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Also Whereig fetches the world top most tourist spots, their locations and other details about them. The USA 50 States and their counties and cities have been provided on our site with every detail that one should want to know about them. All the aspects of the Map of the USA like geographical, and political have been covered. Every Student visiting our site, has the privilege to download Location Maps of World Countries, Cities & Towns at free of cost and utilize it for your educational purpose. Stay tuned to Whereig.Com for Geographical and Political information about Continents, World Countries and their Capitals, Major Cities and Towns. Home>Asia Map> Where is Thailand Location Map of Thailand Where is Thailand located on the world map? The given Thailand location map shows that Thailand is located in the South-east Asia. Thailand map also shows that it shares its international boundaries with Laos in the east, Cambodia in the south-east, Malaysia in the south, and Myanmar (Burma) in the west. Besides, in the south, it has coastline along the Gulf of Thailand and in the south-west Andaman Sea. The climate type of Thailand is tropical with monsoons characteristics.Bangkok is the capital city of Thailand; it is also the largest and focal point of commercial, industrial, and cultural activities. The government type of Thailand is currently a constitutional monarchy; wherein a hereditary monarch is head of state and the Prime Minister is the head of government. However, the judiciary is independent of the executive and the legislative branches.The economy of the country is greatly flourishing with the growth of services, industrialization along with agriculture produce. Major goods that Thailand exports are Thai rice, textiles, rubber, footwear, fishery products, jewellery, computers, cars, and electrical appliances. Among these exports, Thailand rice is world famous and hence Thailand is the world's no.1 exporter of rice. In addition, Thailand tourism is also growing especially tourism Prostitution in Thailand and sex tourism in Thailand has some percentage in total GDP of the country. Above all, sex tourism in Thailand is a de facto part of the economy. ,the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit.117,937 active editors 7,001,149 articles in EnglishThe English-language Wikipedia thanks its contributors for creating more than seven million articles! Learn how you can take part in the encyclopedia's continued improvement.GL Mk.II transmitter vanRadar, Gun Laying, MarkI, or GL Mk.I for short, was an early World WarII radar system developed by the British Army to provide information for anti-aircraft artillery. There were two upgrades, GL/EF (elevation finder) and GL Mk.II (pictured), both improving the ability to determine a target's bearing and elevation. GL refers to the radar's ability to direct the guns onto a target, known as gun laying. The first GL sets were developed in 1936 using separate transmitters and receivers mounted on gun carriages. Several were captured in 1940, leading the Germans to believe falsely that British radar was much less advanced than theirs. The GL/EF attachment provided bearing and elevation measurements accurate to about a degree: this caused the number of rounds needed to destroy an aircraft to fall to 4,100, a tenfold improvement over early-war results. The Mk.II, which was able to directly guide the guns, lowered the rounds-per-kill to 2,750. About 410 Mk.Is and 1,679 Mk.IIs were produced. (Fullarticle...)Recently featured: Andrea NavageroNosy KombaMcDonnell Douglas Phantom in UK serviceArchiveBy emailMore featured articlesAboutLieke Klaver ahead in the women's 400 metres final... that a 400-metre race in 2025 (pictured) was won by Lieke Klaver, who pretended that an absent competitor was running in front of her?... that the land snail Drymaeus poecilus is notable for the striking variety of colors and patterns on its shell?... that a forensic investigation of Signalgate has determined how a journalist was included in a group chat about Operation Rough Rider?... that two of the players involved in the 2005 Vietnamese football match-fixing scandal did not accept payment because they felt ashamed?... that a rebellion against a peace treaty with the Yuan dynasty operated out of the Historic Site of Anti-Mongolian Struggle on Jeju Island?... that Nathan Frink fled the United States with enslaved children to settle in Canada, where he was elected as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and caught in a smuggling conspiracy?... that Seattle's women's ice hockey team has an expected rival, despite not even having played their first game?... that Cave Johnson Couts was separately acquitted for shooting his foreman, firing on funeral mourners, and whipping a native laborer to death?... that characters' scars in an episode of The Last of Us were made with a paste-based appliance and a food mixer?ArchiveStart a new articleNominate an articleNgg wa Thiong'oKenyan writer and activist Ngg wa Thiong'o (pictured) dies at the age of 87.In sumo, nosato Daiki is promoted to yokozuna.In association football, Liverpool win the Premier League title.In motor racing, lex Palou wins the Indianapolis 500.Ongoing: Gaza warM23 campaignRussian invasion of UkrainetimelineSudanese civil wartimelineRecent deaths: Phil RobertsonMary K. GaillardPeter DavidAlan YentobGerry ConnollySebastio SalgadoNominate an articleMay 30: Statehood Day in Croatia (1990)Johann Sebastian Bach1431 Hundred Years' War: After being convicted of heresy, Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in Rouen, France.1723 Johann Sebastian Bach (pictured) assumed the office of Thomaskantor in Leipzig, presenting the cantata Die Elenden sollen essen in St.Nicholas Church.1922 The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C., featuring a sculpture of the sixteenth U.S. president Abraham Lincoln by Daniel Chester French, opened.1963 Buddhist crisis: A protest against pro-Catholic discrimination was held outside the National Assembly of South Vietnam in Saigon, the first open demonstration against President Ng nh Dim.2008 The Convention on Cluster Munitions, prohibiting the use, transfer, and stockpiling of cluster bombs, was adopted.Ma Xifan (d.947)Colin Blythe (b.1879)Norris Bradbury (b.1909)Wynonna Judd (b.1964)More anniversaries: May 29May 30May 31ArchiveBy emailList of days of the yearAboutSeventeen performing "Oh My!" in 2018South Korean boy band Seventeen made their debut on May 26, 2015, when they performed a showcase for their debut EP 17 Carat in front of a crowd of 1,000 people. Since then, the group have held 9 concert tours, 13 fan meetings, and have performed at a number of music festivals and awards shows. Their concert tours include the Right Here World Tour, which sold over one million tickets, and the Follow Tour, which was noted by Billboard as being the top grossing K-pop tour of 2023. In 2024, Seventeen made their first appearances at festivals in Europe, when they were the first South Korean act to perform at Glastonbury Festival's Pyramid Stage and as headliners for Lollapalooza Berlin. Seventeen's live performances are well regarded by fans and critics alike, and garnered them the award for Top K-pop Touring Artist at the 2024 Billboard Music Awards. (Fulllist...)Recently featured: Accolades received by Top Gun: MaverickNational preserve76th Primetime Emmy AwardsArchiveMore featured listsIgnace Tonen (1840 or 1841 15 March 1916), also known as Nias or by his Ojibwe name Maiagizis ('right/correct sun'), was a Teme-Augama Anishnabai chief, fur trader, and gold prospector in Upper Canada. He was a prominent employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. Tonen was the elected deputy chief before being the lead chief and later the life chief of his community. In his role as deputy, he negotiated with the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government, advocating for his community to receive annual financial support from both. His attempts to secure land reserves for his community were thwarted by the Ontario premier Oliver Mowat. Tonen's prospecting triggered a 1906 gold rush and the creation of Kerr Addison Mines Ltd., although one of his claims was stolen from him by white Canadian prospectors. This photograph shows Tonen in 1909.Photograph credit: William John Winter; restored by Adam CuerdenRecently featured: Australian white ibisHell Gate BridgeAnemonoides blandaArchiveMore featured picturesCommunity portal The central hub for editors, with resources, links, tasks, and announcements.Village pump Forum for discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues.Site news Sources of news about Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement.Teahouse Ask basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Help desk Ask questions about using or editing Wikipedia.Reference desk Ask research questions about encyclopedic topics.Content portals A unique way to navigate the encyclopedia.Wikipedia is written by volunteer editors and hosted by the Wikimedia Foundation, a non-profit organization that also hosts a range of other volunteer projects: CommonsFree media repository MediaWikiWiki software development Meta-WikiWikimedia project coordination WikibooksFree textbooks and manuals WikidataFree knowledge base WikinewsFree-content news WikiquoteCollection of quotations WikisourceFree-content library WikispeciesDirectory of species WikiversityFree learning tools WikivoyageFree travel guide WiktionaryDictionary and thesaurusThis Wikipedia is written in English. Many other Wikipedias are available; some of the largest are listed below. 1,000,000+ articles DeutschEspaolFranaisItalianoNederlandsPolskiPortugusSvenskaTing Vit 250,000+ articles Bahasa IndonesiaBahasa MelayuBn-lm-gCataletinaDanskEestiEsperantoEuskaraMagyarNorsk bokmlRomnSimple EnglishSloveninaSrpskiSrpskohrvatskiSuomiTrkeOzbekcha 50,000+ articles AsturianuAzrbaycancaBosanskiFryskGaeilgeGalegoHrvatskiKurdLatvieuLietuviNorsk nynorskShqipSlovenina Retrieved from " 2EP by Seventeen17 CaratEP by SeventeenReleasedMay29,2015(2015-05-29)GenreK-popdance-pophip hopLength16:48LanguageKoreanLabelPledis EntertainmentLOEN EntertainmentSeventeen chronology17 Carat(2015)Boys Be(2015)Singles from 17 Carat "Adore U"Released: May 29, 201517 Carat is the debut extended play (EP) by South Korean boy group Seventeen. It was released on May 29, 2015, by Pledis Entertainment and distributed by LOEN Entertainment. "Adore U" serves as the lead single for the EP.17 Carat features five tracks written, co-written, and co-produced by Seventeen's group members. "Adore U" was chosen as the lead single for the EP and was performed on multiple music shows by the group. "Shining Diamond" was used as a pre-single on the group's reality debut show. The group stated that the tracklist was chosen to reflect Seventeen's core concept of "boys' passion".[1] The album has two physical versions: one with a "black" themed photo card set, and the other with a "white" themed photo card set. All copies include a CD containing the songs and a fold-up poster/lyric sheet."Adore U" is the lead single of the extended play. It was written by Woozi, S.Coups, and Yeon Dong-geon.[2] The Korea Herald states "'Adore U' is a funky pop song about a teenage boy trying to navigate through puppy love."[3] It marks the beginning of the group's trilogy composed of the singles Adore U, Mansae, and Pretty U about a boy meeting, falling in love and asking out a girl. The track was composed and arranged by Woozi, Bumzu, and Yeon Dong-geon. The music video for the single was released on May 29, 2015, and was directed by Dee Shin. The dance choreography accompaniment to the song was choreographed by Hoshi and focuses on "storytelling, and on highlighting each member's strengths onstage".[4] The single has sold more than 38,000 digital copies and peaked at number 13 on the Billboard US World Chart.The EP has sold over 82,972 copies in South Korea.[5] It peaked at number 4 on the Korean Gaon Album Chart[6] and number 8 on the US World Billboard Chart.[7]Year-end listsCritic/publicationListRankRef.BillboardThe 10 Best K-pop Album of 2015Placed[8]Hoshi participated in the choreography of "Adore U" and "Shining Diamond", Dino choreographed "Jam Jam".[9]Official track list[10]No.TitleLyricsMusicArrangementsLength1."Shining Diamond"WooziVernonS.CoupsKim Min-jeongWooziMasterKeyRishiMasterKeyRishi3:242.""Adore U"" (; Akkinda)WooziVernonS.CoupsBumzuWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geonWooziBumzuYeon Dong-geon3:073."Ah Yeah" (Hip-Hop unit)S. CoupsVernonWonwooMingyuCream DoughnutRishiCream DoughnutRishi3:294."Jam Jam" (Performance unit + Vernon)WooziHoshiDinoVernonWooziCream DoughnutCream Doughnut3:255."20" (Vocal unit)WooziWooziWon Yeong-heonWon Yeong-heonDong Ne-hyeong3:23Weekly chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015-2023)PeakpositionJapanese Albums (Oricon)[11]46South Korean Albums (Gaon)[12]4US World Albums (Billboard)[13]8Year-end chart performance for 17 CaratChart (2015)PeakpositionSouth Korean Albums (Gaon)[14]47^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016.^ "Adore U". Color Coded Lyrics. 29 May 2015. Retrieved 29 November 2016.^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. Retrieved 30 November 2016.^ "Seventeen hopes to shine like diamonds with '17 Carat'". The Korea Herald. 26 May 2015. 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Retrieved February 17, 2024.Retrieved from " 3The following pages link to 17 Carat External tools(link counttransclusion countsorted list) See help page for transcluding these entriesShowing 50 items.View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Main Page (links | edit)Pledis Entertainment discography (links | edit)List of 2015 albums (links | edit)2015 in South Korean music (links | edit)Seventeen (South Korean band) (links | edit)S.Coups (links | edit)Vernon (rapper) (links | edit)Wonwoo (links | edit)List of awards and nominations received by Seventeen (links | edit)Seventeen discography (links | edit)Love & Letter (links | edit)Joshua (singer) (links | edit)Seventeen TV (links | edit)17 carat (redirect page) (links | edit)Going Seventeen (links | edit)List of Seventeen live performances (links | edit)Teen, Age (links | edit)Al1 (links | edit)Bumzu (links | edit)Boys Be (EP) (links | edit)You Make My Day (links | edit)You Made My Dawn (links | edit)Jun (Chinese entertainer) (links | edit)List of Stray Kids live performances (links | edit)The8 (links | edit)An Ode (links | edit)Seungkwan (links | edit)Fallin' Flower (links | edit)Heng:gar (links | edit)Semicolon (EP) (links | edit)Your Choice (links | edit)Going Seventeen (web series) (links | edit)Not Alone (Seventeen song) (links | edit)Attacca (EP) (links | edit)Rock with You (Seventeen song) (links | edit)Woozi (links | edit)Hoshi (South Korean singer) (links | edit)Don't Wanna Cry (Seventeen song) (links | edit)Darl+ing (links | edit)Face the Sun (links | edit)Left & Right (Seventeen song) (links | edit)24H (EP) (links | edit)We Make You (links | edit)Hot (Seventeen song) (links | edit)Dream (Seventeen EP) (links | edit)BSS (band) (links | edit)FML (EP) (links | edit)Super (Seventeen song) (links | edit)Always Yours (album) (links | edit)Seventeenth Heaven (links | edit)View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/17_Carat"Southern Min language of ChinaThis article includes a list of general references, but it lacks sufficient corresponding inline citations. Please help to improve this article by introducing more precise citations. (October 2012) (Learn how and when to remove this message)TeochewChaozhou, Chaoshan, Teo-Swa / / [1]NativetoChina, overseas communities (particularly in Southeast Asia)RegionEastern Guangdong (Chaoshan)EthnicityTeochew peopleNative speakersAbout 14 million in Chaoshan (2004)[2]more than 5 million overseas[citation needed]Language familySino-TibetanSiniticChineseMinCoastal MinSouthern MinTeochewEarly formsProto-Sino-TibetanOld Chinese[i]Proto-MinDialectsSwatow dialectPontianak TeochewWriting systemChinese charactersTeochew RomanizationPeng'imLanguage codesISO 639-3None (mis)Glottologchao1238Linguasphere79-AAA-jiTeochew (Teo-Swa) within the Southern Min languagesThis article contains IPA phonetic symbols. Without proper rendering support, you may see question marks, boxes, or other symbols instead of Unicode characters. For an introductory guide on IPA symbols, see Help:IPA.Teochew MinTraditionalChineseSimplifiedChineseTranscriptionsStandard MandarinHanyu PinyinChozhu huWuRomanizationzau tseu ghae hoHakkaRomanizationTshu-ch-faYue: CantoneseJyutpingCiu4 zau1 waa2Southern MinHokkien POJTi-chiu-e / Ti-chiu-aTeochew Peng'imDi ziu u / Dio ziu uEastern MinFuzhou BUCDiu-ci-uTeochew,[ii] also known as Swatow[iii] or Teo-Swa[iv], is a Southern Min language spoken by the Teochew people in the Chaoshan region of eastern Guangdong and by their diaspora around the world. It is sometimes referred to as Chiuchow, its Cantonese rendering, due to English romanization by colonial officials and explorers. It is closely related to Hokkien, as it shares some cognates and phonology with Hokkien.Teochew preserves many Old Chinese pronunciations and vocabulary that have been lost in some of the other modern varieties of Chinese. As such, Teochew is described as one of the most conservative Chinese languages.[6]Historically, the Teochew[v] prefecture included modern prefecture-level cities of Chaozhou, Jieyang and Shantou. In China, this region is now known as Teoswa[vi]. Parts of the Hakka-speaking Meizhou city, such as Dabu County and Fengshun, were also parts of the Teochew prefecture and contain pocket communities of Teochew speakers.[7]As the Teochew region was one of the major sources of Chinese emigration to Southeast Asia during the 18th to 20th centuries, a considerable Overseas Chinese community in that region is Teochew-speaking.[8] In particular, the Teochew people settled in significant numbers in Thailand, Cambodia and Laos, where they form the largest Chinese sub-language group.[9] Additionally, there are many Teochew-speakers among Chinese communities in Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia (especially in the states of Johor, Malacca, Penang, Kedah and Selangor with significant minorities in Sarawak) and Indonesia (especially in West Kalimantan). Waves of migration from Teochew region to Hong Kong, especially after the communist victory of the Chinese Civil War in 1949, has also resulted in the formation of a community there, although most descendants now primarily speak Cantonese and English as a result of colonialism and assimilation to the dominant Cantonese culture.[10]Teochew speakers are also found among overseas Chinese communities in Japan and the Western world (notably in the United States, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, France and Italy), a result of both direct emigration from the Chaoshan region to these nations and also secondary emigration from Southeast Asia.In Singapore, Teochew remains the ancestral language of many Chinese Singaporeans, with Chinese of Teochew descent making up second largest Chinese group in Singapore, after the Hoklo. Despite this many Teochew people, particularly the younger generations, are shifting towards English and Mandarin as their main spoken language. This is due to the Singapore government's stringent bilingual policy that promotes English as the official language of education, government and commerce and promotes Mandarin at the expense of other Chinese languages. Some Teochew assimilated with the larger Hokkien community and speak Hokkien rather than Teochew due to Hokkien's prominent role as a lingua franca previously among the Singaporean Chinese community.Teochew is a Southern Min language. As with other Sinitic languages, it is not mutually intelligible with Mandarin, Cantonese or Shanghainese. It has only limited intelligibility with Hokkien. Even within the Teochew dialects, there is substantial variation in phonology between different regions and between different Teochew communities overseas.The dialects of Teochew include:[11]Northern Teochew, or Chaozhou division (), including:Teochew proper (/), spoken in urban Chaozhou (Xiangqiao District); a similar dialect is spoken in ChenghaiKekyeo dialect (/), spoken in urban Jieyang (Rongcheng District); related dialects are spoken in adjacent areas in Jiedong, Jiexi, as well as in northern parts of Puning and ChaoyangSwatow dialect (/), spoken in urban Shantou (Jinping and Longhu)Raoping dialect (/), spoken in Raoping CountySouthern Teochew, or Chaoyang-Puning division (), including:Teoyeo dialect (/), spoken in the historical Teoyeo (Chaoyang) county, which includes modern Chaoyang, Chaonan, and HaojiangPuning dialect (/), spoken in urban PuningHuilai dialect (/), spoken in Huilai CountySome classifications consider the Hai Lok Hong dialect a part of Teochew (as the third branch), while others consider it a part of Hokkien or an independent Southern Min variety.[12]In the Namoa island, there are two dialects, both distinct from the mainland Teochew, with Western Namoa dialect inclining towards the Northern Teochew, and Eastern Namoa dialect showing Hokkien influence, as this part of the island was included in Zhangzhou prefecture in 1619 centuries.[13]Chawan dialect, spoken in Fujian along the Guangdong border, is quite different from other southern dialects of Hokkien. It has some lexical influence from Teochew and relatively higher mutual intelligibility with it, yet in other aspects it clusters more with Hokkien than Teochew.The main criterion in the classification of Teochew dialects is the presence or absence of the vowel //. It is found in Northern Teochew in words like h he5 "fish" and s se7 "thing; matter". Southern Teochew has /u/ instead (h hu5, s su7). Hai Lok Hong and Eastern Namoa dialects have /i/ or /u/ instead, depending on the etymology of the word (h hi5, but s su7), similarly to the Chiangchew Hokkien. Southern Teochew may be further divided into HuilaiPuning dialects and Teoyeo dialects, based on their tone contours.[11]Location of the historical Teochew prefecture () in Guangdong province during the Qing dynasty. Teochew language is spoken throughout the region, which is now called "Teoswa", as the former Teochew prefecture was dissolved.Major dialect groups of TeochewNorthern TeochewSouthern TeochewHai Lok Hong Min (sometimes included in Teochew)Hokkien-Teochew transitional dialectsChiangchew HokkienThe prestige dialects of Teochew all belong to the Northern branch. The Northern Teochew dialects are mutually intelligible between each other, but less so with the Southern branch.[14]Various stereotypes and cultural traits are associated with different Teochew dialects. For instance, within the Shantou city, the urban Swatow dialect is perceived as "energetic", "gentle", but also "snobbish" or "pretentious" by speakers of other dialects; the Chenghai dialect (similar to urban Chaozhou dialect) is perceived as "soft", "cute", and "high-pitched"; the Teoyeo dialect is perceived as "harsh", "aggressive" and "countrified".[14]Written Southern Min is known since at least the 16th century. The earliest known work is a 1566 edition of the Tale of the Lychee Mirror, a folk drama written in a mixture of Teochew and Chinchew Hokkien.Teochew writing is neither standardized nor is widely used. In Imperial China, most writing was conducted in Classical Chinese, while vernacular writing was only used in novels, songbooks and opera scripts. After the Xinhai revolution, only written Mandarin was supported by the government, while speakers of other Sinitic languages, including Teochew, remaining largely illiterate in their own tongues.Teochew rime dictionaries appeared relatively late, the earliest of them being "Fifteen consonants of Teochew language" (, 1911) by Chio Ju-lim () and "Fifteen consonants of Teochew sound" (, 1913) by Teo See-tiang ().Most of the Teochew vocabulary can be traced back to Old Chinese, and thus can be written using Chinese characters. There are different ways to write words that do not have a clearly associated etymological character, including:using a character with the same meaning regardless of its readingborrowing a phonetically close character regardless of its meaninginventing a new characterattempting to find an original characterTeochew shares characters with Hokkien for cognate words, but it is also influenced by the Cantonese written tradition.WordPossible spellingsSemanticPhoneticInventedcharacterPresumedoriginal characterpak / bag4 "to know", ting / diang5 "who", []tsi / zoi7 "many", , thi / tai5 "to kill"m / m6 "not"tsek / zg8 "one", ki / guin5 "tall; high"tshng / cang5 "field", Main articles: Peng'im and Peh-e-jThere are two principal romanization systems for Teochew:Peh-e-j, originally invented for Hokkien in the 19th century and adapted for Teochew (particularly the Swatow dialect)Peng'im, invented in the 1960s and based on the Hanyu Pinyin romanization for MandarinWhile Peng'im has some presence in academic works published in PRC, many publications on Teochew use their custom IPA-based romanizations.ConsonantsIPAPeh-e-jPeng'im/p/pb/p/php/b/bbh/m/mm/t/td/t/tht/l/ll/n/nn/h/hh/k/kg/k/khk/g/ggh//ngng/ts/ts[a]z/ts/tsh[a]c/dz/z[a]r/s/ss^ a b c Many missionary publications use ch , chh and j before i. ts , tsh and z are used elsewhere, like some versions of Hokkien Peh-e-j.VowelsIPAPeh-e-jPeng'im/a/aa/ia/iaia/ua/uaua/ai/aiai/au/auao/uai/uaiuai/iau/iauiao/o/oo/io/ioio/oi/oioi/ou/ouou/iou/iouiou/e/ or //e/ie/ or /i/iei/ue/ or /u/ueu// or //e/i/ii/u/uu/ui/uiui/iu/iuiuCodasIPAPeh-e-jPeng'im/-/-ng-ng/-k/-k-g/-/-h-h/-/--n/-m/-m-m/-p/-b-p/-b/-n/[a]-n/-t/[a]-t^ a b Obsolete in most Teochew dialects.Prenasalization of voiced plosives and lateral in TeochewVoicelessly prenasalized voiced stops and lateralbibhoi2[boiggho5olilai7aitsaiziah8tsia] bi g li tsiahbhoi2 gho5 lai7 ziah8[boi o ai tsia]"buy geese to eat"Problems playing this file? See media help.Teochew, like other Southern Min varieties, is one of the few modern Sinitic languages which have voiced obstruents (stops, fricatives and affricates); however, unlike Wu and Xiang Chinese, the Teochew voiced stops and fricatives did not evolve from Middle Chinese voiced obstruents, but from nasals.The voiced stops [b] and [] and also [l] are voicelessly prenasalized [b], [], [], respectively.The voiced affricate dz, initial in such words as j ri7 (/dzi/), j ri6 (/dzi/), jing riang5 (/dzia/), jiak riag8 (/dziak/) loses its affricate property with some younger speakers abroad, and is relaxed to [z].Teochew consonantsBilabialAlveolarVelarGlottalVoiced(no frictions)nasalm n plosive or lateralb l / /Voiceless stopsaspiratedp t k plainp t k Voiceless affricatesaspiratedts /plaints //Fricativess /h /(d)z /Unlike in Hokkien, nasal initials in Teochew are not generally considered allophones of the voiced plosives, as nasals are relatively more common in Teochew and have less usage restrictions. For example, Teochew allows for syllables like ngek ngg8, which are impossible in Hokkien.In Southern dialects of Teochew, labial initials (/p/, /p/, /b/, /m/) have labiodental allophones ([pf], [pf], [bv], [mv~]) before /-u-/.[15]CharacterPeh-e-jPeng'imSwatow dialectTeoyeo dialectpbu3[pu][pfu]puabuan1[p][pf]phupua5[pua][pfua]phupu3[pue][pfue]bbhu2[bu][bvu]bubhu2[bue][bvue]mumu7[m][mv]mumuan2[m][mv]Syllables in Teochew contain an onset consonant, a medial glide, a nucleus, usually in the form of a vowel, but can also be occupied by a syllabic consonant like [], and a final consonant. All the elements of the syllable except for the nucleus are optional, which means a vowel or a syllabic consonant alone can stand as a fully-fledged syllable.All the consonants except for the glottal stop shown in the consonants chart above can act as the onset of a syllable; however, the onset position is not obligatorily occupied.Teochew finals consist maximally of a medial, nucleus and coda. The medial can be /i-/ or /u-/, the nucleus can be a monophthong or diphthong, and the coda can be a nasal or a stop. A syllable must consist minimally of a vowel nucleus or syllabic nasal.Nucleus-a----o---[a]-i--u--ai--au--oi--ou--ui--iu--Medial-i-u--i-u--i-----u--i---i---Coda-aiauae[b]ueoio[b]iuaiuaiauiau[b]oiou[b]uiiu-[b][b][c][d][b][c][b][d]-aiauae[b]ueoio[b]iuauoiiu-mamiamuamimm-aiauaeieng[e]ueoioiu-papiapuapip-kakiakuakekiek[e]uekokiokkikuk^ Only in Northern Teochew. Alternatively analyzed as //.^ a b c d e f g h i j The rimes /io/, //, /io/, /iau/, // are pronounced as /ie/, //, /ie/, /iou~iu/, /~/ in Chaozhou and Chenghai.^ a b The rime //, as in /ts/, found in Teochew proper and Swatow dialects, is merged with /i/ in Kekyeo and Southern Teochew. Otherwise, the rime /i/ is uncommon in Teochew, and occurs mostly in // "to want" and some other words with the same radical.^ a b The rime /u/, as in /k/, found in Northern Teochew, corresponds to the Southern Teochew rime /ui/. Otherwise, the rime /ui/ is uncommon in Teochew, but occurs e.g. in /s/ "mango".^ a b The rimes /ie/ and /iek/ are only found in Chaozhou dialect. Other dialects merge them with /iang/ and /iak/.Apart from the aforementioned rhymes, there are a few limitedly used finals with both glottal stop and nazalization, usually found in ideophones and interjections, e.g. heh /h/ "agitated; confused", hauh /h/ "to eat in large bites", khuh-uah /k./ "comfortable".In most dialects of Teochew, historical codas -n and -t are merged with - and -k. They were still present in mainstream Teochew in the 19th century, but now they are found only in certain peripheral dialects of Teochew, as well as in Hai Lok Hong Min.[16]The rime // is only found in Northern Teochew. In Southern Teochew (the Teoyeo dialect), this rime is merged with /u/. Chaozhou and Swatow rimes // (as in //) and /k/ (as in /k/), derived from historical /n/ and /t/, are merged with /i/ and /ik/ in Southern Teochew (as well as in Kekyeo dialect, where /e/ and /ek/ are used for /, i/ and /k, ik/).The rime //, used in vernacular readings, is preserved in all dialects, yet in Northern Teochew it is usually analyzed as identical to // (e.g. in /k~k/, /t~k/). In Teochew proper and Swatow dialects, this vernacular rime /~/ is merged with /u/ after labial initials (e.g. general Teochew (including Kekyeo and Teoyeo) /m~m/ and /p~p/ are pronounced /mu/ and /pu/ in Chaozhou and Shantou).Chaozhou /ieng/ and /iek/ are used in syllables that historically had /ien/ and /iet/, e.g. is different from in Chaozhou (as /hie/ and /hia/) and Hokkien (as /hien/ and /hia/), but not Swatow (both are /hia/).Similarly, Chaozhou /ue/ (as in /lue/) and /uek/ (as in /huek/), historically derived from /uan/ and /uat/, are merged with /ua/ and /uak/ in other dialects (including Swatow, Kekyeo, and Teoyeo). There are few cases with the rimes /ue/ and /uek/ in Kekyeo and Teoyeo, not derived from /uan/ and /uat/ and corresponding to Teochew proper and Swatow /ua/ and /uak/, e.g. and are pronounced /kua/ and /uak/ in Chaozhou and Shantou, but /kue/ and /uek/ in Kekyeo and Southern Teochew.Teochew, like other Chinese varieties, is a tonal language. Like other Southern Min varieties, Teochew has split the Middle Chinese four tone into two registers (four "dark tones" and four "light tones"). The tones are numbered from 1 through 8, either in the "darklight" order (the checked tones are 7 and 8) or in the "levelrisingdepartingentering" order (the checked tones are 4 and 8). This section follows the second order, as used in Peng'im.levelrisingdepartingenteringdarktone number(Peng'im)tone diacritic(Peh-e-j)nonenone(ending on -p, -t, -k, -h)tone nameIm-ph"Dark-level"Im-sing"Dark-rising"Im-kh"Dark-departing"Im-jip"Dark-entering"lighttone number(Peng'im)tone diacritic(Peh-e-j)(ending on -p, -t, -k, -h)tone nameIng-ph"Light-level"Ing-sing"Light-rising"Ing-kh"Light-departing"Ing-jip"Light-entering"Depending on the position of a word in a phrase, the tones can change and adopt extensive tone sandhi.Northern Teochew dialects are not too different from each other in their tones. There are small differences in pronunciation of the tone, which can vary between low falling (21) and low level (22) among different dialects and individual speakers.[11][17]citation tonespost-sandhi toneslevelrisingdepartingenteringlevelrisingdepartingenteringChaozhou, Chenghaidark33 53 212 32 34 35 53 54 light55 35 21 ~ 22 54 23 21 ~ 22 23 32 Jieyangdark33 53 212 32 33 35 53 54 light55 35 22 ~ 21 54 22 ~ 21 21 ~ 22 32 Shantou, Raopingdark33 53 212 32 33 35 55 54 light55 35 21 ~ 22 54 21 ~ 22 22 ~ 21 32 There are minor differences in tone sandhi among the Northern Teochew dialects:[17]The most important difference is that the dark departing tone () becomes high falling (53) in Chaozhou and Jieyang and high level (55) in Shantou and Raoping.In Chaozhou, the two level tones (and) become slightly rising in sandhi (34 and 23 respectively), rather than level (33 and 22 ~ 21) as in other dialects.In Jieyang, Chenghai and Chaozhou, the sandhi of tones , , and have two pronunciations, one being slightly higher (35 , 53 , 54), used before syllables with high-onset tones (55 , 53 , and 54), and another one slightly lower (24 , 42 , 43), used before all other tones. In Shantou and Raoping, these tones have the same post-sandhi value regardless of the next syllable's tone.In Jieyang, Chenghai and Chaozhou, the pronunciation of tone will become low level (21) after post-sandhi syllables of tone , , and , which is caused by the assimilation of falling tones.[18]The light departing tone () after sandhi is usually merged with the post-sandhi tone or , depending on the dialect. For convenience, since the difference between them is still not large, all three light tones after sandhi may be described as identical and equal to pre-sandhi tone . The sandhi rules for Northern Teochew may be simplified as follows:citation tonespost-sandhi toneslevelrisingdepartingenteringlevelrisingdepartingenteringdark[a] or [b]light^ Chaozhou, Chenghai, Jieyang^ Shantou, RaopingSouthern Teochew tones are noticeably diverse. Based on their tones, the Southern Teochew dialects can be divided into two broad areas: Teoyeo and Hui-Pou.[11][19]citation tonespost-sandhi toneslevelrisingdepartingenteringlevelrisingdepartingenteringTeoyeo (old)dark21 551 53 43 33 53 33 5 light44 =42 45 44 21 3 Teoyeo (new)dark31 55 ~ 35 52 32 31 52 23 5 light33 ~ 23 =43 ~ 44 45 33 ~ 23 21 3 Haimendark31 551 51 43 33 41 44 54 light44 =441 45 44 33 43 Dahaodark21 24 52 3 21 52 33 45 light33 =31 45 33 21 3 Puning and Huilaidark34 53 [a]or 55 [b]31 32 33 34 55 54 light44 23 42 [c]or =[d]or =[e]54 31 33 32 ^ Puning, Western Huilai, older speakers in Central Huilai^ Eastern Huilai, younger speakers in Central Huilai^ Puning, Eastern Huilai^ Central Huilai^ Western HuilaiCurrently, a tone shift is ongoing in the Teoyeo dialect. There is a continuum between the "old accent" and "new accent". This shift is more advanced in urban dialects in Eastern Chaoyang (incl. Haojiang, especially the Dahao dialect), among female speakers, and in the younger generations (born after the 1980s). The principal features of this shift are as follows:[11]Dark level tone () shifts from 21 to 31 .Light level tone () shifts from high level 44 to mid-level 33 or mid-rising 23 .Dark rising tone () shifts from high fallig 551 to high level 55 , and in urban Eastern Teoyeo dialects it can even become high rising 45 or 35 .Dark departing tone () and light departing tone () are falling in a "parallel" pattern (53 and 42 respectively) in the old accent, while in the new accent they are still falling, but the light departing tone () is more "flat" (52 and 43 ~44 respectively)."Old" Teoyeo accent is notable for the fact that out of its five non-checked tones, four tones have falling contour.[20]Hui-Pou dialects are more homogeneous in their tones than Teoyeo dialects. Puning and Eastern Huilai dialects have 8 tones, while Central and Western Huilai have 7 tones (tone is merged with other tones). Some of the Huilai dialects undergo tone shift similar to that in Teoyeo dialects, but to a lesser extent (particularly, tone becomes high level 55 rather than high falling 53).Like Hokkien, Teochew has the neutral tone. In pronunciation, the neutral tone is considered to be identical to the light departing tone () in the respective dialect, but when the original tone of the syllable was dark rising (), the neutral tone is identical to the dark departing tone (), and when the original tone was an entering tone (or), the neutral tone is identical to the dark entering tone ().citation tonesneutral tonelevelrisingdepartingenteringlevelrisingdepartingenteringdarklightSome works refer to the neutral tone as "left-dominant tone sandhi". However, unlike the general ("right-dominant") Teochew tone sandhi, which is a regular phonetic change, the neutral tone is lexical and its occurrence cannot be predicted. Compare the following examples with the morpheme n ni5 "year", where some words have the neutral tone, while others preserve the original tone.[21]tsi--n zain5 ni5 "year before last"u--n ao6 ni5 "year after next"tu-tsi--n dua7 zain5 ni5 "three years ago"j-ku--n ri6 gao2 ni5 "year 29"but:kim-n gim1 ni5 "this year"k-n gu7 ni5 "last year"m-n mn5 ni5 "next year"j-tsap-ngu-n ri6 zab8 ngou6 ni5 "25 years"The grammar of Teochew is similar to other Min languages, as well as some southern varieties of Chinese, especially with Hakka, Yue and Wu. The sequence 'subjectverbobject' is typical, like Standard Mandarin, although the 'subjectobjectverb' form is also possible using particles.The personal pronouns in Teochew, like in other Chinese languages, do not show case marking, therefore u ua2 means both I and me and i-nng i1 nang5 means they and them. The Southern Min languages, like some Mandarin dialects, have a distinction between an inclusive and exclusive we, meaning that when the addressee is being included, the inclusive pronoun nng nang2 would be used, otherwise ung uang2 is employed. Outside Southern Min varieties like Teochew, no other southern Chinese variety has this distinction.[21]Personal Pronouns in TeochewSingularPlural1st personu ua2I / meInclusivenng nang2we / usExclusiveung uang2[a]we / us2nd personl le2younng, nng neng2, ning2you (plural)3rd personi i1he/she/it/him/hering ing1i-nng i1 nang5they/them^ Also pronounced ng / ung2 in Chaozhou, g / ng2 in ChenghaiTeochew does not distinguish the possessive pronouns from the possessive adjectives. As a general rule, the possessive pronouns or adjectives are formed by adding the genitive or possessive marker ki gai5 to their respective personal pronouns, as summarized below:Possessive Pronouns in TeochewSingularPlural1st personu-ki ua2 gai5my / mineInclusivenng-ki nang2 gai5our / oursExclusiveung-ki uang2 gai5ours / ours2nd personl-ki le2 gai5your / yoursnng-ki, nng-ki neng2 gai5, ning2 gai5your / yours (plural)3rd personi-ki i1 gai5his / his; her / hers; its / itsi-nng-ki i1 nang5 gai5their / theirspngbung2CL-bookstsze1bookssi6beuua2Ikigai5POS png ts s u kibung2 ze1 si6 ua2 gai5CL-books book be I POS"The book is mine."As ki gai5 is the generic measure word, it may be replaced by other more appropriate classifiers:[21]uua2Itiudiao5CL-clothesknggung5skirt u tiu kngua2 diao5 gung5I CL-clothes skirt"my skirt"Teochew has the typical two-way distinction between the demonstratives, namely the proximals and the distals. The basic determiners are ts zi2 "this" and h he2 "that", and they require at least a classifier (generic ki gai5, collective tshoh coh4, or another), which can be optionally preceded by a numeral.The Teochew DemonstrativesProximalDistalGeneralSingularts (ki) () zi2 (gai5)this (one)h (ki) () he2 (gai5)that (one)Collectivets tshoh zi2 coh4these (few)h tshoh he2 coh4those (few)Plural (non-specific)tsi zio2thesehi hio2thoseTypetsi zia2this kind ofhi hia2that kind ofSpatialts k zi2 go3hereh k he2 go3therets li zi2 lai6here insideh li he2 lai6there insidets khu zi2 kao2here outsideh khu he2 kao2there outsideTemporalts tsng zi2 zung5now; recentlyh tsng he2 zung5thenDegreetsi zion3this muchhi hion3that muchAdverbialtsi se (i) () zion3 sn1 (ion7)like thishi se (i) () hion3 sn1 (ion7)like thatThe Teochew Interrogative Pronounswho / whomting diang5t ting di7 diang5t nng di7 nang5whatmih ki mih4 gai5what (kind of) + nounmih mih4 + Nwhicht di7 + NUM + CL + Nt ki di7 gai5wheret k di7 go3whentiang s diang1 si5how, whymannerts n zo3 ni5statemih se i mih4 sn1 ion7ts n i zo3 ni5 ion7tsi se (i) () zai6 sn1 (ion7)how many; how muchki gui2 + CL + Njioh tsi rioh8 zoi7 + CL + NSome numerals in Teochew have two variants: the literary one and the vernacular one.ValueLiteraryVernacularNotes0 lng / lng5 khng / kang3 may also be written as .1 ik / ig4 tsek / zg8 is often considered the original character for tsek / zg8.When spelling numbers digit by digit, iau iao1 is also used for "one".2 j / ri6 n / no6 n / no6 may also be written as The character has a literary reading ling / liang2.3 sam / sam1 sa / san1Literary reading is used in some set compounds.4 s / se3 s / si3Literary reading is extremely rare.5 ngu / ngou2 ngu / ngou6Literary reading is used in some set compounds.Also pronounced as ngm / ngom6 in Southern Teochew.6 lak / lag8Only vernacular reading.7 tshik / cig4Only literary reading.8 poih / boih4Only vernacular reading.9 ki / giu2 ku / gao2Literary reading is used in some set compounds.10 tsap / zab8Only vernacular reading.100 peh / bh4Only vernacular reading.1000 tshoi / coin1Only vernacular reading.Also tshai / cain1 (in Kekyeo and Southern Teochew).10000 bung / bhuang7Only literary readingAlso bung / bhung7 (in Chaozhou).Also bng / bang7 (variant in Southern Teochew).Generally, vernacular variants are used, and literary readings are limited to certain set compounds and idioms, e.g.: Sam-kok , ngu-kim , ki-siau , ngu-tshi-phiang-hung , sam-s-j-ki , ki-li-sam-ku , etc.However, literary forms of and are more commonly used, particularly in the following cases:for the last digit in compound numbers:tsap ik zab8 ig4 "eleven"sa tsap j san1 zab8 ri6 "thirty two"for counting tens (but not hundreds or thousands) in compound numbersj tsap ik ri6 zab8 ig4 "twenty one"but:tsek peh zg8 bh4 "one hundred"n tshoi no6 coin1 "two thousands"in ordinal numbers, names for days, and datesti j doin6 ri6 "second"tshe kh ik cn1 ki5 ig4 "Monday"tsia gueh tshiu ik zian1 ghuh8 ciu1 ig4 "first day of the Lunar New Year"j-khng-iau-poih-n j-gueh j-h 2018 ri6 kang3 iao1 boih4 ni5 ri6 ghuh8 ri6 ho7 "February 2, 2018"In Teochew passive construction, the agent phrase by somebody always has to be present, and is introduced by the preposition khh keh4 or pung bung1, both literally meaning "to give". If the agent is not explicitly named, its position is taken by nng nang5 (lit.'a person' or 'somebody').ii1s/hepungbung1givennngnang5personthitai5killtiudiao7be lost i pung nng thi tiui1 bung1 nang5 tai5 diao7s/he give person kill {be lost}"S/he was killed (by someone)."While in Mandarin one can have the agent introducer ; bi or ; gi alone without the agent itself, in Teochew it is not grammatical to omit this dummy agent nng nang5.kigai5CLpuebu1cuppungbung1givennngnang5personkhka3breaktiudiao7be lost ki pue pung nng kh tiugai5 bu1 bung1 nang5 ka3 diao7CL cup give person break {be lost}"The cup was broken."(cf. Mandarin ; bizi gi d ple)The agent phrase pung nng bung1 nang5 always comes immediately after the subject, not at the end of the sentence or between the auxiliary and the past participle like in some European languages (e.g. German, Dutch).Teochew, like Cantonese but unlike Hokkien, uses the construction "X ADJ ku gu3 Y", to express the comparison:ii1s/hengingia2beautifulkugu3exceedle2you i ngi ku li1 ngia2 gu3 le2s/he beautiful exceed you"She is more beautiful than you."(cf. Cantonese ; keoi5 leng3 gwo3 nei5)However, due to modern influences from Mandarin, the Mandarin structure "X Y ADJ" has also gained popularity over the years. Therefore, the same sentence can be re-structured and becomes:ii1s/hepbi2comparelle2youngingia2beautiful i p l ngii1 bi2 le2 ngia2s/he compare you beautiful"She is more beautiful than you."(cf. Mandarin ; t b n pioliang)The - or -construction must involve two or more nouns to be compared; an ill-formed sentence will be yielded when only one is being mentioned:* (?)Teochew is different from English, where the second noun being compared can be left out ("Tatyana is more beautiful (than Lisa)". In cases like this, the -construction must be used instead:ii1s/heiuiau6comparativelyngingia2beautiful i iu ngii1 iau6 ngia2s/he comparatively beautiful"She is more beautiful."The same holds true for Mandarin and Cantonese in that another structure needs to be used when only one of the nouns being compared is mentioned. Teochew and Mandarin both use a pre-modifier (before the adjective) while Cantonese uses a post-modifier (after the adjective).Mandarintbjiopioliang {} t bjio pioliangCantonesekeoi5leng3di1 keoi5 leng3 di1There are two words which are intrinsically comparative in meaning, i.e. i ian5 "to win" and su su1 "to lose". They can be used alone or in conjunction with the -structure:tszi2ninian2kngung5susu1()(ku)(gu3)hhe2ninian2 () ts ni kng su (ku) h nizi2 nian2 gung5 su1 (gu3) he2 nian2"This skirt is not as good as that one."uua2lilai6kigai5ting-nuding6 nao2iian5ii1kigai5hohhoh4tsizoi7 u li ki ting-nu i i ki hoh tsiua2 lai6 gai5 {ding6 nao2} ian5 i1 gai5 hoh4 zoi7"My computer (at home) is far better than his."Note the use of the adverbial hoh tsi hoh4 zoi7 at the end of the sentence to express a higher degree.In Teochew, the idea of equality is expressed with the word p bn5 or p-i bn5 ion7:tszi2pngbung2tsze1kahgah4hhe2pngbung2pbn5tngdang6 ts png ts kah h png p tngzi2 bung2 ze1 gah4 he2 bung2 bn5 dang6"This book is as heavy as that one."ii1nno6nngnang5pbn5p-ibn5 ion7 i n nng p p-ii1 no6 nang5 bn5 {bn5 ion7}"They are the same."("They look the same/They're as good as each other/They're as bad as each other"; lit. "The two people are the same same way")To express the superlative, Teochew uses the adverb sing siang6 or sing-tng siang6 dng2. The latter variant is usually used with a complimentary connotation.tszi2koigoin1muehmuh8sing-tngsiang6 dng2h-tsiahho2 ziah8 ts koi mueh sing-tng h-tsiahzi2 goin1 muh8 {siang6 dng2} {ho2 ziah8}"This (restaurant) is (absolutely) the most delicious."i-nngi1 nang5tidui3uua2singsiang6hho2 i-nng ti u sing h{i1 nang5} dui3 ua2 siang6 ho2"They treat me best." lit. "The people treat me very well."Teochew vocabulary consists of several layers, including:Pan-Sinitic words, found in most other languages of the Sinosphere (such as Hokkien, Japanese, Mandarin, Cantonese, Korean, etc), often derived from Literary Chinese or orthographically borrowed from Japanese or Mandarin-king i3 ging3 "opinion",kok-ke gog4 g1 "state; country",kak-hung gag4 hung1 "to marry",khng-nng kung3 nang5 "hard; difficult",seng-mng sng1 mng6 "life",tu-h dao7 hu7 "tofu"ting-u ding6-u7 "telephone",tshuk-khu cug4 kao2 "exit",huang-u huang1 uan3 "plan; scheme",bng-hu bhung5 hu3 "culture",kng-hu-kok gang7 hua5 gog4 "republic",ting-nu ding6 nao2 "computer"Basic words derived from Old Chinese, usually via Proto-Min; generally, they are not found in other languages of the Sinosphere, except as morphemes in compound wordsl le2 "you",mak mag8 "eye",t de7 "chopsticks",nng nang5 "man; person",sa san1 "shirt"Min-specific words, usually shared with other Min languages (or at least Southern Min languages like Hokkien)ta da1 "dry",khng keng3 "to hide",khh keh4 "to give",lim lim1 "to drink"Teochew-specific wordst dan3 "to say; to talk", in6 "to sleep",ng nga3 "stupid; foolish",j re5 "to wipe; to mop",ts-n zo3-ni5 "why; how"Most of the Teochew vocabulary (around 70-80%) consists of the pan-Sinitic words. However, their proportion is much lower among the most basic words used in daily speech, as they tend to belong to the last three categories. This pattern is also seen in other languages of the Sinosphere, e.g. in Japanese, where the Sino-Japanese words constitute around 60-70% of total vocabulary, but only around 20% of words used in common speech.Main article: Literary and colloquial readingsIn Teochew, like in other Min languages, it is common for a character to have at least two readings, called "literary" and "vernacular". The number of such doublets in Teochew is somewhat smaller than in Hokkien, due to Teochew being prone to use only vernacular readings and lose their literary counterparts.Teochew and Hokkien are both Southern Min languages. Hokkien, which is spoken in southern Fujian, shares many phonetic similarities with Teochew, but they have low lexical similarity. Although Teochew and Hokkien share some cognates, there are pronounced differences in most vowels with some consonant and tone shifts.Teochew has only 51% intelligibility with the Tong'an Xiamen dialect of Hokkien (Cheng 1997), approximately the same as the percentage of intelligibility as between Russian and Ukrainian languages, while it has even lower mutual intelligibility language with other dialects of the Hokkien language.[citation needed]Most Teochew people do not speak Hokkien and the majority of Hokkien and Teochew people both see themselves as a distinct ethnic groups / nation. There are a minority of Teochew people who speak Hokkien as their mother tongue, most of whom have close contact or relatives in the neighbouring three originally-Teochew counties of what is now South Fujian, which were seceded to Fujian during the early Tang dynasty and subsequently assimilated into the Hokkien population. These Hokkien-speaking Teochews are more likely to treat Teochew simply as accented dialect of Hokkien. These people usually have a strong sense of Hokkien identity.[citation needed]In Hokkien, denasalization of initial consonants is extensive, and sounds [m], [n], [ng] are usually viewed as allophones of /b/, /l~d/, /g/ used with nasalized rhymes. In Teochew and Hai Lok Hong, denasalization is less common.CharacterTeochewHokkien 'to go against'ngekgek 'jade'gek 'suitable'ngg 'doubt'g 'handle; knob'nili 'willow'li 'man'nnglng 'cage'lng 'slow'mngbn 'ten thousand'bung 'eye'makbak 'ink'bakHokkien and Hai Lok Hong have three pairs of codas: -ng/-k, -m/-p and -n/-t. Most dialects of Teochew have merged -n/-t with -ng/-k. On the other hand, many Teochew dialects, except urban Swatow and Chenghai, do not dissimilate the Middle Chinese rhyme -jom, e.g. they have hum , hum , huap , while Hokkien has hun , hun , huat .Teochew (except some Southern Teochew dialects) and Hai Lok Hong have 8 citation tones, while most dialects of Hokkien have 7 tones.In individual rhymes, the differences between Hokkien and Teochew are comparable to differences between the dialects of each language. For example, both Northern Hokkien and Northern Teochew have the // sound, which is not found in Southern Teochew and Southern Hokkien. Northern Hokkien and Teochew both have -ng (in Hokkien and Southern Teochew) or -ung (in Northern Teochew) rhyme in words like png/png, mng/mng, while Southern Hokkien and Hai Lok Hong have -ui instead (pi, mi).Teochew grammar shows some Cantonese or Hakka influence. For example,Teochew uses comparative structure with -ku "to exceed, to surpass", as in Cantonese, while Hokkien uses native Min comparative construction with an adverb khah "more".Teochew, like Cantonese, uses bare classifiers to mean "this", but this usage is not typical for Hokkien.Teochew uses relevant classifiers to indicate possession; e.g., the phrase "my book" may be expressed with both u png ts (with classifier for books) and u ki ts (with possessive particle) in Teochew, but in Hokkien, only ga ts is used.Teochew differs from Hokkien in function words:TeochewHai Lok HongHokkienexplanation ki ki possessive particle t l (dialectal) l leh t-lehprogressive aspect marker -t-k -nn --lehdurative aspect marker pung khh pun kho hpassive or causative agent preposition i i beh"to want" (modal verb) hoh hoh chin"very" (dummy adverb in adjectival sentences)Teochew has many differences with Hokkien in its basic vocabulary. Some of the differences are due to influence from Cantonese, while others are alternative yet still native Min words.glossTeochewCantoneseHokkien"to see" thi ti kha"to read" thak-ts duhksy thak-chheh"to sleep" ngh, fan khn"beautiful" ngi leng si"to speak" t gng kng seh"what" mih-ki mtyh si-mih"child" nou-ki sailouh gn-"black" ou hk oTeochew tends to use more vernacular readings where Hokkien prefers the literary readings. For instance, Hokkien uses to-si for "Thank you", with literary reading for the first character, while Teochew reads it with the vernacular reading as tsi-si. The character has both literary reading (Teochew ang, Hokkien an) and vernacular reading (both ua), the latter more commonly used in Teochew (ua-tshung, ua-sim, ua-ng, t-ua, etc), while being rare in Hokkien (used in a few place names: Tng-ua, Lm-ua, Hi-ua).For some characters, literary readings only exist in Hokkien (even if used exclusively for declamation of Classical Chinese texts), while many vernacular readings are used only in Teochew.CharacterType of readingTeochewHokkienMiddle Chinese(Baxter)or Proto-Southern-Min(Kwok Bit-Chee)[22]Old Chinese(Baxter-Sagart) 'meat'literaryjiokMC nyuwk*k.nukvernacularnekhekPSM *nhk3 'white'literarypekMC baek*brakvernacularpehpehPSM *pe8 'before'literarychinMC dzen*dzenvernacularsichng /chi /chiPSM *tsi2 'ant'literarygMC ngjeX*m-qrajvernacularhihiPSM *hia4 'branch'literarychiMC tsye*kevernacularkikiPSM *ki1 'abundant'literaryhMC pjuwH*pk-svernacularppPSM *pu5 'beautiful'literarymibMC mijX*mrjvernacularbuChina portalLanguages portalSouthern MinHokkienAmoy HokkienTaiwanese HokkienSingaporean HokkienPenang HokkienLanguages of ChinaList of varieties of ChineseChinese ThaisChinese SingaporeansMalaysian ChineseIndonesian Chinese^ Min is believed to have split from Old Chinese, rather than Middle Chinese like other varieties of Chinese.[3][4][5]^ Chinese: , Teochew: Ti-tsiu-u (Peh-e-j) / Dio5ziu1u7 (Peng'im), Mandarin: Chozhuhu^ Chinese: , Teochew: Sua-thu-u (Peh-e-j) / Suan1tao5u7 (Peng'im), Mandarin: Shntuhu^ Chinese: , Teochew: Ti-sua-u (Peh-e-j) / Dio5suan1u7 (Peng'im), Mandarin: Choshnhu^ Mandarin 'Chaozhou'^ Mandarin 'Chaoshan'^ "". 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