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英 語 文 法 小 引
Ying Wó Mm Fú Sii Yan

CHINESE-ENGLISH
GRAMMAR.

BY

Rev. WILLIAM LOBSCHIED,
Missionary to the Chinese.

PART I.

HONGKONG,
PRINTED AT BOWRING'S OFFICE,
1854.

YRUGER & CO.
25, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON.



英 話 文 法 小 引
Ying Wá' ,Man Fát. 'Siú 'Yan.

CHINESE-ENGLISH

GRAMMAR.

BY THE

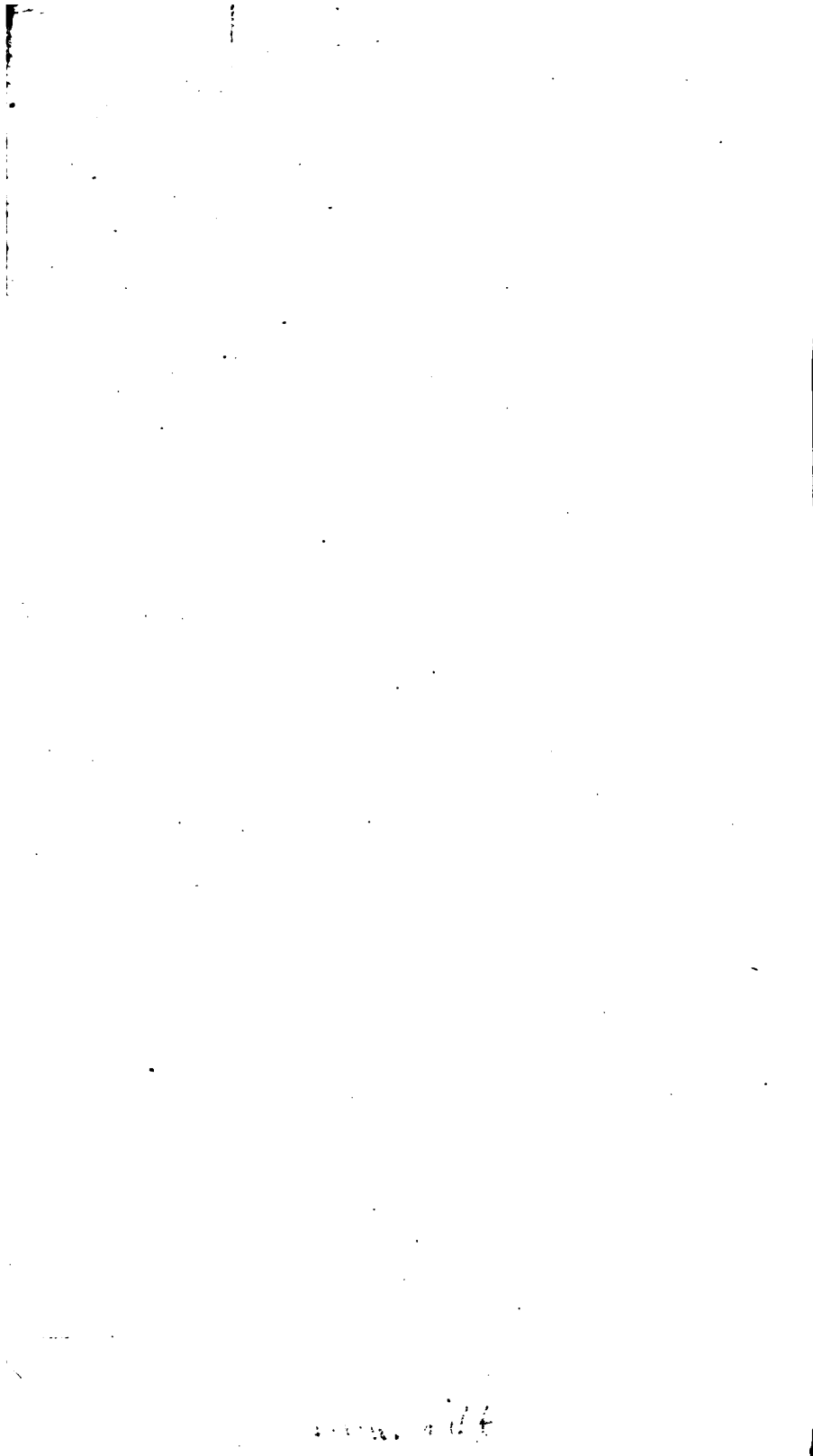
REV. WILLIAM LOBSCHIED,

Missionary to the Chinese.

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**PART I.**  
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HONGKONG :
PRINTED AT NORONHA'S OFFICE,
1864.





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PREFACE.

THIS little work is intended for Girls' and other Elementary Schools. The object in preparing it has been to place into the hands of foreign and native teachers a simple, practical and useful work. The Chinese text is given both in Romanised Colloquial and the Chinese characters, and illustrated with lessons, so as to teach a Chinaman the use of a Phonetic System. Though the immediate object is to teach English, the author is fully convinced that with the spread of christianity and western science the Phonetic System will supercede the Characters. Women *will* and *must* be educated. As this cannot be accomplished with the Chinese characters, it must be done with the Roman letters; and we may rest assured that those who come over to China will not rest until they have placed the intelligent Chinese females on a level with their sisters in the West.

Victoria, Hongkong, 6th February, 1864.

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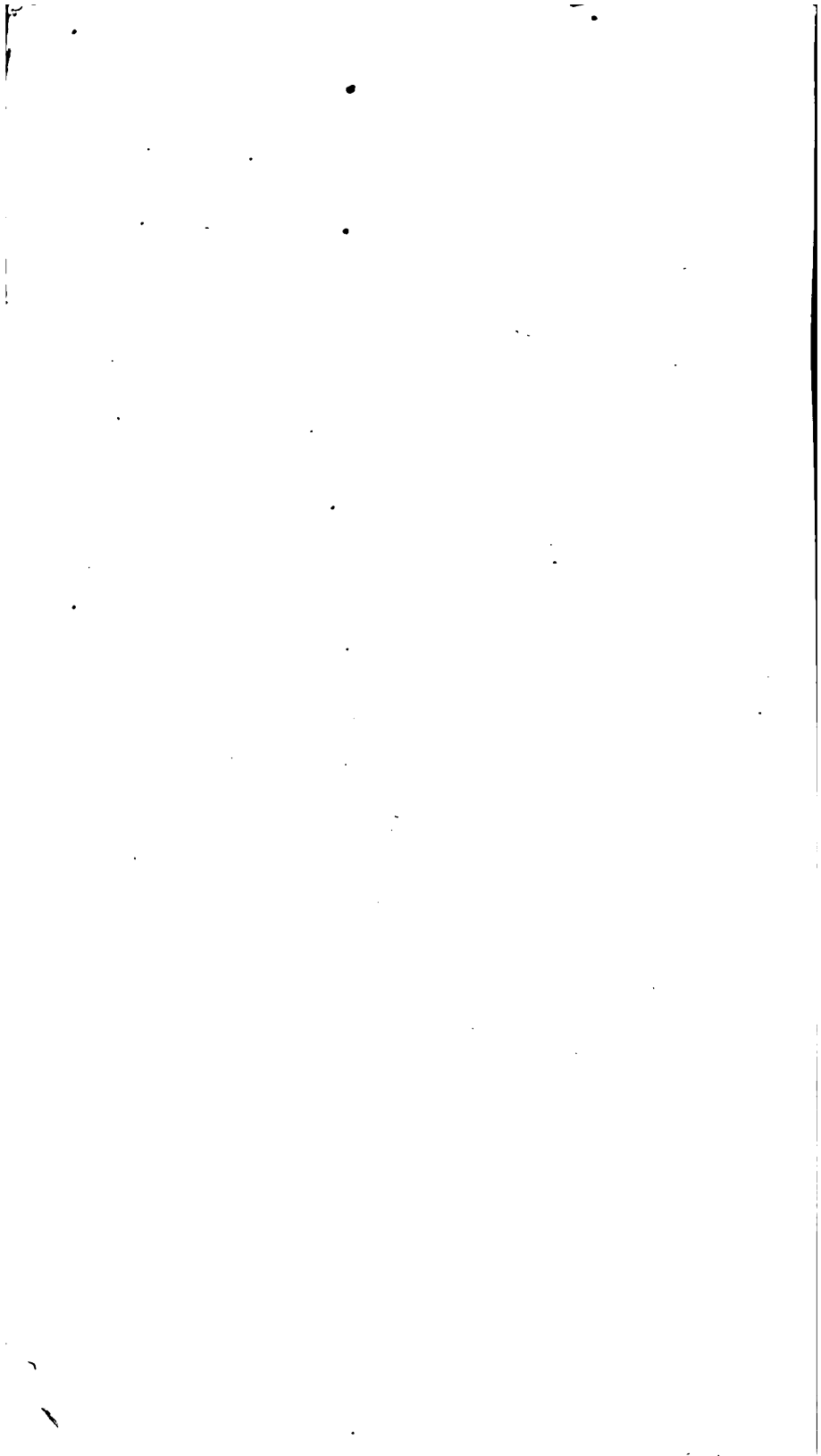
PREFACE OF THE TRANSLATOR.

THE following little work is intended for Native Youths anxious to acquire the English language by graduated studies. The English is Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners with little alterations; the Chinese is Canton Colloquial. A large number of native pupils, who are anxious to learn English, being only indifferently acquainted with the written characters of their language when presenting themselves to foreigners, and foreign or native teachers being often at a loss how to explain or express the technical terms used even in so simple a work, the undersigned thought the shortest and most efficient way to assist both would be a translation of one or two of the best works now used in the schools. The Chinese, unable to read their own characters, can, within a fortnight, learn to read the romanized Chinese, whilst those able to read and understand their own ideographic characters will find much assistance from the same as found at the end of each section. The foreign teacher will, in this manner, learn whilst teaching and will find his mind much relieved when he has to appear before children who, whilst knowing little themselves, have not always too high an opinion of their master, particularly when, as I have witnessed myself, circumlocutory phrases are substituted for simple, pointed terms, corresponding, as much as possible, to the English. But the principal advantage to teachers will be the fact, that means are placed at their disposal to give their pupils lessons to learn by heart when at home and thus introduce a system of study, which must sooner or later change the Chinese mode of imparting knowledge to their native children. The new terms introduced for the various parts of speech will be found a great improvement on those used by native scholars. The publication of the work in two parts became necessary in order to enable the poorer classes to purchase the work for a trifle just as they need it.

As the undersigned may not be able in future to spend much time on the preparation of works of this kind, he shall feel gratified in learning that the many natives and foreigners engaged in teaching are following in the path thus cleared for them and enable their pupils to acquire the English language sooner and write it with greater facility than has hitherto, with few exceptions, been the case.

W. LOBSCHIED.

Victoria, Hongkong, June, 1864.



SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

a—as in quota;	úi—as in woing, chewing;
á—as in father;	sz—as zz in the first syllable of dizzy;
e—as in men, dead;	'm—less aspirated than the Interjection hm;
é—as in they, neigh;	'ng—like the French nazal in encore;
i—as in pin;	ch—as in church;
f—as in machine, feel;	f—as in fife;
o—as in long, lord, law;	h—as in have;
ò—as in so, hoe;	k—as in king;
u—as in bull;	kw—as in quality;
ú—as in school, rule;	l—as in lame;
ü—as in German, or L'une in French;	m—as in maim;
ù—as ö in German, or turn;	n—as in nun;
ai—as in while, high, fly;	ng—as in sing;
ái—as in aisle, aye;	p—as in pap;
au—as in German, and broader than round in English;	s—as in sea;
áu—broader than howl in English;	sh—as in shut, chaise;
éu—as in Capernaum;	t—as in title;
íú—as if written ééú, different from pew, chew;	ts—as in ratsbane, wits;
oi—as in boy, toil;	w—as in wing;
ui—as in Louis;	y—as in yard;

CHINESE-ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

用番字寫唐音小引

Yung² ,Fán Tsz² 'Sé ,T'ong ,Yam
'Siú 'Yan,

INTRODUCTION TO ROMANIZED CANTON COLLOQUIAL.

凡想學番話有唔識唐字
嘅就要學十九个番字母
用呢十九个字就寫得本
地話音倘係聰明嘅人學
兩個禮拜就曉讀書
字母大字

,Fán 'séung hok, fán wá', 'yau 'm
shik, T'ong tsz² ké', tsau² 'íu' hok,
shap, 'kau ko' fán tsz² 'mò.

Yung² ní shap, 'kau ko' tsz², tsau² 'sé
tak, 'Pún-tí' wá' yam, 'T'ong hai'
'ts'ung ,ming ké', yan, hok, 'léung ko'
'lai pái', tsau² 'hiú tuk, shü.

Tsz² 'Mò Tái² Tsz².

A C E F G H I K L M N
亞 四 喉 夫 之 下 衣 加 唔 恩 [客家音]

ò p s t ú w y z
奧 俾 思 的 烏 哇 也 士

句頭人名地方名書名職
分名公會號各樣起頭个
字則用大字母
除此之外獨用細字母
字母小字

Kü² ,t'au, yan, meng, tí' fong, meng,
,shü, meng, chik, fan² ,meng, kung
'ú' hò', kok, yéung² 'hí' ,t'au ko' tsz²,
tsak, yung² tái² tsz² 'mò.

,Ch'ü 'ts'z ,chí ngoi', tuk, yung² sai'
tsz² 'mò.

Tsz² 'Mò 'Siú Tsz².

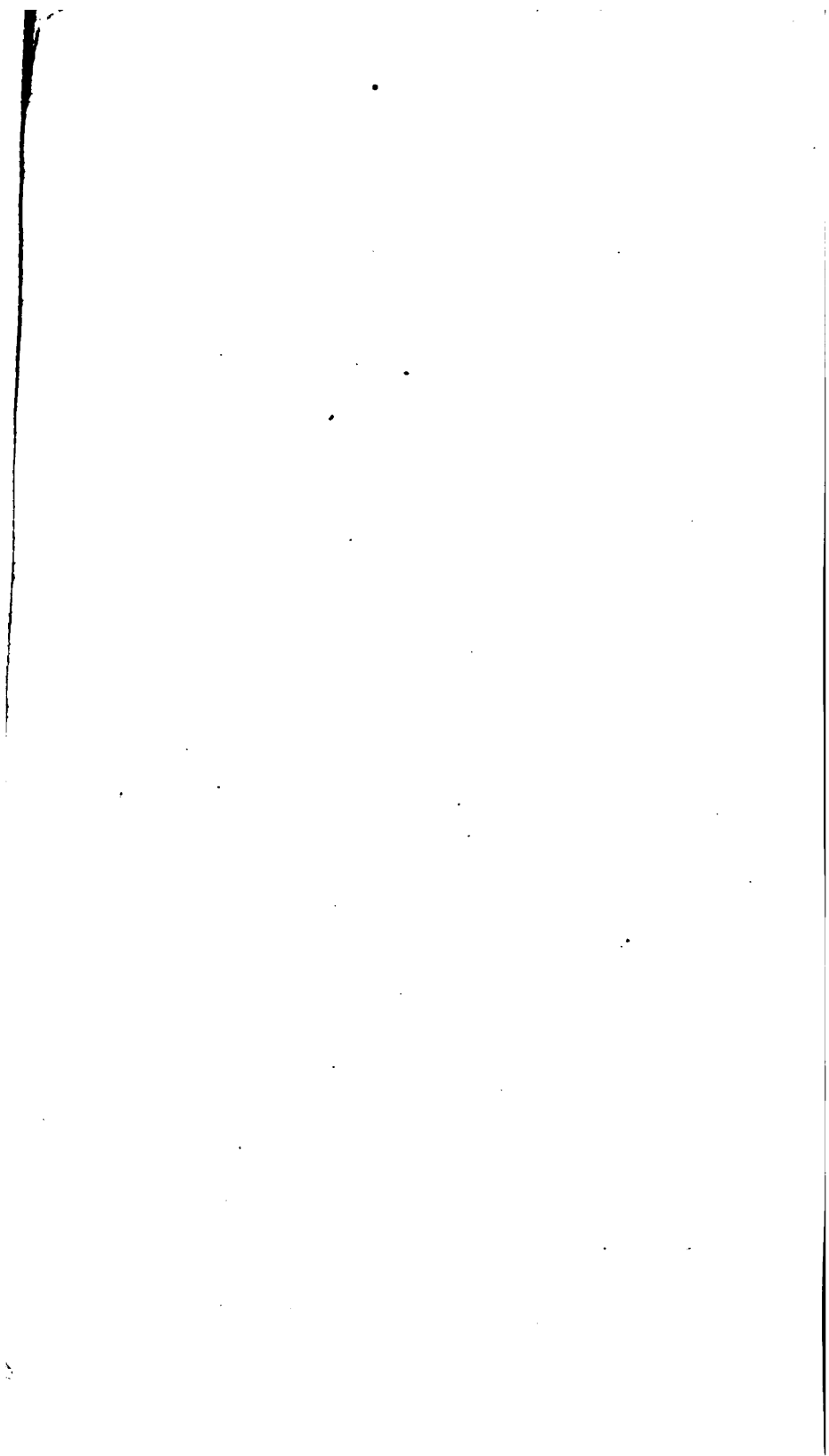
a c e f g h i k l m n
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我哋講說話則用呢的字
而成言又用言而成句
呢的字中有五个有聲響
嘅. 呢五个字叫做 Á 亞,
E 喉, í 衣, ò 奧, ú 烏.

'Ngo tí' 'kong shüt, wá', tsak, yung²
,ní tí' tsz² 'í ,shing 'ín, yau² yung² 'ín
'í ,shing kü.'

,Ní tí' tsz² ,chung 'yau 'ng ko' 'yau
,shing 'héung ké'. ,Ní 'ng ko' tsz
kiú' tsò' Á, É, í, ò, ú.



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tak, 'Pún-tí' wá' ,yam. 'T'ong hai'
,ts'ung ,ming ké' ,yan, hok, 'léung ko'
'lai pái', tsau² 'hiú tuk, ,shü.

Tsz² 'Mò Tái' Tsz².

A C É F G H Í K L M N
亞 四 喉 夫 之 下 衣 加 唔 恩 [客家音]

ò p s t ú w y z
奧 俾 思 的 烏 哇 也 士

句頭人名地方名書名職
分名公會號各樣起頭个
字則用大字母
除此之外獨用細字母

Kü' ,t'au, ,yan ,meng, tí' ,fong ,meng,
,shü ,meng, chik, fan² ,meng, ,kung
úí' hò', kok, yéung² 'hí ,t'au ko' tsz²,
tsak, yung² tái' tsz² 'mò.

,Ch'ü 'ts'z ,chí ngoi', tuk, yung² sai'
tsz² 'mò.

字母小字

Tsz² 'Mò 'Siú Tsz².

a c é f g h í k l m n
亞 四 喉 夫 之 下 衣 加 哩 唔 恩 [客家音]

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呢的字中有五个有聲響
嘅。呢五个字叫做 Á 亞,
É 喉, Í 衣, Ò 奧, Ú 烏。

'Ngo tí' 'kong shüt, wá', tsak, yung²
,ní tí' tsz² 'í ,shing ín, yau² yung² ín
,í ,shing kü.'

,Ní tí' tsz² ,chung 'yau 'ng ko' 'yau
,shing 'héung ké'. ,Ní 'ng ko' tsz²
kíú' tsò' Á, É, Í, Ò, Ú.

其餘十四个字本無聲響 ,K'í ,ü shap, sz' ko' tsz' 'pún ,mò
 嘅。我哋若要聽佢有聲響 shing 'héung ké'. 'Ngo tí' yéuk,
 就要加 á 字,或 é 字,或 í 字 iú' t'ing 'k'ü 'yau shing 'héung,
 或 ò 字,或 ú 字。 tsau' iú' ká á tsz', wák, é tsz', wák,
 'i tsz', wák, ò tsz', wák, ú tsz'.

譬如。夫^f(á), 之^g(í), 下^h(á), 加^k(á), 里^l(í), 俾^p(í), 的^t(í), 哇^w(á), 夜^y(é), &c.

Á, é, í, ò, ú 音有長有短。或 Á, é, í, ò, ú yam 'yau ,ch'éung 'yau
 時有點,或時無點。ò 字 'tün. Wák, shí 'yau 'tím, wák, shí
 若無點,其音就係阿。ù yam tsau' hai' 阿。 ù tuk, ü 於。
 讀於。 ù 讀靴。 ù tuk, hù 靴。

成言論 ,Shing ín lun'.

叮啞呀挨嗌挨鉅函晏押押邊花打加
 á 'á á' 'ái íí' 'ái ík, 'ám án' áp, át át, fā 'tá ká

下喇孖嘅野夜爹寫哋里美你非氣卑
 há' lá má ké' mé yé' té 'sé pé 'lí 'mí 'ní 'fí hí' pí

高勞號都無喃要了叫曉貓標會每杯
 kò lò ,hò ,tò ,mò ,pò iú' 'liú kiú' 'hiú ,miú ,piú 'íí' 'múí ,púí

對雷魁可河火擺多哥
 tui' 'léi 'fui 'ho ,ho 'fo 'lo ,to ,ko.

短音 'Tün yam.

喉縊握啗洽區揮分黑恨林笠各擴力極
 'ai 'ai' ak, 'am ap, 'au 'fai fan hak, han' lam lap, kok, fok, lik, kik,

福學愛開來顯代內
 fuk, hok, oi' ,hoi ,loi ,soi ,toi' noi'.

Ng ng 讀吾: 我硬, 額, 哈, 昂, 行, 冷, 名
 tuk, ng: 'Ngo ngáng' ngák, ngam, ,ngong ,kong 'lang ,meng

永 姓 亡 江 邦 往 郎
 'wing sing' ,móng ,kong ,pong 'wong ,long

合理就讀債：仄爭執郵周
hòp₂ ,mái tsau¹ tuk₂ ch(ái)¹: Chák, ,cháng chap, chat, ,chau

遮着張捉
,ché ,chéuk, ,chéung chuk.

合理讀沙世砥深衫身山生濕
hòp₂ ,mái tuk₂ sh(á) shai¹ 'shai ,sham ,shám ,shan ,shún ,shang shap,

收蛇傷詩色善燒水說所成
t₂ ,shau ,shé ,shéung ,shí shik, shín² 'shíú 'shui shüt, 'sho ,shing.

合理讀仔則怎暫疾走姐將晶
hòp₂ ,mái tuk₂ 'tsai tsak, 'tsam tsám² tsat₂ 'tsau 'tsé ,tséung ,tsing

讀合理讀自伺嗣
sz hòp₂ ,mai tuk₂ tsz² tsz² tsz²

合理讀卦歸拐轟過國
w hòp₂ ,mái tuk₂ kwá¹ ,kwai 'kwái ,kwang kwo¹ kwok,

光骨
kwong kwat.

若有氣就要用()而號之 Tsz² yéuk² 'yau hí¹ tsau²
íú¹ yung² () í hò² chí.

差策沉噴產橙插察抄奢
,Ch'ái ch'ák, ,ch'am ,ch'an 'ch'án ,ch'ang ch'áp, ch'át, ch'áu ,ch'é

卓昌池赤塵呈設昭初創
'éuk, ,ch'éung ,ch'í ch'ík, ,ch'in ,ch'ing ch'ít, ,ch'íú ,ch'ó ,ch'ong

除吹畜春串充出楷袷芹
,ch'ü ,ch'ui ch'uk, ,ch'un ch'ün¹ ,ch'ung ch'ut, 'k'ai k'am k'an

及咳叩其竭蓋確亢爬排
k'ap₂ k'at₂ k'au¹ ,k'í k'ít, k'oi¹ k'ok, k'ong p'á p'ai

柏彭婆盆貪塔筭天湯親
p'ák, p'ang p'o p'un t'am t'áp, t'át, t'in t'ong ts'an

曾七脫同
,ts'ang ts'at, t'üt, t'ung.

ENGLISH ALPHABET.

Fán 'séung hok, Ying wá' kó', íú' He who wishes to learn the English
sín hok, í' shap, luk, ko' tsz' 'mò. language, must first learn the Al-
phabet.

Tsz' 'mò 'yau 'léung yéung'. Yat, There are two kinds of letters. One
yéung' kiú' tsò' k'ái, shü, yat, yéung' is used in printing and one in writing.
kiú' tsò' 'ts'ò shü.

'Múi yéung' 'yau tái' tsz', yik, 'yau Of each kind there are capital and
'siú tsz' small letters.

楷書大字

The Alphabet.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
喉	四	衣	之	埃	這	嘅	唔						
N		O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
恩[客家音]	奧	悲	嬌		的							爲	

楷書小字

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
喉	四	衣	之	埃	這	嘅	唔	恩[客家音]					
		o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
		悲			的							爲	

草書大字

Capital letters used in writing.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N
O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

草書小字

Small letters used in writing.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t
u v w x y z

凡想學英話嘅, 要先要學二十六个字母

字母有兩樣. 一樣叫做楷書, 一樣叫

做草書

每樣有中字, 亦有小字

CLASSIFICATION OF LETTERS.

- z' 'mò 'yan 'ng 'chung. There are five kinds of letters.
 , F, M, P, V and W kiú' tsò' shum B, F, M, P, V and W are called la-
 tsz' 'mò. bials;
 , D, L, N, R, S, T and Z kiú' tsò' C, D, L, N, R, S, T and Z are called
 lí' tsz' 'mò linguals;
 †, J kiú' tsò' ngá tsz' 'mò G and J are called dentals;
 †, K, Q, U, W, Y kiú' tsò' han tsz' G, K, Q, U, W, Y are called gut-
 'mò turals;
 A, E, I, O, U, Y kiú' tsò' tsz' yam A, E, I, O, U and Y are called open
 ké' tsz' 'mò sounds.
 A, e, i, o, u, y yik, kiú' tsò' vowels. A, e, i, o, u and y are also called
 vowels.
 , K' 'i, ü shap, 'kau k' tsz' kiú' tsò' The remaining nineteen letters are
 Consonants. called Consonants.

字母有五種

- B, F, M, P, V, W 叫做唇字母。
 C, D, L, N, R, S, T and Z 叫做腭字母。
 G, J 叫做牙字母。
 G, K, Q, U, W, Y 叫做喉字母。
 A, E, I, O, U, Y 叫做自音嘅字母亦叫做 Vowels。
 其餘十九个字叫做 Consonants。

NOUNS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Tsz' 'yan 'kau lui' :— | There are nine sorts of words :— |
| Yat, kiú' tsò' Article ; | The first is called Article ; |
| í' kiú' tsò' Noun ; | the second is called Noun ; |
| Sám kiú' tsò' Adjective ; | the third is called Adjective ; |
| Sz' kiú' tsò' Pronoun ; | the fourth is called Pronoun ; |
| 'Ng kiú' tsò' Verb ; | the fifth is called Verb ; |
| Luk, kiú' tsò' Adverb ; | the sixth is called Adverb ; |
| Ts'at, kiú' tsò' Preposition ; | the seventh is called Preposition ; |
| Pát, kiú' tsò' Conjunction ; | the eighth is called Conjunction ; |
| 'Kau kiú' tsò' Interjection. | the ninth is called Interjection. |

字有九類, 曰 Article ; 曰 Noun ; 曰 Adjective ; 曰 Pronoun ;
 曰 Verb ; 曰 Adverb ; 曰 Preposition ; 曰 Conjunction ; 曰 Inter-
 jection.

NOUNS.

- P'í' ü:—Boy, sai' man 'tsai; man, Examples:— Boy, man, ser
yan; servant, sz' 'tsai; Charles, Charles.
'Chá lé.
- 'Kái:—Ní tí' hai' yan 'meng: fán Explanations:—These are name
yan 'meng kiú' tsò' Noun. Persons: all names of Person
called Nouns.
- P'í' ü:—Dog, 'kau; horse, 'mú; Examples:—Dog, horse, cat, c
cat, miú; cow, 'ngau; deer, luk.
'Kái:—Ní tí' hai' shau' 'meng: fán Explanation:—These are name
shau' 'meng kiú' tsò' Noun. Animals: all names of Ani
are called Nouns.
- P'í' ü:—City, 'shing; street, 'kái; Examples:— City, street, vill
village, 'ts'ün; river, 'ho.
'Kái:—Ní tí' hai' tí' fong 'meng: fán Explanation:—These are name
fán tí' fong 'meng kiú' tsò' Places; and all names of Pl
Noun. are called Nouns.
- P'í' ü:—Chair, 'chéung 'í; form Examples:—Chair, form, table,
(pattern, model), 'mò; table, 't'oi;
carpet, 'chín; fire, 'fo. pet, fire.
- 'Kái:—Ní tí' hai' mat' kín' ké' Explanations:—These are name
'meng; fán mat' kín' ké' 'meng Things; and all names of Thi
kiú' tsò' Nouns. are called Nouns.
- 'Fán yan 'meng, shau' 'meng, tí' Nouns are the names of Pers
'fong 'meng, mat' kín' 'meng, 'hò Animals, Places, or Things,
'ts'z yan, 'ngau, 'shing, 'séung man, cow, town, box.
kiú' tsò' Nouns.
- 'Sho 'í Noun ke' shat, 'ch'ing kiú' Hence the true designation o
tsò' 'Meng tsz'. Noun is 'Meng tsz'.

譬如。—細蚊仔; 人; 事子; 渣哩。

解。—呢的係人名: 凡人名叫做 Nouns.

譬如。—狗, 馬, 貓, 牛, 鹿。

解。—呢的係獸名: 凡獸名叫做 Nouns.

譬如。—城, 街, 村, 河。

解。—呢的係地方名: 凡地方名叫做 Nouns.

譬如。—張椅, 模, 檯, 氈, 火。

解。—呢的係物件嘅名: 凡物嘅名叫做 Nouns.

凡人名, 獸名, 地方名, 物件名, 好似人, 牛, 城,
叫做 Nouns.

所以 Noun 嘅實稱叫做名字。

- Ní wá² pít, ko² ,yan ,meng 'ngo Mention other names of Persons whom you know.
 t'ing.
 Ní wá² pít, ko² shau² ,meng 'ngo Mention other names of Animals you have seen.
 t'ing.
 e names Ní wá² pít, ko² tí² ,fong ,meng 'ngo Mention other names of Places you know.
 t'ing.
 Persons Ní wá² pít, ko² mat, kín² ,meng 'ngo Mention other names of Things, which you often see.
 cat, cow t'ing.

- names of Anim 尔話別個人名我聽.
 et, villa 尔話別個獸名我聽.
 names of Pla 尔話別個地方名我聽.
 s of Pla 尔話別個物件名我聽.

- 'Tím há² kú² noi² ké² ,meng tsz² * Point out the Nouns in the following sentences.
 K'í ,fung hai² tsoi² fí shéung² The bee is on the flower.
 séuk, hai² tsoi² shü² ,chung The bird is in the tree.
 e names Míu íú² yap, ,ch'ü ,fong The cat will get into the kitchen.
 of Thing Má hai² tsoi² 'Má ,fong noi² The horses are in the stable.
 f Person Hung hai² tsoi² 'k'ü ké² üt, noi² The bear is in his den.
 Things Ní pò² ,shü tsoi² ,pín ch'ü² ,ní Where are your books?
 tion of Hín 'lí 'shéung kwo² ,shán 'ting Henry went up to the top of the mountain.
 'o² ,t'íu shü² ,shang 'hò ké² 'kwo That tree bears excellent fruit.
 'o ,kán 'lai pái² ,t'ong hai² tsoi² That church is on the hill.
 ,shán shéung²
 'au ,k'íu kwo² tak, ,ho There is a bridge for crossing the river.

- 點下句內嘅名字.
 个隻蜂) 其蜂係在花上. 你部書在邊處呢.
 雀係在樹中. 遣理上過山頂.
 貓要入廚房. 个條樹生好嘅菓.
 馬係在馬房內. 个間禮拜堂係在山上
 熊係在佢嘅穴內. 有橋過得河.

城,

* 'Chí ch'ut 指出, 'chí ming 指明 may be substituted for 'Tím 點 point out.

ARTICLES.

Articles 'yau 'léung yéung² ké'. There are two Articles: the **definite**
Yat ko' kiú' tsò' teng² ké', yat and the **indefinite**.
ko' kiú' tsò' pat teng² ké'.

Teng² ké' Article kiú' tsò' *the*: The The Definite Article is *the*, as: The
house, ko' kán uk.; the man, 'ko house, the man, the office.
ko' yan; the office, ko' kán 'sé-
tsz²-lau.

Pat teng² ké' Article kiú' tsò' a, an: The Indefinite Article is called a
A house, yat kán uk.; a man, and an, as: A house, a man, an
yat ko' yan; an office, yat kán office.
'sé-tsz²-lau.

Yéuk₂ a, e, i, o, u, ts'ung pat teng² When the Indefinite Article is fol-
ké' Article, tsau' iú' 'sé an: a lowed by a, e, i, o, u, it must be
tree, yat ts'íu shü'; an idol, yat written *an*, as: a tree, *an* idol.
ko' p'ò sít.

'Sho 'í yéuk₂ 'kong k'ap₂ teng² ké' Hence if we speak about a certain
yan, wák₂ teng² ké' shau², wák₂ person, a certain beast, or a cer-
teng² ké' mat₂ kin², tsak iú' yung² tain thing, we express that by the
ko' teng² ké' Article 'í 'chí 'chí: Definite Article, as: The man (no
'hò 'ts'z 'pí yan, mò pít₂ ko' ké'. other one).

T'ong yéuk₂ 'kong k'ap₂ yat ko' If we speak about a person, or about
yan, wák₂ yat, chek₂ shau², wák₂ a beast, or about a thing, but do
yat kin² 'yé, m lun² 'pín ko' ké', not say what person, what beast,
tsak, yung² pat teng² ké' Article or what thing we mean, we express
'í 'chí 'chí. that by the Indefinite Article.

'Sho 'í Article 'chí shat₂ 'ch'ing kiú' Hence the true designation of the
tsò' Teng²-meng-tsz. Articles is Teng²-meng-tsz².

Articles 有兩樣嘅. 一個叫做定嘅, 一個叫做不定嘅.

定嘅 Article 叫做 *the*: 箇間屋, the house; 箇個人 the man;
箇間寫字樓, the office.

不定嘅 Article 叫做 a, an: 一間屋 a house; 一個人 a man;
一間寫字樓, an office.

若 a, e, i, o, u 從不定嘅 Article, 就要寫 an: 一條樹, a tree;
一個菩薩, an idol.

所以若講及定嘅人, 或定嘅獸, 或定嘅物件, 則要
用個定嘅 Article 而指之.

ARTICLES.

倘若講及一個人,或一隻獸,或一件野,唔論邊個嘅
則用不定嘅 Article 而指之。

所以 Article 之實稱叫做定名字。

- 'Tím há² kù¹ noi² ké² Articles. Mark the Articles in the following sentences.
- alle
ian. K'í sai² ,man-'tsai tsoi² ,ts'éung shéung². The boy is on the wall.
- is. K'í ,mú¹ 'tsai tsoi² ,fá ,ün noi². The girl is in the garden.
- ans.
ido: 'Yau yat, ko' ,yan tsoi² uk, púi² shéung². There is a man on the roof.
- cer.
a e. Ko' chek₂ ,sz 'tsz shik, kwo' ,yan. The lion devoured the man.
- by.
ian. Ní 'chán ,tang fong' tsoi² fan' ,fong. Put the lamp in the bed-room.
- shü. Ní tí² mak, hai² küt, ké². The ink is thick.
- shü. 'Mang ,fung ,ch'ui 'tò yat, ,kán 'sé tsz² ,dau. A violent wind destroyed an office.
- shü. 'Mé 'lí tso² tséung² shü² há² tuk, shü. Mary is sitting under an oak and reading.

點下句內嘅 Articles.

- 其細蚊仔在牆上 呢盞燈放在廚房
其妹仔在花園內 呢的墨係決嘅
有一個人屋背上 猛風吹倒一間寫字樓
個隻獅子食過人 好理在橡樹下讀書
- ma. Kà Articles ü há² ké² Noun:— Put Articles before the following Nouns:—

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-------------------------------|------|
| () box, séung. | 箱. | () boat, 't'eng 'tsai. | 艇仔. |
| ma () man, ,yan. | 人. | () church, 'lai pái' ,t'ong. | 禮拜堂. |
| () pen, pat. | 筆. | () eye, 'ngán. | 眼. |
| () ink, mak₂. | 墨. | () stone, shek₂. | 石. |
| te () sun, í₂ ,t'au. | 熱頭. | () watch, shí ,shan 'piú. | 時辰表. |
| () bridge, k'íú. | 橋. | () bird, tséuk. | 雀. |
| ts' () bat, fi 'shü. | 飛鼠. | () ear, 'í. | 耳. |
| () cat, ,miú. | 貓. | () fire, 'fo. | 火. |
| () dog, 'kau. | 狗. | () wood, muk₂. | 木. |
| () ox, ,ngau. | 牛. | () gold, ,kam. | 金. |

ADJECTIVES.

P'í, ü.—Yat ko' tái' ké' sai'-man- Examples:—A great boy; a good
'tsai; yat p'at, 'hò 'má; yat ko'
chong'-kín' ké' yan. horse; a strong man.

'Kái.—Tái', 'hò, chong'-kín' ko' These three words: great, good and
'sám ko' tsz' kiú' tsò' Adjectives. strong are called Adjectives.

'K'ü 'chí 'ngo 'kong k'ap, 'ho yéung' They shew what sort of thing we
ké' mat, kín'. Tái' ko' tsz' 'chí mean. The word great shows
'ngo 'kong k'ap, 'ho yéung' ké' what sort of a boy we mean; the
sai'-man-'tsai; 'hò ko' tsz' 'chí, word good shews what sort of a
'ngo 'kong k'ap, 'ho yéung' ké' horse we mean; the word strong
'má; chong'-kín' ko' tsz' 'chí, shews what sort of a man we
'yan. mean.

'Sho 'í ko' Adjective 'piú ming Hence an Adjective is a word, which
Noun ké' ying shai', 'ü tái', 'hò, expresses the quality of a Noun,
chong'-kín' 'kòm yéung'. as: great, good and strong.

Adjective 'chí shat, 'ch'ing kiú' tsò' The true designation of an Adjective,
shai' tsz'. therefore, is Shai' tsz'.

譬如。一個大嘅細蚊仔；好個字指我講及何樣嘅
一匹好馬；一個壯健嘅人。馬；壯健個字指我講及
何樣嘅人。

解。大,好,壯健箇三箇字叫 所以個 Adjective 表明 Noun
做 Adjectives. 嘅形勢,如大,好,壯健嘅
佢指我講及何樣嘅物件。樣。

大個字指我講及何樣嘅 Adjective 之實稱叫做勢字。
細蚊仔；

'Tím há' kú' noi' ké' shai' tsz'.

Mark the Adjectives in these phrases:

Yat, 'chéung tái', t'oi

A big table.

Yat, fuk, 'mí wá'

A handsome picture.

'Líng lí' ké' sai'-man-'tsai.

A smart boy.

Ko', 'kò shán

The high mountain.

Wá' 'mí ké' 'fá

Pretty flowers.

Pak, 'chí
'Yau kán kò uk.

White paper.
There is a high house.

點下句內嘅勢字

一張大檯

華美嘅花

一幅美畫

白紙

伶俐嘅細蚊仔

有間高屋

個高山

‘Ká Shai’-tsz’ ū há’ ké’ Nouns. Add Adjectives to the following Nouns:

A () towel, ‘shau kán 手巾.

A () well, ‘tsing 井.

The () river, ‘ho 河.

The () lion, ‘sz ‘tsz 獅子.

The () tree, ‘shū 樹.

A () stone, ‘shek 石.

The () leaf, ‘fí 葉.

The () snow, ‘süt 雪.

A () boy, ‘sai’-man’-tsai 細蚊仔.

The () dress, ‘shám 衫.

‘Tsing’ kít 淨潔, clean; ‘tái’ 大 large, big, great; ‘kò 高, high, sublime; ‘pok 薄 thin; ‘sham 深, deep; ‘mang 猛 fierce; ‘hak 黑, black.

VERBS.

P’í ū’.—‘Ní ko’ sai’-man’-tsai ‘tá ko’ chek, ‘kau; ko’ chek, ‘kau fai’; ko’ ‘yan ch’éung’ ko; ko’ chek, tséuk, ‘fi.

Examples.—The boy strikes the dog. The dog barks. The man sings a song. The bird flies.

‘Kái.—‘Tá, fai’, ch’éung’, ‘fi, ko’ sz’ ko’ tsz’, kiú’ tsò’ Verbs. ‘K’ü ham’ páng’ lán’ ‘úi yuk. ‘Tá ko’ tsz’ ‘chí sai’-man’-tsai ké ‘hang-‘wai; fai’ ‘chí ko’ chek, ‘kau ké’ ‘hang-‘wai; ch’éung’ ‘chí ko’ ‘yan ké’ ‘hang-‘wai; ‘fi ‘chí ko’ chek, tséuk, ké’ ‘hang-‘wai.

Explanations.—These words: strikes, barks, sings, flies, are called Verbs. They all denote something that moves. The word strikes shews what the boy does; the word barks shews what the dog does; the word flies shews what the bird does.

Yat ko’ Verb ‘sho í’ chí ‘yan mat, ‘sho shau’, ‘hò ‘ts’z, shau’ ní ‘tá; pí’ ní ‘hoi; kín’ ‘sau yuk; wák, ‘chí ‘yan ‘sho tsò’, ‘hò ‘ts’z, ‘ní ‘tá ‘k’ü; ‘ngo A múi fan’.

A Verb, therefore, denotes what man or things suffer, as: I am struck by you; I am injured by you; I feel (am) ashamed (suffer shame); or it denotes what a man does, as: You strike him; my sister sleeps.

'Sho 'í Verb ,chí shat₂ ,ch'íng kiú' Hence the true designation of a Verb is Ú₂ tsz'.

譬如. 呢個細蚊仔打個隻狗. 個隻狗吠. 個人唱歌. 箇隻雀飛.

解. 打, 吠, 唱, 飛, 個, 四, 個, 字, 叫, 做 Verbs. 佢喊喇哈噲噲. 打個字指細蚊仔嘅行爲; 吠指個隻狗嘅行爲; 飛指個隻雀嘅行爲.

一個 Verb 所以指人物所受, 好似, 受你打; 被你害; 見羞辱; 或指人所做, 好似: 你打佢; 我阿妹訓.

所以 Verb 之實稱叫做活字

	'Tím há' kú' noi' ké' Ú ₂ -tsz'.	
Í ₂ ,t'au chiú'	熱 頂 照	The sun shines.
,Ngau 'ch'ün	牛 喘	The cow lows.
,Yéung ,mé	羊 咩	The sheep bleats.
'Ch'í ,t'ai	豕 啼	The pig grunts.
,Lü ,ming	驢 鳴	The donkey breys.
,Sz 'tsz ,hau	獅 子 吼	The lion roars.
,Miú ,miú	貓 喵	The cat mews.
,Shü tsik,	鼠 唧	The mouse squeaks.
,Hau há'm'	猴 喊	The monkey screams.
'Hün fai'	犬 吠	The dog barks.
,Lúí ,kwang	雷 轟	The thunder roars.
Tín' 'shím	電 閃	The lightning flashes.

ADVERBS.

- P'í ,ü. Fái'-tí' dai ,lé. 'K'ü 'sé Examples. — Come quickly. He writes incorrectly. He conducts himself badly.
- ,m-chéuk. 'K'ü ,m-'hò ,hang-wai.
- 'Kái.—Fái'-tí', ,m-chéuk, ,m-'hò, ko', ,sám ko' tsz' kiú' tsò' Adverbs. These words quickly, incorrectly and badly are called Adverbs. They show *how* or *when* an affair is finished. The word quickly shews *how* I wish him to come; the word incorrectly shews *how* he conducts himself.
- 'K'ü 'chí yat, kín' sz' 'tím yéung', wák, 'kí shí, tak, ,shing. Fái'-tí' ko' tsz' 'chí, 'ngo iú' 'k'ü 'tím yéung', ,lai; ,m-chéuk, ko' tsz' 'chí 'k'ü 'tím yéung' 'sé; ,m 'hò ko' tsz' 'chí 'k'ü 'tím yéung', ,hang-wai.

譬如。快的嘍喇；佢寫唔着；佢唔好行爲。

解。快的，唔着，唔好个三个字叫做 Adverbs。佢指一件事點樣或幾時得成。快的个字指要佢點樣嘍。唔着个字指佢點樣寫；唔好个字指佢點樣行爲。

‘Sho ‘i ‘ngo ká Adverbs ū Verbs, Hence an Adverb is a word joined wák, ū Adjectives, wák, ū Adverbs í teng’ k’ú k’é, ying shai’, ‘hò ‘ts’z: shap, fan’ ts’ung, ming k’é sai’-man-‘tsai; ‘k’ú ‘hang fái’ t’f; ‘k’ú ‘tsau tak, ‘hò fái’. A very intelligent boy; he walks fast; he runs very fast.

‘Sho ‘i Adverb chí shat, chí ‘ing kiú’ The true designation of an Adverb, tsò’ Teng’-út, -tsz’. therefore, is Teng’-út, -tsz’.

所以我加 Adverbs 於 Verbs, 或於 Adjectives, 或於 Adverbs 而定佢嘅形勢，好似十分聰明嘅細蚊仔；佢行快的；佢走得快。

所以 Adverb 之實稱叫做定活字

‘Tím há’ k’ú noi’ k’é Adverbs. Mark the Adverbs in the following sentences.

Pak, fung tái’ tsok. ‘T’in, sing ‘hò The north wind blew violently. The kwong. ‘Ngo kwok, sham’ tái’. stars are very bright. Russia is Lok, ‘hò ‘sham sūt. ‘K’ú ‘m very large. The snow is very deep. ‘yau tak, ‘shui ‘hò. ‘Shan, ying He swims badly. The eagle flies ‘fí ‘hò kò. ‘Ngo ‘hò kú’. Akiú exceedingly high. I am very tired. ‘sé tak, ‘hò. ‘Múi ‘tsai, ‘hang pat. Akiú writes well. The girl walks fái’. Sai-man-‘tsai lok, ‘sam tsok, slowly. The boy works cheerfully. kung. ‘K’ú ‘on án í hū’. He left contentedly.

點下句內嘅 Adverbs.

北風大作 天星好光。俄國甚大。落好深雪。佢唔洒得水好。神鷹飛好高。我好瘡。亞嬌寫得好。妹仔行不快。細蚊仔樂心作工。佢安然而去。

‘Ká Adverbs ū há’ k’ú’. Add Adverbs to the following sentences.

T’f () wát. ‘K’ú () doi. The ground is () slippery. He ‘K’ú () tsok, kung. ‘Ní doi comes (). He works (). You () mán’ t’f. ‘K’ú () í hū. come () slowly. He departed ().

Fáp-t’f, 快的, quickly. Kòm ‘sam 甘心, willingly. Mán’ t’f 慢的, slowly. ‘Yau án 憂然 sorrowfully.

同。替名字有三樣。一樣叫做男字；一樣叫做女字；一樣叫做白字，譬喻。佢，(he) 卽我阿哥話；佢 (she) 卽我阿妹話；佢 (it) 卽我子話；佢 (they) 卽係好多人話。由呢咁句可以見得個英話係明白過唐話。

PREPOSITIONS.

P'ü.—'Ngo kü chü' kan' 'ní ké' t'in. Ko' chek, ngau hai' tsoi' 'ní ké' ün noi'. Ko' kán miú' hai' tsoi' shán shéung'.

Examples.—I live near your field. The bull is in your garden. The temple is on the hill.

'Kái.—Kan', tsoi'-noi', tsoi'-shéung' ko' sám ko' tsz' kiú' tsò' Prepositions. Kan' ko' tsz' 'chí 'ngo 'ü 'ní ké' t'in 'yau ho lun. Tsoi'-noi' ko' tsz' 'chí ko' chek, ngau 'ü 'ní ké' ün 'yau ho lun. Tsoi'-shéung' ko' tsz' 'chí ko' kán miú' 'ü shán 'yau ho lun.

Explanation.—The words near, in, on, are called Prepositions. The word near shows my relation to your field; the word in shows the relation of the bull to your garden; the word on shews the relation of the temple to the hill.

'Sho 'í yéuk, iú' chí tò' yat ko' Noun, wák, yat, ko' Pronoun 'ü t'á Noun wák, 'ü t'á kò' Pronoun 'yau ho lun, tsau' iú' yung' yat ko' Preposition 'ho 'í teng' tak, 'hò 'ts'z, Ko' tang hai' tsoi' t'oi shéung'.

The relation of one Noun or Pronoun to another Noun or Pronoun is expressed by the Preposition, as: the lamp is on the table.

Yat ko' Preposition chí shat' ch'ing kiú' tsò' Teng'-lun-tsz'.

The true designation of a Preposition is Teng'-lun-tsz'.

譬如。我居住近你嘅田。个隻牛係在你嘅園內。个間廟係在山上。

解。近，在內，在上，个三个字叫做 Prepositions。近个字指我與你嘅田有何倫。在內个字指个隻牛與你嘅園有何倫。在上个字指个間廟與山有何倫。

所以若要知到一个 Noun, 或一个 Pronoun 與他 Noun,

Pronou
Prepositi
s kü noi
ng hai'
hai ch
ng kü
ü kü
ng Pak-k
Lond
Ko'
shéung
ü t'ü
ng noi' t'
ng ko'
ng kan' sh
shéung
ü to' mäi
shéung k'

任係在
大城裏
英國
跌落
跌回
跌門
Prepos
The
ain live
ran
Boo
兒球
shéung
shéung

與他 Pronoun 有何倫, 就要用一個 Preposition 可以定
 好。好似箇燈係在檯上。
 一個 Preposition 之實稱叫做定倫字。

Tím há' kù' noi' ké' Prepositions :

Jā' wong hai' tsoi' fá' in noi'.
 Jane' m' hai' ch'ü'; k'ü' hai' shing
 'lü. 'Ngo' kü' ch'ü' tsoi' tái' shing
 'lü. 'K'ü' kü' chü' tsoi' 'Shang
 'shing. Pak-king hai' tsoi' Chung
 kwok. London hai' tsoi' Ying
 kwok. Ko' 'kwo' hai' tsoi' ko'
 t'ü' shü' shéung'. Thomas t'ü'
 kwo' ko' t'ü' ho. Hinli tit, lok
 'tsing noi' t'au. Ko' chek, 'niú
 'fi' kwo' ko' kán uk. 'K'ü' kü
 chü' kan' ho' pín. 'K'ü' kung'
 'k'ü' ké' Amúí, t'ung' ch'ü' yat-'há.
 'K'ü' to' mái' tsoi' shü' chung. Ko'
 'má' ch'é' kwo' ko' tò' mún lok.

Point out the Prepositions :

The gardener is in the garden. Jane
 is not here ; she is in the city. We
 live in a large city. He lives at
 Canton. Peking is in China. Lon-
 don is in England. The fruit is
 on the tree. Thomas jumped over
 that river. Henry fell into the well.
 That bird flew over that house. He
 lives near the river. She lives with
 her sister. He concealed himself
 among the trees. The carriage
 passed through that door.

點下句內嘅 Prepositions.

花王係在花園內。Jane 唔係處。佢喺城裏。我居處
 在大城裏。佢居住在省城。北京係在中國。倫頓係
 在英國。箇菓係在個條樹上。Thomas 跳過個條河。遣
 理跌落井內頭。個隻鳥飛過個間屋。佢居住近河邊。
 佢共佢嘅阿妹同處一吓。佢躲埋在樹中。個馬車過
 個度門咯。

Á' Prepositions ü' há' kù'. Add Prepositions to the following sentences.

The books are () my box. Send John () the garden. My
 cousin lives () London. The pigeon is () the house. The dogs
 swam () the river. Do not walk () the mud.

Books 書 shü. Box 箱 séung. Send 打發 'tá' fát. Cousin
 堂兄弟 t'óng' hing' tai'. Lives 居住 kü' chü'. Pigeon 白鴿
 pák' kòp. House 間屋 kán' uk. Dogs 狗 'kau. Swam 泅 yau.
 Do not walk 不可行 pat' ho' chang. Mud 泥 nai.

Prepositions. Tsoi²-noi² 在內 in. Yap²-noi² 入內 into. Tsoi²-shéung² 在上 on, upon. Through 過 kwo².

CONJUNCTIONS.

P'á² ,ü.—'K'ü kung² 'ngo. 'M hai² Examples.—He and I. Not William, William; 'nái Thomas. Yéuk, but Thomas. If you go, then I 'ní hü', tsau² 'ngo 'm hü'. will remain.

'Kái.—Kung², 'nái, yéuk, tsau², ko' Explanation.—These words: and, 'sz' kò' tsz² kiú' tsò' Conjunctions. but, if, then, are called Conjunctions. They join together words and sentences. The word *and* joins 'K'ü ,séung 'lín tsz² kü'. Kung² he and I; the word *but* joins William ko' tsz² ,lín 'k'ü 'ngo ko' 'léung ko' William and Thomas; the word *then* 'Nái ,lín William Thomas kò' 'léung ko' 'meng. Tsau² ,lín ko' joins the two sentences: If you go, 'léung kü':—Yéuk, 'ní hü, tsau² 'ngo 'm hü'. then I will remain.

Yat² ko' Conjunction 'sho 'í ,lín tsz² A Conjunction is a word, which joins kü', 'hò 'ts'z James k'ap, George. words and sentences together, as: James and George.

'Sho 'í Conjunction ,chí shat, ,ch'ing The true designation of a Conjunction, therefore, is Kai' tsz². 'kiú' tsò' kai' tsz².

譬如。佢共我。唔係 William, 乃 Thomas. 若你去, 就我唔去。

解。共, 乃, 若, 就, 个四个字叫做 Conjunctions. 佢相連字句。共連佢我个兩個字。乃連 William 及 Thomas 个兩個名。就連個兩句: 若你去就我唔去。

一个 Conjunction 所以連字句, 好字 James 及 George.

所以 Conjunction 之實稱叫做繼字。

'Tím há² kü' noi² ké' Conjunctions. Point out the Conjunctions.

John k'ap, James ch'ut, 'mún lá'. Anne and Ellen are sitting on the Anne k'ap, Ellen tso² tsoi² 'ts'ò grass. You are tired; but we are shéung². 'Ní hai² kúí', tán² 'ngo not. Where are the boy and the 'm hai². Ko', nám 'tsai k'ap, 'nü girl? The boy is in the garden; 'tsai hai² tsoi² ,pín ch'ü', ní. Ko' but the girl is in the school. How 'nám 'tsai hai² tsoi² ,fá ,ün; tán² can you know it, if you do not hai² ko' 'nü 'tsai hai² tsoi² ,shü ,fong. learn? He is sure to do it; because Yéuk, 'm hok, 'tím tak, ,chí ní. because I have bid him so. I do 'K'ü shí' pít, tsò', ,yan 'ngo fan not know whether he will go or ,fú kwo' 'k'ü. 'Ngo 'm ,chí tò', not. 'k'ü wák, hü', wák, 'm hü'.

點下句內嘅 Conjunctions.

John 及 James 出門喇. Anne 及 Ellen 坐在草上. 你係癢, 但我唔係. 個男仔及女仔係在邊處呢. 個男仔係在花園; 個女仔係在書房. 若唔學, 點得知呢. 佢是必造, 因我吩咐過佢. 我唔知到, 佢或去或唔去.

INTERJECTIONS.

P'ü. — Ü fú! .oi tsoi! .oi²oi fú² Examples.—Ah! Alas! Oh, my parents!
'mò!

'Kái. — Ü fú, .oi-tsoi, .oi-.oi ko' These words, ah, alas, oh, are called
'sám ko' tsz' kiú' tsò' Interjec- Interjec-
tions. tions.

Interjections 'sho 'í wák₂ hai² t'án' An Interjection is a word which ex-
tsz', wák₂ hai² .pí' tsz', wák₂ hai² presses either surprise, or pity, or
ch'ut, k'í tsz', wák₂ hai² nò' hí' admiration, or wrath.
tsz'.

'Sho 'í Interjection .chí shat, .ch'ing The true designation of an Interjec-
kiú' tsò' 'Ts'ing-fú-tsz'. tion therefore is 'Ts'ing-fú-tsz'.

譬如. 嗚呼! 哀哉! 哀哀父母!

解. 嗚呼, 哀哉, 哀哀个三个字叫做 Interjections.

Interjections 所以或係歎字, 或係悲字, 或係出奇字,
或係怒氣字.

所以 Interjection 之實稱叫做情呼字.

'Tím há' kü' noi² ké' Interjections. Point out the Interjections.

'í! 'ní 'tím tsò' tak, kòm' ké' sz' Fie! how could you do so?
kon' ní.

Ü fú! 'kòm tsau' pá' lok. Ah me! all is over.

Hwé! ko' ch'ü' hai² mat, 'yé ní? Heyday! what is the matter?

'Mò .shing! 'mò kòm' hün 'wá. Hush! do not make a noise.

.Oi tsoi! 'ní tsò' ho sz' ü. Alas! what have you done?

點下句內嘅 Interjections.

噫! 你點做得咁嘅事乾呢. 嗚呼! 噉就罷咯. 个處係乜野呢. 冇聲! 冇咁喧嘩. 哀哉! 你做何事乎.

PARSING EXERCISES.

1.

The good child obeys readily, and he listens to instructions.
 Ko' 'hò-ké' sai'-'man-'tsai shun' fun-'ín, k'ap' 'k'ú t'íng káu'.

個好嘅細蚊仔順歡然及佢聽教
 一個好嘅細蚊仔歡然而從亦聽教訓。

The	Article.	And	Conjunction.
Good	Adjective.	He	Pronoun.
Child	Noun.	Listens	Verb.
Obeys	Verb.	To	Preposition.
Readily	Adverb.	Instruction	Noun.

2.

Oh, how beautifully the little birds sang in the groves
 (Tsoi, kòm' 'mí 'ko ko' 'siú tséuk, t'ai tsoi' 'ko ko' shü' lam

哉咁美个个小雀啼在个个樹林

and fields.

k'ap' t'ín.

及田

·美哉个樹林及田中雀仔之鳴啼。

Oh	Interjection.	Sang	Verb.
How	Adverb.	In	Preposition.
Beautifully	Adverb.	The	Article.
The	Article.	Groves	Noun.
Little	Adjective.	And	Conjunction.
Birds	Noun.	Fields	Noun.

3.

She said, how very lovely the colour of the grass and the leaves

'K'ú wá', kòm' sham' 'mí k'í shik, chí k'í 'ts'ò k'ap' k'í íp'
 佢話咁甚美其色之其草及其葉

is in the spring of the year!

hai' tsoi' k'í ch'un chí k'í an

係在其春之其年

佢話, 美哉春草之色及樹之葉。

She	Pronoun.	And	Conjunction.
Said	Verb.	The	Article.
How	Interjection.	Leaves	Noun.
Very	Adverb.	Is	Verb.
Lovely	Adjective.	In	Preposition.
The	Article.	The	Article.
Colour	Noun.	Spring	Noun.
Of	Preposition.	Of	Preposition.
The	Article.	The	Article.
Grass	Noun.	Year	Noun.

4.

A strong horse jumped fearlessly over the high hedge;
 Yat chek, chong' má' t'íú' ching ín kwo' ko' kò lí pá
 一隻壯馬跳輕然過個高籬笆

but alas! he almost broke his leg.
 ,wai ,oi ,tsoi 'k'ú shéung' há' chít, 't'ün 'k'ú ké' kéuk.
 惟哀哉佢上下折斷佢嘅脚。

一隻壯馬輕然跳過個高籬笆，但可惜佢幾乎折斷
 佢嘅脚。

A	Article.	Hedge	Noun.
Strong	Adjective.	But	Conjunction.
Horse	Noun.	Alas	Interjection.
Jumped	Verb.	He	Pronoun.
Fearlessly	Adverb.	Almost	Adverb.
Over	Preposition.	Broke	Verb.
The	Article.	His	Pronoun.
High	Adjective.	Leg	Noun.

NOUNS—PROPER AND COMMON.

P'ü. —John, Yéuk-hon, London, Examples.—John, London, Thames.
 Luntun, Thames T'ámsz.

'Kái.—Yéuk hon hai' yan ,meng, Explanation.—John is the name of
 Yéuk hon ko' ,meng tsz' 'sho 'í some particular person, John is
 kiú' tsò' Proper Noun. Luntun therefore called a Proper Noun;
 hai' ,shing ,meng, Luntun ko' London is the name of a particu-
 ,meng tsz' 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' Proper lar city, London is therefore a
 Noun. Proper Noun.

P'ü. —Boy, sai'-man-'tsai; woman, 'nü-yan; house, ,kán-uk; Examples.—Boy, woman, house,
 river, t'íú ,ho. river.

'Kái.—Sai'-man-'tsai hai' fán shíú' Explanation.—Boy is a name belonging to all male children, boy is called a Common Noun; woman is a name given to all grown females, woman is a Common Noun.

'nám 'tsz chí 'ch'ing, sai'-man-'tsai 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' Common Noun; 'nü'-yan hai' fán 'fú 'yan chí 'ch'ing, 'nü'-yan 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' Common Noun.

Nouns 'yau 'léung 'chung. Yat 'chung kiú' tsò' Common Nouns, yat 'chung kiú' tsò' Proper Nouns.

'Fán 'yan chí 'ch'ing, wák, k'am shau' chí 'ch'ing, wák, mat, kin' chí 'ch'ing, yéuk, páu kú, yat 'chung, wák, hai' yat lui' chí 't'ung 'ch'ing, tsau' kiú' tsò' Common Noun, ü boy, sai'-man-'tsai, town, shing 'tang lui'.

'Fán 'yan 'meng, wák, tí' fong 'meng, yéuk, 'yau 'm 't'ung pít, ko' 'yan 'meng, wák, 'm 't'ung pít, tí' fong 'meng, tsau' kiú' tsò' k'ü Proper Nouns, ü John, Yéuk-hon, London, Luntun 'kóm yéung'.

'Sho 'í Common Noun chí shat, 'ch'ing kiú' tsò' *Lui'-t'ung-'meng-'tsz'; Proper Noun chí shat, 'ch'ing kiú' tsò' 'Pún-'meng-'tsz'.

* Also: Kung'-yung'-meng-'tsz' 共用名字.

'Fán 'pún 'meng 't'au 'tsz' shí' pít, yung' tái' tsz' 'mò. Proper Nouns begin with a capital letter.

譬如. 約翰, 綸頓, 潭士.

解. 約翰係人名, 約翰个名字所以叫做 Proper Noun. 綸頓係城名, 綸頓个名字所以叫做 Proper Noun.

譬如. 細蚊仔, 女人, 間屋, 條河.

解. 細蚊仔係凡少男子之稱, 細蚊仔所以叫做 Common Noun.

Nouns 有兩種。一種叫做 Common Nouns, 一種叫做 Proper Nouns.

凡人之稱, 或禽獸之稱, 或物件之稱, 若係一類之通稱, 就叫做 Common Noun, 如 boy, 細蚊仔, town, 城等類.

凡人名, 或地方名若有唔同別個人名, 或唔同別地方名, 就叫做 Proper Nouns, 如 John, 約翰, London, 倫敦等類.

所以 Common Noun 之實稱叫做類通名字; Proper Noun 之實稱叫做本名字.

凡本名頭字是必用大字母而寫佢.

'Chí ch'ut, há' kú' noi' ké' Lui'- Point out the Nouns in the following
't'ung-'meng-tsz' k'ap, 'Pún- sentences and say if Common or
'meng-tsz.' Proper.

Ko' pò' shü hai' tsoi' séung mín'. The book is on the box. That city
'Pí shing hai' tsoi' ho pín. is on the river.

Luntun hai' yat ko' tái' shing. London is a large town. There is a
Tsoi' ün noi' 'yau t'íú 'hò shü'. fine tree in the park. Nanking
'Námking hai' tsoi' yéung-'tsz- is on the Yang-'tsz-kiang. There
'kong pín. Tsoi' ho noi' hai' 'hò are many ships in the river. I
'to shün. 'Ngo 'ting mò' hai' have bought my hat in London.
tsoi' Luntun 'mái ké'. Eliza hai' Eliza is in the garden; but her
tsoi' ün noi'; 'k'ü ké' á' ko hai' brother is in the field. A hill
tsoi' t'ín. Yat, ko' shán k'oi' 'mún covered with trees is indeed a
'ü shü' lam hai' shat, 'shau 'hò 't'ai. pretty sight.

指出下句內嘅類通名字及本名字.

个部書係在箱面. 彼城係在河邊. 倫敦係一个大城.
在園內有條好樹.

南京係在洋子江邊. 在河內係好多船. 我頂帽係在
倫敦買嘅.

Eliza 係在園內; 佢嘅亞哥係在田. 一個山蓋滿與
樹林係實好睇.

NUMBER.

P'í' ü.—Tree, yat, t'íú shü², trees, Examples.—Tree, trees ; pin, pins.
'hò.to shü²; pin, yat 'ngán cham,
pins, 'hò.to cham.

'Kái.—Tree tuk, 'chí yat, t'íú shü²; tree 'sho 'í wai² tán-meng-tsz²; trees wák, 'chí léung t'íú, wák, 'sám t'íú, wák, 'hò.to t'íú shü², trees 'sho 'í wai² chung'-meng-tsz'. Pin tuk, 'chí yat 'ngán cham, pin 'sho 'í wai² tán-meng-tsz²; pins 'chí.to kwo' yat 'ngán cham, pins 'sho 'í wai² chung'-meng-tsz². Explanations.—Tree means one single tree ; tree is therefore a Noun in the Singular Number : trees means two, three or more trees ; trees therefore is a Noun in the Plural Number. Pin means one pin ; pin, therefore, is in the Singular Number : pins means more than one pin ; pins, therefore, is in the Plural Number.

Numbers 'yau léung yéung², yat kiú' tsò² Singular, yat kiú' tsò² Plural. There are two Numbers, Singular and Plural.

Singular (Tán shò) tuk, 'kong k'ap, yat ko' yan, yat chek, shau, wák, yat kin' yé, 'hò 'ts'z, man, horse, pen, yat ko' yan, yat chek, 'má, yat chí pat. Yéuk, 'kong k'ap, .to kwo' yat ko' yan; wák, .to kwo' yat chek, shau, wák, .to kwo' yat kin' yé, tsak, yung² Chung'-meng-tsz', 'hò 'ts'z horses, pens, 'má, pat 'tang.

The Singular is used to speak of one man, one beast, or one thing, as : man, horse, pen. If we speak about more persons, or about more beasts, or about more than one thing, then we use a Noun in the Plural Number, as : horses, pens.

Yéuk, ká yat ko' s' ü tán-meng-tsz', tsak, tsok, Chung'-meng-tsz', 'hò 'ts'z book, yat pò' shü ; books, .to kwo' yat pò' shü. The Plural is generally formed by adding s to the Singular, as : book, books.

譬如。Tree, 一條樹 ; trees 好多樹 ; pin 一眼針, pins, 好多針。

解。Tree 獨指一條樹, tree 所以謂單名字 ; trees 或指兩條, 或三條, 或好多條樹, trees 所以謂衆名字。Pin 獨指一眼針, pin 所以謂單名字 ; pins 指多過一眼針, pins 所以謂衆名字。

Numbers 有兩樣. 一叫做 Singular, 一叫做 Plural. Singular, 單數, 獨講及一個人, 一隻獸, 或一件野, 好似 man, 一個人, horse, 一匹馬, pen, 一枝筆. 若講及多過一個人, 或多過一隻獸, 或多過一件野, 則用衆名字, 好似 horses, pens 馬筆等.

若加一個 's' 於單名字則作衆名字, 好似 book 一部書, books, 多過一部書.

Ling² ngoi² 'yau tsz² 'm ts'ung There are several exceptions to the preceding rules.

shéung² ké² fát.

P'f' ü.—X, ch, o 'ts'ü es. Observation.—Nouns ending in x, ch and o take es.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
Tán-meng-tsz ² .	Chung ² -meng-tsz ²		
Box, yat, ko' séung,	{ boxes, to kwo'	Box,	boxes.
	{ yat, ko' séung.		
Fox, yat, chek ₂ ú lí	{ foxes, to kwo'	Fox,	foxes.
	{ yat, chek ₂ .		

'M ts'ung shéung² fát ké², shí² :— Exceptions of the preceding rule:—

Ox, yat, chek ₂ 'ngau,	{ oxen, to kwo' yat chek ₂ .	Ox,	oxen.
Church, yat, kán 'lai pái' t'ong,	{ churches, to kwo' yat kán.	Church,	churches.
Coach, 'má ch'é,	{ coaches, to kwo' yat ká'.	Coach,	coaches.
Potato, yat, ko' shü 'tsai,	{ potatoes, to kwo' yat ko'.	Potato,	potatoes.
Hero, yat, ko' ying chung,	{ heroes, to kwo' yat ko'.	Hero,	heroes.

Ká s wák, es ü há² Tán-meng-tsz² Write out the Plurals of the following Nouns:—

T'eng 'tsai, boat; t'oi, table; chù Boat, table, boot, board, box, horse, boot; 'pán, board; séung, box; coach, potato. 'má, horse; 'má ch'é, coach; shü 'tsai, potato.

另外有字唔從上嘅法.

譬如. X, ch, o 取 es.

單名字.

一個箱 box.
一隻狐狸 fox

眾名字.

boxes
foxes
多過一個箱
多過一隻

唔從上法嘅是：—

一隻牛	Ox	oxen	多過一隻
一間禮拜堂	Church	churches	多過一間
馬車	Coach	coaches	多過一架
一個薯仔	Potato	potatoes	多過一個
一個英雄	Hero	heroes	多過一個

加 s 或 es 於下單名字而作眾名字.

艇仔, boat. 檯 table. 靴 boot. 板, board. 箱, box. 馬 horse. 馬車 coach. 薯仔 potato.

(2) Yéuk, ko' Noun ké' 'mí tsz' Nouns ending in y preceded by a
hai' y, yau' ko' y tsz', ts'ung yat. Consonant, change the y into ies
ko' Consonant, tsak, ko' Chung'-
meng-tsz' 'ts'ü ies. in the Plural, as: lady, ladies;
baby, babies.

P'í' ,ü.—Fú 'yan, lady, ladies; á'
'sú baby, babies.

'T'ong yéuk, ko' y tsz' ,ts'ung yat. If the y is preceded by a vowel, the
ko' Vowel, tsak, pat, 'ts'ung y is not changed in the Plural, as:
shéung' ké' fát; ; ko' Chung'-
meng-tsz' tuk, 'ts'ü s. boy, boys; toy, toys.

P'í' ,ü.—Sai'-man-'tsai, boy, boys;
'kung 'tsai, toy, toys.

若个 Noun 嘅尾字係 y, 又个 y 字從一个 Consonant, 則

•个眾名字取 ies.

譬如. 夫人 lady, ladies; 亞蘇 baby, babies.

倘若个 y 字從一个 Vowel, 則不從上嘅法, 个眾名字
獨取 s.

譬如. 細蚊仔 boy, boys; 公仔 toy, toys.

(3) Yéuk, ko' Noun ké' 'mí tsz' hai' Nouns ending in f preceded by an l, f, yau' ko' f, ts'ung yat, ko' l tsz', or ending in e preceded by an f, wák, 'yau e tsz' ts'ung ko' f tsz', take ves in the Plural, as: calf, tsak, ko' Chung'-, meng-tsz' 'ts'ü calves; life, lives; wife, wives. ves.

P'í, ü.—, Ngau 'tsai, calf; calves, to kwo yat chek, shang meng', life; lives, to kwo' yat, shang meng'. 'Lò, p'ò, wife; wives, to kwo' yat, ko' 'lò, p'ò.

'M ts'ung shéung' fát, ké', shí' :— Exceptions of the above rule :— Fife, siú; strife, cháng tau'; safe, Fife, strife, safe, gulf. tít, séung; gulf, noi' 'hoi.

若个 Noun 嘅尾字係 f, 又个 f 從一个 l 字, 或有 e 字從个 f 字, 則个眾名字取 ves.

譬如. 牛仔 calf, calves, 多過一隻; 生命 life, lives; 老婆 wife, wives.

唔從上法嘅是: 簫 fife; 爭鬪 strife; 鐵箱 safe; 內海 gulf.

Yéuk, Noun shau 'mí ko' tsz' hai' Nouns ending in f preceded by two f, yau' ko' f tsz' ts'ung 'léung ko' Vowels, or by r, or by f, take s in the Plural, as: Brief, chief, grief, wák, ts'ung r tsz', wák, handkerchief, hoof, proof, roof, ts'ung f tsz', tsak, ko' Chung'-, meng-tsz' tuk, 'ts'ü s, 'hò 'ts'z: scarf, wharf, dwarf. Brief, 'tün; chief, 'chü, 't'au yan; grief, 'yau mún; handkerchief, 'shau kan; hoof, 't'ai; proof, 'p'ang kü'; roof, uk, p'úi'; scarf, 'p'í kan; wharf, 'má 't'au; dwarf, 'ai 'tsai.

Tuk, staff, 'kwái chéung' 'ts'ü staves. Exception.—Staff, which has the Plural staves.

若个 Noun 收尾个字係 f, 又个 f 字從兩個 Vowels, 或從 r 字, 或從 f 字, 則个眾名字獨取 s, 好似: Brief, 短; chief, 主, 頭人; grief, 憂悶; handkerchief, 手巾; hoof 蹄; proof, 憑據; roof, 屋背; scarf, 被巾; wharf, 馬頭; dwarf, 矮仔.

獨 staff, 拐杖, 取 ves.

'Sé ch'ut há' tsz' ké' Chung'-, meng- Write out the Plurals of the following Nouns:

Bay, wan; lay, ko; way, lò'; Bay, lay, way, hoof, proof, half,
hoof, t'ai; proof, p'ang kü'; party, cliff, wife, fly, stuff.
half, pún'; party, yat 'fo yan;
cliff, ngám; wife, ts'ai; fly, ú
ying; stuff, yéuk, ts'oi, ts'oi
liú'.

灣, 歌, 路, 蹄, 憑據, 半, 一夥人, 巖, 妻, 烏蠅, 藥
材, 材料.

(4) Ling' ngoi' 'yau tsz' 'm, ts'ung There are many exceptions to the preceding rules as:—

Singular, Tán Plural, Chung' Singular. Plural.
shò'. shò'.

Á' ko wák, Á tai, { brothers, ts'an- Brother, brothers, brethren.
brother, { hing-tai'.

P'ang 'yau wák, ú' hing tai' kiú' Friends and members of a society
tsò' brethren. called brethren.

'Tsz, child, children, 'tsai 'nü. Child, children.

Chü 'ná, sow { swine, to kwo' Sow, swine.
yat, chek.

Yan, man, { men, to kwo' yat, Man, men.
ko' yan.

'Nü yan, woman, { women, to kwo' Woman, women.
yat, ko' 'nü yan.

Kéuk, foot, { feet, to kwo' yat, Foot, feet.
chek, kéuk.

Ngá, tooth, { teeth, to kwo' yat, Tooth, teeth.
chek, ngá.

Ngó, goose, { geese, to kwo' yat, Goose, geese.
chek, ngo.

Shü, mouse, { mice, to kwo' yat, Mouse, mice.
chek.

Shat, 'ná, louse, { lice, to kwo' yat, Louse, lice.
chek.

- Yin ní penny, pence, pennies .to Penny, pence, pennies.
 kwo' yat ko'.
 Kong k'ap, ká', tsak, wá' pence; Speaking of value, we say pence;
 'kong k'ap, shò' í sün' 'múi yat, speaking of penny-pieces separa-
 ko' penny, tsak, 'kong pennies. tely, we say pennies. A sixpence
 One sixpence hai' yat, fái' ngan is a piece of silver of the value of
 'sho 'tai luk, ko' penny, 'sho 'í six pennies; that man has six
 'kiú' tsò' sixpence; 'ko kò' yan pennies means, he has six copper
 'yau luk, ko' pín ní, (that man coins each of which being a penny.
 has six pennies) tsik, hai' 'k'ü
 'yau luk, ko' ts'in, 'múi yat, ko'
 'tai yat, ko' pín ní.
- Die, dice. Die, dice, for gaming.
 Hú' ts'in, mò die, dies. Die, dies, for coining.
 Wán 'yau 'kí ko' tsz', 'k'ü 'm fan Some words have the Plural the
 pít, Singular, ü Plural. same as the Singular, as: Sheep,
 deer, cod, salmon.

P'ü:—Yat chek, yéung, sheep,
 .to kwo' yat, chek, sheep; yat
 chek, luk, deer, .to kwo' yat, chek,
 deer; 'kau t'ò' ü cod, .to kwo
 yat, 'mí, cod.

另外有字唔從上嘅法, 譬如:

Singular, 'Tán shò'.

Plural, Chung shò'.

阿哥或阿弟 brother,

親兄弟 brothers.

(朋友或會兄弟叫做 brethren.)

子 child,

子女 children.

猪𪘲 sow,

多過一隻 swine.

人 man,

多過一個人 men.

女人 woman,

多過一個女人 women.

脚 foot.

多過一隻脚 feet.

牙 tooth,

多過一隻牙 teeth.

鵞 goose,

多過一隻鵞 geese.

鼠 mouse, 多過一隻鼠 mice.
 虱 齙 louse, 多過一隻齙 lice.
 邊呢 penny, 多過一個 pence, pennies.
 講及價, 則話 pence; 講及數而算每一個邊呢, 則講 pennies. One sixpence 係一塊銀所抵六個邊呢, 所以叫做佢 sixpence. 個個人有六個邊呢 (that man has six pennies) 即係佢有六個錢, 每一個抵六個邊呢.

色 [擲色] die, 多過一個 dice.
 鑄錢模 die, 多過一個 dies.

還有幾個字唔分別 Singular & Plural. 譬如. 一隻羊, sheep, 多過一隻, sheep; 一隻鹿 deer; 多過一隻, deer.

狗吐魚 cod, 多過一尾 cod.

'Sé há' kú' noi' ké' Chung'-meng- Write out the Plural of the following
 tsz'. Nouns.

Man, yan; foot, kéuk; child, 'tsz; ox, ngau; brother, á' .ko wák, á' tai'; goose, ngo; mouse, 'shü; tooth, ngá; louse, shat, 'ná; penny, pín ní; sow, 'chü 'ná; woman, 'nü yan; die, shik, [chák, shik]. Chü' ngan mò.

'Chí há' kü' noi' ké' Nouns, yau' Name the Nouns, and tell what
 'chí 'k'ü ké' shò'. Number they are.

Ko' kán hai' 'ngo tí' ké' uk. That is our house.
 .Pín kán uk ní. Which of the houses.
 'Ngo tí' á' .sú 'tsai ké' 'ngan hai' lám. Our baby has blue eyes.
 Ko' séung hai' tsoi' pín ch'ü' ní. Where are the boxes.
 Ko' pò lí púi 'hai t'oi shéung'. The glasses are on the table.
 John hò' shik, 'kwo. John is fond of fruit.
 'Ngo chung f' po lo 'kwo. I like pine-apples better.
 Ko' chek, ngau 'hai shán shéung' The oxen are grazing on the moun-
 shik, 'ts'ò. tain.
 'Ngo ké' ngá 'yau t'ung'. My teeth ache.

寫下句內嘅眾名字. 人, man; 脚, foot; 子, child; 鵝, goose; 鼠, mouse; 牙, tooth; 猪齙, sow; 女人, woman; 色 die.

指下句內嘅 Nouns, 又指出佢嘅數. 箇間係我哋嘅屋. 邊間屋呢. 我的亞蘇仔嘅眼係藍. 箇箇係在邊處呢. 個玻璃杯喺檯上. John 好食菓, 我中意波羅草. 箇隻牛驃山上食菓. 我嘅牙有痛

GENDER.

Yam, yéung lui' tsz'.

P'í, ü.—Man, nám yan; woman, Examples.—Man, woman; boy, 'nü yan; boy, nám 'tsz; girl, girl; horse, mare. 'nü 'tsz; horse, 'mau 'má; mare, 'pan 'má.

'Kái.—Man kiú' tsò' he; he ko' tsz' Explanation.—Man means he, and tsik hai' nám shuk, wák, kiú' is of the Masculine Gender; wo- tsò' yéung lui' tsz'; woman kiú' man means she, and is of the Fe- tsò' she; she ko' tsz' tsik, hai' 'nü minine Gender. Boy means he, shuk, wák, kiú' tsò' yam lui' tsz'. and is Masculine; girl means she, Boy kiú' tsò' he; he ko' tsz' tsik, hai' and is Feminine. Horse means nám shuk. Girl kiú' tsò' she; he, and is Masculine; mare means she ko' tsz' tsik, hai' 'nü shuk. she, and is Feminine. Horse kiú' tsò' he; he ko' tsz' tsik, hai' nám shuk; mare kiú' tsò' she, she ko' tsz' kiú' tsò' 'nü shuk.

Tsz' 'sho 'í 'yau yam yéung (nám There are two Genders, the Mascu- 'nü) chí pít: Ying kwok, wá' line and the Feminine. kiú' tsò' Masculine k'ap, Femi- nine.

Nám shuk, chí ch'ut, nám lui' tsoi', The Masculine denotes the he; the 'Ying wá' kiú' tsò' he; 'nü shuk, Feminine denotes the she; a man, 'chí ch'ut 'nü lui', Ying wá' kiú' Masculine; woman, Feminine. tsò' she: a man, yat ko' nám yan, Masculine; woman, 'nü yan, Feminine.

譬如. Man, 男人; woman, 女人; boy, 男子; girl, 女子; horse, 牡馬; mare, 牝馬.

解. Man 叫做 he; he 個字即係男屬, 或叫做陽類字.

Boy 叫做 he; he 個字即係男屬; girl 叫做 she; she 個字即女屬. Horse 叫做 he; he 個字即係男屬; mare 叫做 she, she 個字叫做女屬.

字所以有陰陽 (男女) 之別, 英話叫做 Masculine 及 Feminine. 男屬指出男類, 英話叫做 he; 女屬指出女類, 英話叫做 she: a man, 一個男人, Masculine; woman, 女人, Feminine.

'Chí ch'ut, há' kú' noi' ké' ,Yam : Tell the Gender of the following Nouns:

,Yéung lui' tsz', 指出下旬內 King. Queen. My sister. Your
嘅陰陽類字. brother. His mother. Their
father.

,Wong, 王, king. ,Wong hau' 王
后, queen.

'Ngo ké' á' ,mú' 我嘅亞妹, my sister.

'Ní ké' á' ,ko 你嘅亞哥 your
brother.

'K'ü ké' á' ,má 佢嘅亞媽, his
mother.

'K'ü tí' ké' á' ,pá 佢哋嘅亞爸
their father.

Thomas ch'ut, hū' t'ám' 'k'ü ké' Thomas went to see his aunt.
,kú 'mò. Thomas 出去探佢
嘅姑母.

'Ko ko' 'nū' 'tsai ké' pák' fū' t'ám' That little girl's uncle called on
Mary. 個個女仔嘅伯父
探 Mary.

'Hò 'lò ,kung shí' pít' shín' toi' 'k'ü A good husband is kind to his wife.
ké' 'lò ,p'ò, 好老公是必善
待佢嘅老婆

Yat' ko' 'tsz' ,ying' ,tong' oi' 'k'ü ké' A son should love his mother.
'lò 'mò 一個子應當愛佢
嘅老母

P'í' ü.—Desk, 'sé tsz' t'oi; candle, *Examples.* — Desk, candle, glass, *láp*, *chuk*; glass, 'pó-lí-pui; watch, 'shí-shan-p'íu.

'Kái.—Desk ko' tsz' 'm hai' he, yik, 'm hai' she; 'm hai' 'yéung lui' tsz' 'yau' 'm hai' 'yam-lui'-tsz': desk 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' Neuter, Pák-lui'-tsz'. Neuter ko' tsz' 'chí 'f hai' pat, 'ts'z pat, 'pí. Candle ko' tsz' 'm hai' he, yik, 'm hai' she; 'm hai' 'yéung-lui' tsz', 'yau' 'm hai' 'yam-lui'-tsz': candle 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' Neuter.

Explanation.—Desk is neither he nor she; so it is neither Masculine nor Feminine; desk is therefore said to be Neuter, for Neuter means *neither*. Candle, too, is neither he nor she; so it is neither Masculine nor Feminine; candle, therefore, is Neuter.

譬如. Desk, 寫字檯; candle, 蠟燭; glass, 玻璃杯; watch, 時辰表.

解. Desk 個字唔係 he 亦唔係 she; 唔係陽類字, 又唔係陰類字: desk 所以叫做 Neuter: 白類字. Neuter 個字之意係不此不彼. Candle 個字唔係 he, 亦唔係 she; 唔係陽類字又唔係陰類字; candle 所以做叫 Neuter.

P'í' ü.—Bird, 'niú; child, 'tsz; *Examples.* — Bird, child, animal, animal(quadraped), 'shau'; friend, friend. 'p'ang 'yau.

'Kái.—'Niú ko' 'meng-tsz' 'páu kung 'ná (hung 'ts'z) 'chí pít. 'Niú ko' 'meng-tsz' wák, 'chí kung, wák, 'chí 'ná pat, teng': 'niú 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' kung'-yung'-meng tsz'. 'Tsz ko' 'meng-tsz' wák, 'chí 'nám 'tsz, wák, 'chí 'nü 'tsz; wák, hai' 'yéung-lui' wák, hai' 'yam-lui': 'tsz ko' 'meng-tsz' 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' kung'-yung'-meng-tsz'.

Explanation. — The Noun bird stands for either a cock-bird or a hen-bird; so it is either Masculine or Feminine: bird is therefore said to be Common as to Gender. Child, too, means either a boy or a girl, and is so either Masculine or Feminine: child, therefore, is Common as to Gender.

'M hai' 'shang üt, ké' mat, pat, 'yau 'yam 'yéung 'chí pít; 'm hai' 'shang üt, ké' mat, 'meng 'sho 'í kiú' tsò' pák',-meng-tsz', 'ü table, 't'oi; pen, 'chí pat.

Names of things without life are of no Gender, and are therefore called Neuter Nouns, as: table, pen.

'Yau hai' 'meng-tsz' wák, shuk, Some Nouns are common to both
 ,yam lui', wák, shuk, yéung lui'; Genders, being either Masculine
 wák, hai' 'nám shuk, ké', wák, or Feminine, as: parent, friend,
 hai' 'nü shuk, ké'; ,ü parent, bird.
 'léung, ts'an; friend, p'ang 'yau;
 bird, tséuk.

譬如. Bird, 鳥; child, 子; animal, 獸; friend, 朋友.

解. 鳥个名字包公雌 (雄雌) 之別. 鳥个名字或指公, 或指雌不定: 鳥所以叫做共用名字. 子个名字或指男子, 或指女子. 或係陽類或係陰類: 子个名字所以叫做共用名字.

唔係生活嘅物不有陰陽之別. 唔係生活嘅物名所以叫做白名字, 如 table, 檯; pen, 枝筆.

有係名字或屬陰類, 或屬陽類, 或係男屬嘅或係女屬嘅, 如 parent 兩親, friend, 朋友; bird 雀.

'Chí ch'ut há' kü' noi' ké' pák, Say whether the Nouns in the fol-
 ,meng-tsz' k'ap, kung'-yung'- lowing sentences are Neuter or
 ,meng tsz'. 指出下句內嘅 Common as to Gender.
 白名字及共用名字.

'Ngo ké' p'ang 'yau 'yau tái' kán uk, 我嘅朋友有大間屋
 My friend has a large house.

Fú' 'mò oi' 'k'ü ké' 'tsz 'nü 父母愛佢嘅子女
 Parents love their children.

'Ko ko' fú, ün hai' 'ngo chat, ké' 个个花園係我姪嘅
 That garden belongs to my cousin.

'Ní chek, 'niú hai' pí' 'mong chuk, ké' 呢隻鳥係被網捉嘅
 This bird was caught in a net.

'Ngo tik, hí' kwan hí' ,í 'tsau hü' 我敵棄軍器而走
 My enemy threw away his arms and ran off.

·K'am shau' chí 'k'ü 'yau shang meng'; 'ts'ò muk, pat, ín

禽獸知佢有生命草木不然

Birds and beasts know that they live, herbs and trees do not.

'Ngo tí' k'é' ts'an ts'ik, kü chü' tsoi' héung há'

我哋嘅親戚居住在鄉下

Our relations live in the country.

Ch'uk, lui' shik, 'ts'ò 畜類食草 Cattle eat grass.

Jhí ch'ut, há' kü' noi' k'é' meng- Tell whether the Nouns are Mascu-
tsz'; yik, 'chí ming 'k'ü wák, line or Feminine, Neuter or Com-
hai' yéung lui', wák, hai' yam mon as to Gender.
lui', wák, hai' pák, meng-tsz',
wák, hai' kung'-yung'-meng-tsz'.

指出下旬內嘅名字，亦指明佢或係陽類，或係陰類；或係白名字，或係共用名字。

'ko' sai'-man-'tsai oi' 'k'ü k'é' 'lò 'mò 呢個細蚊仔愛佢嘅老母

The boy loves his mother.

'Ko ko' 'tsz pí' 'nái 'má 'p'ò chü' 個個子被奶媽抱住

The child was carried by the nurse.

'Ngo chat, hai' 'ngo k'é' p'ang 'yau 我姪係我嘅朋友

My cousin is my friend.

'Ngo á' 'ko 'mò 'ch'au tik, 我阿哥無仇敵

My brother has no enemy.

Ko' chek, tséuk, kín' yat, t'íú, shé tsoi' 'ts'ò 'chung

個隻雀見一條蛇在草中

The bird saw a snake in the grass.

'Ko ko' 'lò 'mò oi' 'k'ü k'é' 'tsz 'nü 個個老母愛佢子女

That mother loves her boys and girls.

Henry 'Wong k'é' 'tsz 'nü 'ch'am nik, ü 'hoi 'chung

Henry 王嘅子女沉於海中

The son and daughter of King Henry were drowned in the sea.

Kan² Portsmouth 'yau chek₂ shün jín yat, ts'in yan ,ch'am mut₂.

近 Portsmouth 有隻船連一千人沉沒

A ship sank near Portsmouth with a thousand men in it.

CASE.

P'í'ü.—Ní ko' sai'-man-'tsai 'tá Examples.—The boy struck the gi
kwo' ko' 'nü 'tsai. 'Yau füng The wind moved the trees. A
,ch'ui yuk, ko' ,t'íu shü². Ann drank the milk.
'yam kwo' ,ngau 'ü.

'Kái.—Mat, shui 'tá kwo' ko' 'nü Explanation.—Who struck the gi
'tsai ,ní. [Táp, üt₂], ko' sai'-man- The boy. Boy is the Nominati
'tsai, lok. Boy (sai'-man-'tsai) Case, for it goes before the ver
hai² tsoi² Nominative Case, yan and answers a question beginnin
ko' üt₂ tsz' ,ts'ung ,chí. Yéuk₂ with *who*. What moved the trees
man², mat, shui 'tá kwo' ko' 'nü The wind. Wind is the Nom
'tsai, tsak, man² ko' kü' ké' ,t'au native Case, for it goes before th
tsz' shí² pít hai² *who*. Mat, 'yé verb, and answers a question b
,ch'ui yuk, ko' ,t'íu shü² ,ní. Ko' ginning with *what*. Who drar
chan² füng. Wind (fung) hai² the milk? Ann. Ann is in th
tsoi² Nominative Case, yan ko' Nominative Case, for it goes be
üt₂ tsz' ,ts'ung ,chí. Yéuk₂ man² fore the verb, and answers a que
tsak, ko' kü' ké' ,t'au tsz' shí² pít, tion beginning with *who*.
hai² *what*. Mat, shui 'yam kwo'
ko' ,ngau 'ü ,ní. [Táp, üt₂] Ann.
Ann hai² tsoi² Nominative Case,
yan ko' üt₂ tsz' ,ts'ung ,chí.
Yéuk₂ man², tsak, ko' kü' ké' ,t'au
tsz' shí² pít, hai² *who*.

'Sho 'í Nominative Case ,chí shat₂ The proper designation for the Nc
,ch'ing kiú' tsò' ,Hang-jun. minative Case is ,Hang-jun.

譬如。呢個細蚊仔打過個女仔。 有風吹郁個條樹

Ann 飲過牛乳。

解。乜誰打過個女仔呢。 [答曰] 個細蚊仔咯。 Bo
(細蚊仔) 係在 Nominative Case, 因個活字從之。 若問
乜誰打過個女仔, 則問個句嘅頭字是必係 *who*。 乜
野吹郁個條樹呢。 箇陣風。 Wind (風) 係在 Nominati
Case, 因個活字從之。 若問則個句嘅頭字是必係 *what*。

乜誰飲過個牛乳呢. [答曰] Ann. Ann 係在 Nominative Case, 因個活字從之. 若問則個句嘅頭字是必係 *who*. 所以 Nominative Case 之實稱叫做行倫.

'Ko' ko' sai'-man-'tsai' tá mat, shui ní (*whom?*). [Táp, üt] ko' 'nü' 'tsai. 'Nü' 'tsai (*girl*) hai' tsoi' Objective Case, yan 'nü' ko' tsz' 'ts'ung ko' üt, tsz'. Yéuk, man' tsak, ko' kü' ké' 't'au tsz' shí' pít, hai' *whom*. Whom did the boy strike? The girl. Girl is the Objective Case, for it comes after the Verb, and answers a question beginning with *whom*.

Ko' chan' fung, 'ch'ui yuk, mat, 'yé ní (*what?*) [Táp, üt] ko' 't'íu shü'. Ko' 't'íu shü' (*tree*) hai' tsoi' Objective Case, yan tree ko' tsz' 'ts'ung ko' üt, tsz'. Yéuk, man' tsak, ko' kü' ké' 't'au tsz' shí' pít, hai' *what?* What did the wind move? The tree. Tree is in the Objective Case, for it comes after the verb, and answers a question beginning with *what*.

Ann 'yam mat, 'yé ní (*what?*) [Táp, üt] ko' 'ngau 'ü. 'Ngau 'ü (*milk*) yik, hai' tsoi' Objective Case. What did Ann drink? The milk. Milk is Objective for the same reason.

'Sho 'í Objective Case, 'chí shat, 'ch'ing kiú' tsò' Shau' lun. The proper designation for the Objective Case therefore is Shau' lun.

個個細蚊仔打乜誰呢 (*whom?*) 答曰個女仔. 女仔 (*girl*) 係在 Objective Case, 因女个字從个活字. 若問則个句嘅頭字是必係 *whom*.

個陣風吹郁乜野呢 (*what?*) [答曰] 个條樹. 箇條樹 (*tree*) 係在 Objective Case, 因 tree 个字從个活字. 若問則个句嘅頭字是必係 *what?*

Ann 飲乜野呢 (*what?*) [答曰] 個的牛乳. 牛乳 (*milk*) 亦係在 Objective Case.

所以 Objective Case 之實稱叫做受倫.

- P'p' ũ.—Shat 'liú yéuk-hon' ké' 'ting mò' lok. 'Shéung kwo' ko' sai'-man-'tsai ké' 'shau 'chí lá. Examples.—John's hat was lost. The child's finger was hurt.
- 'Kái.—Shat 'liú mat, shui ké' 'ting mò' ní. [Táp, üt] Yéuk-hon' ké'. Yéuk, hon' hai' tsoi' Possessive Case. Yéuk, man' tsak, ko' kú' ké' 't'au tsz' shí' pít, hai': mat, shui ké' (whose?) Shau' shéung hai' pín ko' yan ké' 'shau 'chí ní. [Táp, üt] ko' sai'-man-'tsai ké' lok. Sai'-man-'tsai ké' hai' tsoi' Possessive Case, yéuk, man' tsak, ko' kú' ké' 't'au tsz' shí' pít, hai': mat, shui ké' (whose?) Explanation.—Whose hat was lost? John's. John's is in the Possessive Case, for it answers a question beginning with *whose*. Whose finger was hurt? The child's. Child's is in the Possessive Case, for it answers a question beginning with *whose*.
- 'Sho 'í Possessive Case 'chí shat, 'ch'ing kiú' tsò' Shuk, 'lun. The proper designation of the Possessive Case, therefore, is Shuk, 'lun.

譬如。失了約翰嘅頂帽咯。傷過個細蚊仔嘅手指喇。解。失了乜誰嘅頂帽呢。[答曰] 約翰嘅。約翰係在 Possessive Case。若問則個句嘅頭字是必係：乜誰嘅 (whose?) 受傷係邊個人嘅手指呢。[答曰] 個細蚊仔嘅咯。細蚊仔嘅係在 Possessive Case。若問則個句嘅頭字是必係：乜誰嘅 (whose?) 所以 Possessive Case 之實稱叫做屬倫。

- 'Ying wá' 'sho 'í 'yau 'sám 'lun; 'yat kiú' tsò' 'Hang 'lun; 'yat kiú' tsò' 'Shau' 'lun; 'yat kiú' tsò' 'Shuk, 'lun. The English language has three Cases: the Nominative, the Objective and the Possessive.
- 'Sé 'ts'in üt-'tsz' ko' 'meng-'tsz', wák, t'ai'-meng-'tsz', hai' tsoi' Nominative Case, 'hò 'ts'z: ko' 'nü-'tsai 'sé ní ko' tsz'. The Noun or Pronoun standing before the Verb is in the Nominative Case, as: the *Girl* wrote these characters.
- 'Ts'ung üt-'tsz' ko' 'meng-'tsz' wák, t'ai'-meng-'tsz' hai' tsoi' Objective Case, 'hò 'ts'z: ko' 'nü 'tsai 'sé ní tí' tsz'. The Objective generally comes *after* the Verb, as: the *Girl* wrote these characters.
- Possessive ko' tsz' 'chí shuk, 'yan mat, ké', 'hò tsz': ko' sai'-man-'tsai ké' 'chí pat. The Possessive shows possession, as: the boy's pen.

Kái.—**Ko'** 'ü 'tsai 'sé ní t' tsz' ko' **Explanation.**—In the sentence: the girl wrote these characters, wrote is the Verb. Girl, therefore, which is the Noun coming *before wrote*, is in the Nominative Case; and the Noun *characters*, coming *after wrote*, is in the Objective Case. In the sentence: the boy's pen, the word *boy's* shews to whom the pen belongs: *boy's* is therefore in the Possessive Case.

英語所以有三倫；一叫做行倫，一叫做受倫；一叫做屬倫。

寫前活字個名字或替名字係在 Nominative Case, 好似：個女仔寫呢的字。

從活字個名字或替名字係在 Objective Case, 好似：個女仔寫呢的字。

Possessive 個字指屬人物嘅，好似：個細蚊仔嘅枝筆。

解。女仔寫呢個字個句嘅活字係寫咯 Girl (女仔) 係在 Nominative Case, 因個活字從之。字個名字係在 Objective Case, 因佢從個活字。細蚊仔嘅 (boy's) 筆。

Boy's 個名字指個枝筆屬邊個人嘅； boy's 所以係在 Possessive Case.

Ká s 'ü 'meng tsz', **yan** 'yung' yat ko' 'tín 'tò ké' 'chü tsz' pò' 'd fan 'hoi 'meng tsz' 'ü s tsz', tsak, 'yan ko' Singular Possessive Case, 'hò 'ts'z : Nominative, man ; Possessive, man's, 'yan ké'.

The Singular Possessive is made by adding s with an apostrophe ('s); as: Nominative, man ; Possessive, man's.

'Sé ko' Plural Possessive, yik, 'ká yat ko' 'tín 'tò ké' 'chü tsz' pò' 'k'ap, yat ko' s tsz' 'ü 'meng-tsz', 'hò tsz' : Nominative, men ; Possessive, men's, 'yan 'tang ké'.

The Plural Possessive is made like the Singular, by adding s with an apostrophe ('s); as: Nominative, men ; Possessive, men's.

Yéuk, ko' Plural ké' 'mí tsz' hai' s, But when the Plural ends in s, the
tsak, 'm 'shai t'ím tai' í' ko' s Possessive s is omitted, and only
tsz', ká t'ím yat, ko' t'ín 'tò ké' the apostrophe (') remains; as:
'chü tsz' pò' 'ü s tsz' tsau' hai' horses' teeth.
kau' lok, 'ü: 'má ké' 'ch'í, horses'
teeth.

'Kái.—Horses' teeth ko' 'léung ko' Explanation.—Horses' teeth means
tsz' ké' í' 'sz tsik, hai' 'hò to 'má the teeth of many horses; horse's
ké' 'ch'í; horse's teeth tsik, hai' teeth means the teeth of only one
yat, p'at, 'má ké' 'ch'í. horse.

加 s 於名字, 又用一個顛倒嘅 (') 主字部而分開名
字於 s 字, 則有個 Singular Possessive Case, 好似: Nominative, man; Possessive, man's, 人嘅.

寫個 Plural Possessive 亦加一個顛倒嘅 (') 主字部及一
個 s 字於名字, 好似 Nominative, men; Possessive, men's, 人
等嘅. 若個 Plural 嘅尾字係 s 則唔使添第二個 s 字;
加添一個顛倒嘅 (') 主字部於 s 字, 就係够咯, 如馬
嘅齒 horses' teeth.

解. Horses' teeth 個兩個字嘅意思即係好多馬嘅齒;
horse's teeth 即係一匹馬嘅齒.

'Chí ch'ut, há' kü' noi' ké' 'meng Tell the Case of the following
tsz' ké' Case: Nouns:

'Ko ko' Fát-lang sai, yan kín' kwo' That Frenchman saw a dog.
yat, chek, kau 個個法冷西
人西見過一隻狗.

Charles, shéung kwo' ko' p'at, 'má, Charles hurt the horse.
Charles 傷過個匹馬.

'Ní p'at, 'má t'ai hai' 'hò ngáng' This horse's hoof is very hard.
ké' 呢匹馬蹄係好硬嘅.

Ko' chek, 'kau fai' 個隻狗吠. That dog barks.

'Yau chek, ,ch'ái ,long shik, kwo' A wolf ate a lamb.

yat, chek, ,yéung 'tsai 有隻豺
狼食過一隻羊仔.

'Yau ko' ,yan tán' 'sz' ko' chek, A man shot the wolf.

,ch'ái ,long 有個人彈死個
隻豺狼.

'Ko ko' ,ping ,yan ké' ,ts'éung 'yau The soldier's gun is loaded.

'fo yéuk, 個個兵人嘅鎗有
火藥.

'Ko ko' ,fú ,yan ,fún 'hí Yéuk-hon John's politeness pleased the lady.

ké' 'lai sú' 個個夫人歡喜
約翰嘅禮素.

'Ngo fú' ,ts'an ké' ,t'in 'chán kuk. My father's fields produce corn.

我父親嘅田產穀.

'Ngo chat, ,fún 'hí ko' tséung' ké' The elephant's sagacity pleased my

chí' wai' 我姪歡喜個象嘅
cousins.

智慧.

'Yau 'chí hai' tsoi' 'ngo á' múi' ké' There, is some paper in my sister's

'sé tsz' ,t'oi 有紙係在我阿
writing desk.

妹嘅寫字檯.

CHINESE RIDDLES.

1

The character "large" pierces the vault of heaven. Ten women cultivate half an acre of land. Upon the head of my King is displayed the character "eight." A field and ground to the extent of one thousand li are intimately connected.

大字一筆頂穿天十女
同耕半畝田我王頭上
排八字千里田土又相
連

2

21 men carry a jar of oil, yet they do it in such a manner that their feet represent the character "eight."

二十一人抬一埕油抬
得八字畷脚

3

Living in a mountain turned half over he keeps a rice shop. The trade is successfully carried on. The longer he keeps the shop the more his business extends.

住在橫山開間米舖十
分生意越做越大

4

One dot and one dash; he carries his musket in a slanting manner. Cross is opposed to cross, and sun and moon illuminate each other.

一點一畫長斜斜擔枝
鎗十字對十字日月對
陰陽

5

One dot and one dash, a two and a mouth and only one square; a field which requires no water, a sun and moon which give no light.

一點一畫長二字口四
方有田又無水日月不
用光

6

A drake and a duck fly together. The one is lean, the other fat. They come once a year, and thrice a month.

兩隻鴛鴦比翼飛一个
瘦來一个肥一年來一
次一月見三回

7

Two strokes are horizontal, and two perpendicular; Mr. Pat lives without and Mr. I. within.

兩畫橫兩畫企亞八走
出嚟亞二在家裡

8

Three thousand pupils live together in one family. They make a great noise every day. Though not expert in composing essays, they become T'ám'-fá in every generation.

三千子弟同一家聚族
羣居日日譁雖然唔係
文章巧代代出來做探
花

9

A red dragon-fly is lying on the side of a pond. So long as there is fluid in the pond it keeps alive; but dies as soon as the fluid is exhausted.

紅螳蝦泊塘邊有水生
無水死

10

It is neither round nor square, and contains the whole of heaven and earth. Without its white colour is divided into two parts, the earth is within like a yellow dot.

圓不圓兮方不方却將
天地盡包藏色分外面
兩重白土在中央一點
黃

11

Leaning upon a wall above it sometimes spreads out and sometimes closes up. Though not wearing a coat-of-mail, it has on many occasions successfully fought in heavy rain.

獨立昂昂倚壁旁有時
開展有時敲渾身雖未
披金甲曾向淋漓戰幾
場

12

It does not belong to the literary class, but to the husbandman. Its body is obscure, but of great use. Though unable to keep a person warm, it protects the farmer against wind and rain.

不落儒林只落農蒙茸
身體豈無功雖然涼泊
難温體也爲田家抵雨
風

13

A girl whose hair covered her forehead was travelling homewards, when somebody took her and shaved her hair clean off. Though cut in a thousand ways she did not bleed; but had scarcely entered the court when she began to bleed profusely.

葦篋大姐去歸周被人
捉倒剃光頭千刀萬斬
唔流血入到牙門血就
流

SOLUTION.

1. The characters: "Great affection
between husband and wife." 一
2. The character "Yellow." 二
3. The character "Virtue." 三
4. The character "Temple." 四
5. The character "To speak." 五
6. The character "Eight." 六
7. The character "He." 七
8. A swarm of bees. 八
9. A Chinese lamp. 九
10. An Egg. 十
11. An Umbrella. 十一
12. A rain cloak. 十二
13. A betel-nut. 十三

猜中
 夫妻義重
 黃字
 彝字
 廟字
 謂字
 八字
 其字
 蜜蜂
 蓋燈
 鷄蛋
 雨傘
 蓑衣
 檳榔

A TURKISH TALE.

We are told that the Sultan Mahmoud, by his perpetual wars abroad and his tyranny at home, had filled his dominions with ruin and desolation, and half unpeopled the Persian Empire. The Vizier to this great Sultan (whether a humourist or an enthusiast, we are not informed) pretended to have learnt of a certain dervise to understand the language of birds, so that there was not a bird that could open his mouth, but the Vizier knew what it was he said. As he was one evening with the Emperor on their return from hunting, they saw a couple of owls upon a tree, that grew near an old wall out of a heap of rubbish. I would fain know, says the Sultan, what those two owls are saying to one another; listen to their discourse, and give me an account of it. The Vizier approached the tree, pretending to be very attentive to the two owls. Upon his return to the Sultan, Sir, says he, I have heard part of their conversation, but dare not tell you what it is. The Sultan would not be satisfied with such an answer, but forced him to repeat, word for word, every thing the owls had said. You must know then, said the Vizier, that one of these owls has a son, and the other has a daughter, between whom they are now upon a treaty of marriage. The father of the son said to the father of the daughter, in my hearing, "Brother, I consent to this marriage, provided you will settle upon your daughter fifty ruined villages for her portion." To which the father of the daughter replied: "Instead of fifty I will give her five hundred, if you please; God grant a long life to Sultan Mahmoud; whilst he reigns over us, we shall never want ruined villages."

The Sultan was so touched with the fable, that he rebuilt the towns and villages, which had been destroyed, and from that time forward he consulted the good of his people.

2

100

ERRATA.

- Page 1 from above, line 4, for hok, read hok₂.
„ 4 „ below, line 4, remove 要 after 先.
„ 12 „ above, line 18, for ,shü read 'shü.

7

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