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CANTONESE FOR BEGINNERS

WORD-FOR-WORD METHOD

BOOK ONE

18
R. 27

LESSON 1

PRONUNCIATION

a	as á in <i>ask</i>	o	as aw in <i>law</i>
á	(long) as ä in <i>father</i>	ò	as ò in <i>no</i>
au	as ow in <i>now</i>	ö	is pronounced like the German ö and oe in <i>Gothe</i> , e.g. ㄛ 囉, the
ch	unaspirated	p	unaspirated [sound of a trumpet
ch'	aspirated	p'	aspirated
e	as e in <i>there</i>	sz	join s and z in one sound
é	as ay in <i>pay</i>	t	unaspirated
i	as i in <i>pin</i>	t'	aspirated
í	as ee in <i>see</i>	ts	unaspirated as ts in <i>ratsbane</i>
k	unaspirated	ts'	aspirated
k'	aspirated	u	(short) as u in <i>bull</i>
m	when written alone is the second half sound	ú	(long) as oo in <i>fool</i> [in tu.
ng	as ng in <i>sing</i> [of m	ü	is pronounced like the French u

TONES

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:—

Upper even tone	□	e.g.	ㄆ ₁ pín	鞭	a whip; to whip
Upper rising tone	□ ^ˊ	e.g.	ㄆ ₂ pín	扁	flat
Upper departing tone	□ ^ˋ	e.g.	ㄆ ₃ pín	變	to transform
Upper entering tone	□ ₃	e.g.	ㄆ ₄ pít	必	must
Medial entering tone	□ ₀	e.g.	ㄆ ₅ pít ₀	鼈	a turtle
Lower even tone	□ ₅	e.g.	ㄆ ₆ pín	—	—
Lower rising tone	□ ₅ ^ˊ	e.g.	ㄆ ₇ pín	—	—
Lower departing tone	□ ²	e.g.	ㄆ ₈ pín ²	辯	to dispute
Lower entering tone	□ ₂	e.g.	ㄆ ₉ pít ₂	別	to discriminate

TONIC EXERCISE

śín	śín	śín	sít, sít.	śín	śín	śín ²	sít,
fresh	ringworm	thread	—	ooze	—	—	desire eagerly
鮮	癬	線	—	洩	—	羨	—
man(,man*)	man	man	mat, mát.	man	man	man ²	mat,
mosquito	—	—	what wipe	people	pity	ask	stocking
蚊	—	—	乜	抹	民	憫	問
							襪

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 hai² the verb to be (am, is, are, was, were, etc.) in any tense or number; yes.
2. 個 ko² classifier used extensively with nouns denoting persons and things, especially those indicating abstract
3. 嚟 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 oi² like; love; delight in; want.
8. 人(個) yan (ko²) man; person; people; human.
9. 冇 mò no; none; have not; there is (are, was, were) not.
10. 唔 m no; not; do (does, did) not. [soon as.
11. 一 yat, one; unity; as

12. 嘅 ke³ sign of the possessive; becomes an adjective when used with a noun; euphonic final.
13. 要 iú² want; require wish; must; need.
14. 邊? 𨳊pín? which?
15. 你³ néi you(singular); thou.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 係 hai ² | 5. 佢 ³ k'ui | 9. 有 ³ mò | 13. 邊 𨳊pín |
| 2. 要 iú ² | 6. 嚟 ³ lai | 10. 你 ³ néi | 14. 人 ³ yan |
| 3. 嘅 ke ³ | 7. 嚟 ³ léi | 11. 我 ³ ngo | 15. 一 yat, |
| 4. 個 ko ³ | 8. 唔 ³ m | 12. 愛 oi ² | 16. 有 ³ yau |

You now know 35 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 人人 ³ yan ³ yan all persons; everybody | 8. 佢一個人嚟 ³ k'ui yat, ko ³ yan ³ lai he came alone |
| 2. 冇嚟 ³ mò ³ lai did not come | 9. 佢一個人 ³ k'ui yat, ko ³ yan ³ he, or she alone |
| 3. 要唔要? iú ² m iú ² ? do you want it? | 10. 佢嘅 ³ k'uiké his; her; hers; its |
| 4. 個個 ko ³ ko ³ each one; everyone [body | 11. 我一個人 ³ ngo yat, ko ³ yan ³ I alone |
| 5. 個個人 ko ³ ko ³ yan ³ every- | 12. 個人嘅 ko ³ yan ³ ké individual (adjective) |
| 6. 扁嘅 ³ pín ké a flat one | 13. 唔係 ³ m hai ² is not (13) |
| 7. 你有冇? néi ³ yau ³ mò ³ ? have you? | |

LESSON PROPER

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. 我 嚟.
'Ngo lai.
I come. | 4. 佢 愛.
'K'ui oi.
She likes. |
| 2. 你 有.
'Néi 'yau.
You have. | 5. 邊個嘅?
𨳊pínko ³ ké?
Whose? |
| 3. 佢 愛.
'K'ui oi.
He likes. | 6. 人人嘅.
'Yan ³ yan ³ ké.
Everybody's. |

7. 有 有?
 'Yau 'mò?
 Have not?
8. 嚟 唔 嚟?
 'Lai 'm 'lai?
 Come not come?
9. 你 唔 係?
 Hai² 'm hai²?
 Is not is?
10. 愛 唔 愛?
 Oi² 'm oi²?
 Want not want?
11. 我 有.
 'Ngo 'mò
 I haven't.
12. 你 唔 嚟.
 'Néi 'm 'lai.
 You won't come.
13. 佢 唔 愛.
 'K'ui 'm oi.
 He doesn't like.
14. 佢 唔 要.
 'K'ui 'm iú.
 He doesn't want.
15. 邊個 有?
 'Pínko² 'mò?
 Who hasn't?
16. 佢 有.
 'K'ui 'mò.
 He hasn't.
17. 我 有 一個.
 'Ngo 'yau yat,ko².
 I have one.
18. 佢 愛 一個.
 'K'ui oi² yat,ko².
 He wants one.
19. 邊個 愛 佢 嚟?
 'Pínko² oi² 'k'ui 'lai?
 Who wants him to come?
20. 你 愛 佢 嚟.
 'Néi oi² 'k'ui 'lai.
 You want him to come.
21. 我 唔 愛 佢 嚟.
 'Ngo 'm oi² 'k'ui 'lai.
 I don't want him to come.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 14. 愛人(個) oi ² yan(ko ³) lover | 21. 人嘅 yanke ² somebody's |
| 15. 我嘅 ngoke ² mine; my | 22. 線人(個) s'in ² yan(ko ³) a spy |
| 16. 必要 pít, iú ² necessary | 23. 有人 yau yan there is somebody; engaged |
| 17. 冇人 mò yan nobody | 24. 邊個? pínko ² ? which? who? |
| 18. 別人 pít yan others | 25. 佢係邊個? 'k'ui hai ² pínko ² ? who is he (she)? |
| 19. 人民(個) yan man(ko ³) people | 26. 你嘅 néike ² your; yours 261 |
| 20. 冇人 yau yan somebody | |

LESSON 3

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 都 tò all (adverb); also; even; too. | 11. 舊 kau ² old (of things); former; secondhand. |
| 2. 亦 yik ₂ also; moreover; too. | 12. 同 t'ung same; and; with; altogether. |
| 3. 大 tái ² big; large; great. | 13. 細 sai ² small; fine. |
| 4. 埋 mái bury; to draw close; along with. | 14. 小 siú small; trifling; petty. |
| 5. 都 tò capital (of a country or state). | 15. 講 kong speak; talk; explain. |
| 6. 部 pò ² classifier for books. | 16. 說 shüt. speak; talk. |
| 7. 姐 tse elder sister. | 17. 話 wá ² tell; speak; words. |
| 8. 件 kín ² item; classifier for clothing, business, things in general. | 18. 個 ko that. |
| 9. 話 wá language; dialect. | 19. 野(件) ye(kín ²) thing; something; wild; savage. |
| 10. 新 san new; recently. | 20. 呢 ni this. |

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 舊 kau ² | 5. 埋 mái | 9. 新 san | 13. 都 tò |
| 2. 伴 kín ² | 6. 呢 ni | 10. 說 shüt | 14. 都 tò |
| 3. 個 ko | 7. 部 pò ² | 11. 小 siú | 15. 姐 tse |
| 4. 講 kong | 8. 細 sai ² | 12. 大 tái ² | 16. 同 t'ung |
| | | | 17. 話 wá |
| | | | 18. 話 wá ² |
| | | | 19. 野 ye |
| | | | 20. 亦 yik ₂ |

You now know 55 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

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

LESSON PROPER

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. 你有一個大嘅。 'Néi 'yau yat, ko ² tái ² ke ² . | 2. 佢有一個細嘅。 'K'ui 'yau yat, ko ² sai ² ke ² . |
| You have a big one. | He has a small one. |

3. 我 有 一 個 大 嘅 同 理 一 個 細 嘅。
 ʃ'Ngo ʃ'you yat,ko' tái' ke' ʃ't'ung, mái yat,ko' sai' ke'.
 I have a big one and a small one.
4. 我 愛 呢 個 大 嘅 野。
 ʃ'Ngo oi' .niko' tái'ke' ʃ'ye.
 I want this big thing.
5. 我 都 愛 個 個 細 嘅 野。
 ʃ'Ngo .tò oi' 'koko' sai'ke' ʃ'ye.
 I also want that small thing.
6. 佢 同 我 嚟。 7. 佢 亦 都 同 我 講。
 ʃ'K'ui ʃ't'ung ʃ'ngo ʃ'lai. ʃ'K'ui yik₂.tò ʃ't'ung ʃ'ngo 'kong.
 He with me comes. He also to me speaks.
8. 佢 亦 都 同 我 講 說 話。
 ʃ'K'ui yik₂.tò ʃ't'ung ʃ'ngo 'kongshùt.wá².
 He also to me talks.
9. 呢 個 係 乜 野 人 嘅 ？
 .Niko' hai² mat, ʃ'ye, yanke' ?
 This is whose ?
10. 呢 個 係 唔 係 你 嘅 ？
 .Niko' hai² ʃ'm hai² ʃ'néike' ?
 This is not is yours ?
11. 唔 係, 呢 個 唔 係 我 嘅。
 ʃ'Mhai², .niko' ʃ'm hai² ʃ'ngoke'.
 No, this not is mine.
12. 我 有 呢 個 野。
 ʃ'Ngo ʃ'mò .niko' ʃ'ye.
 I do not have this thing.
13. 個 個 係 唔 係 佢 嘅 ？ 14. 係, 個 個 係 佢 嘅。
 'Koko' hai² ʃ'm hai² ʃ'k'uike' ? Hai², 'koko' hai² ʃ'k'uike'.
 That is not is his ? Yes, that is his.
15. 邊 個 話 我 唔 嚟 ？
 .Pínko' wá² ʃ'ngo ʃ'm ʃ'lai ?
 Who said I won't come ?

16. 係 唔 係 佢 講嘅?
 Hai² ɿm hai² 'k'ui 'kongke'²?
 Is not is he said?
17. 係, 係 佢 同 我 講嘅.
 Hai², hai² 'k'ui ɿ'tung 'ngo 'kongke'.
 Yes, it's he to me said.
18. 佢 係 一個 小人.
 'K'ui hai² yat,ko² 'siú,ɿyan.
 He is a mean fellow.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

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

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 24. 小姐 'Siú tse Miss (placed after the name) | 33. 細件野 sai ² kin ² ɿye small thing, or article |
| 25. 唔同 ɿm ɿ'tung different | 34. 講話 'kong wá ² speak; talk |
| 26. 冇野 ɿmò ɿye nothing | 35. 講大話 'kong tái ² wá ² to tell a lie; brag; exaggerate |
| 27. 冇乜野 ɿmò mat, ɿye nothing; nothing is the matter | 36. 講理 'kong ɿmái to tell all |
| 28. 冇野講 ɿmò ɿye 'kong nothing to say | 37. 嗰個人 'koko' ɿyan that man |
| 29. 小說(部) 'siúshüt. (pò ²) novel | 38. 嗰個 'ko ko' that one |
| 30. 大細唔同 tái ² sai ² ɿm ɿ'tung of all sizes | 39. 係新鮮嘅 hai ² ɿsan ɿsínke ² they are fresh ones |
| 31. 舊野(件) kau ² ɿye (kín ²) old thing; secondhand goods [thing | 40. 嗰件野 'kokín ² ɿye that thing, or article |
| 32. 一件野 yat,kin ² ɿye one | 41. 呢個 .ni ko' this one |

42. 呢件野。nikín² ⁴ye this thing whom?
 43. 細細個 sai³sai³ ko³ very small one 46. 大人 Tái³ Yan Your Excellency; Your Honour
 44. 邊一件? 〇pín yat, kín²? which one? 47. 小姐(個) ⁴siú²tse(ko³) young lady (73)

LESSON 4

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 氣 héi ² air; breath. | 11. 去 hui ² to go. |
| 2. 貓(隻) 〇máu(chek _o) cat. | 12. 裏 ⁴ lui inside. |
| 3. 條 ₂ tíu classifier for any thing long and slender. | 13. 男 ₂ nám male (of human beings only). |
| 4. 便 pín ² convenient; handy; a side. | 14. 餐 (-) ₂ ts'an(-) one meal. |
| 5. 飯 fán ² rice, boiled dry and whole; food. | 15. 隻 chek _o one of a pair; classifier for birds, animals, limbs, ships, etc. |
| 6. 狗(隻) ⁴ kau(chek _o) dog. | 16. 外 ngoi ² outside; foreign. |
| 7. 食 shik ₂ eat. | 17. 對 tui ² pair; facing; opposite to; to; towards. |
| 8. 空 hung empty; hollow; unoccupied; vacant. | 18. 仔(個) ⁴ tsai(ko ³) son; a diminutive; a noun suffix. |
| 9. 入 yap ₂ enter; put into. | |
| 10. 女 ⁴ nui female (of human beings only). | |

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 隻 chek _o | 7. 裏 ⁴ lui | 13. 食 shik ₂ |
| 2. 飯 fán ² | 8. 貓 〇máu | 14. 條 ₂ tíu |
| 3. 氣 héi ² | 9. 男 ₂ nám | 15. 仔 ₂ tsai |
| 4. 去 hui ² | 10. 外 ngoi ² | 16. 餐 ₂ ts'an |
| 5. 空 ₂ hung | 11. 女 ⁴ nui | 17. 對 tui ² |
| 6. 狗 kau | 12. 便 pín ² | 18. 入 yap ₂ |

You now know 73 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. 空氣 $\text{h}^2\text{ungh}^2\text{éi}^2$ air (noun)</p> <p>2. 去唔去? $\text{hui}^2 \text{m}^2 \text{hui}^2?$ are you going or not?</p> <p>3. 佢一入嚟 $\text{k}^2\text{ui}^2 \text{yat}^2 \text{yap}^2 \text{lai}^2$ as soon as he comes in</p> <p>4. 細蚊仔(個) $\text{sai}^2 \text{man}^2 \text{tsai}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$ child</p> <p>5. 子女(個) $\text{tsai}^2 \text{nui}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$ children</p> <p>6. 入嚟 $\text{yap}^2 \text{lai}^2$ come in</p> <p>7. 條件(個) $\text{t}^2\text{iú}^2 \text{kín}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$ condition (of a contract, etc.); prerequisite</p> <p>8. 講條件 $\text{kong}^2 \text{t}^2\text{iú}^2 \text{kín}^2$ discuss conditions</p> <p>9. 大便 $\text{tái}^2 \text{pín}^2$ answer the call of nature</p> <p>10. 食野 $\text{shik}^2 \text{ye}^2$ eat something</p> <p>11. 大女 $\text{tái}^2 \text{nui}^2$ the eldest daughter</p> | <p>12. 空嘅 $\text{hung}^2 \text{ke}^2$ empty one</p> <p>13. 大仔 $\text{tái}^2 \text{tsai}^2$ eldest son</p> <p>14. 食埋 $\text{shik}^2 \text{mái}^2$ finish eating</p> <p>15. 新鮮空氣 $\text{san}^2 \text{sín}^2 \text{h}^2\text{ungh}^2\text{éi}^2$ fresh air</p> <p>16. 女仔(個) $\text{nui}^2 \text{tsai}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$ girl; daughter</p> <p>17. 大食 $\text{tái}^2 \text{shik}^2$ gluttonous; eat large quantities of food</p> <p>18. 我同你去 $\text{ngo}^2 \text{t}^2\text{ung}^2 \text{néi}^2 \text{hui}^2$ I'll go with you</p> <p>19. 我都去 $\text{ngo}^2 \text{tò}^2 \text{hui}^2$ I shall go also</p> <p>20. 貓仔(隻) $\text{máu}^2 \text{tsai}^2 (\text{chek}^2)$ kitten</p> <p>21. 洩氣 $\text{sít}^2 \text{héi}^2$ lose smell or flavour (through exposure to air)</p> <p>22. 食人嘅(個) $\text{shik}^2 \text{yanke}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$ man-eater; cannibal</p> |
|---|---|

(95)

LESSON PROPER

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|
| 1. 呢個 | 男仔 | 係 | 邊個嘅? |
| 。Niko ² | 。nám ² tsai | hai ² | 。pínko ² ke ² ? |
| This | boy | is | whose? |
| | | | |
| 2. 呢個 | 男仔 | 係 | 嗰個男人嘅。 |
| 。Niko ² | 。nám ² tsai | hai ² | ‘koko ² nám ² yanke ² ’. |
| This | boy | is | that man's. |
| | | | |
| 3. 嗰個 | 女仔 | 係 | 邊個嘅? |
| ‘Koko ² | 。nui ² tsai | hai ² | 。pínko ² ke ² ? |
| That | girl | is | whose? |

4. 個個 女仔 係 呢個 女人嘅。
 'Koko' 'nui tsai hai' 'niko' 'nui yanke'.
 That girl is this woman's.
5. 個個 女仔 要 呢個 男仔嘅 貓。
 'Koko' 'nui tsai iú' 'niko' 'nam tsaike' 'máu'.
 That girl wants this boy's cat.
6. 呢個 男仔 要 個個 女仔嘅 狗。
 'Niko' 'nam tsai iú' 'koko' 'nui tsaike' 'kau'.
 This boy wants that girl's dog.
7. 男仔 同理 佢嘅 狗 入 裏便。
 'Nam tsai' 't'ung' 'mái' 'k'uike' 'kau yap' 'luipín'.
 Boy with his dog enters inside.
8. 女仔 同理 佢嘅 貓 去 外便。
 'Nui tsai' 't'ung' 'mái' 'k'uike' 'máu hui' 'ngoi' 'pín'.
 Girl with her cat goes outside.
9. 男仔 同 女仔 講 乜野？
 'Nam tsai' 't'ung' 'nui tsai' 'kong mat' 'ye' ?
 Boy to girl said what?
10. 佢 講 佢嘅 貓 唔 食 飯。
 'K'ui' 'kong' 'k'uike' 'máu' 'm' 'shik' 'fán'.
 He said his cat refuses to eat rice.
11. 女仔 同 男仔 講 乜野？
 'Nui tsai' 't'ung' 'nam tsai' 'kong mat' 'ye' ?
 Girl with boy said what?
12. 佢 講 佢嘅 狗 都 唔 食 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.

- Whose boy is this?
- This is that man's boy.
- Whose girl is that?
- That is this woman's girl.
- That girl wants this boy's cat.
- This boy wants that girl's dog.
- The boy goes inside with his dog.
- The girl goes outside with her cat.
- What did the boy say to the girl?
- He said that his cat refuses to eat rice.
- What did the girl say to the boy?
- She said that her dog refuses to eat rice as well.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

23. 男人 (個) ζ ná²m² yan (ko³) man; husband
24. 男女 (個) ζ ná²m² 'nui (ko³) men and women
25. 外便 ngoi²pín² outside; on the outside
26. 一餐飯 yat₂ts'án fán² one meal
27. 一隻蚊 yat₂chek₀ man one mosquito
28. 一對襪 yat₂tui² mat₂ one pair of stockings
29. 一隻襪 yat₂chek₀ mat₂ one stocking
30. 一條線 yat₂ts'íu² sín² one piece of thread
31. 一隻龜 yat₂chek₀ pít₀ one turtle
32. 便飯 (餐) pín² fán² (ζ ts'án) ordinary, plain meal; potluck
33. 外人 (個) ngoi²yan (ko³) outsider
34. 狗仔 (隻) 'kau tsai (chek₀) puppy
35. 對佢講 tui² 'k'ui kong said to him
36. 男仔 (個) ζ ná²m² tsai (ko³) son; boy
37. 野狗 (隻) 'ye 'kau (chek₀) stray dog
38. 嚟去 ζ lai hui² to and fro
39. 女仔 (個) 'nui² tsai (ko³) unmarried young lady; spinster
40. 小便 'siú pín² urinate
41. 佢食乜野? 'k'ui shik₂ mat₂-'ye? what does he eat?
42. 野貓 (隻) 'ye 'máu (chek₀) wild cat
43. 邊一隻? 'pín yat₂ chek₀? which one of the pair?
44. 女人 (個) 'nui² yan (ko³) woman; females; wife

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LESSON 5

VOCABULARY

1. 慕 mò² admire; long for.
2. 又 yau² again; yet again; also; and.
3. 生 sháng to beget; to give birth to; produce; raw; living; life.
4. 書 (部; 本) shü (pò²; 'pún) printed book.
5. 間 kán a classifier for rooms, houses, etc.
6. 先 sín first; before; previous.

7. 得 tak, get; a verbal suffix. 13. 意 í meaning; idea; thought.
8. 好 hò good; well; very; very much. 14. 思 sz² meaning; idea.
9. 幾 kái how many; how much; a few; several; how! very; somewhat. 15. 中 chung middle; centre.
10. 曉 hiú know; understand. 16. 本 pún origin; a copy; classifier for books.
11. 學 hok, learn; used as a suffix, it combines with other characters to indicate various branches of study, etc. 17. 憐 lín to pity.
12. 多 to many; much. 18. 讀 tuk, read aloud; study.
19. 兩(-) léung (-) tahl; tael; ounce. 20. 兩 léung two; both; double.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 中 chung | 6. 間 kán | 11. 慕 mò ² | 16. 思 sz ² |
| 2. 曉 hiú | 7. 幾 kái | 12. 本 pún | 17. 得 tak, |
| 3. 好 hò | 8. 兩 léung | 13. 生 sháng | 18. 多 to |
| 4. 學 hok, | 9. 兩 léung | 14. 書 shü | 19. 讀 tuk, |
| 5. 意 í | 10. 憐 lín | 15. 先 sín | 20. 又 yau ² |

You now know 93 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 羨慕 sín ² mò ² admire | 7. 兩便 léung pín ² both sides; the two parties |
| 2. 好羨慕佢 hò sín ² mò ² k'ui admire him very much | 8. 生意 sháng í ² business; trade |
| 3. 佢又話 k'ui yau ² wá ² he said again | 9. 唔得 m tak, cannot; impossible |
| 4. 同意 t'ung í ² agree | 10. 大意 tái í ² careless; general idea |
| 5. 幾大 kái tai anyhow (in any case) | 11. 男女同學 nám ² nui t'ung-hok, co-education |
| 6. 乜野都好 mat, ye to hò anything will do | |

12. 大學 (間) tái²hok₂ (kán) college; university
13. 又來 yau²lai has come again
14. 唔好 ɛm²hò don't
15. 唔好講 ɛm²hò 'kong don't say; don't talk about it; it cannot be told
16. 學說 hok₂shüt. doctrine
17. 生食 ɛsháng shik₂ to eat anything raw
18. 多食 ɛto shik₂ to eat much
19. 小學 (間) 'siú hok₂ (kán) elementary school; primary school
20. 中意講說話 ɛchungí' 'kong-shüt.wá² fond of talking
21. 生癩 ɛsháng 'sín to get the ringworm
22. 生女 ɛsháng 'nui to give birth to a daughter
23. 生仔 ɛsháng 'tsai to give birth to a son
24. 中間人 (個) ɛchung kan ɛyan (ko') go-between; middle-man
25. 好人 (個) 'hò ɛyan (ko') good person
26. 好野 'hò 'ye good thing; well done! bravo!
27. 好意 'hò í' good intention
28. 好食 'hò shik₂ good to eat; delicious
29. 生野 ɛsháng 'ye to grow or develop in or on the body (as boils or ulcers)
30. 憐憫 ɛlín²man to have compassion for; to pity
31. 有意 'yau í' to have in mind; intentionally
32. 有幾多? 'yau 'kéi ɛto? how many are there?
33. 佢幾大? 'k'ui 'kéi tai²? how old is he?
34. 我唔係呢個意思 ɛngo ɛm hai² 'niko' í'sz I don't mean this
35. 我有呢個意思 ɛngo ɛmò 'niko' í'sz I don't have such an intention
36. 我有乜意思 ɛngo ɛmò mat, í'sz I have formed no opinion at all on that matter
37. 好話 'hò wá² it is kind of you to say so; thank you
38. 曉得 'hiútak, know; understand
39. 學問 hok₂man² knowledge; learning; one's education
40. 學野 hok₂'ye to learn to do things
41. 中意 ɛchungí' to like; to be fond of (159)
42. 生嘅 ɛshángke' living; alive

LESSON PROPER

1. 佢 有 幾 多個 細蚊仔?
 'K'ui 'yau 'kéi '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' námt'sai.
 One is son.
4. 一個 係 女仔.
 Yat,ko' hai' 'nui'tsai.
 One is daughter.
5. 男仔 係 大嘅.
 'Námt'sai hai' tái'ke'.
 Son is big.
6. 女仔 係 細嘅.
 'Nui'tsai hai' sai'ke'.
 Daughter is small.
7. 嗰個 大嘅 係 仔.
 'Koko' tái'ke' hai' 'tsai.
 That big one is son.
8. 嗰個 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 'chungí' 'k'uike' sai'man'tsai.
 He likes his children.
10. 佢嘅 細蚊仔 曉得 讀 書.
 'K'uike' sai'man'tsai 'hiútak, tuk, 'shü.
 His children know to read books.
11. 佢 係 一個 先生.
 'K'ui hai' yat,ko' 'sín,sháng.
 He is a teacher.
12. 我 係 一個 學生.
 'Ngo hai' yat,ko' hok,sháng.
 I am a student.

13. 佢 有 兩個 學生。
 'K'ui 'yau 'léungko' hok₂sháng.
 He has two students.
14. 我 係 佢嘅 男 學生。
 'Ngo hai² 'k'uike' nam hok₂sháng.
 I am his boy student.
15. 你 係 佢嘅 女 學生。
 'Néi hai² 'k'uike' 'nui hok₂sháng.
 You are his girl student.
16. 我 學 講 佢嘅 話。
 'Ngo hok₂ 'kong 'k'uike' 'wá?
 I learn to speak his language.
17. 你 都 學 講 佢嘅 話。
 'Néi .tò hok₂ 'kong 'k'uike' 'wá.
 You also learn to speak his language.
18. 佢 話 我 係 一個 好 學生。
 'K'ui wá² 'ngo hai² yat,ko' 'hò hok₂sháng.
 He said I am a good student.
19. 佢 又 話 你 係 一個 好 學生。
 'K'ui yau² wá² 'néi hai² yat,ko' 'hò hok₂sháng
 He also said you are a good student.
20. 佢 亦 話 佢 係 一個 好 先生。
 'K'ui yik₂ wá² 'k'ui hai² yat,ko' 'hò 'sínsháng.
 He also said he is a good teacher.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. How many children has he?
2. He has two children.
3. One is a boy.
4. One is a girl.
5. The boy is big.
6. The girl is small.
7. The big one is a boy.
8. The small one is a girl.
9. He likes his children.
10. His children know how to read.
11. He is a teacher.
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 sz² mò² long for; think longingly after
 44. 愛慕 oi² mò² love ardently
 45. 意中人 í² chung₂ yan lover; sweetheart
 46. 本人¹ pún₂ yan the man himself; the man in question; personal
 47. 意思 í² sz² meaning; idea; opinion; thought; intention
 48. 中間₂ chung₂ kán middle; centre; between; within
 49. 中學(間)₂ chung₂ hok₂ (kán) middle school; high school
 50. 唔好₂ m₂ hò not good
 51. 唔多₂ m₂ to not many or much
 52. 唔好意思₂ m₂ hò í² sz² not nice to do; in an awkward position
 53. 唔係幾好₂ m₂ hai² kái² hò not very good or well
 54. 有幾多² mò² kái² to not very many or much
 55. 舊書(部; 本) kau² shü (pò² or pún) old book; secondhand book
 56. 一兩個 yat, léung ko² one or two
 57. 一兩 yat, léung one ounce (tael; tahl)
 58. 讀書人(個) tuk₂ shü yan (ko²) one who has been to school
 59. 幾好 kái² hò pretty good
 60. 讀書 tuk₂ shü to read a book loudly; to study
 61. 讀本(本) tuk₂ pún (pún) reading book
 62. 對佢講 tui² k'ui² kong say to him
 63. 同學(個) t'ung₂ hok₂ (ko²) schoolmate; fellow student
 64. 男女同學₂ nám₂ nui₂ t'ung₂ hok₂ schoolmates of both sexes
 65. 空中₂ hung₂ chung sky; space
 66. 幾個 kái² ko² several
 67. 空間₂ hung₂ kán space (that in which all objects exist or move)

68. 學生 (個) hok₂sháng (ko³)
student; pupil; scholar
69. 多講 to² kong to talk much
70. 多話 to wá² talkative
71. 先生 (個) sín₂sháng (ko³)
teacher; sir; Mr. (placed after the name)
72. 又好 yau² hò that will also do; all right
73. 又有 yau² yau there is also
74. 冇書讀 'mò shü tuk₂ there is no book to read
75. 呢幾個 ni 'kéiko' these
76. 嗰幾個 'ko 'kéiko' those
77. 嗰兩個 'ko 'léungko' those two
78. 冇讀書 'mò tuk₂shü un-
educated
79. 意外 (件; 個) í'ngoi² (kín²; ko³) unexpectedly; accidentally; an accident
80. 有意 'mò í' unintentionally
81. 好新鮮 'hò san₂sín very fresh; quite fresh
82. 幾好 'kái 'hò very good or well; you must be doing very well!
83. 乜野意思? mat₂'ye í'sz²? what is the meaning or idea?
84. 你中意唔中意? 'néi chung-í' 'm chungí'? would you like it or not?

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LESSON 6

VOCABULARY

1. 因 yan because; cause; reason.
2. 為 wai² because; for.
3. 廣 'kwong broad.
4. 做 tsò² do; make; act; to be.
5. 地 téi² earth; ground; place.
6. 東 tung east; eastern; host; master.
7. 哥 ko elder brother.
8. 佬 (個) 'lò (ko³) fellow; person.
9. 果 'kwo fruits in general; results.
10. 俾 'péi give; allow; let.
11. 歡 'fún happy.
12. 喜 'héi happy.
13. 如 'ü if.
14. 整 'ching make; do; arrange.
15. 亞 'á a prefix to names of persons (where these are monosyllables and to designate relatives, etc.); used to imitate sounds.
16. 府 'fú prefecture.

17. 嘍 ^ccho sign of the past tense.
18. 哋 ²téi sign of the plural (of persons).
19. 方 ^cfong square (a plane figure).
20. 教 ²káu teach; instruct; doctrine; sect; school; religion.
21. 工 ^ckung a work; a labour; a job.
22. 寫 ^cse write.

EXERCISE

Read and translate into English.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 亞 ^á | 7. 喜 ^c héi | 13. 佬 ^c lò | 19. 東 ^c tung |
| 2. 整 ^c ching | 8. 教 ² káu | 14. 俾 ^c péi | 20. 如 ^c ü |
| 3. 嘍 ^c cho | 9. 哥 ^o ko | 15. 寫 ^c se | 21. 為 ² wai |
| 4. 方 ^c fong | 10. 工 ^c kung | 16. 地 ² téi | 22. 因 ^c yan |
| 5. 府 ^c fú | 11. 果 ^c kwo | 17. 哋 ² téi | 23. 入 ^c yap |
| 6. 歎 ^c fún | 12. 廣 ^c kwong | 18. 做 ² tsò | 24. 又 ² yau |

You now know 115 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. 食嘍 ^{shik₂^ccho} ate | 9. 為嘍佢哋 ^{wai²cho^c 'k'uitéi²} because of them |
| 2. 做學生 ^{tsò² hok₂^csháng} to be a student | 10. 入教 ^{yap₂^ckáu²} to become a church member |
| 3. 做先生 ^{tsò² sín₂^csháng} to be a teacher | 11. 生嘍 ^{sháng^ccho} born |
| 4. 因為 ^{yanwai²} because; on account of | 12. 埋嘍 ^{mai^ccho} buried |
| 5. 空嘍 ^{hung^ccho} became empty; emptied | 13. 做生意嘅人(個) ^{tsò² sháng-í^cke^c yan(ko^c)} business man |
| 6. 細嘍 ^{sai^ccho} became smaller | 14. 嚟嘍 ^{lai^ccho} came |
| 7. 舊嘍好多 ^{kau²cho^c hò^c} to become very old (said of a thing) | 15. 做得 ^{tsò²tak} can be done; all right |
| 8. 為嘍佢 ^{wai²cho^c 'k'ui} because of him | 16. 廣府話 ^{Kwong^cfú^c wá} Cantonese dialect |
| | 17. 大寫 ^{tái²se} capital letter |
| | 18. 因果 ^{yan^ckwo} cause and effect |

19. 對阻 $tui^2 cho$ compared; checked
20. 方便 $fongpin^2$ convenient
21. 做生意 $tsò^2 shángí^2$ to do business
22. 做嘢 $tsò^2 cho$ did
23. 做工 $tsò^2 kung$ to work; to get a livelihood
24. 寫生 $se sháng$ to draw living objects
25. 東方 $tung fong$ the east; orient
26. 東亞 $Tung Á$ Eastern Asia
27. 大佬 (個) $tái^2 lò(ko^3)$ the elder brother
28. 亞哥 $á ko$ (appellative) elder brother
29. 哥哥 $ko ko$ same
30. 哥哥話 $ko ko wá^2$ the elder brother said
31. 大哥 $tái^2 ko$ eldest brother
32. 空地 $hung téi^2$ empty space; vacant ground
33. 入嘢 $yap^2 cho$ entered
34. 好嘢 $hò^2 cho$ felt better; improved
35. 女工人 (個) $nui kung yan (ko^3)$ female labourer
36. 做埋 $tsò^2 mái$ completed all the work
37. 讀嘢小學 $tuk^2 cho siúhok^2$ completed primary education
38. 生果 $sháng kwo$ fresh fruit
39. 俾嘢 $péi^2 cho$ gave
40. 俾埋 $péi^2 mái$ give all; gave all
41. 俾埋呢個 $péi^2 mái ni ko^3$ give this one as well
42. 為食 $wai^2 shik^2$ greedy in eating; gluttonous (243)

LESSON PROPER

1. 細佬哥 中意 狗仔。
 $Sai^2 lò ko chungí^2 'kau tsai.$
 Children like puppies.
2. 你哋 如果 俾 狗仔 佢哋; 佢哋 好 歡喜。
 $'Néitái^2 ü kwo péi^2 'kau tsai 'k' uitái^2; 'k' uitái^2 hò^2 fun héi.$
 You if give puppies them; they very happy.
3. 女人 中意 細蚊仔。
 $'Nui yan chungí^2 sai^2 man tsai.$
 Women like children.

4. 如果 佢哋 有咁 細蚊仔; 佢哋 好
 ʃÜ'kwo 'k'uitéi' 'yau' cho sai' man' tsai; 'k'uitéi' 'hò
 If they have children; they very

歡喜. 5. 學生 中意 讀 書.
 ʃún'héi. Hok' sháng 'chungí' tuk' 'shü.
 happy. Students like to read books.

6. 如果 佢哋 有咁 書 讀; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
 ʃÜ'kwo 'k'uitéi' 'yau' cho 'shü tuk'; 'k'uitéi' 'hò ʃún'héi.
 If they have books to read; they very happy.

7. 工人 中意 做 工.
 ʃKung' yan 'chungí' tsò' kung.
 Workmen like to do work.

8. 如果 佢哋 有咁 工 做; 佢哋 好 歡喜.
 ʃÜ'kwo 'k'uitéi' 'yau' cho 'kung tsò'; 'k'uitéi' 'hò ʃún'héi
 If they have work to do; they very happy.

9. 先生 中意 教書.
 ʃín' sháng 'chungí' káu' shü.
 Teachers like teaching.

10. 我哋嘅 先生 中意 教 廣府話.
 'Ngotéi' ke' 'sín' sháng 'chungí' káu' 'Kwong' fú' wá.
 Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.

11. 佢哋 教 我哋 讀, 寫 同埋 講
 'K'uitéi' káu' 'ngotéi' tuk', 'se 't'ung' mái 'kong
 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' 'pínko' yan?
 Cantonese. You don't like whom?

13. 我 唔 中意 你.
 'Ngo' m 'chungí' 'néi.
 I don't like you.

14. 做乜野 你 唔 中意 我? 15. 因為
 Tsò²mat, 'ye 'néi ɿm ɿ'chungí' 'ngo? ɿYanwai²
 Why you don't like me? Because
- 你 唔 中意 讀 書; 你 中意 食 野.
 'néi ɿm ɿ'chungí' tuk₂ ɿshü; 'néi ɿ'chungí' shik₂ 'ye.
 you don't like to read books; you like to eat things.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

- Children like puppies.
- If you give them puppies; they are happy.
- Women like children.
- If they have children; they are happy.
- Students like to read books.
- If they have books to read; they are happy.
- Workmen like to work.
- If they have work to do; they are happy.
- Teachers like teaching.
- Our teachers like to teach Cantonese.
- They teach us to read, write and speak Cantonese.
- Whom do you not like?
- I do not like you.
- Why do you not like me?
- Because you do not like to study; you like to eat only.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- 有嘢 'yau'cho had
- 歡喜 ɿfún'héi happy; glad
- 人工 ɿyan'kung human labour; wages
- 我做唔嚟 'ngo tsò² ɿm'lai I could not do such a thing
- 如果 ɿü'kwó if
- 唔做得 ɿm tsò²tak, impossible to be done; cannot
- 做唔嚟 tsò² ɿm'lai impossible to be done
- 做得嚟 tsò²tak, ɿlai it can be done
- 都做得 ɿtò tsò²tak, it will do also; it can also be done
- 廣東 'Kwong'ɿtung Kwang-tung
- 工人 (個) ɿkung'yan (ko³) labourer; workman; servant
- 細佬哥 sai²lò³ko lad; boy
- 學 嘍 hok₂'cho learnt; mastered
- 學 嘍 多 好 野 hok₂'cho 'hò ɿtò 'ye learnt a lot of things

57. 大方 t'ai² fong liberal; generous
58. 整扁 'ching p'ín make it flat
59. 整便 'ching p'ín² make ready
60. 整好 'ching hò make right; to repair
61. 女工 (個) 'nui kung (ko³) needle work; female labourer
62. 冇咗 'mò' cho no more
63. 地方 t'ei² fong a place; locality
64. 喜歡 'héi fún to be pleased
65. 讀咗 tuk² cho read
66. 講咗 'kong cho spoke
67. 教咗 káu² cho taught
68. 教書 káu² shü to teach (as a school teacher)
69. 佢哋 'k'ui t'ei² ke³ their; theirs
70. 冇乜生意好做 'mò mat, 'shángí² 'hò tsò² there is not much business to do
71. 佢哋 'k'uitéi² they; them
72. 教唔嚟 káu² m² lai unable to teach
73. 我哋 'ngotéi² we; us
74. 做得好 tsò² tak, 'hò well done
75. 去咗 hui² cho went
76. 乜野書? mat, 'ye shu? what book is it?
77. 為乜? wai² mat,? what for?
78. 為乜野? wai² mat, 'ye? what for?
79. 做乜野? tsò² mat, 'ye? why? what are you doing? what are you up to?
80. 做乜? tsò² mat,? same
81. 好做唔好? 'hò tsò² 'm 'hò? will it be good to do it?
82. 抹咗 mát² cho wiped
83. 寫咗 'sé cho wrote
84. 細佬 (個) sai² 'lò (ko³) the younger brother (265)

LESSON 7

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 上 shéung ² above. | 4. 下 há ² below; low; next; descend; to go down. |
| 2. 到 tò ² arrive; come; to (a place); reach; until. | 5. 叫 kiú ² call; call out; shout; yell; send for. |
| 3. 喺 'hai at, in, on (merely indicating presence). | 6. 椅 (張) 'í (chéung) a chair. |

7. 枝 ₁chí classifier for nouns referring to long, slender and straight things, such as pens, flowers, candles, rifles, etc.
8. 咯 lok₀ a final particle (affirmative or emphatic).
9. 搵 ¹wan find; search; to look for, as for something lost.
10. 墨(條) mak₂ (₁t'íú) ink (Chinese cake-ink).
11. 知 ₁chí know, as a fact.
12. 吓 ¹há a moment; a while; once; a blow.
13. 筆(枝) pat₁ (₁chí) pen.
14. 處 shü² a place.
15. 反 ¹fán 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. 睇 ¹t'ai see; look; watch; observe; think.
18. 張 ₁chéung sheet; classifier for tables, beds, photos, chairs, and things that present a large, flat surface; the surname Cheung.
19. 啲 ₀ti some; a little (the comparative degree of adjectives is formed by this word 啲 ₀ti, added to the adjective).
20. 企 ¹k'éi to stand.
21. 擰 ₁ning take; bring; carry.
22. 上 ¹shéung up; to go up.
23. 聲 ₁sheng sound; voice; tone.
24. 水 ¹shui water (noun).

You now know 139 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 上下 shéung²há about; approximately; nearly; more or less
2. 喺上便 ¹hai shéung²pín² above; on the top of
3. 上便 shéung²pín² above; the top
4. 去咗咯 hui²cho lok₀ already gone
5. 到咗 ₀tò²cho arrived
6. 擰嚟 ₁ning ₁lai bring it here
7. 擰上去 ₁ning ¹shéung hui² bring it up there
8. 叫你亞哥嚟 kiú² ¹néi á₀ko ₁lai call your elder brother
9. 叫做 kiú²tsò² it is called
10. 大聲叫 tái²sheng kiú² to call out with loud voice

11. 教室(間) káu' shat, (cán) classroom
12. 唔知 ɿm ɿchí don't know
13. 唔知到 ɿm ɿchítò' don't know
14. 唔好反 ɿm' hò' fán don't play
15. 唔反 ɿm' fán do not want to play
16. 喺野外寫生 'hai 'ye-ngoí' 'se ɿsháng to draw live objects in the country
17. 間間教室 ɿcán ɿcán káu' shat, every classroom
18. 墨水筆(枝) mak, 'shui pat, (ɿchí) fountain pen
19. 上去 'shéung hui' go up
20. 好睇 'hò' t'ai good to look at; nice-looking
21. 睇吓 't'ai 'há have a look
22. 反吓 'fán 'há have a game
23. 佢又嚟咯 'k'ui yau' ɿlai lok. he has come again
24. 佢喺處 'k'ui 'hai shü' he is here
25. 要話吓佢 iú' wá' 'há 'k'ui he should be scolded
26. 呢處 ɿnishü' here; this place
27. 喺呢處 'hai ɿnishü' here; it is here
28. 喺處 'hai shü' same
29. 水大 'shui tái' high tide (highest level of the tide)
30. 我嚟咯 'ngo ɿlai lok. I am coming
31. 我睇有 'ngo t'ai 'yau I think there is
32. 細細聲 sai'sai' ɿsheng in a whisper; in a very low voice
33. 喺讀書 'hai tuk, ɿshü is reading a book; is schooling (318)

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 有 一 本 書. 2. 請 你 俾 我 睇.
 'Ngo 'yau yat, pún ɿshü. 'Ts'eng 'néi 'péi 'ngo t'ai.
 I have a book. Please you let me see.
3. 我 睇 咗 你 嘅 書 咯.
 'Ngo t'ai cho 'néike' ɿshü lok.
 I have seen your book —
4. 佢 有 一 枝 筆.
 'K'ui 'yau yat, ɿchí pat.
 He has a pen.

5. 係 唔 係 一枝 好嘅 筆? 6. 我 唔 知.
 Hai² ɿm hai² yat, chí 'hòke' pat,? ʹNgo ɿm chí.
 Is not is a good pen? I don't know.
7. 嗰個 細蚊仔 喺 邊處?
 'Koko' sai, man 'tsai 'hai ɿpínshü? ' ?
 That boy is where?
8. 我 唔 知到, 我 去 搵 吓 佢.
 'Ngo ɿm chí tò, 'Ngo hui' 'wan 'há 'k'ui.
 I don't know. I go find once him.
9. 佢 喺 教室 裏便.
 'K'ui 'hai káu shat, 'luipín.
 He is classroom inside.
10. 佢 喺 嗰處 做 乜野?
 'K'ui 'hai 'koshü' tsò² mat, 'ye?
 He is there doing what?
11. 佢 反 佢嘅 墨水.
 'K'ui 'fán 'k'uike' mak, shui.
 He is playing with his ink.
12. 撐 一張 椅 俾 我.
 'Ning yat, chéung 'í 'péi 'ngo.
 Bring a chair give me.
13. 撐 一張 椅 做 乜野?
 'Ning yat, chéung 'í tsò² mat, 'ye?
 Bring a chair for what?
14. 我 要 叫 你 企 喺 上便.
 'Ngo iú' kiú' 'néi 'k'éi 'hai shéung²pín.
 I want to ask you to stand on top.
15. 嗰幾個 細蚊仔 喺 裏便 做 乜野?
 'Ko 'kéiko' sai, man 'tsai 'hai 'luipín² tsò² mat, 'ye?
 Those children are inside doing what?
16. 有啲 係 睇 書. 17. 有啲 係 反.
 'Yau, ti hai² 't'ai 'shü. 'Yau, ti hai² 'fán.
 Some are reading books. Some are playing.

18. 有啲 企喺 個處 大聲 叫。
 'Yau_oti 'k'ei'hai 'koshü' tái₂sheng kiú.
 Some are standing there loudly shouting.
19. 你 喺 個處 做 乜野？
 'Néi 'hai 'koshü' tsò² mat,⁵ye?
 You were there doing what?
20. 我 喺 個處 睇 佢哋 反。
 'Ngo 'hai 'koshü' 't'ai 'k'uitéi² 'fán.
 I was there looking at them playing.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

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

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 34. 邊處都係 'pínshü' 'tò hai ²
it is everywhere | 40. 張先生 'Chéung 'Sín'sháng
Mr. Cheung |
| 35. 知到 'chítò' know | 41. 張生 'Chéung 'Sháng same |
| 36. 細聲 sai ² sheng low voice | 42. 一張椅 yat ₂ chéung 'í one chair |
| 37. 俾佢知 'péi 'k'ui 'chí let him know | 43. 一枝筆 yat ₂ chí pat, one pen |
| 38. 大聲 tái ² sheng loud voice | 44. 反對 'fántui' opposite (contrary); be opposed to |
| 39. 張小姐 'Chéung 'Siú'tse
Miss Cheung | |

45. 講書 'kong ɿ shü preach
46. 先知(個) ɿsín ɿ chí (ko³)
prophet
47. 貓叫 ɿ máu kiú² purring
48. 新到嘅 ɿ san tò² ke² recently
arrived
49. 睇書 't'ai ɿ shü read a book
(silently)
50. 幾吓 'kéi ɿ há several times;
several blows
51. 睇地方好唔好 't'ai téi² ɿ fong
'hò ɿ m² hò see whe-
ther the locality is
good
52. 噉噉聲 ɿ tö ɿ tö ɿ sheng the
sound of a trumpet
53. 冇聲 'mò ɿ sheng speech-
less; mute
54. 企上去 'k'éi ɿ shéung hui²
to stand up there
55. 講到 'kong tò² talk about
56. 大聲講 tái² ɿ sheng 'kong to
talk loudly
57. 細聲講 sai² ɿ sheng 'kong to
talk in a low voice
58. 話俾佢知 wá² ɿ péi 'k'ui ɿ chí
to tell him about it
59. 嗰處 'koshü there; that
place
60. 喺嗰處 'hai 'koshü there;
it is there
61. 冇咯 'mò lok。 there is no
more
62. 搵唔倒 'wan ɿ m² tò unable
to find
63. 好大聲 'hò tái² ɿ sheng very
loud
64. 邊處 ɿ pínshü² where? what
place? anywhere
65. 喺邊處? 'hai ɿ pínshü²?
where? where is it?
66. 係咯 hai² lok。 yes, it is so

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LESSON 8

VOCABULARY

1. 事(件) sz² (kín³) 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 ɿ héi giggling.
7. 粒 nap, grain, seed; classi-
fier for grains, seeds,
kernels or fruit stones,
beans, beads, round
fruits; drops; bullets;
moles; spots on the
body, and small round
things.
8. 公 ɿ kung grandfather;
public; just; justice.

9. 頭(個) t'au (ko²) the head; the top; chief; first.
10. 家 ká home; family; household; used as a suffix to indicate a specialist.
11. 笑 siú² laugh.
12. 母 mò mother.
13. 愧 k'wai naughty.
14. 頑 wán naughty.
15. 老 lò old (of persons); venerable.
16. 爺 ye old gentleman; grandfather.
17. 婆 p'ò old woman.
18. 親 ts'an relatives; personal.
19. 士 sz² scholar.
20. 皮 p'ei skin; leather.

You now know 159 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 本事 pún²sz² ability; talent; capable; smart
2. 一件事 yat, kín² sz² a n affair
3. 古老 kú²lò ancient; old fashioned; out-of-date
4. 古人(個) kú yan (ko²) the ancients
5. 先頭 sín²t'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-oi² beloved; dear; to love dearly
10. 兩公婆 léung kung p'ò both husband and wife
11. 兩家 léung ká 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(個) kung man (ko²) citizen
16. 民事(件) man sz² (kín²) civil suit
17. 同事(個) t'ungsz² (ko²) colleague; co-worker
18. 公仔書(部; 本) kung tsai shü (pò² or pún) comics (a strip of cartoons)
19. 書皮 shü p'ei the cover of a book
20. 頭皮 t'au p'ei dandruff
21. 做好事 tsò² hò sz² to do a good thing
22. 亞姐(個) á tse (ko²) the elder sister
23. 家姐(個) ká tse (ko²) the elder sister

24. 大家姐(個) tai² ɔk⁰ tse (ko³) the eldest sister
25. 東家(個) ɛ tung ɛ ká (ko³) employer; head of a firm
26. 對頭(個) tui³ ɛ t'au (ko³) enemy; opponent
27. 事件(件) sz² ɛ k'ín (k'ín²) event; affair; matter
28. 大家 tái² ɔ ká everybody; all of us [body's
29. 大家嘅 tái² ɔ ká k'ey every-
30. 老豆(個) ɛ ləu² (ko³) father
31. 父親(個) fú² ɛ ts'an (ko³) father (more refined)
32. 兩仔爺 ɛ léung ɛ tsai ɛ ye father and son
33. 家公(個) ɔ ká ɔ kung (ko³) father-in-law (of a woman)
34. 外父(個) ngoi² ɛ fú (ko³) father-in-law (wife's father)
35. 老伯 ɛ ləpák. father's friend (used as a term of respect)
36. 頭一個 ɛ t'au yat, ko³ the first one

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LESSON PROPER

1. 呢個 男人 係 父親。
 ɔ Niko³ ɛ nám ɛ yan hai² fú² ɛ ts'an.
 This man is father.
2. 呢個 女人 係 母親。
 ɔ Niko³ ɛ nui ɛ yan hai² ɛ mò ɛ ts'an.
 This woman is mother.
3. 佢哋 有 一個 仔 同 一個 女。
 ɛ K'uitéi² ɛ yau yat, ko³ ɛ tsai ɛ t'ung yat, ko³ ɛ nui.
 They have a son and a daughter.
4. 父親, 母親, 仔 同 女 係 一家
 Fú² ɛ ts'an, ɛ mò ɛ ts'an, ɛ tsai ɛ t'ung ɛ nui hai² yat, ɛ ká
 Father, mother, son and daughter are one family
- 人。
 ɛ yan.
 people.
5. 嗰位 女士 係 一個 先生。
 ɛ Ko wai ɛ nui sz² hai² yat, ko³ ɛ sín ɛ sháng.
 That lady is a teacher.

6. 個幾個 細佬哥 係 佢嘅 學生。
 'K'o'kéiko' sai' lò'ko hai' 'k' uike' hok₂ sháng.
 Those children are her pupils.
7. 有 一個 細蚊仔 企喺 嗰處 嘻嘻笑。
 'Yau yat,ko' sai' man' tsai' 'k' éi' hai' 'koshü' 'héi' héisiú'.
 There is a boy standing there giggling.
8. 佢 係 一個 頑皮嘅 細蚊仔。
 'K' ui hai' yat,ko' 'wán' p' éike' sai' man' tsai.
 He is a naughty boy.
9. 呢位 伯爺公 係 事頭。
 'Ni wai pák' ye' kung hai' sz' t' au.
 This old man is the boss.
10. 嗰個 同一隻 貓 講話嘅 係 佢嘅 仔。
 'K'o ko' t' ung yat, chek' máu' 'kong wá' k' hai' 'k' uike' tsai.
 That one to a cat speaking is his son.
11. 你 睇, 佢 擰 一本書 俾 嗰隻 貓
 'Néi' t' ai, 'k' ui' ning yat, pún' shü' 'péi' 'ko chek' máu'
 You see, he is holding a book let that cat
 睇.
 't' ai.
12. 佢 係 冇 乜野 頑皮嘅。
 'K' ui hai' 'mò' mat, 'ye' 'wán' p' éike'.
 He is not very naughty.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

- This man is a father.
- This woman is a mother.
- They have a son and a daughter.
- Father, mother, son and daughter make a family.
- That lady is a teacher.
- Those children are her pupils.
- There is a small boy standing there and giggling.
- He is a naughty boy.
- This old man is the boss.
- That one speaking to the cat is his son.
- You see, he is holding a book and showing it to the cat.
- 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 siú² giggle
39. 笑吓 siú² 'há give a smile
40. 好事(件) 'hò sz²(kín²) good
deeds; works of charity
41. 亞爺(個) á'ye (ko²) grand-
father
42. 外公(個) ngoi² o'kung (ko²)
grandfather (maternal)
43. 亞公(個) á'kung (ko²)
grandfather (paternal)
44. 亞婆(個) á'p'ò (ko²) grand-
mother
45. 喜事(件) 'héi sz² (kín²)
happy occasion
46. 頭人(個) t'au, yan (ko²)
headman
47. 大老爺 tái² 'lò, ye His Hon-
our; Your Honour (for-
mer official term of
address for magis-
trates)
48. 佢本人嘅事(件) 'k'ui 'pún-
yanke' sz² (kín²) his
personal affair
49. 一家人 yat, ká, yan(ko²)
household; family
50. 老公(個) 'lò, kung (ko²)
husband
51. 公婆 kung, p'ò husband
and wife
52. 大事(件) tái² sz² (kín²) im-
portant affair
53. 裏頭 'lui, t'au inside
54. 笑話 siú² wá a joke; joking
55. 講笑 'kong siú² to joke
56. 睇笑 t'aisiú² laugh at
57. 大笑 tái² siú² laugh loudly
58. 好笑 'hò, siú² laughable
59. 大婆 tái² p'ò legal wife
60. 扁豆(粒) 'pín tau² (nap₂)
lentil
61. 事頭(個) sz² t'au (ko²)
master (employer)
62. 多事 tos² meddlesome;
officious; troublesome
63. 女士 'Nuisz² Miss
64. 張女士 'Chéung 'Nuisz²
Miss Cheung
65. 老母(個) 'lò, mò (ko²) mother
66. 母親(個) 'mò, ts'an (ko²)
mother (more refined)
67. 外母(個) ngoi² 'mò (ko²)
mother-in-law (of a
man)
68. 家婆 ká, p'ò mother-in-law
(woman's)
69. 親愛嘅母親 'ts'an-o'i'ke'
'mò, ts'an my dear
mother
70. 家父 ká, fú² (polite) my
father
71. 爺爺(個) 'ye, ye (ko²) my
grand father
72. 先父 'sín fú² (polite) my
late father
73. 先母 'sín 'mò (polite) my
late mother

74. 家母 ká⁵mò (polite) my mother
75. 頑皮 wán⁵p⁵éi naughty
76. 家吓 ká⁵há now
77. 親生嘅 ts'an⁵shángke⁵ of one's own begetting
78. 公事 (件) kung sz³(kín³) official business; on government service
79. 伯爺公 (個) pák⁵o⁵ye⁵kung (ko³) old man
80. 老爺 ló⁵ye old gentleman; Sir! Your Honour; His Honour (term of respect)
81. 舊事 (件) kau³sz³(kín³) old matter
82. 伯爺婆 (個) pák⁵o⁵ye⁵p⁵o (ko³) old woman
83. 頭上 t'au shéung² on the head [bean
84. 一粒豆 yat,nap, t'au one
85. 親生嘅子女 (個) ts'an⁵shángke⁵tsai⁵nui(ko³) 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'an⁵sháng⁵mò one's own mother
89. 親生仔 (個) ts'an⁵sháng⁵tsai(ko³) one's own son
90. 工頭 (個) kung t'au (ko³) overseer
91. 父母 fú²mò parents (father and mother)
92. 親家 ts'an⁵ká parents of a married couple (a term by which the parents of a married couple address one another)
93. 伯父 (個) pák⁵fú²(ko³) paternal uncle (senior to father)
94. 亞伯 (個) á²pák⁵(ko³) same
95. 伯母 (個) pák⁵mò (ko³) paternal aunt (wife of preceding)
96. 公學 (間) kung hok₂ (kán) public school
97. 老人家 ló⁵yan⁵ká Sir! my parents
98. 小事 (件) 'siú sz³(kín³) small matter; trifling affair
99. 古仔 (隻) kú⁵tsai (chek⁵) story; petty tale
100. 講隻古仔 kong chek⁵ kú⁵tsai to tell a story
101. 講古 kong kú same
102. 公仔 (個) kung⁵tsai (ko³) toy; doll; statuette
103. 老伯 ló⁵pák⁵ a term of respect used to a friend's father or a father's friend [naughty
104. 好愧 hò⁵k'wái very
105. 因為乜野事? yanwai² mat, ye sz²? why?
106. 老婆 (個) ló⁵p⁵o (ko³) a wife
107. 大老爺 Tái² ló⁵ye Your Honour; His Honour (458)

LESSON 9

VOCABULARY

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| 1. 一 yat ₁ | one. | 18. 文 (-) 〇man (-) dollar. |
| 2. 二 í ² | two. | 19. 份 (-) fan ² (-) a copy
(duplicate); a share. |
| 3. 三 ɛsám | three. | 20. 金 ɛkam (or 〇kam) gold. |
| 4. 四 sz ² | four. | 21. 半 pún ² half. |
| 5. 五 ɛng | five. | 22. 文 ɛman literature; writ-
ten language; essay;
literary. |
| 6. 六 luk ₂ | six. | 23. 錢 ɛts'ín money. |
| 7. 七 ts'at ₂ | seven. | 24. 子 ɛtsz a noun suffix. |
| 8. 八 páto | eight. | 25. 斗 (-) ɛtau (-) peck (a
measure). |
| 9. 九 ɛkau | nine. | 26. 價 ká ² price. |
| 10. 十 shap ₂ | ten. | 27. 銀 ɛngan silver. |
| 11. 百 páko | hundred. | 28. 角 kok ₀ ten cents; a cor-
ner; horn of an animal. |
| 12. 千 ɛts'ín | thousand. | 29. 毫 ɛhò ten cents. |
| 13. 萬 mán ² | ten thousand. | |
| 14. 分 ɛfan | cent. | |
| 15. 占 〇cham | cent (in Malaya) | |
| 16. 仙 〇sín | cent. [only]. | |
| 17. 篇 p'ín | classifier for
essays, compositions
and speeches. | |

You now know 187 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. 萬事 mán ² sz ² all things;
every human under-
taking | 5. 中文 ɛChung ɛman Chinese
language |
| 2. 文學士 ɛMán Hok ₂ sz ²
Bachelor of Arts | 6. 古文 (篇) ɛkú ɛman (ɛp'ín)
ancient essay |
| 3. 千萬 ɛts'ínmán ² by all
means | 7. 古老錢 ɛkú'íò ɛts'ín ancient
cash (old coin) |
| 4. 本錢 ɛpún ɛts'ín capital (for
business); original cost | 8. 角頭 (個) kok ₀ ɛt'au (ko ²)
corner (noun) |
| | 9. 工錢 ɛkung ɛts'ín cost of
work; wages |

10. 對半 tui² pún² divide equally
 11. 文件 (份) ζ mankín² (fan²)
 documents; papers
 12. 銀錢 (個) ζ ngan²ts'ín (ko²)
 dollar
 13. 八角 pát_o kok_o eighty
 cents; octagonal
 14. 五占 ζ ng cham five cents
 15. 斗零 tau ζ leng five cents
 16. 五分 ζ ng fan five cents
 17. 半個銀錢 pún²ko² ζ ngan²ts'ín
 half a dollar
 18. 半價 pún²ká² half price
 19. 金條 (條) ζ kam²t'íú² (ζ t'íú²)
 gold bar
 20. 幾多銀? ζ kéi²tò²ngan? how
 many dollars?
 21. 萬一 mán²yat, if by any
 chance
 22. 半空中 pún²chung ζ chung in
 mid-air
 23. 多半 ζ tò pún² larger part
 24. 文人 (個) ζ man ζ yan (ko²)
 man of letters
 25. 水銀 ζ shui ζ ngan mercury;
 quicksilver
 26. 文學家 (個) ζ manhok, ζ ká
 (ko²) man of letters
 27. 五金 ζ ng ζ kam metals
 28. 大半 tái²pún² more than
 half; majority; mostly
 29. 文學 ζ mánhok₂ literature

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LESSON PROPER

1. shap ₂ yat ₂	11	18. í ² shap ₂ yat ₂ ; yá ^{2*} yat ₂	21
2. shap ₂ í ²	12	19. í ² shap ₂ í ² ; yá ² í ²	22
3. shap ₂ ζ sám	13	20. ζ sámshap ₂ ζ sám; ζ sáá ² ζ sám	33
4. shap ₂ sz	14	21. sz shap ₂ sz; sz'á ² sz'	44
5. shap ₂ ζ ng	15	22. ζ ngshap ₂ ζ ng; ζ ng-á ² ζ ng	55
6. shap ₂ luk ₂	16	23. luk ₂ shap ₂ luk ₂ ; luk ₂ á ² luk ₂	66
7. shap ₂ ts'at ₂	17	24. ts'at ₂ shap ₂ ts'at ₂ ; ts'at ₂ á ² ts'at ₂	77
8. shap ₂ pát _o	18	25. pát _o shap ₂ pát _o ; pát _o á ² pát _o	88
9. shap ₂ 'kau	19	26. 'kaushap ₂ 'kau; 'kau-á ² 'kau	99
10. í ² shap ₂	20	27. yat ₂ pák _o ζ leng yat ₂	101
11. ζ sámshap ₂	30	28. yat ₂ pák _o í ² shap ₂ ζ sám	123
12. sz' shap ₂	40	29. yat ₂ ζ ts'ín	1,000
13. ζ ngshap ₂	50	30. yat ₂ mán ²	10,000
14. luk ₂ shap ₂	60	31. shap ₂ mán ²	100,000
15. ts'at ₂ shap ₂	70	32. yat ₂ pák _o mán ²	1,000,000
16. pát _o shap ₂	80	33. yat ₂ ζ ts'ínmán ²	10,000,000
17. 'kaushap ₂	90	34. yat ₂ mán ² mán ²	100,000,000

MULTIPLICATION TABLE

$i^2 \times yat_3 = i^2$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times yat_3 = \text{c}^2\text{sám}$
$i^2 \times i^2 = sz^3$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times i^2 = luk_2$
$i^2 \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = luk_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = \text{'kau}$
$i^2 \times sz^3 = pát_0$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times sz^3 = shap_2 i^2$
$i^2 \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = shap_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = shap_2 \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$i^2 \times luk_2 = shap_2 i^2$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times luk_2 = shap_2 pát_0$
$i^2 \times ts'at_3 = shap_2 sz^3$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times ts'at_3 = yá^2 yat_3$
$i^2 \times pát_0 = shap_2 luk_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times pát_0 = yá^2 sz^3$
$i^2 \times \text{'kau} = shap_2 pát_0$	$\text{c}^2\text{sám} \times \text{'kau} = yá^2 ts'at_3$
$sz^3 \times yat_3 = sz^3$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times yat_3 = \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$sz^3 \times i^2 = pát_0$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times i^2 = shap_2$
$sz^3 \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = shap_2 i^2$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = shap_2 \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$sz^3 \times sz^3 = shap_2 luk_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times sz^3 = i^2 shap_2$
$sz^3 \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = i^2 shap_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = yá^2 \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$sz^3 \times luk_2 = yá^2 sz^3$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times luk_2 = \text{c}^2\text{sám} shap_2$
$sz^3 \times ts'at_3 = yá^2 pát_0$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times ts'at_3 = \text{c}^2\text{sám} \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$sz^3 \times pát_0 = \text{c}^2\text{sám} i^2$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times pát_0 = sz^3 shap_2$
$sz^3 \times \text{'kau} = \text{c}^2\text{sám} luk_2$	$\text{c}^2\text{ng} \times \text{'kau} = sz^3 \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$luk_2 \times yat_3 = luk_2$	$ts'at_3 \times yat_3 = ts'at_3$
$luk_2 \times i^2 = shap_2 i^2$	$ts'at_3 \times i^2 = shap_2 sz^3$
$luk_2 \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = shap_2 pát_0$	$ts'at_3 \times \text{c}^2\text{sám} = yá^2 yat_3$
$luk_2 \times sz^3 = yá^2 sz^3$	$ts'at_3 \times sz^3 = yá^2 pát_0$
$luk_2 \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = \text{c}^2\text{sám} shap_2$	$ts'at_3 \times \text{c}^2\text{ng} = \text{c}^2\text{sám} \text{c}^2\text{ng}$
$luk_2 \times luk_2 = \text{c}^2\text{sám} luk_2$	$ts'at_3 \times luk_2 = sz^3 i^2$
$luk_2 \times ts'at_3 = sz^3 i^2$	$ts'at_3 \times ts'at_3 = sz^3 \text{'kau}$
$luk_2 \times pát_0 = sz^3 pát_0$	$ts'at_3 \times pát_0 = \text{c}^2\text{ng} \text{c}^2\text{sám} luk_2$
$luk_2 \times \text{'kau} = \text{c}^2\text{ng} \text{c}^2\text{sám}$	$ts'at_3 \times \text{'kau} = luk_2 \text{c}^2\text{sám}$

* These contracted forms cannot be used alone, they must precede some other figure or figures as $yá^2 yat_3$, (21), $ts'at_3 \text{c}^2\text{sám} ts'at_3$, (77) and so on.

$i^2 \times yat_3 = i^2$ read as $i^2 yat_3 i^2$. The multiplication and equation signs are not mentioned.

pát.	×	yat,	=	pát.	‘kau	×	yat,	=	‘kau
pát.	×	í ²	=	shap ₂ luk ₂	‘kau	×	í ²	=	shap ₂ pát.
pát.	×	‘sám	=	yá ² sz ²	‘kau	×	‘sám	=	yá ² ts‘at,
pát.	×	sz ²	=	‘sáá ² í ²	‘kau	×	sz ²	=	‘sáá ² luk ₂
pát.	×	‘ng	=	sz ² shap ₂	‘kau	×	‘ng	=	sz ² ‘á ² ‘ng
pát.	×	luk ₂	=	sz ² ‘á ² pát.	‘kau	×	luk ₂	=	‘ng-‘á ² sz ²
pát.	×	ts‘at,	=	‘ng-‘á ² luk ₂	‘kau	×	ts‘at,	=	luk ₂ ‘á ² ‘sám
pát.	×	pát.	=	luk ₂ ‘á ² sz ²	‘kau	×	pát.	=	ts‘at,‘á ² í ²
pát.	×	‘kau	=	ts‘at,‘á ² í ²	‘kau	×	‘kau	=	pát.‘á ² yat,

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

30. 一個仙都有 yat,ko² ‘sín .tò²
‘mò not even one
cent left
31. 一分 yat, ‘fan one cent;
five minutes
32. 一占 yat ‘cham (Malayan)
one cent
33. 一個仙 yat,ko² ‘sín one
cent
34. 一文 yat, ‘man one dollar
35. 一個銀錢 yat,ko² ‘ngan‘ts‘ín
one dollar
36. 個半銀錢 ko² pún² ‘ngan-
‘ts‘ín one and a half
dollars
37. 一千零四 yat, ‘ts‘ín ‘leng
sz² one thousand and
four
38. 一零四零 yat, ‘leng sz²
‘leng 1040
39. 個幾銀錢 ko² ‘kái ‘ngan-
‘ts‘ín more than a
dollar [ten
40. 十零 shap₂ ‘leng more than
41. 一條 yat,hai² or; if; pro-
vided
42. 價錢 ká²‘ts‘ín price (noun)
43. 二哥 í² .ko second elder
brother
44. 二姐 í² .tse second elder
sister
45. 六毫 六子 luk₂ ‘hò luk₂ ‘tsz
66 cents
46. 四方 sz² ‘fong square; four-
square
47. 豆角 tau²kok. 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 shap₂ko² ‘ngan-
‘ts‘ín ten dollars
52. 三角 ‘sám kok. triangular;
triangle; trigonometry;
thirty cents
53. 二角 í² kok. twenty cents
54. 二毫子 í² ‘hò‘tsz twenty
cents

55. 半新舊 pún² san kau² half new and old
 56. 十二兩 shap₂ í² léung twelve taahls or ounces
 57. 多一半 to yat, pún² twice as many; double
 58. 女子 (個) 'nui² tsz (ko²) young lady (516)

LESSON 10

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. 噲 'úi 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. 偈 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'ei in the house (used when speaking of anything in or about the house); home (house).</p> | <p>11. 樣 yéung² or 'yéung kind; sort; pattern; sample; manner.
 12. 會 úi² meet; meeting; society; association.
 13. 國 kwok a nation; country.
 14. 非 f'ei not.
 15. 粵 Üt₂ the provinces of Kwangtung & Kwangsi.
 16. 送 sung² to present (to make a gift of); deliver; send; accompany; escort.
 17. 傾 k'ing to talk.
 18. 物 mat₂ things in general; articles.
 19. 時 shí time.
 20. 等 tang wait; a class; a grade.
 21. 候 hau² wait.
 22. 語 'ü a word; saying; speech; language.</p> |
|--|--|

You now know 209 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. 噲做 'úi tsò² able to do it
 2. 事情 (件) sz² ts'ing (kín²) affair; matter</p> | <p>3. 樣樣 yéung² yéung² all kinds; all sorts; every kind
 4. 個樣 'ko yéung² that style</p> |
|--|---|

5. 萬國 mán²kwok_o all nations; international
6. 都係一樣 tò hai² yat, yéung² all the same
7. 時時 ζ shí ζ shí always; frequent; frequently
8. 時常 ζ shí ζ shéung same
9. 舊時 kau² ζ shí or kau² ζ shí ancient times; formerly
10. 幾時都得 ζ kéi ζ shí tò tak, any time will do
11. 冇情 ζ mò ζ ts'ing apathetic; cold; hardened in heart or feelings
12. 講情 ζ kong ζ ts'ing ask a favour or help for another; plead for another
13. 公會 (間) ζ kung²úi (ζ kán) association
14. 喺屋企 ζ hai uk, ζ k'éi at home
15. 同時 ζ t'ung ζ shí at the same time; meanwhile
16. 喺呢個時候 ζ hai niko² ζ shí-hau² at this time
17. 大屋 (間) tái² uk, (ζ kán) big house; mansion
18. 生物學家 (個) ζ shángmat₂-hok₂ ζ ká(ko²) biologist
19. 生物學 ζ shángmat₂ hok₂ biology
20. 噲唔噲? ζ úi ζ m ζ úi? can you do it or not?
21. 國都 kwok_o tò the capital
22. 中國 ζ Chungkwok_o China
23. 粵語 Üt₂²ü Cantonese dialect
24. 教會 (個) káu²úi (ko²) church; mission
25. 教友 (個) káu² ζ yau (ko²) church member
26. 國民 (個) kwok_oman (ko²) citizen
27. 會話 úi²wá conversation
28. 時價 ζ shí ká² current price
29. 做呢樣, 做個樣 tsò² ζ ni yéung², tsò² ζ ko yéung² doing different things
30. 食物 (件) shik, mat₂ (kín²) eatables; food
31. 空屋 (間) ζ hung uk, (ζ kán) empty house
32. 樣樣野 yéung²yéung² ζ ye everything (articles of all kinds)
33. 樣樣事 yéung²yéung² sz² everything (matters, acts, events)
34. 一樣樣嘅 yat, yéung²yéung²-ke² exactly the same
35. 非常 ζ féi ζ shéung extraordinary; very
36. 人情 ζ yan ζ ts'ing favour; human feeling
37. 上等 shéung² tang first class; best quality
38. 頭等 ζ t'au tang same
39. 外物 (件) ngoi² mat₂ (kín²) a foreign body or substance

(555)

LESSON PROPER

1. 我 有 一個 好 朋友。
 ˊNŋo ˊyau yat,koˊ ˊhò ˊp'angˊyau.
 I have a good friend.
2. 佢 係 從 中國 嚟嘅。
 ˊK'ui haiˊ ˊts'ung ˊChungkwok. ˊlaikeˊ.
 He is from China comes.
3. 佢 係 講 中國 國 語嘅。
 ˊK'ui haiˊ ˊkong ˊChungkwok. Kwok. ˊ'ükeˊ.
 He is speaking Chinese National Language.
4. 佢 同 我 講 中國 國 語。
 ˊKui ˊt'ung ˊngo ˊkong ˊChungkwok. Kwok. ˊ'ü.
 He to me speaks Chinese National Language.
5. 我 亦 同 佢 講 中國 國 語。
 ˊNŋo yik, ˊt'ung ˊk'ui ˊkong ˊChungkwok. Kwok. ˊ'ü.
 I also to him speak Chinese National Language.
6. 我 有 同 佢 講 廣府話。
 ˊNŋo ˊmò ˊt'ung ˊk'ui ˊkong ˊKwongˊfúˊwá.
 I don't to him speak Cantonese.
7. 因為 佢 唔會 講 廣府話。
 ˊYanwaiˊ ˊk'ui ˊm'úi ˊkong ˊKwongˊfúˊwá.
 Because he cannot speak Cantonese.
8. 我 同 佢 講 我嘅 中國 國 語
 ˊNŋo ˊt'ung ˊk'ui ˊkong ˊngokeˊ ˊChungkwok. Kwok. ˊ'ü
 I to him said my Chinese National Language
- 唔 好。
 ˊm ˊhò.
 is not good.
9. 佢 講 我嘅 中國
 ˊK'ui ˊkong ˊngokeˊ ˊChungkwok.
 He said my Chinese
- 國 語 非常 好。
 Kwok. ˊ'ü ˊféi,shéung ˊhò.
 National Language very good.

10. 佢 同 我 講 好 多 中國嘅 事情。
 'K'ui t'ung 'ngo 'kong 'hò to 'Chungkwok.ke' sz' ts'ing.
 He to me said very many Chinese things.
11. 佢 俾 我 睇 好 多 中國嘅 物件。
 'K'ui 'péi 'ngo 't'ai 'hò to 'Chungkwok.ke' mat' k'ín.
 He let me see very many Chinese things.
12. 佢 又 送 幾 樣 中國嘅
 'K'ui 'yau' sung' 'k'ei 'yéung' 'Chungkwok.ke'
 He also presented several kinds of Chinese
 物件 俾 我.
 mat' k'ín 'péi 'ngo.
 articles to me.
13. 如果 我 有
 'Ü'kwo 'ngo 'yau
 If I have
 時候, 我 中意 去 佢嘅 屋企。
 'shíhau', 'ngo 'chungí' hui' 'k'uike' uk, 'k'ái.
 time, I like to go to his house.
14. 我 中意 時常 同 佢 傾偈。
 'Ngo 'chungí' 'shí'shéung t'ung 'k'ui 'k'ing' kai.
 I like always to him talk.
15. 佢 中意 我 時常 去 佢嘅 屋企。
 'K'ui 'chungí' 'ngo 'shí'shéung hui' 'k'uike' uk, 'k'ái.
 He likes me always to go to his house.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

- I have a good friend.
- He comes from China.
- He speaks Mandarin.
- He speaks Mandarin to me.
- I speak Mandarin to him also.
- I do not speak Cantonese to him.
- Because he cannot speak Cantonese.
- I told him that my Mandarin is poor.
- He told me that my Mandarin is very good.
- He told me many things about China.
- He showed me many things from China.
- He presented me with several Chinese articles also.
- If I have time, I would like to go to his house.
- I like to talk to him often.
- He likes me to go to his house often.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

40. 外國 ngoi²kwok。 foreign country; foreign
41. 外國人(個) ngoi²kwok。 ȷyan (ko²) foreigner
42. 做會 tsò² ȷúi form a money lending association
43. 朋友(個) ȷp'ang⁵yau (ko²) friend
44. 送俾你 sung² pei⁵ ȷnéi give it to you
45. 下等 há² ȷtang inferior (low in quality); low class
46. 喺屋企 ȷhai uk, ȷk'éi in the house
47. 問候 man² hau² inquire after one's health
48. 入會 yap² ȷúi join a society
49. 一樣細 yat² yéung² sai² just as small as this
50. 傾吓偈 ȷking ȷhá ȷkai just have a talk
51. 工會(個) ȷkung ȷúi (ko²) labour union
52. 大人國 Tái² ȷyan Kwok。 Land of the Giants
53. 小人國 Siú² ȷyan Kwok。 Land of the Pygmies
54. 學噲 hok² ȷúi learned how to do it; to master it
55. 等我做 ȷtang ȷngo tsò² let me do it
56. 生物(個) ȷsháng mat² (ko²) living being; creature
57. 愛情 oi² ts'ing love (between male & female)
58. 情書(封) ȷts'ing ȷshü (ȷfung) love letter
59. 情人(個) ȷts'ing ȷyan (ko²) lover; sweetheart
60. 中國國語 ȷChungkwok。 Kwok。 ȷü Mandarin
61. 會仔(個) úi² ȷtsai (ko²) member of a money lending association
62. 會友(個) úi² ȷyau (ko²) member of a society
63. 中等 ȷchung ȷtang middle class; middling; mediocre
64. 教會(個) káu² ȷúi (ko²) mission (religicus organization)
65. 國家(個) kwok。 ȷká (ko²) nation; the state; national
66. 國事(件) kwok。 sz² (kín²) national or government affair
67. 國語 kwok。 ȷü national language
68. 國文 kwok。 ȷman national literature
69. 本國 ȷpún kwok。 native country

70. 本地 ^{‘pún téi²} native land;
native (adjective)
71. 唔噲 ^{‘m ‘úi} not able
72. 唔喺屋企 ^{‘m ‘hai uk, ‘k’éi}
not at home
75. 同樣 ^{‘t‘ung yéung²} of the
same kind; equal; like;
the same
76. 一樣大 ^{yat, yéung² tái²} of
the same size
77. 老友(個) ^{‘lò ‘yau (ko²)} old
friend
78. 一間屋 ^{yat, ‘kán uk,} one
house
79. 家常便飯 <sup>‘ká, shéung pín²
fán²</sup> ordinary plain
food, such as one gets
at home; potluck
80. 國會(個) ^{kwok, ‘úi (ko²)}
parliament
81. 人物 ^{‘yan mat,} personage
(of a play, novel, etc.)
82. 噲做人 ^{‘úi tsò² ‘yan} polite
and kind
83. 送俾 ^{sung² ‘péi} to make a
present or dona-
tion to; to offer as a
gift
84. 常會 ^{‘shéung ‘úi} regular
meeting
85. 親友(個) ^{‘ts’an ‘yau (ko²)}
relatives and friends
86. 一樣 ^{yat, yéung²} same; simi-
larly; alike
87. 一樣嘅屋 ^{yat, yéung² ke² uk,}
same model of house
73. 唔同樣 ^{‘m ‘t‘ung ‘yéung}
not the same
74. 同理一樣 <sup>‘t‘ung, ‘mái yat, -
‘yéung</sup> of the same
kind (590)
88. 樣本 ^{yéung² ‘pún} sample
copy; specimen copy;
sample (pattern)
89. 封阻 ^{‘fung ‘cho} sealed;
closed up
90. 二等 ^{‘í ‘tang} second class
91. 送去 ^{sung² hui²} to send to
92. 有非 ^{‘mò, ‘féi} simply; solely
93. 細屋(間) ^{sai² uk, (‘kán)}
small house
94. 有時 ^{‘yau, ‘shí} sometimes
95. 有時有, 有時有 <sup>‘yau, ‘shí
‘yau, ‘yau ‘shí ‘mò</sup>
sometimes there is, and
sometimes there is not
96. 一樣事 ^{yat, yéung² sz²} a
sort of thing
97. 同情 ^{‘t‘ung, ‘ts’ing} sympa-
thize; sympathy
98. 上等 ^{‘shéung² ‘tang} superi-
or quality or rank
99. 傾偈 ^{‘k’ing ‘kai} to talk
100. 樣樣都有 <sup>yéung² yéung² tò
‘mò</sup> there is nothing
of any kind
101. 有野傾 ^{‘mò ‘ye ‘k’ing}
there is nothing to
talk about

102. 冇野好傾 'mò 'ye 'hò k'ing
there is nothing good
to talk about
103. 物件 (件) mat, k'ín (k'ín²)
things (concrete) in
general; articles
104. 時候 'shíhau² 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 'í² 't'au trustee or
manager of a money
lending association
108. 一係你去 yat, hai² 'néi hui²
or you go
109. 等吓 'tang 'há wait a
while
110. 等一吓 'tang yat, 'há same
111. 等候 'tanghau² to wait for
112. 有乜好傾? 'yau mat, 'hò
k'ing? what is there
to talk about?
113. 幾時? 'kéi, shí? when?
114. 幾時去? 'kéi, shí hui²?
when do you want to
go? 1030.

LESSON 11

VOCABULARY

1. 再 tsoi² again.
2. 現 ín appear.
3. 在 tsoi² at, in, on (merely
indicating presence).
4. 骨 (條) kwat, ('t'íú) bone.
5. 畚 p'ò classifier for
trees, shrubs, etc.
6. 鐘 (個) chung (ko²) clock.
7. 差 ch'á different.
8. 點 t'ím dot; point; to
light (set fire to);
9. 早 'tsò early. [how?
10. 喇 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 sur-
name Lam.
14. 㗎 ká² an interrogative
as well as a declara-
tive particle.
15. 朝 'chiú 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 (ko²) plum.
19. 見 k'ín² to see.
20. 叻 k'òm so, *adverb* (mo-
difying *verb*).

21. 咁 kòm² so, *adverb* (modifying *adjective*).
22. 謝 tse² to thank; to give thanks; thanks; the surname Tse.
23. 就 tsau² then(afterwards).
24. 樹(叢) shü² (ç'p'o) tree.
25. 煩 ç'fán to trouble.
26. 字(個) tsz² (ko²) word; character; letter (written or printed).

You now know 235 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 睇得出 t'ai²ak, ç'ut, able to see
2. 再三 tsoi² ç'sám again and again; repeatedly
3. 再三再四 tsoi² ç'sám tsoi² sz² same
4. 都係啲 tò hai² ç'kòm all are such
5. 就啲咯 tsau² ç'kòm lok. all right; let it be so; so be it
6. 差唔多 ç'ch'á ç'm ç'to (or ç'to) almost; nearly
7. 字母(個) tsz²ç'mò (ko²) alphabet; letter
8. 現出 ín²ç'ut, appear; to become manifest
9. 我一見佢 ç'ngo yat, kín² ç'k'ui as soon as I saw him
10. 晨早 ç'shan ç'tsò at daybreak
11. 現在 ín²tsoi² at present
12. 樹皮 shü² ç'p'úi bark of tree
13. 早餐 ç'tsò ç'ts'an breakfast
14. 骨頭 kwat, ç't'au bone
15. 分別唔出 ç'fanpít, ç'm ç'ut, cannot distinguish
16. 樹枝 shü² ç'chí the branch of a tree
17. 掙嚟喇! ç'ning ç'lai ç'lá! bring it here!
18. 大寫字母(個) tái²ç'se tsz²ç'mò (ko²) capital letter
19. 好早嚟 ç'hò ç'tsò ç'lai came quite early
20. 現錢 ín² ç'ts'in cash (ready money)
21. 現銀 ín² ç'ngan same
22. 再嚟 tsoi² ç'lai come again
23. 出嚟 ç'ut, ç'lai come out
24. 粒聲唔出 nap, ç'sheng ç'm ç'ut, did not say a word
25. 唔見佢 ç'mkín² ç'cho disappeared; lost
26. 分別 ç'fanpít, distinguish; different; leave; depart
27. 對半分 tui² ç'pún² ç'fan divide equally

28. 嘅做 'kòm tsò² do it like this
29. 唔好嘅 'm'hò 'kòm don't do so
30. 朝頭早 'chiú²t'au²tsò early in the morning
31. 走氣 'tsau héi' escape (as steam, spirits, etc.); to lose flavour
32. 要點(個) 'iú²'tím (ko') essential point
33. 骨子 kwat²tsz fine; well-made; skillfully done
34. 一個字 yat²ko²tsz² five minutes; one word
35. 五點二十分 'ng²tím í²shap² fan twenty past five
36. 差一個字六點 'ch'á yat²ko²tsz²luk²tím five minutes to six
37. 樹林 shü²lam forest
38. 早啲去 'tsò²ti hui' go a bit earlier
39. 早去 'tsò²hui' go early
40. 出去 ch'ut²hui' go out

(670)

LESSON PROPER

1. 林 先生, 早晨.
'Lam 'Sín²sháng, 'tsò²shan.
Lam Mr., good morning.
2. 李 先生, 早晨.
'Léi 'Sín²sháng, 'tsò²shan.
Lei Mr., good morning.
3. 你 嚟得 咁 早. 你 嚟 乜 野 時候 嚟 㗎?
'Néi 'laitak²kòm²'tsò. 'Néi 'hai mat²'ye 'shíhau²'lai ká?
You came so early. You did what time come —?
4. 我 嚟 七 點鐘 嚟.
'Ngo 'hai ts'at, 'tím²chung 'lai.
I at seven o'clock come.
5. 先生 同 我 講 你 唔 十分
'Sín²sháng 't'ung 'ngo 'kong 'néi 'm shap²fan
Teacher to me said you don't very much
曉得 讀 你嘅 書.
'hiú²tak, tuk² 'néike' 'shü.
know to read your books.

6. 佢 愛 我 嚟 教 你 讀。
 'K'ui oi' 'ngo ɿlai káu' 'néi tuk.
 He wants me to come to teach you to read.
7. 八 點 一 個 骨 我 要 去 做 工。
 Pát. 'tím yat,ko' kwat, 'ngo iú' hui' tsò' kung.
 Eight o'clock one quarter I must go to work.
8. 現 在 係 七 點 二 十 分。
 ín'tsoi' hai' ts'at, 'tím í'shap, fan.
 Now it's seven o'clock twenty minutes.
9. 唔 係, 現 在 係 七 點 半。
 Mhai', ín'tsoi' hai' ts'at, 'tím pún'.
 No, now it's seven o'clock half.
10. 現 在 我 要 教 你 讀 書。
 ín'tsoi' 'ngo iú' káu' 'néi tuk, shü.
 Now I want to teach you to read books.
11. 我 要 教 你 半 點 鐘。
 'Ngo iú' káu' 'néi pún' 'tím, chung.
 I want to teach you half hour.
12. 多 謝 你。 現 在 差 一 個 字 八
 Totse' 'néi. ín'tsoi' ch'á yat,ko' tsz' pát.
 Thank you. Now different 5 minutes eight
 點 咯。
 'tím lok.
 o'clock —.
13. 噉 就, 我 要 走 喇。
 'Kòmtsau', 'ngo iú' 'tsau ɿlá.
 Well, I want to go —.
14. 多 煩 你。 再 見。
 To fan' 'néi. Tsoi' kín'.
 Much troubling you. Again see.
15. 再 見。
 Tsoi' kín'.
 Again see.

MEANINGS OF THE ABOVE

Read and translate into Chinese.

1. Good morning, Mr. Lam. 3. You have come very early. At what
 2. Good morning, Mr. Lei. 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.
14. Thank you. Good-bye.
15. Good-bye.

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

41. 金字 (個) $\text{,kam sz}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$
gold letter
42. 再會! $\text{tsoi}^3 \text{ú}^2!$ good-bye!
43. 早晨! ,tsò,shan! good morning!
44. 三點半 $\text{,sám}^1 \text{,tím pún}^2$ half past three
45. 八字 pát,tsz^2 horoscope
46. 一點鐘 $\text{yat,}^1 \text{,tím,}^0 \text{chung}$ an hour; one o'clock
47. 我就嚟咯 $\text{,ngo tsau}^2 \text{,lai lok,}$
I am coming
48. 如果係啱 $\text{,ü'kwo hai}^2 \text{,kòm}$
if it is really so
49. 啱就 ,kòm tsau^2 if thus, then
50. 如果你啱話 $\text{,ü'kwo}^1 \text{,néi}^1 \text{,kòm wá}^2$ if you say so
51. 出入 ch'ut, yap, in and out
52. 點樣? $\text{,tím}^1 \text{,yéung?}$ in what way? how?
53. 睇唔見 ,t'ai,mkín^1 invisible
54. 走狗 (隻) tsau'kau (chek,)
jackal (one who does mean work for another's advantage)
55. 見笑 kín'siú^2 laughed at by
56. 走先 $\text{'tsau,}^1 \text{,sín}$ to leave (a place) first
57. 就啱 $\text{tsau}^2 \text{'kòm}$ let it be so; all right
58. 多謝 ,to tse^2 many thanks; thank you
59. 多謝你咯 $\text{,to tse}^2 \text{'néi lok,}$
same
60. 李小姐 $\text{'Léi}^1 \text{'Siú'tse}$ Miss Lei
61. 謝小姐 $\text{Tse}^2 \text{'Siú'tse}$ Miss Tse
62. 林先生 $\text{,Lam}^1 \text{,Sín,sháng}$
Mr. Lam
63. 李生 $\text{'Léi,}^1 \text{,Sháng}$ Mr. Lei
64. 字粒 (粒) $\text{tsz}^2 \text{nap, (nap,)}$
movable type (for printing)
65. 新字 (個) $\text{,san tsz}^2 (\text{ko}^2)$
new word
66. 冇分別 $\text{'mò,}^1 \text{,fanpít,}$ not different
67. 冇乜分別 $\text{'mò mat,}^1 \text{,fanpít,}$
not much difference

68. 唔係十分好 $\zeta m \text{ hai}^2 \text{ shap}_{\zeta} \text{ fan}$
 $^{\text{hò}}$ not very good;
 not the best
69. 點鐘 $^{\text{tím}} \text{ chung}$ o'clock
70. 出價錢 $ch'ut, \text{ ká}^2 \text{ ts'ín}$ to
 make an offer; to make
 a bid
71. 一條骨 $yat_{\zeta} \text{ t'íu kwat}$, one
 long piece of bone
72. 一畝樹 $yat_{\zeta} \text{ p'ó shù}^2$ one
 tree
73. 意見 i^{kin} opinion; view
74. 地點 (個) $téi^2 \text{ 'tím (ko')}$
 spot; place; locality
75. 多煩你 $\zeta to_{\zeta} \text{ fán}^{\text{néi}}$ please;
 will you do me the
 favour (of); thank you
76. 李子 (個) $^{\text{léi}} \text{ tsz (ko')}$ plum
77. 十分 $\text{shap}_{\zeta} \text{ fan}$ quite; very
78. 十分好 $\text{shap}_{\zeta} \text{ fan}^{\text{hò}}$ quite
 good; very good (708)

79. 六點三個骨 $luk_2 \text{ 'tím} \text{ 'sám-}$
 $ko' kwat$, quarter to
 seven
80. 再寫 $tsoi^2 \text{ 'se}$ rewrite
81. 走去 $^{\text{tsau}} \text{ hui}^2$ run away
82. 走嚟 $^{\text{tsau}} \text{ lai}$ running to-
 wards one
83. 係噉話 $hai^2 \text{ 'kò'm wá}^2$ to say
 so
84. 睇見 $^{\text{t' ai}} \text{ k'ín}$ see; saw; seen
85. 再見! $tsoi^2 \text{ k'ín}^2$ see again!
86. 見吓佢 $k'ín^{\text{há}} \text{ 'k'ui}$ see
 him once
87. 小寫字母 (個) $^{\text{siú}} \text{ 'se tsz}^2 \text{ -}$
 $^{\text{mò}} \text{ (ko')}$ small letter
88. 咁大 $kò'm^2 \text{ 'tái}^2$ so big; as
 big as this
89. 咁早 $kò'm^2 \text{ 'tsò}$ so early
90. 咁好 $kò'm^2 \text{ 'hò}$ so good; as
 good as
91. 咁多 $kò'm^2 \text{ 'to}$ so many
92. 咁細 $kò'm^2 \text{ 'sai}^2$ so small
93. 有時佢本人嚟 $^{\text{yau}} \text{ shí}$
 $^{\text{k'ui}} \text{ p'ún} \text{ yan} \text{ 'lai}$ some-
 times he came himself
94. 再講 $tsoi^2 \text{ 'kong}$ speak
 again; repeat
95. 樹頭 (畝) $shù^2 \text{ 't'au (p'ó)}$ a
 stump
96. 再分 $tsoi^2 \text{ 'fan}$ subdivide
97. 噉樣嘅事 $^{\text{kò'm}} \text{ 'yéungke}^2$
 sz^2 such a matter
98. 就係 $tsau^2 \text{ hai}^2$ that is;
 namely; viz.
99. 就係噉 $tsau^2 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ 'kò'm}$ that
 is the case
100. 就係佢 $tsau^2 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ 'k'ui}$ that
 is the man
101. 噉樣做得 $kò'm \text{ 'yéung tsò}^2 \text{ -}$
 tak , that will do
102. 先頭走咗個個係... $^{\text{sin}} \text{ 't'au}$
 $^{\text{tsau}} \text{ cho} \text{ 'koko} \text{ hai}^2 \dots$
 the one who left just
 now is...

103. 佢就有讀書 'k'ui tsau² 'mò tuk₂ shü then he discontinued his studies
104. 我就係講呢個人咯 'ngò tsau² hai² 'kong 'nikò 'yan lok. this is the man of whom I spoke of
105. 噉樣 'kò'm 'yéung this way; so; such; thus
106. 五點四 'ng 'tím sz² twenty past five
107. 五點四個字 'ng 'tím sz² 'kò tsz² same
108. 出聲 ch'ut, 'sheng utter
109. 睇得見 't'aitak, k'ín' visible
110. 早早 'tsò² 'tsò very early
111. 大早 tái² 'tsò same
112. 佢幾時嚟㗎? 'k'ui 'kái, shí 'lai ká? when did he come?
113. 寫出嚟 'se ch'ut, 'lai write it out
114. 寫字 'se tsz² to write
115. 文字 (個) 'mantsz² (kò') written word
116. 佢噉話㗎 'k'ui 'kò'm wá² ká' yes, he said so
117. 幾點鐘? 'kái 'tím, chung? what time is it? (747)

LESSON 12

VOCABULARY

1. 買 'mái buy.
2. 姊 'tsz elder sister.
3. 馬 (隻; 匹) 'má (chek, 'p'at,) horse.
4. 嗎 má' an interrogative final particle requiring the answer "yes" or "no".
5. 呢 'ni, 'ni, 'ne, 'ne an interrogative final particle requiring a full answer and questions containing affirmative and negative forms.
6. 帶 tái' 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; engage; 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. 肯 'hang willing.
17. 妹 (個) múi² (kò') younger sister.

You now know 252 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 第二樣 tai²i² yéung another kind
2. 馬上 máshéung² at once; instantly; immediately
3. 帶咁翻嚟 tái²cho fán₂lai brought it back here
4. 帶咁去 tái²cho hui² brought it back with you
5. 買入 máiyap₂ buy
6. 買馬 máimá buy a horse
7. 買賣 máimái² buy and sell; to trade; business
8. 使得 shaitak₂ can be used; serviceable; will do
9. 現賣 ín²mái² cash sale
10. 翻嚟 fán₂lai come back here
11. 翻嚟先 fán₂lai sín come back here first
12. 大姊 tái²tsz the eldest sister
13. 第一 tai²yat₂ first; No. 1; the best
14. 出賣 ch'ut,mái² for sale
15. 襪帶 (條) mat₂tái² (t'íu) garters
16. 第一部 tai²yat₂ pò² first volume; Vol. 1
17. 好翻 hò₂fán get well again; be reconciled
18. 俾翻 péi₂fán give back
19. 翻去 fán hui² go back; return
20. 上課 shéung²fo² to go to class
21. 佢要請你 'k'ui iú² ts'eng néi he wants to invite you
22. 你話唔係嗎? néi wá² hai² má²? here you are!
23. 請教 ts'eng káu² may I ask? to ask for instruction
24. 我同佢買 ngo t'ung 'k'ui mái I bought it from him
25. 我唔知你嘅意思係點呢 ngo em chí néike' í-sz hai² t'ím ni I don't know what your opinion is; I wonder what you think about that
26. 我同佢賣 ngo t'ung 'k'ui mái² I sold it for him
27. 第一課 Tai²yat, Fo² Lesson One
28. 亞妹 (個) á²múi(ko²) little sister
29. 整翻好 ching fán₂ hò make it good again
30. 上馬 shéung má mount a horse
31. 第二朝 tai²i² chíú next morning
32. 唔使 em shai no need

33. 唔使咁多 ζm 'shai kòm' to no need to have so much
34. 有第二個 $\zeta mò tai^2 i' ko'$ no other one
35. 唔肯使錢 ζm 'hang 'shai ts'ín not willing to spend money
36. 一隻馬 yat, chek. $\zeta má$ one horse (783)

LESSON PROPER

1. 有 一個 大佬 同 佢嘅
 ζ Yau yat, ko' tái²lò t'ung 'k'uike'
 There was an elder brother to his
 亞妹 講:
 \acute{a} 'múi 'kong:
 younger sister said:
2. 「我 現在 要 翻去 中國。
 ζ 'Ngo ín²tsoi² iú' fánhui' Chungkwok.
 "I now want to go back to China.
3. 你 愛 乜野 中國嘅 物件 呢?
 ζ 'Néi oi' mat, 'ye Chungkwok. ke' mat, kín ne?
 You want any Chinese thing —?
4. 如果 你 要, 請 你 同 我 講,
 ζ 'Ü'kwo 'néi iú', ts'eng 'néi t'ung 'ngo 'kong,
 If you want, please you to me tell,
 我 要 買嚟 俾 你。」
 ζ 'ngo iú' 'mái, lai péi 'néi."
 I shall buy give you."
5. 妹妹 話 佢 要 一隻 馬。
 ζ 'Múi' múi wá² 'k'ui iú' yat, chek. 'má.
 Younger sister said she wanted a horse.
6. 大佬 話: 「噉 大概 物件, 我
 ζ Tái²lò wá²: "Kòm tái²ke' mat, kín, 'ngo
 Elder brother said: "Such big thing, I

點樣 帶得 翻嚟 呢?]
 'tím yéung tái tak, fán lai ne?"
 how to bring back —?"

7. 妹妹 話: 「如果 你 肯 買
 'Múi múi wá:² "Ü'kwo 'néi 'hang 'mái
 Younger sister said: "If you willing to buy
 俾 我, 你 唔噲 騎 佢 翻嚟 嗎?]
 'péi 'ngo, 'néi m'úi k'é 'k'ui fán lai má'?"
 give me, you can't ride it back —?"

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. 請坐吓先 ts'eng 'ts'o 'hà 'sín please sit down first
40. 唔該你坐吓先 m'koi 'néi 'ts'o 'há 'sín same
41. 唔該你同我做 m'koi 'néi 't'ung 'ngo tsò please do it for me
42. 請話俾佢知 ts'eng wá² 'péi 'k'ui chí please tell him about it
43. 再賣 tsoi' máí² resell
44. 唔肯食 m'hang shik₂ refuse to eat
45. 騎馬 k'é 'má ride on a horse
46. 騎上去 k'é shéung³ 'hui³ ride on the top of it
47. 第二 tai'² second; No. 2
48. 二妹 í² múi second younger sister
49. 賣出 máí'ch'ut, sell
50. 送翻去 sung' fánhui' send back

51. 姊妹 (個) 'tszmúí' (ko')
sisters (elder and younger sisters)
52. 坐埋 'ts'ò' mai sit closer together
53. 坐喺呢處 'ts'ò 'hai nishü'
sit down here
54. 坐好好 'ts'ò 'hò'hò sit properly
55. 妹仔 (個) 'múi'tsai (ko')
slave girl
56. 賣嘍 máí' cho sold
57. 買空賣空 'mái chung máí' chung speculate for differences
58. 擰翻去 'ning fánhui' take back
59. 唔該 '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. 等我翻嚟 'tang 'ngo 'fán' lai wait till I come back
64. 乜野呢? mat, 'ye 'ne? what is it?
65. 第幾? tai' 'kéi? what is the number?
66. 幾點鐘呢? 'kéi 'tím' 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'ín willing to spend money
71. 細妹 (個) sai' 'múi (ko') younger sister
72. 妹妹 (個) 'múi 'múi (ko') younger sister (819)

LESSON 1:3

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. 較 káu compare with.
8. 左 'tso the left hand side.
9. 右 yau' the right hand 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. 諗 nam think over; consider.
18. 啱 ngám suitable; fit; right; correct; just.
19. 以 í to use.

You now know 271 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 以上 íshéung² above; on-wards; more than
2. 十文以上 shap₂ man íshéung² more than ten dollars
3. 所有 sho íyau all (even to the minutest particle)
4. 想入非非 séung yap₂ íféi íféi allow the fancy to run wild
5. 重有有? chung² íyau ímò? anything else?
6. 重有乜野有? chung² íyau mat, íye ímò? same
7. 為人 wai íyan to be a man; a man's character or behaviour
8. 以下 íhá² below; under; the following
9. 以外 íngoi² besides; other than
10. 重好 chung² hò better; preferable
11. 可以 ho í can; may; possible; it will do
12. 想唔出 séung ímch'ut, cannot recall it
13. 比較細粒 péikáu² sai² nap, comparatively smaller (said of things as beads, grains, drops, etc.)
14. 古仔比較多 kú tsai péikáu² to to have more stories to tell
15. 比較 péikáu² compare with
16. 所差嘅 sho ích'éke² the difference is
17. 唔想講 ím séung íkong do not wish to talk about it
18. 可見 ho-kín² evidently; apparently
19. 啱啱 ngám, ngám exactly; just (adverb)
20. 得倒 tak, tò get; acquire; got; acquired
21. 未曾睇見 méi² íts'ang í'ai-kín² have never seen it
22. 未曾 méi² íts'ang have not yet

23. 佢重未嚟 'k'ui chung² méi²
 lai he has not come
 yet
24. 你幾多歲? 'néi 'kái₂to sui²?
 how old are you?
25. 咁啱! kòm² ngám! how
 opportune!
26. 我重未食早餐 'ngo chung²
 méi² shik₂ 'tsò₂ts'án
 I have not yet had my
 breakfast
27. 重要 chung²iú² important
28. 重要嘅人物(個) chung²iú²-
 ke² yanmat₂ (kò²) im-
 portant person
29. 好嗎? 'hò má²? is it good?
 will that do?
30. 啱啱係啱樣 ngám₂ngám hai²
 kòm²yéung it is just so
31. 所請嘅工人 'sho 'ts'engke²
 kung₂yan labourers
 who are engaged, the
32. 左便 'tso pín² left (side)
33. 左右 'tso yau² left and
 right; nearly; about
34. 可愛 'ho oi² lovely
35. 未必係啱 méi²pít, hai² ngám
 may not be correct
36. 未必係啱 méi²pít, hai² kòm²
 may not be so
37. 新約 'San Yéuk₂ New
 Testament
38. 未必 méi²pít, not certain;
 perhaps not
39. 未便 méi² pín² not conveni-
 ent to do so; not ready
40. 唔止 'm chí not only; more
 than

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LESSON PROPER

1. 你嘅 朋友 係 幾 歲?
 'Néike² p'ang₂yau hai² 'kái sui²?
 Your friend is how old?
2. 你嘅 朋友 李 先生 係 幾 歲?
 'Néike² p'ang₂yau 'Léi 'Sín₂sháng hai² 'kái sui²?
 Your friend Lei Mr. is how old?
3. 你 睇 佢 係 幾多 歲 呢?
 'Néi 't'ai 'k'ui hai² 'kái₂to sui² 'ne?
 You think he is how old —?
4. 你 睇 我嘅 朋友 李 先生 係
 'Néi 't'ai 'ngoke² p'ang₂yau 'Léi 'Sín₂sháng hai²?
 You think my friend Lei Mr. is

幾多歲呢? 5. 我睇佢係比你大。
'kái₂to sui₂ne? 'Ngo 't'ai 'k'ui hai₂ 'péi 'néi tái₂.
how old —? I think he is than you older.

6. 我想佢唔比我大。
'Ngo 'séung 'k'ui 'm 'péi 'ngo tái₂.
I think he is not than I older.

7. 佢大約係二十歲。
'K'ui tái₂yéuk. hai₂ í'shap₂ sui₂.
He about is twenty years.

8. 佢唔止二十歲喇。
'K'ui 'm'chí í'shap₂ sui₂ 'lá.
He more than twenty years —.

9. 佢重未有二十歲。 10. 如果佢
'K'ui chung₂ méi₂'yau í'shap₂ sui₂. 'Ü'kwo 'k'ui
He still not yet twenty years. If he

係十九歲, 佢就同我一樣大。
hai₂ shap₂kau sui₂, 'k'ui tsau₂ 't'ung 'ngo yat,yéung₂ tái₂.
is nineteen years, he then as I same old.

11. 如果佢係二十歲, 佢就比我
'Ü'kwo 'k'ui hai₂ í'shap₂ sui₂, 'k'ui tsau₂ 'péi 'ngo
If he is twenty years, he then than I
大一歲。 12. 我想李先生
tái₂ yat, sui₂. 'Ngo 'séung 'Léi 'Sín' sháng
older one year. I think Lei Mr.

係一個二十左右嘅人。
hai₂ yat,ko₂ í'shap₂ 'tso-yau₂'ke₂ 'yan.
is a twenty something man.

13. 我都想佢係一個二十左右嘅人。
'Ngo 'tò 'séung 'k'ui hai₂ yat,ko₂ í'shap₂ 'tso-yau₂'ke₂ 'yan.
I also think he is a twenty something man.

14. 我以為我哋所想嘅係啱嘅。
'Ngo 'í'wai 'ngotéi₂ 'sho 'séungke₂ hai₂ 'ngámke₂.
I think we what thought is right.

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. 可憐佢 'ho₂lín 'k'ui to have pity on him
42. 唔止咁多 ɿm 'chí kòm' ɿ to not so few only
43. 唔多啱 ɿm ɿ to ɿngám not quite right
44. 未到 méi² tò² not yet arrived
45. 佢未必肯俾翻 'k'ui méi² pít, 'hang 'péi ɿfán perhaps he is not willing to give it back
46. 可憐 'ho₂lín pitiful; to pity
47. 地方比較大 téi² fong 'péi-káu' tái² the place is comparatively bigger
48. 可憐嘅人 'ho₂línke' ɿyan poor fellow
49. 會所 úi² sho place of meeting; assembly hall
50. 大約 tái² yéuk probably; about; nearly
51. 以為 ɿ'ɿwai to regard as; take it to be; consider as; think [side
52. 右便 yau² pín² right hand
53. 重未搵倒工做 chung² méi² wan tò ɿkung tsò² still can't find a job
54. 重未買倒 chung² méi² 'mái-tò still can't get it (as in the market)
55. 重要搵 chung² iú² 'wan still have to look for it
56. 重未曾 chung² méi² ɿts'ang still not yet
57. 重未搵倒 chung² méi² 'wan-tò still not yet found
58. 重唔肯去 chung² ɿm 'hang hui² still not willing to go
59. 重未翻嚟 chung² méi² ɿfán ɿlai still not yet coming back

60. 停止 t'ing chí stop
61. 停工 t'ing kung stop work
62. 重有 chung² 'yau there is still; more; furthermore
63. 所以 sho 'í therefore
64. 想吓 séung 'há think it over
65. 諗吓 'nam 'há same
66. 所請嘅人 sho 'ts'engke² yan those who are invited
67. 佢所喜歡嘅人 'k'ui 'sho 'héi,fúnke² yan those whom he likes
68. 空想 hung 'séung vain, empty thoughts
69. 所羨慕嘅 sho sín² mò'ke² what one admires
70. 所食嘅 sho shik,ke² what has been eaten
71. 所送俾佢嘅 'sho sung' 'péi 'k'ui ke² what has been given to him
72. 所做嘅事 'sho tsò'ke² sz² what has been done
73. 所搵倒嘅野 'sho 'wan'tòke² 'ye what has been found
74. 所傾嘅 'sho k'ingke² what has been talked about
75. 所想嘅 'sho 'séungke² what has been thought of
76. 所寫嘅 'sho 'seke² what has been written
77. 所買嘅 'sho 'mái'ke² what has been bought
78. 所知嘅 'sho chí'ke² what is known
79. 所有嘅野 'sho 'yauke² 'ye whatever there was
80. 我所有嘅野 'ngo 'sho 'yau-ke² 'ye whatever I have

(899)

LESSON 14

VOCABULARY

1. 幹 kòn² affair; business.
2. 卷 kün a book; a major division of a literary work.
3. 管 kún control; govern; manage; rule over; pipe; tube.
4. 過 kwo² cross over; pass; pass through or by; sign of the past or perfect tense.
5. 容 yung easy.
6. 易 í² easy.
7. 少 shíú few; seldom; deficient in.
8. 誼 í² friendship.
9. 真 chan genuine; real; true.
10. 聽 t'eng hear; listen.
11. 識 shik, know; recognize.

12. 閒 ɿhán leisure; free (dis-
engaged); not busy.
13. 解 ˊkái loosen; explain.
14. 而 ˊí moreover; besides.
15. 且 ˊch'e moreover; besides.
16. 自 tsz² oneself; private;
personally.
17. 己 ˊkí oneself.
18. 今 ɿkam at present; now;
at this time.
19. 私 ɿsz private; privately.
20. 日 yat₂ sun; day.
21. 太 ˊt'ai² too (over; more
than enough) term of
respect, used in titles.
22. 年 (-) ɿnín (-) year.

You now know 293 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 事幹 (件) sz²kò² (kín²)
affair; business
2. 過咗幾年 kwò²chò²kéi ɿnín
after some years
3. 而且 ɿ'ch'e also; besides;
moreover; in addition
4. 年會 ɿnín'úi annual meet-
ing
5. 年頭 ɿnín't'au beginning
of the year
6. 好過 ˊhò kwò² better than
7. 重好過 chung²ˊhò kwò² same
8. 生日 ɿshángyat₂ birthday
9. 食自己 shik₂tsz²ˊkí board
oneself
10. 卷一 ˊKün Yat, Book I
11. 聽得見 ɿt'engtak, kín² can
hear
12. 聽唔見 ɿt'eng ɿm kín² can-
not hear
13. 得過且過 tak, kwò²ˊch'e
kwò² carry on with
what one has
14. 做生日 tsò² ɿshángyat₂ to
celebrate a birthday
15. 多少 ɿtò'shiú a certain
quantity; some; how
many; how much
16. 常識 ɿshéung shik, common
sense; general know-
ledge
17. 比較少 ˊpéikáu' shiú com-
paratively less
18. 日子 yat₂tsz date; day
19. 日頭 yat₂t'au daytime
20. 再做過 tsoi²tsò²kwò² do
it over once more
21. 唔識 ɿm shik, do not know
22. 唔識佢 ɿm shik, ˊk'ui do not
know him
23. 做過 tsò²kwò² done
24. 容易 ɿyung'í² easy
25. 太過 t'ái²kwò² excessive;
beyond the limit; to go
too far

26. 見識 kín³shik, experience; knowledge
27. 講解 kóng³kái explain; demonstrate
28. 而家得閒 í³ká tak³hán free now
29. 得閒 tak³hán free; leisure
30. 自從 tsz²ts'ung from a certain time past till now; since
31. 家私(件) í³ká,sz (kín²) furniture (as chairs, beds, etc.)
32. 而家去 í³ká hui³ go now
33. 閒話 í³hán wá² gossip; idle talk
34. 半日 pún³yat² half a day
35. 未去過 méi²hui³kwo³ have never been to (said of a place)
36. 未見 méi²kín³kwo³ have never seen it
37. 未想過 méi²'séungkwo³ have never thought of it; unexpected
38. 而家有 í³ká³ 'yau to have in hand
39. 聽見 t'eng³kín³ hear; heard
40. 自己聽 tsz²kéi³ t'eng hear oneself
41. 聽得好多 t'eng³tak, 'hò to heard a lot about it
42. 你自己聽 'néi tsz²kéi³ t'eng listen to it yourself
43. 聽講 t'eng³kóng hearsay
44. 太子 t'ai³tsz heir-apparent
45. 佢今年幾大? 'k'ui kam³ 'nín 'kéi tái²? how old is he this year? (944)

LESSON PROPER

1. 你 識得 林 一 東 先生 嗎?
 'Néi shik,tak, íLam Yat, t'Tung íSín,sháng má³?
 You know Lam Yat Tung Mr. —?
2. 林 一 東 先生 係 你嘅 朋友 嗎?
 íLam Yat, t'Tung íSín,sháng hai² 'néike³ íp'ang³yau má³?
 Lam Yat Tung Mr. is your friend —?
3. 我 識得 佢. 佢 係 我嘅 多 年嘅 好
 'Ngo shik,tak, 'k'ui. 'K'ui hai² 'ngoke³ t'to ínínke³ 'hò
 I know him. He is my many years good
 朋友. íp'ang³yau.
 friend.
4. 而且, 佢 又 係 我嘅 同學.
 íÍ ch'e, 'k'ui yau³ hai² 'ngoke³ t't'ung³hok².
 Besides, he also was my schoolmate.

5. 佢 同 李 為 國 先生嘅 友誼
 'K'ui t'ung 'Léi Wai Kwok. 'Sín shángke' 'yauí'
 He with Lei Wai Kwok Mr's friendship
 係 點樣? 6. 我 睇 佢哋嘅 朋情
 hai² 'tím yéung? 'Ngo 't'ai 'k'uitéi²'ke' 'p'ang ts'ing
 is how? I think their friendship
 唔 係 幾 好. 7. 林 先生 係 一個
 'm hai² 'kéi 'hò. 'Lam 'Sín sháng hai² yat,ko'
 not is very good. Lam Mr. is a
 好 中意 講說話嘅 人.
 'hò 'chungí' 'kongshüt.wá²'ke' 'yan.
 very much like talking man.
8. 佢 又 係 一個 好 中意 管
 'K'ui yau² hai² yat,ko' 'hò 'chungí' 'kún
 He also is a very much like to mind
 閒事嘅 人. 9. 李 先生 係
 'hánsh'z'ke' 'yan. 'Léi 'Sín sháng hai²
 other people's business man. Lei Mr. is
 一個 唔 十分 中意 講說話嘅 人.
 yat,ko' 'm shap fan 'chungí' 'kongshüt.wá²'ke' 'yan.
 one not very much like talking man.
10. 佢 好 少 同 人家 傾偈.
 'K'ui 'hò 'shíu t'ung 'yan ká 'k'ing kai.
 He very seldom to others speaks.
11. 佢 又 係 一個 自私嘅 人.
 'K'ui yau² hai² yat,ko' tsz² 'szke' 'yan.
 He also is a selfish man.
12. 林 先生 時常 管 李 先生嘅
 'Lam 'Sín sháng 'shí' shéung 'kún 'Léi 'Sín shángke'
 Lam Mr. always interfere Lei Mr's
 閒事.
 'hánsh'z'. 13. 有 一 日 李 先生
 'Yau yat, yat, 'Léi 'Sín sháng
 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. said: "Lam Mr., I

請 你 唔好 管 我嘅 事幹. 點解
 ts'eng nei m'ho 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
 nei m t'eng 'ngoke' wá, nei chan hai' tái'kwo'
 you not listen to my words, you really are too

唔好. 我 唔 要 你 做 我嘅 朋友 喇].
 m'ho. 'Ngo m iú' nei tsò' '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? | 9. Mr. Lei does not like to talk much. |
| 2. Is Mr. Lam Yat Tung your friend? | 10. He seldom speaks to others. |
| 3. I know him. He has been my good friend for many years. | 11. Besides, he is selfish. |
| 4. He was also my schoolmate. | 12. Mr. Lam always likes to interfere with Mr. Lei's affairs. |
| 5. Is he very friendly with Mr. Lei Wai Kwok? | 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." |
| 6. I think they are not very friendly. | |
| 7. Mr. Lam is talkative. | |
| 8. He likes to mind other people's business also. | |

MORE COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|---|---|
| 46. 知己朋友(個) chí'kái p'ang-
' yau (ko') intimate friend | 50. 見識吓 kín'shik, 'há just
to gain an experience |
| 47. 日本 Yat ₂ pún Japan | 51. 識得 shik,tak, know; un-
derstand |
| 48. 日本人(個) Yat ₂ pún yan
(ko') Japanese | 52. 舊年 kau ² nín last year |
| 49. 日文 Yat ₂ man Japanese
language | 53. 學識 hok ₂ shik, learning;
acquired knowledge |

54. 聽埋佢嘅古仔 t'eng máí 'k'uíke' kú tsai listen until he has finished his story
55. 愛人如己 oi' yan çü 'kéi love one's neighbour as oneself
56. 好日子 'hò yat, 'tsz lucky day
57. 整過 'ching kwo' make it again; do it over again
58. 管人哋嘅閒事 'kún çyantéi'-ke' hán sz' mind other people's affair
59. 而且我得閒 í'ch'e 'ngo tak, çhán moreover, I am free
60. 而且你嘅錢多過佢 í'ch'e 'néike' ts'in çto kwo' 'k'ui moreover, you are richer than he
61. 年幾 çnín 'kéi more than a year
62. 十零年 shap, çleng çnín more than ten years
63. 太太 T'ai' t'ai Mrs; Madame
64. 陳太 çCh'an T'ai Mrs Ch'an
65. 出年 ch'ut, 'nín next year
66. 新年 çsan 'nín new year
67. 未曾聽見 méi' çts'ang çt'eng-kín' never heard
68. 而家 í'ká now; this moment
69. 聽話 t'engwá' obedient
70. 老太爺 'Lò T'ai' çye 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 çto yat, yat, one more day
74. 自己 tsz' 'kéi oneself
75. 我哋自己 'ngotéi' tsz' 'kéi ourselves
76. 過時 kwo' çshí out-of-date; old-fashioned
77. 自己嘅 tsz' 'kéike' own (possessive)
78. 自己嘅事 tsz' 'kéike' sz' own affair
79. 過年 kwo' çnín pass the New Year
80. 過去 kwo' hui' past; to pass
81. 過去同而家 kwo' hui' çt'ung í'ká past and present
82. 筆管(枝) pat, 'kún (çhí) penholder
83. 所去過嘅地方 'sho hui'-kwo' ke' téi' çfong the places one has been to
84. 私家 çsz' cá private; personal
85. 私人 çsz' yan same
86. 私事(件) çsz' sz' (kín') private affair
87. 私人嘅事(件) çsz' yanke' sz' (kín') same

88. 唔少 ζm 'shiu' quite a good many
89. 再讀過 tsoi' tuk₂ kwo' read it again (aloud)
90. 再睇過 tsoi' 't'ai kwo' read it again (silently)
91. 再諗過 tsoi' 'nam kwo' reconsider
92. 睇過 't'aikwo' saw; seen; read over
93. 見過 k'in'kwo' saw; seen
94. 搵過 'wankwo' searched (1993)
95. 自愛 tsz²oi' self-esteem
96. 自私 tsz²sz selfish
97. 走私 'tsau₂sz smuggle
98. 走私嘅人(個) 'tsau₂szke' ζyan (ko') smuggler
99. 太空 t'ai' $\zeta hung$ space
100. 太空狗(隻) t'ai' $\zeta hung$ 'kau (chek₀) space dog
101. 太空人(個) t'ai' $\zeta hung$ ζyan (ko') spaceman
102. 使得好少錢 'shaitak, 'hò 'shiu' ts'in to spend very little money
103. 管事(個) 'kún₂sz² (ko') steward
104. 管家(個) 'kún₂ká (ko') steward; butler
105. 有多少 'yau ζto 'shiu there are some
106. 佢哋自己 'k'uitéi' tsz² '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 $\zeta sín$ 'kéi yat₂ some days ago
111. 今朝 $\zeta kám$ $\zeta chiú$ this morning
112. 今年 ζkam 'nín this year
113. 今日 $\zeta kamyat₂$ today
114. 今物 $\zeta kammat₂$ today
115. 聽日 $\zeta tingyat₂$ tomorrow
116. 聽朝 $\zeta ting$ $\zeta chiú$ tomorrow morning
117. 太早 t'ai' 'tsò too early
118. 太好 t'ai' 'hò too good
119. 太少 t'ai' 'shiu too little
120. 太多 t'ai' ζto too many; too much; excessive
121. 太過自私 t'ai' kwo' tsz² ζsz too selfish
222. 過意唔去 kwo' 'i' ζm hui' uneasy in mind; to feel sorry
123. 聽得嚟 $\zeta t'engtak_{2}} ζlai understand; can hear$
124. 聽得出 $\zeta t'engtak_{2}} ch'ut, same$
125. 好閒 'hò₂hán unimportant; insignificant
126. 水管(條) 'shui' kún ($\zeta t'iu$) water pipe

127. 所聽嘅 'sho ɿt'engke'
what has been heard.
128. 所見過嘅 'sho kín'kwo'ke'
what has been seen
129. 點解? 'tím'kái? what is
the meaning? why?
130. 今日係乜野日子? ɿkam-
yat₂ hai² mat,⁵ ye yat₂-
tsz? what is today's
date?
131. 佢三十歲嗰時 'k'ui ɿsám-
shap₂ sui² 'ko ɿshí'
when he was 30
132. 你做得嚟嗎? 'néi tsò'tak,-
ɿlai má'? will you do
it?
133. 氣管(條) héi²'kún (ɿt'íu)
windpipe
134. 年年 ɿnín₂nín yearly; year
by year (1033)

LESSON 15

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. 排 ɿp'ái arrange; to place
in order; a row; a line.</p> <p>2. 色 shik₂ a colour.</p> <p>3. 喂 wai² to feed.</p> <p>4. 吖 ɿá a final particle
(interrogative, em-
phatic, or merely eu-
phonic).</p> <p>5. 喂 'wai! hello!</p> <p>6. 法 fát. method; way;
means; used in trans-
literating.</p> | <p>7. 錯 ts'ò' mistake; error;
wrong.</p> <p>8. 不 pat₂ not; do not.</p> <p>9. 緣 ɿün reason; cause.</p> <p>10. 故 kú² reason; cause.</p> <p>11. 位(個) 'wai(ko') seat (a
place where one sits
in an office, a school,
a bus, a boat, etc.).</p> <p>12. 回 ɿúi a time; occasion.</p> <p>13. 黃 ɿwong yellow; the sur-
name Wong.</p> |
|--|--|

You now know 306 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. 學位(個) hok₂'wai(ko')
academic degree</p> <p>2. 回話 ɿúi'wá an answer
(verbally)</p> <p>3. 法學士 fát. hok₂sz² Bache-
lor of Laws</p> <p>4. 大錯 tái² ts'ò' big mistake</p> | <p>5. 緣故(個) ɿünkü'(ko') cause;
reason</p> <p>6. 緣因(個) ɿün'yan(ko') same</p> <p>7. 色水 shik₂'shui colour
(generally applied to
the colour of printed
cottons, etc.)</p> |
|--|--|

8. 想法唔同 'séungfát. ɿm
ɿtung different ways
of thinking
9. 錯字 (個) ts'ó' tsz' (ko')
errata (error in writing
or printing)
10. 一回事 yat, ɿúi sz' an event
11. 喂細蚊仔 wai' sai' man' tsai
to feed a baby
12. 頭一位 ɿt'au yat, 'wai the
first seat
13. 頭等位 ɿt'au tang 'wai first
class seat
14. 頭一回 ɿt'au yat, ɿúi the
first time
15. 法國 Fát. kwok. France
16. 法國人 (個) Fát. kwok. ɿyan
(ko') Frenchman
17. 法文 Fát. ɿman French
language
18. 金色 kam shik, gold colour
19. 有位 'yau 'wai to have a
seat or seats (e.g. in
a school, a bus, a boat,
etc.)
20. 黃金 ɿwong kam gold
21. 幾多位? 'kéi ɿto 'wai? how
many persons (said of
visitors, customers)?
22. 金本位 kam 'pún 'wai gold
standard
23. 幾回 'kéi ɿúi how many
times? several times
24. 故意 kú'í' intentionally;
purposely; wilful
25. 回教 ɿ'íkáu' Islam (the
Mohammedan religion)
26. 做錯 tsò' ts'ó' make a mis-
take (in doing anything)
27. 講錯 'kong ts'ó' make a
mistake in speaking; a
slip of the tongue
28. 寫錯 'se ts'ó' make a mis-
take in writing (1061)

LESSON PROPER

1. 「喂! 係你嗎, 張?」
"Wai! Hai' 'néi má', ɿChéung?"
"Hello! Is you —, Cheung?"
2. 「係, 你係
"Hai', 'néi hai'
"Yes, you are
- 邊個?」
ɿpínko'?"
who?"
3. 「我係亞黃 ㄟ。」
"Ngo hai' Á' ɿWong á."
"I am Ah Wong —."
4. 「喂! 黃先生, 有乜野事 ㄟ?」
"Wai! ɿWong ɿSín ɿsháng, 'yau mat, 'ye sz' á?"
"Hello! Wong Mr., there is what thing —?"

5. 「我 講 一 件 事 俾 你 知, 你 有 冇
 "Ngo kong yat, kín² sz² péi néi chí, néi yau mò
 "I tell one thing let you know, you have not have

聽見 林 先生 同 李 先生 嘅 事 呢?」
 t'eng kín Lam Sín, sháng t'ung Léi Sín, sháng ke sz² ne?"
 heard Lam Mr. and Lei Mr.'s affairs —?"

6. 「有 冇。」 7. 「現在 佢 哋 兩 個 有
 "Mò á." "Ín² tsoi² k'uitéi² léungko² mò
 "No —." "At present they two do not

講 說 話 喇。” 8. 「乜 野 緣 故 ?」
 kongshüt, wá² lá." "Mat, ye ünku² ?"
 talk —." "What reason?"

9. 「你 知 到 李 先生 同 佢 大 佬 嘅
 "Néi chítò Léi Sín, sháng t'ung k'ui tái² lòk²
 "You know Lei Mr. and his elder brother's

一 回 事 嗎 ?」 10. 「我 知 到 林 先生 同
 yat, úi sz² má² ?" "Ngo chítò Lam Sín, sháng t'ung
 one affair —?" "I know Lam Mr. to

好 多 人 講 李 先生 係 唔 啱。」
 hò to yan kong Léi Sín, sháng hai² m ongám."
 very many people told Lei Mr. is not right."

11. 「因為 呢 個 緣 故, 佢 哋 嘅 朋 情 就
 "Yanwai² niko ünku², k'uitéi² ke p'ang ts'ing tsau²
 "Because of this reason, their friendship then

一 日 不 如 一 日。」 12. 「佢 哋 都 係
 yat, yat, pat, ü yat, yat."
 one day not as good as one day." "They all are

我 哋 嘅 好 朋 友, 你 有 乜 野 法 子
 "ngotéi² ke hò p'ang yau. Néi yau mat, ye fát, tsz
 our good friends. You have any way

同 佢哋 排解 嗎? 13. 「請 你 嚟 我
 t'ung 'k'uitéi? p'ái'kái má? "Ts'eng 'néi 'lai 'ngo
 for them to settle —? "Please you come my

呢處 同 我 想 一個 法子, 好 唔 好?
 onishü, t'ung 'ngo séung yat,ko' fát,tsz, 'hò 'm 'hò?"
 place with me think one way, good not good?"

14. 「好. 我 就 嚟。」
 "Hò. 'Ngo tsau² 'lai."
 "Good. I immediately come."

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'ái'kái make peace; mediate; settle
30. 法子 fát,tsz method; way; means
31. 做錯咗 tsò² ts'o' cho a mistake has been made
32. 聽錯 t'eng ts'o' misunderstand; to make a mistake in hearing
33. 冇法子 'mò fát,tsz no help; no remedy; cannot be helped
34. 冇錯 'mò ts'o' no mistake; correct; right
35. 一個位都有 yat,ko' 'wai,tò 'mò not even one seat is available

36. 不如 pat₂ü not so good as;
getting worse; nothing
like
37. 地位 téi²wai² position in
life
38. 上一回 shéung² yat, üí
previous time; formerly
39. 回國 üí kwok₀ return to
one's country
40. 排骨 (條) p'áikwat, (t'íú)
ribs; chops
41. 第二位 tai²i² wai second
seat
42. 黃豆 (粒) wong²tau (nap,₂)
soy bean
43. 重未有位 chung² méi² 'yau
'wai there is still no
seat available
44. 故事 (隻) kú'sz² (chek₀)
story; legend
45. 想法子 'séung fát₀ 'tsz to
think of a way
46. 呢位事頭 ni²wai sz²'t'au
this boss
47. 呢位大事頭 ni²wai tái²
sz²'t'au this big boss
48. 呢位先生 ni²wai sín₂sháng
this gentleman; this
teacher
49. 呢位小姐 ni²wai 'siú²tse
this young lady
50. 回頭 üí t'au turn the
head
51. 本位 'pún²wai unit (e.g. of
currency)
52. 黃皮 (粒) wong₂p'ái (nap,₂)
wampee (a fruit)
53. 想法 'séungfát₀ way of
thinking; idea
54. 又寫錯咯 yau² 'se ts'o' lok₀
written wrongly again
55. 黃色 wong shik, yellow
colour

(1088)

LESSON 16

VOCABULARY

1. 𦍋 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 'kòm (or 'kám) dare;
venture.
6. 客 hák₀ guest; visitor;
customer.
7. 酒 'tsau liquor; wine.
8. 陣 chan² a moment; a while.
9. 爸 p'á papa; father; dad.

You now know 315 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 個陣時 'kochan² ɿ shí at that time
2. 出席 ch'ut, tsik₂ attend (as a meeting)
3. 上埋席 'shéung₂ máí tsik₂ attend a banquet
4. 酒席 'tsautsik₂ banquet; feast
5. 做人客 tsò² ɿ yanhák. to be a guest
6. 打錯人 'tá ts'ò' ɿ yan to beat the wrong person
7. 俾人打 'péi ɿ yan 'tá to be beaten
8. 大聲喊 tái² ɿ sheng hám' cry loudly; loud weeping
9. 唔敢 ɿ m 'kòm dare not
10. 唔敢要 ɿ m 'kòm iú' dare not to take it
11. 敢唔敢? 'kòm ɿ m 'kòm? dare or dare not?
12. 乜都敢做 mat, ̀tò 'kòm tsò² dare to do anything
13. 敢去 'kòm hui' dare to go
14. 敢講 'kòm 'kong dare to say
15. 打工 'tá ɿ kung to be engaged in manual work for others
16. 送客 sung' hák. to escort a visitor to the door
17. 人客 (個) ɿ yanhák. (ko²) guest
18. 客家人 (個) Hák₀ cá ɿ yan (ko²) a Hakka
19. 客話 Hak. 'wá Hakka dialect (1107)

LESSON PROPER

1. 有 一個 伯爺公, 一日 佢 做
'Yau yat, ko' pak, ye, kung, yat, yat, 'k'ui tsò²
There was an old man, one day he celebrated
生日. 2. 佢 請咗 好 多 個 人客
ɿ shángyat₂. 'K'ui 'ts'eng' cho 'hò ̀toko' ɿ yanhák.
birthday. He invited very many guests
- 嚟 佢 嘅 屋 企. 3. 嚟 埋
ɿ lai 'k'uike' uk, k'ei. 'Hai ɿ máí
to come to his house. During attending
席 嘅 時 候, 有 一 個 人 客 肯 坐
tsik₂ ke' ɿ shí hau², 'mò yat, ko' ɿ yanhák. 'hang 'ts'ò
banquet time, no one guest wish to sit

喺第一個位。
'hai tai² yat, ko² 'wai.
on the first one seat.

4. 啱啱個陣時,
。Ngám。ngám 'kochan² shí,
Just then,

嚟咗一個人客。
ɿlai cho yat, ko² ɿyanhák。
came another guest.

5. 老人家出 去
'Lò ɿyan ká ch'ut, hui²
Old man out ... went

見 佢。
kín² 'k'ui.
to meet him.

6. 啲啲人客就請
'Ko。ti ɿyanhák。tsau² 'ts'eng
Those guests then asked

伯爺公嘅細蚊仔坐喺第一個
pák。ye。kungke² sai²。man tsai² 'ts'o 'hai tai² yat, ko²
old man's little boy to sit on the first one

位。
'wai.
seat.

7. 伯爺公翻嚟喇。
Pák。ye。kung fán ɿlai ɿlá.
Old man back came —.

8. 佢睇見坐喺第一個位個個
'K'ui 't'aikín² 'ts'o 'hai tai² yat, ko² 'wai 'ko ko²
He saw sat on the first one seat that one

係佢嘅仔。
hai² 'k'uike² 'tsai.
was his son.

9. 伯爺公鬍略。
Pák。ye。kung nau lok。
Old man became angry —.

10. 佢就打佢嘅仔。
'K'ui tsau² 'tá 'k'uike² 'tsai.
He then beat his son.

11. 個個細蚊仔喊喇。
'Koko² sai²。man tsai² hám² ɿlá.
That little boy sobbed —.

12. 佢話：「就係因為亞爸要打
'K'ui wá²： "Tsau²hai² ɿyanwai² á。pá iú² 'tá
He said： "It's because papa wanted to beat

坐 嚟 第一 個 位嘅 人, 所以 你哋
 'ts'o 'hai tai'yat, ko' 'waiké' yan, 'sho'í 'néitíé'
 sits on the first one seat man, therefore you

大家 都 唔 敢 坐。
 tái'ká 0.tò 5m 'kòm (or 'kám) 'ts'o.'
 everyone all not dare to sit."

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? 'ngo t'ím 'kòm? how would I dare?
21. 請客 'ts'eng hák。 invite guests
22. 會客 úi' hák。 meet guests
23. 水客 'shuihák。 merchant who goes by sea from place to place
24. 新客 (個) 5san hák。 (ko') new comer
25. 呢陣時 0nichan' 5shí now
26. 一陣間 yat,chan' 0kán one moment
27. 該打 5koi 'tá ought to be beaten
28. 亞爸 á' pá papa; father; dad
29. 打鐘 'tá 0chung ring a bell (by pulling)
30. 坐席 'ts'o tsik 2 sit at a banquet
31. 埋席 5mái tsik 2 same
32. 打嘍 'tá' cho struck
33. 客氣 hák. héi' stand on ceremony [ping
34. 打字 'tá tsz' to type; ty-
35. 乜乜野? 5nau mat, 5ye? what makes you angry?
36. 使乜野嚟打? 'shai mat, 5ye 5lai 'tá? what was used to strike with?

37. 邊個喊咁大聲? ̀pínko²
hám³ kòm³ tái³ sheng?
who cries so loudly?

38. 你𨀗邊個? ̀néi nau ̀pín-
ko³? whom are you
angry with? (1126)

LESSON 17

VOCABULARY

1. 信(封) sun³ (̀fung) to believe; a belief; faith; confidence; a letter.
2. 聰 ̀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 (ko³) 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 tsok⁰ to make; do; act.
9. 傳 ̀ch'ün to pass from one to another; to hand down.
10. 拉 ̀lái pull; arrest.
11. 校 háu² a school.
12. 鋪(間) p'ò² (̀kán) a shop.
13. 繙 ̀fán translate; interpret.
14. 譯 yik² same.
15. 用 yung² use.

You now know 330 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 作用 tsok² yung² action; function; use [one
2. 拉倒人 ̀lái t'ò ̀yan to arrest
3. 作對 tsok⁰ tui² to be at enmity with; oppose
4. 做官 tsò² ̀kún to be in office
5. 信教 sun³ káu³ to become a convert
6. 書鋪(間) ̀shü p'ò² (̀kán) book shop
7. 聰明 ̀ts'ung ̀ming bright (intelligent); clever
8. 文官(個) ̀man ̀kún (ko³) civil officer
9. 分明 ̀fan ̀ming clear; distinct; evidently
10. 明知 ̀ming ̀chí clearly aware
11. 常用 ̀shéung yung² common use; commonly used

12. 信用 sun³ yung² credit
(confidence; trust)
13. 常用字 (個) shéung yung²
tsz² (ko³) commonly
used word
14. 日用 yat₂ yung² daily ex-
pense
15. 用法 yung² fáat₀ directions
for use; how to use
16. 用人 yung² yan employ
people
17. 英國 Yingkwok, England
18. 英語 Ying 'ü English
language (spoken)
19. 英文書 (部; 本) Ying₂ man
shü (pò²; 'pun) En-
glish book
20. 英文 Ying₂ man English
language (written)
21. 英校 (間) Ying háu² (kán)
English school
22. 英文信 (封) Ying₂ man sun¹
(fung) English letter
23. 英國人 (個) Yingkwok₀ yan
(ko³) Englishman
24. 英里 (-) Ying 'léi (-) En-
glish mile
25. 英文學校 (間) Ying₂ man
hok₂ háu² (kán) English
school
26. 信封 (個) sun¹ fung (ko³)
envelope
27. 使用 'shai yung² expenses
28. 家用 ká yung² family ex-
penditure; for home use
29. 女學校 (間) 'nui hok₂ háu²
(kán) girls' school
30. 金鋪 (間) kam p'ò² (kán)
goldsmith shop
31. 英雄 (個) ying₂ hung (ko³)
hero
32. 女英雄 (個) 'nui ying₂ hung
(ko³) heroine
33. 同佢辯都有用 t'ung 'k'ui
pín² tò 'mò yung² it
is definitely of no use
to argue with him (1159)

LESSON PROPER

1. 亞里 係 一個 馬拉人。
Á lí hai yat, ko³ 'Má láí yan.
Ali is a Malay.
2. 佢 係 我哋 學校 裏嘅 一個 馬拉
'K'ui hai 'ngotéi² hok₂ háu² 'luike² yat, ko³ 'Má láí
He is our school inside a Malay
學生。
hok₂ sháng.
student.
3. 亞里 有 兩個 大佬。
Á lí 'yau 'léung ko³ tái² 'lò.
Ali has two elder brothers.

4. 大 哥 係 一個 繙譯官。
 Tái² ko hai² yat,ko³ fán-yik₂ kún.
 Eldest brother is an official interpreter.

5. 二 哥 係 喺 一個 中國人嘅
 í² ko hai² 'hai yat,ko³ 'Chungkwok₀ yanke²
 Second elder brother is in a Chinese

舖頭 做工。
 p'ò² t'au tsò² kung.
 shop working.

6. 亞里 讀 中國 書
 Á² lí tuk₂ 'Chungkwok₀ shü
 Ali read Chinese books

有 三 年 多 咯。
 'yau 'sám 'nín to lok₀.
 already three years more —.

7. 佢 讀 嘢
 'K'ui tuk₂ 'cho
 He read

好 多 嘅 中國 書。
 'hò 'toke² 'Chungkwok₀ shü.
 very many Chinese books.

8. 佢 會 講
 'K'ui 'úi 'kong
 He can speak

好 多 中國 國 語。
 'hò to 'Chungkwok₀ Kwok₀ 'ü.
 very much Chinese National Language.

9. 佢 喺 學校 讀 中國 國 語
 'K'ui 'hai hok₂ háu² tuk₂ 'Chungkwok₀ Kwok₀ 'ü
 He in school studies Chinese National Language

同理 英文。
 't'ung₂ mái 'Ying₂ man.
 and English.

10. 佢 又 學
 'K'ui yau² hok₂
 He also learns

寫信, 作文, 打字 同 繙譯。
 'sesun, tsok₀ man, 'tá-tsz² 't'ung fán-yik₂.
 letter writing, essay writing, typing and translation.

11. 佢 曉得 三 國 嘅 文字。
 'K'ui 'hiútak, 'sám kwok₀ ke² 'mantsz².
 He knows three national languages.

12. 好 多 人 講 亞里係 一個 聰明嘅
 'Hò to yan 'kong A' lí hai² yat,ko' ts'ung-
 Very many people said Ali is a clever
 人.
 'mingke' yan. 'K'ui shap₂ fan 'chungí' tuk₂
 man. He very much likes to study
 中國嘅 文學.
 'Chungkwok₀ ke' 'manhok₁.
 Chinese literature.

14. 佢 同 好 多 人 講 外國人
 'K'ui t'ung 'hò to yan 'kong ngoi² kwok₀ yan
 He to very many people said foreigners
 讀 中國 文學 係 十分 有用嘅.
 tuk₂ 'Chungkwok₀ 'manhok₂ hai² shap₂ fan 'yauyung² ke'.
 study Chinese literature is very useful.

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 (-) 'kung⁵ léi (-) kilo-
 metre (nearly five
 eights of a mile)
35. 馬拉文 'Má₂ láí 'man Malay
 language
36. 馬拉信 (封) 'Má₂ láí sun'
 ('fung) Malay letter
37. 中學校 (間) 'chung hok₂ háu'
 ('kán) middle school;
 high school

38. 教會學校 (間) káu³ úi hok₂-
háu² (,kán) mission
school
39. 繙譯官 (個) fányik₂ kún
(ko³) official inter-
preter or translator
40. 用金本位 yung² kam pún-
wai on a gold basis
41. 一英里半 yat, Ying¹ léi pún²
one and a half miles
42. 一封信 yat, fung sun² one
letter (封 fung is us-
ed if the letter is in an
envelope and it in-
cludes the envelope
as well; use 張 chéung
as classifier if the
letter itself alone is
meant)
43. 一張信 yat, chéung sun²
one letter
44. 小學校 (間) siú hok₂ háu²
(,kán) primary school
45. 拉上嚟 ,lái shéung, lai pull
or haul it up
46. 拉到 ,lái tò² pull towards
47. 反作用 fán tsok₀ yung²
reaction
48. 作反 tsok₀ fán rebel; revolt
49. 有信用 'yau sun² yung² re-
liable; credible
50. 鋪頭 (間) p'ò² t'au (,kán)
shop
51. 用錢 yung² ts'in spend
money
52. 有用 'yau yung² service-
able; useful
53. 好用 'hò yung² same
54. 方里 (-) fong 'léi (-) a
square mile
55. 英枝學生 (個) Yingháu²
hok₂ sháng (ko³) a
student of an English
school
56. 繙譯 fányik₂ translate;
interpret; translator;
interpreter
57. 繙譯中文 fányik₂ Chung-
man translate into
Chinese
58. 唔曉得繙譯 m 'hiú tak,
fányik₂ unable to
translate
59. 有信用 'mò sun² yung² un-
reliable
60. 有用 'mò yung² useless
61. 好有信用 'hò 'yau sun²-
yung² very reliable
62. 有乜作用? 'yau mat, tsok₀-
yung²? what is the
use?
63. 所用嘅 'sho yung² ke² what
is used
64. 工作 ,kung tsok₀ work;
workmanship
65. 寫信 'se sun² write a letter;
letter-writing
66. 作文 tsok₀ man write an
essay; essay-writing (1192)

LESSON 18

VOCABULARY

1. 夥 ^ffo an assistant.
2. 杯(隻) _opui (chek_o) a cup;
a tumbler; a glass.
3. 飲 ^yyam to drink.
4. 啊 _o emphatically
affirmative particle.
5. 正 ching² exactly in the
middle; exact; straight
(not crooked or curved);
right; just.
6. 陳 _oCh'an a feudal state of
the Chou dynasty; the
surname Ch'an.
7. 由 _oyau from; by; a cause;
a reason.
8. 理 ⁱléi manage; care; a
principle; a reason.
9. 經 _oking to pass by or
through; a classic
(work of literature)
10. 記 ⁱkéi² remember; to bear
in mind; to record;
to make a note.
11. 句 (-) _okui² (-) a sentence;
a phrase.
12. 茶 _och'á tea.

You now know 342 words

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES

1. 會打理 ⁱúi ^{tá}táⁱléi able to
arrange or manage
2. 由你 _oyau ⁱnéi as you please
3. 唔正 _mching² aslant;
slanting
4. 揸茶嚟 _oning _och'á _olai
bring some tea
5. 經書 _oking_oshü Chinese
classics
6. 書記(個) _oshükéi² (ko²) clerk
7. 由屋嚟 _oyau uk, ^kk'éi _olai
come from home
8. 打理唔倒 ^{tá}táⁱléi _m ^{tò}tò
could not attend to it
9. 日記 yat_okéi² diary
10. 理事 ⁱléisz² direct; have
charge of
11. 唔理 _m ⁱléi do not care
12. 飲茶 _yyam _och'á drink tea
13. 空杯(隻) _ohung _opúi (chek_o)
empty cup
14. 杯杯 _ppúi _ppúi every cup
15. 地理 ^{téi}téiⁱléi geography
16. 由呢處翻去 _oyau _onishü²
_ofánhui² go back from
here
17. 管理 ^{kún}kúnⁱléi govern;
manage; rule; to take
charge of
18. 我唔理 ^{ngo}ngo _m ⁱléi I don't
care

19. 由呢處出去, ^ˋyau ˋnɪshü^ˋ
ch'ut, hui^ˋ go out by
this way
20. 曾經講過, ^ˋts'ang, ^ˋking^ˋ ^ˋkong
kwo^ˋ have already
spoken about it
21. 理想嘅 ^ˋléi^ˋ ^ˋséungke^ˋ ideal
22. 正話出去 ching^ˋ wá^ˋ ch'ut,
hui^ˋ just gone out
23. 正話聽倒 ching^ˋ wá^ˋ t'eng-
tò just heard of it
24. 正話 ching^ˋ wá^ˋ just now
25. 正啱 ching^ˋ ngám just right
26. 由佢喇, ^ˋyau^ˋ ^ˋk'ui^ˋ lá^ˋ leave
him alone
27. 由得佢, ^ˋyau^ˋ tak, ^ˋk'ui^ˋ same
28. 文理 ^ˋman^ˋ ^ˋléi^ˋ literary style
29. 記吓 ^ˋkéi^ˋ ^ˋhá^ˋ make a note
(1221)

LESSON PROPER

1. 「先生, 請問陳先生 喺處嗎?」
「^ˋSín^ˋ sháng, ^ˋts'eng man^ˋ ^ˋCh'an ^ˋSín^ˋ sháng ^ˋhai shü^ˋ má^ˋ?」
"Mr., please ask Ch'an Mr. is here —?"
2. 「陳先生 出咁去. 佢 正話 出去。」
「^ˋCh'an ^ˋSín^ˋ sháng ch'ut, chohui^ˋ. ^ˋK'ui ching^ˋ wá^ˋ ch'ut, hui^ˋ。」
"Ch'an Mr. has gone out. He just gone out."
3. 「先生, 你有乜野事 㗎?」
「^ˋSín^ˋ sháng, ^ˋnéi^ˋ ^ˋyau^ˋ mat, ^ˋye sz^ˋ á^ˋ?」
"Mr., you have what business —?"
4. 「你係邊個 㗎?」 5. 「你喺邊處 嚟 㗎?」
「^ˋNéi hai^ˋ ˋpínko^ˋ á^ˋ?」 「^ˋNéi^ˋ hai ˋpínshü^ˋ ^ˋlai ká^ˋ?」
"You are who —?" "You from where come —?"
6. 「陳先生 喺 個便。」
「^ˋCh'an ^ˋSín^ˋ sháng ^ˋhai ^ˋkopín^ˋ。」
"Ch'an Mr. is there."
7. 「佢 喺 經理 室 裏便。」
「^ˋK'ui ^ˋhai ^ˋking^ˋ léi^ˋ shat, ^ˋluipín^ˋ。」
"He is manager room inside."
8. 「你 請 坐, 我叫 夥記 去 叫 佢。」
「^ˋNéi ^ˋts'eng ^ˋts'o, ^ˋngo kiú^ˋ ^ˋfokéi^ˋ hui^ˋ kiú^ˋ ^ˋk'ui^ˋ。」
"You please sit, I call boy to go call him."

9. 「多煩 你。」 10. 「陳 先生, 有
 ˊTo₅fán ˊnéi.” ˊCh’an ˊSín₅sháng, ˊyau
 “Troubling you.” “Ch’an Mr., there is

一位 先生 喺外便, 佢 要 見 你。」
 yat₅wai ˊsín₅sháng ˊhai ngoi₂pín₂, ˊk’ui iú₂ kán₂ ˊnéi.”
 a gentleman outside, he wants to see you.

11. 「阿, 錢 先生, 請 入 裏便 坐。」
 ˊO, ˊTs’in ˊSín₅sháng, ˊts’eng yap₂ ˊluipín₂ ˊts’o.”
 “O, Ts’in Mr., please enter inside sit.”

12. 「我哋 去 個便 坐, 好 嗎?」
 ˊNgotéi₂ hui₂ ˊkopín₂ ˊts’o, ˊhò má₂?”
 “We go there sit, good —?”

13. 「請 坐, 請 坐. 請 飲 杯 茶。」
 ˊTs’eng ˊts’o, ˊts’eng ˊts’o. ˊTs’eng ˊyam ˊpúi ˊch’á.”
 “Please sit, please sit. Please drink cup tea.”

14. 「請 你 坐 一陣。」 15. 「我 去 經理
 ˊTs’eng ˊnéi ˊts’o yat₂chan₂.” ˊNgó hui₂ ˊking₂ˊléi
 “Please you sit a little while.” “I go manager

個便 講 幾句 說話. 我 就 嚟。」
 ˊko₂pín₂ ˊkong ˊkéikui₂ shüt₂wá₂. ˊNgó tsau₂ ˊlai.”
 there speak several words. I immediately come.”

16. 「你 有 事, 你 做 先. 我 可以 等候 你。」
 ˊNéi ˊyau sz₂, ˊnéi tsò₂ ˊsín. ˊNgó h’o₂ˊí tanghau₂ ˊnéi.”
 “You have work, you do first. I can wait for you.”

17. 「我 一陣 就 嚟。」
 ˊNgó yat₂chan₂ tsau₂ ˊlai.”
 “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 any thing 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) (king' léi (ko') manager)
32. 管理法 (kún' léi fát. management (the art of controlling))
33. 一隻杯 (yat, chek. púi one cup)
34. 一杯茶 (yat, púi ch'á one cup of tea)
35. 陳老太 (Ch'an 'Lòt' 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) (sháng' léihok, ká (ko') physiologist)
39. 生理學 (sháng' léihok, physiology)
40. 物理學 (mat, léihok, physics)
41. 理由 (個) (léi, yau (ko') reason; cause)
42. 有理由 (yau' léi, yau reasonable)
43. 記錯 (kai' ts' o' remember wrongly)
44. 記得 (kai' tak, remember)
45. 正經 (ching' king respectable; serious)
46. 正經事 (件) (ching' king sz' (kín') respectable business; serious affair; lawful business)
47. 公理 (kung' léi right; universal principle; principle of right)

48. 夥記(個) 'fokéi' (ko') shop assistant; waiter
49. 坐正 'ts'o ching' to sit properly
50. 茶錢 'ch'á 'ts'in tea money
51. 茶杯(隻) 'ch'a o'púi (chek.) tea cup
52. 茶會 'ch'á 'úi tea party
53. 呢幾句說話 'ni 'kéi kui' shüt_owa² these few words (spoken)
54. 水杯(隻) 'shui_opúi (chek.) tumbler
55. 以下幾個字 'ihá² 'kéiko' tsz² the following words
56. 唔記得 'm kéi' tak, unable to remember
57. 太有理由 't'ai' 'mò 'léi_oyou very unreasonable
58. 你飲先 'néi 'yam 'sín you drink first

(1250)

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.

á	丫	66.15	cho	咀	19.6	fo ²	課	50.12
á	亞	18.6	o'chung	鐘	44.11	'fong	方	19.6
'ch'á	差	44.11	'chung	中	13.5	'fú	府	18.6
'ch'á	茶	79.18	chung ²	重	54.13	fú ²	父	28.8
o'cham	占	34.9	'ch'ün	傳	74.17	'fún	歡	18.6
'chan	真	59.14	ch'ut	出	44.11	'fung	封	38.10
chan ²	陣	70.16	'fan	分	34.9	'há	吓	24.7
'Ch'an	陳	79.18	'fan	分	44.11	há ²	下	23.7
'ch'e	且	60.14	'fán	翻	50.12	'hai	嚟	23.7
chek _o	隻	9.4	'fán	繙	74.17	hai ²	係	2.2
'chéung	張	24.7	'fán	反	24.7	hák _o	客	70.16
'chí	知	24.7	'fán	煩	45.11	'hám	喊	70.16
'chí	枝	24.7	fan ²	份	34.9	'hán	閒	60.14
'chí	止	55.13	'fán ²	飯	9.4	'hang	肯	50.12
'ching	整	18.6	fát _o	法	66.15	'hau ²	候	38.10
ching	正	79.18	'féi	非	38.10	'háu ²	校	74.17
'chiú	朝	44.11	'fo	夥	79.18	'héi	嘻	28.8

hái	喜	18.6	kái	幾	13.5	lái	拉	74.17
hái	氣	9.4	kái	已	60.14	lái	喇	2.2
hiú	曉	13.5	kái	記	79.18	lam	林	44.11
ho	可	54.13	k'ái	企	38.10	léi	李	44.11
hò	好	13.5	k'ái	企	24.7	léi	李	2.2
hò	毫	34.9	kín	見	44.11	léi	李	44.11
hok	學	13.5	kín	件	5.3	léi	里	74.17
hui	去	9.4	king	經	79.18	léi	理	79.18
hung	空	9.4	k'ing	傾	38.10	leng	零	34.9
hung	雄	74.17	kiú	叫	23.7	léung	兩	13.5
i	椅	23.7	ko	哥	18.6	léung	兩	13.5
i	意	13.5	ko	個	5.3	lín	憐	13.5
i	以	55.13	ko	個	2.2	lò	佬	18.6
i	二	34.9	koi	該	50.12	lò	老	29.8
i	易	59.14	kok	角	34.9	lok	咯	24.7
i	而	60.14	k'òm	嗽	44.11	lui	裏	9.4
i	並	59.14	k'òm	敢	70.16	luk	六	34.9
ín	現	44.11	k'òm	咁	45.11	m	唔	2.2
iú	要	3.2	k'òn	幹	59.14	má	馬	50.12
ká	家	29.8	kong	講	5.3	má	嗎	50.12
ká	價	34.9	kú	古	28.8	mái	埋	5.3
ká	架	44.11	kú	故	66.15	mái	買	50.12
kai	獨	38.10	kui	句	79.18	mái	賣	50.12
kái	解	60.14	k'ui	巨	2.2	mak	墨	24.7
kam	金	34.9	kún	官	74.17	man	蚊	2.1
kam	全	34.9	kún	管	59.14	man	文	34.9
kam	今	60.14	kün	卷	59.14	man	蚊	2.1
kám	敢	70.16	kung	工	19.6	man	民	2.1
kán	問	14.5	kung	公	29.8	man	文	34.9
kán	問	12.5	kung	公	28.8	man	問	2.1
kau	狗	9.4	k'wai	愧	29.8	man	問	2.1
kau	九	34.9	kwat	骨	44.11	mán	萬	34.9
káu	教	19.6	kwó	果	18.6	mat	乜	2.1
káu	較	54.13	kwo	過	59.14	mát	抹	2.1
kau	舊	5.3	kwok	國	38.10	mat	物	38.10
ke	嘅	3.2	kwong	廣	18.6	mat	襪	2.1
k'é	騎	50.12	lá	喇	44.11	máu	貓	9.4

méi ²	未	54.13	p'at ₃	匹	50.12	shéung ²	上	23.7
ming	明	74.17	péi	伴	18.6	shí	時	38.10
mò	冇	2.2	péi	比	54.13	shik ₃	識	59.14
mò	母	29.8	p'úi	皮	29.8	shik ₃	色	66.15
mò ²	慕	12.5	pín	邊	3.2	shik ₂	食	9.4
múi	妹	53.12	pín	邊	18.80	shíú	少	59.14
múi	妹	53.12	pín	鞭	1.1	sho	所	54.13
múi ²	妹	50.12	pín	扁	1.1	shü	書	12.5
nám	男	9.4	pín	變	1.1	shü	處	24.7
nam	論	55.13	pín ²	辯	1.1	shü ²	樹	45.11
nap ₃	粒	28.8	pín ²	便	9.4	shui	水	24.7
nau	孺	70.16	p'ín	篇	34.9	shüt ₀	說	5.3
ne	呢	50.12	pít ₃	必	1.1	sín	仙	34.9
ne	呢	50.12	pít ₀	斃	1.1	sín	鮮	2.1
nei	你	3.2	pít ₂	別	1.1	sín	先	12.5
ng	五	34.9	pò ²	部	5.3	sín	癩	2.1
ngám	咁	55.13	p'ó	倉	44.11	sín	線	2.1
ngan	銀	35.9	p'ó	婆	32.8	sín ²	羨	2.1
ngan	銀	34.9	p'ó	婆	29.8	sít ₀	洩	2.1
ngo	我	2.2	p'ó	鋪	74.17	siú	小	5.3
ngoi ²	外	9.4	púi	杯	82.18	siú	笑	29.8
ni	呢	5.3	púi	杯	79.18	sui	歲	54.13
ni	呢	50.12	pún	本	13.5	sun	信	74.17
ni	呢	50.12	pún	半	34.9	sung	送	38.10
nín	年	60.14	sai	細	5.3	sz	私	60.14
ning	擲	24.7	sám	三	34.9	sz	思	13.5
nui	女	9.4	san	新	5.3	sz	四	34.9
o	啊	79.18	se	寫	19.6	sz ²	事	28.8
oi	愛	2.2	séung	想	55.13	sz ²	士	29.8
pá	爸	70.16	shai	使	50.12	tá	打	70.16
p'ái	排	66.15	shan	晨	44.11	tái	帶	50.12
pák ₀	百	34.9	sháng	生	12.5	tái ²	大	5.3
pák ₀	伯	28.8	shap ₂	十	34.9	tai ²	第	50.12
p'ang	朋	38.10	shat ₃	室	24.7	t'ai	睇	24.7
pat ₃	筆	24.7	shéng	聲	24.7	t'ai	太	60.14
pat ₃	不	66.15	shéung	上	24.7	tak	得	13.5
pát ₃	八	34.9	shéung	常	38.10	tang	等	38.10

tau	斗	34.9	tsik ₂	席	70.16	wá	話	5.3
tau	豆	28.8	ts'ín	千	34.9	wá ²	話	5.3
tau ²	豆	28.8	ts'ín	錢	34.9	wai	位	66.15
t'au	頭	32.8	ts'ín	錢	34.9	wai ²	位	70.15
t'au	頭	29.8	ts'ing	情	38.10	wai	喂	66.15
téi ²	咁	19.6	tsò	早	44.11	wai	為	54.13
téi ²	地	18.6	tso	左	54.13	wai ²	為	18.6
t'eng	聽	59.14	tsò ²	做	18.6	wan	搵	24.7
ti	响	24.7	ts'o	錯	66.15	wán	頑	29.8
t'im	點	44.11	ts'o	坐	50.12	wong	黃	66.15
t'ing	停	55.13	tsoi ²	再	44.11	yam	飲	79.18
t'ing	聽	65.14	tsoi ²	在	44.11	yan	因	18.6
t'iu	條	35.9	tsok _o	作	74.17	yan	人	2.2
t'iu	條	9.4	ts'ung	聽	74.17	yap ₂	入	9.4
tò	都	5.3	ts'ung	從	38.10	yat ₂	一	2.2
tò	都	5.3	tsz	子	34.9	yat ₂	日	60.14
tò	多	13.5	tsz	姊	50.12	yau	由	79.18
tò	倒	54.13	tsz ²	字	45.11	yau	有	2.2
tò	到	23.7	tsz ²	自	60.14	yau	友	38.10
tö	啲	1.1	tui ²	對	9.4	yau ²	又	12.5
tsai	仔	9.4	tuk ₂	讀	13.5	yau ²	右	54.13
ts'an	餐	11.45	tung	東	18.6	ye	爺	31.8
ts'an	餐	9.4	t'ung	同	5.3	ye	爺	29.8
ts'an	親	29.8	ü	如	18.6	ye	野	5.3
ts'ang	曾	54.13	ü	語	38.10	yéuk _o	約	54.13
ts'at ₂	七	34.9	úi	回	66.15	yéung	樣	38.10
tsau	走	44.11	úi	噲	38.10	yéung ²	樣	38.10
tsau	酒	70.16	úi	會	39.10	yik ₂	亦	74.17
tsau ²	就	45.11	úi ²	會	38.10	yik ₂	譯	74.17
tse	姐	5.3	uk ₂	屋	38.10	ying	英	74.17
tse ²	謝	45.11	ün	緣	66.15	yung	容	59.14
ts'eng	請	50.12	Üt ₂	粵	38.10	yung ²	用	74.17

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 ₂ leng a fraction; broken up; used to express cypher or nought in a numerical series.

Page 50. add 匹 p'at₂ a classifier for horses.

Page 60. 21. 太 t'ai' should be 太 t'ai'.

