

Tărgŭn Bìyènlìyén Dì תַּרְגוֹן בֵּינְלִיָּן דִּי

Tonogenesis rules:

- Syllables which had consonant-initial emphatics developed Kaifeng Mandarin tone 1 [˥] = *mǎrǐhì* אָ ֶ (from מַאֲרִיד)
- Syllables which had consonant-final emphatics developed Kaifeng Mandarin tone 2 [˨˨˨] = *ǎzilǎ* אֶ ֶ (from אֲזִלָּא)
- Syllables with had no emphatics developed Kaifeng Mandarin tone 3 [˨˨˨˨] = *xǒfǎr* אֶ ֶ (from שׁוֹפָר)
- Closed syllables which had both consonant-initial and consonant-final emphatics developed Kaifeng Mandarin tone 4 [˨˨˨˨ + creak] = *dǎrhá* אָ ֶ (from טְרָחָא).
- After tonogenesis emphatics and voiced consonants merge to become unaspirated.
- The letter ך is treated as a pseudo-"emphatic ך" for tonogenesis purposes and then merged with ך to h.
- Similarly, ך is treated as a pseudo-"emphatic ך" for tonogenesis purposes, but since ך is not pronounced, it instead serves to emphasize whichever consonant is next to it (If it borders a schwa, it emphasizes the consonant on the other side of the schwa. If not, it emphasizes the consonant before it.)

Aramaic-origin phonological rules:

- Syllable-initial ֿ become /-.
- Spirantization:
 - ֿ becomes ֿ.
 - ֿ and ֿ become h.
 - The ֿ vs. ֿ distinction is preserved.
 - ֿ and ֿ lose spirantization.
- Final consonants:
 - Syllable-final ֿ becomes -r.
 - Syllable-final ֿ becomes -n.
 - Syllable-final ֿ is elided.
 - *Syllable-final w, n, and r are preserved.*
 - *All other syllable-final consonants have an additional ֿ. Vocalic schwa also becomes ֿ.*

Chinese-borrowing phonological rules:

- Initials:
 - j, q, zh, and ch merge to ֿ q- (pronounced as alveopalatal /ç/)
 - x and sh merge to ֿ x- (pronounced as alveopalatal /ç/)
 - c and z merge to ֿ c- (pronounced as aspirated non-emphatic /tsʰ/)
- Codas:
 - -ŋ and -n merge to ֿ -n.
 - -ao becomes ֿ -aw
 - -iu becomes ֿ -iw
 - -uo and -ua become ֿ -o.
 - -ui, -uai, and -üe become ֿ -oi
 - -uan(g) and -ong become ֿ -on.

- -u and -ü become וּ -u.
- -ün becomes וּן -un.
- -ie becomes יֵי -iyē.
- -ia becomes יָא -iyā.
- -iao becomes יֹו -iyō.
- -ian and -iang become יֵן -iyēn.
- -iong becomes יֹן -iyōn.
- The term for the town of Kaifeng is *Bìyènlìyén* בִּינְלִינְ, which derives from the older name *Biànliáng* 汴梁 .

Grammatical notes:

- Plural markers in Aramaic have changed position and form to serve akin to classifiers. The two classifiers are אֵי *ēi* (for masculine nouns) and תֵּי *tī* (for feminine nouns).
- Feminine pronouns and verb conjugation has been lost entirely. Verbs are derived from the masculine-singular active participle, and are marked with postverbal aspect (דָּוָר *dāwār* for perfect, יֵהִי *yīhī* for imperfect). Postverbal aspect is elided when unnecessary.
- Some verbs have developed into coverbs, grammatically verbs but semantically also serving as prepositions. These include מְדֵי *mādē* (arrive, to, from מטי), יָתְוֹ *yātō* (sit, by/on account of, from יתיב), סִדִּי *sīdī* (help, for, from סעיד), and גַּנְעֵי *gānē* (lie, in, from גני). When serving as prepositions, these verbs are post verbal, and the following verb is prefixed with וִי *wī* (and).
- Relative clauses are marked with a post-clause דֵּי *dī*, through influence from Chinese 的.
- When following a number or a determiner, classifiers are written as a clitic to the number or determiner rather than as an independent word. This does not apply when classifiers are used in other specialized ways.
- Hebrew-origin words are spelled using the original Hebrew orthography but with tone marks reflecting the phonology. During the Cultural Revolution period these were forcibly changed to a strictly phonetic system but this was changed back after 1976.

Example passage:

"Of the five thousand Jews who had lived in Kaifeng, four thousand died on account of the Yellow River floods."

מִן הַמֵּשֶׁלֶפֶת אֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל דְּרָר וְגַנְיֵי בִּינְלִינְ דֵּי אַרְבַּלְפֵּאֵי מִיְתֵי וְלִתּוֹ אֵי בְּדִקָּא נְהָרָא הַוּוּ-הֵי דֵּי.
Mīn hāmēxēlāfi-ēi yīsirāēr dāyīr dāwār wī-gānēi Bìyènlìyén dī, ārbālāfi-ēi mīti wī-yātō ēi bīdikā nihārā hón-héi dī.