

AN ANNOTATED SYLLABARY OF SATHEWKOK  
HAKKA

BY  
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In a recent paper<sup>1</sup> I dealt with the phonological structure of the variety of Hakka which is spoken in the village of Sathewkok near Hong Kong. A brief survey of existing syllabic types was given (excluding tones) in the form of a syllabary, in which each syllable was represented by one character.

In the present paper a complete inventory is given of all characters that occur in the material, arranged in 23 tables according to finals, initials, and tones. Each table is accompanied by a number of notes, so as to enable the reader to get an impression of the dialect.

For more detailed information as to the phonemic structure of the dialect the reader is referred to the article mentioned above. For the purposes of this paper a summary of initials, finals, and tones is given below.

*Initials.*

In initial (or prenuclear) position a total of 34 consonants or consonant clusters may occur:

ʔ[ʔ] or zero

k	t	c	[ts]	p
kj	tj	cj	[t,s <sub>j</sub> ]	pj
kh	th	ch	[tsh, ts']	ph
khj	thj	chj	[t,s <sub>j</sub> ,h <sub>j</sub> ]	phj

<sup>1</sup> Sathewkok Hakka Phonology, Norsk tidsskrift for sprogvidenskap, vol. XX, Oslo 1963.

h	s	f
hj	sj	fj
	z	w [v]
	zj	
ɥ	(n)	m
ɥj	nj	mj
	l	
	lj	

Of these k t p w n ɥ m can also form part of finals, all others are restricted to the initial. A special case is j, which cannot occur alone as an initial, but can occur independently as part of a final (e.g., -aj). As for n as an initial, it is in free or overlapping distribution with l, the latter being by far the more common variant in this dialect. In the tables n is everywhere subsumed under l as initial. However, nj contrasts with lj.

m and ɥ are non-syllabic when occurring as initials and when accompanied by a preceding vowel in the final. They can, however, also be syllabics (after ?) and are therefore counted as separate finals.

In the tables, initials are listed vertically on the left side.

#### *Finals.*

There are 35 finals:

i <sub>1</sub>	e <sub>2</sub>	a <sub>3</sub>	u <sub>4</sub>	o <sub>5</sub>	ɥ <sub>6</sub>	m <sub>7</sub>
		aɥ <sub>8</sub>	uɥ <sub>9</sub>	oɥ <sub>10</sub>		
in <sub>11</sub>	en <sub>12</sub>	an <sub>13</sub>	un <sub>14</sub>	on <sub>15</sub>		
		aj <sub>16</sub>	uj <sub>17</sub>	oj <sub>18</sub>		
im <sub>19</sub>	em <sub>20</sub>	am <sub>21</sub>				
	ew <sub>22</sub>	aw <sub>23</sub>				
	ek <sub>24</sub>	ak <sub>25</sub>	uk <sub>26</sub>	ok <sub>27</sub>		
it <sub>28</sub>	et <sub>29</sub>	at <sub>30</sub>	ut <sub>31</sub>	ot <sub>32</sub>		
ip <sub>33</sub>	ep <sub>34</sub>	ap <sub>35</sub>				

Vowels are short before (unreleased) stops, long before zero, half-long everywhere else. Syllabic ɥ and m have the same length as vowels. The final -ek is extremely rare and occurs only as an alternant of -et.

Each final selects certain initials. The combinations included in the tables are those which occur or are deemed phonologically possible.

Finals are listed horizontally in the tables.

#### Tones.

There are 4 phonemic tones, with manifestations as follows:

1. shang p'ing [33], [23], [34]
2. hsia p'ing [11], [3]
3. shang [32], [43]
4. ch'ü [53], [54], [5], [5<sup>4</sup>]

No. 2 hsia p'ing and No. 4 ch'ü occur with syllables of any structure; No. 1 shang p'ing and No. 3 shang do not occur on syllables ending in k t p ("ju sheng"). The short variants [3], [5], [5<sup>4</sup>] occur only with syllables ending in k t p. In each case the "basic" variant (i.e., the one that occurs with the syllable when spoken in isolation) is listed first; the others, [23], [34], [43], [54], are sandhi forms (for details see my paper Sathewkok Hakka Phonology, NTS Vol. XX).

In the tables and the notes, tones are symbolized by diacritics over the syllabic, in the following way:

1. shang p'ing: inverted circumflex (e.g. fǎ<sup>2</sup>).
2. hsia p'ing: circumflex (e.g. fû).
3. shang: accent grave (e.g. fù).
4. ch'ü: accent aigu (e.g. fú).

The 23 tables<sup>3</sup> are arranged according to the order of finals as listed, beginning with -i and ending with -ap. Within each table the occurring initials appear at left in the same general order as listed. The tonal categories appear in vertical columns, with shang p'ing first. In general each table deals with one particular final. However, table 2 includes finals II, VI, and VII, and table 17 XIX-XX. Further, tables 20, 21, 22, and 23 deal with finals

<sup>2</sup> For technical reasons, the inverted circumflex ˘ has in the present paper, in certain cases, been replaced by a bow ˘.

<sup>3</sup> I am indebted to Owyang K'ellang for his help in preparing the tables for printing.

XXIII, XXIV; XXV–XXVII; XXVIII–XXX; and XXXI–XXXV respectively.

In the following some essential information is given as to the linguistic units to which the characters refer, and some of their combinations. Space permits only a brief sketch; the whole of the material on file will appear later in the form of a lexicon. Information is provided for most characters; where no comment is included, the character is either limited to literary usage, or has nothing of special interest from the Hakka point of view, or needs more research before a conclusion can be reached.

Figures refer to the serial order in which items are entered in the character tables. Figures are also provided in the tables wherever the number of characters for each syllable is five or more. B means "bound", i.e. elements which can not enter freely into syntactic constructions; F means "free"; i.e. the item can enter freely into the same constructions as other members of the major class to which it belongs. These classes will be established and described in a later paper on Hakka grammar. In a few cases a summary reference to Mandarin grammar is made; the transcription used here is Gwoyeu Romatzyh.

*I. Final -i* (Table 1, p. 105).

*kjĭ*<sub>2</sub> B *kjĭ* lĭêw<sub>3</sub> sò<sub>1</sub> "detention house, prison". – *kjĭ*<sub>5</sub> see sǎw<sub>3</sub>. – *kjĭ*<sub>8</sub> B *kjĭ* fōŋ<sub>2</sub> thĭĕŋ "famine". – *kjĭ* substitute with 3 pers. reference: "he, she, it", roughly corresponding to Mand. ta (but see further *kjǎ*). Cp. ŋâj, ŋĭ<sub>2</sub>. – *kjĭ*<sub>1</sub> as chú<sub>5</sub> *kjĭ* "oneself" (reading pronunciation); coll.: *chjĭ*<sub>2</sub> kǎ<sub>3</sub>. – *kjĭ*<sub>5</sub>: *kjĭ* tǒ "how many, how much"; *mâw*<sub>1</sub> *kjĭ* tǒ "there are not very many, there is not very much". – *kjĭ*<sub>1</sub> B *kjĭ* kjĭŋ<sub>5</sub> "already". – *kjĭ*<sub>4</sub> F "to saw; a saw". – *kjĭ*<sub>6</sub> F "hairknot in the neck" (used by women); B *kǎj*<sub>6</sub> *kjĭ* pàn<sub>2</sub> "cock's comb".

*khjĭ*<sub>2</sub> B *khjĭ* káj<sub>6</sub> "strange, odd". – *khjĭ*<sub>4</sub> a determiner, as in *mâw*<sub>1</sub> *khjĭ* thǎ káj<sub>6</sub> "it is nothing (else) but . . .". – *khjĭ*<sub>8</sub>, as in *pjĕ*<sub>2</sub> *khjĭ* lĭm<sub>2</sub> "ice cream". – *khjĭ*<sub>9</sub> B *khjĭ* lĭm<sub>6</sub> "unicorn". – *khjĭ*<sub>1</sub>, also in *kjĕw*<sub>1</sub> *khjĭ*<sub>1</sub> "a kind of vegetable, eaten with meat". – *khjĭ*<sub>2</sub> occasionally coll. for *hĭ*<sub>1</sub>. – *khjĭ*<sub>1</sub> alternating with *hĭ*<sub>1</sub>, which is more common in coll. – *khjĭ*<sub>2</sub> common in coll.; *hĭ*<sub>5</sub> is alternative.

*hĩ*<sub>3</sub> as in *hĩ* *chôŋ*<sub>3</sub> "market". - *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> cp. *khjĩ*<sub>2</sub>. - *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> cp. *khjĩ*<sub>1</sub>.  
- *hĩ*<sub>5</sub> cp. *khjĩ*<sub>2</sub>.

*ŋjĩ*<sub>1</sub>: *kjêt* *ŋjĩ* "Mandarin". - *ŋjĩ*<sub>2</sub> substitute with 2. pers. reference: "you", roughly corresponding to Mand. *nĩ* (but see further *ŋjĩ*). Cp. *ŋáj*, *kjĩ*. - *ŋjĩ*<sub>2</sub> B *ŋjĩ* *kjĩ*<sub>5</sub> "ear", cp. Mand. eel .dou. - *ŋjĩ*<sub>1</sub>: *thĩ*<sub>4</sub> *ŋjĩ* *ŋjĩ* "the next day." - *ŋjĩ*<sub>2</sub>: *ŋjĩ* *tàw*, "to meet". - *ŋjĩ*<sub>3</sub>: *zjĩ*<sub>6</sub> *ŋjĩ* "meaning". - *ŋjĩ*<sub>4</sub>: *sù*<sub>7</sub> *ŋjĩ* *ŋjĩ* "craftsman".

*tĩ*<sub>1</sub>: *ʔm̃* *tĩ* *hé* *ʔm̃* *hé* "I don't know if it's true"; *wá* *kjĩ* *tĩ* "tell him". - *tĩ*<sub>2</sub> as in *tĩ* *lá* (or *ná*) "now". *tĩ*<sub>2</sub> as in *tĩ* *tĩ* "quickly"; *tĩ* *tĩ* *còn* "turn around quickly".

*thĩ*<sub>2</sub> as in *pjàw* *thĩ* "younger son of mother's/father's sister/brother". Cp. *tháj*<sub>1</sub>. - *thĩ*<sub>3</sub>: *thĩ* *sjĩ*<sub>9</sub> "shave one's beard"; occasionally: *tháj*<sub>5</sub>.

*sjĩ*<sub>3</sub>: alternative pronunciation for *chjĩ*<sub>3</sub>. - *sjĩ*<sub>4</sub> as in *sjĩ*<sub>3</sub> *sjĩ* "corpse". - *sjĩ*<sub>5</sub>: alternative pronunciation for *sũ*<sub>9</sub>. - *sjĩ*<sub>6-7</sub> "kitchen sieve", Hommel fig. 225. - *sjĩ*<sub>8</sub> F "moustache"; *fũ*<sub>8</sub> *sjĩ* "beard on chin"; *chũj* *sjĩ* "blow one's beard; be angry". - *sjĩ*<sub>2</sub> as in *sò*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* "key", *châ*<sub>1</sub> *sjĩ* "tea spoon"; cp. *chjĩ*<sub>6</sub>. - *sjĩ*<sub>3</sub> nonsense syllable in children's games and rhymes (cp. Egerod, p. 85, syllable *ni*). The syllable is in Sathekwok inserted after each word, with a special variant at the end consisting of a *s/sj* initial plus a final identical (also in tone) with that of the immediately preceding word, e. g., *ŋjĩ* *sjĩ* *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> *sjĩ* *láj*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *sáj* "where are you going?", *ŋáj* *sjĩ* *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> *sjĩ* *sã*<sub>1</sub> *sjĩ* *thêw*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* *kôk*<sub>2</sub> *sôk* "I'm going to Sathekwok". - *sjĩ*<sub>2</sub> as in *ʔô*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* "to go to the privy", *sjĩ* *hăj* "privy", *ʔô*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* *thũŋ*<sub>1</sub> "honeybucket". - *sjĩ*<sub>3</sub> as in *sjĩ* *ʔm̃* *hèn*<sub>1</sub> *kòŋ*<sub>2</sub> "obstinately refuse to talk". - *sjĩ*<sub>1</sub> B *sjĩ* *káj*<sub>1</sub> "world"; *sjĩ*<sub>1</sub> *kăn*<sub>1</sub> "this world, this life"; cp. *sé*<sub>1</sub>. - *sjĩ*<sub>7</sub> B *khjũn* *sjĩ* "nearsighted". - *sjĩ*<sub>8</sub> as in *kòŋ*<sub>2</sub> *sjĩ* *fũj*<sub>1</sub> "to gossip". - *sjĩ*<sub>9</sub> as in *sjĩ* *thjên* "plant (rice) on the field". - *sjĩ*<sub>10</sub> B *sjĩ* *ljĩ* "influence, power, potential".

*zjĩ*<sub>1</sub> B *zjĩ* *chjên*<sub>2</sub> "before"; *zjĩ* *hév*<sub>3</sub> "after"; *sò*<sub>1</sub> *zjĩ* "therefore"; *zjĩ* *wũj*<sub>6</sub> "consider, think". - *zjĩ*<sub>2</sub>: only in a few stereotyped phrases, like *tjên*<sub>2</sub> *zjĩ* "be equal to". - *zjĩ*<sub>1</sub> B- *-kò*<sub>1</sub> "if"; F *zjĩ*<sub>1</sub> *phjĩn*<sub>3</sub> *zjĩ* *sè* "as poor as if cleaned; destitute". - *zjĩ*<sub>4</sub> only in the phrase *zjĩ* *chjà* "further, in addition". - *zjĩ*<sub>6</sub> B *ʔã*<sub>1</sub> *zjĩ* "mother's sister" (unspecified); *ʔã*<sub>1</sub> *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *zjĩ* "mother's older sister"; *ʔã*<sub>1</sub> *zjĩ* *càj*<sub>1</sub> "mother's younger sister". - *zjĩ*<sub>2</sub> B *zjĩ* *cóŋ* "rely on, depend on". - *zjĩ*<sub>3</sub> F "chair". - *zjĩ*<sub>4</sub> B *zjĩ* *sùj* "rain"; - *zjĩ*<sub>2</sub> B *kăw*<sub>1</sub> *zjĩ*

“trade”, zûŋ<sub>1</sub> zjí “to be easy”. – zj<sub>6</sub> B zjí sũ<sub>2</sub>; zjěw<sub>2</sub> mât<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> zjí sũ<sub>2</sub> “what is its meaning?”. – zj<sub>7</sub> as in mjâŋ zjí “reputation”.

cj<sub>1</sub> (alternative pron.: cũ<sub>1</sub>) only in fixed expressions; ?âj cji tãŋ<sub>2</sub> “dwarf”. – cj<sub>3</sub> B cji cji cã cã onomat. for birds’ chattering. cji “a kind of louse”. – cj<sub>2</sub> B sù<sub>7</sub> cji cãj<sub>1</sub> “finger”, kjôk cji “toe”, sù<sub>7</sub> cji kũŋ<sub>2</sub> “thumb”, njí cji “index finger”, túŋ<sub>2</sub> cji “middle finger”, sjí<sub>3</sub> cji “ring finger”, mũj<sub>1</sub> cji “little finger”. – cj<sub>5</sub> B cji mój “sisters”, tháj<sub>1</sub> cji “eldest sister”. – cj<sub>2</sub>: kãw<sub>1</sub> cji fã “cultivated woman”. – cj<sub>3</sub>: cji ?âj káj<sub>6</sub> “the shortest one”. – cj<sub>6</sub> as in fûŋ<sub>1</sub> cji “a birthmark”.

chj<sub>2</sub> B chji ljôŋ<sub>1</sub> “to be miserable”. – chj<sub>3</sub>, cp. sjí<sub>3</sub>. – chj<sub>1</sub> “a pond, a dam”. – chj<sub>2</sub> B chji kã<sub>3</sub> oneself (cp. Mand. tzyhji): ŋâj chji kã<sub>3</sub> hí “I’m going myself”. Cp. chú<sub>5</sub>. – chj<sub>5</sub> B as in cù<sub>2</sub> chji “administer, manage (e.g. a temple, a cloister)”. – chj<sub>6</sub>: chji kãŋ<sub>3</sub> “a spoon” (cp. sjí<sub>2</sub>). – chj<sub>3</sub>: tù<sub>1</sub> chji “the navel”. – chj<sub>1</sub> “to be ashamed”. – chj<sub>4</sub> also in chji hãj<sub>2</sub> táj<sub>1</sub> “loosen the shoestring”. – chj<sub>5</sub> “to marry (about a man)”; chji làw<sub>1</sub> phô “marry a woman”. – chj<sub>6</sub> B chji ŋâ<sub>1</sub> “teeth”. – chj<sub>1</sub> “to deal with”: (kjí “him, it”; kùj “ghosts”). – chj<sub>2</sub> “young animal of male sex”; cũ<sub>10</sub> chji “porkling”, mjáw<sub>1</sub> chji “kitten”, mã<sub>2</sub> chji “foal, colt”.

lj<sub>1</sub> (occasionally ně, njí) final particle, roughly corresponding to Mand. .ne I. (Chao, Dict., p. 36). – lj<sub>3</sub> “mile”, zjín<sub>1</sub> ljí “English mile”. – lj<sub>6</sub> B as in ?ô<sub>1</sub> ljí thô<sub>1</sub> fút<sub>2</sub> “Amitābha Buddha”, (formula in prayer and invocation). – lj<sub>3</sub> see tù<sub>1</sub>. – lj<sub>3</sub>: ljí māv<sub>1</sub> kjì<sub>5</sub> zjèn “it is not very far”. – lj<sub>2</sub> rather rare in coll.; “inside” as a localizer is (lúj<sub>1</sub>) tù<sub>1</sub>. – lj<sub>5</sub> as in njâm<sub>3</sub> ljí “to be cruel”.

pj<sub>4</sub> (alternative forms: phj<sub>1</sub>, pjí<sub>1</sub>), (“passive”:) māv<sub>2</sub> cãj<sub>1</sub> pjí fũŋ<sub>3</sub> chũj<sub>1</sub> ejěw<sub>1</sub> hõj “his hat was blown away by the wind” (more common in coll.: pjín<sub>1</sub>). – pj<sub>1</sub> F (comparison:) ŋâj pjí njí<sub>2</sub> kãw<sub>2</sub> làw<sub>1</sub> “I am older than you”. – pj<sub>2</sub> B “any of the four limbs”: sù<sub>7</sub> pjí “arm” (from shoulder to wrist), kjôk pjí “leg” (from hip to ankle), sóŋ<sub>1</sub> pjí “upper arm”, hã pjí “forearm”, tháj<sub>1</sub> pjí “thigh”, (kjôk) hã pjí “calf of the leg”. – pj<sub>1</sub> cp. pjí<sub>4</sub>, phj<sub>1</sub>. – pj<sub>3</sub> see pâ. – pj<sub>4</sub> F “to close”; also as in sù<sub>7</sub> kjôk pjí sãj<sub>3</sub> sãj<sub>3</sub> “my hands and feet are numb.”.

phj<sub>1</sub> cp. pjí<sub>4</sub> pjí<sub>1</sub>. – phj<sub>2</sub> F “leather, skin”: hãj<sub>2</sub> phj<sub>1</sub> “shoe leather”, tàj phj<sub>1</sub> “sole of shoe”; ŋân<sub>1</sub> phj<sub>1</sub> cũ<sub>10</sub> “hard-skinned pig” (abusive term); kjít<sub>3</sub> cãj<sub>1</sub> phj<sub>1</sub> “orange peel”; thêw<sub>2</sub> lã<sub>3</sub> phj<sub>1</sub>

“skin on head (from forehead to neck)”. — *phj<sub>2</sub>* F “sense of smell”; *phj<sub>1</sub> kŭŋ<sub>2</sub>* “nose”; *phj<sub>1</sub> fŭt<sub>3</sub> mŭn* “nostril(s)”; *phj<sub>1</sub> lŭŋ<sub>5</sub>* “snivel”; (redupl.) “to smell (nose) at (to see if . . .)”: *phj<sub>1</sub> phj<sub>1</sub> khón njà tò fǎ hjǒŋ<sub>1</sub> ʔǎ hjǒŋ<sub>1</sub>* “smell at the flowers to see if they have fragrance”.

*mj<sub>1</sub>* F “eyebrow” (also: *mj<sub>1</sub> mǎw*); *cjéw<sub>1</sub> mj<sub>1</sub>* “knit the brows”; *ŋàn mj<sub>1</sub>* “eyelid”; *fò<sub>1</sub> sǎw<sub>2</sub> táw ŋàn mj<sub>1</sub>* “the situation is critical”. — *mj<sub>2</sub>* B *ŋô<sub>2</sub> mj<sub>1</sub> sǎn* N. pr. — *mj<sub>1</sub>* F “rice”; *tháp mj<sub>1</sub>* “pound rice”.

## II. Final -e (Table 2, p. 106).

*kjê* as in *lâm<sub>4</sub> kjê kjê* “blue” (in predicate).

*hé* I. F “is, are” (Mand. shy): *hé hâk<sub>1</sub> kǎ<sub>3</sub> ŋjŋ* “he is a Hakka”; *hé mât<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub>* “what is it?”; *hé ʔǎ hé* “is it (he, she)?”.

II. Adv. for emphasis: *hé lók<sub>1</sub> sùj* “it does rain”; *zjěw<sub>2</sub> ŋjŋ hé kân zjǒŋ kòŋ<sub>2</sub>* “there are people who do say (talk) like that”.

III. Sentence Adv., expressing condition: *hé lók<sub>1</sub> sùj ŋáj ʔǎ hí* “if it rains I’ll not go”.

*sě* as in *sě th<sub>1</sub>* “worship at the graves”. — *sě* “to wash”; *sě mjèn<sub>1</sub>* “wash one’s face”. — *sé<sub>1</sub>* “lifetime, generation”: *zjŋt<sub>1</sub> sé tŭ mâw<sub>1</sub> fâp cjǒŋ njà thjǎw<sub>3</sub> kjŋm<sub>2</sub> chǎj<sub>1</sub> chjŋm<sub>2</sub> tjê<sub>1</sub> tàw<sub>1</sub> ne* “one would spend one’s whole life without being able to find that golden hairpin.” Cp. *sj<sub>1</sub>*. — *sé<sub>2</sub>* “to be small”: *sé làw<sub>1</sub> (càj<sub>1</sub>)* “child, baby”; *sé phô*, or *ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> sé* “concubine”. — *sé<sub>3</sub>* as in *sé lôŋ<sub>3</sub>* “son-in-law”.

*chjê* “even” as in *tók<sub>2</sub> chjê* “regularize, cut even, arrange (e.g. matches in a box so that all heads are turned the same way)”; *tún chjê* “to stack (papers)”. — *chjé* F “to catch, to spread”; *phjáj chjé tàw<sub>1</sub> ŋjŋ<sub>2</sub>* “you have caught the disease”.

*ně* (alternating with *njŋ*, *ljŋ*), final particle.

*pjê* F “to be bad”; *pjê tít* “he is worse” (about patient); *pjê fó<sub>1</sub>* “low-grade goods”.

*mě* F “mother”; *ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> mě* “mother”; *ŋǎ mě* “my mother”. — *mé* occasionally as a contraction of (*hó*) *ʔǎ hé* (cp. *hé* I).

## III. Final -a (Table 3, p. 107).

*ʔǎ<sub>1-2</sub>* I. B prefix occurring in kinship terms: *ʔǎ kŭŋ<sub>2</sub>* “grandfather (father’s father)”, *ʔǎ kǒ<sub>1</sub>* “elder brother”, *ʔǎ cjà kŭŋ<sub>2</sub>* “grandfather (mother’s father)”; *ʔǎ pǎ<sub>3</sub>* “father”, *ʔǎ cjà* “elder

sister", etc. II. B prefix attached to any word in a vocative function, as in calling passers-by: ?ǎ làw<sub>1</sub> phjên<sub>2</sub> "hello there!". III. B final particle roughly corresponding to Mand. .a (Chao, Dict. p. 40): ɲjî<sub>2</sub> kân fój khǎj tǔŋ<sub>3</sub> sjǐ<sub>1</sub> ?ǎ "you are clever at carrying things!" - ?ǎ<sub>3</sub> B ?ǎ phjèn "opium"; sjít<sub>1</sub> ?ǎ phjèn "smoke opium"; ?ǎ phjèn zjĕn<sub>2,4</sub> kòn<sub>5</sub> "opium den". - ?ǎ B "(wedge-) shaped space, especially between fingers, teeth": sù<sub>7</sub> cji<sub>2</sub> ?ǎ "space between fingers". - ?á: "or", as in ?ǎ tǐ<sub>1</sub> cjin<sub>5</sub> ?á kà<sub>1</sub> "I don't know if it is true or false".

kǎ<sub>1</sub> F "to increase": kǎ ká<sub>0</sub> "increase the price"; kǎ tǒ tǐt "add a little more". - kǎ<sub>3</sub> "family, household"; kǎ thǐn<sub>3</sub> "household"; B- "-in-law": kǎ njôŋ "mother-in-law (husband's mother)"; kǎ kǒn<sub>0</sub> "father-in-law (husband's father)". - kǎ<sub>4</sub> as in kǎ sǎŋ (last character unidentified) "tool". - kǎ<sub>5</sub> F "melon"; sjǐ<sub>1</sub> kǎ "water melon"; mùk<sub>1</sub> kǎ "papaya". - kà<sub>1</sub> "to be false": kòŋ<sub>2</sub> kà wá "tell lies". - kà<sub>2</sub> B "alone, solitary"; kà làw<sub>2</sub> "widower"; kà fú<sub>11</sub> "widow". - ká<sub>1</sub> F "frame, rack, stand"; sjóŋ<sub>4</sub> ká "picture frame", kù<sub>5</sub> ká "support for a large drum"; mó<sub>2</sub> ká "support for quern" (see Hommel, fig. 159); fán<sub>3</sub> ká "bamboo screen used for steaming food" (see Hommel, fig. 229, object No. 1 from left). - ká<sub>2</sub> F "to give a daughter in marriage; marry (of a woman); ká mój cù<sub>1</sub> (or càj<sub>1</sub>) "marry away a daughter"; ká pjǐn<sub>1</sub> ɲjǐn có ?ǎ<sub>1,2</sub> sé<sub>2</sub> "become someone's concubine"; kòj ká "remarry" (of woman; also: ká kó<sub>2</sub> làw<sub>1</sub> kǔŋ<sub>2</sub>). - ká<sub>4</sub> F "a leave". - ká<sub>5</sub> B sǎm<sub>2</sub> ká "clothes-hanger". - ká<sub>6</sub> F "price" (also ká chjĕn<sub>5</sub>); ká<sub>1</sub> chjĕn<sub>5</sub> phjâŋ<sub>1</sub> "prices are low".

kjǎ B substitute with 3rd person reference (cp. kjǐ) in the possessive ("his, her, its, their"), usually prefixed directly to a noun (but separable from it by noun-modifiers), if expressing "inalienable property"; otherwise followed by subordinating particle káj<sub>6</sub>: kjǎ mǎ<sub>4</sub> kjǎ pǎ<sub>3</sub> "her (his) mother and father"; kjǎ làw<sub>1</sub> kǔŋ<sub>2</sub> "her husband"; kjǎ zjít<sub>1</sub> cák<sub>1</sub> còŋ<sub>2</sub> sǒŋ<sub>1</sub> mjǐn<sub>3</sub> cǔ<sub>5</sub> ("his one pearl in the hand" ɔ: "the apple of his eye" = "his only daughter"); kjǎ ljòŋ ɲjǐn "the two of them, both"; kjǎ tĕw<sub>2</sub> "they"; kjǎ káj<sub>6</sub> chjĭ<sub>2</sub> kǎ<sub>3</sub> fǎ zjĕn<sub>10</sub> "their own flower garden". Cp. ɲǎ, ɲjǎ.

khǎ<sub>1</sub> as in wúk khǎ (alternating with kǎ<sub>3</sub>, hǎ) "home"; chǒj wúk khǎ "to be at home".



*hă* I. F “come (go) from, come (go) off”: *hă chă* “step off the car”, *hă thôn<sub>1</sub>* “go home from class”; B- *lôj*, *hí<sub>1</sub>*: *kjî* *hă* *ljêw<sub>5</sub>* *hă* *hí<sub>1</sub>* “he is going downstairs”. II. -B localizer: *côk<sub>3</sub>* *tàj* *hă* “under the table”; *hă* *ljêw<sub>5</sub>* *hă* “to go downstairs”; *săn* *kjôk* *hă* “at the foot of the mountain”. III. B “down, lower”: *hă* *ljêw<sub>5</sub>* *hă* “downstairs”. Cp. *há<sub>1</sub>*. – *hă<sub>2</sub>* B as in *hâ* *mâ<sub>5</sub>* “frog”, *hâ* *cù<sub>1</sub>* “shrimp”, *ljûn* *hâ* “lobster”. – *hă<sub>3</sub>* see *lá*. – *hă<sub>1</sub>* I. “moment”: *hă<sub>2</sub>* *sè* *mjén<sub>1</sub>* *káj<sub>6</sub>* *há* “when you were washing your hands”; *kjîm<sub>1</sub>* *há* “now”. II. F “to lower”: *há* *thêw<sub>2</sub>*. III. AN for verbal action: *sjò<sub>1</sub>* *há* “think it over”, *thèn<sub>2</sub>* (*zjî<sub>1</sub>*) *há* “wait a little”; *fò<sub>2</sub>* *mún<sub>1</sub>* *zjî<sub>1</sub>* *há* “visit for a little”. Cp. *hă*. – *hă<sub>2</sub>* F “summer” (also *há* *thjén*).

*hjä* only in *ʔă<sub>1</sub>* *hjä* *kõ<sub>1</sub>* “Hoklo”.

*hjä* B substitute with 1st person reference (cp. *hâj*) in the possessive (“my, our”), usually prefixed directly to a noun (but separable from it by noun-modifiers) if expressing “inalienable property”; otherwise followed by subordinating particle *káj<sub>6</sub>*: *hjä* *mă<sub>4</sub>* *hjä* *pă<sub>3</sub>* “my mother and father”; *lôj* *hjä* *njä* *thá<sub>1</sub>* “come to my house”; *hjä* *káj<sub>6</sub>* *sũ<sub>6</sub>* “my book”; *hjä* *têw<sub>2</sub>* “we”. Cp. *kjä*, *hjä*. – *hjä<sub>1</sub>* B “as in *hâ* *chj<sub>6</sub>* (also *chj<sub>6</sub>* *hâ*) “teeth”, *sjó<sub>3</sub>* *hjä* “ivory”. – *hjä<sub>1</sub>* F “tile”. – *hjä<sub>2</sub>* as in *ʔă<sub>1</sub>* *hjä* *khón* “to be ugly”.

*hjä* B substitute with 2nd person reference (cp. *hă<sub>2</sub>*) in the possessive (“your”), usually prefixed directly to a noun (but separable from it by noun-modifiers) if expressing “inalienable property”; otherwise followed by subordinating particle *káj<sub>6</sub>*: *hjä* *mă<sub>4</sub>* *hjä* *pă<sub>3</sub>* “your mother and father”; *hjä* *káj<sub>6</sub>* *chôn<sub>2</sub>* *săm<sub>2</sub>* “your coat”; *hjä* *têw<sub>2</sub>* “you” (plur.); *hjä* *ljòn* *káj<sub>6</sub>* *hjin* “you two”. Cp. *kjä*, *hjä*.

*tà* I. F “to beat, to fight, to break, to effect”: *tà* *ʔă<sub>1</sub>* *khøj* “cannot open it”; *hâj* *pjîn<sub>1</sub>* *hă<sub>2</sub>* *tà* “I was hit by you”; *tà* *kăw<sub>1</sub>* “to fight”. II. AN “a dozen”: *zjî<sub>1</sub>* *tà* *kăj<sub>6</sub>* *chün<sub>2</sub>* “a dozen of eggs”.

*thă* B as in *khjî<sub>4</sub>* *thă* “(something) else”, *kôn<sub>4</sub>* *thă* *kjî* “never mind him”; *thă* *hjin* “other people”; otherwise unknown in coll.

*să<sub>1</sub>* F “sand”; *să* *thêw<sub>2</sub>* *kôk<sub>2</sub>* N. pr. “Sandy Hook”(?); *lâj<sub>2</sub>* *să* “cement”. – *să<sub>3</sub>* B as in *să* *sjîn<sub>1</sub>* “haughty, proud”. – *să* B “reptile”; *thúk<sub>1</sub>* *să* “poisonous snake”; *sjî<sub>3</sub>* *kjôk* *să* “lizzard, scorpion”; *să* *thêw<sub>2</sub>* “infected finger”. – *să<sub>1</sub>* (alternating with *sá*) B: *ljîn<sub>5</sub>* *să* “neighbour”; *să* *há<sub>1</sub>* “my (poor) house”. – *să<sub>4</sub>* F “to sprinkle”;

sà sáw<sub>2</sub> mún chjên<sub>2</sub> "I sprinkle and sweep before my own door, I mind my own business = it's nothing that concerns you". - sá<sub>1</sub> cp. sà<sub>1</sub>. - sá<sub>2</sub> cp. sà<sub>2</sub>. - sá<sub>4</sub> F "to shoot" (especially with arrow or slingshot).

sjà F "to write" (also: sjà sú<sub>2</sub>).

zjǎ<sub>1</sub> "also". - zjǎ<sub>2</sub> B "father, paternal": zjâ ʔǒj<sub>2</sub> "parents"; ljòŋ cù<sub>1</sub> zjâ "father and son"; kǔ<sub>1</sub> zjâ "husband of father's sister". - zjâ<sub>1</sub> B "field": chǒj zjâ ŋó<sub>1</sub> "in the fields". - zjâ<sub>2</sub> F "to scratch" as in zjâ zjít<sub>1</sub> há<sub>1</sub> "to scratch a little". - zjâ F "night; to be late"; kó<sub>2</sub> zjâ "spend the night"; sjít<sub>1</sub> zjâ "eat supper"; ʔǒj hàw zjâ "it's going to be late".

cǎ<sub>1</sub> B cǎ<sub>3</sub> cǎ<sub>3</sub> cǎ cǎ onomat. for birds' chirping. - cǎ<sub>2</sub> F "umbrella": zjít<sub>1</sub> pà cǎ "an umbrella". - cǎ<sub>1</sub> B as in kjǎ<sub>2</sub> cǎ "reporter"; fjét<sub>1</sub> cǎ "maybe". - cǎ<sub>3</sub> F "sugar cane".

cjà B "sister, maternal": cjà phô "grandmother (mother's mother)", cjà kǔŋ<sub>2</sub> "grandmother (mother's father); tháj<sub>1</sub> cjà "young, unmarried woman" (also as polite address-form to an unknown woman older than one-self); làw<sub>1</sub> lháj<sub>1</sub> cjà "elderly unmarried woman". - cjà<sub>1</sub> F "borrow, lend, loan": cjà (tàw<sub>1</sub>) lôj "to borrow"; cjà chjên<sub>5</sub> pǎ<sub>1</sub> kjǎ "lend him money".

chǎ<sub>1</sub> B- cù<sub>1</sub> "two-pronged Chinese fork" (Hommel, fig. 230). - chǎ<sub>2</sub> F "cart, vehicle"; tǎn<sub>2</sub> chǎ "bicycle"; tâp<sub>2</sub> chǎ "go by car, train". - chǎ<sub>3</sub> B "a mistake, to be mistaken". Cp. chǎ<sub>4</sub>. - chǎ<sub>4</sub> B as in hí<sub>3</sub> chǎ hí<sub>3</sub> kjǎp "to pant, to be out of breath". - chǎ<sub>1</sub> F "tea"; chǎ<sub>1</sub> chǎ "to make tea"; kǒŋ<sub>1</sub> (or pùŋ) chǎ "to serve tea". - chǎ<sub>1</sub> B: tǒ chǎ "thank you".

njà I. F substitute with demonstrative function ("this thing"): njà cǎ<sub>1</sub> hé kjǎ "that's really him", II. B determiner ("this"): njà chǎ<sub>1</sub> sjǎ<sub>1</sub> "(at) this time". III. "that place"; chǒj njà "there".

lǎ<sub>1</sub> F "take, pick"; lǎ fǎ "pick flowers"; in verbal expressions in series: lǎ sǔ<sub>6</sub> há hí<sub>1</sub> "take the book down here". - lǎ<sub>2</sub> B- cǎ<sub>1</sub> twins". - lǎ<sub>3</sub> -B suffix added to thêw<sub>2</sub>: thêw<sub>2</sub> lǎ phǎ<sub>1</sub> "skin on head" (from forehead to neck); thêw<sub>2</sub> lǎ hôk "skull". - lá F "to visit": hí<sub>1</sub> lâ kjǎ "go and visit him"; lâ njǎn hâk<sub>1</sub> "go and visit people". - lá B- hâ<sub>3</sub> I. determiner = Mand. sherm: lá hâ<sub>3</sub> ŋǎ<sub>1</sub> "what man". II. substitute = Mand. sheir: lá hâ<sub>3</sub> tǎ<sub>1</sub> "who knows"; lá hâ<sub>3</sub> zjǎ<sub>1</sub> ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> tǎ<sub>1</sub> "nobody knows"; lá hâ<sub>3</sub> kǎ<sub>6</sub> lá<sub>6</sub> cù<sub>1</sub> "whose child". Cp. hô<sub>1</sub>.

*pă*<sub>1</sub> B AN for *còŋ*<sub>2</sub>: *tà hõj zjít*<sub>1</sub> *pă còŋ*<sub>2</sub> "he hit him with his hand". – *pă*<sub>2</sub> B final particle, indicating impatience or obviousness: *cáj*<sub>1</sub> *pjín*<sub>1</sub> *tõ tít pă* "give me some more"; *hé sãm*<sub>1</sub> *tjáv*<sub>3</sub> *chjên*<sub>5</sub> *pă* "it's three strings of cash, don't you see!" – *pă*<sub>3</sub> F "father"; *ŋă pă* "my father". – *pă*<sub>4</sub> F "scab, itch". – *pá* B as in *châw*<sub>2</sub> *săŋ*<sub>1</sub> *pâ pjí*<sub>3</sub> "what a noise!". – *pà* B AN for *că*<sub>2</sub> "umbrella, chaw" "straw", *fă* "flower", *sò*<sub>2</sub> *thêw*<sub>2</sub> "lock". – *pá* B "vast open field" (*fõŋ*<sub>2</sub> *pá*).

*phă*<sub>1</sub> F "to pull": *phâ hõj lôj khón* "he pulled it up and looked at it". – *phă*<sub>2</sub> F "struggle (with arms)": *chõj sùj tù*<sub>1</sub> *sù*<sub>7</sub> *phâ kjòk khjét*<sub>2</sub> "struggle with arms and feet in the water". – *phă*<sub>3</sub> "rake, borrow"; *tăŋ*<sub>2</sub> *phâ* "grabbing fork" (Hommel, fig. 92, left and upper middle); *lâj*<sub>2</sub> *phâ* "harrow" (Hommel, fig. 88; in Sathewkok usually with iron teeth). – *phá*<sub>1</sub> B as in *sù*<sub>7</sub> *phá* "handkerchief". – *phá*<sub>2</sub> "be afraid": *phá fój lók*<sub>1</sub> *sùj* "I'm afraid it's going to rain". – *phá*<sub>3</sub> B *phá kũŋ*<sub>1</sub> "go on strike".

*fă* F "flower": *fă zjên*<sub>10</sub> "flower garden"; *fă kjhî*<sub>5</sub> *hâk*<sub>1</sub> "Hakkas residing in U.S.A."; B *fă sjăw*<sub>2</sub> "to spend". – *fá* B *fân*<sub>2</sub> *fâ thí*<sub>1</sub> *fõŋ*<sub>1</sub> "noisy place" (e.g. about a market-place). Cp. *wâ*<sub>2</sub>.

*wă*<sub>1</sub> B final particle with implication "n'est-ce pas": *hám ŋjî cò zjõŋ*<sub>2</sub> *kăj*<sub>6</sub> *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *wõŋ*<sub>1</sub> *wă* "they call you the expert chicken-raiser, don't they?". – *wă*<sub>2</sub> B *chjăŋ wă* "frog" (more common in coll.: *hâ*<sub>2</sub> *mâ*<sub>5</sub>). – *wá*<sub>1</sub> B as in *khón làw*<sub>1</sub> *kõŋ*<sub>5</sub> *wâ wâ* "he caught sight of an open space (in the landscape)". – *wá*<sub>2</sub> "noise". Cp. *fâ*. – *wá* F "to say; word(s)"; *zjêw*<sub>2</sub> *ŋjín wá* "some people say"; *wá ŋáj tŋ*<sub>1</sub> "tell me"; *kòŋ*<sub>2</sub> *mât*<sub>1</sub> *káj*<sub>6</sub> *wá* "what is he saying?".

*mă*<sub>1</sub> B *mă cậ*<sub>1</sub> "saw-horse" (Hommel, figs. 330, 331, 364). Character identical with *mõ*<sub>1</sub>. – *mă*<sub>2</sub> F "horse"; *mă kù*<sub>3</sub> "male horse"; *mă mâ*<sub>1,3</sub> "mare"; *mă cậ*<sub>1</sub> "foal" (further specified acc. to sex: *mă kù*<sub>3</sub> *cậ*<sub>1</sub>, *mă mâ*<sub>1,3</sub> *cậ*<sub>1</sub>). – *mă*<sub>4</sub> B *ă*<sub>1</sub> *mă* "mother"; *sù*<sub>7</sub> *mă* "elderly domestic"; *lăj*<sub>1</sub> *mă* "wet nurse". – *mă*<sub>5</sub> B *mă làw*<sub>3</sub> "agate" – *mă*<sub>1</sub> -B suffix for female gender esp. in animals (cats, dogs, horses, sheep, hens, etc.): *mjáv*<sub>1</sub> *mâ* "female cat"; *mă*<sub>1</sub> *mâ* "mare"; *kjêw*<sub>3</sub> *mâ* "she-dog"; B "female": *mâ mă*<sub>4</sub> "mother"; *chjên*<sub>6</sub> *kjòk mâ* "women with bound feet". Cp. *mâ*<sub>3</sub>, *kù*<sub>3</sub>. – *mă*<sub>2</sub> "hemp"; *ljíp*<sub>2</sub> *mâ* "straw hat" (Cantonese type). –

*má*<sub>3</sub> sometimes for *mâ*<sub>1</sub>. – *má*<sub>4</sub> “ginger”; *mâ* *thô*<sub>4</sub> *pjà*<sub>1</sub> *cà*<sub>1</sub> “cake made of ginger and sugar”. – *má*<sub>5</sub> B *hâ*<sub>2</sub> *mâ* “frog”. – *má* F “to scold”.

IV. Final -u (Table 4, p. 108).

*kũ*<sub>1</sub> B *kũ* *cà*<sub>1</sub> “father’s younger sister”; *thá*<sub>1</sub> *kũ* “father’s elder sister”; *kũ* *phô* “sister of father’s father”; *kũ* *zjà*<sub>2</sub> “husband of father’s younger sister”. – *kũ*<sub>2</sub> F “mushroom”. – *kũ*<sub>3</sub> B: *kũ* *thêw*<sub>2</sub> *kũ*<sub>2</sub> “widower”. – *kũ*<sub>1</sub> “old-time, old”; *kũ* *lâw*<sub>1</sub> *pàn*<sub>2</sub> “elderly man or woman who dresses and/or thinks in an old-fashioned way”. – *kũ*<sub>3</sub> (cp. *mâ*<sub>1</sub>) -B suffix for male gender in animals: *mă*<sub>1</sub> *kũ* “male horse”; *kjêw*<sub>3</sub> *kũ* “he-dog”; *mjàw*<sub>1</sub> *kũ* (or: *kũ*<sub>2</sub>) “male cat”. – *kũ*<sub>6</sub> B *kũ* *kũ* *wá* “to hawl out, to scold”. – *kũ*<sub>3</sub> B “be careful, circumspect”; *ŋjê*<sub>2</sub> *kũ* *tjên*<sub>2</sub> *lôj* “you should take care” (e.g. in selecting people).

*khù* “be bitter, serious”; *tjê*<sub>2</sub> *tâw*<sub>1</sub> *hâw* *khù* “he had a serious fall”. Cp. *fũ*<sub>1</sub>. – *ŋú*<sub>2</sub> B *chó*<sub>2</sub> *ŋú* “a mistake”.

*tũ* Adv. (verb modifier): *láj*<sub>2</sub> *ŋjîn* *tũ* *có* *tjê*<sub>1</sub> “anyone can do it”; *ŋâj* *tũ* *ʔm̃* *tĩ*<sub>1</sub> “I don’t even know”. – *tũ*<sub>1</sub> B “inside, space, area inside”; -B localizer (Mand. .lii); part of localizer: *tũ* *ljĩ*<sub>8</sub> (Mand. lii-tour); F “stomach”; *hók* *thô*<sub>1</sub> *tũ* *ljĩ*<sub>8</sub> “in the school”; *sjõ*<sub>2</sub> *tũ* “inside of box”; *tũ* *phát*<sub>2</sub> “stomach”; *tũ* *phát*<sub>2</sub> *tũ* “in the stomach”; *ŋâj* *sjĩp*<sub>1</sub> *fũ*<sub>1</sub> *tũ* *ŋó*<sub>2</sub> “I’m very hungry”. – *tũ*<sub>3</sub> B *tũ* *pôk*<sub>2</sub> “to gamble”. – *tũ*<sub>2</sub> B *wũ*<sub>1</sub> *tú* *tú* “to be black” (in predicate).

*thâ*<sub>2</sub> B *thũ* *fũ*<sub>6</sub> “silly person”. – *thâ*<sub>4</sub> B *thũ* *sât*<sub>1</sub> “to butcher”. – *thũ* B “soil, local”; *lâj*<sub>2</sub> *thũ* “dirt”; *thũ* *thâm* “colloquial speech”. – *thũ*<sub>1</sub> F “to vomit” (“to spit”: *thún*). – *thũ*<sub>3</sub> F “to cross”; *thũ* *sôn* “ferry”. – *thũ*<sub>4</sub> B *thũ* *cà*<sub>1</sub> “rabbit”.

*sũ*<sub>2</sub> B *sũ* *sjò*<sub>1</sub> “to think”. – *sũ*<sub>6</sub> F “book”; *zjĩ*<sub>1</sub> *pùn* *sũ*. – *sũ*<sub>8</sub> B *sũ* *fú*<sub>12</sub> suffix in titles of artisans: *châj*<sub>3</sub> *fũ*<sub>3</sub> *sũ* *fú*<sub>12</sub> “tailor”; *có* *hâj*<sub>2</sub> *sũ* *fú*<sub>12</sub> “shoemaker”. – *sũ*<sub>9</sub> F “lion” (alternating with *sjĩ*<sub>5</sub>). – *sũ*<sub>2</sub> B *páw*<sub>2</sub> *sũ* “to revenge, a revenge”. – *sũ*<sub>3</sub> F “potato”; *făn*<sub>1</sub> *sũ* “sweet potato”. – *sũ*<sub>2</sub> F “to cause, to need, to use”; *sũ* *ŋjîn* *hâw* *phát*<sub>2</sub> “makes people very much afraid”; *ʔm̃* *sũ* *tjên*<sub>2</sub> *kân* *kjêw*<sub>2</sub> “there is no need to wait so long”; *sũ* *chjên*<sub>5</sub> “use money”. – *sũ*<sub>3</sub> “to drive”; *sũ* *chă*<sub>2</sub> “to drive a car”. – *sũ*<sub>7</sub> F “hand”; *sũ* *pjĩ*<sub>2</sub> “arm”; *sũ* *ʔăw* “elbow joint”. – *sũ*<sub>1</sub> B *tháw*<sub>3</sub> *sũ* “Taoist priest”. – *sũ*<sub>2</sub> F “character; cipher”; *sjà* *sũ* “to write”; *pát*<sub>1</sub>

tjàm zjít<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> sú “five past eight”; pát<sub>1</sub> tjàm sjíp<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> sú “ten minutes to nine”; kjèw<sub>1</sub> tjàm sàw<sub>1</sub> zjít<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> sú “five minutes to nine”. – sù<sub>4</sub> F “to bear, suffer, endure”; sú fát<sub>3</sub> “be punished”. – sù<sub>9</sub> “affair, matter”; mǎw<sub>1</sub> sú “not at all”; sú chjín<sub>7</sub> “affair”. – sù<sub>12</sub> “a number; to count”; sú khón kjì<sub>5</sub> tǒ cāk<sub>1</sub> “count to see how many there are”; sú sù<sub>2</sub> “cipher, numeral”. – sù<sub>14</sub> F “tree, wood”; cǒŋ<sub>8</sub> sú “camphor wood”; hé sú cǒ káj<sub>6</sub> “is made of wood”. – sù<sub>15</sub> F “to erect; to be erected”; sú hjòŋ<sub>1</sub> “plant a joss stick”.

cǔ<sub>1</sub> (cp. cǔ<sub>1</sub>): sjí<sub>3</sub> fūn<sub>1</sub> cǔ zjít<sub>1</sub> “one fourth”. – cǔ<sub>3</sub> F “to rent, a rent”; cǔ wák “rent a house”; fòŋ<sub>2</sub> cǔ “house rent”. – cǔ<sub>5</sub> B cǔm<sub>1,5</sub> cǔ “pearl”. – cǔ<sub>7</sub> B kòŋ<sub>3</sub> cǔ sjí<sub>4</sub> “Canton”. – cǔ<sub>10</sub> F “pig”; cǔ kù<sub>3</sub> “male piglet”. – cǔ<sub>3</sub> B ljòŋ cǔ ʔǒj<sub>2</sub> “mother and son”; cǔ ŋjì<sub>1</sub> “children”. – cǔ<sub>2</sub> B wák cǔ “landlord”; thjèn cǔ “landowner”. – cǔ<sub>3</sub> B kjín cǔ sjèn<sub>3</sub> “pay respect to ancestors” (at marriage ceremony). – cǔ<sub>4</sub> B cǔ kǎj<sub>1</sub> ŋjì lón<sub>3</sub> “a streetwalker, prostitute”. – cǔ<sub>6</sub> F “to cook”; cǔ fán<sub>3</sub>. – cú B “day time, noon”; sǒŋ<sub>1</sub> cú “forenoon”; hǎ cú “afternoon”; tǒŋ cú “noon”; sjít<sub>1</sub> cú “eat at noon; lunch”.

chú<sub>6</sub> F “to eliminate”; chù . . . ŋǒj “except”. – chù<sub>7</sub> B chù fòŋ<sub>2</sub> “kitchen”. – chù<sub>2</sub> B làw<sub>1</sub> chù “rat”. – chù<sub>3</sub> B chù káj<sub>3</sub> “to be ugly”. – chú<sub>2</sub> F “to live; living place”. – chú<sub>4</sub> B pǒŋ<sub>1</sub> chú kjí “help him”. – chú<sub>5</sub> B “self”; chú sāt<sub>1</sub> “kill oneself”. Cp. chjî<sub>2</sub>. – chú<sub>9</sub> B chú chú tǔ zjèw<sub>2</sub> “he is everywhere”.

lǔ<sub>2</sub> as cǒj zjít<sub>2</sub> lǔ<sub>3</sub> F “to salt”; lǔ cǔ<sub>10</sub> ŋjók “to salt pork”. – lǔ<sub>2</sub> alternating with lù. – lǔ<sub>4</sub> B fò<sub>1</sub> lú “store”; lǔ cǎj<sub>1</sub> “small portable brick stove for charcoal”. – lǔ<sub>5</sub> B fǔ<sub>7</sub> lú “gourd”. – lǔ<sub>6</sub> B lǔ cǎj<sub>1</sub> (or cǔ<sub>1</sub>) “donkey”. – lù (cp. lǔ<sub>2</sub>) B lù ljít<sub>1</sub> thúk<sub>3</sub> sǔ<sub>6</sub> “study diligently”. – lú<sub>4</sub> B lú hí<sub>3</sub> “anger, rage”. – lú<sub>2</sub> F “road”; hǎŋ lú “walk”; tà lú lôj “come by road”. – lú<sub>3</sub> B lú sùj “dew”: F “to bare, to disclose”; lú chùt sjim kǒn<sub>4</sub> thêw<sub>2</sub> “she bared her breast”.

pǔ<sub>1</sub> B “day (and night); twenty-four hours (midnight to midnight)”; kjím<sub>1</sub> pǔ ŋjít “today”; chòk pǔ ŋjít “yesterday”; kjím<sub>1</sub> pǔ zjá “tonight”; chòk pǔ zjá “last night”; zjá pǔ sjín<sub>6</sub> (or: thêw<sub>2</sub>) “night time”. – pǔ<sub>2</sub> B pǔ njòŋ (ŋjín) “woman, girl”; zjèw<sub>2</sub> pǔ njòŋ káj<sub>6</sub> “married” (of man). – pǔ<sub>1</sub> B pǔ thêw<sub>2</sub> “axe, hatchet”. – pǔ<sub>2</sub> F “to repair” (sǎm<sub>2</sub> fú<sub>13</sub> “clothes”).

*phũ<sub>2</sub>* alternative pronunciation to *phú<sub>3</sub>*. – *phũ<sub>1</sub>* (alternative pronunciation: *fũ<sub>2</sub>*): “to support”. – *phũ<sub>3</sub>* B *phũ sât<sub>2</sub>* “bodhisattva”. – *phũ<sub>2</sub>* B *phũ cùk<sub>3</sub>* “to catch, arrest”. – *phũ<sub>2</sub>* F “step, pace”; B AN: *zjĩ<sub>1</sub> phũ lú<sub>2</sub>* “one Chinese league”. – *phũ<sub>3</sub>* B “to spread”: *phũ chõ<sub>1</sub>* “to spread a bed”; *tõ<sub>1</sub> phũ* “pawnbroker’s shop”. – *fũ<sub>1</sub>* F “-man, -er”, B “husband”; *sõn fũ* “boatman”; *kjêt<sub>3</sub> fũ chjĩ<sub>1</sub>* “become man and wife”. – *fũ<sub>2</sub>* B *fũ khjĩp* “to breathe, to pant, breath”. – *fũ<sub>2</sub>* cp. *phũ<sub>1</sub>*. – *fũ<sub>7</sub>* cp. *lũ<sub>5</sub>*. – *fũ<sub>8</sub>* B *fũ sjĩ<sub>9</sub>* “beard on chin”. – *fũ<sub>10</sub>* AN *zjĩ<sub>1</sub> fũ chã<sub>1</sub>* “a pot of tea”; *zjá fũ* “night school”. – *fũ<sub>1</sub>* (cp. *khũ*) “to be bitter”; *fũ téw<sub>2</sub> téw<sub>2</sub>* “is bitter” (as predicate). – *fũ<sub>3</sub>* B *lãw<sub>1</sub> fũ* “tiger”. – *fũ<sub>2</sub>* B *fũ chjĩn<sub>2</sub>* “father”. – *fũ<sub>7</sub>* B *fũ phá<sub>2</sub> kã<sub>3</sub>* “rotten”. – *fũ<sub>8</sub>* (alternative pronunciation: *wũ<sub>2</sub>*): *khjĩ<sub>3</sub> fũ* “to insult”. – *fũ<sub>11</sub>* B *fũ ãjĩn* “woman”. – *fũ<sub>12</sub>* cp. *sũ<sub>8</sub>*. – *fũ<sub>13</sub>* as in *sã<sub>2</sub> fũ* “clothes”. – *fũ<sub>14</sub>* B *pãw<sub>1</sub> fũ* “to protect”.

*wũ<sub>1</sub>* F “to be black”; *wũ tú<sub>2</sub> tú<sub>2</sub>* “is black” (as predicate); *wũ zjêw<sub>2</sub> zjêw<sub>2</sub>* “is glossy black”; *wũ zjĩn<sub>4</sub>* “a fly”. – *wũ<sub>3</sub>* B *phũn<sub>2</sub> wũ fõ<sub>1</sub>* “blow out a candle”. – *wũ<sub>2</sub>* only in borrowings from wenli, colloquial: *mãw<sub>1</sub>*. – *wũ<sub>2</sub>* B as in *thjãw<sub>1</sub> wũ* “to dance”. Cp. *mũ*. – *wũ<sub>2</sub>* cp. *fũ<sub>8</sub>*.

*mũ* B *mũ chjĩn<sub>2</sub>* “mother”. – *mũ* (cp. *wũ<sub>2</sub>*): *mũ khjĩ<sub>9</sub> ljĩn<sub>6</sub>* “perform the unicorn dance”. – *mũ<sub>2</sub>* B *mũ thĩ<sub>1</sub>* (or *fũn<sub>6</sub> mũ*) “tomb”.

#### V. Final -o (Table 5, p. 109).

*ʔõ<sub>1</sub>* B *ʔõ ljĩ<sub>6</sub> thõ<sub>1</sub> fũ<sub>2</sub>* “Amitãbha” (as invocation). – *ʔõ* B *ʔõ ãjãw* “to urinate”; *ʔõ sjĩ<sub>2</sub>* “to go to the privy”.

*kõ<sub>1</sub>*: *ã<sub>1</sub> kõ* “my elder brother”; *thã<sub>1</sub> kõ* “eldest brother”, *kõ cã<sub>1</sub>* “little boy”. – *kõ<sub>2</sub>* “song”; *sã<sub>1</sub> kõ* “popular song”. – *kõ<sub>1-2</sub>* “fruit”; *phjĩn<sub>2</sub> kõ* “apple”; *kõ kãw<sub>4</sub>* “jelly”. – *kõ<sub>2</sub>* “to pass, cross”; *kõ fã<sub>1</sub>* “go abroad”; *zjêw<sub>1</sub> ã<sub>1</sub> mũn khjêw* *kõ* “pass by our door”; *ʔõ<sub>1</sub> kõ khjãw* “one must pass a bridge”; *ã<sub>1</sub> kõ kãw<sub>5</sub>* *kõ ã<sub>1</sub> j* “you are taller than I”; *kõ hãw* “better”. Cp. *kãw<sub>2</sub>*.

*khõ* B *khõ zjĩ<sub>1</sub>* “can”. Cp. *hõ*. – *khõ<sub>1</sub>* “naked”. – *khõ<sub>2</sub>* F “lesson”.

*khjõ* F “eggplant”.

*hõ* B “handle” (cp. *pjã<sub>2</sub>*), in place-name: *lãn hõ sãn* “Broken Shaft Hill.” – *hõ<sub>1</sub>* B as in *lã<sub>3</sub> hõ* (probably alternant to *lã hã<sub>3</sub>* “what”; see *lã*): *kõn<sub>6</sub> mãw<sub>1</sub> lã<sub>3</sub> hõ cjĩ<sub>2</sub> tjê<sub>1</sub> tã<sub>1</sub> zjĩn<sub>2</sub> kjĩ* “the

Mandarin had nothing to answer her". – *hó*<sub>2</sub> B *hò* pǎw<sub>1</sub> "pocket". – *hó*<sub>3</sub> F "river": *kó*<sub>2</sub> *hò* "cross the river", *hò* pój "the other side of the river". – *hò* occasional variant for *khò*: *hò* zjǐ<sub>1</sub>.

*ηō* in colloquial: *ηāj*. – *ηō*<sub>2</sub> B *ηō* mǐ<sub>2</sub> sǎn N. pr. – *ηō*<sub>3</sub> "goose". – *ηó*<sub>2</sub> "to be hungry": *tù*<sub>1</sub> (phát<sub>2</sub>) *ηó* "I am hungry".

*lō* "to be many, much": *tō* sàw<sub>1</sub> "some, a few"; ?*m̃* *tō* ?*ój* "does not like (it) very much"; *tō* hàw *tō* "many more". – *tò* F "to slip away"; *tò* sùj "take shelter against rain".

*thō* I. B *thō* hāj<sub>2</sub> "slippers"; *kǎw*<sub>8</sub> *thō* "rubber slippers". II. F "to drag, carry"; *thō* kjám "carry a sword (in belt)". – *thō*<sub>1</sub> see ?*ō*<sub>1</sub>. – *thō*<sub>2</sub>: *pój* *thō* "to be hunchbacked"; *thō* càj<sub>1</sub> "a hunchback". – *thō* F "to complete, finish"; *sáw*<sub>2</sub> *thō* thǐ<sub>1</sub> "finish sweeping the floor"; *có* *thō* kǔ<sub>η</sub><sub>1</sub> *chjéw*<sub>2</sub> *fój* *lōj* "he'll come as soon as he has finished the work"; *kò<sub>η</sub>*<sub>2</sub> ?*m̃* *thō* "they could not finish talking; without finishing their talk".

*sō*<sub>1</sub> B *sō* càj<sub>1</sub> "comb". – *sō* B *sō* càj<sub>1</sub> "a fool". – *sò*<sub>1</sub> B *sò* zjǐ<sub>1</sub> "therefore"; *ηjǐ*<sub>2</sub> *sò* pǐ<sub>η</sub><sub>1</sub> *ηāj* *káj* *těw*<sub>2</sub> *fǎ* "the flowers you gave me". – *sò*<sub>2</sub> B *sò* sjǐ<sub>2</sub> "a key"; *sò* *thěw*<sub>2</sub> "a lock"; *hōj* *sò* *thěw*<sub>2</sub> "unlock the door"; F "to lock; *m̃n* *sò* *hōj* "the door is locked"; *sò* *m̃n* "lock the door".

*cò* "left": *cò* sù<sub>7</sub> "left hand"; *cò* phjèn "left side"; *cò* zjéw<sub>2</sub> "approximately". – *có* F "to make, to do"; *hàw* *lân*<sub>3</sub> *có* "very difficult to do"; *có* sjèn<sub>3</sub> sǎ<sub>η</sub><sub>1</sub> "to be a teacher"; *có* *mát*<sub>1</sub> *káj*<sub>6</sub> "why".

*chō*<sub>1</sub> F "to sit"; *chō* hǎ *hí*<sub>1</sub> "to sit down"; F "a seat": *zjéw*<sub>2</sub> *wúj*<sub>1</sub> *chō* mǒ<sub>3</sub> "is there a seat?" Cp. *chò*<sub>1</sub>. – *chō*<sub>2</sub> B *lúk* *njét* *chō* sǎm<sub>1</sub> "3rd of June". – *chō* F "to dig: *tō* sú<sub>14</sub> *kjǐn*<sub>3</sub> "to dig tree roots"; *tǎ<sub>η</sub>*<sub>2</sub> *chō* "small hoe" (Hommel, fig. 91). – *chò*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation to *chō*<sub>1</sub>. – *chó*<sub>1</sub> AN *zjǐt*<sub>1</sub> *chó* *khjâw* "a bridge". – *chó*<sub>2</sub> F "to be mistaken"; *hâ<sub>η</sub>* *chó* *lú*<sub>2</sub> "to go astray". – *chó*<sub>3</sub> F "to prefer": *ηjǐ*<sub>2</sub> *chó* *láj*<sub>3</sub> *kōn*<sub>2</sub> *pjǐt*<sub>2</sub> "which pen do you prefer?"

*lō*<sub>1</sub> final article roughly corresponding to the Mandarin final particle *.le* (phrase suffix, see Chao, Primer, p. 40). – *lō*<sub>2</sub> F "to beg for": *lō* fán<sub>3</sub> "beg for food"; *lō* làw<sub>2</sub> "beggar". – *lō*<sub>2</sub> B *lō* sǒ<sub>2</sub>, of uncertain interpretation (probably "much (loose) talk; prattle"). – *lō*<sub>3</sub> F "crate, sieve"; AN: *ljò<sub>η</sub>* *lō* *kǎj*<sub>6</sub> *chǔn*<sub>2</sub> "two baskets of eggs". – *lō*<sub>3-4</sub> B *lō* phjét<sub>2</sub> "radish".

*phō* B "woman"; *làw*<sub>1</sub> *phō* "wife"; ?*ǎ*<sub>1</sub> *phō* "grandmother

(father's mother)"; (ʔǎ<sub>1</sub>) cjà phô "grandmother (mother's mother)"; sé<sub>2</sub> phô "concubine". – phó F "to smash": phó fáj "to destroy".

fô B fô phjîn<sub>1</sub> "peace". Cp. wô<sub>2</sub>. – fò<sub>1</sub> "fire"; tjàm fò "light a fire". – fò<sub>2</sub> B fò thêw<sub>2</sub> "cook"; fò kjé "shop assistant". – fô<sub>1</sub> F "goods"; ηój kôk<sub>3</sub> fô "foreign goods". – fô<sub>2</sub> B kjũη<sub>3</sub> fô "to congratulate".

wô "a plain". – wô<sub>1</sub> F "growing rice"; kjĩm<sub>1</sub> há<sub>1</sub> wô sjíp<sub>1</sub> fũn<sub>1</sub> hàw "the rice stands very fine now"; wô ljâm<sub>2</sub> thjê<sub>t</sub> "sickle for rice-cutting"; wô thây "place for drying rice". – wô<sub>2</sub> B wô sóη<sub>2</sub> "bonze". Cp. fô.

mô<sub>1</sub> B mô cậ<sub>1</sub> "twins". Cp. mǎ<sub>1</sub>. – mô<sub>3</sub> final particle indicating question (Mand. .ma); zjêw<sub>2</sub> mô "is there any?" – mô<sub>1</sub> F "to grind". Cp. mó<sub>2</sub>. – mô<sub>2</sub> B mô kậ<sub>1</sub> "devil". – mó<sub>2</sub> F "a quern"; sák mó "stone quern" (Hommel figs. 156–159).

#### VI. Final -ŋ (Table 2, p. 106).

ʔj F "fish" (also ʔj cậ<sub>1</sub>); tà ʔj "catch fish". – ʔj<sub>2</sub> "five".

#### VII. Final -m (Table 2, p. 106).

ʔm B verbal prefix for negative; ʔm tĩ<sub>1</sub> "I don't know; ʔm chjên<sub>3</sub> ("it's) not yet"; khón ʔm tàw<sub>1</sub> "cannot see it"; kjí<sub>2</sub> ʔm chjĩn<sub>1</sub> "cannot remember clearly".

#### VIII. Final -aŋ (Table 6, p. 110).

kǎj<sub>1</sub> F "to sow, to plough"; kǎj thjên "to till the field, to be a farmer". – kǎj<sub>2</sub> AN for night-bell strokes; sǎm<sub>1</sub> kǎj pán zjǎ "in the hour of midnight". – kǎj<sub>3</sub> B chjĩ<sub>6</sub> kǎj "spoon"; thjâw<sub>2</sub> kǎj "soup spoon of porcelain". – kǎj B láp<sub>3</sub> kǎj "area of body comprising armpit and the corresponding side of the body"; láp<sub>3</sub> kǎj kút "the rib(s)". – kǎj B as in chjǎj kǎj kǎj "is green" (in predicate). – kǎj<sub>2</sub> as in kǎj tàw<sub>1</sub> "overturn".

kjâj "neck, throat"; kjâj hôt<sub>2</sub> "to be thirsty"; tjáw<sub>2,3</sub> kjâj "to hang oneself". – kjâj: ñàn kjâj "(eye)glasses"; kjâj (cậ<sub>1</sub>) "a mirror".

khjǎj F "to be light in weight"; khjǎj tǎm "a light load". – khjâj B as in: wôη<sub>3</sub> khjâj khjâj "is yellow" (in predicate).



*hǎŋ* B as in *sjì₂ hǎŋ* “privy”. – *hǎŋ* F “to walk, to move”: *hǎŋ lǎw₂* “take a stroll”; *ŋǎ sù₇ pjǎw₁ ʔm̃ hǎŋ* “my watch is not running”. Cp. *hōŋ₄, háŋ*. – *háy* B *háy tjê₃* “virtue”.

*ŋáy* “to be hard, firm”.

*tǎŋ₁* F “to decide”. – *tǎŋ₂* F “a nail; to nail down”; *cjín₁ tǎŋ tǎŋ* “to be erect” (about a flagpole, a dog’s tail, etc.). – *tǎŋ₃* B *sǒn tǎŋ tǎŋ* “is sour” (in predicate). – *tàŋ* “top, roof”: *wúk tǎŋ* “house-roof”.

*tháy₁* I. “place”: *káj₇* (or *ʔáj*) *tháy* “there”; *njà tháy* “here”; *láj₂ tháy* “where”; *ŋjín hǎk₁ lôj ŋǎ njà tháy* “guests are coming here to my place”. II. AN *káj₇ tháy thí₁ fǒŋ₁* “that place”. – *tháy₂* F “to listen”; *tháy ʔm̃ tàw₁* “cannot hear”; *tháy wá* “to obey”. – *tháy₃* “to throw”.

*thjǎŋ* B “room”; *hǎk₁ thjǎŋ* “guest room; reception room”.

*sǎŋ₁* I. F “to be alive, to be born; to bear”; *hǎn₃ sǎŋ mǒ₃* “is he still alive?” II. “to be new, unfamiliar, raw”: *sǎŋ thjê₃* “cast iron”; *sǎŋ kjê₃* “a slipknot”; B *sǎŋ ljǎ₄* “business”. – *sǎŋ₄* F “voice, sound”. – *sǎŋ* “city”: *mój₁ zjén₄ sǎŋ* “Moi-yen City”.

*sjáy* “to fulfil: *có sjáy hǒj* “has been completed”. Cp. *sjín₂*. – *sjàŋ* F “to be awake”: *hám sjàŋ hǒj* “to awaken by a call”. – *sjáy* F “to bear the family name of . . .”; *hé sjáy mât₁ káj₆* “what is his family name?”

*zjǎŋ₂* F “to win (in game)”. – *zjàŋ₁* as in *zjàŋ sjón₄* “to take a photo”. – *zjàŋ₂* as in *thjén₁ zjàŋ* “movie”. Cp. *zjáy*. – *zjáy* as in *tà zjáy* “to guess”. Cp. *zjàŋ₂*.

*cǎŋ₁* as in *cǎŋ njét* “first month”. Cp. *cáy*, *cjín₁*. – *cǎŋ₂,₃* “to fight”: *cǎŋ hì₁ lôj*. – *cǎŋ₄* “heel”: *kjôk cǎŋ id.*; *hǎj₂ cǎŋ* “heel of a shoe”; *sù₇ cǎŋ kôk₂* “elbow”. – *cáy* I. as in *hàw cáy* “good-bye”. Cp. *cǎŋ₁*, *cjín₁*. II. B- “then” (Mand. *jiow*): *ŋjî₂ kjì₅ kjèw₂ cáy còñ lôj* “how long will it be before you return?”; *cáy sjèn₃* “just now”.

*chjǎŋ* F “to be green”; *chjǎŋ kàŋ₃ kàŋ₃* “is green” (in predicate).

*chjàŋ* F *chjàŋ ŋjíp lôj* “please come in”. – *chjáy₁* I. Adv. “constantly, always”; *chjáy thjǎw₄ ŋjín* “to keep irritating people”. II. F “to be clean”: *sáv₂ chjáy* “to sweep clean”. – *chjáy₂* “to press, to urge, to push”.

*lǎŋ*<sub>1</sub> F “to be cold”; *lǎŋ wát<sub>3</sub> wát<sub>3</sub>* “is cold” (in predicate). – *lǎŋ*<sub>2</sub> B *hâm<sub>3</sub> lǎŋ lǎŋ* “is very salt” (in predicate). – *lǎŋ*<sub>2</sub> F “a small bell”. – *lǎŋ*<sub>3</sub> F “fraction”; *lǎŋ kjǎn<sub>2</sub> lâŋ* “a little over 2 catties”. – *lǎŋ*<sub>4</sub> B *kjôk lâŋ tù<sub>1</sub>* “shin-bone”. – *lǎŋ* B *hám pà lâŋ* “everything”. Cp. *lâm<sub>1</sub>*.

*lǎŋ* F “to be good, excellent”; *sjíp<sub>1</sub> fǔn<sub>1</sub> lǎŋ* “very good”.

*pǎŋ*<sub>1</sub> F “to pull out”: *pǎŋ mǎw* “pull out a hair”. – *pǎŋ*<sub>2</sub> B *pǎŋ sǎj<sub>4</sub>* “an excrement”.

*pjàŋ* “a cake”: *njét pjàŋ* “moon-cake”. – *pjàŋ*<sub>1</sub> F “a handle”: *tǎŋ<sub>2</sub> chô pjàŋ* “the handle of a hoe”; F “to hide away, to steal (< to “handle, manipulate”?): *pjàŋ kjít<sub>3</sub>* “to steal an orange”.

*phǎŋ* onomat. for sound of gongs, drums. – *phǎŋ* B *phǎŋ sǒŋ<sub>1</sub>* “upstairs”. – *phǎŋ*: *phǎŋ wá* “to tell stories, to brag, to lie”.

*phǎŋ*<sub>1</sub> F “to be equal, level”; *hàw phǎŋ kǎj<sub>6</sub> thǎ<sub>1</sub> fǒŋ<sub>1</sub>* “a level place”; “to be cheap”: *kó<sub>2</sub> phǎŋ kǎj<sub>6</sub>* “a cheaper one”. Cp. *phǎŋ<sub>1</sub>*. – *phǎŋ*<sub>2</sub>: *wô<sub>1</sub> phǎŋ* “place for drying rice”. – *phǎŋ*<sub>3</sub> “a vase, bottle”: *zjít<sub>1</sub> phǎŋ cjèw<sub>2</sub>* “a bottle of wine”. – *phǎŋ* F “to be sick; an illness”; *fât<sub>2</sub> phǎŋ* “to be (or get) sick”.

*wǎŋ* “to be crosswise”: *wǎŋ lú<sub>2</sub>* “a crossroad”; “a path”: *zjít<sub>1</sub> thǎw<sub>3</sub> zjòŋ<sub>1</sub> wǎŋ* “a sheep-path”.

*mǎŋ* “to order, an order; fortunes; life”; *zjít<sub>1</sub> thǎw<sub>3</sub> mǎŋ* “one lifetime. Cp. *mǎŋ*.”

#### IX. Final -uy (Table 7, p. 111).

*kǎŋ*<sub>1</sub> “work”; *lǎŋ<sub>2</sub> kǎŋ làw<sub>2</sub>* “earth coolie”; *kǎŋ fǔ<sub>1</sub>* “work, workmanship”; *có kǎŋ* “to work”. – *kǎŋ*<sub>2</sub> I. B “senior” ancestor”: *cjà kǎŋ* “mother’s father”; *ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> kǎŋ* “father’s father”; *làw<sub>1</sub> kǎŋ* “husband”. II. -B suffix for male sex in certain animals: *mǎw<sub>1</sub> kǎŋ* “tomcat”. III. B- “public”: *kǎŋ kú<sub>2</sub>* “highway”.

*kjǎŋ*<sub>1</sub> “a bow; a spring” (= *thân kjǎŋ*); *thân kjǎŋ zjì<sub>3</sub>* “polstered seat in bus, train”. – *kjǎŋ*<sub>3</sub> B *kjǎŋ fó<sub>2</sub>* “to congratulate”. – *kjǎŋ*<sub>5</sub> “to void excrement”. – *kjǎŋ* B *kjǎŋ sù<sub>7</sub>* “shake hands; fold the hands”.

*khǎŋ* F “to be empty, free”; F “hole, perforation”; *sò<sub>2</sub> sjí<sub>2</sub> khǎŋ* “keyhole”.

*khǎŋ* F “to be poor”. – *khǎŋ* B *khǎŋ phá<sub>2</sub>* “to be afraid”. – *khǎŋ* B *khǎŋ há<sub>1</sub> sjít<sub>1</sub> fán<sub>3</sub>* “to eat together”.

*hjäy*<sub>1</sub> B *hjäy* thí<sub>2</sub> "brothers". – *hjäy*<sub>3</sub> B *hjäy* sjim ʔñ hãw káj<sub>6</sub> ɲjín "an evil person".

*tjy*<sub>1</sub> "winter". – *tjy*<sub>2</sub> "pain" (in colloquial: thú<sub>2</sub>). – *tjy*<sub>3</sub> F "east". – *tjy*<sub>4</sub> B: zjãw<sub>1</sub> zjãw<sub>1</sub> tjy tjy onomatop. for rocking sound. – *tjy*<sub>1</sub> F "to freeze". – *tjy*<sub>2</sub> B túy ljô<sub>5</sub> "ridgepole"; túy cji<sub>2</sub> "middle finger".

*thjy*<sub>1</sub> "to communicate"; ʔñ thjy "there is no communication". – *thjy*<sub>2</sub> alternative pron. to thú<sub>3</sub>. – *thjy*<sub>1</sub> B "to be together with (or: compared with)"; ɲáj thú<sub>2</sub> ɲjî<sub>2</sub> kãn kãw<sub>5</sub> "I am as tall as you"; thú<sub>2</sub> ɲáj mãj "buy for me". – *thjy*<sub>2</sub> "a box, a pipe". – *thjy*<sub>1</sub> AN "bucket": zjî<sub>1</sub> thú<sub>2</sub> sùj "a bucket of water"; B sùj thú<sub>2</sub> "water bucket". – *thjy*<sub>2</sub> F "a pain; to ache"; ɲã kjôk thú<sub>2</sub> "I have a pain in my foot". – *thjy*<sub>3</sub> F "to move". Cp. thú<sub>2</sub>.

*sjy*<sub>1</sub> AN zjî<sub>1</sub> sŷj hãj<sub>2</sub> "a pair of shoes"; B sŷj sù<sub>7</sub> "both hands". – *sjy*<sub>2</sub> F "to send": sŷj pjî<sub>1</sub> ɲjî<sub>2</sub> "I send to you". – *sjy*<sub>3</sub> F "to push".

*zjy* F "to use; use(fulness)"; mãw<sub>1</sub> zúy "it's no use".

*cjy*<sub>1</sub> B cŷj kôk<sub>3</sub> "China". Cp. cúy<sub>1</sub>. – *cjy*<sub>4</sub> B cŷj cjàk<sub>1</sub> "traces, footsteps". – *cjy*<sub>5</sub>: zjî<sub>1</sub> tjãm cŷj "one hour, one o'clock". – *cjy*<sub>1</sub> B cŷj khjúy "altogether". – *cjy*<sub>2</sub> B cŷj cù<sub>1</sub> "seeds". Cp. cúy<sub>3</sub>. – *cjy*<sub>1</sub> F "to hit". Cp. cŷj<sub>1</sub>. – *cjy*<sub>3</sub> F "to plant": cŷj chój<sub>2</sub> "plant vegetables".

*chjy*<sub>1</sub> F "splash, pour (water on)"; chŷj ljô<sub>1</sub> "take a bath"; chŷj chá<sub>1</sub> "make tea". – *chjy*<sub>2</sub> "window, opening"; chŷj mún "window (opening)". – *chjy*<sub>4</sub> B chŷj mjî<sub>3</sub> "to be intelligent". – *chjy*<sub>5</sub>: chŷj thêw<sub>2</sub> "onion". – *chjy*<sub>6</sub> F "to be heavy". Cp. chúy. – *chjy* F "to be grave, serious"; ɲã kô<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> phjáj hãw chúy "my brother's illness is serious". Cp. chŷj<sub>6</sub>.

*chjy*<sub>3</sub> B chjúy chjên<sub>2</sub> "previously".

*ljy*<sub>1</sub> B tjãw<sub>2</sub> ljy "bird cage". Cp. lúy<sub>3</sub>. – *ljy*<sub>2</sub> B ɲjî<sub>2</sub> (kjî<sub>4</sub>) ljy "is deaf". – *ljy*<sub>2</sub> "a cave". – *ljy*<sub>3</sub> (cp. ljy<sub>1</sub>) B tjên<sub>3</sub> lúy "a lantern". – *ljy*<sub>5</sub> B phjî<sub>2</sub> lúy "mucus, pus". – *ljy* B cŷj<sub>3</sub> múk<sub>1</sub> lùy "camphor chest".

*ljy* F "dragon": ljúy hã<sub>2</sub> "lobster".

*pjy* F "hand with both hands"; pjy chá<sub>1</sub> "to serve tea".

*fjy*<sub>1</sub> AN zjî<sub>1</sub> fjy sjín<sub>4</sub> "a letter". – *fjy*<sub>2</sub>: wô<sub>3</sub> fjy "wasp"; thô<sub>4</sub> fjy "bee". – *fjy*<sub>3</sub> F "wind"; pjê<sub>1</sub> fjy "North wind"; fjy

lû<sub>3</sub> "small portable stove". - fũ<sub>4</sub> B fũ<sub>9</sub> fú<sub>10</sub> "abundance; to be wealthy". - fũ<sub>1</sub> F "to be red"; fũ<sub>9</sub> cjit cjit "is red" (in predicate). - fũ<sub>3</sub> B chã<sub>3</sub> fũ<sub>9</sub> (sũ<sub>8</sub> fũ<sub>12</sub>) "tailor". - fũ<sub>4</sub> B fũ<sub>9</sub> kjĩ<sub>7</sub> "evidence". - fũ<sub>5</sub> B fũ<sub>9</sub> hén (latter character unidentified) "angleworm".

mũ<sub>9</sub> B mũ<sub>9</sub> làw<sub>2</sub> "a mad person"; fât<sub>2</sub> (or pôt) mũ<sub>9</sub> "be mad, crazy"; mũ<sub>9</sub> sjò<sub>1</sub> "daydream". - mú<sub>1</sub> F "dream": zjĩ<sub>1</sub> thjãw<sub>3</sub> mú<sub>9</sub>; pôt mú<sub>9</sub> "to dream". - mú<sub>2</sub> B mú<sub>9</sub> sú<sub>2</sub> "revel".

#### X. Final -oŋ (Table 8, p. 112).

kõ<sub>1</sub> "to carry" (in coll. more commonly thô<sub>2</sub>). - kõ<sub>2</sub> F "river"; kô<sub>2</sub> kõ<sub>9</sub> "cross the river". - kõ<sub>3</sub> "earthenware jar". - kõ<sub>4</sub> as in kõ<sub>9</sub> mũn "anus". - kõ<sub>5</sub> F "to be bright"; ʔĩ<sub>9</sub> hé kjĩ<sub>5</sub> kõ<sub>9</sub> "is not very bright"; kõ<sub>9</sub> wã<sub>1</sub> wã<sub>1</sub> "is clear and open" (in predicate); thjẽn kõ<sub>9</sub> ɲjĩ<sub>1</sub> "tomorrow". - kô<sub>1</sub> B hò<sub>2</sub> kò<sub>9</sub> "a sea port". - kô<sub>2</sub> F "to say, to speak"; thũ<sub>1</sub> ɲjĩ<sub>2</sub> kò<sub>9</sub> wã "speak with you"; kò<sub>9</sub> ɲã<sub>1</sub> tĩ<sub>1</sub> "tell me". - kô<sub>3</sub> B kò<sub>9</sub> cũ<sub>7</sub> sjĩ<sub>4</sub> "Canton". kô<sub>1</sub> B "descend". Cp. hô<sub>3</sub>. - kô<sub>2</sub> F "steel".

kjõ<sub>9</sub> B kjõ<sub>9</sub> mã<sub>4</sub> "ginger leaves" (medic.).

khô<sub>1</sub> "to be afraid, startled, delirious"; fât<sub>2</sub> khô<sub>9</sub> kjẽw<sub>3</sub> "a rabies-infected dog". - khô<sub>2</sub> F "to fear"; ɲã<sub>1</sub> ʔĩ<sub>9</sub> khô<sub>9</sub> ɲjĩ<sub>2</sub> "I'm not afraid of you". - khó<sub>2</sub> "to toast (bread)".

khjõ<sub>9</sub> F "to be strong".

hõ<sub>1-2</sub> "chaff, husk"; kjĩ<sub>4</sub> hõ<sub>9</sub> "sawdust". - hô<sub>3</sub> B thêw<sub>1</sub> hõ<sub>9</sub> "capitulation". Cp. kò<sub>1</sub>. - hô<sub>4</sub> B ɲjũn hõ<sub>9</sub> "bank". Cp. hã<sub>9</sub>, há<sub>9</sub>.

hjõ<sub>1</sub> F "to be fragrant; a joss-stick"; hjõ<sub>9</sub> phún<sub>2</sub> phún<sub>2</sub> "is fragrant" (in predicate); B hjõ<sub>9</sub> cjãw<sub>4</sub> "banana"; hjõ<sub>9</sub> kò<sub>1</sub> "Hong Kong". - hjõ<sub>2</sub>: hjõ<sub>9</sub> há "in the countryside". - hjò<sub>2</sub> B hjò<sub>9</sub> sã<sub>4</sub> "noise". - hjó<sub>9</sub> F "to face"; wũk hjó<sub>9</sub> lâw<sub>2</sub> "the house faces south"; hjó<sub>9</sub> kjĩ páw<sub>2</sub> sũ<sub>2</sub> "take revenge on him"; hjó<sub>9</sub> hjõ<sub>1</sub> kò<sub>1</sub> hã<sub>9</sub> "walk toward Hong Kong".

ɲò<sub>9</sub>/ɲó<sub>9</sub> onomatop. for barking: ɲó<sub>9</sub> ɲó<sub>9</sub> phój<sub>2</sub> "to bark wow-wow".

ɲjò<sub>9</sub> B ɲjò<sub>9</sub> ɲjò<sub>9</sub> cũ<sub>1</sub> "shiver (with fear)". Cp. khám. - ɲjó<sub>9</sub> F "to let go, to yield".

tõ<sub>9</sub> F "to be equal to, serve as, be (due to)"; tõ<sub>9</sub> pjĩ<sub>2</sub> "to be

a soldier". Cp. *tòŋ*. – *tòŋ* F "party"; *khjúŋ sà<sub>2</sub> tòŋ* "Communist Party". – *tóŋ* as in *tóŋ phú<sub>3</sub>* "pawn shop". Cp. *tõŋ*.

*thõŋ* F "soup"; *fán<sub>3</sub> thõŋ* "rice water". – *thõŋ<sub>2</sub>* "to cut up, flay, skin". – *thõŋ<sub>1</sub>*: *sõŋ<sub>1</sub> thõŋ* "go to class"; *fúk zjím<sub>1</sub> thõŋ* "(evangelical) church". – *thõŋ<sub>3</sub>* "a dam". – *thõŋ<sub>4</sub>* F "sugar".

*sõŋ<sub>1</sub>* F "to go up" (also: *sõŋ hí<sub>1</sub>*); *sõŋ lôj* "to come up". Cp. *sõŋ<sub>1</sub>, sóŋ<sub>1</sub>*. – *sõŋ<sub>2</sub>* B *sõŋ ŋjín* "merchant". – *sõŋ<sub>3</sub>* B *sõŋ hój* "injure, injury". – *sõŋ<sub>4</sub>* B *sõŋ sú<sub>14</sub>* "mulberry tree". – *sõŋ<sub>1</sub>* B *sji<sub>1</sub> (sjí<sub>1</sub>) sõŋ (sõŋ)* "always, constantly"; *cáw<sub>1</sub> sõŋ* "usually". – *sõŋ<sub>1</sub>* "to wind": *sõŋ cǔŋ<sub>5</sub> ljén<sub>4</sub>* "to wind up a watch". Cp. *sõŋ<sub>1</sub>, sóŋ<sub>1</sub>*. – *sõŋ<sub>4</sub>* F "to reward". – *sõŋ<sub>5</sub>* "make amends": *sõŋ mjáŋ* "forfeit one's life". – *sóŋ<sub>1</sub>* -B localizer: *ljêw<sub>5</sub> sóŋ* "upstairs"; *chǎ<sub>2</sub> sóŋ* "on the bus". B- "upper". Cp. *sòŋ<sub>1</sub>, sõŋ<sub>1</sub>*. – *sóŋ<sub>2</sub>* as in *wô<sub>2</sub> sóŋ* "a bonze".

*sjõŋ<sub>1</sub>* B "mutual"; *sjõŋ põŋ<sub>1</sub>* "to help"; *sjõŋ fàn* "the opposite". – *sjõŋ<sub>2</sub>* F "a trunk, box"; *pjèn<sub>2</sub> sjõŋ* "ice box". – *sjõŋ<sub>3</sub>* F "frost". – *sjõŋ<sub>2</sub>* B *sjõŋ sjõŋ sé<sub>2</sub> sé<sub>2</sub>* "in detail". – *sjõŋ<sub>3</sub>* F "a wall"; *sâŋ sjõŋ* "city wall"; *sák sjõŋ* "stone wall". Cp. *chjõŋ*. – *sjõŋ<sub>1</sub>* "to wish, to think"; *sjõŋ há<sub>1</sub>* "think it over"; *sjõŋ mún<sub>1</sub> kjí* "would like to ask him". – *sjõŋ<sub>2</sub>* B *sóŋ<sub>1</sub> sjõŋ* "upper arm"; *hǎ sjõŋ* "forearm". – *sjõŋ<sub>3</sub>* F "elephant"; *sjõŋ ŋâ<sub>1</sub>* "ivory". – *sjõŋ<sub>4</sub>* "picture, image, to resemble"; *fút<sub>2</sub> sjõŋ* "Buddha image"; *zjàŋ<sub>1</sub> sjõŋ* "to take a photo". Cp. *chjõŋ*.

*zjõŋ<sub>2</sub>* F "to keep, to nourish, to bear"; *zjõŋ láj<sub>5</sub> cù<sub>3</sub>* "to bear a boy"; *zjõŋ làw<sub>2</sub>* "lazybones". – *zjõŋ<sub>1</sub>* F "sheep, goat"; *zjõŋ càj<sub>1</sub>* "young sheep". – *zjõŋ<sub>2</sub>* as in *tháj<sub>1</sub> zjõŋ* "ocean". – *zjõŋ<sub>5</sub>* B *zjõŋ kǎn<sub>1</sub>* "this world". – *zjõŋ* "way, manner"; *kân zjõŋ* "to be in this way"; *láj<sub>2</sub> zjõŋ kó<sub>2</sub> fõŋ<sub>1</sub> phjén<sub>1</sub>* "which way is most convenient?"; *?ŋ<sub>2</sub> tjám cǔŋ<sub>5</sub> káj<sub>5</sub> zjõŋ cù<sub>1</sub>* "about five o'clock".

*cõŋ<sub>5</sub>* F "to stretch, extend"; AN for *còk<sub>3</sub>* "table", *tǎw* "knife", etc. – *cõŋ<sub>6</sub>* B *cõŋ zjín<sub>4</sub>* "a fly". – *cõŋ<sub>7</sub>* F "chapter". – *cõŋ<sub>8</sub>* B *cõŋ làw<sub>4</sub> sú<sub>14</sub>* "camphor tree". – *cõŋ<sub>10</sub>* B *chjét<sub>2</sub> cõŋ* "stolen goods". – *còŋ<sub>1</sub>* B *káw còŋ* "head of school"; *sjí<sub>4</sub> còŋ* "mayor". – *còŋ<sub>2</sub>* B *phòk còŋ* "clap the hands". – *cóŋ<sub>3</sub>* F "screen"; *mǔn cóŋ* "mosquito net". – *cóŋ<sub>4</sub>* B *cóŋ ljǐ<sub>7</sub>* "burial".

*cjõŋ* I B *cjõŋ lôj* "future"; F "to take" (in "pretransitive" function): *hí<sub>1</sub> cjõŋ njǎ zjít<sub>1</sub> cák<sub>1</sub> sjén<sub>3</sub> chjím<sub>2</sub> lôj* "go and search for the coin". Cp. *cjóŋ*. – *cjóŋ* B *tháj<sub>1</sub> cjõŋ* "general". Cp. *cjõŋ*.

*chõy*<sub>1</sub> B *chõy* hĩn lãw<sub>2</sub> "wife's father"; *chõy* hĩn phõ "wife's mother". – *chõy*<sub>2</sub> B *chõy* khú "storehouse". – *chõy*<sub>3</sub> B *kãm chõy* "venereal ulcer". – *chõy*<sub>1</sub> F "a bed". – *chõy*<sub>2</sub> "to be long"; *chõy* lãm lãm "is long" (in predicate); *chõy* sãm<sub>2</sub> "long gown". – *chõy*<sub>3</sub> "place; show" AN *phjãŋ hõj zjĩt*<sub>1</sub> *chõy* "was sick for a while". – *chõy*<sub>5</sub> (in colloquial *pjãŋ*<sub>1</sub>) "to hide". – *chõy*<sub>1</sub> B *thãj*<sub>1</sub> *kũ*<sub>1</sub> *chõy* "husband of older sister of father's father". – *chõy* "a stick". – *chõy*<sub>4</sub> B *chõy* kõ<sub>2</sub> "to sing".

*chjõy*<sub>2</sub> B *chjõy* *chjõy* *mõy*<sub>3</sub> *mõy*<sub>3</sub> "to stagger, to hurry". – *chjõy*<sub>3</sub> F "a gun". – *chjõy* alternative pronunciation of *sjõy*<sub>3</sub>. – *chjõy* F "to steal, rob"; *chjõy* hõj "has been robbed". – *chjõy* F "to resemble". Cp. *sjõy*<sub>4</sub>.

*njõy* B *pũ*<sub>2</sub> *njõy* "a girl, a woman"; *kã*<sub>3</sub> *njõy* "mother-in-law"; *sjĩn*<sub>7</sub> *njõy* "a bride".

*lõy*<sub>2</sub> B *sjĩn*<sub>7</sub> *lõy* "a bridegroom". – *lõy*<sub>4</sub> B "bag"; *põj* *lõy* *kũt* "the spine". – *lõy*<sub>1</sub> F "a wave". – *lõy*<sub>2</sub> B *fũ* *lõy* "seat (of trousers)".

*ljõy* "ounce". Cp. *ljõy*. – *ljõy*<sub>1</sub> "to be cool (of weather)"; *ljõy* *zjĩm*<sub>3</sub> *zjĩm*<sub>3</sub> "is cool" (in predicate); *ljõy* *mãw*<sub>2</sub> "a special straw hat, used by Hakkas". – *ljõy*<sub>3</sub> AN for cars and certain tools: *zjĩt*<sub>1</sub> *ljõy* *kjĩ*<sub>4</sub> "a saw". – *ljõy*<sub>4-5</sub> F "a beam, a ridgepole". – *ljõy*<sub>7</sub> "to measure, to estimate". Cp. *ljõy*<sub>3</sub> – *ljõy*<sub>8</sub> B *sjĩt*<sub>1</sub> *ljõy* "food".

*ljõy* "two"; *ljõy* *cũ*<sub>1</sub> *ʔj*<sub>2</sub> "mother and son"; *ljõy* *cãk*<sub>1</sub> *njẽt* "two months". Cp. *ljõy*<sub>1</sub>. – *ljõy*<sub>2</sub> F "to be bright, clear". – *ljõy*<sub>3</sub> "a measure, quantity". Cp. *ljõy*<sub>7</sub>. – *ljõy*<sub>4</sub> B *ljõy* *pjẽn*<sub>3</sub> (*zjõy*) "how".

*põy*<sub>1</sub>: *põy* *ŋãj* "help me"; *põy* *chũ*<sub>4</sub> "to help". – *põy*<sub>2</sub> onomatop. for sound of large drum. – *põy* F "to tie"; *põy* *sjĩt*<sub>2</sub> *hãj*<sub>2</sub> *tãj*<sub>1</sub> "tie the shoestring". – *põy*<sub>1</sub> B as in *thjãm* *põy* "to forget". Cp. *fõy*. – *põy*<sub>2</sub> B as in *tã* *pjĩn*<sub>1</sub> *põy* "to swim".

*phõy*<sub>2</sub> B *phõy* *kõy*<sub>6</sub> "the bladder".

*fõy*<sub>1</sub> B *pjẽt*<sub>1</sub> *fõy* "the North"; *fõy* *mjẽn*<sub>1</sub> "direction". – *fõy*<sub>2</sub> B *fõy* *thĩ*<sub>1</sub> "waste land". – *fõy*<sub>4</sub> B *kjĩ*<sub>8</sub> *fõy* "familie". – *fõy*<sub>2</sub> B *kã*<sub>1</sub> *fõy* "a room" (also; *fõy* *kã*<sub>1</sub>); *thũ*<sub>1</sub> *fõy* "to have marital relations". – *fõy*<sub>3</sub> F "to protect". – *fõy*<sub>4</sub> (alternative pron. *wõy*<sub>2</sub>) B *fõy* *tĩ*<sub>1</sub> "emperor". – *fõy* F "to put, throw"; *fõy* *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> "to throw away"; *fõy* *ŋjĩp* *hĩ*<sub>1</sub> "put inside". Cp. *põy*<sub>1</sub>.

*wõy* B *wõy* *ŋjĩt* "the other day, recently". – *wõy*<sub>1</sub> F "king".

– wôŋ<sub>2</sub> alternative pron. for fôŋ<sub>4</sub>. – wôŋ<sub>3</sub> F “to be yellow”; wôŋ khjâŋ khjâŋ “is yellow” (in predicate).

môŋ<sub>1</sub> B môŋ kjí<sub>2</sub> “to forget”. – môŋ<sub>2</sub> F “to hope”; hǎ<sub>1</sub> môŋ “a hope, to hope”.

mjòŋ “a fishing-net”.

XI. Final -in (Table 9, p. 113).

kjín<sub>1</sub> B sù<sub>7</sub> kjín cǎ<sub>2</sub> “handkerchief”. – kjín<sub>2</sub> AN “a catty”; kjí tǒ kjín “how many catties?” – kjín<sub>3</sub> B sú<sub>14</sub> kjín “root of a tree”. Cp. kjǎn<sub>1</sub>. – kjín<sub>4</sub> F “tendon, sinew”; thêw<sub>2</sub> lǎ<sub>3</sub> kjín “muscles of the neck”. – kjín<sub>5</sub> B: kjín kó<sub>2</sub> “to pass via”. – kjín<sub>6</sub> B pjǎt<sub>1</sub> kjín “Peking”. – kjín<sub>7</sub> B kjín kǒŋ<sub>9</sub> kjít káp onomatop. for a gurgling or rippling sound. – kjín<sub>2</sub> as in kjín zjǎw<sub>2</sub> “to be serious”. – kjín<sub>4</sub> verbal particle indicating durative aspect (cp. Mand. . . jŷ, .je): sjǎw kjín “to be laughing”. – kjín<sub>5</sub> F “frontier”.

hín alternative pronunciation for hín. – hín<sub>1</sub> F “form”: hín máw<sub>3</sub> “form”. – hín F “to be happy”. Cp. hǎn.

ŋjín F “man, person”; ŋjín kǎ<sub>3</sub> wǎk “family house”. – ŋjín as in ŋjín sjít<sub>12</sub> “to recognize”.

thín<sub>2</sub> “to stop; stopping”; sjít<sub>1</sub> zjên<sub>4</sub> máw<sub>1</sub> thín “smoke without stopping”. – thín “to be sure; to decide”; wá ʔǎ thín “cannot say for certain”.

sjín<sub>5</sub> B sjín cù<sub>1</sub> “a star”. – sjín<sub>7</sub> F “to be new”. – sjín<sub>9</sub> B wón sjín (also sjín thǐ) “body”. – sjín<sub>2</sub> B sjín kǎŋ<sub>1</sub> “to complete”. Cp. sjâŋ. – sjín<sub>6</sub> B cǎw<sub>3</sub> sjín thêw<sub>2</sub> “(in the) morning”; ŋjít sjín thêw<sub>2</sub> “daylight; sun”. – sjín<sub>7</sub> F “a rope, string”. – sjín<sub>1</sub> F “sex”. – sjín<sub>3</sub> F “kidney”. – sjín<sub>4</sub> F “to believe”; sjín ʔǎ tjǎt<sub>1</sub> “cannot believe (it)”.

zjín<sub>1</sub> B zjín wún<sub>1</sub> “English”. – zjín<sub>3</sub> alternative pronunciation for zjǎn<sub>1</sub>. – zjín<sub>4</sub> alternative pronunciation for zjín<sub>2</sub>. – zjín<sub>4</sub> B wǎ<sub>1</sub> zjín “a fly”. – zjín<sub>2</sub> B zjín kǒj “ought to”; tâp<sub>1</sub> zjín “to answer”. Cp. zjín<sub>4</sub>.

cjín<sub>2</sub> “to steam”; cjín lǎŋ<sub>3</sub> “steaming tray”. – cjín<sub>5</sub> F “to be true”. – cjín<sub>1</sub> B cjín ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> “noon”; cjín tǎŋ<sub>3</sub> tǎŋ<sub>3</sub> (or cjín tít tít) “to be erect, vertical”. Cp. cǎŋ<sub>1</sub>, cǎŋ. – cjín<sub>3</sub> B phjǎŋ cjín “sickness”. – cjín<sub>6</sub> F “to enter”.

chjín<sub>1</sub> F “to be clear, empty”; lǎŋ<sub>1</sub> chjín chjín “is uninhabited, empty” (in predicate). – chjín<sub>2</sub> B ŋǎj chjín kǎj<sub>6</sub> ŋàn khón tàw<sub>1</sub>

"I saw it with my own eyes". – *chjín*<sub>1</sub> F "to sink"; *chjín lók*<sub>1</sub> *hí*<sub>1</sub> "sink to the bottom". – *chjín*<sub>5</sub> F "earthen jar". – *chjín*<sub>1</sub> F "a weight"; *chjín phân* "scales". – *chjín*<sub>2-3</sub> I. F "to fulfil, exhaust"; *chjín lji*<sub>1</sub> "make every effort". II. B *chjín sjí*<sub>1</sub> "time, period"; *còn løj káj*<sub>6</sub> *chjín sjí*<sub>1</sub> "when he came back". – *chjín*<sub>4</sub>: *chjín tjèn*<sub>2</sub> *kjòk* "he was stamping his feet". – *ljín*<sub>5</sub>: *ljín sà*<sub>1</sub> (or: *sá*<sub>1</sub>) "neighbour".

*pjín*<sub>1</sub> F "to give"; *ñǎ kǒ*<sub>1</sub> *pjín chjèn*<sub>5</sub> *ñáj* "my brother gave me money"; ("passive"); *pjín chjét*<sub>2</sub> *chjòŋ hǒj* "has been stolen by thieves". – *pjín*<sub>3</sub> as in *tjáv*<sub>1</sub> *pjín* "fishing rod". – *pjín*<sub>1</sub> B *tà pjín pój*<sub>2</sub> "to swim". – *phjín* "to be flat"; *phjín mjén*<sub>1</sub> "a plane, square area"; B literary: "to be cheap": *phjín ká*<sub>6</sub> "reasonable price". Cp. *phjín*<sub>1</sub>. – *phjín*<sub>3</sub> B *phjín khjúŋ* "to be poor". – *phjín*<sub>1</sub> B *fó*<sub>1</sub> *phjín* "goods".

*mjín*<sub>2</sub> B *mjín chòŋ*<sub>1</sub> "bed". – *mjín*<sub>3</sub> B *mjín tǐ*<sub>1</sub> "to understand clearly"; *mjín phá*<sub>1</sub> "to understand". – *mjín* F *mjín thêw*<sub>2</sub> "to shake one's head". Cp. *mjáy*.

## XII. Final -en (Table 10, p. 114).

*kjèn*<sub>1</sub> alternative pron. for *kjín*<sub>3</sub>. – *kjèn*<sub>3</sub> F "to follow"; *kjèn mǔ*<sub>1</sub> "finally, in the end". – *kjèn*<sub>5</sub> F "carry on shoulder"; *kjèn thêw*<sub>2</sub> "shoulder". – *kjèn*<sub>1</sub> B- "still more"; *kjèn tǒ káj*<sub>6</sub> "more". – *kjèn*<sub>1</sub> "to see"; *hàw kjèw*<sub>2</sub> ?*ñ* *kjèn* "I have not seen you for long".

*khjén*<sub>1</sub> F "brim of Hakka woman's straw hat". – *khjèn*<sub>2</sub> F "first". – *khjén*<sub>1</sub> AN *ljòŋ khjén sǎm*<sub>2</sub> "two gowns"; B ?*ón*<sub>2</sub> *khjén* "case at law".

*hèn* B *pǎ*<sub>4</sub> *hèn* "a scar". – *hèn*<sub>1</sub> F "to be willing"; *hèn máj* "willing to sell". – *hèn*<sub>2</sub> B *hèn hók* "a shell". – *hén*<sub>1</sub> B *hén há*<sub>1</sub> "at present".

*ñjèn* F "year"; *kjím*<sub>1</sub> *ñjèn* "this year"; *khjéw*<sub>4</sub> *ñjèn* "last year".

*tjèn*<sub>3</sub> F "a lamp"; *tùn tjèn* "small oil-lamp". – *tjèn*<sub>2</sub> F "to wait"; B verbal particle for durative action: *kjì thúk*<sub>3</sub> *tjèn sǔ*<sub>6</sub> "he is studying"; *sè tjèn sǎm*<sub>2</sub> "he is washing clothes".

*thjèn* B *thjèn kǒŋ*<sub>5</sub> "dawn"; *thjèn kǒŋ*<sub>5</sub> *ñjít* "tomorrow". – *thjén*<sub>1</sub> B *thjén thí*<sub>1</sub> "rice field". – *thjèn*<sub>2</sub> B *thjèn fòŋ*<sub>2</sub> *phò* "woman who has married a widower". – *thjén*<sub>1</sub> F "electricity".



*sjěn*<sub>2</sub> "first"; *sjěn wá ŋáj tǐ*<sub>1</sub> "let me know first"; AN (in Hong Kong) "a cent, a copper"; *sjí*<sub>3</sub> *káj*<sub>2</sub> *sjěn* "four coppers". – *sjě*<sub>6</sub> B *sjěn* *ʔŋ* "fresh fish". – *sjě*<sub>2</sub> F "province"; *sjěn sâŋ* "provincial capital; Canton". – *sjě*<sub>1</sub> F "thread, string"; *mjě*<sub>2</sub> *sjěn* "vermicelli".

*zjě*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for *zjĩ*<sub>3</sub>. – *zjě*<sub>4</sub> F "tobacco"; *zjěn càj*<sub>1</sub> "cigarette". – *zjě*<sub>6</sub> B *zjěn kǎ*<sub>3</sub> "quarrel". – *zjě*<sub>1</sub> AN "a dollar". Cp. *njě*<sub>1</sub>. – *zjě*<sub>2</sub> B *zjók*<sub>2</sub> *zjěn* "a pill". – *zjě*<sub>6</sub> F "lead"; *phǎj*<sub>1</sub> *zjěn pjít*<sub>2</sub> "sharpen a pencil". – *zjě*<sub>7</sub> cp. *ŋân*<sub>3</sub> *njôn*. – *zjě*<sub>8</sub> F "to be round; a circle". – *zjě*<sub>10</sub> B *kò*<sub>3</sub> *zjěn* "an orchard". – *zjě*<sub>12</sub> B *mâw*<sub>1</sub> *zjěn kú*<sub>2</sub> "without reason". – *zjě*<sub>n</sub> F "to be far"; *zjěw kjì* *zjěn* "how far is it?" – *zjě*<sub>2</sub> B *thjě*<sub>1</sub> *zjà*<sub>2</sub> *zjěn* "movie theater". – *zjě*<sub>4</sub> "a prefecture"; *môj*<sub>1</sub> *zjěn* "Mei hsien; Moi jen".

*cjě*<sub>1</sub> "to fry"; *cjěn kǎj*<sub>6</sub> *chũ*<sub>2</sub> "to fry eggs". – *cjě*<sub>1</sub> F "to cut with scissors"; *cjěn tǎw* "scissors". – *cjě*<sub>1</sub> F "an arrow". – *cjě*<sub>2</sub> F "war". – *cjě*<sub>4</sub> F "drying place for fish".

*chjě*<sub>2</sub> B *chjěn ŋjít* "day before yesterday"; *ŋáj chût zjĩ*<sub>1</sub> *chjěn* "before I go". – *chjě*<sub>3</sub> -B *ʔm̃* *chjěn* "is, has not yet"; *ʔm̃* *chjěn* *chjĩm*<sub>2</sub> *tàw*<sub>1</sub> "has not found (it) yet"; *sjít*<sub>1</sub> *fán*<sub>3</sub> *ʔm̃* *chjěn* "have you eaten?"; *ʔm̃* *chjěn hí*<sub>1</sub> *kó*<sub>2</sub> "I have never been there". – *chjě*<sub>5</sub> F "money"; *sǎm*<sub>1</sub> *kháj*<sub>2</sub> *chjěn*. – *chjě*<sub>6</sub> F "to bind"; *chjěn kjòk* "to bind the feet (of woman)".

*njě*<sub>1</sub> B *njěn tán*<sub>1</sub> "New Year's Day". Cp. *zjě*<sub>1</sub>. – *njě*<sub>3</sub> B *njěn* *cù*<sub>2</sub> "original owner". – *njě*<sub>n</sub> F "to wish, a wish"; *kǎn njěn ká*<sub>2</sub> *lòŋ*<sub>3</sub> "I would like to marry" (said by woman).

*ljě*<sub>3</sub> F "to sew". – *ljě*<sub>4</sub> B *kjǎw*<sub>1</sub> *ljěn* "beautiful young lady". – *ljě*<sub>5</sub> B *ljěn kjéw*<sub>2</sub> "to be possible". – *ljě*<sub>1,2</sub> F "mother's milk; woman's breast"; *sjít*<sub>1</sub> *ljěn* "to suck". – *ljě*<sub>4</sub> F "a chain, spring".

*pjě*<sub>1</sub> F "to collapse"; *sjít*<sub>1</sub> *sǎn pjěn* "to be a glutton". – *pjě*<sub>2</sub> F "ice". – *pjě*<sub>3</sub> B *ljóŋ*<sub>4</sub> *pjěn* "how?" – *pjě*<sub>n</sub> F "to be flat".

*phjě*<sub>1</sub> B *phjěn ŋjĩ*<sub>1</sub> "to be cheap". Cp. *phjě*<sub>1</sub>. – *phjě*<sub>n</sub> F "a card; side, direction". – *phjě*<sub>1</sub> B *súj* *phjěn* "according to wish"; *fõŋ*<sub>1</sub> *phjěn* "to be convenient". Cp. *phjě*<sub>1</sub>.

*mjě*<sub>1</sub> F "cotton". – *mjě*<sub>1</sub> B *mjěn pát*<sub>3</sub> "a face". – *mjě*<sub>2</sub> B *mjěn pǎw*<sub>1</sub> "bread"; *mjěn sjě*<sub>1</sub> "vermicelli".

## XIII. Final -an (Table 11, p. 115).

ʔăn B- adv. "very": ʔăn kjêw<sub>2</sub> "very long (in duration)".

kăn<sub>1</sub> AN zjít<sub>1</sub> kăn wák "a house"; B kăn tù<sub>1</sub> "(inside) the room". - kăn<sub>2</sub> F "to close, shut off"; kăn mún "close the door". - kán B- adv. "very"; "so"; kán caw<sub>2</sub> "so early"; maw<sub>1</sub> kán tǒ "does not have very much"; ʔǎ kán zjój có "don't do it this way". - kán<sub>1</sub> "soap". - kán<sub>2</sub> "to choose, select"; lăw<sub>2</sub> kjí kán cāk<sub>1</sub> lăw<sub>1</sub> kǔj<sub>2</sub> "choose a husband for her". - kán<sub>2</sub> F "to accustom (oneself to)"; sjít<sub>1</sub> ʔǎ kán "I am not (or: cannot get) used to eat it".

hân<sub>1</sub> I. F "to be free; leisure time"; ʔǎ hân "I have no time"; zjêw<sub>2</sub> hân "to be at leisure". II. B adv. "still"; sǎm<sub>1</sub> tjáw<sub>3</sub> chjên<sub>5</sub> hân ʔǎ phjên<sub>1</sub> ɲj<sub>1</sub> "three strings of cash is still not cheap (enough)". III. B- tí<sub>3</sub> "or"; hé ɲj<sub>2</sub> mǎj káj<sub>6</sub> hân tí<sub>3</sub> phjét<sub>1</sub> ɲj<sub>1</sub> mǎj káj<sub>6</sub> "did you buy it, or did some else buy it?" Cp. wân<sub>3</sub>. - hân<sub>3</sub> (character used for hân<sub>1</sub> II and III). Cp. wân<sub>3</sub>. - hán<sub>3</sub> F "to hate"; zjén<sub>1</sub> hán "hatred". - hán<sub>3</sub> F "to limit", "a limit".

ɲán<sub>1</sub> as in ɲân phjít<sub>1</sub> cǔ<sub>10</sub> "a lazy, stupid fellow". - ɲán<sub>3</sub> alternative for ɲjôn, zjên<sub>7</sub>. - ɲàn F "eye"; kǎj<sub>6,7</sub> ɲàn "corns (on feet)".

lăn<sub>2</sub> B tǎn chǎ<sub>2</sub> "a bicycle".

thán B thán kjǔɲ<sub>1</sub> "spring (in watch, seat, mattress)". Cp. thán<sub>4</sub>. - thán<sub>1</sub> B thán hé "only, but". - thán<sub>1</sub> as in fò<sub>1</sub> thán "charcoal". - thán<sub>4</sub> F "a bullet, a shot".

sǎn<sub>1</sub> F "mountain"; sǎn kjôk "foot of a mountain". - sán<sub>1</sub> B zjók<sub>2</sub> sán "a medical powder". Cp. sán<sub>2</sub>. - sán<sub>1</sub> B sán thêw<sub>2</sub> "Swatow". - sán<sub>2</sub> B kàj<sub>2</sub> sán "to scatter". Cp. sán<sub>1</sub>.

chàn F "a small spade; shovel (for rice, vegetables, etc.)". Hommel, fig. 219. - chán<sub>2</sub> as in chán chjên<sub>5</sub> "to earn money".

lǎn "to be lazy". - lán<sub>1</sub> F "to stop, hold back". - lán<sub>3</sub> F "to be difficult". Cp. lán<sub>2</sub>. - lán<sub>4</sub> "a stand, a stall". - lán<sub>1</sub> F "to be broken, ragged". - lán<sub>2</sub> F "difficulty"; lók<sub>1</sub> lán "get into difficulties". Cp. lán<sub>3</sub>.

păn<sub>2</sub> F "to move"; păn hí<sub>1</sub> "move (something) away". - pán<sub>1</sub> F lăw<sub>1</sub> pán "owner of a store". - pán<sub>2</sub> F "a plank". - pán "half"; pán lúk "half of it".

phán "a plate, a board"; khjít<sub>7</sub> phán "a chessboard". - phán<sub>2</sub> "thick, heavy". - phán<sub>1</sub> "to imitate"; phán sô cāj<sub>1</sub> "to play

fool". – *phán*<sub>2</sub> B *phán* *kjê*<sub>1</sub> "to decide (a case in court)". – *phán*<sub>3</sub> as in *phán sú*<sub>9</sub> "to do business". – *phán*<sub>5</sub> F "to argue" (also: *phán wá*).

*făn*<sub>1</sub> B *kó*<sub>2</sub> *făn* "to go abroad". – *făn*<sub>2</sub> "to turn": *făn còn* *thêw*<sub>2</sub> "to turn one's head". – *fán*<sub>1</sub> B *mâ*<sub>2</sub> *fân* *ŋj*<sub>2</sub> "to cause you trouble, to disturb you". – *fàn* B *fàn còn* "to turn around". – *fán*<sub>3</sub> F "rice".

*wán*<sub>1</sub> F "to complete"; *thúk*<sub>3</sub> *wân* *hōj* "has finished reading". – *wán*<sub>2</sub> F "a ring"; *ŋj*<sub>2</sub> *wân* "ear-rings". – *wán*<sub>3</sub> F "to pay back, to return". Cp. *hân*<sub>3</sub>. – *wàn* F "to hang up"; *wàn phâj*<sub>2</sub> "to hang up a signboard". – *wán* B *zj*<sub>1</sub> *wán* "ten thousand". Cp. *mán*<sub>2</sub>.

*măn*<sub>1</sub> B *măn* *sj*<sub>6</sub> *thêw*<sub>2</sub> "(during) night". – *măn*<sub>3</sub> F "to be full". – *mán*<sub>1</sub> F "to be slow"; B- *mán mán* *hâj* "to walk slowly". – *mán*<sub>2</sub> alternative pronunciation for *wán*.

#### XIV. Final -un (Table 12, p. 116).

*kún*<sub>1</sub> F "a stick". – *kún*<sub>2</sub> as in *kún chjê* "to arrange horizontally".

*kjün*<sub>3</sub> B *kjün* *túj*<sub>1</sub> "army".

*khùn* as in *khùn hí* "roll back and forth". – *khjün* alternative pronunciation for *khjún*. – *khjún*<sub>2</sub> AN *zj*<sub>1</sub> *khjún* *fũŋ*<sub>2</sub> "a beeswarm". – *khjún* F "to be near"; *zjèn* *khjún* "far and near"; *khjún* *sj*<sub>7</sub> "myopia". Cp. *khjün*.

*ŋján* B *ŋján* *láj*<sub>1</sub> "patience".

*tùn* B *tùn* *tjên*<sub>3</sub> "oil lamp"; *láj*<sub>2</sub> *tùn* "a fool". – *tún* F "to arrange (e.g. papers) in a stack".

*thün* F "to swallow". – *thún* F "to spit".

*sün* B *sün* *cù*<sub>1</sub> "grandson". – *sún*<sub>1</sub> B *sún* *phù*<sub>2</sub> "police officer". – *sún*<sub>3</sub> B *sún* *kj*<sub>2</sub> *m*<sub>2</sub> "pure gold". – *sún*<sub>6</sub> B *cój* *sún* "lip". – *sùn* F "damage; to damage".

*zún* F "a cloud". – *zún* B *zún* *fó*<sub>1</sub> "to transport goods".

*cün*<sub>1</sub> F "to shiver"; *khám* *khám* *cün* "shiver with cold"; *ŋj*<sub>2</sub> *òŋ* *ŋj*<sub>2</sub> *òŋ* *cün* "shiver with fear". – *cün*<sub>2</sub> B *cün* *kj*<sub>1</sub> *n* "respect, to respect". – *cùn*<sub>1</sub> "to allow"; *ʔm̃* *cùn* *kòŋ*<sub>2</sub> "not allowed to speak". – *cùn*<sub>2</sub> F "to be regular"; *njét* *kj*<sub>5</sub> *ñ* *cùn* "the menses are irregular".

*chün*<sub>2</sub> F "an egg"; *kăj*<sub>6</sub> *chün* "hen's egg"; *săj*<sub>1</sub> *chün* "to lay

eggs"; B chũn thjèn "spring(time)". – *chùn* B *chùn càj*<sub>1</sub> "a fool". – *chún* AN *sjp*<sub>1</sub> *chún* "ten inches"; *săm*<sub>1</sub> *chún* *tăj*<sub>2</sub> "a dwarf".

*njân* "silver"; *njân có káj*<sub>6</sub> "made of silver".

*lân*<sub>2</sub> B- *cù*<sub>1</sub> "a wheel". – *lún* B *thàw*<sub>1</sub> *lún* "to discuss, discussion".

*pùn* "root"; *pùn thí*<sub>1</sub> *ɲjîn* "a Cantonese"; AN *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *pùn* *sũ*<sub>6</sub> "a book". – *phân*<sub>1</sub> B "a bowl, basin"; *mjén*<sub>1</sub> *phân* "wash basin". – *phân*<sub>2</sub> "to blow out"; *phân wũ*<sub>3</sub> *fò*<sub>1</sub> "blow out a candle". Cp. *phún*<sub>1</sub>. – *phún*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for *phân*<sub>2</sub>. – *phún*<sub>2</sub> B *hjöŋ*<sub>1</sub> *phún* *phún* "is fragrant" (in predicate).

*fün*<sub>1</sub> F "to divide"; *fün lúj*<sub>4</sub> "a sort, kind"; AN *săm*<sub>1</sub> *fün* *cũ*<sub>5</sub> "three minutes"; *ʔj*<sub>2</sub> *fün* *sjít*<sub>10</sub> "five percent interest". Cp. *fún*<sub>1</sub>. – *fün*<sub>2</sub> B *fün* *fú*<sub>5</sub> "to order". – *fün*<sub>4</sub> B *fün* *zjín*<sub>3</sub> "marriage". – *fân*<sub>1</sub> as in *kòŋ* *fân* *wá* "to speak as in delirium". – *fân*<sub>4</sub> B *kùj* *fân* "disembodied spirit". – *fùn* B "flour, powder"; *mjén*<sub>1</sub> *fùn* "wheat flour". – *fún*<sub>1</sub> B "a fraction, a part". Cp. *fün*<sub>1</sub>. – *fún*<sub>5</sub> as in *hú*<sub>3</sub> *fún* *fún* "to become angry".

*wân*<sub>1</sub> B *wân* *sú*<sub>2</sub> "written characters". – *wân*<sub>2</sub> "to weed". – *wùn*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for *wòn*<sub>2</sub>. – *wùn*<sub>2</sub> "to be firm, secure"; *wàn* *ʔñ* *wùn* "does not hang securely". – *wùn*<sub>4</sub> "to be enclosed, imprisoned". Cp. *wún*<sub>2</sub>. – *wún*<sub>1</sub> as in *wún* *sjít*<sub>1</sub> "earn one's living". – *wún*<sub>2</sub> alternative pronunciation for *wùn*<sub>4</sub>.

*mũn* B- *càj*<sub>1</sub> "a mosquito". – *mún* F "door"; *khöj* *mún* "open the door". – *mún*<sub>1</sub> F "to ask"; *ɲáj* *mún* *kjî* *có* *mât*<sub>1</sub> *káj*<sub>6</sub> "I ask him why". – *mún*<sub>2</sub> B *sjêw* *mún* "to be worried".

#### XV. Final -on (Table 13, p. 117).

*ʔõn* B *phjîn*<sub>1</sub> *ʔõn* "peace; to be well". – *ʔón*<sub>2</sub> B *ón* *khjén*<sub>1</sub> "case at court".

*kõn*<sub>1</sub> B *mâw*<sub>1</sub> *sjöŋ*<sub>1</sub> *kõn* "it does not matter". – *kõn*<sub>2,3</sub> F "rod, pole"; *tám* *kõn* "carrying-pole"; AN *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *kõn* *pjít*<sub>2</sub> "a pen". Cp. *kòn*<sub>1</sub>. – *kõn*<sub>4</sub> B *sjim* *kõn* (*thêw*<sub>2</sub>) "the breast". – *kõn*<sub>5</sub> F "a handle". – *kõn*<sub>7</sub> B *kõn* *chôj*<sub>2</sub> "coffin". – *kõn*<sub>8</sub> "to be dry"; *ʔj* *kõn* "dried fish"; *kõn* *ták* *ták* "is parched (about earth)". – *kòn*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for *kõn*<sub>2,3</sub>. – *kòn*<sub>2,3</sub> "to drive, overtake"; *kòn* *hí* "to pursue". – *kòn*<sub>4</sub> F "to manage"; *ɲjít*<sub>2</sub> *kòn*

ɲjǎ kǎj<sub>6</sub> "mind your own business". – kò<sub>n</sub><sub>5</sub> B tù<sub>3</sub> pòk<sub>3</sub> kòn "gambling den".

khón F "to look"; khón ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> tàw<sub>1</sub> "cannot see (because of blindness)"; khón ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> tǎt<sub>1</sub> "cannot see (because not allowed)".

hón F "a drought". – hón<sub>1</sub> "to be cold"; thjèn sjǐ<sub>1</sub> hôn "the weather is cold". – hón<sub>1</sub> F "sweat"; chût hón "to sweat".

ɲjǎ F "to be weak".

lòn F "to be short". – tón "to break". Cp. thón.

lhorn, alternative pronunciation for tón.

són F "to be sour"; sòn tǎ<sub>3</sub> tǎ<sub>3</sub> "is sour" (in predicate). – sòn F "a ship". – sòn<sub>2</sub> B tà sòn "to figure out".

còn<sub>2</sub> B- cǎj<sub>1</sub> "a brick". – cò<sub>n</sub> F "to turn back, return"; cò<sub>n</sub> wúk kǎ<sub>3</sub> lôj "come home". – cón<sub>2</sub> F "to bore, drill".

chón F "to spread, propagate".

ɲjǎ alternative pronunciation to zjèn<sub>7</sub>, ɲàn<sub>3</sub>.

lǎn F "to be mild, comfortable".

fǎn B fǎn hǐ<sub>3</sub> "to be happy, to like".

wón B wón sjǐ<sub>9</sub> "the body". – wòn<sub>2</sub> AN zjǐ<sub>1</sub> wòn cǐk<sub>5</sub> "a bowl of gruel"; fán<sub>3</sub> wòn "rice bowl". Cp. wùn<sub>1</sub>. – wón F "to change, exchange"; wón sǎm<sub>2</sub> (fú<sub>13</sub>) "to change clothes"; wón chjèn<sub>5</sub> "to change money".

#### XVI. Final -aj (Table 14, p. 118).

ʔǎj F "to be short (of stature or height)"; ʔǎj cǎj<sub>1</sub> "a dwarf". – ʔǎj determiner: "this, that"; ʔǎj thǎ<sub>1</sub> "there".

kǎj<sub>1</sub> F "street"; hí<sub>1</sub> kǎj "walk on the street"; chût kǎj "go to town". – kǎj<sub>6,7</sub> "fowl"; kǎj mâ<sub>1</sub> "a hen"; kǎj kǎj<sub>2</sub> "a rooster"; kǎj cǎj<sub>1</sub> "chicken"; kǎj chǎ<sub>2</sub> "an egg". – kǎj<sub>2</sub> "to loosen"; kǎj sjêw mún<sub>2</sub> "take it easy, don't worry"; kǎj ʔǎ<sub>1</sub> hǎj "cannot be decided; end in a draw". – kǎj<sub>2</sub> B kǎj hán<sub>3</sub> "border, frontier". – kǎj<sub>3</sub> B kù<sub>1</sub> kǎj "to be strange". – kǎj<sub>4</sub> "to abstain"; kǎj zjèn<sub>4</sub> "to abstain from smoking". – kǎj<sub>6</sub> I. B subordinating particle: ɲǎ kǎj sǐ<sub>6</sub> "my book"; chût tǎ<sub>2</sub> lôj kǎj cǎk<sub>1</sub> "the one who is coming out". II. phrase-suffix forming noun equivalents: có sǎm<sub>2</sub> kǎj "a tailor". III. AN kǎj<sub>7</sub> kǎj ɲjǎn "that man". – kǎj<sub>7</sub> determiner: "that"; kǎj thjǎw<sub>3</sub> ʔǎj "that fish"; kǎj cǎk<sub>1</sub> ɲjǎn "that man".

*khāj* F "to carry (on a pole on the shoulders)"; *khāj* sùj "to carry water". – *kháj<sub>1</sub>* F "to be quick". – *kháj<sub>2</sub>* AN "a piece, slice"; *sám<sub>1</sub> kháj chjên<sub>5</sub>* "three dollars" (in Hong Kong).

*háj<sub>2</sub>* F "a shoe"; *cjôk<sub>1</sub> hâj* "to wear shoes". – *hâj* "a crab".

*ɣâj* substitute with first person reference: "I"; *ɣâj ljòŋ ɣjîn* "the two of us". Cp. *ɣă, ɣô*.

*tāj* F "to be low"; *kjă káj<sub>6</sub> wúk tāj sãm<sub>1</sub> châk<sub>1</sub>* "his house is three feet lower". – *tâj* F "bottom"; *côk<sub>3</sub> tāj (hă)* "under the table". – *táj<sub>1</sub>* F "to carry, to wear; a belt"; *táj njúk<sub>1</sub> hí<sub>4</sub>* "to wear ornaments". – *táj<sub>2</sub>* F "to wear on the head"; *táj ɣàn kjájŋ* "to wear glasses".

*thăj<sub>1</sub>* B *lâw thăj* "younger brother". Cp. *thí<sub>2</sub>*. – *thâj* F "to crow, to cackle"; *kăj<sub>6</sub> kŭj<sub>2</sub> thâj* "the cock crows". – *tháj<sub>1,2</sub>* F "to be big"; *tháj hŏj* "has grown up". – *tháj<sub>5</sub>* F "to shave". Cp. *thí<sub>3</sub>*.

*sáj<sub>2</sub>* as in *sâj chûŋ<sub>8</sub>* "intestinal worm". Cp. *căj<sub>2</sub>*. – *sáj<sub>3</sub>* as in *pjî<sub>4</sub> sâj sâj* "to be numb". – *sáj<sub>1</sub>* F "to dry"; *sáj khûk<sub>2</sub>* "to dry rice". – *sáj<sub>4</sub>* as in *păj<sub>2</sub> sâj* "an excrement".

*căj<sub>2</sub>* B *căj thôŋ<sub>1</sub>* "Buddhist temple". Cp. *sâj<sub>2</sub>*. – *câj<sub>1</sub>* -B suffix: *kjêw<sub>3</sub> câj<sub>3</sub>* "a pup"; *sô câj* "a fool". – *cáj<sub>1</sub>* adv.; *cáj kòŋ ɣâj tŭ* "tell me again".

*chăj<sub>2</sub>* alternative pronunciation for *cháj<sub>1</sub>*, *chŏj*, *chój<sub>1</sub>*. – *chăj<sub>4</sub>* B *chăj ɣjîn* "an official". Cp. *chă<sub>3</sub>*. – *cháj<sub>3</sub>* B *châj fûŋ<sub>3</sub>* "a tailor". *châj<sub>1</sub>* alternative pronunciation for *chòj<sub>2</sub>*. – *cháj<sub>1</sub>* alternative pronunciation for *chăj<sub>2</sub>*, *chŏj*, *chój<sub>1</sub>*.

*lăj<sub>1</sub>* as in *sjî<sub>1</sub> lăj* "to suck"; *lăj mă<sub>4</sub>* "wet nurse". – *lăj<sub>2</sub>* F "to pull; lăj chă<sub>2</sub> "to pull a cart". – *lăj<sub>4</sub>* B *khój lăj lăj* "is very tired" (in predicate). – *láj<sub>1</sub>* as in *lâj thjên<sub>1</sub>* "to plough". – *láj<sub>2,3</sub>* F "earth"; *láj thù* "dirt". – *láj* F "to last, to endure"; *láj zúŋ* "lasting, durable". – *láj<sub>2</sub>* determiner "which"; *láj ɣjîn* "who"; *ɣjî<sub>2</sub> hí<sub>1</sub> láj tháj<sub>1</sub>* "where are you going?" – *láj<sub>3</sub>* see *hô<sub>1</sub>*. – *láj* B- *cù<sub>1</sub>* "son, child".

*păj* F "to be lame"; *păj hŏj zjî<sub>1</sub> câk<sub>1</sub> kjôk* "he has become lame of a leg". – *pâj* AN *zjî<sub>1</sub> pàj* "once"; F "to arrange".

*phăj* as in *phăj zjên<sub>6</sub> pjî<sub>2</sub>* "to sharpen a pencil". – *pháj<sub>2</sub>* "a signboard, a tablet, a playing-card".

*fáj* as in *fáj hŏj* "has gone to pieces". – *măj* F "to buy". – *máj* F "to sell".

## XVII. Final -uj (Table 15, p. 119).

*kúj*<sub>1</sub> as in *sǰí*<sub>3</sub> *kúj* "four seasons". – *kúj*<sub>2</sub> F "to be expensive". – *khǰj*<sub>2</sub> B *khǰj* *kjǰ*<sub>3</sub> "manners". – *khǰj*<sub>2</sub> B *khǰj* *sǰén*<sub>2</sub> "fan made of bamboo leaves". – *khǰj*<sub>1</sub> F "to kneel" (*khǰj* *hǎ*<sub>1</sub>).

*ǰǰj* B *ǰuj* *hǰám* "danger".

*tǰj* as in *tǰj* *sǰ*<sub>7</sub> "shake hands". – *tǰj*<sub>2</sub> "to face"; *tǰj* *ʔǰ* *chǰ*<sub>2</sub> "pardon me".

*sǰj* B *sǰj* *zǰén*<sub>11</sub> "although". – *sǰj*<sub>1</sub> only in set phrases: *sǰj* *pǰt* *tǰ*<sub>1</sub> "who would have thought . . .?" – *sǰj*<sub>3</sub> B *sǰj* *phǰén*<sub>1</sub> "at your convenience". – *sǰj* F "water". – *sǰj*<sub>1</sub> B *sǰj* *phǰén* "fragment".

*cǰj*<sub>1</sub> "to be intoxicated"; *zǰim* *cǰj* *cǰèw*<sub>2</sub> "become intoxicated from wine". – *cǰj*<sub>2</sub> Adv.: *cǰj* *hǰw* "best".

*chǰj*<sub>1</sub> as in *chǰj* *ljǰ*<sub>1</sub> "hot, windy weather". – *chǰj* F "to hammer"; *thǰt* *chǰj* "a hammer". – *chǰj* "guilt"; *mǰw*<sub>1</sub> *chǰj* *kǰj*<sub>6</sub> "an innocent person".

*lǰj*<sub>1</sub>: *lǰj* *kǰj*<sub>2</sub> *kǰj*<sub>áw</sub> "it thunders". – *lǰj*<sub>2</sub>: *lǰj* *kǰ*<sub>5</sub> "to beat a drum". – *lǰj*<sub>3</sub> "a copper coin". – *lǰj*<sub>1</sub> B *lǰj* *tǰ*<sub>1</sub> "inside"; *wǰk* *lǰj* "in the house".

*pǰj* AN *zǰt*<sub>1</sub> *pǰj* *chǰ*<sub>1</sub> "a cup of tea".

*phǰj*<sub>1</sub> "to accompany": *phǰj* *ǰj*<sub>2</sub> *hǰ*<sub>1</sub> "to go with you". Cp. *phǰj*<sub>2</sub>. – *phǰj*<sub>1</sub> F "lung"; *phǰj* *phǰj*<sub>ǰ</sub> "tuberculosis". – *phǰj*<sub>2</sub> AN "time".

*fǰj*<sub>1</sub> only in set phrases: *fǰj* *sǰ*<sub>1</sub> *kǰj*<sub>6</sub> "unusual". – *fǰj*<sub>3</sub>: *fǰj* *kǰj*<sub>6</sub> "an airplane". – *fǰj*<sub>1</sub> F "to return"; *fǰj* *tǰp*<sub>1</sub> "to give an answer". – *fǰj*<sub>3</sub> (alternative pronunciation *phǰj*<sub>2</sub>) "to be thick and heavy". – *fǰj*<sub>1</sub> B *hǰw* *fǰj* "waste". – *fǰj*<sub>4</sub> F "a meeting"; *kǰj*<sub>6</sub> *fǰj* "opportunity". Cp. *fǰj*.

*wǰj*<sub>3</sub> F "a wall, a cordon; a village"; *wǰj* *pǰk*<sub>1</sub> *kǰj*<sub>2</sub> "village altar for the earth deity". – *wǰj*<sub>6</sub> as in *zǰj*<sub>1</sub> *wǰj* "to consider". Cp. *wǰj*<sub>6</sub>. – *wǰj*<sub>3</sub> B *ʔǰn* *wǰj* "to soothe". – *wǰj*<sub>1</sub> AN *zǰt*<sub>1</sub> *wǰj* *chǰ*<sub>1</sub> "a seat". – *wǰj*<sub>3</sub> as in *wǰj* *sǰn* "get seasick". – *wǰj*<sub>4</sub> "hello". – *wǰj*<sub>6</sub> B *zǰj*<sub>2</sub> *wǰj* "because"; *wǰj* *khǰj*<sub>6</sub> "to set a time limit". Cp. *wǰj*<sub>6</sub>.

*mǰj*<sub>1</sub> F "a tail, an end"; *kǰj*<sub>3</sub> *ǰǰ* *mǰj* *lǰj* "follow me"; AN *zǰt*<sub>1</sub> *mǰj* *ʔǰ* "a fish". – *mǰj*<sub>2</sub> determiner: *mǰj* *cǰk*<sub>1</sub> *sé*<sub>2</sub> *lǰw*<sub>1</sub> *cǰj*<sub>1</sub> "every child". – *mǰj*<sub>4</sub> F "to finish"; *cǰj* *tǰ* *hǰp*<sub>2</sub> *ʔǰ* *mǰj* "cannot shut the mouth". – *mǰj* B *mǰj* *kǰj*<sub>3</sub> "quickly". – *mǰj* F "to taste, a taste".

## XVIII. Final -oj (Table 16, p. 120).

ʔōj<sub>2</sub> B zjâ<sub>2</sub> ʔōj “parents”; ljòŋ cù<sub>1</sub> ʔōj “mother and son”. – ʔój F “to want, to love”; ʔój hàw zjá “it’s going to be late”.

khøj B zjín<sub>2</sub> kěj “ought to”; ʔñ kěj ŋjî<sub>2</sub> khøj mûn “please open the door”. – kój<sub>2</sub> F “a lid, cover; to cover”; zúnŋ ñà<sub>1</sub> kój wák tàŋ “cover the roof with tiles”.

khøj F “to open”; tà ʔñ khøj “cannot open”. Cp. hěj. – khój F “to be tired”; khój lăj<sub>4</sub> lăj<sub>4</sub> “is very tired” (in predicate).

hěj I. alternative pronunciation for khøj. II. post-verb particle implying complete action: kó<sub>2</sub> hěj sjín<sub>9</sub> “has died”; có hàw hěj ʔñ chjên<sub>3</sub> “is it ready yet?” – hěj “to itch”. – hój F “sea”. – hój F “injury, to injure”.

ŋój B- càj<sub>1</sub> “a fool”; hâk<sub>2</sub> ŋój “frighten out of one’s wits”. – ŋój<sub>1</sub> B ŋój pój “outside”.

těj “a pile, to pile up”. – tój F “a pestle”; tój hà<sub>m1</sub> “mortar, used in polishing rice (Hommel, figs. 154 and 155).

thěj “a ladder”; ljêw<sub>5</sub> thěj “stairs”. – thój<sub>2</sub> F “to carry on a pole between two men”. – thój<sub>3</sub> B cǎw<sub>2</sub> thój “waitress”.

sój<sub>2</sub> F “to nap”; sój mûk<sub>2</sub> “to sleep”.

cój F “mouth”.

chøj F “to be at, in, on”; chøj láj<sub>2</sub> tháj<sub>1</sub> “where?”; ŋjǎ pǎ<sub>3</sub> hân<sub>3</sub> chøj mǎ “is your father still living?” Cp. chǎj<sub>2</sub>, cháj<sub>1</sub>, chój<sub>1</sub>. – chój<sub>3</sub> F “a sore”; pôt chøj “have a sore”. – chój<sub>4</sub> “riches”; fât<sub>2</sub> chøj “to get rich”. – chój<sub>2</sub> B hàw chøj “good luck”. Cp. cháj<sub>1</sub>. – chój<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for chǎj, cháj<sub>1</sub>, chøj. – chój<sub>2</sub> F “vegetable”.

lój F “to come”; tâp<sub>2</sub> sôn lój “came by ship”.

pój B ŋój pój “outside”; hǎ<sub>3</sub> pój “the other side of the river”. Cp. phój<sub>1</sub>.

phój<sub>2</sub> alternative pronunciation for phúj<sub>1</sub>. – phój<sub>1</sub> F “to learn by heart”. Cp. pój. – phój<sub>2</sub> “to bark”.

fěj F “lime, ashes”. – fój F “to be able to, to be going to”; kjî fój hí<sub>1</sub> “he will go”; zjî<sub>1</sub> thín fój lók<sub>1</sub> sùj “it is certainly going to rain”; fój kúj “it may be expensive”. Cp. fúj<sub>4</sub>.

mój<sub>1</sub> B môj zjén<sub>4</sub> “Mei hsien”. – mój<sub>3</sub> B môj thán<sub>1</sub> “coal”. – mój B mój cù<sub>1</sub> “daughter”; mój cǎj<sub>1</sub> “young unmarried woman”.



XIX. *Final -im* (Table 17, p. 121).

*kjĩm*<sub>1</sub> B *kjĩm* há<sub>1</sub> "now"; táw *kjĩm* "up to now". – *kjĩm*<sub>2</sub> F "gold"; wòŋ<sub>3</sub> *kjĩm* "Chinese gold"; *kjĩm* thâp "sepulchral urn; bone repository".

*khjĩm* F "to squeeze out (pus)".

*sjĩm* F "heart"; *sjĩm* kǒn<sub>4</sub> "breast". – *sjĩm*<sub>2</sub> B *sjĩm* phán<sub>2</sub> "to judge". – *sjĩm*<sub>2</sub> as in wùn<sub>2</sub> *sjĩm* *sjĩm* "is firm, stable" (in predicate).

*zjĩm*<sub>1</sub> F "sound, tone"; *zjĩm* lók<sub>2</sub> "music". – *zjĩm*<sub>3</sub> as in ljôŋ<sub>1</sub> *zjĩm* *zjĩm* "is cool" (about weather, temperature) (in predicate). – *zjĩm* F "to drink".

*cjĩm*<sub>1</sub> F "a needle". – *cjĩm*<sub>2</sub> F "to pour". – *cjĩm* as in *cjĩm* sjl<sub>3</sub> "to drown".

*chjĩm* F "to be deep". – *chjĩm*<sub>1</sub> F "to sink"; *chjĩm* hǒj sôn "the ship sank". – *chjĩm*<sub>2</sub> F "to seek"; *chjĩm* tàw<sub>1</sub> "to find".

*ljĩm*<sub>1</sub> F "a forest". – *ljĩm*<sub>2</sub> "to water"; *ljĩm* fǎ "to water the flowers". – *ljĩm*<sub>3</sub> F "to approach"; *ljĩm* ʔám "toward evening, at dusk".

XX. *Final -em* (Table 17, p. 121).

*kjém* as in phûj<sub>2</sub> thêw<sub>2</sub> *kjém* ljém "a thick, big man".

*sjém* as in sjém ljĩm<sub>1</sub> "a wood, a forest".

*ljém* see *kjém*.

XXI. *Final -am* (Table 18, p. 122).

ʔám F "to be dark; darkness".

*kãm*<sub>1</sub> F "to be sweet". – *kãm*<sub>2</sub> B- càj<sub>2</sub> "an orange". – *kãm*<sub>3</sub> B *kãm* chǒŋ<sub>3</sub> "venereal ulcer". – *kãm*<sub>4</sub> "prison", as in chǒ<sub>1</sub> *kãm* "to sit in prison". Cp. *kám*<sub>1</sub>. – *kãm*<sub>5</sub> B *kãm* làm "an olive". – *kàm*<sub>1</sub> F "to dare, venture"; ʔǎ *kàm* kòŋ<sub>2</sub> kà<sub>1</sub> wá "wouldn't dare to lie"; *chjéw*<sub>2</sub> *kàm* hé ʔǎ hèn<sub>1</sub> "it seems he is not willing". – *kàm*<sub>2</sub> B *kàm* kók<sub>4</sub> "to feel". – *kàm*<sub>3</sub> "to reduce; reduction"; *zjěw* mǎw<sub>1</sub> *kàm* "will you give me a discount?" – *kám*<sub>1</sub> B *kám* tǎk<sub>1</sub> "to inspect". Cp. *kãm*<sub>4</sub>.

*kjàm*<sub>1</sub> F "to pick up, collect". – *kjàm*<sub>2</sub> F "to pay (money)". – *kjám* F "a sword".

*khám* as in *khám* *khám* cǔn<sub>1</sub> "shiver with cold".

*khám<sub>1</sub>* F "to owe".

*hám<sub>3</sub>* F "to be salt(y); *hâm* ʔŋ "salt fish". – *hàm<sub>1</sub>* "a mortar". – *hàm<sub>2</sub>* "to fall into a pit". – *hám* I. F "to call". II. as in *hám pà làŋ* "everything".

*hjàm* B *máw<sub>1</sub>* *hjàm* "risk".

*hǎm<sub>1</sub>* B *hǎm hǎm táw* "he has just arrived"; *hǎj<sub>2</sub>* ʔñ *hǎm ejõŋ kjí sât<sub>1</sub>* "you better kill it". – *hǎm<sub>2</sub>* "jaw". Cp. *hàm*, *háp*. – *hàm* as in *hàm thêw<sub>2</sub>* "to nod (as greeting)". Cp. *hám<sub>2</sub>*, *háp*.

*hǎm* as in *hǎm chój<sub>2</sub> sjít<sub>1</sub>* "to eat (rice) with fingers". – *hǎm* as in *hǎm hǎ mǔj<sub>1</sub> lôj* "follow me".

*tám<sub>2</sub>* AN "a load"; *zjt<sub>1</sub> tám kúk<sub>2</sub> thjên<sub>1</sub>* "a field yielding one load of rice"; *tám cù<sub>1</sub>* "a load". Cp. *tám*. – *tám* as in *tám kôn<sub>2,3</sub>* "carrying-pole for coolie". Cp. *tám<sub>2</sub>*.

*tjàm* I. F "to light"; *tjàm láp<sub>1</sub> cùk<sub>4</sub>* "to light a candle". II. AN *sám<sub>1</sub> tjàm cǔj<sub>5</sub>* "three o'clock". – *tjàm* "an inn".

*thám<sub>1</sub>* as in *thám pjét* "is tasteless" (in predicate).

*thǎm* as in *thǎm pónj<sub>1</sub>* "to forget". – *thjám* F "to be sweet"; *thjám cjt cjt* "is sweet" (in predicate).

*sám<sub>2</sub>* "garment, gown"; *sám fú<sub>13</sub>* "clothes".

*zjám<sub>1,2</sub>* F "to castrate". – *zjám*: *phák zjám* "table salt". – *zjám<sub>2</sub>* B *zjám làw<sub>2</sub>* "stupid person".

*cám<sub>3</sub>* "railway station; stop".

*njám<sub>1</sub>* F "to stick, to paste". – *njám<sub>3</sub>* F "to be severe". – *njám<sub>1</sub>* F "to recite, to read". – *njám<sub>3</sub>* B *njám chjên<sub>2</sub>* "in front of"; *chõj phû<sub>3</sub> sât<sub>2</sub> (káj<sub>6</sub>) njám chjên khùj<sub>1</sub> há<sub>1</sub>* "to kneel down before the p'u sa".

*lám* as in *chõj<sub>2</sub> lám lám* "is long" (e.g. about trousers). – *lám<sub>2</sub>* F "south". – *lám<sub>2</sub>* F "a crate". – *lám<sub>1</sub>* occasionally in *hám pà làm* "everything". Cp. *làŋ*.

*ljám<sub>2</sub>* B *kjêw ljám* "a kindling-wood hook" (Hommel, fig. 217). – *ljám<sub>2</sub>* F "to dry"; *ljám khát khát* "is parched dry" (of earth) (in predicate).

*fám<sub>1</sub>* as in *fám ljí<sub>2</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> tǔŋ<sub>3</sub> sjí<sub>1</sub>* "smuggled goods".

## XXII. Final -ew (Table 19, p. 123).

ʔèw "vomit, spit".

*kjêw* F "a hook, to hook. – *kjêw<sub>2</sub>* "to be (a) long time"; ʔñ *kjêw* "often, frequently"; *sám<sub>1</sub> hǎjt kán kjêw* "for three days".

– *kjèw*<sub>3</sub> F “a dog”; *kù*<sub>3</sub> *kjèw* “male dog”; *kjèw* *mâ*<sub>1</sub> “female dog”. – *kjéw*<sub>2</sub> F “to be enough”; *ʔn̄* *kjéw* *sjít*<sub>1</sub> “there is not enough to eat”. – *kjéw*<sub>3</sub> F “to rescue”; *kjéw* *fò*<sub>1</sub> “to save from fire”.

*khjèw* B “maternal uncle”; *khjèw* *mě* “wife of mother’s brother”; *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *khjèw* “mother’s elder brother”. – *khjèw* “mouth”. Cp. *hèw*. – *khjéw*<sub>2</sub> F “to knock”. – *khjéw*<sub>4</sub> F “to be old, passé”; *khjéw* *ɲjên* “last year”.

*hêw*<sub>1</sub> B *hêw* *ljên*<sub>2</sub> *kòu*<sub>4</sub> “throat”. – *hèw* “opening”; *mûn* *hèw* “door (opening)”. Cp. *khjèw*. – *hêw*<sub>3</sub> B *hêw* *pój* “behind”. – *hêw*<sub>4</sub> B *tjên*<sub>2</sub> *hêw* “to wait; waiting”.

*ɲjêw* “ox”; *ɲjêw* *mâ*<sub>1</sub> “a cow”; *ɲjêw* *lǎj*<sub>1</sub> “milk”. – *ɲjêw* as in *ɲjêw* *ɲjǎ* *ɲj*<sub>2</sub> *kjít*<sub>4</sub> “twist your ears” (as punishment).

*têw*<sub>2</sub> I. suffix in substitutes, indicating plural: *ɲǎ* *têw* (*ɲjîn*) “we”; *ɲjǎ* *têw* “you”; *kjǎ* *têw* “they”. II. AN, roughly corresponding to Mand. *shie*: *káj*<sub>7</sub> *têw* *sǎ*<sub>6</sub> “those books”. – *têw* B *thóŋ* *têw* “tailor’s flat-iron (Hommel, fig. 283). – *téw*<sub>1</sub> as in *téw* *tǒ*<sub>1</sub> *kòŋ*<sub>2</sub> “talk nonsense”. – *téw*<sub>2</sub> as in *fù*<sub>1</sub> *téw* *téw* “is bitter” (in predicate).

*thêw* F “to steal; to act stealthily”. – *thêw*<sub>2</sub> B *thêw* *lǎ*<sub>3</sub> “the head”; *thêw* *câk*<sub>1</sub> *ɲjét* “last month”.

*sjêw* B *sjêw* *mún*<sub>2</sub> “worry”.

*zjêw*<sub>1</sub> B *phjên*<sub>2</sub> *zjêw* “friend”. – *zjêw*<sub>2</sub> F “to have”; *zjêw* *mâw*<sub>1</sub> “does he have (it)?” – *zjêw*<sub>1</sub> F “to rest on, to start from”; *zjêw*<sub>2</sub> *láj*<sub>2</sub> *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *lôj* “where do you come from?” – *zjêw*<sub>7</sub>: *zjêw* *pjǎw*<sub>2</sub> “a postage stamp”. – *zjêw*<sub>1</sub> B *zjêw* *sjáv* *zjêw* *kjáv* “both laughing and crying”. – *zjêw*<sub>2</sub> B *zjêw* *sù*<sub>7</sub> “right hand”.

*cjêw*<sub>1</sub> F “to go, to escape”.

*chjêw*<sub>3</sub> post-verbal particle indicating (temporarily?) completed action: *thí* *ɲj*<sub>1</sub> *phân* *khj*<sub>7</sub> *zjéw*<sub>2</sub> *cók*<sub>2</sub> *chjêw* “the second game of chess was completed” (but there would be more). – *chjéw*<sub>2</sub> B- “then”; *ɲjít* *thêw*<sub>2</sub> *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *chít* *chjéw* *fój* *lôn* “as soon as the sun comes out, it will be warmer”; F “to accompany; *ɲáj* *chjéw* *ɲj*<sub>2</sub> *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *chjê* *hí*<sub>1</sub> “I will go with you”.

*ljêw*<sub>4</sub> F “a tumor”; *thúk*<sub>1</sub> *ljêw* “cancer”. – *ljêw*<sub>5</sub> B *ljêw* *sóŋ*<sub>1</sub> “upstairs”; *sǎm*<sub>1</sub> *ljêw* “third floor”.

## XXIII. Final -aw (Table 20, p. 124).

ʔǎw as in kjôk ʔǎw “knee joint”. – ʔàw as in ʔǎw ʔǎj “a kind of fish”.

kǎw<sub>1</sub> F “to deliver, hand over”; kǎw wân<sub>3</sub> “to hand back”. – kǎw<sub>3</sub> “to instruct, teach”; ʔñ tháj<sub>2</sub> kǎw “to be disobedient”. Cp. kǎw<sub>3</sub>. – kǎw<sub>5</sub> F “to be high, tall”; kǎw tháj<sub>1</sub> “large”. – kǎw<sub>6</sub> as in câk<sub>1</sub> kǎw “bamboo pole for drying of clothes”. – kǎw<sub>2</sub> I. B pjì<sub>1</sub> kǎw “to compare”. II. “to play”: sé<sub>2</sub> làw<sub>2</sub> cǎj<sub>1</sub> chój njà kǎw “the children play there”. III. as in kǎw kôn<sub>8</sub> “to drain (a field) by water-wheel”. – kǎw<sub>2</sub> alternative pronunciation for kó<sub>2</sub>. – kǎw<sub>3</sub> B “doctrine, instruction”; fút<sub>2</sub> kǎw “Buddhism”. Cp. kǎw<sub>3</sub>. – kǎw<sub>4</sub> as in sój lók<sub>1</sub> kǎw “to sleep”. – kǎw<sub>5</sub> as in sù<sub>7</sub> kǎw “wrist”.

kjǎw F “to howl, cry”; kjì kjǎw mât<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> “why does he cry?”

khjǎw F “bridge”; zjít<sub>1</sub> thú<sub>3</sub> khjǎw “a bridge”. – hǎw as in fát<sub>2</sub> hǎw “reach puberty”; also AN “ten cents”. – hǎw F “to be good”; fój hǎw “to recover”; B hǎw lân<sub>3</sub> “to be quite difficult”. Cp. hǎw<sub>1</sub>. – hǎw<sub>1</sub> F “to like”. Cp. hǎw. – hǎw<sub>3</sub> B hǎw kò<sub>1</sub> “effect”. – hǎw<sub>4</sub> B hǎw mǎ<sub>6</sub> “number”.

hjǎw B hjǎw ljê<sub>1</sub> “to understand (how to)”.

ǎw F “to bite”. – njǎw as in ʔǒ<sub>2</sub> njǎw “to urinate”.

tàw<sub>1</sub> -B after verbs, indicating effect, result: tà tàw “to hit”; khón tàw “catch sight of”; khón ʔñ tàw “cannot see”. – táw F “to arrive”; táw kjǐm<sub>1</sub> há<sub>1</sub> “till now”.

tjǎw<sub>1</sub> F “to sting, to bite” (of insect). – tjǎw<sub>2</sub> B tjǎw cǎj<sub>1</sub> “a bird”. – tjǎw<sub>1</sub> as in tjǎw ʔǎj “to fish”. – tjǎw<sub>2,3</sub> “to hang (up)”; tjǎw kjǎj “to hang oneself”.

thǎw<sub>1</sub> as in kjí<sub>4</sub> thǎw “saw file”. – thǎw<sub>3</sub> as in thǎw kǒj<sub>2</sub> “commit suicide by drowning” (possibly a loan from Cantonese of the word for “throw”, Hakka thêw<sub>1</sub>). Cp. thjǎw<sub>1</sub>, thjǎw<sub>1</sub>. – thǎw<sub>5</sub> B thǎw hí<sub>4</sub> “pottery”. – thǎw<sub>2</sub> as in kǎw<sub>3</sub> thǎw “to educate”. – thǎw<sub>3</sub> as in thǎw kǎw<sub>3</sub> “Taoism”.

thjǎw<sub>1</sub> F “to jump”; thjǎw lók<sub>1</sub> sùj hí<sub>1</sub> hǒj “he jumped into the water”. Cp. thǎw<sub>3</sub>, thjǎw<sub>1</sub>. – thjǎw<sub>2</sub> as in thjǎw kǎj<sub>3</sub> “soup spoon of porcelain”. – thjǎw<sub>3</sub> AN for lú<sub>2</sub>, ʔǎj, etc. – thjǎw<sub>4</sub> “to irritate”(?). – thjǎw<sub>1</sub> as in thjǎw wù<sub>2</sub> “to dance”. Cp. thǎw<sub>3</sub>, thjǎw<sub>1</sub>.

*săw*<sub>2</sub> F “to light (a fire), to burn; to be hot”; *săw* fò<sub>1</sub> “to light a fire”; *săw* lúk<sub>5</sub> lúk<sub>5</sub> “is hot” (in predicate); fò<sub>1</sub> *săw* wúk “the house is on fire”. – *săw*<sub>3</sub> as in *săw* kjĭ<sub>5</sub> “basket for rice”. – *sàw*<sub>1</sub> F “to be small, few, less”; *sàw* ɲjĭn “few people”. Cp. *sáw*<sub>1</sub>. – *sáw*<sub>1</sub> F “to be young”; *làw*<sub>1</sub> *sáw* “old and young”. Cp. *sàw*<sub>1</sub>.

*sjàw* F “to be small, minor, unimportant”; fój *sjàw* “I will be careful”. – *sjáw* F “to laugh”; ɲjĭ<sub>2</sub> *sjáw* mât<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>6</sub> “what are you laughing at?”.

*zjáw*<sub>1</sub> F “to shake”; *zjáw* *zjáw* ɲáp ɲáp onomatop. for a rocking sound. – *zjáw*<sub>2</sub> B *zjáw* kjĭn<sub>2</sub> “to be urgent”; kjĭn<sub>2</sub> *zjáw* “to be serious”.

*căw*<sub>2</sub> “to sell”; *căw* thój<sub>3</sub> “waitress”. – *căw*<sub>3</sub> B *căw* sjĭn<sub>6</sub> (thêw<sub>2</sub>) “morning”. – *căw*<sub>4</sub> F “to be dry”; *căw* chàw “dry grass”. – *căw*<sub>5</sub> as in ɲáj *căw* ɲjĭn tù “I was hit by someone”. – *cáw* as in ʔñ *hàw* *cáw* ɲáj “don’t disturb me”. – *cáw*<sub>1</sub>: *cáw* kjájɲ “look at oneself in the mirror”.

*cjăw* B *cjăw* wô<sub>1</sub> “paddy”.

*chăw*<sub>1</sub> B thôn<sub>2</sub> *chăw* “T’ang dynasty”. – *chăw*<sub>2</sub> as in *chăw* *lăw*<sub>2</sub> “to be noisy”. – *chàw* F “grass, straw”; *chàw* hâj<sub>2</sub> “straw sandals”.

*chjăw* as in *chjăw* sjô<sub>3</sub> kjôk “a schemer”. – *chjăw*<sub>2</sub> F “to build, to make”.

*ɲjăw* F “to forgive”.

*lăw*<sub>1</sub>: ɲáj *lăw* ɲjĭ<sub>2</sub> hí<sub>1</sub> sǎ<sub>1</sub> thêw<sub>2</sub> kôk<sub>2</sub> “I’ll go with you to Sathewkok”; *lăw* ɲáj mǎj “buy for me”. – *lăw*<sub>2</sub> B *lăw* hán<sub>2</sub> “to hate”; *lăw* hí<sub>3</sub>, or: fât<sub>2</sub> *lăw* “to be angry; angry”. Cp. *láv*<sub>1</sub>. – *láv*<sub>2</sub> B *láv* khù “suffering”; *pâk*<sub>2</sub> *láv* cój “a kind of bird, garrulous person”. – *làw*<sub>1</sub> F “to be old”; *làw* phô “a wife”; *làw* chù<sub>2</sub> “a rat”. – *làw*<sub>2</sub> -B lǒ<sub>1</sub> sjĭt<sub>1</sub> *làw* “a beggar”; mù<sub>2</sub> *làw* “imbecile person”. – *láv*<sub>1</sub> occasional variant for *lăw*<sub>2</sub>. – *láv*<sub>2</sub> B *láv* ɲjĭt “to be noisy”.

*ljàw* B kǎw<sub>5</sub> hĭn *ljàw* pút tjĕt<sub>1</sub> “extremely happy”. – *ljăw*<sub>2</sub> as in *hâ<sub>2</sub>* *ljăw* “to take a stroll”.

*păw*<sub>1</sub> F “to pack, a pack”; AN *zjĭt*<sub>1</sub> *păw* zjĕn<sub>4</sub> cǎj<sub>1</sub> “a pack of cigarettes”. – *păw* as in *hĭ<sub>2</sub>* *păw* cĭt cǎt “in good spirits”. – *pàw*<sub>1</sub> B *pàw* cĭn<sub>4</sub> “to guarantee”. – *pàw*<sub>2</sub> B sjĭt<sub>1</sub> *pàw* hǒj “has finished eating”. – *páw*<sub>2</sub>: *páw* tĭ<sub>1</sub> “to inform”.

*pjăw*<sub>1</sub> B *pjăw* cǎj<sub>1</sub> “a watch”. – *pjăw*<sub>2</sub>: *zjĕw*<sub>7</sub> *pjăw* “postage

stamp". - *pjàw* B *pjàw* hjǔŋ "cousin" (older son of mother's/father's sister/brother).

*pháw*<sub>3</sub> B *pháw* thân "a shot, bullet". - *pháw*<sub>4</sub>: *pháw* củk<sub>4</sub> "fire cracker".

*phjâw* B *phjâw* kjì<sub>2</sub> "a prostitute".

*măw* "hair"; *zjôŋ*<sub>2</sub> *măw* "wool". - *măw*<sub>1</sub> F "does not have; there is not"; *măw* sjí<sub>1</sub> héw<sub>4</sub> thúk<sub>3</sub> "there is no time for study"; *măw* zúŋ "it is useless"; *măw* mât<sub>1</sub> káj<sub>3</sub> "there is nothing". - *máw* B *máw* cậ<sub>1</sub> "a hat".

*mjâw*<sub>1</sub> F "a cat"; *mjâw* kǔŋ<sub>2</sub> "a male cat"; *mjâw* mâ<sub>1</sub> "a female cat"; *mjâw* chjì<sub>2</sub> "a kitten". - *mjâw*<sub>2</sub> F "a temple".

#### XXIV. Final -ek (Table 20, p. 124).

*hék* occasional variant for *hêt*<sub>3</sub>. - *ŋjek* occasional variant for *ŋjêt*. Both are probably purely reading pronunciations.

#### XXV. Final -ak (Table 21, p. 125).

?*ák*<sub>1</sub> F "to press (with hands or feet)". - ?*ák*<sub>2</sub> F "bracelet".

*kák*<sub>1</sub> as in *kâk* ɣáŋ ?*ñ* hèn<sub>1</sub> "to refuse obstinately". - *kák*<sub>4</sub> "to separate". - *kák* as in *kák* *kák* thúŋ<sub>2</sub> "has a headache". - *kjâk* F "to be quick". - *khák* as in ?*ñ* hàw khák hí<sub>1</sub> "don't stand on formalities". Cp. *hâk*<sub>1</sub>. - *hák*<sub>1</sub> F "guest"; *ŋjîn* *hâk* "guest"; *hâk* kǎ<sub>3</sub> *ŋjîn* "a Hakka". - *hák*<sub>2</sub> F "to frighten"; *hâk* sjì "frighten to death".

*ták* as in *kõŋ* *ták* *ták* "is parched" (in predicate). - *tjâk* as in *tjâk* kùj "to exorcise demons". - *tjâk* as in *tjâk* kù<sub>5</sub> "a small drum".

*sák* B *sák* thêw<sub>2</sub> "a stone". - *cák*<sub>1</sub> I. AN *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *câk* *ŋjîn* "a person". II. substitute for nouns "the . . . one"): *hé* hàw sé<sub>2</sub> *câk* "it's the small one" (cp. Japanese *chiisai no desu*). - *cák*<sub>2</sub> as in *câk* fǎ "to pick flowers". - *cák*<sub>3</sub> "to press" (?). - *cák* as in *cák* lõn "to warm" (e.g. one's hands at a stove). - *cjâk*<sub>3</sub> F "to receive". - *chák*<sub>3</sub> as in *châk* kjôk "bare-footed"; *châk* pôk<sub>1</sub> "to undress upper part of body". - *chjâk*<sub>1,2</sub> F "a mat". Cp. *chjít*<sub>4</sub>.

*lák* as in *ŋjít* *lák* "calendar". Cp. *lják*<sub>1</sub>, *ljét*<sub>2</sub>. - *lják*<sub>1</sub> as in *lják* sù<sub>1</sub> "history". - *lják*<sub>2</sub> as in *lják* cậ<sub>2</sub> "a smart fellow".

*pák*<sub>1</sub> B ʔă<sub>1</sub> pâk "father's elder brother"; pâk phô "wife of father's elder brother". – *pák*<sub>2</sub> "a hundred". – *pák*: pâk tít sǎŋ<sub>4</sub> "a clanking sound" (as of metal against metal). – *pjâk* F "a wall". – *phâk*<sub>1</sub> as in phâk sjén<sub>2</sub> "to fan". – *phâk* F "to be white": phâk sût<sub>3</sub> sût<sub>3</sub> "is white" (in predicate). – *phjâk* F "to strike"; phjâk châj<sub>1</sub> "to cut firewood".

XXVI. Final -uk (Table 21, p. 125).

*kâk*<sub>2</sub> F "rice grain". – *kâk*<sub>3</sub> as in kûk hí<sub>1</sub> kjă pǎ<sub>3</sub> "be angry with his father". – *khjâk*<sub>1</sub> F "a song"; khjûk káj<sub>6</sub> "is crooked". – *khjúk* as in zjêw<sub>7</sub> phjén<sub>1</sub> khjúk "post office".

*ŋjâk* F "meat".

*thúk*<sub>1</sub> F "to poison; poison". – *thúk*<sub>3</sub> F "to read"; mâw<sub>1</sub> sǎ<sub>6</sub> thúk "to have no books to read". – *sâk*<sub>1</sub> B ʔă<sub>1</sub> sâk "father's younger brother"; sâk phô "wife of father's younger brother". – *sjâk*<sub>3</sub> as in pǎw<sub>1</sub> sjûk "maize". – *sjâk*<sub>1</sub> as in sjûk wá "popular story". – *câk*<sub>1</sub> F "bamboo" (also: cûk thêw<sub>2</sub>). – *câk*<sub>3</sub> F "to catch"; ʔñ chjên<sub>3</sub> cûk tâw<sub>1</sub> "has not been caught yet". – *câk*<sub>5</sub> F "gruel". – *cjâk* as in cjûk kjîm<sub>2</sub> "pure gold". – *chjâk*<sub>2</sub> "to prick, to stab".

*njúk*<sub>1</sub> B njúk sák "jade". – *lâk* "six"; zjî<sub>1</sub> lûk "the length between each joint of a sugar cane" (usually sold in standard length of six); pán lûk "half". – *lúk*<sub>2</sub> F "to be green". – *lúk*<sub>5</sub> as in sǎw<sub>2</sub> lúk lúk "is warm" (about water).

*phúk* as in phûk tûk<sub>1</sub> kǎw<sub>2</sub> ljê<sub>2</sub> lók<sub>1</sub> sùj hí<sub>1</sub> hǒj "he suddenly stumbled and fell into the water". – *phúk*<sub>1</sub> F "to hide". Cp. fúk<sub>1</sub>. – *phúk*<sub>2</sub> B phúk ŋjî<sub>1</sub> "a servant". – *fúk*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for phúk<sub>1</sub>. – *fúk*<sub>5</sub> B fûj<sub>1</sub> fúk "to answer". – *fúk*<sub>6</sub> AN zjî<sub>1</sub> fúk zjók<sub>2</sub> "a dosis of medicine". – *fúk*<sub>7</sub> as in ŋjê<sub>1</sub> fúk fúk "is warm" (of body). – *wâk* F "house"; zjî<sub>1</sub> kǎ<sub>1</sub> wâk "a house". – *mâk*<sub>1</sub> "wood, wooden". – *mâk*<sub>2</sub> as in mûk sój "is sleepy"; sój mûk "to sleep".

XXVII. Final -ok (Table 21, p. 125).

ʔók "wicked". – *kók*<sub>1</sub> as in kôk káj<sub>6</sub> ŋjî<sub>1</sub> "every man". – *kók*<sub>2</sub> F "angle, horn, corner"; sù<sub>7</sub> cǎŋ<sub>4</sub> kók "elbow". – *kók*<sub>3</sub> alternative pronunciation for kjê<sub>4</sub>. – *kók*<sub>4</sub> as in sój lók<sub>1</sub> kók "to be asleep". – *kjók* F "foot, leg". – *khók*<sub>2</sub> as in tít<sub>1</sub> khók ʔñ tî<sub>1</sub> "does

not know at all". – *khók*<sub>3</sub> as in *khók thêw*<sub>2</sub> "to bump the heads together". Cp. *kháp*. – *hók* "shell" as in *thêw*<sub>2</sub> *lă*<sub>3</sub> *hók* "skull". – *hók* F "to learn". – *ɲjók* B *phók ɲjók* "to be weak".

*lók*<sub>1</sub> as in *tók càj*<sub>1</sub> "a slap". – *lók*<sub>2</sub> as in *tók chjê* "to cut even". – *sók* F "string, cord". – *zjók*<sub>1</sub> as in *tháj*<sub>1</sub> *zjók* "approximately". – *zjók*<sub>1</sub> as in *zjók hé* "if". – *zjók* F "medicine"; *zjók fôɲ*<sub>2</sub> "drug store". – *cók*<sub>2</sub> F "to make"; *hé lâj*<sub>2</sub> *cók káj*<sub>6</sub> "it is made of clay". – *cók*<sub>3</sub> F "table". – *cjók*<sub>1</sub> F "to dress"; *cjók hâj*<sub>2</sub> "to wear shoes". Cp. *chók*<sub>1</sub>. – *cjók*<sub>2</sub> as in *mâ*<sub>2</sub> *cjók kòn*<sub>5</sub> "gambling house". – *chók* as in *chók pũ*<sub>1</sub> *ɲjít* "yesterday". – *chók*<sub>1</sub> F "to effect"; *chók zjít*<sub>1</sub> *kjăɲ* "to scare someone". Cp. *cjók*<sub>1</sub>. – *lók*<sub>1</sub> "to come or go down, in"; *lók sùj* "it rains"; *thũn ʔm̃ lók* "cannot swallow (it)". – *lók*<sub>2</sub> as in *zjím*<sub>1</sub> *lók* "music"; *kháj*<sub>1</sub> *lók* "happiness".

*pók*<sub>1</sub> F "to undress, take off"; *pók sãm*<sub>1</sub> *fú*<sub>13</sub> "take off one's clothes". – *pók*<sub>2</sub> as in *tù*<sub>3</sub> *pók* "to gamble". – *pók*<sub>3</sub> "to tie together" (?). – *phók* "to be thin". – *wók* F "a pan, a kettle, a bowl"; *wók cù*<sub>1</sub> "cooking pan". – *mók*<sub>2</sub> as in *zjók*<sub>1</sub> *mók* "approximately".

#### XXVIII. Final -it (Table 22, p. 126).

*kjít*<sub>3</sub> B *kjít càj*<sub>1</sub> "an orange". – *kjít*<sub>4</sub> alternative pronunciation for *kjêt*<sub>3</sub>. – *kjít*<sub>5</sub> as in *ɲj*<sub>2</sub> *kjít* "ear". – *kjít*, see *kjín*<sub>7</sub>. – *ɲjít* B *ɲjít thêw*<sub>2</sub> "the sun"; *kjým*<sub>1</sub> *ɲjít* "today".

*tít*<sub>1</sub> as in *tít khók*<sub>2</sub> *ʔm̃ tít* "does not know at all". – *tít*<sub>2</sub> B *tít tít* "slowly". – *tít* B *hàw tít* "better"; *tít (càj)*<sub>1</sub> "a trifle". – *thít* B *thít phjét*<sub>1</sub> *tõ sùj* "too much water"; *thít phjét*<sub>1</sub> *kúj*<sub>2</sub> "too expensive". – *sjít*<sub>6</sub> F "a flea". – *sjít*<sub>10</sub> B *hêw sjít* "rest". – *sjít*<sub>12</sub> F "to know" *sjít sú*<sub>2</sub> "to know characters"; *sjít lú*<sub>2</sub> "to know the road". – *sjít*<sub>1</sub> F "to eat"; *sjít cãw*<sub>3</sub> "eat breakfast". – *zjít*<sub>1</sub> "one"; *zjít thín* "certainly". – *zjít*<sub>4</sub> B *zjít mǎw* "feather". – *cjít*<sub>4</sub> as in *cjít há*<sub>1</sub> "to store up". – *cjít* as in *thjâm cjít cjít* "is sweet" (in predicate); *fũɲ*<sub>1</sub> *cjít cjít* "is red" (in predicate). – *chjít*<sub>3</sub> F "lacquer; to varnish"; *chjít hâj*<sub>2</sub> "to polish shoes". – *chjít*<sub>4</sub> B *chjít thêw*<sub>2</sub> "knee". – *chjít*<sub>3,4</sub> alternative pronunciation for *chják*<sub>1,2</sub>. – *chjít*<sub>5</sub> B "straight; right". – *ljít* F "strength, power"; *kjít mǎw*<sub>1</sub> *ljít* "he is weak".

*pjít*<sub>1</sub> B *pjít thín* "certainly". – *pjít*<sub>2</sub> B *zjên*<sub>6</sub> *pjít* "pencil". – *phjít*<sub>2</sub> AN *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *phjít pú*<sub>1</sub> "a bolt of cloth". – *phjít* B *phjít wúj*<sub>4</sub> "to make something taboo". – *phjít*<sub>4</sub> AN *zjít*<sub>1</sub> *phjít fũ*<sub>8</sub> *sj*<sub>9</sub> "a beard". – *mjít*<sub>2</sub> B *mjít càj*<sub>1</sub> "a bee".



XXIX. Final *-et* (Table 22, p. 126).

*kjêl*<sub>1</sub> B *kjêl* kà<sub>2</sub> "to settle; settlement". – *kjêl*<sub>3</sub> F "a knot". Cp. *kjîl*<sub>4</sub>. – *kjêl*<sub>4</sub> B cŭŋ<sub>1</sub> *kjêl* "China". Cp. *kôk*<sub>3</sub>. – *kjêl* as in *tù*<sub>1</sub> *kjêl* *kjêl* "big stomach". – *khjêl*<sub>1</sub> B *khjêl* fát<sub>1</sub> "to lack" (*ljôŋ*<sub>8</sub> *sji*<sub>1</sub> "food"). – *khjêl*<sub>2</sub> F "to carve". – *khjêl*<sub>2</sub> as in *sù*<sub>7</sub> *phâ*<sub>2</sub> *kjôk* *khjêl* "struggle with arms and feet" (in order not to sink). – *hêl*<sub>1</sub> F "blood". – *hêl*<sub>2</sub> as in *hêt* *tjám* "to stay at an inn". – *hêl*<sub>3</sub> "to be black". Cp. *hêk*. – *ŋjêl* as in *ŋjêl* *sji*<sub>1</sub> "a beggar". Cp. *ŋjêk*. – *ŋjêl* F "to be hot"; *ŋjêl* *fúk*<sub>7</sub> *fúk*<sub>7</sub> "to be warm" (about body).

*tjêl* I. -B verbal complement: *kjî*<sub>2</sub> *tjêl* "remembers"; ?*m* *kjî*<sub>2</sub> *tjêl* "does not remember"; *kjî*<sub>2</sub> ?*m* *tjêl* "cannot remember". II. "causative", as in *tjêl* *ŋjîn* *phá*<sub>2</sub> "terrible". – *tjêl*<sub>2</sub> "to fall, to lose"; *thjén*<sub>1</sub> *thûŋ*<sub>2</sub> *tjêl* *hõj* "I have lost my flashlight". – *thjêl* F "iron"; *tâ* *thjêl* *káj*<sub>6</sub> "a blacksmith". – *sjêl* B *sjêl* *mâ* "tongue". – *cjêl*<sub>4</sub> "a break, a joint"; *sù*<sub>7</sub> *cjêl* "finger joint". – *chjêl*<sub>2</sub> B *chjêl* *lâw*<sub>2</sub> "a thief, robber". – *njêl* B *njêl* *kõŋ*<sub>5</sub> "moon"; *lûk* *câk*<sub>1</sub> *njêl* *thêw*<sub>2</sub> "six months"; ?*ŋ*<sub>2</sub> *njêl* "May". – *ljêl* as in *ljêl* *kjôk* "pinch the foot (with one's fingers)". – *ljêl*<sub>2</sub> alternative pronunciation for *lák*.

*pjêl*<sub>1</sub> as in *pjêl* *fŭŋ*<sub>3</sub> "north wind". – *pjêl* as in *thăm*<sub>1</sub> *pjêl* *pjêl* "is tasteless" (in predicate). – *phjêl*<sub>1</sub> B *phjêl* *ŋjîn* "another"; *thít* *phjêl* ?*àj* "too short, small". – *phjêl*<sub>2</sub> as in *lô*<sub>4</sub> *phjêl* "radish, turnip". – *fjêl*<sub>1</sub> B *fjêl* *cà*<sub>1</sub> "perhaps". – *mjêl*<sub>2</sub> F "ink stick".

XXX. Final *-at* (Table 22, p. 126).

?*át* F "to press"; ?*át* *lân*<sub>1</sub> "to crush". – *kát*<sub>3</sub> B *lâw*<sub>1</sub> *kât* "a crow". – *khát* as in *ljâm*<sub>2</sub> *khát* *khát* "to be dry" (in predicate). – *hát*<sub>1</sub> as in *hât* *ŋàn* *káj*<sub>6</sub> "blind person".

*tât* as in *wók* *tât* "a bamboo screen when cooking rice and vegetables". – *cát* B *măw* *cât* "bow-knot worn by women (in braided hair)". – *cát* as in *hjú*<sub>ŋ</sub><sub>1</sub> *pâw* *cjít* *cát* "rested; in good spirits". – *chát*<sub>1</sub> alternative pronunciation for *sôt*<sub>3</sub>. – *chát*<sub>3</sub> as in *chât* *cjî*<sub>4</sub> *kăw*<sub>8</sub> "eraser". – *lját* "pungent" (?).

*pát*<sub>2</sub> as in *fò*<sub>1</sub> *pât* "firepot". – *pát*<sub>3</sub> as in *mjén*<sub>1</sub> *pât* "face". – *phát*<sub>1</sub> as in *phát* *zjít*<sub>4</sub> "flap the wings". – *phát*<sub>2</sub> as in *tù*<sub>1</sub> *phát* "stomach"; *tù*<sub>1</sub> *phát* *ŋó*<sub>2</sub> "I am hungry". – *fát*<sub>1</sub> F "to be wide,

broad; to be well-to-do". - *fát*<sub>2</sub> as in *fât phjáy* "to get sick". Cp. *pôt*. - *fát*<sub>2</sub> as in *kó<sub>2</sub> fát* "to make a living". - *wát* F "to dig"; *wât phjǎ<sub>2</sub> kǔ<sub>2</sub>* "to pick one's nose". - *wát*<sub>1</sub> F "to be slippery". - *wát*<sub>3</sub> as in *lǎ<sub>1</sub> wát wát* "is cold" (in predicate). - *mát*<sub>1</sub> B "what"; *kò<sub>2</sub> mât káj<sub>6</sub> wá* "what is he saying?"; *mâw<sub>1</sub> mât káj<sub>6</sub>* "there is nothing"; *mât káj<sub>6</sub> tǔ ?ó<sub>2</sub>* "I want everything, anything". - *mát*<sub>2</sub> F "to wipe". - *mát*<sub>3</sub> F "sock(s)".

XXXI. *Final -ut* (Table 23, p. 127).

*kát* F "bone"; *kût cjê<sub>4</sub>* "a joint". - *sút*<sub>2</sub> B *mǔ<sub>3</sub> sú<sub>2</sub>* "art". - *sút*<sub>3</sub> as in *phák sú<sub>2</sub> sú<sub>2</sub>* "is white" (in predicate). - *chát* B *chât hí<sub>1</sub>* "to go out; *chât mún* "to leave home"; *kò<sub>2</sub> chât lô<sub>2</sub>* "to speak out". - *pát* B (only in set phrases): *pút kó<sub>2</sub>* "only"; *lǎw pút tǎ<sub>1</sub>* "extremely". - *phút* as in *lú<sub>1</sub> hí<sub>3</sub> phút phút* "to be very angry". - *fát*<sub>1</sub> B *fút zjên<sub>11</sub>* "suddenly". - *fát*<sub>3</sub> F "a hole" (into, but not through; cp. *khǔ<sub>2</sub>*); *sjǎ<sub>2</sub> fút* "anus". - *fát*<sub>4</sub> F "to throw". - *fút*<sub>2</sub> B *fút cù<sub>3</sub>* "Buddha".

XXXII. *Final -ot* (Table 23, p. 127).

*kót*<sub>1</sub> F "to cut"; *kôt wô<sub>1</sub>* "to harvest rice". - *hót*<sub>2</sub> "to be thirsty"; *kjà<sub>2</sub> hôt* "I am thirsty"; *có<sub>2</sub> hôt* "thirst". - *thót* "to take off". - *sót*<sub>2</sub> F "to spread" (seed or fertilizer). - *sót*<sub>3</sub> B *zjín<sub>1</sub> sôt* "to print; printing". Cp. *chât*<sub>1</sub>. - *pót* as in *pôt chû<sub>2</sub>* "to have worms"; *pôt mù<sub>2</sub>* "to be mad, wild" (also about rabies). Cp. *fât*<sub>2</sub>.

XXXIII. *Final -ip* (Table 23, p. 127).

*kjíp* F "to be in a hurry; to be urgent"; *?m̄ sù<sub>2</sub> kân kjíp* "don't be in such a hurry". Cp. *kjâp*<sub>3</sub>. - *khjíp* F "class". - *ηjíp* F "to enter"; *ηjíp lô<sub>2</sub>* "to come in". - *sjíp* as in *sjíp hí<sub>3</sub>* "moisture". - *sjíp*<sub>1</sub> "ten"; *sjíp fǔ<sub>1</sub> hàw* "very good". - *sjíp*<sub>4</sub>: *ljén<sub>3</sub> sjíp* "to practise". - *cjíp*<sub>1</sub> as in *jàn cjíp* "tear". - *chjíp*<sub>3</sub> B *sǔ<sub>4</sub> chjíp* "a collection". - *ljíp*<sub>2</sub> B *ljíp mâ<sub>2</sub>* "straw hat" (Cantonese type). Cp. *lâp*<sub>1</sub>.

XXXIV. *Final -ep* (Table 23, p. 127).

*?é<sub>2</sub>p* onomatop. for the croaking of the frog. - *tjép* as in *tjép sák* "to throw a stone". - *sjép* as in *sjép ηjín* "a liar; to coax".

## XXXV. Final -ap (Table 23, p. 127).

${}^2ap_3$  F "a duck". –  $k\acute{a}p_1$  as in  $kj\acute{o}k$   $cj_2$   $k\acute{a}p$  "nail on toe". –  $k\acute{a}p_2$  as in  $kj\acute{e}n_5$   $k\acute{a}p$   $k\acute{u}t$  "the shoulder blade". –  $k\acute{a}p_3$  F "to pinch, squeeze";  $k\acute{a}p$   $ch\acute{o}j_2$  "to pick up food with chopsticks". –  $k\acute{a}p_4$  as in  $mj\acute{e}n_1$   $k\acute{a}p$   $l\acute{o}n$  "cheek bone". –  $k\acute{a}p$ , see  $kj\acute{i}n_7$ . –  $kj\acute{a}p_2$  as in  $t\acute{a}$   $kj\acute{a}p$  "to rob". –  $kj\acute{a}p_3$  as in  $m\acute{u}j$   $kj\acute{a}p$  "quickly". Cp.  $kj\acute{i}p$ . –  $kj\acute{a}p$  as in  $phj\acute{i}_1$   $kj\acute{a}p$  "a suitcase". –  $kh\acute{a}p$  as in  $kh\acute{a}p$   $th\acute{e}w_2$  "to bump the heads together". Cp.  $kh\acute{o}k_3$ . –  $khj\acute{a}p$  F "to be narrow". –  $h\acute{a}p_2$  F "to fold, to shut";  $h\acute{a}p$   $m\acute{ü}j_4$   $c\acute{o}j$  "to shut the mouth". –  $h\acute{a}p_3$  F or  $h\acute{a}p$   $c\acute{u}_1$  "a box". –  $h\acute{a}p$  as in  $h\acute{a}p$   $t\acute{a}w_1$   $m\acute{u}n$  "to bump one's head against the door". Cp.  $h\acute{a}m_2$ ,  $h\acute{a}m$ . –  $h\acute{a}p$  as in  $zj\acute{a}w_1$   $zj\acute{a}w_1$   $h\acute{a}p$   $h\acute{a}p$  onomatop. for a rocking sound (boat etc.).

$t\acute{a}p_1$  B  $t\acute{a}p$   $zj\acute{i}n_2$  "to answer". –  $t\acute{a}p_2$  F "to board, to ride (on)";  $t\acute{a}p$   $ch\acute{ä}_2$  "to go by bus or train";  $t\acute{a}p$   $h\acute{a}k_1$  "a passenger". –  $tj\acute{a}p$  as in  $tj\acute{a}p$   $sj\acute{e}t_1$  "to stammer". –  $th\acute{a}p$  as in  $kj\acute{i}m_1$   $th\acute{a}p$  "bone repository; urn". –  $th\acute{a}p$  as in  $th\acute{a}p$   $mj\acute{i}$  "to pound rice". –  $thj\acute{a}p_2$  F "a card"; also:  $thj\acute{a}p$   $h\acute{a}j_2$   $t\acute{a}j$  "to sole shoes". –  $s\acute{a}p$  as in  $s\acute{a}p$   $sj\acute{i}_1$  "suddenly". –  $zj\acute{a}p_2$  "leaf". –  $ch\acute{a}p_2$  as in  $thj\acute{e}t$   $ch\acute{a}p$  "a grubbing fork" (Hommel, fig. 93, left). –  $ch\acute{a}p_{1,2}$  as in  $ch\acute{a}p$   $f\acute{o}i$   $tj\acute{a}m$  "sundry store; general store". –  $chj\acute{a}p$  F "a concubine". –  $l\acute{a}p_1$  "to fix to the head or neck" (as a chain, in case of a criminal). Cp.  $lj\acute{i}p_2$ . –  $l\acute{a}p_1$  B  $l\acute{a}p$   $c\acute{u}k_4$  "a wax candle". –  $l\acute{a}p_2$  as in  $l\acute{a}p$   $l\acute{o}n$  "to be ignorant, headstrong, stubborn". –  $l\acute{a}p_3$  see  $k\acute{a}p$ .

$f\acute{a}p$  B  $f\acute{a}p$   $c\acute{u}_1$  "a way, a method";  $m\acute{a}w_1$   $f\acute{a}p$   $c\acute{u}_1$  "there is nothing to do about it".

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Table 1. Final I: -i.

	ĩ	î	ï	í
ʔ				
kj	紀拘居基箕機 讖讖	佢	己妓矩据幾 舉據	既記句鋸寄 符髻
khj	拒企欺樞	祈奇騎其旗期棋 淇麒	忌起具	去棄
h	希虛墟		起許喜	去汽氣器棄戲
nj	語蟻議	宜伙愚疑儀	女耳	二遇義藝
t	知氏□		抵	帝□
th		提題	體	地弟刺第
sj	西詩犀 <sup>x</sup> 屍獅 <sup>x</sup> 飾 <sup>x</sup> 筋須鬚	時匙□	施屎死肆	世示四市氏 試視是詩勢
zj	以於衣醫與	如移餘而兒姨孺	依倚椅兩	預易愈榆異意 舉
cj	之支吱枝	茲	旨指止紙姊	祭際至致志慮 制置劑擠
chj	妻悽犀 <sup>x</sup>	池自翅徐持匙遲齏	恥耻始取擊齒	治捺聚
lj	呢呂里理爾爾禮□	狸梨離	李裏	吏例利慮厲麗
pj	彼卑碑被 <sup>x</sup>		比臂	被秘敝閉
phj	被 <sup>x</sup>	皮脾	鄙	備鼻
fj				
w				
mj		眉媚微迷	米	

Table 2. Finals II, VI, VII: -e, -ŋ, -m.

	ě	ê	è	é
ʔ				
kj		□		計
khj				契
h				係
ŋj				
t				
th				
s	紙		洗	世 <sup>x</sup> 細 <sup>x</sup> 婿
z				
cj				
chj		齊		帶
n	□ <sup>x</sup>			
lj				
pj			□	
phj				
f				
w				
m	母			□

	ǔ	û	ù	ú
ʔ		魚	午五	

	ǎ	â	à	á
ʔ	唔			

Table 3. Final III: -a.

	ǎ	â	à	á
p k kj kh khj h hj q qj	阿啊鴉□ 加嘉家傢瓜佳 僂 <sub>3</sub> <sub>4</sub> <sub>5</sub> <sub>6</sub> 下 <sup>x</sup> 捨誇 下 <sup>x</sup> □ 我 惹	擊 暇蝦□ 牙偈	假寡 瓦雅	阿 架嫁稼假掛價 下 <sup>x</sup> 夏厦
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj	他 沙紗□ 些 也治 啞遮 义申差捨 拿孖□	蛇 邪斜 耶爺 茶查 迓	打 舍捨耍灑 寫 野□ 者乍 姐 且 晴	舍捨叔射 夜 詐蔗蔗 借柞 謝 哪
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj	巴吧爸疤 花 蛙 孖馬嗎媽瑪碼 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub> <sub>3</sub> <sub>4</sub> <sub>5</sub> <sub>6</sub>	□ 扒爬耙 華 嘩譁 媽麻嘛麻蟆 <sub>1</sub> <sub>2</sub> <sub>3</sub> <sub>4</sub> <sub>5</sub>	把	霸 怕怕罷 化薑 話罵

Table 4. Final IV: -u.

	ǔ	û	ù	ú
p				
k	姑 菇 孤		古 估 拈 股 鼓 <input type="checkbox"/>	固 故 顧
kh	辜		苦 <sup>x</sup>	庫
h				
ŋ				悟 誤
t	都		肚 貯 賭	鈹 <input type="checkbox"/>
th		途 塗 徒 屠 圖 1 2 3 4 5	土	吐 度 渡 兔
s	司 思 私 收 舒 書 1 2 3 4 5 6 絲 帥 獅 <sup>x</sup> 7 8 9	售 譬 箸	史 使 駛 守 寺 祀 1 2 3 4 5 6 手 首 7 8	士 字 似 受 訴 庶 恕 賜 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 事 壽 素 數 黍 樹 豎 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
z				
c	之 姓 租 朱 珠 資 1 2 3 4 5 6 州 舟 周 緒 7 8 9 10		子 主 祖 阻 紫 恚 1 2 3 4 5 6	晝
ch	抽 粗 柱	慈 磁 酬 嗣 綢 除 廚 辭 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 籌 9	署 鼠 醜	次 佳 此 助 自 醋 肘 臭 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 處 獸 9 10 怒 路 露
l	魯 嚙 鹵	奴 努 廬 櫛 廬 龔 1 2 3 4 5 6	努 <sup>x</sup>	
p	脯 埔		斧 補	布 佈
ph	普 浦 <sup>x</sup>	扶 符 菩	甫 捕 輔	部 步 鋪 <sup>x</sup>
f	夫 呼 互	乎 扶 狐 胡 湖 糊 葫 胡 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	拮 府 虎	戶 父 釜 付 咐 附 腐 侮 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 副 富 婦 傅 褲 護 9 10 11 12 13 14
w	烏 武 <input type="checkbox"/>	阜 無	撫 舞 <sup>x</sup>	污 侮 <sup>x</sup>
m	母	模	舞 <sup>x</sup>	暮 募 慕 務 1 2 3 4 5



Table 5. Final V: -o.

	ǝ	ô	ò	ó
p	阿屑			
k	哥歌		果菓	個過*
kh	科		可*	裸課
khj		茄		
h	柯	何荷河	可*	
ŋ	我*	訛峨鵝		卧鐵
t	多		躲	
th	拖	陀駝	妥	惰
s	梳疏蔬	隻	所鎖	
z				
c			左	做
ch	坐初	鋤	坐楚	座錯□
l	囉囉	羅籬籬, 籬籬, 籬籬		
p	波			
ph		婆	頗	破
f		和*	火伙夥福	貨賀
w	窪	禾和*		
m	孖摸麼	麼魔	摩	莫磨*

Table 6. Final VIII: -aŋ.

	ǎŋ	âŋ	àŋ	áŋ
* k kj kh khj h hj ŋ ŋj	耕更羹 驚 輕坑	□  □ 行*	□ 頸	勁徑 鏡  行* 硬
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj	訂釘□  廳 生牲甥聲  正爭掙腫  青 冷□ 領嶺	□  城成*  營贏   迎 伶鈴零□	頂   醒 映影*  井 請 □*	塚聽□  姓 影* 正*  淨擢 另 靚
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj	兵□  □   猛	棚 平坪瓶   橫 畜 名	餅	柄□ □ 病   命*

Table 7. Final IX: -uŋ

	ũŋ	ûŋ	ùŋ	úŋ
<p>ʔ k kj kh khj h hj ŋ nj</p>	<p>工公 弓躬恭宮口 空 兄光胸</p>	<p>窮 雄</p>	<p>拱 孔 恐</p>	<p>共</p>
<p>t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj</p>	<p>冬疼東口 通動* 雙鬆 中<sup>1</sup>終宗踪鐘縱 冲<sup>2</sup>充寧聰<sup>3</sup>重<sup>4</sup>衝<sup>5</sup>衝<sup>6</sup></p>	<p>同筒桐童腫 容熊 蟲叢 松公從 濃 隆<sup>7</sup>窿<sup>8</sup>龍<sup>9</sup>農<sup>10</sup>膿<sup>11</sup> 龍</p>	<p>桶統 勇極 總種腫 寵 樞</p>	<p>凍棟 洞痛動* 宋送搥 用 中<sup>12</sup>綜種<sup>13</sup>眾 重* 弄</p>
<p>p pj ph phj f fj w m mj</p>	<p>封蜂風豐 翁</p>	<p>恣送 紅<sup>14</sup>逢<sup>15</sup>縫<sup>16</sup>馮<sup>17</sup>口 蒙</p>	<p>捧 夢</p>	<p>奉鳳 豐 蒙 膿</p>

Table 8. Final X: -oŋ.

	õŋ	ôŋ	òŋ	óŋ
ʔ				
k	扛江江光脱固固口		港講廣	降鋼
kj	薑			
kh		狂誑	况礦	抗炕
khj	疆	強		
h	糠糠	杭航降行 <sup>x</sup>		項巷
hj	香鄉		享響	向
ŋ			口 <sup>x</sup>	口 <sup>x</sup>
ŋj			柳	讓
t	當 <sup>x</sup>		黨	當 <sup>x</sup>
tj				
th	湯口	堂唐塘糖	湯	湯
thj				
s	上商傷桑	常嘗裳	上尚尙賞償喪爽	上尚
sj	相箱霜	祥詳牆 <sup>x</sup>	想口	匠相象像橡
z				
zj	央養	羊洋揚楊陽	瘡	樣
c	庄狀莊裝張蒼章樟璋職		長掌	仗壯帳葬
cj	將		獎醬	將
ch	丈倉瘡	牀長場腸滅	廠	丈杖狀唱撞
chj	槍鎗槍	牆 <sup>x</sup>	搶	像 <sup>x</sup>
nj		娘		
l		廊狼郎囊		浪口
lj	兩 <sup>x</sup>	涼良鞦梁梁梁量糧	兩 <sup>x</sup>	諒亮量口
p	幫口		綁榜	放泮
pj				
ph		榜勝榜		
phj				
f	方荒謊鋤	妨房防皇 <sup>x</sup>	紡訪髻	放 <sup>x</sup>
fj				
w	往	王望黃	枉	
m		亡妄忙		忘望
mj			網	

Table 9. Final XI: -in

	in	in̂	in̄	iṅ
ɹ				
kj	中 <sub>1</sub> 斤 <sub>2</sub> 根 <sub>3</sub> 筋 <sub>4</sub> 經 <sub>5</sub> 京 <sub>6</sub> □		景 <sub>1</sub> 緊 <sub>2</sub> 警 <sub>3</sub> 竟 <sub>4</sub> 境 <sub>5</sub>	敬
khj				慶
h	興 <sup>*</sup>	形 <sub>1</sub> 刑 <sub>2</sub> 型 <sub>3</sub>		興 <sup>*</sup>
nj		人		認
t				
th		亭 <sub>1</sub> 停 <sub>2</sub> 庭 <sub>3</sub>	挺	定
sj	升 <sub>1</sub> 申 <sub>2</sub> 伸 <sub>3</sub> 紳 <sub>4</sub> 星 <sub>5</sub> 辛 <sub>6</sub> 新 <sub>1</sub> 新 <sub>2</sub> 身 <sub>3</sub>	神 <sub>1</sub> 成 <sub>2</sub> 誠 <sub>3</sub> 承 <sub>4</sub> 辰 <sub>5</sub> 晨 <sub>6</sub> 繩 <sub>7</sub>		性 <sub>1</sub> 威 <sub>2</sub> 腎 <sub>3</sub> 信 <sub>4</sub> 聖 <sub>5</sub> 勝 <sub>6</sub>
zj	英 <sub>1</sub> 因 <sub>2</sub> 姻 <sub>3</sub> 應 <sup>*</sup>	仍 <sub>1</sub> 盈 <sub>2</sub> 榮 <sub>3</sub> 繩 <sub>4</sub>	孕 <sub>1</sub> 引 <sub>2</sub>	印 <sub>1</sub> 應 <sup>*</sup>
cj	珍 <sub>1</sub> 蒸 <sub>2</sub> 精 <sub>3</sub> 貞 <sub>4</sub> 真 <sub>5</sub>		晉 <sub>1</sub> 整 <sub>2</sub> 鎮 <sub>3</sub>	正 <sub>1</sub> 政 <sub>2</sub> 症 <sub>3</sub> 証 <sub>4</sub> 證 <sub>5</sub> 進 <sub>6</sub>
chj	清 <sub>1</sub> 親 <sub>2</sub> 稱 <sub>3</sub>	沉 <sub>1</sub> 臣 <sub>2</sub> 呈 <sub>3</sub> 程 <sub>4</sub> 磴 <sub>5</sub> 陳 <sub>6</sub> 情 <sub>7</sub> 塵 <sub>8</sub>	靜	秤 <sub>1</sub> 盡 <sub>2</sub> 尽 <sub>3</sub> □
lj		綾 <sub>1</sub> 陵 <sub>2</sub> 鄰 <sub>3</sub> 鄰 <sub>4</sub> 鄰 <sub>5</sub> 靈 <sub>6</sub>		令 <sub>1</sub> 各 <sub>2</sub>
pj	劍 <sub>1</sub> 兵 <sub>2</sub> 楨 <sub>3</sub> 辯 <sub>4</sub> 賓 <sub>5</sub>		秉 <sub>1</sub> 稟 <sub>2</sub>	泚 <sub>1</sub> 並 <sub>2</sub> 殫 <sub>3</sub>
phj		平 <sub>1</sub> 萍 <sub>2</sub> 貧 <sub>3</sub> 屏 <sub>4</sub>	品	
fj				
w				
mj		民 <sub>1</sub> 眠 <sub>2</sub> 明 <sub>3</sub> 鳴 <sub>4</sub>		命 <sup>*</sup>

Table 10. Final XII: -en.

	ěn	èn	èn	én
p	恩			
kj	根艱跟捐肩堅絹		更卷簡	見眷建健
khj	牽	圈拳乾權	尤捲懇遣	件勸
h		玄弦痕賢	肯蜺顯	現杏幸獻
nj		年		
tj	丁登燈顛		典筭	筭
thj	天	田填		電殿
sj	仙生先宣喧鮮鱗		送省羨癩	線扇善
zj	烟 <sup>x</sup> 烟演煙淵冤	元 <sup>x</sup> 丸延筭沿鉛研 <sup>x</sup>	遠	怨院燕縣
cj	煎曾僧增	圓袁園然緣	剪展	箭戰薦□
chj	千	全前曾層錢纏	淺	賤
nj		元言原源		願
lj		連連 <sup>x</sup> 連運能聯寧		乳棟練鍊戀
pj	崩冰邊		扁	變
phj	偏編編篇編	便 <sup>x</sup> 朋	片	便 <sup>x</sup> 諱騙
fj				
w				
mj	免勉	綿綿	緬	面麵

Table 11. Final XIII: -an.

	ǎn	ân	àn	án
p	□			
k	問關鯨	咁	規棟簡	貫慣
kh			欸	
h		開閑還 <sup>x</sup>		很恨限
ŋ		頑顏研 <sup>x</sup>	眼	岸玩硯鴛
t	丹單			旦誕
th		彈	但坦	炭蛋歎彈
s	山		散 <sup>x</sup> 產	汕散 <sup>x</sup> 傘
z				
c			蓋	贊讚
ch		殘泉	鎗	棧賺
l	懶	欄欄難 <sup>x</sup> 攤		爛難 <sup>x</sup>
p	般搬班		閱板版	半
ph		盤	伴胖盼	扮判 <sub>1</sub> 辨 <sub>2</sub> 辯 <sub>3</sub> 辯 <sub>4</sub> 辯 <sub>5</sub>
f	番翻	煩繁	反	梵販飯
w	彎	完環還 <sup>x</sup>	挽	萬 <sup>x</sup>
m	晚鰻滿	滿	謾	慢萬 <sup>x</sup>

Table 12. Final XIV: -un.

	ũn	ũn	ùn	ún
p				
k				棍□
kj	均君軍		僅謹	
kh	坤昆		滾	困
khj	近 <sup>x</sup>	裙羣勤		近 <sup>x</sup>
hj				訓
nj	刃忍			
t			頓	□
th	吞		遜	□
s	孫	巡 <sub>1</sub> 馴 <sub>2</sub> 純 <sub>3</sub> 詢 <sub>4</sub> 存 <sub>5</sub> 唇 <sub>6</sub> 淳 <sub>7</sub>	損	順
z	允永	雲	隱	運
c	震尊磚		准準	
ch	村春		蠢	寸
nj		銀		
l		倫輪		論
p			本	羹
ph		盆噴 <sup>x</sup> □		噴 <sup>x</sup> □
f	分 <sup>x</sup> 吩昏婚葷	暈 <sub>1</sub> 渾 <sub>2</sub> 葷 <sub>3</sub> 魂 <sub>4</sub> 焚 <sub>5</sub> 墳 <sub>6</sub>	粉	分 <sub>1</sub> 份 <sub>2</sub> 忿 <sub>3</sub> 紛 <sub>4</sub> 憤 <sub>5</sub>
w	溫	文耘聞	碗穩隱□ <sup>x</sup>	溫□ <sup>x</sup>
m	蚊	門	捫	問悶



Table 13. Final XV: -on.

	ǝn	ón	òn	ón
ʔ	安			按案
k	干竿 <sup>x</sup> 杆 <sup>1</sup> 杆 <sup>2</sup> 杆 <sup>3</sup> 杆 <sup>4</sup> 杆 <sup>5</sup> 官 <sup>6</sup> 棺 <sup>7</sup> 乾 <sup>8</sup> 觀 <sup>9</sup>		竿 <sup>x</sup> 赶 <sup>1</sup> 赶 <sup>2</sup> 管 <sup>3</sup> 管 <sup>4</sup> 館 <sup>5</sup>	幹 看
kh	寬			汗漢
h	旱	寒韓		
nj	軟			
t	端		短	斷 <sup>x</sup>
th	斷 <sup>x</sup>	團		緞
s	酸	船		蒜算
sj		旋		
z				
c	專磚		轉	攢鑽
ch	川門穿餐	傳		
chj		變		
nj		研 <sup>x</sup>		
l	暖		卵	亂
p				
ph				
f	歡			喚緩
w		□	媿 <sup>x</sup> 石 <sup>x</sup> 宛 <sup>x</sup>	換
m				

Table 14. Final XVI: -aj

	ǎj	âj	àj	áj
ʔ			矮	□
k	街 <sub>1</sub> 皆 <sub>2</sub> 楷 <sub>3</sub> 階 <sub>4</sub> 乖 <sub>5</sub> 雞 <sub>6</sub> 鷄 <sub>7</sub>		拐解	介 <sub>1</sub> 界 <sub>2</sub> 怪 <sub>3</sub> 戒 <sub>4</sub> 誠 <sub>5</sub> 个 <sub>6</sub> □ <sub>7</sub>
kh	揆		概	快塊
h		孩鞋	蟹	
ŋ	挨	唉我*		
t	低		底	帶戴
th	弟 <sup>x</sup> 涕	啼		大 <sub>1</sub> 太 <sub>2</sub> 怠 <sub>3</sub> 殆 <sub>4</sub> 剃 <sup>x<sub>5</sub></sup>
s		對齋□		晒洒塞□
z				
c	災齋*		仔宰	再債
ch	釵在 <sup>x</sup> 猜差	柴栽裁	紗採	在薑
l	奶拉荔□	犁坭泥		耐 <sub>1</sub> 耐 <sub>2</sub> 奈 <sub>3</sub> 賴 <sub>4</sub> 盭 <sub>5</sub>
p	跛		擺	拜
ph	□	排牌		派敗
f		懷		壞
w				
m	買	埋		賣

Table 15. Final XVII: -uj

	ũj	ũj	ũj	ũj
p				
k	歸		鬼	季貴
kh	閨規虧	揆葵	跪毀	愧櫃
h				
ŋ		危		
t			□	隊對
th	推		腿	退
s	雖	誰垂隨髓	水	碎粹瑞
z	錐		銳	
c	追			醉最
ch	吹催	錘	唾	罪
l	累	雷擂縲		內戾淚類
p	杯輩			貝
ph		陪肥 <sup>x</sup>		肺倍佩配
f	非揮飛	回徊肥 <sup>x</sup>		費慧惠會廢
w	威	唯惟圍諱違為 <sup>x</sup>	謂衛慰	位未畏喂胃為 <sup>x</sup> 尉
m	尾每美□	□	昧	味

Table 16. Final XVIII: -oj.

	öj	ôj	òj	ój
ʔ	哀娘			愛
k	該		改	丐蓋
kh	開 <sup>x</sup>			瘰
h	開 <sup>x</sup>	嬉	海	害
ŋ		呆		外碍
t	堆			碓
th	梯	台抬		代袋待
s	衰			稅腫歲
z				
c				嘴
ch	在 <sup>x</sup>	才材瘡財	係彩 <sup>x</sup>	在菜
l		來		
p				背 <sup>x</sup>
ph		賠陪 <sup>x</sup>		背 <sup>x</sup> 吠
f	灰			會 <sup>x</sup>
w				
m		梅媒煤		妹



Table 18. Final ·XXI: -am.

	ãm	âm	àm	ám
ʔ k kj kh khj h hj ɔ nj	甘 <sub>1</sub> 柑 <sub>2</sub> 疳 <sub>3</sub> 監 <sub>4</sub> 橄 <sub>5</sub> 堪 謀 啗 嶺 □	含咸鹹 嫌 岩 □	敢感減 檢檢 台怡 險 嶺	暗 監 <sup>x</sup> 鑿 劍 □ 欠儉 喊
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj	耽擔 <sup>x</sup> 淡貪 添 三杉 劍 <sup>x</sup> 劍 沾膽簪 尖 □	談甜 蟬 鹽 慙 蠶 粘閻嚴 男雨簾藍 簾鏃	騰點 斬 斬 捕攬 斂 塗	擔 <sup>x</sup> 店探 厭 斂 <sup>x</sup> □ 占佔站 杉 暫漸 念驗 <sup>x</sup> □ 臉
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj		凡		犯範患

Table 19. Final XXII: -ew.

	ěw	êw	èw	éw
ʔ	毆		嘔	
kj	鈎		九久狗韭	宥鈎救構購設 1 2 3 4 5 6
khj	舅	求球表	口'	叩扣鈎舊
h	休	喉猴	口'	后厚後候
h̄j		牛	□	
t	丟兜		斗	□□
th	偷	掙頭		豆莛透
sj	丘修羞	愁		秀锈嗽瘦繡 1 2 3 4 5
zj	友有	由油尤幽遊柔郵憂 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	走酒帚	又右佑
cj				跛綿奏
chj	秋揪□			袖就
nj				
lj		流琉留磨檣劉 1 2 3 4 5 6	鈕柳	陋漏
p				
ph				
f		浮	否	
w				
m	某啟	謀		牡茂

Table 20. Finals XXIII - XXIV: -aw, -ek.

	áw	âw	àw	áw	ék	ék
r k kj kh khj h hj ŋ nj	□ 交 <sub>1</sub> 跋 <sub>2</sub> 教 <sub>3</sub> 糕 <sub>4</sub> 膏 <sub>5</sub> 稿 <sub>6</sub> 膏 <sub>7</sub> 膠 <sub>8</sub> 嬌 <sub>9</sub>		□ 校 <sub>1</sub> 較 <sub>2</sub> 考 <sub>3</sub> 巧 <sub>4</sub> 朽 <sub>5</sub> 好 <sub>6</sub> 曉 <sub>7</sub> 跪 <sub>8</sub>	懊 <sub>1</sub> 告 <sub>2</sub> 過 <sub>3</sub> 發 <sub>4</sub> 覺 <sub>5</sub> □ <sub>6</sub> 叫 <sub>7</sub> 靠 <sub>8</sub> 嬌 <sub>9</sub> 好 <sub>10</sub> 孝 <sub>11</sub> 效 <sub>12</sub> 跪 <sub>13</sub> 傲 <sub>14</sub> 熬 <sub>15</sub> 尿 <sub>16</sub>	黑 乞	
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj	刀 <sub>1</sub> 刁 <sub>2</sub> 烏 <sub>3</sub> 稻 <sub>4</sub> 挑 <sub>5</sub> 稍 <sub>6</sub> 燒 <sub>7</sub> 筍 <sub>8</sub> 宵 <sub>9</sub> 消 <sub>10</sub> 妖 <sub>11</sub> 腰 <sub>12</sub> 召 <sub>13</sub> 招 <sub>14</sub> 朝 <sub>15</sub> 燥 <sub>16</sub> 遭 <sub>17</sub> 稻 <sub>18</sub> 椒 <sub>19</sub> 焦 <sub>20</sub> 焦 <sub>21</sub> 抄 <sub>22</sub> 掠 <sub>23</sub> □ 佬 <sub>24</sub> 惱 <sub>25</sub>	鉈 <sub>1</sub> 桃 <sub>2</sub> 跳 <sub>3</sub> 淘 <sub>4</sub> 陶 <sub>5</sub> 橋 <sub>6</sub> 跳 <sub>7</sub> 調 <sub>8</sub> 條 <sub>9</sub> □ <sub>10</sub> 紹 <sub>11</sub> 搖 <sub>12</sub> 窰 <sub>13</sub> 吵 <sub>14</sub> 朝 <sub>15</sub> 嘈 <sub>16</sub> 巢 <sub>17</sub> 鏡 <sub>18</sub> 穿 <sub>19</sub> 勞 <sub>20</sub> 遼 <sub>21</sub>	倒 <sub>1</sub> 橋 <sub>2</sub> 討 <sub>3</sub> 導 <sub>4</sub> 少 <sub>5</sub> 嫂 <sub>6</sub> 小 <sub>7</sub> 爪 <sub>8</sub> 早 <sub>9</sub> 棗 <sub>10</sub> 草 <sub>11</sub> 炒 <sub>12</sub> 統 <sub>13</sub> 老 <sub>14</sub> 佬 <sub>15</sub> 瑞 <sub>16</sub> 腦 <sub>17</sub> 癆 <sub>18</sub> 了 <sub>19</sub>	到 <sub>1</sub> 鈞 <sub>2</sub> 吊 <sub>3</sub> 吊 <sub>4</sub> 盜 <sub>5</sub> 套 <sub>6</sub> 道 <sub>7</sub> 跳 <sub>8</sub> 掉 <sub>9</sub> 少 <sub>10</sub> 掃 <sub>11</sub> 笑 <sub>12</sub> 鷄 <sub>13</sub> 要 <sub>14</sub> 糧 <sub>15</sub> 照 <sub>16</sub> 竈 <sub>17</sub> 兆 <sub>18</sub> 趙 <sub>19</sub> 皂 <sub>20</sub> 造 <sub>21</sub> 惱 <sub>22</sub> 鬧 <sub>23</sub> 料 <sub>24</sub> 踴 <sub>25</sub>		
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj	包 <sub>1</sub> 煲 <sub>2</sub> 錶 <sub>3</sub> 票 <sub>4</sub> 飄 <sub>5</sub> 毛 <sub>6</sub>	□ 刨 <sub>1</sub> 袍 <sub>2</sub> 嫖 <sub>3</sub> 冇 <sub>4</sub> 茅 <sub>5</sub> 苗 <sub>6</sub>	保 <sub>1</sub> 飽 <sub>2</sub> 寶 <sub>3</sub> 表 <sub>4</sub> 跑 <sub>5</sub> 妙 <sub>6</sub>	豹 <sub>1</sub> 報 <sub>2</sub> 抱 <sub>3</sub> 炮 <sub>4</sub> 砲 <sub>5</sub> 暴 <sub>6</sub> 鯨 <sub>7</sub> 冒 <sub>8</sub> 帽 <sub>9</sub> 貌 <sub>10</sub> 貓 <sub>11</sub> 廟 <sub>12</sub>		



Table 21. Finals XXV-XXVII: -ak, -uk, -ok.

	âk	ák	ûk	úk	ôk	ók
p k kj kh khj h hj ŋ nj	扼鉅 格格隔隔 級  客 <sup>x</sup> 嚇	□  客 <sup>x</sup>	谷穀□  哭曲菊  蓄  肉	   局	惡 各角國覺 <sup>x</sup> 脚 涸確 <sup>x</sup> 磁 <sup>x</sup> 却 壳	    學  岳歇 弱
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj l lj	□   錫鵲   雙摘□ 跡續接 尺折赤	□ □  石  □  擇 <sup>x</sup> 蓆 <sup>x</sup>  歷 <sup>x</sup> 歷□	督篤   叔肅 宿縮粟  育 竹 <sub>2</sub> 規 <sub>3</sub> 提 <sub>4</sub> 燭 <sub>5</sub> 粥 <sub>6</sub> 足 束 速□  六	   毒獨讀  熟屬 俗續贖 欲辱  族  玉獄 陸綠碌鹿□ 錄	   托託  索  約箭 酌作梓 着雀 昨	     若樂  着 <sup>x</sup> 鑿   落樂 略
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj	伯百 壁 柏泊魄 劈  脈	伯 白  麥	卜腹  □  福  屋 木目	   伏僕  伏 <sup>x</sup> 袱 <sup>x</sup> 復 <sup>x</sup> 襪 <sup>x</sup> 履 <sup>x</sup> 服 <sup>x</sup> □ <sub>1 2 3 4 5 6 7</sub>	剝搏□  撲  握 幕漠	   薄   鍋 莫膜

Table 22. Finals XXVIII - XXX: -it, -et, -at.

	ît	it	êt	ét	ât	át
?					壓	
k					刮括鵠	
kj	吉擊橋結 <sup>x</sup> □ 1 2 3 4 5	□	決訣結國 <sup>x</sup>	□		□
kh		極	缺刻	傑□		
khj			血歇黑	穴	瞎轄	
h						
hj						
h̄j						
nj	日		乞 <sup>x</sup>	熱		
n̄j						
t	的□	□	得跌德		筮	
tj	剔	忒特	鉄			達
th						
thj						
s		食實	色設雪	舌蝕	殺薩	
sj	失室式拭飾夙昔 惜馨息釋織 8 9 10 11 12					
z		亦逸翼腋 譯 <sup>5</sup>	乙	越		
zj	-益					
c		□	則折浙節櫛 1 2 3 4 5		札	□
cj	只即責積贊職織 1 2 3 4 5 6 7				刷察擦櫛 <sup>x</sup>	
ch		疾極席蓆 <sup>x</sup> 直值籍 <sup>7</sup>	切策	絕賊		
chj	七戚漆膝					
nj				月		□
l̄j		力栗	□	列歷 <sup>x</sup>		
p			北逸	□	八鉢□	
pj	必筆畢					拔□
ph			帛	別菊		
phj	匹疋避□			或惑獲	闊發 <sup>x</sup>	乏活罰
f					挖	滑割□
fj					也抹檄	末
w						
m		密密		滅墨默		
mj						

Table 23. Finals XXXI - XXXV: -ut, -ot, -ip, -ep, -ap.

	ût	út	ôt	ót	îp	íp	êp	ép	âp	áp
p k kj kh khj h hj nj oj	骨 屈		割葛 喝渴		息 <sup>x</sup> 吸級	及 入	□		押狎鴨 甲胛夾頰華 給劫急 領	□ 噫 嗑 狹 匣合金嗑 □
t tj th thj s sj z zj c cj ch chj nj lj	率 卒 出	統 <sup>uj</sup> □ 律	撮 脫 說 <sup>x</sup> 撒 <sup>x</sup> 刺 <sup>x</sup>		濕 邑 汁執	十夕拾習□ 輯輯集		摺 插 <sup>□</sup> 麥 笠納	答搭 □ 塔 帖貼 閃	踏 碟課 涉 頁葉 什雜 業 臘 <sup>□□</sup> 猥 <sup>籠</sup>
p pj ph phj f fj w m mj	不	勃 忽弗窟廢 核佛 勿物 沒	發 <sup>a</sup>					法		

1