PROGRESSIVE LESSONS
ON THE
CHINESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE,
WITH
LIST OF COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES,
AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE
LAWS OF TONES IN THE PEKING DIALECT.

JOSEPH EDKINS.
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
PEKING

SECOND EDITION

SHANGHAI:
EPISCOPAL MISSION PRESS
1864
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PREFACE.

This little work is intended to assist beginners in the Chinese spoken language. The request has often been made to me, to prepare a simple work in the form of a Vocabulary, as being a want felt by learners. The attempt is here made to supply this want, and to provide a manual which may be suitable for those, who wish to acquire the common phrases of conversation, without attempting to unravel the more subtle intricacies of the language.

In the first part of the work the standard Mandarin orthography has been used. It is found in a printed form in the Wu fang yuen yin 五方元音, a compact and useful native dictionary which may be advantageously consulted for the sounds of words. Further on, (57th page) I have adopted the peculiarities of the Peking dialect,—which are given with great fulness in Mr. Wade's recent and valuable work "The book of Experiments."

In the Appendix will be found the laws of the Peking dialect in regard to tones, which will be of assistance to those who may be perplexed by incongruities, which are here reduced to something like a system.

All who desire to become really good speakers in this language should study the tones. The knowledge of this peculiarity in Chinese words, lends great distinctness to what is said, and the dryness of the study is much more than compensated, by the pleasure found in being readily understood. The difficulty experienced in distinguishing and learning the tones is much less than is generally supposed.

The tones are marked in this work chiefly according to the standard five-tone system, or that now prevailing at Nanking, and in the northern part of Kiang-su and Ngan-hwei. Such is the system adhered to in the native Mandarin dictionary mentioned above, and by Premare, Morrison, Medhurst, and other authors.
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Alphabet and Tone marks.

1. The five vowels i, e, a, o, u, when they are not followed by a final n or ng, have the Italian sound. They are the vowels contained in the words fee, fay, papa, foe, too.

2. The vowels i, e, when followed by n or ng are pronounced as the vowels in fin, and fun. But after i and y, the vowel e is to be sounded as e in sent. A, o, u, when n and ng follow are unaffected by that circumstance.

3. The vowel i is heard like e, in middle, tassel, uncle.

4. The vowel ü is heard like u, in the French words tu, une.

5. The vowel ë is heard as the first e, in there, or as a in bear.

6. The mute and sibilant consonants k, t, p, f, s, sh, ch, are pronounced as in English. Though sometimes a little softened in northern dialects, so as to be heard like g, d, b, etc, this need not be noticed in expressing their proper orthography.

7. An inverted comma above the line follows the consonants k, t, p, ts, ch, when they are aspirated. In such cases a strong guttural aspirate closely follows the sound of these consonants. Pronounce the word Tahiti without the vowel a. This might be expressed by T'iti, according to the orthography now explained.

8. In the mandarin of the north and the west, the initials h and s coincide before i and ü. The sound formed by this union may be denominated a sibilant h, or an aspirated s, and the spelling hs has been proposed for it, but it will probably become sh in the course of years.

9. In the same dialects, ts and k coincide before the same vowels i and ü. The sound thus formed may be written k, ts, or ch. It is not plainly defined, and is constantly hovering between these various phonetic values. After a further period of change, it will probably determine itself finally into a distinct ch. Every word is pronounced evenly, or with a rising or falling inflection of the voice, or with a double inflection. It may be pitched high or low, according to the usage of any particular dialect, and be enunciated quickly or slowly. All words in the language are arranged in four or five large groups, and one of these tones or inflections is attached to each. Thus the great class to which each word belongs is known, by the intonation with which it is habitually pronounced.
10. The five tone-classes are marked in the following manner:

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* * * For Nanking mandarin, the fourth tone-class or juh sheng is marked with a final h. In the North, the words of this tone-class are distributed among the other tone classes, and the number of tones is then four.
PROGRESSIVE LESSONS
IN THE
CHINESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE.

LESSON 1.

我 'Wo, I.
你 'Ni, thou.
他 ,T'a, he.
她 Jen, man.
樹木 Shu' muh, trees.
書,Shu, book.
這個 Che' ko, this.
是 Shī', is; was.
Tih, sign of possessive.

這個人不來 che' ko' ,jen puh .lai, this man did not come.
我們的船 'wo .men tih ,c'hwen, our ship.
他們的絲,t'a .men tih ,si, their silk.
不是我們的 puh shī' 'wo .men tih, it is not ours.
這個書不是你的 che' ko' ,shu puh-shī' 'ni- tih, this book is not yours.

LESSON 2.

有 'Yeu, have; there is.
沒有 Muh 'yue, have not.
這裡 Che' li, here.
這樣 Che' yang', this sort.

好 'Hau, good.
不好 Puh 'hau, bad.
那裏 Na' 'li, there.
那樣 Na' yang', that sort.
LESSON 3.

拿來 Na ,lai, bring. 拿去 Na k‘ü‘ (c‘hü‘), take K‘ü‘, go. [away.
走 ‘Tseu, walk. 事情 Shën‘t‘sing, a matter.
東西 ’Tung ,si, thing. 那裏 ’Na ‘li, where?
甚麼 Shen‘mo, what? 幾時 ’Ki‘shë‘n, when?
叫 Kiu‘, call; is called. 布 Pu‘, cotton cloth.
這個綢叫甚麼 che‘ko‘ c‘heu ki‘u‘ shën‘mo, what is this silk called? [good thing.

東西 che‘ko‘ shï‘ hau‘, this is. 那個瓶不大 na‘ko‘ p‘ing puh ta‘, that bottle is not large.
這個是好東西 che‘ko‘ shï‘ hau‘, this is a good thing.

衣服衣服, my clothes. 這個綢叫甚麼 che‘ko‘ c‘heu ki‘u‘ shën‘mo, what is this silk called? [good thing.

不是我的衣服 puh shï‘ wo‘t‘ih ‘i‘fù‘, they are not my clothes.

他不去 t‘a puh k‘ü‘, he did not go.

拿書來 na ,shù .lai, bring books. 拿去 Na k‘ü‘ (c‘hü‘), take K‘ü‘, go. [away.

東西拿去 ’Tung ,si .na k‘ü‘, take the things away.

船那裏 c‘hwen ‘na ‘li, where is the boat?

布幾時拿來 pu‘ ki‘shë‘ na .lai, when did you bring the cloth?

這樣樹木好 che‘yang‘ shù‘muh‘hau‘, trees of this sort are good. 這裏的人不少 che‘ti‘t‘i‘shun‘p‘u‘, the men here are not few.

大書有小書沒有 ta‘ ,shun‘yö‘ shun‘shui‘, there are large books, but no small ones.
there is much of this silk
(raw silk.)

that kind of tree is not large.

LESSON 4.

自己 Tsǐ 'ki, self. 這樣 Che' 'mo yang', thus.
全 T'siuen, all; whole. 這麼樣 'Tsen 'mo yang',
各 科, each; every. 做 Tso', do; make. [how?]
些 ,Sie, a few of.
這些 Che', sie, this sort of. 和同 T'ung, together with.
向 Hiang', towards; to. 陽, sun; from; to accord
說 Shwo, to say; speaking. 要 Yau', to want; beg.[with.
他自己沒有 't'a tsǐ 'ki muh 'you, he himself has it not.
我們全去 'wo .men .t'siuen k'ū, we will all go.
你去叫他來 'ni c'hü' kian', 't'a lai, go and call him.
幾時從上海來 'ki shū .t'sung Shang', 'hai lai, when

did you come from Shanghai?

這些人都是廣東來的 che', sie ,jen ,tu shī 'Kwang
,tung .lai tih, these persons (or persons of this sort) all
come from Canton.

各人自己說 koh ,jen tsǐ 'ki shwoh, let each one speak

for himself.

全是 這麼樣 ts' iuen shǐ 'che' 'mo yang', it is all so.
不做甚麼 puh tso 'shen 'mo, he does nothing.
這布怎麼樣做的 che' pu' 'tse'n 'mo yang' tso' tih,
how is this cloth made?

那裏做的 c'heu 'na 'li tso' tih, where is woven silk
made?

他說要衣服 hiang', 't'a shwoh yan', i-fuh, he said
to him that he wanted clothes.

LESSON 5.
Lesson 6.

一 Yih, one; a. 二 Rī', two. 三, San, three. 四 Sī', four. 五 Wu, five.  
販用 Yung', to use; eat.  

Neng, can. [why!]  

為甚麼 Wei' shen' 'na, 'how do you know?  

握四個 Yung' jen, seven servants.  
要買五斤茶葉 mai' wu, kin' cha' yēh, buy five catties of tea.  

賣紙的人 mai' chī tih jen, a man who sells paper.  
穿紅衣服 ch'wen' hung' j fuh, he put on red clothes.
 LESSON 7.

拿三個燈，'na 'san ko' 'teng, bring three lamps.

六個人用茶，'luh ko' 'jen yung' 'cha', six men took tea.

買一本書，'mai yih' 'pen 'shu, buy a book.

這裏不能買書，che' 'li puh 'neng 'mai 'shu, here books cannot be bought.

為甚麼不去，wei' shen' 'mo puh 'chü', why do you not go?

LESSON 8.

生意，'sheng i', trade.

田裏，'tsien 'li', in the fields.

貴，'kwei', dear; honourable.

賤，'tsien', cheap; poor.

熱，'jih', hot.

冷，'leng', cold.
不要 Puh yau', I do not want.
事體 Shü t' i', a matter.
最早 Tsau, early.
心 , Sin, heart; mind.

不要' Puh yau', if dear, I do not want it.
這個項賤 'che' ko', 'ting tsien', this is the cheapest.
你來不早 'ni lai puh 'tsau, you have not come early.
天熱起來, 'tien jeh 'c'hi lai, the weather is growing hot.
天冷要穿的, 'tien 'leng yau', e'hwon tih, when the weather is cold I shall wear it.

生意不好 sheng i' puh 'hau, trade is bad.
人有限 jen 'yeu hien', there are few men.
這些人吃饅頭 che', sie-jen 'c'hih 'man-t'eu, these people eat bread.

貴的多白的少 heh tih , to peh tih 'shau, there are many black, but few white.
兩斤紅茶葉 'liang ,kin. hung .e'ha yeh, two catties of black tea.
早些來 'tsau. sie. lai, come earlier.
他不曉得事體, 't'a puh 'hian teh shü t' i, he does not know matters.

LESSON 9.

Hen, exceedingly (initial).
Mien, hwa, cotton.
C'hih, foot.
'Ki ko', how many?
Shwang, a pair.
' Ki, fowl.
Yang, sheep; goat.
Yu, fish.
LESSON 12. BOATING.

先生, Sien, sheng, sir; teach, Chen, true.
話, Hwa', words.
碼頭, Ma, t'eu, jetty. [man.
錨, P'eng, anchor.
下, Hia, to let fall.
槳, Tsiang', oar; to row.
潮水, C'hau, 'shui, tide.
南, Nan, south.
修, Sien, to repair.
生到那裏, 'sien, sheng tau, 'na'li, where will you go,
現在,抛, hien, tsai, 'p'an, man, now cast anchor.
四個人, 搖船, si' ko, jen, 'yau, 'ch'wen, four men are sculling.

往東, 'wang, 'tung, 'tseu, go to the eastward.
向南, 'k'wai, 'k'wai, 'ch'hi, 'p'eng, raise the sail quickly.
快, k'wai, 'k'wai, 'yau, scull quickly.

潮沒有來, 'ch'hau, 'muh, 'yau, lai, the flood tide has not begun.

順風呢, shun, 'fung, ni, is the wind fair?
槳要修, 'lu, 'yau, 'sien, the scull needs repairing.
船開去了, 'ch'wen, 'k'ai, 'ch'hi, 'liau, the boat has started.

叫船主來, k'iau, 'ch'wen, 'chu, lai, call the boatman here.

LESSON 13. THE HOUSE.

前門, T'sien, men, front door. 關, Kwan, to shut.
蓋, Kai, to build.
客人, K'el, jen, guest.
堂 .T-ang, hall. 梯,T-1, stairs.
書房 ,Shu fang, library. 椅 Choh, table.
地板(Ti*p'an, floor. 椅'I, chair.
樓上 Leu shang', upstairs. 帳子 Chang', 'tsi, curtain.
樓 Chou, table.
牆 T-siang, wall. 火爐 'Ho . Jn, fire stove.
— 關玻璃窗 ,kuan ,po . li,chwang, close the glass windows.
在書房裏有的 tsai', shu . fang 'li 'yue tih, it is in the
library.
前門不開 .t-sien . men puh, k'ai, the front door is not
open.
壘一條長牆 (i) yih , t'ian, .chang . t'siang, build a long
上邊蓋樓 shang', pien kai' . leu, build an upper-story
above.
客人坐在堂上 k'eh . jen . tso' tsai', t'ang shang', the
guests are sitting in the hall.
樓上沒有空 .leu shang' muh 'yue k'ung, there is no
space upstairs.
客人沒有地板 k'eh . t'ang muh 'yue ti' pan, the recep-
tion hall has no wooden floor.
主人坐南 'chu . jen . tso' . nan, the master sits to the south-
ward.

LESSON 14. MONEY.

錢 T'sien, money; cash. 找 'Chau, to make up money.
洋錢 .Yang t'sien, dollar. 鷹洋, Ying . yang, Mex. dol-
四開 Si', k'ai, shilling.
值 Chih, to be worth.
兌換 Tui' hwan', exchange. 多少 To 'shan, how many?
貶 Tsi-en', poor; cheap.
貴 Kwei', honourable; dear. 街 上 .Kiai shang', in the
漲起來 'Chang 'chi . lai,太 T'hai', too. [street.
rise higher. (e. g. price of dollars; also of the tide rising.)
一兩 Yih . liang, taol; ounce. 錢 . T'sien, mace; 1-10th of an
分 ,Fen, candareen; 1-100th 角 Kioh, tenth of a dollar. [oz.
of an oz. or dollar.
兌換洋錢 tui' hwan', yang t'sien, change the dollars.
You two hundred cash.

How many Mexican dollars were bought in the market?

The things are very dear.

The price of the dollar is rising.

I return you one tael and two mace.

Three-tenths and four-hundredths of a dollar; 34 cents.

At present silver is cheap.

The price is too much.

It is not worth anything.

**LEsson 15. THE COUNTRY.**

Pen, hiang, my village.

Hiang hia, in the village.

Ts'un, a village.

Li, Chinese mile.

Fung liang, cool.

San 'li, English mile.

Hwa 'tsau, flowers and grass.

Yue wan, walk for pleasure.

Kin lu, near road.

Yah 'tsi, duck.

Hwei 'tseu, can walk.

K'an yah, watch ducks.

Sin 'k'u, tired.

Siau hai, little boy.

Chwang, cluster of houses.

Chuh lin, bamboo grove.

You, t'sü, pretty.

Kwah, to blow.

Go into the country.
鄉下人, hiang hia' jen, countryman.
上街市去了 shang' kiai shi' chü' liau, to go to market.
看鴨的人, k' an yah tih jen, a duck-keeper.
在鄉下鴨多 tsai', hiang hia', ki, to, in the country fowls are numerous.
走路辛苦 'tseu lu', sin 'k'ü', he walked till he was tired.
三四里路, san si' li lu', three or four le.
村上的百姓, t'sun shang' tih peh sing', the people of the village.
鄉下小孩子, hiang hia' siau hai 'tsi', village children.
住在鄉下庄上 chu' tsai', hiang hia', 'chwang shang', he lives in a country hamlet.
這條路不近 che' t'siau lu' puh kin', this road is not near.
風水很好, fung 'shui' hen 'hau', the position is very good.
刮起風來 kwah' chi', fung lai, it begins to blow.
不怕路遠 puh p'a' lu' yuen, he does not fear the distance.
走路快 'tseu lu' k'wai', he walks quickly.
花草有趣, hwa' tsau' yeu', t'sü', the flowers are pretty.
在竹林裏遊玩 tsai' chuh' lin' li', you want; wander for pleasure in bamboo groves.
沒有風涼的地方 muh' yeu', fung' liang tih ti', fang, there is no cool place.

LESSON 16. THE BODY.

身體, Shen 't'ı', the body. 磕頭 K'oü' t'ceu, make a prostration.
眼睛 'Yen', tsing, eyes. 帶 Tai', to carry.
瞎 Hiah, blind. 舅 Hien, hold in the mouth.
斬手 'Chan' sheu, cut off the hand. 蓋 Chan', stand.
頭髮 T'eu fah, hair. 手 P'au, to run.
剃 T'ı', shave. 跑 Wo', hungry.
嘴裏 Tsui' li, in the mouth. 跳 T'siau', jump.
大腳 Ta', kioh, large feet. 跪拜 Kwei' pai', kneel and bow.
胸膛 Hiung' t'ang, the chest. 心腸 Sin' chëng, heart.
手心 Sheu, sin, palm of hand. 躺 T'ang, to lie down.
摸 Moh, to touch. 生病 Sheng ping', to be sick.
眼睛瞎了 'yen ,tsing hiah 'liau, he is blind.
生病了大病 'sheng 'liau ta' ping', he has had severe illness.
跑在路上 'p'au tsai' lu' shang', running on the road.
斩了他的头 'chan' 'liau, t'a tih , t'eu, they cut off his head.
站起来 'chan' c'hi lai, stand up.
躺在床上 't'ang tsai' 'chwang shang', he is lying in bed.
带在手里 'tai' tsai' 'sheu 'li, carry in the hand.
手摸一摸 'sheu moh yih moh k'an', touch it with your hand and see.

头发不很长 't'eu fah puh 'hen c'hang, his hair is not very long.
可以跳下来 'k'o' i t'iau' hia' lai, you can jump down.
跪下来拜他 'kwei' hia' lai pai' 't'a, kneel down and bow to him.

不要剃头 puh yau' t'iu' 't'eu, do not shave your head.

不持什麼東西 ,tsui 'li', hien shen' mo , tung , si, what is he holding in his mouth.

LESSON 17. CONVERSATION.

貴姓 Kwei' sing', your name? 尊 ,Tsun, honourable.
名號 Ming, proper name. 寒 ,Han, cold; mean; my.
貴地 貴; Kwei' ti', your home? 高 ,Kau sing', your high
貴舍 貴; She' hia', my cottage. 歲 ,Kwei', keng, your age?
貴令 高 ,Ling', honoured; your. 偵 ,Sui', years of age. [er.
愛令 貴 ,Ling' lang, your son. 報 ,Lang', t'ang, your moth-
敬令 貴 ,Ling' ngai', your daugh-

家 ,Kia ,kiuen, wife and 貴幹 Kwei' kan, your busi-
寶 貴業 Kwei' yeh, your trade.
別 貴 ,Pi' , poor; mean; my. 此刻 'T'si k'eh, at present.
位 貴 ,Wei', numeral for men. 現今 Hien', kin, ditto.
先生 尊姓, sien-sheng ,tsun sing', teacher, what is your
honourable name?

貴府那裏 kwei' fu' na 'li, where is your honourable
home?
幾時到敝地 'ki.shi' tan' pi' ti', when did you come here?
Lesson 18. Tailor.

裁縫. T'sai fung, a tailor. 一工 Yih kung, one day's work.

针, Chen, needle. 一扣 Yic'k'eu, button hole.

线 Lau, lasting; strong. 罩子 P'au tsii, thick robe.

縫 Fung, a seam; to sew. 背心 Pei' sin, waist coat.

大呢 Ta' ni, woollen cloth. 剪刀 'Tsien tau, scissors.

紗 Sha, gauze. 漫烫 T'ang, to iron.

件 Kien, numeral for garment. 絲線 Sin'syen, silk thread.

馬掛 'Ma kwa', jacket. 鍊綿線 'Ti chen, thimble; needleguard.

長衫 C'hang shan, long robe. 短衫 Twan, short coat. 褲子 K'nu tsii, trousers.

汗衫 Han' shan, shirt. 湖絹 Hu cheu, crape.

先 Sien, first. 後來 Heu' lai, after.

做一件長布衫 tso' yih kien' c'hang pu' shan, make a long cotton robe. [side.

縫在這面 fung tsai' che' mien, place the seam on this side.

拿呢裁樣子 na ni t'sai yang' tsii, take the woollen cloth and cut out the pattern.

用線綿線的 yung' si sien' fung tih, sew it with silk. 綿線不牢 mien sien' puh lau, cotton thread is not so lasting.
一件馬掛 yih kien' 'ma kwa', one jacket.
做兩件藍綢衫 tso' 'liang kien' .lan .c'heu ,shan, make two blue silk gowns.
先剪樣子 ,sien tsien' yang' 'tsi, first cut out the pattern.
做了兩工 ,tso' 'liau , 'liang ,kung, I have done two day's
穿起來看大呢裁好了 ta^ ni :t'sai 'hau 'liau, the cloth is already cut.
一條呢褲子 yih .t'iau ,ni k'nu' 'tsi, a pair of cloth trowsers.

鍬扣大小 'nieu 'k'eu 't'ai' 'siau, the button hole is too small.

LESSON 19. SOCIETY.

朋友 .P'eng 'yue, friend. 良心 .Liang ,sin, conscience.
老實 .Lau shih, honest. 做官 Tso^ ,kwan, be in office.
品行 'P'in hing', conduct. 懂得 'Tung teh, understand.
端方 ,Twan ,fang, upright. 老子 'Lau 'tsi, father.
挑唆我們 'T'iau ,so, sow discord. 娘 .Niang, mother.
推絀 .Tsa .men, we. 纔來 .T'sai .lai, just come.
荒唐 ,Hwang .t'ang ,lies. 長輩 'Chang pei', superiors.
相與 ,Siang 'ü, mutually. 禮貌 'Li maü', politeness.
上當 ,Shang' tang', fall into 請坐 'T'sing tso', please sit
snares. down.

認識 Jen' teh, to know. 走好 'Tseu 'hau, step careful-
信息 Sin' sih, news. 晚輩 Wan pei', inferiors. [ly.
不認識這個人 puh jen' teh che' ko^ , jen, I do not know
this man.

不要上當 puh yau' shang' tang', do not fall into a snare.
他上了當 t'ai shang' 'liau tang', he is fallen into a snare.
請坐這裏 't'sing tso' tsai' che' 'li, please sit here.
你是長輩 'ni shi' 'chang pei', you are superior.
我們是晚輩了 'wo .men shi' 'wan pei' 'liau, we are
your inferiors.

那個朋友不老實 na^ ko^ .p'eng 'yue puh 'liau shih, that friend was not to be trusted.
荒唐的話 ,hwang .t'ang tih hwa^, lying words.
老子娘過了 t'au 'tsi , niang kwo' t'iau, his father and mother are no more.
咱們懂得 'tsa .men 'tung teh, we understand.
良心不負 , liang , sin puh 't'iau, his conscience is at fault.
挑唆別個人 t'iau, so pièh ko' jen, he sowed discord among others.
狼有禮貌 'hen 'yau 'li mau', he has very much politeness.
他要做官兒 , t'a yau' tso', kwan , ri, he wishes to be a mandarin.
一個用人纔來 yih ko' yung' jen , t'sai .lai, a servant.

LESSON 20. MESSAGES.

片紙 P'ien' 'chî, visiting通報 , T'ung pau', announce.
card.
送客 Sung' k'eh, escort guests. 送客 Kau su' su, inform.
拿信 . Na sin', take a letter. 拿信 Kioh , fu, a runner.
帶信 Tai' sin', carry a letter. 携信 T'iau 'tan, carry loads.
同信 Hweisin', reply to letter. 同信 Chai, send (a person).
條紙 T'iau 'chî, slip of paper. 条紙 Ki, send (letter or parcel).
就來 Tsieu'. hai, come directly. 就來 T'sen sin', travel with letter.
挑 T'iau, to carry (with a yoke). 打聽 T'a, t'ing, inquire. [ters.
檯 . T'ai, to carry (of two per- 檯 Si, küh, letter office.
sons).

問安 Wen' , ngan, ask how. 问安 騎馬 . Ch'i 'ma, to ride.
信船 Sin' , chwen, letter boat. 信船 箱子 , Siang 'tsi, chest.
一包 Yih' , pau, one parcel. 一包 祇物 'Li wuh, presents.
謝謝 Sie' sie', thanks. 謝謝 封, Fung, numeral of letters.
送片紙去 sung' p'ien' 'chî e' chû', take a card and present it.
送客到船上 sung' k'eh tau', chwen shang', escort the 客 to your home.
送信到家裏去 t'ai sin' tau', kia 'li e' chû', take a letter 送信到家裏去 走信的拿去 'tsen sin' tih , na e' chi', the postman took it.
回信不要 . Hweisin' puh yau', no answer is wanted. 回信不要
問他安 謝謝 he wen' , t'a , ngan , sie , sie , t'a, ask how 他 is and thank him.
差一個 , c'hai yih ko' jen, send a man. 差一個 人,
打聽明白 t'a, t'ing , ming peh, inquire fully.
17

It’s time to tell him to come at once.

two parcels containing tea chests.

the letter boat has not arrived.

take one letter.

get on a boat and announce it.

carry these things on your shoulders.

LESSON 21. MEASURES.

pint measure.

rice.

ten sheng.

flour.

Huh, five teu.

wheat.

large earthen water vessel.

cask.

rain water.

empty.

large earthen water vessel.

sufficient.

one pint of rice is not enough for him to eat.

buy two large water vessels.

one Chinese hour.

he did not utter a sentence.

one sentence is not enough.

after
不滿一個月 puh 'man yih ko' yuêh, not a full month.
四隻空箱 sî' chih\', k'ung, siang, four empty trunks.
不過四斤 puh kwo' sî', kin, not more than four catties.
二百四十步一畝 rî' peh sî' shih pu' yih 'meu, 240 square pu' make one meu.

四十尺一丈 sî' shih c'hih yih p'ih, forty feet make one
十寸一尺 shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
十尺一丈 shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang.
空三兩天 k'ung, san 'liang, t'sien, at leisure for two or
three days.

寫兩邊字 'sie 'liang t'ang' ts'I', write a few columns of
characters.

一刻工夫 yih k'eh', kung, fu, a quarter of an hour's work.

下了雨不少 hia' 'liau ū puh 'shau, a good deal of rain
在水甕裏 tsai' 'shui, kang, 'li, in the water tubs. [fell.
滿到一尺多高 'man tau' yih c'hih', to, kau, filled to
more than a foot high.

LESSON 22. WORSHIP.

拜 Pai', to worship. 上帝 Shang' ti', God.
神道 Shen tau', gods (Tst.). 玉皇 Yühti', god of the Taoists.
神明 Shen, ming, ditto. 廟宇 Miau' yü, Taoist temples.
佛 Fuh, Buddha; Buddhas. 箇, T'sien, bamboo divining
rods.

菩薩 Pu' sah, Buddhist deity. K'ieu, t'sien, to divine.
心神 Sin, shen, soul.
羅漢 Lo han', do. (3rd class). 求求雨 K'ieu' ū, pray for rain.
寺院 Shi' yuen', Buddhist monastery. 財神 T'sai, shen, god of riches.
[priest. 了 (Tanist). 財 ones (Tanist).
和尚 Ho shang', Buddhist monk. 三清 San, t'sing, three pure
功德 Kung teh, merit. 道士 Taü shih', Taoist priest.
燒香 Shau, hiang, burn in. 三寶 San' pao, three precious
incense. 燒紙 Shau 'chi, burn paper. 念經 Nieu', king, chant pray-
Full Kiau, Buddhist religion.

Before Mien, the people. 觀音, Kwan, yin, goddess of the people. 婦女 Fu, nü, women. [mercy. 菩薩面前燒香, p'u sah mien, t'sien, shau, hiang, burn incense before Bu sah.

有事情求籤 'yue si, t'sing, k'ieu, t'sien, if anything has happened inquire of the gods by divination.

拜財神的多 pai, t'sai, shen tih, to, those who worship the god of riches are many.

佛教有三寶 Fuh Kiau, 'yueh, san, 'pau, the Buddhist religion has the Three precious ones.

道教有三清 tau, kiau, 'yueh, san, t'sing, the Taoist religion has the Three pure ones.

羅漢有十八個. lo han, 'yueh, shih, pah k'o, there are eighteen Lohans.

先有十六個外國人, sien, 'yueh, shih, lu, k'o, wai, kwoh jen, at first there were sixteen foreigners.

後來有兩個中國人添上 heu, lai, 'yueh, 'liang k'o, chung, kwoh, jen, t'ein, shang, and afterwards two Chinese were added.

和尚住在寺院里, ho shang, chu, t'sai, shih, yuen, li, Buddhist priests live in their monasteries.

燒紙拜死人, shau, 'ch'i, pai, 'si, jen, burn paper to worship the dead.

不下雨的時候 puh hia, 'ü, tih, shih, heu, when it does not rain.

官府上廟求雨, kwan, fu shang, miau, k'ieu, 'ü, the mandarins visit the temples to pray for rain.

LESSON 23. MAN.

肉身 Juh, shen, the body. 能够 Neng keu, can.

靈魂 Ling, hwen, the soul. 復活 Fuh hwoh, live again.

永遠 Yung, yuen, eternal. 復生 Fuh, seng, live again.
生出来 Seng c'uhu lai, 長壽 Chang sheu', old age.

為善 Wei shan', to be virtuous.
出世 Chuh shih', born into the world.
得救 Teh kieu', be saved.

老人家 'Lau jen kia, old.

病不來 Seng ping', to be sick.

本分 'Pen fen', duties.

從小 T'sung 'siau, from a boy.

老家人, 多少 Chah puh to, about.

Shuh tsui', redeem from sin.

性命 Sing ming', life.

教 K'iao', to cause.

忠厚 Chungheu', faithful and honest.

相信 Siang sin', believe.

K'eng' willing.

死總要死 Juh shen 'tsung yau', the body must die.

靈魂不死 Ling hwen puh 'si', the soul does not die.

活到永遠 Hwoh t'an yung yuen, live forever.

人出世的後來 Jen c'uhu shih tih heu lai, men from their entrance into the world and after.

全是有罪. T'siuen shi', yeu tsui', all have sin.

死了後復活 'Sii' lau heu' fuh hwoh, to rise again after death.

耶穌贖罪 Ye, su shuh tsui', Jesus redeems from sin.

罪是耶穌贖的 tsui' shi'. Ye, su shuh tih, sin is ransomed by Jesus.

不肯相信 Puh k'eng siang sin', not willing to believe.

好人上天 hau jen shang', t'ien, good men ascend to heaven.

病醫不來 Ping', puh lai, the disease cannot be cured.

LESSON 24. TIME.

明天 Ming, t'ien, to-morrow.

後天 Heu', t'ien, day after do.

昨天 Tsoh, t'ien, yesterday.

上書 Hia', t'ien, forenoon.

下書 Hia', t'ien, afternoon.

有時 'Yeu shi', sometimes.

一會 Yih hwei', once.

如今年 Ju, kin, at present.
隔日，to separate; after. 即刻 Ts'ih k'eh, at once. [ly.]
改日 ’Kai jih, another day. 從前 .T'sung .t'sien, former-
難得 .T'sien jih, day before 先到 ,Sien tan', first come.
yesterday.
他前日子不來 ,t'a .t'sien jih 'tsi puh .lai, the day be-
fore yesterday he did not come. [gone?]
去了幾會 c'hü' 'liau 'ki hwei', how many times has he
從前有這個事情.t'sung .t'sien 'yeu che' ko' si'.t'sing,
formerly there happened this circumstance.
古人有一句話 ’ku jen 'yeu yih k'u' hwa', the ancients
have a sentence.
昨天死了 tsoh ,t'ien 'si' 'liau, he died yesterday.
此刻綢緞賤的 'tsi k'eh c'heu twan' tsi'en' tih, at
present silks and satins are cheap.
為善的難得見 .wei shan' tih .nan teh kien', the vir-
tuous are seldom to be met with.
初到那裏認得 ,c'hu tau' 'na 'li jen' teh, on first arri-
val how could I know him?
我們先到 'wo .men sien' tau', we arrived first. [again.
昨天又來了 tsoh ,t'ien yeu' .lai 'liau, yesterday he came
常做的 .c'hang tso' tih, he constantly does it.
隔一日去一會 keh yih jih c'hü' yih hwei', go once
every other day.

LESSON 25. STRENGTH AND SKILL.

聰明 ,T'sung .ming, intelli-
能幹 .Neng kan', power. [gent.]
才能 .T'sai neng, ability. 'Sheu twan', ditto.
會能 Hwei', can (acquired power).
玲珑 .Neng, can (natural power).
以 'K'o 'i, you may. 隔外 Keh wai', extraordinary.
可神 Puh .ling, inefficacious.
不聽 不出 ,T'ing puh c'huh,氣力 C'hi' lih, strength.

I do not hear.
聴不来 ling puh lai, 呆呆 Ngai pen', stupid.

[see 管 Kwan, to manage.

看得来 K'an' teh lai, I can懦弱 Jwan joh, feeble.

染耳聴不来 'ri 'to, ting puh lai, I cannot hear (lit. my ears cannot hear.

没有本事做官 muh 'yeu 'pen si' tso' kwan, he has not the ability to be a mandarin.

這苦難不能救 che' 'k'uan nan' puh neng kieu', this misery cannot be relieved.

神道拜他不靈 shen tau' pai', t'a puh ling; the gods if you worship them are ineffecticious. [city.

不能进城 puh neng tsin' cheng, you cannot enter the .

不會写字 puh hwei' sie tsii', he cannot write.

他們隔外的靈巧, t'a men keh wai' tih ling 'chhiau, they are extraordinarily clever.

我是手藝人 wo shii' sheu i' jen, I am a handicraftsman.

呆呆的人做不来玲珑的工夫 ngai pen' tih jen tso' puh lai' ling lung tih, kung ju, stupid persons cannot do ingenious work.

氣力有限沒有武藝 e'lih 'yeu hien muh 'yeu 'wu ju, his strength is not great, and he has no military accomplishments.

LESSON 26. MASON'S WORK.

甄 Chwen, bricks. [bricks. 屋頂 Uh 'ting, top of house.

方 , Fang chwen, square 屋基 Uh ,ki, foundation.

瓦 , Wa, burnt-tiles. 條 T'ianu, numeral of length.

泥 , Ni, earth; mortar. 横梁 Hung liang, cross bms.

匠 , Ni'wa tsian, ma- 灰 Shiih hwei, lime.

瓦 匠, Shiih tsioh, stone-mason. 泥刀 Ni 'tau, trowel.

三層 , San 't'seng, three sto-. 樂量 Liang', to measure. [short.

橋 , K'ian, bridge. 尺长 Ch'ang 'twan, long ;

瀕 Hwan, arch. 寬窄 K'wan tsah, broad;

牌 P'ai leu, memorial. 深 Shen, deep. [narrow.

屋 'Chii uh, to build a 設量 Shiang liang', to consider about.
the bricks and tiles are not yet bought and brought home.

商量要蓋二層樓, I want to build two stories above the ground floor.

五十三環橋, bridge of fifty three arches.

量量看多少長短, in covering in the roof how many tiles shall you use?

拿泥刀多擺石灰, na ni ,tau ,to 'pai shih ,hwei, take the trowel and put on more lime.

横梁長一丈半, the cross beams fifteen feet long.

寬窄嗎一尺寬, k'wan tseh (chai) 'ma yih c'hih , as to width let them be a foot wide.

LESSON 27. STUDY.

讀書 Tuh ,shu, to study. 用功 Yung ,kung, be dili-
本 'Pen, numeral of books. 開卷 ,K'ai kiuen, open a
筆墨 Pih meh, pens and ink. 懶惰 'Lan tu, lazy.
文墨 Wen meh, style. 偷閒 ,T'eu hien, waste time.
清爽 ,T'sing 'shwang, clear. 益處 Yih c'huh, benefit.
文章 Wen ,chang, essays. 解說 'Kiai shwoh, explana-
發達 Fah tah, rise in life. 教書 Kiu' ,shu, teach.

方字, Fang tsii; square letters. 四書 Sii ,shu, Four books.
本經 Wu, king, Five classics.
孝經 Hiau, king, Book of filial piety. [character classic.
三字經, Santsii, king, Three
小説 Siau shwoh, novels.
文章, chang, essays. 畫圖, K'ai kiuen, how many
書, shu, teach.
LESSON 28. ANCESTORS.

爺 . Ye, father.
葬 . Tsang, bury.
祖 父, Tsu fu, grand-father.
入 士, Juh t'nu, enter the ground.
曾 祖, Tseng tsu, great ditto.
在 上, Tsai shang, farther.
[4th degree. ential.]
高 祖, Kau tsu, ancestor of.
照 应, Chau ying, take care.
根本, Ken pen, root.
掃, Sau, sweep.
傳 下, C'huen hia, deliver.
祠 堂, Si, tang, ancestral temple.
孝 子, Hiau tsii, filial son.
名 字, Ming tsii, name.
Kwan kwoh, coffin & case. 再題 Tsai', t'ì, use again.

做 墳 Tso' fen, make a grave. 祖宗 'Tsu, tsung, ancestors.

子 孫 'Tsì, sun, posterity. 祭 Tsi', to sacrifice.

祖宗是根本 't'su, tsung shì', ken 'pen, ancestors are the root from which men come.

人全是祖宗傳下來 Jen. t'siuenshì' tsu, tsung. chuen hia'. lai, men all spring from the stock of their ancestors.

祭祖宗到三代 Tsi' t'su 'tsung tan', san tai', sacrifice to ancestors to the third generation.

父母祖父曾父高祖祭的多 Fu' 'mu, 'tsufu', tseng fu', kau 'tsu, tsi' tih, to, parents, grand-father, great grand-father, and great great-grandfather are sacrificed to by many.

不做棺槨 Puh tso', kwan kwoh, he did not provide a coffin.

不是孝子 Puh shì hiau 't'sì, he is not a filial son.

上輩的名字字 Shang', pei tih, ming tsi', the names of elders (in the anecostorial line).

不可以再題 Puh 'k'o' t'ai. t'ai, should not be again employed.

姓李的祠堂 Sing' li tih, sî. t'ang, ancestral temple of the Li family.

那一樣的花草 'na yih yang tih, hwa, t'sau, which sort of flowers. 不從根本生出來 Puh, t'sung, ken 'pen shang', sheng c'huh, lai, is not produced from a root?

LESSON 29. SERVANTS.

相幫, Siang, pang, assist. 動氣 Tung 'c'hì, to be angry.

便喚 Shì hwan', employ men. 罕, Tan wu', injury by delay.

啹 飽 C'hīh 'pau, eat, enough. 小娃子 'Siau, wa 't'sì, girl.

餓 死 Ngo' sî, starve. 不得 Puh teh, must not.

凍 死 Tung 'sî, freeze to death. 騙 'P'ien', to cheat.

家主 K'iai, chu, master of 家 family.

做 飯 Tso' fan', to cook. 開消, K'ai, siau, expend.

菜 飯 T'sai', fan', vegetables and rice. K'an. fang 't'sì, take care of a house.

省 儉 'Sheng kien', economi- 收攝 Sheu shèh, gather up.

乾 凈 Kan, tsing', clean. 小厮 'Siau, sî, waiting boy.
齊整. T'si 'cheng, orderly. 留心. Lieu, sin, apply the mind.
完. Wan, finished. 照應. Chau, ying, take care of.
東西都要乾淨. Tung, si, tu yau, kan tsing, everything must be clean.
使喚的人不少一百. Shī hwan, tih jen puh 'shau yih peh, the number of servants employed is not less than a hundred.
工夫沒有做完. Kung fu muh 'yeu tso. Wan, the work
兩個小厮看房子. Liang ko, siau, sī, k'an fang 'tsī, two waiting boys kept the house.
家主好心. Kia 'chu 'hau, sin, the master is well disposed.
照應照應他們. Chau, ying, chau, ying, t'a men, he takes care of them.
不教他凍死. Puh kiau, t'a tung 'sī, he will not allow
也不教他餓死. Ye puh kiau, t'a ngo 'sī, nor to be starved.
你不得騙我. Ni puh teh p'ien 'wo, you must not cheat
東西不留心. Tung, si puh lieu, sin, you do not take care of things.
不在時候上做. Puh tsai, shī heu, shang, tso, you do not do things at the proper time.
就懇了東家. Tan wu, liau, tung, kia, you injure your
穏要齊整. Tsung yau, t'si cheng, (they) must be put in order.

LESSON 30. TRADE.

清楚. T'sing 'c'hu, distinct. 茶棧. Ch'ha chan, tea ware-
箋冊. Swan, chang, calculate. 當棧的. Tang kwei, tih, shop-
開店. K'ai tien, open a shop. 失本. Shih, 'pen, lose capital.
夥計. Ho ki, assistant. 叼光. T'au, kwang, beg fa-
[ & weights. vour. [Shanghaeg sycee.
斗秤. 'T'eu c'cheng, measures. 九八銀. Kieu pah, yin,
本錢. 'Pen, t'sien, capital. 碼頭. Ma, 'teu, port; jetty.
利錢. Li, t'sien, interest. 海關. Hai, kwan, custom-
公平. Kung, p'ing, just. 完稅. Wan shui, pay cus-
不對 Puli, not agree. 數目 Su' muh, numbers.
數目不對 su' muh puh tui', the numbers does not agree.
秤的斤兩不對 c'heng' tih ,kin ‘liang puh tui’, the weight in catties and ounces does not agree.
算得不通 swan' teh puh ,t'sing, it is not clearly calculated.
開店生意不大 ,k'ai tien', sheng i' puh ta', when he opened shop, his trade was small.
當櫃的說叨光 ,tang kwei' tih shwoh ,t'au, kwang, the shopman said, may I beg custom.
還他二萬八九銀 ,hwan ,t'a ri' wan' pah 'kieu ,yin, pay him twenty thousand Shanghai taels.
沒有本錢 muh 'yeh 'pen ,t'sien, he has no capital.
城裏茶棧多 ,c'heng 'li ,c'ha chan', to, the tea warehouses in the city are numerous. [honest.
夥計不老實 'ho ki' puh 'lau shih, the assistants are dis-

LESSON 31. WAR.

兵丁 Ping ,ting, soldier. 槍奪 T' siang toh, rob & plunder.
官兵官 Kwan ,ping, ditto. 船 Fu,c'hiau, floating bridge.
得勝 T'eh sheng', conquer. 安民 ,Ngan ,min, pacify people.
贏了 Ying 'liau, won. 投河 T'eu ,ho, leap into a river.
輸 ,Shu, defeated. 投井 T'eu 'tsing, leap into a
diers.
打仗 'Ta chang', to fight. 死屍 'Shi', shi, corpses. [well.
敗仗 Pai' chang', defeat. 領伍 Tui' 'wu, rank and file.
圍困 Wei k'wen', besiege. 規矩 Kwei 'ku, orderly conduct.
領兵 'Ling, ping, lead soldiers. 埋伏 .Mai fuh, ambush.

放火 Fang' 'ho, set on fire. 看更 ,keng, keep watch.
守會 'Lu jen, seize men. 口號 K 'eau hau', watchword.
拉人, La jen, drag away. 砲台 P'au, t'ai, battery.
拉, Sheu, to keep. [men. 放炮 Fang' p'au', fire cannon.
官兵守城 Kwan ,ping, sheu. c'heng, mandarin soldiers keep the city.
打了個敗仗 Ta 'liau yih ko' pai' chang', they fought an unsuccessful battle.
不會得勝 Puh hwei' teh sheng', they cannot conquer.
前兩天贏了，天liang，ying 'liau, two days since they gained a victory.  

城頭不堅固，the city wall is not strong. 

男人投了河，nan .jen t'eu 'liau .ho, the men leaped into the rivers. 

自己人去的，they carry away men 

不守隊伍，puh ,sheu tui 'wu, they do not keep rank. 

領了三千兵，ling 'liau ,san wan ,ping, he marched at the head of thirty thousand soldiers. 

不許搶奪，puh 'hü t'siang toh, robbery is forbidden.  

今夜的口號，kin ye' tih 'k'eu hau, the pass-word for to-

LESSON 32. SURGERY.

名聲, Ming, sheng, reputation. 射傷 She', shang, wound. 

名醫, Ming, i, famed surgeon. 弩箭 Nu tsien', cross-bow [ly. arrow. [vegetable.]

忽然, Hwuh .jan, unexpected-烏頭, Wu .t'eu, (name of a 漢朝, Han dynasty.- 毒藥 Tuh yoh, poison. 

華陀, Hwa to', (a noted sur-大盆 Ta', p'en, large bason. 

臂, Pi', arm. 捲血 Tsiêh hinêh, receive blood. 

帳房 Chang', sang, tent. [arm. 恐痛 P'a' t'ung', fear pain. 

伸臂, Shen pi', stretch out the 割開 Koh, k'ai, cut open. 

疼, T'eng, pain. [der. 皮肉 Pi' juh, skin and flesh. 

走下, Tan hia', baretheshow-一直 Yih chih, straight. 

血管, Hiuêh 'kwan, blood-vessel. 帖 T'ieh, to stick. 

關夫子, Kwan ,fu 'tsi', (the 膏藥 Kau yoh, plaister. 

god of war, Kwan yün chang.) 

漢朝有關夫子 Han' .chau 'yen ,kwan ,fu 'tsi', in the 漢 dynasty there was Kwan fu ts'i, the god of war. 

被那弩箭射傷了 pei', nu tsien', she', shang 'liau, he was wounded by a cross-bow arrow. 

忽然一個人來告訴 hwuh .jan yih ko' jen .lai kau' su', at an unexpected moment, there came a man to say.—
LESSON 33. THE WELL.

座 Tsoʰ, numeral of wells, houses, clocks, hills, graves, &c.
井邊 Tsing,pien, side of well. 相連 Siang ,lien, connected.
井水 Tsing ’shui, well water. 天熱 T’ien jêh, hot weather.
天井 T’ien ’tsing, square 備上 Wan ’shang, at evening.
共井 Kung ’tsing, same well. 掘開 Kiêh, k’ai, dig open.
齢水 Hien 'shui, salt water. 甲桶 Tiau 't'ung, hanging [village] bucket. [rope. 同鄉 T'ung, hiang, same village. 麻繩 Ma sheng, hempen 宅子 Tseh 'tsi, homestead. 深淺 Shen 't'sien, deep, shallow. 鄰舍 Lin she', neighbours. 桃水 T'iau 'shui, carry water. 田地 T'ien ti', cultivated land. 打水 Ta 'shui, take up water. 井水 Tiau 'shui, raise water. 車水 C'he 'shui, pump water. 瓶放在井裏 P'ing fang' tsai' 'tsing 'li, place the bottle in the well. 同鄉共井的人 T'ung, hiang kung 'tsing tih jen, men of the same village and a common well. 晚上坐在井邊 Wan' shang' tso' tsai' 'tsing, pien, at night they sat by the well. 井水有些鹹 'tsing 'shui 'yue', sie' hien, the water in the well is a little salt. [bucket. 弔桶放下去 T'iau 't'ung fang' hia' c'hü', let down the 打水的人 Ta 'shui tih jen, the water bearer. 挑水同去 T'iau 'shui hwei c'hü', carry the water back. 起水來 Yan 'c'hü 'shui lai, take up water. 牛車水 Nieu, c'he 'shui, the bullock pumped water. 井掘開來 Tsing kiuèh, k'ai lai, the well was dug. 用麻繩吊起桶來 Yung Ma sheng tiau 'c'hi 't'ung .lai, draw up water with a rope. 井的上邊有車 'tsing tih shang' tso' pien 'yue' c'he, above the well is a machine. LESSON 34. DINNER. [them dialect. 飯 Pien' fan', ordinary meal. 再喝 Tsaï hoh, drink again. 飯 Puh kwo', only (initial). 飯 Tsi' fan', grant me rice. 廚房 Ch'hu fang, kitchen. 雞湯 Ki, fang', fowl broth. 雞燕添 Yen' wo, birds' nest. 飯 P'ai fan', spread dinner. 飯 T'ien, add; give more. 飯上添 Ch'ang' ts'ai', put the dishes on the table. 拌 Tai, add; give more. 飯 T'ai, add; give more. 拌飯 Tai, add; give more. 拌飯 Tai, add; give more.
LESSON 36. BUYING LAND.

Ti'chu, owner of land.  Siang kin', near.
Pu', kung, measure of 5 feet.  Kieh shih, firm.
K'ung p'a', lest.  Yih 'meu, one meu.
Kiai shang', on the street.  Meu pan', meu & a half.
Huang li, in the country.  Wen yoh, deed of sale.
Shih tiau', ten strings.
Ta', t'sien, large cash.
Kieu', old.
P'o', broken.

'I wish to buy land.
in the great street.
inquire for me.
I have found a piece.
on the south side of the great street.
find me an honest man.
invite him to be the writer.
the writer will write the deed of sale.
you can be the middle man.
speak clearly on both sides.
the proprietor who sells the land.
has he money or
there is an old house.
still on the ground.
this land.

there are 4½ mow of
二十兩銀子一畝 二十兩銀子一畝 二十兩銀子一畝 twenty taels a mou.

還有一塊地在鄉裏 there is a piece of land in the country.

鄉舍人家好的 鄉舍人家好的 鄉舍人家好的 the neighbours are good.

十吊大錢 shih tian ta t'sien, ten strings of large cash.

把步弓量量看'pa pu kung liang liang k'au, measure it with the rod.

二百五十步一畝 二百五十步一畝 二百五十步一畝 peh wu shih pu yih 'men, 250 pu make a mou. [also called a kung.

一步也教一弓 yih pu ye kiau yih kung, a pu is five feet.

這麼小恐怕不敷 che' mo 'sian 'k'ung-p'a' puh keu', this is small, and I fear it will not be enough.

LESSON 37. TIGERS.

老虎 ialu 'hu, tiger. 不理 Puh 'li, not to care for.
許 Hü, to promise. 菜園 T'sai yuen, veg. garden.
賞 'Shang, reward. [thers. 養 Hien, to take in the mouth.
虎豹 Hupau tigers and pan- 傀倣 'T'eu ts'ih, to steal.
擺設 Pai shèh, to set out. 囚 Hiuang, violent.
陷阱 Hien k'eng, a pitfall. 害處 Hai c'hu', injuries.
地弩 Ji 'nu, a spring arrow. 竹林 Chuh 'lin, bamboo grove.
擒 .K'iu, to catch. 後面 Heu mien, behind.
引誘 Yin 'yau, to tempt. 鎮安老虎多 Chen shan 'lan 'hu to, at the city of Chen-

害城裏百姓 hai c'heng li peh sing, they injure the people in the city.

有人能殺老虎的 'yea jen meng shah ilau 'hu tih, there are persons who can kill tigers.

我許了他們 wo hü 'lau t'a men, I promised them.

殺一虎賞五千元 shah yih 'hu shang wu shih t'sien, if they killed a tiger they should receive fifty thousand reward.

住的人擺設 chu tih jen pai shèh shih, the inhabitants
The text contains a mixture of Chinese and English, describing various topics such as pitfalls, spring, and animals. It highlights the use of methods to entice and secure elephants, noting the absence of suitable methods.

In English:

LESSON 38. ELEPHANTS.

放砲 Fang, fire guns.
餓 Wo, hungry; to starve.
糧頭 'Tien, to nod the head.
斜 .Sie, inclined; crooked.
撤 C'héh, to push away.
終身 Chung, shen, whole life.
駱 T'o, carry on back.
服事 Fuh sî, to serve.
餵 Wei, to feed.

There are wild elephants in the south west.

本地人用法子 'pen ti jen yung fah 'tsi, the natives use methods.
誘他們做供役的 'yeu, 'ta men tso kung yih tih, to tempt them to become serviceable.
掘地坑鋪席子蓋好 kiuêh ti 'k'eng, 'p'u sî 'tsî kai 'hau, they dig a pit and cover it well with mats.
再加泥土在上tsai", kia ni 't'u tsai" shang", they also place earth upon the mats.
好像平地似的 hau siang", p'ing ti" si" tih, so that it is like the level ground.
好几百個人 hau 'ki peh ko" jen, several hundred men.
打鑼打鼓放砲 ta lo 'ta "ku fang" p'au", beat gongs and drums, and fire guns.
赶象走過陷他下去 kan siang" 'tseu kwo" hi"n, t'a hin" chü", they drive the elephant past and they fall in.
身體重坑深, shen 't'i chung" k'eng shen, he is heavy in body, and the pit is deep.
不能出來 puh neng c'hüh .lai, he cannot come out.
就餓他幾天 tsien" wu", t'a 'ki, t'ien, they then keep him without food for several days.
後來問他 heu' .lai wen', t'a, afterwards they ask him.
做供役肯不肯 tso' kung' yuh k'eng puh k'eng, if he is willing or not to do service.

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後來問他 heu' .lai wen', t'a, afterwards they ask him.
做供役肯不肯 tso' kung' yuh k'eng puh k'eng, if he is willing or not to do service.

象點了頭 siang", tien 'liau t'eu, the elephant nods his head.
地坑面前撤去土 ti" k'eng mien', t'sien c'hèh c'hü' 't'u, in front of the pit they remove the earth.
開一條斜路, k'ai yih t'iau .sie hu", open an inclined path.
給象好走上 kih siang" hau ts'eu shang", so that the elephant can walk out.
一點了頭 yih 'tien 'liau t'eu, if he once nods his head.
終身要服事人 chung" shen yau' fuh si" jen, he will serve man all his life.
至死不變 chi' si" puh pien', till death never changing.
性情最信實 sing", t'sing tsui" sin" shih, his disposition is very faithful.

再加泥土在上tsai", kia ni 't'u tsai" shang", they also place earth upon the mats.
好像平地似的 hau siang", p'ing ti" si" tih, so that it is like the level ground.
好几百個人 hau 'ki peh ko" jen, several hundred men.
打鑼打鼓放砲 ta lo 'ta "ku fang" p'au", beat gongs and drums, and fire guns.
赶象走過陷他下去 kan siang" 'tseu kwo" hi"n, t'a hin" chü", they drive the elephant past and they fall in.
身體重坑深, shen 't'i chung" k'eng shen, he is heavy in body, and the pit is deep.
不能出來 puh neng c'hüh .lai, he cannot come out.
就餓他幾天 tsien" wu", t'a 'ki, t'ien, they then keep him without food for several days.
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不能出來 puh neng c'hüh .lai, he cannot come out.
就餓他幾天 tsien" wu", t'a 'ki, t'ien, they then keep him without food for several days.
後來問他 heu' .lai wen', t'a, afterwards they ask him.
做供役肯不肯 tso' kung' yuh k'eng puh k'eng, if he is willing or not to do service.
Two or three times they ask him.

Some are starved to death.

LESSON 39. SILVER MINES.

銀礦, silver-ore

銀礦,Yin 'k'æng, silver-ore

汉朝, Han 'c'hau, Han dynasty.

内地,Nui ti, China proper.

内地, Nui ti, China proper.

收稅, Sheu 'shui, receive cus-

利息, Li sih, profit.

兵丁, Ping 'ting, soldiers.

撤, Pien wai, beyond the border.

散, Kaiou, fung, join bat-trecks.

開口, Kwan 'keu, border.

字安南,Mien tien, Birmah.

安南, Ngan nan, Cochin-china.

上山, Shang 'shan, go up a hill.

產丁, 'Chang 'ting, office ser-

廠, 'Chang, large house or office.

幾十, 'Ki shih, several tens.

老早, Lau 'tsau, long since.

中國出銀子呢, Chung wkeh 'chuh 'yin 'tsi ni, does China produce silver?

本來有銀子的, pen 'lai 'yeu 'yin 'tsi tih, originally it

如今內地沒有的, ju, 'kin nui ti 'muh 'yeu tih, now there is none in this country.

有銀礦的地方, 'yeu 'yin 'k'æng tih ti, 'fang, places

老早都取盡了, Lau 'tsau, tu 'tsi 'tse 'liau, it has long since been taken all away.

緬甸來的有, Mien tien 'tsai 'lai 'yeu tih, some is brought from Birmah.

安南銀子也有, Ngan nan 'yeu, in Cochin-

china there is also silver.

漢朝的時候, Han 'c'hau tih, shi heu, in the time of the

安南也在中國裏面, Ngan nan 'ye tsai, Chung wkeh 'li mien, Cochin-china also was a part of China.

緬甸有大山廠, Mien tien 'yeu 'Ta, shan 'chhang, in Birmah there is the Ta-shan silver-mine of Yün-nan.

在雲南邊外, tsai, Yün nan, 'pien wai, outside the border.
Cochin-china is the Sung sing silver-mine. Kwang-si, beyond the border of Kwang-si.

Formerly our country went to war with Birmah.

Two armies of soldiers and horses met in battle.

Cochin-china is the silver-mine.

The two armies of soldiers and horses met in battle.

The miners were all scattered.

No one went to seek silver.

Afterwards they appointed officers to collect duties.

They attend specially to this matter.

They went up the hill to seek for the mines.

They must first pass the custom-house and pay the duty.

**LESSON 40. WATER.**

**Tually.**

Eat habit-Chih, kwan, *eat habit*—Tuh shi', only.

Send-Lau, fu, *I.* [literally.]"Liang yang", different.

Wash face-Si lien, *wash the face.*

Dry-Mu, small bowl.

Cleanse-Cheng, *sing, to cleanse.*

Colour-Yen seh, *colour.*

Taste-Chi' wei', *taste.*

Most-Tai kai', *the most.*

Almost-*wu kia', ch'i' pau, an inestimable treasure.
五穀百菜 wu kuh peh 'kwo, the five kinds of grain and the hundred fruits.

甘肅地方水最少實在無價之寶, Kan suh ti'fang 'shui tsui 'shau, shih tsai, wu kia 'chi' pau, water in Kan-suh is very scarce and is indeed of priceless value.

老夫差慣一個客人到蘭州 lau 'fu, ch'ai 'kwan yih ko yung jen tau, Lan, cheu, I used to send messenger regularly to Lan-cheu. [he slept at a lodging house.]

夜裏宿在客店 ye 'li suh tsai 'k'eo tien, in the night there was a small basin of water was given to the lodgers to wash their faces.

水通流的就叫做死水 shui puh, t'ung, lieu tih tsieut kiu, 'si 'shui, water that does not flow is called dead water.

時候常久顔色要變 shih heu, 'chhang 'kieu, yen-seh yau 'p'ien, after a long time the colour changes.

氣味也不好不可以吃 chi'wei ye puh 'hau puh k'eo 'i c'hih, it smells bad and is not good to drink.

大概地方這樣的 ta 'kai 'ti, fang che 'yang, tih, in most places it is so. [yang, tih, only in Kan-suh it is different.

獨是甘肅不是這樣的 tuh shi, Kan suh puh shi 'che, already the water has become clear good to drink 'i, chiing 'chhang 'kieu 'shui teh 'liau, t'iu 'chi' tsieut, t'sing 'hau c'hih teh, after a long time the water, through the influence of the soil becomes clear and may be drunk.

我有朋友在寧夏做官 wo 'yeu, p'eng yeu 'tsai Ning-hia' tso 'kwan, I have a friend who was a magistrate at Ning-hia.

他告訴我, t'a kau, su' wo, he informed me.

甘肅省處處能下雨纔好, Kan suh 'seng c'hui, c'hui
不過寧夏兩樣的 puh kwo'. Ning hia' 'liang yang'
tih, only at Ning-hia it is different.
不但不要下雨 puh tan' puh yau' hia' 'ü, not only do
they not desire it to rain.
而且怕要下雨 k'ü t'sie 'ü yau' hia' 'ü, they even fear
因爲這個地多鹼氣, yin, wei che' ko' ti' , to 'kien
c' hi', because here there is much soda in the soil.
雨太多日頭曬了就有鹼氣上升 k'ü t'ai', to jih
. t'en shai' 'liau t' pien' 'yau', 'kien, c'hi' shang', sheng, if
there is much rain, then when the sun shines the vapour
of the soda ascends.

相近看着像雪一樣花草都要乾枯, siang kin'
k' au' choh, siang sin'h yih yang', hwa, t'sau', tu yau', kan
,k'u, seen near it looks like snow, and the flowers and
gross wither.
所以一年不下雨也不在心上, so 'i yih, nien
puh hia' 'ü ye puh tsai', sin shang', therefore if for a
year it does not rain, it matters little.

寧夏稻田米最多, Ning hia' t'ai', tien, 'mi tsui', to,
at Ning-hia rice is grown in the fields in great quantity.

單靠黃河水澆灌, tan k' au', Hwang, ho, 'shui, 'kian
kwan', it relies on the Yellow river alone for watering.

水滻倒底肥的狠 'shui', hwen, tu, t'an, ti', fei, tih, 'hen,
the water is muddy but very fertilizing.

水到的落地五穀百菜都是發旺的 'shui t'ai'
tih loh, ti', 'wu kuh, peh 'kwo, tu, shi', fah, wang', tih, in the parts
reached by the water, the grain and fruits are abundant.

不必澆糞在上 puh pih', kian fen' tsai', shang', it does
not need to be manured.

田裏的水稍稍清一點就放他回去, tien, li
tih, 'shui, shau, wei', t'sing yih, 'tien tsieh', fang', t'a, .hwei
c'hü', when the water in the fields has become clearer it is
allowed to return.

LESSON 41. COALS AT PEKING.

建都 Kien', tu, establish a capital. 竪頭 Tsau', t'eu, cooking range.
城池，Cheng , chü, wall & moat. 朝廈，Chü, to burn.
朝廷，Chau t'ing, the court. 朝廈，Chü, to boil.
水路，Shuilu, canals & rivers. 烹煮，Chiau sui, break in
旱路，Han lu, roads. 灰印，Hwei yin, chalk mark.
柴薪，Chai, sin, wood for fuel. 重計，Pan, wen, half a cash.
一項，Li, ching, the amount.
有餘，Pu t'ih, not enough. 分兩，Fen t'iang, weight. [cit.
中国建設都在北京一千多年以前，Chung kweh
kien t'sai Peh, king yih, t'sien, to nien i, t'sien, China
had its capital at Peking more than a thousand years ago.

頭一次在遼朝的時候 t'eu yih t'si' tsai. Liau
 cheg t'ih, shi heu, first in the time of the Liau dynasty.
京都的城池宮殿朝廷廟宇花苑都是完全
king, tu t'ih, Cheh, cheh, kung tien, Cheh, t'ing miao
'hau, hwa, yuen, tu shih, wan, t'siuen, in the capital, the walls
and moat, halls, palace, temples and gardens, are all com-
plete.

水路旱路歷代下來有了 'shui lu, han, lu, lih tai'
hia, shih, there have been canals and roads through
successive generations till now.

也有如同天生成攻的好處 'ye yeu, ju, t'ung
, t'ien, sheng, Cheh, kung tih 'hau, Cheh, hui', there are also
natural advantages seeming like the gift of heaven.

比如柴薪一項東西 'pi, fang, Cheh, sin yih hiang
, t'ung, shih, for example, there is for one thing a supply of
wood for fuel.

西山的出産有好煤, shih, shan tih Cheh, 'chuh, 'chen, yeu
'hau, mei, among the productions of the western mountains
there is good coals.

好做燒火的供用 'hau tso, shau, 'ho tih kung, 'yung, it is serviceable for burning.

炎老的話相傳下來 fu, 'lau tih hwa, siang, Cheh, wen
hia, lai, in the words of old men coming down by tradition.

燒不盡的西山煤, shau puh tsin, t'ih, si, shan, mei,
the coal of the western mountains cannot be burned out.

但是京裏的人一天多一天 tan, shih, king, 'li tih
But the inhabitants of the capital grow daily more numerous.

The burning and cooking in the kitchens increases daily.

The price of coal is daily higher.

It is distant from the capital only two hundred miles.

The western mountains if deficient can be supplemented from the additional supply at Hwoh-luh.

LESSON 42. JUNK NAVIGATION.

停不得 T'ing puh teh, you must not stop.
走不過 'Tseu puh kwo', you cannot pass.
新開河 Sin k'ai ho, newly opened canal.
但不過 Tan kwo, only.
老口子 Lau k'eu tsi, old mouth river.
避開來 Pi k'ai lai, to pass by and avoid.
復寶沙 Fuh pau sha, name of a sand bank. [chor.
木鉤 Mau mau, wooden anchor. 鐵鉤 T'ièh mau, iron an-
生態學

羅盤。Lo p'an, mariner's compass. 稱爲'Sau wei, a little.

海船從上海黃浦口岸開去 'hai ch'wen t'sung Shang, 'hai Hwang p'u 'k'eü ngan', k'ai c'hiü, a sea junk sets sail from the banks of the Huang Pu at Shanghai.

向東行五十里出吳淞口入洋hiang, tung hing 'wu shih 'li c'hu', Wu sung 'k'eü jhu yang, going eastward it travels for fifty li passing out of the Wu-sung river mouth.

環繞復寶沙走到崇明的新開河 hwan'janfuh 'pau, sha ts'ei t'ai t'sung ming ti, Sin k'ai ho, winding round the Fuh-pau bank, it sail to Sin-k'ai ho in T'sung-ming.

共計一百一十里 kung 'ki yih peh yih shih 'li, it numbers in all one hundred and ten li.

又七十里到十激就是內洋 yeu t'sih shih 'li tau 'Shih hiau tsien shii nui yang, there are seventy more li to Shih-hiau, which is in the inner ocean.

這裏可以停船 che 'li k'o' i t'ing ch'wen, here you can stop the junk.

此地也好等候順風放洋 't'si ti ye hau teng heu shun, feng fang yang, here also you will do well to wait for a fair wind to go to sea.

又向東走到舍山 yeu hiang, tung 'ts'ei t'ai 'She shan island.

這山上沒有百姓住的 che shan shang muh yeu peh sing chu ti, on this island there are no persons residing.

船停不得不能下鎖 ch'wen t'ing puh teh puh neng hia mau, the vessel cannot stop here, it is impossible to cast anchor.

這兒向東出大洋往北稍為偏東 che r'ei hiang, tung c'huuh ta yang 'wang pei (peh) sau we, p'ien tung, from this spot going eastward vessels go out to sea and proceed north and a little to the eastward.

到黃河老口子稍為向南有五條沙塌 tau 'Hwang ho 'lan 'k'eü ts'ai sau wei hiang man yeu 'wu t'ai shu keng, a little to the south of the old mouth of the Yellow river there are five sand banks.

遇着東風總要想憂懼gu choh, tung feng t'sung
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van'siang lü't'sien koh, should you meet with an east wind, you must be looking out against shallows and grounding.

該當避開來, k'ai, tang pi', k'ai, lai, you should avoid them.

統歸江南地界 't'ung, kwei, kiang, nan ti' k'uai, it all belongs to the territory of Kiang-nan.

用羅盤定見方向 yung' lu, p'an ting' k'ien', fang k'iang'; use the compass to fix your course.

換方向偏東一個字 hwan', fang k'iang', p'ien, t'ung yih ko' ts'ï', change your course and go one point more to the eastward.

爛泥用木錨硬泥用鐵錨 lan ni yung' muh, mau, ying', ni yuan' t'ieh, mau, with a soft bottom use the wooden anchor, and with a hard bottom the iron one.

LESSON 43. FURS.

運來的 Yün' lai tih, imported.

北口外 Peh 'k'eu wai', beyond the north boundary.

貂 Tiau, sable.

裏子 Li 'ts'ï, lining.

趁 C'heng', take advantage of.

不大不小 Puh ta' puh siu', neither great nor little, average.

灰鼠 Hwei 'shu', grey squirrel.

潮 Chau, damp.

坑 K'ang', brick couch.

貂皮從那裡運來的 Tiau p'i t'sung' na li yün', lai tih, whence are sables imported?

北口外蒙古地方來的 Peh 'k'eu wai', Meng 'ku ti', fang, lai tih, they come from beyond the northern barrier, from the land of the Mongols.

這個袍子是狐臊皮做的 che' ko', p'ai 'ts'ï shi', hu su' p'i tso' tih, this long coat is made of the fur from foxes' necks.

八十個灰鼠皮做的 pah shih ko', hwei 'shu', p'i tso' tih, made of eighty squirrels skins.

皮裹的靴頭一雙 p'i li tih, hiue, t'en yih, shwang, a pair of skin lined half boots.

狼皮好做馬韂 lang p'i 'hau tso' ma kwa', wolf skin can be made into jackets.
進貨頂貴是貂皮 chiar' t'sien ting kwei shi' tiau' p'i, the highest in price is sable.
貂皮套子進貨不大不小肆拾兩 tiau p'i tao' tsi' chiar' t'sien puh ta' puh' siau si' shih liang' a sable coat costs more or less forty taels.
這個皮好不毛皮 che' ko' p'i t'au puh tiau' man, this fur is good, the hair will not fall off.
做過衣裳的皮不貳 tso' kwo' i shang tih p'i puh' mai,' skins that have been made into clothes I do not buy.
下雨天皮衣服受潮要毛皮 hia' ü' t'ien p'i i fuh sheu' c'hau yau' tiau' man, in time of rain fur clothes become damp and the hair will fall off.
趁這好天氣將皮衣服晾晾收了 c'heng' che' t'au' t'ien c'hi' tsiang' p'i i fuh liang' liang' sheu' liau, taking advantage of this good weather give your fur clothes an airing and put them away.
坑上鋪着羊皮褥 k'ang' shang' p'u choh yang' p'i juh, upon the brick couch was spread a goat-skin rug.
地下生着炭火爐 ti' hia' sheng choh t'an' ho lu', below he had lighted a charcoal fire.

LESSON 44. IMPORTED FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

羽毛 ü' mau, camlets. 斜文 Sie' wen, striped.
啤嚥 Pih' chi, long ells. 本色 Pen seh, unbleached.
花洋布 Hwa yang pu', chintz; printed cottons.
本色洋布 Pen seh yang pu', grey shirtings.
漂白洋布 P'iau peh yang pu', white shirtings.
桂花布 Kwei hwa yang pu', spotted stuffs.
斜文布 Sie' wen pu', American drills.
花旗布 Hwa' chi pu', domestics.
漂白 P'iau peh, bleached.
天青 T'ien' t'sing, purple. 単子 Tan' tsi', a statement.
羽毛 每 一 定 十五兩 ü' mau' mei yih p'ih shih' wu' liang, one piece of camlet costs fifteen taels. [purple long ells.
天青啤嚥 馬褂 T'ien t'sing pih' chi' ma kwa', a jacket of printed cottons.
花洋布好買不好買 Hwa yang pu' hau' mai puh' hau' mai, can printed cottons be bought or not?
洋布漂白洋布全没有人要， pec seh yang pu， p‘iau peh yang pu， t‘siuen muh 'yau jen 'yau， both for grey shirtings and white there is no demand.

槙房裏花旗布裝的多 chan， fang 'li， hwa， chi pu， chwang tih， to， in the warehouse there are stowed domestics in large quantities. [there is also no small quantity.

斜紋布也不少有， sie， wen pu， 'ye puh， shau， of drills， there are no white spotted cotton cloths， but there are coloured ones.

洋布比從先賤， yang pu， pi， t'sung， sien tsien， foreign cottons are cheaper than before.

此刻不太平客商不敢買 t'si k'eh puh t'ai， p'ing k'eh， shang puh 'kan 'mai， at present times are not peaceful， and dealers dare not buy.

洋布受了海潮有毛病的， yang pu， sheu， 'liau 'hai， hwa， yang pu， muh， 'yau yen seh tih tsieu， 'yau， there are no white spotted cotton cloths， but there are coloured ones.

洋布較從前價值稍輕， yang pu， kiau， t'sung， t'sien， kia， chih， 'san， k'ing， cotton goods compared with what they formerly were are a little cheaper.

今後的東西甚樣價錢開單子， kin， heu tih， t'ung， si shen， yang kia， t'sien， k'ai， tan ts'i， from this time the prices of articles will be stated in a tabular form.

LESSON 45. FOREIGN TRIBUTE.

年紀， Nien 'ki， 'years； time， 名， C'uhu， ming， to obtain進貢， Tsin kung， present tri-， 相， 'Tsasian， chief minis-胡子， K'ut ts'i， trousers， [bute， 履， Si， nieu， rhinoceros， [ter， 靠， K'an， to rely on， lean， 駱， Loh， t'o， camel， 佩， K'wei， helmet， 甲， Chiah， coat of mail， [tul， 掼， Mian， soft； cotton， 水晶， Shui， tsing， rock-crys， 純， Mien， soft； cotton.
In the time of T'ang-wang there was a celebrated minister of state called Y'-yin.

He fixed the regulations for the presents brought from various countries.

From the east were brought fish-skin trousers and sharp swords.

From the south were brought pearls, elephant's tusks, and rhinoceros horn.

From the west those on the western present brought as tribute, red and green dyes, buffalo-hair streamers, dragon horns, and large tortoises.

The northern nations presented, camels and horses.

Japan sent as tribute, helmets and coats of mail, belt knives, gilt embossed screens, hand boxes spotted with gilt, pencil boxes painted with gold, and crystal beads for numbering prayers.

Corea produces soft white silk, and soft white paper.

Of horses there are fifty presented in three years.

LESSON 46. THE EMPEROR’S SEAL.

以前 ‘I .t’sien, before. 方寸 ‘Fang t’sun’, square inch.
以後 Ti hou, after.
御 Si, government seal.
印 Yin, mandarin's seal.
書 T’i shu, common seal.
封 Feng, confer royal title.
横 Heng, horizontal.

秦朝以前百姓都可以身上帶璽用金子銀子和玉做的，Ti’sin shi-hwang t’ai yung, ta’ tih ye yeu, there are also dynasties that have used large ones.

秦始皇以來天子一個人稱璽，Ti’sin shi-hwang t’ai shu, common seals.

皇帝的行璽封國都用的，Hwang ti’ tih hing ‘si feng kweh, tu yung’ tih, that called “emperor’s traveling seal” is employed in conferring royal titles.

皇帝的信璽是發兵用的，Hwang ti’ tih sin’ ‘si shi fah, ping yung’ tih, “the faithful seal” is used in dispatching an army.

不是皇帝不許用玉做圖書，Puh shih’ hwang ti’ puh ‘hui yung’ yih tso’ t’iu, shu, except the emperor no one is allowed to use a seal of jade.

上面有刻的字受天之命皇帝壽昌，Mien yeu k’eh tih tsi’ shu, t’ien, chi ming, hwang ti’ shu, ch’ang, upon it are engraved the words, receiving the decree of heaven, the emperor enjoys old age and prosperity.
各朝代的文類樣全為篆文 Koh c'hau k'eh tih wen koh yang ti' ti'siuen shü chwen wen, each dynasty uses its peculiar inscription, all are in the seal character.

天啟四年的時候在滎河北岸上 T'ien chi si' nien tih shi heu ts'ai Chwang ho peh-nga' shang in the 4th year of T'ien-chi, on the north bank of the Chwang river.

有一個種田的人正在耕田碰見了玉璽 'yeu yih ko' chung t'ien tih jen cheng ts'ai keng t'ien p'eng' kien lian yuh si, an agricultural labourer as he was ploughing fell in with a jade seal.

不敢自己藏著拿去送給本官 puh 'kan ts'i' chi ts'ang choh na chü' sung' kei' pen kwon, he did not dare hide it, but took it to the mandarin of the place and presented it to him.

四方的樣子橫的豎的四寸寬 si' fang tih yang ts'i' heng tih shu' tih si' t'sun' kwon, it was square in its form and was four inches wide, abroad and across.

厚一寸二分 heu yih t'sun' ri' fen, it was in thickness an inch and two tenths.

上面有龍頭叫做螭龍紐 shang' mien' 'yeu lung t'eu kian' tso' chih lung' nieu, on its upper surface was a dragon shaped handle, called the crooked dragon button.

螭龍紐高一寸八分 chih lung' nieu kau yih t'sun' pah fen, the crooked dragon button was one inch and eight tenths in height.

頂要緊的是傳國玉璽從秦始皇朝代直傳到如今 ting yau' chin tih shü c'hwen kweh yuh si t'sung Tsin' shü hwang c'hau tai' chih c'hwen tau' ju, chin, the most important is the seal for transmitting the empire, which from the reign of the emperor Tsin-shi-hwang has been preserved till the present time.

皇帝也把傳國玉璽就傳給新皇帝 hwang ti' pin t'ien pa' c'hwen kweh yuh si'tsieu' c'hwen kih sin hwang ti', the emperor when dying (when departing for heaven) takes the seal of hereditary government and gives it to the new emperor.
LESSON 47. GRATITUDE, AN ANECDOTE.

遭難 'Tsau nan', fall into misfortune. Sheu lieu, to retain. 

脱難 T'oh nan', escape suffering. 

推給 T'ui'kei, to give away. 一共 Yih kung, the whole. 

奉事 Feng'shi, to serve. 皇上 Hwangshang, emperor. 

郎中 Lang chung, member of a board. 

報恩 Pau'nge, to be grateful. 必定 Pih ting, certainly. 

李大亮遭了難 Li ta' liang, 'tsau 'liau nan, Li-ta-liang fell into misfortune. 

張彌一個朋友救他的難, Chang pih yih ko, 'peng yeu chieu, t'a tih nan, Chang-pih a friend rescued him from trouble. 

後來發了富貴 heu lai fah 'liau fu' kwei, afterwards he become rich and great. 

道上遇見張彌 tau shang ü chien, Chang pih, on the road he met Chang-pih. 

拉着他的手哭, la choh, t'a tih 'sheu k'uh, he seized him by the hand and wept. 

一切的家財全推給他 yih t'sieh tih, chia t'sai t'sinen, t'ui kih, t'a, the whole of his property he gave over to him. 

他不肯收留, t'a puh k'eng, sheu lieu, he would not 

上朝說給皇帝聽 shang, c'hau shwoh kih, hwang ti' t'ing, going to court he related his story to the emperor. 

說道臣如今奉事皇上都是張彌的力量 shwoh tau, c'hen ju, kin feng, si', hwang shang', tu shi', Chang pih tih lih liang, he said, that your subject can at present serve the emperor is all due to the efforts of Chang-pih. 

情願把臣的官爵 一共給他 t'sing yuen, 'pa c'hen tih, kwan tsioh yih kung kih, t'a, I desire that all my offices may be given to him. 

皇帝用他為郎中 hwang ti' yung, t'a, wei, lang chung, the emperor employed him as a member of one of the boards. 

兩個人各有好處 liang ko, jen koh yeu' hau e'hui, the two men were both to be admired.
that he was good.

the other was bent on recompensing a favour.

LESSON 48. GENEROSITY, AN ANECDOTE.

In the Sung dynasty there was a prime minister of the Fan family.

in his posthumous title he is styled the polished and correct noble of the first degree.

he sent his son to Sucheu.

he passed the night at Tan-yang.

he saw an old friend, of the same year with his father.

who said that three persons of his family had died, and he had not yet been able to remove their coffins.

after they were buried, he would return to the north.

he had no means of doing any thing for him.
無可奈何，there was nothing he could do.  
 tremendous, there was nothing he could do.

fan, the young gentleman Fan then took the 

wheat on the boats and gave it him.

共總有五百斛，in all there were five hundred measures.

Kung, yeu, wu peh huh, in all measures.

回來他老子間他見過了什麼朋友沒有  

hwei, lai, t'a 'lau 'tsi' wen', t'a chien, kwo, 'liau shih 'mo  

p'eng, 'yeu muh 'yeu, on returning his father asked him  

if he had seen any friends or not?

他告訴他老子在丹陽遇見了一個家中死  

了三口人的，t'a 'lau 'tsi', 'ts'ai', Tan  

yang, chien, 'liau yih ko', chia, chung 'si', 'liau', san 'k'e.  

jen tih, he told his father that at Tan-yang he had met  

one who had had three persons of his family die.

他老子聽見他說就問為什麼不把船上的  

麥子送他，t'a 'lau 'tsi', 'ting', chien, shwoh, tsiene, wen'  

, t'a wei, shih 'mo puh 'pa, c'hwen shang', tih, meh 'tsi', pang  

, t'a, his father hearing what he said, at once asked him  

why he did not give him the wheat in the boats to assist  

him.

他回答說我已經把船上的麥子送了他，t'a  

hwei, tah, shwoh, 'wo', 'i', ching, 'pa', c'hwen shang', tih, meh  

'tsi', sung, 'liau', t'a, he replied, I have already presented  

him with the wheat on the boats.

他老子聽見了喜歡的了不得，t'a 'lau 'tsi', 'ting'  

chien, 'liau', 'hi', hwan, tih, 'liau', puh teh, his father on hearing  

it was extremely pleased.

LESSON 49. SELF-CONTROL, AN ANECDOTE.

從前有個宰相姓韓的死了後封他做了魏  

國公。t'sung, t'sien, 'yeu', ko, 'ts'ai', siang, sing, Han, tih*  

'si', 'liau', 'heu', 'feng', , 't'a', 'tso', 'liau'. Wei kwêh, kung, formerly

* From this lesson onwards the Peking sounds are given for words in jh sheng, but the distinguishing h final used for all words in this tone-class is retained.
there was a prime minister whose family name was Han; after his death he was honoured with the title Wei kweh kung, i.e. noble of the first rank of the kingdom of Wei.

他家裏收着一個玉酒杯，t'a ,chia li ,shen ,choh ,yih ko yih' tsieu ,pei, in his house he had a jade-stone wine-cup. [indeed an invaluable treasure.]

有一次請客飲酒必要拿出來摞在席上 'mei t'si 't'sing k'eh' yin 'tsieu ,pih yan' na ,c'huh ,lai ,koh tsai' ,shih shang', every time he invited guests to drink wine it was constantly brought out to place on the table.

最是心愛的東西 tsui' shi' ,t'a ,sin ngai' ,tih ,tung ,si, it was a thing exceedingly valued.

那一天教底下人摔了個細碎 na' yih' ,t'ien chian' 'ti hia' ,jen ,shwaih 'liau ko 'si' sui', one day by a servant it was thrown down and broken into small pieces.

把底下人嚇的臉上都變了顏色 pa' 'ti hia' ,jen hiah' ,tih 'lien shang' ,tu 'kai' 'liau ,yen'shii, the servant was so frightened that his face quite lost its colour.

跪在地下磕頭問該治他甚麼罪 kwei' tsai' ti' hia' ,k'o' oh 't'eu wen' ,kai chii' ,t'a ,shen' 'mo tsui', he knelt down and knocked his head on the ground asking what punishment should be adjudged him.

巍國公向他一瞧 ,Wei kweh 'kung hiang' ,t'a ,yih ,t'siau, the chief noble of the Wei kingdom glanced at him.

不慌不忙的告訴他說 puh' ,kwang puh' ,mang ,tih kau' su' ,t'a ,shwoh, without haste or agitation, he spoke to him as follows ,—

無論甚麼東西該成該破都有一定的氣數 ,wu lun' shen' 'mo ,tung ,si ,kai c'heng' ,kai po' ,tu 'yau ,yih ting' ,tih c'hi' shu', every thing no matter what, whether it is to be preserved or broken has a fixed destiny.

況且你是一時失手 k'wang' ,t'sie 'ni shi' ,yih ,shii' ,shih' shen, and more than this you have for once let it fall.

並非故意的要破他 ping' ,feiku' ,tih yau' ,tsap' o' ,t'a, it certainly is not wilfully that you desired to break it.

說着臉上並沒有一點惱怒的意思和尋常
LESSON 50. INTEGRITY, AN ANECDOTE.

中國念書人有一個叫司馬溫公。Chung. kweh nien, shu jen 'yuen 'yeh ko' chiau, Si'ma, wen, kung, among the literary men of China is one called Si-ma Wen-kung, or the gentle noble of the Si-ma family.

在家裏有一個花園為的是自己行樂就叫獨樂園 tsai', chia 'li kai 'liau 'yeh ko', hwa 'yuen 'wei, 'tih 'shi' tsii 'chi 'hing 'lo' tsieu 'chian 'tuh 'lo' 'yuen, at his residence he built a flower garden, and because it was for his own enjoyment, he called it the garden of solitary pleasure.

有個看園子的人名叫呂直 'yeh ko' k''an 'yuen 'tsii 'tih 'yen 'ming chiau 'Lu, chih, there was a gardener there of the Lü family, called Straight-forward.

因為他性子愚魯做出事來不會轉轉的 'yin wei, t'a 'sing 'tsii 'tu 'lu 'tsii 'chuh 'shi 'lai 'puh 'hwei 'wan, wan 'chwen 'chwen, 'tih, because his disposition was simple and rude, and he could not do things in a crooked manner.

溫公就給他起了一個直的名字, Wen, kung tsiu 'koih, t'a 'ch'i 'liau 'yeh ko 'chih tsi', tih 'ming tsi', Wen-kung on this account choose for him the character Chih as his name, meaning "Straight-forward." [when spring arrived. 到了春天的時候. tan 'liau, 'chuen, 'tien, 'tih 'shu heu', 有讀書的人三五成羣都到園裏來遊玩 'yuen 'tuh, shu, tih 'yen, san 'wu, 'chuen, 'chhiun, tu tan 'yuen 'li 'lai, 'yue wan, many students of books, in companies of three and five, came to the garden to walk about for pleasure. 看園子的得的茶錢不少數了一數就有十吊都是他們留下的 k'an 'yuen 'tsii, 'tih 'teh, 'tih 'cha
the gardener received tea-money to no small amount, and after counting it found that he had ten strings (about £2. 10 of our money) which had been left by them.

那 一天看園子的呂直把這十吊錢 — 五一
十交給温公。't'sien yih', 't'ien k'an', 'yuen', 'tsi', 'tih', 'Lü', 'chih pa', 'che', 'shih tiau'. 't'sien yih', 'wu yih', 'shih', 'chiau', 'kei', 'Wen', 'kung', that every day the gardener Lü-chih took these ten strings of cash, and in fives and tens gave them to Wen-kung.

温公說這是你應該得的錢。'Wen', 'kung', 'shwoh che', 'shih', 'ni', 'ying', 'kai', 'tih', 'tsien, Wen-kung said, this money you ought to receive.

拿了去罷。na 'liau c'hü', 'pa', 'take it and go.

說了幾遍他一定要留下。shwoh 'liau', 'chi pien', 't'a, 'yih ting', 'yau', 'lieu hia', after repeating it several times, he still insisted on leaving it.

惹的温公都惱了。'je', 'tih', 'Wen', 'kung', 'tu', 'nau', 'liau, until he provoked Wen-kung to become angry.

纔勉強拿了去。't'sai', 'mien', 'chiang', 'na', 'liau', 'c'hü', 'he then reluctantly carried it away.

還回着頭說只有主人不愛錢麼。hwan', 'hwei', 'chih', 't'eu', 'shwoh', 'chih', 'yau', 'chu', 'jen', 'puh', 'ngai', 'tsien', 'mo, turning his head round he said, it is only my master I suppose that does not love money?

又過了十幾天。yeu', 'kwo', 'liau', 'shih', 'chi', 't'ien, again a few days passed away.

主人到園裏見井上新蓋了一個亭子。'chu', 'jen tau', 'yuen', 'li chien', 'tsing shang', 'sin', 'kai', 'liau', 'yih ko', 't'ing', 'tsi', 'the master going into his garden saw over the well a new arbour erected. [there respecting it.

盤問他們。't'an', 'wen', 't'a', 'men, he asked those who were

知道就是前日看園子得的那十吊錢新蓋的。't'sai', 'chih-tau', 'tsieu', 'shih', 't'sien', 'jih', 'k'an', 'yuen', 'tsi', 'tih', 'na', 'shih tiau', 'tsien', 'sin', 'kai', 'tih, he then learned that it was newly built with the ten strings of cash obtained by the gardener.
設立義學必須請人品端正人的做先生

 LESSON 51. RULES FOR A FREE-SCHOOL.

在成立慈善學校時，必須邀請一位品行端正的人做老師。

學文要通達教訓要盡心，老師在學習上必須認真，教學上必須勤奮。

這個義學纔不致有名無實，這樣慈善學校才不會名不符實。

經管此事的人每年秋冬的時候兩下定見明白，每一年年底，老師的薪資必須是二十萬銀元。在所有事務上，每一年在秋季或冬季，必須把事情安排好。

開館的日子，前三天用紅帖奉請先生來，每一個學生每年的費用為二十八千文。

飯錢點心錢每年共總二十八千文。在所有事務上，每一年在秋季或冬季，必須把事情安排好。

學生七歲以上纔可以上學堂。老師的薪資必須是二十萬銀元。在所有事務上，每一年在秋季或冬季，必須把事情安排好。

他們的父親哥哥必須開明，本學生的姓名年紀都送到學校來好上薄子。在所有事務上，每一年在秋季或冬季，必須把事情安排好。
brothers must prepare a clear statement of the surnames and proper names, age and residence of the pupils, and bring it to the school that entries may be made on the books.

the scholars on arriving at the school are to make three bows to the god of literature. [take their seats.

the supervintednts twice a month go themselves to the school.

they inquire into the tasks of the pupils, take the books they read, select a volume, and call on them to recite it without mistake.

if any one cannot recite, and does not know characters correctly.

his name is pasted on the wall to be remembered.
三次不改请先生分别责打，san t' si' puh' kai t' sing, sien, sheng, fen, pieh tsch' ta, after three times should he not improve, the master is desired to give him a proportional beating on the hand.

背书熟认字真是字好的，赏他買筆的錢，pe'i', shu, sheuh, jen, tsi', chen, sie tsi' hau, tih, shang, ta 'mai', pih, tih, t'sien, if they recite their books perfectly, give the sound of the characters correctly, and write neatly, they are to be rewarded with cash to buy writing pencils.

書館裏有大學生欺負小學生愛打架的，趕他出去不准上館，shu 'kwan li 'yau ta', hioh, sheng, ch' i fu', siau, hioh, sheng, ngai, 'ta chia', tih, 'kan', ta chuh ch' u', puh', 'chun shang', 'kwan, if in the school any old scholar ill treat any young scholar, and if there be any who are fond of fighting, they must be driven from the school.

LESSON 52. A CAVERN.

京西有雲水洞是著名的，king, si' yeu, Yün, shui tung, shi', yeu, ming, tih, on the west of the capital, the Cloud and water cavern is celebrated.

離着煤窟不遠在高巖邊上，li, choh, mei, yau puh' yuen tsai', kau, shan, pien shang', it is not distant from the coal mines, and is on the side of a high hill.

有和尚住在洞門替客人領路的，yeu, ho shang, chu, tsai, tung, men t'ai, keh', jen ling lu', tih, there is a priest who lives at the door of the cavern, who leads the way for visitors.

帶著火把走進去，choh', hwo, 'pa', 'tsen tsin, c'hü', taking torches they enter.

裏面的石頭彷彿滴水成的冰，li, mien', tih, shih, t'en, 'fang fuh', tih, 'shui', ch'eng, tih, ping, the stone within, is like dropping water forming icicles.

這個洞有口叫做牛郎口矮得狠總要扒着進去，che', ko, tung, yeu, 'k' en chian, tso, nieu, lang, k' en ngai, teh, 'hen, 'tsung, yau', p'a, choh, tsin', c'hü', this cavern has a passage called the herdsman's passage, it is very low; you must creep to pass through it.
一路進去景致狠多，yih lu' tsin' chü' king chi' 'hen to, all the way in, the curiosities are very numerous.

有兩條石龍把守着洞口 'yeu' liang t'iau shih lung 'pa' sheu, choh tung' k'eu, there are two stone dragons guarding the cavern entrance.

有黑龍潭是乾的白龍潭是有水的 'yeu' 'lan shi' 'kan, tih. pai, lung t'an shi' 'yeu' shui, tih, there is also a black dragon pool, which is dry, and a white dragon pool with water.

又有拴虎椿 'yeu' shwen 'hu, chhwang, there is also a pillar called the tiger-tying post.

把火把照着光 pai hwo 'pa chaou', choh, kwang, take a torch and shew a light.

當初有人到洞裏來尋找寶石 tang, chü' 'yeu jen tao' tung' li, lai siün 'chau' pau shih, formerly a man went into the cavern to seek for precious stones.

不知甚麼緣故他就死了 puh' chii shen' mo yuen ku', 'a tsieu' 'si' 'liau, I do not know what was the cause of it, but he died there.

水滴在他的身上漸漸的成了石頭 shui, tih tsa', 'a tih, shen shang', tsièn tsièn, tih cheng 'liau, shih, t'eu, water dropped on his body and gradually he was turned into stone.

如今躺在洞裏面伏着地 ju, chin, t'ang tsa' tung' 'li men', fuh, choh ti', he is now lying in the cavern with his face to the ground.

這石頭人叫做同同別寶 chö shih t'eu jen chiau tso', hwei hwei, pièh pau, this stone man is called the Mahometan selecting precious stones.

進去八里路有水 tsin' chü' pah 'li lu' 'yeu' shui, after entering for a distance of eight li there is water.

和和尚把木頭做了個柵欄不叫人進去又遠 ho shang tsa' pah, t'eu tso' 'liau ko' 'chah' lan puh' chian jen tsin' chü' yeu' yuen, the priests early made a wooden barrier to prevent persons going farther.

嘉慶年間有兩個人進去沒有出來, chia c'hiung
inside.
outside.
in the city.
outside the city.
on the bridge.
upstairs.
west of the capital.
north of the temple.
east of the drum tower.
under.
foot.
this side.
that side.
before the temple.
not at home.
at home.
here.
among them.
opposite.
everywhere.
all round.
obliquely.
northern mountains.
west lake.
go to the east.
straight.
to go round.
今日, chin jih
to-day.
明日, ming jih
the day after to-day.
昨曰, tsoh jih
yesterday.
今曰, chin t'ien
to-day.
明曰, ming t'ien
the day after to-day.
後曰, heu jih
after to-day.
當曰, tang hia
the present day.
先要, sien yau
you must first.
未後, moh heu
afterwards; last.
偶然, 'ngau jan
occasionally.
常常, siun chang
constantly.
正說, tsieu shwo
he then said.
每年, mei nien
every year.
一次, yih t'si
once.
突然, hwuh jan
suddenly.
自己, i ching
already.
去年, c'hü nien
last year.
明年, ming nien
next year.
隔天, keh san t'ien
after three days.
正月, cheng yuēh
first month.
正月, lah yuēh
twelfth month.
下午, hia wu
in the afternoon.
再說 tsai shwo, say it again.
三日後再來 san jih heu, tsai lai, come again after three days.
二月里 ri yuèh 'li, in the second month.
幾點鐘 'chi 'tien, chung, 幾下鐘 'chihia', chung, what is the hour?
幾時 'chi shih, what time?
一個禮拜 yih ko 'li pai, one week.
半個月 pan ko 'yuèh, half a month.
一年半 yih 'nien pan, a year and a half.
二更天 ri ', keng (i), t'ien, the second watch.
初一 ,c'hu yih, the first day of the month. [cade.]
初幾 ,c'hu 'chi, what day of the month is? (in the first decade.)
十一月 shih 'chi, what day of the month? (in the second decade.)
十二月 ri 'shih 'chi, do. (in the 3rd decade.)

3. Affirmative and Negative Expressions.

有 'yeu, 有的 'yeu 'tih, there is; there are.
沒有 'mei 'yeu, there is none; there are none.
有著 'cho, it is so; yes.
呢 'yeu 'ni, is there any?
是的 shih 'tih, is shih, yes; it is so.
不差 puh 't'soh, it is not wrong; it is so.
不準 puh 'shih, it is not so.
'ko 'i, you may; it will do.
差不多 ,c'ha puh 'to, it differs little.
不差遠 puh 'li, it is not far from it.
差很遠 ,c'ha 'yuen, it is very different.
'hen shih, it is very true.
總要 'tsung yau, you must.
總是 'tsung shih, it must be...
總就是 tsicu shih, it is just...
總是 ,t'sai shih, it is then correct.
原是 yuen shih, it is as before.
不拘 puh 'chuh, it matters not which.
不准 puh 'chun, it is not certain.
不定 puh' ting', it is not certain.
有 趣 'yue t'su, it is pretty; it is well.
没 趣 mei t'su, it is not pretty; it is not well.
不 必 puh' pih, you need not.
不可 是 'k'o puh' shi', it is not so?
不 同 puh' t'ung; not the same.
不 通 puh' t'ung, not reasonable.
不 對 puh' tui', it does not agree.
無 論 .wu lun', without considering.
不 配 puh' p'ei', ought not; not a match for.
不 敢 puh' 'kan, not dare.
不 止 puh' 'chi', does not stop; not only.
不 關 puh' 'kwan, it does not concern.
不 是 ping' puh' shi', it certainly is not.
不 懂 puh' 'tung, I do not understand.
不 肯 puh' 'k'en, not willing; I will not.
不 到 本 puh' tau' 'pen, not so much as I gave for it.


大 ta', great, 小 'siao, little.
多 to, many, 少 'shau, few.
乾 kan dry, 濕 shih, wet; moist.
乾 淨 tsing', clean, 髒 'tsang, dirty.
高 kau, high, 低 ti, low.
寛 k'wan, wide, 窄 'chaih, narrow.
軟 jwan, soft, 硬 ying', hard.
窮 .chiung, poor, 富 fu', rich.
橫的 heng ,tih, across; 竖的 shu', tih, upright.
冷 .liang, cold, 熱 joh', hot.
快 k'wai', quick, 慢 man', slow.
現 成的 hien', .chiung ,tih, ready-made; ready.
定 做 的 ting' tso', tih, made to order.
厚 heu', thick, 薄 pauh, thin.
甜 t'ien, sweet, 酸 suan, sour.
苦 'k'u, bitter, 辣 la', hot.
5. Prepositions.

和 .ho, hwan, hai, and; with.
連 .liem, together with. 同 .t'ung, 井 ping, with.
tau, to.
打 .ta, 從 .t'sung, from. 由 .yeu, from; by.
替 .t'ei, on behalf of. 代 tai, for.
在 .tsai, at; to be at.
向 .hiang, towards; to.
根 .ken, with (as a conjunction such as and).
6. Postpositions.

裡 'li, in, as in the magistrate's office. 前 .t'sien, before, as in 我面前 ,tang 'wo mien ,t'sien, for; in account of.

6. Fragmentary Clauses at the end of Sentences.

就完 tsieu ,wan, and that will be sufficient. 便罷 pien ,pa ,then let it be so.

8. Conjunctions.

但 tan ,但是 tan shī ,but. 得聞呢 teh ,hien ,ni, if he is at leisure.

但 tan ,但是 tan shī ,but. 得聞呢 teh ,hien ,ni, if he is at leisure.

連說話也不能 lien ,shwoh hwa 'ye puh ,neng, he could not even speak.

不好的人又多 puh 'hau ,tih ,jen 'yeu ,to, and bad men are numerous.

倒不比從前 'tan puh ,pi ,t'sung ,t'sien, yet it is not to be compared with the past.

更有一種 keng 'yeu yih ,chung, there is also another sort. 雖然懊悔也是遲了 sui ,jun ,ngau 'hwei 'ye shī ,chi 'liau, although you should repent, yet it is too late.

連吃带飲 lien c'hī tai ,hoh, both eating and drinking.
若是再不肯的 joh‘ shi‘ tsai‘ puh‘ ’k‘en , tih‘, if’ again
就是 tsieu‘ shi‘, even if’; but even’ [you are not willing.
不獨 puh‘ , tih‘, not only... 連’ lien, but also...
萬一就做不出來 wan‘ yih‘ tsieu‘ tso‘ puh‘ , c‘huh
.lai, even if he can in no case do it.
一面走一面笑 yih‘ mien‘ ’tsiu‘ yih‘ mien‘’tsiu‘, he both
walked and smiled, or he walked on smiling.
還是過路還是特來的 .hwan shi‘ , kwo lu‘ .hwan
shii‘ t‘eh‘ .lai , tih‘, whether you are passing, or have come
on purpose.
不知可用了 飯沒有 puh‘ , chi‘ ’k‘o yung‘ ’liau fun‘
muh‘ yeu‘, I do not know whether they have dined or not?
寧死不敢 ning‘ s‘i‘ puh‘ ’kan‘, rather die than dare do it.
求也無益 .ch‘ieu‘ ’ye‘, wu‘, yih‘, entreating is also of no use.
一會兒開着一會兒閉着 yih‘ ’hwei‘ ’ri‘ , k‘ai‘, choh
yih‘ ’hwei‘ ’ri‘ , kwan‘, choh‘, for a moment he opened it and
then in a moment he closed it.
還 .hwan‘, .han or‘, .hai‘, and還有一樣 .hai‘ yeu‘, yih yang‘,
and there is another thing.
並且 ping‘ ’ts‘ie‘, and /urther.
尚且 shang‘ ’ts‘ie‘, and if further.
也深也清 ’ye‘, shen‘ ’ye‘ , t‘sing‘, both deep and clear.
倒 ’tau‘, but‘, 也’ ye‘, but‘, and 說要來倒不來, shwoh
yau‘ .lai‘ , tau‘ puh‘ .lai‘, he said he would come but did not.
也’ ye‘, but‘, and 你去也更好 ’ni c‘hu‘ ’ye‘ , keng‘ ’hau‘,
but it would be better for you to go.
因此 yin t‘si‘, 所以’ so‘, therefore.
因爲 yin‘ wei‘, because‘, 爲的是 wei‘ , tih‘ shii‘, because.
教他 chiau‘ , t‘a‘, 要他 yau‘ , t‘a‘, in order that he, or so
that he...-
恐怕 ’k‘ung p‘a‘, lest.
倘或 t‘ang hoh‘, if‘; 倘使 t‘ang shii‘, if‘.
若是 joh‘ shii‘ or yau‘ shii‘, if‘.
既然 chi‘ , jan‘, if it be already so.

9. Names of Imported articles, Wax, etc.

日本臘 jih‘ ’pen lah‘ , Japan wax.
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10. Imports, Incense, Pepper, etc.

安息香, ngan, sih, hiang, *gum benjamin.*
安息油, ngan, sih, yeu, *oil of gum benjamin.*
檀香, tan, hiang, *sandal-wood.*
白胡椒, paih, hu, tsiau, *white pepper.*
黑胡椒, heih, hu, tsiau, *black pepper.*
沉香, chen, hiang, *garroo-wood.*
降香, chiang', hiang, *lakka-wood.*

11. Imported Medicines.

阿魏, ngo, wei, *assafetida.*
丁香, ting, hiang, *clove.*
母丁香, mu, ting, hiang, *mother cloves.*
印度牛黄, yin, tu, nieu, hwang, *Indian cow bezoar.*
槟榔膏, ping, lang, 'kau, *betel-nut cake.*
槟榔, ping, lang, *betel-nut.*
美國參, mei, kwoh shen', or 西參, si shen', *American ginseng.*

denuded of its hairy appendage.

乳香, ju, hiang, *olibanum, gum resin,* or *frankincense.*
没藥, moh, yauh', *myrrh.*
荊花, 'teu, k'eu', hwa, *nutmeg flowers.*
肉果, juh', kwo or 肉荊花, juh', 'teu, k'eu', *nutmegs.*
白荊花, paih, 'teu, k'eu', *rose malows.*
木香, muh', hiang, *putchuck.*
犀角, si, 'chiau, *rhinoceros horns.*
水銀 'shui .yin, quicksilver.
洋藥 yang yauh', opium.
椶欄衣 ping .lang ,i, husks of betel-nut.
肉桂 juh' kwei', cinnamon.
虎骨 'hu ,ku, tiger's bones.
鹿角 luh' 'chiat, deer horns.
血竭 'hiuèh .chièh, dragon's blood gum.
大極子 ta' ,feng 'tsi, lucraban seed.

12. Imported Miscellaneous articles.

火石 'hwo .shih, flints.
雲母殼 'yin 'mu 'c'hiu, mother of pearl shell.
銅錠扣 .t'ung 'niou k'ou', brass buttons.
漆器 ,c'hi c'hi', lacquered ware.
呂宋繩 'lü ,sung .sheng, Manila cordage.
傘 san', umbrellas.
香柴 ,hiang c'hai, fragrant wood.
外國煤 wai' ,kwoh .mei, foreign coal.
火絨 'hwo .jung, tinder.

13. Imported Marine productions.

上燕窩 shang' yen' ,wo, birds' nests, 1st quality.
中燕窩 'chung yen' ,wo, birds' nests, 2nd quality.
下海參 hia' yen' ,wo, birds' nests, 3rd quality.
黑海參 .paih 'hai shen', black bicho-de-mar.
白海參 .paih ,yü c'hi', white bicho-de-mar.
黑魚翅 .paih ,yü c'hi', white sharks' fins.
黑魚翅 .heihi ,yü c'hi', black sharks' fins.
乾魚 ,kan ,yü, or 柴魚 c'hai ,yü, stock fish.
鹹魚 ,yü ,tū, fish maws.
鹹鰈 .hien ,yü, salt fish.
鰈皮魚海菜 yü ,pī, fish skins.
'hai t'sai', agar agar; an edible fungus.
牛鹿筋 .nieu luh' ,chin, buffalo and deer sinews.
蝦米 hia 'mi, dried prawns.
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呀喃米, ya .lan 'mi, cochineal.
大青 ta', t'sing, gambier; a mineral green.
苏木 ,su muh', sapan-wood.
紫梗 tsï ,k'eng, sticklac; a vegetable medicine.
水渍鱼皮 shui tian', liquid indigo.
皮胶 yü, chiau, isinglass.
黄皮 p'i, chiau, glue.
黄皮 t'eng .hwang, gamboge.
沙築,sha .t'eng, rattans.

15. Imported Wood.

烏木 wu muh', ebony.
重木桅 chung' muh' .wei, masts and spars; hard wood.
輕重木桅 ,e'ching muh' .wei, masts and spars; soft wood.
輕重木枦 chung' muh' .liang, beams; hard wood.
輕重木板 chung' muh' .pan, planks; hard wood.
麻栗樹板 ma lih' shu' .pan, teak planks.
紅木 hung muh', red-wood.
毛柿 ,mau shi', camagon wood, or rough persimmon.
呀喃治木 ya .lan chï' muh', kranjee wood.

16. Imported Time pieces Telescopes etc.

自鳴鐘 tsï .ming ,chung, clocks.
時辰表 shï .chen 'piau, watches.
珠邊時辰表 chu ,pien .shï .chen 'piau, watches, émaillés à perles.
千里鏡 ,t'sien 'li ching', telescope.
雙眼千里鏡 shwang 'yen ,t'sien 'li ching', opera glass.
掛鏡 kwa' ching', hanging mirror.
穿衣鏡 ,e'hwén ,i ching', dressing glass.
八音琴，pah，yin，ch'in，musical box.


布匹，p'ih，hwa man，cotton and piece goods, printed and plain.

棉花，mien，hwa，cotton.
原色布，yuen，saih pu，grey shirtings.
白色布，paitch，saih pu，white shirtings.
无花布，wu，hwa pu，plain stuffs.
斜纹布，se，wen pu，twilled stuffs.
有花色布，yeu，hwa，saih pu，figured coloured cottons.
无花色布，wu，hwa，saih pu，plain coloured cottons.
花布，hwa pu，fancy cottons.
白提布，paitch，ti pu，white brocades.
白点布，paitch，tien pu，white spotted shirtings.
印花布，yin，hwa pu，printed cottons.
花渍布，chia，sha pu，cambric.
洋纱，yang，sha，muslin.
緞布，twan，pu，damask.
柳条布，lieu，t'iau pu，dimiters.
各色毛布，koh，saih，mau pu，ginghams，different coloured.
麻棉帆布，ma，mien，fan pu，cotton and canvas duck.
棉线，mien，sien，cotton thread.
棉纱，mien，sha，cotton yarn.
细麻布，si，ma pu，fine linen.
粗麻布，tsu，ma pu，coarse linen.
同绒，hwei，jung，fustians.
羽布，yu pu，bunting.

18. Imported Silk articles.

手帕，sheu，p'a，handkerchiefs.
真金线，chen，ch'in sien，gold thread，real.
假金线，chia，ch'in sien，gold thread，imitated.
真银线，ch'in，yin sien，silver thread，real.
假银线，chia，yin sien，silver thread，imitated.
哆啰呢，to，lo，ni，broad cloth；Spanish stripes.

生銅, sheng, t'ung, unmanufactured copper.
熟銅, sheu, t'ung, manufactured copper.
生鐵, sheng, t'ieh, unmanufactured iron.
熟鐵, sheu, t'ieh, manufactured iron.
鉛塊, c'hien k'wai, lead in pigs.
鋼, kang, steel.
錫, sih, tin.
馬口鐵, ma, k'eu, t'ieh, tin plates.
日本銅, jih, pen, t'ung, Japan copper.
鉛片, c'hien, p'ien, lead in sheets.
白銅, paih, c'hien, spelter.
黃銅釘, hwang, t'ung, ting, brass nails.
商船壓載鐵, shang, c'hwen, yah tsai, t'ieh, kentledge.
鐵絲, t'ieh, si, iron wire.

20. Imported Precious Stones, etc.

瑪瑙, ma, nau, cornelians.
瑪瑙珠, ma, nau, chu, cornelian beads.
玳瑁, tai, mai, tortoise shell.
玳瑁碎, tai, mai, sui, broken tortoise shell.
玻璃片, po, li, p'ien, window glass.
珊瑚, shan, hu, coral.

牛角 .nieu 'chiau, buffalo horns.

生牛皮 ,sheng .nieu .p‘i, raw buffalo hides.

熟牛皮 .sheu .nieu .p‘i, tanned buffalo hides.

海龍皮 'hai lung .p‘i, sea-otter skin.

大狐狸皮 ta‘ .hu li .p‘i, large fox skins.

小狐狸皮 'siau .hu li .p‘i, small fox skins.

虎皮 'hu .p‘i, tiger skins.

豹皮 pau‘ .p‘i, leopard skins.

貂皮 ,tiau .p‘i, marten skin.

獭皮 t‘ah‘ .p‘i, land-otter skin.

貉狐皮 lauh ,hwan .p‘i, racoon skin.

海駝皮 'hai lo‘ .p‘i, beaver skin.

灰鼠皮 ,hwei 'shu .p‘i, squirrel skin.

銀鼠皮 .yin 'shu .p‘i, ermine skin.

海馬牙 'hai 'ma .ya, sea-horse teeth.

整象牙 'cheng siang‘ .ya, whole elephants' teeth.

碎象牙 sui: siang‘ .ya, broken elephants' teeth.

兔皮 t‘u‘ .p‘i, hare skins.

麋皮 c‘hi‘ .p‘i, doe skin.

犀皮 ,si .p‘i, rhinoceros skin.

翠毛 t‘sui‘ .mau, king-fisher feathers.

孔雀毛 'k‘ung 't’sioh .mau, peacock feathers.

22. Exported Oils, Wax, etc.

白礬 .paih .fan, alum.

青礬 ,tsing .fan, green alum or copperas.

八角油 .pah 'chiau .yeu, anniseed oil.

桂皮油 kwei‘ .p‘i .yeu, cassia oil.

薄荷油 poh‘ .ho .yeu, peppermint oil.

牛油 .nieu .yeu, butter.

芝蔠油 ,chi .ma .yeu, sesame oil.

桐油 .t‘ung .yeu, oil of the dryandra tree.

薑油 'teu .yeu, bean oil.
23. Exported Medicines.

柏油 c‘hieu, yeu, vegetable tallow.
棉油 .mien .y eu, cotton-seed oil.
革油 pi, ma, yeu, oil of palma-christi.
菜油 .pah lai, bees’ wax.
茶叶 .c‘ha yeh, tea.
茶角 pah ‘chialu, star anniseed.
麝香 .shoh, hiang, musk.
麝花渣 pah ‘chialu , cha, broken anniseed.
时香 .shih ,c‘hen ,hiang, incense-sticks.

三奈 ,san nai, capoor cutchery.
樟脑 ,chung ’nau, camphor.
信石 sin, shih, arsenic.
桂皮 kwei, pi, cassia lignea.
桂子 kwei ,tsi, cassia buds.
土茯苓 t‘u ,fuh ,ling, china root (used for making
biscuits).
澄茄 .c‘heng ,c‘hie, cubeds.
扁蓄 .liang ,chiang, galangal.
石黄 .shih ,hwang, yellow lead (massicot).
大黄 ta, hwang, rhubarb.
羌活 .ch’ing ,hwang, turmeric.

上等高麗參 shang‘ t‘eng ,kau ,li shen, best Corean gin-
seng.

下等高麗參 hia‘ t‘eng ,kau ,li shen, inferior Corean

上等日本參 shang‘ t‘eng jih‘ pen shen, best Japanese
ginseng.

下等日本參 hia‘ t‘eng jih‘ pen shen, inferior Japanese

關東人參 ,kwan ,tung ,jen shen, Manchurian ginseng.
嫩鹿茸 nen , luh, jung, young deer horns.
老鹿茸 .lau luh ,jung, old deer horns.
中國牛黃 ,chung .kwoh .nieu .hwang, Chinese cow bezoar.
斑貓, pan, mau, canharides.
桂枝 ,kwei ,chi, cassia twigs.
陳皮 .c‘hen ,pi, orange peel, 橘皮 .chu, pi.
24. Exported Miscellaneous Articles.

料手镯 lian' 'sheu .chuh, bangles or glass armlets.
竹器 .chuh c'hi', bamboo ware.
假珊瑚 'chia ,shan .hu, false coral.
爆竹 pau' .chuh, fire-works (formerly made of bamboo.)
羽扇 'yü shan', feather fans.
料器 liau' c'hi', native glass ware.
料珠 liau' .chu, native glass beads.
雨云石 .yün .shih, marble slabs.
紙畫 t'ung' chi hwa', rice paper pictures, (pith paper,)

（逸草, t'ung 't'sau.）
紙扇 'chê shan', paper fans.
假珍珠 'chia ,chen ,chu, false pearls.
古玩 'ku wan', antiques; curiosities; 古董 'ku 'tung.
細葵扇 si' .k'wei shan', trimmed palm leaf fans.
粗駝毛 .t'su .k'wei shan', untrimmed palm leaf fans.
棉羊毛 .mien .yang .mau, wool.
山羊毛 'shan .yang .mau, goat's hair.
麗碎 .chan sui', fell cuttings, or sui' ,chan.
紙花 'chêi, hwa', paper flowers.
士煤 t'fu .mei, Chinese coal.

25. Exported Colours, Paper, etc.

銅箔 .t'ung .poli, brass foil.
紅丹 .huáng ,tan, red lead (minium).
錫箔 ,siih .poh, tin foil.
26. Various Exported Ware.

牛骨器 .nieu ,ku c'hi, buffalo bone ware.
牛角器 .nieu 'chiau c'hi, buffalo horn ware.
細磁器 sī ,t'sī c'hi, fine china ware.
粗磁器 ,t'su ,t'sī c'hi, coarse china ware.
白銅器 .pauh ,t'ung c'hi, pewter ware.
紅銅器 .hung ,t'ung c'hi, copper ware.
木器 muh c'hi, wood ware.
象牙器 siang ,ya c'hi, ivory ware.
漆器 ,c'hih c'hi, lacquered ware.
雲母殼器 .yün 'mu c'hi, mother of pearl ware.
篳器 .t'eng c'hi, rattan ware.
27. Exported Wood.

竹竿.chuh .kan, bamboo poles.

篂肉.t'eng jeu', split rattans.

樁梁航柱.chwang.liang .t'o chu', piles, beams, cross-beams and pillars.

篂瓤子 .t'eng jang 'tsi', rattans stripped of bark.


布衣服 pu',i .fuh, cotton clothing.

綢衣服 .c'heu .i ,fuh, silk clothing.

皮鞣緞靴.p'i ,hiu' twan', hiue, leather and satin boots.

皮鞋緞鞋.p'i ,hiu' twan', hiai, leather and satin shoes.

草鞋 .t'sau ,hie, straw shoes.

綢帽 .c'heu mau', silk caps.

麗帽 .chan mau', felt caps.

草帽辮 .t'sau mau', pien, straw hat braid.


細夏布 si' hia' pu', fine grass cloth.

粗夏布 .t'su hia' pu', coarse grass cloth.

土布 .t'tu pu', native cotton cloth.

舊綿絮 chieu', mien sti', old cotton rags.
30. Exported Silk Manufactures.

Cotton .mien ,hwa, raw cotton.
Hu-silk .hu ,sî, Hu-cheu silk.
Silk ,si, silk produced in the neighbourhood.
Thrown silk. ,si ,ching, thrown silk.
Wild raw silk. ,si, 'ye ,t'san , wild raw silk.
Silk ribbons. ,si tai, silk ribbons.
Silk sashes with cassia flower pattern. ,lan ,kan kwei , tai, silk sashes with cassia flower pattern.
Thread. ,sî sien, silk thread.
Pongees. ,c'heu, pongees.
Satin. twan, sati.
Lutestring. chüen, lutestring.
Crape. chou, sha, crape.
Damask silk. ling, damask silk.
Silk striped across with flowers. lo, law, a kind of silk striped across with flowers.
Velvet. 'tsien jung, velvet.
Embroidered goods. sieu, ho, embroidered goods.
Silk and cotton mixtures. ,si, .mien, .tsah ho, silk and cotton mixtures.
Sze-chuen yellow silk. si, ,c'huen, hwang ,si, Sze-chuen yellow silk.
Shan-tung silk piece goods. ,shan ,tung ,chien ,c'heu, Shan-tung silk piece goods.
Tassels. 'wei sien, tassels.
Floss from various provinces. koh, 'sheng ,jung, floss from various provinces.
Canton floss. 'kwang ,tung ,jung, Canton floss.
Cocoons. 'tsan ,chien, cocoons.
Refuse silk. ,si, .t'eu, refuse silk.
Matting. koh, yang, .sih ,tsî, matting.
Mats. ti, .sih, mats.
Skin rugs. qi ,t'an, skin rugs.
Druggets and carpets. chan ,t'an, druggets and carpets.
71. Exported Articles of Food, etc.

蜜餞 糖果 mih' chien', t'ang' kwo, comfits and sweatmeats.
醬 油 tsiang', yau, soy.
白糖 paih t'ang, white sugar.
赤糖 chih t'ang, brown sugar.
冰糖 ping t'ang, sugar candy.
黃 煙 hwang, yau, tobacco.
鼻煙 pih, yau, snuff.
煙絲, yau, si, prepared tobacco in threads.
煙葉, yau yeh', tobacco in leaf.
中國 鼻煙, chung kwok pih, yau, Chinese snuff.
大頭 粉 ta', t'eu t'sai', salted turnips.
酒 'chieu, samshoo.
菜 'hai t'sai', seaweed.
火腿 'hwo, t'ui, hams.
鹹 雞 養 hien, chi tan', salted fowl eggs.
欖 蛋 pieh tan', preserved duck eggs (also 松花).
棗 yau, jen, olive seed ('lan, jer).
欖 楓 yau, jen, olives.
麴 hing yau, apricot seeds or almonds.
香 金 車 hien, chen t'sai, dried lily flowers.
木 桂耳 kwei, yuen, lung ngan, a fruit.
桂 棉肉 kwei, yuen jeuh, lung ngan, without the stone.
荔枝 子 li' chih, lichee, a fruit.
黑 薔 蓣 luen, lotus nuts.
花 生 loh, hwa, sheng, or 長 生 果 ch'ang, sheng
'kwo, ground-nuts.
花生 餅 hwa, sheng ping, ground-nut cake.
黃 餅, teu', beans; 黑 黃, heih teu', black beans.
豆 餅 teu ping, bean cake.
米 麥 雜 糧 mi maih, tsah liang, rice, wheat and other
cereals.
32. Common Utensils.

刀 t’sai’, tau, chopping knife.

麴杖・mien’ chang’, paste roller, or ’kan mien’ kwun’, stick for

投 ’tiau ’sau or ’tiau ’shu, straw brush. [kneading.

刷子 ’tan ’tsi, brush made of (chi mau) fowl feathers.

板子 shwah ’tsi, brush of pig bristles (chu mau) or goat’s

hair (shan yang mau). [a pan.

鍋 ,kwo, iron cooking pan; ,kwo ’ping, bread cakes baked in

飯勺 fan’ shau, rice spoon; ’ta, kwo ’li yau ,c’huh fan’. lai,
take rice out of the pan.

鏟子 ’tsan ’tsi, iron ladle; ’tièh tso’, tih, made of iron.

碟子 .tièh ’tsi, plate; ;yi ’h p’eng’ tsieu’ p’o’, with one blow

碗 ’wan, cup; basin; fan’ ’wan, rice bowl. [it is broken.

斧子 ’fu ’tsi, axe or hatchet; ,p’ih c’hai, to chop wood.

面板 fire ,hwo .lu, stove; ,sheng ’hwo .lu, light the stove.

錘 .t’sui, mallet; .tsa, tung, si ,tih, for beating things.

釘子 ,ting ’tsi, nails; ,lang t’eu, hammer.

鋸 chü’, saw; chü’ muh’, t’eu yung’, tih, used for sawing wood.

盆子 .p’en ‘tsi, dish; basin; ’k’o i ’si ’lien, for washing the

face.

瓶子 .p’ing ’tsi, bottle; jar; ,c’heng yeu, to contain oil.

廚櫃 ,c’hu kwei’, kitchen cupboard; ,c’heng tièh ’tsi ’wan,
to put away plates and basins.

水壺 ’shui ,.hu, kettle; ,shau, k’ai ’shui, to boil water.

水管 ’shui, shau, bucket; ,t’aiu ’shui, to carry water.

雨傘 ’t’u san’, umbrella; ’t’ang ’t’u yung’, tih, used to ward off

茶壺 ,c’ha ,.hu, tea-pot. 釵子 ,c’ha ,tsi’, fork. [rain.

茶碗 ,c’ha ’wan, tea-cup. 服 ,t’aiu ,keng, spoon.

33. Vegetables.

白菜 paih t’sai’, cabbage.
34. Domestic Animals.

鶉, chi, fowl; 鶉命, chi chiau, cock-crow.

猫, mau, cat; 拿老鼠, na lau 'shu, catch mice.

狗, keu, dog; 看家, k'an, chia, watch the house.

豬, chu, pig; 喂猪, wei, chu, feed pigs.

馬, ma, horse; 備馬, pei 'ma, saddle a horse.

牛, nieu, cow; 耕地, ching ti, plough the ground.

羊, yang, sheep; 放羊, fang, yang, let out sheep to graze.

驢子, lu 'tsi, ass; 'chien 'chü ting, 'chang, take him to be shod.

騾子, lo 'tsi, mule; pa, t'a t'au shang, put him in harness.

鴨, yah, duck; 鴨蛋, yah tan, duck eggs.

鴨, ngo, goose; 鴨毛, ngo, mau, goose quills.

35. Birds.

燕子, yen 'tsi, swallow or martin.
天鵝, t'ien ngo, swan.
畫眉, hwa' mei, white-eyed thrush.
野鵝, 'ye chi, common pheasant.
鳳凰, feng' hwang, phœnix.
班鳩, pan chieu, pigeon.
鶴, ngan c'hun, quail.
八鵝, pah ko, raven.
老鵡, 'lau kwa (read ya), ringed raven.
翡翠, fei 'tsui, variegated king-fisher.
百鳩, pah lin, singing lark.
喜鶥, 'hi c'hiiuh, magpie.
孔雀, 'k tung c'hiiuh, peacock.
鶥子, koh 'tsi, dove.
野鴨, 'ye yah, drake.
鴛鴦, yuen yang, mandarin duck.
鴨, ying fish-hawk.
杜鵑, tu' chiuen, goatsucker.
大火鴉, hwo chi, turkey.
仙鶴, sien hauh, crane.
家雀, chia c'hiiuh, house sparrow.
沙鴨, sha chi, grouse.
扁嘴, 'pien 'tsui, broad-billed; 尖嘴, tsien 'tsui, sharp-billed.
尾把老長, 'i pa lau c'chang, long tailed.
翅揚子大, c'hii 'pang 'tsi ta', its wings are large.
掌不分縫, 'chang puh', fen lieu', web-footed.
紅脖兒, hung poh ri, red necked.
樹上, shu' shang', on trees; 打窩, ta wo, make their nest.

36. Fishes.

比目魚, 'pi muh', ü, sole.
沙魚, sha ü, shark.
金魚, chin. ü, *gold fish.
白鱈, paih shau¹, *white eel.
黃鱈, hwang shau¹, *yellow eel.
鰤魚, li. ü, *carp.
鰤魚, niue. ü, *silure.
‘ti. ü, *mackerel.
網, 'ta. ü, *fishing net.
釣魚, tiau¹. ü, *fish hook.
玻璃魚缸, po. li. ü, *kang, glass globe for gold fish.
鹹魚, sien. ü, *fresh fish.

37. Cart Furniture, etc.

圍子, wei. ‘tsi, *cloth covering of a cart.
車簾子, che. lien. ‘tsi, *cart blind.
車輪, che. lun, *cart wheels.
車帳子, che. chang¹. ‘tsi, *sun awning in front.
車尾, che. ‘wei, *projecting wood behind a cart.
車轎子, che. yuen. ‘tsi, *the shafts of a cart.
鈐心, keu. sin, *the part that connects the cart with the wheels.

車箱子, che. siang. ‘tsi, *inside of a cart.
龍頭, lung. t‘eu, *horse collar.
跨轎, k‘wa². yuen, *to sit on the shaft.
趕車, ‘kan. che, *to drive a cart.
驅車子拉車, lo. ‘tsi, la. che, *mules draw the cart.
開車子, k’ai, che, *to set a cart in motion.
架轎驅車子, chia¹. yuen lo¹. ‘tsi, *the shaft mule.
邊套, pien. t‘au¹, *the side mule, or leading mule.
馬鞭子, ma. pien¹. ‘tsi, *whip.
套車, t‘au¹, che, *to harness a cart.
車軸, che. cheuh, *axle tree.
38. Words used in Building.

砌筑 c‘hi .tsieng, to build a wall.
抹泥 mo .ni, to plaster with mud.
削刀 .ma .tau, hemp.
方砖 fang .chwen, square bricks; ‘lei .chwen, build up bricks.
白灰 ti ‘sing , hwei, lime; shwah, to brush. [cement.
青灰 .ni ‘tu, mud; mortar; tso‘ shang‘,ni, put on mortar.
青泥 t‘sau, to mix straw.
挽草 shih ‘teu, stone; man‘ shih ‘teu, place stones (as a
垒石木头瓦 ‘wa, tiles; ‘ngan shang‘ ‘wa, put on tiles.
堆子 ‘p‘i, large earth-bricks; ‘lei ‘p‘i, to pile mud bricks.
灌子 wei ‘tsi, reeds; chiah .li ,pa, to make a hedge.
油漆 yeu ‘ch‘ih, paint; shang‘,‘ch‘ih, to paint.
截断 ‘chi‘h, twan‘, a partition.

39. Liquids.

酒 tsieu, wine; samshoo; ‘chen ‘tsieu, pour out wine.
醋 tsu‘, vinegar; ‘ta tsu‘, buy vinegar.
油 yeu, oil; yih‘, chin yeu, a catty of oil.
酱油 tsiang yeu, soy; koh shang‘,yeu, put some soy in it.
牛奶 .nieu ‘nai, cow’s milk.
黄酒 hwang ‘tsieu, brown samshoo, made of coarse rice.

40. Clothing.

袍子 p‘au ‘tsi, long robe with waist-band.
裙肩 .mien ‘ngau, wadded gown without waist-band.
k‘an , chien, waist-coat.
锦褌子 mien k‘u‘ ‘tsi, wadded trousers; t‘au‘ k‘u‘, leggings.
大袴 .ta‘ kwa‘, long summer robe.
马褂 ‘ma kwa‘, jacket; ‘chwen shang‘, to put it on.
帽子 man‘ ‘tsi, cap; tai‘ shang‘, to put it on.
鞋 .hie, shoes; twan‘ .hie, satin shoes.
靴 hi‘ue, boots; heuw‘ ti ‘tsi, thick-sole.
袜子 wah‘ ‘tsi, stockings; tan wah‘ ‘tsi, single faced
汗衫 han‘, shan, skirt.
小褂 siew kwa‘, half summer robe.
41. Sickness.

不爽快 puh 'shwang k 'wai, not in good spirits.
不舒服 puh 'shu 'fuh, not well.
腦袋痛 'nau tai 't'eng, head-ache.
發燒 ,fah 'shau, feverish.
發瘡子 ,fah yauh 'tsi, ague.
肚腹不好 tu 'fuh puh 'hau, stomach out of order.
長瘡 'chang 'chhwang, to have ulcers.
發昏 ,fah 'hwen, to faint.
肉瘤子 jeuh 'leiw 'tsi, wen.
癤瘋 ,t'an 'feng, palsy.
瞎子 ,hiah 'tsi, blind man.
發炎 ,fah 'yen, inflamed eyes.
癤 ,chien 'chhwang, to foment.
心跳 ,sin t'iau, palpitation of the heart.
黃疸不動 ,siau hwa 'tung, indigestion.
發嘔心 ,fah 'ngau 'sin, tendency to vomit.

42. Boat Furniture, etc.

風篷 ,feng 'p'eng, a sail.
運糧船 yün 'liang 'chwen, grain junk.
戰船 ,chan 'chwen, war junk.
撈渡 'pai tu, to ferry over.
鹽船 ,yen 'chwen, salt boat.
艙 ,t'sang, cabin; hold; hia 't'sang, put down in the cabin.
艙板 ,t'sang 'pan, deck planks.
桅杆 ,chwen 'wei, mast.
風信旗 ,feng sin 'chhi, a streamer.
桅燈 ,wei 'teng, mast lanthorn.
跳板 t'iau 'pan, shore plank.
將軍柱 ,tsiang 'chiiin chu, posts on which ropes are wound.
to, rudder, pan to, steer to the right.

mast, tui to, steer to the left.

mast hoops.

ring for tackling.

'ta hau', singing.

'ting ,feng, contrary wind.

tsan', tsan', to row.

raise the sail.

path on side of boat.

hatch way stairs.

chief boat-man.

to work the boat.

the boat men.

towing rope.

front cabin.

the boat-men are all asleep.

Furniture of a House.

'tsii, table; ,fang, ,choh, square table.

,tsii, chair; ,chihuen 'i, round arm-chair.

'tsii, stool; ,yuieh, ,choh, round table. [two.

,pan, teng, long stool; bench; ri'. jen, teng, a stool for

cupboard; 'ting ,siang kwei', chest on the top of a

cupboard.

,tsii, chest; p'i, siang, leather trunk.

,chi, a long table on which bedding is piled.

,cha ,chi, tea table.

,tsii, long high table; ,shu, ngan, table for

basin stand. [books.

,shu, chia', book-case; ,koh, shu, tih, for placing books.

,kwei', kitchen cupboard. [chest.

,siang, baggage trunk. Tea box, cha, siang, tea
44. **Insects, Reptiles, etc.**

- **Maggot** (*ma, i, ant; lan, p'a, crawling in disorder.*
- **Ox?** (*c huen, c hung, bug; *yau, jen, they bite people.*
- **Mudworm** (*mi h, feng, honey bee; mi h, feng, wo, bee-hive.*
- **Bookworm** (*tuh, u, book worm; *c hih, shu, eat books.*
- **Lantern** (*hu, t'ieh, butterfly (read tie).*
- **Centipede** (*wu, kung, centipede; *yau, jen, yeu, tuh, they have a long body with many legs; *yau, jen, yeu, centipede with angular legs. *poisonous bite.*
- **Syrphid Fly** (*t san, t chien, chrysalis of the silk worm.*
- **Cicada** (*t han or ma liu, cicada or broad locust.*
- **Grasshopper** (*si h sha wai, or chih chih, chih t h, chih t, cricket.*
- **Earthen Cricket** (*t san, yang, ma, hearth cricket.*
- **Earthworm** (*c hieu, yin, or chin, chih t h, chin, earthworm.*
- **Firefly** (*yung, ho, c hung, fire-fly.*
- **Locust** (*keu, tsan, f lea; hwei, peng, they jump.*
- **Migratory Locust** (*t san, ying, house fly.*
- **Mole Cricket** (*ma, t, chih, yellow insect.*
- **Moth** (*si, ts, produce silk.*
- **Mosquito** (*wen, ts, mosquito; *wen chang, mosquito net.*
- **Scorpion** (*hieu, t ts, scorpion; *na, pa, choh, jen, they sting with their tails.*
45. Common verbs.

Abolish, 去 c‘hü’,廢 fei.
Accept, 收納 ,sheu nah.
Add, 加 ,chia.
Affect, 感動 ‘kan tung’.
Amputate, 削下,la hia.
Ascend, 上 shang.
Ask, 問 wen 要,yau,請, t’sing.
Avoid, 免 mien,避 pi.
Baptize, 施洗 ,shı ‘si.
Bathe, 洗澡 ‘si ‘tsau.
Beat, 打 ’ta.
Beat clothes, 捧 ,shwai.
Begin work, 動工 tung,kung.
Believe, 信 sin,信服 sin,fuh.
 相信 ,siang sin.
Bend, 龅 ,wan.
Besiège, 圍困 ,wei k‘wen.
Bind, 綑綁 ,k‘wun ‘pang.
Boil, 煮 ’chu.
Bolt, 斧 shwan.
Burn, 炒胡 ’c’hau ,hu.
Bury, 埋葬 ,mai tsang.
Buy, 買 ’mai.
Calculate, 莫 swan.
Call, 招呼 ,chau hu.
Call out, 喊 jang.
Can, 能 ,neng, 得 ,teh.
Carry, 帶 tai, 抱 ,pau.
Cease, 停 ,t’ing,止住 ,chüchi.
Choose, 擇選 ,chien ‘siuen.

Comply, 依 從 ,’t’sung.
Condemn, 定罪 ting,tsui.
Confess, 認罪 jen,tsui.
Congratulate, 恭喜 ’kung ‘hi.
Connect, 接續 ,tsieh sü.
Conquer, 得勝 ,teh sheng.
Cough, 咳嗽 ,k’o seu.
Cover, 蓋上 kai ‘shang.
Covet, 貪 ,t’an.
Crack, 裂開 lieh ,k’ai.
Crush, 壓壙 yah ‘hwai.
Cry, 叫 chiau, 喊 han.
Cure, 治好 ,chü ‘hau, ’chiau.
Cut, 剁 la, with scizzors.
Decide, 定規 ting,kwei.
Delay, 擔擱 ,tan,koh.
Deliberate, 斟酌 ,chen ,choh.
Depend on, 倚賴, i ‘lai.
Descend, 降下來 ,chüng hia ‘lai.
Desire, 願 yuen.
Desist, 止往 ,’chü chu.
Despair, 絕望 tsiuèh wang.
Destroy, 毀壙 ,hwei hwai.
Detain, 留着 ,lieu ,cho.
Die, 死 ,去世 c’hü ‘shü.
Differ, 差着 ,c’ha ,cho.
Diminish, 減少 ,chien ‘shau.
Direct, 指點 ,chü ‘tien.
Disclose, 露出 来 lu, c’huh
.lai (also leu').
Discuss, 辨論 pien lun'.
Disperse, 散開 san', k'ai.
Disregard, 不顧 .puh ku'.
Dissolve, 消化 siau hwa', 化 hwa'.
Distinguish, 分明 fen ming.
Disturb, 插動 'chiau tung'.
Divide, 分開 fen , k'ai.
Divine, 占卜 chan puh'.
Do, 做 tso'.
Draw, 拉 , la, 拖, t'o.
Drive, 赶 'kan.
Dry, 晒乾 shai', kan.
Dwell, 住 chu', 居住 , chu'.
Eat, 吃 , c'hih.
Endure, 忍耐 jen' nai'.
Engrave, 刻字 , k'eh ts'i'.
Enjoy, 享受 'hiang sheu'.
Enquire, 打聽 'ta', 'ting.
Enter, 進去 tsin' ch'hü'.
Entice, 引誘 'yin' 'yeu.
Entrust, 託付 , t'o fu'.
Escort, 護送 hu' sung'.
Examine, 考究 k'au , chieu.
Except, 除 .c'hu', 以外 'i wai'.
Exert yourself, 出力, c'huh lih'.
Expand, 伸展 , shen , k'wan.
Extinguish, 竭火 meih' mu'.
Faint, 昏過去 , hwun kwo' c'hü'.
Fall, 跌下 , t'ieh hia', 掉下 tian' hia'.
Fan, 打扇 'ta shau'.
Fear, 怕 p'a'.
Feed, 喂 wei'.

Feigu, 假做 'chia tso'.
Fight, 打架 'ta chia'.
Finish, 做完 tso'. wan.
Fix, 定下 ting' hia'.
Flatter, 奉承 feng' c'heng.
Fling; 摟 jeng.
Flow, 流 lieu.
Fly, 飛 , fei.
Forbid, 禁止 chin' 'chi'.
Forget, 忘 , wang.
Freeze, 凍冰 tung', ping.
Fulfil, 成就 c'heng tsieu'.
Gamble, 賭錢 tu', t'sien.
Give, 送 sung', 給 'chih ( 'kei).
Go, 去 , c'hü', 往 'wang.
Grieve, 憂鬱 , yeu men'.
Guard, 把守 'pa' sheu.
Guess, 猜 , t'sai.
Help, 相幫 , siang , pang, 帮 助 , pang tsu'.
Hide, 隱匿 , t'sang nih'.
Hir', 租 , tsu, 賃 lin'.
Imitate, 學 , hioh, 效法 hiau' fah.
Inform, 告訴 kau', su'.
Injure, 傷害, shang hai', 損 害 'sun hai'.
Instruct, 教訓 chiau' hiün'.
Intercept, 截攔 , tsieh .lan.
Investigate, 查察 c'ha, c'hah.
Invite, 請 , t'sing.
Kneel, 跪 kwei'.
Tie a knot, 打結子 'ta' chieh 'tsai.
Ladle, 鍋 'tsan.
Lead, 引導 'yin tau'.
Leave it there, 留着 lieu , cho.
Leave a place, 離開, li, k'ai.
Lend, 借, tsie'.
Let, 出賀, c'huh lin'.
Lie down, 眠下, mien hia'.
躺下, t'ang hia'.
Lie (falsely), 謊話, 'hwang hwa'.
Lift, 舉起, chü, c'hi, 弊起, c'hing, c'hi.
Look, 躍, c'heu, 看, k'an'.
Look after, 照應, chau', ying.
Make, 做, tso'.
Manage, 管理, 'kwai, 'li.
Mark, 打印, 'ta, yin'.
Match, 配着, p'ei', cho.
May, 可以, 'k'o, i.
Measure, 量, liang'.
Meet, 遇着, 'ti, cho.
Mend, 修, 'sieu.
Mix, 調和, t'iau, ho.
Mock, 戲弄, hi, leng'.
Molest, 難為, nan, wei.
Nail, 銨, ting'.
Name, 起名, c'hi, ming.
Obey, 遵從, tsun, t'sung.
Offend, 干犯, 'kan, fan'.
Oppose, 拒住, chü, chu'.
Ought, 應當, ying, tang.
Overturn, 推倒, t'ui, 'tau.
Parch, 乾貼, 'kan, t'ieh.
Peel, 剃皮, poh, p'i.
Perforate, 穿過去, c'hwen kwo, c'hû'.
Perspire, 出汗, c'huh han'.
Plait, 打辯, 'ta, pien.
Plane, 削, p'au.
Pierce, 扎, chah, 穿, c'hwen.
Plough, 耕, keng or, c'hing.
Pray, 禱告, 'tau kau'.
Prepare, 預備, ü, pei'.
Print, 印, yin'.
Proceed, 上前走, shang', t'sien.
Produce, 出, c'huh, 生出, sheng, c'huh.
Produce evidence, 引証, 'yin.
Prosper, 興旺, hing, wang'.
Protect, 保佑, 'pau, yeu'.
Purify, 洗, si.
Pursue, 追趕, chui, 'kan.
Push, 推, t'ui.
Put, 擋, koh, 按, ngan, 放, fang'.
Rail at persons, 罵人, ma', jen.
Reap, 收, sheu, 縱, 'lien.
Read, 讀, tuh.
Rebel, 造反, tsau', 'fan.
Receive, 受着, sheu', choh.
do, 到手, tau, 'sheu.
Redeem, 賠, shuh.
Redress grievances, 申冤, shen, yuen.
Reduce, 減輕, c'hien, c'hing.
Refine, 煉, lien'.
Reform, 改正, k'ai, cheng'.
Release, 開釋, k'ai, shih.
Remove, 搬家, pan, chia.
Repay, 賠還, p'ei, hwan.
Repent, 悔改, hwei', 'kai.
Reply, 回答, hwei, tah.
Represent, 當做, 'tang, tso'.
Reprove, 責備, tsch, pei'.
Rest, 安息, ngan, siih.
Return, 同去, hwei, c'hû'.
Reward, 賞 'shang.
Ride horses, 騎 'chi.
Rub, 磨 mo.
Salute, 請安 'tsing ,ugan.
Scatter, 散開 san', k'ai.
Scoop, 挖 wah'.
See, 看見 k'an' chien'.
Seize, 拿着 na ,cho.
Send, 打發 'ta ,fah, 稍信 'shau sin'．
Serve, 事奉 shí' feng'．
Shake, 搖 .yau, 料 'teu.
Shave, 剃 'ti'．
Shut, 閉 ,kwan.
Sing, 唱 'ch'ang'．
Singe, 燒顏色 shau' ,yen 'sai or seh.
Sit down, 坐下 tsou' hia'．
Slap on the face, 打嘴巴 子 'ta ,tsui pa' 'tsi.
Smear, 溶 .t'u, 噴 ,p'én.
Smile, 含笑 ,han siau'.
Smuggle, 偷税 ,t'eu shui'．
Snuff candle, 夾去蠟花 ,chiah 'chü' lah' ,hwa.
Soothe, 安慰 ,ngan wei'．
Speak, 說話 ,shwoh hwa'．
Spend, 費用 fei' yung'．
Spin, 紡織 'fang sien'．
Sprinkle, 潑去 'sha c'hu'．
Start, 起身 'c'hi ,shen.
Sting, 剌 't'sii'．
Strike, 打 'ta.
Surrender, 投降 'teu ,hiang.
Sustain, 當 'tang.
Swear, 發誓 ,fah shih'．

Take, 拿 ,na, 取 't'sü.
Take up time, 耽誤 ,tan 'wu.
Taste, 嚐 'ch'ang.
Teach, 教 chiau'．
Tear, 撕破 ,sī p'o'．
Tempt, 誘惑 'yeu hwoh'．
Thank, 謝謝 sie' sie'．
Think, 思想 ,si' siang.
Thirst, 渴 'k'oh.
Throw, 楓 ,jeng.
Toast, 烤 'k'ang' ,烤 'k'au.
Translate, 綿譯 ,fan i'．
Treat, 看待 k'an' tai'．
Tremble, 拜抖 ,fah 'teu, 打 战戰 'ta chan' chan'．
Try, 試試看 shi' shi' k'an'．

Turn back, 回轉 hweich'wen.
Wait, 等候 'teng heu'．
Wake, 醒 'sing.
Waken, 叫醒 ,chiau' 'sing.
Warn, 警戒 'ching chie'．
Waste, 浪費 ,lang' fei'．
Watch the house, 看家 k'an' ,chia.
Weave, 織布 ,chih pu'．
Weep, 哭 ,k'uh．
Weigh, 稱 'ch'eng'．
Wrap, 包着 ,pau ,choh.
Wring dry, 扭乾 'nieu ,kan.
Write, 寫 'sie．
46. Distinctive Numeral Particles.

These particles are used to connect a number with its noun, when that noun represents an individual thing, i.e. when it is an appellative noun. There are about forty such particles, and of these arbitrary usage determines which shall be employed with any noun.
to'. Numeral of walls.

twan', orderly. Numeral of things, affairs.

tso', a seat. Numeral of inns, temples, hills, etc.

.wen. Numeral of copper cash.

 wei', tail. Numeral of fishes.

wei', seat. Numeral of scholars, mandarins, teachers.

Significant Numeratives.*

chang, a sheet of paper, skin, flat thin cakes. 兩張竹紙

'tiang ,chang .chuh 'chê, two sheets of bamboo paper.

.che, a carriage load or barrow load of wood, lime, bricks, etc.

.chen', a gust or burst of wind, rain, hail (pau' 'tsê), or thunder. 打了一陣雷 'ta 'liau yih chen' .lei, there

choh, a table of rice. [was a burst of thunder.

.chu', a stick of incense.

船 .chwen, a boat load of anything. 來了一船鹹魚

'lai 'liau yih' .chwen .hien .ú, a boat of salt fish has come.

.fuh 'tsê, a fold of cloth, of blinds, of curtains.

.feng, a sealed packet of letters, etc.

'fuh, a sentence of books, words.

k'eu, a mouthful of rice, etc.

.chien, an apartment of a house.

chü', a piece of land, cake.

.k'wen, a faggot or bundle of wood, string.

d.liu', a stream or tract of water, land, etc.

lihi', a grain of corn, etc.

pa', a handful of rice, etc.

.pau, a bundle of sugar, clothes, etc.

.p'iau, a scoop of water, etc. [of houses.

.p'ien, a piece of land, water, clouds, snow; a collection.

* These words are used to connect numbers with material nouns or with other nouns, when a part of them needs to be spoken of. Significant numeratives are definite or indefinite. Those which are definite are weights and measures. Those which are indefinite are here exemplified.
篇, a piece of writing or of a book.

席, a piece of cloth.

席, a mat, a feast, a party of guests.

扇, a fan, fold of a door.

手, a hand covered with blood, earth, etc.

手, a handful of rice, etc.

撮, a load (carried by two persons) of anything.

take, a tract of land, water, streets, clouds, etc.

担, a load (carried by one person) of anything.

道, a path or stream of light.

挑, a head or end of string.

肩, a load (carried by one person).

条, a length of anything.

帖, a piece of plaster, of gold leaf, etc.

帖, a dot, a little of.

撮, a heap of salt, of cash; a cake of pastry, etc.

撮, a ball, made by winding; a cake of pastry, etc.

撮, a meal of rice, etc. a beating (with 'ta, to strike.)

撮, a heap of earth, fruit, stones; crowd of men, animals.

撮, anything round, a ball of hair, hemp, silk.

撮, a meal. [cloth.

撮, a story of pagodas, towers; thickness of paper;

撮, a joint or subdivision of anything as of bamboo, a

撮, a whip, a finger, the spine.

撮, a pill of medicine.

撮, taste, kind, of medicine, food, etc.

48. Weights, Measures, Vessels, and other definite divisions.

寸, small cup.

站, a stage on a journey; in Kiang-nan 90 li or 30

English miles; in North China a distance varying between

60 and 130 li.

章, chang leaf of a book, of paper, of gold leaf; a single skin.

章, section of a book.

章, ten feet, or 141 inches English.

抄, the 1000th part of a sheng or pint.
'c'heng', 10 catties' or pounds' weight.
'c'hih, Chinese foot; 14 inches and one-tenth English.
'c'hu, a wardrobe; book-case.
'chung 'tsi, a cup.
'fen, a candareen or tenth part of a mace; one cent; tenth of an inch; a minute.
'hau, a small measure of length; tenth of a li.
'hia', a stroke of the clock; an hour.
'hia 'tsi, a small box.
'hweih, 会子 'hwei 'tsi, 会兒 'hwei .rī, ('hwur, in northern China,) an instant of time.
'hu, a tea pot or wine pot.
'huh, 10th part of a hau.
'huh, five teu.
'hih, day.
'kang, a large vessel for holding water, and other liquids.
'keng (.ching in the north), a watch, 5th part of a night; counted from night-fall to day-break.
'k'eh, quarter of an hour.
'chin, a catty, or 1½ lb. English.
'ch'ing, 100 meu of land.
'ch'ioh, a drinking horn, a horn of wine; 'chiauh, 4th of anything, corner.
'chiüen', chapter of a book.
'hoh', tenth of a sheng or pint; in northern usage, a
'kung, a bow, (as a measure for land) five feet.
'chü', a sentence.
'kwan', a pitcher; a pot.
'wangs 'tsi, a basket.
'kwei', a wardrobe; cupboard.
'kwoh, a frying pan.
'lan, a basket.
'leu, a hamper (with a small mouth).
'li, Chinese mile, ⅓rd of an English mile.
'li, 10th part of a fen; 100th part of an inch.
'liang, a tael; 1½ oz; sixteenth of a catty, or 1-12th of a lb.
meu, 'mu, 240 square pu, or 6,400 square Chinese feet.
'miau, a second.
nien, a year.
p'an, a plate, or tray of earthenware or wood.
p'ing, a bottle; vase.
p'ih, 40 feet of cloth.
pu', five feet, used in measuring land.
shah, an instant (southern).
'shang, a forenoon or afternoon.
sheu, a piece of poetry.
'sheng, a pint measure (of rice 1½ catty in the north).
'shii, a generation; an age; thirty years.
'shii, 時辰.shi .chen, 時候 .shii heu, an hour; two English hours.
si, 100th part of a .hau; 10th part of a huh'.
sui', a year.
sau, a bucket.
tai', a generation.
k'êu tai', a bag.
tan', a pecul; one hundred catties; 133½ English pounds.
t'an, a pitcher.
t'ang', a column of characters.
t'eu, ten pints or sheng.
tshii, 石子.tieh 'tsi, a plate.
tien, a day.
tsieh c'hi', solar term; 24th of a solar year.
t'sien, a mace; tenth of an ounce or tael ('liang); a piece of coined money.
'soh, 100th of a sheng or pint.
t'sun', a Chinese inch; 1·175 of an English inch.
t'ung, a barrel; cask or bucket.
weng, a large water vessel.
wan, a small basin.
yeh, a leaf of a book.
yüeh, a month.

49. Collectives.

枝子, chi 'tsï, a branch of flowers, of a family, of an army.
chwen', a chain of cash, beads, pearls.
fu', a pair, or set of antithetical sentences, of ear-rings.
hang, a rank of trees, of parallel threads.
hu, a quiver of arrows.
hwo, a company of men.
chiün, an army.

兒, k'wai', rî. the whole of a thing.
kwan', a chain of gold, precious stones or pearls.
chiün, a flock or herd of sheep, cattle, wolves.
'ku, share in trade, division of an army; breeze of wind.
p'ai, a raft of timber, bamboo.
pan, a set of men; rank of soldiers.
p'ien', a splinter; collection of building.
shwang, a pair of shoes, chopsticks (k'wai' 'tsï).
tai', a tract of land.

t'au, parcel of 100 or more sheets of paper.

45. Auxiliary Nouns of Quality.

種, 'chung, sort of men; portion of silver. 這種人 che',
'chung jen, this sort of men.
項 hiang', part of; sort of. 這一項錢是僱船的那
一項錢是僱車子的 che' yih hiang' t'sien shi' ku' .e'hwen ,tih, -na' yih hiang' t'sien shi' ku', c'he' tsi'
, tih, this part of the money is to hire a boat, and that to hire a cart. 這一項事情 che' yih hiang' shi', t'sing,
this sort of thing.

杆, kan, stem; sort of. 他們又是一杆人 ,t'a 'a men
yeu' shi' yih', kan jen, they are another sort of people.
類 lei', sort of. 不是一類的人 puh shi' yih lei', tih
jen, he is not the same sort of man.
般 pan, the same in kind, sort of; 這般光景 che' pan
kwang 'ching, this sort of appearance.
樣 yang', kind of; 這樣人品 che' yang' jen 'pin, this
kind of men.

54. Numeral Particles to Verbs.

翻, fan, to turn over. 又是一翻來了 yeu' shi' yih
, fan, lai 'liau, he is come once more.
下 hia', numeral of strokes. 打了三下鐘 t'a 'liau, san
hia', chung, it has struck three times.
會子 hwei' tsi', a meeting. 去了一會子 c'hu' 'liau, yih
hwei' tsi', he has gone once.
遍 pien', to go completely round; numeral of seeing. 瞧過
兩遍 .t'siau kwo' liang, pien, I have looked through it
邊 t'ang', a time; numeral of any action. [twice.
邊, tsau, numeral of revolutions; as of oxen grinding, the sun
revolving.
次 t'hsi', repetition; numeral of any action.

55. Phrases at an Inn 店 tien'.

乾淨屋子, kan tsing', wu, tsi', a clean apartment.
燒燉, shau k'ang', light the brick couch.
煮雞蛋 chu', chi tan', boil eggs.
煎羊肉 tsieu, yang jue', fry mutton.
燴雞 tur', chi, stew fowls.


APPENDIX I.

Tones of the Peking dialect.

1. Words in the first tone class, 上平 shang p'ing, take the upper quick falling inflection; by the falling inflection being meant the tone of commands in English. But this becomes the upper even monotone, in combination with another word following. If a word of this class stands last without the accent, it assumes the lower quick even monotone, as in 外边 wai⁴, pien, outside.

2. Words in the second tone class, 上声 shang sheng, take the lower quick or slow rising inflection. The rising inflection is in English the tone of questions. When two words of this class are placed together, the former takes the upper quick rising inflection, as in 洗脸 'si 'lien, wash the face.

3. Words in the third tone class, 去声 chū sheng, take the lower quick falling inflection, or occasionally the lower slow falling circumflex, which first falls and afterwards rises. When two words of this class are placed together, the last is pitched high, and becomes the upper quick falling inflection.

4. Words in the fifth class, 下平 hia p'ing, take the upper quick rising inflection, or occasionally the upper quick
rising circumflex, which is a double inflection, first rising and then falling.

5. Words belonging primarily to the fourth tone class, 入声 juh sheng, are, in the spoken dialect, distributed among the other tone-classes in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old tone-class.</th>
<th>Initial letter.</th>
<th>Peking tone-class.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper juh sheng.</td>
<td>k, t, p, s.</td>
<td>Upper p'ing sheng 上平</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ts, ch, h, w, y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower juh sheng.</td>
<td>k, t, p, s.</td>
<td>Lower p'ing sheng 下平</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ts, ch, h.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower juh sheng.</td>
<td>l, m, n.</td>
<td>去声 c'hü sheng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>j, w, y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the general law, but the exceptions are very numerous, and they admit, for the most part, of reduction to a few subordinate laws, which here follow, numbered 6 to 9.

6. Many upper juh sheng words, principally substantives, with the initials k, t, etc. and accustomed to be pronounced alone, are heard in the second tone or shang sheng, e.g. 血 hie, blood; 百 'pai, a hundred; 鐵 'tieh, iron; 尺 'c'hü, a foot; 北 'pe, north; 塔 t'a, a pagoda; 脚 'chiau, foot; 筆 'pi, pencil. Many words whose usual tone is the first, take 上声 shang sheng for a special sense, as 曲 c'hü, crooked, but 'c'hü, a song.

7. Words taken from the book language, and not used to be pronounced singly, or not themselves thoroughly colloquial, prefer the third tone or 去声 c'hü sheng; e.g. 特 t'e, purposely; 確 c'hüe, true; 朔 so, new moon; 設 shè, to place; 客 k'e, a guest; When a word has the first tone for a common colloquial sense, as 擱 ko, to place, it often prefers 去声 c'hü sheng, for another sense it may bear in combination, as 躺 擱 ko, to remain anywhere for sometime.

8. Certain syllables have a preference for the fifth tone, or

* Words needing to be pronounced singly would naturally adopt the second tone, which, in Peking, is enunciated with particular distinctness.
The reading tone of many jùh shèng words, which obey the preceding laws, is 去聲 chū shèng; and this is especially true of those that are colloquially attached to the first and fifth tone classes; all such, when used in poetry, are read with the intonation of chū shèng. In poetry, jùh shèng words are all transferred to chū shèng, except a few found in shàng shèng.

Words arrange themselves in groups of two, three and four, regulated by accent. The accent falls usually on the last word in a combination of two; on the second and fourth in a combination of four; and on the first and last in a combination of three. But when, as often occurs, two sounds are so closely combined as to become one dissyllabic word, the accent is on the first; e. g. 甚麼 shèn , mo, what? 我們 wo , men, we.

When the accent is on the first of two sounds forming a dissyllabic word, or the one significant and the other enclitic, the last loses its proper tone, and assumes that of 上平 shàng píng, the first tone class. This is the reason that the proper tone of the following, among many more common words, viz. 着 cho, chau, it is so; 兒 rǐ, son ; 門 men, door ; 頭 t’eu, head ; 某 mo, interrogative particle, 呢 ni, interrogative particle, 雞 t’sì, son; 情 t’sing, thing; 喏 lo, final particle; 爺 ye, father; 來 lai, come; 老 lau, old; 個 ko, a particle, is in the Peking dialect habitually exchanged for 上平 shàng píng, in certain familiar combinations; e. g. 留着 lieu , cho, leave it there.

衙門 ya , men, mandarin office.

裏頭 ’li , t’eu, within.

甚麼 shèn , mo, what.

老子 子 lau, t’sì, father.

事情 shì , t’sing, thing.

老爺 老 , ye, aged sir; a common title of address to man-

ni, lau, you my old friend.
12. The initials k, t, p, ch, and ts, are always aspirated in the fifth tone-class, except when the words to which they belong are derived from 入聲 juh sheng.

13. The presence of the initials l, m, n, r, j, in the first tone-class, is limited to words which are exclusively colloquial, or affected in tone by the particular position of the accent, as explained in law 12.

14. The suffix 兒 ri, attached to the substantives and other words very extensively in the north, is frequently absorbed into the word to which it is attached. The final letters n, ng, and the vowels are then exchanged for r, while the tone of the word is kept and that of the suffix is lost.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人兒 jen ri</td>
<td>jer</td>
<td>e as in French le.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錢兒 t'sien ri</td>
<td>t'sier</td>
<td>e as in mercy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餅兒 ping ri</td>
<td>'pier</td>
<td>e as in mercy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天兒 t'sien ri</td>
<td>'tier</td>
<td>e as in mercy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲兒 si ri</td>
<td>ser</td>
<td>e as in French le.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>場兒 k'wai ri</td>
<td>k'wair</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鸚子兒 chi 'tsi ri</td>
<td>chi 'tser</td>
<td>e as in French le.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>板兒 pan ri</td>
<td>'par</td>
<td>a as in art.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風兒 feng ri (or fung)</td>
<td>foer</td>
<td>e as in mercy as for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. The words 一 i, one, and 不 pu, not, vary their tone according to their position in the collocation of words to which they belong. Before a word in 去聲 c'hū sheng they prefer hia ping. Before shang ping, shang sheng, or hia ping, they take the c'hū sheng intonation, and when standing last they are heard in the first tone, e. g. 不是 pu shi', it is not so; 不來 pu lai, he did not come; 初一 c'hū i, the first day of the month.

Observations.

These laws serve for Tientsin as well as Peking, except that
the first tone-class receives the lower slow even tone, and the third or c‘hū sheng, the upper quick falling inflection.

In the distribution of the juh sheng words among the other tone-classes, there is little difference between the usage of Peking and Tientsin.

The student is recommended to verify these fifteen laws, with the aid of a native and Mr. Wade's very useful Peking syllabary. The tones there assigned to juh sheng words will be found to be, in many instances, irregular and uncertain. This is on account of the transition state of these words. Thus, 極, 夕, 習, chi, si, si, belonging to 下入 hia juh, should be in 下平 hia p'ing by law 5. But they are placed in the syllabary under 上平 shang p'ing. A Pekinese whom I consulted transferred them at once to 下平 hia p'ing. In such cases, the difference of authorities indicates that a transition is taken place, and the law of change tells us which sound will ultimately prevail.

I am happy here to take the opportunity of referring to assistance, which I derived from suggestions by Mr. William Stronach in regard to some of the preceding laws.

II.

Tones of the Nanking dialect.

1. Words in the first tone class take for their distinctive intonation, the lower slow monotone, or sometimes the lower slow falling inflection, which consists of a slide of the voice downwards.

2. Words in the second tone class, 上聲 shang sheng, take the lower slow rising inflection, or to express the thing differently, in enunciating them the voice slides upwards.

3. Words in the class known as 去聲 c‘hū sheng, take the quick falling inflection.

4. Words in the fourth class, or 入聲 juh sheng, are short in time.

5. Words in the fifth class, or 下平 hia p'ing, take the upper quick rising inflection.
Tones at Chefoo (Fu-shan hien) (Yen-t'ai).

1. Words in 上平 shang p'ing, the first tone take the lower slow rising inflection.
2. Words in the second tone-class 上声 shang sheng, take the upper quick rising inflection.
3. The third class 去声 chü sheng, takes the upper quick falling inflection.
4. The class called 下平 hia p'ing, takes for its intonation the lower quick falling inflection.
5. Words of the fourth class or juh sheng are distributed principally among the second and fifth classes; those of the upper division, or 上入 shang juh, preferring shang sheng, while such as are in the lower division, 下入 hia juh, are usually found in 下平 hia p'ing.
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