

两万汉字中日韩越英俄 读音释义字典

貳万漢字の中・日・韓・越・英・露の発音と釈義辞典

이만한자의중·일·한·월·영·로의발음및석의사전

TỰ ĐIỂN PHÁT ÂM GIẢI NGHĨA CỦA HAI MUỐI NGÀN CHỮ HÁN
BẰNG NHỮNG TIẾNG TRUNG-NHẬT-HÀN-VIỆT-ANH-NGA

CHINESE-JAPANESE-KOREAN-VIETNAMESE-ENGLISH-RUSSIAN
PHONOGRAMIC AND GLOSSARIAL DICTIONARY
FOR 20000 CHINESE CHARACTERS (KANJI)

КИТАЙСКО-ЯПОНСКО-КОРЕЙСКО-ВЬЕТНАМСКО-АНГЛИСКО-РУССКИЙ
ПРОИЗНОСИТЕЛЬНЫЙ И ТОЛКОВАТЕЛЬНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ
ДЛЯ 20000 КИТАЙСКИХ ИЕРОГЛИФОВ (ХАНЗИ)

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등응렬변찬

BIÊN SOẠN: ĐẶNG ỨNG LIỆT

Compiler: Deng Yinglie

Компилятор: Дэн Инле

- Practical Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese Phonogramic Transliteration
- Also in Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, English and Russian, the Meaning Explanation
- All in One for Readers' Convenience
- Detail Reference Book for *Hanzi* of Great Significance

上海辞书出版社

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상해사서출판사

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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО СЛОВАРЕЙ ШАНХАЯ

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前言 FOREWORD

中华民族创造了汉字，经过数千年的完善和发展，成为世界文化宝库中最丰富多彩的文字。汉字早已跨越国界，流传到日本、朝鲜半岛和越南，变成国际性的文字，每个汉字在这些国家的语言中都有与中文不同的一个或多个对等读音。

The *Hanzi* (Chinese Characters or *Kanji* or *Hanja* or *Chu Han*) are created by Chinese, through the improvement and development of several thousand years, it has become the most colorful writing system in the world cultural treasury. Long, long ago *Hanzi* has been spread to Japan, Korean Peninsula and Vietnam across boundary. It is a cross-national writing system. Every *Hanzi* has its equal pronunciation(s) in the languages of these countries.

至今，除中国外，日本和朝鲜半岛南半部仍在本国文字中使用汉字。越南曾经使用过汉字，越南的祖先甚至还创造了许多被称为“喃字”（*Chữ Nôm*，过去译成“字喃”）的越南自造汉字，并留下了许多喃字历史文献。实际上，与日本的自造汉字“和字”和朝鲜半岛的自造汉字“吏读字”（吏讀字），或写成“吏头字”（吏頭字이두자），其中多数为“口诀字”（口訣字구결자）相对应，按照中文、越南文语法的不同习惯，*Chữ Nôm*在中文应该译成“喃字”。1945年以后越南停止使用汉字及喃字，全部改成拼音文字。汉字词汇已经深深地融入这些国家的文化中，因此汉字词汇在日语、韩国-朝鲜语和越南语中被视为本国语言的一部分。在这些国家的语言中，汉字词汇十分丰富，并且一直在从汉语中借用汉字词汇或者自行创造新的汉字词汇。汉字在这些国家保持了古代汉语的读音，与普通话的读音差别已经相当大。虽然这些国家的人名地名都用固定的汉字表示，但由于读音的变化，按他们的发音拼出来的人名地名，人们很难知道应是什么汉字，另外，中国的人名地名，在这些国家中又按照他们自己的发音去读，人们要查找中文正确读音，也会束手无策。

Till now, besides China, *Hanzi* are still used in Japan and South Part of Korean Peninsula mixed with their own spelling alphabets. In Vietnam, *Hanzi* or *Chu Han* were also used, even *Chu Nom*, the *Hanzi* created by Vietnamese could be seen till 1945 when *Hanzi* and *Chu Nom* were replaced by phonetic Latin alphabet. Now many historical documents in *Chu Nom* were left by Vietnamese ancestors. In fact, *Chu Nom* equals to *Waji*, the *Kanji* in Japanese style and *Yiduja* 이두자 (many of them are *Gugielja* 구결자), the *Hanja* in Korean style. According to the different grammar rules of Chinese and Vietnamese, *Chu Nom* should be translated as 喃字, not 字喃 in Chinese. The Chinese words have been penetrated deeply into the languages of these countries, therefore the differently pronounced *Hanzi* words are considered as their own things in Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese. In these languages, the *Hanzi* words are very rich and have been borrowed continuously. Many their new words have been created by *Hanzi*. The *Hanzi* used in these languages keep the ancient pronunciations which are rather different from modern standard Chinese *Putonghua* (Mandarin). The proper names in these countries can be fixed in certain *Hanzi*, but it is difficult for people to find out the original *Hanzi* if their names spelled by their own phonemes. On the other side, the Chinese proper names are read in their own *Hanzi* pronunciations rather than in Chinese, it is also very troublesome for people to get the correct Chinese pronunciations.

在东南亚及世界其他地区的华族及华人社团中，汉字也被广泛地使用着。国外的华族，华人，为了保持自己的根，往往都讲方言，他们在拼写自己的姓名时，都用自己的方音拼写。港澳地区的华人，是以广州话（被港澳同胞称作“粤语”，但只是方言）作为拼写人名地名的标准的。

In the Chinese Communities of South-East Asia and other parts of the World, the *Hanzi* are widely used. The overseas Chinese keep on speaking their dialects and spelling their names in different Chinese dialects. The Chinese in Hong Kong (or *Xianggang*) and Macao (or *Macau* or *Aomen*) take Dialect *Guangzhou* or Cantonese (named as *Yue* or *Yut* language by the local people, but it's only a dialect) as the standard to spell their names.

在中国，方言很复杂，有的不能互相通话，主要有八大方言：北方、粤（广州等）、客家（梅州等）、闽南（台湾、厦门、潮汕、海南等）、闽北（福州）、吴（上海、温州等）、湘（长沙）、赣（南昌）。各种方言的发音差别都较大，即使掌握了普通话，也不一定听得懂方言，为了让读者查阅用方言拼写的人名地名的读音（特别是在港澳），本字典还注出除北方方言以外的与普通话差别较大的方言的发音。

In China, the dialects are rather complicate. They are divided mainly into eight families: Northern, *Yue* (Cantonese), *Kejia* (Hakka), *Minnan* (Taiwan, *Amoy*, *Teochew*, *Hainan*, etc.), *Minbei* (*Fuzhou*), *Wu* (Shanghai, *Wenzhou*, etc.), *Xiang* (*Changsha*), *Gan* (*Nanchang*). The pronunciations of these dialects are very different, for the sake of readers to search proper

names spelt in dialects (specially in Hong Kong and Macao), so the pronunciations of the dialects in great difference with *Putonghua* except the Northern are also given in the dictionary.

计算机技术的发展和进步,使得汉字的运用更加方便。在中文版Windows 95、Windows 97、Windows 98乃至Windows 2000中使用的“GBK统一码中日韩大汉字库”中,收录了中国内地国家标准GB-2312(80)中的汉字、中国台湾通用的汉字、常用日本式简化汉字、日本自造汉字、某些韩国式汉字、一些带喃字性质的汉字、还有繁体字、异体字、部首符号,全部共21003个汉字。本字典将所有21003个汉字用多语言进行注音释义,所用语言涉及汉语及其主要方言、其他使用汉字的或使用过汉字的语言(日语、韩国-朝鲜语、越南语)、中国少数民族语言(壮语、维吾尔语)以及英语、俄语。

With the development and progress of computer technology, it is more and more convenient to apply Chinese characters. The Chinese GB Standard *Unicode for CJK Hanzi Library* is applied in Windows 95, Windows 97, Windows 98, also in Windows 2000 with 21003 *Hanzi*, including those in GB-2312(80), Big5, most Japanized *Hanzi*, some Koreanized *Hanzi*, numerous *Hanzi* with characteristics of *Chu Nom*, traditional *Hanzi*, *Hanzi* variants and radical *Hanzi*. The Author gives the multi-lingual phonograms and glossaries to all these *Hanzi*. The languages involved are: Chinese Mandarin (*Putonghua*), Chinese main dialects, other languages using *Hanzi* or having been used (Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese), languages of Chinese minorities (*Zhuang*, Uyghur), also in English and Russian.

由于在电脑中文系统中简体字、繁体汉字、异体字、日本式汉字、韩国汉字以及方言字并存,人们要使用时,就不必化功夫去造了。比如,内地已列为异体字的“𠂇”(归并为“𠂇”)就是这样,这个字在澳门经常使用,因为澳门有一个岛叫“𠂇仔”。又如广东方言字(在港澳报刊上经常见到):𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇由𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇,上海方言字:𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇,日本式简化汉字:𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇,韩国式汉字:𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇,等等,本字典都予以著录。方言字还推注出普通话的发音。

In the Computer Chinese System, there exist simultaneously simplified, traditional, variant, Japanese, Korean and dialect *Hanzi*, so readers need not to make a new character when they want to use. For example, the variant *Hanzi* 𠂇 is not used in mainland China (is merged into 𠂇), but it is commonly used in Macao, because there is an island called 𠂇仔 (Taipai). Also you can find in the entry of the dictionary the Cantonese *Hanzi* (seen often on periodicals in Hong Kong and Macao): 𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇由𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇, *Hanzi* in Shanghai Dialect: 𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇, simplified Japanese *Kanji*: 𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇, Korean *Hanja*: 𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇𠂇, etc. For those *Hanzi* used in dialects, the *Putonghua* pronunciations are also derived.¹¹

编撰本字典的目的,就是为了让外交人员、新闻出版编辑工作者、广播电视工作者、教学科研技术人员、计算机专业人员、翻译工作者、科技情报工作者、图书管理员、档案馆工作人员以及各方面的读者解决这些难题。通过本字典他们能从汉字同时找到它在中国、日本、朝鲜半岛、越南的读音及各种字母体系中的拼写法,也可反过来,从各种拼写法的索引表中查找挑选正确的汉字。

The aim of this dictionary is to let our diplomats, journalists, publishers and editors, translators and interpreters, teachers and professors, computer experts, Radio and TV employees, careerists of science and technology information, researchers, scientists, librarians, archivists and all readers to solve their problems in this field. Consulting this dictionary, they can get simultaneously the spellings for *Hanzi* used in China, Japan, Korean Peninsula and Vietnam in different alphabets, or vice versa, find out and choose the correct *Hanzi* from the indexes in different spelling systems.

本字典跳出纯学术研究的框框,不用国际音标而按实际拼写法给汉字注音,既标注实际流行的各种拼法,又标注符合读音规律的理想的本字典拼法,加上用英语、俄语、韩国-朝鲜语、越南语释义(日语的训读相当于释义),实用性很强,可解决各国、各地区读者在实际应用中的问题。

The pure theoretical research patterns have been thrown away in this dictionary: the pronunciations are not shown by IPC (International Phonetic Codes), but by practical spelling letters. It gives both practical current spelling and ideological ones worked out by the author and agreed with pronouncing rules, further more, it has the meaning explanation in English, Russian, Korean and Vietnamese (the Japanese *Kundoku* equals the meaning explanation), so it is useful in practice and can help readers in different countries and regions to solve their problems in application.

本字典的主要用途有:

- (1) 了解汉字在中国、日本、朝鲜半岛和越南的正确发音、含义、不同书写形式和电脑处理用大区位码。
- (2) 查找一个汉字在汉语普通话、日语、韩国-朝鲜语和越南语的拉丁字母、基里尔字母(斯拉夫字母)、阿拉伯字母的各种拼写法,在日本的假名拼写法以及在朝鲜半岛的颜文字母拼写法。
- (3) 查找一个汉字在中国主要方言中拉丁化的各种拼写法。

- (4) 从拉丁字母、基里尔字母、阿拉伯字母拼写的汉字在中国、日本、朝鲜半岛以及越南的拼音查找挑选正确的汉字。
- (5) 从注音字母拼写的普通话音查找挑选汉字。
- (6) 从假名拼写的日语发音查找挑选可能的汉字。
- (7) 从颜文字母拼写的朝鲜半岛发音查找挑选正确的汉字。
- (8) 从中国主要方言的拉丁化拼写查找挑选正确的汉字，特别是港澳拼写的人名地名。

Here is the main usage of the dictionary:

- (1) To know the correct pronunciations, meanings, different writing forms and unicodes for computer processing of a *Hanzi* in China, Japan, Korean Peninsula and Vietnam.
- (2) To check the spellings of a *Hanzi* in Chinese *Putonghua*, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese of different alphabetical systems: Latin, Cyrillic (Slavic) and Arabic. Also *Kana* for *Kanji* in Japan and *Enmun* for *Hanja* in Korean Peninsula.
- (3) To find out the different romanized spellings of a *Hanzi* in China's main dialects.
- (4) To check and choose the correct *Hanzi* from spellings by Latin, Cyrillic and Arabic letters in China, Japan, Korean Peninsula and Vietnam.
- (5) To find out and choose the *Hanzi* from the spelling system of *Zhuyin Zimu*.
- (6) To check and choose possible *Kanji* from Japanese *Kana*.
- (7) To check and choose the correct *Hanja* from Korean *Enmun*.
- (8) To check and choose the correct *Hanzi* from Latin spellings of China's main dialect, especially for proper names in Hong Kong and Macao.

过去出版的关于国外汉字读音的字典，一般只涉及到日本和朝鲜半岛，很少提到越南。而越南也是一个重要的使用过汉字的国家，该国不少的古籍、庙宇上，都能找到汉字、喃字的遗迹。本字典第一次将汉字越南语的读音和汉语、日语、韩国、朝鲜语的读音一起列入，将开创汉字研究应用的先河。

The reference books on the pronunciation of *Hanzi* in other countries published in the past have been related only on Japan and Korean Peninsula, Vietnam was seldom mentioned. However, Vietnam is an important country in which *Hanzi* were also used, we can find numerous relics on *Hanzi* and *Chu Nom* in Vietnamese ancient books and temples. That the Vietnamese *Hanzi* pronunciation is given together with Chinese, Japanese and Korean in this dictionary will become the precursor to research and application of *Hanzi*.

上海辞书出版社全力支持本字典的出版。该社社长和语词编辑室的负责人高瞻远瞩，深知出版本字典的价值和意义，对本字典的出版表示出极大的兴趣，并充分信任编著者；有关编辑人员和专家也给本字典提出许多宝贵的意见，保证了字典质量，著者谨此向他们表示衷心的感谢。

All efforts have been done actively by Shanghai Lexicographic Publishing House to support the publication of the dictionary. The Director in Chief and Heads of Language and Phraseology Editing Department in the Publishing House stand on a high vantage and show great foresight, deeply believe the value and significance of the dictionary and have great interest to publish it, also they trust on the ability of the compiler fully. The editors and the experts of the Publishing House have offered many precious opinions to ensure the book's quality. The Author would say sincere thanks to them.

为编撰此字典，著者利用工作之余学习研究各种语言和方言，十多年前开始策划，搜集资料、整理录入电脑、编程实现多文种处理、排版打印、认真校对，苦战十载余，凭借上海辞书出版社的支持和先进的电脑科技，终于如愿以偿地在21世纪初得到出版发行。在中国或其他国家，编撰如此详尽地列出汉字读音并释义的工具书，还是第一次，出版社和作者愿意以此努力，献给中国和各国读者，献给世界文化宝库。

For compiling this dictionary, the Author has been learning and studying different languages and dialects in spare time. He began to write this large dictionary more than 10 years before. During long period, the Author has collected references from documentation, input data on computer, written computer programs to realize multilingual processing, computerized composing, printing and careful proofreading. Relying on the support of the Shanghai Lexicographic Publishing House and sophisticated computer technology, it can be published and distributed as desired at the start of 21 century. In China and in other places of the World, it is the first time to compile a reference book like this to give out the *Hanzi* pronunciations in such a detail way together with the meaning explanation. By the endeavor of the compilers and the Author, we offer the dictionary to readers in China and other countries, to the World cultural treasury.

凡例 GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY

(1) 本字典分成两部分：正文和索引。

In the dictionary, two parts can be found: the main body and indices.

(2) 本字典正文按汉字部首音码顺序收录排列出CJK大汉字库中的21003个电脑处理用汉字, 包括简体、繁体、异体以及日本、韩国汉字, 用有关语言和方言进行注音, 并用汉语、英语、俄语、韩国、朝鲜语、越南语释义。中国不使用的日本式、韩国式汉字也按语音学的原理以及约定俗成的方式给出参考读音, 一并排列, 以方便中国读者发音。

In the main body of this dictionary, 21003 computer-processing *Hanzi*, including original, simplified and variant *Hanzi*, Japanese *Kanji* and Korean *Hanja* in CJK *Hanzi* Library are listed in the order of *Bushou Yinma* or Radical Initial Phonemes with phonetic notation in the languages concerned and the main Chinese dialect transliterations, also with meaning explanation in Chinese, English, Russian, Korean and Vietnamese. Those *Hanzi* created in Japan and Korea not used in China are also sorted together by the Chinese reference pronunciations given on phonetic principles and by the way of common practice for the convenience to the Chinese readers.

(3) 每个词条的内容如下:

Every entry contains:

2581. | 龟 | 龜 | 亀 | 귀구굴 | 龟 | dd | B9EA¹
音 guī 注 ギウゝ 罗 guei 韦 kui 耶 gwei 俗 gwí 斯 guy | جوي jūn 注 4 ㄅㄣˊ 罗 jiun 韦 chün 拉 gyn 耶 jyun 俗 chün 斯 цюнь пзюн چوئن چيؤن | qiū 注 く
ヌ 罗 kinou 韦 chiü 拉 ciu chioü 俗 chioiu 斯 чо чю | 日キ、キン、コン、キョウ、ク、かめ、あま、すずむ、ながし、ひさ、ひさし、ひび、あかし
れ ki, kin, kōit; kyuu'kyu kyū kyuh, ku 斯 ки, кин, кон, көу, ку 克 кы 'kame, ama; susumu, nagashi 常 nagashi 令 nagasi, hisa, hisaxi 常 hisashi
令 hisasi, hibi; akakire 斯 хамэ, ама, сусуму, нагашин, хиса, хисаси, хибби, акакире 常 хаса-хаси-хи-ак-аки-а-ре 韓本德西 gui 统 ki nan gi 英
gui, kũl fa gou i teŋ gu mi gooi, kooi 斯 гоуи, кюй; 本南英德西 teŋ gu 统 ku gou o, koo 斯 гу, ку; 本延国 统 kyun 南英西 gyun fa gyoun 德 gun民
gion, gyroon; kidoon, kyoon 斯 гюён, кюён 克 го-кын 超 quy, quan, tēu 晴 rú 去 qu'y; quan; cau, ru 斯 хван, кау, pya 阳 ла 龜本 guay y gei
港耶 gai 澳 kai mi guai, kuai; 本民 guan 广 gen 港耶 gan 澳 kan 民 kuan; 本港耶民 gau, y geo 澳 kau 民 gao, kau, kao | 密本广民 gui 民 kui; 本广民 kiun 民
khui; 本广民 kiui 民 khiu | 潮本广民 gu 民 ku; 本广民 gung 民 kung; 本广民 kiui 民 khiu | 原本广民 mi kui; 本广民 gu 民 ku; 本广民 gin 民 kin; 本广民 hui
闽本统新方民 kui 白 考 罗度民 kui 本统新方民 gu 白 罗度民 k'u; 福 guoi, kyng, kieu | 上 gue, yeng, qiew | 温 jooye, jyong, cju
| 湘 gui, jin, qieu | 昌 gui, kiun, qiu | 壮 gveih, ghnh, giuh.
义 1) 乌龟。 2) 龟裂。 3) 地名用字。
название географических мест. | 나리골, 거북이, 양봉은 손일어더잘. | 1) Con rùa. 2) Da bị nứt. 3) Dúng trong địa danh.

如上表，字典正文排列顺序如下：

序号|汉字|繁体|可能出现的日本式、韩国式等同汉字、异体字等|谚文字|汉字的部首|本字典正文排序的部首
音码|电脑系统排序的大区位码

注意部分：汉字的普通话音在三大拼音体系(即拉丁字母、斯拉夫字母和阿拉伯字母)的各种拼写法|日语发音在三大拼音体系的各种拼写法|韩国-朝鲜语发音在三大拼音体系的各种拼写法|越南语发音在三大拼音体系的各种拼写法|广州话的各种拼写法|客家话的各种拼写法|潮州话的各种拼写法|海南话的各种拼写法|闽南话的各种拼写法|福州话拼写法|上海话拼写法|温州话拼写法|长沙话拼写法|南昌话拼写法|壮语拼写法

日语音读或外来语(日语的外语借词)用片假名或正体字母,训读用平假名或斜体字母。韩国-朝鲜语括号中表示音变音。一字有多个读音时用分号分隔注出不同读音,但方言音不一定是多音,此时不用分号分隔。阿拉伯拼音不用标点符号分隔。在日语、韩国-朝鲜语、广州方言、客家方言、潮州方言、海南方言、闽南方言的拉丁字母注音中,首先给出本字典式,然后是各类流行的拼写法。

释义部分: 中文释义 | 英文释义 | 俄文释义 | 韩国-朝鲜文释义 | 越南文释义

中文释义、英文释义、俄文释义、越南文释义用1)、2)……表示不同读音的释义,用分号隔开不同意思,用逗号隔开同义词。韩国-朝鲜文释义则注出基本意思。

The main body is arranged as the follows:

Serial code | *Hanzi* | Traditional *Hanzi* | Different Japanese, Korean and Variant *Hanzi* | *Enmun* Characters | *Hanzi*
Radicals | *Bushou Yinma* used for arranging *Hanzi* in the Dictionary | CJK Unicode

Phonogramic Part: Different transliterations in 3 alphabetical systems (i.e. Latin, Slavic and Arabic) for *Putonghua* | Different transliterations in 3 alphabetical systems for Japanese | Different transliterations in 3 alphabetical systems for Korean | Different transliterations in 3 alphabetical systems for Vietnamese | Various spelling systems for Cantonese | Various spelling systems for *Hakka* Dialect | Various spelling systems for *Teochew* Dialect | Various spelling systems for *Hainan* Dialect | Various spelling systems for *Minnan* Dialect | Spelling system for *Fuzhou* Dialect | Spelling system for Shanghai Dialect

Spelling system for *Wenzhou* Dialect | Spelling system for *Changsha* Dialect | Spelling system for *Nanchang* Dialect | Spelling system for *Zhuang*

In the Japanese part, *Katakana* or non italic letters are used for *Ondoku* or *Gairaigo* (words borrowed from other languages), and *Hiragana* or italic letters are used for *Kundoku*. In the Korean part, the euphonical changes of *Enmun* are put in the brackets. Semicolons are used to differ pronouncing variants, in dialect, it is unique pronunciation and there will not be semicolons. The Arabic transliterations are given without punctuation marks. In the Latin spelling parts of Japanese, Korean and the dialects Cantonese, *Hakka*, *Teochew*, *Hainan* and *Minnan*, the system worked by the Author is given first, then various popular systems are followed.

Glossarial Part: in English | in Russian | in Korean | in Vietnamese. The first two and the last are explained for different pronouncing variants by 1), 2)……, semicolons are for different meanings and commas are for synonyms, while the basic meanings for Korean also go into the entry.

汉字左上角的斜体字母的含义如下:

The italic letters on the left up side of the *Hanzi* mean as follows:

- a* 日韩共用汉字简化字 Simplified *Hanzi* commonly used in Japan and South Korea
- b* 不常用汉字 Uncommon *Hanzi*
- c* 常用汉字 Common *Hanzi*
- e* 日本式汉字简化字 Japanese simplified *Kanji*
- f* 繁体字 Traditional *Hanzi*
- g* 粤方言字 *Hanzi* used in Cantonese
- h* 韩国-朝鲜语的吏读字 Korean *Hanja*
- i* 中日韩共用的简化字 Simplified *Hanzi* commonly used in China, Japan and South Korea
- m* 闽方言字 *Hanzi* used in *Minnan* dialect
- n* 越南文带喃字性质的汉字 *Hanzi* with characteristics of Vietnamese *Chu Nom*
- p* 偏旁部首 *Hanzi* Strokes and Initials
- r* 日语的和字(日本自造汉字) Japanese *Waji* (the *Kanji* created by Japanese)
- s* 上海方言字 *Hanzi* used in Shanghai dialect
- t* CJK汉字库中的重复字 Duplicated *Hanzi* in CJK Library
- y* 异体字或另外的书写法 *Hanzi* Variants or Written Differently

在某个汉字及其等同字的含义,有时并不是一一对应的,此时,就在汉字等同字前面及相当的中文释义之前分别标注#表示。

The meaning of certain *Hanzi* sometimes is not equal with each one of its equivalents, in this case # will given before equivalent *Hanzi* and correspondent Chinese meaning.

(4) 普通话、日、韩、朝、越的读音还给出斯拉夫(基立尔)字母的拼写法,并标注可能出现的不同拼写法。阿拉伯字母的拼音,在阿拉伯语、乌尔都语、波斯语等不同的语言中往往有不同的拼写法,本字典采用了中国的维吾尔、哈萨克等民族语言的拼写法来注阿拉伯字母的拼音,因为其元音字母很完善,但也作了如下变动,使之更接近普通话的发音。

The Slavic (Cyrillic) transliterations are given to the *Hanzi* in *Putonghua*, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese, the different spellings are also appeared together. For Arabic transliteration there are only *Putonghua*, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese. There are different Arabic transliteration systems in Arabic, Urdu and Persian, the system used in the Uyghur (or Uygur or Uighor), Khazak of China is applied in this dictionary, the following changes are given to make the pronunciations more familiar to *Putonghua*.

普通话音	维吾尔语的拼写法	本字典的拼写法	普通话音	维吾尔语的拼写法	本字典的拼写法
<i>Putonghua</i>	Uyghur Translit	Author's Translit	<i>Putonghua</i>	Uyghur Translit	Author's Translit
c	س	س	shi	شى	ش
an	ئەن	ئەن	ri	رى	ر
ai	ئەي	ئەي	r	ر	ر
yan	ئەين	ئەين	zi	زى	ز
ou	ۇ	ئۇ	ci	سى	س
üe	ئۇي	ئۇي	c	س	س
zhi	جى	ج	si	سى	س
chi	چى	چ			

(5) 本字典注释汉字的含义如下:

The meaning of the noting *Hanzi* in the main body is as follows:

普: 普通话 *Putonghua* or Common Language or Mandarin.

每个词条读音开始的音即普通话音, 为了节约篇幅, “普”字省略, 但索引中保留。

Every entry begins with pronunciation(s) of *Putonghua*, but the character 普 is omitted to cut down the size of the dictionary but it appears in the indices.

注: 注音字母 *Zhuyin Zimu* or *Chuyin Tsumu* or National Phonetic Alphabet.

罗: 国语罗马字 *Gwoyeu Romatzyh* or National Romanization Spelling Method.

拉: 拉丁化新文字 *Latinxua Sin Wenz* or Northern China Latinisation New Alphabet.

耶: 耶鲁罗马字 The Scheme by Yale's University, USA.

韦: 韦氏拼写法 Wade Gile's System.

斯: 斯拉夫(基立尔)字母拼写法 Spelling in Slavic (Cyrillic).

统: 中国内地及台湾关于闽南话的或朝鲜半岛南北双方共同拟定的统一拼写方案 The unified schemes for Minnan Dialect used in Chinese Mainland and Taiwan, for Korean worked out together by the South and North Korea.

越: 越南语 Vietnamese.

喃: 越南语喃字拼写法, 相当于日语的训读 Vietnamese *Chu Nom*, just as the Japanese *Kundoku*.

去: 越南语去符转写法 Vietnamese Transliteration Form without Pronouncing Symbols.

日: 日语 Japanese.

常: 常用式罗马字 *Jooyooxiki Romaji* or Common *Romaji*.

令: 训令式罗马字 *Kunreixiki Romaji* or Instructive *Romaji*.

韩: 朝鲜半岛的语言 The Language of Korean Peninsula.

南: 南韩教育省公布的方案 The Scheme issued by the Ministry of Education of the South Korea.

英: 莱绍尔编制的英式韩国-朝鲜语拼写方案 The English Transliteration Scheme by Mc Cune Reischauer for Korean.

法: 法式韩国-朝鲜语拼写方案 The Scheme by French for Korean.

德: 德式韩国-朝鲜语拼写方案 The Scheme by German for Korean.

西: 西班牙式韩国-朝鲜语拼写方案 The Scheme by Spanish for Korean.

延: 中国延边使用过的方案 The Scheme Used in *Yanbian* Korean Prefecture, China.

民: 民间流行的拼写法 The Popular Transliteration.

壮: 壮语方案 The Scheme of *Zhuang* Nationality, *Guangxi*, China.

粤: 粤方言, 即广州话 The Transliteration of *Guangzhou* Dialect or Cantonese.

港: 香港教育署公布的拼写法 The Scheme by Hong Kong Educational Department.

澳: 澳门式拼写法 The Scheme by Macao Educational Department.

客: 客家话 The *Hakka* or *Kejia* Dialect.

潮: 潮汕话 The *Teochew* or *Chaoshan* Dialect.

琼: 海南话 The *Hainan* Dialect.

广: 广东省教育行政部门为广州话、客家话、潮汕话、海南话公布的拼写法 The Scheme by *Guangdong* Provincial Educational Department for Dialects Cantonese, *Hakka*, *Teochew* and *Hainan*.

闽: 闽南话 The *Xiamen* or *Hokien* or *Minnan* or *Amoy* Dialect.

新: 厦门话新文字 The *Xiamen* Dialect New Alphabet.

白: 闽南白话字 The *Minnan* Spoken Alphabet.

罗: 厦语罗马字 The *Xiamen* Roman Alphabet.

厦: 厦门音字母 The *Xiamen* Pronunciation Alphabet.

方: 厦门方言罗马字 The *Xiamen* Dialect Roman Alphabet.

福: 福州话 The *Fuzhou* Dialect.

上: 上海话 The *Shanghai* Dialect.

温: 温州话 The *Wenzhou* Dialect.

昌: 南昌话 The *Nanchang* Dialect.

湘: 长沙话 The *Changsha* Dialect.

音: 各种读音的拼写 The Spelling of Different Pronunciation.

义: 几种语言释义 Meaning Explanation in Several Languages.

见: 各类等同字参见原字 See the Original *Hanzi* from Synonymous one(s).

另见: 参见其他等同字 See also its Other Synonymous *Hanzi*.

维: 维语式阿拉伯字母拼音, 字母很显眼, 省略“维”字 The Arabic Transliteration of Uyghur, it is very fingerprint alphabet, so the character 维 is omitted.

(6) 给有声调的语言或方言标声调的方法主要有以下几种方法。

There are several ways to put the tone symbols, mainly as follows.

符号式 用符号做声调, 如汉语拼音、越南语的标调:

Symbols Put a sign as tone symbol, such as those for *Pinyin*, Vietnamese:

ā á ǎ à ǎ ê ì ŭ y

数字式 在音节右上用顺序数字表示不同的声调:

Numerals Put a sequential number at upper right corner:

a¹ a² a³ a⁴ a⁵

调值式 在音节右上用数字标出调值:

Value Numerals Put a value number at upper right corner:

a⁵⁵ a³⁵ a²¹⁴ a⁵¹ a¹

调值图式 用线条图来表示声调, 如:

Value Designs Use lines to draw the tone picture, such as:

a[˥] a^{˨˩˦} a^{˨˩˨˦} a^{˥˩˦} a^{˨˩˨˦}

字母式 用字母来标调。如壮语: z, j, x, q, h。

Letters Put some letters in alphabet, like z, j, x, q, h in *Zhuang* Language.

在本字典中, 普通话用声调符号标调, 壮语用字母标调, 方言采用音节右上角数字标调法, 调符(上标)调值(下标)如下表。

The tone symbols are expressed by tone marks in *Putonghua*, by letters in *Zhuang*, by the little Arabic numeric codes on the right upper corner of a syllable in dialects, here is the table of tones (superscripts) and their values (subscripts).

普 *Putonghua*

⁵⁵ ³⁵ ²¹⁴ ⁵¹ ^{˥non} [˨]
阴平 阳平 上声 去声 轻声

Tones: high level, middle rising, falling rising, high falling, light.

壮 *Zhuang*

^{˥non} ⁴⁵ [˨] [˨] [˨] [˨] [˨]
高升 中降 高平 低降 中升 中平
中入 阴入 阳入

Tones: middle rising, low falling, high level, middle falling, high rising, middle level, short high, short middle, short low.

粤 *Cantonese*

[˥] [˥] [˥] [˥] [˥] [˥] [˥] [˥] [˥]
⁵³⁽⁵⁵⁾ ³⁵ ³³ ²¹ ²³ ²² ⁵⁵⁽⁵⁾ ³³⁽³⁾ ²²⁽²⁾
à á a àh áh ah àt át at
阴平 阴上 阴去 阳平 阳上 阳去 阴入 中入 阳入

Tones: high level (falling), middle rising, middle level, low falling, low falling, low rising, low level, short high, short middle, short low.

可以将粤方言入声字归纳到调值相同的非入声字之中, 形成六个调, 本字典采用六调式。上面的符号标调法为耶鲁大学采用的标调法, 本字典列出的耶鲁大学拼写法不包括声调。

If the entering tones are combined with ordinary tones with equal tone values, then there are only 6 tones in Cantonese. In this dictionary 6 tones are adopted. The tone symbols with signs above are those worked by Yale University, but in the dictionary, the tones are not shown.

许多资料都将客家话分为六个声调, 本字典将上声分为阴上和阳上, 而不是将阴上并为阴平, 台湾版的《日华广东客家语词典》就是这样划分客家话的声调的, 共七个声调, 即: 阴平、阳平、阴上、阳上、去声、阴入、阳入。

In many documents, the *Hakka* dialect is described in 6 tones, in this dictionary, the *shangsheng* is divided as *yinshang* and *yangshang*, the *yinshang* is not combined into *yinping*, thus altogether 7 tones: *yinping*, *yangping*, *yinshang*, *yangshang*, *qusheng*, *yinru*, *yangru*, as described in *Japanese Chinese Dictionary in Guangdong Hakka Dialects* published in Taiwan.

客 *Hakka*

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷
²⁴⁽⁴⁴⁾ ¹¹ ³¹⁽²¹⁾ ³⁵ ⁵⁵⁽⁵²⁾ ³²⁽²²⁾ ⁵⁽⁵⁵⁾
阴平 阳平 阴上 阳上 去声 阴入 阳入

Tones (use *Pinyin* hereafter): *yinping*, *yangping*, *yinshang*, *yangshang*, *qusheng*, *yinru*, *yangru*.

潮 *Teochew*

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸
³³ ⁵³ ²¹³ ⁵⁵ ²⁴ ³⁵ ¹¹ ⁴⁴
阴平 阴上 阴去 阴入 阳平 阳上 阳去 阳入

Tones: *yinping*, *yinshang*, *yinqu*, *yinru*, *yangping*, *yangshang*, *yangqu*, *yangru*.

海南话有两种以上的标调系统, 包括广东省教育厅制定的和上海教育出版社的《海口语音档》采用的。本字典采用前者, 不过顺序也作了改动, 与潮州话一致。后者没有阳上调, 而有长入调, 实际上, 长入调就是阳上调。下面的调值括号外是广东省教育厅制定的、括号里是《海口语音档》的。

There are more than two tone systems in *Hainan* dialect, including those of *Guangdong* Education Department and that appeared in the tape-book *Phonetic File of Haikou Dialect* published by Shanghai Educational Publishing House. The former system has been adopted in this dictionary with the sequence changing to realize consistency with *Teochew* dialect. There is not *yangshang* but *changru* tone in the latter system, but it does be the *yangshang* tone. The tone values in *Hainan* are as the following, those without brackets are for the former tone system, while those in brackets are for the latter.

琼 *Hainan* ¹ 55(23) ² 11(213) ³ 53(35) ⁴ 53(5) ⁵ 33(31) ⁶ 35(55) ⁷ 51(31) ⁸ 31(3)
阴平 阴上 阴去 阴入 阳平 阳上 阳去 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yangshang, yinqu, yinru, yangping, yinshang, yangqu, yangru.*

闽 *Xiamen* ¹ 44(55) ² 24(35) ³ 53 ⁴ 21 ⁵ 22(33) ⁶ 32(11) ⁷ 4(55)
阴平 阳平 上声 阴去 阳去 阴入 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yangping, shangsheng, yinqu, yangqu, yinru, yangru.*

福 *Fuzhou* ¹ 44 ² 53 ³ 31 ⁴ 213 ⁵ 242 ⁶ 23 ⁷ 5(53)
阴平 阳平 上声 阴去 阳去 阴入 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yangping, shangsheng, yinqu, yangqu, yinru, yangru.*

上 *Shanghai* ¹ 53 ² 34 ³ 13(25) ⁴ 5(55) ⁵ 2(12)
阴平 阴去 阳去 阴入 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yinqu, yangqu, yinru, yangru.*

本字典也将温州话的标调系统按照潮州话的排列顺序改动如下，以求调名相同的方言排列一致性。过去的排列顺序是：阴平、阴上、阴去、阳平、阳上、阳去、阴入、阳入。

In order to seek a consistency, the tone order of the *Wenzhou* dialect in this dictionary has been changed as the following sequence, the same as *Teochew* dialect. While the sequence before is: *yinping, yinshang, yinqu, yangping, yangshang, yangqu, yinru, yangru.*

温 *Wenzhou* ¹ 44 ² 45 ³ 42 ⁴ 11(22) ⁵ 323 ⁶ 31 ⁷ 24 ⁸ 212
阴平 阴上 阴去 阴入 阳平 阳上 阳去 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yinshang, yinqu, yinru, yangping, yangshang, yangqu, yangru.*

昌 *Nanchang* ¹ 42 ² 24 ³ 213 ⁴ 35(45) ⁵ 11 ⁶ 5 ⁷ 2
阴平 阳平 上声 阴去 阳去 阴入 阳入

Tones: *yinping, yangping, shangsheng, yinqu, yangqu, yinru, yangru.*

湘 *Changsha* ¹ 33 ² 13 ³ 42(41) ⁴ 55 ⁵ 21(11) ⁶ 24'
阴平 阳平 上声 阴去 阳去 入声

Tones: *yinping, yangping, shangsheng, yinqu, yangqu, rusheng.*

方言声调不标注变调和轻声，第一调的¹也不标注出来(有两个声调者除外)。括号中表示有不同的调值。

The alteration tones and neutral tones in dialects are not given, the mark ¹ of the first tone is also omitted (except those with two tones). The tone values in the brackets are those described by different scholars.

(7)在附录中，提供的索引有：拉丁字母索引、斯拉夫(基立尔)字母索引、阿拉伯字母索引、假名索引、谚文索引、注音字母索引以及部首笔画索引。

The indexes can be found as appendices are: the Latin, the Slavic (Cyrillic), the Arabic, the *Kana*, the *Enmun* and the *Zhuyin Zimu*, also that of radicals and strokes.

拼读转写 THE "TRANSLITERATION"

用拉丁字母拼写越南语和汉语拼音拼写普通话已有固定的形式，但在台港澳、日本、朝鲜半岛和世界其他地方，普通话、日语、韩国-朝鲜语和方言的拼写还很不统一，下面就向读者介绍各种拼音系统。

We have fixed Latin spelling forms for Vietnamese and *Putonghua* in *Pinyin*, but in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, Japan, Korean Peninsula and other regions in the World, the transliteration of *Putonghua*, Japanese, Korean and dialects are still verified. Now we introduce to our readers the following transliteration systems.

1. 普通话的拼写 The Transliteration of *Putonghua*

普通话是以北京话为基准，以北方方言为基础的中国标准语言。汉语拼音是拼写普通话的符合国际拼读习惯的合理的拉丁化拼音方案，已被国际社会接受，并作为拼写中国人名地名的标准。汉语拼音方案由中国国务院1957年11月1日召开的60次全体会议讨论通过，并于1958年2月11日由第一届中国全国人大第五次会议批准推广使用。

Putonghua or Mandarin is the standard Chinese that takes Beijing spoken language as criterion and northern dialects of China as basis. *Pinyin* or *Hanyu Pinyin* or Chinese Phonetic Alphabet is a reasonable spelling scheme for *Putonghua* which meets the common phonetic rules of Latin letters. Now it is accepted as the norm to spell Chinese proper names by international communities and ISO. It was adopted by Chinese State Council in Nov. 1, 1957, and was approved to popularize in China by the 5th session of the 1st CNPC on Feb. 11, 1958.

普通话如同世界所有语言一样，可以用IPA或IPS或IPC拼写，以供语言学研究用。IPA是“国际语音字母表”的简称，IPS是“国际语音系统”的简称，IPC是“国际语音代码”的简称，即人们说的国际音标。

As the other languages, *Putonghua* can be spelt by IPA or IPS or *IPC*, the abbreviation of International Phonetic Alphabet or System or Codes. It is used for language research and study.

在近代中国，使用过多种普通话拼写系统，比较流行的有：

In contemporary China, many *Putonghua* transliteration systems have been used, the following have been popularized at a time:

(1) “国语罗马字拼音法式”可简称“国语罗马字”或“国罗”。1926年由国语统一筹备会制定发表，于1928年由当时的政府大学院公布。其显著特点是用母音字母的曲折变化来表示声调，目前必要时仍可使用，如：西语中将山西拼成 *Shanxi*，陕西拼成 *Shaanxi* 就是采用国罗来区别的。国罗还有一种规定：声母 *l, m, n, r* 的第一声的韵母与第二声形式一样，可将声母分别变成 *lh, mh, nh, rh* 表示第一声，如：*mha* (妈)，*ma* (麻) 等。轻声在音节前加圆点，如：*ta-men* (他们)。这样，就使国罗体例复杂，拼法不一，相同音的拼写因声调不同而各异 (见下表)，声调相同的也有不同的拼写形式，如：国语 (*Guóyǔ*) 可以拼写成：*Gwoyeu*；也可拼写成：*Gworyuu*。

Gwoyeu Romatzyh Pinin Faashyh or National Romanization Spelling Method was made out by Chinese Language Unification Preparatory Committee in 1926, published by Government Academy in 1928. To indicate tones by vowel alternation is its striking performance. By now it is occasionally used to differ some proper names that are only diverse in tones such as *Shanxi* (山西) and *Shaanxi* (陕西). There exists a rule in this scheme: when in the 1st or 2nd tones, the finals may be the same after initials *l, m, n, r*, in this case, the initials may be changed into *lh, mh, nh, rh* to express the 1st tone, ex.: *mha* (妈), *ma* (麻), etc. The mark of the light tone is a dot before the syllable, ex.: *ta-men* (they). For these reasons, NRSM is very complicate in structure, diversified in spelling, differs by tones for the same syllable (cf. the table followed). There are also different spelling forms even for the same syllable and same tone, such as 国语 (*Guóyǔ*) can be spelled both *Gwoyeu* and *Gworyuu*.

(2) “拉丁化新文字”亦称“北方拉丁化新文字”或“北拉”，也是中国历史上的重要拼音方案之一。1931年在海参崴公布，1933年起中国一些团体大力推广。该拼音法不标声调，区分尖团音 (如：汉语拼音的 *z, c, s* 为尖音，即舌尖音；*j, q, x* 为团音，即舌面音)。

Latinxua Sin Wenz or *Beifang Latinxua Sin Wenz* or Northern China Latinisation New Alphabet is also an important scheme for spelling standard Chinese. It was published in Vladivostok in 1931. Since 1933, some Chinese associations had done much work to popularize it. The tone marks are not adopted in the scheme and the ancient differences of *Jiinyin* (the dentals, as z, c, s of *Pinyin*), *Tuinyin* (the dorsals, as j, q, x of *Pinyin*) for spelling are used.

(3) “耶鲁罗马字”是1940年代耶鲁大学为拼写中国话创造的罗马拼音。

Yale's Romanization System is the Chinese spelling scheme created by Yale's University in the 1940s.

(4) “韦氏拼写法”又叫“威氏拼音”，是由英国驻华使节威妥玛在1876年按英语拼音习惯为中文编制的拉丁化拼音方案。汉语拼音公布之前，中国内地基本上使用该方案，目前台湾仍使用此方案拼写人名地名。

Wade Gile's Spelling System was worked out in 1876 by Thomas Francis Wade, the ambassador of England to China at that time, using English spelling rules. Before *Pinyin* was publicized in China, it had been used in Mainland for spelling Chinese proper names and it is still used in Taiwan at present.

(5) “注音字母”是中国人利用汉字笔划创造的给汉字注音的方块字母，由声母和韵母组成。1913年经统一读音会制定，1918年由北洋政府教育部公布。目前中国内地教学时已不使用，而台湾仍在用。

Zhuyin Zimu or *Chuyin Tzumu* or National Phonetic Alphabet is formed by square letters which were worked out by Chinese, using *Hanzi* strokes to note the pronunciations of *Hanzi*. In the alphabet initials and finals are drawn up separately. The *Zhuyin Zimu* was published in 1913 under the control of Spelling Unification Association and went to public under the order of Education Ministry of Northern Government of that time. Now in Mainland China the *Pinyin* has been used in alternation of *Zhuyin Zimu* in education, but it is still used in Taiwan to note the pronunciations of Chinese Characters.

(6) 过去曾使用过的“通俗拼法”把不送气音写成 p, t, k, 而把送气音写成 ph, th, kh.

In the past in *Tongsu Pinfa* or **Vulgar Transliteration**, p, t, k were used to note the unaspirated sounds and ph, th, kh were used as aspirated ones.

普通话拼写表 *Putonghua* Spelling System

例字拼音音标 Ex&Pinyin&IPC	越 V	注 NPA	国语罗马字 NRSM				北拉 NL	耶鲁 Yale	威 Wade	俗 Vul	斯 Sla	阿 Arabic
			1	2	3	4						
阿a [a]	a	ㄚ	a	ar	aa	ah	a	a ^u	a	ar	a	ا ا
爱ai [ai]	ai	ㄞ	ai	air	ae	ay	ai	ai	ai	ay	ай	اي ئاي
安an [an]	an	ㄢ	an	arn	aan	ann	an	an	an	arn	ань, ан	ان ئان
昂ang [aŋ]	ang	ㄤ	ang	arnɡ	aang	anq	ang	ang	ang	arnɡ	ан, анг	اڭ ئاڭ
傲ao [au]	ao	ㄠ	au	aur	ao	aw	ao	au	ao	au	ao	او ئو
播b [p]	p	ㄅ	b	b	b	b	b	b	p	p	б	ب
擦c [tsʰ]	txh	ㄘ	ts	ts	ts	ts	c	ts	tsʰ	ts	ц	تس
叉ch [tʃʰ]	chh	ㄘ	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch	ch	chʰ	ch	ч, цж	چ
吃chi [tʃʰ]	chhu	ㄘ	chy	chyr	chyy	chyh	ch	chr	chʰih	chū	чы, цжъ	چ
次ci [tsʰi]	txu	ㄘ	tsy	tsyr	tsyy	tsyh	c	tsz	tzʰü	cū	цы, цъ	تس
大d [t]	t	ㄉ	d	d	d	d	d	d	t	t	д	د
俄e [ɤ, ə]	ɔ	ㄝ	e	er	ee	eh	e	e	o, ê	e	э, ъ	ې
诶ei [ei]	êi	ㄟ	ei	eir	eei	ey	ei	ei	ei	ei	эй	ہی
恩en [ən]	ɔn	ㄣ	en	ern	een	enn	en	en	ên	en	энь, эн	ئەن
正eng [əŋ]	ɔŋ	ㄥ	eng	ernɡ	eeng	enq	eng	eng	êng	eng	эн, энг	هڭ
儿er [ər]	ɔr	ㄦ	er	erl	eel	ell	r	er	êrh	er	эр, ър	ئەر
扶f [f]	ph	ㄈ	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	f	ф	ف
哥g [k]	k, qu	ㄍ	g	g	g	g	g	g	k	k	г	گ
和h [h]	kh	ㄏ	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	х	خ
里i [i]	i	ㄌ	i	yi	ii	ih	i	i	i	i	и	ی
家ia [ia]	ia	ㄌㄚ	ia	ya	ea	iah	ia	ia	ia	ia	я	یا
边ian [iɛ]	iên	ㄌㄚ	ian	yan	ean	iann	ian	ian	ian	ian	ян, ян	يان
香iang [iaŋ]	iang	ㄌㄤ	iang	yang	eang	ianq	iang	iang	iang	iang	ян, янг	ياڭ
小iao [iau]	iao	ㄌㄠ	iau	yau	eau	iaw	iao	iao	iao	iao	яо	يو
列ie [iɛ]	iê	ㄌㄟ	ie	ye	iee	ieh	ie	ie	ieh	ie	е	يە

您 in [in]	in	ㄇ	in	yn	iin	inn	in	in	in	in	инь, ин	من
平 ing [iŋ]	ing	ㄇ	ing	yng	iing	inq	ing	ing	ing	ing	ин, инг	ملك
哟 io [io]	iō	ㄇ	io	yo	eo	ioh	io	io	io	io	ё, ио	يو
胸 iong[iuŋ]	iung	ㄇ	iong	yong	eong	ionq	yng	iung	iung	iung	ён, ионг	يوطك
六 iu [iu]	iou	ㄇ	iou	you	eou	iow	iu	iou	iu	iou	ю	يو
几 j [tɕ]	tsi	ㄇ	j	j	j	j	g.j	j	ch	ch	цз	چ
可 k [kʰ]	kh	ㄇ	k	k	k	k	k	k	kʰ	kh	к	ك
乐 l [l]	l	ㄇ	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	л	ل
摸 m [m]	m	ㄇ	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	м	م
呢 n [n]	n	ㄇ	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	н	ن
哦 o [o]	ō	ㄇ	o	or	oo	oh	o	o	o	o	о	و
动 ong [uŋ]	ung	ㄇ	ong	orng	oong	ohng	ung	ung	ung	ung	ун, унг	وطك
欧 ou [ou]	ou	ㄇ	ou	our	oou	ow	ou	ou	ou	ou	оу	وف
坡 p [pʰ]	ph	ㄇ	p	p	p	p	p	p	pʰ	ph	п	پ
七 q [tɕʰ]	tsh	ㄇ	ch	ch	ch	ch	k,c	ch	chʰ	ch	ц, ч	چ
染 r [ʐ]	gi, j	ㄇ	r	r	r	r	rh	r	j	r,jh	ж	ز
日 ri [ʐ]	gi-	ㄇ	ry	ryr	ryy	ryh	rh	r	rih	jhū	жи	ز
三 s [s]	x	ㄇ	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	с	س
山 sh [ʃ]	s	ㄇ	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	sh	ш	ش
师 shi [ʃ]	s-	ㄇ	shy	shyr	shyy	shyh	sh	shr	shih	shū	ши	ش
四 si [s]	x-	ㄇ	sy	syr	syy	syh	s	sz	ssū	sū	сы, сь	س
特 t [tʰ]	th	ㄇ	t	t	t	t	t	t	tʰ	th	т	ت
土 u [u]	u	ㄇ	u	wu	uu	uh	u	u	u	u	у	و
瓜 ua [ua]	ua	ㄇ	ua	wa	oa	uah	ua	wa	ua	wa	уа	وا
乖 uai [uai]	uai	ㄇ	uai	wai	oai	uay	uai	wai	uai	wai	уай	واي
关 uan [uan]	uan	ㄇ	uan	wan	oan	uann	uan	wan	uan	wan	уань, уан	وان
光 uang[uoŋ]	uang	ㄇ	uang	wang	oang	uanq	uang	wang	uang	wang	уан, уанг	وطك
归 ui [uəi]	uoi	ㄇ	uei	wei	oei	uay	ui	wei	ui	wi	уй	وي
棍 un [uən]	un	ㄇ	uen	wen	oen	uenn	un	wun	un	wn	унь, ун	ون
过 uo [uo]	uō	ㄇ	uo	wo	uoo	uoh	uo	wo	uo	wo	уо	وف
吕 ŭ [y]	uy	ㄇ	iu	yu	eu	iuh	y	yu	ü	ü	юй	وي
卷 ūan [yn]	uyan	ㄇ	iu	yuan	euan	iuann	yan	yuan	üan	üan	юань, юан	وان
决 ūe [ye]	uyê	ㄇ	iue	yue	eue	iueh	ye	ywe	üe	üe	юе, ио	وي
军 ūn [yn]	uyn	ㄇ	iun	yun	eun	iunn	yn	yun	ün	ün	юн, юн	ون
挖 wa [wa]	ua	ㄇ	ua	wa	woa	wah	wa	wa	wa	wa	ва	وا
外 wai [wai]	uai	ㄇ	uai	wai	woai	way	wai	wai	wai	wai	вай	واي
万 wan [wan]	uan	ㄇ	uan	wan	woan	wann	wan	wan	wan	wan	вань, ван	وان
王 wang[wəŋ]	uang	ㄇ	uang	wang	woang	wanq	wang	wang	wang	wang	ван, ванг	وطك
为 wei [wəi]	uoi	ㄇ	uei	wei	woei	way	wei	wei	wei	wei	вэи	وي
文 wen[wən]	uon	ㄇ	uen	wen	woen	wenn	wen	wun	wên	wen	вэнь, вэн	ون
翁 weng[wəŋ]	uong	ㄇ	ueng	weng	woeng	wenq	weng	ueng	wêng	weng	вэн, вэнг	وطك
我 wo [wo]	uō	ㄇ	uo	wo	woo	woh	wo	wo	wo	wo	во	فد
无 wu [wu]	u	ㄇ	u	wu	wuu	wuh	u	wu	wu	wu	ву	فد
西 x [c]	ssi	ㄇ	s	sh	sh	sh	x,s	s	hs	x	с, щ	ش
呀 ya [ja]	ia	ㄇ	ia	ya	yea	yah	ia	ya	ya	ya	я	يا
严 yan [jen]	iên	ㄇ	ian	yan	yea	yann	ian	yan	yan	yan	янь, ян	نيان
羊 yang[jəŋ]	iang	ㄇ	iang	yang	yeang	yianq	iang	yang	yang	yang	ян, янг	نيانك
咬 yao [ja]	iao	ㄇ	iau	yau	yeau	yaw	iao	yau	yao	yao	яо	نيو
叶 ye [je]	iê	ㄇ	ie	ye	yee	yeh	ie	ye	yeh	ye	е	نيي
一 yi [i]	i	ㄇ	i	yi	yii	yih	i	yi	yi	yi	и	نيي
引 yin [in]	in	ㄇ	in	yn	yiin	yinn	in	yin	yin	yin	инь, ин	نيين
应 ying[iŋ]	ing	ㄇ	ing	yng	yiing	yinq	ing	ying	ying	ying	ин, инг	نيينك
哟 yo [jo]	iō	ㄇ	io	yo	yeo	yoh	io	yo	yo	yo	ё, ио	نيو
用 yong[juŋ]	iung	ㄇ	iong	yong	yeong	yonq	yng	yung	yung	yong	ён, ёнг	نيوطك
又 you [jou]	iou	ㄇ	iou	you	yeou	yow	iu	you	yu	you	ю	نيو
与 yu [y]	ry	ㄇ	iu	yu	yeu	yuh	y	yu	yü	yü	юй	نيو
元 yuan[yn]	uyn	ㄇ	iu	yuan	yeuan	yuan	yan	yuan	yüan	yüan	юань, юан	نيوان
月 yue [ye]	uyê	ㄇ	iue	yue	yeue	yeeh	ye	ywe	yüe	yüe	юе, ио	نيوي
云 yun [yn]	uyn	ㄇ	iun	yun	yeun	yunn	yn	yun	yün	yün	юн, юн	نيون

杂z	[ts]	tx	p	tz	tz	tz	tz	z	dz	ts	tz	цз, дз	з
扎zh	[tʂ]	ts	虫	j	j	j	j	zh	j	ch	ch	чж, дж	ж
之zhi	[tʂʅ]	tsu	虫	jy	jyr	jyy	jyh	zh	jr	chih	chū	чжы, джъ	ж
子zi	[tsʅ]	txu	p	tzy	tzyr	tzyy	tzyh	z	dz	tzū	tzū	цзы, дзы	з

本字典将列出以上除用越南文拼写普通话以外的各种拼写法。

The different spelling forms listed above will be given in the dictionary except the *Putonghua* spelling form by Vietnamese alphabet.

2. 日语的拼写 The Japanese Transliteration

日语读音是按照五十音图(即日语字母表或假名表)来拼写的。而拼写日语的拉丁文字被称作日语罗马字,已经有几百年的历史了。早在十四世纪,欧洲的传教士来到日本,就开始用拉丁字母来拼写日本话。由于他们使用的拼写方法都带有自己母语的拼写习惯,因此,当时在日本就形成几套拼音法,比如,荷兰式、葡萄牙式、德国式、法国式、西班牙式等等。

The Japanese pronunciations are spelt by *Gojuu'onzu* (or Japanese Alphabet or Kana Alphabet), that spelt in Latin letters is called *Romaji* or Roman Transliteration. It has a long history of several hundred years. As early as in the 14th century, the European missionaries came to Japan one after another and began to spell Japanese by Latin letters. At that time there were several *Romaji* systems such as that of Dutch type, Portuguese type, German type, French type, etc., for the missionaries spelled Japanese by their own spelling rules of their mother tongues.

黑奔(或译:黑本J. C. Hepburn)博士编成的日语罗马字流传得较广,日本“罗马字普及会”制定的标准式罗马字拼音就是以黑奔式为基础编成的。日本“罗马字会”也曾按照五十音图的原始发音规律制定了日本式罗马字拼音表,即不考虑日语字母假名的音变因素,五十音图的每行(平行的行)的声母、每段(垂直的栏)的韵母都用相同字母表示。

The system worked out by Dr. J. C. Hepburn is widely used. The *Romaji Fukyukai* or *Romaji* Popularizing Association of Japan has worked out the Standard *Romaji* based on Hepburn's Scheme. The *Romaji Kai* or *Romaji* Association also formed another system on the basis of the original pronunciations of *Kana* or Japanese Alphabet, that is, the spelling syllables are formed strictly by the original pronunciations of the *Kana*, with the same initials in each *Gyoo* (horizontal rows in *Gojuu'onzu*), the same finals in each *Dan* (vertical columns in *Gojuu'onzu*).

由于罗马字使用的混乱和分歧,从1930年代初开始,日本政府组织有关研究部门调查修改,制定出新的罗马字拼音表,由当时的总理大臣于1937年9月21日以内阁训令的方式公布,被称作训令式罗马字。目前日本广泛流传的常用式罗马字是综合了过去的各种拼写法而制订的。

As the confusion and divergence had existed, at the beginning of the 1930s, ordered by the Japanese Government the organs concerned, specialists have organized investigations and worked out a new *Romaji* System which was issued as a governmental legal instruction by the Prime Minister at that time in Sept. 21, 1937. The system is called as *Kunreixiki Romaji* or *Instructive Romaji*. At present, the *Jooyooshiki Romaji* system widely used is worked out based on all the schemes before.

本字典式罗马字,按假名的实际发音拼写,并尽量合理利用拉丁字母,比如:ちちci[tʃi], ししxi[ji]等。在字典正文中常用式、日本式、训令式的不同拼写法也被列出。其他形式的拼写法可利用下表推断。

The *Romaji* by the Author is written in practical phonemes and some reasonable ways have been applied to utilize the Latin letters, for example: ちちci[tʃi], ししxi[ji], etc. The different spelling forms in Standard, *Nihonshiki* and *Kunreixiki* are also followed in the main body of the dictionary, the other forms can be deduced from the table here after.

假名罗马字拼音表 *Romaji* Transliteration of *Kana* Alphabet

假名	音标	本	标黑,	越	日	训	荷	葡	德	法	西	斯	阿
<i>Kana</i>	IPC	Au	S, H	V	J	K	D	P	G	F	E	S	Arabic
あア	[a]	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	ا ا
いイ	[i]	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	и	ى ئى
うウ	[u]	u	u	u	u	u	oe	u	u	ou	u	y	و ئو
えエ	[e]	e	e	ê	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	э	ه ئه
おオ	[o]	o	o	ô	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	و ئو
かカ	[ka]	ka	ka	ca	ka	ka	ka	ca	ka	ca	ca	ка	كا

き	[ki]	ki	ki	ky	ki	ki	ki	qui	ki	qui	qui	ки	کی
く	[ku]	ku	ku	cur	ku	ku	koe	qu	ku	cou	cu	ку	کُو
け	[ke]	ke	ke	kê	ke	ke	ke	que	ke	que	que	кэ	کہ
こ	[ko]	ko	ko	cô	ko	ko	ko	co	ko	co	co	ко	کو
か	[ga]	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	ga	га	گا
ぎ	[gi]	gi	gi	ghi	gi	gi	gi	gui	gi	ghi	gi	ги	گی
ぐ	[gu]	gu	gu	gû	gu	gu	goe	gu	gu	gou	gu	гу	گو
げ	[ge]	ge	ge	ghê	ge	ge	ge	ghe	ge	ghe	ge	гэ	کہ
ご	[go]	go	go	gô	go	go	go	go	go	go	go	го	گو
さ	[sa]	sa	sa	xa	sa	sa	sa	sà	sa	sa	sa	ca	سا
し	[ʃi]	xi	shi	sy	si	si	si	xi	si	chi	si	си	شی
す	[suw]	su	su	xu	su	su	soe	su	su	sou	su	cy	سو
せ	[se]	se	se	xê	se	se	se	xe	se	se	se	cə	سہ
そ	[so]	so	so	xô	so	so	so	so	so	so	so	co	سو
ざ	[dza]	za	za	da	za	za	za	za	za	za	dza	дза	زا
じ	[dʒi]	ji	ji	di	zi	zi	zi	ji	zi	zi	dzi	дзи	جی
ず	[dzɯw]	zu	zu	dur	zu	zu	zoe	zu	zu	zou	dzu	дзу	زف
ぜ	[dze]	ze	ze	dê	ze	ze	ze	je	ze	ze	dze	дзэ	زہ
ぞ	[dzo]	zo	zo	dô	zo	zo	zo	zo	zo	zo	dzo	дзо	زو
た	[ta]	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	ta	та	تا
ち	[tʃi]	ci	chi	chi	ti	ti	ti	chi	tsi	tsi	tsi	ти	چی
つ	[tsɯw]	cu	tsu	txur	tu	tu	toe	tcu	tsu	tsou	tsu	цу	تسو
て	[te]	te	te	tê	te	te	te	te	te	te	te	тэ	تہ
と	[tɔ]	to	to	tô	to	to	to	to	to	to	to	то	تو
だ	[da]	da	da	ɖa	da	da	da	da	da	da	da	да	ما
ぢ	[dʒi]	di	dji	di	di	zi	di	gi	dsi	dzi	dzi	дзи	جی
づ	[dʒɯw]	du	dju	dzur	du	du	doe	zzu	dsu	dzou	dzu	дзу	جو
で	[de]	de	de	dê	de	de	de	de	de	de	de	дэ	دہ
ど	[do]	do	do	dô	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	до	دو
な	[na]	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	на	نا
に	[ni]	ni	ni	nhi	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ni	ни	نی
ぬ	[nuw]	nu	nu	nur	nu	nu	noe	nu	nu	nou	nu	ну	نو
ね	[ne]	ne	ne	nê	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	ne	нэ	نہ
の	[no]	no	no	nô	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	но	نو
は	[ha]	ha	ha	ha	ha	ha	fa	fa	ha	ha	ja	ха	خا
ひ	[çi]	hi	hi	hy	hi	hi	fi	fi	hi	hi	ji	хи	خی
ふ	[kuw]	fu	fu	hur	hu	hu	foe	fu	fu	fou	fu	фу	فو
へ	[he]	he	he	hê	he	he	fe	fe	he	he	je	хэ	خہ
ほ	[ho]	ho	ho	hô	ho	ho	fo	fo	ho	ho	jo	хо	خو
ば	[ba]	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ba	ба	با
び	[bi]	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	bi	би	بی
ぶ	[buw]	bu	bu	bur	bu	bu	boe	bu	bu	bou	bu	бу	بو
べ	[be]	be	be	bê	be	be	be	be	be	be	be	бэ	بہ
ぼ	[bo]	bo	bo	bô	bo	bo	bo	bo	bo	bo	bo	бо	بو
ぱ	[pa]	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	pa	па	پا
ぴ	[pi]	pi	pi	py	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	pi	пи	پی
ぷ	[puw]	pu	pu	pur	pu	pu	poe	pu	pu	pou	pu	пу	پو
ぺ	[pe]	pe	pe	pê	pe	pe	pe	pe	pe	pe	pe	пэ	پہ
ぽ	[po]	po	po	pô	po	po	po	po	po	po	po	по	پو
ま	[ma]	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ma	ма	ما
み	[mi]	mi	mi	my	mi	mi	mi	mi	mi	mi	mi	ми	می
む	[muw]	mu	mu	mur	mu	mu	moe	mu	mu	mou	mu	му	مو
め	[me]	me	me	mê	me	me	me	me	me	me	me	мэ	مہ
も	[mo]	mo	mo	mô	mo	mo	mo	mo	mo	mo	mo	мо	مو
や	[ja]	ya	ya	ya	ya	ya	ja	ja	ja	ia	ya	я	یا
ゆ	[juw]	yu	yu	yur	yu	yu	joe	ju	ju	iou	yu	ю	یو
よ	[jo]	yo	yo	yô	yo	yo	jo	jo	jo	io	yo	ё	یو
ら	[ra]	ra	ra	ra	ra	ra	la	ra	ra	ra	ra	ра	را
り	[ri]	ri	ri	ry	ri	ri	li	ri	ri	ri	ri	ри	ری

るル	[ru]	ru	ru	ru	ru	ru	loe	ru	ru	rou	ru	py	ر
れレ	[re]	re	re	rê	re	re	le	re	re	re	re	pə	رہ
ろロ	[ro]	ro	ro	rô	ro	ro	lo	ro	ro	ro	ro	po	رو
わワ	[wa]	wa	wa	ua	wa	wa	wa	va	wa	oa	ua	va	وہ
ゐヰ	[i]	wi	wi	y	wi	i	wi	i	wi	i	ui	и	ی
ゑヱ	[e]	we	we	ê	we	e	we	ve	we	e	ue	э	ہ
をヲ	[o]	wo	wo	ô	wo	o	wo	vo	wo	o	uo	o	وہ
んン	[n]	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	н	ن
ヴ	[v]	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	w	v	w	в	وہ
きゃ	[kja]	kya	kya	kya	kya	kya	kja	qia	kja	quia	kia	кя	کیا
きゅ	[kju]	kyu	kyu	kyu	kyu	kyu	kjoe	qiu	kju	quiou	kiu	кю	کیو
きょ	[kjo]	kyo	kyo	kyô	kyo	kyo	kjo	qio	kjo	quio	kio	кѣ	کیو
ぎゃ	[gia]	gya	gya	ghia	gya	gya	gja	guia	gja	guia	gia	гя	گیا
ぎゅ	[giu]	gyu	gyu	ghiur	gyu	gyu	gjoe	guiu	gju	guiou	giu	гю	گیو
ぎょ	[gio]	gyo	gyo	ghiô	gyo	gyo	gjo	guio	gjo	guiou	gio	гѣ	گیو
しゃ	[ja]	xa	sha	sya	sya	sya	sja	xa	sja	cha	sia	ся	شیا
しゅ	[ju]	xu	shu	syu	syu	syu	sjoe	xu	sju	chou	siu	сю	شیو
しょ	[jo]	xo	sho	syô	syo	syo	sjo	xo	sjo	cho	sio	cě	شیو
じゃ	[dʒa]	ja	ja	dia	zya	zya	zja	ja	zja	gia	zia	дзя	چیا
じゅ	[dʒju]	ju	ju	diur	zyu	zyu	zjoe	ju	zju	giou	ziu	дзю	چیو
じょ	[dʒo]	jo	jo	diô	zyo	zyo	zjo	jo	zjo	gio	zio	дзѣ	چیو
ちゃ	[tʃja]	cya	cha	chia	tya	tya	tja	cha	tsja	tshia	tsia	тя	چیا
ちゅ	[tʃju]	cyu	chu	chiur	tyu	tyu	tjoe	chu	tsju	tshiou	tsiu	тю	چیو
ちょ	[tʃjo]	cyo	cho	chiô	tyo	tyo	tjo	cho	tsjo	tshio	tsio	tě	چیو
ぢゃ	[dʒa]	dya	dja	dya	dya	zya	zja	gia	dzja	dzia	dzia	дя	چیا
ぢゅ	[dʒju]	dyu	dju	dyur	dyu	zyu	zjoe	giu	dzju	dziou	dziu	дѣ	چیو
ぢょ	[dʒo]	dyo	djo	dyô	dyo	zyo	zjo	gio	dzjo	dzio	dzio	dě	چیو
にゃ	[nja]	nya	nya	nhia	nya	nya	nja	nha	nja	nia	nia	ня	نیا
にゅ	[nju]	nyu	nyu	nhiur	nyu	nyu	njoe	nhu	nju	niou	niu	ню	نیو
にょ	[no]	nyo	nyo	nhiô	nyo	nyo	njo	nho	njo	nio	nio	нѣ	نیو
ひゃ	[cja]	hya	hya	hya	hya	hya	hja	fia	hja	hia	hia	хя	خیا
ひゅ	[cju]	hyu	hyu	hyur	hyu	hyu	hju	fiu	hju	hiou	hiu	хю	خیو
ひょ	[cjo]	hyo	hyo	hyô	hyo	hyo	hjo	fio	hjo	hio	hio	xě	خیو
びゃ	[bja]	bya	bya	bia	bya	bya	bja	bia	bja	bia	bia	бя	بیا
びゅ	[bjju]	byu	byu	biur	byu	byu	bjoe	biu	bju	biou	biu	бю	بیو
びょ	[bjo]	byo	byo	biô	byo	byo	bjo	bio	bjo	bio	bio	bě	بیو
ぴゃ	[pja]	pya	pya	pya	pya	pya	pja	pia	pja	pia	pia	пя	پیا
ぴゅ	[pjju]	pyu	pyu	pyur	pyu	pyu	pjoe	piu	pju	piou	piu	пю	پیو
ぴょ	[pjo]	pyo	pyo	pyô	pyo	pyo	pjo	pio	pjo	pio	pio	pě	پیو
みゃ	[mja]	mya	mya	mya	mya	mya	mja	mia	mja	mia	mia	мя	میا
みゅ	[mjju]	myu	myu	myur	myu	myu	mjoe	miu	mju	miou	miu	мю	میو
みょ	[mjo]	myo	myo	myô	myo	myo	mjo	mio	mjo	mio	mio	mě	میو
りゃ	[rja]	rya	rya	rya	rya	rya	rja	ria	rja	ria	ria	ря	ریا
りゅ	[rju]	ryu	ryu	ryur	ryu	ryu	rjoe	riu	rju	riou	riu	рю	ریو
りょ	[rjo]	ryo	ryo	ryô	ryo	ryo	rjo	rio	rjo	rio	rio	pě	ریو

注：这里使用的是严式国际音标，即确切表示因素的音标。如用宽式音标，则[r],[dz],[ç],[w]分别为[r],[z],[h],[u]。

Note: Here the strict IPA are used, the narrow phonemes are shown. If we use the wide ones, [r], [dz], [ç], [w] will become [r], [z], [h], [u].

拉丁字母和阿拉伯字母转写的长音重复尾部的元音；斯拉夫字母转写的普通长音重复尾部的元音，而带ゃゅょ的拗长音以及イエー 则分别表示成яа、юа、ёа、еэ。

Double the vowel at the end in Latin and Arabic transliterations when a *cyoo'on* (long vowel) is met... Also do like this in Slavic transliterations when commom *cyoo'on* is met, but яа, юа, ёа, еэ should be put for *yooocyoo'on* (the *cyoo'on* with compound vowels やゅょ and イエー).

罗马字ya, yu, yo在拉丁语族国家中往往拼成ia, iu, io，遇到ia, iu, io可换成ya, yu, yo进行查找。

The *Romaji* ya, yu, yo are spelt as ia, iu, io, so one can search these by changing ia, iu, io into ya, yu, yo.