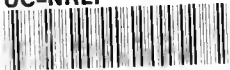


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RESEARCH IN CHINA

EXPEDITION OF 1903-04, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF BAILEY WILLIS

SYLLABARY OF CHINESE SOUNDS

by

FRIEDRICH HIRTH

[EXTRACTED FROM CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON PUBLICATION No. 54,
RESEARCH IN CHINA, VOLUME I, PART II, PAGES 511-528.]



WASHINGTON, D. C. :
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SYLLABARY FOR THE TRANSCRIPTION OF CHINESE SOUNDS IN THE DIALECT
OF PEKING MODIFIED FOR LITERARY PURPOSES.

BY DR. FRIEDRICH HIRTH,

Professor of Chinese, Columbia University, New York City.

INTRODUCTION.

The subjoined Syllabary is *mutatis mutandis* identical with the "Tabelle für die Laute des Chinesischen im Mandarin-Dialecte," submitted by me to the Far-Eastern Section of the XIII International Congress of Orientalists held at Hamburg in September, 1902.* From this table I have reproduced all the essential parts; but under column I (spelling in Williams' Dictionary) I have added one of the Chinese characters representing each group of sound; in column II (my own spelling) I have, in order to accommodate readers of English, changed the German initials *sch* and *tsch* into *sh* and *ch*, and in column III I have added the corresponding sounds in Wade's orthography of the Peking Dialect.

My own spelling, as represented in column II, is merely a compromise between Williams' and Wade's Syllabaries, to which I have added a few changes to be explained hereafter. The idea is not my own, but I have followed the precedent set by Dr. E. Bretschneider, who in his well-known works ("Botanicon Sinicum," "Mediæval Researches," etc.) made free use of Wade's system, while retaining the old Chinese standard initials *k*, *ts*, *h*, and *s* before *i* and *ü* as appearing in Williams' list of sounds against *ch* and *hs* in the Peking Dialect.

To be consistent, the maker of a map of China favoring the Peking orthography would have to spell *Chiang-hsi* for *Kiang-si*, *Nan-ching* for *Nan-king*, or *Fu-chien* for *Fu-kien*, and to please such writers we ought to look upon the greater part of the existing maps and charts containing Chinese names and a host of valuable books on China as obsolete. Peking spelling is, of course, a comfort to those who speak or study the dialect, but it does not lend itself to literary purposes. Sir Thomas Wade, who invented the system now applied to the Peking vernacular, wished it himself to be confined to that purpose and did not want it "even to profess

* Published in the Transactions of the Congress and reprinted in Prof. H. Cordier's Report, "Les études chinoises," 1899-1902, *T'oung pao*, 1903, pp. 38-45, and *Beiträge zur Kenntniss des Orients*, vol. 1, München, 1903.

to represent, or supplant, the standard or established pronunciation of the Mandarin language."*

The following examples representing syllables familiar to students of Chinese geography or history will illustrate the difference in the standard spelling which has been sanctioned by tradition and the Peking orthography:

<i>Standard Mandarin.</i>	<i>Peking Dialect (Wade).</i>
<i>kiang</i> , river	<i>chiang</i>
<i>kin</i> , gold	<i>chin</i>
<i>Ts'in</i> , name of a dynasty.....	<i>Ch'in</i>
<i>king</i> , capital.....	<i>ching</i>
<i>k'iau</i> , bridge.....	<i>ch'iao</i>
<i>kia</i> , family	<i>chia</i>
<i>K'ien-lung</i> , Emperor's name.....	<i>Ch'ien-lung</i>
<i>Kia-k'ing</i> , " "	<i>Chia-ch'ing</i>
<i>K'ang-hi</i> , " "	<i>K'ang-hsi</i>
<i>si</i> , West	<i>hsi</i>
<i>hiên</i> , a district	<i>hsien</i>
<i>pa-siên</i> , the Eight Fairies	<i>pa-hsien</i>
<i>hiau</i> , filial	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>siau</i> , small.....	<i>hsiao</i>
<i>Kiu-kiang</i> (Kewkeang)	<i>Chiu-chiang</i>

In making use of the spelling shown in the subjoined Syllabary, Williams' "Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese Language" may serve as a key. By looking up in it the Chinese characters to be transcribed the sound appearing in column I (Williams) may be ascertained, while columns II and III contain my own and Wade's equivalents. Readers need not trouble too much about the pronunciation of these syllables, which should be looked upon as mere symbols for certain sound groups to which the characters to be transcribed belong. The phonetic principles on which the several sounds are here described correspond in spirit to those adopted by the Royal Geographical Society of London† and the United States Board on Geographical names.‡ The "Instructions" here inserted have been made to correspond as much as possible to the English and American standards referred to.

* See Professor Schlegel's paper, "On the extended use of the Peking system of orthography for the Chinese language" (published in *T'oung pao*, vol. VI, p. 499 *seqq.*, Leiden, 1896), reproducing Mr. W. F. Meyers' remarks, who, being himself a prominent speaker of the Peking dialect, warns against its use for literary purposes.

† See "Rules for the Orthography of Geographical Names," published by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society on December 11, 1891.

‡ See "Second Report of the United States Board on Geographical Names," 1890-1899. Second edition, Washington, March, 1901.

PRONUNCIATION.

An approximation only of the true sound is aimed at in this system. The vowels are to be pronounced as in Italian and on the continent of Europe generally, and the consonants as in English; but note certain slight modifications as described hereunder.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

- a has the sound of *a* in father. Examples: *ma*, horse; *sha*, sand; *wan*, a bay; *shan*, mountain; *nan*, south.
- e or é has the sound of *e* in men. Examples: *hién*, a district; *mién*, face, surface; *süé*, snow; *l'ie*, iron; *yé*, wild; *hüé*, cavern; *t'ién*, field; *yen*, salt.
- i has the sound of *i* in ravine, or of *ee* in beet. Examples: *si*, west; *tsi*, rocks under water; *k'i*, a rivulet; *ni*, mud; *i* (also read *yi*), city, hamlet.
NOTE: *i* is short as *i* in sin, or *i* in view, when followed by *n*, by another vowel or a diphthong. Examples: *kin*, gold; *ts'ing*, blue; *kia*, family; *kiang*, river; *tién*, palace; *k'iau*, bridge; *k'iai*, a model.
- ĩ signifies that a vowel is to be intonated simultaneously with the adjoining sonant. See Note 2, below. Examples: *ch'ĩ*, a pool or lake; *shĩ*, stone, rock; *ji*, sun; *ssĩ*, a township; *tz'ĩ*, porcelain; *ir*, two.
- o has the sound of *o* in mote. Examples: *so*, a place; *ho*, a river; *fo*, Buddha; *po*, a marshy lake.
- ö has the sound of *ö* in German, Hungarian, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish, or of *eu* in French *jeu*, or of *o* in English *love*. Examples: *mön*, gate, door; *shöng*, a province; *tö*, virtue.
NOTE: To describe this sound Wade makes use of the symbol *é* familiar to speakers of French in such words as *honnête*, where it has quite a different sound, though, from the one it stands for in Wade's orthography.
- u has the sound of *oo* in boot. Examples: *hu*, lake; *ku*, valley; *fu*, a prefecture.
NOTE: *u* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, *o*, or a diphthong. Examples: *t'un*, village; *tung*, east; *kuang*, broad; *ch'uan*, river, water courses, *Ssi-ch'uan* province; *chuang*, a farm; *huang*, yellow; *kuan*, frontier pass, custom-house; *tuan*, short; *kuo*, kingdom; *k'uai*, quick.
- ü is the umlaut of *u* and has the sound of *u* in French *élu*. Examples: *sü*, an islet; *kü*, embankment; *k'ü*, a drain; *hü*, market-place.
NOTE: *ü* is short when preceding *n*, *a*, or *é*. Examples: *sün*, a military station; *ts'üan*, fountain; *yüan*, source; *süé*, snow; *yüé*, moon.
- ai has the sound of *i* in ice. Examples: *hai*, sea; *t'ai*, terrace, tower; *ch'ai*, stronghold, hill fortress; *ai*, cliff, ledge.
- au has the sound of *ow* in how. Examples: *au*, a bay, cove; *kau*, high; *lau*, old; *miau*, temple.
- ei has the sound of Italian *e* and *i* combined, somewhat like *ey* in English they. Examples: *hei*, black; *lei*, thunder; *mei*, coal; *pei*, north; *wei*, tail end.
- ou is a diphthong in which the two elements are distinctly intonated, as in *t'ou*, head; which should have the sound of the first word in Hebrew *tohu bohu* without its *h*. Examples: *lou*, a house with an upper story; *k'ou*, a mouth, embouchure, a port; *kou*, a ditch; *hou*, after, behind; *fou*, a mound.
- ui sounds like *ooi*, contracted into a diphthong, or like *ui* in German *pfui*. Examples: *shui*, water, river; *hui*, whirling waters; *tui*, a heap (as of rocks).

without the
of previous position

Si - m...
3 2 7

CONSONANTS.

NOTE: The initials, *k*, *p*, *tc*, *h*, *ts*, and *tz* should not be quite as hard as in English, though decidedly harder than *g*, *b*, *d*, *dj*, and *dz*. Thus the initial in *kan*, sweet, should hold about the middle between the initials in English gone and con. To indicate that *k*, *p*, *t*, *ch*, *ts*, and *tz* should be pronounced as hard as possible an asper is placed after them, which some printing offices replace by an apostrophe. Examples: *kan*, sweet; *k'an*, a pit; *p'ing*, soldier; *p'ing*, even, level; *to*, many; *lo-t'o*, a camel; *chau*, morning; *ch'au*, a dynasty; *ts'iau*, half-tide rocks; *ts-'iau*, mountainous; *tz'i*, purple; *tz'i-hi*, gentle, or motherly, pleasure (principal name of the Empress Dowager).

- ch has the sound of *ch* in church, slightly softer when not marked and slightly harder when marked by an asper. Examples: *ch'ou*, island; *ch'öng*, walled city. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- k } as in English, king, poll, and tall, but slightly softer, and harder when marked by
p } an asper. Examples: *k'ou*, ditch, drain; *k'öng*, a pit; *pau*, a police
t } ward; *p'u* shore, branch of a river; *tau*, island; *t'an*, a rapid.
- ts slightly softer than the two consonants would sound in English, and harder when provided with an asper. Examples: *ts'ö*, a pool; *ts'un*, village.
- tz similar to *ts*, the vowel disappearing in the sibilant. Examples: *tz'i*, son; *tz'i* a hall. See below, Note 2.
- f as in English. Examples: *föng*, summit, peak; *fou*, a mound.
- h as in English, or as *x* in Spanish Xeres, both pronunciations being heard in North China. Examples: *hung*, red; *hüé*, a cavern; *hia*, a gorge.
- j as *j* in French jeu, and not as in English. Examples: *jön*, man; *jö*, hot. When followed by *i* the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2.
- l } As in English. Examples: *ling*, a mountain pass, range; *mi*, rice; *ni*, mud; *an*,
m } a small temple; *kuan*, an inn.
- n }
u }
r dental, not guttural, merely occurs in combination with the vowel *i*, which disappears in it, so that it is difficult to say whether it is an initial or a final. See below, Note 2. Example: *ir*, two.
- sh as in English show. Examples: *shang*, above. When followed by *i*, the vowel disappears in it. See below, Note 2. Example: *sh'i*, ten.
- ss is a sharp sibilant, as in English mess, in which the vowel *i* disappears. Example: *ss'i*, a monastery. See below, Note 2.
- w as in English. Example: *wan*, gulf, bay.
- y a consonant, as in English yard. Examples: *yé*, wild land; *yen*, a precipice; *ying*, a military camp; *yüan*, an eddy.
- ng as a final, as *ng* in English song. Examples: *t'ing*, an inferior prefecture; *tsing*, a well; *yang*, ocean; *kang*, hill, ridge; *chung*, middle; *t'ang*, dyke, pool; *tung*, a cave. In certain words beginning with *a*, *ö*, or *o*, *ng* is optional as an initial, and should not appear in any transcription. Thus *an*, repose, is by some individuals pronounced *ngan*, for which reason we often read *Si-ngan-fu* instead of *Si-an-fu*.

NOTE 1. The accent in the vocalic combinations *ou*, *ie*, and *üe*, shows which of the two vowels is to be intonated foremost; it is otherwise not essential, and it must not be mistaken for a word-accent.

NOTE 2. I have comprised under one category what I call "the six difficult sounds," viz, *chī*, *shī*, *jī*, *ssī*, *tzi*, and *īr*. By the symbol *ī*, which I have borrowed from Edkins, I wish to indicate the simultaneous intonation of a vowel, no matter which, with the adjoining sonant (*ch*, *sh*, *j*, *ss*, *tz*, or *r*). I have, at a meeting of the Far-Eastern Section of the XII International Congress of Orientalists, held at Rome October 10th, 1899, explained the reasons which have led me to use a uniform symbol for the vocalic elements of these six sounds, which appear as *chih*, *shih*, *jih*, *ssü*, *tzü* and *érh* respectively, in Wade's, and as *chi* or *chih*, *shi*, *sh'* or *shih*, *jeh*, *sz*, *tsz*, and *'rh* in Williams' orthography. On referring to the old Chinese sound description quoted in K'ang-hi's Dictionary, it will be found that syllables are there explained by the so-called "cutting sound" method (*ts'ie-yin*). It consists of two characters, of which the first indicates the initial, the second, the final together with the vocalic content of the sound to be described. Since the six syllables referred to have, in the modern Mandarin dialects, no consonant as a final, the second character of their "cutting sound" represents merely their vocalic content pure and simple. And with regard to this vocalic content, uniformity may be shown to have been assumed by Chinese sound investigators in cases which in former systems are described by very different symbols. A few examples will illustrate this:

Wade spells	志	<i>chih</i> ,	K'ang-hi's analysis has	職吏	$*ch(\ddot{i}-sh)\ddot{i} = ch\ddot{i}$
" "	寺	<i>ssü</i>	" "	祥吏	$s(\ddot{i}ang-sh)\ddot{i} = ss\ddot{i}$
" "	俚	<i>érh</i> ,	" "	仍吏	$rj(\ddot{o}ng-sh)\ddot{i} = r\ddot{i}$, or <i>īr</i>

It will be seen that in these three cases the Chinese express the final, or vocalic element in a uniform manner by 吏 *shī*,* whereas Wade expresses it in three different ways by *ih*, *ü* and *é*. Further

Wade spells	始	<i>shih</i> ,	K'ang-hi's analysis has	首止	$sh(\ddot{o}u-ch)\ddot{i} = sh\ddot{i}$
" "	耳	<i>érh</i>	" "	忍止	$rj(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i} = r\ddot{i}$, or <i>īr</i>
" "	時	<i>shih</i>	" "	市之	$sh(\ddot{i}-ch)\ddot{i} = sh\ddot{i}$.
" "	而	<i>érh</i>	" "	人之	$rj(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i} = r\ddot{i}$, or <i>īr</i> .
" "	茲	<i>tzü</i>	" "	津之	$ts(\ddot{i}n-ch)\ddot{i} = ts\ddot{i}$, or <i>tzi</i> .
" "	之	<i>chih</i>	" "	真而	$ch(\ddot{o}n-r)\ddot{i} = ch\ddot{i}$.
" "	質	<i>chih</i>	" "	之日	$ch(\ddot{i}-j\ddot{i}) = ch\ddot{i}$.
" "	日	<i>jih</i>	" "	人質	$j(\ddot{o}n-ch)\ddot{i} = j\ddot{i}$.

* The character for *li*, "an officer," [read *shī* ad hoc (神至切音示, K'ang-hi).

The last two examples are cases in which the old sound had a consonant at the end; they are read *chat* and *yat* in Cantonese. But since no difference in sound is now heard between 質 *chī* (Cantonese *chat*) and 之 *chī* (Cantonese *chi*), we are by analogy entitled to describe the sound for 日 (Cantonese *yat*) as *jī* in Mandarin.

The symbol *ī* thus denotes the amalgamation of a vowel with the adjoining sonant. I have also used it to describe the sound *ei* in *lei*, *mei*, etc., the *i* of which is but faintly heard by the side of *e*.

NOTE 3. I have followed the precedent set by Dr. Bretschneider in omitting the final *h* at the end of certain syllables, which in former systems was meant to indicate that a consonant (*t*, *k*, or *p*) appears in its stead in ancient Chinese and in the Southern dialects. Thus the word for "wood" used to be spelt *muh*, because its Cantonese, and probable ancient sound is *muk*. Bretschneider spells *mu*, because this is the sound actually heard in Northern China, the *h* at the end having none but historical value. When it is of importance to indicate the old final, I prefer to describe the word by "*mu* (Canton Dial. *muk*)."



SYLLABARY.

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ai	矮	ai	ai	ch'eh	撤	ch'ö	ch'é
ang	昂	ang	ang	cheu	州	chóu	chou
cha } chah }	詐	cha	cha	ch'eu	抽	ch'óu	ch'ou
ch'a } ch'ah }	劄			chi } chih }	之	chī	chih
ch'ai	茶	ch'a	ch'a	ch'i } ch'ih }	質		
chai	察	chai	chai	ching	齒	ch'ī	ch'ih
ch'ai	寨	ch'ai	ch'ai	ch'ing	尺	ch'öng	ch'êng
chan	釵	chan	chan	ch'ing	正	ch'öng	ch'êng
ch'an	站	ch'an	ch'an	choh	成	cho	cho
ch'än	產	ch'än	ch'än	ch'oh	棹	ch'o	ch'o
chen	真	chen	chen	chu } chuh }	截		
ch'än	占	ch'ön	ch'ên	ch'u } ch'uh }	主	chu	chu
ch'en	陳	ch'an	ch'an	chui	竹	chui	chui
chang	纏	chang	chang	ch'ui	初	ch'ui	ch'ui
ch'ang	章	ch'ang	ch'ang	chun	出	chun	chun]
ch'äng	昌	ch'öng	ch'êng	ch'un	追	ch'un	ch'un
ch'äng	爭	ch'öng	ch'êng	chung	吹	chung	chung
chao	橙	ch'öng	ch'êng	ch'ung	准	ch'ung	ch'ung
ch'ao	照	ch'au	ch'ao	chwa	春	chua	chua
ché	鈔	ch'au	ch'ao	chw'ai	中	ch'uai	ch'uai
ch'é	遮	ch'ö	ch'é		虫		
ch'é	車	ch'ö	ch'é		槌		
ch'eh	折	ch'ö	ch'é				

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
chwang	庄	chuang	chuang	hia	} 下	hia	hsia
chw'ang	床	ch'uang	ch'uang	hiah		鞋	hié
chwen	專	chuan	chuan	hiang	香	hiang	hsiang
chw'en	川	ch'uan	ch'uan	hiao	孝	hiau	hsiao
fah	法	fa	fa	hieh	協	hié	hsieh
fan	反	fan	fan	hien	縣	hién	hsien
fän	分	fön	fèn	hin	忻	hin	hsin
fang	方	fang	fang	hing	興	hing	hsing
féi	非	fei	fei	hioh	} 興學	hio	{ hsio hsiao
feu	浮	fóu	fou	hiu		休	hiu
foh	縛	fo, fu	fu	hiun	訓	hün	hsün
fu	夫	fu	fu	hiung	兄	hiung	hsiung
fuh	} 夫	} fu, fo	fu, fo	ho	} 河	ho	ho
fung				風			
hai	海	hai	hai	hu	} 胡	hu	hu
han	汗	han	han	huh			
hän	很	hön	hên	hwuh	忽		
hang	杭	hang	hang	hü	許	hü	hsü
häng	恒	höng	héng	hüé	} 靴	hüé	hsüeh
hao	好	hau	hao	hüeh			
heu	後	hóu	hou	hüen	玄	hüan	hsüan
hi	} 熙	hi	hsi				
hih				迄			

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
hung	紅	hung	hung	jü	如		
hwa } hwah }	花			juh		ju	ju
hwai	滑	hua	hua	jui	藍	jui	jui
hwan	淮	huai	huai	jun	閨	jun	jun
hwang	患	huan	huan	jung	戎	jung	jung
	黃	huang	hnang	jwa	稜	jua	jua
hwo } hwoh }	火			jwan	軟	juan	juan
hwui	或	huo	huo	kai	改	kai	kai
hwun	回	hui	huei	k'ai	開	k'ai	k'ai
i } yih }	昏	hun	hun	kan	甘	kan	kan
jan	夷	hun	hun	k'an	看	k'an	k'an
jān	益	i	i, yi	kān	根	kōn	kēn
jang	染	jan	jan	k'an	懇	k'on	k'en
jāng	人	jōn	jên	kang	岡	kang	kang
jau	讓	jang	jang	k'ang	康	k'ang	k'ang
jé	仍	jōng	jêng	kāng	更	kōng	kêng
jeh { (a) (b)	遠	jau	jao	k'ang	坑	k'ōng	k'êng
jeu	惹	jō	jo	kao	高	kau	kao
joh	熱	jō	jê	k'ao	考	k'au	k'ao
	日	jī	jih	keu	狗	k'ou	kou
	柔	jōu	jou	k'eu	口	k'ou	k'ou
	若	jo	jo	ki } kih }	己	ki	chi
					吉		

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
k'i } k'ih }	其 乞	k'i	ch'i	kiu	九 丘	kiu	chiu
kia } kiah }		加 甲	kia	chia		kiün	kün
k'ia } k'iah }	呿 恰		k'ia	ch'ia	k'iün	君 羣	k'ün
kiai		街	kié	chieh	k'üung		迴 哥
k'iai	楷		k'ié, k'iai	ch'iai	ko } koh }	各 可	
kiang		江	kiang	chiang	k'o } k'oh }		客 古
k'iang	羌		k'iang	ch'iang	ku } kuh }	骨 苦	
kiao		教	kiau	chiao	k'u } k'uh }		窟 居
k'iao	橋		k'iau	ch'iao	kü } küh }	局 去	
k'ié		茄	k'ié	ch'ieh	k'ü } k'üh }		曲 掘
kieh	結		kié	chieh	küeh	闕	
k'ieh		怯	k'ié	ch'ieh	k'üeh		卷
kien	見		kién	chien	küen	犬	
k'ien		欠	k'ién	ch'ien	k'üen		工
kin	金		kin	chin	kung	孔	
k'in		琴	k'in	ch'in	k'ung		k'ung
king	京		king	ching			
k'ing		慶	k'ing	ch'ing			
kioh	角		kio	chio			
k'ioh		確	k'io	ch'io			

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
kwa } kwah }	瓜 刮	kua	kua	leh } léi } leu }	勒 雷 樓	lö leī lóu	lê lei lou
kw'a kwai kw'ai	夸 怪 快	k'ua kuai k'uai	k'ua kuai k'uai	li } lih }	里 力	li	li
kwan kw'an kwang kw'ang	官 寬 光 狂	kuan k'uan kuang k'uang	kuan k'uan kuang k'uang	liang liao lieh lien lin ling lioh liu lo } loh }	兩 料 列 連 林 令 畧 流 羅 落	liang liau lié lién lin ling lio liu lo	liang liao lieh lien lin ling lio liu lo
kwéi kw'éi kwo } kwoh }	鬼 葵 過	kui k'ui kuo	kuei k'uei kuo	lu } luh }	路 陸	lu	lu
kw'oh kwun kw'un	闊 棍 困	k'uo kun k'un	k'uo kun k'un	lū } lūh }	呂 律	lū	lū
la } lah }	荔 拉	la	la	lü } lüh }	呂 律	lü	lū
lai lan lang láng lao	來 闌 郎 冷 老	lai lan lang lóng lau	lai lan lang lêng lao	lüeh lūen lun	劣 綠 輪	lié lūan lun	lieh lūan lun

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
lung	龍	lung	lung	mo	} 摩	mo	mo
lwan	亂	luan	luan	moh		母	
ma	馬	na	ma	mu	} 木	mu	mu
mah		摸				muh	蒙
mai	買	mai	mai	mung	那	mōng	mêng
man	滿	man	man	na	} 納	na	na
mān	門	mōn	niên	nah		乃	nai
mang	忙	mang	mang	nai	南	nan	nan
māng	盟	mōng	mêng	nan	囊	nang	nang
mao	毛	mau	mao	nang	能	nōng	nêng
mé	咩	mié	mieh	nǎng	鬧	nau	nao
meh	陌	mo	mo	néi	內	nei	nei
méi	梅	meī	mei	neu	耨	nóu	nou
meu	謀	móu	mou	ngai	哀	ai	ai
mi	米	mi	mi	ngan	安	an	an
mih		密			ngǎn	恩	ōn
miao	苗	miau	miao	ngao	澳	au	ao
mieh	滅	mié	mieh	ngeu	歐	óu	ou
mien	面	mién	mien	ngo	} 我	o, wo	o, wo
min	民	mín	mín	ngoh		額	
ming	明	ming	ming	ni	} 尼	ni	ni
miu	繆	miu	miu	nih		匿	

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
niang	娘	niang	niang
niao	鳥	niau	niao
nieh	捏	nié	nieh
nien	年	nién	nien
nin	您	nin	nin
ning	寧	ning	ning
nioh	虐	nio	nio
niu	牛	niu	niu
no	} 挪	no	no
noh			
nu	奴	nu	nu
nū	女	nū	nū
nūn	嫩	nun	nun
nung	農	nung	nung
nwan	暖	nuan	nuan
o	阿	a, o	a, o
pa	} 巴	pa	pa
pah			
p'a	怕	p'a	p'a
pai	拜	pai	pai
p'ai	牌	p'ai	p'ai
pan	半	pan	pan
p'an	盤	p'an	p'an

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
pǎn	本	pǒn	pên
p'ǎn	盆	p'ǒn	p'ên
pang	榜	pang	pang
p'ang	傍	p'ang	p'ang
pǎng	迸	pǒng	pêng
p'ǎng	朋	p'ǒng	p'êng
pao	包	pau	pao
p'ao	砲	p'au	p'ao
péi	貝	peī	pei
p'éi	賠	p'eī	p'ei
p'eu	剖	p'óu	p'ou
pi	} 比	pi	pi
pih			
p'i	} 皮	p'i	p'i
p'ih			
piao	標	piau	piao
p'iao	票	p'iao	p'iao
pieh	別	pié	pieh
p'ieh	擊	p'ié	p'ieh
pien	便	pién	pien
p'ien	片	p'ién	p'ien
pin	賓	pin	pin
p'in	品	p'in	p'in

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
ping	兵	ping	ping	shan	山	shan	shan
p'ing	平	p'ing	p'ing	shän	神	shön	shên
piu	彪	piau	piao	shen	善	shan	shan
po } poh }	波 伯	po	po	shang	上	shang	shang
p'o } p'oh }	婆 拍	p'o	p'o	shäng	生	shöng	shêng
pu } puh }	布 不	pu	pu	shao	少	shau	shao
p'u } p'uh }	普 咄	p'u	p'u	shé } sheh }	蛇 舌	shö	shê
'rh	而	ir	êrh	sheu	手	shóu	shou
sah	撒	sa	sa	shi, or } sh' } shih }	史 石	shǐ	shih
sai	賽	sai	sai	shing	升	shöng	shêng
san	三	san	san	shoh	芍	sho	sho
sang	桑	sang	sang	shu } shuh }	書 孰	shu	shu
säng	僧	söng	sêng	shui	水	shui	shui
sao	掃	sau	sao	shun	順	shun	shun
seh	色	sö	sê	shung	搨	ch'ung	ch'ung
seu	叟	sóu	sou	shwa	刷	shua	shua
sha } shah }	沙 殺	sha	sha	shwai	率	shuai	shuai
shai	曬	shai	shai	shwan	拴	shuan	shuan
				shwang	霜	shuang	shuang
				shwoh	說	shuo	shuo

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
si } sih }	西 息	si	hsi	swan	算	suan	suan
siang	相	siang	hsiang	sz'	四	ssi	ssü
siao	小	siau	hsiao	ta } tah }	大 答	ta	ta
sié } sieh }	寫 屑	sié	hsieh	t'a } t'ah }	他 塔	t'a	t'a
sien	先	sién	hsien	tai	代	tai	tai
sin	心	sin	hsin	t'ai	太	t'ai	t'ai
sing	姓	sing	hsing	tan	丹	tan	tan
sioh	削	siau	hsiao	t'an	炭	t'an	t'an
sui	秀	siu	hsiu	tang	當	tang	tang
siün	旬	sün	hsün	t'ang	湯	t'ang	t'ang
so } soh }	鎖 索	so	so	täng	等	töng	têng
su } suh }	蘇 肅	su	su	t'äng	藤	t'öng	t'êng
sü } süh }	須 恤	sü	hsü	tao	道	tau	tao
süeh	雪	süé	hsüeh	t'ao	桃	t'au	t'ao
süen	宣	süan	hsüan	teh	德	tö	tê
sui	雖	sui	sui	t'eh	特	t'ö	t'ê
sun	孫	sun	sun	teu	豆	tuó	tou
sung	宋	sung	sung	t'eu	頭	t'óu	t'ou
				ti } tih }	地 狄	ti	ti

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
t'i } t'ih }	提 惕	t'i	t'i	t'un	吞 東	t'un	t'un
tiao		tiau	tiao	tung		tung	tung
t'iao	吊	t'iau	t'iao	t'ung	同	t'ung	t'ung
tié } t'ieh }	條 爹 疊	tié	t'ieh	twan	端 團	tuan	tuan
t'ieh		t'ié	t'ieh	tsa } tsah }		t'uan	t'uan
tien	店	tién	tien	tsah }	咱 雜	tsa	tsa
t'ien	天	t'ién	t'ien	ts'ah		擦	ts'a
ting	丁	ting	ting	tsai	在	tsai	tsai
t'ing	庭	t'ing	t'ing	ts'ai	才	ts'ai	ts'ai
tiu	丟	tiu	tiu	tsan	贊	tsan	tsan
to } toh }	多 奪	to	to	ts'an	蠶 怎	ts'an	ts'an
t'o } t'oh }		t'o	t'o	tsän		tsön	tsên
tu } tuh }	妥 脫	t'o	t'o	tsang	葬 蒼	tsang	tsang
t'u } t'uh }		t'u	t'u	ts'ang		ts'ang	ts'ang
tui	都	tu	tu	tsäng	增	tsöng	tsêng
t'ui	毒	t'u	t'u	ts'äng	曾	ts'öng	ts'êng
tun	土	tui	tui	tsao	造	tsau	tsao
t'ui	禿	t'ui	t'ui	ts'ao	草	ts'au	ts'ao
tun	堆	tun	tun	tseh	則	tsö	tsê
	退	t'ui	t'ui	ts'eh	拆	ts'ö	ts'ê
	遁	tun	tun	tseu	走	tsóu	tsou
				ts'eu	愁	ts'óu	tsou

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
tsi }	祭			tso }	左		
tsih }		tsi	chi	tsoh }		tso	tso
ts'i }	集			ts'o }	作		
ts'ih }		ts'i	ch'i	ts'oh }		ts'o	ts'o
tsiang	齊	tsiang	chiang	tsu }	錯		
ts'iang	七	ts'iang	ch'iang	tsuh }		tsu	tsu
tsiao	將	tsiao	chiao	ts'u }	祖		
ts'iao	鎗	ts'iao	ch'iao	ts'uh }		ts'u	ts'u
tsié }	蕉			tsü	足		
tsieh }		借	tsié	chieh		ts'ü	ts'ü
ts'ié }	節			tsüeh	促		
ts'ieh }		且	ts'ié	ch'ieh		ts'ü	ts'ü
tsien	切	tsiéu	chien	tsüén	聚	tsü	chü
ts'ien	賤	ts'ién	ch'ien	ts'üén	取	ts'ü	ch'ü
tsin	千	tsin	chin	tsüeh	絕	tsüé	chüeh
ts'in	晋	ts'in	ch'in	tsüén	鑄	tsién	chien
tsing	秦	tsing	ching	ts'üén	全	ts'üán	ch'üán
ts'ing	井	ts'ing	ch'ing	tsui	最	tsui	tsui
tsioh	青	tsio	chio	ts'ui	翠	ts'ui	ts'ui
ts'ioh	雀	ts'io	ch'io	tsun	尊	tsun	tsun
tsiu	鵲	tsiu	chiu	ts'un	寸	ts'un	ts'un
ts'iu	酒	ts'iu	ch'iu	tsung	宗	tsung	tsung
ts'iün	秋	ts'iün	ch'iün	ts'ung	叢	ts'ung	ts'ung
	遠			tswan	錯	tsuan	tsuan
				tsw'an	竄	ts'uan	ts'uan
				tsz'	子	tzi	tzü
				ts'z'	此	tz'í	tz'ü

I. Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.	I Williams.		II. Hirth.	III. Wade.
wa } wah }	瓦	wa	wa	yao	要	yau	yao
wai	挖	wai	wai	yé } yeh }	也	yé	yeh
wan	外	wan	wan	yen	言	yen	yen
wān	萬	wōn	wên	yih	一	i	i, yi
wang	文	wang	wang	yin	因	yin	yin
wǎng	王	wōng	wéng	ying	英	ying	ying
wei	翁	wei	wei	yi	有	yu	yu
wo } woh }	為	wo	wo	yoh	約	yo	yo
wu } wuh }	卧	wu	wu	yü } yuh }	魚	yü	yü
ya } yah }	五	ya	ya	yueh	月	yüé	yüeh
yai	物	yai	yai	yuen	元	yüan	yüan
yang	牙	yang	yang	yun	云	yün	yün
	押			yung	用	yung	yung
	崖						
	羊						



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