

CHINESE - CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume VIII

Lessons 1-26

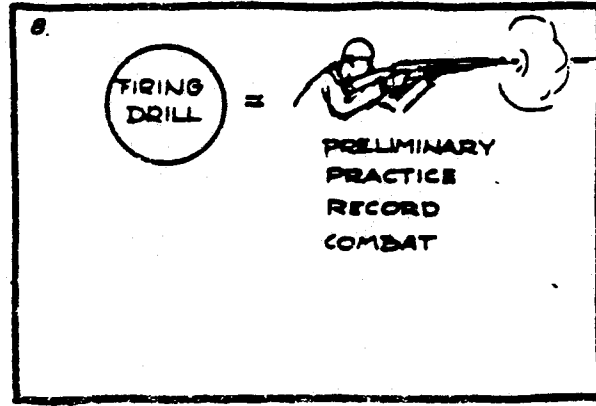
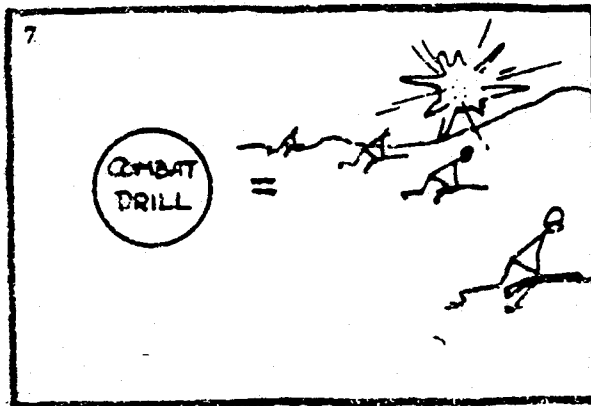
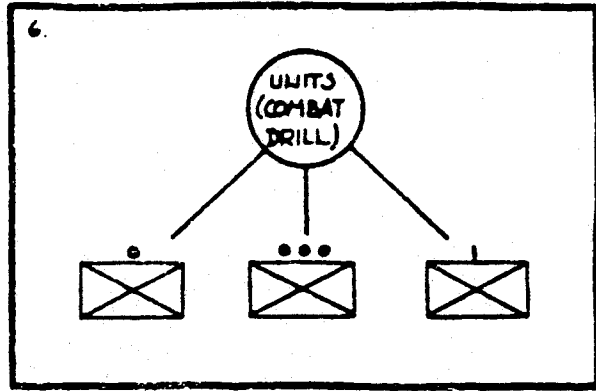
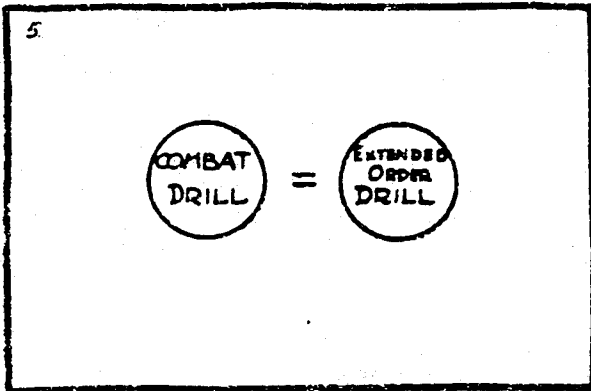
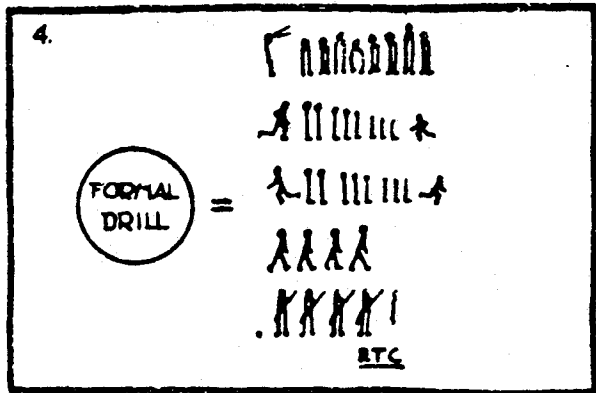
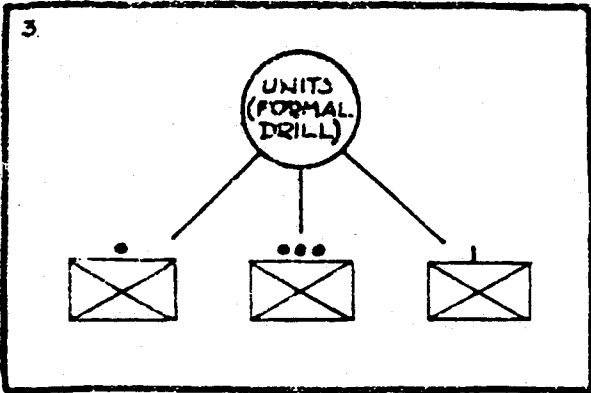
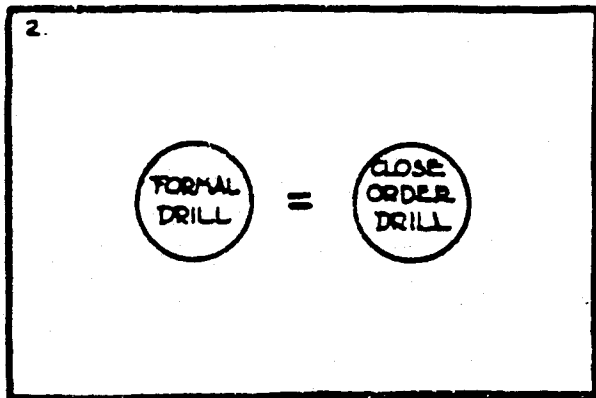
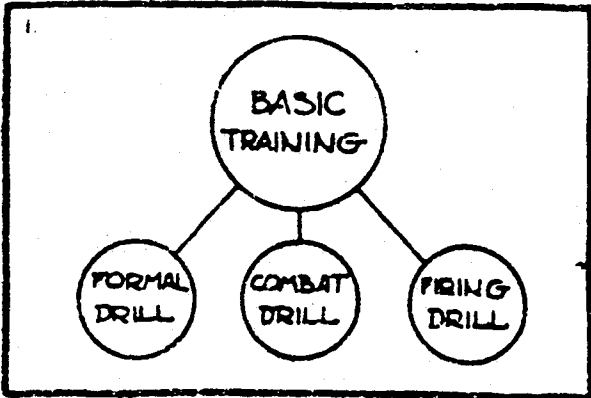
July 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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PART I  
LESSON 1



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Mân: Kwan-yân yâp-nǎ chi-haû, heî-shaú kè fân-lîn hái mi-yě?
- Taáp: Kwan-yân yâp-nǎ chi-haû, heî-shaú kè fân-lîn hái kei-poón fân-lîn.
- M: Kei-poón fân-lîn paau-k'òt hó toh yě, taân-hái tsui kán-iú kè yě hái mi-yě?
- T: Kei-poón fân-lîn paau-k'òt hó toh yě, taân-hái tsui kán-iú kè hái chái-shik kaaù-lîn, chîn-taù kaaù-lîn, t'ung shê-kik kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mi-yě kaaù-lîn à?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mât-tsaáp tuí-yíng kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hái mi-yě ne?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn kè kei-poón taan-wai\* hái paan, p'aaí, lín.
- M: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě à?
- T: Chái-shik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt tuí-yíng p'in-shíng, tsaáp-hôp t'ung kaaí-saán, pô-faát, ts'o-ch'eung faát, haäng-tsùn, fong-heung tuí-yíng pín-oôn táng-táng.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô mi-yě à?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn yaú kiù-tsô saân-hoi tuí-yíng kaaù-lîn.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn kè taan-wai\* hái mi-yě ne?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn kè taan-wai\* yik-to hái paan, p'aaí, lín.
- M: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt ti mi-yě ne?
- T: Chîn-taù kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt kung-kik kè tuí-yíng t'ung wân-túng, waák-ché fong-uê kè tuí-yíng t'ung wân-túng.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: Shê-kik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt mi-yě ne?

T: Shê-kik kaaù-lîn paau-k'òt shê-kik uê-tsaâp, shê-kik shât-tsaâp, kei-lûk shê-kik-t'ung chin-taù shê-kik.

## LESSON 1

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: After the service man has enlisted, what is the beginning training?

Answer: After the service man has enlisted, the beginning training is the basic training.

Q: Basic training includes many things; what are the most important?

A: Basic training includes many things. But the most important are formal drill, combat drill, and firing drill.

Q: What is formal drill also called?

A: Formal drill is also called close order drill.

Q: What are the basic units of formal drill?

A: The basic units of formal drill are the squad, platoon and company.

Q: What does formal drill include?

A: The formal drill includes formation, fall-in and fall-out, gait, manual of arms, march, change of direction and formation.

Q: What is combat drill also called?

A: Combat drill is also called extended order drill.

Q: What are the units of combat drill?

A: The units of combat drill are also the squad, platoon, and company.

Q: What does combat drill include?

## LESSON 1

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

A: Combat drill includes the formation and movement in attack or defense.

Q: What does firing drill include?

A: Firing drill includes preliminary firing, practice firing, record firing, and combat firing.

## LESSON 1

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The movements of these units were carefully planned by General Fong.
2. I can see that company A is not in formation.
3. Instructor Wong will teach you manual of arms day after tomorrow.
4. Get your men to fall-in and then march them to the dining hall for breakfast.
5. You have to learn the preliminary firing before practice firing. They are not exactly the same.
6. According to my opinion, they should have more practices on extended order drill.
7. This unit will not be dismissed until everyone of them knows the gait drills thoroughly.
8. I want to see you people executing the close order drill as well as those people.
9. When you hear my signal, all of you will advance and attack.
10. Can you tell me exactly what record firing is?
11. It is the duty of every man, woman and child to defend their own country.
12. When you reach the intersection your unit will make a complete change of direction and formation.
13. Combat drill is very important especially in hand-to-hand fighting.

## LESSON 1

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. The new recruits are doing formal drills every morning for one and a half hour.
15. Basic training for a soldier begins with formal drill.
16. What did you learn when you were in high school?

## LESSON 1

### WORD LIST

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. chah-shik<br>kaaù-lîn           | formal drill, the drill to<br>develop control, discipline, team-<br>work, and facility in execution |
| 2. chin-taù kaaù-lîn               | combat drill  |
| 3. fong-heùng tuí-<br>ying pin-oôn | change of direction and<br>formation  |
| 4. häng-tsùn                       | march; to advance   |
| 5. kaaí-saàn                       | fall-out; to disorganize  |
| 6. kei-lúk shê-kik                 | record firing   |
| 7. kung-kik                        | attack; to attack   |
| 8. mâ-tsaâp tuí-ying<br>kaaù-lîn   | close order drill   |
| 9. pô-faât                         | gait  |
| 10. saàn-hoi tuí-ying<br>kaaù-lîn  | extended order drill  |
| 11. shê-kik shât-tsaâp             | practice firing   |
| 12. shê-kik uê-tsaâp               | preliminary firing  |
| 13. tsaâp-hôp                      | fall-in; to assemble  |
| 14. ts'o-ts'eung-faât              | manual of the rifle; manual<br>of arms  |
| 15. tuí-ying p'in-shing            | formation organizing, formation   |
| 16. wân-tung                       | movement; to move   |

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

933

畢 pat: the final, end; complete.

完畢 uān-pat: over; ended.

畢竟 pat-king: after all; finally.

182

罰 fāt (fāt): to punish; fine; forfeit

責罰 chāk-fāt: reprimand; blame

賞罰 shāng fāt: rewards and punishment

罰款 fāt kōk: fines; to fine

1308

罪 tsui: fault; sin; crime; punishment.

罪惡 tsui-òk: crime; sin.

罪過 tsui-kwòk: fault; offense; misdeemeanour.

死罪 sǐ tsui: death sentence

定罪 tóng tsui: to fix a punishment.

畢

罰

罪

畢

罰

罪

1166

盜 tō: to rob; to steal, a robber; pirate; robbery

盜賊 tō-ts'āik: bandit; robber.

強盜 kiōng tō: highway robber.

盜賣 tō saaf: to sell property which has been stolen from other.

1196

賊 ts'āik: thief; robber.

賊頭 ts'āik t'āu: leader of the robbers.

小賊 siú ts'āik: a petty thief.

盜

賊

盜

賊

盜

賊

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1168

稻 t6: growing rice.  
 稻草 t8 ts'6: straw.  
 稻田 t8 t'In rice field.

186

匪 .fai: vagabond;  
 seditions  
 土匪 t'6 fai: bandit  
 匪徒 fai-t'8:  
 robbers

120

朱 chue: red color  
 朱紅 chue-hung: scar-  
 let; vermilion  
 朱顏 chue-yan: ruddy  
 face

稻

匪

朱

稻

匪

朱

稻

匪

朱

1436

王 wōng: king; prince;  
 ruler.

1416

喂 wai: to feed; to  
 suckle.

王位 wōng wai: throne;  
 rank of king.

喂奶 wai naai: to suckle.  
 to feed with  
 milk.

王

喂

王

喂

王 餵 餵 喂

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

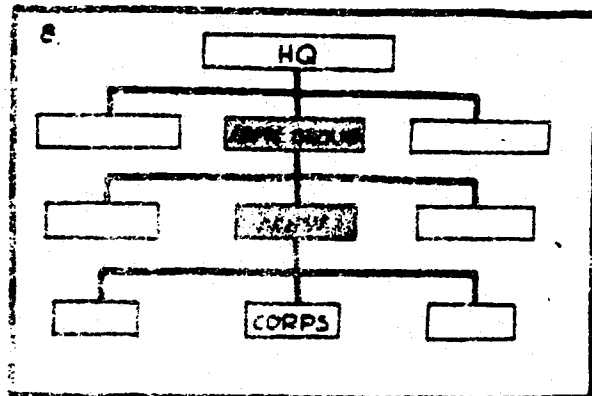
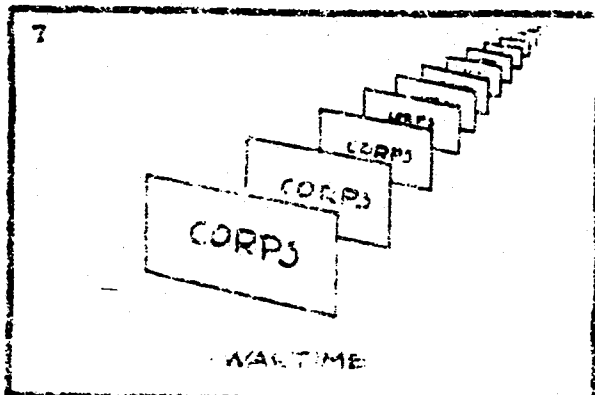
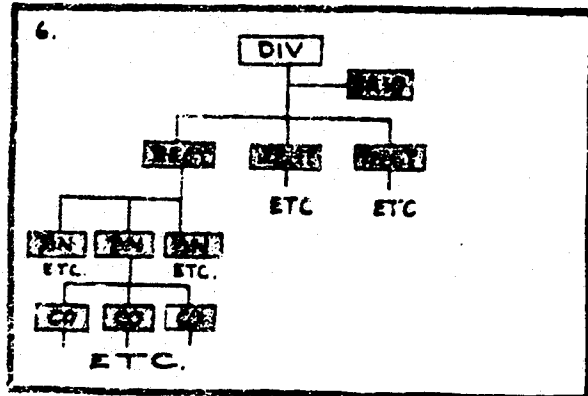
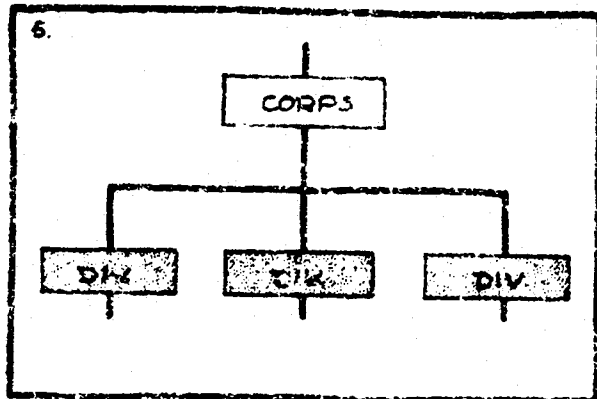
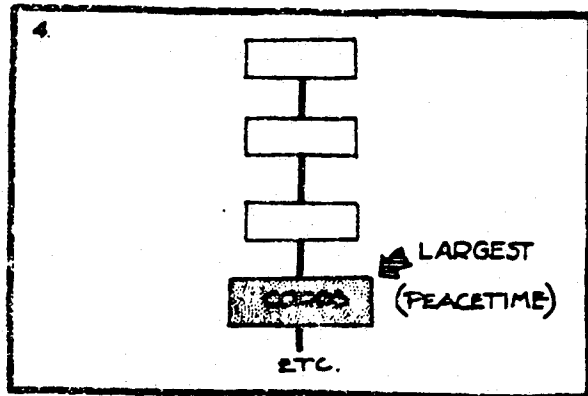
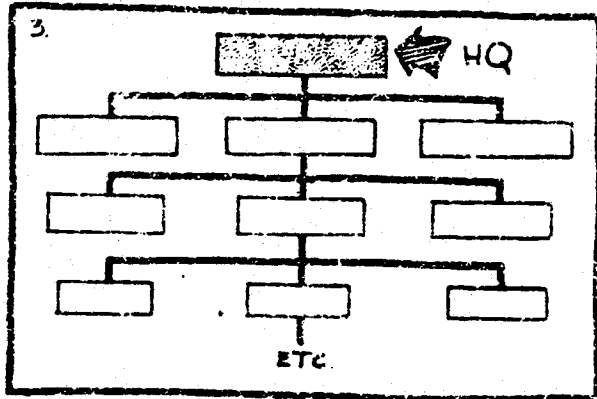
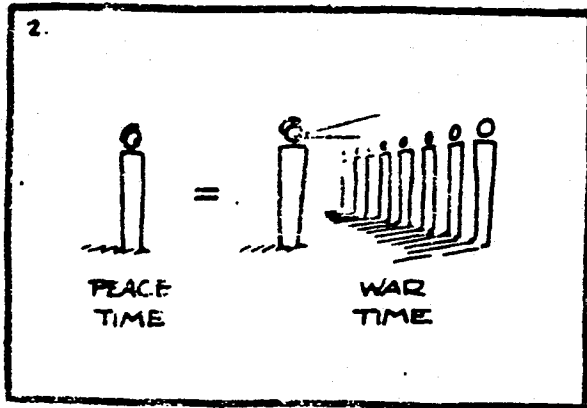
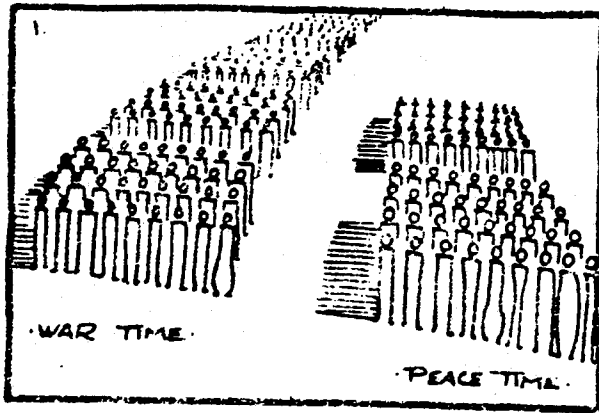
訓練教成等位形錄  
種射種編換單隊紀  
此同此形變本之習  
訓練練隊形基禦實  
訓教教舍隊練防擊  
受門形包向教者射  
所戰隊練方形或習  
始練集教進隊擊預  
開教密連行開攻擊  
人式為排法散舍射  
軍制稱班槍為包有  
係係又為操稱練擊  
練份練位法又教教射  
訓部教單步練連擊門  
本要式本散教排射戰  
基主制基解門班動同  
之練之合戰為運擊  
練教練集等亦同射

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

畢	Character Number 833		Radical Number 102				
	Stroke Number 11		田				
	丨	冂	冂	日	日	日	日
	畢	畢	畢				
四	Character Number 182		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 14		四 . 𠄎				
	丨	冂	冂	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎		
非	Character Number 1308		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 13		四 . 𠄎				
	丨	冂	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎		
盜	Character Number 1166		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 12		𠄎				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	盜	盜	盜	盜			
賊	Character Number 1196		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 13		貝				
	丨	冂	月	月	目	貝	貝
	賊	賊	賊	賊			

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Kwòk-fōng-pô hai yat-kòh mi-yě kei-kwaan?

Taap: Kwòk-fōng-pô hai kwòk-ka tsui ko kè kwan-ching kei-kwaan.

M: Kwòk-fōng-pô foô-chaak mi-yě à? Chi-fai mi-yě à?

T: Kwòk-fōng-pô foô-chaak kwòk-fōng kè sz-mô, chi-fai hoi, lûk, hung saam kwan.

M: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung m-t'ung à?

T: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai m-t'ung.

M: Lûk-kwan p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai t'ung chin-shi kè p'in-chai tim-yeung\* m-t'ung à?

T: Chin-shi kè p'in-chai pei-kaaù p'ing-shi kè p'in-chai taai hó toh, p'ing-shi p'in-chai-píu kè yan-uên hai iù lai tsô chin-shi kè kón-pô.

M: Lûk-kwan tsui ko kè kei-kwaan hai mi-yě à?

T: Lûk-kwan tsui ko kè kei-kwaan hai lûk-kwan tsung-sz-ling-pô.

M: P'ing-shi lûk-kwan tsui taai kè taan-wai\* hai mi-yě à?

T: P'ing-shi lûk-kwan tsui taai kè taan-wai\* hai kwan.

M: Kwan kè hâ-pin yaü mi-yě à?

T: Kwan kè hâ-pin yaü sz, sz kè hâ-pin yaü t'uên, ying, lin, tang tang.

M: Chin-shi lûk-kwan kè p'in-chai tim-yeung\* à?

T: Chin-shi lûk-kwan kè p'in-chai fei-sheung-chi taai, kwan kè taan-wai\* tsau fei-sheung-chi toh.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô kè há-pîn tsang-ka mi-yě taan-wai\*  
à?

T: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô kè há-pîn tsang-ka tsaâp t'uên-  
kwan t'ûng kwan-t'uên.

M: Tsaâp-t'uên-kwan, kwan-t'uên, t'ûng kwan, pin kòh chí ko,  
pin kòh chí tai à?

T: Tsaâp-t'uên-kwan, kwan-t'uên, t'ûng kwan, tsaâp-t'uên-kwan chí  
ko, k'ei-ts'ê hái kwan-t'uên, chí tai hái kwan.

M: Chhîn-shī lûk-kwan tsúng-pô tîn-kaai iú yaü tsaâp-t'uên-kwan  
t'ûng kwan-t'uên kè taan-wai\* à?

T: Wai chí-fai-hai-t'ûng fong-pîn heí-kân, shóh-í hái lûk-kwan  
tsúng-pô t'ûng kwan kè chung-kaan yaü tsaâp-t'uên-kwan t'ûng  
kwan-t'uên.

## LESSON 2

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: What kind of organization is the Ministry of National Defense?

Answer: The Ministry of National Defense is the Nation's highest military organization.

Q: For what is the Ministry of National Defense responsible and what does it command?

A: The Ministry of National Defense is responsible for national defense affairs. It commands the three branches of armed services--Navy, Army and Air Force.

Q: Does the Army peace time organization differ from that of war time?

A: The Army peace time organization differs from that of war time.

Q: In what manner does the Army peace time organization differ from that of war time?

A: The war time organization is much larger than that of peace time. The personnel who are in the peace time table of organization are to become the war time cadre.

Q: What is the Army's highest organization?

A: The Army's highest organization is the Army's General Headquarters.

Q: During peace time, what are the Army's largest units?

A: During peace time, the Army's largest units are corps level units.

## LESSON 2

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: What units are under the corps level units?

A: Under the corps level units, there are divisions. Under the divisions, there are regiments, battalions, companies, etc.

Q: How about the Army's organization during the war time?

A: During the war time, the Army organization is unusually large. Units of corps level are many.

Q: During war time, what units are added under the Army's General Headquarters?

A: During war time, Army groups and army level units are added under the Army's General Headquarters.

Q: Of the army groups, army level units and corps level units, which is the highest and which is the lowest?

A: Of the army groups, army level units and corps level units, the army group is the highest. The next would be the army level unit. The corps level unit is the lowest.

Q: During war time, why does the Army General Headquarters have to have army groups and army level units?

A: For the sake of convenience in the command system. There are army groups and army level units between the Army General Headquarters and the corps level units.

## LESSON 2

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Col Lee is the liaison officer who was sent from headquarters to this post.
2. There are more than 200,000 men and officers in this army group.
3. This is not an ordinary time. I want all of you to report here not later than 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.
4. Familiarize yourself with this table of organization. That's all.
5. The method of organization should be the same whether in peace or war time.
6. When you submit your report, it should be clear, simple and precise.
7. If you do not understand the chain of command of this headquarters you should study it and learn it by heart.
8. They may be old soldiers, but they are the cadres of this unit.
9. I would like to see the commanding officer of this corps. I have an important appointment with him.
10. The U.S. Sixth Army headquarters is in San Francisco, Calif.
11. You may go directly to General Lee's office. He is waiting for you.
12. If the Captain is not here, who is going to take command of this company?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLTION

13. Your squad is responsible for the defense of this area. See to it that the order is carried out.
14. Here are your instructions. Are there any questions?
15. Be prepared to attack the enemy at 0500 hours.
16. This is war time. You will have to follow orders.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- |                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. chí-fai haî-t'úng | chain of command          |
| 2. k'òk-shât         | exactness; exact          |
| 3. kòn-pô            | cadre                     |
| 4. kwan-t'uên        | army level unit           |
| 5. p'in-chai         | method of organization    |
| 6. p'in-chai piú     | table of organization     |
| 7. p'ing-shí         | peace time, ordinary time |
| 8. tsaâp-t'uên-kwan  | army group                |

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

110

隸 *tal*: mountain plum; dignified; servant; slave; attached to; joined to.

隸屬 *tal-shük*: belong to; attached to.

39

抽 *ch'au*: to lift, levy, whip

抽起 *ch'au-héi*: to lift up

抽筋 *ch'au-kan*: cramp

171

廢 *fai*: to throw away; destroy; annul

廢物 *fai-mít*: worthless articles

廢除 *fai-ch'ui*: to abolish; to abrogate

隸

抽

廢

廢

隸 抽 廢

隸 隸 隸

抽 廢

1250

剪 *tsín*: to cut off; to shear; to remove, shear.

剪刀 *tsín-to*: scissors; shears.

剪頭髮 *tsín t'au-faht*: to cut the hair.

126

柱 *ch'ü*: pillar; post (Cl. t'ü)

石柱 *sh'ik ch'ü*: stone pillar

剪

柱

剪 柱

剪

剪

柱

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

179

糞 fàn: manure; night soil; dung

糞肥 fàn-fēi: refuse, manure

糞廁 fàn-ts'è: a privy

落糞 lòk-fàn: to manure

314

喝 hōt: to call out; bawl

喝住 hōt-chuê: call to stop

喝彩 hōt-tâ'oi: to applaud; acclamation

162

凡 fān: all; common; everyone

但凡 tān-fān: whatever; whoever

凡事 fān-s'è: anything, everything

糞

喝

凡

糞

喝

凡

112

糞

莊

chong: serious; sedate

端莊

tuen-chong: dignified

1395

喝

凡

凡

乙

uèt: to mark; stem; curved.

甲乙

kaà: uèt: the first and second.

莊

莊

乙

乙

莊

乙

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

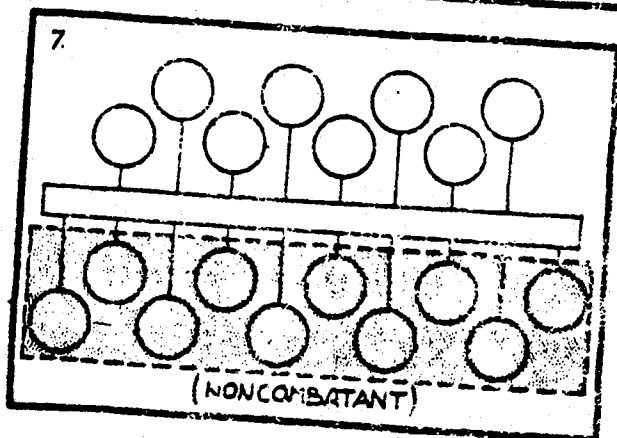
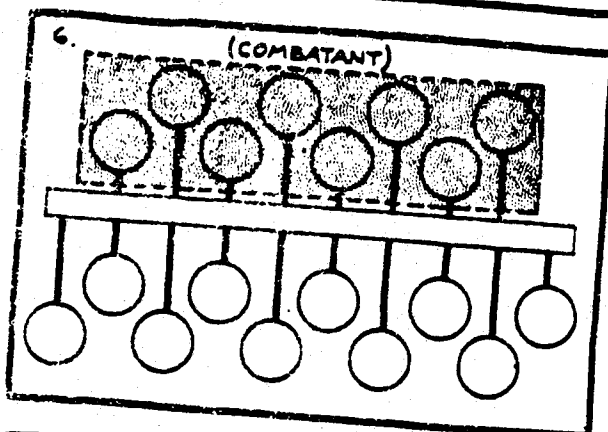
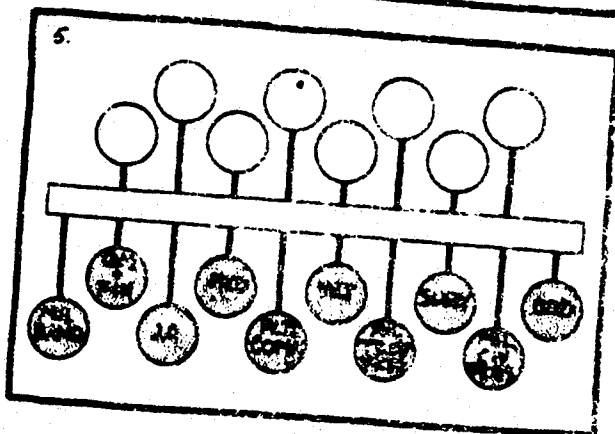
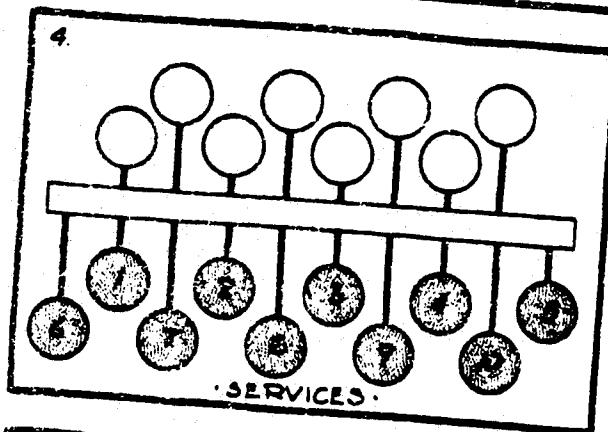
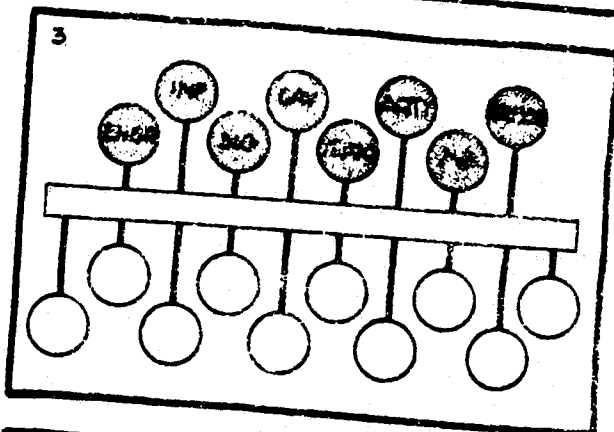
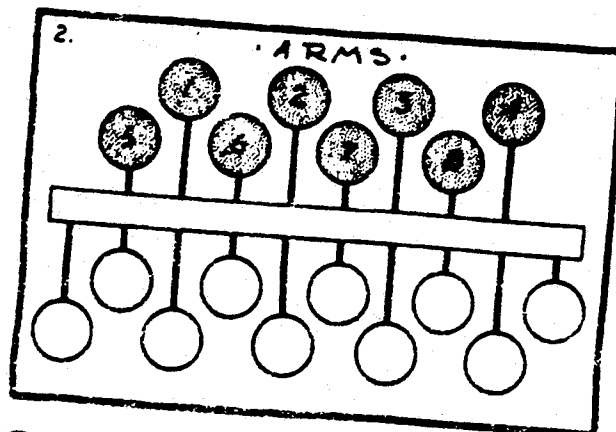
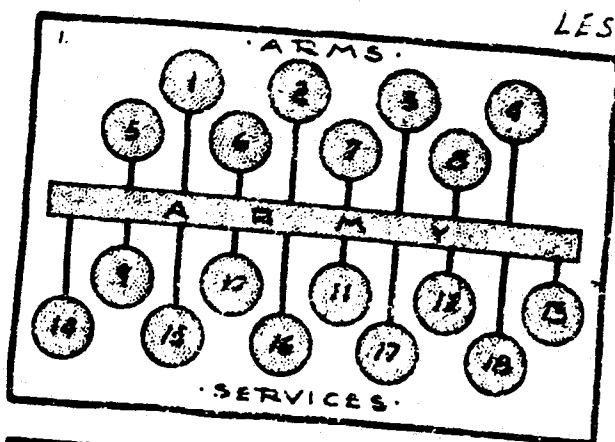
為制機軍為為部軍  
因編高係因多總編  
同時最位時之軍改  
不平軍軍戰常陸此  
制以陸大等非在經  
編所部最等就以團  
時多幹軍連位所軍  
戰好之陸營單見同  
與大時時團之起軍  
制者戰平有軍實團  
編時為部下大確集下  
時平變令之同設之  
比較員司師常便加團  
之比人總師非方間軍  
軍制列軍有制統中於  
陸編所陸下編系之屬  
時上為之軍揮軍隸  
戰表關軍陸指與即

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

隸	Character Number 1104		Radical Number 171				
	Stroke Number 16		隸				
	一	十	士	士	士	士	士
抽	Character Number 39		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	抽
廢	Character Number 171		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 15		广				
	一	广	广	广	广	广	廢
剪	Character Number 1250		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 11		刀				
	一	刀	刀	刀	刀	刀	剪
柱	Character Number 126		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 9		木, 木				
	一	木	木	木	木	木	柱

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh t'ung íp-foh tsúng-kung yaũ kei-toh  
chúng à?

Taáp: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh t'ung íp-foh tsúng-kung yaũ shâp-paát  
chúng.

M: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh yaũ pin kei chúng à?

T: Lûk-Kwan kè ping-foh yaũ paát chúng, tsik-hai pô-ping, k'ê-  
ping, p'aaũ-ping, chong-kaáp-ping, kung-ping, t'ung-sùn-ping,  
tsz-chúng-ping, t'ung hîn-ping.

M: Íp-foh yaũ pin kei chúng à?

T: Íp-foh yaũ shâp chúng, tsik-hai king-lei (kwan-sui t'ung  
ts'oi-ching), kwan-i, shaũ-i, ch'ak-leung, ping-kung, kwan-  
ngôk, kwan-faát, ching-kung, kwan-yung kei-shût yân-uên,  
t'ung kwan-yung mân-chik yân-uên.

M: Ni shâp-paát chúng ping-foh t'ung íp-foh hoh-í fan-shing pin  
leung lui yân-uên à?

T: Ni shâp-paát chúng ping-foh t'ung íp-foh hoh-í fan-shing chin-  
taũ yân-uên t'ung fei-chin-taũ yân-uên.

M: Ping-foh yân-uên hai chin-taũ yân-uên yik-waák hai fei-  
chin-taũ yân-uên à?

T: Ping-foh yân-uên hai chin-taũ yân-uên.

M: Ping-foh yân-uên foô-chaák mi-yê yâm-mô à?

T: Ping-foh yân-uên foô-chaák-chin-taũ kè yâm-mô.

M: Íp-foh yân-uên hai chin-taũ yân-uên yik-waák fei-chin-taũ  
yân-uên à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T: Íp-foh yān-uēn hái fei-chín-taù yān-uēn.

M: Íp-foh yān-uēn hái ts'in-sín kung-tsòk yik-waák hái haú-fong kung-tsòk à?

T: Íp-foh yān-uēn kei-in hái fei-chín-taù yān-uēn, k'uī-tei toh-shò hái haú-fong kung-tsòk; yaú-shí k'uī-tei yik-to hái ts'in-sín kung-tsòk.

M: Íp-foh kè ching-kung yān-uēn foô-chaák pin chún kung-tsòk à?

T: Íp-foh kè ching-kung yān-uēn hái kwan-tuí\* lui-pín kè ching-chí kung-tsòk yān-uēn. K'uī-tei foô-chaák kwan-tuí\* kè ching-chí kung-tsòk, t'ung tui tik-yān kè sam-lei tsòk-chín, suen-ch'uēn, táng-táng.

M: Uē-kwóh hái kóm, yaú-ti ching-kung yān-uēn shúk-ue chín-taù yān-uēn, hái mà?

T: Hái, yaú-ti ching-kung yān-uēn shúk-ue chín-taù yān-uēn.

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: How many branches of arms and services are there in the Army?

Answer: There are eighteen branches of arms and services in the Army.

Q: Which are the arm branches in the Army?

A: There are eight branches of arms in the Army, namely, the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery, the armored unit, the engineers, the signal communication units, the transportation personnel, and the military police.

Q: Which are the branches of service in the Army?

A: There are ten branches of service, namely, the quartermaster and finance, the medical, the veterinary (veterinarian), the survey, the ordnance, the military band, the judge advocate, the political commissar, the military technician, and the army civilian personnel.

Q: Which are the two categories of personnel that can be grouped from these eighteen branches of arms and services?

A: The personnel in these eighteen branches of arms and services can be grouped into the combatant and the noncombatant.

Q: Are the personnel in the arms branches the combatants or noncombatants?

A: The personnel in the arms branches are combatants.

Q: What is the mission undertaken by the personnel in the arms branches?

### LESSON 3

#### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- A: The personnel in the arms branches are responsible for the combat mission.
- Q: Are the personnel in the branches of service the combatants or noncombatants?
- A: The personnel in the branches of service are the noncombatants.
- Q: Are the personnel in the service branches working at the front or rear?
- A: Since the personnel in the service branches are noncombatants, they mostly work at the rear; sometimes they also work at the front.
- Q: For what kind of work are the personnel of the political commissar responsible?
- A: Since the political commissar personnel in the service branches are the political personnel in the Army, they are responsible for the political work in the Army, the psychological warfare against the enemy, and the propaganda.
- Q: If that is the case, some of the personnel of the political commissar are combatants, right?
- A: Yes, some of the personnel of the political commissar are the combatants.

### LESSON 3

#### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Veterinarians are very important.
2. Transportation personnel are non-combatants.
3. My financial condition was very bad in 1930.
4. Ordinarily, members of the military band do not go to the front.
5. Do you know the difference between the ordnance corps and the engineer corps?
6. Please deliver this truck-load of provisions to the division quartermaster.
7. You have to report this to the officer at the judge advocate office.
8. Sometimes, the quartermaster and the finance branches work together.
9. Your technique is excellent; do you think you can teach me?
10. Nowadays, cavalrymen do not ride on horses any more.
11. Let us discuss the technical points of this case tomorrow.
12. The political department is one of the ten branches of service in the Chinese Army.
13. Engineers will do all the surveying this week.
14. Armored units are very important in modern warfare.
15. Open the door immediately. It is the military police.
16. You will report to the medical officer at the hospital tonight.
17. This cavalry is a famous unit of the U.S. Army.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. ch'ak-leŋg                           | to survey; survey              |
| 2. chŋg-kung                            | political commissar            |
| 3. chong-kaap-ping,<br>(chŋn-ch'e-ping) | armored unit                   |
| 4. fei-chŋn-taŋ yŋn-uēn                 | non-combatant                  |
| 5. hŋn-ping                             | military police                |
| 6. ip-foh                               | branch of service              |
| 7. k'ē-ping                             | cavalryman, cavalry            |
| 8. kei-shŋt                             | technical; technique           |
| 9. king-lei                             | quartermaster and finance      |
| 10. kung-ping                           | engineer                       |
| 11. kwan-faät                           | judge advocate                 |
| 12. kwan-i                              | medical                        |
| 13. kwan-ngōk                           | military band                  |
| 14. kwan-sui                            | quartermaster                  |
| 15. kwan-yŋng                           | for military purpose; military |
| 16. ping-kung                           | ordnance                       |
| 17. ts'ing-sŋn                          | front                          |
| 18. ts'oi-chŋng                         | finance                        |
| 19. tsz-chŋng-ping                      | transportation personnel       |
| 20. shaŋ-i                              | veterinarian; veterinary       |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

945

伸 shan: to stretch  
out or forth; ex-  
tend.

伸直 shan chik: to straighten  
out.

伸縮 shan-shuk: to ex-  
pand and con-  
tract.

745

瓦 ngā: earthenware;  
tile pottery.

瓦面 ngā-mín: a roof.

瓦窑 ngā iū: a kiln.

746

芽 ngā: a bud; sprout;  
to begin.

芽菜 ngā-ts'òì: bean  
sprout.

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

伸

瓦

芽

393

甲 kaáp: scales;  
finger nails  
armor, a cer-  
tain person

指甲 chí-kaáp: finger  
nails.

铁甲 t'it-kaáp: an  
ironclad

某甲 wai-kaáp: a  
certain man

1213

则 tsak: rule; law;  
then.

则可 tsak hōh: then it  
is alright.

甲

则

甲

则

甲

则

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

746

顏 ngān: color; countenance.

顏色 ngān-shik: color; colored.

顏料 ngān-liū: dyes in general.

紅顏 hūng-ngān: a rosy face.

726

拿 nā: to grasp; to carry; to bring

拿手 nā-shāu: dexterous; expert.

捉拿 chuk nā: to arrest; to seize.

拿破崙 nā-p'òh-lūn: Napoleon.

768

奴 nō: a slave; servant.

奴隸 nō-tai: a slave.

奴僕 nō-pūk: bond-servant.

守財奴 shau-ts'oi-nō: a miser; niggard.

顏

拿

奴

顏

拿

奴

顏

拿

奴

1470

若 yeuk: supposing, as if.

若果 yeuk kwō: if, supposing.

若然 yeuk in: if this is the case.

805

爬 p'ā: to climb; to crawl; to scrape; to scratch; to rake.

爬上 p'ā sheung: to climb up.

爬行 p'ā hīng: to creep; to crawl.

若

爬

若

爬

若

爬

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

種通八兵，十工兵，共有兵，共甲裝，科砲兵，兩科裝，科砲兵，業兵，與騎兵，科步兵，為是步兵，分即兵，軍種重，陸軍八輜，兵科兵，兵信

工人兵職，量文，測用，獸醫，獸同，醫軍，軍人，經理，技術，是用，即軍，十政工，科法，業軍，樂，軍員

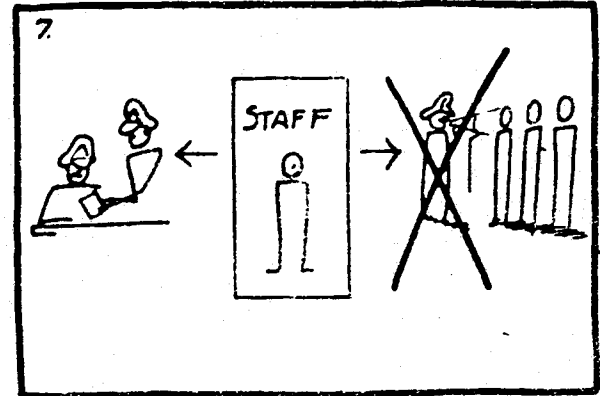
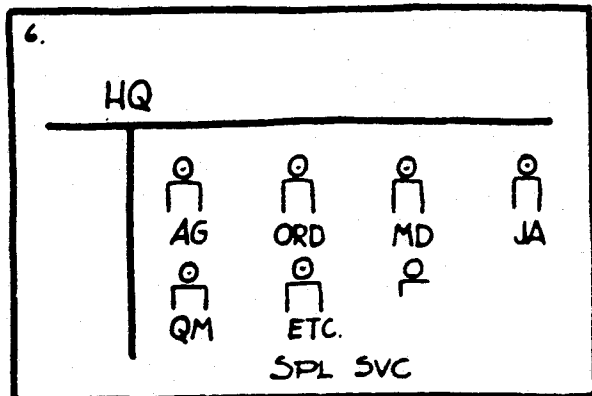
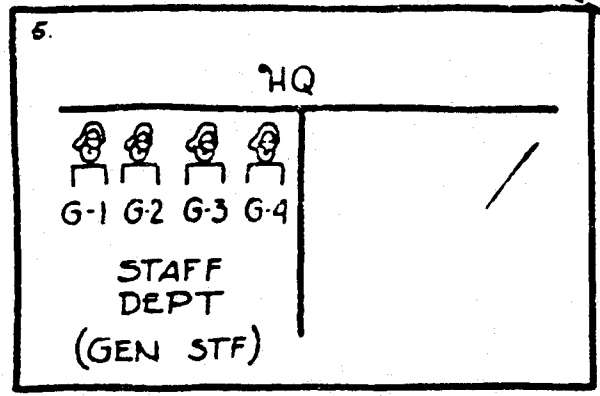
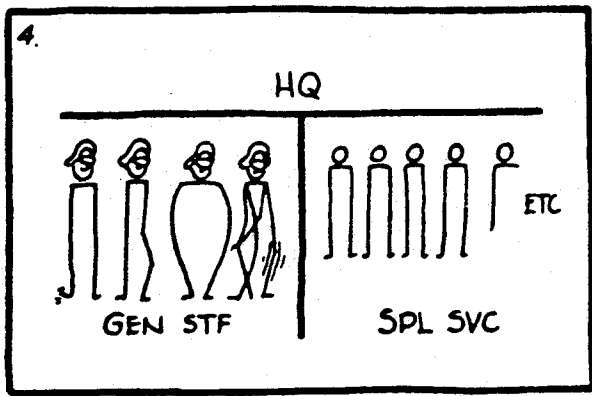
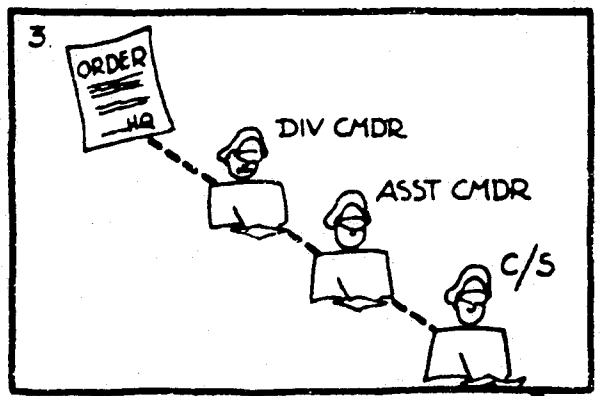
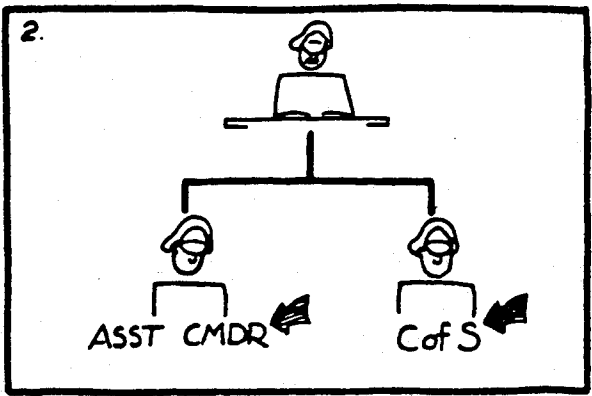
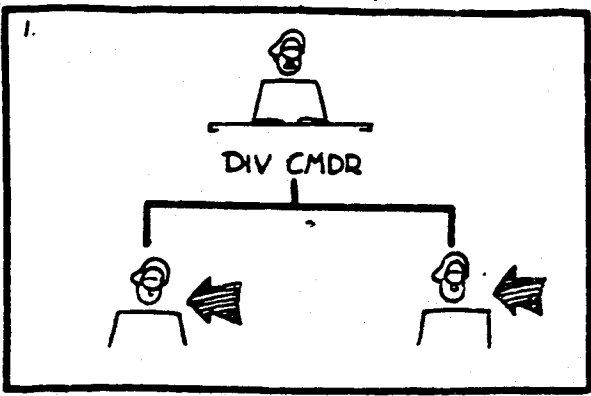
戰鬥業宣，成戰屬及，分係來戰，以員本作，可人工理，概科政心，大兵員任員，員類人擔人，人兩門然門，科員戰若戰，業人非員，為，兵門係人稱，種戰員工亦，八非人政則，十同科等作，此員業有工，人員但等，門人科傳

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

伸	Character Number 945		Radical Number 9			
	Stroke Number 7		亻 人			
	丿	亻	亻	亻	亻	伸
瓦	Character Number 745		Radical Number 98			
	Stroke Number 4		瓦			
	一	冫	瓦	瓦		
芽	Character Number 744		Radical Number 140			
	Stroke Number 8		艹 艹			
	一	+	十	十	艹	芽
顏	Character Number 746		Radical Number 181			
	Stroke Number 18		頁			
	一	文	彡	彡	彡	彡
奴	Character Number 768		Radical Number 38			
	Stroke Number 5		女			
	ㄥ	ㄥ	女	奴	奴	

LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Yat-kòh sz kê tsui ko cheúng-koon hái pin kòh ne?

Taáp: Yat kòh sz kê tsui ko cheúng-koon hái sz-cheúng.

M: Yat-kòh sz ch'uī-chòh sz-cheúng chi-ngoí, chûng yaũ mi-yě  
chué-iú kê cheúng-koon ne?

T: Yat-kòh sz ch'uī-chòh sz-cheúng chi-ngoí, chûng yaũ leúng-kòh  
chué-iú cheúng-koon, tsik-hái foò sz-cheúng t'úng ts'aam-maũ-  
cheúng.

M: Sz-lîng-pô há mîng-lîng pei pô-hâ pô-tui\* kê shî-haũ, yaũ pin  
kòh ts'im-mêng\*?

T: Sz-lîng-pô há mîng-lîng pei pô-hâ pô-tui\* kê shî-haũ, yaũ  
sz-cheúng ts'im-mêng\*, taân-hái foò sz-cheúng t'úng ts'aam-  
maũ-cheúng yîk-to iú ts'im-mêng\*.

M: Sz-lîng-pô kê ts'aam-maũ fan-hoi keí toh lui ne?

T: Sz-lîng-pô kê ts'aam-maũ fan-hoi wai yat-poon ts'aam-maũ t'úng  
rák-íp ts'aam-maũ leúng-lui.

M: Yat-poon ts'aam-maũ yaũ kiú-tsô mi yě à? Yat-poon ts'aam-maũ  
vaũ keí toh kòh foh à?

T: Yat-poon ts'aam-maũ yaũ kiú-tsô ts'aam-maũ-ch'ue, ni koh ch'ue  
lui-pín yaũ sei-kòh foh, tsik-hái tai-yat foh, tai-í foh,  
tai-saam foh t'úng tai-sei foh.

M: Ni sei-kòh foh kê yám-mô hái mi-yě à?

T: Tai-yat foh foò-chaák yán-sê, tai-í foh foò-chaák ts'ing-pò,  
tai-saam foh foò-chaák kaũ-yúk t'úng fân-lîn, tai-sei foh  
foò-chaák kwan-sui.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL DIALOGUE

M: Tâk-îp ts'aam-maũ foô-chaåk mi-yě à? K'ui kè tsó-chik haĩ tím-yeũng\* kà?

T: Tâk-îp ts'aam-maũ paãn-leĩ k'ei-t'a kòk chúng ŝ-mô, k'ui fan-wai foò-koon-ch'ue, ping-kung-ch'ue, kwan-i-ch'ue, kwan-faât-ch'ue, king-leĩ-ch'ue, táng-táng.

M: Ts'aam-maũ yãn-uẽn kè chue-iũ chik-chaåk haĩ mi-yě?

T: Ts'aam-maũ yãn-uẽn kè chue-iũ chik-chaåk haĩ hip-chôh ts'aam-maũ-cheung, shôh-ĩ k'ui-teĩ to haĩ ts'aam-maũ-cheung kè chôh-shaũ.

M: Ts'aam-maũ yãn-uẽn yaũ mǎ k'uẽn chí-fai pô-tui\* kà?

T: Ts'aam-maũ yãn-uẽn mǎ k'uẽn chí-fai pô-tui\*, taãn-haĩ hoh-ĩ chí-tô pô-tui\*.

## LESSON 4

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: Who is the highest commanding officer of a division?

Answer: The division commander is the highest commanding officer of a division.

Q: Besides the division commander who are the other senior officers in a division?

A: Besides the division commander, there are two senior officers in a division, they are the assistant commander of the division and the chief of staff.

Q: Who will sign an order when it is issued to the subordinate units by the Hq?

A: The division commander will sign an order when it is issued to the subordinate units from the Hq, but the assistant commander and the chief of staff also have to sign.

Q: Into how many categories is the staff of the Hq divided?

A: The staff of the Hq is divided into two categories, the general staff and the special service staff.

Q: By what name is the general staff also known? Of how many departments is the general staff somposed?

A: The general staff is also known as the staff department and is composed of four sections, G-1, G-2, G-3, and G-4.

Q: For what are these four sections responsible?

A: G-1 is responsible for personnel, G-2 is responsible for intelligence, G-3 is responsible for military education and training, and G-4 is responsible for quartermaster.

## LESSON 4

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Q: For what is the special service staff responsible, and how is it organized?
- A: The special service staff manages other business and is divided into the adjutant department, the ordnance department, the medical department, judge advocate department, the quartermaster and the finance department, etc.
- Q: What is the main duty of the staff personnel?
- A: The main duty of the staff personnel is to assist the chief of staff, therefore all of them are the assistants of the chief of staff.
- Q: Has the staff personnel any authority to command troops?
- A: The staff personnel have no authority to command troops, but may assist them as advisors.

#### LESSON 4

#### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. In general, the chart will help the students to learn this lesson well.
2. The adjutant general department is a part of the special service staff.
3. G-2 is responsible for intelligence, whereas G-4 is for quartermaster.
4. The division commander wants to see you at the headquarters immediately.
5. You should send all your subordinates to the hospital for a physical check-up once every three months.
6. May I speak to Capt Chang of the Ordnance department please.
7. I have no authority to issue this order to you.
8. The assistant division commander will go to the quartermaster and finance department tomorrow.
9. I want to see all the personnel of this department present at the meeting.
10. Who is our political director, and do you know him?
11. The officers will sit in the front and the others will sit a little further back
12. He may not know how to do it himself, but he can advise you on matters of technical nature.
13. Units under the direct control of the 3rd Army will be here soon.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. She does not have authority here, but she is an influential person.
15. S-3 is responsible for education and training.
16. The staff consists of military and civilians.

## LESSON 4

### WORD LIST

- |                         |                               |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. chî-tô               | to direct, guide, advise      |
| 2. chîk-shûk pô-tuî*    | units under direct control    |
| 3. chîng-chî chî-tô-uên | political director            |
| 4. chôh-shaú            | aide, assistant               |
| 5. foò-koon-ch'uè       | adjutant general dept         |
| 6. hâ ming-lîng         | to issue order                |
| 7. king-lei-ch'uè       | QM and Finance Dept           |
| 8. k'uên, k'uên-lîk     | authority, power              |
| 9. ping-kung-ch'uè      | ordnance dept                 |
| 10. pô-hâ               | subordinate                   |
| 11. tai-yat foh         | the 1st branch (equal to G-1) |
| 12. tâk-îp ts'aam-maü   | special service staff         |
| 13. t'ò-piü             | chart                         |

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

573

擴 kw'òng or k'òng: to expand; to extend.

擴充 kw'òng-ch'ung: to enlarge; to expand (business, school).

擴張 kw'òng-cheung: to spread; to enlarge (influence)

582

革 k'èk: to remove, change

革命 k'èk-míng: revolution

革職 k'èk-ch'ik: to remove from office or position

革除 k'èk-ch'ü: to get rid of, to expel

改革 k'ò-k'èk: to change

583

亮 leüng: clear; bright, transparent.

光亮 kwong-leüng: bright; illuminated.

響亮 heung-leüng: clear and loud (voice and music etc.)

擴

拚革

亮

擴 革 亮

585

苗 miu: sprout; descendant; lineage.

禾苗 w'oh miu: rice seedlings.

苗裔 miu yü: posterity.

苗人 miu yän: dias.

657

罵 mä: to rail; to scold, to vilify

罵人 mä yän: to scold others.

大罵 taai mä: a bad scolding.

苗

罵

苗 罵

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

374

狂 kw'ōng or k'ōng: furious, mad; wild rash.

癡狂 tin-kw'ōng: insane.

發狂 fāt-kw'ōng: become delirious; to lose one's senses.

猖狂 c'ang-kw'ōng: outrageous; too bold.

375

群 kw'ān: flock, herd; or many; multitude; to group

群衆 kw'ān ch'ung: the multitude; the crowd.

聚集 kw'ān tsai: to get together

合群 kw'ān kw'ān: unite, united.

492

角 k'ok: a corner; horn of an animal; a coin.

角較 k'ok-t'at: to wrestle.

口角 hau-k'ok: to quarrel.

三角 saas-k'ok: a triangle.

一角 yat k'ok: a ten cents piece.

狂 群 角

狂 羣 群 角

493

甘 kom: sweet; pleasant; seasonable.

甘香 kom-hung: delicious flavor.

甘甜 kom-t'ien: sweet.

甘願 kom-san: voluntarily.

甘油 kom-yau: glycerine.

494

勁 king: strong.

勁敵 king-t'ik: well matched.

甘

勁

勁

甘 勁

甘

勁

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

官部簽  
長屬要  
個所亦  
兩令長  
有命謀  
尚下參  
之外，部  
師長同  
師長同  
除長副  
官，謀名  
指揮參  
指同要  
之師長  
師師長  
一副時  
係之  
即隊名

謀第  
參科  
業一  
特第  
同有  
謀內  
參處  
一般參  
一為  
為為  
分稱  
謀又  
參謀  
部參  
令一般  
司一第  
兩類  
二科

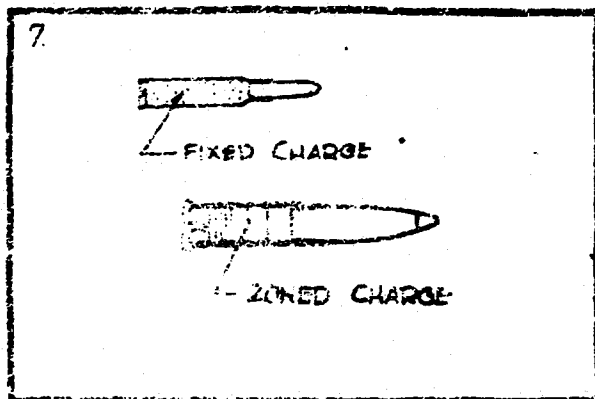
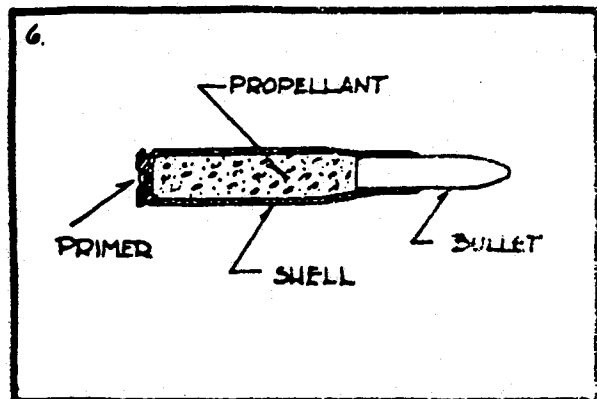
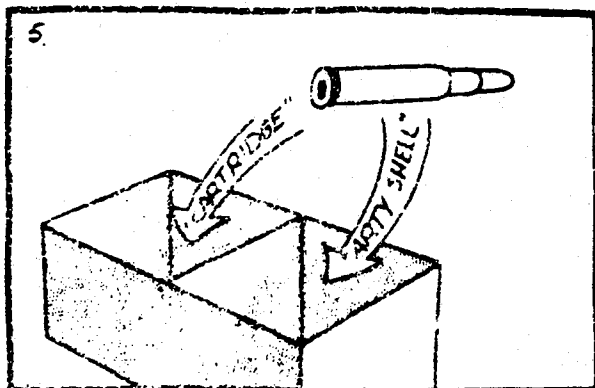
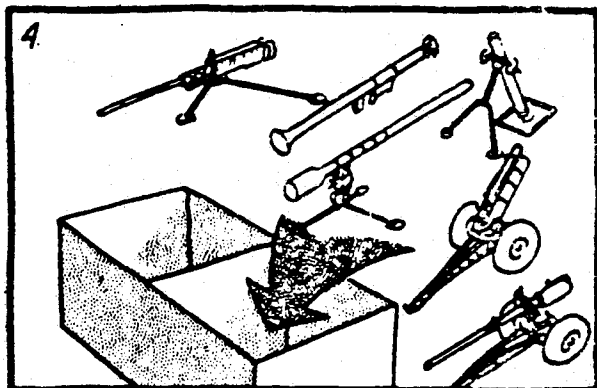
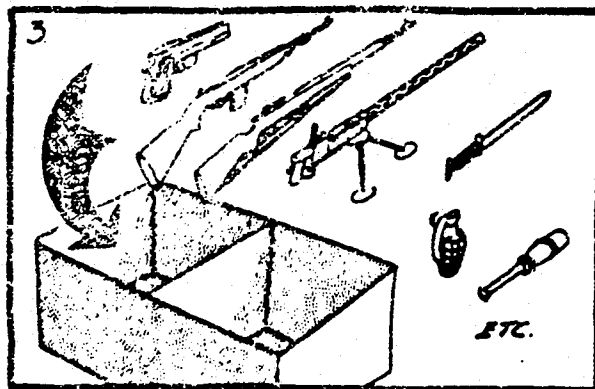
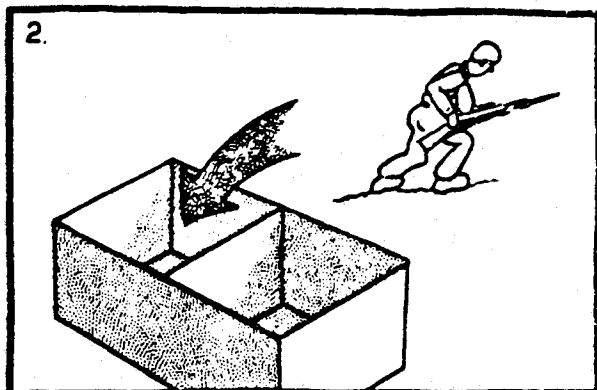
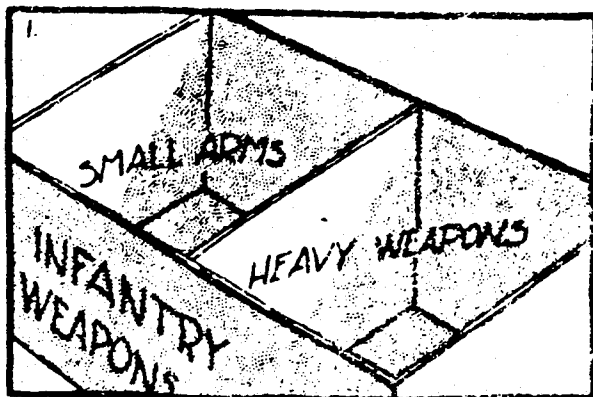
法助  
軍長  
處謀  
醫參  
軍係  
處都  
工員  
兵人  
處謀  
官參  
副有  
有所  
謀等  
參等  
業處  
特理  
處經  
處手

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL.

擴	Character Number 573		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 18		才, 手				
	才	扌	扌	扩	扩	扩	扩
	扌	扌	扩	扩	扩	扩	扩
革	Character Number 382		Radical Number 177				
	Stroke Number 9		革				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
罵	Character Number 657		Radical Number 122				
	Stroke Number 15		四, 四				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
群	Character Number 563		Radical Number 123				
	Stroke Number 13		羊				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
狂	Character Number 574		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 7		犛, 犬				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨

LESSON 5



LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Pô-ping ping-hei hôh-ī fan-wai pin leung-chung?

Taap: Pô-ping ping-hei hôh-ī fan-wai hing ping-hei t'ung ch'ung ping-hei leung-chung.

M: Hing ping-hei hai tim-yong\* ká?

T: Hing ping-hei hai kôh-yân hôh-ī kw'ai-tai ká ping-hei.

M: Hing ping-hei paau-k'ôit mi-yê?

T: Hing ping-hei paau-k'ôit sha-t'ung, mã-ts'eung, pô-ts'eung, hing kei-kwaan-ts'eung, ts'ê-to, sha-laü-taân\*, t'ung ts'ung-laü-taân\* táng-táng.

M: Ch'ung ping-hei paau-k'ôit mi-yê?

T: Ch'ung ping-hei paau-k'ôit ch'ung kei-kwaan-ts'eung, fôh-tsin-p'aaü, mã-chôh-lík-p'aaü, pik-kik p'aaü, pô-ping lau-taân\*-p'aaü t'ung ping-shô-p'aaü táng-táng.

M: Ts'eung ká ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô mi-yê?

T: Kau-kui Chung-kwók ká ping-hei tai kóng, hau-king m-kwòh shâp-kung-lei ká hai ts'eung, hau-king tai kwòh shâp-kung-lei ká hai ts'ê.

M: Ts'eung ká ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô mi-yê?

T: Ts'eung ká ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô tsz-taân\*.

M: P'aaü ká ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô mi-yê?

T: P'aaü ká ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô tsz-taân\*.

M: Tsz-taân\* ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô mi-yê?

T: Tsz-taân\* ts'ê-yêk kiú-tsô tsz-taân\*.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

M: Tsé-taân\* kè saam-pô-fân kiù-tsô mi-yě?

T: Tai-yat pô kiù-tsô taân\*-t'aū, tai-i pô kiù-tsô taân\*-hòk  
t'ūng lui-koón, tai-saam pô kiù-tsô chong-yeūk.

M: Pô-ping p'ing-shê-p'aaù yūng kè taân\*-yeūk hai mi-yě?

T: Pô-ping p'ing-shê-p'aaù yūng kè taân\*-yeūk hai tīng-chong-  
yeūk kè p'aaù-taân\*.

M: Laū-taân\*-p'aaù t'ūng pik-kik-p'aaù yūng kè taân\*-yeūk hai  
mi-yě?

T: Laū-taân\*-p'aaù t'ūng pik-kik-p'aaù yūng kè taân\*-yeūk hai  
pīn-chong-yeūk kè p'aaù-taân\*.

## LESSON 5

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: Into what two kinds can infantry weapons be divided?

Answer: The infantry weapons can be divided into two kinds, small arms and heavy weapons.

Q: What are small arms?

A: Small arms are weapons which can be carried by individuals.

Q: What do small arms include?

A: Small arms include pistols, carbines, rifles, light machine guns, bayonets, hand-grenades, rifle grenades, etc.

Q: What do heavy weapons include?

A: Heavy weapons include heavy machine guns, bazookas, recoilless rifles, mortars, infantry howitzers, antitank guns, etc.

Q: What is the difference between "ts'eung" and "p'aaü"?

A: According to Chinese weapons, those with calibers which do not exceed 10 mm are "ts'eung"; those larger than 10 mm are "p'aaü".

Q: What is the ammunition for "ts'eung"?

A: Cartridges are the ammunition for "ts'eung".

Q: What is the ammunition for "p'aaü"?

A: Shells are the ammunition for "p'aaü".

Q: How many parts are there in a cartridge?

A: There are three in a cartridge.

Q: What are the three parts in a cartridge called?

A: First is the bullet, second is the shell and primer, and third is the propellant.

## LESSON 5

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: What is the ammunition used in the infantry antitank gun?

A: The ammunitions for infantry antitank gun are shells of fixed charge.

Q: What are the ammunitions for howitzer and mortar?

A: The ammunitions for howitzer and mortar are shells of zoned charge.

## LESSON 5

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Although you have a rifle, you have no ammunition.
2. Do you consider a rifle grenade a modern weapon?
3. What kind of ammunition do you use? Fixed charge or zoned charge?
4. A cartridge is made up of the bullet, the shell and primer and the charge.
5. When we were at the front, each of us had two or three hand grenades.
6. Antitank guns are very powerful.
7. Mortar shells do not fit howitzers or recoilless rifles.
8. Carbines are easy to carry and are useful.
9. Rocket launchers are not small arms.
10. The caliber of this cannon is more than 30 mm.
11. Flat trajectory cannons are anti-tank weapons.
12. I think a single person will be able to handle a heavy weapon in the future.
13. Bayonets are useful weapons especially in hand to hand combat.
14. Some cartridges have no propellant.
15. Pistols may be small, but they are deadly weapons.
16. Save all your ammunitions. You will need them later.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

1. chong-yeûk	propellant, charge
2. fôh-tsin p'aaù, fôh-tsin faât-shê-hei	rocket launcher, bazooka
3. haú-king	caliber
4. hing ping-hei	(light weapon), small arms
5. kung-lei	mm
6. kw'ai-taai	to carry, bring
7. laü-taân*-p'aaù	howitzer
8. lui-koón	primer
9. mã-ts'eung	carbine
10. mō-tsôh-lîk-p'aaù, (or "fei-ooi-t'ui- shik pō-ts'eung)	recoilless rifle
11. pik-kik-p'aaù-taân*	mortar shell
12. pin-chong-yeûk	zoned charge
13. p'ing-shê-p'aaù	flat trajectory cannon, (antitank gun)
14. shaú-laü-taân*	hand grenade
15. shaú-ts'eung	pistol, revolver
16. taân-hòk	cartridge case, shell
17. taân-t'aü	bullet, projectile
18. taân-yeûk	ammunition
19. tîng-chong-yeûk	fixed charge
20. ts'eung-laü-taân*	rifle grenade cartridge

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1335

刺 ts'ü: to prick; to stab; to dig into; a thorn.

刺傷 ts'ü: s'neung: to wound with a pointed weapon

行刺 häng: ts'ü: to assassinate.

1229

斜 ts'ü:, ts'ü: oblique; slant; uneven.

斜紋 ts'ü: nän: twilled.

斜角 ts'ü: k'ü: oblique angle.

1245

脫 ts'üt: to strip; to remove; to escape; to avoid.

脫帽 ts'üt: s'ü: to lift or remove the hat.

脫離 ts'üt: ts'ü: to depart; to disassociate with.

脫險 ts'üt: s'ü: out of danger.

刺

斜

脫

刺 斜 脫

刺

刺

斜

脫

509

姑 koo: ts'ü: k'ü: favorite's wife; husband's sister.

姑婆 koo: ts'ü: k'ü: s'ü: you & lady; a run (lethole)

伯伯 az: koo: a nun  
 姑姑 koo: n'ü: indulgent towards.  
 姑婆 koo: ts'ü: paternal aunt.

1212

娶 ts'ü: ts'ü: to take a wife; to marry a girl.

娶親 ts'ü: ts'ü: ts'ü: to take a wife.

娶妾 ts'ü: ts'ü: ts'ü: to take a concubine

姑

娶

姑 娶

姑

娶

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

828

貧 p'ān: poor; im-  
poverished.

貧窮 p'ān-k'ūng: indi-  
gent; poor.

貧乏 p'ān-fāt: desti-  
tute.

479

稿 kó: rough draft;  
printer's  
copy, proof;  
stalks of grain.

原稿 uēn kó: original  
copy.

草稿 ts'ó-kó: a rough  
draft.

起稿 héi kó: to draw up  
a rough draft.

980

示 shí: to make known;  
an edict.

訓示 fàn-shí: to instruct,  
an order.

示威運動 shí-wai wēn-  
tūng: public  
demonstration.

貧

稿

示

貧 稿 示

19

插 ch'āp: to in-  
sert, drive  
into

插嘴 ch'āp-tsuí:  
interrupt in  
talking.

1440

也 yě: also; a particle

也曾 yě-ts'ang: already.

插

也

插 也

插

插

也

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

輕手槍 *tsu-  
tsu-  
tsu-  
tsu-* 座力  
 步器馬彈砲  
 兵重槍等迫  
 兵量步等擊  
 器較槍重砲  
 可輕輕兵步  
 分個機器兵  
 為人關有 *lan*  
 輕可槍重  
 兵以刺機彈  
 器 *kw'at-  
tsu-  
tsu-  
tsu-* 關槍平  
 與帶 *tsu-  
tsu-  
tsu-  
tsu-* 火射  
 重其種彈等  
 兵其種彈等  
 器種彈等  
 兩類同砲等  
 種有槍無等

每管以  
 槍子及  
 之彈裝  
 彈內藥  
 藥分是  
 稱三部  
 為部  
 子分  
 彈即  
 砲係  
 之彈  
 彈頭  
 藥彈 *hok*  
 則稱砲與  
 稱砲與  
 砲雷

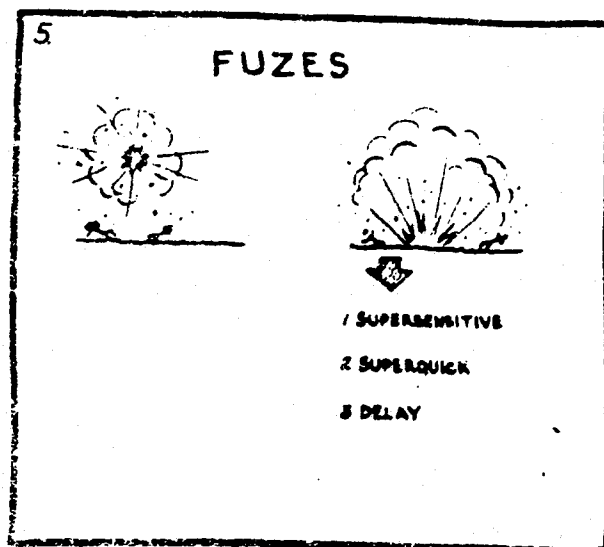
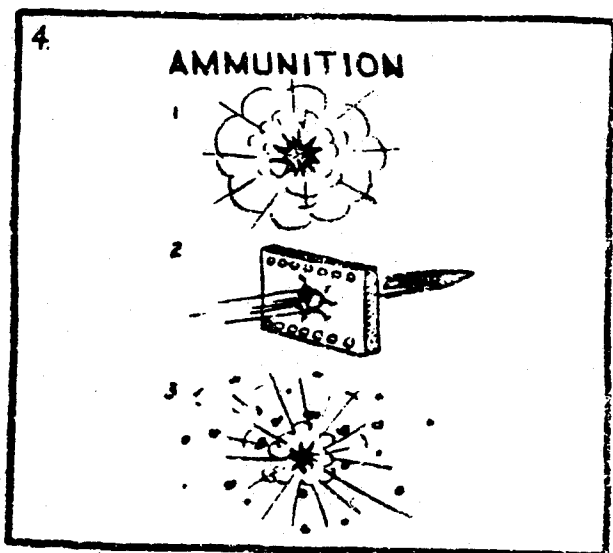
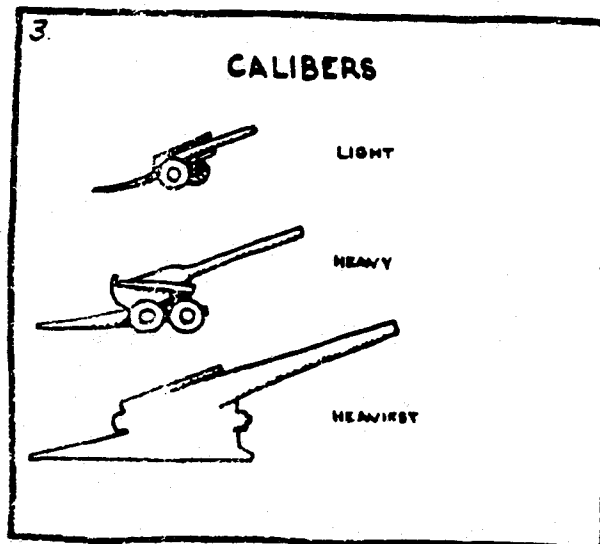
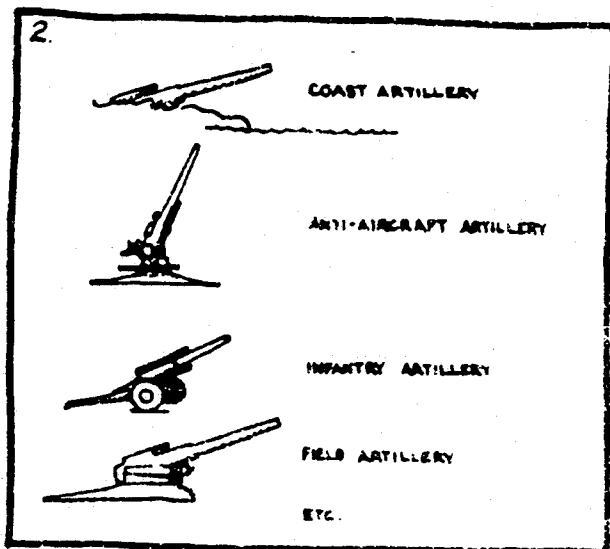
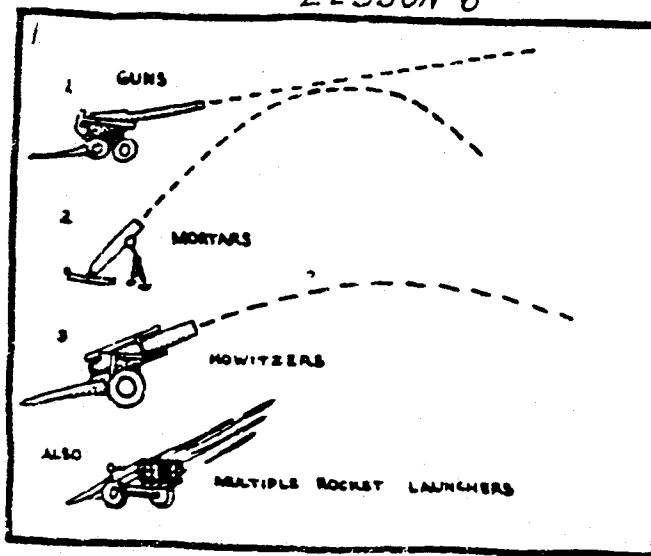
步彈  
 兵砲  
 平與  
 射迫  
 砲擊  
 所砲  
 用所  
 彈用  
 藥者  
 為則  
 定為  
 裝變  
 藥裝  
 之藥  
 砲之  
 彈砲

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

斜	Character Number 1229		Radical Number 68					
	Stroke Number 11		斗					
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	斗	斗	斜	斜
	斜	斜	斜					
插	Character Number 19		Radical Number 64					
	Stroke Number 12		扌, 手					
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	插	插
	插	插	插	插				
娶	Character Number 1313		Radical Number 38					
	Stroke Number 11		女					
	一	冫	冫	冫	耳	耳	娶	娶
	娶	娶	娶					
姑	Character Number 509		Radical Number 38					
	Stroke Number 8		女					
	ノ	女	女	女	女	女	姑	姑
貧	Character Number 828		Radical Number 154					
	Stroke Number 11		貝					
	ノ	八	分	分	分	分	貧	貧
	貧	貧	貧					

# LESSON 6



LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Kan-kuí taân\*-tô, p'aaù-ping kè fòh-hei hòh-í fan-wai kei-toh lui?

Taáp: Kan-kuí taân\*-tô, p'aaù-ping kè fòh-hei hòh-í fan-wai saam-lui,

M: P'aaù-ping tai-yat lui kè fòh-hei hai mi-yě?

T: Tai-yat lui hai taân-tô p'ing-shê kè fòh-hei, kiù-tsô k'ung-p'aaù.

M: P'aaù-ping tai-í lui kè fòh-hei hai mi-yě?

T: Tai-í lui hai taân-tô k'uk-shê kè fòh-hei, kiù-tsô pik-kik-p'aaù.

M: P'aaù-ping tai-saam lui kè fòh-hei hai mi-yě?

T: Tai-saam lui hai taân-tô hai p'ing-shê t'ung k'uk-shê chung-kaan kè fòh-hei, kiù-tsô laū-taân\*-p'aaù.

M: P'aaù-ping kè fòh-hei ch'ui-chòh ni saam-lui chi-ngoí chúng yaũ mi-yě ne?

T: Chúng yaũ tsaáp-ts'uk taân-tô kè fòh-hei, kiù-tsô toh-koón-fòh-tsin-p'aaù.

M: Kan-kuí yâm-mô, p'aaù-ping kè fòh-hei yaũ hòh-í fan-wai mi-yě?

T: Kan-kuí yâm-mô, p'aaù-ping kè fòh-hei yaũ hòh-í fan-wai iù-ts'oi-p'aaù, ko-shê-p'aaù, pò-ping-p'aaù, t'ung yě-chin-p'aaù táng-táng.

M: Kan-kuí háu-king, yě-chin-p'aaù tsoi hòh-í fan-wai kei-toh chúng?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- T: Kan-kui hau-king, yě-chin-p'aaù hoh-í fan-wai hing-p'aaù, ch'üng-p'aaù, t'üng tsui-ch'üng-p'aaù saam chüng.
- M: Tsui p'ó-t'ung kè p'aaù-ping taân\*-yeük hai mi-yě?
- T: Tsui p'ó-t'ung kè p'aaù-ping taân\*-yeük hai laü-taân\*, k'ái-ts'è hai p'òh-kaap-taân\* t'üng laü-sin-taân\*.
- M: Sün-koón yaü kei-toh chüng?
- T: Sün-koón yaü leüng-chüng, tsik-hai hung-châ sün-koón t'üng p'üng-châ sün-koón.
- M: P'üng-châ sün-koón yaü hoh-í fan-wai kei-toh chüng?
- T: P'üng-châ sün-koón yaü hoh-í fan-wai shün-faät, cheük-faät t'üng in-k'ei saam-chüng.

## LESSON 6

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question? According to the trajectory, into how many categories can the artillery pieces be grouped?

Answer: According to the trajectory, the artillery pieces can be grouped into three categories.

Q: What is the first category of artillery pieces?

A: The first category is the flat trajectory pieces. They are called guns.

Q: What is the second category of artillery pieces?

A: The second category is the curved trajectory pieces. They are called mortars.

Q: What is the third category of artillery pieces?

A: The third category of pieces are those of which the trajectory are between flat and curved. They are called howitzers.

Q: Besides these three categories, are there any other artillery pieces?

A: There are sheaf fire pieces. They are called multiple rocket launchers.

Q: According to missions, how can the artillery pieces also be grouped?

A: According to their missions, the artillery pieces can also be grouped into coastal artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, infantry artillery, field artillery and others.

Q: According to caliber, into how many categories can field artillery pieces again be divided?

## LESSON 6

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

A: According to caliber, field artillery pieces can be divided into three kinds: the light pieces, the heavy, and the heaviest pieces.

Q: What are the most common artillery ammunitions?

A: The most common artillery ammunitions are high explosive shells, the next are the armor-piercing shells and the shrapnel shells.

Q: How many kinds of fuzes are there?

A: There are two kinds of fuzes, namely, the air burst fuzes, and the impact fuzes.

Q: Into how many kinds can impact fuzes again be divided?

A: There are three kinds of impact fuzes, namely, the supersensitive fuzes, the superquick fuzes and the delay fuzes.

## LESSON 6

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. At this training base there are 10 field artillery pieces and 20 multiple rocket launchers.
2. Are multiple rocket launchers sheaf fire pieces?
3. The trajectory of artillery pieces can be flat or curved.
4. How would you classify field artillery pieces according to calibers?
5. I don't think this fuze is supersensitive.
6. Impact fuzes are different from air burst fuzes.
7. We do not use armor-piercing shell for antiaircraft guns
8. This artillery piece uses high explosive shells.
9. Shrapnel shells are common artillery ammunitions.
10. There are many coastal artillery pieces in this area.
11. If you have any firearms, you have to register them with the police.
12. These delay fuzes are no substitutes for impact fuzes.
13. Can firearms be grouped under different categories?
14. The students can be grouped into two categories.
15. These military personnel are from different branches of the armed service.
16. Even this machine gun is too heavy for one man.

## LESSON 6

### WORD LIST

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. cheûk-faât (sùn koón)    | superquick (fuze)                              |
| 2. fòh-hei                  | firearm, piece                                 |
| 3. hung-châ sùn-koón        | air burst fuze, time fuze                      |
| 4. ín-k'ei sùn-koón         | delay fuze                                     |
| 5. iù-ts'oi p'aaù           | coastal artillery piece                        |
| 6. ka-nhng-p'aaù            | gun, any piece with 10 mm or<br>larger caliber |
| 7. ko-shê-p'aaù             | antiaircraft gun                               |
| 8. k'ui-fan                 | to divide, be divided                          |
| 9. k'uk-shê-p'aaù           | curved trajectory piece                        |
| 10. laû-sîn-taân*           | shrapnel                                       |
| (laû-saân-taân*)            |  |
| 11. laû-taân*               | high explosive shell                           |
| 12. p'ing-shê               | flat fire, flat trajectory                     |
| 13. p'òh-kaáp-taân*         | armor-piercing shell                           |
| (ch'uen-kaáp-taân*)         |  |
| 14. p'ung-châ sùn-koón      | impact fuze                                    |
| 15. sùn-faât (sùn-koón)     | supersensitive (fuze)                          |
| 16. sùn-koón                | fuze   |
| 17. taân-tô                 | trajectory                                     |
| 18. toh-koón fòh-tsín p'aaù | multiple rocket launcher                       |
| 19. tsaáp-ch'uk taân-tô     | sheaf fire                                     |
| 20. yě-chín p'aaù           | field artillery piece                          |

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

363

腰 iu: loins, waist;  
kidney; isthmus

腰骨 iu-kwat: backbone

892

旁 p'ōng: at the side;  
near.

旁人 p'ōng-yān: bystander;  
looker-on.

旁邊 p'ōng-pān: at the  
side; the side.

127

磚 chuen: brick;  
tile (Cl. kōn)

青磚 ts'ing-chuen:  
burnt brick

泥磚 nāi-chuen: mud  
brick

腰

旁

磚

腰 旁 磚

腰 旁 磚

1295

倉 ts'ong: granary;  
storehouse.

貨倉 fōh-ts'ong: a ware-  
house.

穀倉 kuk ts'ong: granary,  
barn.

407

斤 kan: a catty,  
equivalent to  
1 1/3 pound;  
16 ounces

一斤 yat kan: one catty

斤兩 kan-leung: the  
weight of a  
thing

倉

斤

倉 斤

倉 斤

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1296

蒼 ts'ong: azure; the sky.

蒼天 ts'ong-t'in: the blue sky.

蒼蠅 ts'oung-ying: fly; (flies).

902

盤 p'ōn: a tray; vessel; to wind; to examine.

收盤 shau p'ōn: to wind up the business.

地盤 tef-p'ōn: territory; military position.

904

胖 pōn: fat.

胖子 pōn-tsé: fat fellow (Mandarin)

蒼

盤

胖

蒼

盤

胖

蒼

盤

胖

1277

醋 ts'ò: vinegar.

白醋 p'ak ts'ò: white vinegar.

黑醋 hak ts'ò: black vinegar.

1283

栽 tsai: to plant; to set out.

栽花 tsai fa: to set out flowers.

栽培 tsai-p'oi: to cultivate; to assist; to rear.

醋

栽

醋

栽

醋

栽

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

根據彈道砲兵火器可以區分為三類。彈  
 道平射之火器名為加農砲，彈道曲射之火器  
 名為迫擊砲，至於彈道在平射與曲射之間  
 者則稱為lan- 彈砲，此外火器為集-ch'uk 彈  
 者，稱為多管火箭砲。

根據任務，砲兵之火器又可以區分為要  
 ts'oi 砲，高射砲，步兵砲，同野戰砲等等。

根據口徑，野戰砲再可以區分為輕砲，重  
 砲，同最重砲三種。

最普通之砲兵彈藥係 lan- 彈，其次係破  
 甲彈 同 lan-sin 彈。

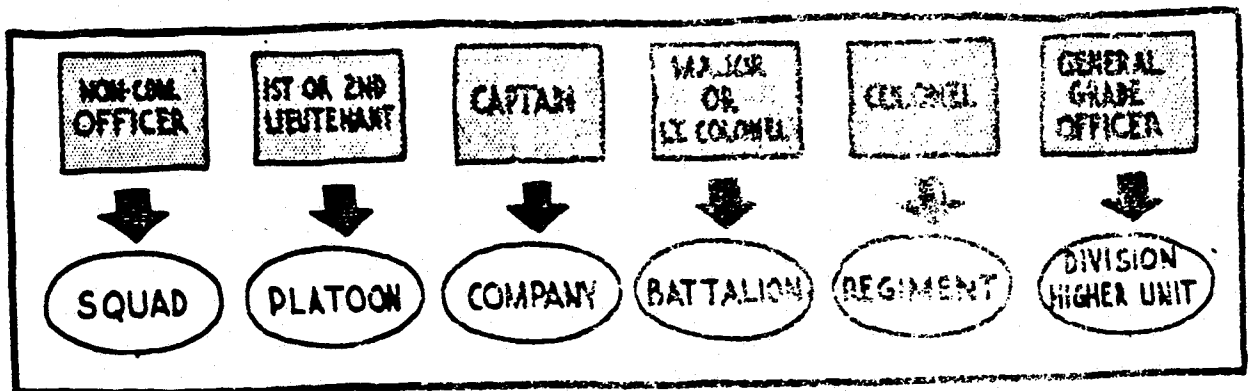
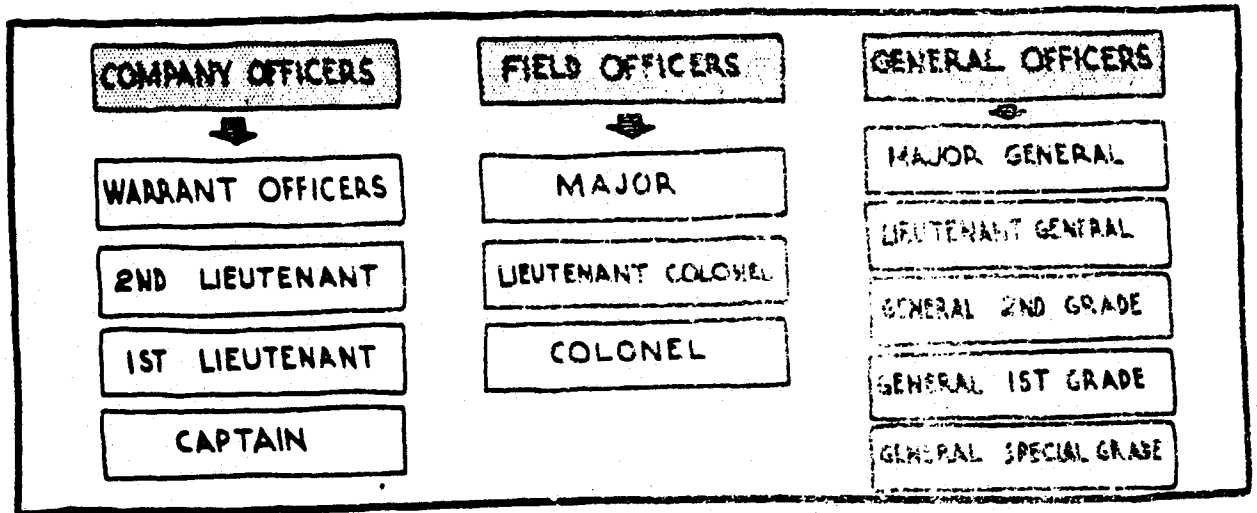
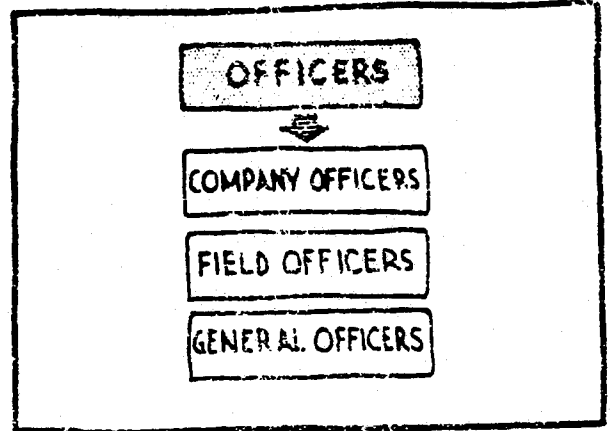
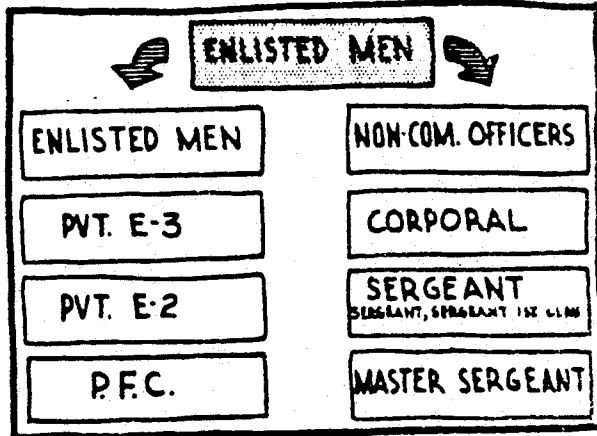
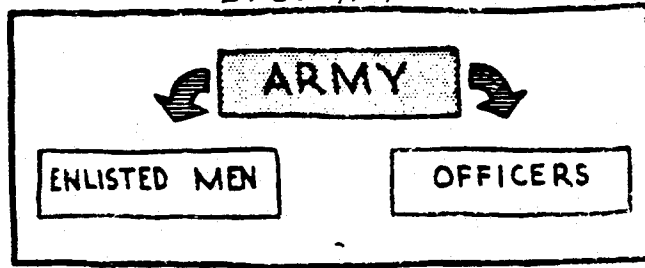
信管有兩種，即是空炸信管與碰炸信管。  
 碰炸信管又可以分為 san- 發着發及延期三  
 種。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

腰	Character Number 1277		Radical Number 130					
	Stroke Number 13		月, 肉					
	月	月	月	月	月	月	月	月
	腰	腰	腰	腰	腰			
旁	Character Number 1295		Radical Number 70					
	Stroke Number 10		方					
	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八
	旁	旁						
磚	Character Number 127		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 16		石					
	一	二	三	石	石	石	石	石
	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	磚	
倉	Character Number 892		Radical Number 9					
	Stroke Number 10		人					
	人	人	人	人	人	人	人	人
	倉	倉						
醋	Character Number 363		Radical Number 164					
	Stroke Number 15		酉					
	一	二	三	四	酉	酉	酉	酉
	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	醋	

LESSON 7



LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Lûk-kwan kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi kei-toh lui ne?

Taáp: Lûk-kwan kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi s2-ping t'ung kwan-koon  
leung lui.

M: S2-ping kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi kei-toh k'ap ne?

T: S2-ping kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi s2-ping t'ung kwan-s2 leung k'ap.  
S2-ping fan-hoi i-tang-ping, yat-tang-ping, sheung-tang-ping  
saam k'ap. Kwan-s2 fan-hoi ha-s2, chung-s2, sheung-s2 saam  
k'ap.

M: Kwan-koon kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi kei-toh k'ap ne?

T: Kwan-koon kè kaai-k'ap fan-hoi wai-koon, kaaù-koon, tseung-  
koon, saam k'ap. Wai-koon fan-hoi chum-wai, shiu-wai, chung-  
wai, sheung-wai, sei k'ap. Kaaù-koon fan-hoi shlu-kaaù,  
chung-kaaù, sheung-kaaù, saam k'ap. Tseung-koon fan-hoi shiu-  
tseung, chung-tseung, i-k'ap sheung-tseung, yat-k'ap sheung-  
tseung, tak-k'ap sheung-tseung, ng k'ap.

M: Yat-koh paan hai yau pin koh chi-fai?

T: Yat-koh paan hai yau yat-koh kwan-s2 chi-fai.

M: Yat-koh p'aaí hai yau pin koh chi-fai?

T: Yat-koh p'aaí hai yau yat-koh shiu-wai waak chung-wai chi-fai.

M: Yat-koh lin-k'ap po-tui\* hai yau mi-ye kaai-k'ap kè kwan-koon  
chi-fai?

T: Yat-koh lin-k'ap po-tui\* hai yau yat-koh sheung-wai chi-fai.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL DIALOGUE

- M: Yat-kòh yīng-k'ap pō-tuī\* hai yaū mi-yě kaai-k'ap kè kwan-koon chí-fai?
- T: Yat-kòh yīng-k'ap pō-tuī\* hai yaū yat-kòh shiū-kaaū waâk chung-kaaū chí-fai.
- M: Yat-kòh t'uēn-k'ap pō-tuī\* hai yaū mi-yě kaai-k'ap kè kwan-koon chí-fai?
- T: Yat-kòh t'uēn-k'ap pō-tuī\* hai yaū yat-kòh sheûng-kaaū chí-fai.
- M: Sz ĭ-sheûng pō-tuī\* hai yaū mi-yě kaai-k'ap kè kwan-koon chí-fai?
- T: Sz ĭ-sheûng pō-tuī\* hai yaū yat-kòh tseûng-koon chí-fai.

## LESSON 7

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: Into how many categories are the ranks of the Army divided?

Answer: The ranks of the Army are divided into two categories, namely, enlisted men and officers.

Q: Into how many grades are the ranks of the enlisted men divided?

A: The ranks of the enlisted men are divided into two grades, namely, enlisted men and non-commissioned officers. Enlisted men are divided into three grades, namely, private third class, private second class, and private first class. Non-commissioned officers are divided into three grades, namely, corporal, sergeant (sergeant, sergeant first class), and master sergeant.

Q: Into how many grades are the ranks of the officers divided?

A: The ranks of the officers are divided into three grades, namely, company officers (wai-koon), field officers (kaad-koon), and general officers (cheung-koon). Company officers are divided into four grades, namely, warrant officer, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain. Field officers are divided into three grades, namely, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel. General officers are divided into five grades, namely, major general, lieutenant general, general (second grade), general (first grade), and general (special grade).

## LESSON 7

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: By whom is a squad commanded?

A: A squad is commanded by a non-commissioned officer.

Q: By whom is a platoon commanded?

A: A platoon is commanded by a second lieutenant or a first lieutenant.

Q: By an officer of what rank is a company level unit commanded?

A: A company level unit is commanded by a captain.

Q: By an officer of what rank if a battalion level unit commanded?

A: A battalion level unit is commanded by a major or a lieutenant colonel.

Q: By an officer of what rank is a regimental level unit commanded?

A: A regimental level unit is commanded by a colonel.

Q: By an officer of what rank is a division or higher unit commanded?

A: A division or higher unit is commanded by a general grade officer.

## LESSON 7

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I can only give you my name, rank and service number.
2. Officers went through a great deal more training than soldiers.
3. Two second lieutenants are assigned to the task.
4. Do you think an enlisted man can become a general officer?
5. Officers of this battalion are all young and able.
6. This is Corporal Lee. May I speak to Sgt Wong please?
7. You may not like it this way, but it is an order.
8. My student are all field officers, one colonel, two lieutenant colonels and five majors.
9. General White is the commanding officer of this post.
10. General Brown and his wife will attend our graduation exercise.
11. Where have you been, Private Chan? I have been looking for you all morning.
12. Officers and enlisted men will eat the same thing at the front.
13. Will you please ask Pfc Chang to come in?
14. You ought to do better than that. You are not a recruit anymore.
15. Pvt Chow and Pvt Mark are two of the best soldiers in this outfit.
16. Would you consider a corporal an NCO?

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. î-k'ap sheûng-tseûng   | general (second grade)  |
| 2. kaai-k'ap              | rank                    |
| 3. kwan-sz̄               | noncommissioned officer |
| 4. lîn-k'ap pō-tuî*       | company level unit      |
| 5. tâk-k'ap sheûng-tseûng | general (special grade) |
| 6. tseûng-koon            | general officer         |
| 7. wai-koon               | company officer         |
| 8. yat-k'ap sheûng-tseûng | general (first grade)   |

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1251

賤 tsɛn: low; mean; ignoble.

賤相 tsɛn seung: low type of countenance; ignoble appearance

貧賤 p'ān tsɛn: poor and mean.

376

階 kaai: step; a rank stairs, a class

階級 kaai-k'ap: step; an official grade class

418

級 k'ap: steps(stairs etc.); grades of rank.

階級 kaai-k'ap: rank

初級 ch'oh k'ap: elementary

石級 shák-k'ap: stone steps.

賤

階

級

賤 階 級

賤

階

級

1085

貪 t'ān: covetous; greedy.

貪心 t'ān-sin: covetous

貪錢 t'ān ts'ien: avaricious.

貪利 t'ān lei: greedy for gain.

1428

混 wān: confused; mixed; disorderly; to confound; to mix.

混亂 wān luàn: in disorder; in confusion.

混合 wān-hôp: mixture.

貪

混

貪 混

貪

混

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1064

率 sut, lut: to lead; to command; in general; all.  
 率領 sut-ling: to lead.  
 率直 sut-chik: without mincing matters.  
 統率 tung-sut: to lead.  
 速率 ts'uk-lit: rate of speed; velocity.

889

婆 p'oh: old woman; mother; dame.  
 老婆 lö-p'oh: wife.  
 公婆 kung p'oh: husband and wife.

1387

元 ün: first; original; dollar.  
 紀元前 kei-ün ts'in: before Christ; B.C.  
 元首 ün-shau: the head; leader; ruler.  
 元帥 ün-shui: commander-in-chief; generalissimo.  
 一元 yat ün: one dollar.

率

婆

元

率

婆  
女

元

率

婆

元

1381

吵 ch'au: clamor, uproar.  
 吵鬧 ch'au-nau: to brawl.  
 吵耳 ch'au-í: annoying, noise.

冤 uen: to oppress; to wrong; act of injustice.  
 冤枉 uen-wong: a wrong; injustice.  
 冤仇 uen ch'au: a grudge.

吵

冤

吵

冤

吵

冤

冤

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

陸軍階級之中,有軍官,士兵兩大類,士兵  
階級又分為兵與士兩級,兵有二等兵,一等兵,  
上等兵三級,士有下士,中士,上士三級。

軍官階級有 wai- 官,校官同將官三類, wai  
官分為准 wai, 少 wai, 中 wai, 上 wai, 四級, 校  
官分為少校, 中校, 上校三級, 將官分為少將, 中  
將, 二級, 上將, 一級, 上將, 特級, 上將五級。

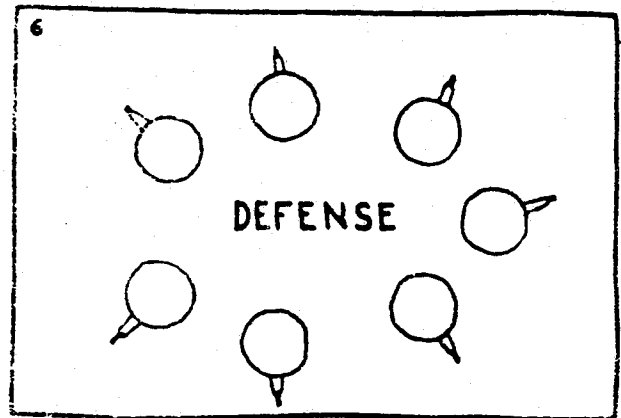
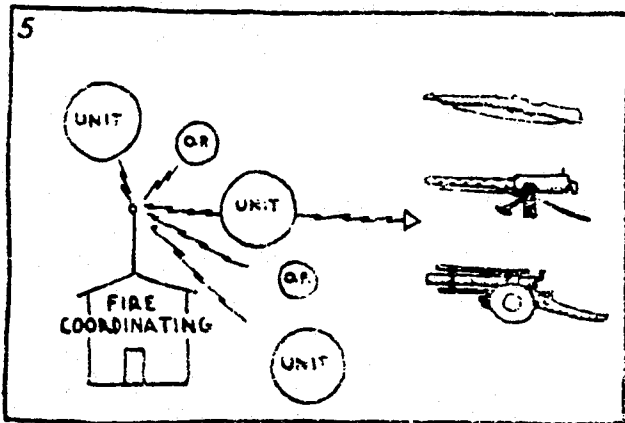
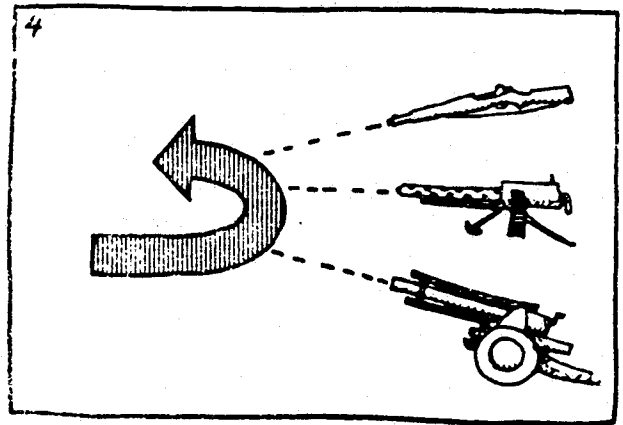
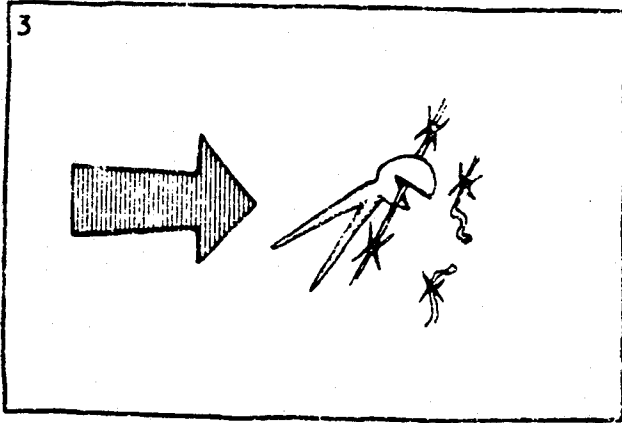
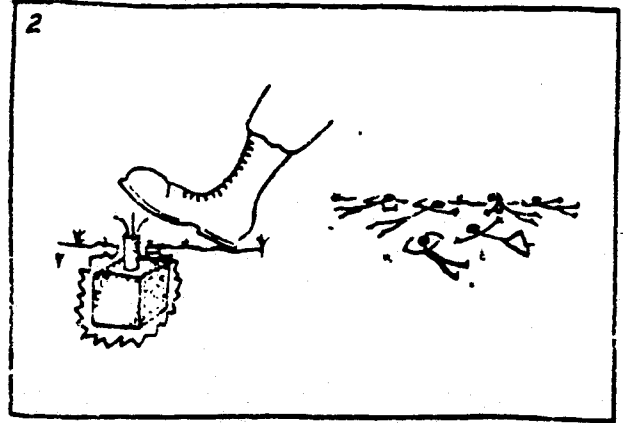
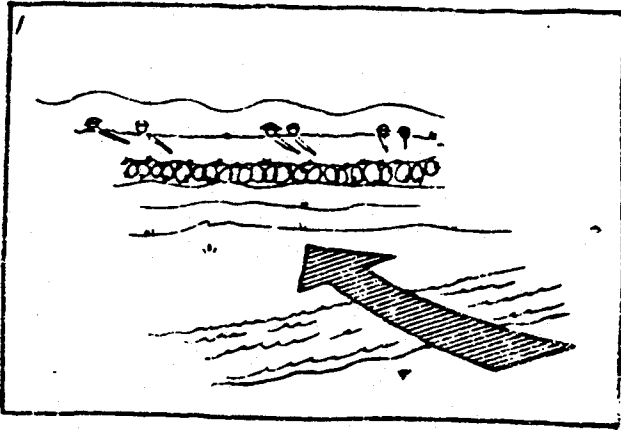
一個班係由一個軍士指揮, 一個排係由  
一個少 wai 或中 wai 指揮, 一個連係由少校或中校  
由上尉指揮, 一個團係由營級部隊由上校指揮, 師  
指部隊則由一將官統率。

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

賤	Character Number 1251		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 15		貝				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	貝	貝	貝
	賤	賤	賤	賤	賤	賤	
階	Character Number 376		Radical Number 170				
	Stroke Number 11		阝, 阜				
	3	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝
	階	階	階				
級	Character Number 418		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 10		纟, 糸				
	丷	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
	級	級					
貧	Character Number 1085		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 11		貝				
	丨	人	人	今	今	貧	貧
	貧	貧	貧				
混	Character Number 1428		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 11		氵, 水				
	丶	氵	氵	氵	混	混	混
	混	混	混				

LESSON 8



LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: P'ó-t'ung kè chîn-shût fan-hoi kei-toh chûng à?

Taáp: P'ó-t'ung kè chîn-shût fan-hoi kung-kik t'ung fong-uê  
leung chûng.

M: Ī-ka tîk-yân kai-waâk-kân mi-yě à?

T: Ī-ka tîk-yân kai-waâk-kân kung-kik. K'uī-teī sefung yaū ching-  
mîn kung-kik, p'aai yat-kòh ka-k'eung p'aai kung-kik ngòh  
kwan kè chân-teī.

M: Tîk-yân kung-kik kè shī-haū, ngòh-teī tím-yeung\* fong-uê  
ngòh-teī kè chân-teī à?

T: Tîk-yân kung-kik kè shī-haū, ngòh-teī yung teī-lui t'ung  
t'it-sz-mong tang-tang kè fong-uê kung-sê fong-uê ngòh-teī  
kè chân-teī.

M: Ts'in-maân ngòh-teī maaī kè shaat-sheung teī-lui ling tîk-  
yân sheung-mong hó ch'ung chi-haū, tîk-yân tím-yeung\* à?

T: Ts'in-maân ngòh-teī maaī kè shaat-sheung teī-lui ling tîk-  
yân sheung-mong hó ch'ung, tîk-yân kai-tsûk kung-kik, i-ch'ê  
tsin t'uên ngòh-teī kè t'it-sz-mong.

M: Tîk-yân kai-tsûk kung-kik t'ung tsin t'uên ngòh-teī kè t'it-  
sz-mong, ngòh-teī tím-yeung\* fong-uê ngòh-teī kè chân-teī à?

T: Ngòh-teī yung kei-kwaan ts'eung, pô-ts'eung, t'ung p'aau-  
ping kè luên-hóp foh-lik kik-t'ui tîk-yân. Tîk-yân sheung-  
mong hó ch'ung. K'uī-teī kè kung-kik shat-paai-chòh.

M: Tîk-yân kè kung-kik shat-paai chi-haū, ngòh kwan tím-yeung\* à?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- T: Tík-yán kè kung-kik shat-paaf chi-haaf, ngõh kwan ch'it-lâp kòk pò-tuif\* kè t'ung-yat ts'in-shaaf.
- M: T'uèn kè fòh-lík-híp-t iú-shòh foò-chaak mi-yě à?
- T: T'uèn kè fòh-lík-híp-t iú-shòh foò-chaak chí-shí shê-kik kai-waak.
- M: Ni kòh shê-kik kai-waak hai tím-yeung\* kà?
- T: Ni kòh shê-kik kai-waak chí-shí kòk chúng ping-hei shê-kik kè shí-kaan t'ung tei-tím.
- M: Ngõh-tei kè ying yau ch'it-lâp yat kòh tím-yeung\* kè chàn-tei à?
- T: Ngõh-tei kè ying yau ch'it-lâp yat kòh ts'uèn-mín fong-uê kè chàn-tei.

## LESSON 8

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

**Question:** Into how many kinds can the common tactics be divided?

**Answer:** The common tactics can be divided into two kinds, attack and defense.

**Q:** What is the enemy planning now?

**A:** The enemy is planning to attack. They want to attack from the frontal position. They are sending a reinforced platoon to attack our position.

**Q:** When the enemy attacks, how do we defend our position?

**A:** When the enemy attacks, we use fortifications like mines, wire entanglements, etc., to defend our position.

**Q:** What did the enemy do after they suffered heavy casualties in the anti-personnel mine field we laid the night before last?

**A:** The anti-personnel mines we laid the night before last caused the enemy heavy casualties. The enemy continued the attack, and cut off our wire entanglements.

**Q:** The enemy continued the attack and cut off our wire entanglements. How did we defend our position?

**A:** Our combined fire power of machine guns, rifles, and artillery beat off the enemy. The enemy suffered heavy casualties. Their attack failed.

**Q:** After the enemy's attack failed, what did our troops do?

**A:** After the enemy's attack failed, we set up a general out-post between the different units.

## LESSON 8

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: For what is the regimental fire coordinating center responsible?

A: The regimental fire coordinating center is responsible for giving instructions for the fire plan.

Q: What is this fire plan?

A: This fire plan shows the time and place for the firing of various weapons.

Q: What other position did our battalion establish?

A: Our battalion also established an all-round defense position.

## LESSON 8

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am sorry sir, I don't think I have enough men to set up a good defense.
2. May I congratulate you for the good work you have done.
3. Fortunately we have no casualties, but it was a dangerous task.
4. The enemy failed to set up a defensive position last night.
5. In case of frontal attack, we have to use the reserves.
6. The fire plan is excellent.
7. Did you order your men to lay antipersonnel mines along the roads?
8. This is the place for river-crossing, remember it.
9. Our engineers sheared the wire entanglements along the river bank.
10. I received instructions from the headquarters yesterday.
11. The combined fire power of the two companies repulsed the enemy's frontal attack.
12. We have anti-personnel mines at the front and a reinforced platoon at the rear.
13. The fire plan failed and as a last resort, we had to retreat.
14. Who is the officer in charge of the fire coordinating center?
15. Your unit will set up wire entanglements along the beach and at every intersection on these streets.
16. You have to give them daily instructions according to the schedule.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. chân-teí               | position                                  |
| 2. chí-shí                | to give instruction, show;<br>instruction |
| 3. ching-mín kung-kik     | frontal attack                            |
| 4. ch'ít-lâp              | to set up                                 |
| 5. fôh-lík híp-tiû-shóh   | fire coordinating center                  |
| 6. ka-k'eüng p'aaí        | reinforced platoon                        |
| 7. kik-t'ui               | to repulse, beat off                      |
| 8. luën-hôp fôh-lík       | combined fire power                       |
| 9. maaí                   | to lay (mine)                             |
| 10. shaät-sheung teí-lui  | antipersonnel mine                        |
| 11. shat-paaí             | to fail; failure                          |
| 12. shê-kik kai-waák      | fire plan                                 |
| 13. sheung-möng           | casualty (wounded and dead)               |
| 14. teí-tim               | place                                     |
| 15. t'ít-sz-möng          | wire entanglements                        |
| 16. tô hōh                | to cross river; river crossing            |
| 17. tsín t'uě             | to shear, cut                             |
| 18. ts'uën-mín fōng-uê    | all-round defense                         |
| 19. t'úng-yat ts'in-shaau | general outpost                           |
| 20. p'ô-t'ung chin-chaang | conventional war                          |
| 21. hât-haaí              | nuclear weapon                            |

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

625

爐 lō: stove; fire-place; furnace; grate.

火爐 fōh-lō: a stove.

風爐 fung-lō: small earthen stove.

香爐 neu: -lō: incense burner.

1354

毒 tūk: poison; virus; to hate.

毒藥 tūk yeūk: poison.

中毒 chūng tūk: to take poison by accident; poisoned.

服毒 fūk tūk: to take poison.

毒打 tūk tá: a cruel beating.

1374

粗 ts'ō: coarse; rough, rude; careless.

粗口 ts'ō-háú: obscene language.

粗俗 ts'ō-tsūk: vulgar; uncouth.

爐 炉 毒 粗

爐 毒 粗

爐 毒 粗

1179

屠 t'ō: a butcher; to slaughter.

屠場 t'ō-ch'ang: slaughter house; abattoir.

屠殺 t'ō-shāt: slaughter; to slaughter.

1174

逃 t'ō: to flee; to escape; to abscond.

逃走 t'ō-tsau: to flee.

逃犯 t'ō fañ: escaped criminal.

逃兵 t'ō ping: deserter.

屠 逃

屠 逃

屠 逃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

950

什 shāp: sundry  
miscellaneous.

什物 shāp-wù: sundries,  
miscellaneous  
articles.

800

吧 pā: angry quarrel-  
ing.

吧吧 pā-pā: clamor.

709

剥 bō: to flay; to  
peel; to lay  
bare.

剥皮 bō-pí: to skin;  
to reel; to  
fleece.

剥剥 bō-bō: to  
oppress; to squeeze  
the people.

什

吧

剥

什 吧 剥

什 吧 剥 剥

923

削 xiāo: to cut; to  
cut off; to scrape

削削 xiāo-xiāo: to  
scrape.

削平 xiāo-píng: to raise  
to the ground.

611

脸 liǎn: face; reputation.

削

脸

削 脸

削

脸

LESSON 8  
READING MATERIAL

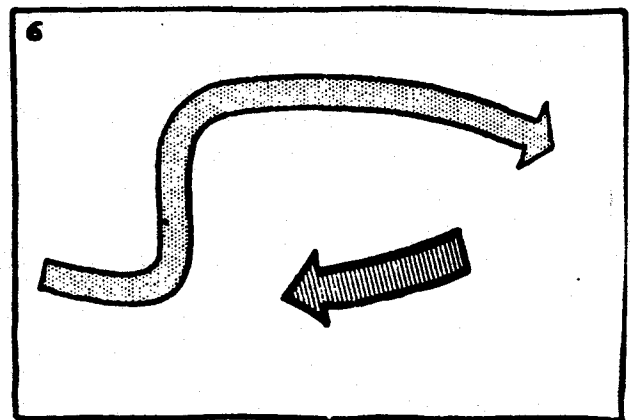
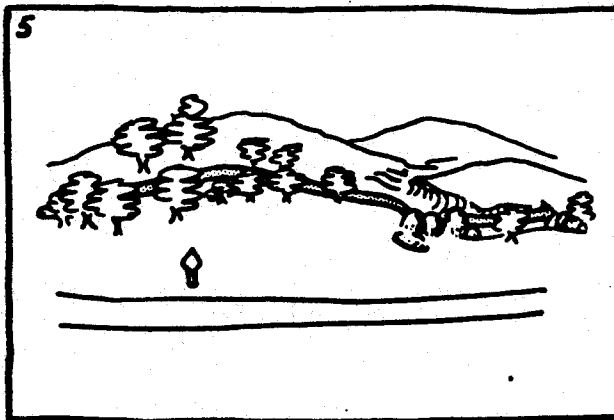
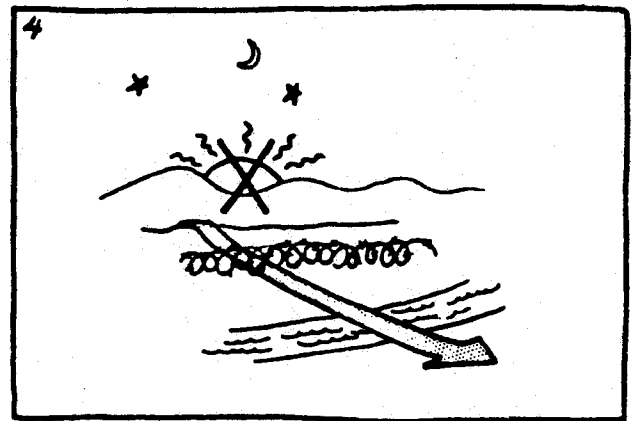
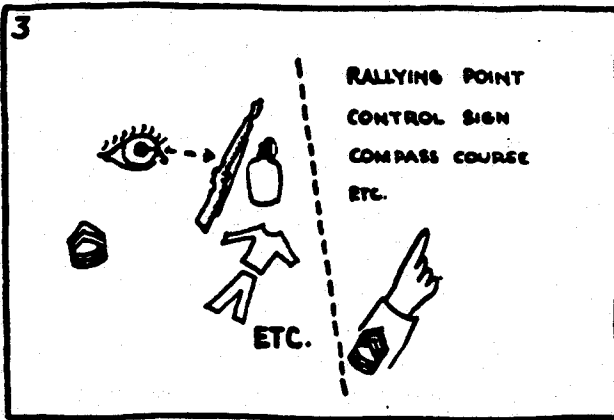
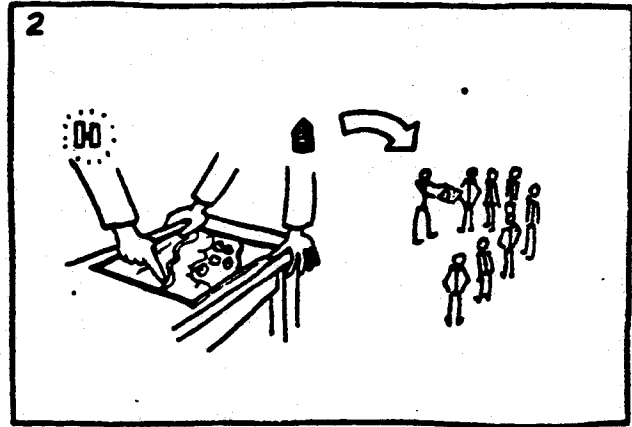
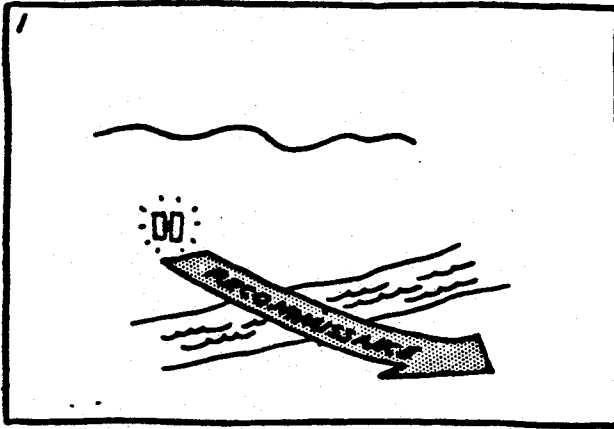
河不用渡，方排強，雙加質，一個性，派一戰擊，普通械，攻屬此，或 hāt，面此，作地，器，想陣兵，人軍學，敵我化，擊氣，攻毒。

少剪同者，不且槍殺，亡擊步屠，傷攻槍被，人續關人，敵繼機敵，令仍之，雷弱，軍敵，地削我退，傷未但擊，殺尚，力擊，之量，mōng，埋力，絲中，紛，所之鐵集，方人之合，餘，我方之，敵方聯，殘，我敵方，係我兵，眾，但斷，砲，極。

之計與，隊擊間地，部射時陣，各示擊禦，立指射防，設所之面，軍調器全，我協兵個，後力種一，之火各立，敗之示設，失部指又，擊團是部，攻人，shāo，即營，敵前計我，統劃此點，地。

爐	Character Number 625		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 20						
	火	火	火	火	火	火	火
爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐	爐
毒	Character Number 1354		Radical Number 80				
	Stroke Number 9		母				
	一	二	丰	主	去	青	毒
毒							
粗	Character Number 1274		Radical Number 119				
	Stroke Number 11		米				
	·	·	二	丰	丰	米	米
粗	粗	粗					
屠	Character Number 1179		Radical Number 44				
	Stroke Number 11		尸				
	フ	工	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸
屠	屠	屠					
逃	Character Number 1174		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 10		辵				
	丿	丿	丿	北	北	北	北
逃	逃						

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Ch'ik-haû tuí\* kè chue-iù yâm-mô hai mi-yě?

Taáp: Ch'ik-haû tuí\* kè chue-ià yâm-mô hai saú-shòk tik kwan kè chân-teí, shau-tsaáp ts'ing-pò iù-tím, ching-ch'aat tik kwan kè tiú-tung, wân-shue t'ung pò-k'ap táng-táng.

M: Ī-ka ngõh kwan kè yat-kòh lín-cheúng p'aai-ch'ut yat tuí ch'ik-haû huí pin shue, k'uĩ-teí taam-yâm pin chúng yâm-mô à?

T: Ngõh kwan kè yat-kòh lín-cheúng p'aai-ch'ut yat tuí ch'ik-haû tô hõh saú-shòk tik kwan chân-teí, shau-tsaáp ts'ing-pò iù-tím.

M: Lín-cheúng hai chí-fai-shòh tuí ni tuí ch'ik-haû hã mi-yě mǐng-lǐng à?

T: Lín-cheúng hai chí-fai-shòh tuí ni tuí ch'ik-haû hã kaán-iù mǐng-lǐng, lín-cheúng yaú yung teí-t'ò kè tsòh-piu chí-shí k'uĩ-teí tím-yeúng\* huí k'uĩ-teí kè mùk-tik-teí.

M: Ch'ik-haû-tuí-cheúng tak-tò\* mǐng-lǐng chí-haû, k'uĩ tsaú tím-yeúng\* à?

T: Ch'ik-haû-tuí-cheúng tak-tò\* mǐng-lǐng chí-haû, k'uĩ tuí pô-hã hã kaán-iù mǐng-lǐng, kím-ch'á pô-hã kè i-fúk t'ung chong-kuí, k'uĩ yaú chí-shí ch'ik-haû tuí\* kè tsaáp-hòp teí-tím, lín-lòk foò-hò, t'ung mùk-tik-teí kè ts'2-cham lô-sin táng táng.

M: Ch'ik-haû tuí\* keí shí ch'ut-faát à?

T: Ch'ik-haû tuí\* hai tai-ĩ yát t'in-kwong chí-ts'in ch'ut-faát, yan-wai hai t'in-hak kè sni-haû ch'ut-faát, m-yung-ĩ pei tik-yan t'ai-kin.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ui-tei ch'ut-faât kè shī-haû, k'ui-tei t'ung-kwòh chān-tei ts'in-pīn kè mi-yě à?
- T: K'ui-tei t'ung-kwòh chān-tei ts'in-pīn kè cheùng-ngoí-mât.
- M: K'ui-tei lei-yûng mi-yě kè che-pai wai-chi ts'in-tsùn à?
- T: K'ui-tei lei-yûng che-pai wai-chi ts'in-tsùn, hó-ts'ǎ shuê-múk, nap-tei, táng-táng, k'ui-tei pei-mín t'ung tik-yān tsip-chuk.

## LESSON 9

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

**Question:** What is the main mission of the patrol?

**Answer:** The main mission of the patrol is to reconnoiter the enemy positions, to collect the essential elements of information, to reconnoiter the enemy's movements, transportation, and supplies.

**Q:** To where is the patrol being sent now by one of our company commanders? What mission has the patrol undertaken?

**A:** One of our company commanders sent a patrol to cross the river to reconnoiter the enemy positions and to collect the essential elements of information.

**Q:** What order did the company commander give to this patrol at the command post?

**A:** At the command post the company commander briefed the patrol. The company commander also used map coordinates to point out to them how to reach their destination.

**Q:** After the patrol leader received the order, what did he do?

**A:** After the patrol leader received the order, he briefed his subordinates, inspected his subordinates' clothing and equipment. He also pointed out the patrol's rallying point, control sign, and the compass course to the destination, etc.

**Q:** When did the patrol start?

**A:** The patrol started before dawn on the following day. By starting off in the dark, it was not easy to be seen by the enemy.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: When they started through what did they pass in front of the position?

A: They passed through the obstacles in front of the position.

Q: What defiladed positions did they utilize to advance?

A: They utilized those defiladed positions like trees, draws, etc. , to advance. They avoided gaining contact with the enemy.

## LESSON 9

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you have a compass and a map, you will be able to find the location.
2. These map coordinates are applicable to our special maps.
3. Your superior tried to contact you over the phone last night.
4. Elements of the 1st Regiment of the 2nd Armored Division were ordered by the commanding officer to reinforce the British units.
5. Woods and draws are excellent concealments for troop movements.
6. Our unit is specialized in reconnaissance activities.
7. He is collecting essential elements of information.
8. The commander orders his subordinates to report all important information to him.
9. They tried to avoid the enemy's patrol by detouring from the main route.
10. The plane will take off exactly at 0600 tomorrow.
11. Be sure to check the equipment of your subordinates before your unit takes off.
12. Our reconnaissance patrols passed through the barriers set up by the enemy.
13. Do you thoroughly understand the order given by Capt Wong?
14. When you go out on patrol you should utilize control signs to communicate and keep silent.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Her mission is to get information from our men.
16. Did your boys check all possible defiladed positions?

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1. tsaâp-hôp tei-tim	rallying point
2. che-pai wai-chi	defiladed position, concealment
3. cheùng-ngoî-mât	barrier, obstacle
4. ch'ik-haû	patrol
5. chong-kuî	equipment
6. ch'ut-faât	to start off
7. hâ kaân-iù ming-lîng	to give abstract order
8. lei-yûng	to utilize
9. lîn-lòk foô-hô*	control sign
10. nap-teî	draw (terrain)
11. peî-mîn	to avoid
12. pô-hâ	subordinate
13. shau-tsaâp ts'ing- pò iù-tim	to collect essential elements of information (EEI)
14. saú-shòk chin-taû	reconnaissance action
15. shuê-mûk	trees
16. tiû-tûng	movement
17. tsip-chuk	to contact
18. tsôh-piu	coordinates
19. ts'z-cham lô-sin	compass course

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

995

承 shing: to bear; to hold; to receive; to undertake; to acknowledge; to promise.

承繼 shing-kai: to adopt an heir to continue.

承認 shing-ying: to acknowledge; to confess; to grant recognition.

707

摸 mōh: to feel with the hands; to catch.

摸魚 mōh yū: to catch fish with hands.

556

虧 kw'ai: deficiency; loss.

虧欠 kw'ai him: in debt; arrears.

虧空 kw'ai-hung: to embezzle; deficit.

虧本 kw'ai poōn: to lose in capital invested.

承

摸

虧

承 摸 虧

承

摸

摸

虧

76

置 chī: to buy; to arrange; to put aside.

安置 an-chī: to arrange to place.

置業 chī ip: to buy property

位置 wai-chī: position; situation.

1338

磁 ts'ē: magnetic; iron ore.

磁石 ts'ē-shōk: lodestone.

置

磁

置

磁

置

磁

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

880

暴 pò: violent; cruel; malicious.

暴動 pò-túng: riot; disturbance.

暴露 pò-lù: exposed; uncovered.

894

輩 pool: a class; sort; generation.

尊輩 tsuen-pool: your senior.

同輩 t'ung-pool: comrade; the same generation.

183

否 fǎi: negative; no.

是否 shì fǎi: is it so or not; yes or no.

否認 fǎi-yǐng: deny.

暴

暴

暴

輩

輩

輩

否

否

否

1044

索 sò: to exact; to search; a cord; knot.

索詐 sò-zhà: to extort; to blackmail.

繩索 shéng sò: rope; cord.

760

礙 ài: to hinder; to oppose; to obstruct; to interfere.

障礙 ài: impediment; hindrance.

障礙 chéng-à: obstruction; hindrance.

索

索

索

礙

礙

礙

礙

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

我軍某一連長派出一隊 ch'ik-候渡河 saŋ  
 敵軍陣地, 找尋情報要點, 連長先在指揮所  
 對 ch'ik-候隊長下簡要命令, 用地圖座標指  
 示如何可以抵達目的地。

ch'ik-候隊長承命之後, 轉對部下下簡要  
 命令, 並檢查部下之衣服同裝具, 再將集地  
 點, 連 1òk fòò- 號, 目的地之磁針路線等,  
 一指示清楚。

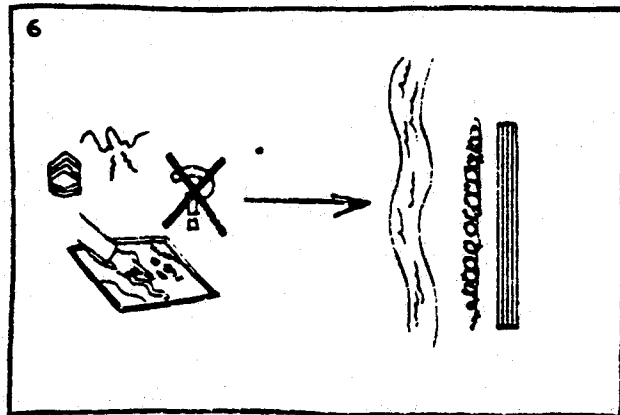
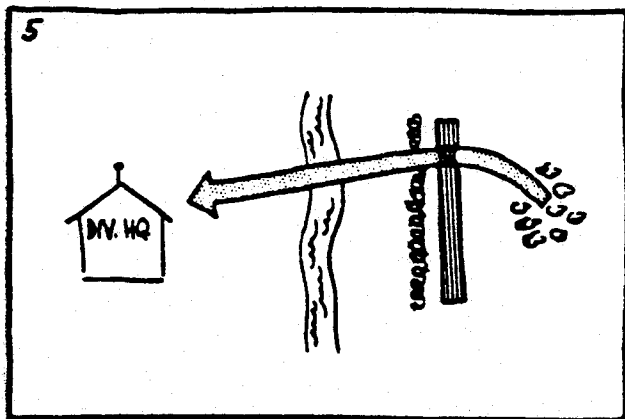
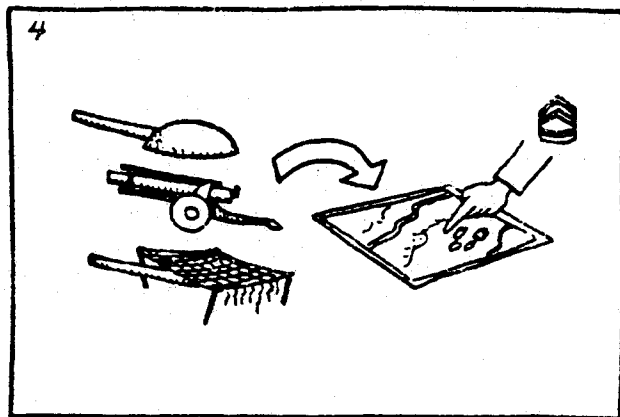
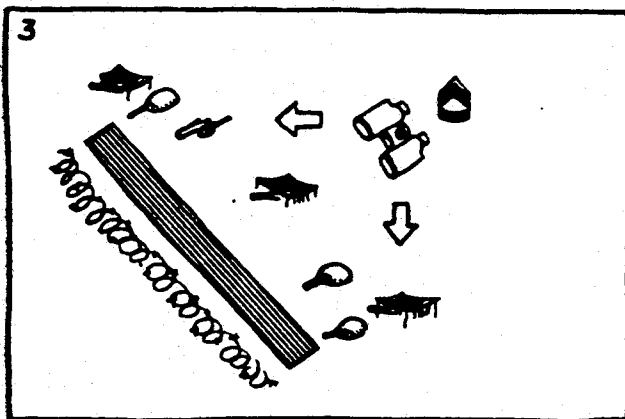
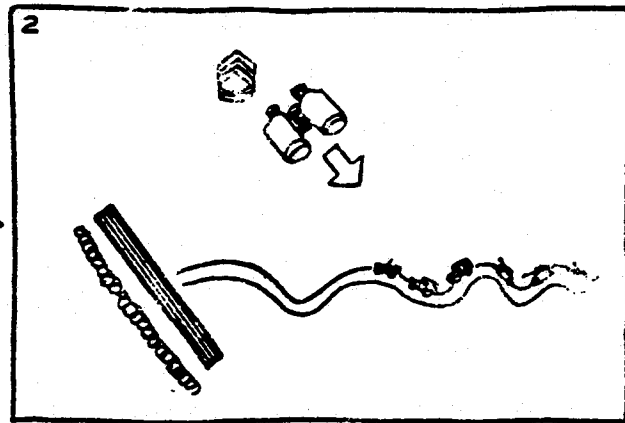
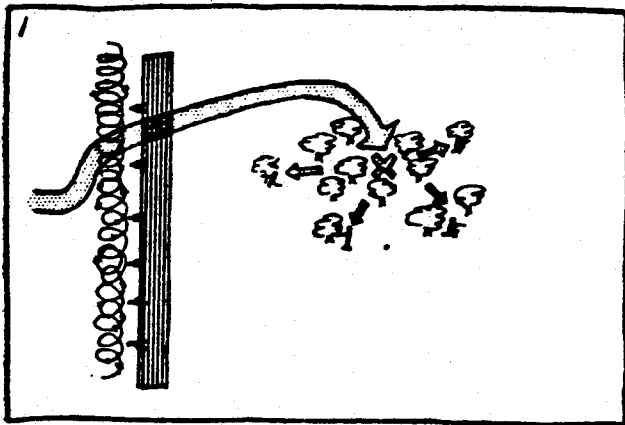
第二日破曉之前, ch'ik-候隊出發先通過  
 陣地前之 chedng 礙物, 然後利用 che-pai 位置, 如樹木,  
 nap 地等等, 摸索前進, 我部隊自始至終, 避免  
 與敵接 chuk 否則被敵人消滅, 反為自己輸虧。

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

磁	Character Number 1338		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 14		石					
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁	磁		
摸	Character Number 707		Radical Number 64					
	Stroke Number 14		扌, 手					
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸	摸		
索	Character Number 1044		Radical Number 120					
	Stroke Number 10		系					
	一	十	十	十	十	十	十	十
	索	索						
礙	Character Number 760		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 19		石					
	石	石	石	石	石	石	石	石
	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	礙	
置	Character Number 76		Radical Number 122					
	Stroke Number 13		囗, 四					
	一	囗	囗	囗	囗	囗	囗	囗
	置	置	置	置	置	置		

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Tai-î yât t'in-kwong kè shî-haû, ngõh-tei kè ch'ik-haû  
tuî\* tò-chòh pin shuè à?

Taáp: Tai-î yât t'in-kwong kè shî-haû, ngõh-tei kè ch'ik-haû  
tuî\* sam-yâp tik sin kè haû-pîn, tò-chòh yat-kòh yân-pai  
wai-chî shuè.

M: Kòh chân-shî k'uî-tei p'aai-ch'ut saú-ping tsô mi-yě à?

T: Kòh chân-shî k'uî-tei p'aai-ch'ut saú-ping kaam-shî tik-yân  
tsip-kân, t'ung fong-chî tik-yân kè k'ei-tsaáp.

M: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung yung mông-uên-keng koon-ch'aat mi-yě à?

T: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung yung mông-uên-keng koon-ch'aat tik-yân  
kè chân-tei t'ung tik-yân pô-tuî\* kè wân-tung.

M: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung t'ai-kín ti mi-yě à?

T: K'uî t'ai-kín yat-tuî hó ch'eung kè oô-sung-tuî\*, yau chin-  
ch'e t'ung kòk chúng ch'e heung ts'in-sin ts'in-tsun.

M: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung yau koon-ch'aat-tó tik-yân kè mi-yě à?

T: K'uî yau koon-ch'aat-tó tik-yân kè fong-uê kung-sê.

M: Tik-yân kè fong-sin-shuè yau ti mi-yě à?

T: Tik-yân ke fong-sin-shuè yau kòk chúng im-t'ai t'ung ngai-  
chong kè ping-hei.

M: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung koon-ch'aat-tó kòk ti yě chi-haû,  
k'uî tím-teung\* kei-chuê k'uî-tei à?

T: Ch'ik-haû tuî-cheung tseung kòk ti kung-sê t'ung ping-hei  
kè wai-chî piu-ting hai tei-t'ê sheung-pîn.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ui-tei uen-shing yam-mô chi-hau, k'ui-tei tsaü tim à?
- T: K'ui-tei uen-shing yam-mô chi-hau, k'ui-tei tsaü hó siú-sam kóm faan huí.
- M: Ch'ik-hau tuí-cheung tseung kóh ti ts'ing-pò heung pin shuê pò-kò à?
- T: Ch'ik-hau tuí-cheung tseung kóh ti ts'ing-pò heung sz sz-ling-pò pò-kò.
- M: Sz-pò tak-tó kóh ti ts'ing-pò chi-hau, k'ui-tei tim-yeung\* lei-yung kóh ti ts'ing-pò à?
- T: Sz-pò kan-kuí kóh ti ts'ing-pò tsòk tik-ts'ing-p'òon-tuên.

## LESSON 10

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: By day break the next day, how far had our patrol gotten?

Answer: At day break the next day, our patrol penetrated the rear of the enemy lines, and reached a defiladed position.

Q: At that time, why did they (our forces) send out scouts?

A: At that time, they sent out scouts to watch the enemy's approach, and to prevent a surprise attack from the enemy.

Q: What did the patrol leader observe with the binoculars?

A: The patrol leader, using the binoculars, observed the enemy positions and the movements of the enemy units.

Q: What has the patrol leader observed?

A: He has observed a long convoy. There were tanks and various kinds of vehicles heading for the front.

Q: What has the patrol leader also observed of the enemy?

A: He has also observed the enemy's fortifications.

Q: What were there at the enemy's defense lines?

A: There were various kinds of emplacements and camouflaged weapons at the enemy's defense lines.

Q: After the patrol leader observed all these things, how did he memorize them?

A: The patrol leader located those fortifications and weapons on the map.

Q: After they accomplished their mission, what did they do?

A: After they accomplished their mission, they cautiously returned.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: To where did the patrol leader report this information?

A: The patrol leader reported this information to the division headquarters.

Q: After the division headquarters received the intelligence report, how did they utilize it?

A: The division headquarters, according to this information, worked out an estimate of the enemy situation.

## LESSON 10

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Where can we conceal our equipment in this area?
2. Take your position and be ready for any enemy surprise attack.
3. She accomplished her mission by giving up her life.
4. Make an estimate of the enemy situation and send it to me.
5. I believe that field is mined. Look out.
6. You should send out a few scouts before advancing the entire company.
7. Your report is good. It has all the essential information that we need.
8. It is quite difficult to camouflage a large convoy.
9. The use of binoculars is not necessary for such a short distance.
10. Use your field glass to observe anything within sight.
11. Be alert and ready at all times for a surprise attack tonight.
12. The police are putting you under surveillance twenty-four hours a day.
13. This defense line will prevent the enemy to break through our positions.
14. Two tanks are approaching from the south. Have your hand grenades and bazooka ready for action.
15. By means of observation, I will be able to understand the problem better.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. We have emplacements and camouflaged weapons along our defense line.

## LESSON 10

### WORD LIST

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. chîn-ch'e        | tank                            |
| 2. tsíp-kân         | to get close, approach          |
| 3. fōng-chí         | to prevent                      |
| 4. fōng-sîn         | defense line                    |
| 5. ím-t'ai          | emplacement                     |
| 6. kaam-shî         | to watch; surveillance          |
| 7. k'eí-tsaâp       | surprise attack                 |
| 8. koon-ch'aât      | to observe; observation         |
| 9. mông-uěn-kèng    | binoculars, field glass         |
| 10. ngai-chong      | camouflage                      |
| 11. oô-sùng-tuí*    | convoy (land)                   |
| (heí-ch'e tuí*)     |                                 |
| 12. piu-tîng        | to locate, orient               |
| 13. saú-ping        | scout                           |
| 14. ts'in-tsùn      | to advance                      |
| 15. tsòk tî:-ts'ing | to work out the estimate of the |
| p'òdn-tuên          | enemy situation                 |
| 16. uên-shîng       | to complete, accomplish         |
| 17. wai-chí         | position                        |
| 18. wân-tûng        | movement                        |
| 19. yán-pai         | to conceal; concealment         |

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

379

- 戒 *kaai*: to warn; caution; to abstain  
 戒酒 *kaai tsau*: abstain from spirit or wine  
 戒煙 *kaai in*: give up smoking  
 戒嚴 *kaai-im*: curfew  
 戒指 *kaai-ohi*: ring (finger)

228

- 伏 *fuk*: to prostrate; to overcome  
 埋伏 *mai-fuk*: to ambush  
 伏兵 *fuk-ping*: an ambush

806

- 擺 *paai*: to display; to arrange; to vibrate.  
 擺開 *paai hoi*: to spread out, to display.  
 擺布 *paai-po*: to direct; to show.

戒 伏 擺

戒 伏 擺

戒 伏 擺

901

- 判 *p'ònn*: to judge; to decide.  
 判決 *p'ònn-k'wàt*: a decision; decree; determination.  
 判斷 *p'ònn-tuàn*: to give judgment; to be of opinion.

1235

- 匠 *tséung*: mechanic; worker; artisan.  
 木匠 *muk tséung*: carpenter.  
 石匠 *shék tséung*: stone-cutter.

判 匠

判 匠

判 匠

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

787

胡 cō: how; why; Mongol.

胡椒 hōō-tsiu: pepper.

胡鬧 hōō-naaŋ: to make a row.

1358

懂 tung: to understand.

懂得 tung tak: to understand.

不懂人事 pat tung yān-sē: slow wit-  
tai: unreasonable

762

粘 nīa: to adhere; glutinous; sticky.

粘實 nīa shāt: to paste it tight.

粘米 chīa māi: ordinary rice.

胡

懂

粘

胡 懂 粘

胡

懂

粘

粘

638

馬驢 18 a donkey; ass.

馬驢子 18-t.f. donkey; ass.

135

鎚 ch'ui: a hammer to pound; scale; weight

鐵鎚 t'ie ch'ui: a hammer

鎚爛 ch'ui-lān: hammer to pieces

驢

鎚

驢 鎚

驢

鎚

鎚

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

第二日黎明時候，ch'ik-候隊深入敵線後  
方，yán 伏於一個 yán pai 位置處。佢地派出 sab 兵員  
責戒備，監 shī 敵人接近，防止奇襲。

隊長用望遠 kèng 觀察敵人陣地及其部隊  
運動。佢發現一隊擺列如長蛇之護送隊，有戰  
車及各種車，向前線前進。

佢又詳細觀察敵人之 P. ue 工事防線處  
有各種 im-體同 ngai 裝兵器。ch'ik-候隊長即將此  
種工事與及兵器位置標定於地圖。然後拔隊  
歸去。

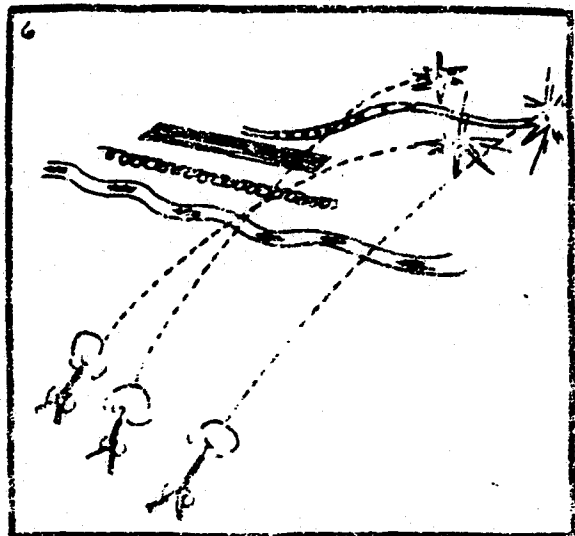
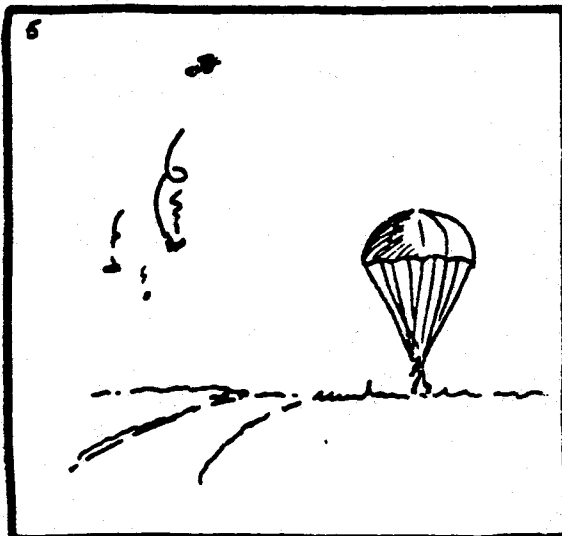
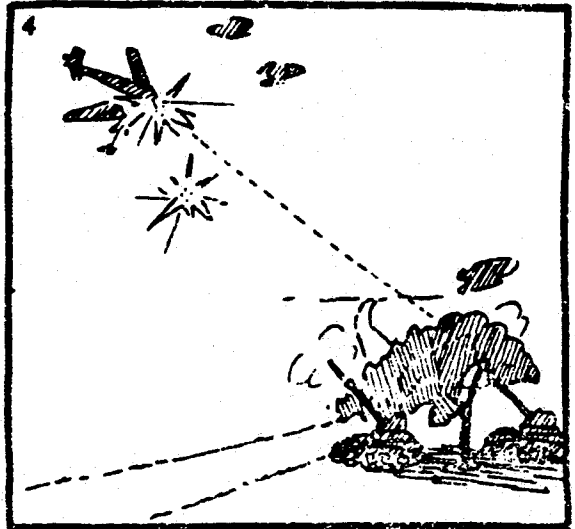
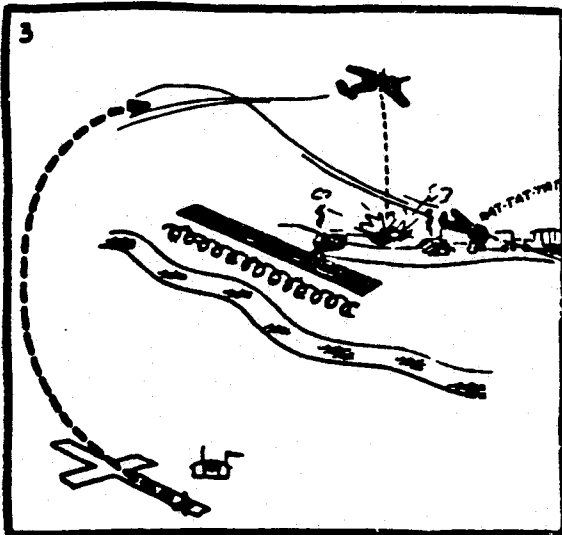
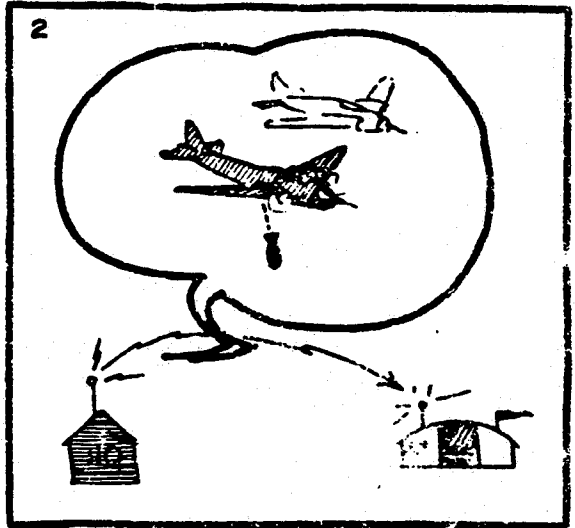
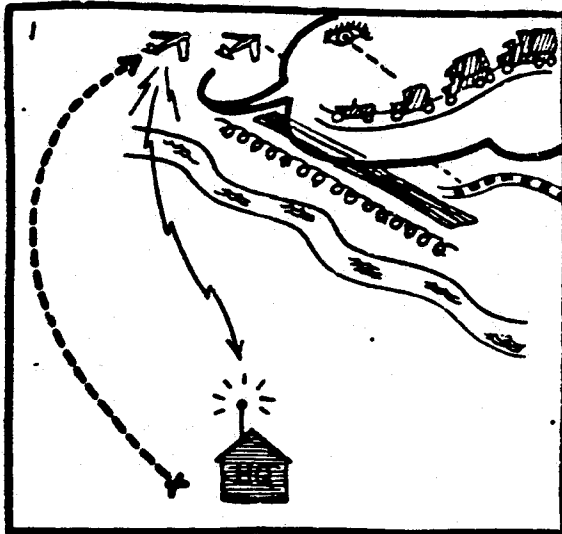
Ch'ik- 候隊之情報報告，到達師司令部之  
後，師部即根據此種情報，以作敵情判斷。

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

戒	Character Number 379		Radical Number 62				
	Stroke Number 7		戈				
	一	厂	冫	开	戒	戒	戒
伏	Character Number 228		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		亻, 人				
	ノ	亻	亻	付	伏	伏	
擺	Character Number 806		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 18		扌, 手				
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	
匠	Character Number 1235		Radical Number 22				
	Stroke Number 7		匚				
	一	一	一	一	一	一	匠
判	Character Number 901		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 7		刂, 刀				
	·	·	二	三	半	判	判

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Ko k'ap sz-lîng pô tak tō\* yaũ-kwaan tîk-yân kē ts'ing-pō  
chi-haũ, tsaũ tîm-yeung\* huĩ tsō?

Taap: K'ui-teĩ tseung ni ti ts'ing-pō in-kaũ ts'ing-ch'oh chi-haũ,  
tsaũ tsōk yat-kōh p'ōdn-tuēn, in-haũ p'aai ch'ut ching-ch'aat-  
kei huĩ kōh kōh k'ui-wîk koon-ch'aat shāt-tsoĩ kē ts'ing-yîng.

M: Ching-ch'aat-kei hai kōh kōh k'ui-wîk t'ai-tō mi-yě?

T: K'ui-teĩ t'ai-tō yat-tuĩ tîk-yân kē oō-sung-tuĩ\* heung ts'in  
sin ts'in-tsùn.

M: K'ui-teĩ tîm-yeung\* t'ung-chi sz sz-lîng-pō?

T: K'ui-teĩ tsik-haak yung mō-sin-tin t'ung-chi sz sz-lîng pô.

M: Sz-pō t'ung-chi mi-yě kē pō-tuĩ\*?

T: Sz-pō t'ung-chi hung-kwan pō-tuĩ\*.

M: Hung-kwan p'aai mi-yě fei-kei huĩ kwang-châ t'ung sō-shê  
tîk-yân?

T: Hung-kwan p'aai chin-taũ kwang-châ-kei huĩ kwang-châ t'ung  
sō-shê tîk-yân.

M: Hing kwang-châ-kei yaũ pin shuē hei-fei?

T: Hing kwang-châ-kei yaũ siũ-yîng kei-ch'eung hei-fei.

M: Hing kwang-châ-kei iũ kei noi in-haũ tō mûk-piu k'ui-wîk?

T: Hing kwang-châ-kei hai kei fan-chung chi-noi tō mûk-piu  
k'ui-wîk.

M: K'ui-teĩ kin-tō tîk-yân tsaũ tîm-yeung'.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- T: K'ui-tei kin-tò tik-yān tsaū sò-shê t'ing kwang-chā tik-yān.
- M: Hó toh tik-yān kè mi-yě pei p'òh-waai-chòh?
- T: Hó toh tik-yān kè t'aán-hak-ch'e pei p'òh-waai-chòh.
- M: Yaū ti tik-yān kè t'aán-hak-ch'e tím-yeung\*?
- T: Yaū kei kà tik-yān kè t'aán-hak ch'e ch'it-lāp yat-kòh fōng-hung chān-tei.
- M: Ngòh-tei kè fei-kei yaū mō pei tik-yān tá-chùng?
- T: Yaū, yaū yat-kà fei-kei pei tik-yān tá-chùng, k'eī-uē kè fei-kei to on-ts'uēn fei faán kei-tei.
- M: Pei tá-chùng kè fei-kei kè fei-haang-uēu tím-yeung\*?
- T: Fei-haang-uēn kin fei-kei shiu-cheük-chòh, tsaū tsik-haak t'iu saán, on-ts'uēn kòng-lòk.
- M: Ngòh kwan yaū tím-yeung\* fung-sòh ni kòh tsaáp-chung k'ui-wik?
- T: Ngòh kwan yaū yung chòh-chí shê-kik fung-sòh ni kòh tsaáp-chung k'ui-wik.

## LESSON 11

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

**Question:** After the high headquarters received the intelligence concerning the enemy, what did they do?

**Answer:** After they thoroughly studied the intelligence they made an estimate. Then they sent a reconnaissance plane to that area to observe the actual situation.

**Q:** What did the reconnaissance plane see at that area?

**A:** They saw an enemy convoy advancing toward the front.

**Q:** How did they inform the division headquarters?

**A:** They immediately informed the division headquarters by radio.

**Q:** What unit did the division headquarters inform?

**A:** The division headquarters informed the Air Force.

**Q:** What kind of planes did the Air Force send out to bomb and strafe the enemy?

**A:** The Air Force sent out fighter-bombers to bomb and strafe the enemy.

**Q:** From what place did the light bomber take off?

**A:** The light bomber took off from the airstrip.

**Q:** How long did the light bomber take to reach the target area?

**A:** The light bomber arrived at the target area within a few minutes.

**Q:** What did they do when they saw the enemy?

**A:** When they saw the enemy they bombed and strafed them.

**Q:** What of the enemy's was destroyed?

## LESSON 11

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- A: Many of the enemy's tanks were destroyed.
- Q: What did some of the enemy's tanks do?
- A: Several enemy tanks set up an air-defense position.
- Q: Were any of our planes hit by the enemy?
- A: Yes, one of our planes was hit by the enemy; the rest of the planes returned to the base safely.
- Q: What happened to the pilot of the plane that was hit?
- A: When the pilot saw that the plane caught fire, he parachuted immediately and landed safely.
- Q: How did our force interdict this concentration area?
- A: Our force used interdiction fire to interdict this concentration area.

## LESSON 11

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. General Chan wants to concentrate all his men in the vicinity of the airport.
2. When the plane is on fire, you have to parachute for safety.
3. Driving a tank is not any easier than driving an automobile.
4. I hit the target the first time but I missed it the second time.
5. That plane is large, but it can land on a small airfield.
6. Our fighter bombers reached their target area and bombed the enemy airstrip.
7. Who is the highest ranking officer in your group?
8. She went to the Far East to study the actual situation of that country.
9. If the answer is not given within five minutes, we will attack.
10. I want to shoot at the enemy with this machine gun, but I am out of ammunition.
11. When do you use interdiction fire?
12. The actual situation is very bad. Be prepared.
13. The tank was hit and burned at the intersection.
14. You will have to study the problem further, and give me the solution within a month if possible.
15. Our objective is the airstrip on the south of the city approximately twenty-five miles from here.
16. Concentrate your fire on the fighter bomber and never mind about the others.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- |     |                        |  |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1.  | chín-taù kwang-châ-kei | fighter bomber                           |
| 2.  | chóh-chí shê-kik       | interdiction fire                        |
| 3.  | ín-kaù                 | to study                                 |
| 4.  | ko-k'ap                | high-ranking                             |
| 5.  | k'ui-wík               | area                                     |
| 6.  | mûk-piu                | objective, target                        |
| 7.  | shiu-cheûk             | to get burned                            |
| 8.  | sò-shê                 | to strafe                                |
| 9.  | siú-yíng kei-ch'eûng   | small airfield, airstrip                 |
| 10. | t'aán-hak-ch'e         | tank                                     |
| 11. | tsaâp-chung            | to concentrate, mass; concentra-<br>tion |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

155

挑 t'iu: to bear a load; to choose; to pick out; to irritate; to provoke; to mix up.

挑夫 t'iu-foo: a coolie.

挑選 t'iu-suán: to select; to choose.

挑動 t'iu tung: to stir up.

890

撲 p'òk: to strike down; to rush against.

撲滅 p'òk-mít: to extinguish

722

沒 mòt: to perish; loss; 沒 (Mandarin)

埋沒 maaI-mòt: hidden; unknown.

沒收 mòt-shau: to be confiscated.

挑

撲

沒

挑 撲 沒

挑

撲

沒

沒

10

猜 ch'ai: to guess, suspect.

猜謎 ch'ai-mí: to guess riddles

猜想 ch'ai-sung: to conjecture

猜枚 ch'ai-moí: morra (game of guessing at fingers held up)

560

棍 kwán. a stick; club; rod.

一條棍 yat t'iu kwán: a stick; a cane.

光棍 kwong-kwán: rascal.

棍徒 kwán t'ò: ruffian; rowdy.

提棍 kwán-p'ín: to cheat.

猜

棍

猜 棍

猜

棍

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

22

抓 chāu: to scratch

抓爛 chāu-lān: to lacerate

抓搔 chāu-sā: to scratch

267

稀 hēi: few; far apart; watery

稀疏 hēi-shū: wide apart

稀稀地 hēi-hēi-tēi: sparsely; watery.

52

桌 ch'auk: table; stand.

抓

稀

桌

卓

抓

稀

桌

抓

稀 桌

卓

1446

恩 yān: kindness; grace; favor.

恩人 yān-yān: benefactor; patron.

恩惠 yān-wai: grace; bounty.

585

犁 lái: a plow; to plow.

犁田 lái t'ien: to plow.

犁耙 lái-p'ā: a harrow.

恩

恩

恩

犁

犁

犁

犁

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

之見線  
報然無  
情果用  
得形刻  
所情即  
隊在員  
候實機  
觀察進  
研究去  
研機前  
部察何  
令偵隊  
司出送  
高級派  
刻人護  
即敵通  
後倒電

門由  
戰架域  
出數區  
派機標  
軍炸目  
空轟到  
軍輕即  
空選內  
知挑鐘  
通告空  
報炸飛  
據轟起  
根行場  
部實機  
師機

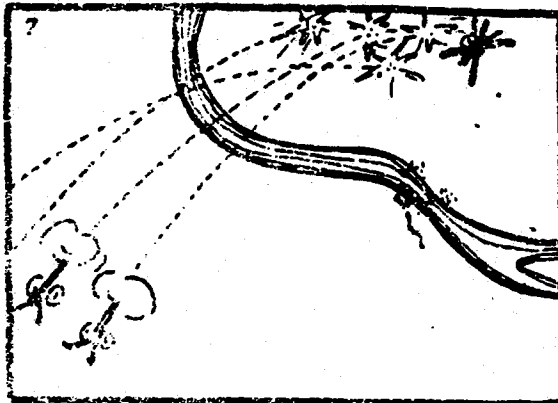
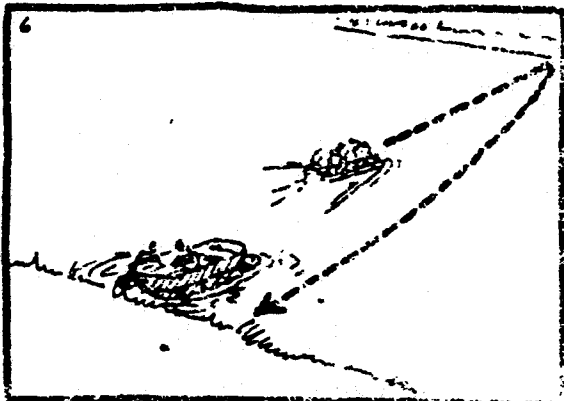
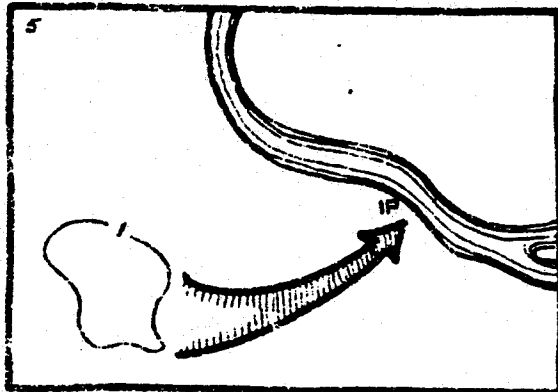
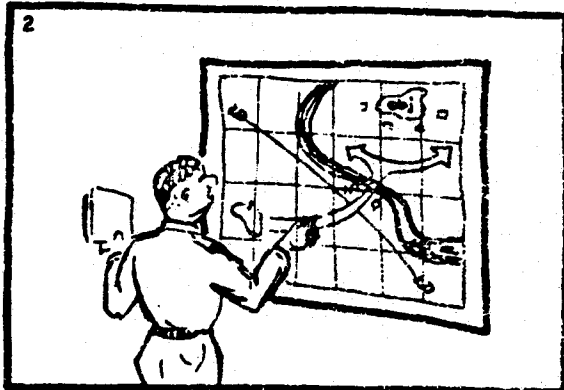
戰空傘  
之防跳  
人一員  
敵立行  
射設飛  
掃時毀  
復臨被  
炸架彈  
轟數中  
攻有機  
撲但一  
人多擊  
敵極友  
向者機  
機壞我  
飛破何  
車陣安  
被地全  
區

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

挑	Character Number 1155		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 9		才, 手				
	一	丨	才	扌	扌	扌	挑
挑							
撲	Character Number 890		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 15		才, 手				
	一	丨	才	扌	扌	扌	扌
撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	撲	
沒	Character Number 722		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 7		氵, 水				
	丶	丶	氵	氵	氵	沒	沒
棍	Character Number 560		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 12		扌, 木				
	一	丨	才	木	扌	扌	扌
棍	棍	棍	棍				
恩	Character Number 1446		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 10		心				
	丨	冂	冂	因	因	因	恩
恩	恩						

LESSON 12.



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Ch'uên-lîng yân-uên sùng mi-yě tò pòb sz sz-pô?

Taáp: Ch'uên-lîng yân-uên sùng yat-kín kík-kei-mât mîng-lîng  
tò pòb sz sz-pô.

M: Ni kín mîng-lîng kóng mi-yě?

T: Ni kín mîng-lîng kiú pòb sz chuên-l kung-shai.

M: Sz-lîng-pô tsíp-tó mîng-lîng chi-haú, tsaú tím-yeúng\* kung-  
tsòk?

T: Sz-lîng-pô kè ch'aam-maú yân-uên tsíp-tó mîng-lîng chi-haú,  
tsaú kan-kui mîng-lîng kai-waák tsòk-chín, k'ui-tei fei-  
sheung-chi mông.

M: Sz-cheúng tong-shí kè kung-tsòk tím-yeúng\*?

T: Sz-cheúng kan-kui sz kè yâm-mô, tik kwan t'ung ngõh kwan  
leung-fong-mín kè ts'ing-ying, tei-ying, t'ung k'ei-t'a yaú-  
kwaan kè ts'ing-pô, tsòk chông-fông p'òb tuèn.

M: Kóh maán meí t'in-kwong chi-ts'in, ngõh-tei kè yat-kòh lín  
tím-yeúng\*?

T: Kóh maán meí t'in-kwong chi-ts'in, ngõh-tei kè yat-kòh lín  
tsíp-tó tsòk-chín mîng-lîng.

M: Kóh kòh lín yaú pin shuè heung pin shuè ts'in-tsùn?

T: Kóh kòh lín yaú lín tsaáp-hóp-tei heung hõh pin kè t'ung-kwòh-  
tím ts'in-tsùn.

M: K'ui-tei tím-yeúng\* tô hõh?

T: Hõh shuè yaú faú-k'iu shuèn táng k'ui-tei tô hõh.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: Kóh ti shuēn yaū mi-yē pō-tuī\* ká-shai.
- T: Mooī chék shuēn yaū leūng-kòh kung-ping, k'uí-teí ká-shai faū-k'íū-shuēn loí ooi tō-haū shuē.
- M: Ngōh-teí kē pō-ping ts'in-tsun kē shī-haū, ngōh-teí kē p'aaū-ping tīm-yeūng\*?
- T: Ngōh-teí kē pō-ping ts'in-tsun kē shī-haū, p'aaū-ping hoi-ch'í maāng-lí+ kē taān-mōk shē-kik.
- M: Ni ts'è taān\*-mōk shē-kik kē chuē-iū múk-tik hai mi-yē?
- T: Ni ts'è taān\*-mōk shē-kik kē chuē iū múk-tik hai im-oō ngōh kwan ts'in-tsun, p'òh-waai tik kwan kē chān-teí, aat-chai tik kwan kē hāng-tūng, t'ūng ts'it-iuēn tik-yān kē pō-k'ap-sin táng táng.
- M: Ni ts'è p'aaū-kik kē kit-kwóh tīm-yeūng\*?
- T: Ni ts'è p'aaū-kik kē kit-kwóh, ngōh kwan tak-tó fōh-lík yau-shai.

## LESSON 12

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

**Question:** What did the courier deliver to this division headquarters?

**Answer:** The courier delivered a secret order to this division headquarters.

**Q:** What did this order say?

**A:** This order ordered this division to shift to offensive.

**Q:** After the headquarters received the order, what did they do?

**A:** After the staff members of the headquarters received the order, they mapped out the operation according to the order. They were extremely busy.

**Q:** What did the division commander then do?

**A:** The division commander, according to the mission of the division, the situation of the enemy troops and our forces, terrain, and other information concerned, made an estimate of the situation.

**Q:** That night before dawn, what happened to one of our companies?

**A:** That night before dawn, one of our companies received the operation order.

**Q:** From where and to where did that company advance?

**A:** That company advanced from the company assembly area toward the riverside's initial point.

**Q:** How did they cross the river?

**A:** There were pontoon boats waiting along the river for their crossing.

## LESSON 12

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: By what unit were the pontoon boats operated?

A: There were two engineers in each boat. They operated the pontoon boat back and forth as a ferry.

Q: When our infantry pushed on, what did our artillery do?

A: When our infantry pushed on, the artillery opened up with a heavy fire of barrages.

Q: What was the main purpose of the fire of barrages this time?

A: The main purpose of the fire of barrages this time was to cover our forces advance, to destroy the enemy positions, to suppress the enemy's action, to cut off the enemy's supply line, etc.

Q: What was the result of the shelling this time?

A: As a result of the shelling this time, our force gained fire superiority.

## LESSON 12

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Our unit gained fire superiority by using additional artillery pieces and other modern weapons.
2. The point of river crossing is approximately 60 miles south of this area.
3. You had better spend more time to study the terrain of this area.
4. When our unit starts to advance, the company will request artillery support.
5. Sgt Lee, delivered this order to Capt Wong at the division headquarters.
6. Our fire power is so devastating that everything within a radius of one mile will be destroyed.
7. This matter is top secret. Do not entrust it to any courier.
8. He may be stupid in some fields but he knows how to operate automobiles, boats and airplanes.
9. For the sake of safety, please swim close to the river bank.
10. Usually fire superiority will make a difference between victory and defeat.
11. We will cross the river in the morning. The pontoon boats are to be ready by tonight.
12. The enemy will launch a sneak attack tonight.
13. I still cannot make an estimate of the situation with this available information.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Your order is to suppress enemy advance toward this sector.
15. The barrage is intended to destroy the enemy's fortifications.
16. I need a courier to carry this urgent message to the headquarters.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. aàt-chai              | to suppress               |
| 2. chông-fông p'òòn-tuèn | estimate of the situation |
| 3. chuén-1               | to shift to               |
| 4. ch'uèn-ling yán-uèn   | courier                   |
| 5. faàt-tung             | to initiate, launch       |
| 6. faū-k'iū-shuèn        | pontoon boat              |
| 7. fòh-lík               | fire power                |
| 8. fòh-lík yau-shai      | fire superiority          |
| 9. kík-kei-mât           | secret                    |
| 10. maäng-lít            | devastating, violent      |
| 11. poón sz sz-pô        | our division Hqs          |
| 12. taân-mòk shê-kik     | fire of barrages          |
| 13. tei-ying             | terrain                   |
| 14. tô-hai               | ferry (place)             |
| 15. t'ung-kwòh tím       | initial point             |
| (ch'ut-faàt-tím)         |                           |

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

884

抱 p'ò: to embrace;  
to carry in arms;  
to cherish.

抱病 p'ò péng: to be ill.

抱歉 p'ò-hip: I regret;  
I am sorry.

16

賺 ch'ān: earn,  
gain, to make  
profit.

賺錢 ch'ān-tó 'ián to  
earn money.

贖回 ch'ān-yúng to  
make a com-  
mission.

338

姨 i: maternal aunt  
(1) sister-in-law

姨母 i-mó: elder maternal  
aunt

姨媽 i-mā: elder maternal  
aunt

姨丈 i-ch'ang: husband  
of maternal aunt

姨表 i-piú: maternal  
first cousins

抱

賺

姨

抱 賺 姨

抱

賺

贖

姨

1344

奪 tuét: to take by  
force; to take  
away.

奪去 tuét hui: to take  
away by force.

奪回 tuét ooi: to get  
back by force.

830

憑 p'ing: proof; to  
lean on; trust  
in.

憑據 p'ang-kui: proof;  
evidence.

文憑 mán-p'ing: diploma;  
certificate.

奪

憑

奪 憑

奪

憑

憑

135

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1346

堆 tui: heap; mass;  
pile; to heap.

草堆 ts'ò tui: a stack  
of straw.

堆塞 tui-sak: to block  
up; to ob-  
struct.

1433

禍 wón: calamity;  
woe; misfortune.

惹禍 yě wón: to bring  
misfortune on  
oneself.

禍根 wón kan: the seed  
of misfortune.

1431

鍋 wón: pot; boiler;  
pan; caldron.

煨鍋 nuǎn wón: heater  
for wine or  
food.

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

堆 禍 鍋

23

掉 ch'au: to row,  
propel

掉艇 ch'au-t'ing: to  
row a boat

掉槳 ch'au-tsung:  
to pull an oar

1177

塗 t'ò: to daub; to  
blot out; mire;  
dirt.

塗污 t'ò oo: to besmear.

塗改 t'ò koi: to alter.

掉

掉

掉 擡 掉

塗

塗

塗

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

傳令人員送一件極機密命令到師部。命令  
本師轉移攻勢。因此司令部參謀人員計劃作  
戰非常之忙。

師長根據本師所負任務，與及敵我兩軍  
情形，地形，同其他有關之情報，作狀況判斷。

未天光之前，本師一個連接倒作戰命令  
由連集合地向河邊通過點前進。河邊已有 fau  
橋船在此處等候。每船有兩工兵擔任 shai 船工  
作。來來去去，運全連官兵過河。

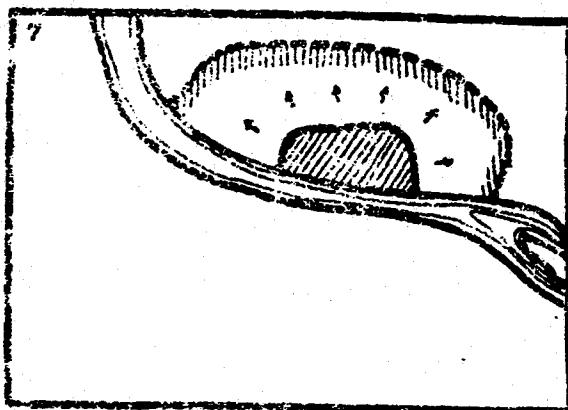
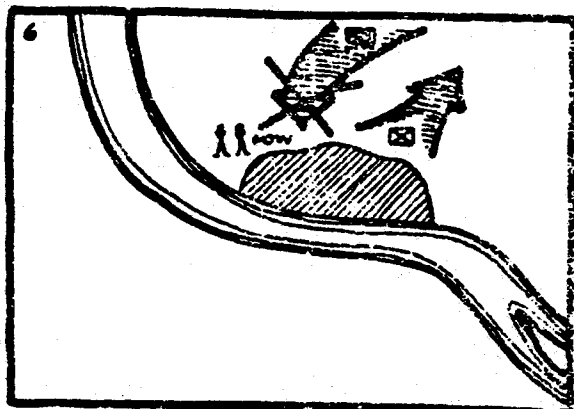
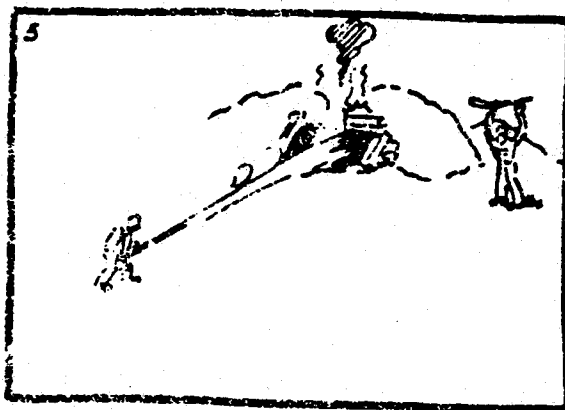
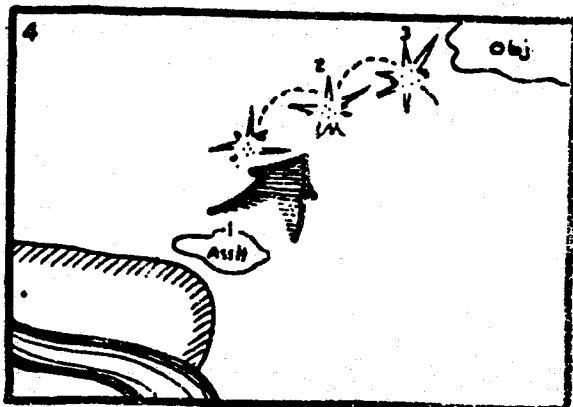
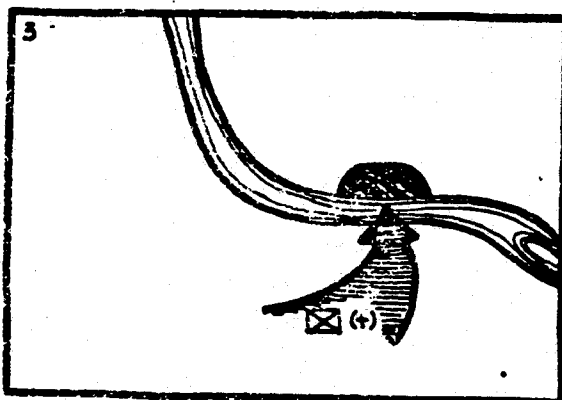
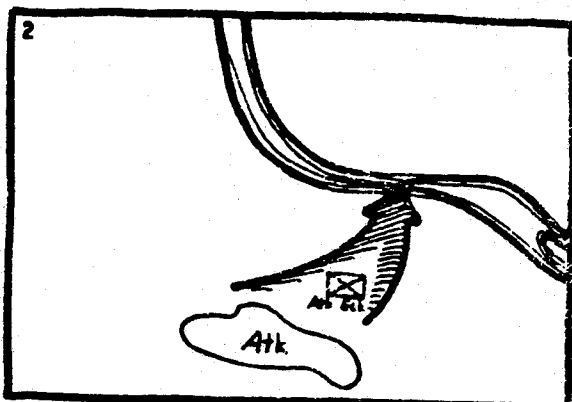
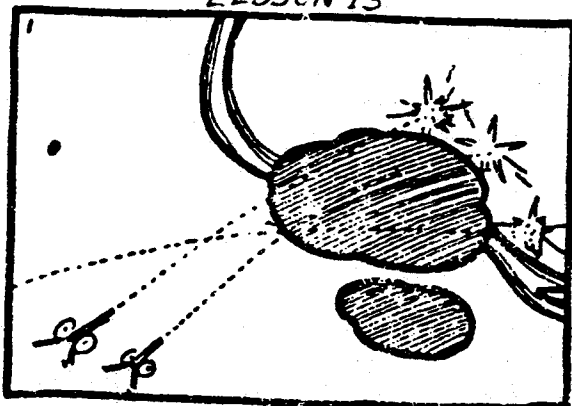
我方砲兵開始猛烈射擊，協助步兵前進，  
同時毀壞敵軍陣地，壓制敵軍行動，與及切斷  
其補給線。

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

抱	Character Number 884		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌'	扌	扌	扌
賺	Character Number 16		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 17		貝				
	冂	月	月	目	貝	貝	貝'
姨	Character Number 338		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 9		女				
	レ	レ	女	女'	女''	女'''	女''''
奪	Character Number 1344		Radical Number 37				
	Stroke Number 14		大				
	一	ナ	大	大	大	大	大
憑	Character Number 830		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 16		心				
	、	、	、	、	、	、	、
	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑	憑

LESSON 13



LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Hai tsòk-chín kè shī-haû, ngõh-teî tîm-yeûng\* che-pai  
ngõh kwan kè haäng-tûng?

Taáp: Hai tsòk-chín kè shī-haû, ngõh-teî yûng in-mòk che-pai ngõh  
kwan kè haäng-tûng; yaü-k'ei-shī tô hõh kè teî-tîm kang sui-iâ  
yûng in-mòk lai che-pai.

M: Ngõh kwan kè kung-kik kul-tîm hai yûng lai tsô mi-yě?

T: Ngõh kwan kè kung-kik kul-tîm hai yûng lai im-oô ngõh kwan  
kè kung-kik.

M: Ngõh-teî kè mi-yě pô-tui\* lei-hoi kung-kik chún-peî wai-chi?

T: Ngõh-teî kè pô-ping kung-kik t'ai-tui\* lei-hoi kung-kik chún-  
peî wai-chi.

M: Ngõh-teî kè pô-ping kung-kik t'ai-tui\* lei-hoi kung-kik chún-  
peî wai-chi chi-haû, k'ui-teî tsaü tîm-yeûng\* à?

T: K'ui-teî tsaü hoi-ch'í tô hõh, i-ch'é tô hõh shing-kung.

M: Poón sz p'aaí mi-yě pô-tui\* hui tsang-oôn?

T: Poón sz p'aaí haû-tsúk t'ai-tui\* hui tsang-oôn.

M: Ngõh-teî kè yat-kòh lín hui-tò yat-kòh tîm-yeûng\* kè wai-chi?

T: Ngõh-teî kè yat-kòh lín hui-tò yat-kòh hó kè ch'ung-fung chún-  
peî wai-chi.

M: Kòh kòh lín sin yûng pin chúng shê-kik?

T: Kòh kòh lín sin yûng ch'ung-fung shê-kik.

M: K'ui-teî ts'in-tsùn tò pin shuè?

T: K'ui-teî heung tik-yán ch'ung-fung, ts'in-tsùn tò tik-yán kè  
chân-teî. K'ui-teî nang-kaü tsip-kán tik-yán, t'ung ts'im-mít  
tik-yán.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- M: K'ui-tei tim-yeung\* kung-kik tik-yan ke p'aau-ngaän?
- T: K'ui-tei yung p'an-föh-hei p'an-shê tik-yan ke p'aau-ngaän.
- M: Ni ts'ê kung-kik ke kit-kwöh tim-yeung\*?
- T: Ni ts'ê kung-kik hó shing-kung. Tik-yan pei pik t'au-höng, waäk-ché pei ts'im-mit.
- M: Tik-yan shat-paaí-chöh chi-hau, tik-yan yau tim-yeung\*?
- T: Tik-yan heung ngöh kwan faän-kung, seung kón ngöh-tei ke pô-tui\* faan kwöh höh.
- M: Tik-yan faän-kung ke kit-kwöh tim-yeung\* á?
- T: Kit-kwöh tik-yan pei ngöh-tei kik-t'ui; tik-yan ke shaú-kwan pei ngöh-tei foo-lö. Ngöh kwan kw'öng-cheung k'iu-t'au-pó.

## LESSON 13

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: During the time of operation, how did we conceal our action?

Answer: During the time of operation, we employed a smoke screen to conceal our action, especially the river-crossing location had to be concealed with a smoke screen.

Q: For what were our fire bases?

A: Our fire bases were for covering our attack.

Q: Which units of our force left the attack position?

A: Our infantry attacking echelon left the attack position.

Q: After our infantry attacking echelon left the attack position, what did they do?

A: They initiated the river-crossing. It was very successful.

Q: What units were sent from our division for reinforcement?

A: Our division sent the successive echelon for reinforcement.

Q: What position did one of our companies reach?

A: One of our companies reached a good assault position.

Q: What kind of fire did that company first employ?

A: That company first employed marching fire.

Q: How far did they advance?

A: They charged against the enemy, advancing to the enemy's positions. They were able to get close to the enemy and annihilate the enemy.

Q: How did they attack the enemy's embrasure?

A: They used flame throwers to blow the enemy's embrasure.

## LESSON 13

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Q: What was the result of the attack this time?
- A: This time the attack was very successful. The enemy was either forced to surrender or was annihilated.
- Q: After the enemy lost the combat, what did they do?
- A: The enemy launched a counter-attack, intending to drive our troops back across the river.
- Q: What was the result of the enemy's counter-attack?
- A: The enemy was eventually beaten off. The enemy defenders were captured, and our troops expanded the bridgehead.

## LESSON 13

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you think you can get your men to the assault position by 0500 hours tomorrow?
2. Captain, I have two captives; both of them are high ranking officers.
3. Because of the lack of ammunition, we should not employ assault fire.
4. What action will you take when you reach the assault position?
5. The successive echelon will be here within an hour.
6. Our attacking echelon drove the enemies away from their bridgehead.
7. The 1st Company had set up the bridgehead at the initial stage of landing.
8. The fire coordinating center should be farther away from the front line.
9. I will take charge of the attacking position at the left and you will take charge the one at the right.
10. Our troops use hand grenades and flame throwers to destroy the enemy hiding inside of the emplacement.
11. You should camouflage the embrasure with something.
12. Please be quiet. We are approaching the front now.
13. I was forced to jump into the river. It was a good thing that I know how to swim.
14. The defenders of the airport were all annihilated.

## LESSON 13

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Use your flame thrower to smoke out any enemy hidden in the caves.
16. Any action on the part of the enemy at this time can be advantageous to us.
17. Take your position, be ready, aim and fire.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ch'ung-fung chún-peí wai-chí | assault position               |
| 2. ch'ung-fung shê-kik          | assault fire, marching fire    |
| 3. foo-lǒ                       | to capture (personnel) captive |
| 4. haǎng-tûng                   | action                         |
| 5. haû-tsiúk t'ai-tui*          | successive echelon             |
| 6. k'iu-t'au-pó                 | bridgehead                     |
| 7. kón                          | to drive away                  |
| 8. kung-kik chún-peí wai-chí    | attack position                |
| 9. kung-kik kui-tim             | base of fire                   |
| 10. kung-kik t'ai-tui*          | attacking echelon              |
| 11. kw'óng-cheung               | to expand; exploitation        |
| 12. p'aaü-ngaän                 | embrasure                      |
| 13. p'an-fóh-hei                | flame thrower                  |
| 14. p'an-shê                    | to spray, blow                 |
| 15. peí pik                     | to be forced                   |
| 16. shaú kwan                   | defenders (troops)             |
| 17. ts'im-mít                   | to annihilate                  |

READING MATERIAL

642

累 lú: to involve;  
to embarrass;  
to accumulate.

連累 lín-lú: to involve  
some one.

受累 shāu lú: implicat-  
ed.

拖累 t'oh lú: to involve  
other.

累

累

累

45

遮 che: to cover, an  
umbrella (Cl. pa)

雨遮 yǔ che: umbrella

遮住 che-chū: cover  
over; conceal

遮

遮

遮

1499

勇 yǒng: bravery; dar-  
ing; courage.

勇敢 yǒng-kǎn: bravery;  
courage.

勇氣 yǒng-hé: brave  
spirit; valor.

勇

勇

勇

916

羞 sau, ch'ái: to put  
to shame; to  
feel ashamed.

羞耻 sau ch'í: shame.

羞辱 sau-yú: to insult;  
to put to shame.

羞

羞

羞

1046

喪 sàng: mourning;  
to lament; a  
funeral.

喪事 sàng shì: funeral  
affair.

喪禮 sàng lǐ: funeral  
rites.

喪失 sàng-shat: deprived  
of.

喪氣 sàng hé: crest-  
fallen; downcast.

喪

喪

喪

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

13

2

澤 chāk: benefits, moist, fertile.

潤澤 yūn-chāk: Wealthy, robust

挨 ai: toward, against.

挨晚 ai-mǎn: towards evening

479

稈 kōn: stubble; straw.

禾稈 wōh-kōn: rice straw.

掃稈 sò kōn: a straw broom.

澤

挨

稈

澤

澤

挨 稈

稈

259

瞎 hāt: blind

瞎眼 hāt ngān: blind

371

稼 kà: to sow grain; (ka) agricultural work

稼穡 kà-shik farming, sowing and reaping

稼穡艱難 yà-shik kōn-nēn: the toils of a farmer's life

瞎

稼

瞎

瞎

稼

稼

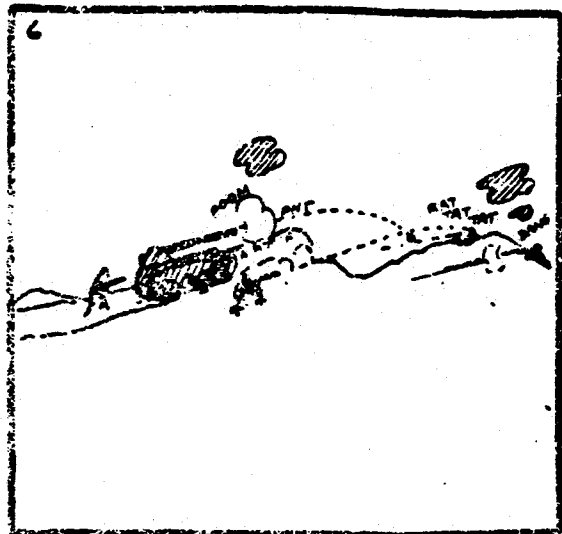
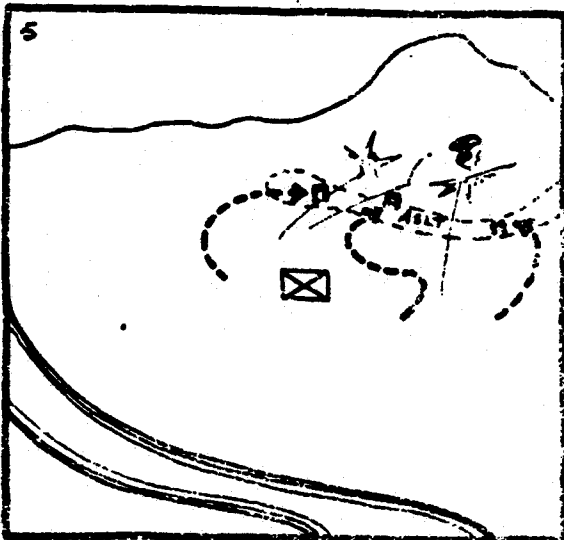
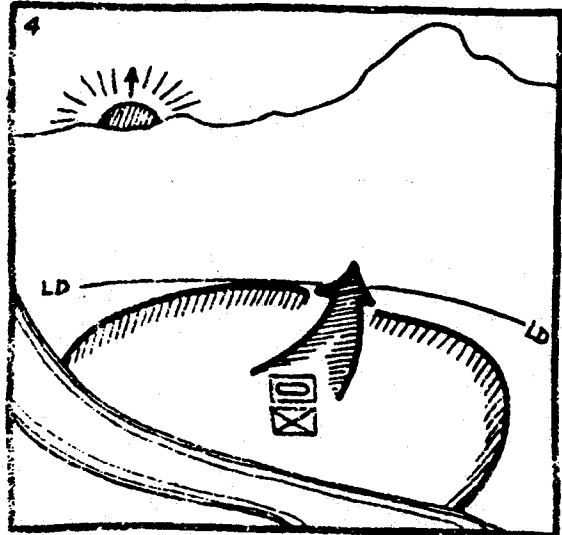
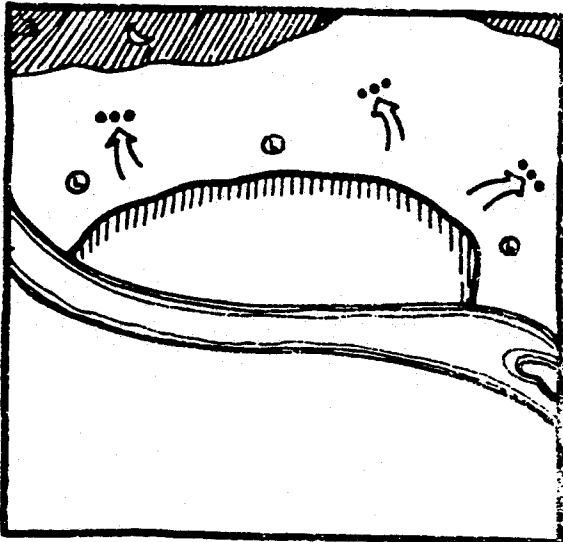
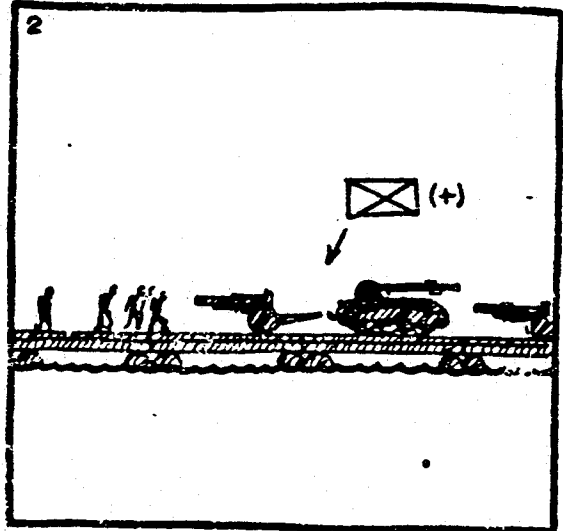
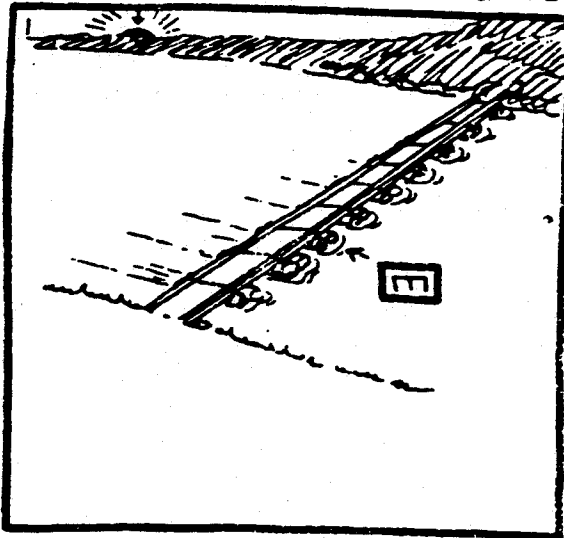


LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

累	Character Number 642		Radical Number 102				
	Stroke Number 11		田				
	丨	冂	冂	田	田	里	累
	累	累	累				
勇	Character Number 1499		Radical Number 19				
	Stroke Number 9		力				
	丿	マ	マ	冫	冫	冫	冫
	勇						
喪	Character Number 1046		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 12		口				
	一	十	十	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	喪	喪	喪	喪			
遮	Character Number 45		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 15		辵, 走				
	丶	一	广	广	广	广	广
	遮	遮	遮	遮	遮	遮	
羞	Character Number 916		Radical Number 123				
	Stroke Number 11		羊, 羊				
	丶	丿	丿	丿	羊	羊	羊
	羞	羞	羞				

LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Mân: Ngõh kwan kei shī chún-peí ts'uēn-mín taaí-kw'ai-mō kung-kik?

Taáp: Ngõh kwan kè kung-kik t'ai-tuí\* chím-lǐng k'iu-t'aū-pó  
chi-haū, ngõh-teí tsaū chún-peí ts'uēn-mín taaí-kw'ai-mō  
kung-kik.

M: Hai faat-tung taaí-kw'ai-mō kung-kik kòh maän, ngõh-teí kè  
kung-ping foô-chaak pin chùng kung-tsòk?

T: Hai faat-tung taaí-kw'ai-mō kung-kik kòh maän, ngõh-teí kè  
kung-ping ĩ-king kà-chòh tô hõh kè faū-k'iu.

M: Kà-chòh faū-k'iu chi-haū, ngõh-teí p'aai pin chùng pô-tuí\*  
tô hõh hui tsang-oön kung-kik t'ai-tuí\*?

T: Ngõh-teí p'aai chin-ch'e t'ung p'aau-ping tô hõh hui tsang-  
oön kung-kik t'ai-tuí\*.

M: Tím-kaaí iū tseung chin-ch'e t'ung p'aau-ping pô-tuí\* p'ool-  
shük peí pô-ping pô-tuí\*?

T: Wai chik-tsip chi-oön hei-kin, shòh-ĩ tseung k'uĩ-teí p'ool-  
sük peí pô-ping pô-tuí\*.

M: Maän-t'aū-haak kè shī-haū, ngõh kwan yaū mi-yě häng-tung?

T: Maän-t'aū-haak kè shī-haū, ngõh kwan ch'it-lâp ts'im-t'ing-  
shaaū, yaū p'aai ch'ut ch'ik-haū hui saū-shòk tük-yän  
t'ung fõng-chí k'uĩ-teí tsô kung-sz waak-ché ka-k'eung kung-  
sz.

M: Maän-t'aū-haak kè shī-haū, ngõh kwan chún-peí mi-yě?

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- T: Maän-t'au-haak kè shi-haü, ngõh kwan yat-fong-mín king-kaal t'ik-yän kè t'au-tsaáp, yat-fong-mín chún-peí t'ing-yät chiu-t'au-tsó kè kung-kik.
- M: Chiu-t'au-tsó kè shi-haü, ngõh kwan p'aaí mi-yě pô-tuí\* hui kung-kik?
- T: Chiu-t'au-tsó kè shi-haü, ngõh kwan p'aaí pô-ping t'ung chin-ch'e pô-tuí\* t'ung-kwõh kung-kik-ch'ut-faät-sin, k'uí-teí hoi-ch'í kung-kik.
- M: Ngõh-teí kè pô-tuí\* tím-yeüing\* kung-kik?
- T: K'uí-teí yung fõh-lík t'ung wân-tung hui kung-kik, tsik-hai yung chin-ch'e kè fõh-lík hui im-oô pô-ping kè wân-tung.
- M: Pô-ping chin-ling-chõh yat-kõh mi-yě kè wai-chí?
- T: Pô-ping chin-ling-chõh yat-kõh ch'ung-fung chún-peí wai-chí.
- M: K'uí-teí chin-ling-chõh ch'ung-fung chún-peí wai-chí chi-haü, tsaü tím-yeüing\* á?
- T: K'uí-teí chin-ling-chõh ch'ung-fung chún-peí wai-chí chi-haü, tsaü yung ch'ung-fung shê-kik t'ung-t'ik-yän tsòk kân-shan chin-taü.

## LESSON 14

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Question: When did our troops plan to get the big attack into full swing?

Answer: After our attacking echelon occupied the bridgehead, we planned to launch the big attack in full swing.

Q: On the evening when the large scale attack was launched, for what kind of work were our engineers responsible?

A: On the evening when the large scale attack was launched, our engineers had already set up the pontoon bridge for river-crossing.

Q: After the pontoon bridge was set up, what units did we send across the river to reinforce the attacking echelon?

A: We sent tanks and artillery pieces across the river to reinforce the attacking echelon.

Q: Why did we have to have tanks and artillery pieces attached to the infantry units?

A: For the sake of direct support, we had them attached to the infantry units.

Q: During the night, what action did we take?

A: During the night, we established listening posts, and sent out patrols to search for the enemy, and to prevent them from digging in or strengthening their fortifications.

Q: What did we prepare during the night?

A: During the night, we provided security against the enemy's sneak attack, and in the mean time prepared for the attack to take place the next morning.

## LESSON 14

### TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Q: In the morning, what units did we send out for the attack?

A: In the morning, we sent infantry units and tank units across the line of departure to initiate the attack.

Q: How did our units initiate the attack?

A: They initiated the attack by employing fire and maneuver. That is they employed tank fire to cover the maneuver of the infantry.

Q: What position has the infantry occupied?

A: The infantry has occupied an assault position.

Q: What did they do after occupying the assault position?

A: After they occupied an assault position, they used assault fire to engage in close combat with the enemy.

## LESSON 14

### ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are my best friend and I certainly will support you.
2. If you do not comply with my instruction , I will report you to your superior directly.
3. We occupied that aristrip since March of last year.
4. How can you build a pontoon bridge across the river of this width with only a handful of pontoon boats?
5. To set up a bridge is a job for the engineers.
6. Although she does not like the idea, she can do nothing but to comply.
7. The enemy had already strengthened their navy and air force.
8. What is the advantage of using a rifle in close combat?
9. Go directly to the line of departure. Perhaps you may catch up with your unit.
10. The headquarters ordered the guards to maintain security at all times. and to report anything that is unusual.
11. Do not rush. You have plenty of time.
12. She is attached to the hospital as an army nurse.
13. The enemy set up a number of listening posts along the front.
14. This is a full scale attack and I am waiting to hear the news of victory.
15. On one hand I attend college but on the other I work part of the time.
16. The army will teach you the techniques of close combat.

## LESSON 14

### WORD LIST

- |                                    |                        |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. chi-oōn                         | to support; support    |
| 2. chik-tsip                       | direct                 |
| 3. chim-līng                       | to occupy (place)      |
| 4. faū-k'iu                        | pontoon bridge         |
| 5. kà                              | to set up (bridge)     |
| 6. ka-k'eūng                       | to strengthen          |
| 7. kân-shan chin-taū<br>(kân chin) | close combat           |
| 8. king-kaaī                       | security; to watch     |
| 9. kung-kik ch'ut-<br>faāt sīn     | line of departure      |
| 10. p'ool-shūk                     | to attach to           |
| 11. ts'im-t'ing-shaaū              | listening post         |
| 12. ts'uēn-mīn                     | full swing, full scale |
| 13. wai... hei-kin                 | for the sake of...     |

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

847

瓶 p'ing: pitcher;  
jar; jug; vase.  
花瓶 fa-p'ing: a vase.  
酒瓶 tsau p'ing: wine  
jar.

14

策 ch'ak: to plan,  
scheme  
計策 kai-ch'ak: a  
plan, a scheme  
策劃 ch'ak-huak: to  
plan.

323

兇 hung: violent;  
malevolent;  
savage  
兇惡 hung-ak: wicked;  
malignant  
兇手 hung-shau: the  
murderer  
兇猛 hung-mang:  
fierce

瓶

策

兇

瓶

策

兇

瓶

策

兇

61

倡 Ch'eung: a leader  
to promote

倡議 ch'eung-yi: to make  
a motion,  
to propose  
(an idea).

倡亂 ch'eung-luen: to  
lead an in-  
surrection.

1182

朵 tóh, teú: a bunch;  
a cluster; a  
(flower).

一朵花 yat tóh fa: a  
stem of  
flower, a flower.

耳朵 Y-tón: lobe of the  
ear.

倡

朵

倡

朵

倡

朵

朵

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

752

毅 ngai: resolute;  
enduring.

毅力 ngai-lik: perseverance;  
grit.

毅然 ngai-in: resolutely;  
determined.

767

尿 niú: urine.

尿盆 niú kong: jar for  
public convenience;  
urinal.

糖尿病 t'ang-niú-pang:  
diabetes.

802

霸 pà: to rule by  
force; tyrannise;  
to intimidate

霸佔 pà-chih: encroach.

霸王 pà-wang: a tyrant.

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

毅

尿

霸

霸

1070

斯 ss: this; these;  
any.

斯文 ss-mān: elegant;  
refined.

斯時 ss shí: at this  
time.

1116

騰 t'ing: mount; to  
rise; to leap;  
to gallop.

騰躍 t'ing yuék: to  
leap; to gallop

斯

騰

斯

騰

斯

騰

159

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

策動大規模攻擊之晚上，工兵已完·成·tō  
 河·fān 橋戰車與砲兵即趕快過河增援攻擊  
 梯隊為直接支援起見，此等戰車與砲兵被配  
 屬於步兵部隊。

是晚入黑之後，我軍設立潛聽·shān，又派  
 出·ch'ik- 候搜索敵人，及防止敵人做工事。

朝早步兵力領射擊，與戰車運動良好，敵人  
 開始不久即衝鋒，雙方衝鋒近身戰鬥。  
 速，不利。

