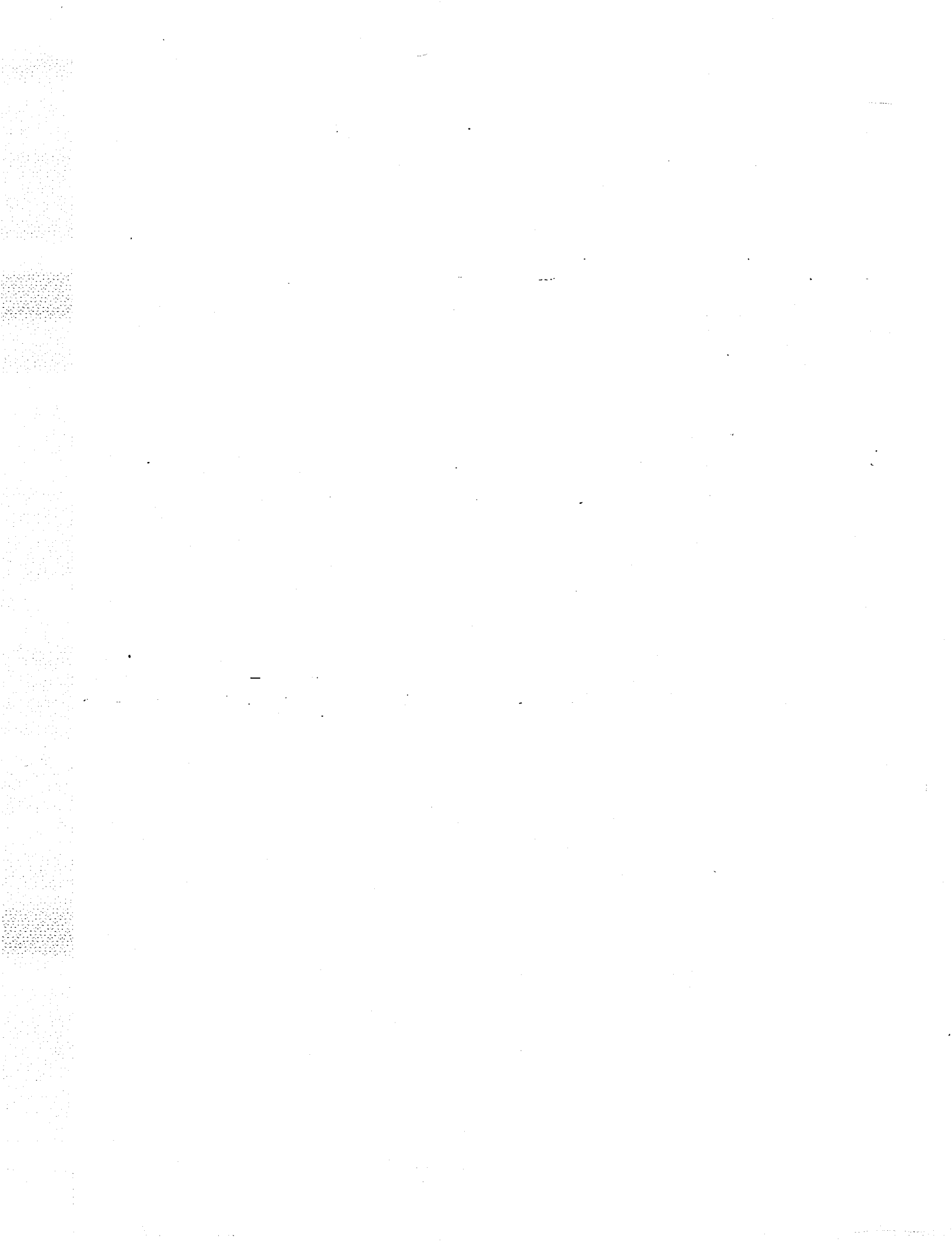


C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E
REFRESHER COURSE

Introduction

March 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE
MATERIALS

Printed Material:	1 vol.	Introduction
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 1-30
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 31-60
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 61-90
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 91-120
	1 vol.	Instructional Units 121-140
	1 vol.	Instructor's Manual
	1 vol.	Language Laboratory Practice Units 1-60
	1 vol.	*Formal Testing Units 1-10
		*Formal Testing Units Answer Sheet
Reference Material:	1 vol.	Dictionary of Common Chinese- Cantonese Characters
	1 vol.	List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese Military Words
Recorded Material:	140 reels	Instructional Units 1-140
	60 reels	Language Laboratory Practice Units 1-60
	10 reels	*Formal Testing Units 1-10
Film Material:	1 reel	"Free China's Fighting Men" MF 30-8444
	1 reel	"Mighty Chinese Armed Forces" USALS-86
	1 reel	"Production of Combat Intelligence" TF 30-1494

*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

GENERAL

General Description. This course consists of 140 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 1 through 140) designed for classroom instruction, 60 fifty-minute units of individual language laboratory practice (Language Laboratory Practice Units 1 through 60) including viewing and commenting upon 3 training films with foreign sound tracks, and 10 fifty-minute units of formal testing (Formal Testing Units 1 through 10). As the classroom supervisor or instructor available may or may not be a native linguist, the above units are supported by 210 reels of pre-recorded (master) recordings, designed to be used primarily as tape language courses with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorders and are of program (master) quality suitable to be used in the duplication of additional tape sets.

Course Level and Type. This course is intended to be used as a refresher course for persons who have completed a standard, intensive style, instructional course in the Chinese-Cantonese language. In level of material, this course introduces for review and study, intermediate to advance corpus in the language. In lexicon and special expressions this course includes military terminology as utilized by the Army in the area where Chinese-Cantonese is spoken.

Text Format. Each Instructional Unit contains oral and reading materials for listening and repeat practice, and

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

informal check-up tests. Each Language Laboratory Practice Unit contains aural comprehension material for listening and repeat practice, and informal check-up tests. The following have been integrated into the Instructional Units and Language Laboratory Practice Units: Elements of language, language exercises, conversational practice, military terminology, interrogation practice, interpretation practice, translation exercises.

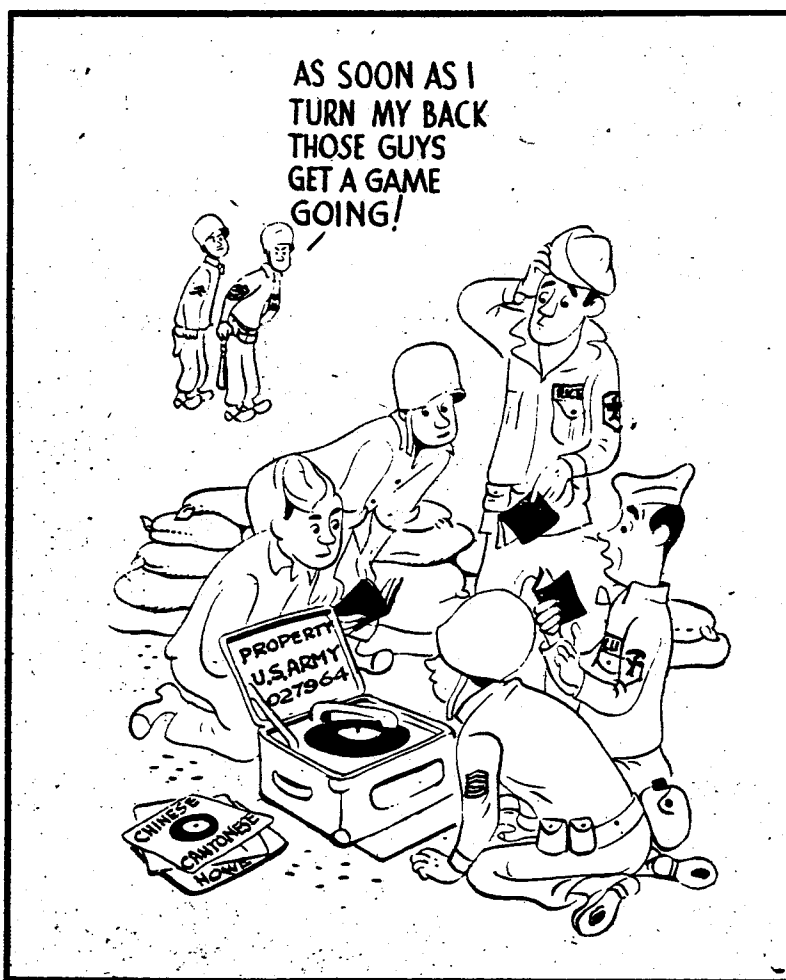
Each volume contains specific instructions and guidance to the student in connection with the desired study and mastery of the text. Portions of the written text do not appear recorded on the tapes, especially grammatical notes and explanations which are intended for study by the student and support current or subsequent oral material appearing on tape. Structural notes and explanations are presented in the form of descriptive statements based on current approved linguistic data for the Chinese-Cantonese language.

Instructor's notes, suggestions, and/or guide lines are prepared in the form of a separate instructor's manual (Instructor's Manual) which includes approved answers to informal check-up tests. Formal tests (Formal Testing Units 1 through 10) with approved answers are furnished separately marked "For Official Use Only" and properly safeguarded to prevent inadvertent compromise during storage and handling.

References. This course is supported by 2 reference

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publications: Dictionary of Common Chinese-Cantonese Characters
and List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese Military Words.



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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-140

The 140 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 1 through 140) are designed for classroom instruction. Each unit contains the following parts:

Oral Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in oral fluency. New elements of the language are introduced for review and study in this part only. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. It is transcribed in romanization, calligraphed in Chinese characters, and translated into idiomatic English.

Reading Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in reading. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. There is a gradual development from conversational to literary style. It is calligraphed in Chinese characters.

Check-up Test. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. The approved answers and approved translations are in the Instructor's Manual.

Vocabulary and Notes. This part contains a complete list of vocabulary and grammatical notes which are intended for study by the student and support current or subsequent materials.

As the classroom supervisor or instructor available may or may not be a native linguist, each Instructional Unit is supported by one individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

Oral Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Reading Material. This part also contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers or translations.



"Of course it has some disadvantages, but just think of the savings on TAPE alone"

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

LANGUAGE LABORATORY PRACTICE UNITS 1-60

The 60 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 1 through 60) are designed for individual practice. Each unit contains the following parts:

Aural Comprehension Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in aural comprehension. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. As this part is for aural comprehension, no printed material is necessary for the student. This part, transcribed in romanization, is for the classroom supervisor or instructor's use only.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. No printed material is necessary for the student. The questions and approved answers, transcribed in romanization, are also for the classroom supervisor or instructor's use only.

Instead of printed material, the student is issued an individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

Aural Comprehension Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answer.

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Language Laboratory Practice Units 1 through 60 are to be correlated with 3 training films with Cantonese Chinese sound tracks for the student's viewing and commenting. The three films are as follows:

"Free China's Fighting Men". MF 30-8444. This film pertains to the armed forces of Formosa. The running time is 14 minutes.

"Mighty Chinese Armed Forces". USALS-86. This film pertains to training and strength of National China's Armed Forces. The running time is 22 minutes.

"Production of Combat Intelligence". TF 30-1494. This film pertains to intelligence at work in battle. The running time is 18 minutes.

"Free China's Fighting Men" is to be shown in Hour 138 with Language Laboratory Practice Unit 40, "Mighty Chinese Armed Forces" in Hour 159 with Language Laboratory Practice Unit 46, and "Production of Combat Intelligence" in Hour 201 with Language Laboratory Practice Unit 58.

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FORMAL TESTING UNITS 1-10

The 10 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 1 through 10) are designed to test the student's mastery of the materials in the Instructional Units. Specific instructions and guidance to the student in connection with the tests are given in each of the Formal Testing Units which are "For Official Use Only".



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

SCHEDULE

1st Wk				2nd Wk				3rd Wk			
M	Hr	1	IU 1	M	Hr	16	IU 11	M	Hr	31	IU 21
		2	IU 2			17	IU 12			32	IU 22
		3	LLPU 1			18	LLPU 6			33	LLPU 10
T	Hr	4	IU 3	T	Hr	19	IU 13	T	Hr	34	IU 23
		5	IU 4			20	IU 14			35	IU 24
		6	LLPU 2			21	FTU 1			36	LLPU 11
W	Hr	7	IU 5	W	Hr	22	IU 15	W	Hr	37	IU 25
		8	IU 6			23	IU 16			38	IU 26
		9	LLPU 3			24	LLPU 7			39	LLPU 12
T	Hr	10	IU 7	T	Hr	25	IU 17	T	Hr	40	IU 27
		11	IU 8			26	IU 18			41	IU 28
		12	LLPU 4			27	LLPU 8			42	FTU 2
F	Hr	13	IU 9	F	Hr	28	IU 19	F	Hr	43	IU 29
		14	IU 10			29	IU 20			44	IU 30
		15	LLPU 5			30	LLPU 9			45	LLPU 13

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

4th Wk				5th Wk				6th Wk			
M	Hr	46	IU 31	M	Hr	61	IU 41	M	Hr	76	IU 51
		47	IU 32			62	IU 42			77	IU 52
		48	LLPU 14			63	FTU 3			78	LLPU 23
T	Hr	49	IU 33	T	Hr	64	IU 43	T	Hr	79	IU 53
		50	IU 34			65	IU 44			80	IU 54
		51	LLPU 15			66	LLPU 19			81	LLPU 24
W	Hr	52	IU 35	W	Hr	67	IU 45	W	Hr	82	IU 55
		53	IU 36			68	IU 46			83	IU 56
		54	LLPU 16			69	LLPU 20			84	FTU 4
T	Hr	55	IU 37	T	Hr	70	IU 47	T	Hr	85	IU 57
		56	IU 38			71	IU 48			86	IU 58
		57	LLPU 17			72	LLPU 21			87	LLPU 25
F	Hr	58	IU 39	F	Hr	73	IU 49	F	Hr	88	IU 59
		59	IU 40			74	IU 50			89	IU 60
		60	LLPU 18			75	LLPU 22			90	LLPU 26

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7th Wk			8th Wk			9th Wk		
M	Hr	91 IU 61	M	Hr	106 IU 71	M	Hr	121 IU 81
		92 IU 62			107 IU 72			122 IU 82
		93 LLPU 27			108 LLPU 31			123 LLPU 36
T	Hr	94 IU 63	T	Hr	109 IU 73	T	Hr	124 IU 83
		95 IU 64			110 IU 74			125 IU 84
		96 LLPU 28			111 LLPU 32			126 FTU 6
W	Hr	97 IU 65	W	Hr	112 IU 75	W	Hr	127 IU 85
		98 IU 66			113 IU 76			128 IU 86
		99 LLPU 29			114 LLPU 33			129 LLPU 37
T	Hr	100 IU 67	T	Hr	115 IU 77	T	Hr	130 IU 87
		101 IU 68			116 IU 78			131 IU 88
		102 LLPU 30			117 LLPU 34			132 LLPU 38
F	Hr	103 IU 69	F	Hr	118 IU 79	F	Hr	133 IU 89
		104 IU 70			119 IU 80			134 IU 90
		105 FTU 5			120 LLPU 35			135 LLPU 39

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10th Wk				11th Wk				12th Wk			
M	Hr	136	IU 91	M	Hr	151	IU 101	M	Hr	166	IU 111
		137	IU 92			152	IU 102			167	IU 112
		138	LLPU 40			153	LLPU 44			168	FTU 8
T	Hr	139	IU 93	T	Hr	154	IU 103	T	Hr	169	IU 113
		140	IU 94			155	IU 104			170	IU 114
		141	LLPU 41			156	LLPU 45			171	LLPU 49
W	Hr	142	IU 95	W	Hr	157	IU 105	W	Hr	172	IU 115
		143	IU 96			158	IU 106			173	IU 116
		144	LLPU 42			159	LLPU 46			174	LLPU 50
T	Hr	145	IU 97	T	Hr	160	IU 107	T	Hr	175	IU 117
		146	IU 98			161	IU 108			176	IU 118
		147	FTU 7			162	LLPU 47			177	LLPU 51
F	Hr	148	IU 99	F	Hr	163	IU 109	F	Hr	178	IU 119
		149	IU 100			164	IU 110			179	IU 120
		150	LLPU 43			165	LLPU 48			180	LLPU 52

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

13th Wk				14th Wk			
M	Hr	181	IU 121	M	Hr	196	IU 131
		182	IU 122			197	IU 132
		183	LLPU 53			198	LLPU 57
T	Hr	184	IU 123	T	Hr	199	IU 133
		185	IU 124			200	IU 134
		186	LLPU 54			201	LLPU 58
W	Hr	187	IU 125	W	Hr	202	IU 135
		188	IU 126			203	IU 136
		189	FTU 9			204	LLPU 59
T	Hr	190	IU 127	T	Hr	205	IU 137
		191	IU 128			206	IU 138
		192	LLPU 55			207	LLPU 60
F	Hr	193	IU 129	F	Hr	208	IU 139
		194	IU 130			209	IU 140
		195	LLPU 56			210	FTU 10

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This course is intended to be used as a refresher course for persons who have completed standard, intensive style, instructional courses in the Chinese-Cantonese language. The following chapters have been written for persons who need a brief review of the system of romanization, grammar, and the Chinese characters.





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INTRODUCTION

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TONES

Everyone who speaks "American" English as a native is aware that any group of syllables can be spoken in different ways with very different meanings, without changing the way the syllables are written. For example, "He came home at eleven thirty" can be spoken as a dry fact, as an expression of horror at his lateness, as an indication that he came in after eleven and not after ten or twelve, and in other ways. The two main devices we use to show such differences in English are stress and intonation. Stress is the relative loudness we give any part of an utterance. Try pronouncing the above example in different ways; you will see at once that you make much change in the stress of different syllables. Now read the following two examples: Two Detectives burst into a room. They see a man lying on the floor. One rushes over to him. The other asks "He's dead?", and the examiner answers, "He's dead." Each man has spoken the same two syllables, but they have said very different things; yet, the two pairs of syllables are exactly the same, with one exception: they are spoken with different intonations. You will recognize that the intonation of the first utterance can be diagrammed thus: ; while the intonation of the second can be diagrammed thus: . Now the intonation of any word in English can be changed with great flexibility. But not in Cantonese Chinese. The most important single thing you must learn in the early part of this course is that every Cantonese


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
Chinese word has a specific intonation, which is called a tone, and the tone of a word is a part of it in the same way as a consonant or vowel. A word can not exist in Cantonese Chinese without its specific tone, and its particular tone always occurs with any given word in the same form. You have a choice of intonation for any English word; you have no choice for any Cantonese Chinese word, for a specific tone is an essential part of every Cantonese Chinese word.

When you hear single notes playing in succession on a piano, you recognize that each has its own level, and stays on that level. Such notes could be diagrammed thus: . Each such point is said to be a specific pitch. Any person, in speaking, covers a certain range; that is, he has a certain pitch, or point below which he does not go, and another pitch above which he does not go. So the range of any person's speech, in English or Cantonese Chinese, could be represented by a vertical line, thus:

. Of course all pianos have the same range; and if you play any note on one piano and then play the corresponding note on any other piano, the two notes seem to have approximately the same pitch. But it is very different with people's speech. We say that some people have low-pitched voices, others high-pitched voices. Therefore, if we diagram the speaking range of three people, in English or Cantonese Chinese, we might have this

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result:  . Note that the range of each voice, as represented by the length of its vertical line, is about the same; but the three different voices begin and end on very different pitches. Now when you begin your very first conversation with any person, in English or Cantonese Chinese, it is only a matter of a few seconds until you can tell whether the pitch of a particular syllable is, in the range of his own speech, relatively high or low. That fact is important. For the tones of Cantonese Chinese are divided into three groups, each of which occupies a specific area of any speaker's speaking range, thus:

 . Of course the top part of that line, for a given speaker, may correspond in pitch to the middle or bottom part of another speaker's range. But, for the reasons given above, that never causes any difficulty; a listener is always able to place any pitch or tone of a speaker at the appropriate level of the speaker's speaking range.

The three parts into which the speaking range are divided in Cantonese Chinese are called the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower. Nine tones are distributed among these three parts, as follows:

The Upper series has four tones:

the Upper Even Tone	(Up Ev)
the Upper Rising Tone	(Up Ri)
the Upper Departing Tone	(Up De)
the Upper Entering Tone	(Up En)

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The Middle series has only one tone:

the Middle Entering Tone (Mi En)

The Lower series has four tones:

the Lower Even Tone (Lo Ev)




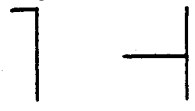




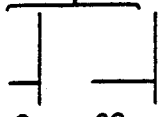
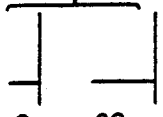
the Lower Rising Tone (Lo Ri)

the Lower Departing Tone (Lo De)

the Lower Entering Tone (Lo En)

To make the tones visible, Dr. Y. R. Chao devised a scale of tone-letters by drawing a time-pitch graph of the voice¹, as follows:

Table 1. Tones

	Even	Rising	Departing	High	Middle
Upper					
=	53 or 55	35	33	5	33
Lower					
	21	23	22	2 or 22	

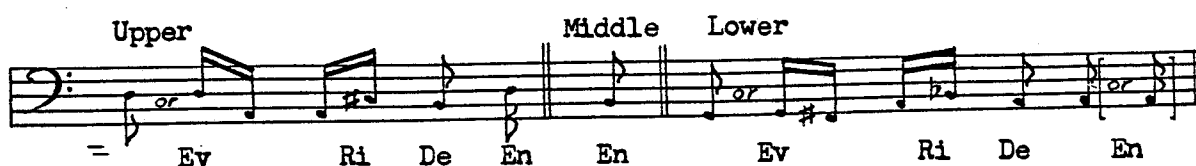
These diagrams are constructed as follows: the speaking range is represented by a vertical line; bars are drawn across this line to represent, within any speaker's range, the pitches he uses to make the Cantonese Chinese tones; these bars are numbered from bottom to top, one to five; a line is then drawn from the left toward the vertical line, showing the pitch on which the

¹Y. R. Chao, "A System of Tone-letters", *Le Maître Phonétique*, 1930 p.24

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syllable starts (at the extreme left) and the pitch on which it ends (where the line touches the vertical line). Since the bars showing pitch are numbered, we can use two numbers to indicate the tone of any syllable; the first number tells where it starts, the second tells where it ends. Thus, if we mark a syllable 35 (three five), that means it starts from the middle pitch and goes up to highest pitch; hence the tone is Upper Rising. If the numbers are 33 (three three), that means the syllable starts from the middle pitch and stays middle without any change of pitch; hence the tone is Upper Departing. And so on with all the tones.

D. Jones and K. T. Woo use a musical notation² as follows:



In the Chinese-Cantonese course at the U. S. Army Language School, the following system of romanization is utilized.

The tonal marks of this system are as follows: The Upper Even and Upper Entering Tones are left unmarked, the Upper Rising is indicated by the acute accent (´), the Upper Departing and Middle Entering by the grave (`), the Lower Even by a dash (-), the Lower Rising by the inverted circumflex (ˇ), and

² The musical notation is only an approximation to the average man's voice and not absolute pitch or intervals.

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the Lower Departing and Lower Entering by the circumflex (^), the Entering Tones having been marked in the same way as the others with which they coincide in pitch; they may be distinguished by their endings, p, t, and k.

Table 2. Tonal Marks

	Even	Rising	Departing	Entering (unmarked)
Upper series (unmarked)		ˊ	ˋ	ˆ
Middle series				ˆ
Lower series	-	ˋ	ˆ	ˆ



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FINALS

Besides the tone, a syllable in Cantonese Chinese may have two other elements: namely the final and the initial. A final consists of a vowel with or without a semi-vowel or a consonant as an ending. A final alone may constitute a complete syllable. The vowels may be long or short as enumerated in Table 3. Some of these vowels have more than one value, depending on the endings.

Table 3. Vowels

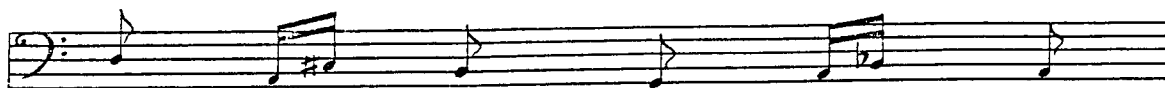
L ³	S.	L.	S.	L.	L.	S.	L.	S.	S.	S.	L.	L.
<u>a</u>		<u>e</u>		<u>eu</u>	<u>i</u> ⁴ , <u>z</u>		<u>oh</u>		<u>o</u>		<u>oo</u>	<u>ue</u>
<u>aa</u> i	<u>ai</u>		<u>ei</u>				<u>oi</u>			<u>ui</u>	<u>ooi</u>	
<u>aa</u> u	<u>au</u>				<u>iu</u>							
<u>aa</u> m	<u>am</u>				<u>im</u>			<u>om</u>				
<u>aa</u> n	<u>an</u>				<u>in</u>		<u>on</u>			<u>un</u>	<u>oon</u>	<u>uen</u>
<u>aa</u> ng	<u>ang</u>	<u>eng</u>		<u>eung</u>		<u>ing</u>	<u>ong</u>		<u>ung</u>			
<u>aa</u> p	<u>ap</u>				<u>ip</u>			<u>op</u>				
<u>aa</u> t	<u>at</u>				<u>it</u>		<u>ot</u>			<u>ut</u>	<u>oot</u>	<u>uet</u>
<u>aa</u> k	<u>ak</u>	<u>ek</u>		<u>euk</u>		<u>ik</u>	<u>ok</u>		<u>uk</u>			

³L = long; S = short.

⁴i and z are only graphic distinctions with no difference in sound. i is used to combine with initials m, t, n, ch, ch', sh; and z is used to combine with initials ts, ts' and s.

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Fundamental Tones



Up Ev	Up Ri	Up De	Lo Ev	Lo Ri	Lo De
m	m̂	m̃	m̄	m̅	ṁ
ng	nĝ	ng̃	nḡ	ng̅	nġ
a	â	ã	ā	ǎ	â
e	ê	ẽ	ē	ě	ê
eu	eú	eù	eū	eǔ	eû
i	î	ĩ	ī	ǐ	î
z	ž	ẓ	z̄	ẑ	ẓ
oh	ôh	õh	ōh	ǒh	ôh
o	ó	ò	ō	ǒ	ô
oo	oó	oò	oō	oǒ	oô
ue	ué	uè	uē	ue̅	uė
aaɪ	aaí	aaì	aaī	aaǐ	aaî
ai	aí	aì	aī	aǐ	aî
ei	eí	eì	eī	eǐ	eî
oi	oí	oì	oī	oǐ	oî
ui	uí	uì	uī	uǐ	uî
ooi	ooí	ooì	ooī	ooǐ	ooî
aaɹ	aaú	aaù	aaū	aaǔ	aaû
au	aú	aù	aū	aǔ	aû
iu	iú	iù	iū	iǔ	iû

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Nine Tones



Up	Ev	Up	Ri	Up	De	Up	En	Mi	En	Lo	Ev	Lo	Ri	Lo	De	Lo	En
aam	aám	aàm	aap	aáp	aām	aãm	aâm	aâp		aām	aãm	aâm	aâp				
am	ám	àm	ap	áp	ām	ãm	âm	âp		ām	ãm	âm	âp				
im	ím	ìm	ip	íp	īm	ĩm	îm	îp		īm	ĩm	îm	îp				
om	óm	òm	op	óp	ōm	õm	ôm	ôp		ōm	õm	ôm	ôp				
aan	aán	aàn	aat	aât	aān	aān	aân	aât		aān	aān	aân	aât				
an	án	àn	at	ât	ān	ãn	ân	ât		ān	ãn	ân	ât				
in	ín	ìn	it	ît	īn	ĩn	în	ît		īn	ĩn	în	ît				
on	ón	òn	ot	ôt	ōn	õn	ôn	ôt		ōn	õn	ôn	ôt				
un	ún	ùn	ut	ût	ūn	ũn	ûn	ût		ūn	ũn	ûn	ût				
oon	oón	oòn	oot	oôt	oōn	oōn	oôn	oôt		oōn	oōn	oôn	oôt				
uēn	uén	uèn	uet	uèt	uēn	uēn	uên	uêt		uēn	uēn	uên	uêt				
aang	aáng	aàng	aak	aàk	aāng	aāng	aâng	aâk		aāng	aāng	aâng	aâk				
ang	áng	àng	ak	àk	āng	ãng	âng	âk		āng	ãng	âng	âk				
eng	éng	èng	ek	èk	ēng	ěng	êng	êk		ēng	ěng	êng	êk				
eung	eúng	eùng	euk	eùk	eūng	eũng	eûng	eûk		eūng	eũng	eûng	eûk				
ing	íng	ìng	ik	ìk	īng	ĩng	îng	îk		īng	ĩng	îng	îk				
ong	óng	òng	ok	òk	ōng	õng	ông	òk		ōng	õng	ông	òk				
ung	úng	ùng	uk	ùk	ūng	ũng	ûng	ûk		ūng	ũng	ûng	ûk				

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A final may have one of these endings: zero; -i, -u; -m, -n, -ng; -p, -t, -k. An ending is strongly or weakly articulated according as the vowel is short or long.

In pronouncing the endings -p, -t, and -k, whether they are begun strongly or weakly, one must never complete them so strongly as to make an audible explosion. The sound is swallowed, as it is popularly described.

Table 4. Endings

a	e	eu	i, z	oh	o	oo	ue
a <u>a</u> i	a <u>i</u>	e <u>i</u>		o <u>i</u>		u <u>i</u>	oo <u>i</u>
a <u>a</u> u	a <u>u</u>		i <u>u</u>				
a <u>a</u> m	a <u>m</u>		i <u>m</u>		o <u>m</u>		
a <u>a</u> n	a <u>n</u>		i <u>n</u>	o <u>n</u>		u <u>n</u>	oo <u>n</u> u <u>e</u> n
a <u>a</u> ng	a <u>ng</u>	e <u>ng</u>	e <u>ng</u>	i <u>ng</u>	o <u>ng</u>	u <u>ng</u>	
a <u>a</u> p ⁵	a <u>p</u>		i <u>p</u>		o <u>p</u>		
a <u>a</u> t	a <u>t</u>		i <u>t</u>	o <u>t</u>		u <u>t</u>	oo <u>t</u> u <u>e</u> t
a <u>a</u> k	a <u>k</u>	e <u>k</u>	e <u>k</u>	i <u>k</u>	o <u>k</u>	u <u>k</u>	

⁵ Entering Tone endings -p, -t, and -k are respective counterparts of endings -m, -n, and -ng.

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All the finals of Cantonese Chinese are enumerated in Table 6.

Table 5. Finals

a	e	eu	i, z	oh	o	oo	ue	
aai	ai	ei	.	oi		ui	ooi	
aau	au		iu					
aam	am ⁶		im	om				
aan	an		in	on		un	oon	uen
aang	ang	eng	eung	ing	ong	ung		
aap	ap		ip	op				
aat	at		it	ot		ut	oot	uet
aak = ak	ek	euk	ik	ok'	uk			



⁶am and om, ap and op are only graphic distinctions with no difference in sound.

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Table 6. Values of Vowels

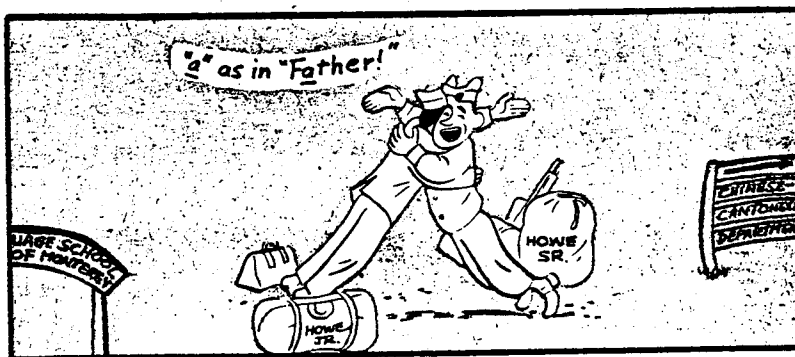
IPA ⁷	Spelling	Position	As in
(a:)	a	When final	f <u>a</u> ther
(a:)	aa-	In all positions	f <u>a</u> ther
(æ)	a-	Before -i, -u; -m, -n, -ng; -p, -t, -k	c <u>a</u> t
(ɛ:)	e	When final	se- <u>e</u> -ell
(ɛ:)	e-	Before -ng; -k	se- <u>e</u> -ell
(e)	e-	Before -i	h <u>a</u> y
(œ)	eu	In all positions	no real Eng. approximation
(i:)	i, z	When final	mach <u>i</u> ne
(i:)	i-	Before -u; -m, -n; -p, -t	mach <u>i</u> ne
(e)	i-	Before -ng; -k	h <u>a</u> y
(ɔ:)	oh	In all positions	<u>a</u> we
(ɔ:)	o-	Before -i; -n, -ng; -t, -k	<u>a</u> we
(ɚ)	o-	Before -m; -p	c <u>u</u> t
(o)	o	When final	l <u>o</u> w
(o)	u-	Before -ng; -k	l <u>o</u> w
(ə)	u-	Before -i; -n; -t	no real Eng. approximation
(u:)	oo	In all positions	<u>oo</u> dles
(y:)	ue	In all positions	no real Eng. approximation

⁷IPA = International Phonetic Alphabet

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Table 7. Values of Finals

IPA	Spelling	IPA	Spelling	IPA	Spelling
(a:)	a	(ɛ:ŋ)	eng	(ɔ:n)	on
(a:i)	aai	(ɛ:k)	ek	(ɔ:ŋ)	ong
(a:u)	aau	(ei)	ei	(ɔ:t)	ot
(a:m)	aam	(œ)	eu	(ɔ:k)	ok
(a:n)	aan	(œ:ŋ)	eung	(ou)	o
(a:ŋ)	aang	(œ:k)	euk	(oŋ)	ung
(a:p)	aap	(i:)	i; z	(ok)	uk
(a:t)	aat	(i:u)	iu	(ey)	ui
(a:k)	aak	(i:m)	im	(en)	un
(ai)	ai	(i:n)	in	(et)	ut
(au)	au	(i:p)	ip	(u:)	oo
(am)	am; om	(i:t)	it	(u:i)	ooi
(an)	an	(eŋ)	ing	(u:n)	oon
(aŋ)	ang	(ek)	ik	(u:t)	oot
(ap)	ap; op	(ɔ:)	oh	(y:)	ue
(at)	at	(ɔ:i)	oi	(y:n)	uen
(ak)	ak			(y:t)	uet
(ɛ:)	e				



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INITIALS

All the initials of Cantonese Chinese are enumerated in Table 8.

Table 8. Initials

	Unaspirated Stops	Aspirated Stops	Nasals	Fricatives	Semi- Vowels
Labials	p	p'	m	f	
Dentals	t	t'	n	l	
Palatals	[ts ⁸ ch	ts' ch'		s sh	y
Velar	k	k'	ng	h	
Labialized Velar	kw	kw'			w

A special case initial is what we may call the zero initial, where the syllable begins with one of the vowels or semivowels. Almost every speaker of Cantonese Chinese pronounces this group of words with initial ng, except when these words are interjections, particles, and the proper noun prefix â.

The values of the other initials are indicated in Table 9.

⁸ts and ch, ts' and ch', s and sh are only graphic distinctions with no difference in sound.

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Table 9. Values of Initials

IPA	Spelling	Important features	As in
(p)	p	No aspiration!	<u>s</u> peak
(p')	p'	Aspirated	top <u>h</u> at
(m)	m		<u>m</u> a
(f)	f		<u>f</u> or
(t)	t	No aspiration!	steak
(t')	t'	Aspirated	pen <u>t</u> house
(n)	n		<u>n</u> o
(l)	l		<u>l</u> ie
(tʃ)	[ts ch	No aspiration!	between <u>ch</u> at and <u>ad</u> ze
(tʃ')	[ts' ch'	Aspirated	between <u>it's</u> <u>h</u> ot and <u>such</u> <u>h</u> eat
(ʃ)	[s sh	No lip action!	between <u>sh</u> e and <u>se</u> ll
(j)	y		<u>y</u> es
(k)	k	No aspiration!	<u>s</u> kate
(k')	k'	Aspirated	block <u>h</u> ead
(ŋ)	ng	Only one consonant!	not as in <u>f</u> inger, but as in <u>s</u> inger
(h)	h		<u>h</u> ow
(kw)	kw	No aspiration!	<u>s</u> quad
(kw')	kw'	Aspirated	ask <u>wh</u> y
(w)	w		<u>w</u> ay

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Initials and Finals in Fundamental Tones

		a	e	eu	<u>i, z</u>	oh	o	oo	ue
p		pa	pe			poh	po		
p'		p'a				p'oh	p'o		
m	m	ma	me		mi	moh	mo		
f		fa				foh		foo	
t		ta	te	teu	ti	toh	to		
t'		t'a		t'eu		t'oh	t'o		
n		na	ne		ni	noh			
l		la	le	leu		loh	lo		
ts			tse		tsz	tsoh	tso		
ch		cha	che		chi	choh			chue
ts'			ts'e		ts'z	ts'oh	ts'o		
ch'	=	ch'a	ch'e		ch'i	ch'oh			ch'ue
s		sa	se	seu	sz	soh	so		
sh		sha	she		shi	shoh	sho		shue
y		ya	ye						
k		ka	ke			koh	ko	koo	
k'		k'a	k'e					k'oo	
ng	ng	nga	nge			ngoh	ngo		
h		ha	he	heu		hoh	ho		
kw		kwa				kwoh			
kw'		kw'a							
w		wa				woh			

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Initials and Finals in Fundamental Tones

	aai	ai	ei	oi	ui	ooi	aau	au	iu
p	páai	pai	pei			pooi	paau	pau	piu
p'	p'aai	p'ai	p'ei			p'ooi	p'aau	p'au	p'iu
m	maai	mai	mei			mooi	maau	mau	miu
f	faai	fai	fei			fooi		fau	
t	taai	tai	tei	toi	tui			tau	tiu
t'	t'aai	t'ai		t'oi	t'ui			t'au	t'iu
n	naai	nai	nei	noi	nui		naau	nau	niu
l	laai	lai	lei	loi	lui			lau	liu
[ts		tsai		tsoi	tsui			tsau	tsiu
[ch	chaai	chai			chui		chaau	chau	chiu
[ts'		ts'ai		ts'oi	ts'ui			ts'au	ts'iu
[ch'	ch'aai				ch'ui		ch'aau	ch'au	ch'iu
[s	saai	sai	sei	soi	sui			sau	siu
[sh=	shaai				shui		shaau	shau	shiu
y	yaai	yai			yui			yau	
k	kaai	kai	kei	koi	kui		kaau	kau	kiu
k'	k'aai	k'ai	k'ei	k'oi	k'ui		k'aau	k'au	k'iu
ng	ngaai	ngai		ngoi			ngaau	ngau	
h	haai	hai	hei	hoi	hui		haau	hau	hiu
kw	kwaai	kwai				kwooi			
kw'	kw'aai	kw'ai				kw'ooi			
w	waai	wai	wei						

