

廣州音字彙

附部首檢字表 部身檢字表

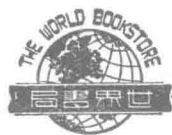
馮思禹編

香港世界書局印行

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 音此通本既不
 方言而時撰則也
 編家古據編說書
 難一博根之臆編
 書成証可乘憑于
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 書成詳有方可尤
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 言群者若口成
 故覽書也之以
 字典之彙巨次編查
 對字「字事數見檢
 年身彙音其詢過佐
 餘部字彙云訪一以
 有「音」生之閱表
 卅有粵版先方披字
 學則「出禹各余檢
 字義「年思訂余首便
 于字彙七據方于部利
 潤對字三印之序附甚
 寢印音九付年屬且均
 生編國一未多梓句音
 先之「於仍經付彙檢
 有已載茲行彙字檢
 難一博根之臆編
 書成証可乘憑于
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 言群者若口成
 故覽書也之以
 形「編「艱之排不
 檢查者

付影印故字體正確玲瓏尤為各字彙字典中所無之一特色也。

有此四種特色吾料此書一出不特社會人士稱便學界以及粵語授課者可借此書以供參考而斟酌之即北方人及西方人之學習粵語者亦可手執此書以校正口音焉。謹樂書數言以弁其首。

香港聖馬可英文中學校長潘紹華述于一九六一年四月

FOREWORD

Two outstanding works on Cantonese pronunciation I have seen, one being the Rev. Wong Chung Tong's "A New Chinese Dictionary" published by Globe Book Store of Canton in 1937, and the other being Professor S. C. Wong's "A Chinese Syllabary Pronounced According to the Dialect of Canton" published by Chung Hwa Book Co. Ltd. in 1940. There are perhaps a few other publications on the subject, but they are either too limited in scope with inadequate collection of words, or they are too scholarly, suitable only for fragmentary reference in research work, and none can claim the same wide usage and overall popularity as do these two.

A new work, "A Cantonese Pronunciation Syllabary" compiled by Mr. Fung Sz-Yi is now to make its appearance. It has formerly appeared as the Rime Index in Mr. Fung's "Extra-Radical Dictionary" published in 1955 by the World Book Co. of Hong Kong (a revised edition of the "A Shape & Sound Dictionary" previously published by the Pui Ying Printing Press of Canton in 1937), but has now been improved upon and published independently with a new title to meet the needs of Cantonese students and scholars in the field of Cantonese pronunciation. At first glance one would easily have the impression that this is nothing more than old wine in a new bottle. But closer examination will have one convinced that this new work follows neither the pattern of Professor Wong's Syllabary nor that of the Rev. Mr. Wong's Dictionary, and is in fact a much more complete collection of words and at the same time a far more accurate study of sounds. "That

which comes last comes out better". How truly does Mr. Fung's new work vindicate this old saying. But to justify this claim of superiority it is necessary to enumerate a few special features of this Syllabary which the reader will undoubtedly agree are of distinctive merit.

I. Cantonese Rimes or "Finals"

Not counting the nasal "m" sound (唔) and "y" sound (吾), there are altogether 51 finals in Cantonese pronunciation, and these may be divided into 3 groups, two containing the "level", "rising", and "going" tones, and one the "entering" tone. Of the two former groups, one does not include the "entering" tone at all. The other group which does include the "entering" tone is inter-related to the third group that contains only the "entering" tone, and actually should have been grouped together with the latter if the emphasis had been on "spelling" alone. In this Syllabary they are separated for the sake of easier searching by tone. Thus Mr. Fung has tabulated the words with all nine tones listed side by side, and following the method of "alliteration and double-rime" (雙聲疊韻方法) the "finals" are made to serve as longitudes and the consonant as latitudes, thus enabling the reader to use the tables both longitudinally and latitudinally in the same glance. Reading lengthwise corresponds to the Chinese method of intonation-what the Cantonese call the Tin Lai (天籟法) method; while reading crosswise is the same as spelling in English. In every "final" grouping the reader needs to recognize only one

of the words to be able to pronounce correctly all the others. To locate a word by its sound, or to ascertain the pronunciation by looking up the word, this arrangement is simple and convenient, certainly more so than any arrangement employed by other compilers, and anyone attempting to master Cantonese pronunciation will prefer this for accuracy and substantiality.

2. Denotation

Commonly used English spelling is employed in this Syllabary to denote every sound with additional tone mark supplied to help differentiate the nine tones. At the head of each "final" an English word is given as supplementary aid to ascertain the sound of that "final". Denotations by International Phonetic Symbols and Latin Alphabet are also given for reference.

3. Printing

It is common knowledge that foundries producing types for the printers are often erratic, and characters may be found to contain strokes misplaced or mis-shapened. For a dictionary or syllabary to be printed in such erroneous types would simply result in disastrous chain-reaction. Mr. Fung, however, has taken pains to avoid this mishap by using for the printing of the Word Tables, not ordinary foundry's types, but blocks specially made from a calligrapher's original writing which has been checked and counterchecked for accuracy. Thus the reader may well rest assured that every character is as it should be, correct in every stroke, well penned, and clearly printed.

4. Usage

Under Special Feature No. 1 mention has already been made regarding the convenience accorded the reader using the Syllabary either by word or by sound. The reader needs only to follow the instructions which are simple and clear.

With these laudable features it is predictable that this new Syllabary will immediately attract public attention on publication. Teachers using the medium of Cantonese for instruction will find this a useful guide and reference book. Non-Cantonese-speaking Chinese and Westerners studying the Cantonese dialect can equally make much use out of this book to produce the right sounds. With every respect to Mr. Fung for his commendable effort I write these few lines in hearty recommendation.

James Pun, M. A.
Principal
St. Mark's School
Hong Kong

April 1962

韻 母

平上去聲組韻母				入聲組韻母				附註： 非本音之粵音代字，以※號別之。
標音字	獸許	頁數	標音字	獸許	頁數	標音字	獸許	
A	鴉	1	AM	肥	33	AP	答	33
E	爹	3	IM	謙	35	IP	怯	35
OE	靴	3	UM	今	37	UP	急	37
UE	于	6	AN	晏	39	AT	壓	39
AE	矮	19	IN	進	42	IT	必	42
AI	挨	17	ON	安	48	OT	葛	48
EI	悲	22	OEN	春	49	OET	出	49
I	伊	4	OON	撤	51	OOT	措	51
OI	哀	28	UN	實	52	UT	不	52
UI	偎	27	UEN	淵	45	UET	乙	45
AO	拗	10	ANG	耕	56	AK	革	56
AU	謳	11	ENG	當	58	EK	握	58
IU	腰	30	EING	輕	62	EIK	吃	62
OU	奧	14	EUNG	昌	60	EUK	卒	60
U	烏	9	ING	兵	63	IK	登	63
OH	柯	7	ONG	壺	68	OK	屈	68
OEY	居	25	UNG	夏	72	UK	屈	72
M	唔	32	此組四聲俱全，以虛線表示聯帶關係。					
NG	吳	32						

聲 母

B	夕	玻	噴氣	KW	JK	跨	噴氣
P	父	破		NG	兀	牙	
M	門	摩		H	厂	霞	
F	匚	科		CH	く	知	
D	勿	多	噴氣	CH'	く	癡	噴氣
T	云	拖		TS	尸	茲	
N	子	挪		TS'	尸	雖	噴氣
L	力	羅		SH	尸	尸	
G	力	加		S	尸	司	
GW	《X	爪		W	X	烏	
K	了	卡	噴氣	Y	一	衣	

將五十三部粵韻照英文字母次序排列，
數目字乃指出該韻所在之頁數。

A 鴉 1	AE 矮 19	AI 挨 17	AO 拗 10	AU 誦 11	AM 駝 33	AN 晏 39	ANG 耕 56	AP 答 33	AT 壓 39	AK 革 56		
E 爹 3							ENG 營 58			EK 握 58		
		EI 悲 22					EING 輕 62			EIK 吃 62		
							EUNG 昌 60			EUK 卓 60		
I 伊 4				IU 腰 30	IM 諺 35	IN 遠 42	ING 兵 63	IP 怯 35	IT 必 42	IK 壁 63		
O 覓 OH		OI 哀 28		OU 奧 14		ON 安 48	ONG 盎 68		OT 葛 48	OK 惡 68	OH 柯 7	
	OE 靴 3					OEN 春 49			OET 出 49	OEY 居 25		
						OON 懶 51			OOT 借 51			
U 烏 9		UI 微 27			UM 今 37	UN 翁 52	UNG 覓 72	UP 急 37	UT 不 52	UK 屋 72		
	UE 于 6					UEN 潤 45			UET 乙 45			
					M 唔 32		NG 吳 32					

韻母的發音方法

A 鵠	發音時：①口腔張大②舌頭放在中央③音在喉中不送氣。
E (參)	發音時：①舌尖伸前放近下齒後頭舌中部微高②嘴角左右咧開。
OE (靴)	發音時：①舌頭象〔E〕。②嘴唇收圓象〔O〕與〔E〕發音的分別，即把嘴唇由扁收圓。
UE 于	發音時：①舌頭放在口腔中間不動③唇肉撮圓撮小②音向唇肉吹出。
AE 矮	發音時：①嘴唇微微咧開②舌頭後部升高貼近上齦③音由舌後部與上齦間磨擦而出音短而速。
AI 挨	發音時：①舌放在中央②口腔張大③音由喉中說一個〔A〕字立即收于〔I〕音比AE拖長。
EI (悲)	發音時：①口腔張大②舌頭放在中央舌尖貼近下齦舌後部高起③音由舌面送出如讀英文之〔Ā〕。
I 伊	發音時：①舌前部升高微近上腭③嘴唇左右咧開②音由齒縫摩擦而出。
OI 哀	發音時：①嘴唇伸前收圓②音摩擦口腔而出與〔OEY〕發音之分別，是音在舌後部。
UI 偎	發音時：①嘴唇撮小②音由圓唇小孔送出時立即將圓唇張大與U發音之分別，為發音時圓唇張大。
AO 拗	發音時：①口腔張大②舌前部貼近下齦舌後部高起③音由喉中送出時即將口腔微合。
AU 謳	發音時：①口腔象〔AO〕②音由舌前送出時即將口腔微合。
IU 腰	發音時：①唇微開不圓②舌前部送音摩擦齒縫而出隨即將雙唇收合。
OU 奧	發音時：①嘴唇伸前收圓②音由嘴唇送出時嘴唇緩緩收小。
U 烏	發音時：①嘴唇收圓收小比〔OH〕還小③舌頭沉低②音先充滿口腔旋向嘴中漏出。
OH 柯	發音時：①嘴唇伸前收圓②舌身退後③舌後部稍高與〔A〕發音之分別，是將嘴唇伸前收圓。

OFY 居	發音時：①嘴脣伸前收圓。②舌平放在口腔中。 音由舌前部送出與 [OI] 發音之分別，是在舌前部。
M 唔	發音時：①雙脣密合。②音在鼻中，不送氣。
NG 吾	發音時：①口微開。②音由鼻中送出。
AM 吡	發音時：先說 [A] (鴉) 字，將音尾拖長，隨將雙脣緩合，讓音由鼻出。
IM 淹	發音時：先說 [I] (伊) 字，將音尾拖長，隨將雙脣緩合，讓音由鼻出。
UM 吟	發音時：先說 [U] (烏) 字，將音尾拖長，隨將雙脣緩合，讓音由鼻出。
AN 晏	發音時：先說 [A] (鴉) 字，隨即將舌尖向上腭一頂，把音收住由鼻出。
IN 烟	發音時：先說 [I] (伊) 字，隨即將舌尖向上腭一頂，把音收住由鼻出。
ON 安	發音時：先說 [O] (柯) 字，隨即將舌尖向上腭一頂，把音收住在上腭後部及喉前。
OEN (春)	發音時：①嘴脣收圓收小。②音在圓脣間緩緩送出。
OON (撇)	發音時：先說 [U] (烏) 字，將音尾拖長，舌尖向上腭一頂，雙脣隨即上下急開。
UN (賓)	發音時：①嘴脣半張。②舌平放在中央。③音由喉前摩擦舌頭後部而出，舌尖向上腭一頂，把音收住，讓音由鼻孔中。
UEN 淵	發音時：先說 [UE] (于) 字，隨即將舌前部向上腭一頂，把音收住。
ANG (耕)	發音時：先說 [A] (鴉) 字，將音尾拖長，隨即將口腔微合，讓音留在舌根與喉前。
ENG 鶯	發音時：先說 [A] (鴉) 字，將音尾拖長，急用舌頭中部向上齶一收，讓音在鼻中緩出。
EUNG 央	發音時：①把脣收扁微開。②舌安放於口腔內不動。③音由舌面送出。
EING (輕)	發音時：①嘴角向左右微微咧開，門齒微開，舌安放在口腔不動，音在齒縫送出。
ING (兵)	發音時：①口腔微張，讓音在舌根由鼻孔緩出。
ONG 盎	發音時：①口腔張圓。②音留在口腔中。③嘴脣很自然的收圓收小。

UNG 甕	發音時：①口腔稍圓，②舌放在中央，③脣微撮，留一小圓孔，音由唇孔中送出。
AP (答)	發音時：先說 [AM] 音，即將口急合，把音閉在喉中。
IP (怯)	發音時：先說 [IM] 音，即將口急合，把音閉在喉中。
UP (急)	發音時：先說 [UM] 音，即將口急合，把音閉在喉中。
AT 壓	發音時：先說 [AN] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
IT (必)	發音時：先說 [IN] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
OT (葛)	發音時：先說 [ON] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
OET 出	發音時：先說 [OEN] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
OOT 撥	發音時：先說 [OON] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
UT (不)	發音時：先說 [UN] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
UET (乙)	發音時：先說 [UEN] 音，即將舌尖向上腭一收，把音閉在後腭。
AK (革)	發音時：先說 [ANG] 音，即將上下腭急合，把音收在喉中。
EK 握	發音時：先說 [ENG] 音，即將上下腭急合，把音收在後腭。
EUK (卓)	發音時：先說 [EUNG] 音，即將舌頭後部向上腭一收。
EIK (吃)	發音時：先說 [EING] 音，即將舌頭後部向上腭一收。
IK (壁)	發音時：先說 [ING] 音，即將舌頭後部向上腭一收。
OK 惡	發音時：先說 [ONG] 音，即將口腔一合，把音收在喉中。
UK 屋	發音時：先說 [UNG] 音，即將口腔一合，把音收在舌根與鼻中。

