼姑
儀式
爛污泥
你
你們
毅力
義氣
議員
藝術
油膩

[diːuː] sister-in-law, younger brother's wife
[ni] congeal; solidify ** CYF says /nin/, this
from WLZ
[ni] surname ** /zenˈr ni/ 'the "Ni" with the
rén and ér'
[ni='kɔ] make a draft
[ni'o] Yi River (in Shandong and Jiangsu) ** WLZ
only
[ni'ɔŋtən] neon light
[ni-oq-peq-tcpeq] undecided; hesitant
[nicin:] Yixing (in Zhejiang)
[nicinbin:] suspicious frame of mind
[niku] Buddhist nun
[niseq] ceremony
[lw'=:u'ni] mud
[ni>] you
[ni>men] you (plural) ** may be possessive 'your'
in reference to family members: /ni>men *m'ma/
'your mother'
[ni:lieq] willpower; stamina ** WLZ only
[ni:tc'i:] loyalty; code of brotherhood
[ni:yo'骗子 member of legislature
[ni:zeq] art ** /ni:zeqtɕia/ 'artist'
[yōni:] greasy
"ni" (function: final sentence particle) **

/Tciąqkaq long: "ni?/ 'How should this be
done?'; also used in disjunctive questions:

/T'a "i8: da: tieq "ni, uo"zi: "i8: ci8> tieq?/

'Does he want a big one or a little one?'

[y8>ni] friendship

["ma"ni:] ant

[li] distance from; be distant ** /li teq "ma"
yo"/> 'quite far away'

[li] one one-hundredth of one /ts'uen/

[li] plow (a field) ** or /li=di:/

[li'r] pear

[libieq] parting ** /sen-li si>bieq/ 'part
forever'

[lim8] fox-like animal; wild cat ** /lim8 uo8:
t'ae:tsi>/ 'exchange the (newborn) prince for a
leopard cat' (an allusion to a story of court
intrigue)

[lisuei>] Lishui (in Zhejiang)

[litsi>] donkey; ass

[tc'ia"lipa] fence ** preferred to /lipa/

[li>] M: Chinese mile ** /tci>-li> lo:/ 'how many
miles?'

[li>] pay attention to ** /pi8: li> ta/> 'pay no
attention to him'
[li>] surname
[li>dei] inside ** /li>mie/:/ less preferred
[li>pm:] week; Sunday ** usually preferred to
/cindji/; /li>pm:"ieq/ (or /cindji"ieq/)
'Monday', /li>pm:"ri:/ (or /cindji"ri:/)
'Tuesday', etc.; or /li>pm:zeq/ (or
/cindjizeq/) 'Sunday' (preferred to
/li>pm:"te"/ and /cindjitie"/); /ia: koq
li>pm:/ 'next week'; /za": koq li>pm:/ 'last
week'

[li>tsi>] lining (of clothing)
[li>tsi>] plum
[li>y] carp
[li:] advantage; benefit
[li:] beautiful
[li:tsi] lichee
[li:tsi>] example
[li:w:] terrible; formidable
[ko:-li:-tsuei>] cigarette filter
[laqli:dei] favus of the scalp
[t'"ka"-kuo"-"u-li:] corrupt officials
[ku>li] encourage
[tc'i"ngo:] hunger
[tc'i"uei:] opportunity
[tcici8:] jeer; deride ** WLZ only
chicken egg
hunger; famine
chicken's nest
cockscomb (flower)
almost (of something bad happening)
foundation
loom
muscle; flesh
corn; hard wart-like spot on skin
tea table
singing girl
winnowing fan
comical
Heavenly Stem #6
muntjac meat
squeeze toothpaste
how many?
how old? (of age)
sisters
sister, elder
oneself
count; compute
借
[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> s̕ŋ/
'borrow a book'

記
[tci:] M: slap; punch ** /t'a> t'a *ieq tci:/
'give him a punch'

寄
[tci:] mail ** /tci:=cìn:/ 'post a letter'

冀
[tci:] name for Hebei ** WLZ only

繫
[tci:] tie; fasten (a belt, etc., on one's
person) ** /tci: i̇e tā: 'r/ 'tie a shoelace';
	/tci: tā: 'r/ 'fasten one's belt'

祭
[tci:] worship; make an offering ** /tci:=tšo>/
'make offerings to one's ancestors'

藉
[tci:=ku:] find an excuse

故
[tci:huá'y] mandarin fish ** this term preferred
to /kuei:y/

○花魚

口
[tci:k'æ>/] excuse; pretext

記
[tci:kua:] think about; miss; worry about someone

who is absent ** /'ieq dzu̇o/, *r: ma:, sm

[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
借予
季節
記得
忌
計策
鰻魚
繼續
既
然
藥劑師
國際
救濟
金里脊
棒
霞
領
欺壓
祈禱
姐
蟲
流
懷念
夫
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
[læqtci:sil] herbalist in a Chinese medicine shop
[koqtci:] international
[tcyö:tcı:tcı] monetary relief aid
[li>tei] tenderloin ** /daⁿ-ts'oq li>tei/ 'sweet and sour tenderloin'
[tc'i`ia-lın>] Qixia Hill (in Hangzhou)
[tc'i`u:] bully
[tc'i-tš>] pray ** or /pms:-tc'i-pms:-tš>/; initial /tc'/ sic
[tc'idzɒŋ] maggot
[tc'i<yō] brook
[tc'its'au] 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)

起来 [tc'i]=la get up ** /lieq=tc'i>-la/ 'stand up'

起来 [tc'i]=hua grow mouldy (as on the surface of vinegar, soy sauce, etc.)

起风 [tc'i]=fong wind blows

岂有此理 [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

气 [tc'i:] breath; vapor

去 [tc'i:] go ** WLZ often says /tc'y:/

器 [tc'i:djy:] utensil; implement

具 [tc'i:do] attempt; seek; plot

企 [tc'i:hei:] winded; out of breath ** /tc'i:-hei:-

汽车 [tc'i:ts'uei] motor vehicle

味 [tc'i:vi:] smell; (bad) odor

契约 [tc'i:*iaq] contract

约 [tc'i:] build by laying bricks or stones

砌 [p'ö:tc'i:] discard; abandon

抛 [dji] chess

模 [dji] even ** also a surname

弃 [dji] ride (a bike, a horse, etc.)

齐 [dji] surname
○ 兒
茄 兒
棋 盤
奇 怪
麒 麟
翼 整

[dji'ra] crab gills
[dji'ra] eggplant
[djibuo'] chessboard
[djikus:] strange
[djilin] kylin unicorn
[djitsen>] attractive; pretty ** /dji-dji-tsen>-tsen>/ 'pretty'; /"me djitsen>/ 'very attractive'
[djitsi>] flag
[djitsi>] piece (in a board game) ** M: /koq/
[djitm:] umbilical cord
[djiva'] expectation
[djizeq] in fact
[ks>-dji-kuei-tsen:] give up evil and return to good ** cf. /"umfong-djiatc'i:/ 'askew trends and noxious influences'
[dji:] thank ** /dji:dji:/ 'thank-you!
[dji:ny>] prostitute
[dji:tc'i6>] skill
[beq'dji] water chestnut
[ci] somewhat ** /t'a tsua':-li6> ci/ 'she's a little fatter (than before)'; /h'6>-li6> ci
teq/ '(I'm) somewhat better'
[ci] watery; sparse ** for 'watery' cf. preferred colloquial /boq/
[ci] west

[ci`nyö] rhinoceros

[ci-ci-laq-laq] thin; sparse (as one's hair)

[ci-seq-kuaq-taq] dampish wet

[cibi-cië:lie”>] smiling and grinning cheekily

[cisen] sacrifice

[citong>] system ** tone sie

[civa”] hope

[ka”ci ua”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”>-uei

ioq/ 'bathe twice'

[ci>=lie”>] wash one's face

[ci>tc`iaq] magpie

[ci>tcyo”>] wedding feast

[ci:] fine; thin ** /ci: soq”r/ 'thin cord'

[ci:faq”r] magic; conjuring ** /pie”:=ci:faq”r/ 

'do magic', /k’w: ci:faq”r/ 'see a magic show'

[ci:ven] traditional opera

[ci:yø”tsi>] theatre

[lie”ci:] contact

[ny>ci:] son-in-law
The Final /ʊ/  

[tʂɿ] pig; swine  
[tʂɿ] surname  
[tʂɿ paŋ tɕieː] Zhubajie  
[tʂɿ'ong] vermilion  
[tʂɿ'yʊ] pork lard  
[tʂɿ'deiŋ] mumps (the infectious disease) **  
    colloquial term; informants also know technical  
    term: /mɕɕieː'ieː/  

[tʂɿ'liŋ] implicate  
[tʂɿ'niaŋ] sow; female pig  
[tʂɿ'sa] cinnabar  
[tʂɿ tɕoʊ] hog's maw ** cf. /tɕoʊ tɕi>/ 'maw, tripe'  
[tʂɿ tɕi)] pearl  
[tʂɿ tɕong] pig's bristles  
[tʂɿ'uеiː] Everyone!; Ladies and Gentlemen!  
[k'ʊ=tʂɿ pɕeq-vaŋ] condemn in speech and writing  
[tɕɕeq tʂɿ] spider  
[tʂɿ] cook ** cf. preferred colloquial /sʊ/  
[tʂɿ dʑeq] chairman  
[tʂɿ zen] host; master ** cf. /k'ɑqzen/ 'guest'  
[tʂɿ] be stationed ** WLZ only  
[tʂɿ] cast (things of metal) ** or /tʂɿ=tɕ'ieŋ/  
    'cast iron'
lift; raise ** /tsyːː=sei>/ 'raise one's hand'

support oneself with a cane

borer (insect)

register

pillar

pay attention to

cricket ** CYF prefers alternate /tɕ'ye'tɕ'y'r/

the plague

summer vacation

get along

place

interesting ** CYF says /yō'>tɕ'y:/, this from WLZ

cupboard; closet; cabinet ** /ts'ʌ:dzy/ 'food cupboard', /uo'>dzy/ 'dish cabinet', /'iː:dzy/ 'clothes closet'

nestling ** WLZ only

surname ** CYF says /dʒy/, this from WLZ

hoe (n.) ** CYF says /dzidei/, this from WLZ, who also sometimes says /dzodei/

unless

kitchen knife ** or /ts'ʌ:tʃ/

kitchen
廚房師父 [dzynva"-si'u:] chef ** or /va":də/ (more
traditional term), /da:tsə:-si'u:/ (cooks in
larger quantities), /ciə>tsə:-si'u:/ (cooks
more delicate dishes)

住 [dzə:] stay; live; reside ** /dzə:-liə> *iəq-i/:
'stayed a night', /Ni> dzə: la na>li>/? 'Where
do you live?'

亭柱 [dindzə:] pavilion pillar
[zy] book ** /sytʃə/ 'bookcase'
[zy] lose ** /sə-in/ 'lose and win'
[zy=dei] comb (long) hair ** cf. /liaq=dei/ 'comb
(short) hair'

舒服 [zyvoq] comfortable
[zyku>] if
[zyisen] Confucian scholar ** CYF has heard of
this in dramas

如今 [zytcin] nowadays
[zy>tsy] suckling pig
[zy>va"] woman's breast ** /zy>ngə/ 'breast
cancer'

樹 [zy:] tree
[zy:] vertical; stand erect
[zy:ieq'ɾ] leaf
[zy:ken] root of a tree
[zy:lin] forest
樹
[zj: tiē' r] branch

香薯
[fa' zj:] sweet potato

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-dië: tejëi/ 'the fire has gone out'

鳥老鷹

[uâ] crow; raven

[uâ] falsely blame ** CYF says /uâ:/, this
from WLZ

鳥珠

[utsy] iris (and pupil) of the eye ** or
/ie">utsy/; cf. /dongzen' r/ 'pupil' (of the
eye)

污辱

[utoq] insult
[työ>"u>r] dimples ** WLZ says /työ>"ô>r/
[tsi-"u-tse>ie>] "ahT-hû-zhê-vê"
[u] (function: literary negative imperative) **
literary expression; WLZ only

[u] have not
[u] lake

[u] H: pot of tea ** /ieq-u dza/ 'a pot of tea';
cf. /dza' u/ 'teapot'
[u] paste (vb.)
[u] shaman ** WLZ only
[u] support ** /u t'a tsei>/ 'support him as he walks'
[u] surname
[u] surname
[u'aqtceq] seedless orange
[u'iong hua] cottonrose hibiscus
[u'iong-yoqpin]> moon cakes with egg yolk stuffing
[u'r] flask; small pot
[u-le>-cieq*-yö:] bringing the young and old
[u-le>-djq-kuaq] slippery; wet and dirty
[u-taq-taq] gooey; messy
[u-tieq-taq-laq] muddy; slippery; gooey
[lucie>] lake crab
[Lucy] beard, whiskers on chin
[u'decin:] anonymous letter
[u'deq] butterfly
[u'do] muddled
[u'de:] dance
[u'dong] Chinese parasol tree
[u'kong] centipede ** cf. preferred /minkong/
[u'li] fox ** /ulitcin/ 'fox spirit'
[u'lo'r] gourd
[u:lm:] falsely blame ** WLZ says /*ulm:/*
[u:tsi>] moustache
[su"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"o>"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"o>] registered residence
[u:la".] rotten
[u:nie"pie":] New Year's card
[u:pieq] must
父親
[u:tc'in] father ** non-address, formal term; cf. /papa/

誤
[u:uei:] misunderstand

會
[u:zen] married woman

婦
[u:zi:] nurse

人
[u:zj'] fermented bean curd

辱
[u:zoq] insult

孫
[suen u: k'ong] Sun Wukong

悟
[pu>] mend; patch ** /pu> vaq'r/ 'mend socks'

空
[pu:] cloth ** /'ieq-k'uei: pu:/ 'a piece of cloth'

補
[k'ong>pu] terror ** WLZ only

布
[p'u>] register; table; music score ** WLZ only

浦
[p'u>t'ong] common

江
[p'u>tcia'] Pujiang River (in Zhejiang)

浦
[ngo:p'u:] sleeper

蒲
[busaq] Bodhisattva ** CYF says /bosaq/, this from WLZ

扇
[busuo'] cattail leaf fan ** CYF says /bosuo'/, this from WLZ

蒲
[buten:] rush leaf pillow (to sit on in temples)

笠
[ciongbul] chest ** CYF says /ciongbo/, this from WLZ

部
[bu:] M: cars
步 [bu:] pace; step ** /t'a dzei>-li ê> sm^n-bu:/ 'she took three steps'
伏 [bu:] sit; crouch; squat ** used of animals, such as dogs
伏小雞 [bu:=ci ê>tc ê] brood
捕魚 [bu:=y] catch fish
曝太陽 [bu:=t'a:ia n] expose oneself to the sun (of people) ** cf. /sm:=t'a:ia n/ 'sun (things)'
○ 篮 [bu:'r] basket, large (as for laundry, etc.)
埠 [bu:dei] pier
蓬 [fu>lo>] take prisoner
夫 [fu'tci'] husband and wife
敷 [fu"ia n] be perfunctory
皮 [bifu] skin
麥[maqfu] wheat bran
[ts'enfu] call; address
[fu>] bow one's head ** WLZ only
[fu>] fire
夫 [fu>-fu>-ong] fire red
夫 [fu>-tc'i>] catch fire ** or /seq=fu>/, /fu>-so /
斧 [fu:dei] axe ** homophonic with /fu:dei/ 'tiger head'
斧頭 [fu:dei-dzueivi>] fine start [but a] bad finish
** lit. 'tiger's head [with a] snake's tail'
輔導 coach
琥珀 amber
火鉤 ash shovel
夥計 fellow
府上 your home (polite expression)
火石 flint ** used with /meideitsi/> (a kind of kindling paper)
騎虎難下 hard to get off the back of a tiger
副 M: matched sets ** /iieq-fu: tuei:lie/> 'a set of couplets'
富富 y: well-to-do'
傅 surname
tax ** literary expression; WLZ only
fu:] attend a banquet ** not colloquial usage in Hangzhou
付鈔 make payment
貨貨 van
貢告 obituary notice
suei>fu-duo/> Shuihshu
水水 bribe ** WLZ only
孤孤 orphan
孤孤 lid for a pot
姑姑 aunt, father's sister (may or may not be married) ** /kwa/> preferred
姑娘兒  [kunia] 'r]  girl; young woman  
孤孀  [kusa] widows  
鍋子  [kutsi] pot  
無辜  [uku] innocent  
股  [ku]  1) M: whiff; puff. 2) fraction; division  
** /*ieq-ku> tc'i:/ 'a puff of air', /se=ku>
	ysi 'r:/ 'one-third'

[ku] drum  
[ku=tsong:tsi>] wrap zongzi  
[ku>de:] 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>zuo] as expected  
[uei:=ku>] beat drums  
[suei>ku>] fruit  
[ku:*i:] 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'6>] withered grass  
[k'u>] bitter ** /k'u>-ci-ci/ 'bitter'
The Final /o/

[ˈo] 1) coax; humor; lull to sleep. 2) sleep (of infants and small children) ** cf. /hong>/

'coax'

[ˈoːkɔŋ] dally in work (usually due to poor organization) ** WLZ only

[ˈoːcɪŋ] like; take a liking to

[ˌoːˈdzə] harbor; hide (a criminal)

[tʃeo̯ːɾ] dimples ** CYF says /tʃeo̯ːɾ/, this from WLZ

[ə] river

[ə] surname ** /zeːn-kʰə⟩ o/ 'the Hê with the elements rén and kê'

[əˈaq-kʰə⟩tɕʰiːn] affable

[əˈmɑː] river bank

[ɔbɑː] freshwater oyster

[ɑbɨn] peace

[ɔhuə] lotus

[ɔmoqba] the hé radical

[ɑtɕʰiː] amiable

[ɔza] Buddhist monk

[ɔzuo] genial

[zenːo] any

[po] sow; broadcast

[po] wave (n.) ** or /polaː:/
glass
spinach ** CYF says /p'ots'm:/, this from WLZ
broadcast
winnow grain ** cf. /po:-po: mi>/ 'winnow rice'
winnowing fan
overflow
slopes ** /za:p'o/ 'rising slope'
spread out; make (the bed) ** /p'o
ts'ə>djeq/ 'spread out a mat'
stairs ** M: /ta\:/ /"ieq-peq-ta\ p'o\r/
'one hundred steps'
spinach ** WLZ says /pots'm:/
break ** generally preferred to /um:/
cut open ** /p'o: k'm-lm/ 'cut open'
raspy voice
worn out shoes
grapes
Bodhisattva ** WLZ says /busaq/
cattail leaf fan ** WLZ says /busuo\:/
chicken, hen
rush leaf pillow (to sit on in temples)
** WLZ says /buten:
female duck ** or /bo\iaq\r/
chest ** WLZ says /ciongbu/
wife
mint
whet; grind ** /mo=tä/ 'sharpen a knife'
waste time
imitate ** WLZ only
demon
theater curtain ** tone sic
mold
model
meningitis
massage
(unit of area equivalent to 0.0667 hectares)
a certain person
mother ** non-address, formal term;
\textit{cf.} /*m'ma/, /nia"nia"/
thumb ** cf. colloquial term
collect donations
grind to powder
out of admiration of one's renown **
WLZ only
gravestone
lethargy
[mo:tsi>] millstone ** M: /koq/ (not /bu0/)
[s0>=mo:] sweep the grave
[to] all ** /da:tcia to tc'i:/ 'everybody go',
/to zi:/ 'all are'
[to] many; much
[todzen] capital
[tos0>] how much/many?
[tos0> yo>n>] how far? ** or /tos0> lo:/
[tos0> zi'ei:] how long?
[to>] hide (of people) ** cf. /ga0:/
[to>] M: flowers
[to>] stop up ** CYF prefers /seq/
[to>=k'ea] dodge; get out of the way (of) ** or
/bi:=k'w/
[to>=ts'8p'i8:] gamble ** or /to>=djie0/,
/to>poq/; /laqhaq to/> 'is gambling'
[to>tsi>] maw; tripe
[tsy-to>] pig's tripe
[to:tcii:] envy ** /to:tcii: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>=dm0/ 'spit phlegm'
[t'o>-ta0:] appropriate
[t'o>ye"n] oval
[t'o:] vomit ** cf. preferred colloquial /mə:/
[t'o:'r] rabbit
[do] spread onto (something) ** cf. /dzi/ 'spread on (the skin)'
[do=lie"n>] wash one's face with a dripping wet cloth
[dodi:] apprentice
[dopei:] hunchback
[do'ji:kuo"n>] library
[dotsa"n] seal; stamp; chop ** /təq dotsa"n/ 'stamp a seal'
[dotsa">] butcher
[puo"n=do `r fi:] give up halfway
[loqdo] camel
[djie"n:loqdo] small top (the toy)
[do:] big; large ** may also read /da:/
[do:] degree ** /yə> tci> do:/ 'how many degrees?' (i.e. 'what's the temperature?')
[do:] rudder ** /pa> do:/ 'man the rudder'
[do=tci] plate with gold
[do:bi] abdomen; stomach; belly; tummy ** /do:bi
dzi: teqle/i/ 'have diarrhea'
[do:bi"ie"n>"r] navel
[do:do:bi] pregnant ** preferred to /usyn:/
大大後日  [do:do:ei:zeq] day after the day after tomorrow
** or /di:zi:qe/
渡船  [do:dzua’n] ferry boat
渡口  [do:k’ö] ferry crossing
墮落  [do:loq] degenerate
大手〇頭  [do:sei>tseqdei] thumb ** /do:/ sometimes read /da: /
杜鵑花  [do:tcyo’hua] azalea ** /*ie^n:sm^ong/ is the preferred term
肚兜  [do:tei] apron with a pouch or pocket
懶惰  [1m^n>do:] lazy ** or /1m^n>/, /1m^n>-ia^n>-ia^n/
〇  [no] rub (a part of the body) in circles (often of a sore spot) ** /no do:bi/ 'rub the stomach'
奴欺王  [no-tc’i-tsü>] 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  [nodza] lackey
妻幫  [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’ie^n] in a great rage
["lo:so"] long-winded
[lo] gong ** /da> lo/ 'beat the gong'
[lo] surname
[lo] surname
[lo sə] Lu Mountain
[loboq] radish
[lo:di] cormorant
[lok'uaŋ] hamper for rice; large basket
[lo:si] snail
[lot:si>] mule
[lot:si>] stove
[lo'í:n:] fingerprint
[lo'uei>] reed
[lo>] gather up (small pieces)
[lo>] push up (one's sleeve) ** /djiang:tsi> lo>-tc'i>-la/ 'push up (your) sleeve'

[lo>] surname
[lo:suei>] broth for braising
[lo:zoq] braised meat
[fo:lo>] take prisoner
[psa=lo>] pull at oars
[lo:] road; way ** /lo:zaŋ/ 'on the road',
/tsej|=lo:/ 'walk'

[lo:dzen] journey
[lo:si] egret
露水  [lo:suei>]  dew
出身裸體  [ts'ueq-sen-lo:-t'î>]  nude
租  [tso]  rent  **  /tsueqtsô/  'put up for rent';  /tso
     ts'uei/  'hire a car'
祖先  [tso>cie']  ancestors
祖先阻擋  [tso>ta’>]  obstruct
組織  [tso>tseq]  organization
祖宗堂  [tso>tsongda’]  ancestral hall
祖左右  [tso>yô:]  approximately
做  [tso:]  do;  make  **  /tso: sa:kêq  zi:t'î]/  'what do you do?'
做產婦  [tso:=ts'äm>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:  me>me:/
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*ieq]  first  day  of  the  lunar  month  **
     /ts’o*ieq  yeqpuo’:/  'first  half  of  the  month'
基礎  [tc'its’o>]  foundation
清楚清楚  [tc'in-tc'in-ts’o>-ts’o>]  very  clear
醋醋[tts'oe:] vinegar

錯誤[tts'oe:] wrong; mistaken ** /tts'oe:u:/ 'mistake';
/vmA tso:u:/ 'make a mistake'

○兒[tts'oe:'r] measles ** /tts'ueq=tts'oe:'r/ 'get the measles'; preferred to /matson>/

銼刀[tts'oe:tô] file

挫折[tts'oe:teq] frustration ** WLZ only

○[dzo:] fall down; cave in ** CYF: /swa dzo:-tô>
lei/ 'there was an avalanche'

座助手[dzo:sei>] helper

酥[so] revive ** WLZ only

酥[sso] soft (of food); tender (of meat); mushy **
/sô so teq lei/ 'cooked rather soft (or mushy)'

蘇[sso] sparse; thin

蘇[sso] surname

遠[sso-yo]> become distant

蘇堤[sodi] Su Causeway (at West Lake in Hangzhou)

素菜[sots'm:] vegetable

素菜[sots'm:] vegetarian food

梭子[sot'zi>] shuttle

梭子蟹[sot'zi>-cie>] shuttle crab

酥油餅[søyœ-pin>] flaky cakes

蓑衣[sso'i] rain cape made of leaves

数[so>] count
[so>] lock (n. & vb.) ** M: /pa>/
[so>suei:] trivial
[so>*i:] therefore
[y:so>] corn
[so=ik'ö>] rinse one's mouth
[so=k'u>] vent ones woes
[so: peq ven:bei] excuse me for not accompanying you
[so:moq] number
[so:veqdji:n] statue of Buddha
[tə'ioq=so:] eat vegetarian
[tsy:so:] notes and commentaries ** WLZ only
[zə:] sit; ride (in a vehicle) ** CYF sometimes says /dzo:/; /zo=-zo=-tsen:/ 'sit up!'
[ko'r] song ** or /ko/
[koko] elder brother ** /qko/ 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'a] customer ** cf. colloquial /ma>tsy>/
[ko:pa'r] a few
[ko:zuo] no doubt ** WLZ only
[ko*i:] deliberately ** or /deuei/, /dzencin/
[k'o] M: pearls
巢
四

科学

可以

可爱

课

裤子

入

群

鹅

蛋

脸

我

我们

饿

卧

铺

腰

既

叫

哀

哉

薄

荷

暖

和

[k'o] nest; hive ** /tc'io>r'k'o/ 'bird's nest'
[k'o iaq] science
[k'o i:] can; okay ** CYF says /k'o i:/, this

from WLZ
[k'o *m:] cute ** CYF says /k'o *m:/, this from

WLZ
[k'o:] class; lesson
[k'o tsi>] trousers
[seq=k'o:] go into storage
[ngo] goose ** M: /tseq/
[ngo] moth ** cf. preferred /fi'ngo/; or

/p'isua dzong/
[ngodw lie>] handsome face ** lit. 'goose egg

face'
[ngo>] I; me
[ngo men] we; us ** possessive 'my' when

discussing family members: /ngo men *m:zen/ 'my

spouse', /ngo men *m:ma/ 'my mother'
[ngo:] hungry
[ngo p'u:] sleeper
[ho i8] bow slightly
["u ho "m tsa] alas! dead and gone
[bo:ho] mint
[nuo ho] warm
The Final /y/ 

["ydzei"] universe ** WLZ only
["yseq"] clogged (of pipes) ** /"yseq teqleu/ 
(its) all clogged up
[y] extra ** /tq'i:q dzen: yo> y/ 'plenty left after eating'
[y] fish ** /di8:=y/ 'go fishing'
[y] surname
[yie">r] fish scale ** cf. /ylin/ 'fish fins'
[ytsi>] fish egg; roe
[yda"] fish pond
[ydong">r] fish gelatin
[yduo"] fishing boat
[yk'ux:] happy
[yloq] enjoyment
[ysm">r] gills (of fish)
[yts'uenv] stupid
[yzy:] elm ** WLZ only
[yzi:] thereupon
[da"y] spittoon
[za"y] Shangyu (in Zhejiang)
[y>] rain
[y>ms] feather
[y>sse"] umbrella
[y>tc'i:] tone of voice
椅子
[y>tsi>] chair **/kʰ̚:pei: y>tsi>/ 'high backed chair'

大禹
[da: y>] Yu the Great

芋
[*y:nə>] taro root

干
[y:] ward off; fend off ** WLZ only

备
[y:bei:] prepare

御史
[y:si-da:zen] imperial official

大人
[y:so>] corn

遇
[y:tcieⁿ:] happen to meet

豫园
[y:yoⁿ] Yuyuan garden (in Shanghai)

园
[bin:-y:] recover from an illness

富
[fu:y:] well off

之
[liongy:] honor

荣
[kongy:] apartment

析
[pi>y:] analogy

比
[tsʰⁿy:] participate in

女
[ny>r] daughter **/ny>r tɕin/ (Nu'er Jīng, classic on female propriety)

女
[ny>ci:] son-in-law

象
[ny>zentcia] woman ** or /ny>zen/

繕
[ly>] M: wisp; strand **/′ieq-ly> si/ 'a strand of silk'

名
[ly>] surname **/suaⁿ kʰo> ly>/ 'the Lǔ written with two kʰou'
屢次不改  [ly> ts'Ę: peq kw>] time after time refuses to
       reform
旅行  [ly>in] travel
履歷表  [ly>liegpiK>] curriculum vitae; résumé
伴侶  [buo";ly>] companion ** WLZ only
考慮  [k'Ę>ly] consider ** /k'Ę>k'Ę>ly t'a/
       'consider it'
駒  [tcy] foal ** WLZ only; literary expression
車馬砲  [tcy ma> p'Ę:] chess pieces
居住  [tcydzĘ:] 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
區別  [tc'ytsi>] saw (the tool)
驅逐  [tc'ybieq] difference
趨勢  [tc'ydjyeq] expel
趨勢  [tc'yssi:] trend; tendency
蟋蟀兒  [tc'ytc'y'r] cricket ** CYF prefers to alternate
       /ts'yts'y'r/
娶親  [tc'y]=tc'in] marry (of men)
取笑  [tc'y>cič:] make fun of
去  [tc'y:] go ** WLZ only; CYF gives /tc'i:/
有趣

[ｙō>tc'y:] interesting ** WLZ says /yō>ts'y/:/

[djy] surname

[djy] surname ** WLZ says /dzỹ/

[djy:] fear ** WLZ only

[djy:] gather ** /huo°djy:/ 'happy get-together'

[djy:cyeq] savings

[djy:dieq] 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/

[cytsi>] boots ** /kʰpang>-cytsi>/ 'high-lace boots'

[cy*iš:] need

[pieqcy] must

[cy>to] many; a lot

[mie°cy:] cotton wadding
The Final /a/

[^a] dust ** WLZ only
[^a=ta>] get a beating ** not colloquial in Hangzhou

[^adjiej] Egypt ** WLZ only
[^apei] sorrowful
[^a] skeleton ** WLZ only
[^a:] artemisia
[^a:] love; like ** /huo^ci>/ preferred: /huo^ci>

[^a] Earthly Branch #12
[^a=zen] harm people
[^a:cieq] in a minute; wait a minute ** /a:cieq uei:/ 'see you shortly'

[^a] (function: particle of mild affirmation) **
/^[a] t'a peq la a? Zi: ^=, t'a peq la/ 'Isn't he coming? No, he's not.'

[^p=] put; place ** cognate of fang not used
[^p=tcia:tsi>] put on airs
[^p:] bow; worship ** /p: bosaq/ 'worship Buddha'

[^p=da^n] ceremonial obeisance (of a traditional marriage ceremony)

[^p:va^n:] call on; visit
拜年礼

[ps:'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 (/fongdongda/) with a gift of money (/li>veqdie/)) 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 (/liaeq/), if presented by juniors, and the money in odd denominations

[p'm:] dispatch (someone)

[bm=pei:ven:] differentiate the generations

[bm=duei:] line up

[bm'uei:'r] ancestral spirit tablet

[bmlei] decorated archway; páilou

[mqbs] raft

[bm:] lose; be defeated

[bibm:] exhausted ** WLZ only

[mw] bury ** /mw la di:li/> 'bury in the ground'

[mw>] buy ** /mw>=tcyö/> 'buy wine'

[mw>=mi>] buy rice ** or /lia=:mi>/; cf. /diew=mi>/

[mw>=ts'm:] shop for vegetables or other food

[mw>tsy>] customer
[ms:] sell
[tm̩tsi>] simpleton
[faq=t̩] in a blank daze
[t̩:] take along ** /t̩: ia`r tc'i:/ 'take the kids along'
[t̩:] wear (a hat, glasses, etc.) ** /t̩: m̩:`r/
'wear a hat'
[t̩:`r] belt
[t's] M: pregnancy
[t's`r] foetus
[t̩stsi:] birthmark
[dei=t̩] reincarnate
[t̩ie`t̩] Tiantai Mountain
[zeqt̩] coating on the tongue
[t̩:] too ** cf. /t̩eq/
[t̩:do:] attitude
[t̩:ia`n] sun
[t̩:ia`cin] temples (at the side of one's head)
** WLZ says /t̩:ia`yeq/
[t̩:si`y>] wooden armchair.** traditionally placed beside the /koqc'i/ 'altar table'
[t̩:sə`n] Mt. Tai
[dm] lift (of two people, each with both hands)
[dm] M: trips ** /tc'i`i eq-dm/ 'go once'; WLZ uses /tc'a`n/
抬頭
風
臺
青
代
客
袋
慢
代表
奶奶

[dəi] raise the head
[fɔŋ] typhoon
[uo] Taiwan
[moʊ] moss
[jen] generation
[k'æq] entertain guests
[ɜ] pocket; bag
[k'uo] loan
[ma] cold-shoulder
[pi] represent

[wu] woman's breasts; a mother's milk

/tʃ'ioq wu 'feed at the breast' (cf.
/aɪŋ=nu 'feed (a baby) breast milk'),

/wu 'nipple'

-ciong-nu-di:] your elder and younger

[ma] wet nurse
[nu] grandmother, father's mother
[t'oq-t'oq] quiet; at ease
[cin] patience
[un] have no choice

[at, in, on; be at, in, on this is the
locative; often pronounced "at";
/aŋ lɔi 'where is it?', /peŋ la 'oqlɔi'/
'(he's) not at home'; possible homophony with
/lɐ/ 'come' leads to occasional ambiguity: /lɐ keql📸 can mean either 'in here' or 'come here'

[ɨm] come
[ɨm:bi] rascally ** /dɐ: ɨm:bi/ 'shameless rascal'
[ɨm:bikö⟩] mangy dog
[tses] plant ** /tse hua peq tses tsʾi:/ 'plant flowers not thorns'; /tsongː/ preferred
[tsesʰː] disaster
[tsesbei] cultivate
[tcʰioq=tses] religious vegetarianism
[tses⟩] slaughter ** /tse>tcʰi/ 'slaughter chickens'; /tse>tsy/ 'kill and dress pork'
[tcʰi:tses⟩] record
[tsi-*u-tses>-ie⟩] "zhī-hū-zhē-vē"
[tses:] again
[tses:] debt
[tsesʰ] guess
[tsesʰeq=tsesʰ] go on a business trip
[tsesʰ⟩] pay attention to
[tsesʰ=dza] pick tea
[tsesʰseq] color
[tsesʰ] surname
菜 [ts‘a:] vegetables; food ** /ms/=ts‘a:(so)/ 'shop for food'

菜蔬 [ts‘a:so] accompanying dishes; vegetables (at the market)

菜脚 [ts‘a:tciq] waste leftover food ** cf. /kem’suei>/ 'swill'

裁 [dz‘a] cut out (clothing) ** /dz‘a *iza*/ 'cut out clothing'

柴 [dz‘a] firewood

豺狼虎豹 [dz‘a la^n fu> pə:] jackals, wolves, tigers and leopards

才止 [dzatsi>] not until; only just ** preferred to simply /dz‘a/; /t’ai*:dz‘a: dzatsi> la/ 'He didn’t come until now'

裁縫 [dz‘aoven] tailor

發財 [faq=dz‘a] get rich

木材 [moqdz‘a] lumber

在 [dz‘a:] be at/on ** cf. preferred colloquial /lə/

大寨新村 [da:dz‘a: cints’uen] place name ** a modern Hangzhou place name

腮 [sə] cheek

節 [sə] pour; serve ** /sə tcyö>/ 'serve wine (to guests, from a pot)', /sə dza/ 'serve tea (from a pot)'

節 [sə] sift ** /sə *ieq-sə/
節水
節子
魚鰓
曬太陽

曬台

應該

改

蓋

蓋兒
概念
灌溉
乞丐
開
開嘴巴

開洋
開心
開水

[suei] sprinkle water on
[tsi] sieve ** /mi>tsi/> 'rice sieve'
yen' gills (of fish)
[=t'sia] sun (things) ** cf. /bu=t'sia/
'expose oneself to the sun' (of people)
[da] platform for drying clothes
[have; obtain; possess ** /tis tia/> 'be very rich', /li> tseq se>pi/> 'have a new watch'
[inks] should
[ko>] correct; alter; change ** /ko>ko:/
'correct transgressions', /k> 'alter clothing'
[k:] cover (vb.) ** /k=-tc'i>-a/; /k:
'miebi/' 'cover with a cotton quilt'
[r] lid; cover
[nie:] concept
[ko:ks] irrigate ** WLZ only
[ioqks] beggar
[k'] open
[k>tsuei>pa] open the mouth ** /tsuei>pa k'>
k'>a/> 'open your mouth'
[ia] dried shrimp (larger type)
[acin] happy
[suei] water, boiled
凯 [k'm:] victorious ** found in personal names
楷 [k'm:sy] regular script (in calligraphy)
慷慨 [k'a'k'm] generous

[gm:] 1) lean back on or against. 2) rely on **

/tc'ioq gm:vm:/ 'rely on others for one's meals'

呆笨 [ngebem:] dumb
呆板 [ngebam] inflexible

[ngem=zi:] hinder matters; be a hindrance

[ha>] sea ** /ha>ta/ 'beach'

[ha>tseqdei] jellyfish

The Final /ie/

[^ie] 1) crowded; tight squeeze. 2) suffer;
endure ** /ie=saq/ 'very crowded', /ie='ie-tci>-tci>/ 'crowded'; cf. /tci>/ 'to squeeze'

[^ie] get close to ** WLZ says /m/; or /ie-

dji:/; /ie*ieqtieq'ko:/ 'Move a little
closer!'

鞋底 [ieiti>] sole of a shoe

[ietsi>] shoes ** M: /sua/

[ietsi>dei'r] top of a shoe

[ie>] also ** CYT usually says /ia>/, this from

WLZ: /ie> zi:/ 'is also'
矮

[iəp] short ** preferred to /tiː; /vaʰtsi> ie>/

'the house is short'; /ie>tsi>/ 'shorty'

機械化

[tɕiˈehuaː] mechanize

街

[tɕiɛ] street

皆大歡喜

[tɕi da: huoʰci>] everybody is happy

○檐

[tɕiɛ'ieʰ] eaves

階段

[tɕiɛduoʰ] phase

解

[tɕiɛ>] untie ** /tɕiɛ>sʰeʰ>-ie/

解手

[tɕiɛ>seih>], /tɕiɛ>deːseih>/, /tɕiɛ>koq-seih>/

解開

[tɕiɛ=k'æ] undo; untie

戒

[tɕiɛ:] give up bad habits ** /tɕiɛ=tɕy³>/ 'give up drinking liquor', /tɕiɛ='ieʰ/ 'quit smoking'

介紹

[tɕiɛ:dzʰ:] introduce

芥菜

[tɕiɛ:tsʰ:] leaf mustard

戒指

[tɕiɛ:tsʰi>'] ring (for the finger)

指

[tɕiɛ:zi] at the appointed time ** WLT only

世界

[tɕie] wipe (in general) ** /tɕie kʰ=dnjɨ:/

'wipe clean', /tɕie lie'>/ 'wipe the face';

often reduplicated: /tɕie-tɕie bieqtʰ'i:/

'wipe one's nose', /tɕie-tɕie seih>/ 'wipe one's hands'; cf. /ts'äq/ 'wipe (away)'
[djie:-ci-ci] lazy
[djie:tciaq'r] lazy; listless
[cie>] crab ** cf. /cie>ua"/ 'crab ovary',
    /ucie>/ 'lake crab', /sotsi>cie>/ 'shuttle crab'

The Final /um/
[*um] crooked ** /"um-diês:-liês>/ 'gone crooked'
[um"nie":] cherish the memory of
[um'o] Huai River
[um'yn:] become pregnant
[umk'oli>] bosom ** preferred to /usli>/
[umzy:] locust; acacia; Chinese scholar tree **

WLZ only
[um:] bad ** /um: tongsî/ 'awful thing'; /um: tciafu/ 'bad fellow'
[um:] outside ** (This is a bound form; see the
following entries.)
[um:bo] grandmother, mother's mother
[um:dei] outside ** /um:nie":/ less preferred
[um:kong] grandfather, mother's father
[um:sen] nephew, the child of a sister
[um:suen] grandson, the son of a daughter
[su:li>]} old and feeble
賽跑
率領
元帥
拐杖
拐腳兒
怪快
快
築築築兒
快板戲
〇

赛跑 [sum:bọ] running race
率領 [sum:lin] lead; command ** WLZ only
元帥 [yo"sum:] marshal; commander
拐杖 [kus.] walking stick
came person; cripple
怪快 [kum:] strange
快 [k'um:] 1) fast; 2) sharp ** /k'um:-k'um:-k'um:/
'very fast'
diligent ** /t'a tso: zi: tso: teq 'me
k'um: tieq/ 'he does his work quite
diligently'; only WLZ accepts /djink'um: /
築築築兒 [k'um:'r] chopsticks
築築築兒 [k'um:don'g'r] container for chopsticks
築築築兒 [k'um:ps"ci:] entertaining talk given to the
rhythm of clappers
築築築兒 [gus:] throw; toss; discard ** CYF says /guo":/,
this from WLZ

The Final /a/
["ats'a] branch
[ama] frog; toad
[ə] (function: final sentence particle used in
interrogatives) ** /T'a meqyö? le ə? Zi: tieq,
t'a meqyö> 1w./ '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>/

[pa] scar ** or /ts'ua"pa/

[papa] father; papa

[pac'i:a] fence ** /pac'i:a men/ 'gate (in a
fence); cf. /tc'ia"li:pa/ 'fence'

[pac'i:eql] curry favor with

[pac'i:io"sue:] palm-leaf fan ** M: /pa>/

[pac'i:e]>] scar or blemish (on person, fruit,

etc.>

[pacsa]>] 1) cheek. 2) M: a slap on the face **

/tc'in-tc'in t'a tieq pacsa>/ 'kiss her on the
cheek'; /ta> t'a *ieq-koq pacsa>/ 'give him a
slap'

[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 /paŋ/ in unisolated contexts

[pə̞oq] master (vb.)
[pa:di] dam ** or /suei>pa:\
[pa:tsi>men] (Hangzhou place name)
[pa:ua^n] overlord
[ia>pa:dei] (Hangzhou place name)
[sei>pa:tsi>] handle
[p'a:] fear (vb.)
[p'a: maqsen] fear strangers
[p'a:'r] handkerchief
[p'a:~ci-ci] 1) scared. 2) ugly
[ba] climb; crawl
[badei'uaq'r] ear pick
[baliaq] bamboo rake
[biba] pípa lute
[bieqba] loquat
[t'ieqba] iron rake
[ba:=kong] go on strike
[ba:=di:] harrow the field
[ba:tsi>8] tares (rice paddy weed) ** WLZ says

/*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.'

["ma"ni:] ant ** /"ma"ni:k'o/ 'ant hill'

[ma fon] leprosy

[matc'i8r] sparrow ** WLZ says /matc'iaq/

[matc'ia:] mahjong

[matsi'r] pockmark faced person

[mayı] sesame oil

[mayı'u'r] penis ** or /mayö'u/; /mayö'udei'r/

'head of the penis'; usually refers to that of
babies or boys

[ama] frog; toad ** cf. /lm:ama/

[ma:] horse

[ma>kua:] mandarin jacket (worn over a gown) **
or /ma>kua:'r/

[ma>lo:] road

[ma>ts'uei] horse cart

[ma>tsi>] chamber pot

[ma>us:] leech

[ma>za:] immediately

[ə:ma:] number

[ma:] scold ** /ma: zen/ 'scold people'

[ta>] 1) hit. 2) knit ** /pi8: ta> t'a/ 'don't
hit him', /ta> kö>/ 'beat a dog'
打架兒  [ta]=tcia:'r]  fight
打閃  [ta]=haqsuo"  lightening flash (vb.) ** WLZ says
       /ta>=huaqsuo"/
打瞌睡  [ta]=k'aqts'ong]  nap (vb.); feel sleepy ** /ta>
           koq k'aqts'ong/ 'take a nap'
打寒噤兒  [ta]=w'djin:'r]  shiver
打嚏  [ta]=t'i:]  sneeze
打雷  [ta]=lei]  thunder (vb.)
打結頭  [ta]=tciegdei]  tie a knot
打岔  [ta]=hacie"]  yawn
打断  [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 nia"/ 'his mother' (same as /t'a "m"ma/)
大  [da:]  big ** also pronounced /do:/; /da:lo://
       'main road'
大腸  [da:dza"]  intestine
大廚  [da:dzý]  cabinet for clothes
大方  [da:fa"]  generous ** or /da:--da:--fa"--fa"/
大概  [da:ks:]  probably ** or /da:*ieq/
大米粉  [da:mi>fen>]  rice flour ** cf. particular types
       of rice flour: /ken:mi>fen>/ (low quality),
大娘兒 [da:nia’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:suo":] garlic shoots (dark green type)
大蒜頭 [da:suo":dei] garlic heads
大衫兒 [da:sw"r] gown; robe (long and usually unlined)
大家 [da:tcia] everyone ** /da:tcia dong tc’i:/ 'everyone go together'

大黃 [da:ua"] Chinese rhubarb

大約 ○ [da:*iaqmoq] approximately ** or simply /da:*iaq/
大嬸 [da:*ma] aunt, wife of /da:peqpeq/
哪個 [na>koq] which ** CYF says /la>koq/, this from WLZ

哪裹頭 [na>li>dei] where ** may read /la>li>dei/ or simply /na>li>/; /saqkoq di:fa"/ or /sa: di:fa"/ preferred

哪裏 ○ 一 [na>li>keq*ieq] which ** bound form: requires a measure; or /na>li>keq/, /na>li>*ieq/, /na>*ieq/; /na>li>keq*ieq-tsi/ 'which (pen)'

哪裏 ○ 一個 [na>li>keq*ieqkoq] which ** or /na>li>*ieqkoq/, /na>li>keqkoq/, /na>*ieqkoq/; CYF prefers to /la>koq/
那頭 [*na:dei] there ** CYF says /*iaqdei/, this from
   WLZ; or /*na:li>/

那個 [*na:koq] that ** CYF says /*iaqkoq/, this from
   WLZ

拉 [*la] pull ** /*la-k'æ-m-la/ 'pull open', /*la
   fongcia'/ 'work a bellows'

拉關係 [*la=kuo-ci] try to establish advantageous
   personal connections

拉倒 [*lat8>] forget it

〇個 [la>koq] which ** WLZ says /na>koq/; for an
   unambiguous interrogative form, CYF prefers
   /na>li>*ieqkoq/ or /na>li>keq(*ieq)koq/

〇個 [*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 uo^n teq la? Zi:
   tieq, sueq uo^n teq. /'Is the story over? Yes,
   it's over.' /peq ioq-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:pie'::] swindle

炸彈 [tsa:ts':] bomb

〇麻將 [ts'a=matcia'::] play mahjong
叉兒 [ts'a:] fork
又鍾 [ts'abeq:] large cymbals
[ts'aaf'a peq to] pretty close; more or less
[ts'a'nt's'a peq djil] irregular; uneven
[ats'a] branch
[cieq pe]-ts'a] Xue Baochai (the character in
Hóng Lóu Mèng)
[t's'a:] tear; pull ** /ts'a>-k'-a=le/ 'tear open'
[t's'a:] deficient; not up to par ** CYF prefers
/peqhê>/ 'not good'
[t's'a:k'ò:] fork (in a road)
[sm'ts'a:lo:] three-way junction ** cf.
/si:ts'a:lo:/ 'four-way intersection'
[dza] look up ** /dza zi:tie>/ 'look up in the
dictionary'
[dza] spread on (the skin) ** usually for
ointment or medicine: /dza=iaq/ 'apply
ointment'; cf. /do/ 'spread onto (something)'
[dza] tea
[dza'ieq] tea leaf
[dza'u] teapot
[dza:-'u] defecate ** /da:bie/: also acceptable
[dza:sp'i:] fart ** /fa':=k'on/ is more polite
[dza:do:bi] have diarrhea ** with this
expression, /do:bi dza: (teqlei)/ is the
preferred word order; cf. more formal

/dzəːdoː/

[dzaː=suei] urinate
[dzaː-tsii>] yesterday

[saɑ̂ːqdoː'r] hickory nut ** WLZ says /s$m^aːqdoː/
[sakua] simpleton
[sapei] gauze
[satʃi>] sand

[sa>] foolish ** /sa>-tɕieq-sa>-paq/ 'foolish'
[sa>tʃi>] play; have fun; recreate ** or

/sa>tʃi>r/, /sua>tʃi>r/, /sua>tʃi>r/

[sa:] what ** cf. /saqkoq/ 'what'

[sa: huadei] what fine mess (or ruse) is this?!

** or /sa: kaq huadei/

[sa: zi'ei:] when; what time

[sa:ci] what

[ka:] so; to this/that degree; very; quite **

/ka: cy>to/ 'so much'; /ka hò>/ 'so good' or
'very good'; /ka: sò>/ 'so few' or 'very few';

cf. /zeqka(tʰ)/

[km'kaː] embarrassed
[k'ɑ:>] stick; get stuck; block

[ha] reheat briefly in a steamer (of food that
has cooled as you eat) ** /ha *ieq-ha/, /ha-ha-
zaeq/
The Final /ia/

丫頭 ['iadɛi] servant girl ** ['iadɛi-siːn] /servant girls and handmaidens'

鴉片煙érc[hùa] opium ** cf. /u³̂/ua/ 'crows'

[u³ia] crow ** CYF says /u³̂/ua/, this from WLZ

芽 [ia] sprout (n.) ** /faː=ia/ 'sprout' (vb.),

/dei:iats'sʰ/ 'bean sprouts'

伢兒 [ia] child ** /ia`rem/ 'children'

衙門 [iachen] yamen

牙齒 [iatsʰ'iː] tooth

山崖 [sʰ ia] cliff ** WLZ only

[dəia] Yanxiadong (a Hangzhou place name)

also ** WLZ says /ie>/ (as does CYF sometimes)

啞巴子 [ia>patsʰiː] mute person

椰子糖 [ia>tsi>-daⁿ] coconut candy

雅座 [ia>zoː] elegant seating ** CYF sometimes says /ia>dzoː/

亞洲 [ia:tseil] Asia

[ia:] 1) below. 2) go down ** /iaː=sm/ 'descend a mountain'; cf. /loŋtcʰ'iː/ 'go down'

廈門 [ia:men] Xiamen (place name)

下 [ia:pʰtsʰiː] next time

下巴 [ia:pʰa] chin
夏布下半日
[ia:pu:] grass lenin
[ia:puo";zeq] afternoon ** or /ia:u>/; /zeq/ may read /t'ie"/
夏天下底
[ia:t'ie"] summer
[ia:ti>] underside; bottom ** or less preferred
/ia:mie":/
高楼大厦
[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) ** /pi:s: tc'i:
nia>dzaq t'a/ 'don't provoke him', /nia>dzaq
sua"fong/ 'catch a cold'
加家
[tcia] add
[tcia] home; family
[tciadjy:] furniture
[tciatcieq] festival
[tcia>] a surname
[tcia>] false ** /tcia>ie";tcin/ 'false eye'
[tcia>-ts'i-tcia>-ngw] act the dumb fool
[tcia>djyö;`r] new cuff (on an old sleeve) ** lit. 'false sleeve'
假使
[tcia>si] if
[tcia:] marry (of a woman) ** /tcia: na"zen/
'marry a man'; cf. other terms for marriage:

/t'ʃ//=tc'ín/, /ts'ueq=tcia: /

[tcia:djieⁿ] price ** or /tcia:kaq/
[tcia:sι'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'

[fs"djia] tomato
["umfong-djiatc'i:] askew trends and noxious influences ** cf. /km> dji kuei tsen:/ 'give up evil and return to good'

[cia] shrimp ** or /cia'r/; cf. /"uoⁿtsuoⁿ/
[ciabi] dried shrimp (the tiny white type used in soup)

[cia:=do:] have diarrhea ** cf. more colloquial /dza:=do:bi/

[cia:=fu:] unload freight
[cia:ʻi:] comfortable (as of sitting, lying, playing)
The Final /ua/

/*ua=dzuo*/ row a boat

/*ia"=ua"ua*/ doll ** cf. /ia"=zen\'r/ 'doll'

/*tc\'in\'ua*/ frog

/*ul\v=\v=ua*/ crow ** WLZ says /*u\v=ia/

/*ua sm\o/】 Hua Mountain

/*uasuo^"/】 economical; be to one's profit

/*uaten/】 colorful lantern

/*uaz\j\y\d/】 birch

/*ua>i\v=\v=i\v=\v=is/】 tile kiln

/*ua>i\v=\v=dei/】 go-between; broker (in selling houses)

/*ua>p\v=\v=ie^"/】 tile

/*ua:/】 draw; paint ✲ /ua: djia^"=\v=\v=r/ 'draw a picture (of the deceased)' ✲

/*ua:/】 speech ✲ /ua:y>/; /sueq=ua:/ 'talk'

/*ua:\'r/】 picture

/*tsua/】 grab (a handful)

/*tsua=ia^"/】 scratch an itching place ✲ CYF says /ts\v=ia^"/>, this from WLZ

/*sua>tsi:\v=r/】 play; have fun; recreate ✲ or /sua>tsi>/, /sa>tsi>/, /sa>tsi:\v=r/

/*sua:ia^"zoq】 boiled mutton slices

/*kua】 melon

/*kuatsi^"/】 melon seeds ✲ /kuatsi>lie">/

'(handsome) melon-shaped face'
[kua\u2018u:] widow
[kua:] hang ** /kua: 1w k\'r k\ö\'dei/ 'hang on a
hook'
[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'
[hua\r] flower ** or /hua/; M: /to>/
[hua\'yo\u2019] flower garden ** cf. /ts\'m:yo\u2019/
'vegetable garden'
[huaben\r] vase for flowers; flowerpot ** or
/huaben/
[huacintsi>] heart of a flower (i.e. the stamen
and pistil) ** cf. the more literary term
/huadzuei:/ (WLZ only)
[huadei] an affair gone wrong; clever or new
idea, matter or method ** /tc\i\'=huadei/ 'cook
up a ruse'
[huatcia\u2019\=si\u2018u:] gardener
[huatcia\u2019-kuo\u2019-y] Viewing the Fish at Flower
Harbor (one of Ten Prospects on West Lake) **
CYF's pronunciation; WLZ says /huaka\u2019-kuo\u2019-y/
[hua:=yo\u2019] beg aims
[hua:iaq] chemistry
The Final /ei/
[*ei-t'ou:] vomit ** WLZ only; cf. colloquial /mø:/

["ei-ta>] beat up ** WLZ only
["eitsei] Europe
[ei] surname
[ei]o:ng] throat ** or /eio:ngdei/
[ei]tsi>] monkey ** less preferred than /uaqsuen/
[ei]>] lotus root
[ei]>-duo:\:-si=-lie"] feelings linger like the
floss between two halves of a cut lotus root
[ei]>zuo"] fortuitous
[ei:] thick; viscous ** /ei: tsie`r/ 'thick
paper'
[ei: zi:tei:] care only for oneself
[ei:bi-zeqlie`] thick skinned and stone faced
[ei:dei] behind; rear ** /ei:mie\:] less
preferred
[ei:huei>] regret
[ei:nie\] year after next
[ei:puo\]i:] after midnight
[ei:ts\'ueiseq] waiting room (in a station) **
also /ei:tsen>seq/ 'waiting room' (in a clinic)
[ei:zieq] day after tomorrow
[ua\]ei:] empress ** or /ua\]ei: nia\]nia\]
[pei] M: cup

[pei'r] glass; cup

[peiip>'] contemptible ** WLZ only

[peitsm]>] tragic; miserable

[tci:nie]>] monument

[pei:] 1) carry on the back or shoulder (of a single person); 2) back (noun) ** /pei:za': pei tongci/ 'carry things on one's back'

[pei:] cowrie ** also a surname

[pei:tcieq] back

[pei:ven>] position in the family hierarchy ** /bei=pei:ven:/ 'enumerate kinship relationships', 'correctly address relatives'

[p'eit's] embryo

[p'eitsi>] semi-finished product ** or /mop'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'8p'ie:] lose money

[bei'ia']>] foster
dry over low heat ** /bei:=sɔ:/ (or /bei:=kw̚/)  

multiple; -fold  

pendant ** literary expression; used in names  

recite ** or /bei:=sɔŋ:/; /bei:=sy/  

'recite a lesson'  

admire  

of outmoded taste or action  

person of outmoded or old-fashioned manners or ideas  

prepare  

coal  

flower of the Chinese apricot ** or /laʊmei/  

rose  

murder  

Chinese apricot  

go-between; marriage broker  

grow mildew  

every ** /mei> "ieq-sua"/ 'every pair'  

winsome; lovely  

peony  

trading company ** WLZ says /mɔ:ieq kongsi/
妹妹 [mei:mei:] sister (younger) ** cf. preferred
/*aqmei://
茂盛 [mei:zen:] flourishing ** WLZ says /mei:dzên://
冒昧 [mô:mei:] make bold; take the liberty
[fei>din:] deny; negate
[vei] float
[veibiə] duckweed
[vei:te]\bear (a burden)
[tei] hold by supporting or gathering from
underneath (as in an apron)
兜肚兜斗 [teido:’r] doydu undervest; bib
[tei>] M: peck
[tei>] shake ** /tei> *ieq-tei>/ 'shake it out'
[tei>=pu:] buy cloth ** CYF only; old Hangzhou
usage
[tei>=suei>] ladle out water
[tei>’r] strainer type ladle ** or /va”tei>’r/;
made of bamboo, cloth, plastic, or metal
[tei>bong’r] child’s cape
[tei:] 1) toward; 2) correct. ** CYF favors this
pronunciation to /tuei:/ for these meanings
[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'

闊眼 [tei:tci'ie"]>] crossed eyes

偷 [t'ei] steal

偷工減料 [t'ei-kong tcie">-liô:] scamp work and stint material; jerry-build

偷摸摸 [t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq] furtive

透風 [t'ei>] unroll; spread out ** /t'ei>-k's-1a/ [t'ei=:fong] ventilate ** or /t'ei=:tc'i:/ [t'ei:min] clear; transparent

頭 [dei] 1) head. 2) M: livestock. 3) M: fright or shock ** /"ieq-dei nyö/ 'one cow'

暈 [dei hun] dizzy

頭痛腦脹 [dei-t'ong:-nô>-tsa"]>] depressed; in low spirits

頭機取巧 [dei-tci-tc'y>-tc'iô>] opportunist

頭 [dei-tcin>] neck

頭 [deifaq] hair

頭 [deitsi>] dice

頭 [dei"ieq-tsi:] the first time

豆 [dei:'r] beans; peas

豆 [dei:k'ô:] round cardamom

豆 [dei:zi:] fermented beans

["lei] gather up ** WLZ only
[lei] (function: final sentence particle) ** /yö
k'aqzen lei/ 'A guest has arrived.'; may
read /lei>/ for an emphatic tone: /t'a zi:
tciëkuö djiang lei>/ 'He's really quite
poor.'; cf. /teqlei/ for which this particle
may substitute: /tie⁹ heq lei/ or /tie⁹ heq
teqlei/ 'Nightfall has come.'
[lei] storied building ** /leiza":/ '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"lei] skeleton
[tsei] boat ** literary expression
[tsei] surname
[tsei] surname
[tsei] surname
[tseisuei:] full year of age
[fitsei] Africa
[sotsei] Suzhou
[tsei]>=k'm] step out of the way ** or /tsei>-
tsei>-=k'm/
[tsei]>=lo:] walk ** cf. /b8=lo:/ 'run'
[tsei]tsi>] elbow ** cf. more colloquial
/sei>bu:dei/
[diötsei>] broom
[tsei:=yeq] play music ** WLZ only
[tsei:=i:] night and day ** WLZ only
[tsei:sal] silk crepe ** or /tsei:tsi>/, /p'âp'âsa/
[tsei:ven] wrinkles
[tsei:y>] incantation ** /nie": tsei:y>/ 'chant incantations'
[ts'eil] pull; draw out ** /dzong cin:fong ts'ei-
ts'ueq cin: la/ 'pull a letter out of the envelope'
[ts'eitc'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'iâ>/ 'as luck would have it', /ts'ei:
zueqnô:/ 'join in the fun'
[ts'ei:] stink ** /ts'ei:=saq lei/ 'really stinky'
[ts'ei:dzong] bedbug
[dzei] worry ** /faq=dzei/ 'worry', /peq "iš:
dzei/ 'don't worry'
[dzeiduo:] silks
酬劳 [dzei16] recompense; reward
[daeim也就] chip; counter
[dzeiizen] 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]-1a] gather it up!
[seidjieg] collect
[seitsoq] straighten up, put away
[seizeq] income
[sei>1] hand
[sei>] keep watch; observe ** /sei>=kua>/ 'remain
  a widow', /sei>=ci8:/ '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"] palm of the hand
[sei>to] capital
[sei>tseqdei] finger ** for /tseq/ WLZ prefers
  /tsi>]/
[seîtsîtc'iaq] fingernail

[seîtsîven] fingerprint

[seî'i] veterinarian

[seî:] thin (of animals & people)

[djîoseî:] thin and pallid ** /miêû-uâ-djîoseî:/

'wan and sallow complexion'; for /seî:/ WLZ

says /sueî:/

[k'aqseî:] cough ** /k'aqseî/; cf. preferred colloquial /tc'iâ/

[zeî'o] soft; gentle

[zeî=tc'iî:] suffer wrong; be bullied

[zeî=k'o:] teach ** WLZ only; literary expression

[zeî:lî:] birthday present (for an elderly person)

[heî] reach up ** /heî peq dzaq/ 'cannot reach/;

cf. /lîo:/ 'reach across'

[heî:] rainbow ** /tc'î=heî:/ 'a rainbow appears'

[heî:] roar ** WLZ only

[tc'î:heî:] winded; out of breath ** /tc'î:-heî:-

tc'î:-heî:/
The Final /uei/

"uei" roast in coals ** /"uei=tci/ 'roast chicken in coals'

"ueifong" power and prestige; imposing **
"ueifong-lin:lin:/ 'majestic looking'

"uei" time ** or /ueitsi>/; /djiuei(tsi)>/
'last time', /keuei(tsi)/ 'this time',
/ia:uei(tsi)/ 'next time', /keq-ueitsi> y> loq
teq tin> do:/ 'This time it rained the heaviest.'

"uei=ku" reheat (food)

"uei=tcia" return home ** or /uei tc'i:/

"uei=na>" throw up milk (of infants)

"ueicia" aniseed ** /ueicia>dei:'r/ 'beans flavored with aniseed'

"ueicie" danger

"ueidjia" enclosing wall

"ueifaq" illegal

"ueikas" mast

"ueimo:" curtain

"ueisendjyn" apron ** or /ueisendjyn>r/

"ueitaq" reply

"ueitsuei>-dm:" child's bib ** or /ueitsuei>-dm:'r/
作為
tsoquei/ 'action; accomplishment'
[tsoquei] action; accomplishment ** /da: yî>/

偉大
[uei>da:] great

李
[uei>tc'iq] feel wronged

萎
[lo'uei>] reed

齱
["uei:] feed ** /"uei=na>/ '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/;

恩
/uei: peq uei:/ 'do (you) know how?'

慧
[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'a=uei:/ 'have a meeting'

繪
[uei:] sketch ** WLZ only

胃
[uei:] stomach

位
[uei:] surname; Kingdom of Wei (220–265)

兒
[uei:'r] seat; place; position; job position

為
[uei:-sa:] why ** or /uei:-sa:-ci/, /uei:-sa:kaq/, /uei:-sa: zi:ti>/

位
[uei:cin] comet

口
[uei:k'ö>] appetite
remittance
report
weft (yarn) ** WLZ only
sanitation
hypocrite
know how to; be likely to
no matter; be indifferent ** for
CYF sometimes says /s8/> here
pile (n. and vb.) ** /tuei dzen 'ieq-tuei/
'pile into a pile'
toward; pair; 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'
headwind
push ** /t'uei-k'm-lm/ 'push open'
leg (of animals) ** cf. /tciaqp'a": /
'leg' (of humans)
back up; withdraw
exchange; convert
ranks
wife ** or /nuei:zen/; cf. /l8>bo/
inner tube
accumulate ** WLZ only
累擂鼓水類滷堡遮

[lu ei:] tired
[lu ei:=ku>]< beat a drum ** preferred to /ta>=ku>/
[lu ei:suei>] tears
[lu ei:zi:] similar
[lie"lu ei:] involve; implicate
[p8>lu ei] fort ** WLZ only
[tsuei] chase ** /tsuei-tsuei=\'r/ 'chase about'
[tsuei] cover; hide ** /t^e:ia" tsuei-seq teq/

'the sun is obstructed' (by a building, etc.)

[tsuei=\'r] spout (as of a teapot)
[tsuei>dzin:] recently
[tsuei>pa] mouth
[tsuei>zein] lips
[tsuei:] drunk
[zeqtsuei:] the groom moves into the bride's

family ** or /tsotseu:/

[tie"tsuei] embellish ** WLZ only
[ts'uei] blow
[ts'uei] hurry; urge ** /ts'uei-ts'uei t'a/
[ts'uei] (a sound uttered to soothe a child [as

after a fright])

[ts'uei] surname
[ts'uei="u] blow out (a flame)
[ts'uei=nyobi] brag ** or /ts'uei=ny6/
[ts'uei=tci8:tsi>] whistle
車 [ts'uei:] pushcart; child's wheeled chair
子 [ts'ueitsi:] car; bicycle ** M: /bu: /
炊 [ts'ueizi:yo] cook ** (this is a modern
事員
expression)
員
脆 [ts'uei:] crisp
緑 [ts'uei:loq] emerald green
随 [dzuei] follow
垂 [dzuei] hang down
錘 [dzuei] hit (with a hammer) ** WLZ only; CYF

prefers /tc'iö:/ /tc'iö la'ndei/
蛇 [dzuei] snake
余 [dzuei] surname ** /Dzuei la>a si/ 'Teacher She'
遂 [dzueidö:] tunnel ** WLZ only; tone sic
槌 [ba^n:dzuei] wooden club
瑞 [dzuei:] auspicious ** found in names
罪 [dzuei:] crime; guilt
射 [dzuei:] shoot ** /dzuei:=tcie'/: 'shoot an

arrow', /dzuei:=tsuen>/ 'hit the mark'
子 [dzuei:'r] pendant
香 [dzuei:cia] musk
銳 [dzuei:li:] sharp; keen ** WLZ only
穗 [dzuei:tsi:] tassel; fringe ** WLZ only; literary

expression
子 [dzuei:uei:] society
花 [hua-dzuei:] flower bud (unopened) ** WLZ only
蕊
純粹 | [zuendzuei:] pure
貪 | [suei] buy or sell on credit ** or /suei=tsha":/
尿 | [suei] urine
尿 腎 | [sueip'§] bladder ** usually of children
雖然 | [sueizuo"] although
捨 | [suei>] relinquish ** /suei> peq teq/ 'cannot bear to give up' (cf. /peq kaq suei:/), /lie";lie": peq suei>/ 'reluctant to part with'
水 | [suei>] water ** /suei> k'm 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 | [suei>ku>ken] thick fruit soup
水管 | [suei>kuo"] water pipe
水溝 | [suei>kö] ditch
水瀝斗 | [suei>lieqtei>] strainer
水牛 | [suei>nyö] water buffalo
水獭 | [suei>t'aq] otter
水塔 | [suei>t'aq] water tower
水桶 | [suei>t'ong>] water bucket ** cf. /t'ongруг/ 'r/
水汪塘 碎 | [suei:] shattered ** /fen>-fen>-suei:/ 'shattered to pieces', /fen>-tsa:-moq-suei:/ 'smashed and
shattered in pieces'; cf. more preferred

/p'o:/

[suei:] tax

[suei:] year (of age) ** or /nie^n t*ci/:

[suei:tc'i>-uo>] flawed bowl

[djiösuei:] thin and pallid ** CYF says

/djiössei/, this from WLZ

[soqsuei:] dormitory

[ua°en da: suei:] general pardon out of the
Emperor's benevolence

[kuei] return ** literary expression: /u tcia
k'ø> kuei/ 'no home to return to', /kueisoq/ 'a
home to return to'

[kuei'ua:] plan; program

[kueidø:] track

[kuei<pm>] tortoise plastron (used in Chinese
medicine)

[kuei<tcy>] well-behaved ** or /kuei-kuei-tcy>-tcy/; /seq kueitcy>/ 'have no manners'

[kuei<ny>] maiden; girl ** /ua°hua kuei<ny>/
'maiden' (an unmarried girl)

[meikueihua] rose

[kuei>] ghost

[kuei>] Heavenly Stem #10

[kuei<>-dei-kuei>-nø>] sneaky, wicked
詠計
貴桂花
貴木
貴玉計
勸子手
鱗魚
虧
奎星
魁首
盈甲
塊
崩潰
○
葵花
櫃

[kuei>tci:] crafty plot
[kuei:] expensive
[kuei:hua] osmanthus
[kuei:ken] age ** honorific expression
[kuei:moq] Chinese juniper
[kuei:ti:] accountant
[kuei:tsi>sei>] executioner
[kuei:y] mandarin fish ** cf. preferred
colloquial /tci:huaj'y/

[k'uei] fortunately; thanks to ** /k'uei tsee ni>
dicc> ngo>/ 'thanks to you for reminding me'
[k'ueicin] (one of the 28 constellations) ** WLZ only

[k'ueisi>] brightest and best person; leader
[k'ueitciaq] helmet ** or /k'ueikaq/

[k'uei:] 1) lump; chunk. 2) mosquito bite. 3)
M: money; ink stones ** /iEQ-k'uei: lE:n:uni/
'a lump of mud'; /tijn lio> "iEQ-koq k'uei: /
'got a mosquito bite'

[pent'uei:] collapse; fall apart
[guei] feeble; weak; in poor health
[gueihua] sunflower

[guei:] chest (opens from the top) ** preferred
to /guei:tsi/> /bi:guei/ 'quilt chest'
kneel down ** /guei:=loq-te'i:/ 'kneel down'

ashamed

dust; ashes ** or /huidzen/, /bong:dzen/

wave the hand

glorious; brilliant

dust ** or /bong:dzen/

recover

badge

repent

destroy

destroy by burning

unlucky

concave; sunken; dented ** /deq/ 'with bumps and holes', /tc:i:/ 'sunken in'

plain noodles served with a bit of salty vegetable

absolutely without justification

wail and sob in torrents

trench; ditch

wealthy family

fine hair (on the body)
[gə́:] hurry; quickly; hurry up and ... ** /sə́:
tiek'ə́/ 'hurry up'; preferred to /kê̤m"k'usː/.
[ə́] break (by bending) ** /ə́=duo"ː/ /ə́-liə́
t'aː/ 'break it off'
[ə́] vexing; awkward
[ə́:r] fine silk jacket (may or may not be
padded)
[ə́:mə́n] Macao
[ə́:mə́n: ] oppressively hot and humid (of the
weather) ** /t'iê̤tso:ί: / 'the weather
is oppressively hot'
[ə́:miə́:] profound; subtle
[ə́:nə́] annoyed; vexed
[ə́:-dá:dá:] vast and mighty
[ə́:maː] number
[ə́] (function: final particle of querying
surprise) ** /piə́: zíː t'a "ə/ 'It isn't him,
is it?'
[pə̂] placenta
[pə̂] wrap
[pə̂cinte'sə́:] cabbage
[pə̂kuə́r] package
[pə̂tsiə́] bun ** WLZ only
[pə̂] full; satiated ** /tc'ioq-pə̂/ tieq/ 'have
had enough to eat'
堡壘  [pˋ³uёi]  fort  ** WLZ only
保姆  [pˋ³moˊ]  housekeeper; (child's) nurse
寶貝  [pˋ³pεi:]  treasure
豹  [pˊε:]  leopard
爆米花  [pˋ³miˊhua]  puffed rice
報紙  [pˋ³tsiˊ]  newspaper
鮑魚  [pˋ³y]  abalone

[pˋ³]  M: bladderful (of urine) ** /dza: pˊ³ ˊu/
(or /dza: pˊ³ ˋsuei/) 'urinate'

泡  [pˋ³]  puffy; soft
抛錨  [pˋ³=mˊ]  break down (of vehicles)
炮  [pˋ³:]  blister  ** cf. /pˋ³:pˋ³:`r/ 'bubble'
炮  [pˋ³:]  hot to the touch; hot (of things) ** or
/fu>pˋ³:/; /pˋ³: saq teq/ 'extremely hot (to
the touch)'; WLZ may sometimes say /tˋang:/

泡茶  [pˋ³=dza]  brew tea (in a cup)
炮氣  [pˋ³: saq kueiˊ]  person of anxious temperament
泡沫沫兒  [pˋ³:meqmeqˋr]  froth; foam
泡泡兒  [pˋ³:pˋ³:`r]  bubble; blister
炮聲  [pˋ³:seŋ]  sound of artillery fire
泡飯  [pˋ³:vэˋ:]  congee; porridge  ** made from cooked
rice reheated in boiling water

跑  [bˋ³]  run
袍子  [bˋ³tsiˊ]  robe; gown (traditional style; long,
lined)
冰雹
抱

刨黄瓜
暴风雨
瀑布
抱歉
刨子
猫毛
○
毛巾
糙糙
毛病
毛豆
毛头
猫
猫

[mè] cat
[mè] hair; feather ** /tcimè/ 'chicken feather'
[mè] scald; parboil (a cooking method)
[mè=mè-ts'è>-ts'è>] lackadaisical
[mèbin:] illness ** /sen=mèbin:/ 'get sick'
[mèdeiː'r] young soya bean
[mèdeiː'r] baby; infant
[mèdeiːn] owl
[mèden:] contradiction
[mèdza] tea (tender and fresh from the spring harvest)

[mèk'en] toilet, privy
[mètsinpaː'r] terry wash cloth
[mèts'è]> thatch; straw
[mètsi>] time ** this is a bound form:

/kaqmètsi/> 'now', /iːmètsi/> 'next time',

[pinbè] hail ** CYF says /pinboq/, this from WLZ
[bè:] carry at the bosom; embrace ** /bè:

mèdeiː'ʁ/ 'carry an infant'
[bè=ua"kua"r] overcharge; fleece
[bè:fong'y>] windy rainstorm
[bè:pu:] waterfall
[bè:tc'ieⁿ:] apologize
[bè:tsi>] planer

[mè] hair; feather ** /tcimè/ 'chicken feather'
[mè] scald; parboil (a cooking method)
[mè=mè-ts'è>-ts'è>] lackadaisical
[mèbin:] illness ** /sen=mèbin:/ 'get sick'
[mèdeiː'r] young soya bean
[mèdeiː'r] baby; infant
[mèdeiːn] owl
[mèden:] contradiction
[mèdza] tea (tender and fresh from the spring harvest)

[mèk'en] toilet, privy
[mètsinpaː'r] terry wash cloth
[mèts'è]> thatch; straw
[mètsi>] time ** this is a bound form:

/kaqmètsi/> 'now', /iːmètsi/> 'next time',
茅紙 〇〇〇

 thieves 〇

卵卵

冒險帽子 

貿易公司

刀刀插

倒島

/dje*môtsi>/ 'last time'; CYF prefers /uei/ or /ueitsi>/

[môtsi>] toilet paper ** CYF only

[mô*] very; quite; many; much ** /mô*]

hô>/ 'very good'

[p'ô=mô] break down (of vehicles)

[mô>] cuticle ** /tɕ'iaqmô>/

[mô>] Earthly Branch #4

[mô:] appearance ** /zen peq k'ô> mô: cia":,

hsuei> peq hê> iong: tɕei> lia"/ 'People
cannot be judged by appearance and the water of
the sea cannot be measured with a dipper.'

[mô:] vomit ** preferred to /t'ô:/

[mô:cia""] take a risk

[mô:]* hat

[mô:dong] hat rack ** traditionally placed on the

/koc'tɕi/ 'altar table'

[mô:ieq kongsı] trading company ** CYF says

/mei:ieq kongsı/, this from WLZ

[tô] knife ** or /tõ'ɾ/; M: /pa>/

[tôt's'ɕ] sheath; scabbard

[*lôtô] chatter; be garrulous ** /lô-ɾ-tô-tô/

'endlessly talk'

[tô>] fall over

[tô>] island
[tø:] pour out

[tø=mei:] 1) embarrassed; ashamed. 2) have bad luck

[tø=dmə:] make trouble

[tø=djyö:] rice polishing mortar

[tø=kə:] pray

[tø:] arrive

[tø:toqdzong] mosquito wriggler ** CYF only; WLZ gives /tsoqtseq/

[tø-tie=ndzuei:-in] heinous crimes

[tø-tø-zei:] billowing longevity

[tø-tciö: ni>] much obliged for your advice ** CYF only; polite formula

[tøkua" ni>] much obliged to you ** CYF only; polite formula

[tø:] ask for; request ** /ven: t’a tø “ieq-tsa" tsi‘r 1w/ 'Ask him for a sheet of paper.'

[tø] cieq’u:] get a daughter-in-law (of a man’s parents)

[tø] lø:bo] take a wife

[tø=va":tsi>] beggar ** preferred to /tciö:hu:a:tsi/; cf. more formal and polite term /tc’iogkm:/
套[čʰ:] cover with; slip over ** /tʰ:zaⁿ:,-tcʰi:/ 'slip (it) on'

套[čʰ:`r] sheath; case; cover

掏[tsʰ=tcʰⁿ] dredge a well

逃[tsʰ=tʰsʰi] flee

桃[tsʰ=fa] companion ** cf. /buⁿ:/ 'companion'

桃[tsʰ=kaⁿ] dried peaches

桃[tsʰ=tsʰ] eliminate (by selection or competition)

桃[tsʰ=tsʰ] peach

稻[tsʰ] rice (plant)

稻[tsʰ] stir ** /tʰ:*ieq-dʰ:/

稻[tsʰ=buʰ:dei] rice plant roots; stubble left after harvesting a crop ** cf. /buʰ:dei/ or /tsʰ=:-

稻[tsʰ=buʰ:dei/ 'roots'

稻[tsʰ=dzʰeq] bandits ** WLZ says /dʰ:zeq/

稻[tsʰ=sʰ] teacher; advisor

稻[tsʰ=tsʰ] rice straw ** /dʰ:tsʰ=soqʰr/ 'rice straw rope'

稻[tsʰ=tsʰ] rice (in the field) ** cf. /tʰ>dʒyː/: 'rice polishing mortar'

士[tsʰ=zi] Taoist priest

"nǝ" look here!; let me tell you! ** a particle often used by CYF at the beginning of a sentence to introduce a statement

头[nsʰ] head
[nê>men] brains; smarts
[ma>nê>] agate
[*s:nê>] annoyed; vexed
[nê: djindjy:] be in an upset mood
[nê:-nê:-'r] quarrel
[nê:-tcia:'r] quarrel ** /nê:-liâ> 'ieq-t'ie"
	tcia:'r/ 'quarreled the whole day'
[nê:zueq] lively
[*lâ] 1) fish out of a liquid. 2) get (by
	improper means) ** /*lâ peq tô: tieq/ 'can't
	fish it up', /*lâ=pen>/ 'recover one's losses',
	/*lâ 'ieq-pa>/ 'net (improper) advantage'
[*lâtô] chatter; be garrulous ** /*lâ-'lâ-tô-tô/
	'endlessly talk'
[*lâtsô>] very early on
[lâ] 1) sturdy; fast; durable; firm; solid;
	strong. 2) good; well (as a complement of
result) ** used in commands like Beijing zhe
	and elsewhere like Beijing zhù
[lôbin:] tuberculosis
[lôdông:] labor
[lôs'e'u] beard (on the cheeks) ** or /lôs-t'utsi>/
[lâ>] 1) old; 2) tough; fibrous; stringy (of meat
or vegetables)
[â> hâuadei] same old shape/situation
老婆  [ tô̂o̍h bo̍o̍ ]  wife ** cf. /'nuei:zen/ 'wife'; /tʰəo̍h
                   1ô̍h bo̍o̍/ 'take a wife'
老頭兒  [ tô̂o̍h dei ʔə ]  old man ** impolite; /tiati/ or
                   /peq peq/ are more respectful
老虎  [ tô̂o̍h fu̍ ] tiger
老姑娘  [ tô̂o̍h kuniaⁿ ] spinster; virgin; old maid **
           preferred to /lô̍h da:kuniaⁿ/
老倌  [ tô̂o̍h kuoⁿ ] person; this/that person
老菱  [ tô̂o̍h lin ] water caltrop ** preferred to /linkoq/
老伯  [ tô̂o̍h peq ] uncle (as a respectful term of address)
老師  [ tô̂o̍h si ] teacher ** cf. traditional term: /tɕìo̍h-sy
                   cieⁿ zen/
老太婆  [ tô̂o̍h ts'ia bo ] old lady ** impolite; / tô̂o̍h t'sː t'sː/
                   or / tô̂o̍h naː naː/ are more respectful
老鹼  [ tô̂o̍h tsɪeⁿ ] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** WLZ
                  says / tô̂o̍h kmⁿ/; or /tsɪeⁿ suei>/ (CYF),
                   / kmⁿ suei>/ (WLZ)
老鼠  [ tô̂o̍h ts'io̍h ] rat; mouse
老鼠奶  [ tô̂o̍h ts'io̍h nám ] wart
老鷹  [ tô̂o̍h sën ] hawk
老瞌  [ ts'io̍h ni ] wine dregs ** or /tɕy̌i> ts'io̍h /
老酸  [ ts'io̍h iaⁿ ] scratch an itching place ** WLZ says
                  / ts'ua iaⁿ>/
招手  [ ts'io̍h sei ] wave; beckon with the hand ** /ts'io̍h-
                  ts'io̍h sei>/ 'give a wave'
遭遇 [tsó'y:] experience (a bitter or difficult one)
招 [tsófu] hail; greet; notify ** /ta> tsófu/
召唤 [tsók'm:] convene
昭 [tsózi:] declare publicly ** WLZ only
今 [tcintsó] today
[tsó>] early
[tsó'>r] jujube
澡堂 [tsó>da'ə] bathhouse
早餐 [tsó>'va'ə] breakfast
早上 [tsó>za'â:dei] morning, earlier ** or /tsó>za'â:/
跳蚤 [kaqtsó>] flea
爪 [tciaqtsó'>r] claws
[tsó:] rash; impetuous ** /cin:tsi> tsó:// 'have an impetuous disposition'
照 [tsó:] shine
罩 [tsó:'r] cover; shade
传统灶 [tsó:dei] traditional stove ** uses firewood
( /moqdzm/ ) or straw ( /tsó'>/ ) for fuel
照顾 [tsó:ko:] look after; take care of
抄 [ts'ô] copy
抄 [ts'ô] exceed; surpass ** /ts'ô-dei:/ 'gone too far'
操心 [ts'ô=cin] worry; fret over
儿子 [ts'ô's'ô:'r] nickname
操练 [ts'ô-lia'ô:] drill; practice
鈔票  
钞票  
钞票  
钞票  
钞票  
钞票  
钱[p'io:]  money  
钱[po:]  grass  
钱[po:]  noisy  
钱[po:]  stir-fry  
钱[po]djieq  straw mat  
钱[po]mi]  unpollished rice  
钱[po]tsi]  rough paper  
钱[dzø]  damp; not quite dry  
钱[dzø]  surname  
钱[dzø]  trough ** /suei>dzø/ 'water trough'  
钱[dzøme]  dynasty  
钱[dzøly]  tide ** /cindzøly/ 'new trend'  
钱[dzøsa]  Shaoshan  
钱[dzø]  surname  
钱[dzø]  surname  
钱[dzø=iø]  start rumors  
钱[dzøcin]  Shaoxing  
钱[y:dzø]  omen; portent ** the tone on /dzø:/ is confirmed in the phrase /ny>dzø: iø/ 'the Yao with the nü and zhào elements'  
钱[sø]  bring to somebody ** WLZ only  
钱[sø]  cook ** /sø=va:/ 'cook a meal'  
钱[sø]  splash in (of rain) ** /y> sø-tcin:-lø teq/ 'the rain splashed in'  
钱[sø=mei]  burn coal
梢頭 [sōˈdei] tip; end ** /ˈpiː� : r-sōˈdei/ 'the tip of a pigtail', /kɔːˈtsi-sōˈdei/ 'the end of a stick of sugarcane'

臊氣 [sòtc’iː] foul smell

燒酒 [sòtcyō] white hard liquor ** CYF considers this the same as /kɔːliə/ 'sorghum (liquor)'

稍微 [sōˈuei] slightly

少看 [sɔː-ie̯r] look at from askance

少 [sɔː] little; few

掃地 [sɔː=diː] sweep

嫂嫂 [sɔː+sɔː] sister-in-law, elder brother's wife

燥 [sɔː:ə] 1) dry. 2) thirsty ** preferred to /kɔː/ for 'dry' and to /kʰaŋ/ for 'thirsty'

少年 [sɔː:nie̯] early youth; juvenile

饒命 [zɔ=mɪŋ] spare somebody's life

紹興酒 [zɔː cin:tcyō] Shaoxing wine ** or /zɔː cin:1ə>tcyō/.

肥皂 [biːzɔː] soap

高 [kɔː] tall; high ** /vaŋtsi> kɔː/ 'the house is tall'; /dzaː/ preferred in reference to a person's height

羔羊 [kɔːˈiaː] lamb
膏藥  [kóʰˈiaq] medicinal plaster ** /tʰˈieq kóʰˈiaq/ 'apply a plaster'
糕  [kóʰˈr] cakes
高興 [kóʰcin:] happy
高頭 [kóʰdei] top
高粱 [kóʰliəⁿ] sorghum
高低 [kóʰtʃi] difference
[ko>-kó>-ˈr] play and joke (of children)
高稿 [kóʰtsi>] manuscript paper
高訴 [kóʰso:] tell
[koˈ] give or take an examination
高稿 [kóʰ=so:] dry food (over a fire, etc.)
[koʰ>-ˈu:] detestable
[koʰ>i:] can; okay ** WLZ says /k’oʰ>i:/
[koʰ>s:] cute ** WLZ says /k’oʰ>s: /
[koʰ:] lean forward toward or against; near ** /k’oʰ: pieʰ tseih/ 'walk at the side'
高稿 [lieʰk’oʰ:] payment to the bearers of a bridal trousseau (/tsuʰlieʰ/)
[go] finish ** used as a complement of result:
/'k’oʰ:-go teqlei/ 'finished reading', /tc’ioq-go/ 'finish eating'
高傲 [ngɔʰ:tcʰi:] haughtiness
[ho] go rancid ** or /fa=q=ho:/; /hoʰ-liə> teqlei/
'(it’s) gone rancid'
○油 [hö'yö] bad (cooking) oil or fat ** /hö'yödei/ 'a section of rancid fat'

蒿菜 [höts'm:] crown daisy chrysanthemum (as a vegetable)

好 [hö] good; well; can; may; okay ** /möbin: hö>
tieg'ër teq'lel (or simply /hö> tieq'ër teq'lel/)
'better' (of illness); also used as a complement of result

好 ○ [hö]-cin] quite a few
好看 [hök'mn:] good looking; pretty
好客 [hökaq] fond of guests
好耗 [hö:fi:] consume; expend

The Final /iö/

[*iö] waist
[*iö "r: sa"] lose (in gambling) ** lit. 'one, two, three'

邀請 [iö-te'cin>] invite
[*iöd'ju:] request
[*iötcin] evil spirit
[*iöteq] die young ** WLZ only
[*iötsi>] kidney (as food)
[iö] ladle out ** /tei>/ preferred
[iö] shake
[iõ] surname ** /ny>-dzô: iõ/ 'the Yâo with the
  yü and zhào elements'
[iõ'ie"] rumor; gossip
[iõ-iõ-ps>-ps>] swaying
[iõdong:] cave dwelling
[iõdzä]: meat and fish dishes
[iõ"yo"] far off; distant
[iõ>] bite
[*iõ: ] want ** cf. /t'ê>/ 'ask for'
[*iõ:toin>] important
[iõ:] effect; result ** /yõ> iõ:/ 'effective',
  /iõ:ko>/ 'effect'
[iõ:'r] kite (toy) ** /fa°=iõ:'r/ 'fly a kite'
[iõ:ie”] dazzling
[iõ:ts"uei] campus bus
[za°:iõ:] colonel ** WLZ only
[piõ'inda:hm°:] burly chap; husky fellow
[piõ:dei] fat (on the meat of livestock) ** or
  /vipiõ/ (less preferred by CYF)
[piõ:tsi: ] pretty; beautiful (of women)
[piõ>] chart; table
[piõ>] mount (a picture, etc.)
[piõ:tsi:] prostitute
[sei:piõ>] wristwatch
[piê:] do not (imperative) ** /piê: 'song: ngo>/

'no need to see me off'

[piê: lie"k'ong>] lose face ** preferred to

/tyê='lie"/>/ which CYF rejects

[piê: teq] do not need (to do something)

[p'iê] float

[p'iê ia" ko: ha>] sail far away across the seas

[p'iêda":] drift; wave; flutter

[p'iê>baq] bleach (vb.) ** /p'iê>baqfen>/ 'bleach powder'

[p'iê:] ticket

[p'iê:lia":] pretty ** not colloquial in Hangzhou

[biê] go whoring ** /biê-to>-tc'ioq-tsaq/ 'go

whoring, gamble, feast, and wear fancy clothes

[biê'r] ladle ** /vs"biê'r/ 'rice scoop'

[biêken'r] spoon

[veibiê] duckweed

[miê'ua:] trace; sketch

[miêdei] seedling

[miê>] second

[miê:] surname

[miê:] temple ** or /miê:y>/

[miê:lun:] absurd theory ** WLZ only (/lun/ sig)

[miê:tcî:] brilliant scheme

[miê:uel:] temple festival
刀 [tiō] bad; no good (of people) ** /tiō'uaq/  'crafty, sly'

雕 [tiō] carve ** /tiō'k'aq/ 'engrave'

○ [tiō] cluster (as of peanuts)

○ 舌 咀 [tiō tsuei>r] speak with a lisp or stutter

○ 刁 [tiō'rla'taⁿ] crooked; bad (of people)

刁 [tiō-dji:] wither and fall ** CYF only

刁 口 [tiō'naⁿ] make things difficult ** /tiō'naⁿ zen/  'make things difficult for others'

刁 [tiō"ie"pa] crow's feet wrinkles at corners of eyes

刁 [tiō:] not fresh (of watermelon) ** /tiōː=lió>/;  cf. /tō:daⁿ cikua/ 'watermelon gone totally bad'

吊 [tiō:] tie; tether ** CYF only; cf. /suoⁿ/ (WLZ only)

钓 魚 [tiō:=y] fish; angle

吊 [tiō:=suaⁿ] pay a condolence call

吊 [t'iō tm:r] carry on the shoulder with a pole

吊 [t'iō>] choose; select

吊 [t'iō:] jump; dive ** /t'iō:-t'iō:-r/ 'bounce about'; /t'iō=suei>/ 'dive into water'

糆 米 [t'iō:=mi>] sell rice ** CYF heard in youth, now obsolete
條 [diə] M: quilts, mats, etc. ** /i eq-diə
djieqtsi>/ 'one mat'

調味 [diə=vi:] season; flavor

條兒 [diə‘r] slip; note

調皮 [diəbi] naughty

條條兒 make things difficult for; give a hard
time to

葱 [diətseii>] broom

[diə:] (function: verbal complement marking
completion) ** /fu> "u-diə: teqlei/ 'the fire
has gone out'"d

職 [diə:=tseq] be transferred to another post

調 [diə:‘r] tune ** /ts‘a:no: diə:‘r/ 'sing a tune'

児 [niə] surname ** WLZ only

鳥 [niə>] bird ** or /niə:‘r/ (WLZ only); cf.

colloquial term /tc‘iə>‘r/ (strongly preferred
by CYF); /tsoqmoqniə>/ 'woodpecker'

線 [niə=cie:n:‘r] wind thread

擾 [niə>luo:n:] harass; disturb ** WLZ only

圍 [usi-niə>] revolve round ** WLZ only

繡 [niə:] sew (with ///// stitch) ** /niə: "i za:"/ 'sew clothes'

繕脚 [niə:=tciəq] bind the feet ** /niə:=tciəq pu:/

'foot binding cloth' (for women); /niə:=soq‘r/
'bind with rope'
泌尿科

[bi:niě:k'o] urological department

[lië] hold up from the bottom (as a curtain) **

/`lië=k'm-w/-1m/ 'open up (a curtain from the bottom')

遼寧省

[lië`nin sêm>] Liaoning province

[lië-lië u tci>] hardly any at all

[liëtsê] Liáozhāi (the stories by Pú Sōnglíng)

[lië>] (function: verbal complement marking completion)

[minlië>] clear; plain; understandable

[peq lië> lië> tci] settle a matter by leaving it unsettled

[lië:] anticipate

[lië:] reach across (to pick something up) **

/`lië: peq dzaq/ 'cannot reach (across to it)';

cf. /heī/ 'reach up'

[lië:] surname

[lië:ia>] recuperate; convalesce

[lië:tsoq] material; fabric

[kuo`lië] bureaucrat

[tcì] (function: adverbial suffix for vivid reduplicates) ** /ma':-ma':-tcië tse/ 'walk slowly', /tc'ìn-tc'ìn-tcië/ 'quietly, carefully', /k'um:-k'um:-tcië/ 'quickly'; cf. /tîeq/ and /kaq/
嬝椒 [tciɔ] delicate; squeamish

[tciɔ] pepper ** /huatciɔ/ 'flower pepper',
   /utcio/ 'black pepper'

[tciɔ] scorched; charred ** /k'ɔ>-tciɔ teŋ/
   'burnt'

[tciɔ] teach ** /tciɔ=sjɔ/ 'teach'

[tciɔ=suei>] water (plants) ** cf. /sw=suei>/
   'sprinkle water on'

[tciɔ-ieŋ] buy and sell (goods) ** WLZ says
   /tciɔ-i: /

[tciɔ-ngɔ:] proud; arrogant

[tciɔ-uɔ:] exchange; trade

[tciɔ-um:] outskirts (of a city) ** or /tciɔ-teɔ'y/

[tciɔ-sjɔ-cen] teacher (traditional term)

[tciɔ-kun] very, quite; many, much

[tciɔ-suei>] glue

[cen-tciɔ] banana

[tciɔ>] 1) wring. 2) M: skein of yarn **
   /tciɔ=soː/ 'wring dry'

[tciɔ=fi:] pay a fee

[tciɔ-tsen:] correct; rectify

[tciɔ-cin:] by luck ** WLZ only

[tciɔ-tsi>] jiəzi; stuffed dumplings **
   /suei>tciɔ-tsi>/ 'boiled jiəzi'
狡猾
[tciüb'uaq] crafty; sly ** WLZ only; or /tciüb'uaq/
(under /tciüb/; provided by CYF)

叫
[tciüb:] call ** /tciüb: ze'n/ 'call people' (as to
come along)

叫得普
[tciüb:-teq-*in] spoken sound (of a vernacular
word) ** ie. obtain the sound (to be written)
from the actual spoken sound

校对
[tciüb:-tuei:] proofread

教训
[tciüb:cyn:] lesson; moral

叫化子
[tciüb:huq:tse] beggar ** /t'ae:vaq:tse/ is
preferred

眠觉
[k'ue:n=tciüb:] sleep

比较
[pj>-tciüb:] compare

敲
[tciüb] knock; hit ** /tciüb laq:dei/ 'hit with a
hammer'

繨
[tciüb] sew; hem (with invisible ——— type
stitch) ** cf. /vong/

敲破
[tciüb=p'o:] break (cups, etc.)

[tciüb'r] spade

敲钟打鼓
[tciüb-lo-ta>-ku>] strike cymbals and beat drums

[tciübkuq]>r] lame person; cripple

[tciüb>] coincidentally ** /tsen tciüb>/! 'what a
coincidence!'

○拐兒
[tciüb>r] bird (generic term)

○兒
[tciüb>r] bird (generic term)

静悄悄
[djin=-tciüb>-tciüb>] quiet; silent
[matc'iò>r] sparrow ** WLZ says /matc'iaq/
[tc'iò:blua:] witty remark
[tc'iò:men] knack; key (to doing something)
[djiò] bridge
[djiò] uneven; cannot set down evenly
[djiò peq tc'i>] look down upon; think lowly of
[djiòfu] woodcutter
[djiòmaq] buckwheat
[djiòpà] countrymen residing abroad
[djiòtc'ie³] move home or get a promotion **
   literary expression
[djiò:] pry (open)
[djiò:tsi>] sedan chair
[ciò] bolt; latch (vb.) ** /pa> men ciò-hò>/
   'latch the door'
[ciò] flute ** /dzeqciò/ 'vertical flute',
   /ua°ciò/ 'horizontal flute'
[ciò] pick up; lift up ** /ciò=k'ì:/ 'remove a
   lid', /koq`rli> ciò-tc'i:-ìs/ 'pick up by the
   corner'
[ciò] surname
[ciò'ìò-faq-um:] free and unfettered beyond the
   law
[ciòcieq] news
[ciòseq] vanish
arrogant

peg ** /ts'aq ciø/ 'stick in a peg'

through the night

the skies ** WLZ only

little

stingy

careful ** preferred to /ts"cin/

have a full bladder

clown ** only WLZ accepts

'boy'

wheat

millet ** /ciø>mi>fen>/ 'millet flour'

uncle, father's younger brother **

or /soqsoq/

packet

little finger

chick

know

laugh

with a grin

yeast ** /faqfen>/ 'leavening' is the preferred term; informants note this term
sounds similar to /ciômo/ 'fritter away' as in

/ciômo zitcie"/ 'while away the time'

孝順
[ciô:zu:n:] filial

The Final /ö/

[kö] ditch; trench
[kö] hook ** or /kö’r/
[kö] sew with large stitches
[kö-kö-long>] crooked; twisted ** CYF only
[kö’in>] entice; seduce
[kö>] dog ** /ts’ikö>/ 'female dog', /i:ongkö>/ 'male dog'

[kö>k’o] kennel
[kö>tciô:] bark
[kö:] enough ** /kö: teqlei/
[kö:ms>] purchase
[kö:ta"] foul business; dirty deal
[tciêqkö:] structure
[k’ö] sunk in (of the eyes) ** /ie”tcin k’ö-
tcin:-tc’i: teq/ '(his) eyes are sunken in'
[k’ö>] 1) M: mouthful. 2) M: clocks ** /ieq-
k’ö> ve”/ 'one mouthful of rice'
[k’ö>li>] in the mouth
[k’ö>li>su:ei>] saliva; spittle
[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/
[*yö*-*yö-tciö] 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:sma'] traditional oiled umbrella
[yötcie'pin> sweet deep-fried dumplings
[yöts'oq] postmark
[yötsen:djioq] post office
[yö>] Earthly Branch #10
[yö>] there is; there are; to have
[yö> meqyö> 1m] has he come? has he come yet? **
or /{(t'a) yö> peqyö> 1m/; but negative answer
only /{(t'a) meqyö> 1m/ not */peqyö> 1m/;
affirmative answer: /{(t'a) ls teqleu/ 'he has
come' or /{(t'a) ls-ko: teqleu/ 'he's been here'
[yö>hö>] friendly
[yö>longnie"] rich ** cf. /ke tciasu/ 'very rich'
["yö:’r’yo"] kindergarten
["yö:’r"] bait
[yö:p’m:] right wing
[yö:] again ** cf. /”i:/ 'again'
[yö:tsi>] pomelo ** CYF only
[bosaq pö>yö] May the Bodhisattva protect us!
[nyö] cow; ox; bovine ** M: /dei/ or /tseq/
[nyökoq] ox horn
[nyöla” tsiny>] the cowherd and the weaving girl
** they are said to 'meet at magpie bridge'
(/tc’ieq djiö cia” usi:/)
[nyöns>] milk (cow's)
[nyö>] pinch ** /nyö> "ieq-ba"/ 'give a pinch
(to)'
[nyö>] twist; wrench ** /"iö: nyö>-sua" teq/
'I've sprained my waist’
[nyö>k’ö:’r] button
○○豚
溜
流
留
劉
溜
冰
硫
黃
石榴
柳樹
鞣
糾紛
鬆
鬆
兒
糾察
斑鳩
抓
聞
久
九
酒
酒
○兒
韭菜

[nyö:nyëtsy] pudgy pig ** or /nyö:tsy/  
[lyö] slip away; sneak off ** /t'a 'lyö-tsei>  

teqiei/ 'he slipped away'
[lyö] flow
[lyö] leave; retain
[lyö] surname
[lyö=pin] skate (on ice)
[lyö’ua"] sulphur
[zeqlyō] pomegranate
[lyö>zy:] willow tree
[tcyö] hair bun; chignon ** or /tcyö’r/,  
/ /tcyötcyö/, /deifaqcyczö;/ /sý koq tcyötcyö/  
'style a chignon'
[tcyöfen] dispute ** /nô: tcyöfen/ 'have a  
dispute'
[tcyötcyö’r] girl's double hair buns
[tcyöts’aq] maintain order (at a public  
gathering)
[ps’tcyö] turtledove  
[tsua=tcyö’r] draw lots ** or /tsua=tcyötcyö/  
[tcyö>] long time ** or /dzatcyö>/
[tcyö>] nine  
[tcyö>] wine; spirits
[tcyö>tciaq’r] lees or dregs in wine
[tcyö>ts’se:] chives, Chinese
酒盅 [tsong] wine cup (small) ** or
/tsong/'

酒窩兒 [u'r] dimples ** WLZ says /o'r/

灸 [tsen-tcyö:] 'acupuncture
and moxibustion', /tsen-/tc'i:/ 'set on
the moxibustion, /tc'yö:=m:/ 'do moxibustion
with artemisia', /tc yö:fu>/ 'moxibustion flame'

救命 [min:] save somebody's life

究竟 [tcin:] after all; actually

丘八老爷 [tc'yö-paq-ia]/ soldier; GI ** a graphic pun on
the word/pin/ 'soldier' which is composed of
the elements /tc'yö/ and /paq/

秋天 鞦韆 [tc'yötc'ie^n] swing ** /da^n: tc'yötc'ie^n/ 'ride
on a swing'

球 O [djayö] ball

[jöcia]** or /djayöcia/; preferred by CYF
to /djayöcia/)

仇 [djayö] surname ** WLZ only

袭 [djayö] surname ** WLZ only

求 [zen] ask for help from other

囚 [djayöva^n] prisoner

犯 [djayö:] mortar

昔 [djayö:] old (not new)
就舅

[dyō:] then ** /ma>za": dyō:/ 'immediately...'

[dyō:dyō:] uncle, mother's brother ** cf.

/nia>dyō:/

袖口

[dyō:k'o>] cuff (cf a sleeve)

[dyō:nie^n] last year ** or /dyō:nie^tsi>/

[dyō:p'i>ts'Y:] ticket office

[dyō:t'8:'r] sleeve protector

[dyō:tsi>] brother-in-law, wife's brother

[dyō:tsi>] sleeve

[dyō:'m] aunt, wife of /dyō:dyō:/ **

/nia>dyō:/ preferred

修

[cyö] 1) repair; mend. 2) study; cultivate **


羞羞答答

[cyö-cyö-taqa-taqa] bashful

[cyöcieq] rest

[cyö'ts'i>] shame

[cyö:] rust ** /t'ieq cyö:-li> teq/ 'the iron has rusted'

[cyö:] smell ** WLZ only; literary expression

[cyö:=hua] embroider

[cyö:dza] xìucai scholar

[cyö:tc'i:] delicate; refined

[cyö] constellation
The Final /ən/

[^*ən^] nunneries ** or /niki ən/

[^*ən^] peaceful; quiet ** or /*əndjin:/

[^*əntən^] at peace; at ease ** /cinli əntən/

'one's mind is at ease', /zeq peq əntən, i:

peq mie^/ 'not at ease in the day, not sleep at

night'

[^*ən^] saddle

[^*ən^] hold in the mouth ** /ən ɨm tsuei>pali>/

'hold in the mouth', /əntsaq cian^ie^/

'holding a cigarette in the mouth'

[^*ən^] surname

[^*ən^] -len> ] cold; frigid

[^*ən^] -si:-si:] (feel) cold

[^*ən^] -lin*lin] (look) cold

[^*əndei:`r] pea or bean pod; pea ** /əndei:`r da`

tsaq/ 'sweetened congee with peas'; cf. WLZ's

/uo^]>dei:/

[^*əia^>] self-restraint

[^*ətcieq] link up; join ** WLZ only

[^*əta^] Handan (in Hebei) ** WLZ only

[^*əuzeqbin:] malaria ** colloquial term; more

literary /niaqdjieq/ is also used

[^*ə] letter ** literary expression; WLZ only

[^*ə]:zi] on time; timely
暗 ○ ○ ["m:\-den\-den:] dark
["m:\mo\] massage
["m:\pa\>] tailor's cutting table
["m:\tsi\>] case; law case ** /p'ɔ\:'\: "m\:"/ 'break a case'
[moq\"m\:"\] dark
["m\:"\] dry (of weather) ** /m\:"ts\:\/ 'drought'
["m\:"\] shore, bank
["m\:"\] sweat ** /ts\:'ueq=m\:"/ 'perspire'; /m\:
  suen\:-t'ei\: teq/ 'soaked through with sweat'
["m\:"lin\] member of the Imperial Academy
["m\:"sm\] undershirt
["m\:"tcieq\] spot of sweat on clothing
["m\:"tcieq\] weld; solder
[i\:'m\:] regret
[p\:"\] 1) class; team. 2) shift; duty **
  /za\:"=p\:"/ 'go to work'
[p\:"\] kind; sort ** /pi\: ken t'a "ieq-p\:" tcie\:"seq/ 'don't associate with his type'
[paspu\:] promulgate; issue
[pas\:sei\>] wrench; spanner
[pas\:tie\:>\] spot
[pas\:tsi\:>\] theatrical troupe
[pas\:>\] board; plank ** /moq\:pas\:>\/ 'wooden plank'
[pas\:>\suaq\:'r\] flat scrubbing brush
板桌 出版 扮

[ps"tsoq] plain table
[ts'ueqps"] publish

[pas:] dress up for, or act, on stage ** /"pieq za: lia" sm" li> t'a pas: lin ts'ong/ 'he plays Lin Chong in the play "Bi shang Liangshan"', /pas:ie>/ 'play the part of', /tas:pas:/ 'dress up (as for the stage)'

绊倒

[pas:=tö] trip ** /tieq-saq-pas:=tö>/ '(rudely) stumble by'

攀

[pas:] climb; clamber ** /pas:tc'in/> 'seek advantageous kinship relations', /kop'as/> 'seek connections in high places'

盼

[pas:] hope for; long for ** or /pas:va\n/ /pas: t'a la/> 'long for his coming'

瓣

[pas:] petal ** or /huap'as:/

襻

[pas:"r] loop (for fastening buttons, etc.) **
/or /nyö>pas:"r/; /iep'as:"r/ 'loop on shoe'
(to fasten a strap)

外

[bas] M: fields; land; shops ** /tieq-bas tie\n/ 'one shop', /tieq-bas di:/ 'a plot of land',
/tieq-bas die\n/ 'one field'

瓣

[bas:] do; handle; manage ** /bas:=zi:/ 'handle affairs', /bas:=tcyö>djeq/ 'have a banquet'

蠭

[*mas] very; quite ** may reduplicate--/"mas- "mas/, as in /"mas-"mas k'us:/ 'very fast'
rude and unreasonable ** or /mən "ua"/

rude and unreasonable person

slow

spread; extend ** WLZ only

comic; cartoon

1) turn over; turn inside out; open (as books). 2) capsize ** /fa"ieq-fa"/ 'page through'

translate ** or /fa"ieq/; /fa"ieq-fa"/ 'give a translation'

tomato

sweet potato

time and again

reverse side (of clothing, etc.)

oppose

flood; inundate

dealer; monger

sailboat

prosperous; flourishing

vexed; troubled; worried

canvas ** or /bongpu:

scope; limits; range

bother; bothersome
凡是 [va²zi:] all that is . . .; everything that are . . .

晚 [va³] late ** cf. /dzi/ 'late'

晚快邊兒 [va³k'um:pieⁿ'r] dusk; early evening ** or /vaⁿ>k'um:pieⁿ/

晚米 [vaⁿ>mi>] late ripening rice ** /vaⁿ>mi>fen>/

'rice flour' (high quality)

晚上頭 [vaⁿ>zaⁿ:dei] evening

飯 [vaⁿ] cooked rice

范 [vaⁿ] surname

萬 [vaⁿ] ten-thousand

飯米糅兒 [vaⁿ:mi>woⁿ<r] grains of cooked rice

犯 [vaⁿ:zen] convict; prisoner

擔 [taⁿ] 1) take (in the hand); pick up (small things with one hand). 2) bring. 3) use ** /taⁿ=tc'i>-ls/ 'pick it up', /taⁿ pieq ci>-zi:/

'write with a pen'

單 [taⁿ] single; unpadded

擔心 [taⁿ=cin] worry; be anxious ** cf. /taⁿ cin/ 'be careful'

獨 [taⁿ=doq] alone; oneself

耽擱 [taⁿ=koq] delay ** or /taⁿ u:/

旦來 [taⁿ=la] once; in case; if once ** functions like

yIdàn: /taⁿ la pa> t'a k'sⁿ:-tcieⁿ: teq,
zi:t'i> dzen peq li:<> /'If once he (happens to)
see, things won't work out."

O O 兒

[t'sw'pa'na'~r] diaper
[t'sw'senha':>] bachelor ** or /kwa:kuen:dei'~r/【
[t'sw'~] unlined garment
[lirn t'sa mi:< iaq] sprite elixir and fairy
medicine

[t'sa']>] gall ** or /t'sa'>tsi>/
[t'sa'>tsei>] duster
[t'sa:~] M: one pole load ** */ieq-t'sa: tongci/
'one pole load of things'
[t'sa:'~r] carrying pole ** or /pie'>t'sa/:/
[sen:t'sa:tcieq] Christmas
[huat'sa:~] young female character type in Chinese
opera
[t'sa:~] collapse ** /va'tse> t'sa:-li:<> tieq/ 'the
house collapsed'; only WLZ has heard /t'aq/
[t'sa:] spread out
[t'sa'~r] vendor's stall
[t'sa'cin] greed; avarice
[t'sa'u] corruption; graft
[ha>t'sa:~] beach
[t'sa:~r] expose one's upper body ** literary
expression; /t'sa:~-cione lo:~tcie~, dji-tsa:a
i:-voq/ 'with exposed bosom and bared
shoulders, and (wearing) strange clothing and unusual costume'

[t'm'=baq] frank; candid
[t'm'=tsi>] blanket
[t'm:] charcoal
[t'm:] sigh ** /t'm=liɤ* ieq-k'o> tc'i:/

'heave a sigh'
[t'm=tc'ín] visit relatives
[dm] 1) fluff (vb.). 2) snap the fingers. 3) play a stringed instrument ** /dm mie'huá/

'fluff cotton'
[dm] phlegm; mucus
[dm] surname
[dm=t'ie'n] chat
[dm='r] deep pool
[dm=cia'] sandalwood ** or /dm=moq/
[t'ie'dm] Temple of Heaven (in Beijing)
[dm:] insipid; saltless; tasteless
[dm=baq] egg white
[dm=huá'r] egg yolk ** or /huá'r/, /dm=huá/
[dm=zi:] but
[tsi>dma] bullet
[ns] difficult ** /ns tso:/ 'hard to do'
[ns] south
[ns=k'a:] ugly
| 難為情 | [ma"ueidjin] embarrassed; ashamed ** cf. /tô=r=mei/ |
| 男人 | [ma"zen] husband (coarse speech) ** cf. other terms for husband: /ta"tciazən/, /cie"sen/ |
| 男人家 | [ma"zentcia] man |
| 險 | [ma"min] refugee |
| 藍 | [la\"] bar; block; hold back ** /la\"=lô/ 'block firmly' |
| 藍 | [la\"] blue |
| 兒 | [la\"r] fasten (with a rope) ** /i=\"t=\"=ia/ 'fasten it well with a rope' |
| 櫺 | [la\"hu\"] basket, smaller |
| 兰 | [la\"hua] orchid |
| 栏杆 | [la\"ks\"r] railing |
| 槓桿 | [la\"ts\"uei] cable car |
| 遊覽區 | [ya\"tc\"y] excursion district |
| 懶 | [la\"] lazy ** or /la\"]=do:/, /la\"]=ia=ia/ |
| 落 | [la\"=la\"=seq] all wet |
| 烩 | [la\"=seq-kuaq-taq] muddy; gooey |
| 花 | [la\"u\"ni] mud ** or /ui\"]=ni/ |
| 葉 | [fe\"=la\"] flood; inundate |
| 橄榔 | [ka\"] olive ** cf. /tc\"inku/ 'fresh olive' |
| 柴 | [tsa\"] chop; dice ** /tsa\" zoqpin\"]=r/ 'dice meat patties' |
發兒
【tsēⁿ'] hairpin ** /tɕicintseⁿ'] r/ 'long hairpin'
【tsēⁿ'] chop; cut ** /tsēⁿ'] sei'/ 'behead',
/tsēⁿ']-ts'ə>-dzɨ-kən/ 'cut weed and destroy the
roots' (i.e. root out the source of trouble)
【tsēⁿ'] M: lamps ** /tɕeq-tseⁿ'] ten/ 'one lamp'
【tsēⁿ']tsēⁿ']dzi] neat; even ** or /tsen]>dzi/
【tɕeqtsēⁿ'] save up (money) ** /tɕeqtieⁿ]/
【tɕeqtsēⁿ']-long-ia/ 'save up some money'
【tsēⁿ'] dip in a liquid
【tsēⁿ'] splash; splatter ** /tsēⁿ']-liō 'tɕeq-sen
suei]/ 'got splashed all over (my body)
【tsēⁿ'] mei]> praise
【tsēⁿ'] M: meal ** cf. /ten:/
【tsēⁿ'] mix in ** /tsēⁿ']-ts'ə> dən]/ 'dilute'
【tsēⁿ'] support; help by the arm ** /tsēⁿ']-liō/
['support firmly', /tsēⁿ']-liō> tseï]/ 'support
(someone) by the arm while walking'
【tsēⁿ'] hold an umbrella ** WLZ says
/ts'en=seⁿ']
【tsēⁿ']kuō] visit; look around
【tsēⁿ']t'ın] cafeteria
【tsēⁿ']ts'ə peq dzi] irregular; uneven
【tsēⁿ'] produce ** /tsēⁿ']-si/ 'produce silk',
/tsēⁿ']p'ın]/ 'product'
【tsēⁿ'] crush] crushing defeat ** WLZ only
splendid; resplendent

[ts'ma:iw:] splendid; resplendent

gluttonous

[dzə'ntsuei] gluttonous

fava beans ** /tʃ'indzə'dei/win

'fresh fava beans'

ashamed

[dzə'gwej] ashamed

slander ** WLZ only

[dzə'pləpə] slander ** WLZ only

silkworm

[dzə'yeq] silkworm

the waning moon

[dzə'ei] station ** /ts'ueidzə/ 'railroad

station' or 'bus stop'

profit

[dzə'dei] profit

temporary

[dzə'zi] temporary

inn

[k'æqdzə:] inn

tear or burst seam in clothing

[p'ə:dzə:] tear or burst seam in clothing

mountain; hill

[smə] mountain; hill

three

[smə] three

upper garment; shirt ** /məsmər/ 'infant's

clothes'

hickory nut ** CYF says /sa'æqədər/,

this from WLZ

one-third

[smə'ku] tsi 'r:u' one-third

suddenly; unexpectedly; out

of the blue ** may take /tʃeq/ (but not

/tʃeqː/); /smə'pəq-tʃeq-dei (tʃeq) k's

teqleu/ 'The door suddenly opened.'
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>三點鐘</td>
<td>[sm³-te³] tsong</td>
<td>three o'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>山珍海味</td>
<td>[sm³-tsen-ha³-vi:]</td>
<td>delicacies of all sorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>杉木</td>
<td>[sm³-mo³]</td>
<td>wood of the China fir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>珊瑚樹</td>
<td>[sm³-tcia³]</td>
<td>foot of a mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>[sm³-u]</td>
<td>coral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>[sm³-z³]</td>
<td>fir tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>[sm³]</td>
<td>come loose (as a rope) ** /sm³=k³-m³/ 'come loose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>刪</td>
<td>[sm³]</td>
<td>delete ** WLZ only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>傘</td>
<td>[sm³]</td>
<td>umbrella ** M: /pa³/; or /y&gt;sm³&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散</td>
<td>[sm³]</td>
<td>break up; disperse ** /uei³: sm³: teqlei³/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>散步</td>
<td>[sm³=-bo³]</td>
<td>take a walk ** or /sm³=-sm³=-bo³/; cf. /da³:-da³:-'r/ 'take a stroll'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肝</td>
<td>[km³]</td>
<td>liver ** or /km³-dza³:/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>間</td>
<td>[km³]</td>
<td>M: rooms; houses ** or /tcie³/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>干</td>
<td>[km³]</td>
<td>surname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尷尬</td>
<td>[km³-ka³:]</td>
<td>embarrassed ** CYF prefers /tcia³-li³&gt; teqlei³/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾娘</td>
<td>[km³-nia³]</td>
<td>aunt, father's or mother's sister ** preferred to /kum³&gt;/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>乾燥</td>
<td>[km³-s³:o³]</td>
<td>dry; arid (of weather)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>清水</td>
<td>[km³-sue³]</td>
<td>slop water; swill xx as that left from washing rice: /dœmi³:km³-sue³&gt;/; cf. /ts³:m:tcia³/ 'waste leftover food'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
甘子 [tsi] sugarcane
[tsqk] bamboo pole
[km] dare

[km] drive; chase ** /km=nyo/ 'drive cattle',
/pa t'a km ts'ueq-tc'i: /'get him out of here'

[km] orange

[km] roll (dough, etc.) ** /km=tci>tsi>bi/ 'roll out jiaozi wrappers'

[km] select ** CYF may sometimes say /tcie>/
[km] shaft; rod ** /ie>dongkm>/ 'pipe' (for smoking)

[km] stalk; stem ** /kolia>km>/ 'sorghum stalk'

[km] olive ** cf. /tc'inku/> 'fresh olive'

[km]tcieq] feeling

[lo>km] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** CYF says /lo>tcie>/, this from WLZ; or /tcie>suei>/

(CYF), /km>suei>/ (WLZ)

[km] publication ** WLZ only

[la>pep: peq km] in a sorry plight

[km] chop; hack ** /km=zjy:/ 'chop down a tree'

[die>km] raised path between fields
看
[k'm:] see; look ** /k'm:-k'm:/ va'tsi>/ 'look at houses', /k'm:-k'm:-k'm:/ 'check it out',
/k'm/: ia> k'm: peq ts'ueq/ 'can't even see'

看郎中
[k'm:=la'ntsong] see the doctor ** /k'm:=bin:/
used less

看见
[k'm:=tcie:] see; run into ** CYF prefers this
to /p'ong:=tcie:/

看戲文
[k'm:=ci:ven] watch traditional opera ** /tc'i:
k'm:-ci:ven tc'i:/ 'go off to watch the opera'

洞眼
[dong:ngʦ>]> hole ** the informants supply this,
but claim it is not a Hangzhou word: cf.
/dong:r'/ 'hole'

蚶子
[ʦi>]> cockle

打鼾
[ʦ>]> snore ** /ʦ=ʦei>ʦei/> 'snore in
 gurgles'

喊
[ʦ>]> shout ** WLZ only; CYF gives /tcie:/

漢字
[ʦizi:] Chinese character

The Final /ʦ/<

[ʦ] castrate ** /ʦʦy>/ 'hog', /ʦnyʊ/ 'bull'; but cf. /ʦtcie/ 'capon'

嫌
[ʦ] dislike; mind ** /ʦ t'a fong/ 'mind his
filthiness'
"ie" dried out (of flowers, fruit) ** /suei>ko/
"ie"-liœ teqlei/ 'the fruit has dried out'
"ie" pickle (vb.) ** /"ie" y/ 'pickle fish',
/*ie" zoq/ 'cure meat', /"ie" ts'm:/ 'pickle vegetables'
"ie" smoke ** /tc'ioq="ie"/ 'smoke (tobacco)',
/mê="ie"/ 'emit smoke'
"ie" surname
"ie"dong] pipe (for smoking with) **
/suei>"ie"dong/ 'water pipe', /m:"ie"dong/
'long stemmed pipe'
"ie"meq] submerge; flood
"ie"nive[:] suspect
"ie"ts'ong] chimney
/ie/ along ** /ie"-ha>/ 'along the coast', /ie/
lo: tsei>/ 'walk along the road'
/ie/ leisure ** or /ie"k'ong/
/ie/ salt
/ie/ salty
/ie/ surname
/ie=dji] postpone; defer
/ie"-lo>] brine (as for making salted duck eggs)
/ie"bi"-ie"lie">] cheeky and brazenfaced ** WLZ
only
/ie"cie":] string (of a musical instrument)
[ieⁿdjeq] feast; banquet ** /meqyö> tc'ioq peq ss: tieq ieⁿdjeq/ 'there is no banquet that does not end'

[ieⁿdong:] grotto

[ieⁿseq] color

[ieⁿuei:] virtuous (of a woman)

[ieⁿy] salted fish

[ieⁿy>'] talk; speech

[ieⁿyölo] type of slug

[ieⁿzi:] other people's business; an unimportant matter ** /kuoⁿ>ieⁿzi:/ 'mind other people's business'

[ieⁿzueq] burning hot

[oqieⁿ] eaves (of a house)

[seⁿieⁿ] sānxiàn, a three-stringed plucked instrument

[cin peq tse: ieⁿ] preoccupied; inattentive

[ieⁿ>εci:] act in a play

[ieⁿ>r] flake; scale (as of fish); scab ** /y'ieⁿ>r/ 'fish scales'

[ieⁿ>-ks:] cover up; conceal

[ieⁿ>-tsen-tsen] with wide open eyes

[ieⁿ>k'ong> tc'i>-tc'ie>] greedy eyes; want things on sight ** said of children

[ieⁿ>luei:] tears
眼睛 [ieⁿ>tcín] eye
眼鏡兒 [ieⁿ>tcín:'r] eyeglasses
眼睫毛 [ieⁿ>tsaqmô] eyelash
眼瞼 [ieⁿ>tsiⁿ'u] eye discharge
眼屎球 [ieⁿ>*utsý] iris (and pupil) of the eye ** or /"utsý/; may refer to whole eye: /ieⁿ>*utsý

着眼 [ciaq teqlei/ '(My) eyes have gone blind'

着魔厭 [dzaq=ieⁿ>] talk in one's sleep

唾 ["ieⁿ: ] bored with; tired of ** /tc'ioq-"ieⁿ:
	teq/ 'sick of eating (something)', /k'ëⁿ:-"ieⁿ:
	eq/ 'tired of seeing (something)', /t'in-
"ieⁿ: teq/ 'tired of hearing (something)'

唾 ["ieⁿ: ] swallow (liquids and chewed things) **
	/"ieⁿ:-ioq-tc'i:/ 'swallow', /laⁿ-t'en-fu>-
"ieⁿ:/ 'wolf down'; generally preferred to /t'en/

宴客 ["ieⁿ:=k'aq] entertain guests

燕山紅 ["ieⁿ:sm'ong] azalea ** preferred to

燕子 [ieⁿ:tsi>] swallow (the bird)

砚 [ieⁿ:ua>] inkstone ** /k'uei:/

縣 [ieⁿ:] county ** /y'aⁿ ieⁿ:/ 'Yuhang county'
(near Hangzhou); also pronounced /yоⁿ:/ in certain contexts
陷害 [ieⁿ:-m:] frame (an innocent person); do someone in

現在 [ieⁿ:dzm:] now ** cf. /kaqmô>/ 'now'

限制 [ieⁿ:tsi:] limit; restrict

餡子 [ieⁿ:tsi>] filling (as for jiozi)

邊 [fu>ieⁿ] flame

焰 [pieⁿ>r] edge; side ** /tsqtsi> pieⁿ>r/ 'edge of the table', /t'a la pieⁿ>rzaⁿ: '/he's at the edge'

蝙蝠 [pieⁿ:foq] bat

編輯 [pieⁿ:tc'ieq] edit

細 [pieⁿ:ci] fine tooth comb

鞭子 [pieⁿ:tsi>] whip ** /ma>pieⁿ:tsi>/ 'horse whip'

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'a hua/ 'flowers in bloom all over the ground', /*ieq-pieⁿ/ 'once'

變 [pieⁿ:] change ** /zi:ieq'> pieⁿ: ong teq/ 'the leaves have turned red'

篇 [p'ieⁿ] M: stories; articles

偏 [p'ieⁿp'ieⁿ] (function: adverb showing contrariness or determination) ** or /p'ieⁿ/

騙 [p'ieⁿ:] deceive
片刻 [p'ie\textsuperscript{n}:k'aq\textsuperscript{]} short while; a moment ** /tsem: ten\textsuperscript{}\]
p'ie\textsuperscript{n}:k'aq/ 'wait a moment longer'

片子 [p'ie\textsuperscript{n}:tsi\textsuperscript{]} card

骗子 [p'ie\textsuperscript{n}:tsi\textsuperscript{]} swindler; cheat

便宜 [bie\textsuperscript{n}:i\textsuperscript{]} cheap ** cf. /djie\textsuperscript{n}/ 'cheap'

辫 [bie\textsuperscript{n}:'r\textsuperscript{]} pigtail; braid ** /sy\ bie\textsuperscript{n}:'r\textsuperscript{}/ 'braid a pigtail'

辩论 [bie\textsuperscript{n}:len\textsuperscript{]} debate

便饭 [bie\textsuperscript{n}:ve\textsuperscript{n}\textsuperscript{]} simple meal

辩别 [bie\textsuperscript{n}:bieq\textsuperscript{]} differentiate

棉被 [mie\textsuperscript{n}bi\textsuperscript{]} quilt, cotton ** M: /di\textsuperscript{o}/ or /dzua\textsuperscript{}/

眠床 [mie\textsuperscript{n}dzua\textsuperscript{n}] bed ** general term for modern type beds

棉花 [mie\textsuperscript{n}hua\textsuperscript{]} cotton

緞子 [mie\textsuperscript{n}tsi\textsuperscript{]} silk floss or wadding ** or /simie\textsuperscript{n}/

失眠 [seq=mie\textsuperscript{n}] lose sleep

瘾 [mie\textsuperscript{n}'] avoid ** /mie\textsuperscript{n}'>teq\textsuperscript{}/ 'so as to avoid',

/mie\textsuperscript{n}/ peq li\textsuperscript{o}/ 'cannot avoid'

勉強面 [mie\textsuperscript{n}tc'ia\textsuperscript{n}'] with reluctance or difficulty

镜 [mie\textsuperscript{n}'] M: mirrors ** /ieq-mie\textsuperscript{n}: tcin:tsi\textsuperscript{}\textsuperscript{}\textsuperscript{}/ 'one mirror'

面 [mie\textsuperscript{n}'] wheat noodles ** or /mie\textsuperscript{n}:di\textsuperscript{o}/

面粉 [mie\textsuperscript{n}:fen\textsuperscript{]} flour

秤 [tie\textsuperscript{n}] weigh in hand ** WLZ only; /tie\textsuperscript{n}-tie\textsuperscript{n}-
k'\textsuperscript{a}/; cf. CTF /ten\textsuperscript{}/
顛三倒四 [tieⁿ-saⁿ-tô-sî:] disorderly; confused
癲癲 [tieⁿ-kô/] mad dog; rabid dog
癲癲癲癲 [fong-fong-tieⁿ-tieⁿ] loony; deranged
點 [tieⁿ] 1) spot; dot. 2) light (a fire). 3) o'clock ** /tieⁿ/=fu>/ 'light a fire', /saⁿ-tieⁿ>/ tsong/ 'three o'clock'
典禮 [tieⁿ-li/] ceremony
點滴 [tieⁿ-tieq] a bit ** /tieⁿ/-tieq-tieq peq ts'a fen/ 'not the least bit different'
店 [tieⁿ:] store; shop ** or /tieⁿ:tcia/
點頭 [tieⁿ:=deî] nod; lower the head
店腳 [tieⁿ:=tciaq] tiptoe; stand on tiptoe ** /tieⁿ:-tciaq tsei>/ 'walk on tiptoes'
店官 [tieⁿ:kuoⁿ] shop clerk ** /pu:tieⁿ:kuoⁿ/ 'cloth shop clerk'
添 [tieⁿ] add; increase ** /tieⁿ=we:/ 'refill one's rice bowl'
天 [tieⁿ] sky
天天 [tieⁿ hô>] fine weather ** or /djin'tieⁿ/
天天黑 [tieⁿ-heq] dark (of the night)
天天亮 [tieⁿ-liaⁿ:] dawn; daybreak
天天花井 [tieⁿ-hua] smallpox
天天 [tieⁿ:tcin>] yard; courtyard
天天 [tieⁿ>] 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>/ tentseⁿ>/ 'adjust the
lamp wick'

[t'ieⁿ>] lick
[dieⁿ] fill in ** /dieⁿ=muoⁿ>/ 'fill up'
[dieⁿ] paddy field
[dieⁿ] rent land (from a landlord) ** /dieⁿ:u:/
'tenant (farmer)', /dieⁿ:tsö/ 'land rent'
[dieⁿ] sweet
[dieⁿ:dei'r] benefit; advantage
[dieⁿ:ken:] raised area between fields
[dieⁿ:lo] snail
[dieⁿ:tcyöⁿiaⁿ] sweet fermented rice soup
[dieⁿ:] pay for someone (as a temporary measure,
until they can pay back) ** /ngo> cieⁿ pa> ni>
dieⁿ:-za: tci>-k'uei: ia"djeⁿ/ 'I'll pay a few
dollars for you first'
[dieⁿ:-ni] funeral gift of money
[dieⁿ:tc'ın] indigo ** said to be able to cure
/tsxỳdeifong/ 'mumps'
[dieⁿ:ten] electric lamp
[dieⁿ:tsi>] cushion; mat
[kongdieⁿ:] palace hall
[mieqdieⁿ:] bamboo mat (used to dry grain)
sticky. 2) stick (vb.) ** /*nie"-taq-taq/ 'sticky', /*nie"-tsi-kaq-taq/ 'sticky',
/*nie"=za:-tc'i:/ 'stick on'
/*nie" crush into a powder ** /*nie"=iaq/ 'crush
Chinese medicine'

/*nie"tcyo] study; research
/*nie" yearly
/*nie"ko] rice cakes eaten at New Year's
/*nie"lo wa] Yama; King of Hell
/*nie"soq] serious; solemn
/*nie"smq=zeq] New Year's Eve
/*nie"tc'in] young
/*nie"tc] age
/*nie"ts'o'ieq] New Year's Day (lunar)
/*ennie" moan
/*nie"=mi>] grind rice
/*nie" recite; read aloud
/*nie"=kua] make an eye examination
/*tsi>nie" twist of paper (for cleaning ears, etc.) ** or /tsi>nie"r/
/*lie" 1) link; join (together). 2) even. 3) surname ** /lie"=i8/ 'join well', /lie" t'a to
peq ci8>teq/ 'even she doesn't know'
/*lie"ci:] contact
/*lie"guo] chain of rings
蓮花
[sie\textsuperscript{h}ua] lotus

[sie\textsuperscript{k\textdegree}:] payment to the bearers of a bridal trousseau (\textsuperscript{tsua\textsuperscript{lie}})

廉價部
[sie\textsuperscript{tcia\textsuperscript{bu}}:] economical price department

[sie\textsuperscript{to}] sickle

[sie\textsuperscript{tsi}] curtain

[sie\textsuperscript{tsi}] lotus seed

[sie\textsuperscript{y}] silver carp

[k\textdegree\textsuperscript{lie}] pitiful

[sie\textsuperscript{ben}] basin for washing

[sie\textsuperscript{to\textsuperscript{c}}] face

[sie\textsuperscript{=}k\textsuperscript{ong}] practice one's skill (as at gymnastics, etc.)

鍊條
[sie\textsuperscript{d\textdegree}] chain

[sie\textsuperscript{zy}] chinaberry ** WLZ only

[seq\textsuperscript{lie}] lose one's love

[seq\textsuperscript{lie}] put a corpse into a coffin

[fry (in shallow oil)]

[M: rooms; houses ** or /km/; /ke\textsuperscript{t}c\textsuperscript{ie}\textsuperscript{va\textsuperscript{tsi}}] t'eq do: tieq/ 'This house is too big.'

[tc\textsuperscript{ie}\textsuperscript{c}] pick up with chopsticks ** /iong: k\textsuperscript{u}:m\textsuperscript{\textdegree}r
tc\textsuperscript{ie}\textsuperscript{c} ts\textsuperscript{e}: 'pick up food with chopsticks'

煎藥
[brew herbal medicine]

[tc\textsuperscript{ie}\textsuperscript{=}k\textsuperscript{\textdegree}] hold extra teaching jobs

[tc\textsuperscript{ie}\textsuperscript{=}d\textsuperscript{in}] inspect; appraise
奸行騷擾 [tɕi̍tɕ=in-lo⁻liaj] hooliganism; rowdy behavior

尖笑 [tɕi̍tɕ=ciə:] mocking laughter

尖頭兒 [tɕi̍tɕ=dei⁻r] tip * /pieq⁻tɕi̍tɕ=dei⁻r/ 'tip of a pen'

奸臣 [tɕi̍tɕ=dzen] treacherous official

堅持 [tɕi̍tɕ=dzi] persist; insist

監獄 [tɕi̍tɕ=ioŋ] jail; prison

艱苦 [tɕi̍tɕ=k'u] arduous; difficult

監視 [tɕi̍tɕ=pa] shoulder

通姦 [tɕi̍tɕ=zi] keep watch over

九溪十八瀧 [tɕi̍tɕ=tɕi̍tɕ=tɕi̍tɕ=tsiu] (Hangzhou place name)

九爾 [tɕi̍tɕ=tsiu] [tɕi̍tɕ=tsiu] cocoon (of a silkworm)

剪 [tɕi̍tɕ=tɕi̍tɕ] corn; callus * /son tɕi̍tɕ=tsiu/ 'get a corn'

剪 [tɕi̍tɕ=tɕi̍tɕ] cut with scissors * /tɕi̍tɕ=tsiu־r/ 'cut paper'

減 [tɕi̍tɕ=tɕi̍tɕ] subtract; diminish

檢 [tɕi̍tɕ=tsia] investigate; inspect; examine

查 [tɕi̍tɕ=t'ieŋ] note; short letter * literary expression; WLZ only

簡 [tɕi̍tɕ=tʂ] simple
老碱
[16 tcieⁿ>] lye; alkali; brine; barilla ** WLZ
saws /16 kwⁿ>/; or /tcieⁿ>suei>/ (CYF).
/kwⁿ>suei>/ (WLZ)

打褶
[ta>=tcieⁿ>] put pleats in (clothing) ** or
/ta>=kwⁿ>/ (CYF prefers /tcieⁿ>/ form; WLZ
prefers /kwⁿ>/ form)

省吃儉用
[sen>-tc’ioq-tcieⁿ>–iong:] eat sparingly and
spend frugally

箭
[tcieⁿ:] arrow

剑
[tcieⁿ:] sword ** M: /pa>/

建
[tcieⁿ:seq] build; construct

设
[peq tcieⁿ: teq] not necessarily ** or /vi:

tcieⁿ: teq/

推
[t’ueitcieⁿ:] recommend

薦
[koqtsi>-tcieⁿ:] Imperial College ** WLZ only

國
[tc’ieⁿ] divination slips ** /ts’ei=tc’ieⁿ/ 'draw

子
lots', /djyö=tc’ieⁿ/ 'seek guidance in

divination slips'

監
[tc’ieⁿ] lead (livestock) by a rope **

篳
/tc’ieⁿ=nyö/ 'lead a cow'

千
[tc’ieⁿ] thousand

千
[tc’ieⁿ] undignified; not sedate; flighty (of

千
women) ** /tc’ieⁿ-saq-saq/ 'undignified',

千
/tc’ioqkoq kuniaⁿ’r tc’ieⁿ-saq-saq/ 'this
girl's really flighty'
[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'ieⁿ=cy] humble; modest
[tc'ieⁿ=djiyo:] accommodate to
[tc'ieⁿ='nyohua] white-edged morning glory
[tc'ieⁿ=pieq] pencil
[tc'yötct'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='i:] apology; regret
[pintc'ieⁿ] warship
[djieⁿ] money ** or /ia⁵dziej/, /tsʰp'ieⁿ:/
/dongdziej/, /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) ** /dziejⁿ=îo/ 'hold fast (with tongs)''
乾坤 [djieⁿ-k’uen] sian and k’un, two of the Eight Diagrams

全部 [djieⁿ-bu:] all; complete; total

全部 [djieⁿ-daqbu:-mieⁿ-dzuaⁿ] step-in bed ** covered post bed with ivory inlay, and chairs, a table and a chamber pot box built-in

前頭 [djieⁿ-dei] front ** /djieⁿ-mieⁿ:/ less preferred

前頭 [djieⁿ-k’aq] sales broker; barter agent (in traditional times)

前年 [djieⁿ-mótsi>]> last time

前年 [djieⁿ-nieⁿ] year before last

前年 [djieⁿ-tci>nieⁿ] past years ** or /uc>nieⁿ/

前年 [djieⁿ-y:] fully recover (from an illness)

前年 [djieⁿ-zeqtsi>]> day before yesterday **

前年 [do:djieⁿ-zeqtsi/>] 'three days ago'

前年 [djieⁿ:] cheap; inexpensive; of low quality **

前年 [djieⁿ:] this term is used colloquially in Hangzhou;

/tdia:-djieⁿ:-veq-mei/> 'the price is cheap and the product nice'

件 [djieⁿ:] M: clothing

件 [djieⁿ:] screw on (as a lid or cap)

件 [djieⁿ:djieⁿ:] gradually

件 [djieⁿ:k’aⁿ] healthy

件 [djieⁿ:mo:] envy; admire

件 [djieⁿ:nyö>]> twistable switch ** WLZ only
whirlpool
sweetmeats; candied or preserved fruit
put into practice
first ** adverb
fresh; tasty ** /cie"hua/ 'fresh flowers',
/tcie"vi: 'tasty flavor', /cie"die/ 'tasty and sweet'
noisy and bustling
fairy elixir
fairy maiden
announce; proclaim
Sir; Mr.; teacher; husband ** cf. preferred colloquial term for 'husband':

capon; castrated cock
"r:-ngo>-cie" Double Me Studio (the name of an early photography studio in Hangzhou)
elect
ringworm
narrowly (escape from something untoward) ** or less colloquial 'nearly create a disaster'
select; choose
顯得  
冒險  
線 奉 花  
綠筒兒

[cieⁿ>teq] seem; appear
[mô:=cieⁿ>] risk danger
[cieⁿ:] thread; string ** or /cieⁿ:ɹ/; M: /ken/
[cieⁿ:=hua] present flowers
[cieⁿ:dong`r] spool; reel (for thread or string)
  ** or /cieⁿ:ps>ɹ/ 'spindle' (slip of wood for
  wrapping thread or string for storage)
[cieⁿ:faq] constitution ** WLZ only
[cieⁿ:fen>] bean thread noodles
[cieⁿ:ts’e:] amaranth

The Final /uoⁿ/

["uoⁿ"] curve; twist; turn ** /tsuoⁿ>="uoⁿ-meq-
  koq/ 'take (a route with) several twists and
  turns', /"uoⁿ-tc’yeq/ 'winding', /"uoⁿ-"uoⁿ-
  tc’yeq-tc’yeq/ 'twisted, crooked'

["uoⁿ:tsuo"] shrimp ** considered a more elegant
  term than /cia/

[duᵉ:uoⁿ] Taiwan

[uoⁿ] 1) return (something). 2) still; yet;
  (not) yet ** /uoⁿ ts’âp’iô:/ 'return money',
  /uoⁿ tsm:/ 'repay a debt', /uoⁿ meqyô> sueq
  uoⁿ/ 'not yet finished speaking', /uoⁿ ls
  "oqli>/ 'still at home', /lô>i uoⁿ meqyô> ls/
'venerable grandpa hasn't come yet', /ngo> uo^n yô> tci>-k'uei: ia"dgie^n/ 'I've still got a few dollars'
[uo^n] finish ** /meqyo> sueq uo^n/ 'did not finish speaking', /tso: teq uo^n, tso: peq uo^n/ 'Can it be finished?'; cf. colloquial /gô/
[uo^niaq] pill (of Chinese medicine)
[uo^ko:] stubborn; obstinate
[uo^nlong:] toy with; daily with
[uo^temp'ie^n:] lantern slides
[uo^zi:] 1) or. 2) still; all the same. 3) not as [adjective] as ** /lê> sm^n dza^n "ni,
(uo^nzi:) lê> si: dza^n "ni? uo^nzi: lê> sm^n
dza^n/ 'Is Lao San or Lao Si the taller? Lao San is still the taller (all the same).' For meaning 'not as [adjective] as', /uo^nzi:/ is used like /peqyo/ in the pattern N1 + /uo^nzi:/ + N2 + [adjective]: /lê> sm^n uo^nzi: lê> si:
dza^n/ 'Lao San is not as tall as Lao Si.'
[uo^n*iê:] even more; still more
[uo^n>] 1) slow; gradual. 2) delay; put off **
/iê: uo^n> uo^n> tciê/ 'Do it gradually.', /tsw: uo^n> tci> seq/ 'put it off a few more days'
[uo^n>] name for Anhui province
[\(uo^n\)] roll-up ** /uo^n>-tc'\i> djyö:k'ö>/ 'roll-up
one's cuff'

[\(uo^n>dei:\)] pea ** WLZ only, CYF says /s^dei:'r/

[\(uo^n>tsuo^n\)] tactful; roundabout

[\(uo^n>tsu^n\)] bowl ** more colloquial than /uo^n>/

[ts'uei-uo^n>-cin-ts'uen] (a place in Hangzhou)

[\(uo^n:\)] change

[\(uo^n:cia^n\)>] illusion; fantasy ** WLZ only

[\(uo^n:kuo^n\)] eunuch ** WLZ only

[\(uo^n:na^n:\)] adversity; trials and tribulations **

\(uo^n:na^n\): futc'\i/ husband and wife through

thick and thin'

[seihuo^n>tsi>] wrist

[\(puo^n\)] move ** /puo^n va'tsi>/ 'move house',

\(puo^n>-long: zi:-fi>/ 'sow discord, make

mischief'; cf. /pen/ 'move (things)'

[\(puo^n:\)] half ** /ieq-puo^n/: 'one half'

[\(puo^n:i:li\)>] midnight

[\(puo^n:zeq\)] long time ** preferred to /puo^n:t'ie^n/

[p'uo^n] surname

[p'uo^n=dzuei:] convict; declare guilty

[buo^n] M: a game of chess

[buo^n>r] bowl, shallow

[buo^n>zeq] boulder; large rock ** WLZ only
伴

[buoⁿ:] companion ** /ngo/> lm dong ni/> tso:/ koq
buoⁿ:/ 'I'll be your companion'; cf. /dɔfu/
'companion'

拌

[buoⁿ:] mix; stir ** /buoⁿ:/ 'mix a
bit', /buoⁿ:-buoⁿ:-yn/ 'mix until even', /liáⁿ-
buoⁿ: mieⁿ:/ 'cold mixed noodles'

叛徒

[muoⁿ] traitor

瞞

[muoⁿ] hide the truth from ** /piô: muoⁿ ngo>/
'don't hide the truth from me'

饅頭

[muoⁿ:dei] steamed buns ** may or may not contain
stuffing: /tutc'ieq-muoⁿ:dei/ 'plain buns',
/zoeq-muoⁿ:dei/ and /ciô>long-muoⁿ:dei/ 'stuffed
buns'

鳗魚

[muoⁿ:y] sea eel

滿

[muoⁿ] full

端午正午

[tuoⁿ:tsen:] proper; upright
[tuoⁿ:u>] Dragon Boat Festival
[tuoⁿ] short ** /tuoⁿ> 'izaⁿ/ 'short clothing'
[tuoⁿ:lieⁿ:] exercise; take physical training
[p'u:oⁿ:tuño] judge; determine
[t'u:oⁿ:] shed; slip out of (something) **

/tsinǐ: r t'u:oⁿ: k'oq/ 'The cicada
exuviates.' /kō> t'u:oⁿ:-liô> k'u>r dô tsei>
tselei/ 'The dog slipped out of its collar and
escaped.'
園結 (duo³tɕeq) unite
(duo³tsi³) dumpling ** /no:m³i³-duo³tsi³/
'glutinous rice dumplings'

斷段 (dzu³) break off
(dzu³) section; segment

縷子 (duo³tsi³) satin

卵袋 (nuo³dzu³) scrotum

暖和 (nuo³ho³) warm

鍋兒 (nuo³ku³r) firepot ** used to prepare
/sua:i³aʊq/ 'mutton firepot'

卵核 (luo³uaq³r) testicle ** or /nuo³uaq/

卵石 (luo³zeq) shiny round pebbles

亂 (tsa³) confused; chaotic ** /luo³:-tɕ'ieq-paŋ-tso³/ 'in a total mess'

詹 (tsuo²) surname

沾光 (tsuo²=kua²) benefit from association with

鑽洞 (tsuo²=ctsou³) bore a hole

展 (tsuo²=k's³) open up; unfold; spread out

展望 (tsuo²=va³) look off into the distance ** WLZ only

專心 (tsuo²cin) concentrate (on something); absorbed in

頭 (tsuo²dei) brick

展覧 (tsuo²is³) exhibit

圍 (tsuo²mõ³) felt hat
占卜
[tsuo^poq] practice divination
[tsuo^> ] 1) turn. 2) revolve; rotate **

/tsuo^>="uo^>/ 'turn a corner', /tsuo^> lm

tsuo^> tc'i:/ 'spin back and forth; cf.
colloquial for 'turn': /dji^eq/

[tsuo^:] occupy; seize ** /tsuo^: bie^i/ 'profit
at another's loss', /tsuo^: za^:fong/ 'hold the
advantage'

[tsuo^:tcie:] diamond ring
[tsuo^:tsen] war
[tsuo^:tsi>] awl; drill

[ts'uo^] 1) M: string; bunch; cluster. 2) go
from place to place ** /ieq-ts'uo^ tsents^y/ 'a
string of pearls', /ts'uo^:men-zeq-u/ 'go
visiting door to door'

[ts'uo^] pierce through ** /ts'uo^ dong:'r/
'pierce a hole'

[ts'uo^] quick boil; parboil ** /sue^> li^:dei

(ts'uo^ *ieq-dei/ 'boil quickly once in
(boiling) water'

[ts'uo^] wear ** /ts'uo^ "iza^>/ 'wear clothes'

[ts'uo^:ts's:] Sichuan cuisine
[ tc'i:-ts'uo^> bii:] asthma

[ts'uo^:=tc'i:] pant; breath heavily ** WLZ only;
teq/
[ly'sts\'uo\n:vm\n:] fleeing criminal
[mei-ua\n-ts\'uo\n:-uei\n:] plot against the emperor
to usurp the throne

[dzo\n\n] boat ** WLZ says /zuo\n/; /dzo\n\n\ndei\n/ 'bow
of a boat'

[dzo\n\n] pass on; hand down; spread; transmit **
/dzo\n=ua\n:/ 'pass on a message', /pa\n> ci\dzo\n\n\npaq t\a\n/ 'pass the news on to him',
/dzo\n\n\ntciap\n\n> / 'family heirloom'

[dzo\n\nei\n:] afterwards; after that ** WLZ says
/zuo\n/ as does CYF occasionally

[dzo\n\ns\n\n] burn ** WLZ says /zuo\n/
[dzo\n\nso\n\n\n:uo\n\n] type of Chinese medicine: the
dried venom of toads

[dzo\n\ntci\n\n] biography
[tcy\cdzo\n\n] entangled; in a tangle

[zo:=dzo\n\n] sit in meditation ** WLZ says /zuo\n/
[dzo\n\n] 1) find (unexpectedly). 2) pick up **
/dzo\n\n:=li\n\n> / or /dzo\n\n:=la\n\n/ 'find',
/dzo\n\n:=tc\'i\n<-la\n\n/ 'pick up'

[suo\n\n] fan (vb.)
[suo\n\n] sour
栓
[tuo] tie; tether ** /tuo=1\h/; WLZ only; CYF
prefers /ti\d:/

門闩
[mensu\n] door bolt; door latch ** or
/mensu\nka\n/

閃
[suo\n] dodge; flash ** /suo\n=k\h/ 'dodge out of
the way', /suo\n-i\d:/ 'glitter', /die\n:suo\n>/
'flash of lightening'

陝西
[suo\nci] Shaanxi (Province)

算
[suo\n:] calculate

盤
[suo\nbu\n] abacus

扇
[suo\ndzuei\n] fan pendant

蒜
[suo\n:mi\d] garlic shoots (light green type)

蒜
[suo\ntc\i\n] hernia

蒜
[suo\nts\i\n] fan

蒜
[da:suo\ndei\n] garlic

米
[v\n:mi\gsuo\nr] grains of cooked rice

船
[zuo\n] boat ** CYF says /duo\n/, this from WLZ

蝉
[zuo\n] cicada (literary term) ** WLZ only

然後
[zuo\nei\n] afterwards; after that ** CYF usually
says /duo\nei\n/, this from WLZ

煎
[zuo\ns\d] burn ** CYF says /duo\ns\d/, this from
WLZ

坐
[zuo\n] sit in meditation ** CYF says
/zuo\n=duo\n/, this from WLZ

染
[zuo\n] dye
軟

[zuòⁿ:] soft
[zuòⁿ:] surname
[zuòⁿ:] surname
[zuòⁿ:-zi:] do something without authorization **

WLZ only
[zuòⁿ:iaⁿ:] support; provide for
[zuòⁿ:ku>zi:] ancient seal style characters
[zuòⁿ:liaⁿ] kindhearted; good and honest
[zuòⁿ:y] eel
[iòng:=zuòⁿ:] have a meal
[kuoⁿ] close; shut ** /kuoⁿ men/ 'shut the door'
[kuoⁿ\'r] official
[kuoⁿ:do:cieⁿ] witch
[kuoⁿ:dzs] coffin
[kuoⁿ:li:] government officials
[kuoⁿ:si:*in] Guanyin (the Bodhisattva)
[kuoⁿ:tcyn] champion ** WLZ only
[kuoⁿ:] M: scales
[kuoⁿ:] watch after; take care of ** /kuoⁿ>
"oqli>/ 'watch the house', /kuoⁿ> ia\'r/ 'watch the kids'
[kuoⁿ>tsi>] pipe ** or /suei>kuoⁿ>/
[kuoⁿ>tsi>] restaurant ** /tc\'ioq kuoⁿ>tsi>/ 'eat out at a restaurant'
[kuoⁿ:] become accustomed ** or /dzieqkuoⁿ:/
灌, [kuo\^n:] fill; pour (into) \*\* /kuo\^n:=tcyo\^>/ 'make
(somebody) drink a lot', /kuo\^n:=tsuei:/ 'get
(somebody) drunk', /kuo\^n:=suei/>/ 'irrigate',
/kuo\^n: mi\^t'a\^/>/ 'enchant with flattery'

罐兒 [kuo\^n:`r] jar; can; tin \*\* or /kuo\^n:dei/

貫通 [kuo\^n:=-t'ong/ thorough knowledge of

玄妙觀 [yo\^n mii\^o: kuo\^n:] Xuanmiao temple (in Suzhou)

款子 [k'uo\^n] wide \*\* cf. preferred colloquial /k'ueq/

環碧 [k'uo\^n>tsi/>] sum of money \*\*/'ieq-pieq

環境 [guo\^n] ring; hoop

○ 環 [guo\^n:tcin:] environment

○ 環 [guo\^n:] fall; tumble \*\* preferred to /tieq/

○ 款 [guo\^n:] throw; toss; discard \*\*/guo\^n:=-li\^8\^/> t'a/

○ 捲 [guo\^n:=-r] bow shaped handle (as on a teapot or
   basket)

○ 喜 [guo\^n:`r] bow shaped handle (as on a teapot or
   basket)

○ 歡 [huo\^n:ci>] like; fond of \*\*/ or /ci>huo\^n/

○ 醒 [huo\^n:=-cin>] wake up; arouse \*\*/ WLZ only
The Final /yo^n/

["yo^n"ua>] treat unjustly; not worthwhile
[yo^n] round ** /yo^n-ku>]-ku>/ 'roly-poly' (CYF only), /yo^n-kuen>-kuen>/ 'roly-poly' (WLZ only), /yo^n-muo>/ 'satisfactory'

[yo^n] surname
[yo^n] surname
[yo^n tciaq fen li ê] units of measure
[yo^n ciê] 1) vuánxiào, the night of the 15th of the 1st lunar month. 2) sweet dumplings made of glutinous rice flour (to be eaten on


vuánxiào)

[yo^n djie^n] fountainhead
[yo^n k'ong] suspend in midair
[yo^n ku:] reason
[yo^n lia:] forgive
[yo^n lin] gardens; park
[yo^n miê:] mysterious
[yo^n pê>] vuánbăo ingot (made of gold or silver and used as money)

[yo^n suen] great-grandson ** cf. /tsensuen/ 'great-great-grandson' (meaning as supplied by informants)

[yo^n tcyö:] rescue; save ** WLZ only
[yo^n tm:] New Year's Day (occidental)
緣分
[yo^ven:] destiny; fate (which brings people together)

原因
[yo^*in] reason

職員
[tsezcyo^*] staff member; employee

遠怨
[yo^*>] far

恨縣
[*yo^-en:] grudge; enmity

[yo:^] county ** /dze:n: yo^:/ 'Sheng county'
(near Hangzhou); also pronounced /ie^n:/ in certain contexts

願望
[yo^:va^:] wish; aspiration

電影院
[di^:*in^>yo^:] movie theatre

捐款
[tcyo^=k'uo^*>] donate money

捲螺髮
[tcyo^*>] roll up ** /tcyo^>=long^-ia/ 'roll up'

絹
[tcyo^:] silk (a thin, tough type; as that used to mount pictures /pi^8>=ua:) /

卷子
[tcyo^:tsi^>] examination paper ** or /k'6=tcyo^/;

/tci=tcyo^/ 'hand in exam papers'

眷屬
[tcyo^:zoq] family dependents

圈兒
[tc'yo^:*r] circle; ring ** /huatc'yO^/ 'flower
wreath'

券
[tc'yo^*>] certificate; ticket ** /zeqdza^:

tc'yo^>/ 'admission ticket', /t'a faq-ts'ueq=ia
tieq tc'yo^>/ 'the tickets he issued'

犬
[tc'yo^*] dog (literary term)
[tc'yo"]> pen; sty ** /ts'jtc'yo">/ 'pig sty'
[tc'yo":] advise
[dy"o"dei] fist
[dy"o"kueq] cheek bones
[dy"o"lieq] power; authority
[bi'yo":] tired
[cyo":dei] shoe last

The Final /a"/
["a"tza"] dirty ** cf. preferred colloquial
/fong;/
[a"k'ong] aviation; airmail
[a"lieq] ranks
[a"tseil] Hangzhou ** /a"tseizen\"ri> 'person from Hangzhou'
[a"moq] item
[pa"] help; do (something) for (somebody) ** or
/pa"dzo:, /pa"=ma\"; /pa\" ngo ci> fong cin: /
'Help me write a letter.' or: 'Write a letter for me.'
[nga\"="pa"=pa"] very stiff; very hard; rigid ** or
[pa"] tie; bind; wrap with cord ** /pa"=tc'">-
ls/ 'bind up'
榜樣
胖
腳髒
防
彭
蟹
龐
膀
膨脹
○
棒
蚌
殼
忙
芒
盲
網

[pə]=iaⁿ] example; model
[p'əⁿ] fat ** cf. preferred colloquial /tsuaⁿ/:/
[tciaq'əⁿ] leg ** informants note that /t'uei>/
referred 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
[baⁿkusⁿ] 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'øq] clam
[baⁿ:vaⁿ>'] nightfall
[maⁿ] busy ** /maⁿ-maⁿ-loq-loq/ 'very busy'
[maⁿko>'] mango
[maⁿmoq] blind
[miasjon] distant and indistinct
[maⁿ>r] net; spider web ** CYF says /vaⁿ>r/,
this from WLZ
coarse and impetuous
boa
horsefly; gadfly
(an element in names)
square
persimmon ** CYF prefers this term to /zi:tsi>/; this is a larger variety, other
types include /fu>zi:`r/ (a smaller variety),
/tc`ia>z`i:`r/ (a larger, light yellow variety)
fat (technical term)
spin ** or /fa>hua/; cf. /fa>huats'uei/ 'spinning wheel'
imitate ** WLZ only
modelled on the ancient
call on; interview
seem ** WLZ only
impair; jeopardize ** tone 3 sic
put; place; let go
let go; give up ** /fa>-sei> peq
tso:/ 'quit'; cf. /song-song sei>/ 'relax (or
rest) the arms'
people of a subjugated nation
door
room ** M: /tcie>/; or /va>ke/
house (independent building)
網
網兒
[va^n>] net (vb.) ** /va^n>=y/ 'net fish'
[va^n'>r] net; spider web ** WLZ says /ma^n'>r/;
   /yva^n>('r)/ 'fish net'
[va^n:] toward; look toward ** /va^n: djie^n k'a^n:/
   'look toward the front', /va^n:-va^n: ni>/ 'visit
   you'; WLZ says /ua^n>/
[va^n:cia^n>] preposterous hope
[va^n:tcii:] forget
[ta^cin] be careful ** cf. /ta^cin/ 'worry'
[ta^tciazen] husband ** or /ta^tcia-tieq/;
   preferred by CYF
[ta^tsong] middle ** preferred to /tsongtcie^n/,
[ta^tsong sei^tsqdei] middle finger **
   /ta^tsong/ can read /tsongtcie^n/
[ta^zi:] then; at that time
[ta^n>] fend off; ward off; block ** /ta^n>=la/:
   'fend off' (successfully), /ta^n>=y>/ 'fend off
   the rain'
[ta^n>] party (political) ** /u ta^n> u p'ei/ : 'have
   no party or factional affiliation'
[ta^n:] pawn (vb.) ** /ta^n:p'ei/ 'pawnshop'
[t'a^n] soup ** /tc'ioq t'a^n/ 'eat soup'
[t'a^n-duo^n] sticky rice flour balls served in
   broth ** if small: /ci8>t'a^n-duo^n/ or
   /ci8>yo^n'tsi>/
躺[ t'æn] lie down ** /t'æn/=loq-tc'i:/ 'lie down'

1) heat up or warm (in hot water). 2) scald. 3) perm (one's hair). 4) iron (clothing) ** /t'æn/:=tcyö/> 'heat up wine', /iøng: k'msuei> t'æn/> 'scald with boiling water', /t'æn/:=faq/ 'perm one's hair'

趟[t'æn] M: trips ** WLZ only; CYF uses /da/

[da^n] paternal (cousins) ** /da^n/ciong/, 'elder male paternal cousin', /da^n/di:/ 'younger male paternal cousin', /da^n/tci>/ 'elder female paternal cousin', /da^n/mei:/ 'younger female paternal cousin'

堂[dajie^n] main hall (of a house)

唐[da^dzö] Tang Dynasty

堂前[dakeko>] candy

堂糖[dala^n] mantis

堂糖炒栗子[dats'ö>-liætsi>] sugar fried chestnuts

堂池塘[dzida^n] pond

堂荡[da^n] 1) swing; sway. 2) stroll ** /da^n/:=tc'yötc'ie/> 'play on a swing', /da^n:/tcieza:/ 'stroll on the streets', /da^n:=-da^n:- 'r/ 'take a stroll'

堂狼[dalæ] wolf

堂榔头[dalædei] hammer

堂下[dalæia:] under the eaves
郎中先生

Chinese doctor

[tsong-cie-sen]

mantis

[la] mantis

betel nut

[lin] betel nut

[la] corridor; passageway

[la] hang out (clothing) to dry (in the sun) **

/la: 'iza/ 'dry clothing', /la:-la:-sô/

'hang out until dry'

dissolute chap

[la:tsi] dissolute chap

waves

[la:dei] waves

read aloud with expression

[la] read aloud with expression

M: tables; stools. 2) surname

[la] surname

cockroach

[tsa] cockroach

camphor

[tsa] camphor

affix a seal; stamp

[tsa:la] dirty ** cf. preferred colloquial

/fong:/

flood; rise (of water) **

/tsa:do:sei/ 'flood', /tsa:=dzô/ 'rising tide'

grow ** or /sentsa/; /tsa:-da:/ 'grow older'

[tsa] eldest grandson

[tsa] master; grasp

account ** /tci:=tsa:/ 'keep accounts',

/ieq-pen> tsa: 'an account book'
膨
[tsaⁿ:] swell; be bloated /tsaⁿ-sq teq/
'(feel) really bloated' (as after eating a lot)

障礙
[tsaⁿ:=mou] dip (a brush) in ink

帳
[tsaⁿ:=ngm:] obstruction

帳
[tsaⁿ:=tong] tent

帳
[tsaⁿ:=bu:] account book

帳
[tsaⁿ:=li] burial service

帳
[tsaⁿ:=tc'i:] miasma

帳
[tsaⁿ:=tsi] mosquito net

帳
[tsaⁿ:=veⁿ-cieⁿsen] accountant / traditional term

斗
[ta>=tsaⁿ:] fight a war

姓
[ts'aⁿ] surname / seq-yeq-ts'aⁿ/ 'the /ts'aⁿ/

姓
[ts'aⁿ=moqbe] punt a raft /ts'aⁿ=dzoⁿ/ 'punt

姓
[ts'aⁿ=bo] calamus

姓
[ts'aⁿ=k'o:] storehouse; warehouse

姓
[ts'aⁿ=lâ] old; aged

姓
[ts'aⁿ=in] fly

姓
[ts'aⁿ] factory; plant /kongts'aⁿ/:

姓
[ts'aⁿ=k'm] open wide

姓
[ts'aⁿ] sing /ts'aⁿ=ko/ (or /ts'aⁿ=ko'r/)

姓
'sing', /ts'aⁿ=teq'yêr/ 'sing a tune',

姓
/ts'aⁿ=-ts'aⁿ=-r/ 'sing some'
暢 销
創 造
提 倡
藏
腸
長
當
常 近
d 近
d 近
隱 藏
丈 丈

[ts'aⁿ:ciö] sell well
[ts'aⁿ:dzö:] create; produce
[dits'aⁿ:] promote
[dzaⁿ] hide; hide away ** WLZ only; cf. preferred colloquial /gän:/
[dzaⁿ] intestines ** /dzaⁿ/ 'stomach and intestines'
[dzaⁿ] long; tall (of people) ** /dzaⁿ "izaⁿ/ 'long clothing'
[dzaⁿ] taste ** WLZ says /zän/; /dzaⁿ-dzaⁿ-k'män:/ 'taste and see'
[dzaⁿ-yoⁿ³] long time
[dzaⁿ-di:] place; site
[dzaⁿ-dzaⁿ] often
[dzaⁿ-yoⁿ:] threshing yard ** WLZ only
[in>dzän] hide; conceal
[dzaⁿ:] M: 10 /ts'eq/
[dzaⁿ:fu] husband ** cf. preferred colloquial term /taⁿtciæzen/
[dzaⁿ-yoⁿ] zhuànyuàn; Number One Scholar
[cidzaⁿ:] Tibet
[kua>dzän] walking stick
[nuei:dzän:] internal organs
[zaⁿ]>[kuaⁿ] the pleasure of your company (a polite formula)
喉
聲
嘔
上
[sa²tsi:] throat ** /eilong/ preferred

[tza²] taste ** CYF says /dza²/, this from WLZ

[zaⁿ:] allow

[zaⁿ:] ascend; go up ** /zaⁿ:=seⁿ/ 'ascend a mountain'

[zaⁿ:=bu:] make a concession

[zaⁿ:=yen] visit a grave to make an offering

[zaⁿ:meiⁿ:] top ** or less preferred /zaⁿ:dei/

[zaⁿ:puoⁿ:zeq] mid morning ** or /zaⁿ:u >/ ; /zeq/ may read /t'ieⁿ/

[zaⁿ:sy] high official; minister (in traditional society)

[t'o>zaⁿ] soil ** WLZ only

["iza"] clothes

[kaⁿ] carry on the shoulder (of two people)

[kaⁿ] jar, large; vat ** /suei>kaⁿ/ 'water urn'

[kaⁿ] slip in; squeeze through

[kaⁿ:dei:ɾ] cowpea

[kaⁿ:iʃ:] outline

[kaⁿ:k'oe] harbor; port

[kaⁿ:kaⁿ] just; just awhile ago ** /kaⁿ:kaⁿ laqhaq/ 'was just here'; cf. alternate /tciaⁿtciaⁿ/

[kaⁿ:men] anus

[kaⁿ:t'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 ** /mensuo kaⁿ/: 'door bolt bar'

景陽岡

[tsoin>ia kaⁿ] Jingyang Ridge ** well known from

the novel Shuihu zhuan

坑

[k'áⁿ] hole; pit ** /"uaq koq k'áⁿ/ 'dig a hole'

糥

[k'áⁿ] rice bran (cut off in polishing)

康

[k'áⁿ] surname ** /k'áⁿ ci/ 'Kangxi' (the

emperor's reign)

慷

[k'áⁿ k'áⁿ] generous

慨

[k'áⁿ] resist ** /k'áⁿ>tsuoⁿ/: 'war of

resistance (against Japan)'

抗

[k'áⁿ:] hide (things) ** WLZ only; CYF says

/gaⁿ/:; /k'áⁿ:-tc'i>-lə/ 'hide away'

园

[k'áⁿ:] kàng, a heatable brick bed ** or

/fu>k'áⁿ: /

炕

[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'áⁿ: /

硬

[ngaⁿ] hard; stiff ** CTF frequently says

/ngen:/, this from WLZ
雁鵝
[ngaⁿ:ngɔ] wild goose

秧兒
["iaⁿ"r] rice seedling ** /ts'æm:"iaⁿ"r/
'seedling' (of any type of plant); cf.
/ts'æq="iaⁿ"/ 'transplant rice seedlings' (no

/r/ suffix)

插秧
[ts'æq="iaⁿ"] transplant rice seedlings

秧
[tsong"iaⁿ"] central

中
[iaⁿ] melt ** /cieq iaⁿ teqieí/ 'the snow melted'

秧羊
[iaⁿ] sheep

洋
[ia"djeⁿ"] money; silver coin ** M: /k'ueiː/; cf.
/djeⁿ/, /longieⁿ/

洋台
[iaⁿdæ] balcony

洋
[iaⁿfu>] matches

火洋
[iaⁿfədzý] large potatoes ** cf. /iaⁿ"y:na>/
'small potatoes'

洋薯
[iaⁿlyö>di₈] willow twig

洋
[iaⁿsòtc'i:] smell of mutton

氣
[iaⁿse"] parasol

陽
[iaⁿtc'i₈] shovel

洋
[iaⁿts'ong] leeks
large red onions
kerosene
foreigner
doll
small potatoes ** cf. /ia°fa°dzyp/
large potatoes'
surrender
develop; make full use of
full of mottle
itch
raise; grow ** /ia°=tsyp/ 'raise pigs',
raise fish/
look toward the sky
plead; implore
alley (wide); lane ** /tie- dei ia°:-vi/>
'streets and lanes'
kind; type
shape; appearance; style
uncle, mother's brother ** preferred
over /dys=ma/; CYF used in youth
mother; mama ** or /nia°/; "m'ma/
preference
home of a married woman's parents
catfish ** or /nia°=la°-r/
brew; make liquor
[liaⁿ] measure (vb.) ** /liaⁿ-liaⁿ-k'wː; /liaⁿ
ts'eq ts'uen:/ 'measure by (Chinese) feet and
inches'

[liaⁿ] rafter ** /zaⁿ:=liaⁿ/ 'lay on the (main)
rafter; /tong:liaⁿ/ 'main rafter'

[liaⁿ] surname ** /liaⁿ sme̤pēq/ 'Liang Shanbo'

[liaⁿ-sei>-seï>] cool

[liaⁿ-cin] conscience

[liaⁿk'umː] cool ** or /fongliaⁿ/

[liaⁿzeq] grain

[liaⁿ>] M: cars ** WLZ only; cf. preferred
colloquial /buː/

[liaⁿ>] ounce ** /*r:-liaⁿ> intsi>/ 'two ounces
of silver'

[liaⁿ>] two ** /liaⁿ>-di̤ dzuei/ 'two snakes'

[liaⁿ>-iaⁿ: tieq] different

[liaⁿ:] bright ** /liaⁿ:-tcin-tcin/ 'sparkling'

[liaⁿ:tcie>] understand

[so:liaⁿ] quantity; amount

[tciaⁿ] ginger ** /lê>tciaⁿ/ 'old ginger',
/sentciaⁿ/ 'fresh ginger'

[tciaⁿ] large river ** /djeⁿ:daⁿ tciaⁿ/ 'Qiantang
jiang'

[tciaⁿ] oar ** /p Cecil tciaⁿ/ 'row'
僵 stiff; deadlocked ** /tong:-tcia" teq/ 'frozen solid', /zi:t'i> long:-tcia" teq/ 'the matter is deadlocked'

浆儿 porridge; soybean milk

江珧柱 scallop (a food item: the dried adductor of a pen shell)

将未来 future

薹片虫 [tcia"p'ie\-dzong] Fasciolopsis buski, an intestinal parasite

〇〇 [tcia"tcia"] just; just awhile ago ** /tcia"tcia" tsei>/ 'just left', /tcia"tcia" laqhaq/ or /tcia"tcia" la-ko:/ 'just was here', /tcia"tcia" hô>/ 'just right'; or /ka"ka"/

将军 [tcia"tcyn] general

浆糊 paste

绷绳 [tcia"zen] reigns ** WLZ only

[pi\"tcia"] border area

奖 [tcia">] award ** /teq=tcia"/> 'receive an award', /tcia">tcin/ 'money award'

蒋 [tcia">] surname

蒋 [tcia">] surname

[tcia">=li>] address an issue reasonably; be reasonable

讲清楚 [tcia">-tcia">-lintc'in] speak clearly! ** or /sueq-sueq-tc'insua"/>
酱油 
大将
金沙港
[tciaⁿ:yō] 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'

搶
南腔北調
[tc'iaⁿ] gun
[neaⁿ-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
喚
強
強詞奪理
[tc'iaⁿ>djyō] insist on
[tc'iaⁿ>kutô] spatula (for cooking with)
[tc'iaⁿ:] cough
[djiaⁿ] strong; healthy
[dciaⁿ-dzi-toq-li>] reason fallaciously ** WLZ only

詳細
牆門
[dciaⁿ-ci:] detailed
[dciaⁿ-men] 1) gateway partition. 2) house with property (that can be purchased) ** M: /koq/

牆門洞見
牆壁
[dciaⁿ-mendong::r] neighbor
[dciaⁿ-pieq] wall; indoor partition ** or /dciaⁿ-dei/

吉祥
像
[tcieqdjiaⁿ] auspicious; propitious
[dciaⁿ:] resemble
橡皮 [djiaⁿ:bi] rubber

象牙 [djiaⁿ:ia] ivory

木匠师 [moqdjiaⁿ:si'iu:] carpenter

相 [ciaⁿ] each other; mutually ** /ciaⁿ-seq/

'acquainted with each other', /ciaⁿ-ts'į/> 'get along (with each other)

香 [ciaⁿ] fragrant ** /ciaⁿ-tc'į:/ 'fragrant odor'

镶牙齿 [ciaⁿ=iatš'i>] put in a false tooth ** cf.

'/ciaⁿ-tc'ieⁿ:/ 'inlay'

相近的 [ciaⁿ=djin:tieq] nearby; close

香肠 [ciaⁿ=dzaⁿ] Chinese sausage

香乡下 [ciaⁿ=ia:] countryside

香瓜子 [ciaⁿ=kuats'i>] sunflower seeds

香泡 [ciaⁿ=p'į:] citrus fruit similar to the pomelo **

cf. /*yö:tsi/> 'pomelo'

镶嵌 [ciaⁿ-tc'ieⁿ:] inlay

湘江 [ciaⁿ-tciaⁿ] Xiang River (flowing through Hunan and Guangxi)

箱子 [ciaⁿ=tsi>] box; trunk

厢房间 [ciaⁿ=vaⁿ] side rooms

香 [ciaⁿ>] dried fish ** or /ciaⁿ>y/ (less preferred)

饷 [ciaⁿ>] pay (for soldiers) ** /tcynzen faq ciaⁿ>/

'soldiers receive their pay'
響
[cia^n] sound; make a sound ** /tsong cia^n>
'teqliː /'the bell has rung', /cia^n>lia^n://
'resonant'

想
[cia^n] think ** /cia^n>–cia^n>–k'ənːː/ 'think about it'

享
[cia^n:] enjoy ** or /cia^n:zeiːː; /cia^n:=foʊ/ 'enjoy a life of ease and comfort'

相貌
[cia^n:mòː] facial appearance; looks ** or /cia^n:mòː'r/

向日葵
[cia^n:zeqguei] sunflower

The Final /ua^n/

["ua^n"] surname

["ua^n"] wild; uncivilized; unreasonable **
/tʃiːkwoʊ "ua^n/ 'very harsh'; cf. /ua^n/

横
[ua^n] 1) horizontal; 2) violent; unrestrained **
/mə"ua^n/ 'wild', /ua^n-in-pa:-də/ 'tyrannize, domineer'; cf. /"ua^n/

王
[ua^n] surname

黄
[ua^n] yellow ** or /ua^nseq/; /ua^n-ha-ha/
'yellowish'

蝗
[ua^n:deiː] soybean ** or /ua^n:deiːr/

蝗蟲
[ua^ndzong] locust
黃蜂
[uaⁿfong] wasp ** or /ufong/; /uaⁿfong ts’i:  
zen/ 'wasps sting people'

黃昏頭
[uaⁿhuendei] late dusk ** cf. /vaⁿ>k’um:pieⁿ’r/  
'early dusk'

橫闊
[uaⁿk’ueq] width

黃包車夫
[uaⁿpots’ueifu] rickshaw driver

皇帝
[uaⁿti>] emperor

黃鼠狼兒
[uaⁿts’y>laⁿ’r] yellow weasel

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>-ls] come and go

旺
[uaⁿ:] vigorous; (as complement of result:) lit  
** /fu> uaⁿ:-tc’i>-ls teq/ 'The fire has  
become vigorous.' /t’a pa> ten tieⁿ>-uaⁿ: teq/  
'He lit the lamp.'

橫財
[uaⁿ:dzm] ill-gotten wealth

輝煌
[huei’uaⁿ] splendid; glorious

欄
[tsuaⁿ] M: matters; affairs ** /keq-tsuaⁿ zi:ti>/  
'this matter'

裝
[tsuaⁿ] pack into

莊
[tsuaⁿ] surname

雙生兒
[sua"sen\r"] twins

商店
[sua\"tie\"] store

桑葚子
[sua\"tsi\"] mulberry (fruit)

喪事
[sua\"zi\"] funeral arrangements ** /ba\":=sua\"zi\":/
'take care of funeral arrangements'

桑樹
[sua\"zy\"] mulberry tree

受傷
[zei:=sua\"] be injured ** CYF sometimes says

爽而堂子
[sua\">\"r-da\"-tsi\"] in high spirits

爽快
[sua\">\"k\"-us\"] refreshed ** /sua\">\"-sua\">\"k\"-us\":
'refreshed and spirited'

爽口
[sua\">\"k\"-o\"] tasty and refreshing

得不償失
[teq-peq-zua\"-seq\"] what is gained does not make up for the loss

光
[kua\"] light

清
[kua\"-tc'in-kua\"-tc'in\"] clear

光棍
[kua\"kuen:dei\"r\"] bachelor

光景
[kua\"tcin\"] approximately

光
[kua\"] M: fish

光州
[kua\"tsei\"] Guangzhou

逛街
[kua\":=tcie\"] stroll on the streets; window shop

** WLZ only; CYF gives /da\":=tcieza\:" or /da\":=
'da\":="r/

筐子
[k\"ua\"la\"-tsi\"] frame upon which something is made

篋
[lok\"ua\"] hamper for rice; large basket
礦
眼眶
狂
黃兒
慌年
慌眼兒
慌忽
謊話
情況

[k'uaⁿ] mine ** /meik'uaⁿ/: 'coal mine',
/tcink'uaⁿ/: 'gold mine'

[ien>k'uaⁿ] eye socket

[guaⁿ] mad; crazy ** /guaⁿzen/: 'madman',
/faq=guaⁿ/: 'go mad'

[huán'r] egg yolk ** or /dmⁿ:huán"r/, /dmⁿ:huán/
[huán nieⁿ] famine year
[huán tsaⁿ] flustered

[huán > ien > r] flash; dazzle; glare in the eyes
[huán hoq] seemingly; faintly
[huán ua:] lies
[dujinhuaⁿ:] situation

○ ○ ○
恩人
衡量
痕
人之業
情
恨
崩
○

The Final /en/

["en-ten:-ten] heavy; weighty

["enzen] benefactor

[enliaⁿ] evaluate

[entcien] trace; vestige

[zen-tsi-en-djin] normal course of human passions

[en:] hate

[pen] fall down; cave in ** WLZ only

[pen] move (things); take away ** /pen tciatcy/

'move furniture', /pen-liö> tsoqtai> ia/: 'Move
the table over here.'); cf. /puo/ 'move (house)'

奔
[pen] run quickly ** /pen-bô/ 'run', /pen-ko:-
tc'i:/ 'run over', /tong-pan-ci-bô/ 'run in all
directions'

崩潰
[pentei:] collapse; fall apart

畚斗
[pentei>] dustpan

本本
[pen>] N: books

雞
[pentci] free grazing chicken

噴
[p'en] spout; squirt; spray ** /p'en=suei>/
'spout water', /p'en-suei>dzi/ 'fountain'

噴嚏
[p'en-p'en-cia''] gushingly fragrant ** or /p'en-
cia''/

烹調
[p'endiä] cooking

盆
[ben'r] pot; basin

盆景
[bentcin>] potted landscape

聯盟
[lie'ben] alliance

笨
[ngáben:] stupid; foolish

['men sen peq cia''] silent; pensive ** cf.
/men:/ 'bored'

門
[men] door

萌芽
[men=ia] sprout; germinate ** WLZ only; CYF gives
/ts'ueq=ia/

門臼兒
[mendyö:'r] door pivot ** also a pun: at the

marriage of one's sister, when one will soon
become a /djęöːdjęöː/, one is said to soon be a

/mendjöːˈr/

[menkˈö>dei] doorway ** or /menkˈö>/

[menlinˈr] doorbell

[mentsò] tomorrow ** cf. less preferred

pronunciation /mintsò/

[menː] bored; depressed ** /menː=saq/ 'in very

low spirits', /cinli> vu"menː/ 'feeling

depressed'

[mens] smother; heat in a covered pot **

/menː=va"nː/ 'heat rice in a covered pot'

[mentsie"n] threshold

[fens] share; divide

[fens-fens] numerous and confused ** or /fens-fens-

lucnː/:

[fensfa"n] sweet-smelling; fragrant

[fens>ka"n] noodles, rice ** or /mi>fens>ka"n/

[fens] manure ** /nyöfenː/ 'cow manure'; cf.

colloquial /"u/

[fens-teiː] struggle; fight

[fens>dzı] manure pit ** cf. /liö>dzı/: pit where

manure is prepared to use as fertilizer

[fens:noː] anger

[vens] grave ** or /venːoː:/

[vens] kiss ** /ven-ven/ 'kiss'; or /tc'ın/
聞香四宝
文房四寶
[ven] smell ** or /ven-tɕieⁿ/: /
[ven-vaⁿ-siⁿ-po'] four treasures of the study **
    i.e. /pieq, moq, tsi>, "ie":/ 'brush, ink, paper, inkstone'

紋路
文明戲
蚊子
紋路文明戲蚊子
[venlaw:] wrinkles
[venminci:] modern play or theater
[vensi>] mosquito ** /vensi> tin zen/
    'mosquitoes bite people'

文旦
文雅
問
文旦文雅問
[venaⁿ:] shaddock; pomelo ** or /"yöːtsi>/
[venia>] elegant
[ven:] ask ** /ven: 'iɛq-ven:/ 'ask', /ven:-ven: lo:/ 'ask directions'

份
問題
自刎
份問題自刎
[ven:] M: newspapers; copies ** /liaⁿ>-ven: po:/
    'two newspapers'

問題
自刎
[ven:di] question; problem
[zǐ:ven:] cut one's own throat ** CYF prefers
    alternate /zi:djin:/ 'commit suicide'

燈
蹲
登門
燈蹲登門
[ten] lamp ** /dieⁿ:ten/ 'electric lamp'
[ten] squat
[ten=men] call at someone's home ** /ten-men
    pə:fa>/ 'pay a visit (to someone)'

敦厚
[ten-ei:] honest and sincere ** WLZ only, CYF
gives /ei:dê:/

燈心絨
[tenčinnioŋ] corduroy

燈籠茄兒
[tenlong-djiⁿ-r] bell pepper
[t'ě>tén] mound of dirt ** WLZ only, CYF gives
     /t'ě>tūei/

[tën>] wait
[tën>tśi>] pennyweight steelyard (scale)
[tën:] glare; stare ** /tën: ngoʃ *ieq-ie">/
     'glare at me'
[tën:] M: meal ** or /təsh"/
[tën:] stew; cook slowly ** /tën:tśi/ 'stewed
     chicken'
[tën:] weigh in hand ** CYF only; /tën:-tën:-
     k's"/ 'check out the weight in the hand'
[tën:'r] stool ** M: /təsə'; /kueqəs tetn:'r/
     'bone tile (shaped) stool'
[t'enʃ] swallow (chunks, as pills, etc.) ** used
     less than /*ie"/
[t'enː] slip off; slide down (as a rolled up
    sleeve or the leg of a sock) ** /vəq're$t'en:-
    loq-le teq/ '(my) sock has slipped down'
[den] odd; eccentric ** or /dendəi/; /bɪtʃ'i:
    den/ 'of a queer disposition'; /tʃ'ioqkoq zen
    dendəi/ 'this fellow is odd'
[den] rise; soar ** /den=k'ong/ 'rise into the
    sky', /den-yn-tśiː-a:/ 'soar on the clouds and
    ride the mist'
[den] surname
[den] vine creeper ** H: /ken/; /*ieq-ken den
dzuo^n peq tcin/ 'trouble) as endless as a vine
creeper'

[den-loq] transcribe ** or /den-ci>/
[denbu:] buttocks
[dentc'i:] Tunxi (in Anhui)
[dentcieq] hoard
[uenden] wonton
[den:] dull ** /t^ë`r den: teq/ 'The knife has
gone dull.'
[den:] settle and clear up (of water) ** WLZ
only, CYF gives /tin/; /den:-den-tc'in/
[den:] surname
[möden:] contradiction
[nenkö:] able to; can
[nen:] tender (of vegetables)
[len'ie^:] fall into enemy hands (of territory)
[lenbuc^n:] wheel ** /ts'ueilbuc^n/ 'automobile
wheel'
[lenli>>] ethics; moral principles
[len>] cold ** /len>-ci-ci/ 'chilly'
[len>ds^n:] cold; indifferent
[len>suei>>] cold and unboiled water
[len>vs^n:dei`r] leftovers
[len:ven] thesis
争 膈

[tsen] contend

[tsen] gizzard ** /tcitsen/ 'chicken gizzard',
  /*iaqtsen/ 'duck gizzard'

[tsen] needle ** /tsen p'ıː ku>/ 'eye of a needle'

[tsen] steam ** /tsen ts'm:so/ 'steam food',
  /tsen tie>n>cin/ 'steam dim-sum'

[tsen] surname

[tsen] true ** or /tsentieq/

[tsen=ie]>] open the eyes ** /tsen-ie>-ciaqtsi>/
  'illiterate person'

[tsen'yeq] first lunar month

[tsen-en:] hate; detest

[tsencie>n>pie]>] shallow needlework basket

[tsendjyo]>] solicit; seek

[tsenlong] steamer

[tsenpe]>] chopping board

[tsensaq'r] wedge; shim; peg; pin ** or
  /tsenseq'r/

[tsensuen] great-great-grandson ** cf. /yo'suen/
  'great grandson' (meaning supplied by informants)

[tsent'sː] detective

[tsentcia] increase; add

[tsentcieq] chastity

[tsentcyöː] acupuncture
斟酌
珍珠
出征
整
整整齊齊
枕頭
疹子

[tsêntsə̂q] consider; deliberate
[tsêntsy] pearl
[tsê'uêq=tsên] go out to battle
[tsên>] whole; entire ** /tsên>t'iên (tô: vên>/)
    'the whole day', /tsên>-koq džjuhau:/ 'the entire situation'
[tsên>-tsên>-dji-dji] neat
[tsên>dei] pillow
[tsên>tsi>] rash; measles ** or for 'measles':
/tmatsen>/ and cf. preferred colloquial
/tsê'o:-r/
[tsên:] upright ** /i=tsên:/ 'shift to make straight'
[tsên:dong:] quake; vibrate; shake
[tsên:dzi:] politics
[tsên:dzu букв:] symptom
[tsên:k'uôn>] relief fund
[tsên:min] prove; verify
[tsên:sôn] clinic
[tsên:tsoq] bestir oneself
[tsên:"iaq] suppress; repress
[tsê'en] ride; take ** /tsê'en=tsê'uêi/ 'take a bus', /tsê'en=dzu букв/ 'take a boat', /tsê'enk'aq/
    'passenger'
稱
[ts'en] weigh ** /ts'en-ts'en k'sʰo:/ 'check our
the weight'

撐腰
[ts'en=tʰiʃ] back up; bolster up (someone)

撐傘
[ts'en=saⁿ] hold an umbrella ** CYF says

/ts'sʰaⁿ=saⁿ>/; this from WLZ

稱呼
[ts'enfu] call; address

逞能
[ts'en=neⁿ] show off one's ability

稱補
[ts'en:] scale ** M: /kuoⁿ>/

趁
[ts'en:] take advantage of; while ** /ts'en: zeq

tc'ioq/ 'eat it while it's hot'; /ts'en: tsʰo>

tc'i:/ 'go while it's early'

○ 鈔票
[ts'en=tsʰp'iʃ:] make money ** or

/ts'en=dongtjieⁿ/

成臣
[dzen] become

層
[dzen] feudal official ** /tcynzdzen/ 'monarch and
subjects'

層
[dzen] level; story ** /'ɾ:-dzên lei/ 'the second
floor'

沉
[dzen] sink ** /dzên=loq-tc'i:/ 'sink down'

呈
[dzen] submit; present ** /dzên=zaⁿ:-tc'i:/

'submit'

陳
[dzen] surname

程
[dzen] surname

成
[dzen] tenth; 10% ** /paq dzên/ 'eight out of
ten'
[dzen] throw ** WLZ only; not colloquial usage;

/dzen=die:/ 'toss away'

[dzen=vao:] fill one's bowl with rice

[dzen-t'io>] dust

[dzen-do:] level; degree

[dzenli>] in the city

[dzenmen] city gate

[dzentcin] have once; have already (done something) ** WLZ only

[dzensi>] orange ** not colloquial in Hangzhou

[dzenvaq] penalize

[dzenzen:] admit

[dzenzeq] honest

[dzenzuo] still ** WLZ only

[dzen:] M: gust; burst ** "/iez-dzen: y/> /a burst of rain"

[dzen:] surname ** /die:"-r>-dzen:/ 'the Zhèng with the dian and or elements'

[dzen:-da:] grand ** /dzen:-da: tie"li/> /grand ceremony'

[dzen:-dzong:] prudent; cautious

[dzen:-song:] present as a gift

[mei:dzen:] flourishing ** CYF says /mei:zen:/, this from WLZ

[sen] (reed pipe wind instrument)
[sen]  1) give birth to.  2) raw
[sen]  Chinese pint
[sen]  deep
[sen]  Earthly Branch #9
[sen]  monk
[sen]  stretch out
[sen=tci':]  get angry
[sen=tda:]  lay eggs ** /tci sen-da:/ 'chickens'

lay eggs'
[sen=mobi:n:]  get sick; be sick
[sen ciö kuo'] dieq] flutes and winds ** together

with /djin dji sy ua:/ 'the lute, chess,
calligraphy and painting' are the leisure
activities of the scholar
[sen teq]  grow; develop ** preferred to 'zhäng
de'; /ia'r sen teq tciökuo' tsua:/ '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>kuo':dei/ 'rice
measure' (made from an empty tin)
[sen't'i>3]  body
[sen'lin]  sound; voice
[ts'eqsen]  livestock; beast
[wə'sen] nephew (child of a sister)
[zen'sen] ginseng

[sen>] 1) save; economize; be thrifty. 2) province

[sen]>'ia^n] Shenyang ** /sen>/ also a surname
[sen>dza] examine; investigate
[sen>nia^n] aunt, wife of /ciö>pegpeq/
[fe^n>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',
    /dözen/ 'peach kernel'; cf. /zoq/: /aqdö zoq/
    'walnut meat'
[zen] person; people
[zen] surname ** also pronounced /nin/
[zen'e:i:] kindhearted
[zen'kwa^n] time ** cf. /zi'e:i:/
[tsuei>zen] lips
[zen>] endure; bear ** /zen> peq 1â/ 'unable to bear'
[zen:] left over ** /zen:=loq-1m/ 'remain left over'

[zen:cin:] wilful; headstrong

[zen:o] any

[zen:seq] recognize; know ** or /zen:teq/

[zen:tsi:y] even so far as (to) ** or simply /zen:tsi:/ (less preferred)

[zen:u:] assignment; task

[mei:zen:] flourishing ** WLZ says /mei:dzen: /

[vongzen:tsi] sewing machine

[sua\^zen] mulberry ** WLZ only; cf. preferred colloquial term /sua\^tsi>/

[t\^zen] edge of a knife ** WLZ only; CYF gives /t\^fong/

[ken] follow; go with ** /ken peq za\^:/ 'can't catch up with', /ken (li\^) t'a tsei>/ 'follow him'; cf. /dong/ 'with'

[ken] Heavenly Stem #7

[ken] M: needles, large (as knitting needles); sticks; clubs ** cf. /bei/

[ken] thick soup

[ken] watch (of the night) ** /sa\^ken puo\^:-i:/ 'middle of the night', /tc'i\^=ken/ 'strike watch'

[ken=di:] plough a field; till the land
跟屁蟲
[ken-p'i:-dzong] someone who clingingly follows another about

○朝
[kentsó] today ** or /tcintsó/

香粳米
[cia"kenmi>] quality polished round-grained non-glutinous rice

耿直
[ken>dzeq] honest and frank ** WLZ only

梗米粉
[ken:mi>fen>] low quality rice flour

艮山門
[ken:ss"men] (originally a gate in the Hangzhou city wall)

更加
[ken:tcia] still more; even more ** cf. /yeqfaq/

'even more'

啃
[k'en>] gnaw

肯
[k'en>] willing

墾
[k'en]=di:] bring land under cultivation

硬
[ngen:] hard; stiff ** WLZ says /nga":/ as does CYF sometimes

很
[hen>] very; quite ** cf. preferred colloquial terms /tcis'kuo\n and /mô²lê:lê/

萬事亨通
[vw":-zi:-hen>-t'ong] everything is going smoothly ** CYF only
The Final /in/

[in] overcast; cloudy ** /"int\'ie\n/ 'cloudy day'

[in] surname ** WLZ only

[in\'iaq] music

[in\'iong] hero ** /"in\'iong h\'e\n/\'true man of courage'

[in\'uei\n] because

[in\'e\n] baby; infant ** or /"in\'r/; cf. preferred colloquial /m\'dei\n/

[in\-'ia]-taq\-ge:\ half dead; hovering between life and death

[ind\'jin] eagerly attentive; solicitous

[ind\'e\n] cherry

[ink\'u\n] karma

[ink\'e\n] ought to

[ink\'o\n] sewer

[in\'men] vulva

[inta\n] should; ought

[in\'ven\n] English

[in\'u\n] parrot

[huen\'in\n] marriage

[ong\'into\'ia\n] toy sword with a red tassel

[ts\'a\n\'in\n] fly

[ua\n\'in\n] oriole

[in\n] Earthly Branch #3
[in] win
[in'a'] bank
[in'u:] loose, lascivious woman
[in'uei] conduct; behavior
[infu>dzong] firefly; glowworm ** cf. preferred colloquial /yöfu>dzong/
[intsua'n:] form; shape
[in'vaq] punishment
[in'ia>] nourishment
[cyeq'ìn] blood type
[in>] entice; lure
[in'>cy>] permit; allow
[in'>dei] addiction ** /za:zin>/ 'become addicted'
[in'>muo'n] conceal; hide ** or /in'>mieq/
[in'>ts'ìn] give rise to; lead to
[in'>tsi>n] shadow
[in'>zeq-uei:sen] diet and hygiene
[*in'>dei>kuo'n] earthenware cooking pot with a handle
[*in'>dzei] dinner party
[*in'>lia'n] shady and cool
[*in'>ma>tcin> ia'n] Yinmajeing lane (in Hangzhou)

** located near /inmenk'o>/; pronounced like
/*i:ma>tcin>/, final nasal /n/ assimilates mid-syllable with initial /m/ of /ma>/, hence
informants give /"i:/ 'idea' as homophonous
syllable

[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

[fe>*in] reflect
[lo>*in] hawk
[p*in>in] conduct

[pin] ice ** /pink'uei:/ 'piece of ice'
[pin] pawn in Chinese chess
[pin-pin-y6>-li>] refined and courteous
[pinboq] hail ** WLZ says /pinbø/; /loq pinboq/

'hail' (vb.)
[pinkuo>] hotel
[pinla"] betel nut
[ta"=pin] enlist as a soldier
[upin] lakeside area in Hangzhou
[pin>] Heavenly Stem #3
[pin>`r] flat cake, pastry or patty **

/zpqpin>`r/ 'meat patty'
報告
餅乾
餅乾叉
合併柄
鬢角
出殯
拼命
拼盤
姘頭
品茶
聘請

平瓶
平地
貧窮
屏風

[pin>kē:] report to superiors
[pin>kw] cracker; cookie
[pin>pin>ts'a] small cymbals
[aqpin>] merge
[pin:] handle ** or /pin:ˋr/; /töpin:/ 'knife handle'
[pin:tciaq] hair on the temples; temples ** or
/sua"pin/, /lia"pin/, /pin:faq/
[ts'ueq=pin:] bring out the coffin for a funeral procession
[p'in=mi:] with all one's might; desperately **
/pin-min: bō/ 'run with all one's might'
[p'inho] platter of assorted appetizers
[p'indie] illicit lover; paramour **
/ga=p'indie/ 'live together illicitly'
[p'ina=da] sample tea
[p'in=tč'in>] engage
[bin] go by; take as the basis ** /ni> bin sa:ci zeqkaq tso:/ 'What do you go by to do it that way?'
[bin] level
[bin'r] bottle
[bindi:] flatland
[bindjiong] poor; impoverished
[binfong] screen ** /di:binfong/ 'folding screen'
蘋果频繁平安批评

[binko>] apple
[binwa>] frequent ** WLZ only
[binwa>] peaceful
[p'ii-bin] criticize
[bin:] (function: emphatic particle used with a negative) ** /bin: peq ci>teq/ 'definitely did not know'

治病
dzi:=bin:] treat an illness ** cf. /mوبة:/
'ilness', /sen=mوبة:/ 'get sick'

明明兒

[min-min-'r] obviously; plainly ** /ni> min-min-
'r ci>teq, tcia>-ts'i-tcia>-ng/ 'You obviously know, (yet) act the dumb fool.'

酩酊大醉

[min-tin>-da:-tsuei:] dead drunk
[minkong] centipede ** preferred to /ukong/
[minlia:] bright; well-lit
[minnie:] next year
[mintcie] popular; folk
[mints'en] name
[mintsi>] name
[mints6] tomorrow ** cf. preferred pronunciation /ments6/

耳鸣

[*r>min] ringing in the ears

抿嘴巴

[min>tsuei>pai] purse one's lips

[min>ke>] sensitive

[tm>nsw] southern Fujian ** WLZ only
[min:] life
[tin] Heavenly Stem #4
[tin] keep a close watch on somebody ** or
/tinləː/: /tinlə t'əː/ 'keep close watch on him';
/tin=səː/ 'tail (somebody)'
[tin] let settle and clear up (of water) ** CYF
only; /paגעai/ tin-tin-tɕiəm/ 'Let the water
settle and clear up.'; cf. /dənː/ (WLZ only)
[tin] sting; bite ** /ventʃi/ le tin ngo>
   teqlei/ 'A mosquito has bitten me.'
[tindeiɻ] nail (n.) ** or /t'ɕeqtin/
[tints'uaŋ] malignant boil
[tinː] most ** /tinː peq hə>/ 'worst'
[min-tin]-daː-tʂueiː/ dead drunk
[tinː] nail (vb.) ** /tinː=tɻə/ 'nail fast'
[tinː=huɛn] become engaged (to be married)
[tinː=nyəːkʰəɻ] sew a button on
[t'ɕin] large hall ** /da:tɕiəm/ 'main hall'
[t'ɕin=tɕiən] hear
[t'ɕin-dʒi+-ʑuən] let things take their own
course
[t'ɕin]=ɕiong] throw out one's chest ** /t'ɕin>-
ɕiong-deq-doː/ 'throw out one's chest and stick
out one's belly'
挺括  [t'ın>kuaq]  neat; straight; sharp; nice looking
** or /t'ın>-t'ın>-kuaq-kuaq/

游艇  [yö-t'ın>]  pleasure boat

停  [din]  stop ** /din-loq-1w/ 'come to a stop',
/din-tsi>/ 'cease'

庭院  [din'yo:]  courtyard

亭子  [dintsi>]  pavilion

朝廷  [dzö-din]  imperial court

蜻蜓  [tc'indin]  dragonfly

定  [din:]  fix; decide; settle

凝  [din:]  M: stick of ink

凝  [nin]  congeal; solidify ** /nin-long>-1w/; WLZ
   says /ni/

迎親  [nin]  surname ** also pronounced /zen/

迎  [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  [nintsì>]  silver ** or /intsì>/

寧  [nin:k'o>]  would rather

可幸  [nin:k'uei]  fortunately; luckily ** WLZ says
   /in:k'uei/; or /k'ueiteq/, /hö>teq/
拎

[*lin] pick up or carry hanging at one's side **
/*lin=tɕ'i>i>-lw/ 'pick up'

[*linsuei: longnie"] loose change

[lin] continuous rain ** WLZ only; this literary expression is found in people's names

[lin] on the point of; just before ** /linzi::
'temporary, just at the time', /lin tsej> djie"/ 'just before leaving'

[lin] surname

[lin] zero

[lin=y>] get drenched in the rain

[lin'r] bell

[lin-lo-dzei-duo":] silks and satins

[linkoq] water caltrop ** cf. preferred colloquial term /lɔ>lin/

[linli:] clever; quick-witted ** /ts'ongmin
linli:/ 'bright and quick witted'

[linlieq] piercingly cold ** /linlieq tieq

"fong/ 'piercingly cold wind'

[linmo:] tomb

[linseq] stingy ** /linseqkuei>/ 'stingy creep'

[linseqi:] neighbor ** or /lintcy/,

/djie"mędong:"r/

[linseqi:] piecemeal
[lintc'in] clear ** /tìn beq lintc'in/ 'cannot hear clearly'

[lintin] left alone without help ** /k'u> lintin/ 'pitifully alone', /tciaq cìo> lintin nes in-bu:/ 'alone and helpless with tiny (bound) feet, it is difficult to walk'

[lintsits'ò>] glossy ganoderma (used in Chinese medicine)

[linzen] predawn; small (early) morning hours

[djilin] kylin unicorn

[ylin] fish fins ** (meaning as supplied by informants)

[lin'è'r] collar ** WLZ gives /lin>dei/

[ba-sëo-ko:-lin>] hike the hills and traverse the mountains

[lin:-uw:] in addition; besides

[lin:da'-'da:zen] your mother (polite expression)

** or /lin:da'/

[lin:tsuen-da:zen] your father (polite expression)

[lin:uw: tieq] other; another ** /pa> ngo>

lin:uw: tieq/ 'give me another'

[*usifong-lin:lin:] majestic looking

[tcin] catty
[tcin] frighten; scare ** or /tcin /ieq-dei/; cf.
  less preferred /haq/
[tcin] front lapel of a Chinese style garment
  (buttons on the right) ** /da:tcin/ 'outer
  lapel', /ci>tcin/ 'inner lapel', /lie>tcin/
  'brothers-in-law, husbands of sisters'
[tcin] lean (of meat)
[tcin] scarf; towel; kerchief
[tcin] sinew; muscle ** /tcinkueq/ 'muscles and
  bones'
[tcin peq dzï:] can't help; can't refrain from
[tcin-dza] frequently
[tcin-tcin yö> vi:] with relish; with keen
  pleasure
[tcin-zen] astonishing; alarming
[tcin/pa] stingy
[tcin/cyeq' r] kumquat
[tcin/seq'r] account book (that folds out in
  accordion form)
[tcin/si>] gold
[tcin/sô] today ** or /kentsô/
[tcin/zen] spirit; mind
[ie>tcin] eye
[poqtcin] Beijing
水晶 [suei>tcin] crystal ** /suei>-tcin-tcin/
    'glistening'
[tcin>] tight
[tcin>] well ** M: /k'ô>/
[tcin>-za:-t'ie"-hua] add flowers to the brocade
    (to make the splendid even more brilliant)
[tcin>dzen:] prudent; careful ** or /ciô>cin-
tcin>dzen:/
[tcin>seq] scenery; view
[dei-tcin>] neck
[tcin:] enter ** /tcin:=dzen/ 'go into the city'
[tcin:] soak; immerse ** /tcin: 'la suei>li>/
    'soak in water'
[tcin:bei:] esteem; admire
[tcin:ts'aqpin] policeman
[tcin:tsi>] mirror ** M: /mie"/:
[tcin:tsi>] prohibit
[tcin:yn] Jinyun (in Zhejiang)
[tcin:zu"o"] to one's surprise; go so far as to
[tqotcin:] national territory
[tc'yeqtcin:] winding path
[tc'in] clear; pure ** /tc'inbaq/ 'clean' (of character)
[tc'in] kiss ** or /tc'in-tc'in/ (or /ven-ven/)
[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'

青苔

[tc'in'uda] moss

傾盆大雨

[tc'in-ben-da-yu>] torrential downpour; heavy cloudburst

鈥佩蜻蜓

[tc'inbei:] admire ** WLZ only
[tc'indin] dragonfly

青果

[tc'inku>] fresh olive ** cf. /kw>b>le>/ '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-kua>:kua>/ 'greenish'

清爽

[tc'insua>] clean; neat; nice ** /tc'in-tc'in-sua>->sua>/ '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-pei/ 'a cup of tea'

青蛙

[tc'in'ua] frog

請

[tc'in>] invite; please ** /tc'in> ly⁵⁶ 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
[tɕʰin>tʰieŋ] invitation
[fiːː-tɕʰin>-vaːn>-zeq] forget eating and sleeping
(as a result of being absorbed or occupied in
what one is doing) ** WLZ only
[tɕʰinː] press ** /tɕʰin: menlin`r/ 'press the
doorbell'
[tɕʰinːtsoʊ] celebrate
[dziŋ] clear (of the weather) ** /dziŋtʰieŋ/ (or
/tʰieŋhoʊ>/) 'fine weather, clear day'
[dziŋ] lute ** /dziŋ=dziŋ/ 'strum the lute'
[dziŋ] Qin Dynasty ** or /dziŋkoʊ/; /dziŋsi>uaŋ/
Qinshihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty
[dziŋ] search; look for ** /dziŋ-dzaq teqlei/
'found it!', /dziŋ peq dzaq/ 'can't find it',
/dziŋ-dziŋ kʰaːn:/ 'see if you can find
(something)'
[dziŋ] ten day period ** WLZ says /cyŋ>/;
/tʂoŋdziŋ/ 'mid ten days (of the month)',
/zaː:dziŋ/ 'first ten days (of the month)',
/ia:dziŋ/ 'last ten days (of the month)'
[dziŋ'guoː] circulate
[dziŋ'in] circumstances
[dziŋ'y] whale
[dziŋdza] go on round of inspection
[djink'um:] diligent ** WLZ only
[djinsei:] birds and beasts
[djints'm:] celery
[djin:] exhaust; use up ** /djin:-tie]q/ '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":/ 'do the best
that one can'
[djin:-sus:] 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'
[ksa]djin:] clean ** or /ksa]-ksa]-djin:-djin:/
[peq djin: zû tc'i>] not only that; nor is this
all
[cin] fishy smell ** /cinv:i:/ 'fishy',
/ycintc'i:/ 'the smell of fish'
[cin] heart ** M: /k'ô/
[cin] Heavenly Stem #8
[cin] new
【cin】 salary ** or /cinsuei>/; /faq=cin/
'distribute salaries'
【cin】 star ** or /cincin/
【cin-sa"r】 appreciate; admire ** WLZ only
【cinla"kuo"r】 bridegroom
【cinnia"tsi"r】 bride
【cin】 awaken ** /k'uen:-cin】 teqlei/ 'somebody has) awakened
【cin】 bump open; knock off ** /cin>k's-1w/
'knock open'; often refers to a cat or a dog:
/kuk:s: pa> m o cin】 k's-1w teq/ 'The lid to the pot was knocked off by the cat.'
【cin:】 1) believe; trust. 2) letter **
【cia"cin:】 'believe', /cin:fong/ 'envelope'
【cin:】 surname; family name ** or /cin:so:/
【cin:fen:】 excited
【cin:k'ø】 beasts of burden; livestock ** cf.
【ts'øsen/]
【cin:soq】 swift; prompt
【cin:tsi】 temperament
【cin:ven:】 inquire
【kècin:】 happy
The Final /uen/

[*uenˈioq] pestilence

[*uenˈnuo̯] warm

[uen] turbid; muddy ** /uen-suei/> 'muddy water'

[uen-teh-teh] muddleheaded; confused; sleepy

headed

[uenˈe:n] wonton

[linˈuen] soul; spirit

[uen>] stable; not wobbly; steady ** /uen>-toq-toq/ 'steady and reliable' (of a person)

[uen-din:] stable; steady

[tsuensei>] comply with; observe

[tsuent cin:] respect; honor

[tsuen>] accurate; exact ** /mi=s=tsuen/> 'take accurate aim'

[tsuen-cy>] permit; allow

[tsˈuentˈie̯n] spring

[tsˈuentˈote] chapped; dried and cracked (of skin)

** /seɪ> tsˈuentˈote teqi̯e/ '(My) hands are chapped and cracked.'

[tsˈuentz̄i>] bivalve; solen

[tsˈuentzu:] village ** or /tsˈuens a "

[tsˈuens a] Chinese toon

[tsˈuen]> pettish; like a spoiled child **

/tsˈuen>-taq-taq/ 'pettish'
村

[ts'uen>] ponder; speculate; think about **

/ts'uen>-ts'uen>-k'ei:/ 'think about it'; /zi:-moq-ts'uen>-tsa:/ 'observe for oneself and consider what is appropriate'

蠢

[ts'uen>] stupid; dull ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/ngaben:/

寸

[t's'uen:] M: inch (10/t's'uen/ to 1 /t's'eq/)

[t's'uen:-bu:-ne"-in] cannot move the slightest step

寸步難行

[ts'uen:ss"] shirt; blouse

[dzuen] store; keep

[suentsi>] grandson

[suen>] bamboo shoot

[suen>seq] lose; loss

[suen:] seep; ooze ** /suen=t'ei:/ 'seep through'

[zuen] pure ** /zuen tcin/ 'pure gold',

/zuentesn:/ 'unadulterated'

醇

[zuen tcyō>] mellow wine

[zuenk'ō>lyō] doggerel; jingle

[zuents'mː] water shield ** /ci' u zuents'mː:/

'West Lake water shield'

酒

[zuen:dza":] kidney (technical term)

[zuens:fong] with the wind ** /"ieq-lo:-zuens:fong/

'smooth sailing!', /zuens:fong dji ts'uei/

'cycle with the wind'
順手関月利潤

iği:zuen] right arm; right side
[zuen:yeq] intercalary month
[li:zuen] profit
[kuen>] 1) roll, 2) boiling ** /k'msuei> kuen>

teqlei/ 'The water is boiling.'
[kuen:tsi>] pole; stick ** M: /ken/
[k'uenlensa'] Kunlun Mountains
[k'uente'yeq] Kün opera
[djie\a-k'uen] sién and kün, two of the Eight Diagrams
[k'uen>] tie; bind
[k'uen:] sleep ** /k'uen=tci\b/ 'sleep', /k'uen:
*iq-tci\b/ 'have a sleep', /k'uen: teq h\b>/
'slept well', /k'uen: peq dzaq/ 'cannot
sleep', /k'uen:dzaq teqlei/ '(someone has
fallen) asleep'
[k'uen:nɔ\a] difficulty; hardship
[quen:ni\a] fester; exude pus ** or /ly\b=nong/
[huen-dei-huen-nɔ\a] confused; muddled
[huen-dzen-dzen] dazed
[huenmi] stupor; coma
[huents'm\b:] meat dishes
[huen\b'in] marriage ** /tci\b=q=huen/ 'get married',
/vi:huen/ 'not yet married'
The Final /yn/
[yn] cloud ** or /ynts'w>/ (less preferred);
/*'yn/ 'dark clouds'
[yn] even; well distributed ** /buo"-buo"-yn/
'mix until even'
[yn] say (literary expression) ** WLZ only
[ymp"ie"-/k6] sweet white hard cake
[yn:] carry; transport ** /yn: tongci/ 'transport things'
[yn:] dizzy; giddy ** /yn:ts'uei/ 'get carsick',
/yn:dzuo"/ 'get seasick'
[yn:u:] pregnant woman
[*iaq=yn:] rhyme
[tcyn\in] military encampment
[tcyn\yn] even; well distributed
[tcyn\uei:] army; troops
[tcyn\kong] completed (of a project) ** WLZ only
[tcyn\tsi>] gentleman; nobleman
[tcyn\>] embarrassed; awkward ** /tcyn>-saq/
'really embarrassed', /tcyn>-i8/ 'embarrassed'
[*intcyn:] handsome ** WLZ only
[bin:tcyn] germ
[dynts\tsi>] skirt
[dynts\song:] the masses
[cyn\y] smoked fish
[cyntsə] medal

cyn> ten day period ** CYF says /djin/, this from WLZ; /tsongcyn> 'mid ten days (of the month)', /za:cyn> 'first ten days (of the month)', /ia:cyn> 'last ten days (of the month)'  

cyn: lecture; give somebody a talking to ** or /tci6:cyn:/, /cyn:ua:/; /cyn: t'a *ieq-ten:/  

give him a good talking to'  

cyn:=koq] die for one's country ** WLZ only

The Final /ong/

[*ong] urn; earthen jar ** WLZ only  
[*ongtcia5ə] Wengjiashan (in Hangzhou)  

[ong] red ** /ong-tong:-tong/ or /ong-cyeq-cyeq/  

'bright red'  

[ong] surname  

[ongda:] grand; great ** literary expression  

[ongkə] chasm  

[ongsuei>>] flood; floodwater  

[ni'ongten] neon light  

[pong:lieq] split; burst open ** CYF prefers /k'əlieq/
[p'ong>] pick up with two hands held closely; hold with cupped hands **/p'ong>\=tc'i>-l=a/
'pick up'

[p'ong>dza] boost; show support by one's presence

[p'ong>\=dzaq] run into; meet with **/p'ong>\=dzaq/
'encountered'; /p'ong>-p'ong>\=dei/ 'meet'; cf. /ba"/: 'meet with'

[bong'r] shed; shack **/məbong'r/ 'thatched shed'

[bong-bong-song-song] fluffy; puffy
[bongpu:] tarpaulin
[bongyö>] friend

[bong>\=] become dusty or grimy **/tō:ts'y: bong:
teq moq-moq-heq tieq/ 'Dust and grime has gathered and made it dark and black everywhere.'

[bong:dzen] dust **/hueidzen/ 'dust'
[mong-mong-\=lia\=\=]: dimly lit
[mong-mong-tong>-tong>] muddled; unclear
[mong>] violent; abrupt; vigorous
[mong>si] biting midge
[mong>tong>] muddled; ignorant **/ts'ongm\=in
'ieq-si:, mong>tong> 'ieq-si:/ 'one age brilliant, the next muddled'
夢 | mong: | dream ** /tso:=mong:/'dream' (vb.)
孟 | mong: | surname
風 | fong | M: letter ** /'iow-fong cin:/ 'one letter'
風 | fong | wind
箱 | fongcia| bellows
富 | fongfu: | abundant; plentiful
烽 | fongfu>| beacon
火 | 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
刺 | fongts'i: | satirize; mock
子 | fongtsi>| madman
楓 | fongzy: | gum tree (maple)
前 | djiel-fong | vanguard
峰 | kafong | peak; summit
蜜蜂 | mieqfong | bee
土 | fong: | dirt; filth; dirty
縫 | vong | sew (with ------ type stitch)
年 | vong | surname
逢 | vong-nie`-ko:-tcieq | on New's Year's or other festivals
節 | vong:`r | crack; fissure ** /menvong:`r/ 'crack between a door and the frame'
陪 | vong:-bei | keep somebody company
凤凰
[ving:/ua^n] phoenix ** /ving:/ua^n/ 'Phoenix
Hill' (in Hangzhou)

[ton^] east
[ton^ci] thing ** /sa:/ tongci/ 'what's this?'
[ton^tie^n] winter
[ton^tci:a] host
[ton^tsi:] winter solstice
[ton^ie^n'ts^m:] pickled winter vegetable

[ton^tieq] understand ** /ton^tieq/ or /ton^ tieq/ teqlei/ 'I understand (now).'
[ton^tseq] long and low narrow wooden table ** traditionally placed in front of the /koqtci/
'altar table'
[ton^zi:tsa^n] chairman of the board
[ton^] freeze
[ton^lia^n] ridgepole and beam—person of great responsibility
[ton^ong] having free passage; unobstructed **
/*ieq-te'i^8~-peq-t'ong/ 'know nothing about';
 cf. /t'ong>ci8/ 'through the night'
[t'ong>] bucket; M: bucketful of water ** /ieq-
t'ong> suei>/ 'one bucket of water'
/suei>t'ong>/ 'water bucket'
[t'ong>] poke ** /pa> fongio'r t'ong> *ieq-t'ong>
uan/ 'Poke the stove for a more vigorous
fire.'

[t'ong]'r] leg (of a boot, sock, etc.) ** or simply /t'ong>/

[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)

[t'ong]>t'ong>] all; entirely
[t'ong]>ci8] all night; through the night
[t'ong]>k'u:m:] delighted; to one's heart's content
** /t'ong]>t'ong]>k'u:m:> k'u:m:/ 'to great satisfaction'

[t'ong]>"ieq] unify
[t'ong:] ache; hurt ** /dei t'ong:/ 'head aches',
/t'ong>:saq teq/ 'awfully painful', /t'ong>:ci-ci/ 'painful'

[dong] 1) and; together (with). 2) same ** /ngo>
dong ni>/ 'me and you', /dong t'a tc'i:/ 'go with him'; cf. /ken/ 'follow'

[dong] copper; bronze
[dong] tube ** /yödong/ 'postbox'
[dongdjie*] money; copper cash ** CYF says

/longnie*/

[dongnie*] childhood
[dongtsi]>tc'i] pullet; immature chicken: a hen
that has not yet laid eggs or a cock that has not yet crowed

[dongyö] tung oil

[dongzen`r] pupil of the eye ** cf. /utzy/ 'pupil and/or iris of the eye'

[tsoqdong`r] bamboo tube

[dong:] cave ** /ie`iadong:/ (a cave in Hangzhou)

[dong:] move ** /tseiq dong:/ 'cannot walk'

[dong:`r] hole ** /ci: dong:`r/ or /tsendong:/ 'small hole'; cf. /tsen p`i:ku>/ 'eye of a needle'

[dong:ng`e>`] hole ** the informants supply this, but claim it is not a Hangzhou word: cf.

/dong:`r/ 'hole'

[dong:veq] animal

[nong] pus ** /lyö=nong/ 'exude pus'

[nongmin] peasant ** or /niongmin/

[long] another name for Gansu ** /longtong/ 'Eastern Gansu', /longci/ 'Western Gansu'

[long] dragon

[long] hand mill for hulling rice

[long:`r] cage ** /tصولong`r/ 'chicken cage'

[long:deipu:] light canvas; plain muslin

[long:die`fong] whirlwind; tornado
隆断

[longduo^n:] monopolize
[longdzong] solemn; ceremonious ** /longdzong tie^n]>li>/ 'a grand ceremony'
[longk'a^n] rice chaff
[longk'oeq] rice hull
[longnie^n] money; copper cash ** or /longtie^n/;
CYF's pronunciation, WLZ prefers /dongdjie^n/
[longtsi>] deaf person
[long>] gather together; bring together; hold
together ** /aq peq long>/ 'cannot hold
together'

攴來

[long>-1m] (function: compound directional complement) ** /tseq-long>-1m/ 'fold up'
[long>tsong>] altogether; in all
[long:] do; manage; get; fix ** /long:-long:-ho>/
'fix it well', /pa> sy long:-p'0: teq/ 'ruined
the book', /pa> ngo> long:-long: ho>/ 'Help me
get this taken care of.'

弄堂

[long:da^n] alley, smaller
[tsong] bell; clock
[tsong] handleless cup ** /ieq-tsong tcy6>/ 'a
cup of wine'
[tsong] mid ** /yeqtsong/ 'mid-month'; cf.
/ta^tsong/ '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 ke">-dji:/ 'heartfelt gratitude'

鐘頭梭織鬃板刺 [tsongdei] time ** /tsongdei to: la/ 'it's time'

[tsongpa"] bed pad or frame made of palm fiber

[tsongpe">suaq] bristie brush ** or /

[tsongpe">suaq`r/]

宗教點中飯中飯邊兒 [tsongtci8] religion

[tongtie">] time; hour ** or /tsongdei/

[tongve":] lunch

[tsongve">pie`r] late morning; noon ** or /

[tsongve">pie", /zeqtsongpie"/]

梭樹失蹤 [tsongzy:] palm tree

[seq=tsong] missing; lost trace of (somebody or something)

[tsong>] swell

[tonggon:] altogether; in all

[tongkuei] anyhow; after all

[tongluei:] type; variety

[tsong>to] numerous; multitudinous ** CYF says /

[tsong:to/, this from WLZ

[tongtsi>] seed ** /po tsong>tsi>/ 'sow seed'

[tsong>y] at last; finally
種
[tsong:] plant (vb.) ** /tsong:=di:/ or
/tsong:=die"/ 'plant a field'
中毒
[tsong:=doq] poisoning; be exposed to something
toxic
糉箬殼兒
[tsong:niaqk'eq'r] wrapper leaves for zòngzi
(/tsong:tsi>/) ** cf. /niaqk'eq/ 'bamboo (or
reed) leaves'
眾多
[tsong:to] numerous; multitudinous ** WIZ says
/tsong>to/
糉子
[tsong:tsi>] glutinous rice dumpling; zòngzi **
/ku> tsong:tsi>/ 'wrap zòngzi'
眾安橋
[tsong:*a"dji6] Zhong'anqiao (a district in
Hangzhou)
蔥
[ts'ong] green onions
[ts'ong] rinse
[tsong=dza] brew tea (in a pot)
[tsong=mi>] husk rice (by machine) ** cf.
/sua"=mi>/ 'husk rice (by machine)'
匆匆忙忙
[ts'ong-ts'ong-ma"-ma"] in a great haste
[ts'ongmin] bright; smart ** /ts'ongmin
tsi'uei:, dza"-min: paq-suei:/ 'may you be
bright and intelligent, and have a long life'
(a wish for children on their birthday)
充满
[ts'ongp'ei:] abundant; full of ** /tcinlieq
ts'ongpei:/ 'full of vigor'
煙囪
[*ie"ts'ong] chimney

[ts'ong] love (esp. a child) ** /ts'ong>-um:
    teqlei/ 'spoiled rotten!'

從
[dzong] from

蟲 [dzong`r] insect; bug

兒 [dzongdjie"n] formerly

從 [dzongfoq] repeat; reiterate

重 [dzongpm:] worship; adore ** WLZ only

重 [dzongsy] series (of books) ** WLZ only

仲 [dzong:] heavy

一 [dzong:] surname

見 ["ieq-tcie"-dzong:-djin] fall in love at first sight

鍾情

怨訟師
[*oqdzong:si] hysteric (a term of abuse directed at lawyers) ** cf. /so:-dzong:/ 'lawsuit'

歌頌 [ko-dzong:] sing the praises of ** WLZ only

朗誦 [la"ndzong:] read aloud with expression

放縱

[fa"dzong] self-indulgent; undisciplined ** WLZ only

鬆 [song] loose

鬆 [song=tcie"n] shrug one's shoulders

肩 [songzy] pine tree

樹 [song:] 1) send; deliver. 2) see off

送 [song:] surname
送券
[song:=tc'yo">>] give a gift certificate ** this
was done in traditional times; the certificates
could be redeemed at specified shops

頌揚
[song:ia"] laud; extol ** WLZ only

鹿茸
[loqzong] pilose antler (of a young stag; used in
Chinese medicine)

弓
[kong] bow (weapon)

工
[kong] work ** /kongzen/ 'worker', /tso:="kong/
'do work'

恭喜
[kongci>] congratulations ** /kong-u:="cin-ci>/
'congratulations!'

宮殿
[kongdie'\:] palace hall

攻讀
[kongdoq] study

供給
[kongtcieq] supply; provide

功德
[kongteq] merits; charitable deeds

工作
[kong"\:] work; job

公安
[kong"\:] public security

鞠躬
[tcyeq=kong] bow (vb.)

蜈蚣
[ukong] centipede ** cf. preferred colloquial
/minkong/

○
[kong>] protrude ** or /deq/ (more preferred)

拱手作揖
[kong>-sei>-tsoq="ieq] clasp one's hands before
one and bow slightly in greeting

鞏固
[kong>ku:] consolidate; strengthen

供
[kong:] lay offerings
供奉

[kong:-vong:] enshrine and worship
[kong:cie^n:] contribute
[kong] empty; hollow ** /k'ongdo:/ 'empty stomach'

[k'ong>p'a:] I'm afraid; perhaps
[k'ong>pul] terror ** WLZ only
[k'ong>tc'iaq] peacock ** /k'ong>tc'iaq k's-bin/
'the peacock opens out its tail feathers
[k'ong>tsi:] control
[k'ong:] free time ** or /k'ong:ie^n/; /ngo>

meq̄> teq k'ong:/ 'I have no free time'
[gong:] together; altogether ** /'ieqgong: toso>/
'how much altogether', /gong:dong/ 'common'
[hong] drive off; shoo away ** /pa>t'a hong-
ts'ueq-tc'i:/ 'Throw him out.'
[hong] dry (beside a fire; as clothing)

[hong>] 1) fool; humberg. 2) coax; humor **
/hong>p'ie^n/ 'deceive', /hong>(-hong>) t'a k'u'en:-dzaq/ 'Coax her to sleep.' cf. /'o/
'lull to sleep'
[hong] uproar; disturbance ** /'ieq-hong>-'r-
sm": 'break up in an uproar', /hong>zi:fi/
'create a disturbance', /tc'i=hong>/ 'cause an
uproar'
The Final /iong/

[iong] bear ** /iong'mɔ/ 'panda'
[iong] male ** used more frequently than /kong/
[ionghua:] dissolve
[iongliaⁿ:] capacity
[ionglo] smelting furnace ** WLZ only
[iongma>] horse, male; stallion
[iongmɔ:] appearance; looks
[iongnyʊ] bull
[iongts'iaq] harmonious; on friendly terms **
 /dən tɛŋ 'mæn iongts'iaq/ 'The conversation was very friendly.'
[iongtsi] cock; rooster ** or /kongtsi/
[iongtsen:] Yongzheng (reign name, 1723–1735)
[iongtsy] pig, male
[iongyan:] honor
[iongzoq] vulgur; philistine
[iong'ian:] easy
[iong'iaq] duck, male ** or /iong'iaq'r/
[u'iong hual] cottonrose hibiscus
[iong>] carbuncle
[iong>] gush; surge ** /suei> iong>-ts'ueq-lə/
 'water gushes out'
[iong>] pupa ** WLZ only
[iong]̣=vi] heap fertilizer around the roots
擁抱 [iɔŋ> bɔ:] 
[ìɔŋ>cì] tolerate; permit
[ìɔŋ>ks^n] brave
[ìɔŋ>tcì] crowded
[ìɔŋ>tcìaⁿ] Yong River (in Zhejiang)
[ìɔŋ>yoⁿ] forever
[yø̆-ìɔŋ>] swim
[ìɔŋ>⁷] used
[ìɔŋ> peq dzaq] no need to/for ** cf. /ìɔŋ teq dzaq/ 'need, is useful'
[ìɔŋ>⁵] strong (of tea)
[ìɔŋ>⁴] surname
[ìɔŋ>min] peasants ** or /ìɔŋ>min/
[ìɔŋ>mø] fine hair; down
[guen:=ìɔŋ>] fester; exude pus ** cf. alternate pronunciation /ìɔŋ>/ 'pus'
[ìdʒøŋ>] poor; poverty-stricken ** /ìdʒøŋ>zen/
'poor people', /ìdʒøŋ-k'µ>/ 'impoverished'
[ìdʒøŋ>huːa] a type of rarely blooming flower
[ìɔŋ>di:⁷] brothers
[ìɔŋ>k'ø] pit of one's stomach
[ìɔŋ>oq] ferocious; fiendish
[tcieq-ìɔŋ] good or bad luck ** /tcieq-ìɔŋ zy o/ 'what will one's luck be like?'
The Final /aq/

["aq"] familiar prefix

["aq=saq"] strang[e ** WLZ only; CYF gives

/tc iaq=saq/

["aqbo"] mother-in-law, husband's mother

["aqdi:] younger brother ** preferred to /di:di:/

["aqko"] elder brother ** preferred to /koko/

["aqmei:] younger sister ** preferred to

/mei:mei:

["aqmidoveq"] Amitabha! ** an exclamation; or

/nam u "aqmidoveq/ 'Namah Amitabha!"

["aqtc:] elder sister ** preferred to /tc>tc>/

[aq] astonished ** WLZ only

[aq] join together; close

[aq'ar] box; case

[aqd8] walnut ** cf. /uaq'ar/ 'pit'

[aqp'oq] fall flat (on one's face) ** /aqp'oq

'ieq-tci8/ 'take a fall flat on one's face'

[aqtuei:] check; verify

[co-aq k'8>tc'in] affable; genial

[paq] eight

[paq] give ** an alternate pronunciation; see

/pa>/

[paqcietsoq] eight immortals table

[paqyeqpuo:] Mid-Autumn Festival
柏樹
[pæqzyː] cypress; cedar ** CYF says /pæqzyː/, this from WLZ

拍
[pəʊ] clap; pat ** /pəʊ=səi>/ 'clap one's hands', /pəʊ ma>p'i:/ 'flatter'

迫
[pəʊ] compel ** WLZ only

潑
[pəʊ] sprinkle; splash (as of children at play, or splash onto the floor) ** /pəʊ=susí>/ 'sprinkle water' (as before sweeping the floor)

迫害
[pəʊʔəː] persecute

三魂六魄
[smʰ-uən-loq-pəʊ] the three spirits and the six souls

拔
[baq] pull out; yank out ** /baq iatsi>/ 'pull teeth', /baq tsʰ>/ 'pull weeds'

○兒
[baqʰ] lumpy; paste like (of cooked rice or noodles) ** /tcieq=baqʰ>/ 'become lumpy'

白色
[baqseq] white ** CYF says /baqseq/, this from WLZ

白字兒
[baqziːʰ] incorrect but homophonous character **
/tuoʰ>io: djiaʰdɔ: baqziːʰ ciənɛn/ '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', /dʒincieʰ: ba> maq/ 'use a lute string
to check a woman's pulse' (as practiced by
doctor's in traditional times)

[maq'ʃ] socks ** CYF says /vaq'ʃ/, this from WLZ

[maq-maq-uo-ie] silent; without saying a word

[maqfu] bran; husk of wheat

[maq'p'ie] oatmeal

[maqsen] strange; unfamiliar ** /maqsenzen/

'stranger'

[maqtsi] wheat

[maqtsopu] dish rag; cloth (to wipe with)

[faq] issue; emit; develop

[faq=ia] germinate; put out buds ** or /ts'ei=ia/

[faq=fon] go insane

[faq=hô] go rancid (as of ham or cooking oil)**

cf. /hô'yô/ 'bad (cooking) oil'

[faq=mei] grow mildew ** cf. /mei-tie: teqei/

'it's all mildewed'

[faq=me"zueq] have a malaria attack

[faq=zueq] have a fever

[faq=ien>] have the chills

[faqtei>] tremble; shake

[faqtsi>] method; way ** /cia" koq faqtsi>/

'think of a way'

[deifaq] hair
[vaq] (function: final sentence interrogative  
particle like ma) ** rarely used; the /V peq V/  
pattern is preferred

[vaq=k'uo"]>] impose a fine  

[vaq=tsei:] swear ** only WLZ accepts /vaq=zi:/  

[vaq=r] socks ** WLZ says /maq'r/  

[vaqvaq'r] bubbles (rising to the surface) ** cf.  
/p'ö:p'ö:r/ 'bubble'

[vaqi:] flavorless  

[poqvaq] Northern Expedition  

[taq] take (a vehicle); set up (a tent, etc.) **  

/taq ts'uei/ 'take the bus', /taq dzuo/ 'take  
a boat', /taq lia"bong/ 'set up an awning'

[taq-taq] pat with the hand (as on the shoulder)  

[taqtcieq'r] vest  

[taq'in] reply; promise  

[t'aq] collapse ** WLZ only; CYF prefers /t'm'/  

[t'aq] wipe; rub; pat; stroke by patting with  
hand in a back and forth movement

[suei]>t'aq] otter  

[suei]>t'aq] water tower  

... [tsqqt'aq] bamboo cot (a cot or mat of bamboo  
slats that may or may not have legs) ** or  
/tsqqt'aq'r/
[daq] H: pile or pad of paper ** /"ieq-daq
pō:tsi>/ 'a pile of newspaper'

[daq] step on; tread on

[daq ia"ts'uei] sew on a machine

[tō:daq] arrive

[naq] stroke in Chinese writing ** /"ieq-p'ieq
"ieq-naq/ 'one piê stroke and one nà stroke'

[naq=suei:] pay taxes

["laq"] that ** bound form: requires a measure or classifier; or /"laq"ieq/; WLZ prefers /"na:/;
/"laq-tsí/ 'that (pen)', /"laq-ia":/ 'that kind'

["laqdei"] there ** or /"laqmuo">mie":/
/"laqmie":/ /"laqpie":/; WLZ says /"na:dei/ or
/"na:li>/

["laqkoq"] that ** CYF's pronunciation; WLZ says
/"na:koq/

["laqmuo">mie":] there ** or /"laqmie":/

["laqtaqmoq"] the very last

[laq] hot; spicy; pungent

[laq] pewter

[laq] wax

[laq-laq-ua"] waxy yellow ** or /laq-ua"-laq-ua"/

[laqdi"r] chili pepper

[laqqaqtsi"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.' /lqhaq lâ>li>/ 'where (is it)?' /t'a laqhaq sueq ma>za": djyö: "iö: tc'i: teqle/ 'He just said he was going right away.' /uc'˚ laqhaq . . . /'in the midst of (doing). . .' /t'a laqhaq sueq u:;y>/ 'She's talking.' /cîn tieq '"iza° ci> laqhaq/ 'The new clothes are washed.'

[laqlí:dei] favus of the scalp; mange ** /sen laqlí:dei/ 'get the mange'

[laqpaqtsq] rice porridge to be eaten on the 8th of the twelfth month

[laqsaq] rubbish, trash

[laqtsq] candle

[laqyeq] twelfth month of the lunar year

[tsaq] narrow ** /IAq/, /isaqtsq/

[tsaq] pick (flowers, fruit)

[tsaq] wear (clothing) ** literary expression;

/biö>-tc'ioq-tdaq/ 'go whoring, gamble, feast, and wear fancy clothes

[tsaq=ie°] tcin] blink the eyes ** /tsaq ie°> tcin dong: tci:ts°eq/ 'blink one's eyes and plot'

[tsaq=in] make camp (of armies)
着棋
[tzaq=dji] play chess ** or /ia:=dji/,
/tsei>=dji/

扎根
[tzaq=ken] take root

斟酌
[tsentsaq] consider; deliberate

折
[tts'aq] tear down

擦
[tts'aq] wipe off; wipe (glass) ** /ts'aq=lis/;
'wipe off (or away)', /ts'aq-lis> t'a/ 'wipe it
away', /ts'aq poli/ 'wipe the glass'; cf.
/tc'ie/ 'wipe' (in general)

擦
[tts'aq=iat's'i] brush one's teeth

插
[tts'aq=k's:] put artemisia out on the door on
Duanwu festival

插
[tts'aq='ia'] transplant rice seedlings

察
[tts'aq=k'm:] watch; observe

雏
[tts'aqmie'] side

侧
[dzaq] asleep; sleeping ** /k'uen:=dzaq teqi/;
'fallen asleep'

着
[dzaq] briefly parboil ** cf. preferred

焯
[colloquial /ts'uon/ 'boil quickly'

炸
[dzaq] deep-fry in oil ** or /yôdzaq/

弱
[dzaq] weak; feeble ** /sent'i> dzaq/ '(have a)
feeble body'; WLZ says /zeq/

着
[dzaq=deitsu>] toss dice

骰子
[dzaq-dzaq-li] tight; tightly
[dzaq-ia u-] bare fangs and brandish claws;
savage and uncivilized

[duaqdji:] acrobatics ** /duaqdji:duo\n/ 'acrobatic troupe'

[dzaq\w] a certain amount ** WLZ says /zeq\w/
[duaqmen] sluice gate ** or /duaq\w\'/
[dzaqt\w] hay cutter
[dzy:dzaq] residence
[suei\w] water ladle; large deep dipper **
WLZ says /suei\w zoq('r)/

[saq] bring to a halt ** /saq-\w/ 'bring firmly
to a halt', /saq=ts'uei/ 'brake (stop) a car'

[saq] kill
[saq] very; extremely
[saq-sei>]-tieq] like crazy; for all it's worth **
or /saq-sei>]-kaq/

[saqkoq] what ** WLZ says /saqkaq/; cf. /sa:

'what'

[saqkoq di:] where; what place ** or /sa:
di:]/; preferred to /na/li>dei/

[saqzitcie\w] in a twinkling

[bosaq] Bodhisattva ** WLZ says /busaq/

[kaq] (function: adverbial suffix) ** preferred
to /tci\w/ in some constructions and often
optional: /s\w-s\w-voq-voq-(kaq) zo: laqhaq/
'comfortably sitting there', /kô-kô-cin:-cin:-
(kaq) tsei>/ 'happily go', /p'inmin:-kaq bô/
'run like crazy', /djin:lia":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

[kaq] cut; cut off ** /kaq dô:tsi>/ 'cut rice
plants'

[kaq] dolichos

[kaq] membrane in nuts ** /aqdô kaq/ 'walnut
membrane'

[kaq] separated ** /kaq sm²-t'ie²/ '(after) an
interval of three days'

[kaq] unit of volume: one deciliter ** /zeq-kaq
uei 'ieq-sen/ 'ten deciliters make a litre'

[kaqli:] clam

[kaqli:]>r] itch; scabies ** preferred to

/tci:ts'ua"/

[kaqmin:] revolution

[kaqpieqdei] next door ** or /t'ieqkaqpieq/,

/kaqpieq/ (latter less preferred)

[kaqtsi>] pigeon

[kaqtsi:> flea
○嘴儿
皮夹儿

[fongkaq] style
[mokkaq'] 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'ə k'aq/; cf. preferred
colloquial /sə:/

[k'aq=dei] kowtow ** also used by elder
generation meaning 'thank-you' when a drink is
poured

[k'aqcioqdei] knee cap

[k'aqsei:] cough ** or /k'aqsei>/; cf. preferred
colloquial /tc'iaa:/

[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 søpə/ 'hold a
bookbag under the arm'; WLZ says /djiag/

[gaq] jam up; press ** /ts'eitei: gaq-lə teqleig/
'the drawer is tightly stuck'
[gaq=p'indei] live together illicitly
[gaq zi:fi] stir up trouble ** or /luo": gaq zi:fi/
[gaq'r] clip (n.) ** WLZ sometimes says /djaq'r/
[ngaqkoq] forehead ** or /ngaqkoqdei/
[haq] black ** CYF says /heq/, this from WLZ
[haq] drink ** cf. preferred colloquial /tc'ioq/
[haq] frighten; scare ** /haq=zen/ 'frighten people', /haq 'iqq-dei/ 'take a fright', /haq t'a 'iqq-dei/ 'give him a fright', /k'ong>haq/ 'intimidate'; considered less elegant than /tcin/

[haq] surname
[haqts'm>] cheer ** WLZ only

The Final /iaq/
[*iaq] press; crush ** /'iaq-saq teqle/ 'crushed to death', /'iaq"iaq-bin/ 'press smooth'
[*iaq'r] duck
[*iaqtcin] deposit
[da:'iaq] approximately
[ps:'iaq'r] gift presentation box
[iaq] learn ** /iaqtsm>/ 'scholar'
[iaq] medicine
狭 [iaq] narrow ** or /tsaq/, /iaqtsaq/; /lo: iaq/

'the road is narrow'

岳父 [iaq'u:] father-in-law, wife's father

學堂 [iaqda"n] school (traditional term) ** /iaqda"ni>/

'in school'

俠客 [iaq'k'aq] martial adept of chivalrous conduct

岳母 [iaqmo>] mother-in-law, wife's mother

學生子 [iaqsentsi>] student

鑰匙 [iaqzi] key

"in iaq" music

[don-gcin-iaq-lie] join effort with unity of purpose

長江三峽 [dzatcia" sa"-iaq] Yangzi Gorges ** WLZ only

挾 [niaq] hold (someone's hand)

捏 [niaq] knead; mould (with the fingers) **

/niaq=ni/ 'mould clay'

瘧疾 [niaqdjieg] malaria ** cf. colloquial term

/zueqbin:

虐待 [niaqds:] maltreat

箬笠 [niaqk'oq] bamboo or reed leaves (as those used to wrap zònsi) ** cf. /tsong:niaqk'oq'r/

'wrapper leaves for zònsi (/tsong:tsi>/)

箬帽 [niaqmø:] conical leaf hat ** CYF only; CYF notes this type of hat is made from /niaqk'oq/

'bamboo (or reed) leaves'); WLZ may read
掠头
[liaq=dei] comb (short) hair ** cf. /s=y=dei/
'comb (long) hair

掠儿
[liaq`r] modern type comb ** cf. /moqso/
'(traditional) curved comb'

掠夺
[liaqdeq] plunder ** WLZ only
[ta]=liaq hunt

侵略
[tc'inliaq] invade

脚
[tciaq] foot

脚
[tciaq] Heavenly Stem #1

脚
[tciaq] M: ten cents; dime ** /"ieq=tciaq/ or

/'ieq=tciaq koqtsi>/ 'one dime'

脚后
[tciaq`ei:kən] heel (of the foot)

脚盒
[tciaq`ben] foot washing basin

脚踏
[tciaqdaqts`uei] bicycle

脚
degree? ** or /tciaqkaq`t`/; /tciaqkaq tso:/
'What to be done? /tə: iaq`i:li> tc'i';
tciaqkaq tsei>/ 'How does one go to get to
school.'

脚骨
[tciaqkuku`eq] tarsus (top of the foot)

脚
[tciaq`pa`:] leg ** /do:tciaq`pa`:/ 'thigh',
/ci6>tciaq`pa`:/ 'calf'; informants note that
/t`uei>/ refers to a pig's leg

夹衫
[tciaqma`r] padded shirt
[tciaqteq] feel ** or /koqteq/ (less frequent)
[tciaqteq] padded ** cf. /ts' pieq/ 'unlined'
[tciaqtsi]>ps] freckle
[tciaqtsô] upper part of a leg of pork ** or
/tsytciaqtsô>/
[tciaqtsô>"r] claws
[tciaq"in:] footprint
[tciaq"s:] padded jacket
[tcyô>tciaq"r] lees or dregs in wine
[bitciaq"r] wallet ** WLZ says /bikaq"r/
[tcie"tciaqkuaq] 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'iaqdziô] Magpie Bridge ** where tradition has

it that niúlàng and zhīnǚ meet once a year

[tc'iaqda"n] talk in consultation ** WLZ only

[tc'iaqk'o"r] a finger divination method

[matc'iaq] sparrow ** CYF says /matc'io>"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
[ciaqtc'y] jurisdiction

瞎子
[ciaqtsi>] blind person

挖
[uaq] dig; dig at; pick at

活
[uaq] alive

划
[uaq] draw (a line)

滑
[uaq=tə>] slip and fall

倒
[uaq`r] pit; stone ** cf. /aqdə/ 'walnut'

核
[uaq-ts'ɑq-tcyo>n>kua>n] spotless ** /ni> tc'ioq
teq uaq-t'ɑq-tcyo>n>kua>n/ 'you've eaten absolutely all of it!'

三
[uaq-uaq-fong:] very dirty; quite filthy ** or /uaq-fong:-uaq-fong: /

猴
[uaqsuen] monkey. ** CYF prefers to /eitsi>/

計
[tcɪ:uaq] plan; project

劃
[tiə`uaq] crafty; sly ** CYF only; cf. alternate /tcɪə>uaq/

刷
[suaq] brush (vb.) ** /ci>suaq/ 'wash and scrub',
/suaq=di:/ 'scrub the floor'

刷兒
[suaq`r] brush (n.) ** /iasuaq`r/ 'toothbrush'

刮
[kuaq] scrape
刮浆刀
[kuahtciaⁿtɔ] spatula for spreading paste
[pɔkuaq] include; comprise

百不
[peq] hundred
[peq] not; no ** /peq-do:-peq-ciɔ/> 'neither big
nor small'

[peq] turn; move (with hand) ** /peq dieⁿ:ua:/
'dial the phone'

不響
[peq ciaⁿ] not speak ** or /peq sueq ua:y>/

不大
[peq da:] not very; not all that... ** /peq da:
dieⁿ/ 'not very sweet'

不像話
[peq djiaⁿ: ua:] unreasonable; outrageous

不好
[peq hɔ>] cannot; should not ** /peq hɔ> te’ioq
tieq / 'this cannot be eaten'

不〇〇
[peq kaq suei:] hate to part with (somebody or
something) ** preferred to /suei> peq teq/

不過
[peq ko:] but; however

不止一次
[peq tsi> *tse-ts’i:] not just once

不會
[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 zy] not as good as
不要紧 [peq "i6:tcin"] no problem; don't worry ** /peq
"i6:tcin" tieq/ 'it's not important'

鉢頭 [peqdei] crockery pot; earthenware bowl (as the kind used for pickling)

百褶裙 [peqka"djyn] multi-pleated skirt ** or /peqtcie"djyn/

鉢焦 [peqtcie8] rice crust ** cf. /no:mi> uaqtcie8/ 'sticky-rice rice crust'

柏樹 [peqzy:] cypress ** WLZ says /paqzy/ [peqzi:] is not
[da:peqpeq] uncle, father's elder brother

水[beqdi] water chestnut
[beqfu:] domineering; bossy
[beqseq] white ** WLZ says /baqseq/
[ts'abeq'r] cymbals (large)

末 [meq] end ** /meqnie"/ 'the final years (of a period)'
[meq] powder ** /meqtsi>iaq/ 'powdered medicine'

[meq-djieq-ns:o] utterly helpless

末末 [meqmeq'r] powder; crumbs ** preferred to /moqtsi>/

末没[meqyö>] 1) does not have (negative existential).

2) has not (yet) (imperfect aspect marker)

泡沫沫儿 [p'ē:meqmeq'r] froth; foam

[feq] not (literary negative) ** WLZ only
[feq] stroke ** WLZ only
[fa"feq] seem ** WLZ only
[tc'în> feq cieq "ie" ] no smoking please
[veqdjia" : ] 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'î/> / 'can stand up'
[teq=tô:] obtain
[teqls] (function: extent complement marker)
   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/; /sma"-t'ie" peq tc'ioq-va" : 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'î/ , meaning 'anger']); also cf. /kong>/ 'protrude' (used less often)
[deq] seize; carry off
特別
為
突然

肋骨
勒
索
骨汁

折
斷
好
輕
學
行
哲
量
浙
職
位

[deqbieq] special
[dequei:] deliberately; on purpose
[deqzuɔ] suddenly ** other ex.: /deqts'ueq/
  'protruding'
[leq] (function: final sentence particle) **
/tæ>-lei leq/ 'It's thundering.'
[leqba:kueq] rib
[leqseq] extort; blackmail
[tseq] fold ** /tseq=long>-ia/ 'fold up'
[tseq] juice ** /ku>tseq/ 'fruit juice'
[tseq] H: various creatures as pigs and chickens;
  watches; boats ** /'ieq-tseq dzuɔ/"
[tseq] only ** or /tseq yɤ/"
[tseq] weave ** /tseq=pu:/ 'weave cloth'
[tseq=duo:] break in two
[tseqhɔ>] have no choice but; can only
[tseqiaq] discontinue one's studies
[tseqiaq] philosophy ** WLZ only
[tseqin] implement
[tseqlia:] quality
[tseqma:] rebuke
[tseqtcia] Zhejiang
[tseqtsi>] pleats (on clothing) ** WLZ only; cf.
  preferred colloquial /tcie"/
[tsequei] position; post
規則
[kueitseq] rule; regulation
[tsoqtseq] mosquito wriggler ** WLZ only; CYF
gives /tô:toqdzong/

[ts'eq] 1) bare. 2) red ** /ts'eq-dîô-dîô/
'stark-naked', /ts'eq-ô-lô:/ 'quite naked',
/ts'eqtciaq/ 'barefoot', /ts'eqseq/ 'red',
/ts'eqdei:/ 'read bean'

尺
[ts'eq] M: foot (10 /ts'uên:/) ** /seⁿ-ts'eq
dzaⁿ/ 'three feet long'

萄
[ts'eq] M: plays ** /ieq-ts'eq ci:/
[ts'eq] volume; book
[ts'eqnieⁿ:] test
[ts'eq'tuei:] withdraw; back out
[ts'eqti>] thorough
[ts'eqtseq] reprimand
[ts'eqtsi>] notebook ** WLZ only
[tc'ìn-ts'eq-tçieⁿ:-ti>] clear and limpid such
that the bottom can be seen

計策
[tci:ts'eq] stratagem
[dseq] be worth

[dseq] straight ** or /pieqdseq/; /dseq pen/ 'run
straight for', /pieqdseq tsei>/ 'walk straight
on', /dseq-t'iô-si':'si/ 'dead straight'

侄兒
[dseq'r] nephew, brother's son ** or /dseztsi>/;
cf. /dsezny>/ 'niece'
[dzeq-dei-kö>-nö>] crafty; wicked
[dzeq-dzeq-loq-loq] candid; frank
[dzeqdei] height
[dzeqdje^] valuable
[dzeqdijy:] order
[dzeqkuaqdei] thief ** or /ciö>dzeqkuaqdei/;

/ciö>t'ei/ is also heard; WLZ says /zeqkuaqdei/

[dzeqmindi:] colony
[dzeqsa"u:>)] frank; candid
[dzeqveq] plant; flora
[cie">dzeq] select; choose
[mö dzeqtong] Mao Zedong
[tcindzeq] Waking of the Insects (the 3rd solar term)

[seq] rough; puckery; astringent ** /seq=tseui>/ 'tastes puckery'; cf. preferred colloquial /pa/

[seq] stop up; clog ** CYF sometimes says /saq/; /seq=1â/ '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/

[seqba:] lose; be defeated
[seqia^:] style; type
[seqin>] photography
[seqma^n] color blind
[seqtci:] design
[seqtci-amoni-veq] the Buddha Sakyamuni
[seqtsi:>u] louse
[kw^seq] 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 /daq/; this from
    WLZ
[zeq-zeq-cia^n:] all along
[zeqdei] stone
[zeqdei] tongue
[zeqhuei] lime
[zeqkaq] so; to this/that degree ** or
    /zeqkaq'tʰ/
貳骨頭
[zeq̂kwaqdei] thief ** CYF says /dzeq̂kuaqdei/,
   this from WLZ
若干
[zeq̂keⁿ] a certain amount ** CYF says /dzaq̂kaⁿ/,
   this from WLZ
日裏苔
[zeq̂li>] daytime
古舌
[zeq̂t's] coating on the tongue
日子
[zeq̂tsi>] days; life ** /zeq̂tsi> ko: teq hō> peq
   hō>?/ 'how's it been going?'
食指
[zeq̂tsi>] forefinger
日中話
[zeq̂tsong] noon ** or /tsong'u>/
石誌
[zequa:] truth
日實石
[zeq̂zoq] stone mason's chisel
白
[bawk̂zet] rhizome of large-headed atractylodes
   (used in Chinese medicine)
述美術
[djy:zeq] narrate
食素
[mei>zeq] art
什錦日蝕
[mieⁿ:zeq] wheat foods
[ŝo:zeqtcin>] mixed vegetarian dish
[zeq̂zeq] eclipse of the sun ** cf. /yueq̂zeq/
   'eclipse of the moon'
日蝕
[keq] this ** /keq-tsi/ 'this (pen)'; /keq-ləⁿ/:
   'this kind'
[keq-tsong>] these few; these several ** /keq-
   tsong> tongci/ 'these things'
日蝕
[keqkoq] this ** or /tciqkoq/
[keqli>] here ** or /keqli>dei/ (most preferred), /keqdei/, /keqpie", /keqmie":

[keqmâ] now; just now ** or /keqmôtsi>/ (WLZ only); also see /môtsi>/

[keqmâ] then; in that case (loose conjunctive particle frequent in conversation)

[heq] black ** /heq-ts'cq-ts'cq/ 'pitch dark';
/heq-te'yö-te'yö/ 'jet black'; WLZ says /haq/

The Final /ieq/

["ieq] choke (on something) ** /"ieq-lâ teq/
'choking on (something)'

["ieq] Heavenly Stem #2

["ieq] one

["ieq] sunken in; dented in ** or /"ö/

["ieq-cieq'r] a short time; a moment ** /den>
"ieq-cieq'r/ 'wait a moment'

["ieq-k'o ve":] kernel of cooked rice ** only WLZ accepts /ve":lieq/; cf. /ve:ni>guo"r/ 'grains of cooked rice'

["ieq-k'uei:dei] one cash unit

["ieq-t'aq-u-do] a complete mess

["ieq-tci:dei] a short time; a moment

["ieq-tie"]-"ieq-tieq] little by little
clump of grass

certainly
together
treat (different matters) as all the same

a little ** considered to refer to a slightly larger quantity than /*ieqtieq'\r/
a little ** or /*ieqtieqtieq'\r/
benefit; profit

bow with clasped hands **
CYF only

also; and ** WLZ only
page
leaf
liquid soap
translate
harmonious
buy and sell (goods) ** WLZ says

easy and comfortable
force; compel ** /pieq za^n: lia^n sm/
'forced onto Mt. Liang'
pen; brush ** M: /tsi/
sink inward; go flat ** /ts'usit'm pieq-
ti6: teq/ 'The tire is flat.' /pieqtsuei\`r/
'a person whose lower jaw sticks out'
[pieq] soft-shelled turtle
[pieq] suppress; hold back ** /pieq-li6> *ieq-k'5> tc'i:/ 'hold one's breath (as with anger)', /peiqtco'i:/ '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"] emerald hairpin
[pieqloq] dark jade green
[peq pieq] doesn't have to
[p'ieq] glance at ** /p'ieq t'a *ieq-ie">/ 'shoot a glance at him'
[p'ieq] M: horses; bolts of cloth
[p'ieq=k's-im] cast aside
[p'ieq=dze] split firewood ** or /pieq=moqdz\a/
[p'ieqlieq] thunderclap; thunderbolt ** /ta>
*ieq-koq p'ieqlieq/ 'thunder once'; CYF only,
WLZ gives /p'ieqlei/
[p'ie*p'ieq] remote; out-of-the-way
bieq] (this syllable is found in names) ** WLZ only

[bieq ia": tieq] another (type)

[bieqba] loquat ** /bieqba dz:j: / 'loquat tree'

[bieqdei] nose ** or simply /bieq/

[bieqk'ong>] nostril

[bieqlia"] ridge of the nose

[bieqt'i:] snot

[bieqzen] other people; someone ** or /zentcia/, /bieqzentcia/, /bieqtcia/

[libieq] parting ** /sen-li si>-bieq/ 'part forever'

[tc'ybieq] difference

[^mieq] twist; turn (with fingers) ** WLZ says /mieq/; ^mieq=cie": / 'twist thread'; ^mieq- "mieq-tcie"/ 'twist to a point' (with fingers, as of thread in preparation to thread a needle); ^mieq tsi>nie":r/ 'make a twist of paper'; ^mieq-"mieq-tcin>/ 'twist tightly';
cf. /djie":/ 'screw on'

[mieq] dense

[mieq] go out; extinguish (of a flame, light, etc) ** /mieq="u/ 'extinguish', /mieq-"u teq/ '(the flame) has gone out', /fu> mieq-liè>
teq/ 'the fire's gone out'
[mieq] honey ** preferred to /fongmieq/

[mieqdie^e:] preserved fruit

[mieqdie^e] bamboo mat

[mieqfong] bee

[mieqlei>] bamboo basket

[mieqtsi>] bamboo strips ** /p'ieq=mieqtsi>/

'split bamboo into strips'

[tieq] (function: adverbial suffix) ** /me^e:-

me^e:-tieq daq/ 'pedal slowly (home)';

/p'inmin:-tieq ts'uei/ 'blow like crazy'; cf.

/tci^e/ and /ka^e/

[tieq] (function: subordinative particle) **

/ngo>tieq/ 'my', /ni>mentieq/ 'your's'

[tieq] drop; drip

[tieq] fall; tumble; drop ** /tieq=loq-la/ or

/tieq=t8>/ 'fall (or drop) down'

[tieq] lose ** /tieq=li^e> teqlei/ '(it's) lost'

[tieq'r] knob (as on a teapot lid)

[tieq-tieq-fa^e] square, straight and smooth

[tieqtc'in] blood relations; close paternal

relations ** or /tieqda^e/

[moqtieq] goal

[t'ieq=ia] pick one's teeth

[t'ieq] iron ** /t'ieq-t'ieq-zeq/ 'solid as iron'
踢 
[t't'ieq] kick ** /t't'ieq 'ieq-tciaq/ 'give a kick (to)'

貼 
[t't'ieq] M: dose (of medicine) ** /*ieq-t't'ieq iaq/

貼 
[t't'ieq] stick; paste

請 
[tc'in>t't'ieq] invitation

帖 
[dieq] stack up; pile up ** /dieq-tc'i>-lm/

疊 
'stack up'

狄 
[dieq] surname

羅 
[dieq=mi>] purchase rice ** literary expression;

米 
WLZ only

笛 兒 
[dieq'r] horizontal flute

兒 
[dieq'r] small dish

送 
[dieqts'i:] repeatedly ** WLZ only

人 
[dieqzen] enemy

間 
[tcie";dieq] spy

蝶 
[udieq] butterfly

蝶 
[nieq] surname

溺 
[nieq=si>] drown ** WLZ only; cf. preferred colloquial /*ueq/

逆 
[nieq=fong] go against the wind ** CYF prefers /tuei:deifong/ (lit. 'headwind')

風 
[nieq'u:] business; work

區 
[nieqmin] anonymous ** /nieqmincin:/ 'anonymous letter'

匿名 
[nieqtsi>] tweezers ** WLZ only
[dzeq=nieq] do evil

[lieq] split open ** /lieq=k'as/ 'split open'

[lieq] stand ** /lieq laqhaq sueq-ua:/ 'speak while standing', /lieq=tc'i>-le/ '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

[və"lieq] grain of cooked rice

[faqlieq] law

[iō: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 kʰiaq/ 'remove a medicinal plaster',
/tcieqlo:/ 'expose'

結親

[tcieq=tč'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-puⁿ-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

[tcieqdzuiekueq] spine

節省

[tcieqsen>] economize

結蝶

[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
[tc'ieq] cut; slice ** /tc'ieq=zoq/ 'slice meat',
    /tc'ieq=suei:/ 'dice'
[tc'ieq] lacquer
[tc'ieq] seven
[tc'ieq] sew with overlapping ------ stitches **
    /tc'ieq ieti>/ 'sew a sole (for shoes)'; also
called /bm=tsen/
[tc'ieqlieq] tired; worn out
[pie"tc'ieq] edit
[t'ei tc'ieq] steal ** or /dö:tc'ieq/
[ta]=tc'ieq] loot; plunder
[tc'into tc'ieq] relative; kin
[twa"-tc'ieq-tc'ieq] timid ** or simply /twa"-tc'ieq/
[djieq] cut off; sever ** /duo":-tsi>-=djieq-sun/
    'die without sons and grandsons'
[djieq] stingy ** or /djieqcia"/; /djieq saq
    kuei>/ 'rascal'
[djieq] turn ** usually refers to the face or
    head: /ni> tieq dei djeq-ko::-le/ 'Turn your
    head this way.'
[djieq=y6] collect stamps
[djieq=kaq] pass (as an examination)
[djieqbin:] disease; illness
[djieqduo"] theatrical company
[djeqiaⁿ] the setting sun ** WLZ only
[djeqkuòⁿ] accustomed to
[djeqkuòⁿ] native place
[djeqmoq] lonesome
[djeqpieⁿ] drastic change ** WLZ only
[djeqtcín] shortcut ** WLZ only
[djeqtsí>] mat ** M: /di8/
[djeqtsq] masterpiece ** WLZ only
[djeqtucⁿ] extreme; utmost
[k'ongdjeq] air raid
[cieq] Earthly Branch #11
[cieq] rest ** /cieq 'cieq-cieq/ 'rest a bit',
    /cieq-cieq lieq/ 'rest a while from effort',
    /cieq-cieq tcíaq/ 'rest one's legs a bit'
[cieq] snow ** /cieq iaⁿ teqleí/ 'the snow melted'
[cieq] surname
[cieq] tin
[cieq=mieq] divulge a secret
[cieq=tí] put out the light ** cf. preferred colloquial /mieq/; also see /'u/
[cieq'ũ:] daughter-in-law ** for this CYF often says /ci'ũ:/ (homophonous with /ci'ũ/ 'West Lake'!!)
雪雪白  [cieq－cieq－baq] snowy white ** or /cieq－baq－cieq－baq/  
屑屑兒  [cieqcieg`r] crumbs ** /macieg`r/ 'crumbs of sesame seed'  
雪花兒  [cieqhua`r] snowflakes  
蟋蟀  [cieqsoq] cricket ** cf. preferred colloquial /tc'ycy'tr/  
吸鐵石  [cieqt`ieqzeq] magnet  
消息  [ci6cieq] news  
分析  [fencieg] analyze  
磕膝頭  [k'aqciegdei] knee cap  
可惜空隙  [k'ongcieq] gap; interval ** WLZ only  

The Final /ueq/  
[ueq] drown  
[uq`li] home; family; household ** WLZ says /q`li/; cf. /va^n`eq/ 'house'  
[tseuq] pawn in Chinese chess  
[tseuq] sip; suck ** CYF only; /tseuq=na/>/ suck at the breast'  
[tseuq] go out ** /tseuq=tc'i:/ 'go out'  
[tseuq=iats'i>] grow teeth; teethe
sueq] talk; speak; tell ** or /sueq=ua:/; /sueq
ku>zi:/ 'tell a story'; /sueq-sueq-tc'insua^'/
speak lucidly!', /sueq-sueq-k'a^:/ 'try to
work it out (by talking)'

[sueq=ciś:ua:] joke

[sueq=mong:ua:] talk in one's sleep; fantasize
aloud ** or /sueq=k'uen:ua: /

[zueq] hot

[zueq] lose money; go bankrupt ** or /zueq=pen>/;
WLZ says /seq/; cf. less preferred /k'uei=pen>/

[zueq k'suei>] hot boiled water ** cf. /len>

k'msuei>/ 'cold boiled water'

[zueqsuei>] hot water

[kueqci] marrow

[kueqdei] bone

[k'ueq] wide ** /tcioq-ken ts:'r k'ueq/ 'this
belt is wide'; cf. /k'ua^/ 'wide'

[k'ueqda:] enlarge

[lenk'ueq] contour; silhouette ** CYF says

/lenk'eq/, this from WLZ
The Final /yeq/  
[yeq] even more; the more (the more)
[yeq] month ** /sm"yeq/ 'March', /sm"-koq yeq/ 'three months', /yeqts'o/ 'beginning of the month', /yeqtsong/ 'mid-month', /yeqti>/ 'end of the month'
[yeq] say (literary expression) ** /tsi> yeq/ 'the master says'
[yeqdô:] acupuncture point
[yeqfaq] even more; all the more ** /yeqfaq hsô>/ 'even better'
[yeqlia\:] moon
[yeqia">seq] reading room
[yeqva\:] desire
[ci>yeq] happy ** literary expression; WLZ only
[tcyeq=kong] bow (vb.)
[tcyeq-din:] decide
[tcyeqhua] chrysanthemum
[tcyeqk'ô>lin:] tongue twister
[tcyeqtc'îô:] secret of success; trick of the trade; useful trick
[tcyeqts'a:] edible bracken ** WLZ only
[tcyeqtsi>] tangerine
[ciô:iong-k'ô>-tcyeq] radiant with smiles ** WLZ only
缺曲 充 儿 颤
缺曲 颤

[tc'yeq] lacking
[tc'yeq'r] melody
[tc'yeqdin:] confirm
[tc'yeqtsen] tortuous; winding
[tc'yeqtsusir] harelip
[tc'yeqvoq] yield; knuckle under
[tc'yeqzuon] worm

[djyeq] dig; excavate ** /djyeq=tcin>/ 'dig a well', /djyeq=t'ao>/ (or /djyeq=di:1)
'excavate', /k'o>k'aq=djyeq=tcin>/ '(wait)
until thirsty to dig a well'
[djyeq] one by one ** /djyeqseq/ 'day by day,
every day', /djyeqbu:/ 'step by step',
/djyeqdieon/ 'gradually'

[djyeq] roller for a scroll of a painting; M: a
scroll of a painting ** or /ua:-djyeq/; /'iyeq-
djyeq sa=suei>ua:/ 'one scroll of a landscape
painting'

[djyeqdieon] stubborn; unbending ** WLZ only
[cyeq] blood ** /ts'uesq=cyeq/ 'bleed'
[cyeq-cyeq-on] blood red
[cyeq-zeq-tong-sen] the sun rising in the eastern
sky

[cyeqfu>r] house lizard ** WLZ says /cieqfu>r/;
or /pieqfu>r/
[cyeqie"r] scab
[cyeqmoqdza] animal farm; stock farm
[djy:cyeq] savings
[fu>cyeqtcin] pension (for the disabled or for
the family of the deceased)

The Final /oq/
[*oq=sei>] shake hands
[*oqcin] feel nauseous
[*oqdjieq] bad habit
[*oqli>] home; family; household ** CYF says
/*ueqli/>, this from WLZ
[va"oq] house; building
[vi'oq] fertile
[oqteq] gain; achieve
[oqtsa>] or; perhaps
[ni-oq-peq-tcyeq] feel uncertain; have doubts
[poq] north ** or /poqfa/"/
[poq] peel ** /poq=bi/ 'peel (off the skin)',
/poq k'oq'r/ 'peel off the shell'
[poq] split open (with two hands) ** /poq=k'w-ls/
'split open'
[poqpoq-t'a"duo\n] small unfilled glutinous rice
flour balls
脖子 [poqtsi>] neck ** cf. preferred colloquial
\textit{/deito\textordmasculine/n/}

博物館 [poqveqkuo\textordmasculine/>] museum

反駁 [fa"\textordmasculine/poq] refute

赤膊 [ts'eqpoq] bare to the waist

求簽問卜 [djiyö-tc'ie\textordmasculine/-ven-\textordmasculine/-poq] consult divination slips

and appeal to soothsaying

撲 [p'oq] face downward

仆倒 [p'oq=të\textordmasculine>] fall forward

樸素 [p'oqsoq] simple; plain

琥珀 [fu>p'oq] amber

香氣撲鼻 [cia"tc'i: p'oq bieq] a sweet bouquet assails the nostrils

薄 [boq] thin; watery ** /boq tsi\textordmasculine/r/ 'thin paper';
for 'watery' this is preferred to /ci/

僕 [boqzen] servant; domestic

冰電 [pinboq] hail ** WLZ says /pinbë/\n
"moq] feel; stroke; grope ** /"moq-"moq-k\textordmasculine/s/:\n
'see how it feels (to the touch)', /"moqsoq/

'grope, fumble'

墨 [moq] ink (stick) ** M: /din:/

模 [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○○

[moq-heq-t'leq-t'aq] dark and dim
[moq-min-dji-mi8:] without rhyme or reason
[moq-moq-heq] dark and black ** or /moq-heq-moq-heq/

墨盒兒

[moqaq'xr] ink stick box
[moqbs] raft ** /ts'a" moqbs/ 'punt a raft';
/tsoqbs/ 'bamboo raft'

木頭

[moqdei] wood
[moqdjia":-si'ux:] carpenter

木匠師父

[moqdong'r] shepherd boy
[moqpi6] goal
[moqpm>] board
[moqso] traditional curved comb ** cf. /liaq'r/
'comb' (modern)

墨水

[moqsuei>] ink
[moqts'i:] wooden splinter

木刺

[moqy] wooden fish (used by Buddhists)
[moqy ci:] puppet or marionette show ** cf.
/dicie": ci:/ 'marionette show'

木人頭

[moqzendei] hand puppet ** or /moqzendei'r/
[moq's:] dark ** /koq va'tsi> li> moq's:"moq's: tieq/ 'it's dark in this house'
香汤沐浴 [cia"t'a"-moqioq] bathe in fragrant hot water

[foq] M: paintings; pictures ** /ieq-foq ua:"r/ 'one painting'

[foq=dzei] revenge; avenge

[foqi>tsc] carbon paper

[foqcin: lo:] Fuxing road

[foqtc'i:] good fortune

[cinfoqzi:] confidential matter; deeply held secret

[pie"foq] bat

[fa"->fa"->foq-foq] again and again; over and over

[voq] tie; fasten (a strap, belt, etc., onto something) ** /voq tw:"r/ 'strap on a strap'

[voqtc'i:] convinced

[voqzi:] wait upon; attend

[mevoq] ambush

[seivcq] harvest ** WLZ says /sei'cq/

[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:=-i5k'ø:/ or /uen>ta"-toqdin:/ 'reliable', /toqdin:=-t'm:sm"/ 'calm and steady as Mt. Tai'
[tcieⁿtoq] supervise
[t'eq] hold on the palm ** /t'eq=bucⁿ/ 'hold a tray (on one's palm)', /t'eq=peq/ 'hold out an alms bowl (on one's palm)'
[t'eq] take off (clothing) ** /t'eq "iza"/
[t'eq=tcieq] come apart
[t'eq laqhaq] reliable
[t'eqdei] bald
[uei>t'eq] entrust
[doq=sy] study
[doq=faⁿ-bu:] walk with measured steps
[doqlaq] 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 ** /tseï=loq-tc'i/; 'walk down', /kšⁿ>-k'us: loq-tc'i:/ 'hurry down'
[loq=*in] make a sound recording
落雨
[loq=y] rain (vb.) ** /peq loq-y/ la/ 'It's no longer raining.'

落雪
[loq=cieq] snow (vb.)

麗
[loq'r] box ** preferred to /aqtsi>/

綠豆
[loqdei] mung bean

駱駝
[loqdo] camel

陸續
[loqdzoq] in succession ** /loq-loq-dzoq-dzoq/ 'one after another'

洛陽
[loquia] Luoyang

烙鐵
[loqt'ieq] flatiron

快樂
[k'um:loq] happy

捉粥
[tsoq] catch; capture

粥
[tsoq] congee; rice gruel ** /sɔ=tsoq/ 'cook congee'

啄卓
[tsoq] peck ** /tsoqmoqniɔ>/ 'woodpecker'

材
[tsoq] surname

竹
[tsoq=dzə] cut firewood

籃
[tsoqbuo'ɔ'r] large, round bamboo tray

床
[tsoqdzuɑ'ɔ'r] bamboo mat bed and frame ** can also be called /lia'dzua/'

竹
[tsoqfu:] enjoin; exhort

竿
[tsoqkɑn] bamboo pole (as for drying clothes)

足夠
[tsoqkɔ:] sufficient

琢磨
[tsoqmo] polish; refine ** WLZ only

竹榻
[tsoqt'aq'r] bamboo cot (a cot or mat of bamboo
slats that may or may not have legs) ** or
/tsoqt'aq/
[tsoqtseq] mosquito wriggler ** WLZ only; CYF
gives /tə:toqd Jong/
[tsoqtsi>] bamboo
[tsoqtsi>] table
[tsoqeil] table apron
[kongtsqo] work; job
[laaqt'sqo] candle
[tc'ìn:t'sqo] celebrate
[tcie":t'sqo] build; construct
[ts'oq] 1) H: pinch. 2) take a pinch of ** usage
as a is verb acceptable, but the informants
prefer /tsua:/ /tsua *i'eq-ts'oq ie"/ 'take a
pinch of salt'
[ts'oq] prick; stick; stab ** /i'ong: tsen ts'oq
zen/ 'prick someone with a needle'
[ts'oq=iaq] buy (or fill a prescription for)
Chinese medicine ** or less preferred
/p'e:i:=iaq/
[ts'oqseire] pickpocket
[ts'oqsen] livestock; beast
[tcieqts'oq] come into contact with
[ts'a"ts'oq] hurriedly; hastily ** WLZ only
[tuo">ts'oq] very brief
[dzoq] every ** used with reduplicated measures:
/dzoq-\text{tsa}^{\text{n}}-\text{tsa}^{\text{n}} \text{ tsi}^{\text{r}}/ 'every sheet of paper',
/dzoq-\text{ia}^{\text{n}}-\text{ia}^{\text{n}}: \text{(zi:t}^{\text{i}}\text{)}>/ 'every matter',
/dzoq-\text{pen}^{\text{n}}-\text{pen}>/ 'every book', /dzoq-tseq-tseq (tci)/ 'every chicken'

[mindzoq] ethnic group; nationality
[uendzoq peq tc'\text{in}] turbid and unclear
[soq] M: bunch; sheaf ** /*eq-soq cie'huva/ 'a bunch of fresh flowers'
[soq] shrink ** /soq=suei>/ 'shrink in water',
/soq\text{tuo}>/ 'become shorter'
[soq'\text{r}] rope; cord; string
[soqdo:] speed
[soq\text{dzei}] longstanding nemesis ** also note:
/dzennie^{\text{n}}-soqtc'\text{i}:/ 'pent up anger of many years'

[soqny>] fair maiden
[soq\text{soq}] uncle, father's younger brother ** or
/ci6>peqpeq/
[soq\text{suei:}] dormitory
[cieq\text{soq}] cricket ** cf. preferred colloquial
/tc'ytc'y^{\text{r}}>/
[nie\text{soq}] serious; solemn
[ta>soq] millet
[zoq] 1) ripe; well done. 2) well acquainted **
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 ** /tsyzoq/ 'pork'

[zoq] redeem ** /pa> tongci zoq-uei-1a/ 'Redeem the things.'

[zoq=tcia:] extend leave
[zoqkuei:] cinnamon

[zoqtc'i:] vulgar; in poor taste
[zoqtsi>] chisel

[zoqtsi>] mattress (with cotton padding)
[zoqtsa'n] bed sheet
[zoqyo``r] meatballs

[suei>zoq] water ladle; large deep dipper ** or /suei>zoq`r/; CYF says /suei>dzaq`r/, this from WLZ

["uozoq] insult

[koq] each; every ** /koq kuei koq/ 'to each his own'

[koq] M: (all purpose)

[koq] put; place; put aside ** /koq-loq-1a/ 'put down'

[koq] surname
[koqlei] loft; attic
[koqloqdei] corner
[koqtci] altar table ** long, high and made of wood; traditionally placed against the wall with a shorter table (/tong>tsq/) in front and a chair (/t'w:si'y>/) at each side
[koqtcia] nation
[koqtsi>] harvested, unhuiled rice ** preferred to /d6:koq/
[koqtsi>] ten cents; dime ** /lia"-tciq koqtsi>/ 'two dimes' (or 'twenty cents')
[su'koq] mountain valley
[k'cq] cry; weep
[k'cq'r] shell; hull
[k'cq-ci-ci] looking sad
[dze"k'cq] cruel; brutal
[lenk'oq] contour; silhouette ** WLZ says /lenk'ueq/
/ngoq] crane ** /baqngqoq/ 'white crane', /cie"ngoq/ 'red-crowned crane'
[ngoq] surname
[ngoqy] crocodile ** WLZ only
[hoq'rq] suddenly ** /hoq'rlen> hoq'r zueq/ 'suddenly hot then cold'
[hoqcia"] wrinkled giant hyssop (Agastache)
rugosa) ** /hoqciaⁿ tsen::tc'î uoⁿ/ (a type of Chinese medicine produced from this plant)

[hoqiuoⁿ:] cholera
[hoqzuoⁿ] suddenly

The Final /ioq/

[*ioq] surname
[*ioqmen:] gloomy; depressed
[ioq] jade ** WLZ says /nioq/
[ioqbin:] epidemic disease
[lin>ioq] territory ** WLZ only
[lâ'ioq] jail
[pin'ioq] military service
[tci6:ioq] education
[nioq] jade ** CYF says /ioq/, this from WLZ
[nioq=fen>] knead dough
[tciioqkoq] this ** or /keqkoq/
[tc'ioq] drink; eat ** /tc'ioq suei>/ 'drink water', /tc'ioq tcy8>/ 'drink wine', /tc'ioq dza/ 'drink tea'; /tc'ioq=va": 'eat (a meal)', /tc'ioq i:va": 'eat dinner', /tc'ioq ts8>va": 'eat breakfast', /tc'ioq tsongva": 'eat lunch'
[tc'ioq=hn] eat non-vegetarian food
[tc'ioq=s:] eat vegetarian food
乞丐
[tc'ioqkm:] beggar
吃頭
[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^n:ua:djioq] telephone bureau

The Final /'r/

児童聲
['rdong sen] young voice
兒子
['rtsi>] son
一概而論
[*ieqkm: 'r len:] treat (different matters) as all the same
耳朵
[*r>to>] ear
耳朶
[*r>to>dzuei] ear lobe
誘餌
[*y6:*r>] bait
二
[*r:] two
二婚頭
[*r:hundei] a remarried person

The Finals /'n/ and /'n/

姆媽
[*m'ma] mother; mama ** preferred to /nia'nia/
○根
[*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.), chéngyu 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 [pö:y]
abandon [pʰə:tc'i:] 
abdomen [dö:bi]
able to [nənkö:] 
abundant [fongfu:], [ts'ongp'ei:] 
acacia [umzy:] 
accommodate to [tc'ieⁿ:djyö:] 
accomplishment [tsoquei] 
account [tsaⁿ:] 
account book [tcintseq'r], [tsaⁿ: bu:] 
accountant [kuei: tcii:], [tsaⁿ: vaⁿ-cieⁿ: sen] 
accumulate [lueitcieq] 
accurate [tsuen] 
accustomed to [djieqkuoⁿ:] 
achievement [dzentcieq] 
acrobatics [dzaqdji:] 
act in a play [iəⁿ>cəi:] 
at the dumb fool [tciaⁿ-ts'ii-tciaⁿ-ngaⁿ] 
acupuncture [tsentcyö:] 
acupuncture point [yeqdö:] 
add [t'ieⁿ:], [tcia] 
adiction [in>dei] 
adress [di:tciaq'r], [di:tsi:] 
adjust [as a lamp wick] [t'ieⁿ:] 
admir[e] [beiⁿ-voq], [djieⁿ:mo:], [tc'ieⁿ: bei] 
admit [dzennsen] 
advantage [dieⁿ: dei'r], [li:] 
adversity [uoⁿ: maⁿ:] 
advice [tc'yoⁿ:] 
advisor [dö: si] 
affect gone wrong [huadei] 
affix a seal [ks=tsaⁿ] 
after all [tcyö:tcin:], [to:ti:] 
after midnight [ei:puoⁿ:i:] 
after that [dzuoⁿ:eii:], [zuoⁿ:ei:] 
afternoon [ia:puoⁿ: zeq] 
again [tse:, ] [yo:], ["i:] 
agate [ma:nö:] 
age [nieⁿ: tcii:], [kuei: ken] (honorific) 
age-old ["yöstcyö"] 
aged [tsaⁿ: iöö] 
air raid [k'onjdieq] 
alarms [tcin-zeq] 
alias! dead and gone ["u-ho-"m: ts'm] 
avive [uaq] 
all [djieⁿ: bu:], [t'ong> t'ong:], [to], [vaⁿ: zi:] 
all along [zeq-zeq-ciaⁿ:] 
all wet [iaⁿ-: iaⁿ-: seq] 
alley [long: daⁿ] (smaller), [iaⁿ:] (wide) 
alley [lieⁿ:ben] 
allow [in>cy:], [tsuen>cy:], [zaⁿ:] 
almost (of something bad happening) [tcic'ti'u] 
aims giver [sitseq'] 
alone [ts'doq] 
along [iəⁿ] 
already [i:tcin] 
also [ia:], [iə:], [ieq] 
altar table [koqc'ti] 
alter [ks:] 
although [sueizuoⁿ] 
altogether [gong:] 
[long>tsong:], [tsong> gong:] 
amaranth [cieⁿ: ts'w:] 
amber [fu>p'oq] 
ambush [mwoq] 
amiable [otc'i:] 
Amitabha! ["aqmidoeq] 
alogy [pi>y:] 
alalyze [fencieq] 
ancestors [tso>cieⁿ] 
ancestral hall [dzidaⁿ], [tso>tsongdaⁿ] 
ancestral spirit tablet [ba'uei:r] 
ancient times [ku>do:] 
anger [fan: no:] 
animal [dong: veq] 
animal farm [cyeqmoqdaⁿ] 
anisseed [usciaⁿ] 
anounce [cieⁿ: pu] 
anoyed ["s'no:] 
anonymous [nieqmin] 
anonymous letter [udeicin:] 
another (type) [bieq iaⁿ: tieq] 
ant ["ma:nö:] 
anticipate [lii: ] 
antiques [ku>veq] 
anus [ka:mên]
anxious [tceiq]
any [zen:o]
anyhow [tsong>kuei]
apartment [kong:y]
apologize [bō:tc'ie:n:]
apology [tc'ie:"i:]
appearance [iong:mō:, [mō:]
appealite [u:i:kc'ō:]
apple [binko:]
appraise [tcie"-din:]
appreciate [cin-za:]
apprentice [dodi:]
appropriate [t'ō>ta:n:]
approximately [da:"iaq],
[da:"iaqmoq], [kua:"tcin>,
[tso:yō:]
apricot flower [seihua]
pron [uieizendjyn], [do:tei]
(with a pouch)
archway (decorated) [bselei]
arduous [tcie"k'u:]
arin (of weather) [ka"sō:]
aris [tc'ī:]
arm [sei>p'a:]
armpit [iaqqaqtsi."ia:]
army (troops) [tcnyduei:]
arrive [tō:], [tō:daq]
arrogant [cižēsa"], [tcie"ngō:]
arrow [tcie":]
art [mei:zeq], [ni:zeq]
artemisia [:"m:]
artillery fire (sound of)
[p'ō:sen]
as expected [ku>zuo:]
ash shovel [fu:tc'iō]
ashamed [dza:"guei:]
ask [ven:]
ask for [t'ō:]
ask for help from other
[diyō:zen]
aspiration [tsi:tc'ič:]
asthma [tc'ī:"ts"uo"> bin:]
astonished [aq]
at peace ["m"ta:n]
at that time [ta"zi:]
at the appointed time [tcie:zi]
at the least [tsi:"sō:]
attend a banquet [fu="ie:"]
attend upon (wait upon) [zi:vc:ng:]
attendant (on a train)
[liqts"ueiyo:]
attitude [t"w:do:]
attractive [djitsen:]
aunt (father's or mother's
sister) [ka"nia"], ["n"nia]
aunt (father's sister) [kumo:]
aunt (mother's sister) [i-mo:]
اعت (wife of /da:pegpeq/)
[da:"ma]
اعت (wife of /ci">pegpeq/)
[sen>nia]
اعت (wife of /djiyō:djiyō:)
[djiyō:"m]
auspicious [tcieqjia:n:]
authority [djiyo"lieq]
autopsy [tcie:>p"ei]
avert [tcye"yōt"ie:o]
aviation [a"k'ong]
avoid [mie:]
awaken [cin:]
award [tcia:]
avl [tsuo:"tsi:]
axe [fu:dei]
azaica [do:tcyoo"hua],
["ie:"ss"ong]
bachelor [kua"kuen:dei'ır],
[ta"senha:]
back (n.) [pei:], [pei:tcieq]
bad [um:]
bad (cooking) oil or fat [hō"yō]
bad (of people) [tiš:"ria"ta:]
bad habit ["oqdieq]
bage [huieita:]
bag [dm:"r]
bait ["yō:"r]
balcony [ia"dm]
bald [t'oqdei]
bail [djyō:]
bamboo [tsqtsi:]}
bamboo basket [miegsei:]
bamboo cot [tsqqt'aq"r],
[tsqqt'aq]
bamboo mat [miegdie:"],
[miegdieq]
bamboo mat bed and frame
[tsqdzua:"r]
bamboo or reed leaves [niaqk'oq]
bamboo pole [ts'eqkm']
bamboo rake [bali'aq]
bamboo shoot [suen']
bamboo strips [mi'eqtsi']
bamboo tray (round, large) [ts'eqbulo'ri]
bamboo tube [ts'eqdong'ri]
banana [cia'tci'eo]
bandidy army [fi':tcyn]
bandidts [d'a:dzeq]
bank [lin'a]
banquet [ie'dzjioq]
bar [ka'):tsi']
bare [ts'eq]
bare to the waist [ts'eqpoq]
bark (of a dog) [k'en'tci'eo]
bashful [cyö-cyö-taq-taq]
basin [ben'ri], [lie'n:ben]
basket (large) [bø:r]
basket (round, tall) [lei'ri]
basket (shallow, round) [pie'ri]
basket (smaller) [le'm'ri]
bat [pie'fuoq]
bathe [ci':ioq]
bathhouse [ts'qo:dan]
be at, in, on [ls], [dzm']
be careful [ta'cin]
be in an upset mood [nö: djindjy:] be worth [dzeq]
beach [ha:t'sa']
beacon [fonfu']
beans [del'ri]
bear (a burden) [vei'tsa']
bear (the animal) [lon]
beard (on the cheeks) [lào'sm'ul]
beard (whiskers on chin) [ucy]
beat a drum [luei':ku']
beat up [ei-ta']
beautiful (of women) [pi'otsi:] [
ille]
because ['in'uei']
become [dan]
become accustomed [kuo'n:]
become distant [so-yo']
become dusty or griny [bong']
become engaged (to be married) [tin=:huen]
become infected (as with a cold) [nia)dzaq]
become related by marriage [tci'eq=tc'in]
become spoiled [sei]
beg [mie'dzun']
beg sheet [zoqts']
begbug [ts'ei:dzong]
bee [mie'fong]
before ['i:di'jioq]
before dawn [linzen]
beg aims [hua':yo']
beggar [t'ëv':tsi'], [tc'ioqkm', [tc'io:hu:tsi']
behaved (of children) [kua]
behavior [in'uei]
believe (trust) [cin]
bell [lin'ri], [ts'ong]
bell pepper [tenlong-dji'ri]
bellows [fonfio]
below [ia]
belt [ts'ri]
benefactor ['enzen]
benefit [li:'ieq]
benefit from association with [tsuo'kua']
bestir oneself [tsen:ts'qo]
bestow a reward [sa':si']
betel nut [pinla']
bib [teido'ri], [weitsuei'-ds']
(child's)
bicycle [tciaqdaqts'uei]
bid farewell [dzibieq]
big [da:], [do']
billowing longevity [t'ë-t'ë-zei']
bind (tie) [k'uen'], [pa']
bind the feet [ni'o:tciaq]
biography [dzu'o'tci']
birch [ua:yi']
bird (generic term) [tc'iö'ri], [niö'] (less colloquial)
birds and beasts [djinoei']
birthday present (for an elderly person) [zei:li']
birthmark [t'stsi']
bite [iö']
biting midge (mong'si]
bitter [ku']
bivalve [ts'uentsi']
black [haq], [heq]
blackmail [leqseq]
bladder [ba"kua"], [susip'o]
blanket [t'sa">tsi"]
bleach (vb.) [p'iə"baq]
blemish (on person, fruit, etc.)
   [patiei"]
blind [ma"moq]
blind person [ciaqtsi"]
blink the eyes [tsaq=ie">tcin]
blister [p'ø:]
block (vb.) [lə"
blood [cyeq]
blood red [cyeq-cyeq-ong]
blood type [cyeq'in]
blow 'ts'u=ei]
blood (a flame) [ts'u=ei="u]
blue [lə"
blue or green [tc'inseq]
boal [ma"dzuei]
board [moqeq]
boast [k'ua"q:]
boat [dzuo"], [zuo"]
Bodhisattva [bosaq], [busaq]
bodily weight [t'i"dzong:]
body [sent'ei]
boil in unseasoned water
   [tc'inseq=tsy"-tcy:]
boiled mutton slices
   [suai"=zqoq]
boiling [kuem]
boister up (someone) [ts'em="iø]
bomb [tsa"eq:]
bone [kueqdei]
book [sj]
boots [cytzi:]
border area [pie"tcia:]
bore a hole [tsuo"=dzong:]
borer (insect) [tsy:dzong]
born in the year of [zoq]
bosom [usq'ol:]
bothersome [ve"zen]
bottle [bin'r]
bottom [ia:ti"], [ti:]
boulder [buq"eq]
bow (vb.) [tyeq=kont]
bow (weapon) [kong]
bow one's head [fu:]
bow shaped handle [guo"="r]
bow slightly [ho=iø]
bow with clasped hands [tseq-
   "ieq ta">kong], [kong">sei>-
   tseq="ieq]
bowl [uo">tsm">], [buo"=r]
(balloon)
box [aq'ri", cia"tsi:"], [ilo"r]
bracelet [djiq"=r]
brag [ts'u=ei=nyöbi]
brains [nə=men]
brained meat [lo"zoq]
branch (of a tree) [zy:tiq"r],
   ["ats'a]
brave [long>ke="]
brake [p'o:]
brake (by bending) [iø:]
brake (cups, etc.) [tc'iq=p'o:]
brake down (of vehicles)
   [p'ø=mø]
brake in two [tseq=duo"
break off [duo:]
break open (as a raw egg) [k'aq]
breakfast [tsö"=ve:"
breasts (a woman's) [nem=ne:]
breath heavily [ts'u=oe"=tc'i:]
brew (liquor) [nia"=tcyö:]
brew herbal medicine [tcie=niaq]
brew tea [p'ø:dza] (in a cup),
   [ts'ong=dza] (in a pot)
bribe [huei:lu:]
brick [tsuo"dei]
bride [cinnia"tsi">r]
bridegroom [cinnia"kuo="r]
bridge [djiö]
bright [lia::], [mimnia:]
brighten and best person
   [k'ueisiei:]
brilliant scheme [miə:tci:]
brine (as for making salted duck
   eggs) [ie"=lo:]
brine [iø"tcie="]
bring [ts:]
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 [sa]
bristle brush [tsongpa"=suaq]
broadcast [po:], [po"in]
brother (in selling houses) [twa:i8daij]
bronze [dung]
broad [bu:=ci8=tcil]
broom [tcily8]
broom [diotsei8]
broth for braising [lo:suei8]
brother (elder) [koko, [aqko]
brother (younger) [dio:di], [aqdi8]
brother-in-law (wife's brother) [dy8:tsi8]
brathers [cioni8di8]
brush (n.) [suaq'8]
brush (vb.) [suaq]
brush (flat type used for scrubbing) [ma>suaq'8]
brush one's teeth [ts'aq=ialai8]
bubble [p8:p8:8:8]
bubbles (rising to the surface) [vuaq'8]
bucket [tong8], [tong8:8]
buckwheat [di8maq]
Buddha (Sakyamuni) [seotciomoni-
veq]
Buddha's image [veqdi8ia8]
Buddhist monk [oza8]
Buddhist nun [nikul]
build by laying bricks or stones [tcii8]
bull [i8ongny8]
bullet [tsi8:dam]
bully [tcii8:u]
bump open [cin8]
bum (hairstyle) [tcieq]
bum (steamed bread; stuffed or unstuffed) [mu0n:dei], [potsi8]
bureaucrat [kuo8il8]
burial service [tsa8:lii8]
burly chap [pilo8:inda:ha8]
burn [dzuoa8s0], [zuo8s0]
burn coal [s8mei8]
burning hot [ie8zueq]
burst open [ponq:lieq]
bury [ma8]
bury (the dead) [loq=tsa8]
busy [ma8]
but [dam:zi:], [peq ko8]
butcher [dotsei8]
butterfly [lu8eq]
buttocks [denbu:], [p8:i:ku8]
button [k8:8:8:8], [ny8:k8:8:8:8]
buy [ma8]
buy Chinese medicine [ts'eq=iaq]
buy cloth [tsi8:pu8]
buy or sell on credit [suei8]
buy rice [ma8:mi8]
by luck [tcieq:cin8]
cabbage [p8cints:am]
cabinet [dz8]
cabinet for clothes [da:dz8]
cable car [ls8tsu8i8]
cafeteria [ts'a8t'in]
cage [lon8]
cakes [k8:8]
calamity [u8]
calamus [ts'a8bo8]
calculate [suo8]
calendar [lieqpen8]
call (the way to address a person) [ts'enfu8]
call [tcie8]
call at someone's home [tene8men]
callus [tcie8]
camel [loqdo]
camphor [tsa8n8o8]
campus bus [i8:tsu8ei8]
can (okay) [k8:8:8:8]
candid [dzeq:dzeq:loq:loq]
candle [iaqtsq]
candy [da8ko8]
cannot [peq h8]
cannot move the slightest step [ts'uen:-bu:-mai8-in]
cannot refrain from [tcieq
peq
dz8]
canvas [ve8pu8]
capacity [i8glia8]
cape jasmine [tsiti8:ha8]
capital (city) [sei8to8],
todzen]
capon [cie8tc8]
car [tsu8tsi8]
carbon paper [fo8gi8tsi8]
carbuncle [iong8]
card [p8ie8:tsi8]
care only for oneself [ei:zi:tcì:]  
careful [ciù:cin]  
carp [li:yi]  
carpenter [mqo:dià=-si:ù:]  
carry alone [iti:]  
carry on the back or shoulder [pei:]  
carry on the shoulder (of two people) [ka"n]  
carry on the shoulder with a pole [t'ì:š tì:='r]  
carrying pole [tì:='r]  
cartoon [mm:ua:]  
carve [ti:š]  
case (as of law) ["m":tsi>]  
cast (things of metal) [tsìy:]  
cast aside [p'ìeq=k's=ì=ìa]  
castrate [*ie"]  
cat [nìš]  
catch [tsòq]  
catch cold [su'a"=fông]  
catch fire [fu=tci>]  
catch fish [bu=y]  
catfish [nia"y]  
cattail leaf fan [busuo":],  
[bosuo":]  
catty [tcìn]  
cause [si]  
cave [dòng:]  
cave dwelling [iò=dòng:]  
cave in [dzo:], [pen]  
celebrate [tc'ìn:tsòq]  
celebrity [djints'ì:]  
cellar [di:"inti:]  
centipede [mìnkóng], [ukóng]  
central [tsòng"ia"]  
ceremonial obeisance (of a traditional marriage ceremony) [ps="da"]  
ceremonious [longdzong]  
ceremony [nišeq], [tie"li>]  
certain amount [dzaqka"n], amount [zeqka"]  
certain person [mo">mo" zen]  
certainly [*ièqdin:]  
certificate [tc'yo"n]  
chain [liè:dià]  
chain of rings [liè"guo"]  
chair [y>tsi>]  
chairman [tsìy>djieq]  
chairman of the board [tongzi:tsa"]  
chamber pot [ma"tsi>]  
champion [kuo"tcìn]  
change [pie"n], [uo"n]  
chaotic [luo"]  
chapped [ts'üents'ì]  
charcoal [t"ì"m:]  
charitable deeds [kongteq]  
charity hall [dzìuö"n:da"]  
chart [piò:]  
chase [tsùei]  
chastity [tsentcieq]  
chat [da"=t'ie"]  
chatter [*ìòtò]  
cheap [bie"n], [djìeq]  
check (financial instrument) [tsip'iò:]  
cheek [patsa"n], [sm]  
cheek bones [djìyo"kueq]  
cheer [haqtsa"]  
chef [dzìyvà"n:si:ù:]  
chemistry [hua:iaq]  
cherish the memory of [u:ì:nie"]  
cherry [*ìndò]  
chess [dji]  
chess pieces [tcf sa" p'ì:]  
chessboard [djìbùö]  
chess (on the body) [cìngbo],  
[cìngbo]  
chess (opens from the top) [gœi:]  
chestnut [lièqtsi>]  
chew [djìaq]  
chick [ciù:tcìr]  
chicken (hen) [botci]  
chicken's nest [tcìk'ò]  
child [ciù:ia"r], [ia"r]  
child's cape (tei) [tong'ìr]  
childhood [dòn:ieq]  
childish [*ìò:dzi:]  
chili pepper [laqdi"r]  
chimney [*ie":ts'ong]  
chin [ia:pa]  
China fir wood [sm:mìq]  
chinaberry [liè":zì:]  
Chinese apricot [mei:tsi>]  
Chinese catalpa [tsi>zìy:]
Chinese character [hse\textsuperscript{h}zi:], [zi:]
Chinese chives [tse\textsuperscript{t}s\textsuperscript{m}:]
Chinese parasol tree [udong]
Chinese rhubarb [da\textsuperscript{h}ua:]
Chinese toon [ci\textsuperscript{a}ts\textsuperscript{u}e\textsuperscript{n}z\textsuperscript{y}:]
Chinese torrey [ci\textsuperscript{a}ft\textsuperscript{i}]
Chinese wolfberry (fruit)
[k\textsuperscript{o}tc\textsuperscript{i}>ts\textsuperscript{i}]
chip [dze\textsuperscript{i}ma:]
chisel [zo\textsuperscript{q}tsi:]
choke (as with emotion or on a bone) [ka\textsuperscript{h}na:], ["ieq]
cholera [ho\textsuperscript{q}u\textsuperscript{o}:]
chop (vb.) [ts\textsuperscript{m}na:], [ts\textsuperscript{m}na:], [k\textsuperscript{m}na:]
chopping board [ts\textsuperscript{m}nap\textsuperscript{e}:]
chopstick container [k\textsuperscript{u}:d\textsuperscript{m}ong\textsuperscript{r}]
chopsticks [k\textsuperscript{u}:m\textsuperscript{r}]
chrysanthemum [tse\textsuperscript{y}eq\textsuperscript{h}ua]
cicada [t\textsuperscript{ti}:ni\textsuperscript{a}>r]
cigarette filter [ko:-li:-tsuei:]
cinnabar [ts\textsuperscript{iy}a:]
cinnamon [zo\textsuperscript{q}kuei:]
circle [tc\textsuperscript{t}yo\textsuperscript{h}na:]
circular band (as a dog’s collar) [k\textsuperscript{u}:r]
circulate [djin\textsuperscript{g}uo\textsuperscript{h}]
circumstances [djin\textsuperscript{i}n]
city gate [dz\textsuperscript{e}men]
clam [ba:\textsuperscript{h}k\textsuperscript{o}q\textsuperscript{l}, [ka\textsuperscript{q}li:]
clap [p\textsuperscript{a}eq]
class (lesson) [k\textsuperscript{o}:]
class (team) [pe\textsuperscript{m}]
claw [tc\textsuperscript{i}ag\textsuperscript{t}s\textsuperscript{h}:r]
clean (and/or neat) [tc\textsuperscript{i}ns\textsuperscript{u}a:]
clean [ka\textsuperscript{h}jin:]
clear (of the weather) [djin]
clear (understandable) [mi\textsuperscript{li}:]
clear [l\textsuperscript{i}nt\textsuperscript{o}:\textsuperscript{i}n, [tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{o}→t\textsuperscript{o}],[k\textsuperscript{u}:tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}-k\textsuperscript{u}→tc\textsuperscript{i}]
clear and limpid such that the bottom can be seen [tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}-tc\textsuperscript{i}:ti:]
clever [li\textsuperscript{ni}:]
clever or new idea, matter or method [huadei]
climb [p\textsuperscript{a}m]
clinic [ts\textsuperscript{e}n:so:]
clip (n.) [ga\textsuperscript{q}r]
clock [ts\textsuperscript{e}ng]
clog [seq]
cloged (of pipes) ["yseq]
close (vb.) [ku\textsuperscript{o}:]
close paternal relations [tieqtc\textsuperscript{i}n]
close the eyes [pi: ie\textsuperscript{c}tc\textsuperscript{i}n]
cloth [pu:]
clothes ["\textsuperscript{i}za:]
clothes drying platform [se\textsuperscript{d}m]
cloud [yn]
cloudy (sky) ["in]
clown [ci\textsuperscript{t}eq\textsuperscript{h}ualie\textsuperscript{h}]
club (stick) [ba:\textsuperscript{h}r]
clump of grass ["ieq-tuei ts\textsuperscript{\delta}:"]
cluster (as of peanuts) [ti\textsuperscript{h}]
coach [fu\textsuperscript{d}d\textsuperscript{h}]
coal [mei]
coarse and impetuous [ma\textsuperscript{h}dz\textsuperscript{a}:]
coating on the tongue [zeqt\textsuperscript{a}]
coax (humor) [h\textsuperscript{ong}]
cock/rooster [longtc\textsuperscript{l}]
cockle [hw\textsuperscript{h}tsi:]
cockroach [ts\textsuperscript{a}\textsuperscript{h}la:]
cockscomb (flower) [tc\textsuperscript{k}i\textsuperscript{d}hu\textsuperscript{a}]
coconut candy [ia>tsi>da:]
cocoon (of a silkworm) [tc\textsuperscript{t}c\textsuperscript{e}:]
code of brotherhood [ni:tc\textsuperscript{i}i:]
coffin [ku\textsuperscript{o}:d\textsuperscript{w}]
coincidentally [tc\textsuperscript{i}:i:]
cold [len], [ma:-len]
cold and unboiled water [len>suei:]
cold-shoulder [d\textsuperscript{m}:me\textsuperscript{a}:]
collapse [penk\textsuperscript{uei}:], [t\textsuperscript{a}aq], [t\textsuperscript{a}m]
collar [lin\textsuperscript{r}]
collect [seid\textsuperscript{j}eq]
collect donations [so:=tc\textsuperscript{k}yo:]
collect stamps [dj\textsuperscript{eq}y\textsuperscript{6}]
collide with [du\textsuperscript{a}:]
colony [dz\textsuperscript{eq}mind\textsuperscript{i}]
color (n.) [ie\textsuperscript{eq}seq]
color (adj.) [ts\textsuperscript{m}>seq]
color blind [seqma"n]
colorful lantern [uaten]
comb (long) hair [s'yi=dei]
comb (modern type) [liaq'ir]
comb (short) hair [liaq=dei]
comb (traditional, curved)
[moqso]
come [lia]
come and go [ua">lia]
come apart [t'oeq=tcieq]
come into contact with
[tieqts'og]
come loose (as a rope) [szm">]
comet [uei=cin]
comfortable [cia"i:], [s'yoq]
comical [uaqtcii]
command [sum=lin]
commander [yo"sum:
commemorate [tcii=nie"]
commit adultery [t'ong=tcie"
common [p'u"t'ong]
companion [buo":], [buo"=ly>],
[dofu]
compare [pi">, [pi">tcie]"
compel [p'aq], [pieq]
competition [djin=sum]
complete mess ['t'eq-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 [tcii]
concave ["6]
conceal [in>muo"], [in>dza"
concentrate (on something)
[tsuo"cin]
concept [ks:nie"
concrete [djiy=t'ii]
concubine [it'm:it'm:], [tcieq]
conduct (n.) [p'in>in]
confinement for one month after
childbirth [ts'os:ts'm"u:]
confirm [tc'yoeqin]
Confucian scholar [s'ysen]
confused [huen-dei-huen-nS]
congei [ni], [ni], [tcieq]
congee [p'oe=va":], [tsaq]
congratulations [kongci]
cotton wadding [mie"cy:]
cottonrose hibiscus [u`iong hua]cough [k'qagse:i:] , [tc'ia:]
count [so:]
country village [ts'uentسا:]
countrymen residing abroad [dziöpö]
countryside [ciaia:]
county [ie:], [yo:]
courtyard [din'yo:], [t'ie:tcin>]
cover (vb.) [km:], [tsuei]
cover up [ie>-km:]
cover with [t'ö:]
cow [nyö], [ts'i:nyö]cowherd and the weaving girl [nyöla tsiny:]
cowpea [ka:dei:'r]
cowrie [pei:]
crab [ba:cie:], [cie:]
crab gills [dzi'ri:]
crack (n.) [vong:'r]
cracker [pin'kma:]
crafty [dzeq-dei-kö>-nö:],
[tcöuaq], [tiö'uaq]
crafty plot [kuei:tcii:]
crane [ngöq]
crawl [ba]
crazy [gue:]
create [ts'a:dzo:]
cricket [cieqsaq], [tc'ytc'y'r], [ts'ys'y'r]crime [dzuei:]
cripple [tc'iökua:'r]
crisp [ts'uei:]
criticize [p'i-bin]
crockery pot [peqdei]
crocodile [ngöqy]
crooked ['um]
crops [tsua"tcia:]
crossed eyes [tsi:tcii:ie>]
crouch (of animals) [bu:]
crow ("ulö"ua), ["ulö:ia]crow's feet wrinkles at corners of eyes [tiö"ie>pa]
crowded [iong:tcii:], ["ie]
crowndaisy chrysanthemum (as a vegetable) [höts'm:]crucian carp [tcii:y]cruel [dze"k'ioq]
crumbs [cieqcieq'ir], [meqmeq'ir]crush into a powder ["nie"]crushing defeat [ts'a>ba:]
cry [dik'öq], [k'öq]crystal [suei:tcin],
cuff (of a sleeve) [djoö:kö]cultivate [tsmbei]
cup [pei:'r]
curly hair [tcyo>loföq]
curry favor with [pateiq]
curtain [lie'ptsii:], [ueimo:],
[mopo:] (in a theater)curve ["uo"]cushion [die"tsii:]
customer [ko:k'aq], [ma>tsy:]
cut [kaq], [tc'ieq]
cut firewood [tsoq=dza]
cut one's own throat [zi:-ven:]
cut open [p'o:]
cut out (clothing) [dza]
cut rice plants [kaq dö:tsi:]
cut with scissors [tcie:]
cute [k'ö:"s:]cuticle [mö:]
cutting table (tailor's)
["m:"ma:>]
cymbals [ts'abeq'ir] (large),
[pin>pin>ts'a] (small)
cypress [paqzy], [peqzy:]
dagger [ts'i:-tö]
daily in work ["o=kong]
dam [pa:di]
damp [dzö:], [ci-seq-kuaq-taq]
dance [udö:]
danger [uecie:>]
dare [km:>]
dark [moq"m:], ["m:"-den:-
den:], [moq-moq-heq], [moq-heq-
t'ieq-t'ag]
dark (of the night) [t'ie"heq]
dark jade green [pieqloq]
daughter [nyö:'r]
daughter-in-law [cieq'u:]
dawn [t'ie"-lie:"]
day [zeq]day after the day after tomorrow [do:do:ei:zeq]
day after tomorrow [ei:zeq]
day before yesterday
  [dje"zeqtsi>]
days. [zeqtsi>]
daylight [zeqtsi>]
dazed [huen-dzen-dzen]
dazzling [iö:ie>]
deaf drunk [min-tin]-da:tsuei:]
deaf person [longtsi>]
dealer [fso:tsi>]
debate [bie:n:len:]
debt [tsa:]
deceive [p'ie:n:]
deceive [tcyeq-din:]
decider [kaq]
declare guilty [p'uo:n:=dzuei:]
deeper [sen]
deep-fry in oil [dzaq]
deeper held secret [cinfoqzi:]
deer [loq]
defecate [dza:=u], [da:bie:]
deficient [tsa:]
degenerate [do:loq]
degree (as of temperature) [do:]
degree (level) [dzendo:]
deity [zen]
delay [ts"kq]
delay (put off) [uo>]
delete [sm>]
deliberately [dequei:,]
  [ko:'i:, [ku:'i:]]
delicate (squeamish) [tcio]
demon [mokuei>]
dense [mieq]
deny [fei:di:n:]
deposit (earnest money)
  [*iaqtsin]
depressed [men:, [*ioqmen:],
  [dei-t'ong:-nö>]-tsa]]></fong-fong-tie"-tie>]
deranged [fong-fong-tie"-tie>]
deride [tcicö:]
descendants [e:i-zí:]
design [tcéiq]
desire [yo'qua:]
destiny [yo'ven:]
destroy [huei>nieq]
destroy by burning [sôhue]<>
detailed [djia"ci:]
detain [k'o:]
detector [tsen'te:]
detectorable [k'o>]-u:]
disturb [niô>luo]\n
ditch [kô], [suei>kô]
dive [djie=sauei]\ndivide [fen]\ndivination slips [tc'ie\n]\ndivulge a secret [cieq=mieq]\ndizzy [dei hun], [yn:]\ndo (fiddle with) [long:]\ndo (make) [tsô:]
do business [tsô: san\n]:]
do evil [dzô=mieq]
do not (imperative) [piô:]
do not need (to do something)
[piô: teq]
do something without
authorization [zuô:-zi:]
doctor (Chinese) [la'tsong-
cie"sen]
dodge [suö]\n, [to=k'sa]
does not have (negative
existential) [meqô:]
does not have to [peq pieq]
does not know how to [peq uei:]
dog [kô]\ndoggerel [zuenk'ô>lyô]\ndolichos [kaq]
doll [ia"zen\r], [ia"ua.ua]\ndomineering [beqfu:]
donate money [tcyo=k'uo\n:]
donkey [litsi:]
door [men], [va"men]
door bolt [mensou]\ndoors [menlin\r]
doorway [menk'ô:dei]
dormitory [soqsei:]
down [tsua"lie\n:]
drag [t'o]
dragon [long]\ndragonfly [tc'indin]
drastic change [djieqpie]\ndraw (or paint) [ua:]
draw (a line) [uq]\ndraw lots [ts'ei=tc'ie\n:]
[tsue=tcyo\r:]
drawer [ts'ei\n:]
dream (n.) [mong:]
dream (vb.) [tsô=mong:]
dredge a well [dô=tcejn]
dregs (as in wine)
[tcyo tciaq\r], [tsa\r], [tsô],
[tcyo tsô]
dress up for (or act) on stage
[pw:]
dried apricots [in:fu:]
dried fish [cia\r:]
dried out (of flowers, fruit)
["ie"]
dried peaches [dôkam:]
dried shrimp [k':ia\r:]
dried venom of toads (Chinese
medicine) [duo"so'uo:]
drift [p'iôda\r:]
drift [tsô-lie\n:]
drink [tc'ioq], [haq] (latter
not colloquial)
drip (n.) [tieq]
drip (vb.) [ti:]
drive (chase) [ka\r:]
drive off [hong]
driver [tcia:sí'yo\n:]
drop (or fall down) [tieq]
drown [nieq=si:], ["ueq]
drum [ku:]
drunken [tsuei:]
dry (adj.) [sô:]
dry (beside a fire; as clothing)
[hong]
dry (of weather) [am:]
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 [tsi-ngs-monq:-
tong:]
dumb [ngs\n:]
dumpling [duo\r:]
dumplings (sweet, deep-fried)
[yöctie\n:]
durable (solid, strong) "iñ]
dusk [ua\n:uendei],
[va\r:k'uapie\n:]
dust [bong:dzen], [dzen-t'o:],
[huelei], [hueidzen], ["am]
duster [te\r:sei:]
dustpan [pentei:]

dye (vb.) [zuöⁿ]
dynasty [dzöďä:]
each [koq]
eagerly attentive ["indjin]
ear ["r>to>]
ear lobe ["r>to>dzuei]
ear pick [badei"uaq"r]
earl[y] [itsô>]
early morning hours [linzen]
earrings [k'u>r]
earth (soil) [t'o>]
earthenware cooking pot with a handle ["in:dei>kuo":]
earthenware pot [sakystsí>]
Earthly Branch #1 [tsi>]
Earthly Branch #2 [t's'e>]
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 [yö>]
Earthly Branch #11 [cieq]
Earthly Branch #12 [w:]
est [tong]
easy [iön>"i:]
easy and comfortable ["m"ieq]
eat [tc'ioq]
eat non-vegetarian food [tc'ioq=huem]
eat vegetarian food [tc'ioq=so:]
eaves (of a house) [oqie]?,
[tcie"ie"n]
eccentric [den]
eclipse of the sun [zekzqeq]
economical [uasuo":]
economical price department [lie"sicia:bu:]
economize [tciezçen>]
edge [pie"r]
edge of a knife [tëzen]
edible bracken [tceyqts"m:]
edit [pie"tc'ieq]
eel [zuöⁿ:y]
effect [iö:] 
efficiency [iö:lieq]
egg [tcids":]
egg white [de"bap]
egg yolk [de"hua"r], [hua"r]
eggplant [dji"r]
egret [lo:si]
eight [paq]
Eight Diagrams (of divination) [paqkuã:]
eight immortals table [paqcie"tsqo]
elbow [zei>kuodei], [tsei>tsi>]
elect [cie>]
electric lamp [die"ten]
elegant [ven"ia>]
elegant seating [ia>zo:]
eliminate (by selection or competition) [döt"m:]
elm [tzyý:]
embankment [dibu:]
embarrassed [ka"ka:,
[em"uieidjin], [tcyn>]
embarrassed (or ashamed) [tö>mei]
embellish [tie"tsuei]
embrace [bô:], [iong>bô:]
embroider [cyö="hua]
emerald green [ts'uei=loq]
emerald hairpin [pieqioqtsm:]
emperor [ti>ua"n], [ua"ti>]
employee [tszęyo"
empress [ua"ei:
empty [k'ong]
enclosing wall [uieidjia"
encourage [ku>li]
end [meq]
endure [zen>]
enemy [dieqzen], [dzeizen]
engage (hire) [p'ın>tc'in>]
engrave [k'aq]
enjoy [cia":
enjoyment [yloq]
enlarge [k'ueqda:
enlist as a soldier [ta"=pin]
enmity ["yo":en:]
enough [kö:] 
enshrine and worship [kong=: vong:] 
entangled [tczyö"duö"]
enter [tcin:], [zeq] (latter is literary term)
entertain guests [ds:=k'aq],
["ie'=k'aq]
entertaining talk given to the
rhythm of clappers
[k'um:=ps"ci:]
entice [in:]enteunt [uei\'t'oq]
environment [guo"tcin:]
envy [to:tcii:]
epidemic disease [iqbin:]
equal to (a task) [sen:zen:]
especially [yōdji]
esteem [tcin:bei:]
ethic group [mindzoq]
eunuch [uo:"kuo"
evaluate [enlia"

even (well distributed) [yn],
[tcyn\yn]
even (lined up evenly) [dji]
even more [ken:tcial, [uo"iō:]
[yeq], [yeqfaq]
even so far as (to) [zen:tsi:y]
evening [ve"za" dei]
every (suffix) [dzoq]
every [mei:]
everyone [da:tcia] evil spirit [*iōtcin]
examination paper [tcyo:"tsi:]

examine the eyes [nie="kua"

example [li:tsi:]
excavate [djyeq]
exclude [ts'8]
exchage [duei:uo"

excite [tcieqdong:]

excited [cin:fen:]
excurion district [yōl"tc\y]

excuse [tcii:k'ō]

excuse me for not accompanying you [so: pex ven:bei]
executioner [kuei:tsi:sei:]

exert oneself [no:lieq]
exhibit [tsuo":l"m:]

exhort [tsqfu:]

expectation [djiva:]

expensive [kuei:]
expose one self to the sun (of people) [bu="t'mi:a"
exposed to something toxic
[tsong:=doq]

extend leave [zoq=tcia:]
extend sympathy to [uei:ven:]
extinguish (of a flame, light, etc) [meq]
extinguished ["u]
extra [y]
extract oil [tsa="yō]
eye [ie"tcin]

eye discharge [ie"tsi:"u]

eye socket [ie"k'ua"

eyebrow [mimö]

eyeglasses [ie"tcin:"r]
eyelash [ie"tsaqmö]
eyesight [zi:lieq]
fabric [liō:tsq]
face [lie"k'ong:]
face downward [p'oj:]

factory [ts'8:]

faeces ["u]
fairy elixir [cie:iaq]
fairy maiden [cie"ny:]

fall (or tumble) [guo"

fall flat (on one's face)
[aqp'oj:]

fall forward [p'oj=tö]

fall over [tö]
fallen asleep [dzq]

false [tcia:]

falsely blame [ula:]["ula:]
family (home) ["oqli:]

["ueqli:]

family [tcia]

family name (surname) [cin:]

famine [tcihua:]

famine year [hua"nie:]

fan (vb.) [suö:]

fan (n.) [suö:"tsi:]

fan pendant [suö:"dzuëi:]

fantasy [uo:cia:]

far [yo"

fart (vb.) [dza="p'ij:]

[Facziolopsis buski (an intestinal parasite) [tcia"p'ie"dzöng]

fashionable [zidö:]

fast [k'um:]

fasten (with a rope) [ln:}
fat (of animals and people)  
[tseua¨:l, [pa¨:] (latter not colloquial)  
fat (of meat) [vil] 
fat (on the meat of livestock)  
[pi¨dei]  
father [papa], [u¨tc¨in]  
father-in-law (wife’s father)  
[iaq¨u:]  
fatty meat [vizio]  
fava beans [dza¨dei¨:r]  
favus of the scalp [iaqli¨:dei]  
fear (vb.) [p¨a:]  
fear strangers [p¨a¨: maqsen]  
feather [m¨o¨], [y¨m¨o¨]  
feeble [dza¨q]  
feed [*uei:]  
feel (by touch) [*mo¨q]  
feel (emotionally) [tciaqteq]  
feel cold [m¨a¨:si¨:si]  
feel nauseous [*o¨cin]  
feel wronged [uei¨tc¨io¨q]  
feeling [k¨a¨] [tciaq]  
fellow [fu¨tc¨i]  
feit hat [tsuo¨m¨o¨]  
female [ts¨i¨tieq]  
female character type in Chinese opera [huata¨]  
female duck [bo¨iaq]  
female horse [ts¨ima¨]  
fence [pa¨tc¨ia¨], [tc¨ia¨lipa¨]  
fend off [ta¨]  
fertilized bean curd [u¨z¨y]  
fertilized beans [dei¨zi¨]  
ferry boat [do¨dza¨ua¨]  
ferry crossing [do¨k¨o¨]  
fertile [vi¨o¨q]  
fester [guen¨:niong]  
festival [tciatcieq], [tcieq]  
feudal official [dzen]  
few [ko¨pa¨r]  
few (adj.) [za¨]  
fiancéé [vi¨:huent¨i]  
fight [ta¨=tcia¨:r]  
fight a war [ta¨=tsa¨:]  
file [ts¨o¨:t¨a¨]  
filial [ci¨:zu¨en¨]  
fill in (as a form) [die¨]  
fill one’s bowl with rice [dzen¨:we¨:]  
filling (as for jiazi)  
[ie¨:tsi¨]  
filth [fong¨]  
filthy [ua¨:ua¨fq¨:fong¨]  
finally [tsong¨y]  
find (unexpectedly) [dzu¨o¨:]  
find an excuse [tc¨i¨:ku¨:]  
fine hair (on the body) [m¨o¨]  
fine hair (or down) [niongmo¨]  
fine silk jacket [¨go¨:r]  
fine tooth comb [pie¨:ko¨i]  
fine weather [t¨ie¨: h¨o¨:]  
[djint¨e¨]  
finger [st¨i¨tsezdei¨]  
finger divination [tc¨iaq¨ko¨r]  
finger print [st¨i¨tse¨ven]  
fingernail [st¨i¨tse¨tc¨iaq]  
fingerprint [io¨:in¨]  
finish [uo¨]  
finish (complement of result)  
[g¨o¨]  
fir tree [sm¨zy¨]  
fine [fu¨]  
fire red [fu¨:fu¨:ong]  
tinfly [infu¨dzong¨], [y¨ofu¨dzong¨]  
firepot [nu¨:ku¨r]  
firewood [dz¨a¨]  
first [cie¨]  
first day of the lunar month  
[tse¨o¨ieq]  
first lunar month [tsen¨:yeq]  
first time [dei¨ieq¨:tsi¨:]  
fish (n.) [y]  
fish (vb.) [ti¨o¨:y]  
fish egg [y¨tsi¨]  
fish fins [ylin]  
fish gelatin [ydong¨:r]  
fish out of a liquid [*`i¨]  
fish pond [yda¨]  
fish scale [y¨ie¨:¨r]  
fishing boat [ydzuo¨]  
fishy smell [cin]  
fist [djyo¨dei¨]  
five [u¨]  
fix (decide) [din¨]  
flag [djitsi¨]  
flake [ie¨:r]  
flaky cakes [syo¨:pin¨]  
flame [fu¨je¨]
flask [u'r]
flatiron [liqt'ieq]
flatland [bind:] 
flavor [tci'oqdei], [vi:dö:] 
flavorless [vaqvi:] 
flavored bowl [suei:tci'î-uo'] 
fllea [kaqtsö:] 
 flee [dötsei:]  
fl e sh [bizoq], [zoq]  
flighty (of women) [tci'ie'n] 
flint [fu>zeq]  
float [p'iô], [vei] 
fl ood [fsm':ia'], [longsuei:], 
[*ie'=meq] 
flour [mie'=fen>] 
flourishing [mei:dzen:],  
[mei:zen:] 
flow [lyö] 
flower [hua'r] 
flower bud (unopened) [hua-  
dzuei:] 
flower garden [hua'yo'n] 
 fluff (vb.) [da'n]  
fl uffy [bong-bong-song-song] 
flourishing [va'=iong]  
flustered [hua'tsa'] 
flute [ciö], [dieq'î]  
flutes and winds [sen ciö kuo>n]  
dieq]  
fly (vb.) [fi]  
fly (n.) [ts'a'=in]  
foam [p'ô':meqmeq'r] 
fodder [zi:liö] 
 foot [t's'm'] 
fog [u:]  
fold [tseq]  
 follow [dzuei], [ken]  
 fond of guests [hö'kaq]  
fool (vb.) [hong>] 
 foolhardy [ga:] 
 foolish [ma:] 
 foot [tciaq] 
foot of a mountain [sm'tciaqia:] 
foot washing basin [tciaqbaen]  
footprint [tciaq'in:] 
for example [p'i:zy] 
forefinger [zeqtsi:] 
forehead [ngaqkoq] 
foreign currency [yoe:bi:] 
foreigner [ia'nzen] 
 forest [senlin], [zö':lin]  
 forever [longyo>'] 
 forget [va'=tcï:]  
 forget it [*latö:>]
 forgive [yo'nialö:]  
 for k [ts'a'r]  
 fork (in a road) [ts'a:kö>]
 formerly [dzongdjie^n] 
 formidable [li:'] 
 fortuitous [ei>zuo'] 
 fortunately [in:k'uei], 
 [nin:k'uei]  
 foster [bei'ia'>], [u:ia']> 
 foul business [kö'ta']  
 foul smell [sötc'i:] 
 foundation [tcitse'o>] 
 four [si:] 
 four immortals table 
 [si:cie'tseq] 
 fox [uli] 
 fraction (division) [ku>] 
 fragrant [cia'], [fenfa'] 
 frame (an innocent person) 
 [ie'=m:] 
 frame (upon which something is 
 made) [k'ua'la'tsi'] 
 frank [dzeqsa'>], [t's'a'>aq] 
 freckle [tciaqtsi'=pa'] 
 free grazing chicken [pen'tci] 
 free time [k'ong:] 
 freeze [tong:] 
 frequently [tcin-dza], [ua'>-  
 ua']> 
 fresh [cie] 
 fresh olive [tc'inku>] 
 freshwater oyster [oba'] 
 friend [bongyo>] 
 friendly [yö:hö>] 
 friendship [yö:ni] 
 frighten [haq], [tcin] 
 frog [ama], [tcin'ua] 
 from [dzong] 
 front [djie'dei] 
 front lapel (of a Chinese style  
 garment) [tcin] 
 frost [sua'] 
 froth [p'ô':meqmeq'r] 
 fruit [ku'tsi>], [suei=ku>] 
 fruit soup [suei=ku=ken] 
 frustration [ts'o:tseq]
function: verbal complement
marking completion [li:ə],
[di:ə]
funeral arrangements [su:a:zi:]
funeral gift of money [di:ə:-ni]
furniture [tcia:jı:]
furtive [t'ei-t'ei-moq-moq]
future [tcia:lm], [vi:-lm]
gall [ts"m>]
gamble [to=ts'6p'i:ə]
gap [k'ongcieq]
gardener [huatcia"-si'u:]
gardens [yo"lin]
garlic [da:soo"-dei]
garlic shoots [da:soo"-],
[soo":mi:ə]
gateway partition [dja"men]
gather (together) [lon:]
[ts'ei:]
gather it up! [sei-sei-long]=lm]
gahze [sapu:]
pea [ts'i:len]
generous [da:fa"], [k'a"k'a]
genial [ozuo":]
gentle [zei'o]
gentleman [tcıntsı:]
gear [bin:tcın]
germinate [faq=ia]
get a beating ["m=ta:]
get a daughter-in-law (of a man's
parents) [t'ę] cieq'u:]
get along [cia"-tcıə]
get angry [sen=tc'i:]
get close to ["ie]
get drenched in the rain
[lin=ıy]
get lost [mi=lo:]
get needy (as of fruit)
[tc'ı]=sa]
get rich [faq=dızı]
get stuck [k'a:]
get up [tc'ı]=1m]
ghost [kuei]
giant [djı:zen]
gift presentation box
[tse=naq'r]
gilds (of fish) [yayn=r]
ginger [tcia^n]
ginseng [zensen]
girl (young woman) [kunia^n=r]
give [pa], [paq]
give a gift certificate
[song=tc=yo^n>]
give birth to [sen]
give congratulations on one’s birthday [u:=dzei:]
give or take an examination [k'ö>]
give rise to [in>tc=ai>]
give somebody a talking to [cyn:]
give up bad habits [tcie:
give up halfway [puo^n=:do 'r
fi:]
gizzard [tsen]
glance at [p'ieq]
glare or flash in the eyes [hua^n>ie>r']
glass [pol]
glorious [huitu]a]
glossy ganoderma (used in Chinese medicine) [lentsits=ö>]
glove [sei	=ö=r]
glue [tcisuei>]
glutinous rice [no:mi>]
glutinous rice dumpling [tsong:tsi>]
glutinous rice flour balls [pooq=ts=äduo]
flutterous [dz=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 [za:]
go insane [faq=fong]
go into storage [zeq=k'ö:]
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) [höê], [faq=höê]
go to the toilet (polite) [tcie==sei>]
go whoring [biö]
go-between [meizen]
goal [moqpiö], [moqtieq]
gold [tcintsi>]
gong [lo]
good [hö>]
good fortune [foqtc'i:]
goods [weqp'in>]
goods van [fu=ts=uei]
goose [u-taq-taq]
goose [ngo], [nga^n:ngo] (wild)
gourd [uöö'r]
government officials [kuöli:]
gown [da=sm^n>r]
grab [tsua]
grade (level in school)
[nie=tcieq]
gradiual [uo^n>]
gradaually [djeö:djeö:], [uo^n>-
uo^n>-tcöö]
gradauate [pieq=nieq]
grain [liaözeq]
grain of cooked rice [vaö:lieq],
[vaö:mi>smöö'r]
grandfather (father's father)
[tiatia]
grandfather (mother's father)
[uö=ksong]
grandmother (father's mother)
[nsö=me]
grandmother (mother's mother)
[uö=boj]
grandson [suesi>]
grandson (son of a daughter)
[uö=suen]
grandson (the eldest)
[tsöö=suen]
grapes [bodö]
grass [tsöö]
grass lenin [ia:pu:]
grave [ven]
gravestone [mo:pei]
greasy [yööi:]
great-grandson [yoö=suen]
great-great-grandson [tsensuen]
greed  [t'ɔː+cìn]
greedy  (want things on sight)  
   [iə]k'ɔn> gc'ie]>tc'ie]
green  [loq]
green onions  [ts'ɔnɡ]
grind rice  [nie]=mi]
grind to powder  [mo=fen]
grinningly  [ci:e-ci-ci]
groom moves into the bride's family  [zeqtsuei]
grow  [tsa>]
grow mildew  [faq=mei]
grow mouldy  [tc'i=huai]
grow teeth  [ts'ueq=ats'i>]
Guanyin  (the Bodhisattva)  
   [kuo=si>n]
guard against  [ba>]
guess  [ts'a]
guest  [k'aqzen]
gum tree  (maple)  [fongz:i]
gun  [tc'ia>]
gush  [iong>]
gushingly fragrant  [p'en-p'en-ciə>]

Hail  (n.)  [pinbə],  [pinboq]
Hail  (vb.)  [tsôfu]
Hair  [deifaq]
Hair bun  [tc'yə]
Hair buns  (girl's)  [tc'yə=tc'yə>]
Hairpin  [tsa>]
Half  [puo>]
Halt  [tsi>bə]
Hammer  [la=dei]
Hamper  (as for rice)  [lok'ua>]
Hand  [səi>]
Hand mill  for hulling rice  [iong>]
Hand over  (pass something)  [di:]
Hand puppet  [moqzendei]
Handkerchief  [pə:ɪ]
Handle  [pin>,  [səi>pati>]
Handleless cup  [tsong]
Handsome  ['intcyn]
Handsome face  [ngoda:liə>]
Hang  [kuə>]
Hang down  [dzuei]
Hang out  (clothing)  to dry  (in the sun)  [la>]

Hangzhou  [a'tsej]
Happy  [k'um>loq],  [k'um],  [kəcin],  [yə:um]
Harbor  (a criminal)  ['odza>]
Harbor  (n.)  [ka'kə>]
Hard  [nga>],  [ngən]
Hare lip  [tc'yeqtsuei>]<
Harm people  [a=zen]
Harrow the field  [ba>]
Harvest  (vb.)  [sej],  [sevoq]
Has he come?  [yə> meqyo> la]
Has not  (yet)  (imperfect aspect marker)  [meqyo>]
Hat  [mə>]<
Hat rack  [mə>dong]
Hate  [ə>],  [tsen=ə>]
Hate to part with  (somebody or something)  [pqk qaq suei>],
   [suei> pəq teq]
Haughtiness  [ngə=tc'i>]
Have a fever  [faq=zeq]
Have a full bladder  [ciə>do:
   tsə>]
Have a malaria attack  [faq=zeq]
Have bad luck  [tə>mei]
Have no choice  [u=na>]
Have no choice but  (to . . .)  
   [tsəqə>]
Have no manners  [meq kueity>]
Have not  [meqyo>]
Have the chills  [faq=le>]
Hawk  [iə>]<
Hay cutter  [dzaqθə]
He/him  [t'a]
Head  [dei],  [nə>dm]
Headwind  [tuei:deifong]
Healthy  [dje=kə>]
Heap fertilizer around the roots  
   [iong>]>vi]
Hear  [t'in=tcie>]
Heart  [cin]
Heart of a flower  (i.e. the stamen and pistil)  
   [huacintsi>]
Heat up or warm  (in hot water)  
   [t'a>]

Heavenly Stem #1  [tciaq]
Heavenly Stem #2  ['iəq]
Heavenly Stem #3  [pin>]

Heavenly Stem #4  [tin]  hold up from the bottom (as a
curtain)  [li$]
Heavenly Stem #5  [u:]  hold with cupped hands  [p‘ong]
Heavenly Stem #6  [tci>]  hole  [dong:’r], [deng:ngw<>,
Heavenly Stem #7  [ken]  [k’a”]
Heavenly Stem #8  [cin]  holiday  [tcia:zeq]
Heavenly Stem #9  [zen]  home of a married woman’s parents
Heavenly Stem #10  [kuei>]  [nia”tcia]

heave  [dzong:’], [”en-ten:-ten]
hedgehog  [ts’i:cyeq’r]
honest and sincere  [ei:d8:]
hoo [ditsi>]
hook  [kâ]
hope  [civa”:
home for  [p’em:]
horizontal  [ua”]
horse  [ma”]

horse cart  [ma>ts’uei]
horseshoe  [ny9”ma”:
hospital  [”iyo”:
host  [tongtcia], [tsy”zen]
hot (to the touch)  [p’9:]
hot  [zueq]
hot boiled water  [zueq k’amseiu>]
hot water  [zueqsuei>]
hotel  [pinku”>]
hour  [tsongtie”>]
house (independent building)
    [va”tsi>, [va”toq]
house lizard  [tsyeqfu”r],
    [pieqfu”r]
hovering between life and death
    [”in-ia”-taq-gm:]
how far?  [tos”> yo”>]
how long?  [tos”> zi’e:]
how many?  [tci>-koq]
how much/many  [tos”>]
how old? (of age)  [tci>-suei”]
hull rice with a hulling machine
    [tc’tie”=long]
hunchback  [dopei:]
hundred  [peq]
hundred million  [*i:]

hungry  [ngo:]
hunt  [ta>=liaq]
hurry  [sg0:]
hurt  [t’ong:]
husband  [dz4:fu], [ta”tciaszen],
    [nszen] (latter is coarse
speech)
husband and wife  [fute’i]
husk of wheat [maqfu]
husk rice (by hand) [sua^=mi>]
husk,rice (by machine)
 [ts'ong=mi>]
hypocrite [uei:tcyntsi>]

1/me [ngo>]
ic [pin]
idea [*i:s;]
if [tcia.si;] [zjuku>]
if once [tsw"ia]
illicit lover [p'indei]
ilness [mëbin;]
imitate [mo-fa">]
immature chicken [dongtsi>tcie]
immediately [ma>za:]
impair [fsa"=m;]
imperial concubine [fitsi>]
imperial court [dzëdin]
imperial official [y:si-da:zen]
impetuous [tsë;]
important [*i6=tcin>]
important event in one's life (as marriage) [tsong-sen-da:-zi:]
impose a fine [vas=k'uo">]
imposing [*ueifong]
in a blank daze [faq=tsw]
in a great haste [ts'ong-ts'ong-
ma="ma;]
in a great rage [no:tc'i: ts'ong
t'ie]
in a sorry plight [la"pei: peq
k's"]
in a twinkling [saqziticie]
in addition [lin-=us;]
in fact [djizeq]
in place of [t'ii;]
in succession [louqzoq]
in the city [dzenli;]
in the mouth [k'ë>11i;]
in what way? [tciaeqaq]
incantation [tsëi:y>]
include [põkaq]
income [seizeq]
incorrect but homophonous character [baqzi:'r]
increase [tsentcia]
different [len=da;]
indigo [die"=tc'ie;]
indirectly [tcie"=tcieq]
infant [moei:r;] [*in'=a]
inflict [nia;]
inflexible [ngzep]
inheritance [its'ë">]
injured [zei:=sua]
ingrave [tcia=tcie;]
ink (stick) [moq]
ink [moq Settings]
ink stick box [moqaq'r]
inkstone [*ie"=ua;]
inlaid ivory or bone [tcie"=ia]
insignia [cia=tcie;]
inner tube [nuei:t'ë;]
insect [dzong'r]
inside [li>dei]
insipid [da;]
insist on [tc'ia>djyö]
insult [u:zoq], [*uzoq]
ticalary month [zuen=yeq]
interesting [yö>tc'y;],
[yö>ts'y;]
interfere [ka"=seg]
internal organs [nuei=dza;]
international [koqtc;
interrupt [tsa:]
interview [fa"-ven;]
intestine [da:dza;], [dza;]
introduce [tcie=dcie;
invite [tc'ieq]
investigate [sen=dza],
[tcie"=dza]
invitation [tc'ieq]
invite [tc'ieq], [*i6=tc'ieq]
involve [lie"=luei;]
iris (and pupil) of the eye
[lie"=*utsy;], [*utsy;]
iron (for clothing) [*in:tei;]
iron (vb.) [t'a;]
iron (n.) [t'ieq]
iron rake [t'ieqba]
irrigate [kuo;ks;]
is here/at [laqhaq]
is not [peqzi;]
issue forth [faq]
itech [ia;]
ivory [dja"=ia]
jade [ioq], [nionq]
jadeite [fis'tes'u'ej]
jam [11'ioq], [tcieh'ioq]
jam up [gaq]
jar (large) [ka']
jar (or can) [ku'o':r]
jealous of [tcio:to:]
jellyfish [hm>teqdeo]
jewelry [sei>seq]
jiaozi (stuffed dumplings) [tcio>tsi:]
job [kong'tsoq]
join together [aq]
joint (n.) [tcieq]
juice (vb.) [sueq=ci'e:ua:]
judge (vb.) [p'uo:n'tuo:]
just (awhile ago) [tcieh'tcieh], [ka'ka']
just (here or now did something) [laqhj]
just before [lin]

kang, a heatable brick bed [ka':]
karma ['inku']
keep a close watch on somebody [tin]
keep someone company [bei]
keep watch [sei:]
kennel [kõk'o']
kernel (nut) [zen]
kernel of cooked rice ['ieq-k'o: ve']
kerosene [ia'yõ]
key [iaqzi]
kick [t'ieq]
kidney (as food) ['i'òtsi:]
kidney (technical term) [zu'en:da:]
kill [saq]
kill or execute by shooting [bi:]
kidnapped [tcinto'ieq]
kink [tcieh'ieq]
kindhearted [zen'e:j], [zuo':lia']
kiss [tc'ioh], [ven]
kitchen (dzyva')
kitchen knife (dzyte)
kit (toy) [i'ë:'r]
knack [tc'i'ë:men]
knead (with fingers) [niaq]
knead dough [nionq=fen]
knee cap [k'aeqieqdei]
kneel [guej]
knife [tõ]
knob [tieq']
knock [tc'ië]

knock (under) [tc'yeqvo]
know how to [uei: ], [uei:teq]
kowtow [k'aoq=dei']
kumquat (tcintceq')
Kung Fu opera [k'uentce'yeq]
kylin unicorn [djilin]

labor [lõdong]
lascivious woman [in'u:]
lackadaisical [mõ-mõ-ts'õ- ts'õ']
lackey [noda]
lacking [tc'yeq]
lacquer [tc'ieq]
ladder [t'itsi:]
ladle [b'io'; [suei, b'io']
ladle out [i'ë]
ladle out water [tei=suei]
lake [u]
lake crab [ucie]
lamb [kõ'ia']
lame person [kue>teaq]
lamp [ten]
land [dei]
lantern slide [uo'tenp'ie']
large hall [t'in]
last time [djie'mõtsi]
last year [djyõ:nie]
lasting [dzi=tcieq]
latch (vb.) [ciõ]
late [dzi], [ve']
late morning (almost noon) [tsongve':pie'r]
laugh [ci6:]  lift (of two people, each with
law [fagle])  both hands) [ds]
lift up (as a lid) [ci6]
lay eggs [sen=dsu:]  lift with two hands (of one
lay offerings [kong:]  person) [toq]
lazy [djie-ci-ci],  light (in weight) [tcin]
djie:tciaq'r], [i=]>),  light [kua’]
[is”]do:)  light (a fire) [tie’]
lead (livestock) by a rope  lightening flash (vb.)
[tc‘ie]  [ta=haqsu’u]
leaf [tieq’r], [zy:ieq’r]  like [huan’ci>]
leak [lei:]  like crazy (do something . . .)
lean (of meat) [tcin]  [saq-sei>tieq]
lean back on or against [ge:]  limb [tsi]
lean toward or against [k’o:]  lime [zeqheu]i
learn [taq]  line up [bs=duei:]
leave (retain) [lyó]  lining (of clothing) [li>tsi>]
leech [ma’ua’]  link (together) [lie’]
leeks [ia”ts’onq]  lion [sitsi>]
left alone without help [lintin]  lips [tsuei>zen]
left arm [tcis:sei>]  liquid soap [ieq’ti>zó:]
left over [zen]  liquor (white, hard) [sotcyó>]
leftovers [len>va”dei’r]  limp or stutter [ti6 tsuei’r>]
leg (of a boot, sock, etc.)  little [ci6>]
[tong’r]  little bit [”ieq’tie”>,
leg (of animals) [t’uei>]  [”ieq’tieq’r], [tie”tieq]
leg [tciaq’pa’]  little by little [”ieq-tie”>-
leg of pork (upper part)  “ieq-tieq]
[tciaqtsó>]  legitimate married man and wife
legitimately married man and wife  [tieq faq futcu’i]
leisure [tie’]  live (somewhere) [dzý:]
leend/borrow [tci:]  live together illicitly
leopard [pó:]  [gaq=p’indei]
leprosy [ma贫穷]  lively [nó:vueq]
lesson [tci6:cyú:]  liver [km”]
let go [fa”:=sei>]  livestock [cin:k’ó:], [ts'qosen]
let settle and clear up (of  loan (n.) [ds:k’uo”>
water) [tin]  look (n. & vb.) [so>]
letter [cin:]  locust [ua’dzong]
level (or story of a building)  loft [koqle ‘]
[de]  lonely [kudoq]
level (or story of a building)  lonesome [djieqmoq]
[dzén]  long [dza”]
level (or story of a building)  long time (literal) [dza”-yo”>,
[bin]  [tcyó>]
level (or story of a building)  long time (figurative)
[bin]  [po”:zeg]
library [dosykuo”>]  long-winded [”lozo]
lichee [li:tsi]  longstanding nemesis [soqdzêi]
lick [t’ie’>]  look [k”m”]
lid [km”r]  look after [tsó:ko:]
look at from askance
[tba=sō¹'ie"]:r]
look cold [*w"-"lin-"lin]
look for [djin]
look here! let me tell you!
(sentence particle) ["nà]
look toward [va"]:]
look toward the sky [ia"]=t'ie"
look up (in a dictionary) [dza]
looking sad [k'eq-ci-ci]
looks [cia"=mō:]
loom [tci=tsi]
loop (for fastening buttons, etc.) [p'eq="r]
loose [song]
loose change [*linsuei:
longnie"
loot [tba]=tc'ieq]
loquat [bieqba]
lose [bma:], [seqba:], [sý]
lose (in gambling) ["iō "r: sm"
lose (something) [tieq], [i=seq]
lose face [piō: lie"k'ong>]
lose money [bei=ts'=p'iō:],
[seq], [zueq]
lose one's love [seq=lue"
lose sleep [seq=mie"
loss [suen>seq]
lotus [lie"hua], [chua]
lotus root [tei]
lotus seed [lie"tsi>]
low [cyóciqeqseq]
lounge [seqtsi>]
love [*ma:, [ts'=ong>] (latter especially regarding a child)
low [ti]
luffa gourd [sikua"r]
lull to sleep ["o]
lumber [mqdze]
lump (chunk) [k'uei:]
lumpy [baq"r]
lunch [tsongva":].
lung [fi:]
lute [djin]
lye [ló>kas"

M: (all purpose) [koq]
M: bladderful [p's]
M: books [pen]
M: stick of ink [dìn:]  
H: sticks; clubs; large needles  
   (as knitting needles) [ken]  
M: stories; articles [p'ieⁿ]  
H: string; bunch; cluster  
   [ts'uoⁿ]  
M: tables; stools [tsaⁿ]  
H: ten cents; dime [tciaq]  
M: ten /ts'eq/ [dzaⁿ:]  
H: a time [mštși>], [ts'i:]  
M: time(s) through or over  
   [pieⁿ:]  
M: trips [dwi], [t'aⁿ:]  
H: various creatures (as pigs and  
    chickens); watches; boats  
   [tsseq]  
M: whiff; puff [ku>x]  
H: wisps; strand [l'y]  
M: mad dog [tie'kō>]  
H: madman [fongtsi>]  
M: magazine [dzaqtsi:]  
H: maggot [tc'kidzong]  
M: magic [ci:faq'r]  
H: magnet [ciaq't'ieqzeq]  
M: magpie [ci>tc'iaq]  
H: mahjong [matśiaⁿ:]  
M: maiden [kueiⁿy>]  
H: mail (vb.) [tci:]  
M: main hall (of a house)  
   [daⁿ:djie>]  
H: main threads (of an affair)  
   [desidjy:]  
M: majestic looking [ueifong- 
    lin:lin:]  
H: make (animals) fight [tei:]  
M: make [ts'co:], [tsi:]  
H: make a concession [zaⁿ:=bu:]  
M: make a draft [ni=kō>]  
H: make a sound recording [loq=ín]  
M: make an offering [tci:]  
H: make bold [mō:mei:]  
M: make fun of [tc'y>cī:]  
H: make money [ts'eq=ts'ōp'iō:]  
M: make payment [fuː=ts'ōp'iō:]  
H: make things difficult for  
   [dī=tō:, [ti=tōmaⁿ:]  
M: make trouble [tō]=dwi:]  
H: malaria [niaqtdjeq],  
   [sʰ=tueqbin:]  
M: man [long]  
H: male duck [iong'iaq]  
M: male horse [iongma>]  
H: male pig [iongtsy]  
M: malignant boil [tints'uαn]  
H: salt sugar [idaⁿ]  
M: maltreat [niaqma:]  
H: man [naⁿzentcia]  
M: manage [bsⁿ:]  
H: mandarin fish [kuei:y],  
   [tc'i:huey]  
M: mandarin jacket [ma>kua:]  
H: mango [maⁿko>]  
M: mangy dog [le=bikō>]  
H: mantis [daⁿ'laⁿ]  
M: manure [fen:]  
H: manure pit [fen:dzi]  
M: manuscript paper [kō>dši>]  
H: many [cy>to], [to], [mō':lō:lō:],  
   [tc'ikuaⁿ]  
M: marionette show [dicieⁿ: ci:]  
H: market [zi:dzaⁿ]  
M: marriage [huen'ìn]  
H: married woman [u:zen],  
   [darniaⁿ'ɾ] (derogatory)  
M: marry (of men) [tc'y>tc'in]  
H: marry (of women) [tcia:],  
   [ts'eq=tcia:]  
M: martial adept [iaqk'eq]  
H: martial arts [u>seq]  
M: massage ['sʰ=mo]  
H: masses [djyntsong:]  
M: mast [ueikas]  
H: master (vb.) [pa>oq],  
   [tsaⁿ'>oq]  
M: master of a trade [si'u:]  
H: masterpiece [djietsoq]  
M: mat [djeqtsi>]  
H: match (vb.) [p'ei:]  
M: matches [iaⁿfu>]  
H: matter (business) [zi:t'i>],  
   [zi:djin]  
M: mattress (with cotton padding)  
   [zoqtsi>]  
H: measures [ts'o:'ɾ]  
M: measure (vb.) [li'aⁿ]  
H: meat dishes [huent'se:]  
M: meatballs [zoqyo'ɾ],  
   [sitsi>dei] (large)  
H: medicinal plaster [kō'iaq]
medicine [iaq]
meet (see, run into) [ba'\n],
[p'ong:], [k'a"=tcie\n:],
[ytcie\n:]
meeting [uei:]
meadow wine [duen tcyö>]
melody [tc'yeq'r]
melon [kua]
melon seeds [kuatsi>]
melt [ia\n]
membrane [*'i\r
membrane in nuts [kaq]
meningitis [nö>mo'ie"]
merge (join) [aqpin>]
method [fæqtsi>]
mid [tsong]
mid morning [za":puo":zeq]
Mid-Autumn Festival
[paqyeqpuo:] mid
die [ta"tsong]
died finger [ta"tsong
sei>tsqedei]
midnight [puo":i\i>]
military encampment [tcyn"in]
military service [pin'ioq]
milk (cow's) [nyöme:]
milk (mother's) [na"na:]
milky way [nin'o]
millet [ciö>mi>, [ta>soq]
millstone [mot:si>]
mine [k'ua:]
minister (in traditional society)
[za":sy]
mint [bo:ho]
mirror [tcin:tsi>]

mischiefous [bibir']
miss (someone) [tc:ku:]
missing [seq=tsgong]
mistaken (wrong) [ts'o:]
Mister (Mr.) [cie"sen]
misunderstand [uei:]
mix in [tsa"

mix of northern and southern
accents [na"-tc'ia"-poq-dö:]
mixed vegetarian dish
[so:zqtcin>]
mocking laughter [tcie"ciö:]
model [move:"], [pa":ia"
modelled on the ancient [fa"-ku>]
modern play [venminci:]
modest [cycin], [tc'ie"cy]
mold [motsi>]
mole (on the skin) [tsi:]
moment [p'ie:"k'aq], ["ieq-
cie\r], ["ieq-tc:dei]
monetary relief aid
[tcyö:tc:tei:cin]
money [djie"], [dongdjie"],
[jia"djie"], [longnie",
[ts':šp'îö:]
monk [sen]
monkey [sitsi:], [usqausen]
monopolize [longduo":]
month [yeq]
monument [tc:nie"pei]
moon [yeqlia":]
moon cakes with egg yolk stuffing
[u"eong-yeqpin] moral principles [lenli>
morality [dö:teq]
more or less [tsa"afa" peq to]
moreover ['r-tc:']

morning (early) [tsa":dei]
morning glory (white-edged)
[tc'ie"nyöhu]
mortar [djyo:] mosquito [ventsi>]
mosquito bite [k'uei:]
mosquito net [tsa":tsi>]
mosquito wriggler [ts:toqdzong],
wriggler [tsqtsq]
moss [tc'indwa], [tc'indm]
most [tin>]
mooth [fi'ngo:], [ngo],
[p'isua"dzong]
mother [mo:tc'in], [nia"nia"],
["m'ma]
mother-in-law (husband's mother)
[faqbo]
mother-in-law (wife's mother)
[iaqmo>]

motor vehicle [tc'i:ts'uei]
mount (a picture, etc.) [piö>]
mountain [sw]
mountain valley [swkoq]
moustache [utsi>]
mouth [tsuei:på]
moved [dong:]
moved (things) [pen]
move (with hand) [peq]
move home [puo'], [dji:te'ie'n]
movie theatre [die':in:yo'n:]'
moxibustion [tcoyi:]
mý (unit of area) [mo>]
much obliged for your advice
   (polite formula) [t'6-tci:8
   ni>]
much obliged to you (polite
   formula) [t'6kua'n
   ni>]
mud [la"-u'ni]
muddled [meng-tong'>], [mong-
   mong-tong'>-tong'], [udo]
muddleheaded [uen-ten-ten]
muddy [la"-seq-kuaq-taq], [u-
   tieq-taq-laq], [uen]
mulberry (fruit) [sua"tsi>],
   [sua"zen]
mulberry tree [sua"zy:]
mule [lotzi>]
mumps (the infectious disease)
   [taydeifong]
mung bean [loqdei]
muntjac [tczi>]
murder [meisaq]
muscle [tcizoq]
museum [poqveqkuo">]
music ['in'laq]
music score [p'u>]
musk (fragrance) [dzuei:cia
   l]
muslin (plain) [longdeipu:]
must [pieqcy], [u:pieq]
must go [fi-te':i=-peq-k'6>]
mustard (leafy vegetable)
   [tczi:ts='m:]
mute person [ia=patsi>]
mutton smell [ia"sote'i:]
mutually [cia"], [u:cia"]
my (humble expression) [bi:]
nail (n.) [tindei'r]
nail (vb.) [tin]
name [mints'en], [mintsi>]
nap (vb.) [ta=k'agts'ong]
napkin (for a guest)
   [k'agsa:tcin]
narrow [iaq], [tsaq]
narrowly (escape from something
   untoward) [cie"-ieq-cie">]
nation [koqtcia]
national territory [koqtcin:]
native place [dieqkuo"
naughty [di:bi]
navel [do:bi ile">r]
near [djin]
early [cia"djin:tieq]
neck (nice looking) [t'iny
   kuaq]
neat [tsen>-tsen>-dji-dji],
   [tsa">tsa">dji]
neck [dei-tcin:], [poqtsi>]
need [cy'i6:]
needle [tsen]
needlework basket
   [tsencie"-pie">]
neighbor [dija"mendo: r],
   [linseui:]
neon light [ni:ongten]
nephew (brother's son) [dzeq"r],
   [dzeqtsi>]
nephew (sister's son) [um:se:
   n]
nest [k'o]
nestling [dzy:]
net (vb.) [va"]
net [ma">r], [va">r]
new [cin]
new cuff (on an old sleeve)
   [tczi>dy6:>'r]
New Year's card [unie"pie":]
New Year's Day (lunar)
   [nie"ts'o'ieq]
New Year's Day (occidental)
   [yo"ts'6:]
New Year's Eve (lunar)
   [nie"se"-zeq]
news [ci:cieq]
newspaper [p6:tsi>]
next door [kagpieqdei]
next time [ia:motsi>]
next year [minnie:]
nickname [ts'6:>'r]
nightfall [ba":va">]
nighttime [tli:dei]
nine [tcoyi>]
nip off [tc'iaq]
no good (of people) [ti:6]
no matter [u-so>uei:]
no need to/for [iong: peq dzaq]
no problem (peq i6:tcin:]
nod [tie":dei]
noisy [ts'ô]  
noodles (bean thread) [cie": fen]  
noodles (rice) [fen>ka'n]  
noodles (wheat) [mie":]  
noon [tsong"u:], [zeqtong]  
north [poq]  
nose [bieqdei]  
nost ril [bieqk'ong]  
not [peq]  
not as [adjective] as [peq zy], [uo"zi:]  
not fresh (of water melon) [tiô:]  
not just once [peq tsi> 'ieq-ts'i:]  
not necessarily [peq tci"n: teq]  
not speak [peq cia"n]  
not until [dzetsi:]  
not very [peq da:]  
note (n.) [diô'r]  
notebook [ts'eqtsi:]  
nourishment [in ia]  
now [ie"n:dzem:, [keqmô]  
nowadays [zytcin]  
nude [ts'ueq-sen-lo:-t'i:]  
numb [mabi:]  
number [ô:ma:], [so:moq]  
numerous [tsong>to], [tsong>to]  
numerous and confused [fen-fen]  
nunner"y "[a"]  
nurse (as for a child or elderly person) [pô:mo]  
nurse [u:zi:]  
o'clock [tie"n:], [tie"n> tsong]  
oar [tcia"n], [lo]  
oatmeal [maaq"ie":]  
obituary notice [fu:ven]  
oblique [djia]  
observe [ts'aq-k'm:]  
obstruct [tsa"n>ta]  
obstruction [tsa"n:-ngsm:]  
obtain [teq=tô:]  
obviously [min-min-"r]  
occurry [tsu°n:]  
odious ["oqlieq]  
odor [tsi"vi:]  
offer sacrifices [tci"-zi:]  
official (n.) [ku°n: "r]  
often [dza"n: dza"n], [zidza"n]  
oil [yô]  
old (in age) [iô>]  
old (not new) [diyô:]  
old and feeble [sumîs:]  
old lady [iô>t'm:bo]  
old man [iô>dei"n]  
olive [ka"n>ia"n]  
on friendly terms [iogngeiaq]  
on New's Year's or other festivals [vong-nie"n-ko:-tcieq]  
one ["ieq]  
one another [pi>ts'i:]  
one by one [diyeq]  
one cash unit ["ieq-k'uei:dei]  
one one-hundredth of one /ts'uen/ [li]  
one-third [sa"n-k'u> tsi "r:]  
one self [zi:tcieq]  
oneions (large, red) [lia"ts'ongdei]  
only [tsseq]  
only just [dzetsi:]  
op en [k'm]  
op en country [i>um:]  
op en the eyes [tsen=ie"]  
op en the mouth [k'm=tsuei>pa]  
op en wide [tsa"n>-k'm]  
op era (traditional) [ci:ven]  
op ium ["iap"ie": "ie"]  
opportunity [tciei:uei:,:]  
oppose [fe"ntuei:]  
oppressively hot and humid ["ô:men:]  
or [eqtsê:], [uo"zi:]  
orange [ka"n:], [dzentsi:]  
latter not colloquial orchid [le"hua]  
order [dzechdy:]  
organization [tsao>tsseq]  
oriole [ua"n:in]  
orphan [ku"r]  
orsmanthus [kuœi:hua]  
other [lin:um: tieq]  
other people [bieqze]  
other people's business [ie"nzi:]  
ott er [sœi>teq]  
ought to ["inke]  
ounce [lia"n]
out-of-the-way [p'ieⁿp'ieq]
outnoded in taste or action
[bei:zi-tieq-taq]
outside [um:], [um:dei]
outskirts (of a city) [tci₈'um:]
oval [t'ö>yo]
over and over [fsⁿ>fsⁿ>foq]
overcharge (fleece)
[bō:=ua"kua'r]
overcome [k'aqvoq]
overflow [p'o]
owe [tc'ieⁿ:]
owl [mōdei"in]
ox horn [nyõkoq]

pack into [tsuaⁿ]
package [pōku>r]
packet [ci₈>pō'r]
padded [tci₈teq]
padded jacket [tci₈tö:]padded skirt [tci₈qsa"r]
paddy field [dieⁿ]
page [tieq]
pair [tuei:]
palace hall [kongdieⁿ:]
palm fiber bed pad or frame
[tsongpaⁿ]
palm of the hand [sei>ti>paⁿ]
palm tree [tsongyô]
palm-leaf fan [patci₄suoⁿ:]
pancreas [id₉aⁿ:]
paper [tσi'r]
paper funerary objects
[tsi>tsaq]
parasol [ia"smⁿ:]
parboil [dsaq], [ts'uoⁿ], [mô]
parrot [t"in'u]
parting [lībeq]
party (political) [taⁿ]
pass [ko:]
pass (as an examination)
[djeq=kag]
pass away (die) [zi:si:], [ko:-si:]
pass on (transmit) [dzuoⁿ]
past years [dje+tci₈nieⁿ]
paste (vb.) [u]
paste (n.) [tci₈u]pat with the hand (as on the
shoulder) [taq-taq]
patch [pu:]
paternal (cousins) [daⁿ]
patience [me:cin]
patty (of meat or pastry)
[pi>"r]
pavilion [dintsi>]
pavilion pillar [dindzy:]
pawn (vb.) [taⁿ:]
pawns in Chinese chess [tsueq],
[pin]
pay a condolence call
[tiö:=suaⁿ]
pay a fee [tciö>fi:]
pay attention to [ta's:], [li:],
[tsy:"i:]
pay for someone (until they can
pay back) [dieⁿ:]
pay taxes [naq=suei:]
payment to the bearers of a
bridal trousseau [lie"kë:]
pea [uoⁿ>dei:], [mei>dei:"
peace [obin]
peaceful [bin"w:], ["w]
peach [dōtsi>]
peacock [k'ong>tc'iaq]
pear [li'r]
pearl [tsentšyi:], [tsytsi>]
peasant [nongmin], [niongmin]
pack [tsaq]
peel (vb.) [ci₈q], [poq]
peg (pin) [tsensaq"r], [ciötsi>]
pen (or other writing tool)
[pieq]
pen holder [pieqdong"r]
penalize [dzenvaq]
pencil [tc'i₈pieq]
pendant [dzuei:"r]
penis (of young boys) [mayö'u:r]
pennyweight steelyard (scale)
[ten>tsi>]
peony [mei>tsaⁿhua]
people of a subjugated nation
[va"koqno]
pepper [tci₈]
perfunctory [fu"je³]
perhaps [k'ong>pa:]perm (one's hair) [t'aⁿ:]
permit [iong>cy]>
persimmon [fa'zi:'r]  
ipinch (vb.) [nyo>]  
pine tree [songy:]  

persimmon (dried) [zi:pin>]  
pint (Chinese) [sen]  
pipa lute [bibal]  
pipe (as for water) [kuo>tsi>]  
pipe (for smoking with) ['ie>dong]  
pit (in fruit) [uaq'r]  
pit of one's stomach [ciongk'ø]  
pitiful [k'ø>lie]  
place [di:fa:], [ts'yo>so]  
placenta [pø]  
plague (the) [ts'yo>ioq]  
plain (simple) [p'oqsoq]  
plain noodles served with a bit of salty vegetable ['oomie:]  
plan [kuei'ua:], [tci:uaq]  
planner [bø>tsi>]  
plank [pm>]  
plant (n.) [dzeqveq]  
plant (vb.) [tsong:], [tsa]  
plate with gold [do:tsclin]  
platter of assorted appetizers [p'inbuo]  
play [sa>tsi:], [sa>tsi>r], [sua>tsi>r]  
play and joke (of children) [kø>~kø>~r]  
play chess [tsaq=dji]  
play mahjong [ts'a=matsia:]  
play music [tsel=yeq]  
play a stringed instrument [dm]  
pleasure boat [yo-t'in]  
pleat (vb.) [ta=tsel]  
pleated skirt [peqka>dsjyn]  
pleats (on clothing) [tsaqtsi]  
plentiful [ts'ongpe:]  
plow (a field) [li]  
plum [li>tsi]  
pocket [da>r]  
point (vb.) [tsi>]  
poison [doqiaq]  
poison fish [doqyl]  
poke (as at a fire in a stove) [t'ong>]  
pole [kuei:tsi>]  
policeman [tcin:ts'aqpin]  

person [lø>kuo:], [zen]  
persistent manner of or old-fashioned manners or ideas [bei:zikuei]  
person with a handicapped arm [tsi:se>i>r]  
pesilence ['uen'ioq]  
petil [p'm:]  
petition [ts'uen]  
petition [laq]  
phase [tcieduo:]  
pheasant [dzi:tc]  
philosophy [tseqiaq]  
phlegm [dm]  
phoenix [vong:ua]  
photograph [seqin]  
pick (flowers, fruit) [tsaq]  
pick one's teeth [t'ieq=ia]  
pick tea [ts'a>dzal]  
pick up [dzuo:]  
pick up or carry hanging at one's side ['lin]  
pick up with chopsticks [tcie]  
pickle (vb.) ['ie]  
pickled winter vegetable [tong'ie=ts'm]  
pickpocket [ts'qse;i>r]  
picture [ua>r]  
piece (in a board game) [dji:tsi]  
piecemeal [linsuei:]  
pier [bu:dei]  
pierce through [ts'uon]  
pig [tsy]  
pig's bristles [tsytsong]  
pig's tripe [tsyi-to]  
pigeon [kaqtsi:]  
pigtail [bie:'r]  
pile (n. and vb.) [tuei]  
pill (of Chinese medicine) [uo'iaq]  
pillar [tsy:tsi]  
pillow [tsen>dei]  
piloate antler [logzong]  
pincers (as a crab's) [djei'r]
politics [tsen:dzi:]  
pomegranate [zeqy6]  
pomelo [vente:] [y6:tsi:]  
[cia"p'6]  
pond [dzida:]  
pond [suei:dzi]  
ponder [ts'uen]  
pool (deep) [da"r]  
poor (impo\-ver\-ished) [bindjiong], [dji6ng]  
pork lard [ts'j6y6]  
pork tendon [ditcoin]  
porridge [tcia"r]  
position (professional) [tsequei]  
position in the family hierarchy [pei:ven:]  
positive (active) [tcieqdieq]  
possession [k:]  
post office [y6:tsen:djioq]  
postmark [y6:ts'eq]  
postcode [tie"dji]  
posture [tsi6:]  
pot [kutsi:]  
potatoes (large) [ia"f:szd6]  
potatoes (small) [ia"ynw]  
potted landscape [bentcin]  
pottery [dzitc'i:]  
pour (into and fill) [kuo:]  
pour out [t6]  
powder [neq], [meqeq'r]  
practice one's skill (as at gymnastics, etc.) [lie"=kong]  
praise [tsen:mei]  
pray [tc'ti=t6], [t6k6:]  
precisely [tc'tiaq-tc'tiaq]  
preferential consideration ["y6:di:]  
pregnant [do:do:b1], [ua'yn:]  
pregnant woman [nin'u:], woman [yn:u:]  
prepare [tsuen>bei:], [y6:bei:]  
preposterous [tc'ti>-y6>-ts'i>-]  
present as a gift [dzon:=song]  
present flowers [cie"=hua]  
preserved fruit [nieqdieq"a]  
press (as on a button) [tc'in:]  
press ["iaq]  
press between two things [gaq]  
pretty [h6>k"a:]:, [djitsen:], [p'io:lia:] (latter not colloquial)  
price [tcia:djioe]  
prick [ts'i:]  
prickly heat [fi:tso:]  
printing ["in:suaq]  
prisoner [djiy6w:]  
private [sizen]  
privy (n.) [m6:ken:]  
probably [da:ke:]  
produce (vb.) [ts'm:]  
profit [dze"=dei], [li:zuen:]  
profound ["6:mi6:]  
prohibit [tcin:tsi:]  
promote [ditsa:]  
proofread [tc6i6-tuei:]  
prostitute [dji:ny:], [pi6>tsi:]  
protrude [deq], [kong]  
prove [tsen:min]  
province [sen]  
provoker (make angry) [nia>dzaq]  
prudent [dzon:=dzong:], [tcin:dzon]  
pry (open) [dji6:]  
public security [dzon:=ma:], [kong"w]  
publication (n.) [k6"weq]  
publish [ts'ueqesw:]  
puckbery [pa], [seq] (latter less colloquial)  
puddle [suei>"ua"da:]  
pudgy pig [ny6:ny6tsj]  
puffed rice [p6:mi>hua]  
puffy [p6]  
pull ["la]  
pull (out) [baq], [ts'e]  
pull at ears [ps"=lo:]  
pulse [maq]  
punishment [invaq]  
punt a raft [ts'a"=moqbe]  
pupa [jong]  
pupil of the eye [dongzen'r]  
puppet or marionette show [mogyci:]  
pure [zuen], [zuendzuei:]  
purple [tsi>seq]  
chase one's lips [min:=tsuei>pa]  
pus [nong]  
push [t'uei]
push up (one's sleeve) [lo>]
pushcart [ts'uei:r]
put [fa":], [koq], [pm>]
pave a corpse into a coffin
[zeq=liew:]  
pave artemisia out on the door on
Duanwu festival [ts'aq=m:w]
pave in a false tooth
[cia=ziats'i>]
pave into practice [zeqdieie:]
pave on a demonstration [zi=*
"uei]
pave on airs [pm=tcia:tsi>]
pave out the light [cieq=ten]

Qingming (the 5th solar term)
[tc'imin]
quake [tsen=dong:]
qualifications [tsikaq]
quality [tselqa:
quantity [sojia:]
quarrel [nò=nom=rcr], [nò=
tcia:rc]
quarter of an hour [k'aq]
question [ven:di]
quiet [djin:], [fm=tqoq=tqoq]
quietly ["yo="y"o=qtcio]
quilt [nie=b:ic][bi:]
quilt for the deceased [bi:zoq]
quite a few [hò=cin]

rabbit [t'o:"r]
rack [tcia:tsi>]
radiish [loboq]
raft [moqbe]
rafter [lia:]
rage [mqtsqpu:]
raising [la=ka"r]
rain (vb.) [loq=yy]
rain (n.) [y>]
rain cape made of leaves [soi]
rainbow [hei:]
raise (animals) [ia:]
raise (something up) [tsy:]
raise the head [da=dei]
raised area between fields
[die"ken:], [die"k'm>]
ramie [dzi:ma]
ranks [a"lieq], [duei:u>]
rascally [lm:bi]
rash (on the skin) [tsen>tsi>]
raspy voice [p'o=moqtsq sen]
rat [ls>tsi>]
raw [sen]
razor strop [bi:to:pu:
reach across (to pick something up) [li>:]
reach up [hei]
read aloud [nie:], [la:dzong:]
reading room [yeqme>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 [dzei].
record (vb.) [loq]
record book [bu:tsi>]
recover [hueifoq]
rectify [tcio>tsen:]
red [long], [ts=eq]
redeem [zoq]
reed [lo"uei>]
reed flute (wind instrument)
[sen]
refined (of a lady) [cyo=tc'i:]
refined and courteous [pin=pin-
yo=li>]
reflect [fa":in]
refreshed [sua"k'u:]
refugee [na:min]
refuse [dji:dieq]
refute [fa"poq]
registered residence [u:k'o>]
regret [ei:huie>]
regretful [i"w:]
regular script (in calligraphy)
[k'sy]
regulation [kueitseq]
reheat (food) [ha], [uei=ku]
reigns [tcia=zen]
reincarnate [dei=t'm]
related by marriage [tc'in]
reliable [toqdin:; [t'eq laqhaq]
religion [tsongtciš]
relinquish [suei]
rely on [*ik'iiš]
remarried person [r:hundei]
remarry (of widows) [k'ua: *ieq-tciaq]
remember [tcì:teq]
remittance [uei:kuo>]
rent [tsö]
rent land (from a landlord) [die>n]
repair [cyö]
repeat [dzonefoq]
repeatedly [dieqts'i:i]
repent [huei:=ko;],
[tcie:=huei>]
reply [taq'rin], [ueitaq]
represent [ds:piö>]
repress [tsen:*iaq]
reprimand [ts'eqtseq]
request [*iddjö]
rescue [yo'ntcyö]
research [*nie*tcyö]
resemble [djiän:]
reside [tcydyö]
residence [dziö:dzaq]
respect [tsuentcin:]
rest (vb.) [cieq], [cyöcieq]
restaurant [kuo>tsiš]
restrict [ie*tciš]
résumé [ly>lieqpiö]
return (something) [uo>n]
return home [uei=tcia]
revenge [foq=dzei]
reverse side (of clothing, etc.) [fo>n mie>n]
revive [so]
revolution [kaqmin:]
revolve round [uei-niö>]
rhinoceros [ci'nyö]
rhizome of large-headed
atractylodes (used in Chinese
medicine) [baqzeq]
rhyme [*iaq=syn:]
rib [leqaš=kueq]
rice (cooked) [vuš:]
rice (good quality) [cia*kenni>]
rice (harvested, unhulled)
[koqtsi>]
rice (hulled and uncooked) [mi>]
rice (in the field) [dö:tsi>]
rice (late ripening) [vuš>mi>]
rice (plant) [dö:, [suei:dö:]
rice bran (cut off in polishing)
[k'a>]
rice broth [mi>t'a>]
rice cakes eaten at New Year's
[nie*kö]
rice chaff [longk'a>]
rice crust [peqtcio]
rice flour (low quality)
[ken:mi>fen>]
rice flour [da:mi>fen>]
rice hull [longk'oeq]
rice measure [sieno]
rice polishing mortar [tö>djoö:]
rice porridge to be eaten on the
8th of the twelfth month
[laqpaqtsqo]
rice seedling [*ia>n]
rice straw [dö:tsö>]
rich [fu:], [yo>longnien]
rickshaw driver [ua*pöts'ueifu]
riddle [mi:r], [vi:r]
ride (a bike, a horse, etc.)
[di*j]
ride (in a vehicle) [ts'en]
ridge of the nose [bieqia>n]
right (arm or side) [zuen:sei>]
right wing [yo:p'm:]
rigid [ngen:-pa>pa>n]
ring [guo>n]
ring (for the finger)
[tcie:tsi>r]
ring finger [no-tci'i-tsy>]
ringing in the ears [*r:min]
ringworm [cie>n]
rinse [ts'ong]
rinse one's mouth [so:=k'ö>]
rip [si]
ripe/well done [zoq]
rise (of water) [tsa>n]
risk danger [mö:=cie>n]
river [o], [tcia>n]
river bank [o=wm:]
road [lo:], [ma>lo:]
roar [hei:]
roast in coals [uei]
roa [tcia>n]
robe [bôtsi>]
robust and big [tsua°:do:]
rod [k'm°]
roll [kuen>]
roll (dough, etc.) [k'm°]
roll up [tcyc°>], [uo°>]
roller for a scroll of a painting [dziyeq]
room [va°tcie°], [va°k'a°]
root of a tree [zy°:kon]
rose [meikuiehual]
rotten [l'm°:, [uo°:]
rotten to the core [mil'm°:]
rouge and powder [tsifen>]
rough (in manners) [ts'oio>]
rough paper [ts'8:tsi>]
round [yo°)
round cardamon [dei:k°:]
row a boat [*ua=dzu°]
rub [moq]
rub (a part of the body) in circles [no]
rub with hands [ts'o]
rubber [dje°:bi]
rubbish [lagasq]
rudder [do:]
rude and unreasonable [ms°:peq
tcia°> li>]
rude and unreasonable person [ms°:ul°>]
rumor [i8°:ie°]
rune [bê]
rune quickly [pen]
rushing race [sum:bo]
rush (into) [tsua°:]
rush leaf pillow [buten;],
[boten:]
rust [cyö:]
sacrifice [cisen]
saddle [ma°:e°]
sailboat [wam:duo°]
salary [cin]
sales broker (traditional) [dje°:k'aq]
saliva [k°:oili:suei>]
salt [ie°]
salted fish [ie°:y]
salty [ie°]
same [dong]
same old shape/situation [lo°
huadei]
sample tea (vb.) [p'in>=dza]
sand [satsi>]
sandalwood [de°:cia°]
sanitation [uei:sen]
satin [duo°:tsi>]
satirize [fongts'i:]
sausage (Chinese) [cia°:dza°]
savage [i>ma°]
save (economize) [sen>]
save somebody's life [tcyc°=min:]
save up (money) [tcieqtse°>]
savings [dje:cyeq]
saw (the tool) [tcyc:tsi>]
saw (vb.) [tcyc:]
scab [ie°>r], [cyeqie°>r]
scabies [kaqlo°>r]
scald [t'a°:]
scale (for weighing) [ts'en:]
scale (as on fish) [ie°>r]
scallops (the food item) [tcia°:o:dz==]
scar [pa, [ts'a°:pa]
scared [p'a:=ci=ci]
scenery [tcin>seq]
school (traditional term) [iaqda°]
science [k°:o°:iaq]
scissors [tcie°>bo]
scold [ma:]
scope [wam:uei]
scorched [tcio]
scrape [kuaq]
scratch an itching place [tsua°:ie°>, [ts'a°:ie°>]
screen [binfang], [di°:bin]
screw on (as a lid or cap) [dji°:]
scrotum [nuo°:de:]
sea [ha°>]
sea eel [nuo°:y]
seal (chop) [dota°]
seal style characters [zuo°:ku>zi:]
search one's person [seie°:sen]
season (vb.) [diö=vi:]
season [tcio:tcioq]
seat [uei:ˈr̩]
second (measure of time) [miò]
secret [pi:mięq]
sedan chair [dzië:tsi̯]
seduce [köˈin̩]
see off [song:]
see the doctor [k′ænː=laːtsong]
seed [tsong>tsi̯]
seedless orange [uˈaqtcyeq]
seedling [miødei]
seek shelter from the rain
[biː:mi]\nseen [cie>n̩teq], [fa>n̩feq]
seep [suen:]
segment [duo:]
seize [deq]
select [cie>dzeq], [kan>],
[t'i̯əð]
self-examination [fa>sen]
sell [məː]
sell rice [t′i̯ə=mì]
sell well [ts′aːni̯æ]
send/deliver [song:]
sense of shame [lie̯n̩ts′i]
sensitive [min>kan]
separated [kaq]
sequence [ts′i:dʒyː]
serious [nie̯n̩so]
servant [boqzen]
servant girl [ˌiadei]
servant [tsimə]
set up (a tent, etc.) [taq]
settled and clear up (of water)
[daŋ:]
seven [tc′ieq]
sever [djeq]
sew (or hem with invisible ———)
type stitch) [tc′i̯ə]
sew (with ——— type stitch)
[vong]
sew (with ////// type stitch)
[niə:]
sew (with large stitches) [kø]
sew (with overlapping ———
stitches) [tc′ieq]
sew a button on
[tin=nyōx'k′i̯o:ˈr̩]
sew on a machine [daq ia̯n̩ts′uei]

sewer [*inkō]
sewing machine [vongzen:tci]
shad fish [ziˈy]
shade (n.; cover) [ts̄ə:r̩]
shadow [in>tsi]
shady and cool [*in:liα]
shale [i̯əj], [tsi̯]
shake hands [*oq=sei]
shallow [tc′ieŋ]
shamans [u]
shame [cyɔts′i]
shape [intsua:]
sharp [dzuei:li:]
shattered [suei]
shave [t′i:j]
she/her [t′a]
sheath (cover) [t′o:ˈr̩]
sheath (for a knife) [tots′aq]
shed [bong′r̩]
shoes [liə]
shell [k′oq′r̩]
shelter (cover) [t′o:ˈr̩]
shop clerk [tie̯n:kuo]
shop for vegetables or other food
[ms>ts′me]
shore [məː]
short [tuo]
short (in stature) [iə]
shortcut [djiejtcin]
shoulder [*inkm], [*inta]
shoulder [tcie̯pa]
shoulder blade [tcie̯tciaqluaq]
shout [hm]
shovel [ia̯tc′i̯ə]
show off one’s ability
[ts′en>]=nen
show support by one’s presence
[p′ong]=dza
shrimp [cia], [*uo:tsuo]
shrimp (dried) [ciabi]
shrink (of cloths, posture, etc.)
[gō], [soq]
shrug ones shoulders [song=tcieʰ]
shut your mouth! [pi=tsuei]>]
shuttle [sotsi>]
shuttle crab [sotsi>cie>]
shyster ["oqdzong:si]
sick (ill) [sen=məbin]:
sickle [lieʰtɔ]
side [ba"pieʰ], [ts'aqmieʰ]:
side rooms [cia"vaʰ]
sieve [satsi>]
sift [sm]
sigh [t'ieʰ]:
sign one's name [tc'ieʰ=min]
silent [djın=tc'iɔ>−tc'iɔ>],
[maq=maq-u-ieʰ], ["men sen peq cia>]
silhouette [lənk'eq], [tənk'ueq]
silk (raw) [siz]
silk (thin, tough) [tʃcyoʰ]:
silk crepe [tʃe:i'sa]
silk floss [nieʰtʃi]
slaks [dzəi'duoʰ]
silks and satins [lin-ło-dzei-
duoʰ]:
silk worm [dzəpə>−pə]
silver [nitsi>]
silver carp [lieʰy]
similar [luei:zi:]
simple [tcieʰ=tsʰ]
simple meal [bieʰ=vaʰ]:
simpleton [sakuə], [tatsi>]
sincere and kindly [tsong'ei:]
sinew [tcin]
sing [tsaʰ]:
singing girl [kotci]
single [tsʰ]:
sink [dzən]
sink inward [piaq]
sip [tsweq]
sister (elder) [tcı>tcı>],
["aqtcı>]
sister (younger) [mei:mei:],
["aqmei:

sister-in-law (elder brother's wife) [sɔ>əsə]
sister-in-law (younger brother's wife) [di:u:]
sisters [tcı>mei:]
sit [zo:]
sit in meditation [zo=zuoʰ],
[zo=duoʰ]
site (place) [dza\'di:]
situation [djinhuən:]
six [loq]
skate (on ice) [liə=pin]
skeleton [kə'lei]
sketch [miə'ua:], [uei:]
skill [dji:tc'iɔ>]
skin [bi:], [bifu]
skin ulcer [ts'uaʰ]
skirt [dʒyntsi>]
sky [t'ieʰ]
slaughter [tms>]
sleep [k'uen:], [k'uen=tcıi³:]
sleep (of infants and small children) ["o]
sleeper (on a train) [n̥go:p'u:]
sleeve [dʒyə:tsi>]
sleeve protector [dʒyə:t'ı:'r]
slightly [sə'uei]
slip and fall [uəq=tƏ]
slip away ["yə]
slip off [t'ten:]
slip out of (something) [t'uoʰ:]
slippers [t'o'ie'ɾ]
slippery [u-ieʰ=−dʒieq-kuaq]
slop water [kəsuei]
slope [p'ok]
slow [maʰ:]
sluice gate [dzəqme:n]
slug [iəyəlo]
smallpox [t'ie'hua]
smart [ts'ɔŋmin]
snail [ven]
smelting furnace [lɔŋlo]
smile [viciʰ]
smilting and grinning cheekily [cibici'çiːlieʰ]
smoke ["ieʰ]
smoked fish [cyn'y]
smooth (a brush to remove excess ink) [t'ieʰ>]
smother [men:]
snail [dieʰlo], [loi]
snake [dzuei]
snap the fingers [daʰ]
sneaky and wicked [kuei>−dei−
kuei>nə]
sneeze [ta=t'ı:]
snobbish attitude [si:li:ie^n]
snore [ta>he^n]
snot [biegt'i:]
snow (vb.) [loq=cieq]
snow (n.) [cieq]
snowflakes [cieqhua'^r]
snowy white [cieq-cieq-baq]
special [dEqbieq]
speak [cieq]
speak clearly! [tcia^n]-tcia^n-
lintc'in]
speed [soqdo:]
spicy [iaq]
spider [tcieqts'yi]
spin (as wool) [fa^n]
spinach [p'ots'a:, [pots'ma:]
spin [tcieqdzueikueq]
spinster [li>kuJi:niu]
spirit [lin'uen]
spirits [tcinzen]
spirit (vb.) [t'o^]}
spittoon [da'y]
splash in (of rain) [sa]
splatter [ts':^]
split firewood [p'ieq=dza]
split open (intransitive vb.) [lieq]
split open (with two hands) [p'oq]
spoken sound (of a vernacular word) [tci>:-teq"in]
spool [cie^n:dong'r]
spoon [bi:ken'^r]
spot (dot) [tie^n>, [pa^tie^n>]
spot of sweat on clothing [sa^:tieq]
spotless [ua-t'aq-tcyo^n>-kua^n]
spout (as of a teapot) [tsuei'^r]
spread on (the skin) [dza]
spread onto (something) [do]
spread out [p'o], [t'a^]
spring (of water) [dje^n]
spring (as the kind found in a mattress) [da'ua]
spring (the season) [ts'uent'ie^n]
sprikie (water) [p'aq],

[sm=suei^]
sprout (n.) [ia]
sprout (vb.) [men=ia]
spray [tcia^n:dieq]
squash [fa^n]
squash [ten]
squeeze [tcia^n]
squeeze through [ka^n]
squirt [p'en]
stable [uen'], [uen>din:]
stack up [dieq], [dzua^n]
stairs [p’o’r]  
stand [lieq]  
stand (something) up [toq]  
star [cin]  
stare [ten:]  
start rumors [dzê:si]  
start to finish [si]  
station [dzu:]  
statue of Buddha [so:veqdjia:]  
stature (physical) [ko:dei]  
steal [t’ei], [t’eitc’ieq]  
steam [tsen]  
steamed buns [muo”dei]  
steamer [tsenlong]  
steel [ka’t’ieq]  
steep (as of a hill) [toq]  
stem [ka”]  
stove [bu:]  
step on [daq]  
step out of the way [tsei=ki]  
step widely [k’uo:]  
step-in bed [djia=daqbu:-niezdzu:]  
stein (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”]  
stick [tcia”]  
still (or [not] yet) [uo”]  
sting (vb.; of insects) [tin]  
stingy [tcia”=li]-[ci]-[tc’i”]-, [djia”, [djy]”, [linseq “], [tcinpa”]  
stink [ts’ei”]  
stick (or mix) [buo”], [dû:]  
stick up trouble [gaa zi”fi]  
stir-fry [ts’ê]  
stolen goods [tsua”veq]  
stomach [uei”]  
stone [zeqdei”]  
stone mason’s chisel [zeqzoq]  
tool [ten”]  
stop [din]  
stop up [to”]  
stopper [seq”]  
storage room [djia:da”seq]  
store (keep) [dzuan”]  
store (shop) [sua”tie”], [tie”]  
storehouse [ts’an”k’o”]  
storied building [lei”]  
story (tale) [ku”zi”]  
stove [lotse”], [fonglo”r]  
[ts”dei”] (traditional)  
straight [dzooq “], [pieqdeq]  
straight and smooth [tieq-tieq-fa”]  
straighten up (a mess) [seitsoq]  
strainer [suei”lieqtei”]  
strainer type ladie [tei”=r]  
strong [djikum”], [kum”]  
strangle [”aq=saq]  
stratagem [tci:ts’eq]  
straw [mêts”]  
straw mat [ts’ê=diq]  
street [tcie”]  
strength [lieqtei”]  
strengthen [kongku”]  
stretch out [sen”]  
strike (a match) [bi”]  
strike (walkout) [ba:=kong]  
strike cymbals and beat drums [tc’i”=lo-ta=ku”]  
string (of a musical instrument) [tie”tcie”]  
strip of paper [tsi”di”]  
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) [dû:bu:dei”]  
stubborn [djia”qdeijia”] , [uo”ko”]  
student [iaqtsensi”]  
study [daq=saq]  
stuffed (from eating) [seq=saq]  
stupid [moq “], [ngmen”]  
[ts”uen”], [yts”uen”]  
stupor (huem”)  
stutter [kaqtsei”]
tarpaulin [bongpu:]
tarsus (top of the foot) [tci'aqkuuqeq]
task [zen:u:]
tassel [cy'cyr]
taste (vb.) [zaa], [dzaa]
tasty and refreshing [sua]-k'ö]
tax [suei:]
tea [dzaa]
tea (tender and fresh from the spring harvest) [mòdza]
tea (without accompaniment) [tc'indza]
tea leaf [dzaa'ieeq]
tea table [dzatci'ra]
teach [tcii]
teacher [cie"sen], [iè:sii], [tcii-sy-cie"sen] (traditional term)
teapot [dzaa'uj]
tear [ts'a:]
tear down [ts'aq]
tears [ie"luei:], [luei:suei] (tend)
tease [tei:]
television bureau [die"ua:djlq]
tell [kò:so:]
temperament [cin:tsi>]
temple [miè:], [zi:yoa:]
temple festival [miè:uei:]
temples (at the side of one's head) [t'mis"cin], [pint:tciiq]
temporary [dzaa:zi]
ten [zeq]
ten day period [djin], [cyn>]
ten-thousand [ve:n>]
tender (of vegetables) [nen:]
tenderloin [li>tcii]
tent [tsaa:bong]
tenth (10%) [dzan]
testicle [luo"uaq"r]
tether (vb.) [suoa:], [tii:] (tend)
thank [dji:]
thanks to [k'uei]
that ["laq], ["laqkoq], ["nakaq]
theatre [ci:yoo:"tsi]>
theatrical company [dji'eqduo:], [pso"tsi>]

then [djiyö:]
there ["laqdei:]["laqmo">mies:], ["na:dei]
there is [yö:]
therefore [so>"i:]
thereupon [yzi:]
these [keq-tsóng]
they [t'amens]

thick [ei:]
thick (coarse) [ts'o]
thick skinned and stone faced [ei:bi:zeqlyí]
thief [dzeqkuaddei], [zeqkuaddei]
thin [boq], [ci:]
thin (of animals & people) [se:]
thin and pallid [djiyö:se:]
[seisuei:]

thing [tongci]
think [cia"], [si]
think lowly of [djiyö peq tc'i>]
thirsty [sa:], [k'eq] (latter is less colloquial)
this [keq], [keqkoq], [tcioqkoq]
this year [tcinnie]
thorn [ts'i:]
thousand [tc'Sie]
thread [cie:]
three [sw>]

three spirits and the six souls [sw"uén-log-p'aq]
three-way junction [sw.ss:a:lo:]
threshing yard [dzayooa:]
threshold [mencie:]
throat [ei:long], [sa>tsi>]
through the night [t'ongciö]
throw [dzen], [guo:], [guw:]
throw out one's chest [t'ins"çiong]
throw over one's shoulders [p'i]
throw up milk (of infants) [uei=nm>]

thumb [do:sei>tséeqdei], [mo>tsi>]
thunder (vb.) [tsa>leis] (tend)
thunderclap [p'ieqleq]
ticket [p'iö::]
ticket office [djiyö:p'iö:ts'yi:]
tide [dzólyö]
tie [tci:], [voq]
tie a knot [ca=tcieqdei]
tiger [16\text{fu}]
tight [dzaq=dzaq-\text{i}8], [tcin]
tile [ua\text{p}=\text{ie}]
tile kiln [ua=\text{i}8]
till the land [\text{ken}=\text{di}]
time [zenkua\text{n}], [zi\text{ei}]
  [zitcieq]
time (hour) [tsongdei]
time (instance) [uei]
time and again [sm\text{=}fam=\text{u}=-tsi=]
timely (on time) [\text{m}=\text{zi}]
timid [tw\text{=}tcieq-tcieq]
tin [cieq]
tip (n.) [\text{s}=\text{dei}]
  [tci=\text{dei}\text{r}]
tiptoe [tie\text{=}\text{tci}aq]
tired [bidjo\text{=}]
  [bi\text{8}]
  [\text{luei}]
  [tcieqlieq]
tired of [*ie\text{=}]
to one's heart's content
  [t\text{ongk}=\text{um}]
to one's surprise (go so far as
  to) [tcin=zu=]
to the greatest extent [djin=]
to this/that degree [ka=]
  [zeqkaq]
toad [ama]
today [kents\text{6}]
  [tcints\text{6}]
together [*ieq\text{=d}6]
together (with) [dong]
toilet [tsi=so]
toilet paper [m\text{=t}=s\text{i}]
tomato [fa=\text{d}ja]
tomb [l\text{in}=]
tomorrow [mets\text{6}]
  [mints\text{6}]
tone of voice [y=tc\text{=i}]
tonque [\text{z}=\text{qdei}]
tonque twister [tcyeq\text{=}lin]
too (excessively) [t\text{e}]=t\text{ei}
ton\text{th} [fa\text{=}i]
top [k\text{dei}]
  [za\text{=}m\text{ie}\text{=}]
top (the toy) [dje=qloqdo]
top of a shoe [i=dei\text{r}]
topic [di=moq]
torn open spot in clothing
  [p\text{=}=d=0]
torrential downpour [tc\text{=i=ben}=
  da:=-y]
twelfth month of the lunar year
[laqyeq]
twins [su הנהן] [t’ei]
twist (with fingers) [*mjeq]
twist of paper (for cleaning
ears, etc.) [tseبعد

twistable switch [dje*nyö]
twisted [kő-ko-Long]
two [lia], ['r:]
two-character surname [sua*cin:]
type [lia:], [psn],
[tsong]luei:
typhoon [dsfong]

ugly [nsk’m:], [t’slei],
[p’ai:-ci-ci]

umbilical cord [djit:]Mbrella
[sm:], [y>sm:],
[yöpu*sm:] (traditional,
ciled)

uncivilized ["au]

uncle (as a respectful term
of address) [lòpeq]

uncle (father’s elder brother)
[da:peqpeq]

uncle (father’s younger brother)
[ci*:peqpeq], [saqsoq]

uncle (mother’s brother)
[djyö:djyö:], [nia*djyö:]

uncover (lift away) [tceiq]

undecided [yö:y: peq tceiq]

under the eaves [ia*ia:]

undershirt [m:sn]

understand [tongo*tieq]

undisciplined [fa*dsong]

uneven [djö], [ts’ts*a peq
dji]

unexpectedly [sm*-peq-tcieq-dei]

unfamiliar [maqsen]

unfilial and evil son
[u*neiqtsi:]

unfold (spread out) [tsuo=k’s]

unify [t’ong*ieq]

unite [duo*tcieq]

universe [ydzei]

unless [dzfi]

unlined garment [ts*sm’r]

unload freight [cia=fsu:]

unobstructed [t’ong]

unpolished rice [ts’ö:mi]

unreasonable [peq dji:u:]

unroll [t’ei]

untie [tcei:], [tcei=k’s]

upright [tse:tsen:], [tuo*tsen:]

uproar [hong]

urge [ts’uei]

urinate [dza*:suei]

urine [suei]

urn ["ong]

urn with a lion shaped handle
[sitsi:ka]

use [iong:], [ts’]

use up time and energy
[fi=kongfu]

useful trick [tcyeqtc’iö]

utterly helpless [meq-djeq-
m:=-o]

valuable [dseedjeq]

vanguard [dje*fo]g]

vanish [ci*:seq]

vapor [tc’i:]

vase [huaben’r]

vegetables [ts’m:], [sots’m:],

[ts’=so]

vegetarian food [sots’m:]

vegetarianism (religious)
[tc’ioq=tsm]

vendor’s stall [t’sm’r]

vent ones woes [so=k’u:]

ventilate [t’ei=fo]

verify [aqteui:]

vermilion [ts’ö:ong]

vertical [zö:]

very [m’s:], [m’1ö:1ö:], [saq],
[tcio:kuo:], [hen:] (latter not
colloquial)

very brief [tuo*:ts’oq]

very early on [’lötse:]

very last [laqtaqmoq]

vest [taqcieq’r]

veterinarian [sei’i]

vexed [va*nö:], [*ö:nö:]

vexing [”ö:]

vicinity [urdjin:]

victory [sena:li:]

vigor [djin:dei]

vigorous [ua:]
village [ts'ueuentsua\n]
vine creeper [den]
vinegar [ts'oe:]
violent [mong>, [ua\n]
virtuous (of a woman) [ie"uei:]
visit [p=va:], [ts'ew=kuo\n]
visit a grave to make an offering
[za\n:=ven]
visit relatives [t'm:=tc'in]
volume (of a book) [ts'eq]
vomit [m=\n, [t'oe:], ["ei-t'oe:]
vulgar [jongzoq], [zoqtc'i:]
vulva ["inmen]

waist ["i\n]
wait [ten>]
wait a minute [m:cieq]
wait upon [ts'ei:ei:], [voqzi:]
waiting room (in a station)
[ei:ts'uei:seq]
Waking of the Insects (the 3rd
solar term) [tcoinseq]
walk [tsei]=lo:
walk with measured steps [doc-
fa\n=bu:
walking stick [kum=dza\n:]
wall [djia\n=pieq]
wallet [bikaq'rc], [bitci\nq'rc]
walnut [aqd=]
waning moon [dzem=yeq]
want [t'ei:]
wanton [fa\n=si:]
war [tsuo\n=tsen]
ward off evil [bi:=djia]
warn [nuo\n=ho:], ["euennuo\n:]
warship [pinct'ia\n]
wart [t\n=ts'\n=nu]
wart-like spot on skin
[tcil'ie>]
wash [ci>]
wash cloth (made of terry)
[m=tcip'a:rc]
wash one's face [ci=lie\n:],
[do=lie\n:], (with a dripping wet cloth)
wasp [ua\n=fong]
waste leftover food [ts'm=tci\nq]
waste paper [fi:tsi>]
waste time [mo=kongfu]
watch (of the night) [ken]
watch after (take care of)
[kuo\n:]
watch over [tci\n=zi:]
watch traditional opera
[k'm:=ci:ven]
water [suei>]
water (boiled) [kmsuei>]
water (plants) [tci\n=suei>]
water bucket [suei=t'ong>]
water buffalo [suei=ny\n]
water caltrop [linkoq], [l\n=lin]
water chestnut [beqdi\n]
water pipe [suei=kuo\n:]
water shield (a vegetable)
[zuents'm:]
water tower [suei=t'aq]
waterfall [b\n=pu:]
waterery [ci]
wave the hand [huei=suei>,
[ts=se=ci:]
waves [la\n=dei], [po]
wax [laq]
waxy yellow [laq-laq-ua\n]
we [ngo=men]
weak [zeq]
weak (in poor health) [guei]
wage family [\n=men]
wear (a hat, glasses, etc.)
[ts:]
wear (clothing) [ts'uo\n]
weasel [ua\n=ts'\n=la\n=r]
weave [tseq]
wedding feast [ci=tcy\n:]
wedge (shim) [tcsensaq'rc]
week [li=ps:]
weft (yarn in weaving) [uei=sa]
weigh [ts'\n:]
weigh in hand [tie\n:], [ten:]
well (of water) [tci\n:]
well acquainted [zoq]
well off [fu:y:]
well-behaved [kueitcy:]
west [ci]
wet [seq]
wet nurse [ns=ma]
whale [djin\n:y]
what [sa:], [sa=ci], [saqkoq]
what a pity! [k\n=cieq]
what fine mess (or ruse) is this?! [sa: hua dei]

wheat [ci-io maq], [maqtsi:]

wheat bran [maqfu]

wheat foods [mie";seq]

wheel [lenqiu]

when [sa: zi'ei:]

where [na>li>dai], [saqkoq di'fa:]

wheat (as a knife) [mo]

which [le>koq], [ka>koq],

[na>li>keq'ieq],

[na>li>keq'ieqkoq]

whip [pie"tsi:]

whirlpool [djio":u'ri]

whirlwind [londjio":fong]

whiskers [cy]

whistle (vb.) [ts'uei=tcio"tsi:]

white [baqseq], [beqseq]

who [la>koq]

whole [tsen]

wholesale [phi'afa]

why [uei=-sa:], [tsao: sa:]

wide [k'tueq], [k'uo:]

widow [kua>u:], [kusua:]

widowed [sua"-tc'i:]

width [ua"k'ueq]

wife ['lo>bo], ["nuei:zen]

wild rose [mi>meiuei:]

wilful [zen:cin:]

willing [k'en:]

willow tree [liyö>zy:]

willow twig [ia"iyö>diö]

win [in]

wind (n.) [fong]

wind blows [tc'i:=fong]

wind thread [niö=cie";"ri]

winded [tc'i:hei:]

window [ts'ua"men]

windy rainstorm [ba:fong'y:]

wine [tcs:]

wine cup (small) [tcso>tsong]

wing [ts'si:pa:]

winnow grain [po:=koq]

winnowing fan [po:tc]

winsome [mei"-tcio"-tcio:]

winter [tongt'ie:]

winter solstice [tongtsi:]

wipe [tc'ie:], [ts'aq]

wise man [sen:zen]

wish (aspiration) [yo";va:]

witch [ko";docie:]

with all one's might [p'in=min:]

with relish [tcin=tcin yö> vi:]

with reluctance or difficulty [mie";tc'i:an:]

with the wind [zuen:fong]

with wide open eyes [ie"-tsen-]

withdraw [t'uei:], [ts'eq't'uei:]

wither and fall [tiö-dji:]

withered grass [k'utsö:]

without rhyme or reason [moq-

min-dji-miö:]

witty remark [tc'io";biua:]

wolf [la:]

woman [ny>zentcia]

woman's breast [zy>va:]

wonton [uenden]

wood [moqdei]

woodcutter [djiöfu]

wooden armchair [tsi:"yi:]

wooden clip [moqkaq'ri]

wooden club [ba";dzuei]

wooden fish (used by Buddhists)

[moqy]

wooden foot basin [k'utciaqben]

wooden splinter [moqtsi:]

wooden stick (used to part the

hair with) [tc'ie";r]

work [kong]

work (a man's) [ziıt'i:]

work (a woman's) [sen'uaq]

world [si:tcie:]

worm [tc'yeqzueo:]

worn out shoes [po'o:bi-ie]

worried [*yödei]

worry [dzei], [ts'ö=cin],

[ts"=cin]

worship [dzongpa:], [pa:]

would rather [nin:k'o:]

wrap [po:]

wrap zongzi [ku:=tsong:tsi:]

wrapper leaves for zongzi

[tsong:niaqk'oq'or]

wrench (vb.) [nyöö]

wrench (n.) [pa";sei:]

wretched [tc'itsö:]

wrink [tc'oö]
wrinkled giant hyssop (*Agastache rugosa*) [hoqcia"
wrinkles [tsei:ven], [venio:] wrist [se\u012btse>]]
wristwatch [se\u00fci>pi8>]
write [ci>]
write talismans [ua:=u]

xi\u012bcai scholar [cy\u0128:dza]

Yama (King of Hell) [nie"lo ua"]
yamen [i\u00e1men]
yawn [ta\u00f8=hacie"]
year [nie"]
year (of age) [suei:] year after next [ei:nie"]
year before last [dje"nie"]
yeast [ci8:mo>]
yellow [ua"]
yesterday [dza:tsi>]
you [ni>]
you (plural) [ni\u00e8men]
young [nie"te\u012bi:n]
young master [s\u00e8:i]
young soya bean [m\u00e8dei:<r]
young voice ["rdong sen]
your father (polite expression) [lin:tsuen-da:zen]
your home (polite expression) [fu>za:]
your mother (polite expression) [lin:da"-da:zen]
youth (early) [s\u00e8:nie"]

vu\u00e0nb\u00e0o ingot [yo"p\u00e8>]

zero [lin]
VITA

Richard VanNess Simmons was born June 10, 1956, in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He spent most of his youth in California. But during his freshman year of High School, he traveled with his family to Australia, where he attended the Friends' School in Hobart, Tasmania.