EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

George Lanning
Easy Steps in Chinese Studies

A SERIES

OF

LESSONS, VOCABULARIES, EXPRESSIONS

ETC. ETC.

Compiled for the use of Beginners in Chinese

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

I.—By way of Preface.

The proof of the pudding, as we all know, is in the eating. Whether this little book will attain its object remains to be seen. And yet it is not a matter wholly of conjecture, for while the work of compilation has slowly been going on, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh have been good enough to supply advanced sheets which I have used with the boys of my school; and, so far as experience goes, it would seem that, though there are shortcomings here and there, boys do take kindly to the lessons and make progress so long as they have foreign supervision as well as the Chinese teacher. The adult beginner will, I think, find in the little volume a useful introduction to the higher manuals, to Edkins, Baller, Mateer, and others, to all of which I have been indebted for hints and information.
INTRODUCTION.

The plan I have adopted is so to familiarise the scholars with the characters in the earlier lessons that these may be recognized at sight, but not necessarily written from memory. Tone-marks are used, but at first no notice whatever is taken of them, the boys being cautioned to depend upon their ear entirely, and give no heed whatever to the transliteration, except as a refresher to the memory. Of the success of this plan there is no doubt. Dr. Edkins, who did us the honour to examine the classes in December 1901, writes thus in his report:—"The pupils whom I heard read have the tone and Pekin accent. Though all are foreign boys they seem to catch the tone from the teacher, a Pekinese belonging to the Imperial city, much more readily than they would do if they had begun to learn at, say, 25 years of age."

As soon as the pupil has mastered a score or so of characters, he is in a position to begin to use them, and this he is encouraged to do to the utmost of his power. If early in his career he buys a copy of Mrs. Arnold Foster's little Dictionary [price $1.00, Kelly & Walsh], he will find therein a sufficient vocabulary for most practical purposes, and will be able to construct many more sentences than if he used this book only. In all the earlier chapters the
system of spelling is that of the dictionary referred to. But no great amount of care has been taken to ensure exactitude in this matter. As I have said, the Romanization from the outset should be looked upon merely as a remembrancer, and if, for example, the Chinese teacher says “rên” for “man” (as mine distinctly does) then “rên” it must be, though the Romanization makes it “jên.” So with “kiang” and “chiang” (a river). So with many others. The differences are a useful lesson in themselves, calling attention as they do to variations in dialect.

It is not intended that the lessons should be taken necessarily in the order in which they come. In the first part of the book this is unquestionably desirable, but further on the pupil may select for himself those sections which will prove most useful to him, or, in the case of schools, the master may take the same liberty.

Whatever faults critics may discover in this little primer may deservedly be laid upon my shoulders. Anything of worth may with equal justice be credited to my late teachers, Messrs. Chang and Huang, to the sons of Mr. C. C. Bojesen, who gave me much useful
assistance, and last, but by no means least, to Dr. J. R. Hykes, who so kindly supervised much of the proof reading.

GEORGE LANNING.

Shanghai Public School,
January, 1905.

II.—Some things worth remembering.

The Chinese language is spoken by 400,000,000 of human beings, and in its written form is understood by still more, since many educated Japanese, Koreans, Annamese, etc., are able to read it.

Each character is a sort of picture of a thought or idea. The language is therefore called ideographic. Some 40,000 characters are known, but only about 6,000 are in common use, and a knowledge of a much smaller number than this, if well selected, is extremely useful.

Mandarin in some form may be said to be the dialect of the whole of China, with the exception of the coast provinces south of the Yangtsze.
INTRODUCTION.

There are a good many characters that have two distinct pronunciations. Chinese is said to be monosyllabic, but this statement needs some little modification. "Mandarin is distinguished by the fact that nearly all its syllables end with a vowel. Its only consonantal endings are n and ng." — (Mateer).

Remember that the tone considerably modifies the pronunciation of syllables sometimes.

Pekinese recognises four tones only. In Southern Mandarin there are five.

The examples given by Dr. Mateer are as follows:—

1st tone or 上平聲 Shang p'ing shêng 夫, Fu
2nd ,, 下平聲 Hsia ,, 符, Fu
3rd ,, 上 聲 Shang shêng 府 'Fu
4th ,, 去 聲 Ch'ü ,, 父 Fu'
5th ,, 入 聲 Ju ,, 福 Fuh,

To get them thoroughly and correctly, listen intently.

You cannot listen too attentively if you want to speak Chinese like a Chinaman, a remark which applies to the ordinary conversation of daily life equally with that you have with your teacher. In the streets, shops, and homes of the people, you hear a true intonation which no Romanization can give.
If possible, get Mandarin speaking servants (in Shanghai somewhat of a difficulty), and as soon as possible hold communication with them in their tongue, not your own.

Talking is infinitely better as an exercise than writing translation. Dr. Mateer's experience regarding the value of learning to read as well as to speak should not be forgotten. He says, "It is worthy of remark that one who does not learn to read, scarcely ever learns to speak well."

There is no Chinese grammar to trouble a learner, but there are certain difficulties to be overcome.

1. As in other languages, there is a right and wrong way of arranging words and clauses in a sentence. Sometimes the right way exactly reverses that of English. This is a matter of prime importance in which practice only will bring success.

2. It is quite possible to use the exactly correct words in exactly the right order, and yet not be understood. In that case rhythm or emphasis, perhaps both, have been at fault. Pronounce the word "imperturbability" to any Englishman so that the accents fall on the syllables "per" and "li" and see if he understands it.

Here again the ear is the great teacher.
3. There are single syllables that are apt to trouble the foreigner in conversation. Some have vowel sounds not common in English; some, other difficulties. Without correct articulation these are not easy to be understood. One foreigner can, however, frequently understand another foreigner's Chinese better than that of the natives, because of the more exact articulation.

4. The question of tones has already been referred to. There are aspirates as well. These need to be mastered before perfection is attained. A good ear and careful attention will usually be sufficient.

III.—*The Chinese Radicals.*

The nearest approach to an alphabet which the Chinese possess is their collection of radicals or root characters, and phonetics, or sound characters. The former should be learnt little by little beginning early in the course. In Chinese Dictionaries all characters are arranged under these radicals as though alphabetically. It is sometimes difficult, however, even for a native to tell off-hand which is the radical under which a certain character will be found. Generally speaking, the radical is the most striking part of
the character, and is found on the left rather than on the right, on the bottom rather than on the top, outside rather than inside. A good many exceptions occur, however.

Dr. Edkins, in his *Introduction to the Study of the Chinese Characters* [Chap. III.] gives a list of 1,040 strokes and characters known as Phonetics. Upon each of these he comments, and the student will do well, later on, to study carefully the 90 pages covering this exposition.

These phonetics, as their name implies, are "signs of sound." Thus in the character 亠 Meng (Mencius) the 子 tsz (child) is the radical, while the 矗 min or ming is the phonetic.

The following is a complete list of the radicals, 214 in number:

1 Stroke

1 亠 (*I*) (一横) | One, unity.
2 'Kun (一坚) | * to pass through, an upright.
3 'Chu (一点) | * a point, a dot.
4 'Pie (一撇) | * a stroke to the left.
5 亠 ('I') (一撤) | 乙 a curve, one.
6 亠 ('Chüe') (一弯) | * a barb, a crook.
2 Strokes

7 Erreur (兩 横) 二 (two.
8 'T'ou 亠* a cover, a hat.
9 'Jén (單 立 人) 人 亁* a man.
10 'Jén 儿 a man, the legs of a man.
11 'Ju' 八入 to enter, into.
12 'Pa 八 eight.
13 'Chiung (三道 框) 山* a limit.
14 Mi’ (痛 寶 盖) 一* to cover, a cover.
15 'Ping (兩 點 水) 々* ice, icicle.
16 'Chi 九 a bench.
17 'K'an 亘* a receptacle, a box.
18 'Tao (立 刀) 刀 a knife, a sword.
19 Li* 力 strength.
20 'Pao 切* to wrap.
21 'Pi 器械 a spoon, a ladle.
22 'Fang (三道 框) 耳* a chest, a case.
23 'Hsi (三道 框) 十 to conceal.
24 'Shi 十十 ten.
25 'Pu 立 to divine.
26 'Chie (硬 耳 刀) 甲* a seal, a joint.
27 Han' (硬 偏 上) 甲* a ledge, a cliff.
28 'Si 艹* selfish, perverse.
29 Yiu' 扌 and, again.
3 Strokes

30 'K'ou 口 a mouth.
31 *Wei (四道框) 土* an enclosure.
32 'T'u (土堆) 土 earth.
33 Shī 士士士士 a scholar, a sage.
34 'Chi 大大大 a step, to follow.
35 Ts‘wei 大大大 大大大* walking slowly.
36 ḫ Hsi ‡ 傅‡ evening.
37 Ta’ 大 大 大 大 great.
38 'Nü 女女女女 woman, daughter.
39 'Tsī 女女子子 son, child.
40 *Mien (寶蓋) 寸* a roof.
41 Ts‘un’ 寸 an inch.
42 'Hsiao 小小小 小 small, little.
43 *Wang 小尤尤尤 weak, lame.
44 *Shī 尤尤尤 a corpse.
45 Ch‘ō (半草) 邑* a sprout.
46 *Shan 山 a hill, a mountain.
47 *Ch‘wan (三臥人) 川 川 mountain streams.
48 *Kung 工 labor, a workman.
49 'Chi 已 self.
50 *Chin (大巾旁) 巾 a napkin.
51 Kan 干 to oppose, a shield.
52 Yao 幺 幺* small, tender.
INTRODUCTION.

53 'Yien (偏上) 广* a roof, a shelter.
54 'Yin (欠) 反* moving on.
55 'Kung (丷) 木* joined hands.
56 I' (戈) 弓 a dart.
57 'Kung (弓弓) 弓 a bow, archery.
58 Ch'i' (横山) 了 a pig's head, pointed.
59 Shan (三撤) 大 hair, plumage.
60 Ch'i' (双立人) 步* a step.

4 Strokes

61 'Hsin (心心) 小 the heart.
62 'Ke (戈户) 戈 a spear.
63 Hu' (手手) 手 a door.
64 'Shou (提手) 手 the hand.
65 'Chi (支支) 支 a branch, a prop.
66 'Pu (反文) 文* to rap, to tap.
67 'Wen (文斗) 文 literature, ornament.
68 'Tou (斤斗) 斤 a peck, a bushel.
69 'Chin (斤方) 斤 an axe, a catty.
70 'Fang (日) 方 square.
71 'Wu (无日) 无 without, not.
72 Ji' (日) 日 the sun, a day.
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<th>Chinese</th>
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<td>日</td>
<td>to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yüe'</td>
<td>月</td>
<td>the moon, a month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu'</td>
<td>木</td>
<td>wood, a tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ien'</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>to owe, to be deficient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chî</td>
<td>止</td>
<td>to stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tai</td>
<td>止</td>
<td>bad, vicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shu</td>
<td>木</td>
<td>a pole; to kill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wu'</td>
<td>母</td>
<td>to deny; do not!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pi</td>
<td>比</td>
<td>to compare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>毛</td>
<td>hair, wool.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shê'</td>
<td>气</td>
<td>family name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi'</td>
<td>气</td>
<td>breath, vapour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shwei</td>
<td>水</td>
<td>water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hwoă</td>
<td>火</td>
<td>fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ao</td>
<td>爪</td>
<td>claws.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fu'</td>
<td>父</td>
<td>father.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yao</td>
<td>右</td>
<td>crosswise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'iang</td>
<td>片</td>
<td>a bed, a frame.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P'ien'</td>
<td>片</td>
<td>a slice, a splint.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ya</td>
<td>牙</td>
<td>a tooth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niu (提牛旁)</td>
<td>牛</td>
<td>a cow, an ox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'üen</td>
<td>犬</td>
<td>a dog.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Strokes

95 'Hsüen  玄  sombre, black.
96 'Yu'  仪表  a gem, a precious stone.
97 'Kwa  瓜  a melon, a gourd.
98 'Wa  瓦  a tile.
99 'Kan  甘  sweet.
100 'Shèng  生  to live, to produce.
101 'Yung'  用  to use.
102 'T'ien  田  a field.
103 'Pi  定  a roll of cloth.
104 'Ni' (病字旁)  疾  disease.
105 'Poaa'  八  back to back.
106 'Pai  白皮  white.
107 'Pi  皮  skin, bark.
108 'Min (皿 堆)  盘  a dish, a platter.
109 'Mu'  目  an eye.
110 'Mao  矛  a halberd, a lance.
111 'Shi  矢  an arrow, a dart.
112 'Shi  石  a stone.  [revelation.
113 'Shi'  玉  平  a divine omen, a
114 'Jou  内  a footprint.
115 'He (禾木)  禾  grain of any kind.
Introduction.

116 'Hsüe' (穴字頭) 穴 a cave, a den.
117 Li' 立 to set up, to erect.

6 Strokes

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<td>'Chu' (竹字頭)</td>
<td>竹 the bamboo.</td>
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<td>119</td>
<td>'Mi'</td>
<td>米 rice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120</td>
<td>'Si' (絞縩)</td>
<td>絹 raw silk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121</td>
<td>'Fou'</td>
<td>窈 crockery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>'Wang'</td>
<td>网 a net.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123</td>
<td>'Yang'</td>
<td>羊 a sheep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>'Yü'</td>
<td>羽 wings, feathers.</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>'Lao'</td>
<td>老 old.</td>
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<tr>
<td>126</td>
<td>'Er'</td>
<td>而 still, yet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>'Lei'</td>
<td>鯉 a plow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>'Er'</td>
<td>耳 the ear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>'Yü'</td>
<td>笔 a pen, a pencil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>'Jou'</td>
<td>肉 flesh, meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>'Ch'én'</td>
<td>臣 a statesman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132</td>
<td>'Tsí'</td>
<td>自 self.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>'Chi'</td>
<td>至 to, to arrive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>'Chiu'</td>
<td>至 a mortar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>'Shé'</td>
<td>舌 the tongue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>'Ch'wan'</td>
<td>舟 to oppose, error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>137</td>
<td>'Chou'</td>
<td>舟 a boat, a ship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
138 Kên'  艮  perverse, limited.
139 Sé'  色  color.
140 'Ts'ao  爻*  grass, herbs.
141 'Hu  虎*  a tiger.
142 'Ch'un  虫  an insect.
143 'Hsüe'  血  blood.
144 'Hsing  行  to go, to travel.
145 'I  衣  clothes.
146 'Hsi  西  西  to cover, west.

7 Strokes

147 Chien'  見  to see, to perceive.
148 'Chüe  角  a horn, a corner.
149 'Yien  言  words, to speak.
150 'Ku  谷  a valley.
151 Tou'  豆  beans, pulse.
152 'Shi  家  a pig, swine.
153 Chai'  家  a reptile.
154 Pei'  家  a shell, precious.
155 'Ch'e'  赤  flesh color, naked.
156 'Tsou  走  to go, to walk.
157 'Tsu  足  the feet, enough.
158 'Shén  身  the body.
159 'Ch'e  車  a cart, a coach.
INTRODUCTION.

160 'Hsin
161 'Ch'ên
162 Choû'
163 P

辛 辰 彥
bitter. time.

* i_ to go, to run.
a region, a city.

（右耳刀）
164 'Yiu
165 Pien'
166 'Li

西 米
ripe, must, wine.
to pluck, to sort out.
a Chinese mile.

8 Strokes

167 'Chin
168 'Ch'ang
169 'Mên
170 Fou'

金 長 門 阜
metal, gold.
long.
a door, gate.
a mound, plenty.

（左耳刀）
171 Tai'
172 'Chwei
173 'Yü
174 'Ch'ing
175 'Fei

隶 雨 青 非
to reach to, to attain.
birds.
rain.
blue sky.
no, wrong.

9 Strokes

176 Mien'
177 'Kê

面 草
the face.
raw-hide.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>178</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yie'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hsiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tou'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch'ang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Li'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 195 | 
| Yü | 魚 | 魚 | a fish. |
| 196 | 
| Niao | 鳥 | 鳥 | a bird. |
| 197 | 
| Lu | 國 | 國 | crude salt. |
198 Lu
199 Mō
200 Mā

鹿 a deer.
麦 wheat.
麻 hemp.

12 Strokes

201 Hwāng
202 Shū
203 Hē
204 Chī

黄 yellow.
黍 millet.
黑 black.
黹 embroidery.

13 Strokes

205 Mīn
206 Tīng
207 Ku
208 Shū

鼂 frogs.
鼎 a tripod.
鼓 a drum.
鼠 a rat, a mouse.

14 Strokes

209 Pi
210 Chī

鼻 the nose.
齊 regular, even.

15 Strokes

211 Chī

齒 front teeth.
16 Strokes

212 'Lung  龍 a dragon.
213 'Kwei  龜 a tortoise, a turtle.

17 Strokes

214 'Yod'  備 a flute, a pipe.

Note.—This arrangement, with the transliteration, is borrowed from Dr. Mateer’s admirable “Primary Lessons in Mandarin.”
The asterisks denote characters no longer used independently.
LIKE Europeans, the Chinese count in tens, and their numbers run exactly like ours till they reach ten thousand, for which they have a separate word not known to English. This changes the subsequent counting, and must be carefully remembered by the pupil.

Numerical expressions in Chinese frequently vary from ours. Where, for example, we say "two or three," they often say, "three two" (三兩個, *san ‘liang ko*), dropping the "or," and placing the larger number first. So, "thirteen or fourteen" is translated 十三十四個 *shih, san sz’ ko* where the "ten" is omitted from the "fourteen."

In this and all subsequent exercises the Romanized sound of a character will, as a rule, be given once only. The learner must, from the very first, study the characters sufficiently well to be able to recognize them.
1 一 yih, 70 十
2 二 'rh' 101 一百零一 yih, pai, ling yih,
3 三 san 110 一百一
4 四 sz' 300 三百
5 五 'wu 708 七百零八
6 六 luh, 956 九百五十六
7 七 ts'ih, 1,100 一千一百
8 八 pah, 1,010 一千零十
9 九 'kiu 1,001 一千零一
10 十 shih, 1,000 一千

100 一百 \{ yih, poh, (peh; pai) \}
1,000 一千 yih, ts'ien 11,000 一万一千
10,000 一萬 yih, wan 15,000 一万五千
11 十一 74,308 七萬四千三百
15 十五 100,000 十萬
19 十九 200,000 二十萬
20 二十 1,000,000 一百萬
21 二十一 5,000,000 五百萬
40 四十

These numbers may be turned into the ordinal numbers by prefixing 第 ti.

Thus 一 means one, but 第一 means the first.

Note.—Two is also written 两
A few 少 'shao, 不多 puh,  to.
Some 幾個 'ki ko', 有些 'yiu sié or 'yiu yih, sié.
Many 多 'to, 好些 'hao sié.
None 没有 muh, 'yiu.
Very 頂 'ting, 很 'hän, 十分 shih, fän.

Ex. 1.—Translate:

三四四, 五十九, 二十六, 七十一,
八十九, 四十, 三百, 一百零八,
五百七十二, 七百五十二, 八百三十四,
三百八十四, 九百六十三, 一百一十四,
三百零一, 九百零一十, 一千, 一萬,
一百萬, 六萬七千零八十九, 三百五十,
六萬九千七百一十四.

Ex. 2.—Count with the teacher from 1 to 100 in 2’s, 3’s, 4’s, 5’s, 6’s, 7’s, 8’s and 9’s.

Ex. 3.—Translate into Chinese:

91, 82, 73, 64, 55, 46, 37, 28, 19, 101, 203, 304, 405, 506, 607, 708, 809, 1,000, 1,001, 2,010, 3,500, 6,044, 9,872, 10,000, 11,000, 11,100, 36,409, 78,069, 90,008, 100,000, 1,000,000, 736,451, 9,876,543.

Ex. 4.—Count from 1 to 100 in ordinal numbers; thus, 第一, 第二, The first, The second, etc.
LESSON II.

Some Nouns and their Classifiers.

SINGULAR and plural nouns have the same form in Chinese.

A classifier is a word placed before a noun to refer it to a certain class. We have some classifiers in English, usually for plural or collective nouns, such as herd, pack, covey, etc. But in Chinese they are constantly used both for singular and plural, and the learner must take particular care to use them correctly, for it would sound as ridiculous to a Chinaman to hear a wrong classifier as it would to an Englishman to say “a covey of elephants.”

In the course of these lessons the most common will be given. [See Mrs. Arnold Foster's Dictionary, p. 1.] The classifier 個 ko', may be used with most nouns.

The following vocabulary must be well mastered before proceeding to the exercises which follow. The
characters will, however, be repeated frequently enough in subsequent exercises to impress them on the memory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One man</td>
<td>一個人</td>
<td>yih, ko’ s̱ján</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; woman</td>
<td>一個女人</td>
<td>‘nū s̱ján</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; cat</td>
<td>一個貓</td>
<td>s̱mao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dog</td>
<td>一條狗</td>
<td>tiao ‘ keu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; knife</td>
<td>一把刀</td>
<td>‘pa tao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; chair</td>
<td>一張椅子</td>
<td>‘chang ‘i ts̱z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; river</td>
<td>一道河</td>
<td>tao’ ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; bridge</td>
<td>一座橋</td>
<td>ts‘o’ k’iao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; bamboo</td>
<td>一根竹子</td>
<td>kun chuh ts̱z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rope</td>
<td>一根繩子</td>
<td>kun shing ts̱z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; book</td>
<td>一本書</td>
<td>‘pan shu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; hill</td>
<td>一座山</td>
<td>ts‘o’ shan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pagoda</td>
<td>一座塔</td>
<td>ts‘o’ tah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; dollar</td>
<td>一塊洋錢</td>
<td>kw‘ai’ yang  ts’ien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; board</td>
<td>一塊板子</td>
<td>kw‘ai’ ‘pan ts̱z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; door</td>
<td>一扇門</td>
<td>shan’ män</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; window</td>
<td>一扇窗戶</td>
<td>shan’ chw‘ang ho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; wheelbarrow</td>
<td>一輛小車兒</td>
<td>liang’ ‘siao ché ryh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; carriage</td>
<td>一輛車</td>
<td>liang’ ché</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ex. 5.—Cover up the Romanized pronunciation, and read with the teacher the nouns in the preceding lesson thus (in Chinese) “One man,” “Two women,” etc. over and over again till you reach a hundred.

Ex. 6.—Read as in Ex. 5, thus, “There is a man;” “There are two women,” etc. 有一個人.

Ex. 7.—Read as in Ex. 5, using both forms of the question “How many,” and giving an answer thus: “How many men are there”? 有多少人, 有幾個人, “There are ten men” 有十個人.

Ex. 8.—Read as in Ex. 7, giving the following answers thus: How many men are there?

There are no men 沒有人
,, a few men 有人不多
,, some men 有些人
,, many men 有好些個人
,, very many men 有很多的人
Ex. 9:

有一個人，有兩個女人，有三個貓，有十條狗，
多少把刀，一千把，多少張椅子，六張，有一道河，
三座橋，有二十根竹子，三十根繩子，多少本書，
有二十四本，五座山，九座塔，五千塊洋錢，
七十五塊板子，六十四扇門，九十扇窗戶，
有三千四百五十八輛小車兒，多少輛車，
有一位教書的先生，有一位先生。

Ex. 10:

十個人，有一百塊洋錢，先生沒有書，
一道河，有很多橋，幾座塔，有一座，幾根竹子，
有好些根，八輛車，有幾扇窗戶，門不多幾扇，
有些，小車兒很少，很多山，有七座，有繩子沒有，
有好些根，有一座山，十分好，有些塊板子，沒有。
LESSON III.

Personal Pronouns.

There is no difference in Chinese between he, she, and it.

The natives avoid the use of "you" to superiors, just as we in England say "your Lordship," or "your Grace."

I, me
 My, mine
 Myself
 My own
 Thou, thee
 Thy, thine
 Thyself
 Thy own
 He, him
 His
 Himself
 His own

I
 ‘Wo ‘ngo

My
 ‘tih

Myself
 ‘tsz' ‘ki

My own
 ‘tih

Thou, thee
 ‘Ni

Thy, thine
 ‘tih

Thyself
 ‘tsz' ‘ki

Thy own
 ‘tih

He, him
 ‘Ta

His
 ‘tih

Himself
 ‘tsz' ‘ki

His own
 ‘tih
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We, us</td>
<td>我們</td>
<td>Woǎ ˇmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our, ours</td>
<td>我們的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ourselves</td>
<td>我們自己</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtsz‘ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our own</td>
<td>我們自己的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇ &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>你們</td>
<td>&quot;Ni ˇmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, Yours</td>
<td>你們的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yourselves</td>
<td>你們自己</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtsz‘ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your own</td>
<td>你們自己的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇ &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They, them</td>
<td>他們</td>
<td>Ta ˇmān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their, theirs</td>
<td>他們的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Themselves</td>
<td>他們自己</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇtsz‘ki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their own</td>
<td>他們自己的</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ˇ &quot; ˇtih,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want</td>
<td>要</td>
<td>Yao’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is, are, etc.</td>
<td>是</td>
<td>Shi’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This, these</td>
<td>是</td>
<td>Ché’; ché’ ˇsie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That, those</td>
<td>那</td>
<td>Na’; na’ ˇsie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex. 11.—Read through vocabulary in Lesson II with teacher in Chinese thus:—My cat, your dog, etc.
And thus:—This cat is mine. That dog is yours, etc.
" " " :—I want one cat. You want two dogs, etc.
" " " :—How many cats have you? etc. replying: I have———cats, using (1) plain numbers, (2) indefinite numerals (Lesson I).
And thus:—This cat is my own. That dog is your own, etc.

,, ,, — I myself have, etc. You yourself have, etc.

E. x. 12.—Translate into Chinese:—
1. There are 10 bridges. 2. I have $1,000.
3. He has a dog. 4. The wheelbarrow is mine.
5. The teacher has some books. 6. His carriage.
9. They have 100 knives. 10. How many dollars do you want? I want $12.
11. There is one river; there are five bridges. 12. This cat is yours.
13. That dog is his. 14. There is a pagoda.
15. I have a carriage. 16. No books; a few books; some books; many books; very many books. 17. She has a cat. 18. This chair is hers.
19. The knife is her own. 20. That woman has many dollars.

E. x. 13:—

我的貓, 我的狗, 你的刀子, 你的椅子, 他的河, 他的橋, 我們的竹子, 我們的繩子, 你們的書, 你們的山, 他們的塔, 他們的洋錢, 我的板子, 你的門, 他的總戶, 你們的小車兒, 我們的車, 他們的先生.
Ex. 14:—
這本書是我的，這根繩子是你的，這根竹子是他的，
這座橋是我的，那道河，那張椅子，那條狗，
那個貓，這個女人，那个人，這是一座山，
這是一座塔，我要一塊洋錢，他要這塊板子，
我有兩扇門，你有兩扇窗戶，你們有多少輛小車兒，
他要一輛車，先生要十塊洋錢。

Ex. 15:—
一道河，兩座橋，三根竹子，四張椅子，五把刀子，
十條狗，九個貓，八個女人，六個人，七根繩子，
一萬塊洋錢，一百本書，一百萬人，一千輛小車兒，
一百一十輛車，一千零十輛車，二百零一本書，
第一個人，第二個門，第三座山，第四把刀，
第五道河，第六張椅子，第七條狗，第八塊板子，
第九座橋，第十輛車.
Lesson IV

Adjectives.

Adjectives may be compared by prefixing various adverbs, e.g. 更, 又, 再, 還, keng', yeu', tsai', hai and 頂, 極, 最, 很, chi, tsui', 'hen and sometimes adding 的 for the superlative.

The translation of such sentences as, "This is better than that," runs in Chinese thus, "This compared with (比) that is better."

Opposites may be expressed by prefixing 不 puh', thus: 不好 puh, 'hao (not good) means bad.

The adjective 好 has an almost endless number of meanings. Whatever is right, proper, correct, etc. is 好.

The Chinese frequently double the adjective for the sake of additional force. When this is done the double words often have the effect of adverbs; thus: 慢 man', (slow) becomes man' man' tih, (slowly).
The character 的 tih,* added to names of substances has the effect of—en in English, and makes adjectives. Thus: lead, becomes leaden. 金 ˙kin (gold), ˙kin tih, (golden).

Good, bad 好；歹, 不好 ‘hao; ‘tai, puh, ‘hao
Old, young 老；少, 少年 ‘lao; ‘shao ˙nien, kiu’; ‘sin
Old, new 舊, 新 ‘ch‘ang; ‘twan, kao; ‘ti
Long, short 長, 短 ‘kw‘an; tsch, (‘tchai)
High, low 寬, 窄 Big, small 大, 小 ‘ta’; ‘siao
Dear, cheap 貴, 賤 ‘kwei’; tsien’
Thick, thin 厚, 簾 ‘heu’; poh,
Clean, dirty 乾淨, 腐敗 Better than 比……好 ‘pi……‘hao
Bigger than 比……大 ‘pi……‘ta’
The cheaper, the better 越贱越好 yue ‘tsien’ yue ‘hao

* Note.—The same character has the power of turning verbs into nouns, just as the—er in English makes “build” into “builder.”
Ex. 16.—Read with the teacher in Chinese the vocabulary pp. 5 and 6, using with the nouns suitable adjectives, thus:—The man is old; The woman is young, etc. etc. 這個老年人, 這個女人年輕; 年少 and thus:—The woman is old; The man is older; The teacher is oldest, etc. 這個女人是老; 這個人是更老; 那個先生是頂老．

Ex. 17.—As before, thus:—I have a good knife. He has a new chair, etc., using all the pronouns in turn 有把好刀子．

Ex. 18.—As before, thus:—This hill is high, that is low, etc. 這座山高那座山低．

Ex. 19.—As before, thus:—Some books are cheap. Many hills are high, etc. 有幾本書是賤的 有好些座山是高的．

Note.—The following exercises may be read in any order. Those in reading from the character should be most carefully practised, the pupil listening most attentively to the teacher's pronunciation and intonation. Before the pupil has got through them he will probably be pleased to find that with the few words he has learnt so far he is able to express a great variety of ideas.
Ex. 20.—As before, thus:—How many old men are there? 有多少老人.

Ex. 21.—As before, thus:—There is one old man. There are two young women, etc.—going through the numbers up to forty.

Ex. 22.—As before, thus:—The hill is higher than the pagoda, etc. 山比塔高。

Ex. 23.—As before, thus:—The older, the better. The cheaper, the better, etc. 越老越好。

Ex. 24.—As before (vocabulary pp. 2 and 12), thus:—The first is good, the second is bad, etc. etc.—going over the adjectives till you reach “the fortieth.” This exercise may be repeated thus:—The first is bad, the second is worse, the third is worst, etc. 第一是好的，第二是歹的。

Ex. 25:—
好女人，歹人，老猫，大狗，舊書，新門，長河，短橋，高山，高塔，門低，寬河，窄車，大刀，小椅子，書貴，竹子賤，板子厚，書籍，小車兒乾淨，繩子膚膚。
Ex. 26:—

這個人有一本好書，我要一本好書，這把刀貴，
這道河窄，這座橋寬，那是塊好洋錢，
那輛小車兒是很醜臘，那扇門是新的，
這個人好，那個女人是好女人，先生是頂好的，
山比塔高，這板子短，沒有騎戶長，沒有一把新刀。
有一道長河。

Ex. 27:—

好人多，歹人少，老先生多，有些年少的先生，
這扇騎戶比那扇騎戶乾淨，這扇門比那扇門小，
那個人十分好，那本書很舊，這座山高那座山低，
有多少張椅子，有兩張舊的，有十張新的，
有幾根竹子，有一百根長的，一千根短的。

Ex. 28:—

這本書是我自己的，這塊洋錢是你自己的，
那條狗是他自己的，那輛車是我們自己的，
那把刀是你們自己的，這張椅子是他們自己的，
我的小車兒是新的，你的騎戶是乾淨，
他的門是醜臘，你們的塔是頂高的，
我們的繩子是長的，他們的洋錢是很多的。
Ex. 29:

更好，更高，更大，更長，又長又大，再比他新，
還年輕，還大，還小，越賤越好，頂好，極好，
最好，很好，這個人好，那個人更好，再好的沒有了，
沒有再長的了，還有好的，越薄越好，短些兒，
這個又短些兒，這個比那個還短些兒，很賤，
頂貴，這個山高高低低，這個竹子長長短短，
這道河寬寬窄窄，這個人大大小小，這書有新有舊，
這板子薄薄厚厚。
LESSON V.

Verbs.

FOREIGN students learning Chinese must be prepared for wide differences between the grammatical usages of European languages and those of Chinese. They must be on the look-out for them, and should make notes of such as they discover.

In this chapter we shall glance at some of the commonest methods of indicating tense, but it must be remembered that unless a Chinese verb has some special tense particle joined with it, it may denote the present, past, or future, according to the general meaning of the sentence.

The commonest particles denoting the past tense are 了 liao', and 已经 'i ,king. The former denotes completeness, the latter past time in the sense of something being already done. Liao' always follows a verb preceded by 'i ,king, but is frequently used without, and sometimes is employed merely for the
EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

sake of euphony. In conversation it is frequently shortened to la'.

過 kwo' is also used before 了 liao'.
買了 'mai la', bought; have bought.
已經買了 'i, king 'mai la', have already bought.
寫了 'sié la', wrote; have written.
已經寫了 'i, king 'sié la', have already written.

Common future auxiliaries are 要 yao', want; 必 pih', or pih, yao', must; 就 tsiu' approach; and 將 tsiang. These are sometimes combined, e.g., pih, yao'; tsiang yao'.

明天要去 ming 'tien yao' k'ü', to-morrow want go, i.e. I, you, he, etc. will go to-morrow.

明天必去 ming 'tien pih' k'ü', must go to-morrow.

我就去 wo tsiu' k'ü', I will go (just now).

他將去 ta 'tsiang k'ü', He will go (immediately).

将就 tsiang tsiu' is also used in the sense of being willing to accommodate.

他不將就 ta puh, 'tsiang tsiu', He is unwilling, etc.

Tense auxiliaries are omitted when unnecessary. Thus: 他不去 ta puh, k'ü' may mean that "he will not" or "has not gone." 我明天去 wo ming 'tien k'ü',
means "I am going" or "will go to-morrow," without the use of the *yao*.

In asking questions the Chinese use interrogative particles rather than tones; *e.g.* 他來了嗎, *Ta lai la*'. Has he come? where the *meh* has no meaning whatever, but is merely a sign of the direct question.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To go</th>
<th>去</th>
<th><em>k'ü</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>,, come</td>
<td>來</td>
<td><em>lai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, make; do</td>
<td>做</td>
<td><em>tso</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, buy</td>
<td>買</td>
<td><em>mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, sell</td>
<td>賣</td>
<td><em>mai</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, teach</td>
<td>教</td>
<td><em>kiao</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, write</td>
<td>寫</td>
<td><em>si</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, read</td>
<td>閱</td>
<td><em>nien</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, ,, (silently)</td>
<td>看書</td>
<td><em>k'an</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, bring</td>
<td>拿來</td>
<td><em>na</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, take</td>
<td>拿去</td>
<td><em>na</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, pay (bill)</td>
<td>還賬</td>
<td><em>hwan chang</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, ,, (wages)</td>
<td>給工錢</td>
<td><em>ké</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, see</td>
<td>看見</td>
<td><em>k'an</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, reckon</td>
<td>算數</td>
<td><em>swan</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, count</td>
<td>說</td>
<td><em>shu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, say</td>
<td>告訴</td>
<td><em>shwoh</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>,, tell</td>
<td>說</td>
<td><em>kao</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ex. 30.—Read with the teacher through the above list, using first 了 liao', and then 已经 'i̍h king, and using the English translation, thus: 我去過了 'wo k'ü' kwo' la', I went, or I have gone, and 他已經去了 't'a 'i̍h king k'ü' la', He has already gone or been, etc. Vary the pronouns.

Ex. 31.—Read thus round the class or with the teacher 你去麼 'Ni k'ü' meh. Answer 'Wo k'ü'.

Ex. 31a.—Read similarly using all the future forms.

Ex. 32.—Combine into short sentences the verbs and nouns in Lessons V and II.

Ex. 33.—Prepare sentences to be used with the verbs here given (Lesson V) thus:—They read (silently). The man counts. Tell the man to come. Teach him to write, etc., etc. Translate them into Chinese, and read them to your teacher.

Ex. 34:—
我已經去過了, 他來了, 他不要做, 買一本書, 賣了十輛車, 教他們念書, 他寫的好, 你要看書麼, 你給我拿來, 他要拿了去, 我的賬還了, 工錢已經給了, 我看見一座山, 算算我的賬, 數數是多少塊洋錢, 你說那兒有一座橋, 他告訴我的.
LESSON VI.

Verbs.—(continued).

The following are some examples of the simple uses of words in the foregoing exercises.

他去了 他去了
你來看 你來看
我做的 我做的

買去了 買去了
你賣給我 你賣給我
我來教你 我來教你

你寫的麼 你寫的麼
他沒念過書 他沒念過書

他有那兒看書 他有那兒看書

拿了來 嗎 拿了來 嗎

$t'a \, k'\check{u}^\prime \, la'$

\‘ni \, lai \, k'\check{a}n\prime$

\‘wo \, tso' \, tih\prime$

\‘mai \, k'\check{u}^\prime \, la'$

\‘ni \, mai' \, 'ke' \, 'wo$

\‘wo \, lai \, kiao' \, 'ni$

\‘ni ' \, si' \, tih', 'meh$

\‘t'a \, muh, \, nien' \, kwo', 'shu$

\‘na \, lai \, la', 'meh$

He is gone.
Come and look.
I did (or made) it.
Gone to buy.
You sell to me.
I (have come to) teach you.
Did you write it?
He has never read (before).
He is reading there.
Has (he) brought (it)?
已經拿了去了  ‘i, king ‘na la’ k‘ü’ la’  Already taken away.
我的賬還了  ‘wo tih, chang’ /wan la’  My bill is already paid.
我沒看見算過了  ‘wo muh, k‘an’ kien’ swan’ kwo’ la’  I did not see (it).  (He) has reckoned (it).
這個數了  ché’ ko’ ‘shu la’  This has been counted.
你說是多少  ‘ni shwoh, shi’ ‘to ‘shao  How many do you say?
你告訴我的  ‘ni kao’ su’ ‘wo tih,  You told me.

來來去去  ‘lai ‘lai k‘ü’ k‘ü’  Coming and going.
拿來拿去  ‘na ‘lai ‘na k‘ü’  Fetching and carrying.
念來念去  nien’ ‘lai nien’ k‘ü’  Reading over and over again.
看一看  k‘an’ yih, k‘an’  Take (or have) a look.
買來賣去  ‘mai ‘lai ‘mai k‘ü’  Buying and selling.
算一算  swan’ yih, swan’  Reckon (and see how much).
Ex. 35.—Construct as many sentences as you can on the model given in Lesson VI.

Ex. 36.—Translate:—I see the pagoda. I want to go. He bought the house. You must read. Do you want to buy my dog? My carriage is dirty. Pay my bill. Tell him to go. Tell them to come. Count the dollars. Bring my book. Take away this rope. Men are coming and going. Do you see the hill? Teach me to read. Look at your book. He says you made it. They say we are small. I see this is bigger than that. Do you want to buy a cheap chair? The cheaper the better. We ourselves are going. You must come yourselves. They can do it themselves. I shall buy the cat myself. She sold the book herself. The teacher himself taught me. I wrote it myself. This book is my own. That wheelbarrow is your own. He counted $3,453.

N.B.—When you have once mastered the words given in the foregoing lessons, do not confine yourself to them in writing your exercises, but use your dictionary freely.

(N.B.—The translation of these and similar exercises will draw your attention to the fact that the arrangement of a Chinese sentence frequently differs very much from that of the same sentence in English. You should note these differences very carefully.)
# Lesson VII.

**Prepositions and Postpositions.**

As in English, prepositions go before their nouns, postpositions follow them. Many of the prepositions are also used as verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>在家</td>
<td>at home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在上頭</td>
<td>(at) upstairs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在院子裏</td>
<td>above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在下頭</td>
<td>in the yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在書房裏</td>
<td>below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在裡頭</td>
<td>in the library.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在外頭</td>
<td>inside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在後頭</td>
<td>outside.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在前頭</td>
<td>after, behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>從北京到上海</td>
<td>before, in front.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在書上</td>
<td>from Pekin to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>在書底下</td>
<td>Shanghai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- \(ts'ung \text{ Peh, } \text{ king tao'}\)
- \(Shan' \text{ 'hai}\)
- \(tsai' \text{ shu' } \text{ shang}\)
- \(tsai' \text{ shu' } \text{ 'ti hia'}\)
城裏頭  ch'ing (ch'äng) 'li ēu  in the city.
從房子上飛過  ts'ung fang 'tsz shang'  to fly over the house.
離我的家近  li 'wo tih, 'kia kin'  near my house.
正在門前  ching' ts'ai' mān, ts'ien  just before the door.
北門外  peh, 'mān wai'  outside the north gate.
穿過去  chwan kwo' kū'  to go through.

Ex. 37:—
先生在家哪,* 书在上頭哪, 那辆車在橋上, 书在窗戶上進來的 (enter), 這書房裏有一千本書, 有三里路 (‘li lu’, literally ‘li road), 洋錢在書底下哪, 那一千人進城了, 有一个人從房上過去了, 我在北門外頭看見你, 在北京買的, 在上海賣了, 那根竹子在書房裏, 他在我前頭, 我在他後頭, 有兩條狗在院子裏, 貓在下頭, 那座橋離城近.

Ex. 38.—The teacher is at home. The dog is in the yard. Upstairs there are three chairs. Go below. In the library I have 1,000 books.

* Note.—The 哪 na' in the first sentence is without special meaning, but completes an answer.
Put the dollar under the book.

" " on " "
" " in " "
" " near " "

He has gone outside to read. Just before the door there is a carriage. The teacher came from Pekin to Shanghai. We buy our books in the city. He has a house in the city. Go before me. Come after me. Near my house there is a bridge. Outside, cold; inside, hot. Outside the north gate we saw fifty men. On the hill there is a pagoda. In the pagoda there is a chair. On the chair there is a book. Under the book there is a knife.
LESSON VIII.

Time.

今日, 今天  'kin jeh; 'kin t‘ien  to-day.
今兒, 今兒個  ‘rh;  ‘rh, ko'  *
明日, 明天  'ming jeh; 'ming t‘ien  to-morrow.
明兒, 明兒個  ‘rh;  ‘rh, ko'  *
昨兒, 昨兒個  tsoh jeh; tsoh t‘ien  yesterday.
昨兒, 昨兒個  ‘rh;  ‘rh, ko'  *
前日, 前天  ts‘ien jeh; ts‘ien t‘ien  the day before yesterday.

前兒, 前兒個  ‘rh;  ‘rh, ko'  *
後日, 後天  heu' jeh; heu' t‘ien  the day after to-morrow.

後兒, 後兒個  ‘rh;  ‘rh, ko'  *
禮拜, 禮拜日  ‘li pai’; ‘li pai’ jeh,  Sunday.
禮拜一  'yih,  Monday.
正月  ‘ch‘ung yüeh,  the first month.
二月  ‘rh'  "  second  "

* The ko' in these expressions is Pekinese.
閏月

月大
月小
大建 *
小建
初一

初十
十一
二十
三十
五月 初五

一個 禮 拜
一個 月
一年
現月, 本月
上月
下月

jun' yüeh,
yüeh, ta',
yüeh, 'siao
ta' chin'　
'siao chin'
'chu yih',

the intercalary month.
a 30-day month.
a 29 ,, ,, 　
a 30 ,, ,, 　
the first of the month.
the 10th.
the 11th.
the 20th.
the 30th.
5th month 5th day.

yih, ko' 'li pai'
yüeh,
'nien
'shien', yüeh; 'pun yüeh,
shang', yüeh,
'hia', ,, 　

one week.
,, month.
,, year.
this month.
last ,, 　
next ,, 　

Ex. 39:

明天來, 今天去, 今日要做, 今兒買的, 今日又賣了,
昨天教給我的, 前天寫的, 禮拜日念的, 今天要看書,
下月必要拿來, 上月拿了去了, 還上月的帳。

* Pekinese.
給現月的工錢，前天我看見你，後天要算賬，
明天再數一數，他說明天是禮拜四，你告訴
我說是大建，中外的月大月小不是一樣的。

Ex. 40:—

今天是初一，明天是初二，後兒是初三，禮拜三是十五，禮拜六是十八，一個禮拜是七天，
大建是三十天，小建是二十九天，一年是十二個月，
閏月是十三個月，現在是五月裏，上月是四月，
下月是六月，前天是禮拜六，今兒個是禮拜幾，
昨兒個是二月初四，後兒個是五十年，前兒個到的，
十月十五日，今年是一千八百九十八年。

Ex. 41.—I will come to-day. He must go to-morrow. They saw him yesterday. To-day is Sunday. To-morrow will be Monday, the day after to-morrow will be Tuesday. Yesterday was Saturday, the day before yesterday was Friday. The third of the eighth moon. The thirteenth of the fifth moon. The first of the sixth moon. The thirtieth of the next moon. Last moon was the third moon. Next moon will be the fifth; this is the fourth. A “great” moon has 30 days. A “small” moon has 29 days. This year there is an intercalary moon. There are four weeks in a month. There are twelve months in a year. A week has seven days.
**LESSON IX.**

**Time.**—(continued.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>春天</td>
<td>ch‘un</td>
<td>spring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>夏天</td>
<td>hia’</td>
<td>summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>秋天</td>
<td>ts‘iu</td>
<td>autumn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>冬天</td>
<td>tung</td>
<td>winter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>四季</td>
<td>sz‘ ki’</td>
<td>the four seasons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>去年</td>
<td>k‘ü‘ nien</td>
<td>last year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>明年</td>
<td>ming</td>
<td>next „</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>後年</td>
<td>heu’</td>
<td>„ „ but one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>前年</td>
<td>ts‘ien</td>
<td>the year before last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一天</td>
<td>yih,</td>
<td>one day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一點鐘,一下鐘</td>
<td>yih, tien chung; yih, hia’ chung</td>
<td>one hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一分</td>
<td>yih,</td>
<td>one minute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一刻</td>
<td>‘fun</td>
<td>a quarter of an hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>半點鐘</td>
<td>pan‘ tien chung</td>
<td>a half-hour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>三下鐘</td>
<td>‘san hia’</td>
<td>3 o’clock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
三點鐘過五分  san ‘tien chung kwo’ 3.05 o’clock.
三點一刻  san ‘tien yih, k‘o’ 3.15 ”
三點一刻過十三分  san ‘tien yih, k‘o’ kwo’ 3.28 ”
三點半鐘  san ‘tien pan’ chung 3.30 ”
三點三刻  san ‘tien san k‘o’ 3.45 ”
還有五分是四下鐘  hai yao ‘wu fän shi’ 3.55 ”

早起，早晨  ‘tsao’ ‘k‘i’ ‘tsao, chün’ morning.
上半天  shang’ pan’ ‘t‘ien the forenoon.
下半天  hia’,, ”,, ”,, afternoon.
晚晌  ‘wan shang’,, ”,, ”,, evening.
夜裡，黑夜  yé’ ‘li, heh, hia’ at night; in the dark.
半夜  pan’ yé’ midnight.

Ex. 42:
春天是三個月，四月五月六月是夏天，七八九這三個月是秋天，冬天家去，一年有四季，
去年我們到的北京，我的房子是今年買的，
明年我要買了這輛車，後年我要上上海去，
我們的帳前年就還過了， 一天一夜是二十四下鐘，
一點鐘是六十分， 一下鐘是四刻， 半點鐘是二刻，
三點鐘必要來，幾點鐘了， 五點鐘過六分，不是，
是五點一刻， 還有二十分就是七下鐘， 六點半
Ex. 43:—

Twelve o'clock midnight. I don't read in the dark. In the evening, I will come. They write in the morning. The woman comes in the forenoon. Bring me the book in the afternoon. Come at 4.20 p.m. I will pay your wages at half-past five. This year is . Last year was . Next year will be . The next year but one will be .

Sixty minutes make an hour; twenty-four hours, one day. The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn, winter. There are three months in spring. Summer months are hot. Winter is cold.

Ex. 44:—

Read round the clock the time between seven and eight, thus:—Seven o'clock; one minute past seven, etc., etc. After passing the half-hour read both ways, e.g. Thirty-one minutes past seven, or Twenty-nine minutes to eight.
## Lesson X.

### Additional Verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>聽, 聽見</td>
<td>'t'ing; 't'ing kien³</td>
<td>hear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>吃</td>
<td>ch'ih</td>
<td>eat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喝</td>
<td>hoh; ch'ih</td>
<td>drink.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>睡, 覺</td>
<td>shui² kiao³</td>
<td>sleep.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>記得</td>
<td>ki' teh</td>
<td>remember.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>忘, 忘記</td>
<td>'wang; 'wang ki'</td>
<td>forget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>走</td>
<td>'tseu</td>
<td>walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>跑</td>
<td>'p'ao</td>
<td>run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>想</td>
<td>'siang</td>
<td>think.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>知道, 間得</td>
<td>'chi tao'; 'hiao teh,'</td>
<td>know.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>懂得</td>
<td>'tung teh,'</td>
<td>understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>找, 尋找</td>
<td>'chao; 'sin 'chao</td>
<td>look for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>找着了</td>
<td>'chao choh, la'</td>
<td>find.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>問</td>
<td>wun</td>
<td>ask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>請</td>
<td>'ts'ing</td>
<td>ask, invite, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>應允, 應許, 許下</td>
<td>ying 'yuen; ying 'hu; hu hia'</td>
<td>promise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
我聽見了, 我聽見過, 我已經吃了, 我已經喝過了, 他要睡覺去, 我不記得, 他忘了, 他忘記了, 明天他要走, 跑到橋上, 想一想, 你知道, 我不曉得, 我不懂得, 明天再找, 尋找不着, 昨天找着的, 你去問他, 請教, 這本書我許下他了, 他不應允, 你借給我十塊洋錢, 下月我借給你, 蓋房子, 建造一座塔, 我欠你一百塊洋銀, 給他們。

Ex. 46.—Read through the verbs in Lesson X, thus: --
I hear, Thou eatest, He drinks, etc.

Repeat this, using the past tense with 了

again, , , , , 已經

, , , , 過了

, , , , future particles 要, 必, 就.

將, etc.

Ex. 47.—I hear the man coming. To-morrow you must walk. To-day you must eat, drink, and sleep.

* The first sign refers to small, the latter to larger erections.
Do you remember? No, I don't remember. He forgot to bring his book. Walk slowly. Run home. I think he owes $100. Do you know this character? I don't understand. Look for your book in the library. I have found it. Ask him to give you a dollar. He will lend, he will not give. Please come in. I shall invite ten men. I promise to give you a dollar. Don't borrow, don't lend. He will build a small house. They want to build a pagoda. He owes me five cash. The man gave the woman a chair.

Ex. 48:—

我聽見說他不在家, 他在上頭吃哪, 他在院子裏睡覺, 下去看, 我忘了是多少本書, 你去到書房裏數一數, 北京城裏頭不好走, 我懂得他說的話, 我在北門外找着的, 他們要建造一座塔離我的家很近, 狗在車後頭跑, 先生他想這書很貴, 他在前頭跑, 他們必該在後頭走, 我想上海到北京有三千里, 你給我八塊洋錢我去買書, 我許你明天不要來, 我不能 (ming able), 從房子上飛過去, 書底下有一塊洋錢, 我欠你多少塊洋錢, 他給我的.
LESSON XI.

Conjunctions.

The following are examples of the use of some of the commonest Chinese conjunctions. The learner will notice in conversing with natives that they frequently omit such conjunctions as "and, but, or," etc. where we should use them in English. Dr. Mateer says there is no "and" in Chinese, and that the word 和 hai', is used in place of it by foreigners more frequently than is necessary. It may be mentioned as an example of the varying uses of the same word that the character 和 hai' has in Pekin three sounds, and more than three meanings.

In the exercises which follow, note carefully such differences as you meet with both in the uses of the Chinese words, and in the idioms of the two languages.
The new characters are in brackets.

我和他； (和 hai’). I and he.
你和他去. You go with him.
我同你; (同 t‘ung). I with you, or I and you.
他同我去. He goes with me.
連吃帶喝. Both food and drink.
連你帶我; (連, 帶 lien, dai,’). Both you and I.
我還要; (還 hai). I still want ..................
我還有. I have (some) yet.
我也去; (也 yié). I also go; I am going too.
你要他也要. You want (it); he also wants it.
但是他; (但 tan’). Only he.
不過有兩個. There are only two.
不但是人好况且有錢; (况且 kw‘ang’ ‘tsié). Not
only is he a good man, moreover he has money;
or he has money besides.
不但他不來他還告訴人不來. He not only
doesn’t come himself, but he tells other men not
to come.
這個不但貴而且還不好; (而且 zh ‘tsié). This
is not only dear; it is bad as well.
呪他來倒底他不來; (呪, 倒底 kiao’; tao’ ‘ti). I
called him, and yet (but) he won’t come.
或是今天去或是明天去; (或 hwoh,)  He will
go either to-day or to-morrow.
不是高就是低。 If it is not high, then it is low.
或長或短。 Either long or short.
是你呢還是別人? (呢, 別 ni, piēh). Is it you, or is it another man?
大的不好小的也不好。 The large are bad, so are the small.
一面有山一面有河; (面 mien'). On the one side hills, on the other the river.
因為我不能去你必要去的; (因爲, 能 yin wei', nǐng). Because I cannot go, you must go.
因為有錢所以好買; (所以 so'i). Because (he) has money, therefore he can buy.
恐怕他今天不來; (恐怕 k'ung pa'). I fear he will not come to-day.
你必得去恐怕他不來; (得 teh). You must go lest he doesn't come.
他來不來不是一定的; (定 ting'). Whether he will come or not, is uncertain.

Ex. 49: —
我和他好，有一個人和一個女人天天同來同去，我和你上山去，這兩座塔高低不同
(not the same), 我同你去他帶他也去，他說還要一些，我還有好些個哪，他也去了嗎，
就是你不要他也要，但是女人能進去，你要
EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

Ex. 50.—Using any previously learnt words, prepare sentences to be read to the teacher, each sentence containing a conjunction.

Ex. 51.—Translate:—He and I. He and you. You and she. Thou and I. Ours and yours. Theirs and mine. I will go with you. He came with me. Both the dog and the cat are mine. Both the hill and the pagoda are high. I still want $10. I have three books yet. The teacher is going; I am going too. The carriage is dear, (but) the wheelbarrow is cheap. There are only three days. Only he knows it. Not only is the pagoda high; it is beautiful (‘hao k’an’) as well; or, The pagoda is not only high,
but beautiful. I looked for him and yet I couldn’t find him. Either this month or next, you must pay your bill. Either he or you must go. If the door is not mine, it is yours. The man is either good or bad. Is the chair his or yours? The rivers are wide, so are the bridges. The cat is yours, so is the dog. On one side good, on the other side bad. On this side there is the hill, on that, the pagoda. I want to buy this book, because it is very good. Because you don’t understand you don’t remember. You must understand lest you forget afterwards. I don’t know whether he ate or not; whether he slept or not; whether he went or not.
LESSON XII.

Additional Nouns for Practice.

日頭, 太陽. Jeh, t'eu, t'ai' yang, the sun.
月亮, 太陰. Yüeh, liang', t'ai', yin, the moon.
日頭出來了. Jeh, t'eu ch'uh', lai, sun rises.
日頭落了. Jeh, t'eu lao' la, sun sets.
新月. Sin yüeh', new moon.
圓月. Yuen yüeh', full moon.
星星. Sing, stars.
天河. T'ien, ho, milky way.
水. Shui, water.
海. Hai, sea.
長潮, 潮來了. Ch'ang, ch'ao, ch'ao lai la, the rising tide.
落潮, 潮退了. Lao' ch'ao, ch'ao t'u, la, the falling tide.
碼頭兒. Ma t'eu rh wharf, jetty.
雨, 下雨. Yu, hia' yü, rain, to rain.
雪, 下雪. Süeh', hia' süeh', snow, to snow.
風, 風.  Fung, k'wa fung, wind, windy.
天氣.  T'ien k'ii, weather.
孩子.  Hai 'tsz, boy, child.
女兒.  Nü 'rh, girl.
洋行.  Yang 'hang, a foreign firm.
銀行, 錢舖.  Yin 'hang; ts'ien p'iu', a bank; an exchange shop.
一匹馬.  Yih, p'i'eh, 'ma, a horse, or pony.
大英國.  Ta' ying kwoh,, England.
英國人.  Ying kwoh, 'jen, Englishmen.
英國話.  Ying kwoh, hwa', English.
大清國.  Ta' chung kwoh,, China.
中國人.  Chung kwoh, 'jen, Chinamen.
中國話.  Chung kwoh, hwa', Chinese.
官話.  Kwan hwa', Mandarin.

Ex. 52:—
早起出日頭, 晚上下落太陽, 每月十五日月亮圓
(每 'mei = every), 初二或初三看見新月, 一個
星星, 一道天河, 我要喝水, 昨天我到了海
邊上 (邊 'pien = side), 今天潮水九點鐘長足
(足 tsuh, = enough, quite), 昨天夜裏退潮溜很大
溜 liu 'hün ta' = current very strong), 六下鐘到
碼頭兒上去, 我看下半天一定要下雨, 冬天
下雪, 春天颳風, 夏天天氣熱 (熱 jeh, = hot),
Ex. 53.—There is one sun. It rises at six o’clock.
The new moon is small. The full moon is large.
The moon sets at 3 o’clock. There are many stars.
You can count thousands of stars. We can see the
milky way. I want some water to drink. The sea
is wider than a river. The tide is rising, or coming
in. The tide is ebbing or going out. There are
twenty men on the jetty. We are going to the
wharf. To-morrow it will rain. It rained last
night. It snows in winter. The weather is windy.
This little boy is mine. The girl is not mine. Two
hundred children came to Shanghai. The foreign
firm buys and sells. I think this is a bank. This
house is an exchange-shop. The horse walks, the
pony runs. Are you going to England? No, I do
not understand English. There are many Englishmen in China, but not many Chinese in England. Some Chinese understand English. China is bigger than England. Do you understand mandarin? I understand it, but I cannot speak it.
LESSON XIII.

Interrogatives.

誰是誰。 "Shui. Shi' shui? Who? Who is it?
誰的, 這書是誰的。 "Shui tih.' Che' shu shi' shui tih. Whose? Whose book is this?
那個, 你要那輛車。 'Na ko. 'Ni yao' na liang' ch'è. Which? Which carriage do you want?
甚麼, 他要買甚麼。 Shän' 'mo. 'T'a yao' 'mai shän' 'mo. What? What does he want to buy?
怎麼樣, 怎麼做的。 Tsän' 'mo yang'. Tsän' 'mo yang' tso' tih. How? How is it done?
幾, 幾點鐘了。 'Ki. 'Ki 'tien ,chung la. How many? What (how many) o'clock is it?
多, 多高。 'To. 'To kao. How? How high?
為, 爲甚麼, 今天他為甚麼不來。 Wéi' shän' 'mo. 'Kin 't'ien t'a wéi' shän' 'mo puh' ,lai. Why? Why does he not come to-day?
呢，你想怎麼著好呢。 ‘Ni. ‘Ni shiang shān’ ‘mo choh ‘hao ‘ni.

是你的不是。 Shi’ ‘ni tih，püh，shi’. Is it yours or not?

要不要。 Yao’ püh，yao’. (Do you) want (it or) not?

那裏，你上那裏去。 ‘Na ‘li. ‘Ni shang’ ‘na ‘li k‘ü’. Where? Where are you going?


你從那兒來。 ‘Ni ‘ts‘ung ‘na ‘rüh ‘lai. Where do you come from?

幾時，幾時到的。 ‘Kí ‘shi. ‘Kí ‘shi tao’ tih, When? When (will he) arrive?

多嚐，你多嚐去。 ‘To ‘tsan. ‘Ni ‘to ‘tsan k‘ü’. When? When are you going?

何，你來有何事。 ‘Hoh. ‘Ni ‘lai ‘yeh ‘hoh shi’. What. What business have you here?


* (N.B.—Ni is merely an interrogative particle. It may be used at the end of questions not needing “yes” or “no” for answer. The sentence given means: Which or what do you think better?)
何用，有何用。 "Hoh yung". 'Yeu 'hoh yung'. What use is it?
一定要我去么。 "I ding yao' 'wo k'I' 'muh. Must I go?
應該我去么。 "Ying kai 'wo k'I' 'muh. Ought I to go?
可以，我可以去么。 'Wo 'k'o 'i k'I' 'muh. May or Can I go?
你去不去。 'Ni k'I' puh, k'I'. Are you going or not?
你去么。 'Ni k'I' 'muh. Are you going?

Ex. 54:—

今天早起誰來了，這個孩子是誰家的，那個洋行是頂大的，這個英國人要做什么，你怎麼樣找着的，下半天你幾點鐘來，有幾個人，這根繩子有多麼長，這個天氣為甚麼不下雨，是誰叫門呢，你記得不記得哪。他曉得麼，這個中國人吃不吃，小女兒你上那裏去，你的家在那兒，你多唸要到英國去，幾時到北京去，是何人說的，有何等不好呢，我不曉得有何用，你必得來，他必得來么，是，他必得來的，應該他去了么，是，該他去了，他去不去不一定，他們可以去麼，他們去也可以不去也可以。
Ex. 55.—Who is that man? Whose chair is this? Which book do you want? What is he looking for? How do you write it? How much o’clock is it? What time did you come? How large is the carriage? How high the pagoda? Why do you run? Which book do you think the best? Is this dog his or not? Do you want the boy or not? Where is the girl? What place do you come from? I come from England. Where are you going? I am going to Pekin. When did the Chinaman arrive? He came last night at nine. When are you going to the bank? I am going at eleven. What business have you at the bank? What sort of rope did you buy? What use is the pagoda? Must the small boy go? Ought the girl to come to-morrow? Can you read? Do you remember or not? We are going. Are you?
LESSON XIV.

Adverbs of Time.

現今, 如今, 現在, 方纔. Hien', 'kin, 'tū 'kin, hien’tsai', 'fang 'ts'ài, now.
向來. Hiang' 'lai, hitherto.
向來很好. Hiang' 'lai 'hün 'hao, hitherto it has been all right.
從前. Ts'ung 'ts'ien, formerly.
從前這兒沒有橋. Ts'ung 'ts'ien ché' 'rh 'meh 'yiu 'k'iao, formerly there was no bridge here.
暫且, 暫時. Tsan' 'ts'ieh, tsan' 'shí temporarily.
暫且我不要. Tsan' 'ts'ieh 'wo 'püh yao', for the present I don't want it.
後, 後來. Heu', heu' 'lai, after, afterwards.
既, 既然, 既是. Ki', ki' 'jan, ki' 'shí', already.
你既然有了. 'Ni ki' 'jan 'yiu 'la. You have it already.
忽，忽然，忽然他來了。Hwuh，hwuh，ₕjan (suddenly)
hwuh，ₕjan t’a zai zla。He came suddenly.
初，起初。Ch’u，ch’i，ch’u，at first，at the beginning.
不論幾時。Puh lun’ k’i’ zhi，no matter when.
有時。Yiu，shi，sometimes.
常常，時常。Shi，ch’ang，ch’ang，ch’ang，always.
古時間。Ku，shi，kien，in ancient times.
多少次。To，shao ts’z。How many times?
三兩次。San，liang ts’z，two or three times.
總無，總沒有。Tsung，wu，tsung，meh，yiu，never.
輕易。Ch’ing i’，seldom.
輕易不大看見他。Ch’ing i’，puh ta’ kan’ kien’ t’a，
seldom see him.

Ex. 56：
他剛纔來過了，現在去，如今忘了，現在就買去，
方纔他告訴我的，向來我沒做過，從前他
這樣說，暫且你別去，後來見，既然他肯來你
不用再去叫他了，既是你有了就不必再要了，
忽然跑出一條狗來，起初你很好現在你是
很不好，不論幾時你可以來，時常去有時來，
這裏買書常常是賤的，古時間到如今有多少
少年了，他來過多少次，我來過十幾次，我總
沒有吃過，輕易不到北京去，有時候看見他
很少很少。
Ex. 57.—Using mainly the verbs in Lesson X, and the adverbs in Lesson XIV.
Translate:—He has just eaten. I heard you just now. We are just going to sleep. Hitherto I have not forgotten. It has been very bad hitherto. Formerly there were no foreign firms at Shanghai. For the present I want to borrow $100. Eat now, drink afterwards. At first he could not understand; now he does. They have already built the hut. In ancient times men built pagodas. Always think first, then do. He suddenly ran away. No matter when he comes, he must come to me. Sometimes I run, sometimes I walk. An old man always walks. How many times has he invited you? He has already invited me twice. I have never been to Pekin. He never forgets, you never remember. I seldom understand a man who speaks the Shanghai dialect. Please come now. I knew it already. Formerly there was a pagoda here. There is now a house.

Ex. 58.—Write other sentences with the help of your dictionary, and translate them to Chinese for the teacher’s criticism and correction. You will thus learn by experience that the same English word used with varying meanings or shades of meaning will need a complete change in Chinese.
LESSON XV.

Adverbs of Place, etc.

這裡, 這兒. Ché' 'li, ché' 'rh, here.
那裏, 那兒. Na' 'li, na' 'rh, there.
上邊, 上頭, 上面. Shang' 'pien, shang' 'teu, shang' 
mien', above.
下邊, 底下, 下面. Hia' 'pien, 'ti hia', hia' mien', 
below.

中間, 內裏, 當中, 裏頭. Chung' kien, né' 'li, 'tang 
chung, 'li 'teu, between, among, inside.

左右. 'Tso, yiu', left, right.

周圍. 'Chen 'wei, all round.

四周圍. Sz' cheu 'wei, in or from all quarters.

直走. Chih, 'tseu, walk straight.

斜走. Si 'tseu, walk obliquely.

繞着走. Jao' 'chow 'tseu, walk in a roundabout way.

各處, 處處. Koh, ch' u', ch' u' ch' u', everywhere.

他來在我以前. 'T' a' 'lai tsai 'wo 'i 'ts' ien. He
comes before me.
你来是在我走之后。'Ni 'lai shì' ts'ai' wo 'tseu chi hēn'. When you came, I had gone.

他在我以上。'T'ā ts'ai' wo 'i shang'. He is above me.

我在他以下。'Wo ts'ai' t'ā 'i hia'. I am below him.

以外有多少。'I wai' 'yin' to 'shao. How many are there over and above? What balance is there?

河东。'Ho tsung, east of the river.

山西边上。'Shan sī piēn, on the west of the hills.

桥南。'K'iao nān, south of the bridge.

塔北边。'Tah pēh piēn, on the north side of the pagoda.

Ex. 59:

這裡来，他可以在這兒作，我在那裏住。那兒不買，那書在上頭，他在上邊睡覺，那刀子在書上面呢，下邊是誰，下頭沒人住，底下有水，中間沒有甚麼，這小孩子在那兩匹馬的當中，左邊，右邊，周圍有水，四周圍有山，直走近，繞着走遠，斜走沒路，繞着走遠，各處我都找過了 (都 'tu = all, in every place), 處處有山，他以前到的，我看書之後去睡覺去，在我以上還有一個人了，如今我在他以下，以外還有兩個。他住河東住，山西邊有一座塔，你在橋南等我，北門外有一百人。
Ex. 60.—You are recommended to take as many suitable verbs as you know, and combine them with the adverbs in Lesson XV, thus:—Go here; Go there, above, below, right, left, etc.

Ex. 61.—Translate:—Come here. Go there. Look everywhere (for it). Go below and do it. To the left there are hills. To the right there is the river. Walk to the right. He walks obliquely. The dog went straight (along). Where can you buy it? Everywhere. Where did you see him? I saw him on the west of the hills. Where do you live? I live south of the bridge. Where did you buy it? In Pekin. Where did he go? He went amongst the trees. Are you above or below him? I am above him. He is below me. There is a balance of $20.00. East of the river there is a foreign firm. Where is the exchange shop? On the north side of the foreign firm. All round Shanghai. In Hongkew. Between the houses. It rains everywhere. The wind blows from all quarters. Bring the book here. Walk before me. Walk behind him. I had gone when he came. Spring has gone when summer comes. Don’t walk in that roundabout fashion.
LESSON XVI.

Adverbs of Manner, etc.

Adverbs of manner may stand either before or after the verbs to which they belong. They frequently consist of adjectives either used singly or doubled.

好人. 'Hao szjen, a good man.
寫得好. 'Sié szteh szhao, writes well.
快. Kw'ai¿, fast.
這匹馬是很快. Ché' szpih, ma' shi' 'hen kw'ai¿, this pony is very fast.
快快的跑. Kw'ai¿ kw'ai¿ sztih p'ao¿, run quickly.
容易,難. 'Yung i¿, 'nan, easy; difficult.
容易懂得. 'Yung i¿ sztung szteh, easy to understand or easily understood.
難明白. 'Nan szming szpeh, difficult to understand clearly.
好像. 'Hao szsiang¿, like, as, the same as.
如同. 'Ju¿ szt'ung, like, as, the same as.
這本書好像我的那本書。 Che' pun，'shu 'hao siang' 'wo 'tih na' pun，'shu。 This book is like mine.

真像一樣。 Chün siang' 'yih yang'，exactly alike.

兩樣的。 'Liang yang' 'tih，different，differently.

差多了。 Ch'a' 'to 'la，very different.

差不多。 Ch'a' puh' 'to，slightly different，nearly the same.

必定，果然。 Pih，ting'，kwo'，jan，certainly，surely.

方便。 Fang pien'，convenient，conveniently.

快、快快的。 Kw'ai'；kw'ai' kw'ai' 'tih，quickly.

近，近近的。 Kin'；kin' kin' 'tih，near.

遠，遠遠的。 'Yuen；'yuen 'yuen 'tih，far.

甘心，願意。 Kan' sin，yuen' yi'，willingly.

Ex. 62：—

我跑得快，他跑得慢，你慢慢走，他願意給他，我甘心要去，這本書不容易念，他念很容易，為我很難，北京人懂得官話很容易，上海人說官話是很難的，這個人好像那個人，這個孩子如同大人一樣，我和你是兩樣的，這兩本書的大小差多了，這兩個字差不多，我想你必定懂得上海話，他明天必定來，果然他不借給你，現在我不方便，為我來去不方便，快快的來，你和我近近的，你離開('kai＝open)

我遠遠的，他不甘心做這個，這輛車我願意賣了他。
Ex. 63.—Translate:—He willingly paid the wages. Don’t walk far. Come quickly. Bring it near me. To buy just now is not convenient. He certainly knows. He will surely come. This and that are slightly different. Your book is different from mine. It is very different; mine is big, yours is small, mine is clean, yours is dirty, mine is dear, yours is cheap. These two men are exactly alike. This boy is like that girl. My pony is like yours. Some books are easy to understand; some are difficult. It is easy to write English, but difficult to write Chinese. You write very well. He runs very quickly. I paid $200 for this pony; he is very fast. I think it is certain to rain. How does he teach? He teaches very well. How are you going? I am going to walk. Do you walk quickly or slowly? Sometimes quickly, sometimes slowly. It is easy to walk slowly. I will go willingly, if you go too.
LESSON XVII.

Adverbs of Degree.

These are attached to adjectives as a rule, but many of them may also be used with verbs.

更好. Keng’ hao, better.

還好. Hwan ‘hao, better.

又長. Yeu’ ch‘ang, longer.

再比這個好. Tsai’ pi ché ko’ hao, better than this.

越加不好. Yueh’ kia puh’ hao, worse.

越發不好了. Yueh’ fah puh’ hao la, still worse.

頂好. ‘Ting ‘hao, very good, or best.

極好. Kih ‘hao, very good, or best.

至好. Ché’ hao, very, very good, excellent.

最好. Tsui’ hao, very good.

太多. T‘ai’ to, too much, too many.

忒大. Tōh’ ta’, too big.

過遠. Kwo’ yuen, too far.

過於多. Kwo’ yū’ to, far too many or much.
不太好好。Puh‘ta‘hao，not very well.

很好。‘Hen‘hao，very good.

好長。‘Hao‘ch‘ang，very long.

老大了。‘Lao ta‘tih，very big.

那個好極了。Na‘ko‘hao‘khi‘la，that is very good.

不滿一個月。Puh‘man‘yih ko‘yūeh，not a full month.

暑好。Lioh‘hao，a little better.

暑暑的。Lioh‘lioh‘tih，very little.

有限。‘Yeu hien‘，has a limit，little；not much.

他的錢有限。‘Tu‘tih‘ts‘ien‘yeu hien‘。His money is not unlimited.

Ex. 64 :—

今天的天氣比昨天好，我想明天的天氣還要好，這根繩子比那根又長了，還有比這個再好的有沒有，上半天的天氣不好下半天越加不好，我要的是大的他給我的越發小了，春天的天氣頂好，極好的還有一個，至好的沒有了，最好的是秋天的天氣，今天下雨太多了，這匹馬忒大，到英國是過遠，他的小孩子過於多了，去年冬天的天氣不大好，冬天裏下雪是很好的，這根竹子好長，從這兒到那兒路是好遠，這座山老遠的看着是老高的，他連來帶去不滿一個月，今天暑好些兒，暑暑的小一點兒，他要借有限的
Ex. 65.—Translate:—Older (as a man), older (as a thing). Cheaper, dearer, higher, lower. There are none better than this. Many are worse. You write badly, he writes worse, and I still worse. This is very good: that is excellent. This is the best water. He has too much money. The house is too big. There are far too many boys. England is small, China is very big. This is not very well done. A very long rope is very dear. It is not quite a week. This is a little better than that. A very little better. I have only a little money. Very dear, very cheap, very high, very low, very bad, very good, very clean, very dirty. Rather dear, cheap, high, etc. He has gone too far. I am not very well to-day. There is a limit to my money. Far too big, small, high, long, etc. Not big, small, high, long, etc. enough.
LESSON XVIII.

Adverbs of Degree—(continued.)

竟會說不會做. Kin’ hwui’ shwoh puh hwui’ ts‘o’, he can only talk, he can’t do.

差不多有十塊洋錢. Ch‘a’ puh to ‘yiu shih kw‘ai’ yang ts‘ien, there are about ten dollars.

不止十個人. Puh ‘ch‘i shih ko’ jen, not only ten men. (There were more.)

一半大的一半小的. Yih pan’ ta’ tih yih pan’ siao tih, half big, half small.

不過有一百. Puh kwo’ ’yiu yih ‘pai, not more than a hundred.

少用. ‘Siao yung’, use little.

絲毫不差. Sz ’hao puh ch‘a’, not in the least wrong.

些須看見一點兒. Sié shii kan’ tsien’ yih ‘tieh ‘rh, can see a little.

不大乾淨. Puh ta’ kan tsing’, not very clean.

不單一個. Puh tan yih ko’, not one only.
單單他會，'Tan 'tan 't'a hwui', only he can do it.
不到一千。'Puh tao' yih 'ts'ien, not so much as 1,000.
大約有三四里路。'Ta' yoh 'yiu 'san sz' 'li lu', about three or four li.
足彀。'Tsuh, keu', quite enough.
五十兩銀子足彀買的了。'Wu 'shih 'liang 'yin 'ts tsuh, keu' 'mai 'tih 'la, fifty taels is quite sufficient to buy it.
共總有一千。'Kung' 'tsung 'yiu 'yih 'ts'ien, there are altogether a thousand.
獨一個。'Tuh 'yih ko', only one.
少為有錢。'Siao 'wei 'yiu 'ts'ien, a little rich, rather rich.
惟獨有倆人。'Wei 'tuh 'yiu 'liang 'jen, there are only two men.
約摸着有一百。'Yoh 'moh 'choh 'yiu 'yih 'pai, about a hundred.
不滿一百。'Puh 'man 'yih 'pai, not quite; almost a hundred.
不足一百。'Puh tsuh, 'yih 'pai, not quite; almost a hundred.
不彀一百。'Puh keu' yih 'pai, not quite; almost a hundred.
Ex. 65:—

他竟喝不吃，差不多有五百塊洋錢，十個至多不少，人人一半，我寫了不過十個字，現在我吃的很少，真正是一樣不差絲毫，那兒的人不多，不單是他還有別人，別人記得單單他忘了，不到兩個月，大約有一千，我的錢足彀用了，共總我有一萬塊洋錢，他的孩子就是獨一個，我的房子少爲遠點兒後來我要找近點兒的，惟獨他不願意來，我約摸着不彀，不滿五十把刀子，這個高低不彀用，還不足哪，你的洋錢彀了嗎。

Ex. 66.—He can only walk, he can't run. We see about 3,000 stars. There were not only the two boys, there were also two girls. Half the books are mine, half are yours. There are not more than 40 million Englishmen. This jetty is but little used. The bill is right. It's not in the least wrong. We

* (Note the doubled expression for "not quite." Doubled words and expressions are common in Chinese.)
can see a little here. This pony of mine is not very clean. I want to buy a dozen, not one only. You can’t do it: only he can do it. I can lend ten, but not so many as 100. From this place to that is about 10 里. $100 is quite enough. To buy this house, seventy taels is quite enough. Altogether there are 50 foreign firms. I have only one child. This mandarin has a little money. There are only six bridges. He wants about one thousand cash. I know about 200 characters. We saw about 5,000 men. There were nearly 40 children. I have not quite $20.
Adverbs of Affirmation, Negation, etc.

We have already had occasion to use various affirmative and negative expressions, e.g.;—

是 it is; it is so; yes, etc.
不是 it is not, etc.
有 used for “yes”; I am present, etc.
總要, 必要, 必定要. ‘Tsung yao', pih' yao', pih' ting' yao', all used in the sense of must.

Others are:—

千萬. ‘Ts'ien wan’, used in the sense of certainly.
千萬明天來. You certainly must come to-morrow.
千萬千萬拿來. You must not fail to bring it.
斷乎不可. ‘Twan' tsu puh' k'o, certainly not.
決然不可. ‘Kiu cheh jen’, ‘’, ‘’, ‘’
萬萬不可. ‘Wan' wan’ ‘’, ‘’, ‘’
是的. It is so.
不錯. “Not wrong,” is used as an affirmative, meaning “yes,” “all right,” etc.
不能.  $Puh'\, neng$, unable, you cannot.
不定.  " $ting'$, it is not certain; perhaps.
不準.  " $chuen'$, " " " reasonable.
不通.  " $t'ung'$, " " reasonable.

我不定來不來.  I am uncertain if I shall go or not.
不準是他.  It is not certain it is he.

這個人不通理 (li' = reason).  The man is unreasonable.

沒.  $Muh$ or $mei'$, no, not any, etc.
正是.  $Cheng'\, shi'$, just, just so.

你來的正是時候.  You come just at the right time.
就是.  $Tsieu'\, shi'$, it is so; that's it.
就是這樣的.  That's the way.

並不是.  $Ping'\, puh'\, shi'$, it certainly is not.
並不是這本書.  Certainly not this book.

自然. 本來.  $Ts'i'\, jan'$, 'păn' $sl'ai$, naturally, of course.
原來.  $Yuen'\, păn'$, $yuen'\, sl'ai$, naturally, of course.

自然他不願意.  Naturally he is unwilling.
本來是他.  Of course it is he.

本來不好我不要買他.  Of course if it is bad, I don't want to buy.

原本是舊的.  Of course it's old.
原來就不報.  Bad as a matter of course.
Ex. 67:—

這張椅子是你的麼，是，是我的，現在是三下鐘了嗎，不是，是兩點半鐘，你有了麼，我有了，我總要你去，必要他來，我必定要你做，這個月裏千萬千萬還賬，你千萬後半天來，這房子斷乎不可賣，決然不可做這個，一塊洋錢萬萬的不能買一匹馬，是這個，是這個，是的，他好不好，不錯，這個月的賬他不定還不還，他不準告訴不告訴，夜裏尋找日頭這理不通，我可以說嗎，是，這時候正是你該說了，還用我去嗎，不用了，就是，就是他，怎麼樣做的，並不是這樣，你要吃麼，自然我要吃，八八夏天本來喝水很多，這座山原本是高的，原來冬天下雪。

Ex. 68.—Run through the affirmative and negative expressions with your teacher using:—

1.—Adjectives, e.g. It is right. It is high. It is cheap. It is not right, etc.

2.—Pronouns, e.g. It is mine. It is not mine, etc.

3.—Adverbs, e.g. It is here. It is not here, etc.

Ex. 69.—Translate:—You must go, come, buy, sell, etc. (using all the verbs you know). The teacher will certainly come to-morrow. Don’t fail to pay
the bill. I certainly shall not sell. He certainly does not write well. We certainly do not want to buy that pony. Is this right or not? Yes. Have you any money? Yes. I am unable to go. It is not certain if I can go. Perhaps he will come tomorrow. What he says is unreasonable. He has no children. There are no dollars in the house. He paid my wages just at the right time. Our house is small. It is so. The child is too small to read. Just so; that is so. Your house is certainly not too big. Naturally the dog runs fast. Of course the mandarin is rich. Naturally snow falls in winter. Of course the weather is hot in summer.

Ex. 70.—The student should use such words as perhaps, certainly, naturally, of course, unable, must, etc. with the verbs in Lesson V, going through them viva voce with the teacher.


## LESSON XX.

### Money Matters.

The only national coinage of China at the present is the *cash*, 錢, *ts'ien*. Uncoined silver is much used by weight. A tael is roughly 1½ oz. of silver. These are cast into "shoes of sycee" (literally 細絲 fine silk) of varying weights and purity. There is no tael coin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>財帛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One tael of silver</td>
<td>一兩銀子</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A shoe of sycee</td>
<td>一個元寶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>一塊洋錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five cents</td>
<td>五分</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten cents</td>
<td>一角</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteen cents</td>
<td>一角半</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ready money</td>
<td>現錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit</td>
<td>賬簿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>ts'ai</em> <em>p'ai</em> ('po).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|         | *ts'ien*.
|         | *yih 'liang* *yin* *tsz*.
|         | *yih ko* *yuen* *pao*.
|         | *yih kw'ai* *yang* *ts'ien*.
|         | *wu fân*.
|         | *yih 'chio* ('ko).
|         | *yih 'chio pan*.
|         | *hien* *ts'ien*.
|         | *shé chang*. |
Receive
Disbursements
Price
,, high
,, low
,, moderate
Bank
Banker
Money-changer
Buyer
Seller
Profit, interest
Loss
To gain
Income
Debt
Debtor
Creditor
Dividend
Discount

收錢, 收單
出錢
價錢, 價兌
大價錢
小價錢
平價錢
銀行, 銀號,
錢鋪
開銀號的
開錢鋪子的
買的人
賣的人
利, 利錢
賠錢, 賠本
賺
進錢, 入錢
該賬
該錢的
借給人錢的,
債主, 放款的
分賺賬
扣頭

\texttt{shu} \texttt{ts'ien}, \texttt{shu} \texttt{tan} \hspace{1mm} \texttt{ch'uh} \texttt{ts'ien.}
\texttt{kia} \texttt{ts'ien; kia} \texttt{rh'}. \hspace{1mm} \texttt{ta} \texttt{kia} \texttt{ts'ien.}
\texttt{siao kia} \texttt{ts'ien.}
\texttt{ping kia} \texttt{ts'ien.}
\texttt{yin hang; yin hao'; ts'ien puh.}
\texttt{k'ai yin hao' tih.}
\texttt{k'ai ts'ien puh tsz tih.}
\texttt{mai tih jen.}
\texttt{mai' } \texttt{li', li' ts'ien.}
\texttt{p'ei ts'ien; p'ei 'pun.}
\texttt{ch'wan'.}
\texttt{tsin' ts'ien; ju' ts'ien.}
\texttt{kai chang'.}
\texttt{kai ts'ien tih.}
\texttt{tsie' kei jen ts'ien tih; ch'ai' chu; fang' chang' tih.}
\texttt{fun chwan' chang'.}
\texttt{k'eu' t'eu.}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invoice</td>
<td>貨單</td>
<td>huo’ tan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill of lading</td>
<td>憑單</td>
<td>p’ing tan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight</td>
<td>船載錢, 載貨</td>
<td>ch’wan tsai’ ts’ien; tsai’ huo’ tih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>的船錢; 水腳</td>
<td>ch’wan ts’ien; shui’ chio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage-money</td>
<td>船錢</td>
<td>ch’wan ts’ien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duty</td>
<td>上税</td>
<td>shang’ shui’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxes</td>
<td>稅, 租子</td>
<td>shui’; tsu tsz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Rates</td>
<td>工部局捐錢</td>
<td>kung boo’ jü chuan ts’ien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>市</td>
<td>shi’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; price</td>
<td>市價, 行情</td>
<td>shi’ kiao’, hang, ch’ing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankrupt</td>
<td>買賣關了</td>
<td>‘mai mai’ kwan la.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank note</td>
<td>銀票, 錢票子</td>
<td>‘yin p’iao’; ts’ien p’iao’ tsz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insure</td>
<td>保</td>
<td>‘pao.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital</td>
<td>本錢</td>
<td>‘pun ts’ien.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo</td>
<td>貨物</td>
<td>huo’ wu’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>零賣</td>
<td>‘ling mai’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale</td>
<td>發賣, 批發, 不零賣</td>
<td>fah mai’, p’i fah; puh’ ling mai’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribes; to receive bribes</td>
<td>貪賄, 受惠賂</td>
<td>‘tan tsang; sheu’ hwéi’ lu’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broker</td>
<td>經紀</td>
<td>‘chin chih’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage</td>
<td>經紀錢</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; ts’ien.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ex. 71:—

人人都愛財帛 (愛 ai' to like, to love), 你多少錢
買來的, 十兩銀子換十三塊三角五, 一個元
寶是五十三兩, 我給你現錢, 現洋錢, 現銀子
你肯賠給我麼, 窮人難除賬, 你昨天早起來
收錢, 你給我收帳, 這是甚麼價錢, 有的是貴的,
有的是賤的, 這樣價值平和, 小價錢買, 大價
錢賣, 上海許多銀行, 上海的錢鋪有大有小;
你每月的工錢多少 (每 méi, every), 買的人愛
價錢落, 賣的人愛價兒長, 這個買賣不賺錢,
如今你有事沒事, 上海的生意很多, 你的買
賣得利不得利, 每月的利錢得給十塊多, 現在
我的買賣很賠錢, 賠本不少, 今年的買賣有限,
天天的進錢不彀用, 你們每人入了多少本;
外頭該的帳都不還, 賬容易放不容易要, 借錢
的很多，他們的買賣今年分了多少賺賬，我聽
見人說每人分了幾兩銀子，他賣的東西沒扣
頭還要滿錢（tung si = things generally），你給我貨
單子看看，現在你沒有憑單怎能捲起貨呢，
用了一百七十兩給載貨的船錢。我從天津來
的時候船錢是十兩零五錢（天津＝Tientsin），
你給我那貨單我去上稅去，這地每年上多少稅
（地 ti' = land, ground），這租子不大，工部局的
捐每年是四季，現在市面上很不好，樣樣的東
西市價都是貴的，所以買賣多多的關了，銀票
錢票是一樣麼，不然有點兒分別，請問有甚
麼分別哪，銀票給銀子錢票子是給錢（請問
‘ts'ing wän’＝may I ask?），你這房子我們不能保,
這買賣是本錢少，這是甚麼貨物，都是雜貨
（雜貨 tsa hwo' = of all sorts; a general cargo），
我的貨不零賣都是要發行的，現在做官的都
愛貪貽受賄的，北京的市上都有經紀，經紀錢
又叫用錢（用錢＝brokerage），這兩船都是私貨。

Ex. 72.—Translate:—My money is limited. Cash is
used everywhere in China. The pony is worth
Tls. 100, but I paid only Tls. 75 for him. This shoe
of sycee is worth Tls. 53. The price is a dollar.
Seventy-five cents. Half a dollar; a quarter of a
dollar. My little boy wants ten cents. He has no ready money. Buying for ready money is better than buying on credit. How many taels have you received? What have you paid out? Prices are high just now. Sometimes prices are low, sometimes fair, or moderate. There are many banks in Shanghai. A money-changer has not very much money. The banker is sometimes very rich. Which is the buyer, which the seller? There is no profit in this business. I pay $1.00 interest per month. There was a loss of fifteen cents. Every man wants to gain. My income is Tls. 50 per month. What is his debt? More than Tls. 100. Who is the debtor? I don't know. A debtor ought to pay his debts. The creditor wants to receive his money. We shall have a big dividend this year. The discount was Tls. 10. Go to the broker for the invoice. Where is the bill of lading? How much freight is there to pay? The passage-money to Canton is $5. You must pay the duty. I will pay the taxes and the Municipal Rates. Go to the market and ask the market price. In Shanghai we use bank notes. This shop is bankrupt. I have insured my house for $5,000. My capital is not very large. The cargo is not enough. Wholesale sellers do a big business,
retail sellers a small one. The broker wants his brokerage. Many men receive bribes in China. Smuggling is done every day. What is the dollar exchange to-day? Some men are rich, some poor. The coolie receives his wages, the mandarin his salary. There is much business done in Shanghai.
LESSON XXI.

Conversational Expressions.

[Here and there throughout these exercises literal translations of the Chinese have been given.]

Note.—In Southern Mandarin the pronoun 'Nin or 'Nin na' is replaced by 你的 or 你, or omitted altogether.

老翁貴姓. ‘Lao ‘yeh kwei' sing’ (asked of a man of higher class). (Old father) what is your (honourable) name?


您納府上在那兒. ‘Nin na' ‘fu shang' tsai' ‘na' rh. Where is your mansion?

我在虹口住. ‘Wo tsai’ ‘Hung ‘k‘eu chu'. I live in Hongkew.
是裏虹口可是外虹口呢。 Shi'li Hung 'k'eu kōh shi' wai', Hung 'k'eu ni. In the inner or outer Hongkew?

我住在外虹口。Wo chu' tsai' wai', Hung 'k'eu. I live in the outer Hongkew.

第二座大橋北邊兒。Ti' rh' tso' ta' k'iao pēi pien rh. On the north side of the second bridge.

公濟醫院隔壁。Kung ts' i-yuen', kōh pih. Next door to the Hospital.

工部局的門牌是二百零六號。Kung pu' jū tih mūn pai shih rh' pai ling liu hao'. The Municipal number is 206.

您今年多大歲數了。Nin' kin' nien to ta' sui' shu' la. You this year how many years? — How old are you?

高壽。貴甲子。貴庚。尊齒 (青春幾何). Kao shou', kuei' kia 'tsz, kuei' kāng, tsuen 'ch'ih, ch'ing ch'uen 'ki' koh. Exalted age? Honourable cycles? Honourable decades? Venerable teeth? Verdant springs how many? (These all mean, “How old are you?” 1 and 4 are applicable to the elderly, 2 and 3 to young men, 4 to anyone except children.)

張先生在家麼。Chang' sien shāng tsai' kia' meh. Is Mr. Chang at home?
EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

纔出去了。Ts'ai 'ch'uh chü' la. He has just gone out.

他多咱可以回來。T'a to tsan 'k'o 'i hwui lai. What time will he come back?

我不知道，他沒留下話。Wo puh 'chi tao'. T'a 'méi 'liu hia' hua'. I don't know. He didn't leave word.

太太在家麼。T'ai 't'ai' tsai' kia' muh. Is the mistress at home?

太太有病不能見客。T'ai 't'ai' 'yiü bing', puh' 'nang kien' k'oh'. The mistress is ill, and cannot see visitors.

那咱我就留下名片等老爺回來給他。Na' mah 'Wo chiu' 'liu hia' 'ming pien' 'täng 'lao yeh hwui lai k'ei ta. Then I will just leave my card. When the master comes back, give it him.

您納請坐。Nin na' ch'ing tso'. Please sit down.

請問實號。Ch'ing wän' pao hao'. What is your 'shop name?

小號福益。Siao hao' fu li'. My shop name is Fuh Li.

現在生意如何。Hien' tsai' shäng i' ju hoh. How is business at present?
Fair. Not very good. "Can pass."

What do you want (to do) Sir?

Please, come in.

Naturally, of course.

Is there any news to-day?

This is rumour. Probably it's all without substance—all false.
LESSON XXII.

Conversational Expressions—(cont.)

我告辞了别送. ‘Wo kao’ , tsz  , la  , pieh sung’. I (will) take my leave (now), don’t accompany (me).

再見. Tsai’ chien’. Again see = I shall see you again. Au revoir.

價児呢. Kia-rh’ , ni. What price?

買不起. ‘Mai puh’ , ch‘i. Can’t buy = Can’t afford so much.

那嘅就罷了我回去了. Na’ , mah chiu’ , pa’ , la ‘wo , hwui ch‘u’ , la. Then that’s finished. I shall go back.


你待過多少日子. ‘Ni t’ai’ , kuo’ , to ‘shao jih’ , tsz. You stayed how many days?

哎呀想不到这时候罢了。Ai yah! 'siang puh' tao' che' shi hou' la. Hullo! I didn't think (we had) reached this time; i.e. I didn't think it was so late.

公司船慢了日子。Kung sz chuan wu' la jih' tsz. Public Company ship (mail) has delayed days (is late).

我盼望外国的信来。Wo p' an' wang' wai' kwoh tih' hsin' lai. I am expecting some foreign letters.

你不这么闹鬼就那么闹鬼。Ni puh' che' meh nao' kuei chiu' na' meh nao' kuei. You (must) not play the devil this way and that. (Used of mischief or "squeezing.")

骚扰。Tsao jao. (I) disturb, harass (you) = Excuse my intrusion. (Used also as an expression of thanks.)

我若能做就做。Wo joh' nung keu' chiu' tso'. If I can, then do = I will if I can.

我只要啊。Wo chih' yao' nung 'ah. I only want power = I would if I could.

你愿意就可以。Ni yuen' yi' chiu' ko'i. You wish, then may = You may if you like.

我纵然愿意也不能做。Wo 'tsung jan yuen' yi' yeh puh' nung keu'. I even if wished, then not could = I couldn't if I would.
你雖然能做也不該當。'Ni sui jan nāng keu' yeh puh kai tāng. You although can, yet not should = Although you can, you should not.

那不是必得的。Na' puh shí pi tēi tīh. That is not necessary.

不論你願意不願意總得作。Puh lun' ni yuen' yi' puh yuen' yi' tsung tēi tso'. Not discuss, you like not like, must do.

我是不得已而為之。Wo shí puh' teh'i rh wei chih. I am unable to shirk it, so (I) do it.

現在時令不好。Hien' tsai' shih ling' puh' hao. Present season not good = Unhealthy weather.

滿處兒都是病人。Man ch'ū rh tu shi' ping' jen. There are sick people everywhere.

現在英國的洋價貴了。Hien' tsai' ying' kwo tīh yang kiu' kwei' la. Just now English money price is dear.

洋錢漲了價兒。Yang ts'ien' chang la kia-rh'. The price of dollars is rising.

下不為例。Hia' puh' wei li'. Afterwards not constitute rule = This must not be taken as a precedent,
臨陣磨鎗. 「Lin chăn’ mo ch’iang.」 Just before, battlefield, to what, the spear — To leave everything to the last moment.

他那爵位是世襲的. 「Ta na’ chioh wei’ shí’ shih’ hsi’ tih.」 His rank is hereditary (generation descending).

別這麼揚氣. 「Pieh ché’ muh yang chi’.」 Don’t put on such airs.

何嘗不是. 「Ho chang puh shi’.」 How, can be proved, not, so — It is undeniable.
LESSON XXIII.

Conversational Expressions—(cont.)


家嚴家慈都在哪。K’ia ‘yen ‘kia ‘ts‘z ‘tu ts‘ai’ ‘na. Father and mother are both alive.

不是我母親過去了。Puh shi’ ‘wo ‘mu ‘ts‘ing kwo. chu’ ‘la. No, my mother is dead.

昆仲幾位。Kw‘en chung’ ‘chi wei’. How many brothers have you?

弟兄幾位。Ti’ ‘hiung ‘chi wei’. How many brothers?

姐妹幾位。Tsi mei’ ‘chi wei’. How many sisters?

尊行, 排行。Tsuen ‘hăng. P‘ai ‘hăng. Honoured rank = What position (by age) in the family?

我排大, 我排二。Wo ‘p‘ai ta’. Wo ‘p‘ai rh’. I am the eldest. I am the second,
成了家 麼。 'Ch'āng la kia meh. Completed home? — Are you married?

你說的話我不 愛聽。 'Ni shuoh tih hwa' wo puh ai t'ing. I don't like to hear you talk like that.

倆們總得 同 心 合 意的商 量。 'Tsä män tsung tei t'ung sin hoh i tih shang liang. We must matched minds combined agree meaning consult — We must lay our heads together.

算 了 罷。 Suan la pa. Reckon finished! — There! enough about it.

昨 兒 你 來 很 失 迎。 'Tso-rh ni lai wo hän shih sying. I am sorry I was out yesterday when you called.

幸虧了你。 Hsin k'uei la ni. It was most fortunate for me, (or) Thank you much, your service was most timely.

他 竟 是 任 性。 'Ta ching shih jen shing. He thoroughly is following disposition — That's just like him; characteristic of him.

明 兒 個 我 要 來 請 教 呢。 'Ming-rh ko wo yao lai ch'ing chiao ni. I wish to call on you to-morrow.

不在話下。 'Puh tsai hwa siu. That's of course; or, Unnecessary to be spoken of.

我會 意 了。 'Wo hwei i la. I catch your meaning.
我走轉了向。'Wo 'tsou chuan' 'la siang'. I missed my way.

我看他眼熟。'Wo k’an' 'ta 'yen 'shou. I know him very well by sight.

那個東西你買打了眼了。'Na' ko' 'tung 'si 'ni 'mai 'ta 'la 'yan 'la. That thing you bought struck eyes＝You have made a bad bargain.

久仰大名。'Chiu 'yang ta' 'ming. Long honoured great reputation＝Have long wished for the honour of your acquaintance.

那是在你的身上。'Na' shi' tsai' 'ni 'tih 'shān shang'. That's your affair；you will be answerable.

你說話別這麼誇張。'Ni 'shwoh hwa' 'pieh ché' 'moh 'k'ua 'chang. You speaking shouldn’t thus expand＝Don’t exaggerate so!

你別和我要貧嘴。'Ni 'pieh hai' 'wo 'shua 'p'in 'tsui. Don’t use such offensive expressions (common mouth) to me.

叫你破費。'Chiao' 'ni p‘o' fei'. Cause you waste expense＝I’m afraid I’m putting you to great expense.

一句俏皮話兒。'Yih chü' chiao' 'p'i hwa-rh'. A very witty, amusing expression.
實不相瞞。 "Shi puh' siang man. Truly not mutually deceiving—To tell you the actual truth.

你別礙我們的事。 'Ni pieh ai' wo mān tih shih'. Don't you meddle in our affairs.

那是我求之不得的。 Na' shi' wo ch'iu chih puh' teh tih. That is I seek not get—I should only be too glad to do—or get, it.
LESSON XXIV.

Conversational Expressions—(cont.)

我們走抄近兒罷．‘Wo mën ‘tsou ‘ch‘ao chi-rh’ pa’．We go cross cut road=A short cut.

你進過學麼．‘Nin chin’ kuo’ kioh ‘meh．Are you a siu-ts’ai?

您中舉了嗎．‘Nin chung’ kù la ‘meh．Are you a chü-jen?

啊，您現在是兩榜．‘Au，nin sien’ tsai’ shi’ liang ‘pang．Oh，you are a chin-shih (twice placarded).

僥倖過了．‘Hsiao hsing’ kuo’ la．Good luck fortunate passed=I am a—(whatever the degree may be).

我要在這兒逛幾天．‘Wo yao’ tsai’ chi-rh’ kwang’ ‘chi’ t’ien．I should like to put up here for a few days.

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未尝不佳。Wei chang pu chia. Not, can be proved, not, admirable — Excellent in every way (said of anything).

你总得心口如一。'Ni tsung teh sin k'eu ju yih. You should heart mouth as if one — Say what you think.

光阴甚快。Kuang yin shên k'uai'. The time (light, shade) passes very quickly.

贵恙好了吗。Kuei yang hao la meh. Honourable complaint? — Are you any better?

他的病不碍事。T' a tih ping puh ai shih'. His illness is not serious (not hinder business).

有甚麼少頭沒有。Yiu shên mo shao t'o mei yiu. Can you let me have it for less?

按幾分利行息。An chi fän li hsing hsi. At what rate of interest?

你知道他的下落嗎。'Ni ché tao t'a tih hia lo meh. Do you know his whereabouts? (where he has settled down).

您在這省落戶幾年了。Nin tsai ché shíng lo hu 'ki nien la. How long have you been settled in this province?
我並沒有為非作歹。'Wo ping'méi 'yiu 'wei 'fei tso'tai. I indeed not have acted wrong done wrong —
Indeed I have not done anything wrong.

我有一處房子出賃。'Wo 'yiu 'yih ch'u 'fang 'tsz 'ch'u lin'. I have a house to let.

你祇管把所以然說一說。'Ni chih' 'kwan pa'so 'i 'jan 'shwoh i 'shwoh. Tell me exactly how the whole thing occurred.

這件事我不能替你出力。Ché' chien' shih' 'wo puh' 'nang tih' 'ni 'ch'u li'. I cannot help you in this matter.

我不敢勞動您納。'Wo puh' 'kan 'lao tung' 'nin na'. I not dare trouble disturb you.

您來了。'Nin 'lai, la. Are you coming, Sir.

請進來。'Ch'ing tsin' 'lai. Please enter; come in.

您抽煙，我不會抽煙。'Nin 'ch'ou 'yen, 'wo puh hwei' 'ch'ou 'yen. Will you smoke? I can’t smoke.

別做假，按着自己家裏一樣。'Pieh' chwang 'chia. An' choh tsz 'chi 'chia 'li 'yih yang'. Don’t stand on ceremony. Do as you would at home.

我給您道喜來了，您大喜了。'Wo 'kéi 'nin tao' 'shi 'lai 'la. 'Nin ta' 'shi 'la. I have come to congratulate you. You are to be congratulated.
您不喜麼，同喜。'Nin puh 'shi' meh. 'T'ung 'shi. It is very friendly of you.

您煩惱了，壽數到了。'Nin 'fan 'nao 'la. Shou' shu' tao 'la. I condole with you (in case of a death). His years were sufficient — His time had come.

我給您拜年來了。'Wo 'kēi 'nin pai' 'nien 'lai 'la. I wish you a happy new year.

您新禧，您新禧。'Nin 'shin 'shi. 'Nin 'shin 'shi. New year greetings. The compliments of the season.
Lesson XXV.

Miscellaneous Words, Phrases, etc.

The Chinese are fond of arranging things in sets of five. The following are some examples:

1. *The five grains:* 麦, 稻, 芽, 禾, 荞 tao', liang, t'ou', mai', 'sh'u. After all these the character 瓣 tsz is used in conversation, except the second, which in the colloquial is 粱 kao liang. The corresponding English names are rice, sorghum, peas and beans, wheat, and millet. These are the 五穀 'wu 'ku, five grains.

2. *The five colours:* 紅, 白, 藍, 黃, 黑 hung, pai, lan, hwong, heh, red, white, blue, yellow, and black. Collectively they are the 五色 'wu 'shai, or 'wu seh', the five colours:

Light Blue, 淺藍 'ch'ien lan.
Dark Blue, 深藍 shăn lan.
Tinged with red, 水紅 'shui hung.'
深月白, 淺月白 shades of blue.

南木色, 棕色 'nan mu' seh', 'tsung seh' lit. south wood colour = brown.

雪白 'süeh pai', snow white; as white as snow.

血红 'küh hung', blood red; as red as blood.

漆黑 'ch'eh heh', paint black; as black as ink.

天藍 't‘ien lan', sky-blue.

鵝黃 'ngo hwong', gosling yellow.

杏黃 'shing', hwong, the Imperial yellow.

灰色 'hwui seh', ash colour = gray.

3.—The five metals: — 五金 'wu kin.'

金, 銀, 銅, 鐵, 錫 'kin, yin, 't'ung, 't'ieh, sih', gold, silver, copper, iron, tin.

Besides these there are; 鋼, 鉛, 銅 'kang, yen, hwong 't'ung, steel, lead, brass.

Tinned iron used for making boxes, etc., is 馬口鐵 'ma 'kou 't'ieh.

化 'hwua', to melt.

錫 'siu', rust.

鑄 'chu', to cast in a mould.

4.—The five tastes: — 五味 'wu wei'.

酸, 辣, 苦, 甜, 鹹 'suan, la', 'k'uh, 't'ien, 'han, sour, hot, bitter, sweet, salty.
5. — The five elements: — 五行 'wu shing.'
金, 木, 水, 火, 土 'kin, mu', 'shui, 'hwo, 't'u, gold, wood, water, fire, earth.

6. — The five quarters: — 五向 'wu shiang'.
东, 西, 南, 北, 中 't'ung, 'si, 'nan, 'pei, 'ch'ung, East, West, South, North, Middle.
Pekin is divided into these five cities, the middle being also known as the Forbidden City.
紫禁城 'Tsz kin ch'eng.'

Ex. 73 :—
稻子, 稻子種在水裡, (種 'chung — plant), 塘梁 北方多的很 (方 'fong — place, district), 豆子總有一十多樣, 麥子有四個樣子, 秧子有幾個樣子, 血是紅的, 雪是白的, 天是藍的, 小鵝的毛是黃的 (毛 'mao — feathers, hair, down), 中國的 墨是黑的 (moh' — ink), 英國用黃金做錢, 洋錢是銀子做的, 中國的錢是銅做的, 鐵長 錆很快, 錫是最容易化的, 中國的錢是鑄的, 醋是酸的, 薑是辣的, 大黃是苦的, 糖是甜的,
Ex. 74.—Translate, using your dictionary for all the words not supplied in previous lessons. Gold is yellow. Silver is white. Copper is red. Iron is heavy. Tin is not so heavy as lead. Steel is hard. Lead is soft. Brass is copper and tin mixed. Lead melts easily. Iron will soon rust. There is cast iron and wrought iron.

Vinegar is sour; ginger is hot; rhubarb is bitter; sugar is sweet; salt is salty. Unripe fruits are sour. Preserved ginger is very nice. Rhubarb is a useful medicine. Quinine is very bitter. Chinese people don’t use sugar in their tea. Bacon is very salty sometimes.
The Chinese say the five elements are gold, wood, water, fire and earth. But in truth gold is the only element amongst them. Wood is composed of three or more elements; water of two. Fire is not a true element, neither is earth.

How is Pekin divided? Pekin is divided into five cities. What are they called? They are called the Eastern, Western, Southern, Northern and Middle cities. What is the Middle City also called? The Middle City is usually called the Forbidden City by the foreigners, but the 'Tsé-kín-ch'êng by the Chinese.

Ex. 75.—Write out lists of things that are red, white, blue, green, etc. Each under its proper heading.

Ex. 76.—Write out all the English expressions you can think of connected with colour; e.g. as white as snow; as brown as a berry, as black as ink; blood-red, sky-blue, etc., etc. Translate them literally, and read them to your teacher and see how many of them agree with Chinese idiom.

Ex. 77.—Make a collection of the names of food plants growing about Shanghai, and use with them from your dictionary such common words as plough, dig, sow, reap, cultivate, water, manure, thresh, etc.
LESSON XXVI.

Official Occupations.

皇上, 皇帝 "Hwang shang", "Hwang ti", the Emperor.
皇后 "Hwang heu", the Emperor's wife; Empress.
太后, 皇太后 "T'ai heu", "Hwang t'ai heu". Emperor's mother; Dowager Empress.
官員 "Kuan 'yuen", Mandarins.
總督 "Tsung 'tu", a Viceroy.
撫台 "Fu 't'ai", the Governor of a province.
道台 "Tao 't'ai", the head of a "Fu" city.
知州, 知府 "Chi 'cheu", "Chi 'fu", a Prefect.
知縣 "Chi hsien", the head of a "hsien" district.

District Magistrate.

欽差 "K'in 'ch'ai", an Ambassador, Minister.
領事官 "Ling shi 'kwan", Consul.
會審官 "Hwei 'shin 'kwan", Mixed Court Magistrate.
總稅務司 "Tsung shui 'wu 'sz", the Inspector General of Customs.
稅務司 Shui' wu' sz, a Commissioner.
關上的人 Kuan shang' tih jen, a Custom house officer.
內班的人 Néi' pan tih jen, the indoor staff.
外班的人 Wai' pan tih jen, the outdoor staff.
國家 Kuo kia, the Government.
政事 Chäng' shi', State affairs.
律條,法律 Luh' t'iao, 'Fah läh', law.
告狀打官司 Kao' chwang', 'Ta kwan sz, to go to law.
派 P'ai, to appoint to an office or duty.
革職 Keh chih, to dismiss (as a mandarin).
革了 Keh lâh, to dismiss (anybody).
衙門 Ya mên, an official residence or court.
六部 Luh' pu', the six boards or Government offices.
工部 Kung pu', the Board of Works (in Shanghai the Municipal Council).
兵部 Ping pu', the War Office.
戸部 Hu' pu', the Board of Revenue.
禮部 Li pu', the Board of Rites.
刑部 Shing pu', the Board of Punishments.
吏部 Li' pu', the Board of Civil Office.
N.B.—Note carefully the difference in tone between
吏 and 禮.
總理衙門 Tsung 'li Yamên, the Office of Foreign Affairs.
相帮 *Siang'pang*, to help, to assist.
辨事 *Pan'shi*, to conduct affairs.
省 *Sêng*, a province.
管 *Kwan*, to govern.
罰 *Fah*, to punish, to fine.
刑, 刑罰 *Hing, hing fah*.
臣 *Ch'ên*, a statesman, a high official.

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Ex. 78:—

現在的皇上在北京住, 從前的皇帝先在南京做, 皇后都是很好看的, 現在的皇太后相帮着皇上辦許多的政事, 北京有八家王, 中國十八省有很多的官員, 南京有總督, 蘇州 (Soochow) 有撫台, 上海有道台, 知州每州管三縣, 知縣是管自己地面, 下禮拜中國欽差上英國去, 昨天新領事官辦事, 新衙門的會審官罰了他一百塊洋錢, 總稅務司住在北京, 每處開口的地方都有稅務司, 關上的人有兩樣一樣是內班一樣是外班, 國家的政事就是法律, 告狀和打官司是一樣的話, 皇上派上海的道台到日本去, 我聽見說王大人革職了, 六部都有大臣, 這六部的名字叫, 工部, 禮部, 吏部, 刑部, 戶部, 兵部, 各國的欽差常常到總理衙門去, 南京的總督管兩省.
Ex. 79.—I have never seen the Emperor yet. Have you? The Empress is pretty, but the Dowager Empress is not. Many Princes live in Pekin. Thousands of mandarins live in the 18 provinces. The Viceroy at Nankin is named 劉坤一. Who is the Fu-t‘ai at Soochow? The present Taotai of Shanghai is Mr. Ts‘ai. I saw the prefect yesterday. The Chihsien was calling on (visiting) him. Formerly no Chinese ambassadors were sent to foreign countries. The English Consul wrote to the Taotai. The Mixed Court Magistrate has gone into the city. Sir Robert Hart is the Inspector General of Customs at present. Our Commissioner allowed the ship to go. Mr. Wang is a Custom-house officer. Is he indoor or outdoor? State affairs are transacted by the government in Pekin. The mandarin who did not know the law was dismissed. Wise people don’t go to law. The outdoor staff man was appointed one day, and dismissed the next. I went to the Taotai’s official residence last week. There are six boards or Government offices in Pekin. What are they called? They are called the Board of War, the Board of Revenue, the Board of Rites, the Board of Punishments, the Board of Works, and the Board of Civil Offices. The office of foreign
affairs is new compared with the others. To govern a province is not an easy matter. The viceroy has many mandarins to assist him. This high official was punished. He was fined $1,000.
LESSON XXVII.

Ordinary Occupations.

醫 生 I, Sêng, Tai fu, a doctor.
獸 醫 Sheo i, a veterinary surgeon, a farrier.
印 書 的 Yin shu tih, a printer.
賣 書 的 Mai shu tih, a bookseller.
莊 家 人 Chwang kia jen, a farmer.
工 匠 小 工 Kung tsiang, Siao kung, a labourer, a coolie.
匠 人 Tsiang jen, an artisan.
皮 匠 Pi tsiang, a shoe-maker, a leather seller.
油 漆 匠 Yi k'ih tsiang, a painter.
裁 縫 Ts'ai fung, a tailor.
木 匠 Muh tsiang, a carpenter.
鐵 匠 T'ieh tsiang, a blacksmith.
銀 匠 Yin tsiang, a silversmith.
銅 錫 匠 Tung sîh tsiang, a copper and tin-smith.
雕 花 匠 Tiao hwa tsiang, a wood carver.
刻 字 匠 K'eh ts' tsiang, an engraver, a type cutter.
鐘表匠 ‘Chung ‘piao tsiang’, a clock and watch maker.
瓦匠 ‘Wa tsiang’, a mason, a builder.
染布的 ‘Jän pu’ tih, a dyer.
紡線的 ‘Fang sien’ tih, a spinner.
織布的 ‘Ché pu’ tih, a weaver.
水手 ‘Shui ‘sheu, a sailor.
兵 ‘Ping, a soldier.
老大,管船的 ‘Lao ta’, ‘Kwan ‘ch‘wan tih, a boat captain.
寫字的 ‘Sieh tsz’ tih, a writer, a clerk.
生意人 ‘Séng i’ jen, a merchant.
團練兵 ‘Tʻuan lien’ ping, a volunteer.
學生 ‘Hiôh ‘séng, a pupil, a scholar.
讀書的人 ‘Tuh ‘shu ‘teh’ jen, a scholar, a learned man.
手藝人 ‘Sheu i’ jen, a handicraftsman.

Ex. 79:—
中國的醫生馬錢不是一樣的,* 這匹馬有了病 (ping’, sickness), 叫獅醫看看去, 印書的印的書
很多, 我到書鋪去買書, 那個莊稼人僱倆人
種地 (ku’, to hire), 造這個房子用的工匠很多,
匠人也叫手藝人, 皮匠也叫雙線行會做新的

*Note,— Mu ‘tsien = pony money. The doctors formerly rode
to visit patients,
也會修補，叫漆匠把這些棹子椅子從漆一漆，
做外國衣裳的裁縫叫紅邦裁縫，現在的木匠
也分紅邦木邦，鐵匠也有這兩樣兒分別的名目，
本來是銀匠若問他總說首飾行，銅錫匠是銅
錫傢伙都會打，雕花匠又叫雕花作，你打聽
有好刻字匠我要刻一塊圖書，這鐘表都不走
了送到鐘表匠那兒給收拾收拾，瓦匠又叫泥
水匠，染布的鋪子都叫染房，紡線的中國都
是女人的事情，織布的也多半是女工，自從
洋船到中國纔有水手的名字，英國的兵排着
隊走，老大，管船的在洋船上叫船主，寫字的
若官名叫帖寫（tiē’ siē’），生意人也叫買賣人，
中國鄉間保護自己本鄉的就叫團練兵，他是
我的學生，讀書人就叫文人，手藝人是起小兒
學過甚麼手藝的。
LESSON XXVIII.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

One.

The student will find as he advances that numerical expressions are in frequent use. We give herewith a selection of them, to which he may add from his own experience or from Stent, Mateer, Baller, etc.

一間屋 Yih, chien 'wu, a room.
一件衣裳 Yih, chien 'i 'shang, a garment.
一枝筆 Yih, chih 'pi, a pencil, or pen.
一隻船 Yih, chih 'chwen, a ship.
一經 Yih, 'king, as soon as, already.
一句話 Yih, k'au 'hwa', a sentence.
一樁事情 Yih, 'chuang shih' 'ch'ing, an affair.
一會兒 Yih, hui 'rh, a short space of time.
一桿鈿 Yih, 'kan 'ts'iang, a spear, musket, etc.
一口水 Yih, 'k'eu 'shui, a draught of water.
一块土 Yih, k'uai 'tu, a piece of land.
一溜房子 Yih, lue', ㄉㄤ g 'tsz, a row of houses.
一班人 Yih, ㄆㄢ ㄐen, a company of men.
一双鞋 Yih, ㄕㄨㄤ ㄏsih, a pair of shoes.
一锭银 Yih, ting' ㄕin, an ingot of silver.
一座廟 Yih, tso' miao', a temple.
一齊 Yih, ㄔh'i, all at once, altogether.
一直 Yih, ㄔhih, straight.
一斤 Yih, ㄔhìn, a catty.
一番 Yih, ㄈan, once.
一次 Yih, tz'u', once.
一回 Yih, ㄕui, once.
一遍 Yih, pien', once.
一方 Yih, ㄉㄤ, the whole neighbourhood, 10,000
(in money).
一向 Yih, hsiang', hitherto, a while past.
一項 Yih, hsiang', one sort or kind.
一些 Yih, ㄕié, a little of, a few.
一心 Yih, ㄕin, the whole heart.
一一 Yih, yih, one by one.
一刻 Yih, k'o', a quarter of an hour.
一共 Yih, kung', all, the whole of.
一切 Yih, ㄔh'ieh', ,, ,,.
一面 Yih, mien', one while, on the one hand.
一般大 Yih, ㄏan ta', of the same size.
一併 Yih, ping', the whole, together, all.
The student will be wise to use these expressions and those in succeeding lessons in conjunction with his previous lessons. For this reason no exercises will be given. Each student will thus be able to vary his work to suit himself, and teachers in schools will easily set exercises for their pupils.
LESSON XXIX.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

Two AND Three.

價 'Rh' chia², two prices.
親 'Rh' ch'in, parents.
忽 忽 'Rh' 'rh' hu hu, hesitating, confused.
心 'Rh' sin, double-minded.
同 心 'Rh' jen t'ung sin, both of one mind.
更 天 'Rh' keng t'ien, the second night watch.
來 'Rh' lai, in the second place, next, etc.
則 'Rh' tsé, " " " "
藍 'Rh' lan, navy blue.
兩 'Rh' liang, two taels.
毛 皮 禦 'Rh' mao pi 'ao, a skin coat with wool.
把 手 'Rh' pa 'shou, a four-handled barrow for two men.
套 車 'Rh' tao ché, a two-horse carriage or cart.
位 'Rh' wei, two, or both gentlemen.
五眼 ‘Rh’ ‘wu ‘yen, the same (goods).
三角, San ‘chiao, triangular, three-quarters.
三千兩吊, San ‘tsien ‘liang tiao’, 2,000 or 3,000 cash.
三隻手, San ‘chih ‘shou, a pick-pocket.
三親六故, San ‘ch’in liu ’ ku’, various friends and relatives.
三全七美, San ‘chwan ‘chi ‘mei, most excellent.
三軍, San ‘chun, a general, the army.
三春柳, San ‘ch’un ‘liu, a kind of acacia plant.
三心二意, San ‘sin ‘rh ‘i’, undecided, irresolute.
三星, San ‘sing, “three stars,” happiness, emoluments, long life.
三綱五常, San ‘kang ‘wu ‘ch’ang, the 3 Bonds and 5 Constant Virtues.
三光, San ‘kwang, “three lights,” the sun, moon and stars.
三兩個, San ‘liang ko’, two or three.
三年五載, San ‘nien ‘wu ‘tsai, three or four years.
三板, San ‘pan, “three planks,” a boat.
三思, San ‘sz, “three thoughts,” think thrice, be careful.
三代, San ‘tai’, father, grand- and great-grandfather.
三天五日, San ‘tien ‘wu jih’, three or four days, a few days.
三五天 (San 'wu tien), three or four days, a few days.
三言兩句 (San 'yen 'liang chu'), a few words.
再三 (Tsai' 'san), again, and a third time.
三思而後行 (San 'sz 'rh heu' 'shing), think thrice, then act.
三五成羣 (San 'wu 'chüng 'chün), three or five make a group (used respecting unlawful meetings.)
LESSON XXX.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

Four, Five and Six.

四肢 Sz’ chih, the four limbs (man).
四直 Sz’ chih, square, a map.
四至分明 Sz’ chih fén ming, the four boundaries clearly defined.

四處 Sz’ ch‘u’, all around, everywhere.
四川 Sz’ ch’uan, “four streams,” Szechuen.
四方 Sz’ fang, square, the four cardinal points.
四海 Sz’ hai, “four seas,” everywhere.
四下 Sz’ hia’, all round, everywhere.
四鄰 Sz’ lin, the neighbours all round.
四路 Sz’ lu’, “four roads,” on all sides.
四面 Sz’ mien’, all round, everywhere.
四面八方 Sz’ mien’ pa fang, a cube, everywhere.
四平八稳 Sz’ ping pa ‘wän, firm, substantial.
四散 Sz’ san’, dispersed all over the place.
四聲 Sz’ shēng, the four tones.
四季 Sz’ chi’, the four seasons.
四時 Sz’ shì, the four seasons.
四通八達 Sz’ t’ung pa’ ta, a thoroughfare, in every direction.

五方 ‘Wu fong, five quarters, E., S., W., N., Centre.
五分像 ‘Wu fun hsiang’, a five-tenths likeness, a profile.

五福 ‘Wu fu, the five blessings.
五湖四海 ‘Wu fu sz’ hai, the Empire.
五行八作 ‘Wu hang pa’ tso, small tradesmen.
五鼓 ‘Wu ku, the 5th drum or watch. 3 or 4 a.m.
五官 ‘Wu kwan, the five senses.
五柳長鬚 ‘Wu liu ch’ang jan, full beard.
五彩 ‘Wu ts’ai, the five colours.
五臟 ‘Wu ts‘ang’, five viscera: heart, spleen, liver, lungs and kidneys. (See Lesson XXV.)

六腑 Liu’ fu, the abdominal viscera.
六旬 Liu’ hsün’, six decades of days or years, a cycle.
六十花甲 Liu’ shih hua’ chia, a cycle of 60 years.
Lesson XXXI.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

Seven, Eight, Nine and Ten.

七長八短, 七折八扣, 七竅, 七情, 七夕, 七星, 七股八杈, 七零八落, 七八成児

T'sih tsang pa 'tuan, long and short, scandal.
T'sih ché pa k'ou', seven or eight parts in ten.
T'sih ch'iao', the eyes, ears, nostrils, mouth: 7 holes.
T'sih ch'ing, the seven passions.
T'sih hsi, 7th evening of the 7th month.
T'sih hsing, seven stars; Charles's wain.
T'sih 'ku pa ch'a', at loose ends, tangled.
T'sih ling pa lo', scattered about in all directions.
T'sih 'pa chéng rh, seven or eight to one in favour.
七手八脚, T'sih 'shou 'pa 'chiao, too many cooks spoil the broth.

七大八小, T'sih ta 'pa 'siao, different sizes.

七嘴八舌, T'sih 'tsui 'pa 'she, conflicting opinions, a tattler's gossip.

七言八语, T'sih 'yen 'pa 'yu, conflicting opinions, a tattler's gossip.

八旗, Pa 'ch'i, the eight banners at Pekin.

八行书, Pa 'hang shu, Chinese note-paper.

八仙, Pa 'hsien, the eight worthies.

八哥, Pa 'kø, the raven.

八音盒, Pa 'yin 'ho, musical boxes.

九城, 'Kiu 'ts'ang, a name of Pekin.

九江, 'Kiu 'kian, 9 streams, Kiukiang.

九州, 'Kiu 'chou, the nine provinces, everywhere.

九泉, 'Kiu 'ch'uan, "the nine springs," hell: the grave.

九品, 'Kiu 'pin, the nine ranks or grades.

九死一生, 'Kiu 'su i 'sheng, a very narrow escape.

九族, 'Kiu 'tsu, the nine generations.

十全, Shih ch'uan, complete, perfect.

十指, Shih 'chih, the ten fingers.

十分之一, Shih 'fun tsz 'yih, one-tenth.
十來個 'Shih 'lai ko', nearly ten.
十惡不赦 'Shih o' 'pu shè', the ten unpardonable crimes.
十八省 'Shih 'pa 'shéng, the 18 Provinces of China Proper.
十天半月 'Shih 'tien pan' yüeh', 10 or 15 days.
十字街 'Shih tzu' 'chieh, cross streets.
十有八九 'Shih 'yue 'pa 'kiu, eight or nine chances in ten.
LESSON XXXII.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

A Hundred, a Thousand.

百戰百勝 ‘Pai chan’ ‘pai sheng’, always victorious.
百巧百能 ‘Pai ch’iao ‘pai nêng, all kinds of ability.
百兒八十 ‘Pai rh ‘pa shih, 80 or 100.
百發百中 ‘Pai fa ‘pai chung’, always successful.
百官 ‘Pai kwan, all the officers of government.
百年之後 ‘Pai nien ‘chih hou’, after death.
百年不遇 ‘Pai nien pu’ yü’, an extremely rare event.
百般 ‘Pai pan, many kinds, various.
百歲 ‘Pai sui’, 100 years (of age).
百十個 ‘Pai shih ko’, upwards of 100.
百獸 ‘Pai show’, wild animals, beasts.
百萬 ‘Pai wan’, a million, countless numbers.
百萬之富 ‘Pai wan’ ‘chih fu’, exceedingly wealthy.
千奇百怪，Tsien ‘ch’i ‘pai kuai’, very strange.
千金，Tsien ‘kin’, a thousand pieces of gold, your daughter.
千方，Tsien ‘fang’, versatile, versatility.
千方百計，Tsien ‘fang ‘pai chi’, by hook or by crook.
千辛萬苦，Tsien ‘hsin wan’ ‘ku’, extreme hardship.
千古，Tsien ‘ku’, ancient times.
千里鏡，Tsien ‘li ching’, a telescope.
千里眼，Tsien ‘li ‘yen, ”
千年，Tsien ‘nien, 1,000 years.
千百，Tsien ‘pai, 1,100, above 1,000.
千變萬化，Tsien pien’ wan’ hua’, changeable.
千歲，Tsien sui’, 1,000 years; a kingly title.
千山萬水，Tsien ‘shan wan’ ‘shui, far and wide.
千思萬想，Tsien ‘su wan’ ‘hsiang, full of thoughts.
千字文，Tsien zu’ ‘wen, 1,000 Character Classic.
千萬，Tsien wan’, 10 myriads, by all means.
千萬不，Tsien wan’ pu’, don’t on any account.
LESSON XXXIII.

Further Exercises on Numerical Expressions.

A MYRAID, A HALF.

萬福 Wan' š fu, innumerable blessings, a woman's salutation.

萬幸 Wan' š hsing', great happiness.

萬一 Wan' š yih, just a possibility.

萬古 Wan' 'ku, from the most distant ages.

萬古千秋 Wan' 'ku t'sien 'ch'iu, all antiquity.

萬割凌遲 Wan' 'ku t'ling 'chih, the slicing punishment.

萬國九州 Wan' š kuo 'ch'iu 'ch'ou, the world.

萬里長城 Wan' 'li 'ch'ang 'ch'eng, the Great Wall.

萬惡滔天 Wan' 'o 't'ao 'tien, outrageously wicked.

萬倍 Wan' 'pei', 10,000 fold.

萬不能 Wan' pu' š nêng, on no account able to.

萬不得已 Wan' pu' š té 'i, to be obliged.
萬歲 *Wan1 sui2*, a myriad years, the Emperor.
萬歲爺 *Wan1 sui2 yeh2*, "lord of 10,000 years," the Emperor.
萬事 *Wan1 shih2*, "the myriad affairs," everything.
萬壽 *Wan1 shou2*, the Emperor's birthday.
萬萬不可 *Wan1 wan1 pu3 ko4*, you must not on any account do it.
萬無一失 *Wan1 wu1 shih2*, not one failure in 10,000, perfectly safe.
萬物 *Wan1 wu1*, "the myriad things," all things in creation.
半截 *Pan1 chieh2*, half, a large piece.
半中腰 *Pan1 chung1 yao2*, the waist.
半含半吐 *Pan1 han1 pan1 tu2*, half-concealed, half-confessed.
半新不舊 *Pan1 hsin1 pu3 chiu2*, the worse for wear.
半信半疑 *Pan1 hsin1 pan1 i1*, half-believing, half-doubting.
半懸空 *Pan1 hsuan2 kung1*, in mid air.
半節 *Pan1 ko1*, half.
半刻 *Pan1 k1 o1*, a little while, a brief space.
半公半私 *Pan1 kung1 pan1 su2*, half-public, half-private.
半路 *Pan1 lu2*, half way.
半年 *Pan1 nien1*, half the year.
半百 Pan' ‘pai, half a hundred, 50 years old.
半輩子 Pan' pei' ‘tsz, a middle-aged person.
半身不遂 Pan’ ‘shén pu’ ‘shui, half paralysed.
半生 Pan’ ‘shēng, middle aged.
半生不熟 Pan’ ‘shēng pu’ ‘shu, half ripe, half cooked.
半死不活 Pan’ ‘su pu’ ‘huo, dead and alive, lifeless.
半道兒 Pan’ tao’ ‘rh, half the way.
半天 Pan’ ‘t‘ien, half a day; a long time.
半载 Pan’ ‘tsai, half a year.
半夜 Pan’ yeh’, half the night: midnight.
半陰半陽 Pan’ ‘yin pan’ ‘yang, half black, half white.
半語子 Pan’ ‘yù ‘tsz, a stutterer.
LESSON XXXIV.

Common Words in Combination.

Tea, Wine, etc.

茶几, Ch'a 'chi, a tea-poy.
茶酒, Ch'a 'chiu, tea and wine.
茶壶, Ch'a 'hu, a tea-pot.
茶館, Ch'a 'kuan, a tea-shop.
茶杯, Ch'a 'pei, a tea-cup.
茶碗, Ch'a 'wan, a tea-cup.
茶葉, Ch'a 'yeh', tea (in leaf).
酒氣, 'Chiu ch'i', breath smelling of wine.
酒錢, 'Chiu ch'ien, "wine money," a cumshaw.
酒盅, 'Chiu chung, a small wine cup.
酒席, 'Chiu hsi, a dinner, a banquet.
酒館, 'Chiu 'kwan, a wine-shop, an eating-house.
酒量, 'Chiu liang', a man's capacity for wine.
酒瓶, 'Chiu p'ing, a wine bottle.
酒醉飯飽, 'Chiu tsui' fan', 'pao, to have eaten and drunk one's fill.
烟袋 'Yen tai', a pipe.
烟袋嘴儿 'Yen tai' 'tsui' 'rh', the mouth-piece of a pipe.

烟叶 'Yen yeh', tobacco in leaf.
烟捲 'Yen 'chuan', a cigar.
饭 'Fan', boiled rice, food, a meal.
饭館 'Fan' 'kuan', an eating-house.
饭锅 'Fan' 'kuo', the pot in which food is cooked.
饭食 'Fan' 'shih', food.
饭单 'Fan' 'tan', a napkin or bib.
饭菜 'Fan' 'ts'ai', rice and vegetables, food.
醉 'Tsui', drunk, intoxicated.
醉漢 'Tsui' 'han', a drunken man.
醉鬼 'Tsui' 'kuei', an habitual drunkard.
醉死 'Tsui' 'ssn', dead drunk.
醉倒 'Tsui' 'tao', to fall down drunk.
醉了 'Tsui' 'liao', drunk, intoxicated.
醉不了 'Tsui' 'pu' 'liao', incapable of being drunk.
醉糊塗了 'Tsui' 'hu' 'tsu' 'liao', stupidly drunk.
烟灰 'Yen 'hui', tobacco ashes.
烟袋鍋兒 'Yen tai' 'kuo' 'rh', the bowl of a pipe.
烟土 'Yen 't'u', opium.
LESSON XXXV.

Common Words in Combination.

Cotton, Silk, Oil, and Water.

棉花, Mien shwa, raw cotton.
棉花布, Mien shwa pu', cotton cloth, calico.
棉花, Mien hsieh, wadded shoes.
棉线, Mien hsien', cotton thread.
棉衣裳, Mien i 'shang, cotton clothes.
棉袍子, Mien p'ao 'tsz, wadded gown.
棉子油, Mien 'tsz yiu, cotton seed oil.
丝, Sz, silk, raw silk, small, minute, etc.
丝毫, Sz hao, the least, the slightest.
丝毫不错, Sz hao pu 'so', exactly right.
丝线, Sz hsien', silk thread.
丝来毫去, Sz lai hao ch'u, a very little, the least bit.

crape, gauze, silk; matrimony.

丝带, Sz tai, silk ribbons, braid.

丝条子, Sz tao 'tsz, silk edging or fringe.
油, oil.
油漆, Yu 'ch'i, oil colour, varnish, lacquer.
油漆匠, Yu 'ch'i tsiang', painters, varnishers.
油纸, Yu 'chih', oil paper.
油箱, Yu 'hsiang', oil boxes.
油布, Yu 'pu', oil cloth.
油嘴滑舌, Yu 'tsui shwa shé, "greasy lips, slippery tongue," eloquent, glib.
油子, Yu 'tsz', oily mouthed.
水涨, 'Shui 'chang, to flow in; flood tide.
水车, 'Shui ch'ê, a water-wheel (for irrigation).
水脚, 'Shui 'chiao, fare by water.
水晶, 'Shui 'ching, crystal.
水壶, 'Shui 'hu, a kettle.
水火无情, 'Shui 'huo 'wu 'ch'ing, fire and water don't agree.
水果园, 'Shui 'ko, fresh fruits.
水陆平安, 'Shui lu' p'ing 'an, I wish you a pleasant journey.
水龙, 'Shui 'lung, a pump, a fire-engine.
水土不服, 'Shui 't'u pu' 'fu, climate don't agree with.
LESSON XXXVI.

Common Words in Combination.

RICE, MEAT, FRUIT, AND COOKING.

米 ‘Mi, rice, seeds.
米飯 ‘Mi fên’, cooked rice or millet.
米粉 ‘Mi ‘fên, rice flour.
米糠 ‘Mi k’ang, rice husks or chaff.
米粒 ‘Mi li’, rice.
米穀 ‘Mi liang, food in general, rations.
米麪 ‘Mi mien’, rice and flour, rice flour.
米湯 ‘Mi ‘t’ang, congee, bounce, flattery.
米店 ‘Mi tien’, a rice shop.
肉 ‘Jou’, meat, flesh.
肉片 ‘Jou p‘ien’, a slice or slices of meat.
肉舖 ‘Jou p‘u’, a butcher’s shop.
肉身 ‘Jou ‘shên, the body.
肉市 ‘Jou shih’, a meat market, abattoir.
肉絲 ‘Jou ‘sz, shreds of lean meat.
菜 Ts‘ai’, vegetables, victuals in general.
菜種 Ts‘ai’ ‘chung ’rh, vegetable seeds.
菜飯 Ts‘ai’ ‘fan’, vegetables and rice.
菜刀 Ts‘ai’ ‘tao’, a chopper, a kitchen knife.
菜園子 Ts‘ai’ ‘yuen ‘tsz, a vegetable garden.
菜品 ‘Kuo ‘p’in, fruits generally.
菜木 ‘Kuo ‘mu’, fruit trees.
菜子 ‘Kuo ‘tsz, fruit.
菜園子 ‘Kuo ‘yuen ‘tsz, an orchard.
燒 Shao, to burn, to roast; to boil.
燒水 Shao ‘shui, to heat water.
燒肉 Shao ‘jou’, to roast meat.
燒雞 Shao ‘chi’, to roast a fowl.
燒茶 Shao ‘ch’a, to boil tea.
燒病 Shao ‘ping’, fever.
燒火 Shao ‘huo’, to light a fire.
燒酒 Shao ‘chu’, whiskey, ardent spirits.
燒餅 Shao ‘ping’, name of a round wheaten cake.
燒化 Shao ‘hua’, to burn up, to consume.
LESSON XXXVII.

Common Words in Combination.

THE CARDINAL POINTS.

東，Tung, the east, the place of honour, spring, master.
東家，Tung chia, a master, a host.
東兒，Tung rh, a spread, a meal (for guests).
東方，Tung fang, the eastern regions.
東西，Tung hsi, east and west; a thing, things.
東西南北，Tung hsi nan pei, E. W. S. N. (the fixed order).
東洋車，Tung yang chie, a jinriksha.
西，Hsi, the west, European.
西瓜，Hsi kua, the water-melon.
西國，Hsi kuo, western countries, Europe.
西邊，Hsi pien, on the west side, westward.
西洋，Hsi yang, the western ocean, foreign countries.
南，Nan, south.
南京，Nan ching, Nanking, the southern capital.
南方，Nan fang, the southern regions, in the south.
南面，Nan mien', facing the south; the Emperor.
南洋大臣，Nan yang ta' ch'ên, superintendent of southern trade.

北 ‘Pei, north; to oppose, to retreat, perverse.

北京 ‘Pei ching, Pekin, the northern capital.

北極 ‘Pei chi, the North Pole.

北方 ‘Pei fang, the north.

北斗 ‘Pei 'tou, Charles's wain, the "dipper."

北洋大臣 ‘Pei yang ta' ch'ên, superintendent of northern trade.

中 ‘Chung, the middle, central; among, in; half.

中間 ‘Chung chien', in the middle, within, between.

中見 ‘Chung chien', a witness.

中國 ‘Chung kuo, China.

中等 ‘Chung 'teng, the middle class.

中外 ‘Chung wai', within and without; native and foreign.

中用 ‘Chung yung', capable, efficient.

中中的 ‘Chung chung ti', middling, passable.

中華國 ‘Chung hua kuo, China.

中西 ‘Chung hsi, China and Western nations.

中不中 ‘Chung puh' Chung, Hit or not? Succeeded or not?

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LESSON XXXVIII.

Common Words in Combination.

The Four Seasons, the Year.

春, Ch'ün, spring.

春子, Ch'ün ch'i, the spring season.

春秋, Ch'ün ch'iu, spring and autumn; age.

春天, Ch'ün t'ien, a spring day, spring weather.

春雨, Ch'ün yü, spring rains.

夏, Hsia', summer.

夏日, Hsia' jih', a summer day.

夏布, Hsia' pu', grass cloth.

夏天, Hsia' t'ien, summer time.

夏月, Hsia' yueh', the summer months.

秋, Ch'iu, autumn.

秋分, Ch'iu fen, autumnal equinox, a term.

秋後, Ch'iu hou', in the autumn.

秋審, Ch'iu 'shên, the autumnal assizes.

秋凉, Ch'iu liang, cool.

冬, Tung, winter.
冬至 "Tung chih", the winter solstice.
冬瓜 "Tung kua", a kind of pumpkin.
冬笋 "Tung 'sun", edible bamboo shoots.
冬天 "Tung 'tien", winter, a winter's day.
冬月 "Tung yueh", the 11th month.
年紀 多大 "Nien chi", "to ta", how old are you?
年富 "Nien fu", "rich in years,” middle-aged, in one's prime.
年高 "Nien kao", advanced in years.
年老 "Nien lao", one advanced in years.
年少 "Nien sui", years.
年頭 "Nien t'ou", beginning of the year; crops.
年底 下 "Nien 'ti hsia'", the end of the year.
年長 "Nien 'chang", the elder.
年少 "Nien 'shao", young, youthful.
年輕 "Nien 'ch'ing "ti", young.
年紀 "Nien chi", years, time, years of age, a person's age.
年庚 "Nien 'kêng", year of one's birth.
年禮 "Nien 'li", new year presents.
年節 "Nien 'chiēh", the new year, winter holidays.
年成好 "Nien 'ch'êng 'hao", a good year for crops, etc.
LESSON XXXIX.

Common Words in Combination.

Compounds and Combinations with 自 self.

自己 Tsz' 'ki, self, one's self.
自己人 Tsz' 'ki 'jen, very intimate.
自家 Tsz' 'chia, one's own family, one's self.
自謙 Tsz' 'ch'ien, humble.
自知 Tsz' 'chih, conscious of, to know one's self.
自今以後 Tsz' 'chin 'i hou', from this time forth.
自主 Tsz' 'chu, to assume consequences.
自主之權 Tsz' 'chu 'chih 'ch'uan, sovereign rights, free will.
自然 Tsz' 'jan, ease, certainly, naturally.
自然的 Tsz' 'jan 'tih, of course, natural, certainly.
自然的理 Tsz' 'jan 'tih 'li, a necessary truth.
自古以來 Tsz' 'ku 'i 'lai, from ancient times till now.
自誇 Tsz' 'k'ua, to boast.
自來火 Tsz' 'lai 'hwo, matches.
自鸣钟 *Ts'\textasciitilde ming chung*, clocks, self-striking clocks.

自便 *Ts'\textasciitilde pien*, convenient to one’s self.

自是 *Ts'\textasciitilde shih*, self opinionated.

自大 *Ts'\textasciitilde ta*, self important.

自在 *Ts'\textasciitilde tsai*, to be one’s self, composed, self possessed.

自作自受 *Ts'\textasciitilde tso'\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde shou*, you must take the consequences of your own acts.

自足 *Ts'\textasciitilde tsu*, satisfied with one’s self.

自從 *Ts'\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde\textasciitilde\textasciitilde ung*, since, from that time.

自此 *Ts'\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde\textasciitilde u*, from this time forth.

自言自語 *Ts'\textasciitilde yen\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde yu*, to talk to one’s self.

自由自在 *Ts'\textasciitilde yu\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde tsai*, at liberty, free.

自怨自恨 *Ts'\textasciitilde yuen\textasciitilde ts'\textasciitilde h\textasciitilde n*, blaming one’s self.

自用 *Ts'\textasciitilde yung*, to use one’s own discretion; to use one’s self.

自行車 *Ts'\textasciitilde hsing ch\textasciitilde é*, an auto-car.

自滿 *Ts'\textasciitilde mand*, self-satisfied; to boast.

自持 *Ts'\textasciitilde ch\textasciitilde ih*, self-control.

自來水 *Ts'\textasciitilde lai\textasciitilde\textasciitilde\textasciitilde shui*, water from a tap.

自投羅網 *Ts'\textasciitilde tou\textasciitilde l\textasciitilde\textasciitilde ou\textasciitilde lo\textasciitilde\textasciitilde wang*, to expose one’s self to danger [a trap].

自不小心 *Ts'\textasciitilde pu'\textasciitilde hsiao\textasciitilde hsin*, to be careless of one’s self.
OTHER PRONOMINAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

其 Ch'i, he, she, it, its, the, that, they.
各 Ko', each, every, various.
各處 Ko' ch'eu', everywhere.
各項 Ko' hsiang', every sort or kind.
各人 Ko' jen, each person, every one.
各管其事 Ko' 'kuan Ch'i shih', each attends to his own affairs.

各供一詞 Ko' kung' t' ts'ü', each to tell a different story (in evidence).

各國 Ko' kuo, each or every country.
各地方 Ko' ti' tiang, every place.
各自隨便 Ko' tsu' sse pien', let each follow his own convenience.

各樣 Ko' yang', each or every sort.
各有所長 Ko 'yu 'so çh'ang, each has his own strong point.

令正夫人 Ling' chéng' fu jen, a wife, your wife.
令姪 Ling' chih, your cousin or nephew.
令兄 Ling' hsiung, your elder brother.
令高堂 Ling' kao t'ang, your father and mother.
令郎 Ling' lang, your son.
令弟 Ling' ti', your younger brother.

你 'Ni,'
你這個人 'Ni 'chê ko' jen, you (speaking severely).
你來不來 'Ni lai pu' lai, are you coming or not?
你們倆 'Ni mên lia, you two, both of you.
你我 'Ni 'wo, you and I.
你我不對 'Ni 'wo pu' tui', you and I don't agree.
我們各人 'Wo mên ko jén, each of us.
我們那個人 'Wo pei' we, us.
我等 'Wo têng, we, us.
他和我 'Ta hai' 'wo, he and I.
他那個人 'Ta na ko' jén, that person.
咱家 'Tsâ chia, I, me, myself.
咱的 'Tsâ ti, mine; 'Tsâ ti, why? why so?
LESSON XLI.

Other Pronominal Words and Expressions.

誰，Shui, who, whose? what?
誰家，Shui chia, of what family? whose?
誰敲門，Shui ch'iao mén, who knocks at the door?
誰人，Shui jen, what person? who?
誰不知，Shui pu' chih, who doesn't know that?
誰是誰非，Shui shih shui fei, who is right, and who wrong?
誰的不是，Shui tih pu shih', whose fault is it?
誰也不行，Shui 'yeh pu' hsing, no one would do.
咱，Tsa, I, me.
咱家，Tsa chia, I, me, myself.
咱們，Tsa mén, we, us.
咱們倆，Tsa mén 'lia, we, both of us.
咱們的，Tsa mén tih, our, ours.
我各人，Wo ko jen, I, myself.
我國，Wo kuo, our country.
I and you, I with you.

I, me.

my brother (complimentary).

we, us.

we, us.

simple, stupid, ignorant, I.

rustic, simple.

stupid, simple.

stupid elder brother; I.

a stupid person.

the simple people, the common people.

“your stupid younger brother;” I.

I.

the stupid one, I.

and mine? where is mine?

each of us.

what? how? why?

in what way? how?
LESSON XLII.

Religions.

教 Chiao', to teach, to command, a doctrine, a sect.
教化 Chiao' hua', to instruct, to convert.
教會 Chiao' hui', a church.
教堂 Chiao' 'tong, a chapel.
教習 Chiao' 'hsi, a teacher, a professor.
教館 Chiao' 'kuan, a school, to teach a school.
教門 Chiao' 'mén, a sect, disciples.
教友 Chiao' 'yu, a church member.
佛 Fo, Buddha.
佛教 Fo chiao', Buddhism.
佛像 Fo hsiang', Buddhist images.
佛龕 Fo 'k' an, little shrine of Buddha.
佛門弟子 Fo 'mén ti' 'tsz, a disciple of Buddha.
佛手 Fo 'shou, “Buddha's hand,” a kind of citron.
佛祖 Fo 'tsu, Buddha.
佛爷  "Fo yeh, Buddha.
僧  "Séng, Buddhist priests.
僧家  "Séng chia, Buddhist priests.
僧人  "Séng jen, Buddhist priests.
僧俗  "Séng su, spiritual and secular; priests and laymen.
僧道  "Séng tao’, Buddhist and Taoist priests.
LESSON XLIII.

Religions—(continued).

神, Shēn, spirits, spiritual, god.
神差鬼使, Shēn, ch’ai ‘kuei ‘shih, spiritual emissaries.
神気, Shēng ch‘i’, the spirit, eagerness.
神出鬼没, Shēng ‘ch‘u ‘kuei mo’, marvellous, astonishing.
神仙, Shēng hsien, fairies, genii.
神鬼, Shēng ‘kuei, spirits and devils.
神靈, Shēng ‘ling, spiritual, the spirit, soul, gods.
神明, Shēng ‘ming, intellect, intelligent.
神思, Shēng ‘ssū, the thoughts, intellect, etc.
道, Tao’, road, way; to speak, reason.
道教, Tao’ chiao’, the doctrine of Taoism.
道喜, Tao’ ‘hsi, to congratulate.
道謝, Tao’ ‘hsieh’, to thank.
道人, Tao’ ‘jen, a Taoist.
道 理 *Tao* 'li, right principles, reason, right.
道 路 *Tao* 'lu', roads and ways, a way.
道 念 *Tao* 'nao, condolence in case of death.
道 袍 *Tao* 'pao, a Taoist priest, robe.
道 士 *Tao* 'ssü', a Taoist priest.
道 臺 *Tao* 't'ai, an intendant of circuit.
道 途 *Tao* 't'u, a road.
孔 'K'ung, Confucius:—a hole, an orifice.
孔 雀 'Kung 'ch'ioh, the peacock.
孔 雀 鶿 子 'Kung 'ch'iao 'ling 'tsz, peacock's feather for mandarins.
孔 夫 子 'Kung 'foo 'tsz, Confucius.
孔 聖 人 'Kung shēng' 'jen, Confucius the sage.
神 明 'Shén 'ming, gods (Taoist).
祭 祖 'Tsi' 'tsu, sacrifice to ancestors.
菩 萨 'P'u 'sah, Buddhist deities (2nd class).
羅 漢 'Lo han', ..., (3rd class).
寺 院 'Tsz' 'yuen', Buddhist monasteries.
和 命 'Hō shang', , priest.
功 德 'Kung 'teh, merit.
燒 香 'Shau hsìang, burning incense.
燒 紙 'Shou 'chi, paper.
上 帝 'Shang' 'ti', God.
玉 帝 *Yūh* 'ti', the god of the Taoist.
廟宇 Miao', yü, Taoist temples.
籤 T'sien, bamboo divining rods.
求籤 Ch'iu t'sien, to divine.
心神 Sin shên, the soul.
求雨 K'ieu yü, praying for rain.
財神 Tsai shên, god of riches.
三清 San t'sing, the three pure ones.
三寶 San 'pao, 'pao, 'pao, precious pure ones.
念經 Nien' king, chanting prayers.
觀音 Kuan yin, the goddess of mercy.
LESSON XLIV.

Relationship, Kindred.

夫, *Fu*, a husband, a man, any working man.

夫妻, *Fu* 'ch'i, husband and wife.

夫人, *Fu* 'jen, a wife, a lady.

夫子, *Fu* 'tsz, a sage, teacher, husband; you.

父, *Fu*, a father, a title of respect.

父親, *Fu* 'ch'ìn, one's father.

父母, *Fu* 'mu, father and mother.

父母官, *Fu* 'mu, *kuan*, district and prefectural magistrates.

父子, *Fu* 'tsz, father and son.

子, *Tsz*, a son, child, progeny, a viscount.

子女, *Tsz* 'chih, sons and nephews.

子民, *Tsz* 'min, the people.

子女, *Tsz* 'nu, sons and daughters, children.

子孫, *Tsz* 'sun, descendants.

子時, *Tsz* 'shih, 11 to 1 o'clock, midnight.
子弟‘Tsız ti’, sons and younger brothers; young folks.

兄, Hsiung, an elder brother; a term of respect.

兄長, Hsiung ‘chang, a senior, Sir.

兄台, Hsiung ‘t’ai, “eminent brother,” a term of respect.

兄弟, Hsiung ti’, a younger brother.

哥, Ko, an elder brother.

哥兒們, Ko ‘rén, mên, brothers.

姑, Ku, a father’s or husband’s sisters; a girl, a maiden.

姑舅, Ku ‘chîu, cousins.

姑夫, Ku ‘fu, a father’s sister’s husband.

姑息, Ku ‘hsi, indulgent, forgiving, to spoil as a child.

姑姑, Ku ‘ku, a father’s sister’s aunts.

姑母, Ku ‘mu, ” ” ” ”

姑奶奶, Ku ‘nai ‘nai, a great aunt. (A married girl is so called).

姑娘, Ku ‘niang, Miss, a girl.

姑嫂, Ku ‘sao, sisters-in-law.

姑爺, Ku ‘yeh, a father’s sister’s husband, a son-in-law.

叔, Shu, a father’s younger brother, an uncle.
叔姪, *Shu*, chih, uncle and nephew.
叔父,*Shu fu*, an uncle, a junior uncle.
叔伯兄弟,*Shu*, pai, *hsiung ti*, older male cousins of the same name.
LESSON XLV.

Relationship, Kindred—(continued).

祖‘Tsu, ancestors, a grand father, to begin.
祖父‘Tsu fu’, a grand father.
祖先‘Tsu hsien, ancestors.
祖上‘Tsu shang’,
祖宗‘Tsu tsung,
祖母‘Tsu mu, a grand mother.
祖师‘Tsu ssu’, the patriarch of a sect, patron saint.
弟‘Ti’, a younger brother.
兄弟‘Ti’ hsung, brothers.
弟妹‘Ti’ mei, a younger brother’s wife.
弟子‘Ti’ tsz, a pupil, a disciple.
伯Po, an uncle; a senior, a superior.
伯爵‘Po chueh, 3rd rank of nobility, an earl.
伯父‘Po fu’, a father’s elder brother, an uncle.
伯母‘Po mu, a father’s elder brother’s wife, an aunt.
伯叔‘Po shu, uncles on the father’s side.
堂家子‘Tung’ kia tsz, kindred of the same surnames.
親戚 Tsin ch'ih, kindred of the different surnames.
爺爺 Yēi yeǐ, Paternal grandfather.
老爺 'Lao yēi, Maternal grandfather.
奶奶 'Nai nai, Paternal grandmother.
老太太 'Lao lao, Maternal grandmother.
後代 Hou' tai', descendants.
兒子 Erh tsz, son, a boy.
姐姐 'Tsēi tsēi, elder sister.
妹妹 Méi' méi', younger sister.
姐妹 'Tsēi méi', sisters.
雙生 Shuong' shēng, twins.
LESSON XLVI.

Relationship, Kindred—(continued).

孫子 ‘Suen ‘tsz, a grandson, a son’s son.
外甥 Wai’ ‘sēng, a granddaughter, daughter’s daughter.
孫女 ‘Suen ‘nū, a son’s daughter.
外甥女 Wāi’ ‘sēng ‘nū, a daughter’s daughter.
重孫子 ‘Ts‘ung ‘suen ‘tsz, a great grandson.
重孫女 ‘Ts‘ung ‘suen ‘nū, a great granddaugther.
姨奶奶 ‘I ‘nai ‘nai, father’s mother’s aunt.
姨老老 ‘I ‘lao ‘lao, mother’s mother’s aunt.
嬸母 ‘Shén ‘mu, uncle’s wife.
舅舅 ‘Kiu’ ‘kiu’, mother’s brother.
舅母 ‘Kiu’ ‘mu, mother’s brother’s wife.
姑舅兄弟 ‘Ku kiu’ hsiung ti’, mother’s brother’s son.
兩姨弟兄 ‘Liang ‘i ti’ hsiung, mother’s sister’s son.
丈夫 ‘Chang’ ‘fu, husband.'
妻子，Ch'i 'tsz, wife.
公公，Kung 'kung, husband's father.
婆婆，P'o 'p'o, husband's mother.
丈人，Chang 'jen, wife's father.
丈母，Chang 'mu, wife's mother.
女婿，Nü 'hsi', a son-in-law.
儿女媳，Erh 'si 'fu, a daughter-in-law.
姐夫，tsié 'fu, a sister's husband.
大舅子，Ta' 'kiiu 'tsz, a wife's brother.
小叔子，Siao 'shu 'tsz, a husband's brother.
嫂子，Sao 'tsz, an elder brother's wife.
弟妹，Ti' 'mei', a younger brother's wife.
妯娌，Chou 'li, sisters-in-law.
奶母，Nai 'mu, a nurse.
過繼，Kuo 'chi', to adopt.
乾爹，Kan 'tie, father (by adoption).
乾娘，Kan 'niang, mother (by adoption).
乾兒子，Kan 'erh 'tsz, son (by adoption).
乾女兒，Kan 'nü 'erh, daughter (by adoption).
LESSON XLVII.

Furniture, etc.

桌子, Cho ‘tsz, a table.
桌面, Cho mien’, the top of the table.
杌 橙 子, Chi téng ‘tsz, a square stool.
板 機 ‘Pan téng’, a stool, form, or bench.
板 墙 ‘Pan, ch‘iang, a wooden fence or wall.
板 櫃 ‘Pan kuei’, a press, cabinet or wardrobe.
櫥 Kuei’, a cupboard.
櫥 抽 屉 Kuei’, ch‘ou t‘ih’, the drawer of a counter, a till.
櫥 房 Kuei’, ch‘ang, an office or counting-house.
箱 子 Siang ‘tsz, chest or box.
箱 房 Siang, ch‘ang, a granary.
条 案 T‘iao ngan’, a long high table.
盆 架 P‘en chia’, basin stand.
書 架 Shu chia’, book case.
廚 櫃 Ch‘u kuei’, a kitchen cupboard.
花 瓶 Hwa, p‘ing, a vase, a flower jar.
花 盈，Hua ‘pén, a flower pot.

鏡 子 Ching ‘tsz, a mirror, looking-glass.

脚 踏 ‘Chiao ‘t‘ah, a foot-stool.

書 箱，Shu ‘siang, a book-case.

帽 架 Mau‘ chia’, hat-stand.

掛 瓶 Kua’ ‘p‘ing, a hanging jar.

瓶 塞 子，P‘ing ‘tsai ‘tsz, a bottle stopper.

瓶 子，P‘ing ‘tsz, a bottle.

飯 桌 Fan‘ cho, a dining table.

床，Ch‘uang, bed stead.

燈 Téng, a lamp.

燈 罩 Téng chao’, lamp shade.

灯 花，Téng ‘hua, lamp wick.*

灯 火 Téng ‘huo, the light of the lamp.

灯 心 Téng ‘sin, the wick.

灯 籠 Téng ‘lung, a lantern.

灯 草，Téng ‘t‘sao, rush made wicks.

灯 油，Téng ‘yiū, lamp oil.

* That particular part of the wick which is alight.
LESSON XLVIII.

Law, Government, etc.

律法 Lu’ ‘fa’, laws.
定律法 Ting’ lü’ ‘fa’, to make or enact a law.
一條律法 Yih’ tiao lü’ fa’, a law.
除律法 ‘Chu lü’ ‘fa’, to do away with a law.
改律法 ‘Kai lü’ ‘fa’, to amend a law.
陞官 Shéng kuan, to be promoted.
反叛 ‘Fan p’an’, a rebel; to rebel.
和約 Hö yueh’, a treaty.
文書 Wén shu, an official despatch.
發文書 Fa wen shu, to send an official despatch.
納錢粮 Na’ ts‘ien liang, to pay taxes.
進貢 Chin’ kung’, to pay tribute.
捐錢 Chuen ts‘ien, to subscribe money.
差使 Ch‘ai ssü, official business.
爵位 Chueh wei’, official rank, nobility, etc.
商量 Shang liang, to consult, to deliberate.
政事 Cheng ssü’, national affairs, politics.
管國家的事 Kuan kuo chia ti ssü’, to carry on government affairs,
國, Kuo, a country, state, or kingdom.
省, 'Shēng, a province.
府, 'Fu, a prefecture.
州, Chou, a division, a district.
縣, Hsien', a district (smaller than the foregoing).
京城, Ching  chêng, a capital city.
京都, Ching  tu, the residence of the Court.
省城, 'Shēng  chêng, capital of a province.
府城, 'Fu  chêng, capital of a prefecture.
州城, Chou  chêng, capital of a district.
縣城, Hsien', chêng, capital of a smaller district.
國王, Kuo  huang, a king.
大英君主, Ta'  yin  chuen  chu, Queen of England.
王爺, Wang  yeh, a prince, a king.
親王, Chin  wang, prince of the blood.
御史, Yü'  'shih, censors.
巡撫, Hsün  fu, governor of province, Fu-tai.
布政司, Pu'  chêng'  shih, a provincial treasurer.
藩台, Fan  tai, a provincial treasurer.
按察司, An'  ch'a  shih, a criminal judge.
臬台, Nieh'  tai, a provincial judge.
LESSON XLIX.

Imports.

(SELECTED FROM THE CUSTOMS' TARIFF.)

黃蠟 'Huang la', yellow bees-wax.

槟榔 'Ping lang', the betel-nut; Penang.

海參 'Hai shén', bêche de mer, sea slugs.

燕窩 'Yen wo', swallow's nest, edible bird's nest.

銅鈕扣 'T'ung 'niu kou', brass buttons.

白蔻殼 'Pai tou k'ou', white nutmegs, superior cardamoms.

砂仁 'Sha jen', cardamoms, inferior.

肉桂 'Jou kuei', cinnamon.

丁香 'Ting hsiang', cloves.

煤 'Mei', coal.

珊瑚 'Shan hu', coral.

瑪瑙 'Ma nao', carnelians.

棉花 'Mien hua', raw cotton.

白色布 'Pai se mu', white shirtings.
斜纹布 "Hsieh wen pu", drills, jeans, twills.
印花布 "Yin hua pu", chintz.
毛布 "Mao pu", gingham.
手巾 "Shou chen", napkins, handkerchiefs, towels.
回絨 "Hui jung", fustians.
棉线 "Mien hsien", cotton thread, sewing cotton.
棉纱 "Mien sha", fine muslin.
象牙 "Hsiang ya", elephants' tusks, ivory.
鱼肚 "Yu tu", fish-maws.
鱼皮 "Yu p'i", fish-skins.
玻璃片 "Po li p'ien", window glass.
皮瓤 "P'i chiao", glue.
没药 "Mo yao", (an imitative name) myrrh.
乳香 "Ju hsiang", gum olibanum, frankincense.
生牛皮 "Sheng niu p'i", hides, untanned leather.
牛角 "Niu chiao", buffalo horns.
鹿角 "Lu chiao", deer's horns.
漆器 "Chi chi", varnish, lacquer.
熟牛皮 "Shou niu p'i", dressed leather.
细葛布 "Hsi ma pu", "fine flax cloth," fine linen.
粗葛布 "Tsu ma pu", coarse linen.
熟铜 "Shou t'ung", manufactured copper.
生铜 "Sheng t'ung", copper ore.
生鐵, Sheng 't'ieh, cast iron, or "pigs."

商船 載 鉄, Sh'ang 'chuen 'ya ts'ai' 't'ieh, kentledge, i.e. iron ballast.

銅 丝, T'ieh ssü, iron wire.

鉛 塊, Ch'ien k'uai', lead in "pigs."

水 銀, Shui 'yin, quicksilver.

白 鉛, Pai 'ch'ien, spelter.

鋼, Kang, steel.

錫, Hsi, tin (also means to confer, to receive).

馬 口 鉄, Ma 'k'ou 'tieh, tin plates.

橄 欖, Kan lan', olives.

鴉 片, Ya p'ien', opium.

胡 椒, Hu 'chiao, pepper.

蝦 米, Hsia 'mi, dried prawns or shrimps.

篠 子, Teng 'tsz, cane, rattans.

鹹 魚, Hsien 'yu, salt fish.

硝, Hsiao, saltpetre, nitre.

檀 香, T'an 'hsiang, incense made of sandalwood.

蘇 木, Su mu', Brazil wood, sapan wood.

魚 翅, Yu 'ch'ih', shark's fins (a delicacy).

鯊 魚 皮, Sha 'yu, p'i, shark's skin, shagreen.

狐 狸 皮, Hu 'li, p'i, fox skins.
虎皮 ‘Hu ‘p‘i, tiger skins.
豹皮 ‘Pao‘p‘i, leopard skins.
灰鼠皮 ‘Hui ‘shu ‘p‘i, grey squirrel skins.
銀鼠皮 ‘Yin ‘shu ‘p‘i, white squirrel skins, ermine.
水鼠皮 ‘Shui ‘t‘a ‘p‘i, otter skins.
鼻煙 ‘Pi ‘yen, snuff.
硫黃 ‘Liu ‘huang, sulphur, brimstone.
虎骨 ‘Hu ‘ku, tiger’s bones (medicine for rheumatism).
玳瑁 ‘Tai ‘mei, tortoise shell.
傘 ‘San, umbrella, parasol.
時辰表 ‘Shih ‘ch‘en ‘piao, watches.
烏木 ‘Wu mu, ebony.
紅木 ‘Hung mu, red wood.
床氈 ‘Ch‘uang ‘chan, blankets.
哆囉呢 ‘To ‘lo ‘ni, broad cloth, Spanish stripes, etc.
哩嘰 ‘Pi ‘chi, English long ells.
羽紗 ‘Yu ‘sha, crapes.
羽緞 ‘Yu ‘tuan, Dutch camlets, lastings.
羽緞 ‘Yu ‘ch‘ou, imitation camlets, bombazettes.
小呢 ‘Hsiao ‘ni, cloth, cassimères.
羽緞 ‘Yu ‘ling, lastings.
絨棉布 'Jung, mien pu', woollen and cotton mixtures, lustres, etc.

絨 線 'Jung hsien', silk thread.
LESSON L.

Exports.

(SELECTED FROM THE CUSTOMS' TARIFF.)

白礬 Pai 'fan, alum.
杏仁 Hsing 'jen, almonds, apricot seeds.
信石 Hsin 'shih, arsenic.
紙花 'Chih 'hua, artificial flowers.
竹器 Chu chi', bamboo ware.
料手镯 Liao 'shou 'cho, bangles, glass armlets.
壹子 Tou 'tsz, pulse; the nutmeg.
壹餅 Tou 'ping, bean cake.
生骨角器 Niu 'ku 'cho chi', bone and horn ware.
銅絲 Tung 'ssü, brass wire.
樟腦 Chang 'nao, camphor.
班貓 Pan 'mao, cantharides.
氈子 Chan 'tsz, felt, druggets.
毯子 Tan 'tsz, a rug or carpet.
栗子 Li tsz, chestnuts.
磁器 Tz'u chi', China ware, porcelain.
Chu sha, cinnabar.
Pu i fu, cotton clothing.
Ch’ou i fu, silk clothing.
Tsung, coir, the coir palm.
Niu huang, cow bezoar.
Pao chu, fireworks, crackers.
Ku wan, curiosities, antiques.
Hei tsao, black dates.
Pri tan, preserved ducks’ eggs.
Yü shan, feather fans.
Chih shan, paper fans.
K’uei shan, palm leaf fans.
Chan mao, felt caps or hats.
Mu érh, fungus or mushrooms.
Suan’, garlic.
Kuan t’ung jen shen, Manchurian ginseng.
Kao li’ shen, Corean ginseng.
Kö’ sé’ liao’ chu, glass beads (any colours).
Liao’ ch’i’, glass ware.
Hua sheng, ground nuts, pea-nuts.
Shih kao, ground gypsum, plaster of Paris.
Lo’ t’o’ mao, camel’s hair.
山羊毛 Shan yang mao, goat's hair.
火腿 'Huo t'ui, hams.
石黄 Shi Huang, hartall, orpiment, yellow lead.
麻 Ma, hemp.
蜂蜜 'Feng mi', honey.
鹿茸 Lu jen, young deer's horns.
墨 Mo', ink, black, obscure.
土靛 'T'ui tien', dry indigo.
铅粉 Ch'ien fen, white lead.
绿皮 Lü p'ei, green leather.
荔枝 Li chih, lichees.
金针菜 Chin ch'en ts'ia, dried lily flowers.
莲子 Lien tsz, water lily seeds, lotus nuts.
甘草 Kan ts'ao, liquorice.
桂圆 Kuei yuan, lung-ungan (a fruit).
席 Hsi, a mat (a repast and entertainment).
瓜子 Kua tsz, melon seeds.
香菇 Hsiang hsin, mushrooms.
麝香 She hsien, musk.
土布 'T'ui pu', native cotton cloth.
棉被胎 Mien pei t'ai, cotton bed quilts, palampore.
假珍珠 Chia ch'en chu, false pearls.
陈皮 Chen p'ei, dried orange peel.
薄荷油 Po ho yu, peppermint-oil.
Oil paintings, pottery, earthenware.

Comfits, preserves, rattanware, rhubarb. Paddy, wheat, and other grains.

Agar agar, seaweed. Sesamum seed. Straw shoes. Silk from Hu-chou.

錫箔, *Hsi po*, tin foil.

烟絲, *Yen ssü*, manufactured tobacco.

烟葉, *Yen yeh*, unmanufactured tobacco.

皮箱, *P' i hsiang*, skin trunks.

銀硃, *Yin chu*, vermilion.

白蠟, *Pai la*, white, or insect, wax.

木器, *Mu' ch'i*, wood ware.

棉羊毛, *Mien yang mao*, wool.
LEsson LI.

Travelling Expressions.

去而復返 Ch'\(u\) 'erh fu' 'fan, to go and return again.

去來 Ch'\(u\) 'lai, going and coming; having been.

去不得 Ch'\(u\) 'pu' 'ték, unable, impossible to go.

去頭 Ch'\(u\) 't'ou, worth going to.

上街 Shang' 'chieh, to go in the street; to go from home.

出行 Ch'\(u\) 'hsing, to go on a journey.

出门 Ch'\(u\) 'mén, to go aboard, to go out.

出外 Ch'\(u\) 'wai', to go abroad.

出遠門 Ch'\(u\) 'yuan 'mén, to go on a distant journey.

走岔 'Tsou ch'a', to take different roads, to go astray.

走乏了 'Tsou 'fa 'liao, weary with travelling.

走快 'Tsou ku'ai', hurry up!

走路兒 'Tsou lu' 'rh, to walk, to travel.

走遍天下 'Tsou pien' 'tien hsia', to travel the world over.
走不過去’Tso pu’ kuo’ ch‘ü’, can’t go across.
走不到’Tso pu’ tao’, cannot go to.
走道兒’Tso t‘ang’ t‘ang’, to walk up and down.
走道兒’Tso tao’ ‘rh, to walk, to travel.
騎馬 ‘Ch‘i ‘ma, to ride on horseback.
坐轎子 Tsō’ chiao’ ‘tsz, to ride in a sedan chair.
坐兒 Tsō’ ‘rh, a passenger.
坐船’Tso’ chuan, to go in a vessel.
行，Hsing, to walk, to go, to do, etc.
行程 Hsing ‘ch‘eng, to travel.
行船 Hsing ‘chuan, to go aboard, to sail, to travel by boat.
行人 Hsing ‘jen, a passenger, a traveller.
行李 Hsing ‘li, baggage.
行裝 Hsing ‘chuang, baggage.
行不到 Hsing pu’ tao’, had not arrived at, or gone to.
行水 Hsing ‘shui, to go with the stream.
行走 Hsing ‘tsou, to travel, to move, etc.
館 ‘Kuan, a tea, or eating-house, inn, hall, or school.
館驛 ‘Kuan i’, post-houses or stations.
雇 Ku’, to hire, to obtain labour for money.
雇車 Ku’ ‘ché, to hire a cart.
雇佣 \textit{Ku}' chiao, to hire coolies or conveyances.

雇佣 \textit{Ku}' ch'nan, to hire a vessel.

顾虑不得去 \textit{Ku}' pu' té chü', can't find time to go.

房子 \textit{Fang}' tsz, a room, house, office, etc.

房间 \textit{Fang}' chien, a room, rooms.

房钱 \textit{Fang}' ch'ien, house rent.

房主 \textit{Fang}' chu, landlord.

房东 \textit{Fang}' tung, landlord.

引 \textit{Yin}, to lead, to guide, etc.

引港的 \textit{Yin}' chiang' ti, a pilot.

引道儿的 \textit{Yin}' tao' rh' ti, a leader, a guide.

引路 \textit{Yin}' lu' to lead the way.

引不着 \textit{Yin}' pu' chou, (the fire) won't kindle.

引错了 \textit{Yin}' ts'o' liao, to mislead.

领带 \textit{Ling}' tai', to lead, to direct.

离 \textit{Li}, to leave, to separate; from, distant from.

离这儿近 \textit{Li}' ché' rh' chin', not far from here; near here.

离这儿远 \textit{Li}' ché' rh' yuan, distant from here; far from here.

离家 \textit{Li}' chia, to leave home.

离不开 \textit{Li}' pu' kai, unable to part from.

离得开 \textit{Li}' té' kai, able to part from.
江湖客 "Chiang 'hu k'eh', an adventurer.

舖蓋 "Pu kai", bedding.

打開舖蓋 "Ta 'k'ai 'pu kai", unroll the bedding.

包袱 "Pao 'fu', a traveller’s bundle.

要留神照看東西 "Yao 'liu 'shen chiao 'kan 'tung 'si", look after your things carefully.

不要大意 "Pu yao 'ta' i", don’t be careless.

扛抬 "Kang 'tai", to carry (two men).

扁擔 "Pien tan", a carrying pole.

錢褡子 "Chien 'ta 'tsz, money bag.

衣箱 "I 'siang, clothes box.

挑夫 "Tiao 'fu, a coolie, a carrier.

開發腳錢 "K'ai 'fa 'chiao 'chien, settle with coolies.

點東西 "Tien 'tung 'si, count the things.

順風相送 "Shuen 'feng 'hsiang sung", may you have fair winds.

籠子 "Lou 'tsz, a hamper.

零碎東西 "Ling sui 'tung 'si, odds and ends.

水腳錢 "Shui 'chiao 'chien, passage money.

護照 "Hu 'chao", a passport.

隨身帶的東西 "Sui 'shen tai 'tih 'tung 'si, personal effects.

扒手 "Pa 'shou, a pickpocket.

火食籃子 "Ho 'shih 'lan 'tsz, a food basket."
有公事 ‘Yiu kung shih’, to have or be on public business.

票子 Piao ‘tsz, tickets.

客人寫票 K‘eh’ jen ‘sie p‘iao’, take your tickets, gentlemen.

短盤走 ‘Tuan p’an ‘tsou, to go by stages.

一路走 Yih lu ‘tsou, to go by the same road.
LESSON LII.

By Land and Water.

餵飽了 Wei ‘pao ‘la, (animals) fed to the full.
餵牲口 Wei ‘shen ‘k‘ou, feed the animals.
草料 ‘Tsao liao’, fodder.
前腿 ‘Ts‘ien ‘tui, fore legs.
肚帶 Tu ‘tai’, girth.
打尖 ‘Ta ‘tsien, halt for dinner.
後腿 Hou ‘tui, hind legs.
蹄子 T‘i ‘tsz, hoof.
馬鬃 ‘Ma ‘tsung, mane.
店 Tien’, an inn.
住店 Chu ‘tien’, to stay at an inn.
掌柜的 ‘Chang kuei ‘tih, landlord, proprietor.
遛馬 Liu ‘ma, to cool a horse by leading him about.
付錢 Fu ‘ch‘ien, to advance money.
火食錢 ‘Ho ‘shih ‘ch‘ien, money for table expenses.
駝轎 To chiao’, a camel litter.
火輪車 ‘Ho ‘lun ‘ch‘é, railway carriage.
旱路 *Han' lu*, journey by road.
鞍子 *An 'tsz*, a saddle.
备马 *Pei 'ma*, to saddle a horse.
钉掌 *Ting 'chang*, horse-shoe.
起旱 *Chi han*, take to the road.
赶路 *Kan lu*, to travel quickly.
轉灣 *Chuan 'wan*, to turn a corner.
饮水 *Yin 'shui*, to water animals.
那一條路好呢 *Na' yih 'tiao lu' 'hao 'ni*, which road is best?
鞭子 *Pien 'tsz*, whip.
搭跳 *Ta t 'iao*, put the gangway in place.
火輪船 *Ho 'lun 'ch 'uan*, a steamer.
停輪 *T 'ing 'lun*, to stop a steamer.
風暴 *Feng pao*, a storm.
扶手 *Fu 'shou*, a hand rail.
潮水 *Ch 'ao 'shui*, tidal water.
拉棒 *La ch 'ien*, to tow or track.
天平 *T 'ien 'p 'ing*, the walking beam.
水路 *Shui lu*, water communication.
車軸 *Ch 'e 'chou*, the axle.
嚼子 *Tsou 'tsz*, bit.
韁頭 *Lung 't 'ou*, bridle.
韁繩 *Chiang 'sheng*, bridle reins.
駱駝 *Lo 'to*, a camel.
下車 *Hsia* ′*ch'ê*, to get out of a cart.

大車 *Ta* ′*ch'ê*, a baggage cart.

裝車 *Chuang* ′*ch'ê*, to load a cart.

上車 *Shang* ′*ch'ê*, to get into a cart.

車行 *Ch'ê* ′*hang*, a cart hong.

轎車 *Chiao* ′*ch'ê*, a brougham

套車 *Tao* ′*ch'ê*, to yoke a cart.

車轂 *Ch'ê* ′*ch'eh*, a rut.

趕車的 ′*Kau* ′*ch'ê* ′*tih*, a carter.

承攬 *Ch'eng* ′*lan*, a contract to take goods.

車幌子 ′*Ch'ê* ′*wei* ′*tsz*, the curtain of a carriage.

破站走 ′*P'o* ′*chan* ′*tsou*, to exceed the usual day's journey.

盤纏 ′*P'an* ′*ch'an*, travelling expenses.

盤費 ′*P'an* ′*fei*, travelling expenses.

打傘 ′*Ta* ′*san*, to open an umbrella.

人心不足 ′*Jen* ′*sin pu* ′*tsu*, people are never satisfied.

錨 *Mao*, anchor.

拋錨 ′*P'ao* ′*mao*, to let go the anchor.

起錨 ′*Ch'i* ′*mao*, to take up the anchor.

頂風 ′*Ting* ′*fêng*, head wind.

三板 ′*San* ′*pan*, a small boat.

划子 ′*Hua* ′*tsz*, a small boat.

挽子 ′*Wan* ′*tsz*, a boat hook.
Kao, 'tsz, a boat pole.
Ma 't'ou, wharf jetty, business centre.
Ch'uan 'chu, a boat captain.
Lien 'tsz, a chain.
Chih kai', to cover over.
Kuo 'ho, to cross a stream.
Kuo 'chiang, to cross a river.
Kuo 'kuan, to pass a custom's barrier.
Kuo 'ch'ia 'tsz, to pass a likin station.
Ho chi', crew, assistants.
Ts'ang 'pan, deck boards.
Chiao shié', to deliver goods.
Shié 'ho', to discharge cargo.
Pai tu', a ferry.
Ch'i 'tsz, a flag.
K'uan fèng, a gale.
Ta 'fèng, a gale.
Ho 'ts'ang, the cook's galley.
Shang 'ch'uan, to go aboard.
Shang 'an', to go ashore.
Hsiao 'shui, to go down stream.
Shang 'shui, to go up stream.
Ch'ing 'ho chi', to hire a crew.
Ché 'ch'i, hoist the flag.
装货, *Chuang ho*, to load a boat.

机器, *Chi ch‘i*, machinery.

桅, *Wei*, a mast.

一路福星, *Yih lu* *fu* *hsing*, may a happy star light your way.

明轮, *Ming* *lun*, a paddle boat.

搭船, *Ta* *ch‘uan*, to take a passage.

搭载, *Ta k‘eh*, to take passengers on board.

民船, *Min* *ch‘uan*, a passenger boat.

强盗, *Ch‘i‘ung tao*, pirates.


落篷, *Lo* *p‘eng*, lower the sail.

扯篷, *Ch‘e* *p‘eng*, haul up the sail.

官艙, *Kuan* *ts‘ang*, saloon.

暗轮, *An* *lun*, propeller.

橹, *Lu*, a scull, sweep, yuloh.

摇橹, *Yao* *lu*, to scull &c.

跳板, *T‘iao* *pan*, shore plank, gangway.
LESSON LIII.

The Provinces and their Capitals, with the meaning of the names.

直隶 'Chih li', direct rule.
保定府 'Pao ting' 'fu.'
山东 'Shan tsung.' East of the hills.
濟南府 'Chi nan 'fu.'
山西 'Shan si.' West of the hills.
太原府 'T'ai yuen 'fu.'
河南 'Ho nan.' South of the (Yellow) river.
開封府 'K'ai fêng 'fu.'
江蘇 'Kiang su.' The fertile region of the river.
江寧府 'Kiang ning 'fu.'
安徽 'An huei. "Peace and Beauty."
安慶府 'An ching 'fu.'
江西 'Kiang si.' West of the river.
南昌府 'Nan ch'ang 'fu.'
浙江 'Chê kiang.' Crooked river.
杭州府 'Hang chou 'fu.'
福建, *Fu kien*. Happily established.
福州府, *Fu chou 'fu*.
湖北, *Hu 'pei*. North of the (Tung-t'ing) Lake.
武昌府, *Wu ch'ang 'fu*.
湖南, *Hu 'nan*. South of the (Tung-t'ing, 洞庭) lake.
长沙府, *Chang shà 'fu*.
廣東, *Kuang t'ung*. The eastern “Kuang.”
廣州府, *Kuang chou 'fu*.
廣西, *Kuang 'si*. The western “Kuang.”
桂林府, *Kuei lin 'fu*.
雲南, *Yün 'nan*. South of the clouds.
雲南府, *Yün 'nan 'fu*.
貴陽府, *Kuei yang 'fu*.
四川, *Sz ch'uan*. Four streams.
成都府, *Ch'eng tu 'fu*.
陝西, *Shen 'si*. West of the passes.
西安府, *Si 'an 'fu*.

**Note.**—This is written “Shen” to distinguish it from Shanai, but there is only a difference in tone in the Peking pronunciation of it.
甘肅，Kan-su. Voluntary reverence.
蘭州府，Lan-chou "fu.
奉天，Fêng-t'ien. Received from heaven.
盛京，Shêng-ching.
吉林，Che-ling. The lucky grove.
黑龍江，Hai-lung chiang. The Black Dragon River.

Chinese cities are divided into classes according to their Governmental importance. These are as follows:—

京，Ching, the capital city.
府，Fu, a provincial capital, e.g. Hangchow-fu.
州，Chou, a district city, e.g. Ting-chou.
縣，Hsien, a district city, e.g. Shanghai-hsien.
衛，Wei, an unwalled town.
鄉，Hsiang, a village, also the country generally.
村，Ts'un, a hamlet or village.
There are cities which rank between these in some provinces: e.g.

直隸廳，Chi li t'ing, next to the Fu cities.
直隸州，Chi li chou, next again.
LESSON LIV.

A Collection of Interrogative Expressions.

幾 'Chi, how many? also some, a few, several, &c.
幾回 'Chi hsia', how often? also several times.
幾夥 'Chi huo, how many?
幾下鐘 'Chi jih', how many days? also several days.
幾個 'Chi ko', how many? also several, some.
幾工 'Chi kung, how many day's work?'
幾名 'Chi ming, how many persons? also several persons.
幾年 'Chi nien, how many years? also several years?
幾歲 'Chi sui', how old are you? (to young people.)
幾時 'Chi shi, when? what time.
幾時來的 'Chi shi lai tih, when did you come?
幾點鐘 'Chi tien, what o'clock?'
幾天 'Chi tien, how many days; also several days.
幾多 'Chi to, how many?
幾次‘Chi tz‘ū’, how many times?
廿‘Ch‘ī, how?
豈敢‘Ch‘ī ‘kan, how dare I? (polite.)
豈不‘Ch‘ī pu’‘chih, why don‘t you know? how not know?
何嘗‘Ho ‘chang, why? when? for what reason?
何至如此‘Ho chih’,‘ju‘tz‘u, why carry it to this extent?
何以‘Ho ‘i, how shall we? &c.
何如‘Ho ‘ju, how, in what manner?
何敢‘Ho ‘kan, how dare?
何干‘Ho ‘kan, what concern? what business with?
何堪‘Ho ‘k‘an, how can I? how working? how adequate?
何苦‘Ho ‘k‘u, why? what occasion?
何故‘Ho ‘ku’, why? on what account? wherefore?
何苦來‘Ho ‘k‘u’‘lai, why take the trouble? how unfortunate!
何況‘Ho ‘kuang’, how much more also? how able thus to?
何能‘Ho ‘néng, how able to?
何必‘Ho ‘pi‘i, what need? why must?
何品級‘Ho ‘p‘in ‘chih, what rank or degree?
EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

何不， Ho pu’, why not? to be sure, why shouldn’t?
何事， Ho shih’, what affair?
何等， Ho ‘teng, what sort?
何曾， Ho ‘ts’eng, how can? how able to?
何在， Ho tsai’, at what place? where?
何足， Ho ‘tsu, what need? why?
何往， Ho ‘wang, where are you going?
何为， Ho ‘wei, why? wherefore? what are you doing?
何物， Ho ‘wu, what or which thing?
何用， Ho ‘yung, of what use?
曷， Ho, why? why not?
那， Na, what? how? where?
那儿呢， ‘Na ‘erh ‘ni, how is that? where is it?
那儿的， ‘Na ‘erh ‘tih, where?
那儿的话， ‘Na ‘erh ‘tih hua’, what sort of talk?

nothing of the kind.

那一个， ‘Na ‘yi ‘ko’, which one? which?
那裡， ‘Na ‘li, where?
甚， Shên’, what? also extremely, very.
甚麼， Shên’, ‘mo, what?
誰， Shui, who? whose? what?
誰家， Shui ‘chia, of what family? whose?
誰敲門， Shui ‘ch’iao ‘mén, who knocks at the door?
誰人， Shui ‘jen, what person? who?
誰來了？ *Shui,* 來（la），誰來？
誰能幹 *Shui,* 幹（néng kou）, 誰能幹？誰能幹？誰能幹？
誰們 *Shui,* 們（mén）, 誰們？（plural.）
誰不知 *Shui,* pu' 幹反（chih）, 誰不知？
誰不會做 *Shui,* pu' 幹反（hui）, 誰不會做？
anybody can.
誰是誰非 *Shui,* shih' 幹反（shui）, 誰是？誰非？
誰是誰的 *Shui,* 的（tih）, 誰是誰的？
誰的不是 *Shui,* tih pu' 幹反（shih）, 誰的不是？
誰在外頭 *Shui,* 外頭（tsai' wai' tou），誰在外頭？
怎麼 *Tsén,* 什麼（ma）, 怎麼？
怎麼呢 *Tsén,* 甚麼（mo' ni）, 怎麼？
怎麼做 *Tsén,* 甚麼（mo tso）, 怎麼做？
怎麼做 *Tsén,* 甚麼（mo tso）, 怎麼做？
怎麼做 *Tsén,* 甚麼（mo tso）, 怎麼做？
怎麼說 *Tsén,* 甚麼（shuo），怎麼說？
怎麼樣 *Tsén,* 甚麼（mo yang），怎麼樣？
焉 *Yen,* 怎麼（what）？也不同。
焉知 *Yen,* 幹反（chih），焉知？
焉敢 *Yen,* 怪（kan），焉敢？
焉能 *Yen,* 能（néng），焉能？
LESSON LV.

Further Interrogative Expressions.

安肯，An ‘kén, are you willing to? very willing.
安能如此，An ‘nèng，‘ju ‘tz‘u, how can it be thus?
加多少，Chia ‘to shao’, how much more will you give?

call 呼甚麼 Chiao ‘ huan ‘ shên ‘ mo, what is he calling about? (derisive.)

goa 不去 Ch‘ü ‘ pu ‘ ch‘ü’, will you go?

中不中 Chung ‘ pu ‘ chung, succeeded or not? hit or not?

府上都好 ‘Fu shang ‘ tu hao’, are your family all well?

會不會 Hui ‘ pu ‘ hui’, are you able to? can you?

像不像 Hsiang ‘ pu ‘ hsiang, is it like? does it resemble?

像甚麼 Hsiang ‘ shêng ‘ mo, what is it like?

姓甚麼 Hsing ‘ shên ‘ mo, what name? what is your name?

姓甚名誰 Hsing ‘ shên ‘ ming ‘ shui, what is his full name?
然否，Jan ‘fou, is it so or not? also, uncertain.
讓多少 Jang’ ‘to ‘shao, what discount will you allow?
幹甚麼 Kan’ ‘shén ‘mo, what are you doing? why?
高姓 Kao hsing’, what is your surname? “lofty surname?”
高壽 Kao shou’, what is your age? (to elderly people).
可不可 ‘K’o pu’ k‘o’, may or can it be done or not?
可不是否 ‘K’o pu’ shih’ ‘mo, is it not right?
貴甲子 Kuei’ ‘chia ‘tzǔ, how old are you? (to middle aged people).
貴庚 Kuei’ ‘kéng, what is your age (up to 40 years).
貴處 Kuei’ ch‘ü’, what is your “honourable place”?
貴府 Kuei’ ‘fu, what is your “honourable home”?
貴縣 Kuei’ ‘hsien’, what is your native city?
貴姓 Kuei’ ‘hsing’, what is your name?
貴幹 Kuei’ ‘kan’, what is your business?
貴國 Kuei’ ‘kuo what is your country?
貴寓 Kuei’ ‘yu where are your lodgings?
來信沒有 Lai hsìn’ ‘mei ‘yu, any word or not?
來了沒有 Lai ‘la ‘mei ‘yu, has it come? etc.
來了麼 Lai ‘la ‘mo, has it come? have you come?
hallo! are you come?
冷了呢 Lēng ‘liao ‘ni, is it cold? if it is cold.
忙甚麼？Mang  shén  mo, what are you in a hurry about?
某處 'Mou  ch‘u', what place? a certain place.
某人 'Mou  jen, who? so and so.
某日 'Mou  jih', what day? a certain day.
某年 'Mou  nien, what year? a certain year.
某氏 'Mou  shih', of what family? Mrs So and So.
某月 'Mou  yueh', what month? a certain month.
奈他何 Nai‘t‘a  ho, how able to manage him?

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無法，Nan  tao', you don't mean to say? it is hard to say.

餓不餓 O'  pu'  o', are you hungry? if hungry.
辦沒辦 Pan'  mei  pan', have you transacted it?
辦不辦 Pan'  pu', pan', will you manage it?
辦甚麼事 Pan'  shén  mo  shih', what affair are you engaged in?

什麼? Shih  mo, what thing? what?
什麼事 Shih  mo  shih', what affair?
使得 Shih  tēh, will it do? it will do.
是否 Shih  'fou, is it or not? yes or no.
是不是 Shih  pu'  shih', is it so or not?
是誰 Shih  shui, who is it?
屬甚麼的 Shu  shén  mo  tīh, what do you belong to?
屬誰管‘Shu ｓhuī ｓkuan, under whose jurisdiction?
說甚麼‘Shuo ｓshēn ｓmo, what do you say?
打那裡來‘Ta ｓna ｓli ｓlai, whence did you come?
大不大‘Ta ｓpu ｓta’, is it large or not?
當真‘Tang ｓchên, is it really a fact? it is a fact.
到過沒有‘Tao ｓkuo ｓmei ｓyiu, have you been?
到了沒有‘Tao ｓliao ｓmei ｓyiu, is it, or he, arrived?
到那兒去‘Tao ｓna ｓrh ch‘ü’, where are you going?
得了多少‘Tèh ｓliao ｓto ｓshao, how much have you obtained?
疼不疼‘T’éng pu ｓt’éng, is it painful?
聽不聽‘T‘ing ｓpu ｓt‘ing, do you hear? whether you hear or not.
丢了沒有‘Tiu ｓliao ｓmei ｓyiu, is it lost?
多重‘To chung’, how heavy is it? very heavy.
多重皮‘To chung ｓp‘i, what is the tare?
多會兒‘To hui ｓrh, when? whenever?
多高‘To ｓkao, how high is it? very high.
多不多‘To pu ｓto, is it much? are there many?
多少‘To ｓshao, how many or much? a good many.
多少次‘To ｓshao ts‘ü, how often? how many times.
多大年紀‘To ｓta ｓnién chi’, what is your age?
多啥‘To ｓtsan, when? what time?
多早晚兒‘To ｓtsao ｓwan ｓrh, when? what time?
懂不懂‘Tung pu ｓtung, do you understand or not?
懂得 這 ‘Tung 『tēh 『mo, do you understand?
咱的 這 Tsa 『tih, why? why so? also, mine.
在哪裡 Tsai' 『na‘li, where?
曾記得 Ts‘éng chi‘ 『tēh, Don’t you remember? &c.
做甚麼 Tso‘ 『shēn 『mo, what are you doing?
尊姓 Tsun hsing‘, what is your name?
尊恙 Tsun yang‘, how is your complaint?
存多少 Ts‘un 『to ‘shao how much is still to my
credit?
從那兒 Ts‘ung na‘ 『rh, where from? from whence?
往那兒去 ‘Wang ‘na‘ 『rh ch‘ü‘, where are you
going?
爲何 Wei‘ho, why? wherefore? for what reason?
為甚麼 Wei‘shēn 『mo, why? on what account?
謂何 Wei‘ho, how is it? how is it styled?
我的呢 Wo‘tih 『ni, and mine? where is mine?
無非 Wu‘fei, is it not? also really, truly.
因何緣故 Yin‘ho‘yuan ku‘, for what reason?
因爲甚麼 Yin‘wei‘shēn‘mo, for what reason?
why?
於那時 Yu‘na‘ 』shih, at what time?
與他何干 Yu‘t‘a‘ho‘kan, what is to be done
with him?
缘何 Yu‘an‘ho, why? wherefore?
有了 這 Yu‘liao 『mo, has he got?
Have you got "Yu mei 'yu, what?
Have you got "Yu shên 'mo shih', what is the matter?
Have you got "Yu ni, is, or are there any?
How heavy is it? "Yu to 'mo chung', how heavy is it?
How much? "Yu to 'shao, how much?
Have you got "Yu wu, is it so or not? has it or not?
Have you eaten "Yung 'chuan', have you eaten or not?
LESSON LVI.

A Collection of Exclamatory Expressions.

阿 'ah, an exclamation of doubt.
嘆 'ai, an exclamation of pleasure, surprise, pain, or anger.
嘆呀 'ai 'ya, alas! oh dear! dear me!
哀哉 'ai 'tsai, alas!
唉 'ai, used as a sound of reply, to sigh.
唉怎麼樣 'ai 'tsên 'mo yang', oh dear! how's that.
眞各的 'chên 'ko 'tih, true! right!
去罷 'ch'ü' pa', go! begone! be off!
吹了 'ch'üi 'la, enough! no more about it!
吹燈 'ch'üi 'teng, enough! no more about it!
下去罷 'hsia' 'ch'ü' pa', go down!
小畜生 'hsiao ch'ü' shēng, you young brute!
小狗 'hsiao 'kou, you whelp! a young puppy.
先擱著罷 'hsien 'ko 'cho pa', let it be for a bit.
信哉 'hsin' 'tsai, how true!
休多說 'hsiu 'to 'shuo, don't talk so much!
休怕他，"hsiu p‘a’, t‘a, don’t be afraid of him!
休说，"hsiu ‘shuo, don’t speak!
休提，"hsiu ‘t‘i, don’t mention it!
休此，"hsiu ‘tz‘ü, give up this! don’t do this!
休問，"hsiu wén‘, don’t ask!
休要，"hsiu yao‘, I don’t want!
讓一步，"jang‘, i pu‘, stand aside!
饒了他，"jiao ‘liao ‘t‘a, forgive him!
饒了我罷，"jiao ‘liao ‘wo pa‘, forgive me!
可惜，"k‘o ‘hsi‘, alas! lamentable, pitiable.
可了不得，"k‘o ‘liao pu‘, t‘eh, terrible!
狗子，"kou ‘tsz, dog! the flea.
刮着，"kua ‘cho, look out! (for the cart, &c.).
乖乖的，"kuai‘, kuai ‘tih, keep quiet! (to children).
快快，"ku’ai‘, ku’ai‘, make haste! be quick!
快來，"ku’ai‘, lai, come quickly!
快忙去，"ku’ai‘, mang ch‘ü‘, go quickly!
來此，"lai ‘tz‘ü, come here.
來呀，"lai ‘ya, come here.
馬上就來，"ma shang‘, chiu‘, lai, I will come immediately.
妙絕，"miao‘, chüeh, admirable!
難說，"nan ‘shuo, it is hard to say! you don’t mean to say!
惱恨，"nao hén‘, bother! curse! spite.
你走罷‘ni ‘tsou pa’, you go!
巴不得‘pa pu’‘téh, I wish! may it be! oh that!
排飯 ‘p’ai fan’, set the table!
別家‘pieh ‘chia, do not!
別去‘pieh chu’, don’t go!
別動‘pieh tung’, don’t disturb! don’t stir.
不成‘pu’‘chêng, eh! what? incomplete.
不曾‘pu’‘tséng, eh! what? not yet.
閃道‘shan tao’, clear the way! get out of the road!
甚麼 ‘shên’‘mo, what!
是喇 ‘shih’‘la, yes, all right!
爽着點兒 ‘shuang ‘chih ‘tien ‘rh, quicker! be quick!
look sharp!
到那兒去‘tão ‘na ‘rh ch‘ü’, go there!
得了‘têh ‘la, enough! alright!
多麼好 ‘to ‘mo ‘hao, how good!
有邊兒 ‘yu ‘pien ‘rh, capital! first rate! it will do.
LESSON LVII.

Agricultural Words and Expressions.

葉子樹 ‘Kuo ‘tsz shu’, fruit trees.
葉木樹 ‘Kuo mu’ shu’, fruit trees.
杏樹 Shing’ shu’, apricot tree.
槐樹 Hui shu’, acacia.
樱桃樹 Ying tao shu, cherry tree.
栗子樹 Li’ ‘tsz shu, chestnut tree.
無花果樹 Wu hua ‘kuo shu, fig tree.
棗樹 ‘Tsao shu, a kind of date tree.
桑樹 Sang shu, mulberry tree.
核桃樹 Hö t’ao shu, walnut tree.
柿子樹 Shih’ ‘tsz shu, persimmon tree.
梨樹 Li shu, pear tree.
榆樹 Yü shu, elm tree.
楊樹 Yang shu, poplar tree.
松樹 Sung shu, fir tree.
柳樹 ‘Liu shu, willow tree.
杏兒 Shing’ ‘rh, the apricot.
樱桃 Ying tao, the cherry.
栗子 Li tsz, the chestnut.
无花果 Wu hua kuo, the fig.
棗 Tsa ́o rh, the date.
桑椹 Sang shén, the mulberry.
核桃 Ho tao, the walnut.
柿子 Shih tsz, the persimmon.
梨 Li, the pear.
苹果 Ping kuo, the apple.
李子 Li tsz, the plum.
葡萄 Pu tao, the grape.
桃 Tao, the peach.
橘子 Chüh tsz, the orange.
芭蕉 Pa chiao, the banana.
海棠果 Hai tang kuo, a sort of small apple.
柚子 Yiu tsz, pumelo.
陈子 Chèn tsz, a small sort of orange.
蟠桃 Pan tao, the flat, whorled peach.
菠萝 Po lo, the pine-apple.
杨梅 Yang mei, the arbutus; strawberries are called foreign yang mei.
酸梅 Suan mei, greengage; a sour sort of prune.
枇杷 Pi p’a, a Chinese fruit, also called bi-wa.
榛子 Chén tsz, the hazel nut.
玉米 Yu mì, Indian corn, maize.
穀子 Ku tsz, grain, small millet.
Shu 'tsz, millet.
Mei 'tsz, another kind of millet.
Ch'ieh 'tsz, another kind of millet.
Ta' mai', barley.
Tao 'tsz, rice.
Ch'iao mai', buckwheat.
Kao 'liang, sorghum.
Suan', garlic.
Chün 'ta ts'ai', beet-root.
Hu 'lo pu', carrot.
Man 'ching, turnip.
Ts'ung, onion.
Shan yü' tou', potato.
Ts'ai', kitchen plants generally.
Ch'in ts'ai', celery.
Yen sui', coriander, caraway.
Hsiang sui', coriander, caraway.
Chui ts'ai', the leek.
La' tsiao, cayenne pepper, the chilli.
Tung ,kua, pumpkin.
Huang ,kua, the cucumber.
Tsang hséng 'kuo, ground-nuts, pea-nuts.
Lo' hua hséng, ground-nuts, pea-nuts.
Mien hua, raw cotton.
Mien pao 'tsz, wadded gown.
棉子，Mien 'tsz, cotton seeds.
棉子油，Mien 'tsz, 'iu, cotton seed oil.
竹子，Chu 'tsz, the bamboo.
竹雞，Chu 'ch'i, the snipe.
竹器，Chu 'ch'i, bamboo ware.
竹節，Chu 'ch'ieh, joints of the bamboo.
竹紙，Chu 'chih, bamboo paper.
竹牀，Chu 'ch'uang, bamboo bed.
竹椅子，Chu 'i 'tsz, bamboo chair.
竹杆，Chu 'kan, bamboo stick or pole.
竹竿，Chu 'kan, bamboo canes.
竹杠，Chu kang, bamboo pole for carrying.
竹林，Chu 'lin, bamboo grove.
竹篾子，Chu, 'mi 'tsz, split bamboo.
竹板，Chu 'pan, bamboo "planks."
竹布，Chu 'pu', linen.
竹笋，Chu 'sun, bamboo shoots.
竹筒，Chu 't'ung, a tube (to hold cash, etc.).
竹葉青，Chu yeh' 'ch'ing, a kind of wine.
種，Chung', to plant or sow; etc.
種庄稼，Chung' 'chuang chia', to cultivate crops.
種種兒，Chung' 'chung 'rh, to sow seed.
種兒，'Chung 'rh, seed.
種花，Chung' 'hua, to plant flowers; to vaccinate.
種類，'Chung le', a species, a sort.


種牛痘 *Chung'niu tou*, vaccination.

種樹 *Chung'shu*, to plant trees.

種地 *Chung'ti*, to cultivate land.

**Note.**—How the same character may change its tone in different combinations.

栽, *Tsai*, to plant, to transplant.

栽種, *Tsai chung* to plant and to sow.

栽花, *Tsai hua*, to plant flowers.

栽樹, *Tsai shu*, to plant trees.

撒種, *Sa chung*, to scatter seed.

耕, *Kêng*, to plough, to cultivate, to till.

耕種, *Kêng chung*, to plough and sow.

耕牛, *Kêng niu*, a plough bullock.

耕地, *Kêng ti*, to plough land.

收, *Shou*, to collect, to receive, to put away.

收成, *Shou chêng*, a good harvest gathered in.

收庄稼, *Shou chuang chia*, to reap the crops.

割, *Kö*, to cut, to cut off.

割麥子, *Kö mai* 'tsz', to reap wheat.

拔根, *Pa kên*, to pull up, or cut off: to raise, etc.

拔草, *Pa tsao*, to pull up grass, reeds, etc.

拔苗兒, *Pa miao rôh*, to thin out young plants.

場, *Ch'ang*, an enclosure, a thrashing floor.

倉房, *Ts'ang fang*, a granary.

耕地犁, *Kêng ti* 'li', a plough.
Ch'u, to cultivate, agriculture, to assist.

Ch'ù lien, a kind of scythe.

Ch'u ti', to hoe the ground.

Ch'u t'ou, a hoe.

P'ao, to dig, to hoe, to plane, to pave off.

P'ao keng, to dig a hole or pit.

P'ao ti', to dig the ground.

Shai 'tsz, a sieve, a strainer, to sift.

Yih 'pa, a fork.

Fén', manure, filth, excrement.

Shang' fén', to spread manure.

P'a, a rake or harrow, to rake.

P'a ti', to harrow the land.

Miao 'rh, sprouts, shoots, etc.

Tsao ti', grass land.

Chiao ti', to water or sprinkle land.

Po', to winnow.

Shan 'ché, a winnowing machine.

Nien 'mi, to clean off the husk.

Chuang chia' ho, farming work generally.

Ta 'ch'ang, to thresh corn.

Yung 'tie, to dig with a spade.

Chié shu', to graft.
你种着多少畝地 'Ni chung' 'chih to 'shao 'mou ti', How many mow do you farm?

豐年 'Fèng 'nien, an abundant harvest; plentiful year.

豐收 'Fèng 'shòu, an abundant harvest.

豐熟 'Fèng 'shòu, an abundant harvest.

荒年 'Huang 'nien a year of dearth.
Conversational Exercises.

No. 1—Introductory.

先生好阿，Hsien ˌshên ˈhao ˈa, are you well, sir?
你好好阿，Hao ˈni ˈhao ˈa, I am well; how are you?

請坐，C‘hing tso’, please take a seat.
念書，Nien ˌshu, read; say lessons, etc.
寫字，Sié tsz’, write; write characters.
懂得，Tung ˌtéh, understand.
這個字是甚麼，Che’ ko’ tsz’ shih’ shên’ ˌmo, what is this character.

說話，Shuo hua’, to speak.
說清楚，Shuo ˌching ‘chu, speak plainly; distinctly.
拿書來，Na ˌshu ˌlai, bring the books.
舔筆‘Tien’ ˌpi, dip your pen into the ink.
一塊墨，Yih kuai’ ˌmo’, slab of ink.
墨水，Mo’ ˌshui, foreign ink; fluid ink.
鉛筆，Chien ‘pi, lead pencil.
筆頭兒，Pi ‘tou ‘rh, pen nib.
你用中國筆寫字麼，Ni yung ˌchung ˌkuo ‘pi ‘sie tsz’ ˌmo, do you use a Chinese pen to write with.
我愛使鉛筆 ‘Wo ai’ ‘shih ’chien ‘pi, I’d rather use a lead pencil.

你懂得印字麼 ‘Ni ‘tung ’tēh yin’ tsz’, ma, do you understand the printed characters.

我懂得 ‘Wo ‘tung ’tēh, yes, I understand them.
我不會 ‘Wo ‘pu hui’ I don’t understand.

他說得太快 ‘Ta ‘shuo ’teh tai’ kuai’, he speaks too fast.

請你告訴我 ‘Ching ‘ni kao’ su’ ‘wo, please tell me.
口音 ‘K‘eu ‘yin, pronunciation.
四聲 Sz’ ‘shēng the four tones.

這個字怎麼寫 Ché’ ko tsz ‘tsén ‘mo ‘sîé, how is this character written.

請解說給我聽 ‘Ching ‘chüé ‘shuo ‘ké ‘wo ‘ting, “please explanation give me hear”.

這個字念甚麼 Ché’ ko’ tsz’ nien’ shén’ ‘mo, how do you read this character?

念看 Nien ‘“k’an’” it is read “k’an’”.

干字怎麼講 ‘Kan tsz’ tsén, mo ‘chüang, what does “kan” mean?

你聽錯了我說得不是干是看 ‘Ni ‘ting tso’ liao, ‘wo ‘shuo ’tēh ‘pu shih’ “kan”, shih’ “kan,” you mistook, I didn’t say “kan” but “k’an’”.

這兩個字有甚麼分別 Ché’‘liang ko’ tsz’ ‘yiú shén’ ‘mo ‘fun ‘pîeh, what difference is there between these two characters.
看字是去聲說時有氣出來 "K'an" tsz' shih' ch'ü, sheng, shuo, shih 'yiu e'hi' chu, lai; "kan," is the "out going" (4th) tone, and when spoken is aspirated.

千字是上平沒有出氣 "kan" tsz' shih' shang, 'ping, mei 'yiu, chu ch'i'; "kan" is the upper level (1st) tone, and is not aspirated.

這四聲是必得學的 Ché' sz', shéng shih' pi' 'tei shiao, ti, these four tones must be learnt.

預備紙筆墨硯 Yü' péi' 'chi, pi mo' yen', prepare paper, pen, ink and inkstone.

我要從頭一章念起 'Wo yao' tsung, t'ou yih' chang, ni'en', 'chi, I want to begin from the first page.
No. 2.—General.

A. 您貴姓 'Nin kuei' hsing', what is your honourable name, sir?

B. 我賤姓王 'Wo chien' hsing', huang, my humble name is Huang.

A. 貴處是那兒 'Kuei' ch'u' shih' 'na' rh, where is your honourable place?

B. { 敵處是北京 'P'i' ch'u' shih' 'pai' ching, my humble home is in Peking.

A. 我是外國人 'Wo shih' wai' 'kuo' jen, I am a foreigner.

B. 有甚麼貴幹 'Yiu shên' 'mo kuei' kan', what is your honourable business.

A. 打算要做買賣 'Ta suan' yao' tso' 'mai mai', 'I reckon I want to buy and sell.'

B. 做甚麼買賣好呢 'Tso' shên' 'mo' 'mai mai' 'hao' 'ni', what sort of trade is best?

A. 我想洋貨就好 'Wo' 'hsiang' 'yang huo' 'tsiu' 'hao, I think foreign goods is best.
B. 你上那兒去 ‘Ni shang’ ‘na ’rh ch‘ü’, where are you going?
   A. 我要上公事房 ‘Wo yao’ shang’ ‘kung shih’ ‘fang’, I am going to the office.
   B. 你上那兒去來着 ‘Ni shang’ ‘na ’rh ch‘ü’ ‘lai ‘chih, where have you been?
      A. 我上街去來着 ‘Wo shang’ ‘chieh ch‘ü’ ‘lai ‘chih, I have been in the streets.
      有甚麼人來咯 ‘Yiu shên’ ‘mo ‘jen ‘lai ‘la, who has come?
      B. 沒有人來 ‘Mei ‘yiu ‘jen ‘lai, nobody has come.
No. 3. Mr. Li’s house.

A. 李先生的房子在那儿 ‘Li sien shêng tih fang ‘tsz tsai’ ‘na ‘rh, where is Mr. Li’s house?

B. 在那边儿你从右边儿直走在左边儿第三家便是 Tsai’ nei’ pien ‘rh (pierh), ‘ni ts ‘ung yu’ pien ‘rh, chih ‘tsou, tsai’ tso pien ‘rh, ti’ san ‘chia, pien’ shih’, (N.B.—The commas mark the phrases in Chinese.) In that direction; turn to the right, go straight on, the third house on the left, that’s it.

A. 李先生在这儿住么 ‘Li sien shêng tsai’ chir’ ‘rh chu’ ‘ma, does Mr. Li live here?

B. 不错是在这儿 ‘Pu tso’, shih’ tsai’ chir’ ‘rh, quite right, he lives here.

A. 李先生在家吗 ‘Li sien shêng tsai’ chia ma, is Mr. Li at home?

B. 出门去咯 ‘Chu mên ch‘ü’ ‘la, he has gone out.

A. 多晚出去的 ‘to tsan chu ch‘ü’ tih, when did he go?

B. 起来就走路 ‘Chi lai chu’ ‘tsou ‘la, after he got up.
A. 甚麼時候回來呢 Shén' mo shih hou' hui lai ni, when will he be back?

B. 沒準兒 Mei 'chu 'rh, I'm not certain.

A. 您找李先生有甚麼事 'Ni 'chao 'Li 'sien shèng 'yiù shên' mo shih', what is your business with Mr. Li.

B. 沒甚麼要緊的事 Mei shên' mo yao 'ching tih shih', nothing important.

A. 請進來坐會兒罷 'Ching chin' lai tso' huo 'rh pa', will you please come in and sit a while.

B. 我今兒忙不進去咯 'Wo 'chin 'rh 'mang pu' chin' ch'ü' la', I am too busy to-day.

A. 等先生回來替我說聲罷 'Tèng 'sien 'shèng shui lai tih' wo shui shèng pa', when Mr. Li returns please tell him I called.

B. 使得您回去咯 'Shih 'tèh 'nin 'hui chü' la, very well, are you returning now!

A. 我回去咯改日再見罷 'Wo hui ch'ü' la 'kai jih' tsai' ch'ien' pa', yes, I'll see you another day.

B. 勞您駕 'Lao 'nin chia', I am giving you trouble.

A. 好說 'Hao shuo, "Well said," meaning "thanks."
No. 4. General.

A. 多嚹上學, To 'tsan shang' , hioh, when are you going to school?
B. 禮拜一上學 'Li pai' , yih shang' , hioh, on Monday.

A. 放了多少日子的學 Fang' 'liao' , to 'shao jih' 'tsz' , tih' , hioh, how many holidays have you had.
B. 放了兩個月 Fang' 'liao' 'liang kö' yüeh', two months.

A. 先生回家了麼, Sien' 'shêng' , hui' , chia' 'la' , ma, is the teacher back?
B. 没回家, Mei' , hui' , chia, He's not back.

A. 你那兒做甚麼呢 'Ni na' , rh 'tso' , shên' , mo na, what are you doing there?
B. 我這兒寫字哪 'Wo' , chi' , rh' , 'sié tsz' , na, I am writing.

A. 天好了麼, Tien' 'hao' 'la' , ma, is the weather fine?
B. 還沒好哪, Hai' , mei' 'hao' , na, it's not fine yet.

A. 要下雨嗎 Yao' , hsia' 'yü' , ma, is it going to rain?
B. 恐怕要下 'Kung pa' , yao' , hsia', I fear it is.
A. 風大不大 (Fēng ta' pu' ta'), is the wind strong or not?

B. 不恨大 (Pú 'hén ta'), not very.

A. 外頭是誰 (Wài 't'ou shīh 'shuì), who is outside?

B. 我不認得 (Wǒ 'pú jiăn 'teh), I don't recognize him.

A. 問問他好不好 (Wèn' wèn' ta 'hāo pu' 'hāo), ask him how he is.

B. 隨你的便 (Suí 'ni 'tīh piēn), as you please.

A. 你愛這個不愛 (Nǐ 'ài 'ché 'kō 'pō 'ài), do you like this?

B. 我不大愛 (Wǒ 'pú ta' 'ài), not much.

A. 你想怎麼辦好 (Nǐ 'hsiăng 'tsēn 'mo 'pān 'hāo), how do you manage it?

B. 不拘怎麼都好 (Pú 'chū 'tsēn 'mo 'tō 'hāo), it doesn't matter how.
No. 5.—General.

A. 今年買賣好阿, *Chin, nien 'mai mai' 'hao, 'a*, is business good this year?
   B. 還可以, *Hai 'kō 'i, pretty good.
   A. 你坐過火輪船麼 *Ni tso' kuo' 'ho, lun chuan, 'ma, have you travelled in a steamer?*
   B. 坐過咯 *Tso' kuo' 'la, yes, I have.
   A. 暈船不暈 *Yuen, 'chuan 'pu yuen, 'do you get sea sick?*
   B. 不大暈 *Pu ta' yuen, 'a little, not much.
   A. 你看天氣怎麼樣 *Ni kan' 'tien chi' 'shen no yang, 'what do you think of the weather?*
   B. 我聽着要下雨 *Wo 'chao 'chih yao' hsia' 'yu, I think it will rain.
   A. 外頭颱風哪嗎 *Wai' 'tou 'kua 'fēng, 'na 'ma, is there any wind outside?*
   B. 有點兒風不大 *Yiu 'tie 'rh 'fēng 'pu ta, 'there's not much wind.
   A. 屋子收什了沒有 *Wu 'tsz 'shou 'shih 'liao 'mei 'yiu, is the room repaired (put to rights).
   B. 收什咯 *Shou 'shih 'la, yes.
A. 乾淨不乾淨，*Kan chin' pu'，kan chin'*, is it clean or not?

B. 一點塵兒都沒有，*Yih' tien' tsang' rh' tu mei' la*, there is not a speck of dirt in it.

A. 傢伙擺好沒有咯，*Chia' huo' pai' hao' la mei' yiu*, is the furniture put in?

B. 都安排好咯，*To' an pai' hao' la*, it is all arranged.

A. 請多少位客，*Ching' to' shao wei' ko'*, how many guests are invited?

B. 十幾位，*Shih' chi wei'*, more than ten.

A. 都預備好咯嗎，*To' yu' pei' hao' lo' ma*, is everything prepared?

B. 都齊截咯，*To' ch'i' chieh' la*, it's all ready.

A. 現在就去行不行，*Hsien' tsai' tsiu' chu'*, *hsing pu'，hsing' têh*, may I go out now.

A. 沒甚麼不行得，*Mei shên' mo' pu'，hsing' têh*, there's nothing to stop you from going.
Miscellaneous Words, Expressions, and Sentences for General Practice.

Nota.—The student must carefully remember that many of the following expressions may be employed in varying senses.

Lesson No. 1.

1. 腦袋 ‘nao tai’, “brain bag,” the head.
2. 髮頭髮 ‘chǐai’ tou ‘fa’, to cut the hair.
3. 刮臉 ‘kua’ ‘lieng’, to shave (the face).
4. 剃頭 ‘ti’ ‘tou’, to shave the head.
5. 鬍子長 ‘hu’ ‘tsz’ ‘chang’, long moustache.
6. 耳朵聽不真 ‘er’ ‘to’ ‘ting puh’ ‘chên’, unable to hear distinctly.
7. 眼睛看不清 ‘yang ching’ ‘kan’ ‘puh’ ‘ching’, unable to see clearly.
8. 鼻子聞味兒 ‘pi’ ‘tsz’ ‘wén wei’ ‘erh’, (wirrh), the nose smells.
Lesson No. 2.

1. 嘴裏吃東西 'suei 'li 'chih 'tung 'hsi, the mouth eats things.
2. 牙疼 'ya 'teng, tooth-ache.
3. 眉毛 'mai 'mao, eye-brows.
4. 脖子 'po 'tsz, neck.
5. 肩膀 'chien 'bang, shoulder.
6. 胳臂 'kö bei', arm.
7. 手 'shou, hand.
8. 指頭 'jih 'tou, finger.
9. 指甲 'jih 'chia', finger nail.
10. 脊樑 'chi 'niëng, the back.
11. 腰 'yao, loins.
12. 胸前 'shung, 'chien, breast.
13. 肚子 'too' 'tsz, the belly.
14. 腿 't'ui, the leg.
15. 腳 'chiao, the foot.
16. 骨頭 'ku 'tou, bones.
17. 筋 'chin, sinews.
18. 衣裳 'i 'shang', clothes.
19. 領子 'ling 'tsz, collar.
20. 袖子 'shiu' 'tsz, sleeve.
Lesson No. 3.

1. 衬衫 kua’ tsz, coat.
2. 背心 pei’ hsin, waistcoat.
3. 汗衫 hang’ shan, summer singlet.
4. 褲子 ku’ tsz, trousers.
5. 袜子 wa’ tsz, stockings.
6. 刷靴子 shua’ shüeh tsz, to brush or clean boots.
7. 穿鞋 chuan’ hsieh, put on shoes.
8. 帽子 mao’ tsz, hat.
9. 手巾 ‘shou’ chin, handkerchief.
10. 脱衣服 to ‘hu, to undress.
11. 繫带子 chi’ ‘tai’ tsz, put on a belt or sash.
12. 解扣儿 chieh ko’ erh, to unbutton.
13. 熱水洗澡 rou’ ‘shui ‘shi ‘tsao, to bathe with warm water.
14. 涼水洗臉 liang ‘shui ‘shi ‘lien, to wash the face with cold water.
15. 鈕子 ‘niu’ tsz, buttons.
16. 洗衣服 ‘shi’ ‘fu, to wash clothes.
17. 剃頭得 ti’ ‘toa ‘téh, a barber.
18. 裁縫 tsai’ feng, a tailor.
Lesson No. 4.

1. 做衣服用的针线 tso’ i ‘shang yung’ chén shien’, to make clothes (we) use needles and thread.

2. 拿剪子铰材料 na ‘chien ‘tsz ‘chiao ‘tsai liao’, take the scissors and cut the stuff.

3. 烹子做饭 chu ‘tsz tso’ fan’, the cook prepares the food.

4. 買東西 mai ‘tung ‘hsi, to buy things.

5. 青菜 ching tsai’, green vegetables.

6. 魚肉 yü ru’, fish and meat.

7. 鮮果子 shien ‘kuo tsz, fresh fruit.

8. 好酒 hao ‘tsiu, good wine.

9. 麵包 mien’ pao, bread.

10. 小鷄子 hsiao ‘chi tsz, chicken.

11. 牛肉 niu ro’, beef.

12. 烤野鷄 kao ‘yieh ‘chi, roast pheasant.

13. 獐子肉 chung ‘tsz ro’, deer’s flesh, venison.

14. 牛奶 niu ‘nai, milk.

15. 鵲子 kö ‘tsz, pigeon.

16. 奶油 nai ‘yiu, butter.

17. 鴨子 ya ‘tsz, duck.

18. 燒羊腿 shao ‘yang ‘tsei, roast leg of mutton.

19. 鳥子兒 chi ‘tsz ‘erh, eggs.
Lesson No. 5.

1. 竹鶏 chu ʻchi, snipe.
2. 生菜油 shēng ts'ai ʻyiu, vegetable oil.
3. 煮山藥 ju ʻshan yo', boil potatoes.
4. 鉛子 cha ʻtsz, fork.
5. 拿刀子割 na ʻtao ʻtsz ʻkō, take a knife and cut it.
6. 勺子喝湯 sha ʻtsz ʻho ʻtang, drink soup with a spoon.
7. 盤子盛菜 pan ʻtsz ʻchēng ts'ai', the plate holds the food.
8. 倒一杯酒 tao ʻih ʻpai ʻtsiu, pour out one cup of wine.
9. 飯單 fan ʻtan, a napkin or bib.
10. 桌布 tai pu', table cloth.
11. 不可慢了 puh ʻkō wu ʻliao, cannot delay.
12. 吃完了 chih ʻwan ʻla, finished eating.
13. 我要賞你錢 wo yao ʻshang ʻni ʻchien, I want to reward you with money, (cumshaw).
14. 天熱光脊梁 tien roa ʻkuang ʻchi ʻniéng, on a hot day to go partly undressed.
Lesson No. 6.

1. 右手写字 yui ‘shou ‘sieh tsz’, write with the right hand.

2. 拿脚趾 na ‘tsiao ‘tsai, stamp on it.

3. 做買賣 tso ‘mai mai’, to do business.

4. 開錢鋪 kai ‘chien pu’, to open an exchange shop.

5. 東家 tung ‘chia, the master.

6. 零賣 ling mai’, to retail, to sell little by little.

7. 想起來 ‘hsiang ‘chi ‘lai, I think, remember.

8. 別忘了 peih wang ‘la, don’t forget.

9. 手藝人 shou yi ‘jen, artisans.

10. 掌櫃的 chang kuai ‘tih, the head of the firm, the taipan, or a cashier.

11. 當舖 tang ‘pu’ a pawn shop.

12. 管賬的 kuan chang ‘tih, an accountant.

13. 洋貨舖 yang huo ‘pu’, a shop for the sale of foreign goods.

14. 真好看 chén hao kau, really very good looking.

15. 有泥不好走 ‘yiu ‘ni puh ‘hao ‘tsou, too muddy to walk.

16. 藤繩子 ma ‘shêng ‘tsz, hemp cordage.
Lesson No. 7.

1. 印書 yien'shu, to print books, printing.
2. 有什麼人來 yui'shih'mo'jen'lai, who has come?
3. 狗咬了人 kon'yaoliao'jen, the dog bites people.
4. 猫拿耗子 mao'na'hao'tsz, the cat catches the rat.
5. 刀子割了手 tao'tsz'koh'lioshou, the knife cuts the hand.
6. 椅子上坐着 i'tsz'shang'tso'chü, sit on the chair.
7. 河裡有一隻船 ho'li'yui'yih'chu'shuan, there is a boat on the river.
8. 這道橋是鐵的 chei'tao'chiao'shih'tieh'teh, this bridge is made of iron.
9. 竹林子 chu'lin'tsz, a bamboo grove.
10. 下小雨 hsiao'hsiao'yü, small rain falling.
11. 下霧 hsia'wu, mist.
12. 下雹子 hsiao'pao'tsz, hail.
13. 打雷 t'ai, thunder.
14. 打閃 ta'shan, lightning.
Lesson No. 8.

1. 冬天下雪（tung tien hsia）'hsüeh, in winter snow falls.
2. 電氣燈（tien' chi）tēng, electric lamp.
3. 煤氣燈（mei chi）tēng, gas lamp.
4. 火油燈（huo, yu, tēng）kerosine oil lamp.
5. 天熱得用水（tien jo' tei yung）ping, on hot days use ice.
6. 火輪車（huo lun che）, railway carriage.
7. 火輪船（huo lun chuan）, steamer.
8. 機器（chi chi）, engines.
9. 腳踏車（chiao, ta, che）, bicycle.
10. 夾板船（chia pan chuan）, sailing ship, a junk.
11. 梯杆（wei kan）, masts.
12. 山路不好走（shan lu' puh）'hao tsou, it is hard walking on mountain paths.
13. 這座塔很高（chai' tso' ta' hén kao）, this pagoda is very high.
14. 洋錢是銀的（yang chien shih）'yin tih, the dollars are silver.
15. 樓板壞咯（lu pan hua）'la, the upstairs floor is broken.
Lesson No. 9.

1. 雙扇門 shuang shan’ mén, a “pair of” doors.
2. 百葉聳 pai yié’ chuang, venetian blinds, or shutters.
3. 布是綿花做的 pu’ shih’ mien hua tso’ tih, cloth is made of cotton.
4. 綢緞是絲做的 chou tso’ shih’ sz tso’ tih, silk cloth is made of raw silk.
5. 黃浦江 huang pu’ chuang, the Whangpoo river.
6. 蘇州河 su’ chow’ ho, Soochow creek.
7. 地動 ti’ dung’ earthquake.
8. 小車子推東西 hsiao’ che’ tz’ tui’ tung’ chi, the wheel-barrow “pushes along” things.
9. 馬車碰了人 ma’ che’ peng’ liao’ jen, the carriage knocked a man down.
10. 女人也騎車 nü’ jen’ yié’ chi’ che’, women also ride on vehicles.
11. 陰天沒有日頭 yin’ tien’ mei’ yin’ tou’, it is cloudy; there is no sun.
12. 滿天星 man’ tien’ hsing, the sky is full of stars.
Lesson No. 10.

1. 月亮地裡 yuēh' liang' ti' 'li, the moon shines on the earth.
2. 往那裡走 'wang 'na mo 'tsou, go another way.
3. 我不認得路 'wo 'puh jén' 'tēh lu', I don't know the way.
4. 到鄉下去打獵 tao' 'hsiang hsia' chū' 'ta chiang, to go into the country shooting.
5. 現在鳥兒多 hsien' tsai' 'niao 'rh 'to, there are many birds about here.
6. 我要照相 'wo yao' chao' shiang', I want a photograph, or to photograph, or to be, etc.
7. 踢球 'ti' 'chu, to play foot-ball, or a foot-ball.
8. 打球兒 'ta 'chiu 'rh, to play at ball.
9. 兩國打仗 'liang 'kuo 'ta chang', two countries at war.
10. 兩人打架 'liang 'jén 'ta chia', two men fighting.
11. 掛旗子 kua' 'che 'tsz, hoist the flag.
12. 順風使柵 shuan' 'fēng 'shih 'pēng, when the wind is fair use the sail.
13. 大概 ta' kai?, generally, probably.
Lesson No. 11.

1. 還有多遠 s̄huan 'yiu s̄hui 'yuan, how far is it still? "s̄Huan," sometimes pronounced "s̄Hai."

2. 打聽道兒 s̄ha 'ching tao s̄hui, to ask the way.

3. 給我拿一瓶酒來 s̄ei 'wo s̄na ih s̄ping s̄chü s̄lai, bring me a bottle of wine.

4. 茶壺沏茶 s̄ha s̄hu s̄ch'i s̄ch'a, put tea (water) into the tea-pot.

5. 懂不懂 s̄tung s̄puh s̄tung, do you understand?

6. 他是誰 s̄ta s̄shih s̄shui, who is he?

7. 我不認得他 s̄wo s̄puh s̄jén s̄tēh s̄ta, I don't know him.

8. 一頂帳子 s̄ih s̄ting s̄ch'ang s̄tsz, a curtain, a mosquito-net.

9. 日子不少了 s̄jih s̄ts hpuh s̄shao s̄liào, too long a time.

10. 蠟得很 s̄tsang s̄tēh s̄hén, very dirty.

11. 拿下去 s̄na s̄hsia s̄ch'ai, take it down.

12. 洗一洗 s̄hsi ih s̄hsi, wash it.

13. 刷一刷 s̄hsia ih s̄hsua, brush it.

14. 再想法子 tsai' s̄hsiāng s̄fa s̄tsz, to think out another plan.
Lesson No. 12.

1. 爲了難了  \( wei \ 'liaoznan \ 'liaoz \), difficult to do.
2. 我有事去  \( wo \ 'yiu \ shih \ 'chii \), I have some business to do.
3. 回來見罷  \( hwei \ 'lai \ chien \ 'pa \), I will see you when I come back.
4. 馬車  \( ma \ 'che \), a carriage.
5. 叼犯跑馬  \( tso \ 'rh \ 'pao \ 'ma \), races were held yesterday.
6. 快快的走  \( kuai \ 'kuai \ 'ti \ 'tsou \), walk quickly.
7. 船上裝了貨  \( chuan \ shang \ 'chuang \ 'liaoz \ 'hua \), to take in cargo.
8. 使得使不得  \( shih \ 'teh \ 'shih \ 'puh \ 'teh \), will this do or not?
9. 不想聽話  \( puh \ 'kan \ 'ting \ 'hua \), he does not listen, or he does not obey.
10. 總得用心  \( tsung \ 'tei \ 'yung \ 'hsin \), you must pay attention.
11. 說得很是  \( shuo \ 'teh \ 'hen \ 'shih \), what you say is quite right.
12. 先給你錢  \( hsien \ 'kei \ 'ni \ 'chien \), I will pay in advance.
Lesson No. 13.

1. 完了再算 wan liao tsai suan, to settle when finished.
2. 買一噸煤 mai ih tun mei, buy a ton of coal.
3. 稱一篓炭 ch'ing ih lou tan, weigh a basket of charcoal.
4. 劈柴要一百斤 pi chai yao ih pai shin, we want 100 catties of split firewood.
5. 找一個人來 chao ih ko jen lai, call a man here.
6. 夜裡打更 yie li ta ching, in the night we watch.
7. 這兩天忙 che liang tien mang, very busy the last few days.
8. 有人偷東西 yiu jen tu tung hsi, somebody has stolen the things.
9. 總得留神 tsung tei liu shen, you must look after them.
10. 很費事 hên fei shih, very difficult.
11. 他是粗鹵人 ta shih tsu lu jen, he's a very coarse person.

1. 不要緊，puh yao' 'chin，it doesn't matter.
2. 睡覺做夢 shuei' chiao' tso' meng'，to sleep and dream.
3. 事情奇怪 shih' ching' chi kuai'，what a curious affair!
4. 小心着點兒 'hsiao' hsin chih' tien' rh，take a little care of it.
5. 事情太忙沒工夫 shih' ching tai' 'mang mei' kung' fu'，I have too much to do；no leisure.
6. 過了時候 kuo' 'liao' shih hon'，past time.
7. 別忘了 pieh wang' 'liao，don't forget.
8. 還是那匹快 huan shih' nei' 'pi kuai'，that horse is the faster.
9. 總沒回來 tsung' mei' hui' lai，will not return yet.
10. 不能辦事 puh' 'neng pan' shih'，unable to do business.
11. 工夫不長 kung' fu puh' 'chang，the time is not long.
12. 用工寫字 yung' kung' 'hsieh tsz'，busy writing，or to pay attention to writing.
Lesson No. 15.

1. 用心念書 yung’，hsin nien’，shu, reading diligently.
2. 你去罷 ‘ni chü’ ba’, you may go.
3. 我乏了 ‘wo，fa，la, I am tired.
4. 毯子鋪在床上 chan ‘tsz，p’u tsai’，chuang shang’, put a felt covering on the bed.
5. 我要睡了 ‘wo yao’ shui’ ‘liao, I want to sleep.
6. 不要吵鬧 ‘puh yao’ ‘chao nao’, don’t make a noise.
7. 點上燈 ‘tien shan’，têng, light the lamp.
8. 關上門 ‘kuan shan’，mén, shut the door.
9. 餐子狗沒有 wei ‘liao ‘kou ‘mei ‘yiu, have you fed the dog or not?
10. 餐飽了 wei ‘pao ‘liao, he has finished eating, he has been fed.
11. 如若有人找我 ‘ju soa’ ‘yiu ‘jên ‘chao ‘wo, if somebody comes to call me.
12. 你問他有什麼事 ‘ni wên’，t’a ‘yiu ‘shih ‘mo shih’, ask him his business.
13. 起首 ‘chi ‘shou, the beginning.
Lesson No. 16.

1. 留神別丢了 liu shen pieh tiu liao, take care not to lose it.
2. 也是有的 yieh shih yiu ti, there is such a thing to be had.
3. 不错 puh tso', not wrong; right.
4. 紅茶葉 hung cha yeh', black (lit. red) tea-leaf.
5. 禮拜放工 li pai fang kung, Sunday is a holiday.
6. 事情忙 shih ching mang, business brisk.
7. 没空兒 mei kung erh, no time (to do something).
8. 想不到這個樣兒 hsiang puh tao chei ko' yang erh, it can't be expected so.
9. 比方說 pi shuo, suppose.
10. 想個好法子 hsiang ko hao fa tsz, think out a good plan.
11. 打聽打聽 ting ta ting, enquire.
12. 病人過多 ping jen kuo to, sick men are too many.
13. 死人也不少 ssu jen yie pu shao, the dead are no less.
Lesson No. 17.

1. 没有什麼買賣, *mei 'yiu 'shih 'mo 'mai mai*, has nothing to do in trade.

2. 洋錢換多少, *yang 'chien huan* to 'shao, what can you get for a dollar?

3. 入不敷出, *ju' puh* 'fu 'chu*, receipts small, expenditure large.

4. 街面兒上緊得很, *chiah mien* 'erh shang* 'chin* 'te 'hen*, the market is "tight" just now.

5. 天氣潮濕, *tien chi* 'chao 'shih*, the weather is damp.


7. 太陽地里晒一晒, *tui* 'yang ti* 'li shai* 'yih shai*, put in the sun to dry.

8. 叫風吹乾略, *chiao* 'teng* 'chui* 'kan* 'la*, it will dry in the wind.

9. 拿脹子洗, *na 'yi 'tsz 'shii*, get some soap and wash it.

10. 刷牙, *shua 'ya*, brush (clean) the teeth.

11. 艳口, *shu* 'kou*, to wash out the mouth.

12. 修脚, *shiu 'chiao*, to cut the toe-nails.
Lesson No. 18.

1. 這是怎麼說 ché' shih' tsen mo shuo, what kind of talk is this?
2. 走道兒 tsou tao rh, to walk.
3. 出遠門去 chū' yuán mén chū', to go to a distance.
4. 先得預備盤費 hsien tei yü'pei' p'an fei', first get ready your travelling expenses.
5. 打點行李 ta tien hsing 'li, get your baggage ready.
6. 水路坐船 shui lu' tso chuan, we must take a boat for a water journey.
7. 旱路坐車 han lu' tso chē', on land we take a carriage.
8. 白天打尖 pai tien ta chien, take refreshment in the daytime.
9. 晚晌住店 wan shang chu' tien, at night stay in the inn.
10. 零碎東西都要查點 ling sui' tung hsi to yao cha' tien, look carefully after everything.
11. 樣樣都得細心 yang yang' tou tei hsi' hsin, see attentively to everything.
Lesson No. 19.

1. 多得留神[to 'tei 'liu 'shên], see attentively to everything.
2. 别疏忽[pieh 'su 'hu], don’t forget, don’t be careless.
3. 过日子要俭省[kuo 'jih 'tsz 'yao 'chien 'shèng], be economical every day.
4. 不可浩费[puh 'kō 'hao 'fei], don’t be extravagant.
5. 皮箱子[pi 'hsien 'tsz], a leather box.
6. 皮包儿[pi 'pao 'erh], a leather-covered bundle, or bag.
7. 拿钉子钉上[na 'ting 'tsz 'ting shang], bring a nail and nail it.
8. 纱丝搆上[lo 'sz 'ning shang], screw it up.
9. 锤子[chui 'tsz], a hammer.
10. 改锥[kai 'chui], a screw-driver.
11. 别累赘[pieh 'lei chui], don’t be troublesome.
12. 风浪大[fēng lang 'ta], the wind and waves are high.
13. 客人晕船[kö 'jén 'yün 'chuan], the passengers are sea-sick.
14. 这个人心肠好[chei' kö 'jén 'hsin 'cháng 'hao], this man has a good heart.
Lesson No. 20.

1. 有心眼兒 ‘yiu ‘hsin ‘yen ‘erh, very intelligent.
2. 胆子大不怕 ‘tan ‘tsz ta’ ‘puh pa’, his courage (gall) is great, he has no fear.
3. 到新海關去 tao’ ‘hsin ‘hai ‘kuan chü’, go to the new (foreign) custom-house.
4. 他是那兒的人 ‘t’a shih’ ‘na ‘rh ‘ti ‘jén, what place is he from?
5. 趕不上他 ‘kan ‘pu shang’ ‘t’a, I could not overtake him.
6. 現在天長了 hsien ‘tsai’ ‘tien ‘chang ‘liao, the days are long now.
7. 是不是 shih’ ‘puh shih’, is it so or not?
8. 可以不可以 ‘kō ‘yi ‘puh’ ‘kō ‘yi, would this do or not? Can you do it or not?
9. 回家去了 ‘hui ‘chia chü’ ‘ta, gone home.
10. 這麼辦不行 chè’ ‘mo pan’ ‘pu’ ‘shing, cannot manage in this way.
12. 今天放學 ‘chin ‘tien fang’ ‘hsüeh, to day is a (school) holiday.
Lesson No. 21.

1. 赶紧辨 'kan 'chin pan', to manage or do something quickly.
2. 他说这么辨好 'ta shuo che' 'mo pan' 'hao', he says this was managed well.
3. 還有什麼法子 'hai 'yiu 'shih 'mo 'fa 'tsz, what other way is there?
4. 年成不好 'nien 'chêng puh' 'hao, a bad year for crops.
5. 瘟疫太利害 'wén yi' 'tai' li' 'hai', the pestilence is extremely bad.
6. 人心不定 'jên 'hsin 'puh ting', men's thoughts are wandering.
7. 日用耗費太多 'jih' 'yung' 'hua fei' 'tai' 'to, my daily expenses are very large.
8. 雨水不調 'yû 'shui puh' 'tsao, the rainfall is not moderate (either too much or too little).
9. 莊稼長不成 'chuang chia' 'chang puh' 'chêng, the crops are not growing properly.
10. 瓜果受了病 'kua 'kuo shou' 'liao ping', melons and fruit are damaged.
11. 虫子多 'chung 'tsz 'to, insects are numerous.
Lesson No. 22.

1. 喝冰水，hō ping 'shui, drink ice-water.
2. 肚子疼，tu' tsz 'tēng, stomach-ache.
3. 收什乾淨，shou 'shih 'kan ching', put it to rights and clean it up.
4. 胃氣疼，wei' chi' 'tēng, pain in the stomach.
5. 肺氣有病，fei' chi' 'yiu ping', disease in the lungs.
6. 痰啞咳嗽，tan 'chuan 'kò sou', asthmatical coughing.
7. 吐血，tu' hiōh', to spit blood.
8. 考學生，'kao' hiōh 'shēng, to examine (as in school).
9. 賞東西，shang 'tung 'hsi, to give or bestow something.
10. 解勸人，'chieh chuan' 'jén, to admonish a man.
11. 說和事，shuo 'hō shih', to make peace.
12. 兩下成仇，'liang hsia' 'chēng 'chou, two men at enmity with each other.
13. 哄諛人，'hung pien' 'jén, a cheater, a beguiler.
14. 受冤枉，shou 'yuan 'wang, to suffer injustice.
15. 欺服人，'chi 'fu 'jén, to insult a man.
Lesson No. 23.

1. 勢力大 shih' li' ta', great power or influence.
2. 驕傲 chiao ao', proud, haughty, etc.
3. 忍耐 jen nai', patient, to put up with.
4. 性子暴 hsing' tsz pao', of a hasty temper.
5. 安分守己 an fên' shou 'chi, to be content in one's sphere.
6. 什麼地方着火 shih' mo ti' shang' chao 'ho, where is the fire?
7. 救火的人 chiu' ho 'ti' jên, a fireman.
8. 水龍 shui' loong, a fire-engine.
9. 長梯子 chang' ti' tsz, a long ladder.
10. 斧子 fu' tsz, an axe.
11. 拆房子 chai' fang' tsz, to pull down a house.
12. 墙倒了 chang' tao' liao, the wall has fallen.
13. 燒了多少間 shao' liao 'to shao' chien, how many houses are burnt?
14. 救滅了 chiu' mieh' liao, the fire is out.
15. 搶東西 chiang' tung' hsi, to salve goods (from fire).
16. 搬家 pan' chia, to change one's home; to remove one's furniture.
EASY STEPS IN CHINESE STUDIES.

Lesson No. 24.

1. 雇車拉傢伙 *ku'  ché la  chìa  'huo*, hire a cart to remove the things.

2. 街道平正 *chiê tao'  'ping ch'êng*, the roads are very level.

3. 修道 *shiu tao*, to put roads in order.

4. 洗街 *po  'chiêh*, to put water upon.

5. 打掃街道 *'ta  'sao  'chiêh tao' to sweep the roads.

6. 巡捕察街 *jun  'pu  'cha  'chiêh*, the policeman watches in the streets.

7. 巡捕房 *jun  'pu  'fang*, police-station.

8. 監牢 *chien  lao*, a lock-up, a prison.

9. 新衙門 *hsin  'ya  'mên*, a new ya-mên, the Mixed Court.

10. 審問口供 *'shên  wén'  'kou  kung*, to take evidence.

11. 定罪名 *ting'  tsui'  'ming*, to condemn, to convict.

12. 用刑罰 *yung'  'hsing  'fa*, to give punishment, to employ the law.

13. 押起來 *ya  'chi  'lai*, to keep in custody.
Lesson No. 25.

1. 放了 fang' 'liao, to set free.
2. 鎖上 'so shang', to lock.
3. 手拷子 shou kao 'tsz, handcuffs, manacles.
4. 鎖練子 'so lien' 'tsz, fetters, chains.
5. 扛枷 kung 'chua, the cangue.
6. 出告示 chu kuo' shih', to issue a proclamation.
7. 差人拿賊 chai 'jen 'nu 'tsei, to send men to take a thief.
8. 放槍 fang 'chieng, to let off a gun.
9. 裝炮 chuang pao', to load a cannon.
10. 火藥 huo yao', gunpowder.
11. 炸砲子兒 cha' pao' 'tsz 'rh, an explosive shell.
12. 鏗頭子 chiang 'tou 'tsz, a bayonet.
13. 腰刀 yao 'tao, a dagger.
14. 炮車 pao 'ché, gun-carriage.
15. 號衣 hao 'i, soldier's uniform.
16. 操練 tsao lien', to drill, discipline.
17. 整齊 cheng 'chi, to put in order, to arrange.
18. 旱兵 han 'ping, literally "dry soldiers" i.e. land-, as opposed to sea-, soldiers, also "lu' ping."

1. 水師 'shui shih, water soldiers, i.e. man-of-war’s men.
2. 兵餉 'ping hsiang, soldiers’ pay and rations.
3. 號令 hao ling', words of command.
4. 奸細 chien hsi', a spy.
5. 揹腰帶 chi yao tai', to tie the sash.
6. 打裹腿 'ta kuo tui', to bind the leg.
7. 打勝仗 'ta sheng chang', to fight and conquer.
8. 殺人放火 sha jen fang huo, to kill and burn.
9. 駭擾百姓 tsao or jao 'po hsin', to harass the people.
10. 搶奪財帛 chiang to tsai po, to plunder one’s wealth.
11. 進退兩難 chin tui' liang nan, difficult to go either way; a dilemma.
12. 左右不是 tsu yiu puh shih', no way right or left.
13. 爲難 wei nan, difficult to accomplish.
14. 放心 fang hsin, don’t trouble, make your mind easy.
Lesson No. 27.

1. 勉力 'mien li', strenuous effort; to urge one to do one's best, to encourage.
2. 要强 yao' 'chiang, must try to excel.
3. 專心 'chuan 'hsing, with the whole heart.
4. 開着玩兒 nao' 'chih 'wan 'erh, playing and romping.
5. 活動身子 'huo tung' 'shên 'tsz, to give motion to the body.
6. 跳過去 tiao' 'kuo' 'chü', to jump over.
7. 栽倒咯 tsai 'tao 'la, to fall down.
8. 跪不起來 'pa puh' 'chi 'lai, unable to rise.
9. 從那麼走 'tsung 'na 'mo 'tsou, whence does he go?
10. 一直朝東 ih' 'chih 'chao 'tung, go straight to the east.
11. 朝西 'chao 'hsi, turn towards the west.
12. 大街面兒上 ta' 'chieh mien' 'erh shang', on the big street.
13. 小街兒裡頭 'hsiao 'chieh 'erh 'li 'tou, in the small street.
14. 村莊兒 'tsun 'chuang 'erh, a village, or hamlet.
Lesson No. 28.

1. 租界裡頭 tsu chieh' li' tou, in the foreign settlements.
2. 庄稼地裡 chuang chia' ti' li, crop lands, farms.
3. 水溝 shui' kou, a ditch or moat, the bed of a stream.
4. 欄杆 lan' kan, a railing, a balustrade.
5. 寫一封信 hsieh ih' feng hsin', write a letter.
6. 送回家去 sung' hwei' chia chut', to send home.
7. 打電報快當 ta tien' pao' kuai' tang, send a telegram quickly.
8. 打雨傘 ta' yu' san, to hold up an umbrella.
9. 冬天熾火 tien' tung' tien' lung' huo, in winter make fires.
10. 夏天拉風扇 hsa' tien' la' feng shan', in summer pull the punkah.
11. 握扇子 shan shan' tsz, to fan one's self.
12. 天熱出汗 tien jo' chu han', in hot weather perspiration comes out.
13. 走道兒拿棍子 tsou tao' rh' na kun' tsz, when walking carry a walking stick.
Lesson No. 29.

1. 趕車的使鞭子 'kan 'ché ,tih 'shih 'pien 'tsz, the driver uses a whip.
2. 好機會 'hao 'chi hui', a good opportunity.
3. 記性不好 chi 'hsin' puh 'hao, memory not good.
4. 告訴你的事情 kao' su 'ni 'tih shih 'ching, to tell you about the affair.
5. 一會兒就忘了 yih' hui 'erh chiu' wang' liao, to forget in a little time.
6. 你給我找一個 'ni 'kai 'wo 'chao 'yih ko', call one for me.
7. 跟班的 kén 'pan 'tih, a follower.
8. 要懂得做事的 yao 'tung 'teh tso' shih 'tih, must understand how to do the business.
9. 不要年紀大的 puh yao 'nién chi' ta 'tih, old men not wanted.
10. 說着總不改 shuo 'chih 'tsung puh 'kai, I have scolded him, but he doesn't reform.
11. 辨事總得認真 pan' shih 'tsung 'tei jén 'chén, business must be done diligently.
Lesson No. 30.

1. 不可含糊了事 puh’ kō han’ hu’ liao shih’, must not be indefinite in this matter.

2. 說和事要公平 shuo’ hō shih’ yao’ kung’ ping’, to arrange an equitable settlement.

3. 辨得完全 pan’ tēh’ wan’ chuan’, to manage a complete settlement.

4. 與人方便 yū jén’ fang’ pien’, beneficial to men; something to the general advantage.

5. 自已也方便 tsz’ ch’ yiēh’ fang’ pien’, convenient for me also.

6. 有事化無 yiu shih’ hua’ wu, the affair is disposed of.

7. 兩全齊美 liang’ chuan’ ch’ mei, of advantage to both sides.

8. 都是行好 tu shih’ shing’ hao, all are good and charitable.

9. 我想要買一塊地 wo’ hsiang’ yao’ mai’ ih’ kuai’ tih’, I think I will buy a piece of ground.

10. 大約二三畝 ta’ yo’ er’ san’ mu, probably two or three mow.
Lesson No. 31.

1. 得多少钱一畝 'tei 'to 'shao 'chien ih' 'mu, what is the price per mow?

2. 那得看地方兒 na' 'tei kan' ti' 'fang 'erh, that depends on the position.

3. 得有中人 'tei 'yiu 'tsung 'jén, a middleman is wanted.

4. 贷好了地方兒 'chiao 'hao 'liao ti' 'fang 'erh, look if this place is all right.

5. 定安了價錢 ting' 'to 'liao chia' 'chin, the price is settled.

6. 看好了方單 kan' 'hao 'liao 'fang 'tan, see if this deed is all right.

7. 再找地保打戳 tsai' 'chao ti' 'pao 'ta 'choh, look again for the tipao to stamp it.

8. 地主寫字書押 ti' 'chu 'hsieh tsz' hua' 'ya, the owner of the land must affix his signature.

9. 當中人交明地價 'tang 'chung 'jén 'chiao ming tih' 'chia', give the purchase-money in the presence of the middleman.

10. 再拿方單換道契 tsai' 'na 'fang 'tan huan' tao' chi', take the fangtan, and change it for a Taotai's deed.
LESSON No. 32.

1. 先得找木匠 hsien ‘tei ‘chao mu’ chiang’, first find a carpenter.

2. 或包造或不包造 huo’ pao tsao’ huo’ pu’ pao tsao’, perhaps it is piece-work, perhaps not.

3. 都可以 tu ‘ko’ i, all is satisfactory, “can pass.”

4. 平填地方兒 ping tien’ ti’ fang ‘erh, make the ground level.

5. 畫出圖樣 hua’ chu’ tu yang’, to draw the architect’s plans.

6. 要幾層樓 yao’ chi’ tsung’ lu, how many stories?

7. 打地腳 ta ti’ chiao, to beat down the foundation.

8. 買木料 mai mu’ liao’, to buy timber.

9. 買磚瓦石灰 mai’ chuan’ wa’ shih’ hui, to buy bricks, tiles and lime.

10. 瓦匠砌墙 wa chiang’ chi’ chiang, the brick-layer builds the wall.

11. 小工運土合泥 hsiao’ kung yün’ tu’ hō’ ni, the coolie carries earth to mix with water.
Lesson No. 33.

1. 坚柱上樑 shuí ch‘u’ shang’ ‘liang, pillars and beams.

2. 现定日子交工 hsiên’ ting’ jih’ ‘tsz ‘ch’iou ‘kung, to settle beforehand the day when work is to be done.

3. 安玻璃窓戸 an ‘po ‘li ‘chuang hu’, put glass into the windows.

4. 電氣鈴 tien’ ch‘i’ ‘ling, electric bells.

5. 地板上舖毯子 ti’ ‘pan shang’ ‘pu ‘tan ‘tsz, on the floor spread a carpet.

6. 夏天舖凉蓆 hsia’ ‘tien ‘pu ‘liang ‘chi, in summer we spread a mat.

7. 搭天棚 tu ‘tien ‘pung, put up a matshed.

8. 置買傢伙 chih ‘mai ‘chia ‘huo, to buy household furniture.

9. 刷粉墙 shua ‘fén ‘chiang, to whitewash a wall.

10. 上油漆 shang’ ‘yu ‘chi, put on varnish.

11. 各處收什齊整 kò’ chü’ ‘shou ‘shih ‘chi’ ch’eng, make it all right everywhere.

12. 樣樣安排妥當 yang’ yang’ ‘an ‘pai’ to ‘tang, arrange everything in order.
Lesson No. 34.

1. 搬進去住 'pan chin' 'chu' 'chu', to enter upon premises and dwell there.

2. 床榻都要墊子 'chuang teng' 'tu yao' 'tien' 'tsz', the beds and seats must all be covered with padded stuff.

3. 碗盞傢伙 'wan' 'chan' 'chia' 'huo', bowls, cups and crockery generally.

4. 古玩陳設 'ku' 'wan' 'chén sho', curios, antiques, etc.

5. 拿捲子捲桌椅 'na' 'tan' 'tsz' 'tan' 'cho' 'i', bring a duster and dust the chairs and tables.

6. 用布擦鏡子 'yung' 'pu' 'tsa ching' 'tsz', take a cloth and clean the mirror.

7. 使箆帚掃地 'shih' 'tiao' 'chou' 'sao ti', use the broom to brush it up.

8. 院內種花草 'yuan' 'nei' 'chung' 'hua' 'tsao', in the courtyard plant flowers and grass.

9. 養飼雀鳥 'wei' 'yang' 'chiao' 'niao', to rear birds.

10. 工到自然成 'kung tao' 'tsz' 'jan' 'chéng', work properly done is naturally all right.
Lesson No. 35.

1. 每日收什乾淨 'mei jih' 'shou shih' 'kan ching', every day it is to be cleaned.
2. 都得留心 'tu 'tei liu hsin', take care of everything.
3. 十分是一寸 'shih feng shih' 'yih ts'un', ten 分 equal one inch.
4. 十寸是一尺 'shih ts'un shih' 'yih chih', ten inches equal one foot.
5. 十尺是一丈 'shih chih shih' 'yih chang', ten feet equal one chang.
6. 五尺是一步 'wu chih shih' 'yih pu', five feet equal one pu.
7. 二百四十方步是一畝 'er 'pai sz 'shih fang pu' 'shih' 'yih mu', 240 square pu equal one mow.
8. 三百六十步是一里 'san 'pai liu 'shih pu 'shih' 'yih li', 360 pu equal one mile.
9. 十分是一錢 'shih fen shih' 'yih' 'chien', ten 分 equal one chien.
10. 十錢是一兩 'shih chien shih' 'yih' 'liang', ten chien equal one tael (weight).
Lesson No. 36.

1. 十六兩是一斤，sixteen taels equal one catty.
2. 十升是一斗，ten pints equal one peck.
3. 五斗是一斛，five pecks equal one hu (corn measure).
4. 兩斛是一石，two hu equal one picul.
5. 刀子割破了，the knife cut it in pieces.
6. 馬車軋了人，the carriage runs over (and crunches) the man.
7. 東洋車碰壞了，the rickshaws are damaged by collision.
8. 腳踏車很快，the bicycle goes very quickly.
9. 走船怕下霧，the moving ship fears the fog.
10. 船碰沉了，the boats collided and sank.
Lesson No. 37.

1. 貨物都丟了 huo' wu', tu tiu 'liao, the cargo is all lost.
2. 撈起來了 lao 'chi', lai 'liao, it has been pulled out.
3. 水手搬棹 'shui 'shou 'pan chao', the sailors pull the oars.
4. 舵工拿舵 to 'kung 'na to', the helmsman holds the tiller or helm.
5. 跑順風 'pao shun' 'feng, to go with a fair wind.
6. 船塢裏修造船 chuan wu 'li 'shu tsao 'chuan, in the dock they mend the boats.
7. 叫貨行 chiao' huo' 'hang, an auctioneering firm.
8. 拍賣東西 'pai mai' 'tung 'hsi, they sell goods by auction.
9. 碼頭上卸貨 'ma 'tou shang' hsieh' huo', on the wharf they discharge cargo.
10. 小輪船走內河 'hsiao 'lun 'chuan 'tsou nei' 'ch'ho, the launches go on inland waters.
Lesson No. 38.


2. 各處安電線 ‘kè ‘chù ‘ān ‘tiēn ‘hsien’, everywhere electric wires are put up.

3. 開煤礦 ‘kāi ‘méi ‘kùng, to open a coal mine.

4. 金銀礦 ‘chūn ‘yín ‘kùng, gold and silver mines.

5. 土貨出口 ‘tù ‘huò ‘chū ‘kòu, native goods are exported.

6. 絲茶是大宗 ‘sī ‘chà ‘shìh ‘tā ‘tsūng, silk and tea are in the largest proportions.

7. 洋貨進口 ‘yáng ‘huò ‘chīn ‘kòu, foreign goods are imported.

8. 洋布最多 ‘yáng ‘pù ‘tsūi ‘kòu, foreign cloth in greatest quantity.


11. 娶親用轎子 ‘chù ‘chīn ‘yōng ‘chǎo ‘tsē, at a marriage, use the (red) chair.
Lesson No. 39.

1. 出殯送殯, *chu pin* *sung* *pin*, to send a corpse to burial and attend it.
2. 棺棺材,*tai* *kuan* *tsai*, to carry a coffin.
3. 剖坑下葬,*pao* *kêng hsai* *tsang*, to dig a hole or grave to bury in.
4. 樹上有個鳥兒窩,*shu* *shang* *yiu ko* *niao* *serh* *wo*, on the tree there is a bird’s nest.
5. 鄉下地裏種莊稼,*hsiang hsia* *ti* *li chung* *chuang chia*, in the country they plant their crops.
6. 菜園子澆菜,*tsai* *yuan* *tsz* *chiou tsai*, to water plants in the vegetable garden.
7. 花園子養花草,*hua* *yuan* *tsz* *yang* *hua* *tsao*, flowers grow in the flower garden.
8. 作音樂,*tso* *yin yo*, to make music.
9. 唱戲,*chang* *hsi*, singing and playing; theatricals.