

AD 612722

A GLIMPSE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: PEKING'S LANGUAGE REFORMS AND
THE TEACHING OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

Francis Shieh

March 1965

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR FEDERAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION			
Hardcopy	Microfiche		
\$2.00	\$0.50	38	pp. ja
ARCHIVE COPY			

A GLIMPSE OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE: PEKING'S LANGUAGE REFORMS AND
THE TEACHING OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

Francis Shieh*

The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California

INTRODUCTION

Chinese, the most widely spoken language in the world, is one of the five official languages of the United Nations; the others are English, French, Spanish and Russian. In 1958, in the National Defense Education Act, the U.S. Office of Education classified Chinese as a critical language needed by Americans. It is apparent that responsibilities of the United States for world leadership have increased faster than our educational training. It is high time that we teach in our schools the language used by 25 per cent of the world's population in order that future generations of Americans will be able to master the Chinese language, for which there will be much need in the years to come.

Chinese has been regarded as a difficult language by people of Western culture. Peking's language reforms, designed to standardize

* Any views expressed in this paper are those of the author. They should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of The RAND Corporation or the official opinion or policy of any of its governmental or private research sponsors. Papers are reproduced by The RAND Corporation as a courtesy to members of its staff.

This paper is to be delivered at Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey, during the summer of 1965.












This paper is especially written to all those scholars who may be interested in the Chinese language, who have studied the Chinese language, who teach the Chinese language, as well as those who are doing research of any kind on contemporary China that would involve the romanized Chinese terms.





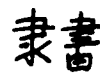

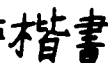


and simplify spoken and written Chinese, consist of three aspects: the simplification of Chinese characters, the use of Chinese Mandarin as the popular language and the adoption of the phonetic alphabet to romanize the Chinese characters. I shall try to give some ideas about the Chinese written language first and then compare three major systems of romanization for written Chinese. I shall also mention the teaching of Chinese in the United States, together with opportunities for study of the language. Finally, I attach the comparative key to systems for romanization of Chinese, two tables of simplified Chinese characters, an index to Chinese phonetics, a list of Chinese radicals, and a list of the Old National Phonetic Symbols.

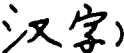
This paper is intended to give some information as a guide for persons who are interested in the Chinese language. It is by no means a research study but rather an informative general survey.

THE WRITTEN LANGUAGE

Chinese is one of the earliest languages in recorded form. According to Chinese history, during the age of the emperor (Huáng Dì 黃帝, c. 2698 B.C.) Cāng Jí 倉頡 was inspired by the marks of birds' claws to form the strokes of Chinese ideographs. The earliest known Chinese writings were produced about 1700 B.C. (the Shell and Bone era), as were the earliest known writings in Sanskrit. For many centuries, classical Chinese was used in the Far East much as classical Greek was used in Western culture. Like Greek, Chinese, with modifications, is still being written and spoken. Chinese, therefore, is a classical as well as a modern language.




It is likely that the early writings were pictorial. The characters suggested resemblances to actual objects:  A circle represented the sun; it is now written as . A crescent meant the moon, , now written as , Mountain as three zigzag humps over a straight line  now as , and so on. In time, more complex concepts had to be expressed and pictograms were extended or combined to form ideographs. A sun rising behind a tree formed a new character meaning "east" . A sun drawn over a straight line representing the horizon meant "dawn" . A tree doubled formed the character for "forest" ; tripled it, it became a "dense forest" . To depict the abstract concept of "brightness" the characters for sun and moon were put side by side .


As another example of the gradual evolution of Chinese, the Shell and Bone era word for "horse" is written as . Later Zhuàn Shū (or Zǎn)  (字) was used from about 770 B.C. to 220 A.D. (Zhōu, Qín and Hàn dynasties) and the word was modified to  and . During the Eastern Hàn dynasty (25-200 A.D.), Lì Shū  was adopted and the word was further modified as . From approximately 350 A.D. (Eastern Jìn dynasty) to the present, Kǎi Shū  (standard script) for the word was written . After Communist simplification, the word became . Even though some of the simplified forms were used before, the Communists made it official in printed form.

Chinese characters (known as the Han language, Hàn zì ) are used in several Asian countries. Although the characters look and mean the same thing wherever used, their pronunciations are different.

For example, in Vietnam, many phonetic words in Vietnamese are adapted from Chinese but are used with variations. In Korea, students learn "Hanja." In Japan, students learn "Kanji." Anyone who can read Chinese characters is therefore automatically able to read parts of the Japanese and Korean languages. This would be the "Hanja" part in Korean and the "Kanji" part of Japanese. These two languages will not be fully comprehensible because of the existence of indigenous languages which constitute a large part of the present spoken and written languages.

The K'ang Hsi Dictionary lists 47,021 characters of which only about 7,000 are in general use. Educated persons, naturally, know more characters. The system of the dictionary has 214 key characters or elements of characters, often called radicals (see Appendix D for details). The radical usually gives a hint as to the meaning of a word; e.g., many characters having to do with liquids, as "lake," "river," include the "water" radical. The remaining portion of a character may suggest its sound or may indicate its meaning. For example:

"Water" radical  is included in  for "river"
and in  for "lake."

A large percentage of the Chinese characters are a combination of two parts, the radical and the phonetic. The following characters include the same "wood" radical  but have different pronunciations and different meanings, all of which have something to do with wood.

木 pronounced as Mù, meaning "wood";
树 pronounced as Shù, meaning "tree";
桥 pronounced as Qiáo, meaning "bridge" (originally
wooden, of course);
柳 pronounced as Liú, meaning "willow."

The radical may make up the right, top or lower part of the character,

皱 Zhòu, meaning "wrinkled skin" from "skin" radical (right);
笆 Bā, meaning "hedge" from "bamboo" radical (top);
柴 Chái, meaning "firewood" from "wood" radical (lower).

Chinese characters can also be formed inside a square to indicate enclosures, such as

园 Yuán, meaning "garden";
国 Guó, meaning "nation";
图 Tú, meaning "sign."

The following characters have the same sound indicator 巴 Ba, but the tones of pronunciation and meanings are different. These are so-called Chinese homonyms.

疤 Bā, first tone, "illness" radical, meaning "scar";
耙 Bá, second tone, "metal" radical, meaning "to rake";
靶 Bǎ, third tone "leather" radical, meaning "target" (made of
leather, of course);
爸 Bà, fourth tone "Father" radical, meaning "Dad."

However, the above example is just one illustration. In other cases, one may not get any indication of the pronunciation of a character from any part of it.

To illustrate the four tones (vocal modulations) further:

媽 Mā, meaning "Mom," first tone (high level tone); e.g., "oh" with slight surprise. Graphically →

麻 Má, meaning "hemp," second tone (rising tone); e.g., "oh" in question. Graphically ↗

馬 Mǎ, meaning "horse," third tone (low level tone); e.g., "oh" in doubt. Graphically ↘

罵 Mà, meaning "scold," fourth tone (falling tone); e.g., "oh" for emphasis. Graphically ↙

When there are no tone marks, the tone is neutral, slurred over in a gentle way. This usually occurs in the second word of a compound expression. Therefore, one can learn musical tones through the reading of Chinese and one can learn the art of calligraphy from the Chinese writings.

Chinese characters can be extremely complex. For example, the character "thank" is written with 17 strokes: 謝. It is variously romanized as "Hsieh," "Shieh," "Tse," "Dea," "Sye," "Sie," "Sieh," "Seay," "Zia," "Zie," "Jye," "Dere," "Der," and so on, in different transliteration systems and dialects. Pronunciations differ but the character symbol for the word is the same.

In the matter of romanization, it would be well if one system could be used for all purposes. But unfortunately it will not be possible unless and until a national system is actually widely used in China. Now, the Chinese in Mainland China have adopted and are using the Pin Yin system officially but in the United States today, the Yale system is still the most popular system for instruction in most institutions. In Formosa, the Yale system and the Wade-Giles system are still being used to teach Chinese to Westerners.

In order to standardize the popular language on the basis of Peking pronunciation (about 70 per cent of the 600 million people of Mainland China use dialects similar to that used in Peking), the Communists in 1958 adopted the Pin Yin system which replaced the Old National Phonetics orthography (for details, see Appendices C and E). The following are their objectives:

- A. To teach the phonetic alphabets and spelling in primary schools. Schools on other levels and organizations of the newly literate have also been instructed to push the language reforms. Education of the deaf and dumb has been facilitated. A braille code corresponding to the international setup was introduced in 1964, so that the blind could communicate by typewriter (China Reconstructs, September 1963).
- B. To teach the phonetic alphabet to adults. The educated could learn the pronunciation of rarely used characters.
- C. To popularize the phonetic alphabet in publishing and translation circles. Records and references, such as dictionaries, directories, catalogues and files are now being indexed by the Pin Yin system. For example, China Reconstructs, a popular magazine, has Pin Yin phonetic Chinese lessons in every issue. Many newspapers and magazines have titles in the romanized system.
- D. To use the phonetic alphabet in telegrams and other communications. The railway administration already has adopted the phonetic script and has reduced transmission time by one-third. Except for some universal signals, Chinese phonetic alphabets are used for signaling by flag or light at sea. All provinces have been given abbreviated

symbols; e.g., JS for Jiangsu (Kiangsu) and GD for Guangdong (Kwangtung).

- E. To popularize the phonetic alphabet for use in public places, railroad stations, bus stops, and street signs in cities. In Peking, the street sign for East Long Peace Street is written in Chinese characters 東長安街 together with the phonetic "Dōng Cháng ān Jiē."
- F. To use the phonetic alphabet to aid foreigners in learning Chinese and to aid the Chinese to have more effective communication in the world of science.
- G. To establish better cultural intercommunication among the minorities of Chuang, Miao, Yi, Tung and even Kazakhs. See N.Y. Times, 2/28/65.

*In the matter of simplification, the Communists have attained reasonable successes but they have not mastered romanization yet. Even though they have tried hard to push the language reforms, there are still problems; most people are not ready for reforms (influence of inertia). If the Pin Yin system should be successfully popularized in China, it would furnish us with an invaluable means of learning about and communicating with one-fourth of the world's population, when the international situation permits.

* Guangming Ribao, April 29, 1964; May 13, 1964; May 27, 1964; October 28, 1964. Renmin Ribao, April 6, 1964; May 3, 1964; May 11, 1964.

ROMANIZATION

Romanization, phonetic alphabet or spelling, transliteration, Latinization, transcription or phoneticization may be used interchangeably for representation of sounds of Chinese characters.

Three major systems are in use at present:

1. **Wade Giles** Devised by Sir Thomas Wade and was revised by Herbert Giles. It has been the established system of romanization for a long time. Historical and geographical names and other terms in Chinese have been transliterated into this system throughout the world. In this system there is a widely used Chinese-English Dictionary compiled by Mathews and published by Harvard University Press. Every sinologist should be familiar with this system as the basis for doing research. In this system, "Hsieh" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank."

Adopted by: Defense Language Institute (Washington, D.C.);
Georgetown University for advanced students;
George Washington University for second-year students;
University of Maryland, and others.

2. Yale System: In the 1950's linguists at Yale developed and popularized the Yale system. More than half of the colleges in the United States have adopted this system (e.g., the Defense Language Institute, West Coast Branch, Foreign Service Institute, and the U. S. Air Force Academy). Since this system approximates native ways of expression by combining words of the same term together, and since it seems to be accepted by most Americans, it is the most popular system in the United States today. (In the Yale system, "Sye" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank.")

3. Pin Yin: Adopted in Mainland China in 1958. This orthography is the basis of education in the Mainland elementary schools. (See Appendix C and E; also, John de Francis, Beginning Chinese, Yale University Press, 1963.)

In 1963, the U. S. Department of Commerce published a Chinese-English Dictionary on the basis of Pin Yin. In 1963, McGraw-Hill published a technical and scientific dictionary based on the system.

In 1963-65, the U. S. Office of Education has given grants to Seton Hall University to compile texts in Chinese for beginning, intermediate, and advanced

Notes from the British Union catalog of Periodicals 1965.

The Hanyu Pinyin system is used for Chinese in preference to the Wade-Giles (with references as required) since periodicals are frequently issued in mainland China with

levels. This Pin Yin would be useful for people doing research concerning Mainland China today. In the Pin Yin system, "Xie" is the phonetic equivalent of "thank."

Comparative examples:	<u>People's Daily</u>	<u>Vietnam</u>
	人民日報	越南
Wade-Giles:	Jen Min Jih Pao	Yüeh Nan
Yale:	Ren Min R Bau	Ywe Nan
Pin Yin:	Renmin Ribao	Yue Nan

A Professor of Chinese at Georgetown says that the Chinese Communists really have the best system of transliteration (Pin Yin system).

Teaching of Chinese in the U. S.

At present, there are about 150 colleges and 100 high schools in the United States that include the Chinese language in their curricula. It is estimated that about 3,000 students are studying the language on the college level. Melbourne High School near Cape Kennedy has started Chinese as a "Space Age variety" and the United States Air Force Academy started Chinese instruction in the 1962 fall semester and expanded to second year Chinese in 1964. The State of New York is now beginning to support high school teachers of Chinese. Carnegie Foundation has given grants to New York and California institutions to support teaching of Chinese in high schools. Stanford University and San Francisco State College have student and faculty exchange programs with Formosa. The University of Hawaii is expanding Chinese courses for the East and West Center. Almost all major universities in the United States now have programs for exchange of materials with Peking.

It is predicted that the teaching of Chinese in the United States will increase greatly in the near future. Mario Pei, the eminent linguist of Columbia University, in a 1962 letter to the writer indicated his opinion that "the Chinese language has a big future in this country." Bernhard Karlgren, the Swedish Orientalist, even stated that the Chinese language might be the basis of the written World Language if a World Language is to be established in the future.

Chinese is included in NDEA foreign language fellowships for awards in critical languages for summer 1965. The program will receive financial support from the National Defense Modern Foreign Language Fellowship Program under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act. Students receiving awards may study the Chinese language. The programs will be conducted with matching support for instruction from the United States Office of Education at four United States universities. There are undergraduate, graduate and post-doctoral programs in the study of Chinese under this program. Columbia University, Ohio State University, Stanford University and Washington University (St. Louis) have more than one hundred awards for summer 1965. Future programs will be released by the United States Office of Education.

A January 1965 announcement from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare stated that:

The National Defense Education Act Amendments, 1964, signed by President Johnson on October 16, 1964, authorized additional Federal financial support of the Language Development Program (NDEA Title VI), thereby enabling substantial increases in the numbers of graduate students receiving National Defense Modern Foreign Language Fellowships, beginning with the 1965 summer session and extending through June 30, 1968.

These Graduate Fellowships are for study of uncommonly taught languages and the areas where they are spoken, with principal emphasis upon the seven "most critical" languages - Arabic, Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Latin American Spanish. Fellows must be preparing for teaching at the college level or for other service of a public nature.

The increased availability of language fellowships makes possible the waiver of the 1-year background requirement for fellowships in Arabic, Chinese, Hindi-Urdu, Japanese, and Portuguese in the summer 1966 and academic year 1966-67 competition, although preference will still be given applicants with some previous training. However, the 2-year preparation requirement for fellowships in Russian and Latin American Spanish, as stipulated on page 9 of the Announcement of 1965-66 Modern Foreign Language Fellowship Program (OE 55034-66), remains in effect.

To be eligible for award, a candidate must

(a) be a citizen of the United States or a resident who has immigrant status and whose personal plans provide reasonable assurance that he will make a continuing contribution to the manpower resources of this country;

(b) be willing to subscribe to the loyalty provisions of the National Defense Education Act;

(c) have completed, by the beginning of the summer term, at least one year of formal college work or the equivalent in the language he proposes to study. Exceptional cases recommended by the screening committee may be considered by the Office of Education;

(d) agree to devote himself to full-time summer study. No outside employment of any kind will be permitted.

Award benefits include

(a) tuition and required fees for the summer course;

(b) round-trip travel, based on tourist air fare, from present institution or permanent residence (whichever is nearer) to the summer institution;

(c) maintenance allowance based on \$400 for an 8-week term.

APPENDIX A

COMPARATIVE KEY TO THE NEW PINYIN SYSTEM FOR THE ROMANIZATION

WADE-GILES

YALE

A, AI, AN, ANG, AO

CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAO
 CH'A, CH'AI, CH'AN, CH'ANG, CH'AO
 CHE, CHEN, CHENG
 CH'E, CH'EN, CH'ENG
 CHI, CHIA, CHIANG, CHIAO, CHIEH, CHIEN, CHIH, CHIN, CHING, CHIU, CHIUNG
 CH'I, CH'IA, CH'IANG, CH'IAO, CH'IEH, CH'IENT, CH'IH, CH'IN, CH'ING, CH'IU, CH'IUNG
 CHO, CHOU
 CH'O, CH'OU
 CHU, CHUA, CHUAI, CHUAN, CHUANG, CHUI, CHUN, CHUNG
 CH'U, CH'UA, CH'UAI, CH'UAN, CH'UANG, CH'UI, CH'UN, CH'UNG
 CHÜ, CHÜAN, CHÜEH, CHÜN
 CHÜ, CHÜAN, CHÜEH, CHÜN

E, EN, ENG
 EHH

FA, FAN, FANG
 FEI, FEN, FENG
 FO, FOU
 FU

HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAO
 HEI, HEN, HENG
 HO, HOU

HSI, HSIA, HSIANG, HSIAO, HSIEH, HSIEN, HSIN, HSING, HSIU, HSIUNG
 HSÜ, HSÜAN, HSÜEH, HSÜN
 HU, HUA, HUAI, HUAN, HUANG, HUI, HUN, HUNG, HUO

I (YI)

JAN, JANG, JAO
 JE, JEN, JENG
 JIH
 JO, JOU
 JU, JUAN, JUI, JUN, JUNG

KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAO
 K A, K'AI, K'AN, K'ANG, K'AO
 KEI
 KEN, KENG
 K'EN, K'ENG
 KO, KOU
 K'O, K'OU
 KU, KUA, KUAI, KUAN, KUANG, KUEI, KUN, KUNG, KUO
 K'U, K'UA, K'UAI, K'UAN, K'UANG, K'UEI, K'UN, K'UNG, K'UO

LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAO
 LE, LEI, LENG
 LI, LIA, LIANG, LIAO, LIEH, LIEN, LIN, LING, LIU'
 LO, LOU
 LU, LUAN, LUN, LUNG
 LÜ, LÜAN, LÜEH

MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAO
 MEI
 MEN, MENG
 MI, MIAO, MIEH, MIEN, MIN, MING, MIU
 MO, MOU
 MU'

NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAO
 NEI, NEN, NENG
 NI, NIANG, NIAO, NIEH, NIEN, NIN, NING, NIU'
 NU, NUAN, NUN, NUNG
 NÜ, NÜEH

O OU

A, AI, AN, ANG, AU

JA, JAI, JAN, JANG, JAU
 CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAU
 JE, JEN, JENG
 CHE, CHEN, CHENG
 JI, JYA, JYANG, JYAU, JYE, JYAN, JR, JIN, JING, JYOU, JYUNG
 CHI, CHYA, CHYANG, CHYAU, CHYE, CHYAN, CHR, CHIN, CHING, CHYOU, CHYU'
 JWO, JOU
 CHWO, CHOU
 JU, JWA, JWAI, JWAN, JWANG, JWEI, JWUN, JUNG
 CHU, CHWA, CHWAI, CHWAN, CHWANG, CHWEI, CHWUN, CHUNG
 JYU, JYWAN, JYWE, JYUN
 CHYU, CHYWAN, CHYWE, CHYUN

E, EN, ENG
 ER

FA, FAN, FANG
 FEI, FEN, FENG
 FWO, FOU
 FU

HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAU
 HEI, HEN, HENG
 HE, HOU

SYI, SYA, SYANG, SYAU, SYP, SYAN, SYIN, SYING, SYOU, SYUNG
 SYU, SYWAN, SYWE, SYUN
 HU, HWA, HWAI, HWAN, HWANG, HWEI, HWUN, HUNG, HWO

YI

RAN, RANG, RAU
 RE, REN, RENG
 R
 RWO, ROU
 RU, RWAN, RWEI, RWUN, RUNG

GA, GAI, GAN, GANG, GAU
 KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAU
 GEI
 GEN, GENG
 KEN, KENG
 GE, GOU
 KE, KOU
 GU, GWA, GWAI, GWAN, GWANG, GWEI, GWUN, GUNG, GWO
 KU, KWA, KWAI, KWAN, KWANG, KWEI, KWUN, KUNG, KWO

LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAU
 LE, LEI, LENG
 LI, LYA, LYANG, LYAU, LYE, LYAN, LIN, LING, LYOU
 LWO, LOU
 LU, LWAN, LWUN, LUNG
 LYU, LYWAN, LYWE

MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAU
 MEI
 MEN, MENG
 MI, MYAU, MYE, MYAN, MIN, MING, MYOU
 MWO, MOU
 MU

NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAU
 NEI, NEN, NENG
 NI, NYANG, NYAU, NYE, NYAN, NIN, NING, NYOU
 NWO, NOU
 NU, NWAN, NWUN, NUNG
 NYU, NYWE

O, OU

*The phonetic equivalents for the Pinyin and Wade-Giles systems are:

Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in
a (a)	father	a (a)	up (lengthened)	i (i)	(1) machine	iu (iou)	few (i+ou)
ai (ai)	aisle	ai (ai)	eight	i (hi; u)	(2) vocalized r in shi, chi, chi, ri; or a prolonged s-sound	y (y)	you
an (an)	can	an (en)	omen	in ai, ei, ei, Asia (i+ai)	you (i+ang)	k (k')	kill
ang (ang)	bang (German)	eng (eng)	sung	young (i+ang)	yow! (i+ao)	q (ch')	cheer
ao (ao)	now	er (erh)	err	ye (ieh)	ye (i+e)	l (l)	law
b (p)	speak	f (f)	fan	in (in)	machine	m (m)	man
c (ts')	that's	g (k)	skill	ing (ing)	sing	n (n)	no
ch (ch')	chew (tip of tongue curved back)	j (ch)	jeer	ing (ng)	sing	ng (ng)	now
d (t)	steam	h (h)	ach (German)			o (o)	so
		x (hs)	ship			ou (ou)	snw
						p (p')	knew
							peak



PINYIN SYSTEM FOR THE ROMANIZATION OF CHINESE¹

YALE	PINYIN (P'IN-YIN)
	A, AI, AN, ANG, AO
AU CHANG, CHAU	ZHA, ZHAI, ZHAN, ZHANG, ZHAO CHA, CHAI, CHAN, CHANG, CHAO ZHE, ZHEN, ZHENG CHE, CHEN, CHENG
U, JYE, JYAN, JY, JIN, JING, JYOU, JYUNG G, CHYAU, CHYE, CHYAN, CHR, CHIN, CHING, CHYOU, CHYUNG	Ji, JIA, JIANG, JIAO, JIE, JIAN, ZHI, JIN, JING, JIU, JIONG QI, QIA, QIANG, QIAO, QIE, QIAN, CHI, QIN, QING, QIU, QIONG ZHOU, ZHOU CHUO, CHOU
AN, JWANG, JWEL, JWUN, JUNG AI, CHWAN, CHWANG, CHWEI, CHWUN, CHUNG JYUN JYWE, CHYUN	ZHU, ZHUA, ZHUAI, ZHUAN, ZHUANG, ZHUI, ZHUN, ZHONG CHU, CHUA, CHUAI, CHUAN, CHUANG, CHUI, CHUN, CHONG JU, JUAN, JUE, JUN QU, QUAN, QUE, QUN
	E, EN, ENG ER (R)
	FA, FAN, FANG FEI, FEN, FENG FO, FOU FU
G, HAU	HA, HAI, HAN, HANG, HAO HEI, HEN, HENG HE, HOU
AU, SYF, SYAN, SYIN, SYING, SYOU, SYUNG SYUN WAN, HWANG, HWEI, HWUN, HUNG, HWO	XI, XIA, XIANG, XIAO, XIE, XIAN, XIN, XING, XIU, XIONG XU, XUAN, XUE, XUN HU, HUA, HUAI, HUAN, HUANG, HUI, HUN, HONG, HUO
	YI
	RAN, RANG, RAO RE, REN, RENG RI RUO, ROU RU, RUAN, RUI, RUN, RONG
WUN, RUNC	GA, GAI, GAN, GANG, GAO KA, KAI, KAN, KANG, KAO GEI GEN, GENG KEN, KENG GE, GOU KE, KOU
GAU KAU	GU, GUA, GUAI, GUAN, GUANG, GUI, GUN, GONG, GUO KU, KUA, KUAL, KUAN, KUANG, KUI, KUN, KONG, KUO
	LA, LAI, LAN, LANG, LAO LE, LEI, LENG LI, LIA, LIANG, LIAO, LIE, LIAN, LIN, LING, LIU LUO, LOU LU, LUAN, LUN, LONG LÜ, LÜAN, LÜE
	MA, MAI, MAN, MANG, MAO MEI MEN, MENG MI, MIAO, MIE, MIAN, MIN, MING, MIU MO, MOU MU
	NA, NAI, NAN, NANG, NAO NEI, NEN, NENG NI, NIANG, NIAO, NIE, NIAN, NIN, NING, NIU NUO, NOU NU, NUAN, NUN, NONG NÜ, NÜE
	E, OU

As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in	Pinyin (Wade-Giles)	As in
(1) machine	iu (iou)	few (i + ou)	r (j)	between English r (run) and French j (jeune)	un (un)	wen
(2) vocalized r in zhi, chi, shi, ri; or a prolonged z-sound in shi, chi, shi, Aiao (i + ai)	y (y)	you	a (a)	sound	ung (ung)	ung (German)
young (i + ang)	k (k')	kill	sh (sh)	shrub	uo (uo)	woman
yes (i + ang)	q (ch')	cheer	t (t')	team	w (w)	way (German)
yes (i + ang)	l (l)	law	u (u)	rude	ü (ü)	ü (German)
yes (i + ang)	m (m)	man	ua (ua)	walt (u + a)	uan (uan)	u + an
yes (i + ang)	n (n)	no	ui (ui)	wife (u + ai)	ue (ueh)	u + e
yes (i + ang)	ng (ng)	sing	uan (uan)	wander (u + an)	un (un)	u + n
yes (i + ang)	o (o)	saw	uang (uang)	wang (u + ang)	ung (ung)	i + ong
yes (i + ang)	ou (ou)	knew	ui (ui)	wang (u + ang)	ü (ts)	edge
yes (i + ang)	p (p')	peak		wang (u + ang)	zh (ch)	rich (t'p - f (tongue curved back))

B

WADE-GILES

PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
P'AI, P'AN, P'ANG, P'AO
PEN, PENG
P'EN, P'ENG
IAO, PIEH, PIEN, PIN, PING
'IAO, P'IEH, P'IEH 'IN, P'ING

POU

SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAO
SHEN, SHENG
SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAO
SHEI, SHEN, SHENG

SHU

SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN, SHUANG, SHUI, SHUN, SHUO
SHOU

SUAN, SUI, SUN, SUNG

TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
T'AI, T'AN, T'ANG, T'AO
TEI, TENG
T'ENG
IAO, TIEH, TIEN, TING, TIU
'IAO, T'IEH, T'IEH, T'ING
TOU
T'OU
TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAO
TS'AI, TS'AN, TS'ANG, TS'AO
TSEI, TSEN, TSENG
TS'EN, TS'ENG
TSOU
T'OU
TSUAN, TSUI, TSUN, TSUNG
TS'UAN, TS'UI, TS'UN, TS'UNG
UAN, TUI, TUN, TUNG
'UAN, T'UI, T'UN, T'UNG

WAI, WAN, WANG

WENG

YAI, YANG, YAO
YEN
YING
YUNG
YUAN, YÜEH, YÜN

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAU
PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAU
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BYAU, BYE, BYAN, BIN, BING
PI, PYAU, PYE, PYAN, PIN, PING
BWO
PWO, POU
BU
PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAU
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAU
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHR
SHOU
SHU, SHWA, SHWAI, SHWAN, SHWAN
SWO, SOU
SZ
SU, SWAN, SWEI, SWUN, SUNG
SZ

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAU
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAU
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DYAU, DYE, DYAN, DING, DYOU
TI, TYAU, TYE, TYAN, TING
DWO, DOU
TWO, TOU
DZA, DZAI, DZAN, DZANG, DZAU
TSA, TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAU
DZE, DZEI, DZEN, DZENG
TSE, TSEN, TSENG
DZWO, DZOU
TSWO, TSOU
DZU, DZWAN, DZWEI, DZWUN, DZU
TSU, TSWAN, TSWEI, TSWUN, TSUNG
DU, DWAN, DWEI, DWEN, DUNG
TU, TWAN, TWEI, TWUN, TUNG
DZ
TSZ

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAU
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YUNG
YU, YWAN, YWE, YUN

YALE

PINY

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAU
 PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAU
 BEI, BEN, BENG
 PEI, PEN, PENG
 BI, BYAU, BYE, BYAN, BIN, BING
 PI, PYAU, PYE, PYAN, PIN, PING
 BWO
 PWO, POU
 BU
 PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAU
 SE, SEN, SENG
 SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAU
 SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
 SHR
 SHOU
 SHU, SHWA, SHWAI, SHWAN, SHWANG, SHWEI, SHWUN, SHWO
 SWO, SOU
 SZ
 SU, SWAN, SWEI, SWUN, SUNG
 SZ

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAU
 TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAU
 DE, DEI, DENG
 TE, TENG
 DI, DYAU, DYE, DYAN, DING, DYOU
 TI, TYAU, TYE, TYAN, TING
 DWO, DOU
 TWO, TOU
 DZA, DZAI, DZAN, DZANG, DZAU
 TSA, TSAI, TSAN, TSANG, TSAU
 DZE, DZEI, DZEN, DZENG
 TSE, TSEN, TSENG
 DZWO, DZOU
 TSWO, TSOU
 DZU, DZWAN, DZWEI, DZWUN, DZUNG
 TSU, TSWAN, TSWEI, TSWUN, TSUNG
 DU, DWAN, DWEI, DWEN, DUNG
 TU, TWAN, TWEI, TWUN, TUNG
 DZ
 TSZ

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
 WEI
 WEN, WENG
 WO
 WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAU
 YE, YAN
 YIN, YING
 YOU, YUNG
 YU, YWAN, YWE, YUN

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAO
 FA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
 BEI, BEN, BENG
 PEI, PEN, PENG
 BI, BIAO, BIE, BIAN, BIN, BING
 PI, PIAO, PIE, PIAN, PIN, PING
 BO
 PO, POU
 BU
 PU

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAO
 SE, SEN, SENG
 SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHE
 SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
 SHI
 SHOU
 SHU, SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN,
 SUO, SOU
 SI
 SU, SUAN, SUN, SONG
 SI

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAO
 TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
 DE, DEI, DENG
 TE, TENG
 DI, DIAO, DIE, DIAN, DING, DI
 TI, TIAO, TIE, TIAN, TING
 DUO, DOU
 TUO, TOU
 ZA, ZAI, ZAN, ZANG, ZAO
 CA, CAI, CAN, CANG, CAO
 ZE, ZEI, ZEN, ZENG
 CE, CEN, CENG
 ZUO, ZOU
 CUO, COU
 ZU, ZUAN, ZUI, ZUN, ZONG
 CU, CUAN, CUI, CUN, CONG
 DU, DUAN, DUI, DUN, DONG
 TU, TUAN, TUI, TUN, TONG
 ZI
 CI

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
 WEI
 WEN, WENG
 WO
 WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAO
 YE, YAN
 YIN, YING
 YOU, YONG
 YU, YUAN, YUE, YUN

ALE

PINYIN (P'IN-YIN)

BA, BAI, BAN, BANG, BAO
PA, PAI, PAN, PANG, PAO
BEI, BEN, BENG
PEI, PEN, PENG
BI, BIAO, BIE, BIAN, BIN, BING
PI, PIAO, PIE, PIAN, PIN, PING
BO
PO, POU
BU
PU

WEI, SHWUN, SHWO

SA, SAI, SAN, SANG, SAO
SE, SEN, SENG
SHA, SHAI, SHAN, SHANG, SHAO
SHE, SHEI, SHEN, SHENG
SHI
SHOU
SHU, SHUA, SHUAI, SHUAN, SHUANG, SHUI, SHUN, SHUO
SUO, SOU
SI
SU, SUAN, SUI, SUN, SONG
SI

DA, DAI, DAN, DANG, DAO
TA, TAI, TAN, TANG, TAO
DE, DEI, DENG
TE, TENG
DI, DIAO, DIE, DIAN, DING, DIU
TI, TIAO, TIE, TIAN, TING
DUO, DOU
TUO, TOU
ZA, ZAI, ZAN, ZANG, ZAO
CA, CAI, CAN, CANG, CAO
ZE, ZEI, ZEN, ZENG
CE, CEN, CENG
ZUO, ZOU
CUO, COU
ZU, ZUAN, ZUI, ZUN, ZONG
CU, CUAN, CUI, CUN, CONG
DU, DUAN, DUI, DUN, DONG
TU, TUAN, TUI, TUN, TONG
ZI
CI

WA, WAI, WAN, WANG
WEI
WEN, WENG
WO
WU

YA, YAI, YANG, YAO
YE, YAN
YIN, YING
YOU, YONG
YU, YUAN, YUE, YUN

C

APPENDIX C

汉语音素表

INDEX TO CHINESE PHONETICS

[Note: Unless otherwise specified (e.g. (English), (French), the examples are drawn from German)]

声母

CONSONANTS

AMERICAN SYSTEM	国际音标 INTERNATIONAL PHONEMIC SYMBOLS USED IN UNITED KINGDOM AND WESTERN EUROPE	例子 EXAMPLES
b	[b]	backen
p	[p']	packen
m	[m]	Mann
f	[f]	finden
d	[d]	landen
t	[t']	tot
n	[n]	nie
l	[l]	loben
g	[g]	geben
k	[k']	kaum
x	[x]	acht
tʃ	[tʃ]	jeer (English)
tʃ'	[tʃ']	cheer (English)
ç	[ç]	ich
dʒ	[dʒ]	voiced d+
		voiced s
ʒ	[ʒ]	zeigen
s	[s]	lassen
ʒ	[ʒ]	jeune (French)
ʦ	[ʦ]	deutsch
ʃ	[ʃ]	schaffen
ʁ (upside down r)	[ʁ]	midway between the English r and the French j
ŋ	[ŋ]	singen
j	[j]	jung
w	[w]	way (English)

韵母

VOWELS

a
o
e
i
u
ü

[a]
[o]
[e]
[i]
[u]
[y]

lassen
Sonne
beginnen
säen
Immer
unten
über

(After j, g, and x the umlaut sign is not needed)

ay
aw
ow
ey
ya
yaw
yu
ye
wa
wai
wow
wey
iig
zz m z

[ai]
[au]
[ou]
[ei]
[ia]
[iau]
[iou]
[ie]
[ua]
[uai]
[uo]
[uei]
[ye]
[er]
[ɪ]
[ɪ]

sein
bauen
know (English)
eight (English)
Jammer
jauchzen
jubeln
jenseits
wait (English)
wife (English)
woman (English)
way (English)
ü + short e
err (English)
lengthened z
bit (English)

Vowels + n or ng

[an]
[iæn]
[uan]
[yæn]
[en]
[uen]
[in]
[yn]
[aŋ]
[iaŋ]
[uaŋ]
[uŋ]
[iuŋ]
[eŋ]
[ueŋ]
[iŋ]

kann
jenseits
uan
jüan
leben
wen (English)
in
ü + n
bang
Jangtse
wang (English)
Zeitung
jung
sung (English)
u + ong (English)
singen

APPENDIX D
RADICALS

CHINESE

No.	Character	Sound	Definition	No.	Character	Sound	Definition
1†	一	i'	one	30†	口	k'ou ³	a mouth
2	丨	kun ²	a downstroke	31	囗	wei ²	an enclosure
3	丶	chu ²	a dot	32†	土	t'u ²	earth
4	ノ	p'ieh ²	a left stroke	33†	士	shih ²	a scholar
5	乙	i'	a curve	34	夕	chih ²	a step
6	丿	ch'ieh ²	a crook	35	夕	te'ui ²	to walk slowly
7†	二	eh ²	two	36	夕	hai ²	evening
8	冫	t'ou ²	a cover	37†	大	ta ²	great
9a†	人	jén ²	a man	38†	女	nu ²	a woman
b°	亻			39†	子	tzu ²	a son
10	儿	jén ²	a man's legs	40°	宀	mien ²	a roof
11†	入	ju ²	enter	41†	寸	te'un ²	an inch
12†	八	pa ²	eight	42†	小	hiao ²	small
13°	冂	chiung ²	a limit	43	尢	wang ²	lame
14°	冃	mi ²	to cover	44†	尸	shih ²	a corpse
15°	冫	ping ²	ice	45	山	ch'eh ²	a sprout
16†	几	chi ²	a stand	46†	山	shan ²	a hill
17°	凵	k'an ²	receptacle	47a†	川	ch'uan ²	a stream
18a†	刀	tao ²	a knife	b°	工		
b°	力	li ²	strength	48†	己	chi ²	self
19†	カ	li ²	strength	49†	巾	chin ²	a napkin
20°	勹	pao ²	to wrap	50†	干	kan ²	a shield
21°	匕	pi ²	a spoon	51†	干	kan ²	a shield
22	匚	fang ²	a basket	52	宀	yao ²	small
23	匚	hai ²	a box	53†	宀	yen ²	a shelter
24†	十	shih ²	ten	54	廾	yin ²	to move on
25†	卜	pu ²	to divine	55°	廾	kung ²	folded hands
26	卩	chieh ²	a seal; knot	56	廾	i ²	a dart
27	厂	han ²	a cliff	57†	弓	kung ²	a bow
28°	厶	se ²	private	58	彡	ch'i ²	pointed
29†	又	yu ²	and also	59	彡	shan ²	plumage
				60°	彡	ch'ih ²	a left step

CHINESE—Continued

No.	Character	Sound	Definition	No.	Character	Sound	Definition
61a†	心	hain¹	the heart	86a†	火	huo¹	fire
b°	忄			b°	灬		
c°	小			87a†	爪	chao¹	claws
62†	戈	ko¹	a spear	b°	丩		
63†	戶	hu¹	the family	88†	父	fu¹	father
64a†	手	shou¹	a hand	89	交	yao¹	intertwine
b°	扌			90°	爿	ch'lang¹	a bed
65†	支	chih¹	a branch	91†	片	p'ien¹	a strip
66c	支	p'u¹	to rap	92†	牙	ya¹	a tooth
b°	攴			92a†	牛	niu¹	an ox
67†	文	wén²	literature	b	犇		
68†	斗	tou²	a peck	94a°	犬	ch'üan¹	a dog
69†	斤	chin¹	a catty	b°	彡		
70†	方	fang¹	square	95	玄	yüan¹	dark
71	无	wu¹	without	96a°	玉	yü¹	jade
72†	日	jih¹	the sun	b°	彡		
73†	日	yüeh¹	to speak	97	瓜	kua¹	a melon
74†	月	yüeh¹	the moon	98†	瓦	wa¹	a tile
75†	木	mu¹	wood	99†	甘	kan¹	sweet
76†	欠	ch'ien¹	to owe	100†	生	sheng¹	to beget
77†	止	chih²	to stop	101†	用	yung¹	to use
78†	歹	tai²	bad	102†	田	t'ien¹	a field
79	殳	shu¹	to kill; staff	103†	疋	p'ü¹	a roll of cloth
80†	毋	wu¹	do not	104°	疒	ü¹	disease
81†	比	pi¹	to compare	105°	𠂇	po¹	back to back
82†	毛	miao²	hair	106†	白	pai¹	white
83†	氏	shih¹	a clan	107†	皮	pi¹	skin
84	气	ch'i¹	air				
85a†	水	shui¹	water				
b°	氵						

CHINESE—Continued

No.	Character	Sound	Definition	No.	Character	Sound	Definition
108	皿	min ²	a dish	128†	耳	érh ²	an ear
109†	目	mu ¹	an eye	129	筆	yu ²	a pen
110	矛	mow ²	a lance	130a†	肉月	jou ¹	flesh
111†	矢	shih ²	an arrow	b ⁰			
112†	石	shih ²	a stone	131†	臣	ch'ên ²	a statesman
112a†	示	shih ²	to reveal	122†	自	tsu ¹	self
b ⁰				至	chih ¹	to reach	
114	肉	jou ¹	a track	134†	臼	chiu ¹	a mortar
115†	禾	hê ²	grain	135†	舌	sh ²	the tongue
116a†	穴	k'ueh ¹	a cave	136	舛	ch'uan ²	to oppose
b				舟	chou ¹	a boat	
117†	立	li ¹	to stand	137†	艮	kên ¹	a limit
118a†	竹	chu ¹	bamboo	138	色	sh ¹	color
b				艸	ts'ao ¹	grass	
119†	米	mi ¹	rice	140a	艸	ts'ao ¹	grass
120a	糸	mi ¹	raw silk	b ⁰			
b ⁰				虍	hu ¹	a tiger	
121	缶	fou ¹	earthenware	142†	虫	ch'ung ²	an insect
122a	网	wang ²	a net	143	血	hêh ¹	blood
b				行	hêng ²	to go	
c				衣	i ¹	clothes	
d				冂		to cover; 冂 (west) is often used for this radical.	
123†	羊	yang ²	a sheep	144†	行	hêng ²	to go
124	羽	yu ¹	a wing	145a†	衣	i ¹	clothes
125†	老	lao ²	old	b ⁰			
126†	雨	rh ¹	and; yet	146a	冂	ya ¹	to cover; 冂 (west) is often used for this radical.
127	耒	lei ¹	a plow	b			
				147†	見	chien ¹	to see
				148†	角	chiue ¹	horn; an angle
				149†	言	yan ²	words
				150†	谷	ku ¹	a gully
				151†	豆	tou ¹	beans

CHINESE—Continued

No.	Character	Sound	Definition	No.	Character	Sound	Definition
152†	豕	shih ²	swine	174†	青	ch'ing ¹	green; azure
153	龜	ch'ai ¹	a reptile	175†	非	fei ¹	no
154†	貝	pei ¹	a shell; valuable	176†	面	mien ¹	the face
155	赤	ch'ih ¹	bare	177†	革	kə ²	hide; to strip
156†	走	tsou ²	to walk	178°	韋	wai ²	dressed leather
157a†	足	tsu ²	the feet; enough	179	韭	chiu ²	leeks
b				音	yin ¹	sound	
158†	身	shen ¹	the body	180†	頁	yeh ¹	a page
159†	車	ch'ü ²	a cart	181†	風	fēng ¹	the wind
160†	辛	hsin ¹	pungent	182†	飛	fei ¹	to fly
161†	辰	ch'én ²	time	183	食	shih ²	to eat
162a	走	cho ¹	to go	184†	食	shou ²	the head; first
b°				色	shih ¹	incense	
163a	邑	i ¹	a city	185†	香	hsiang ¹	incense
b°				門	me ¹	a horse	
164†	酉	yu ²	wine; harvest	186†	骨	ku ²	a bone
165	采	pie ¹	to separate	187†	高	kao ¹	high
166†	里	li ²	a Chinese mile	188†	影	ying ¹	bushy hair
167†	金	chin ¹	metal; gold	189	鬥	tou ¹	to fight
168†	長	ch'ang ²	long	190	鬥	ch'ang ¹	herbs
169†	門	mén ²	a door; gate	191	鬲	li ¹	a cauldron
170a	阜	fou ¹	a mound	192†	鬼	kuai ²	a demon
b°				魚	yu ²	a fish	
171	業	tai ¹	to reach to	193	魚	nie ²	a bird
172°	雀	ch'ü ²	birds	194†	鳥	lu ²	rock salt
173a†	雨	yu ²	rain	195†	鹿	lu ¹	a deer
b				麥	mai ¹	wheat	
				196†	麻	ma ¹	hemp
				197°	黃	huang ¹	yellow
				198	黍	shu ¹	millet
				199			
				200†			
				201†			
				202			

CHINESE—Continued

No.	Character	Sound	Definition	No.	Character	Sound	Definition
203†	黑	he ²	black	209	鼻	pe ²	the nose
204	綺	chih ²	embroidery	210†	齊	ch'ih ²	uniform; regular
205*	蛙	ma ²	a frog	211	齒	ch'ih ²	front teeth
206	鼎	ting ²	a tripod	212†	龍	lung ²	a dragon
207	鼓	ku ²	a drum	213	龜	kuai ²	a tortoise
208	鼠	shu ²	a rat	214	笛	yh ²	a flute

*Indicates the more important of the radicals.

†Indicates complete characters as well as radicals.

NOTE: The superior figures in the "sound column" indicate the number of the tone used.

APPENDIX E

Draft Plan for Latinization

Source: People's China, March 16,
1956

Article 1. The Chinese phonetic alphabet is based on the common language which takes the Peking pronunciation as its standard. It consists of the following letters:

(1) Twenty-four consonants:

Letters	Old Phonetic Symbols	Illustrative Characters	Wade System	International Phonetic Symbols	Approximate English Sounds
b	ㄅ	波	p	p	b as in be, but not voiced
p	ㄆ	坡	p'	p'	p as in pip, strongly aspirated
m	ㄇ	摸	m	m	m as in man
f	ㄈ	佛	f	f	f as in food
d	ㄉ	德	t	t	d as in do, but not voiced
t	ㄊ	特	t'	t'	t as in tea, strongly aspirated
n	ㄋ	耐	n	n	n as in nine
l	ㄌ	勒	l	l	l as in lily

*The symbols of the National Phonetic System are still being used in Formosa and Hong Kong for teaching Chinese-Mandarin to the Chinese.

"SI JIAO" Numbering System has also been used to teach Chinese and to locate characters in "Four-Corner-Numbering-System" dictionaries.

The Standard Telegraph Code Numbers have also been used to represent characters in mainland China. (See McGraw Hill's Scientific and Technical Dictionary, 1963)

Letter	Old Phonetic Symbols	Illustrative Characters	Wide System	International Phonetic Symbols	Approximate English Sounds
g	ㄍ	哥	k	k	g as in go, but not voiced
k	ㄎ	科	k'	k'	c and k as in cake, strongly aspirated
ng	ㄍ	上海音"哥"	ng	ŋ	ng as in sing
h	ㄏ	喝	h	x	h as in her, or rather like ch in Scots loch
ch	ㄑ	茶	ch(l)	tʃ	A palatal j sound, as in fear
ch'	ㄑ'	欸	ch'(l)	tʃ'	A palatal ch, as in check
ch	ㄑ	啻	ch(l)	ʃ	A palatal sh, as in she
ch	ㄑ	知	ch	tʃ	j or dj as in judge, but not voiced
ch'	ㄑ'	知	ch'	tʃ'	ch as in church, strongly aspirated
sh	ㄑ	時	sh	ʃ	sh as in shore
r	ㄖ	日	j	ʒ	r pronounced but not rolled, tending towards the z in azure
ts	ㄗ	實	ts, ts	tʰ	ds as in seeds, but not voiced
ts'	ㄗ'	噉	ts'	tʰ'	ts as in tear, strongly aspirated
s	ㄙ	瑟	s, ss, ss	s	s as in sister
y	ㄩ	移	y	j	y as in you
w	ㄨ	吳	w	w	w as in we

(3) Six vowels:

Letters	Old Phonetic Symbols	Illustrative Characters	Wade System	International Phonetic Symbols	Approximate English Sounds
a	ㄚ	啊	a	a'	a as in cha
o	ㄛ	喔	o	o'	ow as in law
o	ㄛ	厄	o, o	o'	er as in her (the r being silent)
i	ㄨ	衣	i	i'	ee as in heed
u	ㄨ	烏	u	u'	oo as in too
y	ㄩ	迂	ü	y'	The French u, no equivalent in English

(Note—The sounds of the above six vowels are what they are when they are used as single vowels. In combinations, that is, in diphthongs, their sounds are somewhat modified, especially in the case of o which, when followed by i (or j) or ü, changes to the English short e sound.)

Examples:

Chinese Characters	Proposed Spelling	Old Phonetic Symbols	Meaning
爸爸	baba	ㄅㄚ ㄅㄚ	papa
媽媽	mama	ㄇㄚ ㄇㄚ	mama
哥哥	gege	ㄍㄛ ㄍㄛ	older brother
弟弟	didi	ㄉㄨ ㄉㄨ	younger brother

Place	Old Phonetic Symbols	Micro-See Characters	Wade System	International Phonetic Symbols	Approximate English Sounds
(3) u:					
ua	X Y	魚	ua	uə	weh
uo	X Z	窩	uo	uo	uo as in water
uai	X ʃ	淮	uai	uai	ui as in wife
ui	X ʎ	威	ui(uai)	uɔi	wee (in actual speech there is a short glide sound in the middle, so that it comes near to the sound of way)
uan	X ʒ	官	uan	uan	oo_ən
un	X ʎ	溫	un	un	oo_ʌ (in actual speech it comes near to the sound of one)
uəŋ	X ʒ	汪	uəŋ	uəŋ	oo_əhŋ
uŋ	X ʒ	噲 (The final as in "k")	uŋ	uŋ	oo_ŋ (when used as an independent syllable, it is spelt "weŋ", and pronounced as English wəŋ)
(4) y:					
ye	U ʒ	約	yeh	ye	No English equivalent
yan	U ʒ	寬	yān	yan	No English equivalent
yn	U ʎ	鹽	yān	yn	No English equivalent
yeŋ	U ʒ	應	yəŋ	yeŋ	yeŋ (the ee as in peal)

kai 开 (to open)	pou 剖 (to cut with a knife)
gen 生 (to beget)	xie 解 (to untie)
hui 会 (to meet)	xue 学 (to learn)
kaihui 开会 (to hold a meeting)	xiepou 解剖 (to dissect)
xyegen 学生 (a student)	

Any of the finals may form a syllable by itself without any preceding consonant or initial. For example:

ai 爱 (to love)	en 恩 (favour)
airen 爱人 (sweetheart; in modern usage it also means husband or wife)	enhui 恩惠 (favour, grace)
ou 藕 (lotus root-stock)	yan 远 (far, distant)
oufen 藕粉 (arrowroot starch)	yuyan 永远 (for ever)

The categories (2) and (3) listed above, that is, the sounds beginning with *i* and *u*, change *i* and *u* into *j* and *w* when they form independent syllables without preceding consonants or initials, that is, the two categories then assume the following forms:

Spelling	ji	ja	je	jau	ju	jan	jin	jaŋ	jiŋ
Old Phonetic Symbols	ㄐ	ㄐㄚ	ㄐㄝ	ㄐㄠ	ㄐㄨ	ㄐㄢ	ㄐㄣ	ㄐㄤ	ㄐㄨㄥ
Wade System	yi	ya	yeh	yao	yu	yen	yin	yang	ying
Spelling	wu	wa	wo	wai	wel	wan	wen	wag	weg
Old Phonetic Symbols	ㄨ	ㄨㄚ	ㄨㄛ	ㄨㄞ	ㄨㄟ	ㄨㄢ	ㄨㄣ	ㄨㄤ	ㄨㄥ
Wade System	wu	wa	wo	wai	wel	wan	wen	wang	weng

Further examples:

jiwu 义务 (an obligation)
 jewan 夜晚 (evening, night)
 wenji 文藝 (literature)

Article 3. The sound of 儿 (simplified form of 兒) (a vocalized consonant with the tip of the tongue upturned, represented in the Wade system by *érh*) is spelt *er* when it is a fully pronounced syllable by itself. As an ending of a syllable, it is represented by *r* only. Thus,

ertuŋ 兒童 (children) erduo 耳朵 (ear) huar 花兒 (flower)

Article 4. Seven categories of syllables as represented by the characters 知, 痴, 詩, 尸, 寶, 蟻 and 思 take *i* (an undotted *i*, like a small capital) as their vowel. They are spelt as *ʒi*, *ʒi*, *ʃi*, *ri*, *zi*, *ci* and *si* respectively. For example:

ʒiʒi 知識 (knowledge) ziʒi 自私 (selfish)

However, when the syllable is "neutral," that is, unstressed and devoid of a distinct tone, the vowel *i* is to be left out, thus,

wenzi 文字 (written language; the second syllable being properly accented)

wenz 蚊子 (mosquito; the second syllable being neutral)

Article 5. In printing, typewriting or in telegraphy, the letters *ɥ*, *ʒ*, *ʃ*, *ʒ* and *i* may be replaced by *g*, *zh*, *ch*, *sh*, *ng* and *i* respectively if the proper types are not available.

Article 6. The following tone marks are used when necessary:

First tone Second tone Third tone Fourth tone Neutral

—

/

∪

∩

.

mā

má

mǎ

mà

lǎu mā

媽

麻

馬

罵

舒嗎

(mummy) (hemp) (horse) (revile) (Is it good?)

If technical difficulties arise in printing or typewriting making it difficult to put the tone marks above the vowels, they may be placed at the upper right corner of each syllable. In fully-marked texts, the first tone may be left unmarked.

Article 7. For syllables liable to run into each other and cause confusion, the dividing sign " | " is used. For example:

pi'au 皮襖 (fur coat—two syllables); but

piau 漂 (to float—one syllable).

APPENDIX F

已推行的简化汉字表

(一)

中国文字改革委员会根据国务院在1956年1月28日决定公布的“汉字简化方案”，到目前为止，已先后正式推行了四批简化汉字，共计1717个字。为了便于读者检查，特把四批简体字综合编成这个表。这个表是按字母次序排列的。括弧里面的字是繁体字。

A

爱〔愛〕 碍〔礙〕 获〔獲〕

B

罢〔罷〕 摆〔擺〕 办〔辦〕 板〔闆〕 帮〔幫〕 宝〔寶〕 报〔報〕
备〔備〕 笔〔筆〕 边〔邊〕 变〔變〕 标〔標〕 表〔錶〕 别〔髒〕
宾〔賓〕 卜〔蔔〕 补〔補〕 币〔幣〕 毕〔畢〕 毙〔斃〕

C

才〔纔〕 参〔參〕 惨〔慘〕 歪〔歪〕 群〔群〕 从〔從〕 聪〔聰〕
丛〔叢〕 窜〔竄〕 仓〔倉〕 层〔層〕

产〔產〕 姜〔薑〕 候〔候〕 厂〔廠〕 陈〔陳〕 称〔稱〕 恣〔恣〕
迟〔遲〕 齿〔齒〕 冲〔衝〕 虫〔蟲〕 丑〔醜〕 筹〔籌〕 处〔處〕
触〔觸〕 出〔齣〕 础〔礎〕 疮〔瘡〕 台〔台〕 彻〔徹〕 搀〔搀〕

侍[侍] 侍[侍] 尘[塵] 衬[襯] 长[長]

D

达[達] 带[帶] 担[擔] 胆[膽] 当[當] 档[檔] 党[黨]
导[導] 灯[燈] 邓[鄧] 象[象] 淀[澱] 点[點] 电[電]
垫[墊] 冬[冬] 东[東] 冻[凍] 栋[棟] 动[動] 斗[鬥]
独[獨] 断[斷] 对[對] 队[隊] 吨[噸] 夺[奪] 单[單]
杂[雜] 遛[遛] 堕[墮]

E

尔[爾] 儿[兒]

F

范[範] 矾[礬] 飞[飛] 奋[奮] 粪[糞] 坟[墳] 丰[豐]
妇[婦] 复[復] 扶[扶] 发[發] 凤[鳳] 肤[膚]

G

盖[蓋] 干[幹] 赶[趕] 个[個] 巩[鞏] 沟[溝] 构[構]
谷[穀] 刮[刮] 关[關] 观[觀] 广[廣] 归[歸] 龟[龜]
过[過] 国[國] 购[購] 顺[順] 柜[櫃]

H

汉[漢] 号[號] 后[後] 护[護] 壶[壺] 沪[滬] 画[畫]
划[劃] 华[華] 怀[懷] 坏[壞] 欢[歡] 环[環] 还[還]
会[會] 秽[穢] 伙[夥] 获[獲] 匕[匕] 衰[衰]

J

几[幾] 机[機] 击[擊] 际[際] 剂[劑] 济[濟] 拮[拮]
积[積] 家[傢] 价[價] 夹[夾] 艰[艱] 荐[薦] 坚[堅]
歼[殲] 监[監] 茧[繭] 姜[姜] 将[將] 奖[獎] 浆[漿]

柴[柴] 蓄[蓄] 胶[膠] 借[藉] 阶[階] 节[節] 尽[盡] 卷[卷]
 紧[緊] 仅[僅] 进[進] 惊[驚] 竟[競] 旧[舊] 举[舉]
 剧[劇] 据[據] 惧[懼] 卷[捲] 觉[覺] 饥[饑] 鸡[鷄]
 极[極] 继[繼] 疝[疝] 洁[潔] 舰[艦] 茎[莖] 抹[抹]
 焮[焮] 讲[講]

K

开[開] 克[剋] 垦[墾] 垦[懇] 夸[誇] 矿[礦] 亏[虧]
 困[困] 扩[擴] 块[塊]

L

腊[臘] 来[來] 兰[蘭] 拦[攔] 栏[欄] 烂[爛] 劳[勞]
 捞[撈] 乐[樂] 类[類] 累[累] 里[裏] 礼[禮] 丽[麗]
 厉[厲] 励[勵] 离[離] 历[曆] 历[曆] 诤[諍] 伺[伺] 帘[簾]
 蜡[蠟] 姿[姿] 垒[壘] 炼[煉] 练[練] 辘[輻] 卢[盧]
 庐[廬] 沪[滬] 芦[蘆] 炉[爐] 驴[驢] 联[聯] 恋[戀]
 伶[伶] 核[核] 两[兩] 了[瞭] 疗[療] 辽[遼] 獠[獠]
 临[臨] 邻[鄰] 灵[靈] 龄[齡] 岭[嶺] 刘[劉] 浏[瀏]
 龙[龍] 楼[樓] 录[錄] 陆[陸] 虏[虜] 卤[鹵] 乱[亂]
 罗[羅] 罗[囉] 屐[屐] 虑[慮] 滤[濾]

M

迈[邁] 买[買] 卖[賣] 变[變] 蛮[蠻] 么[麼] 霉[霉]
 蒙[蒙] 蒙[蒙] 梦[夢] 蒙[蒙] 雷[雷] 庙[廟] 灭[滅]
 蔑[蔑] 亩[畝]

N

难[難] 楠[楠] 脑[腦] 拟[擬] 宁[寧] 农[農] 顿[頓]

融[融]

欧[欧]

P

盘[盤] 辟[闢] 苹[蘋] 朴[樸] 扑[撲] 凭[憑]

Q

齐[齊] 气[氣] 千[韃] 迁[遷] 签[簽籤] 牵[牽] 墙[牆]
蓄[蓄] 乔[喬] 侨[僑] 桥[橋] 壳[殼] 穷[窮] 窃[竊]
亲[親] 寝[寢] 庆[慶] 穷[窮] 秋[秋] 区[區] 趋[趨]
权[權] 劝[勸] 确[確] 启[啓] 岂[豈] 枪[槍] 琼[瓊]

R

扰[擾] 热[熱] 荣[榮] 让[讓] 认[認]

S

洒[灑] 伞[傘] 丧[喪] 扫[掃] 畜[畜] 数[數] 随[隨]
岁[歲] 松[鬆] 苏[蘇嘴] 索[索] 孙[孫] 虽[雖]

Sh

杀[殺] 晒[曬] 伤[傷] 舍[捨] 沈[沈] 审[審] 渗[滲]
声[聲] 胜[勝] 湿[濕] 适[適] 时[時] 实[實] 势[勢]
师[師] 寿[壽] 兽[獸] 术[術] 树[樹] 帅[帥] 双[雙]
摄[攝] 绳[繩] 丞[丞] 书[書]

T

态[態] 台[臺檯] 摊[攤] 滩[灘] 痲[癩] 替[替]
体[體] 条[條] 铁[鐵] 听[聽] 厅[廳] 头[頭] 团[團團]
坛[壇壇] 叹[嘆] 祟[糶] 囤[囤]

W

袜〔襪〕 洼〔窪〕 万〔萬〕 弯〔彎〕 为〔爲〕 伪〔偽〕 稳〔穩〕
务〔務〕 恶〔惡〕 无〔無〕 雾〔霧〕 韦〔韋〕 卫〔衛〕 网〔網〕

X

牺〔犧〕 系〔係〕 戏〔戲〕 吓〔嚇〕 虾〔蝦〕 献〔獻〕 咸〔鹹〕
显〔顯〕 宪〔憲〕 县〔縣〕 向〔嚮〕 响〔響〕 乡〔鄉〕 协〔協〕
写〔寫〕 肋〔脅〕 泻〔瀉〕 坤〔暉〕 兴〔興〕 选〔選〕 旋〔旋〕
悬〔懸〕 学〔學〕 寻〔尋〕 逊〔遜〕 习〔習〕 襄〔襄〕

Y

压〔壓〕 艳〔艷〕 严〔嚴〕 盐〔鹽〕 养〔養〕 痒〔癢〕 样〔樣〕
阳〔陽〕 叶〔葉〕 爷〔爺〕 业〔業〕 医〔醫〕 义〔義〕 仪〔儀〕
艺〔藝〕 亿〔億〕 忆〔憶〕 隐〔隱〕 阴〔陰〕 咽〔嚥〕 应〔應〕
营〔營〕 优〔優〕 犹〔猶〕 邮〔郵〕 亚〔亞〕 哑〔啞〕 尧〔堯〕
钥〔鑰〕 药〔藥〕 忧〔憂〕 厌〔厭〕

Y

拥〔擁〕 佣〔傭〕 踊〔踴〕 余〔餘〕 御〔禦〕 吁〔籲〕 郁〔鬱〕
与〔與〕 誉〔譽〕 屿〔嶼〕 远〔遠〕 圆〔圓〕 跃〔躍〕 云〔雲〕
运〔運〕 酝〔釀〕 瘡〔瘡〕

Z

杂〔雜〕 灶〔竈〕 宰〔宰〕 总〔總〕 凿〔鑿〕 脏〔臟〕 钻〔鑽〕
纵〔縱〕

Zh

斋〔齋〕 战〔戰〕 毡〔氈〕 赵〔趙〕 这〔這〕 折〔摺〕 征〔徵〕
症〔癥〕 証〔證〕 郑〔鄭〕 只〔祇〕 帜〔幟〕 职〔職〕 致〔緻〕

制〔製〕 执〔執〕 滯〔滯〕 种〔種〕 众〔衆〕 朱〔硃〕 筑〔築〕
 焯〔焯〕 庄〔莊〕 壮〔壯〕 装〔裝〕 妆〔妝〕 状〔狀〕 淮〔準〕
 质〔質〕 昼〔晝〕 专〔專〕 油〔瀉〕 柱〔樁〕 钟〔鐘〕 肿〔腫〕

(二)

“汉字简化方案”中的简化偏旁,在手写、油印、胶印上通用已久,在铅印的出版物上,将模铸字模刻制情况,陆续推行,不再分批公布。这个表里有54个简化偏旁,按原偏旁的笔画简繁排列先后。括弧里边的是原来的偏旁。简化偏旁有*符号的,一般只作为左偏旁用;没有*符号的偏旁,不论在一个汉字的任何部位,一般都可以使用。

彡*〔采〕	巾〔巾〕	产〔產〕	金〔金〕
见〔見〕	页〔頁〕	专〔專〕	农〔農〕
讠*〔言〕	风〔風〕	发〔發〕	奕〔奕〕
贝〔貝〕	匕*〔食〕	单〔單〕	齐〔齊〕
车〔車〕	力〔力〕	几〔幾〕	寿〔壽〕
丕〔丕〕	员〔員〕	乔〔喬〕	监〔監〕
钅*〔金〕	马〔馬〕	只〔戠〕	聿〔聿〕
长〔長〕	臼〔臼〕	尧〔堯〕	齿〔齒〕
门〔門〕	师〔師〕	当〔當〕	奕〔奕〕
东〔東〕	艸〔艸〕	丩〔丩〕	龙〔龍〕
宀〔宀〕	鱼〔魚〕	会〔會〕	罗〔羅〕
冈〔岡〕	鸟〔鳥〕	府〔府〕	亦〔亦〕
戈〔戈〕	妻〔妻〕	义〔義〕	
収〔収〕	区〔區〕	兴〔興〕	