CANTONESE FOR BEGINNERS
WORD-FOR-WORD METHOD
BOOK ONE

LESSON 1
PRONUNCIATION

a as å in ask
á (long) as ä in father
au as ow in now
ch unaspirated
ch' aspirated
e as e in there
é as ay in pay
i as i in pin
í as ee in see
k unaspirated
k' aspirated
m when written alone is u (short) as u in bull
ng as ng in sing
o as aw in law
ô as ö in no
ö is pronounced like the German ö
and oe in Göthe, e.g. tö obscene, the
p unaspirated [sound of a trumpet
p' aspirated
sz join s and z in one sound
t unaspirated
t' aspirated
ts unaspirated as ts in ratsbane
ts' aspirated

In Chinese, the tones are very important. A word should be
pronounced correctly according to its tone so as not to confuse it
with other words having the same sound. The tones may differ in
the case of compound words, but on no other account should they
be changed. There are 9 principal tones in the Cantonese dialect.
These tones which can be learnt only from a teacher are marked
as follows:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper even tone</td>
<td>ë e.g.</td>
<td>pin鞭  a whip; to whip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper rising tone</td>
<td>ì e.g.</td>
<td>pin 扁  flat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper departing tone</td>
<td>ì' e.g.</td>
<td>pin' 变  to transform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper entering tone</td>
<td>ì&quot; e.g.</td>
<td>pit 必  must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medial entering tone</td>
<td>ì&quot; e.g.</td>
<td>pit 蠄  a turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower even tone</td>
<td>ñ e.g.</td>
<td>pin 平  —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower rising tone</td>
<td>ñ' e.g.</td>
<td>pin' —  —</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower departing tone</td>
<td>ñ&quot; e.g.</td>
<td>pin&quot;  斗  to dispute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower entering tone</td>
<td>ñ&quot; e.g.</td>
<td>pit&quot; 别  to discriminate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TONIC EXERCISE

fresh ringworm thread — ooze — desire eagerly —
mosquito — what wipe people pity ask stocking

THE USE OF THE VOCABULARY

In the Chinese language, many of the characters are not used by themselves. They have to be compounded with other characters to bring out the proper meaning. Hence, the student is advised to make use of compound characters rather than a single character as given in the vocabulary, when he intends to use a word.

CLASSIFIERS

A classifier is a word placed between a numeral and a noun; such as a "loaf" of bread, a "sheet" of paper, etc. Here the words "loaf" and "sheet" are called classifiers. Different nouns take different classifiers, according to the class to which they belong. The appropriate classifiers are put in brackets with their nouns in this book.

*Indicates that the tone in which the word is marked is different from the principal tone — it is a varied colloquial one. It has a high-pitched sound.

LESSON 2

VOCABULARY

1. 係 hai the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, etc.) in any tense or number; yes.
2. 個 ko' classifier used extensively with nouns denoting persons and things, especially those indicating abstract ideas.
3. 嗞 lai; léi come; ideas.
4. 有 yau have; has; there is (are, was, were); an auxiliary for the past tense.
5. 佢 k'ui he; she; it; him; her.
6. 我 ngo I; me.
7. 愛 oi' like; love; delight in; want.
8. 人(個) yan (ko') man; person; people; human.
9. 有 mè no; none; have not; there is (are, was, were) not.
10. 晝 mè no; not; do (does, did) not. I soon as.
11. 一 yat, one; unity; as
12. 嘀 ke' sign of the possessive; becomes an adjective when used with a noun; euphonic final.
13. 要 iú' want; require wish; must; need.
14. 邊 ? pín? which?
15. 你 ᵇnéi you(singular); thou.

EXERCISE
Read and translate into English.

1. 係 hai²  5. 佢 ᵇk'ui  9. 有 ᵇmò  13. 邊 pín
2. 要 iú'  6. 嘀 ᵇlai  10. 你 ᵇnéi  14. 人 yan
3. 嘀 ke'  7. 嘀 ᵇléi  11. 我 ᵇngo  15. 一 yat,
4. 個 ko'  8. 嘀 ᵇm  12. 愛 oí'  16. 有 ᵇyau

You now know 35 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 人人 yan yan all persons; everybody
2. 有嘅 mò lai did not come
3. 要唔要 iú' m iú' do you want it?
4. 個個 ko'ko' each one; everyone
5. 個個人 ko'ko' yan every-
6. 扁嘅 pín ke' a flat one
7. 你有嗎 néi yau mò? have you?
8. 佢一個人嘅 k'ui yat,ko' yan
9. 佢一個人 k'ui yat,ko' yan
10. 佢 k'uike' his; her; hers;
11. 我一個人 ngo yat,ko' yan
12. 個人嘅 ko' yanke' individual (adjective)
13. 唔係 m hai² is not

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 睡
  ᵇNgo lai.
  I come.
2. 你 有
  ᵇNéi yau.
  You have.
3. 佢 愛
  ᵇK'ui oí'.
  He likes.
4. 佢 愛
  ᵇK'ui oí'.
  She likes.
5. 邊個嘅 pínko'ke'?
  Whose?
6. 人人嘅 yan yanke'.
  Everybody's.
MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. I come.
2. You have.
3. He (she, it) likes (wants).
4. She (he, it) likes (wants).
5. Whose?
6. Everybody’s.
7. Have you?
8. Are you coming or not?
9. Is it not?
10. Do you want to have it or not?
11. I haven’t.
12. You won’t come.
13. He doesn’t like it.
14. He doesn’t want it.
15. Who hasn’t?
16. He hasn't.
17. I have one.
18. He wants one.
19. Who wants him to come?
20. You want him to come.
21. I don't want him to come.

### MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>爱人(个) oí 'yan(ko') lover</td>
<td>人(个) oí 'yan(ko') lover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>我的 'ngoke' mine; my</td>
<td>我的 'ngoke' mine; my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>必要 pít'iú' necessary</td>
<td>必要 pít'iú' necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>有人 'mò 'yan nobody</td>
<td>有人 'mò 'yan nobody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>別人 pít 'yan others</td>
<td>別人 pít 'yan others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>人民(个) 'yan 'man (ko') people</td>
<td>人民(个) 'yan 'man (ko') people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>有人 'yau 'yan somebody</td>
<td>有人 'yau 'yan somebody</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>人呢 'yanke' somebody's</td>
<td>人呢 'yanke' somebody's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>線人(个) sín 'yan(ko') a spy</td>
<td>線人(个) sín 'yan(ko') a spy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>有人 'yau 'yan there is somebody; engaged</td>
<td>有人 'yau 'yan there is somebody; engaged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>邊個 'pínko' which? who?</td>
<td>邊個 'pínko' which? who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>佢係邊個 'kui hai 'pínko' who is he (she)?</td>
<td>佢係邊個 'kui hai 'pínko' who is he (she)?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LESSON 3 VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Simplified Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>都 tò all (adverb); also; even; too.</td>
<td>都 tò all (adverb); also; even; too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>亦 yik _ also; moreover; too.</td>
<td>亦 yik _ also; moreover; too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>大 tăi³ big; large; great.</td>
<td>大 tăi³ big; large; great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>埋 mái bury; to draw close; along with.</td>
<td>埋 mái bury; to draw close; along with.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>都 tò capital (of a country or state).</td>
<td>都 tò capital (of a country or state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>部 pò³ classifier for books.</td>
<td>部 pò³ classifier for books.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>姐 tse elder sister.</td>
<td>姐 tse elder sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>件 kín³ item; classifier for clothing, business, things in general.</td>
<td>件 kín³ item; classifier for clothing, business, things in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>話 wá language; dialect.</td>
<td>話 wá language; dialect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>新 san new; recently.</td>
<td>新 san new; recently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>舊 kau³ old (of things); former; secondhand.</td>
<td>舊 kau³ old (of things); former; secondhand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>同 s'ung same; and; with; altogether.</td>
<td>同 s'ung same; and; with; altogether.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>細 sai³ small; fine.</td>
<td>細 sai³ small; fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>小 sǐu³ small; trifling; petty.</td>
<td>小 sǐu³ small; trifling; petty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>講 kong speak; talk; explain.</td>
<td>講 kong speak; talk; explain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>說 shüt speak; talk.</td>
<td>說 shüt speak; talk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>話 wá³ tell; speak; words.</td>
<td>話 wá³ tell; speak; words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>因 'ko that.</td>
<td>因 'ko that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>野(件) ye(kín³) thing; something; wild; savage.</td>
<td>野(件) ye(kín³) thing; something; wild; savage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>呢 ni this.</td>
<td>呢 ni this.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 舊 kau³  5. 埋 mái  9. 新 san  13. 都 tò  17. 話 wá
2. 件 kín³  6. 呢 oni  10. 說 shútò  14. 都 tò  18. 話 wá
3. 喝 ko  7. 部 pò²  11. 小 siú  15. 姐 tse  19. 野 ye
4. 講 'kong  8. 細 sai'  12. 大 táí²  16. 同 t'ung  20. 亦 yik²

1. 都係 tò hai² all are
2. 都唔想講 tò 'm oi' 'kong all do not want to talk
3. 都有 tò 'yau all have
4. 都愛 tò oi² all like
5. 都要 tò iú² all want
6. 也野人 mat، ye yan anybody
7. 也野 mat، ye anything; what
8. 同佢辯 t'ung 'k'ui pín² to argue with him
9. 佢有話有? 'k'ui 'yau wá² 'mò? did he say so or not?
10. 野人(個) ye yan(ko') barbarians; savages; wild people
11. 講 野 'kong 'ye chit-chat (about things in general)
12. 大姐(個) táí² 'tse (ko') the eldest sister
13. 個個都有 ko² ko² tò 'yau everybody has it
14. 新鮮 san,sín fresh
15. 大人(個) táí² 'yan (ko') full grown person
16. 件件都有 kín kín² tò 'yau to have everything
17. 亦係 yik² hai² it is also
18. 亦係 yik² tò hai² same
19. 佢係佢 tò hai² 'k'uike' it is also his
20. 大細 táí² sai' large and small; size; of all sizes
21. 講大話嘅(個) 'kong táí² wá² ke'(ko') liar
22. 大話(個) táí² wá² (ko') a lie; falsehood; bragging; boasting
23. 小人(個) 'siú 'yan (ko') mean person (49)

You now know 55 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

LESSON PROPER

1. 你 有一個 大嘅 'Néi 'yau yat,k'o' táí² ke' You have a big one.
2. 彼 有一個 細嘅 'K'ui 'yau yat,k'o' sai' ke' He has a small one.
3. 我有 一個 大嘅 同埋 一個 細嘅。
   Ngo **yau yat**. ko' t'ai* ke' t'ung. mai yat. ko' sai' ke'.
   I have a big one and a small one.

4. 我愛 呢個 大嘅 野。
   Ngo oi* niko' t'ai* ke' ye.
   I want this big thing.

5. 我都愛 呢個 細嘅 野。
   Ngo to* oi' koko' sai' ke' ye.
   I also want that small thing.

6. 佢同我嘸。7. 佢亦都同我講。
   K'ui t'ung ngo lai. K'ui yik. to* t'ung ngo kong.
   He with me comes. He also to me speaks.

8. 佢亦都同我講說話。
   K'ui yik. to* t'ung ngo kongshut. wa*.
   He also to me talks.

9. 呢個 感 乜野人嘅？
   Noko' hai* mat. ye* yanke'？
   This is whose?

10. 呢個 感 宿 感 佢嘅？
    Noko' hai* sm hai* neike'？
    This is not is yours?

11. 唔感，呢個 唔 感 佢嘅。
    Mhai* niko' sm hai* ngoke'.
    No, this not is mine.

12. 我 有 呢個 野。
    Ngo smo niko' ye.
    I do not have this thing.

13. 呢個 感 唔 感 佢嘅？
    Koko' hai* sm hai* k'uike'？
    That is not is his?

14. 佢，喺個 感 佢嘅。
    Hai* koko' hai* k'uike'.
    Yes, that is his.

15. 邊個 話 我唔呢嘅？
    Pinko' wa* ngo sm lai?
    Who said I won't come?
16. 你 你 他 講呢？
Hai² m hai² 'k'ui 'kongke'?  
Is not is he said?

17. 你，你 他 同 我 講呢。
Hai², hai² 'k'ui t'ung 'ngo 'kongke'.  
Yes, it's he to me said.

18. 佢 佢 一個 小人。
'K'ui hai² yat,ko¹ 'siú,yan.
He is a mean fellow.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. You have a big one.
2. He has a small one.
3. I have a big one and a small one.
4. I want this big thing.
5. I want that small thing also.
6. He comes with me.
7. He speaks to me also.
8. He speaks (or talks) to me as well.
9. Whose is this
10. Is this yours?
11. No, this is not mine.
12. I do not have this thing.
13. Is that his?
14. Yes, that is his.
15. Who said: "I would not come?"
16. Is it not he who said so?
17. Yes, it's he who told me so.
18. He is a mean fellow.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

24. 小姐 'Siú,tse Miss (placed after the name)
25. 唔同 'm t'ung different
26. 有野 'mò 'ye nothing
27. 有也野 'mò mat, 'ye nothing; nothing is the matter
28. 有野講 'mò 'ye 'kong nothing to say
29. 小說(部)'siúshüt'o (pò²) novel
30. 大細唔同 t'ai³ sai³ 'm t'ung of all sizes
31. 舊野(件) kau² 'ye (kín²) old thing; secondhand goods [thing
32. 一件野 yat,kín³ 'ye 'one
33. 細佢野 sai² kín³ 'ye small thing, or article
34. 講話 'kong wá² speak; talk
35. 講大話 'kong t'ai³ wá² to tell a lie; brag; exaggerate
36. 講埋 'kong 'mài to tell all
37. 那個人 'koko' 'yan that man
38. 個個 'ko ko' that one
39. 係新鮮嘅 hai² 'san,sínke' they are fresh ones
40. 個個 'kokín³ 'ye that thing, or article
41. 呢個 'ni ko' this one
LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>氣</td>
<td>hēi³</td>
<td>air; breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>貓</td>
<td>māo (chek)</td>
<td>cat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>條</td>
<td>t’iu</td>
<td>classifier for any thing long and slender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>便</td>
<td>pín²</td>
<td>convenient; handy; a side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>飯</td>
<td>fán³</td>
<td>rice, boiled dry and whole; food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>狗</td>
<td>kau (chek)</td>
<td>dog.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>食</td>
<td>shík</td>
<td>eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>空</td>
<td>hung</td>
<td>empty; hollow; unoccupied; vacant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>入</td>
<td>yap²</td>
<td>enter; put into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>女</td>
<td>nüí</td>
<td>female (of human beings only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去</td>
<td>hū</td>
<td>to go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>裏</td>
<td>lǐ</td>
<td>inside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>男</td>
<td>nán</td>
<td>male (of human beings only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餐 (-)</td>
<td>ts’án(-)</td>
<td>one meal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>隻 (-)</td>
<td>chek (-)</td>
<td>one of a pair; classifier for birds, animals, limbs, ships, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>外</td>
<td>ngoí²</td>
<td>outside; foreign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>對</td>
<td>tui³</td>
<td>pair; facing; opposite to; to; towards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>仔 (個)</td>
<td>tsai (ko')</td>
<td>son; a diminutive; a noun suffix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 隻 | chek | 7. 裏 | lǐ | 13. 食 | shík | 14. 條 | t’iu |
2. 飯 | fán³ | 8. 貓 | māo | 15. 仔 | tsai | 16. 餐 | ts’án |
3. 氣 | hēi³ | 9. 男 | nán | 17. 對 | tui³ |
4. 去 | hū | 10. 外 | ngoí² | 18. 入 | yap² |
5. 空 | hung | | | |
6. 狗 | kau | | | |

You now know 73 words
COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 空气 『hunghéi』 air (noun)
2. 去唔去 hui 『m hui』 are you going or not?
3. 佢一入嚟 k'ui yat, yap 『elai』 as soon as he comes in
4. 細蚊仔 (個) sai 『man』 tsai (ko) child
5. 仔女(個) tsai 『nui』 (ko) children
6. 入嚟 yap 『elai』 come in
7. 條件(個) t'iu 『kín』 (ko) condition (of a contract, etc.); prerequisite
8. 講條件 kong t'iu kín discuss conditions
9. 大使 tái 『pín』 answer the call of nature
10. 食野 shik 『ye』 eat something
11. 大女 tái 『nui』 the eldest daughter

12. 空嘅 hung ke 『empty one
13. 大仔 tái 『tsai』 eldest son
14. 食埋 shik 『mái』 finish eating
15. 新鮮空氣 san sin 『hunghéi』 fresh air
16. 女仔(個) nui 『tsai』 (ko) girl; daughter
17. 大食 tái 『shik』 gluttonous; eat large quantities of food
18. 我同你去 ngo t'ung néi hui 『I'll go with you
19. 我都去 ngo tò hui 『I shall go also
20. 豹仔(隻) mau 『tsai』 (chek) kitten
21. 洩氣 sít héi 『lose smell or flavour (through exposure to air)
22. 食人嘅(個) shik yan 『ke』 (ko) man-eater; cannibal

LESSON PROPER

1. 呢個 男仔 你 邊個嘅？
   "Niko nám tsai hai 『pínko ke』;
   This boy is whose?
2. 呢個 男仔 你 個個 男人嘅。
   "Niko nám tsai hai 『koko』 nám yanke.
   This boy is that man's.
3. 呢個 女仔 你 邊個嘅？
   "Koko nui tsai hai 『pínko ke』;
   That girl is whose?
4. 那个女佷 孕 呢个女人嘅。
   ‘Koko’ nui ‘tsai hai ‘niko’ nui ‘yanke’.
   That girl is this woman’s.

5. 那个女佷 要 呢个男佷嘅
   ‘Koko’ nui ‘tsai iu ‘niko’ nám ‘tsaike’ máu.
   That girl wants this boy’s cat.

6. 呢个男佷 要 呢个女佷嘅
   ‘Niko’ nám ‘tsai iu ‘koko’ nui ‘tsaike’ kau.
   This boy wants that girl’s dog.

7. 男佷 同埋 佢嘅狗 入 裏使
   ‘Nâm ‘tsai t’ung mái ‘k’uike’ kau yap ‘luipín’.
   Boy with his dog enters inside.

8. 女佷 同埋 佢嘅猫 去 外便
   ‘Nui ‘tsai t’ung mái ‘k’uike’ máu hui ngoi ‘pín’.
   Girl with her cat goes outside.

9. 男佷 同 女佷 講 乜野？
   ‘Nâm ‘tsai t’ung nui ‘tsai kong mat ‘ye ?
   Boy to girl said what?

10. 佢 講 佢嘅猫 唸 同 飯
    ‘K’ui kong ‘k’uike’ máu m shik ‘fán’.
    He said his cat refuses to eat rice.

11. 女佷 同 男佷 講 乜野？
    ‘Nui ‘tsai t’ung nâm ‘tsai kong mat ‘ye ?
    Girl with boy said what?

12. 佢 講 佢嘅狗 都 唸 同 飯
    ‘K’ui kong ‘k’uike’ kau tò m shik ‘fán’.
    She said her dog also refuses to eat rice.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Whose boy is this? 8. The girl goes outside with her cat.
2. This is that man’s boy. 9. What did the boy say to the girl?
3. Whose girl is that? 10. He said that his cat refuses to eat rice.
4. That is this woman’s girl. 11. What did the girl say to the boy?
5. That girl wants this boy’s cat. 12. She said that her dog refuses to eat rice as well.
6. This boy wants that girl’s dog.
7. The boy goes inside with his dog.
MORE COMPUND WORDS AND PHRASES

23. 男人 (個) ね'am 'yan (ko') 
man; husband  
24. 男女 (個) ね'am 'nui (ko')
men and women  
25. 外使 ngoi² 'pin² outside; on the outside  
26. 一餐飯 yat, 'ts'an fän² one meal  
27. 一隻蚊 yat, chek, o man one mosquito  
28. 一對襪 yat, tui² mat, z one pair of stockings  
29. 一隻蝨 yat, chek, o mat, z one stocking  
30. 一條線 yat, 't'iu sín' one piece of thread  
31. 一隻龜 yat, chek, o pít, o one turtle  
32. 便飯 (餐) pín² fän² ('ts'an) ordinary, plain meal; potluck  
33. 外人 (個) ngoi² 'yan (ko') outsider  
34. 狗仔 (隻) kau'tsai (chek, o) puppy  
35. 對他講 tui² k'ui 'kong said to him  
36. 犬仔 (個) ね'am 'tsai (ko') son; boy  
37. 犬狗 (隻) ye 'kau (chek, o) stray dog  
38. 嚴去 lai hui² to and fro  
39. 女仔 (個) 'nui 'tsai (ko') unmarried young lady; spinster  
40. 小便 'siu 'pin² urinate  
41. 便食也野 ? k'ui shik, mat, z ye ? what does he eat ?  
42. 獸 (隻) ye 'mú' (chek, o) wild cat  
43. 邊一隻 ? pín yat, chek, o ? which one of the pair ?  
44. 女人 (個) 'nui 'yan (ko') woman; females; wife

LESSON 5  VOCABULARY

1. 慕 mò³ admire; long for.  
2. 又 yau² again; yet again; also; and.  
3. 生 shang to beget; to give birth to; produce; raw; living; life.  
4. 書 (部; 本) ɕhū (pò²; 'pún) printed book.  
5. 關 kán a classifier for rooms, houses, etc.  
6. 先 sín first; before; previous.
You now know 93 words

7. 得 tak, get; a verbal suffix.
8. 好 'hò good; well; very; very much.
9. 億 'kéi how many; how much; a few; several; how! very; somewhat.
10. 明 'hiú know; understand.
11. 學 hok, learn; used as a suffix, it combines with other characters to indicate various branches of study, etc.
12. 多 'to many; much.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

1. 中 chung
2. 明 'hiú
3. 好 'hò
4. 學 hok
5. 意 'i'
6. 問 kàn
7. 億 'kéi
8. 兩 léung
9. 兩 léung
10. 憐 lín
11. 慕 mò
12. 生 shùng
13. 生 shùng
14. 書 shù
15. 先 sín
16. 思 sz
17. 得 tak
18. 多 'to
19. 另 ( - ) léung ( - ) tahil; tael; ounce.
20. 兩 léung two; both; double.

You now know 93 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 羨幕 sín mó admire
2. 好羡慕他 'hò sín mó 'k'ui admire him very much
3. 他又話 'k'ui yau' wá' he said again
4. 同意 't'ungí' agree
5. 億大 'kéi t'ai anyhow (in any case)
6. 也野都好 mat 'ye 'tò 'hò anything will do
7. 雙便 léung pín both sides; the two parties
8. 生意 shángí' business; trade
9. 唸得 'm tak cannot; impossible
10. 大意 t'ai' careless; general idea
11. 男女同學 nám'nui t'ung-hok co-education
12. 大学 (大学) tāi hok (kán) college; university
13. 又来 yau lai has come again
14. 唤好 m'ho don't
15. 唤好 kong don't say; don't talk about it; it cannot be told
16. 学说 hok shüt doctrine
17. 生食 shäng shik to eat anything raw
18. 多食 to shik to eat much
19. 小学 (小学) siú hok (kán) elementary school; primary school
20. 中意溝說話 chungi kong shüt wá fond of talking
21. 生癣 shäng sín to get the ringworm
22. 生女 shäng nui to give birth to a daughter
23. 生仔 shäng tsai to give birth to a son
24. 中間人 (中间人) chung kan yan (ko) go-between; middle-man
25. 好人 (好人) hò yan (ko) good person
26. 好野 hò ye good thing; well done! bravo!
27. 好意 hò fú good intention
28. 好食 hò shik good to eat; delicious
29. 生野 shäng ye to grow or develop in or on the body (as boils or ulcers)
30. 慰問 lín man to have compassion for; to pity
31. 有意 yau to have in mind; intentionally
32. 有幾多? yau kái to ? how many are there?
33. 佢幾大? k'ui kái tai? how old is he?
34. 我唔係呢個意思 ngo m'hai niko 'i sz I don't mean this
35. 我有呢個意思 ngo mò niko 'i sz I don't have such an intention
36. 我有此意思 ngo mò mat, 'i sz I have formed no opinion at all on that matter
37. 好話 hò wá it is kind of you to say so; thank you
38. 晓得 hiútak know; understand
39. 學問 hok man knowledge; learning; one's education
40. 學野 hok ye to learn to do things
41. 中意 chungi to like; to be fond of
42. 生嘅 shängke living; alive
1. 佢有幾個細蚊仔？
"K'ui yau 'kēi 'toko' sai 'man 'tsai？
He has how many children？

2. 佢有兩個細蚊仔。
"K'ui yau 'léungko' sai 'man 'tsai.
He has two children.

3. 一個係男仔。
Yat,ko' hai 'nam 'tsai.
One is son.

4. 一個係女仔。
Yat,ko' hai 'nui 'tsai.
One is daughter.

5. 係大嘅係男仔。
"Nâm 'tsai hai 'tái 'ke'.
Son is big.

6. 係細嘅係女仔。
"Nui 'tsai hai 'sai 'ke'.
Daughter is small.

7. 嘅個係大嘅係仔。
"Koko' tâi 'ke' hai 'tsai.
That big one is son.

8. 嘅個係細嘅係女。
"Koko' sai 'ke' hai 'nui.
That small one is daughter.

9. 佢中意佢嘅細蚊仔。
"K'ui 'chung' 'k'uike' sai 'man 'tsai.
He likes his children.

10. 佢嘅細蚊仔，曉得讀書。
"K'uike' sai 'man 'tsai 'hiutak, tuk, 'shū.
His children know to read books.

11. 佢係一個先生。
"K'ui hai 'yat ko' 'sīn 'shāng.
He is a teacher.

12. 我係一個學生。
"Ngo hai 'yat ko' hok 'shāng.
I am a student.
13. 佢有兩個學生。
'K'ui yau léungko hok°sháng.
He has two students.

14. 我係佢嘅男學生。
Ngo hai' k'uike nám hok°sháng.
I am his boy student.

15. 你係佢嘅女學生。
Néi hai' k'uike nui hok°sháng.
You are his girl student.

16. 我學講佢嘅話。
Ngo hok° kong k'uike wá?
I learn to speak his language.

17. 你也學講佢嘅話。
Néi tò hok° kong k'uike wá.
You also learn to speak his language.

18. 佢嘅話我係一個好學生。
K'ui wá' ngo hai' yat,ko' hò hok°sháng.
He said I am a good student.

19. 佢又話你係一個好學生。
K'ui yau' wá' néi hai' yat,ko' hò hok°sháng
He also said you are a good student.

20. 佢亦話佢係一個好先生。
K'ui yik° wá' k'ui hai' yat,ko' hò sín°sháng.
He also said he is a good teacher.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. How many children has he?
7. The big one is a boy.
2. He has two children.
8. The small one is a girl.
3. One is a boy.
9. He likes his children.
4. One is a girl.
10. His children know how to read.
5. The boy is big.
11. He is a teacher.
6. The girl is small.
12. I am a student.
13. He has two students.
14. I am his boy student.
15. You are his girl student.
16. I learn to speak his language.
17. You learn to speak his language too.
18. He said that I am a good student.
19. He said also that you are a good student.
20. He said also that he is a good teacher.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

43. 思慕 sz' mo² long for; think longingly after
44. 愛慕 oi³ mo³ love ardently
45. 意中人 i' chung yan lover; sweetheart
46. 本人 'pün yan the man himself; the man in question; personal
47. 意思 i' sz' meaning; idea; opinion; thought; intention
48. 中間 chung kán middle; centre; between; within
49. 中學 (間) chung hok₂ (kán) middle school; high school
50. 唔好 'm 'hò not good
51. 唔多 'm 'to not not many or much
52. 唔好意思 'm 'hò i' sz' not nice to do; in an awkward position
53. 唔係幾好 'm hai² 'kéi 'hò not very good or well
54. 有幾多 'mò 'kéi 'to not very many or much
55. 舊書 (部; 本) kau³ shù (pò³ or 'pún) old book; secondhand book
56. 一兩個 yat, 'léung ko' one or two
57. 一兩 yat, 'léung one ounce (tael; tahil)
58. 讀書人 (個) tuk₂ shū yan (ko') one who has been to school
59. 幾好 'kéi 'hò pretty good
60. 讀書 tuk₂ shū to read a book loudly; to study
61. 本本 (本) tuk₂ 'pün ( 'pún) reading book
62. 對他講 tui¹ 'k'ui 'kong say to him
63. 同学 (個) t'unghok₂ (ko') schoolmate; fellow student
64. 男女同 kui 'm 'nui t'ung-hok₂ schoolmates of both sexes
65. 空中 chung chung sky; space
66. 幾個 'kéiko' several
67. 空間 chung kán space (that in which all objects exist or move)
68. student; pupil; scholar
69. talkative
70. (placed after the name)
71. teacher; sir; Mr.
72. that will also do; all right
73. there is also
74. there is no book to read
75. these
76. those
77. those
two
78. uneducated
79. unexpectedly; an accident
80. unintentionally
81. very fresh; quite fresh
82. very good or well; you must be doing very well!
83. what is the meaning or idea?
84. would you like it or not?

LESSON 6
VOCABULARY

1. because; cause; reason.
2. because; for.
3. broad.
4. do; make; act; to be.
5. earth; ground; place.
6. east; eastern; host; master.
7. elder brother.
8. fellow; person.
9. fruits in general; results.
10. give; allow; let.
11. happy.
12. happy.
13. if.
14. make; do; arrange.
15. a prefix to names of persons (where these are monosyllables and to designate relatives, etc.); used to imitate sounds.
16. prefecture.
17. 'cho sign of the past tense.
18. tei² sign of the plural (of persons).
19. fong square (a plane figure).
20. kau³ teach; instruct; doctrine; sect; school; religion.
21. kung a work; a labour; a job.
22. se write.

## EXERCISE
Read and translate into English.

|----------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

### COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. 食咀 shik³ cho ate</th>
<th>9. 為咀咀咀 wai² cho 'k'uitéi² because of them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. 做學生 tsó³ hok³ shang to be a student</td>
<td>10. 入教 yap³ kau³ to become a church member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 做先生 tsó³ sín³ shang to be a teacher</td>
<td>11. 生咀 shang cho born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 因為 yanwai² because; on account of</td>
<td>12. 墳咀 mái cho buried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 空咀 hung cho became empty; emptied</td>
<td>13. 做生意嘅人 (個) tsó³ sháng-í ke² yan (ko²) business man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 細咀 sai³ cho became smaller</td>
<td>14. 喊咀 lai cho came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. 舊咀好多 kau³ cho 'hó to became very old (said of a thing)</td>
<td>15. 做得 tsó³ tak, can be done; all right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. 為咀咀咀 wai² cho 'k'ui because of him</td>
<td>16. 廣府話 Kwong fú 'wá Cantonese dialect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17. 大寫 táí³ se capital letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18. 因果 yan kwo cause and effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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You now know 115 words
19. 对照 tui3 cho compared; checked
20. 方便 fongpin3 convenient
21. 做生意 ts6 shang1 to do business
22. 做工 ts6 cho did
23. 做工 ts6 kung to work; to get a livelihood
24. 写生 se shang to draw living objects
25. 東方 tong fong the east; orient
26. 東亞 tung A3 Eastern Asia
27. 大佬 tai3 lo (ko2) the elder brother
28. 亞哥 ao ko (appellative) elder brother
29. 哥哥 ko ko same
30. 哥哥話 ko ko wa3 the elder brother said
31. 大哥 tai3 ko eldest brother
32. 空地 hung tei2 empty space; vacant ground
33. 入閾 yap3 cho entered
34. 好啊 ho cho felt better; improved
35. 女工人 (個) nui kung yan (ko2) female labourer
36. 做埋 ts6 mui completed all the work
37. 讀讀小學 tuk3 cho siuhok2 completed primary education
38. 生果 shang kwo fresh fruit
39. 俾啲 pei cho gave
40. 俾埋 pei mui give all; gave all
41. 俾埋呢個 pei mui ni ko give this one as well
42. 為食 wai3 shik2 greedy in eating; gluttonous (243)

LESSON PROPER

1. 細佬哥 中意 狗仔.
   Sai3 lo ko 'chungi1 'kau tsai.
   Children like puppies.

2. 你啲如果 伴 狗仔 佢哋; 佢哋 好 閣喜.
   'Néitiéi2 'kwo pei 'kau tsai 'k'ui2; 'k'ui2 ho 'fунк'hei.
   You if give puppies them; they very happy.

3. 女人 中意 細蚊仔.
   Nui yan 'chungi1 sa1 man tsai.
   Women like children.
4. 如果 佢哋 有啲 細蚊仔; 佢哋 好
$k'kwo \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'yau\ 'cho\ sãi\ 'mam\ tsai; \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'hô$
If they have children; they very

欣喜.

5. 學生 中意 閱 腊.
$fun\ 'h'èi$. Hok\ 'sháng \ 'chungí^3 \ tuk_2 \ 'shu$. happy. Students like to read books.

6. 如果 佢哋 有啲 书籍 閱; 佢哋 好 欣喜.
$k'kwo \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'yau\ 'cho\ 'shu\ tuk_2; \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'hô \ fun\ 'h'èi.$
If they have books to read; they very happy.

7. 工人 中意 做 充.
$kung\ 'yan \ 'chungí^3 \ tsô^3 \ kung$. Workmen like to do work.

8. 如果 佢哋 有啲 工 做; 佢哋 好 欣喜.
$k'kwo \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'yau\ 'cho\ 'kung\ tsô^3; \ 'k'uitéi^3 \ 'hô \ fun\ 'h'èi.$
If they have work to do; they very happy.

9. 先生 中意 教書.
$sín\ 'sháng \ 'chungí^3 \ kâu^2 \ 'shu$. Teachers like teaching.

10. 我哋呢 先生 中意 教 广府話.
$qgotéi^3\ 'ké \ sín\ 'sháng \ 'chungí^3 \ kâu^2 \ 'kwong\ 'fú\ 'wá$. Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.

11. 佢哋 教 我哋 讀, 寫 同埋 講
$k'uitéi^3 \ kâu^2 \ 'ngotéi^3 \ tuk_2, \ se \ 't'ung\ 'mái \ 'kông$
They teach us to read, write and speak

廣府話.

12. 你 唔 中意 邊個人?
$kwong\ 'fú\ 'wá. \ 'néi \ 'm \ 'chungí^3 \ 'pínkó^3\ 'yân? \ Cantonese. \ You don't like whom?

13. 我 唔 中意 你.
$ño \ 'm \ 'chungí^3 \ 'néi. \ I don't like you.
14. 你唔中意我看？
Tsɔ'mat, ye ‘néi ‘m ‘chung1’ ‘ngo?  ِYanwai
Why you don't like me?

15. 因為
Because

你唔中意讀書；你中意食野。
‘néi ‘m ‘chung1’ tuk2 shu;  ‘néi ‘chung1’ shik2 ye.
you don’t like to read books; you like to eat things.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Children like puppies.
2. If you give them puppies; they are happy.
3. Women like children.
4. If they have children; they are happy.
5. Students like to read books.
6. If they have books to read; they are happy.
7. Workmen like to work.
8. If they have work to do; they are happy.
9. Teachers like teaching.
10. Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.
11. They teach us to read, write and speak Cantonese.
12. Whom do you not like?
13. I do not like you.
14. Why do you not like me?
15. Because you do not like to study; you like to eat only.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

43. 有啲 ‘yau cho had
44. 歡喜 ‘fung ‘hei happy; glad
45. 人工 ‘yan ‘kung human labour; wages
46. 我做唔啲 ‘ngo tsɔ’tak ‘m ‘lai
I could not do such a thing
47. 如果 ‘ükwo if
48. 唔做得 ‘m tsɔ’tak, impossible to be done; cannot
49. 做唔啲 tsɔ’tak ‘m ‘lai impossible to be done
50. 做得啲 tsɔ’tak ‘lai it can be done
51. 都做得 to tsɔ’tak, it will do also; it can also be done
52. 廣東 ‘Kwong ‘tung Kwang-tung
53. 工人 (個) ‘kung ‘yan (ko’) labourer; workman; servant
54. 細佬哥 sai ‘lô ‘ko lad; boy
55. 學啲 hok ‘cho learnt; mastered
56. 學啲多好野 hok ‘cho ‘hò ‘to ‘ye learnt a lot of things
57. 大方 táí² fong liberal; generous
58. 整扁 ching² pín make it flat
59. 整便 ching² pín² make ready
60. 整好 ching¹ hò make right; to repair
61. 女工 (個) nui³ kung³ (ko¹) needle work; female labourer
62. 有嘅 mò² cho no more
63. 地方 téi² fong a place; locality
64. 喜歡 chái² fún to be pleased
65. 讀咀 tuk² cho read
66. 講咀 kong¹ cho spoke
67. 教咀 kau² cho taught
68. 教書 kau¹ shü¹ to teach (as a school teacher)
69. 佢哋嘅 k‘ui² tée³ ke¹ their; theirs
70. 有也生意好做 mò mat, shäng¹ hò tsö² there is not much business to do

71. 佢哋 k‘ui² tée³ they; them
72. 教唔嘅 kau² m³ lai unable to teach
73. 我哋 ngotéi² we; us
74. 做得好 tsö² tak, hò well done
75. 去咀 hui² cho went
76. 也野書? mat, ye³ shü? what book is it?
77. 為乜? wai² mat,? what for?
78. 為乜? wai² mat, ye³? what for?
79. 做乜野? tsö² mat, ye³? why?
80. 做乜? tsö² mat,? same
81. 好做唔好? hò tsö² m³ hò? will it be good to do it?
82. 抹咀 mät. cho wiped
83. 寫咀 se¹ cho wrote
84. 細佬 (個) sai³ lò (ko¹) the younger brother (285)

LESSON 7
VOCABULARY

1. 上 shéung² above.
2. 到 tò³ arrive; come; to (a place); reach; until.
3. 嘅 hai at, in, on (merely indicating presence).
4. 下 há² below; low; next; descend; to go down.
5. 叫 kiu² call; call out; shout; yell; send for.
6. 椅 (張) (chéung) a chair.
7. 枝 chí classifier for nouns referring to long, slender and straight things, such as pens, flowers, candles, rifles, etc.
8. 喏 lok. a final particle (affirmative or emphatic).
9. 搓 wan find; search; to look for, as for something lost.
10. 墨(條) mäk (siáu) in k (Chinese cake-ink).
11. 知 chí know, as a fact.
12. 嘍 há a moment; a while; once; a blow.
13. 筆(枝) pat (chí) pen.
14. 处 shu a place.
15. 反 fän to play; to amuse one’s self; to make sport with; oppose; turn against; rebel; opposing.
16. 室 shat room (classroom; café; examination room; laboratory; reception room, etc.).
17. 見 t’ai see; look; watch; observe; think.
18. 年 chéung sheet; classifier for tables, beds, photos, chairs, and things that present a large, flat surface; the surname Cheung.
19. 的 ti some; a little (the comparative degree of adjectives is formed by this word “的” added to the adjective).
20. 企 k’éi to stand.
21. 撿 ning take; bring; carry.
22. 上 shéung up; to go up.
23. 聲 sheng sound; voice; tone.
24. 水 shui water (noun).

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 上下 shéung há about; approximately; nearly; more or less
2. 喏上便 hai shéung pín above; on the top of
3. 上便 shéung pín above; the top
4. 去咀咯 hui cho lok already gone
5. 到咀 tò cho arrived
6. 擰嘐 ning lai bring it here
7. 擞上去 ning ‘shéung hui bring it up there
8. 叫你亞哥 kiù ‘nèi à ko lai call your elder brother
9. 叫做 kiù tsò it is called
10. 大聲叫 tâi sheng kiù to call out with loud voice
11. 教室 (間) káu'shat, (kán) classroom
12. 唔知 m'chí don't know
13. 唔知到 m'chító don't know
14. 唔好反 m'ho 'fán don't play
15. 唔反 m' fán do not want to play
16. 嘍野外寫生 'hai 'ye-ngoi' 'se shăng to draw live objects in the country
17. 間間教室 kán kán káu'shat, every classroom
18. 墨水筆 (枝) mak shui pat, (chí) fountain pen
19. 上去 'shéung hui' go up
20. 好睇 'hò 't'ai good to look at; nice-looking
21. 反吓 't'ai 'há have a look
22. 反吓 'fán 'há have a game
23. 佢又喺啲 'k'ui yau' 'lai lok. he has come again
24. 佢喺處 'k'ui 'hai shù' he is here
25. 要話吓佢 iú' wā 'há 'k'ui he should be scolded
26. 喺處 nishù' here; this place
27. 咁喺處 'hai nishù' here; it is here
28. 喪處 'hai shù' same
29. 水大 shui t'ai 'tai' high tide (highest level of the tide)
30. 我喺啲 'ngo 'lai lok. I am coming
31. 我睇有 'ngo 't'ai yau I think there is
32. 細細聲 sai sai' sheng in a whisper; in a very low voice
33. 嘍讀書 'hai tük, ēshū is reading a book; is schooling

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 有 一本 書. 2. 請 你 伴 我 睇.
'Ngo 'yau yat, 'pún ēshù. 'Ts'eng 'néi 'péi 'ngo 't'ai.
I have a book. Please you let me see.

3. 我 睇啲 你 啪 書 略.
'Ngo 't'ai 'cho 'néike' ēshū 'lok.
I have seen your book —

4. 佢 有 一枝 筆.
'K'ui 'yau yat, 'chí pat.
He has a pen.
5. 学你一支好嘅筆？
Hai^3 m hai^2 yat,^2 chî^1 hòke^1 pat,^2 ? "Ngo m chî.
Is not is a good pen? I don't know.

6. 我唔知。

7. 个個細蚊仔喺邊處？
"Koko^1 sai^0 man^1 tsai^1 hai^1 pínshù^2 ?
That boy is where?

8. 我唔知到。我去搿吓佢。
"Ngo m chítô^2. "Ngo huí^1 wan^1 hâ^1 f'k'ui.
I don't know. I go find once him.

9. 倔啲教室裏便。
"K'ui^1 hai kâ^2 shat. "luipín^2.
He is classroom inside.

10. 倔啲個處做乜野？
"K'ui hai kôshû^2 tso^2 mat,^2 ye?
He is there doing what?

11. 倔啲反墨水。
"K'ui^1 fân^1 k'uike^1 mak,^2 shui.
He is playing with his ink.

12. 擰一張椅伴我。
Ning yat,^2 chéung^1 i^1 péi^1 ngo.
Bring a chair give me.

13. 擰一張椅做乜野？
Ning yat,^2 chéung^1 i^1 tso^2 mat,^2 ye?
Bring a chair for what?

14. 我要叫你企啲上便。
"Ngo iú^2 kiú^2 nêî^2 k'êî^2 hai shéung^3 pín^2.
I want to ask you to stand on top.

15. 倔幾個細蚊仔喺邊便做乜野？
"Ko k'êiko^1 sai^0 man^1 tsai^1 hai^1 luipín^2 tso^2 mat,^2 ye?
Those children are inside doing what?

16. 有啲係睇書。
"Yau^3 ti hai^2 t'ai^1 shù.
Some are reading books.

17. 有啲係反。
"Yau^3 ti hai^2 f'ân.
Some are playing.
18. **Yau ti k'ei hai koshū tāi sheng kiū.**
   Some are standing there loudly shouting.

19. **Nēi hai koshū tsō mat, ye?**
   You were there doing what?

20. **Ngo hai koshū t'ai k'uitēi fān.**
   I was there looking at them playing.

### MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. I have a book.
2. Please let me have a look.
3. I have seen your book.
4. He has a pen.
5. Is it a good pen?
6. I don't know.
7. Where is that boy?
8. I don't know. I'll go and look for him.
9. He is in the classroom.
10. What is he doing there?
11. He is playing with his ink.
12. Bring me a chair.
13. Why do you want a chair?
14. I want you to stand on it.
15. What are those children doing inside?
16. Some are reading books.
17. Some are playing.
18. Some are standing there and shouting.
19. What were you doing there?
20. I was looking at them playing there.

### MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

34. 邊處都係 opinshū tō hai it is everywhere
35. 知到 chítō' know
36. 細聲 sai sheng low voice
37. 俾佢知 pēi k'ui chī let him know
38. 大聲 tāi sheng loud voice
39. 張小姐 Chéung Siu'tse Miss Cheung
40. 張先生 Chéung Sǐn, shǎng Mr. Cheung
41. 張生 Chéung Shǎng same
42. 一張枱 yat, chéung 'ī one chair
43. 一枝筆 yat, chī pat, one pen
44. 反對 'fántui opposite (contrary); be opposed to
45. 講書 kong ̀shü preach
46. 先知 (個) ̀sin ̀chi (ko') prophet
47. 貓叫 mau kiú' purring
48. 新到嘅 san tò'ke' recently arrived
49. 講書 t'ai ̀shü' read a book (silently)
50. 幾吓 k'ei' há' several times; several blows
51. 賽地方好唔好 t'ai tê' ̀fong 'hò' m' hò' see whether the locality is good
52. 嘎啲聲 t'o' t'o' sheng the sound of a trumpet
53. 有聲 mò' sheng speechless; mute
54. 企上去 k'ei' shéung hui' to stand up there
55. 講到 kong tò' talk about
56. 大聲講 t'ai ̀sheng kong' to talk loudly
57. 細聲講 sai' sheng kong' to talk in a low voice
58. 話俾佢知 wá' 'pei' k'ui' chi' to tell him about it
59. 嘘處 koshü' there; that place
60. 嘘個處 hai' koshü' there; it is there
61. 有啲 mò lok. there is no more
62. 搬啲 wán' m'tò' unable to find
63. 好大聲 hò tái' sheng very loud
64. 邊處 pínshü' where? what place? anywhere
65. 嘘邊處? hai' pínshü' ? where? where is it?
66. 係啲 hai' lok. yes, it is so

LESSON 8
VOCABULARY

1. 事(件) sz² (kín²) affair; business.
2. 古 kú' ancient; antique; very old.
3. 豆 (粒) tau or tau² (nap,) bean.
4. 父 fú² father.
5. 伯 pák. father's elder brother.
6. 嘻 héi' giggling.

7. 粒 nap, grain, seed; classifier for grains, seeds, kernels or fruit stones, beans, beads, round fruits; drops; bullets; moles; spots on the body, and small round things.
8. 公 kung' grandfather; public; just; justice.
9. 头(个) t‘au (ko') the head; the top, chief; first.
10. 家 k’a home; family; household; used as a suffix to indicate a specialist.
11. 笑 siu' laugh.
12. 母 mò mother.
13. 嘿 k‘wai naughty.
14. 頑 wán naughty.
15. 老 ló old (of persons); venerable.
16. 爺 ye old gentleman; grandfather.
17. 婆 p’o old woman.
18. 父 ts’an relatives; personal.
19. 士 sz scholar.
20. 皮 p’éi skin; leather.

**You now know 159 words**

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**COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES**

1. 本事 púnsz² ability; talent; capable; smart
2. 一件事 yat,kín² sz² an affair
3. 古老 kú-lo ancient; old fashioned; out-of-date
4. 古人(个) kú yan (ko') the ancients
5. 先须 sín t‘au at first; just now; a moment ago
6. 頭先 t‘au sín same
7. 有事 mò sz² at leisure; disengaged; no trouble
8. 學士 hok sz² bachelor (a degree)
9. 親愛 ts’an-oí beloved; dear; to love dearly
10. 兩公婆 léung kung p'o both husband and wife
11. 兩家 léung k’a both of us; both parties
12. 兩頭 léung t‘au both sides
13. 有事 yau sz² busy; engaged
14. 生事 sháng sz² to cause trouble; to create a disturbance
15. 公民(个) kung man (ko') citizen
16. 民事(件) man sz² (kín²) civil suit
17. 同事(个) t'ungs z² (ko') colleague; co-worker
18. 公仔書(部; 本) kung ts'ai shü (p'o or pún) comics (a strip of cartoons)
19. 書皮 shü p’éi the cover of a book
20. 皮 t'au p’éi dandruff
21. 做好事 tsó' hó sz² to do a good thing
22. 亞姐(個) a’ otse (ko') the elder sister
23. 家姐(个) k’a otse (ko') the elder sister
Lesson Proper

1. 男人  you  父親.

This man is father.

2. 女人  you  母親.

This woman is mother.

3. 有 一個  併  同  一個  女.

They have a son and a daughter.

4. 父親,  母親,  併  同  女  你  一家

Father, mother, son and daughter are one family.

5. 女士  you  一個  先生.

That lady is a teacher.
6. This man is a father.
7. This woman is a mother.
8. He is a naughty boy.
9. This old man is the boss.
10. That one speaking to the cat is his son.
11. You see, he is holding a book and showing it to the cat.
12. He is not very naughty.
MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

37. 頭一件事 t'au yat kín² sz² the first thing
38. 嘻嘻笑 héi héi siu³ giggle
39. 笑吓 siu³ há give a smile
40. 好事(件) hò sz²(kím²) good deeds; works of charity
41. 亞父(個) á ye(ko³) grandfather
42. 外公(個) ngoi³ kung(ko³) grandfather (maternal)
43. 亞公(個) á kung(ko³) grandfather (paternal)
44. 亞婆(個) á p'o(ko³) grandmother
45. 喜事(件) héi sz² (kín²) happy occasion
46. 头人(個) t'au yan(ko³) headman
47. 大老父 táí² ló e ye His Honour; Your Honour (former official term of address for magistrates)
48. 做本人嘅事(件) k'ui pún yanke² sz²(kín²) his personal affair
49. 一家人(個) yat ká yan(ko³) household; family
50. 老公(個) ló kung(ko³) husband
51. 公婆 p'o husband and wife
52. 大事(件) táí² sz²(kín²) important affair
53. 裏頭 lui t'au inside
54. 笑話 siu² wá a joke; joking
55. 講笑 kong siu³ to joke
56. 嘻笑 t'aisiú laugh at
57. 大笑 táí² siu³ laugh loudly
58. 好笑 hòsiú laughable
59. 大婆 táí² p'o legal wife
60. 扁豆(粒) pín tau³ (nap,) lentil
61. 事頭(個) sz² t'au (ko³) master (employer)
62. 多事 tosz² meddlesome; officious; troublesome
63. 女士 'Nui² Miss
64. 張女士 Chéung 'Nui² Miss Cheung
65. 老母(個) lò mò(ko³) mother
66. 母親(個) mò ts'an(ko³) mother (more refined)
67. 外母(個) ngoi³ mò(ko³) mother-in-law (of a man)
68. 家婆 ká p'o mother-in-law (woman's)
69. 親愛嘅母親 ts'an-oí ke' mò ts'an my dear mother
70. 家父 ká fú² (polite) my father
71. 爺爺(個) ye ye(ko³) my grand father
72. 先父 sín fú² (polite) my late father
73. 先母 sín 'mò (polite) my late mother
74. 家母 ká mò (polite) my mother
75. 顽皮 wán pí'eǐ naughty
76. 家吓 ká há now
77. 親生ieee ts'an shángke' of one's own begetting
78. 公事 (件) kung sz (kín³) official business; on government service
79. 伯爺公 (個) pák o ye kung (ko') old man
80. 老爺 ló ye old gentleman; Sir! Your Honour; His Honour (term of respect)
81. 傷事 (件) kau³ sz² (kín³) old matter
82. 伯爺婆 (個) pák o ye p'o (ko') old woman
83. 頭上 t'au shéung² on the head (bean
84. 一粒豆 yat, nap, t'au one
85. 親生甥子女 (個) ts'an shángke' ts'ai nui (ko') one's own children
86. 親筆 ts'an pat, one's own handwriting
87. 親筆寫嘅 ts'an pat, 'seke same
88. 親生母 ts'an sháng mò one's own mother
89. 親生仔 (個) ts'an sháng ts'ai (ko') one's own son
90. 仵頭 (個) kung t'au (ko') overseer
91. 父母 fú³ mò parents (father and mother)
92. 親家 ts'an ká parents of a married couple (a term by which the parents of a married couple address one another)
93. 伯父 (個) pák o fú² (ko') paternal uncle (senior to father)
94. 亞伯 (個) a pák o (ko') same
95. 伯母 (個) pák o mò (ko') paternal aunt (wife of preceding)
96. 公學 (間) kung hok (kán) public school
97. 老人家 ló yan ká Sir! my parents
98. 小事 (件) sú sz² (kín³) small matter; trifling affair
99. 古仔 (隻) kú ts'ai (che k'o) story; petty tale
100. 講古仔 kong chek o kú ts'ai to tell a story
101. 講古 kong kú same
102. 公仔 (個) kung ts'ai (ko') toy; doll; statuette
103. 老伯 ló pák a term of respect used to a friend's father or a father's friend (naughty
104. 好愧 hò k'wái very
105. 因為也野事? yan wai² mat, ye sz² ? why?
106. 老婆 (個) ló p'o (ko') a wife
107. 大老爺 T'ai³ ló ye Your Honour; His Honour (A28)
Lesson 9
Vocabulary

1. 一 yat, one.
2. 二 1 two.
3. 三 仿三 three.
4. 四 sz four.
5. 五 仿五 five.
6. 六 luk, six.
7. 七 tsät, seven.
8. 八 pát, eight.
9. 九 kau nine.
10. 十 shap, ten.
11. 百 pák, hundred.
12. 千 ts‘ín thousand.
13. 萬 mán ten thousand.
14. 分 fan cent.
15. 角 cham cent (in Malaya).
16. 仙 sín cent, only.
17. 篇 p‘ín classifier for essays, compositions and speeches.
18. 文 (-) man (-) dollar.
19. 份 (-) fan (-) a copy (duplicate); a share.
20. 金 kam (or „kam) gold.
21. 半 pún half.
22. 文 man literature; written language; essay; literary.
23. 錢 ts‘ín money.
24. 子 tsz a noun suffix.
25. 斗 (-) ‘tau (-) peck (a measure).
26. 價 ká price.
27. 銀 engan silver.
28. 角 kok ten cents; a corner; horn of an animal.
29. 毫 hò ten cents.

You now know 187 words

Compound Words and Phrases

1. 万事 mán sz all things; every human undertaking.
2. 文學士 Mán Hok sz Bachelor of Arts.
3. 千萬 ts‘ínmán by all means.
4. 本錢 pün ts‘ín capital (for business); original cost.
5. 中文 Chung man Chinese language.
7. 古老 錢 kú lò ts‘ín ancient cash (old coin).
8. 角頭 (個) kok t‘au (ko) corner (noun).
9. 工錢 kung ts‘ín cost of work; wages.
10. 半 tui² pún³ divide equally
11. 文件（份）mankín² (fan²) documents; papers
12. 錢 (個) ēng ts'ìn (ko') dollar
13. 八角 pát০ kok০ eighty cents; octagonal
14. 五分 ēng ëfan five cents
15. 五分 ēng ëfan five cents
16. 五分 ēng ëfan five cents
17. 半個銀錢 pún ko' ēng ts'ìn half a dollar
18. 半價 pún² ká² half price
19. 金際 (條) kām t'iu¹ (t'iu) gold bar
20. 幾多銀? 'kéi tò ēng ēn? how many dollars?
21. 萬一 máⁿ² yat, if by any chance
22. 半空中 pún² hung chung in mid-air
23. 多半 tò pún² larger part
24. 文人 (個) man yan (ko') man of letters
25. 水銀 shuǐ ēng ēn mercury; quicksilver
26. 文學家 (個) manhok, ēká (ko') man of letters
27. 五金 ēng kam metals
28. 大半 tāi² pún² more than half; majority; mostly
29. 文學 ēmánhok² literature

LESSON PROPER

1. shap₂ yat, 11  18. ʾshap₂ yat,; yat,  21
2. shap₂ ʾ 12  19. ʾšap₂ ʾ; yat  22
3. shap₂ cám 13  20. sám shap₂ cám; sá² sám  33
4. shap₂ sz² 14  21. sz shap₂ sz²; sz'² sz²  44
5. shap₂ ēng 15  22. ēng shap₂ ēng; ēng-ʾa² ēng  55
6. shap₂ luk₂ 16  23. luk₂ shap₂ luk₂; luk₂  66
7. shap₂ ts'at 17  24. ts'at shap₂ ts'at  77
8. shap₂ pát⁰ 18  25. pát⁰ shap₂ pát⁰; pát⁰  88
9. shap₂ kau 19  26. kaushap₂ kau; kau-ʾa² kau  99
10. ʾshap₂ 20  27. yat, pákø léng yat,  101
11. sám shap₂ 30  28. yat, pákø ʾshap₂ sám  123
12. sz shap₂ 40  29. yat, ts'ìn  1,000
13. ēng shap₂ 50  30. yat, máⁿ²  10,000
14. luk₂ shap₂ 60  31. shap₂ máⁿ²  100,000
15. ts'at shap₂ 70  32. yat, pákø máⁿ²  1,000,000
16. pát⁰ shap₂ 80  33. yat, ts'ìn máⁿ²  10,000,000
17. kaushap₂ 90  34. yat, máⁿ² máⁿ²  100,000,000
**MULTIPLICATION TABLE**

| 1² × yat₁ = 1² | cšám × yat₁ = cšám |
| 1² × 1² = sz² | cšám × 1² = luk₂ |
| 1² × cšám = luk₂ | cšám × cšám = 'kau |
| 1² × sz² = pát₀ | cšám × sz² = shap₂¹² |
| 1² × 'ng = shap₂ | cšám × 'ng = shap₂'ng |
| 1² × luk₂ = shap₂¹² | cšám × luk₂ = shap₂pát₀ |
| 1² × ts'at₂ = shap₂sz² | cšám × ts'at₂ = yá²' yat₂ |
| 1² × pát₀ = shap₂luk₂ | cšám × pát₀ = yá²' sz² |
| 1² × 'kau = shap₂pát₀ | cšám × 'kau = yá²' ts'at₀ |

| sz² × yat₁ = sz² | 'ng × yat₁ = 'ng |
| sz² × 1² = pát₀ | 'ng × 1² = shap₂ |
| sz² × cšám = shap₂¹² | 'ng × cšám = shap₂'ng |
| sz² × sz² = shap₂luk₂ | 'ng × sz² = l²'shap₂ |
| sz² × 'ng = l²'shap₂ | 'ng × 'ng = yá²' 'ng |
| sz² × luk₂ = yá²' sz² | 'ng × luk₂ = cšámshap₂ |
| sz² × ts'at₂ = yá²' pát₀ | 'ng × ts'at₂ = cšáš'ng |
| sz² × pát₀ = cšáš'² i² | 'ng × pát₀ = sz'shap₂ |
| sz² × 'kau = cšáš'² luk₂ | 'ng × 'kau = sz'áš'ng |

| luk₂ × yat₁ = luk₂ | ts'at₂ × yat₁ = ts'at₂ |
| luk₂ × 1² = shap₂¹² | ts'at₂ × 1² = shap₂sz² |
| luk₂ × cšám = shap₂pát₀ | ts'at₂ × cšám = yá²' yat₂ |
| luk₂ × sz² = yá²' sz² | ts'at₂ × sz² = yá²' pát₀ |
| luk₂ × 'ng = cšámshap₂ | ts'at₂ × 'ng = cšáš'² 'ng |
| luk₂ × luk₂ = cšáš'² luk₂ | ts'at₂ × luk₂ = sz'áš'² 'ng |
| luk₂ × ts'at₂ = sz'áš'² i² | ts'at₂ × ts'at₂ = sz'áš'² 'kau |
| luk₂ × pát₀ = sz'áš'² pat₀ | ts'at₂ × pát₀ = 'ng-áš'² luk₂ |
| luk₂ × 'kau = 'ng-áš'² sz² | ts'at₂ × 'kau = luk₂, áš'² cšám |

*These contracted forms cannot be used alone, they must precede some other figure or figures as yá²' yat₂, (21), ts'at₂, á²' ts'at₂, (77) and so on.

'² × yat₁ = '² read as '² yat₁, '². The multiplication and equation signs are not mentioned.*
MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

30. 一個仙都有 yat, ko' sín, tò 1 mò not even one cent left
31. 一分 yat, sī fan one cent; five minutes
32. 一分yat, čham (Malayan) one cent
33. 一個仙 yat, ko' sín one cent
34. 一文 yat, čman one dollar
35. 一個銀錢 yat, ko' ċgan' ts' in one dollar
36. 個半銀錢 ko' pún, ċgan' ts' in one and a half dollars
37. 一千零四 yat, čts' in, ċleng sz one thousand and four
38. 一零四零 yat, ċleng sz, ċleng 1040
39. 個幾銀錢 ko' kei ċgan' ts' in more than a dollar ten
40. 十零 shap, ċleng more than

41. 一係 yat, hai, or; if; provided
42. 價錢 ká, ċts' in price (noun)
43. 二哥 i', ko second elder brother
44. 二姐 i', ċtse second elder sister
45. 六毫六子 luk, hò luk, ċts' in 66 cents
46. 四方 sz, ċfong square; four-square
47. 豆角 tau, kok, long beans; peas in the pod
48. 毫子 hò, tsz ten-cent coin
49. 一角 yat, kok, ten cents
50. 一毫子 yat, hò, tsz same
51. 十個銀錢 shap, ko' ċgan' ts' in ten dollars
52. 三角 sám kok, triangular; triangle; trigonometry; thirty cents
53. 二毫 i', ko twenty cents
54. 二毫 i', hò, tsz twenty cents
LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

1. 能 'ui able to; can; may.
2. 情 'ts'ing affections; feelings; emotions.
3. 常 'shéung always; often; commonly; common.
4. 封 'fung classifier for letters, covers, and small sealed packets, as of money, etc.; to seal; to close up.
5. 偶 'kai enigma; Buddhist stanza.
6. 朋 'p'ang friend.
7. 友 'yau friend.
8. 從 'ts'ung from.
9. 屋(間) 'uk, ('kán) a house.
10. 屋企 'uk, 'k'éi in the house (used when speaking of anything in or about the house); home (house).
11. 樣 yeung² or yeung kind; sort; pattern; sample; manner.
12. 會 'úí meet; meeting; society; association.
13. 國 kwok a nation; country.
14. 非 'féi not.
15. 粵 'Ut the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangsi.
16. 送 sung' to present (to make a gift of); deliver; send; accompany; escort.
17. 傾 'k'ing to talk.
18. 物 mat, things in general; articles.
19. 時 'shí time.
20. 等 'tang wait; a class; a grade.
21. 候 hau³ wait.
22. 語 'ú a word; saying; speech; language.

You now know 209 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 唱做 'uí tsò able to do it
2. 事情(件) sz² 'ts'ing (kín³) affair; matter
3. 樣樣 yeung² yeung² all kinds; all sorts; every kind
4. 個樣 'ko yeung² that style
5. 萬國 man^2kwok。 all nations; international
6. 都你一樣。tò hai^2 yat,yéung^2 all the same
7. 時時 shì shì always; frequent; frequently
8. 時常 shì shéung same
9. 齊時 kau^2 shì or kau^2 shì ancient times; formerly
10. 幾時都得 kēi shì。tò tak, any time will do
11. 有情 mò ts'ing apathetic; cold; hardened in heart or feelings
12. 講情 kông ts'ing ask a favour or help for another; plead for another
13. 公會 (間) kung'uì (kán) association
14. 嘘屋企 hai uk, 'k'ēi at home
15. 同時 t'ung shì at the same time; meanwhile
16. 嘘呢個時候 hai niko' shì-hau^2 at this time
17. 大屋(間) tái^2 uk, (kán) big house; mansion
18. 生物學家 (個) shíngmat-hok^2 ká (ko^2) biologist
19. 生物學 shíngmat hok^2 biology
20. 嘛唔嘛? s'ui s'm 'ui? can you do it or not?
21. 國都 kwok。tò the capital
22. 中國 Chungkwok。 China
23. 粵語 Ut^2ü Cantonese dialect
24. 教會 (個) káu^2 úi (ko^2) church; mission
25. 教友 (個) káu^2 yau (ko^2) church member
26. 國民 (個) kwok's man (ko^2) citizen
27. 會話 úi^2 wá conversation
28. 時價 shì ká^2 current price
29. 做呢樣, 做個樣 ts'ò ni yéung^2 ts'ò ko yéung^2 doing different things
30. 食物 (件) shík,mat, (kín^2) eatables; food
31. 空屋 (間) hung uk, (kán) empty house
32. 樣樣野 yéung^2 yéung^2 yeung^2 yeung^2 yeung^2 everything (articles of all kinds)
33. 樣樣事 yéung^2 yéung^2 sz^2 everything (matters, acts, events)
34. 一樣嘅 yat,yéung^2 yéung^2 ke' exactly the same
35. 非常 fēi shéung extraordinary; very
36. 人情 yan ts'ing favour; human feeling
37. 上等 shéung^2 'tang first class; best quality
38. 頭等 t'au 'tang same
39. 外物 (件) ngoi^2 mat, (kín^2) a foreign body or substance
1. 我有 一個 好朋友。
"Ngo 'yau yat, ko' hò p'ang'yau.
I have a good friend.

2. 佢係從 中國嚟嘅。
"K'ui hai ts'ung Chungkwok laike'.
He is from China comes.

3. 佢係講 中國 國語嘅。
"K'ui hai kong Chungkwok. Kwok. 'Uke'.
He is speaking Chinese National Language.

4. 佢同我講 中國國語。
"Kui ts'ung ngo kong Chungkwok. Kwok. 'U'.
He to me speaks Chinese National Language.

5. 我亦同佢講 中國國語。
"Ngo yik ts'ung k'ui kong Chungkwok. Kwok. 'U'.
I also to him speak Chinese National Language.

6. 我有同佢講 廣府話。
"Ngo'mò ts'ung k'ui kong Kwong'fu'wá.
I don't to him speak Cantonese.

7. 因為 佢唔會講 廣府話。
"Yanwai k'ui m'ui kong Kwong'fu'wá.
Because he cannot speak Cantonese.

8. 我同佢講 我噉 中國國語。
"Ngo ts'ung k'ui kong 'ngoke' Chungkwok. Kwok. 'U'
I to him said my Chinese National Language
唔好。
9. 佢講 我嘅 中國
'ém hò.  'K'ui kong 'ngoke' Chungkwok. is not good.
He said my Chinese
國語 非常好。
Kwok. 'U  'fèi shéung hò.
National Language very good.
1. I have a good friend.
2. He comes from China.
3. He speaks Mandarin.
4. He speaks Mandarin to me.
5. I speak Mandarin to him also.
6. I do not speak Cantonese to him.
7. Because he cannot speak Cantonese.
8. I told him that my Mandarin is poor.
9. He told me that my Mandarin is very good.
10. He told me many things about China.
11. He showed me many things from China.
12. He presented me with several Chinese articles also.
13. If I have time, I would like to go to his house.
14. I like to talk to him often.
15. He likes me to go to his house often.
40. 外國 ngoi kwok. foreign country; foreign
41. 外國人(個) ngoi kwok. yan (ko') foreigner
42. 做會 ts'2 'ui form a money lending association
43. 朋友 (個) p'ang yau (ko') friend
44. 送俾你 sung 'pei 'nèi give it to you
45. 下等 hâ 'tang inferior (low in quality); low class
46. 喜居 'hai uk 'k'êi in the house
47. 問候 man'hau 'inquire after one's health
48. 入會 yap 'úi join a society
49. 一樣細 yat 'yung' sai 'just as small as this
50. 傾嚐 k'ing 'há 'kai just have a talk
51. 工會 (個) kung 'úi (ko') labour union
52. 大人國 Tái yan Kwok. Land of the Giants
53. 小人國 Siú yan Kwok. Land of the Pygmies
54. 學啚 hok 'úi 'learned how to do it; to master it
55. 等我做 'tang 'ngo ts'o 'let me do it
56. 生物 (個) shéng mat (ko') living being; creature
57. 愛情 oi 'ts'ing 'love (between male & female)
58. 情書 (封) ts'ing shu (fung) love letter
59. 情人 (個) ts'ing yau (ko') lover; sweetheart
60. 中國國語 Chung kwok. Kwok. 'ü Mandarin
61. 會仔 (個) úi 'ts'ai (ko') member of a money lending association
62. 會友 (個) úi 'yau (ko') member of a society
63. 中等 chung 'tang middle class; middling; mediocre
64. 教會 (個) kâ úi (ko') mission (religious organization)
65. 國家 (個) kwok. ká (ko') nation; the state; national
66. 國事 (件) kwok sz (kín) national or government affair
67. 國語 kwok. 'ü national language
68. 國文 kwok. 'man national literature
69. 本國 pún kwok. native country
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70.</td>
<td>本地 'pún těi' native land; native (adjective)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>71.</td>
<td>唔嘅 'm 'úi not able</td>
<td></td>
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<td>72.</td>
<td>唔喺屋佢 'm 'hai uk, 'k'ei not at home</td>
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<td>73.</td>
<td>唔同様 'm 't'ung 'yéung not the same</td>
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<td>74.</td>
<td>同埋一樣 't'ung 'mai yat,' 'yéung of the same kind</td>
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<td>75.</td>
<td>同樣 't'ung 'yéung' of the same kind; equal; like; the same</td>
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<td>76.</td>
<td>一樣大 yat, 'yéung 'tài' of the same size</td>
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<td>77.</td>
<td>老友 (個) 'lào 'yau (ko') old friend</td>
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<td>78.</td>
<td>一間屋 yat, 'kán uk, one house</td>
<td></td>
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<td>79.</td>
<td>家常便飯 'ká 'shéung 'pín' fán' ordinary plain food, such as one gets at home; potluck</td>
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<td>80.</td>
<td>國會 (個) kwok 'uí (ko') parliament</td>
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<td>81.</td>
<td>人物 'yanmâ' personage (of a play, novel, etc.)</td>
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<td>82.</td>
<td>嚕做人 'uí ts'o' 'yan polite and kind</td>
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<td>83.</td>
<td>送佇 sung 'c'pêi to make a present or donation to; to offer as a gift</td>
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<td>84.</td>
<td>常會 'shéung 'uí regular meeting</td>
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<td>85.</td>
<td>親友 (個) 'ts'an 'yau (ko') relatives and friends</td>
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<tr>
<td>86.</td>
<td>一樣 yat, 'yéung' same; similarly; alike</td>
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<td>87.</td>
<td>一樣嘅屋 yat, 'yéung 'ke' uk, same model of house</td>
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<td>88.</td>
<td>樣本 'yéung ' 'pún sample copy; specimen copy; sample (pattern)</td>
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<td>89.</td>
<td>封閉 fung 'cho sealed; closed up</td>
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<td>90.</td>
<td>二等 'tang second class</td>
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<td>91.</td>
<td>送去 sung 'hui' to send to</td>
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<td>92.</td>
<td>有非 'mò 'fèi simply; solely</td>
<td></td>
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<td>93.</td>
<td>細屋 (間) sai 'uk, 'kán' small house</td>
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<tr>
<td>94.</td>
<td>有時 'yau 'shí sometimes</td>
<td></td>
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<td>95.</td>
<td>有時有, 有時有 'yau 'shí 'yau, 'yau 'shí 'mò sometimes there is, and sometimes there is not</td>
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<tr>
<td>96.</td>
<td>一樣事 yat, 'yéung sz' a sort of thing</td>
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<td>97.</td>
<td>同情 't'ung 'ts'ing sympathy; sympathize</td>
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<td>98.</td>
<td>上等 shéung 'tang superior quality or rank</td>
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<td>99.</td>
<td>傾偈 'k'ing 'kai to talk</td>
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<tr>
<td>100.</td>
<td>樣樣都有 'yéung 'yéung to 'mò 'ye 'k'ing there is nothing of any kind</td>
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<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>有野傾 'mò 'ye 'k'ing there is nothing to talk about</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
102. 有野好傾 mò ye' hò 'k'ing there is nothing good to talk about
103. 物件 (件) mat kín (kín³) things (concrete) in general; articles
104. 時候 shihau² time (noun)
105. 兩樣 léung yéung² two kinds; both ways
106. 兩三間屋 léung sám kán uk, two or three houses
107. 會頭 ú³ 't'au trustee or manager of a money lending association

108. 你去 yat, hai² 'néi hui' or you go
109. 等呀 tang 'há wait a while
110. 等一吓 tang yat, 'há same
111. 等候 tanghau² to wait for
112. 有也好傾? yau mat, 'hò 'k'ing? what is there to talk about?
113. 幾時 k'ai² shí? when?
114. 幾時去? k'ai² shí hui'? when do you want to go?

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LESSON 11
VOCABULARY

1. 再 tsoi³ again.
2. 現 in² appear.
3. 在 tsoi³ at, in, on (merely indicating presence).
4. 骨 (條) kwat, (t'iu) bone.
5. 個 o classifier for trees, shrubs, etc.
6. 鐘 (個) chung (ko³) clock.
7. 差 ch'á different.
8. 點 tím dot; point; to light (set fire to);
9. 早 tsò early. [how?]
10. 嘀 lá an emphatic final particle.
11. 走 tsau go hurriedly; run.
12. 出 ch'ut; go out; out; to put out; to make a bid.
13. 林 lam grove; group of trees; forest; the surname Lam.
14. 嗗 ká³ an interrogative as well as a declarative particle.
15. 朝 chiu morning.
16. 晨 shan morning.
17. 分 (-) fan (-) one tenth of an inch, and of things generally; a minute; a cent; to divide; to share; to separate; to distinguish.
18. 李 (個) léi or léi (ko³) plum.
19. 見 kín' to see.
20. 嗪 kôm so, adverb (modifying verb).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>村 kóm²</td>
<td>so, adverb (modifying adjective).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>謝 tse²</td>
<td>to thank; to give thanks; thanks; the surname Tse.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>就 tsau²</td>
<td>then (afterwards).</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>樹 (叢) shù² (p'o)</td>
<td>tree.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>煩 fán</td>
<td>to trouble.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>字 (個) tsz² (ko³)</td>
<td>word; character; letter (written or printed).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You now know 235 words

### Compound Words and Phrases

1. 蹦得再 t'aitak, ch'ut, able to see
2. 再三 tsoi² sám again and again; repeatedly
3. 再三再四 tsoi² sám tsoi² sz² same
4. 都係啲 tò hai² 'kóm all are such
5. 就啲啲 tsau² 'kóm lok all right; let it be so; so be it
6. 差唔多 ch'á m to (or to) almost; nearly
7. 字母 (個) tsz² mò (ko³) alphabet; letter
8. 現出 ch'ut, appear; to become manifest
9. 我一見.audio yat, kín² k'ui as soon as I saw him
10. 難早 shan'tsò at daybreak
11. 現在 tsoi² at present
12. 樹皮 shù² p'éi bark of tree
13. 早餐 tsò o ts'an breakfast
14. 骨頭 kwat, t'au bone
15. 分別唔出 fanpít, m ch'ut, cannot distinguish
16. 樹枝 shù² chí the branch of a tree
17. 擠嚐力 ning, lai lá! bring it here!
18. 大寫字母 (個) tái² se tsz² mò (ko³) capital letter
19. 好早啲 hò tsò slai came quite early
20. 現錢 in² ts'in cash (ready money)
21. 現銀 in² ngan same
22. 再啲 tsoi² slai come again
23. 出啲 ch'ut, slai come out
24. 粮聲唔出 nap, sheng, m ch'ut, did not say a word
25. 唔見啲 mkin', cho disappeared; lost
26. 分別 fanpít, distinguish; different; leave; depart
27. 對半分 tui', pún, fan divide equally
28. 唸做 "kóm tsó" do it like this
29. 唸好喸 m’hò kóm don’t do so
30. 朝頭早 chiú’t’au tsó early in the morning
31. 走氣 tsau héi’ escape (as steam, spirits, etc.); to lose flavour
32. 要點 (個) iú ‘tím (ko’) essential point
33. 骨子 kwat, tsz fine; well-made; skillfully done
34. 一個字 yat,ko’ tsz five minutes; one word
35. 五點二十分 ēng tím 2’shap, ēfan twenty past five
36. 差一個字六點 sh’á yat,ko’ tsz luk, tím five minutes to six
37. 樹林 shú’lam forest
38. 早啲去 tsó o’ti hui’ go a bit earlier
39. 早去 tsó hui’ go early
40. 出去 ch’ut, hui’ go out

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LESSON PROPER

1. 林 先生, 早晨.
   Lam Sín,sháng, ’tsó,shan.
   Lam Mr., good morning.

2. 李 先生, 早晨.
   Lei Sín,sháng, ’tsó,shan.
   Lei Mr., good morning.

3. 你 嘴得 吃早. 你 嘴 七 野 噂候 嘴 "架?
   ’Néi ,laitak, kóm ’tsó. ’Néi ’hai mat, ye shíhau lai ká’?
   You came so early. You did what time come —?

4. 我 嘴 七 點 鐘 嘴.
   ’Ngo ’hai ts’at, ’tím, Chung lai.
   I at seven o’clock come.

5. 先生 同 我 講 你 唸 十分
   Sín,sháng t’ung ’ngo kong ’néi ’m shap, ēfan
   Teacher to me said you don’t very much
   晓得 讀 你嘸書.
   hiútak, tuk, ’néike shū.
   know to read your books.
6. 佢愛我黎教佢讀書。  ‘Kuí oi’ ŋo g’ lai k’u, ‘néi tuk’. He wants me to come to teach you to read.

7. 八點一個骨頭我要去做工。  P’ám t’im yat ko kwat, ‘ngó ɨu’ hui ts’o kung. Eight o'clock one quarter I must go to work.

8. 現在係七點二十分。  Ên’tsoi hai ts’at, t’im í’ shep fan. Now it's seven o'clock twenty minutes.

9. 唔係，現在係七點半。  Ḷ’ai, Ên’tsoi hai ts’at, t’im pun. No, now it's seven o'clock half.

10. 現在我要教你讀書。  Ên’tsoi ŋo ɨu k’u, ‘néi tuk shù. Now I want to teach you to read books.

11. 我要教你半點鐘。  ‘Ngó ɨu k’u, ‘néi pun’, t’im’ching. I want to teach you half hour.

12. 多謝你。現在差一個字八點咯。  ‘Totse’ ‘néi. Ên’tsoi ch’á yat ko’ tsz’ pát. Thank you. Now different 5 minutes eight o'clock. 13. 咱就，我要走啲。  T’im lok. ‘Kòmtsau’, ŋo ɨu tsau l’á. o'clock —. Well, I want to go —.


15. 再見。  Tsoi’ kín’. Again see.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Good morning, Mr. Lam.
2. Good morning, Mr. Lei.
3. You have come very early. At what time did you come?
4. I came at seven o'clock.
5. Teacher told me that you do not know your lessons very well.
6. He wants me to teach you how to read.
7. At a quarter past eight, I must go to work.
8. It is now twenty-past seven.

9. No, it is now half-past seven.
10. Now I want to teach you to read.
11. I want to teach you for half an hour.
12. Thanks. It is now five to eight.
13. Well, I am going now.
15. Good-bye.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

41. 金字 (個) 『kam sz² (ko²) gold letter
42. 再會! tsoi³ úi²! good-bye!
43. 早晨! tsok³shan! good morning!
44. 三點半 sám ‘tím pún’ half past three
45. 八字 pát³tsz² horoscope
46. 一點鐘 yat, ‘tím chung an hour; one o'clock
47. 我就噴咯 『ngo tsau³ lai lok. I am coming
48. 如果你嘸 『kwo hai³ ‘kóm if it is really so
49. 嘗就 『kóm tsau³ if thus, then
50. 如果你嘸話 『kwo ‘néi 『kóm wá² if you say so
51. 出入 ch’ut, yap in and out
52. 點樣? ‘tím ‘yéung? in what way? how?
53. 睇唔見 ‘tai³mkin‘ invisible
54. 走狗 (隻) tsau³ kau (cheko) jackal (one who does mean work for another's advantage)
55. 見笑 kín³siu² laughed at by
56. 走先 tsau³ sín to leave (a place) first
57. 就嘸 tsau³ ‘kóm let it be so; all right
58. 多謝 to tse² many thanks; thank you
59. 多謝你咯 to tse² ‘néi lok. same
60. 李小姐 ‘Léi ‘Siu ‘tse Miss Lei
61. 謝小姐 Tse² ‘Siu ‘tse Miss Tse
62. 林先生 ‘Lam ‘Sín‘sháng Mr. Lam
63. 李生 ‘Léi ‘Sháng Mr. Lei
64. 字粒 (粒) tsz³nap, (nap,) movable type (for printing)
65. 新字 (個) san tsz² (ko²) new word
66. 有分別 ‘mò ‘fanpí, not different
67. 有也分別 ‘mò mat ‘fanpí, not much difference
68. 留你十分好 shap_2 fan 'ho not very good; not the best
69. 點鐘 tím chung o'clock
70. 出價 ch'ut, ká_5 ts'ín to make an offer; to make a bid
71. 一條骨 yat_2 t'íú kwat, one long piece of bone
72. 一樹 yat_2 p'o shú_2 one tree
73. 意見 'kín_2 opinion; view
74. 地點 (個) těi_5 tím (ko') spot; place; locality
75. 多煩 you to fán 'néi please; will you do me the favour (of); thank you
76. 李子 (個) léi tsz (ko') plum
77. 十分 shap_2 fan quite; very
78. 十分好 shap_2 fan 'ho quite good; very good (708)

68. 六點三個骨 luk_2 tím sám-ko' kwat, quarter to seven
80. 再寫 tsoi_2 se rewrite
81. 走去 tsau hui_2 run away
82. 走嘅 tsau slai running towards one
83. 係佢話 hai_2 kóm wá_2 to say so
84. 眼見 t'ai kín_2 see; saw; seen
85. 再見! tsoi_2 kín_2! see again!
86. 見吓佢 kín_2 há k'ui see him once
87. 小寫字母 (個) siú se tsz_2- mò (ko') small letter
88. 咁大 kóm t'ai_2 so big; as big as this
89. 咁早 kóm tsò_2 so early
90. 咁好 kóm 'ho so good; as good as
91. 咁多 kóm to so many
92. 咁細 kóm sai_2 so small

93. 有時佢本人嘅 yau_2 shí k'ui pün yén_2 slai sometimes he came himself
94. 再講 tsoi_2 kóng speak again; repeat
95. 樹頭 (個) shú_2 t'au (p'o) a stump
96. 再分 tsoi_2 fan subdivide
97. 問嘅事 kóm yen gke_2 sz_2 such a matter
98. 就係 tsau_2 hai_2 that is; namely; viz.
99. 就係嘅 tsau_2 hai_2 kóm that is the case
100. 就係佢 tsau_2 hai_2 k'ui that is the man
101. 問嘅做得 kóm yen tsó_2-tak, that will do
102. 先頭 wá chung gèn yín tsén t'au tsau cho koko hai... the one who left just now is...
103. 佢就冇讀書 k‘ui tsau² mò
tuk² mì shü then he dis-
continued his studies
104. 我就係講呢個人咯 ngo
tsau² hai³ kông o niko
tyin lok o this is the
man of whom I spoke of
105. 嘛樣 kóm yé ung this way; so; such; thus
106. 五點四 ng‘tím sz² twenty
past five
107. 五點四個字 ng‘tím sz‘ko’
tsy‘ same
108. 出聲 ch‘ut, sheng utter
109. 睰得見 t‘aitak, k‘n’ visible

LESSON 12
VOCABULARY

1. 買 mái buy.
2. 姊 tsz elder sister.
3. 馬 (隻; 匹) má (che ko; p‘at,) horse.
4. 嘛 má’ an interrogative
final particle requiring the
answer “yes” or “no”.
5. 呢 ni, oni, ne, one an inter-
rogative final particle requiring a full answer
and questions containing
affirmative and negative forms.
6. 帶 táí’ to lead; bring with
one; carry; a belt; girdle.
7. 課 ( - ) fo’ (-) lesson.
8. 第 tai² Number (as No. 1,
No. 2, etc.).
9. 該 koi ought.
10. 請 ts‘eng please (a polite
expression in making
requests); invite; en-
gage; employ.
11. 翻 fán to return.
12. 騎 k‘é to ride (on
13. 賣 mái² sell. [animals].
14. 坐 ts‘o sit (down or on).
15. 使 shai use; employ;
spend.
16. 使 hang willing.
17. 姊 (個) múi² (ko’) younger
sister.

You now know 252 words
1. 第二樣 tai²⁴² 'yéung an- other kind
2. 马上 máshéung² at once; instantly; immediately
3. 带去翻嘅 táí²' cho fán, lai brought it back here
4. 带去 táí²' cho hui¹' brought it back with you
5. 買入 máiyap² buy
6. 買馬 má má buy a horse
7. 買賣 mái mái² buy and sell; to trade; business
8. 使得 shaitak¹ can be used; serviceable; will do
9. 現賃 in² mái³ cash sale
10. 翻嘅 fán, lai come back here
11. 翻嘅 fán, lai sín come back here first
12. 大姊 táí²' tsz the eldest sister
13. 第一 tai²' yat, first; No. 1; the best
14. 出賃 chu't, mái² for sale
15. 袜 帶 (條) mat, táí²' ('tiú) garters
16. 第一部 tai²' yat, pò² first volume; Vol. 1
17. 好翻 ho, fán get well again; be reconciled
18. 俾翻 péi, fán give back
19. 翻去 fán hui¹' go back; return
20. 上課 shéung² fo² to go to class
21. 但要請你 k'ui iú² ts'eng néi he wants to in- vite you
22. 你話唔係嗎? néi wá² m hai² má? here you are!
23. 請教 ts'eng k'au may I ask? to ask for instruction
24. 我同佢買 ěngo ts'ung k'ui mái I bought it from him
25. 我唔知你啲意思係點呢 ěngo m chí néike' i-sz hai² tím ni I don't know what your opinion is; I wonder what you think about that
26. 我同佢買 ěngo ts'ung k'ui mái I bought it from him
27. 第一課 Tai²' yat, Fo' Lesson One
28. 亞妹 (個) â' mui (ko²) little sister
29. 整翻好 ching fán 'hò make it good again
30. 上馬 shéung má mount a horse
31. 第二朝 tai²' chiú next morning
32. 呢使 m 'shai no need
LES SSON PROPER

1. 有 一個 大佬 同 佢嘅
   'Yau yat, ko' t'ai⁴ lo³ s'tung 'k'uike'
   There was an elder brother to his
   年妹 講:
   'a' mui³ kong:
   younger sister said:

2. 「我 現在 妥 要 翻去 中國.
   "'Ngo in³ tsoi² iu" f'anhui' Chungkwok'o.
   "I now want to go back to China.

3. 你 愛 也野 中國嘅 物件 呢?
   'Néi oi' mat, ye Chungkwok' ke mat² k'ín ne?
   You want any Chinese thing —?

4. 如果 你要, 請 你 同 我 講
   Ü'kwo 'néi iu', ts'eng s'íi s'tung 'ngo 'kong,
   If you want, please you to me tell,
   我 要 買 嘅 伴 你.
   'ngo iu' máî l'ai péi 'néi.'
   I shall buy give you.'

5. 妹妹 話 佢 要 一隻 馬.
   'Múi mui² wá³ 'k'ui iu' yat, chek'o má.
   Younger sister said she wanted a horse.

6. 大佬 話: 「嘅 大嘅 物件, 我
   T'ai³ lo³ wá³: "Kóm táî'ke' mat² k'ín, 'ngo
   Elder brother said: "Such big thing, I

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MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. There was an elder brother who
   said to his younger sister:
2. "I am now going back to China.
3. Is there anything you want from
   China?
4. If there is anything you want,
   please let me know, I shall get
   it for you."
5. His sister said that she would like
to have a horse.
6. The elder brother said: "How can
   I bring back such a big thing?"
7. Younger sister replied: "If you are
   willing to let me have it, why
   couldn't you ride it home?"

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

37. 一匹馬 yat.p'at, 'má one
   horse
38. 請坐 ts'eng ts'o please
   sit down
39. 請坐冧先 ts'eng ts'o 'hà
   sín please sit down
   first
40. 唔該你坐冧先 m.koi 'néi
   ts'o 'hà sín same
41. 唔該你同我做 m.koi 'néi
   ts'ung 'ngo ts'o please
   do it for me
42. 請話俾佢知 ts'eng wa'z péi
   'k'ui 'chí please tell
   him about it
51. 姊妹 (個) 「tszmúi’ (ko’) sisters (elder and younger sisters) 52. 坐埋 「ts’o.mai sit closer together 53. 坐喺呢處 「ts’o hai cnishü’ sit down here 54. 坐好 好 「ts’o hó hó sit properly 55. 妹仔 (個) 「múi’tsai (ko’) slave girl 56. 賣咀 mai’cho sold 57. 買空 賣空 「mái hung mái’ hung speculate for differences 58. 挟翻去 「ning ‘fánhui’ take back 59. 啥該 「m’koi thank you; I beg your pardon 60. 呢！呢！「ne! ‘ne! there! there! 61. 唔肯 「m’hang unwilling

62. 聲帶 「sheng tái’ vocal cords 63. 等我翻喺 「tang ‘engo ‘fàn, lai wait till I come back 64. 也野呢？「mat ‘ye ‘ne? what is it? 65. 第幾？「tai’ ‘kéi? what is the number? 66. 幾點鐘呢？「kéi ‘tín ‘chung ni? what time is it? 67. 第幾個？ 「tai’ ‘kéi ko? which one (of them)? 68. 肯唔肯？「hang ‘m ‘hang? willing or not? 69. 肯俾 「hang ‘péi willing to give 70. 肯使錢「hang ‘shai ‘ts’in willing to spend money 71. 細妹 (個) «sai’ ‘múi (ko’) younger sister 72. 妹妹 (個) 「múi ‘múi (ko’) younger sister

LESSON 13
VOCABULARY

1. 歲 sui’ age (of a person).
2. 曾「ts’ang already; past; have or has done.
3. 約 「yéuk. arrange; agree to; promise; make an appointment; agreement; contract; treaty. ‘make.
4. 為 「wai to be; to do; to
5. 可「ho can; may; possible.
6. 比 「péi compare with.
7. 數 「káu compare with.
8. 左 「tso the left hand side.
9. 右 「yau’ the righthand side.
10. 重 「chung’ more (comparative); still; important.
11. 未 「méi’ not yet.
12. 所 「sho a place; that which; what (that or those which); the thing or things that.
13. 倒 「tò sign of the past tense or the potential mood; action accomplished.
14. 停 『t'ing stop; cease; bring to a stop.
15. 止 『chí stop; cease; bring to a stop; only.
16. 想 『séung think; expect.
17. 說 『nam think over; consider.
18. 㖟 『ngám suitable; fit; right; correct; just.

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 以上 『ishéung2 above; onwards; more than
2. 十文以上 shap2 man 『i-shéung2 more than ten dollars
3. 所有 『sho 『yau all (even to the minutest particle)
4. 想入非非 『séung yap2 『féi, féi allow the fancy to run wild
5. 重有有? 『chung3 『yau 『mò? anything else?
6. 重有也野有? 『chung3 『yau mat2 『ye 『mò? same
7. 為人 『wai 『yan to be a man; a man's character or behaviour
8. 以下 『íhá2 below; under; the following
9. 以外 『í-ngoi3 besides; other than
10. 重好 『chung3 『hò better; preferable
11. 可以 『ho 『fi can; may; possible; it will do
12. 想唔出 『séung 『mch'ut, cannot recall it
13. 比較細粒 『péikáu' sai nap, comparatively smaller (said of things as beads, grains, drops, etc.)
14. 古仔比較多 『kú' 『tsai 『péikáu' to to have more stories to tell
15. 比較 『péikáu' compare with
16. 所差嘅 『sho 『ch'èke' the difference is
17. 唔想講 『m 『séung 『kong do not wish to talk about it
18. 可見 『ho-kín' evidently; apparently
19. 喏啲 『ngám 『ngám exactly; just (adverb)
20. 得倒 『tak, 『tò get; acquire; got; acquired
21. 未曾細見 『méi3 『ts'ang 『t'ai-kín' have never seen it
22. 未曾 『méi3 『ts'ang have not yet
LESSON PROPER

1. 你嘅 朋友 你 幾 歲？
  "Néike' 'p'ang' yau hai' 'kéi sui'？
  Your friend is how old?

2. 你嘅 朋友 李 先生 你 幾 歲？
  "Néike' 'p'ang' yau 'Léi 'Sín, sháng hai' 'kéi sui'？
  Your friend Lei Mr. is how old?

3. 你 聽 佢 你 幾多 歲 呢？
  "Néi t'ai 'k'ui hai' 'kéi, to sui' 'ne？
  You think he is how old. —?

4. 你 聽 我嘅 朋友 李 先生 係
  "Néi t'ai 'ngoke' 'p'ang' yau 'Léi 'Sín, sháng hai'?
  You think my friend Lei Mr. is

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5. 问：这年岁比你大。
答：我觉得他比我年龄大。

6. 问：我想你比我大。
答：我觉得他比我年龄大。

7. 问：大约你二十岁。
答：他大约是二十岁。

8. 问：唔知你二十岁喇。
答：他大概二十多岁。

9. 问：重未有二十岁。
答：他没超过二十岁。

10. 问：如果佢大约二十岁。
答：他大约是二十岁。

11. 问：如果佢未满二十岁。
答：他没满二十岁。

12. 问：我想李先生。
答：我想李先生。

13. 我都问你一个二十左右嘅人。
问：我个朋友，你一个二十左右嘅人。
答：我想他是个二十左右嘅人。

14. 我以为佢所想嘅你嘅年龄。
问：我以为佢所想嘅你嘅年龄。
答：我想佢所想嘅你嘅年龄。

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MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. How old is your friend?
2. How old is your friend Mr. Lei?
3. How old do you think he is?
4. How old do you think my friend Mr. Lei is?
5. I think he is older than you.
6. I think he is not older than I.
7. He is about twenty years old.
8. He is over twenty years of age.
9. He is not yet twenty.
10. If he is nineteen, he is of the same age as I.
11. If he is twenty, then he is a year older than I.
12. I think Mr. Lei is about twenty years old.
13. I think he is about twenty also.
14. I think we are correct in our opinions.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES
41. 可憐他 ho'šín ἰ'k'ui to have pity on him
42. 唔止咁多 m 'chí kóm' to not so few only
43. 唔多喺 m 𬳶 ngám  Credential not quite right
44. 未到 méi 3 tò 3 not yet arrived
45. 佢未必肯俾翻 ᵀ'k'ui méi 3 pít, ᵉ'hang ByPrimaryKey ē'fán perhaps he is not willing to give it back
46. 可憐 ho'šín pitiful; to pity
47. 地方比較大 téi 3 fong ᶦ'pei-'kâu' tăi 3 the place is comparatively bigger
48. 可憐喺人 ho'šínke _('yan poor fellow
49. 會所 úi 3 sho place of meeting; assembly hall
50. 大約 táî 3'yéuk. probably; nearly
51. 以為 ᵀ'wai to regard as; take it to be; consider as; think ⌋side
52. 右使 yau 3 pín 3 right hand
53. 重未搵倒工做 chung 2 méi 3 .want 占有率 kung tsô 3 still can't find a job
54. 重未搵倒 chung 2 méi 3 .want-indexOf still can't get it (as in the market)
55. 重要搵 chung 2 iu 3 wan still have to look for it
56. 重未曾 chung 2 méi 3 ts'ang still not yet
57. 重未搵倒 chung 2 méi 3 want-IndexOf still not yet found
58. 重唔肯去 chung 2 ē'hang hui 3 still not willing to go
59. 重未搵嘅 chung 2 méi 3 犴 slai still not yet coming back
60. 停止 chì'ing'chí stop
61. 停工 chì'ing'kung stop work
62. 重有 chung'yau there is still; more; furthermore
63. 所以 shó'í therefore
64. 想吓 séung'há think it over
65. 誠吓 nan'há same
66. 所請嘅人 shó'ts'engke yan those who are invited
67. 僅所喜歡嘅人 k'ui shó'héi,fúnke yan those whom he likes
68. 空想 hung séung vain, empty thoughts
69. 所羨慕嘅 shó'sín'mò'ke what one admires
70. 所食嘅 shó'shik'ke what has been eaten

71. 所送徃臣嘅 shó'sung'péi'k'ui ke what has been given to him
72. 所做嘅事 shó tsó'ke'sz what has been done
73. 所搞倒嘅野 shó'wán'tò'ke ye what has been found
74. 所傾嘅 shó'k'ingke what has been talked about
75. 所想嘅 shó'séungke what has been thought of
76. 所寫嘅 shó'seke what has been written
77. 所買嘅 shó'mái'ke what has been bought
78. 所知嘅 shó'chí'ke what is known
79. 所購野 shó'yauke ye whatever there was
80. 我所有嘅野 ngo shó'yauke ye whatever I have

LESSON 14
VOCABULARY

1. 幹 kòn' affair; business.
2. 榜 kün a book; a major division of a literary work.
3. 管 kún control; govern; manage; rule over; pipe; tube.
4. 過 kwo' cross over; pass; pass through or by; sign of the past or perfect tense.
5. 容 yung easy.
6. 易 yì easy.
7. 少 shíu few; seldom; deficient in.
8. 誠 chén friendship.
9. 真 chan genuine; real; true.
10. 聽 t'eng hear; listen.
11. 識 shik' know; recognize.
12. 閒 han leisure; free (dis-engaged); not busy.
13. 解 kái loosen; explain.
14. 而 ī moreover; besides.
15. 且 ch'e moreover; besides.
16. 自 tsz oneself; private; personally.
17. 己 kei oneself.
18. 今 kam at present; now; at this time.
19. 私 sz private; privately.
20. 日 yat sun; day.
21. 太 t'ai too (over; more than enough) term of respect, used in titles.
22. 年 (-) z'n (-) year.

You now know 293 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 事幹 (件) sz'kòn (kín) affair; business
2. 過咀幾年 kwo'cho kái z'nín after some years
3. 而且 ch'e also; besides; moreover; in addition
4. 年會 z'nín 'uí annual meeting
5. 年頭 z'nín 't'au beginning of the year
6. 好過 hò kwo better than
7. 重好過 chung'kò kwo' same
8. 生日 shángyat birthday
9. 食自己 shik tsz'kái board oneself
10. 芳一 Kün Yat, Book I
11. 聽得見 t'engtak kín can hear
12. 聽唔見 t'eng m kín cannot hear
13. 得過且過 tak kwo' ch'e kwo' carry on with what one has
14. 做生日 tsò shángyat to celebrate a birthday
15. 多少 to shiú a certain quantity; some; how many; how much
16. 常識 shéung shik common sense; general knowledge
17. 比較少 péikáu shiú comparatively less
18. 日子 yat tsz date; day
19. 日頭 yat 't'au daytime
20. 再做過 tsoi tsò kwo' do it over once more
21. 唔識 m shik do not know
22. 唔識佢 m shik, k'ui do not know him
23. 做過 tsò kwo' done
24. 容易 yung' easy
25. 太過 t'ai kwo' excessive; beyond the limit; to go too far
26. 見識 kín’shik, experience; knowledge
27. 講解 kong’kái explain; demonstrate
28. 而家得閒 kí’ká tak,ánhán free now
29. 得閒 tak,ánhán free; leisure
30. 自從 tsz’a’ts’ung from a certain time past till now; since
31. 家私 kí’sz (kín’) furniture (as chairs, beds, etc.)
32. 而家去 kí’ká hui’ go now
33. 閒話 hán wa’ gossip; idle talk
34. 半日 pún’ yat’ half a day
35. 末去過 méi’ hui’kwo’ have never been to (said of a place)
36. 未見 méi’ kín’kwo’ have never seen it
37. 未想過 méi’ séungkwo’ have never thought of it; unexpected
38. 而家有 kí’ká yau’ to have in hand
39. 聽見 t’engkín’ hear; heard
40. 自己聽 tsz’kéi t’eng hear oneself
41. 聽得好多 t’engtak, hò to heard a lot about it
42. 你自己聽 néi tsz’kéi t’eng listen to it yourself
43. 聽講 t’engkong hearsay
44. 太子 t’ai’ tsz heir-apparent
45. 佢今年幾大？ k’ui’ kam’nín kéi tái’? how old is he this year? (544)

LESSON PROPER

1. 你識得 林 一 東 先生 嗎？
   ‘Néi shik,tak, Lam Yat, Tung Sín’sháng má’? You know Lam Yat Tung Mr. — ?

2. 林 一 東 先生 你 你嘅 朋友 嗎？
   Lam Yat, Tung Sín’sháng hai’ néike’ p’ang,yau má’? Lam Yat Tung Mr. is your friend — ?

3. 我識得 佢. 佢係 我嘅 多年嘅 好朋友.
   ‘Ngo shik,tak, k’ui. K’ui hai’ ngoke’ to nín’ske’ hò I know him. He is my many years good friend.

4. 而且, 佢 又 你 我嘅 同學.
   ‘p’ang,yau. ́ch’é, k’ui yau’ hai’ ngoke’ t’unghok. Besides, he also was my schoolmate.
5. 佢同李先生先生嘅友谊

K‘ui š’t‘ung ‘Léi š Wai Kwok。Sín šangke š yau’

He with Lei Wai Kwok Mr’s friendship

6. 我睇佢哋嘅朋友

Ngo t’ai k‘uitéi‘ke š p‘angšt‘ing is how? I think their friendship

唔係幾好。

Lam ‘Sín šang hai’ yat,ko’ not is very good. Lam Mr. is a

好中意講說話嘅人。

hò ‘chungj‘ kongshütšwaje’ š yan.

very much like talking man.

8. 佢又係一個好中意管

K‘ui yau’ hai’ yat,ko’ hò ‘chungj‘ kún

He also is a very much like to mind

閏事嘅人。

hánsz‘ke’ š yan. ‘Léi ‘Sín šang hai’ other people’s business man.

9. 李先生係

yat,ko’ em shap‘fan ‘chungj‘ kongshütšwaje’ š yan.

one not very much like talking man.

10. 佢好少同人家傾偈。

K‘ui hò shíu š’t‘ung šyanjá k‘ingkai.

He very seldom to others speaks.

11. 佢又係一個自私嘅人。

K‘ui yau’ hai’ yat,ko’ tsz ‘szjé ‘yan.

He also is a selfish man.

12. 林先生時常管李先生嘅

Lam ‘Sín šang šshéung kún ‘Léi ‘Sín šangke’

Lam Mr. always interfere Lei Mr’s

閒事。

13. 有 一日李先生

hánsz’. ‘Yau yat, yat, ‘Léi ‘Sín šang private affairs. There was one day Lei Mr.
同林先生講：「林先生，我
t’ung Lam Sín,sháng kong: 「Lam Sín,sháng, ngo to Lam Mr. I
請你唔好管我啲事幹。點解
ts’eng néi m’hô kún ‘ngoke sz’kon’. Tím’kái asked you not to mind my affairs. Why
你唔聽我嘅話，你真係太過
néi m t’eng ‘ngoke ‘wá, néi ‘chan hai t’ai ‘kwo’
you not listen to my words, you really are too
唔好。我唔要你做我嘅朋友喇」.
m’hô. ‘Ngo m iu ‘néi tsö ‘ngoke ‘p’ang’yau ‘lá.”
bad. I don’t want you to be my friend —.”

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Do you know Mr. Lam Yat Tung?
2. Is Mr. Lam Yat Tung your friend?
3. I know him. He has been my good friend for many years.
4. He was also my schoolmate.
5. Is he very friendly with Mr. Lei Wai Kwok?
6. I think they are not very friendly.
7. Mr. Lam is talkative.
8. He likes to mind other people’s business also.
9. Mr. Lei does not like to talk much.
10. He seldom speaks to others.
11. Besides, he is selfish.
12. Mr. Lam always likes to interfere with Mr. Lei’s affairs.
13. One day, Mr. Lei said to Mr. Lam: “Mr. Lam, it’s very bad on your part to mind my affairs after my telling you not to do so. I, therefore, do not wish to have you as my friend any more.”

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

46. 知己朋友(個)chi’kéi p’ang-‘yau (ko’) intimate friend
47. 日本 Yat pún Japan
48. 日本人(個) Yat pún yan (ko’) Japanese
49. 日文 Yat man Japanese language
50. 見識吓 kín’shik, ‘há just to gain an experience
51. 識得 shik,tak, know; understand
52. 前年 kau ‘nín last year
53. 學識 hok,shik, learning; acquired knowledge
54. 聽理分辨古仔 t'eng mái k'uike kú tsai listen until he has finished his story
55. 愛人如己 oí yan ü kéi love one's neighbour as oneself
56. 好日子 hò yat tsz lucky day
57. 整過 ch'ing kwo' make it again; do it over again
58. 管人啞嘔聞事 kún yan tei kéi hánsz mind other people's affair
59. 而且我得開 chie ngo tak hánsz moreover, I am free
60. 而且你喊錢多過佢 chie neike ts'in to kwo' k'ui moreover, you are richer than he
61. 年幾 nín kéi more than a year
62. 十零年 shap leng nín more than ten years
63. 太太 T'ai t'ai Mrs; Madame
64. 陳太 Ch'an T'ai Mrs Ch'an
65. 出年 ch'ut nín next year
66. 新年 san nín new year
67. 未曾聽見 méi ts'ang t'eng k'ín' never heard
68. 而家 tí ká now; this moment
69. 聽話 t'engwá obedient
70. 老太爺 Lò T'ai ye Old Gentleman (term of respect to the elderly head of the family)
71. 老太 Lò T'ai Old Lady (term of respect)
72. 一日 yat, yat one day
73. 多一日 to yat, yat one more day
74. 自己 tsz kéi oneself
75. 我喺自己 ngotéi tsz kéi ourselves
76. 過時 kwo' shí out-of-date; old-fashioned
77. 自己喺 tsz kéike own (possessive)
78. 自己喺事 tsz kéike sz affair
79. 過年 kwo' nín pass the New Year
80. 過去 kwo' hui' past; to pass
81. 過去同而家 kwo' hui' ts'ung ká past and present
82. 筆管 (枝) pat kún (chí) penholder
83. 所去過 hó sho hui' the places one has been to
84. 私家 sz ká private; personal
85. 私人 sz yan same
86. 私事 (件) sz sz (kín) private affair
87. 私人喺事 (件) sz yanke sz (kín) same
88. 唔少<m 'shiú' quite a good many
89. 再讀過 tsōi'tuk2 kwo' read it again (aloud)
90. 再睇過 tsōi't'ai kwo' read it again (silently)

91. 再諗過 to'si2 'nam kwo' reconsider
92. 見過 't'ai kwo' saw; seen; read over
93. 見過 k'in kwo' saw; seen
94. 擺過 'wankwo' searched

95. 自愛 tsz'o1 self-esteem
96. 自私 tsz'sjz selfish
97. 走私 tsau'sz smuggle
98. 走私嘗人(個) tsau'szke yan (ko2) smuggler
99. 太空 t'ai hung space
100. 太空狗(隻) t'ai hung 'kau (chek2) space dog
101. 太空人(個) t'ai hung yan (ko2) spaceman

102. 使得好少錢 shaitak, 'hò shiú 'ts'ín to spend very little money
103. 管事 (個) künsz' (ko2) steward
104. 管家 (個) kün 'ká (ko2) steward; butler
105. 有多少 yau to'shiú there are some
106. 佢哋自己 'k'uitái2 tsz'kéi themselves
107. 過去嘅事 kwo'hui ke' sz2 things of the past
108. 想過 'séung kwo' think it over; consider
109. 諗過 'nam kwo' same

110. 先幾日 sín 'kéi yat2 some days ago
111. 今朝 k'am 'chiú this morning
112. 今年 k'am 'nin this year
113. 今日 kamyat2 today
114. 今物 kammat2 today
115. 聽日 t'ingyat2 tomorrow
116. 聽朝 t'ing 'chiú tomorrow morning
117. 太早 t'ai 'tsò too early
118. 太好 t'ai 'hò too good
119. 太少 t'ai 'shiú too little
120. 太多 t'ai 'to too many; too much; excessive
121. 太過自私 t'ai kwo' tsz'sz too selfish
122. 過意唔去 kwo'i2 m hu1 uneasy in mind; feel sorry
123. 聽得嘅 t'engtak,sjai understand; can hear
124. 聽得出 t'engtak, ch'ut same
125. 好佢 'hös'han unimportant; insignificant
126. 水管 (條) shui 'kún (t'iu) water pipe
127. 何曾所 "sho " t'engke' what has been heard
128. 何曾所 "sho kín'kwo'ke' what has been seen
129. 何曾所 "tín'kái? what is the meaning? why?
130. 何曾所 "kam-yat_2 hai_2 mat, ye yat_2-tsz? what is today's date?

LESSON 15
VOCABULARY

1. 排 p'ai arrange; to place in order; a row; a line.
2. 色 shik a colour.
3. 喂 wai! to feed.
4. 哪 cá a final particle (interrogative, emphatic, or merely euphonic).
5. 喂 wai! hello!
6. 法 fát method; way; means; used in transliterating.
7. 錯 ts'o' mistake; error; wrong.
8. 不 pat. not; do not.
9. 經 jün reason; cause.
10. 故 kú' reason; cause.
11. 位 (個) wai (ko') seat (a place where one sits in an office, a school, a bus, a boat, etc.).
12. 間 (時) t'sui a time; occasion.
13. 黃 wong yellow; the surname Wong.

You now know 306 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 學位 (個) hok, wai (ko') academic degree
2. 回話 t'sui wá an answer (verbally)
3. 法學士 fát, hok, sz Bachelor of Laws
4. 大錯 t'ai ts'o' big mistake
5. 緣故 (個) t'sün'ku' (ko') cause; reason
6. 緣因 (個) t'sün yan (ko') same
7. 色水 shik, shui colour (generally applied to the colour of printed cottons, etc.)
8. "Séungfát. t'ung different ways of thinking
9. ts'ó' tsz' (ko') errata (error in writing or printing)
10. yat, zúi sz' an event
11. wai' sai' man'tsai to feed a baby
12. ts'ó' yat, wai' the first seat
13. ts'ó' tang wai' first class seat
14. ts'ó' yat, zúi the first time
15. Fát.kwok. France
16. Fát.kwok. yan (ko') Frenchman
17. Fát. man French language
18. kam shik, gold colour
19. yau' wai' to have a seat or seats (e.g. in a school, a bus, a boat, etc.)
20. wong' kam gold
21. kái' to' wai' how many persons (said of visitors, customers)?
22. kam pún' wai' gold standard
23. kái' zúi' how many times? several times
24. kú' intentionally; purposely; wilful
25. Õikáu' Islam (the Mohammedan religion)
26. ts'ó' ts'ó' make a mistake (in doing anything)
27. kóng ts'ó' make a mistake in speaking; a slip of the tongue
28. se ts'ó' make a mistake in writing

LESSON PROPER

1. 「喂! 你 你 嗎, 張?」
   "Wai! Hai? nêi má', Cheung?"
   "Hello! Is you —, Cheung?"
   2. 「你, 你 你
      "Hai?, nêi hai?"
      "Yes, you are
      3. 「我 你 亞 黃 "Y."
         "Ngo hai? Wong "á."
         "I am Ah Wong —."

4. 「喂! 黃 先生, 有 也野 事 "Y."
   "Wai! Wong Sín.sháng, yau mat, ye sz' cá?"
   "Hello! Wong Mr., there is what thing —?"
5. 我講一件事俾你知，你有冇听过‘Ngo kong yat sz pei nei chi， nei yau mò
“I tell one thing let you know, you have not heard

6. 有啲
7. 現在佢哋兩個有
8. “頭”
9. “你知到李先生同佢大佬嘅
10. “我知到林先生唔啲

11. 因為呢個緣故，佢哋嘅朋情就

12. 佢哋都係

我希望佢哋係好朋友。你有乜野法子

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MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. “Hello! Is that you, Mr. Cheung?’’
2. “Yes, who is that, please?’’
3. “I am Ah Wong.’’
4. “Hello! Mr. Wong, is there anything I can do for you?’’
5. “I want to tell you something. Have you heard the news about Mr. Lam and Mr. Lei?’’
6. “No.’’
7. “They are not on speaking terms.
8. “What is the reason?’’ [now.’’
9. “Do you know what happened between Mr. Lam and his elder brother?’’
10. “Yes. Mr. Lam has made known to many people the faults of Mr. Lei?’’
11. “This is the reason why their friendship is getting worse day by day.’’
12. “They are our good friends. Can you think of any way to reconcile them?’’
13. “Will you please call over at my place? After that, we can consider how to reconcile them.’’
14. “Good. I shall come at once.’’

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

29. 排解 p’ai k’ai make peace; mediate; settle
30. 法子 f’at. tsz method; way; means
31. 做錯 ts’o’ cho a mistake has been made
32. 聽錯 t’eng ts’o’ misunderstand; to make a mistake in hearing
33. 有法子 mò f’at. tsz no help; no remedy; cannot be helped
34. 有錯 mò ts’o’ no mistake; correct; right
35. 一個位都有 yat. ko’ wai. tò mò not even one seat is available
LESSON 16

VOCABULARY

1. 覺 nau angry; to get angry; anger.
2. 席 tsik2 banquet; feast.
3. 打 tá beat; strike; hit; fight.
4. 喊 hám2 cry (to shed tears); weep.
5. 敢 kom (or kám) dare; venture.
6. 客 hák0 guest; visitor; customer.
7. 酒 tsau liquor; wine.
8. 陣 chan3 a moment; a while.
9. 爸 pá papa; father; dad.

You now know 315 words
COMPUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 嘴際時 "kochan" 3 yshí at that time
2. 出席 chú, tsik 3 attend (as a meeting)
3. 上席 sǐnwěi tsik 3 attend a banquet
4. 酒席 tsausūtsik 3 banquet; feast
5. 昏人 tso 3 yan hák. to be a guest
6. 打錯人 tā ts'ō yan to beat the wrong person
7. 伴人打 péi yan tā to be beaten
8. 大聲喊 tāi 3 sheng hám cry loudly; loud weeping
9. 唱敢 m kōm dare not
10. 唱敢要 m kōm iū dare not to take it
11. 敢唔敢? kōm m kōm? dare or dare not?
12. 也都敢做 m tō kōm tsō dare to do anything
13. 敢去 kōm hui dare to go
14. 敢講 kōm kōng dare to say
15. 打工 tā kung to be engaged in manual work for others
16. 送客 sung hák. to escort a visitor to the door
17. 客人 (個) yan hák. (ko 3 ) guest
18. 客家人 (個) Háko ká yan (ko 3 ) a Hakka
19. 客話 Hak. wá Hakka dialect (1107)

LESSON PROPER

1. 有 一個 伯父公, 一日 併做
   'Yau yat, ko pak ye kung, yat, yat 2 k'ui tsō
   There was an old man, one day he celebrated

   生日. 2. 併 請 鎮 好 多 個 人 客
   sháng yät 2 birthday. 'K'ui ts'eng cho hō toko yan hák.
   He invited very many guests

   嘍 併 嘍 併     併
   lai k'uike uk, k'ei.
   to come to his house.

   居嘗 時候, 有 一個 人 客 肯 坐
   tsik 2 shihau 2, mò yat, ko yan hák. hang ts'ō
   banquet time, no one guest wish to sit

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伯爺公喍 細蚊仔 坐 嘻 第一個位
páko. ye.kungke sai. tso hai tayat, ko'
old man's little boy to sit on the first one
位.

8. 佢 睇見 坐 嘻 第一個位 嘻個
Kui t'ai.kin' tso hai tayat, ko' wai ko ko
He saw sat on the first one seat that one
係 佢喺仔. 9. 佢喺公 喱 咚
hai' kuike' tsai. Páko. ye.kung nau loko.
was his son. Old man became angry —.

10. 佢 就 打 佢喺仔.
Kui tsau' tá kuike' tsai.
He then beat his son.

11. 嘻個 細蚊仔 喊 喊
Koko' sai' tso hai hám' lai.
That little boy sobbed —.

12. 佢話：「就係 因為 亞爸 要 打
Kui wa': 'Tsau'hai yanwai' á dóiu' tá
He said: 'It's because papa wanted to beat

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MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. There was an old man who once celebrated his birthday.
2. He invited many guests to his house.
3. The guests all declined to take the seat of honour at the table.
4. Just then, a guest arrived.
5. The old man went to receive him.
6. Then, the guest at the table asked their host's little son to take the seat of honour.
7. The old man came back.
8. He saw his son seated at the seat of honour.
9. The old man became angry.
10. He beat his son.
11. The little boy sobbed and said:
12. “It is because you know my daddy will beat the one who sits there, that you all decline to accept the seat of honour.”

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

20. 我點敢？ 〈ngou 'tim 'kom？ how would I dare?
21. 請客 〈ts'eng hak。 invite guests
22. 會客 〈ui hak。 meet guests
23. 水客 〈shui hak。 merchant who goes by sea from place to place
24. 新客 (個) 〈san hak。 (ko') new comer
25. 呢陣時 〈nichan 'shih now
26. 一陣間 〈yat,chan k'an one moment
27. 該打 〈koi 'ta ought to be beaten
28. 亞爸 〈pap。 father; dad
29. 打鐘 〈tou chung ring a bell (by pulling)
30. 坐席 〈ts' o tsik。 sit at a banquet
31. 埋席 〈mai tsik。 same
32. 打啞 〈tou cho struck
33. 客氣 hak。hei stand on ceremony ping
34. 打字 〈tou tsz。 to type; ty-
35. 獸也野？ 〈nau mat。 ye what makes you angry?
36. 使也野嘍打？ 〈shai mat。 ye what was used to strike with?
37. 這個喊咗大聲？ “pínkò” 38. 你靚邊個？ “néí  ēnau  pín-kò”？ whom are you angry with?

who cries so loudly?

**LESSON 17**

**VOCABULARY**

1. 信(封) sun³ (fung) to believe; a belief; faith; confidence; a letter.
2. 聽 ts'ung bright (intelligent); clever.
3. 明 ming bright (showing light); clear; plain.
4. 里 léi a Chinese mile (1,894.12 English feet).
5. 官 (個) kún (ko') government officer; official.
6. 英 ying heroic; the surname Ying; used in transliterating.
7. 雄 hung the male of birds — thus — vigorous, strong.
8. 作 tsok. to make; do; act.
9. 傳 ch'ün to pass from one to another; to hand down.
10. 拉 lái pull; arrest.
11. 校 hâu² a school.
12. 鋪 (間) p'o³ (kán) a shop.
13. 繹 fán translate; interpret.
14. 執 yik² same.
15. 用 yung² use.

**You now know 330 words**

**COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES**

1. 作用 tsok yung² action; function; use one.
2. 拉倒人 lái to yan to arrest.
3. 作對 tsok tui² to be at enmity with; oppose.
4. 做官 tso² kún to be in office.
5. 信教 sun' kâu² to become a convert.
6. 書鋪 (間) shù p'o³ (kán) book shop.
7. 聰明 ts'ung ming bright (intelligent); clever.
8. 文官 (個) man kún (ko') civil officer.
9. 分明 fán ming clear; distinct; evidently.
10. 明知 ming chí clearly aware.
11. 常用 shéung yung² common use; commonly used.
Lesson Proper

1. 亚里 你 一个 马拉人。
    A-li hai⁵ yatko'⁴ Maclaiy'an.
    Ali is a Malay.

2. 佢 你 我哋 學校 裏面 一个 马拉
    他ui hai⁵ ngotei² hokhau³ 'luike' yatko'⁴ Maelai
    He is our school inside a Malay
    student.

3. 亚里 有 两个 大佬。
    A-li yau 'leungko' tai²lou.
    Ali has two elder brothers.
4. Eldest brother is an official interpreter.

Tai ko hai yat ko, fányik kún.

5. Second elder brother is in a Chinese shop working.

p'ó t'au tsô kung. Á'lí tuk, Chungkwok shù shop working. Ali read Chinese books

6. He read many Chinese books.

'K'ui tuk, cho already three years more. He read

7. He can speak very much Chinese National Language.

'K'ui 'ui 'kong very many Chinese books. He can speak

8. He in school studies Chinese National Language

K'ui hai hok hau tuk Chungkwok Kwok. K'ui tuk, shu read Chinese books

9. He also learns English.

K'ui yau hok and English.

10. He knows three national languages.

K'ui hiútak, sám kwok ke mantsz. He knows three national languages.
12. Very many people said Ali is a clever man.

13. He very much likes to study Chinese literature.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Ali is a Malay.
2. He is a Malay student in our school.
3. Ali has two elder brothers.
4. The eldest brother is an official interpreter.
5. The second elder brother is working in a Chinese shop.
6. Ali has been studying Chinese for more than three years.
7. He has read many Chinese books.
8. He has a good vocabulary of Mandarin.
9. He studies Mandarin and English in the school.
10. He also learns letter-writing, essay-writing, typing and translation.
11. He knows three languages.
12. Very many people said that Ali is a clever man.
13. He takes a great interest in Chinese literature.
14. He told many people that the study of Chinese literature is a great help to foreigners.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

34. 公里 (-) kungléi (-) kilometre (nearly five eights of a mile)
35. 马拉文 Máclái man Malay language
36. 马拉信 (封) Máclái sun' (fung) Malay letter
37. 中學校 (問) chung hok, hâu² (kán) middle school; high school
38. 教會學校 (間) káu³⁵uí hok₂-háu² (kán) mission school
39. 繁譯官 (個) fányik₂ kún (ko') official interpreter or translator
40. 用金本位 yung² kam³ pún-wai on a gold basis
41. 一英里半 yat, Ying³léi pún' one and a half miles
42. 一封信 yat,'fung sun' one letter (封, fung is used if the letter is in an envelope and it includes the envelope as well; use 張, chéung as classifier if the letter itself alone is meant)
43. 一張信 yat,'chéung sun' one letter
44. 小學校 (間) siú hok₂háu² (kán) primary school
45. 拉上嚟 lai³ shéung₃lai pull or haul it up
46. 拉到 lai tō' pull towards
47. 反作用 fán tsok₃yung² reaction
48. 作反 tsok₃ fán rebel; revolt
49. 有用 yau sun' yung² reliable; credible
50. 鋪頭 (間) p'o' t'au (kán) shop
51. 用錢 yung² ts'in spend money
52. 有用 'yauyung² serviceable; useful
53. 好用 'hōyung² same
54. 万里 (-) fong 'léi (-) a square mile
55. 英校學生 (個) Yingháu² hok₂shàng (ko') a student of an English school
56. 繁譯 fányik₂ translate; interpret; translator; interpreter
57. 繁譯中文 fányik₂ Chung-man translate into Chinese
58. 唔曉得繁譯 m 'hiútak, fányik₂ unable to translate
59. 有用 'mò sun' yung² unreliable
60. 有用 'møyung² useless
61. 好有信用 'hō 'ya sun' yung² very reliable
62. 有也作用 ? 'yaù mat₃ tsok₃ yung² ? what is the use?
63. 所用嘅 'sho yung²ke' what is used
64. 工作 kungtsok₃ work; workmanship
65. 寫信 'se sun' write a letter; letter-writing
66. 作文 tsok₃ man write an essay; essay-writing (1192)
LESSON 18
VOCABULARY

1. 多 fo an assistant.
2. 杯 (du) pui (chek) a cup; a tumbler; a glass.
3. 飲 yam to drink.
4. 啊 co emphatically affirmative particle.
5. 正 ching exactly in the middle; exact; straight (not crooked or curved); right; just.
6. 錦 Ch'an a feudal state of the Chou dynasty; the surname Ch'an.

You now know 342 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 唱打理 sui ta lei able to arrange or manage
2. 由你 yau nei as you please
3. 唱正 m ching aslant; slanting
4. 擰茶喫 ning cha lai bring some tea
5. 經書 king shu' Chinese classics
6. 書記 (k) shu kei (k) clerk
7. 由屋企喫 yau uk, k'ei lai come from home
8. 打理唔倒 ta lei m to could not attend to it
9. 日記 yat kei' diary
10. 理事 leis direct; have charge of
11. 唔理 m lei do not care
12. 飲茶 yam cha' drink tea
13. 空杯 (du) hung pui (chek) empty cup
14. 杯 pui pui every cup
15. 地理 t'ei lei geography
16. 由呢處翻去 yau nishu' fanhui' go back from here
17. 管理 kun lei govern; manage; rule; to take charge of
18. 我唔理 ngo m lei I don't care
LESSON PROPER

1. 「先生，請問陳先生喺處嗎？」
   "Sín shâng, 'ts'eng man? Ch'án Sín shâng hai shù má?"
   "Mr., please ask Ch'án Mr. is here —?"

2. 「陳先生出啲事去，佢正話嘅出去。」
   "Ch'án Sín shâng ch'ut, chohui. K'ui ching wá ch'ut hui."
   "Ch'án Mr. has gone out. He just gone out."

3. 「先生，你有乜野事吖？」
   "Sín shâng, 'néi yau mat, ye szá?"
   "Mr., you have what business —?"

4. 「你係邊個吖？」
   "Néi hai, "pínkô" cá?"
   "Néi hai, "pínshù" lai ká?"
   "You are who —? "You from where come —?"

5. 「你喺處喺喺？」
   "Ch'án Sín shâng hai kopín?"
   "Ch'án Mr. is there."

6. 「佢係經理室裏嘅。」
   "K'ui hai king léi shat, luipín."
   "He is manager room inside."

7. 「你請坐，我叫夥計去叫佢。」
   "Néi ts'eng ts'o, ngo kiú fokéi hui kiu k'ui."
   "You please sit, I call boy to go call him."
9. 「多烦你。」 "To-fán 'néi.' "Troubling you."

10. 「陳先生，有

Ch'án Sín-sháng, 'yau

Ch'án Mr., there is

一位先生喚外使，但要見你。」
yat, wai sín-sháng hai ngo'i'pín, 'k'ui i' kín 'néi.'
a gentleman outside, he wants to see you.

11. 「阿，錢先生，請入裹便坐。」
"O, Ts'in Sín-sháng, 'ts'eng yap, 'luipín 'ts'o.'
"O, Ts'in Mr., please enter inside sit."

12. 「我喚去喚便坐，好嗎？」
"Ngotéi hui 'kopín 'ts'o, 'hò má' ?"
"We go there sit, good —?"

13. 「請坐，請坐，請飲杯茶。」
"Ts'eng 'ts'o, 'ts'eng 'ts'o. Ts'eng yam 'púi 'ch'á.'
"Please sit, please sit. Please drink cup tea."

14. 「請你坐一陣。」
"Ts'eng 'néi 'ts'o yat, chan.'
"Please you sit a little while."

15. 「我去經理

'Ngó huì 'kingléi
"I go manager

喚便請講幾句說話，我就喚。
'ko'pín 'kong 'kéiku' sùt'sáw. 'Ngó tsau' 'sí.'
there speak several words. I immediately come."

16. 「你有事，你做先，我可以等候你。」
"Néi 'yau sz, 'néi tsó sín. 'Ngó ho' 'tanghau 'néi.'
"You have work, you do first. I can wait for you."

17. 「我一陣就喚。
"Ngó yat, chan tsau 'sí.'
"I a little while then come back."
MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE
Read and translate into Chinese.

1. "Is Mr. Ch'an in, please?"
2. "Mr. Ch'an has just gone out."
3. "Is there anything I can do for you?"
4. "Who are you?"
5. "Where do you come from?"
6. "Mr. Ch'an is there."
7. "He is in the manager's room."
8. "Please take a seat. I'll send a boy to call him."
9. "Thank you."
10. "Mr. Ch'an, there is a gentleman wants to see you."
11. "Mr. Ts'in, please come in and have a seat."
12. "Shall we sit on the other side?"
13. "Please sit down. Would you have a cup of tea?"
14. "Would you mind waiting for a while?"
15. "I am going to speak to the manager for a few words, and then I'll come back immediately."
16. "Do your work first. I can wait for you if you are busy."
17. "I will come back immediately."

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

30. 打理 tá'léi manage; arrange; handle; attend to
31. 經理 (個) kíng'léi (ko²) manager
32. 管理法 kún'léi fát. management (the art of controlling)
33. 一隻杯 yat, chék. púi one cup
34. 一杯茶 yat, púi, ch'á one cup of tea
35. 陳老太 Ch'án 'Lò-t'ai' Old Lady Ch'an
36. 一句話 yat, kui', wá' one sentence
37. 經過 kingkwo' pass by; pass through; undergo
38. 生理學家 (個) sh'áng'léihok, 'ká (ko²) physiologist
39. 生理學 sh'áng'léihok. physiology
40. 物理學 mat, léihok. physics
41. 理由 (個) léi, yau (ko²) reason; cause
42. 有理由 yau, léi, yau rea-
43. 記錄 k'éi ts'o² remember wrongly
44. 記得 k'éi tak, remember
45. 正經 ch'ing, kíng respectable; serious
46. 正經事 (件) ch'ing, kíng sz² (kín²) respectable business; serious affair; lawful business
47. 公理 kung'léi right; universal principle; principle of right
This Index consists of words found in lessons 1 to 18. The numbers denote the page and the lesson in which the word is found. 5.3 means Page 5, Lesson 3.

Revision of the words in this Index will form for the student a good test of his knowledge of the text book. Should he have forgotten the sense or meaning of any particular word he has simply to look up the lesson on which it can be found.
| 喜气 | 18.6 | kái | 13.5 | lái | 74.17 |
| 喜気 | 9.4 | kái | 54.13 | lám | 2.2 |
| 晚可 | 13.5 | kái | 13.5 | lèi | 44.11 |
| 好毫 | 34.9 | kín | 44.1 | lèi | 2.2 |
| 学去 | 13.5 | kín | 44.1 | lèi | 44.11 |
| 空雄 | 9.4 | kín | 74.18 | lèi | 2.2 |
| 椅意 | 9.4 | kín | 38.10 | lèi | 44.11 |
| 以二 | 74.17 | kiú | 23.7 | lèi | 2.2 |
| 易而 | 23.7 | ko | 79.18 | lèi | 2.2 |
| 誠現 | 13.5 | ko | 23.7 | lèi | 44.11 |
| 要家 | 55.13 | kòi | 18.6 | lèung | 2.2 |
| 價 | 34.9 | kòi | 28.8 | lèung | 2.2 |
| 伽解 | 44.11 | kòm | 66.15 | lèung | 2.2 |
| 金全 | 38.10 | kóm | 79.18 | lèung | 2.2 |
| 今 | 60.14 | kóm | 2.2 | lín | 18.6 |
| 敢 | 34.9 | kóm | 50.12 | lín | 5.3 |
| 问间 | 34.9 | kóm | 44.1 | lín | 5.3 |
| 狗 | 34.9 | kóm | 44.1 | lín | 5.3 |
| 九 | 19.6 | kóm | 79.18 | lín | 5.3 |
| 教 | 54.13 | kóm | 38.10 | lín | 5.3 |
| 较 | 5.3 | kwok | 18.6 | lín | 5.3 |
| 老旧 | 3.2 | kwong | 44.11 | lín | 5.3 |
| 喂骑 | 50.12 | lá | 44.11 | lín | 5.3 |

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*Notes:*
- Characters are in simplified Chinese.
- Values are in Chinese units.
- The table represents a part of the text, possibly a table of measurements or values related to a specific context.
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### Errata
- Page 6: 16. 'kín' kín tò 'yau should be kín kín tò 'yau.'
- Page 8: 15. Who said: "I would not come?" should be 15. Who said that I would not come?
- Page 34: add 零 leng a fraction; broken up; used to express cypher or nought in a numerical series.
- Page 50: add 匹 p'at, a classifier for horses.
- Page 60: 21. 太 t'ai' should be 太 t'ai'.