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E R R A T A.

One page	3 R	仔 <i>teye</i>	should read	<i>jeje</i>
» »	12 R	Eearly	» »	Early
» »	60 L	<i>moke</i>	» »	<i>mook</i>
» »	61 M	<i>quore</i>	» »	<i>quore</i>
» »	62 M	<i>goore</i>	» »	<i>quore</i>
» »	64 M	die	» »	Die
» »	187 R	ANALAGOUS	» »	ANALOGOUS
» »	193 M	Classifier 44	» »	扌巴
» »	219 L	我 <i>chow</i> (in Search)	» »	找
» »	243 M	Shapp	» »	Sharp
» »	256	familliar	» »	familiar
» »	261	Radical 49	» »	己
» »	266	Radical 214	» »	17 strokes
» »	268	haven	» »	have
» »	268	analogous	» »	analogous

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 Open 67 L
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 " tie C 175 R
 Need 90 M
 Needle C c 36 M—291 X
 " woman C 39 R
 Neighbor 95 3—306 XV
 Nephew C 144 R
 " 's wife C 144 M
 Net c 166 L—202 L
 Never C 76 M—c 78 M
 New c 8 M—302 XIII
 News C 165 R
 Newspaper C 165 R
 " Office C 157 R
 New Testament C 168 R
 New Year C 12 L
 Next P 1.6—P 176—276 V
 " place (in the) C 212 R
 NGUY-CHOOK-UM 121 III
 NGUY 122 III
 Niece C 144 M
 " 's husband C 144 M
 Night c 12 M—281 VIII
 " gown C 175 M
 " ly C 12 L
 " (mid) C 12 M
 " time C 12 M
 " (to) C 12 L
 Nine 3 M—(illustrations of
 the use of) 46 R
 Ninth P 135
 No 20 R—C 211 L
 " occupation C 202 R
 Nobility (five orders of) C
 45 M
 Noble 297 XII
 Noise 312 XXI
 Noon 6 M—272 IV
 " (after) C 12 M
 " (before) C 12 R
 " (fore) C 12 R
 Mouthful 192 M
 Move c 26 M—C c 67 M—
 94 3—301 XIII—307 XV
 Move inside C 238 L
 Much c 29 R
 " (how) C 211 M
 " (too) C 211 M
 " (very) C 211 M
 Mud c 147 L—280 VIII
 MUN 122 III
 MUN-CHUNG-GEE 115 86
 MUN-MO 117 91
 Museum C c 155 M
 Mush room C 180 L
 " " (black edible)
 C 180 L
 Music C c 71 M—112 76
 " store C 156 M
 " teacher C 159 M
 Musical instrument c 156 M
 Musician C 149 M
 Musket C 202 M
 Musk melon C 180 M
 Muslin C 202 L
 Mussels C 178 R
 Must C 78 M—107 55
 " (desiringly) C 218 R
 " (of necessity) C 218 R
 " not (peremptorily) C
 218 R
 Mustard C 56 R
 Muster C 202 L
 Mutual 94 2
 Mutton C 48 R
 " broth C 178 R
 " chop C 178 R
 " (leg of) C 178 R
 My 6 L—C 15 M—112
 73—279 VII
 Myriads (ten) 307 XV
 Myself C 207 M—278 VII
 Mysteries 111 72
 Mysterious 303 XIII

 N
 Nadir C 45 L
 Nail (of finger) c 166 L
 Nail 174 M—292 XI—5 R
 " brush C 166 L
 Name 6 L—c 46 M—P 57—
 113 75
 Nap c 204 M—302 XIII
 Napkin c 22 R—270 III
 " (table) C 34 M
 Molasses C 180 L
 Monday C 10 L
 Money C 86 R M 1.—87
 R M—307 XV
 Money changer C 149 R
 " changing C 202 R
 Monkey C c 202 M
 Month 5 L—272 IV—8 L
 " before last 8 L
 " (last) 8 L
 " (next month) 8 L
 " (this) 8 L
 Monthly C 9 M
 Months P C 77—78
 Mood (potential) 213 R
 " (subjunctive) 213 M
 Moon 5 L—100 25
 Moonlight 202 M
 Moor 280 VIII
 Mosquito c 53 R—289 X
 " net 166 L
 Moss c 204 L
 Most 198 M—C 198 L—
 298 XII
 Mostly P 147
 Moral 285 IX
 More 13 M—198 M—280
 VII—App 5th Stanza
 Moreover 127 135—P 211
 Morning 298 XII—c 12 R
 " (good) C 47 M
 " (this) C 12 R
 Mother 95 5—272 IV
 " (grand) C 143 M
 " (great grand) C
 143 M
 " in law C 144 R
 Mother's brother's wife C
 141 R
 Mother's elder brother's wife
 C 141 R
 Mother's elder sister C 141 M
 " sister c 141 M
 " younger sister C
 141 M—C 141 R
 Mother's younger brother's
 wife C 141 R
 Mother of pearl C 202 M
 Mount c 227 R—297 XII
 Mountain 43 R—App 8th
 Stanza
 Mountains (five highest in
 China) C c 45 M
 Mouse C c 202 M
 Mouth 5 M—270 III

- Memory c 17 R—151 L
 MENCIOUS 95 3
 Mend c 30 R—C c 30 R—c
 159 M—C 218 R—C 240 R
 Merchant c 146 L
 Merciful C 152 M
 Merit 6 R—137 175
 Meritorious 6 R
 Merry C 196 L
 Mess (of food) 190 L
 Messenger 286 IX
 Messengers C 43 L
 Method 95 VII—P 119
 Metropolis 291 XII
 Mexico C 146 M
 Midday 272 IV
 Middle P 99—101 32
 .. course 109 61
 Midst C 209 L
 Mile C c 88 R—279 VII
 Military c 149 R—283 VIII
 .. academy C 159 R
 Milk C c 51 M—
 .. pitcher C 169 L
 Millet (common) 103 37
 .. (glutinous) 103 37
 Million c 47 R
 Minced 176 L
 Mind 302 XIII
 Mine (i. e. belong to me)
 C 22 R
 Mine c 159 M—c 168 L
 Mining engineer C 159 M
 Minister 100 17
 .. (of state) 7 L
 Minutes C 16 R
 Mire 280 VIII
 Mirror c 47 M—311 XIX—
 313 XXIII
 Mirror c 168 R
 .. of History 168 R
 Miscellaneous 88 L
 Missionary training school
 C 158 L
 Mistake C c 42 R—291 X
 Mix c 155 L—c 232 R—
 C c 234 M—
 Mix up 203 M
 .. with C 235 L
 Mizen mast C 204 R
 .. sail C 204 R
 MO 118 99
 Moat c 223 L
 Modern 126 139
 Modest C c 153 R
 Manner (in like) 3 R
 Many 196 L
 .. years duration 222 M
 Map 160 L
 March C 9 L
 Mark 6 M—c 202 R—c
 205 M
 Mark goods C 217 L
 .. (private) C 202 R
 Market C c 156 L
 .. (to go to) C 241 R
 .. town C 206 R
 MARN 108 39
 Marry 67 R
 .. a woman C 67 R
 .. a man C 67 R
 Marvel C 231 L
 Mason C 149 R
 Mass (ceremony) c 242 R
 .. (perform) C 242 R
 Mast 180 M—c 204 R
 .. (fore) C 204 R
 .. (main) C 204 R
 .. (mizzen) C 204 R
 .. of ship 293 XI
 Master 291 X
 .. (silversmith) C 241 L
 Mat 98 17
 Match C 165 M
 Matches C 71 R
 Material 270 III
 Maternal love 306 XV
 Mathematics 99 24
 Matter c 199 L
 Matting (Chinese) 302 XIII
 Mattress C 166 M
 May (verb) C 9 L
 May 6 L—App 3rd Stanza
 Me 206 L—279 VII
 Meal 191 R—308 XVI
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 Measure 272 IV—300 XII
 Measures 87 L
 Meat 5 L—c 47 L
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 Medicine c 146 L—c 156
 R—303 XIII
 Meditate C 237 M
 Meet (accidentally) c 242 M
 .. again 293 XI
 .. with 301 XIII
 Melon c 180 M
 .. (musk) C 180 M
 .. (water) C 180 M
 Luck 6 L—c 145 L—276 VI
 Lucky 196 L—c 196 R
 Lumber c 31 M
 .. yard C 158 R
 Lump c 235 R
 .. (to make one of it)
 C 235 R
 LUN 122 111
 Lunch C 202 R
 .. room C 157 R
 Lute 133 157
 .. (Chinese) 301 XIII
 Luxuriant P 172

M

- Mace C 180 M
 Machine 95 6—c 171 L
 Made 119 101
 .. a flower garden C
 230 M
 Made much money C 229 L
 Magazines C 165 R
 Magistrates C 43 L
 Magpie C 244 M
 Mail (coat of) 274 IV
 Main mast C 204 R
 .. sail C 204 R
 Majesty (your) C 47 R
 Make 39 M—P 51—112
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 Make a hole in the ground
 C 227 L
 Make an obeisance C 244 L
 .. articles for worship
 or eating C 231 M
 Make bed C 240 L
 .. button hole C 240 L
 .. money in trade C
 237 L
 Make presents C 237 L
 .. one lump of it C 235 R
 .. silver ring for neck
 C 241 L
 Male C c 28 R—279 VII
 .. (of brute creation)
 196 L
 Mama c 144 R
 Man 2 M—P 15
 .. (common) 28 M
 .. (walking) 269 II
 Manage 6 L—c 42 M—c
 147 L—C c 240 M—
 Mandarin C 149 R

- Little (too) C 211 R
 .. (very) C 211 R
 Live 2 M—c 13 R—c 236 M
 .. alone in a lower story
 C 224 R
 Live like a parasite C 242 M
 .. separately in a village
 222 L
 Live together in an upper
 story C 224 M
 Live together in one place
 222 L
 Live there (for a few days)
 222 L
 Live with C 236 M
 Lives at our estuary 223 R
 Living P 132
 LO 127 135
 LO CHAWNG 115 86
 Load (of water) 193 M
 .. on c 226 M
 Lobster C 178 R
 Lock 63 L—162 R—C c
 226 L—c 234 M
 Lock that door 223 L
 .. up C 234 M
 Loft c 224 R
 Long c 17 R—284 VIII
 .. time.App 3rd Stanza—
 270 III
 Long time ago 282 VIII
 .. bench C 165
 Longevity 306 XV
 Look C C 67 M—304 XIII
 .. after c 221 L
 .. at the heavens 222 L
 .. for 51 R
 .. out C 153 R
 Loose 196 L—282 VIII
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 Lop off C 227 L
 Lord 2 M
 Lose c 13 R—123 118—
 Lost 5 L—c 152 L
 Lot (of ground) 189 M
 Lotus c 183 L
 Louse C c 202 R
 Love 151 L—217 L—
 .. (maternal) 306 XV—
 Lovely c 145 L
 Low 196 L—291 X
 Lower 217 L
 Lowly 309 XVII
 Loyal 284 VIII
 Lychee C c 57 R
 Lease c 217 R—284 VIII
 Least C 199 R
 Leave off 307 XV
 Leek C 180 L
 Left (i. e. not right) 196 L
 Leisure C c 202 R—301
 XIII
 Lemon C 182 M
 Lend 63 L—C 217 M—C c
 232 M—290 X
 Less C 199 R
 Let go 282 VIII—C c 233 R
 .. (as a house) C 231 L
 Letter P 102—P 161—192 L
 Letter (of alphabet) c 3 R
 .. (postal) C c 60 L
 Lettuce C 180 M
 Level C 228 L—C 241 M
 Lice c 201 R
 Lichee C 182 M
 Lictors C 43 L
 Lie C 217 L
 Lie prostrate (to) 4 L—
 277 VI
 Life c 220 M—28 M—281
 VIII
 Lift 217 L—C 227 L
 .. up c 228 R
 Light (not heavy) 196 L
 .. 5 L
 .. (day) C 12 R
 .. it up C 239 M
 .. lamp (to) C 81 M
 .. (to) 36 M
 Lightning 301 XIII
 Like (i. e. want or love) 17
 L—C 50 R
 Like (i. e. similar) 5 R—7
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 Like a desert c 211 M
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 Limber 196 L
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 Limit 269 II
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 .. (catalogue) C 202 R
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 Late 130 147—131 151
 Laugh 152 R—290 X
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 27—c 200 M—C c 202
 R—c 205 M—306 XV—
 280 VIII
 Law adviser C 149 R
 .. book C 168 M
 .. suit (to pay cost of) C
 240 M
 Lawless c 242 M
 Lawyer C 149 R—C 159 M
 Lay c 219 R
 .. (by) 234 M—c 33 R
 .. down (things) C 217 M
 LAY-UNG 122 113—
 LAYUNG-HO 131 119
 Lazy 96 10—c 163 L—C c
 196 M—310 XVIII
 Labor 6 M—278 VII
 .. day C 13 R
 .. (for wages) C 244 L
 Lacquered ware c 156 L—C
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 Ladder 294 XI
 Ladle out 304 XIII
 Lady c 149 M
 Lake 204 M
 Lamp C c 36 M—c 164 R—
 194 R—277 VI
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 .. (gas) C 164 R
 .. (oil) c 164 M
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 .. (to light) C 81 M—c
 172 L
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 Lead c 149 L—287 9—c
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 Lead (i. e. metal) 304 XIII
 Lead (out troops) C 225
 R—C 231 R
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 Leaf (of book) 306 XV
 Lean (not fat) 196 M
 Lean c 236 R—c 236 L
 .. over (half standing)
 C 226 R
 Lean upon C 236 R—C
 236 L—C 240 R
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K

KAY 112 7
 Keep C c 63 L C 217 M
 c 211 L—C c 235 M
 Kettle 171 R
 Key C c 17 R—C c 162 R
 206 XI
 Kick C c 227 L
 Kidnap c 232 M—C c 232 M
 Kill (by sword) 291 X
 .. one C 243 M
 Kind c 152 R 273 IV
 .. (class) c 212 L—P 110
 .. (i. e.) Humanity 2 L
 Kindness 106 10—c 152 R—
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 Kindred C c 43 M—100 25—
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 Kingdom 90 R—121 112
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 .. table C 171 L
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 spirits) C 229 M
 Knife 6 R—188 M
 .. (pen) C c 36 R
 Knock 6 L—217 M
 .. at 274 V
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 .. (i. e. be acquainted
 with) 63 L—98 10—312 XX
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 KOCHO 120 107
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 Landing place C 201 L
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 Lantern C 36 M—C 165 M
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 Lard C 178 R
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Interrogation (mark of) 61
 .. mark? 281 VIII
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 Intoxicated C 196 M
 Introduction P 5—P 23
 Invade (a territory) C 243 L
 Invent 305 XIV
 .. (a good plan) C 230
 Invert c 244 L
 Invite C c 237 M—284
 VIII
 Invited (to be—) C 233 M
 Invoke 288 IX
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 Is 13 M—61 R—P 108—P
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 It's 6 R—C 207 R
 Ivory C 201 L

J

Jail C 155 R—305 XIV
 January C 9 L
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 JAY 133 158
 Jealous 7 M
 Jelly C c 177 L
 Jest 196 L
 JESUS C c 12 L—P C
 126—157
 Jeweler C 148 L
 Jewellery C 175 M—
 .. store C 156 M
 Join c 236 L—c 235 M
 Joint (of Bamboo) 194 M
 Joints (classifier of—) 301
 XIII
 Journey c 161 R
 Joy 104 11—309 XVII
 Judge 133 15—279 VII—
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 July C 9 L
 Jump c 200 M
 .. off C 232 M
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 Just 16 R
 Justice (to demand) 206 XI

Incense (stick) 193 L
 Inch 270 III
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 Income c 203 L
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 Index C 159 R
 India C 149 R
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 Individual 290 10—5 R
 Indolent C 196 M
 Induce (by presents) C 242 M
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 Infant 6 R—c 155 R
 Infect 280 VIII
 Inferior 152 M
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 Infold 269 II
 Inform c 215 R
 Information 111 71
 Injure c 215 M—217 M—
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 Ink C c 31 M—c 36 R—c
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 Ink box C 167 M
 .. cover C 167 M
 .. stone C 167 M
 .. tray C 167 M
 .. well C 167 M
 Inn C c 158 R
 .. keeper C 148 L
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 Inquire (into) 288 IX
 .. (of a stranger) 296
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 Instead (of) 3 R—63 R—
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 Instruct 107 34—159 L
 Instructor c 159 R—291 X
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 .. (fire) company C
 157 M
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 Intention 131 112—c 213 L
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 admiration 5 R
 Interpret C 64 R—C 217 R

- How 4 L—c 76 R—135 166—
 App 3rd Stanza
 How many C c 31 R
 .. much C 211 M
 HOW-PUN 120 105
 Hyacinth c 146 R
 Hum 113 75—133 155
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 Humble C c 152 M—282
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 Hundred 99 23—277 VI
 Hungry C 201 R—292 X—
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 Hurry (to be in a—) C 238
 M—C 239 M—289 X
 Hurt C c 217 R—303 XIII—
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 Husband 2 L—271 IV
 Hustle c 205 R
- I
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 Illumination 276 VI
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 Illustrate 112 75—c 212 M
 Imitate 6 M—132 156
 Immediately 38 L
 Immerse c 215 L
 Immodest C 153 R
 Immortal (an) 2 L
 Impede c 220 L—7 M
 Imperial c 146 L
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 Impossible C 106 M
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 .. rotation C 211 L
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- High school C 158 L
 Hills 95 7
 Him 22 M—c 206 L—279
 VII—284 VIII
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 Hindrance c 229 R
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 Hire (men) 217 R
 .. (dwelling) C 217 R
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 History 115 57—c 168 L—
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 Hoard up 298 XII
 Hoist c 225 R
 Hold c 80 R—217 R—P
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 Hold in the hand C 227 R
 .. it fast C 238 M
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 233 L
 Hold up (to) c 13 R
 Holds (a pencil in the hand)
 223 R
 Hole c 175 L—272 IV
 Holidays C 12 L
 Holland c 34 M—c 51 M
 Holy 90 R
 Home 7 L—c 67 R—c 201
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 Honor c 153 L
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 HORN 120 106—129 113
 Horse 192 R
 .. whip C 173 R
 Hospital C 154 L
 Hot 46 L—196 M—c 217
 R—306 XV
 Hot water pipe C 171 R
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 House 7 L—P 137—c 146 L—
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 House boy C 51 R
 Household 7 L
- Hasten C 227 R
 Hat C 34 R—c 166 L
 .. box C 166 L
 .. store C 156 M
 Hatch (artificially) c 242 M
 Hate 104 42—c 152 L—c
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 Have 13 M—95 7—277 VI
 Have reduced a city C 229 M
 .. things ready C 239 M
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 HAY-NUNG 116 89
 HAY-UNG 98 17
 He 3 R—5 R—6 R—127
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 Heal c 149 L—311 XIX
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 Heap c 235 M
 .. up C 235 M—C c 227 R
 Hear 99 21—C c 216 L—
 306 XV
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 .. (poisonous) C 197 R
 Hearth c 199 L
 Heat c 163 L—C 217 R
 Heaven 2 L—C 187 L—271
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 Heaven (and earth) C 43 M
 Heavy App 5th Stanza—43
 M—196 M
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 Help 278 VII
 .. (divine) 290 X
 .. (when fallen down) C
 227 M—280 VII
 Hemp c 205 L
 Her 6 R—206 L—C 207 R
 Herd 303 XIII
 Here C 22 L—125 17
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 1st Stanza—111 69—c 236
 R—c 236 M
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 Guild c 155 L
 Gun c 200 R—c 202 M—
 287 IX
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 .. (to discharge a—) C
 243 L

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Hail 284 VIII
 Hair 273 IV
 .. (fine) 206 R—273 IV
 .. brush C 166 R
 Hale c 107 L
 Half 275 V—42 M
 Hall 131 150—c 157 R—c
 159 R—C 163 R—313
 XXV—205 XI
 Hall (quick lunch) C 157 R
 .. room C 162 L
 Halter C 173 M
 Ham C 51 M
 Hamlet 279 VII
 Hammer C c 174 M
 Hammock C 165 L
 Hamper 7 R
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 Hand up C 226 M
 Handle 201 L—286 IX
 Handsome 109 R
 .. (more) C 199 R
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 Hang C c 226 M—121 130—
 129 143—276 VI—291 X
 Hang up c 195 R
 Hanker after 311 XIX
 Handkerchief C 36 M
 Hanlin C c 43 L
 Happen 296 XI—301 XIII
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 Happy c 151 L
 HAR 117 95
 Harbor c 223 R
 Hard (not soft) 290 XII
 Hardware store C 155 L
 Harmony 100 8—280 VIII
 Harness c 173 L
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 Harsh c 195 M
 Harvest 309 XVII
 Hassock C 165 R

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 Grand daughter C 143 L
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 143 L
 Grandfather 105 6—C 143 M
 Grandfather's elder brother
 C 143 M
 Grandfather's elder brother's
 wife C 143 M
 Grandfather's younger bro-
 ther C 143 M
 Grandfather's younger bro-
 ther's wife C 143 M
 Grandmother C 143 M
 .. (great) C 143 M
 Grandson C 143 L
 Grandson's wife C 143 L
 Groom C 148 L
 .. (bride) C 141 L
 Grapes C c 182 M—208 XII
 Grasp c 220 L—c 226 M—c
 80 R—C c 235 L
 Grass c 201 M—288 IX
 .. cloth C 201 L
 Grateful 303 XIII
 Gratitude C 201 L
 Grave c 12 L—c 200 R
 Gray beard c 148 R—
 Great 2 M—P 14—271
 IV—272 IV
 Green C c 51 R—281 VIII
 Greens 180 R
 .. (coarse) C 180 M
 .. (narrow leaved) C
 180 R
 Greens (pea sprout) C 180 R
 .. (salted) C 180 R
 .. (white) C 180 R
 Gridiron 172 M
 Grief c 151 L
 Grind c 218 L
 Grit (the teeth) C 239 L
 Grocery C 155 L
 Ground c 163 L
 .. (cause) 282 VIII
 .. (cultivate) 303 XIII
 Group 108 58
 Grow C c 216 L
 Guard 135 165—137 176—
 279 VII
 Guard against C 229 R
 .. or hold an encamp-
 ment 233 L
 Guess 80 L—C c 216 L—
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Glue C c 167 L—C c 201 M
 Go 22 M App Sth Stanza
 .. across 297 XII
 .. away 29 R
 from C 234 R
 .. fishing C 244 M
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 .. in (to) 26 R
 .. (let) 282 VIII
 .. out C 238 M—276 V
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 .. to c 232 M
 .. to market C 241 R
 Goat C 201 M
 GOD c 12 L—290 X
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 .. button 176 M
 .. fish C 164 L
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 Gone C 29 R
 Gong c 242 R
 Good 7 R—17 M—94 1
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 Goods C c 67 L—293 XI
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 Goose 177 L
 .. (wild) C 177 L
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 Got a partner C 229 L
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 Govern c 28 L—109 61—c
 147 L—c 148 L—c 221
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 Government 125 125—c 158
 L—2 L
 Governor C 148 L
 .. (Lieut) C c 148 L
 Gown (dressing) C 175 M
 .. (night) C 175 M
 Grace C c 152 R—290 X
 Grateful C 154 L
 Grade c 200 R—285 IX
 Grades (nine) (official rank)
 C 46 M
 Grain 5 M—275 V
 .. (five sorts) C c 45 R
 .. of rice 189 L
 .. of sand 189 L
 .. of wheat 189 L
 .. (six kinds of) C c 45 L

Furnace 172 L
 Furniture C c 156 M
 Further 5 L—270 III

G

Gain 310 XVIII
 .. (all) C 235 L
 .. (a victory) C 243 L
 Gall c 153 R—287 IX
 Gallop c 234 R—C 238 R
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 Gardener C 148 M
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 Gate 301 XIII
 Gather c 218 M—C c 236 R
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 Gentle C c 152 M—304 XIII
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 Get c 29 R—P 10—216 L—
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 Get the whole C 236 R—C
 236 L
 Gimlet 174 R
 Ginger c 177 R—179 L
 .. bread C 180 R
 .. preserve C 180 R
 .. syrup C 180 R
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 Give 5 M—17 M—90 M—P
 267—282 VIII—290 X—
 306 XV
 Give all C 235 M
 .. up 98 B
 Glad C 151 L
 Glass c 148 M—c 164 R
 .. box C 167 R
 .. (looking) C 34 R
 .. mender C 148 M
 Globe P 122—C c 168 R
 Glory 91 R—289 X
 Glove C 175 R

Forgiveness C c 152 M
 Fork c 44 R—169 M—270
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 Former 282 VIII
 Formerly C 73 L—C 76 R—
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 Fountains (nine above
 Hades) C c 46 M
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 Fourth P 98
 .. (of July) C 13 R
 Fowl C 177 L
 .. (domestic) 311 XIX
 Fragments c 211 M—c 241 R
 Fragrant 288 VIII—C 191
 M—App 3rd Stanza
 France C 146 R
 Freight C 201 M
 Frenchman C 145 L
 Fresh (not salt) 196 R
 Friday C 10 L
 Fried 176 L
 Fried egg C 177 M
 Friend 271 IV—281 VIII—
 C c 63 L
 Fright c 199 M
 From 5 R—5 M—P C 12
 B—P 80—105 B—274 V
 Front c 161 M
 .. room C 162 L
 Frost (hoar) 309 XVII
 Fruit C c 47 L—182 R—
 298 XII
 Fruit tree C 163 M
 Fruiterer C 148 M
 Fry C c 216 L—303 XIII
 Frying pan C 171 R
 Fuel 129 B
 Fulfil P 87—101 B
 .. one's part 133 161
 Full 137 B—305 XIV
 .. grown App 4th Stanza
 .. (not empty) 196 R
 FUNG YUET MOW P C
 270, 271, 272

Florist C 156 R
 Floss 302 XIII
 Flour c 17 M
 .. (wheaten) 312 XX
 Flourishing 5 M
 Flow c 221 L
 .. along 290 X
 Flower 163 M—284 VIII
 .. (paper) C 164 L
 .. stem C 164 L
 Flowers 57 R
 .. (to gather) 57 M
 Flute 194 M
 Fly (a) C c 201 M
 Fly 287 IX—c 232 M
 .. back and forth App 4th
 Stanza
 Flyaway C 216 M—C 232 M
 Foe c 200 L
 Fog 201 M
 Fold C c 216 M—c 235 M
 .. up C 235 M
 Follow 106 B—129 B—C
 c 216 M—c 233 R—P
 241—270 III—313 XXV
 Follow me C 238 L
 .. (when going out or
 coming in) C 224 L
 Following 276 V
 Food 20 R—90 M
 Foolish C 153 M—279 VII
 Foot 161 L—c 201 M—
 279 VII—294 XI
 Foot (A measure) 88 M—
 273 IV
 Fop C 148 M
 For P 6—7 R—13 L—P
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 Forbear c 221 M—278 VII
 Forbid 303 XIII
 Force c 67 M—292 XI
 .. one into one's plan
 C 235 R
 Force one to write order
 for money C 240 M
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 Forget C 17 R—c 212 M—
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- Find out C 228 L
 .. out cause of an affair)
 C 231 R
 Find out stolen property C
 231 M
 Fine 196 R
 .. (to) c 67 M—C c 216
 M—305 XIV
 Finger c 106 L—202 X
 Finish 7 L—c 210 R—C c
 210 M—C 227 R—c 228
 L—C 235 L—305 XIV
 Finished 97 13
 Fire c 28 M—102 33—
 271 IV
 Firecracker C 201 R
 Fire engine house C 157 R
 Fire fly 120 10
 .. works C 201 R
 Firm 7 R—292 XI
 First 5 L—6 R—C 10 R
 (vide ordinals)—P 72—99
 21—131 10—P 137
 First place (in the) C 212 R
 Fish 51 M—204 XI—177 M
 .. (cuttle) C 177 L
 .. footed C 177 L
 .. (shell) C 177 L
 .. (salted) C 177 L
 Fisherman C 148 R
 Fist c 243 L
 Five 3 M—95 8—P 123—
 273 IV
 Five (illustrations of the use
 of) 45 R
 Fix 7 L—c 12 L—c 218 R
 .. price C 240 L
 Flag c 145 M—c 199 M
 .. staff C 201 R
 Flat 291 X—301 XIII
 .. iron C 171 L
 Flavor 280 VIII
 Flea C 201 R
 Flee from c 214 R
 Flesh 5 L—277 VI
 Flexible 287 IX
 Flint C 172 M
 Float 288 IX
 .. in air App 4th Stanza
 Flock 303 XIII
 Flog c 175 L—
 .. until it leaves marks
 C 243 R
 Floor C 31 M—C c 161 M
 c 161 L
 Father's younger brother C
 142 L
 .. younger brother's
 wife C 143 R
 Fatigue 6 M
 Fatigued 290 X
 Fault 99 0—310 XVIII
 Favor 290 X
 Fear 42 M—c 153 R—c
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 IX—312 XXI
 February C 9 L
 Fee c 203 R
 Feed 96 9—103 11—216 M
 .. a horse C 173 L
 Feel 153 M—293 XI
 .. pulse C 242 L
 .. averse to C 228 L
 .. (with hands) 307 XV
 Feet (ten) 270 III
 Feign 283 VIII
 Fell 118 97
 Female C c 28 M—c 202
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 Female (of brute creation)
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 Fence C 163 M
 Ferment 135 197
 Ferry C 201 R—c 224 R
 .. man C 148 R
 Fertilize 136 179
 Fetch C 237 R
 Few 196 R—273 IV
 Field 5 M—188 L—274 V
 Fiery 125 15
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 .. (fire) C 241 L
 Extirpate C 227 M
 Extreme c 45 L
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 Eye c 3 R—5 M—c 36 M
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- F
- Face 285 IX
 .. (paint one's face) C
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 Factory c 158 M
 Fail C 216 R
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 Faithful C 152 R—153 R—c
 211 L—284 VIII
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 Fall c 215 L
 .. down 2 L—c 199 L—
 C c 239 M—298 XII
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 R—App 6th Stanza
 False C c 196 R—296 XI
 Fame 276 VI
 Family 7 L—114 2—295 XI
 Famine C 201 R
 Fan C c 164 M
 Far 196 R—c 212 L
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 Fast (A) c 242 R—c 150 R
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 Fast (to hold it—) C 238 M
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 .. (grand) C 143 R M
 .. in law C 142 L
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 142 L
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 C 142 L
 .. elder sister C 141 M
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 141 M

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 „ (to place it—) C 238 M
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 Enemy 2 L—C c 200 L
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 „ (or induce by pre-
 sents) C 242 M
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 „ egg C 177 M
 „ (wild) C 177 M
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 Dull 195 L—295 XI
 Dumb C c 195 L
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- Ear c 146 R—277 VI—c
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 " (gold) C 60 L
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 " bar C 162 R
 " hinge C 162 R
 " lentil C 162 R
 " sill C 162 R
 Double minded C 43 R
 Doubt C c 215 L
 Dove C 177 R
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 Down 6 M—200 M—
 " stairs C 26 R
 " (fine hair) c 200 R
 Drag c 221 M—C c 226 L—
 c 234 L—C c 234 R—
 283 VIII—284 VIII
 " along C 237 R
 Dragon c 178 R—c 206 M
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 " near 97 13
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 Dread c 153 R
 Dream 302 XIII
 Dredge for c 226 C
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 " goods store C 155 L
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 " napkin C 160 M
 " plate C 160 L
 " table C 160 M
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 " (gun) C 243 L
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 rations) C 231 R
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 " (to) 6 M
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 278 VII—App 7th Stanza
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 " after tomorrow C 11 L
 " before yesterday C 11 L
 " (daily) C 11 M
 " (every other) C 11 L
 " time C 11 M
 " (to day) C 11 M
 " (tomorrow) C 11 L
 " (yesterday) C 11 M
 " (of the month) 1st, 2d,
 3d, 4th, etc. 9 R
 Dead 5 L—C c 195 L
 Dear (not cheap) 297 XII
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 Debt C c 200 L
 " (to pay) C 80 M
 Decay 125 125
 Deceive c 215 R
 December C 10 R
 Decide 270 VII—281 VIII
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 " (yellow) C 179 L
 Cuddle up C 236 M
 Cue (to plait the—) C 239 L
 Cuff 174 L
 " button C 176 M
 Cultivate 109 61—c 148 R
 " ground 303 XII
 Cup 17 M—284 VIII
 Cupboard C 172 R
 Cure 215 M
 Curio C 156 L
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 Curse C c 215 M
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 Cuttle fish C 177 L
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- Daily P 85
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 Cooked 110 65
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 Cool 195 M—290 X
 Coolie C 40 R
 " (chair) C 28 M
 " (house) C 28 L
 " (for house) C 147 L
 " (for street) C 147 L
 Coolies c 230 M
 Copper 57 M—305 XIV
 Copy C c 60 L—C c 215 R—
 C c 225 L—C c 237 R
 " (i. e. writing) 280 VII
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 Corean C 145 L
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 " (screw) C 170 R
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 Correct 15 L—134 161—
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 Course 109 62
 Court 122 111—C c 189 R—
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 " attendants C 43 L
 " house 154 C 154 M
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 " (what a—man you
 are) C 44 L
 Cousins C 142 R M
 Cover 5 L—7 M—c 36 L—c
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 " eyes C 225 M
 Coverlet c 166 M—289 X
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 Congratulate 286 IX—208
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 Connect 115 88—122 11—
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 plied to) 283 VIII
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 157 M
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 " (Mariners) C 200 M
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 152 M
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 Complete c 81 M—131 11—
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 " tenth 103 R
 Completely C c 211 L
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 " (waist) C 47 L
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 of) 46 R
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 " at this time C 238 R
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 " by land C 230 L
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 " down C 237 L—C
 238 L
 " forth 119 104
 " forth or out C 237 M
 " out C 231 L
 " to a resolution C
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 " up C 238 L
 " with one C 238 L
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 242 M
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 .. (of officials) c 13 R
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 .. (of things spread out) 19 R
 .. (of vessels, walking animals and parts of body that are multiple) 19 M
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 .. off C 233 R
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 Clear 114 83—211 L—295 XI—301 XIII—App 6th Stanza
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 Clergyman C 159 L
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 Close 209 M—C c 234 M—293 XI—306 XV
 .. to 290 X—c 239 M
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 Clothe 215 R
 Clothes C c 33 M—C c 157 R
 .. boiler C 171 L
 .. box C 167
 .. brush C 166 L
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 .. press C 166 M
 Clothing store C 155 L—194 L
 .. (to put on) 223 R
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 Che 123 118
 Coal C c 171 M—304 XIII—c 158 R
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 .. Hall C 154 M
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 Chain c 176 M—C 226 L
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INDEX.

EXPLANATORY NOTE. Owing to the arrangement of our book, the only possible way to locate a given word is by reference to the column in which it appears, hence:

M = middle column of the page.

R = right hand column of the page.

L = left hand column of the page.

C = Chinese word is composed of two or more words.

e = that the word is a component part of a compound Chinese word.

Large type numerals = page number.

Small type numerals = numbered columns (employed only for words found on pages 94 to 137 inclusive and on page XII) On page XII, numerals indicate key to literal translation of Chinese Preface.

Roman Numerals = strokes of the pen necessary to form a given Chinese word or character (employed only for words found on pages 269 to 313 inclusive).

App = appendix (employed only for words found in literal translation of Chinese Poetry given on page 319).

P = words found in Chinese Preface on Page XII.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

CLOTHES C e 33 M — means that Clothes in Chinese, is both a compound word (indicated by the C) and a component part of a compound word (indicated by e), both to be found in the middle column (M) of page 33.

PRINCE 106 51 — means that this word will be found on the 106th page, in the 51st column.

THIRST 300 XII — means that the word will be found on page 300, under the heading of twelve (XII) stroke words, indicated by Roman Numeral XII.

HIDE APP 8th STANZA — means that the word will be found on page 319, among the words in the 8th stanza.

INTRODUCTION P 5-255 — means that the word will be found in the Chinese Preface, on page XII, opposite "key" number 5 and 255.

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF "ON TAKING LEAVE OF A FRIEND" Page 186.

<i>Chan</i>	<i>Yow</i>	<i>Lorck</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Chae</i> } Never be	<i>Choong</i>	<i>Say-ung</i>	<i>Sap</i>
Blue	And	Fallen	Passing	<i>Fay</i>	Allowing	Together	Ten
<i>Sarn</i>	<i>Chalk</i>	<i>Yeep</i>	<i>Won</i>		<i>Yow</i>	<i>Keen</i>	<i>Nen</i>
Mountain	Do	Leaf	Clouds	<i>See-oo</i>	Have	See	Year
<i>Haw</i>	<i>Narm</i>	<i>But</i>	<i>Dough</i>	Young	<i>Choong</i>	<i>Jick</i>	<i>But</i>
What	South	Not	More	<i>Chawng</i>	Still	Then	Not
<i>Chae</i>	<i>Lo-e</i>	<i>Queye</i>	<i>Jook</i>	Full grown	<i>Lo-e</i>	<i>Say-ung</i>	<i>Say-ung</i>
Place	Come	Return	Drive	<i>See</i>	Come	Together	Together
<i>Kay</i>	<i>N'garn</i>	<i>Gee</i>	<i>Yan</i>	Time	<i>Jay-uck</i>	<i>Lay</i>	<i>Ken</i>
Set time	Will goose	Branch	Shadows		Bind	Part	See
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

LITERAL TRANSLATION OF "ON GIVING LIBERTY TO A BUTTERFLY" Page 186.

<i>Chan</i>	<i>Ye</i>	<i>Foong</i>	<i>Lo</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Fawng</i> } Fragrant	<i>Law</i> } Name of	<i>Mun</i>
Treasure	Young	Wind	Dew	Cloud		a noun-	Elegant
<i>Choong</i>	boy	<i>Chan</i>	<i>Sap</i>	<i>Lorck</i>	<i>Fay</i>	tain	<i>Cho-e</i>
Earnest		Clear	Wet	Path			Variogated
<i>Chae</i>	<i>Lun</i>	<i>Kan</i>	<i>Durn</i>	<i>H'o</i>	<i>N'gh</i>	<i>See</i>	<i>Ye</i>
This	Pity	Embroidered		Well	How	Are	Should
<i>Harn</i>	<i>Fook</i>	<i>Chee</i>	<i>Say-ung</i>	<i>N'go</i>	<i>Haw</i>	<i>N'o-e</i>	<i>Sum</i>
Go	Reply	Wing	Float in air	May	May	Thy	Deep
<i>Chawng</i>	<i>Seen</i>	<i>Chay-ung</i>	<i>Choong</i>	Heavy	<i>Gow</i>	<i>Hay-ung</i>	<i>Yuu</i>
Hide	Hurt	Straight		Fly back and forth	Long time	Village	Hide
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

In general the arrangement of contents is as follows; — first, numerals and days of the month — second, easy graded lessons on every day topics — third, rules for the use of Classifiers — fourth, Chinese and English phrases — fifth, the “Sarm Chee Kun” — sixth, how to recognize Chinese characters and the use of a Chinese dictionary — seventh, the earth, the five great continents, their names and some of the subdivisions thereof — eighth, man's occupations together with his household arrangements, and the contents of his home — ninth, miscellaneous words, etc. — tenth, and most important of all, are set forth opposite each Chinese character, the exact meaning and phonetic pronunciations of the Chinese characters as sounded by the Cantonese themselves, together with a literal translation and a polished transliteration superimposed thereat, for the purpose of explaining exactly the meaning intended: hence the name of the book, “Chinese Made Easy”.

There are other contents of our book which we have not enumerated. Giving thus the origin and explanation of Chinese words etc., why may not this same book, likewise be of great service to the Chinese in easily acquiring the English language?

Such is our introduction this Anno Domini, 1903.

BROUNER and FUNG,

Collaborators.

260 <i>yot</i>	One	243 <i>but</i> Not 244 <i>ye</i> Follow 245 <i>chee</i> This (Rule) 246 <i>ye</i> To 247 <i>harn</i> Do (Act) 248 <i>ye</i> Easy 249 <i>hawk</i> Learn 250 <i>yun</i> English 251 <i>ye</i> Language 252 <i>foo</i> ? 253 <i>see</i> This 254 <i>why</i> Is 255 <i>jeu-c</i> Introduction 256 <i>yeu</i> } Jesus † 257 <i>so</i> } 258 <i>kaung</i> } Descend 259 <i>sarn</i> } Living	225 <i>yin</i>	Reason
261 <i>cheen</i>	Thousand		226 <i>yow</i>	
262 <i>cow</i>	Nine		227 <i>sigh</i>	Foreign
263 <i>bart</i>	Hundred		228 <i>yun</i>	Man
264 <i>lan</i>	And		229 <i>nuu</i>	Can
265 <i>sarn</i>	Three		230 <i>jeck</i>	Depend
266 <i>neen</i>	Year		231 <i>gee</i>	It
			232 <i>ye</i>	Be
			233 <i>ye</i>	Easy
			234 <i>hawk</i>	Learn
267 <i>bay</i>	Give	235 <i>ngaw</i> Our 236 <i>whar</i> } Chinese 237 <i>ye</i> } 238 <i>jay</i> } 's 239 <i>hay</i> Why then 240 <i>ngaw</i> Our 241 <i>whar</i> China 242 <i>yun</i> Man		
268 <i>law</i>	Take			
269 <i>nar</i>	Hold			
270 <i>fung</i>	Place			
271 <i>yuet</i>	Joy			
272 <i>mow</i>	Luxuriant			
273 <i>toony</i>	United			
	Record (or Preface)			
274 <i>gee</i>				

TRANSLATION OF THE CHINESE PREFACE PG. XII.

Inasmuch as the Chinese and Foreigners now universally exchange their products, it often happens that English speaking people wish to learn Chinese; moreover the Chinese themselves wish often to learn English for the purpose of commercial intercourse.

It has been a matter of regret to each that heretofore there has been no convenient handbook that would enable the one to learn the other's language. To meet this demand, we have under the title — "Chinese Made Easy", especially prepared this book.

† = phonetic.

199 <i>see</i>	} Therefore	169 <i>chut</i>	Out	140 <i>joong</i>	Kind
200 <i>ye</i>		170 <i>n-gork</i>	Canton	141 <i>mot</i>	Thing
201 <i>chee</i>	This	171 <i>sarn</i>	Province	142 <i>lew-e</i>	Class
202 <i>shü</i>	Book	172 <i>gee</i>	Of	143 <i>sup</i>	Tenth
203 <i>jo-e</i>	At	173 <i>toe</i>	Native	144 <i>chee</i>	This
204 <i>yun</i>	} English	174 <i>yun</i>	Tone	145 <i>shü</i>	Book
205 <i>mun</i>		175 <i>yow</i>	And	146 <i>choong</i>	In
206 <i>choong</i>	Among	176 <i>chee</i>	Next	147 <i>jew-e</i>	Mostly
207 <i>chun</i>	Call	177 <i>ye</i>	By	148 <i>yew</i>	Important
208 <i>why</i>	Is	178 <i>yot</i>	One	149 <i>gee</i>	Of
209 <i>whar</i>	} Chinese	179 <i>yun</i>	English	150 <i>fart</i>	Rule
210 <i>ye</i>		180 <i>chee</i>	Letter	151 <i>koo-e</i>	This
211 <i>ye</i>	Easy	181 <i>ye</i>	To	152 <i>shü</i>	Book
212 <i>hawk</i>	Learn	182 <i>guy</i>	Explain	153 <i>fart</i>	Sets forth
213 <i>yar</i>	Period	183 <i>yot</i>	One	154 <i>farn</i>	All
214 <i>chay</i>	Moreover	184 <i>whar</i>	Chinese	155 <i>hay</i>	Begin
215 <i>kay</i>	The	185 <i>chee</i>	Letter	156 <i>lie</i>	Rule
216 <i>ye</i>	} Remainder (Balance of contents)	186 <i>kay</i>	Then	157 <i>sin</i>	First
217 <i>hawk</i>		Learn	187 <i>how</i>	After	158 <i>yoong</i>
218 <i>fart</i>	Rule	188 <i>hup</i>	With	159 <i>yot</i>	One
219 <i>yun</i>	Still (Yet)	189 <i>yun</i>	English	160 <i>whar</i>	Chinese
220 <i>may</i>	Not	190 <i>ye</i>	Language	161 <i>chee</i>	Letter
221 <i>chay-ung</i>	} Explain (Amplify)	191 <i>sun</i>	Whole	162 <i>chee</i>	Next
222 <i>look</i>		Record	192 <i>go-e</i>	Sentence	163 <i>ye</i>
223 <i>yin</i>	Origin	193 <i>ye</i>	To	164 <i>yun</i>	English
224 <i>kay</i>	The	194 <i>guy</i>	Explain	165 <i>chee</i>	Letter
		195 <i>sun</i>	Whole	166 <i>mo</i>	Alphabet
		196 <i>go-e</i>	Sentence	167 <i>ye</i>	To
		197 <i>whar</i>	Chinese	168 <i>tee-oo</i>	Spell
		198 <i>mun</i>	Letter		

112 <i>yum</i>	Recognize	86 <i>yung</i>	Use	59 <i>whar</i>	Chinese
113 <i>chee</i>	Letter	87 <i>yun</i>	Fulfil	60 <i>ye</i>	Language
114 <i>ye</i>	And	88 <i>chow</i>	Recompense	61 <i>ye</i>	Easy
115 <i>chun</i>	Find	89 <i>suy-ung</i>	Always	62 <i>hawk</i>	Learn
116 <i>chee</i>	Dictionary	90 <i>ye</i>	Language	63 <i>yun</i>	Therefore
117 <i>dane</i>				64 <i>shü</i>	Book
118 <i>gee</i>	Such	91 <i>sarm</i>	Third	65 <i>choong</i>	Iu
119 <i>fart</i>	Method	92 <i>yow</i>	Have	66 <i>hawk</i>	Learn
120 <i>chut</i>	Seventh	93 <i>fun</i>	Divide	67 <i>fart</i>	Rule
121 <i>day</i>	Earth	94 <i>lo-e</i>	Classifier	68 <i>lay-uck</i>	In-general
122 <i>cow</i>	Globe	95 <i>dun</i>	Class	69 <i>why</i>	Are
123 <i>ung</i>	Five	96 <i>hawk</i>	Learn	70 <i>hoo-e</i>	Begun
124 <i>die</i>	Great	97 <i>fart</i>	Rule	71 <i>lie</i>	Set in order
125 <i>jow</i>	Continents	98 <i>see</i>	Fourth	72 <i>got</i>	First
126 <i>quork</i>	Country	99 <i>choong</i>	Middle (Country)	73 <i>so</i>	Numerals
127 <i>mun</i>	Name				
128 <i>jow</i>	City	100 <i>sigh</i>	West (Country)	75 <i>got</i>	Days
129 <i>mun</i>	Name				
130 <i>bart</i>	Eighth	101 <i>kork</i>	Every	77 <i>yüt</i>	Months
131 <i>yun</i>	Man	102 <i>mun</i>	Letter	78 <i>fun</i>	
132 <i>sarn</i>	Living	103 <i>fart</i>	Rule	79 <i>ye</i>	Second
133 <i>see</i>	Occupation	104 <i>ung</i>	Fifth	80 <i>yow</i>	From
134 <i>yeep</i>			105 <i>choong</i>	Middle	81 <i>cheen</i>
135 <i>kup</i>	With	106 <i>quork</i>	Country	82 <i>yup</i>	Into
136 <i>ook</i>	Dwelling	107 <i>sarm</i>	Three	83 <i>some</i>	Deeper
137 <i>ye</i>	House	108 <i>chee</i>	Letter	84 <i>koo-e</i>	All
138 <i>cow</i>	Ninth	109 <i>kun</i>	Classic	85 <i>got</i>	Daily
139 <i>kork</i>	Every	110 <i>look</i>	Sixth		
		111 <i>hawk</i>	Learn		

Litera-
ture

China

Chinese
primer

APPENDIX.

KEY TO CHINESE PREFACE PG. XII.

40 <i>dat</i>	Get	20 <i>whar</i>	Chinese	1 <i>whar</i>	Chinese
41 <i>kay</i>	That	21 <i>ye</i>	Language	2 <i>ye</i>	Language
42 <i>yot</i>	One	---	---	3 <i>ye</i>	Easy
43 <i>shū</i>	Book	22 <i>whar</i>	China	4 <i>hawk</i>	Learn
---	---	23 <i>yun</i>	Mau	5 <i>jew-ee</i>	Introduction
44 <i>mun</i>	Cau	24 <i>yick</i>	Also	---	---
45 <i>bean</i>	Convenient	25 <i>yook</i>	Wish	6 <i>ko-e</i>	For
46 <i>ye</i>	For	26 <i>how</i>	Examine	7 <i>gee</i>	Since
47 <i>lay-ung</i>	Two (Both)	27 <i>gow</i>	Study	8 <i>choong</i>	China (Middle)
48 <i>jay</i>	That	28 <i>yun</i>	English	9 <i>u-gei-e</i>	{ Foreign (Outside)
49 <i>ye</i>	Easy	29 <i>ye</i>	Language	---	---
50 <i>hawk</i>	Learn	30 <i>ye</i>	For	10 <i>toong</i>	Universal
---	---	31 <i>bean</i>	Convenient	11 <i>say-ung</i>	Trade
51 <i>kwoo</i>	Therefore	32 <i>mow</i>	{ Commercial	12 <i>ye</i>	{ From
52 <i>kun</i>	Now	33 <i>yick</i>		13 <i>lo-e</i>	
53 <i>dat</i>	Especially	34 <i>gee</i>	Thereof	14 <i>sigh</i>	West
54 <i>chalk</i>	Make	35 <i>toong</i>	Communicate	15 <i>yun</i>	Man
55 <i>cher</i>	This	36 <i>ying</i>	Use	16 <i>moo-e</i>	Often
56 <i>shū</i>	Book	37 <i>jay</i>	(Period)	17 <i>yook</i>	Wish
---	---	---	---	---	---
57 <i>mun</i>	Name	38 <i>sick</i>	Regret	18 <i>hawk</i>	{ Learn
58 <i>yūt</i>	Call	39 <i>may</i>	Not	19 <i>jup</i>	

XXVI

jarn

讚 (149)
to praise

XXV

tune

廳 (53)
hall or drawing room

XXIV

loong

籠 (118)
cage

XXII

sook

贖 (154)
to redeem to ransom

guyj

繼 (120)
adopt-to follow

jook

囑 (30)
to tell

tie

體 (188)
the body-the person

yeem

鹽 (197)
salt

lun

靈 (173)
spirit

dün

斷 (63)
to cut off

yea-ung

讓 (149)
to yield i. e. give precedence to

XXIII

gurm

鑑 (167)
mirror

bean

變 (149)
to change

XXI

XXI

XX

XX

lar

啜 (30)
a final particle

kwo

顧 (181)
regard

lo

爐 (86)
stove

ʔick

譯 (149)
to translate
(a work)

sook

屬 (44)
to belong to

hay-wng

響 (180)
noise
sound

lurn

爛 (87)
broken-
worn out

ʔe

議 (149)
to consult

so

鬚 (190)
the beard

ʔick

釋 (129)
to explain

quarn

闢 (169)
to bar
the door

sick

識 (149)
to know

tate

鐵 (167)
iron

bean

辯 (160)
to dispute

kīn

權 (75)
power

vwoo

護 (149)
to protect

go-e

懼 (61)
to fear

lo

露 (173)
dew

foon

歡 (76)
delighted
pleased

paʔ

譬 (149)
compare

pick

闕 (169)
to disclose

sick

釋 (165)
emancipate

mean

麵 (199)
wheaten
flour

XIX

lün

戀 (戀 (61))
hanker after

jun

贈 (贈 (154))
to bestow on

XIX

gyü

雞 (雞 (172))
domestic fowl

kum

獸 (獸 (94))
beast

jun

證 (證 (149))
to testify

fie

毀 (毀 (149))
to slander

chawng

藏 (藏 (140))
to conceal-
to store up

won

穩 (穩 (115))
security

XIX

lie

禮 (禮 (113))
propriety-
decorum

so

蘇 (蘇 (140))
revive

ye

醫 (醫 (164))
to heal

chee

辭 (辭 (160))
to refuse

bo

寶 (寶 (40))
precious

bean

邊 (邊 (162))
side or
edge

XIX

kawng

礦 (礦 (112))
ore of
metals

be-oo

鏢 (鏢 (167))
a watch

kane

鏡 (鏡 (167))
mirror

yin

願 (願 (181))
to desire

jick

職 (職 (128))
an official
situation

po

譜 (譜 (149))
a record

XVIII

XVIII

XVIII

XVIII

lie

懶 (61)
lazy

jarn

賤 (154)
to profit
to gain

sook

縮 (120)
to shorten
to contract
to shrink

mow

謬 (149)
error-fault

why

懷 (61)
to cherish

farn

翻 (124)
come back

farn

繁 (120)
abundant

kun

謹 (149)
careful

soong

鬆 (190)
shaggy

quoo

瞽 (109)
blind

foong

縫 (120)
to sew-
to stitch

ow

謳 (149)
to sing
songs-
to chant

queye

歸 (77)
to return-
home

yeem

驗 (187)
to verify-
to testify

tie

題 (181)
theme or
thesis

jung

總 (120)
altogether

say-ung

雙 (172)
pair

kay

騎 (187)
to ride
horse back

deep

壘 (32)
rampart-
pile

choong

縱 (120)
to allow-
to permit

why

壞 (32)
to spoil-
to injure

ye-oo

擾 (64)
to stir up

lum

臨 (131)
to descend
upon

jick

績 (120)
to spin-
to twist

XVII

look

錄 (167)
a record

say

瀉 (85)
to spill

yun

應 (61)
answer-reply

leem

歛 (76)
to harvest

sun

聲 (128)
voice-sound

kun

謹 (149)
tentive-respectful

XVII

die

戴 (62)
to wear

yick

翼 (124)
wing

ye

歟 (76)
note of admiration
exclamation

cho-e

賽 (154)
to contest
for-a show
of

foot

闊 (169)
wide

kawng

講 (149)
to speak

XVII

mot

襪 (145)
stocking

cheen

錢 (167)
coin

hay

戲 (62)
to dally
with

lorck

樂 (75)
pleasure-
joy

lun

嶺 (46)
range of
hills

sornj

霜 (173)
hoar frost-
rime-
crystals

XVII

pawng

謗 (149)
to slander
to vilify

heem

謙 (149)
humble-
lowly

garp

鴿 (196)
dove or
pigeon

lie

嚟 (30)
to come

fork

縛 (120)
to bind-
to tie up

jew-e

縋 (120)
to suspend

XVI

cham

餐 (184)
meal

pun

憑 (61)
to rely on-
evidence-
proof

bov

啻 (30)
a final
particle

chaw

錯 (167)
wrong

jin

磚 (112)
brick

ye

餘 (184)
residue

XVI

tarn

彈 (57)
to play on
a stringed
instrument

jew-e

醉 (161)
drunk

wharn

環 (96)
a ring

soo-e

睡 (109)
sleep

so

蘇 (115)
to revive-
to resur-
rect

mow

謀 (149)
to scheme

XVI

jun

靜 (174)
quiet still

bean

辨 (160)
to discrim-
inate

chun

親 (147)
one's self

hawk

學 (39)
to learn

loong

龍 (212)
dragon

jop

雜 (172)
mix

XVI

chook

濁 (85)
impure

jick

積 (115)
to store up

lie

賴 (155)
depend on

seen

線 (120)
thread

tawng

糖 (119)
sugar

hut

轄 (159)
to control

XV

XV

XV

XV

ngaw

餓 (184)
hungry

lay-ung

諒 (149)
sincere

say-ung

賞 (154)
to reward

cheen

遷 (162)
to change locality
to move

ben

餅 (184)
cake

bar

罷 (122)
to leave off-desist
from

yün

賢 (154)
worthy

why

慰 (61)
to comfort

po

鋪 (167)
shop-store

boo-e

輩 (159)
a phalaux.
sort or class

jun

憎 (61)
hate

yoke

慾 (61)
desire

ngun

銀 (167)
silver- or
money

more

摩 (64)
to feel with the
hands

jun

增 (32)
to increase

dut

德 (60)
virtue

lane

領 (181)
collar

jün

樽 (75)
bottle

quarn

慣 (61)
accustomed to

foo

褲 (145)
trousers

yick

億 (9)
ten myriads

mo

墳 (22)
tomb

yüt

熟 (86)
hot

choong

種 (151)
to plant

XV

cheyc

儕 (儕)
(9)
class or sort

kun

緊 (緊)
(120)
close-tight-urgent

kaung

綱 (綱)
(120)
a social bond a law

bork

駁 (駁)
(187)
p. bald, to contradict

chee

賜 (賜)
(154)
give

mot

默 (默)
(203)
dark cloudy

XV

sun

審 (審)
(40)
to try a case, to judge

koong

窮 (窮)
(40)
poor

jay

遮 (遮)
(162)
screen to shade

tarn

歎 (歎)
(76)
igh, to bewail

poon

盤 (盤)
(108)
a platter a tray

mar

罵 (罵)
(122)
rebuke scold

XV

fart

髮 (髮)
(120)
to hear

lun

鄰 (鄰)
(163)
neighbor

sun

酸 (酸)
(164)
sour-acid

tow

頭 (頭)
(181)
head

my

賣 (賣)
(154)
sell

sow

壽 (壽)
(33)
longevity

XV

say-ung

箱 (箱)
(118)
box

peen

篇 (篇)
(118)
leaf of a book

chee

慈 (慈)
(61)
kindness-maternal love

yüt

熱 (熱)
(86)
hot

chee

齒 (齒)
(211)
the teeth

v-woo-e

匯 (匯)
(22)
an eddy

XIV

deep

碟 (112)
plate

nick

歷 (77)
to pass-through i.e.
to finish

chun

層 (44)
a story of a house, strata, degree

yeem

厭 (27)
dislike

moon

滿 (85)
full

XIV

chün

傳 (9)
to hand down-propagate

gar

價 (9)
price

gow

鉸 (167)
hinge

toong

銅 (167)
copper

keem

劍 (18)
a sword

quornng

廣 (53)
broad wide

XIV

heen

遣 (162)
to send

jeje

製 (145)
to invent

jun

整 (66)
put in order

jawng

裝 (145)
to dress

nun

擷 (64)
bring

marn

慢 (61)
slow

· XIV

yow

誘 (149)
tempt

yun

認 (149)
confess

guy

誡 (149)
to prohibit

farf

罰 (122)
to fine-punish

sigh

誓 (149)
oath

yook

獄 (94)
jail-prison

XIII

XIII

XIII

XIII

ye-oo

腰

腰
(130)

waist

how

喉

喉
(30)

throat

moo-e

煤

煤
(86)

coal

tate

鐵

鐵
(167)

iron

vwoon

碗

碗
(112)

bowl

chow

嗅

嗅
(30)to smell-
offensive*kay*

嘅

嘅
(30)sign of
possessive
case*yeen*

鉛

鉛
(167)lead i. e.
metal*darn*

單

單
(30)

bill

gee-oo

照

照
(86)

to illumine

mar

嗎

嗎
(30)question
mark (?)*say-ung*

傷

傷
(9)

injury

lo

路

路
(157)road or
way*heat*

歇

歇
(76)rest-to
desist from*high*

喺

喺
(30)

at

ngar

衙

衙
(60)

a court

jum

斟

斟
(68)to ladle
out-to
pour*tie*

睇

睇
(109)to look-
to see*sigh*

啱

啱
(30)all-com-
plete
whole*sun*

馴

馴
(187)

gentle

ye

預

預
(181)previously
or before-
hand*ho*

號

號
(141)

number

yea

嘢

嘢
(30)

things

nün

煖

煖
(86)

to warm

XIII

XIII

XIII

XIII

quar
 誇 (149)
 to boast

fook
 腹 (130)
 bowels

sick
 飾 (184)
 ornaments

bow
 飽 (184)
 enough-satiated

queye
 詭 (149)
 perverse

chut
 賊 (154)
 thief

n-goi-e
 碍 (112)
 to hinder
 to obstruct

yeep
 業 (75)
 real-estate-property
 business

com
 禁 (113)
 to forbid

sün
 損 (64)
 injure
 hurt

dean
 殿 (79)
 a temple

yea-orck
 藥 (140)
 medicine

geen
 煎 (86)
 to fry

jick
 植 (75)
 to plant

noong
 農 (161)
 to cultivate the
 ground

moong
 蒙 (140)
 grateful

met
 滅 (85)
 to exterminate or
 destroy

tawng
 塘 (32)
 pond pool
 tank

oh!
 奧 (37)
 mysterious

she
 暑 (72)
 hot weather

quone
 羣 (123)
 a flock
 herd

lie
 犁 (93)
 plough

guy
 解 (118)
 an explanation

gee
 煮 (86)
 cook

XIII

XIII

XIII

XIII

arm

暗 (172)
secretly

ye

義 (123)
righteousness

yung

絨 (120)
floss or nap

see

試 (149)
try

mung

夢 (36)
dream

yea-ung

養 (184)
to rear up
or nourish

ye

意 (61)
mind

whar

話 (149)
language

kick

極 (75)
utmost
verge-
north pole

sun

新 (69)
new

say-ung

想 (61)
thought
or wish

see

詩 (149)
hymn

foon

寬 (40)
spacious

say-ung

嘗 (30)
to taste

chart

察 (40)
to examine

keet

結 (120)
to tie

chun

塵 (32)
dirt or
dust

dawng

當 (102)
should

zye

愚 (61)
foolish

tung

統 (120)
supreme
ruler

chick

蓆 (140)
chinese
matting

jin

尊 (41)
exalted

fart

發 (105)
to send
forth to
emit

cup

給 (120)
to supply-
to provide

XIII

har

暇 (72)
leisure

charp

閘 (169)
gate

yin

圓 (31)
round

jeet

節 (118)
a classifier of joints

ye-oo

搖 (64)
to move to shake to wag

ye

椅 (75)
a chair

XIII

quoon

管 (118)
a tube or pipe. to control or rule

sün

算 (118)
to count

chaw

楚 (75)
clear

kum

琴 (96)
chinese lute

kwoo

鼓 (151)
drum

she

鼠 (208)
mouse

XIII

yow

遊 (162)
to roam to travel

ye

遇 (162)
meet with or to happen

dough

道 (162)
a word a way

wun

運 (162)
to turn around

dane

電 (173)
lightning and electric

o-e

愛 (61)
love

XIII

war

禍 (145)
calamity

chun

稱 (151)
to admire to designate

kay

旗 (79)
flat

so

嫂 (38)
elder brother's wife

chick

戚 (62)
relatives or kindred

pie

牌 (91)
sign-board

XII

XII

XII

XII

debt

跌 (157) 跌
to slip-to
stumble and
fall down

why

爲 (87) 爲
to be or
to do

foon

喚 (30) 喚
to tell or
to call

ye

寓 (40) 寓
to dwell

buy

跛 (157) 跛
lame-
crippled

why

爲 (87) 爲
for

kay

跣 (157) 跣
stand

chay-ung

脹 (130) 脹
dropsical

why

毀 (79) 毀
to destroy

dun

等 (118) 等
a class
i. e. group

chun

曾 (73) 曾
yet

chun

証 (149) 証
to testify

cho-e

娶 (38) 娶
to marry
a woman

eye

矮 (111) 矮
short-
stunted-
low

hort

渴 (85) 渴
thirst

lay-ung

量 (166) 量
a measure
or rule

gar

嫁 (38) 嫁
to marry
a man

ye

喻 (30) 喻
to inform
to instruct

chay-ung

窓 (61) 窓
window

won

溫 (85) 溫
tepid or
genial

pay

婢 (38) 婢
maid
servant

farn

飯 (184) 飯
rice
(cooked)

song

喪 (30) 喪
mourn

are

啞 (30) 啞
dumb or
an enigma

XII

XII

XII

XII

jay-ung

將 將
(90)
shall or
will

hum

欽 欽
(76)
imperial

yea-ark

弱 弱
(57)
weak

hoj-e

開 開
(169)
to open

soo-e

稅 稅
(115)
tax or
duty

sun

順 順
(181)
obey

chun

尋 尋
(41)
to search

garn

間 間
(169)
between

john

棧 棧
(75)
warehouse

now

鈕 鈕
(167)
button

sun

勝 勝
(19)
to conquer

harn

閒 閒
(169)
leisure

mean

棉 棉
(75)
cotton

wuon

換 換
(64)
change

ngarn

硬 硬
(112)
hard i. e.
not soft

yin

園 園
(31)
garden

kun

勤 勤
(19)
diligent

garn

揀 揀
(64)
to select

chop

集 集
(172)
to as-
semble

my

買 買
(154)
to sell

dean

短 短
(111)
short

cheye

棲 棲
(75)
to perch
or repose

yum

飲 飲
(184)
drink

gurt

隔 隔
(170)
a par-
tition

XII

XII

XII

XII

chee

智 智 (72)
wisdom

sick

惜 惜 (61)
to pity

sarn

散 散 (66)
scatter

mung

蒙 蒙 (140)
obliged
for or
grateful

chee

貯 貯 (154)
to hoard
up or
accumulate

seen

善 善 (30)
good or
excellent

darp

答 答 (118)
to reply

gun

敬 敬 (66)
to honor

foo

富 富 (40)
rich or
wealthy

hay

喜 喜 (30)
to rejoice

but

筆 筆 (118)
pen for
writing

quore

菓 菓 (140)
fruit

tung

痛 痛 (104)
pain

lo-e

累 累 (120)
repeatedly

die

第 第 (118)
rank-series
or ordinal
number

cho-e

菜 菜 (140)
vegetable

ho

賀 賀 (151)
to congratulate

jo-e

最 最 (73)
most or
very

po

葡 葡 (140)
grapes

yeep

葉 葉 (140)
leaf

chun

靖 靖 (174)
to quiet
or pacify

marn

晚 晚 (72)
evening

chee-oo

朝 朝 (74)
morning

lorik

落 落 (140)
to fall
down

XII

XII

XII

XII

so

訴 訴
(149)
to state
in one's
defence

hut

黑 黑
(203)
black

quore

過 過
(162)
to go
across

chow

週 週
(162)
to revolve

dhun

登 登
(105)
to mount
or ascend

hay-ung

鄉 鄉
(163)
village

fi

慧 慧
(61)
wisdom

kigh

街 街
(144)
street

dough

渡 渡
(85)
door or
boat clas-
sifier

sun

紳 紳
(120)
the literati

hum

堪 堪
(32)
worthy of

waung

黃 黃
(201)
yellow

chun

進 進
(162)
to enter

vior

畫 畫
(102)
picture

harm

喊 喊
(30)
to call
aloud

chay-ung

章 章
(117)
a chapter

chow

就 就
(43)
to advance
towards

bay

悲 悲
(61)
to sympa-
thize with

kay

寄 寄
(40)
to send

queye

貴 貴
(154)
honorable
or noble
or dear i.e.
not cheap

bo

煲 煲
(86)
to boil

chee

處 處
(141)
to dwell
or to
be at

chay-ung

張 張
(57)
to open or
to spread
out

kūn

健 健
(60)
vigorous
healthy
robust

XI

chee

廁 (27)
toilet
room

sun

盛 (108)
abundance

kǎijung

强 (57)
powerful

yeen

焉 (86)
exclamation
mark !!

lar

喇 (30)
final
particle
expressing
certainty

XI

sum

深 (85)
deep

tawng

湯 (85)
soup

chung

訟 (149)
to demand
justice

hoe

許 (149)
to promise

see

匙 (21)
key

fawng

訪 (149)
to inquire
of a
stranger

XI

gar

假 (9)
false

zye

偶 (9)
to happen

ken

脛 (130)
neck

lay

脰 (130)
tongue

gow

够 (36)
enough

gee

猪 (94)
pig

XI

sigh

逝 (162)
to pass
away

toong

通 (162)
to pass
through

chayfock

着 (123)
to wear

cheen

剪 (19)
scissors

yick

逆 (162)
disobe-
dient

ye

倚 (9)
to rely
upon

XI

how

候 (9)
to wait

say

赦 (155)
forgive

ye-ock

軟 (159)
weak

see

豉 (151)
pickle

seen

孫 (39)
grand-child

be-u

猫 (94)
cat

XI

sow

羞 (123)
ashamed

chook

族 (70)
tribe or family

sin

旋 (70)
to circulate

mot

麥 (199)
oats

kay

基 (32)
foundation

dook

督 (109)
to rule

XI

say-ung

商 (30)
to consult or deliberate

tawng

堂 (32)
hall or court

go

高 (30)
high

ho-e

虛 (141)
empty

sūt

雪 (173)
snow

cort

割 (18)
to ent

XI

tarm

淡 (85)
tasteless or dull

chun

清 (85)
clear

chow

酒 (85)
wine

chun

淨 (15)
clean

long

廊 (53)
porch

hawng

康 (53)
peace or health

XI

XI

XI

XI

nee-oo

鳥

鳥
(196)

a bird

quork

國

國
(31)country
or nation

yern

現

現
(96)sparkling
and ap-
parent

karm

感

感
(61)to affect or
influence

hoy

海

海
(85)sea or
ocean

toe

萄

萄
(140)

vine

sun

晨

晨
(72)

dawn

cow

球

球
(96)

ball

tie

梯

梯
(75)adder or
steps

gee

紙

紙
(120)

paper

kay-ork

脚

脚
(130)

foot

dung

動

動
(19)

to move

sow

悶

悶
(71)

sorry-sad

tame

甜

甜
(99)

sweet

chay-ung

唱

唱
(30)

to sing

zye

魚

魚
(195)

fish

dough-e

袋

袋
(145)

pocket

fow

埠

埠
(32)

city

oak

屋

屋
(44)

house

chun

真

真
(109)

true

wan

患

患
(61)

calamity

tate

脫

脫
(130)to take
off i. e.
one's coat

mun

問

問
(30)

ask

chart

責

責
(154)to con-
demn

XI

foo-e

悔 (61)
to repent
or to
regret

lean

連 (162)
connect

fung

逢 (162)
to meet
again

yum

添 (85)
to add to

garm

減 (85)
to de-
crease

lo-e

淚 (85)
tears

XI

toy-p

推 (64)
to push

won

搵 (64)
to search

say

捨 (64)
to relin-
quish

so

掃 (64)
to sweep

pie

排 (64)
to arrange
in order

dhun

頂 (181)
top

XI

y

桅 (75)
mast of
ship

sore

梳 (75)
comb

toong

桶 (75)
bail or tub

quone

棍 (75)
a stick

yeem

掩 (64)
to close
or conceal

moon

捫 (64)
to touch
or feel

XI

bay

備 (9)
to prepare

joe

做 (9)
to work

ton

停 (9)
to stop-
stay or
cease

kigh

偕 (9)
altogether

peen

偏 (9)
partial or
a faction

fore

貨 (154)
goods

XI

XI

XI

X

ye

度 (53)
a pile-heap

yum

陰 (170)
shady

tarm

貪 (154)
to covet

ung

唔 (30)
not-do not

darn

蛋 (142)
egg

dane

釘 (167)
nail

pun

貧 (154)
poor

ye-oo

要 (146)
to necessitate-want

mean

冕 (13)
crown diadem

chay

斜 (68)
sloping-ascending

charn

產 (100)
to produce bring forth

look

陸 (170)
(dry) land

corn

乾 (5)
dry

dut

得 (60)
obtain

poo-e

培 (32)
to nourish

ko-e

矩 (111)
carpenter's square; rule or custom

why

惟 (61)
to be-is

keen

堅 (32)
strong-firm

tame

甜 (99)
sweet

kay

飢 (184)
hungry

lay-ock

畧 (102)
contrive

sork

索 (120)
a rope

lut

勒 (19)
to force-compel

gee

脂 (130)
finger

X

X

X

X

buy

敗 (66)
to destroy
or break

sart

殺 (79)
to kill by
sword

kigh

啟 (30)
open or to
explain

tawng

倘 (9)
if

sigh

晒 (72)
sunshine

orn

案 (75)
a case
in law

foo

庫 (53)
treasure

high

係 (9)
is

chee

恥 (61)
shame

lay-oo

料 (68)
to estimate

peen

扁 (63)
flat or
low

jet

隻 (172)
an animal
or ship

see

師 (50)
a master
or instructor

cho

租 (115)
rent (of
house)

toe

桃 (75)
peach

nur

拿 (64)
to hold

dough

都 (163)
metropolis

cheye

柴 (75)
wood

quar

掛 (64)
to hang or
suspend

chum

針 (167)
needle

doong

凍 (15)
cold

un

悞 (61)
to mistake
or err

kigh

搵 (64)
to carry
or bring to

tawng

唐 (30)
exagger-
ation or to
boast

X

dough

倒 (9)
 倒 (145)
 sign of
 past tense
 already

see

X

ko

個 (9)
 個 (145)
 individual

jay

X

yun

恩 (61)
 恩 (145)
 grace-
 favor
 kindness

kong

X

sun

神 (145)
 god

jo

時 (72)
 時 (145)
 time

my

借 (9)
 借 (145)
 to lend
 or bor-
 row

kün

恐 (61)
 恐 (145)
 afraid or
 anxious

sick

祖 (145)
 an ancestor

yow

埋 (32)
 埋 (145)
 near or
 close to-
 to bury

nun

倦 (9)
 倦 (145)
 fatigued

ko-e

息 (61)
 息 (145)
 to rest
 or desist

long

祐 (145)
 divine
 help

see-oo

能 (130)
 能 (145)
 can

garn

俱 (9)
 俱 (145)
 all-alto-
 gether

lun

浪 (85)
 浪 (145)
 wave or
 billow

low

笑 (118)
 to laugh

hook

耕 (126)
 耕 (145)
 to plough

kay

倫 (9)
 倫 (145)
 relation-
 ship or
 affinity

bay

流 (85)
 流 (145)
 to flow
 along

layung

哭 (30)
 to cry-
 weep

shü

記 (149)
 記 (145)
 to record
 to note
 down

俾 (9)
 俾 (145)
 give

bay

涼 (15)
 涼 (145)
 cool or
 refreshing

layung

恕 (61)
 pardon or
 forgive

shü

X	X	X	X
soong 送 (162) to deliver	yick 益 (108) advantage	jut 疾 (104) acute illness	bay 被 (145) coverlet or by
toe-e 退 (162) to retire	hay 豈 (151) question mark * (?)	tarn 炭 (8) charcoal	chow 袖 (145) sleeve
gawn 乾 (5) to dry or dried	go 羔 (123) lamb	kün 眷 (109) to regard or relatives	sun 唇 (30) lip
low 留 (102) detain	vuhar 華 (140) beauty or glory	koong 恭 (61) courteous	long 浪 (85) wave of ocean
yca 野 (166) wilderness	chew-e 追 (162) to chase	har 夏 (35) summer	she-oo 消 (85) to diminish
mun 蚊 (142) mosquito	chook 速 (162) to hurry	dawng 党 (10) companions or club	bun 病 (104) sickness

* Implying affirmation.

IX

see

思 (61)
 思
 to think
 or consider

IX

sup

拾 (64)
 拾
 to pick up

IX

toe-e

枱 (75)
 枱
 table

IX

kay

祈 (113)
 祈
 to pray or
 invoke
 or beg

guy

界 (102)
 界
 edge or
 border

sun

姓 (38)
 姓
 a surname

char

查 (75)
 查
 to inquire
 into

yea-ung

洋 (85)
 洋
 ocean

why

畏 (102)
 畏
 to fear

chee

始 (38)
 始
 begin

gar

架 (75)
 架
 shelf

sigh

洗 (85)
 洗
 wash

sun

星 (72)
 星
 star

jay

姊 (38)
 姊
 elder
 sister

mow

某 (75)
 某
 a certain
 person

wood

活 (85)
 活
 alive-
 perpetual

waung

皇 (106)
 皇
 emperor

moo-e

妹 (38)
 妹
 younger
 sister

hay-ung

香 (186)
 香
 fragrant

fow

浮 (85)
 浮
 to float
 or drift

yum

音 (180)
 音
 tune or
 sound

chee

妻 (38)
 妻
 wife

cho

草 (140)
 草
 grass

say-ung

相 (109)
 相
 together
 with

IX

cheen

荐 荐
(140)
to recom-
mend

yun

映 映
(72)
to reflect

cheen

毡 毡
(82)
blanket

vwoon

爰 爰
(87)
to lead

yick

疫 疫
(104)
plague

cho-e

除 除
(170)
to sub-
tract

IX

darm

胆 胆
(130)
gall or bile

yin

院 院
(170)
a court-
yard or
college

pow

炮 炮
(86)
gun

dock

度 度
(53)
to conceive
or conjecture

bore

玻 玻
(96)
vitreous

sun

城 城
(32)
city

IX

yow

柔 柔
(75)
flexible

kun

矜 矜
(110)
to pity

big

迫 迫
(162)
to urge

fook

服 服
(74)
to obey

day

哋 哋
(30)
sign of
possessive
or plural

voe-e

哱 哱
(30)
can

IX

chin

泉 泉
(85)
spring or
source
fountain

yeep

頁 頁
(181)
page

foo

負 負
(154)
to carry
on the back

why

胃 胃
(130)
stomach-
appetite

fay

飛 飛
(183)
fly

gee

致 致
(133)
to convey to

IX

karm

咸 咸 (30)
to reduce
price of

IX

chun

春 春 (72)
spring time

IX

bo

保 保 (9)
to
protect

IX

sick

食 食 (184)
to eat

joe-e

哉 哉 (30)
exclamation
mark!!

sarn or sing

省 省 (109)
province-
examine

dough-e

待 待 (60)
to treat

chook

俗 俗 (9)
common or
vulgar

chun

政 政 (66)
politics

cheye

差 差 (48)
messenger

luck

律 律 (60)
law

sun

信 信 (9)
believe

chow

秋 秋 (115)
autumn

gee

炷 炷 (86)
wick of
lamp

joe-e

叙 叙 (29)
to converse
with

bean

便 便 (9)
conve-
nient

chee

柱 柱 (75)
pillar

chook

祝 祝 (113)
to congra-
tulate

poon

盆 盆 (108)
basin

go

俄 俄 (9)
suddenly

bun

柄 柄 (5)
handle or
power

see

施 施 (70)
to bestow

yin

彦 彦 (59)
accom-
plished

sow

修 修 (9)
to repair

IX

pie
拜 (64)
worship

pun
品 (30)
rank, grade
degree or
order

may
美 (122)
beauty

garn
東 (75)
to select-
to sort-
a card

sar
洒 (85)
to
sprinkle

yoong
勇 (19)
brave

IX

fung
風 (182)
wind

hay
起 (156)
to rise up

car
家 (4)
home or
house

sarn
門 (169)
bolt to
a door

mean
面 (176)
face

char
茶 (140)
tea

IX

guy
皆 (106)
also

foong
封 (41)
to
enclose

die
帝 (50)
emperor

kigh
計 (149)
to
compute

kawng
降 (170)
to
descend

chung
盅 (108)
a small
bowl

IX

chin
前 (18)
previously
before

chork
昨 (72)
yesterday

sow
首 (185)
head

chun
貞 (154)
chaste-
pure moral

tie
剃 (18)
to shave

quot
骨 (188)
bone

VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII
<i>lo-e</i>	<i>queye</i>	<i>pie</i>	<i>yow</i>
來 (9) come	怪 (61) strange or queer	批 (64) a contract or lease	油 (85) oil
<i>chut</i>	<i>cho-e</i>	<i>chee-oo</i>	<i>koo-e</i>
卒 (24) soldier	取 (29) to take or to assume	招 (64) to beckon, to hail, to invite	居 (44) dwell
<i>kun</i>	<i>kay</i>	<i>moot</i>	<i>cow</i>
芹 (140) celery	其 (12) he-him-it-she-they	抹 (64) to erase	狗 (94) dog
<i>far</i>	<i>koo-e</i>	<i>neem</i>	<i>choong</i>
花 (140) flower	具 (12) implement or prepared	拈 (64) to take up with fingers	忠 (61) faithful loyal
<i>boo-e</i>	<i>chay-ung</i>	<i>lar</i>	<i>chay-ung</i>
杯 (75) cup	長 (168) long	拉 (64) to drag, to pull	昌 (72) to prosper
<i>marn</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>par</i>	<i>part</i>
盲 (109) blind	雨 (173) rain	怕 (61) afraid	拍 (64) to pat e. g. on back

VIII

wot

或 (62)
or

mo

武 (77)
military

lo

佬 (9)
term applied to a common person

yun

迎 (162)
a reception

gee

肢 (130)
limbs of the body

tore

拖 (64)
to drag to pull

VIII

harn

恆 (61)
constant perpetual

kwo

估 (30)
to guess

are

呀 (30)
a question mark(?)

nay

呢 (30)
a question mark(?)

nigh

泥 (85)
mud

lay-ung

兩 (11)
two or both

VIII

kwo

股 (130)
a share of stock

vick

役 (60)
servant

teep

帖 (50)
a card

waung

旺 (72)
prosperous

dane

典 (12)
a canon

mo

冒 (13)
to feign-to assume another's name

VIII

fawng

房 (63)
room

yun

欣 (76)
to be pleased

sore

所 (63)
a building

chart

拆 (64)
to break open

foo

斧 (69)
axe

bo

步 (77)
step

VIII

VIII

VIII

VIII

dung

東 (75)
east

ye-uck

若 (140)
if-perhaps

sick

昔 (72)
a long time ago or former

deem

店 (53)
a shop or inn

fung

奉 (37)
to receive command from a superior

darm

担 (64)
to bear or 100 catties i. e. 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs

yun

英 (140)
brave

foo

府 (53)
a prefecture

bay

卑 (24)
humble or give

mook

牧 (93)
shepherd

ngaw-un

岸 (46)
a bank of a river

gun

京 (8)
capitol

faung

放 (66)
to let go or loose

chum

枕 (75)
pillow

kwoo

故 (66)
reason-cause or ground

chart

窄 (116)
narrow

m-bean

免 (10)
to avoid or forgive

woon

玩 (96)
to play with

queye

季 (39)
a season

hoong

空 (116)
empty or vacant

fay

肥 (130)
fat

kwoo

孤 (39)
orphan or alone

dane

典 (12)
rule or code

kwun

軍 (159)
an army of 12500 men

VIII

foo

苦 (140)
bitter

kun

近 (162)
near

die

底 (53)
bottom

yea

夜 (36)
night

dhun

定 (40)
to settle
or decide

be-oo

表 (145)
to state
plainly

VIII

sigh

使 (9)
to use

see

侍 (9)
to serve
or wait on

waung

往 (60)
to depart

deet

的 (106)
a sign of the
possessive case('s)

fay

非 (175)
not or wrong

yea

耶 (128)
interrogation
mark?

VIII

dough

到 (18)
to reach

kun

金 (167)
gold

mun

命 (30)
life

nigh

佳 (9)
excellent
good

ye

依 (9)
according
to or as

VIII

hun

肯 (130)
to assent
willing

chun

青 (174)
green

pun

朋 (74)
friend or
companion
or schoolmate

quoon

官 (40)
officer of
government

charn

爭 (87)
to emulate
strive for

sow

受 (87)
receive

VIII

quoo

沽 (85)
to buy
or sell to trade

hore

河 (85)
river

part

泊 (85)
to anchor
or moor

yup

泣 (85)
to weep

nigh

坭 (32)
mud or mire

fart

法 (85)
law or rule-
regulation

VIII

moon

門 (169)
door

war

和 (30)
harmony
concord

gee

知 (111)
know (i.e. to
be acquainted
with people)

may

味 (30)
taste-relish
flavor

gee

治 (85)
to rule
or govern

jeen

沾 (85)
to contract
to infect

VII

foo

扶 (64)
to help
to assist

cheat

折 (64)
to break off

now

扭 (64)
turn or twist

harn

坑 (32)
pit-ditch
trench

keen

見 (147)
to see

VII

lay-ung

兩 (1)
tael

hay-ung

享 (8)
to enjoy

gun

更 (73)
more

goy

改 (66)
to change

sook

叔 (29)
uncle

chow

抄 (64)
to copy
writing

VII

chay
 車 (159)
 wagon

narm
 男 (102)
 male

poon
 判 (18)
 to judge
 or decide

see
 私 (115)
 private
 or personal

barn
 板 (75)
 board
 or plank

cheen
 村 (75)
 hamlet
 or village

VII

chook
 足 (157)
 the foot

yup
 邑 (163)
 town

cook
 谷 (150)
 a valley

quone
 君 (30)
 prince

chün
 串 (2)
 to string
 together

lay
 里 (166)
 mile

VII

haw
 何 (9)
 who or which
 or why or what

go
 告 (30)
 to inform

cho-ee
 吹 (30)
 to blow

ton
 吞 (30)
 to swallow

un
 吾 (30)
 I or my or
 we or us or
 to guard

ngoi-e
 呆 (30)
 foolish

VII

orn
 安 (40)
 peace or rest

nay
 你 (9)
 you

ko-e
 佢 (9)
 she-it or he
 or him

nyaw
 我 (62)
 I or me

key-oo
 叫 (30)
 call or cry

yin
 言 (149)
 words

VII

VII

VII

VII

chaw

助 (19)
to help

larn

冷 (15)
cold

sun

伸 (9)
to stretch
one's self in
yawning

chawng

床 (53)
bed

bun

兵 (12)
soldier

sarm

衫 (145)
coat or shirt

darn

但 (9)
but-only

fi

快 (61)
quick

toe

肚 (130)
stomach

how

孝 (39)
piety

y

位 (9)
a seat

kwoo

估 (9)
to estimate

mawng

忘 (61)
to forget

sar

沙 (85)
sand

lo

劳 (19)
labor

bart

伯 (9)
elder or senior

yun

忍 (61)
to bear or
forbear or
suffer; patience

chwan

沉 (85)
to sink

yow

佑 (9)
to protect
to aid

chork

作 (9)
to make-to-do

gee

志 (61)
will-aim
or purpose

chaw

坐 (32)
to sit down

yz'

余 (9)
I-we-myself
ourselves

boon

伴 (9)
companion

VI

foo-e

灰 灰 (86)
ashes

dun

灯 灯 (86)
lamp

koong

共 共 (12)
together or with

yea-ung

羊 羊 (123)
sheep

neen

年 年 (41)
age or year

chee

朱 朱 (75)
vermilion

VI

yum

任 任 (9)
responsibility, trust, to allow

yun

刑 刑 (18)
punishment

gee

似 似 (9)
similar, as, if, or like

fook

伏 伏 (9)
to submit humbly, to lie prostrate

harn

行 行 (144)
to walk

cheem

尖 尖 (42)
conical or pyramidal

VI

yow

有 有 (74)
have

ye

耳 耳 (128)
ear

chin

全 全 (11)
whole

kay

企 企 (9)
to stand

horn

汗 汗 (85)
sweat

chee

住 住 (9)
to dwell

VI

kork

各 各 (30)
every

chung

虫 虫 (142)
insect, reptile, worm

yun

因 因 (31)
for or because

yook

肉 肉 (130)
meat or flesh

bart

百 百 (106)
100

chee

自 自 (132)
self

VI

how

后 后
(30)
queen or
sovereign
prince or ruler

seat

舌 舌
(135)
tongue

toe

吐 吐
(30)
vomit

dee-oo

吊 吊
(30)
to hang
or console

hay-ung

向 向
(30)
toward

men

名 名
(30)
name or
title or fame

VI

quornng

光 光
(10)
illumi-
nation or light

sin

先 先
(10)
before

*see (?) **

死 死
(78)
to die

sick

色 色
(139)
color

hop

合 合
(30)
to shut

gut

吉 吉
(30)
luck

V

sut

失 失
(37)
lost

see

矢 矢
(111)
arrow

chut

出 出
(17)
go out

chee

字 字
(39)
letter

* Pronounced with a
rising inflection as in
asking; see (?)

V

pay

皮 皮
(107)
skin

bow

包 包
(20)
wrap up

jeye

仔 仔
(9)
dimi-
nutive or little

ho

好 好
(38)
good

beat

必 必
(61)
must
or necessarily

chee

次 次
(76)
next
or following

V

dhar

打

打
(64)

to strike

V

foo

乎

乎
(4)interjection
of surprise!!

V

vwore

禾

禾
(115)

grain

V

chee-oo

召

召
(30)to summon
or call*pot*

疋

疋
(103)a roll or
a piece*see*

示

示
(113)

to admonish

n-goi-e

外

外
(36)

outside

hun

兄

兄
(30)

elder brother

karm

甘

甘
(99)

sweet

may

未

未
(75)

not yet

see

市

市
(50)

market

lun

另

另
(30)another or
besides*chay*

且

且
(1)

also

mood

末

末
(75)

end or result

dut

凸

凸
(17)

projecting

lun

令

令
(9)to cause or
to make or
to order*sigh*

世

世
(1)genera-
tion*ngar*

牙

牙
(92)

teeth

puu

平

平
(51)

even or smooth

boon

本

本
(75)

root or origin

cheye or cheat

切

切
(18)

whole or cut

but

北

北
(21)

north

wou

永

永
(85)

to revere

boon

半

半
(24)

half

<p><i>kar</i></p> <p>加 加 (19)</p> <p>add up</p>	<p><i>bo</i></p> <p>布 布 (50)</p> <p>cloth cotton or linen</p>	<p><i>see</i></p> <p>四 四 (31)</p> <p>four</p>	<p><i>hart</i></p> <p>白 白 (106)</p> <p>white</p>
<p><i>kwoo</i></p> <p>古 古 (30)</p> <p>ancient</p>	<p><i>foo</i></p> <p>付 付 (9)</p> <p>to deliver to</p>	<p><i>chow</i></p> <p>囚 囚 (31)</p> <p>prisoner</p>	<p><i>ten</i></p> <p>田 田 (102)</p> <p>field</p>
<p><i>ho</i></p> <p>可 可 (30)</p> <p>can or may, worthy-able</p>	<p><i>dough-e</i></p> <p>代 代 (9)</p> <p>instead of</p>	<p><i>woo-e</i></p> <p>回 回 (31)</p> <p>to revert or turn back</p>	<p><i>yow</i></p> <p>由 由 (102)</p> <p>from</p>
<p><i>cow</i></p> <p>叩 叩 (30)</p> <p>knock at</p>	<p><i>jaw</i></p> <p>左 左 (48)</p> <p>the left or an assistant</p>	<p><i>goo-e</i></p> <p>句 句 (30)</p> <p>phrase or sentence</p>	<p><i>karp</i></p> <p>甲 甲 (102)</p> <p>coat of mail</p>
<p><i>toe-e</i></p> <p>台 台 (30)</p> <p>eminent or exalted</p>	<p><i>yow</i></p> <p>右 右 (30)</p> <p>right (side)</p>	<p><i>see</i></p> <p>司 司 (30)</p> <p>director or commissioner</p>	<p><i>san</i></p> <p>申 申 (102)</p> <p>to stretch-to extend-to state to a su- perior-from 3to 5p.m.</p>
<p><i>chee</i></p> <p>只 只 (30)</p> <p>only or merely</p>	<p><i>set</i></p> <p>石 石 (112)</p> <p>stone</p>	<p><i>yoong</i></p> <p>用 用 (101)</p> <p>to use</p>	<p><i>mook</i></p> <p>目 目 (109)</p> <p>eye</p>

IV	IV	IV	IV
<i>yun</i>	<i>waung</i>	<i>look</i>	<i>mook</i>
仁 仁 (9) benevolent or kind	王 王 (96) kiug	六 六 (12) six	木 木 (75) wood
<i>sup</i>	<i>gee</i>	<i>koong</i>	<i>jow</i>
什 什 (9) a file of ten men	止 止 (77) to stop	公 公 (12) male	爪 爪 (87) claws
<i>mo</i>	<i>ung</i>	<i>fun</i>	<i>chet</i>
毛 毛 (82) hair	五 五 (7) five	分 分 (18) a part	尺 尺 (44) foot = 10 inches
<i>no-e</i>	<i>but</i>	<i>kum</i>	<i>not</i>
女 女 (38) female	不 不 (1) not	今 今 (9) now	勿 勿 (20) not
<i>fawng</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>chow</i>	<i>see-oo</i>
方 方 (70) a square	云 云 (7) to speak	仇 仇 (9) enemy	少 少 (42) young or few
<i>quore</i>	<i>yin</i>	<i>far</i>	<i>toong</i>
戈 戈 (62) a spear	元 元 (10) original	化 化 (9) to reform or convert	全 全 (9) together or united

IV

see

氏

氏
(83)

a surname

IV

go-e

巨

巨
(22)great or
large

IV

gee

支

支
(65)

branch

IV

n-gow

牛

牛
(93)

cow

oon

午

午
(24)noon-
midday*bay*

比

比
(81)

compare

jart

扎

扎
(64)

bundle

kun

斤

斤
(69)catty (1 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs)*hoong*

孔

孔
(39)hole-
orifice*no-e*

内

内
(13)

within

mo

冇

冇
(13)

not

dow

斗

斗
(68)

measure

cup

及

及
(29)

to arrive

some

心

心
(61)

heart

yot

日

日
(72)

day

jen

井

井
(7)

well of water

ye

以

以
(9)

by with-at

mo

母

母
(80)mother or
female*yüt*

月

月
(74)month or
moon*chung*

中

中
(2)

middle

mo

毋

毋
(80)

do not

hoong

凶

凶
(17)

unlucky

yüt

曰

曰
(73)

said

sow

手

手
(64)

hand

IV

IV

III

III

man

文

文
(67)

letter

tane

天

天
(37)

heaven

tze

巳

巳
(49)

9 to 11 a.m.

gee

子

子
(39)

child

furn

反

反
(29)opposite-
reverse or turn over*yew-e*

夭

夭
(37)delicate
or young*gee*

之

之
(4)

of

cheen

千

千
(24)

1000

yow

友

友
(29)

friend

foo

夫

夫
(37)

husband

sarn

山

山
(46)

mountain

korn

干

干
(24)

shield

for

火

火
(86)

fire

tie

太

太
(37)great or
big*ye*

于

于
(7)in or at or
on or of*suo-e*

水

水
(85)

water

hin

犬

犬
(37)

dog

see

尸

尸
(44)

corpse

heem

欠

欠
(76)

to owe

foo

父

父
(88)

father

kay

己

己
(49)

one's self

III

III

III

III

chee †



 to follow

gow



 long time

see



 student

say-ung



 up

yigh



 arrow

maung



 to die

how



 mouth

har



 down

yar





 further also

yin



 pill

yi †





 to inclose

die



 big

cheen



 inch

char





 fork

kun



 napkin

see-oo



 little

cho-e





 material

sarn




 three



marn



 10000



kung



 work



zye



 give

chay-ung



 10 feet

ko

















































 not flat *

toe



 earth

† = see explanation on preceding page.

II	II	II	I
<i>lick</i>	<i>kwing †</i>	<i>ye</i>	<i>yot</i>
  (19)	  (13)	  (7)	  (1)
strength	a limit	two	one
<i>pou †</i>	<i>mick †</i>	<i>tou* †</i>	<i>kwan †</i>
  (20)	  (14)	  (8)	  (2)
to infold	to cover	a cover	pass through
<i>peek †</i>	<i>pun †</i>	<i>yun</i>	<i>chee-oo †</i>
  (21)	  (15)	  (9)	  (3)
spoon	ice	man	point or a lord
<i>fong †</i>	<i>key</i>	<i>yun †</i>	<i>peat †</i>
  (22)	  (16)	  (10)	  (4)
a chest	bench	man walking	a left stroke
<i>high †</i>	<i>hom †</i>	<i>yop</i>	<i>yeet †</i>
  (23)	  (17)	  (11)	  (5)
to conceal	receptacle	to enter	curved
<i>sup</i>	<i>dough</i>	<i>bart</i>	<i>keet †</i>
  (24)	  (18)	  (12)	  (6)
ten	knife	eight	a barb

* as in tower.

† = these Chinese characters are not perfect separate characters in themselves; they are RADICALS and are only used in combination with other signs, as parts of characters; (i. e.) they are not spoken, neither are they written alone as such.

EASY LESSONS IN CHINESE WRITING.

The following 1000 words have been carefully selected and are arranged for the sake of practice under stroke headings. These Roman Numerals, I, II, III, etc., at the top of the columns show the number of strokes necessary to form each character. We have given the character written out in large type and in small printed type so as to aid the student not only in the art of writing Chinese characters, but also in the art of reading ordinary Chinese type. It is really analagous to our native primers which give not only the large type but also the small type.

Opposite each Chinese character will be found a small numeral; this is a key to the Radical under which the word will be found in the Chinese dictionary. Serious students would do well by attempting the verification of these words both as to "stroke" and Radical number.

UTENSILS. A chest, measure, mortar, spoon, knife, bench, couch, clothes, crockery, tiles, dishes, napkin, net, plough, vase, tripod, boat, carriage, pencil, bow, halberd, arrow, dart, axe, musical reed, drum, seal.

QUALITIES. Color, black, white, yellow, azure, carnation, sombre-color, high, long, sweet, square, large, small, slender, old, fragrant, acrid, perverse, base, opposed.

ACTIONS. To enter, to follow, to walk slowly, to arrive at, to stride, to walk, to reach to, to touch, to stop, to fly, to overspread, to envelope, to encircle, to establish, to overshadow, to adjust, to distinguish, to divine, to see, to eat, to speak, to kill, to fight, to oppose, to stop, to embroider, to owe, to compare, to imitate, to bring forth, to use, to promulgate.

PARTS OF THE WORLD AND DWELLINGS; FIGURES: MISCELLANEOUS. A desert, cave, field, den, mount, hill, valley, rivulet, cliff, retreat. A city, roof, gate, door, portico, one, two, eight, ten, eleven, an inch, a mile, without, not, false, a scholar, statesman, letters, art, wealth, motion; self, myself, father; a point, wine, silk, joined hands, a long journey, print of a bear's foot, a surname, a piece of cloth.

14 Strokes.

- (209) 鼻 *boy* The nose
 (210) 齊 *cheye* Even, correct.

15 Strokes.

- (211) 齒 *chee* The teeth

16 Strokes.

- (212) 龍 *lung* A dragon
 (213) 龜 *queye* A tortoise
 (214) 龠 *ye-uck* A flute

12 Strokes.

- (201) 黃 *waung* Yellow
 (202) 黍 *she* Millet
 (203) 黑 *hut* Black
 (204) 禡 *cheye* To embroider

13 Strokes.

- (205) 黽 *min* A frog
 (206) 鼎 *dun* A tripod
 (207) 鼓 *koo* A drum
 (208) 鼠 *she* A mouse

The meanings attached to the above RADICALS have been thus classified, they are useful alike to the general reader and student as they show the kind of words denoted by the elementary figures.

PARTS OF BODIES. Body, corpse, head, hair, down, whiskers, face, eye, ear, nose, mouth, teeth, tusk, tongue, hand, heart, foot, hide, leather, skin, wings, feathers, blood, flesh, talons, horns and bones.

ZOOLOGICAL. Man, woman, child, horse, sheep, tiger, dog, ox, hog, hogshead, deer, tortoise, dragon, reptile, mouse, toad, bird, fowls, fish, insect.

BOTANICAL. Herb, grain, rice, wheat, millet, hemp, leeks, melon, pulse, bamboo, sacrificial herbs, wood, branch, sprouts, petal.

MINERAL. Metal, stone, gems, salt, earth.

METEOROLOGICAL. Rain, wind, fire, water, icicle, vapor, sound, sun, moon, evening, time.

(185) 首 *sow* The head(186) 香 *hay-ung* Incense

10 Strokes.

(187) 馬 *mar* A horse(188) 骨 *quot* Bones(189) 高 *ko* High(190) 髟 *pee-oo* Long hair(191) 鬥 *dow* To quarrel(192) 鬯 *chay-ung* A fragrant plant(193) 鬲 *leck* A tripod, an urn.(194) 鬼 *queye* A demon

11 Strokes.

(195) 魚 *yze* A fish(196) 鳥 *nee-oo* A bird(197) 鹵 *lo* Salt(198) 鹿 *look* A deer(199) 麥 *mark* Wheat(200) 麻 *mar* Hemp(169) 門 *moon* Door(170) 阜 *fow* A mound(170) 阝 *fow* † A mound(171) 隶 *doy* To extend to(172) 隹 *chew-ce* Fowls(173) 雨 *zye* Rain(174) 青 *chun* Green, azure.(175) 非 *fay* Not, wrong.

9 Strokes.

(176) 面 *mean* The face(177) 革 *gart* The skin(178) 韋 *why* To oppose(179) 韭 *cow* Leeks(180) 音 *yum* Sound(181) 頁 *yeep* The head(182) 風 *foong* Wind(183) 飛 *fay* To fly(184) 食 *sick* To eat

- (154) 貝 *boo-e* Pearls
- (155) 赤 *chick* Flesh color
- (156) 走 *chow* To run
- (157) 足 *chook* The foot
- (158) 身 *sun* The body
- (159) 車 *goo-e* A carriage
- (160) 辛 *sun* Bitter
- (161) 辰 *sun* Time
- (162) 走 *chay-ook* Motion
- (162) 辵 *chay-ook †* Motion
- (163) 邑 *yup* A city
- (163) 阝 *yup †* A city
- (164) 酉 *yow* } Spirits (i.e. alco-
} holic)
- (165) 采 *pun* To separate
- (166) 里 *lay* A mile
- 8 Strokes.
- (167) 金 *kum* Metal
- (168) 長 *chay-ung* Long, old
- (168) 𠂔 *chay-ung †* Long, old
- (140) 艸 *cho* Shrubs
- (140) 艸 *cho †* Shrubs
- (141) 虍 *foo* A tiger
- (142) 虫 *chung* Reptiles
- (143) 血 *hüt* Blood
- (144) 行 *h orn* To walk
- (145) 衣 *ye* Clothing
- (145) 衤 *ye †* Clothing
- (146) 西 *sigh* West
- (146) 𠂔 *hut* { To oversee, to
} cover over
- 7 Strokes.
- (147) 見 *keen* To see
- (148) 角 *kork* A horn
- (149) 言 *yin* Words
- (150) 谷 *cook* A valley
- (151) 豆 *dow* Pulse
- (152) 豕 *see* Swine
- (153) 豸 *cheye* Reptiles

- (123) 羊 *yea-ung* Sheep
- (124) 羽 *zye* Wings
- (125) 老 *lo* Aged
- (126) 而 *ye* And, still
- (127) 耒 *loy* A plow
- (128) 耳 *ye* An ear
- (129) 聿 *lut* A pencil
- (130) 肉 *yook* Flesh
- (130) 月 *yook †* Flesh
- (131) 臣 *sun* A minister
- (132) 自 *chee* Self, from
- (133) 至 *gee* To extend to
- (134) 臼 *kow* A mortar
- (135) 舌 *sheet* The tongue
- (136) 舛 *cheen* An error
- (137) 舟 *jow* A boat, a vessel.
- (138) 良 *kun* Perverse
- (139) 色 *sick* Color
- (109) 目 *mook* The eye
- (109) 𠄎 *mook †* The eye
- (110) 矛 *mow* A spear
- (111) 矢 *chwe* An arrow
- (112) 石 *set* A stone
- (113) 示 *she* To admonish
- (113) 𠄎 *she †* To admonish
- (114) 肉 *yow* To creep
- (115) 禾 *war* Grain
- (116) 穴 *yüit* A cave
- (117) 立 *lup* To stand up

6 Strokes.

- (118) 竹 *chook* Bamboo
- (119) 米 *my* Rice
- (120) 糸 *see* Silk
- (121) 缶 *fow* Crockery
- (122) 网 *mornq* A net
- (122) 𠄎 *mornq †* A net
- (122) 冗 *mornq †* A net

(93) 牛 *ngow* A cow(94) 犬 *hūn* A dog(94) 犾 *hūn †* A dog

5 Strokes.

(95) 玄 *yūn* Sombre(96) 玉 *yoke* Gem(96) 王 *yoke †* Gem(97) 瓜 *kwhar* A melon(98) 瓦 *ngar* Earthen(99) 甘 *karm* Sweet(100) 生 *sarn* To produce(101) 用 *yung* To use(102) 田 *ten* A field(103) 疋 *pot* A roll, a piece(104) 疒 *nick* Diseased(105) 夬 *poot* To separate(106) 白 *bart* White(107) 皮 *pay* Skin(108) 皿 *mun* A dish(78) 歹 *die* Evil(78) 攴 *die †* Evil(79) 殳 *she* Weapons(80) 毋 *mo* Do not(81) 比 *bay* To compare(82) 毛 *mo* Hair(83) 氏 *see* A family(84) 气 *hay* Breath(85) 水 *soo-e* Water(85) 氵 *soo-e †* Water(85) 氷 *soo-e †* Water(86) 火 *fore* Fire(86) 灬 *fore †* Fire(87) 爪 *chow* Claws(87) 丠 *chow †* Claws(88) 父 *foo* Father(89) 爻 *ngow* To imitate(90) 夨 *chawng* A couch(91) 片 *peu* A splinter(92) 牙 *ngar* Teeth









- (62) 戈 *quore* A spear
- (63) 戶 *foo* A door
- (64) 手 *sow* A hand
- (65) 支 *gee* A branch
- (66) 支 *pork* A blow
- (66) 攴 *pork †* A blow
- (67) 文 *mun* Letters
- (68) 斗 *dow* A measure
- (69) 斤 *kun* A catty ($1\frac{1}{3}$ Lb.)
- (70) 方 *fawng* A square
- (71) 无 *mo* Without, not.
- (71) 无 *mo* Without, not.
- (72) 日 *yot* The sun
- (73) 日 *yüt* To speak
- (74) 月 *yüt* The moon
- (75) 木 *mook* Wood
- (76) 欠 *heem* To owe
- (77) 止 *gee* To stop
- (47) 川 *chün †* A stream
- (47) 𡿨 *chün †* A stream
- (48) 工 *koong* Work
- (49) 己 *kay* One's self
- (50) 巾 *kun* A napkin
- (51) 干 *korn* A shield
- (52) 么 *ye-oo* Small
- (53) 广 *yeem* A shelter, roof
- (54) 彳 *yow* A journey
- (55) 升 *koong* To join hands
- (56) 弋 *yigh* An arrow
- (57) 弓 *koong* A bow
- (58) 彘 *kigh* A swine's head
- (58) 彘 *kigh †* A swine's head
- (59) 彡 *sarm* Feathers, hair
- (60) 彳 *geet* A short step

4 Strokes.







- (61) 心 *some* The heart
- (61) 忄 *some †* The heart
- (61) 小 *some †* The heart

- (31) 口 *yo-e* To inclose
- (32) 土 *to* Earth
- (33) 士 *see* A scholar
- (34) 夕 *chee* To follow
- (35) 夕 *soo-e* To walk slowly
- (36) 夕 *chick* Evening
- (37) 大 *die* Large
- (38) 女 *no-e* Female
- (39) 子 *gee* A child
- (40) 宀 *min* A cover
- (41) 寸 *cheen* An inch
- (42) 小 *see-oo* Small
- (43) 尫 *worug* Distorted, lame.
- (43) 尫 *worug* † Distorted, lame.
- (43) 尫 *worug* † Distorted, lame.
- (44) 尸 *see* A corpse
- (45) 屮 *cheat* A sprout
- (46) 山 *sarn* A mountain
- (47) 川 *chüu* A stream
- (15) 冫 *hun* Ice
- (16) 几 *kay* A bench
- (17) 凵 *hom* A receptacle
- (18) 刀 *dough* A knife
- (18) 刂 *dough* † A knife
- (19) 力 *lick* Strength
- (20) 勺 *how* To infold
- (21) 匕 *buy* A spoon
- (22) 匚 *jong* A chest
- (23) 匚 *hay* To conceal
- (24) 十 *sup* Ten
- (25) 卜 *book* To divine
- (26) 卩 *tseat* A seal
- (26) 卩 *tseat* A seal
- (27) 凵 *hun* A shelter
- (28) 亼 *mow* Deflected
- (29) 又 *yow* Moreover
- 3 Strokes.
- (30) 口 *how* Mouth


A LIST OF RADICALS, RELATIVES, OR DETERMINATIVES.

- (8)  *ton* A cover
- (9)  *yun* A man
- (9)  *yun* † A man
- (10)  *yun* A man walking
- (11)  *yep* To enter
- (12)  *bart* Eight
- (13)  *kwing* A limit
- (14)  *mick* To cover

Those formed with 1 Stroke (of the pen).

- (1)  *yot* One unity
- (2)  *korn* To pass through
- (3)  *chee-oo* A point, a lord
- (4)  *peet* A left stroke
- (5)  *yüt* } Curved, a horary
} character
- (6)  *küt* A barb hooked

2 Strokes.

- (7)  *ye* Two

† Form adopted when used in combination

or less easy to be identified, until the impossibilities of a wholly pictorial language gave place to the phonetic system upon which the present characters are based. Thus the ancient Chinese drew a rude picture to represent the sound by which they designated a *horse*, viz: 馬 MAR. But with a very limited number of vocables, it followed that the sound MAR with differences in intonation, did duty in the spoken language for other ideas as MAR *mother*; MAR *agate*; MAR *a locust*; MAR *prawns*; MAR *to curse*; MAR *the head of a bed* etc. By the phonetic system the Chinese wrote down each of the above as 馬 MAR *horse*, and then added a distinguishing character on the left of the sign for MAR, thus giving origin to the parts of the Chinese word which we have denominated RADICALS e. g. add the sign 女 *woman* — add the sign 王 *gem* — add the sign 虫 *insect* — add the sign 魚 *fish* — add the sign 口 *mouth* — add the sign 木 *wood* — each to the left of the word and picture 馬 MAR *horse* and we get 媽 *woman-horse* i. e. *mother*; 瑪 *jade-horse*, i. e. *agate*; 螞 *insect-horse* i. e. *locust*; 鱈 *fish-horse* i. e. *prawns* 嗎 *mouth-horse* i. e. *to curse*; 馮 *wood-horse* i. e. *head of a bed*.

In many cases these composite characters became the phonetics of other sets of characters, distinguished in like manner by appropriate radicals. Again there is a small class of so called "ideographic" characters where the sense of the component parts yields the sense of the whole; e. g. 木 *tree*, 林 *a forest*. 森 *dense, or obscure*. 亻 *man* 西 *west*, 國 *country* combined becomes 僑 "western nation man". The student is also referred to the introductory note to Lesson I and he should familiarize himself gradually with all of the 214 radicals.

A combination of Radical 18 and 2 strokes.					刃
„	„	18	„	„	分
„	„	18	„	„	切
„	„	18	3	„	刊
„	„	18	4	„	列
„	„	18	„	„	刎
„	„	18	„	„	划
„	„	18	„	„	刑
„	„	18	5	„	初

The last one would be the word we are looking for. If the word we were looking up had Radical 18 and 19 strokes we would look for it in the same way. Note that 刀 in combination may also be written 刂

NB. The student should, in conjunction with this subject, revert to pages 138, 139 and 184, 185, which contain specimen pages of a Chinese-English Dictionary.

A RADICAL, RELATIVE or DETERMINATIVE is the part of a Chinese character which often gives us a clue as to its meaning; originally over 500 in number, these radicals were reduced in number to 214. Under these headings all Chinese words may be properly classified — indeed some, if not all native dictionaries, are arranged so that all characters having the same radical are put together under one heading and then subdivided according to the actual number of pen strokes necessary to make the remaining part or phonetic.

As we have already remarked the Chinese have no alphabet; they employ characters (字 *chee a word*) which are but pictures or symbols of — things or ideas — abstract and concrete*. “They are neither agglutinative nor, inflexional but vary in grammatical value as verb, substantive, or adjective with their position in the sentence. There are more than 40000 separate characters the origin of which appears to have been as follows:

A few simple shapes of visible objects were followed up by others more

* Prof. Giles.

although they may be classified phonetically. We know that there are two hundred and fourteen (214) Radicals, hence the Chinese dictionary may be said to have 214 divisions under which all words may be found. We know that these Radicals are *keys* as it were, to the language; find the Chinese key, count the number of strokes employed in making the Radical and then count the additional strokes which go to make up the word or character (of course it is presupposed that the student is familiar with the Radicals). Now let us suppose that the Radical we have found consists of three strokes, and that in addition to the Radical the word we are looking for contains six extra strokes; we would now look up the three stroke Radical and then look through all the six stroke words in the dictionary under the given Radical until we found the exact six strokes that constitute the word.

This can perhaps be better explained if we give an illustration of English words. Suppose that all our English words could be classified under 214 heads; let us suppose that one of these heads is the three letter termination AGE and that the word we are looking up is a nine lettered word, three of which are the combination AGE. (The word that we are looking up being ESPIONAGE.) We would now turn to the termination (equivalent to a Radical) AGE. On the dictionary page we would find the following.

r-age being a combination of the Radical AGE and 1 letter or stroke						
im-age	"	"	"	"	2	"
for-age	"	"	"	"	3	"
cour-age	"	"	"	"	4	"
steer-age	"	"	"	"	5	"
espion-age	"	"	"	"	6	"

Let us now look up a Chinese word; suppose it to be 初; a knowledge of the Radicals would show us that this word was composed of Radical 18 刀 in combination with a word containing (not counting the two strokes of the Radical) five extra strokes. We would now look up section 18 of the Chinese Dictionary containing all words under Radical 18; looking down the line we would see the following.

The abbreviations which we present here, are placed for reference only — it is not intended to have the student memorize these until he is familiar with the regular forms.

Some of the abbreviations * in common use are.

A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A	R
点	點	段	段	国	國	孝	學	和	信	予	兮	万	萬
又	賢	毛	毳	回	回	似	從	全	同	从	從	不	錢
覓	覺	覓	觀	实	實	所	所	圣	聖	双	雙	込	亡
数	數	类	類	还	還	过	過	对	對	气	氣	九	凡
鸡	鷄	爱	愛	烏	焉	两	兩	号	號	与	與	斗	月
旧	舊	畱	留	典	典	声	聲	礼	禮	头	頭	么	麼
台	臺	难	難	变	變	听	聽	灯	燈	尔	爾	久	久
亲	親	能	能	画	畫	乱	亂	边	邊	如	如	斤	筋

Column A refers to the abbreviated forms.

” R ” ” ” regular ”

* Summers Handbook of the Chinese language.

HOW TO USE A CHINESE DICTIONARY.

We have already pointed out how all words are classified, either according to the number of strokes necessary to form a given character, or according to the Radial system. The latter is the most generally employed,

We reproduce herewith a page* showing the six varieties of Chinese writing, the left hand column (VI) being the style of characters employed throughout our book and other Chinese books generally.

<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>	<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>	<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>	<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>	<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>	<p>書有六體曰篆曰隸曰楷曰行曰草曰宋</p>
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VI

V

IV

III

II

I

The student may also be interested to know that there are some six forms of writing Chinese characters. This is not so strange when we recall that the English language is written in several forms. For we know that we have our Old English Type, our Roman Type, our German Script, our Backhand Writing, Shorthand Writing, etc. For the sake of brevity the Chinese in writing words of many strokes simplify their writing by abbreviating it, i. e. leaving out the smaller dots and dashes giving rise to the running hand or "grass" style. This is not ordinarily used in printing or in printed works. It is no easier for a Chinaman to decipher certain CHINESE "grass" writings, than it is for us to decipher the chirography of some of our friends who are careless in writing English.

The following are the names of the six forms or styles of Chinese writing. The student need not be discouraged by their presentation herewith. The learning of any style other than that in column six is a matter of no importance until the Book form (*soong shü*) has been well mastered.

I	篆書	<i>sün shü</i>	} <i>The fanciful style</i> — this form often found on bronze tablets, porcelains, cakes of ink etc.
II	隸書	<i>die shü</i>	} <i>The plain style</i> — square characters used for writing prefaces and inscriptions — formerly was used for official purposes.
III	楷書	<i>guy shü</i>	} <i>The pattern style</i> — a model for good writing — works are sometimes printed in this form though not usually.
IV	行書	<i>harn shü</i>	} <i>A stiff form of the running hand</i> — used often in business.
V	草書	<i>cho shü</i>	} <i>The free running hand known as the "cho" or "grass" style</i> — it is an abbreviation of the "harn shü"; these abbreviations are so varied according to the whim of the writer, that sometimes an educated Chinaman cannot read them.
VI	宋書	<i>soong shü</i>	} <i>The elegant form</i> — these are the characters used in printing which was invented about 900 A.D.

RULES FOR WRITING CHINESE CHARACTERS.

The following rules may be observed in the writing of Chinese:* —

1. Begin either at the top or on the left-hand side.
2. When a perpendicular or dash cuts a horizontal line or one leg of an angle, the latter are to be written first, (cf. radicals 19, 24, 29, 32, 33, 41, 43, &c.)
3. An angle at the top on the right side is made with one stroke, and unless rad. 4, or rad. 2 is affixed to the left of it, the angle is made first. In radicals 18, 19, 26, 29, 39, 41, 49, 105, 121, 129, 178, 183, it is made first. In radicals 13, 20, 34, 35, 36, 76, 122, 130, the angle is made second.
4. An angle at the bottom on the left is also made with one stroke, if it be alone, or be joined to a perpendicular on the right, leaving the top or right side open. (cf. radicals 17, 22, 23, 28, 38, 45, 46, 49, 90, 206.) The characters in which 母 (five strokes) occurs are exceptions to this rule; the angle on the left is made first; then the angle on the right; the points, next; and the horizontal, last.
5. The angles 丿 and 乚 in 門 'a door' are made first on each side respectively.
6. Horizontal lines precede perpendiculars, when these cross each other; but should the perpendicular terminate with the base line, then the base line is final.
7. In such characters as the radicals 42, 85, 77, 141, 197, 204, 211, the perpendiculars above, or in the middle of the symbol, are made first.
8. In such characters as 口 'mouth' (rad. 30.) the perpendicular on the left is to be written first; and the interior of such characters as 國 'a kingdom,' 園 'a garden,' is filled up before the base line is written.

Thus we see how originally words were employed. Of course it is understood that it is not a simple matter for the student to thus classify the characters, nor is it necessary for him to attempt to do so. We have given the above illustrations to enable the student to grasp the idea as to Chinese characters.

It is well for the student to know that there are eight strokes used in forming Chinese characters.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
、	—]
a point	a horizontal line	a perpendicular line	a hook
點	畫	直	鈎
<i>deem</i>	<i>whart</i>	<i>jick</i>	<i>dee-oo</i>
(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
✓	ノ	ㄣ	丁
a spike	a sweep	a dash	an angle
勾	丂	拔	曲
<i>tee-oo</i>	<i>pie</i>	<i>peet</i>	<i>key-oo</i>

These eight strokes should be memorized together with their names. The Chinese devote particular attention to calligraphy — so should the serious student of the Chinese language.

Some other *metaphorical* characters are

- 堂 *tawng* = a hall is used for MOTHER.
 昇 *sun* = the sun ascending for TRANQUILITY.
 室 *sut* = a house for WIFE.
 興 *hun* = to raise for TO FLOURISH.

The next class (6th, *Phonetic*) is the class under which most characters are found and is called *Phonetic* because, in the character classed under it, one part gives its own sound to the whole figure, and thus acts as a symbol of sound merely. This part does sometimes convey also its symbolic meaning as well as its sound. The number of really useful phonetic characters amounts to about one thousand and forty. These when united to the 214 radicals produce from fifteen to twenty thousand derivatives.

Class 6. *Phonetic.*

- 已 *kay* = one's self — this character is the common part of the following words all of which are pronounced KAY.
 記 *kay* = remember, being a combination of "self" and "words".
 忌 *kay* = to fear, " " " " "self" and "heart".
 紀 *kay* = to record, " " " " "self" and "silk" (knotted silk originally used to record events).
 方 *faung* = a square — this character is the common part of the following words all of which are pronounced FAWNG.
 訪 *faung* = to enquire, being a combination of "a square" and "words".
 放 *faung* = to set free, " " " " "a square" and "a blow".
 坊 *faung* = $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{dwelling or} \\ \text{street,} \end{array} \right\} \text{ " " " " "a square" and "earth".}$
 房 *faung* = a room, " " " " "a square" and "a dwelling".
 古 *kwoo* = ancient — this character is the common part of the following words each one of which is pronounced KWOO.
 固 *kwoo* = firm, constant, being a combination of "ancient" and "an enclosure".
 姑 *kwoo* = matron, lady, being a combination of "ancient" and "woman".

Some other *ideographics* are

拜 *pie* (two hands) = "TO SALUTE" — the Chinese clasp their hands together in salutation — also means "TO VISIT".







恤 *sut* = (heart and blood) PITY.

夜 *yea* = (roof, man and dark) NIGHT.

The next class (4th, *Antithetic*) shows by the inversion of the figures, the antithetic significations which are attached to them. These inversions are however not so apparent in the modern character as in the ancient hieroglyphics; wherever the original elements of a compound are sought for, the ancient form must be consulted.

Class 4.







Antithetic.

Ancient form						
Meaning	right hand	left hand	to cut off	to continue	body	body turned
Modern form	右	左	斷	繼	身	身
Pronunciation (phonetic)	<i>yow</i>	<i>jaw</i>	<i>dün</i>	<i>kigh</i>	<i>sun</i>	<i>yun</i>

The next class (5th, *Metaphorical*) is more numerous than the preceding, as well as more important. All particles and proper names are included under this class.

Class 5.

Metaphorical.

Ancient form						
Meaning	mind	character	to imprison	peace	the world	ancient
Modern form	心 ⁽¹⁾	字 ⁽²⁾	囚 ⁽³⁾	安 ⁽⁴⁾	世 ⁽⁵⁾	古 ⁽⁶⁾
Pronunciation (phonetic)	<i>some</i>	<i>chee</i>	<i>chow</i>	<i>orn</i>	<i>sigh</i>	<i>kwoo</i>

1 = this is the common word for heart — used as in English; MIND, DISPOSITION.

2 = a child under a roof, meaning properly TO PRODUCE, but commonly a character.

3 = a man in an enclosure — in prison, TO IMPRISON.






4 = a woman under a roof sitting quiet at home, PEACE — TRANQUILITY.

5 = the figures for ten — thirty years, a generation, this generation THE WORLD.

6 = ten and mouth — through ten generations — ANCIENT.

The second (*Significative*) class includes those which indicate the meaning by their very form or composition.

Class 2. *Significative.*

Ancient form					
Meaning	dawn	evening	above	below	middle
Modern form	旦 ¹	夕 ²	上	下	中
Pronunciation (phonetic)	<i>dawn</i>	<i>jick</i>	<i>say-ung</i>	<i>har</i>	<i>chung</i>

Some other *significatives* are







屮 *jick* = a plant springing from the ground; to come out —
the common character for this is 出 *chut* = to go out.

本 *boon* = a root, hence "A BEGINNING".

日 *yüt* = something in the mouth, hence "TO SAY".

The next class (3rd, *Ideographic*) includes those which are formed by the union of two figures belonging to class 1, and which together give rise to an idea, sometimes of an abstraction, sometimes the name of a real thing.

Class 3. *Ideographic.*

Ancient form						
Meaning	brightness	obstruction	forest	to see	to sit	to follow
Modern form	明 ⁽³⁾	閑 ⁽⁴⁾	林	見 ⁽⁵⁾	坐 ⁽⁶⁾	從 ⁽⁷⁾
Pronunciation (phonetic)	<i>mun</i>	<i>harn</i>	<i>lum</i>	<i>keen</i>	<i>chaw</i>	<i>choong</i>

1 = the sun above the horizon.

2 = the moon beginning to appear.

3 = sun and moon together, suggesting idea of BRIGHTNESS.

4 = a tree in a doorway, .. " OBSTRUCTION.

5 = a man with a large eye, .. " SEEING.










6 = two men on the ground, .. " SITTING.

7 = two men following, .. " FOLLOWING.

HOW TO WRITE CHINESE.

The writing of Chinese characters is one of the most fascinating accomplishments one could imagine. With the detail well grasped it is not quite so difficult as it would appear. Moreover it possesses a great advantage in that it provides mental gymnastics quite unequalled by the learning of any other foreign language known to us, and puts in our possession a written language comprehended by almost one third of the world's inhabitants. Although there are said to be some forty thousand words in the Chinese native dictionary, scarcely more than ten thousand of these words are used, even by *savants*, so that if one know three or four thousand Chinese characters, one will have quite a working number of words in one's vocabulary. We have already spoken on page 1, about the formation of words by strokes and their classification under 214 Radicals. Before giving the rules for writing Chinese characters, we will attempt to give a brief sketch of the symbols employed to express the sounds and syllables of this language. Chinese characters may be divided into,* First, *Hieroglyphic*; Second, *Significative*; Third, *Ideographic*; Fourth, *Antithetic*; Fifth, *Metaphorical*; Sixth *Phonetic*;

The following are illustrative.

	Class I.		<i>Hieroglyphic.</i>						
Ancient form									
Meaning	sun	moon	mountain	eye	child	horse	fish	tree	teeth
Modern form	日	月	山	目	子	馬	魚	木	齒
Pronunciation (phonetic)	<i>yo</i>	<i>yüt</i>	<i>sarn</i>	<i>mook</i>	<i>gee</i>	<i>mar</i>	<i>zye</i>	<i>mook</i>	<i>chee</i>

Some of the other *hieroglyphics* are

丁 *dun* = a nail 弓 *kun* = a bow 井 *jun* = a well 𠂇 or
 川 *chün* = a stream 口 *how* = a mouth 火 *for* = fire 氵 *soo-e* = water.

SECTION IV.

- (1) 嚟 *la* { *Imperative* particle employed when change of place is contemplated.
- (2) 喇 *la* Same as above except that it adds *more intensity* to the direction.
- (3) 嘅 *kay* Particle denoting *possession* or the possessive case.
- (4) 囉 *law* *Responsive* particle or that used in answering questions.
- (5) 咯 *lore* { Same as above except that it denotes *more intensity, earnestness* or *indubitableness*.
- (6) 呢 *noy* { Almost always an *interrogative* particle; it is very rarely used as *responsive*; it is employed when the question is finished.
- (7) 呀 *are* Same as above except that it is rather more *intense*.
- (8) 㗎 *are* { Same as the two preceding, except that it is *very intense* or *unqualified*.
- (9) 哩 *lay* An *affirmative* particle.
- (10) 喇 *lay* { Also an *affirmative* particle, though more *intense* than the preceding.
- (11) 咩 *may* { This particle is not so very frequently in use; generally it is *interrogative*, though occasionally it is *responsive*; it often conveys an idea of *disapprobation*.
- (12) 啫 *jet* { *Restrictive* particles often used with that idea in answers, and
- (13) 咁 *gee* { very rarely in questions: the characters are similar as to meaning.
- (14) 咁 *quar* { A particle conveying the idea of *doubt*; used in answer to questions as well as in direct propositions.
- (15) 㗎 *eye* { A *desiderating* particle, most usually employed in questions, and where it is intended to convey desire on the part of the speaker.
- (16) 㗎 *bore* { *Admonishing* or *directing* particles — not however so intense:
- (17) 㗎 *ore* { in the idea as a command.
- (18) 嗎 *mar* An *interrogative* particle.

(4) and (16) are sometimes employed together.

To labor for wages.		To go fishing.		To throw slung shots.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	—	打 <i>dhar</i>	—	打 <i>dhar</i>	—
工 <i>koong</i>	Work	魚 <i>ye</i>	Fish	飛 <i>jay</i>	Fly
To row (a boat).		To thresh.		砵 <i>tore</i>	The weight on a steel yard
打 <i>dhar</i>	—	打 <i>dhar</i>	—		
槳 <i>jay-ung</i>	Row	禾 <i>war</i>	Grain	To commit highway robbery.	
To wheel about.		To go bunting.		打 <i>dhar</i>	—
打 <i>dhar</i>	—	打 <i>dhar</i>	—	劫 <i>keep</i>	Rob
翻 <i>farn</i>	Return	獵 <i>leep</i>	Hunt	To commit burglary, to surprise villages.	
車 <i>chay</i>	Wheel	To go tiger bunting.		打 <i>dhar</i>	—
To turn about madly.		打 <i>dhar</i>	—	明 <i>mun</i>	Open
打 <i>dhar</i>	—	老 <i>lo</i>	Old	火 <i>jore</i>	Fire
顛 <i>dane</i>	Upset	虎 <i>joo</i>	Tiger	To commit highway robbery.	
倒 <i>dough</i>	Invert	To shoot birds.		打 <i>dhar</i>	—
To wedge in.		打 <i>dhar</i>	—	脚 <i>kay-orek</i>	Foot
打 <i>dhar</i>	—	鵲 <i>jay-uck</i>	A magpie		
尖 <i>geem</i>	Wedge	鳥 <i>nee-oo</i>	Bird	骨 <i>quot</i>	Bone
To make an obeisance.					
打 <i>dhar</i>	—				
拱 <i>koong</i>	To bow				

PARTICLES.

The following list of particles is employed in the vernacular dialect of Canton: they are untranslatable, are never found at the beginning of an expression, very seldom in the middle of it, but most generally at the end of a sentence. They are called 脞音 *LAY YUM*, *tongue sounds*, because they 'use up' with ease to the speaker the sound which is on his tongue after the enunciation of the last word of a phrase. They serve, too, to add force to the expression of the speaker, and often give a direction to his meaning, and hence are to be employed with discrimination. They also, unintentionally, add a musical tone to the spoken language where it might otherwise sound less euphonious. Chinese when properly spoken is musical. A proper knowledge of which particle to employ is arrived at only after considerable practice.

To invade a territory.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
地	<i>day</i>	Ground
石	<i>fawng</i>	Square

To gain a victory.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
贏	<i>yen</i>	Victory

To suffer defeat.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
輸	<i>shü</i>	Defeat

To suffer defeat.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
敗	<i>buy</i>	Defeat

To box.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
拳	<i>kün</i>	Fist

The boxing master.

教	<i>gow</i>	Teach
打	<i>dhar</i>	—
師	<i>see</i>	Master
傅	<i>foo</i>	

To cane one.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
棍	<i>quone</i>	Stick

To discharge a gun.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
炮	<i>pou</i>	Gun

To strike one until the blood runs out.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
出	<i>chut</i>	Out
血	<i>hüt</i>	Blood

To whip one.

鞭	<i>bean</i>	Whip
打	<i>dhar</i>	—

To kill one.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
死	<i>see</i>	Die

To kill one.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
死	<i>see</i>	Die
人	<i>yun</i>	Man
命	<i>mun</i>	Life

To strike one another.

相	<i>say-ung</i>	Together
打	<i>dhar</i>	—

To fight.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
交	<i>gow</i>	Intercourse

To fight (civil war).

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
傢	<i>gar</i>	Household
伙	<i>fore</i>	Arms

To fight (general war).

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
仗	<i>chay-ung</i>	Shapp weapon

Unable to fight him.

唔	<i>ung</i>	Not
够	<i>gow</i>	Enough
佢	<i>ko-e</i>	He
打	<i>dhar</i>	—

Not hit it.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
唔	<i>ung</i>	Not
倒	<i>dough</i>	Reach

A slap of the hand.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
一	<i>yot</i>	One
巴	<i>bar</i>	Blow
掌	<i>chay-ung</i>	Palm

To flog one until it leaves marks.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
倒	<i>dough</i>	Sign of past tense
好	<i>ho</i>	
多	<i>dough</i>	Many
條	<i>tee-oo</i>	
痕	<i>hun</i>	(cl) Mark

To box ones mouth.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
嘴	<i>jew-e</i>	Mouth
巴	<i>bar</i>	Blow

Boisterous weather.

打 *dhar* —
 風 *foong* Wind
 暴 *pook* Stormy

To feel the pulse.

打 *dhar* —
 脈 *mut* Pulse

To paint ones face.

打 *dhar* —
 粉 *fun* Powder

To paint ones face.

打 *dhar* —
 面 *mean* Face

To strike somebody.

打 *dhar* —
 人 *yun* Man

To strike.

毆 *ow* To beat
 打 *dhar* —

To hurt.

打 *dhar* —
 傷 *suy-ung* Wound

To strike so as to cause
a swelling.

打 *dhar* —
 腫 *choong* Swelling

To play a comedy.

打 *dhar* —
 把 *bar* (cl)
 戲 *hay* Theatre

To forge (a document).

打 *dhar* —
 橫 *wahn* Unfair
 lawless
 手 *sow* Hand

To engage or induce by
presents.

打 *dhar* —
 焙 *boo-e* To hatch
 artificially
 手 *jow* Hand

A pilferer, a thief.

打 *dhar* —
 白 *bart* White
 撞 *chawng* Meet acci-
 dentally

To live like a parasite.

打 *dhar* —
 飯 *farn* Rice
 餐 *cham* Meal

A beggar.

打 *dhar* —
 秋 *chow* Autumn
 風 *foong* Wind

To cleanse cotton.

打 *dhar* —
 棉 *mean* Cotton
 花 *far* Flower

A blacksmith.

打 *dhar* —
 鐵 *tate* Iron

To ring the bell.

打 *dhar* —
 鐘 *choong* Bell

To beat the gong.

打 *dhar* —
 鑼 *lore* Gong
 鼓 *qwoo* Drum

To play at cards.

打 *dhar* —
 紙 *gee* Paper
 牌 *pie* Card

To play at cards.

打 *dhar* —
 天 *tane* Heaven
 九 *gow* Nine

To perform mass.

打 *dhar* —
 醮 *chee-oo* A mass

To perform mass.

打 *dhar* —
 齋 *jeye* A fast

To strike fire.		To turn over things.		To go to the market.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Fire	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — To turn	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Market
火 <i>fore</i>		轉 <i>jün</i>		市 <i>see</i>	
To strike fire.		To level.		To come by a sedan chair.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Sign of the infinitive	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Even	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Sedan chair
着 <i>jay-uck</i>		干 <i>pun</i>		轎 <i>kee-oo</i>	
火 <i>fore</i>		Fire	To sink a ship.		來 <i>lo-e</i>
To extinguish fire.		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Sink	To gape, to yawn.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Dark	沉 <i>chun</i>		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Cry
烏 <i>woo</i>		火 <i>fore</i>	船 <i>sün</i>	喊 <i>my</i>	
火 <i>fore</i>	Fire	To take off ones clothing.		露 <i>lo</i>	Dew
A stone cutter.		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Flesh color	To sneeze.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Stone	赤 <i>chet</i>		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Sneeze †
石 <i>set</i>		剝 <i>look</i>	吃 <i>hut</i>		
人 <i>yun</i>		Man	To take off clothes		噓 <i>chee</i>
A master silversmith.		To open door.		To break.	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Silver	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Open	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Break
銀 <i>ngun</i>		開 <i>hoy</i>		爛 <i>larn</i>	
師 <i>see</i>	} Instructor	To apply a plaster or ointment.		To smash.	
傅 <i>foo</i>		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Ointment	打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Fragments
To make a silver ring for the neck.		膏 <i>ko</i>		碎 <i>soo-e</i>	
打 <i>dhar</i>	} — (cl) Silver	藥 <i>ye-orck</i>	} Medicieue	To split, to open by force.	
隻 <i>jate</i>		To draw water.		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — To rend
銀 <i>ngun</i>		打 <i>dhar</i>	} — Water	To break like grass.	
圈 <i>hün</i>		水 <i>soo-e</i>		崩 <i>bun</i>	To fall in ruins

† = phonetic.

To sole shoes.

打 *dhar* —
 鞋 *high* Shoe
 掌 *chay-ung* Palm

To make the bed.

打 *dhar* —
 鋪 *po* Store
 蓋 *goy* Cover

To bind a book.

打 *dhar* —
 書 *shū* Book
 皮 *pay* Skin

To sew on a button.

打 *dhar* | —
 扭 *nou* | Button

To make a buttonhole.

打 *dhar* —
 鈕 *nou* Button
 耳 *ye* Ear

To fix the price.

打 *dhar* | —
 價 *gar* | Price

To make a button (i e.)
knot on thread.

打 *dhar* —
 個 *ko* (el)
 結 *keet* Knot

To purchase rice.

打 *dhar* | —
 米 *my* | Rice

To dispatch.

打 *dhar* | —
 發 *fart* | Emit

To pay the cost of a law suit

打 *dhar* —
 出 *chut* Out
 銀 *ngun* Silver

To calculate, to reckon.

打 *dhar* | —
 算 *sūn* | An account

To have come to a resolution.

打 *dhar* —
 定 *dun* Decide
 主 *chee* Dwell
 意 *ye* Mind

To manage.

打 *dhar* | —
 理 *lay* | Manage

To summon one.

打 *dhar* —
 官 *quoon* Officer
 府 *foo* Prefecture

To summon one.

打 *dhar* —
 官 *quoon* Officer
 司 *see* Manage

To force one to write an
order for money.

打 *dhar* | —
 單 *darn* | A bill

To move.

打 *dhar* | —
 動 *dung* | Move

To spy out.

打 *dhar* | —
 探 *tarm* | Spy out

To mend.

打 *dhar* | —
 整 *chun* | Make

To cheat, to practice usury.

打 *dhar* —
 斧 *foo* Axe
 頭 *tow* Head

To sleep on the ground.

打 *dhar* —
 地 *day* Ground
 鋪 *po* Shop

To lean upon.

打 *dhar* | —
 撐 *chay-ung* | To prop

To reward.

打 *dhar* | —
 賞 *say-ung* | Reward

To save (rescue) one.

打 *dhar* | —
 救 *gow* | Save or
 deliver

To bring together.

拈	<i>ncem</i>	Bring
齊	<i>cheye</i>	Orderly
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To obtain by purchase.

買	<i>my</i>	Buy
得	<i>dut</i>	Sign of past tense
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

(K) EXAMPLES OF
THE USE OF THE
VERB 打 DHAR.

To strike, to beat.

打 *dhar*

To grit the teeth.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
齒	<i>chee</i>	Tooth
齧	<i>n-jit</i>	To bite

To dress.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
扮	<i>barn</i>	Dress

To plait the cue.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
辮	<i>bean</i>	To plait

To walk, to come by land.

打	<i>dhar</i>	—
路	<i>lo</i>	Road
來	<i>lo-e</i>	Come

To fall down.

跌	<i>date</i>	Fall down
落	<i>lork</i>	Down
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To sail to.

駛	<i>sigh</i>	Sail
埋	<i>my</i>	Close to
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To have things ready.

整	<i>chun</i>	Make
定	<i>dun</i>	Secure
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To press, to constrain,
to hurry.

催	<i>chew-e</i>	To con- strain
住	<i>chee</i>	Dwell
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To examine thoroughly.

查	<i>char</i>	Examine
真	<i>jun</i>	True
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To light it up.

點	<i>dcem</i>	To light
着	<i>jay-uck</i>	Sign of the infinitive
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To calculate.

打	<i>dhar</i>	Strike
算	<i>sün</i>	Reckon
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To send a letter.

寄	<i>gay</i>	Send
信	<i>sun</i>	Letter
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To reach or obtain by pursuit.

追	<i>jew-e</i>	Pursue
到	<i>dough</i>	Reach
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To have obtained by robbery.

搶	<i>chay-ung</i>	Rob
倒	<i>dough</i>	Sign of past tense
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To put things aright.

揣	<i>chün</i>	Calculate
正	<i>jun</i>	Right
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To put things in wrongly.

裝	<i>chawng</i>	Dress
差	<i>char</i>	Wrongly
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To set things loosely.

撒	<i>sart</i>	Scatter
散	<i>sarn</i>	Odds and ends
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To divide, to separate.

分	<i>jun</i>	A part
開	<i>hoy</i>	Open
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To come up.

行	<i>harn</i>	Walk
上	<i>say-ung</i>	Up
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To come down.

下	<i>har</i>	Down
去	<i>hoo-e</i>	Go
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To move inside.

搬	<i>boon</i>	Move
入	<i>yup</i>	Inside or
		enter
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To bring out.

擺	<i>law</i>	Bring
出	<i>chut</i>	Out
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To call him.

叫	<i>key-oo</i>	Call
佢	<i>ko-e</i>	Him
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To follow me, to come
with one.

跟	<i>kun</i>	Follow
我	<i>ngaw</i>	Me
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To send a man.

使	<i>sign</i>	Send
人	<i>yun</i>	Man
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To be in a hurry.

趕	<i>korn</i>	Pursue
緊	<i>kun</i>	Urgent
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To put on one side.

放	<i>javng</i>	Put
側	<i>jut</i>	Aside
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To place it erect.

動	<i>dung</i>	Act
企	<i>kay</i>	Stand erect
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To hold it fast.

揸	<i>jar</i>	Hold
住	<i>chee</i>	Dwell
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To sit down safely, to be
firmly seated.

坐	<i>chaw</i>	Sit
穩	<i>wun</i>	Safely
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To run.

走	<i>chow</i>	Run
起	<i>hay</i>	Up
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To turn things over.

返	<i>farn</i>	Turn
轉	<i>chün</i>	Turn a
		round
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To carry.

扛	<i>kueng</i>	Carry
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To sail.

駛	<i>sigh</i>	Sail
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To awake.

醒	<i>sun</i>	Awake
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To contain, to store.

載	<i>jo-e</i>	Store
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To gallop.

跑	<i>pou</i>	Race
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

PHRASES SHEWING THE
USE OF VERBS ENDING
IN 來.

To write nicely.

寫	<i>jay</i>	Write
好	<i>ho</i>	Good
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To consider thoroughly.

想	<i>say-ung</i>	Think
真	<i>chun</i>	True
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To come at this time.

趁	<i>chun</i>	At the
		time of
快	<i>fi</i>	Quick
來	<i>lo-e</i>	—

To return.

返 *farn* } Return
來 *lo-e* } —

To come, to approach.

行 *harn* } Walk
來 *lo-e* } —

To come down.

落 *lork* } Descend
來 *lo-e* } —

To rise.

起 *hay* } Rise
來 *lo-e* } —

To run.

走 *chow* } Run
來 *lo-e* } —

To pursue.

趕 *gorn* } Pursue
來 *lo-e* } —

To buy on credit.

賒 *say* } Credit
來 *lo-e* } —

To make money in trade.

聽 *jarn* } Profit
來 *lo-e* } —

To make presents, to bring with.

送 *soong* } Accompany
來 *lo-e* } —

To meditate.

想 *say-ung* } Think
來 *lo-e* } —

To purchase.

買 *my* } Buy
來 *lo-e* } —

To pole (a boat).

掌 *chay-ung* } The palm
 } of the hand
來 *lo-e* } —

To invite.

請 *chun* } Invite
來 *lo-e* } —

To bring.

帶 *die* } Carry
來 *lo-e* } —

To send (to have received).

寄 *kay* } Send
來 *lo-e* } —

To ascend.

上 *say-ung* } Up
來 *lo-e* } —

To descend.

下 *har* } Down
來 *lo-e* } —

To come forth or out.

出 *chut* } Out
來 *lo-e* } —

To copy.

抄 *chow* } Copy
來 *lo-e* } —

To bring.

拈 *neem* } Take
來 *lo-e* } —

To carry on a pole across the shoulder.

担 *darn* } Carry
來 *lo-e* } —

To carry between two.

抬 *to-e* } Carry
來 *lo-e* } —

To row.

掉 *jow* } Row
來 *lo-e* } —

To seize.

捉 *jook* } Seize
來 *lo-e* } —

To pluck.

摘 *jart* } Pluck
來 *lo-e* } —

To fetch, to get.

擺 *law* } Get
來 *lo-e* } —

To drag along.

拖 *taw* } Drag
來 *lo-e* } —

To clasp.

挾 *geep* | Clasp
埋 *my* | —

To roll up.

捲 *kūn* | Roll
埋 *my* | —

To lean upon.

挨 *cye* | Lean
埋 *my* | —

To unite.

聯 *lūn* | Join
埋 *my* | —

To get the whole.

攬 *dow* | Seize
埋 *my* | —

To collect together.

撥 *poot* | To set to rights
埋 *my* | —

To obtain by theft.

偷 *tow* | Steal
埋 *my* | —

(./) VERBS ENDING

IN 來.

來 *lo-e* | To come, to go towards, to induce, sometimes used to express the imperative mood.

To write.

寫 *say* | Write
來 *lo-e* | —

To encroach.

霸 *bar* | A rule of force
埋 *my* | —

To hide away.

躲 *door* | Hide
埋 *my* | —

To run away.

走 *chow* | Run
埋 *my* | —

To put in together.

兼 *keen* | Put
埋 *my* | —

To grasp.

揸 *jar* | Grasp
埋 *my* | —

To contract, to shrink, to cuddle up.

縮 *sook* | Shrink
埋 *my* | —

To live with.

住 *chee* | Live
埋 *my* | —

To put things in their proper place.

搵 *tick* | Arrange
埋 *my* | —

To put in.

入 *yop* | Enter
埋 *my* | —

To shore up.

撐 *chay-ung* | To brace
埋 *my* | —

To lean upon.

凭 *bun* | Lean
埋 *my* | —

To call together, to assemble.

叫 *key-oo* | Call
埋 *my* | —

To get the whole.

得 *dut* | Get
埋 *my* | —

To conceal.

藏 *chow* | Hide
埋 *my* | —

To anchor.

灣 *wharn* | An anchor-age
埋 *my* | —

To sweep.

掃 *so* | Sweep
埋 *my* | —

To wait together.

等 *dun* | Wait
埋 *my* | —

To gather.

斂 *loem* | Gather
埋 *my* | —

Together with.
同 *toong* } With
埋 *my* } —

To put away.
擺 *bar* } Put
埋 *my* } —

To mix with.
攪 *ko-e* } Mix
埋 *my* } —

To put close.
拍 *part* } Put
埋 *my* } —

To finish.
造 *cho* } Do
埋 *my* } —

To press upon.
逼 *big* } Press
埋 *my* } —

To give up, to yield.
讓 *yea-ung* } Yield
埋 *my* } —

To gain all.
聽 *jarn* } Profit
埋 *my* } —

To save (to leave over).
剩 *sun* } Save
埋 *my* } —

To grasp.
攬 *narm* } Grasp
埋 *my* } —

To tie up.
綁 *baung* } Tie
埋 *my* } —

To carry aside.
抬 *toe-e* } Tie
埋 *my* } —

To heap up.
堆 *two-e* } Heap
埋 *my* } —

To push aside.
推 *two-e* } Push
埋 *my* } —

To give all.
俾 *bay* } Give
埋 *my* } —

To keep.
拵 *kigh* } Keep
埋 *my* } —

To join together.
合 *hop* } Join
埋 *my* } —

To close.
扯 *chay* } Close
埋 *my* } —

To put aside.
擠 *jeje* } Put
埋 *my* } —

To fold up.
摺 *geep* } Fold
埋 *my* } —

To put away.
擺 *tee-oo* } Put away
埋 *my* } —

To store away, to preserve.
收 *sow* } Collect
埋 *my* } —

To preserve.
存 *chin* } To lay by
埋 *my* } —

To store up.
貯 *chee* } Store up
埋 *my* } —

To accumulate.
積 *chick* } Collect
埋 *my* } —

To twist.
絞 *cow* } To twist
埋 *my* } —

To connect with, to string together.
串 *chün* } Connect
埋 *my* } —

To force one into one's plan;
to leave no way of escape.

趕 *korn* } Run after
埋 *my* } or pursue

To collect into one, to make one lump of it.
團 *tün* } Lump
埋 *my* } —

To fill up.

填 *tin* | Fill
埋 *my* | —

To pick up.

執 *jap* | Pick up
埋 *my* | —

To get aside.

行 *harn* | Walk
埋 *my* | —

To stand aside.

企 *kay* | Stand
埋 *my* | —

To sit by.

坐 *chaw* | Sit
埋 *my* | —

To sleep with or close to.

瞓 *jun* | Sleep
埋 *my* | —

To pull away.

拉 *lar* | Drag
埋 *my* | —

To wrap up.

包 *bow* | Wrap
埋 *my* | —

To take away.

拈 *neem* | Take
埋 *my* | —

(II) VERBS ENDING
IN 埋.

埋 *my* { To bury, to harbor,
to come near, to
approach to, to lay
by, to conceal, to
secrete, to cover, to
connect with, aside,
in, to, with

To abbreviate, to curtail.

撮 *geet* { To take a
pinch, a little
埋 *my* | —

To shut up.

冚 *sarn* { To bolt
埋 *my* | —

To close.

掩 *yeem* | Close
埋 *my* | —

To put up, to lay by.

上 *say-ung* | Up
埋 *my* | —

To bar, to lock up.

關 *quarn* | Lock
埋 *my* | —

To mix.

撈 *lo* | Mix
埋 *my* | —

To mix, to throw into
confusion.

濶 *kwun* | Mix
埋 *my* | —

To race.

跑 *pou* | Gallop
去 *hoo-e* | —

To ascend.

上 *say-ung* | Up
去 *hoo-e* | —

To carry away.

担 *darm* | Carry away
去 *hoo-e* | —

To return, to go away from.

翻 *farn* | Back
去 *hoo-e* | —

To deduct.

除 *chee* | Deduct
去 *hoo-e* | —

To send to, to accompany one.

送 *soong* | Send to,
accompany
去 *hoo-e* | —

To draw, to drag.

拖 *tore* | Drag
去 *hoo-e* | —

To abscond.

逃 *tore* | Abscond
去 *hoo-e* | —

To dismiss, to degrade.

華 *gart* } Dismiss
去 *hoo-e* } —

To pursue.

追 *jo-e* } Pursue
去 *hoo-e* } —

To snatch away.

搶 *chay-ung* } Snatch
去 *hoo-e* } —

To carry away.

拈 *ncem* } Carry
去 *hoo-e* } —

To take to.

拿 *nar* } To hold tight
去 *hoo-e* } by hand
去 *hoo-e* } —

Stolen.

偷 *tow* } Steal
去 *hoo-e* } —

To break up.

拆 *chart* } Break
去 *hoo-e* } —

To call away.

叫 *key-oo* } Call
去 *hoo-e* } —

To move to.

遷 *cheen* } Move
去 *hoo-e* } —

To send off.

寄 *kay* } Send
去 *hoo-e* } —

To rob.

却 *geep* } Rob
去 *hoo-e* } —

To run away.

走 *jow* } Run
去 *hoo-e* } —

To pack up.

裝 *jawng* } Pack up
去 *hoo-e* } —

To forward, to advance.

前 *cheen* } Forward
去 *hoo-e* } —

To arrest.

捉 *jook* } Arrest
去 *hoo-e* } —

To be invited.

請 *chun* } Bid
去 *hoo-e* } —

To destroy.

毀 *jie* } Destroy
去 *hoo-e* } —

To carry on the back.

野 *may* } Carry on the
去 *hoo-e* } back
去 *hoo-e* } —

To wipe.

抹 *mood* } Wipe
去 *hoo-e* } —

To clean off.

撇 *peat* } Clean
去 *hoo-e* } —

To dig out.

掘 *kwat* } Dig
去 *hoo-e* } —

To follow.

跟 *kun* } Follow
去 *hoo-e* } —

To depart.

行 *harn* } Walk
去 *hoo-e* } —

To contain.

載 *jew-e* } Contain
去 *hoo-e* } —

To pass over.

過 *quore* } Pass
去 *hoo-e* } —

To carry.

扛 *kawng* } Carry
去 *hoo-e* } —

To let go.

故 *faung* } To let go
去 *hoo-e* } —

To take away.

撤 *geet* } To take away
去 *hoo-e* } —

To carry on the shoulder.		To go out.		To carry to.	
托 <i>fork</i>	} Carry on shoulder	出 <i>chut</i>	} Out	抬 <i>toe-e</i>	} Carry
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To carry on the arm.		To enter.		To return.	
挽 <i>wharn</i>	} Carry on arm	入 <i>yop</i>	} Enter	歸 <i>queye</i>	} Return
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To push away.		To expel, to pursue.		To transfer.	
推 <i>toy</i>	} Push	趕 <i>korn</i>	} Expel	調 <i>tee-oo</i>	} Mix
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To scrape off.		To go to.		To bring to, to carry away.	
刮 <i>vchart</i>	} Scrape	聞 <i>hoy</i>	} Open	帶 <i>die</i>	} Bring
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To expel, to drive out.		To resort to.		To move to or away.	
逐 <i>jook</i>	} Expel	埋 <i>my</i>	} Screte	搬 <i>boon</i>	} Move
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To sweep off; i.e. to remove.		To fly away.		To carry to or away.	
撥 <i>poot</i>	} Sweep	飛 <i>jay</i>	} Fly	携 <i>queye</i>	} Carry
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To pare.		To jump off.		To sail to or away.	
削 <i>say-uck</i>	} Pare	跳 <i>tee-oo</i>	} Jump	駛 <i>sigh</i>	} Sail
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To dust off.		To lend		To move to.	
拂 <i>fut</i>	} Dust	備 <i>jay</i>	} Lend	移 <i>ye</i>	} Move
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	
To sweep (as a floor).		To decoy, to kidnap.		To pluck up.	
掃 <i>so</i>	} Sweep	拐 <i>queye</i>	} Kidnap	拔 <i>but</i>	} Pluck
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		去 <i>hoo-e</i>	

To sell goods.	
賣 <i>my</i>	Sell
出 <i>chut</i>	—
貨 <i>for</i>	Goods
物 <i>mot</i>	Things

To marvel, to be surprised at.

出 <i>chut</i>	—
奇 <i>kay</i>	Wonder

To come out, or forward.

出 <i>chut</i>	—
來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come

To let (as a house).

出 <i>chut</i>	—
賃 <i>yun</i>	Rent

To take a walk.

出 <i>chut</i>	—
行 <i>harn</i>	Walk

To scheme, to plan.

出 <i>chut</i>	—
計 <i>gy</i>	Plan

(7) VERBS ENDING
IN 去.

去 <i>hoo-e</i>	To go to, leave, to depart from, to become distinct, to proceed, part, gone, former
----------------	---

To descend.

落 <i>lor</i>	Descend
去 <i>hoo-e</i>	—

To run outside.	
走 <i>jow</i>	Run
出 <i>chut</i>	—
門 <i>moon</i>	Door
口 <i>how</i>	Mouth
To expel (or drive out) idlers.	

逐 <i>jook</i>	Expel
出 <i>chut</i>	—
閒 <i>harn</i>	Idle
人 <i>yun</i>	Man

To discover vagabonds.

查 <i>char</i>	Discover
出 <i>chut</i>	—
匪 <i>fay</i>	Beggar
徒 <i>toe</i>	Follower

To find out stolen property.

搜 <i>sow</i>	Find
出 <i>chut</i>	—
賊 <i>chut</i>	Thief
贓 <i>jawng</i>	Plunder

To divulge secrets.

露 <i>lo</i>	Divulge
出 <i>chut</i>	—
私 <i>see</i>	Private
事 <i>see</i>	Business

To make or invent articles
used in worship or eating etc.

造 <i>cho</i>	Make
出 <i>chut</i>	—
器 <i>hay</i>	Utensil
皿 <i>mun</i>	Vessel or dish

To distribute provisions, rations.	
發 <i>fart</i>	Emit
出 <i>chut</i>	—
口 <i>how</i>	Mouth
糧 <i>lay-ang</i>	Provisions

To reflect a true image,
to take a photograph.

影 <i>yun</i>	Shadow
出 <i>chut</i>	—
樣 <i>yea-ung</i>	Figure
相 <i>say-ung</i>	Likeness

To discourse on doctrine.

講 <i>kawng</i>	Speak
出 <i>chut</i>	—
道 <i>dough</i>	Way
理 <i>lay</i>	Doctrine

To find out the cause of
an affair.

審 <i>sum</i>	Examine
出 <i>chut</i>	—
情 <i>chun</i>	Facts
由 <i>yow</i>	Cause

To lead out troops.

帶 <i>die</i>	Lead
出 <i>chut</i>	—
兵 <i>bun</i>	Soldier
馬 <i>mar</i>	Horse

To have earned nothing but trouble, to have brought ones self into trouble.

擺	lav		Get or catch
倒	dough		-
艱	karn		Difficulty
難	narn		Not easy

(F) VERBS ENDING
IN 出.

出	chut	{ To issue, to issue forth or from, to eject, to utter a coin, to go out, to surpass, to excel, to have
---	------	---

To compose an essay.

做	jo		Do
出	chut		-
文	mun		Letters
章	chay-ung		Display or chapter

To invent (originate) a good plan.

想	say-ung		Think
出	chut		-
好	ho		Good
計	guy		Plan

To write out some news.

寫	say		Write
出	chut		-
新	sun		New
聞	mun		

† = phonetic.

To have made a flower garden.

起	hay		Build
倒	dough		-
花	far		Flower
園	yin		Garden

To have raised ones self to look.

企	kay		Stand
倒	dough		-
來	lo-e		Come
睇	tie		Look

To confound right and wrong.

顛	dane		Upset
倒	dough		-
是	see		Is or right
非	jay		Not or wrong

To have called coolies.

叫	key-oo		Called
倒	dough		-
咕	ko		Coolies †
哩	lee		

To have received a letter.

接	geep		Receive
倒	dough		-
書	shū		Letter
信	sun		

To have sawed a tree.

鋸	go-e		Saw
倒	dough		-
樹	see		Tree
木	mook		Wood

To have cut a jem.

鑿	chalk		Chisel
倒	dough		-
玉	yoke		Gem
石	set		Stone

To have dug for gold.

掘	kwot		Dig
倒	dough		-
金	kun		Gold
砂	sar		Sand

To have fallen to the ground.

跌	dute		Fall
倒	dough		-
在	jo-e		At
地	day		Ground

Blown into the water.

吹	cho-e		Blow
倒	dough		-
落	lork		Falldown
水	soo-e		Water

To have seized upon a fort.

霸 <i>bar</i>	}	To seize, to rule
倒 <i>dough</i>		
炮 <i>pow</i>	}	Caanon
臺 <i>toc-e</i>		
	}	Platform

To have arrested a criminal.

捉 <i>jook</i>	}	Arrest
倒 <i>dough</i>		
賊 <i>chut</i>	}	Robber
匪 <i>fay</i>		

To have rented a "go down".

賃 <i>yum</i>	}	Rent
倒 <i>dough</i>		
棧 <i>jarn</i>	}	Store
房 <i>fawng</i>		

To have got a partner.

請 <i>chun</i>	}	Engage
倒 <i>dough</i>		
夥 <i>for</i>	}	Partner
伴 <i>boon</i>		

To have purchased goods.

買 <i>my</i>	}	Buy
倒 <i>dough</i>		
債 <i>for</i>	}	Goods
物 <i>mot</i>		

To have made much money.

發 <i>jart</i>	}	Emit
倒 <i>dough</i>		
大 <i>die</i>	}	Big
財 <i>cho-e</i>		

He got the whole empire.

得 <i>dt</i>	}	Get
倒 <i>dough</i>		
天 <i>tane</i>	}	Heaven world
下 <i>har</i>		

He kneels down to worship the spirits.

跪 <i>queye</i>	}	Kuell
倒 <i>dough</i>		
拜 <i>buy</i>	}	Worship
神 <i>sun</i>		

To be sleeping on the bed.

眠 <i>min</i>	}	Lie down
倒 <i>dough</i>		
床 <i>chawng</i>	}	Bed
上 <i>say-ung</i>		

To be seated in a sedan.

坐 <i>chaw</i>	}	Sit
倒 <i>dough</i>		
轎 <i>key-oo</i>	}	Sedan chair
裏 <i>lay</i>		

To have reduced a city.

打 <i>dhar</i>	}	Strike
倒 <i>dough</i>		
城 <i>sun</i>	}	City
池 <i>chee</i>		

To carry, to bring or to take, to a certain place.

帶 <i>die</i>	}	Carry
到 <i>dough</i>		
	}	To carry by turns.
輪 <i>lun</i>		
到 <i>dough</i>	}	Wheel

To fear, to be afraid of.

怕 <i>part</i>	}	Fear
到 <i>dough</i>		

To reach with your eyes.

眼 <i>ngarn</i>	}	Eye
到 <i>dough</i>		

To reach with your hands.

手 <i>sow</i>	}	Hand
到 <i>dough</i>		

To pursue, to catch, to reach.

追 <i>jew-e</i>	}	Pursue
到 <i>dough</i>		

To provide or to guard against.

防 <i>fawng</i>	}	Hindrance
到 <i>dough</i>		

(E) VERBS ENDING IN 倒.

倒 <i>dough</i>	}	A sign of the past tense, to subvert, to invert, to fall down, to pour from an open vessel

Not allow one to decline
an invitation.

勿 *mot* | Not
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To dislike, to feel averse to.

心 *some* | Heart
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To disdain, to complete and
put away.

了 *lee-oo* | Finish
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To level.

平 *pun* | Even
卻 *kay-uck* | —

(D) VERBS ENDING
IN 到.

到 *dough* | To arrive at, to
reach, to extend
to, to attain,
till, at yet, but,
finished

To know.

知 *gee* | Know
到 *dough* | —

To estimate, to reflect, to
find out.

料 *lee-oo* | Think
到 *dough* | —

To send, to transmit.

寄 *kay* | Send
到 *dough* | —

(C) VERBS ENDING
IN 卻.

卻 *kay-uck* | To decline
to reject

To forget.

忘 *maung* | Forget
卻 *kay-uck* | —

Ditto.

忽 *jut* | Forget
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To refuse.

推 *toy* | Refuse
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To decline as an office.

辭 *chee* | Decline
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To push away.

撇 *buy* | Push
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To throw away.

拋 *pov* | Throw
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To diminish, to subtract,
to abbreviate.

減 *garm* | Diminish
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To remove all.

除 *chee* | Remove
卻 *kay-uck* | —

To draw, to pull up.

挽 *wharn* | Draw
起 *hay* | —

To lift up.

兜 *dow* | Lift
起 *hay* | —

To carry, to wear.

戴 *die* | Carry
起 *hay* | —

To raise, to elevate.

舉 *koo-e* | Raise
起 *hay* | —

To carry on the head or
top of a thing.

頂 *dun* | Carry on
head
起 *hay* | —

To carry on the back, to
carry a child "pick a pack".

駁 *may* | Carry on
back
起 *hay* | —

To pull up (as a flag).

撻 *chay* | Haul up
起 *hay* | —

To lash, to whip (as a horse).

鞭 *bin* | Lash
起 *hay* | —

To scoop out, to excavate.

挖 *whart* } Scoop
起 *hay* } —

To pare off, to lop off, to make a hole in the ground.

剝 *chew* } Lop off
起 *hay* } —

To erect, to raise (as a standard).

豎 *she* } Erect
起 *hay* } —

To insert, to set in, to thrust into (as a flag staff).

插 *charp* } Insert
起 *hay* } —

To complete, to raise.

升 *sun* } Raise
起 *hay* } —

To collect, to put away (as clothing when not used).

收 *sow* } Collect
起 *hay* } —

To take from, to lift, to draw out.

抽 *chow* } Take from
起 *hay* } —

To kick.

踢 *tate* } Kick
起 *hay* } —

To startle, to recollect suddenly.

觸 *chook* } Excite
起 *hay* } —

To throw up (as a ball in a game).

拋 *pow* } Throw up
起 *hay* } —

To assist, to aid, to help when fallen down.

扶 *foo* } Help
起 *hay* } —

To bandage, to tie.

綁 *bawng* } Tie
起 *hay* } —

To speak, to speak out, to tell.

語 *whar* } Speak
起 *hay* } —

To discourse on, to converse, to narrate.

講 *kaung* } Speak
起 *hay* } —

To pull up, to extirpate.

拔 *part* } Extirpate
起 *hay* } —

To pull up by a hook, to raise (as an anchor).

鈎 *cow* } To hook
起 *hay* } —

To heap up, to pile up.

堆 *dough-e* } To heap
起 *hay* } —

To hold in the hand.

捧 *fung* } Hold in two
起 *hay* } hands

To ascend, to mount, to await of.

乘 *sun* } Mount
起 *hay* } —

To roll up (as a screen).

捲 *kün* } Roll up
起 *hay* } —

To select, to choose out.

選 *sin* } Choose
起 *hay* } —

To run, to hasten.

走 *chow* } Run
起 *hay* } —

To count, to reckon up.

計 *kigh* } Add
起 *hay* } —

To pour out, to overturn.

倒 *dough* } Pour
起 *hay* } —

To finish, to work as in gold, etc.

打 *dhar* } Strike
起 *hay* } —

To store, to adorn.	To hang, to suspend.	To stand, to stand erect.
裝 <i>chawng</i> } To stow to dress	掛 <i>quar</i> } Hang	企 <i>kay</i> } Stand
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To elect, to choose or select.	To take in the hand, to take up.	To lean over (half standing).
揀 <i>garn</i> } Elect	執 <i>jup</i> } To grasp	擒 <i>kum</i> } To seize as a bird or beast of prey
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To seize, to apprehend.	To take up (as a child from the ground).	To leap, to jump.
押 <i>arp</i> } Seize	拖 <i>taw</i> } To lift up or to lead	跳 <i>tee-oo</i> } Jump
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To lock, to chain.	To stir, to stir up.	To take up with fingers, to carry.
鎖 <i>saw</i> } Lock	擾 <i>yau</i> } Stir	拈 <i>wem</i> } Take
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To haul, to drag.	To tie up, to pull up to a beam (as men when tortured).	To take up by the end of a stick and fling away.
扯 <i>chay</i> } Drag	鈞 <i>dee-oo</i> } To string	挑 <i>tee-oo</i> } Take up
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To annoy.	To hand up, to take up.	To carry (as a chair).
擺 <i>lo</i> } To vex	撈 <i>low</i> } To dredge for	抬 <i>toe-e</i> } To carry with help of another
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To brush, to wipe, to dust.	To enwrap, to envelop.	To carry on a pole across the shoulder.
拂 <i>fat</i> } Brush	包 <i>bow</i> } Wrap	担 <i>darn</i> } To carry on pole across shoulder
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To pursue, to run after.	To fill, to fill up.	To carry on a pole between two.
趕 <i>korn</i> } Run after	載 <i>jo-e</i> } To load on to fill in	扛 <i>kawng</i> } Carry on pole
起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —	起 <i>hay</i> } —
To drink.		
飲 <i>yum</i> } Drink		
起 <i>hay</i> } —		

(B) VERBS ENDING
IN 起.

起 *hay* } To rise, to stand up, to erect, to produce, to commence, to begin, to originate

To think on.

想 *say-ung* } Think
起 *hay* } —

Remember.

記 *kay* } Recollect
起 *hay* } —

To do, to act, make, to
compose.

作 *chalk* } Do
起 *hay* } —

Ditto.

造 *cho* } Do
起 *hay* } —

To copy.

抄 *chow* } Copy
起 *hay* } —

To write.

寫 *say* } Write
起 *hay* } —

To sit down.

坐 *chaw* } Sit
起 *hay* } —

To carry babies.

抱 *po* } Wrap
住 *gee* } —
孩 *hoy* } Baby
兒 *ye* } Child

To seize one by the hand;
to shake hands.

執 *jup* } Grasp
住 *gee* } —
隻 *jay* } (cl)
手 *sow* } Hand

To cover the eyes.

掩 *yeem* } Screen
住 *gee* } —
雙 *say-ung* } Pair
眼 *ngaru* } Eyes

Stop here.

歇 *hate* } Arrest or
住 *gee* } stop
在 *jo-e* } At
此 *chee* } This

To rest from work.

歇 *hate* } Stop
住 *gee* } —
手 *sow* } Hand

To be still to stop eating.

歇 *hate* } Stop
住 *gee* } —
口 *how* } Mouth

To lead out the troops.

督 *dook* } Lead
住 *gee* } —
士 *see* } Student
卒 *chut* } Soldier

To stick the emperors
command on the back of
an officer.

插 *charp* } Stick
住 *gee* } —
令 *lun* } Law
箭 *chin* } Arrow

To lead on the troops.

帶 *dic* } Lead
住 *gee* } —
兵 *bun* } Soldier
勇 *yoong* } Brave

To haul a rope.

扯 *chay* } Hoist
住 *gee* } —
條 *tee-oo* } (cl)
繩 *sun* } Rope

To stop a carriage or cart.

停 *ton* } Stop
住 *gee* } —
車 *chay* } Car
輪 *lun* } Wheel

To follow when going out
or coming in.

跟 *gun* | Follow
住 *gee* | —
出 *chut* Out
入 *yap* In

To reflect upon the past
and future.

顧 *kwoo* | To reflect
住 *gee* | —
前 *cheen* Before
後 *how* After

To stay close to a person.

近 *kun* | Near
住 *gee* | —
左 *jaw* Left
右 *yow* Right

To pacify peoples minds.

安 *orn* | Pacify
住 *gee* | —
民 *mun* People
心 *some* Heart

To apprehend robbers.

拿 *nar* | Seize
住 *gee* | —
賊 *chut* Thief
匪 *jay* Vagabond

To live together in the
upper story.

共 *koong* | With
住 *gee* | —
樓 *low* Building
下 *say-ung* Up

To connect the inner and
the outer part.

連 *lean* | Join
住 *gee* | —
內 *no-e* Inside
外 *n-goi-e* Outside

To pass on both sides.

夾 *geep* | Pass
住 *gee* | —
兩 *lay-ung* Two
邊 *bean* Sides

Partition it.

隔 *gart* | Partition
住 *gee* | —
中 *choong* Middle
間 *karn* Within

To prevent (people from)
passing and repassing.

阻 *jaw* | Hinder
住 *gee* | —
往 *vauung* Go
來 *lo-e* Come

To anchor at the ferry or
landing place.

灣 *wahn* | Anchor
住 *gee* | —
渡 *dough* Ferry
頭 *tow* Head

To stop up a sewer.

塞 *sut* | Stop
住 *gee* | —
坑 *harn* Ditch
街 *koo-e* Sewer

To obstruct the road.

欄 *larn* | Obstruct
住 *gee* | —
道 *dough* Road
路 *lo* Way

To put it to account, to
keep an account.

登 *dun* } Record
住 *gee* }
數 *so* Account
目 *mook* List

To live alone in a lower story.

獨 *dook* | Alone
住 *gee* | —
閣 *kork* Loft
下 *har* Below

To store away goods.

戴 <i>cho-e</i>	}	Store away
住 <i>gee</i>		
偵 <i>for</i>	}	Goods
物 <i>mot</i>		

To put goods in the
"go down".

墩 <i>duu</i>	}	To pile
住 <i>gee</i>		
棧 <i>jurn</i>	}	Store
房 <i>faucug</i>		

Lock that door.

鎖 <i>saw</i>	}	Lock
住 <i>gee</i>		
度 <i>dough</i>	(cl)	Door
門 <i>moon</i>		

Bar the gate or barrier.

關 <i>quaru</i>	}	Bar
住 <i>gee</i>		
街 <i>guy</i>	}	Street
閘 <i>jarp</i>		

To surround or besiege a city.

圍 <i>why</i>	}	Surround
住 <i>gee</i>		
城 <i>suu</i>	}	City
池 <i>chee</i>		

To guard or hold an
encampment.

守 <i>sow</i>	}	Guard
住 <i>gee</i>		
營 <i>yun</i>	}	Camp
寨 <i>jeye</i>		

To smoke, a puff of tobacco.

食 <i>sick</i>	}	Eat
住 <i>gee</i>		
口 <i>hou</i>	}	Mouth
烟 <i>jin</i>		

To carry this umbrella

拈 <i>neen</i>	}	Carry
住 <i>gee</i>		
把 <i>bar</i>	}	Bundle
遮 <i>jay</i>		

To carry a chair.

抬 <i>to-e</i>	}	Carry
住 <i>gee</i>		
乘 <i>sun</i>	(cl)	Sedan chair
轎 <i>key-oo</i>		

To put on a pair of shoes.

穿 <i>chüu</i>	}	To wear
住 <i>gee</i>		
對 <i>doughe</i>	}	Pair
鞋 <i>high</i>		

To wear a cap or hat.

戴 <i>die</i>	}	To wear
住 <i>gee</i>		
件 <i>keen</i>	(cl)	Hat
帽 <i>mo</i>		

To sit in a carriage.

坐 <i>chaw</i>	}	Sit
住 <i>gee</i>		
馬 <i>mar</i>	}	Horse
車 <i>chay</i>		

Detain him abroad.

留 <i>low</i>	}	Detain
住 <i>gee</i>		
外 <i>ngoi-e</i>	}	Outside
國 <i>quork</i>		

He lives at our estuary.

居 <i>ko-e</i>	}	Dwell
住 <i>gee</i>		
本 <i>boon</i>	}	Owa
港 <i>kawug</i>		

He is writing a sheet of paper.

寫 <i>say</i>	}	Write
住 <i>gee</i>		
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	Paper
紙 <i>gee</i>		

He holds a pencil in his hand.

揸 <i>char</i>	}	Hold
住 <i>gee</i>		
枝 <i>gee</i>	(cl)	Pencil
筆 <i>but</i>		

To put on clothing.

着 <i>jay-orek</i>	}	Wear
住 <i>gee</i>		
衣 <i>ye</i>	}	Clothing
服 <i>fook</i>		

To drink a cup of wine.

飲 <i>yum</i>	}	Drink
住 <i>gee</i>		
杯 <i>boo-e</i>	}	Cup
酒 <i>chow</i>		

To live there for a few days.

暫 *cham* | Shortly
 住 *gee* | —
 幾 *kay* Few
 日 *yot* Day

To live separately in four villages.

分 *fun* | Part
 住 *gee* | —
 四 *see* Four
 鄉 *hay-ung* Village

To live together in one place.

同 *toong* | With
 住 *gee* | —
 一 *yot* One
 處 *chee* Place

Seal it and let it not be opened.

封 *fung* | Seal
 住 *gee* | —
 勿 *not* Not
 開 *hoy* Open

To stop walking.

止 *gee* | Stop
 住 *gee* | —
 未 *may* Not
 行 *harn* Walk

Few of the Chinese verbs are used singly, being used in combination with other verbs whose meaning may differ greatly from their own. It is essential to a proper facility of speech that the student should memorize as many of the subjoined verbs as possible for they are used in every day speech (often times in an arbitrary way); a knowledge of these verbs is a *sine qua non*.

(1) VERBS ENDING IN 住.

To dwell, to live in, to rest, to stop.

住 *gee*

To tread on that ground.

踏 *darp* | Step
 住 *gee* | —
 塊 *jie* Piece
 地 *day* Ground

To look at the heavens.

望 *mawng* | Hope or lift up
 住 *gee* —
 個 *ko* That
 天 *taue* Heaven

Many years duration.

久 *gow* | Long
 住 *gee* | —
 多 *dough* Much
 年 *neen* Year

Wipe.

抹 *moot*

Wish.

愛 *oi-e*

Witness.

見 *keen* | See

証 *chun* | Witness

Wonder.

出 *chut* | Out

奇 *kay* | Wonder

Work.

做 *jo* Do

工 *kung* Work

夫 *foo* | Full grown man

Worship.

崇 *sung* | Exalted honored

拜 *pie* Polite

Wrap up.

好 *bow* | Wrap

好 *ho* | Good

Write.

寫 *say* Write

字 *chee* | Word or letter

Upset with hand.	Throw away.	Sweep
放 <i>faung</i> } Lay	擲 <i>peck</i> } Throw	掃 <i>so</i> } Sweep
倒 <i>dough</i> } Fall down	去 <i>hoo-e</i> } Go	淨 <i>jun</i> } Clean
Visit.	Tie.	Take away.*
拜 <i>pie</i> } Polite	綁 <i>bauang</i>	拈 <i>neem</i> } Take
見 <i>keen</i> } See	倦 <i>küu</i>	去 <i>hoo-e</i> } Go
Walk.	Tire.	Take care of.
行 <i>harn</i>	Touch.	料 <i>lee-oo</i> } Manage
Want.	摩 <i>maw</i>	理 <i>lay</i> } Govern
要 <i>ye-oo</i>	Tow.	Take care! be careful.
Warm.	牽 <i>han</i> } To lead,	小 <i>see-oo</i> } Little
焙 <i>boo-e</i>	艇 <i>tane</i> } Boat	心 <i>some</i> } Heart
Wash.	Translate.	Taste.
洗 <i>sigh</i>	繙 <i>farn</i> } Explain	味 <i>may</i> } Taste
Watch.	譯 <i>yick</i> } Unfold	道 <i>dough</i> } Doctrine
看 <i>horn</i> } Look after	Try.	Teach.
守 <i>sow</i> } Keep	試 <i>see</i>	教 <i>gow</i> } Teach
Wear.	Turn over.	訓 <i>fun</i> } Instruct
穿 <i>chin</i> } Wear	翻 <i>farn</i> } Back	Tear.
着 <i>chay-uck</i> } Put on	轉 <i>chün</i> } Turn	撕 <i>see</i> } Tear
clothes }	Undergo.	開 <i>hoy</i> } Open
Weep.	忍 <i>yun</i> } Forbear	Tell.
流 <i>low</i> } To flow	受 <i>sow</i> } Receive	話 <i>wihar</i>
淚 <i>loo-e</i> } Tears	Understand.	Thank.
Weigh by scales.	曉 <i>he-oo</i> } Understand	感 <i>karm</i> } To influence
兌 <i>tüt</i>	得 <i>dut</i> } Obtain	謝 <i>chay</i> } Thank
Willing (to be).	Unite.	Think.
肯 <i>hun</i>	相 <i>say-ung</i> } Together	想 <i>say-ung</i>
	合 <i>hop</i> } Join	

Spread out or open.
 攤 *tarn* } Spread
 開 *hoy* } Open
 Stand.
 企 *kay*
 Steal.
 偷 *tow* } Steal
 去 *hoo-e* } Go
 Steer.
 把 *bar* } Grasp
 船 *tie* } Rudder
 Stoop.
 屈 *wot* } Bend
 身 *sun* } Body
 Stop up.
 攔 *larn* } Obstruct
 } hinder
 阻 *juw* } Impede
 Study (aloud)
 讀 *dook* } Study
 書 *shū* } Book
 Subscribe money.
 簽 *cheem* } Sign
 銀 *ngun* } Money
 Swear, make oath to.
 誓 *sih* } Swear
 願 *yin* } Promise
 Swear (curse).
 咒 *jo* } Curse
 罵 *mar* } Scold

Sign.
 簽 *cheem* } Sign
 名 *mun* } Name
 Sit.
 坐 *chaw* } Sit
 下 *har* } Down
 Sleep.
 瞓 *jun* } Sleep
 較 *cow* } Generally
 } speaking
 Smell.
 聞 *mun*
 Smuggle.
 走 *chow* } Run
 私 *see* } Secret
 Sound.
 聲 *sun*
 Spare life.
 饒 *ye-oo* } Spare
 命 *mun* } Life
 Speak.
 講 *kawng* } Speak
 說 *sūt* } Converse
 話 *whar* } Language
 } to talk
 Speculate mentally.
 算 *sūn* } Reckon
 計 *kigh* } Calculate
 Spoil.
 損 *sūn* } Injure
 壞 *yo* } Spoil

See.
 睇 *tie* } See
 見 *ken* } See
 Select.
 選 *seem* } Choose
 擇 *jart* } Select
 Sell. *
 賣 *my* } Sell
 去 *hoo-e* } Go
 Send to. *
 寄 *kay* } Send
 來 *lo-e* } Come
 Send compliments.
 問 *mun* } Ask
 候 *how* } Inquire
 Separate or spread out.
 擺 *pie* } Spread
 開 *how* } Open
 Sew.
 聯 *lān*
 Shave.
 剃 *tie*
 Shine.
 光 *quorn*
 Shove off or open.
 推 *toy* } Shove push
 開 *hoy* } Open
 Show.
 俾 *bay* } Give
 睇 *tie* } See

Return (hither).
 返 *farn* } Return
 求 *loy-e* } Here

Return (thither).
 返 *farn* } Return
 去 *hoo-e* } Go

Ride.
 騎 *kay* } Ride
 馬 *mar* } Horse

Roast.
 燒 *see-oo*

Row.
 掉 *chow* } To dash, to
 } agitate

槳 *jay-ung* Row
 Rub.

擦 *chart*

Sail.
 駛 *see*

Save.

救 *cow*

Say.

話 *whar*

Scold.

鬧 *nôw*

Seal.

封 *fung*

Search.
 我 *chow* } Search
 尋 *chun* } Seek

Read.
 睇 *tie* } To look or
 } see
 書 *shü* Book

Receive.
 得 *dut* } Get
 接 *cheep* } Receive

Recite.
 念 *name* } Recite
 書 *shü* } Book

Refuse.
 唔 *ung* } Not
 肯 *hun* } Willing

Remember.
 記 *kay* } Remember
 得 *dut* } Get
 } or

Remember.
 記 *kay* } Remember
 緊 *kun* } Prompt or
 } diligent

Repair.
 修 *sow* } Repair
 整 *chung* } Fix

Request.
 求 *cow* } Ask
 請 *chun* } Request

Rest.
 安 *orn* } Peace
 歇 *heet* } To rest

Preserve.
 收 *sow* } Together
 藏 *chawng* } Store up

Print.
 做 *jo* } Do or make
 書 *shü* } Book
 } or
 Print.

印 *yün* } Print
 書 *shü* } Book

Punctuate.
 分 *fun* } Part
 句 *ko-e* } Sentence
 讀 *dook* } Read

Punish.
 治 *gee* } To regulate
 罪 *cho-e* } Sin

Push.
 推 *toy* } Push
 攙 *young* } Push

Put down.
 放 *faung* } Lay
 落 *lorc* } Down

Quarrel.
 爭 *cham* } Quarrel
 論 *lum* } Discourse

Quit (a place).
 辭 *see* } To take
 } leave
 去 *hoo-e* } Go

Play (amusement).		Ought.		Mean.
玩 <i>wharn</i> Play with		應 <i>yun</i> Should	}	點 <i>deem</i> Ponder
耍 <i>sar</i> Sport		該 <i>koy</i> Ought fit		解 <i>kigh</i> Explain
Play (drama).			proper	Mend.
演 <i>yin</i> Perform	}	Owe (money).		修 <i>sow</i> Fix
戲 <i>hay</i> Theatrical exhibition		欠 <i>heem</i> Owe		補 <i>bo</i> Mend
Polish.		Owe (goods).		Move.
磨 <i>more</i> Grind or polish	}	少 <i>see-oo</i> Owe		搬 <i>boon</i> Move
光 <i>quornu</i> A light		欠 <i>heem</i> Owe		開 <i>hoy</i> Commence
Pour out. *		Pack up.		Must (desiringly).
斟 <i>chum</i> Pour		收 <i>sow</i> Together		務 <i>mo</i> Duty
出 <i>chut</i> Out		拾 <i>sup</i> Gather		要 <i>ye-oo</i> Want
Pour in. *		Paint.		Must (of necessity).
斟 <i>chum</i> Pour		油 <i>yow</i> Oil		是 <i>see</i> Straight (direct)
入 <i>yup</i> In		漆 <i>chut</i> Varnish		必 <i>beat</i> Must
Praise.		Pay.		Must not (peremptorily).
讚 <i>charn</i> Praise		還 <i>wharm</i> Return		切 <i>cheat</i> Must
頌 <i>choong</i> Land		銀 <i>ngun</i> Money		勿 <i>mot</i> Not
Pray.		Persuade.		Obey.
祈 <i>kay</i> Pray		勸 <i>hün</i>		遵 <i>chun</i> To obey
禱 <i>toe</i> Request		Pitch away.		依 <i>ye</i> Conform
Pray.		丟 <i>day-oo</i> Throw		Offer (commercially).
稟 <i>bun</i> A petition		去 <i>hoo-e</i> Go		還 <i>wharn</i> Return
求 <i>cow</i> Ask		Pitch here.		價 <i>car</i> Price
Prepare.		丟 <i>day-oo</i> Throw		Open.
預 <i>ye</i> Before hand		來 <i>lo-e</i> Come		Order.
備 <i>bay</i> Prepare		Plant.		吩 <i>jün</i> Order
		種 <i>chung</i> Plant		咐 <i>foo</i> To bid to do
		植 <i>chick</i> Plant		

	Lie.		Keep.		Heat.	
大 <i>die</i>	} Big	收 <i>sow</i>	} To collect, to bind	煲 <i>bo</i>	} Cook	
話 <i>whar</i>		埋 <i>my</i>		} Near to or close		熱 <i>yeet</i>
	Lift.					Help.
起 <i>hay</i>		損 <i>sün</i>	Injure.	擲 <i>baung</i>	} Help	
	Live (to have life).			助 <i>jaw</i>		} Assist
生 <i>sarn</i>					Hide.	
	Lock.		Kill (by beating).	隱 <i>yun</i>	} Secret	
鎖 <i>saw</i>	} Lock	打 <i>dhar</i>	} Strike	藏 <i>chorng</i>		} Hide
埋 <i>my</i>		} Close (near to)		死 <i>see</i>	} Die	
	Look.	親 <i>chun</i>	} Near	僱 <i>kwoo</i>		
睇 <i>tie</i>	} Look	嘴 <i>cho-e</i>		} Mouth		Hire (dwelling).
見 <i>keen</i>		} See				租 <i>jo</i>
					賃 <i>yum</i>	} To lease
	Loosen.	敲 <i>how</i>	Knock.			
放 <i>fawng</i>			Know.		Hold.	
	Lose.	知 <i>gee</i>	} Know	拈 <i>neem</i>		
失 <i>sut</i>	} Lose	到 <i>dough</i>		} Sign of past tense or reach		Hurt.
去 <i>hoo-e</i>		} Go				打 <i>dhar</i>
					傷 <i>say-ung</i>	} Hurt
	Love.	笑 <i>see-oo</i>	Laugh.		Import.	
愛 <i>oi-e</i>			Lay down (things).	入 <i>yop</i>	} Enter	
	Lower.	放 <i>fawng</i>	} Lay	口 <i>how</i>		} Mouth
落 <i>lork</i>		下 <i>har</i>		} Down		
	Make.					
做 <i>jo</i>						
	Mark goods.		Lean.		Interpret.	
號 <i>ho</i>	} Mark	凭 <i>yum</i>	Learn.	傳 <i>chin</i>	} To transfer	
起 <i>hay</i>		} Up				
	Marry.		學 <i>hawk</i>			Join.
娶 <i>chew-e</i>	} To marry		Lend.	合 <i>harp</i>	} To join	
親 <i>chun</i>		} Kindred	借 <i>jay</i>	} Lend		埋 <i>my</i>
			去 <i>hoo-e</i>		} Go	

Forget.
忘 *maung* | Forget
記 *kay* | To record

Forgive.
赦 *say* | Forgive
罪 *io-e* | Sin

Fry.
煎 *cheen* | Fry
炒 *chow* | Fry

Get.
擱 *lorc*

Give.
俾 *bay*

Go.
去 *hoo-e*

Grow.
長 *chay-ung* | Grow
大 *die* | Big

Guess.
猜 *cheyc* | Guess
度 *dork* | Conjecture

Hang.
掛 *quar* | Hang
上 *say-ung* | Up

Have.
有 *yow*

Hear.
聽 *tanc* | Hear
聞 *mun* | Listen

Feed.
喂 *y*

Fill.
斟 *chum* } To pour
 } from a vessel
 } with a spout
滿 *moon* | Fill

Find.
尋 *chum* | To seek
着 *jay-ork* } Correct, or a
 } sign of past
 } tense

Find.
搵 *wun* | To seek
倒 *dough* } A sign of
 } past tense

Fine.
罰 *fart* | To fine
銀 *ngun* | Money

Finish.
做 *jo* | Do
完 *yin* | Finish

Fly away.
飛 *jay* | Fly
去 *hoo-e* | Go

Fold.
摺 *grec* | Fold
起 *hay* | Up

Follow.
跟 *kun* | Follow
隨 *cho-e* | Follow

Dwell.
住 *chee*

Eat.

食 *sick*

Embark.
落 *lorc* | Down
船 *sün* | Boat

Employ.
使 *see*

Empty.

倒 *dough* } Pour from
 } an open
 } vessel
去 *hoo-e* | Go

Escape.
避 *bay* | Flee from
去 *hoo-e* | Go

Export.
出 *chut* | Out
口 *how* | Mouth
貨 *for* | Goods

Examine into.
考 *cow* | Examine
究 *cow* | Search

Fail.
枉 *vang* | Crooked
廢 *jie* | Useless

Fasten.
安 *orn* | To place
緊 *kun* | Fast

	Die.		Cross over.		Cheat.		
死	<i>see</i>		過 <i>quore</i>	} Over	欺 <i>hay</i>	} Deceive	
	Dine.		去 <i>hoo-e</i>		} Go		騙 <i>peen</i>
食	<i>sick</i>	} Eat		Cry.		Choose.	
大	<i>die</i>		} Big	哭 <i>hook</i>	or	揀 <i>karn</i>	} To select
餐	<i>charm</i>			} Meal		Cry.	
	Dip.		喊 <i>harm</i>		Cure.		Clean.
浸	<i>chum</i>	} Immerse			乾 <i>korn</i>	} Dry	
水	<i>soo-e</i>		} Water	醫 <i>ye</i>			淨 <i>chun</i>
	Discharge.			咒 <i>chow</i>	} Curse		Close (cover over).
辭	<i>chee</i>	} To part with	罵 <i>mar</i>	} To rebuke		冚 <i>kun</i>	} Cover
去	<i>hoo-e</i>		} Go			Cut.	
	Divide.			割 <i>kort</i>			Clothe.
分	<i>fun</i>	} Part		Dare.	着 <i>jay-ork</i>		
開	<i>hoy-e</i>		} Open	敢 <i>karm</i>			Comb.
	Do.				Darn.	梳 <i>saw</i>	
做	<i>jo</i>		織 <i>chick</i>	} Weave		Come.	
	Doubt.		補 <i>bo</i>		} Repair	來 <i>lo-e</i>	
思	<i>see</i>	} Think		Deduct.			Complain
疑	<i>zye</i>		} Doubt	招 <i>cow</i>	} To cut from	告 <i>ko</i>	} To inform
	Drink.			除 <i>chee</i>		} To remove	
飲	<i>yum</i>			Deny.			Confess.
	Drive.		唔 <i>ung</i>	} Not	認 <i>yun</i>		
捍	<i>korn</i>		認 <i>yun</i>		} Confess		Copy.
	Drop.			Destroy.		抄 <i>chow</i>	} Copy
跌	<i>date</i>	} Fall	敗 <i>buy</i>	} Destroy	寫 <i>say</i>	} Write	
落	<i>lork</i>		} Down		壞 <i>y</i>		} Injure
	Drown.					煮 <i>gee</i>	
沉	<i>chum</i>	} To sink				Count	
死	<i>see</i>		} Die			數 <i>so</i>	

Brush.		Blame.		Arrange.
擦 <i>chart</i>		責 <i>jart</i> Reprimand		整 <i>chun</i> To put in order
Build.		罰 <i>jart</i> To punish		齊 <i>chigh</i> Even, orderly
起 <i>hay</i> Raise		Bless.		Avoid.
造 <i>jo</i> Do		祝 <i>chook</i> To bless		避 <i>bay</i> To flee from
Burn.		福 <i>fook</i> Happiness		忌 <i>kay</i> To shun, to hate, envy
燒 <i>see-oo</i> Burn		Blow.		Ask.
傷 <i>say-ung</i> Hurt		吹 <i>choy-e</i>		問 <i>mun</i>
Butcher.		Boil in water.		Barter.
割 <i>tueng</i> Butcher		煲 <i>bo</i> Boil		相 <i>say-ung</i> With each other
死 <i>see</i> Die		熟 <i>sook</i> Well done or ripe		換 <i>woon</i> Change
Buy. *		Borders upon.		To become accustomed to.
買 <i>my</i> Buy		交 <i>gow</i> Contiguous		係 <i>high</i> Be
來 <i>lo-e</i> Come		界 <i>guy</i> Border		做 <i>jo</i> Do
Call.		Borrow. *		貫 <i>quarn</i> Accustomed
喊 <i>harm</i>		借 <i>jay</i> Borrow		Beg.
or		來 <i>lo-e</i> Come		乞 <i>hut</i>
Call.		Bow.		Begin.
叫 <i>key-oo</i>		揖 <i>yot</i>		起 <i>hay</i> Raise
Can.		Break (a lengthy thing).		首 <i>tow</i> Head
做 <i>jo</i> Do		拗 <i>now</i> Twist		Believe.
得 <i>lut</i> May or can		斷 <i>teen</i> Break		信 <i>sun</i>
Carry.		Break a vessel.		Bend.
帶 <i>die</i>		打 <i>dhar</i> Strike		彎 <i>lean</i> To bend
Cast up an account.		爛 <i>larn</i> Broken		曲 <i>coke</i> Crooked
算 <i>sün</i> To count		Bring. *		
數 <i>so</i> A number		拈 <i>ncem</i> Bring		
Change.		來 <i>lo-e</i> Come		
換 <i>woon</i>				

* A compound verb with the object placed between the component parts of the verb.

The student should commit to memory the words herewith appended which express mood and tense.

The verb 行 *harn*, to walk with its various shades and meanings is also given as an illustration.

For further illustration of the use of verbs see subsequent pages.

Potential mood.
 行 *harn* Walk
 得 *dut* } Sign of potential mood
 I may or can walk

Subjunctive mood.
 若 *yea-ork* If } Sign of subjunctive mood
 係 *high* Is }
 行 *harn* Walk } If I walk

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS.

Accuse falsely.
 誣 *mo* } To accuse the innocent
 捏 *nip* } To pinch or to trump up a charge
 Add.
 加 *kar* } To add
 添 *teem* } To increase
 Allow.
 應 *yun* } Proper
 承 *sun* } Allow
 Alter.
 更 *karn* } To change
 改 *go-e* } To alter
 Approve or like.
 中 *chung* Middle }
 意 *ye* } Intention purpose }

Subjunctive mood (If).
 若 *yea-ork*
 係 *high*

CONJUGATION OF THE VERB 行 *harn*, TO WALK.

Present tense.
 行 *harn* I walk } I walk

Imperfect tense.
 行 *harn* Walk } I walked
 曉 *he-oo* } Sign of imperfect tense

Perfect tense.
 行 *harn* Walk } I have walked
 過 *quore* } Sign of perfect tense

Future tense.
 想 *say-ung* } Sign of future tense } I will walk
 行 *harn* Walk }

Participle.
 行 *harn* } Walk- } Walking
 緊 *kun* } ing }
 or
 行 *harn* } Walk- } Walking
 住 *chee* } ing }

Note: Moods and tenses are expressed by employing the following

Imperfect tense.
 曉 *he-oo*
 Perfect tense.
 過 *quore*
 Future tense (Expressing inclination or intention).
 想 *say-ung*
 or
 Expressing positiveness (I will).
 主 *chee* }
 意 *ye* } or
 Expressing ordinary futurity (I shall).
 將 *jay-ung* }
 來 *lo-e* }
 Participle (ing).
 緊 *kun* }
 or
 住 *chee*
 Potential mood (I can).
 得 *dut*
 or
 (May or can).
 噲 *vwoo-e*

<p>Therefore.</p> <p>所 <i>saw</i> That which</p> <p>以 <i>ye</i> To the end that</p> <p>Thus.</p> <p>咁 <i>karm</i> So</p> <p>樣 <i>yea-ung</i> Kind or class</p> <p>Unfrequently.</p> <p>無 <i>mo</i> Not</p> <p>幾 <i>kay</i> How</p> <p>何 <i>haw</i> Who, which, what</p> <p>Wherefore.</p> <p>乜 <i>mot</i> What</p> <p>緣 <i>zjin</i> Cause</p> <p>故 <i>kwoo</i> Reason</p> <p>Widely different.</p> <p>爭 <i>cham</i> To differ</p> <p>得 <i>dut</i> Get</p> <p>達 <i>yin</i> Far</p>	<p>Quickly.</p> <p>快 <i>jie</i> Quick</p> <p>的 <i>deet</i> Clear</p> <p>Same or together with.</p> <p>同 <i>tung</i></p> <p>Regularly.</p> <p>依 <i>ye</i> According</p> <p>次 <i>chee</i> The next</p> <p>第 <i>die</i> Order, series</p> <p>Slowly.</p> <p>慢 <i>marn</i> Slow</p> <p>慢 <i>marn</i> Slow</p> <p>Suddenly.</p> <p>忽 <i>fut</i> Abruptly, to forget</p> <p>然 <i>zjin</i> An affirma- tive particle</p> <p>Suppose.</p> <p>比 <i>buy</i> Compare</p> <p>喻 <i>ye</i> To illustrate</p>	<p>Only.</p> <p>獨 <i>dook</i> Only</p> <p>係 <i>high</i> Is</p> <p>Perhaps.</p> <p>或 <i>wot</i> Perhaps</p> <p>者 <i>chay</i> One's self</p> <p>In the first place.</p> <p>先 <i>sin</i> Before</p> <p>次 <i>chee</i> The next</p> <p>In the next place.</p> <p>後 <i>hou</i> After</p> <p>次 <i>chee</i> The next</p> <p>In the last place.</p> <p>尾 <i>may</i> End</p> <p>次 <i>chee</i> The next</p> <p>Pretty good.</p> <p>幾 <i>kay</i> How</p> <p>好 <i>ho</i> Good</p>
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VERBS.

Chinese verbs express the *idea* only and undergo no change or inflection on account of *tense* or *mood*. The nominative or subject ordinarily precedes the verb except when the first person is meant, when from politeness of expression it is usually omitted, unless the omission would render the nominative uncertain. In order to express the time of action (i. e. the different shades of meaning dependent on what we term *mood* and *tense*), other words are added to the verb, which by their presence give an indication of the exact mood and tense intended; or the verb is so placed in the sentence as to shew the context or idea intended. This simplifies the learning of Chinese verbs immensely doing away with the necessity of committing to memory any thing like the conjugations of verbs, such as obtain in Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian etc.

The passive form of the verb is rarely employed in ordinary conversation, hence the study of it need not occupy the attention of the beginner.

醒 <i>sun</i>	Awake.	幾 <i>kay</i>	How much.	上 <i>say-ung</i>	Almost.
因 <i>yun</i>	Because.	多 <i>dough</i>	How Much	吓 <i>har</i>	Up Once
爲 <i>y</i>		Too much.		一 <i>yot</i>	
的 <i>deet</i>	Certainly.	太 <i>die</i>	Big Much	總 <i>chung</i>	One Generally
確 <i>corck</i>	Clear Truesincere faithful	多 <i>dough</i>		Good deal of.	
完 <i>yin</i>		Completely.	好 <i>ho</i>	Good Much	外 <i>ngoi-e</i>
全 <i>chün</i>	Finish Whole, all, entire, com- plete	多 <i>dough</i>	Very much.		兩 <i>lay-ung</i>
晒 <i>sigh</i>		Completely	多 <i>dough</i>	Much Much	個 <i>ko</i>
因 <i>yun</i>	Consequently.	零 <i>lun</i>	Retail.		抑 <i>yick</i>
此 <i>chee</i>	Because This	碎 <i>soo-e</i>	A residue, remainder, surplus Fragments, odds and ends	或 <i>wot</i>	To repress Or
若 <i>ye-uck</i>		If.		賣 <i>my</i>	
係 <i>high</i>	Perhaps	一 <i>yot</i>	Wholesale.	若 <i>yea-ork</i>	Supposing if Perhaps
輪 <i>lun</i>	In rotation.	單 <i>darn</i>	One Past-like a desert-en- tirely	够 <i>gow</i>	
到 <i>dough</i>		到		賣 <i>my</i>	Sell
唔 <i>ung</i>	No.	雖 <i>soo-e</i>	OF MANNER.	少 <i>see-oo</i>	Very little.
係 <i>high</i>	Not Is	雖 <i>soo-e</i>	Although.	少 <i>see-oo</i>	
自 <i>chee</i>		Of course.	係 <i>high</i>	Though	太 <i>die</i>
然 <i>yin</i>	Self An affirmative particle to a reply, yes. of course	然	Is	少 <i>see-oo</i>	Little
然 <i>yin</i>		Asleep.	鬧 <i>fun</i>	Little	

Ordinarily.		Formerly.	There.
平 <i>pun</i>	Even	先 <i>sin</i>	Before
時 <i>see</i>	Time	時 <i>see</i>	Time
Often.		Hereafter.	OF TIME.
好 <i>ho</i>	Good	將 <i>jay-ung</i>	Shall
多 <i>dough</i>	Much	來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come
回 <i>wic</i>	To turn back, to revert, a time or turn	Long time.	
		好 <i>ho</i>	Good
Recently.		久 <i>gow</i>	Time
近 <i>kun</i>	Near	Never.	
日 <i>yot</i>	Day	總 <i>chung</i>	Generally
Sometimes.		無 <i>mo</i>	Not
有 <i>yow</i>	Have or some	Not yet.	
		唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
時 <i>see</i>	Time	會 <i>chun</i>	Yet
Then.		Now.	
個 <i>ko</i>	That	今 <i>kun</i>	Now
時 <i>see</i>	Time	時 <i>see</i>	Time
When.		Now.	
幾 <i>kay</i>	How	現 <i>yin</i>	Now
時 <i>see</i>	Time	時 <i>see</i>	Time
Whenever.		Now and then.	
幾 <i>kay</i>	How	久 <i>gow</i>	Time
時 <i>see</i>	Time	唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
係 <i>high</i>	Is	久 <i>gow</i>	Time
OF QUANTITY.		Occasionally.	
About.		大 <i>die</i>	Big
大 <i>die</i>	Big	概 <i>ko-e</i>	To make even
概 <i>ko-e</i>	even		
		常 <i>say-ung</i>	Always
		Formerly.	
		從 <i>chung</i>	Since
		前 <i>cheen</i>	Before
		Afterwards.	
		然 <i>yzin</i>	Accordingly
		後 <i>how</i>	Behind
		Afterward, (hereafter).	
		後 <i>how</i>	After
		來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come
		Already.	
		已 <i>ye</i>	To finish
		經 <i>kun</i>	A sign of past tense
		時 <i>see</i>	Time
		時 <i>see</i>	Time
		At last.	
		究 <i>gow</i>	Search exa- mine
		竟 <i>kun</i>	The end to finish
		Constantly.	
		常 <i>say-ung</i>	Constant eternal
		時 <i>see</i>	Time

Midst.
 在 *jo-e* At
 中 *chung* Middle
 間 *karn* Amidst
 between

Opposite.
 對 *dough-e* Scroll
 面 *mean* Face

Outside.
 外 *ngoi-e* Outside
 邊 *bean* Edge

Near.
 相 *say-ung* Mutual
 近 *gun* Near

That side.
 個 *ko* That
 邊 *bean* Side

Not there.
 唔 *ung* Not
 在 *jo-e* At
 處 *chee* Place

This side.
 呢 *ny* This
 邊 *bean* Side

Toward.
 向 *hay-ung*

Where.
 邊 *bean* Side
 處 *chee* Place

At i. e. at rest in a place.
 在 *jo-e* Before.
 在 *jo-e* At
 前 *cheen* Before

Before (in front of).
 前 *cheen* Before
 邊 *bean* Side or edge

Behind.
 後 *how* After
 邊 *bean* Edge

Below.
 下 *har* Below
 邊 *bean* Edge

Close.
 埋 *my*
 Down.
 落 *lork*

Everywhere.
 處 *chee* Place
 處 *chee* Place

For.
 達 *yün*
 Reach to.

Here.
 到 *dough*

呢 *ny* This
 處 *chee* Place

Inside.
 裡 *lay* Inside
 頭 *tow* Head

Yourself can play organ
 or piano.
 你 *ny* You
 自己 *chee* Self
 kay Yourself

彈 *tarn* Playing
 緊 *kun*
 琴 *kum* Music

We the people sit here and
 hear him preach.

我 *ngaw* We
 地 *day*
 衆 *choong* Multitude
 人 *yun*

坐 *chaw* Sit
 呢 *ny* This
 處 *chee* Place Here

聽 *tane* Hear
 佢 *ko-e* Him
 講 *kawng* Preach
 福 *fook* Blessed
 音 *yum* Song Gospel

ADVERBS. PREPOSITIONS,
 CONJUNCTIONS, ETC.

OF PLACE.
 Above.
 在 *jo-e* At
 上 *say-ung* Above or up

同 *tung* With
 佢 *ko-e* | His
 嘅 *kay* |
 阿 *ork* | Elder bro-
 哥 *go* | ther

坐 *chaw* | Sits |
 處 *che* | Place |
 坐 *chaw* | Sits |
 處 *che* | Place |

I (Myself) sit thinking.

我 *ngaw* I
 自己 *che* | Self |
 己 *kay* | Myself

坐 *chaw* | Sit
 處 *che* |

想 *say-ung* Think
 緊 *kun* (ing)

He (himself) sits reading
 a newspaper.

佢 *ko-e* He
 自己 *che* | Self |
 己 *kay* | Himself

坐 *chaw* | Sit
 處 *che* |

讀 *dook* Read
 緊 *kun* (ing)
 新 *sun* New
 聞 *mun* Hear
 紙 *gee* Paper

That boy is clever boy.

嗰 *ko* | That
 個 *ko* |
 男 *nam* | Male |
 仔 *jeye* | Little |
 係 *high* Is
 聰明 *choong* | Clever
 明 *mun* | Clear

係 *high* Is
 聰明 *choong* | Clever
 明 *mun* | Clear

A woman is walking with
 her two daughters.

一 *got* | One or a
 個 *ko* |
 女 *no-e* | Female
 人 *yun* |

同 *tung* With
 佢 *ko-e* | Her
 嘅 *kay* |

兩 *lay-ung* | Two
 個 *ko* |
 女 *no-e* | Female i. e.
 女 *no-e* | daughter

行 *harn* Walk
 緊 *kun* (ing)

His father sits with his
 elder brother.

佢 *ko-e* | His
 嘅 *kay* |
 父 *foo* | Father |
 親 *chun* | Self |

Those.

彼 *bay* | That
 等 *dun* | (v. s.)

Those.

嗰 *ko* | That
 等 *dun* | (v. s.)

Who.

是 *see* | Is
 誰 *soo-e* | Who

Who.

邊 *bean* | Which
 誰 *soo-e* | Who

Which.

何 *haw* |
 何 *haw* |

Which.

邊 *bean* | Which
 個 *ko* | (cl)

She is a female.

佢 *ko-e* She
 係 *high* Is

女 *no-e* | Female |
 人 *yun* | Person |

This girl is pretty.

呢 *nay* | This
 個 *ko* |

女 *no-e* | Female |
 仔 *jeye* | Little |

佢 *ko-e* She
 係 *high* Is

好 *ho* | Good |
 樣 *yea-ung* | Figure |

Female

Girl

Pretty

Boy

Father

One.
 一 *yot* One }
 位 *why* (cl) } A
 人 *yun* { Person
 { man

People.
 人 *yun* }
 人 *yun* } People

This.
 此 *chee*

This of these.
 呢 *nay* { A demonstra-
 { trative pro-
 { noun
 的 *dect* { Sign of pos-
 { sessive case

That.
 彼 *bay*

This.
 呢 *nay* } (v. s.)
 個 *ko* } (cl)

That.
 嗰 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* } (cl)

That.
 那 *noi-e* } That
 個 *ko* } (cl)

These.
 此 *chee* This
 等 *dun* { A sign of
 { the plural

Myself.
 我 *ngaw* I
 自 *chee* Self
 己 *kay* One's self

Yourself.
 你 *nay* You
 自 *chee* Self
 己 *kay* Self

Himself.
 佢 *ko-e* Him
 自 *chee* (v. s.)
 己 *kay* (v. s.)

Ourselves.
 我 *ngaw* We
 哋 *day* We
 自 *chee* (v. s.)
 己 *kay* (v. s.)

Themselves.
 佢 *ko-e* They
 哋 *day* They
 自 *chee* Self
 己 *kay* Self

Yourselves.
 你 *nay* You
 哋 *day* You
 自 *chee* (v. s.)
 己 *kay* (v. s.)

They or them.
 佢 *ko-e* He
 哋 *day* v. s. *

You (plural).
 你 *nay* You
 哋 *day* (v. s.)

My.
 我 *ngaw* I
 嘅 *kay* { Sign of pos-
 { sessive case

Your.
 你 *nay* You
 嘅 *kay* (v. s.)

His, her, its.
 佢 *ko-e* He, her, it
 嘅 *kay* (v. s.)

Our.
 我 *ngaw* We
 哋 *day* We
 嘅 *kay* (v. s.)

Your.
 你 *nay* You
 哋 *day* You
 嘅 *kay* (v. s.)

Their.
 佢 *ko-e* They
 哋 *day* They
 嘅 *kay* (v. s.)

* (v. s.) = vide supra

Ware.		Souchong tea.		Imperial tea.
器 <i>hay</i>		小 <i>see-o</i> Little	}	大 <i>die</i> Big
Wax.		種 <i>chung</i> Seed		大珠 <i>chee</i> Pearl
蠟 <i>lorp</i>		茶 <i>char</i> Tea		茶 <i>char</i> Tea
Weather.		Oolong tea.		New tea.
天 <i>taw</i> Heaven		烏 <i>woo</i> Dark	}	新 <i>sun</i> New
氣 <i>hay</i> Air		龍 <i>long</i> Dragon		新茶 <i>char</i> Tea
Weather vane.		茶 <i>char</i> Tea		Old tea.
定 <i>dun</i> To settle	}	Market town.		舊 <i>cow</i> Old
風 <i>fung</i> Wind		墟 <i>who-e</i> Market		茶 <i>char</i> Tea
旗 <i>kay</i> Flag		市 <i>see</i> Town		Pecco tea.
Clean.		Value.		白 <i>bart</i> White
淨 <i>chun</i>		實 <i>sut</i> True		毫 <i>ho</i> Down-fine
Witness		價 <i>gar</i> Price		茶 <i>char</i> Tea
証 <i>chun</i> Witness		Velvet.		Pecco flowery tea.
人 <i>yun</i> Person		剪 <i>cheen</i> Cut		花 <i>far</i> Flower
		絨 <i>yung</i> Floss		白 <i>bart</i> White
		Victory.		毫 <i>ho</i> Down
PRONOUNS.		戰 <i>cheen</i> To battle		Pecco orange tea.
I or me.		勝 <i>sun</i> Victory		上 <i>say-ung</i> Up
我 <i>ngaw</i>		Villain.		香 <i>hay-ung</i> Fragrant
You.		奸 <i>garn</i> Crafty		茶 <i>char</i> Tea
你 <i>nay</i>		狡 <i>kow</i> Small black		Pecco scented tea.
He, she, it, him, her.		狗 <i>dog</i>		香 <i>hay-ung</i> Fragrant
佢 <i>ko-e</i>		Wages.		白 <i>bart</i> White
We or us.		工 <i>kung</i> Work		毫 <i>ho</i> Down
我 <i>ngaw</i> I		食 <i>sick</i> Eat		Powchong tea.
Sign of the	}	Wages.		包 <i>how</i> Wrap
地 <i>day</i> plural of persons		工 <i>kung</i> Work		種 <i>chung</i> Seed
		銀 <i>ngun</i> Silver		茶 <i>char</i> Tea

Coarse tea.		Sycee silver.		Signature.			
粗	<i>cho</i> } Coarse	細	<i>sigh</i> } Small	押	<i>art</i> } To sign		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	絲	<i>see</i> } Silk	名	<i>mun</i> } Name		
Common tea.		紋		Smoke.			
中	<i>chung</i> } Midst of	銀	<i>mun</i> } A trace, a	烟	<i>yin</i> } Snow.		
	<i>chung</i> } Midst of					雪	<i>süt</i> } Somebody.
	茶						
Old crop tea.		關		有			
押	<i>arp</i> } Stamp	例	<i>quarn</i> } Custom	人	<i>yow</i> } Some		
冬	<i>dung</i> } Winter	錢	<i>lie</i> } Law	人	<i>yun</i> } Person		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	Tariff.		Spider.			
New crop tea.		Tax.		螭			
頭	<i>tow</i> } Head	糧	<i>cheen</i> } Coin	螃	<i>kum</i> } To hustle		
春	<i>chun</i> } Spring	稅	<i>lay-ung</i> } Salary	網	<i>law</i> } Work hard		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	Tax.		Spider web.			
Small tea.		銀	<i>soo-e</i> } Duty	螭	<i>kum</i> } Spider		
細	<i>sigh</i> } Fine small	茶	<i>ngun</i> } Silver	螃	<i>law</i> } Net		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	Tea.		Sponging.			
Good tea.		茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	抹	<i>moot</i> } Rub		
好	<i>ho</i> } Good	葉	<i>yeep</i> } Leaf	淨	<i>chun</i> } Clean		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	Black tea.		Story (tale).			
Gun powder tea.		黑	<i>lut</i> } Black	花	<i>far</i> } Flower		
蔴	<i>mar</i> } Hemp	茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	話	<i>whar</i> } Tale		
珠	<i>chee</i> } Pearl	Green tea.		Style.			
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	青	<i>chun</i> } Green	文	<i>mun</i> } Letters		
Hyson tea.		茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	理	<i>lay</i> } Doctrine		
熙	<i>hay</i> } Light	Canton tea.		Sun.			
春	<i>chun</i> } Spring	省	<i>sarn</i> } Province	日	<i>yot</i> } Sunbshine.		
茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	城	<i>sun</i> } Capital	日	<i>yot</i> } Sun		
		茶	<i>char</i> } Tea	光	<i>quornng</i> } Light		

Silk piece goods.		Deck.		Sail.	
雜 chop	Mix	船 sūn	Ship	幟 lay	
絲 see	Silk	面 mean	Face		Fore sail.
	Moss or	Rudder.		頭 tow	Head
髮 fart	bunch of	船 sūn	Ship	幟 lay	Sail
	hair	舵 tie	Rudder		Main sail.
Silk (plain).		Sign board.		大 die	Big
光 quorny	Light	招牌 jiew	To invite	幟 lay	Sail
身 sun	Body	牌 pie	Sign board		Mizzen sail.
絲 see	Silk	Signs.		尾 may	End
髮 fart	Moss	兆 gee-oo	Sign	幟 lay	Sail
Silk (watered).		頭 tow	Head		Mast.
碎 soo-e	Little	Silk raw.		桅 vwhy	
花 jar	Flower	湖 foo	A lake		Fore mast.
絲 see	Silk	絲 see	Silk	頭 tow	Head
髮 fart	Moss	Silk thread.		桅 vwhy	Mast
Silk (embroidered).		絲 see	Silk		Main mast.
顧 kwoo	To attend to	線 seen	Thread	大 die	Big
繡 sow	To embroi- der	Silk floss.		桅 vwhy	Mast
花 jar	Flower	絲 see	Silk		Mizzen mast.
Silk worm.		絨 yung	Nap	尾 may	End
蠶 charm		Silk cord.		桅 vwhy	Mast
Shop.		絲 see	Silk		Hold.
舖 po	Store	繩 sun	Cord	船 sūn	Ship
頭 tow	Head	Silk ribbon.		艙 chawng	Compartment
Shop.		絲 see	Silk		Cabin.
店 deem		帶 die	Ribbon	船 sūn	Ship
				樓 tow	Balcony

Rope.
繩 *sun*

Salary.
俸 *foon* } Salary
祿 *look* } Income

Security.
包 *bow* } To wrap
管 *kwoon* } Manage

Satin.
漢 *horn* } A name of
 } a river
府 *foo* } Treasure
緞 *düne* } Satin

Security.
担 *darn* } Carry
保 *bo* } Protect

Ship.
船 *sün*

Fast boat.
快 *jie* } Quick
艇 *ten* } Boat

Passage boat.
渡 *dough* } Passage
船 *sün* } Boat

Small boat.
細 *sigh* } Small
艇 *ten* } Boat

Tanka boat.
三 *sarm* } Three
板 *barn* } Boat

Rag.
布 *bo* } Cloth
碎 *soo-e* } Little

Rain.
雨 *zye*

Rat.
老 *lo* } Old
鼠 *see* } Mouse

Rattan.
沙 *sar* } Sand
藤 *tun* } Rattan

Receipt.
取 *sow* } Receive
單 *darn* } Bill

Remainder.
有 *yow* } Have
剩 *chun* } Remain

Rent.
租 *jo* } Rent
銀 *ngun* } Silver

Riches.
財 *choo-e* } Wealth
帛 *bart* } Silk

Riot.
作 *chalk* } To do
亂 *lün* } Mix up

Rocks.
磐 *poon* } Rock
石 *set* } Stone

Play.
做 *jo* } To do
戲 *hay* } Theatre

Poetry.
詩 *see*

Poison.
毒 *dook*

Politeness.
禮 *lie* } Polite
貌 *mow* } Demeanor

Port clearance.
牌 *pie* } Sign board
照 *chee-oo* } Oversee

Postage.
信 *sun* } Letter
資 *chee* } Fee

Proclamation.
告 *go* } Tell
示 *see* } To admonish

Promise.
應 *yun* } Promise
承 *sun* } To accept
 } to receive

Province.
省 *sarn*

Provincial city.
省 *sarn* } Province
城 *sun* } Capitol

Muslin.		Money changing.		Law.	
袈 <i>kar</i>	Cambrie	找 <i>chow</i>	Exchange	律 <i>lut</i>	Law
裳 <i>sar</i>	Surplice	銀 <i>ngun</i>	Silver	法 <i>fart</i>	Rule
布 <i>bo</i>	Cloth	Monkey.		Leisure.	
Muster.		馬 <i>mar</i>	Horse	閒 <i>hurn</i>	Leisure
樣 <i>yea-ung</i>	Kind	猴 <i>low</i>	A monkey	暇 <i>har</i>	No occu- pation
子 <i>gee</i>	Child	Moon.		Light.	
Net.		月 <i>yüt</i>		光 <i>quornng</i>	
網 <i>maeng</i>		Moonlight.		List (catalogue).	
Oar.		月 <i>yüt</i>	Moon	閒 <i>who-e</i>	Open
槳 <i>jay-ung</i>		光 <i>quornng</i>	Light	列 <i>let</i>	To arrange in order
Occupation.		Mosquito.		Louse.	
生 <i>sarn</i>	Live	蚊 <i>mun</i>		虱 <i>sut</i>	Louse
意 <i>ye</i>	Purpose	Mother of pearl.		雌 <i>nar</i>	Female
Occupation.		雲 <i>rwun</i>	Cloud	Lunch.	
事 <i>see</i>	Business	母 <i>mo</i>	Mother	小 <i>see-oo</i>	Little
業 <i>yeep</i>	Occupation	殼 <i>hawk</i>	Shell	餐 <i>charn</i>	Meal
Paste.		Mouse.		Mark (private).	
漿 <i>chay-ung</i>	Starch	老 <i>lo</i>	Old	打 <i>dar</i>	Strike
糊 <i>rwoo</i>	Paste	鼠 <i>see</i>	Mouse	暗 <i>arm</i>	Private
Pipe.		仔 <i>jeje</i>	Little	號 <i>ho</i>	Mark
烟 <i>yin</i>	Smoke	Mud.		Meaning.	
筒 <i>tung</i>	Pipe	坭 <i>nigh</i>		意 <i>ye</i>	Purpose
Pistol.		Music.		思 <i>see</i>	Thought
手 <i>sow</i>	Hand	樂 <i>ngork</i>	Music	Mistake.	
鎗 <i>chay-ung</i>	Gun	音 <i>yum</i>	Tune	做 <i>cho</i>	Do
Placard.		Musket.		錯 <i>chaw</i>	Wrong
標 <i>pee-oo</i>	Banner	鳥 <i>knee-oo</i>	Bird		
紅 <i>hung</i>	Red	鎗 <i>chay-ung</i>	Gun		

Grass cloth.
夏 *har* } Summer
布 *bo* } Cloth

Gratitude.
承 *sun* } To accept
 } to receive
惠 *y* Benevolent

Gun powder.
火 *for* } Fire
藥 *ye-ork* } Powder

Handle.
柄 *bun*

Heat.
熱 *zyüt*

Heaven.
天 *tane*

Ivory.
象 *jay-ung* } Elephant
牙 *ngar* } Tooth

Lacquered ware.
漆 *chut* } Lacquered
器 *hay* } Vase

Landing place.
度 *dough* } Reach
頭 *tow* } Head

Landlord.
舖 *po* } Store
主 *gee* } Lord

Fly.
蠅 *woo* } Dark
烏 *yun* } Fly

Fog.
霧 *mo*
Freight.

水 *soo-e* Water
脚 *kay-ork* Foot
銀 *ngun* Silver

Freight.
車 *chay* Car
脚 *kay-ork* Foot
銀 *ngun* Silver

Glue.
牛 *ngow* Cow
皮 *pay* Skin
膠 *gow* Glue

Goat.
草 *cho* } Grass
羊 *yea-ung* } Sheep

Goods.
貨 *fore* } Goods
物 *mot* } Things

Goods damaged.
水 *soo-e* Water
漬 *chick* Soak
貨 *fore* Goods

Grass.
草 *cho*

Evidence.
口 *how* } Mouth
供 *kung* } To offer

Family.
家 *gar* } Home
眷 *kün* } Kindred

Famine.
飢 *kay* } Hungry
荒 *fawng* } Empty waste

Fire works.
烟 *yin* } Smoke
火 *for* } Fire

Fire cracker.
炮 *pow* } Gun
燭 *chook* } Candle

Ferry.
橫 *wahn* } Across
水 *soo-e* } Water

Flag.
旗 *kay*

Flagstaff.
旗 *kay* } Flag
杆 *korn* } Pole

Flea.
狗 *gow* } Dog
虱 *sut* } Lice

Flower.
花 *far*

Bachelor.
 未 *may* } Not
 娶 *chew-e* } Marry
 妻 *chey* } Wife

Baggage.
 行 *harn* } Walk
 李 *lay* } To prepare
 } (for a journey)

Ball (for play).
 毬 *cow*

Bullet.
 彈 *darn* } Ball shot
 子 *gee* } Little

Bankrupt.
 倒 *dough* } To fall down
 灶 *jo* } An hearth

Battle.
 打 *dar* } Strike
 仗 *chay-ung* } Weapon

Bill (shopman's).
 賬 *chay-ung* } Account
 目 *mook* }
 單 *darn* } Bill

Bird.
 雀 *chay-uck* } Sparrow
 鳥 *knee-oo* } Bird

Business.
 事 *see* } Matter
 幹 *korn* } Business

NOUNS.

Nouns have neither Declension nor gender, plurality is expressed by the use of numerals. Animal gender is expressed by the use of terms meaning male and female.

Account.
 賬 *chay-ung* } Account
 目 *mook* } Eye

Air.
 地 *day* } Earth
 氣 *hay* } Air

Alarm.
 驚 *kun* } Fright
 懼 *koo-e* } To fear

Alms.
 施 *see* } Flag
 捨 *say* } To bestow

Ant.
 蟻 *nguy*

Arms.
 軍 *qwou* } Arms
 器 *hay* } Instrument

Army.
 兵 *bun* } Soldier
 丁 *dun* } Person

Arrow.
 箭 *geen*

Auction.
 投 *tow* } To bid for
 賣 *my* } To sell

Worst.
 至 *gee* } Most
 惡 *ork* } Bad

Little.
 小 *see-oo*
 Less.

更 *gun* } More
 小 *see-oo* } Little

Least.
 至 *gee* } Most
 小 *see-oo* } Little

Handsome.
 精 *chun* } Excellent
 緻 *gee* } Handsome

More handsome.
 更 *gun* } More
 精 *chun* } Handsome
 緻 *gee* }

Most handsome.
 至 *gee* } Most
 精 *chun* } Handsome
 緻 *gee* }

Quick.
 快 *fie*
 Quicker.

更 *gun* } More
 快 *fie* } Quick

Quickest.
 至 *gee* } Most
 快 *fie* } Quick

More.
 更 *gun* } More
 多 *dough* } Much

Most.
 至 *gee* } Most
 多 *dough* } Much

Short.
 短 *dün*

Shorter.
 更 *gun* } More
 短 *dün* } Short

Shortest.
 至 *gee* } Most
 短 *dün* } Short

White.
 白 *bart*

Whiter.
 更 *gun* } More
 白 *bart* } White

Whitest.
 至 *gee* } Most
 白 *bart* } White

Bad.
 惡 *ork*

Worse.
 更 *gun* } More
 惡 *ork* } Bad

Well.
 好 *ho*
 White.

白 *bart* } White
 色 *sick* } Color

Yellow.
 黄 *wauŋ* } Yellow
 色 *sick* } Color

THE COMPARISON OF
 ADJECTIVES.

The *comparative* of adjectives is ordinarily expressed by suffixing the word 過 *quore* or by prefixing the word 更 *gun*.

The *superlative* is expressed by prefixing the word 至 *gee*.

Good.
 好 *ho*

Better.
 好 *ho* } Good
 過 *quore* } A sign of }
 } comparison }
 } more }
 more

Best.
 至 *gee* } Most
 好 *ho* } Good

Much.
 多 *dough*

Sweet.
 甜 *tame*

Thick.
 厚 *hou*

Thin.
 薄 *bork*

Tight.
 緊 *gun*

Timorous.
 心 *some* } Heart
 驚 *kuu* } Fear

Tranquil.
 平 *puu* } Peace
 安 *orn* } Rest

Ugly.
 醜 *chow*

Unlucky.
 凶 *hoong*

Uncertain.
 無 *mo* } Not
 定 *dun* } Sure

Vulgar.
 粗 *cho* } Coarse
 俗 *jook* } Common

Warm.
 煖 *nan*

Weak (applicable to animals).
 孱 *sarn* } Weak
 弱 *yuck* } Weak

滑 *wot* Smooth.
 Solemn.
 嚴 *yeem* } Severe
 肅 *sook* } Austere
 Sorry.
 蔽 *buy* } To repress
 翳 *eye* } Troubled
 Sound (not rotten).
 堅 *keen* } Strong, solid
 } constant
 實 *sut* True
 Small.
 小 *see-o*
 Square.
 方 *forng*
 Stiff.
 硬 *ngarn*
 Strong.
 強 *kay-ung* } Strong bow
 壯 *chorng* } Hale
 Straight.
 真 *chick*
 Stupid.
 愚 *ye* } Foolish
 蠢 *chun* } Stupid
 Suitable (very).
 至 *gee* Arrive to
 合 *harp* To join
 式 *sick* An example
 咯 *lar* .

熟 *sook* Ripe.
 Rotten.
 枯 *foo*
 Rough.
 韃 *high*
 Round.
 圓 *yin*
 Safe.
 穩 *won* Secure
 當 *dorng* } To pledge
 } safely
 Salted.
 鹹 *harm*
 Satiated (not hungry).
 飽 *bow*
 Several.
 幾 *kay*
 Shallow.
 淺 *cheen*
 Sharp.
 尖 *cheem* } Pointed
 利 *lay* } Sharp
 Short.
 短 *dane*
 Sick.
 有 *yow* } Have
 病 *ben* } Sick
 Slow.
 慢 *marn*

Obedient.
 順 *sun*
 Obscure.
 暗 *arm*
 Old.
 舊 *gow*
 Poisonous heart.
 陰 *yum* } Shadow
 毒 *dook* } Poison
 Quick.
 快 *jie*
 Poor.
 貧 *pun* } Poor
 窮 *koong* } Impover-
 } ished
 Possible.
 做 *jo* } To do
 得 *dut* } Get
 Private.
 私 *see*
 Public.
 公 *kung*
 Red.
 紅 *hung* } Red
 色 *sick* } Color
 Rich.
 富 *foo* } Rich
 足 *chook* } Enough
 Right (not left).
 右 *yow*

Left (not right).		Green.		False.
左 <i>chow</i>		綠 <i>look</i> Green		假 <i>gar</i> False
Light (not heavy).		色 <i>sick</i> Color		偽 <i>ngigh</i> Pretend
輕 <i>kun</i>		Heavy.		Far.
Limber.		重 <i>chung</i>		遠 <i>yün</i>
軟 <i>yin</i>		High.		Fat.
Long.		高 <i>go</i>		肥 <i>jay</i>
長 <i>chay-ung</i>		Hot.		Female (of brute creation).
Loose (not tight).		熱 <i>zyüt</i>		雌 <i>nar</i>
鬆 <i>soong</i>		Hungry.		Few or little.
Low (not high).		餓 <i>ngo</i>		少 <i>see-o</i>
矮 <i>eye</i>		Impossible.		Fine (not coarse).
Lucky.		斷 <i>dün</i> To stop		幼 <i>yow</i>
吉 <i>gut</i>		不 <i>but</i> Not		Fortunate.
Narrow.		能 <i>nan</i> Can		好 <i>ho</i> Good
窄 <i>chart</i>		Industrious.		彩 <i>chaw-e</i> Lucky
Many.		勤 <i>kun</i> Diligent		Fresh (not salt).
多 <i>dough</i>		力 <i>lick</i> Strength		淡 <i>darn</i>
Male (of brute creation).		Intoxicated.		Full (not empty).
公 <i>kung</i>		飲 <i>yum</i> Drink		滿 <i>moon</i>
Merry.		醉 <i>chew-e</i> Drunk		Glad.
戲 <i>hay</i> To sport, to play		咯 <i>lar</i> .		歡 <i>foon</i> Happy
Big.		大 <i>die</i>		喜 <i>hay</i> Joy
諛 <i>ye-uck</i> To jest, to mock		Lazy.		Good.
Wear.		懶 <i>lie</i> Lazy		好 <i>ho</i>
近 <i>kun</i>		惰 <i>door</i> Indolent		Good (exceedingly).
New.		Lean.		最 <i>chew-e</i> Most
新 <i>sun</i>		瘦 <i>sow</i>		好 <i>ho</i> Good

Dangerous.
 危 *nguy* } Danger
 險 *heem* } Danger

Dear (not cheap).
 價 *gar* } Price
 貴 *queye* } Dear

Deep.
 深 *some*

Difficult.
 難 *uarn* } Hard difficult
 做 *jo* } To do

Dirty.
 污 *vwoon* } Dirty
 穢 *why* } Filthy

Disobedient.
 逆 *yick*

Dry.
 乾 *korn*

Dull (not sharp; stupid).
 鈍 *sun*

Dumb.
 啞 *ah* } Dumb
 色 *sick* } Color

Easy.
 易 *ye* } Easy
 做 *jo* } To do

Empty.
 空 *hoong*

Cheap.
 價 *gar* } Price
 平 *pun* } Even

Clean.
 乾 *korn* } Dry
 淨 *ching* } Clean

Clear.
 明 *mun*

Coarse.
 粗 *cho*

Cold.
 凍 *chung*

Comprehensible.
 識 *sick* } Know
 得 *hut* } Get

Cool.
 涼 *lay-ming*

Correct or true.
 真 *chun*

Crooked.
 曲 *kook*

Cruel.
 殘 *chun* } Destroy
 忍 *yun* } Harsh

Damp.
 濕 *sup*

ADJECTIVES.

All.
 籠 *lung* } A cage or
 } basket
 總 *chung* } Whole

Anxious.
 心 *some* } Heart
 掛 *quar* } Hang up
 住 *chee* } Dwell

Apt or handy.
 精 *chun* } Excellent
 靈 *hun* } Subtle or
 } intelligent

Bitter.
 苦 *fo*

Black.
 黑 *hut* } Black
 色 *sick* } Color

Boiling.
 滾 *kwan*

Bright.
 靚 *leung*

Broad.
 闊 *foot*

Brown.
 棕 *chung* } Brown
 色 *sick* } Color

(54)

札 *chart* } A classifier of
small parcels, of
pens, ropes etc.,
tied with a string.

The use of 54 illustrated.

A Bunch of greens.

一 *yot* One | A |
札 *chart* (cl) | A |
菜 *cho-e* Greens |

(59)

朵 *door* } A classifier of
clouds, bunches
of flowers, etc.

The use of 59 illustrated.

A Bunch of flowers.

一 *yot* One | A |
朵 *door* (cl) | A |
花 *far* Flower |

(60)

架 *gar* } A classifier of
machinery,
clocks, frames,
strung, instru-
ments, etc.

The use of 60 illustrated.

A Clothes horse.

一 *yot* One | A |
架 *gar* (cl) | A |
衣 *ye* Clothing |
服 *fook* Clothing |

(54)

竿 *korn* } A classifier
of bamboo
sticks.

The use of 54 illustrated.

A Bamboo.

一 *yot* One | A |
竿 *korn* (cl) | A |
竹 *chook* Bamboo |

(55)

管 *kwoon* } A classifier
of flutes, or
hollow tubes.

The use of 55 illustrated.

A Flute.

一 *yot* One | A |
管 *kwoon* (cl) | A |
簫 *she-oo* Flute |

(56)

節 *geet* } A classifier of
joints, verses,
or business.

The use of 56 illustrated.

A Joint of bamboo.

一 *yot* One | A |
節 *geet* (cl) | A |
竹 *chook* Bamboo |

(57)

縷 *low* } A classifier of
skeins of silk,
or thread.

The use of 57 illustrated.

A skein of silk.

一 *yot* One | A |
縷 *low* (cl) | A |
絲 *see* Silk |

(50)

片 *peen* } A classifier of
wood, tiles, glass,
etc. flakes of snow,
and flat things.

The use of 50 illustrated.

A Piece of wood.

一 *yot* One | A |
片 *peen* (cl) | A |
木 *mook* Wood |

(51)

畝 *mow* } A classifier
of plots of
land.

The use of 51 illustrated.

A Plot of ground.

一 *yot* One | A |
畝 *mow* (cl) | A |
田 *ten* Field |

(52)

疋 *put* } A classifier of
silk, or dry
goods in bolt.

The use of 52 illustrated.

A Piece of cloth.

一 *yot* One | A |
疋 *put* (cl) | A |
布 *bo* Cloth |

(53)

盞 *charn* } A classifier
of lamps.

The use of 53 illustrated.

A Lamp.

一 *yot* One | A |
盞 *charn* (cl) | A |
灯 *dun* Lamp |

(17)

本 *boon*

A classifier of volumes, or bundles of books.

The use of 47 illustrated.

A Book.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
本 <i>boon</i>	(cl)	
書 <i>shū</i>	Book	

(18)

概 *dow*

A classifier of trees, and plants.

The use of 48 illustrated.

A Tree.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
概 <i>dow</i>	(cl)	
樹 <i>see</i>	Tree	

A Blade of grass.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
概 <i>dow</i>	(cl)	
草 <i>cho</i>	Grass	

(19)

炷 *gee*

A classifier of incense sticks.

The use of 49 illustrated.

A Incense stick.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
炷 <i>gee</i>	(cl)	
香 <i>hayung</i>	Incense	

(14)

把 *btr*

A classifier of beards, fans, firewood, things tied with a string, or of umbrellas.

The use of 44 illustrated.

A Fan.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
把 <i>bar</i>	(cl)	
扇 <i>seen</i>	Fan	

A Bundle of wood.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
把 <i>bar</i>	(cl)	
柴 <i>cheye</i>	Wood	

(15)

担 *darm*

A classifier of burdens carried on the shoulders.

The use of 15 illustrated.

A Load of water.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
担 <i>darm</i>	(cl)	
水 <i>sou-e</i>	Water	

(16)

文 *mun*

A classifier of cash.

The use of 46 illustrated.

A Cash (a coin).

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
文 <i>mun</i>	(cl)	
錢 <i>cheen</i>	Coin	

(10)

層 *chun*

A classifier of stories, of houses, of layers etc.

The use of 40 illustrated.

A Story (of a building).

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
層 <i>chun</i>	(cl)	
樓 <i>low</i>	Building	

(11)

座 *jaw*

A classifier of walls, places, houses etc.

The use of 41 illustrated.

A House.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
座 <i>jaw</i>	(cl)	
屋 <i>oak</i>	House	

(12)

行 *hawng*

A classifier of rows.

The use of 42 illustrated.

A Row of characters.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
行 <i>hawng</i>	(cl)	
字 <i>chee</i>	Letter	

(13)

成 *sun*

A classifier of times, or of complete numbers.

The use of 43 illustrated.

A Complete tenth.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
成 <i>sun</i>	(cl)	
數 <i>so</i>	Tenth	

(336)

夥 *fore* } A classifier of multitudes, or congregated masses of men.

The use of 35 illustrated
A Crowd of men.

一 *yot* One | A }
夥 *fore* (cl) | }
人 *yun* Man | }

(337)

封 *foong* } A classifier of letters, or seals, or silver money.

The use of 37 illustrated.
A Letter.

一 *yot* One | A }
封 *foong* (cl) | }
信 *sun* Letter | }

(338)

對 *dough-e* } A classifier of things in pairs.

The use of 38 illustrated.
A Pair of shoes.

一 *yot* One | A }
對 *dough-e* (cl) | }
鞋 *high* Shoe | }

(339)

局 *cok* } A classifier of games of chess, or Chess boards.

The use of 39 illustrated.
A Game of chess.

一 *yot* One | A }
局 *cok* (cl) | }
棋 *kay* Chess | }

The use of 32 illustrated.

A Mandarin.

一 *yot* One | A }
員 *yin* (cl) | }
官 *qwoon* Mandarin | }

(333)

啖 *darm* } A classifier of mouthfuls.

The use of 33 illustrated.

A Mouthful of rice.

一 *yot* One | A }
啖 *darm* (cl) | }
飯 *farn* Rice | }

(334)

回 *rwoo-e* } A classifier of parts, or divisions, of little books, times, etc.

The use of 34 illustrated.

A Chat.

一 *yot* One | A }
回 *rwoo-e* (cl) | }
小 *see-oo* Little | Chat }
說 *seat* Talk | }

(335)

團 *tane* } A classifier of things that are round.

The use of 35 illustrated.

A Ball of mud.

一 *yot* One | A }
團 *tane* (cl) | }
坭 *nigh* Mud | }

(340)

匹 *pot* } A classifier of pairs, of horses, or beards.

The use of 29 illustrated

A Horse.

一 *yot* One | A }
匹 *pot* (cl) | }
馬 *mar* Horse | }

(340)

段 *dūn* } A classifier of portions, or paragraphs.

The use of 30 illustrated.

A Plot of ground.

一 *yot* One | A }
段 *dūn* (cl) | }
地 *day* Earth | ground }

(341)

句 *go-e* } A classifier of words, and sentences.

The use of 31 illustrated.

A Sentence (of a book).

一 *yot* One | A }
句 *go-e* (cl) | }
書 *shū* Book | }

(342)

員 *yin* } A classifier of officers, governments, or dollars.

The use of 25 illustrated.

A Visitor

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
位	<i>why</i>	(cl)	
客	<i>hart</i>	Visitor	

(26)

刀	<i>dough</i>	} A classifier of knives, or quires of paper.

The use of 26 illustrated.

A quire of paper.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
刀	<i>dough</i>	(cl)	
紙	<i>gee</i>	Paper	

(27)

副	<i>foo</i>	} A classifier of sets, or lots.

The use of 27 illustrated.

A suit of armor.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
副	<i>foo</i>	(cl)	
甲	<i>karp</i>	Armor	

(28)

包	<i>bow</i>	} A classifier of bundles, or wrapped things.

The use of 28 illustrated.

A bundle of books.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
包	<i>bow</i>	(cl)	
書	<i>shū</i>	Book	

(22)

下	<i>har</i>	} A classifier of blows of hand, whip, or stick.

The use of 22 illustrated.

A blow of the hand.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
下	<i>har</i>	(cl)	
手	<i>sow</i>	Hand	

(23)

串	<i>cheen</i>	} A classifier of things strung together.

The use of 23 illustrated

A string of fragrant beads.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
串	<i>cheen</i>	(cl)	
香	<i>hayung</i>	Fragrant	
珠	<i>chee</i>	Beads or pearls	

(24)

乘	<i>sun</i>	} A classifier of carriages and sedan chairs.

The use of 24 illustrated.

A sedan chair.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
乘	<i>sun</i>	(cl)	
轎	<i>key-oo</i>	Sedan chair	

(25)

位	<i>why</i>	} A classifier of persons of respectability.

The use of 18 illustrated.

A Hat.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
頂	<i>dun</i>	(cl)	
帽	<i>mo</i>	Hat	

(19)

餐	<i>charn</i>	} A classifier of meals.

The use of 19 illustrated.

A meal of rico.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
餐	<i>charn</i>	(cl)	
飯	<i>farn</i>	Rice cooked	

(20)

首	<i>sow</i>	} A classifier of odes, and poems.

The use of 20 illustrated.

A Poem.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
首	<i>sow</i>	(cl)	
詩	<i>see</i>	Poem	

(21)

點	<i>deen</i>	} A classifier of drops, dots, and hours.

The use of 21 illustrated.

A drop of oil.

一	<i>yot</i>	One	} A
點	<i>deen</i>	(cl)	
油	<i>yow</i>	Oil	

(15)

臺 *toi-e*

A classifier of
plays, messes,
or tablesful.

The use of 15 illustrated.

A mess of food.

一 *yot*

One

臺 *toi-e*

(cl)

餸 *soong*

Mess

(16)

貼 *teep*

A classifier of
sticking sub-
stances.

The use of 16 illustrated.

A medical plaster.

一 *yot*

One

貼 *teep*

(cl)

膏 *go*

Ointment

藥 *ye-ork*

Plaster

(17)

陣 *chun*

A classifier of
showers,
squalls, or
gusts, etc.

The use of 17 illustrated.

A squall of wind.

一 *yot*

One

陣 *chun*

(cl)

風 *tung*

Wind

(18)

頂 *chun*

A classifier of
hats and caps,
and tops.

A Carriage.

一 *yot*

One

駕 *car*

(cl)

觀 *quoon*

音 *yum*

車 *chay*

Carriage

A Locomotive.

一 *yot*

One

駕 *car*

(cl)

火 *fore*

車 *chay*

頭 *tow*

Head

(13)

畫 *wot*

A classifier of
strokes in char-
acters, or lines.

The use of 13 illustrated.

One stroke character.

一 *yot*

One

畫 *wot*

(cl)

字 *chee*

Letter

(14)

股 *kwoo*

A classifier
of cords, or
shares.

The use of 14 illustrated.

One share trade.

一 *yot*

One

股 *kwoo*

(cl)

生 *surn*

意 *ye*

Live

Mind

Business

An Affair

一 *yot*

One

件 *keen*

(cl)

事 *see*

Affair

A Case (at law).

一 *yot*

One

件 *keen*

(cl)

案 *awn*

Case (at
law)

A Shirt.

一 *yot*

One

件 *keen*

(cl)

衫 *sarm*

Shirt

(12)

駕 *car*

A classifier
of wagons,
carriages.

The use of 12 illustrated.

A Car.

一 *yot*

One

駕 *car*

(cl)

車 *chay*

Car

A Railway car.

一 *yot*

One

駕 *car*

(cl)

火 *fore*

車 *chay*

Fire

Car

Railway

(10)

粒 *nup* { A classifier of grain, seeds, pearls, buttons, etc.

The use of 10 illustrated

A Grain of Rice.

一 *yot* One }
 粒 *nup* (cl) } A
 米 *my* Rice }

A Grain of Wheat.

一 *yot* One }
 粒 *nup* (cl) } A
 麥 *mart* Wheat }

A Bean.

一 *yot* One }
 粒 *nup* (cl) } A
 荳 *dow* Bean }

A Grain of Sand.

一 *yot* One }
 粒 *nup* (cl) } A
 沙 *sar* Sand }

(11)

件 *keen* { A classifier of things in general.

The use of 11 illustrated.

A Thing.

一 *yot* One }
 件 *keen* (cl) } A
 物 *mot* Thing }

A Stick.

一 *yot* One }
 枝 *gee* (cl) } A
 棍 *quone* Stick }

A Twig.

一 *yot* One }
 枝 *gee* (cl) } A
 樹 *she* Tree }
 枝 *gee* Branch } Twig

A Mast.

一 *yot* One }
 枝 *gee* (cl) } A
 桅 *why* Mast }

(9)

幅 *fook* { A classifier of maps, scrolls, wall flags, pieces of ground etc.

The use of 9 illustrated.

A Picture.

一 *yot* One }
 幅 *fook* (cl) } A
 畫 *whar* Picture }

A Lot.

一 *yot* One }
 幅 *fook* (cl) } A
 地 *day* { Ground or lot }

A Wall.

一 *yot* One }
 幅 *fook* (cl) } A
 牆 *chay-ung* Wall }

The use of 7 illustrated.

A Door.

一 *yot* One }
 渡 *dough* (cl) } A
 門 *moon* Door }

A Court.

一 *yot* One }
 渡 *dough* (cl) } A
 衙 *ngar* Court }
 門 *moon* Door } Court

A Curtain.

一 *yot* One }
 渡 *dough* (cl) } A
 布 *bo* Cloth }
 簾 *leem* Curtain } Curtain

A Custom house.

一 *yot* One }
 渡 *dough* (cl) } A
 稅 *soo-e* Tax }
 關 *quarn* { Bolt of a door } Custom house

(8)

枝 *gee* { A classifier of slender things, as pencils, masts, flowers etc.

The use of 8 illustrated

A Stalk.

一 *yot* One }
 枝 *gee* (cl) } A
 幹 *korn* { Stalk of a plant }

A Cloth.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
塊 <i>jié</i>	(cl)	
布 <i>bo</i>	Cloth	

A Field.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
塊 <i>jié</i>	(cl)	
田 <i>ten</i>	Field	

A Skin.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
塊 <i>jié</i>	(cl)	
皮 <i>pay</i>	Skin	

(45)

間 <i>karn</i>	} A classifier of buildings and rooms.

The use of 6 illustrated.

A Room.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
間 <i>karn</i>	(cl)	
房 <i>foeng</i>	Room	

A Building.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
間 <i>karn</i>	(cl)	
樓 <i>low</i>	Building	

(7)

渡 <i>dough</i>	} A classifier of boats, door, gates, bridges.

(4)

張 *chay-ung* } A classifier of things spread out.

The use of 4 illustrated.

A Bed.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	
床 <i>chawng</i>	Bed	

A Sheet.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	
被單 <i>pay darn</i>	Coverlet Single	

A Knife.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	
刀 <i>dough</i>	Knife	

A Stool.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	
凳 <i>dun</i>	Stool	

(5)

塊 *jié* } A classifier of boards, panes, slices, pieces, lumps.

The use of 5 illustrated.

A Stone.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
塊 <i>jié</i>	(cl)	
石 <i>set</i>	Stone	

A Cow.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
隻 <i>jate</i>	(cl)	
牛 <i>ngow</i>	Cow	

A Finger.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
隻 <i>jate</i>	(cl)	
手指 <i>sow chee</i>	Hand Finger	

(3)

條 *tee-oo* } A classifier of long things.

The use of 3 illustrated.

A River.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
條 <i>tee-oo</i>	(cl)	
河 <i>hau</i>	River	

A Tongue.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
條 <i>tee-oo</i>	(cl)	
脷 <i>lay</i>	Tongue	

A Trousers.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
條 <i>tee-oo</i>	(cl)	
褲 <i>joo</i>	Trousers	

Principle or reason.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
條 <i>tee-oo</i>	(cl)	
理 <i>lay</i>	Principle or Reason	

PARTS OF SPEECH. ARTICLES, ADJECTIVES, NOUNS,
PRONOUNS, ADVERBS ETC.

A Woman.		
一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A } Woman
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	
女 <i>no-e</i>	Female	
人 <i>yun</i>	Person	

A Heaven.		
一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	
天 <i>tane</i>	Heaven	

A Book.		
一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A } Book
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	
書 <i>shü</i>	Book	
籍 <i>chick</i>	Tablet	

(2)		
隻 <i>jate</i>	A classifier of vessels, animals that walk and parts of the body that are multiple.	

The use of 2 illustrated.

A Ship.		
一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A
隻 <i>jate</i>	(cl)	
船 <i>sin</i>	Ship	

THE CLASSIFIERS *
or
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Illustrations of the employment of classifiers in ordinary speech.

一 <i>yot</i>	One	}
字 <i>chee</i>	Letter	
論 <i>lun</i>	Discourse	

(1)		
個 <i>ko</i>	A classifier of lumps, or clods or a piece.	

The use of 1 illustrated.

A Man.		
一 <i>yot</i>	One	} A } Man
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	
男 <i>narm</i>	Male	
人 <i>yun</i>	Person	

ARTICLES.

It is customary, in speaking of material objects to precede them with a numeral expressing the exact number of objects intended — The use of the *Indefinite Article* is thus superseded. — Between the numeral and the noun, an appropriate word called a CLASSIFIER is introduced; this word is of a generic character, that is, it is applied to a certain class of objects supposed in some respects to be ANALAGOUS. In the English language the words, length, piece, and slice, etc. are similarly used — as a length or rope — piece of business — etc. —

Thus in Chinese the word 枝 *gee* meaning a branch, is applied to pens, caudles, whips, and other straight things e.g. 一枝 筆 *yot gee but* — one (classifier) pen, 一枝馬鞭 *yot gee mar bean* — one (classifier) horse whip.

The adjective comes between the classifier and its noun, thus 一枝大筆 *yot gee die but* — one (classifier) big pen.

* We have numbered the classifiers for convenience in study.

SPECIMENS OF CHINESE POETRY. * †

"On taking leave of a Friend."

青	又	落	流	殊	縱	相	十
山	作	葉	雲	非	有	見	年
何	南	不	多	少	重	卽	不
處	來	歸	逐	壯	來	相	相
期	雁	枝	影	時	約	離	見
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 ‡

"Ten years have elapsed since last we parted,
 And no sooner have we met, than we part again:
 We may bind ourselves by promises to renew this meeting,
 But we shall never be so young as we are now!
 The shadows of the passing clouds speedily vanish —
 The fallen leaf returns not to its branch:
 Should I fly, like the wild bird, to seek you in the south,
 In what part of you blue mountains shall we meet?"

"On giving liberty to a Butterfly."

珍	兒	風	露	雲	芳	羅	文
重	童	清	濕	路	菲	浮	彩
此	憐	錦	丹	好	那	是	宜
行	復	翅	蕞	翺	可	汝	深
藏	損	長	重	翔	久	鄉	隱
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1 ‡

"Those variegated hues should be less rashly exposed,
 The recesses of the mountains are thy proper haunts:
 The fragrant, but short-lived herbs are there,
 And those airy paths will best suit thy flight:
 Thy crimson form is heavy with dew,
 Thy embroidered wings should expatiate in the clear breeze:
 Destruction here awaits thee from the fondness of the boy,
 Go then, and hide thy treasures from his reach."

* From "Poetry of the Chinese" by J. F. Davis.

† For a literal translation with phonetic pronunciation, see appendix.

‡ These numerals have reference to the stanza.

(302)

Rad. 97 and 98. 17 Strokes.

hairy squash; 冬 |, a large, coarse squash; 金 |, a pumpkin, 番 |, a small, yellow squash; 地若 | 分, the country is cut up like the carpels of a squash; | 菜攤, a green-grocer's stall; 醬 |, a kind of pickle made of the small, white cucumber, | 期而代, to change when the melons are ripe, i.e. next year; | 臉, a long, oval face; 吾豈匏 | 也哉, do you then compare me to a gourd?

5 爬 *p'ái*, a gourd, a calabash.

跖 *tí*, young cucumbers or melons; 瓜 |, large and small melons; posterity, children and grand-children

6 瓠 *hù*, | 瓠, a calabash; the bottle-gourd; | = 葫, R. 14011 瓢 *p'iao*, a calabash, a gourd; a dipper; 一 | 飲, only one gourd for drinking; 椰 |, a cocoa-nut dipper.14 瓣 *pián*, the division of a melon or any fruit; 花 | [= *fán*], the petals of a flower.

瓠 = 蘆, *lú*, R. 140.

17 瓢 *ping*, the pulp of a squash or melon; pulp; pith; 倒 | 瓜, poured out the melon's pulp; empty, hollow.

Rad. 98, 瓦.

瓦 *wǎ*, earthen ware, pottery, a tile, a roof; 屋 |, the tiles of a house; the roof, 陰 |, 牝 |, the concave tiles, 陽 |, 牡 |, the convex tiles; 黃 |, yellow tiles; 燒 |, to burn tiles, 磚 |, bricks and tiles; | 碎, brick-bats; | 器, earthen-ware, | 合, joined like two tiles; | 筒, the upper tiles; 漢 |, the bottom row of tiles; 在 | 面, 在 | 背, on the roof, 弄 |, to bear a daughter; | 盤, a glazed earthen dish; | 解, disentangled from difficulty; 一 | 行 |, a row of tiles; 砌 |, to tile a roof.

Rad. 98. 11 Strokes.

瓮 *wǎng*, a jar; a vase; a round window; 4

甕 *wǎng*, 水 |, a water-jar; 米 |, a rice-jar; 打滿 | 水, fill up the jar with water; | 缸, a standing water-jar; 胆大過 | 缸, a gall bigger than a jar; a boaster.

甕 *wǎng*, a long-necked jar or amphora; 5 a concave tile.

甕 *wǎng*, a vase, a jar, a vessel with a 8

甕 *wǎng*, tubular neck; a pitcher; 花 |, a flower vase; 花 | 仔, a small glazed bottle; 酒 |, a wine bottle of tute-nag.

甄 *chuan* and *yan*, to mold, to model, to 9

form, to fashion, to transform; to be molded, to be influenced; a potter; | 陶, to mold, as a potter; | 察, to examine; | 表, to display; | 免, to avoid; | 明, to illumine; | 陶萬類, to fashion and form all things; | 別人才, to discern men's abilities; | 陶漸染, to improve gradually

甕 *ts'au*, the brick lining of a wall; the wall round a well; to lay, as bricks; to pile up; to line a well.

甕 *lik*, the hollow legs of a tripod. 10

甕 *au*, a bowl, a cup; 烟 |, a tobacco 11

cup; 升 |, a basin containing a pint; 金 |, a golden bowl; 半 |, half a bowl; 木 |, a wooden bowl; 瓦 |, a water basin; 飯 |, a rice-bowl; 茶 |, a tea-cup.

甕 *chuan*, a brick; a tile; 坭 |, adobie

磚 *chuan*, bricks; 青 |, a burnt blue brick;

塔 |, tiles for flooring; 砌塔 |, to

tile a floor; 大坭 |, a great dolt, a

villain; | 窯, a brick-kiln; | 瓦,

bricks and tiles; 砌 |, to lay tiles;

描 |, to point bricks.

甕 *lik*, a tile; 甕 |, a large tile; jars with ears on the neck.

Note. — This is page (302) of a Chinese-English Dictionary and should be read first, then in conjunction with page (303) opposite.

(303)

Rad. 98 and 99. 13 and 6 Strokes.

12 甌 *leang*, an alembic; a still; a boiler; to distil; 落 | 甌, to put into the still for distilling.

13 甌 *p'ik*, | 甌, a large flat tile; a large kind of brick.

甌 = 甌 R. 98 which see.

Rad. 99, 廿.

甘 *kám*, sweet; to count sweet; grateful, pleasant, pleasing, happy; agreeable to the taste; excellent, good; willingly, of one's own will, voluntarily; pleased; readily; specious, winning; | 味, a sweet taste; | 言, sweet or kind words; | 心, willingly; agreeable; 頗 |, | 的, rather sweet; | 棠, a sweet pear; | 橘, a sweet orange; | 草, liquorice; | 寢, a sweet sleep; | 旨, pleasant food; | 霖, a reasonable rain; | 苦, prosperity and adversity; | 用耳, very sweet; | 吟吟, very delicious; | 結, a voluntary engagement; | 蔗, sugar-cane.

4 甚 *sham*, very, extremely, excessively; excessive; in the highest degree; clumsily; 太 |, greatly, too; | 大, huge, vast; very great; | 惡, very wicked; | 美, very beautiful; 熱太 |, by far too hot; | 熱, excessively hot; | 好, very good; 莫 | 於此, nothing worst than this; 莫此爲 |, never went to such a pitch; | 尋常, neither the best nor the worst sort; 一之已 |, once is too often; | 麼, what? 做得好 |, clumsily done; | 於, in a greater degree; 已 | 者, extraordinary things.

6 甜 *p'im*, sweet; phasant, agreeable; 餪 |, excellent; savory; to like, to enjoy; 好 |, | 滄滄, very sweet; 心 |, gratified, pleased, agreeable; | 頭, a bait; 得的 | 頭, got a taste of the bait; | 言蜜語, sweet and

Rad. 99 and 100. 3 Strokes.

honeyed words; deceitful; | 睡, sweet sleep; 苦 |, bitter and sweet.

嘗 *shéung*, to taste; to try; always; | 8 = 嘗, R. 30, which see.

Rad. 100, 生

生 *shang*, to bear, to bring forth, to produce; to generate, to procreate; to grow; to be produced, to be born; to live; to arise, to spring up; to excite, to come forth; to nourish; alive, living, live; raw; unripe; uncivilized; unacquainted; inexperienced, new; loose, life; vitality; birth; living beings; | 子, to bear a child; 今 |, this life; 來 |, future life; 平 |, the lifetime, the whole life; | 平之力, the entire strength; 復 |, to be born again; to come to life again; 新 |, new life; 好 |, to esteem life; 惜 |, to spare life; 欲 |, to desire life; 殺 |, to kill living animals; 放 |, to let living things go; | 出世, to be born into the world; | 靈, living creatures; | 命, life; | 死, life and death, loose and tight; | 民, the people; produced the people; | |, to foster life; | | 不已, age after age, unceasing; | 道, a way of life; 學 |, 門 |, 書 |, a pupil, a disciple, a scholar; 先 |, Mr., Sir; a teacher; you, the first-born; 晚 |, I, the late-born; 後 |, a youth, a lad, a young man; | 日, birth-day; 托 |, to be born in another body; metempsychosis; 卵 |, oviparous; 胎 |, viviparous; | 意, trade, occupation, business; | 涯, a profession, a trade, a calling; | 事, to create, cause or make trouble; | 氣, to get angry; | 眼字, unusual characters; | 得幾好, rather pretty; | 外, odd, singular; | 定係噉, it must be in

Water lily root.

蓮 *lean* | Lotus
 藕 *gow* | Root

Water lily seed.

蓮 *lean* | Lotus
 子 *gee* | Little

Whampe.

黃 *waung* | Yellow
 皮 *pay* | Skin

Sugar cane.

蔗 *jay*

Sweet meats.

糖 *tawng* | Sugar菓 *quore* | Fruit

Walnut.

核 *hot* | Pit of fruit桃 *toe* | Peach

Water chestnut.

馬 *mar* | Horse蹄 *tie* | Hoof

Pomegranate.

石 *set* | Stone

榴 *low* | Pomegra-
 nate tree

Plum.

梅 *moo-e*

Raisin.

菩 *po* | Name of a
 tree

提 *tie* | To raise up

Mandarin orange.		
柑 <i>karm</i>		
Nutmeg orange.		
桔 <i>cut</i>		
Papaw.		
木 <i>mook</i> Wood		
瓜 <i>kwah</i> Gourd		
Peanut.		
花 <i>farn</i> Flower		
生 <i>sarn</i> Live		
Peach.		
桃 <i>toe</i> Peach		
菓 <i>quore</i> Fruit		
Russet pear.		
沙 <i>sar</i> Sand		
梨 <i>lay</i> Pear		
Persimmon.		
柿 <i>chee</i>		
Pine apple.		
波 <i>bore</i> Wave		
羅 <i>law</i> Net		
Plantain.		
香 <i>hay-ung</i> Fragrant		
蕉 <i>chee-oo</i> Banana		
Plum.		
李 <i>lay</i>		
	Cocoanut.	
	椰 <i>yea</i> Cocoanut	
	子 <i>ger</i> Little	
	Custard app'le.	
	番 <i>farn</i> Foreign	
	荔 <i>lie</i> Lichi	
	枝 <i>chee</i> Branch	
	Dates.	
	白 <i>bart</i> White	
	棗 <i>cho</i> Dates	
	Figs.	
	無 <i>mo</i> No	
	花 <i>fai</i> Flower	
	菓 <i>quore</i> Fruit	
	Grapes.	
	葡 <i>po</i> Grape	
	萄 <i>toe</i> Raisin	
	Lemon.	
	檸 <i>nun</i> Lemon	
	檬 <i>moug</i>	
	Lichees.	
	荔 <i>lie</i> Lichi	
	枝 <i>chee</i> Branch	
	Orange.	
	橙 <i>charn</i>	
	Dwarf orange.	
	金 <i>kun</i> Gold	
	橘 <i>kwut</i> Orange	
		Tomato.
		番 <i>farn</i> Foreign
		茄 <i>care</i> The culm of the lotus
		Turnip.
		蘿 <i>lo</i> Turnip
		白 <i>bart</i> White
		Vermicelli.
		粉 <i>jun</i> Powder
		絲 <i>ser</i> Silk
		Vinegar.
		醋 <i>cho</i>
		Wine.
		燒 <i>see-oo</i> Burn
		酒 <i>chow</i> Wine
		Wine.
		酒 <i>chow</i>
		(C) FRUITS, ETC.
		Apple.
		苹 <i>pun</i> A kind of cress or herb
		菓 <i>quore</i> Fruit
		Betelnut.
		檳 <i>bun</i> Betel nut
		榔 <i>lornq</i>
		Chestnut.
		風 <i>joong</i> Wind
		栗 <i>lut</i> Chestnut

Spinach.

莧 *yin* } Spinach
菜 *chew-e* } (Greens)

Squash.

節 *geet* } Jointed
瓜 *kwah* } (Gourd)

Squash (long crooked).

水 *soo-e* } Water
瓜 *kwah* } (Gourd)

Sugar.

糖 *tawng*

Brown sugar.

黄 *wawng* } Yellow
糖 *tawng* } Sugar

White sugar.

白 *bart* } White
糖 *tawng* } Sugar

Tarrow.

芋 *rwoo* } Tarrow
頭 *tow* } Head

Tea.

茶 *chur*

Toast.

炕 *hawng* } Toasted
麵 *mean* } Flour
飽 *bow* } Bread

Rice.

穀 *cook* (in husk)
or
米 *my* (hulled)
or
飯 *farn* (cooked)

Rice flour.

米 *my* } Rice
粉 *fun* } Powder

Segar.

呂 *loo-e* } Spanish
宋 *soong* }

烟 *yin* } Smoke to-
bacco

Salt.

鹽 *yeem*

Segar paper wrapper.

孖 *mar* } Twins
姑 *kwoo* } Aunt
烟 *yin* } Smoke

Bamboo shoots.

竹 *chook* } Bamboo
筍 *sun* } Shoots

Cane shoots.

筍 *cow* } Cane
筍 *sun* } Shoots

Soy.

豉 *see* } Salted eat-
ables
油 *yow* } Oil

Pastry.

餅 *ben* } Cake
食 *sick* } Eat

Peas.

嘴 *haw* } Holland †
嚙 *larn* }
豇 *dow* } Bean

Peppers.

胡 *rwoo* } Black
椒 *chee-oo* } Pepper

Pepper (Powder).

胡 *rwoo* } Black
椒 *chee-oo* } Pepper
末 *mood* } Powder

Red pepper.

花 *far* } Flower
椒 *chee-oo* } Pepper

Potato.

薯 *see* } An esculent
root
仔 *jeje* } Little

Potato (old name).

嘴 *haw* } Holland †
嚙 *larn* }
薯 *see* } Root potato

Pumpkin.

冬 *dung* } Winter
瓜 *kwah* } Gourd

† = phonetic.

Molasses.

糖 *taeng* } Sugar
 水 *soo-e* } Water

Mushroom.

香 *hay-ung* } Fragrant
 信 *sun* } To believe

Mushroom (black edible).

木 *mook* } Wood
 耳 *ye* } Ear

Mustard.

芥 *gay* } Mustard
 末 *mood* } Powder

Olives.

橄 *karm* }
 欖 *larm* } Olives

Olive oil.

生 *sarn* Live }
 菜 *cho-e* Greens }
 油 *yow* Oil }
 Lettec

Onion.

葱 *choong*

Onion greens.

蒜 *sān* } Leek
 頭 *tow* } Head

Parsley.

旱 *horn* Drought }
 芹 *kun* Celery }
 菜 *cho-e* Greens }

Coarse greens.

波 *bore* } Wave
 菜 *cho-e* } Greens

Honey.

蜜 *mut* } Honey
 糖 *taeng* } Sugar

Indian corn.

粟 *sook* } Grain
 米 *my* } Rice

Indian meal.

粟 *sook* Grain }
 米 *my* Rice }
 粉 *fun* Powder }

Lettuce.

生 *sarn* } Live
 菜 *cho-e* } Greens

Mace.

荳 *dow* Bean }
 蔻 *cow* Nutmeg }
 花 *far* Flower }

Melon (gourd).

瓜 *kwah*

Musk melon.

香 *hay-ung* } Fragrant
 瓜 *kwah* } Melon

Water melon.

西 *sigh* } West
 瓜 *kwah* } Melon

Ginger bread.

薑 *kay-ung* } Ginger
 餅 *ben* } Cake

Ginger preserves.

糖 *taeng* } Sugar
 薑 *kay-ung* } Ginger

Ginger Syrup.

糖 *taeng* Sugar }
 薑 *kay-ung* Ginger }
 水 *soo-e* Water }

Gourd (snake).

絲 *see* } Silk
 瓜 *kwah* } Gourd

Greens.

菜 *cho-e*

Narrow leaved greens.

金 *kun* } Gold
 針 *chun* } Needle

Greens (pea sprout).

芽 *ngar* } Bulb
 菜 *cho-e* } Greens

Salted greens.

鹹 *harm* } Salt
 菜 *cho-e* } Greens

White greens.

白 *bart* } White
 菜 *cho-e* } Greens

Citron.
香 *hay-ung* } Fragrant
椽 *gin* } Citron

Clove.
丁 *dun* } Nail
香 *hay-ung* } Fragrant

Coffee.
噪 *kar* } Coffee †
啡 *fy* }

Congee.
米 *my* } Riee
粥 *chook* } Congee gruel

Crullers.
馬 *mar* } Horse
列 *lut* } To set in
order

Cucumber.
白 *bart* } White
瓜 *kwah* } Gourd
Yellow cucumber.

黃 *wauug* } Yellow
瓜 *kwah* } Gourd
Egg-plant.

矮 *cye* } Low
瓜 *kwah* } Gourd
Ginger.

薑 *kay-ung*
† = phonetic.

Cabbage.
椰 *yea* } Cabbage
菜 *cho-c* } Greens

Cake.
餅 *ben*
Sponge cake.
蛋 *dharn* } Egg
糕 *ko* } Steamed
cake
Crispy sponge cake.

局 *cook* } Baked
白 *bart* } White
餅 *ben* } Cake
仔 *jeje* } Little

Rock candy.
水 *bun* } Ice
糖 *tawng* } Sugar

Celery.
芹 *kun* } Celery
菜 *cho-c* } Greens

Chilli.
辣 *lut* } Bitter
椒 *che-oo* } Pepper

Chocolate. †
之 *gee* } Of
古 *kwoo* } Old
辣 *lut* } Bitter

Turkey.
火 *for* } Fire
鷄 *kigh* } Chicken

(B) VEGETABLES, CONDI-
MENTS, ETC.

Bean.
荳 *dow*
White bean.
白 *bart* } White
荳 *dow* } Bean
Yellow bean.

黃 *wauug* } Yellow
荳 *dow* } Bean
Beer.

啤 *bay* } Beer †
酒 *chow* } Wine
Biscuit.

麵 *mean* } Flour
餅 *ben* } Cake
Brandy.

囉 *bar* }
囉 *larn* } Brandy †
地 *day* }
酒 *chow* } Wine

Bread.
麵 *mean* } Flour
飽 *bow* } Bread

Pullet.
 鷄 *kigh* } Chicken
 項 *haueng* } A class,
 } a sort

Rabbit.

白 *bart* } White
 兔 *toe* } Rabbit

Sausage.

肉 *yook* } Meat
 丸 *yin* } Ball

Stuffed sausage.

臘 *larp* } Wax
 腸 *chay-ung* } Intestine

Shrimp.

蝦 *har*

Shrimp salted.

蝦 *har* } Shrimp
 米 *my* } Rice

Soup.

湯 *tawng*

Spare ribs.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 籠 *lung* } Cage
 骨 *quot* } Bone

Veal.

牛 *ngow* } Cow
 仔 *jeje* } Little
 肉 *yook* } Meat

Omelette.

炒 *chow* } Fry
 鷄 *kigh* } Chick
 蛋 *dharn* } Egg

Oyster.

蠔 *ho*

Pheasant.

生 *sarn* } Live
 鷄 *kigh* } Chicken

Pigeon.

班 *barn* } Grade
 鳩 *cow* } Pigeon

Pig.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 仔 *jeje* } Child

Pork.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 肉 *yook* } Meat

Pork chop.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 排 *pie* } Row or
 } order

骨 *quot* } Bone

Pork steak.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 髀 *bay* } Leg

Salt meat.

鹹 *harm* } Salt
 肉 *yook* } Meat

Lard.

豬 *chee* } Pig
 油 *yow* } Oil

Lobster.

龍 *lung* } Dragon
 蝦 *har* } Shrimp

Milk.

牛 *ngow* } Cow
 奶 *nigh* } Milk

Mutton.

羊 *yea-ung* } Sheep's
 肉 *yook* } Meat

Mutton broth.

羊 *yea-ung* } Sheep
 肉 *yook* } Meat
 湯 *tawng* } Soup

Mutton chop.

羊 *yea-ung* } Sheep
 排 *pie* } Row
 骨 *quot* } Bone

Leg of mutton.

羊 *yea-ung* } Sheep
 髀 *bay* } Leg

Mussels.

淡 *darm* } Fresh
 菜 *cho-e* } Green ve-
 } getables

Cuttle fish.

墨 *mot* | Ink
魚 *zye* | Fish

Fish footed.

脚 *kay-orck* | Foot
魚 *zye* | Fish

Shell fish

鮑 *bow* | Shell
魚 *zye* | Fish

Salted fish.

鹹 *harm* | Salted
魚 *zye* | Fish

Fowl.

鳥 *knee-oo* | Bird
肉 *yook* | Meat

Goose.

鵝 *ngaw*

Wild goose.

鴈 *ngarn* | Wild
鵝 *ngaw* | Goose

Jelly.

猪 *chee* | Pig
脚 *kay-orck* | Foot
膏 *ko* | Jelly

Ham.

火 *for* | Fire
腿 *toe-c* | Thigh

Wild duck.

水 *soo-e* | Water
鴨 *arp* | Duck

Eel.

蟾 *seen* | Eel
魚 *zye* | Fish

Pigeon Egg.

白 *bart* | White
鴿 *karp* | Dove
蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Duck egg.

鴨 *arp* | Duck
蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Chicken egg.

鷄 *kigh* | Chicken
蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Boiled egg.

煲 *bo* | Boiled
蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Fried egg.

煎 *cheen* | Fry
蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Fins.

魚 *zye* | Fish
翅 *chee* | Fin

Fish.

魚 *zye*

Capon.

劊 *seen* | Castrated
鷄 *kigh* | Rooster

Cheese.

牛 *ngow* | Cow
奶 *nigh* | Milk
餅 *ben* | Cake

Chicken.

鷄 *kigh* | Chicken
仔 *jeje* | Little

Chicken pie.

鷄 *kigh* | Chicken
片 *mean* | Flour
龜 *queye* | Turtle

Clam.

蚶 *sar* | Clam
白 *bart* | White

Crab.

蟹 *high*

Curry fowl.

黃 *vuaung* | Yellow
薑 *kay-ung* | Ginger
鷄 *kigh* | Chicken

Dove.

白 *bart* | White
鴿 *karp* | Dove

Duck.

鴨 *arp*

	Boiled.	
焗	<i>sarp</i>	
	Fried.	
煎	<i>chren</i>	
	Minced. †	
喚	<i>min</i>	Forgive
喻	<i>gee</i>	Govern
	Roasted.	
燒	<i>see-oo</i>	
	Salted.	
鹹	<i>harm</i>	
	Stewed.	
會	<i>weoo-e</i>	
	Toasted.	
炕	<i>hawng</i>	
	Beef.	
牛	<i>ngow</i>	Cow
肉	<i>yook</i>	Meat
	Beef steak.	
牛	<i>ngow</i>	Cow
肉	<i>yook</i>	Meat
耙	<i>par</i>	A harrow
	Bêche de mer.	
海	<i>hoy</i>	Sea
參	<i>some</i>	Ginseng
	Butter.	
牛	<i>ngow</i>	Cow
奶	<i>nigh</i>	Milk
油	<i>yow</i>	Oil

† = phonetic.

	Gold watch.	
金	<i>kum</i>	Gold
鏢	<i>be-oo</i>	Watch
	Watch chain.	
鏢	<i>be-oo</i>	Watch
鏈	<i>lean</i>	Chain
	Gold button.	
金	<i>kum</i>	Gold
鈕	<i>now</i>	Button
	Cuff button.	
袖	<i>chow</i>	Cuff
口	<i>how</i>	Mouth
鈕	<i>now</i>	Button

	Scare pin.	
頸	<i>gain</i>	Neck
帶	<i>tie</i>	Ribbon
針	<i>chum</i>	Pin

	Pearl.	
真	<i>chun</i>	True
珠	<i>chee</i>	Pearl
	Gem.	
玉	<i>yoke</i>	Gem
鉤	<i>art</i>	Brace

VARIETIES OF FOOD.

(A) ANIMAL FOOD.

	Baked.	
局	<i>cook</i>	

	Sewing machine.	
聯	<i>lean</i>	To stitch
衣	<i>ye</i>	Clothing
服	<i>jook</i>	
針	<i>chun</i>	Needle
計	<i>kigh</i>	Machine

(B) JEWELRY.

	Jewelry.	
首	<i>sow</i>	Head
飾	<i>sick</i>	Ornament

	Ear ring.	
耳	<i>ye</i>	Ear
環	<i>wehn</i>	Ring

	Bracelet.	
手	<i>sow</i>	Hand
鉤	<i>art</i>	Brace

	Ring.	
戒	<i>gy</i>	To enjoin
指	<i>gee</i>	Finger

	Diamond ring.	
鑽	<i>jean</i>	Boring
石	<i>set</i>	Stone
戒	<i>gy</i>	To enjoin
指	<i>gee</i>	Finger

	Diamond stud.	
鑽	<i>jean</i>	Boring
石	<i>set</i>	Stone

空	<i>hung</i>	Breast
口	<i>how</i>	Mouth
針	<i>chum</i>	Pin

Slipper.

撻 *tart* } To flog
 鞋 *high* } Shoe

Umbrella.

洋 *yea-ung* } Ocean
 遮 *chay* } Shade

Pin.

大 *die* } Big
 頭 *tow* } Head
 針 *chun* } Needle

Needle.

針 *chun*

Thread.

線 *seen*

Thimble.

頂 *dun* } Top
 指 *gee* } Finger

Scissors or to shear.

較 *cow* } Hinge
 剪 *cheu* } Scissors

Button.

鈕 *now*

Button hole.

鈕 *now* } Button
 眼 *ngarn* } Hole

Pocket.

袋 *doi-e*

Suspenders.

褲 *foo* } Trousers
 帶 *tie* } Ribbon

Skirt.

裙 *quone*

Apron

圍 *y* } Around
 裙 *quone* } Petticoat

Petticoat.

內 *noi-e* } Inside
 裙 *quone* } Petticoat

Garters.

襪 *mot* } Stocking
 帶 *tie* } Ribbon

Night gown.

睡 *soo-e* } Sleep
 衫 *sarm* } Shirt

Dressing gown.

修 *sow* } Repair
 飾 *sick* } Ornament
 衫 *sarm* } Shirt

Jewelry.

首 *jow* } Head
 飾 *sick* } Ornament

Purse.

腰 *ye-oo* } Waist
 瓶 *pen* } Vase
 袋 *doi-e* } Pocket

Drawers.

內 *noi-e* } Inside
 褲 *foo* } Trousers

Neck tie.

頸 *gain* } Neck
 帶 *tie* } Ribbon

Shoes.

鞋 *high*

Boot.

靴 *her*

Stocking.

襪 *mot*

Hat.

帽 *mo*

Cap.

小 *sec-o* } Little
 帽 *mo* } Hat

Glove

手 *sow* } Hand
 指 *gee* } Finger
 袋 *doi-e* } Pocket

Handkerchief.

手 *sow* } Hand
 巾 *kun* } Napkin
 仔 *jeje* } Little

Towel.

面 *mean* } Face
 巾 *kun* } Napkin

Plane.	File.	Tool chest.
刨 <i>pow</i> Plane	鏢 <i>chaw</i>	鐵 <i>tate</i> Iron
口 <i>how</i> Mouth	Hammer.	器 <i>hay</i> Tool
Rule.	鐵 <i>tate</i> Iron	箱 <i>say-ung</i> Box
尺 <i>chate</i>	錘 <i>cho-e</i> Hammer	Awl.
Saw.	Hone.	錐 <i>cho-e</i>
鋸 <i>go-e</i>	磨 <i>more</i> To grind or rub	Axe.
Screw.	刀 <i>dough</i> Knife	斧 <i>foo</i> Axe
螺 <i>law</i> Spiral	石 <i>set</i> Stone	頭 <i>tow</i> Head
螺絲 <i>see</i> Small	Nail.	Chisel.
Screw driver.	釘 <i>daw</i>	鑿 <i>chork</i>
螺 <i>law</i> Screw	Pincers.	鑽 <i>geen</i>
螺絲 <i>see</i> Screw	鐵 <i>tate</i> Iron	手 <i>sow</i> Hand
鑿 <i>chork</i> Chisel	鉗 <i>keem</i> Pinch	鑽 <i>geen</i> Drill
Square.		Gimlet.
曲 <i>cook</i> Crook		
尺 <i>chate</i> Rule		

MAN'S APPAREL; MAN'S FOOD. (ANIMAL, VEGETABLE ETC.).

Shirt.	Overcoat.	(1) WEARING APPAREL, ETC.
汗 <i>horn</i> Sweat	大 <i>dic</i> Big	Men's apparel.
衫 <i>sarm</i> Shirt	褸 <i>low</i> Coat	人 <i>yun</i> Man
Collar.	Coat.	之 <i>gee</i> Of
領 <i>law</i>	褸 <i>low</i> Coat	所 <i>so</i> { That which
Cuff.	仔 <i>jeje</i> Little	着 <i>chay-ork</i> Wear
袖 <i>chow</i> Sleeve	Vest.	嘅 <i>kay</i> 's
口 <i>how</i> Mouth	背 <i>boo-e</i> Waist	
Undershirt.	心 <i>some</i> Heart	
內 <i>noi-e</i> Inside	Trousers.	
衫 <i>sarm</i> Shirt	褲 <i>foo</i>	

To care for a horse.

事 *see* { To care for,
look after
馬 *mar* Horse

To harness a horse.

駕 *gar* { To harness
馬 *mar* Horse

To feed a horse.

喂 *y* { To feed
馬 *mar* Horse

To drive.

管 *quoon* Drive
馬 *mar* Horse
車 *chay* Car

To water a horse.

管 *quoon* Drive
馬 *mar* Horse
飲 *yum* Drink
水 *soo-e* Water

(II) CARPENTERS
TOOLS.

木 *mook* Wood
匠 *chay-ung* Artisan
之 *gee* Of
器 *hay* Tool
具 *koo-e* Tools

Carpenter

Implement

Halter.

馬 *mar* Horse
籠 *lung* Cage
頭 *tow* Head

Bridle.

馬 *mar* Horse
韁 *kay-ung* Bridle

Bit.

馬 *mar* Horse
口 *how* Mouth

啣 *hum* { To hold in
the mouth

Saddle.

馬 *mar* Horse
鞍 *orn* Saddle

Saddle girth.

馬 *mar* Horse
肚 *toe* Belly
帶 *die* Ribbon

Stirrup.

馬 *mar* Horse
鐙 *dung* Stirrup

To ride horseback.

騎 *kay* Ride
馬 *mar* Horse

Horse.

馬 *mar*

Yes.

有 *yow* Have
咯 *lar* .

Now be kind enough to cook
the dinner.

現 *yin* {
下 *har* } Now

你 *nay* You
好 *ho* Good
去 *hoo-e* Go

煮 *gee* Cook
餐 *churn* Dinner
咯 *lar* .

(G) STABLE CON-
TENTS.

馬 *mar* Horse
房 *fawng* Room
內 *noi-e* Inside
之 *gee* Of
物 *mot* Things

Horse whip.

馬 *mar* Horse
鞭 *bean* Whip

Horse comb.

馬 *mar* Horse
梳 *sore* Comb

Bamboo basket.

竹 *chook* | Bamboo籃 *larm* | Basket

Lamp wick.

燈 *dhun* | Lamp心 *some* | Heart

Shoe brush.

擦 *charp* Rub鞋 *high* Shoe掃 *so* Brush

Shoe polish.

擦 *charp* Rub鞋 *high* Shoe墨 *mot* Ink水 *soo-e* Water

Pail.

水 *soo-e* | Water缸 *kaung* | Pot.

Furnace.

灶 *jo* | A furnace
| or fire place

Is the stove lighted?

火 *for* Fire爐 *lo* Stove有 *yow* Have火 *for* Fire嗎 *mar* ?

Wooden pail.

琵琶 *be* | Barrel†桶 *tung* Pail

Tongs.

火 *for* | Fire鉗 *keen* | Pinch

Flint.

火 *for* | Fire石 *set* | Stone

Tinder.

火 *for* | Fire茸 *yung* | Tinder

Steel.

火 *for* | Fire鑷 *leam* | Steel

Asbes

火 *for* | Fire炭 *foo-e* | Ashes

Baking oven.

局 *cook* | Bake爐 *lo* | Oven

Gridiron.

把 *par*

Cooking pots.

鐵 *tate* | Iron鍋 *walk* | Pot

Starch.

醬 *chay-ung* | Starch粉 *fun* | Powder

Broom.

掃 *so* | Broom把 *bar* | Bundle

Dish pan.

洗 *sigh* Wash碗 *woon* Bowl盤 *poon* Pan

Dish cloth.

洗 *sigh* Wash碗 *woon* Bowl布 *bo* Cloth

Cup board.

碗 *woon* | Bowl櫃 *queye* | Closet

Drawer.

櫃 *queye* | Closet桶 *tung* | Drawer

Wax candle.

蠟 *larp* | Wax燭 *chook* | Candle

Wax candle holder.

蠟 *larp* Wax燭 *chook* Candle凳 *dun* Holder

† = phonetic.

Kitchen table.

廚	<i>chee</i>	Kitchen
房	<i>faung</i>	Room
枱	<i>toe-e</i>	Table

Wash tub.

洗	<i>sigh</i>	Wash
衣	<i>ye</i>	Clothes
槽	<i>cho</i>	Tub

Wringer.

水	<i>soo-e</i>	Water
計	<i>kigh</i>	Machine

Wash board.

衫	<i>sarm</i>	Shirt
擦	<i>chart</i>	Rub

Clothes boiler.

衣	<i>ye</i>	Clothes
烹	<i>chun</i>	Boiler

Flat iron.

熨	<i>tawng</i>	Iron
斗	<i>dow</i>	Bushel

Ironing board.

熨	<i>tawng</i>	Iron
衣	<i>ye</i>	Clothes
板	<i>barn</i>	Board

Soap.

洗	<i>sigh</i>	Wash
衣	<i>ye</i>	Clothes
梘	<i>karn</i>	Soap

Smoke.

烟 *yin*

Wood.

柴 *cheye*

Coal.

煤 *moo-e* } Coal炭 *turn* } Charcoal

Ashes.

火 *for* } Fire灰 *foo-e* } Ashes

Shovel.

火 *for* } Fire灰 *foo-e* } Ashes鏟 *churn* } Shovel

Pot cover.

煲 *bo* } Kettle蓋 *go-e* } Cover

Cleaver.

魚 *ye* } Fish菜 *cho-e* } Vegetable刀 *dough* } Knife

Pail.

桶 *tung* } Pail仔 *jeye* } Little

Ice box.

霜 *sawng* } Ice櫃 *queye* } Closet

Hot water pipe.

熱 *yeet* } Hot水 *soo-e* } Water籠 *lung* } Pipe

Waste pipe.

去 *hoo-e* } Away水 *soo-e* } Water籠 *lung* } Pipe

VII. KITCHEN CONTENTS.

Kitchen contents.

廚 *chee* } Kitchen房 *faung* } Room內 *noi-e* } Inside之 *gee* } Of物 *mot* } Things

Fire.

火 *for*

Stove.

爐 *lo*

Kettle.

煲 *bo*

Frying pan.

煎 *chin* } Fry彭 *parn†* } Pan

Chimney.

烟 *yin* } Smoke通 *tung* } Flue

† = phoretic.

同 *tung* With
 我 *ngau* Us
 地 *day*

食 *sick* Eat
 餐 *charn* Dinner
 啲 *are*

VI. WASH ROOM CONTENTS.

Wash room contents.

洗 *sigh* Wash
 身 *sun* Body
 房 *faung* Room
 內 *noi-e* Inside
 之 *gee* Of
 物 *mot* Things

Bath tub.

洗 *sigh* Wash
 身 *sun* Body
 槽 *cho* Tub

Wash basin.

洗 *sigh* Wash
 面 *mean* Face
 盤 *poon* Basin

Cold water pipe.

冷 *larn* Cold
 水 *soo-e* Water
 籠 *lung* Pipe

Tea tray.

茶 *char* Tea
 盤 *poon* Tray

Water tumbler.

水 *soo-e* Water
 盅 *chung* Tumbler

Water cup.

水 *soo-e* Water
 杯 *boo-e* Cup

Table spoon.

湯 *tawng* Soup
 匙 *see* Key
 羹 *karn* Spoon

Our dinner is ready.

我 *ngau* Our
 地 *day*
 嘅 *kay*
 餐 *charn* Dinner

係 *high* Is
 預 *ye* Ready
 備 *bay*
 咯 *lar*

Please come with us and eat dinner.

請 *chun* Please
 你 *nay* You
 來 *lo-e* Come

Table cloth.

枱 *toe-e* Table
 布 *bo* Cloth

China closet.

碗 *cuun* Bowl
 櫃 *qucy* Closet

Bowl.

碗 *cuun*

Chop-sticks.

快 *jie* Fast
 子 *gee* Child or little

Wine decanter.

酒 *chow* Wine
 壺 *ruoo* Pitcher

Wine cup.

酒 *chow* Wine
 杯 *boo-e* Cup

Wine flask.

酒 *chow* Wine
 罇 *jun* Bottle

Cork screw.

罇 *jun* Bottle
 枳 *jut* Cork
 鑽 *jün* Screw

Tea strainer.

茶 *char* Tea
 漏 *low* Strainer

Dinner plate.

大 *die* } Big
碟 *deep* } Saucer

Tea-plate.

碟 *deep* } Saucer
仔 *jeje* } Little

Tumbler.

玻 *bore* }
璃 *lay* } Glass
杯 *boo-e* } Cup

Sugar bowl.

白 *bart* } White
糠 *tawng* } Sugar
盅 *chung* } Pot

Milk pitcher.

牛 *ngow* } Cow
奶 *nigh* } Milk
壺 *vwo* } Pitcher

Water pitcher.

水 *soo-e* } Water
壺 *vwo* } Pitcher

Tea-pot.

茶 *char* } Tea
壺 *vwo* } Pitcher

Coffee pot.

咖 *car* }
啡 *fay* } Coffee †
壺 *vwo* } Pitcher

† = phonetic.

Dinner table.

大 *die* } Big
餐 *cham* } Meal
椅 *toe-e* } Table

Dining chair.

大 *die* } Big
餐 *cham* } Meal
凳 *ye* } Chair

Dinner napkin.

大 *die* } Big
餐 *cham* } Meal
巾 *kun* } Napkin

Knife.

刀 *dough* } Knife
仔 *jeje* } Little

Fork.

叉 *char*
杯 *boo-e*

Saucer.

碟 *deep*
Table spoon.

大 *die* } Big
匙 *see* } Key
羹 *karn* } Spoon

Tea spoon.

細 *sigh* } Small
匙 *see* } Key
羹 *karn* } Spoon

來 *lo-e* } Come
我 *ngaw* } Me

Very well.

呀 *are* } !
好 *ho* } Good
嚟 *lah* } .

I will go and bring down
the book to you.

我 *ngaw* } I
就 *chow* } Will
去 *hoo-e* } Go

取 *choo-e* } Bring
落 *lor* } Down
來 *lo-e* } Come

過 *quore* } To
你 *nay* } You
咯 *lar* } .

V. DINING ROOM CONTENTS.

Dining room contents.

食 *sick* } Eat
餐 *cham* } Meal
房 *fawng* } Room
內 *noi-e* } Inside
之 *gee* } Of
物 *mot* } Things

History of world.

萬 *marn* 10 000
 國 *quork* Country
 綱 *kaung* History
 鑑 *garm*

Arithmetic.

數 *so* Account
 學 *hauck* Learn
 書 *shü* Book

Engineering book.

壙 *kornq* Mine
 學 *hauck* Learn
 書 *shü* Book

You go upstairs to my study
 and bring me my book.

你 *nay* You
 上 *say-ung* Up
 去 *hoo-e* Go
 樓 *low* Building
 上 *say-ung* Up
 我 *ngaw* My
 嘅 *kay*
 書 *shü* Book
 房 *javeng* Room
 處 *chev* Place
 取 *choo-e* Bring
 個 *ko* That
 部 *bo* Bind
 書 *shü* Book

Medical book.

醫 *ye* Heal
 書 *shü* Book

Law book.

律 *lut* Law
 例 *lie* Regu-
 書 *shü* Book

Philosophy book.

格 *gurt* To search
 物 *mot* Thing
 書 *shü* Book

Chinese book.

唐 *tueng* Chinese
 書 *shü* Book

Foreign book.

西 *sigh* West
 國 *quork* Country
 書 *shü* Book

Confucius' book.

孔 *kung* Name
 夫 *foo* Rabbi
 子 *gee* or Master
 書 *shü* Book

New Testament.

新 *sun* New
 約 *ye-ork* Contract
 聖 *sun* Holy
 書 *shü* Book

Old Testament.

舊 *gow* Old
 約 *ye-ork* Contract
 聖 *sun* Holy
 經 *kun* Classic

A general mirror of history.

綱 *kaung* Law
 鑑 *garm* Mirror

Geography.

地 *day* Earth
 圖 *toe* Map
 書 *shü* Book

Map.

地 *day* Earth
 圖 *toe* Map

Globe.

地 *day* Earth
 球 *cow* Globe

Astronomy book.

天 *tame* Heaven
 文 *mun* Letter
 書 *shü* Book

Glue.

膠 *gow* } Glue
 水 *soo-e* } Water

Ruler.

尺 *chate*

Calendar.

日 *got* } Day
 期 *kay* } Date
 紙 *gee* } Paper

Pin.

大 *die* } Big
 頭 *tow* } Head
 針 *chum* } Needle

Book shelf.

書 *shü* } Book
 架 *gar* } Shelf

Book case.

書 *shü* } Book
 櫃 *quye* } Closet

Dictionary.

字 *chce* } Letter
 典 *danc* } Code

Book.

書 *shü*

Bible.

聖 *sun* } Holy
 書 *shü* } Book

Ink stone.

墨 *mot* } Ink
 硯 *yin* } Stone

Ink stone box.

硯 *yin* } Stone
 盒 *harp* } Case

Ink stone cover.

墨 *mot* } Ink
 硯 *yin* } Stone
 蓋 *go-e* } Cover

Ink stone tray.

硯 *yin* } Stone
 盆 *poon* } Tray

Pencil.

鉛 *yin* } Lead
 筆 *but* } Pen

Envelope.

信 *sun* } Letter
 封 *foony* } Enclosed

Paper.

紙 *gee*

Blotting paper.

印 *yun* } Print
 墨 *mot* } Ink
 水 *soo-e* } Water
 紙 *gee* } Paper

Stamp (Phonetic).

士 *sev* } Student
 担 *darm* } Carry

Glass box.

鏡 *kin* } Glass
 箱 *say-ung* } Box

Clothes box.

衣 *ye* } Clothes
 箱 *say-ung* } Box

IV. LIBRARY CONTENTS.

Library contents.

書 *shü* } Book
 房 *fawng* } Room
 內 *noi-e* } In
 之 *gee* } Of
 物 *mot* } Things

Writing desk.

寫 *say* } Write
 字 *chce* } Letter
 枱 *toe-e* } Table

Ink.

墨 *mot* } Stone
 水 *soo-e* } Water

Pen.

墨 *mot* } Ink
 水 *soo-e* } Water
 筆 *but* } Pen

Ink well.

墨 *mot* } Ink
 壺 *vwoo* } Pitcher

Blanket.	Brush.	Bureau.
毡 <i>chin</i>	掃 <i>so</i>	梳 <i>sove</i> Comb
Coverlet.		頭 <i>tow</i> Head
被 <i>pay</i>	梳 <i>sove</i>	枱 <i>toe-e</i> Table
Mosquito net.	Fine tooth comb.	Glass.
蚊 <i>mun</i> Mosquito	筴 <i>bay</i>	鏡 <i>gin</i>
帳 <i>chay-ung</i> Net	Whisk broom.	Wash stand.
Clothes brush.	掃 <i>so</i> Brush	面 <i>mean</i> Face
衣 <i>ye</i> Clothes	把 <i>bart</i> Bunch	盤 <i>poou</i> Basin
掃 <i>so</i> Brush	仔 <i>jeje</i> Little	架 <i>kar</i> Class
Nail brush.	Clothes press.	Wash basin.
指 <i>gee</i> Finger	衣 <i>ye</i> Clothes	面 <i>mean</i> Face
甲 <i>karp</i> Nail	櫃 <i>queye</i> Press	盤 <i>poou</i> Basin
掃 <i>so</i> Brush	Trunk.	Wash cloth.
Shaving brush.	槓 <i>lung</i>	面 <i>mean</i> Face
剃 <i>tie</i> Shave	Pillow.	巾 <i>kou</i> Napkin
鬚 <i>so</i> Beard	枕 <i>chum</i> Rest	Scented soap.
掃 <i>so</i> Brush	頭 <i>tow</i> Head	香 <i>hay-ung</i> Fragrant
Razor.	Pillow case.	梘 <i>karn</i> Soap
剃 <i>tie</i> Shave	枕 <i>chum</i> Rest	Tooth brush.
刀 <i>dough</i> Knife	頭 <i>tow</i> Head	牙 <i>ngar</i> Tooth
Shoe brush.	袋 <i>doi-e</i> Pocket	掃 <i>so</i> Brush
擦 <i>chart</i> Rub	Sheet.	Tooth powder.
鞋 <i>high</i> Shoe	被 <i>pay</i> Coverlet	牙 <i>ngar</i> Tooth
掃 <i>so</i> Brush	單 <i>dorn</i> Single	粉 <i>fun</i> Powder
Hat box.	Mattress.	Hair brush.
帽 <i>mo</i> Hat	床 <i>chawng</i> Bed	掃 <i>so</i> Brush
盒 <i>harp</i> Case	毡 <i>chin</i> Blanket	頭 <i>tow</i> Hair

III. BEDROOM CONTENTS.

Bedroom contents.

榻 *fūn* Sleep
 房 *fawng* Room
 內 *noi-e* Inside
 之 *gee* Of
 物 *not* Things

Bed.

床 *chawng*

Head of bed.

床 *chawng* } Bed
 頭 *tow* } Head

Foot of bed.

床 *chawng* } Bed
 尾 *may* } End

Hammock.

吊 *dee-oo* } Swing
 床 *chawng* } Bed

Double bed.

大 *die* } Big
 床 *chawng* } Bed

Single bed.

獨 *dook* Single
 睡 *soo-e* Sleep
 床 *chawng* Bed

Children's bed.

細 *sigh* Little
 蚊 *mun* Mosquito
 仔 *jeye* Child
 床 *chawng* Bed

Match.

火 *for* } Fire
 柴 *cheye* } Wood

Spittoon.

口 *how* Mouth
 水 *soo-e* Water
 盅 *chung* Tumbler

Birdcage.

雀 *chay-ork* } Bird
 籠 *lung* } Cage

Long bench.

長 *chay-ung* } Long
 凳 *dhun* } Bench

Lantern.

燈 *dun* } Lamp
 籠 *lung* } Cage

Round seat.

瓦 *gtr* } Tile
 鼓 *kwoo* } Drum

Stone seat.

石 *set* } Stone
 鼓 *kwoo* } Drum

Sedan.

大 *die* } Big
 轎 *key-oo* } Stretcher

Newspapers.

新 *sun* New
 聞 *mun* Hear
 紙 *gee* Paper

News

Magazines.

月 *yüt* } Month
 報 *bo* } Paper

Table.

枱 *toe-e*

Stool.

凳 *dun*

Chair.

椅 *ye*

Hassock.

踏 *darp* Step
 脚 *kay-ork* Foot
 凳 *dun* Stool

Pipe.

烟 *yin* } Smoke
 筒 *tung* } Pipe

Cigar.

呂 *loo-e* } Spanish
 宋 *soong* }
 烟 *yin* } Smoke

Cigarette.

烟 *yin* } Smoke
 仔 *jeye* } Little

Card case.

拜 *pie* | Visiting
帖 *teep* | card
盒 *horp* | Case

Gold fish.

金 *kum* | Gold
魚 *yez* | Fish

Aquarium.

金 *kum* | Gold
魚 *yez* | Fish
缸 *kaung* | Bowl

Bouquet.

一 *yot* | One
札 *charp* | Bundle
花 *far* | Flower

Stem flower.

一 *yot* | One
朶 *dough* | Stem
花 *far* | Flower

Paper flower.

紙 *gee* | Paper
花 *far* | Flower

II. SITTING ROOM CONTENTS.

Sitting room contents.

坐 *chaw* | Sit
立 *lap* | Stand
房 *faung* | Room
內 *noi-e* | Inside
之 *gee* | Of
物 *mot* | Things

Sitting room

Oil lamp.

火 *for* | Fire
水 *sou-e* | Water
燈 *dun* | Lamp

Lamp shade.

燈 *dun* | Lamp
罩 *chow* | Shade

Wax candle.

蠟 *larp* | Wax
燭 *chook* | Candle

Candle stick.

蠟 *larp* | Wax
燭 *chook* | Candle
臺 *toe-e* | Platform

Fan.

把 *bart* | Bundle
扇 *seen* | Fan

Screen.

屏 *pun*
Folding screen.
圍 *y* | Surround
屏 *pun* | Screen

Tea table.

茶 *char* | Tea
機 *kay* | Table

Visiting card.

拜 *pie* | Worship
帖 *teep* | Card

Pier glass

全 *chin* | Whole
身 *sun* | Body
鏡 *kane* | Glass

Clock.

時 *see* | Time
辰 *sun* | 8th hour
鏡 *chung* | Clock

Vase.

花 *far* | Flower
樽 *jun* | Bottle

Picture.

畫 *uehar*

Portrait.

相 *say-ung*

Window curtains.

窗 *chay-ung* | Window
簾 *lean* | Curtain

Portiere.

門 *moon* | Door
簾 *lean* | Curtain

Electric lamp.

電 *deau* | Electric
燈 *dun* | Lamp

Gas lamp.

自 *chee* | Self
來 *lo-e* | Come
火 *for* | Fire
燈 *dun* | Lamp

Gas

Piano.
 洋 *yea-ung* } Ocean
 } i.e.
 } foreign
 琴 *kun* Piano

Couch.
 懶 *lie* Lazy
 佬 *lo* Man
 床 *chuwng* } Bed

Rocker.
 搖 *you* Rock
 椅 *ye* Chair

Arm chair.
 圓 *yin* Round
 手 *sow* Hand
 椅 *ye* Chair

Chair.
 椅 *ye*

Stool.
 凳 *dhun*

Table.
 枱 *toe-c*

Carpet.
 地 *day* Ground
 氈 *chin* Blanket

Stove.
 煖 *nin* Heat
 爐 *lo* Stove

Chicken house.
 鷄 *kigh* } Chicken
 屋 *ook* } House

Fence
 園 *yin* } Garden
 欄 *larn* } Banister

Flower.

花 *far*

Grass.

草 *cho*

Fruit tree.

菓 *quore* } Fruit
 樹 *see* } Tree

(F) ROOMS AND
 ROOM CONTENTS.

House contents.

屋 *ook* House
 內 *noi-e* Inside
 之 *ye* Of
 物 *mot* Things

I. PARLOR CONTENTS.

Parlor contents.

客 *hart* Visitor
 廳 *ten* Hall
 內 *noi-e* Inside
 之 *ye* Of
 物 *mot* Things

Top floor.
 頂 *din* } Top
 樓 *low* } Floor

Hall.
 洋 *yea-ung* } Ocean
 巷 *hawng* } Hall

Stairs.
 樓 *low* } Building
 梯 *tie* } Step

Up stairs.
 樓 *low* } Building
 上 *say-ung* } Up

Down stairs.
 樓 *low* } Building
 下 *harn* } Down

Porch.
 欄 *larn* } Banister
 河 *hore* } River

Outside the house we
 have stable etc.

屋 *ook* House
 外 *n-goi-e* Outside
 有 *you* Have
 花 *far* Flower
 園 *yin* Garden

Stable.
 馬 *mar* } Horse
 房 *farung* } Room

Dining room		Beams.		Door sill.		
食 <i>sick</i> Eat	}	樑 <i>lay-ung</i>	}	門 <i>moon</i> Door		
餐 <i>charn</i> Meal				限 <i>charn</i> Sill		
房 <i>faung</i> Room		Blinds.				
Kitchen.		拍 <i>part</i> To pat	}	Door post.		
廚 <i>chee</i> Cook	}	葉 <i>yeep</i> Leaf		門 <i>moon</i> Door		
房 <i>faung</i> Room		窓 <i>chay-ung</i> Window		枋 <i>faung</i> Post		
Bed room.		Ridge pole.		Door lintel.		
睡 <i>sun</i> Sleep	}	屋 <i>oak</i> House	}	門 <i>moon</i> Door		
房 <i>faung</i> Room		脊 <i>jet</i> Ridge		楣 <i>may</i> Lintel		
Wash room.		Roof.		Door hinge.		
洗 <i>sigh</i> Wash	}	屋 <i>oak</i> House	}	門 <i>moon</i> Door		
身 <i>sun</i> Body		背 <i>beo-e</i> Roof		較 <i>gow</i> Hinge		
房 <i>faung</i> Room						
Front room		Ditch.		Door bar i. e. lock.		
前 <i>cheen</i> Front	}	瓦 <i>ngar</i> Tile	}	門 <i>moon</i> Door		
房 <i>faung</i> Room		坑 <i>harn</i> Ditch		閂 <i>sarn</i> Bar		
Back room.		Tiles.		Lock.		
後 <i>how</i> Back	}	瓦 <i>ngar</i> Tile	}	鎖 <i>saw</i>		
房 <i>faung</i> Room		面 <i>mean</i> Face		鎖 <i>saw</i> Lock		
Hall room.		Parlor.		鎖 <i>see</i> Key		
洋 <i>yea-ung</i> Ocean	}	客 <i>hart</i> Visitor	}	Partition.		
		i. e.		廳 <i>teen</i> Big room	}	板 <i>barn</i> Board
		foreign		廳 <i>teen</i> hall		幃 <i>chay-ung</i> Wall
巷 <i>haueng</i> Hall	}	Sitting room.	}	Ceiling.		
房 <i>faung</i> Room				坐 <i>chaw</i> Set	天 <i>tane</i> Heaven	
Basement.		立 <i>lap</i> Stand up	}	花 <i>far</i> Flower		
土 <i>toe</i> Earth	}	房 <i>faung</i> Room		板 <i>barn</i> Board		
庫 <i>foo</i> Store house						

Wall.
牆 *chay-ung*

Tile floor.

階 *gay* Step
磚 *chin* Brick
地 *day* Floor

Balustrade.

欄 *larn* } A row
杆 *korn* } Railing

Pillar.

柱 *chee*

Eaves.

桷 *kork*

Foundation.

石 *set* } Stone
脚 *kay-ork* } Foot

Sleeper.

地 *day* } Floor
棧 *charn* } Scaffold

Brickwall.

磚 *chin* } Brick
牆 *chay-ung* } Wall

Mudwall.

泥 *nigh* } Mud
牆 *chay-ung* } Wall

Door.

門 *moon*

水 *soo-e* }
師 *see* } Sailor
兵 *bun* }
略 *lar* }

(E) PARTS OF A BUILDING.

Path way.

通 *tung* } To pass
路 *lo* } through
Road

Verandah.

天 *tane* } Heaven
臺 *toe-e* } Terrace

Stairs.

階 *gay* } Step
級 *kup* } Series

Outside rooms.

前 *cheen* } Front
廊 *long* } Apartment
} on side of an
} open court

Inner rooms.

後 *how* } Behind
廊 *long* } (v. s.)

Floor or story.

樓 *low* } Floor
閣 *kork* } Aloft

The pupils of a military school are known as soldiers.

由 *yow* } From
武 *mo* }
備 *bay* } Military
學 *hawk* }
堂 *tawng* } School

所 *so* } That which
學 *hawk* } Learn
嘅 *kay* } 's

係 *high* } Is
叫 *key-oo* } Called

陸 *look* } Journey
路 *lo* } Road
兵 *bun* } Soldier
略 *lar* } Soldier

The pupils of a naval school, are known as sailors.

由 *yow* } From
水 *soo-e* }
師 *see* } Naval
學 *hawk* }
堂 *tawng* } School

所 *saw* } That which
學 *hawk* } Learn
嘅 *kay* } 's

係 *high* } Is
叫 *key-oo* } Called

能	<i>nun</i>	Can
睇	<i>tie</i>	See
天	<i>tane</i>	Heaven
文	<i>mun</i>	Firmament
分	<i>fun</i>	Part
別	<i>beat</i>	Divide
星	<i>sun</i>	Star
辰	<i>sun</i>	
又	<i>yow</i>	And
知	<i>chce</i>	Know
何	<i>hac</i>	What
時	<i>see</i>	Time
起	<i>hay</i>	Raise up
風	<i>fung</i>	Wind
落	<i>lor</i>	Fall
雨	<i>zye</i>	Rain

An artist draws all sorts of pictures and maps.

畫	<i>whor</i>	Artist
師	<i>see</i>	
能	<i>nun</i>	Can
畫	<i>whor</i>	Draw
出	<i>chut</i>	Out
各	<i>kork</i>	Every
樣	<i>yea-ung</i>	Kind
畫	<i>whor</i>	Picture
圖	<i>toe</i>	Map
略	<i>lar</i>	.

A dentist takes care of the teeth.

鑲	<i>say-ung</i>	Dentist
牙	<i>ngar</i>	
醫	<i>ye</i>	
生	<i>sarn</i>	
乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is
專	<i>chin</i>	Devoted
理	<i>lay</i>	Care
牙	<i>ngar</i>	Tooth
科	<i>for</i>	Classifier of diseases

A music teacher teaches the 8 fundamental sounds.

樂	<i>ngawk</i>	Music teach
師	<i>see</i>	
乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is
教	<i>gow</i>	Teach
人	<i>yun</i>	Man
八	<i>bart</i>	Eight
音	<i>yun</i>	Sound
等	<i>dun</i>	Class
略	<i>lar</i>	.

An astronomer studies the heavens and knows the stars and can predict storm and rain.

天	<i>tane</i>	Astronomer
文	<i>mun</i>	
師	<i>see</i>	
略	<i>lar</i>	

乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is
代	<i>dough-e</i>	Instead
人	<i>yun</i>	Man
理	<i>lay</i>	To care
案	<i>orn</i>	Case
情	<i>chun</i>	Facts
或	<i>wot</i>	Or
做	<i>jo</i>	To do
官	<i>quoon</i>	Officer

A doctor cures the ills of man.

醫	<i>ye</i>	Doctor
生	<i>sarn</i>	
乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is
醫	<i>ye</i>	Cure
人	<i>yun</i>	Man
之	<i>gee</i>	Of
病	<i>ben</i>	Sickness

A mining engineer goes to mountain to search for metals.

礦	<i>kaeny</i>	Mining engineer
師	<i>see</i>	
乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is
去	<i>hoo-e</i>	Go to
山	<i>sarn</i>	Mountain
上	<i>say-ung</i>	Up
探	<i>tarm</i>	Search
探	<i>cho-e</i>	To pick
五	<i>ung</i>	Five
金	<i>kun</i>	Metal

Each professor teaches according to his profession.

此	<i>chee</i>	This	
等	<i>dun</i>	Class	
老	<i>lo</i>	Old	} Professor
師	<i>see</i>	Teacher	
所	<i>saw</i>	That which	
做	<i>jo</i>	To do	
嘅	<i>kay</i>	's	
各	<i>kork</i>	Every	
依	<i>ye</i>	According	
其	<i>kay</i>	Their	
才	<i>cho-e</i>	Ability	

A clergyman preaches the gospel.

牧	<i>mook</i>	} Clergy man	
師	<i>see</i>		
乃	<i>nigh</i>	Is	
傳	<i>chin</i>	Tell	
福	<i>fook</i>	Blessed	} Gospel
音	<i>yun</i>	Sound	
教	<i>gow</i>	Instruct	
人	<i>yun</i>	Men	

A lawyer looks after his client's affairs at court.

律	<i>lut</i>	} Lawyer	
師	<i>see</i>		

Pastor.

牧	<i>mook</i>	} Shepherd	
師	<i>see</i>		} Instructor

Lawyer.

壯	<i>chawng</i>	} Rules	
師	<i>see</i>		} Teacher

Doctor.

醫	<i>ye</i>	} Heal	
生	<i>sarn</i>		} Living

Mining engineer.

礦	<i>kawng</i>	} Mine	
師	<i>see</i>		} Teacher

Dentist.

鑲	<i>say-ung</i>	} Mend	
牙	<i>ngar</i>		} Teeth
醫	<i>ye</i>	} Heal	
生	<i>sarn</i>		} Living

Music teacher.

樂	<i>ngark</i>	} Music	
師	<i>see</i>		} Teacher

Astronomer.

天	<i>tanc</i>	} Heaven	
文	<i>mun</i>		} Literature
師	<i>see</i>	} Teacher	

Artist.

畫	<i>whor</i>	} Picture	
師	<i>see</i>		} Teacher

Military academy.

武	<i>mo</i>	} Military	
備	<i>bay</i>		} Prepare
學	<i>hawk</i>	} Learn	
堂	<i>tawng</i>		} Hall

Naval academy.

水	<i>soo-e</i>	} Water	
師	<i>see</i>		} Instructor
學	<i>hawk</i>	} Learn	
堂	<i>tawng</i>		} Hall

(D) PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONS.

The professional occupations.

由	<i>gow</i>	From	
書	<i>shü</i>	Book	
院	<i>yin</i>	Hall	
所	<i>so</i>	That which	
考	<i>cow</i>	} To examine	
起	<i>hay</i>		} Up
嘅	<i>kay</i>	The	
人	<i>yun</i>	Man	
之	<i>gee</i>	Of	
名	<i>mun</i>	Name	} Index
目	<i>mook</i>	List	

College.

大 *die* Big
 書 *shū* Book
 院 *yin* Enclosure

Academy.

中 *chung* Within
 書 *shū* Book
 院 *yin* Enclosure

High school.

高 *go* High
 班 *barn* Class
 書 *see* Book
 館 *kwoon* Hall

Public school.

王 *wang* King
 家 *car* Family
 義 *ye* Righteous-
 學 *hawk* Learn

Private school.

私 *see* Private
 家 *car* Family
 書 *shū* Book
 館 *kwoon* Hall

Missionary training school.

學 *hawk* Learn
 傳 *chin* Tell
 道 *dough* Doctrine
 書 *shū* Book
 館 *kwoon* Hall

“Kigh How” and “Chawng”
 are synonymous.

計 *kigh* Machine
 口 *how* Mouth
 共 *kung* With (and)
 廠 *chawng* Workshop
 係 *high* Is (have)
 同 *tung* Same
 一 *yot* A

樣 *yea-ung* Kind (of)
 略 *lar* Meaning

(C) INSTITUTIONS
 OF LEARNING.

Institutions of learning.

人 *yun* Man
 所 *so* That which
 學 *hawk* Learn
 校 *how* College
 之 *gee* Of
 處 *chee* Place

University.

頂 *dun* Top
 大 *die* Big
 書 *shū* Book
 院 *yin* Enclosure

Inn.

客 *hart* Visitor
 店 *deem* Inn

Storage house.

棧 *sarn* Warehouse
 房 *fung* Room

Office.

寫 *say* Write
 字 *chwe* Letter
 樓 *low* Building

Office.

公 *kung* Public
 辦 *barn* To attend
 房 *fung* Room

“Photo” gallery.

映 *yun* Photo
 相 *say ung* Portrait
 樓 *low* Building

Lumber yard.

板 *born* Lumber
 行 *hawng* Factory

Coal yard.

煤 *moo-e* Coal
 炭 *turn* Charcoal
 局 *cook* Company

Life insurance company.

保 *bo* Protection
 生 *sarn* Life
 命 *mun* Living
 宴 *yin* } Insurance †
 梳 *saw* }
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Insurance company is called in China "Bo-Heem" company.

宴 *yin* } Insurance
 梳 *saw* }
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

又 *yow* Also
 叫 *key-oo* Called

保 *bo* } Protection
 險 *heem* } Danger
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Hotel.

客 *hart* } Visitor
 棧 *sarn* } Ware house
 or
 客 *hart* } Visitor
 寓 *zye* } Dwelling

Railroad company.

車 *chay* Wagon
 路 *lo* Road
 公 *kung* Public
 司 *see* Manage } Company

Steamship company.

火 *for* Fire
 船 *sin* Boat
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Gas company.

自 *chee* Self
 來 *lo-e* Come
 火 *for* Fire
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Electric light company.

電 *dane* Electric
 火 *for* Fire
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Fire insurance company.

保 *bo* Protection
 火 *for* Fire
 燭 *chook* Candle } House
 宴 *yin* } Insurance †
 梳 *saw* }
 公 *kung* } Company
 司 *see* }

Lunch room.

餐 *charn* } Meal
 館 *quoon* } Hall

Saloon.

酒 *chow* } Drink
 館 *quoon* } Hall

Quick lunch hall.

答 *darp* } Quick
 食 *sick* } Eat
 館 *quoon* } Hall

Newspaper office.

新 *sun* New
 聞 *mun* Hear
 紙 *gee* Paper
 館 *quoon* Hall } Newspaper

Printing office.

印 *yun* Print
 字 *chee* Letter
 館 *quoon* Hall }

Fire engine house.

救 *gow* Save
 火 *for* Fire
 車 *chay* Wagon
 館 *quoon* Hall }

Laundry.

衣 *ye* } Clothes
 裳 *say-ung* }
 館 *quoon* } Hall

† = phonetic.

Watchmaker's.

鐘 *chung* Clock
 鏢 *bc-co* Watch
 舖 *po* Store

Curio shop.

唐 *tawng* China
 人 *yun* Man
 共 *kung* With
 日 *yot*
 本 *bc on* Japanese
 漆 *chut* Lacquered
 器 *hay* ware
 舖 *po* Store

Barber shop.

剃 *tie* Shave
 頭 *tow* Head
 舖 *po* Store

Undertaker.

棺 *quoon* Coffin
 材 *cho-e* Material
 舖 *po* Store

Market.

市 *see* Market
 頭 *tow* Head

Restaurant.

高 *ko* High
 樓 *low* Building
 館 *quoon* Hall

Vegetable market.

瓜 *quar*
 菜 *cho-e* Vegetable
 舖 *po* Store

Shoe store.

鞋 *high* Shoe
 舖 *po* Store

Hat store.

帽 *mo* Hat
 舖 *po* Store

Tailor shop.

裁 *cho-e* Cut cloth
 縫 *fung* Sew
 舖 *po* Store

Furniture store.

家 *car*
 私 *see* Furniture
 舖 *po* Store

Music store.

琴 *kun* Musical in-
 舖 *po* Store

Jewelry store.

首 *tow* Head
 飾 *sick* Ornament
 舖 *po* Store

Stationery store.

筆 *but* Pen
 墨 *mut* Ink
 紙 *gee* Paper
 舖 *po* Store

Meat store.

肉 *yook* Meat
 舖 *po* Store

Fish store.

魚 *yez* Fish
 舖 *po* Store

Fruit store.

生 *sarn*
 菓 *quore* Fruit
 舖 *po* Store

Bakery.

麵 *mean*
 飽 *low* Bread
 舖 *po* Store

Florist.

花 *far* Flower
 舖 *po* Store

Drug store.

藥 *yea-ork* Medicine
 材 *cho-e* Material
 舖 *po* Store

Bank.

銀 *ngun* } Silver
 行 *hawng* } Guild

Hardware store.

鐵 *tate* } Iron
 行 *hawng* } Guild

Shoe factory.

鞋 *high* } Shoe
 行 *hawng* } Guild

Cigar factory.

呂 *loo-e* } Spanish
 宋 *soong* }
 烟 *yin* } Tobacco
 行 *hawng* } Guild

Grocery store.

雜 *chop* } Mix
 貨 *for* } Goods
 舖 *po* } Store

Clothing store.

衣 *ye* } Clothing
 服 *fook* }
 舖 *po* } Store

Dry goods store.

蘇 *so* } Name of city
 杭 *hawng* } Name of city
 舖 *po* } Store

Museum.

博 *bork* } Extensive
 物 *mot* } Things
 院 *yin* } Walled en-
 closure

Pawn broker shop.

當 *dong* } To pawu
 舖 *po* } Shop

Fort.

炮 *paw* } Gun
 台 *toy* } Platform

Nunnery.

菴 *arm*

Temple.

廟 *mc-oo*

(B) PLACES OF BUSINESS.

Places of business.

做 *jo* } To do
 生 *sarn* } Live
 意 *ye* } Purpose
 之 *gee* } Of
 所 *so* } Place

Chapel.

福 *fook* } Blessed
 音 *yun* } Sound
 堂 *tawng* } Hall

Home for aged.

老 *lo* } Old
 人 *yun* } Man

院 *yin* } Walled en-
 closure

Blind asylum.

盲 *marn* } Blind man
 佬 *lo* } Common i. e.
 inferior person
 院 *yin* } Walled en-
 closure

Foundling asylum.

育 *yoke* } To rear
 嬰 *yun* } Infant
 堂 *tawng* } Hall

Jail.

監 *karm* } Prison
 房 *faung* } Room

Theatre.

戲 *hy* } Theatre
 院 *yin* } Walled en-
 closure

Grateful.

Many thanks.

To be obliged for.

感 *karm* | Influence
 恩 *yun* | Grace

多 *dough* | Much
 謝 *chay* | Thank

感 *karm* | Influence
 謝 *chay* | Thank

BUILDINGS-PUBLIC, PRIVATE, ETC. AND THE DIFFERENT PARTS THEREOF, WITH ROOM CONTENTS, ETC.

Hospital.

City hall.

(1) PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

醫 *ye* | Heal | Doctors
 生 *sarn* | Living |
 院 *yin* | Walled enclosure

埠 *jow* | City
 中 *chung* | Within
 大 *die* | Big
 衙 *ngar* | Court | house
 門 *moon* | Door

國 *quork* | Country
 中 *chung* | With
 之 *gee* | Of
 屋 *ook* | House | Big building
 宇 *uze* | Great

Dispensary.

Police station.

施 *see* | To bestow
 醫 *ye* | Heal
 所 *so* | Place

綠 *look* | Blue | Police
 衣 *ye* | Coat
 房 *javny* | Room

Post office.

Custom house.

National capitol.

書 *shū* | Book
 信 *sun* | Letter
 館 *kwoon* | Hall

稅 *soo-c* | Duty
 關 *quarn* | Barrier

京 *kun* | National
 都 *toe* | Capitol

Church.

Armory.

State capitol.

禮 *lie* | Polite
 拜 *pie* | Worship
 堂 *tawny* | Hall

兵 *bun* | Soldier
 房 *javny* | Room

省 *sarn* | State
 城 *sun* | Walled

Quick.
 快 *fié*
 Slow.
 慢 *marn*
 Purpose.
 志 *gee*
 Respectful.
 恭 *kung* } Respectful
 敬 *kun* } To honor
 To arouse,
 惺 *sun* } To arouse
 悟 *un* } To awaken
 To trust, to rely on.
 恃 *chee*
 To repent.
 悔 *foo-e*
 Repentance.
 悔 *foo-e* } To repent
 改 *ko-e* } Change
 To rest.
 息 *sick*
 To think no more of, to
 disregard.
 心 *some* } Heart
 息 *sick* } Forget
 To influence.
 感 *karn*

Heedless.
 不 *but* No
 小 *see-oo* Little
 心 *some* Heart
 Foolish
 愚 *ye* } Stupid
 蠢 *chun* } Ignorant
 Clever.
 聰 *chung* } Astute
 明 *mun* } Bright
 To know.
 知 *chee*
 To feel.
 覺 *kork*
 To think of one another.
 思 *see* } To think
 想 *say-ung* } Wish
 To console, to comfort.
 安 *orn* } Peace
 慰 *why* } Soothe
 Hatred, Resentment.
 怨 *yin* } Hatred
 恨 *hun* } To detest
 Urgent.
 急 *kup*

Believe, to trust, to credit,
 faithful.
 信 *sun*
 Sincere.
 信 *sun* } Believe
 實 *sut* } True
 Modest.
 廉 *leem* } Shame
 恥 *chee* } Modest
 Immodest.
 無 *mo* Not
 廉 *leem* Shame
 恥 *chee* Modest
 Afraid.
 恐 *kung* } Fear
 怕 *par* } To dread
 To fear.
 驚 *gun* } Frighten
 怕 *par* } Dread
 Courage.
 大 *die* } Big
 胆 *darm* } Gall
 Cowardice.
 小 *see-oo* } Little
 胆 *darm* } Gall
 Look out! Be careful.
 小 *see-oo* } Little
 心 *some* } Heart

Proud.

驕 *ky-oo* | Boast
傲 *ngo* | Proud

Envy.

妒 *dough* | Envy
忌 *kay* | Hate

Quarrel.

分 *fun* | Portion
爭 *charn* | Quarrel

To covet.

貪 *tarm*

Wish or desire or anticipate.

想 *say-ung*

Cruel.

殘 *charn* | To destroy
忍 *yun* | To bear

Powerful.

強 *koy-ung*

Cruel.

暴 *pook*

Hope.

望 *maung*

Despair.

失 *sut* | Lost
望 *maung* | Hope

Pity.

可 *haw* | May
惜 *sick* | Pity

Forgiveness.

寬 *foon* | Broad
恕 *see* | Forgive

Merciful.

憐 *lean* | Pity
恤 *sut* | Compassion

Gentle.

溫 *wun* | Soothing
柔 *yow* | Gentle

Patient.

忍 *yun* | To bear
耐 *noi-e* | To suffer

Kind or virtuous.

良 *lay-ung* | Good
善 *seen* | Virtue

Wicked.

凶 *hung* | Wicked
惡 *ork* | Bad

Humble.

謙 *heem* | Humble
卑 *bay* | Inferior

Compassionate.

慈 *chee* | Kindness
悲 *bay* | Compassion

Charity.

仁 *yun* | Kind
愛 *oi-e* | Love

Piety.

仁 *yun* | Kind
義 *ye* | Righteousness

Faithful.

忠 *chung* | Truehearted
信 *sun* | Believe

Grace.

恩 *yun* | Grace
典 *deen* | Rule or classic or canon

Laugh.

笑 *see-oo*

Cry.

哭 *hook*

Anxiety.

掛 *quar* | To suspend
慮 *lew-e* | To consider

Anger.
 怒 *no*
 Sorrow.
 哀 *o-e*
 Delight.
 樂 *lork*
 Love.
 愛 *oi-e*
 Hatred.
 惡 *ewoo*
 Desire.
 欲 *yuck*
 Will.
 意 *ye*
 Memory or to remember.
 念 *neam*
 To record.
 記 *kay*
 Forget.
 忘 *mawng*
 Glad.
 歡 *foon* } Happy
 喜 *hay* } Joy
 Sorry.
 憂 *yow* } Grief
 愁 *sow* } Anxious

Weaver.
 織 *chick* Weave }
 造 *cho* Make }
 匠 *chay-ung* Artisan }

Workman.
 工 *kung* } Work
 人 *yun* } Man

Teacher.
 先 *sin* } Before
 生 *sarn* } Live

Teacher.
 老 *lo* } Old
 師 *see* } Instructor

II.

MAN'S DISPOSITION.

Man's disposition.

人之性情
 人 *yun* Man }
 之 *gee* Of }
 性 *sun* Nature }
 情 *chun* Disposition }

Joy.
 喜 *hay*

Tailor.
 裁 *cho-e* } Cut
 縫 *fung* } Sew

Thief.
 賊 *chut* Thief }
 佬 *lo* } Common }
 man }

Tin smith.
 打 *dhar* Strike }
 錫 *set* Tin }
 匠 *chay-ung* Artisan }

Umbrellamaker.
 做 *jo* To do }
 遮 *jay* Umbrella }
 匠 *chay-ung* Artisan }

Washerman.
 洗 *sigh* Wash }
 衣 *ye* Clothes }
 人 *yun* Mau }

Watchmaker.
 做 *jo* To do }
 鏢 *be-oo* Watch }
 人 *yun* Man }

Watchman.
 更 *karn* } Watch
 勇 *yung* } Bold

Store keeper.

舖 *po* | Shop
家 *car* | Home

Silversmith.

首 *tow* | Head
飾 *sick* | Ornament
匠 *chay-ung* | Artisan

Slave (male).

奴 *no* | Slave
僕 *pook* | Servant

Slave (female).

妹 *moo-e* | Girl
仔 *jeye* | Child

Soldier.

兵 *bun* | Soldier
丁 *dun* | Person

A surgeon.

外 *n-goi-e* | Outside
科 *for* | A classifier
| of disease
醫 *ye* | Physician
生 *sarn*

Table boy.

事 *see* | Table or
| shelf
仔 *jeye* | Child

Sailor.

水 *soo-e* | Water
手 *sow* | Hand

Saddler.

馬 *mar* | Horse
鞍 *orn* | Saddle
師 *see* | Instructor
傅 *foo*

Scholar.

學 *hwek* | Learn
者 *chay* | One who

Scholar.

學 *hwek* | Learn
生 *sarn* | Live

Ship wright.

裝 *chornug* | To build
船 *sin* | Ship
師 *see* | Instructor
傅 *foo*

Shoe maker.

鞋 *high* | Shoe
匠 *chay-ung* | Artisan
or

Shoe maker.

做 *jo* | To do
鞋 *high* | Shoes
師 *see* | Instructor
傅 *foo*

Priest (Buddhist).

和 *war* | Concord
尚 *say-ung* | To (value)

Priest (Taou).

道 *dough* | Doctrine
士 *see* | Student

Priestess (Buddhist).

師 *see* | Instructor
姑 *kwoo* | Aunt

Priestess (Taou).

齋 *jeye* | To fast
姑 *kwoo* | Aunt

Printer.

印 *yun* | Print
書 *shü* | Book
師 *see* | Instructor
傅 *foo*

Queen.

皇 *wauung* | Emperor
后 *how* | Queen

Ropemaker.

打 *dhar* | Strike
纜 *larn* | Rope
師 *see* | Instructor
傅 *foo*

Peddler.
販 *farn* } To traffic
仔 *je* } Child boy

Physician.
醫 *ye* } Heal
生 *sarn* } Live

Pilferer.
三 *sarn* } Three
隻 *jate* } Classifier of
手 *sow* } hands
Hand

Pilot.
帶 *die* } Lead
水 *soo-e* } Water
人 *yun* } Man

Pirate.
海 *ho-e* } Sea
賊 *chut* } Thief

Policeman.
差 *chigh* } Envoy
役 *yick* } A servant
or

Policeman.
綠 *look* } Blue
衣 *ye* } Coat

Porter.
睇 *tie* } Watch
門 *moon* } Door
公 *kung* } Grand
father

Musician.
吹 *cho-e* } Blow
唱 *chay-ung* } Sing
師 *see* } Instructor
傅 *foo* } Teacher

Nurse.
奶 *nigh* } Lady
媽 *mar* } Nurse

Painter.
油 *yow* } Oil
漆 *chut* } Varnish
師 *see* } Instructor
傅 *foo* }

Paper maker.
做 *jo* } To do
紙 *gee* } Paper
師 *see* } Instructor
傅 *foo* }

Pastry cook.
做 *jo* } To do
點 *deen* } Period
心 *some* } Heart
人 *yun* } Man

Pawnbroker.
當 *dawng* } Pawn
舖 *po* } Store
先 *sin* } Before
生 *sarn* } Born or
live or
fresh } Master

Law adviser.
師 *see* } Instructor
爺 *yea* } Sire

Lawyer.
狀 *chawng* } Accuse
師 *see* } Instructor
or

Lawyer.
律 *lut* } Law
師 *see* } Instructor

Mandarin.
官 *quoon* }
or

文 *mun* } Civil
官 *quoon* } Mandarin
or
武 *mo* } Military
官 *quoon* } Mandarin

Mason.
泥 *nigh* } Mud
水 *soo-e* } Water
師 *see* } Instructor
傅 *foo* } Teacher

Merchant.
商 *say-ung* } Merchant
人 *yun* } Man

Money changer.
找 *chow* } To barter
銀 *ngun* } Silver
人 *yun* } Man

Governor.	Fop or dude.	Emperor.
總督 <i>chung dook</i> } Whole To govern	花 <i>jar</i> } Flower	皇帝 <i>wangy die</i> } August Sovereign
Lieut governor.	公 <i>kung</i> } Grand father	Engraver.
撫臺 <i>foo toy-e</i> } Manage Governor	子 <i>gee</i> } Child	雕刻匠 <i>tee-oo hot chay-ung</i> } To carve To cut Artisan
Groom.	Fruiterer.	Executioner.
馬夫 <i>mar foo</i> } Horse Husband	菓客 <i>quore hart</i> } Fruit Trader	殺手 <i>sart sow</i> } To slay Hand
Inn-keeper.	Gambler.	Farmer.
店主 <i>deem gee</i> } Shop Lord	賭博 <i>dough bork</i> } Gamble To exchange	耕田人 <i>karn ten yin</i> } To plough Farm Man
Jeweler	佬 <i>lo</i> } Common old person	or Farmer.
玉器匠 <i>yoke hay chay-ung</i> } Gem Tool Artisan	Gardener.	農夫 <i>nung foo</i> } To cultivate Husband
King.	園丁 <i>yin dun</i> } Garden Person	Ferry man.
王 <i>wangy</i>	Gentleman.	渡主 <i>dough gee</i> } Ferry Lord
Young lady.	君子 <i>quone gee</i> } Prince Child	Fisherman.
姑娘仔 <i>kwoo nay-ung jey</i> } Aunt Lady Child	Glass mender.	漁翁 <i>zye yung</i> } Fish A gray beard
Lapidary.	補器匠 <i>bo chee hay chay-ung</i> } To repair Glass Tool Artisan	
石匠 <i>set chay-ung</i> } Stone Artisan		

Cobbler.

做 <i>jo</i>	To do
鞋 <i>high</i>	Shoe
人 <i>yun</i>	Man

Commercial agent.

大 <i>die</i>	Big
班 <i>barn</i>	Rank
Comprador or market man.	
買 <i>my</i>	Buy
辦 <i>parn</i>	Transact business

Consul.

領 <i>lun</i>	To govern
事 <i>see</i>	Business

Vice consul.

副 <i>foo</i>	Assistant
領 <i>lun</i>	To govern
事 <i>see</i>	Business

Cook.

廚 <i>chee</i>	Cook
子 <i>gee</i>	Boy

Coolie (for house).

管 <i>quoon</i>	To manage
店 <i>deem</i>	Shop

Coolie (for street).

泥 <i>nigh</i>	Mud
工 <i>kung</i>	Worker

Bookseller.

賣 <i>my</i>	Sell
書 <i>shü</i>	Book
客 <i>hart</i>	Trader

Butcher.

賣 <i>my</i>	Sell
肉 <i>yook</i>	Meat
客 <i>hart</i>	Trader

Captain.

船 <i>seen</i>	Ship
主 <i>gee</i>	Lord

Police captain.

綠 <i>look</i>	Blue
衣 <i>ye</i>	Coat
頭 <i>tow</i>	Head

Captain of militia.

兵 <i>bun</i>	Soldier
頭 <i>tow</i>	Head

Carpenter.

木 <i>mook</i>	Wood
匠 <i>chay-ung</i>	Artisan

Clerk.

寫 <i>say</i>	Write
字 <i>chee</i>	Letter
人 <i>yun</i>	Man

Baker.

做 <i>jo</i>	To do work
餅 <i>ben</i>	Cake
食 <i>sick</i>	Eat
人 <i>yun</i>	Man

Barber.

剃 <i>tie</i>	Shave
頭 <i>tow</i>	Head
佬 <i>lo</i>	Common man

Beggar.

乞 <i>hut</i>	Beg
兒 <i>ye</i>	Boy

Old beggar man.

乞 <i>hut</i>	Beg
食 <i>sick</i>	Eat
佬 <i>lo</i>	Man

Blacksmith

打 <i>dhar</i>	Strike
鐵 <i>tate</i>	Iron
匠 <i>chay-ung</i>	Artisan

Bookbinder.

釘 <i>dane</i>	Nail
書 <i>shü</i>	Book
匠 <i>chay-ung</i>	Artisan

(C) CIVIL.

Occupations.

人之事業
 yun Man
 ge Of
 see Business
 yeep Occupation

Agent.

代 dough-e Instead
 理 lay Care
 人 yun Man

Ambassador.

欽 yun Imperial
 差 chih Envoy

Apothecary.

藥 yea-ork Medicine
 商 say-ung Merchant

Architect.

畫 wot Draw
 屋 oak House
 職 chick Plan
 匠 chay-ung Artisan

Artisan.

工 kung Work
 匠 chay-ung Artisan

Italy. †

意 ye Mind
 大 die Big
 利 lay Interest

Spain. †

西 sigh West
 班 pan Rank
 牙 ngar Tooth

England.

英 yun Brave
 國 quork Country

Germany.

德 dut Power
 國 quork Country

America.

美 may Beauty
 國 quork Country

Mexico.

墨 mot Ink
 西 sigh West
 哥 ko Elder
 brother
 國 quork Country

Mexico †

China.

中 chung Middle
 國 quork Country

Japan.

日 yot Day
 本 boon Origin
 國 quork Country

India.

印 yun Seal
 度 dough Rule
 國 quork Country

Russia.

俄 ngaw Sudden
 羅 law Spring trap
 斯 see To rive

France. †

法 fart Ruler
 蘭 larn Hyacinth
 西 sigh West

Turkey. †

土 toe Earth
 耳 ye Ear
 其 kay The

Sweden.

瑞 soo-e Sceptre
 典 dean Canon
 國 quork Country

Sweden †

† = phonetic.

These phonetics represent the Chinese attempt to reproduce foreign words.

Cochin Chinaman.

安 *orn* Peace }
 南 *narm* South }
 人 *yun* Man }

Dane.

黃 *wauing* Yellow }
 旗 *kay* Flag }
 人 *yun* Man }

Dutchman.

荷 *law* } Holland † }
 蘭 *larn* } Man }
 人 *yun* Man }

Englishman.

英 *yun* Brave }
 吉 *gut* Luck } English † }
 利 *lay* Interest }
 人 *yun* Man }

Frenchman.

法 *fart* Rule }
 蘭 *larn* Violet } France † }
 西 *sigh* West }
 人 *yun* Man }

Corean.

高 *ko* Tall }
 麗 *lie* Lovely } Corean † }
 人 *yun* Man }

American.

花 *far* Flower }
 旗 *kay* Flag }
 人 *yun* Man }

or

American.

美 *may* Beauty }
 國 *quork* Country }
 人 *yun* Man }

Burman.

緬 *mean* } Fine silk }
 } thread }
 甸 *dean* } Emperors }
 } domain }
 人 *yun* Man }

Chinaman.

唐 *tawng* } Name of a }
 } dynasty }
 人 *yun* Man }
 or

Chinaman.

華 *whar* } China }
 人 *yun* } Man }
 or

Chinaman.

中 *chung* Middle }
 國 *quork* Country }
 人 *yun* Man }

Uncle.

亞 *are* } Term of }
 } endearment }
 叔 *sook* Uncle }
 or }
 叔 *sook* Uncle }

Father's younger brother.

叔 *sook* } Uncle }
 父 *foo* } Father }

Uncle.

伯 *bart* } Father's elder }
 } brother }

Uncle.

亞 *are* } Term of }
 } endearment }
 伯 *bart* } Father's }
 } elder }
 } brother }

Father's elder brother.

伯 *bart* } Elder }
 } brother }
 父 *foo* } Father }

(B) POLITICAL.

各 *kor* Every }
 國 *quork* Country }
 人 *yun* Man }
 民 *mun* People } People }

† = phonetic.

Eldest sister.		Nephew's wife.		Male.	
亞 <i>are</i>	Term of endear- ment	姪 <i>jut</i>	Nephew	男 <i>nam</i>	Male
		婦 <i>foo</i>	Female	人 <i>yun</i>	Man
姐 <i>jy</i>	Elder sister	Niece.		公 <i>kung</i>	Male
		姪 <i>jut</i>	Nephew	Mother.	
Younger sister.		Niece's husband.		母 <i>mo</i>	Mother
妹 <i>moo-e</i>		姪 <i>jut</i>	Nephew	親 <i>chun</i>	Near
Wife's sister (i.e. sister in law).		女 <i>no-e</i>	Female	Mama. †	
姨 <i>ye</i>	Wife's sister's husband.	婿 <i>sigh</i>	Son in law	亞 <i>are</i>	Ah
		Orphan.		媽 <i>mar</i>	Ma
姨 <i>ye</i>	Sister in law	孤 <i>kwoo</i>	Alone	Mother in law.	
		子 <i>ge</i>	Son	外 <i>n-gei-e</i>	Outside
丈 <i>chay-ung</i>	Husband	Parents.		母 <i>mo</i>	Mother
		父 <i>foo</i>	Father	Mother in law.	
Son.		母 <i>mo</i>	Mother	岳 <i>gork</i>	Mountain people
子 <i>ge</i>	or Son	Self.		母 <i>mo</i>	Mother
兒 <i>ye</i>		自 <i>che</i>	One's	Marry (to wed a man).	
仔 <i>j'ye</i>	or Son	己 <i>kay</i>	Self	嫁 <i>car</i>	
		Sisters.		Marry (to wed a woman).	
Daughter's husband.		姊 <i>jay</i>	Elder sister	娶 <i>cho-e</i>	
女 <i>no-e</i>	Female daughter	妹 <i>moo-e</i>	Younger sister	Nephew.	
		Elder sister.		姪 <i>jut</i>	Nephew
婿 <i>sigh</i>	Son in law			子 <i>ge</i>	Child
		姊 <i>jay</i>		姪 <i>jut</i>	Nephew

† = phonetic.

Grandchild.
 孫 *sün*
 Grand daughter.
 女 *no-e* } Female
 孫 *sün* } Grand child
 Grand daughter's husband.

女 *no-e* } Female
 孫 *sün* } Grand child
 婿 *sigh* } Son in law

Grandson.

男 *narm* } Male
 孫 *sün* } Grand child

Grandson's wife.

男 *narm* } Male
 孫 *sün* } Grand child
 婦 *foo* } Female

Husband.

丈 *chay-ung* } Ten feet
 夫 *foo* } Husband

Husband.

老 *lo* } Old
 公 *kung* } Male

Man.

男 *narm* } Male
 人 *yun* } Man

Grand father.

祖 *jo* } Ancestor
 公 *kung* } Male

Grand mother.

祖 *jo* } Ancestor
 婆 *paw* } Female

Grand father's elder brother.

伯 *bart* } An elder
 公 *kung* } Male

Grand father's younger brother.

叔 *sook* } Younger
 公 *kung* } Male

Grand father's eldest brother's wife.

伯 *bart* } An elder
 公 *kung* } Male
 婆 *paw* } Female

Grand father's youngest brother's wife.

叔 *sook* } Younger
 公 *kung* } Male
 婆 *paw* } Female

Great grand mother.

太 *tie* } Big
 婆 *paw* } Female

Father's younger brother's wife.

叔 *sook* } Uncle
 婆 *paw* } Female

Father's eldest sister.

大 *die* } Elder
 姑 *kwoo* } Aunt

Father's younger sister.

細 *sigh* } Younger
 姑 *kwoo* } Aunt

Female or daughter.

女 *no-e*
 Female.

女 *no-e* } Female
 人 *yun* } Person

Female.

婆 *paw*
 Friend.

朋 *pun* } Friend
 友 *yow* } Friend

Girl.

女 *no-e* } Female
 子 *gee* } Child

Grand father.

太 *tie* } Big
 公 *kung* } Male

Family.		Cousins.		Sister in law.	
家 <i>car</i>	Home	表 <i>be-oo</i>	Relat- ions of a different surname	二 <i>ye</i>	Younger Brother's wife
眷 <i>kūhn</i>	Relatives				
Father.					
父 <i>foo</i>	Father	兄 <i>hun</i>	Elder brother	Brother in law.	
親 <i>chun</i>	Near				
Papa. †		弟 <i>die</i>	Younger brother	妻 <i>cheyw</i>	Wife
亞 <i>arv</i>	Ah			舅 <i>cow</i>	Wife's brother
爸 <i>bar</i>	Pa	Cousins.		Brother in law.	
Father in law.		表 <i>be-oo</i>	Mothers	衿 <i>kum</i>	A tie
外 <i>n-goi-e</i>	Out	兄 <i>hun</i>	brother's	兄 <i>hun</i>	Elder brother
父 <i>foo</i>	Father	弟 <i>die</i>	children		
Father in law.		Cousins.		Brother in law.	
岳 <i>gork</i>	Mountain height	姨 <i>ye</i>	Aunt	衿 <i>kum</i>	A tie
父 <i>foo</i>	Father	表 <i>be-oo</i>	(v. s.)	弟 <i>die</i>	Younger brother
Father's elder brother.		Daughter.		Children.	
伯 <i>bart</i>	Elder	女 <i>no-e</i>	Daughter	子 <i>go</i>	Child
父 <i>foo</i>	Father	Daughter in law.		女 <i>no-e</i>	Girl
Father's elder brother's wife.		媳 <i>sick</i>	Daughter in law	Cousins.	
伯 <i>bart</i>	Elder	婦 <i>foo</i>	Female	堂 <i>tauwng</i>	Relat- ives of the same clan
婆 <i>puw</i>	Female	Son in law.		兄 <i>hun</i>	Elder brother
Father's younger brother.		女 <i>no-e</i>	Daughter		
叔 <i>sook</i>	Uncle	婿 <i>sigh</i>	Son in law	弟 <i>die</i>	Younger brother
父 <i>foo</i>	Father	Family.			
家 <i>car</i>	Home	家 <i>car</i>	Home		
人 <i>yun</i>	People	人 <i>yun</i>	People		

† = phonetic.

MAN'S RELATIONS: SOCIAL — POLITICAL — CIVIL.
MAN'S DISPOSITION.

	Bride.		Mother's elder sister.		(1) SOCIAL.
新 <i>sun</i>	} New Younglady	大 <i>die</i>	} Elder Mother's sister		RELATIONSHIP.
娘 <i>nay-ung</i>		姨 <i>ye</i>		人 <i>yun</i>	} People Affinity
	Bridegroom.		Mother's younger sister.		
新 <i>sun</i>	} New Gentleman	細 <i>sigh</i>	} Younger Mother's sister	倫 <i>lun</i>	
郎 <i>lorng</i>		姨 <i>ye</i>			Aunt.
	Elder brother.		Father's elder sister.	姑 <i>kwoo</i>	
兄 <i>hun</i>					Mother's elder brother's wife.
	Younger brother.	大 <i>die</i>	} Elder Father's sister	大 <i>die</i>	} Big elder Mother's brother's wife
弟 <i>die</i>	姑 <i>kwoo</i>			矜 <i>kun</i>	
	Brothers.		Father's younger sister.		
兄 <i>hun</i>	} (v. s.) (v. s.)	細 <i>sigh</i>	} Younger Father's sister		Mother's younger brother's wife.
弟 <i>die</i>		姑 <i>kwoo</i>			細 <i>sigh</i>
	Sister in law.		Boy.		
大 <i>die</i>	} Elder Brother's wife	男 <i>narm</i>	} Male Child	矜 <i>kun</i>	
嫂 <i>so</i>		子 <i>gee</i>			

SECTION III.

(4)

Rad. 3 and 4. 4 and 1 Strokes.

| 珠, to string beads; — | 錢, a string of cash; | 謀, 勾 |, to league together; | 頭, a plan to swindle; | 埋, to band together; — | 炮, a string or bunch of crackers; — | 珠, a string of beads.

Rad. 3,

丷 ^{chou}, a lord, chief; a point; a flame.

2 丸 ^{uan}, a pill; a pellet; 一粒 |, one pill; 蠟 |, pills inclosed in wax; 搓 | 仔, to roll pills; 藥 |, a medicinal pill; 食一粒 |, take one pill; 吞 |, to swallow a pill; 彈 |, a pellet.

3 丹 ^{tan}, carnation color or colored; sincere; | 砂, vermilion; | 心, a sincere heart; | 心 嘅, of a sincere heart; 一片 | 心, entirely devoted to; 靈 |, an efficacious pill or remedy; | 方, a good prescription; 仙 |, divine medicine; 煉 |, to practice alchemy; to distil medicine.

4 主 ^{chü}, a lord, principal, chief; to rule, to govern; 國 | 人 |, sovereign of a state or nation; 家 |, the master of a family; | 人, host; 施 |, donor; 恩 |, benefactor; 債 |, creditor; 公 |, a princess; 神 |, the ancestral tablet; 主 |, to put up the tablet; | 宰, a ruler; to rule; | 母, mistress; | 顧, to patronize; | 治, to rule; | 意, will; 作 |, to decide; to have power to decide; to rest with; | 公, Your Highness; 眞 |, the true lord; 財 | 佬, a rich man; 賣 |, the seller; | 固, solid, firm; secure; | 婚, the manager of a marriage.

Rad. 4, 丷

丷 ^{p'it}, a left stroke.

乃 ^{nai}, then; but; to be; also; to wit; forsooth; certainly; you; | 可, then

Rad. 4. 4 Strokes.

it will do, or will do then; | 若, then if, but as to; 死而 | 葬, dead and buried forsooth; 此 |, this is; | 父 | 祖, your ancestors; 度 | 心, search your heart.

彡 ^{ng}, live; see 五, R. 7.

乂 ^{ngit}, to cut, as grass; to govern; to regulate; clever; | 草, to cut grass; | 安, at peace, as a country.

又 ^{sz}, four; see 四, R. 31.

夕 ^{kan}, nine; see 九, see R. 5.

久 ^{kar}, long, a long time; sometimes; at certain times; 好 |, a very long time; 常 |, perpetual; | 常, lasting; | 唔 |, at intervals, sometimes; | 唔 | 來, | | 翻來, sometimes comes, comes at short intervals, does sometimes come; 咁 |, so long! very long; 頗 |, rather long; | 別, long separated; long parted; | 仰, have been long looking for; crelong; 以爲 | |, for permanent use, for very long use; 好 | 之事, a long affair.

之 ^{chi}, sign of the genitive; he; she; 3 it; to go to (in the Classics); 善惡 | 人, the good and bad, 有德 | 人, a virtuous person, 天 | 明命, heaven's plain decree; 如 | 何, how? how then? 未 | 有也, there is no such thing; 將何 |, whither are you going? 無 |, impossible; 買 | 者, those who purchase them; 打 |, strike him or them; 許 |, grant it; allow him; permit it; 主 | 者, that which, or he who rules.

冬 ^{ts'in}, see 錢, R. 167.

乍 ^{chi}, suddenly; unexpectedly; unad- 4 vertently; all at once; | 然, suddenly; | 見, happened to see; | 有 | 無, suddenly there is some and then nothing.

乏 ^{fat}, want, wanting; lack; 食, in

SPECIMEN PAGES OF A CHINESE ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

The student is here shown page 4 and 5 of a regular dictionary; in conjunction herewith the student is referred to section IV of this book on the Use of a Chinese Dictionary.

(5)

Rad. 4 and 5. 9 and 1 Strokes.

want of food; 缺 |, lack of, wanting, 窮 |, 貧 |, poor, impoverished, 困 |, wearied, fatigued

乎 ⁵, an interjection of admiration or surprise; a note of interrogation, often after a verb; in, out of, from, sign of the vocative; 烏 |, amazing! 幾 |, nearly, almost, perhaps, 可 |, may we? may we do it? 宜 | 否 |, is it right or not? 在 |, consists in; 得 |, obtained from; 合 | 此, agrees with this, 出 |, to issue from; 匹 |, equal to, like; 類 |, 似 |, like; the same as, just as, of the same class; 不亦樂 |, is it not delightful? 莫高 | 天, nothing is higher than heaven; 求 | 他, asked it from him, 洋洋 |, how vast!

7 乖 ^{kuai}, perverse, strange; crafty; | 僻, malicious; wily, 精 |, clever, ingenious; 也得咁 |, so well trained! said of a child, | 異, unaccountable

9 乘 ^{shing}, to mount; to ride in or on, to embrace, to avail of, to take advantage of, to multiply, to plan, | 馬, to mount a horse, | 轎, to get into a chair, | 馬車, to get into a carriage; | 機會, | 勢, to embrace an opportunity, | 時, to improve a favorable time; | 雲上天, to ride on a cloud up to heaven; | 籠, to take a wife.

乘 ^{shung}, a classifier of chariots; a team of four horses, a chariot.

Rad. 5, 乙

乙 ^{at}, curved, bent; 太 |, the first cause; 塗 |, to erase and correct; 甲 |, first, second, this

九 ^{ku}, nine; | | 合數, a multiplication table, | 品, the nine grades of official rank; the ninth grade, |

Rad. 5. 7 Strokes.

流, the nine classes of people; | 程 |, most likely, ninety-nine to a hundred, | 重, the emperor's palace; | 五之尊, the emperor; | 歸, arithmetic.

也 ^{mat}, what? who? why? | 野, what? | 誰, who? 爲 |, | 事, why? for what purpose? 你叫 | 名, what is your name? | 你咁嘅, why do you act in that way? 呢的唔係 | 好, this is not very good, 係 | 野呢, what is it? 做 | 唔好呢, why is it not good? 有 | 好處, nothing very good

乞 ^{hat}, to beg, to request; to ask; | 2 食, to beg food, | 子, | 兒, a beggar, | 恩, to ask a favor; 伏 |, humbly beg; 復 |, would further [or again] request, 打 | 癡, to sneeze.

也 ^{5pi}, a final particle; also; further; to be, | 有, there are or there were; 善者仁 |, goodness is benevolence; 不足畏 |, not worth dreading; 不可 |, may not, 吾豈匏瓜 | 哉, do you compare me to a gourd? 孝弟 | 者, does he understand filial and fraternal duties? 可離非道 |, that from which one may depart is not the right way; 未之有 |, there is no such thing; | 曾, has already, 一 |, just alike; 何 |, why?

乩 ^{ki}, to divine; 請 |, to ask the 5 gods

亂 ^{lan}, see 亂 page 6. 6

勸 ^{man}, to be forced to do against the inclination, to urge; | 勉, compelled, read ¹man, a toad 7

乳 ^{lu}, milk, the breast; tender; soft; 食 |, 哺 |, to suck, 斷 |, 徹油, butter, | 香, frankincense; | 奶, the breast, | 母, a wet nurse.

176	戒	<i>guy</i>	175	勤	<i>kun</i>	174	我	<i>ngaw</i>	173	人	<i>yun</i>
	Guard			Diligent			I			Man	
	之	<i>gee</i>		有	<i>yow</i>		教	<i>cow</i>		遺	<i>y</i>
	It			Have			Teach			Bequeath	
	哉	<i>chew-e</i>		功	<i>koong</i>		子	<i>gee</i>		子	<i>gee</i>
	Oh!			Merit			Child			Child	
<hr/>											
	宜	<i>ye</i>		戲	<i>hay</i>		惟	<i>y</i>		金	<i>kum</i>
	Ought			Play			Only			Gold	
	勉	<i>min</i>		無	<i>mo</i>		一	<i>got</i>		滿	<i>moon</i>
	Effort			Not			One			Full	
	力	<i>lick</i>		益	<i>yick</i>		經	<i>kua</i>		簞	<i>yun</i>
	Strength			Add			Classic			Coffer	

173 Men bequeath to their children, coffers of gold.

174 I teach you children, only this one book.

175 Diligence has its reward, play has no advantages.

176 Oh! be on your guard, and put forth your strength.

172	171	170	169
光 <i>quornng</i> Light	揚 <i>ye-ung</i> Raise	上 <i>say-ung</i> Above	幼 <i>yow</i> Young
於 <i>yü</i> On	名 <i>mun</i> Name	致 <i>gee</i> Cause	而 <i>ye</i> And
前 <i>chin</i> Before	聲 <i>sun</i> Sound	君 <i>qutone</i> Ruler	學 <i>hawk</i> Learn
—			
垂 <i>soo-e</i> To hand down	顯 <i>hin</i> Display	下 <i>har</i> Below	壯 <i>chawng</i> Strong
於 <i>yü</i> On	父 <i>foo</i> Father	澤 <i>jart</i> Fertilize	而 <i>ye</i> And
後 <i>how</i> After	母 <i>mo</i> Mother	民 <i>mun</i> People	行 <i>harn</i> Act

169 Learn while young, and when grown up, apply what you have learned.

170 Influencing the sovereign above, and benefitting the people.

171 Make a name for yourself, and glorify your father and mother.

172 Shed lustre on your ancestors, and enrich your posterity.

168		167		166		165	
人	<i>yun</i> Man	蠶	<i>charn</i> Silk-worm	苟	<i>cow</i> If	犬	<i>hün</i> Dog
不	<i>but</i> Not	吐	<i>toe</i> Vomit	不	<i>but</i> Not	守	<i>sow</i> Guard
學	<i>hawk</i> Learn	絲	<i>see</i> Silk	學	<i>hawk</i> Learn	夜	<i>yea</i> Night
不	<i>but</i> Not	蜂	<i>fung</i> Bee	曷	<i>keet</i> How	雞	<i>kigh</i> Cock
如	<i>ye</i> Like	釀	<i>yea-ung</i> Ferment	爲	<i>y</i> Be-come	司	<i>see</i> Rule
物	<i>mut</i> Brutes	蜜	<i>mot</i> Honey	人	<i>yun</i> Man	晨	<i>sun</i> Dawn

165 The dog keeps guard by night, the cock proclaims the dawn.

166 If foolishly you do not study, how can you become men?

167 The silkworm produces silk, the bee makes honey.

168 If a man does not learn, he is not equal to the brutes.

164 有 Have <i>yow</i>	163 爾 You <i>ye</i>	162 彼 He <i>bay</i>	161 舉 Raise <i>go-c</i>
爲 Do <i>y</i>	幼 Young <i>yow</i>	雖 Although <i>soo-e</i>	神 Spiritual <i>sun</i>
者 One <i>chay</i>	學 Learn <i>hawk</i>	幼 Young <i>yow</i>	童 Body <i>tung</i>
亦 Also <i>yick</i>	勉 Effort <i>mean</i>	身 Body <i>sun</i>	作 Do <i>chalk</i>
若 Like <i>ye-ock</i>	而 And <i>ye</i>	已 Already <i>ye</i>	正 Correct <i>chun</i>
是 This <i>see</i>	致 Cause <i>gee</i>	仕 Official <i>see</i>	字 Word <i>chee</i>

161 He was ranked as an inspired child*, and was appointed a CORRECTOR OF TEXTS.

162 He, although a child, was already in an official position.

163 You, young learners, strive to bring about a like result.

164 Those who work, will also succeed as he did.

* In our copy purchased in N. Y. City, there occurs an omission of two slanzas — LEE-OO YEN, age seven years, is the one referred to.

160	159	158	157
爾 <i>ye</i> You	彼 <i>bay</i> They	謝 <i>jay</i> Jay	蔡 <i>cho-e</i> Cho-e
男 <i>narm</i> Male	女 <i>no-e</i> Girl	道 <i>toe</i> Toe	文 <i>mun</i> Mun
子 <i>gee</i> Child	子 <i>gee</i> Child	韞 <i>won</i> Won	姬 <i>kay</i> Kay
—		—	
當 <i>dawng</i> Ought	且 <i>chay</i> Yet	能 <i>nun</i> Able	能 <i>nun</i> Able
少 <i>see-o</i> Young	聰 <i>choong</i> Clever	呀 <i>won</i> Hum	辨 <i>bean</i> Judge
成 <i>sun</i> To fulfil ones part	明 <i>mun</i> Bright	吟 <i>yum</i> Croon	琴 <i>kum</i> Lute

157 CHO-E MUN KAY was able to judge from the sound of a lute.
 158 JAY TOE WON was able to compose verses.
 159 They were only girls yet they were quick and clever.
 160 You boys, ought while young to fulfil your part.

156

爾 *ye*
You

155

彼 *bay*
They

154

泌 *bay* (man's name)
Bay

153

瑩 *yun* (man's name)
Yun幼 *yow*
Young穎 *won*
Sharp七 *chut*
7八 *bart*
8學 *hawk*
Learn悟 *ung*
Perceive歲 *soo-e*
Year歲 *soo-e*
Year當 *dawng*
Ought人 *yun*
Man能 *nun*
Able能 *nun*
Able效 *how*
Imitate稱 *chun*
Entitle賦 *foo*
Epigram咏 *won*
Recite之 *gee*
Arrive奇 *kay*
Wonderful棋 *kay*
Chequers詩 *see*
Poetry

153 Yunx at eight years of age, could compose poetry.

154 BAY at seven years of age, wrote an epigram on Kay.

155 These youths were quick of apprehension, the people declared them to be prodigies.

156 You young learners ought to imitate them.

152	爾 <i>ye</i> You	151	彼 <i>bay</i> He	150	對 <i>dough-e</i> Reply	149	若 <i>ye-ock</i> Then
	小 <i>see-oo</i> Small		晚 <i>murn</i> Late		大 <i>die</i> Great		梁 <i>lay-ung</i> Lay-ung. } man's name
	生 <i>sarn</i> Bor		成 <i>sun</i> Complete		廷 <i>ton</i> Hall		灝 <i>ho</i> Ho
	宜 <i>ye</i> Should		衆 <i>chung</i> Crowd		魁 <i>hoi-e</i> First		八 <i>bart</i> 8
	立 <i>lup</i> Establish		稱 <i>chun</i> Entitle		多 <i>dough</i> Many		十 <i>sup</i> 10
	志 <i>gee</i> Intention		異 <i>ye</i> Strauge		士 <i>see</i> Scholar		二 <i>ye</i> 2

149 Then there was LAYUNG-HO, who at the age of 82,

150 Made his replies in the Great Hall, and came out first among many scholars.

151 When thus he had succeeded, the populace pronounced him a prodigy.

152 You little boys, should make up your minds to work.

148 爾 <i>ye</i> You	147 彼 <i>bay</i> He	146 始 <i>chee</i> Begin	145 蘇 <i>so</i> So	man's name
小 <i>see-oo</i> Small	既 <i>kay</i> Already	發 <i>fart</i> Emit	老 <i>lo</i> Lo	
生 <i>sarn</i> Born	老 <i>lo</i> Old	奮 <i>fun</i> Energy	泉 <i>cheen</i> Cheen	
宜 <i>ye</i> Ought	猶 <i>yow</i> Especially	讀 <i>dook</i> Read	二 <i>ye</i> 2	
早 <i>jo</i> Early	悔 <i>foo-e</i> Repent	書 <i>shū</i> Book	十 <i>sup</i> 10	
思 <i>see</i> Think	遲 <i>chee</i> Late	籍 <i>chick</i> Record	七 <i>chut</i> 7	

145 So-Lo-CHEEN at the age of twenty seven,

146 At length began to show his energy, and devote himself to the study of books.

147 Then when already past the age, he deeply regretted the delay.

148 You little boys, should take thought betimes.

144		143		142		141	
身	<i>sun</i>	如	<i>ye</i>	家	<i>car</i>	如	<i>ye</i>
Body		Follow		Family		Follow	
雖	<i>soo-e</i>	負	<i>foo</i>	雖	<i>soo-e</i>	囊	<i>norng</i>
Although		Carry		Although		Bag	
勞	<i>lore</i>	薪	<i>sun</i>	貧	<i>pun</i>	螢	<i>yun</i>
Toil		Fuel		Poor		Firefly	
— — — — —							
猶	<i>yow</i>	如	<i>ye</i>	學	<i>hawk</i>	如	<i>ye</i>
Still		Follow		Learn		Follow	
苦	<i>foo</i>	掛	<i>quar</i>	不	<i>but</i>	映	<i>yun</i>
Bitter		Hang		Not		Bright	
學	<i>hawk</i>	角	<i>kork</i>	輟	<i>geet</i>	雪	<i>süt</i>
Learn		Horn		Stop		Snow	

- 141 Then we have one who put fireflies in a bag, and another who used the white glare from snow, (because too poor to pay for candles);
 142 Although their families were poor, these men studied unceasingly.
 143 Again there was one who carried fuel, and one who used horns as pegs.*
 144 Although they toiled with their bodies, they were nevertheless remarkable for their studies.

* i. e., "while riding his buffalo afield, read from one book and hung the others on the buffalo's horns".

140		139		138		137	
彼	<i>bay</i> They	頭	<i>tow</i> Head	彼	<i>bay</i> They	披	<i>bay</i> Open
不	<i>but</i> Not	懸	<i>hun</i> Hang	無	<i>no</i> Not	蒲	<i>po</i> Rush
教	<i>cow</i> Teach	梁	<i>lay-ung</i> Beam	書	<i>shü</i> Book	編	<i>pin</i> Plait
— — — — —							
自	<i>chee</i> Self	錐	<i>cho-e</i> Awl	且	<i>chay</i> Yet	削	<i>say-ook</i> Scrape
勤	<i>kun</i> Diligent	刺	<i>chick</i> Prick	知	<i>gee</i> Know	竹	<i>chook</i> Bamboo
苦	<i>foo</i> Bitter	股	<i>qwoo</i> Thigh	勉	<i>mean</i> Effort	簡	<i>caru</i> Tablet

137 One opened out rushes, and plaited them together; another scraped tablets of bamboo: [to make writing tablets].

138 These men had no books, but they knew how to make an effort.

139 One tied his head to the beam above him, another pricked his thigh with an awl [to keep themselves awake while studying];

140 They were not taught, but toiled hard of their own accord.

136	135	134	133
彼 <i>bay</i> He	趙 <i>chee-oo</i> Chee-oo man's name	古 <i>qwoo</i> Ancient	昔 <i>sick</i> Formerly
既 <i>kay</i> Already	中 <i>chung</i> Middle	聖 <i>sun</i> Holy	仲 <i>hung</i> Chung man's name
仕 <i>see</i> Official	令 <i>lin</i> Worthy	賢 <i>yeen</i> Wise	尼 <i>nigh</i> Nigh man's name
—			
學 <i>hawk</i> Learn	讀 <i>dook</i> Read	尚 <i>say-ung</i> Notwith- standing	師 <i>see</i> Teacher
且 <i>chay</i> Moreover	魯 <i>lo</i> Lo	勤 <i>kun</i> Diligent	項 <i>hawng</i> Hawng man's name
勤 <i>kun</i> Diligent	論 <i>lin</i> Dis- course	學 <i>hawk</i> Study	橐 <i>tork</i> Tork man's name

- 133 Of old, CHUNG NIGH (Confucius) took HAWNG TORK for his teacher;
 134 The inspired men and sages of old, studied diligently nevertheless.
 135 CHEE-OO, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL studied the *Lo* text of the *Lun*;
 136 He when already an official, studied and moreover with diligence.

132

朝 *che-oo*
Morning

131

口 *how*
Mouth

130

通 *toong*
Pierce

129

讀 *look*
Read

於 *ye*
At

而 *ye*
Then

古 *kwoo*
Ancient

史 *see*
History

斯 *see*
This

誦 *chung*
Recite

今 *kun*
Modern

者 *chay*
One

夕 *chick*
Evening

心 *some*
Heart

若 *ye-uck*
As

考 *cow*
Examine

於 *ye*
At

而 *ye*
Then

親 *chun*
Personal

實 *sup*
True

斯 *see*
This

維 *y*
Consider

目 *mook*
Eye

錄 *look*
Record

129 Ye who read history, must study the *State Annals*,

130 Whereby you will understand ancient and modern events, as though having seen them with your own eye.

131 Recite them with the mouth, and ponder them in your hearts;

132 Do this in the morning, do this in the evening.

128		127		126		125	
載	<i>cho-e</i>	十	<i>sup</i>	十	<i>sup</i>	炎	<i>yeem</i>
Contain		10		10		Fiery	
治	<i>gee</i>	七	<i>chut</i>	八	<i>bart</i>	宋	<i>soong</i>
Government		7		8		Soong	
亂	<i>līn</i>	史	<i>see</i>	傳	<i>cheen</i>	興	<i>hun</i>
Confusion		History		Transmit		Rise	
— — — — —							
知	<i>gee</i>	全	<i>chīn</i>	南	<i>narm</i>	受	<i>sou</i>
Know		All		South		Receive	
興	<i>hun</i>	在	<i>cho-e</i>	北	<i>but</i>	周	<i>chow</i>
Rise		Are		North		Chow	
衰	<i>soo-e</i>	茲	<i>gee</i>	混	<i>quone</i>	禪	<i>seen</i>
Decay		Here		Blend		Resignation	

125 Then the fire-led HOUSE OF SOONG arose, and received the resignation of the HOUSE OF CHOW;

126 Eighteen times the throne was transmitted, and the NORTH and SOUTH were re-united.

127 The SEVENTEEN DYNASTIC HISTORIES are all included in the above;

128 They contain examples of good and bad government, whence may be learnt, the principles of prosperity and decay.

124 稱 <i>chun</i> Entitle	123 梁 <i>lay-ung</i> Lay-ung	122 梁 <i>lay-ung</i> Lay-ung	121 二 <i>ye</i> 2
五 <i>ung</i> 5	唐 <i>tawng</i> Tawng	滅 <i>met</i> Extinguish	十 <i>sup</i> 10
代 <i>doi-e</i> Dy-nasty	晉 <i>chun</i> Chun	之 <i>gee</i> It	傳 <i>chin</i> Transmit
—	—	—	—
皆 <i>guy</i> All	及 <i>cup</i> Reach	國 <i>quork</i> Nation	三 <i>sarm</i> 3
有 <i>yow</i> Have	漢 <i>hün</i> Hün	乃 <i>nigh</i> Then	百 <i>bart</i> 100
由 <i>yow</i> Cause	周 <i>chow</i> Chow	改 <i>koi</i> Change	載 <i>cho-e</i> Year

- 121 Twenty times the throne was transmitted in a period of 300 years;
 122 The LAY-UNG STATE destroyed it, and the dynastic title was changed.
 123 The LAY-UNG, the TWANG, the CHUN, the HÜN, and the CLOW,
 124 Are called the FIVE DYNASTIES, and there was a reason for the establishment of each.

120	除	<i>chee</i>	119	唐	<i>tawng</i>	118	不	<i>but</i>	117	迨	<i>dough-e</i>
	Remove			Tawng			Not			Reach	
	隋	<i>cho-e</i>		高	<i>ko</i>		再	<i>cho-e</i>		至	<i>gee</i>
	Cho-e			High			Twice			Arrive	
	亂	<i>lün</i>		祖	<i>cho</i>		傳	<i>chin</i>		隋	<i>cho-e</i>
	Confu- sion			Ancestor			Trans- mit			Cho-e	
<hr/>											
	創	<i>chawng</i>		起	<i>hay</i>		失	<i>sut</i>		一	<i>yot</i>
	Estab- lish			Raise			Lose			One	
	國	<i>qtork</i>		義	<i>ye</i>		統	<i>tung</i>		土	<i>toe</i>
	Nation			Duty			Control			Earth	
	基	<i>kay</i>		師	<i>see</i>		緒	<i>soo-e</i>		宇	<i>ye</i>
	Founda- tion			Soldier			Clue			Say	

117 At length under the CHO-E DYNASTY, the empire was united under one ruler:

118 The throne was not transmitted twice, succession to power being lost.

119 The first EMPEROR of the TAWNG DYNASTY, raised volunteer troops:

120 He put an end to the disorder of the HOUSE OF CHO-E and established the foundations of his line.

116 宇 *ye* 115 北 *but* 114 為 *y* 113 宋 *soong*
 Ye North Be Soong

文 *mun* 元 *jin* 南 *narm* 齊 *cheje*
 Mun Yiu South Cheye

周 *chow* 魏 *nguy* 朝 *chee-oo* 繼 *guy*
 Chow Nguy Court Connect

與 *ye* 分 *fun* 都 *dough* 梁 *lay-ung*
 With Divide Capital Lay-ung

高 *ko* 東 *dung* 金 *kum* 陳 *chun*
 Ko East Kum Chun

齊 *cheje* 西 *sigh* 陵 *lun* 承 *sun*
 Cheye West Lun Receive

113 Then followed the Soong, and the CHEY DYNASTIES and after them the LAYUNG and CHUN DYNASTIES;

114 These are the SOUTHERN DYNASTIES with their capital at KUM LUN.

115 The NORTHERN DYNASTIES are the NGUY DYNASTIES of the YIU family, which split into EASTERN and WESTERN DYNASTY;

116 The CHOW DYNASTY of the YE MUN family, and the CHEYE DYNASTY of the Ko family.

112	號 <i>ho</i> Name	111	魏 <i>nguy</i> Nguy	110	四 <i>see</i> 4	109	光 <i>quorng</i> Quorng
	三 <i>sarm</i> Three		蜀 <i>chook</i> Chook		百 <i>bart</i> 100		武 <i>mo</i> Mo
	國 <i>quork</i> King- dom		吳 <i>um</i> Um		年 <i>neen</i> Years		興 <i>hun</i> Rise
—							
	迄 <i>ngot</i> Reach		爭 <i>charn</i> Fight		終 <i>chung</i> End		爲 <i>y</i> Make
	兩 <i>lay-ung</i> Two		漢 <i>hün</i> Hün		於 <i>ye</i> With		東 <i>dung</i> East
	晉 <i>chun</i> Chun		鼎 <i>dun</i> Tripod		戲 <i>heen</i> Heen		漢 <i>hün</i> Hün

- 109 Then QUORNG MO arose, and founded the EASTERN HÜN DYNASTY;
 110 It lasted 400 years, and ended with the EMPEROR HEEN;
 111 NGUY, CHOOK and UM, fought for the sovereignty of the HÜNS;
 112 They were called the THREE EMPERORS, and existed until the TWO CHUN DYNASTIES.

108	107	106	105
至 <i>gee</i> Arrive	高 <i>ko</i> Ko <small>man's name</small>	傳 <i>chìn</i> Transmit	嬴 <i>yun</i> Yun
孝 <i>how</i> How <small>man's name</small>	祖 <i>cho</i> Cho <small>man's name</small>	二 <i>ye</i> Ye	秦 <i>chun</i> Chun
平 <i>pun</i> Pun	興 <i>hun</i> Rise	世 <i>sigh</i> Sigh	氏 <i>see</i> Family
—			
王 <i>waung</i> Waung <small>man's name</small>	漢 <i>hün</i> Hün	楚 <i>chaw</i> Chaw	始 <i>chee</i> Begin
莽 <i>maung</i> Maung	業 <i>yeep</i> Patri- mony	漢 <i>horn</i> Horn	兼 <i>keen</i> Together
篡 <i>sarn</i> Usurp	建 <i>kün</i> Establish	爭 <i>charn</i> Contend	并 <i>bun</i> Unite

105 Then the HOUSE OF CHUN descended from the YUN family, finally united all the *states* under one sway.

106 The throne was transmitted to YE SIGH, upon which arose the struggles between the CHAW and HORN states.

107 Then KÖ CHO arose, and the HOUSE OF HÜN was established.

108 When we come to the reign of HOW PUN, WAUNG MAUNG usurped the throne.

104	103	102	101
五 <i>ung</i> Five	始 <i>chee</i> Begin	逞 <i>chun</i> Violent	周 <i>chow</i> man's name Chow
霸 <i>bar</i> Chief	春 <i>chun</i> Spring	干 <i>korn</i> Spear	轍 <i>cheat</i> Cart-rut
強 <i>kau-ung</i> Strong	秋 <i>chow</i> Autumn	戈 <i>Quore</i> Shield	東 <i>dung</i> East
七 <i>chut</i> Seven	終 <i>chung</i> End	尚 <i>say-ung</i> Esteem	王 <i>waung</i> Prince
雄 <i>hung</i> Made	戰 <i>cheen</i> Fight	游 <i>yow</i> Travel	網 <i>kaung</i> Bond
出 <i>chut</i> Come-forth	國 <i>quork</i> State	說 <i>soo-e</i> Coun-sel	墜 <i>chew-e</i> Sink

101 When the Chows made tracks eastward, the feudal bond was slackened.

102 The arbitrament of spears and shields prevailed, and peripatetic politicians were held in high esteem.

103 This period began with the *Spring* and *Autumn* epoch, and ended with that of the WARRING STATES.

104 Next the FIVE CHIEFTAINS domineered, and the SEVEN MARTIAL STATES came to the front.

100		99		98		97	
八	<i>bart</i> 8	周	<i>chow</i> Chow	六	<i>look</i> Six	湯	<i>tawng</i> Tawng man's name
百	<i>bart</i> 100	武	<i>mo</i> Mo man's name	百	<i>bart</i> Hundred	伐	<i>fart</i> Fell
載	<i>cho-e</i> Year	王	<i>wawng</i> King	載	<i>cho-e</i> Years	夏	<i>har</i> Har
最	<i>cho-e</i> Very	始	<i>chee</i> Begin	至	<i>gee</i> Arrive	國	<i>quork</i> State
長	<i>chay-ung</i> Long	誅	<i>chü</i> Slay	紂	<i>chow</i> Chow man's name	號	<i>ho</i> Name
久	<i>gow</i> Lasting	紂	<i>chow</i> Chow man's name	亡	<i>mawng</i> Disappear	商	<i>say-ung</i> Say-ung

97 TAWNG (the completer) destroyed the HAR dynasty, and the dynastic title became SAY-UNG.

98 The line lasted for 600 years, ending with CHOW.

99 KING MO of the CHOW dynasty, finally slew CHOW.

100 His own line lasted 800 years, the longest dynasty of all.

96	四 <i>see</i> 4	95	夏 <i>har</i> Har	94	周 <i>chow</i> Chow	93	夏 <i>har</i> Har
	百 <i>bart</i> 100		傳 <i>chin</i> Transmit		文 <i>mun</i> mun		有 <i>yow</i> Have
	載 <i>cho-e</i> Year		子 <i>gee</i> Child		武 <i>mo</i> mo		禹 <i>ye</i> Ye
	遷 <i>chiin</i> Move		家 <i>Car</i> Family		稱 <i>chun</i> Entitle		商 <i>say-ung</i> Say-ung
	夏 <i>har</i> Har		天 <i>Tane</i> Heaven		三 <i>sarm</i> 3		有 <i>yow</i> Have
	社 <i>say</i> Sacrifice		下 <i>Har</i> Below		王 <i>waung</i> Ruler		湯 <i>tawng</i> Tawng

93 The HAR dynasty had YE, the SAY-UNG dynasty had TAWNG.

94 The CHOW dynasty had MUN and MO; these are called the THREE KINGS.

95 Under the HAR dynasty, the throne was transmitted from father to son, making a family possession of the empire.

96 After four hundred years, the imperial sacrifice passed from the HOUSE OF HAR.

92		91		90		89	
相	<i>say-ung</i> Mutual	唐	<i>tawng</i> Tawng	號	<i>ho</i> Name	自	<i>chee</i> From
揖	<i>yop</i> Yield	有	<i>yow</i> Yow	三	<i>sarm</i> Three	羲	<i>hay</i> Vapor
遜	<i>sun</i> Withdraw	虞	<i>ye</i> Ye	王	<i>wauing</i> Ruler	農	<i>nung</i> Till

men's name

men's name

稱	<i>chun</i> Entitle	號	<i>ho</i> Name	居	<i>koo-e</i> Abide	至	<i>gee</i> Arrive
盛	<i>sun</i> Prosperous	二	<i>ye</i> Two	上	<i>say-ung</i> Top	黃	<i>wauing</i> Yellow
治	<i>gee</i> Govern	帝	<i>die</i> Ruler	世	<i>sigh</i> Generation	帝	<i>die</i> Ruler

man's name

89 From HAY and NUNG on to the YELLOW EMPEROR.

90 These are called the THREE RULERS, who lived in the early ages.

91 TAWNG and Yow YE are called the Two EMPERORS.

92 They abdicated one after the other, and their's was the GOLDEN AGE.

88	87	86	85
考 cow Examine	經 kun Classic	文 mun Mun	五 ung Five
世 sigh Generation	子 gee Philosopher	中 chung Chung	子 gee Philosopher
系 high Connect	通 tung Pierce	子 gee Gee	者 chay One

知 gee Know	讀 dook Read	及 kup Reach	有 yow Have
終 chung And	諸 gee All	老 lo Lo	荀 sun Sun
始 chee Beginning	史 see History	莊 chawng Chawng	楊 yea-ung Yea-ung

85 The five chief philosophers are SUN, YEA-UNG.

86 MUNG CHUNG GEE, LO and CHAWNG.

87 When the *Classics* and the *Philosophers* are mastered, the various *Histories* should be read.

88 The genealogical connections should be examined, so that the end of one dynasty, and the beginning of the next may be known.

80	寓 <i>ye</i> Dwell	79	詩 <i>see</i> Poetry	78	號 <i>ho</i> Name	77	曰 <i>yüt</i> Speak
	褒 <i>bo</i> Praise		既 <i>kay</i> When		四 <i>see</i> 4		國 <i>quork</i> State
	貶 <i>bean</i> Blame		亡 <i>muwng</i> Disap- pear		詩 <i>see</i> Poetry		風 <i>fung</i> Wind
	別 <i>bean</i> Sepa- rate		春 <i>chun</i> Spring		當 <i>dawng</i> Ought		曰 <i>yüt</i> Speak
	善 <i>seen</i> Good		秋 <i>chow</i> Autumn		詠 <i>won</i> Hum		雅 <i>ngar</i> Odes
	惡 <i>ork</i> Bad		作 <i>chork</i> Make		諷 <i>foon</i> Chant		頌 <i>chung</i> Pana- gyric

77 We speak of the *Quork*, of the *Fung*; we speak of the *Ngar* and of the *Chuwng*.

78 These are 4 sections of the *Book of Poetry*, which should be hummed over and over.

79 When *Odes* ceased to be made, the *Spring and Autumn Annals* were produced.

80 These *Annals*, contain praise and blame, and distinguish the good from the bad.

76	述 <i>sut</i> To trans- mit	75	大 <i>die</i> Big	74	著 <i>gee</i> To set forth	73	我 <i>ngaw</i> My
	聖 <i>sun</i> Holy		小 <i>see-o</i> Little		六 <i>look</i> 6		姬 <i>kay</i> Queen's Name
	言 <i>yin</i> Word		戴 <i>die</i> Die		典 <i>dane</i> Code		公 <i>kung</i> Duke

	禮 <i>lie</i> Polite cere- monies		註 <i>gee</i> To illus- trate		存 <i>chin</i> To pre- serve		作 <i>chork</i> Make
	樂 <i>ngawk</i> Music		禮 <i>lie</i> Polite cere- monies		治 <i>gee</i> Govern		周 <i>chow</i> Name of kingdom
	備 <i>bay</i> Prepare		記 <i>kay</i> Record		體 <i>tie</i> Body		禮 <i>lie</i> Polite cere- monies

73 Our ruler KAY, drew up the *Ritual of the Chow Dynasty*.

74 He set forth the duties of the six classes of officials, and thus gave a settled form to the government.

75 The elder and the younger DIE, wrote commentaries on the *Book of Rites*.

76 They transmitted the *Holy Words*, and *Ceremonies* and *Music* were set in order.

72	有	yow	Have	71	有	yow	Have	70	有	yow	Have	69	有	yow	Have
	誓	sigh	Swear		典	dane	Code		周	chow	Name of Kingdom		連	lean	Chain
	命	mun	Command (order)		謨	mo	Counsel		易	yick	Diagram (change)		山	sarn	Mountain
	書	shū	Book		有	yow	Have		三	sarm	3		有	yow	Have
	之	gee	Of		訓	fun	Instruction		易	yick	Diagram (change)		歸	queye	Refuge
	奧	oh	mysteries		誥	ko	Information		詳	chay-ung	Explain		藏	chawng	Hide

69 Here is the *Lean Sarn*, system, there is the *Queye Chawng*.

70 And there is the system of the *Changes of the Chow Dynasty*, such are the three systems which elucidate the changes.

71 There are the *Regulations*, and *Counsels*, the *Instructions*, *Announcements*.

72 The *Oaths*, the *Charges*, these are the profundities of the *Book of History*.

68	67	66	65
號	詩	如	孝
ho Call	see Poetry	ye Follow	how Piety
六	書	六	經
look Six	shū Book	look Six	kun Classic
經	易	經	通
kun Classic	yick Diagram	kun Classic	tung Through understand or pierce

當	禮	始	四
dawng Should	lie Polite rites	chee Begin	see Four
講	春	可	書
kaung Explain	chun Spring	hore May	shū Book
求	秋	讀	熟
kow Search	chow Autumn name	duck Study	sook Well done i. e. cooked

- 65 When the *Classic of Filial Piety* is mastered, and the *Four Books* are known by heart.
- 66 The next step is to the *Six Classics*, which may now be studied.
- 67 The *Books of Poetry*, of *History*, and of *Changes*, the *Rites of the Chou Dynasty*, the *Book of Rites*, and the *Spring and Autumn Annals*.
- 68 Are called the *Six Classics*, which should be carefully explained and analyzed.

64	自	gee	From	63	作	chalk	To make	62	中	chung	Middle (book)	61	作	chalk	To write
	脩	sow	Cultivate		大	die	Great		不	but	Not		中	chung	Middle
	齊	cheye	Order		學	hawk	Learn		偏	pin	Deflected		庸	yung	Course
							book name								name of book
	至	gee	Arrive		乃	nigh	That		庸	yung	Course (book)		乃	nigh	That
	平	pun	Balance		曾	chun	Chun		不	but	Not		孔	kung	Confucius grandson.
	治	gee	Govern		子	gee	Philosopher		易	yick	Changed		偁	cup	man's name
							man's name								man's name

61 *Chung Yung* was written by KUNG CUP.

62 *Chung* (the middle) being that which does not lean towards any side, *Yung* (the course) being that which cannot be changed.

63 He who wrote the *Great Learning* was the philosopher CHUN.

64 Beginning with the cultivation of the individual, and ordering of the family it goes on to government of one's own state, and tranquilization of the empire.

60	59	58	57
講 <i>kaung</i> Explain	孟 <i>marn</i> Marn <small>man's name</small>	羣 <i>quone</i> Group	論 <i>lun</i> Conver- sation.
道 <i>dough</i> Way	子 <i>gee</i> Student (or) philo- sopher	弟 <i>die</i> Youth	語 <i>zye</i> Sentence
德 <i>dat</i> Exempli- fication	者 <i>jay</i> One	子 <i>gee</i> Student	者 <i>jay</i> One

說 <i>sūt</i> Ex- pound	七 <i>chut</i> Seven	記 <i>kay</i> Remem- ber	二 <i>ye</i> Two
仁 <i>yun</i> Charity	篇 <i>pin</i> Pages	善 <i>sin</i> Virtuous	十 <i>sup</i> 10
義 <i>ye</i> Duty	止 <i>gee</i> Stop	言 <i>yin</i> Words	篇 <i>pin</i> Pages

57 Here is *Lun Zye*, in twenty sections:

58 In this the various disciples have recorded the wise sayings of CONFUCIUS.

59 The works of MENCIUS, are comprised in seven sections.

60 These explain the WAY, and the exemplifications thereof and expound Charity, and Duty to one's neighbor.

56	由	<i>yow</i>	55	爲	<i>y</i>	54	詳	<i>chay-ung</i>	53	凡	<i>farn</i>
	From			To be			Explain			All	
	孝	<i>how</i>		學	<i>hawk</i>		訓	<i>fun</i>		訓	<i>fun</i>
	Piety			Learn			Teach			Teach	
	經	<i>kun</i>		者	<i>jay</i>		話	<i>kwoo</i>		蒙	<i>moong</i>
	Classics			One			Instruct			Ignorant (or) little boys	
<hr/>											
	至	<i>gee</i>		必	<i>beat</i>		明	<i>mun</i>		須	<i>soo-e</i>
	Reach			Must			Plain			Must	
	四	<i>see</i>		有	<i>yow</i>		句	<i>koo-e</i>		講	<i>kaung</i>
	Four			Have			Word			Talk (or) explain	
	書	<i>shü</i>		初	<i>chaw</i>		讀	<i>dow</i>		究	<i>cow</i>
	Book			Begin- ning			Read (or)sen- tences			Search	

53 In the education of the young, there should be explanation and elucidation.

54 Careful teaching of the interpretations of the commentators, and due attention to paragraphs and sentences.

55 Those who are learners must have a beginning.

56 From the study of *Piety Classics*, they proceed to the *Four Books*.

52		51		50		49	
此	<i>chee</i> This	君	<i>quone</i> Prince	兄	<i>hun</i> Elder brother	父	<i>foo</i> Father
十	<i>sup</i> Ten	則	<i>jut</i> Rule	則	<i>jut</i> Rule	子	<i>gee</i> Son
義	<i>ye</i> Duty (or) Right- eousness	敬	<i>kun</i> Vener- ated	友	<i>yow</i> Associ- ate	恩	<i>yun</i> Kindness
— — — — —							
人	<i>yun</i> Man	臣	<i>sun</i> Minister	弟	<i>die</i> Younger brother	夫	<i>foo</i> Husband
所	<i>saw</i> What	則	<i>jut</i> Rule	則	<i>jut</i> Rule	婦	<i>foo</i> Wife
同	<i>toong</i> The same (or) Together	忠	<i>choong</i> Loyal	恭	<i>koong</i> Respect- ful	從	<i>choong</i> Follow (Harmony)

49 Affection between father and child, harmony between husband and wife.

50 Friendliness on the part of elder brothers, respectfulness on the part of younger brothers.

51 Respect on the part of the sovereign, loyalty on the part of subject.

52 These ten obligations, are common to all men.

48

乃 *nigh*
Then

九 *gow*
9

族 *chook*
Generations

47

自 *gee*
From

子 *gee*
Son

孫 *sün*
Grand child

46

身 *sun*
One's own self

而 *ye*
And

子 *gee*
Son

45

高 *go*
Grand father's father

曾 *chun*
Grand father's father

祖 *jo*
Father's father

人 *yun*
Man

至 *gee*
Arrive

子 *gee*
Son

父 *foo*
Father

之 *gee*
Arrive

曾 *chun*
Add

而 *ye*
And

而 *ye*
And

倫 *lun*
relationships

玄 *hin*
Great great grand son

孫 *sun*
Grand child

身 *sun*
One's own self

45 Great great grandfather, great grandfather, grandfather, father and self;

46 Self and son, son and grandson.

47 From son and grandson on to great grandson and to great great grandson;

48 These are nine generations, and constitute the relationship of man.

44	43	42	41
與 <i>ye</i>	匏 <i>po</i>	愛 <i>o-e</i>	曰 <i>yut</i>
With	Gourd	Love	Say

絲 <i>see</i>	土 <i>to</i>	惡 <i>woo</i>	喜 <i>hay</i>
Silk	Earth	Hate	Joy

竹 <i>chuck</i>	革 <i>got</i>	欲 <i>yoke</i>	怒 <i>no</i>
Bamboo	Skin	Desire	Anger

乃 <i>nigh</i>	木 <i>mook</i>	乃 <i>nigh</i>	曰 <i>yut</i>
Then	Wood	Then	Say

八 <i>bart</i>	石 <i>set</i>	七 <i>chut</i>	哀 <i>oi</i>
Eight	Stone	Seven	Sorrow

音 <i>yun</i>	金 <i>gun</i>	情 <i>chun</i>	樂 <i>lok</i>
Sounds	Gold	Passions	Delight

41 We speak of joy, of anger, we speak of sorrow, of delight:

42 Of love, of hate and of desire, these are the seven passions.

43 The gourd, earthenware, skin, wood, stone, and metal;

44 Silk, and bamboo, yield the eight musical sounds, [i.e., the gourd furnishes such musical instruments as the mouth organ — the earth, the ocarina — the skin, the drum — wood, the castanet — stone, the hanging musical stone — metal, the gong — silk, the guitar — and bamboo, the flute].

40		39		38		37	
此	<i>chee</i> The	馬	<i>mar</i> Horse	此	<i>chee</i> This	稻	<i>dough</i> Rice
六	<i>look</i> Six	牛	<i>ngow</i> Cow (or) ox	六	<i>look</i> Six	粱	<i>lay-ung</i> Spiked millet
畜	<i>chook</i> Beasts	羊	<i>yea-ung</i> Sheep	穀	<i>cook</i> Corns	菰	<i>kwoo</i> Pulse
人	<i>yun</i> Man	雞	<i>kigh</i> Chicken	人	<i>yun</i> Man	麥	<i>mart</i> Wheat
所	<i>saw</i> What	犬	<i>hün</i> Dog	所	<i>saw</i> What	黍	<i>see</i> Glutinous millet
飼	<i>gee</i> Feed	豕	<i>see</i> Pig	食	<i>sick</i> Eat	稷	<i>chik</i> Common millet

37 Rice, spiked millet, pulse, wheat, glutinous millet, common millet;

38 These six grains, are those which men eat.

39 The horse, the cow, the sheep, the fowl, the dog, the pig;

40 These six beasts, are those which men keep.

36

此 *chee*
This

35

曰 *yut*
Say

34

此 *chee*
This

33

曰 *yüt*
Say

五 *ung*
Five

仁 *yun*
Humanity (or)
charity

五 *ung*
Five

水 *soo-e*
Water

常 *say-ung*
Virtues
(or) constant

義 *ye*
Righteousness (or)
duty

行 *hurn*
Elements

火 *fore*
Fire

不 *but*
Not

禮 *lie*
Politeness (or)
propriety

本 *boon*
Origin

木 *mook*
Wood

容 *yung*
Contain

智 *gee*
Wisdom

乎 *foo*
In

金 *gum*
Gold

紊 *lun*
Confusion (or)
tangle

信 *son*
Faithfulness (or)
truth

數 *so*
Number

土 *toe*
Earth

33 We speak of water, fire, wood, metal, and earth;

34 These five elements, have their origin in number.

35 We speak of charity, and duty; of propriety, of wisdom, and of truth;

36 These five virtues are not easily confused (or admit of no compromise).

32

此 *chee*
This

31

曰 *yüt*
Say

30

此 *chee*
This

29

曰 *yüt*
Say

四 *see*
Four

南 *larm*
South

四 *see*
Four

春 *chun*
Spring

方 *faung*
Square

北 *but*
North

時 *see*
Seasons
(or) Time

夏 *har*
Summer

應 *yun*
Fulfil

曰 *yüt*
Say

運 *won*
Circle
(or) re-
volve

曰 *yüt*
Say

乎 *foo*
To

西 *sigh*
West

不 *but*
Not

秋 *chow*
Autumn

中 *choong*
Middle

東 *doong*
East

窮 *koong*
Ending
(or)
exhaust

冬 *doong*
Winter

- 29 We speak of Spring and Summer, we speak of Autumn and Winter:
30 These four seasons, are circle not ending, (or revolve without ceasing).
31 We speak of the South and North, we speak of the East and West,
32 These four segments, fulfil the requirements of the centre [i. e. occupy fixed positions, as regards any given centre.]

28

27

26

25

父	<i>foo</i>	三	<i>sarm</i>	三	<i>sarm</i>	三	<i>sarm</i>
Father		Three		Three		Three	

子	<i>gee</i>	綱	<i>kaung</i>	光	<i>quong</i>	才	<i>cho-e</i>
Son		Law		Light		Powers	

親	<i>chun</i>	者	<i>jay</i>	者	<i>jay</i>	者	<i>jay</i>
Kindred (or) love		One's		One's		One's	

夫	<i>foo</i>	君	<i>quone</i>	日	<i>yot</i>	天	<i>tone</i>
Husband		King		Sun		Heaven	

婦	<i>foo</i>	臣	<i>sun</i>	月	<i>yüt</i>	地	<i>day</i>
Woman (or) wife		Minister		Moon		Earth	

順	<i>sun</i>	也	<i>yare</i>	星	<i>sun</i>	人	<i>jun</i>
Obey or harmony		Benevo- lence		Star		Man	

25 The Three Forces are, Heaven, Earth, and Man:

26 The Three Luminaries, Sun, Moon, and Star.

27 The Three Bonds, are (1) The obligation between sovereign and subject;

28 (2) The love between father and child;

(3) The harmony between husband and wife.

24		23		24		21	
百	<i>bart</i> 100	一	<i>yot</i> One	知	<i>gee</i> Know	首	<i>sow</i> 1 st or (head)
而	<i>ye</i> And	而	<i>ye</i> And	某	<i>mow</i> What (certain)	孝	<i>how</i> Piety
千	<i>cheen</i> 1000	十	<i>sup</i> Ten	數	<i>so</i> Mathematics	弟	<i>die</i> Younger brother
—————							
千	<i>cheen</i> 1000	十	<i>sup</i> 10	識	<i>sick</i> Know	次	<i>chee</i> 2 nd
而	<i>ye</i> And	而	<i>ye</i> And	某	<i>mow</i> What (certain)	見	<i>kin</i> See
萬	<i>marn</i> 10,000	百	<i>bart</i> 100	名	<i>mun</i> Name	聞	<i>mun</i> Hear

21 Begin with filial piety, then see and hear;

22 Learn to count, learn to read;

23 Units and tens, tens and hundreds,

24 Hundreds and thousands, thousands and tens of thousands.

20		19		18		17	
悌	<i>die</i>	融	<i>yung</i> <small>man's name</small> <i>Yung</i>	孝	<i>how</i>	香	<i>hay-ung</i> <small>man's name</small> <i>Hay-ung</i>
	Brother				Piety		
於	<i>ye</i>	四	<i>see</i>	於	<i>ye</i>	九	<i>cow</i>
	Towards		Four		To		Nine
長	<i>chay-ung</i>	歲	<i>soo-e</i>	親	<i>chun</i>	齡	<i>lun</i>
	Older		Years		Parents		Year
— — — — —							
宜	<i>ye</i>	能	<i>nun</i>	所	<i>saw</i>	能	<i>nun</i>
	Should		Could		That		Can
先	<i>sin</i>	讓	<i>yea-ung</i>	當	<i>dawng</i>	溫	<i>won</i>
	Before		Give up		Should		Warm
知	<i>gee</i>	梨	<i>lay</i>	識	<i>sick</i>	席	<i>chick</i>
	Know		-Apricots <i>ci</i>		Know		Mat

17 CHAYUNG when nine year old, could warm (his parents') bed:

18 Piety to parents, is that which we should know.

19 YUNG; when four years old, could forego apricots (for the sake of others).

20 To act as a younger brother to an older brother, one should know from the beginning.

16	15	14	13
親 <i>chun</i> draw near	爲 <i>yi</i> To be	人 <i>yun</i> Man	玉 <i>yoke</i> Gem (or) Jade
師 <i>see</i> Teacher	人 <i>yun</i> Man	不 <i>but</i> Not	不 <i>but</i> Not
友 <i>yow</i> Friend	子 <i>gee</i> Son (or) Child	學 <i>hawk</i> Learn	琢 <i>de-oak</i> Cut
習 <i>chop</i> Study (or) Prac- tice	方 <i>fung</i> At	不 <i>but</i> Not	不 <i>but</i> Not
禮 <i>lie</i> Polite	少 <i>see-oo</i> Youth	知 <i>gee</i> Know	成 <i>sun</i> Finished (or) become
儀 <i>ye</i> Deco- rum	時 <i>see</i> Time	理 <i>lay</i> Doctrine	器 <i>hay</i> Vase

13 An uncut gem, cannot become a useful thing.

14 If man does not learn, he will not know his duty (towards his neighbor).

15 He who is the son of a man, when he is young,

16 Must draw near to his teachers and friends, and practice polite usages.

12		11		10		9	
幼	<i>yow</i> Youth	子	<i>gee</i> Child, son	教	<i>cow</i> Teach	養	<i>yea-ung</i> Raised (or) feed
不	<i>but</i> Not	不	<i>but</i> Not	不	<i>but</i> Not	不	<i>but</i> Not
學	<i>hawk</i> Learn	學	<i>hawk</i> Learn	嚴	<i>yeem</i> Careful (severe)	教	<i>cow</i> Teach
<hr/>							
老	<i>lo</i> Old	非	<i>fay</i> Not	師	<i>see</i> Teacher	父	<i>foo</i> Father
何	<i>ho</i> What	所	<i>saw</i> What	之	<i>gee</i> Arrive	之	<i>gee</i> Arrive
爲	<i>if</i> Do (or) be	宜	<i>ye</i> Ought	惰	<i>dough</i> Lazy	過	<i>quore</i> Fault

9 To feed without teaching, is the father's fault.

10 To teach without severity, is the teachers laziness.

11 If a child does not learn, this is not as it should be:

12 If he does not learn while young, what will he be when old?

8	7	6	5
教 <i>cow</i> Teach	竇 <i>dow</i> Dow	子 <i>gee</i> Son (or) child	昔 <i>sick</i> Then (or) of yore
五 <i>ung</i> 5	燕 <i>yin</i> Swallow low	不 <i>but</i> Not	孟 <i>marn</i> MENCIUS (man's name)
子 <i>gee</i> Son	山 <i>sarn</i> Hills	學 <i>hawk</i> Learn	母 <i>mo</i> Mother
—			
名 <i>mun</i> Name	有 <i>yow</i> Have	斷 <i>dhùn</i> Broke	擇 <i>jart</i> Select
俱 <i>koo-e</i> All	義 <i>ye</i> Righteous (or) duty	機 <i>kay</i> Ma- chine	鄰 <i>lun</i> Neighbor
揚 <i>yea-ung</i> Spread	方 <i>faung</i> Rule (or) method	杼 <i>chee</i> Shuttle	處 <i>chee</i> To dwell (or) place

- 5 The mother of MENCIUS selected a neighborhood,
 6 And when her son would not learn, she broke the shuttle from
 the loom.
 7 Dow, of the Swallow Hills, had the right method;
 8 He taught five sons, each of whom raised the family reputation.

4 3 2 1
 教 *gow* 苟 *gow* 性 *sun* 人 *jun*
 Teach Wrongly Nature Men

之 *gee* 不 *but* 相 *sai-ung* 之 *gee*
 Arrive Not Mutual Arrive

道 *dough* 教 *gow* 近 *kin* 初 *chau*
 Road Teach Near Beginning

貴 *queye* 性 *sun* 習 *jarp* 性 *sun*
 Valuable Nature Practice Nature

以 *ye* 乃 *nigh* 相 *sai-ung* 本 *boon*
 Take Then Mutual Root

專 *chin* 遷 *cheen* 遠 *yun* 善 *seen*
 Single Move Far Good

- 1 Men at their birth are naturally good;
- 2 Their natures are much the same, their habits become widely different.
- 3 If foolishly there is no teaching, the nature will deteriorate.
- 4 The right way in teaching, is to attach the utmost importance to thoroughness.

THE
SARM CHEE KUN
 OR
THREE CHARACTER CLASSIC.

The authors have thought it wise to introduce here, a reproduction of a Chinese Primer, which by being presented in an interlinear form, will enable the student to grasp the idiom of the language.

三

sarm

Three

字

chee

Word

經

kun

Classic

We have given the phonetic pronunciation in italics with the literal translation opposite each character.

WANG YING LIN who lived A. D. 1223—1296 is reputed to be the author of this remarkable work.

Professor GILES of Cambridge University in his preface to the Three Character or Trimetrical Classic, says; —

“It is an elementary guide to knowledge for Chinese children arranged in 365 alternating rhyming lines of three characters to each, and containing about 500 different characters in all. Every child throughout the Empire begins his or her studies with this book, learning to repeat a certain amount daily, until the whole is known by heart. It is the foundation stone of a Chinese education. Its importance therefore to foreigners who wish to study the book language of

China and to be able to follow out Chinese trains of thought, can hardly be overestimated. Serious students would do well to imitate the Chinese school boy, and commit the whole to memory”. At the bottom of each page will be found a smooth rendering of the English literal translation.

SECTION II.

故 <i>qwoo</i>	For	所 <i>saw</i>	That which	For thine is the kingdom,	
所 <i>saw</i>	That which	有 <i>yow</i>	Have	the power, and the glory.	
願 <i>yin</i>	Wish			爾 <i>yze</i>	Thy
也 <i>yar</i>	.			國 <i>quork</i>	Kingdom
		爰 <i>vwun</i>	In	權 <i>kin</i>	Power
		及 <i>kup</i>	To	榮 <i>rwon</i>	Glory
		世 <i>sigh</i>	Generation		For ever, and ever, amen.
		世 <i>sigh</i>	Generation	皆 <i>kigh</i>	All
啞 <i>are</i>	} Amen †			而 <i>yze</i>	Is
嗚 <i>marn</i>					

† = phonetic.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

our trespasses, as we
forgive those who trespass
against us.

求 *cow* Ask
免 *mean* Forgive
我 *ngaw* Us
負 *joo* Disregard

And lead us not into
temptation.

勿 *mot* Not
俾 *bay* Give
我 *ngaw* Us
試 *see* Temptations

But deliver us from evil.

拯 *chun* Deliver
我 *ngaw* Us
出 *chut* Out
惡 *ork* Evil

on earth as it is in heaven.

在 *jo-e* On
地 *day* Earth
若 *yea-ork* As
天 *tane* Heaven

Give us this day our
daily bread.

所 *saw* That which
需 *soo-e* Need
之 *gee* Of
糧 *lay-ung* Food
今 *kun* This
日 *yot* Day
賜 *chee* Give
我 *ngaw* Us

And forgive us

我 *ngaw* We
免 *mean* Forgive
人 *yun* Man
負 *joo* Disregard

Our father in heaven.

我 *ngaw* Our
父 *joo* Father
在 *jo-e* In
天 *tane* Heaven

Hallowed be thy name.

願 *yzin* Wish
爾 *yz-e* Thy
名 *mun* Name
聖 *sun* Holy

Thy kingdom come.

爾 *yz-e* Thy
國 *quork* Kingdom
臨 *lum* Descend
至 *chee* Come

Thy will be done.

爾 *yz-e* Thy
旨 *chee* Will
得 *dut* Attain
成 *sun* Accomplish

Yes, I can give you five dimes.

做 *jo* Do
得 *dut* Get } Yes

我 *ngaw* I
俾 *bay* Give
五 *ung* 5
個 *ko* (cl)
毫 *sin* Dimes
子 *gee* Little

過 *quore* To
你 *nay* You

Very good, thank you.

好 *ho* Good

多 *dough* Much
煩 *farn* Trouble
你 *nay* You
咯 *lar* .

四 *see* 4
毫 *ho* Dime
九 *cow* 9

咁 *sin*
吐 *see* } Cents

Can you change a half
dollar for me?

你 *nay* You
能 *nun* Can
找 *jow*
換 *woon* } Change

半 *boon* Half
個 *ko* (cl)
銀 *ngun*
錢 *cheen* } Dollar

過 *quore* For
我 *ngaw* Me
嗎 *mar* ?

遲 *chee*
吓 *har* } Later

俾 *bay* Give
你 *nay* You
嚟 *lar* .

How much do I owe you?

我 *ngaw* I
欠 *heem* Owe
你 *nay* You

幾 *kay* } How
多 *dough* } Much
銀 *ngun* Money
啲 *are* ?

Two dollars and forty
nine cents.

兩 *lay-ung* Two
圓 *yün* Dollar

Like the English, the Chinese require a written form of numerals which can not be altered without discovery, for State and business affairs; hence in Imperial Proclamations, business communications etc. the written numerals are employed just as we, in filling in a banking cheque, write out in full the amount or face of the cheque.

The second form of "commercial numerals" is used in book keeping — store accounts and other transactions requiring rapidity of written expression — in fact it is a sort of "short hand" numerical system.

The student will note that we have included in our money, weights and measures classification, only those most commonly used.

(v. s.) = *vide supra* = see previous explanations.

† = phonetic.

Can you change \$5.00 for me?

1 foot.

10 bushels make a pekul.

你 *nay* You
 能 *nun* Can
 找 *jow* }
 換 *ruoon* } Change

尺 *chet*

Foot (10
 inch) = 13
 English
 inches

十 *sup* 10
 斗 *dow* Bushel
 爲 *y* To be
 一 *yot* One
 擔 *darm* }
 } Pecul or
 } 100 catties

五 *ung 5* }
 個 *ko (cl)* } 5
 銀 *ngun* }
 錢 *cheen* } Dollar

1 yard.

碼 *mar* Yard

DISTANCE, ETC.

10 feet.

Mile.

過 *quore* For
 我 *ngaw* Me
 嗎 *mar* ?

丈 *chay-ung*

Ten feet of
 (10 inches)

一 *yot* One
 里 *lay* }
 } Mile
 } (Chinese)

規 *quoy* Compass

No, I have no small change.

3 and $\frac{1}{3}$ "lay" are equivalent
 to one mile.

唔 *ung* Not
 能 *nun* Can

矩 *ko-e* }
 } Masous
 } square

三 *sarm* 3
 里 *lay* Miles
 零 *lun* And
 三 *sarm* 3

我 *ngaw* I
 未 *may* Not
 有 *yow* Have

方 *jawng* Square

圓 *yün* Round

散 *sarn* }
 } Miscellau-
 } cous

Oblong.

係 *high* Is (are)

銀 *ngun* Money
 找 *jow* Change

日 *yot* Sun
 字 *chee* Letter
 樣 *yea-ung* Pattern

西 *sigh* West
 國 *quork* Country }
 } English
 一 *yot* One

Charge that to my account,
 I will pay you later.

Oval.

味 *my* }
 路 *lo* } Mile †

記 *kay* Note
 落 *lork* Down
 部 *bo* Book

鵝 *ngo* Goose
 蛋 *dharn* Egg
 樣 *yea-ung* Pattern

1 inch.

寸 *cheen* Inch

WEIGHTS.		\$ 10000.00.	Consists of 5 dimes.		
1 ounce.	一 <i>yot</i> 1	萬 <i>marn</i> 10 000 圓 <i>yün</i> Round	} 10000	又 <i>yow</i> And	
一 <i>yot</i> 1	叫 <i>key-oo</i> Called			五 <i>ung</i> 5	
兩 <i>lay-ung</i> Ounce	毫 <i>ho</i> Dime			子 <i>gee</i> Little	
One pound.	一 <i>yot</i> 1	百 <i>bart</i> 100 萬 <i>marn</i> 10 000 圓 <i>yün</i> Round	} 1000000	1 Dollar.	
一 <i>yot</i> 1	一 <i>yot</i> 1			} 1	} Dollars
磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	個 <i>ko</i> (cl)				
10 pounds.	十 <i>sup</i> 10	ORDINAL NUMBERS.		is called 1 "Round"	
磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	第 <i>die</i>	First.	又 <i>yow</i> And	
100 pounds.	一 <i>yot</i> 1	} The sign of an ordinal number	} 1st	叫 <i>key-oo</i> Called	
一 <i>yot</i> 100	百 <i>bart</i> 100			一 <i>yot</i> One	一 <i>yot</i> One
磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	Second.		\$ 10.00.	
1000 pounds.	一 <i>yot</i> 1	第 <i>die</i> (v. s.)	} 2nd	十 <i>sup</i> 10	
一 <i>yot</i> 1000	千 <i>cheen</i> 1000	二 <i>ye</i> Two		圓 <i>yün</i> Round	
磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	磅 <i>bawng</i> Pound	Third.		\$ 100.00.	
10 measures make a bushel.	一 <i>yot</i> 1	第 <i>die</i> (v. s.)	} 3rd	一 <i>yot</i> 1	
十 <i>sup</i> 10	升 <i>sun</i> Measures	三 <i>sarm</i> Three		百 <i>bart</i> 100	圓 <i>yün</i> Round
爲 <i>y</i> To be	一 <i>yot</i> One	Fourth.		\$ 1000.00.	
一 <i>yot</i> One	斗 <i>dow</i> Bushel	第 <i>die</i> (v. s.)	} 4th	一 <i>yot</i> 1	
一 <i>yot</i> One	一 <i>yot</i> One	四 <i>see</i> Four		千 <i>cheen</i> 1000	圓 <i>yün</i> Round
一 <i>yot</i> One	一 <i>yot</i> One	Fifth.		1000	
一 <i>yot</i> One	一 <i>yot</i> One	第 <i>die</i> (v. s.)	} 5th	圓 <i>yün</i> Round	
一 <i>yot</i> One	一 <i>yot</i> One	五 <i>ung</i> Five			

10 cents.
 十 *sup* 10 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 10
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

11 cents.
 十 *sup* 10 }
 一 *got* 1 } 11 } 11
 個 *ko* (cl) }
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

15 cents.
 十 *sup* 10 }
 五 *ung* 5 } 15 } 15
 個 *ko* (cl) }
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

20 cents.
 二 *ye* 2 }
 十 *sup* 10 } 20 } 20
 個 *ko* (cl) }
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

50 cents.
 五 *ung* 5 }
 十 *sup* 10 } 50 } 50
 個 *ko* (cl) }
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

4 cents.
 四 *see* 4 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 4
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

5 cents.
 五 *ung* 5 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 5
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

6 cents.
 六 *look* 6 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 6
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

7 cents.
 七 *chut* 7 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 7
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

8 cents.
 八 *bart* 8 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 8
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

9 cents.
 九 *gow* 9 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 9
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

十 *chut sup* 70
 三十 *bart sup* 80
 八十 *gow sup* 90
 一百 *got bart* 100

一千 *got cheen* 1000
 一萬 *got maru* 10000

MONEY, ETC.

銀 *ngun* Silver

錢 *cheen* Coin

數 *so* Number

1 cent.
 一 *got* 1 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 1
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cent †

2 cents.
 兩 *lay-ung* 2 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 2
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

3 cents.
 三 *sarm* 3 }
 個 *ko* (cl) } 3
 咁 *sin* }
 吐 *see* } Cents †

着 *chay-uck*, rather completes than intensifies the sense of any verb with which it is used; experience and practice alone can determine the words with which it is compounded.

可 *hav*, may is used to express *may* (or *must* in its non intensive sense).

Negatives should precede the verb, and the auxiliary the adverb, in sentences where an adverbial formation, expresses the tense of the verb; e. g 佢唔寫得快 *ko-e ung say dut fie*, literally he not write (*sign of past tense [dut]*) quickly — “he can not write quickly”.

佢唔做得好 *ko-e ung jo dut ho* literally he not do (*sign of past tense [dut]*) good — “he cannot do it properly”.

1 - *sup yot* 11

1 = *sup ye* 12

1 ≡ *sup sarm* 13

-X *sup see* 14

1 & *sup ung* 15

1 + *sup look* 16

1 ≡ *sup chut* 17

1 ≡ *sup bart* 18

1 彡 *sup gow* 19

卅 *ye sup* 20

卅 - *ye sup yot* 21

卅 *sarm sup* 30

卅 - *sarm sup yot* 31

X+ *see sup* 40

X- *see sup yot* 41

& + *ung sup* 50

+ + *look sup* 60

萬 *marn* { Ten
thousand

億 *yick* { Hundred
thousand

兆 *gee-oo* One million

京 *kun* Ten million

Commercial numerals.

I *yot* 1

II *ye* 2

III *sarm* 3

X *see* 4

& *ung* 5

+ *look* 6

≡ *chut* 7

≡ *bart* 8

彡 *gow* 9

+ *sup* 10

LESSON XXXIII.

Written numerals.

壹 *yot* One

貳 *ye* Two

叁 *sarm* Three

肆 *see* Four

伍 *ung* Five

陸 *look* Six

柒 *chut* Seven

捌 *bart* Eight

玖 *gow* Nine

拾 *sup* Ten

佰 *bart* { One
hundred

仟 *cheen* { One
thousand

Tell the coolie to sweep.		中 <i>chung</i>	} Like	企 <i>kay</i>	Stand	} Arise
叫 <i>key-oo</i>	Call	意 <i>y'</i>		起 <i>hay</i>	Up	
管 <i>quoon</i>	} Coolie	睇 <i>tie</i>	Read	身 <i>sun</i>	Body	
扈 <i>deem</i>		書 <i>shū</i>	Book	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	
掃 <i>so</i>	Sweep	Who told you so; was it the teacher?		偷 <i>tow</i>	Steal	} Has stolen
樓 <i>low</i>	} Floor	乜 <i>mot</i>	} Who	過 <i>quore</i>	Sign of	
板 <i>barn</i>		誰 <i>soo-e</i>		一 <i>yot</i>	One	past tense
Why did he not stop them?		噉 <i>karm</i>	So	枝 <i>gee</i>	(cl)	
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	話 <i>whar</i>	Say	叉 <i>char</i>	Fork	
做 <i>jo</i>	Do	你 <i>nay</i>	You	Both the men have slept there.		
乜 <i>mot</i>	What	知 <i>chee</i>	Know	兩 <i>lay-ung</i>	} Both	
唔 <i>ung</i>	Not	係 <i>high</i>	Is	個 <i>ko</i>		
欄 <i>larn</i>	} Obstruct	先生 <i>sin</i>	} Master	人 <i>yun</i>	Men	
住 <i>gee</i>		佢 <i>ko-e</i>		生 <i>sarn</i>	都 <i>dough</i>	Also
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	} Them	唔 <i>ung</i>	Not	喺 <i>high</i>	At	
哋 <i>day</i>		呢 <i>nay</i>	係 <i>high</i>	Is	嗰 <i>ko</i>	That
呢 <i>nay</i>	?	What did he say afterward?		處 <i>chee</i>	Place	
Formerly they had quarrel.		佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	瞓 <i>fun</i>	Sleep	} Have slept
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	} They	後 <i>how</i>	} After	過 <i>quore</i>	Sign of	
哋 <i>day</i>		先 <i>sin</i>		來 <i>lo-e</i>	past tense	咯 <i>lar</i>
先 <i>sin</i>	} Formerly	點 <i>deem</i>	How	He likes to read books.		
時 <i>see</i>		嗌 <i>cye</i>	話 <i>whar</i>	Say	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He
嗌 <i>cye</i>	Quarrel	呢 <i>nay</i>	?			
過 <i>quore</i>	} Sign of past tense					
交 <i>gow</i>		Intercourse				

教 *gow*, to cause, is often used in an auxiliary way implying *to teach, to shew how to act, or to let me know*, e. g. 等我教你呀 *dun ngai gow nay are*, literally let me shew you (sign of period [are]) "let me shew you".

唔 *ung* Not
 見 *keen* }
 得 *dut* } See
 呢 *nay* ?

No, but I can see the moon.

唔 *ung* Not
 見 *keen* }
 得 *dut* } See

但 *dharn* But
 係 *high* Is
 我 *ngaw* I
 見 *keen* }
 得 *dut* } See

個 *ko* (cl)
 月 *yüt* Moon

What is that made of?

個 *ko* }
 的 *deet* } That
 係 *high* Is
 乜 *mot* }
 野 *yeu* } What
 做 *jo* Make
 嘅 *kay* .

Make him stand up; he has
 stolen a fork.

監 *karm* Compel
 佢 *ko-e* Him

Bring either beer or foreign
 wine.

拈 *neem* Bring
 嘍 *bay* }
 酒 *chow* } Beer

或 *wot* Or
 洋 *yea-ung* } Ocean
 酒 *chow* } Wine
 來 *lo-e* Come

He said both the men were bad.

佢 *ko-e* He
 話 *whar* Say
 兩 *loy-ung* }
 個 *ko* } Two

都 *dough* Also
 係 *high* Is
 惡 *ork* Bad
 人 *yun* Man

Can you see the sun now?

你 *nay* You
 現 *yin* }
 時 *see* } Now

見 *keen* }
 得 *dut* } See
 個 *ko* (cl)

日 *yot* }
 頭 *tow* } Sun

Before they went away.
 (literally they first swore
 they afterward went away).

佢 *ko-e* }
 哋 *day* } They
 先 *sin* }
 時 *see* } Before

誓 *sigh* }
 願 *yin* } Swear

然 *yin* }
 後 *how* } After
 正 *chun* }
 咁 *chay* } Went away

It is made of good cotton cloth.

係 *high* Is
 好 *ho* Good
 棉 *mean* Cotton
 布 *bo* Cloth
 做 *jo* Make
 嘅 *kay* .

There are about six of them.

個 *ko* }
 處 *chee* } There

大 *die* }
 約 *yea-uck* } About

六 *look* }
 個 *ko* } 6

佢 *ko-e* }
 哋 *day* } They

個 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }
 菓 *quore* } Fruit
 子 *ge* }
 唔 *ung* Not
 呢 *nay* ?

It smells very bad; bring it here.

聞 *mun* } Smell
 得 *dut* }
 十 *sup* 10 } Very
 分 *jün* Part }
 唔 *ung* } Bad
 好 *ho* }
 味 *may* Taste

拈 *neem* } Bring
 來 *lo-e* }
 呢 *nay* } Here
 處 *chee* }

When did they swear to that?

佢 *ko-e* } They
 哋 *day* }
 幾 *kay* } When
 時 *see* }
 誓 *sigh* } Swear
 願 *yün* }
 個 *ko* That
 件 *kin* } Matter
 事 *see* }

喇 *lar* !
 我 *ngaw* I
 去 *hoo-e* Go away
 讀 *dook* } To study
 書 *shü* }

The teacher thinks it is good.

個 *ko* (cl)
 先 *sün* } Teacher
 生 *sarn* }
 估 *kwoo* Think
 係 *high* Is
 好 *ho* Good
 嘅 *kay* .

Sit down; there is no danger.

坐 *chaw* } Sit down
 喇 *lar* }
 唔 *ung* Not
 係 *high* Is
 危 *nguy* } Danger
 險 *hoem* }
 嘅 *kay* .

Will you taste that fruit (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 想 *say-ung* Will
 嘗 *say-ung* Taste

Throw it down here.

擲 *pet* Throw
 落 *lor* Down
 呢 *nay* This } Here
 處 *chee* Place }

They had tied him up.

佢 *ko-e* } They
 哋 *day* }
 綁 *baung* Tie
 嘅 *he-oo* } Sign of
 } past tense
 佢 *ko-e* Him

Don't stop him he will throw it away.

唔 *ung* } Don't
 好 *ho* }
 攔 *laru* } Stop
 住 *ge* }
 佢 *ko-e* Him
 佢 *ko-e* He
 想 *say-ung* Will
 擲 *pet* Throw
 佢 *ko-e* It
 出 *chut* } Away
 去 *hoo-e* }

Good bye; I am going to study.

好 *ho* Good } Good bye
 行 *harn* Walk }

Good morning, when do you
sail?

早 *jo* } Early
晨 *sun* } Morning

你 *nay* You
幾 *kay* } When
時 *see* }
開 *hoi-e* } To set sail
身 *sun* }

He has paid the debt, give
him a receipt.

佢 *ko-e* He
還 *wahn* Return
清 *chun* Clear
錢 *cheen* Coin
咯 *lar* .

俾 *bay* Give
張 *chay-ung* (cl)
取 *sow* } Receipt
單 *darn* }
佢 *ko-e* Him
喇 *lar* .

He has not yet paid his rent.

佢 *ko-e* He
唔 *ung* } Not
曾 *chun* } Yet
俾 *bay* Give
租 *jo* } Rent
銀 *ngun* }

Sit down.

坐 *chaw* } Sit
喇 *lar* } .

Thanks.

多 *dough* } Many
謝 *chay* } Thanks

Sir or teacher.

先 *sin* } Before
生 *sarn* } Born

To light lamp.

點 *deem* } To light
燈 *dun* } Lamp

All.

齊 *cheye* } All
啱 *sigh* } Complete

Can you steer this boat
(or not)?

呢 *nay* This
隻 *jate,* (cl)
三 *sarm* } Boat
板 *barn* }

你 *nay* You
噲 *rwoo-e* Can
揸 *jar* } Steer
舫 *tie* }

唔 *ung* Not
噲 *rwoo-e* Can

To sweep clean.

掃 *so* Sweep
乾 *korn* Dry
淨 *chun* Clean

Danger.

危 *nguy* } Danger
險 *heem* } A precipice

To swear to.

誓 *sigh* } To swear
願 *yün* } Sincere

Cotton cloth.

棉 *mean* } Cotton
布 *bo* } Cloth

About (nearly).

差 *char* To differ
不 *but* Not
多 *dough* Much
大 *die* } Big
約 *yeu-ork* } About

抑 *yick* Either

或 *wot* Or

惡 *ork* Bad

日 *yot* Day or sun

月 *yüt* } Month or
moon

偷 <i>tow</i>	Steal	好 <i>ho</i>	Good	牛 <i>ngow</i>	} Veal
野 <i>ya</i>	Things	Does he often steal anything?		仔 <i>jey</i>	
嘅 <i>kay</i>	} Sign of pos- sessive case	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	肉 <i>yook</i>	} Smelled
		好 <i>ho</i>	} Often	聞 <i>mun</i>	
咩 <i>may</i>	?	多 <i>dough</i>			得 <i>dut</i>
		回 <i>vi-coo-e</i>		唔 <i>ung</i>	Not

The Chinese language has certain auxiliary verbs, a knowledge of which is essential; some of these are 得 *dut*, to be able, can; 着 *chay-uck*, doing or implying action; 使 *sigh*, to bid or order; 令 *lan*, to make or cause; 俾 *bay*, to give, cause, make or let.

必 *beat*, must, and 須 *soo-e*, necessary (with other expressions of which they are components) meaning must, ought to, may be deemed auxiliaries; as may also several others.

肯 *han*, to be willing, to assent to, is used to express the FUTURE TENSE when intention is implied.

To stop (to obstruct).

攔 <i>larn</i>	} To stop
住 <i>chee</i>	} To rest

To think.

想 <i>say-ung</i>	To think
------------------	----------

To guess.

估 <i>kwoo</i>	To guess
---------------	----------

To study (aloud).

讀 <i>dook</i>	} Read
書 <i>shü</i>	} Book

To taste (as food).

嘗 <i>say-ung</i>	To taste
	or
餸 <i>tim</i>	Savory

To pay debts.

還 <i>wahn</i>	} To return
錢 <i>cheen</i>	} Coin

Both.

兩 <i>lay-ung</i>	} Two
個 <i>ko</i>	} (cl)

To throw away.

擲 <i>pet</i>	} To throw
去 <i>hoo-e</i>	} To go away
	or
擲 <i>pet</i>	} To throw
	down

LESSON XXXII.

A ship.

隻 <i>jate</i>	} (cl)
船 <i>sin</i>	} Ship

To steer (a ship or boat).

把 <i>bar</i>	} To hold
舵 <i>tie</i>	} Rudder
	or
揸 <i>jar</i>	} To grasp
舵 <i>tie</i>	} Rudder

To tie up.

綁 <i>bawng</i>	} To tie
住 <i>chee</i>	} To rest

Debt.

欠 <i>hcem</i>	} To owe
債 <i>eye</i>	} Debt

The leaves of trees are
sometimes large.

樹 <i>see</i>	Tree
葉 <i>yep</i>	Leaves
有 <i>yow</i>	} Sometimes
時 <i>see</i>	
好 <i>ho</i>	} Good or very
大 <i>die</i>	

Do those flowers smell good
or bad?

個 <i>ko</i>	} Those
的 <i>deet</i>	
花 <i>far</i>	Flower
好 <i>ho</i>	Good
味 <i>may</i>	Smell
唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
好 <i>ho</i>	Good

Those flowers smelled good.

個 <i>ko</i>	} Those
的 <i>deet</i>	
花 <i>far</i>	Flower
聞 <i>mun</i>	Smell
得 <i>dut</i>	} Sign of past tense
好 <i>ho</i>	

But that veal smelled badly.

個 <i>ko</i>	} That
的 <i>deet</i>	

I often go out sailing.

我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
好 <i>ho</i>	} Often
多 <i>dough</i>	
回 <i>woo-e</i>	
駛 <i>sigh</i>	} To go
哩 <i>lay</i>	
出 <i>chut</i>	Out
去 <i>hoo-e</i>	Go

I observe that the flowers
smell very well.

我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
聞 <i>mun</i>	} Observe
見 <i>keen</i>	
個 <i>ko</i>	} That
的 <i>deet</i>	
花 <i>far</i>	Flower
好 <i>ho</i>	} Very or good
好 <i>ho</i>	
香 <i>hay-ung</i>	} Fragrant or smell

That cabbage smells very
badly.

個 <i>ko</i>	} That
的 <i>deet</i>	
椰 <i>yea</i>	} Cabbage
菜 <i>chew-e</i>	
唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
好 <i>ho</i>	Good
味 <i>may</i>	Smell

唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
係 <i>high</i>	Is

He did so formerly.

佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He
先 <i>sin</i>	} Formerly
時 <i>see</i>	
做 <i>jo</i>	To do
過 <i>quore</i>	} Sign of past time

He is going to row now.

佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He
現 <i>yin</i>	} Now
時 <i>see</i>	
想 <i>say-ung</i>	Will
去 <i>hoo-e</i>	Go
棹 <i>chow</i>	} To row
槳 <i>chay-ung</i>	

You have not yet bought
the boat.

你 <i>nay</i>	You
未 <i>may</i>	} Not
曾 <i>chun</i>	
買 <i>my</i>	Buy
船 <i>sin</i>	Boat
呀 <i>are</i>	.

取 *sow* }
單 *darn* } Receipt

嗰 *ko* }
陣 *chun* } Then
時 *see* }

有 *mo* Not
銀 *ngun* Money

Has he ever set a sail in
a boat?

佢 *ko-e* He
有 *yow* Have
喺 *high* }
過 *quore* } Been
三 *sa:m* }
板 *barn* } Boat

扯 *chay* }
哩 *lay* } Hoist sail
唔 *ung* Not
會 *chuu* Yet

Did he set sail then?

佢 *ko-e* He
係 *high* Is
嗰 *ko* }
陣 *chun* } Then
時 *see* }

開 *hoi-e* }
身 *sun* } Set sail

肯 *hun* Will
現 *yin* }
時 *see* } Now

開 *hoi-e* } Open up or
start

取 *sow* }
單 *darn* } Receipt

I never signed my name.

我 *ngaw* I
唔 *ung* }
會 *chun* } Never
簽 *cheem* Sign
過 *quore* }
名 *men* } Name
Sign of
past tense

Tell him he must pay the rent.

話 *vchar* Tell
佢 *ko-e* Him
知 *chee* Know
是 *see* }
必 *beat* } Must
要 *yo-oo* Need
納 *narp* }
租 *jo* } To pay rent
銀 *ngun* }

When he gave the receipt
he had no money.

佢 *ko-e* He
開 *hoi-e* Start

我 *ngaw* }
哋 *day* } We
總 *chung* }
有 *mo* } Never

喺 *high* At
嗰 *ko* That
處 *chee* Place
瞓 *jun* Sleep

Send that man for a receipt.

使 *sigh* Send
嗰 *ko* }
個 *ko* } That
人 *yun* Man

去 *hoo-e* Go
擺 *lore* Get

取 *sow* }
單 *darn* } Receipt

He can't give a receipt.

佢 *ko-e* He
唔 *ung* Not
俾 *bay* Give
得 *dat* Can
取 *sow* }
單 *darn* } Receipt

He will not give a receipt yet.

佢 *ko-e* He
唔 *ung* Not

He does not often do so.

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *mo* Not
 好 *ho* }
 多 *dough* } Often
 回 *woo-e* }

咁 *karm* So
 做 *jo* To do

He did so formerly.

佢 *ko-e* He
 先 *sin* }
 時 *see* } Formerly
 咁 *karm* So
 做 *jo* To do

When does he sleep at
 that place?

佢 *ko-e* He
 幾 *kay* }
 時 *see* } When

喺 *high* At
 嗰 *ko* That }
 處 *chee* } Place } There
 瞓 *fun* Sleep
 啲 *are* ?

We never slept there at
 that time.

嗰 *ko* }
 時 *see* } Then

俾 *bay* Pay
 銀 *ngun* Money
 有 *yow* }
 時 *see* } Sometimes
 唔 *wng* Not
 俾 *bay* Pay

We sometimes sail there.

我 *ngaw* }
 哋 *day* } We
 有 *yow* }
 時 *see* } Sometimes
 喺 *high* At
 嗰 *ko* }
 處 *chee* } There
 駛 *sigh* }
 艇 *lay* } Sail

Does he sometimes shave
 the man?

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *yow* }
 時 *see* } Sometimes
 剃 *tie* Shave
 嗰 *ko* }
 個 *ko* } That
 人 *yun* Man
 嘅 *kay* }
 頭 *tow* } Head } Sign of pos-
 咩 *may* } ? } sessive case

To go sailing.

駛 *sigh* }
 艇 *lay* } To sail
 瞓 *jun* To sleep
 坐 *chaw* To sit down

To stand up.

企 *kay* To stand
 起 *hay* Up
 身 *sun* Body

To spoil.

整 *jun* }
 壞 *why* } To make
 偷 *tow* To steal

To observe.

聞 *mun* }
 見 *keen* } Smell
 See

To smell.

聞 *mun* }
 } (To smell
 } (with nose)
 or
 }
 香 *hay-ung* } (To smell
 } (as of a
 } flower)

Sometimes he pays, some-
 times he does not.

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *yow* }
 時 *see* } Sometimes

The following characters are used to express the PERFECT TENSE 會 *chua* "have" "done"; 曉 *he-oo*, have; 了 *lee-oo* "have"; 已 *ye* "just" done; 已經 *ye kun*, "already" 過 *quore*, past action "beyond".

咯 *lar*, 喇 *lor*, 囉 *lo*, 罷囉 *bar lo*, TERMINATIVE PARTICLES also express the perfect when used affirmatively or responsively e. g. 我去了 *ngar hoo-e lee-oo* literally I go (sign of perfect tense [lee-oo]) "I have left"; 我行過 *ngaw harn quore* literally I walk (sign of past tense [quore]) "I have walked"; 我抄咯 *ngaw chow lar* literally I copy (sign of past tense [lar]) I have copied it; 佢死曉 *ko-e see he-oo* literally he die (sign of past tense [he-oo]) "he has died".

The demonstrative Pronoun frequently supplies the place of the definite article; it is generally so used when the sense admits of it but the rule is by no means invariable.

Rent.		Never.		
租 <i>jo</i>	Rent	總 <i>chung</i>	有 <i>mo</i>	LESSON XXXI.
銀 <i>ngun</i>	Silver or money			
				Some times.
			Not yet.	有 <i>yow</i>
				時 <i>see</i>
				Have
				Time
				Formerly.
				先 <i>sin</i>
				時 <i>see</i>
				Before
				Time
				Then (at that time.)
				個 <i>ko</i>
				陣 <i>chun</i>
				Time
				Time
				When.
				幾 <i>kay</i>
				時 <i>see</i>
				How
				Time
				Now.
				現 <i>yin</i>
				時 <i>see</i>
				Now
				Time

Where is the mountain in
the foreign city.

嗰 *ko* } That
個 *ko* }
外 *n-go-e* } Foreign
國 *guok* }
城 *sun* City

邊 *bean* } Where
處 *chee* }
有 *yow* Have
山 *sarn* Mountain
啞 *are* ?

The people cannot say;
the weather is too bad to
see it.

百 *bart* } People
姓 *sun* }

不 *but* Not
能 *mun* Can
話 *wihar* Say
定 *dun* Certain
天 *tane* } Weather
時 *see* }
因 *yun* For

天 *tane* } Weather
時 *see* }
難 *narn* Hard
見 *keen* See
咯 *lar* .

去 *hoo-e* Go
嘍 *he-oo* } Sign of
 } past tense

騎 *kay* }
馬 *mar* } Ride

I have ridden, you have sailed.

我 *ngaw* I
有 *yow* Have
騎 *kay* }
馬 *mar* } Ride

你 *nay* You
駛 *sigh* Sail
嘍 *he-oo* } Sign of
 } past tense

三 *sarn* }
板 *baru* } Row boat

He had returned and will
send a man.

佢 *ko-e* He
已 *ye* Have
經 *kun* Been
翻 *farn* }
轉 *cheen* } Return

就 *chow* Will
使 *sigh* Send
人 *yun* Man
來 *lo-e* Come
咯 *lar* .

火 *for* }
柴 *cheye* } Matches
咩 *may* ?

I have shown him the city.

我 *ngaw* I
有 *yow* Have
同 *toong* With
佢 *ko-e* Him

睇 *tie* Look
過 *quore* } Sign of
 } past tense

嗰 *ko* } That
的 *deet* }
城 *jun* City
咯 *lar* .

What do all the people say?

百 *bart* } People
姓 *sun* }
點 *deem* How
話 *wihar* Say
呢 *nay* ?

They say he has gone away
to ride.

佢 *ko-e* } They
哋 *day* }
話 *wihar* Say
佢 *ko-e* He

He is always a good friend.

佢 *ko-e* He
 時 *see* Always
 時 *see* Always
 係 *high* Is
 好 *ho* Good
 朋友 *pin you* Friend

Have you repaired the box
 (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 修 *sow* Repair
 整 *chun* Repair
 曉 *ho-oo* Sign of past tense
 個 *ko* That
 個 *ko* That
 箱 *say-ung* Box
 未 *mei* Not
 啞 *arc* ?

Will you return those matches?

你 *nay* You
 想 *say-ung* Wish
 俾 *bay* Give
 翻 *farn* Return
 個 *ko* Those
 的 *deit* Those

我 *ngaw* Me
 聽 *tanc* Hear
 嗎 *may* ?
 Show me those matches.

俾 *bay* Give
 個 *ko* Those
 的 *deit* Those
 火柴 *for cheye* Matches

我 *ngaw* Me
 睇 *tie* Look
 吓 *har* While
 He has not paid the money.

佢 *ko-e* He
 唔 *ung* Not
 俾 *bay* Give
 得 *dut* Sign of past tense
 銀 *ngun* Money
 That I cannot really say.

個 *ko* That
 的 *deit* That

我 *ngaw* I
 唔 *ung* Not
 話 *vchar* Say
 得 *dut* Sign of past tense
 實 *sut* Really

個 *ko* (cl)
 城 *sun* City

I have been to a foreign city.

我 *ngaw* I
 去 *hoo-e* Go
 過 *quore* Sign of past tense
 一 *yot* One
 個 *ko* (cl)
 外 *n-go-e* Foreign
 國 *quork* Foreign
 嘅 *kay* Sign of possessive case
 城 *sun* City

Does he speak well?

佢 *ko-e* He
 講 *kaung* Speak
 得 *dut* Sign of past tense
 好 *ho* Good
 咩 *may* ?

Will you return and tell me?

你 *nay* You
 肯 *hun* Will
 翻 *farn* Return
 來 *lo-e* Return
 話 *vchar* Tell

唔 *ung* Not
好 *ho* Good

But now it is good.

天 *tane* Heaven
現 *gin* } Now
吓 *har* } While
好 *ho* Good

Is the weather in the city good?

城 *sun* City
裡 *lay* Inside }
頭 *tow* Head } Inside

天 *tane* }
時 *see* } Weather
好 *ho* Good

唔 *ung* Not
呢 *nay* ?

That was a large city formerly.

舊 *gow* Old }
時 *see* Time } Formerly

嗰 *ko* }
個 *ko* } That
係 *high* Is

好 *ho* Good }
大 *die* Big } Large

騎 *kay* }
馬 *mar* } Ride

Can the ship sail well (or not)?

個 *ko* That
隻 *jate* (el)
船 *sün* Ship

駛 *sigh* Sail }
得 *dut* } Sign of
past tense

好 *ho* Good

唔 *ung* Not
呢 *may* ?

The weather has been very good.

天 *tane* }
時 *see* } Weather

曾 *chun* Yet

經 *kun* }
A sign of
past tense

十 *sup* 10 }
分 *fun* Part } Very
好 *ho* Good

We had had weather.

先 *sin* Before }
時 *see* Time } Formerly

修 *sow* Repair
斃 *chun* Make
好 *ho* Good

嗰 *ko* }
個 *ko* } That
箱 *say-ung* Box

未 *may* } Not
曾 *chun* } Yet

Do you like music?

你 *nay* You

中 *chung* }
意 *ye* } Like

樂 *ngork* }
音 *yun* } Music

唔 *ung* Not
呢 *nay* ?

Can you ride?

你 *nay* You
會 *vwoo-e* Can

騎 *kay* }
馬 *mar* } Ride

唔 *ung* Not
會 *vwoo-e* Can

I do not ride.

我 *ngaw* I
唔 *ung* Not

去 *hoo-e* Go
 父 *foo* } Parents
 母 *mo* }
 處 *chee* Place

Make him sign his name.

強 *kay-ung* Make
 佢 *ko-e* Him
 簽 *cheem* Sign
 名 *meu* Name

Tell the man to shave me.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 嗰 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }
 人 *yan* Man
 來 *lo-e* Come

剃 *tie* Shave
 面 *mean* Face

I have seen many men.

我 *ngaw* I
 見 *keen* See
 過 *quore* } Sign of
 } past tense
 好 *ho* Good } Many
 多 *dough* Much }
 人 *yan* Men

Have you repaired the box?

你 *nay* You

處 *chee* Place
 唔 *ung* Not
 想 *say-ung* Wish
 呢 *nay* ?

Did you row the boat (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 曾 *chuu* Yet
 棹 *chow* Row
 曉 *he-oo* } Sign of
 } past tense

三 *sarn* } Row boat
 板 *barn* }
 唔 *ung* Not
 呢 *nay* ?

Can you see the mountain?

你 *nay* You
 睇 *tie* Look
 得 *dat* } Sign of
 } past tense
 見 *keen* See

嗰 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }
 山 *sarn* Mountain
 嗎 *mar* ?

I want to go to my parents.

我 *ngaw* I
 要 *ye-oo* Want

Is that a foreign man
(or not)?

嗰 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }

係 *high* Is
 外 *ngo-e* } Foreign
 國 *quork* }
 人 *yan* Man

唔 *ung* Not
 係 *high* Is

Is he a native (or not)?

佢 *ko-e* He
 係 *high* Is
 本 *boon* } Native
 地 *day* }
 人 *yan* Man

唔 *ung* Not
 係 *high* Is

Will he return to his family
(or not)?

佢 *ko-e* He
 想 *say-ung* Wish
 翻 *farn* } Return
 去 *hoo-e* }

佢 *ko-e* } His
 嘅 *kay* }
 家 *gar* } Family
 眷 *kün* }

To sail a ship.

駛	<i>sigh</i>	}	To sail
般	<i>sin</i>		

To row (with oars).

棹	<i>chow</i>	}	To row
槳	<i>chuy-ung</i>		

To send.

寄	<i>kay</i>	}	To send
去	<i>hoo-e</i>		

剃 *tie* To shave

The people are everywhere.

百	<i>bart</i>	}	People
姓	<i>sun</i>		

處	<i>chee</i>	}	Place	}	Every- where
處	<i>chee</i>				

都	<i>dough</i>	Also
有	<i>yow</i>	Have

Does he intend to marry
(or not)?

佢	<i>ko-e</i>	He
係	<i>high</i>	Is
想	<i>say-ung</i>	Wish

娶	<i>cho-e</i>	Marry	
老	<i>lo</i>	}	Wife
婆	<i>paw</i>		

唔	<i>ung</i>	Not
呢	<i>nay</i>	?

Music.

樂	<i>ngork</i>	}	Music
音	<i>yum</i>		

Weather.

天	<i>tane</i>	}	Sky
氣	<i>hay</i>		

聯 *län* To sew

To repair.

修	<i>sow</i>	}	To repair
整	<i>chun</i>		

搵 *wün* To look for

To tell.

話	<i>whar</i>	}	Say
知	<i>chee</i>		

To return.

翻	<i>farn</i>	}	Back
來	<i>lo-e</i>		

To separate.

別	<i>beat</i>	}	To part
開	<i>hoo-e</i>		

To shew.

俾	<i>bay</i>	}	Give
睇	<i>tie</i>		

To ride.

騎	<i>kay</i>	}	To ride
馬	<i>mar</i>		

LESSON XXX.

People.

百	<i>bart</i>	}	100
姓	<i>sun</i>		

Native.

本	<i>boon</i>	}	Origin
地	<i>day</i>		

Foreign.

外	<i>n-go-e</i>	}	Outside
國	<i>quork</i>		

城	<i>sun</i>	}	City (a walled)
---	------------	---	--------------------

山 *sarn* Mountain

A boat.

三	<i>sarm</i>	}	Three
板	<i>barn</i>		

Matches.

火	<i>for</i>	}	Fire
柴	<i>cheye</i>		

Speech.

話	<i>whar</i>	}	Say or speak language
---	-------------	---	--------------------------

To sign (one's name).

簽	<i>cheem</i>	}	To sign
名	<i>men</i>		

He received and read it.		估 <i>kwoo</i>	Think	事 <i>see</i>	} House
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	欠 <i>heem</i>	Owe	仔 <i>jeye</i>	} Boy
取 <i>sow</i>	} Received	鷄 <i>kigh</i>	Chicken	欠 <i>heem</i>	Owe
到 <i>dough</i>		蛋 <i>dharn</i>	Egg	邊 <i>bean</i>	} Where
又 <i>yoe</i>	And	銀 <i>ngun</i>	Silver	處 <i>chee</i>	
讀 <i>dook</i>	} Read	Shall I punish the coolie (or not)?		嘅 <i>kay</i>	} Sign of pos- sessive case
來 <i>lo-e</i>		Come	我 <i>ngaw</i>	I	
咯 <i>lar</i>	.	責 <i>jart</i>	} Punish	呢 <i>nay</i>	?
He put it down afterwards.		罰 <i>jart</i>			I can't remember, I think it is for eggs.
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	He	個 <i>ko</i>	} That	唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
後 <i>how</i>	} Afterwards	個 <i>ko</i>			記 <i>koy</i>
來 <i>lo-e</i>			管 <i>quoon</i>	} Coolie	得 <i>dat</i>
放 <i>jaung</i>	Put	店 <i>deem</i>			咯 <i>lar</i>
落 <i>lor</i>	Down	好 <i>ho</i>	Good	我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
去 <i>hoo-e</i>	Go	嗎 <i>mar</i>	?		

The "SECOND FUTURE" *shall have done* (so and so) may be expressed by 將來 *chay-ung lo-e*, shall come, though this construction is very seldom availed of. e.g. *I shall have walked* 我將來行 *ngaw chay-ung lo-e harn*, I shall come walk.

The PERFECT (*have walked*) and the PLUPERFECT (*had walked*) are sometimes shown by the context but are frequently expressed thus: e.g. 佢去過咯 *ko-e he-oo quore lar*, literally he go away (sign of past tense [quore]) (period. lar) — *he has gone away*; 我(啱啱)已經出門 *ngaw (ngarm ngarm) ye kun chut moon*, literally I (just) have been out door, I had (*just*) gone out.

The following adverbs 方 *fong*, a place or therein; 在 *jo-e*, still or at; 正 *jun*, direct; 正問 *jun garn*, just now; 正在 *jun jo-e*, just now; 就正 *jow jun*, just now; with others express the PLUPERFECT TENSE when used in a sentence following (or in reply to) another expressing past action; e.g. (in reply to "Had he eaten that fruit?") 佢就正食過菓咯 *ko-e jow jun sick quore quore lar* literally he just now eat (*sign of past tense [quore]*) fruit (*period [lar]*) *he had eaten the fruit*.

到咯 *dough lar* literally reach (*period [lar]*) follow certain verbs to express the PERFECT PARTICIPLE; e.g. 收到咯 *sow dough lar* literally receive reach (*sign of period [lar]*) In some cases 到 *dough*, reach, is used alone; e.g. 讀到 *dook dough*, literally read reach, *read*.

鳴 *say* Pour
 嘍 *he-oo* { Sign of
 tense past }
 水 *soo-e* Water
 啫 *jet* .

Did you punish him afterwards?

你 *nay* You
 後 *how* }
 來 *lo-e* } Afterward
 有 *yow* Have
 責 *jart* }
 罰 *jart* } Punish
 佢 *ko-e* Him
 有 *mo* Not
 啲 *are* ?

I did not punish him afterwards.

我 *ngaw* I
 後 *how* }
 來 *lo-e* } Afterward
 有 *mo* Not
 責 *jart* }
 罰 *fart* } Punish
 佢 *ko-e* Him

Where does the house boy owe money?

個 *ko* }
 個 *ko* } That

整 *chun* Make
 空 *hoong* Empty
 個 *ko* }
 個 *ko* } That
 鑊 *vwalk* Saucepan
 有 *mo* Not

Had he emptied the basin?

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *yow* Have
 整 *chun* }
 空 *hoong* } Make
 Empty
 個 *ko* }
 個 *ko* } That
 面 *mean* }
 盤 *poon* } Face
 Basin
 麼 *mo* ?

He had not emptied the basin, he had poured out water.

佢 *ko-e* He
 未 *may* Not
 有 *yow* Have
 整 *chun* }
 空 *hoong* } Empty
 面 *mean* }
 盤 *poon* } Basin
 佢 *ko-e* He
 係 *high* Is

I cannot remember.

我 *ngaw* I
 唔 *ung* Not
 記 *kay* }
 得 *dut* } Remember

Does he read books always?

佢 *ko-e* He
 係 *high* Is
 時 *see* }
 時 *see* } Always
 睇 *tie* Look
 書 *shü* Book
 嘅 *kay* ('s)
 咩 *may* ?

Had he heated the water?

呢 *nay* }
 的 *deet* } This
 水 *soo-e* Water
 係 *high* Is
 佢 *ko-e* He
 煲 *bo* Boil
 熱 *zyüt* Hot
 嘅 *kay* ?

Had he emptied the saucepan (or not)?

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *yow* Have

佢 *ko-e* {
 嘅 *kay* { His
 朋友 *pun* {
 友 *yow* { Friend

喺 *high* At {
 處 *chee* Place { Here

Did you get those goods
 (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 有 *yow* Have
 收 *sow* Receive {
 到 *dough* { Sign of
 { past tense { Have received

嗰 *ko* {
 的 *deet* { Those
 貨 *for* {
 物 *mot* { Goods
 有 *mo* ?

No, my friend received them.

有 *mo* No
 我 *ngaw* {
 嘅 *kay* { My
 朋友 *pun* {
 友 *yow* { Friend
 收 *sow* {
 到 *dough* { Received
 咯 *lar* .

家 *gar* {
 眷 *kūn* { Family
 爭 *jarn* Quarrel
 嗎 *mar* ?

She married him afterward.

佢 *ko-e* She
 後 *how* {
 來 *lo-e* { Afterward
 嫁 *gar* Marry
 佢 *ko-e* Him

Is his family here (or not)?

佢 *ko-e* {
 嘅 *kay* { His
 家 *gar* {
 眷 *kūn* { Family

在 *jo-e* At
 呢 *nay* {
 處 *chee* { Here
 嗎 *mar* ?

Yes and a good many of his
 friends.

係 *high* Yes
 咯 *lar* .
 重 *joong* Also
 有 *yow* Have
 好 *ho* Good
 多 *dough* Much { Many

That woman had married him.

嗰 *ko* {
 個 *ko* { That
 女 *no-e* {
 人 *yun* { Woman

嫁 *gar* Marry
 過 *quore* { Sign of
 { past
 { tense { Married
 佢 *ko-e* Him

He had married two wives.

佢 *ko-e* He
 娶 *cho-e* Marry
 過 *quore* { Sign of
 { past
 { tense { Married

兩 *lay-ung* 2
 個 *ko* (cl)
 老 *lo* Old
 婆 *paw* Woman { Wife

Has he quarreled with his
 family?

佢 *ko-e* He
 有 *yow* Have
 同 *toong* With
 佢 *ko-e* {
 嘅 *kay* { His

欠 *heem* To owe

俾 *bay* To give

To pour out.

斟 *chum* } Pour

出 *chut* } Out

To fill.

斟 *chum* } To pour

滿 *moon* } To fill

Always.

時 *see* } Time

時 *see* } Time

To open.

開 *hoo-e* Open

向 *hay-ung* Toward

遠 *yin* Far

近 *gun* Near

Afterwards.

然 *zyin* } But

後 *how* } After

or

後 *how* } Afterward

來 *lo-e* }

Goods.

貨 *for* } Goods

物 *mot* } Things

To recite.

睇 *tie* } To look

書 *shü* } Book

or

讀 *dook* Read

Remember.

記 *kay* Remember

得 *dut* } Sign of past
tense

To see, to look at.

睇 *tie* } Look

見 *keen* } See

反 *farn* To play

To compel.

勉 *mean* } Compel

強 *kay-ung* } Force

or

監 *karm* To compel

To punish (officially).

治 *gee* } To rule

罪 *cho-e* } Sin

To punish (a fault).

責 *jart* } To punish

罰 *fart* } To fine

To move (to shake).

郁 *yook* } To move

動 *doong* } To move

LESSON XXIX.

To marry (said of a man).

娶 *cho-e* } Marry

妻 *cheye* } Wife

or

娶 *cho-e* Marry

老 *lo* Old

婆 *paw* } Old
woman

To marry (said of a woman).

出 *chut* } Out

嫁 *gar* } Marry

or

嫁 *gar* Marry

Family.

家 *gar* } Home

眷 *kün* } Family

Quarrel.

爭 *churn* } Quarrel

論 *lun* } Discourse

or

嗌 *eye* } Strife

交 *cow* } Brawl

Friend.

朋 *pun* } Friend

友 *yow* } Friend

肯 *hun* Willingly

Will you add up the account (or not)?	你 <i>nay</i> You	肯 <i>hun</i> Willing	計 <i>guy</i> Add	呢 <i>nay</i> This	張 <i>chay-ung</i> (cl)	單 <i>darn</i> Bill	唔 <i>ung</i> Not	肯 <i>hun</i> Willing	Empty that pipe for me.	整 <i>jun</i> Make	空 <i>hoong</i> Empty	嗰 <i>ko</i> That	枝 <i>chee</i> (cl)	烟 <i>yin</i> Smoke	筒 <i>tung</i> Pipe	過 <i>quore</i> For	我 <i>ngaw</i> Me	He may lend a silver dollar.	佢 <i>ko-e</i> He	可 <i>haw</i> } May	以 <i>ye</i> }	借 <i>jay</i> Lend	一 <i>yot</i> One	個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	銀 <i>ngun</i> } Silver	錢 <i>cheen</i> } Coin	He has found a copper kettle.	佢 <i>ko-e</i> He	搵 <i>won</i> Find	着 <i>chay-uck</i> } Sign of past tense	一 <i>yot</i> One	個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	銅 <i>tung</i> Copper	水 <i>soo-e</i> Water	煲 <i>bo</i> Pot	有 <i>yow</i> Have	傷 <i>suy-ung</i> Hurt	有 <i>mo</i> ?	Do you eat oranges?	你 <i>nay</i> You	食 <i>sick</i> Eat	橙 <i>charn</i> Orange	嗎 <i>mar</i> ?	I have finished eating.	我 <i>ngaw</i> I	食 <i>sick</i> Eat	完 <i>yin</i> Finished	咯 <i>lar</i> .	Heat me some water.	燒 <i>see-oo</i> Burn	熱 <i>zyüt</i> Hot	的 <i>deet</i> Some	水 <i>soo-e</i> Water	我 <i>ngaw</i> Me
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The verbs in all lessons are to be regarded as being in the infinitive mood, thus 我中意學 *ngaw chung ye hawk*, I wish (to) learn.

The PRESENT PARTICIPLE is often expressed either by the infinitive alone, or by its combination with an adverb of time. In other cases the word 係 *high*, to be (— is), is used, as in English before the infinitive and adverb. Thus e. g. "he is eating" is either 佢係吃緊 *ko-e high yart gun* he is eating or 佢而家吃 *ko-e ye car yart* he now ((ye car) now) eat.

The POTENTIAL *MAY* is sometimes rendered by 好 *ho*, good.

The PAST PARTICIPLE is expressed by the adverb of time, the particle 嘅 *kay* sometimes following the verb.

Has he learned this character?

呢 *nay* } This
的 *deet* }
字 *chee* Letter

佢 *ko-e* He
學 *hawk* Learn
過 *quore* { Sign of
past tense }

唔 *ung* Not
會 *chun* Yet

Tell him to interpret.

叫 *key-oo* Call
佢 *ko-e* Him
傳 *chin* } Interpret
話 *whar* }

He has locked the door.

佢 *ko-e* He
有 *yow* Has
鎖 *saw* Lock
噏 *he-oo* { Sign of
past tense }
門 *moon* Door

Is that man hurt?

嗰 *ko* } That
個 *ko* }
人 *yun* Man

Have you changed that money?

你 *nay* You
有 *yow* Have
找 *chow* Alter

嗰 *ko* } That
的 *deet* }
銀 *ngun* Money
唔 *ung* Not
會 *chun* Yet

Can you interpret Chinese characters?

你 *nay* You
噲 *ewoo-e* Can
繙 *farn* } Interpret
譯 *yick* }
唐 *tawng* Chinese
字 *chee* Letter
嗎 *mar* ?

I have interpreted Chinese characters.

我 *ngaw* I
有 *yow* Have
繙 *farn* } Interpret
譯 *yick* }
過 *quore* { Sign of
past tense }
唐 *tawng* Chinese
字 *chee* Letter

在 *jo-e* At
邊 *bean* } Where
處 *chee* }
呢 *nay* ?

Your dog begins to walk.

你 *nay* You
隻 *jate* } (cl)
狗 *cow* } Dog
起 *hay* } Begin
首 *sow* }
行 *harn* Walk

Will you employ that man?

你 *nay* You
想 *say-ung* Will
用 *yung* Employ
嗰 *ko* } That
個 *ko* }
人 *yun* Man
咩 *may* ?

Have you finished learning?

你 *nay* You
學 *hawk* Learn
完 *yin* Finish
唔 *ung* Not
會 *chun* Yet

都 *dough* Also
 有 *yow* Have
 朋 *pun* } Friends
 友 *yow* }
 咯 *lar* .

Lock the door.

鎖 *saw* Lock
 門 *moon* Door

Do you know that man
 (or not)?

你 *ny* You
 識 *sick* Know
 個 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }
 人 *yun* Man

唔 *ung* Not
 識 *sick* Know

I do not know him.

我 *ngaw* I
 唔 *ung* Not
 識 *sick* Know
 佢 *ko-e* Him

Where do you keep your dog
 (i. e. where is your dog)?

你 *ny* You
 隻 *jite* } (cl)
 狗 *cow* } Dog

To heat.

燒 *see-o* } To burn
 熟 *zyüt* } Hot

傷 *say-ung* To hurt

Where is he?

佢 *ko-e* He

在 *jo-e* At

邊 *bean* }
 處 *chee* } Where

He is at his parents.

佢 *ko-e* He

在 *jo-e* At

父 *joo* }
 母 *mo* } Parents

處 *chee* Place

He has killed his parents.

佢 *ko-e* He

有 *yow* Has

打 *dhar* Strike
 死 *see* die

KILL

佢 *ko-e* His

父 *joo* }
 母 *mo* } Parents

He has friends every where.

佢 *ko-e* He

邊 *bean* }
 處 *chee* } Where

To employ.

請 *chun* } To employ
 (to hire)

or

使 *sigh* } To employ

or

用 *yung* } To employ
 (to use)

學 *hauk* To learn

喂 *wehy* To feed

To empty.

整 *jun* } To make
 空 *hoong* } Empty

To interpret.

傳 *chin* } To transfer
 話 *whar* } To say

or

繙 *farn* } To explain
 譯 *yick* } To trans-
 late

To find.

搵 *won* To find

着 *chay-uck* } Sign of
 past tense

To finish.

做 *jo* } To do

完 *gin* } To finish

LESSON XXVIII.

Parents.	
父 <i>foo</i>	Father
母 <i>mo</i>	Mother
Friend.	
朋 <i>pun</i>	Friend
友 <i>yow</i>	Friend
Dog.	
隻 <i>jate</i>	(cl)
狗 <i>cow</i>	Dog
實 <i>sut</i>	True really
Every where.	
處 <i>chee</i>	Place
處 <i>chee</i>	Place
門 <i>moon</i>	Door
在 <i>jo-e</i>	At
識 <i>sick</i>	To know, to be acquainted- ed with
To keep or retain.	
留 <i>low</i>	Keep
翻 <i>farn</i>	Revert
鎖 <i>saw</i>	To lock
借 <i>joy</i>	To lend

I have bought some lychees. Take care you will burn it.

我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
買 <i>my</i>	Buy
得 <i>dut</i>	Can
的 <i>deet</i>	Some
荔 <i>lie</i>	Lychees
枝 <i>chee</i>	
咯 <i>lar</i>	.

小 <i>see-oo</i>	Take care
心 <i>some</i>	
唔 <i>ung</i>	Don't
好 <i>ho</i>	
燒 <i>see-oo</i>	Burn
着 <i>chay-uck</i>	Sign of the past tense
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	It

Change this silver dollar
for me.

我 <i>chow</i>	Change
呢 <i>nay</i>	This
個 <i>ko</i>	
銀 <i>ngun</i>	Silver
錢 <i>cheen</i>	Dollar
過 <i>quore</i>	For
我 <i>ngaw</i>	Me

Can you do this for me
(or not)?

你 <i>nay</i>	You
替 <i>tie</i>	Instead of
佢 <i>ko-e</i>	It
做 <i>jo</i>	Do,
得 <i>dut</i>	can
呢 <i>nay</i>	This
的 <i>deet</i>	

May

Copy this letter for me.

抄 <i>chow</i>	Copy
呢 <i>nay</i>	This
封 <i>fung</i>	Letter
信 <i>sun</i>	
過 <i>quore</i>	For
我 <i>ngaw</i>	Me

唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
呢 <i>nay</i>	?

Have you bought any flowers?

你 <i>nay</i>	You
買 <i>my</i>	Buy
曉 <i>he-oo</i>	Sign of past tense
花 <i>far</i>	Flower
未 <i>may</i>	Not

Have bought

See subsequent pages for explanation of moods and tenses etc.

The intensive particle 啫 *chay, self* is frequently found following a verb but it is not translated.

Will you begin to smoke?

你 *nay* You起 *hay* }
首 *sow* } Begin食 *sick* }
烟 *yin* } Smoke唔 *ung* Not呢 *nay* ?

Blow out the candle.

吹 *cho-e* | Blow |
息 *sick* | Rest | Blow out臘 *larp* }
燭 *chook* } Candle

I have blown it out.

我 *ngaw* I吹 *cho-e* |
息 *sick* | Blow out噍 *he-oo* | Sign of past
| tense佢 *ko-e* It咯 *lar* .

I have not yet blown it out.

我 *ngaw* I未 *may* | Not曾 *chun* | Yet吹 *cho-e* |
息 *sick* | Blow out佢 *ko-e* It起 *hay* }
首 *sow* } Begin充 *sin* Before

Buy me some cigars.

買 *my* Buy的 *deet* Some呂 *loo-e*宋 *soony* }
烟 *yin* } Cigars過 *goore* For我 *ngaw* Me

Have you tobacco to sell?

你 *nay* You有 *yow* Have烟 *yin* |
餅 *bu* | Tobacco賣 *my* Sell有 *mo* ?

No, I have tobacco to smoke.

有 *mo* No我 *ngaw* I有 *yow* Have烟 *yin* |
仔 *jeye* | Tobacco食 *sick* Eat(smoke)咀 *jet* | For the
| nonce

Where do you reside?

你 *nay* You喺 *high* At邊 *bean* }
處 *chee* } Where住 *chee* Reside

I had a conversation with him.

我 *ngaw* I有 *yow* Have同 *tung* With佢 *ko-e* Him講 *kaung* Speak過 *quore* | Sign of
| past tense說 *süt* | Say話 *whar* | Say咯 *lar* .

A good long conversation.

講 *kaung* Talk好 *ho* Good耐 *noi-e* Time說 *süt* | Conver-話 *whar* | sation

I began it up stairs.

我 *ngaw* I喺 *high* At樓 *low* Building | Up stairs上 *say-ung* Up

個 *ko* } Those
 的 *deet* }
 野 *yea* Things

I will not alter that bill.

我 *ngaw* I
 唔 *ung* Not
 想 *say-ung* Will
 改 *goy* Alter

個 *ko* That
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 單 *darn* Bill

I wish to alter that bill.

我 *ngaw* I
 想 *say-ung* Will
 改 *goy* Alter

個 *ko* That
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 單 *darn* Bill

Will you copy characters
 (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 想 *say-ung* Will
 抄 *chow* Copy
 字 *chee* Word

唔 *ung* Not
 想 *say-ung* Will

Where is the bill?

個 *ko* That
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 單 *darn* Bill
 在 *jo-e* At
 邊 *bean* } Where
 處 *chee* }
 呢 *nay* ?

Bring me your bill.

拈 *neem* Bring
 你 *nay* You
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 單 *darn* Bill

未 *lo-e* Come
 我 *ngaw* Me

Alter this bill.

改 *goy* Change
 呢 *nay* This
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 單 *darn* Bill

Add up the account.

計 *guy* Add
 數 *so* } Account
 目 *mook* }

Count all those things.

數 *so* Count
 過 *guore* To
 咗 *sigh* All

Conversation.

講 *kaung* } Say
 話 *whar* } Speak
 or
 商 *say-ung* } Consult
 酌 *chay-uck* } Deliberate
 必 *beat* Must really

To begin.

起 *hay* } Raise
 首 *sow* } Head
 做 *jo* To do
 死 *see* To die

To blow out.

吹 *cho-e* } Blow
 息 *sick* } Rest
 改 *goy* To alter
 咁 *karm* So or thus
 燒 *see-oo* To burn

To clean.

整 *jun* Make
 乾 *korn* Dry
 淨 *jun* Clean

I like gold dollars.

我 *ngaw* I
 中 *chung* } Like
 意 *ye* }
 金 *kun* } Gold
 仔 *jeje* } Dollars

LESSON XXVII.

Gold dollar.

金 *kum* | Gold
仔 *je-ye* | Child

單 *darn* | A bill (an
| account)

Money account.

數 *so* | Count
目 *moke* | A list

數 *so* To count

計 *gye* To add up

To copy.

抄 *chow* | Copy
寫 *say* | Write

找 *chow* | To change
| (cash)

A letter (postal).

封 *fung* | Seal
信 *sun* | Letter

住 *gee* To dwell

Period.

耐 *no-e* | A period
| (of) time

or

時 *see* Period

十 *sup* | 10
分 *fun* | Very
好 *ho* | Part
| Good

係 *high* | At
邊 *bean* |
處 *chee* | Where

得 *dut* | Get
嚟 *lie* | Come
嘅 *koy* | 's
呢 *nay* | ?

What is this thing?

呢 *nay* | This
的 *deet* |
係 *high* | Is
乜 *mot* | What
野 *yea* | Thing

All are here.

噉 *harm* |
嘅 *barn* | All
啱 *larn* |
喺 *high* | At
處 *chee* | Place | Here

And may be expressed by
共 *koong* when coupling sub-
stantives, by 零 *lon-ung*, when
used between numerals.

I want to buy a pipe.

我 *ngaw* | I
要 *ye-oo* | Want
買 *my* | Buy

枝 *chee* | (el)
烟 *yin* |
筒 *toong* | Pipe

Take care, you'll break that
pipe (*lit*) be careful wait
and you will break etc.

小 *see-oo* | Be
心 *some* | Careful
呀 *are* |

等 *dhun* | Wait
吓 *har* | While

你 *nay* | You
噉 *woo-er* | May

打 *dhar* | Strike
爛 *larn* | Break

嗰 *ko* | That
枝 *chee* | (el)

烟 *yin* |
筒 *toong* | Pipe

This is very good tobacco
where did you get it?

呢 *nay* | This
的 *deet* |
烟 *yin* |
餅 *ben* | Tobacco

晚 *marn* Evening
 餐 *cham* Meal
 來 *lo-e* Come

Dinner

Put the flowers on the table.

嗰 *ko*
 的 *deet* } That
 花 *far* Flower

放 *fawng* Put
 枱 *toe-e* } Table
 面 *mean* } Face
 處 *chee* Place

Have you any cigars to sell?

你 *nay* You
 有 *yow* Have
 呂 *loo-e*
 宋 *soong* } Cigar
 烟 *yin*

賣 *my* Sell
 有 *mo* Not

Do you smoke tobacco (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 食 *sick*
 烟 *yin* } Smoke

唔 *ung* Not
 食 *sick* Eat

兩 *lay-ung* Two
 樣 *yeu-ung* Kind
 都 *dough* Also
 够 *cow* Enough
 咯 *lar*

Both

Boil the meat in the saucepan
 ((lit) give that saucepan
 and boil etc.).

俾 *bay* Give
 嗰 *ko*
 個 *ko* } That
 鑊 *rwalk* Saucepan

嚟 *lie* Come
 烩 *sarp* Boil

嗰 *ko*
 的 *deet* } That
 肉 *yook* Meat

Is it baked enough?

局 *cook* Bake
 好 *ho* Good
 唔 *uny* Not
 會 *chun* Yet

Bring dinner directly.

快 *fie*
 的 *deet* } Quickly

搬 *boon* Bring

How many dollars have you?

你 *nay* You
 有 *yow* Have
 幾 *kay* How
 多 *dough* Much

個 *ko* (cl)
 銀 *ngun*
 錢 *cheen* } Dollar
 呢 *nay* ?

I have sixteen dollars (and)
 forty cents.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *yow* Have
 十 *sup* 10 } 16
 六 *look* 6 }
 個 *ko* (cl)
 銀 *ngun*
 錢 *cheen* } Dollar

零 *lun* And
 四 *see* 4
 毫 *ho*
 子 *gee* } Dimes

Both the rice and bread are enough.

飯 *farn* Rice
 共 *kung* With or and
 麵 *mean*
 包 *bow* } Bread

金 *kum* Gold
 時 *see* Time
 辰 *sun* Time
 鏢 *be-oo* Watch

} Watch

係 *high* Is
 乜 *mot* What
 價 *gar* Price
 錢 *cheen* Coin
 呢 *nay* ?

(The price is) fifty dollars.

五 *ung* 5
 十 *sup* 10 } 50
 個 *ko* (cl)
 銀 *ngun* Dollar
 錢 *cheen*

I will give you forty five dollars.

我 *ngaw* I
 俾 *bay* Give

四 *see* 4
 十 *sup* 10 } 45
 五 *ung* 5
 個 *ko* (cl)
 銀 *ngun* Dollar
 錢 *cheen*

過 *quore* To
 你 *nay* You

唔 *ung* Not
 愛 *o-e* Like
 Go plant those vegetables.

去 *hoo-e* Go種 *chung* Plant

個 *ko* } Those
 的 *deet* }

菜 *cho-e* Vegetable

That is a copper bell.

個 *ko* } That
 的 *deet* }

鐘 *chung* Bell銅 *toong* Copper嘅 *kay* .

I want to buy an iron corkscrew.

我 *ngaw* I要 *ye-oo* Want買 *my* Buy一 *yot* One個 *ko* (cl)鐵 *tate* Iron罇 *jun* Bottle塞 *chut* Cork鑽 *jün* Gimlet

What is the price of that gold watch?

個 *ko* } That
 個 *ko* }

共 *kung* And

番 *fan* } Custard
 荔 *lie* }
 枝 *chee* } apple

The lychees are good; the whampees are bad.

荔 *lie* } Lychee
 枝 *chee* }

奴 *ho* Good

廣 *rwaung* Yellow } Whampee
 皮 *pay* Skin }

唔 *ung* Not好 *ho* Good

Get me fifty oranges (small).

拈 *neen* Bring

五 *ung* 5
 十 *sup* 10 } 50

個 *ko* (cl)

桔 *gut* } Orange
 仔 *jeje* }

來 *lo-e* Come我 *ngaw* Me

Do you like to gather flowers (or not)?

你 *nay* You愛 *o-e* Like摘 *jart* To pick花 *far* Flower

Tobacco.

烟 *yiiu* } Tobacco
餅 *ben* } Cake

To smoke.

食 *sick* } Eat
烟 *yin* } Tobacco

All.

喊 *harm* }
嘖 *ban* } Idiomatic
哈 *harn* } expression
or
噍 *sigh* } All

Boil the sausage.

焗 *sarp* } Boil
個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That
鑊 *yea-ung* } Sausage
腸 *chay-ung* }

Bring those shrimps.

拈 *ncem* } Bring
個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } Those
蝦 *har* } Shrimp
來 *loo-e* } Come

I like banana and custard
apple.

我 *ngaw* } I
愛 *o-e* } Like
蕉 *chco-oo* } Banana

To gather flowers.

摘 *chart* } To pick
花 *far* } Flower

種 *chung* } To Plant

銅 *toong* } Copper

鐵 *tate* } Iron

A ten cent piece.

一 *yot* } A
個 *ko* } (cl)
豪 *ho* } Dime
子 *gee* } Little

Dollar.

銀 *ngun* } Silver

錢 *cheen* } Coin

野 *yea* } Thing

鑊 *ewalk* } Sauce pan

Directly.

卽 *chick* } Forthwith
刻 *cut* } A short time

Cigars.

呂 *loo-e* } The spine } Spanish

宋 *soong* } Dynasty }

烟 *yin* } Tobacco

Pipe.

烟 *yin* } Tobacco

筒 *toong* } Pipe

LESSON XXVI.

To eat enough.

食 *sick* } Eat
飽 *bow* } Enough

Sausage.

釀 *yea-ung* } To stuff
腸 *chay-ung* } Intestine

蝦 *har* } Shrimp

蕉 *gee-oo* } Banana

Custard Apple.

番 *farn* } Foreign

荔 *lie* }
枝 *chee* } Lychee

Lychee or lichí.

荔 *lie* } The
枝 *chee* } "Dimocar-
pus leché"

Orange.

桔 *gut* } Orange

仔 *jeje* } Small
or

柑 *garm* } Orange
or

橙 *charn* } Orange

花 *far* } Flower

唔 *ung* Not
係 *high* Is

你 *nay* You
就 *chow* Will
打 *dhar* Strike
爛 *larn* Break

嗰 *ko* { That
個 *ko* }
罇 *jun* Bottle
咯 *lar* .

Do you want a meal?

你 *nay* You
愛 *o-e* Like

食 *sick* Eat
餐 *charn* Meal
咩 *may* ?

That child has come to dinner.

嗰 *ko* { That
個 *ko* }
細 *sigh* {
蚊 *mun* } Child
仔 *jeye* }

來 *lo-e* Come
食 *sick* Eat
大 *die* Big {
餐 *charn* Meal } Dinner

乜 *mot* | What
野 *yea* |

餅 *ben* Cake
食 *sick* Eat
呢 *nay* ?

Buy me a piece of cake.

買 *my* Buy
一 *yot* One
塊 *jie* Piece
餅 *ben* Cake
過 *quore* For
我 *ngaw* Me

A gold pen and a silver tea pot

一 *yot* One
枝 *gee* (cl)
金 *kun* Gold
針 *chum* Pen

一 *yot* One
個 *ko* (cl)
銀 *ngun* Silver
茶 *char* Tea
壺 *rwoo* Pot

Take care! or you will break
that bottle (lit) don't, if not
then you etc.

小 *see-oo* | Be
心 *some* | Careful
呀 *are* .

That mustard and pepper
are not good.

嗰 *ko* { That
的 *deet* }
芥 *kigh* {
末 *mood* } Mustard

胡 *rwoo* {
椒 *chee-oo* } Pepper
末 *mood* }

唔 *ung* Not
好 *ho* Good
嘅 *kay* .

Boil the soup quickly.

快 *jie* { Quickly
的 *deet* }
焗 *sarp* Boil
湯 *tuwng* Soup

I want you to bake this cake.

要 *ye-oo* Want
你 *nay* You
局 *cook* Bake

呢 *nay* { This
的 *deet* }
餅 *ben* Cake

What pastry have you?

你 *nay* You
有 *yow* Have

食 *sick* Eat
 鷄 *kigh* Chicken

唔 *ung* Not
 呢 *uy* ?

No I don't like fowl, I like eggs.

唔 *ung* Not
 中 *chung* }
 意 *ye* } Like

吃 *yart* Eat
 鷄 *kigh* Chicken

我 *ngaw* I
 中 *chung* }
 意 *ye* } Like

鷄 *kigh* }
 蛋 *dharn* } Eggs

A slice of bread.

一 *yot* A
 塊 *fi* Slice
 麵 *mean* }
 飽 *bow* } Bread

That vinegar is bad.

嗰 *ko* (cl) }
 的 *deet* } Little } That
 醋 *cho* Vinegar

唔 *ung* Not
 好 *ho* Good

餅 *ben* }
 食 *sick* } Pastry

十 *sup* Ten }
 分 *fun* Part } Very
 好 *ho* Good

This biscuit is very large.

呢 *nay* }
 個 *ko* } This

餅 *ben* }
 干 *korn* } Biscuit

好 *ho* Good
 大 *die* Big

Hand me some water.

俾 *bay* Give
 的 *deet* Some
 水 *soo-e* Water
 我 *ngaw* Me

Hand me the mustard.

俾 *bay* Give
 芥 *kigh* }
 末 *mood* } Mustard
 我 *ngaw* Me

Do you like to eat fowl (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 中 *chung* }
 意 *ye* } Like

幾 *kay* }
 時 *see* } When

便 *bean* Ready
 呢 *nay* ?

Directly.

就 *jow* Then
 便 *bean* Ready
 咯 *lar* .

Are you ready (or not)?

你 *nay* You
 齊 *chey* }
 備 *bay* } Ready

唔 *ung* Not
 會 *chun* Yet

This makes a good meal.

呢 *nay* }
 的 *deet* } This
 噉 *karm* So

就 *jow* Then
 係 *high* Is
 一 *yot* A
 餐 *charn* Meal

好 *ho* Good
 飯 *farn* Rice

This pastry is very good.

呢 *nay* }
 的 *deet* } This

Cabbage.

白 *bart* | White
 菜 *cho-e* | Vegetable

To bake.

炕 *hawnq* { To bake or
 toast }
 or
 局 *cook* To bake }

To boil

煲 *bo* To boil }
 or
 焗 *sarp* To boil }

Thus, then, in this, case.

噉 *karm* Thus }
 or
 就 *jow* Then }
 或 *wot* Or
 金 *kum* Gold
 銀 *gun* Silver

Breakfast is ready.

小 *sec-o* | Break fast
 餐 *cham* |
 便 *ban* Ready
 咯 *lar* .

When will dinner be ready?

大 *die* | Dinner
 餐 *cham* |

To like.

中 *chung* | Middle
 意 *ye* | Mind

Biscuit.

餅 *ben* | Cake
 干 *korn* | A shield

餅 *ben* Cake

Pastry.

餅 *ben* | Cake
 食 *sick* | Eat

To pass.

俾 *bay* | To hand at
 table

Slice.

一 *yot* | A
 塊 *jie* | Slice

A piece.

一 *yot* | A
 的 *deit* | Little

Mustard.

芥 *kigh* | Mustard
 末 *mood* | Powder

Pepper.

胡 *woo* Black
 椒 *chee-oo* Pepper
 末 *mood* Powder

LESSON XXV.

Take care.

小 *see-oo* | Little
 心 *some* | Heart

Break fast.

小 *see-oo* | Little
 餐 *cham* | Meal

早 *jo* | Early
 飯 *fam* | Rice

Dinner

大 *die* | Big
 餐 *cham* | Meal

晚 *marn* | Evening
 餐 *cham* | Meal

A meal.

一 *yot* | A
 餐 *cham* | Meal

Ready.

齊 *cheye* Even |
 備 *bay* Ready |

便 *ban* | Ready or
 convenient

Orderly

To eat.

食 *sick* Eat }
 or
 吃 *yart* Eat }

What is the price of Potatoes?	鷄 <i>kigh</i> Chicken	This little child likes fish.
薯 <i>see</i> } Potatoes	鷄 <i>kigh</i> } Chicken	呢 <i>nay</i> } This
仔 <i>jeye</i> } Potatoes	蛋 <i>darn</i> } Eggs	個 <i>ko</i> } This
係 <i>high</i> Is	共 <i>kung</i> And or with	細 <i>sigh</i> Small
乜 <i>mot</i> } What	菜 <i>cho-e</i> Vegetable	蚊 <i>mun</i> Mosquito
野 <i>yea</i> } What		仔 <i>jeye</i> Child
價 <i>gar</i> } Price	What have you there?	愛 <i>o-e</i> Likes
錢 <i>cheen</i> } Price	你 <i>nay</i> You	魚 <i>zye</i> Fish
呢 <i>nay</i> ?	嗰 <i>ko</i> That	
They are 3 cents a catty (1 $\frac{1}{3}$ 匁).	處 <i>chee</i> Place	There Buy me some milk and eggs.
係 <i>high</i> Is	有 <i>yow</i> Have	買 <i>my</i> Buy
三 <i>sarn</i> 3	乜 <i>mot</i> What	的 <i>deet</i> Some
個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	野 <i>yea</i> Things	牛 <i>ngow</i> } Cow
咁 <i>sin</i> } Cents †		奶 <i>nigh</i> } Milk
士 <i>see</i> } Cents †	I have ham and veal.	買 <i>my</i> Buy
一 <i>yot</i> A	我 <i>ngaw</i> I	的 <i>deet</i> Some
斤 <i>kun</i> Catty	有 <i>yow</i> Have	鷄 <i>kigh</i> } Chicken
Buy me 4 catties of vegetables.	火 <i>for</i> } Ham	蛋 <i>dharn</i> } Egg
買 <i>my</i> Buy	腿 <i>toe-e</i> } Ham	我 <i>ngaw</i> Me
四 <i>see</i> Four	有 <i>yow</i> Have	I want fowls, eggs and vegetables.
斤 <i>kun</i> Catty	牛 <i>ngow</i> } Veal	我 <i>ngaw</i> I
菜 <i>cho-e</i> Vegetable	仔 <i>jeye</i> } Veal	要 <i>ye-oo</i> Want
我 <i>ngaw</i> Me	肉 <i>yook</i> } Veal	

Boy is literally *male child* thus 男仔 *narm jeye*, male child.

When *boys and girls* are spoken of antithetically in the same sentence 女 *no-e*, girl and 仔 *jeye*, boy are used

Note the distinction between "make" cause to be done and "make" meaning simply to do.

仙士 *sin see* literally translated *immortal student* is a phonetic attempt to produce the english sound *cent*. The phonetic character in these lessons are shewn by the presence of 口 *how* mouth-placed to the left of the word; thus, 仙士 becomes 咁 士.

Be careful where you throw the accent in 事仔 *see jeye* — *serve-boy* i.e. house boy — accented on the first word it means *a deal child*. † = phonetic.

Make some vegetable soup
 整 *chun* Make
 的 *deet* Little or some
 茶 *cho-e* Vegetable
 湯 *tawng* Soup
 Get me some good soup beef.

搵 *won* Fetch
 的 *deet* Some

好 *ho* Good
 湯 *tawng* Soup
 肉 *yook* Meat

來 *lo-e* Come
 我 *ngaw* Me

Trees have green leaves.

樹 *see* Tree
 有 *yow* Have
 青 *chen* Green
 葉 *yeep* Leaf

Get me some veal and ham.

拈 *neem* Get or bring
 的 *deet* Some
 牛 *ngow* Cow
 仔 *jeje* Child
 肉 *yook* Meat

共 *kung* With
 火 *for* Fire
 腿 *toe-e* Thigh
 來 *lo-e* Come

嗰 *ko* | That
 個 *ko* |
 女 *no-e* Female
 仔 *jeje* Child
 唔 *ung* Not |
 好 *ho* Good | Bad

Ring the bell to call the
 house-boy.

摵 *ngao* Ring
 鐘 *chung* Bell

叫 *key-oo* Call
 事 *see* |
 仔 *jeje* | House-boy
 來 *lo-e* Come

Tell the girl to fetch a
 needle woman.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 個 *ko* (el)
 女 *no-e* | Female
 仔 *jeje* | Child

去 *hoo-e* Go
 叫 *key-oo* Call

個 *ko* (el)
 補 *bo* |
 衣 *ye* | Needle woman
 婆 *paw* |
 來 *lo-e* Come

仔 *jeje* |
 女 *no-e* | Children
 有 *mo* ?

I have two children.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *yow* Have

兩 *lay-ung* Two
 個 *ko* (el)

仔 *jeje* |
 女 *no-e* | Children

I have one boy and one girl.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *yow* Have

一 *yot* One
 個 *ko* (el)

仔 *jeje* Child

一 *yot* One
 個 *ko* (el)

女 *no-e* Female

That boy is good that girl
 is bad.

嗰 *ko* |
 個 *ko* | That

男 *narm* | Male
 仔 *jeje* | Child
 好 *ho* Good

Price.

價 *gar* | Price
 錢 *cheen* | Coin

Catty.

斤 *kun* $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb.

Penny.

咁 *sin* } Cents †
 十 *see* }

Brush my brown clothes.

擦 *chart* | Brush
 我 *ngaw* }
 嘅 *kay* } | My

棕 *chung* }
 色 *sick* } | Brown

衣 *ye* }
 服 *fook* } | Clothes

Tea leaves are green and black.

茶 *char* | Tea
 葉 *yeep* | Leaves

有 *yow* | Have

青 *chen* | Green

茶 *char* | Tea

有 *yow* | Have

黑 *hut* | Black

茶 *char* | Tea

Have you boys and girls?

你 *nay* | You

有 *yow* | Have

Trees.

叢 *paw* | Bush
 樹 *she* | Tree

Leaves.

樹 *she* | Tree
 葉 *yeep* | Leaf

共 *kung* } Together
 } with, and

Milk.

牛 *ngow* | Cow
 奶 *nigh* | Milk

Eggs.

鷄 *guy* | Chicken
 蛋 *dharn* | Egg

Potato.

薯 *see* } Potato or
 } root
 仔 *jeje* } Child
 } or
 荷 *haw* } Holland †
 薯 *see* } Root

Ham.

火 *for* | Fire
 腿 *toe-e* | Thigh

魚 *zye* | Fish

鷄 *kigh* | Chicken

LESSON XXIV.

Green.

綠 *look* } Green
 色 *sick* } Color
 } or
 青 *chen* } Green

Brown.

棕 *chung* } Brown
 色 *sick* } Color

Girl.

女 *no-e* | Female
 仔 *jeje* | Child

Boy.

男 *narm* | Male
 仔 *jeje* | Child

House boy.

事 *see* } Serve
 仔 *jeje* } Boy

Children.

仔 *jeje* | Child
 女 *no-e* | Female

Make or cause to be done.

整 *chun* } Make
 } or
 做 *jo* } To do or
 } make

To look for.

搵 *won* } To look for,
 } to fetch

補 *bo* | Mend
翻 *farn* |

我 *ngaw* | My
嘅 *kay* |

手 *sow* | Handker-
巾 *kun* | chief

I want to put on my coat
and trousers.

我 *ngaw* | I
要 *ye-oo* | Want
着 *chay-uck* | Wear

衫 *sarm* | Shirt or coat
褲 *joo* | Trousers

Very well, good bye, come soon

好 *ho* | Good
咯 *lar* |

好 *ho* |
行 *harn* | Good-bye

喇 *lar* |

早 *jo* | Early |
的 *deet* | Little | soon

翻 *farn* | Return

嚟 *lie* | Come

啲 *bore* |

唔 *ung* | Not

中 *chung* | Like
意 *ye* |

No I like veal.

唔 *ung* | Not

中 *chung* | Like
意 *ye* |

我 *ngaw* | I

中 *chung* | Like
意 *ye* |

牛 *ngow* |
仔 *jeje* | Veal

肉 *yook* |

Send some-body for a needle
woman to mend my
handkerchief.

使 *sigh* | Send

人 *yun* | Man

去 *hoo-e* | Go

叫 *kcy-oo* | Call

個 *ko* | (cl)

補 *bo* | Needle
衫 *sarm* | woman

婆 *pau* |

來 *lo-e* | Come

嗰 *ko* | That

個 *ko* | That

紅 *hoong* | Red

拜 *pie* | Visiting

帖 *teep* | Card

Have you bought the bread?

你 *nay* | You

有 *yow* | Have

買 *my* | Buy

麵 *mean* | Bread

飽 *bow* |

有 *mo* | ?

Buy beef and mutton.

買 *my* | Buy

牛 *ngow* | Beef

肉 *yook* |

羊 *yea-ung* | Mutton

肉 *yook* |

嚟 *lie* | Come

Do you like vegetables
(or not)?

你 *nay* | You

中 *chung* | Middle | Like

意 *ye* | Mind

菜 *cho-e* | Vegetables

Good morning and *good bye* are in Chinese as in other languages idiomatic expressions, sanctioned by custom — they are literally 早晨 *jo sui*, early morning and 好行 *ho harn*, good walk.

The word *man, one, somebody* is expressed like the German *mann* or the English *one* e. g. (*mann sagt* or *one says*) is rendered in Chinese 人話 *yun wchar*, man says.

嘅 *kay* } Sign of possessive case
 背心 *boo-e some* } Waist coat

Light a candle and then bring me a pen and ink.

點 *deem* Light
 蠟 *larp* } Candle
 燭 *chook* }

然 *yin* } Accord-ingly
 後 *how* After } Then

拈 *neem* Bring
 筆 *but* Pen

拈 *neem* Bring
 墨水 *mot soo-e* } Ink
 水 } Water

嚟 *lie* Come
 我 *ngaw* Me

He has torn the red visiting card.

佢 *ko-e* He
 撕 *see* } Tear
 爛 *larn* }
 嘍 *he-o* } Sign of past tense } Has torn

紅 *hoong* Red
 線 *seen* Thread
 來 *lo-e* Come

Don't tear the yellow handkerchief.

唔 *ung* } Don't
 好 *ho* }

撕 *see* } Tear
 爛 *larn* }

個 *ko* That
 條 *tee-oo* (Cl)
 黃 *wang* Yellow
 手 *sow* Hand
 巾 *kun* } Handkerchief
 } Napkin

Mend my white waistcoat.

補 *bo* Mend
 我 *ngaw* Me, (my)

件 *keen* (Cl)
 白 *bart* White
 背 *boo-e* } Waist
 心 *some* } Coat

This is a bad waistcoat.

呢 *nay* This
 件 *keen* (Cl)
 唔 *ung* } Not
 好 *ho* } Good } Bad

I have a white visiting card.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *yow* Have

個 *ko* (Cl)
 白 *bart* White
 拜 *pie* } Visiting
 帖 *teep* } Card

Where are my spectacles?

我 *ngaw* My
 對 *dough-e* Pair
 眼 *ngarn* } Glasses
 鏡 *kame* }

在 *jo-e* At
 邊 *bean* } Where
 處 *chee* }
 呢 *nay* ?

(They are) on the black table.

在 *jo-e* At
 黑 *hut* } Black
 色 *siek* }
 枱 *toe-e* } Table
 面 *mean* } Face

Send for some red thread.

使 *sigh* Send
 人 *yun* Man
 拈 *neem* Bring

Good morning.

早 *jo* { Early
晨 *sun* { Morning

Have you a watch to sell?

你 *ny* You
有 *yow* Have

時 *see* {
辰 *sun* { Watch
鏢 *be-oo* {

賣 *my* Sell
有 *mo* ?

Are you going to pay a visit?

你 *ny* You
想 *say-ung* Will
去 *hoo-e* Go

探 *tarm* Visit
人 *yun* Man
咩 *may* ?

Have you a visiting card?

你 *ny* You
有 *yow* Have
個 *ko* (cl)
拜 *pie* { Visiting
帖 *teep* { card
有 *mo* ?

Have you a blue coat?

你 *ny* You
有 *yow* Have
藍 *larm* Blue
衫 *sarm* Shirt
有 *mo* ?

I have not a blue coat,
I have black shoes.

我 *ngaw* I
有 *mo* Not
藍 *larm* Blue
衫 *sarm* Shirt
有 *yow* Have
對 *dough-e* Pair
黑 *hut* Black
鞋 *high* Shoes

Visiting cards.

紅 *hung* Red
拜 *pie* { Visiting
帖 *teep* { Cards

Buy me a pair of white socks.

買 *my* Buy
對 *dough-e* Pair
白 *bart* White
襪 *mut* Socks
過 *quore* For
我 *ngaw* Me

Mutton.

羊 *yea-ung* { Sheep
肉 *yook* { Meat

Pork.

猪 *gee* { Pig
肉 *yook* { Meat

Veal.

牛 *ngow* Cow
仔 *jeye* Child
肉 *yook* Meat

I am going to, or I
intend to.

我 *ngaw* I
想 *say-ung* { Will, to
wish, to
desire

Have you bought (it).

你 *ny* You
有 *yow* Have
買 *my* Buy
有 *mo* ?

I have torn (it).

我 *ngaw* I
撕 *see* { Tear
破 *paw* { Break
{ Have torn
{ Sign of
{ past
{ tense
{ 曉 *he-oo*

人 *yun* } Man or
 } person
 Somebody.

有 *yow* } Have
 人 *yun* } Person
 Cannot mend.

唔 *ung* Not
 補 *bo* Mend
 得 *dut* Got
 翻 *farn* Revert
 Waist coat.

背 *boo-e* } Back
 心 *some* } Heart

Buy a little for me.
 買 *my* Buy
 的 *dect* Little
 過 *quore* For
 我 *ngaw* Me

Fruit.
 菓 *quore* } Fruit
 子 *chee* } Little
 菜 *cho-e* Vegetables

湯 *tawng* Soup
 Beef.

牛 *ngow* } Cow
 肉 *yook* } Meat

Blue.

藍 *larn* } Blue
 色 *sick* } Color

Yellow.

黃 *wauung* } Yellow
 色 *sick* } Color

Black.

黑 *hut* } Black
 色 *sick* } Color

Good morning.

早 *jo* } Early
 晨 *sun* } Morning

Visiting card.

拜 *pie* } Worship
 帖 *teep* } Card
 探 *tarn* To visit

Spectacles.

眼 *ngarn* } Eye
 鏡 *kane* } Mirror

Good bye.

好 *ho* } Good
 行 *harn* } Walk

A word.

一 *yot* A or one
 句 *go-e* Word
 說 *süt* To speak
 話 *whar* Language

All nations.

萬 *marn* } 10 000
 國 *quork* } Country

Your Majesty.

萬 *marn* } 10 000
 歲 *soo-e* } Age
 爺 *yea* } Father

All parts of the world.

萬 *marn* } 10 000
 方 *fawng* } Square

For all ages.

萬 *marn* } 10 000
 世 *sigh* } Generation

All the people.

億 *yick* } Ten myriads
 兆 *gœ-oo* } Milliou

LESSON XXIII.

Red.

紅 *hoong* } Red
 色 *sick* } Color

White.

白 *bart* } White
 色 *sick* } Color

He was much disturbed in mind.

中 *choong* Middle

心 *some* Mind

十 *sup* | Very

分 *fun* |

鬧 *now* Tumult

熱 *yüt* Hot

百 *bart* ONE
HUNDRED

This expresses a complete number
of quality or quantity.

All the chinese tribes.

百 *bart* | 100

姓 *sun* | Surname

All the trees.

百 *bart* | 100

木 *mook* | Wood

Successful in every enter-
prise.

百 *bart* 100

發 *fart* Emit

百 *bart* 100

中 *choong* | To hit the
mark

萬 *marn* TEN
THOUSAND

An immense number.

百 *bart* 100

千 *cheen* 1000

萬 *marn* 10 000

The nine fountains above hades.

九 *gow* | Nine

泉 *chün* | Fountain

The nine passages of the body.

九 *gow* | Nine

竅 *key-oo* | Orifice

The nine grades of official rank.

九 *gow* | Nine

品 *pun* | Order grade

十 *sup* TEN

Perfect.

十 *sup* | Ten

分 *fun* | Part

Perfectly good.

十 *sup* Ten

分 *fun* Part

好 *ho* Good

Very wrong.

十 *sup* Ten

分 *fun* Part

唔 *ung* Not

着 *jay-orck* Right

Extremely thankful.

十 *sup* Ten

分 *fun* Part

稱 *chun* Name

讚 *jarn* Praise

七 *chut* SEVEN

The seven regulators, (the
sun, the moon, the 5 planets).

七 *chut* | Seven

政 *jun* | Regulator

The seven passions.

七 *chut* | Seven

情 *chun* | Passion

八 *bart* EIGHT

The eight principal and
subordinate points of
the compass.

八 *bart* | Eight

方 *fawng* | Square

The eight laws of the
criminal code.

八 *bart* | Eight

法 *fart* | Law

The eight roads by which the
tributary grain arrives
at Peking.

八 *bart* | Eight

行 *harn* | Walk

九 *gow* NINE

The nine punishments.

九 *gow* | Nine

刑 *yun* | Punish

六 *look* SIX

The four quarters of the earth with the zenith and nadir.

六 *look* } Six
合 *hop* } Unite or join

The six supreme tribunals at Peking.

六 *look* } Six
部 *bo* } Tribunal

The six departments of administration in a province.

六 *look* } Six
房 *fawng* } Rule

The six calamities which happen to men.

六 *look* } Six
極 *kick* } Extreme or north pole

The six kinds of grain men subsist on.

六 *look* } Six
穀 *cook* } Grain

The six kinds of animals man subsists on.

六 *look* } Six
畜 *chook* } To rear

The five tastes.

五 *ung* } Five
味 *mag* } Spices

The five virtues.

五 *ung* } Five
常 *say-ung* } Law

The five viscera.

五 *ung* } Five
臟 *chawng* } Viscera

The five highest mountains in China.

五 *ung* } Five
岳 *ngork* } Mountain

The five blessings.

五 *ung* } Five
福 *fook* } Blessed

The five orders of nobility.

五 *ung* } Five
爵 *jay-ork* } Rank

The four points of the compass and the centre.

五 *ung* } Five
方 *fawng* } Square

LESSON XXII.

五 *ung* FIVE

This numeral is applied to a certain class of objects, the limited number of which (according to their knowledge) appears to have been five, hence it often signifies, all.

The five planets.

五 *ung* } Five
星 *sun* } Star

The five sorts of grain.

五 *ung* } Five
穀 *cook* } Grain

The five relations in life.

五 *ung* } Five
倫 *lun* } Relative

The five precepts.

五 *ung* } Five
教 *cow* } Teach

The five elements.

五 *ung* } Five
行 *harn* } Walk

The five colors.

五 *ung* } Five
色 *sick* } Color

No resources whichever way I turn.

四 *see* Four
 路 *lo* Way
 無 *mo* No
 門 *moon* Door

He knows a little.

曉 *he-oo* Know
 得 *dut* | Sign of
 | past tense

四 *see* Four
 四 *see* Four
 六 *look* Six
 六 *look* Six

A Blockhead, a dolt.

四 *see* Four
 方 *faeng* Square
 木 *mook* Block

What a courteous man you are!

你 *nay* You
 咁 *karm* So
 四 *see* Four
 海 *hoy-e* Sea
 啫 *jet* | For the
 | nonce

The world (also China).

四 *see* | Four
 海 *hoy-e* | Sea

The four points of the compass.

四 *see* | Four
 向 *hay-ung* | Point

Four seasons.

四 *see* | Four
 時 *see* | Time

Four seasons.

四 *see* | Four
 季 *queye* | Season

The four extremities of the body.

四 *see* | Four
 支 *gee* | Branch

or

Ditto.

四 *see* | Four
 體 *tie* | Body

The four precious things (paper, ink, inkstand and pencil).

四 *see* | Four
 寶 *bo* | Precious

A person wearing spectacles.

四 *see* Four
 眼 *ngarn* Eye
 佬 *lo* | Common
 | old person

A thief (a person with three hands).

三 *sarm* Three
 隻 *jate* (cl)
 手 *sow* Hand

A cross way.

三 *sarm* Three
 了 *are* Fork
 路 *lo* Road

四 *see* FOUR

Usually express all round every where.

All about.

四 *see* | Four
 吓 *har* | Once

Every where.

四 *see* | Four
 處 *chee* | Place

The four points.

四 *see* | Four
 方 *faeng* | Square

On every side.

四 *see* | Four
 面 *mean* | Face

All the Barbarians

四 *see* | Four
 夷 *ye* | Barbarians

The three relations, (prince and minister, father and son, husband and wife).

三 *sarm* } Three
綱 *kaung* } Relations

Three classes of court attendants.

三 *sarm* } Three
班 *barn* } Class

(a) Attendants on magistrates.

門 *moon* } Door
班 *barn* } Class

(b) Lictors or torturers.

皂 *tso* } Torture
班 *barn* } Class

(c) Official messengers.

快 *jie* } Quick
班 *barn* } Class

The three highest Hanlin.

三 *sarm* } Three
及 *cup* } Arrive } Hanlin
第 *die* } Rank }

The three commissioners in a province. (treasurer judge, Sup't of salt).

三 *sarm* } Three
司 *see* } Commis-
sioner

The 2 great ones, (heaven and earth).

兩 *lay-ung* } Two
大 *die* } Big

Plaintiff and defendant.

兩 *lay-ung* } Two
造 *jo* } To act, to do

The two beauties (i.e. genius in man and beauty in woman).

兩 *lay-ung* } Two
美 *may* } Beauty

Two taels.

兩 *lay-ung* } Two
兩 *lay-ung* } Taels
重 *chung* } Heavy

三 *sarm* } THREE

The three Budhas.

三 *sarm* } Three
寶 *bo* } Precious

The three powers, (heaven, earth and man).

三 *sarm* } Three
才 *cho-e* } Powers

The three kindreds (i.e. father, mother and wife).

三 *sarm* } Three
族 *chook* } Kindred

Topsy turvy.

一 *yot* } One
顛 *dane* } Upset
一 *yot* } One
倒 *dough* } Invert

Take a glance at it.

睇 *tie* } Look
一 *yot* } One
吓 *har* } A little

二 *ye* } TWO

He is not double minded.

佢 *ko-e* } He
不 *but* } Not
有 *yow* } Have
二 *ye* } Two
心 *some* } Mind

He ascended the mountain peak twice.

佢 *ko-e* } He
兩 *lay-ung* } Two
回 *vwoo-e* } Time
上 *say-ung* } Up
山 *sarn* } Mountain
頂 *dane* } Top

The parents.

兩 *lay-ung* } Two
親 *chun* } Parents

The whole life.

一 *yot* | One
 生 *sarn* | Live

As soon as he had left.

一 *yot* | One
 往 *wang* | Gone past

1 000 000

一 *yot* | One
 百 *bart* | 100
 萬 *marn* | 10 000

10 000 000

一 *yot* | One
 千 *chin* | 1000
 萬 *marn* | 10 000
 or

10 000 000

一 *yot* | One
 京 *kun* | 10 000 000

Addicted to, devoted to.

專 *chün* | Devoted
 一 *yot* | One

Up and down.

一 *yot* | One
 上 *say-ung* | Up
 一 *yot* | One
 下 *har* | Down

Whilst.

一 *yot* | One
 面 *mean* | Face

While leaving the house he
 at the same time gave orders
 to his steward.

一 *yot* | One
 面 *mean* | Face
 出 *chut* | Out
 門 *moon* | Door

一 *yot* | One
 面 *mean* | Face
 吩 *fun* | Part tell
 咐 *foo* | Order

佢 *ko-e* | His
 嘅 *kay* |

買 *my* | Buy
 辦 *barn* | Manage

As soon as.

一 *yot* | One
 經 *kun* | Sign of past tense

He partly rejoiced and partly
 feared.

一 *yot* | One
 半 *boon* | Half
 喜 *hay* | Rejoice
 一 *yot* | One
 半 *boon* | Half
 怕 *par* | Fear

LESSON XXI.

The use of numerals in ordinary
 speech illustrated.

一 *yot* ONE

One by one.

一 *yot* | One

一 *yot* | One

Of one mind and one purpose.

一 *yot* | One

心 *some* | Mind

一 *yot* | One

意 *y'* | Purpose

Omniscient.

無 *mo* | Not

一 *yot* | One

不 *but* | Not

知 *chee* | Know

They disagree.

佢 *ko-e* | They
 嘅 *kay* |

心 *some* | Heart

不 *but* | Not

一 *yot* | One

Not merely one mistake.

非 *fiy* | Not

一 *yot* | One

錯 *cho* | Mistake

I am not a China man, what
are you?

我 *ngaw* I

唔 *ung* Not

係 *high* Is

唐 *tawng* }
人 *yun* } Chinese

你 *nay* You

係 *high* Is or are

邊 *bean* }
處 *chee* } Where

人 *yun* Man

呢 *nay* ?

I am a tailor.

我 *ngaw* I

做 *jo* Do

裁 *cho-e* }
縫 *fung* } Tailor

嘅 *kay* } Sign of Poss-
essive case

唐 *tawng* }
人 *yun* } Chinese

時 *see* }
辰 *sun* } Watch
鏢 *be-oo* }

唔 *ung* Not

係 *high* Is

No, it is not, it is mine.

唔 *ung* Not

係 *high* Is

係 *high* Is

我 *ngaw* }
嘅 *kay* } Mine

Ring the bell.

打 *dhar* Strike

鐘 *chung* Bell

Are you a China man?

你 *nay* You

係 *high* Is

唐 *tawng* }
人 *yun* } Chinese

咩 *may* ?

對 *dough-e* Pair

靴 *hair* Boots

Are you making a book (or not)?

你 *nay* You

係 *high* Is or are

整 *chun* Make

一 *yot* A

薄 *bo* (cl)

書 *shū* Book

唔 *ung* Not

係 *high* Is

Don't break that bottle.

唔 *ung* } Not }
好 *ho* } Good } Don't

整 *chun* }
爛 *larn* } Break

嗰 *ko* }
個 *ko* } That

罇 *chun* Bottle

Is it a chinese watch (or not)?

係 *high* Is

中國人 *choong quork yun*, Central Kingdom man and 本地人 *boon day yun*, origin earth man or native soil man are the most common terms used by the Cantonese to designate themselves and their countrymen.

For (on account of) may be expressed by 過 *quore*; e.g. 買過我 *my quore ngaw* — buy for me. It is not always expressed in Chinese; e.g. 叫管店買個張檯我 *key-oo quooa deem my ko chay-ung toe-e ngaw*, call coolie buy that (classifier) table me.

The future both positive and interrogative, is formed by making use of 想 *say-ung*, think or intended — thus 你想去唔呢 *nay say-ung hoo-e ung nay*, literally “you intend go, not (question mark?)” is “will you or do you like to go”; again 你想賣唔呢 *nay say-ung my ang nay* — literally “you intend sell not (question mark?)” is will you sell.

補 *ho* Mend
 衣 *ye* Clothes
 服 *fook* Clothes
 婆 *puw* Old person
 來 *lo-e* Come

Needle woman

補 *ho* Mend
 翻 *furu* Mend
 呢 *ney* This
 的 *deet* This

Mend the clothes.

佢 *ko-e* She
 撕 *see* Tear
 破 *puw* Tear

補 *ho* Mend
 衣 *ye* Clothes
 服 *fook* Apparel

Where is the tailor?

個 *ko* That
 件 *kern* (cl)
 衫 *sarm* Shirt

裁 *cho-e* Tailor
 縫 *fiung* Tailor
 佬 *lo* Tailor

Do you want to break
 the stick?

你 *ny* You
 要 *y-oo* Want
 整 *chun* To break
 爛 *larn* To break

喺 *high* At
 邊 *bean* Where
 處 *chee* Where
 呢 *ney* ?

He has gone away.

個 *ko* That
 枝 *ge* (cl)
 鞭 *beam* Stick

佢 *ko-e* He
 去 *hoo-e* Go
 嘍 *lo-oo* Sign of
 咯 *lar* (tone)
 咯 *lar* (tone)

Come quickly and brush
 my boots.

快 *fi* Quickly
 的 *deet* Quickly
 來 *lo-e* Come
 擦 *chart* Brush
 我 *ngaw* My

Tell the needle woman to come.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 一 *yot* A
 個 *ko* (cl)

我 *ngaw* I
 想 *suy-ung* Will
 買 *my* Buy
 個 *ko* (cl)
 鐘 *chung* Bell
 啫 *jet* .

Buy a candle for me.

買 *my* Buy
 枝 *gee* (cl)
 蠟 *larp* Wax
 燭 *chook* Candle
 過 *quore* To or for
 我 *ngaw* Me

Send for the coolie (literally)
 make some body call.

使 *sigh* Send
 人 *yun* Person
 叫 *key-oo* Call

管 *quoon* Govern
 店 *deem* Store
 來 *lo-e* Come

Tell a China man to mend this.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 一 *yot* A
 個 *ko* (cl)
 唐 *taung* Chinese
 人 *yun* Man

Cork screw.

樽 *chun* } Bottle
 塞 *chut* } Cork
 鑽 *jün* } Screw

I want to buy a bell and a lamp.

我 *ngaw* I
 要 *yo-oo* Want
 買 *my* Buy

一 *yot* One
 個 *ko* (cl)
 鐘 *chung* Bell

一 *yot* One
 盞 *charn* (cl)
 燈 *dun* Lamp

Will you buy a stick (or not)?

你 *ng* You
 想 *say-ung* Wish
 買 *my* Buy

枝 *gee* (cl)
 鞭 *bean* Whip }
 干 *korn* Stick } Stick

唔 *ung* Not
 呢 *ng* ?

No, I will buy a bell.

唔 *ung* Not
 係 *hih* Is

襪 *mut* } Socks or
 } stocking

Socks,

襪 *mut* } Sock
 頭 *tow* } Head

鐘 *chung* Bell

To ring bell.

打 *dhar* } Strike
 鐘 *chung* } Bell
 } or
 摑 *go* } Ring
 鐘 *chung* } Bell

To break.

整 *chun* } To fix
 爛 *larn* } To break

To tear.

撕 *see* } To tear
 破 *paw* } To rend

整 *chun* To make

買 *my* To buy

賣 *my* To sell

A watch.

時 *see* Time
 辰 *sun* Time
 鏢 *be-oo* Watch

LESSON XX.

To send for and call.

使 *sigh* Send
 人 *yun* Man
 叫 *key-oo* Call

A tailor.

裁 *cho-e* } To cut gar-
 } ments
 縫 *jung* } To sew
 佬 *lo* } Common
 } person

A needle woman.

補 *bo* } To mend
 衫 *sarm* } Shirt
 婆 *paw* } Old woman

Quickly.

快 *jie* Quick
 的 *deet* } Little; sign
 } of possessive
 } case

To mend.

補 *bo* } To mend
 翻 *jarn* } To revise

Chinese (adj.)

唐 *taeng* Chinese
 人 *yun* Man
 嘅 *kay* } Sign of Poss-
 } essive case

拈 <i>neem</i>	Bring	No, I can not.	一 <i>got</i>	One
鉸 <i>cow</i>	Scissors	我 <i>ngau</i>	枝 <i>ge</i>	(cl)
剪 <i>cheu</i>		唔 <i>ung</i>	筆 <i>but</i>	Pencil
來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come	噲 <i>vwoo-e</i>	寫 <i>say</i>	Write
我 <i>ngau</i>	Me	寫 <i>say</i>	字 <i>che</i>	Words

And bring that knife to me.

Get paper, pens, ink and an ink slab.

又 <i>cup</i>	And	嗰 <i>ko</i>	That	拈 <i>neem</i>	Bring	
拈 <i>neem</i>	Bring	眼 <i>ngarn</i>	Eye	紙 <i>ge</i>	Paper	
嗰 <i>ko</i>	That	線 <i>chum</i>	Needle	筆 <i>but</i>	Pen	
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)	喺 <i>high</i>	At	墨 <i>mot</i>	Ink	
刀 <i>dough</i>	Knife	邊 <i>bean</i>	Where	水 <i>soo-e</i>		
仔 <i>jy-e</i>		處 <i>che</i>		及 <i>cup</i>	And	
來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come	Down stairs.	喺 <i>high</i>	At	墨 <i>mot</i>	Ink
我 <i>ngau</i>	Me	下 <i>hor</i>	Down stairs	硯 <i>yem</i>	Slab	
		低 <i>die</i>		來 <i>lo-e</i>	Come	

Very well right away.

好 <i>ho</i>	Good	Very well	Get me a pin and the scissors.	Can you write characters?		
咯 <i>lar</i>			拈 <i>neem</i>	Bring	你 <i>nay</i>	You
就 <i>joy</i>	Imme-	Light away	大 <i>die</i>	Big	曉 <i>he-oo</i>	Can
嚟 <i>lie</i>	diately		頭 <i>tow</i>	Head	寫 <i>say</i>	Write
	Come	針 <i>chum</i>	Needle	字 <i>che</i>	Words	

The particle 的 *deet*, a little before a noun signifies *some, a little*.

The verb 做 *jo*, to do or to make is often added to other verbs, as an intensive particle; e.g. 叫做刀 *keu-oo jo dough*, it is called "dough".

The verb 曉 *he oo*, to understand is often used in place of 噲 *vwoo-e*, can where in English we should use the words *can, to be able* thus 你曉寫字麼 *nay he oo say chee more* literally you understand write word (question mark) is *can you write?*

The student will also notice that compound words are not infrequent and that the mono-syllabic character of the spoken language is by no means as uniform as is generally supposed.

嗰 *ko* That
 條 *tee-oo* (cl)
 手 *sow* Handker-
 巾 *kun* chief

Where is my pen knife?

我 *ngaw* I
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 刀 *dough* }
 仔 *jeje* } Knife
 喺 *high* At
 邊 *bean* }
 處 *chee* } Where
 呢 *ney* ?

What is this called?

呢 *ney* }
 的 *deet* } This
 叫 *key-oo* Call
 乜 *mot* What }
 野 *yeu* Thing } What

It is called a pen knife.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 做 *jo* To do
 刀 *dough* }
 仔 *jeje* } Little

I want a pencil to write characters.

我 *ngaw* I
 要 *ye-oo* Want

在 *jo-e* At
 枱 *toe-e* Table
 上 *say-ung* Up

Come (*lit. go*) with me fetch the lantern.

同 *tung* With
 我 *ngaw* Me
 去 *hoo-e* Go
 點 *deem* Light
 手 *sow* Hand }
 燈 *dun* Light } Lantern
 嚟 *lie* Come

Light the candle and take it upstairs.

點 *deem* Light
 蠟 *larp* }
 燭 *chook* } Candle
 拈 *neem* Bring
 上 *say-ung* }
 去 *hoo-e* } Upstairs

Get a pair of scissors.

拈 *neem* Bring
 把 *bar* Bundle
 鉸 *cow* Hinge }
 剪 *cheem* Cut } Scissors
 來 *lo-e* Come

And cut that handkerchief.

剪 *cheem* Cut

Don't take away that ink.

唔 *ung* }
 好 *ho* } Don't
 拈 *neem* Bring

嗰 *ko* }
 的 *deet* } That
 墨 *mot* }
 水 *soo-e* } Ink

去 *hoo-e* Go away

Very well I will put it here.

好 *ho* } Very
 咯 *lar* } Well

我 *ngaw* I
 放 *jawng* Put
 在 *jo-e* At
 呢 *ney* This }
 處 *chee* Place } Here

Light that lamp.

點 *deem* Light
 嗰 *ko* That
 盞 *jaru* }
 燈 *dun* } Lamp

Put the candle on the table.

放 *jawng* Put
 蠟 *larp* }
 燭 *chook* } Candle

Umbrella.

把 *bar* | Bundle遮 *jay* | Cover磨 *more* To rub叫 *key-oo* To call

Bring ink.

拈 *neem* Bring墨 *mot* | Ink水 *soo-e* |來 *lo-e* Come

I want to write a letter.

我 *ngaw* I要 *ye-oo* Want寫 *say* Write字 *chee* Words

Bring a pen and ink slab.

拈 *neem* Bring筆 *but* Pen墨 *mot* | Ink硯 *yeen* | Slab來 *lo-e* Come

Rub me some ink.

磨 *more* Rub的 *det* Little墨 *mot* Ink我 *ngaw* Me

Handkerchief.

條 *tee-oo* (cl)手 *sow* Hand巾 *kun* Napkin

Trousers.

條 *tee-oo* | (cl)褲 *joo* | Pants點 *deem* To light

Lamp.

盞 *jarn* | Classifier for
| lamps燈 *dun* Lamp

Candle.

蠟 *larp* | Wax燭 *chook* | Candle

Lantern.

手 *sow* | Hand燈 *dun* | Lamp及 *kup* And噲 *rwoo-e* Can

Needle.

眼 *ngarn* | Eye針 *chum* | Needle

What.

乜 *mot* | What野 *yea* | Thing

LESSON XIX.

Pencil.

鉛 *yin* | Lead筆 *but* | Pencil墨 *mot* Ink

Ink slab.

墨 *mot* | Ink硯 *yeen* | Slab字 *chee* | Characters.
| words寫 *say* Write

Pen knife.

刀 *dough* | Knife仔 *jeye* | Little

Scissors.

鉸 *gow* | Hinge剪 *cheen* | Cut切 *cheat* | Cut with a
| knife剪 *cheen* | To cut with
| scissors

Pin.

大 *die* Big頭 *tow* Head針 *chum* Needle線 *seen* Thread

面 *mean* Face
處 *chee* Place

Do you want beer?

要 *ye-oo* Want
嘍 *bay* }
酒 *chow* } Beer

唔 *ung* Not
要 *ye-oo* Want

No, I like soda water.

唔 *ung* Not
要 *ye-oo* Want
我 *ngaw* I
中 *chung* Middle }
意 *ye* Mind } Like

嘍 *haw* }
嚟 *larn* } Holland } Soda water
水 *soo-e* Water }

Take off your clothes.

除 *chee* Take off
衣 *ye* }
服 *fook* } Clothes

帽 *mo* Hat

Bring me a large hair brush

拈 *neem* Bring
一 *yot* I
個 *ko* (cl)

大 *die* Big
擦 *char* Brush
頭 *tow* Head
掃 *so* Sweep

來 *lo-e* Come
我 *ngaw* Me

Please give it to me.

請 *chun* Please
你 *nay* You

俾 *bay* Give
過 *quore* To
我 *ngaw* Me

Here it is on the table.

喺 *high* At
枱 *toe-e* Table

衫 *sarm* Coat
好 *ho* Good

Get my shoes and clothes.

拈 *neem* Bring
我 *ngaw* My
對 *dough-e* Pair
鞋 *high* } Shoe

及 *cap* And
衣 *ye* }
服 *fook* } Clothes
來 *lo-e* Come

That is a bad coat.

個 *ko* That
件 *keen* }
衫 *sarm* } Coat

唔 *ung* Not
好 *ho* Good

Put on your hat.

戴 *die* Put on
你 *nay* }
嘅 *kay* } Your

處 *chee*, place is often added to the end of a sentence indicating locality; e.g.

喺枱面處 *high toe-e mean chee* literally at table face place i. e. *is it is on the table.*

There are many words in Chinese which are phonetic attempts to represent the sound of foreign words — thus 咖啡 *car fay* become coffee; 咖喱 *car lee* becomes curry; 啤酒 *bay chow* becomes beer wine i. e. *beer*; such words are in common use among servants hence they are incorporated in these lessons.

衣服 *ye fook* means clothes generally; 個件衫 *ho keen sarm* that (classifier) coat means the *coat*, and the *visible parts of a suit.*

† = Phonetic.

我 *ngaw* My
 對 *dough-e* Pair
 鞋 *high* Shoes

Where is my hat?

我 *ngaw* My

頂 *dane* {
 帽 *mo* } Hat

喺 *high* At

邊 *bean* {
 處 *chee* } Where

It is on the dresser.

在 *jo-e* At

鏡 *gain* {
 面 *mean* } Looking
 glass

處 *chee* Place

Put away my coat.

擠 *cheye* {
 埋 *my* } Put away

我 *ngaw* My

件 *keen* {
 衫 *sarm* } Coat

I want to put on clothes.

要 *ye-oo* Want

着 *jay-uck* Put on

衣 *ye* {
 服 *jook* } Clothes

These are good coats.

呢 *ney* {
 的 *deit* } These

Soda water

嘔 *haw* {
 嘔 *turn* } Holland †
 水 *soo-e* Water

Table napkin.

條 *tay-oo* (cl)
 茶 *char* Tea
 巾 *kun* Napkin

Where is the comb?

梳 *sore* Comb

喺 *high* At

邊 *bean* Edge }
 處 *chee* Place } Where

Brush my shoes.

擦 *chart* Brush

我 *ngaw* My

對 *dough-e* Pair

鞋 *high* Shoes

Bring my slippers.

拈 *neem* Bring

我 *ngaw* Me

對 *dough-e* Pair

撻 *tart* {
 掙 *jarn* } Slippers

鞋 *high* }

來 *lo-e* Come

Put away my shoes.

擠 *cheye* Put
 埋 *my* Away

Cap or hat.

頂 *dun* Top
 帽 *mo* Head

To put on clothes.

着 *jay-uck* Put on
 衣 *ye* {
 服 *jook* } Clothes

To put on a hat.

戴 *die* Put on
 帽 *mo* A hat

得 *dat* To be able

能 *lan* Can

過 *quore* {
 (a sign of the
 past tense)

Looking glass.

面 *mean* Face
 鏡 *gain* Glass

箱 *say-ung* Box

Stick.

鞭 *bean* Whip
 杆 *korn* Stick

Beer.

啤 *bay* Beer †
 酒 *chow* Wine

雪 *süt* Ice
 麼 *more* ?

No, I have not (any) ice
 I have a pen.

有 *mo* No

我 *ngaw* I

有 *mo* Not

雪 *süt* Ice

我 *ngaw* I

有 *yow* Have

筆 *but* Pen

How many books have you?

你 *nay* You

有 *yow* Have

幾 *kay* How

多 *dough* Many

部 *bo* Volume } Book

書 *shü* Book }

Have you much ice?

你 *nay* You

有 *yow* Have

好 *ho* Good } Much

多 *dough* Many }

樓 *low* } Floor
 板 *burn* }

Don't tell that man to come.

唔 *ung* } Do not
 好 *ho* }

叫 *key-oo* Call

個 *ko* That

個 *ko* (cl)

人 *yun* Man

來 *lo-e* Come

話知 *whar gee*, say-know meaning *to tell* is employed only when that word (*to tell*) is intended to be used in a non imperative sense.

The 幾 *kay* in 幾多 *day dough*, how many is literally *a few or several*. The two words in conjunction are, however not always used in an interrogative sense but sometimes answer to "a certain number"; e.g. 我有幾多 *ngaw mo kay dough*, I not how many meaning *I have not many*.

Slippers.

撻 *tart* To flog }
 脛 *jarn* Heel }
 鞋 *high* Shoe }

A pair of boots.

一 *got* One }
 對 *dough-e* Pair }
 靴 *hair* Boots }

To take off.

除 *chee* Take off }
 or }
 脫 *tüt* Take off }

Clothes.

衣 *ye* Clothes }
 服 *fook* Apparel }

Coat.

件 *keen* A piece }
 衫 *sarm* Shirt }

A pair of shoes.

一 *got* One }
 對 *dough-e* Pair }
 鞋 *high* Shoe }

LESSON XVIII.

梳 *sore* Comb

擦 *chart* To brush

放 *fawng* Put

起 *hay* Up

載 *die* To put on

Put away.

收 *sow* To take

埋 *my* Lay by
 or

擠 *cheye* To put

埋 *my* Lay by

喺 *high* At
 邊 *bean* { Where
 處 *chee* {
 呢 *ney* ?

How many tables have you?

你 *ney* You
 有 *yow* Have

幾 *kay* How
 多 *dough* Many

張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 枱 *toe-e* Table

呢 *ney* ?

I have not many.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *mo* Not
 幾 *kay* How
 多 *dough* Many

Only six.

六 *look* Six
 張 *chay-ung* (cl)
 啫 *jet* Only

Call the coolie to sweep
 the floor.

叫 *key-oo* Call
 管 *quoon* { Coolie
 店 *deem* {
 掃 *so* Sweep

揸 *mun* Bring
 紙 *gee* Paper
 來 *lo-e* Come

Give me pen and ink.

俾 *bay* Give
 筆 *but* Pen

俾 *bay* Give

墨 *mot* Ink { Ink
 水 *soo-e* Water {

我 *ngaw* Me

Have you a book?

你 *ney* You
 有 *yow* Have

一 *yot* One

部 *bo* Volume { Book
 書 *shū* Book {

有 *mo* ?

Get a clothes brush.

揸 *mun* Bring
 衣 *ye* Clothes

擦 *chert* Brush

來 *lo-e* Come

Where is that hair brush?

個 *ko* That

個 *ko* (cl)

頭 *tow* Head

掃 *so* Brush

邊 *bean* { Where
 處 *chee* {

He is downstairs.

佢 *ko-e* He

喺 *high* At

下 *har* { Downstairs
 低 *die* {

Tell him to come here.

叫 *key-oo* Call

佢 *ko-e* Him

來 *lo-e* Come

呢 *ney* This { Here
 處 *chee* Place {

Bring a broom.

揸 *mun* Bring

把 *bar* { Broom
 掃 *so* {

把 *bar* {
 來 *lo-e* Come

Sweep the floor.

掃 *so* Sweep

樓 *low* Building { Floor
 板 *baru* Lumber {

Tell the coolie to bring paper.

叫 *key-oo* Call

管 *quoon* { House coolie
 店 *deem* {

is (at) the man's place 面盆喺男人處 *meanpoon highnarm yun chee* literally face basin at male person place.

The past participle is formed by the addition of 過 *quore* or 曉 *he-oo*, each being a sign of the past tense: thus *to go* 去 *hoo-e* becomes gone when *he-oo* or *quore* is suffixed. 去過 *hoo-e quore* or 去曉 *hoo-e he-oo*, gone; the past form is often however dispensed with in actual practice, the context being deemed sufficient to shew that it is implied.

I want fifty chairs.		Floor.		LESSON XVII.	
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I	樓 <i>low</i>	Building	十 <i>sup</i>	10
要 <i>ye-oo</i>	Want	板 <i>barn</i>	Lumber	二 <i>ye</i>	2
五 <i>ung</i>	(5)		Pen.	二 <i>ye</i>	2
十 <i>sup</i>	(10)	枝 <i>gee</i>	{ (cl) of long things	十 <i>sup</i>	20
張 <i>chay-ung</i>	(cl)			五 <i>ung</i>	5
椅 <i>ye</i>	Chairs	筆 <i>but</i>	Pen	十 <i>sup</i>	10
Fourteen men and six women.			Ink.	How many.	
十 <i>sup</i>	(10)	墨 <i>mot</i>	Ink	幾 <i>kay</i>	How
四 <i>see</i>	(4)	水 <i>soo-e</i>	Water	多 <i>dough</i>	Much
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	紙 <i>gee</i>	Paper	多 <i>dough</i>	Much
男 <i>narm</i>	Male		Book.	Hair brush.	
人 <i>yun</i>	Persons	部 <i>bo</i>	Volume	擦 <i>chart</i>	Brush
六 <i>look</i>	6	書 <i>shü</i>	Book	頭 <i>tow</i>	Head
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)		To use.	掃 <i>so</i>	Sweep
女 <i>no-e</i>	Female	用 <i>yung</i>	To use	Clothes brush.	
人 <i>yun</i>	Person	使 <i>sigh</i>	To use	衣 <i>ye</i>	Clothes
Where is that cook?		同 <i>tung</i>	With	擦 <i>chart</i>	Brush
個 <i>ko</i>	That		Tea pot.	Broom.	
個 <i>ko</i>	(cl)	茶 <i>char</i>	Tea	掃 <i>so</i>	Sweep
火 <i>for</i>	Cook	壺 <i>ewoo</i>	Pot	把 <i>bar</i>	Bundle
頭 <i>tow</i>			Water bottle.	掃 <i>so</i>	Sweep
喺 <i>high</i>	At	水 <i>soo-e</i>	Water		
		罇 <i>chun</i>	Bottle		

上 <i>say-ung</i> Up	Your ice is very bad.	Bring me eleven tea cups.
來 <i>lo-e</i> Come	你 <i>nay</i> You	揼 <i>nun</i> Bring
That cook is down stairs	嗰 <i>ko</i> { That	十 <i>sup</i> (10) { 11
嗰 <i>ko</i> That	的 <i>deet</i> {	一 <i>yot</i> (1) {
個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	雪 <i>süt</i> Ice	隻 <i>jate</i> (cl)
火 <i>for</i> Fire	十 <i>sup</i> (10) Very	茶 <i>char</i> Tea
頭 <i>tow</i> Head { Cook	分 <i>fun</i> (part)	杯 <i>boo-e</i> Cup
喺 <i>high</i> At	唔 <i>ung</i> Not { Bad	來 <i>lo-e</i> Come
下 <i>har</i> { Downstairs	好 <i>ho</i> Good {	我 <i>ngau</i> Me
低 <i>die</i> {	Don't bring any wine.	Put nine chairs inside.
Eight men eleven women.	唔 <i>ung</i> { Don't	放 <i>faung</i> Put
八 <i>bart</i> Eight	好 <i>ho</i> {	九 <i>gou</i> Nine
個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	揼 <i>nun</i> Bring	張 <i>chay-ung</i> (cl)
男 <i>nam</i> Male	酒 <i>chow</i> Wine	椅 <i>ye</i> Chair
人 <i>yun</i> Person	來 <i>lo-e</i> Come	裡 <i>lay</i> { Inside
十 <i>sup</i> (10) } 11	Call the man upstairs.	邊 <i>bean</i> }
一 <i>yot</i> (1) }	叫 <i>key-oo</i> Call	That will do thank you.
個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	嗰 <i>ko</i> That	够 <i>gou</i> Enough
女 <i>no-e</i> Female	個 <i>ko</i> (cl)	咯 <i>lar</i> .
人 <i>yun</i> Person	人 <i>yun</i> Man	唔 <i>ung</i> Not { Thanks
		該 <i>ko-e</i> Deserve {
		呀 <i>are</i> .

好 *ho*, good, is frequently prefixed to adjectives to express *very*; e.g. 好大 *ho die*, very large.

The plural forms of *this* and *that* 呢啲 *nay deet* and 嗰啲 *ko deet* are frequently used when speaking of liquids, or with words which take no distinction of number, such as weather, etc.

The word *call* and *tell* (order) are expressed by the same word in Chinese e.g. 叫佢 *key-oo ko-e* is either *call him* or *tell him*. A distinction is sometimes made by the use of the words 話佢聽 *whar ko-e tane*, tell him hear signifying *tell him*

The verb *to have* is sometimes expressed by inverting the sentence and placing the nominative between the words 喺 *high*, at and 處 *chee*, place e.g. the man has the basin becomes *the basin*

管 *quoon* Govern
店 *deem* Shop
來 *lo-e* Come

Call the chair coolie.

叫 *ky-oo* Call
擡 *toe-e* Carry
轎 *ky-oo* { Sedan
 } chair
佬 *lo* { Common
 } man
來 *lo-e* Come

Don't bring the tea.

咪 *my* Don't
掙 *nun* Bring
嗰 *ko* } That
的 *deet* }
茶 *char* Tea
來 *lo-e* Come

Put the large basin on
the table.

放 *fawng* Put
嗰 *ko* That
個 *ko* (cl)
大 *die* Big
面 *mean* Face
盆 *poon* Basin
在 *jo-e* On
枱 *toe-e* Table
上 *say-ung* Up

Coolie

Chair coolie

Bad.

唔 *ung* } Not
好 *ho* } Good

Where is the cook?

火 *for* Fire
頭 *tow* Head } Cook
喺 *high* At
邊 *bean* } Where
處 *chee* }
呢 *nay* ?

He is upstairs.

佢 *ko-e* He
喺 *high* At
樓 *low* } Upstairs
上 *say-ung* }

Where is that man?

嗰 *ko* That
個 *ko* (cl)
人 *yun* Man

喺 *high* At
邊 *bean* } Where
處 *chee* }
呢 *nay* ?

He is gone to call the
house coolie.

佢 *ko-e* He
去 *hoo-e* Go
叫 *ky-oo* Call

Gone.

去 *hoo-e* Go (away)
了 *lee-oo* } Sign of past
 } tense

To go away.

咀 *chay* } Away
去 *hoo-e* } Go (away)

That will do sufficient.

够 *gow* } Enough
咯 *lar* }

Sufficient.

做 *jo* To do
得 *dut* To get
咯 *lar* .

Very.

十 *sup* } 10
分 *fun* } Part
 } or
最 *jo-e* } Very

Thanks.

唔 *ung* } Not
該 *ko-e* } Deserve

Please.

多 *dough* } Much
煩 *farn* } Trouble
 } or
請 *chun* } Please
咪 *my* } Don't

Take the ice and wine
downstairs.

揸 *mun* Bring

雪 *sit* Ice

揸 *mun* Bring

酒 *chow* Wine

去 *hou-e* Go

下 *hor* } Downstairs
底 *die* }

(It) is downstairs.

喺 *high* At

下 *har* }
底 *die* } Downstairs

Bring the tea upstairs.

揸 *mun* Bring

茶 *char* Tea

上 *say-mng* Up

來 *lo-e* Come

Put it on the large table.

放 *jawng* Put

在 *jo-e* At

大 *die* Big

枱 *toe-e* Table

面 *mean* Face

(They) are upstairs.

喺 *high* At

樓 *low* }
上 *say-mng* } Upstairs

The words for *stairs* in down-stairs, up stairs, is properly a *story* — stairs are 階級 *guy cap*, step-grade.

Who, when, where and similar words do not usually require an interrogative particle (such *呢咩有* *ney, may, mo*) but the rule is not invariable.

The word 邊 *bean*, is literally *edge, side or place* but in interrogative adverbs it answers to *who, which or what*; e.g. 邊處 *bean chee*, edge place, what place (that is *where?*)

To bring, when used of any article taken between the finger and thumb is 拈 *neem*, to bring — 揸 *mun*, bring and 拈 *neem*, may be used interchangeably.

With certain words *upon* is expressed by 面 *mean*, face — thus *upon the table* 檯面 *toe-e mean*, table face or *upon the ships deck* is 船面 *sin mean*, ships face or *upon the ships deck*.

Chair coolie.

轎 *key-oo* | Sedan chair

夫 *foo* | Adult

House coolie.

管 *quom* | Govern

店 *deem* | Shop

叫 *key-oo* To call

Female.

女 *no-e* | Female

人 *yun* | Person

Cook.

火 *for* | Fire

頭 *tow* | Head

Chair coolie.

擡 *toe-e* Carry

轎 *key-oo* Sedan chair

佬 *lo* Common man

LESSON XVI.

八 *bart* Eight

九 *gow* Nine

十 *sup* Ten

十 *sup* 10 } Eleven

一 *yet* 1 }

Male.

男 *narm* | Male

人 *yun* | Person

呢 *nay* This }
處 *chee* Plate } Here

Have you any tea?

你 *nay* You
有 *yow* Have
茶 *char* Tea
有 *mo* ?

Where is our table?

我 *ngaw* }
哋 *day* } Our

個 *ko* That

張 *chay-ung* (cl)

枱 *toe-e* Table

喺 *high* At

邊 *bean* }
處 *chee* } Where

Where shall I put it?

(Where had I better put it).

放 *faeng* Put

在 *jo-e* At

邊 *bean* }
處 *chee* } Where

好 *ho* Good

Take that wine away.

掙 *nun* Take

個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That

酒 *chow* Wine

去 *hoo-e* Go

裡 *lay* }
頭 *tow* } Inside

That ice is ours.

個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That

雪 *süt* Ice

係 *high* Is

我 *ngaw* }
哋 *day* } Ours

嘅 *kay* }

This table is mine.

呢 *nay* This

張 *chay-ung* (cl)

枱 *toe-e* Table

係 *high* Is

我 *ngaw* }
嘅 *kay* } Mine

Where is my tea cup?

我 *ngaw* I or my

隻 *jate* (cl)

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

喺 *high* At

邊 *bean* }
處 *chee* } Where

Here it is.

喺 *high* At

Where is that good wine.

個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That

好 *ho* Good

酒 *chow* Wine

係 *high* Is

邊 *bean* Edge }
處 *chee* Place } Where

It is on the large table.

喺 *high* At

大 *die* Big

枱 *toe-e* Table

面 *me:m* Face

The ice is beneath the table.

個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That

雪 *süt* Ice

在 *jo-e* At

枱 *toe-e* Table

下 *har* Below }
底 *die* Beneath } Beneath

That ice is in the basin.

個 *ko* }
的 *deet* } That

冰 *bun* Ice

喺 *high* In or at

面 *me:m* Face

盆 *poon* Basin

I have 3 plates and 4 knives.

我 *ngai* I
有 *yow* Have

三 *sam* Three
隻 *jat* (cl)
碟 *deep* Plate

四 *sei* Four
張 *chay-ung* (cl)
刀 *dough* Knife

Bring me a chair.

拈 *neem* Bring
一 *yot* One
張 *chay-ung* (cl)
椅 *ye* Chair
來 *lo-e* Come

I want two chairs.

我 *ngai* I or me
要 *ye-oo* Want
兩 *loy-ung* Two
張 *chay-ung* (cl)
椅 *ye* Chair

There are no good spoons.

有 *mo* Not
好 *ho* Good
匙 *chee* Key | 匙
羹 *karn* Spoon | spoon

Outside.

外 *n-go-e* Outside
邊 *bean* Edge

Take away.

拈 *neem* Take or bring
去 *hoo-e* Away
or
搬 *boon* Move
去 *hoo-e* Away

I want one basin two towels and one tumbler.

我 *ngai* I
要 *ye-oo* Want
一 *yot* One
個 *ko* (cl)
面 *mean* Face
盆 *poon* Basin
兩 *loy-ung* Two
條 *tee-oo* (cl)
手 *sow* Hand
巾 *kun* Napkin

又 *yow* And

一 *yot* One
佢 *ko* (cl)
水 *sou-e* Water
杯 *hoo-e* Cup

枱 *toi-e* Table

冰 *ban* Ice
ban

Upstairs.

樓 *low* Building
上 *say-ung* Up

Downstairs.

樓 *low* Building
下 *har* Down

Downstairs.

底 *die* Beneath
下 *har* Below

There.

嗰 *ko* That
處 *chee* Place

Where.

邊 *bean* Edge
處 *chee* Place

To enter.

入 *yeep* In, to go in

Within.

裡 *lay* Within
頭 *tow* Head

Inside.

裡 *lay* Within
邊 *bean* Edge

No, it is his good plate.	Is that his bad basin?	That wine (is) bad.
唔 <i>ung</i> Not	嗰 <i>ko</i> } That	嗰 <i>ko</i> } That
係 <i>high</i> Is	的 <i>deet</i> }	的 <i>deet</i> }
係 <i>high</i> Is	係 <i>high</i> Is	酒 <i>chow</i> Wine
佢 <i>ko-e</i> His	佢 <i>ko-e</i> } His	唔 <i>ung</i> Not } Bad
隻 <i>jate</i> (el) } Good	嘅 <i>kay</i> }	好 <i>ho</i> Good }
好 <i>ho</i> } Plate	唔 <i>ung</i> Not } Bad	呢 <i>nay</i> } This
碟 <i>deep</i> }	好 <i>ho</i> Good }	的 <i>deet</i> }
Very well.	面 <i>mean</i> } Basin	茶 <i>char</i> Tea
好 <i>ho</i> Good	盆 <i>poon</i> }	好 <i>ho</i> Good
喇 <i>lay</i> .	咩 <i>may</i> ?	

Possessives are formed from nouns and personal pronouns by the addition of 嘅 *kay* — sign of possessive case — but in every-day speech no distinction is observed between the nominative and possessive e.g. : 我隻碟 *ngaw jate deep* I (classifier) plate, i.e. *my plate*; there is no distinction of gender.

處 *chee*, place is sometimes used by itself to express *here* more especially when it means merely *in place*.

The verb *to be* may be omitted if 任 *jo-e*, to be, be used; unless it be desired to emphasize the fact of a thing being in a given situation.

The plurals of *our, your, their* are formed by adding 地 *day*.

The plural of nouns are formed by altering the classifiers to 啲 *deet* — sign of possessive case — thus 呢個人 *nay ko yan* — this (classifier) man — becomes in the plural 呢的人 *nay deet yan*, these men.

The possessive form of pronouns is seldom used in practice; thus instead of 我嘅隻碟 *ngaw kay jate deep*, my (classifier) plate 我隻碟 *ngaw jate deep* — I (classifier) plate — is the more usual way of expressing *my*.

咯 *lar* is frequently added at the end of a sentence for harmony.

And, as a copulative for substantive (rendered by 共 *koong* and 及 *cap*), is not of very frequent use and will not be translated in the first few lessons.

六 *look* Six

三 *sarm* Three

LESSON XV.

七 *chut* Seven

四 *see* Four

一 *yot* One

椅 *ye* Chair

五 *ung* Five

二 *ye* Two

唔 <i>ung</i>	Not		We (are) above.		Is that his?
愛 <i>o-e</i>	Want				
呢 <i>ny</i>	?	我 <i>ngaw</i>	} We	個 <i>ko</i>	} That
		哋 <i>day</i>		的 <i>deet</i>	
	No!	在 <i>jo-e</i>	At	係 <i>high</i>	Is
唔 <i>ung</i>	Not	上 <i>say-ung</i>	} Above	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	} His
愛 <i>o-e</i>	Want	高 <i>go</i>		嘅 <i>kay</i>	
I want a basin, a towel (and) a spoon.		(And) they (are) below.		咩 <i>may</i>	?
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	} They		It is mine?
愛 <i>o-e</i>	Want	哋 <i>day</i>		係 <i>high</i>	Is
面 <i>mean</i>	} Basin	在 <i>jo-e</i>	At	我 <i>ngaw</i>	} Mine
盆 <i>poon</i>		下 <i>har</i>	} Below	嘅 <i>kay</i>	
面 <i>mean</i>	} Towel	底 <i>die</i>			
巾 <i>kun</i>		你 <i>ny</i>	Yours (are) above.		係 <i>high</i>
匙 <i>see (cl)</i>	} Spoon	嘅 <i>kay</i>	} Your	佢 <i>ko-e</i>	} His
羹 <i>karn</i>		在 <i>jo-e</i>		At	
These basins are large.		上 <i>say-ung</i>	} Above	These (are) yours	
呢 <i>ny</i>	} This	高 <i>go</i>		你 <i>ny</i>	} These
個 <i>lo</i>		我 <i>ngaw</i>	} Mine	你 <i>ny</i>	
面 <i>mean</i>	} Basin	嘅 <i>day</i>		在 <i>jo-e</i>	At
盆 <i>poon</i>		在 <i>jo-e</i>	At	下 <i>har</i>	} Below
大 <i>du</i>	Big	底 <i>die</i>		上 <i>say-ung</i>	
These forks are small.		Mine (are) below.		It is below.	
呢 <i>ny</i>	This	我 <i>ngaw</i>	} Mine	Do you want tea?	
枝 <i>ko (cl)</i>	} Fork	嘅 <i>day</i>		你 <i>ny</i>	You
叉 <i>char</i>		在 <i>jo-e</i>	At	愛 <i>o-e</i>	Want
細 <i>sigh</i>	Small	下 <i>har</i>	} Below	茶 <i>char</i>	Tea
		底 <i>die</i>		底 <i>die</i>	

A good basin.

好 *ho* Good
 面 *mean* }
 盆 *poon* } Basin

Have you the basin (and) towel.

你 *ny* You
 有 *yow* Have

面 *mean* }
 盆 *poon* } Basin

面 *mean* }
 巾 *kun* } Towel

有 *mo* ?

Put the towel in the basin.

放 *fawng* Put

面 *mean* }
 巾 *kun* } Towel

在 *jo-e* At

面 *mean* }
 盆 *poon* } Basin

處 *che* Place

I have a wine glass (and) tumbler.

我 *ngaw* I
 有 *yow* Have

酒 *chow* Wine

杯 *boo-e* Cup

水 *soo-e* Water

杯 *boo-e* Cup

Get a tea cup and sugar.

拈 *neem* Bring

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

拈 *neem* Bring

白糖 *bart* }
 糖 *tawng* } Sugar

來 *lo-e* Come

My knife your fork (and)
 his plate.

我 *ngaw* My

張 *chay-ung* (cl)

刀 *dough* Knife

你 *ny* Your

枝 *ger* (cl) }
 叉 *char* } Fork

佢 *ko-e* His

隻 *jate* (cl) }
 碟 *dep* } Plate

This is good water (but)
 bad tea.

好 *ho* Good

水 *soo-e* Water

唔 *ung* Not

好 *ho* Good

茶 *char* Tea

Go there (and) bring a large fork.

去 *hoo-e* Go

嗰 *ko* }
 處 *che* } There

拈 *neem* Bring

枝 *ger* (cl)

大 *die* Big

叉 *char* Fork

來 *lo-e* Come

Go there (and) bring me a
 large fork.

去 *hoo-e* Go

嗰 *ko* }
 處 *che* } There

拈 *neem* Bring

枝 *ger* (cl)

大 *die* Big

叉 *char* Fork

來 *lo-e* Come

我 *ngaw* Me

Put the tea there.

放 *fawng* Put

茶 *char* Tea

嗰 *ko* }
 處 *che* } There

Yes and no are expressed by the verb *to be*, joined in the case of *no*, to a negative particle

Adjectives precede the substantives they qualify as in English.

呢 啲 *nay deet*, this and 個 啲 *ko deet*, that, though properly plural forms, are used for *this* and *that* before words signifying fluids, or matter consisting of small particles such as sand, dust, flour etc. and occasionally before other words.

§ (v s) vide supra = see explanation already given.

	Here.	
呢 <i>nay</i>	This	
處 <i>chee</i>	Place	
	There.	
個 <i>ko</i>	That	
處 <i>chee</i>	Place	
	Above or upon.	
上 <i>say-ung</i>	Up	
高 <i>go</i>	High	
	Below or beneath.	
下 <i>har</i>	Below	
底 <i>dee</i>	Bottom base	
	At.	
在 <i>ja-^v</i>	At or on	
Come here, bring my towel.		
來 <i>lo-^v</i>	Come	
呢 <i>nay</i>	Here	
處 <i>chee</i>		
掙 <i>nun</i>	Bring	
我 <i>ngaw</i>	Me	
面 <i>mean</i>	Towel	
巾 <i>kun</i>		
來 <i>lo-^v</i>	Come	

佢 <i>ko-^v</i>	He, him, she, or it
你 <i>nay</i>	You
	Your.
你 <i>nay</i>	You
嘅 <i>kay</i>	(v. s.)
	Bis.
佢 <i>ko-^v</i>	He
嘅 <i>kay</i>	(v. s.)
	We.
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
	Sign of the
地 <i>day</i>	possessive
	case
	Our or ours.
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
地 <i>day</i>	(v. s.)
嘅 <i>kay</i>	(v. s.)
	Come.
嚟 <i>lie</i>	Come
	or —
來 <i>lo-^v</i>	Come
去 <i>hoo-^v</i>	Go
放 <i>faung</i>	Put

LESSON XIV.

NB. Read foot-notes first.

好 <i>ho</i>	Good
	Bad.
唔 <i>ung</i>	Not
好 <i>ho</i>	Good
	Very well.
好 <i>ho</i>	Good
咯 <i>lar</i>	Terminative particle
	Basin.
面 <i>mean</i>	Face
盆 <i>poon</i>	Basin
	Towel.
面 <i>mean</i>	Face
巾 <i>kun</i>	Napkin
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I, my, me
	Mine.
我 <i>ngaw</i>	I
	Particle of
嘅 <i>kay</i>	possessive
	case

隻 *jate*(cl) } Spoon
羹 *karn* }

This fork.

呢 *nay* This

枝 *gee*(cl) } Fork
叉 *char* }

That tea cup.

嗰 *ko* } That
個 *ko* }

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

It is not a tea cup it is
a tumbler.

唔 *ung* Not

係 *high* Is

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

係 *high* Is

水 *soo-e* Water

杯 *boo-e* Cup

A small spoon.

細 *sigh* Small

匙 *see*(cl) } Spoon
羹 *karn* }

No I have not a wine glass

I have a tumbler.

有 *mo* No

有 *mo* Not

酒 *chow* Wine

杯 *boo-e* Cup

有 *yow* Have

水 *soo-e* Water

杯 *boo-e* Cup

This plate.

呢 *nay* This

隻 *jate*(cl) } Plate
碟 *deep* }

That spoon.

嗰 *ko* That

酒 *chow* Wine

有 *mo* Not

啲 *ah* ?

Are these tea?

呢 *nay* } These
的 *deet* }

係 *high* Are

茶 *char* Tea

咩 *may* ?

Yes — it is tea.

係 *high* Yes

係 *high* Is

茶 *char* Tea

A big fork.

大 *die* Big

枝 *gee*(cl) } Fork
叉 *char* }

It is customary, in speaking of material objects to precede them with a numeral expressing the exact number of objects intended — The use of the *Indefinite Article* is thus superseded. — Between the numeral and the noun, an appropriate word called a CLASSIFIER is introduced; this word is of a generic character, that is, it is applied to a certain class of objects supposed in some respects to be ANALAGOUS. In the English language the words, length, piece, and slice, etc. are similarly used — as a length of rope — piece of business — etc. —

Thus in Chinese the word 枝 *gee* meaning a branch, is applied to pens, candles, whips, and other straight things. e.g. 一枝筆 *yot gee but* — one (classifier) pen, 一枝馬鞭 *yot gee mar bean* — one (classifier) horse whip.

The adjective comes between the classifier and its noun, thus 一枝大筆 *yot gee die but* — one (classifier) big pen.

IN ALL LESSONS CLASSIFIERS ARE INDICATED BY (CL). For a complete list of classifiers see subsequent pages.

一 <i>yot</i> One	I have (a) cup of tea.	茶 <i>char</i> Tea
杯 <i>boo-e</i> Cup	我 <i>ngaw</i> I	咩 <i>may</i> ?
茶 <i>char</i> Tea	有 <i>yow</i> Have	

There is no article in Chinese, although a demonstrative pronoun or the numeral "one" frequently supplies its place.

The Mood and Tenses of the verb are not marked by inflections, particles being used in their stead.

There are no case inflections in Chinese, hence the same word answers for I or *me* according to its place in the sentence; thus 我俾 *ngaw bay* — I give, is when reversed 俾我 *bay ngaw* give me.

In ordinary colloquial, the copulative conjunction is often replaced by the verb when several nouns are coupled, thus *give me bread, butter, and coffee* becomes in Chinese *give bread, give butter, give coffee me*. Many Chinese verbs are divided compound words and place (in speaking and writing) the object between their component parts, thus to *bring* is literally 揼來 *neem lo-e* — carry come. *Bring me a cup of tea* would be *carry cup tea come me*.

The interrogative particles are respectively used rather in observance of custom than because of any marked difference in value, though 有 *mo*, seems more generally than the others, to imply a belief on the part of the speaker that the answer will be affirmative.

酒 *chow* Wine

Spoon.

This.

呢 *ney* { Demonstrative pronoun
Classifier of men or things
in general

個 *ko*

隻 *jate* { A classifier of vessels, walking animals and parts of the body that are multiple

LESSON XIII.

Knife.

張 *chat-ung* { A classifier of things spread out

刀 *dough* Knife

匙 *see* Key
羹 *karn* Spoon

Fork.

呢 *ney* This

Plate.

These. or this.

呢 *ney* This

的 *deet* { A sign of the possessive case; little

隻 *jate* (cl)
碟 *deep* Plate

枝 *gee* { A classifier of pens whips forks straight

叉 *char* Fork

Tumbler.

水 *soo-e* Water
杯 *boo-e* Cup

麵 *mean* } Bread
 飽 *bow* }

有 *yow* Have

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

有 *yow* Have

茶 *char* Tea

I want tea and sugar.

我 *ngaw* I

要 *ye-oo* Want

茶 *char* Tea

要 *ye-oo* Want

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

Do you want a tea cup?

你 *ny* You

要 *ye-oo* Want

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

I have tea cups.

我 *ngaw* I

有 *yow* Have

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

Have you any tea?

你 *ny* You

有 *yow* Have

水 *soo-e* Water

我 *ngaw* Me

Bring sugar (and) water.

掙 *nun* Bring

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

掙 *nun* Bring

水 *soo-e* Water

來 *lo-e* Come

Have you water?

你 *ny* You

有 *yow* Have

水 *soo-e* Water

麼 *more* ?

Have you tea, bread,
and water?

你 *ny* You

有 *yow* Have

茶 *char* Tea

有 *yow* Have

麵 *mean* } Bread
 飽 *bow* }

有 *yow* Have

水 *soo-e* Water

有 *mo* ?

I have bread, sugar and tea

我 *ngaw* I

有 *yow* Have

Bring me (some) tea.

掙 *nun* Bring

茶 *char* Tea

來 *lo-e* Come

我 *ngaw* Me

Give me (some) sugar.

俾 *bay* Give

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

我 *ngaw* Me

Have you (any) sugar?

你 *ny* You

有 *yow* Have

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

有 *mo* Not

呀 *ah* ?

I have sugar.

我 *ngaw* I

有 *yow* Have

白 *bart* } Sugar
 糖 *tawng* }

Give me bread and water.

俾 *bay* Give

麵 *mean* } Bread
 飽 *bow* }

俾 *bay* Give

揼 *nun* Bring
 嚟 *lie* Come } Bring
 or —

揼 *nun* Bring
 來 *lo-e* Come } Bring
 or —

拈 *neem* Bring
 嚟 *lie* Come } Bring
 or —

拈 *neem* Bring
 來 *lo-e* Come } Bring
 or —

擺 *law* Bring
 要 *ye-oo* Want (to like)

愛 *o-e* { Want (to love,
 to like)

啲 *ah* } Interrogative
 呢 *nay* } particles at the
 咩 *may* } end of a
 有 *mo* } question
 麼 *more*

Bring (some) bread.

揼 *nun* Bring
 麵 *mean* } Bread
 飽 *bow* }
 來 *lo-e* Come

Bring me (some) water.

揼 *nun* Bring
 水 *soo-e* Water
 來 *lo-e* Come

櫃 *queye* Case
 處 *chee* Place

Very well.

好 *ho* } Very well
 咯 *lar* }

* (el) see foot note to lesson XIII.
 † = Phonetic.
 § = particles used to express the past tense.

LESSON XII.

水 *soo-e* Water

茶 *char* Tea

茶 *char* Tea

杯 *boo-e* Cup

Bread.

麵 *mean* Flour

飽 *bow* Satiated

Sugar.

白 *bart* White

糖 *tawng* Sugar

我 *ngaw* I

你 *nay* You

有 *yow* Have

俾 *bay* Give

點 *dame* Period

咯 *lar* .

Don't forget to wind up
 the clock.

你 *nay* You

不 *but* Not

可 *hore* May

忘 *mawng* { To slip
 out } To forget
 記 *kay* Memory

上 *say-ung* Up

鐘 *chung* Clock

鏈 *lean* Chain

Where is the key to the clock?

那 *noi-e* That

條 *tee-oo* { (el)*
 Long
 thing } Key

鐘 *chung* Clock

匙 *see* Key

喺 *high* At

邊 *bean* Where

處 *chee* Place

呢 *nay* ?

On my book case.

喺 *high* At

我 *ngaw* My

書 *shū* Book

點 *dame* Period
 半 *boon* Half
 鐘 *chung* Clock

It is just ten o' clock.

正 *chun* } Just
 正 *chun* }
 十 *sup* Ten
 點 *dame* Period
 鐘 *chung* Clock

The clock struck eleven one
 minute ago.

一 *yot* One }
 個 *ko* (cl)* } A
 尾 *may* } Minute †
 呢 *may* }
 之 *gee* Of
 前 *cheen* Before
 個 *ko* That
 鐘 *chung* Clock

係 *high* Is
 打 *dhar* Strike
 了 *lee-oo* (Eu) or sign of past tense

十 *sup* Ten } 11
 一 *yot* One }

兩 *lay-ung* Two
 點 *dame* Period

It is twenty five minutes
 to four.

係 *high* Is
 二 *ye* Two
 十 *sup* Ten } 25
 五 *ung* Five }
 個 *ko* (cl)* }
 尾 *may* } Minutes †
 呢 *may* }

至 *gee* To
 四 *see* Four
 點 *dame* Period

It is fifteen minutes to five.

係 *high* Is
 十 *sup* Ten } 15
 五 *ung* Five } 15
 個 *ko* (cl)* }
 尾 *may* } Minutes †
 呢 *may* }

至 *gee* To
 五 *ung* Five
 點 *dame* Period

It is half past six.

係 *high* Is
 六 *look* Six

乜 *mot* What
 時 *see* Time
 候 *how* Time
 呢 *may* ?

It is one o' clock.

係 *high* Is
 一 *yot* One
 點 *dame* Period
 鐘 *chung* Clock
 咯 *lar* .

It is ten minutes past two.

係 *high* Is
 十 *sup* Ten } 10
 個 *ko* (cl)* }
 尾 *may* } Minutes †
 呢 *may* }
 過 *quore* § Past
 了 *lee-oo* §
 兩 *lay-ung* Two
 點 *dame* Period

It is fifteen minutes past two.

係 *high* Is
 十 *sup* Ten } 15
 五 *ung* Five }
 個 *ko* (cl)* }
 尾 *may* } Minutes †
 呢 *may* }
 過 *quore* } Past
 了 *lee-oo* }

Struck

嘅 *kay* ('s)
鏢 *be-oo* Watch
係 *high* Is
快 *fi* Fast

My sister's watch is slow.

我 *ngaw* } My
嘅 *kay* }
姊 *jay* { Elder
 { sister
妹 *moo-e* { Younger
 { sister

Sister's

嘅 *kay* ('s)
鏢 *be-oo* Watch
係 *high* Is
慢 *marn* Slow

My father's watch is correct.

我 *ngaw* } My
嘅 *kay* }
父 *foo* Father
親 *chun* Self
嘅 *kay* ('s)
鏢 *be-oo* Watch
合 *harp* Correct
咯 *lar* .

Father's

Father! what time is it?

父 *foo* Father
親 *chun* Self
啞 *ave* (!) (?)

Father

話 *whar* Tell
你 *nay* You
知 *chee* Know

My watch has stopped.

我 *ngaw* } My
嘅 *kay* }
時 *see* { Time
辰 *sun* {
鏢 *be-oo* Watch
唔 *ung* Not
行 *harn* Walk

My clock is broken.

我 *ngaw* } My
嘅 *kay* }
時 *see* { Time
辰 *sun* {
鐘 *chung* Clock
打 *dhar* Strike
爛 *larn* Break
噍 *he-oo* { (En) sign of
 { the past tense

Break

My brother's watch is fast.

我 *ngaw* } My
嘅 *kay* }
兄 *hun* { Elder
 { brother
弟 *die* { Younger
 { brother

Brother's

One half hour.

半 *boon* Half
點 *dame* Period
鐘 *chung* Bell

Have you a watch?

你 *nay* You
有 *yow* Have
時 *see* Time
辰 *sun* (8th hour)
鏢 *be-oo* Watch
嗎 *mar* ?

Time

Have you a clock?

有 *yow* Have
時 *see* { Time
辰 *sun* {
鐘 *chung* Clock (bell)
嗎 *mar* ?

What time is it?

乜 *mot* { What
野 *yeu* }
時 *see* { Time
候 *how* }
呢 *nay* ?

I cannot tell you.

我 *ngaw* I
不 *but* Not
能 *mun* Can

六 *look* } Six
 個 *ko* (cl)* }
 月 *yüt* Month
 小 *see-oo* Little

* (cl) = Classifier see foot note to Lesson XIII.

‡ These cross lines are introduced in this book to give the student an idea as to punctuation i. e. where to observe natural resting spaces in speech. N.B This is an entirely artificial method of our own. The Chinese do not employ such a method.

† Notice that *dame* 点 and 點 are used interchangeably.

LESSON XI.

HOW TO TELL TIME.

唐 *tawng* China
 人 *yun* Man
 所 *sore* That which
 講 *kaung* Speak
 之 *gee* Of
 時 *see* } Time
 辰 *sun* }

One hour.

一 *yot* One
 點 *dame* Period
 鐘 *chung* Bell

廿個 *ko* That
 月 *yüt* Month
 叫 *key-oo* Called
 月 *yüt* Month
 大 *die* Big

The 29 day months are the little months.

二 *ye* Two }
 十 *sup* Ten } 29
 九 *gow* Nine }
 日 *yot* Day

一 *yot* } A
 個 *ko* (cl) }
 月 *yüt* Month

叫 *key-oo* Called
 月 *yüt* Month
 小 *see-oo* Little

Each year has six big months and six little months.

每 *moo-c* Every
 年 *neen* Year

係 *high* Is
 六 *look* } Six
 個 *ko* (cl)* }

大 *die* Big
 月 *yüt* Month

One day and night has 24 hours.

一 *yot* One
 日 *yot* Day
 一 *yot* One
 夜 *yea* Night

係 *high* Is are
 二 *ye* Two }
 十 *sup* Ten } 24
 四 *see* Four }

點 *dame* † Stroke }
 鐘 *chung* Bell } for period } HOURS

Chinese months are big and little.

唐 *tawng* China
 人 *yun* Man
 月 *yüt* Month
 份 *fun* (ly) or part
 有 *yow* Have
 大 *die* Big
 小 *see-oo* Small

The 30 day months are the big ones.

三 *sarm* Three }
 十 *sup* Ten } 30
 日 *yot* Day }

The name of the month added is "yun yot yüt".

故 *qwoo* For so

此 *chee* That

每 *moo-e* Every

第 *die* Number

三 *sarm* Three

年 *neen* Year

叫 *key-oo* Call

閏 *yun* Intercalary

一 *yot* One

月 *yüt* Month

One year has 4 seasons spring summer autumn winter.

一 *yot* One

年 *neen* Year

有 *yow* Has

四 *see* Four

季 *queye* Seasons

春 *chun* Spring

夏 *har* Summer

秋 *chow* Autumn

冬 *dung* Winter

One season has three months.

一 *yot* One

季 *queye* Season

三 *sarm* } Three

個 *ko(cl)** }

月 *yüt* Months

LESSON X.

Chinese have not 31 days in a month.

唐 *tawng* China

人 *yun* Man

未 *may* Not

有 *yow* Have

三 *sarm* Three

十 *sap* Ten

一 *yot* One

日 *yot* Day

之 *gee* Of

月 *yüt* Month

份 *fun* Part

31

Monthly

In three years there is added one month more.

係 *high* Is

三 *sarm* Three

年 *neen* Year

之 *gee* Of

內 *no-e* In

加 *kar* Add

多 *dough* More

一 *yot* One

個 *ko* (cl)*

月 *yüt* Month

4th of July.

立 *lap* Establish

國 *quork* Country

日 *yot* Day

Labor day.

放 *faung* Lose

工 *kung* Work

日 *yot* Day

Election day.

公 *kung* Public

舉 *koo-e* To hold up

官 *quoon* Officer

員 *yin* { A classifier of officer (cl)*

日 *yot* Day

Washington's birthday.

華 *whar* Beauty

盛 *sun* Prosper

頓 *dun* { To bow head

生 *sarn* Live

日 *yot* Day

† = phonetic.

Washington's Birthday

To night.

今 *kum* | Now
夜 *yea* | Night

Nightly.

夜 *yea* | Night
夜 *yea* | Night

HOLIDAYS.

Holiday.

大 *die* Big
日 *yot* Day | Date
子 *jee* Child

New year.

新 *sun* | New
年 *neen* | Year

Thanksgiving day.

謝 *jay* Thank
神 *sun* God
日 *yot* Day

Christmas.

耶 *yea* | Jesus †
蘇 *so* |
生 *sarn* Live | Birth-day
日 *yot* Day

Decoration day.

修 *sow* Repair
整 *chun* Fix
墳 *fun* Grave
日 *yot* Day

Afternoon.

下 *har* | Below
午 *oon* | Noon

Afternoon.

下 *har* | Below
晝 *chow* | Noon

Sundown.

日 *yot* | Day
落 *lork* | Set

Twilight.

晚 *marn* | Evening
上 *say-ung* | Up

Dark.

晚 *marn* | Evening
黑 *lut* | Dark

晚 *marn* | Evening

This evening.

今 *kum* | Now
晚 *marn* | Evening

Night time.

夜 *yea* | Night
間 *karn* | Within
midst of

Mid-night.

半 *boon* | Half
夜 *yea* | Night

LESSON IX.

Dawn.

朝 *cheon* | Morning
頭 *tow* | Head
早 *jo* | Early

Day light.

天 *tue* | Heaven
光 *quorny* | Light
早 *jo* | Early

Sunrise.

日 *yot* | Day
出 *chut* | Out

朝 *chee-oo* | Morning

This morning.

今 *kum* | Now
朝 *chee-oo* | Morning

Fore noon.

上 *say-ung* | Up
午 *oon* | Noon

Before noon.

上 *say-ung* | Up
晝 *chow* | Noon

Noon.

日 *yot* | Day
午 *oon* | Noon

Day before yesterday.	Week before last.	One week.
前 <i>cheen</i> } Before 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	前 <i>cheen</i> } Before 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week	一 <i>yot</i> } One 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week
To morrow.		
明 <i>mun</i> } Bright 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	Next week.	Two weeks.
Day after to morrow.	後 <i>how</i> } After 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week	兩 <i>lay-ung</i> } Two 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week
後 <i>how</i> } After 日 <i>yot</i> } Day		
Every other day.	Week after next.	Three weeks.
躡 <i>larm</i> } Hop or skip 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	大 <i>die</i> Big 後 <i>how</i> } After 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week	三 <i>sarm</i> } Three 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week
Every other day.		
隔 <i>kart</i> } Partition 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	日 <i>yot</i> Day	This week.
Day time.	Daily.	呢 <i>nay</i> } This 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week
日 <i>yot</i> } Day 間 <i>karn</i> } Within, in the midst of.	日 <i>yot</i> } Day 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	
	To day.	
	今 <i>kun</i> } Now 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	Last week.
	Yesterday.	先 <i>sin</i> } Last 個 <i>ko</i> (cl) } 禮 <i>lie</i> Polite } 拜 <i>pie</i> Worship } Week
	昨 <i>chalk</i> } Last 日 <i>yot</i> } Day	

Sunday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 日 *yot* Day

Monday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 一 *yot* One

Tuesday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 二 *ye* Two

Wednesday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 三 *sarm* Three

Thursday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 四 *see* Four

Friday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 五 *ung* Five

Saturday.
 禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 六 *look* Six

八 *bart* Eight
 號 *ho* Number } 8th
 九 *gove* Nine
 號 *ho* Number } 9th

十 *sup* Ten
 號 *ho* Number } 10th
 十 *sup* Ten
 一 *yot* One } 11 } 11th
 號 *ho* Number

二 *ye* Two
 十 *sup* Ten } 20 } 20th
 號 *ho* Number

三 *sarm* Three
 十 *sup* Ten } 31 } 31th
 一 *yot* One
 號 *ho* Number

LESSON VIII.

Weekly.

禮 *lie* Polite
 拜 *pie* Worship
 日 *yot* Day
 期 *kay* Time

October.
 十 *sup* Ten
 月 *yüt* Month

November.
 十 *sup* Ten } 11
 一 *yot* One }
 月 *yüt* Month

December.
 十 *sup* Ten } 12
 二 *ye* Two }
 月 *yüt* Month

ORDINALS.

一 *yot* One } 1st
 號 *ho* Number

二 *ye* Two } 2nd
 號 *ho* Number

三 *sarm* Three } 3rd
 號 *ho* Number

四 *see* Four } 4th
 號 *ho* Number

五 *ung* Five } 5th
 號 *ho* Number

六 *look* Six } 6th
 號 *ho* Number

七 *chut* Seven } 7th
 號 *ho* Number

Week
 Date

January.
 正 *chun* } Right
 月 *yüt* } Month

February.

二 *ye* } Two
 月 *yüt* } Month

March.

三 *sarm* } Three
 月 *yüt* } Month

April.

四 *see* } Four
 月 *yüt* } Month

May.

五 *ung* } Five
 月 *yüt* } Month

June.

六 *look* } Six
 月 *yüt* } Month

July.

七 *chut* } Seven
 月 *yüt* } Month

August.

八 *bart* } Eight
 月 *yüt* } Month

September.

九 *gow* } Nine
 月 *yüt* } Month

14th day of the month.

十 *sup* (10) }
 四 *see* (4) } (14)
 日 *yot* Day }

26th day of the month.

二 *ye* (2) }
 十 *sup* (10) } (26)
 六 *look* (6) }
 日 *yot* Day }

30th day of the month.

三 *sarm* (3) }
 十 *sup* (10) } (30)
 日 *yot* Day }

* (cl) = Classifier see foot note
to Lesson XIII.

LESSON VII.

MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Monthly.

月 *yüt* } Month
 份 *fun* } Part

Monthly.

每 *moo-e* } Every
 月 *yüt* } Month

The Chinese method of
expressing the day of the
month.

唐 *tawng* China }
 人 *yun* Man } Chinese
 日 *yot* Day }
 期 *kay* Time } Date

1st day of the month.

初 *chaw* } Begin
 一 *yot* } One

2nd day of the month.

初 *chaw* } Begin
 二 *ye* } Two

3rd day of the month.

初 *chaw* } Begin
 三 *sarm* } Three

10th day of the month.

初 *chaw* } Begin
 十 *sup* } Ten

11th day of the month.

十 *sup* (10) }
 一 *yot* (1) } (11)
 日 *yot* Day }

Summer.

夏 *har* | Summer
天 *tane* | Heaven

Autumn.

秋 *chow* | Autumn
天 *tane* | Heaven

Winter.

冬 *duuy* | Winter
天 *tane* | Heaven
月 *yūt* | Month

This month.

呢 *ney* | This
個 *ko (el)** |
月 *yūt* | Month

Last month.

上 *say-wuy* | Up
個 *ko (el)** |
月 *yūt* | Month

Month before last.

前 *cheu* | Before
個 *ko (el)** |
月 *yūt* | Month

Next month.

下 *har* | Below
個 *ko (el)** |
月 *yūt* | Month

Next year.

明 *mun* | Bright
年 *neen* | Year

Last year.

舊 *gow* | Old
年 *neen* | Year

Year before last.

前 *chern* | Before
年 *neen* | Year

New year.

新 *sun* | New
年 *neen* | Year

Year after next.

後 *how* | After
年 *neen* | Year

New years day.

元 *zyün* | Begin
旦 *darn* | Day

Four seasons.

四 *see* | Four
時 *see* | Times

Spring.

春 *chun* | Spring
天 *tane* | Heaven

行 *haru* | To walk

待 *dough-e* | (To treat, to
believe to.

役 *yick* | To serve

往 *ruang* | To depart

後 *how* | Behind, after.

律 *lut* | A law

* Put pronounced like the Put
in the word Putty.

LESSON VI.

年 *neen* | Year

時 *see* | Time

One year.

一 *yot* | One

年 *neen* | Year

This year.

今 *kun* | Now

年 *neen* | Year

安 ⁶ *orn* Peace or rest.
 完 ⁷ *yin* To finish
 宜 ⁵ *zye* Proper, ought.
 官 ⁵ *quoon* Officer
 定 ⁸ *dun* { To settle, to
 fix.
 宗 ⁵ *choong* An ancestor.
 客 ⁹ *hart* { Guest, strang-
 er, visitor.
 室 ⁹ *sut* House, home.
 宣 ⁹ *sün* To preach
 容 ¹⁰ *yung* To allow
 家 ⁹ *car* { Family, home,
 household.
 宮 ¹⁰ *koong* A palace
 富 ¹² *foo* Rich
 巨 ⁵ *go-e* Big
 臣 ⁶ *sun* { Minister of
 state
 匹 ⁴ *put* * { A classifier
 of horses,
 beards, etc.
 匪 ¹⁰ *fy* Banditti
 彳 ³ *chick* A short step

姑 ⁵ *qwoo* { A respectful
 term for
 married or
 unmarried
 females
 始 ⁵ *chee* Beginning
 奸 ⁶ *karn* Villainous
 妄 ⁶ *maung* Improper
 妖 ⁷ *yau* { Fair or beau-
 tiful.
 妨 ⁷ *faung* To impede
 妙 ⁷ *me-oo* { Perfect, ex-
 cellent.
 妒 ⁷ *dough* { Envious, jea-
 lous.
 妹 ⁵ *moo-c* Younger sister
 姓 ⁵ *son* Surname
 屮 ³ *min* A cover
 宅 ⁶ *jot* { Residence,
 dwelling.
 守 ⁶ *scw* { To guard, to
 protect.
 字 ⁶ *chee* Word or letter.
 宇 ⁶ *ye* { To shelter, the
 world.

LESSON V.

口 ³ *yoo-e* { To enclose, to
 encircle.
 囚 ⁵ *chow* { Prisoner, a
 prison.
 因 ⁶ *yun* For, because.
 四 ⁵ *see* Four
 困 ⁷ *quone* { To distress,
 not hamper or
 restrain.
 固 ⁵ *qwoo* { Solid, firm,
 secure, stable.
 回 ⁶ *rwoo-c* { To reverse
 or turn back.
 女 ³ *no-c* Woman
 奴 ⁵ *no* A Slave
 妲 ⁶ *jay* { A consort,
 wife, or heir
 apparent.
 好 ⁶ *ho* Good
 如 ⁶ *ye* { As, if, like,
 according to,
 same.

可 <i>hau</i>	May or possible.	助 <i>chow</i>	{ To aid, to assist.	克 <i>lut</i>	To subdue
句 <i>ko-e</i>	{ A phrase, a sentence.	劬 <i>ko-e</i>	Labor, fatigue.	兒 <i>ye</i>	A boy, an infant
叩 <i>cow</i>	Knock	効 <i>how</i>	{ To imitate, to toil.	兔 <i>min</i>	To forgive
司 <i>see</i>	Manage	卜 <i>book</i>	To divine.	兔 <i>toe</i>	A rabbit
古 <i>quoo</i>	{ Old-remote, ancient.	下 <i>har</i>	Below, down.	六 <i>look</i>	Six
合 <i>hop</i>	To unite, to shut.	上 <i>say-ung</i>	Up, above.	共 <i>koong</i>	Together, with.
吉 <i>gut</i>	Luck	半 <i>boon</i>	Half	兵 <i>bin</i>	Soldier
各 <i>mun</i>	Name	午 <i>oon</i>	Noon	其 <i>kay</i>	{ He, she, it, his, her, its, they.
吐 <i>tee</i>	To vomit	牛 <i>ngow</i>	Cow	具 <i>ko-e</i>	Tool
同 <i>tung</i>	{ Together, the same.	羊 <i>yea-ung</i>	Sheep	典 <i>dane</i>	Canon, code.
告 <i>go</i>	{ To announce, to tell.	卒 <i>chut</i>	Soldier	刀 <i>dough</i>	Knife
否 <i>foe</i>	{ A note of interrogation.	另 <i>lin</i>	{ Besides or another.	刃 <i>yan</i>	{ A sharp weapon
吾 <i>ung</i>	{ I, my, we, us, to guard.	号 <i>ho</i>	{ Number, or mark.	切 <i>cheet</i>	To cut, carve.
吞 <i>tun</i>	To swallow	召 <i>chee-oo</i>	To call	初 <i>chow</i>	{ The first, the beginning.
		台 <i>toe-e</i>	{ Eminent, exalted.	劫 <i>geep</i>	{ To plunder, to rob openly.
		右 <i>you</i>	{ Right as distinguished from left.	力 <i>lick</i>	Strength
		后 <i>how</i>	Queen	功 <i>koong</i>	{ Merit, meritorious.
				加 <i>gar</i>	{ To add to, to increase.

月 *yüt* { Month, or
4 moon.

月 *yook* 1 Flesh or meat

LESSON IV.

一 *tow* 2 A cover

亡 *maeng* 3 Lost, dead

乜 *mot* 1 What

也 *yar* 3 { A final par-
ticle, also
further.

元 *yin* 1 Beginning

兄 *hun* 2 Elder brother

允 *won* 1 { To allow, to
permit

充 *chung* 6 To fill, to stuff.

兇 *hung* 6 Cruel

光 *quorny* 6 A light

先 *scen* 6 First, before

予 *zye* 3 Give

木 *mook* 4 Wood

本 *boon* 5 { Root of tree,
the origin.

禾 *rcore* 5 Grain

口 *how* 3 Mouth

日 *got* 4 Day or sun.

曰 *yüt* 4 To speak

田 *ten* 5 Field

由 *yow* 5 From

甲 *karp* 5 Armor

申 *sun* 5 { To stretch,
to extend.

曲 *cook* 6 Crooked

苗 *me-oe* 7 { A sprout, a
blade.

昌 *chay-ang* 5 { Elegant,
flourishing,
prosperous.

胄 *chow* 9 { Descen-
dants, post-
erity.

胃 *y* 9 { Stomach or
appetite.

目 *mook* 5 Eye

估 *quoo* 7 { To estimate, to
guess.

佢 *ko-e* 7 He, she, it.

伯 *bart* 7 { An elder, a
superior

但 *darn* 7 { But, only,
simply.

似 *chee* 7 Like, or similar.

作 *chork* 7 { To act, to
make, to do.

十 *sup* 2 Ten

千 *cheen* 3 1000

干 *korn* 3 { A shield, to op-
pose, to offend.

于 *ye* 3 { In, at, on, of
from, through,
by.

丁 *dun* 2 { A nail, a pin, a
sting, an in-
dividual.

手 *sow* 1 Hand

乎 *foo* 5 { An interjection
of admiration
or surprise.

子 *ycce* 3 Child

二 *ye* (2) }
 十 *sup* (10) }⁽²⁰⁾ } 7
 份 *jun* (part) }²⁰
 七 *chat* (seven)

一 *got* (one) } 1
 半 *boon* (half) } 2
 四 *see* (four) } 1
 份 *jun* (part) } 4
 一 *got* (one)

四 *see* (four) } 3
 份 *jun* (part) } 4
 三 *sarm* (three)

LESSON III.

伐 *fat* } To cut down,
 6 } to strike, to
 } punish.

伙 *for* } Things, a party.
 6

伏 *fook* } To lie or fall
 6 } prostrate,
 } humbly.

伍 *ung* } A file of 5 men.
 6

件 *kin* } A classifier of
 6 } articles as of
 } dress.

住 *chee* } To dwell, sign
 7 } of present tense.

任 *yuu* } Trust, responsi-
 6 } bility, to allow.

何 *hau* } What, which.
 7 } how, why.

三 *sarm* (three) } 1
 份 *jun* (part) } 3
 一 *got* (one)

八 *bart* (eight) } 1
 份 *jun* (part) } 8
 一 *got* (one)

一 *got* (one) } 1
 成 *sun* (tenth) } 10

九 *cow* (nine) } 9
 成 *sun* (tenth) } 10

十 *sup* (10) }
 八 *bart* (8) } (18) } 5
 份 *jun* (part) } 18
 五 *ung* (five)

二 *ye* (2) }
 十 *sup* (10) } (20) } 6
 份 *jun* (part) } 20
 六 *look* (six)

322

三 *sarm* (3) }
 百 *bart* (100) } 300
 二 *ye* (2) }
 十 *sup* (10) } 20
 二 *ye* (2)

645

六 *look* (6) }
 百 *bart* (100) } 600
 四 *see* (4) }
 十 *sup* (10) } 45
 五 *ung* (5)

1111

一 *got* (1) }
 千 *cheen* (1000) } 1000
 一 *got* (1) }
 百 *bart* (100) } 100
 一 *got* (1) }
 十 *sup* (10) } 10
 一 *got* (1) } 1

75 624

七 *chat* (7) }
 萬 *maan* (10000) } 70 000
 五 *ung* (5) } 5000
 千 *cheen* (1000) } 600
 六 *look* (6) }
 百 *bart* (100) } 20
 二 *ye* (2) }
 十 *sup* (10) }
 四 *see* (4)

六 <i>look</i> (6)	}	60
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		
一 <i>yot</i> (1)	}	100
百 <i>bart</i> (100)		
五 <i>ung</i> (5)	}	500
百 <i>bart</i> (100)		
一 <i>yot</i> (1)	}	1000
千 <i>cheen</i> (1000)		
十 <i>sup</i> (10)	}	10 000
千 <i>cheen</i> (1000)		
		10 000
一 <i>yot</i> (1)	}	100 000
萬 <i>marn</i> (10 000)		
		100 000
十 <i>sup</i> (10)	}	500 000
萬 <i>marn</i> (10 000)		
		500 000
五 <i>ung</i> (5)	}	50
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		
萬 <i>marn</i> (10 000)		
		1000 000
一 <i>yot</i> (1)	}	100
百 <i>bart</i> (100)		
萬 <i>marn</i> (10 000)		
		1000 000
一 <i>yot</i> (1)	}	1000 000
兆 <i>see-oo</i> (1000 000)		

Ordinary use of Numerals.

一 <i>yot</i> 1		
二 <i>ye</i> 2		
三 <i>sarm</i> 3		
四 <i>see</i> 4		
五 <i>ung</i> 5		
六 <i>look</i> 6		
七 <i>chut</i> 7		
八 <i>bart</i> 8		
九 <i>gow</i> 9		
十 <i>sup</i> 10		
十 <i>sup</i> (10)	}	11
一 <i>yot</i> (1)		
十 <i>sup</i> (10)	}	12
二 <i>ye</i> (2)		
十 <i>sup</i> (10)	}	13
三 <i>sarm</i> (3)		
二 <i>ye</i> (2)	}	20
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		
三 <i>sarm</i> (3)	}	30
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		
四 <i>see</i> (4)	}	40
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		
五 <i>ung</i> (5)	}	50
十 <i>sup</i> (10)		

仗 <i>chay-ung</i> ₅	}	To rely on, a sharp weapon.
仍 <i>yun</i> ₅		
仔 <i>teye</i> ₅		Child.
他 <i>tar</i> ₅	}	He, she, or it, a man's name.
代 <i>dough-e</i> ₅		
份 <i>fun</i> ₆	}	Instead of A part or a share.

* Adjective.

LESSON II.

Chinese numerals.

唐 <i>tawng china</i>	}	Chinese
人 <i>yun man</i>		
數 <i>so count</i>	}	Numerals
目 <i>mook eye</i>		
字 <i>chee letter</i>		

combination make 信 *sun*. Honesty, truthfulness; literally a man standing by his word.

With the root or "Radical" idea thus clearly defined, the student will further observe that these radicals may, and in reality do, furnish a means of classification for all Chinese words, (rather than a classification founded on the number of strokes in a word or character). We have noted that the Chinese have no alphabet, but they do possess 214 Radicals under which head, all Chinese words may, for the written language, be properly classified. It is not necessary at this stage for the student to memorize these "Radicals", though it will well repay one to occasionally glance over the list, so as to familiarize one's self with the general arrangement and appearance of the words. For a list of "Radicals", and for further remarks on the formation of Chinese words, see subsequent pages.

天 <i>tue</i> Heaven 1	三 <i>sarm</i> Three 3
夫 <i>foo</i> Husband 1	王 <i>waung</i> King 1
夭 <i>yeu</i> Young, delicate 1	生 <i>sarn</i> Live * 5
仁 <i>yun</i> Kind, humanity 1	玉 <i>yoke</i> Gem 5
仇 <i>chow</i> Enemy 1	主 <i>gee</i> Lord 5
仆 <i>pork</i> To fall down 1	至 <i>gee</i> To 6
什 <i>sup</i> A file of ten men 1	到 <i>dough</i> Reach 7
付 <i>foo</i> To deliver to 5	人 <i>yun</i> Man 2
仕 <i>see</i> } To serve, a go- 3 } vernment, a public officer.	大 <i>die</i> Big 4
	太 <i>tie</i> Great 4
仙 <i>seen</i> } An immortal, 6 } a genius.	犬 <i>hūn</i> Dog 4

LESSON I.

Easy words.

容 <i>yung</i> natural 1	} 容易字 } (easy words)
易 <i>ye</i> easy 1	
字 <i>chee</i> word 1	
一 <i>yot</i> One 1	
二 <i>ye</i> Two 2	
土 <i>toe</i> Earth 1	
士 <i>see</i> Student 3	
工 <i>koong</i> Work 3	

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS. — The Chinese Language has no alphabet; each character is a word; hence the necessity for the student beginning to memorize characters at once, each word or character thus learned being an addition to one's vocabulary. Written Chinese words may be classified according to the number of "strokes", each character contains; by "strokes" we mean the number of separate strokes of the pen necessary to write a given word or character, thus the number of strokes of the pen may vary from one to twenty or more. The simple or uncomplicated stroke words are few (comparatively) in number, hence it is impossible to give a beginner, any such thing as a primer, with a long list of easily written Chinese words; the first four or five lessons, of this book however, furnish a number of easily written, and easily remembered words. The numerals under each Chinese character in lessons I, III, IV, V, indicate the number of strokes of the pen, necessary to form the given word; it is advisable for the beginner to copy these characters, trying to "verify" the strokes in each.

In lessons I, III, IV and V the student will note a similarity in the appearance of some of the characters; i. e.; certain words have as it were, a common root or "Radical": thus in lesson I the Chinese character 人 *yun* — a man — appears in 20 characters; (in combination the 人 becomes 亻 and is almost invariably placed at the left of the word or character). As the student progresses he will observe that many Chinese words are compounds, or, combinations of two or three or four separate Chinese words or characters, the dissection or analyses of which will, often reveal the idea, conveyed in the written character; thus 女 *no-c* female, and 子 *ge* child, in combination become 好 *ho* — good; 亻 *yun* a mau (standing), and 言 *yin* a word, in

SECTION 1.

EXPLANATION OF PRONUNCIATION.

The sounds of the Chinese words are given in *italics*, all words being spelled phonetically. As given in our system, they represent the nearest possible approach to some familiar English combination of letters e. g. to express the long broad "o" instead of printing it "do" we print it *dough* and so pronounce it. When in doubt as to the exact pronunciation always recall the nearest approach to an English equivalent — thus *cheye* is *ch* and *eye*, pronounced monosyllabically *cheye*. Remember also that all phonetics that are not monosyllabic are indicated by the employment of hyphens e. g. *n-goi-e*, *koo-e*, *hoo e*, etc. etc.

<i>Au</i>	is pronounced like the au in	AUTOCRAT.
<i>Aw</i>	aw in AWE.
<i>Eye</i>	word EYE.
<i>Igh</i>	igh in HIGH.
<i>Oo</i>	oo in BOOTY.
<i>Oi</i>	oi in OIL.
<i>Ow</i>	ow in COW.
<i>Qu</i>	qu in QUESTION.
<i>Qu</i>	" " "
<i>Ü</i>	ü (in German) GLÜCK.
<i>Ung</i>	ung in HUNG.

N.B. The brackets employed throughout our book indicate compound words, i. e. words of two or more component parts.

195	Adjectives (<i>A list of those used in every day speech</i>).
199	Nouns » » » » » » » » »
206—209	Pronouns » » » » » » » » »
209—212	Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, etc.
212	Verbs.
222	(A) Verbs ending in 住 <i>gce.</i>
225	(B) Verbs ending in 起 <i>hay.</i>
228	(C) Verbs ending in 卻 <i>hay-uek.</i>
228	(D) Verbs ending in 到 <i>dough.</i>
229	(E) Verbs ending in 倒 <i>dough.</i>
230	(F) Verbs ending in 出 <i>chut.</i>
231	(G) Verbs ending in 去 <i>hoo-c.</i>
234	(H) Verbs ending in 埋 <i>my.</i>
236	(J) Verbs ending in 來 <i>lo-c.</i>
239	(K) Use of the verb 打 <i>dhur.</i>
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耶 256								蓋 6	華 1	
蘇 257	行 247	學 217	後 187	先 157	名 127	法 97	法 67	者 37	自 7	語 2
降 258	易 248	法 218	合 188	用 158	埠 128	四 98	畧 68	惜 38	中 8	易 3
生 259	學 249	仍 219	英 189	一 159	名 129	中 99	爲 69	未 39	外 9	學 4
一 260	英 250	未 220	語 190	華 160	八 130	西 100	間 70	得 40	通 10	序 5
千 261	語 251	詳 221	成 191	字 161	人 131	各 101	列 71	其 41	商 11	
九 262	乎 252	錄 222	句 192	次 162	生 132	文 102	一 72	一 42	以 12	
百 263	是 253	原 223	而 193	以 163	事 133	法 103	數 73	書 43	未 13	
零 264	爲 254	其 224	解 194	英 164	業 134	五 104	日 74	能 44	西 14	
三 265	序 255	緣 225	成 195	字 165	及 135	中 105	日 75	便 45	人 15	
年 266		由 226	句 196	母 166	屋 136	國 106	期 76	於 46	每 16	
		西 227	華 197	而 167	宇 137	三 107	月 77	兩 47	欲 17	
		人 228	文 198	調 168	九 138	字 108	份 78	者 48	學 18	
		能 229	是 199	出 169	各 139	經 109	二 79	易 49	習 19	
		藉 230	以 200	粵 170	種 140	六 110	由 80	學 50	華 20	
		之 231	此 201	省 171	物 141	學 111	洩 81	故 51	語 21	
		以 232	書 202	之 172	類 142	認 112	入 82	今 52	華 22	
		易 233	在 203	土 173	十 143	字 113	深 83	特 53	人 23	
馮 270	學 234	英 204	英 204	音 174	此 144	與 114	俱 84	作 54	亦 24	
悅 271	我 235	文 205	又 175	又 175	書 145	尋 115	日 85	此 55	欲 25	
茂 272	華 236	中 206	次 176	以 177	中 146	字 116	用 86	書 56	考 26	
全 273	語 237	稱 207	以 177	一 178	最 147	典 117	應 87	名 57	究 27	
著 274	者 238	爲 208	一 178	英 179	要 148	之 118	酌 88	日 58	英 28	
	豈 239	華 209	英 179	字 180	之 149	法 119	常 89	華 59	語 29	
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	不 243	也 213	一 183	華 184	發 153	五 123	分 93	然 63	易 33	
	依 244	且 214	華 184	字 185	凡 154	大 124	類 94	書 64	之 34	
	此 245	其 215	字 185	其 186	起 155	洲 125	等 95	中 65	通 35	
	而 246	餘 216	其 186		例 156	國 126	學 96	學 66	用 36	

* For a literal translation of this Chinese Preface with the phonetic pronunciation see appendix.
The numeral after each Chinese character denotes the key to the translation.

trust, add to the value of our book. We are indebted to some earlier writers, notably LOBSCHIED, KENNY and BEVAN.

To Professor GILES we are deeply indebted for the many kindly suggestions he has made, as well as for the sympathetic interest he has shown in our work since its inception.

In conclusion we wish to extend to our printers, the firm of E. J. BRILL, of Leyden, Holland, and their able corps of assistants under F. DE STOPPELAAR, Esq., our sincere thanks for the unfailing and untiring efforts they have put forth to make a successful issue of our book possible. When it is remembered that our printers have been separated from us by over four thousand miles of ocean, any small typographical errors will no doubt be indulgently overlooked by the careful reader.

In presenting this book to the public, we trust that any imperfections which may unfold on the perusal of its pages will be taken lightly, inasmuch as we have each given to the consummation of our work, many hours which professional men can but poorly afford. Being a work of love, we can only hope that "Love's Labor" has not been lost.

WALTER BROOKS BROUNER.
FUNG YUET MOW.

Our method is, so far as we are aware, entirely original and unique, in that it presents the study of Chinese, in true Chinese form. The first section of easy graded lessons is quite comprehensive and if thoroughly mastered by the student will give a solid, broad and deep foundation for the superstructure.

In presenting the Chinese primer, we have adopted an original plan, by making of it an interlinear production. The Chinese primer was purchased in New York City and the interlineations and interpretations thereof supplied by us. In obscure passages, or when in doubt as to the exact interpretation thereof, we have followed the rendering of Professor GILES, than whom a greater Chinese scholar does not exist. Apart from its value as a Chinese model, the English translation gives us an index to Chinese thought. Some of the aphorisms are unique and others are majestic in their simple grandeur. The third section of the book is important, in that it contains an immense amount of valuable material to those who would acquire Chinese. For unlike any Chinese work that we have ever seen, there is here presented for the first time a comprehensive analytical presentation of Chinese words. Take for example the word 牛油 BUTTER; in Chinese it is called *ngow nigh yow*; now it so happens that each one of these three, is a word in itself, any one of which may be met with independently in the language. Our book gives the meaning of each word. Translated, *n, yow nigh yow* (butter) is literally cows, milk, oil. It will be seen on investigation of the third section of our book, that (contrary to the general idea of the Chinese language being mainly composed of monosyllabic words) many words are compound, being composed of two or more words: the exact meaning of each component part has been given by us in each instance; this method is of inestimable value to the student of Chinese.

The fourth section of our book contains about one thousand words in large and small type, arranged as to strokes, and having opposite each character the root or "RADICAL" number. It seems strange indeed that never before, so far as we are aware, has such a representation of Chinese writing been given either by a native or foreigner. This arrangement, together with our chapter on "*How To Write Chinese*" enables the student to readily grasp the idea of writing Chinese.

We have also given several sample pages from a Chinese-English dictionary. These reproductions will give the student a clear idea as to the construction and form of a dictionary. There will also be found a couple of Chinese Poetical selections. The copious index which we have made, will we

Chinese is unusually difficult to acquire. This is not so, the reader is requested to look over the section on Chinese writing before commencing the study of Chinese. Once the idea of written Chinese is grasped, it ought not to be more difficult for us to write a 15 stroke Chinese word, than it is for a Chinaman, to learn to write such a word as PLENIPOTENTIARY. This has only 15 letters in its composition yet it takes about 32 separate strokes of the pen to print the same. A more fascinating accomplishment could scarce be imagined than the ability to write Chinese characters.

THE VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF CHINESE. This can not be overestimated, since to acquire it, gives one as much mental training as do many of the subjects found in a college curriculum. There is something fascinating in the thought that in acquiring a modern language, (i. e. Chinese) we are at the same time acquiring a language more ancient than that of Athens or Rome; a language which is unique, in that it is known to at least a third of the world's population; moreover it is the only live language extant, that antedates the Christian era.

The utilitarian advantage also is not to be underestimated. The opening of the 20th Century already gives promise of the prominent rôle China is yet to play in world politics. Moreover commercially, the knowledge to be obtained from our book, will be of inestimable value to those who contemplate doing business with the Chinese. We hope to see the day when a knowledge of the Chinese language will be as common an accomplishment, as a knowledge of German, French, Spanish, or Italian, is to-day.

It would be a good plan before sending Missionaries to China to require of them at least six months study of the Chinese language before embarking for China. Only those who have evinced an ability for acquiring the Chinese language *here* should be sent to China. This method would save a considerable outlay of money as there are many worthy people who cannot acquire any foreign language.

OUR BOOK. In presenting to the public the result of several years unremitting labor we believe we have filled a long felt want. We trust that it may stimulate a thirst for knowledge of things Chinese and that those who are started on the right road by our efforts may continue until they have mastered Chinese thoroughly. The publication of another work now in preparation by us, will we trust, enable the *advanced* student of Chinese to become *master* of the art of reading, writing, and speaking Chinese correctly.

for us to acquire to speak, read, and write the language correctly; hence as grammar may be defined to be "the art of speaking, reading and writing a language correctly", the Chinese language may be said to have a grammar. Just as in English, there are some words which have the same sound and yet convey different meanings, so in Chinese; this is not hard to comprehend. Thus in English FOUR, FOR, FORE, are each spelled differently, though pronounced alike; there is with us no ambiguity as to idea, for by context we instinctively know the meaning intended; so with the Chinese. This similarity of sounds has led to the adoption by Europeans, of a system of "tones", which system, seeks by the placing of circumflex signs at the four corners of a given Chinese character, to convey the exact tone of the word. This is an artificial method, and one the Chinese themselves do not employ; because of the difficulty of mastering this artificial method, and the discouragement it lends to the study of Chinese, and because we do not deem it absolutely essential to the purpose of this volume, no attempt has been made by us to supply tones, as we believe by the employment of our system of phonetics and the close application of the contents of our book, such a system of tones will be found unnecessary. We have previously noted that the Chinese language was originally mainly a monosyllabic language; in reality few words are not compound; a glance at the words in our book having brackets will show the correctness of our statement. These compound words quite simplify the acquiring of the language, as by their use, many words which might be capable of misconstruction (phonetically) are thereby made comprehensible.

DIALECTS. There are employed throughout the Chinese Empire eight* dialects, each one of which differs from the other as much as English does from Dutch. This book is written in the Cantonese dialect since the majority of the Chinese who are to be found here and outside of China are from the Canton Provinces. Mandarin is the official language of China. It is well here to call attention to the fact, that written Chinese is uniformly the same over all China; a Chinese manuscript is equally intelligible to an inhabitant of the far north or the extreme south of China, "just as the Arabic and Roman numerals are understood all over Europe, although pronounced differently by various nations."

WRITTEN CHINESE. There is a popular fallacious notion that written

* This refers to the main dialects, there are said to be twenty nine dialects in use throughout the Chinese Empire.

PREFACE.

It seems incredible that in these days of advanced learning, there has heretofore been no suitable handbook of the Chinese language;—a book that would enable a student to acquire, without a teacher, a working knowledge of Chinese. The absence of such a book is the *raison d'être* of our “CHINESE MADE EASY”.

THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE is, strange to say, easier to acquire than ancient Greek or Latin, or many modern European languages. German, French, Spanish, and Italian are each in turn, more difficult to learn than Chinese. Let us take for example the word HAND. In German we must remember whether the word HAND be of masculine, feminine or neuter gender; in French, Spanish or Italian we must recall whether the word be of masculine or feminine gender; whereas in Chinese, as in English, all we need burden our memory with is the word “HAND”, which in Cantonese Chinese, is *sow*. Once learned the word *sow* is irrevocably fixed in our memory. The simplicity of such a language is at once self evident, when we are told that words have neither gender nor declension; that verbs have no conjugation (and may be either active, transitive, neuter or even causal); that the language is composed mainly of monosyllabic words, which are really root ideas; and that a word may be used either as a noun, verb, adverb or conjunction, depending simply on the context or as the exigencies of the surrounding words demand.

This has led to the popular fallacy that the Chinese language has no grammar. What is meant by that statement is that a grammar *per se* has never been made by the Chinese themselves. Nevertheless the Chinese language does adhere to certain forms in the use of speech, which forms it is necessary

character, the whole surmounted by an adequate grammatical rendering such as would be employed in colloquial English.

Then follows the famous classical Primer, the "Sarm Chee Kun," treated, as regards sounds and explanation in the same way. This is the first book placed in the hands of every Chinese school boy, and he learns it by heart. It would be well if the foreign student would do likewise; he would thus commit to memory a curious epitome of Chinese philosophy, history, and biography, and familiarize himself with about five hundred and sixty Chinese characters in the process.

Besides various other interesting sections there is a list of about a thousand well-chosen characters written on a bold scale, which will commend itself to all beginners of Chinese as a great improvement on the small size of type so often employed in introductory handbooks.

But far more important than the above is the feeling of the student that he can take up this book and positively progress from day to day without further assistance of any kind.

In fine, any student who shall succeed in transferring into his own head the contents of "Chinese Made Easy," will find himself well advanced on the road towards a good acquaintance with the Chinese language.

Herbert A. Giles.

Cambridge (England)
27 May, 1903.

INTRODUCTION.

The study of Chinese is attracting just now a larger share of attention than at any previous period throughout the history of foreign relations with the Middle Kingdom, and it seems likely that this interest will steadily continue to develop. Considering however, the admitted difficulty of Chinese as a written language and the multiplicity of dialects which confront the student, it can hardly be said that the supply of guides in the shape of elementary handbooks, dictionaries, etc., is at all out of proportion to the demand.

Meanwhile there is slowly growing up a special class of students who without political or commercial motives, would nevertheless be ready and pleased to obtain an insight into the written vehicle of the Chinese language and by and by to penetrate to the vast literature that lies beyond. For these students Dr. WALTER BROOKS BROUNER and FUNG YUET MOW have taken great pains to provide a work under the fascinating title of "*Chinese Made Easy*," by means of which may be exemplified the famous Chinese saying, "that a scholar can make himself acquainted with all things, without ever leaving the four walls of his study;" in other words, the intention is, that any one with an interest in linguistic studies, for the sake of a hobby or what not, may gain, with the assistance of this book a knowledge of the genius of the Chinese language colloquial and written.

To begin with there are thirty-three lessons on all manner of subjects; these consist of sentences in clearly printed Chinese characters accompanied in every case by the sounds in the Canton dialect, transliterated according to ordinary English requirements, and also by the literal meaning of each

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CHINESE MADE EASY

BY

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of Columbia University in the City of New York.

AND

FUNG YUET MOW

Chinese Missionary in the City of New York.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

HERBERT A. GILES, M.A., LL.D., (Aberd.)

*Professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, England
and late H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo.*

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CHINESE MADE EASY

