

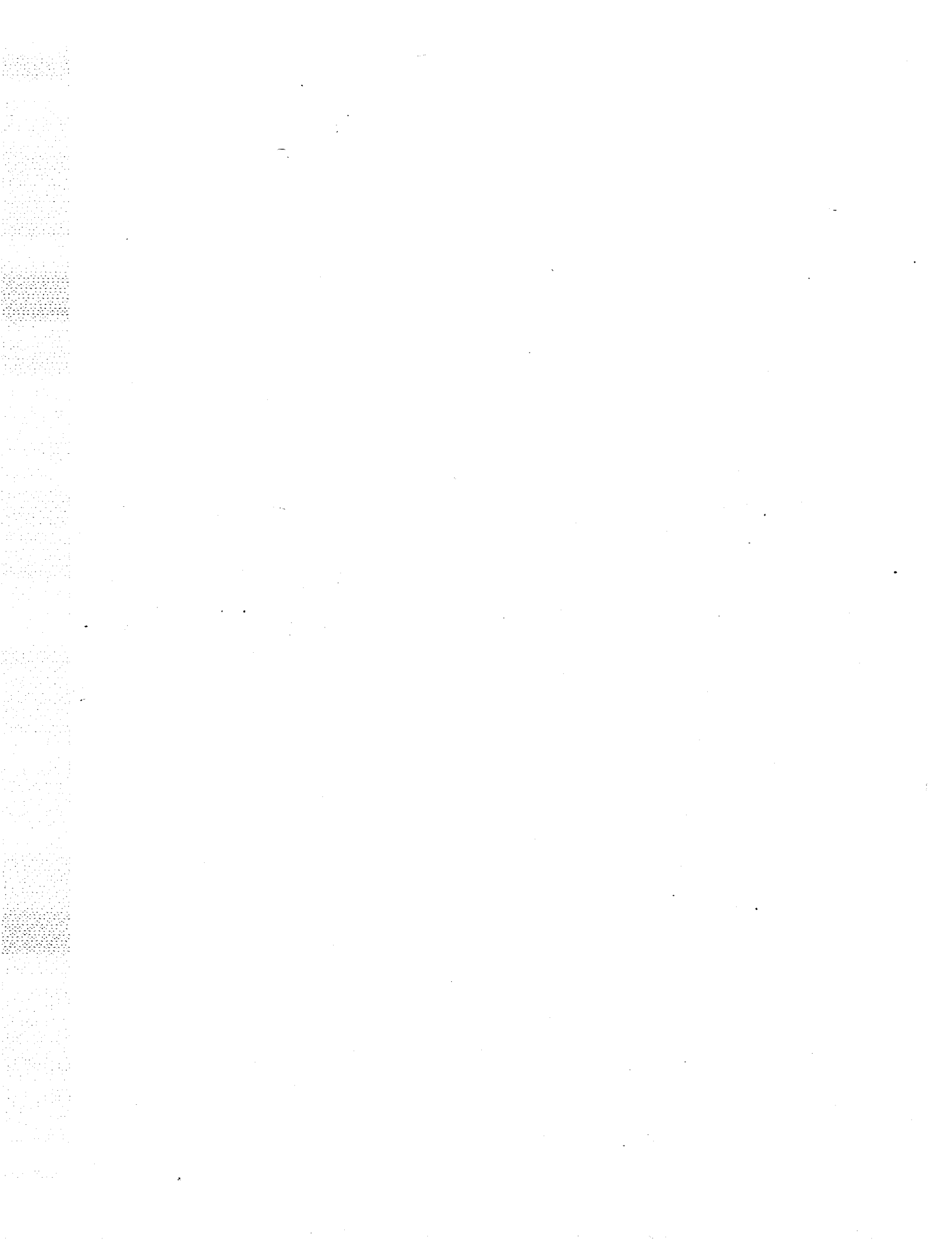
C H I N E S E - C A N T O N E S E  
REFRESHER COURSE

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.

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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.



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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

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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-kîn, tsoi-kîn!

P: Tsoi-kîn, 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 s̄z-ping à?
2. Paâk-Chi-On hai m̄-hai kwan-s̄z à?
3. Paâk-Chi-On m̄-hai s̄z-ping, m̄-hai kwan-s̄z; k'uĩ hai mi-yě à?
4. Paâk-Chi-On hai sheûng-wai, hai m̄-hai à?
5. Paâk Sheûng-Wai hai sin-shaang m̄-hai à?
6. Paâk Sheûng-Wai m̄-hai sin-shaang, hai mi-yě à?
7. Paâk Sheûng-Wai hai hôk-shaang, Cheung Sheûng-S̄z hai hôk-shaang mã?
8. Cheung Sheûng-S̄z 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：冇唱，佢地有紙唱嗎？  
 陳：簿呢？佢地有簿嗎？  
 白：都有嚟。佢地有紙又有簿。  
 陳：敢呀，佢地有乜野呢？  
 白：佢地祇有書有筆，但係有紙有簿。  
 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：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, haĩ m̄-haĩ 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-haĩ 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\*, Faát-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'ui hai pin shue yān à? K'ui ooĩ m̄-ooĩ Chung-Mān à?

C: K'ui hai Meĩ-Kwòk Chung-Kwòk yān. K'ui m̄-chí shik Ying-Mān, Meĩ-Mān, Faát-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-kwaaĩ-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，中文中  
· 係，中中學  
· 太文講譯要  
· 太法會繙士  
· 張，會上  
· 太文，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-Sz hai pin shue yān à?
2. Cheung Sheûng-Sz shik m-shik kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ\* à?
3. Cheung Sheûng-Sz shik m-shik sé Chung-Mān tsz à?
4. Cheung Sheûng-Sz m-shik Chung-Kwòk wâ\*, shik m-shik Yāt-Poón wâ\* à?
5. K'ui shik Yāt-Poón wâ\*, yau shik pin chún wâ\* à?
6. K'ui m-shik Kwóng-Tung wâ\*, k'ui seung m-seung hôk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ\* à?
7. K'ui seung m-seung hôk sé Chung-Mān tsz à?
8. Cheung Sheûng-Sz yau mō t'aaì-t'aaì\* à?
9. Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì\* hai pin shue yān à?
10. Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì\* shik m-shik Ying-Mān à?
11. Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì\* m-chí shik Ying-Mān, yau shik mi-yě mán à?
12. K'ui ooì kóng Chung-Mān, ooì t'eng Chung-Mān; k'ui ooì m-ooì tük Chung-Mān shue, ooì m-ooì sé Chung-Mān tsz à?
13. K'ui ooì m-ooì faan-yik Chung-Mān à?
14. Kóm, k'ui shai m-shai hôk Chung-Mān à?
15. Cheung T'aaì-T'aaì\* m-shai hôk Chung-Mān, Cheung Sheûng-Sz 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)

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

Ngõh-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-ĩ 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'aaí-t'aaí\* Mrs., wife, madame!

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

faan-yík to translate (written or oral)

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

m-kwaai-tak! no wonder!

INSTRUCTIONAL UNIT 4

ORAL MATERIAL

Cheung Sheung-Sz: Mă-Lei, neĩ hái pin shuè à?

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

S: Hái à. Neĩ hái pin shuè à?

T: Ngõh hái ch'uē-fōng\* shuè.

S: Neĩ hái kóh shuè tsô mi-yě à?

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

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

T: À-tsaĩ hái shue-fōng\* shuè tūk shue. À-nuĩ\* hái fan-fōng\* shuè fàn kaaù.

S: Ngõh hui shue-fōng\* t'ung fàn-fōng\* t'ai-hă k'ui-teĩ la. Õh, uēn-loĩ À-tsaĩ hái haak-t'eng t'ai shue. À-nuĩ\* hái sai-shan-fōng\* shuè.

T: Neĩ hái hòk-haaù tsô mi-yě à?

S: Ngõh-teĩ hòk kóng Kwóng-Tung wâ\*, hòk t'ai Chung-Măn shue, hòk sé Chung-Măn tsz, hòk faan-yík Ying-Măn t'ung Chung-Măn.

T: Neĩ hui shue-fōng\* wan-tsaâp-hă 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：亞處喺書房處讀書；亞女喺房處。  
 張上士：我原身你喺房處睇吓佢地啦，啊，  
 張太太：你喺學校做乜野呀？睇中文書，  
 張太太：我學寫中文，學廣東話，學繙英，  
 張太太：你學去食飯，學中文，學繙課，然後黎飯。

