

CHINESE - CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume IV

Lessons 1 - 20

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1



LESSON I

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī. Cheung sin-shaang, neī hó mà?

Cheung. Hó hó, neī ne, Leī sin-shaang?

L. Ngõh hó. Hó noi mō kìn neī là pòh.

C. Taaī-ka kám wâ.

L. Táng ngõh kaal-shiû ngõh kè p'ang-yaü t'ung neī seung-shik,
Cheung sin-shaang, ni-wai* hai Wõng sin-shaang, Wõng sin-
shaang, ni-wai* hai Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Wõng sin-shaang.

W. Cheung sin-shaang.

L. Wõng sin-shaang ching-wâ yaü Meī-Kwòk lai kâ.

C. Hai me? Kei-shī tò kâ?

W. Ts'in-yât tò kè.

C. Ī-ka hai pin-shuè chuê à?

W. Tsaâm-shī hai San-À-Tsau-Tim chuê.

C. Wõng sin-shaang, ch'oh-ts'è tò Chung-Kwòk à?

W. Hai à, Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Kòk-tak ni-shuè tím à?

W. Fei-sheung-chi hó.

C. Ī-ka neī-teī leung-wai* hui pin-shuè à?

W. Ngõh tá-suèn t'ung Leī sin-shaang faan-hui tsaú-tim shik
faân; ts'ing maaī yat-ts'ai* lai la.

C. Sam-ling lòh, ngõh ĩ-ka iù faan uk-k'ei.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. M̄-shai haak-hei pòh.
- C. M̄-haak-hei, Lei sin-shaang, ts'ing nei t'ung Wōng sin-shaang
t'ing-yât lai shê-hâ tsang-kwong hă, hó mà?
- L. Hó à. Ngõh t'ing-yât yat-ting t'ung Wōng sin-shaang tò
kwai-foó paai-haû.
- C. Taaî-yeûk* kei-tim-chung hoh-ĩ lai ne?
- L. Taaî-yeûk* hâ-ng leung-tim-chung, hó mà?
- C. Hó à. T'ing-yât tsoi-kin.
- L. Tsoi-kin, tsoi-kin.
- W. Tsoi-kin, tsoi-kin.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leī. How are you, Mr. Cheung?

Cheung. Very well, and you, Mr. Leī?

L. I'm fine. Haven't seen you for a long time.

C. I should say so.

L. Let me introduce my friend to you. Mr. Cheung, this is Mr. Wōng; Mr. Wōng, this is Mr. Cheung.

C. Mr. Wōng.

Wōng. Mr. Cheung.

L. Mr. Wōng has just come from the United States.

C. Is that so? When did you arrive?

W. I arrived the day before yesterday.

C. Where are you staying now?

W. Temporarily, I'm staying at the San-À Hotel.

C. Mr. Wōng, is this the first time you've come to China?

W. Yes, Mr. Cheung.

C. How do you like this place?

W. Extremely well.

C. Where are you both going now?

W. I plan to return with Mr. Leī to the hotel to have dinner. Please come with us.

C. No, thank you. I have to go home now.

W. You need not be modest.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- C. No, I am not. Mr. Leī, I wish to invite you and Mr. Wōng to come to my house to visit us. Is that all right?
- L. Yes. Mr. Wōng and I definitely will come to your house to visit tomorrow.
- C. About what time can you come?
- L. About two o'clock in the afternoon. Is that all right?
- C. All right. See you again tomorrow.
- L. See you again.
- W. See you again.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Col. Mǎ, you have just come from Canton, China. Is that right?
2. I plan to study Cantonese at the Defense Language Institute next year.
3. I wish to invite you and Sgt Mâk to have dinner at my house tonight.
4. He is staying at a relative's home this time.
5. I shall be extremely happy to pay a visit to your house tomorrow.
6. Temporarily, his unit is stationed in Hong Kong.
7. They are both very modest.
8. No, thank you. I have to go to work now.
9. We know each other. We are old schoolmates.
10. Your visit has brightened my humble abode.
11. He will arrive at approximately 6 a.m. tomorrow morning.
12. This is the first time we are all gathered together in this classroom.
13. He was discharged from the hospital the day before yesterday.
14. You have waited a long time. I am sorry!
15. Generally speaking, airmail letters do not take more than a week to get here from Formosa.
16. I shall answer all my mail as soon as I return to the hotel.
17. Let me do this by myself. Is that all right?

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. seung-shik | to be acquainted |
| 2. ch'oh-ts'è | first time |
| 3. sam līng | thank you! |
| 4. shè-hâ | my house |
| 5. tsang-kwong | to brighten |
| 6. kwai-fó | your residence |
| 7. paai-haû | to pay a visit |

1217

增 tsang: to add to; to increase.

增多 tsang-toh: to add to.

增見識 tsang kin-sik: to enrich knowledge.

192

課 fò: a lesson; task

功課 kung-fò: school work; home work

上課 shung fò: hol classes; atten classes

206

府 fò: district prefecture; a palace

府上 fò-shung: polite term for "Your residence"

貴府 kwai-fò: ditto

增 課 府

增 課 府

618

領 líng: to receive; the collar.

領事 líng-sè-kò: consulate.

總領事 tsung líng-sè: consul general.

領袖 líng-tsaû: a leader; chief.

領土 líng-t'ò: territory colony.

108

初 ch'ò: first original

當初 t'ung-ch'ò: at the beginning

初幾 ch'ò kéi: first part of the month (up to 10)

初時 ch'ò-shí: at first

領 初

領 初

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1451

1422

343

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 一 yat: the numeral one; a unit; unity. | 位 wai, wai: seat; throne; site | 二 î: numeral two; second |
| 一定 yat-têng: certainly; decidedly. | 高位 ko wai: high position. | 第二 tai-î: second; the next |
| 一帶 yat-taal: nearby; all along. | 好位置 hó wai-chí: a good or advantageous position or site. | 第二日 tai-î yât: the next day |
| 一樣 yat-yeung: similarly; alike. | 幾多位 kai-toh wai: how many persons? | 二等 î-tang: second class |

一 位 二

壹 弍 一 位 弍 貳 二

55 38

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 掌 chéung: palm of hand, to control. | 州 chau a political division, district or state |
| 手掌 shau-chéung palm of hand | 廣州 Kwóng-chau: Canton |
| 掌櫃 chéung-kwái: cashier | |

掌 州

掌 勿

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

老黃係三 Faan 市出, 世, 係美 國 大 佢 係 三
 市 T'ong 人 Fau 中 文 學 校 讀 過 書 所 以 佢 完
 識 中 文, 會 講 廣 東 話 佢 而 家 係 美 國 陸 軍 當
 兵, 要 番 去 廣 州 睇 吓

佢 到 choh 兩 日 之 後, 同 sing 李 ke 朋 友 行 街
 碰 倒 一 位 張 先 生 張 先 生 同 李 先 生 都 係 舊 相
 識, 就 介 紹 pei 老 黃 老 黃 當 後, 佢 就 歡 喜 同 埋 張 先
 生 認 識. K'ing choh 幾 句 之 後, 佢 就 要 請 先生 張 先
 生 一 齊 去 佢 住 ke 酒 店 食 飯. 唔 可 以 過 張 去
 刻 番 屋 k'ei . 只 可 以 心 領, 唔 可 以 去.

大 約 張 先 生 亦 都 好 中 意 老 黃 雖 然 係 初
 次 相 識, 分 手 ke 時 候, 就 請 老 黃 第 二 日 兩 點
 去 佢 貴 府 坐 吓, k'ing 吓.

LESSON 1
WRITING MATERIAL

增	Character Number 1217		Radical Number 32				
	Stroke Number 15		土, 土				
	一	十	土	土	土	土	土
	增	增	增	增	增	增	
課	Character Number 192		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 15		言				
	一	二	三	言	言	言	言
	課	課	課	課	課	課	
府	Character Number 206		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 8		广				
	一	广	广	广	广	府	府
領	Character Number 618		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 14		頁				
	一	二	三	令	令	令	令
	領	領	領	領	領	領	
初	Character Number 108		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 7		刀				
	一	二	三	初	初	初	

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Pin-wai* à?

Leī. Ngõh à.

C. Neī hai pin-wai*à?

L. Ngõh hai Leī-Seī à.

C. Ōh. Leī sin-shaang, Wōng sin-shaang, ts'ing yâp-laī la.

L. Cheung sin-shaang.

W. Cheung sin-shaang.

C. Ts'ing ts'õh, ts'ing ts'õh.

L. M-shai-k'ui là.

C. Shik in mà?

L. Toh-tsê, toh-tsê.

C. Wōng sin-shaang ne?

W. Shiú-shik, shiú-shik.

C. Tâng ngõh kaai-shiú ngõh kè t'aai-t'aai* t'ung neī seung-shik. À-Laān, ni wai* hai Wōng sin-shaang. Wōng sin-shaang ni-kòh hai ngõh kè t'aai-t'aai*.

Cheung t'aai-t'aai*. Wōng sin-shaang.

W. Cheung t'aai-t'aai*.

C.T.T. Ts'ing ts'ui-pîn*-ts'õh la.

W. Ni-wai* hai neī kè lîng-lōng* à?

C. Hai à, ni-kòh hai ngõh kè shiú-ī.

W. Kòh-leung-wai* hai neī kè ts'in-kam à?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Hai à, kòh-leūng-kòh hai ngōh kè shiú-nui*.

W. Neī tsúng-kūng yaū kei-toh-wai* līng-lōng* ts'in-kam à?

C. Tsúng-kūng yaū saam-kòh.

C.T.T. Wōng sin-shaang, neī ne?

W. Ngōh tsūng-meī-ts'āng kit-fan.

L. Ngōh-teī ts'ōh-chóh kòh noi, pat-uē ch'é lōh, hó mà, Wōng sin-shaang?

W. Hó à.

C.T.T. Ts'ōh hã t'im la.

L. Kaaú-kwán saai lōh. Ngōh-teī yaū shī-haū tsoi lai paai-haū.

W. Ts'ing, ts'ing.

C. Tsoi-kin, tsoi-kin.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. Who is it?

Leī. It's me.

C. Who are you?

L. I'm Leī Sei.

C. Oh. Mr. Leī, Mr. Wōng, please come in.

L. Mr. Cheung.

Wōng. Mr. Cheung.

C. Please be seated.

L. Thank you.

C. Do you smoke?

L. Thank you.

C. Mr. Wōng?

W. I don't smoke.

C. Let me introduce my wife to you. À Laān, this is Mr. Wōng.

Mr. Wōng, this is my wife.

Mrs. Cheung. Mr. Wōng.

W. Mrs. Cheung.

Mrs. C. Please make yourselves at home.

L. Is this your son?

C. Yes, this is my son.

W. Are those two your daughters?

C. Yes, those two are my daughters.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Altogether how many children do you have?

C. Three altogether.

Mrs. C. And you, Mr. Wōng?

W. I've not yet married.

L. We have been here so long, we'd better leave. Is that all right, Mr. Wōng?

W. Yes.

Mrs. C. Stay for a while longer.

L. We've already troubled you enough. We'll come to visit you again when we have time.

W. Good-bye.

C. See you again.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Please be seated and make yourself at home.
2. It's me, your former schoolmate. Do you still remember?
3. I went together with my family to visit relatives in Europe.
4. He asked me "Do you smoke cigarettes or cigars?" And I told him, "I don't smoke!"
5. Your son is taller and heavier than mine.
6. My daughter dances better than yours.
7. There are four Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and two Majors in this classroom; a total of nine officers.
8. I am married, but my elder brother is not yet married.
9. They are not going to come in this rain, therefore, we might as well go home.
10. When she left, she forgot to take her package and her coat.
11. We have been here since quarter to seven, and we have caused you enough trouble.
12. I wish I could stay for a while longer.
13. I guess these are your children. Is that right, Mr. Lei?
14. Since you have to go to the airport, I will not ask you to stay.
15. Altogether, how many brothers and sisters do you have?
16. How long have you been here?
17. If you are not going to stay for a while longer, where will you go next?

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. m-shai k'ui | don't be so formal |
| 2. shiú shík | I don't smoke |
| 3. lîng-lōng* | your son |
| 4. shiú-i | my son |
| 5. ts'in-kam | your daughter |
| 6. shiú-nui* | my daughter |
| 7. mei-ts'ang | not yet |
| 8. kaaú-kwán saai | caused enough trouble |

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

750

危 ngāi: dangerous;
peril; hazard.

危險 ngāi-hám: danger-
ous.

臨危 lām ngāi: near dea-
th; in danger.

危機 ngāi-kei: crisis;
critical point.

280

險 hín: dangerous;
risky

保險 pò-hín: insur-
ance

危險 ngāi-hín: dan-
gerous

197

訪 fóng: to inquire
into; to visit

訪問 fóng-mán: to in-
quire

訪查 fóng ch'ā: to
investigate

訪員 fóng-yūn: news-
paper reporter

拜訪 p'ai-fóng: visit

危

險

訪

危 險 訪

危

險

訪

337

兒 ī: infant; a male
child

嬰兒 ying-ī: infant

小兒 siú-ī: my son

兒童 ī-t'ūng: child-
ren

450

脚 keuk: the feet; legs.

脚趾 keuk-chí: toes.

脚板 keuk-paán: sole of
the foot.

跛脚 p'ai keuk: lame;
crippled.

兒

脚

兒 脚

兒

脚

脚

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

1218

曾 tsang, ts'āng: to increase; great; past; finished; done.

曾祖 tsang-tsó: great grandfather.

曾孫 tsang-suen: great grandchild.

未曾 mei-ts'āng: not yet.

曾經 ts'āng-king: already.

405

金 kam: gold; money; precious

足金 tsuk-kam: pure gold

千金 ts'in-kam: "Your daughter"

金幣 kam-pai: gold currency

396

攪 kasú: to mix; disturb; excite

攪擾 kasú-iú: to disturb; to trouble

攪混 kasú-wán: to stir to mix

攪亂 kasú-luēn: to throw into disorder

曾 金 攪 攪

曾 金 攪 攪

曾 金 攪 攪

106

阻 choh: to hinder; impede

阻住 choh-chuē: to hinder

阻礙 choh-ai: hindrance; to hinder

阻止 choh-chí: to stop

49

隻 chék: Cl. of birds; animals, ships, limbs etc.

一隻船 yat chék shuān: a boat

一隻眼 yat chék ngán: an eye

阻 隻 只

阻 隻 只

阻 隻 只

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

黃李兩入係約定 kè 時間到張先生府上
 拜候張先生請佢地入去坐落之後,就請茶請
 烟,客氣一番

張先生介紹佢 kè 太太亞 Laan pei 老黃
 認識老黃係個處又見到一個生得好聰明 kè
 細 man- 仔,佢就問張先生係唔係佢 kè 令 10ng*
 張先生話呢個係佢地 kè 小兒老黃將帶黎 kè
 美國餅乾 pei 佢佢打開睇吓,非常之歡喜.

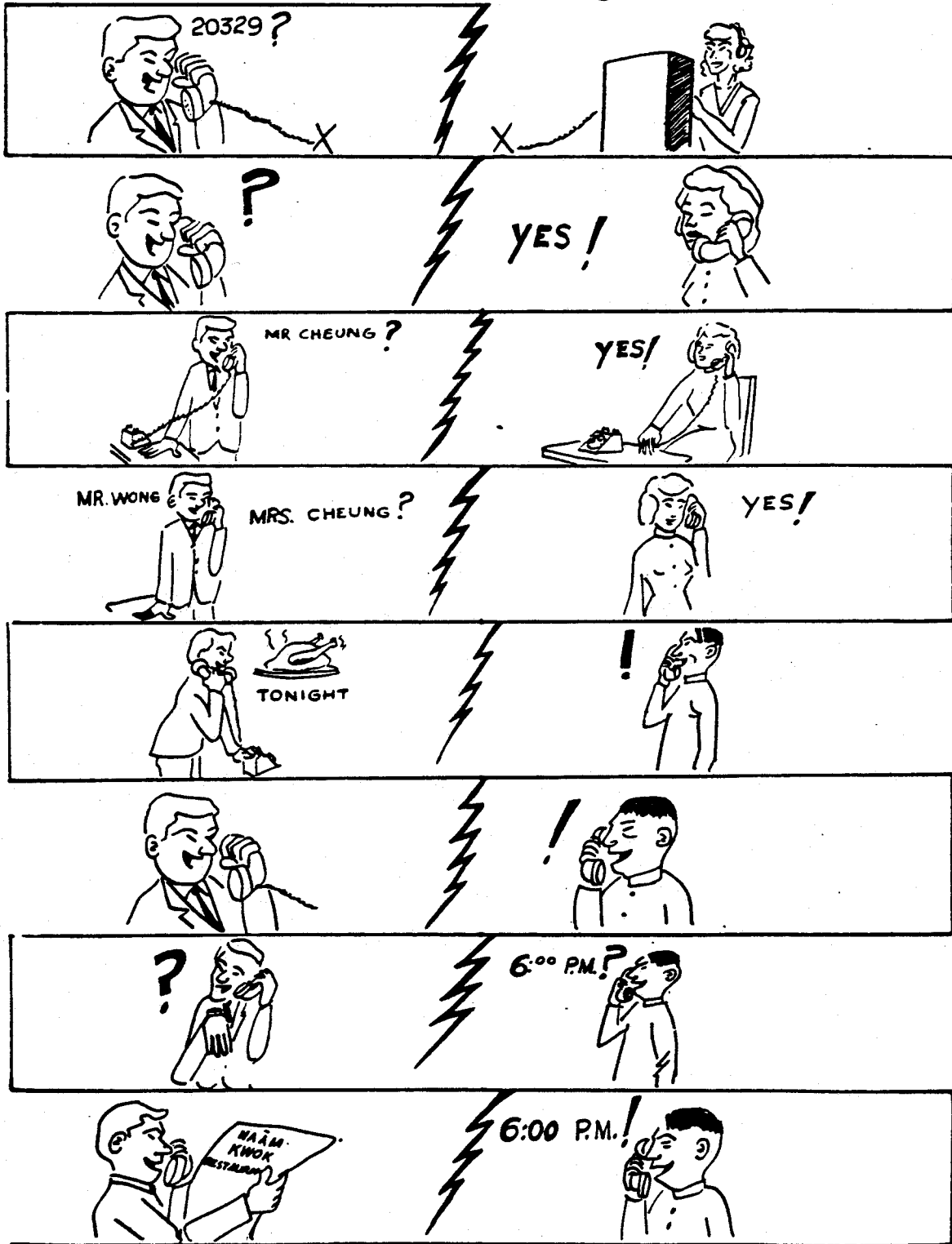
老黃又問張太太有冇千金佢話有兩個
 女後來老黃見坐 chòh 好耐,太過攪滾,就同老
 李離開張府.

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

危	Character Number 750		Radical Number 26				
	Stroke Number 6		尸·巳				
	丿	㇇	㇇	尸	危		
險	Character Number 280		Radical Number 170				
	Stroke Number 15		阜·阝				
	㇇	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝
	險	險	險	險	險	險	
訪	Character Number 197		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 11		言				
	丶	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠
	訪	訪	訪				
兒	Character Number 337		Radical Number 10				
	Stroke Number 8		儿				
	丶	儿	儿	儿	儿	兒	兒
脚	Character Number 450		Radical Number 130				
	Stroke Number 11		肉·月				
	丿	月	月	月	月	月	月
	脚	脚	脚				

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Wai, i-līng-saam-i-kaú-hô à?

Kaáp. Taáp ts'òh sin là.

W. Tui-m̄-chuê, tui-m̄-chuê.

W. Wai, nei-tei pin-shuê à? Hai-m̄-hai Cheung kung-koón à?

Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì*. Hai à. Wán pin-wai* à?

W. Cheung sin-shaang hai shuê mà?

C.T.T. Hai shuê à. Nei hai pin-wai* à?

W. Ngõh hai Wōng Píng-Ch'uēn à. Nei hai Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* mà?

C.T.T. Hai à. M̄-koi nei táng yat-chân.

Cheung. Wōng sin-shaang, yaũ mat kwai-kòn à?

W. Mõ mat tâk-pít s̄; pat-kwòh kam-maán ngõh seúng ts'ing nei t'ūng Cheung t'aaì-t'aaì* ch'ut-lai shik faân che.

C. Mat kòm haák-hei à?

W. M̄-hai kám wâ, shik ts'aan pîn-faân che.

C. Kám tsaũ toh-tsê sin là pòh.

W. Taaì-yeùk* kei-tim-chung hoh-ĩ ch'ut-lai à?

C. Taaì-yeùk* lûk-tim-chung, hò mà?

W. Hó à. Ngõh hai Naám-Kwòk-Tsaú-Ka táng nei-tei la.

C. Ngõh-tei lûk-tim-chung kìn la.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Hello, 20329?

A. You have the wrong connection.

W. I'm sorry.

W. Hello, what number is this? Is this Cheung's residence?

Mrs. C. Yes, who do you want?

W. Is Mr. Cheung there?

Mrs. C. Yes, he is here. Who are you?

W. I'm Wōng-Pīng-Ch'uēn. Are you Mrs. Cheung?

Mrs. C. Yes, please wait a minute.

Cheung. Mr. Wōng, what can I do for you?

W. Nothing in particular; however, I'd like to invite you and Mrs. Cheung out for dinner tonight.

C. That's very kind of you!

W. Not at all, we'll just have an informal dinner.

C. We'll be delighted. (Lit. translation: Then, thank you in advance)

W. About what time can you come?

C. About six o'clock. Is that all right?

W. Good. I'll wait for you at the Naām Kwòk Restaurant.

C. We'll meet at six o'clock.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Hello, will you please let me talk to Colonel Wōng?
2. I think I have the wrong number, I am sorry!
3. This is Colonel Wōng's residence. Whom do you want?
4. I am Colonel Wōng. What can I do for you?
5. Nothing in particular. I am going to see a friend off at the airport.
6. I'll wait for you at the bus station around 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.
7. It is very kind of you to come to visit us again!
8. It is just an informal dinner, nothing special.
9. Kwòk Wā Restaurant is one of the best known restaurants in Chinatown.
10. I'd like to invite you and Miss Hōh to my birthday party.
11. He is only eighteen, and he should not be drinking.
12. Please come in here first, and have a cup of tea.
13. I'll be delighted to come. Thank you very much.
14. About what time can you come to my house for dinner?
15. I have to stay home tonight to study for the examination.
16. Driving at high speed is very dangerous.
17. No, thank you! I don't smoke and I don't drink.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. taâp ts'òh sîn | wrong number in telephoning |
| 2. kung-koôn | residence |
| 3. tâk-pît | special, particular unusual |
| 4. m-hai kôm wâ | not at all |
| 5. pîn-faân | informal meal, ordinary meal |
| 6. tsaú-ka | restaurant |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

243

1031

1113

考 *hau4*: to examine; question

線 *sín*: a thread; wire; line.

特 *ták*: only; alone; specially; purposely.

考試 *hau4-si4*: examination

電線 *tín-sín*: telegraph wire.

特別 *ták-pít*: special; particular; peculiar.

考查 *hau4-si4*: to investigate

路線 *lù-sín*: route.

特性 *ták-sing*: peculiarity; individuality.

防禦線 *fóng-úh sín*: line of defense

特色 *ták-shik*: distinctive.

考

線

特

考 線 特

考

線

線

特

867

967

別 *pít*: different; other; separation; to differentiate; to part.

傷 *sheung*: to injure; to wound; to be distressed; a wound.

分別 *fan-pít*: to distinguish; difference.

打傷 *tá sheung*: to wound.

送別 *sung-pít*: to see one off.

傷風 *sheung-fung*: to catch a cold.

別

傷

別 傷

別

傷

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

346

鹽 *in*: salt
 生鹽 *shang in*: raw salt
 熟鹽 *shu in*: prepared salt
 海鹽 *hai in*: sea salt

521

館 *koón*: inn; hall; school.
 書館 *shue-koón*: school.
 酒館 *tsáu-koón*: restaurant.
 旅館 *lui-koón*: hotel; inn.

777

啊 *ah*: emphatic particle (surprise or disappointment); interjection oh!

鹽

館

館

啊

鹽

館

啊

鹽

鹽

館

館

啊

500

幹 *kón*: ability; skill; business.

能幹 *nǎng-kón*: capable; talented.

才幹 *ts'oi-kón*: ability; talent.

事幹 *sh-kón*: an affair; a matter.

724

目 *múk*: eye; index; item; to view.

題目 *t'ai-múk*: topic; theme.

目的 *múk-tik*: goal; end; purpose.

目錄 *múk-lúk*: index; table of contents.

目前 *múk-ts'in*: at present for the time being.

幹

目

幹

目

幹

目

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

一日下午,張公館 ke 電話 fat 然 heung là. 黃
 Ping 全打黎 ke. 張太太認出嗰個人 ke 聲音, 知
 到佢即係尋日黎探佢地 ke 老黃.

張先生初時唔知到有乜特別事幹, 快啲
 接電話, 啊, 原來老黃唔請佢去食飯. 雖然佢美意,
 得唔可以酒家唔去會, 不過就約定係嗰晚六點鐘
 南國酒家相會.

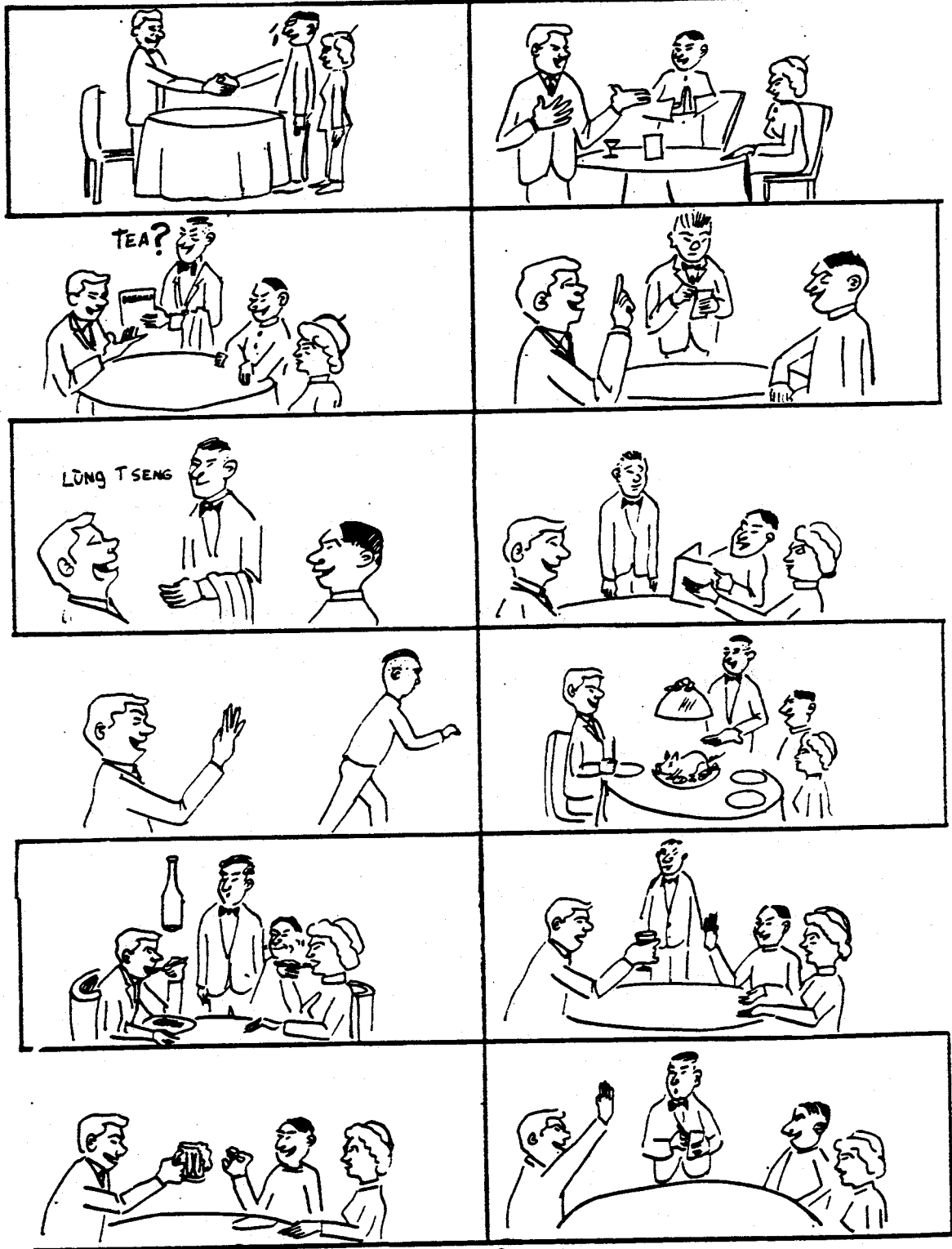
嗰晚張太太着件新 shaam 着對新 haai. 呢啲都
 係張先生係上個禮拜買黎送 pei 佢做生日
 ke 禮物張先生亦都着一套西裝.

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

考	Character Number 243		Radical Number 125				
	Stroke Number 6		老				
	一	十	土	𠂇	考	考	
線	Character Number 1031		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 16		糸, 纟				
	㇇	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
特	Character Number 1113		Radical Number 93				
	Stroke Number 10		牛, 牜				
	丿	㇇	牜	牜	牜	牜	牜
	特	特					
别	Character Number 867		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 7		刀, 刂				
	丨	冂	冂	另	另	别	别
傷	Character Number 967		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 13		人, 亻				
	丿	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻
	傷	傷	傷	傷			

LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aaí-t'aaí*.

Cheung. Wōng sin-shaang, m-hó-i-sè, lîng neí táng-chóh kòm
noí.

W. Lai-chóh mǒ keí noí che.

C. Tui-m-chuê wòh, ngōh-teí lai-ch'í-chóh.

W. Ōh, m-kán-iù, m-kán-iù. Ts'íng ts'òh, ts'íng ts'òh.

Fóh-keí. Sin-shaang, yám mat ch'á ne? Ni-cheung haí kam-maán
kè ts'oi-taan.

W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aaí-t'aaí*, chung-í yám mi-yě
ch'á à?

C. Ts'uí-pín* la, Wōng sin-shaang.

W. Fóh-keí, ts'íng neí ch'ung oō Lūng-Tséng lai la.

Fóh-keí. Hó hó.

W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aaí-t'aaí*, ts'íng neí-teí
leūng-wai* tím ts'oi la.

C. Tsaú tím ni-keí-meí*, hó mà?

W. Hó à. Fóh-keí, m-koi neí faai-ti.

F. Sin-shaang, sheūng ts'oi lòn.

W. Ts'íng taaí-ka heí-faai* là.

Cheung t'aaí-t'aaí*. Wōng sin-shaang, ni-ti sùng chan-haí
hó-shík là.

F. Sin-shaang, yám tsaú mà?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Cheung sin-shaang, Cheung t'aaí-t'aaí*, yám ti mi-yě tsaú à?
- C. Ngõh-teí hó-shiú yám tsaú kà pòh.
- W. Yám se-shiú Pe-Tsaú la, hó mà?
- C. Hó la, yám shiú-shiú la.
- W. Fóh-keí, m̄-koi neí maaí-taan la.
- C. Toh-tsê saai là pòh, Wõng sin-shaang.
- W. M̄-toh-tsê, neí sheúng-mîn* che.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Mr. Cheung, Mrs. Cheung.

Cheung. Mr. Wōng, I'm ashamed of myself for making you wait so long.

W. I've not been here very long.

C. I'm sorry. We have come late.

W. Oh, it doesn't matter. Please sit down.

Waiter. What kind of tea would you like to drink, sir?

Here's tonight's menu.

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, what kind of tea would you like to drink?

C. Anything you wish, Mr. Wōng.

W. Waiter, please make us a pot of Lūng-Tséng.

Wa. Very well.

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, will you please select the dishes?

C. We'll have these dishes then. Is that all right?

W. Good. Waiter, please hurry a bit.

Wa. Dinner is served, sir.

W. Let's start eating.

Mrs. C. These dishes are really tasty, Mr. Wōng.

Wa. Some liquor to drink, sir?

W. Mr. and Mrs. Cheung, what kind of liquor would you like to drink?

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- C. We seldom drink.
- W. Would you like to have some beer?
- C. Good. We'll have a little.
- W. Waiter, please make out the check.
- C. Thanks for everything, Mr. Wong.
- W. Not at all. You have honored me.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I didn't know you could come to my birthday party. I'm honored!
2. Waiter, will you please get us chopsticks?
3. It doesn't matter. Please bring me the check.
4. I know a little bit of Cantonese and a little bit of English.
5. You can see from this menu that the food is not expensive.
6. Are you really thirsty? Didn't you have two bottles of beer just now?
7. You have to walk a little bit faster or you will be late.
8. Since you know so much Chinese, I am sure you can read the menu.
9. Dinner is served. Please be seated.
10. If you are going to take care of the check, you might as well also order the food.
11. The dishes are all here. Let's start eating.
12. The dishes are tasty and delicious, and this pot of tea is excellent.
13. Please order anything you wish. It doesn't matter to me.
14. This man is an employee of the China Department Store.
15. Please make us a pot of tea. We would like to have Lūng-Tséng.
16. Mrs. Leī, I am ashamed of myself. I forgot to

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

telephone you yesterday.

17. There is a unusual taste in this beer. Have you noticed it?

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lūng-Tséng | a brand of Chinese tea |
| 2. sheŭng ts'oi | dinner is served |
| 3. se-shiŭ | a little bit |
| 4. pe-tsaŭ | beer |
| 5. shefung-mín* | I'm honored |

READING MATERIAL

1230

442

906

井 tséng, tsing: well;
deep pit.

既 kèi: already; since.

三 saam: the numeral
three.

井水 tséng shuǐ: water
from the well.

既然 kèi-lín: since; see-
ing that; where-
as.

三角形 saam-kòk-yíng: tri-
angle.

三角 saam-kòk: thirty
cents; tri-
angle.

井

既

三

井 既 三

井

既

既 叁

三

18

952

爭 cháng: to debate
wrangle, contest

失 shat: to lose; to
err; a fault.

爭 cháng: ditto.

失火 shat-fóh: accident-
al fire.

爭執 cháng-cháp: dis-
agreement.

失業 shat íp: to lose
one's employment.

爭的 cháng-tí: al-
most, nearly.

失望 shat-móng: hope-
lessness; des-
pair.

爭論 cháng-lún: to
dispute, argue
chín-chang war

爭

失

爭

失

爭

失

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

170

賞 sheung: to reward; to bestow; to confer upon.
 打賞 tá-sheung: to reward; tip.
 賞罰 sheung fát: reward and punishment.

192

夾 kaap: to press together; to squeeze
 夾埋 kaap-maai: to put or press together
 夾萬 kaap-maahn: a safe
 夾衣 kaap-i: quilted clothing
 夾帶 kaap-taai: carry secretly

190

伙 fó: tools; goods
 伙食 fó-áik: provisions
 伙記 fó-kei: waiter employee of a store
 伙頭 fó-t'au: a cook

賞

夾

伙

賞 夾 伙

920

四 sei: the numeral four.
 四方 sei-fong: everywhere; square.
 四圍 sei-wai: every direction; four points of compass

931

灑 shá: to sprinkle (liquid); scatter; to spill.
 灑花 shá fa: watering pot.
 灑水 shá shuí: to sprinkle water.

四

灑

洒

四

灑

肆

の

灑

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

張先生同太太準備下午六點鐘去老黃
 kè 晚飯約會，但係張太太要着 i 服，灑香水，夾
 埋着對新^{haai}又唔行得快，所以佢地到邊 chón
 成半個鐘頭老黃等 chón 好耐，但係佢有辦法

老黃因為佢地 kòm 賞面黎到，先叫伙記
 ning 茶黎等佢地解渴，佢地坐有幾耐伙記就 ch'ung
 kè 同美國各處地方 kè 情形有三張菜單黎老黃
 chón 一張^{lūng-}井茶同 ning 三張菜單黎老黃
 就請張先生點幾味好菜。

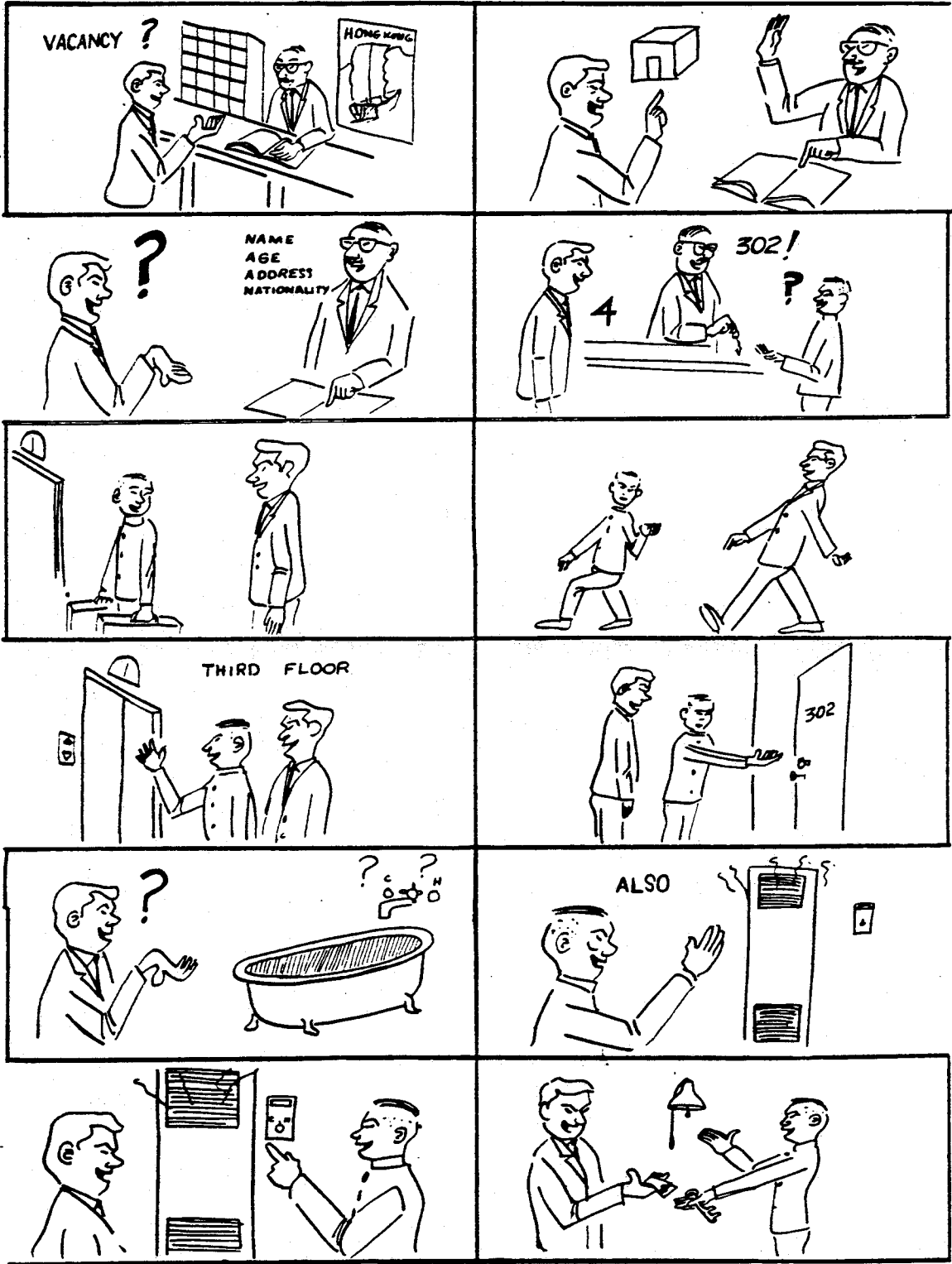
老黃又問佢地中意飲 mi- 野酒，張太太話
 唔飲得太猛太辣 kè，所以只係叫 chón 幾^{pooi pe-}
 酒。

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

井	Character Number 1230		Radical Number 7				
	Stroke Number 4		二				
	一	二	𠄎	井			
既	Character Number 442		Radical Number 71				
	Stroke Number 9		无, 无				
	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	目	目	目	既
伙	Character Number 190		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		人, 亻				
	ノ	亻	亻	伙	伙	伙	
爭	Character Number 18		Radical Number 87				
	Stroke Number 8		爪, 𠂇				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	爭
失	Character Number 952		Radical Number 37				
	Stroke Number 5		大				
	ノ	ノ	二	失	失		

LESSON 5



LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, yaū-mō fōng* à?

Sz-leī. Yaū la, sin-shaang, neī iù pin-chúng fōng* ne?

W. Ngōh seúng hoi kaan taan-yān-fōng*.

S. Hó hó. Ts'ing neī sin chuè-ch'aak la.

W. Chuè-ch'aak shaú-tsūk tím-yeúng* kà?

S. Hó kaán-taan kè che. Ts'ing neī tseung neī kè sing-ming, nīn-sui, teī-chí, kwòk-tsík, sé hái ni-cheung piú-kaak-chí sheúng-pīn, tsaū tak là.

W. Ōh!

S. Fóh-kei, ts'ing neī taai Wōng sin-shaang sheúng-hui saam-līng-ī-hô fōng* la.

Fóh-kei. Sin-shaang, neī yaū kei-kīn hāng-leī à?

W. Yaū sei-kīn, hái moōn-haú-shuè.

F. M-koi neī táng há, ngōh hui lóh-chóh ti hāng-leī yāp-laī sin.

W. M-koi, m-koi.

F. Sin-shaang, ts'ing hái ni-pīn laī la.

W. Hó hó.

F. Saam-līng-ī-hô fōng* hái saam-laū*, ts'ing neī ts'ōh shing-kòng-kei sheúng-hui la.

F. Ni-kaan tsaū hái là, sin-shaang.

W. Ni-kaan fōng* yaū sai-shan-fōng*, yaū laǎng-ít-shui mà?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- F. Yaũ à. Pat-chí yaũ laǎng-ít-shui, i-ch'é yaũ laǎng-ít-hei
tím pòh.
- W. Laǎng-ít-hei kè chai hai pin-tô à? Tím hoi kà?
- F. Ne, hai ni-tô à, sin-shaang. Kám-yeung* tsaũ hoi laǎng-
hei, kám-yeung* tsaũ hoi ít-hei.
- W. M̄-koi neĩ là. Ni-ti ts'in* hai ning lai tá-sheung neĩ kè.
- F. Toh-tsê, sin-shaang, uē-kwòh neĩ iù mi-yě, ts'ing neĩ
kám hǎ tín-chung la. Ni-t'iũ hai moõn-shī.
- W. M̄-koi saai lòh.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Do you have a vacancy?

Manager. Yes, sir, we have. What kind of room would you like to have?

W. I'd like to have a single room.

M. Surely. Will you please register first?

W. What is the registration procedure?

M. It is very simple. Please write your name, age, address, and nationality on this card. That's all.

W. Oh!

M. Boy, please take Mr. Wōng up to Room 302.

Boy. How many pieces of baggage do you have, sir?

W. I have four. They are at the doorway.

B. Please wait a moment. I'll take the baggage in first.

W. Thank you.

B. Please come this way, sir.

W. Very well.

B. Room 302 is on the third floor. Please take the elevator

B. This is the one, sir.

W. Is there a bathroom in this room? Is there hot and cold water?

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- B. Yes. Not only is there hot and cold water, but also there is a cooling and heating system.
- W. Where is the control switch for the cooling and heating system? How do you turn it on?
- B. Right here, sir. You turn this way for cool air, that way for warm.
- W. Thank you. Here's your tip.
- B. Thank you, sir. If you need anything, please press the electric bell. This is the door key.
- W. Thank you for everything.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This hotel is very inexpensive, but all the rooms have hot and cold water.
2. This is the switch to stop the elevator, and that is the one to start it.
3. I don't have the key to open this door. How about you?
4. The electric bell is next to the doorway. You have to press it hard.
5. Thank you for bringing up the baggage. Here is a tip for you.
6. My house does not have a cooling and heating system. It is an old house.
7. This form is very simple. All you have to do is write down your registration number.
8. It does not look like a single room to me. What do you think?
9. I have registered at the office, but the procedure is not very simple.
10. Do you know his name, age, address, and nationality?
11. What kind of drink do you want, whiskey or brandy?
12. I don't believe there is a vacancy in this hotel.
13. He has ten keys and he doesn't know which one is for the car.
14. If you need anything, please tell me 24 hours in advance.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. It is very kind of you. Thank you for everything.
16. He puts his baggage near the door of the elevator and waits.
- 17. You don't have to worry, the clerk will come very soon.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. pin chūng	what kind?
2. taan-yān fōng*	single room
3. chuè-ch'aák	to register; registration
4. shaú-tsiuk	procedure
5. kaán-taan	simple
6. sing-ming	full name
7. nín-shui	age
8. tei-chí	address
9. kwòk-tsik	nationality
10. piú-kaák-chí	form
11. hāng-lei	baggage, luggage
12. móon-haú	doorway
13. shing-kóng-kei	elevator
14. laāng-ít hei	hot and cold air
15. tá sheung	to tip, reward
16. kām	to press down
17. tīn-chung	electric bell, door bell
18. móon-shí	door key
19. chai	switch
20. laāng ít shui	hot and cold water
21. lóh	to take

READING MATERIAL

869

383

319

表 piú: to show forth; external; cousin of different surname.

表示 piú-shí: to show forth; manifest.

表現 piú-in: to manifest; to show forth.

表情 piú-ts'ing: expression of emotion.

格 kaák: model; pattern

資格 tsz-kaák: qualification; ability

性格 sing-kaák: character; temperament

格式 kaák-shik: pattern; model; example

續 tsúk to continue; to join onto; to connect; to succeed to.

手續 sháu-tsúk: procedure; process.

續假 tsúk kà: to extend one's leave.

表 格 續
 表 格 續
 表 格 續

1033

姓 sing: a clan; surname.

貴姓名 kwai sing-mēng: what is your name?

姓名 sing-mēng: full name.

687

名 mēng: name; fame; reputation.

名字 mēng-tsí: name of person, shop, etc.

名片 mēng-p'in: a visiting card.

出名 ch'ut-mēng: well known.

名譽 mēng-ue: reputation; honorary.

姓 名
 姓 名
 姓 名

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

738

五 wu: the numeral five.

五穀 wu kù: the five grains; grains in general.

五族 wu zú: the five races of the Chinese Republic.

506

降 kǒng (or hōng): to descend; come down from heaven; to condescend.

降級 kǒng jí: to degrade.
升降機 shìng-kǒng-kāi: elevator.

降臨 kǒng lín: advent; coming.

降雨 kǒng yǔ: to rain.

990

升 shìng: to rise; to ascend; a pint, carrying pole.

升高 shìng-ko: to ascend.

升任 shìng yān: promotion.

五

降

升

五 降 升

伍

五

降

升

48

且 ch'í: also; moreover

尚且 shàng-ch'í: but yet; still

況且 kàng-ch'í: moreover

而且 ér-ch'í: also

826

北 pāk: north; to flee.

北京 pāk-king: Peking.

北平 pāk-p'ing: Peking.

敗北 p'ai-pāk: defeated; routed.

且

北

且 北

且

北

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

黃 ping 全初到省城嘅時候,住喺新 A 酒
 店但係個處地方唔係幾乾淨,啲 fan 房又細,
 ka 私太舊,窗門 heung 北唔夠光,有啲住客講說話
 講得好大聲,住得唔係幾 shue 服.

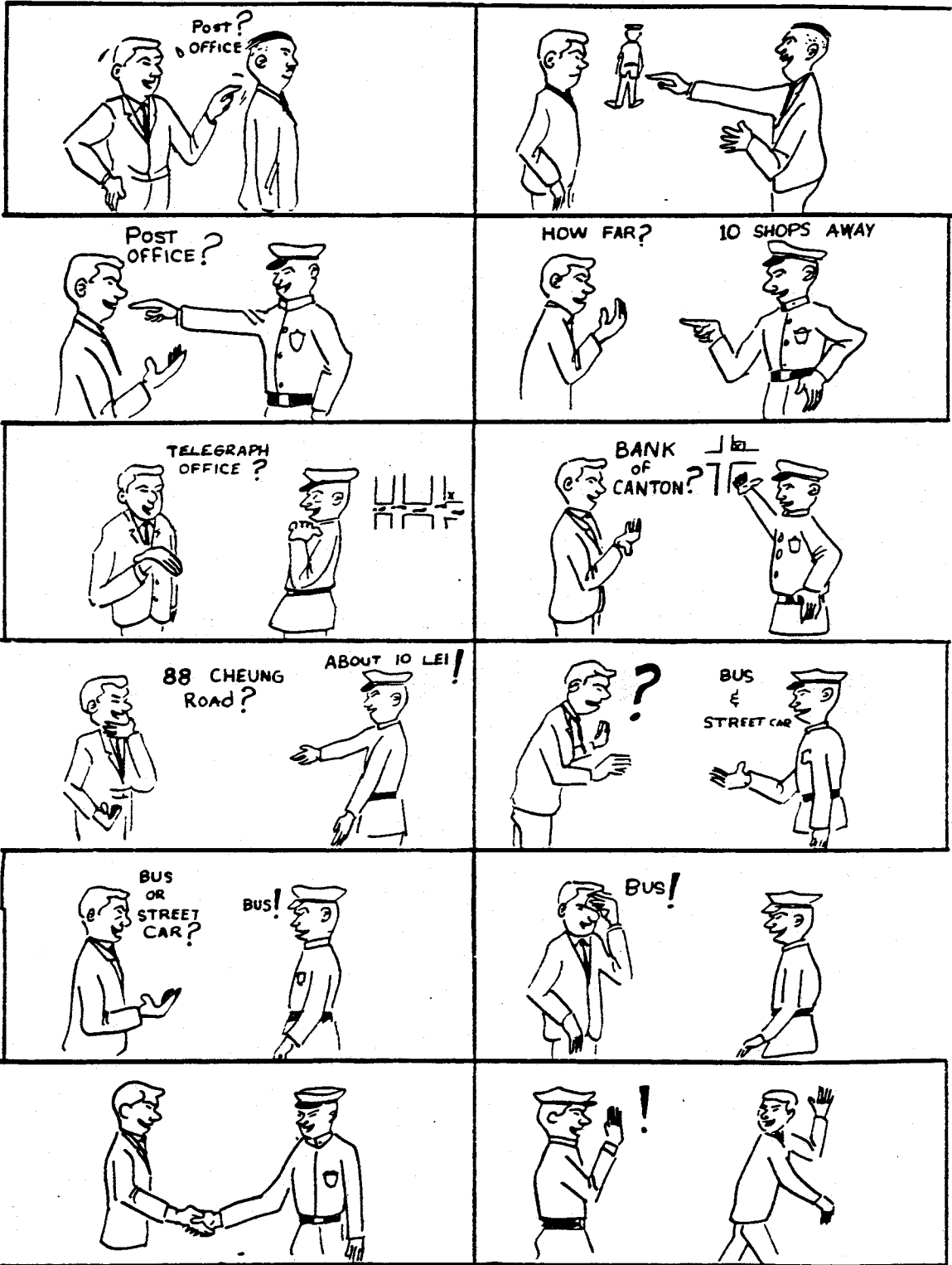
住住 choh 一個 sing-k'ei kòm 上下,就喺附近 wán
 過第二間新式啲嘅酒店.yā 幾層 kòm 高,總共有
 四百 sa-幾個房,每個房都有洗身房,不只有冷都
 熱水,而且有冷熱氣.上落有升降機.價錢亦都
 唔係太貴.雖然佢又要做 chue ch'aak 嘅手續,係
 表格紙上便寫姓名,年 -sui 等等,亦唔算麻煩.

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

續	Character Number 1319		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 21		系, 糸				
	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸	糸
	續	續	續	續	續	續	續
姓	Character Number 1033		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 8		女				
	丿	女	女	女	女	女	女
名	Character Number 687		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 6		口				
	丿	夕	夕	夕	名	名	
錢	Character Number 1255		Radical Number 167				
	Stroke Number 16		金, 金				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	金	金	金
	錢	錢	錢	錢	錢	錢	錢
北	Character Number 826		Radical Number 21				
	Stroke Number 5		匕, 匕				
	丨	匕	匕	北	北		

LESSON 6



LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Tui-m-chuê, tui-m-chuê, ts'ing mân yaū-ching-kūk hai pin-tô à?

Lô-yān. Chan-hai tui-m-chuê là, ngōh to-hai ch'oh-ts'è tò ni-shuê kè che, ts'ing neī mân kòh-wai* k'ing-ch'aat la

W. Sin-shaang, ts'ing mân yaū-ching-kūk hai pin-tô à?

K'ing-ch'aat. Yaū-ching-kūk hai ts'in-pin kòh-t'iū Wai-Oi-Lô.

W. Taaī-yeùk* kei-uēn ne?

K. Ōh, taaī-yeùk* shâp-lēng-kaan p'ò-wai* tsaū hai lòh.

W. Ts'ing mân tân-pò-kūk hai pin-shuê ne?

K. Tân-pò-kūk hai haū-pin kòh-t'iū kaai. Neī iù haāng faan-chuēn-t'aū leūng-kòh-kaai-haū tsaū kin-tô lòh.

W. Yaū ts'ing mân neī Kwóng-Tung-Ngān-Hōng hai pin-tô ne?

K. Kwóng-Tung-Ngān-Hōng hai kòh-t'aū; neī heūng kòh-t'iū-kaai yat-chik haāng-tò tai-sei-kòh-kaai-haū, chuēn yaū-shaū-pin tsaū hai lòh.

W. Chung-Ching-Lô paat-shâp-ts'at-hô lei ni-shuê yaū kei-uēn à?

K. Kei-uēn kà-pòh. Taaī-yeùk* lei ni-shuê yaū shēng sei-leī kòm uēn kà-pòh!

W. Kòm uēn kà! Yaū-mō ch'e hoh-ī hui-tak-tò kòh-shuê kà?

K. Yaū à. Tân-ch'e kung-kūng-hei-ch'e to hui-tak-tò kè.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Tîn-ch'e tò kôh-shuê faai-ti a, yik-waâk kung-kûng-hei-ch'e
tò kôh-shuê faai-ti ne?
- K. Kung-kûng-hei-ch'e faai-ti.
- W. Uē-kwôh hai kóm, ngōh pat-uē taáp kung-kûng-hei-ch'e là.
- K. Ngōh to-hai kóm wâ lōh.
- W. M̄-koi-saai, hó-tsoi neī wâ peī ngōh chi, m̄-hai ngōh yat-
tīng ooi tōng-shat-lō lōh.
- K. M̄-shai m̄-koi, ni-ti hai ngōh ying-fân tsô kē chik-chaak.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. I beg your pardon. May I ask where the post office is?

Pedestrian. I'm awfully sorry. I'm also here for the first time. Please ask that policeman.

W. Sir, may I ask where the post office is?

Policeman. The post office is on Wai-Ol Road, that street in front of us.

W. About how far?

P. Oh, about ten or more shops away.

W. May I ask where the telegraph office is?

P. The telegraph office is on the street behind us. You have to walk back two blocks (street intersections) then you'll see it.

W. May I also ask where the Bank of Canton is?

P. The Bank of Canton is over there. You follow that street and walk straight until you come to the fourth intersection, turn right, and the bank is there.

W. How far is 87 Chung-Ching Road from here?

P. Rather far. About four miles from here.

W. That far! Is there any vehicle going there?

P. Yes, both streetcar and bus go there.

W. Will the streetcar or bus get there faster?

P. The bus is faster.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. If that's the case, I might as well take the bus.

P. I'd say so.

W. Thank you for everything. It is a good thing you told
me, otherwise, I'd definitely have lost my way.

P. Not at all. This is my duty.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It is a good thing that you can swim. Otherwise, what would you do?
2. It is the clerk's duty to show you the restroom, the kitchen and the bath.
3. He should be more careful in his driving, especially on the highway.
4. If that is the case, we have to drive another 20 miles before we will be there.
5. The telegraph office is right next to the Post Office.
6. He had to turn around and go back because he had forgotten his luggage.
7. There are eight policemen at the street intersection, not too far from the Bank of America.
8. This store space is narrower and smaller than that one.
9. If you go along the other side of the street, you will reach the butcher shop.
10. You have to go two blocks, turn right, and the bus station is there.
11. The Bank of California is over there. It is not too far from here.
12. It is far away, but there are street cars and buses going there.
13. You should finish your study before you go to bed.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. We had a delicious lunch in a Chinese restaurant the day before yesterday.
15. Generally speaking, buses are faster than street cars.
16. There were four cars involved in a collision at the intersection.
17. It is the policeman's duty to take the injured to the hospital.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. mân lô | to ask for directions |
| 2. k'ing-ch' aat | policeman |
| 3. kei uēn | quite far; how far? |
| 4. shâp-lēng | ten or more, between ten and twenty |
| 5. p'ò-wai* | store space |
| 6. t'în-pò k'uk | telegraph office |
| 7. ha'ang-faan-chuēn-t' aū | to walk back, turn around and go back |
| 8. kaai-haū | street intersection, block |
| 9. ngān-hōng (*) | bank |
| 10. yat-ch'ik | straight |
| 11. lei | mile |
| 12. lei | distant from |
| 13. kung-k'ung hei-ch'e | bus |
| 14. uē-kwōh hai k'om | if that is the case |
| 15. t'ong-shat-lô | to lose one's way, to stray |
| 16. ying-fân | ought to, should |
| 17. chik-chaak | duty and responsibility |
| 18. hô-tsoi | it is a good thing that |

READING MATERIAL

86

直 ch'ik: straight
 直去 ch'ik hui: straight ahead
 直言 ch'ik In: outspoken frankness
 忠直 chung-ch'ik: unaffected; artless

466

警 k'ing: to warn; to caution.
 警察 k'ing-ch'at: police.
 警戒 k'ing-kaai: to admonish.
 警醒 k'ing sing: to awaken; to exhort.
 警報 k'ing-pò: (air raid) siren.

20

察 ch'at: to examine, investigate
 查察 ch'ā-ch'at: to inquire
 監察 kaan-ch'at: inspection, examination
 警察 k'ing-ch'at: policemen.

直

直

直

警

敬言

做

察

察

警

察

69

指 chí: finger (Cl. ch'ik) to point, indicate
 手指公 ch'au-ch'í-kung: thumb
 指教 chí-kaui: to advise
 指揮 chí-fai: to command
 指甲 chí-kaap: finger nail

306

汗 hán: perspiration, sweat
 出汗 ch'ut hán: to perspire
 流汗 lau hán: to sweat; perspire

指

指

指

汗

汗

汗

64

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL.

85

職 chik: duty
 職業 chik-ŋp: occupation; profession
 職員 chik-nēn: personnel; staff
 職位 chik-wai: position

21

找 chaaú: to seek, to change (as money)
 找尋 chaaú-ts'ün: to seek, search for
 找換 chaaú-oón-ch'ud: money exchanger

129

轉 chuén: change; rotate
 轉 chüén: to turn
 轉灣 chuén-wan: turn a bend
 轉頭 chuén-t'au: to turn back
 調轉頭 tiú-chuén-t'au: to turn around; on the contrary

職 找 轉

職 找 轉

職 找 轉

109

楚 ch'óh: distressing; painful; clear
 苦楚 foó-ch'óh: hard; distressing;
 清楚 ts'ing-ch'óh: clear

694

尾 meí: the tail; end.
 擺尾 paai meí: to wag the tail.
 尾後 meí-hau: afterwards.
 數尾 shò meí: balance left; unpaid balance.

楚 尾

楚 尾

楚 尾

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

去街寄
 後，出
 之備政
 着^{shaam}預郵等
 洗面^要係錢
 身佢辦，
 起解要銀
 黃點事去
 老幾件報，
 鐘，^{ts'aaan}幾電
 點早好打
 七食有局
 早下佢報
 朝樓為電
 酒店因去
 酒呢？信，

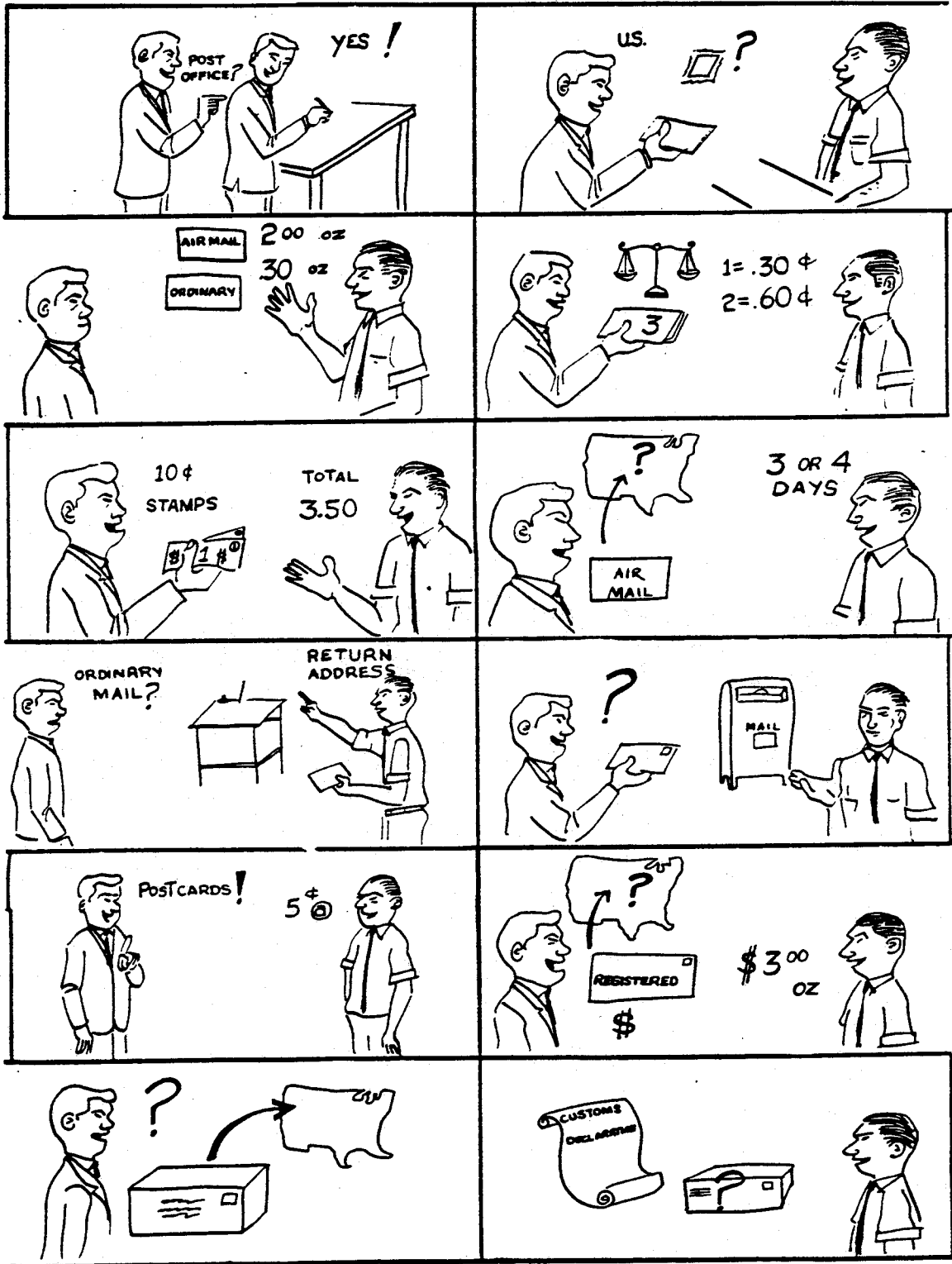
個指可轉
 去有處樣
 樣察邊點
 點警道車，
 楚為知汽
 清因家共
 知察，而公
 要警後，或
 先問之車
 路係明電
 識好問^{taap}
 幾最佢以
 係事責可
 唔件職處
 黃呢嘅邊
 老方人去
 的地行直
 的點以車

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

直	Character Number 86 Radical Number 109							
	Stroke Number 8 目							
	一	十	才	育	育	育	育	直
敬	Character Number 466 Radical Number 149							
	Stroke Number 20 言							
	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	敬
察	Character Number 20 Radical Number 146							
	Stroke Number 15 宀							
	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	察
指	Character Number 69 Radical Number 64							
	Stroke Number 9 手, 扌							
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	指
汗	Character Number 306 Radical Number 85							
	Stroke Number 6 水, 氵							
	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	汗		

LESSON 7



LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, ni-kaan hai-m̄-hai yaū-ching-kūk à?

Lō-yān. Mō-ts'òh là.

W. Ngōh seúng kei kei fung-sùn hui Meī-Kwòk, ts'ing mán iù
kei-toh-ts'in* yaū-fai à?

Kúk-uēn. Kei-hui Meī-Kwòk kè hōng-hung-sùn mooī on-sz̄* leūng-
man, p'ing-sheūng-sùn mooī on-sz̄* saam-hō-ts̄.

W. M̄-koi nei t'ūng ngōh ch'ing hã ni-saam-fung p'ing-sheūng-
sùn la.

K. Ni-fung saam-hō-ts̄; ni-leūng-fung kwòh ch'ūng, mooī-fung
lūk-hō-ts̄.

W. Ngōh chūng seúng maaī leūng-kòh-ngān-ts'in* yat-hō-ts̄
kè yaū-p' iù.

K. Tsúng-kūng saam-kòh-poòn-ngān-ts'in*.

W. Hōng-hung-sùn iù kei-noī in-haū kei-tò Meī-Kwòk à?

K. Taaī-yeùk* saam-sei-yât.

W. P'ing-sheūng-sùn ne?

K. Taaī-yeùk* saam-kòh lai-paai.....wai! Sin-shaang, nei
m̄-kei-tak-chòh sé ni-fung-sùn kè ooi-t'aū-teī-chi pòh.
Kóh-cheung-t'oi* yaū māk-shuí yaū pat hai-shuè.

W. Tui-m̄-chuê, táng ngōh sé-faan k'uī la. Ni-kei-fung-sùn
tám lôk pin-shuè à?

K. Ts'ing nei tám lôk sùn-seung la.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Ngõh chûng seúng maaí kei-cheung ming-sùn-p'in* t'im pòh.
- K. Ng-kòh-sin cheung.
- W. Ts'ing mán kei Meí-Kwòk kwà-hô hōng-hung-sùn iú kei-toh-ts'in* à?
- K. Mooí-on-sê* saam-man.
- W. Kei ti mât-kîn* hui Meí-Kwòk yaú mi-yě shaú-tsûk à?
- K. Uē-kwòh neí seúng kei paau-kwòh ch'ut haú, tsaú iú t'in yat-cheung pò-kwaan-chí, sé ming haí mi-yě mât-kîn*, tsaú-haí kòm toh là.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Is this the post office, sir?

Pedestrian. Yes, that's right.

W. I'd like to mail several letters to the United States.

May I ask how much postage I'll need?

Clerk. Airmail letters to the United States are \$2 per ounce;
ordinary letters are 30¢ per ounce.

W. Will you please weigh these three ordinary letters for me?

C. This one is 30¢. These two are overweight; they are 60¢ each

W. I also would like to buy \$2 worth of 10¢ stamps.

C. The total is \$3.50.

W. How long does it take for an airmail letter to reach
the United States?

C. About three or four days.

W. What about ordinary mail?

C. About three weeks. Say, mister, you forgot to write the
return address on this letter. There is ink and pen on
that desk.

W. I'm sorry. Let me write it down. Where shall I drop these
letters?

C. Please drop them into the mailbox.

W. I'd also like to buy a few postcards.

C. They're 5¢ each..

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. May I ask how much it will cost to send a registered airmail letter to the United States?
- C. It's \$3 per ounce.
- W. What is the procedure for sending articles to the United States?
- C. If you want to send a parcel from here, you'll have to fill out a customs declaration form stating clearly what the articles are. That's all.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You have to fill out the custom declaration form and then bring it back to the Post Office.
2. This thing is too big! You cannot send it to New York by parcel post.
3. This parcel will get to San Francisco in a week's time, if you send it out by air mail.
4. He has received a registered air mail letter from his father.
5. You can get fifty 4¢ stamps with two dollars.
6. He sent me a postcard from Sacramento.
7. He dropped his two letters, three postcards, and one big parcel into the mailbox.
8. There is no return address on this letter, but I know it is from my mother.
9. She does not remember how many postcards she sent out.
10. After dropping them into the mailbox, she then remembered that she didn't put stamps on them.
11. This airmail letter is overweight, and the clerk in the Post Office has to weigh it before he knows how much the postage will be.
12. The postage fee for this registered parcel is two dollars and fifteen cents.
13. He weighs one hundred pounds and ten ounces.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Please give me ten cents' worth of postal stamps.
15. Ordinary letters to Hong Kong are five cents per ounce, and air mail letters are twenty-five cents per ounce.
16. You have to state clearly on that custom declaration form, what the articles are in the parcel.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

1. yaū-fai	postage
2. kûk uēn	postal clerk
3. hōng-hung sùn	airmail letter
4. on-sz̄*	ounce
5. p'ing-sheung sùn	ordinary mail
6. hō-tsz̄	dime
7. ch'ing	to weigh
8. kwòh ch'ūng	overweight
9. yaū-p'iu	postal stamp
10. in-haū	then, before
11. kei-tak	to remember
12. ooi-t'aū tei-chí	return address
13. tám-lôk	to deposit into
14. ming-sùn-p'in*	postcard
15. sin	cent, fairy
16. kwà-hô	to register
17. mât-kîn*	articles, thing, matter
18. paa-kwòh	parcel, parcel post
19. t'in	to fill out
20. pò-kwaan-chí	custom declaration form

READING MATERIAL

546

掛 kwà or k'wa: to hang up; suspend; be in suspense; anxiety.

掛心 k wà-sam: anxious; worried.

掛住 k wà chuê: to hang; to be anxious; to care.

掛號 k wà-hô: to register.
掛號信 k wà-hô sùn: registered letter.

781

安 on: peace; quiet; comfort; to settle.

安靜 on-tsing: repose.

安心 on-sam: put the mind at ease.

安全 on-ts'uân: secured; safe(of things).

644

六 lûk: the numeral six.

六畜 lûk ch'uk: the six domestic animals (horse, ox, goat, pig, dog, fowl)

六甲 lûk-kaâp: pregnancy.

掛

安

六

掛 安 六

挂

掛

安

陸

六

1220

七 ts'at: the numeral seven.

七月 ts'at-uêt: July.

七手八脚 tsat shau paât keuk: too many cooks spoil the broth; many persons do the same job.

172

費 fâi: fee; to spend; waste

費用 fâi-yâng: expenses

費事 fâi-sî: troublesome

學費 hók-fâi: tuition

七

費

七

費

柒

七

費

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

924

箱 seung: a box; a chest; case.

木箱 māk seung: wooden box.

皮箱 p'ēi seung: leather trunk.

1144

填 t'in: to fill in; to fill up; to make good.

填平 t'i: p'ēng. to fill up.

填債 t'in chaal: to pay a debt.

832

筆 pat: a pencil; pen.

毛筆 mō-pat: Chinese brush pen.

鉛筆 uān-pat: lead pencil.

主筆 chuó-pat: editor.

箱

箱

箱

859

片 p'in: a slice; strip; piece.

名片 nāng-p'in: a visiting card.

相片 seung-p'in: photo.

填

填

填

1138

添 t'im: also; more; to add to.

添多的 t'im toh ti: to add more.

添丁 t'im ting: to bear a son.

筆

筆

筆

片

片

片

添

添

添

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

掛	Character Number 546		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		手, 扌				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	挂	掛	掛				
安	Character Number 781		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 6		宀				
	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
號	Character Number 292		Radical Number 141				
	Stroke Number 13		虎, 虍				
	虍	虍	虍	虍	虍	虍	虍
	號	號	號	號			
件	Character Number 461		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		人, 亻				
	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻
費	Character Number 172		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 12		貝				
	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝
	費	費	費	費	費	費	費

LESSON 8

	<p>.... OK!</p>
	<p>.... OK!</p>

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Sin-shaang, tá tîn-pò hui Meī-kwòk iù kei-toh ts'in* à?

Chik-uēn. Neī seúng tá tîn-pò hui Meī-Kwòk pin-shuè ne? Neī seúng tá faai-tîn a, yik-waāk maân-tîn ne?

W. Ngōh seúng tá hui Saam-Faān-Shī. Faai-tîn maân-tîn mooī-kòh tsê iù kei-toh ts'in* à?

C. Tá hui Saam-Faān-Shī, faai-tîn kòh-poòn ngān-ts'in* yat-kòh tsê; maân-tîn yat-man yat-kòh tsê.

W. Faai-tîn t'ūng maân-tîn iù kei noi in-haū tò Saam-Faān-Shī à?

C. Ōh, faai-tîn m-shai kei noi, saam-sei-kòh chung-t'aū tsaū-tò Saam-Faān-Shī lòh, maân-tîn iù shâp-ī-kòh chung-t'aū tsòh-yaū* in-haū tò pòh.

W. Kám à, ts'ing neī t'ūng ngōh tá fung faai-tîn la.

C. Hó à, sin-shaang.

W. Ts'ing neī pei cheung tîn-pò-chí kwòh ngōh la.

C. Hó hó.

W. Ngōh yūng uēn-pat sé, tak-m-tak à?

C. Tak, pat-kwòh yūng māk-shuī-pat sé pei-kaaū ts'ing-ch'òh-ti.

W. Ngōh ī-king sé-hó tîn-mān lòh. M-koi neī t'ūng ngōh t'ai hă, hoh-m-hoh-ī kaām-shiú kei-kòh tsê?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. Sé tak hó kaán-taan, hó ts'ing-ch'òh là. Tsaû kám-yeûng*
tá ch'ut-huî la.
- W. Tsúng-kûng yaũ kei-toh-kòh tsê à? Kei-toh ts'in* à?
- C. Í-shâp-kòh tsê. Tsúng-kûng saam-shâp man..

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong. How much does it cost to send a telegram to the United States, sir?

Clerk. To what part of America would you like to send the telegram? Do you wish to send a full rate or delayed telegram?

W. I wish to send it to San Francisco. How much per word is the full rate and the delayed telegram?

C. The full rate telegram is \$1.50 per word to San Francisco; the delayed telegram is \$1 per word.

W. How long does it take for full rate and delayed telegrams to reach San Francisco?

C. Oh, the full rate telegram does not take very long. It will reach San Francisco in three or four hours. The delayed telegram will take about twelve hours.

W. In that case, will you please send a full rate telegram for me?

C. Very well, sir.

W. Will you please give me a telegram form?

C. Very well.

W. Is it all right if I write it with a pencil?

C. Surely, but it would be much clearer if you use a fountain pen.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. I've already written the telegram message. Will you please look it over for me and see if it is possible to eliminate a few words?
- C. It is written very plainly and clearly. Send it as it is.
- W. How many words are there altogether? How much is it?
- C. Twenty words. The total is \$30.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I would like to send a telegram to New York. How much is it per word for full rate and the delayed telegram?
2. Please send this telegram message for me by night-letter.
3. Each person will be given one and a half dollars for an hour's work.
4. Will you please look this over for me, and see if it is all right?
5. It takes approximately three hours to reach San Francisco by bus.
6. Your writing is very good, and the message is very clear.
7. You may go now but you have to come back in an hour's time.
8. He had been gone for five hours and should be in San Francisco by now.
9. You can stay here and wait, but I don't know when he will be back.
10. He did send us a telegram, but the message was not very clear.
11. Even though he has a fountain pen, he uses a pencil.
12. There are twenty-two words in this message. How much is it?
13. That clerk in the telegraph office is a very beautiful young woman.
14. She received the telegram while she was sitting on the lawn in front of her house.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The distance between San Francisco and the U.S. Army Language School is approximately one hundred and thirty miles.
16. I've already written the letter, but I don't know where the Post Office is in this city.
17. You can eliminate at least ten words in this message and it will still be very clear.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. chik-uēn | office clerk |
| 2. faai tîn | full rate telegram |
| 3. maân tîn | night-letter |
| 4. tîn-pò-chí | telegram form |
| 5. tîn-mān | telegram message |
| 6. kaám-shíú | to reduce, diminish, eliminate |

READING MATERIAL

385

1388

1259

減 *kaám*: to diminish; lessen; subtract

員 *uēn*: an official; a person of some position.

清 *ts'ing*: clear; pure; to clear off.

減少 *kaám-shiú*: to diminish

委員 *wai-uēn*: specially deputed official.

清水 *ts'ing shuí*: clear water.

減數 *kaám-shò*: subtraction

清閑 *ts'ing-haān*: quiet leisure.

減輕 *kaám-heng*: relieve; to mitigate

清早 *ts'ing-ts'o*: early morning.

減 員 清
 減 員 清
 減 員 清

961

受 *sháu*: to receive; to sustain; to endure.

1189

檯 *t'oi, t'oi'*: table.

受苦 *sháu fòb* to suffer; to endure hardship.

餐檯 *ts'aan t'oi'*: dining table.

受罰 *sháu fát*: to be punished.

八仙檯 *paät-sin-t'oi'*: square table for 8 persons.

受賞 *sháu sheung*: to be rewarded.

寫字檯 *sé-tsé-t'oi'*: writing table

二檯 *i t'oi'*: second hand.

受 檯 枱
 受 檯 枱
 受 檯 枱

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

896

倍 p'ooi: times; fold; to increase.

加倍 ka-p'ooi: add as much again.

十倍 shâp p'ooi: ten-fold.

1260

青 ts'ing, ts'eng: color of nature; green; blue; black.

青色 ts'ing shik: color of leaves.

青年 ts'ing-nin: youth-hood; spring time of life.

青春 ts'ing-ch'un: early life; youth.

818

八 paat: the numeral eight.

八字 paat-tsâ: horoscope

八成 paat-shing: eighty percent.

倍 青 八

倍 青 八

倍 青 八

1051

損 suén: to wound; to injure; to spoil

損傷 suén-shung: to injure; to damage.

損失 suén-shat: loss; damage.

1029

仙 sin: fairy; genius.

神仙 shên-sin: fairy; spirit.

仙遊 sin yâi: to ramble with the spirits; to die.

損 仙

損 仙

損 仙

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

老黃有一件緊要嘅事，要佢嘅父親同佢
做，所以寄 chón 信之後，重要去電報局打電報。

佢到 chón 電報局，先睇清楚電文，交 pei
嘅墨水筆，睇電報紙上便寫得快電可以減少電費，
個位電報局嘅職員問明打慢電可以減少電費，
幾多錢，幾多時候雖然打慢電，總共用 chón 三十
但係佢呢件要嘅事，如果遲 chón 三倍，但係
損失，所以佢打快電多唔到一倍，但係
個仙比較打慢電三四倍。
快 chón 三四倍。

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

減	Character Number 385		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 12		水, 氵				
	丶	丨	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
	氵	減	減	減			
員	Character Number 1388		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 10		口				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	員	員					
清	Character Number 1259		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 11		水, 氵				
	丶	丨	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
	清	清	清				
受	Character Number 961		Radical Number 29				
	Stroke Number 8		又				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
檯	Character Number 1189		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 18		木, 才				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	檯	檯	檯	檯	檯	檯	檯

LESSON 9

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Kam-yāt Meī-Kam t'ūng Kóng-Chí tím oôn à?

Chik-uēn. Meī-Kam ā? Yat peī lūk à.

W. Ngōh yaū leūng-cheung Meī-Kwòk Ngān-Hōng kè ooi-p' iù,
ngōh seúng oôn-chóh k' uī.

C. Ts'ing neī peī kóh-leūng-cheung ooi-p' iù ngōh t' ai hã la.

W. Nā, ni-leūng-cheung hai Meī-Kwòk Ngān-Hōng kè ooi-p' iù,
mooi-cheung nǎ-paāk man, tsúng-kūng yat-ts' in-man Meī-Kam.

C. Neī seúng oôn saai k' uī ā?

W. Hai à, tsúng kūng oôn-tak keī-toh ts' in* à?

C. Yat peī lūk kai-suēn, tsúng-kūng oôn-tak Kóng-Chí lūk-
ts' in-man. Neī seúng in-tsoī oôn ā?

W. Hai à.

C. Ts'ing neī hai ni-leūng-cheung ooi-p' iù haū-pīn ts' im neī
kè mēng*. Neī yaū ching-ming-shue mǎ à?

W. Ngōh yūng ngōh kè oō-chiù lai tsō ching-ming, tak mà?

C. Yūng oō-chiù lai tsō ching-ming chí-hó là.

W. Ngōh seúng sin lóh yat-ts' in-man in-foón. K' eī-uē nǎ-ts' in-
man ts' uēn hai ngān-hōng.

C. Neī iù hoi yat-kòh-oō-haú sin tak pòh. Hoi kòh ch' uē-
ch' uk-oō-haú a, yik-waāk hoi kòh sheung-íp-oō-haú ne?

W. T' ūng ngōh hoi kòh ch' uē-ch' uk-oō-haú la.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. Ts'ing neī tseung ni-cheung ts'im-mēng*-k'aat t'in-hó,
in-haū ts'im neī kē mēng* hai ni-shuē la.
- W. Tsūng yaū k'eī-t'a kē shaú-tsūk mã?
- C. Mō k'eī-t'a kē shaú-tsūk lōh. Ni-shuē yat-ts'in man,
ts'ing neī só hă la. Ni-poón hai neī kē ts'uēn-foón-chip.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong. What is the rate of exchange today of U.S. dollars to HK dollars?

Teller. For U.S. dollars? It's one to six.

W. I have two U.S. bank drafts. I'd like to have them exchanged.

T. Please let me see the two drafts.

W. Here they are. These are the two U.S. bank drafts. They are for \$500 each. The total is \$1,000 U.S. currency.

T. Do you wish to completely exchange both of them?

W. Yes, how much is the total exchange?

T. At the rate of one to six, they come to an exchange total of \$6,000, HK currency. Do you wish to exchange the drafts now?

W. Yes.

T. Please endorse your name on the back of the two drafts. Have you any identification card?

W. May I use my passport for identification?

T. It is best to use the passport for identification.

W. I'd like to first draw \$1,000 in cash; the remaining \$5,000 is to be deposited in the bank.

T. You have to open an account first. Do you want to open a savings account or a commercial checking account?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Please open a savings account for me.

T. Will you please fill out this signature card and then sign your name here?

W. Is there still other procedures?

T. No other procedures. Here are \$1,000. Please count it. This is your deposit book.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I went to the bank with the money, but I'd forgotten the deposit book.
2. The clerk in the bank wants to see his passport or other identification papers.
3. He does not have any Hong Kong dollars. All his cash is in U.S. currency.
4. You have to have a commercial checking account before you can write a check.
5. If I give you three Hong Kong dollars for fifty cents of U.S. money, can you figure out the rate of exchange between U.S. and HK dollars?
6. Please sign your name plainly and clearly on this custom declaration form.
7. I can prove the luggage is mine because I have my passport in it.
8. I need some cash to buy a new car.
9. You have to sign the same name as the one on this signature card.
10. He wants to save some money before he is married.
11. Your calculation is right. I owe you two dollars.
12. He started to save some money each week last year, and he has now over one thousand dollars in his savings account.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. I have to have the rest of the money you owe me the day after tomorrow.
14. This check is not good because he did not sign it.
15. He had drawn \$1,000 from his savings account and deposited it into his commercial checking account.
16. This is not the right book for this class and you have to go to the bookstore to exchange it.
17. I want to know how many officers there are. Please count them for me!

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Meī kam | U.S. dollar |
| 2. Kóng chí | Hong Kong dollar |
| 3. oôn | to change, exchange |
| 4. yat peī lūk | 1 to 6 ratio |
| 5. ooī-p' iù | bank draft, money order cashier
check |
| 6. kai-suèn | to figure out, calculate |
| 7. ts'im mēng* | to sign |
| 8. ching-ming-shue | ID card, identification paper |
| 9. oō-chiù | passport |
| 10. ching-ming | to identify, certify, prove |
| 11. in-foón | cash |
| 12. k'eī-uē | remaining |
| 13. ts'uēn | to deposit, keep |
| 14. oō-háú | account |
| 15. ch'uē-ch'uk | saving; to save |
| 16. sheung-íp oō-háú | commercial checking account |
| 17. k'aat | card |
| 18. ts'uēn-foón chip | deposit book |

READING MATERIAL

795

換 oôn: to change; to exchange; to barter.

替換 t'ai-oôn: to relieve one another.

更換 kang-oôn: to change; to replace.

1249

簽 ts'ix: to sign; to endorse.

簽名 ts'ix mēng: to sign one's name.

簽字 ts'ix tsz: to affix one's signature

牙簽 ngā-tsim: tooth-pick.

969

商 sheung: to deliberate; to consult; a merchant.

商量 sheung-leung: to deliberate; to consult.

商會 sheung-ooi: chamber of commerce.

換

簽

商

換 簽 商

1301

存 ts'uān: to preserve; to keep; to continue.

保存 pó-ts'uān: to preserve; to conserve.

存款 ts'uān foón: balance on hand; deposit.

223

款 foón: to treat courteously; an item; an amount

款待 foón-toi: to treat cordially

款式 foón-shik: patterns; style

存款 ts'uān foón: deposit

存

款

存 款

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

789

戶 o6: door; family; population.

戶口 o6-ha6: the household.

鋪戶 p'ò-o6: a shop.

1372

餘 u6: surplus; remainder.

有餘 yaŭ-u6: more than sufficient.

餘力 u6 lik: spare energy

95

證 ching: to witness evidence

證人 ching-yān: a witness

證據 ching-kui: proof evidence; testimonial

證明 ching-ming: to testify; to prove

戶

餘

證

戶 餘 證

788

護 o6: to protect; to preserve; to defend.

保護 p6-o6: to protect.

護照 o6-chiu: passport.

103

照 chiū: to shine upon; according to

照鏡 chiū-kang: to look in a mirror

照舊 chiū-ku: as formerly

護照 o6-chiu: a passport

護

照

護 照

護

照

照

101

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

係廣州除 chòh 用中國錢之外,亦可以用
 港紙,但係唔可以用美金。老黃有兩張美國銀
 行嘅 ooi 票,每張五百文。佢去廣東銀行換
 一張,就有現款做費用;其餘一張呢,就係銀
 開一個 ch' uē ch' uk 戶口,存係啲處。因為佢
 番去廣州做生意,唔使開商 ip 戶口。

銀行嘅職員, shaŋ 先問佢有冇證明書,佢就
 將護照 pei 佢地睇,然後係 ooi 票簽名。

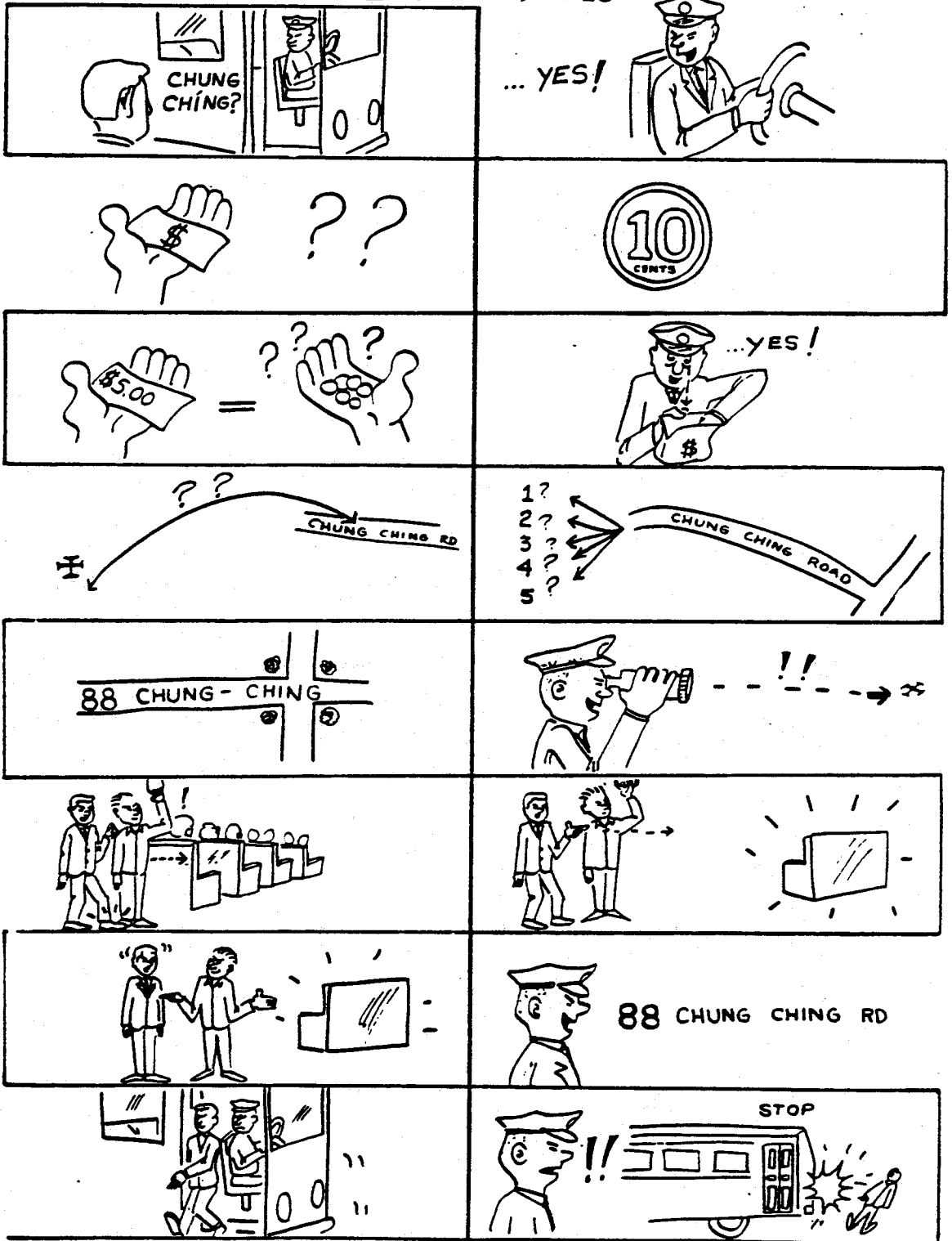
嗰日嘅 ooi 價係一比六計算,五百文美
 金就換 chòh 三千文港紙,銀行又將一本存款
 chip pei 佢。

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

換	Character Number 795		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 12		手, 扌				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	換	換	換				
答	Character Number 1249		Radical Number 118				
	Stroke Number 19		竹, 讠				
	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠
	答	答	答	答	答	答	答
商	Character Number 969		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 11		口				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	商	商	商				
存	Character Number 1301		Radical Number 39				
	Stroke Number 6		子				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	存	存	存				
欸	Character Number 223		Radical Number 76				
	Stroke Number 11		欠				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	一
	欸	欸	欸				

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ing m̄n ni-kà pa-sz* hai-m̄-hai hui Chung-Ching-Lô
kà?

Maaî-p'iu-uēn. Hai, sheūng ch'e la.

W. Iu kei-toh ts'in* ch'e-p'iu à?

M. Mooi-wai* yat-hō-tsé.

W. Sin-shaang, nḡ-man yaū-mō-tak chaaú à?

M. Táng ngōh t'ai hã sin. Yaū à.

W. Ts'ing m̄n Chung-Ching-Lô lei ni-shuê yaū kei uēn à?

M. Chung-Ching-Lô kei-toh hô ne?

W. Chung-Ching-Lô paat-shâp-paat-hô.

M. Kei uēn kà pòh. Tô kôh-shuê kè shī-haū, ngōh kiù nei la.

W. Sin-shaang, ts'ing nei tsè-mé-ti, pei ngōh haang hui ts'in-
pîn, tak mà?

Tui-m̄-chuê, tui-m̄-chuê, ngōh yaaî-ts'an nei.

Taap-haak. M̄-kân-iù, m̄-kân-iù.

W. Kôh-shuê yaū kôh-wai* pòh, nei m̄-hui ts'ōh me?

T. Hai pòh. Nei m̄-ts'ōh me?

W. Ngōh k'eī hã tak là.

Maaî-p'iu-uēn. Tai-i-kôh chaâm tsaū-hai Chung-Ching-Lô paat-
shâp-paat-hô kè foô-kân là.

W. Kâm, Ngōh lôk ch'e là.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M. Táng yat-chân, táng yat-chân. Táng kà ch'e t'ing-ting sin,
m-hai tsaû-ooi faat-shang i-ngoï kà là.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. May I ask whether or not this bus is going to Chung Chīn Road?

Conductor. Yes, come aboard.

W. How much is the car fare?

C. Ten cents per person.

W. Have you any change for a \$5 bill, mister?

C. Let me take a look first. Yes, I have.

W. May I ask how far Chung Chīng Road is from here?

C. What number is it on Chung-Chīng Road?

W. No. 88 Chung-Chīng Road.

C. It's quite far. When we reach there, I'll call you.

W. Sir, will you please move over a little, so that I can walk to the front.

I'm sorry, I stepped on you.

Passenger. Never mind.

W. There is a seat. Why don't you take it?

P. Oh. Yes. Don't you want it?

W. I'll just stand.

Conductor. The next stop is in the vicinity of No. 88 Chung-Chīng Road.

W. In that case, I'll get off the bus.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. Wait a moment, wait a moment. Let the bus stop first,
or an accident may happen.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. They had an automobile accident but no one was injured.
2. The collision happened at the intersection which is not far away from the bus stop.
3. Passengers have to wait until the car comes to a full stop before they can get off.
4. In the vicinity of Chinatown, there were too many accidents in the last couple of days.
5. If you don't have your train ticket, you are not going to get a seat, and you will have to stand all the way.
6. The bus conductor was injured in the neck and head in the collision.
7. Please move over a little so that the other passengers can come aboard.
8. Let me take a look at your check and your ID card, then I may be able to exchange it for you.
9. The bus fare is only fifteen cents, and the conductor definitely will not have any change for a \$100 bill.
10. May I ask what is your name, and what are you doing here?
11. How far is the U.S. Army Language School from downtown?
12. Since there are only thirty seats in the bus, the first thirty persons will have seats and the rest that come aboard later will have to stand.
13. No one should take such a large package into the bus.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. In the vicinity of the bus station, there are grocery stores, meat markets, barber shops, drug stores, and candy stores.
15. You can take the No. 5 bus, and you will get to the airport.
16. You have to get off this bus after the next block if you want to go to the train station.
17. He stopped the car in time. Otherwise, an accident would have happened.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 1. ch'e p'iu | bus fare, train ticket |
| 2. tsè-mé-ti | to move over a little |
| 3. yaaí-ts'an | to step on |
| 4. taap-haak | passenger |
| 5. t'ing-ting | to stop completely, come to full
stop |
| 6. faat-shaang | to happen, occur |
| 7. i-ngoí | accident |

READING MATERIAL

422

1225

1148

九 *kaú*: the numeral nine.

秋 *ts'au*: autumn.

停 *t'ing*: to stop; to rest; to cease; to delay.

九龍 *kaú-lúng*: Kowloon

秋季 *ts'au-kwai*: the autumn season

停工 *t'ing kung*: to cease work.

秋天 *ts'au-t'in*: autumn.

停車 *t'ing ch'e*: to stop a vehicle; to stop a machine.

停戰 *t'ing chán*: truce; armistice.

九

秋

停

九 秋 停

玖

九

秋

停

1032

668

星 *sing*: a star; planet; point of light.

米 *maǐ*: rice.

星期 *sing-k'eí*: Sunday.

白米 *paák maǐ*: ordinary rice.

行星 *hāng sing*: planet.

糯米 *nóh-maǐ*: glutinous (sweet) rice.

西米 *sai-maǐ*: tapioca.

星

米

星 米

星

米

LESSON 10
READING MATERIAL

949

十 shāp: the numeral ten.
十分 shāp-fan: ten parts; perfectly vary.
十足 shāp-tsuk: complete; entire.

287

慶 hīng: celebrate; congratulate; joyful; happy
慶祝 hīng-chuk: to celebrate
慶賀 hīng-hā: to congratulate

1096

答 tāp: to answer; to respond to.
報答 pò-tāp: to repay; to requite.
答覆 tāp-fuk: to answer; to reply.
答謝 tāp tsā: to make a return present.

十 慶 庆 答
拾 十 庆 答 答

373

嫁 kà: marry a husband
嫁女 kà nuī: marry off a daughter
嫁粧 kà-chong: trousseau; dowry
出嫁 ch'ut kà: girl's marriage
嫁禍 kà-wā: to bring evil upon.

1198

參 ts'ān: to take part in; to consult.
參觀 ts'ān-koon: to visit; to look over.
參與 ts'ān-üē: to participate in.
參謀 ts'ān-māu: military adviser; military staff.

嫁 參 參
嫁 參 參

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

星 k'eī 日 下 午 四 點 鐘, 老 黃 出 街, 去 中 正 路
 十 八 號, 參 加 一 個 朋 友 嘅 嫁 女 慶 會 個 處 係
 八 幾 遠 嘅, 佢 又 唔 識 路, 要 taap 巴 士 佢 k'eī 係 一 間
 米 舖 門 口, 等 choh 一 陣 街 上 行 人, 來 來 wong wong 有
 幾 耐, 巴 士 黎 到 la, 停 係 街 邊 老 黃 上 choh 車 車
 票 一 ho 子, 唔 算 太 貴.

巴 士 內 便, 唔 只 坐 滿 人, 而 且 重 有 好 多 人
 k'eī 係 處 老 黃 要 叫 人 地 借 mé 嘅, 至 可 以 行 去
 前 便 個 陣 時 係 秋 天, 天 氣 涼 好 多, 亦 唔 覺 得 好
 辛 苦.

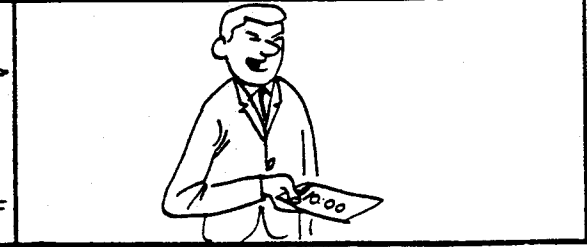
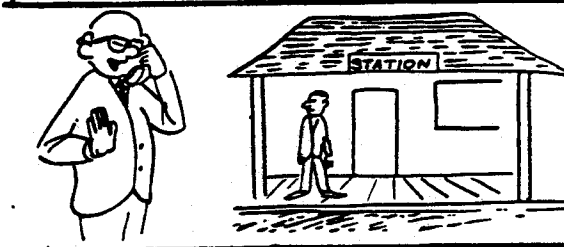
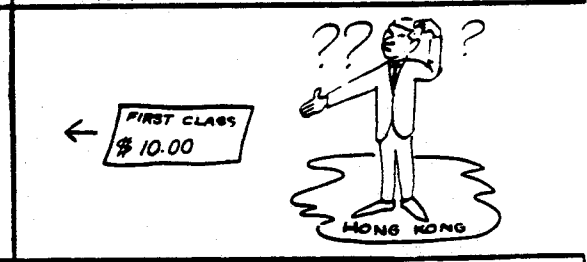
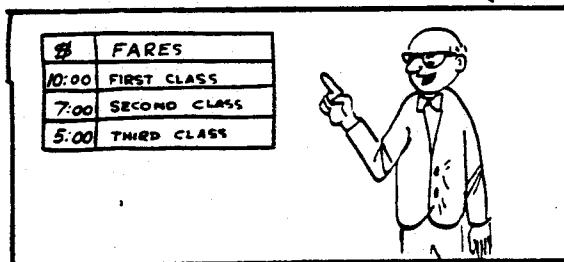
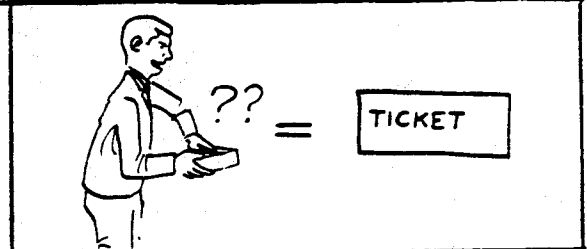
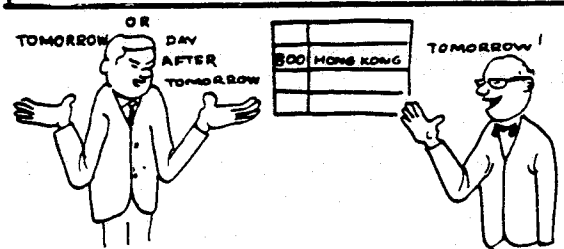
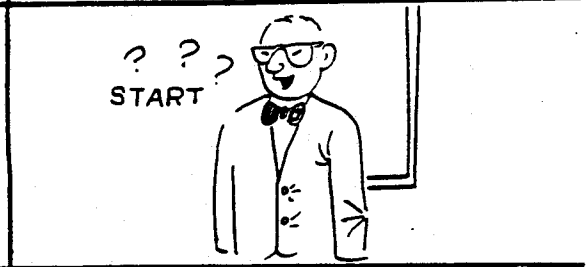
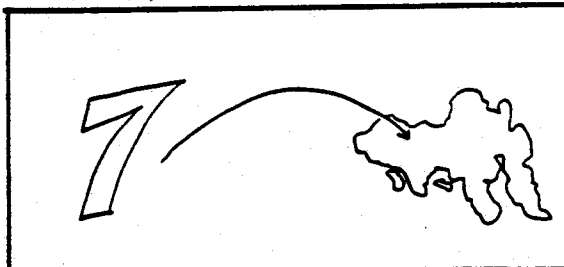
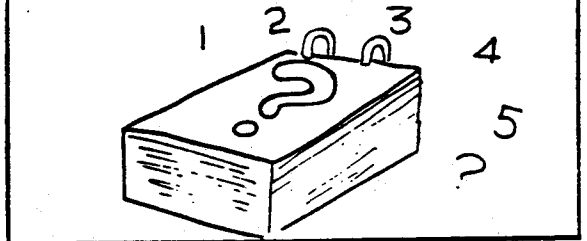
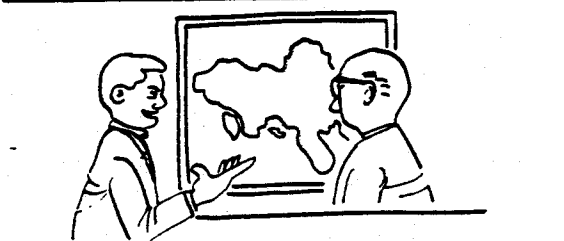
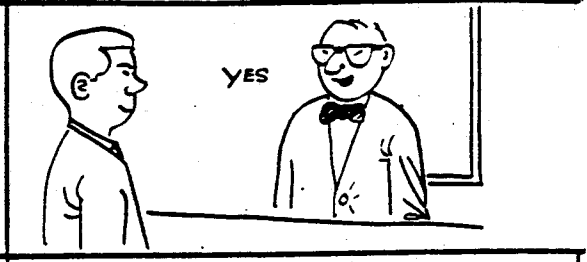
大 約 半 個 鐘 頭 kòm 上 下, 巴 士 停 la, 賣 票
 員 叫 老 黃 落 車, 因 為 個 處 就 係 中 正 路 八 十 八
 號 嘅 附 近.

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

來	Character Number 630		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 8		人				
	一	厂	丂	丂	𠂆	𠂆	來
秋	Character Number 1225		Radical Number 115				
	Stroke Number 9		禾, 禾				
	一	二	禾	禾	禾	禾	秋
停	Character Number 1148		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 11		人, 亻				
	亻	亻	亻	亻	停	停	停
星	Character Number 1032		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 9		日				
	一	冂	日	日	日	日	星
米	Character Number 668		Radical Number 119				
	Stroke Number 6		米				
	一	二	米	米	米	米	米

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni-shuè hái Chung-Kwòk-Luī-Hāng-Shě mà?

Chik-uēn. Hái à, sin-shaang, yaũ mat kwai-kòn à?

W. Ngõh seúng ts'ing neī-teī t'ung ngõh kai-waák yat-kòh tuén-k'eī luī-hāng. Hui Heung-Kóng yaũ-laām hǎ.

C. Sin-shaang seúng hái Heung-Kóng taũ-laũ keī-toh yat ne?

W. Tá-suèn hái Heung-Kóng taũ-laũ yat-kòh lai-paai.

C. Wōng sin-shaang keī-shī* hōh-ī heī-ch'ing à?

W. T'ing-yat yik tak, hau-yat yik tak, mǎ mat mǎn-t'ai.

C. Kám tsaũ taáp t'ing-chiu paát-tim kòh-paan tsó-ch'e hui Heung-Kóng, hó mà?

W. Hó hó. Ch'e-p'iu iu keī-toh ts'in* à?

C. T'aũ-táng sháp-man, í-táng ts'at-man, saam-táng ng-man.

W. Ts'ing neī t'ai ngõh maaī cheung t'aũ-táng p'iu la. Ngõh tò-chòh Heung-Kóng kè shī-hau, tim-yeung* à?

C. M-shai taam-sam. Ngõh-teī ooi tá ch'eung-t'ò-tin-wá* hui Heung-Kóng paân-sz-ch'ue. K'ui-teī ooi p'aaī yan hui fòh-ch'e-chaâm tsip neī kè ch'e.

W. Kám tsaũ t'òh-tòng saai là. Ni-shuè sháp-man. Lǎ-faân-saai, lǎ-faân-saai.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Is this the China Travel Agency?

Clerk. Yes, sir. What can I do for you?

W. I'd like to ask you to plan a short trip for me.

I wish to go on a tour of Hong Kong.

C. How many days do you wish to stay in Hong Kong?

W. I plan to stay in Hong Kong for a week.

C. Mr. Wōng, when can you start on your trip?

W. Either tomorrow or the day after tomorrow will be all right;
it doesn't matter.

C. In that case, how about taking the eight o'clock train
tomorrow morning for Hong Kong?

W. Fine. How much is the train ticket?

C. It's \$10 for first class; \$7, second class; and \$5,
third class.

W. Please give me a first class ticket. What shall I do
after I reach Hong Kong?

C. Don't worry. We'll make a long distance telephone call
to our Hong Kong office. They'll send some one to the
railway station to meet your train.

W. In that case, everything has been well taken care of.
Here is \$10. Thank you for your trouble.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is planning a 6-month trip to the Far East in the year after next.
2. The travel agency has a clerk to meet you at the airport.
3. My wife will stay in New York for sightseeing, but I have to come back the day after tomorrow.
4. I worried about his injury. Therefore, I took the early train to get here.
5. He is visiting friends in Hong Kong for a short time.
6. We have not enough money to go first class; so we buy third class tickets.
7. It is not a question of money. It is a question of satisfaction.
8. The telegram was dispatched to my office yesterday morning.
9. I made three long distance telephone calls to my office here in the States while I was in the Far East.
10. I have to be at the railway station before seven tomorrow morning if I plan to start my journey on the morning train.
11. You have taken care of everything most satisfactorily.
Much obliged.
12. It is very kind of you to meet me at the airport. Thank you very much.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. Will you please take this letter to that man over there?
14. Mr. Leī is substituting for Mr. Wōng, and Mr Ma for Mr. Ch'an.
15. Please do not worry about your husband. The news over the radio reported everybody was all right in the plane accident.
16. You may purchase your ticket at the railway station or through the Canton Travel Agency.
17. I shall be in Hong Kong at 7 a.m. July 7. Please send someone to meet me at the airport.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. lui-hāng shě | travel agency |
| 2. tuén-k'ei | short period |
| 3. yaū-laām | to tour, visit, sightseeing |
| 4. heí-ch'ing | to start on a journey |
| 5. tsó ch'e | early train, morning train |
| 6. t'aū-tāng | first class |
| 7. t'ai | to substitute for |
| 8. ch'eūng-t'ō | long distance |
| 9. paân-sz-ch'uè | office |
| 10. p'aai | to send, dispatch |
| 11. t'ōh-tōng | well taken care of, satisfactorily
done |
| 12. lō-faān-saai | much obliged, thank you for
everything |

READING MATERIAL

809

1458

98

派 p'ai: branch; sect; tribe; to distribute; to depute; to send.	遊 yaū: to saunter; to roam; to travel.	程 ch'ing: route; journey
黨派 t'ang-p'ai: cliques; faction.	遊戲 yaū-hei: sport; amusement.	起程 hei-ch'ing: to begin a journey
左派 ts'eh p'ai: the "leftist"	交遊 kasu yaū: social intercourse.	章程 ch'ung ch'ing: rules; regulations
分派 fan-p'ai: to distribute.	遊街 yaū-kaai: parade.	程度 ch'ing-t'ê: standard; grade

派 遊 程

派 遊 程

派 遊 程

626

1153

勞 lāo: toil; service; distress; to trouble.	妥 t'oh: settled; secure; safe; ready.
勞苦 lāo-fó: laborious.	妥當 t'oh-t'ang: properly or validly done.
勞動者 lāo-t'ung-ché: laborer.	辦妥 p'an t'oh: satisfactorily arranged.
勞神 lāo shān: to weary; to require attention.	講妥 k'ang t'oh: come to an agreement.

勞 勞 妥

勞 妥

勞 妥

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

778

愛 oi: to love; a delight in.

愛情 oi-ts'ing: feelings of affection.

愛惜 oi-sik: to be sparing of; be careful of; to take good care of.

愛國 oi kwók: to love one's country.

1108

替 t'ai: to substitute for; in the place of; for.

替工 t'ai kung: to take another's place in work.

替代 t'ai-toi: in place of; on behalf of.

963

社 shǎ: tutelary deity; village; society.

社會 shǎ-ooi: society; community.

愛 愛 替 社

愛 替 社

愛 替 社

1410

橫 waāng: crosswise; perverse; at the side.

橫行 waāng hāng: perverse conduct; prevailing.

橫財 waāng ts'oi: windfall; good luck.

446

期 k'eī: an appointed time; a period.

日期 yat-k'eī: a fixed date.

時期 shī-k'eī: period.

期限 k'eī-haān: time limit.

滿期 mōon k'eī: the time is up.

過期 kwòh k'eī: to pass the time limit.

假期 kà-k'eī: vacation period.

橫 期

橫 期

橫 期

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

老黃喺廣州住 choh 幾個星期,想去第二處
 遊 laām, 做一個短期旅行,佢打算去香港,因為
 佢聽聞話香港係好可愛嘅地方,有好野睇一
 但係佢唔知到點樣去最好嘅辦法,就係請一
 個旅行社替佢計劃,因為旅行社辦事係
 好妥當嘅,佢自己唔使擔心,又唔使勞煩朋
 到香港嘅時候,旅行社又派人接車同 wan
 酒店.

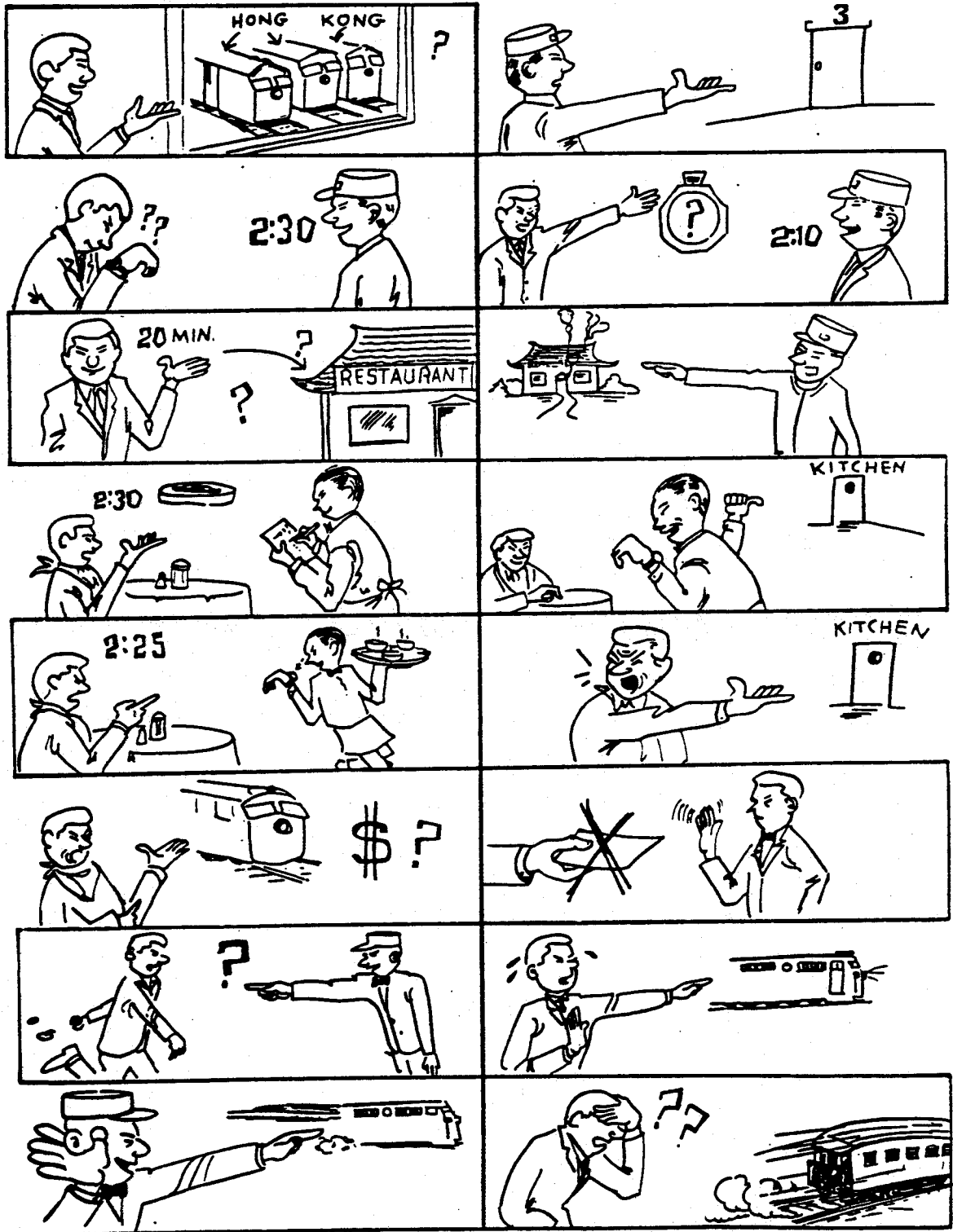
老黃決定之後就去一間叫做中國旅行社
 社,買 choh 一張頭等車票,用 choh 十文,佢聽
 日 taap 早班車去香港.

廣州去香港嘅路程,不過七十里,火車
 行幾點鐘就可以到 ia.

WRITING MATERIAL

派	Character Number 809		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 9		水, 氵				
	丶	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
派							
遊	Character Number 1458		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 13		辵, 辵				
	丶	一	一	方	方	方	方
游	游	游	游	遊			
程	Character Number 98		Radical Number 115				
	Stroke Number 12		禾, 禾				
	一	一	禾	禾	禾	禾	禾
程	程	程	程				
勞	Character Number 626		Radical Number 19				
	Stroke Number 12		力				
	丶	丿	丿	火	火	火	火
勞	勞	勞	勞				
期	Character Number 446		Radical Number 74				
	Stroke Number 12		月				
	一	十	廿	廿	廿	其	其
期	期	期	期				

LESSON 12



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ing mǎn pin-kà fōh-ch'e hái huì Heung-Kóng kè?

Chāam-uēn. Neī yaū tai-saam-tō chāp-háú yāp-huì, kóh-kà fōh-ch'e tsaū-hái huì Heung-Kóng kè.

W. Neī chi-m-chi-tò kóh-kà fōh-ch'e keī shī* hoi ch'e ne?

C. Kóh-kà fōh-ch'e hā-nǎ leūng-tím-poòn hoi ch'e.

W. Ī-ka keī-tím à?

C. Ī-ka leūng-tím shāp-fan.

W. Chūng yaū ĩ-shāp fan-chung ĩn-háú hoi ch'e. Ngōh pat-uē huì shīk ti yě sin. Neī chi-m-chi-tò pín-shuè yaū ts'aan-shat à?

C. Ni-kòh fōh-ch'e-tsaām yaū kaan ts'aan-shat. Ne! Hái kóh-shuè!

W. Fōh-kei, Ngōh iú kón leūng-tím-poòn kóh-kà fōh-ch'e.

Ts'ing neī peī yat-típ ngaū-p'ā* ngōh la.

Fōh-kei. Sin-shaang, neī kè shī-háú hó mǎn pòh. Ngōh kiú fōh-t'āū* tsik-hak ching peī neī la.

W. Neī t'ai hǎ kòh chung, ĩ-ka leūng-tím ĩ-shāp-nǎ-fan lòh.

Tím-kaaí chūng m-ning ngōh kè ngaū-p'ā* lai à?

F. Ngōh ĩ-king fan-foò fōh-t'āū* faai-ti kà là. Táng ngōh huì ch'uē-fōng* ts'ui hǎ k'uī.

W. Ts'ui k'uī to mǎ yūng là. Ngōh iú kón kóh-tō ch'e. Kei-toh ts'in* à?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

F. M̄-hó kai lòn. Ngõh-tei lîng neĩ táng-chóh kòm noi. Chan-hai tui-m̄-chuê.

W. Ngõh kam-ts'è iù tsaú là, m̄-hai kón-m̄-tó fòh-ch'e là. Chaâm-uên. Sin-shaang, sin-shaang! Neĩ tsô mi-yě tsaú tak kòm faai à?

W. M̄-hó chóh-chuê ngõh. Ngõh iù kón kóh-kà fòh-ch'e.

C. Mat wâ*? Kóh-kà fòh-ch'e ĩ king hoi-sháu haāng-kán là.

W. Paí là, paí là. Kà fòh-ch'e uêt-haāng uêt-faai. Ni-ts'è chan-hai chui-m̄-tó kà fòh-ch'e. Tím-suên-hó ne? Tím-suên-hó ne?

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. May I ask which train goes to Hong Kong?

Porter. Go in by the third gate. That's the train that goes to Hong Kong.

W. Do you know when that train leaves?

P. That train leaves at 2:30 p.m.

W. What time is it now?

P. It is now 2:10.

W. There are still twenty minutes before the train leaves. I had better go to eat something first. Do you know where I can find a restaurant?

P. This railway station has a restaurant. There! Over there!

W. Waiter, I have to catch the 2:30 p.m. train. Please give me a steak.

Waiter. You have very little time, sir. I'll ask the cook to prepare it for you immediately.

W. Take a look at the clock. It is now already 2:25. Why don't you bring the steak?

Wa. I've already told the cook to hurry. Let me go to the kitchen to hurry him.

W. There's no use to hurry him. I've got to catch that train. How much is it?

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wa. You owe nothing. We made you wait so long. I'm awfully
sorry.

W. Now I'll have to run, otherwise I won't catch the train.

Porter. Say, mister. Why are you running so fast?

W. Don't delay me. I have to catch that train.

P. What did you say? That train is already beginning to move.

W. What a mess! The train is moving faster and faster. This
time I really can't catch the train. What shall I do?

What shall I do?

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The plane is about to leave. What shall I do?
2. He is driving too slowly on the way to the airport, and he will not be able to catch the plane.
3. Even though she is very hungry, she walks faster and faster
4. What did you say? They are in the hospital?
5. This time the gate is opened, but there is a car obstructing the way.
6. Please do not rush me because I have to count my money first.
7. He ordered his breakfast just now and he wants to have it immediately.
8. The manager left instructions to give every young lady a ten percent discount on hats.
9. The cook fixed a delicious lunch, but we had to wait a long time for it.
10. The train will start in less than five minutes, but he is still having coffee in the restaurant.
11. She chased away all her friends because they didn't help her at all.
12. An employee at the train station stands by the gate to help people get on and off the train.
13. The time for the plane to leave is extremely close and he has to run all the way from the gate.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. This restaurant has ten cooks in addition to twenty other employees.
15. I think I owe you ten dollars, and I am awfully sorry that I cannot pay you back right now.
16. This cook does not know how to prepare Chinese dishes, but he cooks the best steak in town.
17. It is now 2:15 and I have to leave immediately.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. kón (fóh-ch'e) | to catch (a train), chase after |
| 2. chaâm-uên | train station employee |
| 3. chaâp-haú | gate |
| 4. màn | close in time, verge |
| 5. fóh-t'au* | cook, chef |
| 6. fan-fò | to order, give instruction, ask |
| 7. ts'ui | to rush, hurry someone |
| 8. kai | to count, calculate |
| 9. chòh | to block, obstruct, hinder |
| 10. mat wâ*? | what did you say? |
| 11. uêt-haäng-uêt-faai | to move faster and faster |
| 12. chui | to pursue, chase |
| 13. paí là | too bad! Alas! |

READING MATERIAL

553

季 kwai: season; quarter; young; last.

四季 sì kwai: the four seasons.

夏季 hâ-kwai: summer.

每季 mooi kwai: quarterly; every season.

1397

越 uet: to pass over; to exceed.

越南 uet-naam: Vietnam

越界 uet-kaai: to pass beyond the territory.

越軌 uet-kwai: out of the beaten track; out of legal activity.

1357

冬 tung: winter.

冬天 tung-t'in: winter.

冬至 tung-chi: winter solstice.

季 越 冬
季 越 冬

498

趕 kón: to drive out; to eject; to expel; to pursue.

趕緊 kón-kán: pressing; hurry up.

趕上 kón-sheung: to catch up to.

趕車 kón ché: to catch a train, car, etc.

趕走 kón-tsau: to drive away.

1396

月 uet: moon; a month.

月光 uet-kuong: moonlight.

賞月 sheung uet: to worship the moon on the 15th of the 8th month.

趕 月
趕 月

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1311

催

ts'ui: to urge; to hasten; to press on.

催促

ts'ui-ts'uk: to urge; to impel; to force.

催眠術

ts'ui-mīn-shūt hypnotism.

14容

容貌

yūng-maáu: looks; visage; appearance

容忍

yūng-yán: patient; forbearing.

565:

骨

kwat: the bone.

骨肉

kwat-yūk: bone & flesh; close tie and blood.

骨節

kwat-tsít: joints.

駁骨

pòk kwat: to re-set the bones.

有腰骨

mǒ-íu-kwat: no backbone; unreliable.

催 容 骨

催 容 骨

1323

進

tsùn: to advance; to proceed; to enter; to offer.

進行

tsùn-hāng: to advance; to make headway.

進步

tsùn-pô: to make progress.

進兵

tsùn ping: advance of troops.

133

追

chui: to pursue; to chase

追到

chui-tò: caught up with

追究

chui-kaù: to investigate; follow up

進

追

進 追

進

追

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

十一月十四日,老黃由廣州 taap 早車去香港
 短期旅行,佢應該早啲起身,但係嗰陣時係
 冬季,天氣好冷,早起身唔係幾容-i 酒店伙記
 催 chón 佢兩次,然後係十二點一個骨下牀,佢
 taap 唔倒早車,但係重可以 taap 兩點半嗰架火車.

佢趕到車站,重有二十分鐘然後開車,佢
 未食過野,就係火車站嘅 ts'aan 室食啲野先,佢嘅
 時候好 màn 佢叫伙記 fan-fò 伙頭即刻整一
 tip 牛 p'a* pei 佢,越快越好.

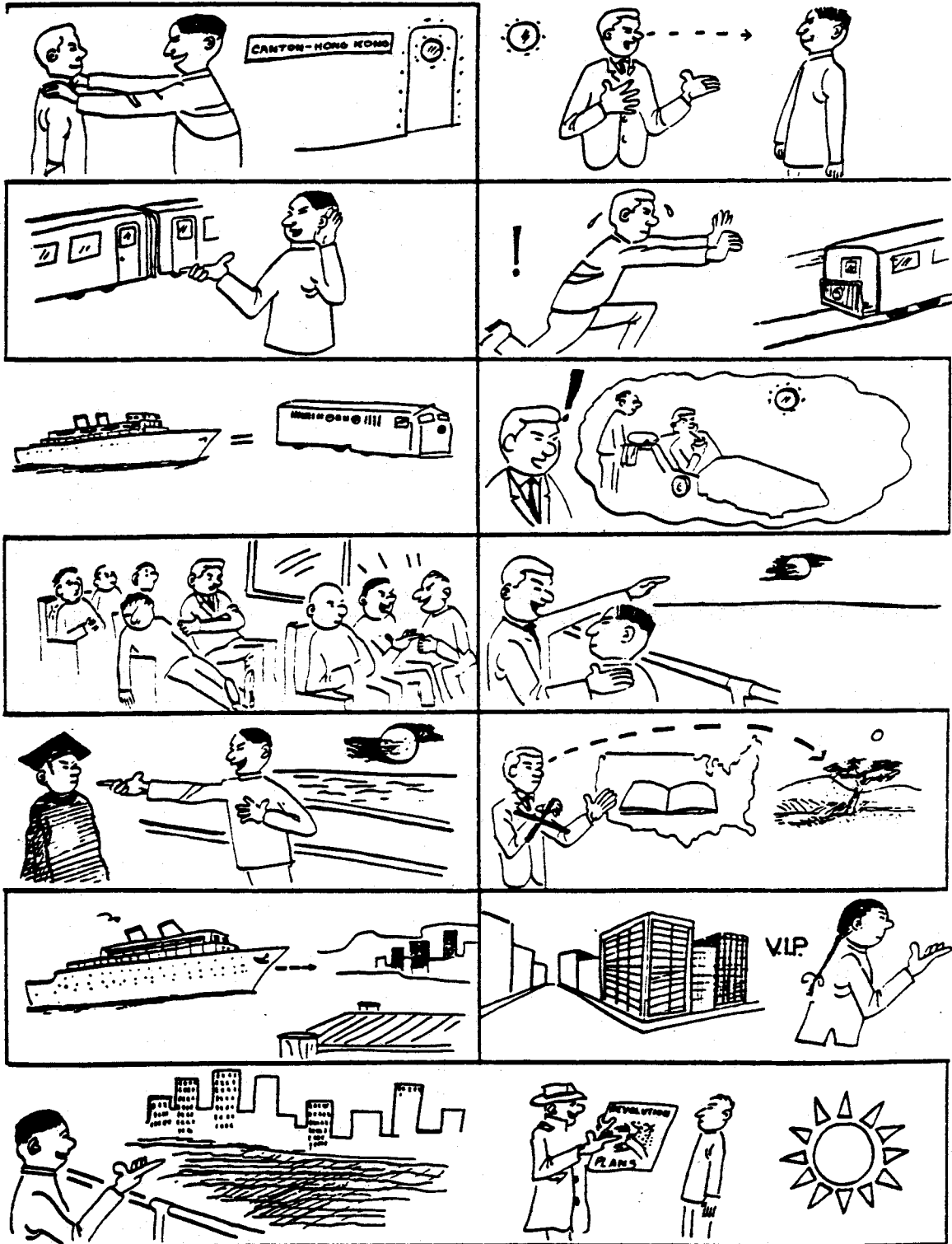
有幾耐就到開車嘅時候 ia, 牛 p'a* 重未 ning
 黎,老黃唔再等 ia, 趕去 taap 車嗰架火車已經開
 sha 街緊,越行越快,老黃 yîk 都追唔倒,佢而家唔
 知點算好.

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

季	Character Number 553		Radical Number 39				
	Stroke Number 8		子				
	一	二	千	禾	禾	季	季
越	Character Number 1397		Radical Number 156				
	Stroke Number 12		走				
	一	十	土	丰	丰	声	走
	起	越	越	越			
冬	Character Number 1357		Radical Number 15				
	Stroke Number 5		冫				
	一	夕	夕	冬	冬		
起	Character Number 498		Radical Number 156				
	Stroke Number 14		走				
	一	十	土	丰	丰	声	走
	起	起	起	起	起		
月	Character Number 1396		Radical Number 74				
	Stroke Number 4		月				
	一	月	月	月			

LESSON 13



LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Kòm ngaam à. Koó-m̄-tò ooĩ hai Shaáng-Kóng shuēn*
kín-tó neĩ.

Wōng. À-Cheung. Hai ne, faát mung to koó-m̄-tò ooĩ hai ni-shuē
kín-tó neĩ.

C. Ngõh t'eng-kín À-Leĩ wā neĩ kam-yât hā-nǎ taáp foh-ch'e
hul Heung-Kóng. Tím-kaaĩ neĩ koi-pìn kai-waāk, taáp
shuēn hul Heung-Kóng à?

W. M̄-chik-tak kóng là. Ngõh ch'oh-shī seúng taáp foh-ch'e.
taân-hai kón ch'e kón-m̄-tó.

C. Kòm-m̄-hó-ts'oi à. Taáp shuēn t'ung taáp ch'e mǎ mat fan-
pít kè che. Pat-uē mǎng-keĩ kam-yât hā-nǎ kè s̄ pā* la.

W. Neĩ kóng tak tui là. Ngõh koó-m̄-tò taáp shuēn peĩ-kaaũ
taáp-ch'e chūng shue-fūk-ti.

C. Hai à, taáp foh-ch'e kè shī-haũ, yaũ ts'ò yaũ yān toh,
taáp shuēn tsaũ uēn-ch'uēn m̄-t'ung là.

W. À-Cheung, neĩ t'ai hã kóh-ti fung-kíng; t'ai hã kóh-ti
uēt-shik, chan-haĩ yaũ shi-ĩ là.

C. À-Wōng*, neĩ chan-haĩ yat-kòh mǎn-yān shi-yān là. Hó-ts'ǎ
ngõh tsô shaang-ĩ kè yān, tsaũ wīng-uēn m̄-ooĩ sheúng fung-
kíng sheúng uēt-shik kè là.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. M̄-hó kám wâ. Ngõh hai Meī-Kwòk kè shī-haû, tûk shue tûk tak mông. To mǒ shī-haû sheúng fung-kíng t'ūng uêt-shik. Sui-ín ngõh ī-ka tsòk-haàk-t'a-heung, chuk-kíng-sheung-ts'ing, ngõh chūng ooī tái hǎ fung-kíng t'ai hǎ uêt-shik che.
- C. Ni-chèk shuēn ī-king lei-hoi Kwóng-Chau-Shī. Neī tái kìn Kwóng-Chau kè tang-shik mà? Ne.
- W. Kwóng-Chau hai yat-kòh kòm taaī kè shīng-shī. Ch'ut m̄-shiú wai-yān.
- C. Hai là. Kòh kòh Chung-Kwòk-Yān to wâ Kwóng-Chau hai kaàk-ming kè ch'aak-uēn-teī lai kà.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Cheung. What a coincidence. I never thought I'd see you on a Canton-Hong Kong steamship.

Wōng. Yes, Cheung. I never dreamed I'd see you here.

C. I heard Leī say that you took a train for Hong Kong this afternoon. Why have you changed your plans and taken a steamship for Hong Kong?

W. It isn't worth mentioning. I intended to take a train at first, but I was unable to catch it.

C. Such bad luck! There isn't much difference between taking a train and taking a steamship. You might as well forget this afternoon's incident.

W. What you say is right. I didn't imagine that taking a steamship would be more comfortable than taking a train.

C. Yes, when taking a train, it is noisy and crowded. Taking a steamship is entirely different.

W. Cheung, take a look at that scenery; take a look at the moonlight; it is really poetic.

C. Wōng, you are really a scholar and a poet. A businessman such as I would never know how to enjoy the scenery and moonlight.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. Don't say that. When I was in the United States, I was busy studying. I didn't even have time to enjoy the scenery and the moonlight. Although now I'm sojourning in another place, the scenery stirs up my sad feelings. I, nevertheless, like to take a look at the scenery and the moonlight.
- C. This ship has already left the city of Canton. Can you see the lights of Canton? There!
- W. Canton is such a big city. It has produced many important persons.
- C. Yes. The Chinese say that Canton is the base of operations for revolutions.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. San Francisco has the majority of Chinese-Americans in the US.
2. The American revolution is being studied in every school.
3. There were many great men who fought in the Revolution.
4. The clerk puts on the red and green lights in the hall for dancing.
5. Scholars and poets should have poetic inspirations from moon-light and other scenery.
6. When sojourning in other places, everything seems to be completely different.
7. Children seem to be making noises for ever and ever.
8. This class is very noisy, but that class is not.
9. He dreams every night, but he always forgets his dreams.
10. You would never guess that he can speak Cantonese fluently.
11. This train is so noisy and crowded. I wish I had taken the steamship for the journey.
12. The scenery here is not entirely different from that in China.
13. We are very comfortable today, but we shouldn't forget we have to work hard tomorrow.
14. What you said is not all correct, yet it is not completely wrong.
15. When sojourning in other places, a look at the scenery would stir up many sad feelings.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. He is not only a scholar, but also a great man.
17. A poet does not change his feeling toward the scenery; he is influenced by it.
18. He was not injured in the accident. He was very lucky.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1. faàt mûng	to dream
2. koi-pîn	to change, alter
3. hó-ts'oi	lucky, fortunate
4. fan-pât	difference
5. mōng-kei	to forget
6. tui	right, correct; towards
7. fung-kíng	scenery
8. uêt shik	moon-light
9. shi í	poetic inspiration
10. mán-yān	scholar
11. shi-yān	poet
12. wǐng-uēn	forever
13. tsòk-haàk t'a heung	sojourning in other places
14. chuk kíng sheung ts'ing	to stir up one's feelings when looking at the scenery
15. tang shik	lights
16. wai-yān	great man
17. kaàk-míng	revolution
18. ch'aàk-uēn-teí	base of operations
19. m-chík-tak	is not worth while
20. shuēn	boat, ship
21. fòh-shuēn	steamship

READING MATERIAL

725

夢 mǐng: to dream; a dream.

發夢 fā t mǐng: to dream.

夢見 mǐng kàn: to see in a dream.

712

忘 wàng: to forget; unconscious.

忘記 wàng-kai: to forget.

忘恩 wàng yan: ungrateful.

忘孝 wàng pǎo: ungrateful.

469

景 kǐng: scenery; view; prospect; sight.

風景 fūng-kǐng: scenery; landscape.

景緻 kǐng-chì: view; scenery.

景况 kǐng-fàng: prospects; circumstances.

夢

忘

景

夢 忘 景

夢

夢

忘

景

1013

船 shuān: a boat; ship; a junk.

輪船 lūn-shuān: power driven boat.

帆船 fān-shuān: sailing boat.

船廠 shuān ch'āng: a shipyard.

船票 shuān piào: boat ticket.

229

風 fūng: wind; rumor; custom

打風 tā fūng: typhoon

風俗 fūng-tsu: common customs

風濕 fūng-shap: rheumatism

風景 fūng-kǐng: scenery.

船

風

船 風

船

船

風

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

852

變 pìn: to change; to alter; to transform.

變成 pìn shǐng: to become, to change into.

變化 pìn-fà: transformation.

1421

偉 wǎi: great; gigantic; powerful; strong; mighty.

偉人 wǎi-yān: great man; hero.

偉大 wǎi-taaf: great; gigantic.

893

背 pòu: the back; spine; to repudiate.

背後 pòu-hāu: behind the back.

背命 pòu mǐng: disobey order.

變

變 偉

背

變

偉

背

變

偉

背

486

改 kǎi: to change; to alter; amend.

改過 kǎi kuò: to mend one's ways; to repent.

改善 kǎi-shān, or kǎi-leūng: to reform; to improve.

改變 kǎi-pǐn: to change; to alter.

改期 kǎi k'ei: postpone.

975

詩 shī: song; poem; ode.

詩經 shī-king: the book of odes.

作詩 tsòk shī: to compose a poem.

改

詩

改

詩

改

詩

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

廣州同香港嘅交通除頭黑開有火車之日外
 有早就搭夜車，就係第一日變便叫估
 重頭劃，佢到會同老張同船。係老張
 有早就搭夜車，就係第一日變便叫估
 重頭劃，佢到會同老張同船。係老張

佢地西人 k'eī 係船面傾吓，睇吓風景，賞
 吓月色，比較趕火車，覺得呢種景色，好，心中快樂，而且忘
 記 chón 趕火車，覺得呢種景色，好多，心中快樂，而且忘
 記 chón 趕火車，覺得呢種景色，好多，心中快樂，而且忘

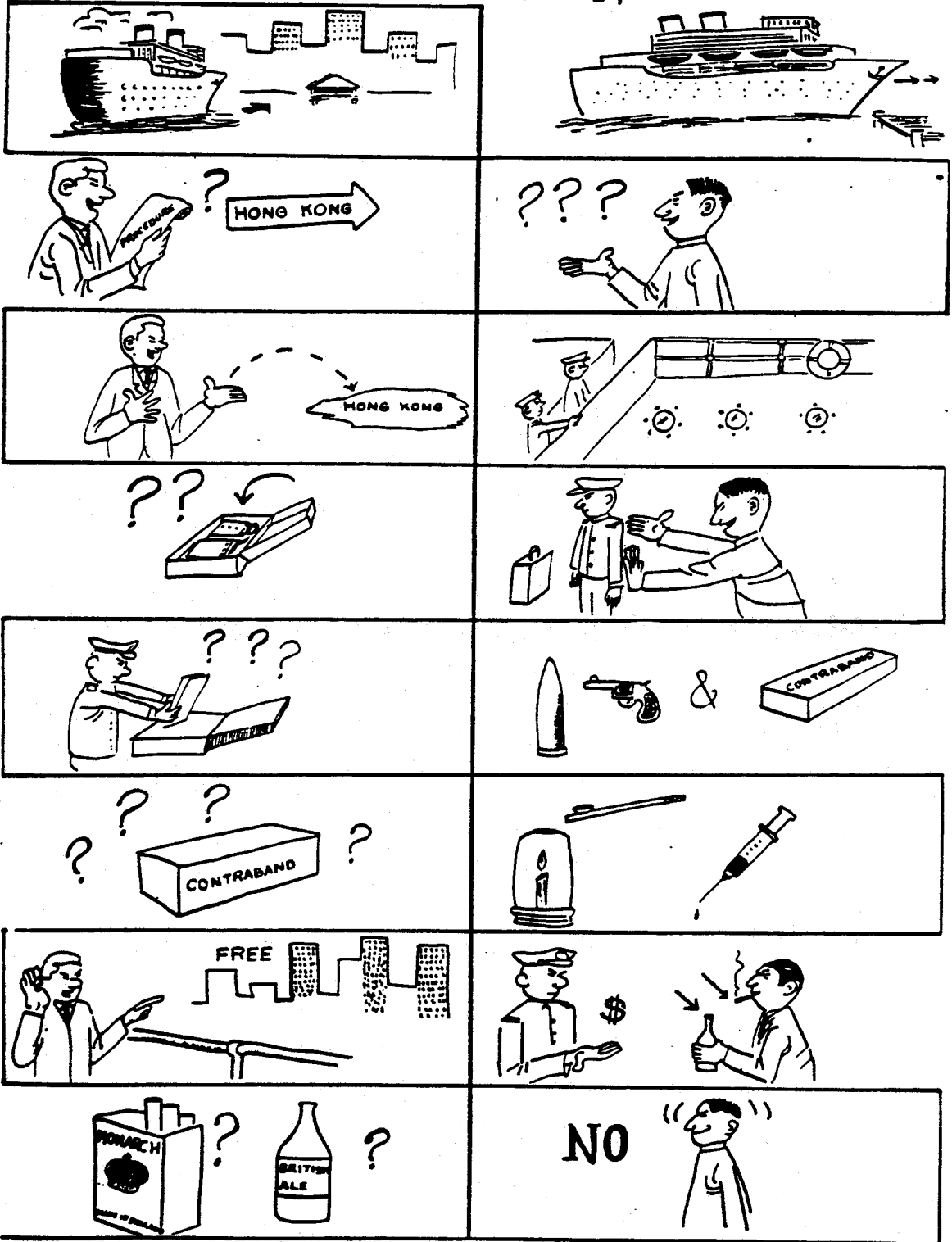
老張又講好多關於廣州嘅事，老黃知道
 廣州真係一個好大嘅城市，出唔少偉人，
 整啲菜又係全中國最好味道嘅。

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

夢	Character Number 725		Radical Number 36				
	Stroke Number 13		夕				
	一	十	夕	夕	夕	夕	夕
	夕	夢	夢	夢	夢		
忘	Character Number 712		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 7		心, 亡				
	、	二	亡	亡	亡	忘	忘
景	Character Number 469		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 12		日				
	、	冂	日	日	景	景	景
	景	景	景				
船	Character Number 1013		Radical Number 137				
	Stroke Number 11		舟				
	、	、	舟	舟	舟	舟	船
	船	船	船				
風	Character Number 229		Radical Number 182				
	Stroke Number 9		風				
	、	几	几	几	几	几	几
	風						

LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wǒng. Ngǒh-teī ī-ka hǒh-ī kìn-tó Heung-Kóng kè kóng-haú là.

Cheung. Hai là. Ī-ka chèk shuēn maân-maân*-teī* shai-yâp
Heung-Kóng kè kóng-haú là.

W. "Yâp kwòk mân kâm; yâp heung mân tsûk" Neī hǒh-m̄-hǒh-ī
kóng hã yâp Heung-Kóng kè shaú-tsûk peī ngǒh t'eng ne?

C. Hǒh-ī. Neī seúng chi-tò mi-yě shaú-tsûk ne?

W. Ngǒh seúng chi-tò ngoī-kwòk-yân yâp Heung-Kóng kè shaú-
tsûk hai tím-yeûng* kè.

C. Chèk shuēn tò mã-t'aũ kè shī-haũ, tsaũ yaũ Kíng-Ch'aat-Kûk
Ī-Mân-Pô kè kíng-ch'aat sheũng shuēn kím-ch'a oô-chiũ.

W. K'ui-teī kím-m̄-kím-ch'a ngǒh-teī kè haãng-leī ne?

C. K'ui-teī m̄-kím-ch'a haãng-leī. Líng-ngoī yaũ Shuí-Sz kíng-
ch'aat t'ũng Hoi-Kwaan-Shuí-Mô-Kûk chik-uēn kím-ch'a.

W. Shuí-Sz kíng-ch'aat saú mi-yě, Hoi-Kwaan chik-uēn saú mi-
yě ne?

C. Shuí-Sz kíng-ch'aat saú ts'eung-haaĩ; Hoi-Kwaan chik-uēn
saú wai-kâm-pán.

W. Wai-kâm-pán hai mi-yě ne?

C. A-p'in-in táng-táng tsaũ hai wai-kâm-pán là.

W. Ngǒh t'eng yân kóng Heung-Kóng hai yat-kòh mǒ-shuí-faũ,
hai-m̄-hai à?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. Heung-Kóng haî yat-kòh mō-shui-faû. Taân-haî uē-kwóh taai ngoi-kwòk tsô kè in tsaú táng-táng yâp háu, tsaû iú pò kwaan naâp shui là.
- W. Taai Ying-Kwòk tsô kè in tsaú táng-táng yâp háu, shaî-m-shaî pò kwaan ne?
- C. M-shaî, Heung-Kóng haî Ying-Kwòk kè tsík-mān-teî. Taai Ying-Kwòk tsô kè in tsaú yâp háu, m-shaî pò kwaan.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. We can see the harbor of Hong Kong now.

Cheung. Yes. The ship is now slowly steaming into the harbor of Hong Kong.

W. "A person who is entering a foreign country should ask what are the restrictions"; "A person who is entering a village should ask what are the customs". Can you tell me the procedure of entry into Hong Kong?

C. Surely. What kind of procedure would you like to know?

W. I'd like to know the procedure for foreigners entering Hong Kong.

C. When this ship arrives at the wharf, there will be policemen from the Immigration Section of the Police Department coming on board the ship to inspect the passports.

W. Will they inspect our baggage?

C. No, they don't inspect the baggage. The baggage will be inspected separately by the policemen from the Water Police and the revenue officers from the Customs House.

W. What will the policemen from the Water Police search for, and what will the revenue officers from the Customs House search for?

C. The policemen from the Water Police will search for arms and ammunition; the revenue officers from the Customs

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

House will search for contraband goods.

W. What are contraband goods?

C. Contraband goods are opium and the like.

W. I've heard people say that Hong Kong is a free port, isn't it?

C. Hong Kong is a free port. But if a person brings in foreign-made cigarettes and liquor, he has to make a customs declaration and pay the duty.

W. If a person brings in British-made cigarettes and liquor, is it necessary to make a customs declaration?

C. No, Hong Kong is a British colony. If a person brings in British-made cigarettes and liquor, it isn't necessary to make a customs declaration.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is the big ship that sailed into the harbor last night.
2. Hong Kong is a British Crown Colony, but the population is practically all Chinese.
3. You have to make a custom declaration on foreign-made cigarettes and liquor; and pay duty right here.
4. If this is manufactured in Great Britain, you don't have to go through the Custom House.
5. Even though it is a free port, there are revenue offices in Hong Kong.
6. The Hong Kong Water Police inspects all baggage for arms and ammunition.
7. Revenue Officers from the Custom House are searching for contraband goods at the pier.
8. When entering a foreign country, you should report your local address to the Immigration Department of that country.
9. Near the Number 5 Pier, there is the Custom House, Immigration Office and Water Police Station.
10. You should ask about the restrictions before you enter the country.
11. Would you like to have a cigarette? It is foreign made.
12. The Police do not inspect your passport, but the Immigration Official does.
13. There are procedures written here and all you have to do is follow them.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. That man has forgotten his ticket, but the officer of the ship let him come on board the liner.
15. This ship is so large that we cannot have it navigated into small harbors.
16. There are officials from the Police, the Revenue Office, the Immigration Office and the Steamship Company waiting at the dock.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. kóng-haú | harbor |
| 2. yâp kwòk mán kám | upon entering a foreign country
one should ask about its
restrictions |
| 3. yâp heung mán tsúk | upon entering a village one
should ask about its customs |
| 4. kóng-ch'áat kúk* | police station |
| 5. í-mán-pô | immigration department |
| 6. kím-ch'á | to inspect |
| 7. shuí-sz kóng-ch'áat | water police |
| 8. hoi-kwaan | custom house |
| 9. shuí-mô kúk | revenue office |
| 10. saú | to search for |
| 11. ts'eung-haai | weapon, arms and ammunition |
| 12. wai-kám-pán | contraband |
| 13. a-p'in-in | opium |
| 14. mō-shuí-faú | free port |
| 15. pò-kwaan | to declare customs |
| 16. naáp-shuí | to pay taxes |
| 17. tsík-mán-teí | colony |
| 18. shai yâp | to sail into, drive into,
navigate into |

鄉 *h'ung*: village; countryside

查 *ch'ā*: to examine, investigate.

檢 *kin*: to examine; label.

鄉村 *h'ung-ts'uen*: the country

查出 *ch'ā-ch'ut*: to find out, seek out.

檢查 *kin-ch'ā*: to search; to examine (e.g. baggage)

鄉下 *h'ung-hā*: rural native place; village

查問 *ch'ā-mā*: to investigate.

檢點 *kin-tin*: neatness; orderly, (habit, conduct, etc)

鄉民 *h'ung mīn*: villagers

查真 *ch'ā-chen*: to ascertain.

家鄉 *ka-h'ung*: home; native village

鄉

查

檢

鄉 查 檢

鄉

鄉

查

檢

406

1317

禁 *kām*: to restrain; forbid; against

俗 *tsūk*: common; plebian; colloquial; vulgar.

禁止 *kām-chí*: to prohibit; forbid

世俗 *shai tsūk*: the world; custom of the world.

禁地 *kām-tei*: 'closed' grounds

俗語 *tsūk wǎ*: a proverb; common saying.

違禁 *wai-kām*: to break a regulation; to offend against contra-band regulation

俗話 *tsūk wǎ*: proverb; common saying.

禁

俗

禁 俗

禁

俗

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

714

1016

298

望 mōng: to attentively look at from a distance; to hope; to expect.
 希望 hai-mōng: to hope.
 望見 mōng kìn: to see.
 失望 shat-mōng: disappointed.
 觀望 koon-mōng: to be undecided.

稅 shui: tax; duty; revenue.
 稅關 shui-kwaan: customs house.
 所得稅 shóh-tak-shui: income tax.

海 hoi: the sea; waters
 海島 hoi-tó: an island
 海洋 hoi-yung: the ocean
 海軍 hoi-kwan: navy
 海關 hoi-kwaan: customs house

望

稅

海

望 稅 海

望

稅

海

1419

違 wai: to oppose; to disobey.
 違背 wai-poi: to disobey; to violate.
 違令 wai ling: to disobey order.
 違禁品 wai-kán-pán: contraband goods.

827

品 pán: rank; class; kind; character; conduct.
 紀念品 kai-nám pán: article of remembrance.
 品行 pán-hing: conduct; behavior.

違

品

違 品

違

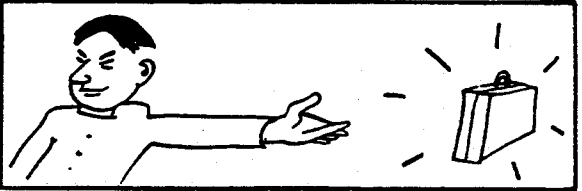
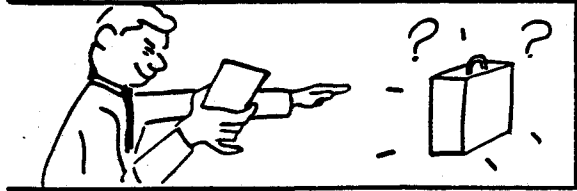
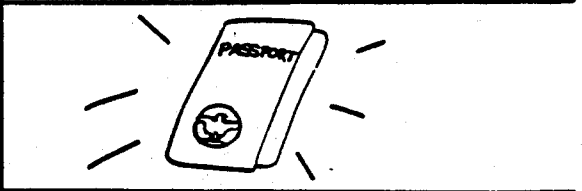
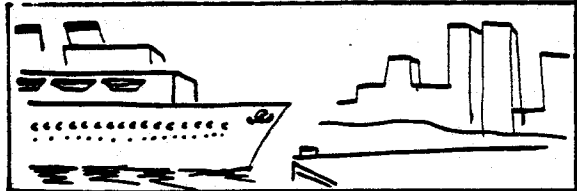
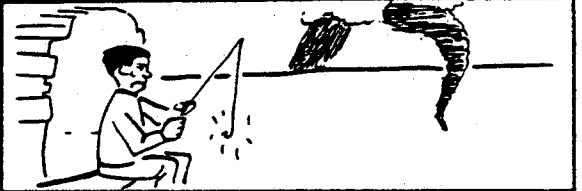
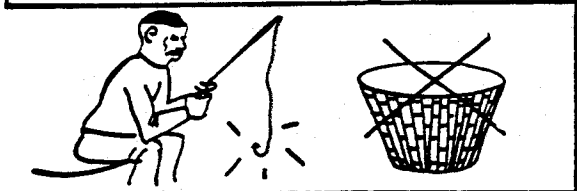
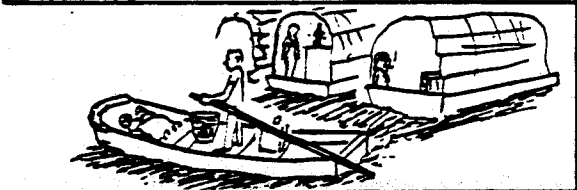
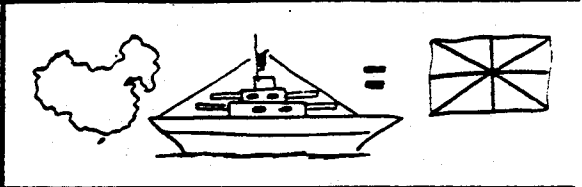
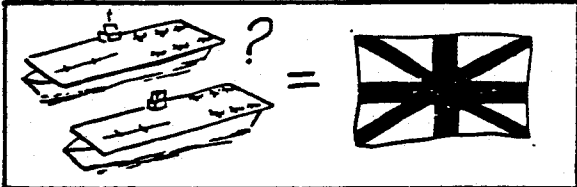
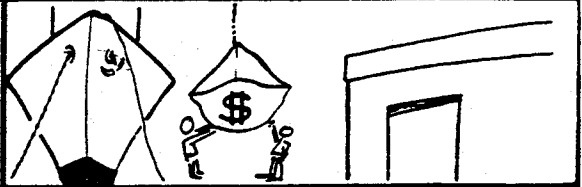
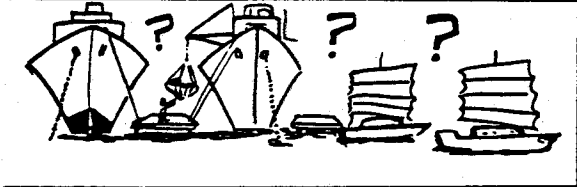
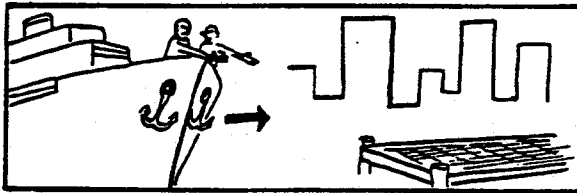
品

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

鄉	Character Number 275 Radical Number 163 Stroke Number 11 邑, 阝							
	丨	ㄥ	乡	乡'	乡	乡	乡	乡
	乡	乡	乡					
查	Character Number 9 Radical Number 75 Stroke Number 9 木							
	一	十	才	木	木	杏	杏	杏
	查							
檢	Character Number 455 Radical Number 75 Stroke Number 17 木, 木							
	丨	才	才	木	木	木	木	木
	檢	檢	檢	檢	檢	檢	檢	檢
林	Character Number 406 Radical Number 113 Stroke Number 13 示							
	一	丨	才	木	木	村	村	林
	林	林	林	林	林			
俗	Character Number 1317 Radical Number 9 Stroke Number 9 人, 亻							
	丨	亻	亻'	亻	俗	俗	俗	俗
	俗							

LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Cheung. Ni-chèk shuēn tseung-kân maaī ngôn, tseung-kân maaī mā-t'aū là.

Wōng. Ni-chèk shuēn tsaū-lai maaī ngôn, tsaū-lai maaī mā-t'aū là

C. T'ai hã hai kóng-haú-shuè kè shuēn. Yau kòm toh yau-shuēn, fòh-shuēn, chin-laâm, chue-lîk-laâm, k'ui-chûk-laâm, hōng-hung-mō-laâm, ts'im-shuī-t'ēng, yau yau kòm toh t'ēng t'im.

W. Tím-kaaī Heung Kóng kè kóng-haú yau kòm toh shuēn t'ūng t'ēng ne?

C. Yan-wai Heung-Kóng hai Tung-À yat-kòh taaī kè sheung-faū. Kòk kwòk kè shuēn to lai ni-shuè.

W. Tím-kaaī yau yau kòm toh Ying-Kwòk kè chin-laâm ne?

C. Yan-wai Heung-Kóng hai yat-kòh Ying-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan kan-kui-teī, hai Ying-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan hai Uēn-Tung kè kan-kui-teī.

W. Nei t'ai hã kòh-ti t'ēng. T'ai hã kòh-ti t'ēng-ka kè yān.

C. Kòh-ti t'ēng-ka kè yān yau kiù-tsô Tāng-Ka-Yān. K'ui-teī hai k'ui-teī tsz-keī kè t'ēng-shuè chuē. Hai k'ui-teī tsz-keī kè t'ēng shik. K'ui-teī hai t'ēng-shuè chuē hó-ts'z ngòh-teī hai uk-shuè chuē yat-yeung.

W. K'ui-teī hai pin-shuè wán shik ne?

C. K'ui-teī hai hoi-sheung wán shik. Hai hoi-sheung lóh uē* lóh haaī lóh ha, maaī peī kaaī-shī

W. K'ui-teī wán shik wán-tak-m-yung-i pòh.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. Haaí. Chan-hai m̄-yūng-î, yaū-k'eī-shî tá fung lôk uế kè shī-haū, kàng naān là.
- W. Chèk shuēn maaí ngôn, maaí mǎ-t'aū là.
- C. Neī uē-peī-hó neī kè oô-chiù meī à?
- W. Ngõh uē-peī-hó ngõh kè oô-chiù là. Neī chap-hó neī kè haāng-leī meī à?
- C. Chap-hó hó noī là.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Cheung. This ship will soon come to shore and will soon dock.
- Wōng. This ship will soon come to shore and will soon dock.
- C.. Look at the ships in the harbor! There are so many ocean liners, cargo ships, warships, battleships, destroyers, aircraft carriers, and submarines, also so many junks.
- W. Why are there so many ships and junks in the harbor of Hong Kong?
- C. Because Hong kong is one of the big commercial ports in the Far East. Ships of every nation call here.
- W. Why are there also so many British warships?
- C. Because Hong Kong is a British naval base--a British naval base in the Far East.
- W. Look at those junks! Look at the people on the junks!
- C. Those people on the junks are also called Tâng-Ka people. They live on their junks. They eat on their junks. They live on their junks as we live in our houses.
- W. Where do they make their living?
- C. They make their living on the sea. They catch fish, catch crabs, catch shrimp in the sea, and sell them to the markets.
- W. It isn't easy for them to make a living.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- C. Huh! Indeed it isn't easy; it's more difficult especially during the time of the typhoons and rains.
- W. The ship is coming to shore and approaching the wharf.
- C. Do you have your passport ready yet?
- W. I have my passport ready. Have you packed your baggage?
- C. It's been packed for a long time.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. When we were small, we used to go to the stream to catch shrimp.
2. The pier is crowded. There are many children swimming and fishing.
3. I am ready for the trip to the Far East since I packed my luggage the day before yesterday.
4. It is more difficult to learn English than Chinese.
5. It is very difficult to earn a living if you don't want to work hard.
6. It isn't easy to drive on the highway, especially when it is dark.
7. The Tâng-ka people live in their junks and most of them earn their living by fishing.
8. There are U.S. naval bases in the Far East as well as along the U.S. coast.
9. Hong Kong is a commercial port, but there are many warships in the harbor almost all the time.
10. In addition to freighters from all over the world, Great Britain has battleships, submarines and carriers in the harbor.
11. Generally speaking, a destroyer is smaller than a battleship, and a battleship is smaller than an aircraft-carrier.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

12. This ocean-liner will leave for the Far East soon. She will return in about one month's time.
13. The freighter will dock tomorrow morning and you can get the cargo anytime after that.
14. There is an accident in the harbor. A large ocean-liner has collided with a battleship.
15. The steamship is sailing into the harbor right now and she will dock in two hours.
16. Please have your passports ready, and have your custom declaration forms filled out.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | tseung-kân | soon, about, near |
| 2. | maai ngôn (maai mǎ-t'aū) | to dock |
| 3. | yaū-shuēn | ocean liner, steamer |
| 4. | fòh-shuēn | cargo ship, freighter |
| 5. | chìn-laâm | warship |
| 6. | chué-lîk-laâm | battleship |
| 7. | k'ui-chûk-laâm | destroyer |
| 8. | hōng-hung-mō-laâm | aircraft carrier |
| 9. | ts'im-shuí-t'ěng | submarine |
| 10. | t'ěng | junk, boat |
| 11. | Tung-À | East Asia |
| 12. | sheung-faū | commercial port |
| 13. | hoi-kwan kan-kui-tei | naval base |
| 14. | Tāng-Ka-yān (t'ěng-ka-yān) | Tang-ka people (boat people) |
| 15. | wán shîk | to earn a living |
| 16. | yaū-k'eī-shī | particularly, especially |
| 17. | chap | to pack |
| 18. | lòh uē* | to fish; fishing (crabbing) |
| 19. | lòh ha | to catch shrimp |
| 20. | kaai-shī | market, market place |
| 21. | chi-yat | one of them |

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

761

岸 ngón: shore; bank.

上岸 sheung ngón: to go ashore; to land.

堤岸 t'ai-ngón: a bund; a levee.

408

跟 kan: to follow; imitate

跟踪 ken-tsung: to trace one

跟随 kan-ts'ui: to follow

跟住 kan-chue: to follow; to imitate

91

戰 chin: to fight; war; terrified

戰勝 chin-shing: victory; to win a battle

戰爭 chin-chang: war

戰壕 chin-hó: trench

戰場 chin-ch'ung: battle field

岸

跟

戰

战

岸 跟 戰

121

主 chue: lord; master; owner; to rule

主人 chue-yán: master

天主 t'in-chue: God

主意 chue-i: resolution; decision; main ideas

主持 chue-ch'i: to manage

918

些 se: a few; little; some.

些少 se-siu: a little.

快些 faai se: be a little quicker.

主

些

主 些

主

些

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

34 執 chap: to pick up, grasp, hold.	697 無 mō: negative; no; not; without; none.	1376 雨 ǔ: rain; shower; to rain.
執起 執起 ǎp-héi-láI: to pick up	無非 mō-fei: simply; solely.	落雨 lók ǔ: to rain.
執尋 ǎp cǐū: to draw lots	無論 mō-lún: no matter what.	雨衣 ǔ-i: raincoat.
固執 kò-ǎp: obstinate; stubborn.	無限 mō-haán: unlimited.	
執政 ǎp ǎng: governmental administration	無窮 mō-k'ung: endless.	

執 無 雨

執 無 雨

335

705

移 I: to remove; to transmit	務 mō: function; business; to attend to earnestly.
移開 i hoi: to move away	事務 sǐ-mō: business; affairs.
移民 i-mán: immigrants	家務 ka mō: home affair.
移交 i-kaau: to transfer a position	公務 kung mō: official affair; public affair.
	服務 fúk-mō: to work for others.

移 務 務

移 務

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

個隻船入 chón 港口之後,慢慢移動,shai近
海邊,shai埋 mā 頭,好多人都話船埋岸 ia,船埋岸
ia!"大聲敢叫老黃已經執好行李,無其他事務
好做,預備係船停定之後,就同老張跟住其他
嘅人上岸。

香港係一個高 faū,港口有好多船,有郵
船,有貨船.因為佢又係英國嘅遠東嘅主要海
軍根據地,平時亦都冇些少戰 laām.

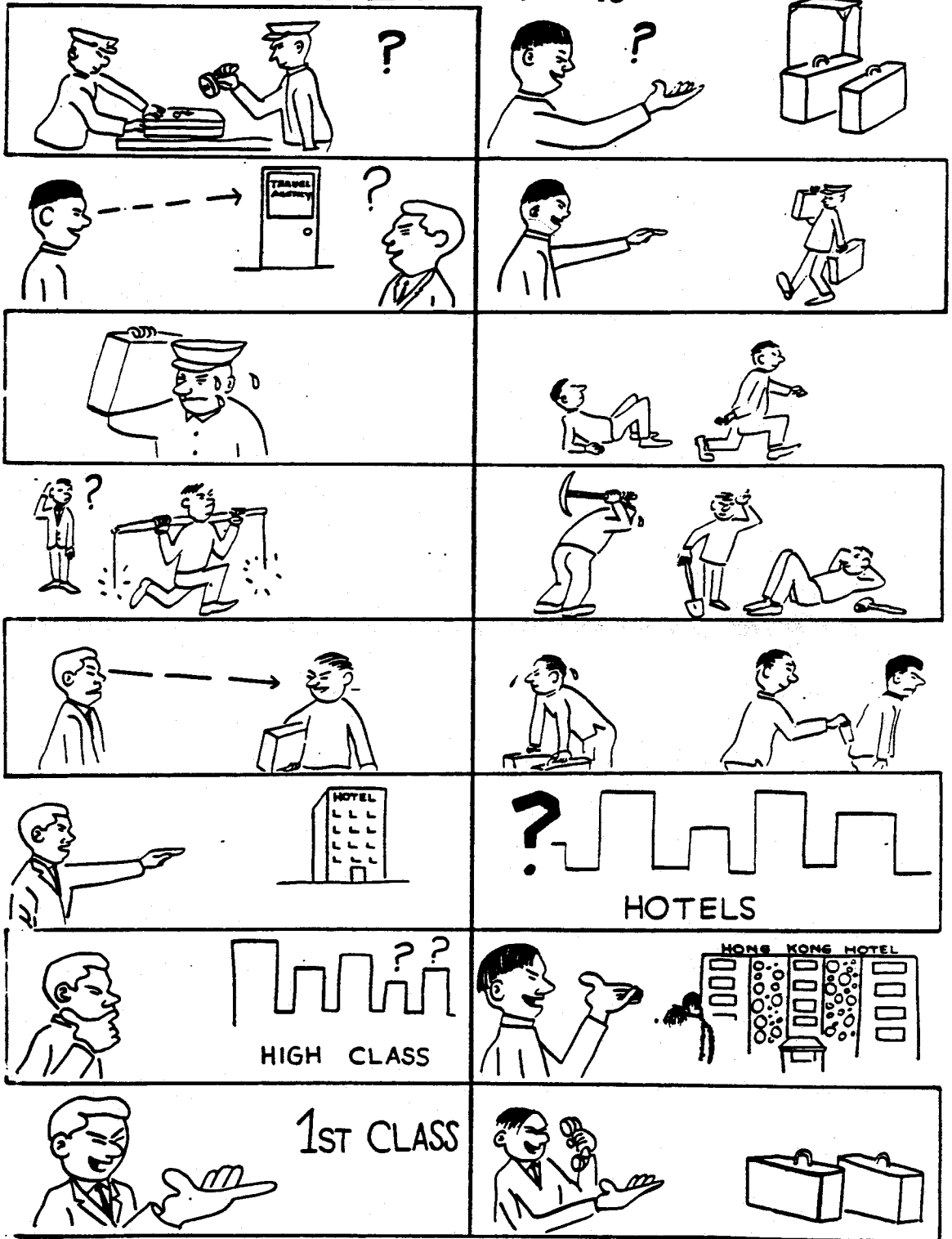
另外有一種船,叫做 t'ēng,係用黎出海 lón
魚嘅.個的 lón 魚嘅人,住係 t'ēng 處,叫做 tāng
家人.佢地嘅生活唔係容易,尤其 shī 打風落雨
嘅時候,就 kàng 難 ia.

LESSON 15.

WRITING MATERIAL

岸	Character Number 761		Radical Number 46					
	Stroke Number 8		山					
	1	𠂇	山	𠂇	岸	岸	岸	岸
跟	Character Number 408		Radical Number 157					
	Stroke Number 13		足, 跟					
	1	𠂇	口	𠂇	跟	跟	跟	跟
戰	Character Number 91		Radical Number 62					
	Stroke Number 16		戈					
	1	𠂇	口	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
主	Character Number 121		Radical Number 3					
	Stroke Number 5		丶					
	1	丶	二	主	主	主	主	
些	Character Number 918		Radical Number 7					
	Stroke Number 8		二					
	1	丶	𠂇	些	些	些	些	

LESSON 16



LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Kím-ch'á-uēn oō-chiù, kím-ch'á-uēn haāng-leī là. Ngōh-teī hōh-ī sheūng ngōn meī à?

Cheung. Hōh-ī là. Neī iù-m-iù yān pong neī ning haāng-leī à?

W. Ngōh yaū leūng-kòh p'eī-kip, yat-kòh lūng. Ngōh iù wán yat-kòh yān pong ngōh.

C. Ngōh t'ūng neī wán yat-kòh luī-haāng-shē kè chik-uēn pong neī.

W. Pin-shuè yaū luī-haāng-shē kè chik-uēn ne?

C. Ne. Kòh-kòh cheùk chai-fúk taai fai-cheung kè yān tsaū-haī là.

W. K'uī hó-ts'z hó m-tak-haān kám-yeūng*. Pat-uē wán yat-kòh koo-lei pā* la.

C. Wán koo-lei ā? Yaū-ti koo-lei k'aaù m-chuē kè pòh.

W. Tím-kaaī yaū ti koo-lei k'aaù m-chuē ne?

C. K'uī-teī haī mō-tsó-chik kè foó-lík. Uē-kwóh m-kín-chóh neī kè haāng-leī, k'uī-teī m-p'ooī peī neī kè pòh.

W. Kám-yeūng*, ngōh-teī m-hó wán koo-lei là.

C. Yaū ti koo-lei haī kám; yaū ti koo-lei m-haī kám. K'uī-teī yaū ti chung-chík; yaū ti m-chung-chík.

W. K'uī-teī wán shík to m-yūng-ī, k'uī-teī kè shang-oôt to keī kaan-naān kè pòh.

C. Á-wōng*, neī sheūng ngōn chi haū, tá-suēn hui pin-shuè ne?

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Sheŭng ngôn chi haû, ngõh tá-suèn hui yat-kaan tsaú-tim.
- C. Neĩ tá-suèn hui pin-kaan tsaú-tim ne?
- W. Ngõh meĩ k'uet-ting. Ngõh tá-suèn hui yat-kaan sheung táng kè tsaú-tim.
- C. Ngõh kè kai-waâk t'ung neĩ kè yat-yeung. Ngõh-teĩ hui Heung-Kóng-Taaĩ-Tsaú-Tim, hó mà?
- W. Hó à. Heung-Kóng-Taaĩ-Tsaú-Tim haĩ yat-kaan t'aũ-táng kè tsaú-tim.
- C. Uẽ-kwón haĩ kám, ngõh tsaũ kiù yat-kòh Heung-Kóng-Taaĩ-Tsaú-Tim kè fòh-keĩ t'ung ngõh-teĩ ning haang-leĩ.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. They've finished inspecting the passports and the baggage.

Can't we go ashore yet?

Cheung. Yes. Do you need somebody to carry the baggage for you?

W. I've two suitcases and a trunk. I need a person to help me.

C. I'll look for a clerk from the travel agency to help you.

W. Where are the clerks from the travel agency?

C. There. That person who is wearing a uniform and wearing the badge is a clerk.

W. He seems to be very busy. We'd better look for a coolie.

C. Look for a coolie? Some coolies are not dependable.

W. Why are some coolies not dependable?

C. They are laborers without an organization. If they lose your baggage, they do not compensate you for your loss.

W. In that case, we'd better not look for a coolie.

C. Some of the coolies are that way; some of the coolies are not that way. Some of them are honest; some of them are not honest.

W. It isn't easy for them to make a living. Their lives are rather difficult.

C. Wōng, where do you plan to go after you go ashore?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. I plan to go to a hotel after I go ashore.
- C. To which hotel do you plan to go?
- W. I haven't decided yet. I plan to go to a high class hotel.
- C. My plan is the same as yours. Shall we go to the Hong Kong Hotel?
- W. Good. The Hong Kong Hotel is a first class hotel.
- C. If that is the case, I'll call a porter from the Hong Kong Hotel to take the baggage for us.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. My luggage disappeared when I was coming on board this ship.
2. This is one of the first class hotels in San Francisco, and the rooms are very comfortable.
3. Please make up your mind right now because the train is going to leave very soon.
4. It is very difficult to know a loyal and honest man when sojourning in other places.
5. He is undependable but he has no difficulty in earning his living.
6. This laborer had an accident at the pier yesterday, and the steamship company compensated him with a check for twenty dollars.
7. This group of coolies does not belong to any organization and they are very undependable.
8. The policemen wear blue uniforms in the winter and white ones in the summer.
9. This is the emblem of the DLWC. Isn't it beautiful?
10. Thank you very much for helping me to carry this trunk and that suitcase up to the fourth floor.
11. Soldiers have to wear their uniform and all their insignia almost at all times.
12. He led the new students to see the classrooms.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. The indemnity you have to pay for this accident will be more than \$1,000.
14. He tried last year to organize a travel agency in China-town.
15. This woman disappeared from New York two years ago and today she showed up in San Francisco.
16. He decided to go to the Far East by ship and not by plane.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

1. sheũng ngôn	to go ashore
2. p'eĩ-kip	suitcase
3. lũng	trunk, chest
4. chai-fũk	uniform
5. fai-cheung	badge, button, emblem
6. koo lei	coolie
7. k'aaũ-m-chuê	undependable
8. tsó-chik	to organize; organization
9. foó-lĩk	laborer, coolie
10. p'ooĩ	to pay back, compensate
11. chung-chĩk	loyal, honest
12. shang-oôt	livelihood, living
13. kaan-naãn	difficult
14. sheũng-táng	high class, first class
15. m-kĩn-chóh	lost, disappeared
16. leũng-sam	conscience

READING MATERIAL

84

織 chik: to weave;
knit.

織布機 chik-pò-kei: a
loom

紡織 fóng-chik: to
spin and weave

842

皮 p'ei: skin; leather;
fur.

皮鞋 p'ei-haaí: leather
shoe.

皮箱 p'ei seung:
leather trunk.

397

艱 kan: difficult;
hardship.

艱難 kan-naán: difficult;
distress.

艱險 kan-hím: difficult
and dangerous.

織

皮

艱

艱

織 皮 艱

織 皮 艱

1271

組 tsó: cord; girdle;
to organize;
section.

組織 tsó-chik: to
organize.

改組 kóí tsó: to re-
organize.

866

必 pit: certainly;
must.

必定 pit-tóng: certainly;
must.

必須 pit-sui: must;
absolutely necessary.

組

必

組 必

組 必

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

399

502

54

靠 k'asù: to lean on; trust in

良 leŭng: virtuous; excellent; good.

章 cheung: chapter; rules, system

倚靠 í-k'asù: to depend or rely on

良心 leŭng-sam: conscience. 章程 cheung-cheŭng: rules by laws

靠害 k'asù-hoi: to betray; to get another into trouble.

改良 kai-leŭng: to reform; to improve.

第一章 tai yat cheung: chaptr. I

良善 leŭng-sin: kind; good; virtuous.

圖章 t'ŭ-cheung: a seal or chop

靠得住 k'asù-tak-chuŭ: trustworthy

良友 leŭng yau: a good friend.

靠

良

章

靠

良

章

靠

良

章

146

581

忠 chung: devoted; loyal

爛 laan: broken; torn; decayed; worthless; bad; bright; glittering.

忠直 chung-cheik: upright; honest

忠心 chung-sin: loyal

打水爛 tá laan: to break; to beat to a jelly.

爛仔 laan-tsai: rascal; hoodlum.

爛賤 laan-tsin: cheap; low.

忠

爛

忠

爛

忠

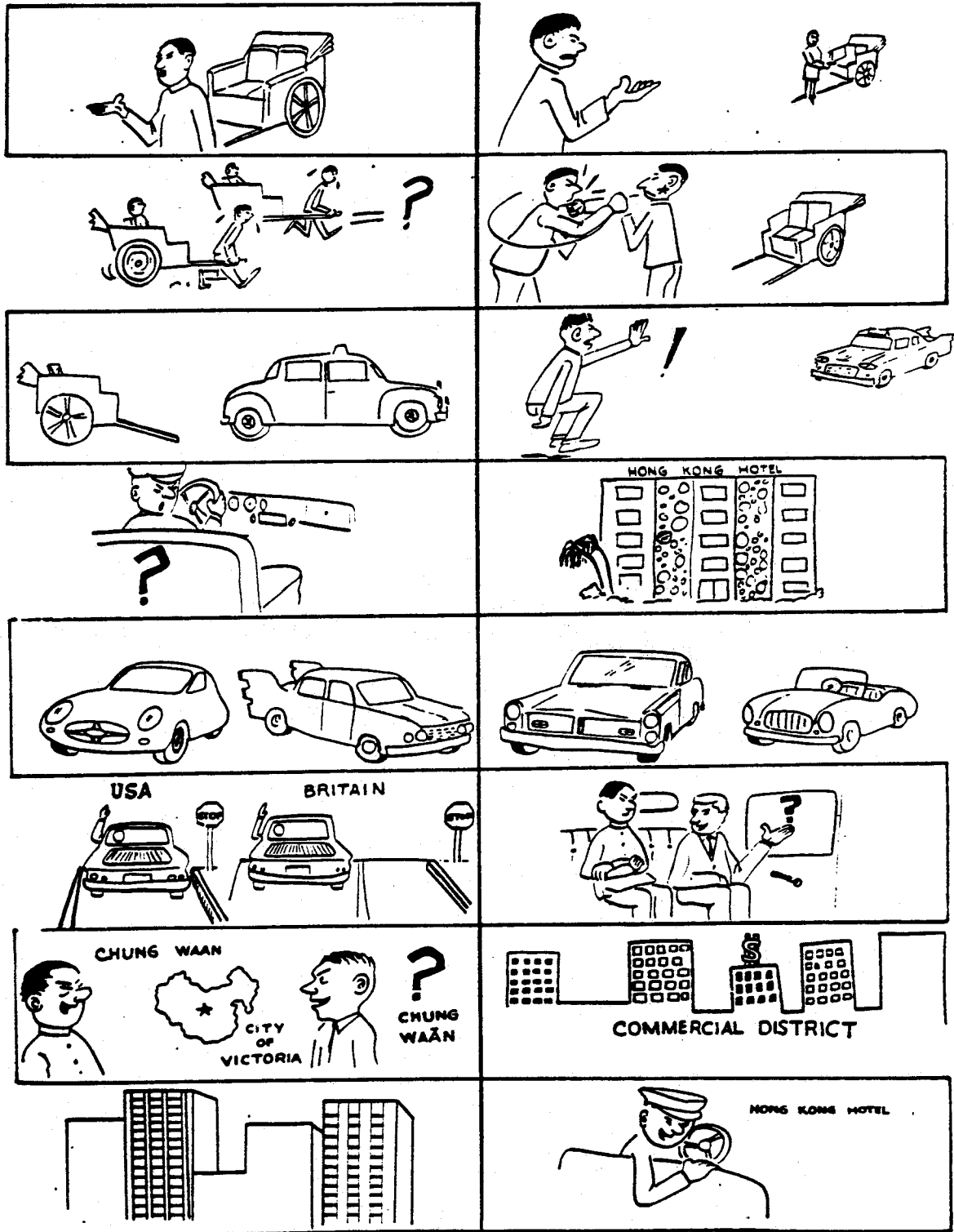
爛

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

織	Character Number 84		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 18		糸, 系				
	么	么	么	糸	糸	糸	糸
	紉	紉	紉	紉	織	織	織
皮	Character Number 842		Radical Number 107				
	Stroke Number 5		皮				
	丿	厂	丿	皮	皮		
艱	Character Number 387		Radical Number 138				
	Stroke Number 17		艮				
	川	艮	艮	艮	艮	艮	艮
	艱	艱	艱	艱	艱	艱	
組	Character Number 1271		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 11		糸, 系				
	丿	纟	纟	纟	糸	糸	糸
	組	組	組				
必	Character Number 866		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 5		心, 忄				
	丶	心	心	必	必		

LESSON 17



LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'e-tsaí-ló. Lik-shoh? lik-shoh?

Cheung. Kóh-ti hái ch'e-tsaí-ló, kiú ngōh-teí ts'ŭh k'uī-teí kè ch'e-tsaí.

Wōng. Tím-kaaí kòm toh ch'e-tsaí-ló laai k'uī-teí kè ch'e-tsaí maaí-laí ngōh-teí-shuè ne?

C. K'uī-teí seúng tsô shaang-í. Seúng chaang shaang-í a-mǎ!

W. Ngōh-teí ts'ōh ch'e-tsaí yik-waaŕ ts'ōh tik-sŕ* hui tsaú-tím ne?

C. Ngōh-teí ts'ōh tik-sŕ* hui, hó mà? Tik-sŕ*. Tik-sŕ*.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, seúng hui pin-shuè ne?

C. Heung-Kóng-Taaí-Tsaú-Tím.

W. Koó-m-tò Heung-Kóng yaú kòm toh san-shik kè hei-ch'e.

C. Heung-Kóng yaú hó toh san-shik kè Meí-Kwòk hei-ch'e t'ūng-maaí Ying-Kwòk hei-ch'e.

W. Heung-Kóng kè kaau-t'ung t'ūng Meí-Kwòk kè kaau-t'ung m-t'ūng. Heung-Kóng kè kaau-t'ung hái tsóh-sheūng-yaú-lòk, Meí-Kwòk kè kaau t'ung hái yaú-sheūng-tsóh-lòk.

C. Hái-là. Neí í-ka m-kwaàn ni-chúng kaau-t'ung. Kwòh saam-sei-yât, neí tsaú kwaàn là.

W. Í-ka ngōh-teí hái pin-shuè ne?

C. Í-ka neí hái Heung-Kóng Chung-K'ui. Sai-Yān kiú ni-shuè tsô Wík-Toh-Leí-À-Shīng. Chung-Kwòk-Yān p'ó-t'ung kiú ni shuè tsô Chung-Waān.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Chung-Waān haī mi-yě teī-fong ne?

C. Chung-Waān haī Heung-Kóng-Tó kè sheung-īp-k'ui.

W. T'ai hā kōh-ti kīn-ch k. Yāu ti haī Meī-Kwòk-shik kè kīn-chuk, yāu ti haī Ying-Kwòk-shik kè kīn-chuk.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, Heung-Kóng-Taaī-Tsau-Tim.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ricksha coolie. Ricksha? Ricksha?

Cheung. Those are ricksha coolies asking us to take their ricksha.

Wong. Why are there so many ricksha coolies pulling their rickshas to our place?

C. They wish to get business and compete with one another for business.

W. Shall we take the ricksha or a taxi to the hotel?

C. Let's take a taxi? Taxi! Taxi!

Driver. Where would you like to go, sir?

C. The Hong Kong Hotel.

W. I would have never guessed that Hong Kong had so many new model automobiles.

C. Hong Kong has many new model U.S. and British automobiles.

W. The traffic in Hong Kong differs from that in the United States. The traffic in Hong Kong keeps to the left and the traffic in the United States keeps to the right.

C. Of course, you aren't used to this kind of traffic now. After three or four days, you'll get used to it.

W. Where are we now?

C. You are in the central district of Hong Kong now. Occidentals call this place City of Victoria. The Chinese commonly call this place Chung Waan.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. What kind of place is Chung Waan?

C. Chung Waan is the commercial district of the Island of Hong Kong.

W. Take a look at those buildings! Some are American-style buildings, and some are British-style buildings.

Driver. The Hong Kong Hotel, sir.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This man constructed a two-story house with a beautiful lawn in the front and a large garden in the back.
2. This house is not too far from the commercial district. The house is about two miles west of it.
3. Generally, he walks to work in the morning, but takes a taxicab home at night.
4. Victoria City is the commercial district of Hong Kong and is also the central district of the colony.
5. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is populated by Chinese as well as westerners.
6. I am used to having breakfast at six in the morning and dinner at six in the evening.
7. Even though you are accustomed to keep to the right when driving in the States, you have to keep to the left when driving in Hong Kong.
8. You may go with me in this taxicab or take that ricksha at the intersection. Which one do you prefer?
9. The ricksha coolie was arrested by the police because he blocked the traffic with his ricksha.
10. That chauffeur is a very loyal and honest employee, and he has been working for this taxicab company for more than 11 years.
11. The ricksha cannot possibly compete with the taxicab.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

12. There are very modern railways, steamships, and airplanes in the Far East.
13. This is one of the Chinese-style buildings in San Francisco Chinatown.
14. The steamship companies are competing with airline companies for business.
15. The traffic in the commercial district is not very crowded on Sunday.
16. There are many new model British automobiles in the U.S.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. tik-sẑ* | taxicab |
| 2. lik-shoh (ch'e-tsaï) | ricksha |
| 3. ch'e-tsaï-lô | ricksha coolie |
| 4. laai | to pull, arrest |
| 5. sz-kei | chauffeur, driver |
| 6. t'üŋ-maai | and, with |
| 7. tsôh-sheüŋ-yaü-lôk | keep to the left when driving |
| 8. yaü-sheüŋ-tsôh-lôk | keep to the right when driving |
| 9. kwaän | to be accustomed to |
| 10. chung k'ui | central district, central section |
| 11. sai-yän | westerner, Occidental |
| 12. sheung-ip-k'ui | commercial district |
| 13. kin-chuk | to construct, build; building,
architecture |
| 14. tô | island |