

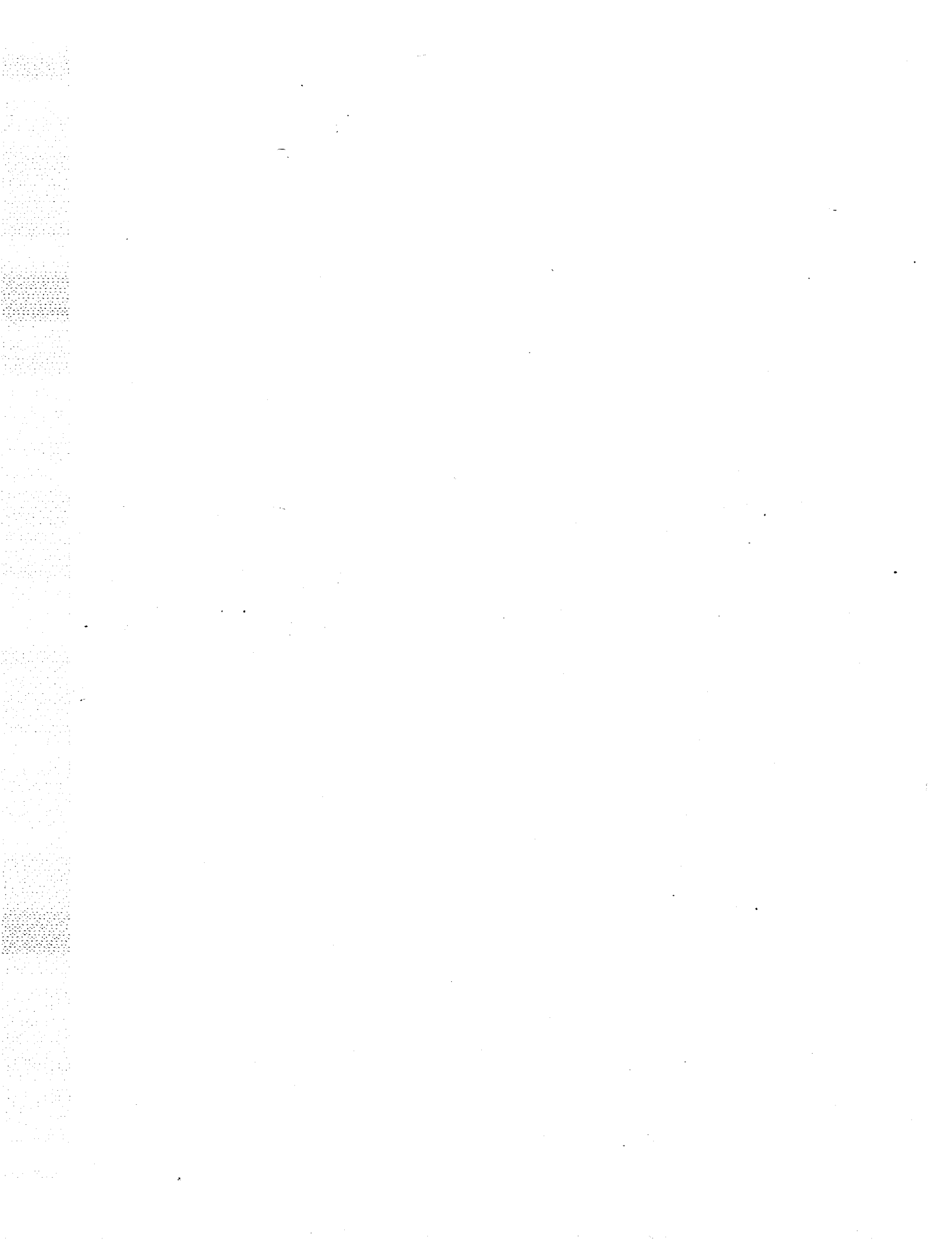
C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E
REFRESHER COURSE

VOLUME I

Instructional Units 1-30

March 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

MATERIALS

Printed Material: 1 vol. Introduction
1 vol. **Instructional Units 1-30**
1 vol. Instructional Units 31-60
1 vol. Instructional Units 61-90
1 vol. Instructional Units 91-120
1 vol. Instructional Units 121-140
1 vol. Instructor's Manual
1 vol. Language Laboratory Practice Units
1-60
1 vol. *Formal Testing Units 1-10
*Formal Testing Units Answer Sheet

Reference Material: 1 vol. Dictionary of Common Chinese-
Cantonese Characters
1 vol. List of Basic Chinese-Cantonese
Military Words

Recorded Material: 140 reels Instructional Units 1-140
60 reels Language Laboratory Practice Units
1-60
10 reels *Formal Testing Units 1-10

Film Material: 1 reel "Free China's Fighting Men"
MF 30-8444
1 reel "Mighty Chinese Armed Forces"
USALS-86
1 reel "Production of Combat Intelligence"
TF 30-1494

*FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

PRINTED MATERIALS

This volume contains 30 fifty-minute instructional units (Instructional Units 1 through 30) designed for classroom instruction. Each unit contains the following parts:

Oral Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in oral fluency. New elements of the language are introduced for review and study in this part only. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. It is transcribed in romanization, calligraphed in Chinese characters, and translated into idiomatic English.

Reading Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in reading. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. There is a gradual development from conversational to literary style. It is calligraphed in Chinese characters.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. It is transcribed in romanization. The questions and approved answers, calligraphed in Chinese characters, are in the Instructor's Manual.

Vocabulary and Notes. This part contains a complete list of vocabulary and grammatical notes which are intended for study by the student and support current or subsequent materials.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

RECORDED MATERIALS

As the classroom supervisor or instructor available may or may not be a native linguist, each Instructional Unit is supported by one individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

Oral Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Reading Material. This part also contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Instructional Units, the following study procedures are to be observed when the classroom supervisor or instructor available is not a native linguist:

1. Listen to the Oral Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
2. Repeat after the Oral Material Repeat Practice. Refer to the printed material, if necessary.
3. Listen to the Reading Material Listening Practice. Refer to the printed material.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

4. Repeat after the Reading Material Repeat Practice.

Refer to the printed material.

5. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.

6. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.

7. If more time is available, repeat Step 2 and 4.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

CORRELATED MATERIALS

Instructional Units 1 through 30 are to be correlated with 13 fifty-minute language laboratory practice units (Language Laboratory Practice Units 1 through 13) designed for individual practice. Each unit contains the following parts:

Aural Comprehension Material. The aim of this part is to maintain and develop the student's ability in aural comprehension. No new element of the language is introduced in this part. The style of this part is in conversational Cantonese Chinese. As this part is for aural comprehension, no printed material is necessary for the student. This part, transcribed in romanization, is in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Questions. This part is an informal check-up test of the student's ability to master the materials in the unit. No printed material is necessary for the student. The questions and approved answers, transcribed in romanization, are in the Language Laboratory Practice Units.

Instead of printed material, the student is issued an individual reel of pre-recorded tape designed to be used in a tape language course with a minimum of supervision. All tapes are for use on dual channel type magnetic tape recorder and are properly identified. Each tape contains the following parts:

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

Aural Comprehension Material. This part contains listening and repeat practice.

Questions. This part contains a number of questions. Blank spaces are provided on the tape for the student to record his answers.

For Language Laboratory Practice Units, the following study procedures are to be observed:

1. Listen to the Aural Comprehension Material Listening Practice.
2. Repeat after Aural Comprehension Material Repeat Practice.
3. Answer all questions. Record answers on blank spaces provided between questions.
4. Rewind the tape and play back for self-evaluation.
5. If more time is available, repeat Step 1, 2, 3, and 4, and/or record at the end of the tape a resumé of the Aural Comprehension Material.

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

TESTING MATERIALS

Instructional Units 1 through 30 and Language Laboratory Practice Units 1 through 13 are to be further correlated with 2 fifty-minute formal testing units (Formal Testing Units 1 and 2) designed to test the student's mastery of the materials in these units. Specific instructions and guidance to the student in connection with the tests are given in each of the Formal Testing Units which are "For Official Use Only".

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

SCHEDULE

1st Wk				2nd Wk				3rd Wk			
M	Hr	1	IU 1	M	Hr	16	IU 11	M	Hr	31	IU 21
		2	IU 2			17	IU 12			32	IU 22
		3	LLPU 1			18	LLPU 6			33	LLPU 10
T	Hr	4	IU 3	T	Hr	19	IU 13	T	Hr	34	IU 23
		5	IU 4			20	IU 14			35	IU 24
		6	LLPU 2			21	FTU 1			36	LLPU 11
W	Hr	7	IU 5	W	Hr	22	IU 15	W	Hr	37	IU 25
		8	IU 6			23	IU 16			38	IU 26
		9	LLPU 3			24	LLPU 7			39	LLPU 12
T	Hr	10	IU 7	T	Hr	25	IU 17	T	Hr	40	IU 27
		11	IU 8			26	IU 18			41	IU 28
		12	LLPU 4			27	LLPU 8			42	FTU 2
F	Hr	13	IU 9	F	Hr	28	IU 19	F	Hr	43	IU 29
		14	IU 10			29	IU 20			44	IU 30
		15	LLPU 5			30	LLPU 9			45	LLPU 13

IU - Instructional Unit

LLPU - Language Laboratory Practice Unit

FTU - Formal Testing Unit

CHINESE-CANTONESE REFRESHER COURSE

INSTRUCTIONAL UNITS 1-30

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INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

ORAL MATERIAL

Ch'ān Sin-Shaang: Tsó-shān, tsó-shān.

Paāk Sheûng-Wai: Tsó-shān, Sin-Shaang.

C: Ngõh haî Ch'ān Kaaù-Koon. Neî haî pin-wai* à?

P: Ngõh haî Paāk-Chi-On.

C: Ngõh haî sin-shaang. Neî haî mi-yě à?

P: Ngõh haî hôk-shaang.

C: K'ui ne? K'ui to haî hôk-shaang mà?

P: Haî, k'ui to haî hôk-shaang.

C: Neî haî m-haî kwan-koon à?

P: Haî, ngõh haî kwan-koon; ngõh haî Paāk Sheûng-Wai.

C: K'ui yîk-to haî kwan-koon m-haî à?

P: M-haî, k'ui m-haî kwan-koon.

C: K'ui haî sê-ping, haî m-haî à?

P: M-haî, k'ui yîk-to m-haî sê-ping.

C: K'ui m-haî kwan-koon, m-haî sê-ping, haî mi-yě à?

P: K'ui haî kwan-sê. K'ui haî Cheung Sheûng-Sê.

C: M-koi, m-koi.

P: M-shai-m-koi.

C: Tsoi-kin, tsoi-kin!

P: Tsoi-kin, Ch'ān Sin-Shaang!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

Mr. Ch'an: Good morning!

Capt. White: Good morning, sir!

C: I'm Instructor Ch'ān. Who are you?

W: I'm John White.

C: I'm a teacher. What are you?

W: I'm a student.

C: What is he? Is he a student?

W: Yes, he is.

C: Are you an officer?

W: Yes, I am. I'm Capt. White.

C: Is he an officer?

W: No, he isn't.

C: He is a private, isn't he?

W: No, he isn't.

C: He is not an officer, nor a private; what is he?

W: He is a noncommissioned officer; he is M/Sgt Cheung.

C: Thank you.

W: You are welcome.

C: Good-bye!

W: Good-bye, Mr. Ch'ān!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

陳先生：早晨，早晨！
白上尉：早晨，先生！
陳：我係陳教官，你係邊位呀？
白：我係白志安。
陳：我係先生，你係乜野呀？
白：我係學生。
陳：佢呢？佢都係學生嗎？
白：係，佢都係學生。
陳：你係唔係軍官呀？
白：係，我係軍官，我係白上尉。
陳：佢亦都係軍官，唔係呀？
白：唔係，佢唔係軍官。
陳：佢係士兵，佢係呀？
白：唔係，佢亦都唔係士兵。
陳：佢係軍官，唔係士兵，係乜野呀？
白：佢係軍士，佢係張上士。
陳：唔該，唔該。
白：唔使，唔該。
陳：再見，再見！
白：再見，陳先生！

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

READING MATERIAL

白志安係學生，唔係先生。佢唔係士兵，亦都唔係軍士。佢係軍官；佢係上尉。

張上士都係學生，唔係先生。佢係軍士，唔係軍官，唔係士兵。

陳先生係教官，唔係軍官，唔係軍士，亦都唔係士兵；佢係先生，唔係學生。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

QUESTIONS

1. Paâk-Chi-On hai m̄-hai s̄-ping à?
2. Paâk-Chi-On hai m̄-hai kwan-s̄ à?
3. Paâk-Chi-On m̄-hai s̄-ping, m̄-hai kwan-s̄; k'ui hai mi-yě à?
4. Paâk-Chi-On hai sheung-wai, hai m̄-hai à?
5. Paâk Sheung-Wai hai sin-shaang m̄-hai à?
6. Paâk Sheung-Wai m̄-hai sin-shaang, hai mi-yě à?
7. Paâk Sheung-Wai hai hôk-shaang, Cheung Sheung-S̄ hai hôk-shaang mã?
8. Cheung Sheung-S̄ hai hôk-shaang, Ch'ân Sin-Shaang ne?
9. Ch'ân Sin-Shaang m̄-hai hôk-shaang, hai m̄-hai sin-shaang à?
10. Ch'ân Sin-Shaang hai kaaü-koon m̄-hai à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Ch'ān a common surname; to arrange, spread out, exhibit, make a statement, make a plea; old, long time

sin-shaang Mr, mister, teacher, instructor, sir! husband

tsó-shān good morning! early in the morning, morning!

paâk White, surname; white, empty, vain, naked, plain, clear, obvious; to explain

sheûng-wai captain (Army, Air Force, Marine Corps)

ngõh I, me, our (literary)

haî to be; to equal; it is; to be sure; omission or use before quality words; to indicate contrast; to indicate emphatic assertion

kaaû-koon instructor, military instructor, teacher

neî you (singular), thou

pin wai*? an honorific auxiliary noun (AN) for "who?"

â mildly emphatic final particle, prefix for familiar way of calling persons

Paâk-Chi-On John White

mi-yě, mat-yě what? what kind of...? anything, something; any, some; why?

hòk-shaang student

k'uî he, she, him, her, it; them (refer to inanimate things)

ne interrogative particle; and...? how about...? particle for pause; particle softening a statement; interrogative particle having the force of 'and...?' 'how about...?' 'then...?' stress; interjection, there!

to too, also, likewise; in all cases; in either case; even (with negative); often pronounced too-with a short close oo; to haî 'is also'; note the position of to before the verb

mâ fusion of m + â; an interrogative particle; it is

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 1

probably an abbreviation of the open form of the A- not -A question

m̄ not; un-; cannot

kwan-koon military officer

yîk-to also, too

sâ-ping private, enlisted man, soldier

kwan-sâ noncommissioned officer

Cheung a common surname; AN for tables, chairs, etc.

sheûng-sâ master-sergeant

m-koi thank, thank you; much obliged; (I) ought not (to trouble you), - excuse me; pardon me; please

m-shai m-koi you are welcome, not at all, don't mention

tsoi-kin good bye, Cf: au revoir, auf Wiedersehen: tsoi-kin is seldom spoken alone, it is either spoken twice very rapidly or once with the particle lâ

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

ORAL MATERIAL

Ch'ân Kaaü-Koon: Paâk Sheûng-Wai!

Paâk Sheûng-Wai: Ch'ân Kaaü-Koon!

C: Neï-teî yaü mǒ shue à?

P: Yaü à, ngǒh-teî yaü shue à.

C: Neï-teî yaü pat mǒ à?

P: Yaü a, ngǒh-teî yîk yaü pat a.

C: Kóm, neï-teî yaü shue t'ûng pat, hai m-hai à?

P: Mǒ ts'òh là. Ngǒh-teî yaü shue yaü yaü pat.

C: K'ui-teî ne? K'ui-teî yaü chí m à?

P: Mǒ wòh, k'ui-teî mǒ chí wòh.

C: Pô* ne? K'ui-teî yaü pô* mà?

P: To mǒ pòh, k'ui-teî mǒ chí, yaü mǒ pô*.

C: Kóm ā, k'ui-teî yaü mi-yě ne?

P: K'ui-teî chí yaü shue yaü pat, taân-hai mǒ chí mǒ pô*.

C: Kóm, neï-teî ne? Neï-teî yaü mat ne?

P: Ngǒh-teî m-chí yaü shue yaü pat, i-ch'é yaü yaü chí, yaü yaü pô* t'im pòh.

C: Tsoi-kìn, tsoi-kìn!

P: Ch'ân Sin-Shaang, t'ing-yât tsoi-kìn!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

Instructor Ch'ān: Capt White!

Capt. White: Mr. Ch'ān.

C: Do you have books?

W: Yes, we do.

C: Do you have pens?

W: Yes, we do.

C: In that case, you have books and pens, don't you?

W: You're right. We have books and pens.

C: How about them? Do they have paper?

W: No, they don't.

C: How about exercise books? Do they have any?

W: No, they don't have paper nor exercise books.

C: In that case, what do they have?

W: They only have books and pens, but not paper and exercise books.

C: So, how about you? What do you have?

W: Not only do we have books and pens, but also paper and exercise books.

C: Good-bye!

W: See you tomorrow, Mr. Ch'ān.

陳：官！尉！
 白：尉！官！
 陳：你地有書呀？
 白：有呀，我地有書呀。
 陳：你地有筆呀？
 白：有呀，我地亦有筆呀。
 陳：敢，你地有書同筆，係唔係呀？
 白：冇錯啦，我地有書又筆。
 陳：佢地呢？佢地有紙唔？
 白：冇啲，佢地有紙啲。
 陳：簿呢？佢地有簿嗎？
 白：都有啫。佢地有紙又有簿。
 陳：敢呀，佢地有乜野呢？
 白：佢地祇有書有筆，但係有紙冇簿。
 陳：敢，你地呢？你地有乜呢？
 白：我地唔祇有書有筆，而且又有紙又有簿。
 陳：簿添啫。
 陳：再見，再見！
 白：陳先生，聽日再見！

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

READING MATERIAL

白上尉有書，我地有書，我地亦有筆；
我地有書又有筆。我地有書同筆。

佢地有紙，佢地又有簿；佢地祇有書
有筆，但係有紙有簿。

我地唔祇有書有筆；而且又有紙，又
有簿。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

QUESTIONS

1. Paâk Sheûng-Wai yaũ mǒ shue à?
2. Neĩ-teĩ yaũ mǒ shue à?
3. Neĩ-teĩ yaũ pat mǒ à?
4. Neĩ-teĩ yaũ shue t'ûng pat, hai m̄-hai à?
5. K'uĩ-teĩ yaũ chí m̄ à?
6. K'uĩ-teĩ mǒ chí, k'uĩ-teĩ yaũ pô* mǒ à?
7. K'uĩ-teĩ mǒ chí t'ûng pô*, chí yaũ mi-yě à?
8. K'uĩ-teĩ chí yaũ mi-yě t'ûng mi-yě, taân-hai mǒ mi-yě t'ûng mi-yě à?
9. K'uĩ-teĩ mǒ chí mǒ pô*; kóm, neĩ-teĩ ne?
10. Neĩ-teĩ yaũ chí yaũ pat, yaũ yaũ mi-yě à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

neī-teī you (plural)

yaũ to have; there is; with; -ful; -ed; is as much as; did; the negative of yaũ 'to have' is mō 'not to have'; m̄ is never used before yaũ; the force of yaũ is 'is as much as' as against plain hai 'is'; yaũ without a subject or with a subject denoting a place, is best translated 'there is'.

mō not to have, there is not, to have not, did not; without; -less; not as much as

shue book, AN: pô, poón

ngōh-teī we, us

pat writing instrument, pen, pencil, Chinese brush; AN: chi; AN for a sum of money

a particle for animated enumeration, emphatic statement, etc.

yīk 'also', synonymous with to; on the whole, to is used with a different subject for the same predicate; while yīk is used with the same subject for a different predicate, and compound yīk-to is used in either case: ngōh yaũ pat, neī to yaũ pat; ngōh yaũ pat, yīk- (to) yaũ shue.

kóm so, thus, like this, like that; in this manner; then; resumptive adverb which is spoken after the chatting is over to restore the conversational atmosphere.

t'ūng and, for, with, together with; t'ūng may be omitted when not required for emphasis or clarity; between a pronoun and a noun, t'ūng is not omitted.

mō-ts'òh that's right; no mistake.

là final particle indicating a new situation, or the realization of an existing situation.

yaũ again, moreover, besides, or; yaũ...yaũ... 'both... and...' before predicates only; yaũ mō (or m̄)...yaũ mō (or m̄) 'neither...nor...'

k'uī-teī they, them

chí paper; AN: cheung

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 2

wòh final particle, final particle denoting quoted statement.

pô* exercise book, writing pad; pô 'AN for books, exercise books, etc', part, portion'

pòh particle having the force of 'of course, I suppose'

ā particle of hesitation; particle before a pause;
negative particle

chí only, merely; but, however; still

taân-haî but; yet; however

mat what? anything, something; what kind of...? any, some

m̄-chí not only

î-ch'é but also; moreover; besides

t'im too; also; to add to; additionally, as well

t'ing-yât tsoi-kin 'see you tomorrow'; in t'ing-yât tsoi-kin, the phrase tsoi-kin is used in the sense as part of a sentence.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Sheûng-Wai: Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄, neĩ hai pin shue yān à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄: Sheûng-Wai, ngõh hai Meĩ-Kwòk yān, hai Meĩ-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng yān.

P: Neĩ hai Meĩ-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng pin shue yān à?

C: Ngõh hai Meĩ-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng Saam-Faān-Shĩ yān.

P: Neĩ shik pin chúng wâ* à? Neĩ ooĩ kóng Chung-Kwòk wâ* mà? Shik t'eng Kwóng-Tung wâ* mà?

C: Ngõh m̄-shik Kwóng-Tung wâ*. Ngõh chí shik Ying-Kwòk wâ*, Meĩ-Kwòk wâ*, Faat-Kwòk wâ*, Tak-Kwòk wâ*, Ngõh-Kwòk wâ*, Yât-Poón wâ*, shóh-ĩ, ngõh seúng hôk Chung-Kwòk wâ*, hôk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ*, hôk t'ai Chung-Mān shue, hôk sé Chung-Mān tsz̄.

P: Neĩ T'aaĩ-T'aaĩ* ne? K'uĩ hai pin shue yān à? K'uĩ ooĩ m̄-ooĩ Chung-Mān à?

C: K'uĩ hai Meĩ-Kwòk Chung-Kwòk yān. K'uĩ m̄-chí shik Ying-Mān, Meĩ-Mān, Faat-Mān, Tak-Mān, Ngõh-Mān, Yât-Mān, i-ch'é ooĩ t'eng, ooĩ kóng, ooĩ tük, ooĩ sé, ooĩ faan-yik Chung-Mān t'im pòh; shóh-ĩ, ngõh iù hôk Chung-Mān.

P: M̄-kwaai-tak la!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

Capt. White: M/Sgt. Cheung, where are you from?

M/Sgt Cheung: Capt, I'm an American. I'm from California.

W: What part of California are you from?

C: I'm from San Francisco, California.

W: What language do you know? Do you speak Chinese? Do you understand Cantonese?

C: No, sir. I don't know Cantonese. I only know English, American, French, German, Russian, and Japanese. Therefore, I would like to learn Chinese, to learn to speak Cantonese, to read Chinese books, and to write Chinese characters.

W: How about your wife? Where is she from? Does she know Chinese?

C: She is a Chinese American. Not only does she know English, American, French, German, Russian, and Japanese, but she also understands, speaks, reads, writes and translates Chinese. Therefore, I have to learn Chinese.

W: No wonder!

- 白上尉：張上士，你係邊處人呀？
- 張上士：上尉，我係美國人，係美國加省人。
- 白：你係美國加省邊處人呀？
- 張：我係美國加省三藩市人。
- 白：你識邊種話呀？你會講中國話嗎？識聽廣東話嗎？
- 張：我唔識廣東話。我祇識英國話，美國話，法國話，德國話，俄國話，日本話，所以我想學中國話，學講廣東話，睇中文書，學寫中文字。
- 白：你太太呢？佢係邊處人呀？佢會唔會中文呀？
- 張：佢係美國中國人。佢唔祇識英文，而且會聽，會講，會讀，會寫，而且會文添，所以我要學中文。
- 白：唔怪得啦！

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

READING MATERIAL

英話，學
識本話，字
· 佢日國文
人話，中國文
市國學寫
藩俄想學
三省，佢書
· 加國所文
國德話，中
美話，睇
· 係話，學
士國廣東
上法國話，
張話，唔東
國話，係廣
但講

人，文中，佢
· 國俄讀以
中，會所
· 國文，文
· 美，德文，中
· 係，中，中學
· 太文講譯要
· 太法會繙士
· 張，會，上
· 太文，文，張
· 太美，中字，係
· 太，聽文，但
· 有文會中，
· 士英且寫文
· 上識而會中
· 張祇；學
· 佢日文書使
· 唔

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

QUESTIONS

1. Cheung Sheûng-Szê haî pin shuè yān à?
2. Cheung Sheûng-Szê shik m̄-shik kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ* à?
3. Cheung Sheûng-Szê shik m̄-shik sé Chung-Mān tszê à?
4. Cheung Sheûng-Szê m̄-shik Chung-Kwòk wâ*, shik m̄-shik Yât-Poón wâ* à?
5. K'uî shik Yât-Poón wâ*, yaû shik pin chúng wâ* à?
6. K'uî m̄-shik Kwóng-Tung wâ*, k'uî seúng m̄-seúng hôk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ* à?
7. K'uî seúng m̄-seúng hôk sé Chung-Mān tszê à?
8. Cheung Sheûng-Szê yaû mǒ t'aaî-t'aaî* à?
9. Cheung T'aaî-T'aaî* haî pin shuè yān à?
10. Cheung T'aaî-T'aaî* shik m̄-shik Ying-Mān à?
11. Cheung T'aaî-T'aaî* m̄-chí shik Ying-Mān, yaû shik mi-yě m̄n à?
12. K'uî ooî kóng Chung-Mān, ooî t'eng Chung-Mān; k'uî ooî m̄-ooî tûk Chung-Mān shue, ooî m̄-ooî sé Chung-Mān tszê à?
13. K'uî ooî m̄-ooî faan-yîk Chung-Mān à?
14. Kóm, k'uî shaí m̄-shaí hôk Chung-Mān à?
15. Cheung T'aaî-T'aaî* m̄-shaí hôk Chung-Mān, Cheung Sheûng-Szê ne?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pin shuè what place? where?

yān person, human being, people, man; AN: kòh; yān is a general word meaning 'man, woman, person, human-being; yān by itself is to be translated 'a man'.

Mei-Kwòk America (the United States), full name: Mei-Lei-Kin '(A)merica; Mei-Lei-Kin Hòp-Chùng-Kwòk 'The United States of America'

Ka-Shaáng California, State of California

Saam-Faān-Shī San Francisco

shik to know how, be able to, know, recognize, acquaint with

pin chùng pin 'which?'; chùng 'kind, sort, species; pin chùng 'what kind? what?'

oōi to know how to; can; be possible; will; would

kóng to speak, talk, say, tell, explain

Chung-Kwòk Wâ* Chung-Kwòk 'China, Chinese'; wâ* 'spoken language'; Chung-Kwòk wâ* 'Chinese language (spoken), 'spoken Chinese'

Chung-Mān Chung 'abbreviation of China, Chinese, center, central'; mān 'spoken or written language'; Chung-Mān 'spoken or written Chinese language'

t'eng to listen, listen to, understand (language)

Kwóng-Tung Wâ* Kwóng-Tung 'Kwangtung, Kwangtung Province'; Kwóng-Tung Wâ* 'Cantonese language (spoken), spoken Cantonese'

Mei-Kwòk Wâ* Mei 'abbreviation of America, beautiful, pretty, handsome'; kwòk 'country, nation, national'; Mei-Kwòk 'United States, America, USA'; Mei-Kwòk Wâ* 'American language (spoken), American English (spoken)'

Mei-Mān American English (spoken or written)

Ying-Kwòk Wâ* Ying 'abbreviation of England, English, Great Britain'; Ying-Kwòk 'England, Great Britain'; Ying-Kwòk Wâ* 'English language (spoken), spoken English'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 3

Ying-Mān English language (spoken or written)

Faât-Kwòk Wâ* Faât 'abbreviation of France, French'; Faât
-Kwòk 'France, French'; Faât-Kwòk Wâ* 'French language (spoken)'

Faât-Mān 'French language (spoken or written)'

Tak-Kwòk Wâ* Tak 'abbreviation of Germany, German'; Tak-
Kwòk 'Germany, German'; Tak-Kwòk Wâ* 'German-Language (spoken)'

Tak-Mān German language (spoken or written)

Ngōh-Kwòk Wâ* Ngōh 'abbreviation of Russia, Russian';
Ngōh-Kwòk 'Russia, Russian'; Ngōh-Kwòk Wâ* 'Russian language
(spoken)'

Ngōh-Mān Russian language (spoken or written)

Yât-Poón Wâ* Yât 'abbreviation of Japan, Japanese, sun,
day, date'; Yât-Poón 'Japan, Japanese'; Yât-Poón Wâ* 'Japanese
language (spoken)'

Yât-Mān Japanese language (spoken or written)

shóh-ī therefore, so; that's why...

seúng to want, wish, desire, intend, prepare to, think,
consider, call to mind, have in mind

hòk to learn, study, imitate, follow

t'ai to read, look at, see, observe

sé to write, calligraph, depict, describe, make a sketch

tsê Chinese character, word, writing

t'ai-t'ai* Mrs., wife, madame!

túk to read (aloud), take (a course), study

faan-yik to translate (written or oral)

iù to have to, want, require; must, should, ought to

m-kwai-tak! no wonder!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Sẑ: Mǎ-Leī, neī hái pin shuè à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai*: À-Chim, ngõh hái ni shuè. Neī fòng hòk lā?

S: Hái à. Neī hái pin shuè à?

T: Ngõh hái ch'uē-fōng* shuè.

S: Neī hái kóh shuè tsô mi-yě à?

T: Ngõh hái ch'uē-fōng* shuè chué faân. Neī lai ngõh ni shuè
la.

S: Ti sai-man-tsaí hái pin shuè à? Hui pin shuè à?

T: À-tsaí hái shue-fōng* shuè tûk shue. À-nuī* hái fan-fōng*
shuè fàn kaaù.

S: Ngõh hui shue-fōng* t'ung fàn-fōng* t'ai-hǎ k'uī-teī la.
Õh, uēn-loī À-tsaí hái haàk-t'eng t'ai shue. À-nuī* hái
sai-shan-fōng* shuè.

T: Neī hái hòk-haaù tsô mi-yě à?

S: Ngõh-teī hòk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ*, hòk t'ai Chung-Mǎn shue,
hòk sé Chung-Mǎn tsẑ, hòk faan-yík Ying-Mǎn t'ung Chung-
Mǎn.

T: Neī hui shue-fōng* wan-tsaâp-hǎ kung-fòh, in-haù lai faân-
t'eng shik faân la.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

M/Sgt Cheung: Mary, where are you?

Mrs. Cheung: Jim, I'm here. Are you home from school?

Sgt: Yes. Where are you?

Mrs: I'm here in the kitchen.

Sgt: What are you doing there?

Mrs: I'm cooking. Come here.

Sgt: Where are the children? Where did they go?

Mrs: Junior is studying in the study, and our daughter is sleeping in the bedroom.

Sgt: Let me go to the study and bedroom and take a look at them. Ah! In fact Junior is reading in the living room and the girl is in the bathroom.

Mrs: What have you been doing in school?

Sgt: We learn to speak Cantonese, to read Chinese books, to write Chinese characters, and to translate English and Chinese.

Mrs: You go and do the homework in the study. Then come to have dinner in the dining room.

張上士：瑪利，你喺邊處呀？
 張太太：亞占，我喺呢處，你放學啦？
 張太太：係呀，你喺邊處呀？
 張太太：我喺廚房處。
 張太太：你喺個處做乜野呀？
 張太太：我喺廚房處煮飯，你黎我呢處啦。
 張太太：我啲細仔喺房處煮邊處呀？
 張太太：亞處，我睇書房處讀書；亞女喺房
 張上士：我原來喺房處睇書，房同房睇吓佢地啦。啊，
 張太太：你喺學校做乜野呀？睇中文書，
 張太太：我喺地學講廣東話，學繙英文，
 張太太：我學寫中文書，房溫習吓功課，然後黎飯
 廳食飯。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

READING MATERIAL

張上士係亞占·佢喺學校處讀書·佢
學講廣東話，學睇中文書，學寫中文字，
學繙譯英文同中文·

佢放學·佢去書房*同喇房*處·佢去個
處想睇吓啲細伎仔·佢喺書房*處溫習吓啲
功課，然後去飯廳處食飯·

張太太係瑪利·佢喺廚房處煮飯·

亞仔喺客廳處，佢喺個處睇吓書·佢
唔喺書房*處讀書·

亞女*喺洗身房*處·佢唔喺喇房*處喇覺·

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

QUESTIONS

1. À-Chim hái mi-yě à?
2. Cheung Sheûng-Sz hái hôk-haaû shuè tsô mi-yě à?
3. K'ui hôk mi-yě wâ* à?
4. K'ui hôk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ*, yâu hôk mi-yě à?
5. K'ui hui shue-fông* t'ung fân-fông* shuè tsô mi-yě à?
6. K'ui hái pin-shuè wan-tsaâp kung-fôh à?
7. K'ui hái shue-fông* shuè wan-tsaâp kung-fôh, in-chi-haû hui pin shuè à?
8. Mã-Lei hái pin-kôh à?
9. Mã-Lei hái ch'ue-fông* shuè tsô mi-yě à?
10. À-tsaí hái pin shuè à?
11. À-tsaí hái m-hái shue-fông* shuè à?
12. K'ui m-hái shue-fông* shuè; k'ui hái pin shuè à?
13. K'ui hái kôh shuè tsô mi-yě à?
14. À-nui* hái m-hái fân-fông* shuè à?
15. À-nui* m-hái fân-fông* shuè, k'ui hái pin shuè à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

Mǎ-Leī Mary

hái to be at, to be in; at, in, on; from, by way of

pin shuè pin? 'which? what?' shuè "suffix for 'place, locality'"; pin shuè? 'what place? which place? where?' hái pin shuè? 'to be where?'

À-Chim Jim, Jimmy, James

ni shuè ni 'this, these'; shuè "suffix for 'place, locality'"; ni shuè 'this place, here'

fòng hôk School dismissed, school is out

lā! particle expressing a slight surprise, doubt, questioning or disagreement and demand answer

ch'uē-fōng*, a.f. ch'ui-fōng* kitchen,

shuè suffix for 'place, locality'

kóh shuè kóh 'that, those', shuè 'place, locality'; kóh shuè 'that place, there'

tsô mi-yě? tsô 'to do, make, manufacture, be, act as, for, into'; mi-yě? 'what? which?' tsô mi-yě? 'to do what? what for?'

chué faân chué 'to cook, boil'; faân 'meal, cooked rice'; chué faân 'to cook, cook a meal, cook rice'

lai to come; lai is also used as a compliment denoting direction toward the speaker, 'hither, here'; to, in order to; particle expressing mild surprise

ti 'the' used in place of any and all auxiliary nouns with indefinite plurals; some, a little; sign of comparative degree, more, ...er

sai-man-tsaí child, children

hui to go, be any, be off; to; hui is also used as a compliment denoting direction away from the speaker

À tsái! À 'prefix for familiar way of calling a person; tsái 'son'; À tsái! 'son! my son! my boy! 'Junior! Sonny!'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

shue-fōng*, a.f. shue-fōng shue 'book'; fōng* 'room';
shue-fōng* 'studying-room, study'

tūk shue tūk 'to study, learn'; tūk shue 'to study'

À nuǐ*! À 'prefix for familiar way of calling a person';
nuǐ* 'daughter'; À nuǐ* ! 'my daughter!'

fàn-fōng* fàn 'to sleep, lie down'; fàn-fōng* 'bedroom'

fàn kaaù to sleep, lie down

hǎ AN for verbs, 'a stroke, a beat'; hǎ after a verb has
the force of 'just', 'a little', like German: mal. It can also
be translated by such forms as 'take a look', 'make an attempt',
'put in a word', etc., since it is an abbreviation of yat-hǎ 'a
stroke'

uēn-loī in fact, as a matter of fact; originally, fun-
damentally

haāk-t'eng haāk 'guest'; haāk-t'eng 'living-room'

sai-shan-fōng*, a.f. sai-shan-fōng sai 'to wash, clean';
shan 'body'; sai shan 'to take a bath'; sai-shan-fōng* 'bath-
room'

hōk-haaû school, institute, academy

wan-tsaâp wan 'to review, lukewarm'; tsaâp 'to practice,
exercise'; wan-tsaâp 'to review (lessons)'

kung-fòh lessons, school work

in-haû afterwards, later, then, by and by; a.f.: in-chi-
haû

faân-t'eng faân 'cooked rice, meal'; faân t'eng 'dining
room'

shîk faân shîk 'to eat'; shîk faân 'to eat a meal, eat
food, eat, eat rice'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung T'aai-T'aai*: Â-Chim, Â-Chim! Ngõh po-kwán t'ong, chué-shûk faân, ch'aaú-uên ts'oi, ching-hó shùng là. Faaí ti ch'ut lai faân-t'eng shîk faân la! Â-nuĩ*, à-nuĩ*: Neĩ faaí ti huĩ kiù pā-pa t'ūng kōh-koh lai shîk faân là!

Â-Tsai: Mā-ma, tsô mi-yě à? Neĩ kiù mooí-mooí* kiù ngõh tsô mi-yě à?

T'aai-T'aai*: Ngõh kiù neĩ yâp huĩ shue-fōng* shuè kiù pā-pa ch'ut lai shîk faân à.

Â-Tsai: Â-ma, pā-pa fân-cheûk kaaú pòh, ngõh m-seúng kiù séng k'uĩ?

T'aai-T'aai*: M-kán-iù. Pā-pa ying-koi shîk faân, wan-tsaâp kung-fòh sin, ín-chi-haũ chi hōh-ĩ fân kaaú.

Â-Tsai: Â-pa, heĩ shan là! shîk faân là!

Cheung Sheung-Sz: M! Oh! tak là! Neĩ yâp lai la. Ngõh heĩ shan là. Ngõh huĩ sai-shan-fōng* shuè sin, ín-haũ chi ch'ut huĩ faân-t'eng shîk faân.

Â-Tsai: Mā-ma, à-mooí* ne? K'uĩ hai pin shuè à?

T'aai-T'aai*: Â-tsai, à-mooí* hai ni shuè là. Neĩ m-shai kiù k'uĩ là!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

Mrs. Cheung: Jim, I have already prepared the soup, the rice, the vegetable, and the food. Hurry up and come to the dining room to have supper!

Daughter, hurry up and call your father and brother to come for supper!

Junior: Mother, what happened? You asked sister to call me? What happened?

Mrs: I want you to go to the study and call your father to come to have supper.

Junior: Mother, Father is asleep. I don't want to wake him up.

Mrs: Why don't you? Your father should have his supper and do his homework before he goes to bed.

Junior: Father, wake up! Dinner is ready!

M/Sgt Cheung: All right! You may come in. I am getting up. Let me go to the bathroom first before I come to the dining room to eat.

Junior: Mother, where is sister? Where is she?

Mrs: She is here, son. You don't have to look for her.

張太太*：亞占，亞占！我煲滾湯，煮熟飯，炒完菜，整好餸啦。快啲出黎食飯。快啲出黎食飯。快啲出黎食飯。
亞女*，亞女*！你快啲去叫爸爸同哥哥黎食飯啦！

亞仔：媽媽，做乜野呀？你叫妹妹叫我做乜野呀？

張太太*：我叫你入去書房處叫爸爸出黎食飯呀。

亞仔：亞媽，爸爸瞓着覺，我唔想叫醒佢？

張太太*：唔緊要，爸爸應該食飯，溫習功課先，然後至可以瞓覺。

亞仔：亞爸，起身啦！食飯啦！

張上士：唔！啊！得啦！你入黎啦。我起身啦。我去洗身房處先，然後至出去飯廳食飯。

亞仔：媽媽，亞妹呢？佢喺邊處呀？

張太太*：亞仔，亞妹喺呢處啦。你唔使叫佢啦。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

READING MATERIAL

張太太喺廚房處煮飯，張上士喺書房處，
張太太煮熟飯，煲滾湯，炒完菜，
張太太覺餸。
處：張太太覺餸。

張太太想快啲去亞仔哥，
張太太叫亞妹，
張太太係亞哥，
張太太係亞哥，
張太太係亞哥，
張太太係亞哥。

亞仔入去書房處，
亞仔入去書房處，
亞仔入去書房處，
亞仔入去書房處，
亞仔入去書房處，
亞仔入去書房處。

張太太起身去洗飯廳，
張太太起身去洗飯廳，
張太太起身去洗飯廳，
張太太起身去洗飯廳，
張太太起身去洗飯廳，
張太太起身去洗飯廳。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

QUESTIONS

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* hai ch'ue-fong* tsô mi-yê à?

Cheung Sheung-Sz hai pin shue fan kaaü à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* chue shuk faan, po-kwan t'ong, ch'aaü-uên ts'oi, ching-hó shung; hai m-hai à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai*, chue-shuk faan. K'ui seung k'ui-tei hai pin shue shik faan à?

K'ui kiü pin-koh hui kiü pin-koh chut lai shik faan à?

A-nui* hai mooí-mooí* m-hai à? A-tsaí hai m-hai koh-koh à?

A-nui* sin hui kiü pin-koh à?

A-nui* kiü k'ui a-koh kiü pin-koh ch'ut lai shik faan à?

A-tsaí yap hui pin shue kiü pa-pa à?

K'ui pa-pa hai shue-fong* shue tsô mi-yê à?

A-tsaí seung m-seung kiü séng k'ui pa-pa à?

A-tsaí m-seung kiü séng k'ui pa-pa. K'ui ma-ma wa mi-yê à?

Wan-tsaap-uên kung-foh, in-chi-hau hoh-i tsô mi-yê à?

Cheung Sheung-Sz hei shan. K'ui wa, k'ui iü sin hui pin shue à?

K'ui iü hui-uên pin shue, in-chi-hau chi hoh-i ch'ut hui faan-t'eng shik faan à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

po-kwán t'ong po 'to heat, boil, make, cook, steam, prepare'; kwán 'to boil, boiled, boiling'; t'ong 'soup'; po t'ong 'to make soup, to prepare soup'; po faân 'to cook rice, to steam rice'; po-kwán t'ong 'to have the soup prepared, heated, or made'

chué-shûk faân chué 'to heat, boil, make, cook, steam, prepare'; shûk 'cooked, well done, prepared, ripe, familiar'; chué-shûk 'to cook and have it well cooked, well done, well prepared', but it doesn't apply to liquid food, we can never say chué-shûk t'ong; chué-shûk faân 'to have the rice well cooked'

ch'aaú-uên ts'oi ch'aaú 'to fry quickly and with little oil, scramble, roast, grill'; but it does not apply to a big piece of meat or fish, so we can not say ch'aaú steak, ch'aaú fish, etc. Uên by itself means 'to finish, be through, be over'; when attached after a verb it means the completion of the action concerned, so it is a perfective verb. In this case, ch'aaú-uên means the frying is finished. Ts'oi 'vegetable, food, dish of food, variety of food'. Ch'aaú-uên ts'oi 'finish in preparing the vegetable'.

ching-hô shùng ching 'to prepare, make, set in order, put right, repair, adjust'. Hô by itself means 'good, okay, all right, very'. Same as uên, when attached after a verb, it implies the completion of the action concerned. In this case, ching-hô implies 'the completion of the preparation'. Shùng 'cooked or uncooked food, dish of food'. Ching-hô shùng 'finished in preparing the food'.

faai ti faai 'quick, fast, rapid, swift, soon, to hurry'; ti 'more...er'; faai ti 'faster, be in a hurry, to speed up'

ch'ut lai ch'ut by itself means 'out', it may mean 'to go out' or 'to come out'; whether it means 'to go out' or 'come out' depends on the directional verb immediately following lai 'to come, to, in order to'.

ch'ut lai 'to come out'.

kiù to call, to be called, to summon, to mean (by), is meant (by), to order (in a restaurant, etc), tell (to do something), make, cause to

pā-pa pa a familiar way of calling 'father'; sometimes we add the prefix A, as A-pa which also means 'father' or 'daddy'. Sometimes we duplicate the pa forming pā-pa, in which the first pā should be pronounced as pā instead of pa.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

kōh-koh koh 'elder brother'. Same as pā-pa, we can either add the prefix Ā forming Ā-koh or duplicate the koh forming kōh-koh in which the first koh should be pronounced as kōh instead of koh.

mā-ma ma 'mother'; mā-ma 'mother, mom'; Ā-ma 'mother, mom'

mooi-mooi* mooi* 'younger sister'; mooi-mooi* 'younger sister'; Ā-mooi* 'younger sister'

yâp hui yâp by itself means 'in' which may mean 'to go in' or 'to come in'; whether it means 'to go in' or 'come in' depends on the directional verb immediately following hui 'to go, to, in order to'; yâp hui 'to go in'; yâp lai 'to come in'; ch'ut hui 'to go out'; ch'ut lai 'to come out'.

fân-cheûk kaaû fân synonym of fân-kaaû meaning 'to sleep, to lie down, to have a rest on the bed'. Cheûk, an auxiliary verb implying a completed action, 'right, to order, call, sign of imperative'. Fân-cheûk 'to fall asleep'. Fân-cheûk kaaû is the synonym of fân-cheûk meaning 'to fall asleep'; note that the cheûk has to be placed in between the fân and kaaû, thus, fân-cheûk kaaû.

kiù séng kiù 'to call, name, yell, call aloud'; séng 'to wake up, become sober, to be aroused, to startle, to recover from a coma'. Kiù séng 'to wake up'; generally, it takes object which has to be placed after the séng instead of kiù, thus, kiù séng k'ui, never kiù k'ui séng.

m-kán-iù never mind, that's all right, doesn't matter, not important, not serious

ying-koi 'ought to, should'. In literary and newspaper Chinese, the abbreviation of ying-koi is ying or koi. The negative form of ying-koi is m-ying-koi, from which the expression m-koi was derived which means 'to thank' or 'ought not' literally.

sin prior to, first, foremost, ahead, previous, before, former, deceased (literary)

chi not until, until, till, then, only then, for the first time, begin to, German: erst. It is used to precede an adjectival verb forming the superlative degree, thus, chi faai means 'fastest, the fastest'.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 5

hóh-ĩ may, can, able, an expression of assent--very well, that will do, etc.

heĩ shan heĩ 'to rise'; shan 'body'; heĩ shan 'to get up'.
Heĩ shan is a verb-object construction. If we want to include tense in heĩ shan, the auxiliary verb has to be placed immediately after the heĩ.

tak okay! all right! can do, will do, can, able, descriptive compliments, to get.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung T'aaí-T'aaí*: Á-nuǐ*, neǐ pong mā-ma la. Tak mà?

Á-Nuǐ*: Ōh, mā-ma, neǐ seúng ngōh t'ūng neǐ tsô mi-yě ne?

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Neǐ t'ūng mā-ma paaí t'oi*, í í la.

Á-Nuǐ*: Neǐ seúng yūng pin ti t'oi* pò, ts'aan-kan, yūng pin ti oón, tǐp* à?

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Kóh cheung t'oi* pò t'ūng ts'aan-kan tak là. Neǐ ning ti to, ch'a, oón, tǐp*, ch'i-kang, faai-tsǔ, pooi, tǐp*, poh-lei pooi hui t'oi* shuè la.

Á-Nuǐ*: Ngōh iù kōh-koh pong ngōh chí tak pòh.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Kóm, neǐ kiù kōh-koh la. Neǐ t'ūng kōh-koh t'ūng mā-ma paaí t'oi* la.

Á-Nuǐ*: Kōh-koh, lai ni shuè à! Mā-ma iù ngōh-teǐ pong k'ui à. Ngōh-teǐ iù paaí t'oi* shík faân à.

Á-Tsai: Á-mooí*, táng ngōh ning to, ch'a, oón, tǐp*, ch'i-kang, faai-tsǔ. Neǐ cha pooi, tǐp*, poh-lei pooi la.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Siú-sam à!

Á-Tsai: Tak là. M-shai taam-sam, mā-ma. Ngōh-teǐ paaí-uēn t'oi* là.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Kóm ngōh hoi faân là.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

Mrs. Cheung: Will you give mother a hand?

Daughter: Yes, mother. What do you want me to do?

Mrs: You may help mother set the table and move the chairs.

Daughter: Which tablecloth, napkins, bowls and plates do you wish to use?

Mrs: That tablecloth and those napkins will do. You take these knives, forks, bowls, plates, spoons, chopsticks, cups, saucers, and glasses to the table.

Daughter: I have to have help from brother.

Mrs: Well, you go to get him, and you two will set the table for mother.

Daughter: Brother, come here! Mother needs our help. We have to set the table for supper.

Junior: Sister, let me bring in the knives, forks, bowls, plates, spoons and chopsticks. You hold the cups, saucers, and glasses.

Mrs: Be careful!

Junior: Oh, we will, Mother. Don't worry.

Daughter: We have finished setting the table.

Mrs: I'll serve the food.

- 張太太*：亞女*，你幫媽媽*啦，得嗎？
- 亞女*：啊，媽媽*，你想我同你做乜野呢？
- 張太太*：你同媽媽*擺枱*，移椅啦。
- 亞女*：你想用邊啲枱布*，餐巾*，用邊啲碗*，碟*呀？
- 張太太*：嗰張枱布*同餐巾*得啦，你擰啲刀*，叉*，碗*，碟*，匙羹*，筷子*，杯碟*，玻璃杯*去枱處*啦。
- 亞女*：我要哥哥*幫我至得囉。
- 張太太*：敢，你叫哥哥*啦，你同哥哥*同媽媽*擺枱*啦。
- 亞女*：哥哥*，黎呢處呀！媽媽*要我地幫佢呀，我地要擺枱*食飯呀。
- 亞仔*：亞妹*，等我擰刀*，叉*，碗*，碟*，匙羹*，筷子*，你揸杯碟*，玻璃杯*啦。
- 張太太*：小心呀！
- 亞仔*：得啦，唔使擔心，媽媽*，我地擺完枱*啦。
- 張太太*：敢我開飯啦。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

READING MATERIAL

張太太^{*}喺^{*}廚房^{*}處^{*}煮^{*}飯^{*}，整^{*}餸^{*}，煲^{*}湯^{*}。
佢^{*}煮^{*}好^{*}飯^{*}，整^{*}完^{*}餸^{*}，煲^{*}滾^{*}湯^{*}。但^{*}係^{*}佢^{*}地^{*}要^{*}
擺^{*}好^{*}枱^{*}先^{*}，然^{*}之^{*}後^{*}至^{*}可^{*}以^{*}食^{*}飯^{*}。

張太太^{*}叫^{*}亞^{*}女^{*}幫^{*}佢^{*}擺^{*}枱^{*}移^{*}椅^{*}，同^{*}擰^{*}啲^{*}
刀^{*}，叉^{*}，碗^{*}，碟^{*}，匙^{*}羹^{*}，筷子^{*}，杯^{*}碟^{*}，玻^{*}
璃^{*}杯^{*}去^{*}個^{*}張^{*}枱^{*}處^{*}。個^{*}張^{*}枱^{*}有^{*}枱^{*}布^{*}同^{*}餐^{*}巾^{*}。

亞^{*}女^{*}要^{*}亞^{*}仔^{*}幫^{*}佢^{*}。亞^{*}女^{*}要^{*}亞^{*}仔^{*}幫^{*}佢^{*}擺^{*}
枱^{*}。亞^{*}仔^{*}擰^{*}刀^{*}，叉^{*}，碗^{*}，碟^{*}，匙^{*}羹^{*}，筷子^{*}。
亞^{*}女^{*}揸^{*}杯^{*}碟^{*}，同^{*}玻^{*}璃^{*}杯^{*}。

張太太^{*}担^{*}心^{*}佢^{*}地^{*}唔^{*}小^{*}心^{*}，所^{*}以^{*}叫^{*}佢^{*}地^{*}
小^{*}心^{*}啲^{*}。亞^{*}仔^{*}叫^{*}媽^{*}媽^{*}唔^{*}使^{*}担^{*}心^{*}。

亞^{*}仔^{*}同^{*}亞^{*}女^{*}擺^{*}完^{*}枱^{*}。張太太^{*}開^{*}飯^{*}。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

QUESTIONS

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* hai ch'ue-fong* tsô mi-yě à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* chue-hô faân. Taân-hai k'ui-tei iù tsô mi-yě sin, in-chi-hau chi hoh-i shik faân à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* kiù à-nui* pong k'ui tsô mi-yě à?

Koh cheung t'oi* yau mô t'oi*-pò t'ung ts'aan-kan à?

À-nui* iù m-iù à-tsaí pong k'ui tsô yě à?

À-nui* iù à-tsaí pong k'ui tsô mi-yě à?

À-tsaí ning mi-yě à?

À-nui* cha mi-yě à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* taam m-taam-sam k'ui-tei à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* kiù k'ui-tei siú-sam ti. À-tsaí wâ mi-yě à?

À-tsaí t'ung À-nui* paaí-uên t'oi*. Cheung T'aai-T'aai* tsô mi-yě à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

pong to help, assist, aid, defend, for, a group

paaí t'oi* paaí 'to set in order, place, spread, display, wave to and fro, shake, move'; t'oi* 'table, desk'; AN: cheung; paaí t'oi* 'to set a table'

í í í 'to shift, move across, pull, transform, transmit; í 'chair, couch, seat'; í í 'to move chair, to put chair in proper order, to pull chair out from a table'; í t'oi* 'to move table, to move table in proper order'

yûng to use, utilize, with, by means of; yûng ch'ue 'usefulness, use, function'

t'oi* pò t'oi* 'table, desk'; pò 'cloth, cotton cloth, linen, shirting'; t'oi* pò 'tablecloth'; AN: cheung

ts'aan kan ts'aan 'meal', it can be Chung-Kwòk ts'aan, Yât-Poón ts'aan, Mei-Kwòk ts'aan, etc, or tsó-tsaan, 'breakfast', ng-ts'aan 'lunch', maan-ts'aan 'supper'; kan 'napkin, towel, etc'; ts'aan kan 'napkin'; shaú kan 'hand towel'; shaú-kan-tsaí 'handkerchief'; the AN of kan is t'iu

ning 'to take with hand, to hold with hand, to carry with hand'; only applicable to inanimate things, never say ning yân but ning yé

to 'knife'; it can be all kinds of knives depending on the qualifier that precedes the to.

ch'a 'fork'; can also be used as verb, such as ch'a kòh ti shùng meaning 'to pick up the food with fork'

oón 'bowl'; it may be 'rice bowl, soup bowl, etc' depending on the qualifier that precedes the oón, such as: faân oón 'rice bowl', t'ong oón 'soup bowl'; as a general practice, oón means 'rice bowl'. AN: chèk, kòh

típ, típ* 'plate, small dish, saucer'; it may be shùng típ* 'food plate' or ch'ā-pooi típ* 'saucer'. AN: chèk and kòh

ch'i-kang 'spoon'; t'ong kang 'soup spoon'; ch'ā kang 'teaspoon'; AN: chi and chèk

faai-tsú 'chopsticks'; AN: sheung or tui 'pair' and chi for 'one' generally; cha faai-tsú 'to hold chopsticks, to use chopsticks'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 6

pooi 'cup, tumbler, glass'; AN:chèk, kòh; ch'ā pooi 'tea cup'

poh-lei pooi poh-lei 'glass, plastic'; pooi 'cup, tumbler, glass'; poh-lei pooi 'tumbler, glass'

...chì tak 'only then will it do, only that will it do, so that, only...will it do, it will be necessary that...'. Note the position of chì tak which is at the end of a phrase or sentence.

táng 'to let, wait'; táng ngõh 'let me, wait for me'; táng -hã 'to wait a minute'

cha 'to hold by hand, to carry by hand'

siú-sam 'careful, cautious'; siú-sam! 'watch out!' 'look out!'

taam-sam to worry, be anxious, alarmed

hoi faân hoi 'to open, operate, start'; hoi faân 'to start serving meal, dinner is served'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Sz: Mã-Leî, ngõh-teî kam-maãn shîk mi-yě à? Shîk
T'õng-ts'aan à, yik-waâk shîk Sai-ts'aan ne?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai*: Ngõh-teî ts'âm-yât shîk Sai-ts'aan, kam-
maãn shîk T'õng-ts'aan.

Sheûng-Sz: Shîk mi-yě T'õng-ts'aan à? Uêt ts'oì a, Oô ts'oì a,
Ch'uen ts'oì a, yik-waâk King ts'oì à?

T'aai-T'aai*: Tong-in* hai Uêt ts'oì la. Chûng shai kóng kè*.

Sheûng-Sz: Yâu mi-yě shîk à?

T'aai-T'aai*: Ts'oì t'ong, ngaũ-yûk, chue-yûk, kai, ts'oì.

Sheûng-Sz: Ngõh yâu t'õ-ngõh, yâu kêng-hòt.

T'aai-T'aai*: Kóm, ngõh-teî shîk faân là.

Sheûng-Sz: Ti faân chué-tak yâu heung yâu hó-shîk. Ti t'ong
po-tak yâu t'im yâu hó-yám. Ti shùng ching-tak yâu hó meî
yâu hó shaú-shai. Mã-Leî, neî chan hai shá-tak là.

À-Tsai: Hai à. Pā-pa kóng-tak ngaam là. Ngõh-teî tak kóm hó
kè mã-ma, yâu kóm hó kè shùng. Ngõh-teî shîk-paáu ti chi
tak à.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

M/Sgt Cheung: Mary, what are we going to have for supper tonight, Chinese food or American food?

Mrs. Cheung: We had American food yesterday. We'll have Chinese food tonight.

M/Sgt: What kind of Chinese food are we going to have, Cantonese, Shanghaiese, Szechuenese, or Pekingese?

Mrs: Cantonese food, of course. Why do you have to ask?

M/Sgt: What do we have?

Mrs: We have vegetable soup, beef, pork, chicken, and vegetable.

M/Sgt: I'm hungry and thirsty.

Mrs: If that's the case, we had better eat.

M/Sgt: Say! The rice is excellent. The soup is superb. The food is delicious and well-prepared. Mary, you are marvelous; you know all the knacks.

Junior: Father is absolutely right. We have a wonderful mother. The food is superb. Let's eat plenty.

張上士：瑪利，我地今晚食乜野呀？食唐
 張太太：餐我地尋日抑或食西餐？今晚食唐餐。
 上士：食乜野呀，唐，抑或京菜重使講嘅。
 太太：當然係野食牛肉，豬肉，雞，菜。
 太太：當有菜湯，又肚餓又頸渴。
 上士：我敢我地食飯又香又好食。啲餸真得
 太太：敢我地煮得飲，你講得好整條要得。
 上士：啲飯又好瑪利爸，爸有咁好嘅餸。我地食飽
 亞仔：勢係呀，媽得。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

READING MATERIAL

張太太煮好飯，整完餸。亞仔，亞女
擺好枱。張太太開飯。

有咁地係牛肉，
佢地尋日食西餐。今晚食唐餐。唐菜
係粵菜，係乜野呢？重使講嘅……
係晚食嘅嗎！佢地今晚食……
係豬肉，猪肉，雞，菜……

張上士又肚餓又頸渴。佢地想快啲食。
張太太叫佢地黎食飯啦！

張太太唔祇係一位好太太，好嘅媽媽，
而且又係一位好會煮飯同整餸嘅女人。添
今晚啲飯煮得又香又好食。啲湯煲得又甜
又好飲。啲餸整得又好味又好手勢。佢真
係要得啦！

張上士有咁好嘅太太。亞仔同亞女有
咁好嘅媽媽，今晚又有咁好嘅餸。唔怪得
佢地都咁想食張太太整嘅餸，食得咁飽啦。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

QUESTIONS

K'ui-tei ts'am-yat shik mi-ye ts'aan* à?

K'ui-tei ts'am-yat shik Sai ts'aan. Kam-yat shik mi-ye à?

T'ong-ts'oi yaũ pin ti à?

K'ui-tei kam-maãn shik kè haĩ Uêt ts'oi, yik-waak haĩ Oô ts'oi, Ch'uen ts'oi, King ts'oi à?

Kóm, k'ui-tei kam-maãn shik ti mi-ye shung à?

Cheung Sheung-Sz t'õ-ngôh mà, keng-hòt mà?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* haĩ m-haĩ yat-wai* hó t'aai-t'aai*, t'ung hó kè mã-ma à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* ching sung ching-tak hó m-hó à?

Kam-maãn ti t'ong po-tak t'im m-t'im à, hó m-hó-yám à?

Ti shung ne?

Kam-maãn ti shung ching-tak kóm hó meĩ, kóm hó shaú-shai; kóm, k'ui-tei to hó seung shik, shik-tak hó paaú kà la?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kam-maän kam 'time when (TW), now, nowadays (lit.)'; maän 'time when and how long, night, evening, late (lit)'; kam-maän 'tonight, this night, this evening'

T'ōng-ts'aan T'ōng 'Chinese in general, T'ang Dynasty (618-906)'; T'ōng-ts'aan 'Chinese food, Chinese meal, Chinese cooking'

yik-waâk yik 'disjunctive question, or question requesting a choice of alternatives, or (lit), to suppress (lit)'; waâk AF: waâk-ché; yik-waâk 'disjunctive question'; but in direct statement, 'or' will always be translated by waâk or waâk-ché; yik-waâk 'disjunctive question'

Sai-ts'aan sai 'west, western, occidental, foreign'; Sai-ts'aan 'western food, occidental food, American food'

ts'ām-yât ts'ām 'to search, find, look for'; yât 'day, date, day time, time, sun, sunshine'; ts'ām-yât 'yesterday'; ts'ām-maän 'last night, last evening'; kam-yât 'today, this day'; AF of ts'ām-yât: tsök-yât, k'ām-yât; AF of ts'ām-maän: tsök-maän, k'ām-maän

Uêt ts'oi Uêt alternate and briefer form of Kwóng-Tung (Canton); ts'oi 'cooked food, dish of food, vegetable'; Uêt ts'oi 'Cantonese food, food of Kwangtung Province'

Oê ts'oi Oê abbreviation of Sheûng-Hoi (Shanghai); Oê ts'oi 'Shanghaiese food'

Ch'uen ts'oi Ch'uen abbreviation of Sei-Ch'uen (Szechuen Province), 'stream, creek, to station (lit)'; Ch'uen ts'oi 'Szechuenese food'

King ts'oi King abbreviations of Pak-King (Peking), Naäm-King (Nanking), king-shing (national capital, king-to (national capital) and kwök-to (national capital)'; generally, it means 'Peking' or 'national capital'. King ts'oi 'Pekingese food'

tong-in, tong-in* tong abbreviation of ying-tong meaning 'ought to'; AF of ying-koi; ying and koi means 'ought to'; in 'however (lit), to agree (lit), yes (lit)'; tong-in 'of course, certainly, definitely, out of the question, undoubtedly'; if tong-in is used alone, it is usually followed by la, thus tong-in la! 'of course!'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

chûng shai kóng kè* chûng 'still, yet, moreover, again, else, too, and'; it indicates that something has happened and may possibly happen again; shai 'needs to use'; chûng shai 'still need, still require'; kè 'subordinating or modifying particle', 'of', 's', 'that which'; chûng shai kóng kè* 'of course, no explanation is necessary', it implies 'it is definitely so, bound to be that way, doesn't have to say, it goes without saying, needless to say'

ngau-yûk ngau 'ox, cow, cattle, tough'; yûk 'meat, flesh';
ngau-yûk 'beef'

chue-yûk chue 'pig, hog, fatty, stupid'; chue yûk 'pork'

kai 'chicken, hen, prostitute (vulgar)'

t'ô-ngôh t'ô 'stomach, abdomen'; ngôh 'hungry, hunger, gluttony'; t'ô-ngôh 'hungry, hunger'; paaú 'satiated, stomach is filled'; t'ô-paaú 'satiated, stomach is filled, filled'

kéng-hòt kéng 'neck'; hòt 'thirsty, thirst, longing for, anxious'; kéng-hòt 'thirsty, thirst'

chué-tak yau heung yau hó-shik heung 'adjectival verb (AV), delicious, fragrant, incense'; hó-shik 'AV, delicious, tasty'; yau...yau... 'both...and...'; yau heung yau hó-shik 'well-cooked and delicious'. The construction chué-tak yau heung yau hó-shik can mean either 'cooked well and delicious' or 'can cook well and delicious'. In the first case, tak yau heung yau hó-shik is a potential complement. In the second case, where tak yau heung yau hó-shik describes the result of chué, the complement is a 'descriptive complement'. The negative and the (A-not -A) interrogative forms of potential and descriptive constructions are as follows:

Pos. Pot.: chué-tak hó 'can cook well'

Pos. Descr.: chué-tak hó 'cooked well'

Neg. Pot.: chué m-hó 'cannot cook well'

m-chué-tak hó 'cannot cook well'

Neg. Descr.: chué-tak m-hó 'cooked badly'

Interr. Pot. chué m-chué-tak hó? 'can or cannot cook well?'

Interr. Descr. chué-tak hó m-hó? 'does or does not cook well?'

t'im 'sweet, tasty, tastes good'; ti t'ông hó t'im 'the soup is very tasty'; ti péng hó t'im 'the cake is very sweet'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 7

hó-yám yám 'to drink'; hó-yám 'good to drink, good';
t'ong hó-yám 'the soup is tasty'

hó-meî meî 'taste, variety of food, smell'; hó-meî 'good taste, tastes good, delicious'; ti shùng hó-meî 'the food is tasty'

shaú-shai 'workmanship, skill, gesticulation'; hó shaú-shai 'skillful'; generally, hó shaú-shai pertains to cooking.

chan haî chan 'true, real, genuine, authentic, unfeigned';
chan haî 'really, is really, it is true'

shá-tak AR shaî tak 'did a good job, to know the job and do it well, to know how, it works'; neî chan haî shá-tak or neî chan haî shaî-tak 'you really did a good job', 'you really know how', 'you are smart', 'you are great'

ngaam 'right, correct, suitable, fit'; neî kóng-tak ngaam 'what you said is right'; ni kîn shaam hó ngaam ngòh 'this coat fits me well'; ngaam-ngaam 'just, just as, just now'

kôm 'so, to such a degree' (as distinguished from kóm 'so, in such a manner')

kè When added after a noun or pronoun, it makes it the 'sign of possessive', such as, ngòh ke 'my, mine', hòk-shaang kè 'student's...'; when added after a verb, it makes it the 'particle (generally, past)', such as, sé kè 'written', kóng kè 'spoken', chí tsò kè 'made of paper'; when added after an AV, it becomes the 'subordinating or modifying particle'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì*: Ǻ-Chim, ti sai-man-tsaí ĩ-king fàn-yâp
kaaù. Neĩ chũng meĩ tũk-uēn shue, chũng meĩ tsô-heĩ neĩ
kè kung-fòh Ǻ?

Cheung Sheũng-Sz̄: Meĩ à, Mã-Leĩ. Ngõh chũng tsô-kán à. Ti
shue yaũ toh yaũ naãn. Ti kung-fòh yaũ sham yaũ m̄-yũng-ĩ.
Ngõh uēt tũk uēt san-foó, uēt hôk uēt kaan-naãn, to m̄-chi
tĩm-suèn-hó t'im.

T'aaì-T'aaì*: M̄-shaĩ paì-ai, m̄-hó taam-sam. K'aũ-k'eĩ neĩ
háng hôk, yat-tĩng ooĩ shĩng-kung kè.

Sheũng-Sz̄: Neĩ kóng-tak chan tui là. Chung-Kwòk wâ* haĩ kòm
kán-iù kè uē-ĩn, yaũ-k'eĩ-shĩ Kwóng-Tung wâ* t'im, kòm p'ó-
p'ĩn, kòm chũng-iù. Ngõh ĩ-ka yaũ kòm hó kè kei-ooĩ lai
hôk, ngõh yat-tĩng iù nõ-lĩk ti hôk. M̄-haĩ Ǻ, tsaũ tui
kwòk-ka tui m̄-chuê, tui yān tui m̄-chuê, tui tsz̄-keĩ yĩk
tui m̄-chuê là.

T'aaì-T'aaì: Mõ-ts'òh là. Uē-kwóh neĩ hôk-tó ni chũng wâ*, m̄-
chĩ tui kwòk-ka yaũ kũng-hĩn, ĩ-ch'é tui-ue tsz̄-keĩ yĩk-to
yaũ yik kà.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

Mrs. Cheung: Jim, the children are already asleep. Have you finished your homework yet?

M/Sgt Cheung: Not yet, Mary. I'm still working on it. The lessons are lengthy and difficult. The more I study, the harder they are. I am all confused and just don't know what to do.

Mrs: You shouldn't feel bad and worry about it. As long as you are willing to learn, you will succeed in learning it.

M/Sgt: You are absolutely right. Chinese is such an important language, especially Cantonese which is so common and important. I have such a good opportunity to learn the language. I should put forth all my effort to study it. Otherwise, I can very well fail my country, disappoint my friends, and do myself an injustice.

Mrs: You are right. If you can master this language, not only does it mean a contribution to the country, but also an asset to yourself.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

QUESTIONS

Cheung Sheûng-Sz t'üng Cheung T'aai-T'aai* kè sai-man-tsaí fàn-yâp kaaü meî à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz ne? K'uï i-ka tsô-kán mi-yě à?

K'uï tük-uên shue meî à, tsô-heí k'uï kè kung-fòh meî à?

K'uï fàn-tak kaaü meî à?

Ti shue naân m-naân à? Ti kung-fòh yüng m-yüng-i à?

K'uï tük-tak san m-san-foó à?

Pin-wai* kiù k'uï m-shai pai-ai, m-hó taam-sam à?

Uë-kwóh k'uï háng hôk, háng wan-tsaáp, k'uï ooí m-ooí shing-kung à?

Chung-Kwòk wâ* kán m-kán-iù à?

Chung-Kwòk wâ* hai yat-chúng hó kán-iù kè uë-in, yaü-k'ei-shí mi-yě wâ* à?

Kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ* kè Chung-Kwòk yân toh m-toh à?

Uë-kwóh hai kóm, Kwóng-Tung wâ* hó p'ó-p'in, hó chûng-iù là, hai m-hai à?

Uë-kwóh ngö-h-teí yaü kei-ooí hôk Kwóng-Tung wâ*, ngö-h-teí iù m-iù nõ-lík ti hôk à?

Uë-kwóh m-nõ-lík ti hôk tsaü tím à?

Uë-kwóh ngö-h-teí hôk-tó ni chúng wâ*, ngö-h-teí tui kwòk-ka yaü mõ kùng-hin à, tui tsz-keí yaü mõ yik à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

ĩ-king already, some time ago

fàn-yâp kaaù fàn kaaù 'to sleep, lie down'; yâp 'to enter, get in'; fàn-yâp kaaù 'to fall asleep, sound sleep'; Cf: fàn-cheûk kaaù IU5

meî a.f. meî-ts'āng 'not yet, not, have not (yet)'

tsô-heí heí 'to finish, complete, rise, begin, start to'; Cf: ch'aaú-uēn ts'oi IU5; tsô-heí kung-fòh has same meaning as tsô-uēn kung-fòh 'finished the homework'; meî tsô-uēn kung-fòh 'the homework hasn't been finished yet'

kán suffix for progressive action, -ing; tsô-kán 'doing, working'; chûng tsô-kán 'still working on it, still doing'; tight, tensed

toh much, many

naān hard, difficult, hard, not easy; antonym: yūng-î; yaû toh yaû naān 'too much and too difficult'; synonym: kaan-naān

sham profound, hard, difficult, not easy, deep; antonym: yūng-î 'easy'; ts'in 'easy, shallow'; ti kung-fòh hó sham 'the homework is very difficult', (difficult in the sense of degree of learning only and not otherwise.)

yūng-î easy, not difficult, simple; antonyms: naām, kaan-naān; synonym: ts'in

san-foó bitter, toilsome, distressing, suffering; tûk-tak hó san-foó 'having a terrible time in studying'

uêt...uêt... the more... the more..., the more...the...-er the...er.

uêt hôk uêt kaan-naān kaan-naān 'difficult, not easy, hard; synonym: naān; antonym: yūng-î; ngõh uêt hôk uêt kaan-naān 'the more I study, the harder it is'

m̄-chi chi 'to know, know about, have knowledge of' (Fr savoir, Germ. wissen): AF: chi-tò; m̄-chi, m̄-chi-tò 'do not know'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

tím-suèn-hó? tím? 'how? (in what manner?)', in any way, in some way, do what, what's happened to...?' tím is used here in the sense of 'do what?'; a.f.: tím-yeung*?; suèn 'to consider, plan, calculate, count'; tím-suèn-hó is same as m-chi-tím-suèn-hó, m-chi-tím-hó, or m-chi-tím-suèn, they all mean 'do not know what to do', 'I am confused'

pai-ai worried, worrisome, to worry, sad, rueful; m-shai
pai-ai 'no need to worry'; m-hó taam-sam 'do not worry'

k'au-k'eí as long as, if only, provided that

háng willing, to consent to, permit, agree; háng hôk 'willing to learn'

yat-ting certainly, definitely, have to, must; ngõh yat-ting hui 'I certainly go'; ngõh yat-ting iu hui 'I must go'

shing-kung succeed, success, successful

tui correct, right, toward, opposite, pair, to face to, to; nei kóng-tak tui là same as nei kóng-tak ngaam and nei kóng-tak mô-ts'oh, they all mean 'what you said is right'; ngõh tui k'ui kóng 'I talk to him'; yat-tui faai-tsú 'a pair of chopsticks'

kán-iù important, urgent, severe, critical; synonym: chùng-iù 'important'; k'ui pêng-tak hó kán-iù 'he is critically ill'; ni kìn sê hó kán-iù 'this matter is very urgent or important'; Kwóng-Tung wâ* hó chùng-iù 'Cantonese is very important'

yaü-k'eí-shî especially, particularly

p'ó-p'in common, popular, universal, widespread; Kwóng-Tung wâ* hó p'ó-p'in 'Cantonese is very common'

chùng-iù important, essential, indispensable

i-ka now, at the present time, at this moment; a.f. ka-hã, ka-chân, in-tsoi

kei-ooi opportunity, chance

nõ-lîk to put forth effort, industrious, studious, diligent, working hard; synonym: k'an-lîk

m-hai otherwise, if not, not; a.f. uê-kwóh m-hai

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 8

tsau auxiliary for the future tense, then, if then, thereupon, without delay; then, on the other hand; simply, namely, about to; uē-kwóh m-hai tsau... 'otherwise, then...'; ngōh tsau hui 'I'll go right away, I'm about to go'; tsau-hai ni kōh yān 'it's just this person'. A conditional or concessive clause precedes the main clause to which it is subordinated, as Uē-kwóh lôk uē, ngōh tsau m-hui 'If it rains, I (then) won't go.' While 'then' is usually omitted in English, it is the 'if'-word that is usually omitted in Chinese, thus, Lôk uē ngōh tsau m-hui 'It rains I then don't go,--if it rains, I won't go.' A conditional or concessive clause never follows the main clause except as an afterthought after a dash. A premeditated dependent clause placed after the main clause (found in some contemporary writing) is definitely a Europeanism and is appreciated as such.

kwòk-ka country, nation, fatherland; synonym: kwòk

tui...m-chuê unable to reciprocate one's favor, unable to face a person owing to some fault, a form of apology; tui yān m-chuê 'unable to face a person owing to some fault'; tui kwòk-ka m-chuê 'not loyal to one's country'; tsz-kei 'self'; tui tsz-kei m-chuê 'doing injustice to himself' a.f. tui...tui m-chuê, tui m-chuê...

tsz-kei oneself; ngōh tsz-kei 'I myself'; nei tsz-kei 'you yourself'; k'ui tsz-kei 'he himself, she herself'

uē-kwóh if, provided

tó tó 'resultative verb, indicating success in attaining object of the action'; hòk-tó 'have learned, have mastered'

tui...yau kung-hin kung-hin 'contribution, to contribute, dedicate, devote'; tui...yau kung-hin 'a contribution to...'

tui...yau yik yik 'advantage, advantageous, benefit, beneficial, asset'; yau yik 'to have advantage, to have benefit'; yau yung 'useful'; tui...yau yik 'an asset to..., a benefit to..'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄: Kóng yaú kóng là. Ts'at-uêt shâp-saam hô hai
lăi-paai kei à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai*: Táng ngõh t'ai-hă. Taaî-ts'in-yât lăi-paai-
yat, ts'in-yât lăi-paai-i, ts'am-yât lăi-paai-saam, kam-yât
lăi-paai sei, t'ing-yât lăi-paai-ng, haû-yât lăi-paai-lûk,
taaî-haû-yât lăi-paai...

Sheûng-Sz̄: K'am-yât lăi-paai saam, shâp-hô, kam-yât lăi-paai
sei, shâp-yat-hô; t'ing-yât lăi-paai ng, shâp-i-hô; haû-yât
lăi-paai lûk, shâp-saam-hô. Lăi-paai lûk hai ts'at-uêt shâp-
saam hô là.

T'aai-T'aai*: Ngõh i-wai nei tûk shue tûk-tak kòm mông, yat-tîng
oõi m-kei-tak-chóh kóh yat hai mi-yě yat-tsú là.

Sheûng-Sz̄: Tím oõi m-kei-tak kè ne. Kóh yat hai nei kè shaang-
yat, yaú hai ngõh-tei kit fan kè kei-nim yat a mã.

T'aai-T'aai*: M-chi-m-kòk, ngõh-tei i-king kit-chóh-fan shēng
shâp kei nin, ngõh yik-to shēng kei-shâp sui là.

Sheûng-Sz̄: Ngõh-tei ts'éng kei kòh p'ang-yaú lai shik ts'aan
faân, yám hă tsaú, ko-hing hă è?

T'aai-T'aai*: Hó à. Ngõh kík-chi tsaân-shing.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

M/Sgt Cheung: Come to think of it, what day of the week will July the 13th be?

Mrs. Cheung: Let me see. Two days before yesterday was Monday. The day before yesterday was Tuesday. Yesterday was Wednesday. Today is Thursday. Tomorrow will be Friday. The day after tomorrow will be Saturday. And two days after tomorrow will be Sunday.

M/Sgt: Yesterday was Wednesday the 10th. Today is Thursday the 11th. Tomorrow will be Friday the 12th. The day after tomorrow will be Saturday the 13th. Therefore, July the 13th will be Saturday.

Mrs. Cheung: Since you have been so busy studying, I thought you must have forgotten what day it is.

M/Sgt: How could I forget that day? It is going to be your birthday and our wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Cheung: It is hard to realize that we have been married for a number of years, and we are in our middle-age.

M/Sgt: Let us invite several friends for dinner, have a few drinks, and celebrate, shall we?

Mrs. Cheung: Fine. I agree with you whole-heartedly.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

READING MATERIAL

拜日三
禮聽十
係號六
日號
前一拜
號；十
號，係
八四日
，拜後
一禮號
拜係號
禮拜二
係尋十
日；，
前號五
大九拜
，禮拜
二係號

佢睇一係禮。怪
· 佢士日係子唔
幾· 上三日日！
拜幾張十三嘅呀！
禮拜為月十要日
係禮以七月緊念！
三係佢，七好紀念
十日，話道個嘅得
月啲忙士知一婚記
七道咁上會係結咁
知道得張點日太子
知想讀係士啲太日
唔好書但上未張個
太都讀；張原同啲
太士知道！佢於
張上上知六呢係對
同倒定禮拜六日佢
張張唔拜六日佢

年友之
幾朋極
十個太
成幾太
婚請張
左想吓
結佢吓
已經！慶
已啦高
地歲，
佢十酒
，幾吓
覺成飲
唔都，
知亦飯
唔士餐
上食成
張黎贊

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

QUESTIONS

Taaî-t's'in-yât haî laî-paaî keî, keî hô à?

Ts'in-yât haî laî-paaî keî, keî hó à?

Kam-yât haî laî-paaî keî, keî hó à?

Haû-yât haî laî-paaî keî à?

Ni kòh uêt haî keî uêt à?

Ts'at-uêt shâp-saam hô haî laî-paaî keî à?

Cheung T'aaî-T'aaî* chi m̄-chi-tò ts'at-uêt shâp-saam haî laî-paaî-lûk à?

K'uî m̄-chi-tò, k'uî seúng m̄-seúng chi-tò à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄ tûk shue tûk-tak tím à?

K'uî tûk shue tûk-tak kòm mōng, k'uî tím ooî keî-tak ts'at-uêt shâp-saam haî laî-paaî-lûk à?

Ts'at-uêt shâp-saam haî yat-kòh mi-yě kè yât-ts̄ à?

K'uî-teî kít fan kít-chóh keî-tóh n̄n là?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄ i-ka keî-toh sui à?

K'uî seúng ts'éng keî kòh p'āng-yaũ tsô mi-yě à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄ seúng ts'éng p'āng-yaũ shik faân, k'uî kè t'aaî-t'aaî* tsaàn m̄-tsaàn-shing à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kóng yaü kóng là! 'come to think of it', 'since you mention it'

Cardinal	Numbers	Cardinal	Numbers
yat	one	shâp-yat	eleven
î, leüŋ	two	shâp-î	twelve
saam	three		
sei	four	î-shâp	twenty
ng	five	î-shâp-yat	twenty-one
lûk	six	î-shâp-î	twenty-two
ts'at	seven	saam-shâp	thirty
paät	eight		
kaü	nine	yat-paäk	one hundred
shâp	ten	î-paäk	two hundred
		yat-ts'in	one thousand
		î-ts'in	two thousand

YEAR

yat-kaü-lîng-lîng-nîn	1900
yat-kaü-lîng-yat-nîn	1901
yat-kaü-lîng-î-nîn	1902
yat-kaü-yat-lîng-nîn	1910
yat-kaü-î-î-nîn	1922
yat-kaü-ng-paät-nîn	1958
yat-kaü-ts'at-lîng-nîn	1970

MONTH

yat	- uêt	January
ching	- uêt	January
î	- uêt	February
saam	- uêt	March
sei	- uêt	April
ng	- uêt	May
iûk	- uêt	June
ts'at	- uêt	July
paät	- uêt	August
kaü	- uêt	September
shâp	- uêt	October
shâp-yat	- uêt	November
shâp-î	- uêt	December

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

yat	- kòh	uêt	one month
leüŋg	- kòh	uêt	two months
saam	- kòh	uêt	three months
sei	- kòh	uêt	four months
ng	- kòh	uêt	five months
lúk	- kòh	uêt	six months
ts'at	- kòh	uêt	seven months
paät	- kòh	uêt	eight months
kaú	- kòh	uêt	nine months
shâp	- kòh	uêt	ten months
shâp-yat	- kòh	uêt	eleven months
shâp-î	- kòh	uêt	twelve months

DAY

yat	- hô	1st
î	- hô	2nd
saam	- hô	3rd
sei	- hô	4th
ng	- hô	5th
lúk	- hô	6th
ts'at	- hô	7th
paät	- hô	8th
kaú	- hô	9th
shâp	- hô	10th
shâp-yat	- hô	11th
shâp-î	- hô	12th
î-shâp	- hô	20th
î-shâp-yat	- hô	21st
î-shâp-î	- hô	22nd
saam-shâp	- hô	30th
saam-shâp-yat -hô		31st

a.f. of hò is yât
a.f. of î-shâp is yâ or yê
a.f. of saam-shâp is sa or sa-â

WEEK

sheüŋg leüŋg-kòh lai-paai	week before last
tui sheüŋg leüŋg-kòh lai-paai	week before last
tui sheüŋg yat-kòh lai-paai	last week
sheüŋg kòh lai-paai	last week

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

ni kòh lai-paai	this week
hâ kòh lai-paai	next week
tui hô yat-kòh lai-paai	next week
tui hô leung-kòh lai-paai	week after next

lai-paai-yat	Monday
lai-paai-i	Tuesday
lai-paai-saam	Wednesday
lai-paai-sei	Thursday
lai-paai-ng	Friday
lai-paai-luk	Saturday
lai-paai	Sunday
lai-paai-yat	Sunday

a.f. of lai-paai is shing-k'eí, thus, shing-k'eí-yat, shing-k'eí-yât, or shing-k'eí.

uêt month, moon

hò number, day of the month (a.f. yât)

lai-paai week, Sunday; a.f. shing-k'eí

keí how? (to what extent), to any extent, to some extent, not... very (with negative), a few, several, some, interrogative numerals: 'how many? how much?' Like the numerals, it is normally followed by an AN: in this case, the a.f. of keí is keí-toh

lai-paai keí what day of the week? In this case, since the keí is after the noun, we cannot use the a.f. keí-toh, never say lai-paai keí-toh, but lai-paai keí

taaí-ts'in-yât ts'in-yât 'day before yesterday'; taaí-ts'in-yât 'two days before yesterday'; ts'in-maän 'night before last'; taaí-ts'in-maän 'two nights before last'; ts'in-nin 'year before last'; taaí-ts'in-nin 'two years before last'

yat one, once, as soon as; ngõh yat lai, ngõh tsaü hui kin nei 'as soon as I come, I shall go to see you'; nei yat m-siu-sam, tsaü ooí tsô ts'òh 'once you are careless, you will make mistakes'

taaí-haü-yât haü-yât 'day after tomorrow'; taaí-haü-yât 'two days after tomorrow'; haü-maän 'night after tomorrow night';

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

taai-haû-maän 'two nights after tomorrow night'; haû-nîn 'year after next'; taai-haû-nîn 'two years after next'

k'ām-yât yesterday; a.f.: ts'ām-yât, tsōk-yât, tsòk-yât;
k'ām-maän 'last night'; tsōk-maän 'last night'; tsòk-maän 'last night'

ĩ-wai to presume, take it that..., regard as, think, believe it that..., take for granted (a.f.: tông). In many cases, but not always, the a.f. of ĩ-wai are koó, nám 'to believe, think, figure out'. In the case of a.f. tông, it most likely means 'to take for granted', thus, ngōh tông neĩ m-lai 'I took it for granted that you wouldn't come'

mōng busy, hurried, in haste

kei-tak to remember, recall, recollect; synonym: kei-tak-heĩ

chóh perfective suffix, usually translatable by the perfect or past in English. Here chóh has the force of making the action complete. In cases of VO construction, such as shík faân tük shue, the correct position of chóh is right after the verb, thus, shík-chóh faân, tük-chóh shue, etc. In the case of kei-tak, kei-tak is a bound form which cannot be separated by chóh so the correct position of chóh is after kei-tak, thus kei-tak-chóh

yât-tsú date, day, festival; synonym: yât.

kit fan VO construction; to get married, to marry. Since kit fan is a VO, the verb suffixes (kán, chóh, uēn, etc) should be placed right after the verb kit, thus, kit-kán fan 'being married, marrying', kit-chóh fan 'is married, married'

kei-nîm yât kei-nîm 'to commemorate, commemoration';
kei-nîm-yât 'anniversary day of commemoration'; yat-chau-nîn
kei-nîm-yât '1st anniversary', leung-chau-nîn kei-nîm-yât '2nd anniversary', etc

m-chi-m-kòk chi-kòk 'to feel, perceive, sensation'; m-chi-m-kòk 'without realizing it, not knowing, not perceiving, unconsciously'; a.f.: pat-chi-pat-kòk

nîn year

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 9

shâp keí ten-odd, more than ten; paàk keí 'hundred-odd';
etc.; keí shâp 'several tens'; keí paàk 'several hundreds'

shīng shâp-keí nīn shīng 'whole, to complete, entire';
a.f. of shīng:shēng; shēng shâp keí nīn 'ten odd years'; shēng
has the force 'entire, whole, that long, etc'.

shuì year (s) old, year (lit); keí shâp shuì 'several
tens of years old', a.f. keí â shuì

ts'êng to invite, please, ask, request; a.f.: ts'ing

kòh AN for individual person and certain things; keí kòh
p'aāng-yaũ 'several friends'

p'aāng-yaũ friend; a.f.: p'āng-yaũ

tsaú wine, liquor, alcoholic drink; yám tsaú 'to drink
liquor'

ko-hīng happy, glad to, to have fun; ngōh hó ko-hīng kīn-
tó neí 'I'm very happy that I have seen you'; ko-hīng hā 'to
have some fun'

kîk-chi extremely; a.f. kîk, fei-sheung-chi

tsaân-shīng to be in favor of, support, agree with, go
along with (an idea)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 10

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-SZ: Kóm, ngõh-teî tsô chué-yân. Ngõh-teî ying-koi ts'éng pin keí kòh yân-haàk ne?

Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì*: Ts'ui-pîn* neí. Neí k'uèt-tíng la. Neí wâ la.

Sheûng-SZ: Ngõh tá-suèn ts'éng keí kòh í-ka kè t'üng-hòk, keí kòh kaû-shí tá cheùng kè lõ yaũ, keí kòh kaaü-koon, keí kòh kaàk-leí lün-shè*. Uē-kwóh yaũ t'aaì-t'aaì* kè, tsaü ts'éng-maaí k'ui-teî kè t'aaì-t'aaì*, hó mà?

T'aaì-T'aaì*: P'à yân toh mà? P'à yân toh ti mà?

Sheûng-SZ: Haí pòh. Yân t'aaì toh pòh. Pat-uē tsíng ts'éng keí kòh lõ yaũ pâ la.

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Pin keí wai* ne?

Sheûng-SZ: Leí Sheûng-Kaaü, Leí T'aaì-T'aaì*, Ko Chung-Kaaü, Ko T'aaì-T'aaì*, K'eí Shiù-Kaaü, K'eí T'aaì-T'aaì*, Lõh Sheûng-Wai, Lõh T'aaì-T'aaì*, Paák Sheûng-Wai, Nǎ Chung-Wai, Hõh Shiù-Wai, Leí Chún-Wai, Ch'ân Kaaü-Koon, t'üng-maaí neí kè nüí p'aāng-yaũ Wōng Á-Lín Siú-Tsé, hó mà?

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Táng ngõh shó hă...yat-kòh, leüng-kòh, saam-kòh..., yat, í, saam, sei, nǎ, lük, ts'at, paát, kaú, shâp, shâp-yat, shâp-í, shâp-saam, shâp-sei...shâp-sei-kòh yân. Hó là. Kaü là. Tsaü kóm là.

Sheûng SZ: T'ing-yât tsoi kóng. Ngõh-teî í-ka hui fàn kaaü, hó mà?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 10

M/Sgt Cheung: Well, we are going to be the host and hostess.

Whom should we invite?

Mrs. Cheung: It's up to you. You decide.

M/Sgt: I plan to invite several classmates, old buddies during the war, instructors and neighbors. For those who have wives, the wives will be invited too. What do you think?

Mrs. Cheung: Don't you think it is a little too many?

M/Sgt: May be. We might as well just invite several old friends.

Mrs. Cheung: Who?

M/Sgt: Colonel and Mrs. Leī, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Ko, Major and Mrs. K'eī, Captain and Mrs. Lōh, Captain White, 1st Lt. Ng, 2nd Lt. Hōh, W.O. Leī, Instructor Ch'ān, and your lady friend Miss Arlene Wōng? What do you think?

Mrs. Cheung: Let me see...one, two, three...one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen...fourteen persons. I think that's enough.

M/Sgt: We'll talk about it again tomorrow. Let's go to bed. Shall we?

張上士：敢，我地做主人。我地應該請邊
幾個人客呢？

張太太：隨便你。你決定啦，你話啦。
上士：我打算請幾個而家嘅同學，幾個舊時
打仗嘅老友，幾個教官，幾個隔埋
離鄰舍。如果有太太嘅，就請埋
佢地嘅太太，好嗎？

太太：怕人多嗎？怕人多啲嗎？

上士：係播，人太多播。不如淨請幾個老
友罷啦。

太太：邊幾位呢？

上士：李上校，李太太，高中校，高太太，
祁少校，祁太太，羅上尉，羅太太，
白上尉，伍中尉，何少尉，
李准尉，陳教官，同埋你嘅女朋
友黃亞蓮小姐好嗎？

太太：等我數吓……一個，兩個，三個……，
一，二，三，四，五，六，七，八，九，十，十一，十
二，十三，十四……十四個人。
好啦。够啦，就敢啦。

上士：聽日再講。我地而家去馴覺，好嗎？

READING MATERIAL

決難·幾等同幾地
 好·請·家官埋
 佢知道要而教請
 飯，人知緊個個就
 食幾個唔唔幾幾，
 黎邊亦自算友太
 友請太佢打老太
 朋友請太佢打老太
 知道太，士嘅有
 的知張話上仗果
 請唔，太張打如
 想，講太·時；
 士人太張定舊舍
 上多太·決個鄰
 張幾張好士幾離太
 請同人上，隔太
 定佢個張學個嘅

擔淨定祁尉，
 都，決，中，有
 亦人地太伍太
 士多佢太，張數
 上咁·高尉埋人
 張請太，上同的
 ，想太校，白，吓
 多唔嘅中，官數
 太地地高太教太
 人佢佢，太陳太
 怕以同太羅，張
 太所，太，尉·
 太，友李太准蓮
 張多老，太李亞
 係太個校祁，黃
 但客幾上，尉友
 人請李校少朋友
 心係請少何女四

佢地講完請食飯嘅野，就去瞓覺。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 10

QUESTIONS

Pin-kòh seúng ts'éng p'aāng-yaũ shîk faân à?

K'ui seúng ts'éng keí toh yān, seúng ts'éng pin keí kòh yān à?

K'ui m-k'uèt-tîng-tak, Cheung T'aai-T'aai* ne?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* m-k'uèt-tîng-tak, k'ui tím wā à?

Cheung Sheung-Sz tá-suèn ts'éng pin ti yān à?

Kóh ti t'ung-hòk hai í-ka kè, yik-waak hai kau-shí kè à?

Kóh ti lǒ yaũ hai tím kâ?

Kóh ti kaaü-koon hai pin shuè kè à?

Uē-kwóh kóh ti yān-haak yaũ t'aai-t'aai*, ts'éng m-ts'éng-maai k'ui-tei à?

Cheung Sheung-Sz seúng ts'éng kòm toh yān, Cheung T'aai-T'aai* tím à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* p'à yān toh, Cheung Sheung-Sz ne?

K'ui-tei leung kòh to p'à yān toh, k'ui-tei tsaü tím à?

K'ui-tei k'uèt-tîng ts'éng pin keí kòh lǒ yaũ t'ung k'ui-tei kè t'aai-t'aai* à?

Cheung T'aai-T'aai* shó-hă yān-shò, yaũ keí toh yān à?

K'ui-tei kóng-uēn ts'éng shîk faân kè yě, tsaü tsô mi-yě à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 10

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chué-yān host, hostess, master

yān-haāk guest; synonym: haāk-yān, haāk (lit)

ts'ui-pîn* at one's convenience, any way, in any manner,
no matter (what)

tâ-suén to plan to, schedule to, intends to

t'üng-hôk school-mate, class-mate

kaû-shī kaû 'old, not new'; shī 'days, time'; kaû-shī 'the
old days, formerly'

tá cheùng to fight a battle or war

lõ yaũ lõ 'old (in age), aged', term of honor and respect;
lõ yaũ 'old friend, long time friend, buddy'

kaäk-lei neighboring, adjoining; kaäk-lei uk 'neighboring
house'; kaäk-lei kaai 'neighboring street, next street, street
within walking distance'

lün-shê lün 'neighboring, near to' (lit); shê 'humble
house' (lit); lün-shê 'neighbor' (lit)

kaäk-lei lün-shê neighbor, neighboring house

maai together, close together, to move close together,
to embed; ts'éng-maai k'ui-tei 'to invite them also'; haäng-maai
lai 'to walk over here'; haäng-maai ti 'to walk closer'

p'à to fear, be afraid of, think that..., lest, dread,
perhaps; k'ui p'à tá cheùng 'he is afraid of war'; ngõh p'à yān
toh 'I'm afraid that there are so many people'; ngõh p'à laäng
'I can't stand cold, I'm susceptible to cold'

t'aaì too, excessively; t'aaì toh yān 'too many people'

pat-uē had better, why not..., better let (me), might as
well, not as (good as)(lit)

tsing only, merely; a.f. tsing-hai; ngõh tsing hai hôk
Kwóng-Tung wâ* 'I only learn Cantonese'; tsing 'clean, neat and
tidy'

pâ* la! particle having the force of advising and suggest-
ing

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 10

Leī common surname 'Lee'

Ko surname, tall, high, superior

K'eī surname

Lōh surname

Nǝ surname, five, companion (lit)

Hōh common surname 'Ho', how? (lit), what? (lit), why? (lit)

t'ūng-maaī together with, and, as well as

À-Līn līn 'lotus'; À-Līn phonetic transcription of 'Arlene'

shó to count, calculate; shò ts'in* to count money'; shò 'amount, account, number'; yat 'one'; ī 'two', ī is used in simple counting, in compound numbers, and in other idiomatic compounds; leūng 'two', leūng is used before an AN, thus, leūng-kòh yān 'two persons'; saam 'three'; sei 'four'; nǝ 'five'; lūk 'six'; ts'at 'seven'; paat 'eight'; kau 'nine'; shâp 'ten'; shâp keī 'ten-several, --ten odd, --between ten and twenty'; while numbers between 11 and 19 are called 'shâp-yat, shâp-ī, shâp-saam, shâp-sei, etc', an optional 'yat' may be prefixed to 'shâp-yat, etc' in numbers involving hundreds, thousands etc. Thousands are never spoken of as 'many hundreds', thus leūng-ts'in 'two thousands', never ī-shâp-paak 'twenty hundreds'. Numbers between 20 and 90 are called 'ī-shâp, saam-shâp, sei-shâp' etc.

kau là! kau 'enough, sufficient'; kau là! 'that's enough, that's all!'

tσαû-kóm la! that's all! ; synonym: haī-kòm-toh!

k'uet-tīng to decide, to determine, to resolve, decision, resolution

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì*: À-Chim, À-Chim! Faaì ti heí shan là! Naaû-chung heúng-chóh hó noí là! Tím-kaaí neí chûng m̄-háng heí shan à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄: Ngõh fàn noí ti to m̄-tak. Ī-ka kau-kíng keí tím-chung à?

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Lûk-tím taáp saam là. M̄-haî, m̄-haî. Ni kòh chung maân-chóh leũng-kòh tsz̄. Kóh kòh piu chì ngaam. Ī-ka ĩ-king lûk-tím yâ-nǝ fan là. Neí tò-taí heí m̄-heí shan kà?

Sheûng-Sz̄: Wā haaí! Kòm aàn lā! Ts'ām-maän fàn-tak yê. Ngõh ĩ-ka tsik-hak heí shan là.

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Faaì-ts'ui ti là! Maí neí ooí ch'í kà là.

Sheûng-Sz̄: Neí maí ts'ui ngõh tak kà. Ngõh iù t'ai so, saí mîn, ts'aat ngā, shoh t'aū, oôn chai-fûk sin chì tak kà.

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Kam-yât laí-paaì-nǝ pòh. Yaũ kím-uêt mà?

Sheûng-Sz̄: Yaũ tîng*-là! Neí t'ûng ngõh ning tîng ti sut-shaam, t'aaì, haaí, mât, chai-fûk, t'ûng mô*. Chíng-hó ti fai-cheung, hó mà?

T'aaì-T'aaì*: Hó à! Chûng yaũ mi-yě t'im à? Táng ngõh t'ûng neí ning tîng ch'ut lai la!

Sheûng-Sz̄: Mõ là. Haî-kòm-toh là, Mã-Leí.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

Mrs. Cheung: Jim! Get up! The alarm clock has been ringing for sometime now. Why do you refuse to get up?

M/Sgt Cheung: Can't I sleep just for a little while longer? After all, what time is it?

Mrs: It's 6:15. Oh, no! The clock is ten minutes slow. The watch is right. It's 6:25 already. Are you getting up or not?

M/Sgt: Is it that late? We went to sleep late last night. I'm getting up right now.

Mrs: Hurry up! Otherwise, you will be late.

M/Sgt: Don't rush me. I have to shave, wash my face, brush my teeth, comb my hair and change into my uniform.

Mrs: Today is Friday. Are you going to have an inspection?

M/Sgt: Of course we are! Will you get ready the shirt, the tie, shoes, socks, uniform and cap, and fix up the insignia for me?

Mrs: All right. What else? I'll get them ready for you.

M/Sgt: That will be all, Mary.

- 張太太*：亞占，亞占！快啲起身啦！鬧鐘響咗好耐啦！點解你重唔肯起身呀？
- 張上士：我耐啲都唔得，而家究竟幾點鐘呀？
- 太太*：六點踏三啦，唔係唔係，呢個鐘慢咗兩個字，嗰個鏢至啱，而家已經六點廿五分啦，你到底起唔起身㗎？
- 上士：嘩吟！咁晏啦！尋晚耐得夜，我而家即刻起身啦。
- 太太*：快趣啲啦！噠你會遲㗎。
- 上士：你咪催我得㗎，我要剃鬚，洗面，擦牙，梳頭，換制服先至得㗎。
- 太太*：今日禮拜五，有檢閱嗎？
- 上士：有定啦！你同我掙定啲恤衫，咗，鞋，襪，制服同帽，整好啲徽章，好嗎？
- 太太*：好呀！重有乜野添呀？等我同你掙定出黎啦。
- 上士：冇啦，係咁多啦，瑪利。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

READING MATERIAL

經起晚而三；已經好
 已肯尋道踏已家
 鐘唔佢知點家而
 鬧重，想六而知道
 嘅佢話，佢家以知
 士，佢，而所佢
 上覺，的，。佢
 張緊身耐話字倒
 三重啲想太兩士
 踏佢快佢張上
 點係佢家慢張身
 六但叫而鐘鐘分起
 係太，點開分刻
 家耐太夜幾個五即
 而好張好底個廿五
 咗，得到係點，佢
 響身，馴家但六晏

遲，上，面，去。
 太張，洗面，
 佢太！洗，
 怕太遲，可以
 太會剃至
 張就要後
 係重，然
 身唔佢，
 咗，佢，
 起校，
 已經學催換
 已去味，
 士啲太頭，
 上趣太梳
 張快張，
 叫佢叫張，
 擦士擦牙

張制服衫，
 佢叫制完衫，
 閩，襪，士換
 檢鞋，張上
 學校，徽章，
 學校有，
 學校，
 五恤衫，
 禮拜五，
 禮定，又整去
 係擰，就
 今日佢黎餐
 同出早
 太帽
 太同食

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

QUESTIONS

I-ka keí tím-chung à?

Ī-ka lûk-tím taâp saam, Cheung Sheûng-Szê kè naaû-chung heúng-chóh meí à?

Kòh naaû-chung ĩ-king heúng-chóh hó noi, k'uĩ heí-chóh shan meí à?

K'uĩ m-háng heí shan, tím-kaaí k'uĩ seúng fàn noi ti à?

K'uĩ kè naaû-chung ngaam m-ngaam à?

Kaù-kîng i-ka keí tím-chung à?

Cheung Sheûng-Szê t'eng-tó, k'uĩ tsaû tím-yeûng* à?

Tím-kaaí Cheung T'aaí-T'aaí* ts'ui k'uĩ faai-ts'ui ti hui hôk-haaû à?

Cheung Sheûng-Szê chûng meí hui-tak, k'uĩ chûng-iù tsô-uên mi-yě chí hui-tak à?

Kam-yât hai lai-paaí keí à?

Hôk-haaû kam-yât yaũ mǎ kím-uêt à?

Cheung Sheûng-Szê kiù k'uĩ kè t'aaí-t'aaí* t'ûng k'uĩ tsô ti mi-yě à?

Cheung Sheûng-Szê oôn-uên sut-shaam..., shík-chóh tsó-ts'aan, tsaû tím à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

naaû-chung naaû 'noisy, crowded, to make noise, to scold';
chung 'clock, bell'; naaû-chung 'alarm clock'

heúng to ring, sound, echo, make noise

noî long (in time), a period of time, to endure

tím-kaai why? how is it that...?

kaù-king after all, actually, really, in the last analysis;
a.f.: tò-tai

tím-chung o'clock, hour; a.f.: tím; lûk-tím (lûk tím-chung
'six hours'. The syntax will clarify the difference

lûk-tím taâp ts'at taâp 'to tread on, point to, fall';
lûk-tím taâp yat (lûk-tím yat-kòh tsz) '6:05'; lûk-tím taâp i
(lûk-tím leung-kòh tsz) '6:10'; lûk-tím taâp saam '6:15'; lûk-
tím taâp ts'at '6:35'

maân slow, sluggish

tsz five-minute multiples marked on face of clock or watch,
Chinese character; lûk-tím yat-kòh tsz (lûk-tím taâp yat) '6:05';
lûk-tím leung-kòh tsz (lûk-tím taâp i) '6:10'; lûk-tím saam-kòh
tsz (lûk-tím taâp saam) '6:15';

piu watch, meter; shaú-piu 'wrist watch'

fan to divide, to split, share, lessen, grade, minute;
ng fan (a.f.: ng fan-chung) 'five minutes'; shâp fan (shâp fan-
chung) 'ten minutes'; lûk-tím ng fan (lûk-tím taâp yat, lûk-tím
yat-kòh tsz) '6:05'; lûk-tím shâp-fan (lûk-tím taâp i, lûk-tím
leung-kòh tsz) '6:10'

tò-tai after all, anyway, really, actually; a.f.: kaù-
king; tò tai 'down to the bottom'

wā haai! 'gee! wow!'

aân late (in day time), noon, lunch; synonym: yê (late
in night time), ch'i (late in time)

yê late (in night time), length of the night; yât yê
'day and night'; yât yê 'a night'

tsik-hak immediately, at once, right away, instantly;
a.f.: lâp-hak, lâp-tsik, tsik (lit.)

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

faai-ts'ui fast, quick, speedy, rapid, swift; a.f.: faai;
faai-ts'ui ti la! 'hurry up!'

maí fusion form of m-haí, otherwise, if not; a.f.: uē-
kwóh m-haí

maí don't! a.f.: m-hó!

ts'ui to urge, hasten, rush, press upon; maí ts'ui ngōh
tak kâ*! 'don't rush me!'

t'ai so so 'beard, mustache, whisker'; t'ai 'to shave,
to shave with razor'; t'ai so 'to shave', VO construction

sai mîn sai 'to wash, cleanse'; mîn 'face, surface, side';
sai mîn 'to wash face', VO construction

ts'aat ngā ts'aat 'to brush, rub, polish, a brush'; ngā
'tooth'; ts'aat ngā 'to brush teeth', VO construction; ngā-
ts'aat* 'tooth brush'; ts'aat haaí 'to polish shoes, shine
shoes'; haaí-ts'aat 'shoe brush'; ts'aat shaam 'to brush clothes;
shaam-ts'aat 'clothes brush'

shoh t'aū shoh 'to comb, dress hair, a comb (AN: chèk)';
t'aū 'head, the chief, the first one'; shoh t'aū 'to comb, to
comb hair', VO construction

oôn to change, exchange, replace; oôn shaam 'to change
clothes'; oôn haaí 'to change shoes'; oôn ts'in* 'to exchange
money'; oôn yān 'to replace personnel, to shift personnel assign-
ment'

chai-fúk a uniform, to overcome; synonym: kwan-fúk
(military); oôn chai-fúk 'to change uniform'

kim-uêt to review troops, inspection

yaū-tîng*la! tîng* 'for sure, of course, definitely';
yaū-tîng*-la! 'of course, there is'; hui-tîng*-la! 'of course
(I) go'; shik-tîng*-la! 'of course (I) eat'

tîng ready, to fix, fixed, decided, to decide, either...
or...? ning-tîng... 'to have...ready'; ning-tîng ti sut-shaam
'to have the shirts ready'; taai-tîng ti ts'in* 'to bring some
money along ready...'

sut-shaam shirt; AN: kîn

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 11

t'aaí necktie, car tire; AN: t'iū
haaí shoes; AN: tui 'pair', chèk 'one'
mât socks, stockings; AN: tui 'pair', chèk 'one'
mô* hat, cap; AN: kîn, téng; kwan-mô* 'military cap'
fai-cheung cheung 'batch, emblem'; fai-cheung 'insignia'
haî-kòm-toh that is all

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung T'aaí-T'aaí*: Á-Chim, neí kam-yât iú kà ch'e mà?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz̄: Neí yaú iú kà ch'e ā? Iú lai tsô mi-yě à?

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Ngõh sheûng-chaú iú hui p'ò-t'au* maaí yě, hui tsaâp-fòh p'ò* maaí sùng. Hâ-chaú yaú iú hui kaau shuí fai, tân fai, mooí-heí fai, tân-wâ* fai.

Sheûng-Sz̄: Kà ch'e kei-heí haāng-tak m̄-hai keí hó. Kân-loí yûng tân-yaú, yûng yaú* yaú toh. Ch'oh-shí ngõh tá-sùen seúng ning kà ch'e hui ching. Kei-in neí iú hui kòm toh shuè, pat-uē ngõh laú faan kà ch'e peí neí yûng pâ* la.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Neí chan-hai liú-kaaí ngõh, t'ûng-ts'ing ngõh. Neí chan-hai yat-kòh hó cheûng-foo là.

Sheûng-Sz̄: Uē-kwóh ngõh-teí ch'ò-tó ti ts'in*, ngõh-teí ying-koi maaí toh kà ch'e. Yat-kà ngõh yûng. Yat-kà neí yûng.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Kóm tsaú chan hó là. Chan fong-pîn là. Neí í-ka tím faan hôk à? Hâ-chaú tím faan lai à?

Sheûng-Sz̄: Wai yaú taâp pa-sz̄*, tân-ch'e loh. Ngõh iú faan-hôk là. Ā, ngõh kei-foo m̄-kei-tak t'ûng neí tsíp mǎn t'im.

T'aaí-T'aaí*: Tsoi-kín là! Siú-sam à!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

Mrs. Cheung: Jim, do you need the car today?

M/Sgt Cheung: You need the car again? Why do you need the car?

Mrs: I'll have to do some shopping and buy some groceries this morning. I'll have to pay water, electricity, gas, and telephone bills this afternoon.

M/Sgt: The car doesn't run too well. It has been using quite a bit of gas and oil lately. At first I planned to take the car for repair. Now that you have to go to so many places, I'd better leave the car with you for your use.

Mrs: You are most understanding and sympathetic. You are a wonderful husband.

M/Sgt: If we ever save up some money, we should buy a second car. One for my use, and one for you.

Mrs: That would be wonderful. What a convenience! How will you get to school now? How will you come back this afternoon?

M/Sgt: The only thing for me to do is to take the bus or street-car. I've got to go now. Gosh! I almost forgot to kiss you. Good-bye.

Mrs: Bye, dear! Be careful!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

READING MATERIAL

上唔，下費。張士話；電話。同太太；電。佢張太買，做用。張舖費。要黎野雜煤。野車也去，費。好多架做，費。好要黎野電。有想車買，日佢架頭費。今日，要鋪水。太太去交。太太要去。張士講道：又

幾算要用。係打，用。唔佢處太。得時多太。行初咁張。器。去俾。機。多。要車。嘅。又。太。架。車。油。太。翻。架。用。張。留。個。架。用。油。既然佢。話。電。所以。士。用。整。野。上。去。野。張。近。車。多。好。架。咁。做。

了解打，佢。了。又。車。敢。祇。佢。架。敢。唔。一。佢。漆。多。用。佢。太。買。太。夫。太。以。太。丈。嘅。可。張。好。佢。地。俾。個。情。佢。架。一。同。敢。一。係。且。敢。真。而。錢。已。好。士。算。好。俾。左。架。車。張。太。搭。太。佢。而。家。有。車。翻。學。搭。唔。倒。巴士，就搭電車啦！

張士好，就搭電車。上點巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。翻學搭唔倒巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。上點巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。翻學搭唔倒巴士，就搭電車。

佢幾乎唔記得同佢。張上士就去學校。張士好，就搭電車。上點巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。翻學搭唔倒巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。上點巴士，就搭電車。張士好，就搭電車。翻學搭唔倒巴士，就搭電車。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

QUESTIONS

Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* kam-yât mōng m̄-mōng à?

K'uĩ tím mōng à? Sheûng-chau iù tsô ti mi-yě à?

K'uĩ hã-chau yaû iù tsô pin ti yě à?

K'uĩ kòm mōng, iù tsô kòm toh yě; k'uĩ t'ûng Cheung Sheûng-Sz kóng, seúng iù ti mi-yě à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kà ch'e kè kei-hei hó m̄-hó à?

Kân-loi kóh kà ch'e yûng tân-yaû, yûng yaû* toh m̄-toh à?

Kóh kà ch'e kân-loi m̄-hai kei hó, ch'oh-shi k'uĩ tá-suèn tím à?

Kei-in k'uĩ seúng ning kà ch'e huì ching, tím-kaaí k'uĩ yaû m̄-ning huì ching à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz tui k'uĩ kè t'aaì-t'aaì* hó m̄-hó à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz tui Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* tím hó à?

K'uĩ tá-suèn ch'õ toh ti ts'in* tsô mi-yě à?

K'uĩ maaí toh yat-kà ch'e, yaû mi-yě yûng à?

K'uĩ pei-chóh kà ch'e Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* yûng, k'uĩ tsz-kei ts'õh mi-yě ch'e faan-hôk à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz i-ka faan-hôk, k'uĩ kei m̄-kei-tak t'ûng Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* tsip mǎn à?

K'uĩ-tei tsip-chóh mǎn, Cheung Sheûng-Sz tsaû tím à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kà AN for vehicle, airplane, machine, etc; kà fusion of kè + à

ch'e vehicle; hei ch'e 'automobile, motor car' often abbreviated as ch'e; AN: kà, pō (lit)

sheûng-châu forenoon; a.f.: sheûng-nǚ (more formal)

p'ò-t'au* store, firm, shop; synonym: p'ò*

maaĩ yě to shop, shopping

tσα̂p-fòh p'ò* tσα̂p-fòh 'miscellaneous goods'; p'ò* 'store, firm, shop; tσα̂p-fòh p'ò* 'grocery store'

hâ-châu afternoon; a.f.: hâ-nǚ (more formal)

kaau to hand to, to deliver to, to pay, to commit to, to communicate, friendship

shuí fai shuí 'water'; fai 'fee, due, expense, waste, lavish'; shuí fai 'water bill'; kaau shuí fai 'to pay water bill'

tîn fai tîn 'electricity, power'; tîn fai 'electricity bill'

mooĩ-heĩ fai mooĩ-heĩ 'gas'; mooĩ-heĩ fai 'gas bill'

tîn-wâ*fai tîn-wâ* 'telephone'; tîn-wâ* fai 'telephone bill'

kei-heĩ machine, motor, engine

hāng to walk, to go, to travel, to move; the same character can be pronounced as hōng 'a row, a column'; hōng* 'company, firm, store'; hāng 'conduct, behavior'

kân-loĩ recently, lately

tîn-yaũ* gasoline

yaũ lubricant, oil, grease; a.f. yaũ*

ch'oh-shī ch'oh 'prefix for the first to the tenth day of the month in lunar calendar'; shī 'time, date'; ch'oh-shī 'at first, in the beginning'; a.f. ch'oh-ch'oh

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 12

kei-in inasmuch as, if, since

laū-faan laū 'to remain, to keep, to put by, to bequeath, to detain'; faan 'back, re-, return'; laū-faan 'to reserve for, to keep, to save, to salvage'

pei to give, to let, to allow, direct and indirect object agent; when the direct object is placed in a tseung construction, pei 'to' is not omitted before the indirect object; although Chinese verbs have no formal passive voice, the agent of a received action can be specified by pei 'by'

liū-kaaí to understand, to comprehend, to assimilate

t'üng-ts'ing to sympathize, sympathy

cheüng-foo husband (formal); a.f.: sin-shaang (polite), lō-kung (colloquial), lō-p'ōh 'wife' (colloquial)

ts'ō to save (money, articles); synonym: haan, tsing

ts'in* money, cash

fong-pîn convenient, to facilitate; a.f.: pîn-lei, lei-pîn

faan hōk to go to school (for schooling, daily routine)

wai-yaū wai (lit) 'only, and, but, with, is, an initial particle'; usually, it is untranslatable, used to connect subject and predicate; wai-yaū '...but to...', 'no choice', 'the only way'

taap pa-sz* taap 'to board, embark' (train, bus, airplane, boat, etc), 'to share' (as a rider in someone's car, table in a restaurant); kung-kung hei-ch'e 'bus'; taap pa-sz* 'to take a bus'

tin-ch'e streetcar

kei-foō almost, nearly, narrowly, at the point of

tsip mǎn tsip 'to receive, to connect, successive'; mǎn 'to kiss, kiss mouth'; tsip mǎn 'to kiss', VO construction

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Szê: Paâk Sheûng-Wai, nei mông mà? Tui-m-chuê,
tui-m-chuê. Ngõh kaaú-iũ nei.

Paâk Sheûng-Wai: M-kán-iù, m-kán-iù.

C: Ngõh seúng t'ũng nei kóng keí kui shuêt-wâ, tak mà?

P: Tak, yaũ mat kwai-kòn à?

C: Mõ-mat-tâk-pât-szê. Ni kòh lai-paaí-lûk hai nõh kè t'aaí-
t'aaí* kè shaang-yât. Yaũ hai nõh-teí kè kít-fan keí-nîm
yât. Ngõh-teí seúng ts'éng nei tò nõh-teí kè uk-k'eí shík
ts'aan pîn-faân che.

P: Õh. Mat kóm haák-heí à. Toh-tsê sin là pòh.

C: M-shai toh-tsê. Ni ts'è ch'ui-chóh nei t'ũng Ch'ân Kaaú-Koon
chi-ngoí, pat-kwòh chûng yaũ keí wai* p'aâng-yaũ. K'ui-teí
toh-shò hai í-ts'in tá-cheùng kè lõ yaũ.

P: Hó à. Nei seúng nõh lai-paaí-lûk keí tím-chung tò nei shuè
ne?

C: Taaí-yeúk* hâ-nǎ lûk tím-chung tsóh yaũ*, hó mà? Ngõh-teí
sin yám keí pooi kai-meí tsaú, in-haũ nõh-teí shík maân-
ts'aan.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

M/Sgt Cheung: Capt. White. Are you busy? Sorry to disturb you.

Capt White: Not at all.

C: I would like to talk to you. May I?

W: Certainly. What can I do for you?

C: Nothing in particular. This coming Saturday is my wife's birthday. It is also our wedding anniversary. We would like to ask you to have dinner with us at our home.

W: It is very thoughtful of you. Thank you.

C: You are welcome. This party would include you and Instructor Ch'ān, and a few friends of ours. Most of them were my friends during the war.

W: Wonderful. When should I come on Saturday?

C: Around 6 p.m. Is that all right with you? We will have a couple of cocktails before we have supper.

張上士：白上尉，你忙嗎？對唔住，對唔
 住。攪擾你。
 白上尉：唔緊要。
 張：我想同你講幾句話，得嗎？
 白：我得。
 張：冇乜特別事，呢個禮拜六係我嘅太太^{*}
 嘅生日。又係我地嘅結婚紀念餐便
 我地想請你到
 飯啫。
 白：啊。客氣呀。多謝先啦。
 張：唔使多謝。呢次除咗你同陳教官之外，
 不過重有幾位朋友，佢地多數係
 以前打仗嘅老友。
 白：好呀。你想我禮拜六幾點鐘到你處呢？
 張：大約下午六點鐘左右，好嗎？我地先
 飲幾杯鷄尾酒，然後我地食晚餐。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

READING MATERIAL

今日係禮拜五，呢個禮拜六係張太太*
 嘅生日，又係佢老朋友張上士嘅結婚屋
 佢地打算請啲老朋去佢地嘅屋踎食飯。

而家張上士喺學校處睇倒白上尉·張
 上士話，佢想上士又佢嘅，陳以前
 分個禮拜六係張太太便尉都係
 呢而且踎食白佢地
 屋除友；佢地
 上士話，張太太係張太太便尉都係
 睇說乜嘅想張上重友
 倒話特別結婚請上重友
 白攞事紀念尉，位
 上攞事紀念尉，位
 睇說乜嘅想張上重友
 倒話特別結婚請上重友
 白攞事紀念尉，位
 上攞事紀念尉，位

白上尉想知道禮拜六幾點鐘食飯·張
 上士叫白上尉想知道禮拜六幾點鐘食飯·張
 踎，先飲幾杯大雞尾酒，然後食晚飯。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

QUESTIONS

Kam-yât hai lai-paaì keí à?

Ni kòh lai-paaì lûk hai Cheung Sheûng-Sz yik-waâk hai Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* kè shaang-yât à?

Ni kòh lai-paaì lûk ch'ui-chòh hai Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì* kè shaang-yât chi-ngoî, yâu hai mi-yě yât-tsú à?

K'ui-teî tá-suèn hai kòh yât tím-yeûng* ko-hing-hă à?

Ī-ka Cheung Sheûng-Sz hai pin shuè à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz hai hôk-haaû shuè t'ai-tó pin-kòh à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz t'ai-tó Paâk Sheûng-Wai. K'ui t'ung k'ui kóng ti mi-yě à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz tím-kaaí ts'éng Paâk Sheûng-Sz shik faân à?

Ni ts'è ch'ui-chòh ts'éng Paâk Sheûng-Wai t'ung Ch'an Kaaù-Koon chi-ngoî, chûng ts'éng pin-kòh t'im à?

Ni ti p'aâng-yaũ hai ĩ-ka kè p'aâng-yaũ, yik-waâk hai ĩ-ts'in tá-cheung kè lǒ-yaũ à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kiù Paâk Sheûng-Wai lai-paaì lûk keí tím-chung tò k'ui kè uk-k'eí à?

K'ui-teî sin yám kai-meĩ tsaú, in-haû shik faân, hai m-hai à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

kaaú-iũ to disturb, to bother; kaaú-iũ neĩ! 'sorry to disturb you', idiomatic expression (IE)

kuì AN for shuèt-wâ 'words, sentence'

shuèt-wâ words, speech; kóng keí kuì shuèt-wâ 'to say a few words'

kwai-kòn kwai 'noble, expensive, your (honorific form)'; kòn 'business, to work, to do, tree trunk'; kwai-kòn 'your honorable business'

yaũ-mat-kwai-kòn à? IE, what is your honorable business? what can I do for you?

tâk-pît special, peculiar, particular

sê is the most general word for affair, event, business, thing, work; AN: kîn; a.f.: sê-kòn

mõ-mat-tâk-pît-sê IE, nothing particular

tò to come, arrive, reach, to; tò ngõh shuè 'come to my place', 'to my place'; tò-chòh Meĩ-Kwòk 'arrived in America'

uk-k'eí home, quarters

pîn-faân ordinary meal, plain meal (humble form)

haák-hei to stand on ceremony, humble, modest, be nice, formal, polite, courteous

mat-kòm-haák-hei-à! IE, why stand on ceremony, it is very nice of you

toh-tsê thank you, many thanks; toh-tsê is different from m-koi in the manner that toh-tsê is for thanking someone who gives you something materially including treating you to a dinner, whereas m-koi is for thanking someone who does you a favor

toh-tsê-sin-là-pòh! IE, thank you in advance

m-shaí-toh-tsê! IE, you are welcome, not at all

ts'z ts'z 'a time, a series, an interval, next in order, secondary, inferior, lower'; ni ts'z 'this time'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 13

ch'uī-chóh (or ch'uī-hoi)...chi ngoi(or ĭ-ngoî) except, except for, besides...outside of, in addition to; ch'uī-chóh... chi ngoi is a tautological expression like meî...ĭ-ts'in 'before...have not yet'

pat-kwòh 'not surpass,...only, but'

toh-shò the majority, most of the time, often, mostly

ĭ-ts'in ago, previously, formerly, before; ĭ-ts'in, hai... ĭ-ts'in or tsoi...ĭ-ts'in 'before...'; as hai shâp-tim ĭ-ts'in 'before ten o'clock'; lòk uē ĭ-ts'in 'before it rains'; tsoi is a more literary form for hai. Note the use of both meî and ĭ-ts'in in such a construction, 'before we have not talked about today's lesson.' Similarly, tsoi ĭ-king kóng-kwòh kam-yât kè kung fòh ĭ-hâu 'after we have already talked about today's lesson.' The redundant use of meî and ĭ-king in such sentences is the usual idiom.

taaî-yeùk approximately, about, probably, generally speaking; synonym: yeùk (lit)

tsòh yaû* near to..., about..., this and that, left and right, in the presence of

taaî-yeùk*..chóh-yaû* about..., approximately...

yám keí pooi to have a few drinks, or yám-pooi 'to have a drink'

kai-meĩ tsaú meĩ 'tail'; kai-meĩ tsaú 'cocktail', a translation-loan from the English

mañn-ts'aan supper; a.f. mañn-faân

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

ORAL MATERIAL

Paâk Sheûng-Wai: Neĩ haĩ pin shuè chuê à? Neĩ wâ neĩ kè teĩ-chĩ peĩ ngõh t'eng, hó mà?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz: Ngõh chuê haĩ Mûng-Tâk-Leĩ Faû, Tai-Seĩ Kaai, Saam Hô. Pat-kwòh m-yûng-ĩ wán kà pòh.

P: Tím huĩ chì hó ne?

C: Neĩ chi-tò taaĩ-hòk haĩ pin shuè la. Kòh t'iu haĩ Tai-Yat Kung-Lô. Neĩ huĩ-tò tai-ĩ kòh hûng-lûk tang, chuèn yaũ. Haãng leũng-kòh kaai-haú, tsoi chuèn tsóh. Kwòh yat-kòh kaai-haú. Kòh t'iu tsaũ haĩ Tai-Seĩ Kaai. Ngõh kè uk tsaũ haĩ yaũ-shaú-pin tai-ĩ kaan.

P: Ngõh m-haĩ keĩ ming-paâk, m-haĩ keĩ ts'ing-ch'óh. Ts'ing neĩ waâk yat-kòh teĩ-t'ò peĩ ngõh t'ai, hó mà?

C: Hó à. Nã! Ngõh i-wai neĩ uẽ-kwóh chûng yaũ mân-t'ai, ts'ing neĩ mân hã ni kaan tân-yaũ t'ing*. Pit-iù shĩ neĩ pat-fõng haĩ kòh shuè tá kòh tân-wâ* peĩ ngõh. Ngõh tsaũ shai ch'e chut-lai tsip neĩ. Taaĩ neĩ yâp-huĩ, hó mà?

P: Ni koh teĩ-t'ò kòm ts'ing-ch'óh, kòm ts'eũng-sai. Ngõh seung-sùn m-ooĩ yaũ mat mân-t'ai kà là.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

- Capt White: Where do you live? Please tell me your address.
- M/Sgt Cheung: I live at 3 Fourth Street Monterey. However, the place isn't easy to find.
- W: What would be the best route of approach?
- C: You know where the College is located. That would be Highway 1. When you come to the second traffic light, turn right. Travel for two blocks, turn left. Go on one block and that would be Fourth Street. My house is the second one on your right.
- W: I am not quite clear. Will you kindly draw me a map?
- C: Surely. Here you are! If you still have any problem in finding the place, I suggest you inquire from this service station. If it is necessary, it would be quite all right for you to give me a ring from there. I'll drive out there to meet you and to show you the way to my place.
- W: This map is perfectly clear and very much in detail. I don't think I will encounter any trouble.

- 白上尉：你喺邊處住呀？你話你嘅地址俾我聽，好嗎？
- 張上士：我住喺夢特里埠第四街三號。不過唔容易搵喇。
- 白：點去至好呢？
- 張：你知道大學喺邊處啦。個條係第一公右路。你去到第二個紅綠燈，轉一個街行兩個街口。個條就係第二間。喺右手邊，幾明白，唔係幾個地圖俾我睇，好嗎？請你畫一個地圖！我以為你如油亭*。有問題時，你就好嗎？請你問吓呢間電個電話*俾我去，好嗎？不妨車出黎清楚，咁詳細。我相信唔駛車出黎清楚，咁詳細。我會問也。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

QUESTIONS

Ni kòh lai-paa-lûk, pin-kòh ts'éng Paâk Sheûng-Wai shik faân à?

Paâk Sheûng-Wai chi m̄-chi-tò Cheung Sheûng-Sz kè tei-chí à?

Paâk Sheûng-Wai m̄-chi-tò Cheung Sheûng-Sz kè tei-chí; kóm, k'ui tím à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz chuê hai pin shuê à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kè uk-k'eí yûng m̄-yûng-î wan à?

Kaù-kîng Tai-Sei Kaa tím huì kè ne?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kè uk-k'eí hai Tai-Sei Kaa pin shuê à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kóng-chòh peí Paâk Sheûng-Wai chi, Paâk Sheûng-Wai ming m̄-ming-paâk à?

Kei-in Paâk Sheûng-Wai chûng m̄-hai keí ming-paâk, Cheung Sheûng-Sz tím à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz chûng taam m̄-taam-sam Paâk Sheûng-Wai wán m̄-tó à?

Kóm, Cheung Sheûng-Sz kiù Paâk Sheûng-Wai tím tsô à?

Pit-iù shî, Paâk Sheûng-Wai ying-koi tím-yeûng* tsô chi hó à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz tsip-tó tân-wa*, tsaû tím tsô à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz kè tei-t'ò waâk-tak kóm ts'ing-ch'òh, kóm ts'eûng-sai. Paâk Sheûng-Wai chûng yaü m̄ m̄n-t'ai à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

chuê to reside, to live, to dwell; verb suffix implying 'firmly, closely, fast', such as t'ai-chuê k'ui 'to stare at him, to watch him'; k'ei-chuê hai shuê 'to stand still, don't move!'

teî-chí address; dwelling place; a.f.: chuê-chí

wâ...peî ngõh t'eng tell..., tell me...to listen; a.f.: wâ...peî ngõh chí 'tell me to know', kóng...peî ngõh t'eng 'tell me... to listen, tell me'; kóng...peî ngõh chí 'tell me... to know, tell me...'

wâ peî ngõh t'eng 'tell me'

Mûng-Tâk-Leï Monterey

faû city, town, port; synonym: shêng, shing; Mûng-Tâk-Leï Faû 'City of Monterey'

taî prefix for ordinal numbers; taî-yat 'first, No. 1'; taî-î 'second, No. 2'

kaai-haú kaai 'street, road, avenue'; haú 'mouth, opening, hole, a port, speech, oral'; kaai-haú 'street intersection'

wán to look for; wán-tó 'to look for and found it'

taaî-hôk taaî 'big, large, great'; taaî-hôk 'university, college'

t'iu AN for street, road, rope, tongue, neck, tail, river

kung-lô highway; Tai-Yat Kung Lô 'Highway 1'

hûng-lûk tang hûng 'red'; lûk 'green'; hûng-lûk 'red and green'; tang 'light, lamp'; hûng-lûk-tang 'traffic light, signal light'

chuên to turn, to change, to transfer; chuên yâu 'turn to the right, to the right'; yâu-chuên 'right turn'; chuên tsóh 'turn to the left, to the left'; chòh-chuên 'left turn'; chuên-waan 'to make a turn; faan-chuên-t'au 'turn back'

kwòh to pass, to cross, to pass by; tsoi haang-kwòh ti 'again walk past a little', kwòh here is used in the spatial sense of 'past, beyond, further'; yâu kwòh-chòh yat nin 'again there has passed a year'; kwòh 'suffix for making explicit that an action or event did happen or has happened'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

pîn side, pîn 'side, part'; ni pîn 'this side, over here'; kóh pîn 'that side, over there'; pîn pîn 'which side?'; tsóh pîn 'left side, left'; tsóh-sháu pîn 'left-hand side'; yaú pîn 'right side, right'; yaú-sháu pîn 'right-hand side'; ts'in pîn 'front'; haú pîn 'rear, back, behind'; sheûng pîn 'above'; hâ pîn 'below, under'

kaan AN for houses and organizations

mîng-paâk to understand, clear, plain

ts'ing-ch'óh clear, lucid, legible, clean-cut

waâk to draw, to scrape, to strike(matches); waâk teî-t'ò 'to draw a map'

teî-t'ò map; AN: kòh, cheung, fuk

waâk peí ngõh t'aií to show me by drawing; same pattern as wâ peí ngõh t'eng, tsò peí ngõh t'aií

nā interjection for calling attention to something, there! here!

mân-t'aií problem, question, doubt, issue, dispute, trouble

mân to ask, inquire

t'ing* pavilion, a stand, portico, arbor, summer-house; tîn-yaú t'ing* 'gasoline station'; ch'ā t'ing* 'tea house'; leūng t'ing* 'pavilion, summer-house'

pit-iù shī pit-iù 'necessary, essential, indispensable, bound to, a necessity, certainly'; pit-iù shī 'if necessary, during emergency, if needed'

pat-fōng it doesn't do any harm, harmless

tá tîn-wâ* tá 'to strike, to beat, to hit, to fetch, to make, to do, to go or to come, by way of', A common verb with many meanings; tá tîn-wâ* 'to telephone, make a phone call'; tá kòh tîn-wâ* 'to make a phone call'; VO construction

shái ch'e shái 'to drive (vehicle, vessel, craft); shái ch'e 'to drive car', VO construction, a.f. cha ch'e

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 14

tsip to meet, to welcome, to take with the hand, to accept, to connect, to join; tsip ch'e 'to meet some one in a railway station or bus depot'; tsip fei-kei 'to meet some one at the airport'; tsip p'aāng-yaū 'to meet and welcome a friend'; tsip tīn-wâ* 'to answer the phone'

taaì to accompany, take guide, lead, bring with one, belt, zone

ts'eūng-sai in detail, detailed, thorough, elaborate, in minute, minutely

seung-sùn to believe, to trust, to rely on; synonym: sùn, ī-wai, koō, nám

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 15

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheûng-Szê: Leĩ Lîn-Cheúng, Cheung Sheûng-Szê pò-kò. Kím-
uêt kè shī-haû, lîn-foô t'üng sê-koon-cheúng wâ peí ngõh
chi, neĩ seúng kìn ngõh.

Leĩ Lîn-Cheúng: Mõ-ts'òh là. Cheung Sheûng-Szê, ts'ing-ts'òh là.

C: M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

L: Ngõh ĩ-king t'ai-kwòh neĩ kè ĩ-ling-yat kuén-tsung kaáp*.
Yaũ ti keĩ-lúk m̄-kìn-chóh. Yaũ ti m̄-ts'ai-ts'uên. Shóh-ĩ
ngõh kiù neĩ lai kìn ngõh. Mân neĩ keĩ kui shuêt-wâ che.

C: Oh! Haĩ me? Hó à. Ts'ing neĩ ts'ui-pìn mân là.

L: Kan-k uĩ ni kòh yân-sê kuén-tsung kaáp*, neĩ haĩ yat-kaú-ĩ-
yat nìn nǎ-uêt shâp-saam yat haĩ Naú-Yeùk Shaáng, Naú-Yeùk
Shĩ ch'ut shai. Yat-kaú-saam-paát nìn haĩ chung-hòk pat íp.
Yat-kaú-sei-ĩ nìn haĩ taaĩ-hòk pat íp. Pat-chóh íp chi haũ,
neĩ tsô mi-yě à?

C: Yan-waĩ tong-shĩ haĩ T'ai-ĩ-Ts'è Shai-Kaaĩ Taaĩ-Chìn kè shī-
haũ, shóh-ĩ ngõh pat íp chi-haũ, tá-suèn ts'üng kwan. Ying-
koi yâp nǎ Lúk-Kwan, Hung-Kwan, Hoi-Kwan, Hoi-Kwan Lúk-Chìn-
Tuĩ*, yik-waák Hoi-Ngôn Fong-Uê Tuĩ* hó ne. King-kwòh ts'eüng-
sai haaũ-luĩ chi haũ, ngõh k'uêt-ting yâp nǎ Lúk-Kwan.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 15

M/Sgt Cheung: Capt. Leĩ, M/Sgt Cheung reporting, sir. I was told by the Executive Officer and the First Sergeant during the inspection that you wished to see me.

Capt Leĩ (Company Commander): That's right. Please be seated, Sgt Cheung.

C: Thank you, sir.

L: I have looked over your 201 file. Some of the records are missing and some are incomplete. That's the reason why I sent for you, and to ask you a few questions.

C: Oh, I see. Please feel free to ask me, sir.

L: According to this personnel file, you were born in New York City, N.Y. on 13 May 1921. You graduated from High School in 1938 and from College in 1942. After your graduation, what did you do?

C: That was during the World War II. When I graduated, I planned to join the military service. After careful consideration as to whether I should join Army, Air Force, Navy or Marine Corps, I decided to enlist in the Army.

張上士：李連長，張上士報告。檢閱嘅時候，你
 候，見我。張上士官長話俾我知，你
 想有錯啦。張上士，請坐啦。
 李連長：唔該，唔該。
 上士：唔我已經睇過你嘅二〇一卷宗夾*。有所
 連長：我啲以啫。你見黎見我。問你幾句說話
 上士：啊！係咩？好事卷三九嘅也野次後空岸後，
 連長：根據一市一之為所該陸過軍。
 上士：因

二約業業
 九紐畢咗
 學畢
 中
 戰從軍好定
 呢入伍陸
 候應軍經陸
 時。海。伍
 戰從軍好定
 呢入伍陸
 候應軍經陸
 時。海。伍
 戰從軍好定
 呢入伍陸
 候應軍經陸
 時。海。伍

紀同佢，
 的附吓佢，
 有連見
 叫想
 夾佢長
 宗連
 卷全李
 既齊話
 士唔，
 上錄知
 張紀士
 過咁上
 睇有張話
 長，俾說
 連咗話句
 李見長幾
 唔官佢
 錄士問

根嘅
 就前
 長以
 連士
 上
 長張
 連吓
 李問
 告，
 報夾
 去宗
 士卷
 上事
 張人
 家一
 而。
 一出年當打從海經
 一市二仗算，！
 士約四歲打打軍呢
 上紐九一，佢空隊
 張，一十候，禦軍
 者，二時後軍防陸
 夾約業佢嘅之陸岸入
 宗紐畢，戰業伍海定
 卷嘅學候大咗入或決
 事日中時界畢該抑佢
 人三條嘅世士應，
 一十年業次上竟隊後
 〇月八畢二張究戰之
 二五三第。佢陸慮
 據年九業係要時軍考
 根一一畢經緊當海細
 二。學己好，詳
 九世大時得軍軍過

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 15

QUESTIONS

Leī Līn-Cheúng t'ai-kwòh Cheung Sheúng-Sê kè î-līng-yat kuén-
tsung kaâp*meī à?

Kóh kòh kuén-*tsung* kaâp* ti keī-lūk tím à?

Leī Līn-Cheúng kiù Cheung Sheúng-Sê tsô mi-yě à?

Leī Līn-Cheúng kìn-tó Cheung Sheúng-Sê kè shī-haû, tsaû kan-kui
mi-yě t'ūng k'ui kóng à?

Cheung Sheúng-Sê keī shī ch'ut shai kà?

K'ui hai pin shuè ch'ut shai à?

K'ui mi-yě nīn hai chung-hôk pat îp à?

K'ui mi-yě nīn taaî-hôk pat îp à?

K'ui pat-îp kè shī-haû keī sui à?

Tong-shī hai mi-yě shī-haû à?

Cheung Sheúng-Sê pat-chóh îp chi haû, k'ui tá-suèn tsô mi-yě à?

Tong-shī k'ui hoh-ī tím tsô à?

King-kwòh ts'eūng-sai haaú-luī chi haû, k'ui k'uet-tīng tím tsô
à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 15

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

lîn-cheúng company commander

pò-kò to report, report

t'aū-sin previously, a while ago, at first; a.f.: sin-t'aū

kè shī-haū shī-haū 'time, length of time'; kè shī-haū 'when...', 'during...'

lîn-foô Company executive officer

s̄z-koon-cheúng first sergeant

kìn to see, to meet, to interview; m̄-kìn-chóh 'lost, missing, misplaced'

ts'ing-tsoh ts'oh 'to sit, to sit down'; ts'ing-tsoh 'please sit down, please be seated'

kuén-tsong kaáp* kuén-tsong 'archive, records of cases, file'; kaáp 'folder, to press, to squeeze, to pick up pincers or with chopsticks'; kuén-tsong kaáp* 'file folder, file'

keí-lûk records, recorder, to record, to place on record, honorably recorded; a.f.: keí-lûk

ts'ai-ts'uên ts'ai 'even, all, complete'; ts'ai-ts'uên 'complete, fully prepared'; m̄-ts'ai-ts'uên (a.f.: m̄-ts'ai) 'incomplete'

me interrogative particle; the interrogative particle me added to a statement changes it into a question implying surprise or incredulity; 'is it really true that...?' 'Do you mean to say that...?'

kan-kuí according to, in accordance with, to base on, basis, foundation

yān-s̄z personnel, personnel administration

Naú-Yeùk Shī Naú-Yeùk 'New-York'; shī 'city, market, fair'; Naú-Yeùk Shī 'New-York city'

ch'ut shai to be born, VO construction

chung-hôk high school, middle school

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 15

pat íp to graduate, VO construction

...chi haû after..., after this, afterwards; synonym:
ĩ-haû

yan-waî because, since, owing to, due to

tong-shî when..., at the time of..., at that time..., that period of time, right at...that time, during the time when..., while; a.f.: kóh-chân-shî

Tai-Í Ts'ŕ Shai-Kaaí Taaí-Chín shai-kaaí 'world'; chín 'war, combat, operation, battle, campaign'; Tai-Í Ts'ŕ Shai-Kaaí Taaí-Chín 'World War II, Second World War'

ts'ung kwan to join the military service, to enlist, VO construction

king-kwòh to undergo, to pass by, to go through, to pass through; king-kwòh...chi haû 'after going through...'

haaú-luî to consider, to deliberate, to think over, to analyze; king-kwòh haaú-luî chi haû 'after thinking it over'

yâp nǝ to enlist, to induct, induction, VO construction

Lûk-Kwan Army, land forces, ground troops

Hung-Kwan Air Force

Hoi-Kwan Navy

Hoi-Kwan Lûk-Chín-Tuî* tuî 'a group, a crowd, a band';
Hoi-Kwan Lûk-Chín-Tuî* 'Marine Corps'; a f.: Lûk-Chín-Tuî*

Hoi-Ngôn Fōng-Uê Tuî* hoi-ngôn 'coast, sea coast'; fōng-uê 'to resist, to defend'; Hoi-Ngôn Fōng-Uê Tuî* 'Coast Guard'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

ORAL MATERIAL

Leī Lín-Cheúng: Neī yâp nǎ chi haû, tsô mi-yě à?

Cheung Sheûng-Sz: Ngõh yâp nǎ chi haû, peī p'aaì huì san-ping fàn-lîn ch'uè shaû kei-poón fàn-lîn. Shaû-uēn kei-poón fàn-lîn chi haû, ngõh yâp haû-pó kwan-koon hôk-haaû. Pat íp chi haû, ngõh peī waí-yâm tsô shiù-wai.

L: Haû-loī tím à? Ts'ing neī kóng lôk-huì la.

C: Ngõh peī p'aaì huì Au-Chau. Chìn-Shing Au-Chau-Yât chi haû, mǎ-kei-noi*, ngõh shing tsô chung-wai, peī p'aaì huì À-Chau. Chìn-Shing Yât-Poón Yât chi haû, ngõh shing tsô sheûng-wai. Haû-loī peī p'aaì faan-lai Meī-Kwòk.

L: Neī keī shī mǎn chik kà?

C: Ngõh hai yat-kaú-sei-lúk nǎn ts'at-uêt wíng-uē mǎn chik kè.

L: Neī lei-hoi Lúk-Kwan chi haû, neī tsô mi-yě à?

C: Ngõh hai ching-foó shuè tá kung. Ngõh hai Wā-Shing-Tún Lúk-Kwan Pô shuè tsô kung.

L: Neī hai Ng-Kòk Taaí-Hâ taam-yâm ti mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

C: Tong-shí ngõh hai kwan mǎn yān-uēn. Taân-hai ngõh shóh taam-yâm kè yâm-mô toh-shò hai pó-mât sz-hông, yaũ-uē tsuêt-tui kei-mât, kík kei-mât, kei-mât, kóm-yeûng* kè yě.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

Capt Lei: After you enlisted, what did you do?

M/Sgt Cheung: I was sent to a training center where I received my basic training. After that I went to the officer candidate school. Upon my completion, I was commissioned a 2nd Lt.

L: What happened then? Please continue.

C: I was assigned to Europe. Shortly after V-E Day, I was promoted to the rank of 1st Lt. I was then assigned to the Far East. After V-J Day I was promoted to Captain. After that I was transferred back to the United States.

L: When were you discharged?

C: I was honorably discharged in July 1946.

L: What did you do after you left the service?

C: I was working for the U.S. Government. I was employed by the Department of the Army in Washington.

L: What kind of work did you do in the Pentagon?

C: I was a Department of the Army civilian. The work that I was doing mostly dealt with classified matters, such as top secret, secret, confidential, and things of that nature.

李連長：你入伍之後，做乜野呀？
 張上士：我受我入基本訓練之後，訓練處之後，
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 連上士：後我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 連上士：你幾時一開政府做角係務機
 長士：我離部時既絕野
 連上士：你當

：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上

：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上

：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上
 長士：我來被點派去歐洲，我升做亞上

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

READING MATERIAL

處候委任，訓練入被，訓練後，兵新後，去後，派之，被訓練畢業，後基本訓練，之後，完訓練，入受受尉，士訓練校再尉，上訓練軍少尉，張本官陸軍做

後勝，他日之戰，歐洲打，勝去戰，歐亞打，戰去戰，派去戰，歐洲，世界翻，歐尉，第二次被，去中第二被，派做第來，被升後，後，來，他後，耐日之尉，後，幾日本做，有日升

離打一大，他處係角，職政時，免係，當，譽，榮後，工，到，底，他，軍處員，七月，陸部人，呢，年，開陸軍工，六，離頓，野，四，他盛府也，九，軍，華政，一，軍，陸，美，擔，開，工，個，厦

絕對，如，野，事項，有，保，樣，敢，係，機，務，機，任，務，機，任，務，機，他，所，擔，任，機，密，極，機，密，機

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

QUESTIONS

Cheung Sheûng-Sê yâp nǎ chi haû, peî p'aaî huì pin shuè shaû kei-poón fân-lîn à?

K'uĩ shaû-uēn kei-poón fân-lîn chi-haû, tsoi huì pin-shuè shaû fân-lîn à?

K'uĩ hai haû-pó kwan-koon hôk-haaû pat-chóh íp chi haû, peî wai-yâm tsô mi-yě à?

Haû-loi k'uĩ peî p'aaî huì pin shuè kung-tsòk à?

K'uĩ keí shí shing tsô chung-wai à?

K'uĩ shing-chóh tsô chung-wai chi haû, peî p'aaî huì pin shuè à?

K'uĩ keí-shí shing tsô sheûng-wai à?

Haû-loi k'uĩ yaû peî p'aaî huì pin shuè à?

K'uĩ keí shí lei-hoi Lûk-Kwan à?

K'uĩ lei-hoi-chóh Lûk-Kwan chi haû, hai pin shuè tá kung à?

Tong-shí k'uĩ hai Wā-Shîng-Tûn Nǎ-Kòk Taaî-Hâ taam-yâm ti mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

peî by, passive voice indicator, suffer, experience

p'aaì to send, to depute, to assign, to deliver; a.f.:
p'aaì 'political social party, association'

san-ping fân-lîn ch'uè san 'new'; ping 'soldier'; san-ping
'recruit'; fân-lîn 'to train, training'; fân-lîn ch'uè 'training
center, training section'; san-ping fân-lîn ch'uè 'recruit train-
ing center'

shaû to receive, to endure, to suffer

kei-poón fân-lîn kei-poón 'basic, fundamental, foundation';
kei-poón fân-lîn 'basic training'

Haû-Pó Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû haû-pó 'reserve, candidate';
Haû-Pó Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaû 'Officers Candidate School'

wai-yâm to empower, to appoint, to authorize, commission,
authorization, appointment

haû-loí afterwards, later, eventually

kóng-lôk-huì to go on, to continue talking; tsô-lôk-huì
'to continue the service, to keep working on it'

Au-Chau chau 'continent'; Au-Chau 'Europe'; Á-Chau 'Asia';
Mei-Chau 'America'; Naâm-Mei-Chau 'South America'; Paak-Mei-Chau
'North America'; Fei-Chau 'Africa'; Ô-Chau 'Australia'

Chîn-Shing Au-Chan-Yât shing 'victory, triumph, to win, to
gain'; chîn-shing 'to win the war, to win the battle, to defeat
the enemy, to defeat the opponent'; Chîn-Shing Au-Chau-Yât 'V-E
Day'

mǎ-keí-noî not very long (time), very soon, shortly after
...; a.f.: mǎ-keí-noî*

shing to promote, to ascend, to advance in office, to arise

wing-uê mǎn chik mǎn 'to excuse, to exempt, to spare, to
evade, to avoid, to forego'; chik 'official duty, office, official
title'; mǎn chik 'to discharge from military service, to dismiss
from official duty', VO construction; wing-uê 'honorable, honorary,
honor'; wing-uê mǎn chik 'honorable discharge'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

leī-hoi to leave, to separate, to depart, to quit, to be away

chǐng-foó government, governmental. There are three branches in the U.S. Federal Government: Hāng-Chǐng 'Executive', Lāp-Faāt 'Legislative', Sz-Faāt 'Judicial'. There are five branches in the Chinese Nationalist Government: Hāng-Chǐng 'Executive', Lāp-Faāt 'Legislative', Sz-Faāt 'Judicial', Kaam-ch'aāt 'Control', Haaú-Shí 'Examination'

tá kung to work, to have a job, to be employed, VO construction; a.f.: tsô kung, tsô s̄z, paân s̄z

Wā-Shīng-Tūn Washington

Nḡ-Kòk Taaî-Hâ kòk 'corner'; taaî-hâ 'large building'; Nḡ-Kòk Taaî-Hâ 'Pentagon'

kwan-mān yān-uēn mān 'civilian, civil, literature, language'; yān-uēn 'personnel, team workers'; kwan-mān yān-uēn 'Department of Defense civilian, Department of the Army civilian'

shóh whom, which, that which, what; shóh is an emphatic adverb, with the force of 'actually, indeed, do...' occurring always between the subject and the verb, as shóh kóng 'actually talk about, do talk about.' Because shóh is used mostly in kè constructions, which are usually translatable by relative clauses using 'whom, which, what,' it will be useful to associate shóh with such relatives, although grammatically it is still an adverb. Thus, ngōh shóh kóng kè yān 'I actually talk about man, --the man (whom) I am talking about' k'ui shóh shík kè yě 'the things (which) he eats'

yām-mô mission, assignment, task, role, duty

pó-mât s̄z-hông pó-mât 'classified, provision of security, security'; hông 'item'; s̄z-hông 'item, point, matter'; pó-mât s̄z-hông 'classified matter'

yaũ-uē for instance, for example, namely, just as...as; a.f.: hó-ts'z̄, lai-uē

tsuēt-tui kei-mât tsuēt-tui 'absolute, absolutely definitely, 100%'; kei-mât 'secret, confidential'; tsuēt-tui kei-mât 'top secret'

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 16

kîk kei-mât kîk 'extremely, very'; kîk kei-mât 'secret'

kei-mât confidential; a.f.: mât

kóm-yeûng* kè yě things like..., things such as...

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

ORAL MATERIAL

Leī Līn-Cheúng: Neī keī shī faan-lai Lūk-Kwan? Keī shī heí-shaú ni ts'è kè ín-yík kà?

Cheung Sheúng-Sz: Ngõh tsz-ts'ung yat-kaú-sei-lúk nín mǐn chik chi haú, ngõh pat-lau to hai uê-peí pô-tuí* fúk-mǒ, hai yat-kòh uê-peí kwan-koon---yat-kòh sheúng-wai. Hõn-Chín faát-shaang kè shī-haú, Lúk-Kwan kiú ngõh faan-lai ín-yík.

L: Neī hai Hõn-Kwòk keī noi à?

C: Ch'a-m-toh leung nín kòm noi.

L: Tong-shī neī tsô mi-yě kaai-k'ap, tsô mi-yě koon-chik à?

C: Tong-shī ngõh hai sheúng-wai. Ngõh hai Tai-Paát Kwan, Tai-Í Kwan-Tuēn, Tai-Ts'at Sz, Tai-Yat-T'uēn, Tai-Í Yíng, Kaáp Lín Chí-Fai Koon.

L: Neī hai mi-yě waán-king chi há, peí kòng chik kà?

C: Hõn-Kwòk yau chin chi haú, Lúk-Kwan-Pô ts'oi uēn. Hó m-hó ts'oi, ngõh hai k'ei-chung chi yat-kòh.

L: Neī chan-hai m-hâng-wán là. Neī haú-loi tím-yeung* à?

C: Yan-wai ngõh hai kwan-tuí* kòm toh nín, tong ping í-king hai ngõh kè chik-íp. Shóh-í ngõh hai Lúk-Kwan shuè kai-tsúk fúk-mô.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

Capt Lei: When did you come back to the Army? When did you start to serve this tour of active duty?

M/Sgt Cheung: Since my discharge in 1946 I have continuously served in the reserve unit. I was a reserve officer --- a captain. When the Korean War broke out, I was called to active duty by the Army.

L: How long were you in Korea?

C: Almost two years.

L: What was your rank during that time? What was your duty?

C: I was a captain. I was the Commanding Officer of Company A, 2nd Battalion, 1st Regiment, 7th Division, 1st Corps, Eighth US Army.

L: Under what circumstances were you demoted?

C: After the Korean Armistice, there was a reduction in force in the Army. Unfortunately, I was included in the reduction.

L: Too bad. You were unfortunate. What happened then?

C: Since I had been in the Army for so many years, and military service had been my career, I decided to stay on in the Army.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

READING MATERIAL

張上士自從一九四六年免職之後，佢
不啱都係預備部隊服務，係一個預備軍官，
一個陸軍上尉。韓戰發生嘅時候，陸軍叫
佢翻黎，做一個現役軍官。

佢係上尉，係第二營，甲連。
階級係部團，第一團，係第二營，甲連。
佢係部團，第一團，係第二營，甲連。
階級係部團，第一團，係第二營，甲連。

既然佢當時係上尉，點解而家係上士
呢？原來佢係被降職嘅呢？佢嘅經過係
呢？原來佢係被降職嘅呢？佢嘅經過係

韓戰之後，陸軍部裁員。好唔好
彩，佢隊咁多陸軍處服務做一個陸軍
係繼續咁多陸軍處服務做一個陸軍
係繼續咁多陸軍處服務做一個陸軍

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

QUESTIONS

Cheung Sheûng-Sê tsê-tš'ûng yat-kaú-sei-lûk nin mǎn chik chí haû,
k'uǐ pat-lau to hái pin-shuè kung-tsòk à?

K'uǐ hái uê-peí pô-tuî* tsô ti mi-yě à?

K'uǐ keí shí faan-lai Lûk-Kwan tsô ín-yîk kwan-koon kà?

K'uǐ hái Hôn-Kwok keí noi* à?

Tong-shí k'uǐ kè kaai-k'ap hái mi-yě à?

Tong-shí k'uǐ kè koon-chik hái mi-yě à?

Tong-shí k'uǐ kè pô-tuî* hái mi-yě à?

Hôn-Chín kè shí-haû, k'uǐ hái sheûng-wai, lín-cheúng; Hôn-Chín
chí haû, k'uǐ tím à?

Hôn-Chín chí haû, k'uǐ tím-kaai ooí peí kóng chik kà?

Tím-kaai k'uǐ kòm seúng hái Lûk-Kwan shuè tsô sê à?

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

VOCABULARY AND NOTES

heí-shaú to begin, to commence, to start

în-yîk în 'now, the present time'; yîk 'military service, campaign, battle'; în-yîk 'active duty, active service'

tsê-ts'üng... since..., from...on, ever since...; tsê-ts'üng...chi haü 'since...'

pat-lau up to the present time, heretofore, all the time, always; synonym: yat-heung

uê-peî pô-tuî* uê-peî 'to prepare, to get ready, to reserve'; pô-tuî* 'unit, outfit'; uê-peî pô-tuî* 'reserve troops, reserve unit, reserve force'

fûk-mô to serve, to work, to devote or to render service to...

uê-peî kwan-koon reserve officer; ching-kw'ai kwan-koon 'regular (Army) officer'

Hôn-Chîn Hôn 'abbreviation of Hôn-Kwòk 'Korea'; a.f.: Ko-Lai, Ch'iu-Sin. Hôn-Chîn 'Korean War'

faät-shaang to break out, to occur, to happen, to take place, outbreak, occurrence

ch'a-m-toh almost, approximately, not very different, almost the same, not far out

kaai-k'ap rank, class (social)

koon-chik koon 'officer, official'; chik 'duty, title, job'; koon-chik 'official title, official capacity, official position'

kwan-tuî* troop, military force, army, U.S. Army Units; kwan 'army'; kwan-t'uên 'corps'; sz 'division'; t'uên 'regiment'; yíng 'battalion'; p'aaü-ping lín 'battery'; lín 'company'; p'aaü 'platoon'; paan 'squad'

Kaáp first, A, chief, armor; Kaáp Lín 'Company A'

chí-fai koon chí-fai 'to command'; chí-fai koon 'commanding officer, commanding general, commander'

waän-king circumstance, condition, situation, environment

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 17

haí...chi hô under the..., under the condition or situation of...

haí...waān-kíng chi hô under the circumstance of...

kòng chik kòng 'to demote, to descend, to fall, to go down, to drop'; kòng chik 'to demote from the position or rank, to degrade, downgrade, VO construction'

yau chìn yau (lit) 'to rest, to cease, to desist, do not'; yau chìn 'truce, armistice, cease-fire, termination of hostilities'

ts'oi uēn ts'oi 'to cut out, to cut off, to diminish, to reduce'; uēn 'personnel, employee'; ts'oi uēn 'reduction in force, to lay off'

hó-ts'oi ts'oi 'luck, fortune'; hó-ts'oi 'lucky, fortunate'; m-hó-ts'oi 'unlucky, unfortunate, unfortunately', a.f. hâng-wân

k'ei-chung chi yat k'ei-chung (lit) 'among..., in the midst of'; k'ei-chung chi yat 'one of them'

tong ping to join the military service, to be a soldier, VO construction

chik-îp profession, occupation, job

kai-tsük to continue, to keep on

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 18

ORAL MATERIAL

Leī Līn-Cheúng: Kan-kuí neī kè keí-lûk, neī hái Tai-í-Ts'è Shai-Kaaí Taaí-Chìn t'ūng Hōn-Chìn kè ying-hūng. Neī tui kwòk-ka t'ūng Lûk-Kwan yaū m̄-shiú kùng-hìn, m̄-shiú kung-lō.

Cheung Sheūng-Sz: Līn-Cheúng, neī kwòh-tseúng che. Ni ti waāk-ché hái ngōh hāng-wān tak kè chi mà. M̄-chik-tak kóng kè.

L: M̄-hó kóm wā. Mat neī kóm haāk-hei, kóm him-hui à. Chiù ngōh poón-yān lai t'ai, neī tik-k'òk hái yat-kòh chik-íp kwan-yān, mō-faân kwan-yān là.

C: Ngōh í-wōng kè shīng-kung waāk-ché toh-sò hái yan-wai ngōh yaū hó kè sheūng-sz, hó kè t'ūng-liū, hó kè hā-shūk. Shóh-í ooī yaū kóm che.

L: Neī tá-sheung-kwòh keí ts'è. Mooī ts'è keí-foō tá-seí. Neī kè kīn-hong tím à?

C: Ōh, ngōh hó t'òk-laaí. Kīn-hong hó hó. Tsui-kān hái i-uên* kím-ím t'ai-kaák. I-shaang t'ūng hon-oō wā, ngōh kè kīn-hong fei-sheūng chi hó.

L: Hái kóm toh là. Cheung Sheūng-Sz. M̄-koi, m̄-koi.

C: M̄-shai m̄-koi, Līn-Cheúng.

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 18

Capt Leï: According to your records, you were a World War II and Korean War hero. You have rendered meritorious and faithful service to the country and to the Army.

M/Sgt Cheung: Thank you, Captain. Perhaps I was just simply lucky. That was not worthwhile mentioning.

L: Please do not say that. You are always so modest and humble. From my point of view, you certainly are a professional soldier and a serviceman of good example.

C: Sir, perhaps much of my success in the past was due to the fact that I had some able superiors, colleagues and subordinates; without them, I would not have accomplished this.

L: You were wounded a number of times, and each time you were almost killed. How is your health?

C: Very well, sir. I am as fit as a fiddle. I had a physical examination recently, and the doctor and nurses said my physical condition was perfect.

L: That will be all, Sgt Cheung. Much obliged.

C: You are very welcome, sir.

- 李連長：根據你嘅紀錄，你係第二次世界
 大戰軍有唔少貢獻，唔少功勞。我
 張上士：連長，你過嘅之嗎。唔值得講嘅。
 連長：唔好敢話。乜你咁客氣，咁謙虛呀。
 上士：我以往嘅成功或者多數係因為我有
 好嘅上司，好嘅同僚，好嘅下屬。
 連長：你打傷過幾次。每次幾乎打死。你
 嘅健康點呀？
 上士：啊，我好託賴。健康好好。最近喺
 醫院檢驗體格。醫生同看護話我
 嘅健康非常之好。
 連長：係咁多啦。張上士，唔該，唔該。
 上士：唔使唔該，連長。

READING MATERIAL

根據二〇一〇年大事卷宗夾嘅紀錄，張上士係第二次世界大戰同韓戰嘅英雄。佢對國家同陸軍有唔少嘅貢獻，唔少嘅功勞。

佢打傷過幾次，每次幾乎打死，但係佢而家嘅健康重好好。最近佢喺醫院處檢驗體格。醫生同看護都話佢嘅健康非常好。

佢唔祇對國家同陸軍有好大嘅貢獻同功勞；而且對佢嘅上司，同僚，下屬都好。佢又係一個好客氣，好謙虛嘅人。佢以往做得咁好，做得咁成功，多數係因為佢有好嘅上司，好嘅同僚，好嘅下屬。

照敢黎睇，佢的確係一個模範軍人，職業軍人啦。

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 18

QUESTIONS

Cheung Sheûng-Sê hai keí-shí kè ying-hûng à?

K'ui tui kwòk-ka t'ûng lûk-kwan yaũ mǒ kùng-hìn, yaũ mǒ kung-lǒ à?

K'ui tá-sheung-kwòh keí ts'è, mooí ts'è sheung-tak tím à?

K'ui i-ka kè kîn-hong tím à?

Tsui-kân k'ui hui i-uên* shuè tsô mi-yě à?

K'ui hai i-uên* kím-îm t'ai-kaak kè shí-haû, i-shaang t'ûng hon-oô tím wâ à?

K'ui tui kwòk-ka t'ûng lûk-kwan kòm yaũ kùng-hìn; k'ui tui k'ui kè sheung-sz, t'ûng-liû t'ûng hâ-shûk tím à?

K'ui í-wǒng kè sheung-sz, t'ûng-liû, hâ-shûk tím à?

K'ui í-wǒng kè shing-kung, waak-ché yan-wai mi-yě à?

Chiù kóm lai t'ai, k'ui hai yat-kòh tím-yeung* kè kwan-yân à?

