ger. In the last year of the Emperor's reign, however, the priests were dismissed from court as impostors. We need hardly try to trace the origin of every name given by the historian. 'Po yi' occurs repeatedly. This name is first given to one of Shun's ministers, but in it one recognizes the name of an aboriginal tribe still found in Yunnan province. The names of very many Emperors of the Hsia dynasty are those of asterisms, and one of the double character names of every Emperor of the Shang dynasty except the first consists of a cyclical character. If the quasi ancient records were invented early in the Han dynasty period, we cannot be surprised at finding the name Hsia how given to the founder of the Hsia dynasty, for it was the name of a celebrated scholar of the Han dynasty, and a contemporary of the historian. We also find another scholar of that time called Kung yü, the characters used being the very characters for the name of the book 'Tribute of Yü' reversed. The whole question of the authenticity of early Chinese history and the classics requires to be further investigated, and it is to be hoped that some of our noted sinologists will take it up.

HERBERT J. ALLEN.

LIST OF CHARACTERS USED IN SPELLING IN THE CONCISE DICTIONARY OF DR CHALMERS, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION IN PEKINGESE AND CANTONESE.

This List was prepared and arranged under the Radicals by the Rev. F. E. W. Hartmann with a view to facilitate the use of the Dictionary in determining the Canton pronunciation of characters. Such a table is all the more necessary, because the method of assigning each character to its place in the *Pei-wên-yün-fu* necessitated the use of a few rare characters. Being rare they are of course used only in spelling characters equally rare, but when they are occasionally met with, it is well to have a ready means of determining their phonetic power. I have added Wade's spelling to the characters, so that the List may be useful over a wider area.

THE CHINESE METHOD OF SPELLING.

In Chinese dictionaries and commentaries a way of indicating the pronunciation of any character by means of other two, which resembles our spelling, has been employed for centuries, and was probably introduced from India in connection with the study of Sanscrit. To the Chinese mind a syllable is a unity not to be divided into so many letters, a subdivision of articulate sounds of which they know nothing. The so-called spelling supposes only that a syllable can be cut in two (切), and even this most Chinese find it difficult to comprehend, so that the spelling in dictionaries and commentaries is useless to themselves. When the *Concise Dictionary* was made I was not sufficiently aware of this weakness of the Chinese mind and expected that by representing dialects correctly in the long-established way a service would be rendered to native scholars. In this I have been disappointed. But the European student should not find any difficulty with "spelling," provided he knows the alphabet used; and the object of this article is to explain the force of the characters used in spelling. Of the two characters used the first indicates the initial half of the syllable and the second the final half. Suppose the sound to be represented is *thing*. It is divided into two parts, an initial *th* and a final *ing*. Take some known word, say *thigh*, with the same initial for the first half and some other, say *king*, with the same final for the second half; place them together thus *th* (*igh k*) *ing*, and omit the letters within

parenthesis; then what remains is *thing* the syllable spelt. The only other matter to be attended to is the tones. The tones are divided into two classes upper and lower and the initial always indicates to which of the two classes of tones the word belongs.

THE EIGHT TONES.

In order to understand the system of spelling in K'anghi's Dictionary we are obliged to recognise eight tones, four upper and four lower, whether all the eight exist in the particular dialect we are studying or not. In Wade's *Peking Syllabary*, for example, there are only four tones, viz. two *p'ing* or even tones (an upper and a lower), one *shang* or ascending tone, and one *ch'ü* or departing tone. But the distinction of upper and lower, observed only in the *p'ing* or even tone in Pekingese, is observed through all the tones in K'anghi, and *it is always*, as we have said, *indicated by the initial or first character used in spelling*. Thus, 於, yü, an upper *p'ing* word, would be spelt with a word of the upper class, such as 央 yang (upper *p'ing*), for the initial Y; but so also 飫 yü an upper *ch'ü* word, would be spelt with a word of the upper class for the initial Y, and thereby distinguished from 豫 yü, another *ch'ü* word of the lower class, whose initial would be represented by 羊 yang (lower *p'ing*). If we distinguish the upper and lower class initials by large and small capitals, then instead of the four yüs of Wade's arrangement we have the following six:—

於 ᶜYü　揄 ʻYü　飫 Yü'
余 ˢYü　與 ˢyü　豫 yü²

When the system of spelling was invented many centuries ago, these *two* initials (now Y and Y) may have been different letters, but at present they are both *y*, and for convenience, if for no better reason, we call them upper and lower, and we can distinguish them only by two different pitchs of the voice in pronouncing the words. They are never confounded or interchanged in the old dictionaries or in *K'anghi*. Take for instance 揄, which is in the upper ascending tone, ʻYü, a pronunciation of rare occurrence, of which the K'anghi editors could not find another instance ready to hand. They therefore gave the old spelling 於許 Y(ü-ʻH)ü, and added, 'It is pronounced *nearly* as 雨 ˢYü,' that is nearly but not quite the same as a word in what we call the lower ascending tone.

Again, in Wade, under the syllable yü, as in all cases of syllables ending in a vowel or an *h*, there are characters which in the Dictionaries and in all dialects but Pekingese have a different ending, and are described as having the *ju* or entering tone, which is not recognised in Pekingese. These also are divided into an upper and a lower kind by means of the initial thus:—

Upper *ju*	Lower *ju*
郁 Yü (*Yuk*)	欲 yü (*yuk*)

The above eight characters therefore representing eight different tones are placed under four according to Wade's system as follows:—

1. Upper *p'ing*	2. Lower *p'ing*	3. *Shang*	4. *Ch'ü*
於	余	揄	飫
		與	豫
			郁
			欲

In this case the *ju* or entering tone words are all given in the *Peking Syllabary* as in the *ch'ü* tone; but this is not a rule. Sometimes a *ju* tone word is given under three different tones as for instance 乞, read ˢch'i, ʻch'i, or ch'i². The Pekingese tones of all such characters were given in the *Concise Dictionary* according to Wade's *Syllabary*, with occasional reference to Williams, and to Pekingese speakers; and after all it was impossible to avoid ambiguity or uncertainty in every case. The Pekingese tones of this class of words are therefore subject to the correction of Pekingese scholars. All that was attempted was only a general agreement. The point in which

failure occurs most frequently is in distinguishing the upper and lower *p'ing*. An upper *ju* tone word is often placed in Pekingese as a lower *p'ing* and *vice versa*. No general system of spelling for the whole Empire could provide for such anomalies. It would be easy with a quarter of the characters used in the *Concise Dictionary* to spell one dialect perfectly, but it must be remembered that the *Concise Dictionary* follows strictly the pronunciation of the T'ang poets and lexicographers (A. D. 618-907) which is the standard to the present day according to which not only K'anghi's Dictionary but the great Thesaurus of Chinese Literature the *Pei-wên-yüin-fu* is compiled and according to which all approved versification is made. A system of spelling adapted only to one particular dialect would be of little use for literary purposes.

There is no distinction of upper and lower classes of tones in the Dictionaries in words beginning with J, L, M, N, or NG; and in the modern dialects instances of such words in the upper class are exceptions, mostly colloquial words. The initial w in 文 wên which in Cantonese is *Man* has no corresponding upper W.

THE INITIALS.

The initials given as W or w in my tables (excepting the one just mentioned) are not as a rule to be pronounced. It would be more correct to represent them by a blank. They have chiefly a privative effect, and intimate that the initial consonant, if any, of the second character used in spelling is to be omitted and no other put in its place. For example 烏台 ˂*u*—ʂ*t'oi* spell 哀 ˂*oi* in Cantonese. The first character might be written *Wu*, but as a rule the W is omitted, and the effect of 烏 in spelling must by no means be taken as prefixing a W to *oi* and making it *Woi*. The *w* is often part of the final as in 烏圭 ˂*Wu-Kwai*=˂*wai*, but not always. In Cantonese 丫 ˂*a* as an initial is strictly privative. It is used only in cases where there is an initial Y in Pekingese which is omitted in Cantonese as in 丫西 ˂*a*-˂*Sai*=˂*ai*. In Pekingese the initial NG is generally omitted, so that 崖 ʂ(NG)ai as an initial in that dialect has also mostly a privative effect.

The aspirate where it occurs is included in the initial not in the final, and the practice introduced by Dr. Williams, of putting it after a *w* instead of before, is quite wrong. In K'anghi *k'u kang* spell *k'ang*, and *k'u wang* spell *k'wang*. The latter word should not be written and cannot be pronounced *kw'ang*.

Pekingese students must observe that the initials 基忌溪欺丘其希休遐形, which in other dialects represent K, K, K', K', and H, H, and in Pekingese CH, CH, CH', CH', and HS, HS can never come before a broad vowel, and that in any case where the final has no slender vowel (*i* or *ü*) an *i* must be supplied, e.g. 其通 CH'i t'ung must be read CH'iung and not CH'ung. And with regard to 心 HSin, when it occurs before a broad vowel, it must represent S as it does in other dialects, e.g. 心通 stands for ˂Sung, not ˂HSung; so also 邪容 is ʂsung not ʂHsung, and 序用 is sung² not Hsung².

In Cantonese the initial and final in 吾 are identical being both *ng*, but of course no attempt is to be made to repeat the nasal sound and say *'ng 'ng*. In Pekingese the spelling of 而 gives jch, instead of Wade's êrh and Williams' 'rh.

THE FINALS.

After the above was written the Editor of the *China Review* kindly lent me an article on the same subject received from Mr. Playfair, with a Table prepared by him. Mr. Hartmann's Table was already completed and sent to the *Review* when Mr. Playfair's came, and might claim precedence on that ground alone, but it has also the advantage of giving at once the pronunciation of the characters instead of referring by means of numbers to another table. I have, however, taken a few hints from Mr. Playfair's article; and beg here to thank him for his friendly and appreciative remarks.

In order to give the different Pekingese tones and pronunciations of all the *ju shêng* characters a considerable addition would have to be made to the spelling finals. Many common sounds like 白 ˏpai and 麥 mai² are quite anomalous. I put these characters into tho Pekingese Table of sounds, but they were not used in spelling any words in the Dictionary, my desire being to use as few words as possible and to give only one Pekingese pronunciation.*

The above characters are also given as po and mo by Wade, and these are their normal sounds. If Pekingese scholars had done more in lexicography, it might have been easy to tell in such cases which was the prevailing pronunciation, and give it. But in my ignorance of Pekingese and with only the *Syllabary* to guide me, I could only select the normal pronunciation where it was found to exist, and reject the abnormal. Mr. Playfair proposes to add 22 *ju shêng* characters to the list of finals in order to remove all ambiguity as to the Pekingese sounds and tones of this class; and I have no doubt something of the kind would be a great improvement if judiciously carried out by a thorough Pekingese scholar. He also objects to 橫 (and 橫) as a final for -ung, because it is pronounced also ˏhêng and hêng² in Peking. This objection may be valid, but to substitute 洪 ˏhung and 訌† hung² as he proposes is out of the question, because these characters belong to a different 'rhyme' (韻) altogether. For 橫 in the even tone 宏 might be substituted; but in the departing tone it is really difficult to find a substitute for it. There is not another character under 敬 in the *Pei-wên-yün-fu* which could take its place. There can be no harm however in making it represent itself and a few very rare characters in the departing tone, e.g. 滿 of which K'ang-hi says 戶孟切橫去聲 'it is pronounced as 橫 in the departing tone.' In cases of this kind the same ambiguity attaches to the rare characters as to the common one used to give their sound. Here it may be either hêng² or hung² in Pekingese.

Keeping in mind what was said above about W as an initial being mostly privative and about *w* being rather a part of the final, it is further to be observed that trouble is often caused by the interchange of *w* and *u* in writing Chinese sounds. Wade, for example, writes 官 kuan, and 剜 wan; and having elected to use *u* in the middle of a word and *w* at the beginning, he infers as it were from his own usage that *w* is the initial in the latter character and *an* the final; whereas the fact is that *uan* is the rhyme 韻 or final* in both cases, and the latter character has no audible initial. The true initial w in Mandarin represented by 文 wên, which in Cantonese is M, is never privative, but always to be pronounced.

There is a further difficulty in Pekingese with the final *wei*. The characters 威 歸, and 暉 ought seemingly to rhyme together, but Wade writes them respectively wei, kuei, and hui. Whether there is sufficient ground for writing the last hui instead of huei, I cannot say, but at present I suspect there is not. There seems to be in some cases like hui a grouping together of characters which are pronounced very much the same, where a little more science would suggest a distinction; or else all the above three characters should be made to rhyme with 水 *shui*, as I have made them do in the Pekingese Table. Williams gives in his *Syllabic Dictionary* only one class *hwui*, under the letter H, but

* It has been observed that 倬 cho² though given in the tables as in the *ch'ü* tone in Pekingese had by an oversight not been distinguished from 卓 ˏcho in the body of the Dictionary; and also that in the Pekingese table 監 減 鑑 ˏchien ˋchien chien² have been omitted.

† This character is given by Wade but is not authorized. Perhaps it is meant for 哄 or 訌.

* A word ending in *an* may indeed rhyme with one ending in *uan*, but the one cannot be used to spell the other.

remarks, 'Some of these characters are heard *hwei*.' One would need to reside in Peking for some considerable time, and to possess a specially good ear, in order to form a correct judgment on this point.

I have to thank Mr. Playfair for pointing out that there is no such sound as *puan* or *muan* in Pekingese. Old lexicographers did give such sounds as Mandarin, but they have been set aside by both Wade and Williams. The *a* however is probably broad in such characters as 潘 p'ān, and if a distinct *u* is not heard preceding it there is still little harm in letting it stand in the spelling.

USE OF THE TABLE.

In the Table here printed the Pekingese pronunciation is placed first on the right side of each character, and the Cantonese below in italics. The tones are marked in Williams' way, which is well enough known, though little used by the disciples of Wade. The more's the pity.

The Cantonese tones are throughout the same as those of K'anghi; and the tone (*p'ing*, *shang*, *ch'ü*, or *ju*) is the same for all characters spelt by the same final.

The initials are printed in capitals when the characters are those used as initials in the *Concise Dictionary*, large capitals for the upper class of tones and small capitals for the lower class. And as the initials in Williams' *Syllabic Dictionary* agree in general with those in K'anghi, and it is desirable to know them in order to consult Williams, they are given separately over the characters wherever they differ either from the Pekingese or Cantonese.

I may be pardoned for repeating here what I have said before that the *Concise Dictionary* is a key to the *Pei-wên-yün-fu*, and also that the List of Phonetics in the beginning of the book is a key to the *Shwo-wên*. The following are the 106 heading characters of the sections in the *Pei-wên-yün-fu*. Disregarding tones there are 30 classes or rhymes, with 卦 as an extra class in *ch'ü shêng*, distinguished as 10*a*. The numbers being printed over the characters used as finals, whose tones are marked in Cantonese, will indicate at once to which section of the *Pei-wên-yün-fu* all characters spelt by them belong. Take for instance the first character in Mr. Hartmann's List, 丁 *ting*. Being in the even tone, the number 24 printed over it shews that it belongs to the section 青. The first table in the Introduction to the *Concise Dictionary* shews the finals under their several sections, and all Rhyming Dictionaries (詩韻) are arranged in the same way as the *Pei-wên-yün-fu*.

INDEX OF RHYMING DICTIONARY.

15	14	13	12	11	10	10*a*	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	(I.)
刪潸諫黠	寒旱翰曷	元阮願月	文吻問物	眞軫震質	灰賄隊	卦	佳蟹泰	齊薺霽	虞麌遇	魚語御	微尾未	支紙寘	江講絳覺	冬腫宋沃	東董送屋	平上去入
30	29	28	27	26	25		24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	(II.)
咸豏陷洽	鹽琰豔葉	覃感勘合	侵寢沁緝	尤有宥	蒸 職		青迥徑錫	庚梗敬陌	陽養漾藥	麻馬禡	歌哿箇	豪皓號	肴巧效	蕭篠嘯	先銑霰屑	平上去入

J. CHALMERS.

Rad. 1.

24 丁 ˊTing ˋTing
11 七 ˊch'i ts'at˳
丕 ˊP'ei
P'i
23 丙 ˊping ˋping
8 世 shih˃ shai˃
K' 丘 ˊCH'iu ˋYau
並 ring² ring²

Rad. 2.

16 串 ch'uan˃ ch'ün˃

Rad. 3.

14 丹 ˊtan ˋtin
7 主 ˊchu ˋchü

Rad. 4.

10 乃 ˋnai ˋnâi
4 之 ˊCHih ˋCHi
20 乏 ˋfa fat˳
H 乎 ˋHu ˋ(w)u
9 乖 ˊkuai ˊkwâi

Rad. 5.

12 乞 ˊch'i˃ hat˳

Rad. 6.

Y 丫 ˊYa ˊ(W)a

Rad. 7.

4 二 ˋerh² yi²

7 五 ˋwu ˋng

Rad. 8.

18 交 ˊchiao ˊkâu

Rad. 9.

J 11 人 ˋjên ˋYan
仗 CHang² CHeung²
10 代 tai² toi²
H 休 ˊHsiu ˊYau
4 位 wei² wai²
何 ˊHo ˋHo
來 ˋLai ˋLoi
侵 ˊch'in ˊts'am
3 偵 cho˃ chenk˳
2 俸 fêng² fung²
19 倒 ˊtao ˊtò
21 假 ˊchia ˊkâ
倉 TS'ang TS'ong
20 個 ko˃ kò˃
5 偉 ˊwei ˊwai
8 傯 ˊch'uang ˊch'eung

Rad. 10.

13 兀 wu² ngat˳
12 元 ˋyüan ˋyün
11 允 ˋyün ˋwan

Rad. 11.

27 入 ˋju yap˳
22 兩 ˋliang ˋleung

Rad. 12.

15 八 ˊpa pât˳
共 Kung² Kung²
23 兵 ˊPing ˊPing
K' 其 ˋCH'i ˋK'i

Rad. 15.

16 冲 ˋchüeh küt˳

Rad 16.

20 凡 ˋfan ˋfân
21 凳 têng˃ tang˃

Rad. 17.

11 出 ˊch'u ch'ut˳

Rad. 18.

19 刀 ˊtao ˊtò
11 刃 jên² yan²
12 分 ˊfên ˊfan
16 列 lieh² lit˳
6 初 ˊCH'u ˊCH'o
20 刦 ˋchieh ˋkip˳
15 刹 ch'a˃ ch'at˳
18 到 tao˃ tò˃
11 劉 ˊto˃ tât˳

TS' 前 ˊCH'ien ˋTS'in

Rad. 19.

25 力 li² lik˳
21 加 ˊchia ˊka
6 劬 CHu² CHo²
2 勇 ˋyung ˋyung

Rad. 20.

12 勿 wu² mat˳
Y 11 匀 ˋYün ˋ(w)wan

Rad. 21.

21 化 hua˃ fâ˃

Rad. 22.

TS 匠 CHiang² TSeung²

Rad. 24.

TS' 千 ˊCH'ien ˋTS'in
13 卒 ˊtsu tsüt˳
3 卓 ˊcho ˊcheuk˳

Rad. 25.

1 卜 ˊpu puk˳
20 占 chan˃ chim˃
10 a 卦 kua˃ kwa˃

Rad. 26.

11 印 yin˃ yan˃
18 卯 ˋmao ˋmâu

Rad. 27.

13 厥 ˋchüeh küt˳
29 厭 yen˃ yim˃

Rad. 29.

26 又 yu² yau²
13 反 ˊfan ˊfân
7 取 ˊch'ü ˊts'ü

Rad. 30.

29 叶 ˋhsieh hip˳
4 司 ˊszū ˊsz
10 台 ˋt'ai ˋt'ai
28 合 ˋho, ko˃ hop˳
22 各 ˊko kok˳
同 ˋt'ung ˋt'ung
10 吠 fei² fat²
12 君 ˊchün ˊkwan
11 呴 chün˃ kwan˃
H 呼 ˊHu ˊFu
呵 ˊHo ˊHo
7 吾 ˋwu ˋng
23 咏 yung² wing²
27 咠 ˊch'i ts'ap˳
哔 ˀMieh ˊMe
20 哥 ˊko ˊko

28 哈 ˊho hop˳
20 哿 ˊko ˊko
4 唯 ˋwei ˋwai
16 啜 ch(u)o˃ chüt˳
16 喘 ˊch'uan ˊch'ün
15 唰 shua˃ shat˳

Rad. 31.

4 四 szŭ˃ sz˃
13 困 k'u(ê)n˃ k'wan˃

Rad. 32.

8 圭 ˊkuei ˊkwai
在 TSai² TSoi²
4 垂 ˋch'ui ˋshui
9 埋 ˋmai ˋmâi
K 4 基 ˊCHi ˊKi
25 域 yü² wik˳
28 塔 ˊt'a t'âp˳
24 壁 ˊpi pik˳

Rad. 35.

25 夌 ˋling ˋling

Rad. 36.

9 外 wai² ngoi²
21 夜 yeh² yè²

Rad. 37.

大 Ta² Tâi²
9 太 t'ai˃ t'ai˃
天 T'ien ˊT'in
30 夾 ˊchia kâp˳
夸 ˊK'ua ˊK'wa
29 奄 ˊyen yim

Rad. 38.

14 妲 ˊta tât˳
29 妾 ch'ieh˃ ts'ip˳
11 姪 ˋchih chat˳
5 威 ˊwei ˊwai
28 婪 ˋlan ˋlâm
7 娶 ch'ü˃ ts'ü˃
4 媚 mei² mi²
21 嫁 chia˃ kâ˃

Rad. 39.

孚 ˊFu ˊFu
7 孺 chu˃ cho˃
10 孋 ˊlai ˊlâi

Rad. 40.

14 官 ˊkuan ˊkun
2 容 ˋyung ˋyung
11 寅 ˋyin ˋyan

窓 ㄔㄨㄤ ch'uang / ch'uang
寬 ㄎㄨㄢ k'uan / k'wan
寸 7 ㄘㄣˋ ts'un / ts'ün
寢 ㄑㄧㄣ ch'in / ts'am

Rad. 41.

尢 3 ㄊㄨㄣ ts'un / ts'ün

Rad. 42.

小 ㄒㄧㄠˇ hsiao / siu
尸 7 ㄔ chi / k'wik
尸 3 ㄔˋ ch'i / k'wik

Rad. 44.

巾 ㄕㄧㄣ SHih / SHi
己 ㄋㄧˇ Ni / Ni
巳 23 ㄔˋ ch'ih / ch'ik
帚 5 ㄨㄟˇ wei / mi
帶 12 ㄔㄨㄞˋ ch'ü / wai
常 16 ㄔㄤˊ chan / chin

Rad. 46.

岳 3 ㄩㄝˋ yo / ngok
崖 ㄧˊ (NG)ai / NGai

Rad. 47.

川 16 ㄔㄨㄢ ch'uan / ch'ün

Rad. 49.

己 4 ㄔˇ chi / ki
巴 21 ㄅㄚ pa / pa

Rad. 50.

希 11 ㄒㄧ HSi / Hi
帖 29 ㄊㄧㄝˇ t'ieh / t'ip
幗 23 ㄍㄨㄛˊ kuo / kwok
幢 3 ㄔㄨㄤˊ ch'uang / ch'ong
幫 2 ㄅㄨ pu / puk

Rad. 51.

干 14 ㄍㄢ kan / kon
幹 14 ㄍㄢˋ kan / kon

Rad. 52.

幻 15 ㄏㄨㄢˋ huan / wan
幾 5 ㄐㄧ chi / ki

Rad. 53.

序 5 ㄒㄩˋ HSü / TSü
庚 23 ㄍㄥ kêng / kang
庫 7 ㄎㄨˋ k'u / fu

Rad. 54.

建 13 ㄐㄧㄢˋ chien / kin

Rad. 56.

式 25 ㄕˋ shih / shik

Rad. 57.

引 11 ㄧㄣˇ yin / yan
弗 12 ㄈㄨˊ fu / fat
弘 25 ㄏㄨㄥˊ hung / wang

Rad. 59.

彡 30 ㄕㄢ shan / shám
形 11 ㄒㄧㄥˊ hsing / ying

Rad. 60.

征 23 ㄓㄥ chêng / ching
往 22 ㄨㄤˇ wang / wong
很 13 ㄏㄣˇ hên / han
得 25 ㄉㄜˊ, ㄉㄟˇ tê, tei / tak
御 6 ㄩˋ yü / yü
微 5 ㄨㄟ wei / mi

Rad. 61.

心 8 ㄒㄧㄣ HSin / Sam
忌 K ㄐㄧˋ Chi / Ki
忖 13 ㄘㄨㄣˇ ts'un / ts'ün
忍 11 ㄖㄣˇ jên / yan
怪 10a ㄍㄨㄞˋ kuai / kwái
恒 14 ㄊㄚˊ ta / t'át
怠 10 ㄊㄞˇ t'ai / t'oi
恨 13 ㄏㄣˋ hên / hun
息 25 ㄒㄧ hsi / sik
悟 7 ㄨˋ wu / ng
悅 16 ㄩㄝˋ yüeh / yüt
悶 13 ㄇㄣˋ mên / mun
惑 25 ㄏㄨㄛˋ huo / wák
愿 13 ㄩㄢˋ yüan / yün

Rad. 62.

戈 20 ㄍㄨㄛ kuo / kwo
戌 11 ㄒㄩ hsü / sut
或 25 ㄏㄨㄛˋ huo / wák
戟 23 ㄐㄧ chi / kik
戰 16 ㄓㄢˋ chan / chin

Rad. 63.

扁 24 ㄆㄧㄢ p'ien / p'ien

Rad. 64.

才 ㄘㄞˊ ts'ai / ts'oi
扶 ㄈㄨˊ Fu / Fu
折 16 ㄓㄜˊ chê / chit
把 21 ㄅㄚˇ pa / pa
扮 15 ㄅㄢˋ pan / pun
拐 9 ㄍㄨㄞˇ kuai / kwái
拉 ㄌㄚ La / Lai
抹 14 ㄇㄛ mo / mut
拈 ㄋㄧㄢ Nien / Nim
抽 ㄔㄡ ch'ou / ch'au
招 17 ㄓㄠ chao / chiu
担 14 ㄉㄢ tan / tan
挣 24 ㄓㄥ chêng / ch'ing
括 14 ㄎㄨㄛˋ kuo / kut
捋 14 ㄌㄛˇ lo / lüt
捃 12 ㄐㄩㄣ chün / kwan
掩 29 ㄧㄢ yen / yim
掌 22 ㄓㄤˇ chang / chewng
棒 2 ㄅㄥˋ fêng / fung
掠 22 ㄌㄧㄠˋ, ㄌㄩㄝˋ lio, lüeh / leuk
撞 3 ㄓㄨㄤˋ chuang / chong
撞 23 ㄔㄨㄥˊ hung / wáng
摺 29 ㄓㄜˊ chê / chip

Rad. 66.

教 18 ㄐㄧㄠˋ chiao / kiw
敢 28 ㄍㄢˇ kan / kom
整 23 ㄓㄥˇ chêng / ching

Rad. 67.

文 W ㄨㄣˊ wên / Man

Rad. 69.

斤 12 ㄐㄧㄣ chin / kan
斥 23 ㄔˋ ch'ih / ch'ik
斬 30 ㄓㄢˇ chan / chám

Rad. 70.

旋 8 ㄒㄩㄢˊ HSüan / Sün

Rad. 71.

既 5 ㄐㄧˋ chi / ki

Rad. 72.

日 11 ㄐㄜˋ, ㄐㄧㄝˋ jê, jih / yat
旦 14 ㄉㄢˋ tan / tán
明 8 ㄇㄧㄥˊ ming / ming
昆 13 ㄎㄨㄣ ku(ê)n / kwan
昔 23 ㄒㄧ hsi / sik
旺 22 ㄨㄤˋ wang / wong
昧 10 ㄇㄟˋ mei / mui
昨 22 ㄗㄨㄛˊ tso / tsok
時 ㄕˊ shih / shi
晴 13 ㄑㄧㄥˊ chêng / mún

Rad. 73.

曲 2 ㄑㄩ ch'ü / huk
更 23 ㄍㄥ kêng / kang
會 9 ㄏㄨㄟˋ hui / wui

Rad. 74.

月 13 ㄩㄝˋ yüeh / yüt
有 26 ㄧㄡˇ yu / yau
朔 3 ㄕㄨㄛˋ shuo / shok
朗 22 ㄌㄤˇ lang / long

Rad. 75.

木 1 ㄇㄨˋ mu / muk
未 5 ㄨㄟˋ wei / mi
朱 7 ㄓㄨ chu / chü
村 13 ㄘㄨㄣ ts'un / ts'ün
枕 27 ㄓㄣˇ chên / cham
果 ㄍㄨㄛˇ kuo / kwo
枚 10 ㄇㄟˊ mei / mui
板 15 ㄅㄢˇ pan / pún
枯 K7 ㄎㄨ K'u / Fu
某 26 ㄇㄡˇ mou / mau
柄 23 ㄅㄧㄥˋ ping / ping
桂 8 ㄍㄨㄟˋ kuei / kwai
梵 30 ㄈㄢˊ fan / fán
梗 23 ㄍㄥˇ kêng / kang
桶 1 ㄊㄨㄥˇ t'ung / t'ung
楚 6 ㄔㄨˇ ch'u / ch'o
業 30 ㄧㄝˋ yeh / yip
楗 13 ㄐㄧㄢˋ ch'ien / k'in
榮 23 ㄩㄥˊ yung / wing
機 5 ㄐㄧ chi / ki
橫 23 ㄏㄥˊ hung / wang
橫 23 ㄏㄨㄥˊ hung / wang

Rad. 76.

欲 2 ㄩˋ yü / yuk
欺 K ㄑㄧ CH'i / Hi

Rad. 77.

止 4 ㄓˇ chih / chi
正 23 ㄓㄥˋ chêng / ching
歷 24 ㄌㄧˋ li / lik

Rad. 78.

4 死 ˂szŭ ˂*sz*
16 殄 ˅t'ien ˅*t'in*

Rad. 79.

14 段 tuan² *tün²*
16 殿 tien² *tin²*

Rad. 80.

10 每 ˅mei ˅*mŭi*

Rad. 82.

16 毡 ˂chan ˂*chin*

Rad. 85.

23 永 ˅yung ˅*wing*
27 汁 ˂chih ˂*chap*
3 江 ˂chiang ˂*kong*
13 沒 ˅mu² *mut₂*
27 沁 ch'iu' *ts'am'*
17 沼 ˂chao ˂*chiu*
30 法 fa' *fat₀*
沽 ˂Ku ˂*Ku*
27 泣 ch'i' *yap*
31 洽 hsia² *hap₂*
8 洗 ˂hsi ˂*sai*
14 活 ˅huo *wut₂*
22 浪 lang² *long²*

20 涉 ˂shê *ship₀*
17 消 ˂hsiao ˂*siu*
16 浙 chê' *chit₀*
22 涼 ˅liang ˅*leung*
30 減 ˂chien ˂*kam*
K'溪 ˂CH'i ˂K'*ai*
11 溢 yi² *yat₂*
3 濯 ˅cho *chok₂*
28 濫 lan² *lam²*
24 滢 yung' *wing'*

Rad. 86.

10 灰 ˂hui ˂*fŭi*
7 灶 chu' *chŭ'*
烏 ˂(W)u ˂(W)*u*
17 照 chao' *chiu'*
6 煮 ˂chu ˂*chü*
TS 煎 ˂CHien ˂TS*in*

Rad. 87.

4 爲 ˅wei ˅*wai*
22 爵 ˅chio *tseuk₀*

Rad. 90.

牀 ˅CH'uang ˅CH'*ong*

Rad. 91.

30 牖 cha² *chap₂*

Rad. 93.

25 特 tê² *tak₂*
13 犍 ˂chien ˂*kin*

Rad. 94.

狂 ˅K'uang ˅K'*wong*
23 獲 huo² *wok₂*
24 臭 ch'i' *k'wik₂*
13 猝 ts'u' *ts'ŭt₀*
15 猾 ˅hua *wŭt₂*
15 獺 ˂t'a *ch'ŭt₀*

Rad. 95.

16 玄 ˅hsüan ˅*yün*
11 率 ˂so *sut₂*

Rad. 96.

22 王 ˅(w)wang ˅(w)*wong*
1 玤 ˂pêng ˂*pung*
15 班 ˂pan ˂*pün*
17 環 ˅huan ˅*wän*

Rad. 97.

21 瓜 ˂kua ˂*kwa*

Rad. 99.

28 甘 ˂kan ˂*kom*
27 甚 shên² *sham²*

Rad. 101.

2 用 yung² *yung²*

Rad. 102.

16 田 ˅t'ien ˅t'*in*
30 甲 ˂chia ˂*kŭp₀*
26 由 ˅Y(i)u ˅*yau*
10 界 chieh' *kái'*
5 畏 wei' *wai'*
22 略 ˅lio, ˅lüeh *leuk₂*
23 畫 ˅hua *wák₂*

Rad. 104.

1 痛 t'ung' *t'ung'*
13 痕 ˅hên ˅*han*

Rad. 105.

25 登 ˂têng ˂*tang*

Rad. 106.

9 皆 ˂chieh ˂*kái*
24 的 ˂ti *tik₂*

Rad. 107.

皮 ˅p'i ˅p'*i*

Rad. 108.

30 監 ˂chien ˂*kám*

Rad. 109.

4 眉 ˅mei ˅*mi*
11 盾 ˅shun ˅*shun*
16 眩 hsüan² *yün²*
眨 ˂cha ˂*chap₀*

9 眛 mei² *mŭi²*
4 睡 shui² *shui²*

Rad. 110.

26 矛 ˅mou ˅*mau*

Rad. 111.

知 ˂CHih ˂CH*i*
14 短 ˂tuan ˂*tün*

Rad. 112.

23 石 ˅shih ˅*shek₂*
24 矴 ting' *ting'*
29 砭 ˂pien ˂*pin*
23 碧 pi' *pik₂*

Rad. 115.

1 禿 ˂t'u ˂*t'uk₂*
14 秆 ˂kan ˂*kon*
15 秸 ˂chia *kái₀*
8 稅 shui' *shui'*

Rad. 116.

K'空 ˂K'ung ˂H*ung*
23 窄 ˂chai *chák₀*
29 窆 pien' *pin'*
13 窟 ˂k'u *fat₂*

Rad. 117.

22 章 ˂chang ˂*cheung*

14 端 ˂tuan ˂*tün*

Rad. 118.

17 笑 hsiao' *siu'*
11 筆 ˂pi *pat₂*
24 等 ˂têng ˂*tang*
14 管 ˂kuan ˂*kun*
16 節 ˂chieh *tsit₀*
30 範 ˅fan ˅*fán*
15 簡 ˂chien ˂*kán*
22 簍 wo² *wok₂*

Rad. 119.

12 粉 ˂fên ˂*fun*
12 糞 fên' *fun'*

Rad. 120.

11 純 ˅shun ˅*shun*
12 紱 ˂fu *fat₂*
28 紺 kan' *kom'*
8 細 hsi' *sai'*
27 給 ˂ch'i *k'ap₂*
18 綾 ˂chiao ˂*kiu*
3 絳 chiang' *kong'*
30 緘 ˂cha *chap₀*

Rad. 123.

4 美 ˅mei ˅*mi*

13 羯 ˅chieh *kit₀*

Rad. 124.

6 翥 chu' *chü'*

Rad. 125.

21 者 ˂chê ˂*che*

Rad. 126.

4 而 ˅êrh ˅*yi*

Rad. 127.

3 耬 ch'uang' *ch'eung'*

Rad. 128.

4 耳 ˅êrh ˅*yi*
21 耶 ˅yeh ˅*ye*
25 職 ˂chih *chik₂*

Rad. 129.

11 聿 yü² *wat₂*

Rad. 130.

1 育 yü² *yuk₂*
3 胖 p'ang' *p'ong'*

Rad. 133.

4 至 chih' *chi'*

Rad. 140.

7 蜀 ˂ch'u *ch'o*
7 苦 ˂k'u ˂*fu*
26 茂 mou² *mau²*