PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

IN THE

CHINESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE;

WITH

LISTS OF COMMON WORDS AND PHRASES,

AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE

LAWS OF TONES IN THE PEKING DIALECT.

BY

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PEKING.

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1864.
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.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Lessons 1 to 52.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lessons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 to 11. Common Words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Boating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. The Country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. The Body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Tailor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Strength and Skill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Mason’s work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Ancestors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. Surgery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. The Well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Arresting a Criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Buying Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. Tigers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. Elephants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. Silver mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. Coals at Peking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. Junk Navigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. Furs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. Imported foreign Manufactures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. Foreign Tribute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. Emperor’s Seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47. Gratitude, an anecdote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48. Generosity, an anecdote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. Self-control, an anecdote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. Integrity, an anecdote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. Rules for a free School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. A Cavern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Lists of Useful Words and Short Phrases

| 1. Place and Direction |
| 2. Time |
| 3. Affirmative and Negative Expression |
| 4. Common Adjectives |
| 5. Prepositions |
| 6. Postpositions |
| 7. Fragmentary Clauses at the end of Sentences |
| 8. Conjunctions |
| 9. Names of Imports, Wax, Incense, Pepper, etc. [etc. |
| 11. Medicines |
| 12. Miscellaneous articles |
| 13. Marine productions |
| 14. Dyes and Colours |
| 15. Woods |
| 16. Time pieces, Telescopes |
| 17. Cotton Goods [etc. |
| 18. Woollens, etc. |
| 19. Metals |
| 20. Precious Stones, etc |
| 21. Animal Products |
| 22. Exports—Oil, Wax, etc |
| 23. Medicines |
| 24. Miscellaneous Articles |
| 25. Colours, Paper, etc |
| 26. Various Wares |
| 27. Wood |
| 28. Clothing |
| 29. Native Linen and Cotton Manufactures |
| 30. Silk Manufactures |
| 31. Articles of Food, etc |
| 32. Common Utensils |
| 33. Vegetables |
| 34. Domestic Animals |
| 35. Birds |
| 36. Fishes |
| 37. Cart Furniture, etc |
| 38. Words Used in Building |
| 39. Liquids |
| 40. Clothing.                     | 47. Significant numeratives.                       |
| 41. Sickness.                    | 48. Weights and Measures.                          |
| 42. Boat furniture, etc.         | 49. Collectives.                                  |
| 43. House furniture.             | 50. Auxiliary nouns of quality.                   |
| 44. Insects, Reptiles, etc.      | 51. Numeral particles to verbs                    |
| 45. Common Verbs.               | 52. Phrases at an Inn.                            |
| 46. Distinctive numeratives.     |                                                  |

**APPENDIX.**

I. Tones of the Peking dialect.
II. Tones of Nanking dialect.
III. Tones at Chefoo.
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 è is heard as the first e, in there, or as ea 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 Titi, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone class</th>
<th>Chinese name</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First tone</td>
<td>上平 shang p'ing</td>
<td>烏, wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second tone</td>
<td>上聲 shang sheng</td>
<td>五 ’wu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third tone</td>
<td>去聲 ch'u sheng</td>
<td>務 wu'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth tone</td>
<td>入聲 juh sheng</td>
<td>屋 wuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifth tone</td>
<td>下平 hia p'ing</td>
<td>無 .wu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * 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.
LESSON 1.

我 'Wo, I.
你 'Ni, thou.
他 'Ta, he.
個人不來 'wo ,men tih, this man did not come.

他們 'Ni ,men, you.
你們 'Ta ,men, they.
他們 'Ni ,men, you.

木 Shù, tree.
書 Shù, book.

這個 Che' ko', this.

是 Shì', is; was.

的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的的の

LE Amen 2.

有 'Yeу, have; there is.
沒有 Muh 'yeу, have not.

好 'Hau, good.
不好 Puh 'hau, bad.

這裏 Che' li, here.

那裏 Na' li, there.

這樣 Che' yang', this sort.

那樣 Na' yang', that sort.
LESSON 3.

大書有小書沒有 ta', shu 'yen 'siau , shu muh 'yen,
there are large books, but no small ones.

拿來 .Na .lai, bring. 拿去 .Na k'ai (c•hü), take
go. [away.

走 'Tseu, walk. 事情 'Shë .t'sing, a matter.

東西 , Tung ,si , thing. 那裏 'Na 'li, where?

甚麼 Shen 'mo, what? 幾時 'Ki shi, when?

叫 K'iau, call; is called. 布 Pu, cotton cloth.

衣服 , i fuh, clothes. 瓶 Ch'eng, bottle; pitcher.

這個網叫甚麼 che' k'o' cheu kiau shen 'mo, what is
this silk called?

[good thing.

這個是好東西 che' k'o' shë 'hau , tungs ,si, this is
clothes.

那個不is 大 na' k'o' ping puh ta', that bottle is not large.

不是我的衣服 puh shë 'wo-'tih ,i fuh, they are not my

他 不去 , t'a puh k'ai, he did not go.

拿書來 .Na , shu .lai, bring books.

東西拿去 , tung , si .na k'ai, take the things away.

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

布幾時拿來 pu' ki shi .na .lai, when did you bring the

cloth?
這樣絲多 che' yang', si', to, there is much of this silk (raw silk.)
那樣樹木不大 na' yang', shu'-muh' puh ta', that kind of tree is not large.

LESSON 4.

自己 Ts'i' 'ki', self.  
全各些 T'siuen', all; whole.  
同些, a few of.  
這些 Che', sie', this sort of.  
說 Tuong', together with.  
同說 Shwoh', to say; speaking.  
同自他 Shang', 'hai', 'lai', when did you come from Shanghai?  
這些人 are these persons (or persons of this sort) all come from Canton.

各人自己 koh, jen, ts'i', for himself.  
全同做 t'siuen shi', che', 'mo yang', it is all so.  
不全做 puh, tso', shen', 'mo, he does nothing.  
這布 how is this cloth made?  
在那裏做的 che', na, li, tso', 'tih, where is woven silk made?  
他說要 hiang', 't'a, shwoh 'yan', 'fuh, he said to him that he wanted clothes.

LESSON 5.

給 Kih', 'kei', give.  
話 Hwa', language; words.  
呢 Ni', final interrogative.  
紅 Hung', red.  
入 'Liau, sign of the past.  
畫 Hwa', picture; to draw.  
燈 Teng, lamp.  
金 Kin, gold.
Men, door.

Sie, to write.

Chung kwoh, China.

Hien' tsai', at present.

Tai' yang, the sun.

Pih, pencil; pen.

Tsi', two, for me.

Kih ('kei'), t'a 'chi yung', give him paper to use.

Na pih lai 'sie tsii', bring a pencil to write.

Yeu ko', hung men, there is a red door.

Lai k'an', bring pictures for me to see.

Hien' tsai', hwang ti', hau tih, the present emperor is good.

Mu', yeu yueh liang', there is no moonlight.

T'ai' yang t'ai t'a', the sun is very powerful.

T'a tih', fuh hung, his clothes are red.

LESSON 6.

Yih, one; a.

Luh or lieu', six.

T'sih, seven.

Pah, eight.

'Kieu, nine.

Shih, ten.

Ko', numeral for men, etc.

'Mai, sell. (books)

'Pen, root, numeral for

Yung', to use; cat.

'Mai', buy.

'Chwen, to insert; put on.

Wei', shen', mo.

Hiau teh, to know.

T'sih ko', yung', jen, seven servants.

San', ko', I want three or four.

Mai', 'wu', kin', cha ye, buy five catties of tea.

'Mai', t'chi tih', jen, a man who sells paper.

Yung', jen, servant.

Can.

Why?

穿.

to.

販.

得.

曉.

甚.

麼.

七.

個.

用.

人.

販.

五.

斤.

買

茶.

葉.

外.

國.

字.

字,

字.

外

國

Wai' kwoh, foreign.

文字.

Tsi', characters.

中国.

Chung kwoh, China.

現在.

Hien' tsai', at present.

皇帝.

Hwang ti', emperor.

太陽.

Tai' yang, the sun.

紙.

'Chi', paper.

茶葉.

C'ha ye, tea in leaf.

給他紙用 kih ('kei'), t'a 'chi yung', give him paper to use.

拿了來寫字 na pih lai 'sie tsii', bring a pencil to write.

有個紅門 yeu ko', hung men, there is a red door.

拿畫來看 na hwa' lai k'an', bring pictures for me to see.

現在皇帝好的 hien' tsai', hwang ti' hau tih, the present emperor is good.

沒有月亮 muh' yeu yueh liang', there is no moonlight.

太陽大大 t'ai' yang t'ai t'a', the sun is very powerful.

他的衣服紅 t'a tih', fuh hung, his clothes are red.
拿三個燈, san ko', teung, 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 ch'ü', why do you not go?

LESSON 7.

K'an', to see. 不見 Puh kien', to lose; lost.
Cha, to seek. 釧, Shwah, to brush.
Hai tsı', shoes. 釧, Ting, a nail.
Si lien', wash one's face. Ting', to nail.
走快 K'wai', sharp; quickly. Tau, knife; sword.
飯 Fan', rice. [soon] C'hih fan', take dinner.
好 Hau, well; good; done. [here] Ti', earth.
天上 Shang', above. [there] Hia', below.
東西不見了, tung, si puh kien', liau, things are lost.
這個衣服 shwah che', ko', i-fuh, brush these clothes.
這個門 Ting', na ko', men, nail that door.
走快 he walks fast.
洗好 shwah, hiai', tsı', brush shoes.

LESSON 8.

生意, Sheng i', trade.
貴 Kwei', dear; honourable.
熱 Jech, hot.
田里, T'ien 'li, in the fields.
賤 Tsien', cheap; poor.
冷 'Leng, cold.
不要 Puh yau, I do not want.

白 Peh (pai), white.

身 Shen 'tsi, body.

多 Kwei 'tih puh yau, if dear, I do not want it.

秦 Kin, now.

心 Sin, heart; mind.

秦到田去 tau 'tien 'li c'hü, go into the fields.

来不早 'ni 'lai puh 'tsau, you have not come early.

热起来 t'ien jèh 'c'hı̍t lai, the weather is growing hot.

冷要穿的, t'ien 'leng yau', c'hwen 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.

这些人吃饅頭 che', sie-jen c'hı̍h man-t'ı̍u, these people eat bread.

黑的多白的少 heh tih ,to peh tih 'shau, there are many black, but few white.

六斤红茶叶 liang ,kin hung c'ha yeh, two catties of black tea.

早些来 tsau sie 'lai, come earlier.

他不懂事體, t'a puh 'hian teh shi 'tî, he does not know matters.

LESSON 9.

狠 Tch 'hen, exceedingly (initial).

绵花 Micu 'hwa, cotton.

尺 C'hı̍h, foot.

幾個 'Ki ko', how many?

双 Shwang, a pair.

鸡 Ki, fowl.

羊 Yang, sheep; goat.

鱼 Yu, fish.
救性命 kiu, sing, ming, to save life.

LESSON 12. BOATING.

先 生, Sien, sheng, sir; teach, Chen, true.
话 言, chwen, words. [er, really.
船 主, Chwen, 'chu, chief boat.
碼 頭, Ma, t'eu, jetty. [man.
锚, Mau, anchor.
配, P'eng, sail.
下 槓, Hia, to let fall.
槳, Tsiang, oar; to row.
船, K'ai, chwen, to start.
潮 水, C'hau, shui, tide.
南 修, Mau, south.
先 生到那 裏, Sien, sheng ta, 'na li, where will you go,
四 個人 搖 船, si, ko, jen, yau, chwen, four men are
往 東 走, Wang, tung, 'tseu, go to the eastward.
快 快 起 篷, k'wai, k'wai, c'hi, p'eng, raise the sail quickly.
四 個 人 搖 船, si, ko, jen, yau, chwen, it is indeed a fast
潮 此未 來, C'hau, muh, jen, lai, the flood tide has not
風 呢, Shun, 'fung, ni, is the wind fair?
船 需 修, Lu, yau, chen, the boat needs repairing.
船 開 去 了, chwen, k'ai, chü, t'iao, the boat has started.
停 船 在這 裏, T'ing, chwen, tsai, che, 'li, stop the boat
叫 船 主 來, Kiu, chwen, 'chu, lai, call the boatman here.

LESSON 13. THE HOUSE.

前 門, T'sien, men, front door.
客 人, K'ai, jen, guest.
關, Kwan, to shut.
玻璃, Po, li, glass.
窗, Ch'wang, window.
堂 . T'ang, hall.
書房 . Shu fang, library.
地板 . Ti pan, floor.
樓 . Leu, upper-story.
樓上 . Leu shang, upstair.
牆 . T'siang, wall.

關玻璃窗 . kwan po li, close the glass windows.
在書房裏有的 . tsai, shu fang ti' yeu tih, it is in the library.

前門不開 . t'sien, men puh, k'ai, the front door is not open.

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, yeu, k'ang, there is no space upstairs.

客人沒有地板 . k'eh, t'ang, muh, yeu, ti, pan, the reception hall has no wooden floor.

主人坐南 . chu, jen, tso, nan, the master sits to the south.

LESSON 14. MONEY.

錢 . T'sien, money; cash.
洋錢 . Yang, t'sien, dollar.
四開 . Si, k'ai, shilling.
兌換 . Tui, hwan, exchange.
貰 . Tsien, poor; cheap.

找 . Chan, to make up money.
鷹洋 . Ying yang, Mex. dollar.
銀子 . Yin ts'ai, silver. [lar.]
歸還 . Hwan, return money.
市上 . Shih, shang, in the market.


一兩 Yih liang, tael; ounce. 錢 . T'sien, mace; 1-10th of an oz.
分 . Fen, candareen; 1-100th of an oz. 角 . Kioh, tenth of a dollar. [oz.

兌換洋錢 . tui, hwan, yang, t'sien, change the dollars.
two hundred cash.

There were no more Mexican dollars 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.

本鄉 - Pen, hiang, my village.

種地 - Chung, ti, to sow.

鄉下 - Hiang hia, in the village.

竹里 - Chuh, bamboo.

村 - Tsun, a village.

風凉 - Fung liang, cool.

花草 - Hwa’tsau, flowers and grass.

今年 - Kin, nien, this year.

遊玩 - Yeu wan, walk for pleasure.

鴨子 - Yah, tsii, duck.

看鴨 - Kan yah, watch ducks.

小孩 - Siau hai, little boy.

庄 - Chwang, cluster of houses.

有趣 - Yeu, tsii, pretty.

到鄉下去 - Tau, hiang hia, go into the country.
鄉下人，hiang hia' jen，countryman.

上街市去了，shang t'siai shii' chuu' liian, to go to market.

看鴨的人，k'an yah tih jen, a duck-keeper.

在鄉下鰱多，tsai' hiang hia', ki, to, in the country fowls are numerous.

走路辛苦，t'seu lu' sin 'k'u, he walked till he was tired.

三四里路，san si' li lu', three or four le.

村上的百姓，tsii shang' tih peh sing', the people of the village.

鄉下小孩子，hiang hia' siau hai' tsi, village children.

住在鄉下莊上，chuu' tsai' hiang hia', chwang shang', he lives in a country hamlet.

這條路不近，ts'iu lu' puh kin', this road is not near.

風水很好，fung 'shui 'hen 'hau, the position is very good.

呱起風來，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，t'seu lu' k'wai', he walks quickly.

花草有趣，hwa' ts'au' yen', tsu', the flowers are pretty.

在竹林裏遊玩，tsai' chuh' lin' li, yeu wan', 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'ii, the body. 槳頭，K'oh' t'eu, make a prós-

眼睛，Yen' tsing, eyes. 帶，Tai', to carry. [tration.

瞎，Hiah，blind. 卸，Hi, hold in the mouth.

斷手，'Chan' sheu, cut off the. 站，Chan', stand.

頭髮，T'eu fah, hair. [hand. 跑，P'au, to run.

剃，shave. 餓，Wo', hungry. 跳，T'iu', jump. [bow.

嘴裏，Tsui' li, in the mouth. 跪拜，Kwei' pai', kneel and

大腳，Ta' kioh, large feet. 心腸，Sin' chiang, heart.

胸膛，Hiung' t'ang, the chest. 躺，T'ang, to lie down.

手心，Sheu' sin, palm of hand. 生病，Sheng ping', to be sick.

手，Sheng, to touch.

摸，Moh, to touch.
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'aiu ts'ai 'lu' shang', running on the road.
斩了他的头 'chan 'liau,t'a tih .t'eu, they cut off his head.
站起来了 'chan 'e'hi .lai, stand up.
躺在床上 't'ang ts'ai 'e'hwang shang', he is lying in bed.
带在手里 't'ai ts'ai 'sheu 'li, carry in the hand.
手摸一摸看 'sheu moh yih moh k'an', touch it with your hand and see.

[very long.

不要剃头 'puh yau' t'i' .t'eu, do not shave your head.
嘴里叼什麼東西 'tsui 'li('hien shen 'mo, tumg '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.
貴名號 貴舍令Hau', literary name. 高處, C'hu', a place. [name?
貴下 貴舍令 Kwei 'ti', your home? 高姓, Kwei 'keng, your age?
名令 賢舍令 She' hia', my cottage. 高宅, Kwei 'lang, your son.
令令 貴貴舍令 Ling, honoured; your Ling, Ling, your daugh-
郎令 貴貴舍令 Pi', poor; mean; my. 令, Ling, your son.
愛令 貴貴舍令 Ling 'ngai', your daugh-
[children.

家眷, Kia, 'kiuen, wife and 貴乾 Kwei 'kan, your busi-
賢別位 Pi'eh, other. 貴業 此刻 Kwei yeh, your trade.
先生 貴貴舍令 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 'shü 'tan' pi' ti', when did you come here?
貴國是那一國？ knei¹ kwoh shi¹ 'na yih kwoh, of what kingdom are you? [year?
今年貴庚，kin .nieu kwei¹ ,keng, how old are you this year?
你來什麼貴幹？ni .lai shih mo kwei¹ ,kan, on what affair have you come?
今郎幾歲？ling⁴ lang 'ki sui', how old is your son?
賓眷在不在？pau ,kien tsai¹ puh tsai¹, is your wife with you or not?
別號呢？pieh hau⁴ .ni, what is your literary name?
未有別的說話muh 'yeu pieh tih shwoh hwa¹, I have nothing more to say.
此刻來做什麼事？tsi¹ k'eh .lai tso⁴ shih 'mo si¹, at present what have you come to do?

LESSON 18. TAILOR.

裁縫.T'sai .fung, a tailor. 鈕 'Nieu, button. [work.
針 ,Chen, needle.
牢 Lau, lasting; strong.
樣子 Yang⁴ 'tsi, pattern.
縫 .Fung, a seam; to sew.
大呢 .Ta⁴ ni, woollen cloth.
紗 .Sha, gauze. [ments.
 kinetics.T'ang⁸, to iron.
件 Kien¹, numeral for garments, Si sien¹, silk thread.
馬掛 .Ma kwä, jacket.
長衫 .C'hang ,shan, long robe.
短衫.Twan ,shan, short coat.
汗衫 Han¹ ,shan, shirt.
先 ,Sien¹ ,first.
做一件長布衫 tso⁴ yih kien¹ ,c'hang pu⁴ ,shan, make a long cotton robe. [side.
縫在這面 fung tsai¹ che¹ .mien, place the seam on this side.
拿呢裁樣子 .na .ni ,t'sai yang⁴ 'tsi, take the woollen cloth and cut out the pattern.
用絲線縫的 yung⁴ ,si sien¹ ,fung tih, sew it with silk.
綿線不牢 .mien sien¹ ,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.
做了工 tso’ ‘liang ,kung, I have done two day’s work.
穿起來看 ta’ ni .t’sai ‘hau ‘liau, the cloth is already cut.
大呢裁好了 tso’.ni .t’u, ‘hau ‘niau ‘t’an, a pair of cloth trousers.

鈕扣大小 ‘nieu ‘k’eut ‘t’ai’ ‘siau, the button hole is too small.

LESSON 19. SOCIETY.

朋友 P’eng ’yeu, friend.
良心 Liang ’sin, conscience.
老實 Liu shih, honest.
官 Ts’o’ ,kwăn, 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 T’iau ,so, sow discord.
娘娘 N’iang, mother.
咱們 T’sa ,men, we.
剛來 Ts’ai .lai, just come.
挑 (P’eng) kien’, to meet.
兄弟 Chang pei’, superiors.
荒唐 Hwang .t’ang, lies.
禮貌 ’Li mau, politeness.
相與 Siang ’ü, mutually.
請 T’sing tso’, please sit.
當 Shang’ tang’, fall into snares.
坐 T’sei .lai, sit.
走好 Tseu ‘hau, step casually.
信息 Sin’ sih, news.
不認識這個人 puh jen’ teh che’ ko’ ,jen, I do not know this man.
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’a shang’ ‘liau tang’, he is fallen into a snare.
請坐在這裏 T’seu ‘t’ai’ ‘hua’ ,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 ’yeu 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 tua tsi niang kwo' liau, his father and mother are no more.

咱們懂得 tsai men 'tung teh, we understand.

良心不好 liang sin puh 'liau, his conscience is at fault.

挑唆別個人 t'iau so pieh ko' jen, he sowed discord among others.

狠有禮貌 hen yeu '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' chii, visiting 通報 ,T'ung pau', announce. card.

送客 sung k'eh, escort guests. 告訴 Kau' su', inform.

拿信 Na sin', take a letter. 脚夫 Kioh fu, a runner.

帶信 Tai' sin', carry a letter. 挑担, T'iau' tan, carry loads.

同信 Hwei sin', reply to letter. C'hai, send (a person).

條紙 T'iau' chi, slip of paper. 寄送 Ki', send (letter or parcel).

就來 Tsieu' lai, come directly. 走信 'Tseu sin', travel with letter.

もう挑 T'iau, to carry (with a yoke). 打聽 'Ta' t'ing, inquire. [ters.

檯 T'ai, to carry (of two persons). 信局 Sin' kuh, letter office.

間安 Wen', ngau, ask how. 騎馬 C'hi' ma, to ride.

信箱 Sin' c'hwen, letter box. 箱子 ,Siang ts'i, chest.

一包 Yih , pau, one parcel. 禮物 'Li wuh, presents.

謝謝 Sie' sie', thanks. 封 ,Fung, numeral of letters.

送片紙去 sung p'ien' chii c'hui', take a card and present it.

送客到船上 sung k'eh tau' c'hwen shang', escort the visitors to the boat.

[he is.]

問安 Wen', ngau, ask how. 騎馬 C'hi' ma, to ride.

信箱 Sin' c'hwen, letter box. 箱子, Siang ts'i, chest.

一包 Yih , pau, one parcel. 禮物 'Li wuh, presents.

謝謝 Sie' sie', thanks. 封 ,Fung, numeral of letters.

[he is and thank him.]

差一個人 c'hai yih ko' jen, send a man.

打聽明白 ta t'ing ming peh, inquire fully.
問你的消息 wen 'ni tih sin' sih, ask news respecting you.
告訴他就來 kau' su', t'a tsien' yau' .lai, tell him to come at once.
兩包禮物 liang' pau 'li wuh, two parcels containing presents.
擰四隻茶箱 t'ai si' chih' .cha', siang, carry four tea chests.
信船沒有到 sin' .ch'wen muh 'yen tau', the letter boat has not arrived.
送一封信 sung' yih' fun sih', take one letter.
騎馬快快走 .ch'i' ma k'wai' k'wai' 'tsiu, go quickly on horseback.
走進去通報 'tsiu tsin' ch'u', 'tung pau', go in and announce it.
挑東西去 t'iau, tung, si ch'u', carry these things on your shoulders.

LESSON 21. MEASURES.

升 Sheng, pint measure. 正 P'ilh, 40 feet of cloth; a piece.
斗 Teu, ten sheng. 過 T'ang, column of characters.
面粉 Mi'en 'fen, flour. 句 K'u, sentence. [hours.
小時 Shih heu', two English hours.
刻 K'eh, quarter of an hour.
月 Cheng' yuèh, 1st month.
正月 正月 Cheng' yuèh, 1st month.
桶 T'ung, a cask. [vessel.
水 'Yu' shui, rain water. 步满 'Men, full.
水 'Yu' shui, rain water. 步满 'Men, full.
小麥 Siaumeh (mai'), wheat. 步滿 'Men, full.
大麥 Kang, large earthen water vessel. 步滿 'Men, full.
桶 T'ung, a cask. [vessel.

水 'Yu' shui, rain water. Pu', 5 feet (land measure).

大麥 Kang, large earthen water vessel. 步滿 'Men, full.

桶 T'ung, a cask. [vessel.

大麥 Kang, large earthen water vessel. 步滿 'Men, full.

桶 T'ung, a cask. [vessel.

若不滿吃 yih' sheng' mi puh keu' c'hiih, a pint of rice is not enough for him to eat.

買兩個水筒 mai' liang ko' 'shui, kang, buy two large water vessels.

一個時候 yih ko' .shih heu', one Chinese hour.

一句話 yih k'u' puh shwoh, he did not utter a sentence.

一句話 yih k'u' hwa' puh keu', one sentence is not enough.

過了兩個時候 kwo' t'iau' liang ko' 'shih heu', after
不滿一個月 puh 'man yih ko' yuēh, not a full month.
四隻空箱 sī chīh, k'ung, siang, four empty trunks.
二百四十步一畝 ri' peh sī shīh pu' yih 'meu, 240 square pu' make one meu.
四十尺一定 sī shīh c'hīh yih p'ih, forty feet make one
十寸一尺 shīh t'sun' yih c'hīh, ten inches one foot.
十尺一丈 shīh c'hīh yih chang', ten feet one chang.
空三兩天, k'ung, san 'liang, t'ien, at leisure for two or
three days.
拿一桶酒 na yih t'ung 'tsieu, bring a cask of wine.
正月裏不空 cheng' yuēh 'li puh, k'ung, not at leisure
in the first month.
寫兩邊字 'sie 'liang t'ang' tsī, 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
下水鋼裏 ts'ai 'shui', kang 'li, in the water tubs. [fell.
滿到一尺多高 'mau tau' yih c'hīh, to, kau, jilled to
more than a foot high.

LESSON 22. WORSHIP.

拜 Pai', to worship. 上帝 Shang' ti', God.}

神道 Shen tau', gods (Tst.). 帝字 Yühtī', god of the Taoists.

神明 Shen, ming, ditto. 帝字 Miau' yū, Taoist temples.

佛 Fuh, Buddha; Buddhas. 佛字 T'sien, bamboo divining

菩萨 P'u sah, Buddhist dei-神, K'ien, t'sien, to divine.

求心神, Sin, shen, soul.

羅漢 Lo han', do. (3rd class). 求雨 K'ien' ū, pray for rain.

寺院 Shi' yuen', Buddhist monasteries. 求財神 T'sai shen, god of riches.

和尚 Ho shang', Buddhist priest. [priest. 清 San, ts'ing, three pure

功德, Kung teh, merit. 道士 Tau' shī, Taoist priest.

燒香, Shau, hiang, burn in-三寶, San' pau, three precious

cense. [ers.

燒紙 Shau 'chēi, burn paper. 燒經 Nien', king, chant pray-
佛教 Fuh kiau', Buddhist religion.  
百姓 Mien', t'sien, before. 觀音 Kwan, yin, goddess of religion. 婦女 Fu'nü, women. [mercy.  
此裏 Taw'?s-#rearee. 
菩萨面燒香 p'un sah mien', t'sien, shau, hiang, burn incense before Bu sah.  
有事情求 *yeu 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', 'yeu, san, pau, the Buddhist religion has the Three precious ones.  
道教有三清 tau' kiau', 'yeu, san, t'sing, the Taoist religion has the Three pure ones.  
羅漢有十八個 Lo han, 'yeu shih pah ko', there are eighteen Lohans.  
先有十六個外國人 sien 'yeu shih luh ko' wai' kwoh jen, at first there were sixteen foreigners.  
後來有兩個中國人添上 heu', lai 'yeu 'liang ko' chung kwoh jen, 't'ien shang', and afterwards two Chinese were added.  
和尚住在寺院裡 ho shang' chu' tsai shi' 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.  
不下午雨的時候 puh hia' 'ü tih, shi' 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. 能夠 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 chuh lai，长寿 Ch'ang sheu，old age.

為善，Wei shan，to be virtuous.

出世，C'huh shih，born into the world.

病不來，E puh lai，incurable.

從小，T'sung 'siau，from a boy.

老人家，'Lau jen，kia，old.

差不多，Chapuh，to，about.

贖罪，Shuh tsui，redeem from sin.

性命，Sing ming，life.

教，Kiau，to cause.

忠厚，Chung heu，faithful and honest.

肯，'K'eng willing.

死要死，juh，shen 'tsung yau'si，the body must die.

活到永遠，hwoh tan'yung yuen，live forever.

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

全是罪，.t'siu en shii 'yeu tsui，all have sin.

死了後復活，'si 'liau 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，i puh lai，the disease cannot be cured.

LESSON 24. TIME.

明天，Ming，t'ien，to-morrow.

後天，Heu，t'ien，day after.

昨天，Tsoh，t'ien，yesterday.

上天，Shang，chou，forenoon.

下天，Hia，chou，afternoon.

有時，'Yeu shi，sometimes.

一會，Yih hwei，once.

如今，Ju，kin，at present.
隔日 'Kai jih, another day. 阅即刻 Tsih k'eh, at once. [ly.]
再得 Nan teh, seldom. 古人 'Ku jen, ancient men.
前日 T'sien jih, day before先到 'Sien tau', first come.
yesterday.
他前日子不來, t'a. T'sien jih 'tsi puh lai, the day before 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 'yueh che' ko' si'. T'sing, 
 formerly there happened this circumstance.
古人有一句話 'ku jen 'yueh yih kū' hwa', the ancients
have a sentence.
昨天死了 tsöh, t'ien 'sì' 'liau, he died yesterday.
此刻綢緞的 't'si k'eh c'heu twan' tsiën' tih, at present silks and satins are cheap.
為善的難得見 wei shan' tih nan teh kien', the virtuous are seldom to be met with.
初到那裏認得 c'hu tau' 'na 'li jen' teh, on first arrival how could I know him?
我們先到 wo 'men 'sien tau', we arrived first. [again.
昨天又來了 tsöh, t'ien 'yueh' lai 'liau, yesterday he came
常來的 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-
才能 Neng 'kan', power. [gent.]
會能 T'sai 'neng', ability. 
才能 Hwei', can (acquired power).
可會 Neng, can (natural power).
以巧 K'ô 'i', you may.
風雨 Kehwai', extraordinary.
奇希 Ling 'ch'iau', ingenious.
本氣 CHi' lih, strength.

I do not hear.
Chwen, bricks. [bricks] 矮'ting, top of house.
Fang, chwen, square 基 Uh, ki, foundation.
Wa, burnt-tiles. 横 Shih, hwei, lime.
Ni, earth; morter. 灰刀 Ni, tau, trowel.
Ni, mortar. 材 San, t'seng, three St Liang', to measure. [short.
K'ian, bridge. 長短 K'wan tseh, broad;
Hwan, arch. 宽窄 側 Shang liang', to consider about.
the bricks and tiles are not yet bought and brought home.

I want to build two stories above the ground floor.

How many tiles shall you use?

There are a great many memorial arches which are all in honour of women.

The cross beams fifteen feet long.

To study.

Four books.

Five classics.

Book of filial piety. [character classic.]

Three books.

Novels.

Open a book. [book.

Benefit.

Teach.
LESSON 28.  ANCESTORS.

爺. Ye, father.  葬埋 Tsang  mai, bury.
祖父 'Tsu fu', grand-father.  入士 Juh  t' u, enter the ground.
曾祖, Tseng'tsu, great ditto.  忘記 Wang ki, forget.
在上 Tsai  shang, farther.  虔誠 Ch'ien, Ch'eng, rever-
    [4th degree.  ential.  [of.
高祖, Kau 'tsu, ancestor of 照應 Chau  ying, take care.
根本, Ken 'pen, root.  掃 San, sweep.
傳下, C'huen hia, deliver 祠堂 Si,  t'ang, ancestral
down.  temple.
孝子 Hiau  tsı, filial son.  名字. Ming tsı, name.
棺槨，Kwan kwoh, coffin & case. 再題 Tsai, t'i, use again.

做 坟 Tso, fen, make a grave. 祖 宗 'Tsu, tsung, ancestors.

子 孫 Ts'i, sun, posterity. 祭 Ts'i, to sacrifice.

祖 宗 是 根 本 'tsu, tsung shi', ken 'pen, ancestors are the root from which men come.

人 皆 是 祖 宗 傳 下 來, men all spring from the stock of their ancestors.

祭 祖 宗 到 三 代 ts'i 'tsu '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 shi' hian' ts'i, he is not a filial son.

上 輩 的 名 字 shang, pei tih, ming tsi', the names of elders (in the ancestral line).

不 可 以 再 題 puh 'k'o 'tsai, t'ai, should not be again employed.

姓 李 的 祠 堂 sing 'li tih, s'hi, t'ang, ancestral temple of the Li family.

那 一 樣 的 花 草 'na yih yang, tih, hwa, t'sau, which sort is not produced from a root?

LESSON 29. SERVANTS.

相 幫 Siang, pang, assist. 動 氣 Tung, c'hii, to be angry.

便 善 Shi, hwan', employ men.

鰥 善 C'hii hau, eat enough.

小 娃 子 'Sian, wa, ts'i, girl.

得 不 得 Puh teh, must not.

騙 Pi'en, to cheat.

家 主, Kia, chun, master of 家族, Tung, kia, master.

做 飯, Tso, fan, to cook.

菜 飯, T'sai, fan', vegetables

省 儉 'Sheng, kien, economi, take care of a house.

乾 淨, Kan, tsing, clean.

小厮 'Sian, s'i, waiting boy.
齊整. T’si’cheng, orderly. 留心. Lieu,sin,apply the mind.
完. Wan, finished. 照應. Chau’yung, 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 müh ‘yeu tso’ wan, the work is not yet done.
兩個小厮看房子. Liang ko’ siau sī, k’an fang ’tsih, two waiting boys kept the house.

家主好心. Kia ’chu ’hau, sin, the master is well disposed.

不教他凍死. Puh kiu, t’a tung ’tsī, he will not allow him to be frozen.

不教他餓死. Ye puh kiu, t’a ngo’ sī, nor to be starved.

你不得騙我. Ni puh teh p’ieun’wo, you must not cheat me.

東西不留心. Tung, si puh lieu, sin, you do not take care of things.

在時候上做. Puh tsai’ shī heu ‘shang’ tso, you do not do things at the proper time.

就慣了東家. Tan wu’ liau, tung, kia, you injure your master.

總要齊整. Tsung yau’t’si’cheng, (they) must be put in order.

LESSON 30. TRADE.

築盤. Swan’ p’an, abacus.
清楚. T’sing ’chu, distinct.
細算. Si’ swan, carefully reckon.
賬開. Chang, calculate.
店合. K’ai tien, open a shop.
夥計. Ho ki, assistant.

貿. P’ien i, cheap. [house.
茶棧. Cha han, tea ware.
當棧. Kwei, counter. [man.
商店. Tang kwei’ tih, shop.
失本. Shih ’pen, lose capital.
光. T’aiu, kwang, beg fa-

[& weights. Vour. [Shanghae sycee.

斗秤. Teu c’heng, measures.
本錢. Pen t’sien, capital.
利錢. Li t’sien, interest.

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'eng, tih, kin, liang, puh tui, the weight in catties and ounces does not agree.
算得不清 swan, teh, puh, t'sieng, 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.
當樑的說叨光, 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, puh, 'kieu, 'yin, pay him twenty thousand Shanghae taels.
沒有本錢 muh, 'yen, 'pen, t'sien, he has no capital.
城裏茶棧多, c'eng, '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. 搶奪 T'siang, toh, rob & plun-
官兵 Kwan, ping, ditto. Fu, c'hai, floating bridge.
得勝, Cheng, conquer. Teh sheng, conquer.
嬴了, Ying, 'liau, won.
輸, Shu, defeated. 'Teu, 'ho, leap into a river.
打仗 'Ta, chang, to fight.
敗仗 Pai, chang, defeat. 'Tiu, 'wu, rank and file.
圍困 Wei, 'wen, besiege.
領兵 'Ling, ping, lead soldiers.

火 Fang, 'ho, set on fire. 看 K'an, keng, keep watch.
炮 P'au, t'ai, battery.
砲臺 P'au, t'ai, battery.

打了一個敗仗 'ta, 'liang, 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，t'sien liang，t'ien ying liau，two days since they gained a victory. [not strong.]

城頭不堅固，c'heng t'eu puh，kien ku，the city wall is not strong.

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

女人投井，nü jen t'eu liau tsing，the women threw themselves into the wells. [themselves into the wells.]

two days since they gained a victory.

女人投了井，t'ien ying liau，t'ien liang，two days since they gained a victory.

城頭不堅固，c'heng t'eu puh，kien ku，the city wall is not strong.

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

女人投了井，nü jen t'eu liau tsing，the women threw themselves into the wells. [themselves into the wells.]

要虜人去的，yau t'lu jen c'hü tih，they carry away men as captives.

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

領了三萬兵，ling liau san wan ping，he marched at the head of thirty thousand soldiers.

不許槍奪，puh hü t'siang toh，robbery is forbidden. [night.]

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.]

忽然，Hwu huan，unexpected. 未頭，Wu t'eu，(name of a)

漢朝，Han ch'au，Han dynasty，(a noted sur-

華陀，Hwa to，(a noted sur-

臂，Pi，arm. [geon.] Tsi'eh huih，receive blood.

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

伸臂，Shen pi，stretch out the

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

祗下，T'an hia，bare the shoul-

血管，Hwi ch'iu，blood-vessel. 帖，Ti'eh，to stick.

關夫子，Kwan fu t'si，(the 藥房，Kau yoh，plaister.

God of war，Kwan yin chang.)

漢朝有關夫子，Han ch'au yeu kwan fu t'si，in the Han dynasty there was Kwan fu tsi，the god of war.

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

忽然一個人來告訴，hwuh yeh ko' jen lai kau su'，at an unexpected moment，there came a man to say.—
The celebrated surgeon Hwa-to had just arrived.

The wound there was a vegetable poison called Wu t'eu.

It was invited to enter the tent.

It was a vegetable poison called Wu t'eu.

If not cured early.

Hand he held a knife.

A large basin under the arm to catch blood.

The god of war held out his arm.

He did not in the least fear pain.

He took the knife and approaching the bone scratched away the poison.

Afterwards the skin and flesh were sewn up.

And talked on ordinary subjects.

LESSON 33. THE WELL.

座 Tso', 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 jeh, hot weather.
天井 T'ien' tsing, square. 晚上 Wan' shang', at evening.
共井 Kung' tsing, same well. 摘開 Kiüh, k'ai, dig open.
鹽水．Hien shui, salt water．

同鄉．T'ung, hugging village．

宅子．Tseh, homestead．

鄰舍．Lin she, neighbours．

挑水．T'ian shui, carry water．

打水．Ta shui, take up water．

吊水．T'iu shui, raise water．

吊在一井裏．P'ing fang tsai 'tsing 'li, place the bottle in the well．

同鄉共井的人．T'ung, hugging kung, 'tsing tih jen, men of the same village and a common well．

晚上坐在井邊．Wan shang ts'ao tsai 'tsing, pien, at night they sat by the well．

井水有些鹹．Tsai 'shui, 'yeu, sie hien, the water in the well is a little salt．

挑水的人．T'iu shui, the water bearer．

打水的人．Ta shui tih jen, the water bearer．

吊水的人．T'iu shui hwei, carry the water back．

牛車水．Niuei c'he shui, the bullock pumped water．

井開來．Ts'ing kiu eh, k'ai lai, the well was dug．

用麻繩吊起桶來．Yung ma sheng t'iau 'c'hi 't'ung lai, draw up water with a rope．

井的上邊有車．'Tsing tih shang, pien 'yeu c'he, above the well is a machine．

LESSON 34. DINNER．

兒．Ri, terminal particle placed after most nouns in the nor-

便餐．Pien fan, ordinary meal．

不夠了．Puh kwo, only (initial)．

罷了．Pa, 'lian, only (final)．

停．T'ing, wait．

一會．Yih hwei, a little, once．

擺上菜．Shang t'sai, put the dishes on the table．

再喝飯．T'sai hoh, drink again．

賜飯．Tsai fan, grant me rice．

廚房．C'hu fang, kitchen．

雞湯．Ki, 'fang, fowl broth．

添粥．Yen wo, birds' nest．

添飯．Paih fan, spread dinner．

添了．T'ien, add; give more．

倒茶．'Tsau, cha, pour out tea．
Lesson 36. Buying Land.

近, Siang kin', near.

k'ung, measure of 50

Ming ts'ai, one meu.

Meu pan', meu & a half.

Chung jen, middleman.

Tai pih, a writer.

Chau siün, to seek.

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.

This must be pulled down.

There are 4½ mow of
二十兩銀子一畝 rī shíh liang yin tsi yih men,
twenty taels a muow.

還有一塊地在鄉裏 hwan yeu yih k'wei tē tsiái,
there is a piece of land in the country.

鄰舍人家好的 jin sheh jen kia hau tih, the neighbours are good.

十吊大錢 shíh tian tā tē sien, ten strings of large cash.

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

二百五十步一畝 rī pēh 'wu shíh pu yih men, 250 pu make a muow.

一步也教一弓 yih pu ye kiau yih kung, a pu is
五尺一步 wu chūh yih pu, five feet make one pu.

這麼小恐怕不夠 cheh mo sian k'ung pia puh keu,
this is small, and I fear it will not be enough.

LESSON 37. TIGERS.

老 虎 Lau 'hu, tiger.
老虎 Hu, to promise.
賞 T'saih yen, veg. garden.
賞 Shang, reward.
賞 T'saih yen, veg. garden.
虎 Hupai, tiger and pan- [there's.
豹 Pai shēh, to set out.
壟 Huih, violent.
陷 Téou tsiah, to steal.
阱 Huih, violent.
地 Ti nü, a spring arrow.
地 T'iu, a spring.
糧 Chih lin, bamboo grove.
糧 Chih lin, bamboo grove.
鎮安老 虎多 Chen ungau lau 'hu to, at the city of Chen-
老虎多, there are persons who can kill tigers.

有人能殺老虎的 'ya jen meng shah lau 'hu tih,
people injure the

我許了他們 wo 'hū tian t'ae men, I promised them.

殺一虎賞五十千 shah yih hu shang 'wu shīh tsēn,
if they killed a tiger they should receive fifty thousand

住的人擺設 chu tih jen pai shēh, the inhabitants.
坑和地夷，hien, k'eng, ho ti', nu, pitfalls and spring holes.

不能擒得他 puh, neng, k'un teh, t'a, they could not catch them.

用山羊引诱他 yung, shan, yang, yin, yeu, t'a, they used goats to entice them.

老虎不理 'lan, hu, puh, li, the tigers took no notice.

房屋後面有菜園 fang uh, hun, mien, yeu, t'sai, yuen, behind the houses are vegetable gardens.

夜裏有人走到園中 ye, li, yeu, jen, t'ceu, tau, yuen, chung, if at night a man walks into the garden.

老虎已經啃了他去 'lan, hu, i, king, hien, lian, t'a, k'u, a tiger has already taken him away in his mouth.

夜裏沒有偷竊東西的 ye, li, muh, yeu, t'eu, t'sih, tung, si, ti, at night there is no one to steal.

怕老虎不敢來 p'n, 'lan, hu, puh, 'kan, lai, fearing tigers they dare not come.

LESSON 38. ELEPHANTS.

野象 'ye siang, wild elephant.

白象 Peh siang, white do.

法子 Fah, 'tsi, method.

供役 Kung, yeh, service.

掘 Kin'eh, to dig.

铺席 , p'u, sih, spread mats.

盖好 Kai, 'hau, cover over.

打鑼 'ta, lo, beat gongs.

赶 Kan, drive.

打鼓 'ta, 'ku, beat drums.

西南有野象 , si, nan, yeu, ye', siang, in the south west there are wild elephants.

本地人用法子 , pen, ti, jen, yung, fah, 'tsi, the natives use methods.

誘他們做供役的 , yeu, t'a, men, tso, kung, yih, tih, to tempt them to become serviceable.

掘地坑鋪席子蓋好 kin'eh, ti', k'eng, p'u, sih, 'tsi, 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'. ping ti'si tih, so that it is like the level ground.
好幾百個人 hau'ki peh ko'. jen, several hundred men.
打鍾打鼓放炮 ta lo 'ta'ku fang' pai', beat gongs and drums, and fire guns.
趕去走過他下 hau 'tsau kwo'. hien, t'a hia'c'hli', they drive the elephant past and they fall in.
身體重坑深 shen ti'i chung' k'eng shen, he is heavy in body, and the pit is deep.
不能出來 puh neng c'huh. lai, he cannot come out.
就餓他幾天 tsien'wo', t'a 'ki', 't'en, 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.
象點了頭 siang'. tien 'liau t'eu, the elephant nods his head.
地坑面前撤去土 t'i k'eng mien', 'tsien c'hëh c'hü' t'u, in front of the pit they remove the earth.
開一條斜路 k'ai yih t'iau, sie lu', open an inclined path.
給象好走 hau 'tsau shang', so that the elephant can walk out.
一點了頭 yih 'tien liao t'eu, if he once nods his head.
終身要服人 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'. tsing tsui'sin' shih, his disposition is very faithful.
一個象能駁 yih ko' siang' neng t'o', one elephant can
千斤礤一位 t'sien, king p'au' yih wei', a cannon weighing a thousand pounds.
象不點頭 siang' puh 'tien t'eu, if the elephant does not nod his head.
不教他出來 puh kiau', t'a c'huh. lai, they do not let him come out.
兩三回問他 'liang 'san 'hwei wen 't'a, they ask him two or three times. [death.
餓死也有的 wo 'si 'ye 'yue tih, some are starved to 總不點頭 'tsung puh 'tien 'teu, any how they will not nod their head.

LESSON 39. SILVER MINES.

載來 Tsai 'lai, to bring. 內地 Nui ti, China proper.
銀礦 Yin 'k'weng, silver-ore 漢朝 Han 'c'hau, Han dynasty.
收稅 Sheu 'shui, receive cus-toms. 銀兵丁 T'eh i, purposely.
利息 Li sih, profit. [toms. 交鋒 Ping 'ting, soldiers. 散兵丁 K'wai, border.
邊外 , Pien wai, beyond the 边界 San ti, to separate. [border.
攤牌 , Kwan 'k'eu, border. 遺寄 'Mien tien, Birmah. 地方 , C'hien, to send. [the.
關口 , Kwan 'k'eu, border. 安南 , Ngan nan, Cochin-china.
上界 Shang 'shan, go up a hill. 廠丁 'Chang, ting, office ser-
幾十 'Ki shih, several tens. 老早 'Laou 'tsau, long since.
中國出銀子呢 , Chung kweh chuh yin 'tsi 'ni, does China produce silver? [had silver.
本來有銀子的 , Pen 'lai 'yue , yin 'tsi tih, originally it 如今內地沒有胡 ju , k'in nui ti 'muh 'yue tih, now there is none in this country. [that have silver.
有銀礦的地方 , 'yue yin 'k'weng tih ti 'fang, places 老早都取盡了 , Laou 'tsau , tu 'tsi tsin 'liau, it has long since been taken all away.

緬甸載來有的 'Mien tien 'tsai 'lai 'yue tih, some is brought from Birmah.
安南銀子也有 , Ngan nan 'yin 'tsi 'ye 'yue, in Cochin-

China there is also silver. [Han dynasty.
漢朝的時候 Han 'c'hau tih 'shí heu, in the time of the 漢南也在中國裏面 , Ngan 'nan 'ye 'tsai' , Chung kweh 'li mien', Cochin-china also was a part of China.
緬甸有大山廠 'Mien tien 'yue 'Ta 'shan 'c'hung, 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
安南有宋星廠, Ngan, man 'yeu Sung, sing 'chhang, in Cochín-China is the Sung sing silver-mine.

從前本國與緬甸打仗, t'sung t'sien 'pen kweh tsen 'Mien tien 'ta chang, formerly our country went to war with Birmah.

兩面兵馬交鋒, liang mien, ping 'ma kiau, fung, the two armies of soldiers and horses met in battle.

安南已經散了 'chhang, ting 'i, king san 'liau, the miners were all scattered.

沒有人去要銀子, muh 'yeu jen c'hu yau, yin 'tsi, no one went to seek silver.

後來設立官府收稅, heu lai shè hüh, kwan fu, sheu shui, afterwards they appointed officers to collect duties.

特意管這個事, t'ch i'kwan che' ko' shi', they attend specially to this matter.

必定先要過關口完稅, pih ting, t'sien yau kwo, kwan 'k'eu, wan shui, they must first pass the custom-house and pay the duty.

LESSON 40. WATER.

[tually.

吃慣, C'hih, kwan, eat habit, only. 獨是, Tuh shi, only.

d差慣, C'hai, kwan, send ha-常樣, 'Liang yang, different.

d老夫, Lau, fu, I. [bitually. 朋友, 'Pi'eng yeu, friends.

宿, Suh, to pass the night. 洗臉, 'Si tlien, wash the face.

孟, U, small bowl. 澄清, 'Cheng, t'sing, to cleanse.

顏色, Yen seh, colour. 飽滿, 'Kien ch'i, soda vapour.

氣味, C'hi' wei, taste. 氣, 'T'iu c'hi, exhalations.

d大抵, Ta' kai, the most. 味, 'Shai', to dry in the sun.

無價之寶, wu kia, chi' piao, an inestimable treasure.
老夫差慣一個人到蘭州‘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.]

店家把水澄清了再用tien' ,kia p'a shui c'heng tsieu' kiau' s'i shui, after washing their faces the water to be used again.

水不通流的就叫死水'shui puh t'ung lieu' tih tsieu' kiau' s'i shui, water that does not flow is called dead water.

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.

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

天候常久顏色要變.shi heu' c'hang 'kieu' yen-seh yau' pien', after a long time the colour changes.

己經常久水得了土氣就清好吃得' i king c'hang 'kieu' shui teh 'liau' t'u c'hieh tsieu', t'sing 'hau c'hieh 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 pi'eng yeu tsai' .Ning-hia' tsuo' ,kwan, I have a friend who was a magistrate at Ning-hia.

他告訴我,t'a kau' su' wo, he informed me.
neng hia ‘ü (t’sai) hau, everywhere is Kan-suh province if rain falls it is well.

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 you’ hia ‘ü, not only do they not desire it to rain. [that it should rain.

而且怕要下雨 ri’t’sie p’a’ you’ hia ‘ü, they even fear 因為這個地多鹼氣, 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’ü t’ai’, to jih . t’en shai’ liau tsien’ ‘yeu’ , ‘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’an’ choh’ siang sinèh yih yang’, hwa ’t’sau’ , tu you’, kan’ k’ai, seen near it looks like snow, and the flowers and grass 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’ tau’ . 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’aiu’. Hwang . ho ’shui’, kiau kwan’, it relies on the Yellow river alone for watering.

水渾倒底肥的狠 ’shui’, hwen’ tau’ 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 tau’ 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’ kiau fen’ tsai’ shang’, it does not need to be manured.

田裏的水稍微清一點就放他回去 tien’ li tih’ shui’ shau’ . wei’, t’ sing yih’ tien’ tsieu’ 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 tsu, establish a capital. 窯頭 Tsau’ t’eu, cooking range.
城池. Cheng, ch’hi, wall & moat. 烹, Ch’hiu, to burn.

朝廷. Ch’hu, the court. 煮, Chu, to boil. [pieces.

水路. Shuiliu, canals & rivers. 破碎, Ch’hsiau sui, break in Han, lu, roads.

旱路. Hwei yin, chalk mark. 半文, Pan, wen, half a cash.

柴薪. C’hai, sin, wood for fuel. 重, Ki, chung, the amount.

不足, Puh tshuh, not enough. 分两, Fen, liang, weight. [cit.

中国建都在北京一千多年以前, Chung kweh kion, tu tsai, Peh, king yih, t’sien, to nien, t’sien, China had its capital at Peking more than a thousand years ago.

頭一次在遼朝的時候, T’ceu, yih, t’si, tsai, Liau, ch’hu, tih, shih, hen, 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 tih, ch’heng, ch’hi, kung tien, ch’hu, t’ing, miu, ”ü, hwa, yuen, tu shi, wan, t’si, tsuen, in the capital, the walls and moat, halls, palace, temples and gardens, are all complete.

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

也有如同天生成功的好處 ’ye, ’yeu, ju, t’ung, t’ien, sheng, ch’heng, kung, t’hu, hau, ch’hu, there are also natural advantages seeming like the gift of heaven.

比方柴薪一項東西 ’pi, fang, c’hai, sin, yih, liang, t’ung, si, for example, there is for one thing a supply of wood for fuel.

西山的出產有好煤, si, shan, tih, c’huh, c’han, 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, ti, kung, yung, it is serviceable for burning.

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

燒不盡的西山煤, shau, puh, tsin, tih, 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, shi, king, ’li, tih
the inhabitants of the capital grow daily more numerous.

煤價一日貴一日, mei kia yih jih kwei yih jih, the price of coal is daily higher.

現在價錢一樣一塊的分兩不過一斤多點 hien tsai kia t'sien yih yang yih k'wei t'liang puh kwo yih, kin, to t'ien, at present the price is the same, but the weight of one piece is not much more than a catty.

直隸省獲鹿縣有煤廠 Chih li 'sheng Hwoh luh hien 'yeu mei 'chhang, in the province of Chih-le, there is a coal-mine at the district of Hwoh-luh.

西山不足獲鹿的有餘可以補足, si shan puh tsuh Hwoh luh t'yeu, t'k'o i pu tsuh, 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' puh 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.
木錨 Muh mau, wooden anchor.
鐵錨 T'ieh mau, iron an-
羅盤，Lo p'au, mariner's compass. 稱為 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'eu ngan', k'ai e' hui', a sea junk sets sail from the banks of the Hwang-pu at Shanghai.

向東行五十里出吳淞口入洋 hai t'sung, t'ing juh, 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 tset tau, T'sung ming tih, Sin, k'ai ho, winding round the Fuh-pau bank, it sails 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.

又七十里到十搖就是內洋 yeu t'sih shih 'li tau' Shih hiau tsien shi 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 t'ang, t'ang juh, she, shan, again going eastward you proceed to She-shan island.

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

船停不得不能下锚 ch'wen t'ing puh teh puh neng hia, ma, 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 t'ihiang, t'ing ch'uh t'au', yang wang pei (peh) 'sau wei, p'ien, t'ung, 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圾 tau Hwang ho lan k'eu ts'i 'sau wei, hiang man yeu 'wu t'ian, sha 'keng, a little to the south of the old mouth of the Yellow river there are five sand banks.

遇着東風總要想慮淺擱 u choh, t'ung, feng t'sung
yau‘siang lü‘tsien koh, should you meet with an east wind, you must be looking out against shallows and grounding.

當到開來 kai, tang pi‘, k‘ai lai, you should avoid them.

統歸江南地界 t‘ung, kwei, kiang, nan ti‘ kiai‘, it all belongs to the territory of Kiang-nan.

用羅盤定見方向 yung‘ lu, p‘an ting‘ kien‘, fang hiang‘, use the compass to fix your course.

換方向偏東一個字 hwan‘, fang hiang‘, p‘ien‘, tung yih ko‘ tsí‘, change your course and go one point more to the eastward.

爛泥用木餌硬泥用鐵鎚 lan, ni yung‘ muh, mau, ying‘ ni yung‘ 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.

狐狐 Hsu, li, fox.

麂子 Li tsí, lining.

面子 Mien‘ tsí‘, facing.

趁 C‘heng‘, take advantage of.

貂毛 Tiau‘ mau, let fall hair.

不不 Puh ta‘, puh siau‘, neither great nor little, average.

灰鼠 Hwei shu‘, grey squirrel.

狼 Lang, wolf.

潮 Chau, damp.

晾 Juh, rug.

坑 K‘ang‘, brick couch.

貂皮從那裏運來的, 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.

這個袍子是狐鼠皮做的 che‘ ko‘, p‘an‘ tsí‘ 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.

皮裏的靴頭一雙 p‘i li tih, hiue, t‘eu yih, shwang, a pair of skin lined half boots.

狼皮好做馬鞭 Lang, p‘i ‘hau tso‘ ma kwa‘, wolf skin can be made into jackets.
這個皮好不倖毛 此 hau puh .tian .mau, this fur is good, the hair will not fall off.
做過衣裳的皮不賈 tso' kwo' ,i.shang tih .p'i puh 'mai, skins that have been made into clothes I do not buy.
下雨天衣衣服受潮要倖毛 hia' ü ,t'ien .p'i ,i fuh shen' e'chau yau' tian' mau, 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' hau ,t'ien e'hi' ,tsiang .p'i ,i fuh liang' liang' ,sheu 'lian, 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.
嘯嘯 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 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. 單子 ,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 five tael s. [purple long ells.
天青嘯嘯馬褂 ,t'ien ,t'sing pih 'chi' ma kwa', a jacket of
花洋布好買不好買 ,hwa .yang pu' hau 'mai puh 'hau 'mai, can printed cottons be bought or not?
本色洋布漂白洋布全没有人要。pu ret' ,pu' t'ang pu ,t'siuen 'muh 'yau 'jen 'yau', both for grey shirtings and white there is no demand.

棟房裏花旗布裳的多 chan' ,fang 'li ,hwa 'c'hü pu
, chwang tih 'to, in the warehouse there are stowed domestics in large quantities. [there is also no small quantity.

斜紋布也不多少有 .sie ,wan pu ' ye phu 'shau , of drills
有客商要花洋布 'yue k'eh ,shang 'yau', hwa 'yang pu',
there are dealers who want printed cottons.

漂白的桂花洋布沒有顏色的就有 ,pu'aupheh
tih ,kwei ,hwa 'yang pu 'muh 'yau 'yen seh tih tsieu', 'yau,
there are no white spotted cotton cloths, but there are coloured ones.

洋布比從先貶 ,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
, chau 'yau ',man ,p'ing tih, cottons that imbibed sea damp
are damaged.

洋布較從前價值稍輕 ,yang pu ' kiau 't'sung ,t'sien kia' chih 'sau ,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
, tung ,si shen' yang kia' t'sien ,k'ai ,tan 'tsi, from this
time the prices of articles will be stated in a tabular form.

LESSON. 45. FOREIGN TRIBUTE.

年紀 .Nien 'ki , 'years ; time, 出名 C'huh ,ming , to obtain
進貢 Tsin ' kung', present tri-
掦子 K' u 'tsi, trousers. [bute.
靠 靠 K' au ', to rely on ; lean.
扭 駱 T'u, kin, gild a surface.
盔 金 Mian 'kin, gild figures.
甲 Chiah, coat of mail. [tal.
水晶 'Shui ,tsing, rock-crys-
綢 Mien , soft; cotton.
In the time of T'ang-wang there was a celebrated minister of state called I-yin.

It is known that I-yin 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 were brought as tribute, red and green dyes, buffalo-hair streamers, dragon horns, and large tortoises.

The northern nations presented, camels and horses.

The Ming dynasty, 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.
I, after.

T'si, son of heaven.

Si, government seal.

Cheng, to name. [acter.

Chwen, seal character.

P'eng, to meet.

Shu, upright.

From the time of Tsin-shih-wang till now the word Si is applied only to the seal of the son of heaven.

Those used by mandarins are called yin, official seals, and those of the common people t'u shu, common seals.

That called "emperor's traveling seal" is employed in conferring royal titles.

"The faithful seal" is used in dispatching an army.

Except the emperor no one is allowed to use a seal of jade.

The emperor enjoys old age and prosperity.
各朝刻的文各様全是篆文 Koh. c'han k'eh tih. wen koh yang^ t'siuen shih chwen^ wen, each dynasty uses its peculiar inscription, all are in the seal character.

天啟四年的時候在漳河北岸上 T'ien c'hi^ sii^ nien tih. shih heu^ tsai^ Chwang^ ho peh^ ngaun^ shang^ in the 4th year of T'ien-c'hi, on the north bank of the Chwang river.

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

不敢自已藏着拿去送給本官 puh^ kau ts'i^ c'hi. t'sang choh^ na c'hu^ sung^ 'kei^ pen^ kwan, he did not dare hide it, but took it to the mandarin of the place and presented it to him.

四方的樣子横的亪的四寸寬 sii^ fang tih yang^ ts'i^ heng tih shu^ tih sii^ t'sun^ k'wan, it was square in its form and was four inches wide, abroad and across.

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

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

螭龍紐高一寸八分 c'hi^ lung^ 'nieu^ kau yuh^ t'sun^ puh^ fen, the crooked dragon button was one inch and eight tenths in height.

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

皇帝賓天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.

這難 "Tsau nan", fall into misfortune. Sheu lieu, to retain. 脫難 T'oh nan", escape suffering. 護拒 T'ui' kei, to give away.

奉事 Feng", to serve. 皇上 Hwangshang", emperor. 郎中 Lang", chung, member. 知 igo", to receive.

報恩 Pau", eng, be grateful. 必定 Pih ting", certain.

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

張彌一個朋友救他的難 Chang pih yih ko", p'eng yeu chien", ta" tih nan", Chang-pih a friend rescued him from trouble.

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

道上遇張彌 tau", shang", u", chien", Chang pih, on the road he met Chang-pih.

拉着他的手哭 la choh, ta" 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'siuen, t'ui kih, ta", the whole of his property he gave over to him.

他不肯收留, ta" 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 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", ta", I desire that all my offices may be given to him.

皇帝用他為郎中 hwang ti", yung", ta", 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", c'hu", the two men were both to be admired.
這一個不承認自己有好處 che yih ko puh ch'heng jen tsi' chi' yeu hau c'hui', the one would not admit that he was good.

那一個必定要報恩 na yih ko' pih ting' yau' pau' ngen, the other was bent on recompensing a favour.

LESSON 48. GENEROSITY, AN ANECDOTE.

諡法 Si fah, posthumous title. 夜 T'si' ye', stay the night.

公王 Wang, king; royal title. 搬動 No tung', to remove.

公子 Kung' ts'i, young gentle-

公升 Kung' tsung, altogether. 斗 Huh, five teu. [man.

同名 Sheng, one pint. 斗 Ten, ten pints [tremely.

回答 Hwei tah, to reply. 了不得 'Liau puh teh, ex-

宋朝有個宰相姓范的 Sung 'c'hau 'yeu ko' tsai' siang' sing' Fan' tih, in the Sung dynasty there was a prime minister of the Fan family.

諡法叩文正公 Si fah kiau' Wen cheng' kung, in his posthumous title he is styled the polished and correct noble of the first degree.

打發他的兒子到蘇州去 'ta fah, 'a tih ri' tsi' tau', Su, cheu c'hui', he sent his son to Sucheu.

將麥船拉回來 tsiang meh, ch'wen, la, hwei, lai, to bring back some boat loads of wheat.

次夜在丹陽 t'si' ye' tsai', Tan yang, he passed the night at Tan-yang.

遇見一個老相好與父親同年的一ü chien' yih ko' lau, siang hau 'ü fu', t'sin, t'ung nien tih, he saw an old friend, of the same year with his father.

說家裏三口人死了棺材不能挪動 shwoh, chia 'li, san keu jen 'si' liau, kwan, t'sai puh, neng no tung', who said that three persons of his family had died, and he had not yet been able to remove their coffins.

葬好了回到北邊去 tsang' hau 'liau, hwei, tau' peh pien, c'hui', after they were buried, he would return to the north.

沒有法子給他辦 muh 'yeu fah 'tsi' kih, t'a pan', he had no means of doing any thing for him.
The young gentleman Fan then took the wheat on the boats and gave it him.

共總有五百斛 kung‘tsung ‘yeu ‘wu peh huh, in all there were five hundred measures.

回來他老子 问他見過了 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 kau‘ su‘ ,t‘a ‘lau ‘tsi ‘tsai‘ ,Tan .yang ü‘ chien‘ ‘liau yih ko‘ ,chia ,chung ‘si ‘liau ,san ‘k‘en .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 什麼不把船上的麥子 帮他 ,t‘a ‘lau ‘tsi ,ting chien‘ shwow tsieu‘ 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 shwow ‘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‘ tsai‘ 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.

He had a precious jade-stone wine-cup. In his house he had a jade-stone wine-cup. (indeed an invaluable treasure.

it was constantly brought out to place on the table.

It was a thing exceedingly valued.

He had a jade-stone wine-cup. Indeed an invaluable treasure.

Every time he invited guests to drink wine, it was constantly brought out to place on the table.

With one day a servant it was thrown down and broken into small pieces.

The servant was so frightened that his face quite lost its colour.

He knelt down and knocked his head on the ground asking what punishment should be adjudged him.

魏國公向他一瞧. 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',hwang 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 ,cheng, kai po', tu,'yeu ,yih ting',tih ch'i' shu'; everything 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 shi ,shih 'shen, and more than this you have for once let it fall.

並非故意的要匪破他 ping',feiku'i',tih yau'.tsa po', t'a, it certainly is not willfully that you desired to break it.

說着臉上並沒有一點惱怒的意思和尋常
一様, shwoh, choh 'lien shang' ping', muh 'yeh yih' 'tien 'nau ni', tih 'i', si', ho, siun, 'ch'ang, yih yang', as he spoke on his contenance there was not any appearance of anger, it looked the same as it ordinarily did.

連罪備責備都不忍的, lien, tseh pei, tseh pei', tu 'pueh jen', tih, as to reproving, he could not bear to reprove.

LESSON 50. INTEGRITY, AN ANECDOTE.

中國念書人有一個叫司馬溫公, Chung, kweh nien', shu, jen 'yeh, yih 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.

在家裏蓋了某個花園為的是自己行樂就叫獨立樂園, ts'ai, chia, 'li kai, 'liau, yih ko, hwa, yuen, 'wei, tih shi, ts'ai, 'chi, hing, loh, tsieu, chiau', tuh, loh, 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, yeu ko, k'an, yuen 'ts'ai, tih, jen, ming, chiau', 'Lú, 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渾渾噩噩的, yin, wei, t'a, sing, 'tsi, 'ü, 'lu, tuo, 'chuh, shi, 'lai, pueh, 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字的名字, Wen, kung tsiu, 'koih, t'a, 'chih, 'liau, yih 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.


看了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, tsi, 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.

That very day the gardener Lu-chih took these ten strings of cash, and in fives and tens gave them to Wen-kung. This money you ought to receive.

He then reluctantly carried it away.

And while the master going into his garden saw over the well a new arbour erected. [there respecting it.}

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
shēh lih i' hiōh pih sū t'sing jen p'm , twan cheng t, tih
jen tso' , sien , sheng, in establishing a charity school, you
must invite a man of upright character to be master.

學文要通達教訓要盡心 hiun' yau' t'ung
.ta chiau' hiun' yau' tsin' , sin, in his learning he must be
thorough, and in his teaching diligent and faithful.

這個義學纔不致有名無實 che ko' i' hiun' hiōh
.t'sai puh chi' yeu ming .wu shih, this charity school
will then not become a name without reality.

經營此事的人每年秋冬的時候兩下定見
明白 ching k'wan t'sī shī tih .jien' mei nien t'sien
tung tih shī heu' liang' hia' ting' ch'en' ming' peh, those
who superintend the matter. every year in the autumn or
winter, make the arrangements on both sides.

開館的日子前三天用紅帖奉請先生來
k'ai k'wan tih jīng t'si' t'sien , san , t'sien yung , hung t'ieh
fung t'sing , sien sheng , lai, three days before the time of
opening the school, a red card should be prepared and
presented to the master inviting him to come.

先生俸修一年二十八千文 , sien , sheng suh sien
yīh nien rī shīh , pah , t'sien , wen, the master's emolu-
ment shall be twenty eight thousand cash in a year.

飯錢 點心 錢 每年 共總 二十八千文 fan'
t'sien t'ien , sin t'sien mei nien kung t'sung rī shīh, pah
’t’sien , wen, his allowance for dinners and luncheons will
be in all twenty eight thousand cash.

學生七歲以上纔可以上學堂 hiōh sheng , t'sīh
sui i shang t'sai k'o i shang hiōh t'ang, pupils of
seven years and more can enter the school.

他們的父親哥哥預先要開明本學生的姓
名年紀住址送到學堂來好上薄子 , t'ā men
tih fu' , t'sin ko , ko yū yau, k'āi ming , pen hiōh
sheng , tih sing , ming, nien 'chi chu' c'hū sung tau hiōh
t'ang lai hau shang pu' tī , their fathers and elder
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.

學生到館各人在帝君面前做三個揖，sheng tau‘ kwan’ jen tsai‘ ti‘ chiu miен‘ t‘sien tso‘ san ko‘ yih, the scholars on arriving at the school are to make three bows to the god of literature. (take their seats.

後來就坐 heu‘ lai tsieu‘ kwei tso‘, after this they到夜裏放學的時候也照這樣tau ye‘ li fung‘ kiao‘ shi‘ hau‘ ye‘ yang‘, at night when the school is dismissed they do this again.

每月初一十五先生領他們到文武帝魁星面前做兩個揖 mei yeu‘ chiu‘ yih‘ shi‘ wu‘ sien‘ sheng‘ ling‘ ta‘ men tau‘ wen ti‘ ru‘ ti‘ k‘wei‘ sing‘ mien‘ t‘sien tso‘ liang‘ ko‘ yih‘ every month, on the first and fifteenth, the master is to take the pupils to make two bows before the gods of literature and military affairs and before K‘wei-sing (a star in the Great Bear).

經管的人一個月兩次親自到館中 ching‘ kwan‘ tih‘ jen‘ yih ko‘ yeu‘ ‘liang‘ t‘sii‘ t‘sin tsi‘ tau‘ kwan‘ chung‘, the superintendents twice a month go themselves to the school.

查問功課把他所念的書抽出一本來教他熟背‘ cha wen‘, kung k‘o pa‘, ta‘ so nien‘, tih‘ shu‘, ch‘heu‘, ch‘huh‘ yih‘, pen‘ lai chian‘, ta‘ sheuh pei‘, 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.

所認的字指出幾個來教他識認識‘ so jen‘, tih‘ tsi‘ ch‘heu‘ ch‘huh‘ ch‘i ko‘ lai chian‘, ta‘ shi‘huh jen‘, as to the characters the scholars know, they point them, and require their sound to be given.

若是有背不過來和不認得字的 joh‘ shi‘ yeu‘ pei‘, puh kwo‘ lai ho puh‘ jen‘, teh tsi‘, tih‘, if any one cannot recite, and does not know characters correctly.

把他的姓名貼在牆上記過 pa‘, ta‘, tih‘ sing‘, ming‘ t‘ieh tsai‘, t‘siang shang‘ ch‘i kwo‘, his name is pasted on the wall to be remembered.
三次不改請先生分別責打，san t'si' puh' kai 't'sing, sien, sheng, fen, pieh ts'eh 'ta, after three times should he not improve, the master is desired to give him a proportional beating on the hand.

背書熟認字真寫字好的，賞他買筆的錢 pei', shu, sheuh, jen, t'si', chen, 'sie t'si' hau, tih, 'shang, t'a '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 he出去不准上館，shu 'kwan 'li 'yau ta', hioh, sheng 'c'hi fu' 'siau, hioh, sheng, ngai' 'ta chia', tih 'kan', t'a c'luh c'hü', 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 CAVERNS.

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

離着煤窟不遠在高山邊上，li, choh, mei, yau puh' 'yuen ts'ai', 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，yau, ho shang', chu' ts'ai' tung', men t'i', k'eh', 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' t'seu 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' c'heng, 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，c'he' ko' tung' 'yau 'k'en chian' tso', nieu, lang 'k'eu ngai' teh 'hen, 'tsung yau', p'a, choh t'sin' c'hü', this cavern has a passage called the herdsman's passage, it is very low; you must creep to pass through it.
沿路進去景致極多，沿途及至到處，all the way in，the curiosities are very numerous.

有兩條石龍把守着洞口，there are two stone dragons guarding the cavern entrance.

有黑龍潭是乾的白龍潭是有水的，there is also a black dragon pool, which is dry, and a white dragon pool with water.

又有拴虎椿，there is also a pillar called the tiger-tying post.

把火把照着光，take a torch and show a light.

當初有人到洞裏來尋找寶石，formerly a man went into the cavern to seek for precious stones.

不知甚麼緣故他就死了，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，water dropped on his body and gradually he was turned into stone.

如今躺在洞裏面伏着地，he is now lying in the cavern with his face to the ground.

這石頭人叫做回回別寶，this stone man is called the Mahometan selecting precious stones.

進去八里路有水，after entering for a distance of eight li there is water.
In the reign of Kia-k'ing (about 50 years since) two men entered who never came out again.

LISTS OF USEFUL WORDS AND SHORT PHRASES.

1. Place and Direction.

面 (mien) inside.
外 (tai) outside.
城 (cheng) the city.
橋 (chiao) the bridge.
京 (kung) the capital.
宮 (kung) the temple.
下 (xia) under.
那 (na) that side.
前 (tsien) before.
不 (bu) not at home.
在 (tsai) at home.
家 (sha) home.
兒 (er) this.
在 (tsai) at.
內 (nei) inside.
對 (tui) opposite.
處 (chui) everywhere.
四面 (sii mien) all round.
周圍 (tsiu) around.
西 (si) west.
北 (bei) north.
走 (tsui) to go round.
西 (tsui) to go.

- on the bridge.
- upstairs.
- west of the capital.
- north of the temple.
- east of the drum tower.
- under.
- on this side.
- on that side.
- before the temple.
- not at home.
- at home.
今日 "chín jih", 今兒 "chin rãi", to-day.
明日 "míng jih", 明兒 "míng rãi", to-morrow.
昨 昨今 昨天 "tsôh jih", 昨兒 "tsôh rãi", yesterday.
今天 "chín", 今 "tâ"
後日 "heu jih", 後天 "heu râi", day after to-morrow.
如 今 "ju", 現 "hien", chin, now.
當 下 "tâng hia", 當 "tâng hien", now.
先 要 "sien yau", you must first.
後 兒 "moh heu rãi", 後後 "moh heu", afterwards; at last.
偶 然 "'ngêu", 偶 "'ngêu rãi", occasionally.
尋 常 "sii'n, ch'êng", 常 "c'hâng", constantly.
正 "chêng", 正 "chêng", tsâi", just as, just al.
纔 "t'sâi", 纔 "t'sâi", just now.
剛 "kâng, t'sâi", 剛 "kâng", 剛 "kâng", just now.
就 "tsièu", shâo, he then said.
每 年 "mei", 年 "nien", every year.
次 "yih t'sî", once.
然 "hwû", 突然.
己 去 "i", 去 "ching", already.
年 "nien", last year.
年 "nien", next year.
隔 "keh", 隔 "san", after three days.
正 "chêng yûê", first month.
月 "lah", yûê", twelfth month.
下 "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.
二月裏 ri' yuèh' li, in the second month.
幾點鐘 'chi 'tien, chung, 幾下鐘 'chi hia', 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 ch'hu yih, the first day of the month. [cade.)
初幾 ch'hu 'chi, what day of the month is it? ( in the first decade.)
十幾 ch'hu 'chi, what day of the month is it? ( in the second decade.)
二十幾 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.
呢 'yeu 'ni, is there any?
是的 shih', tih, is shih', yes; it is so.
不是 puh' t'soh', it is not wrong; it is so.
不好 puh' shih', it is not so.
'ko 'i, you may; it will do.
差不多 'ch'a puh' to, it differs little.
不相遠 puh' li, it is not far from it.
很不同 'ch'a yuen, it is very different.
'hen shih', it is very true.
總要 'tsung yau', you must.
總是 'tsung shih', it must be...
總是 tsieu' shih', it is just...
就是 .t'sai shih', it is then correct.
原不拘 puh' 'chü, it matters not which.
不準 puh' 'chun, it is not certain.
不定 pu'h' ting', it is not certain.
有 趣 'yeu 't'sü, it is pretty; it is well.
没 趣 .mei 't'sü, it is not pretty; it is not well.
不 可 不 is 'k'o pu'h' shü, it is not so?
不 同 通 pu'h'.t'ung, not the same.
不 不 行 pu'h'.t'ung, not reasonable.
不 不 對 pu'h'.hing, it will not do.
不 無 論 .wu lun', without considering.
不 不 配 pu'h'.p'ei', ought not; not a match for.
不 不 敢 pu'h'. 'kan, not dare.
不 不 止 pu'h'.chü, does not stop; not only.
不 不 關 pu'h'.kwan, it does not concern.
並 不 是 ping' pu'h' shü, it certainly is not.
不 不 懂 pu'h'. 'tung, I do not understand.
不 不 肯 pu'h'. 'k'en, not willing; I will not.
不 不 到 本 pu'h'. tau 'pen, not so much as I gave for it.


大 ta', great, 小 'siau, little.
多 ,to, many, 少 'shau, few.
乾 ,kan dry, 溼 shüeh, wet; moist.
淨 tsing', člčan, 髒 tsang, dirty.
高,kan, high, 低 ,ti, low.
寬,wan, wide, 窄 'chaih, narrow.
軟 'jwan, soft, 硬 ying', hard.
窮 .čhiung, poor. 富 fu', rich.
横的 heng', tih, across; 竖的 shu', tih, upright.
凉,liang, cold, 熱 joh', hot.
快 k'wai', quick, 慢 man', slow.
現成的 hi'en' .čheng', 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.
省錢的 ’sheng ,t'sien ,tih, economical.
費錢的 fei' ,t'sien ,tih, wasteful in expenditure.
好 han, good, 不好 puh' han, bad.
四方的 si' ,fang ,tih, square.
平常 p'ing ,chang, common.
黑黑 hei, black; dark; 白 pai, white.
暗暗 sheng, raw; strange, 熟 sheu, ripe; cooked.
長 chang, long, 短 twan, short.
貴 kwei', dear; honourable; 貱 tsien', cheap; mean.
深 shen, deep, 浅 tsien, shallow.
冷 leng, cold, 暖 nwan, warm.
早 tsau, early, 晚 wan', late.
新 sin, new, 舊 chieu', old.
鬆 sung, loose; easy; light, 緊 'chin, tight.
真 chen, true, 假 chia, false.
老實 'lan shih, honest; 結實 chieh shih, firm.
謙虛 ,chien, hui, humble; 驕傲 chian ngau', proud.
聰明 ,tsung ,ming, intelligent; 笨 pen', stupid.
便當 pien', tang, convenient.
整 cheng, entire, 雜亂 tsa lan', confused.
利害 li' hai', dangerous.
重 chung', heavy, 輕 ching, light.
清白 ,ching ,paih, plain; intelligible.
難得 nan ,toh, rare; 容易 yung i', easy.

5. Prepositions.

和 ho, hwan, hai, and; with.
連 lien, together with. 同 t'ung, 井 ping', with.
tau' to.
打 ta', 從 tsung, from. 由 yeu, from; by.
替 t'si', 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.

7. Fragmentary Clauses at the end of Sentences.

8. Conjunctions.
若是再不肯的 joh shī tsai puh 'k'en ,tih, if again
就是 tsieu shī, even if; but even. [you are not willing.
不独 puh', ,tuh, not only 连 lien, but also
万一就做不出来 wan' yih tsieu tso puh', e'huh
lai, even if he can in no case do it.
一面走一面笑 yih' mien' t'seu yih' mien' sian, he both
walked and smiled, or he walked on smiling.
還是過路或是特來的 hwan shī, kwo lu' hwan
shī t'eh' lai ,tih, whether you are passing, or have come
on purpose.
不知可用了飯沒有 puh', chī'k'o yung' 'liau 'fun'
muh 'yen, I do not know whether they have dined or not?
寧死不敢 ning 'sī puh' 'kan, rather die than dare do it.
求也無益 chieu 'ye, wu' yih, entreating is also of no use.
一會兒開着一會兒閉着 yih' h'wei .rí', k'ai, choh
yih' 'hwei .rí', kwan ,choh, for a moment he opened it and
then in a moment he closed it.
還 hwan, hon or hai, and還有同一樣 hai'yeu', yih yang',
and there is another thing.
並且 ping' t'sie, and further.
尚且 shang' t'sie, 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'hū' 'ye, keng 'hau,
but it would be better for you to go.
因此 'yin t'sī', 所以 'so 'i, therefore.
因為 'yin .wei, because, 為的是 wei' ,tih shī', 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.
倘若 't'ang hoh', if; 倘使 't'ang shī', if.
若是 joh shī' or yau' shī', if.
既然 chī' jan, if it be already so.

9. Names of Imported articles, Wax, etc.

日本蠟 jih' 'pen lah'; Japan wax.
67

蘇合油, su. hoh. yeu, storax.
硝, sian, saltpetre.
黃臘, hwang lai, yellow bees' wax.
硫黃, lieu hwang, sulphur.

10. Imports, Incense, Pepper, etc.

安息香, ngan, siah, hiang, gum benjamin.
安息香, ngan, siah, yeu, oil of gum benjamin.
檀香, tan, hiang, sandal-wood.
白椒, paih, hu, tsian, white pepper.
黑椒, heih, hu, tsian, black pepper.
沉香, ch'en, hiang, garroo-wood.
降香, chiang, hiang, lakka-wood.

11. Imported Medicines.

阿魏, ngo, wei, asafetida.
上下冰片, shang, ping p'ien, clean baroos camphor.
丁香, ting, hiang, cloves.
印度牛黄, yin, tu, nien, 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.

挼淨參鬚, chien tsing, shen, si shen, the ginseng root denuded of its hairy appendage.
乳香, ju, hiang, olibanum, gum resin, or frankincense.
沒藥, moh, yauh, myrrh.
荊花, 'teu k'eu, hwa, nutmeg flowers.
肉果, juh, 'kwo or 肉荊, juh, 'teu k'eu, nutmegs.
白荊, paih, 'teu k'eu, rose mallows.
木香, muh, hiang, putchuck.
犀角, si, 'chian, rhinoceros horns.
水银 'shui, yin, quicksilver.
洋药 'yang yauh, opium.
槟榔衣 'bing lang, i, husks of betel-nut.
肉桂 juh, kwei, cinnamon.
虎骨 'hu, ku, tiger's bones.
鹿角 luh, 'chiat, deer horns.
鹿血 'hiuh, chieh, dragon's blood gum.
大枫子 ta, feng 'tsi, lucuraban seed.

12. Imported Miscellaneous articles.

火石 hwo, shih, flints.
云母蜂 yin, 'mu 'chian, mother of pearl shell.
铜钿扣 t'ung, 'niou k'ou, brass buttons.
漆器 ci 'hi, c'hui, lacquered ware.
吕宋绳 'lu, sung, sheng, Manila cordage.
伞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.
中下燕窩 chung yen, wo, birds' nests, 2nd quality.
黑海魚翅 hai, yen, wo, birds' nests, 3rd quality.
黑海魚翅 paih hai shen, white bicho-de-mar.
白黑魚翅 paih, yu, c'hii, white sharks' fins.
乾魚皮 kan, yu, or 柴魚 c'hai, yu, stock fish.
魚皮魚 miao.
魚皮魚 hien, yu, salt fish.
鰤魚皮 yu, pi, fish skins.
牛鹿筋 nieu luh, chin, buffalo and deer sinews.
蝦米 hia 'mi, dried prawns.

呀喃米, ya lan‘ mi, cochineal.
大青 , ta‘ , t‘sing, gambier; a mineral green.
蘇木, su muh‘, sapan-wood.
梗木, tsi‘, k‘eng, sticklac; a vegetable medicine.
水酸皮, shui tian‘, liquid indigo.
魚皮, yu‘ , chiuau, isinglass.
燕皮, p‘i‘, chiuau, glue.
黄皮, t‘eng , hwang, gamboge.
沙籤, sha , t‘eng, rattans.

15. Imported Wood.

烏木, wu muh‘, ebony.
重木桅, chung‘ muh‘ , wei, masts and spars; hard wood.
輕木桅, chehing muh‘ , wei, masts and spars; soft wood.
重木梁, chung‘ muh‘ , liang, beams; hard wood.
輕木梁, chehing muh‘ , pan, planks; hard wood.
麻栗樹板, ma lih‘ , shu‘ , pan, leak planks.
紅毛柿, mao shi‘, camagon wood, or rough persimmon.
呀喃治木, ya lan chi‘ muh‘, kranjee wood.

16. Imported Time pieces Telescopes etc.

自鳴鐘, tsii‘. ming , chung, clocks.
時辰表, shi‘, chen‘ piau, watches.
珠邊時辰表, chu‘, pien‘ shi‘, 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, ch‘wen‘, i ching‘, dressing glass.

布正花缎 pu'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 paih 'saih pu', white shirtings.
无花布 wu , hwa pu', plain stuffs.
斜纹布 sie .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.
有花布 hwa pu', fancy cottons.
白提布 paih .ti pu', white brocades.
白点布 paih 'tien pu', white spotted shirtings.
印花布 yin', hwa pu', printed cottons.
花袭布 chia', sha pu', cambric.
洋纱 .yang, sha, muslin.
緞布 twan', pu', damask.
柳条布 liu', t'iau pu', dimities.
各色毛布 koh', 'saih .mau pu', gingham's, 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.
细藤布 si', ma pu', fine linen.
粗藤布 tsu .ma pu', coarse linen.
羽布 'yü pu', bunting.

18. Imported Silk articles.

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

生銅, sheng, t‘ung, unmanufactured copper.
熟銅, shen, t‘ung, manufactured copper.
熟鐵, sheng, t‘ieh, unmanufactured iron.
熟鐵, shen, t‘ieh, manufactured iron.
鉛塊, chien 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, chien, p‘ien, lead in sheets.
自鉛, paih, chien, 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. *niu 'chiau, buffalo horns.*

生牛皮. *sheng .niu .pi, raw buffalo hides.*

熟牛皮. *sheu .niu .pi, tanned buffalo hides.*

海龙皮. *hai .lung .pi, sea-otter skin.*

大狐狐皮. *ta .hu .li .pi, large fox skins.*

小狐狐皮. *'sian .hu .li .pi, small fox skins.*

虎皮. *'hu .pi, tiger skins.*

豹皮. *pan .pi, leopard skins.*

貂皮. *tiau .pi, marten skin.*

犛皮. *tah .pi, land-otter skin.*

海駝皮. *laun .hwan .pi, racoon skin.*

海鼠皮. *hai lo .pi, beaver skin.*

海马皮. *hwei .shu .pi, squirrel skin.*

海象牙. *hai 'ma .ya, sea-horse teeth.*

碎象牙. *sui .siang .ya, broken elephants' teeth.*

兎皮. *t'en .pi, hare skins.*

麋皮. *c'hi .pi, doe skin.*

犀皮. *si .pi, rhinoceros skin.*

孔雀毛. *tsui .man, king-fisher feathers.*

孔雀. *k'ung 'tsioh .man, peacock feathers.*

22. *Exported Oils, Wax, etc.*

白礬. *pah .fan, alum.*

青礬. *tsing .fan, green alum or copperas.*

八角油. *pah 'chiau .yau, annised oil.*

桂皮油. *kwei .pi .yau, cassia oil.*

薄荷油. *poh .ho .yau, peppermint oil.*

牛油. *niu .yau, butter.*

芝麻油. *chi .ma .yau, sesamum oil.*

桐油. *t'ung .yau, oil of the dryandra tree.*

豊油. *teu .yau, bean oil.*
23. Exported Medicines.

三奈, san nai, capoor cutchery.
樟脑, chang 'nau, camphor.
信石, shih, arsenic.
桂皮, p'i, cassia lignea.
桂子, ts'i, cassia buds.

土茯苓 't'u .fuh ,ling, china root (used for making biscuits).

澄茄, ch'eng, c'hie, cubeks.
良薑, liang ,chiang, galangal.
石黃, shih ,hwang, yellow lead (massicot).
大黃, ta ,hwang, rhubarb.

土高麗參 shang 'teng , kau ,li shen, best Corean ginseng.
下等高麗參 hia 'teng , kau ,li shen, inferior Corean ginseng.
上等日本參 shang 'teng jih 'pen shen, best Japanese ginseng.
下等日本参 hia 'teng jih 'pen shen, inferior Japanese

闖東人參, 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 ,man, canharides.
桂枝, kwei, chi, cassia twigs.
陳皮, ch'en, p'i, orange peel, 橘皮, chu, p'i.
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 yu shan ns, feather fans.
料器 lian c’hi, native glass ware.
料珠 lian .chu, native glass beads.
雨伞 yu san, umbrellas.
雲石 .yün shih, marble slabs.
避邪-paper pictures, (pith paper,)
(避草,tsang ’t’sau.)
纸扇 chi shan, paper fans.
假珠宝 chia ,chen .chu, false pearls.
古玩 wu wan, antiques; curiosities; 古董 ku ‘tung.
細扇 si ’kwei shan, trimmed palm leaf fans.
粗扇 tsu .kwei shan, untrimmed palm leaf fans.
駱駝毛 loh t’o mau, camel’s hair.
棉羊毛 .mien yang .mau, wool.
山羊毛 .shan yang .mau, goat’s hair.
麗紙花 chi ,hwa, paper flowers.
士煤 t’u mei, Chinese coal.

25. Exported Colours, Paper, etc.

銅箔 t’ung .poh, brass foil.
紅丹 hung ,tan, red lead (minium).
錫箔 sih .poh, tin foil.
26. Various Exported Ware.

牛骨器 .nieu 'ku c'hi', buffalo bone ware.
牛角器 .nieu 'ch'au c'hi', buffalo horn ware.
細磁器 .si 't'si c'hi', fine china ware.
粗磁器 .t'su 't'si c'hi', coarse china ware.
紅銅器 .paih 't'ung c'hi', pewter ware.
木器 .muh 'c'hi', wood ware.
象牙器 .siang 'ya c'hi', ivory ware.
漆器 .chih 'c'hi', lacquered ware.
雲母殼器 .yun 'mu c'haiu c'hi', mother of pearl ware.
木篤器 .t'eng c'hi', rattan ware.

銀硃 .yin 'chu', vermilion.
油漆畫 .yeu 'tsih hwa', oil paintings.
鉛粉 .ch'ien 'fen', white lead (ceruse).
黃硃 .hwan 'tan', yellow lead (massicot).
紙 .shang 'teng c'hi', superior paper.
油紙 .yeu 'c'hi', oiled paper.
墨 .moh 'Indian ink.
漆 .tsih, paint.
燭草 .t'sau, lamp wicks.
緞膠 .ch'au, green dye.
廣東索 .kwang 'tung soh', Canton twine hemp.
蘇緞 .su 'ch'au soh', Sucheu twine hemp.
瓷 .tsih lü, green paint.
殼 .c'haiu, oyster shells.
皮革 .p'i, green leather.
木器 .t'u tien, dry indigo.
沙 .k'eng 'sha, manure cakes or poudrette.
27. Exported Wood.

竹竿 . chuh , kan, bamboo poles.

樁木 . t'eng jeu', split rattans.

樁梁桿柱 . chwang , liang , t'o chu', piles, beams, cross-beams and pillars.

篌子 . 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.

皮靴縵鞋 . p'i, hiue twan', hiue, leather and satin boots.

皮鞋縵鞋 . p'i, hiue twan', hai, leather and satin shoes.

革鞋 . t'sau, hië, straw shoes.

緞帽 . 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'iu pu', native cotton cloth.

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

棉花, mien, hwa, raw cotton.
湖緞, hu, si, Hu-cheu silk.
土緞, t' u, si, silk produced in the neighbourhood.
緞經, si, ching, thrown silk.
野蠶緞, ye, t'san, si, wild raw silk.
緞帶, si tai, silk ribbons.
欄杆桂帶, lan, kan kwei tai, silk sashes with cassia flower pattern.
緞線, si sien, silk thread.
緞緞, cheu, pongees.
緞緞, twan, satin.
緞緞, chüen, lutestring.
緞緞, cheu, shā, crapes.
緞緞, ling, damask silk.
緞緞, lo, law, a kind of silk striped across with flowers.
緞緞, tsien, jung, velvet.
緞緞, s'iu, ho, embroidered goods.
緞緞, mien, tsah ho, silk and cotton mixtures.
四川黃緞, sī, c'huen, hwang, sī, Sze-chuen yellow silk.
四川, t'ung, kung, si, silk reeled from dupions.
東緞織綢, shan, tung 'chien, c'huen, Shan-tung silk piece goods.
緞緞, 'wei sien, tassels.
各省緞, kōh, sheng, jung, floss from various provinces.
箄織緞, kwang, tung, jung, Canton floss.
箄織, tsan 'chien, cocoons.
亂緞, lwan, si, t'cu, refuse silk.
各省席子, kōh, yang, sī, tsī, matting.
席, ti, sī, mats.
皮毯, pi 't'an, skin rugs.
毯毯, chan 't'an, druggets and carpets.
31. Exported Articles of Food, etc.

蜜饯, 糖果 mih′ chien′ t′ang ′kwo, comfits and sweatmeats.
米油 tsiang′ yeu, soy.
白糖 paih t′ang, white sugar.
赤糖 chih t′ang, brown sugar.
冰糖 ping t′ang, sugar candy.
黄烟 hwang yen, tobacco.
鼻烟 pih yen, snuff.
烟丝 yen si, prepared tobacco in threads.
烟叶 yen yeh′ tobacco in leaf.
大头菜 ta′ t′eu t′sai′, salted turnips.
中粉 fien si, vermicelli (′fen, ser).
酒 'chieu, samshoo.
海菜 ′hai t′sai′, seaweed.
两脚 hwo t′ui, hams.
咸鸡蛋 hien chi tan′ salted fowl eggs.
针菜 pien′ tan′ preserved duck eggs (also 松花).
橄榄 ′lan jen, olive seed (′lan, jer).
杏仁 hing′ jen, apricot seeds or almonds.
金耳 tai chen t′sai′ dried lily flowers.
木耳 ′muh′ ri, wood ear.
桂圆肉 kwei′ yuen, lung ngan, a fruit.
荔枝枝 li′ chi, lichee, a fruit.
莲子 lien ′tsi, lotus nuts.
香槟 chen jeuh′ lung ngan, without the stone.
花生意 loh′ hwa, sheng, or 长生果 chang′ sheng kwo, ground-nuts.
花生饼 hwa sheng ′ping, ground-nut cake.
黄豆 jeu, beans; 黑豆 heih jeu′ black beans.
黄饼 t′eun′ t′ing, bean cake.
米麦杂粮 mi maih′ tsah liang, rice, wheat and other cereals.
Iffi swan', t'eu, onions.
栗子 lih' tsǐ, chestnuts.
黑棗 heih' tsau, black dates.
紅棗 hung' tsau, red dates.

32. Common Utensils.

刀 t'sai', tau, chopping knife.
麪杖 mieng' chang', paste roller, or k'an mieng' kwun', stick for .t'ian' tsau or .t'ian' shu, straw brush.  [kneading.
'tan ts'i, brush made of (chi', mau) fowl feathers.
'hung' tsau, rerf dates.

32. Vegetables.

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


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


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, *lü* 'tsi, *ass; *chien* ch'ü* ting* 'chang, take him to be shod.

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

鴨, *yah*, duck; 鴨蛋, *yah* tan*, duck eggs.

鵝, *ngo*, goose; 鵝毛, *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.
野鶴 ye .chi, common pheasant.
鳳凰 feng ' .hwang, phœnix.
斑鳩 pan .chieu, pigeon.
鵝 ngan .chun, quail.
八哥 pah .ko, raven.
老鷹 lau .kwa (read ,ya), ringed raven.
鷹 ying, hawk.
翡翠 fei 'tsui, variegated king-fisher.
百靈 paih .ling, singing lark.
喜鵲 hi 'ch'iüeh, magpie.
孔雀 k'ung 'ch'iüeh, peacock.
鴿子 koh 'tsi, dove.
野鷹 ye .yah, drake.
鶯 yuen .yang, mandarin duck.
鷹 ying, fish-hawk.
杜鵑 tu', 'chüen, goatsucker.
大火 hwo .chi, turkey.
仙鶴 .sien .hauh, crane.
家雀 sha .chi, grouse.
扁嘴 'pien 'tsui, broad-billed; 尖嘴 tsien 'tsui, sharp-billed.

尾把老長 'i, pa 'lau .ch'ang, long tailed.
翅膀子大 'chi' 'pang 'tsi ta', its wings are large.
掌不分緞 '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', sole.
沙魚 sha .ü, shark.
金鱼, chin .ü, gold fish.
白鱘, paih shan, white eel.
黄鱘, hwang shan, yellow eel.
鯉鱼, 'chi .ü, bream.
鯉鱼, 'li .ü, carp.
鯉鱼, niem .ü, silure.
鯉鱼, 'ti .ü, mackerel.
打鱼网, 'ta .ü 'wang, fishing net.
釣魚鉤, tian .ü ,keu, fish hook.
玻璃魚缸, po .li .ü ,kang, glass globe for gold fish.
金魚池, chin .ü .c'hi, pond for gold fish.
鮮魚, sien .ü, fresh fish.
鹹魚, hien .ü, salt fish.

37. Cart Furniture, etc.

園子, wei 'tsü, cloth covering of a cart.
車簾子, c'he . lien 'tsü, cart blind.
車輪, c'he . lun, cart wheels.
車帳子, c'he chang 'tsü, sun awning in front.
車尾, c'he 'wei, projecting wood behind a cart.
車轅子, c'he . yuen 'tsü, the shafts of a cart.
鈎心, keu .sin, the part that connects the cart with the wheels.
車箱子, c'he , siang 'tsü, inside of a cart.
籠頭, lung .t'eu, horse collar.
跨轅, k'wa', yuen, to sit on the shaft.
赶車, 'kan, c'he, to drive a cart.
驅車, c'he, to set a cart in motion.
開架轅, c'he. yuen lo 'tsü, the shaft mule.
邊套馬, pien t'au, the side mule, or leading mule.
馬套, 'ma pien 'tsü, whip.
車軸, c'he, cheuh, axle tree.
38. Words used in Building.

砌墙 c‘hi. t‘siang, to build a wall.
抹泥 mo .ni, to plaster with mud.
麻刀 me. fang, chwen, square bricks; ’lei, chwen, build up bricks.
白灰青泥 t‘tsing, hwei, blue lime; lime coloured to make a blue
白青灰泥 ts‘iu, mud; mortar; tso‘ shang‘.ni, put on mortar.
缉麻 shi. mo, to last wall with mud.
麻签 tu, hao, hemp.
竹方砖 fang, chwen, square bricks; ’lei, chwen, build up bricks.
水泥 mo. ni, cement.
水泥 shi. nai, cement.

39. Liquids.

酒 ’tsieu, wine; samshoo; ’chen ’tsieu, pour out wine.
醋 ts‘u, vinegar; ’ta ts‘u, buy vinegar.
油 yeu, oil; yih‘, chien .yeu, a catty of oil.
酱油 ’tsiang yeu, soy; shang‘.liang, place beams.
牛奶 ’tsieu, cow’s milk.
黄酒 hwang ’tsieu, brown samshoo, made of coarse rice.

40. Clothing.

odos ’p‘au ’tsi, long robe with waist-band.
绵袍 mien ’ngau, wadded gown without waist-band.
马甲 ’k‘an , chien, waist-coat.
绵裤子 mien k‘u‘ ’tsi, wadded trousers; t‘au k‘u‘, leggings.
马裤子 ta‘ kwa‘, long summer robe.

袜子 wai‘’tsi, stockings; tan wai‘’tsi, single faced
靴子 wai‘’tsi, stockings; tan wai‘’tsi, single faced

siau 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' tsï', aigue.
肚腹不好 tu', fuh puh' hau, stomach out of order.
發昏 fah, hwen, to faint.
肉瘤子 jeuh'. lieu' tsï', wen.
癤癤 t'an, feng, palsy.
瞎子 hiah' tsï', blind man.
發炙眼 fah' yen, inflamed eyes.
癈' chien, c'hwang, to foment.
心癮, sin t'ian', palpitation of the heart.
黃化不動, siau hwa', puh' 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, c'hwen, grain junk.
戰船, chan, c'hwen, war junk.
擺渡 'pai tu', to ferry over.
鹽船, yen, c'hwen, salt boat.
艙, t'sang, cabin; hold; hin', t'sang, put down in the cabin.
艙板, t'sang 'pan, deck planks.
桅, c'hwen, wei, mast.
風信旌, feng sin', c'hi, a streamer.
桅燈, wei, teng, mast lanthorn.
跳板 t'ian', 'pan, shore plank.
將軍柱, tsiang, chiün chu', posts on which ropes are wound.
to rudder, 推  舷  pan to, steer to the right.
桅 , mast, 推桅 t'ui to, steer to the left.
桅 篦 .wei , ku, mast hoops.
风 锣,feng hwan ri, ring for tackling.
' 推  风 頂 風 t'ing ,feng, contrary wind.
梢 棚,tsan , to row.
拉 篷,la :p'eng, raise the sail.
船 隈 ,chwen 'kan, path on side of boat.
艙 隈,t'sang ,t'í, hatch way stairs.
管 艙 ,kwan ,chwen ,rì, chief boat-man.
弄 艙 ,neng , c'hwen, to work the boat.
撑 艙 ,t'seng ,c'hwen, the boat men.
探 绳,t'an , sheng, towing rope.
官 艙 ,kwan ,t'sang, front cabin.
火 艙 'hwo ,t'sang, cooking cabin.
你的船快像燕子似的'ni ,men ,t'í, c'hwen kawai
siang yen, t'sí sí , tì, your boat is swift as a swallow.
夥计都睡着 'hwo ,c'hi , tu ,shui chau, the boat-men are
all asleep.

43. Furniture of a House.

桌子, choh 'tsi, table; ,fang , choh, square table.
椅 子 't'sí, chair; ,chhu'en i, round arm-chair.
机子 wuh 't'síi, stool; yüeh liang , choh, round table. [two.
板 桶 'pan , teng, long stool; bench; rì , jen , teng, a stool for
樁 槳, kwei , cupboard; 't'ing , siang kwei, chest on the top of a
cupboard.
箱子, siang 'tsi, chest; ,p'i , siang, leather trunk.
被 几 pei , chi, a long table on which bedding is piled.
茶 条 案 , t'iao ngan, long high table; ,shu ngan, table for
盆 架 案 , p'en chin, basin stand. [books.
書 架 案 , shu chia, book-case; ,koh, shu, tih, for placing books.
廚 檯 , chu kwei, kitchen cupboard. [chest.
行 箱 , hing , siang, baggage trunk. 茶 箱 , cha , siang, tea
花瓶, hwa, p'ing, flower jar. 花盆, hwa, p'ien, flower pot.
镜台, man, ching, mirror stand.
镜貌, man, ching, looking glass.
花瓦, picture; 植之, t'siang, ching, hanging sentences in pairs.
字对, tui, ts'ei, hanging on wall.
脚踏箱, shu, siang, box.
木书箱.tuh, shu, p'an, a tray for pencils, inkstone, etc.
帽架, kwa, p'an, a tray on which is placed a framau, chia, hat stand.
瓶桌, kwa, p'ing, a hanging jar; 'k'o' i, tsa, hwar, for fan, choh, dining table.
床灯, chwang, bedstead.

44. Insects, Reptiles, etc.

螻蛄, ma, i, ant; lan, p'a, crawling in disorder.
臭虫, c'hen, c'hung, bug; 'yau, jen, they bite people.
蜜蜂, mih, feng, honey bee; nih, feng, wo, bee-hive.
螺螺, tuh, u, book worm; c'liih, shu, eat books.
蜘蛛, hu, t'ieh, butterfly (read tie).
蟋蟀. wu, kung, centipede; 'yau, jen, 'yen, tuh, they have a yen, 'yen, centipede with angular legs. [poisonous bite.
蟊 mA, t'san, 'chien, chrysalis of the silk worm.
蝉 , c'hun, or 螂, chih, lieu, cicada or broad locust.
蟋蟀王, ma, t'san, ma, earth cricket.
萤火虫, yung, ho, c'hung, fire-fly.
螯狗, 'keu, tsan, tsa, flca; hwei, peng, they jump.
苍蝇, t'sang, ying, house fly.
สไต子, ma, c'ha, 黄虫, hwang, c'hung, migratory locust.
t' u, t'si, louse.

t' u, 'keu, mole cricket.
蚊子, wen, t'si, mosquito; wen chang, mosquito net.
蝎子, hieh, t'si, scorpion; ma, pa, choh, jen, they sting with.
蚕VES, t'san, silk-worm; 't'u, si, produce silk. [their tails.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>蛛蛛, chu , chu, field spider.</td>
<td>蛛蛛, chu , chu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>五穀蠶, 'wu , kuh , 'chung, wccvil, corn-eater.</td>
<td>五穀蠶, 'wu , kuh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>蝶蠶, ha , ma, toad.</td>
<td>蝶蠶, ha , ma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>白翎, paih , lier (.ling ,ri) sand-fly.</td>
<td>白翎, paih , lier</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45. Common verbs.

Abolish, 去 ेह,废 fei.

Accept, 收納, sheu nahr.

Add, 加, chia.

Affect, 感動, 'kan tung.

Amputate, 剝下, la hiaf.

Ascend, 上 ेang.

Ask, 問, 要, 要, 請, t'sing.

Avoid, 免, mien, 避 pi.

Baptize, 施洗, shi 'si.

Bathe, 洗澡, 'si 'tsau.

Beat, 打, 'ta.

Beat clothes, 捞, shwai.

Begin work, 动工 tung, kung.

Believe, 信, 信服, sin, fuh.

Bend, 彎, wan.

Besiege, 围困, wei k'wen.

Bind, 綑縛, k'wun, pang.

Boil, 煮, 'chu.

Bolt, 扳, shwan.

Burn, 炒胡, 'chau, hu.

Bury, 埋葬, mai tsang.

Buy, 買, mai.

Calculate, 算, swan.

Call, 招呼, chau hu.

Call out, 喊, jang.

Can, 能, neng, 得 teh.

Carry, 带, tai, 抱, pau.

Cease, 停, ting, 止住, 'chichu.

Choose, 擇選, 'chien, 'siuen.

Comply, 依从, i, t'sung.

Condemn, 定罪, ting, tsui.

Confess, 認罪, jen, tsui.

Congratulate, 恭喜, kung, hi.

Connect, 接续, tsieh, sii.

Conquer, 得勝, teh sheng.

Cough, 咳嗽, k'o, seu.

Cover, 用上, k'ai, shang.

Covet, 貪, t'an.

Crack, 裂開, lieh, k'ai.

Crush, 壓碎, yah, hwai.

Cry, 叫, chiau, 喊, han.

Cure, 冶好, 'chih, 'hau, 'chau.

Cut, 割, la, with scissors.

Decide, 定規, ting.

Delay, 擋擋, tan, koh.

Deliberate, 斟酌, chen, choh.

Depend on, 倚賴, i, lai.

Descend, 降下來, ेang, hia, lai.

 Desire, 願, yuen.

Desist, 止往, 'chih, hu.

Despair, 絕望, tsiuèh, wang.

Destroy, 毀壞, 'hwei, hwai.

Detain, 留着, lieu, cho.

Die, 死, 去世, c'hui, shih.

Differ, 差着, c'ha, cho.

Diminish, 減少, 'chien, shau.

Direct, 指點, 'chih, tien.

Disclose, 露出, lu, c'hu'h.
Feign, 假 仿 'chia tso'.
Fight, 打 架 'ta chia'．
Finish, 做 完 tso' wan.
Fix, 定 下 ting' hia'.
Flatter, 奉 承 feng' c'heng.
Fling, 擲 jeng.
Flow, 流 lieu.
Fly, 飛 fei.
Forbid, 禁 止 chin' chêi.
Forget, 忘 wang.
Freeze, 冷 冰 'tung' ping.
Fulfil, 成 就 c'heng tsieu'．
Gamble, 賭 錢 'tu' t'sien.
Give, 送 sung' 給 chih (kei).
Go, 去 c'hiu' 往 'wang.
Grieve, 憂 悱 yeu men'．
Guard, 把 守 'pa' sheu.
Guess, 猜, t'sai.
Help, 相 招 ,siang; pang．帮 助, pang tsu'．
Hide, 隱 匿 't'ang nih'．
His, 祖, tsu, 質 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 擋 tsieh 'lan.
Investigate, 查 察 c'ha, c'hah.
Invite, 請 't'sing.
Kneel, 跪 kwei'．
Leave it, 打 結 子 'ta, chieh' t'fei.
Ladle, 鍋 'tsan.
Lead, 引 導 'yin tau'．
Leave it there, 留 着 lieu, cho．
Leave a place, 留開 .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, 擎起 .ch'ing 'c'hí.
Look, 視 'c'heu, 看 k'an'.
Look after, 照應 .chau' ,ying.
Make, 做 .tso'.
Manage, 管理 .kwan 'li.
Mark, 打印 'ta yin'.
Match, 配着 .p'ei' ,cho.
May, 可以 'k'o' .i.
Measure, 量 liang'.
Meet, 遇着 .ü' ,cho.
Mend, 修 .sieu.
Mix, 調和 .t'iau .ho.
Mock, 戲弄 hi' leng'.
Molest, 難為 .nan .wei.
Nail, 鋼 .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'ai 'tau.
Parch, 乾貼 .kan ,t'ieh.
Peel, 剝皮 ,poh p'i.
Perforate, 穿過去 .c'hwen kwo .c'hū'.
Perspire, 出汗 ,c'huh han'.
Plait, 打辮 'ta ,pien.
Plane, 創 .p'au.

Pierce, 扎 .chah, 穿 .c'hwen.
Plough, 耕 .keng or ,ching.
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'ai.
Put, 擋 ,按 .ngan ,放 .fang'.
Rail at persons, 驚人 ma' ,jen.
Reap, 收 ,sheu ,收割 '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 'chien ,c'hing.
Refine, 煉 .lien'.
Reform, 改正 .kai 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 sih.
Return, 同去 .hwei c'hū'.

Reward, 赏 'shang.
Ride horses, 騎 .chi.
Rub, 磨 .mo.
Salute, 請安 'tsīng ,nnan.
Scatter, 散開 san' ,k'ai.
Scoop, 捡 wah'.
See, 看見 k'ang chien'.
Seize, 拿着 .na ,cho.
Send, 打發 'ta ,fah, 稍信 shau sin'.
Serve, 事奉 shī feng'.
Shake, 搖 .yau, 料 'teu.
Shave, 剃 tī.
Shut, 閂 ,kwan.
Sing, 唱 ch'ang'.
Singe, 燒顏色 shau'.yen 'sai 
or sch.
Sit down, 坐下 tso' hia'.
Slap on the face, 打嘴巴子 'ta 'tsui pa' 'tsī.
Smear, 塗 .t'ū, 噴 ,p'en.
Smile, 含笑 .han sian'.
Smuggle, 偷稅 ,t'eu shui'.
Snuff candle, 夾去蠟花 ,chiah c'hū' lah' ,hwa.
Soothe, 安慰 ,ngan wei'.
Speak, 說話 ,shwoh hwa'.
Spend, 費用 fei' yung'.
Spin, 紡線 'fang sien'.
Sprinkle, 撒去 'sha c'hū'.
Start, 起身 'chi',shen.
Sting, 打 t'sī'.
Strike, 打 'ta.
Surrender, 投降 .t'eu ,hiang.
Sustain, 當 'tang.
Swear, 發誓 .fah shīh'.
Take, 拿 .na, 取 't'sū.
Take up time, 賤誤 tan 'wū.
Taste, 嚐 .c'hang.
Teach, 教 chiau'.
Tear, 撕破 ,sī p'o'.
Tempt, 誘感 'yeu hwoh'.
Thank, 謝謝 sie' sie'.
Think, 思想 ,sī' siang.
Thirst, 渴 k'ōh.
Throw, 搖 ,jeng.
Toast, 咬 k'ang', 烤 k'au.
Translate, 績譯 ,fan i'.
Treat, 看待 k'an' tai'.
Tremble, 看待 k'ang', 烤 k'au.
Try, 試試看 shī' shī' k'an'.
Turn back, 同轉 ,hwei 'chwen.
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 ,chīh pu'.
Weep, 哭 ,k'ūh.
Weigh, 稱 c'heng'.
Wrap, 包着 ,pau ,choh.
Wring dry, 扭乾 'nieu', kan.
Write, 寫 'sie.
Distinctive Numeral Particles.

個 ko', as in 一個人 yih ko' jen, a man. Also of cash, loaves, etc.

‘chan, small cup. Used of lamps, tea-cups, china-trays.

, Chang, to stretch. Numeral of tables, bows, lips, etc.

, chi. Numeral of fowls, sheep, boats.

, chi. Numeral of pencils, fifes, branches.

’shu, place. Numeral of places and houses.

, feng, to seal. Numeral of letters and packets.

, chia', a support. Numeral of cannon.

, ken, root. Numeral of poles, masts, etc.

’s’au, mouth. Numeral of coffins, bells, water vessels.

, chien', divide. Numeral of things, clothes.

, chiuen', roll up. Numeral of pictures.

’s’o, small head. Numeral of pearls and grain.

, s’o, rank; order. Numeral of trees.

’kwan, pipe. Numeral of fifes, pencils.

’kwa”, a piece of. Numeral of dollars, stones, etc.

’ting, neck. Numeral of mats, blinds, etc.

, mien', face. Numeral of flags, drums, etc. ’cha shang';

, chi' tsi, set up a flag. [chairs.

’pa, handful. Numeral of knives, mallets, clubs, spoons,

’pen, root. Numeral of books, account books.

’p'ih, to pair. Numeral of horses, mules, etc.

’s’o, to spread out. Numeral of beds and couches.

,s’au, to pair. Numeral of horses, mules, etc.

’p'ih, to spread out. Numeral of beds and couches.

’s’o, place. Numeral of houses. [hundred cows.

’t’ieh, heap. Used of animals. ’San s’pah ’tehu, nieu, three

’s’au, sprout. branch. ’Numeral of collars, clubs, ropes,

’t’ing, summit. Numeral of hats, sedan chairs.

’to. Numeral of flowers.

* 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.

端 t'wan', orderly. Numeral of things, affairs.

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

文 wen. Numeral of copper cash.

尾 wei, tail. Numeral of fishes.

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

Significant Numeratives.*

張 chang, a sheet of paper, skin, flat thin cakes. 雙張竹紙
'liang chang chuh 'chii, two sheets of bamboo paper.

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

折 che, a fold of paper.

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

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

灶 chu', a stick of incense.

船 chewen, a boat load of anything. 來了一船鹹魚
'liai 'liau yih chewen hien .ü, a boat of salt fish has come.

幅子 fuh 'tsi, a fold of cloth, of blinds, of curtains.

封 f'eng, a sealed packet of letters, etc.

項 k'eu, a mouthful of rice, etc.

口 chien, an apartment of a house.

句 chü', a sentence of books, words.

塊 k'wai', a piece of land, cake.

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

粒 lien', a stream or tract of water, land, etc.

粒 lih', a grain of corn, etc.

把 pa', a handful of rice, etc.

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

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

片 pien, 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 p‘ien‘, a piece of writing or of a book.

席 p‘ih, a piece of cloth.

席 sii, a mat, a feast, a party of guests.

扇单 shan‘, a fan, fold of a door.

件 sheu, a hand covered with blood, earth, etc.

件 sheu .sin, a handful of rice, etc.

帶 t‘ai, a load (carried by two persons) of anything.

带 tai‘, a tract of land, water, streets, clouds, etc.

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

担 tau‘, a path or stream of light.

頭 t‘eu, a head or end of string.

挑 t‘ian, a load (carried by one person).

挑 t‘ian, a length of anything.

帖 t‘ieh, a piece of plaister, of gold leaf, etc.

點 t‘ien, a dot, a little of.

堆 t‘o, a heap of salt, of cash; a cake of pastry, etc.

堆 t‘o, a ball, made by winding; a cake of pastry, etc.

堆 tun‘, a meal of rice, etc. a beating (with ’ta, to strike.)

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

堆 t‘wan, anything round, a ball of hair, hemp, silk.

堆 t‘san, a meal. [cloth.

堆 t‘seng, a story of pagodas, towers; thickness of paper,

層 tsieh, a joint or subdivision of anything as of bamboo, a

節 whip, a finger, the spine.

味 wei‘, taste, kind, of medicine, food, etc.

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

盞 ’chan, small cup.

站 chan‘, 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.

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

層 chang, section of a book.

層 chang‘, ten feet, or 141 inches English.

層 c‘haou‘, the 1000th part of a ,sheng or pint.
ch'eng', 10 catties' or pounds' weight.

chih, Chinese foot; 14 inches and one-tenth English.

chü, 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.

dai, a small measure of length; tenth of a li.

hia', a stroke of the clock; an hour.

hia 'tsi, a small box.

hwei 'tsi', an instant of time.

hui, a tea pot or wine pot.

huh, 10th part of a hau.

huh', day.

liang, a large vessel for holding water, and other liquids.

keng (ch'ing 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.

c'hing, 100 meu of land.

'hch'h, a drinking horn, a horn of wine; 'chianh, 4th of anything, corner.

chüen', 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.

k'wang '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.
240 square pu, or 6,400 square Chinese feet.

square

square Chinese feet.

square Chinese feet.

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square Chinese feet.
桶 't'ung, a barrel; cask or bucket.

甕 weng', a large water vessel.

瓽 'wan, a small basin.

葉 yeh', a leaf of a book.

月 yuēh', a month.

49. Collectives.

枝子 ,chī 'tsī, a branch of flowers, of a family, of an army.

串 chwen', a chain of cash, beads, pearls.

副行 sū, a pair, or set of antithetical sentences, of ear-rings.

掛 hang, a rank of trees, of parallel threads.

guns, a quiver of arrows.

夥 hwo, a company of men.

軍 ,chūn, an army.

塊 k'wai', the whole of a thing.

貫 ,kwan', a chain of gold, precious stones or pearls.

群 ,chūn, a flock or herd of sheep, cattle, wolves.

軍 'ku, share in trade, division of an army; breeze of wind.

片 ,p'ai, a raft of timber, bamboo.

班 ,pan, a set of men; rank of soldiers.

片 ,pieh, a splinter; collection of building.

雙 shwang, a pair of shoes, chopsticks (k'wai' 'tsī).

帶 dai', a tract of land.

套 tau, parcel of 100 or more sheets of paper.

豪 t'au, a covering; cover of books, (several stitched volumes placed together in a loose cover are called a t'au.)

旗 ,chhi, banner. 屬那一旗 ,shuh 'na yih', to which banner does he belong?

系 ,tsūh, kindred.

隊 tui', a party of five or more soldiers.

對 tui', a pair.

45. Auxiliary Nouns of Quality.

種 'chung, sort of men; portion of silver. 這種人 chéng 'chung , jen. this sort of men.
項 hiang, part of; sort of. 這一項錢是催船的那
一項錢是催車子的 che, yih hiang, t'sien shi, ku, c'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, ta, men, yeu, shih, yih, kan, jen, they are another sort of people.

類 lei, sort of. 不是一類的人, puh shih, 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, shih, yih, fan, lai, 'liau, he is come once more.

下 hia, numeral of strokes. 打了三下鐘 'ta 'liau, san hia, chung, it has struck three times.

會子 hwei, t'si, a meeting. 去了一會子 c'hü, 'liau, yih hwei, t'si, he has gone once.

遍 pien, to go completely round; numeral of seeing. 瞧過兩遍, t'sian kwo, 'liang, pien, I have looked through it twice.

週 t'ang, a time; numeral of any action.

次 t'si, repetition; numeral of any action.

55. Phrases at an Inn 店 tien.

乾淨屋子, kan tsing, wu, t'si, a clean apartment.

燒炕, shau k'ang, light the brick couch.

煮雞蛋, chu, chi tan, boil eggs.

煎羊肉, tsien, yang jen, fry mutton.

燉雞, tun, chi, stew fowls.
Tones of the Peking dialect.

1. Words in the first tone class, 上平  shang ping, 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  wai , 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  chü 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 ping, 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'hiú 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 't'ieh, iron; 尺 'c'hî, a foot; 北 'pei, north; 塔 t'a, a pagoda; 腳 'chiau, foot; 筆 'pi, pencil. Many words whose usual tone is the first, take 上聲 shang sheng for a special sense, as 曲, c'hiú, crooked, but c'hiú, 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 去聲 c'hiú 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 去聲 c'hiú sheng, for another sense it may bear in combination, as 躲 擱, tan 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.
9. The reading tone of many juh sheng words, which obey the preceding laws, is 去聲 c'hü sheng; 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 c'hü sheng. In poetry, juh sheng words are all transferred to c'hü sheng, except a few found in shang sheng.

10. 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 .shen ,mo, what? 我們 'wo ,men, we.

11. 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 shang p'ing, 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 .ri, son ; 門 .men, door; 頭 .t'eu, head; 麼 .mo, interrogative particle, 呢 .ni, interrogative particle, 子 .tsi, son; 情 .t'sing, thing; 咚 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 shang p'ing, in certain familiar combinations; e. g.

留着 .lieu ,cho, leave it there.
衙門 .ya ,men, mandarin office.
裡 .li, .t'eu, within.
甚麼 .shen ,mo, what.
子 .tsi, father.
事情 .shih ,t'sing, thing.
來 .lai, come back.
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 入声 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>
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<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’ien,ri</td>
<td>t’ier</td>
<td>e as in mercy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲兒 sī,ri</td>
<td>.ser</td>
<td>e as in French le.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塊兒 k’wai’,ri</td>
<td>k’wair’</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>郭子兒 chi ‘tsī,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 — 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 去声 c’hū sheng they prefer hi a p’ing. Before shang p’ing, shang sheng, or hia p’ing, they take the c’hū sheng intonation, and when standing last they are heard in the first tone, e. g. 不 is pu shī, it is not so; 不來 pu’ lai, he did not come; 初一 ,c’hu ,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, 女, 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, 入聲 juh sheng, are short in time.

5. Words in the fifth class, 下平 hia p'ing, take the upper quick rising inflection.
Tones at Chefoo (Fu-hshan 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 chū 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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