

to President C. J. Lin
Sept. 1945 with the Author's compliments

Internationalizing the Chinese Script:
Progress in Quokyu Romanization 1937-45

八年抗戰中國語文國際化的進展: Q.R. 1937-45

Bat Nyan Kanqjann Jongquok Yuwen Quokdaih-buah di Dainnjaan:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

國立廈門大學語言學嘉庚講座教授

周 辨 明 著

VICTORY EDITION

慶祝勝利版

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Q.R. 1937-45

BY

Jou Bienming

Dr. Phil., Tan Kah Kee Professor of Linguistics in the
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GINQ CHEN

YOU QUORANN JONG CHUNGSHENG DI JONGGOKU JI FEE GATE

DINHJEM

1937 GEO-YUED 3-RY DICREN SHOOTING RANGE AMON DATCHON

KINQJUK

1945 BAT-YUED 10 RY KANGJANN SHENGLE HUFTO HERFYNG

敬 啟

由國難中重生的中國之兒女

紀 念

一九三七年九月三日敵人首次砲擊廈門大學

慶 祝

一九四五年八月十日抗戰勝利恢復和平

DEDICATED TO THE

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WAR-REBORN CHINA

IN MEMORY OF

3 SEPTEMBER, 1937 WHEN THE ENEMY FIRST
OPENED FIRE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF AMOY

AND CELEBRATING

ALLIED VICTORY AND RETURN OF PEACE ON 10 AUGUST, 1945

新酒須裝在新皮袋裏

Sin daeo sv juang dzay sin pirday li

*Meiyo ren ha sin ifug sz-ciah i-kway lai hui dzay giow
ifug chank. R sh jehyang, jow ha sindi sz-pohle, tingtsies
sz sz-ciah lai dz-unah kugy sindi, kant giowdi ye bu siangcheng.*

*Ye meiyo ren ha sin daeo juang dzay giow pirday li.
Kosh jehyang, sin daeo bit dziang pirday liedkas, daeo biew
tai chutlai, pirday ye jow huayle. Dann sin daeo bitav juang
dzay sin pirday li.*

—LUCAS v: 38-39.

沒有人把新衣服撕下一塊來，補在舊衣服上。若是這樣，就把新的撕破了，並且所撕下來的那塊新的，和舊的也不相稱。

也沒有人把新酒裝在舊皮袋裏。若是這樣，新酒必將皮袋裝開，酒便漏出來，皮袋也就壞了。但新酒必須裝在新皮袋裏。

——路加第五章卅五至卅八節

*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: 36-39.

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Internationalizing the Chinese Script: Progress in Quokyu Romanization 1937-45

BAT NIAN KANQJANN JONGQUOK YUWEN QUOKDSIHUAH DI
DSINNJAAN: Q.R. 1937-45

八年抗戰中國語文國際化的進展：Q.R. 1937-45

Q. R. (Quokyu Romadzy 國語羅馬字)

Dannsh wo kooyi gawwy womn tungbau di, biensh womn kangjann kek-dig, itding yo chernggeng di baawok. Yitsyan wo dsao tserng shuo guoh: Digren yaw Jongquok jii yo TSARM-SHIG hant GING-TUN di leang-joong fangfaa. Womn bupah ta lai GING-TUN, el pah ta lai TSARM-SHIG. Ciendzay digren yongdi kiok jenqsh GING-TUN di fangfaa.—(51 words, 74 syllables, 254 letters)

G. R. (Gwoyeu Romatzyh 國語羅馬字)

Dannsh woo keeyii gawwey woomen torngbau de, biannsh woomen kang-jann keh-dyi iding yeou chernggong de baawoh. Yiichyan woo tzaou tserng shuo guoh: Dyiren yaw Jonggwo jyy yeou tsarn-shyr hann jing-tuen de leang-joong fangfaa. Woomen bupah ta lai jing-tuen, erl pah ta lai tsarn-shyr. Shianntzay dyiren yongde chiueh jenqsh jing-tuen de fangfaa.—(51 words, 77 syllables, 279 letters.)

LATINXUA (拉丁化)

Dansh wo koji gauwei womn tungbau di, biansh womn kangzhen ko-di, iding iou chengguong di bawo. Ician wo zao ceng shuo guo: Dirhen iao Zhungguo zh iou can-sh zo ging-tun di liang-shung fangfa. Womn bupa ta lai ging-tun, r pa ta lai can-sh. Xianzai dirhen yongdi kyo zhengsh ging-tun di fangfa.—(51 words, 74 syllables, 227 letters.)

WADE'S SYSTEM

Tan-shih wo k'e-i kao-wei wo-men t'ung-pau ti, pien-shih wo-men k'ang-chan k'e-ti, i-ting yu ch'eng-kung ti pa-wo. I-ch'ien wo tsao ts'eng shuo kuo: Ti-jen yao Chung-kuo chih yu ts'an-shih he ching-t'un ti liang-chung fang-fa. Wo-men bu-p'ah t'a lai ching-t'un, erh p'a t'a lai ts'an-shih. Hsien-tsai ti-jen yung-ti ch'üeh cheng shih ching-t'un ti fang-fa.—(51 words, 80 syllables, 251 letters, 17 aspiration marks, 28 hyphens, with the tone-superscripts left out.)

HANNDZY (漢字)

但是我可以告慰我們同胞的，便是我們抗戰克敵一定有成功的把握。以前我早曾說過：敵人要中國祇有蠶食和鯨吞的兩種方法。我們不怕他來鯨吞，而怕他來蠶食。現在敵人用的却正是鯨吞的方法。——(80 characters, 702 strokes.)

Apropos of the problem of the Romanization of Chinese, Professor Bernhard Karlgren* holds that three entirely different systems are needed:

- A. A *philological system*, strictly phonetic, for scientific language study.
- B. A *sinological system*, for dictionaries, text-books, treatises on Chinese history, etc.

關於中國文字羅馬化的問題，據瑞典支那學家高本漢教授的意見，有建立 A, B, C 三式不同制度的必要：

A 式為語言學的制度，是嚴密地以語音學為根據的，可為語言的科學研究之用。

B 式為“支那學”的制度，可供編寫字典及教科書或歷史等書籍之用。

*See Karlgren: *The Romanization of Chinese*. The China Society, London. 1928.

C. A popular system, to be used by the Chinese themselves in creating a new colloquial literature and for use in newspapers, etc.

Of the four specimens of Romanization given above, none belongs to the A system, as an A system does not directly concern us here. Wade, naturally, is a B system; and Q.R., G.R., and Latinxua are three versions of the C system.

The object of this article is not to discuss the pros and cons of Romanization in general. Some form of Romanization is admittedly the most practical mode of writing for a modernized and mechanized China — witness its obvious advantages in telegraphy, printing, typewriting, education, and international communication — and so will eventually be adopted in China, at least as a system of writing parallel to the ideographic and idiotic script — *Hanndzy*.

Our present purpose is, rather, to examine minutely the

C 式爲中國人自己要用的通俗化制度。舉凡新興語體文學的創作，和報端新聞的記載，都可應用它爲敏捷而便利的工具。

現在我們所要討論的，既不是 A 式嚴密的羅馬字，自然也不是 B 式的羅馬字，如 Wade 式的制度。原來我們所要討論的乃是 C 式的羅馬字，如 Q.R., G.R., Latinxua 這三種。

語文羅馬化的贊成或反對這一普通問題，已不是這篇文章所要討論的主要目的。因爲剛在邁步朝向現代化和機械化方面走的中國，總得有一種羅馬化的中國字才能適其實用，這該是大家所可公認的。——如在電報、印刷、打字機、教育和國際交往應用上，羅馬字的便利，那已成爲很明顯的事實了。——因此我們相信終有一天中國是必定要借重到它的。至少它可以跟現行的意象文字平行而不悖。

總之，這篇文章主要的目的，是要詳細檢討國語中現有的屬於

relative merits of the three major attempts to arrive at a solution in the C system, as applied to Quokyu, that is, the National Spoken Language of China. It will be our endeavour to survey the general progress in Romanization and show the marks of improvement since the promulgation of G.R. by the Dahciogyuen (大學院 Academia Sinica) in 1928; to single out the permanent features where common agreement has been reached; to point out the contributions which Q.R. has made, especially during 1937-45, the eight ominous years of China's life-and-death struggle; and, finally, to indicate the resources still at our disposal for the building up of superior word-forms, which shall determine adequately the shape of the New Chinese Script for the generations to come.

1. Tonal Spelling

First of all, it is agreed that a Romanization in the C system may only employ the 26 letters of the Roman alphabet, and that with the minimum of diacritic marks and signs. The tone which forms an integral part of word-meaning must

C 式羅馬字的三種主要制度的短長。同時且乘這機會先為論述羅馬字運動演進的簡要情形，藉以檢舉自一九二八年大學院頒佈 G.R. 後一切羅馬字方式已經改進的優點。因而並說明各制在組織上業經公認為固定不移的若干原則。不止這樣，我們還要一方面披露 Q.R. 在 1937-45 這八年起死回生的抗戰期間，所有的創獲和貢獻；一方面且暗示在我們把握中，還有什麼原料足資製定中國新文字的優美形體，以供我國後代無窮的享用。

1. 記聲調的拼音法

C 式的制度，大家已經公認，除了廿六個羅馬字母之外，不用任何他種字母，並極力避免各種字母上方附加的符號。聲調既是國語音義的主要原素，當然也得把它標顯出來。可是標聲的方法，

necessarily be expressed. To do so it is now agreed that the innovation of "tonal spelling" should be applied. By tonal spelling is meant that spelling variants of words closely related in sound are made to serve as expressions of differences in tone. Just as in English we have *tail, tael, tale, tayl; mian, myan, mean, mien; foul, foul; critic, critique; sou, sow, sew; bow, bough; his, hise; in, inn;* so can we have in Chinese Romanization *mai, mae, may* 埋, 買, 賣; *daddaw* 達到, *daadao* 打倒, *dahdau* 大刀, *dahdaw* 大道; *wendzy* 文字, *wendz* 蚊子, where the variations in spelling indicate differences in tone, and therefore also differences in meaning. Both Q.R. and G.R. make use of tonal spelling and are therefore called *tonalphabetic systems*. The C system proposed by Karlgren himself uses also the tonalphabetic method. Latinxua, however, rejects the method, throwing the tone distinctions overboard. This, of course, has not redounded to the advantage of Latinxua, because to every four forms in tonal

大家公認不用符號，而用字母。這種拼音，叫做“記聲調的拼音”，這就是說要把聲音相近而拼音略異的字，作為聲調不同的表示。正如英文有 *tail, tael, tale, tayl; mian, myan, mean, mien; foul, fowl; critic, critique; sou, sow, sew; bow, bough; his, hise; in, inn;* 等等字樣。同樣地，我們的中國羅馬字，也可以有 *mai, mae, may* (埋·買·賣); *daddaw* 達到, *daadao* 打倒, *dahdau* 大刀, *dahdaw* 大道; *wendzy* 文字, *wendz* 蚊子，等等不同的拼法。這些字拼音的不同就是聲調的不同，同時也就是意義的差別。Q.R. 和 G.R. 一樣拿這方法來指示聲調的不同。高本漢自己所擬的 C 式羅馬字，用的也是這個方法。可是拉丁化論者却拒絕了它，他們把聲調的分辨，一起抹煞。其實這對於拉丁化並沒有多大的好處，因為一音的聲調，本有四種，而拉丁化却只寫成一種，因此各字明晰

spelling there is only one form in Latinxua. In consequence, the degree of word-intelligibility tells against Latinxua, as the following examples will show:

	Q. R.				Lat.
	Tone 1	Tone 2	Tone 3	Tone 4	All tones
媽麻馬罵	ma	mar	maa	mah	ma
希奇比例	ci	kir	bii	ly	xi, ki, bi, li
驅驢取去	kv	lyv	tsqu	lyy	ly, li, ly, ly
書讀五部	shu	ang	uu	luh	shu, du, u, lu
猜才採菜	tsai	tsair	tsae	tsay	cai
歸誰給費	gui	shuci	geei	jey	gei shui gei fei
拋袍跑泡	yeu	yeur	yao	yaw	pan
番煩返販	fan	farn	faan	fann	fan
先眠勉麵	sian	myen	mean	mien	sian, mian
天田點店	tian	tyan	diem	diem	tian, dian
湯糖倘放	tang	tarng	laang	fang	tang, fang
通長統痛	tung	lung	teung	long	tung
三民主義	sam	min	juu	y	san min shu i
張王李趙	Jang	Wang	Li	Jaw	zhang, wang, li, zhao
彎完碗萬	uan	uen	cen	uann	uan
專門搗亂	juan	men	deo	luen	zhuan men deo luan
英雄好漢	ing	cyung	hao	henn	ing xing hao han
陰陽賞去	in	yang	shaang	ky	in yang shang ky
諸如此類	ju	ru	tse	ley	Zhu rhu o lei

The examples above are sufficient to show the general scheme whereby tones are differentiated. Note that:

的程度，在拉丁化是很低的。這從上面這些例子就顯然可以看出來了。

從上面的例子，已經很夠使我們知道辨別聲調方法的大致是什末。我們應注意的各點如下：

- a) the basic form is in Tone 1;
- b) -r, -w-, -y- are characteristics of Tone 2;
- c) double vowels, ae, ao, ea, eo, oa, oe, oung, yu are characteristics of Tone 3;
- d) -h, -y, -w, -nn, -nq, -ien, -uen, -uon, -ven are characteristics of Tone 4.

Latinxua, resting content with Tone-1 forms, may truly be said to be "monotonous," and as such is necessarily an inferior, because inadequate, system.

2. Scrapping the Aspiration Mark

All C systems agree, further, that the aspiration mark should be dispensed with, and that useful letters like b, d, g, r, c, ousted by most B systems, should be reinstated. The result is that:

- a) 基本拼音式即是陰聲字。
- b) 有 -r, -w-, -y-, 就是陽聲字的標誌。
- c) 雙寫元音，如 aa, oe, ii, oo, uu 等及 ae, ao, ea, eo, oa, oe, oung, yu 就是上聲字的標誌。
- d) -h, -y, -w, -nn, -nq, -ien, -nen, -uon, -ven 都是去聲字的標誌。

Latinxua 常以只須使用基本拼音式為自滿，真可以說是“單調”的。正因為其為單調，所以它會流於簡陋，所以它比不上其他兩制。

2. 送氣符的刪除

再，C 式制度，大家又公認其必須刪除送氣符的符號，於是把 B 式所遺棄的 b, d, g, r, c 等國祭慣用的字母收回重用。結果是：

instead of Wade—*p, p'; t, t'; k, k'; ch, ch'; ts, ts'; j, hs;*
 we have Q. R.—*b, p; d, t; g, k; j, ch; ds, ts; r, e.*

So that:	Wade		Q. R. or G. R.
班	<i>pan</i>	becomes	<i>ban</i>
潘	<i>p'an</i>	"	<i>pan</i>
丁	<i>ting</i>	"	<i>ding</i>
聽	<i>t'ing</i>	"	<i>ting</i>
工	<i>kung</i>	"	<i>gong</i>
空	<i>k'ung</i>	"	<i>kong</i>
眞	<i>chên</i>	"	<i>jen</i>
陳	<i>ch'ên</i>	"	<i>chern</i>
曾	<i>tsêng</i>	"	<i>dseng</i>
層	<i>ts'êng</i>	"	<i>tserng</i>
人	<i>jên</i>	"	<i>ren</i>
現	<i>hsien</i>	"	<i>cien</i>

By scrapping the aspiration mark, the letters of the Roman alphabet become more equitably distributed, and the words themselves can be better distinguished one from the other. It is therefore a valuable improvement. In the specimen passage above of only 51 words, we have thereby been able to get rid

代替 Wade 制的——*p, p'; t, t'; k, k'; ch, ch'; ts, ts'; j, hs;*
 我們用 Q. R. 的——*b, p; d, t; g, k; j, ch; ds, ts; r, e.*
 因此，我們得到上邊的例子：

因爲送氣符的消除，所以廿六個羅馬字母的分配，也就均勻得多了。而成字的結構，也就不再呈現分裂的跡象，於是字形也較爲易於辨認了。這誠然是一個有價值的改進。在上邊所舉僅僅五十一個

of the 17 disuniting aspiration marks, together with all disfiguring tone-figures, found in Wade.

3. The *gi-ki-ci/dsi-tsi-si* Differentiation

Where the Wade system writes *chi-ch'i-hsi*, the initials *ch*, *ch'*, *hs* are really descended from two sources. Those consonants have been either the older *gi-ki-ci* (幾欺希) or the older *dsi-tsi-si* (積妻西), which have fallen together in modern Pekinese. This distinction between two series of palatalized consonants, occurring only before the palatal vowels *-i* and *-ü*, has all along been made in the traditional Chinese phonetic systems, and, in fact, is still preserved intact in other Chinese dialects today. Practical linguisticians realize, therefore, that it is useful to keep the distinction in the written word, although in the actual pronunciation the distinction need not be strictly maintained. Accordingly, Q.R., *Latinxua*, the Postal system as applied to Chinese geographical names, French and German sinologists, 亨的短文中，我們就可省去十七個 Wade 制的送氣符，以及一切不雅馴的聲調號碼了。

3. *gi-ki-ci/dsi-tsi-si* 的分化

凡是 Wade 制寫為 *chi-ch'i-hsi* 的字，其實是由兩個源頭來的。一個是古 *gi-ki-ci* (幾，欺，希)，另一個是古 *dsi-tsi-si* (積，妻，西)。這兩系古音在現在的北平話裏已經混化了。這兩系都是顎化音，是在 *i*, *ü* 的前面才會發現的。兩系的分區在傳統的中國音韻上是永恆有的。其實在今日的中國方言中，也還保留着這種分野的現象。因此實用語言家也就主張這兩系的音，在書寫的時候，要有識別，不管說話時，人們把這兩系音混化或分化。所以 Q. R., *Latinxua*，郵局地名拼寫法，及法國、德國的支那學家，連瑞典人高

including Karlgren the Swede, all recognize this *principle of the gi-ki-ci/dsi-tsi-si differentiation*. G.R., unfortunately, follows Wade in ignoring this principle, and by so doing retains "the heel of Achilles of the whole Wade system," as Karlgren very aptly observes. Compare the following examples:

	Q.R.	Lat.	G.R.	Wade
京	ging	ging	jing	ching
精	dsing	zing		
輕	king	king	ching	ch'ing
清	tsing	cing		
興	cing	xing	shing	hsing
星	sing	sing		
簡	gean	gian	jian	chien
翦	dsean	zian		
權	kyvan	kyan	chyuan	ch'üan
全	tsyvan	cyan		
血	cvel	xyc	sheue	hsüeh
雪	svet	syc		

It will have been noticed that *g* and *c*, occurring before palatal -i and -ü together with their variants, can only assume the so-called "soft" values as in English *gist, gent, gym, cinema*, 本漢也在內，大家都承認這 gi-ki-ci/dsi-tsi-si 分化的原則。但是，很可惜的，G.R. 竟跟着 Wade 制走，而抹煞了這個不可忽略的原則。這無怪高本漢要批評它是撫取了 Wade 全制的最弱點了。試看上面的例子，即可比較其優劣的大概。

我們應該注意，*g* 和 *c* 這兩字母如在顎母 -i 和 -ü 的前面，那就有所謂“軟性”的音值，如英文中的 *gist, gent, gym, cinema*,

cent, cymbal, but occurring before ~~a~~ ~~a~~ ~~representative~~ ~~like~~ on the "hard" values as in English gain, gone, gun, cat, cot, cut. Such is the general international usage. Latinxua in assigning to ~~e~~ the value "ts" as in can 蠟, has grossly tampered with the international practice.

From these examples it is obvious that by applying the *gi/dsi* principle, the international spelling of such names as *Anking* 安慶, *Chungking* 重慶, *Ginling* 金陵, *Tientsin* 天津, *Shansi* 山西, *Kiangsi* 江西, etc. can largely be preserved. There will be no need to write such tiresome forms as *Anching*, *Chungching*, *Tienchin*, *Shanksi*, *Chianghsi*, etc. What is more, for words of the *gi/dsi* class, Q.R. and Latinxua have double the number of forms that are available in G.R. and Wade. That, again, is a notable advance.

4. The Retroflex -i

Accruing from the *gi/dai* differentiation, -i is released for cent, cymbal, 可是若在 -a, -o, -u 之前，那就有所謂“硬性”的音值了，如英文中的 gain, gone, gun; eat, cot, cut。這音值的輪轉，已經是西歐文字上使用慣了的，而 Latinxua 偏要拿 *o* 作為 (雌) ta 音，如 can (鶯)，這顯然是乖違了國際間文字拼音的習例。

假如我們用上面的 gi/dsi 分化原則，來拼寫國際地名如：An-king 安慶，Chungking 重慶，Ginling 金陵，Tientsin 天津，Shansi 山西，Kiangsi 江西，等，國際既定的拼法大體也都可以保存，於是也就無需乎改寫爲討厭的 Anching, Chungching, Chinling, Tienchin, Shanhsi, Chianghsi 等。不僅如此，我們使 gi/dsi 分化，則 Q.R. 和 Lat. 比 G.R. 和 Wade 有加倍的字形可供應用。這點，也是值得注意的進步。

4. 齶舌元音用 -i

gi/dsi 的分化原則已經成立，那末，-i 這個字母就能夠推廣用

use as the retroflex vowel in words of 知吃詩 日 type (Wade -ih) — important discovery in 1937 to be credited to Q.R. This new function of the simple -i is naturally of very great convenience to Romanization, because Latinxua's reckless device of doing without a retroflex vowel, G.R.'s tiresome overdose of -y, and even Karlgren's suggestion of the clumsy -i, can thereby all be obviated. In fact, Wade's -ih can now be retained for Tone 4. Examine the following:

	Q.R.	G.R.	Lat.	Wade
知	ji	jy	zh	chih
直	jir	jyr		
紙	jii	jyy		
至	jih	jyh		
吃	chi	chy	ch	ch'ih
遲	chir	chyr		
恥	chii	chyy		
翅	chih	chyh		
詩	shi	shy	sh	shih
時	shir	shyr		
史	shii	shyy		
世	shih	shyh		
日	rid	ryh	rh	jih

途而更進以表示“知，吃，詩，日”等字裏面的翹舌元音（即 Wade 的 -ih）。這是 Q.R. 在 1937 年裏一個重大的發現。這個簡單的 -i 竟有如此新的功用，自然對於羅馬字設計的簡易化，是有很大的補助；因為 Latinxua 草率從事而廢掉翹舌元音，而 G.R. 的過分應用累贅的 -y，以及高本漢所提議笨拙的 -i——這三項的毛病都可以因為我們用 -i 而避免了去。其實就連 Wade 的 -ih，現在也可以留它作為翹舌元音的去聲。試就上例詳細觀察，便知其中妙處。