

8
7
Internationalizing the Chinese Script:

Last Lap of Quoyu Romanization.

Q.R. 步上了最後的一階段

(4)
by **Jou Bienming** 周辨明

Dr. Phil., Tan Kah Kee Professor of Linguistics in the
National University of Amoy.

國立廈門大學刊印
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF AMOY
JULY 1947

Internationalizing the Chinese Script: Last Lap of Quoyu Romanization.

Q.R. 步上了最後的一階段

By Jou Bienming 周辨明

Dr. Phil., Tan Kah Kee Professor of Linguistics in the
National University of Amoy.

“But Q.R. is progressive, not stationary: the last word on the subject has not yet been said. There are still awkward forms to get rid of. There is yet room for improvement. . . . An immense amount of work still lies ahead, waiting for skilful handling by the practical linguist and the sympathetic educationist. The vast field of interdialectal vocabulary, for example, is as yet unexplored. When should words be written as monosyllables and when as polysyllables? To what extent can tone-representation be further reduced? Such questions must be answered.” This is what I wrote last on the subject in 1945.

Since then I have re-read my monograph on “A Phono-Tonic System of Alphabetization” (1923) and the monograph on G.R. or National Romanization System by the “Society of a Handful of Men” 數人會 (1926). I have searched again, I have experimented further with my own students, I have made new discoveries, and I am fully convinced that the last lap in the race for perfecting an international Chinese script system can now be said to have well begun. For Q.R. has now been perfected to such an extent that (1) every one of the 26 Roman letters — not excluding *q*, *v*, *x*, *z* — can be given a proper place in the Romanized script, and (2) nearly all the variant forms

of spelling recognized in international usage may be co-ordinated, integrated, and differentiated under definite phonetic and tonetic functions in the system. Awkward forms like *harrng, charng, cherng, shern, sherng, sicc, sii, shii, jiè, chii, biing, diing, giing, juu, dsuu, shuu* etc., etc. are now entirely got out of the way, and fresh forms have been created, so that the new Chinese Script—more natural and more elegant now than ever—may be applied, accurately and adequately, not only to the colloquial style but also to the semi-literary or even literary style of writing. What is more, we can, now and immediately, use Q.R. in everyday Chinese telegraphy, speeding it up at least four times and thus effectively replacing the unreasonable numeral code in vogue, which is clumsy, slow, time-wasting and prone to making errors.

All this is achieved by developing further the principle of interdialectal spelling. Up to the present, interdialectal forms have been confined to the final and the rime, but they are now extended to the initial. According to the *faantsiut* 反切 principle in classical Chinese phonology, initials are subdivided into the *YIN* 陰 and the *YANG* 陽—or the *upper* and the *lower* series, and this is exactly what we propose to do with all these initials now appearing as consonants in the Roman script.

Below are presented the various new ways by which interdialectal forms may be exploited to the fullest advantage.

「Q.R. 是進步的，不是停頓的。可是對於此項問題，還沒有人能說出最後的一句話。在此制度中，尚有不雅觀的形式須芟除，還有可以改善的餘地……擺在目前尚有很多事項，以待實用的語文家及同情它的教育家來處理。譬如那方言際字彙的編製，正像一個廣漠的新大陸，沒有人探索過。其成字，何時須寫為單音綴，何時寫為複音綴。聲調的表示可以減少到什麼程度。這些都是需要具體答覆的問題。」這是 1945

年我所寫下的末了一段話。

之後，我又重溫 1923 年我所擬的「中華音聲字制」和 1926 年由「數人會」所擬的 G.R. 我一再斟酌損益，並迭與我的學生做實際的試驗，於是我有了新的發現了。我敢於負責地說一聲，現在中國語文國際化的設計，已然步上止於至善的最後一階段了。目前 Q.R. 優點有二：(1) 廿六個羅馬字母，甚至如 q, v, x, z 等，在此制度中，都獲有正常的地位與用途；(2) 國際語文各種變體的拚法，我們都採集來，加以調整與分化，使其於語音與聲調，均有其適當的功用。其餘那些不雅觀的 harng, charng, cherng, shern, sherng, siee, sii, shii, jii, chii, biing, diing, giing, juu, dsuu, shuu, etc. etc 等，則已遭屏棄而代之以新創的形式了。如此，這羅馬化中國新語文，不但能自然而又準確地寫出實際的口語，且可用於半文言或純文言等、日常見於報端的文字了。不但如此，我們還可以將 Q.R. 應用到電報方面來，而收發電報至少可以增加四倍以上的速度。這樣，Q.R. 就可以有效地替代今日所通行之既笨且慢而又錯誤橫生的不合理的號碼方法。

以上種種的設計，實大量借助於方言際的拚音，但前此所取自方言際者僅限於字的末音而已。此刻我們更進一步已擴展至起首的聲母了。依中國音韻學上反切的原則，切語上字有「清」「濁」之分。「清」是上層的陰調，「濁」是下層的陽調。我們現在把這些聲母寫為羅馬字母的輔音，同樣地也分為陰陽兩類。

從下面所提出的各種新法則，可見方言際拚音，一經儘量發掘之後，就有多麼美滿的收穫。

1. Classification of Initials into IM and YANG 陰陽聲母分類法

Every initial belongs either to the IM-series or to the YANG-series. The tone-class — PYNG, SCHANG, KVV, RUB — shown by the final is further differentiated by the initial into IM and YANG.

(a) Voiced consonants are YANG, a voiced consonant + h becomes IM. 濁母為陽，濁母 + h 為陰。 (Originally a G.R. principle)

IM 陰	mh, nh, lh, rh	(wh)
YANG 陽	m, n, l, r, rj	w

Examples: mha 媽, mang 忙, mhau 貓, Mau 毛, ming 明, myng 名;
neng 能; lha 拉, lhiu 溜, Liu 劉; rheng 扔, reng 仍,
ren 人, rjen 仁.

(b) Voiceless consonants are IM, a voiceless consonant + *h* becomes YANG. 清母爲陰, 清 + *h* 爲陽.

IM 陰	b, p	d, t	g (qu), k	c, j	x
YANG 陽	(bh), ph	(dh), th	(gh), kh	-(jh)	h

Examples: bang 邦, peng 烹, pheng 朋; dang 當, Tang 湯, Thang 唐;
guan 觀, quan 官, kang 康, khang 扛; xeng 哼,
heng 恒, hang 杭, cing 興, cyng 形, cing 幸; xu 呼,
Hu 胡, ho 和何.

(c) Voiceless consonants are IM; voiced consonants are YANG. 清母爲陰, 濁母爲陽.

IM 陰	f	j (dj), ch, sh	ds, ts, s
YANG 陽	v	- cz, zh	(dz), tz, z

where the YANG initials in Quoyu are phonetically pronounced voiceless like the IM initials (*cz* as in *Czech*; *v, z* as in Dutch *vriend, zijn*), but are a reminder of their voiced counterparts in the dialectal pronunciation.

Examples: fan 翻, van 煩, Jang 張, Djang 章, jong 中, djong 忠;
chang 昌, czang 常, Czen 陳; shen 身, zhen 神, sheng 聲,
zheng 繩, shuh 數, zhuh 樹, shann 扇, zhann 善,
shuen 舜, zhuen 順; dsinn 進, dzinn 盡, tsai 猜, tzai 才,
dsang 臧, tsang 蒼, tzang 藏, Dseng 曾, tzeng 層;
dsch 做, dzuch 坐, dsay 再載, dzay 在, siang 相襄,
ziang 祥翔, sie 些, zie 斜, sieh 瀉, zieh 謝.

2. Special Schangsheng Readings 上聲特別標讀法

(a) Supplementary Schangsheng Consonants. 上聲補充聲母

IM or YANG 陰或陽	dj, tch, sch	dz, tsh, sc	gj, kc, hs, ga	ll
-------------------	--------------	-------------	----------------	----

Examples: dji 紙指, dju 主, tchi 齒恥, tchu 楚, schi 史姑弛, schu 鼠暑; dzen 怎, dzi 擠, dzin 儘, dzing 井, dzu 組, dzou 走; tshing 請, tshie 且; sci 洗, scie 寫; gji 己幾, kei 起啓, hsi 喜, hsu 許; gnu 女, Llu 呂.

(b) Certain forms in *-i*, *-yn*, *-yng*, not being readable in the YANGsheng, are to be read in the SCHANGsheng. 陽聲讀爲上聲.

Examples: mir 迷, mi 米, nir 尼倪, ní 你, nyi 擬, lir 離, li 里裏李, lyi 禮, byn 稟, byng 丙餅, dyng 頂鼎, gym 錦, gyn 緊謹, gyng 景警, myn 閔敏皿, lym 憐廛凜, lyng 領嶺.

3. Finals — IM and YANG 陰陽聲尾

	RUBSHENG 入聲	KING 輕	KVYSHENG 去聲	PYNGSHENG 平聲
IM 陰	-p, -t, -k	-x	-mp, -nt, -nk, -ih, -uh, -h	- - -
YANG 陽	-b, -d, -g	-q	-mm, -nn, -nq, -y, -w, -ll	-r, -rm, -rn, -rog

Examples: bax 吧, kiox 却, huog 或, roq 若, yuex 越, dsiep 接, dsieb 捷, fat 發, fad 乏罰伐, dsuk 足, dsug 族.

4. Special words and particles in *q* and *x*, *-r* and *-ew* 虛字及特字

Examples: Quo 國, quan 官, quei 龜, quah 卦, quey 割.

xai 還, xeen 很, (Latin)-xua (拉丁)-化, xer 和, xan 和, xaodo 好多, xor 何, ruxor 如何, xorru 何如, xongxong 轟轟烈烈, u! xu! 嗚呼! dexeen 得很, dexuang 得慌, der 得, ceauder 曉得, daer 則, gir 及, kirta 其他, lew 六, jew 就, yew 又.

5. Ü-group Rimes revised ㄩ韻類修正

(a) as independent syllables:

IM 陰	YANG 陽	SCHANG 上	KVY 去	RUB 入
yv	yu, yur	yü, yeu	yuh	yuq
yvan	yuan	yoan	yuen	
yve	yue	yoe	yueh	yueq
yvn	yun	yeun	yuin	

(b) as finals:

-v	-yu	-eu, -ü	-vy	-uiq
-vn, iun	-yun	-eun	-uin	
-van	-yuan	-öan, -yoan	-ven	
-ve	-yue	-öe, -yoe	-veh	-veq

Examples: yv 迂, yu 於余, yur 魚, yü 語, yeu 雨禹, eu 與, yut 蔚,
yud 聿, yuk 郁, yug 玉欲, luid 律, guik 菊, guig 局,
keul 曲兒, keukjid 曲直, kvan 圈, kyuan 權, tsyuan 全,
kven 勸, söangeu 選舉, söetkyou 雪球, svettchi 雪恥.

6. Dsz, tsz, sz-group revised 資資斯韻類修正

IM 陰	YANG 陽	SCHANG 上	KVY 去	KING 輕
dsz 資茲孜	—	dze 子紫梓	dzy 字自	-dz 子
tsz 疵	tsr 辭詞慈	tze 此	tzy 次刺	
sz 司思絲私	—	sze 死	szy 四似嗣伺寺	

7. SPECIMEN TEXTS IN Q.R. 樣文

(A) Jonghwa Cienfaa 中華憲法

(Chinese Constitution)

Jonghwa Minguo Quomin Dahhuey, show tsyuan-Quo quo-
min ji fuhtok, igvy Sun-Jongshan Siansheng chuanqlib Jonghwa

Minquo ji irgiaw, wey gounghuh quovang, baojanq minkyuan, diending shehhuey-anning, jendsinn renmin fukly, jihding been Cienfaa bancyng tsyuan-quo, eongschi lymdsun.

DY-IT DJANG. *Isgounggang.*

DY-IT TYAU. Jonghwa Minquo giyu Sammin-Dju'y wei MIN-YO, MIN-JY, MIN-CEANG ji Mindju Gonghoquo.

DY-ELL TYAU. Jonghwa Minquo ji djukyuan, shugyu quomin tsyuantyi.

DY-SAM TYAU. Gvyyo Jonghwa Minquo quodsig jee, wei Jonghwa Minquo quomin.

DY-SZY TYAU. Jonghwa Minquo lyngtuu, i kir gukyo ji giangyug, fei ging Quomin Dahhuey ji gvet'y buder biengeng ji.

DY-WU TYAU. Jonghwa Minquo gèk mindsug ithuid pyng-deeng.

DY-LEW TYAU. Jonghwa Mingquo quokir, ding wei hungdy, dzuo-shanq-giok tsing-tian bair-rid.

(B) Pohche dsayle Cienfaa 破車載了憲法

Yoren baa gimtian quoney guigsbih miauscie wei ige pohche dsayle Cienfaa; Jenqfu sh szgi, giahshijo. Ta dzay tsit-ge yued ling wu-tian di zhikir how, yaw baa jeh che kai daw Quomin-Dahhuey-Thang. Dann dawluh kirkv bupyang, kiekshid bush ciendayxua di dawluh. Szgi xeen sh damsim, inwey ta swo vuh di schiming sh siangdang giangvy di. Jipjenq di ren, youkir sh Dseang Djusig, xeen czengkeende yaw tsyuan-quo minjonq ciebjuh 'hobdsok. Keesh womn gimtian dzay cienjenq meiyo shidshi yitsyan, dsuygau daybeau min'ih gigan tungren, dangran leaugiee womn di dsekrem, leaugiee mindju jenqjy di dsingzhen, sh dzay Jenqfu eu renmin daaczeng it pien, Jenq-

fuu eu renmin gongtung vuhdsek, midtsiet hobdsok. In tze rennshik, wo yuen'ih daybeau been-Huey tungren shengming: Geaschi jeh che sh oangtsyan kaidonq, womn bitding ciebjuh. Wannit bucing el jongtur paumau, womn ye bitran bangjuh tuidonq shi kir tsyandsinn.

(C) Nietzsche shuo: 尼采說

“Dzay renley iuyoan di dsianglai, bitding yo it-joung sin yüyan tchansheng. jenq ru hangkong sh renley czidsao bitneng di zhy. Jeh sin yüyan fatrenn wei tongshang ji youq, gih nae puugib wann-min. Roq kir buran, dser yüyanciogia feyle tsyuan-shihgji di simlig, kvy yangiow yüyan di dinqluid, el-tshie gulianqle gok-joung yüyan jong bitsvdi baoguydi xer dsowgongdi czengfenn, dsch sherme ny?”

(D) Sin Dseo sv juang dzay Sin Pirday'li. 新酒須裝在新皮袋裏

(New Wine in Fresh Wine-skins)

Meiyo ren baa sin ifug sz'ciah it-kuay lai, buu dzay gew ifug-shanq. Roqsh jehyanq jew baa sindi szpohle, binqtshie swo sz'ciahlai di nah-kuay sindi, xer gewdi ye bu siangchenq.

Ye meiyo ren baa sin dseo juang dzay gew pirday'li. Roqsh jehyanq, sin dseo bit dsiang pirday liedkai, dseo bien low chut-lai, pirday ye jew huayle. Dann sin dseo bitsv juang dzay sin pirday'li.

(E) Gibeon Giawyug 基本教育

(Fundamental Education)

“Gibeon Giawyug” sh ige byigiaw sindi myngtsr, svyaw ige geandan di gieeshik. Jihdsaw jehge myngtsr di renshy, swoyi söanding jeh gyige dzy, inwey tamn seang dsiang erltung-

giawyug xer czengren-giawyug leangge guanniem dou baukuot dzayney. Tamn seang djishy chut: jehjoung giawyug bugyn giaw ren dug scie xer suon, binqtshie showgei tamn roggan gibeem di dongsi, shi tamn kooyi mousheng, gaeliang tamndi gingdsih tsyngkuang; shi tamn kooyi yshudde yo-giaw'eangde beaudad tamn c'zygyi di szseang, shi tamn kooyi gaedsinn gienkang-shenghuod di hwanginq, tsamgia quoney gir quedsih di jenqjy huoddong; dziehyi yindaw tamn dzou cianq byigiau chongshid el wanzhann di shenghuod. Mugsyan shang meiyio it-joung myngtsr dsuk yi bauyung jehsie mugbiau. Intze, tzai inqyonq "Gibeem Giawyug" jeyge myngtsr.

(C) Nietzsche (1844-1900) says in his *Menschliches*

Allzumenschliches:

"In some far off future there will be a new language, used at first as a language of commerce; then for all, as surely as some time or other there will be aviation. Why else should philologists have studied the laws of language for a whole century, and have estimated the necessary, the valuable, and the successful portion of each separate language?"

(D) New Wine in Fresh Wine-skins

No man rendeth a piece from a new garment and putteth it upon an old garment; else he will rend the new, and also the piece from the new will not agree with the old.

And no man putteth new wine into old wine-skins; else the new wine will burst the skins and itself will be spilled, and the skins will perish.

But new wine must be put into fresh wine-skins.

—LUKE V: 35-38

