

A STUDY ON THE MODIFIED TONES IN SPOKEN CANTONESE

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I

LISTS OF WORDS PRONOUNCED IN THE MODIFIED TONES

Apart from the ten basic tones,¹ we witness, in many Cantonese words, the phenomenon of the so-called modified tones. Many words, when used in actual speech, are pronounced in tones other than those recorded in current Cantonese dictionaries. In this article I wish to present, topically arranged, lists of words which, in actual speech, are pronounced in a modified tone. I shall leave to a second article the discussion of the origin of this modification, its semantic implications and its "compensatory" function.²

The modified tones as recorded in the following lists represent usage in standard spoken Cantonese. Some Cantonese speakers, however, tend to modify tones of words more frequently than others. This is particularly true of women speakers, as they are less influenced by the pronunciation used in the recitation of Classical texts, where modification of tones does not occur.

The system of transcription used in this article is the Barnett system, adopted, with a few modifications, by the School of Oriental and African Studies in its Cantonese courses. It has been described in detail by its originator in B.S.O.A.S., Vol. XIII, Pt. 3, 1950, pp. 735-42, and furthermore by W. Simon in the Introduction to the *1200 Chinese Basic Characters for Students of Cantonese*,³ and reprinted in the present writer's *Structure*

¹ See the description of these in the Introduction, by W. Simon, to the writer's *1200 Chinese Basic Characters for Students of Cantonese*, London 1953, pp. xviii-xx.

² Writers who touched on this subject are:

(a) K. H. Ch'an Chan-Seng (with an introduction by J. Dyer Ball), *China Review*, Vol. XXIV, pp. 209-26.

(b) Y. R. Chao in his *Cantonese Primer*, Harvard University Press, 1947, Introduction, pp. 34-5.

(c) S. L. Wong in his *A Chinese Syllabary pronounced according to the Dialect of Canton*, Shanghai, 1941, pp. 34-52.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. ix-xxiii.

- (m) *Games and things used at games* (p. 28).
 (n) *Professions, jobs, crafts, positions or ranks, tools, implements, etc., and familiar terms in craft, business or professions*
 (i) Professions, jobs, crafts, positions or ranks (p. 28).
 (ii) Tools, implements, etc. (p. 29).
 (iii) Familiar terms in business, craft, or profession (p. 29).

II. CLASSIFIERS AND ADJECTIVES

- (a) *Classifiers* (p. 30).
 (b) *Adjectives*
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VII. FAMILIAR PHRASES (p. 35).

I. NOUNS

(a) *Names of Family Relations*

(i) Names of address among members of the family and among relatives

A Dheahx: Daddy	Jreahjreahv: Grandfather (rare)
A Gwhuuhx: Mother	Jri-gwhuuhx, Jri-gwhuuhnreongv: Miss No. 2
A Jrihx: Auntie (mother's younger sister)	Jri-nraax: Concubine (2nd wife)
A Mhaahx: Mamma	Jrihnraex: sister-in-law (wife's elder sister)
A Nraax: Mother	Krao-fruuv: Uncle (mother's brother)
A Taaiv: Great-grandmother	Lreng Chinngammx, Lreng Qoiv: Your (honourable) daughter
Braahbhaahx: Papa	Lreng Lronqv: Your (honourable) son
Draai-gwhuuhx, Draai-gwhuuhnreongv: Miss No. 1	Lreng T'ronqv(v): Your (honourable) mother
Gwhuuhmhaahx: Auntie (father's elder sister)	Lreng Zhynnjhunqx: Your (honourable) father
Gwhuuhnraax: Sister-in-law (husband's elder sister)	Mraahmhaahx: Mumny
Gwhuuhzeax: Auntie (father's younger sister)	

Nraaynraev ¹ : Mother-in-law (address by a daughter-in-law or inferiors in or outside the family)	Shi/nraex: Mrs. (used as address for and among married Christian women)
Nreongnreongv: Grandmother (rare)	Siunraax: Mrs. (a form of address by an inferior person to a married woman)
Prohprohv: Grandmother (mother's mother)	Taaitaiv: Mrs. (a more modern term than Siunraax)

(ii) Names signifying relationship but not necessarily names of address.²

a ghohx*†: elder brother	jrihnhaahx*†: aunt (mother's elder sister)
a ghunq†: grandfather (mother's father)	Jrihnreoe: children (more literary than zaenreoev)
a gwhuuh, a gwhuuh-zae: sister-in-law (husband's younger sister)	jrihshanqx*: nephew (sister's son)
a jrihx*†: Aunt (mother's younger sister)	jrihshanqx-nreoev*: niece (sister's daughter)
a jreah†: grandfather (father's father)	krammroo(v)*†, krammroox*†: aunt (mother's brother's wife)
a jrih, jrihxzae: sister-in-law (wife's younger sister)	lroomroov*: mother
a mraah†: grandmother (father's mother)	mruuiv*: younger sister
a nraev*: concubine	nreoesaiv*: son-in-law
a proh†: grandmother (mother's mother)	nreoev*: daughter
canghaah-lronqv*: servants of relatives by marriage	sailoo: younger brother
draai baakv*: brother-in-law (husband's elder brother)	shynnrx*: grandson
draai gwhuuh: sister-in-law (husband's elder sister)	shynn-nreoev*: granddaughter
draailoo: elder brother	xhenqdrai: brothers
draazir: elder sister	zaenreoev*: children
ghaa/ghunqx*: father-in-law (husband's father)	zirnruuiv*: sisters
ghaahprohv*: mother-in-law (husband's mother)	zirshynn: descendants
	zratnreoev*: niece (brother's daughter)
	zratv*: nephew (brother's son)

(b) *Personal and other names*

(i) Names of well-known persons

Well-known persons in history or in popular fiction, or names of contemporary figures much in the public eye, often have the last syllable of their names modified. The modification is specially prevalent when such names have tones that lend themselves easily to modification, such as the high falling, which then becomes a high level tone (the 1st Modified Tone), or the very low falling and low level, which then become rising tones (2nd Modified Tones).

¹ Note the peculiar change of tone of "nraae" (low rising) to "nraay" (very low falling) which reaches a depth lower in pitch than the low rising, a feature occurring sometimes in compounds with repetitive syllables.

² Note that not all names belonging to this category are modified. For the sake of comparison I have included both modified and unmodified names. Attention is drawn to the modification by the addition of * after the name.

† This is also used as a name of address.

Ceok Mrann-gwhannx 卓文君
 Crow Chowx 曹操
 Gaar Boo-jrukv 賈復玉
 Gheong Taai-ghunqx¹ 姜太公
 Jreong Gwai-fheyx 楊貴妃
 Jrynn Mrey-zhihx 元微之
 Lramun Droi-jrukv 林黛玉
 Lraw Breiv 劉備
 Lraw Jhamrx² 劉歆
 Lreong Shaann-baakv³ 梁山伯
 Mroo Crunqv 武松
 Mroo Draai-lronqv⁴ 武大郎
 Mroo Zhak-thinnx 武則天
 Mrow Zraak-dhunqx 毛澤東
 Ngraw Lronqv 牛郎
 Ngh Puui-fhuuhx 吳佩孚
 Phuunn Ghamn-lrinnv 潘金蓮
 Qhawjreong Shawx⁵ 歐陽修

Shay Shihx 西施
 Shihmraar Chinnx⁶ 司馬遷
 Shihmraar Shihx⁷ 司馬師
 Show Dhunq-bhohx 蘇東坡
 Show Sio-mruuiv 蘇小妹
 Shynn Crynn-fhonqx 孫傳芳
 Shynn Fhuuhjranv⁸ 孫夫人
 Shynn Zhunq-shaannx 孫中山
 Sung Ghonqx 宋江
 Wronq Chiu-Gwhannx⁹ 王昭君
 Wronq Xhey-zhihx 王羲之
 Wruuh Xon-mrannv 胡漢民
 Zeong Gaai-sreakv 蔣介石
 Zhaw Chonqx 周倉
 Zhek Nreoev 織女
 Zheong Fheyx¹⁰ 張飛
 Zriu Wrannv 趙雲

For comparison and contrast a list of unmodified names of well-known persons in history, fiction and among contemporary figures is given below. Reasons for their not being modified will be discussed in my second article.

Bhow Crir 褒姒
 Braak Gheoy-jri 白居易
 Braak Srunq-xhey 白崇禧
 Coi Trenq-ghaay 蔡廷楷
 Dhiw Srimm 貂蟬
 Drou Fuur (or Poo) 杜甫
 Durng Ceok 董卓
 Gwhaann Ghunq 關公
 Gwhaann Jryr 關羽
 Jrynn Sai-xoc 袁世凱
 Jrynn Sreot 袁術
 Lrao Zhunq-jrynn 柳宗元
 Lraw Jryr-sek 劉禹錫
 Lree Braak 李白

Lree Xrunq-zheonq 李鴻章
 Lree Zhunq-jrann 李崇仁
 Lreoe Bou 呂布
 Lreong Kae-chiw 梁啓超
 Mraang Qhoh 孟軻
 Mraang Wrok 孟獲
 Qhoh Dao 阿斗
 Shaymruunn Xeng 西門慶
 Shihmraar Ji 司馬懿
 Shihmraar Sheonq-jryh 司馬相如
 Show Cit 蘇織
 Sir Sheonq-wrann 史湘雲
 Shynn Caak 孫策
 Shynn Krynn 孫權

¹ Contrast Gwhaann Ghunq 關公 and Zhaw Ghunq 周公, much respected personalities, unmodified; Gheong Taai-Ghunqx and his pitiful search for a suitable lord has become a familiar and favourite figure in the hearts of the people.

² Contrast this with his father's name, Lraw Xeong, unmodified. *N.B.* "Xeong" is in the middle level.

³ Contrast Zhuk Jhenq-troy 祝英臺, his beloved, unmodified, but her abbreviated name Zhuk Jhenqx is modified. *N.B.* Jhenq is a high falling tone.

⁴ Contrast Shaymruunn Xeng 西門慶 below, another familiar name in the same story, which is unmodified. *N.B.* Xeng is in middle level.

⁵ Contrast this with Zhyh Xhey 朱熹 below, unmodified.

⁶ Contrast this with Bhaann Gwuu 婁固 below, unmodified. *N.B.* Gwuu is in middle level.

⁷ Contrast this with Shihmraar Ji 司馬懿 below, unmodified. *N.B.* Ji is in middle level.

⁸ Contrast this with Shynn Krynn 孫權 below, unmodified, a less popular figure.

⁹ Contrast this with her less familiar name, Wronq Creong below, unmodified.

¹⁰ Contrast Gwhaann Jryr 關羽 (another hero of the same period) below, unmodified. *N.B.* Jryr is in low rising.

Taarn Gee 姬己
 Whong Zhenq-wrai 汪精衛
 Wronq Mromg 王莽
 Wronq Qhonn-sreak 王安石
 Wronq Wrann 王允
 Xronn Jry 韓愈
 Xurng Creong-xhey 孔祥熙
 Zhaw Ghunq 周公

Zhaw Jhann-lroy 周恩來
 Zhaw Jryh 周瑜
 Zriu Zir-brunq 趙子龍
 Zhong Zhaw 莊周
 Zhyhgat Lreong 諸葛亮
 Zhyh Jrynn-zheonq 朱元璋
 Zhyh Xhey 朱熹

(ii) Names of persons given according to the order they come in their families.

"A" 亞 is put in front of the numerals to make them personal names. This is a practice found all over China, but the Cantonese modify the tones of some numerals.

A Jriv = No. 2

A Shaammx = No. 3

A Ngriv = No. 5

When the number reaches beyond ten then the prefix "A" is dropped:

Srapseiv = No. 14

Srapirukv = No. 16

Srapnrrv = No. 15

Srapbaatv = No. 18

Unmodified numerals will be dealt with in my second article.

However, the non-modification of *jhat* "one", *sei* "four", *chat* "seven", *baat* "eight", *gao* "nine", etc., shows that a high clipped tone is already high and cannot show, in an additional manner, the effect of the first type of modification and that middle pitch tones do not seem to lend themselves so readily to the rising sweep of the second type of modification.

(iii) Common names for babies

Among names given to new-born babies there are some very common ones, in modified tones of course, given by illiterate, semi-illiterate, conventional or superstitious parents who are afraid of rousing the jealousy of the gods by giving their children high-sounding names with a literary flavour, a practice commonly followed by the literati. If the babies have only common conventional names like "Baby", or names of animals like "dog" or "pig", they are then of the common herd and are things that matter little to gods or men, and so the gods may not feel jealous about them and may leave them alone instead of snatching them away from their proud parents. Illiterate people also find it easier to call their children by ready-made names rather than going through the classics or belle-lettres literature for that purpose, as most of the literati do. The following are a few names equivalent to "Baby", "Babe", "Babs", etc.

A Nghaahx: Probably an imitation of the cries of babies

smell of a new born baby; to give birth to a baby. Therefore the meaning of this name could either be "the milky smell one" or "the new born one"

A Showx: "Show" in Cantonese means a strong smell (of milk, for instance); the

A Xhaahx: Probably an imitation of the cries of babies groups of Cantonese people, even in country places
 Brihbhihx: Imitation of sounds babies make? It may be a transliteration of "baby" or "bébé", but it seems unlikely as this name is so widely used among all
 Showxhaahx: Doubling two "baby" names above into one, namely, "showx" and "xhaahx"

(iv) Common personal names

Among personal names of one syllable preceded by "A" the more common ones are modified, especially those in the high falling tone:

A Bhoix	A Ghiwx
A Ghammx	A Ghynn

Modified common names in tones other than the high falling:

A Jrukv	A Nreov
A Lrinnv	etc.

Where familiar "personal name" characters occur as the second element of a disyllabic name, they are usually modified

..... chynn (川, 村, etc.) shanqx (生)
..... crynnv (泉, 全, etc.) shinx (仙)
..... crihv (池, etc.) srannv (臣)
..... fhonqx (方, 芳, etc.) sreakv (石)
..... jryhv (如) wrannv (嬰)

But when the characters are not so common, in other words, if they have too literary a flavour, then even if they are in the high falling tone, modification does not occur:

A Chiw 亞超	A Xhey 亞鯨
A Ghaay 亞佳	A Zheonq 亞章

(v) Nicknames

In Cantonese almost all nicknames, especially those connected with disabilities or ugly features are in modified tones. The Cantonese make full use of their sense of ridicule. They mean no offence, and usually take no offence when they themselves are ridiculed.

A Bhanqx: The Hare-lipped One	Lhynn-mrowx, "Curly hair". Also No. 9, as the Chinese character for nine 九 has bends and so is crooked, and so No. 9 in the family is sometimes facetiously called A Lhynn
A Bhayx: The Lame	
Creonq-gearng Ngrohv, Creonq-gearng Xrokv: The Long Necked One (like a goose or a crane)	
A Dhaannx: The Single-eyed One (One with a blind eye)	Mhangghayx, Nhangghayx: One with a scar over the eye
Draupreyv: Pock-marked One	A Mraanqv: The Blind or Short-sighted One
A Freyv: The Fat One	Mranqbreiv: One with deformed nose
Gransriv-loo: Short-sighted man	Nhak-ngraahv: One with speech defect or one who cannot pronounce initial consonants
A Lhaayx: The Last One	
A Lhynn: The Crooked or Bent One, or the Curly-headed One, who is also called	

A Nghannx: The Small One, Tiny	Xrunq-breighohx: Red-nose
A Saauv: The One with Protruding Teeth	A Zraaux: The Limping One (swaying from side to side)
A Trohv: The Hunchback	
Wronq-mrowx: Yellow-haired One	

Other nicknames are connected with one's moral character rather than outward appearance, and the chief feeling behind them is ridicule.

A Dhenqx: a gullible person	Lheanqx-zae: a mere boy, Tiny
Draai-paau Jraov: liar, one who fabricates stories or boasts	Mruuix-zae Dheanqx: maid, slave girl
Fhaantraw Dheonqx: A woman who married again after her husband's death	Shaygwhaannx A Gwhuunnx: a spoilt child from the West of Canton (where rich families lived)
Gwhuunnx-zae: a spoilt child	Shay-zhonqx Jraov: a wearer of western-fashion clothes, that is, too westernized.
Gwrat-mree Lrunqv: Stub-tailed dragon, connected with the story of a dragon who got angry with his patron and caused great havoc; hence it means "a disloyal person"	Zaat-geok nreonqx, Zrin-geok nreonqx: bound-foot woman, that is, too old-fashioned.

(vi) Names of animals

Common names given to dogs, for instance, are also modified.

A Whuuix = Blackie	A Wronqv = Brownie
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(vii) Transliterated names of famous foreign personages

Transliterated names are often modified, especially when they have a final syllable in the high falling tone. There is the belief that foreign languages are all spoken in the highest pitch.

Jreahshowx: Jesus	Mho'shayx: Moses
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(viii) Names of things for common use (for instance, names of steamers)

Boo-qhonnx 寶安 and Xroh-nraammv 河南: River steamers which plied between Hongkong and Canton for a number of years

(c) Surnames, names of other tribes (aborigines, etc.), and reign periods

(i) Surnames

A Cranv	Qhawjreonqv
A Frunqv	A Sung ¹
A Jreonqv	A Tronqv
A Jripv	A Wronqv
A Lrammv	A Wruuhv
A Lrawv	A Xrohv
A Lreonqv	A Zheonqx
A Lrohv	A Zreav
A Mraar ¹ :	A Zreangv
A Mrokv	A Zriuv
A Ngrhv	

¹ Mraar and Sung are not modified when used by friends in addressing each other, but they are usually modified when we refer to "our friends the Mraars", "Mraarvdrei" or "our friends, the Sungs", "Sungvdrei".

(ii) Names of other tribes or groups of Chinese as well as other nationals

Draan-ghaahx: Boat people	Ngroighonqx-loo: Northern Chinese, or any Chinese not from Goangdong province
Lroo-fhaanrx: foreigners (European)	
Mhoahlohx: Indians	
Mraarthaayx: Malays	Xaakghaahx: The Hakkas

(iii) Titles of reign periods

The more familiar reign periods are modified, except that tones that lend themselves to modification are more readily modified whereas tones like the middle rising, the middle level and the low rising do not seem to have taken on modification. If we take the more familiar reign periods, that is, those nearest to us, say of the Ching 清 Dynasty, we can see how the force of familiar usage and certain tonal idiosyncrasies pull against each other. It may be of interest to mention that Xraamsreonn 咸淳 (1265-75) is not modified, but Xraamsreonn nrinnv 咸淳年 is. The year of Xraamsreonn of the Song Dynasty is proverbial, meaning long long ago, ancient; and as history shows the Cantonese had reasons to take notice of the Song who tightened up the administration¹ in Goangdong 廣東, and as the Cantonese came more directly under the central government, their memory of the Song lingered. Another proverbial saying similar to this is perhaps an extension of the idea "ancient". In the early days of the Republic, if someone referred to a lady as being young, disagreement might be expressed by saying: she must be a young lady of the period of Xraammfhunqx 咸豐, the first syllable of which is Xraamm, linking it up with Xraamsreonn nrinnv, very ancient time.

The Ming Dynasty

Xrunqmroo not modified. <i>N.B.</i> mroo is low rising. Occasionally one hears the first emperor of Ming called Zhyh Xrunq-mroov in popular fiction	Gerngtaai, a familiar title, used in name of the colour Gerngtaai lraamm. <i>N.B.</i> Taaai is in the middle level tone and is not modified
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But other familiar titles which also lend themselves more easily to modification are modified:

Mraanlrekx 萬曆	Srunqzhenqx 崇貞
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The Ching Dynasty

Sreonzriv 順治	Drougwhonqx 道光
Xhonqxheyx 康熙	Xraammfhunqx 咸豐
Jhunqzeng 雍正 (last syllable is a middle level tone, and it is unmodified)	Trunqzri(v) 同治
Krinnlrunqv 乾隆	Gwhonqsreoi(v) 光緒
Ghaahxeng 嘉慶 (last syllable is a middle level tone; very infrequently, ghaah-xengv)	Shynnntung 宣統 (last syllable is a middle rising)

¹ See the *Goangdong-tongjyh* 廣東通志, by Heh Yuhlin and Eh Midar, 1731.

(d) Names of famous and popular books, stories and plays(i) Books and stories

Cheonnchawx: Spring and Autumn Annals	this with Lrae gei, Classic of Rites, unmodified; "gei" being a middle level tone)
Draaixrokx: The Great Learning (contrast this with Zhunqjrunq, unmodified, probably because it is less familiar)	Shyhghenqx: Classic of History
Gwhaanazheoyx: Name of an ode in the Odes	Si-shyhx: The Four Books
Gwuurmzannv: An Anthology of Ancient Prose	Sreong Mraangv: Mencius (First part) (contrast this with Mraang zir, The Book of Mencius, unmodified; "zir" is a middle rising tone)
Lreybrauvv: Part of Mencius	Thunqshyhx ¹ : Calendar, usually called Thunqxseng; "seng", being a middle level tone, remains unmodified
Lriwzhaayx: A collection of short stories	Tronq-shihx = Targ Poems
Mrukjryh-shyhx: Popular Cantonese stories written in rhymes	Xraa Mraangv = Mencius (Second Part)
Seowuur-zrynv: Name of novel translated by Pearl Buck by the name of "All Men are Brothers"	Xrokjryh = Part of the Analects (contrast this with Shinnzeon(v); "zeon" is a middle level tone; and Lreonjryr, the Analects, unmodified; "jryr" is a low level tone.)
Shaamm-zri ghenqx, Jraan-zhih-chohx: Three syllable line Classic (a primer)	
Shihxghenqx: Classic of Odes (contrast	

(ii) Names of plays

Crangghwuhx zheoy zhawx 離姑遺舟	Shaysheonqx 西廂: Western Chamber
Draai Fhunq-seonqv 大封相	Tronq Baak-fuur dirm Chawxheonqx
Gao-ghaanq thinx 九夏天	唐伯虎點秋香
Mraai-jraw Lronqv 賣油郎	Zhonqzir si chayx 莊子試妻

(e) Geographical names, including names of continents, countries, places, streets and shops(i) Continents (transliterations)

A-fhey-lrei-ghaah Zhaw(x) (or Fhey Zhaw): Africa	Qhaw-lroh-blaah Zhaw(x) (or Qhaw Zhaw): Europe
A-mree-lrei-ghaah Zhaw(x) (or Mree Zhaw): America	Qou-drei-lrei-a Zhaw(x) (or Qou Zhaw(x) or Xoejreong Zhaw(x)): Australia
A-sai-a Zhaw(x) (or A Zhaw(x)): Asia	

(ii) Countries

Transliterated names of countries not very well known or not long in use are unmodified, such as Bhoibraann (Poland), Dhakjizi (Germany), Jhenqghatlei (England), Jidraailrei (Italy), Prowtrowngraaah (Portugal), but if such names end in a high-falling-tone syllable then modification usually occurs. The following are some examples:

¹ The Cantonese use the "Calendar book" as a sort of encyclopaedia, as it includes a great deal of information in life, including the fixing of lucky and unlucky days for all sorts of activities. But "shyh" "book" has unfortunately a homophone meaning "to lose a bet" and the mere mention of the sound may cause bad luck and so the word "seng" "to win" is exchanged for "shyh", and so the book can be mentioned without incurring bad luck in betting etc.

Faatraannshayx: France
 Mrakshayghohx: Mexico
 Mreelreighinix-Xrapzung gwok; (the last three syllables being usually left out for abbreviation): U.S.A.

Ngrohlrohshihx (now Showlynn, Soviet Union, unmodified): Russia

Holland, however, occupies a special category, as it is transliterated into Xrohlraann, but pronounced as Xrohlraannx, in imitation of what the Cantonese believed to be the correct pitch in the foreign language. As Holland has had a rather long commercial connection with the Cantonese, her name must have a longer history in the dialect than the transliterated names of other European countries. For some European countries which have been trading with China for a long while before China thought of printing a map of the world in Chinese, special Cantonese names have been given to them, and these are modified:

Fhaahkreiv (Flowery flag): of the U.S.A. Xrunqmrowv (Red Hair): English or British
 Fratlaannxshayx: France
 Shayjreongv (West Ocean): Portuguese or Maccanese

Names of countries in Asia long known by the Cantonese are, of course, modified.

Cimlrohv: Siam Qhonnraamv: Indo-China
 Nraammjreongv(v): South Sea or Malaya Zhaahxwraahv: Java

(iii) Names of cities and towns

Those of China are unmodified so that we have the following examples:

Bhakghenq: Peking (but in Ghenqx xei modification occurs. Another name for 京戲, Capital or Northern-style Drama, Canton is "Saarng-sreanq" "provincial modification occurs) city" which is often modified to Saarng-sreanqv)
 Gwornghaw: Canton (but when this is the name of a familiar shop or restaurant Nraammghenq: Nanking

When, however, we have familiar transliterated names of foreign lands, or transliterated names with a high falling tone in the last syllable, or Chinese names (of long standing) for foreign places (as opposed to transliterated names) modification occurs:

Beinhanqx (or Beinhanqx): Penang Mrokshihfhoix: Moscow
 Ghatrunqbhoix: Kuala Lumpur Shanngaabhohx: Singapore
 Grau Ghammsshaanx: San Francisco Shan Ghammsshaanx: Melbourne
 Lreonnheonnx: London Whanngohxwraahv: Vancouver

(iv) Names of places and streets

Booxeng Fhonqx 寶慶坊 Ghuk-frauv 穀埠
 Chatzirmuuv 七姊妹 Jreong Xrongv 橋巷
 Daaxrohvgheix 帶河基 Lraizhih Whaannx 荔枝灣
 Draaishann Ghaaix 大新街 Lrohghonqx Drungv 羅閣洞
 Fhaahdrai > Fhaahdreiv 花樓 Mrae-frauv 米埠

Nraammnbhak Xronqv 南北行
 Ngrt-shinnx Mruunnv 五仙門
 Shaahraghaannx 三十間
 Shaahxroh 沙河
 Shannsrعانqv 新城

Srapshaamm Xronqv 十三行
 Whuu/hjih Xrongv 烏衣巷
 Wraahlrarom Zriv 華林寺
 Wrenqwrach Leev 榮華里
 Wronqvshaahx 黃沙

N.B. All the older names for streets, lanes, etc., are modified, such as fhonqx, ghaaix, lreev, xrongv and xronqv; but modern streets and roads given the names, "drou" 道 and "lrou" 路 are not modified.

(v) Names of shops

Creonq-taiv
 Ghow-shenqx
 Jri-xrapv
 Shaamm-dhohx
 Shanq-lreiv
 Wraah-mreev
 Xrunq-faatv

Draai-shannx
 Gwong-zhawx
 Nraamm-jrynnv
 Shaan-wraahv
 Shin-shihx
 Wreng-qhonnx
 Zhan-gwhonqx

Familiar last syllables for shop names are . . . Cheonqx 昌

. . . Shanqx 生 . . . Wrohv 和 . . . Lunqv 隆
 . . . Faatv 發 . . . Taaiv 泰, etc.; all modified

There is, however, a last syllable of disyllabic shop-names, in high falling tone, which does not seem to take to modification easily. I am referring to shops with names like Bhakghenq (Peking) and Nraammghenq (Nanking). Probably these unmodified place-names help to prevent their modification even when they are used as names of shops.

In the case of trisyllabic shop-names usually modification does not occur.

(f) Parts of the body and illnesses and maladies

(i) Parts of the body

bhinix: queue, pigtail
 breilreongv: bridge of the nose
 creonqv: intestines
 daughayxngraamv: squinting eyes
 geok¹: leg or foot (baatzrigeok(v), "turned out-feet", and daucrunqcrunqv "turned in feet" are modified; and zhyhgeokv "pig's trotter" is also modified)
 geokgwahaahx: calf of leg
 jhiw¹: waist, but it also means kidney of animals, then it is modified, as in zhyhjhixw "pig's kidney"
 jreonv: liver of animal or fowl
 jrir¹: ear
 jirzae-dheonqx, jirdeor-zhimmx: tip of ear

jirzhyhx: lobe of ear
 lreit¹: tongue (but lreitroyx "furze of tongue" is modified)
 mrin¹: face (but "bee mrinv" "doing a great favour" is modified)
 mrinphuuyx: shape of face
 mrinzhyhx: cheek
 mrinzhyhxdhanx: rounded part of cheek
 ngraam¹: eye
 ngraambraakv: white of eye
 ngraamjhapmrowv: eyelashes
 ngraamzhyhx: pupil of eye
 saot¹: hand
 saogwahaahx: upper arm
 saozirhung¹: thumb

¹ Unmodified names of parts of the body are underlined

saozirmreex: little finger, which is also called "ngaetoodreiv"
 Saozizhumm: tip of finger
 shammx: heart; also shammdreiv, "one's nature, disposition".
 shannx: body
 shatrawghotx: knee
 sran¹: kidney (human); but "ghay sranv" or "ghay kramv" "chicken gizzard", in whichever pronunciation, is modified
 sreong-ngrr-cynv-xraa-ngrr-cynv: middle portion of the shin

(ii) Illnesses and maladies

cheot drauv: having smallpox
 cheot mraahv: having measles
 faat fhunqx: having leprosy
 jhiwx breang: kidney trouble
 laathex: ringworm in the scalp
 nghanqx: bulgy growth around ankle, heel, wrist, etc.
 ngraarmthiwzxhammx: sty

(g) Food and drink(i) With native names

bearngghonnx: biscuits
 beang seoiv: cake crumbs
 bhaawx: unleavened rolls with filling
 braakjrawv: soya sauce
 brinfraanv: unceremonious meal (not specially prepared for an honoured guest)
 chaa/shiwx: roast pork-strips
 chawxjrawv: soya sauce
 cranprey-mruuyv: pickled plums
 draanv: egg
 draanvwronqv: yolk (sheonqx wronqv, "double-yolked egg")
 dran jryntrayv: stewed pork
 fhaannsrh-ghonnx: dried sweet-potato strips.
 frey zhyh nhannx: fatty pork
 gao draaigwraiv: nine big diahes
 ghaydraanghowx: sponge cake
 ghaykrarmv, ghaysranv: chicken gizzard
 gwuuntrawv: tinned foods
 jhat-ghayx-shaamm-mreiv: triple dishes made from chicken

traw¹: head, but "lruktrawv", lit. green head "wife's lover" is modified
 troo¹: stomach, but "zhyh troov" "pig's stomach" or "ngraw troov", "ox's stomach" is modified
 trunqjranv: pupil of eye
 xrawlraarmv: Adam's apple
 xrawbrunq¹: throat
 xrawwratv: tonsils
 zirghunqx: womb

shaanq chonqx: to have a boil
 shaanq (or xee) fhunqmrokv: to have urticaria
 shaanq lrawv: to have a tumour
 shaanq lreakv, shaanq gearnglreakv: to have goitre
 shaanq wratv: to have an enlarged gland
 wronqv sreik: jaundice

jreahshihx: shredded coconut
 jryh-jrynnv: fish-ball
 jryh-pinv: fish slices
 lraap-creonqv: sausages
 lraap-mreiv: preserved meats
 lraarmv-gokv, lraarmv-sriv: pickled olive in halves
 lraizhix ghonnx: dried laichee
 lunqngraarnv ghonnx: dried lunqngraarnv
 mrak-pinv: oats
 ngrrxheonqx: spices
 saatkreaumraarv: a kind of pastry
 shaamm-zhenqx: thrice distilled spirit
 sheonq-zhenqx: twice distilled spirit
 shiwjreav: midnight meal
 shiwmaarv: a kind of steamed pastry
 showxtronqv: a kind of sweet
 shynn-mruuyv: crystallized green plums
 sio-frungv beang: little biscuits with centres
 sythowx: ice cream
 tronqv: sweets

wranthannx: steamed pastry in soup
 wruuhzhiw mruutv: pepper
 xheonq-lriuv: spices
 xraamm draanv: salted egg
 xraamv: filling in pastry or unleavened rolls
 zaattrayv: stuffed trotter of pig
 zhyh creonqv: pig's intestines
 zhyh geokv: pig's trotter

zhyh jhiwx: pig's kidney
 zhyh jreonv: pig's liver
 zhyh troov: pig's stomach
 zhyh zhaanqxtrayv: pig's foot
 zoochaanx: breakfast
 zraapseoiv: chopsuey
 zungv: dumpling

(ii) With transliterated names

bratbraannxdreiv: brandy
 dhohxsriv: toast
 gaafheahx: coffee
 greilrimmx: cream

shaammvrannzriv: sandwiches
 whayxsrigriv, whayxsrigriv: whisky
 zhihxsriv: cheese

(h) Fruits, nuts, plants, trees, herbs and vegetables(i) Fruits and nuts

cranqv: orange
 fhaahxshanqx: ground nut
 fhunqreotv: chestnut
 ghammx: tangerine orange
 ghayshammcrihv: a small persimmon
 ghonqhimunx: an edible berry
 jreonqtrawv: willow peach (carambola)
 laizhix: laichee
 Lreoesung-mhonqx: Mango (from Luzon, transliterated)
 lunqngraarnv: a Cantonese fruit
 mraartayv: water chestnut
 Nraammwraah-ireev: plums (from Nraammwraah)

nrammcrihv: soft persimmon
 nrenqmrunqx: lemon (transliteration)
 pranprouv: a fruit, like chestnut when cooked
 prowtrayv: grapes (or prowtrayzir, unmodified)
 prowtrowv: a fruit
 seocrihv: hard persimmon
 shaahreyv: a brown pear
 Shaahrinn-jrawv: pomelo (from Shatin)
 wronqpreyv: a fruit
 zhiwx: banana

(ii) Plants, trees, herbs and vegetables

braiv, shekbraiv: seed of weed (among rice grains)
 crunq¹: pine
 crunq-mhaawx: pine needles
 crunq-xheonqx: resin
 dhongqwhayx: a herb
 fhaahx-fraanv: petals
 fhaahx-shammx: middle (heart) of a flower
 fhaahx-tokv: sepals
 fhaannsrh: sweet potato
 fhaannxkreaiv: tomato
 gaailraanv: a green vegetable like turnip tops
 gaocoiv: leeks
 gotv: an edible root

jreahv: coconut
 lhawx, cheanq-lhawx: betel leaves, for chewing with the betel-nuts
 mraaodhaanx: peony
 mrukwsaanv-zir: a dried fruit which produces lather for washing fine silks (sapindus mukorossi gaertii)
 seoeshinx: narcissus
 sry¹: tree
 sryshaawx: top of tree
 sryshannx: tree trunk
 sryzhix: branches, twigs
 wronqgwhaahx: cucumber
 zirtraanv: wistaria

¹ Unmodified names of parts of the body are underlined.¹ Unmodified names of this section are underlined.

(i) *Fish and fowl*(i) Fish (including shell fish)

ghammjryhv: goldfish
 jryhv: fish
 krenq jryh¹: whale (*N.B.* a big fish)
 lrunqhaahx: lobster
 praanqkreyv: a small crab
 shaahjryhv: shark
 toolreanqjryhv: a kind of dace

trinnrohv: snail.
 wronqfhaahx: a kind of fish
 wronqzraapv: a kind of fish
 xhaahx: prawn or shrimp
 xhaahx-mrowx: small shrimps
 zhayxjryhv: a kind of small fish

(ii) Fowl

bhaannxghawx: turtle-dove
 braakgaapv: pigeon or dove
 braakjinv: canary
 diujryhronqv: kingfisher
 frungv: phoenix
 ghayx: chicken
 ghayghunqx: cockerel
 ghayxrongv: pullet
 jiniv: swallow
 mraahzeokv: sparrow
 ngaapv: duck
 ngrohv: goose
 pranq¹: roc (large, mythical bird, less familiar than the phoenix)

qhammcheonnx: quail
 qhanqghohx, nghanqghohx: a kind of talking bird, a parrot
 shaahzheoyx: a kind of bird
 wraamreyv: thrush
 wrohffhaahzeokv: rice bird
 wronqghanqx: oriole
 xrokv: crane, stork
 xurngzeokv: peacock
 zeagwhuuhx: partridge
 zeokv¹: bird (but "zeokzae"¹ "little bird" is unmodified)
 zhyhsirzraahv: black thrush

(j) *Animals, reptiles and insects*(i) Animals

craayronqv: wolf
 gao¹: dog
 jreonqv: sheep
 mrinnjreonqv: woolly sheep
 coo-jreonqv, shaantjreonqv: goat
 kreybreonnv: unicorn
 breoyv: donkey (*breoyzix* in nursery language²)
 roofuur¹: tiger (*cf.* "gao"; "fuur" is also a middle rising tone)
 roosyr¹: rat, mouse (*cf.* "gao"; "syr" is also a middle rising tone)

lrukv: deer
 mraar: horse ("mraar" is a low rising tone)
 mraarlawx: monkey
 mraawx: cat
 ngraw(v): cow
 shibx: lion
 wronqghanqx: small brown antelope
 xrunqjranv: bear
 zhyhx: pig

(ii) Reptiles and insects

gaapgwaaiv, gapgwaaiv: a kind of toad
 graatzraatv: cockroach
 geokjryhv, seojryhv: turtle
 gwhayx: tortoise
 jrimsreahv: small lizard
 krammkreoyv: toad
 krammlrowv: spider
 (krammlrowshi/mrorngx: spider's web)
 mraanrgv: grasshopper

mratv, mratfhunqx: bee
 ngraangxok-crungqv: beetle
 seigeok-sreahv: a big lizard
 trinnghayx: frog
 whuu/jrenqx: fly
 wrohcrunqv: edible worm (*lit.* rice worm)
 wruuhdripv: butterfly
 zhi/zhyhx: small spider
 zhukzitv: cricket

¹ Unmodified names of these sections are underlined.² The nursery rhyme says "Jhiwxjrix, breoyzix".(k) *Familiar persons or objects, connected with the house and home*(i) Persons

canghaah lronqv: servants of relatives-by-marriage
 draaikramv: women accompanying a bride
 ghaah-trenq-lrokv: anything or activity that is within the scope of enjoyment by the family circle
 jreah-mruunnv: temporarily employed men-servants at a wedding

jryt-prohv: woman in confinement
 nraamm-xaakv: male guest
 nreoe-xaakv, tronq-xaakv: female guest
 pruuyjrytv: midwife or woman-servant to a mother before and after childbirth
 zihxaakv: receiver of guests, master of ceremonies on special occasions in the home, business-manager in a monastery

(ii) Objects, including parts of house, furniture, personal effects, and other things found in a house

baakjripv-cheonqx, paakjripv-cheonqx: shutters
 bhakrawjranv: back scratcher
 bhinnx-praayv: bunch of hair for thickening and lengthening one's pigtail
 bhiwx: watch
 bho/hreyx: glass (transliteration)
 breijhinnx-wruuhv: snuff bottle
 breiv: fine comb
 cearmgtipv: invitation card
 ceongpinv: gramophone records
 chaahx: fork
 chaannxfronqv, chaannxtheanqx: dining room
 cheonqxmruunnv: window
 craahgheyx: tea table
 craahwruuhv: tea pot
 craahwruuhrohx: Chinese tea-cosy
 creonqshaammx: long gown
 crihghanqx: spoon
 crihtronqv: ancestral hall in village
 crinnv: money
 cryhfronqv: kitchen
 crynnzhannxgheyx: television (its other name "drinsri" is unmodified)
 daaiv: belt, sash
 dang¹: stool (but "braak baarndangv", a card in Chinese dominoes, is modified)
 daolrenqv: 5 cent piece
 dhawtroov: purse in girdle
 deoiv: couplet usually written on a pair of scrolls
 dhanqx: lamp, light
 dhowx: knife
 draailhawx: overcoat
 dreiv: floor, ground
 dreixraav: floor, ground, ground-floor

dreizhinnx: carpet, rug
 drinwraav: telephone
 dripv: plate
 fanfronqv: bedroom
 fhaahjrynnv: garden
 fhaahpreonqv, fhaahzheonnx: vase
 fhunqlrowv: oven
 fronqv: room
 gai-ngaav: thick pin for holding up the knob of hair at the back of the head
 gearng-daaiv: neck-tie
 gearng-ghanx: scarf
 gearng-lrinv: necklace
 ghammzxae: a gold coin, a sovereign
 ghaymrow-souv: feather duster
 jerngseong(v)gheyx: camera
 jhinnzxae: cigarette
 jirdinv, jirzinv: flat cushion
 jreonqv-ghamunx sinv: gold thread for embroidery
 jribrav: first floor
 jrir-waatv: pin for scratching head and cleaning ears
 jrir-wraannv: ear-rings
 jrukv: mattress (but "jrukzir"¹ "mattress")
 kauv: clasp
 kreahbawv: verandah, balcony
 longv: a frame, a shelf
 braammv: basket
 lawv: upstairs
 lrimnv: curtain
 mrannx-zeongv: mosquito net
 mheahx-daaiv: a square cloth with four long straps for strapping a baby to one's back
 mraargwaav, mraarkwaav: short jacket over long gown

¹ Unmodified names are underlined.

mrak-jriv: ink slab
 mrenq-pin, mrenq-tipv: visiting card
 mrin-pruunnv: wash basin
 mrouv: hat
 mrowghannx: towel
 mruunn¹: door (also "draai-mruunn"¹ "main door", but "crinn-mruunnv" "front door", "wraanq-mruunnv" "side door", "xrau-mruunnv" "back door" are modified)
 mruunn-gwhuunnx: guardian spirit of the door
 ngaakv: bracelet
 nghaahchaahx: a long pole with a branched twig on one end for reaching up for things
 ngraah-caatv: toothbrush
 ngraarbuuv: roof
 ngraam-geangv: spectacles
 ngrann-bhaawx: purse
 ngranncrinnv: dollar
 ngrmmrei-gaav: cructs on stand
 preemrin: top side of quilt
 preedhaannx: sheet tacked on quilt
 prengqhunq: screen
 preyv: fur-coat, fur-lined coat
 saaipraanqv: flat roof top
 sao-bhiwx: wrist-watch
 sao-ghanx: face flannel
 sao-ghanxzae: handkerchief
 sao-mratv, sao-touv: gloves

(1) *Familiar persons or things not directly connected with the house and home.*

(i) Persons

baakjreahxghunq: old man
 baakjreahxprohv: old woman
 craakv: thief, robber
 fhaahdraanv: female impersonator or actress in traditional drama
 ghaammfraanv: gaol-bird, convict
 gwhanndreioiv: troops
 lraanvzae: ruffian, gangster
 lroodraaiv-ghunq: old man
 lroodraaiv-prohv, lroo taaprohv: old woman
 mreifhann-chayx: fiancée
 mreifhann-fhuuhx: fiancé
 mreifhannx: the affianced
 mrowlraaiv: an undesirable character
 mruuyjranv: go-between
 nraamm-jranv: man
 nreoe-jranv: woman

seongv: portrait, photograph
 shaammfhannruk: 5 cent piece
 shaamm-lrawv: second floor
 shaammx: jacket, clothing
 sheonqxrowv: 20 cent piece
 shinxx, shinxxsriv: cent (transliteration)
 shohx: comb
 srann-xhammx: niche for an idol
 srannzypraayv: ancestral tablet
 taatzhaanqx-xraayv: shoe with a collapsed heel, said of impoverished families still living in fashionable part (west) of Canton
 thinnpraanqv: flat roof-top
 thinnroyv: flat-roof garden
 thohx-xraayv: slippers
 toodreiv: Earth-god
 trowwraav: pictures, paintings
 trowzheonqx: a seal
 troyv: table
 wraarnbryannv: obituary couplet
 wraykwrannv: apron
 xaaktheanqx, theanqx: sitting room, parlour
 xraay-bratv, xraay-chawx: shoe horn
 xraay-jreongv: cut-out paper pattern for making shoes
 xrohbbhaawx: purse
 zheahx: umbrella
 zheonnx: bottle
 zhuk-lrimmv: bamboo blind
 zooshinnx: ancestors (spirits of)

saanvzae: an unemployed, usually connected with the underworld
 sailooghohx: child
 searng-prohv, mransearng-prohv: female medium
 shann-faat-croyv: the newly-rich
 shann-lronqv, shann-lronq-ghohx: bridegroom
 shann-nreonqv: bride
 shyhjaov: fellow-student
 siojranv: small man (usually evil)
 siomhohx: pick-pocket
 srohgwahaahx: a fool, a sod
 xhatjrihx: beggar
 xhoyfhonqx-ngraw(v): the unrequited pioneer or a person who is dropped after he has rendered much service

(ii) Things

bhaahxsriv: bus (transliteration)
 bhak-fhunq: north wind, dry cold weather
 bhat-gaav, bhat-shenqx: stand for resting brushes on
 bhat-taapv: caps for brushes
 bheng-srynnv: troopship or warship
 braak-creahv: white gaberdine
 braanv: samples
 cealrouv: a road up a rise or hill
 chat-zrekv: 7th day of the 7th Moon, a festival
 cheahx: car, carriage
 cheahxzae: rickshaw
 Chenqrinn-wruuiv: Y.M.C.A.
 cheon-thinnx: Spring
 cheonqx: rifle, pistol, etc.
 cheonqx mraarv: bullets, shots
 chirunx: posture of kneeling on one knee, as in "daar go chimmx" "making the posture of kneeling on one knee"
 craahcraahv: cymbals
 daamthiwx: bamboo or wooden rod for carrying loads across shoulder
 daamv: a load
 dhaa: dozen (transliteration)
 dhaanncheahx: bicycle
 dhangx-mrayv: riddles
 dheksriv: taxi (transliteration)
 dong-piuv: pawn-shop ticket
 dreav: a pipe (musical instrument)
 driuv: a tune
 droimruuiv: tortoise shell (literary: droimrou)
 drouv: ferry, barge
 drouv: measurements
 drynv: satin
 faai-cheahx: express train
 fhaannxthaannx: fantan, a kind of game (in gambling)
 fhonqx-gaakv: squares
 fhungshk: weather, weather forecast
 fhungshenqx: news, signs (of danger or safety).
 fuur-craahv: Chinese medicine (in children's language)
 gaivzae: plot, trick
 gaakrey-lreonnsav: neighbours
 ghaammx: prison
 ghaaw-lreonv, or thaa: tyre (transliteration)
 ghaayfhonqx: neighbours, people in same street or locality
 ghammx: gold
 ghunqjrynnv: (public) botanical garden
 ghunqjhonn-grukv: police station
 goklhoktrawv, goktrawv: corner
 graiv: a chat as in "khenq graiv"
 griuv: sedan chair
 Gwhuunnwraav: Mandarin
 gwuurwruunv: curios
 jhihgrukv: hospital, public dispensary
 jhihrynv: hospital
 jratgeibrouv: diary
 jratgwhonqx, jratrawv: the sun, sunlight
 jrat-srynnv: day-boat
 jratv: the sun
 jrawzenggrukv: post-office
 jrea-srynnv: night boat
 jreok-jrynnv: tablets (medicine balls)
 jreok-saanv: (medicinal) powder
 jrjrynnv: a 2-stringed instrument, also called "ngrihngihx"
 jruk: jade
 jrunqv: woollen material
 jrytv: the moon
 laabhaahx: a trumpet
 lhaang: knitting wool (transliterated from "laine"?)
 lhunqx: hole, cavity
 lreydrangv: scales
 lriuv: dress material, ingredients in cooking
 lohv: gong
 mhai: mile (transliteration)
 mraaw-lriwv: thatched hut
 mrannv: essay, article
 mratgrin: things, objects
 mriuv: temple
 mruk-seoiv: bits of wood
 mruk-xhonqx: saw-dust
 nraammfhunq: south wind blowing, damp weather
 nraammfhunqx-thinnx: moist weather
 ngrannv: silver, money
 paau-mraarv: bullets, shots
 po-jratv: inauspicious day
 pou-bhiwx: a kind of raffle ticket for monetary prize
 praayfhonqx: monumental gateway (to commemorate chaste widows, filial children, etc.)
 praaw-craayv: wood shavings
 preypraahv: the pyipa, a musical instrument
 seon-caapv: letter holder, usually hanging on the wall
 seon-zaatv: book of model letters
 shaann-bhiwx: a kind of raffle ticket for a monetary prize
 Shaanhdhunq-crawv: shantung silk
 shaannwruuhv: coral

¹ Unmodified names of this section are underlined.

shihx: poem	wraiv: a seat
shiw: flute	wraansreakv: marble
shyh/honqxpouv: booksellers and station- ers	wronqcreahv: yellow or brown gaberdine
shyhjrynv: school	wruuh-krammv: a musical instrument
shyh-sheonq: book-box	wruuiv: club, society
sinlrok: network bag	xheoyx: village market
siurwraav: a joke	xoo-jratv: auspicious day
sorlrinv: chains	xrapv: box
sridhaammx: stamp (transliteration)	xrunq-seontrunqx: red pillar box
sridhohx: store (transliteration)	zaadraanv: bomb
srigrinv: inside of a watch, machine or engine	zhanqx: a musical instrument
thohx-srynnv: tugboat	zhyhx: pearl
tokpruunnv: tray	zoo-cheahx: morning train
tranqtriwv: a cane (rattan)	zribrouv: exercise book, copybook
trayv: examination question, title of essay, etc.	zrigaakv: squares for practising writing
trenqv: kind, type, sort, as in "nhi trenqv zir" "this kind of paper"	zritipv: model characters for practice of calligraphy
Tronqwraav: Cantonese	zriiv: monastery
trunqghukzryv: co-tenant	zrongfong(v): conditions, circumstances (see S. L. Wong's "Syllabary", p. 43)
wraanq-ngraakv: horizontal scroll or horizontal board with characters	zrongv: appeal to court, accusation
wraanqseoedrouv: cross-river ferry	zrynv: biography
	zynv: a turn, a turn round, a moment as in "daar go synv" "in a moment"

(m) Games and things used at games

bhatdoojhunqx, or zeoizaonrengv: heavy- based doll used to point out next drinker at drinking bouts	paauzreongv: fire-crackers
bhohx: ball (transliteration)	pheapraayv: playing cards (foreign)
chinshawx: swing	saarmraanqghayx, z(h)ukmraanqghayx: to play at blind man's buff
crawv: tally (in games)	shenqgwhuunntrouv: dice game on a chart of offices of all official ranks
fhunqzhanqx: kite	zaopruunnv, lreonnpruunnv: roulette
ghunqxae: doll	z(h)ukjrihxjranx: to play at catching
jinv, jinvzir: shuttlecock	z(h)ukkreyyv: to play chess
krawv: ball	zirjriwv: kite
mraahzeokv: Majong (but "chingao" "Chinese Dominoes" not modified; "gao" is in the middle rising tone)	zirpraayv: playing cards (usually said of native kind, to be distinguished from foreign kind)

(n) Professions, jobs, crafts, positions or ranks, tools, implements, etc., and familiar terms in crafts, business or professions

(i) Professions, jobs, crafts, positions or ranks

bhokzhaayx: a teacher, a tutor (who used to hit one on the head)	cheonqx: a substitute in examinations, hence "cearnq cheonqx" means "asking someone to do one's homework or examination"
bhonqbraanv: Inspector of police (a Hong- kong term)	cryhv: cook, chef
chaayx: policeman (old term, still used in Hongkong)	dhaamm-daamv (gea), or thiw-daamv (gea) porter, coolie, or hawker
cheahx-fhuuhx: chauffeur	

draai-bhaanrx: manager (a Hongkong term)	lreotshihx, zrongshihx: solicitor, barrister
draai-cheahx: Chief engineer (a Hongkong term)	mraebraanv: compradore (a Hongkong term)
draai-gaiv: purser (a Hongkong term)	mrukshihx: pastor
draaikarmv: temporarily employed women-servants at a wedding	mruk-zreongv: carpenter
Drou-ghaahx: Taoist	mruuix: maid, slave-girl
fortrawv: cook (a Hongkong term)	ngrrzrokv: undertaker
ghannbhaanrx: retainers, followers	prohnhahx: amah
griuv-fhuuhx: (sedan) chair-coolie	shihgwhuuhx: (Buddhist) nun
gwhayx: a procurer	searzirv: clerk
gwhuulhei: coolie (transliteration)	shaanqi-ghaahx: businessmen
gwuumghunqx, gwuumghunqxtrawv: foreman	shihfruvv: master (of a craft)
jhihshanqx: doctor	siofraanv: hawker, trader
jreahmruunnv: temporarily employed male- servants at a wedding	sritrawv: master, boss
jri-bhaanrx: Assistant-Manager (a Hong- kong term)	trongwhuunn(x): male-servants at cere- monious occasions
jri-cheahx: assistant-engineer (a Hongkong term)	trowdraiv: apprentice
jri-gaiv: assistant purser (a Hongkong term)	wraav-ghaahx: painter
Jryh-ghaahx: Confucianist	wrohsreongv: (Buddhist) monk
lhoughaahx: a spiv, an opportunist	xraushaanqx: boy-servant
iraapsaap-bhonqx: sanitary inspector (a Hongkong term)	xrokshaanqx: pupil, student
	zhynn(x)mruunghaahx: specialist
	zrynrinnv-mruuix: young woman-servant
	zrynrinnv-zae: boy-servant
	zyrfaanv: cook (female)
	zyrjranv: master
	zyzok-ghaahx: writer

(ii) Tools, implements, etc.

co(v): file, rarely modified. <i>N.B.</i> It is in the middle level tone. Modified according to S. L. Wong's "Syllabary", p. 3, cf. "geoi" or "geo" "a saw", unmodified, again a middle level tone	lrohghaanqx: a compass
creoyv: hammer	lrohshihxmhayx, lrohshihxphayx: a screw- driver
dheanqx: nail	lrohshihxzynv: a cork-screw
fuurtrawv: axe	mrov: a hand-mill
jheoyx: awl	praawv: a plane
krimmv: tongs, pliers	tranqpraayzheahx: shield (rattan)
	zhunqxmav: a pounding arrangement worked by standing on one end of it
	zrokv: a chisel, a gouge

(iii) Familiar terms in business, craft or profession

fhaahmraarv-zri: trade numerals	poutrawv: shop
ghaahjrungv(gea): home-made thing(s)	seilruk, seilrukgeov: the four-six style of parallel prose
ghunqshihx: a company	Trunqrenq-paav: scholars who follow the Tongcherng school (桐城派)
gwuurdhunqx: a share holder	Xonxrok-paav: Ching scholars who fol- lowed the style of Hann writers
gwuurfranv: shares	xraay-ghammx: commission for getting one a flat, house, etc.
jreongxronqv: foreign firm	xronqghaahx: expert in a trade or pro- fession
jrinngrannv: cash	xronqv: firm, company
jrungv(-ngrann): commission	zhynnrxmruunnv: expert
phinn(x)mruunnv, as in "zrou phinnx- ruunnv shaanqi gea" or "zao phinnx- ruunnv gea": dealing in undesirable business, or in something which contra- venes the law	

II. CLASSIFIERS AND ADJECTIVES

(a) *Classifiers*

jhat mreiv coi: a dish
 jhat ngraarnv dheanqx: a nail
 jhat ngraarnv zhamm: a needle

jhat wraiv jrannxaak: a guest (spoken
 politely)

(b) *Adjectives*

Most of the adjectives or adjectival phrases in the modified tones which I have noted are of the descriptive kind, but there are also a few examples of numerals and adjectives describing shapes pronounced in the modified tones.

(i) *Descriptive adjectives*

bhat-thunqx: unreasonable, unintelligent
 brok-preyv: touchy, over-sensitive
 caojreongv: ugly
 ceonggokv: slanting, like an angle
 chat-chat-baatv: almost complete
 crann-xirn-nraamv: long winded, boring,
 (originally the name of a Cantonese
 man)
 creonqbaaannx-(cheahx): permanently
 hired rickshaw
 creonq-fhonqx: rectangular, oblong
 creonq-trunqv (mrar): long (stockings)
 dhaann-iriu: flimsy make
 dhaannx: single
 dhenqfhonqx: square
 dhitzmhannx: very spoiled, going into a
 huff easily
 drai-jriv: second
 drai-mreex: the last
 drai shaammx: third
 driudriuv-feng: dangling
 farn-xrunqv, seoe-xrunqv: pink
 fhaah-braakv (trawfaat): grey (hair)
 fhonqgaakv (brouv): squared (exercise
 book)
 fhuunn-triuv (mrin): wide strip (noodles)
 fhuuyx: grey
 gaanxronqv (brouv): ruled (exercise book)
 gaongraahv: scalloped (edge)
 gwhuuhneonqx-geokv: a slope seen side-
 ways from ground level
 jarnjratv: to be a recluse, to retire
 jhiwx: one, first
 jrao-iriu: to have knowledge or learning
 kaalaav: double or divided stake; a double
 entendre, something between prongs of
 angle or in the space between two things
 laaimraawx: cheating
 lhanqx(zae): a mere boy, a little boy

lraap-lraapv leng: bright, glistening
 lrapv-gam-lyrn: very disorderly
 lreormgxhoix: two-ply (wool), ambiguous
 lroodraaiv: old, aged
 lroylrouv: foreign
 lyt-zhaayx: behaving like a miser
 mhaah-trawv: close together, as in "mhaah-
 trawv gam xoo" "in very close friend-
 ship"
 mraahmraahvdriv: so so, to be lenient
 mrenq-ghunqx: famous (as a doctor)
 mroo-wronqv-gwuurn: ungovernable, too
 independent
 mvowlraaiv: irresponsible
 mrvh cir-jreongv: not proper in appearance,
 not doing the right thing
 mrvh-shaamm mrvh-seiv: unreliable, not
 orthodox, etc.
 nghaammx: correct, right
 ngokjreahx: nasty, like a bully
 ngroixronqv: not well-versed in the
 business
 sai sheanqx: small-voiced, low voiced (con-
 trast "draai sheanq" "loud", unmodi-
 fied)
 shaamm-chaahx (lrouxao) = 3 pronged
 (road), a fork (road)
 shaammgok-fruuhv: triangle, like a triangle
 shaammgrin-trawv: 3 piece suit
 shaamm-xhoix: 3 ply (wool)
 shapshapshengshenqx: miscellaneous
 shayzhonqx: Western style (of clothes)
 shaumreex: the last, in the end
 sheonq-jripv: double blades, double set of
 propellers, etc.
 sheonq-iriu: firm and strong make
 sheonq-shenqx: initial consonant repeated
 (in literary composition)
 sheonq-tokv: double row of petals

sheonq-xokv: double-shelled
 sheonqx: double
 shiwocheanqx: enamelled
 sifhonqx: square
 srihpaaix: fashionable, more often said of a
 person, with a slight sense of ridicule
 srihxhenqx: fashionable, more often said of
 things than of persons
 thoysshaanqx: born with certain abnormal
 or special features
 tronq-zhonqx: Chinese style (of clothes)

wraatrawv: cunning, to be an opportunist
 xoo-jrannsriv: kind, good-natured
 xoo-jreongv: good looking, beautiful
 xou-mruunv: to have a vice or a hobby
 xraushaanqx: young, youthful
 zhayxhunqx: (house) empty, uninhabited
 zhihghunqx: flimsy, not well made
 zhihzaawx: very vocal or talkative
 zorjhaawx: left-handed or left-footed
 zreong-ngraahv: ivory

(ii) *Adjectives and adjectival phrases connected with size, distance, etc.*

dhekgam-creonqx: very short
 dhok-gam-dhohx (or -dheohx): very little
 dhok-gam-jrymx: a very short distance,
 very near
 dhok-gam-nroiv: a short while
 dhok-gam-nroix: a very little while
 mroo-gee-brokv zhea: not very thin
 mroo-gee-creonqv zhea: not very long
 mroo-gee-crungv zhea: not very heavy
 mroo-gee-dhohx zhea: not very much
 mroo-gee-draaiv zhea: not very big
 mroo-gee-fuutv zhea: not very wide
 mroo-gee-gwaiv zhea: not very expensive
 mroo-gee-jritv zhea: not very hot
 mroo-gee-jryrnv zhea: not very far
 mroo-gee-nroiv zhea: not a long time at all
 mroo-gee-nroiv (or -nroix): after a little
 while

mroo-gee-nroix zhea: only a very short
 while
 xrai gam creonqv zaa: only so long (i.e.,
 not long)
 xrai gam creonqx zaa: only so very short
 xrai gam crungv zaa: only this weight (not
 heavier)
 xrai gam dhohx zaa: only so much (no
 more)
 xrai gam draaiv zaa: only so big (not
 bigger)
 xrai gam draaiv zaa: only so very small
 xrai gam fuutv zaa: only so wide (not wider)
 xrai gam kraov zaa: only so thick (not
 thicker)
 xrai gam zaakv zaa: only so wide, only
 this width, no wider

(iii) *Repetitive adjectives*

Repetition of an adjective is used to denote the sense "rather, a little, so so" if the modified tone occurs in the second syllable of the repetitive adjective. On the other hand if the modified tone occurs (apart from the effect of tone-sandhi) in the first syllable of such a repetitive adjective, then the meaning "very" is indicated instead.

braakbraakv-dreiv: rather white
 ceakceakv-dreiv: slightly painful
 chowchowx-dreiv: rather rough, rather un-
 polished, not specially prepared (meal
 for guest)
 creonqcreonqv-dreiv: rather long
 dho/dhohx-dreiv: rather many, rather
 much
 draaidraaiv-dreiv: rather big
 draamdraamv-dreiv: rather cool to one's
 friends, relatives, etc.
 dreondreonnv-dreiv: rather blunt, or stupid
 dryndrynv-dreiv: rather blunt (said of a
 knife)

dungdungv-dreiv: rather cold
 graugrauv-dreiv: rather old
 jritjritv-dreiv: rather hot, warm
 jryrnjryrnv-dreiv: rather far, rather soft
 laanlaanv-dreiv: rather soft (said of
 boiled or stewed meat), rather too ripe
 laaanglraamgv-dreiv: rather cold
 leonqleonqv-dreiv: rather cool
 lytlytv-dreiv: rather inferior in quality
 manmanv-dreiv: rather near the edge, near
 the end of one's resources
 mraahmraahv-dreiv: so so, lenient
 mruumruurnv-dreiv: rather full
 naatnaatv-dreiv: rather scalding

nrynmrymv-dreiv: slightly warm
qamqamv-dreiv: rather dark
saisaiv-dreiv: rather small
shanzshannx-dreiv: rather new
siusiuiv-dreiv: smiling(ly)
sratarav-dreiv: rather solid
traarmtraarmv-dreiv: not salt enough,
rather cool (to friends, relatives, etc.)
trimmtrimmv-dreiv: slightly sweet
wraarwraatv-dreiv: rather slippery, rather
smooth
xheonqxheonqx-dreiv: rather fragrant
xotxotv-dreiv: rather thirsty
xraanxxraanv-dreiv: not taken seriously
xrunqxrunqv-dreiv: rather red
zaakzaakv-dreiv: rather narrow
zrengzrengv-dreiv: rather quiet, quietly,
secretly, stealthily
zrukzruk-dreiv: rather vulgar, rather
muddy

baakvbaakjim: very or however mis-
chievous
braakvbraak: very or however white
brokvbrok: very or however thin
creonqvcreonq: very or however long
crumgvcrumg: very or however heavy
dhohxdhoh: very or however many, very
or however much
faaivfaai: very or however fast
fuutvfuut: very or however wide
ghowxghow: very or however tall, very or
however high
gwaanvgwaan-sruk: very or however inti-
mate, very or however used to
gwhonxgwhonq: very or however bright
gwruiivgwruii: very or however tired
jauvjausai: very or however fine (in thick-
ness)
jreavjrea: however late at night
jritvjrit: very or however hot
jrukvjrukarn: very or however anxious,
very or however impatient
jrynmjrym: very or however soft (to the
touch), very or however far
jrynmjrymsruk: very soft (to the touch)

III. VERBS

beemrinv: to honour or favour or encourage
chaaymruuyv: guessing at number of
fingers at drinking bout
chicheozynv: turning round and round, not
being able to stay quiet or still for a
moment
crenqjrynv, or nrenqjrynv: would rather

krannvkrannrek: very or however indus-
trious
lraanvlraan: very or however broken, very
or however well-cooked
lraarnvlarang: however cold
lrenqvirenqlrei: very clever, very intelli-
gent, however clever
lrokvlokre: putting in great effort, how-
ever much effort
lroovlroo: very or however old
lroovlroosrat: very or however honest
lytvlyt: very inferior in quality
mraanvmraan: very slow
nraanvnrann: however difficult
nrammvrann: very soft (to the touch
or to the teeth)
nreivnrei: very greasy
nroivnroi: however long a time
ngaanvngaan: very or however late
ngokvngokjreahx: very or however un-
reasonable, bullying
ngraangvngraang: very hard or stiff (to the
touch), however hard
qhonnxqhonnlrok: very or however happy
and contented
saivsai: very or however small
shannxshann: very or however new
shannxshannshinn: very or however fresh
shunqxshunqjrunq: in a very leisurely
manner
sratvsrat: very or however tight, very or
however full
srukvsruk: very or however well-cooked
traarmvtraamm: very or however insipid in
taste
trimmvrinn: very or however sweet
wraaivwraai: very or however bad
xotvxot: however thirsty
xrauvxraushaanqx: however young
xrunqvrunq: very or however red
zaakvzaak: very or however narrow
zengvzeng: exactly, right in position, how-
ever right in position
zhenqxzhenqsran: very or however well
and healthy
zrengvzreng: very or however quiet
zrivzrijrinn: very or however comfortable

cror jrytv: to be in confinement
daardhaanx: to blackmail
daarghaawx: to fight (with fists)
daarghunq: to be employed
daarkrynnv: to do Chinese boxing
deakghaanqx: to run away (after embezzle-
ment, etc.)

dhak-faatv: to have found the right
method
dhawx: to tout, to take notice of someone.
(It is used more often in the negative
"mrhdhawx" "not caring to speak with
someone, would not have anything to do
with someone")
faarmrinv: to become angry, to take
offence suddenly
fhaannxjrekv: to translate
gorgsiuv: to joke, to tell a funny story
jhimx cheonnx: to castrate, or to have been
castrated
jrawv-dhak (kreoe): to let him, allow him
(rural: craw-dhak kreoe)
jrawxrohv: to go on a launch picnic
khenqgraiv: to have a chat
kwhaahxxao: to boast
lhaay(x)cear: to make average, to even
things out
lhiwx-jrann: to run away from responsi-
bility, the law, etc.
lholhozynv: to hang about, clinging to
someone, refusing to leave someone.
lraanv-lheak, lraanv-serng: behaving as
if one were very grand
mheahx: to carry child on one's back
mrh-kheanqx: not at all afraid, not caring
at all
mrh-zhihx: I don't know, as in "mrh-zhihx
xrai mrh xrai nhe", "I don't know
whether it is or not"
naogaiv: to use cunning or tricks on
another
nraammrrohv: to say prayers, to chant
suras (transliteration)
ngaighaawx: to quarrel
paakthohx: to go courting (modern slang)
phenqx mreang: to challenge someone to
the utmost, to risk one's life in competition

seornj-jrytv: to enjoy the view of the full
moon
seornj-mrinv: to honour one
shazfhoix: to end, to make an end of it.
sreornj-mruunnv: to go to the house of
patients, etc. (said of doctors, and other
professional men)
theoytongv: to make excuses, to be luke-
warm in response
warn-dhenqx: to deceive, to take advantage
of
wraannv: to play, to amuse oneself, cf. same
verb in Mandarin, which takes the suffix
"erl". Also in German "spielen" "to
play" is capable of taking a diminutive
suffix, as in "Ermacht sich ein
Spielchen"
wraannvwraannv xraarv: not doing one's
work seriously
wraarnv: to condole
wruuy-wraav: to make a reply, to report
back
xeoi-dreangv: to go abroad, to tour about
xhaayx: to provoke (metaphorical use of
the verb "to touch slightly")
xhawx: to fall in love with someone, often
used in the negative sense "mrh xhawx"
"not caring for someone, not responding
to another's love"
xraanqxraanqv: to walk (nursery talk, cf.
walkie, walkie)
zao-lrouv: to run away (owing to insol-
vency), to elope
zim(jrann)gwhonqx: to enjoy privileges
with someone, to take advantage of some-
one's generosity
zrek-jratv: to be on day duty
zrek-jreav: to be on night duty

IV. ADVERBS AND ADVERBIAL PHRASES

(a) Repetitive adverbs

Some adverbs, or rather adverbial compounds, are formed by repetition
of an adjective, and modification of tones in these cases generally occurs in
the second syllable of the phrase (in the case of high falling tones, the
first as well as the second element of the repetition is changed to high level
since tone-sandhi operates in the first).

chohchohx: in the beginning
ghongghonqx: just, only just now
lreoklreokv: slightly, in outline

mraanmraanv, mraanmraanx: slowly (a
polite phrase, said when one has finished
one's meal while others are still eating)

mraanmraanv (xraanq), mraanmraanx (xraanq): (walk) slowly (a polite phrase, said by a host to his departing guests)
 nroi-roiv, nroi-bhat-nroi, nroi-mrh-nroi: now and then, at intervals
 nghaamxngghaamx: just, only just now

(b) *Adverbial compounds or phrases (not formed by repetition)*

bhatsramv: not very much, signifying lack of enthusiasm for something
 buunjreav: at midnight
 chaahmrhdhohx: nearly, almost
 chanvshannx: personally, in person
 cheotnriinv: next year
 creoybrinv: either way, as you please, any way one likes, not deliberately, not formally
 crinnriinv: year before last
 crunq-zhunqx: secretly, behind the scene
 dhonq-jriinv: naturally
 dhonq-mriinv: face to face, to someone's face
 douzynthrav: on the contrary
 draaighaahx: mutually, altogether
 draaijreokv: probably, about
 draaikoiv: probably
 draamjratv: days with little business
 drouv: thereabouts, as in "baat srenq drouv" "about 80%"
 fhatjringhaanx: suddenly
 fran-ngroiv: especially
 gaam-ngraangv: forcibly
 gam sreongxraav: thereabouts
 garmjreongv: thus, in this manner
 ghammriinv: this year
 gorzansrihv: at that time
 graunriinv: last year
 jrea-mraarnv: at night
 jeok-mrokv: about, approximately
 jhatcrayv: altogether, at the same time
 jhatgojrannv, jhatgo jrannx: all alone, all by oneself
 jhatreotv: all without exception
 jhatmreiv: intensely, persistently, with undivided attention
 jhatzranghaanx, jhatzranv: one moment, in a moment
 jrat-trawv: during the day, daytime
 jrat-zhunqx: during the day, daily
 jrishaamnjrytv: around February and March
 lraebaaillrukmaarnv: Saturday night
 leormgfranv: you and me, mutually
 leormgghaahx: mutually
 leormg-ghunqprohv: husband and wife together

shanvshannx: newly, just acquired, produced, etc.
 trawtrawv: firstly, in the beginning, the first
 xheanqxheanqx, xreanqxheanqx: gently (in handling things)
 zrengzrengv: stealthily, secretly
 zrimzrimv: gradually, by degrees

mrvhfhonqx: never, as in "Kreoe mrv hfhonqx bhonq-xraar jrann gea" "He never helps anybody"
 mroo-geexrohv: not often, seldom
 mrov-jrenq-zhunqx: imperceptibly
 nhipraayv: recently, lately
 ngaanzaushammx: midday
 ngaay-mraarnv, ngaay-mraarnx: at dusk
 ngraangv-xrai: persistently, as long as; as in "Kreoe ngraangv-xrai garm zrou gea" "He would do that" and "Ngraangv-xrai nree mrv ghonnsip ngor, ngor zrau mrv ghonnsip nree" "As long as you don't interfere with me, I'll not interfere with you"
 ngroimriinv: on the outside
 phinnx, phinnxphinnx: deliberately, willfully, as in "Kreoe phinnx jiu garm zrou" "He would do that, of all things!"
 shihxraav: secretly, unknown to others
 shinngorpraayv: some time ago
 sioxrohv: seldom
 sreonbrinv: doing something incidentally, not going into any trouble at all
 sreongxraav: nearly, about to
 tengxxraarx: in a little while (also used as a connective "in case")
 thinn-mrunqx-gwhonqx: at dawn
 thunqx (xrai): all (is, are)
 trawshinnx, krawshinnx: just now
 xae shannxgranx, xae shannx-bhinnx: next to one, very near to one
 xaannasrihv: ordinarily, when nothing special happens
 xrai-garm-jiv: making merely the minimum effort in doing something
 xraunriinv: year after next
 zhaanqdhv: nearly, almost
 zhyrvadhanqx, drakdhanqx: deliberately, specially
 zorjrauv: thereabouts
 zreng-zhunqx: secretly, quietly, (doing or proposing something behind the back of others)
 zrigeex: by oneself, all by oneself
 zrokmraarnv: last night
 zrukjhatzrukjri(v): one by one, clearly, separately

V. INTERROGATIVES, INTERROGATIVE FINAL PARTICLES AND OTHER FINAL PARTICLES

(a) *Interrogatives*

bhingo(v): who?	gee jryrnv: how far?
bhinsy(v): where?	gee krarnv: how near?
dirmjreongv: how?	gee nraann(v): how difficult?
gee brokv: how thin?	gee nroi: how long (time)?
gee creonqv: how long (measure)?	gee ngraangv: how hard (stiff)?
gee curngv: how heavy?	geesrihv: when?
geedhohx: how many? how much?	gee xraov: how thick?
gee draiv: how big? how old?	mhatjrannv: who, what name?
gee faav: how quick? how fast?	mhatseoyv: who?
gee freyv: how fat?	mhijrearwraav: what did you say? how dare you!
gee fuutv: how wide?	mrv thunqx: do you mean to say ?
gee ghovx: how tall? how high?	qrohv: Oh, is that so?
gee gwai(v): how much (cost)? how expensive? (more frequently unmodified)	xraiv: Yes? (indicative of great surprise)

(b) *Interrogative final particles*

mheahx: ?, as in "Xrai mheahx" "Is that so?"	nhehx: ?, as in "Nree nhehx" "What about you?"
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(c) *Final particles*

braav-lhahx: as in "Nree xeoi braav-lhahx" "You had better go" (signifying persuasion)	leav: as in "Garmjreongv zrau xoo leav" "That would be all right!" (confidentially, it is my opinion that)
braav-lok: as in "ngror mrv seong trunq kreee paaksao; ngor crih zhek braav-lok" "I don't wish to co-operate (or work) with him. I'd better resign" (signifying final choice)	lhahx: as in "Mrh xoo lhahx" "Please don't"
geav: as in "xoo geav" "that's all right, that's not bad, I have no objection"	xraiv lhahx: as in "Ngor theanq-nree-wraa xraiv lha" "I'll obey you (do as you say) then!" (signifying a surrendering promise)
	zheahx: that's all, only

VI. CONNECTIVES

There are a few connectives employed for introducing dependent clauses:

geijriinv(v): since	tengzraarx nree gornq saai bee jrann theanq" "I won't tell you in case you (soon) broadcast it (lit. tell completely) to all people"
darnqxxraarx, tengxxraarx: in case (something happens a moment later) as in "Ngor mrv wraa bee nree zhiv,	

VII. FAMILIAR PHRASES WITH MODIFIED TONES

braighaa/hriox: Hard luck! Crumbs!	daarsearcraahv: to lose one's fiancé through his death
chicheazynv: constantly turning round, unsteady	daar sheongfhayx: to do the acrobatic stunt of kicking in the air
daarmhaahx-shaanqx: giving birth to twins	

diu jhinngwhayx: to be starved from cigarettes or opium	shaamm-zhiih-wrayv: (lit. three mast boat) a widow
gwae-bhat-ghaawx: extremely unsociable	shihmrowdraajreongv: putting on airs
gwaemrhzhiihx: no wonder, naturally, who doesn't know that!	xhaw-zry trawv: to watch very closely, jealously
gwaemrowgwaejreongv: putting on an ugly expression, making a funny face	xheoyx gam crow, bhaahx gam bai: very noisy, very rowdy
mhaah-phowx: to share a bed	xram-ghaah-whannx: May your whole family perish of a plague
mh gwaai-dhak lhahx: No wonder!	zaa-gaarxjix: pretend, make believe
ngraangv-dau-ngraangv: equally stubborn or equally matched	ziu braanv, ziu jreongv: do something ac- cording to a previous example or model
saar fhaahcheonqx: to play at quarrelling, said of husband and wife or lovers	ziu braanv zyr wuurn: pay back with same coin
saar mraarcrinndhowx: to make a show of one's efforts	zrou jreongv gea-zhea = only for show