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Chinese Romanization Systems: IPA Transliteration

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IPA TRANSLITERATION OF CHINESE ROMANIZATION SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT

The following attempt toward providing a standard IPA phonetic chart for Mandarin Chinese. The phonetic literature on Chinese is in a state of crisis. There are over fifty romanization systems for Chinese none of which is phonetic. Romanization-English dictionaries are, practically speaking, unavailable. One wishing to learn Chinese is left without being able to know how the words read are to be pronounced.

This paper is an attempt to remedy this problem by giving the IPA phonetics for each of the words in Mandarin. An IPA phonetic transcription is also provided for each of the major romanizations, which may also be translated into all of the others. All of the reasonably available IPA transcriptions have been given, including the actual (*Realphonetik*) of the author. This provides a comprehensive comparative phonetic analysis. This complete phonetic dictionary is also intended to serve as a guide for teaching, language acquisition, and research. It is to be revised and corrected for greater accuracy and expanded to include the range of acceptable pronunciations and dialects.

CHINESE ROMANIZATION SYSTEMS: IPA TRANSLITERATION

I. INTRODUCTION: THE ROMANIZATION HOAX

The first part of this presentation deals with the problem of romanization, the second part with intonation, the third gives a nearly complete chart rendering of each system of romanization into the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). In one sense this first part may be entitled, *The Great Chinese Romanization Hoax*. Chinese characters have been rendered phonetically into the orthography of Western languages and this is referred to as *romanization*. Presumably, this helps one to pronounce Chinese. The case is that none of them is correct, and they do not help much with pronunciation. Some romanizations were also intended to replace the Chinese character as the basis of the written language. In the first place, there are different romanizations. Legeza (1968, 1969) gives fifty different romanizations. Because of this we do not know which pronunciation is the correct one. A third volume of romanizations was announced, but it never appeared. Consider the Wade (W) (1867) romanization, ts'e. It is rendered by different romanizations as: ce, ts'γ, tshê, ts'ê, cche, ts'ö, c' ö; tă; tse, tsö, etc. The Wade or Wade-Giles system is based on Wade (1867) and modified by Giles in (1892, cf. 1912). The latter version is now used. The revised version is referred to as Wade or Wade-Giles. A simplified Wade system was created by Anderson (1970) which gives a different spelling for each tone.

In addition, there are countless popular folk or pseudo-phonetic renderings, such as exemplifying [ʃɪ] by American pronunciation (AP) *sure*. Fan (1988) gives (AP) *she* for [ç], and *jeep* for [tç]. Goldenthal (1978), has developed another romanization, according to which, for example, ch'i (W) becomes *chee*. Instead of using IPA symbols Kershul (1987) reduces an unphonetic Pinyin romanization to a self-styled unphonetic symbolism used nowhere else. Thus, the language learner is unable to know how to pronounce any Chinese word. The following chart illustrates how she could have given the IPA equivalent of the Pinyin. Only the IPA symbols admit of one sound for each letter. Thus, Pinyin and Kershul's symbols could be pronounced in a great number of ways, in effect giving no reliable phonetic information.

<u>Pinyin</u>	<u>Kershul</u>	<u>IPA-S</u>
cha	chah	tʃa, tʂa
chi	chr	tʃɪ
he	huh	hɣ
hou	hoh	xou
qing	cheeng	tçɪŋ
xin	sseen	çɪn
ye	yeh	jɛ
yu	yew	jy
yun	yoon	jyn

zhong	jung	dʒʊŋ
zi	zuh	dʒw

Romanizations, like other orthographies, do not represent places of articulation or individual sounds. For example, s and o may represent wide ranges of sounds. Confusion also arises because one romanization must be translated into another for intelligibility. Yee (1975) produced a text to teach and drill students in the transliteration of one system of romanizations into another. It compares Yale, Pinyin and Wade-Giles. With Fenn's (1955) *The Five Thousand Dictionary*, Wade romanizations lead directly to meanings and Chinese characters. Hillier's (1945) dictionary gives the Wade-Giles rendering and the Chinese character. To use the *Pinyin Chinese-English Dictionary* (1979) would require Pinyin romanization to be translated into the Wade system. A Pinyin-English or Pinyin-Chinese dictionary is hardly, if ever, to be found. In addition to the romanizations in Legeza, there is provided by Anderson (1970) a concordance to five systems of transcription, and drill books, developed to learn to translate one system to another, for example, Wade > Pinyin > Yale > GR.

GR is the Gwoyeu Romatzyh System, the National Language Romanization adopted in 1928 by the Chinese government as a standard of pronunciation for both Chinese and non-Chinese. It is now replaced by Pinyin (cf. Pinyin 1979). Chao (1957) uses GR which is made even more complex than other romanizations because different letters are given to be learned for each tone or ending. For example, Wade *ai* is given in GR in the four tones as: Tone 1. *ai*, 2. *air*, 3. *ae*, 4. *ay*. Thus, a different spelling must be memorized for each tone. Anderson (1970) gives a *Simplified Wade* which, for example, gives for the above *ai* : 1. *ai*, 2. *aiv*, 3. *aix*, 4. *aiz*. About this system, Newnham (1971:54) wrote, *Chinese find GR quite baffling....One British firm in Hong Kong planned to send its private cables in GR as a safeguard against industrial espionage, on grounds that no Chinese would be able to intercept and read them.*

The most prevalent romanizations in dictionaries and texts are Wade, Pinyin and Yale. Only Bruce, Edwards and Chun (1930) (IPA-B) give a full course using the (IPA) which is regarded as the main phonetic system of all of the romanizations. Brief tables are also provided showing the IPA transliteration of the Wade system. One reason for this may be because the famous phoneticist, Daniel Jones, was a member of the phonetics adoption committee (cf. Jones & Woo 1912). Legeza (1968:14) includes the IPA phonetics equivalents of romanizations, but states that it is only included to enable non-specialists to establish the phonetic value of syllables. He thereby undermines the only truly phonetic system of the fifty he presents.

In regard to place names, the *Supplement to the People's Republic of China. Pinyin to Wade-Giles, Wade-Giles to Pinyin* (1988) gives Pinyin and Wade, and the *Zhongguo Diminglu* (1983) gives 32,000 place names in Pinyin. For example: From Pinyin to Wade-Giles are: Xinchi > Hsin-ch'ih, Xindian > Hsin-tien, Qiangji > Ch'iang-chi.

The Chinese character itself has a phonetic component which is of use only if one already knows the sound in question. It is neither reliable, nor a standard international phonetic system, and does not represent points of articulation. In addition, there are countless dialects using different pronunciations. Newnham (1971:39) states that written Chinese does not give the tone and *the phonetic can at best only hint at the basic sound itself*. Also, ninety different characters may have the same pronunciation. A special national Chinese character phonetic alphabet system, Chu-yin tzü-mu, has been developed. These are placed usually on the top right of the regular Chinese character to indicate pronunciation (Choy 1990, Legeza 1968, Yutang 1972).

In summary, over fifty different romanizations have been developed none of which is genuinely phonetic. Bourgerie (1992:234-235) in a review of a work on Cantonese particles states, *My main complaints with L's book are...he uses the Yale romanization for Cantonese....IPA would probably be more appropriate....The transcriptions are given without explanation.* Dictionaries and texts use different romanizations resulting in mutual unintelligibility or requiring special concordances and transliterations. The consequence is that from the phonetic perspective, Chinese romanization is one of the greatest hoaxes in the field of phonetics. With no other language have linguists produced so many systems which are so devoid of phonetic value. It is clear that the International Phonetic Alphabet is needed if Chinese is to be properly represented phonetically. However, because romanization is still used I have provided a key chart by means of which one may transcribe from one romanization to another and, most importantly to the IPA system itself. It will be seen that there are some different versions of IPA given, indicating that more careful transcription is needed even with the best phonetic system available.

The major romanizations are given here for transliteration. German romanization, though not a major one, is provided for contrast. French and Russian may be found in Legeza (1968-9). For simplification, the different spellings for the four tones in GR are not included. Before presenting the analysis a brief clarification of intonation is given.

II. INTONATION

Intonation is notoriously 'difficult' to transcribe, i.e., it is hard to reach agreement even among experienced transcribers. (Thorson:106)

Mandarin is generally considered to have four tones intoned roughly as the following symbols suggest: Tone 1.— even, 2. ↗ rising, 3. ↘ falling-rising, 4. ↙ falling. These tones are phonemic. The same basic sound, *li*, means something different in each tone. In addition, the neutral tone, which is not identified by a tone symbol, is chameleon-like taking on different or no tones. These symbols are used with transcription to indicate tones except for the romanizations of GR and Simplified Wade (Anderson 1970) which give different spellings for each tone, e.g., (GR) Tone 1. fa, 2. far, 3. faa, 4. fah. IPA-S (Author's IPA transcription) uses the following

intonation: [¹⁻⁵] = low-high. [^] =²³², [^] =³²³. Bold 1-12 = low to high tones (not used here). According to this system, the above four tones would be rendered as: Tone 1. [³], tone 2 [²³], tone 3 [³²³], tone 4 [³²]. The numbers represent the direction of intonation. However, they give additional information regarding pitch. Tone 1. may be any number [¹⁻⁵] to indicate its relative height. The usual tone system does not indicate pitch. In addition, stress (fortis-lenis, volume), duration and sound quality may be shown by traditional diacritics or description, such as voiced-unvoiced, length symbols, or stress marks. Hockett (1947:256), who gives six tones for Peiping, defines tones as *contrasting contours of pitch, volume, glottalization, and length*. In Annamese, the tone may also have the qualities, *breathy* [..], or *creaky* [~], e.g., [g²³] (PIPA 1984:41). Sometimes the superscripts refer to pitch and/or stress. Standard size numbers often in brackets are used to indicate dictionary given tones (bold superscripts could also be used for this purpose). Example: (Wade romanization, see other symbols and abbreviations below) fan = (IPA-L) [fan], (IPA-S) [fæŋ³] (4). Here (4) is the standard dictionary given tone.

There is tone sandhi and tones are taken on by neutral tones, so that the dictionary tone is not an adequate guide to the way in which syllables are intoned. In addition, there are individual variations and ranges of acceptable pronunciation. The superscript system is used to show the actual pronunciation, thus, in the case of *fan* above, the official tone is (4), but the intonation is [³]. Tone 2 and tone 1 are often level in Mandarin. Actual pronunciation (*Realphonetik*) does not follow the neat patterns of the official four tones. Adherence to them results in exaggeration or the wrong pitch, tone direction, or stress. Goldenthal (1978:87) similarly observed that *the Chinese have a tendency to 'underemphasize' most tones, and give strong emphasis to key...words*. The loss of tone Hockett (1947:257) describes in terms of the oxymoron, *quiet stress*. The official tone of *Chu* is [*ju*^{2,4}], but may instead be pronounced [*ju*³]. Also, the common assertion that all unstressed syllables are toneless, cannot be followed. It would be incorrect to give ↗ or ↘, usually.

Another reason for using superscripts is that they can be used for every other language as well. In some respects, each language may be considered as a tone language. For example, Ladefoged (1971) showed that English has five tones for the word, *yes*. In summary, it is not clear what tone is to include: pitch, stress, sound change, quality, etc. The literature defines it in diverse ways. The official dictionary definitions and all-statements about tones often differ from transcriptions of the actual spoken language. This is one reason for the emphasis placed here on the case method of presenting an extensive list of the transcribed sounds of the individual words.

IV. CHINESE ROMANIZATION SYSTEMS: IPA TRANSLITERATION

Symbols of IPA phonetic sources are:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (B) Bruce, Edwards & Chun 1930 | (HS) Huang & Stimson 1976 |
| (C) Cheng 1973 | (HU) Huang 1969 |
| (CA) Canepari 1983 | (L) Legeza 1968 |
| (D) Bollard 1993 | (LT) Li & Thompson 1981 |
| (DU) Duden 1990:99-102. DU = Ital. in
"Other" column. | (R) Rüdenberg 1963 |
| (GR) Gwoyeu Romatzyh (Simon 1964) | (S) Shibles (author) |
| | (W) Wade-Giles romanization |

Wade	IPA-B	IPA-L	IPA-S	Pinyin	Yale	GR	Ger. (R)	Other DU=Italic
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a (HU), a
ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai	ai
an	an	an	a ⁿ	an	an	an	an	an
ang	aŋ	aŋ	aŋ	ang	ang	ang	ang	aŋ
ao	ao	ao	ao	ao	au	au	au	au (HU), au
cha	dʒɑ	zɑ	dʒɑ	zha	ja	ja	dscha	ʃa: (CA), dʒɑ
ch'a	tʃɑ	tʂ'a	t/tʃɑ	cha	cha	cha	tscha	tʂa(HS), tʃa
chai	dʒai	zai	dʒai	zhai	jai	jai	dschai	dʒ (HS), dʒai
ch'ai	tʃhai	tʂ'ai	t/tʃai	chai	chai	chai	tschai	t-h/tʃai, tʃai
chan	dʒan	zan	dʒaň	zhan	jan	jan	dschan	dʒaň (HU)
ch'an	tʃan	tʂ'an	tʃan	chan	chan	chan	tschan	tʃan
chang	dʒaŋ	dzaŋ	dʒaň	zhang	jang	jang	dschang	dʒaŋ(D), dzaŋ
ch'ang	tʃaŋ	tʂ'aŋ	tʃaň	chang	chang	chang	tschang	tshaň (HU)
chao	dʒao	zao	dʒau	zhao	jau	jau	dschau	dʒau, dʒau
ch'ao	tʃao		tʃ/çau	chao	chau	chau	tschau	tʂ ≈ tç, ʃ
chê	dʒy	zy	dʒy/y	zhe	je	je	dschö	dʒoa, dʒa
ch'ê	tʃhy	tʂ'y	tʃ'y	che	che	che	tschö	tʃy, dʒə (D)
chên	dʒən	zən	dʒən	zhen	jen	jen	dschēn	dʒən, dʒən
ch'en	tʃən	tʂ'ən	tʃən	chen	chen	chen	tschēn	tʃən, tʃən
chêng	dʒʌŋ	zʌŋ	dʒʌŋ	zheng	jeng	jeng	dschëng	dʒəŋ(D)
ch'êng	tʃʌŋ	tʂ'ʌŋ	tʃʌŋ	cheng	cheng	cheng	tschëng	tʃəŋ
chi	ji	dzi	dzi	ji	ji	ji	dji	dzi (D), dzi
ch'i	chi	tç'i	tç'i	qi	chi	chi	tji	tç'i (C), tç'i
chia	jia	dzia	dʒ/zia	jia	jya	jia	djia	ja (S), dzia
ch'ia	chia	tç'ia	tçia	qia	chya	chia	tjia	tçia
chiang	jiang	dziaŋ	dʒiaŋ	jiang	jyang	jiang	djiang	dʒiaŋ, dziaŋ
ch'iang	chian	tçiaŋ	tçiaŋ	qiang	chyng	chiang	tjiang	tçiaŋ

chiao	jiao	dzi.ü	t ⁱ do/u	jiao	jyau	jiau	djiau	dziau (HU)
ch'iao	chiao	tç'iao	tç.i.aü	qiao	chyau	chiau	tjiau	tçiau
chieh	jie	dziε	dzi.ɛ	jie	jye	jie	djiä	dziε
ch'ieh	chie	tç'iε	tç.i.ɛ	qie	chye	chie	tjiä	tçie
chien	jiɛn	dziɛn	dzi.ɛñ	jian	jyan	jian	djiän	dziɛn
ch'ien	chiɛn	tç'iɛn	tç.i.ɛn	qian	chyan	chian	tjiän	tçie n (CA)
chih	dʒi	z(i)	dʒi	zhi	jr	jy	dschii	dʒi (HU), dʒi
ch'ih	tʃi	tʂ'(i)	tʃi/r	chi	chr	chy	tschii	r ≈ r, tʂi, tʃi
chin	jin	dzin	dzin	jin	jin	jin	djin	dzin
ch'in	chin	tç'in	tçi^n	qin	chin	chin	tjin	tçin
ching	jing	dziŋ	dziŋ	jing	jing	jing	djing	çiŋ (CA), dzin
ch'ing	chinŋ	tç'iŋ	tçiŋ	qing	ching	ching	tjing	tçiŋ
chio	jio				jio	djiau		
ch'io	chio				chio	tjiau		
chiu	jiu	dziu	dzi.u	jiu	jyou	jiou	djiu	dziou (HU)
ch'iu	chiu	tç'iu	tçi.u/o	qiu	chyou	chiou	tjiu	tçiou
chiung	jiuŋ	dziuŋ	dzi.uŋ	jiong	jyung	jiong	djiung	dzyuŋ (HU)
ch'iuŋ	chiuŋ	tç'iuŋ	tçiŋ	qiong	chyung	chiong	tjiung	tçiuŋ
cho	dʒo	zuɔ	dʒuɔ.ɔ	zhuo	jwo	juo	dscho	dʒuɔ
ch'o	tʃɔ	tʂ'uɔ	tʃuɔ.ɔ	chuɔ	chwo	chuo	tscho	tʃuɔ
chou	dʒou	zɔu	dʒɔ:	zhou	jou	jou	dschou	dʒo (D), dʒou
ch'ou	tʃhou	tʂ'ɔu	tʃɔ:	chou	chou	chou	tschou	tʃou
chu	dʒu	zu	dʒu:	zhu	ju	ju	dschu	žu (CA), dʒu
ch'u	tʃhu	tʂ'u	tʃu:	chu	chu	chu	tschu	tʃu
chua	dʒua	zua	dʒu.a	zhua	jwa	jua	dschua	tʃua
ch'ua	tʃua	tʂ'ua	tʃu.a	chua	chwa	chua	tschua	dʒua
chuai	dʒuai	zuai	dʒu.ai	zhuai	jwai	juai	dschuai	dʒuai
ch'uai	tʃuai	tʂ'uai	tʃu.ai	chuai	chwai	chuai	tschuai	tʃuai
chuan	dʒuan	zuan	dʒu.an	zhuan	jwan	juan	dschuan	dʒuan
ch'uan	tʃuan	tʂ'uan	tʃu.an	chuan	chwan	chuan	tschuan	tʃuan
chuang	dʒuaŋ	zuaŋ	dʒu.ɔ/øŋ	zhuang	jwang	juang	dschuang	žu:aŋ (D)
ch'uan g	tʃuaŋ	tʂ'uaŋ	tʃu.aɔŋ	chuang	chwang	chuang	tschuang	tʃuaŋ
chui	dʒui	zui	dʒu.i:	zhui	jwei	juei	dschui	dʒuei
ch'ui	tʃui	tʂ'ui	tʃu.i:	chui	chwei	chuei	tschui	tʃuei
chun	dʒun	zun	dʒu:n	zhun	jwun	juen	dschun	dʒuen
ch'un	tʃun	tʂ'un	tʃwɔ:n	chun	chwun	chuen	tschun	tşuen (HU)
chung	dʒunŋ	zunŋ	dʒuŋŋ	zhong	jung	jong	dschung	dʒunŋ (D)
ch'ung	tʃunŋ	tʂ'unŋ	tʃuŋŋ	chong	chung	chong	tschung	tʃuŋŋ
chuɔ	dʒuɔ					juo	dscho	dʒuɔ

ch'uo	tʃuo					chu'o	tscho	tʃuo
chü	jy	dzy	dzy	ju	jyu	jiu	djü	y = ȳ, dzy
ch'ü	chy	tç'y	tçy/y	qu	chu'y	chiu	tjü	tçhy (CA) tçy
chüan	jyan	dzyan	dzu.ɛ/an	juan	jywan	jiuan	djüan	dzyen (HU)
ch'üan	chyan	tç'yan	tçyɛ/an	quan	chywan	chiuan	tjüan	tçyɛn
chüeh	jyə	dzyɛ	dzy.ɛ	jue	jywe	jiue	djiau	dzýɛ
ch'üeh	chyə	tç'yɛ	tçyɛ	que	chywe	chiue	tjüä	tçyɛ
chün	jyn	dzyn	dzyn	jun	jyun	jiun	djün	dzyn
ch'ün	chyn	tç'yn	tçyn	qun	chyun	chiun	tjün	tçyn
ê	γ	γa	e	e	e	o	ʌ	
ên	ən	ɛn	en	en	en	ën	ən (HU), oən	
eng		ʌŋ	eng	eng	eng	hëng		
êrh	ʌɪ	ʌɪ	ärɪ, ?d̥i	er	er	örl	ɪ (C), ə (LT), ʌr	
fa	fa	fa/ä	fa	fa	fa	fa	fa	fa
fan	fan	fan	fæn	fan	fan	fan	fan ⁿ , fan	
fang	fɑŋ	fɑŋ	fɑŋ/ŋ	fang	fang	fang	fan (HU), fɑŋ	
fei	fei	fei	fei	fei	fei	fe	fei (CA), fei	
fēn	fən	fən	ƒʌn	fen	fen	fen	fēn	fən
fēng	fʌŋ	fʌŋ	fʌŋ	feng	feng	fēng	fəŋ (D), fəŋ	
fo	fɔ	fɔ	fʊɔ, fwɔ	fo	fwo	fo	fo	fo
fou	fɔu	fɔu	fo	fou	fou	fou	fou	fou
fu	fu	fu	fu, fu	fu	fu	fu	fu: (D), fu	
ha	χa	xa	ha	ha	ha	ha	χ (HS), xa	
hai	xai	xai	x/hai	hai	hai	hai	h = x/h, xai	
han	xan	xan	ha/aŋ	han	han	han	h = xh, xan	
hang	xan	xan	haŋ	hang	hang	hang	xan	
hao	xao	xao	hao	hao	hau	hau	xau	
hei	xei	xei	hei	hei	hei	he		
hēn	xən	xən	hʌ/ɛ/χn/ŋ	hen	hen	hen	hēn	hən
hēng	xʌŋ	xʌŋ	hʌŋ	heng	heng	hēng	xəŋ	
ho = he	χʌ	χʌ	hχ	he	he	he	Fenn-he=ho, χʌ	
hou	χɔu	χɔu	χo^	hou	hou	hou	xou	
hsı	ci	ci	ci	xi	syi	shi	si (D), ci	
hsia	cia	cia	cia, cja	xia	sya	shia	hsia	str. c., sia (D)
hsiang	cian	cian	cja/ɛŋ	xiang	syang	shiang	hsiang	si'əŋ, cjan
hsiao	ciao	ciao	ciau/o	xiao	syau	shiau	hsiau	cjäu, cjaū
hsieh	cie	cie	cj/je, sjɪ	xie	sye	shie	hsiae	cje
hsien	cien	cien	cj.e^n	xian	syan	shian	hsian	si'an, cjen
hsin	cin	cin	cj/i/in	xin	syin	shin	hsin	si:n, cín

hsing	çin̩	çin̩	ç̩/i/ɪ̩n̩	xing	sying	shing	hsing	çin̩ (CA), çin̩
hsiu	çiu	çiu	çiu:	xiu	syou	shiou	hsiu	çiou
hsiumg	çiuŋ	çyŋ	çjŋ	xiong	syung	shiong	hsiumg	çüŋ/ç (C)
hsü	çy	çy	çy:	xu	syu	shiu	hsü	çü (C)çy (HU)
hsüan	çyan	çyan	çue/an	xuan	sywan	shuan	hsüan	çyɛn
hsüeh	çyɛ	çyɛ	çue:	xue	sywe	shie	hsiau	çyɛ
hsün	çyn	çyn	çyn	xun	sywun	shiun	hsün	çym (CA), çyn
hu	xu	xu	hu	hu	hu	hu	hu	xu
hua	xua	xua	hwǎ	hua	hwa	hua	hua	xua (C), xua
huai	xuai	xuai	hwai	huai	hwai	huai	huai	xuai
huan	xuan	xuan	hwān	huan	hwān	huan	huan	xuan
huang	xuaŋ	xuaŋ	hwāŋ	huang	hwang	huang	huang	xua(C), xuaŋ
hui	xuei	xui	x/h/kwe	hui	hwei	huei	hui	xuei
hun	xun	xun	hwun	hun	hwun	huen	hun	xuen
hung	xuŋ	xuŋ	huŋ	hong	hung	hong	hung	xuŋ
huo	cux	cux	hwɔ	huo	hwo	huo	huo	chx(HU)
i, (yi)	i	jí	jí:, i(:)	yi	yi	i	i	i (LT), ii
jan	jar	jar	jaŋ, jaŋ	ran	ran	ran	jan	zæŋ (CA), ran
jang	jar	jar	jaõ, jaŋ	rang	rang	rang	jang	raŋ
jao	oar	oar	jaõ	rao	rau	rau	jau	rau
jēn	uer	uer	jeŋ/in	ren	ren	ren	jēn	ze_n(CA), ren
jēng	l̩vr	l̩vr	rl̩v̩l̩	reng	reng	reng	jēng	rəŋ
jih	i	i	ɪ̩, i̩	ri	r	ry	jí	ri
jē	vr	vr	ɪ̩	re	re	re	je	ra
jo	cur	cur	ç/ɑ̩uŋ	ruo	rwo	rou	jo	Fenn: jo, je, rwo
jou	ucr	ucr	ɔ̩l̩r̩	rou	rou	rou	jou	jl̩o:, rwo
ju	ru	ru	ju, lu	ru	ru	ru	ju	ju, ru
(jua)	rua	rua	juə	rwa	rua	rua	jua	rua
juan	ruan	ruan	juən	ruan	rwan	ruan	juan	ruan
jui	rui	rui	juɪ̩	rui	rwei	ruei	jui	ruei
jun	run	run	juɪ̩n	run	rwun	ruen	jun	rən
jung	ruŋ	ruŋ	juŋ/ʊ	rong	rung	rong	jung	ruŋ
ka	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga
k'a	kha	k'a	kʰa	ka	ka	ka	ka	ka
kai	gai	gai	gai	gai	gai	gai	gai	gai
k'ai	khai	k'ai	kʰai	kai	kai	kai	kai	kai
kan	gan	gan	gan	gan	gan	gan	gan	gan
k'an	khan	k'an	kʰaŋ	kan	kan	kan	kan	kan
kang	gaŋ	gaŋ	gaŋ	gang	gang	gang	gang	gaŋ

k'ang	khaŋ	k'aaŋ	kʰaaŋ	kang	kang	kang	kang	<i>kaŋ</i>
kao	g̊ao	g̊ao	g̊ao ^u	gao	gao	gau	gau	<i>gau</i>
k'ao	khao	k'ao	kʰao	kao	kau	kau	kau	<i>kau</i>
kei	g̊ei	g̊ei	ge:	gei	gei	gei	ge	Not in Fenn. <i>gei</i>
k'ei	kei	k'ei	kei	kei	kei	kei	ke	<i>kej</i>
kēn	g̊ən	g̊ən	gən	gen	gen	gen	g̊en	kən (LT), g̊ən
k'ēn	kən	k'ən	kən	ken	ken	ken	kēn	<i>kən</i>
kēng	g̊ʌŋ	g̊ʌŋ	gʌŋ	geng	geng	geng	g̊eng	kəŋ (LT), <i>gəŋ</i>
k'ēng	kħaŋ	k'ħaŋ	kħaŋ	keng	keng	keng	kēng	<i>kəŋ</i>
kē	għa, għe	għa	għa, għa	ge	ge	ge	ge	kħa/ħa(CA), <i>għa</i>
k'ē	kħa	k'ħa	għa/ħa	ke	ke	ke	ke	kħa (HU), <i>kħa</i>
kou	għou	għoū	go ^u	gou	gou	gou	gou	<i>għou</i>
k'ou	khou	k'ċou	ko:	kou	kou	kou	kou	<i>kou</i>
ku	għu	għu	gu	gu	gu	gu	gu	<i>gu</i>
k'u	khu	k'u	ku	ku	ku	ku	ku	<i>ku</i>
kua	għua	għua	għwa	gua	gwa	gua	gua	<i>gua</i>
k'ua	khua	k'ua	kwa	kua	kwa	kua	kua	<i>kua</i>
kuai	għuai	għuai	gwai	guai	gwai	guai	guai	guai (HU)
k'uai	khua	k'uai	kħwai	kuai	kwai	kuai	kuai	<i>kuai</i>
kuan	għuan	għuan	għwaen'	guan	gwan	guan	guan	<i>guan</i>
k'uan	khuan	k'uan	kwan	kuan	kwan	kuan	kuan	<i>kuan</i>
kuang	għuaŋ	għuaŋ	għo/aŋ	guang	gwang	guang	guang	għwaŋ (D)
k'uang	khuaŋ	k'uaŋ	kħo/aŋ	kuang	kwang	kuang	kuang	<i>kħuaŋ</i>
kuei	għuei	għui	għwi:	gui	għwei	guei	gue	guei (HU)
k'uei	khuei	k'ui	kwi	kui	kwei	kuei	kue	<i>kħuej</i>
kun	għun	għun	għwun	gun	għwun	guen	gun	<i>għuən</i>
k'un	khun	k'un	kwħu	kun	kwun	kuen	kun	kun (D), <i>kħuən</i>
kung	għuŋ	għuŋ	għuŋ	gong	gung	gong	gung	<i>għuŋ</i>
k'ung	khunŋ	k'unŋ	kuŋ	kong	kung	kong	kung	kuŋ (D), <i>kuŋ</i>
kuo	għu	għu	għu	guo	għo	guo	guo	għo (D), <i>għu</i>
k'uo	ku	k'uo	kħo	kuo	kwo	kuo	kuo	<i>kħu</i>
la	la	la	la	la	la	la	la	<i>la</i>
lai	lai	lai	lai	lai	lai	lai	lai	<i>lai</i>
lan	lan	lan	lan	lan	lan	lan	lan	<i>lan</i>
lang	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	lang	lang	lang	lang	<i>laŋ</i>
lao	lao	lao	lao	lao	lau	lau	lau	<i>laŋ</i>
lē	lə	lħ	lħ	le	le	le	lo	lħ (LT), <i>la</i>
lei	lei	lei	lei	lei	lei	lei	le	<i>lej</i>
lēng	laŋ	laŋ	laŋ	leng	leng	leng	lēng	<i>laŋ</i>

nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan (D), nan
nang	naŋ	naŋ	naŋ	nang	nang	nang	nang	naŋ
nao	nao	nao	nau	nao	nau	nau	nao	naʊ
nei	nei	nei	nei	nei	nei	nei	ne	neɪ
nêñ	nəñ	nəñ	nəñ	nen	nen	nen	nëñ	nəñ
nêng	nʌŋ	nʌŋ	nʌŋ	neng	neng	neng	nëng	nəŋ
ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni
niang	niɑŋ	niɑŋ	niɑŋ	niang	nyang	niang	niang	niɑŋ
niao	niao	niao	niau	niao	nyao	niau	niau	niɑu
nieh	nie	nie	ni.e	nie	nye	nie	niä	niɛ
nien	nien	nien	nien	nian	nyan	nian	niän	nien
nin	nin	nin	nim	nin	nin	nin	nin	nin
ning	niŋ	niŋ	ni/iŋ	ning	ning	ning	ning	niŋ (D), niŋ
nio	nio	(Not in Quo or Fenn)			nio	nio		
niu	niu	niu	nju, nio	niu	nyou	niou	niu	niu
no	cu	cu	nøa	nuo, no	nwo	nuo	no	cu
nou	nou	nou	no	nou	nou	nou	nou	nou
nu	nu, ny	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu	nu
nuan	nu/üan	nuan	nuæn	nuan	nwan	nuan	nuan	nuæn
nun	nun	nun	nøn	nun	nwun	nuen	nëñ	nøn
nung	nuŋ	nuŋ	nuŋ	nong	nung	nong	nung	nuŋ
nü, niu	niu	ny	ny	nü	nyu	niu	nü	ny
nüeh	nyø	nyε	ny.e	nüe	nywe	niueh	nüä	nyε
o, (ê)		øa, y	o/e	e	o	o	o	ʌ
ou	ou	ɔu	o	ou	ou	ou	ou	ou (HU), ou
pa	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba (HU), ba
p'a	pha	p'a	pʰa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa (HU), pa
pai	bai	bai	bai	bai	bai	bai	bai	bai
p'ai	phai	p'ai	pʰai	pai	pai	pai	pai	pai
pan	ban	ban	bæn	ban	ban	ban	ban	ban
p'an	phan	p'an	pʰæ/an	pan	pan	pan	pan	pan
pang	bəŋ	bəŋ	bə/aŋ	bang	bang	bang	bang	paŋ (CA), baŋ
p'ang	phaŋ	p'aŋ	pʰaŋ	pang	pang	pang	pang	paŋ
pao	bao	bao	bau	bao	bau	bau	bau	bau
p'ao	phao	p'ao	pʰau	pao	pau	pau	pau	pau
pei	bei	bei	pʰ/bəi	bei	bei	bei	be	be (D), bei
p'ei	phei	p'ei	pʰe	pei	pei	pei	pe	pej
p'en	bən	bən	bən	ben	ben	ben	bən	pən (CA)
p'ēn	phən	p'ēn	pʰən	pen	pen	pen	pēn	phēn (CA)
pêng	bʌŋ	bʌŋ	bʌŋ	beng	beng	beng	bëng	bəŋ

p'êng	phəŋ	p'ʌŋ	pʰʌŋ	peng	peng	peng	pëng	pøŋ
pi	bi	bi	b̥i:	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi
p'i	phi	p'i	pʰi:	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi
piao	biao	biao	b̥i.au	biao	byau	biau	biau	biou (HU)
p'iao	phiao	p'iao	pʰi.au	piao	pyau	piau	piau	piau
pieh	bie	bie	b̥i.e	bie	bye	bie	biä	b̥ie
p'ieh	phie	p'ie	pʰi.e	pie	pye	pie	piä	p̥ie
pien	bien	bien	b̥i.en	bian	byan	bian	biän	b̥ien
p'ien	phiēn	p'ien	pʰi.en	pian	pyan	pian	piän	p̥ien
pin	b̥in	bin	bin	bin	bin	bin	bin	bin
p'in	phin	p'in	pʰin	pin	pin	pin	pin	pin
ping	b̥iŋ	biŋ	biŋ	bing	bing	bing	bing	biŋ
p'ing	phin	p'in	pʰin	ping	ping	ping	ping	p̥in, piŋ
po	b̥ɔ	b̥ɔ	b̥ɔ/ɔa, b̥o	bo	bwo	bo	bo	bo (D), bɔ
p'o	phɔ	p'ɔ	pʰɔ/ɔa	po	pwo	po	po	pɔ (HU), p̥ɔ
pou	b̥ou	bo	bo	bou	bou	bou	bou	
p'ou	phou	p'ɔu	pʰo	pou	pou	pou	pou	pou
pu	b̥u	b̥u	b̥u	bu	bu	bu	bu	bu
p'u	phu	p'u	pʰu	pu	pu	pu	pu	pu
sa	sə	sa	sa:	sa	sa	sa	sa	sa (CA), sa
sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai	sai
san	san	san	sɛ/æn	san	san	san	san	sian, san
sang	səŋ	səŋ	səŋ	sang	sang	sang	sang	səŋ
sao	sao	sao	sau	sao	sau	sau	sau	sau
sê	s̥y	s̥y	s̥y	se	se	se	sö	sʌ
sei		sei	sei	sei	sei	sei	se	sei
sên	sən	sən	s̥ən	sen	sen	sen	sən	sən
sêng	səŋ	səŋ	səŋ	seng	seng	seng	sëng	səŋ
sha	ʃa	ʃa	ʃ/ʃa	sha	sha	sha	scha	ʃa
shai	ʃai	ʃai	ʃ/ʃai	shai	shai	shai	schai	ʃai
shan		san	s/ʃæn	shan	shan	shan	schan	ʃən (D), ʃan
shang		ʂəŋ	s/ʃəŋ	shang	shang	shang	schang	ʃæŋ (D), ʃəŋ
shao	ʃao	ʃao	s/ʃau	shao	shau	shau	schau	ʃau
shê	ʃʌ	ʃy	s/ʃy	she	she	she	schrö	ʃʌ
shei		šei	s/ʃeɪ	shei	šei	šei	sche	ʃeɪ
shên	ʃən	ʃən	s/ʃən	shen	shen	shen	schën	ʃən (HU), ʃən
shêng	ʃəŋ	ʃəŋ	s/ʃyŋ	sheng	sheng	sheng	schëng	ʃyŋ (2)(C)
shih	ʃi	ʂ(i)	s̥i, ʃi, ʃ̥i	shi	shr	shy	schi	s(i) (CA), ʃi
shou	ʃou	ʂou	ʃo	shou	shou	shou	schou	ʃou
shu	ʃu	su	ʃu	shu	shu	shu	schu	su (CA), ʃu

shua	ʃua	sua	ʃwa	shua	ʃhwɑ	shua	ʃhuɑ	ʃua
shuai	ʃuai	suai	ʃwai	shuai	ʃhwai	shuai	ʃhuai	ʃuai
shuan	ʃuan	suan	ʃwan	shuan	ʃwan	shuan	ʃhuān	ʃuan
shuang	ʃuan̩	suan̩	ʃwan̩	shuang	ʃhwang	shuang	ʃhuāŋ	ʃuan̩
shui	ʃui/eɪ	sui	ʃwi	shui	ʃwei	shuei	ʃhuɛi	ʃuei
shun	ʃun	sun	ʃwʌn	shun	ʃhwʌn	shuen	ʃhuən	ʃən
shuo	ʃuo	cufs	ʃwɔ	shuo	ʃhwɔ	shuo	ʃhuo	ʃyf
so	ſɔ	ſɔs	ſɔ.ſ	suo	ſwo	ſuo	ſo	ſɔſ
sou	ſou	ſɔſ	ſo	sou	ſou	ſou	ſou	ſou(CA), ſou
ssü, szü	ſw		ſi	ſz	ſy	ſi	ſi (HU), ſi	
su	ſu	ſu	ſu	ſu	ſu	ſu	ſu	ſu (D), ſu
suan	ſuan	ſuan	ſuæn	ſuan	ſwan	ſuan	ſuan	ſuan
sui	ſuei	sui	ſwi	sui	ſwei	suei	ſui	ſöeɪ (CA)
sun	ſun	ſun	ſwʌn	ſun	ſwʌn	ſuen	ſun	ſuən
sung	ſun̩	ſun̩	ſun̩	ſong	ſung	ſong	ſung	ſun̩
ta	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	da
t'a	tha	t'a	t-h̄a	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta
tai	dai	dai	dai	dai	dai	dai	dai	dai
t'ai	thai	t'ai	t̄ai	tai	tai	tai	tai	tai
tan	dan	dan	dæ/a n	dan	dan	dan	dan	dan
t'an	than	t'an	tæn	tan	tan	tan	tan	tan
tang	dəŋ	dəŋ	dəŋ	dang	dang	dang	dang	dəŋ
t'ang	thaŋ	t'aŋ	t̄aŋ	tang	tang	tang	tang	təŋ (D), təŋ
tao	dəo	dəo	dəu/dau	dao	dau	dau	dəo	dəu
t'ao	thao	t'ao	t̄əu	tao	tau	tau	tau	təu
tê	ðy	ðy	ðy	de	de	de	dö	d̄y, dλ
t'ê	th̄y	t'γ	t̄ȳa	te	te	te	tö	th̄y (CA), t̄a
tei	dei	dei	dei	dei	dei	dei	de	dej
t'ei		t'ei	tei	tei	tei	tei	te	tej
tēn	dēn	dēn	dēn	den	den	den	dēn	dēn
tēng	d̄vəŋ	d̄vəŋ	d̄vəŋ	deng	deng	deng	dēng	dəŋ
t'ēng	th̄vəŋ	t'vəŋ	t̄vəŋ	teng	teng	teng	tēng	təŋ
tí	di	di	di	di	di	di	di	ti (CA), di
t'i	thi	t'i	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti	ti (HU), ti
tiao	diao	diao	diau	diao	dyau	diau	diau	diau
t'iao	thiao	t'iao	tjao	tiao	tyau	tiau	tiau	tiau
tieh	die	die	di.ε	die	dye	die	diä	die
t'ieh	thie	t'ie	ti.ε	tie	tye	tie	tää	tie (HU), tje
tien	dien	dien	di.ən	dian	dyan	dian	diän	dien
t'ien	thien	t'ien	tjən	tian	tyan	tian	tään	tjən

t'u	tho	t'u	th <u>u</u>	tu	tu	tu	tu	<i>tu</i>
tuan	d <u>uan</u>	d <u>uan</u>	du.an	duan	dwan	duan	duan	<i>d<u>uan</u></i>
t'uan	th <u>uan</u>	t'u <u>an</u>	th <u>u.an</u>	tuan	twan	tuan	tuan	<i>t<u>uan</u></i>
tui	duei	d <u>ui</u>	d <u>w/u</u> i	dui	dwei	duei	dui	<i>tuei</i> (LT), <i>d<u>uei</u></i>
t'ui	th <u>uei</u>	t'u <i>ui</i>	twi	tui	twei	tuei	tui	<i>t<u>uei</u></i>
tun	d <u>un</u>	d <u>un</u>	du <u>en</u>	dun	dwn	duen	dun	<i>tu<u>en</u></i> (LT)
t'un	th <u>un</u>	t'u <u>n</u>	t <u>uen</u>	tun	twun	tuen	tun	<i>t<u>u<u>en</u></u></i>
tung	d <u>uŋ</u>	d <u>uŋ</u>	d <u>uŋ</u>	dong	dung	dong	dung	<i>t<u>uŋ</u></i> (CA), <i>d<u>uŋ</u></i>
t'ung	th <u>uŋ</u>	t'u <u>ŋ</u>	t <u>uŋ</u>	tong	tung	tong	tung	<i>t<u>uŋ</u></i>
tz <u>ü</u>	d <u>zwa</u>		d <u>zwa</u>	zi	dz	tzy	dsi	<i>d<u>zi</u></i> (HU), <i>d<u>zi</u></i>
tz'u	tsh <u>u</u>		ts <u>w</u>	ci	tsz	tsy	tsi	<i>ts<u>i</u></i> (HU), <i>t<u>zi</u></i>
wa	w <u>a</u>	w <u>a</u>	w <u>a</u>	wa	wa	ua	wa	<i>ua</i> (HU), <i>u<u>a</u></i>
wai	wai	wai	wai	wai	wai	uai	wai	<i>u<u>ai</u></i>
wan	wan	wan	w <u>ā/wa</u> ⁿ	wan	wan	uan	wan	<i>u<u>an</u></i> , <i>u<u>an</u></i>
wang	w <u>aŋ</u>	w <u>aŋ</u>	w <u>aŋ</u>	wang	wang	uang	wang	<i>u<u>aŋ</u></i>
wei	wei	wei	wei	wei	wei	uei	we	<i>uei</i> (HU), <i>u<u>e</u>i</i>
wēn	w <u>ən</u>	w <u>ən</u>	w <u>ən</u>	wen	wen	uen	wēn	<i>u<u>ən</u></i> (LT), <i>u<u>ən</u></i>
wēng	w <u>əŋ</u>	w <u>əŋ</u>	w <u>əŋ</u>	weng	weng	ueng	wēng	<i>w<u>əŋ</u></i> (CA), <i>u<u>əŋ</u></i>
wo	w <u>ɔ</u>	w <u>ɔ</u>	w <u>ɔ̄</u> a	wo	wo	uo	wo	<i>w<u>ɔ</u></i> (CA), <i>c<u>h</u></i>
wu	wu	wu	wu, w <u>u</u>	wu	wu	u	wu	<i>u</i> (LT), <i>u<u>u</u></i>
ya	j <u>a</u>	j <u>a</u>	j <u>a</u>	ya	ya	ia	ya	<i>ia</i> (HU), <i>j<u>a</u></i>
yai	jai	ia <u>i</u> ²	jai	yai	yai	iai	yai	
yang	j <u>aŋ</u>	j <u>aŋ</u>	j <u>aŋ</u>	yang	yang	iang	yang	<i>j<u>aŋ</u></i> (D), <i>j<u>aŋ</u></i>
yao	jao	jao	jau/o	yau	yau	iao	yau	<i>iau</i> (LT), <i>j<u>a</u>u</i>
yeh	j <u>e</u>	j <u>e</u>	j <u>e</u>	ye	ye	ie	yä	<i>i<u>e</u></i> (HU), <i>j<u>e</u></i>
yen	j <u>ən</u>	j <u>ən</u>	j <u>ən</u>	yan	yan	ien	yän	<i>j<u>ən</u></i>
yi (cf. i)	j <u>i</u>	j <u>i</u>	j <u>i</u>	yi	yi	i	i	<i>j<u>i</u></i>
yin	j <u>in</u>	j <u>in</u>	j <u>in</u>	yin	yin	in	yin	<i>j<u>in</u></i>
ying	j <u>inŋ</u>	j <u>inŋ</u>	j <u>inŋ</u>	ying	ying	ing	ying	<i>j<u>inŋ</u></i> (HU), <i>i<u>ŋ</u>ŋ</i>
yo	j <u>ɔ</u>					iou	yo, yüä	<i>j<u>ɔ</u></i>
yu	j <u>u</u>	j <u>ɔu</u>	j(u)o <u>u</u>	you	you	iou	yu	<i>j<u>y</u>: (CA)</i> , <i>j<u>ou</u></i>
yung	j <u>uŋ</u>	j <u>uŋ</u>	j <u>uŋ</u>	yong	yung	iong	yung	<i>j<u>uŋ</u></i> (HU), <i>i<u>ŋ</u>ŋ</i>
yü	j <u>y</u>	j <u>y</u>	j <u>y</u>	yu	yu	iu	yü	<i>ü</i> (LT), <i>j<u>y</u></i>
yuan	jyan	jyan	j <u>Y</u> .en	yuan	ywan	iuan	yüan	<i>y<u>en</u></i> (LT), <i>j<u>Y</u>en</i>
yüeh	j <u>y</u> ə	j <u>y</u> ə	j <u>y</u> ə	yue	ywe	iue	yüä	<i>ü<u>ə</u></i> , <i>j<u>y</u>ə-h</i> , <i>j<u>y</u>ə</i>
yün	jyn	jyn	j <u>y</u> ən	yun	yun	iun	yün	<i>j<u>Y</u>n</i>

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