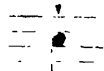
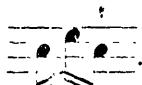


first and second of the *Court Dialect* are identical with the corresponding numbers in the Amoy. But the third tone of the Court dialect is identical with the fifth of the Amoy; the fourth of the former with the eighth of the latter; the fifth of the former with the third of the latter. Thus the third and fifth tones of these two dialects have interchanged modulations.

While there is such a resemblance between these two distant dialects (the Court and the Amoy), the neighbouring ones of Canton and Fuh Chau are very unlike to each other and to the intermediate Amoy.

A still more striking difference in intonation is to be found in the two conterminous districts of Chang Chau and Tsiuen Chau. The people of these two districts understand each other very well, the words being for the most part identical. Yet of the seven tones used, three are unlike in these adjoining districts. The first, second, third and seventh tones are identical in the two. But the Chang Chau fourth is identical with the Tsiuen Chau eighth, and the Chang Chau fifth and eighth are wholly unknown to the Tsiuen Chau. Their fifth

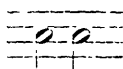
tone is not  but , and the eighth not 

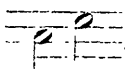
but . Of course the Tsiuen Chau fourth is not known to

them. A collection of all the various distinct modulations to be found in the eighteen provinces of China would doubtless be of great interest.

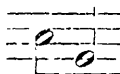
The difference in the modulation of the Fuh Chau, Amoy, Chang Chau and Canton tones is so great that a practised ear can determine which of these dialects is spoken on the deck of a vessel at such a distance that not a single articulation can be distinguished.

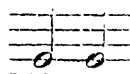
But there are also *composite* tones. Thus, a tone usually undergoes some modification when the word, of which it forms a constituent, is united with another word, to form a compound word of two syllables. Thus, "se" is "gauze" and "teng" is a lantern; but a gauze lantern is not pronounced


Se Teng.

but . So, again,

"teng chō," a "lantern stand," is not


Teng cho.

but 
Teng cho