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**The Phonology of Yunnanese Dialect
at Mae Salong Nok Sub-District, Mae Fah Luang District, Chiang Rai Province**

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Abstract

This research aimed to study and analyze the sound system of the Yunnanese dialect spoken among the Yunnan Chinese at Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai. The data in this study were collected from the interviews of three informants whose ages were over sixty years. Subsequently, the data were analyzed for the different consonant phonemes, vowel phonemes, and auditory phonetic methods. The finding showed that the Yunnanese dialect at Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai consisted of 20 consonant phonemes, 27 vowel phonemes, and 4 pitch phonemes excluding the unstressed sounds. Therefore, the writer focus on studying the phonology as a priority. In addition, it can be beneficial for the detailed study of the morphology, syntax, and other related fields of the Yunnanese dialect. Moreover, it will facilitate the study of other topics such as folklore, history, local culture, Chinese dialects, and Chinese language development.

Keywords: sound system, Yunnan Chinese, Mae Salongnok



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Introduction

In 1949, there were conflicts between the Communist Party and the Kuomintang Nationalist Army party. The Communist Party was able to gain the victory; consequently, China was under the rule of the communist regime. Due to the defeating situation, some parts of the Kuomintang Nationalist Army party eventually evacuated to Formosa Island, Taiwan while other parts of the Army Party deployed two troops in Yunnan. Later the two troops were defeated again and one part retreated south to Laos and Vietnam. The other part of the troop headed for the Shan State area of Myanmar and Thailand.

Ever since 1950, the Burmese government kept pushing the Kuomintang Nationalist troop out of the country, so the troop could not settle down in Burma. Some part of the troop started to immigrate into Thailand during 1950-1956, and later the Thai government permitted the refugee group to stay in the northern area of Thailand, Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai, and Mae Hong Son. Accordingly, Doi Mae Salong which is located in Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai is where a great number of Yunnan Chinese presently live and they still communicate in Yunnanese dialect as their specific language.

From the Ethnic Group Development Plan 2015-2017, it can be concluded that the Yunnan Chinese ethnic group is one of the 13 highland ethnic groups or who we call "hill tribe". They have had historic relations with Thai societies since the very past. They differ in many aspects, and they have their language, culture, and tradition. The population is clustered into the multicultural group aiming to conserve, develop and inherit their ancestral land and their ethnic identity to the future generation.

The Yunnan Chinese ethnic group or the Yunnan Chinese or the Chin Haw can be called by a variety of names. The Yunnan Chinese speak Yunnanese dialect which is considered to be in the group of Sino-Tibetan language family. At present, it is found that Yunnanese dialect is used in the northern and western provinces of Thailand such as Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, etc.

The research team found that the Yunnan Chinese people living on Doi Mae Salong are still using Yunnanese dialect in their communication. However, it might be because of the changing of their society and lifestyle, there is a decreasing number of the Yunnan Chinese



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objects were used in conducting the questioning. It was a specific method by giving out the list of words for the informant to cite one word at a time for 3-5 times for the researcher to imitate until the informant confirmed that the sound produced by the researcher was correct. Then the sound would be noted with IPA (The International Phonetic Alphabet) and also recorded in the machine. Finally, the conclusions and findings were reported in descriptive writing to present discussions and recommendations.

Findings on the phonology study of the Yunnanese dialect

From this phonology study of the Yunnanese dialect at Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai province, it was found that the phonology of the Yunnanese dialect consisted of the following detailed information of the consonant, vowel, and pitch phonemes.

1. Consonant phoneme

The consonant phonemes of the Yunnanese dialect in this area consist of 20 phonemes including words without initial sounds. In addition, there are 5 types of manners of articulations which consist of plosive, affricate, fricative, nasal, and lateral. The properties and places of articulations of these consonant phonemes are as follows:

<p>ρ 八白包病笔 $pA^{312}, p\text{ə}^{312},$ $pA\text{o}^{44},$ $pi\eta^{35}, pi^{312}$</p>	<p>p^h 爬普派皮品 $p^hA^{312}, p^hu^{42},$ $p^hAi^{35}, p^hI^{312},$ $p^hi\eta^{35}$</p>	<p>m 米木明梦 $mi^{42}, mu^{312},$ $mi\eta^{312},$ $mo\eta^{35}$</p>	<p>f 夫飞饭胡虎 $fu^{44}, fei^{44}, fa\eta^{35},$ fu^{312}, fu^{42}</p>	<p>v 问纹蚊闻温 $vu\text{ə}\eta^{312}, vu\text{ə}\eta^{312},$ $vu\text{ə}\eta^{312},$ $vu\text{ə}\eta^{312}, u\text{ə}\eta^{44}$</p>
<p>t 得爹都胆东 $t\text{ə}^{312}, tie^{44},$ $tu^{44},$ $ta\eta^{42}, to\eta^{44}$</p>	<p>t^h 特土糖天同 $t^h\text{ə}^{312}, t^hu^{42},$ $t^ha\eta^{312},$ $t^hi\eta^{44}, t^ho\eta^{312}$</p>	<p>n 努女脑年业 $nu^{42}, ni^{42},$ $nA\text{o}^{42},$ $ni\eta^{312}, nie^{312}$</p>	<p>l 六绿老连 $lu^{312}, lu^{312}, lA\text{o}^{42},$ $li\eta^{312}$</p>	



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ts 资猪摘贼作 ts^h 词茶错抽船 s 事书三锁顺 z 日热肉让软
 tsɿ⁴⁴, tsu⁴⁴, ts^hɿ³¹², ts^hA³¹², sɿ³⁵, su⁴⁴, saŋ⁴⁴, zɿ³¹², zə³¹²,
 tsə³¹², ts^hio³⁵, sio⁴², zu³¹²,
 tsei³¹², tsio³¹² ts^həu⁴⁴, suəŋ³⁵ zaŋ³⁵, zuaŋ⁴²
 ts^huaŋ³¹²,
 tɕ 九菊静间脚 tɕ^h 七且轻雀全 ɕ 习学形响兄
 tɕiəu⁴², tɕ^hɿ³¹², tɕ^hie³¹², ɕɿ³¹², ɕio³¹²,
 tɕiəu³¹², tɕiŋ³¹², tɕ^hiŋ⁴⁴, ɕiŋ³¹²,
 tɕiŋ⁴⁴, tɕio³¹², tɕ^hio³¹², ɕiaŋ⁴², ɕioŋ⁴⁴
 tɕ^hiŋ³¹²,
 k 高古界虹括 k^h 开苦快去 x 河鞋好灰欢
 kA⁴⁴, ku⁴², k^hai⁴⁴, k^hu⁴², xo³¹², xai³¹²,
 kai³⁵, k^huai³⁵, xA⁴²,
 kaŋ³⁵, kuA³¹² k^hə³⁵, k^h aŋ³⁵ xuei⁴⁴, xuaŋ⁴⁴
 Ø 阿熬安王硬云用一药月
 A⁴², Ao³¹², aŋ⁴⁴, uaŋ³¹², əŋ³⁵, ioŋ³⁵, l³¹², io³¹², ie³¹²

Description

- 1) The nasal [m]: rounded lips with strong fricative
- 2) The teeth position of the fricative [f] goes further back with rather a strong fricative sound.
- 3) The nasal sound [n] if glided with the initial [i], the sound [n] will become [ŋ], [n] and [ŋ] can be used alternatively. The informant, Hu Guangshu (胡光曙), can be pronounced mainly the sound of [n]
- 4) Some of the palatal sounds [x], when pronounced, the tongue position is near the uvula, and there is a strong fricative sound.



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2. The vowel phoneme

There are 27 vowel phonemes found in the Yunnanese dialect at Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai province as follows:

ɿ 紫知词池私事

tsɿ⁴², tsɿ⁴⁴, ts^hɿ³¹², ts^hɿ³¹²,
sɿ⁴⁴, sɿ³⁵

A 八爬拿茶沙螳

pA³¹², phA³¹², nA³¹², ts^hA³¹²,
sA⁴⁴, tsA³¹²

ə 特百墨肋吓去

t^hə³¹², pə³¹², mə³¹², lə³¹²,
xə³¹², khə³⁵

o 歌盒磨饿火初

ko⁴⁴, xo³¹², mo³¹², o³⁵, xo⁴²

ai 败排鞋亩矮

pai³⁵, p^hai³¹², xai³¹², lai⁴⁴, ai⁴²

Ao 包跑脑老抄敲

pAo⁴⁴, p^hAo³¹², nAo⁴², lAo⁴²,
ts^hAo⁴⁴,
k^hAo⁴⁴

ɿ 笔密希女居闽

pl³¹², ml³¹², ɬ⁴⁴, nl⁴², tɬ⁴⁴,
ml³¹²

iA 家洽跨下牙压

tɬiA⁴⁴, tɬ^hiA³¹², tɬ^hiA³⁵, ɬiA³⁵,
iA³¹², iA³¹²

ie 灭月蝙蝠梨觉尼

mie³¹², ie³¹², pie³¹², lie³¹²,
tɬie³¹², nie³¹²

io 作若学雀勺药

tsio³¹², zio³¹², ɬio³¹², tɬhio³¹²,
sio³¹², io³¹²

iAo 表吊聊巧要猫

piAo⁴², tiAo³⁵, liAo³¹²,
tɬ^hiAo⁴², iAo³⁵, miAo⁴⁴

u 布出六橘握肉

pu³⁵, ts^hu³¹², lu³¹², tsu³¹², u³¹²,
zu³¹²

uA 抓刷刮跨花瓦

tsuA⁴⁴, suA³¹², kuA³¹², k^huA³⁵,
xuA⁴⁴, uA⁴²

uo 我

uo⁴⁴

uai 衰怪筷怀歪果 (雪~)

suai⁴⁴, kuai³⁵, k^huai³⁵, xuai³¹²,
uai⁴⁴, kuai³¹²



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aŋ 班南山胖唐虹

paŋ⁴⁴, naŋ³¹², tsanŋ⁴⁴,
p^hanŋ³⁵, thanŋ³¹²,
kaŋ³⁵

ei 杯赔臂飞美贼

pei⁴⁴, p^hei³¹², pei³⁵, fei⁴⁴, mei⁴²,
tsei³¹²

əu 豆后走口丑仇 (姓)

təu³⁵, xəu³⁵, tsəu⁴², k^həu⁴²,
ts^həu⁴², ts^həu³¹²

əŋ 门分灯冷馋硬

mənŋ³¹², fənŋ⁴⁴, tənŋ⁴⁴,
lənŋ⁴², ts^hənŋ⁴², ənŋ³⁵

oŋ 东送中吞蛻

toŋ⁴⁴, soŋ³⁵, tsoŋ⁴⁴, t^hoŋ⁴⁴,
t^hoŋ³⁵

iaŋ 娘江墙羊祥臧

niaŋ³¹², tɕiaŋ⁴⁴, tɕ^hiaŋ³¹²,
iaŋ³¹², ɕiaŋ³¹²,
niaŋ³⁵

iəu 牛流酒球秀油菊育

niəu³¹², liəu³¹², tɕiəu⁴², tɕ^hiəu⁴², ɕiəu³⁵, iəu³¹², tsiəu³¹²,
iəu³¹²

iŋ 近请边年云园

tɕiŋ³⁵, tɕ^hiŋ⁴², piŋ⁴⁴, niŋ³¹²,
iŋ³¹², iŋ³¹²

ioŋ 穷兄凶永用

tɕioŋ³¹², ɕioŋ⁴⁴, ɕioŋ⁴⁴,
ioŋ⁴², ioŋ³⁵

uaŋ 短玩宽王双光

tuaŋ⁴², uaŋ³¹², k^huaŋ⁴⁴, uaŋ³¹²,
suaŋ⁴⁴,
kuaŋ⁴⁴

uei 吕内回对吹翠

luei³¹², nuei³⁵, xuei³¹²,
tuei³⁵, ts^huei⁴⁴,
ts^huei³⁵

uənŋ 问嫩论春顺

vuənŋ³¹², nuənŋ³⁵, luənŋ³¹²,
ts^huənŋ⁴⁴, suənŋ³⁵

Description

1) The tongue position of this vowel phoneme [A] is rather lower than the normal position.

2) These vowel phonemes [aŋ] [iaŋ] [uaŋ]: when they are produced, the tongue positions are changed.

3) In the final [əŋ] of some sounds: the tongue position moves rather to the front. It is between [n] and [ŋ].



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4) The vowel phoneme [ə] of [uəŋ] in this group (臻摄) the tongue position moves to the front, and the sound produced is short and unstressed.

5) When the vowel phoneme [i] is produced, the tongue position is rather low.

6) When the vowel phoneme [i] of [ai] [uai] [ei] [uei], the tongue position is rather low.

7) When the vowel phoneme [i] is in [iu], the tongue position is rather high, and the lips are rounded.

3. The pitch phoneme

The pitch phoneme in the Yunnanese dialect

The pitch phoneme 1 (阴平) mid-high [44] as in 东 [toŋ⁴⁴], 该 [kai⁴⁴], 灯 [təŋ⁴⁴], 风 [foŋ⁴⁴], 天 [t^hiŋ⁴⁴], 春 [ts^huəŋ⁴⁴].

The pitch phoneme 2 (阳平) mid- rising [312] as in 门 [mən³¹²], 龙 [loŋ³¹²], 节 [tɕie³¹²], 哭 [k^hu³¹²], 六 [lu³¹²], 毒 [tu³¹²].

The pitch phoneme 3 (上声) mid-high falling [42] as in 懂 [toŋ⁴²], 草 [ts^hao⁴²], 买 [mai⁴²], 老 [lao⁴²], 五 [u⁴²], 有 [iəu⁴²].

The pitch phoneme 4 (去声) mid- rising [35] as in 动 [toŋ³⁵], 罪 [tsuei³⁵], 近 [tɕin³⁵], 四 [sɿ³⁵], 去 [k^hə³⁵], 硬 [əŋ³⁵].

Description

1) In pitch phoneme 2, the pitch falls a little before going up. The pitch changes to [312].

4. The mixing between the consonant phoneme and the vowel phoneme

The mixing between the consonant phoneme and the vowel phoneme of the Yunnanese dialect of the Feng Qing accent at Mae Salong Nok subdistrict of Mae Fah Luang district in Chiang Rai province is concluded according to this table. The symbol “+” indicates the possibility to mix between the consonant phoneme and the vowel phoneme. However,



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in the blank space in the table, there is no “+” signal, which infers that there cannot be any mixing.

Table 1 shows the mixing between the consonant phoneme and the vowel phoneme (声韵配合表)

Place of articulation (发音部位)	Consonant phoneme (声母)	unrounded (开口呼)	Spread (齐齿呼)	rounded (合口呼)	Spread + rounded (撮口呼)
Bilabial (双唇音)	[p][p ^h][m]	+	+	+	
Labiodental (唇齿音)	[f]	+		+	
	[v]			+	
Alveolar (舌尖中音)	[t][t ^h]	+	+	+	
	[n][l]	+	+	+	
Retroflex (舌尖前音)	[ts][ts ^h][s][z]	+	+	+	
Palato-Alveolar (舌面前音)	[tʃ][tʃ ^h][ʃ]		+		
Velar (舌根音)	[k][k ^h][x]	+		+	
Words without initial consonant (零声母)	[∅]	+	+	+	

description

1) The vowel phonemes in the Yunnanese dialect do not have all 4 levels but only in the Linchang dialect. The vowel sounds do not occur to all 4 vowels. There appears only an unrounded vowel sound, a spread vowel sound, and a rounded vowel sound.



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2) The consonant group [p] [p^h] [m] can be produced with a spread vowel sound and a rounded vowel sound. However, a rounded vowel sound can be mixed to only the vowel [u].

3) The consonant [f] can mix with an unrounded vowel sound, a rounded vowel sound but cannot mix with a spread vowel sound.

4) The consonant [v] can mix with a rounded vowel sound.

5) The consonant [t] [t^h] can mix with an unrounded vowel sound, a spread vowel sound, and a rounded vowel sound.

6) The consonant [n] [l] can mix with an unrounded vowel sound, a spread vowel sound, and a rounded vowel sound.

7) The consonant group [ts] [ts^h] [s] [z] can mix with an unrounded vowel sound, a spread vowel sound, and a rounded vowel sound.

8) The consonant group [tʂ] [tʂ^h] [ʂ] can mix with only a spread vowel sound.

9) The consonant group [k] [k^h] [x] can mix with only an unrounded vowel sound and a rounded vowel sound.

10) The consonant [∅] can mix with an unrounded vowel sound, a spread vowel sound, and a rounded vowel sound.

5. The sound change in the two-syllable phoneme (两字组连读变调)

The sound change in two-syllable phonemes in the Yunnanese dialect has the patterns according to the table below. On the left-hand column are the pitches of the initial syllables and on the upper row are the sounds of the final syllables. In the first row of the table, sounds are produced continuously. Two groups have different sound changes. The symbol “.....” is used for the sound change type as shown in the table.



Table 2 shows the sound change of the two-syllable group of words in the Yunnan Chinese (云南方言两字组连读变调)

Final consonant (后字) Initial consonant (前字)	pitch1 (阴平) 44	pitch2 (阳平) 312	pitch3 (上声) 42	pitch4 (去声) 35
pitch1 (阴平) 44			44 45	
pitch2 (阳平) 312		312 44 312 35	312 45 312 44	
pitch3 (上声) 42	45 44	45 312	45 45	45 35
pitch4 (去声) 35			35 45 45 35	35 35 35 312

6. The sound change effect of a two-syllable group of words. (连读变调特点)

The sound change sometimes occurs when producing a two-syllable group of words. Therefore, it is called the sound change of a two-syllable group of words in the Yunnanese dialect. There are three types: 1. There is no sound change of the initial syllable, but a sound change of the final syllable. 2. There is a sound change of the initial syllable, but no sound change of the final syllable. 3. There are sound changes in both the initial and final syllables.

6.1 The initial syllable of pitch 1

1) There is no sound change on the initial syllable, but there is a sound change on the final syllable.



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Pitch 1+ Pitch 3: 44 + 42 → 44 + 45

工厂 [koŋ⁴⁴ts^haŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 身体 [səŋ⁴⁴t^hi⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 乡长 [ɕiaŋ⁴⁴tsaŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 天井 [t^hiŋ⁴⁴tɕiŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 孙女 [suəŋ⁴⁴ni⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 公里 [koŋ⁴⁴li⁴²⁻⁴⁵]

6.2 The initial syllable of pitch 2

1) There is no sound change on the initial syllable, but there is a sound change on the final syllable.

Pitch 2+ Pitch 2: 312 + 312 → 312 + 44

眉毛 [mei³¹²mɑo³¹²⁻⁴⁴] 头发 [t^həu³¹²fɑ³¹²⁻⁴⁴] 骨头 [ku³¹²t^həu³¹²⁻⁴⁴]
 石头 [s^ɿ³¹²t^həu³¹²⁻⁴⁴]

Pitch 2+ Pitch 2: 312 + 312 → 312 + 35

越剧 [ie³¹²tɕi³¹²⁻³⁵]

Pitch 2+ Pitch 3: 312 + 42 → 312 + 45

牙齿 [iɑ³¹²tɕi⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 门口 [məŋ³¹²k^həu⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 团长 [t^huaŋ³¹²tsaŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 长短 [tsaŋ³¹²tuaŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 牛奶 [niəu³¹²nai⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 朋友 [p^hoŋ³¹²iəu⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 黑板 [xə³¹²paŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 缺点 [tɕ^hie³¹²tiŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 发火 [fɑ³¹²xo⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 发展 [fɑ³¹²tsaŋ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 墨水 [mə³¹²suei⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 石板 [s^ɿ³¹²t^həu⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 谷雨 [ku³¹²li⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 黑马 [xə³¹²mɑ⁴²⁻⁴⁵] 物理 [u³¹²li⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
 十五 [s^ɿ³¹²u⁴²⁻⁴⁵]

Pitch 2+ Pitch 3: 312 + 42 → 312 + 44

日子 [z^ɿ³¹²ts^ɿ⁴²⁻⁴⁴]



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6.3 The initial syllable of pitch 3

1) There is no sound change on the initial syllable, but there is a sound change on the final syllable.

Pitch 3+ Pitch 1: 42 + 44 → 45 + 44

火车 [xo ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ ts ^h ə ⁴⁴]	点心 [tiŋ ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ ɕiŋ ⁴⁴]	比方 [pi ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ faŋ ⁴⁴]
打针 [tA ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ tsəŋ ⁴⁴]	老师 [lA ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ sɿ ⁴⁴]	尾巴 [uei ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ pA ⁴⁴]

Pitch 3+ Pitch 2: 42 + 312 → 45 + 312

水池 [suei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ts ^h ɿ ³¹²]	草鞋 [ts ^h A ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ xai ³¹²]	倒霉 [tA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ mei ³¹²]
检查 [tɕiŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ts ^h A ³¹²]	码头 [mA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ t ^h əu ³¹²]	老婆 [lA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ p ^h o ³¹²]
粉笔 [fəŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ pi ³¹²]	赌博 [tu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ p ^o ³¹²]	享福 [ɕiaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ fu ³¹²]
洗脚 [ɕi ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tɕio ³¹]	美国 [mei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ko ³¹²]	满足 [maŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tsu ³¹²]
体育 [ti ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ iu ³¹²]	转业 [tsuaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ie ³¹²]	礼物 [li ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ u ³¹²]
死活 [sɿ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ xo ³¹²]	伙食 [xo ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ sɿ ³¹²]	老实 [lA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ sɿ ³¹²]

Pitch 3+ Pitch 4: 42 + 35 → 45 + 35

水稻 [suei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tA ³⁵]	改造 [kai ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tsA ³⁵]	水库 [suei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ k ^h u ³⁵]
还带 [xai ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tai ³⁵]	写信 [ɕie ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ɕiŋ ³⁵]	比赛 [pi ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ sai ³⁵]
满意 [maŋ ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ i ³⁵]	买票 [mai ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ p ^h iA ³⁵]	手艺 [səu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ i ³⁵]
古代 [ku ⁴⁴⁻⁴⁵ tai ³⁵]	写字 [ɕie ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ sɿ ³⁵]	准备 [tsuəŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ pei ³⁵]
午饭 [u ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ faŋ ³⁵]	马路 [mA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ lu ³⁵]	

2) There are sound changes both in the initial and final syllables.

Pitch 3+ Pitch 3: 42 + 42 → 45 + 45



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手表 [səu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ piA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	厂长 [tʃhɑŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ tsaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	火腿 [x ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ t ^h uei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
水果 [suei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ ko ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	老虎 [lA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ fu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	老板 [lA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ paŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
起码 [tʃi ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ mA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	管理 [kuaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ li ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	养老 [iA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵ lA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]

6.4 The initial syllable of pitch 4

1) There is no sound change on the initial syllable, but there is a sound change on the final syllable.

Pitch 4+ Pitch 3: 35 + 42 → 35 + 45

动手 [toŋ ³⁵ səu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	市长 [s ³⁵ tsaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	报纸 [pA ³⁵ tsɿ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
政府 [tsəŋ ³⁵ fu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	放火 [faŋ ³⁵ xo ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	进口 [tʃiŋ ³⁵ k ^h əu ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
代表 [tai ³⁵ piA ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	字典 [tsɿ ³⁵ tiŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	县长 [ʃiŋ ³⁵ tsaŋ ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
大腿 [tA ³⁵ t ^h uei ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	送礼 [soŋ ³⁵ li ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	跳舞 [t ^h iA ³⁵ u ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]
大雨 [tA ³⁵ i ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	糯米 [no ³⁵ mi ⁴²⁻⁴⁵]	

2) There is a sound change on the initial syllable, and there is a sound change on the final syllable.

Pitch 4+ Pitch 3: 35 + 42 → 45 + 35

远近 [iŋ³⁵⁻⁴⁵tʃiŋ⁴²⁻³⁵]

7. The continuous sound change (glide)

A gliding sound normally is a phenomenon that two syllables combine into one syllable. In the Yunnanese dialect, sometimes two syllables are read as one continuous syllable, but it is rare. The glided consonant is the same as the following initial consonant, or the preceding vowel is the same as the following vowel. Besides, mostly the glided consonant is the same as the preceding consonant, and it is rare in the case that the glided consonant is the same as the following consonant. For example,

