PROGRESSIVE LESSONS

CHINESE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

WITH

MOST OF CHINESE WORDS AND PHRASES, AND AN APPENDIX CONTAINING THE LAWS OF TONE IN THE Peking Dialect.

BY

J. EDKINS, D.D., F.R.S.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED.

SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS
1868.
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

J. EDKINS, D.D., PEKING.

FOURTH EDITION, REVISED.

SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1881.
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. Farther on, (beginning at the 25th page) I have adopted the peculiarities of the Peking dialect,—which are given with great fulness in Sir Thomas Wade's recent and valuable works "The book of Experiments," and "Elementary Course."

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 a multitude of seeming irregularities in that dialect. These are here reduced to a system of laws sixteen in number.

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 (from p. 1 to p. 52) 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.

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

Lists of Useful Words and Short Phrases.

1. Place and Direction.
2. Time.
3. Affirmative and Negative Expressions.
5. Prepositions.
6. Postpositions.
7. Fragmentary Clauses at the end of Sentences.
8. Conjunctions.
9. Names of Imports, Wax, etc.
10. Incense, Pepper, etc.
11. Medicines.
12. Miscellaneous articles.
14. Dyes and Colours.
15. Woods.
16. Time-pieces, Telescopes, etc.
18. Woollens, etc.
20. Precious Stones, etc.
22. Exports—Oil, Wax, etc.
23. Medicines.
24. Miscellaneous Articles.
25. Colours, Paper etc.
27. Wood.
28. Clothing.
29. Native Linen and Cotton Manufactures
30. Silk Manufactures.
31. Articles of Food.
32. Common Utensils.
33. Vegetables and Fruits.
34. Domestic Animals.

35. Birds.
36. Fishes.
37. Cart Furniture, etc.
38. Words used in Building.
39. Liquids.
40. Clothing.
41. Sickness.
42. Boat furniture, etc.
43. House furniture.
44. Insects, Reptiles, etc.
45. Common Verbs.
46. Distinctive numeratives.
47. Significant numeratives.
48. Weights and Measures.
49. Collectives.
50. Auxiliary nouns of quality.
51. Numeral particles to verbs.
52. Phrases at an Inn.

APPENDIX.

I.—Tones of the Peking dialect.
II.—Tones of the Nanking dialect.
III.—Tones at Chefoo.
Alphabet and Tone Marks.

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

2. The vowels i, e, when followed by n or ng, are pronounced as the vowels in e, 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, ancle.

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 case a strong guttural aspirate closely follows the sound of these consonants. Pronounce as 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 in a distinct ch.

10. 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.

11. The five tone classes are marked in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TONE CLASS.</th>
<th>CHINESE NAMES.</th>
<th>EXAMPLES.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First tone.</td>
<td>上平 shang p'ing</td>
<td>燕, 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 c'hü 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.

Note to Revised Edition. In numbering the tone classes, the native system is followed, which in the tonic dictionaries, whether for the general language or for provincial dialects, makes Shang sheng the second tone, C'hü sheng the third, and Juh sheng the fourth; and so on the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth for the lower series where this exists.

In Sir T. Wade's works the Hia p'ing is called the second tone the Shang sheng the third, etc. This is an innovation.

To avoid practical inconveniences the learner is recommended to make use of the Chinese names, Shang p'ing, etc., and not of numbers.

When the Chinese began 1200 years since to mark tones, there were four in the language and they agreed to denote them by small circles at the four corners of a character. Thus 與 yü in p'ing sheng, 與 yü in Shang sheng, 與 yü in C'hü sheng, and 鳳 dok in Juh sheng.

This is the basis of the tone notation adopted in Dr Williams' dictionaries, and in the present work.
LESSON 1.

我 'Wo, I.
你 'Ni, thou.
他 T'a he.
人 Jen, man.
木 Shu' muh, trees.
書, Shu, book.
個 Che' ko', this.
是 Shii', is; was.
這 Tih, sign of possessive.
這人不來 che' ko', jen puh, not come.
這船 C'hwen, ship; boat.
這絲 Si, silk.
這水 Shui, water.
那 Na' ko', that.
不 Puh, not.
來 Lai, come.

我們 'Wo men, we.
你們 'Ni men, you.
他們 T'a men, they.
我們的船 'wo men tih, our ship.
他們的絲 ,t'a men, their silk.
不是我們的 puh shii' 'wo men tih, it is not ours.
這個書不是你的 che' ko', shu puh shii' 'ni tih, this book is not yours.

LESSON 2.

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

好 'Hau, good.
不好 Puh 'hau, bad.
那裏 Na' 'li, there.
那樣 Na' yang', that sort.
在 Tsai'\textit{t}, at; in; to be at. 都, Tu, all.
多\textit{},+ Tu, many. 少 'Shau,\textit{f}ew.
大 Ta', great. 多少 ,To \textit{'}shau, how many?
高, Kau, high. 小 'Siau, little, small. 低, Ti, low.
這個不是好人 che' ko'\textit{t} puh \textit{'}shi'\textit{t} 'hau \textit{'}jen, this is not a good man.
好人 少 'hau \textit{'}jen 'shau, good men are few.
在這裏有水 tsai'\textit{t} che' \textit{'}li 'yeu 'shui, there is water here.
這個絲不好 che' ko',\textit{s}i puh \textit{'}hau, this silk is not good.
他們 都在這裏,\textit{t}a \textit{men}, tu tsai'\textit{t} che' \textit{'}li, they are all here.
這樹都是高的 che', 'shu',\textit{t}u \textit{shi}', kau\textit{t}, these trees are all high.
這樣樹木好 che' yang'\textit{t} shu'\textit{m}uh 'hau, trees of this sort are good.
這裏的人不少 che' \textit{'}li tih \textit{'}jen puh 'shau, the men here are not few.
大書有小書沒有 ta',\textit{s}hu 'yeu 'siau,\textit{t}u shu'\textit{m}uh 'yeu, there are large books, but no small ones.

LESSON 3.

拿來 .Na \textit{lai}, bring. 拿去, Na k'\textit{ü}',\textit{c}hü', take away.
走 'Tseu, walk. 去 K'\textit{ü}', go.
東西, Tung,\textit{si}, (east, west) thing 事情 Shì', \textit{t}sing, a matter.
甚麼 Shen', 'mo, what? 那裏 'Na \textit{'}li, where?
叫做 Kiaw', call; is called. 幾時 'Ki shì', when?
衣服,\textit{t}u fuh, clothes. 布 Pu',\textit{t}o\textit{n}n\textit{t}o\textit{c}loth.
綢,\textit{c}heu', woven silk; poncee. 頌,\textit{p}ing, bottle; pitcher.
這個綢叫甚麼 che' ko',\textit{c}heu\textit{kiau shen' mo}, what is this silk called?
這個是好東西 che' ko'\textit{t} shì'\textit{t} 'hau,\textit{t}ung,\textit{si}, this is a good thing.
那個 餅不 大 na' ko',\textit{p}h'\textit{ing puh ta}', that\textit{bottle is not large.}
不是 我的 衣服 puh shì'\textit{t} 'wo tih,\textit{i} fuh, they are not my clothes.
他 不去,\textit{t}a puh k'\textit{ü}', he will not go.
拿書來 .na \textit{shu}, \textit{lai}, bring books.
LEsson 4.

Self  T’si’ 'ki,
All  T’siuen,  all;  whole.
Each  Koh,  each;  every.
Every  'Sie,  a  few  of.
These  Che',  'sie,  this  sort  of.
Towards  Hiang',  towards;  to.
Shwoh,  to  say;  speaking.
Want  'Yau',  to  want;  beg.
His  himself  has  it  not.
We  will  all  go.
You  go  and  call  him.
Shang'hai  when  did  you  come  from  Shanghai?
These  persons  (or  persons  of  this  sort)  all  come  from  Canton.
Let  each  one  speak  for
Himself.
It  is  all  so.
He  does  nothing.
Where  is  woven  silk  made?
He  said  to  him  that  he  wanted  the  clothes.
LESSON 5.

給 Kih ('kei), give.

話 Hwa', language; words.

呢 .Ni, final interrogative.

紅 Hung, red.

漢 Han', Chinese.

門 .Men, door.

寫 'Sie, to write.

中國 ,Chung kwoh, China.

現在 Hien' tsai', at present.

太陽 T'ai' yang, the sun.

筆 Pih, pencil; pen.

寫我 Ti', 'wo, for me.

字呢 'sie 'liau ts'i' .ni, have you written.

他 kih ('khih), t'a 'chi yung', give him paper to use.

用 'wo jen' teh, t'a, I know him.

寫他字 na pih .lai 'sie tsi', bring a pencil to write.

拿個紅門 nan hwa' .lai k'an', bring pictures for me to see.

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

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

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

他的衣服紅 ,t'a tih, i fuh .hung, his clothes are red.

LESSON 6.

一 Yih, one; a.

二 Er', two.

三 ,San, three.

四 Si', four.

五 'Wu, five.

六 Luh, or lieu', six.

七 T'sih, seven.

八 Pah, eight.

九 'Kieu, nine.

十 Shih, ten.

* 認得 jen' teh, know a person or know characters. 瞭得 'hiau teh, know thoroughly. 知道 ,chi tau', know a fact.
筒 or 個 Ko', numeral for 本 'Pen, root, volume, numeral for books.

貳 Mai, buy.

用 Yung', to use; eat.

能 .Neng, can.

為甚麼 Wei' shen' mo, why?

七個用人 t'sih ko' yung' jen, seven servants.

買五斤茶葉 mai' wu, kin c'ha yêh, buy five catties of tea.

賣紙的人 mai 'chêh tih jen, a man who sells paper.

穿紅衣服 .c'hwen hung ,i fuh, he put on red clothes.

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

六個人用茶 luh ko' jen yung' c'ha, 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 c'hû, why do you not go?

不曉得 puh 'hiau teh, I do not know.

LESSON 7.

謊 shwoh ,hwang, to lie.

看 K'an', to see.

查 .C'ha, to seek.

鞋子 .Hiai (hiê) tsê, shoes.

洗臉 'Si 'lien, wash one's face.

走路 'Tseu lu', to walk.

快飯 Fan', rice.

好天 ,T'ien, heaven; day; weather.

上 Shang', above.

懂 'tung, understand.

不見 Puh kien', to lose; lost.

刷 Shwah to brush.

釘 Ting, a nail.

慢 Ting', to nail.

慢刀 Man', slow; slowly.

吃飯 Chîh fau', take a meal.

學 Hioh (.hiau), to learn.

地 Hia', below.
東西不見了, things are lost.
刷這個衣服, brush these clothes.
釘那個門, nail that door.
慢慢走, walk slowly; wait a little.
洗好你的臉, wash your face well.
不好看, not good to see.
刷鞋子, brush shoes.
拿快刀來, bring a sharp knife.
他來快快, he will come soon.
不懂, I have not yet learned.

LESSON 8.

生意, Sheng i', trade.
貴, Kwei', dear; honourable.
熱, Jeh (jo'), hot.
不要, Puh you', I do not want.
饒事體, Shih 'ti', a matter.
最早, Tsui', very.
今心, Kin, now.
貴的, Kwei' tih puh yau', if dear, I do not want it.
這個頂貴, this is the cheapest.
到田裏去, go into the fields.
不早, 'tien 'li, in the fields.
天熱起來, the weather is growing hot.
要穿的, 'tien 'leng yau', 'chwen tih, when the weather is cold I shall wear it.

生意不好, sheng i' puh 'hau, trade is bad.
人有限, jen 'yeu hien', there are few men.
這些人吃饅頭 che', sie jen c'hih .man .teu, these people eat bread.
黑的多白的少 heh tih , to peh tih 'shau, there are many black, but few white.
兩斤紅茶葉 'liang ,kin hung .c'ha yeh, two catties of black tea.
早些來 'tsau, sie .lai, come earlier.
他不曉得事體 , t'a puh 'hiau teh shih 'ti, he does not know matters.

LESSON 9.

狠 'Hen, exceedingly (initial).
棉花 .Mien ,hwa, cotton.
尺 C'hih, foot.
幾個 'Ki k'o, how many?
雙 ,Shwang, a pair.
鷄, Ki, fowl.
羊 .Yang, sheep; goat.
魚 .Yü, fish.
意思 I', sai, meaning.
隻 Chih, numeral for sheep, etc.
房子 .Fang 'tsi, house.

如果房子裏去寫字 tau' .fang tsii 'li c'hui' 'sie tsii', go into the room and write.

那個魚很好 na' ko' .ü 'hen 'hau, that fish is very good.
三斤棉花 ,san, .kin .mien ,hwa, three catties of cotton.
七雙鞋子 t'sih ,shwang .hai 'tsi, seven pairs of shoes.
買十尺緞子 'mai shih c'hih twan' 'tsi, buy ten feet of satin.

這隻鷄很好 che' chih ,ki 'hen 'hau, this fowl is exceedingly good.
這個甚麼意思 che' ko' shen 'mo i', sii, what does this mean?
房子好得狠 .fang 'tsi 'hau teh 'hen, the house is very good.
念過書沒有 nien' kwo', shu mei' 'yeu, have you read books?
幾個人來 'ki ko' .jen .lai, how many men came?
在房子裏 'tsai' .fang 'tsi' 'li' 'leng, within the house it is cold.
縷子做的衣服 twan' 'tsi' tso' tih 'i' fuh, clothes made of satin.
兩寸黑纓子 'liang t'sun' heh twan' 'tsi', two inches of black satin.
拿熱水來 .na jëh 'shui' .lai, bring hot water.
生意有限 'sheng i' 'yeu' hien', there is not much trade.
他們在外頭 't'ao' men tsai' wai' 't'eu, they are outside.

LESSON 10.

喝酒 Hoh 'tsieu', to drink wine. 半天 Pan' ,t'ien, half a day.
杯 'Pei', cup. 出汗 Chuh han', to perspire.
兩 'Liang, a tael; two. 因此 ,Yin 't'si', therefore.
打發 'Ta fah, send. 進 Tsin', enter.
送 Sung', present; escort. 同 Hwei, go back.
一丈 Yih chang', a chang', feet.
姓 Sing, family name.
10 feet.
車子 ,Che 'tsi', carriage. 府上 'Fu shang', your home.
想 'Siang', to think. 割 Koh, cut with knife.
城裏 C'heng 'li', in the city. 剪 Tsien, cut with scissors.
晚上 'Wan shang', at night. 布 Pu', cotton cloth.
想了半天 'siang' 'liau' 'pan', t'sien, he thought for half a day i. e. a long time.
剪幾尺布 tsien 'ki' c'hü', pu', or 銼異尺布 'chiao' 'chi' c'hü' pü', how many feet of cloth shall I cut?
買羊肉七八斤 'mai' yang juh t'sih' pah' ,kin, buy seven or eight catties of mutton.
打發兩個人去 'ta fah' 'liang' ko' 'jen' c'hü', send two men.
進城去了 tsin'. c'heng c'hü' 'liau, he has gone into the city.
回去城裏 'hwei' c'hü' .c'heng 'li', he has returned into the city.
府上那裏 'fu shang' 'na' 'li', where is your palace? i. e. home.
LESSON 11.

春, C' Chun, spring.
秋, T'Sieu, autumn.
花, Hwa, flowers.
綠, Luh (lū), green.
草, T'sau, grass.
容易, Yung i, easy.
住, Chu, to dwell.
價錢, Kia, T'sien, price.
地方, Ti, Fang, place.
叫, Kiau, cause; call.

那個甚麼花, na' ko' shen' mo, hwa, what flower is that?
不容易做, puh, Yung i tsō, not easy to do.
在那裏買, chu' tsai' na' li, where do you live?

春回花好的, C' Chun t'ien, Hwa 'Hau tih, in spring the flowers are fine.

LESSON 12. BOATING.

先生, Sien, sheng, sir; teacher.
話, Hwa, words.

船主, C'hwen, chu', chief boat-man.
碼頭, Ma-t'ēu, jetty.
錨, Mau, anchor.
LESSON 13. THE HOUSE.

前門 .T'sien .men, front door. 貫 , Kwan, to shut.
廊客 K'eh , to build; cover.
堂開 ,K'ai , to open. 窗 , Ch'wang, window.
書房 ,Shu , fang, library. 臥房 Wo , fang, bed room.
地板 Ti , 'pan, floor. 梯 , Ti , stairs.
樓上 Leu shang', upstairs. 椅 , Choh , table.
牆 .Leu, upper-story. 標子 Chang , tsi, curtain.
篷 .P'eng, sail. 火爐 'Ho , lu, fire store.
下 弓, to let fall. 起 , 'Ch'i, to raise.
lard Tsian, oar; to row. 橋 , Lu, a scull.
開船 ,K'ai , to start. 順, Shun, favourable; obedient.
潮水 .Ch'au 'shui, tide. 向東 Hiang , tung, to go east.
南修 ,Nan, south. 向西 Si , pien, westward.
北面 ,Peh mien', northwards.
往 'Wang, to go.

先在 .sien , sheng tau, 'na 'li, where will you go, sir?
現在 四個 .ji!, ko , jen , yau , c'hwen, four men are sculling.
往南去 .w'ang, 'tung , 'tseu, go to the eastward.
快快快快 .k'wai' k'wai' 'ch'i , p'eng, raise the sail quickly.
真沒有 .k'ai , c'hü', 'liu, the boat has started.
順風 .lu yau , sieu, the scull needs repairing.
要去了 .c'hwen , k'ai 'chü', 'liau, the boat has started.
來點船主持 .t'ing , c'hwen ts'ai , che' 'li, stop the boat here.
叫船 .kiau , 'chwen , 'chu , lai, call the head boatman here.

起'Ch'i, to raise.
橋, 'Lu, a scull.
順, Shun', favourable; obedient.
向東, Hiang', tung, to go east.
向西, Si, pien, westward.
北面, Peh mien', northwards.
往, 'Wang, to go.

先在, 四個, 搖船 .sien , ko , yau, four men are sculling.
走, 'w'ang, go.
快快快快, .k'wai' k'wai' 'ch'i, raise the sail quickly.
來, .c'hau, the flood tide has not begun.
順風, .lu yau, the wind is fair.
要了, .c'hwen, the scull needs repairing.
來點, .t'ing, stop the boat here.
叫船主持, , kiau, the head boatman.

玻璃窗, kwan, po, 'li, c'hwang, close the glass windows.
在書房裏有的 tsai¹, shu², fang², li³, yeu⁴ tih, in the library there are some.

前門不開 t'sien², men puh⁴, k'ai¹, the front door is not open or they do not open.

壘一條長墙 lei yih⁴, t'iao¹, c'hang⁴, t'siang⁴, build a long wall.

上邊蓋樓 shang¹, pien, k'ai¹, leu¹, build an upper-story above.

客人坐在堂上 k'eh⁵ jen⁴ tso², tsai¹, t'ang shang⁴, the guests are sitting in the hall.

樓上沒有空 leu², shang⁴, muh⁴, yeu⁴, k'ung⁴, there is no space

客堂沒有地板 k'eh⁵, t'ang muh⁴, yeu⁴ ti¹, pan², the reception hall has no wooden floor.

主人坐南 chu², jen tso², nan¹, the master sits to the southward.

LESSON 14. MONEY.

錢 .t'sien, money; cash.
洋錢 .yang³, t'sien², dollar.
四開 Si¹, k'ai¹, shilling.
值 Chih¹, to be worth.
兌換 Tui¹, hwan¹, exchange.
賤行 Tsien¹, poor; cheap.
貴 Kwei¹, honourable; dear.
漲起來 'Chang⁷, c'hi¹, lai², rise higher, (e.g. price of dollars; also of the tide rising.)
一兩 Yih⁷, liang², tael; ounce.
分 , Fen, candareen; 1-100th of an oz.
角 Kioh⁴, tenth of a dollar.
兌換洋錢 tui¹, hwan¹, yang³, t'sien², change the dollars.
找你二百個鈔 'chau¹, ni er¹, peh ko², t'sien², I pay you the remainder, two hundred cash.
多少鷹洋 to 'shau⁵, ying¹, yang¹, how many Mexican dollars?
市上不得買 shi¹, shang⁴, puh teh¹, mai², none to be bought in the market.
東西貴得狠, tung⁴, si kwei¹, teh¹, hen¹, the things are very dear.
洋價漲起來 yang⁵, kia², 'chang⁷, c'hi¹, lai², the price of the dollar is rising.
You return one tael and two mace.

三角四分, san kioh si', three-tenths and four-hundreds of a dollar; 34 cents.

銀子現在賤, yin 'tsi hien' tsai' tsien', at present silver is cheap.

銀子現在貴, yin 'tsi hien' tsai' tsien', the price is too much.

銀子現在不值錢, puh chih 'tsien', it is not worth anything.

Lesson 15. The Country.

本鄉 'Pen, hiang, my village.

鄉下, Hianghia', in the villages.

村, Tsun, a village.

風涼, 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 'tsi', duck.

看鴨子, K'an' yah, watch ducks.

小孩子 'Siau hai 'tsi, little boy.

莊, Chwang, cluster of houses; homestead.

有趣 'Yeu, 'tsü, pretty.

到鄉下去 tau', hiang hia' 'chü', go into the country.

鄉下去的人, hiang hia' jen, countryman.

街上的人, shang', kiai shi' 'chü' 'liau, to go to market.

看在鄉下的鴨子, k'an' yah tih jen, a duck-keeper.

在鄉下的人多 tsai' hiang hia' 'ki, to, in the country fowls are numerous.

走路辛苦 'tsueu 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, t'sun shang' tih peh sing', the people of the village.

住在鄉下莊上 chu' tsai', hiang hia' 'chwang shang', he lives in a country hamlet.
LESSON 16. THE BODY.

身體, Shen 't'i, the body. 磕頭, K'oh .t'eu, make a pro-
眼睛, Yen .tsing, eyes. 帶腳, Tai', to carry. [tration.
瞎, Hiah, blind. 站, .Hien, hold in the mouth.
手, Chan 'sheu, cut off the 食指, 'P'au, to run.
頭髮, .T'eu fah, hair. 跳, T'ian, jump.
嘴裏, 'Tsui .li, in the mouth. 拜, Kwei' pai', kneel and bow.
大腳, Ta' kioh, large feet. 心腸, Sin .c'hang, heart.
胸堂, .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.
模, Moh, to touch. 眼睛瞎了, 'yen .tsing hiah 'liau, he is blind.
生了大病, ,sheng 'liau ts'ang', he has had severe illness.
走在路上, 'p'au ts'ai lu' shang', running on the road.
在他的頭, 'chan 'liau ,t'a tih .t'eu, they cut off his head.
站起來, chan' c'hi .lai, stand up.
躺在床上, 't'ang ts'ai' c'hwang shang', he is lying in bed.
帶在手裏, tai' ts'ai' 'sheu 'li, carry in the hand.
模一模看, 'sheu moh yih moh k'an', touch it with your
hand and see. [very long.
頭髮不狠長, .t'eu fah puh 'hen .c'hang, his hair is not
可以跳下來, 'k'o 'i t'iau' hia' .lai, you may jump down.
跪下來拜他 kwei hia' lai pai', t'a, kneel down and bow to him.
不要剃頭 puh yau' ti'. t'eu, do not shave your head.
嘴裏嚼什麼東西 tsui' li'. hien shen', 'mo', tung', si', what is he holding in his mouth.

LESSON 17. CONVERSATION.

貴姓 Kwei', sing', your name? 醫名 Tsun, honourable; your.
名 .Ming, proper name.
號 .Han, cold; mean; my.
貴地 Kwei' ti', your home? 高處 C'hu', a place. [name?]
貴舍 She' h'ai, my cottage. 高家 'Kwei', kung, your age?
令令 Ling', honoured; your. 令堂 Ling'. t'ang, your mother.
令郎 Pi', poor; mean; my. 令愛 'Pau', k'iu'en, your wife.
令家 Ling' ngai', your daughter. 令女 Kwei', kan, your business.
令眷 Mai, Kir, kiuen, wife and children. 貴女 Kwei' yeh, your trade.
貴幹 'Pau', valuable. 貴今 T'si k'eh, at present.
貴別 Pi'eh, other. 論今 Hien', kin, ditto.
貴位 Wei', numeral for men. 今好 'Ni' hau, are you well?
先生尊姓 .sien', sheng', tsun sing', teacher, what is your honourable name?
貴府那裏 Kwei' 'fu', na' li, where is your honourable home?
貴時到敝地 'ki'. shi', 'tai', ti', when did you come here?
貴國是那一國 Kwei' kwoh shi'. 'na' yih kwoh, of what kingdom are you?
今年貴庚 , kin', niet, kwei', keng, how old are you this year?
你來什麼貴幹 'ni', lai shih', mo', kwei', kan, on what affair have you come?
勞駕 Lau kia', I have troubled you.
令郎幾歲 Ling'. lang', 'ki' sui', how old is your son?
貴眷成在不在 'pau', k'iu'en, tsai', puh', tsai', is your wife with you or not?
別號呢 Pi'eh hau', ni, what is your literary name?
Jx. 'W r^m f?f 19^ y®^ pi^^ pi^^ shwoh, I have nothing more to say.

Jtfc ^J ^J ^t'sai k'eh .lai tso' shih 'mo shi', at present what have you come to do?

LESSON 18. TAILOR.

裁縫 .T'sai .fung, a tailor. 一工 鈕子 'Nieu 'tsi, button'.
针 ,Chen, needle. 鈕口 'Nieu 'k'eu, button hole.'
牢 .Lau, lasting; strong. 袍子 'Pei' 'tsi, thick robe.'
样子 Yang' 'tsi, pattern. 背心 'sin, waist coat.'
縫 .Fung (e), a seam; to sew. 剪刀 'Tsien ,tau, scissors.'
呢 Ta' .ni, woollen cloth. 燙 T'ang', to iron.
件 Kien', numeral for garments. 絲線 .Si sien', silk thread.
马掛 'Ma kwa', jacket. 綿線 Mien sien', cotton thread.
長衫 .C'hang ,shan, long robe. 磚針 'Ti ,chen, thimble.
(或 c'hang pu' ,shan.) 封實子 Kiéh shih, firm.
短衫 'Twan ,shan, short coat. K'u' 'tsi, trousers.
汗衫 Han' ,shan, shirt. 湖縫 .Hu' ,cheu, crape.
先 ,Sien, first. 後來 Heu' .lai, after.

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

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

用這面 yung', sì sien', fung shang', sew it with silk.

用這面 yih kien', ma kwa', one jacket. [blue silk gowns.

做先做兩件馬掛兩件子 藍衫 tso' 'liang kien'.lan .c'heu ,shan, make two

先做先做起大一條外國樣式 .sien 'tsien yang' 'tsi, first cut out the pattern.

子 yih .t'iau .ni k'u' 'tsi, a pair of cloth trousers.

外大一條裁呢棉飾 外大一條裁呢棉飾 .c'hwen 'c'hi .lai k'an', put it on and see.

了 ta' .ni .t'sai 'hau 'liau, the cloth is already cut.

子 yih .t'iau .ni k'u' 'tsi, a pair of cloth trousers.

wai' kwoh yang' shih, foreign fashion.
LESSON 19. SOCIETY.

朋友, P'eng 'yeu, friend.
良心, Liang 'sin, conscience.

老實行
品端方
挑唆
咱們
蘭唐
相與
上當

良官, Tso', kwan, be in office.

老娘

'P'Ing hing', conduct.
T'ian, fang, upright.
T'sai, so, sowe discord.

T's'ai, lai, just come.

T'sing tso', please sit down.

家信, Kia, sin, home letter.
信, Sin, sih, news.

認為這個人, puh jen, teh che' ko, jen, I do not know this man.

不要上當, puh 'you shang', do not fall into a snare.

他們是長輩, ni shih 'chang pei', you are superior. [inferiors.

我們是晚輩, wo men shih 'wan pei', 'liau, we are your inferiors.

朋友不老實, na' ko', P'eng 'yeu puh 'lau shih, that friend is not to be trusted.

老子娘過了, 'lau' tsi, niang kwo', 'liau, his father and mother are no more.

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

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

挑唆, 'T'ian, so, sowe, he sowed discord among others.

他要用人, 'Tsa', men, we, us, or we and you; ours and yours. 'Wo', men, we, ours.
LESSON 20. MESSAGES.

片子 P'ien 'tsi, paper 名 通名 . 'ch'ih .ming visiting card.

告诉 T'ung pau, announce.

送客 Song 'k'eh, escort guests.

告诉 T'ung pau, announce.

拿信 Na sin', take a letter.

脚夫 Kioh ,fu, a runner.

带信 Tai sin', carry a letter.

挑担 ,T'iau ,tan, carry loads.

回信 Hwei sin', reply to letter.

寄信 ,Ch'ai, send (a person).

纸条 T'iau 'chi, slip of paper.

寄信 Ki', send (letter or parcel).

就来 Tsieu .lai, come directly.

挑信 ,T'iau, to carry, (with a yoke).

来信 'Tseu sin', travel with letter.

信差 Sin ,t'i, a runner.

一信 ,Li wu, one parcel.

信封 ,Fung, numeral of letters.

谢谢 Sie sie', thanks.

带信到家去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

问西 'Hang ,pau 'li wu, two parcels containing presents.

三包禮物 'liang ,pau 'li wu, two parcels containing presents.

打聽明白, ta ,t'ing .ming peh, inquire fully.

問西 'Hang ,pau 'li wu, two parcels containing presents.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

請他安謝謝他 wen',t'a, ngan ,sie ,sie ,t'a, ask how he is and thank him.

帶信到家裏去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

問信不要 .Hwei sin' puh yau', no answer is wanted.

問信不要 .Hwei sin' puh yau', no answer is wanted.

差一個人 ,Ch'ai yih ko' .jen, send a man.

告訴他就要來 kau' su',t'a tsieu' yau' .lai, tell him to come at once.

兩包禮物 'liang ,pau 'li wu, two parcels containing presents.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

信去 ,T'ai sin' tau', to your home.

送一封信 Sung' yih .fung sin', take one letter.
MEASURES.

Sheng, pint measure.
'Mi, rice.
'Teu, ten sheng.
Mien, flour.
'Tung, a cask.
'Shu, rain water.
'Kung, empty.
Keu, sufficient.

P'ih, 40 feet of cloth; a piece.
T'ang, column of characters
Kü, sentence.
K'eh, quarter of an hour.
Yuèh, a month.
Cheng yuèh, 1st month.
Pu', 5 feet. (land measure).
'Meu, 240 square pu'.
Kwo', to pass.
Hia', to full; let full.

水 vessels.

sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
'liang ko', shi heu', after four
kwo', si', kin, not more than four catties.
P'ih, 40 feet of cloth; a piece.
T'ang, column of characters
Kü, sentence.
K'eh, quarter of an hour.
Yuèh, a month.
Cheng yuèh, 1st month.
Pu', 5 feet. (land measure).
'Meu, 240 square pu'.
Kwo', to pass.
Hia', to full; let full.

水 vessels.

sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
sh'ih t'sun', ten inches one foot.
shih t'sun', yih c'hih, ten inches one foot.
shih c'hih yih chang', ten feet one chang. [days.
K'ung, san 'liang', ti'en, at leisure for two or three

'kang, buy two large
'liang ko', shi heu', one Chinese hour.
LESSON 22. WORSHIP.

拜 Pai, to worship. 上帝 Shang’ ti’, God.


神明 Shen .ming, ditto. 廚宇 Miaw’ yü, Taoist temples.

佛 Fuh, Buddha; Buddhas. 朞(tors). ,T’sien, bamboo divining rods.

祭祖 Tsi’ ’tsu, sacrifice to ances-

菩薩 ,P’u sah, Buddhist deities 求心神 ,Sin .shen, soul.

(2nd class). 求雨財神 ,K’ieu ’ü, pray for rain.

羅漢 Lo han’, do. (3rd class). T’sai .shen, god of riches.

寺院 Si’ yuen’, Buddhist monasteries. 求三寶 ,San ,t’sing, three pure


功德 Kung teh, merit. 念經 ,Nien’, king, chant prayers.

燒香 ,Shau ,hiang, burn in-

佛教 Fuh kiau’, Buddhist reli-

面前 ,T’ien shang’, to add.

百姓 Mien‘ t’sien’ before.[gion. 百姓 demographics.

燒香 ,Shau ,hiang, burn incense before P’u sah.

上廟宇裏去 shang’ miau’ ‘ü ’li ch’ü’, to go into the temples.

有事情求籤 yeu shi’ .t’sing .k’ieu ,t’sien, if anything has happened they 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’ wait kwoh jen, at first there were sixteen foreigners.

後來添上兩個中國人 Heu lai ,t’ien shang’ liang ko’, chung kwoh jen, and afterwards two Chinese were added.
和尚住在寺院裏 Ho shang chu tsai’ si’ yuen’ li, Buddhist priests live in their monasteries.

燒紙拜死人 Shau ‘chi pai’ si jen, burn paper to worship the dead.

LESSON 23. MAN.
肉身 Juh ,shen, the body.
靈魂 Ling hwen, the soul.
永遠 ’Yung ’yuen, eternal.
生出來 Sheng c’hu hia, born.
為壽 Wei shan’, to be virtuous.
病不來 Sheng ping’, to be sick.
分救 Sheng shih shü, born into the world.
小 T’sung ’siau, from a boy.
老人家 Lau jen, kia, old man.
差不多 Cha puh, to, about; nearly.
性命 Sing ’ming, life.
教義 K’eng, willing.

上天 Shang’, t’ien, ascend to heaven.
悔改 T’hwei ’kai, repent.
相信 Siang sin’, believe.
總要 Tsung yau’, you must.

肉身總要死 Juh ,shen ’tsung yau’ ’si, the body must die.
靈魂不死 Ling hwen puh ’si, the soul does not die.
活到永遠 Hwoh tau’ yung ’yuen, live forever.
Lesson 24. Time.

Ming, t'ien, to-morrow. Chang, constant.

Heu', t'ien, day after day. Yeu', another; again.

Ts'oh, t'ien, yesterday. Tau' kwo', having gone.

Cheu' ye', day and night. 'Ki hwi', how often?

'Tsi' heu', henceforth. Lai'. nien, next year.

'Yeu' shi', sometimes.

Yih hwei', once.

Keh (chiêh), to separate.

Tsai, again. [to obtain.] Lih k'eh, at once.

Nan teh, seldom; hard

C'hu, for the first time.

T'sien jih, day before yesterday.

'ta. t'sien jih 'tsi' puh 'lai, the day before
c'hü', 'liau 'ki hwei', how many times has he gone?

'tsung. t'sien 'yue che' ko' shi', formerly there happened this circumstance.

A saying.

We shan' tih .nan teh k'an' kien', the virtuous are seldom to be met with.
我們先到, 'wo .men', sien tau', we arrived first. [again.
昨天又來了, tsoh, t'ien yeu', lai liau, yesterday he came
常做的, e'hang tso', tih, he constantly does it. [other day.
隔一日去, keh yih jih e'hü', yih hwei', go once every

LESSON 25. STRENGTH AND SKILL.

聰明, T'sung ming, intelligent. 武藝, 'Wu i', military arts.
能幹, Neng kan', power. 手藝, 'Sheu i', handicraft.
才能, T'sai neng, ability 手段, 'Sheu twan', dexterity.
會能, Hwei', can (acquired power). 技藝, 'K'i i', ingenious arts.
Neng, can (natural power)玲瓏, .Ling lung, clever.
可以, K'o i', you may. 奇, Keh wai', extraordinary.
靈巧, L'ing e'hiau, ingenious. 希, Hi' k'i, wonderful.
不靈, Puh ling, ineffectual. 本事, 'Pen shi', (si), ability.
聼不出, T'ing puh e'huh, I don't hear. 「C'hi' lih, strength.
[not hear.]
聼不來, T'ing puh lai, I can't. 管, Kwan, to manage.
看得來, K'an teh lai, I can see. 軟弱, I wan joh, feeble.
耳朵聼不來, 'ri to, t'ing puh lai, I cannot hear (lit. my ears cannot hear.

沒有本事做官, muh 'yeu pen shi', tso', kwan, he has not the ability to be a mandarin.
不能進城, puh neng tsin', e'heng, you cannot enter the city.
不會寫字, puh hwei' 'sie tsi', he cannot write.
他們格外的靈巧, t'a .men keh wai' tih .ling 'e'chiau, they are extraordinarily clever.
我是手藝人, 'wo shi', 'sheu i', jen, I am a handicraftsman.
呆笨的人做不來玲瓏的工夫, ngai pen', tih, jen tso' puh lai .ling ,lung tih ,kung ,fu, stupid persons cannot do ingenious work.

氣力有限, 沒有武藝, 'e'hi' lih 'yeu hien muh 'yeu' 'wu i', his strength is not great, and he has no military accomplishments.
LESSON 26. MASON'S WORK.

房頂 'Fang 'ting top of house. [bricks. erno, square  
方方'I'm, chwen, brick.  
泥瓦造 'Wa, burn'tiles.  
泥瓦匠 Ni 'wa tsiang', mason.  
石三層 Shih tsoh, stone-mason.  
三層 San.t'seng, three stories.  
橋 K'iau, bridge.  
空室 K'ung', arch.  
牌樓 P'ai .leu, ornamental arch.  
蓋房 Kai 'fang, to build a house.  
量商i ',Shang 'liang, to consider about.  

Chwen 'wa muh 'yeu 'mai .lai, the bricks and tiles are not yet bought and brought home.

叫一個泥瓦匠來 kiau' yih ko 'ni 'wa tsiang'.lai, call a mason.  
商量蓋房屋 'shang liang' kai 'fang uh, conferr about build- 
要蓋兩層樓 yau' kai 'liang t'seng .leu, I want to build two stories above the ground floor.  
五十三層樓 'wu shih ,san k'ung' .ch'iao, bridge of fifty three arches.  
蓋房頂用多少瓦 kai 'fang 'ting yung' ,to 'shau 'wa, in covering in the roof how many tiles shall you use?  
牌樓多都是敬重女人的 .p'ai .leu, to 'tu shi' king'  
chung'.nui ;jen tih, there are a great many memorial arches and they are all in honour of women.  
量量看多少長短 .liang .liang k'an', to 'shau .c'hang 'twan, measure it to see how long it is.  
拿泥刀多擺石灰 .na .ni ,tau ,to 'pai shih', hwei, take the trowel and put on plenty of lime.  
橫梁長—丈半 .heng .liang c'hang yih chang' pan', the cross beams are fifteen feet long.  
寬窄嗎—尺寬, k'wan tseh ('ch'ai) 'ma yih c'hih', k'wan, as to width let them be a foot wide.
LESSON 27. STUDY.

讀書 Tuh, shu, to study. 方字, Fang tsi, square letters.
本 'Pen, numeral of books. 四書 Si, shu, Four books.
筆墨 Pih meh, pens and ink. 五經 'Wu, king, Five classics.
文墨 Wen meh, style. 孝經 Hiau, king, Book of filial piety.
文楚 T'sing 'chu, clear. 三字經 San tsi, king, Three character classic.
文理 Wen 'li, book style. 小說 'Siau shwoh, novels.
文章 Wen 'chang, essays. 几卷 'Ki kiuen', how many chapters?
發達 Fah tah, rise in life. 開卷 K'ai kiuen, open a book.
雅, Ya, elegant. 多看, To k'an, read much.
工 Yung, kung, be diligent. 益處 Yih c'hu, benefit.
用 T'en, use. 教書 Kian, shu, teach.
偷蘭, Lan to, lazy. 閱書 Hien, shu, light books.
懶解說 'Kiau shwoh, explanation. 也 'Ye, also.
解說 Chu 'kiai, commentary. [man.]
註解 Yau 'kin, important. 看書 'K'ian, shu, light literature.
要不 K'ai, shu, light literature and novels are not good to read.
是讀書人 puh shi, tuh, shu, jen, he is not a literary man. 說
用工可以發達 yung, kung 'k'o 'i fah tah, if you are diligent you will rise in life.
書裏的話叫文理 shu 'li tih hwa, kiau, wen 'li, phrases used in books are called wen li.
書要多看, shu yau, to k'an, books must be much read.
在家教書 tsai 'lau, kiau, shu, he keeps a school at his own home.
不多看沒有益處 puh, to k'an, muh 'yeu yih c'hu, if you do not read much, it will be of no use.
先讀四書, sien tuh si, shu, first study the Four books.
後來看五經 heu, lai k'an, 'wu, king, and afterwards read the Five classics.
小書小說不好看 hien, shu 'siau shwoh puh 'hau k'an, light literature and novels are not good to read.
教小孩子 kiau', siau, hai tsi, in teaching boys.
先要用方字, sien yau, yung, fang tsi, you must first use square characters, (written on squares of red paper).
這本書幾卷 che 'pen, shu, 'ki kiuen', how many chapters does this book contain?
不繡做文章 pu hwei' tso' wen ,chang, he cannot write essays.

也是要緊的書 'ye shi' yau' 'kin tih ,shu, this is also an important book.

LESSON 28. ANCESTORS.

爺 Ye, father.

祖父 'Tsue fu', grand-father.

曾祖 'Tseng tsu', great ditto.

高祖 Tsai' shang', further back.

根本 ,Ken 'pen, root.

傳下 'Chuen hia', deliver down.

孝子 Hiau' 'tsi, filial son.

棺槨 Kwan kwoh, coffin & case.

做塋 Tso' 'fen, make a grave.

祖先 'Ts' ,tsung, ancestors.

祖宗 is根本 'tsue,tsung shi', 'pen, ancestors are the root from which men come.

人全是祖宗傳下來的 'jen 'ts'iu'en shi', 'tsue,tsung e'ret hia' lai, men all spring from the stock of their ancestors.

祭祖宗 to 三代 'tsi' 'tsue,tsung tau', 'san t'ai', sacrifice to ancestors to the third generation.

父母祖父母曾祖祖宗的多 fu', 'mu, 'tsue fu', 'tseng fu', 'kau 'tsu, ts'i' tih ,to, parents, grand-father, great grand-father, and great great grand-father are sacrificed to by many.

不做棺槨 puh tso' ,kwan kwoh, he did not make a coffin and case.

不是孝子 puh shi' hiau' 'tsi, he is not a filial son.

上輩的名字 shang' pei' tih 'ming ts'i, the names of elders (in the ancestral line).

不可以再題 puh 'k'o' 'i tsai' 'tsi, should not be again men-

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

那一樣的花草 'na yih yang' tih ,hwa 'ts'an, which sort of

不從根本上生出來 puh 'tsang', 'pen shang', 'sheng c'huh lai, is not produced from a root.
LESSON 29. SERVANTS.

家主, K'ia chu, master of family.

做飯, Tso' fan', to cook.

待飯, T'sai fan', vegetables and rice.

省儉, 'Sheng kien', economical.

乾淨, Kan tsing', clean.

勤, Chin, industrious.

齊整, T'si 'cheng, orderly.

東西都要乾淨, tung, si, tu yau', kan tsing', everything must be clean.

使喚的人不少一百, 'shǐ hwan' tih ,jen puh 'shau yih peh, the number of servants employed is not less than a hundred.

工夫沒有做完, 'kung' fu muh 'yeu tso', wan, the work is not yet done.

兩個小厮看房子, liang ko' 'siau', si, k'an 'fang' tsı', two waiting boys kept the house.

照應照應他們, chau' ying' chau' ying', t'a men, take care of them.

不教他凍死, puh kiau', t'a tung', 'sü, he will not allow them to be frozen.

不教他餓死, 'ye puh kiau', t'a ngo' 'sü, nor to be starved.

你不得騙我, 'ni puh teh p'ien' wo, you must not cheat me.

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

不在時候上做, puh tsai', shi heu' shang' tso', you do not do things at the proper time.

使喚了東家, 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.

清楚 . T'sing \' c'hu, distinct. 茶 棋 . C'ha chan', tea ware. 
细算 Si\' swan', carefully count. 橱 . Kwei', counter.  
算帳 Swan\' chang', calculate. 當 櫃 的 . Tang kwei' tih, shopman.  
開店 Store . K' ai tien', open a shop. 終 本 . Shi'h \' pen, lose capital.  
夥計 'Hwo ki', assistant. 刎 光 . T'au , kwang, beg favour. 
斗秤 'Teu c' heng', measures 九 八 銀 . Kieu pah . yin, and weights.  
本錢 'Pen . t'sien, capital. Shang hai sycee.  
利錢 . Li\' . t'sien, interest. 碼 頭 . Ma\' . t'eu, port; jetty.  
盤費 . 'P'an fei', expenses. 海 關 . Hai\' , kwang, custom house.  
公平 , Kung\' . p'ing, just. 完 稅 . Wan shui', pay custom. 
不對 Puh tui', not agree. 數目 . Shu\' . yin, numbers.  
秤的 斤 鐵 不 對 cheng' tih , kin \' liang puh tui', the weight in catties and ounces does not agree.  
算得 不 清 swan\' teh puh , t'sing, it is not clearly calculated. 
開店 生意 不 大 , k' ai tien', sheng i' puh ta', when he opened shop, his trade was small.  
當 櫃 的 說 収 光 , tang kwei' tih shwoh , t'au , kwang, the shopman said, may I beg custom. 
還他 二 萬 九 八 銀 . hwan , t'a er' wan' ' kieu pah . yin, pay him twenty thousand Shanghai taels.  
沒有 本 錢 muh \' yeu\' . pen . t'sien, he has no capital. 
城裏茶 棋 多 . c' heng \' li . c'ha chan', to, the tea ware-houses in the city are numerous.  
夥計 不 老 實 \' ho ki' puh \' lau shih, the assistants are dis-  

LESSON 31. WAR.  
兵丁 . Ping\' . ting, soldier. 浮 橋 . Fu\' . c'hiau, floating bridge.  
得勝 Teh sheng', conquer. 投 河 . T'eu\' . ho, leap into a river.  

* Literally, silver at two per cent discount. Kieu pah means ninety eight in a hundred.
LESSON 32. SURGERY.

名聲 .Ming ,sheng, reputation.射傷 She’shang', bow-shot wound.
名醫 .Ming ,i, famed surgeon.弩箭 'Nu tsien', cross-bow
忽然 Huh .jan, unexpectedly. [vegetable.)
漢朝 Han .c'hau, Han 'dynasty.鳥頭 Wu .t'eu, (name of a

赢了 Ying 'liau, won.
輸 Shu, defeated.
打仗 Ta chang', to fight.
敗敗敗pai' chang', defeat.
圍困 Wei k'wun', besiege.
領兵 'Ling ping, lead soldiers.
放炮火人 'Lu jen, seize men.
拉守 'Sheu, to keep.
搶奪 T'ciang toh, rob and
守城, kwan ping 'sheu .c'hang, mandarin soldiers keep
打了一個敗仗 'ta 'liau yih ko pai' chang', they fought
an unsuccessful battle.
不會得勝 puh hwei' teh sheng', they cannot conquer.
前兩天贏了 t'sien 'liau ,t'ien .ying 'liau, two days since
they gained a victory.
城牆不堅固 .c'hang t'siang puh ,kien ku', the city wall is
not strong.
男人投了河 .nan .jen .t'eu 'liau .ho, the men leaped into
女人投了井 .nu .jen .t'eu 'liau 'tsing, the women threw
themselves into the wells.
做浮橋過去 tso' .fu .c'hiau kwo' c'hü', they made a floating
bridge to pass by.
要人去的 yau' .lu .jen c'hu ti, they carry away men as
不守隊伍 puh 'sheu 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.
不許搶奪 puh 'hü' t'siang toh, robbery is forbidden.
今夜的口號 .kin ye' tih 'k'eu hau', the pass-word for to-night.
毒药 Tuh yoh, poison.

臂 Pi' arm. [geon.]

帐房 Chang'. fang, tent. [arm.]

伸臂 Shen pi', stretch out the arm.

疼 T'eng, pain.

袒下 'Tan hia', bare the shoulder.

血管 Hiuëh'. kwan, blood-vessel.

大夫子 Kwan, fu 'tsi, (the god of war, Kwan yün chang.) 膏药 ,Kau yoh, plaister.

漢朝有關夫子 Han' e'chau 'yeu ,Kwan ,fu 'tsi, in the Han dynasty there was Kwan fu tsí, (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 huh .jan yih ko', jen .lai kau', at an unexpected moment, there came a man to say.

名醫華陀纔來了 .ming', hwa ,t'o .tsai .lai 'liau, the celebrated surgeon Hwa-to had just arrived.

請他進帳房來 't'sing, 't'a tsin' chang', fang .lai, he was invited to enter the tent.

傷 裏有鳥頭藥 shang 'li 'yeu ,wu .t'eu yoh, in the wound there was a vegetable poison called Wu-t'eu.

一直到骨頭那裏 yih chih tau' kuh ,t'eu na', 'li, straight into the bone.

不是早醫 puh shiü' 'tsau', i, if not cured early.

這個臂沒有用 che' ko', pi' muh 'yeu yung', the arm would be of no use.

手裏拿刀 'sheu' li', na tau', in his hand he held a knife.

大盆在臂底下接血 ta' .p'en tsai', pi', 'ti hia' tsiëh hiuëh, a large basin under the arm to catch blood.

關夫子伸手 Kwan, fu 'tsi', shen 'sheu, the god of war held out his arm.

袒下衣服 't'an hia', i fuh, and bared his shoulder of clothing.

叫華陀割開 kiau'. Hwa ,t'o koh ,k'ai, for Hwa-to to cut it open.

一點不怕痛 yih 'tien puh p'a' t'ung' (t'eng), he did not in the least fear pain.

* Pei is the sign of the passive.
把刀向骨頭上刮去毒氣, he took the knife and approaching the bone scratched away the poison.

後來把皮肉縫起來, later, aftercards the skin and flesh were sewn up.

關夫子大笑, Kwan fa tsi laughed.

說說閒話, shwoh shwoh, 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.

井水, 'Tsing 'shui, well water.

天井, T'ien tsi, homestead.

共, 'Tsing, square court.

同宅, T'ien shang, above the village.

井水, 'Tsing 'shui, well water.

井桶, 'Tsing 'shui tih, the bucket.

水去, 'T'iao 'shui, carry water.

車水, C'he 'shui, pump water.

井的上邊有車, 'Tsing tih shang, the well was dug.

井的下邊有車, 'Tsing shui shang, the well was dug.

有把水去, 'Tiao 'shui, carry water.

用麻繩吊起桶來, yung, sheng tiao, 'Ehi 'T'ung, draw up water with a rope.
LESSON 34. DINNER.

兒 .Er, terminal particle placed after most nouns in the northern dialect.

便食 Pien' fan', ordinary meal. 再喝 Tsai' hoh, drink again.
不絶過 Puh kwo', only (initial). 賜飯 T'sii' fan', grant me rice.
罷了 Pa 'liau, only (final). 廚房 .Chu .fang, kitchen.
停 .T'ing, wait. 鶏湯 ,Ki ,t'ang, fowl broth.
一會 Yih hwei', a little; once. 燕窩 Yen',wo, birds' nests.
擺上菜 'Pai fan', lay the table. 再添 'Pau 'liau, satisfied.
上菜 Shang' t'sai', put the 食茶 'T'au c'ha, pour out tea.
敢 'e hi 'kan, how dare I? 料酒.Chen'tsieu, pour out wine. 茶 tobacco.
承惠.Ch'eng hwei', receive kindness. 把端 'Pa, take.
承恩.Ch'i .c'ha, make tea. 洪茶 .T'wan, place.
兩盒 'Liang ,pei, two cups. 被緞.T'u'ii ,t'sii, refuse.
對飲 Tui' yin, to drink together. 醉 Tsui', elevated by wine.
這便飯 che' shi' pien' fan', this is an ordinary dinner.
是好呢 fan' 'hau muh 'yen, is the rice boiled or not?
有 t'sai' pien' .ni, are the meat and vegetables ready?
便 兒 .T'ing yih hwei', or, wait a little.
便了 tsieu' pien' 'liau, they will then be ready.
一會 擺上菜 'Pai fan' shang' t'sai', spread the table, bring the [drink together.
菜肴 on.
我們對飲罷了 'wo .men tui' 'yin pa' 'liau, we will just
沒有甚麼好菜 muh 'yen shen' 'mo 'hau t'sai', I have no
good dishes.
多喝兩盒 ,to hoh 'liang ,pei, take a cup or two more.
承惠得狠 .Ch'eng hwei' teh 'hen, I receive the greatest kindness from you.
酒不可以喝醉 'tsieu puh 'k'o 'i hoh tsui', I must not
take wine so as to become elevated.
賜飯罷 t'sii' fan' pa', grant me rice.
**LESSON 35. ARRESTING A CRIMINAL.**

知縣, Chê hien', magistrate. 串通, Ch'wen, t'ung, secretly 告示, Kau' shí', proclamation. 嗆訟, So sung', induce to accuse. 貼差役, Ch'ai chuh, to paste up. 店鋪, T'ien p'u', a shop. 書役, Shu yih, secretary. 窩留, Wu lieu, shelter thieves. 牌票, P'ai p'iu', written order. 土匪, T'ú fei, local banditti. 假'I' Kia, false. 拘捕, Kù, arrest. 班房, Pan fang, messenger's 審事, Shen shí', to judge. 監牢, Kien lau, prison. 公事, Kung shí', public duties. 已經, T'ai, king, already. 衙門, Ya men, mandarins' office. 今天縣裏有公事, K'in, t'ien hien', 'li you, kung shí', to-day at the magistrate's there is business.

一縣的事都是知縣管的, yih hien' tih shí', tu shí', chi hien' kwan tih, all the affairs of a district are directed by the city magistrate.

開鋪子的人有罪, k'ai p'u' tsi tih, jen 'yeu tsui', a shop-keeper is guilty of a crime.

窩留好多土匪, wo lieu hau, t'u fei, sheltering a great number of thieves of the country.

官府打發差役, kwan, tu ta fah, ch'ai yih, the mandarin sent messengers.

拿他來問, na, t'a lai wen, bring him for inquiry.

已經出了告訴, 'i, king, c'huh, liau kau' shí', having already published a proclamation.

貼出來給百姓看, t'ieh c'huh, lai kei' peh sing' k'an', it was pasted up for the people to see.

說不可以窩留土匪, shwoh puh 'k'o', wo lieu t'u fei, it said that thieves must not be sheltered.
差役拘了他，c'hai yih kù 'liau, t'a, the messengers arrested him.
衙門裏拘到，ya .men 'li kù 'tau', they seized and brought him to the magistrate's office.
知縣坐堂，chí hien t'sou 'tang, the mandarin sits in judgment.
審事的時候，'shen shì tih shï heu', at the time of judging.
知道有人串通書役和差役，chí tau 'you jen ,c'hwen, t'ung, shu yih ho, c'hai yih, he learned that persons had secretly influenced the writers and messengers.
牌票是假的，p'ai p'ian shì 'hia tih, the order to arrest was false.
妄告了他，wang 'kau 'liau, t'a, he had been falsely accused.
官府審事完了，kwan 'tšun 'shen shì 'wan 'liau, the mandarin having ceased his inquiry.
後來沒有事，heu 'lai muh 'you shì', afterwards nothing more occurred.

LESSON 36. BUYING LAND.

地主 Ti 'chu, owner of land. 相近，Siang kin, near.
步弓 Pu 'kung, measure of 5 feet. 相近，Kīch shih, firm.
恐怕，'K'ung p'a', lest. 一畝 Yih 'meu, one meu.
街上，Kiai shang, on the street. 一畝半 Meu pan, meu & a half.
鄉裏，Hiang 'li, in the country. 約人中文名兒人，Chung 'jen, middleman.
舍十吊，Shīh t'iao, ten strings. 笔打聽，'Ta, t'ing, to inquire.
老大金，Ta 't'sien, large cash. 找尋，'Chau, siün, to seek.
破破 P'o, broken. 我要買地，'wo yau 'mai ti', I wish to buy land.
在大街上，tsai 't'a, kiai shang, in the great street.
你替我打聽，ni tì 'wo, t'ing, inquire for me about it.
我找尋了一塊，'wo 'chau .siün 'liau yih k'wai', I have found a piece.
在大街南面，tsai 't'a, kiai, nan mien, on the south side of the great street.
找一個忠厚人，'chau yih ko, chung heu 'jen, find me an honest man.
請他作代言，t'sing, t'a tso t'ai pih, invite him to be the
代筆的人寫文約 tai' pih tih .jen 'sie .wen yoh, the writer will write the deed of sale.
你做中人可以 'ni tso' ,chung .jen 'k'o 'i, you can be the middle man.
兩下說說明白 'liang hia' shwoh shwoh .ming peh, speak clearly on both sides.
買地的主人 mai' ti tih 'chu .jen, the proprietor who sells the land.
有錢沒有錢 'yeu .t'sien muh 'yeu .t'sien, has he money or
有舊房子 'yeu kieu' .fang 'tsi, there is an old house.
還在地上 .hwan tsai' ti' shang', still on the ground.
這個總要拆了 che' ko' 'tsung yau' t'seh (.c'hai) 'liau,
this must be pulled down.
地有四畝半 ti' 'yeu si' 'meu pan', there are 4½ mow of
二十兩銀子一畝 er' shi'h 'liang .yin 'tsi yih 'meu,
twenty taels a mow.
還有一塊地在鄉裏 .hwan 'yeu yih k'wai' ti' tsai'
,liang 'li, there is a piece of land in the country.
鄰舍人家好的 .lin she' .jen ,kia 'hau tih, the neighbours
are good.
十吊大錢 shi'h tiau' ta' .tsien, ten strings of large cash.
把步弓量量看 'pa pu' ,kung .liang .liang k'an, measure
it with the rod.
二百四十弓一畝 er' peh si' shi'h ,kung yih ,meu, 240
pu make a mow.[called a kung.
一步也叫一弓 yih pu' 'ye kiau' yih ,kung, a pu is also
五尺一步 'wu c'hii'h yih pu', five feet make one pu.
這麼小恐怕不彀 che' 'mo 'siau 'k'ung p'a' puh keu',
this is small, and I fear it will not be enough.

LESSON 37. TIGERS.
老虎 'Lau 'hu, tiger. 不理 Puh 'li, not to care for.
許 'Hü, to promise. 害處 Hai' c'hu', injuries.
賞 'Shang, reward. 胸 .Hien, to take in the mouth.
虎豹 'Hu pau', tigers and pan-盜竊, T'eu t'sieh, to steal.
罝設 'Pai shèh, arrange. 凶 .Hiung, violent. [garden.
陷坑 Hien', k'eng, a pitfall. 苗圃 T'sai' .yuen, vegetable
野獸 'Ye sheu', wild animals.

竹林 Chuh .lin, bamboo grove.

後面 Heu' mien', behind.

地弩 Ti' nu, a spring bow.

捕 .K'in, to catch.

引誘 'Yin 'yeu, to tempt.

鎮安老虎多, Chen ,ngan 'lau 'hu ,to, at the city of Chenngan tigers are numerous.

有人能殺老虎 'yeu .jen .neng shah 'lau 'hu, there are persons who can kill tigers.

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

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

住的人擋設 chü tih ,jen 'p'ai shëh, the inhabitants placed

陷坑和地弩 hieu', k'eng .ho ti' 'nu, pitfalls and underground spring bows.

不能擒他們 puh .neng .k'in ,t'a .men, they could not catch them.

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

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

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

夜裏有人走到園中 ye' 'li 'yeu ,jen 'tsëu tau' .yuen ,chung, if at night a man walks into the garden.

老虎已經嚼了他去 'lau 'hu 'i ,king .hien 'liau ,t'a k'ü, 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'sieh ,tung ,si tih, at night there is no one to steal.

怕老虎不敢來 p'a 'lau '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' yih, service.

放砲 Fang' p'au', fire guns.

餓 Wo', hungry; to starve.

點頭 'Tien .t'eu, to nod the head.
掘 Kiùeh, to dig.
铺席, P'u sìh, spread mats.
盖好 Kai' hau, cover over.
打鑼 'Ta lo, beat gongs.
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 'tsǐ, the natives use methods,
誘他們做供役 'yeu, t'a .men tso' kung' yih, to tempt them to become serviceable.
掘地坑舖席子蓋好 kiùeh ti' ,k'eng ,p'u sìh 'tsǐ kai' hau, they dig a pit and cover it well with mats,
再加泥土在上 ts'ai', kia ni 't'u ts'ai' shang', they also place earth upon the mats,
好像平地似的 'hau siang' ,p'ing ti' si' tīh, so that it is like the level ground;
好幾百個人 'hau 'ki peh ko' jen, several hundred men.
打鑼打鼓放敲 'ta lo 'ta 'ku fang' p'au', beat gongs and drums, and fire guns.
趕象走過陷他下去 'kan siang' 'tsieu kwo' hien', t'a hīa' c'hù', they drive the elephant past and cause him to fall in.
身體重坑深 ,shen 't'i chung', k'eng ,shen, he is heavy in body, and the pit is deep,
不能出來 puh .neng c'huh lai, he cannot come out.
就餓他幾天 tsieu' wo', t'a 'ki ,t'ien, they then keep him without food for several days.
後來問他 heu' lai wen', t'a, afterwards they ask him,
做供役肯不肯 tso' kung' yih 'k'eng puh 'k'eng, if he is willing or not to do service.
象就點頭 siang' tsieu' tien .t'eu, the elephant nods his head.
地坑面前撤去土 ti' ,k'eng mien' .t'sien c'hèh c'hù' '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,
給象好走上 kih siang' 'hau 'tsieu shang', so that the elephant can walk out.
一 點 了 頭 yih 'tien t'ien t'au t'eu; if he once nods his head
終 身 要 服 事 人 chung shen yau fuh shi jen, he will
serve man all his life.
至 死 不 變 chi'si puh pien', till death never changing.
性 情 最 信 實 sing t'sing tsui sin shih, his disposition is
very faithful.
一個 象 龐 駢 yih ko siang .neng t'o, one elephant can carry
千 斤 一 位 i '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.
餓 死 也 有 的 wo s'i ye yeu tih, some are starved to death.
總 不 點 頭 tsung puh 'tien t'eu, any how they will not nod
their heads.

LESSON 39. SILVER MINES.
載來 Tsai lai, to bring. 內地 Nui ti, China proper.
銀礦 Yin kung, silver-ore 漢朝 Han c'hau, Han dy-
nasty.
收 稅 Sheu shui, receive cus-
兵 T'eh i, purposely.
利 息 Li sih, profit. [toms.
邊 邊 外 Pieu wai, beyond the
散 San, to disperse. [border.
口 Kwan 'k'eu, border.
安南 Ngan nan, Cochin-china.
上山 Shang shan, go up a hill.
廠 'Chang ting, depot ser-
幾十 'Ki shih, several tens. 早已 'Tsau i, long since.
中國出 銀 子 呢 Chung kwoh c'huh .yin 'tsi ni, does
China produce silver?
本 來 有 銀 子 的 'pen lai yeu .yin 'tsi tih, originally it
如今內地 沒 有 的 .ju kin nui ti muh yeu tih, now
there is none in this country.
有銀礦的地方 yeu', yin 'kung tih ti' fang, places that have silver.

早已都取盡了 tsau 'i', tu 't'sü tsiu' 'liau', it has long since been taken all away.

緬甸等來有的 'Mien tien' tsai' lai 'yen tih, some is brought from Birmah.

安南銀子也有 ,Ngan .nan 'yin 'tsi' 'ye' yeu', in Cochin-china there is also silver.

漢朝的時候 Han' c'hau tih .shí heu', in the time of the Han dynasty.

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

緬甸有大山廠 'Mien tien' 'yeu 'Ta ,shan 'c'hang, in Birmah there is the Ta-shan silver-mine.

在雲南邊外 tsai'.Yün .nan , pien wai', outside the border of Yün-nan.

安南有米星廠 ,Ngan .nan 'yeu Sung', sing 'c'hang, in Cochin-china is the Sung sing silver-mine.

在廣西邊外 tsai' 'Kwang' ,si , pien wai', beyond the border of Kwang-si.

從前本國與緬甸打仗 ,t'sung , t'sien 'pen kwoh 'ü '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.

廠丁已經散了 'c'hang ,ting 'i', king san' 'liau, the miners were all scattered.

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

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

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

上山去採礦裏的銀子 shang' ,shan c'hü' 'tsai 'kung 'li tih .yin 'tsi, they went up the hill to seek for it in the mines.

必定先要過關口完稅 pih ting' sien yau' kwo', ,kwan 'k'eu , wan shui', they must first pass the customhouse and pay the duty.
LESSON 40. WATER.

吃慣, C'hih kw'an, eat habitually.
差慣, C'hai kw'an, send ha-
老夫, 'Lau ,fu, I. [actually.
宿, 'yeu, only.
wash, ha-
 duas, to pass the night.
朋友, 'yen, friends.
洗臉, 'Si 'lien, wash the face.
澆灌, Kiu kw'an, to water.
孟, 'lieu, small bowl.
澄清, C'heng, t'sing, to cleanse.
顏色, Yen seh (shai), colour.
氣味, C'hí, taste.
大槪之寶, Wu kia, 'chi, 'pau, an inestimable treasure.
五穀百菜, Wu kuh peh 'kwo, the five kinds of grain and the hundred fruits.

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

老夫差慣一個用人到蘭州, 'lau ,fu, 'chái, kw'an yih ko, yung, 'jen tau, 'Lan ,cheu, I used to send a messenger regularly to Lan-cheu.

夜裏宿在客店 ye, 'li suh tsai, 'keh tien, in the night he slept at a lodging house.

有一孟水送客洗臉, 'yeu yih, 'ü, 'shui sung, 'keh 'si 'lien, a small basin of water was given to the lodgers to wash their faces.

洗好了臉不可以丢了水, 'si 'hau, 'liau, 'lien puh 'k'o 'i, 'tieu, 'liau, 'shui, after washing their faces the water must not be thrown away.

店家把水澄清了再用, tien, 'kia, 'pa 'shui, C'heng, t'sing, 'liau tsai, yung, the landlord cleansed the water to be used again.

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

時候長久顏色要變, shih, 'heu, 'chhang 'kieu, 'yeu seh yau, pien, after a long time the colour changes.

氣味也不好不可以用喝, C'hí, 'we, 'ye puh, 'hau puh 'k'o 'i, hoh, it smells bad and is not good to drink.
大概地方這樣的 tai kai ti', fang che' yang' tih, in most places it is so.

惟有甘肅不是這樣的 wei 'yeu', Kan suh puh shi', che' yang' tih, only in Kan-suh it is different.

已經常久水得了土氣就清好喝得 i', king c'hang kieu shui teh liau t'u c'hi' tsieu', t'sing hau hoh teh, after a long time the water, through the influence of the soil becomes clear and may be drunk.

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

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

甘肅省處處能下雨纔好, Kan suh 'sheng c'hu', c'hu'. neng hia' ti', tsai' hau, everywhere in Kan-suh province if rain fall it is well.

就是寧夏兩樣的 tsieu' shi', Ning hia' 'liang yang' tih, only at Ning-hia it is different.

不但不要下雨 puh tan' puh yau' hia' 'ü, not only do they not desire it to rain

而且怕要下雨, er t'sie p'a' yau' hia' 'ü, they even fear that it should rain;

因爲這個地多饒氣, 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饒氣上升 'ü t'ai', to jih t'eu shai' liau tsieu' 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 sin'e h yih yang', hwa, t'sau, tu yau', kan, k'u, 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', 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' , t'ien 'mi tsui', to, at Ning-hai rice is grown in the fields in great quantity.

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

水渾泥淤在地地就肥的狠, 'shui', hwun, ni, 'yü tsai' ti', ti' tsieu', fei tih 'heu', the water is muddy and the mud stays on the land which is then very fertile.
水到了的地域五穀百藥都是發旺的'shui tau' 'liau tih ti' 'wu kuh peh 'kwo , tu shi' fah wang' tih, in the parts reached by the water, the grain and fruits are abundant.

不必澆灌在上 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.t‘ien 'li tih 'shui , shau , wei , tsing yih 'tien tsieu fang', 'a 'hwei c'hü, when the water in the fields has become clearer it is allowed to return.

LESSON 41. COALS AT PEKING.

建都Kien', tu, establish a capital. 竅頭Tsau' t'eu, cooking range.

城池.C'heng .c'hi, wall & moat. 燕, Chui, to burn.

朝廷 .C'hau .t'ing, the court. 煮 'Chu, to boil. 　[pieces.

水路 'Shui lu', canals & rivers. 敲碎, Ch'iuai sui', break in 　

旱路 Han' lu', roads. 灰印, Hwei yin', chalk mark.

柴薪 .C'hai , sin, wood for fuel.半文 Pan' .wen, half a cash.

一項 Yih hiang', one kind of. 　

不足 Puh tsuh, not enough. 　分兩 Fen' liang, weight.

有餘 'Yeu .ü, superabundance. 補足' Pu tsuh, make up a deficit.

中國建都在北京一千多年以前, Chung kwoh kien' , tu tsai' Peh , king yih , t'sien , to , nien 'i, t'sien, China had its capital at Peking more than a thousand years ago.

頭一次在遼朝的時候 .t'eu yih t'si' tsai' .Liau .c'hau tih .shih heu', first in the time of the Liau dynasty.

京都的城池宮殿朝庭廟宇花苑都是完全 .king, tu tih .c'heng .c'hi , kung tien' .C'hau .t'ing miau' 'ü, hwa .yuen, tu shi' .wan .t'siuen, 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' hai'. lai 'yuen 'liau, there have been canals and roads through successive generations till now.

也有如同天成的好處' ye' yuen .ju .t'ung, t'ien , sheng tih 'hau c'hü', 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 hiang', 'tung , si, for example, there is for one thing a supply of wood for fuel.
西山的出产有好煤，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。

好做烧火的供用，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。它是可以用来烧火的。

父老的言传下来，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。在旧时代，人们在传统中传承下来。

烧不尽的西山煤，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。它不能被完全烧尽。

只是京里的人一天多一天，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。但是首都的人每天烧的煤越来越多。

砪头上炊爨用的火一天多一天，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。烧火和烹饪在厨房中每天增加。

煤价一日贵一日，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。煤的价格每天都会提高。

煤矣碎了每块上打一灰印卖钱三文计重二斤十二两，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。每块煤上有一个灰印，表示这是一块重二斤十二两的煤，它被分成小块，并在每个小块上做一个灰印标记。它被切成小块，每块重三钱。

现在绵价一样一块的分两不过一斤多一点，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。在目前，价格是一样的，但是每块煤的重量比一个大件少了。

直隶省获鹿县有煤厂，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。在直隶省获鹿县，有煤厂。

离京不过六百里，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。离京城不过六百里，这是一个距离。

西山不足获鹿的有余可以补足，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。西部的山脉如果不足，可以由获鹿的余量补充。

西山的出产有好煤，其中煤的生产处有西部的山脉是好煤。
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.
兩股河 ’Liang kû’ hó, two river branches.
老口子 ’Lau ’k’eü ’tśi, old mouth river.
避開來 Pi’, k’ai’.lai, to pass by and avoid.
復實沙 Fuh ’pau sha, name of a sand bank.
木鋤 Muh.mau, wooden anchor.鐵錨 Tiêh .mau, iron anchor.
方盤 .Fang p’an, mariner’s’s compass .Shau .wei, a little.

海船從上海黃浦口岸開去 ’hai .c’hwen .t’sung
Shang’ ’hai .Hwang p’u’ ’k’eu ngan’, k’ai c’hü’, 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 hiang’,tung .hing
’wu shih ’li c’huh .Wu ,sung ’k’eu .juh .yang, going eastward
it travels for fifty li passing out of the Wu-sung river mouth.

環繞復實沙走到崇明的新開河 .hwan’jau fuh
’pau.sha’ tseu 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.

共計一百十里 kung’ ki’ yih peh yih shih ’li, it
numbers in all one hundred and ten li.

又七十里到十漱就是內洋 yeu’ t’sih shih ’li tau’.Shih hiau’ tsiu’ shi’ nui’.yang, there are seventy more li to
Shih-higu, which is in the inner ocean.

這裏可以停船 che’ li ’k’o’ i .t’ing .c’hwen, here you can
stop the junk.

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

又向東走到舍山 yeu’ hiang’,tung ’tseu tau’. 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.

船停不得不能下錨 .c’hwen .t’ing puh teh puh .neng
hia’ .mau, the vessel cannot stop here, it is impossible to cast
anchor.
這兒向東出大洋往北稍為偏東，從這地方出海去，南有五條沙壩。黃河水口子稍為向南有五條沙壩。

遇着東風總要相慮淺灘，你若遇到東風，應該留意灘淺的地方。

該當避開來，你若遇到東風，應該留意灘淺的地方。

用方盤定見方向，用方盤定見方向。

換方向偏東，一個字，換方向偏東，一個字。

爛泥用木錨硬泥用鐵錨，用鐵錨，用鐵錨。

LESSON 43. FURS.

運來的，北口外，北口外，北口外。

北口外，北口外，北口外。

貂，貂，貂。

裡子，裡子，裡子。

趁，趁，趁。

不大小，不大小，不大小。

灰鼠，灰鼠，灰鼠。

湖，湖，湖。

坑，坑，坑。

貂皮從那裹運來的，貂皮從那裹運來的，貂皮從那裹運來的。

北口外，北口外，北口外。

peh 'k'eu wai' .Meng 'ku ti' .fang .lai tih, they come from beyond the northern barrier, from the land of the Mongols.
這個袍子是狐嗉皮做的 che kot 'p'au 'tsi 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.

狼皮好做馬掛 .lang 'p'i 'hau tso' 'ma kwa', wolf skin can be made into jackets.

價錢頂貴的是貂皮 chia' .t'sien 'ting kwei' tih shi' ,tiau 'p'i, the highest in price is sable.

貂皮套子價錢不大不小四十兩 ,tiau 'p'i t'au' 'tsi chia' .t'sien puh ta' puh 'siau si' shih 'liang, a sable coat costs forty taels more or less.

這個皮好不曳毛 che kot 'p'i 'hau puh tiau' .mau, this fur is good, the hair will not fall off.

做過衣裳的皮不買 tso' kwo' ,i .shang tih 'p'i puh 'mai, skins that have been made into clothes I do not buy.

下雨天皮衣服受潮要曳毛 hia' 'ü ,t'ien 'p'i ,i fuh sheu' .c'hau yau' tiau' .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 'ch'i' ,tsiang 'p'i ,i fuh liang' liang' ,sheu 'liau, taking advantage of this good weather give your fur clothes an airing and put them away.

炕上鋪着羊皮褥 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' 'hwo lu', below he had lighted a charcoal fire.

LESSON 44. IMPORTED FOREIGN MANUFACTURES.

羽毛 'ü .mau, camlets. 斜文 .Sie .wen, striped.

哔嚕 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.
斜纹布: 美国钻。American drills.
花旗布: 华. 旗钻。domestics.
漂白: 漂白 peh, bleached.
天青, tien, 紫色。单子, Tan 'tsi, a statement.
羽毛每一正十五两, 'ti, 買'mei yih p'ih shih 'wu
'liang, one piece of camlet costs fifteen taels.
天青哩喫馬掛, tien, 紫 pih 'chi 'ma kwa, a jacket
of purple long ells.
花洋布好買不好買, hwa, 紫 pu' 'hau 'mai pu
'hau 'mai, can printed cottons be bought or not?
本色洋布漂白洋布全沒有人要, 'pen seh, 紫 pu', t'iau peh, 紫 pu' t'siuen muh 'yeu 'jen yau', both for
grey shirtings and white there is no demand.
櫃房裏花旗布裝的多, chan', 業 li, hwa, 旗 p'u
, chwang tih, to, in the warehouse there are stowed domestics in
large quantities.
斜紋布也不少, sie, 舟 pu' ye puh 'shau, of drills there
is also no small quantity.
有客商要花洋布, 'yeu k'eh, 紫 yau', hwa, 紫 pu',
there are dealers who want printed cottons.
漂白的桂花洋布沒有顏色的就有, t'iau peh
tih kwei', hwa, 紫 pu' muh 'yeu, 紫 seh tih t'sieu 'yeu,
there are no white spotted cotton cloths, but there are
coloured ones.
洋布比從先賤, 紫 pu', 紫 t'sung, 紫 t'sien', foreign
cottons are cheaper than before.
此刻不太平客商不敢買, t'si k'eh puh t'ai', ping
k'eh, 紫 puh 'kan 'mai, at present times are not peaceful,
and dealers dare not buy.
洋布受了海潮有毛病的, 紫 pu' sheu 'liau 'hai
, chau 'yeu, 買 ping tih, cottons that imbibed sea damp are
damaged.
洋布較從前價值稍輕, 紫 pu' kiau', t'sung, t'sien
kia' chih, shau, 紫 sheng, 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, 紫 shen' 紫 kia', t'sien, k'ai, t'an '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 fame.
進貢 Tsin' kung', pay tribute. 宰相 'Tsai siang', chief minister.
袴子 K'u' tsü, trowsers. 虎牛, Si .nieu, rhinoceros. [ter.
靠西 K'au', to rely on; lean. 驱駝 Loh .t'o, camel.
靠西 K'au', si, lying in the west. 鍍金 Tu', k'in, gild a surface.
盔甲 K'wei, helmet. 描金 Miau, k'in, gild figures.
Chiah, coat of mail. 漱金 'Sa, k'in, gild in spots.
水晶 'Shui, tsing, rock-crystal. 棉 Mien, soft; cotton.

湯王的年紀有出名的宰相名叫伊尹 .T'ang .wang tih .nien 'ki 'yeu c'huh .ming tih ,tsai siang', 'ming kiau', I 'yin, in the time of T'ang-wang there was a celebrated minister of state called I-yin.

定見各國進貢的規矩 ting' kien' koh kwoh tsin' kung' tih ,kwei 'chü, he fixed the regulations for the presents brought from various countries.

東面有魚皮的袴子和快劍 .tung mien' 'yeu .ü p'i tih k'au' tsü .ho k'wai' kien', from the east were brought fish-skin trowsers and sharp swords.

南邊貢珠子象牙犀牛角 .nan ,pien kung', chu 'tsü, siang', ya, si .nieu kioh, from the north were brought pearls, elephants' tusks, and rhinoceros' horn.

和大龜子 k'au', si mien' tih tsin' kung' yung', hung lüh .yen seh, .nieu mau .c'hi 'tsü, .lung kioh .ho ta', kwei 'tsü, those on the west brought as tribute red and green dyes, buffalo-hair streamers, dragon horns, and large tortoises.

北邊國都貢的駱駝和白馬 peh ,pien kwoh ,tu kung' tih loh .t'o .ho peh 'ma, the northern nations presented camels and white horses.

明朝日本國進貢盔甲腰刀鍍金的屏風灑金手箱描金筆匣水晶數珠 .Ming .c'hau Jih 'pen kwoh tsin' kung', k'wei chiah, yau', .tau, tu', chin tih p'ing, fung, 'sa, chin 'sheu ,siang, .miau ,chin pih hiah, 'shui ,tsiang shu', chu, in 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.
China produces soft white silk, and soft white paper.

'wa shih p'ih, of horses there are fifty presented in these years.

LESSON 46. THE EMPEROR'S SEAL.

以前 'I t'sien, before.
以後 'I heu, after.
璽 'Si, government seal.
印 Yin, mandarin's seal.
圖書 T'u shu, common seal.
封 Feng, confer a title.
横 Heng, horizontal.

天子, T'ien t'si, son of heaven.
尋常 Siün c'hang, common.
稱 Cheng, to name.
方寸 Fang t'sun, square inch.
方寸 ta' siau' puh kwo', Fang t'sun', they are in size only an inch square.

秦朝以前百姓都可以身邊帶璽用金子銀子和玉做的. T'sin c'hau 'i t'sien peh sing', tu 'k'o' i shen , pien tai' 'si yung' , chin 'tsi' yin 'tsi' ho yu̇h tso' tih, before the Tsin dynasty the people could wear a seal at their side, made of gold, silver and jade.

秦始皇以來天子一個人的稱璽. T'sin'shi hwang 'i' lai 'tien' t'si' yih ko' jen tih, c'hang s'i, from the time of Tsin-shi-hwang till now the word si is applied only to the seal of the son of heaven.

官府所用的叫印, 尋常人所用的叫圖書. Kwan fu' so yung' tih kiau' yin', siün c'hang jen' so yung' tih kiau' t'u shu, those used by mandarins are called yin, official seals, and those of the common people tu' shu, common seals.

皇帝的行璽封國都用的 hwang ti' tih .hing 'si , feng kwoh , tu yung' tih, that called "emperor's travelling seal" is employed in conferring royal titles.

皇帝的信璽是發兵用的 hwang ti' tih sin' 'si shi' fah, ping yung' tih, "the faithful seal" is used in dispatching an army.
不是皇帝不許用玉做圖書 puh shē' hwang ti' puh 'hū yung' yūh tso' .t'u shu, except the emperor no one is allowed to use a seal of jade.

上面有刻的字受天之命皇帝壽昌 shang' mien' 'yeu k'ēh tīh tsi' sheu' ,t'ien ,chī ming' hwang ti' sheu', ch'ang, upon it are engraved the words, receiving the decree of heaven, the emperor enjoys old age and prosperity.

各朝刻的文各樣全是篆文 koh .ch'au k'ēh tīh .wen koh yang' .t'siuen shē' chwen' .wen, each dynasty uses its peculiar inscription, all are in the seal character.

天啓四年的時候在漳河北岸上 ,T'ien 'ch'i si' .nien tīh shī heu' tsai' ,Chang .ho peh ngan' shang', in the 4th year of T'ien-ch'i, on the north bank of the Chang river.

有一個種田的人正在耕田碰見了玉璽 'yeu yīh ko' chung' .t'ien tīh .jen cheng' tsai' ,keng .t'ien p'ēng' ki'en' liān yūh 'si', an agricultural labourer as he was ploughing fell in with a jade seal.

不敢自己藏着拿去送給本官 puh 'kan tsī' 'chī .t'sang chōh na c'hū' sung' kei' pen' kwān, he did not dare hide it, but took it to the mandarin of the place and presented it to him.

四方的樣子橫的四寸寬 sī' ,fang tīh yang' t'sī' .heng tīh shū' tīh sī' t'sun', kwān, it was square in its form and was four inches wide, abroad and across. [and two tenths.

厚一寸二分 heu' yīh t'sun er', fen, it was in thickness an inch.

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

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

頸重要的是傳國玉璽從秦始皇朝代直傳到如今 'ting yau' 'chīn tīh shē' .c'hwen kwoh yūh 'si t' sung .T'sin 'shī' hwang .c'hau tōi' chīh .c'hwen tau' ju .chīn, the most important is the seal for transmitting the empire, which from the reign of the emperor Tsin-shī-hwang has been preserved till the present time.

皇地賔天把傳國玉璽就傳給新皇帝 .hwang ti', pin ,t'ien pā' .c'hwen kwoh yūh 'si t'sieu' .c'hwen kiān ,sin .hwang ti', the emperor when dying (when departing for heaven) takes the seal of hereditary government and gives it to the new emperor.
LESSON 47. GRATITUDE, AN ANECDOTE.

遭難, Tsau nan', fall into misfortune. 脫難, T'oh nan', escape suffering. 推給, T'ui 'kei, to give away. 奉事, Feng' shii', to serve. 郎中, Lang, chung, member of a board.

GRATITUDE, AN ANECDOTE.

Ji, Tsau nan, fall into misfortune. Sheu, lieu, to retain. BSI, T'oii nan, escape suffering. To, Hwang shang, emperor. 報恩, Pau' ngen, be grateful. 必定, Pih ting, certainly. 李大亮, Li ta' liang, fell into misfortune.

張弼, Chang pih, a friend rescued him from trouble.

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

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

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

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

他不肯收留, t'a puh, 'k'eng, 'sheu, 'liau, he would not receive it.

上朝說給皇帝聽, shang, 'c'hau shwoh kih, 'hwang ti', 'ting, going to court he related his story to the emperor.

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

情願把臣的官爵一共給他, t'sing, yuen, 'pa', c'hen tih, kwan tsioh, yih, kung' kih, t'a, I desire that all my offices may be given to him.

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

兩個人各有好處, liang' ko', jen koh, 'yeu, 'hau ch'hu, the two men were both to be admired.
這一個不承認自己有好處 a te' yih ko' puh
ch'eng jen' tsii' chi' yeu' hau' chu'; 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.

謚法 Si' fah, posthumous title. 大夜 T'sii' ye', stay the night.
王, Wang, prince; king. 拥動 .No tung', to remove.
公子, Kung 'tsi, young gentle-
共總 Kung 'tsung, altogether. 斗 Huh, five teu. [man.
升, Sheng, one pint. 斗十得 'Tsu', ten pints. [tremely.
回答 .Hwei tah, to reply.
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.

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

夫發他的兒子到蘇州去 'ta fah ,t'a tih .er 'tsii tau'
, Su', cheu c'hü', he sent his son to Sucheu.

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

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

見一個老相好與父親同年的 ü' chien' yih
ko' 'lau' 'siang' 'hau' 'ü' fu', 'tsin' 'tung' .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 'k'ceu .jen 'sii' 'liau', kwan .tsai 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'hü', 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.

無可奈何 .wu 'k'o' 'nai .ho, there was nothing he could do.

范公子就把麥船上帶來的麥子送了他
Fan, kung 'tsi tsieu' 'pa meh 'ehwen shang' tai. Lai tih meh 'tsi sung' 'liau', t'a, the young gentleman Fan then took the wheat on the boats and gave it him.

In all there were five hundred measures.

The young gentleman Fan then took the wheat on the boats and gave it to Jam.

In all there were five hundred measures.

He told his father that at Tan-yang he had met one who had three persons of his family die.

He said he had already presented him with the wheat on the boats.

He replied, I have already presented him with the wheat on the boats.

He asked his father if he had seen anyone friends or nor.

He told his father that at Tan-yang he had met one who had three persons of his family die.

He replied, I have already presented him with the wheat on the boats.

He was曾经 a prime minister whose family name was Han; after his death he was honoured with the title Wei kwoh kung, i.e. noble of the first rank of the kingdom of Wei.

In his house he had a jade-stone wine-cup.

* From this lesson onwards the Peking sounds are given for words in jugh sheng, but the distinguishing h final used for all words in this tone-class is retained.
真是無價之寶，chen shí① ,wu chia② ,chī 'pau, it was indeed an invaluable treasure.

每次請客飲酒必要拿出來攤在席上’t’mei t’sī③ ’t’sīng k’ēh ‘yin ‘tsīeu ,pih yun‘ ,na ‘c’hūh ‘lai ,koh tsai④ .sīh shang‘, every time he invited guests to drink wine it was constantly brought out to place on the table.

最是他心愛的東西 tsui⑤ shī⑥ ,t’a ,sin ngai⑦ ,tīh ,tung ,si, it was a thing exceedingly valued.

那一天教底下人摔了個細碎 na‘ yīh‘ ,t’ien chiu⑧ ‘t’i hia‘ .jien ,shwaih ‘liau ko‘ si‘ su‘, one day by a servant it was thrown down and broken into small pieces.

把底下人嚇的臉上都改了顏色 pa‘ t’i hia‘ .jien hiah‘ ,tīh ‘lien shang‘ ,tù ‘kai ‘liau ,yen ‘shāih, the servant was so frightened that his face quite lost its colour.

跪在地下磕頭問該治他甚麼罪 kwei⑨ tsai‘ tī⑩ hia‘ ,k’ōh ‘t’eu wen‘ ,kai chī‘ ,t’a shen‘ mo tsui‘, he knelt down and knocked his head on the ground asking what punishment should be adjudged him.

魏國公向他一賠 .Wei .kwō‘ ,kung hiang‘ ,t’a ,yīh t’sien, the chief noble of the Wei kingdom glanced at him.

不慌不忙的告訴他說 puh‘ ,hwang puh‘ ,maug ,tīh kau‘ su‘ ,t’a ,shwō‘, without haste or agitation, he spoke to him as follows:—

無論甚麼東西該成該破都有一定的氣數 ,wu lun‘ shen‘ mo ,tung‘ ,si ,kai .c’heng ,kai p’o‘ ,tu ‘yēu ,yīh ‘tīng‘ ,tīh c’hī‘ shu‘, every thing no matter what, whether it is to be preserved or broken has a fixed destiny;

況且你是一時失手 k’wāng‘ t’sie‘ ni‘ shī⑪ ,yīh shī‘ ,shīh ‘shen, and more than this you have for once let it fall.

並非故意的要匪破他 ping‘ ,fei ku‘ i‘ ,tīh yau‘ .tsa p’o‘ ,t’a, it certainly is not that you wilfully desired to break it.

說在臉上並沒有一點惱怒的意思和尋常一樣 ,shwō‘ ,chōh ‘lien shang‘ ping‘ ,muh ‘yēu yīh‘ ,tien ‘nan nu‘ ,tīh i‘ ,sī .ho .siūn .c’hang‘ ,yīh yang‘, as he spoke on his countenance there was not any appearance of anger, it looked the same as it ordinarily did.

連責備責備都不忍的 .lien ,tseh pei‘ ,tseh pei‘ ,tu ‘puh jen‘, tīh, as to reproving, he could not bear to reproce.
LESSON 50. INTEGRITY, AN ANECDOTE.

China has books that go back to the time of Sima Fang, Chung-kwoh-nien, who is known among the literary men of China as Mr. Sima Wen-kung, a gentle noble of the Sima family.

There was a gardener, of the Li family, called Straight-forward. Because he was simple and rude, and he could not do things in a crooked manner, Wen-kung on this account chose for him the character Chih as his name, meaning "Straight-forward."

When spring arrived, a student, Chih-kuan, when asked about his garden, said that it was the garden of solitary pleasure. In it there was a gardener of the Li family, called Straight-forward. When spring arrived, there were many students of books, in companies of three and five, who came to the garden to walk about for pleasure.

Many of these students gave some tea-money to the gardener, and when counting it he found that he had ten strings (about £2 10s. of our money) which had been left by them.

On the day that the gardener's name came up, a student, Chih-kuan, said that the gardener's name, Chih, is the character Chih, shih, chu, and shih, chiau, which means 'straight-forward.'
'kei ,Wen ,kung, that every day the gardener Lü-chih took these ten strings of cash, and in fives and tens gave them to Wen-kung.

温公說這是你應該得的錢 ,Wen ,kung ,shwoh che' shi' 'ni ying',kai .teh ,tih .t'sien, Wen-kung said, this money you ought to receive.

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

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

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

勉強拿了去 .t'sai 'mien 'e'ch'iang .na 'liau e'hü', he then reluctantly carried it away.

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

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

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

盤問他們.p'an wen',t'a .men, he asked those who were there respecting it.

纔知道就是前日看園子得的那十吊錢新蓋的 .t'sai ,chih tau' t'sieu' shi' .t'sien jih' k'an .yuen 't'si .teh ,tih na' .shih tian' .t'sien ,sin kai' ,tih, he then learned that it was newly built with the ten strings of cash obtained by the gardener.

LESSON 51. RULES FOR A FREE-SCHOOL.

設立義學必須請人品端正的人做先生 shèh' li' h'hiōh pih' ,sū 'tsing .jen 'p'ın ,twan cheng' tih .jen tsō' ,sien ,sheng, in establishing a charity school, you must invite a man of upright character to be master.

學問要通達教訓要盡心 .hiuēh .wen yau' ,t'ung .ta chian' hiün' 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。慈善學校或會難以成為一個名副其實的教育機構，除非實行與當地社會相協調的政策，並與地方上的傳統和文化相結合。

經管此事的人每年秋冬的時候雨下定見明白，必須清楚地向學生和家長說明，慈善學校不僅是教育的地方，也是社會責任和義務的表現。

開設的時間前七天用紅紙書請先生來行，須盡力確保在開學時準備好所有必要物資和設備。

先生課修一年二十八千文，五年後可以上學堂。先生的年資和勞動工資並非唯一標準，他還需要考慮到學生的實際需要。

學生七歲以上纔可以上學堂，他們的父親需先開明本學生的姓名，並準備好這些資料，以便於入學。

學生到開設時要朝拜孔子，並提交他們的學費。慈善學校的學生要在學習之外，也需參與地方的社會和文化活動。

後來就坐，學生在晚上離校時，要先向孔子鞠個躬，表示對他聲望的尊崇。
每月初一十五先生領他們到文帝武帝魁星面前做兩個揖。'mei yuèh ,c'hu ,yih .shih 'wu ,sien ,sheng 'ling ,t'a .men tau' .wen ti' ,wu ti' ,k'wei ,sing mien' .t'sien ts'o' 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' yuèh' liang t'si' ,t'sin t'si' 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 c'ha wen' ,kung 'k'o pa' ,t'a 'so nien' ,tih ,shu ,c'heu ,c'huh yih' 'pen .lai chiau' ,t'a .sheuh po' ,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 'so jen' ,tih tsi' 'chi ,c'huh 'chi ko' .lai chiau' ,t'a ,shih 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' shih' 'yeu pei' .puh kwo' .lai .ho puh' jen' .teh tsi' ,tih, if any one cannot recite, and does not know characters correctly.

把他的姓名貼在墙上記過 'pa ,t'a ,tih sing, .ming t'èh tsai' .t'siang shang' chi' kwo' ,his name is pasted on the wall in remembrance of his fault.

三次不改請先生分別責打 ,san t'si' puh' 'kai t'sing ,sien ,sheng ,fen ,pih tseh '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 poi' ,shu .sheuh ,.jen' tsi' ,chen ,sie tsi' '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趨 he出去不准上館 ,shu 'kwan 'li 'yeu ta' .hiöh ,sheng ,c'hi fu' 'sian ,hiöh ,sheng, ngai' 'ta chia' ,tih 'kan t'a c'huh 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, and not allowed to attend it.
LESSON 52. A CAVERN.

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

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

有和尚住在洞門替客人領路的, yeu. ho shang, cha. tsai' tung' men tî' k'eh' jen 'ling lu', tîh, there is a priest who lives at the door of the cavern, and leads the way for visitors.

帶着火把進去, tai', choh, 'hwo' 'pa' 'tseu tsin' 'chü', taking torches they enter.

裏面的石頭彷彿滴水成的冰, 'li mien', tîh, shîh. t'eu 'tang fuh', tîh, 'shui', c'heng, tîh, ping, the stone within is like dropping water forming icicles.

這個洞有口叫做牛郎口矮得跟總要扒着進去, che' ko' tung' yeu, 'k'eu chiau' tso', nieu. lang, 'k'eu ngai' teh' hen 'tsung yau' p'a', choh tsin, c'hü', this cavern has a passage called the herdsman's passage, it is very low; you must creep to pass through it.

一路進去景致罷多, yih lu' tsin, c'hü, 'king chi' 'hen, to, all the way in, the curiosities are very numerous.

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

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

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

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

當初有人到洞裏來尋找寶石, tang, 'ch'u', yeu. jen tau', t'ung', 'li', lai, siûn, 'chau', pau, shîh, formerly a man went into the cavern to seek for precious stones.

不知甚麼緣故他就死了, puh, 'chî' shen, 'mo', yuen ku', 't'a tsieu' 'si', 'liau, I do not know what was the cause of it, but he died there.
水滴在他的身上漸漸的成了石頭 'shui, tih
tsai', t'a, tih, shen shang', tsien, tsien, tih, c'heng, liau, shih
, t'eu, water dropped on his body and gradually he was turned
into stone.

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

這石頭人叫做回回別寶 che', shih, t'eu, jen chiau.
ts'ao', hwei, hwei pièh, pau, this stone man is called the
Mahometan selecting precious stones.

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

和尚早把木頭做了個柵欄不叫人進去又
遠 .ho shang', 'tsau pa', muh', t'eu tso', 'liau ko', 'chah'. lan
puh', chiau', 'jen tsin', 'chü', 'yeu', 'yuen, the priests early made
a wooden barrier to prevent persons going further.

嘉慶年間有兩個人進去沒有出來, chia c'hing',
'ni'en, chien', 'yeu', 'liang ko', 'jen tsin', 'chü', 'mei', 'yeu c'huh
, lai, in the reign of Kia-k'ing (about 50 years since) two men
entered and never came out again.

LISTS OF USEFUL WORDS AND SHORT PHRASES.

1. Place and Direction.

裏面 'li mien', ' inside.
外頭 wai, t'eu', ' outside.
城裡 .c'heng 'li, in the city.
城外 .c'heng wai', 'outside the city.
橋上 .leu shang', 'up stairs.
京西 ,ching, si', 'west of the capital.
宮北 .kung, pei, 'north of the temple.
樓東 'ku, leu, tung', 'east of the drum tower.
寺下 'ti hia', 'under.
腳下 'chiauh, ti hia', 'under foot.
這邊 che', pien, 'on this side.
那邊 na', pien, 'on that side.
廟前 miau't'sien, before the temple.
不在家 puh'tsai', not at home.
在家 tsai', chia, in tsai', at home.
這在這兒 che'k'wai', here.
這兒 che', hai, here.
內在內中 nei', nei', chung, among them.
對過 tui'kwo', opposite.
各處 koh', ch'u', everywhere.
南邊 nan, pien, on the south.
北面 cheu', wei', 四面 si' mien', all round.
東北山 peih', shan, northern mountains.
往西湖 si', hu, west lake.
一直走 'wang', tung 'tseu', go to the east.
遠着走 jau', cho 'tseu, to go by a round about way.
那裏 'na'li', where?
那裏 na'li, 那兒 na', hai, there.
那一條道 'na yih', t'ian, tau', which road?
這裏來 che', 'li', lai, come here.
心中 sin', chung, in the heart.
往前走 'wang', t'sien, 'tseu, go forward.

2. Time.

今日, chin jih', 今兒, chin er, to-day.
明日, ming jih', 明兒, ming er, to-morrow.
昨日, to-day.
明朝, ming, t'ien, to-morrow.
後天, heu', t'ien, day after to-morrow.
當下, tang hia', 當現, tang hien', now.
後來, heu', lai, afterwards.
先前, sien yau', you must first.
末後, moh', heu', er, 末後, moh', heu', afterwards; at last.
偶然 'ngeu .jan, 偶爾 'ngeu .er, occasionally.
尋常 .siün .c'hang, 常常 .c'hang .c'hang, constantly.
正 cheng', 正在 cheng' tsai', just as; just at.
剛 t'sai ,kang, 繼 .t'sai, just now.
剛, kang .t'sai, 剛剛 ,kang ,kang, 剛 ,kang, just now.
就說 tsieu' ,shwo', he then said.
每年 'mei .nien, every year.
一次 .yih t'si', once.
忽然 huh' .jan, suddenly.
已去年年年 c'hü' .nien, last year.
明年 .ming .nien, next year.
隔三天 .keh .san ,t'ien, after three days.
正月 ,chung yuēh', first month.
冬至月 ,tung chi' yuēh', eleventh month.
臘前月半 .lahe' yuēh', twelfth month.
後天 .t'sien pan', t'ien, forenoon.
再說 tsai shwo', say it again.
三日後再來 ,san jìn' heu', tsai .lai, come again after three days.
二月裏 er' yuēh' 'li, in the second month.
幾點鐘 'chi 'tien ,chung, 幾下鐘 'chi hia' ,chung, what is the hour?
幾時 'chi .shî, what time?
一個禮拜 .yih ko' 'li pai', one week.
半個月 pan' ko' yuēh', half a month.
一年半 yih' .nien pan', a year and a half.
二更天 er' ,keng (i) ,t'ien, the second watch.
初一 ,chù' .yih, the first day of the month.
初幾 ,chù' 'chi, what day of the month is it? (in the first decade.)
十幾 .shîh 'chi, what day of the month? (in the second decade.)
二十幾 er' .shîh 'chi, do. (in the 3rd decade.)
3. **Affirmative and Negative Expressions.**

有 'yeu, 有的 'yeu , tih, there is; there are.
有 .mei 'yeu, there is none; there are none.
没 着
有 .cho, it is so; yes.
呢 'yeu 'ni, is there any?
是 不 不 可 是 以
是 不 差 不 遠 不 是 以
是 然 差 是 总 要 要 是 总 就 是 总 原 是
是 拘 不 准 不 定 不 趣 趣 须 不
有 没 不 有 不 可 不 同 不 通 不 行 不 無 不 論
是 'k'o 'puh 'shī', is it not so?
是 't'ung, not the same.
是 't'ung, not reasonable.
'yeu 't'su, it is pretty; it is well.
mei 't'su, it is not pretty; it is not well.

puh 'pih, you need not.

* For the variations in tone of 不 pu not, see appendix I, paragraph 15.
不 接 ,chii, does not stop; not only.
不 關 puh' ,kwan, it does not concern.
不 並 不 是 ping',puh shii', it certainly is not.
不 懂 puh' 'tung, I do not understand.
不 肯 puh' 'k'en, not willing; I will not.
不 到 本 puh tau' pen, not so much as I gave for it.
隨 便 .sui pien', do as you please.


ta', great, 小 'siau, little.
多 ,to, many, 少 'shau, few.
乾 ,kan, dry, 業, shih, wet; moist.
淨 tsing', clean, 髒, tsang, dirty.
高 ,kau, high, 低 ,ti, low.
寬 ,k'wan, wide, 窄 'chaiah, narrow.
軟 jwan, soft, 硬 ying', hard.
窮 .chiung, poor, 富 fu', rich.
的 .heng ,tih, across; 墳的 shu', tih, upright.
凉 liang, cold, 熱 joh', hot.
快 k'wai', quick, 慢 man', slow.
成的 hien', cheng', 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.
'lau, old, 年輕 ,nien, ching, young.
老 hungry, 飽 ,pau, satisfied.
省錢的 'sheng .t'sien ,tih, economical.
費錢的 fei' .t'sien ,tih, wasteful in expenditure.
好 hau, good, 不好 puh' hau', bad.
四方的 si', fang ,tih, square, 圓 ,yuen, round.
平 常 .p'ing, c'hang, common.
黑 heoi, black; dark, 白 ,pai, white.
暗 ngan', dark, 亮 liang', bright.
5. Prepositions.

和 .ho, 還 .hwan, .hai and; with.
連 .lien, together with. 同 .t'ung, 并 ping, with.
到 tau, to.
打 .t'sung, from. 由 .yeu, from; by.
替 t'i. on behalf of. 代 tai', for.
向 tsai', at; to be at.
根 hiang', towards; to.
當 .tang, before, as in 當我面前.tang 'wo mien' .t'sien, before my face.
對 tui', towards, in correspondence with.
為 wei', for; on account of.
給 .kei, for; to give to. Read chi', to give.
因 .yin, 因為 .yin wei', because of.
6. Postpositions.

’li, in, as in 門前 .men ’li, in the magistrate’s office.
’t’sien, before, 跟前 ’ken t’sien.
’chung, in, as in 否中 門後 .men heu’, behind the door.
men heu’, behind the door.
shang’, upon, as ’shen shang’, on the person.
men wai’, outside, as .men wai’, outside the door.
’sheng wai’, outside, as .men wai’, outside the door.
’sheng nei’, inside, as in 心內 .sin nei’, in the heart.

7. Fragmentary Clauses at the end of Sentences.

就完 tsieu’ .wan, and that will be sufficient.
便罷 pien’ pa’, then let it be so.
纔好 t’sai ’hau, it is then all well.
知道 t’sai ,chī tau’, and then you will know.
不成 puh’, c’heng, an interrogative of remonstrance.
就罷 tsieu’ pa’, then let it be so.
就結 tsieu’ .chiēh, and so finish the matter.

8. Conjunctions.

但 tan’, 但是 tan’ shī’, 只是 ’chīh shī‘, but.
得閒呢 .teh .hien .ni, if he is at leisure.
連說話也不能 .lien ,shwol‘ hwa‘ ’ye puh‘ .neng, he could not even speak.
不好的人又多 puh‘ ’hau ,tih jen yeu’ ,to, and bad men are numerous.
倒不比從前 ’tau puh‘ ’pi .t‘sung .t‘sien, yet it is not to be compared with the past.
更有一種 ,keng ’yeu yih‘ ’chung, there is also another sort.
雖然懊悔也是遲了 ,sui .jan .ngau ’hwei ’ye shī‘ .c’hī ’liau, although you should repent, yet it is too late.
連吃帶喝 ,lien c’hì‘ tai‘ ,hoh, both eating and drinking.
若是再不肯的 joh‘ shī‘ tsai‘ puh‘ ’k‘en ,tih, if again you are not willing.
就是 tsieu’ shī‘, even if; but even.
不独 puh‘.tuh, not only--- 连 .lien, but also ---
就是做不出来他也许去 tsieu‘ shi‘ tso‘ puh‘, e‘huh
lai‘, t‘a‘ ye pih‘ e‘hü‘, even if he can not do it, he must still go.
一面走一面笑 yih‘ mien‘ tseu yih‘ mien‘ 'siau, he both
walked and smiled, or he walked on smiling.

还是 過路 還是 特來的 .hwan shi‘ kwo lu‘ .hwan
shi‘ t‘eh .lai‘, t‘ih, whether you are passing, or have come
on purpose.
不知 可用了 飯 沒有 puh‘, chü‘ k‘o yung‘ liau fan‘
muh‘ yeu, I do not know whether they have dined or not?

宁死不敢 ning‘ si‘ puh‘ ‘kan, rather die than dare do it.
求也無益. e‘hieu‘ ye‘.wu‘. yih, entreating is also of no use.
一會兒 開着 一會兒開着 yih‘ hwei‘.er‘, k‘ai‘ choh
yih‘ hwei‘.er‘, kwan‘, choh‘, for a moment he opened it and
then in a moment he closed it.

還 .hwan‘, .han‘, or .hai‘, and, 還有一樣 .hai‘ yeu‘, yih yang‘,
and there is another thing.

並且 ping‘ 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 t‘au‘, but; 也 ye‘, but; and, 說要來倒不來 shwoh
yau‘.lai‘ t‘au‘ puh‘.lai‘, he said he would come but did not.
也 ye‘, but; and, 你去也 更好 ni‘ chü‘ ye‘, keng‘ hau‘,
but it would be better for you to go.

因此 , yin t‘si‘, 所以 so ‘i‘, therefore.
因為 , yin wei‘, because, 爲的是 wei‘, tih shi‘, 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 hwoh‘, if‘, 倘使 t‘ang‘ shi‘, if‘.
若是 joh‘ shi‘, or yau‘ shi‘, if‘.
既然 chi‘.jan, if it be already so; as it is so.

9. Names of Imported articles, Wax, etc.

日本 蠟 Jih‘ pen lah‘, Japan wax.
蘇合油 ,su‘.hoh‘.yeu‘, storax.
硝 ,siau‘, saltpetre.
10. Imports, Incense, Pepper, etc.

安息香 ,ngan, sih, hiang, gum benjamin.
安息油 ,ngan, sih, yeu, oil of gum benjamin.
檀香 ,t’an, hiang, sandal-wood.
白胡椒 ,pai, hu, tsiau, white pepper.
黑胡椒 ,heih, hu, tsiau, black pepper.
沉香 ,chen, hiang, garroo-wood.
降香 ,chiang, hiang, lakka-wood.

11. Imported Medicines.

阿魏 ,ngo wei, assafretida.
上下冰片 shang, ping p’ien, clean baroos camphor.
丁香 ting, hiang, cloves.
印度牛黄 Yin’ tu, nieu, hwang, Indian cow bezoar.
兒茶 or ,ch’a, cutch, catechu.
槟榔膏 ,ping, lang ’kau, betel-nut cake.
槟榔 ,ping, lang, betel-nut.
美國參 ’Mei, hwoh shen, or 西參 ,si shen, American ginseng.

練淨參鬚參 ’chien tsing shen, sü shen, the ginseng root denuded of its hairy appendage.
乳香 ’ju, hiang, oribanum, gum resin, or frankincense.
沒藥花 moh, yauh, myrrh.
肉果 flower juh, k’eu, hwa, nutmeg flowers.
白果肉肉 juh, kwo, or 肉果肉 juh, k’eu, nutmegs.
木香 ,paih, teu, k’eu, rose mallows.
犀角 ,si, chiau, rhinoceros’ horns.
水銀 ’shui, yin, quicksilver.
洋藥 yang yauh, opium.
槟榔衣, ping·lang·i, husks of betel-nut.
肉桂 juh·kwei, cinnamon.
虎骨 'hu·ku, tiger's bones.
鹿角 luh·chiau, deer horns.
血竭 'huèh·chièh, dragon's blood gum.
大枫子 ta·feng·tsi, lucanaban seed.

12. Imported Miscellaneous articles.

火石 'hwo·shih, flints.
雲母殼 .yü'n·mu·chiau, mother of pearl shell.
銅銅扣 .t'ung·k'e·t'ao, brass buttons.
漆器 .ch'i·ch'i, lacquered ware.
呂宋繩 'Lü·sung·sheng, Manila cordage.
傘, san, umbrellas.
香柴 .hiang·c'h'ai, fragrant wood.
外國煤 wai·kwoh·mei, foreign coal.
火絨 'hwo·jung, tinder.

13. Imported Marine productions.

燕窩 shang·yen·wo, birds' nests, 1st quality.
中燕窩 ,chung·yen·wo, birds' nests, 2nd quality.
黑海參 hia·yen·wo, birds' nests, 3rd quality.
白海參 .paih·hai·shen·, black bicho-de-mar.
白魚翅 .paih·yü·c'hí·, white sharks' fins.
黑魚翅 .heih·yü·c'hí·, black sharks' fins.
乾魚肚, kan·yü·tu·, stock fish.
鰓魚皮 .yü·tu·, fish maws.
鰓, hien·yü·, salt fish.
鰓 .yü·p'i, fish skins.
'thai·t'sai·, agar agar; an edible fungus.
牛肝米 .hia·mi, dried prawns.
淡菜米 .tan·t'sai·, dried mussels.
鰩魚皮 ,sha·yü·p'i, shark skins.

进口染料及颜料。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日文</th>
<th>拼音</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>红米</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>cochineal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>大青</td>
<td>ta'</td>
<td>gambier; a mineral blue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水青</td>
<td>su</td>
<td>sapan-wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>直青</td>
<td>'tsi'</td>
<td>sticklac; a vegetable medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>水红</td>
<td>'shui</td>
<td>liquid indigo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鱼青</td>
<td>yu</td>
<td>isinglass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>黄皮</td>
<td>.p'i</td>
<td>glue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>块皮</td>
<td>.t'eng</td>
<td>gamboge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>赭皮</td>
<td>'k'au</td>
<td>mangrove bark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>沙皮</td>
<td>,sha</td>
<td>rattans.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Imported Wood.

进口木材。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日文</th>
<th>拼音</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>唐木</td>
<td>wu</td>
<td>ebony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>重木</td>
<td>chung'</td>
<td>masts and spars; hard wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>轻木</td>
<td>chung'</td>
<td>masts and spars; soft wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木板</td>
<td>.liang</td>
<td>beams; hard wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>木板</td>
<td>.ma lih'</td>
<td>planks; hard wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>桦木</td>
<td>.hung</td>
<td>red-wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>毛柿</td>
<td>.mau</td>
<td>camagon wood, or rough persimmon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>台山杉木</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>kranjee wood.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16. Imported Time pieces, Telescopes, etc.

进口钟表及器具。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>日文</th>
<th>拼音</th>
<th>英文</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>自鸣钟</td>
<td>ts'ing</td>
<td>clocks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>時辰表</td>
<td>shi</td>
<td>watches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>球鑿時辰表</td>
<td>chü</td>
<td>watches, émaillés à perles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千里鏡</td>
<td>'tsien</td>
<td>telescope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>雙眼千里鏡</td>
<td>shwang</td>
<td>opera glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>掛鏡</td>
<td>'chung</td>
<td>hanging mirror.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>穿衣鏡</td>
<td>c'hwen</td>
<td>dressing glass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八音琴</td>
<td>pah</td>
<td>musical box.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

布花慢 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.
無花布 .wu , hwa pu’, plain stuffs.
斜紋布 .sie .wen pu’, twilled stuffs.
有花色布 ’yeu , hwa ’saih pu’, figured coloured cottons.
無花色布 .wu , hwa ’saih pu’, plain coloured cottons.
花布 , hwa pu’, fancy cottons.
白提布 .paih .ti pu’, white brocades.
白點布 .paih ’tien pu’, white spotted shirtings.
印花布 .yin’, hwa pu’, printed cottons.
袈裟布 chia’, sha pu’, cambric.
洋紗 .yang, sha, muslin.
緞布 twan’ pu’, damask.
柳條布 .lieu , t’aiu pu’, dimities.
各色毛布 koh ’saih , mau pu’, gingham, different colours.
麻帆布 ma , mien , fan pu’, cotton and canvas duck.
棉線 .mien , sien, cotton thread.
棉紗 .mien , sha, cotton yarn.
細藤布 si’ , ma pu’, fine linen.
粗藤布 ’t’su , ma pu’, coarse linen.
回絨 hwei , jung, fustians.
羽布 ’yü pu’, bunting.

18. Imported Silk articles.

手帕 ’sheu , p’a, handkerchiefs.
真金線 , chen , chin sien’, gold thread, real.
假金線 ’chia , chin sien’, gold thread, imitated.
真銀線 , chen , yin sien’, silver thread, real.
假銀線 ’chia , yin sien’, silver thread, imitated.
哆囉呢 , to , lo , ni, broad cloth; Spanish stripes.
Pi' chi, long ells.
Dutch camlets. Ho 'yu twan',
English camlets. 'yu 'cheu, bombazettes.
Cassimeres. 'siau 'ni,
Woollen yarn. 'chveng 'chan, blankets.
Velveteens. 'tseen 'jung, lasting
Imitation lasting, and orleans lasting.
Velt.


Unmanufactured copper. Sheu 'tung,
Manufactured copper. Sheu 't'ieh,
Unmanufactured iron. Sheu 't'ieh,
Lead in pigs. 'hien k'wai,
Tin. 't'ieh, tin plates.
Japan copper. Jih 'pen 'tung,
Lead in sheets. 'hien p'ien,
Spelter. Paih 'hien,
Brass nails. 'wang 'tung 'ting,
Window glass. 'siau 'hu,
Coral.

20. Imported Precious Stones, etc.

Cornelians. 'nau,
Cornelian beads. 'nau 'chu,
Tortoise shell. 'mai,
Broken tortoise shell. 'mai 'sui,
Window glass. 'li 'p'ien,
Coral. 'han 'hu.

牛角 .nieu ’chiau, buffalo horns.
生牛皮 ,sheng .nieu .p’i, raw buffalo hides.
熟牛皮 .sheu .nieu .p’i, tanned buffalo hides.
海龙皮 ’hai .lung .p’i, sea-otter skin.
大狐狸皮 ta’ .hu .li .p’i, large fox skins.
小狐狸皮 ’siau .hu .li .p’i, small fox skins.
虎皮 ’hu .p’i, tiger skins.
豹皮 pau .p’i, leopard skins.
貂皮 pau .p’i, marten skin.
猕猴皮 t’ah .p’i, land-otter skin.
貉皮 lauh .hwan .p’i, racoon skin.
海灰鼠皮 ’hai lo’ .p’i, beaver skin.
海马牙皮 hwei ’shu .p’i, squirrel skin.
海象牙牙 ’hai ’ma .ya, sea-horse teeth.
整碎牙 ’cheng siang’ .ya, whole elephants’ teeth.
大小牙 sui’ siang’ .ya, broken elephants’ teeth.
兔皮 t’u’ .p’i, hare skins.
麂皮 c’hi’ .p’i, doe skin.
麋皮 ,si .p’i, rhinoceros skin.
孔雀毛 ’t’sui’ .mau, king-fisher feathers.

22. Exported Oils, Wax, etc.

白礬 .paih .fan, alum.
青礬 , t’sing .fan, green alum or copperas.
八角油 ,pah ’chian ,yeu, anniseed oil.
桂皮油 kwei’ .p’i .yeu, cassia oil.
薄荷油 poh’ .ho .yeu, peppermint oil.
牛油 .nien .yeu, butter.
麻油 ,chí .ma .yeu, sesame oil.
臭油 , t’ung .yeu, oil of the dryandra tree.
豆油 ’teu .yeu, bean oil.
73.

Exported Medicines:

三奈, san nai', capoor cutchery.
樟腦, chang 'nau, camphor.
信石, sin', shih, arsenic.
桂皮, kwei' 'pi', cassia lignea.
桂子, kwei' 'tsi, cassia buds.
土茯苓, 'tu' fuh 'ling, China root (used for making biscuits.)
熟石膏, shih 'hwang, yellow lead (massicot.)
大黃, ta' 'hwang, rhubarb.

上等高麗參, 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.
下等日本參, hia' 'teng Jih' 'pen, shen, inferior Japanese ginseng.

關東人参, Kwan, tung 'jen, shen, Manchurian ginseng.
嫩鹿茸, nen' luh', jung, young deer horns.
老鹿茸, 'lau luh', jung, old deer horns.
中國牛黃, Chung 'kwoh 'nieu 'hwang, Chinese cow bezoar.
斑貓, pan 'mau, cantharides.
24. Exported Miscellaneous Articles.

料手镯 liau 'sheu .chuh, bangles or glass armlets.
竹器 .chuh c'hi', bamboo ware.
假珊瑚 'chia ,shan .hu, false coral.
爆竹 pau' .chuh, fire-works (formerly made of bamboo.)
羽扇 'yü shan', feather fans.
料珠 liau' c'hi', native glass ware.
料雨伞 liau', chu, native glass beads.
雲石畫 ,t'ung 'chi hwa', rice paper pictures, (pith paper,)
（薈草）,t'ung 'tsau.)
紙扇 'chi shan', paper fans.
假珍珠 'chia ,chen ,chu, false pearls.
古玩 'ku wan', antiques; curiosities; 古董 ,ku 'tung.
細扇 si' .k'wei shan', trimmed palm leaf fans.
粗扇 .t'su .k'wei shan', untrimmed palm leaf fans.
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.
犆羊碎 ,chan sui', felt cuttings, or sui' ,chan.
紙花 'chi', hwa, paper flowers.
土煤 'tu' .mei, Chinese coal.
25. Exported Colours, Paper, etc.

- 銅箔 .t'ung .poh, brass foil.
- 紅丹 .hung ,tan, red lead (minum.)
- 錫箔 ,sih .poh, tin foil.
- 銀硃 .yin ,chu, vermillion.
- 油漆、畫 .yeu , 'sih hwa', oil paintings.
- 鉛粉 ,c'hien 'fen, white lead (ceruse.)
- 黃丹 .hwang ,tan, yellow lead (massicot.)
- 硅沙 ,chu ,sha, cinnabar.
- 上等紙 shang 'teng 'chü, superior paper.
- 下等紙 t'si' 'teng 'chü, inferior paper.
- 油墨 .moh', Indian ink.
- 漆 , 'sih, paint.
- 楊 ,tsung, coir, the thready bark of the tsung or coir tree.
- 蘇 .ma, hemp.
- 燈草 ,teng 't'sau, lamp wicks.
- 綠、膠 lü', 'chiau, green dye.
- 廣東索 'Kwang ,tung soh', Canton twine hemp.
- 蘇州索 ,Su ,cheu soh', Sucheu twine hemp.
- 漆緑 t'sih lü', green paint.
- 磯殼 li' 'chiau', oyster shells.
- 綠皮 lü' .pi', green leather.
- 坑沙 ,k'eng ,sha, manure cakes or poudrette.

26. Various Exported Ware.

- 牛骨器 .nieu ,ku c'hi', buffalo bone ware.
- 牛角器 .nieu 'chiau c'hi', buffalo horn ware.
- 細磁器 si' .t'si' c'hi', fine China ware.
- 粗磁器 t'su .t'si' c'hi', coarse China ware.
- 白銅器 .pah .t'ung c'hi', pewter ware.
- 紅銅器 .hung .t'ung c'hi', copper ware.
- 木器 muh' c'hi', wood ware.
象牙器 siang’ya c’hi’, ivory ware.
漆器 c’hih c’hi’, lacquered ware.
雲母殼器 yün ‘mu c’hiau’ c’hi’, mother of pearl ware.
藤器 .t’eng c’hi’, rattan ware.
檀香器 .t’an ,hiang c’hi’, sandal-wood ware.
金器 .chin c’hi’, gold ware.
銀器 .yin c’hi’, silver ware.
玳瑁器 tai’ mai’ c’hi’, tortoise-shell ware.
皮箱 .p’i ,siang, leather trunks.
皮橱柜 .p’i kang’, leather boxes for holding silver.
皮器 .p’i c’hi’, leather articles.
陶器 .yau ho’, earthen ware pottery.
黃銅器 .hwang ,t’ung c’hi’, brass ware.
銅絲釦 .t’ung ,nieu k’ei’, brass buttons.
銅絲 .t’ung ,si, brass wire.
生銅 sheng ,t’ung, copper ore.
舊銅片 chieu’ t’ung p’ien’, old sheathing copper.

27. Exported Wood.

竹竿 .chuh ,kan, bamboo poles.
藤肉 .t’eng jeu’, split rattans.
樁梁柱 ,chwang .liang .t’o chu’, piles, beams, cross-beams and pillars.
藤叢子 .t’eng ,jang ’tsī, rattans stripped of bark.


布衣服 pu’,i ,fuh, cotton clothing.
絹衣服 .cheu ,i ,fuh, silk clothing.
皮靴緞靴 .p’i ,hiue twan’ ,hiue, leather and satin boots.
皮鞋緞鞋 .p’i ,hiue twan’ ,hiai, leather and satin shoes.
草鞋 ’t’sau .hiè, straw shoes.
織帽 .cheu mau’, silk caps.
氈帽 .chan mau’, felt caps.
草帽箍 ’t’sau mau’, pien, straw hat braid.

細夏布 si' hia' pu', fine grass cloth.
粗夏布 t'su hia' p'u, coarse grass cloth.
土布 'tu pu', native cotton cloth.
舊緞絮 chieu', mien sü', old cotton rags.
緞被胎 mien pei', t'ai, palampore or cotton bed quilts.

30. Exported Silk Manufactures.

棉花 .mien , hwa, raw cotton.
湖絲 hu , si, Hu-cheu silk.
土絲 'tu, si, silk produced in the neighbourhood.
緞經 si', ching, thrown silk.
野蠶絲 '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 .cheu, pongees.
緞 .twan', satin.
絞 chuien', lutestring.
緞紗 .cheu', 'sha, crape.
緞 .ling, damask silk.
羅 lo, lace, a kind of silk striped across with flowers.
剪絨 'tsien .jung, velvet.
繡貨 sieu' hwo', embroidered goods.
緞綿雜貨 .si .mien .tsah hwo', silk and cotton mixtures.
四川黃絲 Si' , c'huen .hwang , si, Sze-chuen yellow silk.
同山東織綢 Shan, tung 'chien .cheu, Shan-tung silk piece goods.
緯線 wei sien', tassels.
各省 .koh' sheng .jung, floss from various provinces.
廣東緞 .k'wang , tung .jung, Canton floss.
亂絲頭 lwan' , si .t'eu, refuse silk.
31. Exported Articles of Food, etc.

蜜餞 糖菜 mih' chien' t'ang 'kwo, comfits and sweatmeats.
醬 油 tsiang' yeu, soy.
白糖 .paih t'ang, white sugar.
赤冰糖 .chih t'ang, brown sugar.
黃 煙 .hwang , yen, tobacco.
鼻 羽 .pih , yen, snuff.
煙 葉 .yen, si, prepared tobacco in threads.
中 國 鼻 羽, Chung kwoh pih, yen, Chinese snuff.
大 頭 笠 ta' t'eu t'sai', salted turnips.
粉 絲 .fen, si, vermicelli ('fen, ser.).
酒 酱 chieu, samshoo.
海 菜 'hai t'sai', seaweed.
火 腿 「hwo , t'ui, hams.
鹹 雞 蛋 .hien, chi tan', salted fowl eggs.
變 蛋 .hien, preserved duck eggs (also 松 花).
橄 欖 仁 'lan .jen, olive seed ('lan .jer.)
栃 橄 仁 'kan 'lan, olives.
香 針 杏 仁 hiing' jen, apricot seeds or almonds.
金 鈞 菌 針 .chih , chon t'sai', dried lily flowers.
木 耳 muh' er, wood ear.
桂 楣 肉 kwei' yuen, lung ngan, a fruit.
桂 棗 枝 菖 li' , chih, lichee, a fruit.
蓮 子 .lien 'tsi, lotus nuts.
芥, ma, sesamum seed.
32. Common Utensils.

茶刀 t'sai, tau, chopping knife.
麺杖 mi'en, chang, paste roller, or , kan mi'en kwun, stick for kneading.
篓篳 .t'iau 'sau or .t'iau 'shu, straw brush.
担子 'tan 'tsi, brush made of (,chi .mau) fowl feathers.
刷子 ,shwah 'tsi, brush of pig bristles (,chu .mau) or goat's hair (,shan .yang .mau.)
鍋 ,kwo, iron cooking pan; ,kwo 'ping, bread cakes baked in a pan.
飯勺 fan , shau, rice spoon; 'ta ,kwo 'li .yau ,c'huh fan , .lai, take rice out of the pan.
鏟子 't'san 'tsi, iron ladle; 'tielh tso , .tih, made of iron.
碟子 .tielh 'tsi, plate; ,yi ,h p'eng 'tsieu' p'o, with one blow it is broken.
碗 'wan, cup; basin; fan 'wan, rice bowl.
斧子 'fu 'tsi, axe or hatchet; 劈柴 p'i' ,h c'hai, to chop wood.
面板 mi'en, pan, kneading board.
火爐 'hwo .lu, stove; 生 ,sheng 'hwo .lu, light the stove.
鎌子 'tsui, mallet; .tsa ,tung ,si , .tih, for beating things.
釘子 ,ting 'tsi, nails; .lang ,t'eu, hammer.
鋸子 chü, saw; chü muh ,t'eu yung, .tih, used for sawing wood.
盆子 ,p'en 'tsi, dish; basin; 'k'o ,i 'si 'lien, for washing the face.
瓶子 p'ing 'tsi, bottle; jar; .c'heng .yau, to contain oil.
廚櫃 ,c'hu kwei, kitchen cupboard; .c'heng ,tielh 'tsi 'wan, to put away plates and basins.
水壺 'shui .hu, kettle; shau ,k'ai 'shui, to boil water.
水 箕 'shui ,shau, bucket; t'iau 'shui, to carry water.
雨 傘 'san', umbrella; 'tang 'ü yung', tih, used to ward off rain.
茶 壺 .cha .hu, tea-pot. 叉 子, 'ha 'tsi, fork.
茶 碗 .cha 'wan, tea-cup. 調 羹 .t'iau ,keng, spoon.

33. Vegetables and Fruits.

白菜 .paih t'sai', cabbage. 葡萄 .p'u .t'au, grapes.
棗 .tsau , dat's. 柿子 shii 'tsi, persimmon.
芥菜 t'sai', mustard. 花 紅 ,hua .hung, small apples.
芥末 mo', ground do. 無 花 果 .wu ,hwa 'kwo, fig.
栗子 .lih 'tsi, chestnut. 李 ,li, plums.
生 菜 .sheng t'sai', lettuce. 平 果 .p'ing 'kwo, apples.
菠 菜 .chieu t'sai', scallions. 梨 .li, pears.
菠 蘇 菜 .po t'sai', winter coarse greens. 杏 兒 hing .er, apricots.
芹 菜 .c'hin t'sai, parsley. 核 桃 ,hoh .t'au, walnuts.
芥 菜 .yuen ,sui, caraway. 桃 ,t'au, peckh.
菰 菜 .lo peih', turnips; hung ,lo peih', carrots.
紅 蒜 t'sung, onions; t'ung ,t'eu, onion bulbs.
蒜 蜜 ,swan', garlic; 氣 味 不 好 c'h'i wei' puh' 'hau, unpleasant odour.
山 薯 .shan yauh', Chinese yam; shan .yau .t'eu, English
薑 角 teu' 'chiauh, bean pods.
薑 香 .hiang ,c'hun, edible leaves of the c'hun tree.
苦 菜 'k'u t'sai', sow thistle. 大 蒜 ta' chi, thistle; 小 蒜
'siau ki', small thistle.
蒲 萸 .p'u t'sai', spinach; t'sui', crisp.
藕 'ngeu, lotus roots; 荷 花 .ho ,hwa, lotus.
黃 豆 芽 .hwang teu' .ya, yellow bean sprouts.
緹 黃 豆 芽 liih teu' t'sai', green bean sprouts.
西 瓜 .si ,kwa, water melon; 葫 蘆 .hu .lu, gourd.
王 瓜 ,wang ,kwa, or .hwang ,kwa, cucumber.
冬 瓜 ,tung ,kwa, 倭 瓜 ,wo ,kwa, pumpkin.
南 瓜 ,nan ,kwa, or 番 .fan ,kwa, flat yellow pumpkin.
34. Domestic Animals.

雞, chi, fowl; 雞叫, chi chiau', cock-crow.
貓, mau, eat; 拿老鼠, na 'lau 'shu, catch mice.
狗, 'keu, dog; 看家, k'at' ,chia, watch the house.
豬, pig; 喂猪, wei', chu, feed pigs.
馬, ma, horse; 備馬, pei' 'ma, saddle a horse.
牛, nien, cow; 耕地, ching ti', plough the ground.
羊, yang, sheep; 放羊, fang', yang, let out sheep to graze.
驢子, lü 'tsi, or lü, ass; 嫙chien c'hu' ting' 'chang, take him to be shod.
驢子, lo' 'tsi, mule; pa', t'a t'an' 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.
野鷦, 'ye ,chi, common pheasant.
鳳凰, feng' .hwang, phoenix.
班鵠, pan ,chieu, pigeon.
鶴鳥, ,ngan ,c'hun, quail.
老鶴, ,pah ,ko, raven.
鶯, ying, hawk.
翡翠鳥, ,fei t'sui', variegated king-fisher.
百靈鳥, pah .ling, singing lark.
喜鶯, 'hi 'c'hüeh, magpie.
孔雀哥, ying ,ko, parrot.
孔雀鴿, 'k'ung 'c'hüeh, peacock.
鴿子, koh 'tsi', dove.
野鴿, 'ye ,yah, drake.
鴛鴦, ,yuen ,yang, mandarin duck.
魚鷹, ü ,ying, fish-hawk.
杜鵑  tu', chiüen, goatsucker.
大鷹  ta' yen', wild goose.
火雞  'hwo ,chi, turkev.
仙鶴  .sien .hauh, crane.
家雀  ,chia 'chiüeh, house sparrow.
沙鷂  ,sha ,chi, grouse.
扁嘴  'pien 'tsui, broad-billed; 尖嘴 ,tsien 'tsui, sharp-billed.
尾把  'i ,pa 'lau .chüang, long tailed.
翅子大  e 'hi' 'pang 'tsi ta', its wings are large.
掌不分縫  'chien puh', fen lieu', web-footed.
紅脖兒  .hung .poh .er, red necked.
樹上  shu' shang', on trees; 打窩 'ta ,wo, make their nest.

36. Fishes.

比目魚  'pi muh' .ü, sole.
沙魚  ,sha .ü, shark.
金魚  ,chin .ü, gold fish.
白鱈  .paib shan', white eel.
黃鱈  ,hwang shan', yellow eel.
鰤魚  'chü .ü, bream.
鰤魚  'li .ü, carp.
鰤魚  .nien .ü, silure.
鰤魚  'ti .ü, mackerel.
打魚網  'ta .ü 'wang, fishing net.
釣魚鉤  tiau' .ü ,keu, fish hook.
玻璃魚缸  ,po .li .ü ,kang, glass globe for gold fish.
金魚池 ,chin .ü .chü, pond for gold fish.
鮮魚  ,sien .ü, fresh fish.
鹹魚  ,hien .ü, salt fish.

37. Cart Furniture, etc.

圍子  .wei 'tsi, cloth covering of a cart.
車簾子  ,e'he .lien 'tsi, cart blind.
車輪  ,e'he .lun, cart wheels.
車帳子  ,e'he chang' 'tsi, sun awning in front.
車尾, c'he 'wei, projecting wood behind a cart.
車軸, c'he .yuen 'tsï, the shafts of a cart.
鉤心, 'keu ,sin, the part that connects the cart with the wheels.
車箱子, c'he ,siang 'tsï, inside of a cart.
籠頭, lung .t'eu, horse collar.
跨轆, k'wa' .yuen, to sit on the shaft.
騾車, 'kan ,c'he, to drive a cart.
騾子拉車, lo' 'tsï ,la ,c'he, mules draw the cart.
開車, ,k'ai ,c'he, to set a cart in motion.
騾架騾子, chia' .yuen lo' 'tsï, the shaft mule.
邊套, pien t'au', the side mule, or leading mule.
馬鞭子, 'ma pien' 'tsï, whip.
套軸, t'au' ,c'he, to harness a cart.
車軸, c'he .cheuh, axle tree.

38. Words used in Building,

砌墙, c'hi 'tsiang, to build a wall.
抹泥, mo' .ni, to plaster with mud.
磨刀, .ma ,tau, hemp.
磨方, fang ,chwen, square bricks; 'lei ,chwen, build up bricks.
白灰, paih ,hwei, lime; shwah, to brush.
青灰, t'sing ,hwei, blue lime; a dark clay used to make a blue cement.
泥土, ni 't'u, mud; mortar; tso' shang' .ni, put on mortar.
攪草, 'chan 'tsau, to mix straw.
石頭, shih .t'eu, stone; man' shih .t'eu, place stones (as a pavement.)
木頭, muh' .t'eu, wood; 梁 shang' .liang, place beams.
瓦, 'wa, tiles; 按上, ngan shang' 'wa, put on tiles.
坯, .pi, large earth-bricks; 晶, 'lei ,p'i, to pile mud bricks.
葦子, wei 'tsï, reeds; chiah .li ,pa, to make a hedge.
油漆, .yeu ,c'hih, paint; shang' ,c'hih, to paint.
隔斷, 'chieh twan', a partition.
上油, shang' .yeu, to varnish.
39. **Liquids.**

酒 'tsieu, wine; samshoo; 斟 , chen 'tsieu, pour out wine.
酷 t'su', vinegar; 打 'ta t'su', buy vinegar.
油 , yeu, oil; yih', chin, . yeu, a catty of oil.
酱油 , tsiang . yeu, soy; , koh shang' . yeu, put some soy in it.
牛奶 . nieu 'nai, cow's milk.
黄酒 . hwang 'tsieu, brown samshoo, made of coarse rice.

40. **Clothing.**

袍子 . p'au 'tsī, long robe with waist-band.
綿袍 . mien 'ngau, wadded gown without waist-band.
砍肩子 . k'an , chien, waist-coat.
綿褲 . mien k'u' 'tsī, wadded trousers; 套 t'au' k'u', leggings.
大褂 . ma kwa', jacket; 穿上 , c'hwen shang', to put it on.
帽子 . mau' 'tsi, cap; 帶上 tai' shang', to put it on.
鞋 . hie, shoes; 緞 twan'. hie, satin shoes.
靴 . hiüe, boots; 後底子 heu' 'ti 'tsi, thick-soled.
袴子 . wah' 'tsī, stockings; 單, tan wah' 'tsi, single faced stockings.
汗衫 . han', shan, shirt.
小褂 . 'siao kwa', half summer robe.
腰帶 . yau tai', girdle; waist band.
扣子 . k'eu' 'tsī, button; 'nieu 'tsī, button.
領子 . ling 'tsī, collar.

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.
發燒子 , fah , shau, feverish.
發瘡子 , fah yauh' 'tsī, ague.
肚腹不好 tu', fuh puh', 'hau, stomach out of order.
長瘡 'chang', c'hwang, to have ulcers.
42. Boat Furniture, etc.

風篷, feng .p'eng, a sail.
連糧船 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; hia', t'sang, put down in the cabin.
艦板 t'sang 'pan, deck planks.
舵 .c'hwen .wei, mast.
風信旗 feng sin' .c'hi, a streamer.
桅燈 .wei ,teng, mast lanthorn.
跳板 t'iau' 'pan, shore plank.
將軍柱 tsiang ,chiün chu', posts on which ropes are wound.
舵 to', rudder; 擦舵 ,pan to', steer to the right.
桅 .wei, mast; 推舵 ,t'ui to', steer to the left.
桅箍 .wei ,ku, mast hoops.
風鐓 feng .hwan ri, ring for tackling.
打號 'ta hau', singing.
頂風 'ting' ,feng, contrary wind.
棹棹 tsau' tsau', to row.
拉篷, la .p'eng, raise the sail.
艙桿 .c'hwen 'kan, path on side of boat.
艙梯 t'sang ,ti, hatch way stairs.
管船 'kwan .c'hwen, .ri, chief boat-man.
弄船 neng' .c'hwen, to work the boat.
撑船 ,tseng .c'hwen, the boat men.
探繩 t'an' .sheng, towing rope.
官船 ,kwan ,t'sang, front cabin.
火艙 'hwo ,t'sang, cooking cabin.
你們的船快像燕子似的 'ni .men ,tih .c'hwen k'wai' siang' yen', tsi si', tih, your boat is swift as a swallow.
夥計都睡着 'hwo ,chi ,tu shui' .chau, the boat-men are all asleep.

43. Furniture of a House.

桌子 ,choh 'tsi, table; 方 ,fang ,choh, square table.
椅子 'i 'tsi, chair; 圓 ,c'hiuen 'i, round arm-chair.
杌子 wuh' 'tsi, stool; 椅子 liang', choh, round table.
板凳 'pan ,teng, long stool; 椅子 er' .jen ,teng, a stool for two.
櫃 kwei', cupboard; 頂箱 'ting ,siang kwei', chest on the top of a cupboard.
箱子 ,siang 'tsi, chest; 柜 ,p'i ,siang, leather trunk.
被几 ,pei', chi, a long table on which bedding is piled.
茶几 ,c'ha ,chi, tea table.
茶条案 .t'iau ngan', long high table; .shu ngan', table for books.
盆架 .p'en chia', basin stand.
書架 ,shu chia', book-case; .koh ,shu ,tih, for placing books.
菜櫥 ,c'hu kwei', kitchen cupboard.
行箱 ,hing ,siang, baggage trunk.茶箱 ,c'ha ,siang, tea chest.
花瓶 ,hwa ,p'ing, flower jar. 花 盆 ,hwa ,p'en, flower pot.
鏡台 鏡箱子 chang' .t'ai, mirror stand.
畫 ,hwa', picture; 直立 tsai', t'siang shang' kwa', choh, hung on the wall.
對字 tui' 'tsi, hanging sentences in pairs.
字腳踏 'chiau .ta, foot-stool, or .ta 'chiau 'teng, the same.
書箱 ,shu ,siang, book box.
讀書盤 .tuh ,shu ,p'an, a tray for pencils, inkstone, etc.
木瓜盤 muh', kwa ,p'an, a tray on which is placed a fragrant melon.
44. Insects, Reptiles, etc.

蚂蟥. ma , i , ant ; lan , p ' a , crawling in disorder.
臭虫. c ' heu , c ' hung , bug ; ' yau , jen , they bite people.
蜜蜂. mih , feng , honey bee ; mih , feng , wo , bee-hive.
蠹鱼. tuh , u , book worm ; c ' hih , shu , eat books.
蝴蝶. hu , t'ieh , butterfly (read tie) ; t ' o , c ' hian , leaves his shell.
蜻蜓. wu , kung , centipede ; ' yau , jen , ' yeu , tuh , they have a poisonous bite.
蚰蜒. yeu , yen , centipede with angular legs.
蠟緘. t ' san , ' chien , chrysalis of the silk worm.
螻. c ' han , or 螻 , chih , lieu , cicada or broad locust.
蟋蟀. sih , shuai , or 蟋蟀 , c ' hu , c ' hui , cricket.
賢王. tsau , wang , ma , hearth cricket.
蠟蟻. c ' hieu , yin , or 蟻 , c ' hui shan , earth worm.
螻火. yung , ' hwo , c ' hung , fire-fly.
狗蚤. ' keu , tsau , flea ; hwei , peng , they can jump.
螳螂. tsang , ying , house fly.
螞蚱. ma , cha , 黃虫 , hwang , c ' hung , migratory locust.
虱子. si , ' tsii , louse.
犬虱. t ' u , keu , mole cricket.
蚊子. wen , ' tsii , mosquito ; 帳 , wen chang , mosquito curtain.
蠍子. hiieh , ' tsii , scorpion ; na , i , pa , choh , jen , they sting with their tails.
蠶. t ' san , silk-worm ; t ' u , si , produce silk.
螺絲. lo , si , spiral shell ; 海螺. hai , lo , long musical shell.
蜘蛛. chu , chu , field spider.
五穀蟲. ' wu , kuh , c ' hung , weevil , corn-eater.
蝦蟆. ha , ma , toad.
白翎. paih , lier ( . ling . er ) , sand-fly.
45. Common Verbs.

Abolish, 去 c'hü', 廢 foii'.
Accept, 收納 ,sheu nah'.
Add, 加 ,chia.
Affect, 感動 'kan tung'.
Amputate, 剝下 .la hia.'
Ascend, 上 shang'.
Ask, 問 wen', 要 yau', 請 t'sing.
Avoid, 免 mien', 避 pi'.
Baptize, 施洗 ,shih 'si.
Bathe, 洗澡 'si 'tsau.
Beat, 打 'ta.
Beat clothes, 捞 shwai.
Begin work, 動工 tung', kung.
Believe, 信 sin', 信服 sin' .fuh, 相信 ,siang sin' .
Bend, 灣 ,wan.
Besiege, 困围 wei k'wun' .
Bind, 綑紮 'kwun , pang.
Boil, 煮 'chu.
Bolt, 拴 'shwan. [hu.
Burn in cooking, 炒胡 'c'hau.
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, 帶 tai', 拽 ,pau.
Cease, 停 ,t'ing, 止 住 'chü chu'.
Choose, 指選 'chien 'siüen.
Comply, 依從 ,i ,t'sung.
Condemn, 定罪 ting' tsui',
Confess, 認罪 jen' tsui'.
Congratulate, 恭喜 'kung 'hi.
Connect, 接續 ,tsiec süt.
Conquer, 得勝 .teh sheng' .
Cough, 咳嗽 ,k'o seu'.
Cover, 蓋上 kai' shang'.
Covet, 貪財 ,t'an.
Crack, 壓碎 lieh', k'ai.
Crush, 壓 yah', hwai.
Cry, 叫 chiau', 喊 han'.
Cure, 治好 chi' hau.
Cut, 切 ,la, with scissors ,chiau.
Decide, 定規 ,ting', kwei.
Delay, 擔擱 ,tan', koh.
Deliberate, 斟酌 ,chen', choh.
Depend on, 仰賴 i', lai'.
Descend, 降下來 chiang', hia', lai.
Desire, 願 yuen'.
Desist, 停住 'chü chu'.
Despair, 絕望 ,tsiuëh wang'.
Destroy, 毀壞 'hwei hwai'.
Detain, 留着 ,lieu', cho.
Die, 死 'sï, 去世 c'hü', shi'.
Differ, 差着 ,c'ha', cho.
Diminish, 減少 'chien 'shau.
Direct, 指點 'chü', 'tien.
Disclose, 露出來 lu', c'huh .lai (also leu').
Discuss, 辯論 pien', lun'.
Disperse, 散開 san', k'ai.
Disregard, 不顧 ,puh ku'.

Dissolve, 消化, siau hwa', 化 hwa'.
Distinguish, 分明, fen .ming.
Disturb, 扰动, 'chiau tung'.
Divide, 分开, fen ,k'ai.
Divine, 占卜, ehan puh'.
Do, 做 to'.
Draw, 拉, 拖, 't'o.
Drive, 趕 'kan.
Dry, 晾乾, shai', kan. [chu'.
Dwell, 住 chu'. 居住, chu.
Eat, 吃 ,chih.
Endure, 忍耐, jen' nai'.
Engrave, 刻字, keh ts' i'.
Enjoy, 享受, 'hiang sheu'.
Enquire, 打聽, 'ta ,t'ing.
Enter, 進去, tsin' chü'.
Entice, 引誘, 'yin 'yeu.
Entrust, 委付, 't'o fu'.
Escort, 護送, hu' sung'.
Examine, 考究, 'k'au ,chieu.
Except, 除. 'c'hu, 以外, 'i wai'.
Exert yourself, 出力, 'c'huh lih'.
Expand, 伸寬, shen ,k'wan.
Extinguish, 熄沒, mieh' mo'.
Faint, 暈過去, hwun kwo' chü'.
Fall, 跌下, 'tiao' hia', 掉下 tiau' hia'.
Fan, 打扇, 'ta shan'.
Fear, 怕 p'a'.
Feed, 喂 wei'.
Feign, 假做, 'chia tso'.
Fight, 打架, 'ta chia'.
Finish, 做完, tso'. wan.
Fix, 定下, ting' hia'.
Flatter, 奉承, feng' .c'heng.
Fling, 挥, jeng.
Flow, 流, lieu.
Fly, 飛, fei.
Forbid, 禁止, chin' 'chü.
Forget, 忘, wang.
Freeze, 冻冰, tong', ping.
Fulfil, 成就, c'heng tsieu'.
Gamble, 賭錢, 'tu .t'sien.
Give, 送, 'sung', 給, 'chih ('kei.)
Go, 去, c'hu', 往, 'wang.
Grieve, 悲哀, yeu men'.
Guard, 把守, 'pa 'sheu.
Guess, 猜, t'sai.
Help, 相助, 'siang ,pang, 幫助, 'pang chu'.
Hide, 藏匿, 'tsang nih'.
Hire, 租, tsu, 賃 lin'. ['fah.
Imitate, 學, 'hiöh, 效法, hiau'
Inform, 告訴, kau' su'.
Injure, 傷害, shang hai', 損害, 'sun hai'.
Instruct, 教訓, chiau' hiün'.
Intercept, 截察, tsieh .lan.
Investigate, 查察, c'ha, c'hah.
Invite, 請, 't'sing.
Kneel, 跪, kwei'. [, chieh 'tsi.
Tie a knot, 打結子, 'ta
Ladle, 鍋, 't'saun.
Lead, 引導, 'yin tau'.
Leave it there, 留着, liou ,cho.
Leave a place, 離開, li .k'ai.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lend</td>
<td>tse⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let</td>
<td>châu⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie</td>
<td>mien⁴ hia⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie down</td>
<td>t'ang hia⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift</td>
<td>chü⁴ chi³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lie (falsely)</td>
<td>⁴ hwao⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Match</td>
<td>pei⁴   cho⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>k'o⁴     i⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>liang⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet</td>
<td>ü⁴   cho⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mend</td>
<td>sicu⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mix</td>
<td>t'au⁴ ho⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mock</td>
<td>hi⁴ lung⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molest</td>
<td>nan⁴ wei⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>t'ing⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>c'hi⁴ ming⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obey</td>
<td>tsun⁴ t'sung⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offend</td>
<td>kan fan⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oppose</td>
<td>chü chu⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ought</td>
<td>ying⁴   tang⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overturn</td>
<td>t'ui⁴ tau⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parch</td>
<td>kan⁴ t'ich⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel</td>
<td>poh⁴   p'i⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforate</td>
<td>c'hwen⁴ kwo⁴ chü⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perspire</td>
<td>c'huh han⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>chah⁴   c'hwen⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plait</td>
<td>ta⁴   pien⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plane</td>
<td>p'au⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plough</td>
<td>keng⁴ or c'hing⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pray</td>
<td>tau kau⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare</td>
<td>ü⁴   pei⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print</td>
<td>yin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceed</td>
<td>shang⁴ t'sien⁴ t'seu⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce</td>
<td>c'huh⁴ sheng⁴ c'huh⁴ [cheng⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce evidence</td>
<td>yin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosper</td>
<td>hing wang⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect</td>
<td>pau yeu⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purify</td>
<td>si⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursue</td>
<td>shui⁴ 'kan⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Push</td>
<td>t'ui⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Put</td>
<td>koh⁴   ngan⁴ fang⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail at persons</td>
<td>ma⁴ jen⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reap</td>
<td>sheu⁴ liën⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read</td>
<td>tuh⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebel</td>
<td>tsau⁴ 'fan⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive</td>
<td>sheu⁴   choh⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redeem</td>
<td>yuen⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redress grievances</td>
<td>shen⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduce</td>
<td>c'hing⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refine</td>
<td>liën⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reform</td>
<td>kai cheng⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Release</td>
<td>k'ai shih⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove</td>
<td>chia⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repay</td>
<td>pei⁴   hwan⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repent</td>
<td>hwei⁴ kai⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reply</td>
<td>hwei⁴ tah⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Represent</td>
<td>tang tso⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reprove</td>
<td>tsch⁴ pei⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rest, 安息 ,ngan sih.
Return, 回去 ,hwei e'hü'.
Reward, 賞 ,shang.
Ride horses, 騎 ,chi.
Rub, 磨 ,mo.
Salute, 請安 ,t'sing ,ngan.
Scatter, 散開 ,san' ,k'ai.
Scoop, 挖 ,wah'.
See, 看見 ,k'an' chien'.
Seize, 拿著 ,na ,cho.
Send, 打發 ,ta ,fah ,稍信 ,shau sin'.
Serve, 事奉 ,shü' feng'.
Shake, 搖 ,yau ,料 ,teu.
Shave, 剃 ,ti'.
Shut, 關 ,kwan.
Sing, 唱 ,ch'ang'.
Singe, 燒 颜色 ,shau' .yen 'shai or seh.
Sit down, 坐下 ,tso' hia'.
Slap on the face, 打嘴巴 子 ,ta ,tsui pa' ,tsi'.
Smear, 塗 ,t'u. 噴 ,p'en.
Smile, 含笑 ,han siau'.
Smuggle, 偷稅 ,teu shui'.
Snuff candle, 夾去蠟花 ,chiah e'hü' lah' ,hwa.
Soothe, 安慰 ,ngan wei'.
Speak, 說話 ,shwoh hwa'.
Spend, 費用 ,fei' yung'.
Spin, 紡線 ,fang sien'.
Sprinkle, 灑去 ,sha e'hü'.
Start, 起身 ,e'hi ,shen.
Sting, 剃 ,t'si'.
Rest, 安息 ,ngan sih.
Return, 回去 ,hwei e'hü'.
Reward, 賞 ,shang.
Ride horses, 騎 ,chi.
Rub, 磨 ,mo.
Salute, 請安 ,t'sing ,ngan.
Scatter, 散開 ,san' ,k'ai.
Scoop, 挖 ,wah'.
See, 看見 ,k'an' chien'.
Seize, 拿著 ,na ,cho.
Send, 打發 ,ta ,fah ,稍信 ,shau sin'.
Serve, 事奉 ,shü' feng'.
Shake, 搖 ,yau ,料 ,teu.
Shave, 剃 ,ti'.
Shut, 關 ,kwan.
Sing, 唱 ,ch'ang'.
Singe, 燒 颜色 ,shau' .yen 'shai or seh.
Sit down, 坐下 ,tso' hia'.
Slap on the face, 打嘴巴 子 ,ta ,tsui pa' ,tsi'.
Smear, 塗 ,t'u. 噴 ,p'en.
Smile, 含笑 ,han siau'.
Smuggle, 偷稅 ,teu shui'.
Snuff candle, 夾去蠟花 ,chiah e'hü' lah' ,hwa.
Soothe, 安慰 ,ngan wei'.
Speak, 說話 ,shwoh hwa'.
Spend, 費用 ,fei' yung'.
Spin, 紡線 ,fang sien'.
Sprinkle, 灑去 ,sha e'hü'.
Start, 起身 ,e'hi ,shen.
Sting, 剃 ,t'si'.
Strike, 打 'ta.
Surrender, 投降 ,t'eu ,hian.
Sustain, 當 ,tang.
Swear, 發誓 ,fah shi'.
Take, 拿 ,na ,取 ,t'sü.
Take up time, 搵誤 ,tan 'wu.
Taste, 嘗 ,ch'ang.
Teach, 教 ,chiau'.
Tear, 撕破 ,si p'o'.
Tempt, 誘惑 ,yeu hwoh'.
Thank, 謝謝 ,sie' sie'.
Think, 思想 ,si 'siang.
Thirst, 湯 ,k'oh.
Throw, 拋 ,jeng.
Toast, 烤 ,k'ang', 焙 ,k'an.
Translate, 綿譯 ,fan i'.
Treat, 看待 ,k'an' tai'.
Tremble, 發抖 ,fah 'teu ,打 戰戰 ,ta chan' chan'.
Try, 試試看 ,shü' shü' k'an'.
Turn back, 回轉 ,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 ,chüih pu'.
Weep, 哭 ,k'uh.
Weigh, 稱 ,ch'eng'.
Wrap, 包着 ,pan ,choh.
Wring dry, 扭乾 ,nieu ,kan.
Write, 寫 ,sie.
46. 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, etc.

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

,chih. Numeral of fowls, sheep, boats.

,c'hu. Numeral of pencils, fifes, branches.

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

,chia’, a support. Numeral of cannon

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

'k’eu, mouth. Numeral of coffins, bells, water vessels.

,chi’en, divide. Numeral of things, clothes.

,chi’en’, roll up. Numeral of pictures.

'k’o, small head. Numeral of pearls and grain.

,k’o, rank; order. Numeral of trees.

,kwan, pipe. Numeral of fifes, pencils.

,k’wai’, a piece of. Numeral of dollars, stones, etc.

,ling, neck. Numeral of mats, blinds, etc.

,mien’, face. Numeral of flags, drums, etc.  ,c’ha shang  ,c’hi  

,tsi, set up a flag.

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

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

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

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

,pu’, step. Used of situations. Che’ pu’ .t’ien ti’, such a 

position as this.

,so, place. Numeral of houses.

,t’eu, heap. Used of animals.  ,San ’paih  ,t’eu ,nieu, three 

hundred cows.

* 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.
93

九十三，sprout branch. Numeral of collars, clubs, ropes, dogs, dragons, snakes, fishes, roads, doctrines, etc.

頂，'ting; summit. Numeral of hats, sedan chairs.

朵，'to. Numeral of flowers.

度，to'. Numeral of walls.

端，'twan, 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.

47. Significant Numeratives.

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

'liang ,chang .chuh 'chü, two sheets of bamboo paper.

車，c'he, a carriage load or barrow load of wood, lime, bricks, etc.

陣，.che, a fold of paper.

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

棹，choh, a table of rice.

炷，chu', a stick of incense.

船，c'hwen, a boat load of anything. 來了一船鹹魚

.lai 'liau yih 'c'hwen .hien .ü, a boat of salt fish has come.

子，fuh 'tsī, a fold of cloth, of blinds, of curtains.

豐，.feng, a sealed packet of letters, etc.

'liang, a heap of silver.

'k'eu, a mouthful of rice, etc.

'chien, an apartment of a house.

chü', a sentence of books, words.

k'wai', a piece of land, cake.

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

* 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.
liu, a stream or tract of water, land, etc.
lih, a grain of corn, etc.
'pa, a handful of rice, etc.
pau, a bundle of sugar, clothes, etc.
p'iau, a scoop of water, etc.
p'ien, a piece of land, water, clouds, snow; a collection of houses.
p'ien', a piece of writing or of a book.
p'ih, a piece of cloth.
.sih, a mat, a feast, a party of guests.
.shan', a fan, fold of a door.
'sheu, a hand covered with blood, earth, etc.
'sheu .sin, a handful of rice, etc.
t'ai, a load (carried by two persons) of anything.
tai', a tract of land, water, streets, clouds, etc.
tan', a load (carried by one person) of anything.
tau', a path or stream of light.
'teu, a head or end of string.
'tian, a load (carried by one person.)
't Ian, a length of anything.
't'ieh, a piece of plaister, of gold leaf, etc.
'tien, a dot, a little of.
t'ao, a heap of salt, of cash; a cake of pastry, etc.
t'o, a ball, made by winding; a cake of pastry, etc.
tun', a meal of rice, etc., a beating (with 'ta, to strike.)
t'ui, a heap of earth, fruit, stones; crowd of men, animals.
t'wan, anything round, a ball of hair, hemp, silk.
t'san, a meal.
t'seng, a story of pagodas, towers; thickness of paper, cloth.
tsieh, a joint or subdivision of anything, as of bamboo, a whip, a finger, the spine.
tian, a pill of medicine.
wei', taste, kind, of medicine, food, etc.
48. Weights, Measures, Vessels, and other definite divisions.

'chan, small cup.

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.

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

chang, section of a book.

c'hau, ten feet, or 141 inches English.

c'heng, the 1000th part of a sheng or pint.

c'heng, 10 catties or pounds weight.

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

'chu, a wardrobe; book-case.

fen, a candareen or tenth part of a mace; one cent; tenth of an inch; a minute.

hau, a small measure of length; tenth of a li

hia, a stroke of the clock; an hour.

hia 'tsi, a small box.

hwei'er, ('hwur, in northern China,) an instant of time.

hu, a tea pot or wine pot.

huh, 10th part of a hau.

huh, five teu.

jih, day.

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

k'eh, quarter of an hour.

chin, a catty, 1⅓ lbs. English.

'ching, 100 men of land.

'chiah, a drinking horn, a horn of wine; 'chiauh, 4th of anything; corner.

'chuen, chapter of a book.

hoh, tenth of a sheng or pint; in northern usage, a handful.
弓, kung, a bow, (as a measure for land) five feet.
句, chü', a sentence.
罐, kwan', a pitcher; a pot.
篍, k'wang 'tsi', a basket.
瓶, kwei', a wardrobe; cupboard.
篋, kwoh, a frying pan.
篮, lan, a basket.
篤, 'leu, a hamper (with a small mouth.)
里, Chinese mile, 1/3rd of an English mile.
寸, 10th part of a fen; 100th part of an inch.
兩, a tael; 1 1/4 oz; sixteenth of a catty, or 1/12th of a lb.
兩, 'meu, 'mu, 240 square pu', or 6, 400 square Chinese feet.
秒, a second.
年, a year.
盤, 'p'an, a plate, or tray of earthenware or wood.
盆, 'p'en, dish; bowl; basin.
瓢, peng', an earthen pitcher.
瓢, 'pei, a wine cup.
瓢, 'p'iau, a cocoa-nut scoop.
瓶, 'p'ing, a bottle; vase.
步, 'p'ilh, 40 feet of cloth.
步, 'pu', five feet, used in measuring land.
易, shah, an instant (southern.)
晌, 'shang, a forenoon or afternoon.
首, sheu, a piece of poetry.
升, 'sheng, a pint measure (of rice 1 1/2 catties in the north.)
世, shi', a generation; an age; thirty years.
時, shi, 時辰 .shi, 'shen, 時候 .shi heu', an hour; two

English hours.
箱, siang, a chest; box.
絲, 'si, 100th part of a hau; 100th part of a huhi'.
歲, sui', a year.
代, shau, a bucket.
代, ta', a generation.
口袋 'k'eu tai', a bag.

担, a peck; one hundred catties; \(133\frac{1}{3}\) English pounds.

\(t'an\), a pitcher.

t'ang', a column of characters.

'teu', ten pints or sheng.

\(t'ieh\) \(t'sii\), a plate.

\(t'ien\), a day.

\(t'sien\), a mace; tenth of an ounce or tael ('liang); a piece of coined money.

\(t'soh\), 100th of a sheng or pint.

t'sun', a Chinese inch; 1. 175 of an English inch.

't'ung', a barrel; cask or bucket.

\(weng\), a large water vessel.

\(wan\), a small basin.

yeh', a leaf of a book.

\(yüeh\), a month.

49. Collectives.

枝子, \(ch'i\) \(t'sii\), a branch of flowers, of a family, of an army.

\(c'hwen\), a chain of cash, beads, pearls.

fu', a pair or set of antithetical sentences, of ear-rings.

\(hang\), a rank of trees, of parallel threads.

\(hu\), a quiver of arrows.

\(hwo\), a company of men.

\(ch'iin\), an army.

\(k'wai\) \(er\), the whole of a thing.

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

\(c'hüin\), a flock or herd of sheep, cattle, wolves.

\(k'u\), share in trade, division of an army; breeze of wind.

\(p'ai\), a raft of timber, bamboo.

\(pan\), a set of men; rank of soldiers.

\(p'ien\), a splinter; collection of buildings.
shwang, a pair of shoes, chopsticks (k‘wai‘ ’tsi.)
tai‘, a tract of land.
tau, parcel of 100 or more sheets of paper.
t‘au, a covering; cover of books, (several stitched volumes placed together in a loose cover are called a t’au.)
旗 .c‘hi, banner, 屬那一旗 .shuh ’na yih‘ .c‘hi, to which banner does he belong?
隊 .tsuh, kindred.
tui‘, a party of five or more soldiers.
tui‘, a pair.

50. Auxiliary Nouns of Quality.
種 ’chung, sort of men; portion of silver. 這種人 che‘ ’chung .jen, this sort of men.
項 hiang‘, part of; sort of. 這一項錢 is 僱船的那 一項錢 is 僱車子的 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 ,t‘a ,men yeu‘ shi‘ yih‘ ,kan .jen, they are another sort of people.
類 lei‘, sort of. 不是一類的人 .puh shi‘ .yih lei‘ ,tih .jen, he is not the same sort of man.
般 ,pan, the same in kind, sort of; 這般光景 che‘ ,pan ,kwang ’ching, this sort of appearance.
樣 yang‘, kind of; 這樣人品 che‘ yang‘ .jen ’p‘in, this kind of men.

51. Numeral Particles to Verbs.
翻 ,fan, to turn over. 又是一翻來了 yeu‘ shi‘ yih‘ ,fan .lai ’liau, he is come once more.
下 hia‘, numeral of strokes. 打了三下鐘 ’ta ’liau ,san hia‘ ,chung, it has struck three times.
會子 hwei' tsî, a meeting. 去了一會子 c'hu' liau yih hwei' tsî, he has gone once.

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

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

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

52. Phrases at an Inn 店 tien.

乾淨屋子 ,kan tsing',wu,tsî, 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 jeu', fry mutton.
燴雞 tun',chi, stew fowls.
馬釘掌 'ma ting' 'chang, shoe the horse.
喂草料 wei' 'tsau liau', feed him with straw and corn.
牲口喂了 ,sheng 'k'eu wei', 'liau, the animals are fed.
房錢 .fang 'tsien', money for lodging.
打更的 'ta,ching ,tih, the watchman.
炕上坐着 k'ang' shang' tso',cho, sitting on the brick bedplace.
鋪上鋪蓋 'k'wun shang',p'u kai', tie up the bedding.
鋪褥子 ,p'u juh',tsî, spread out the mattrass.
打開被子 'ta ,k'ai pei', unloose the coverlid.
高粱豆子 ,kau .liang teu',tsî, millet and beans.
APPENDIX I.

Tones of the Peking dialect.

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

2. Words in the second tone class, 上聲 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 洗臉 'si 'lien, wash the face.

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

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

5. Words belonging primarily to the fourth tone class, 入聲 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, ts, ch, h, w, y</td>
<td>Upper p'ing sheng, 上平</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower juh sheng.</td>
<td>k, t, p, s, ts, ch, h</td>
<td>Lower p'ing sheng, 下平</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C'hū sheng, 去聲</td>
<td>l, m, n, 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 'tie, iron; 尺 'chü, a foot; 北 'pei, north; 塔 't'a, a pagoda; 脚 'chian, foot; 筆 'pi, pencil. Many words whose usual tone is the first, take 上聲 shang sheng for a special sense, as 曲 k'iuk, which is ,c'hü, crooked, but 'chü, 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 下 聲 c'hü sheng; e. g. 特 t'ie, purposely; 確 c'hiüe, true; 朔 so, new moon; 設 she, to place; 客 k'è, a guest. When a word has the first tone for a common colloquial sense, as 擔 ko, to place, it often prefers 上聲 c'hü sheng for another sense it may bear in combination, as 擔 擔,ko, to remain anywhere for sometime.

8. Certain syllables, usually with sibilant initials, have a preference for the fifth tone, or 平 hia p'ing; e. g. chu, chi, chü, fu, ko, te, 財 fu, happiness; 得 te, to obtain, etc.

9. The reading tone of many juh sheng words which obey the preceding laws, is 上聲 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

* Words needing to be pronounced singly would naturally adopt the second tone, which, in Peking, is enunciated with particular distinctness.
combined as to become one dissyllabic word, the accent is on the first; e.g. 甚麼 甚麼,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 is 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 er, son; 門 men, door; 頭 t’eu, head; 甚麼 ’mo, interrogative particle, 呢 ni, interrogative particle, 子 ‘tsi, son; 情 t’sing, thing, 咻 lo, final particle; 爺 ’ye, father; 來 lai, come; 老 來 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.

里 ’li, t’eu, within.

甚麼 甚麼 shen,mo, what.

老子 甚麼 ’lau,tsi, father.

事情 shi, t’sing, thing.

老 頭 ye, aged sir; a common title of address to mandarins.

回到 來 lai, come back.

你老 甚麼 ’ni,lau, you my old friend.

這個 che,ko, this.

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 子 .er, attached to 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 suffix is lost.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>人兒</td>
<td>.jen ,er</td>
<td>.jer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>錢兒</td>
<td>.t'sien ,er</td>
<td>.t'sier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>餅 兌</td>
<td>'ping ,er</td>
<td>'pier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>天 兌</td>
<td>,t'ien ,er</td>
<td>,t'ier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>絲 兌</td>
<td>,si ,er</td>
<td>,ser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>塊 兌</td>
<td>k'wai' ,er</td>
<td>k'wair'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鰐 兌</td>
<td>,chi 'tsi ,er</td>
<td>,chi 'tser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>板 兌</td>
<td>'pan ,er</td>
<td>'par</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>風 兌</td>
<td>,feng ,er (or ,fung)</td>
<td>,foer</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 聲 c'hü sheng they prefer hia p'ing. Before shang p'ing, shang sheng, or hia p'ing, they take the c'hü sheng intonation, and when standing last they are heard in the first tone, e. g. 不是 .pu shih', it is not so; 不來 pu' .lai, he did not come; 初一 ,c'hu ,i, the first day of the month.

16. When the suffix 児 .er, is absorbed into the second of a repeated word, the word takes with 児 .er, the shang p'ing tone. This is true whether the repeated word be in c'hü sheng, shang sheng, or hia p'ing sheng; e. g. 慢慢兒 的 man' ,mar ,ti.

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'hü 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 sixteen laws, with the aid of a native and Sir T. 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. Thus, 極, 夕, 習, chi, si, si, belonging to 下 入 hia juh, should
be in 下平 hia p'ing, by law 5. But they are placed in the syllabary under 上平 shang p'ing. A Pekinese whom I consulted transferred them at once to 下平 hia p'ing. In such cases, the difference of authorities indicates that a transition is taking 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 suggestion by Mr. William Stronach and Rev. C. Goodrich 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, 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 c'hu sheng, take the quick falling inflection.

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

5. Words in the fifth class, or hia p'ing take the upper quick rising inflection.

III

Tones at Chefoo (Fuh-shan hien) (Yen-t'ai.)

1. Words in shang p'ing, the first tone, take the lower slow rising inflection.

2. Words in the second tone-class, shang sheng, take the upper quick rising inflection.

3. The third class, c'hu sheng, takes the upper quick falling inflection.

4. The class called 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 shang juh, preferring shang sheng, while such as are in the lower division, hia juh, are usually found in hia p'ing.