

CHINESE - CANTONESE

Basic Course

Volume VI

Lessons 1-20

March 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The Chinese Cantonese Course, consisting of 166 lessons in 8 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese Cantonese. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Lei. Ôh, nei hai Wōng-î, hai m-hai à?

Wōng. Hai à, nei hai Lei-Sei a?

L. Hai, ngōh-tei mō kin mīn shâp-ng nīn kòm-noi.

W. Tò-tai ngōh-tei kei-shī fan shaú kè ne?

L. Kóng hei lai tsaú ch'eūng lōh, ngōh-tei hai tai-î-ts'è
shai-kaai-taai-chīn chi hau fan shaú kè.

W. Ngōh kei-tak là, kōh chān-shī ngōh faan-lai Mei-Kwòk, nei
hai Chung-Kwòk kai-tsúk t'ing-laū.

L. Yāt-tsé kwòh-tak chan faai, yat-hă yau shâp kei nīn.

W. Hai lōh, nei t'ūng ngōh to lō-chōh lōh.

L. Hai à, hai ni shâp kei nīn, ngōh shī-shī to kwà-chuê nei,
m-chi nei tim-yeung*?

W. Wai, tò-tai nei kei-shī yau T'oi-Waan lai Mei-Kwòk kà?

L. Leung nīn ts'in, ching-foó p'aai ngōh yau T'oi-Waan lai
wa-shing-tūn haai-ch'aat.

W. Kóm, nei hó la! Ching-wā nei seung hui pin-shuè à?

L. Ngōh ngaam-ngaam shik-uēn faan ch'ut-lai shī-k'ui saan hă
pō.

W. Tim-kaai ngōh hai ni-shuè kin tó nei kà?

L. Hai lōh, ngōh ngaam-ngaam saan pō kè shī-hai, fat-in-kaan
kin-tó yat-kōh yān, kōh kōh yān hó-ts'è hai nei.

W. Mat kòm ngaam kà! Ngōh chan koó- m-tò!

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L. Ngõh-teí keí-shī kìn mìn ne?

W. T'ing-yât kìn mìn, hó mà?

L. Hó â, t'ing-yât tsoi-kìn.

W. - T'ing-yât tsoi-kìn.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leī. Oh, you are Wōng-Î, aren't you.

Wōng. Yes, are you Leī-Seī?

L. Yes, we haven't seen each other for fifteen years.

W. Actually when were we separated?

L. It is a long story; we were separated after World War II.

W. Yes, I remember, at that time I returned to the United States, and you stayed in China.

L. Time has gone by very quickly; it has been more than ten years.

W. Right, we have both grown older.

L. Yes, in all these years I have constantly thought of you, never knowing how you were getting along.

W. Say, actually when did you come from Formosa to the United States?

L. Two years ago, the Government sent me from Formosa to Washington D.C. on a tour of observation.

W. Then you are doing all right! Where were you intending to go a moment ago?

L. I had just finished my dinner and came out to the city for a stroll.

W. How was it that I met you here?

L. Well, I was just walking along when suddenly I saw a man who looked like you.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. How coincidental! I would never have believed it.

L. When shall we see each other again?

W. Let's get together tomorrow, all right?

L. All right, I'll see you tomorrow.

W. I'll see you tomorrow.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you know that he is a Japanese American?
2. It is a coincidence that we meet again on the same train.
3. It is likely that I'll stay in Washington for another week.
4. We had good weather all through the summer, but all of a sudden it rained this morning.
5. I usually go for a walk with my younger sister after dinner.
6. It is getting late and it will be a few more miles before we reach downtown San Francisco.
7. You should go to Washington and make a survey there yourself.
8. At the time of World War II, he was merely a Major.
9. I don't remember anything of my childhood days in Hong Kong.
10. After all, he passed the final examination and graduated.
11. We will meet again tomorrow at the same restaurant.
12. I will never forget how happy I was at the reunion with my parents.
13. During World War II, my brother and I were separated.
14. Time has gone by very quickly and we have grown older.
15. Really, why didn't you study as hard as Mr. Chan?
16. I thought of you constantly but I had no way of learning where you were.
17. I can't imagine that we meet again after ten years' time.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

1. ch'ung-fung	reunion; to meet
2. kin min	to meet
3. tò-tai	after all, actually
4. fan shaú	to be separated
5. tai-i-ts'è shai- kaai-taaí-chin	World War II
6. kei-tak	to remember
7. kón chàn-shī	at that time, then
8. kai-tsúk	to continue
9. t'ing-laū	to stay
10. yât-tsz	days, time
11. kwà-chuê	to think of, remember
12. Wā-Shing-Tún	Washington
13. haaú-ch'aát	to observe, survey
14. shī-k'ui	downtown, city proper
15. saàn pō	to stroll
16. fat-in-kaan	all of a sudden
17. ts'z	to look like
18. ngaam	coincidental
19. hǎ	a moment
20. Meí-tsík	US citizenship

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

402

繼 kai: to follow in line; hereditary continue

繼續 kai-tsük: succeeding; succession

繼業 kai-ŋp: to follow or inherit father's profession

繼父 kai-fō: step father

627

老 lǎo: aged; venerable

老父 lǎo-fu: father.

老母 lǎo-mǔ: mother.

老公 lǎo-kung: husband.

老婆 lǎo-p'oh: wife.

528

居 kui: to dwell; to inhabit; a dwelling.

居住 kui-chuē: to reside.

居民 kái-mān: inhabitant

寄居 kài kui: to board.

繼

繼

老

居

繼 老 居

繼

老

居

5

握 aik: grasp

握 aik: grasp

握手 aik-shuk: to shake hand.

1355

頓 tūn: to arrange; to knock; to bow; suddenly.

整頓 ching-tūn: to set in order; to improve.

握

頓

握 頓

握

頓

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

755

偶 ngau: image; paired;
sudden;
accidentally.

偶像 ngau-tsoeng: idol.

偶然 ngau-in: accidentally;
suddenly.

佳偶 kai ngau: a happy
pair.

623

了 li: finished; very;
to understand;
Mandarin sign
of completed
action.

了事 li shi: the affair
is finished.

了解 li kai: to under-
stand.

了不得 li-pat-tak: exceed-
ingly; extreme-
ly.

266

希 hei: to hope;
rare

希望 hei-ming: to
hope for

希罕 hei-han: rare

稀奇 hei-ki: curious;
strange

偶

了

希

偶

了

希

偶

了

希

295

何 hei: how; what;
why?

何苦 hei-ko: why
take the
trouble

何必 hei-pit: why
bother

何况 hei-ong: further-
more

181

忽 hu: suddenly;
to disregard

忽然 hu-tan: suddenly.

忽尔 hu-er: to
slight; to
neglect

何

忽

何

忽

何

忽

LESSON 1





















































READING MATERIAL

吓就一知道，後遇知，之然都離，倘人多分中，好意好亦無信，亦果相，朋友如情，好喜心，亦歡種，人好呢，家定啦，論一樂，不見快，再相更。

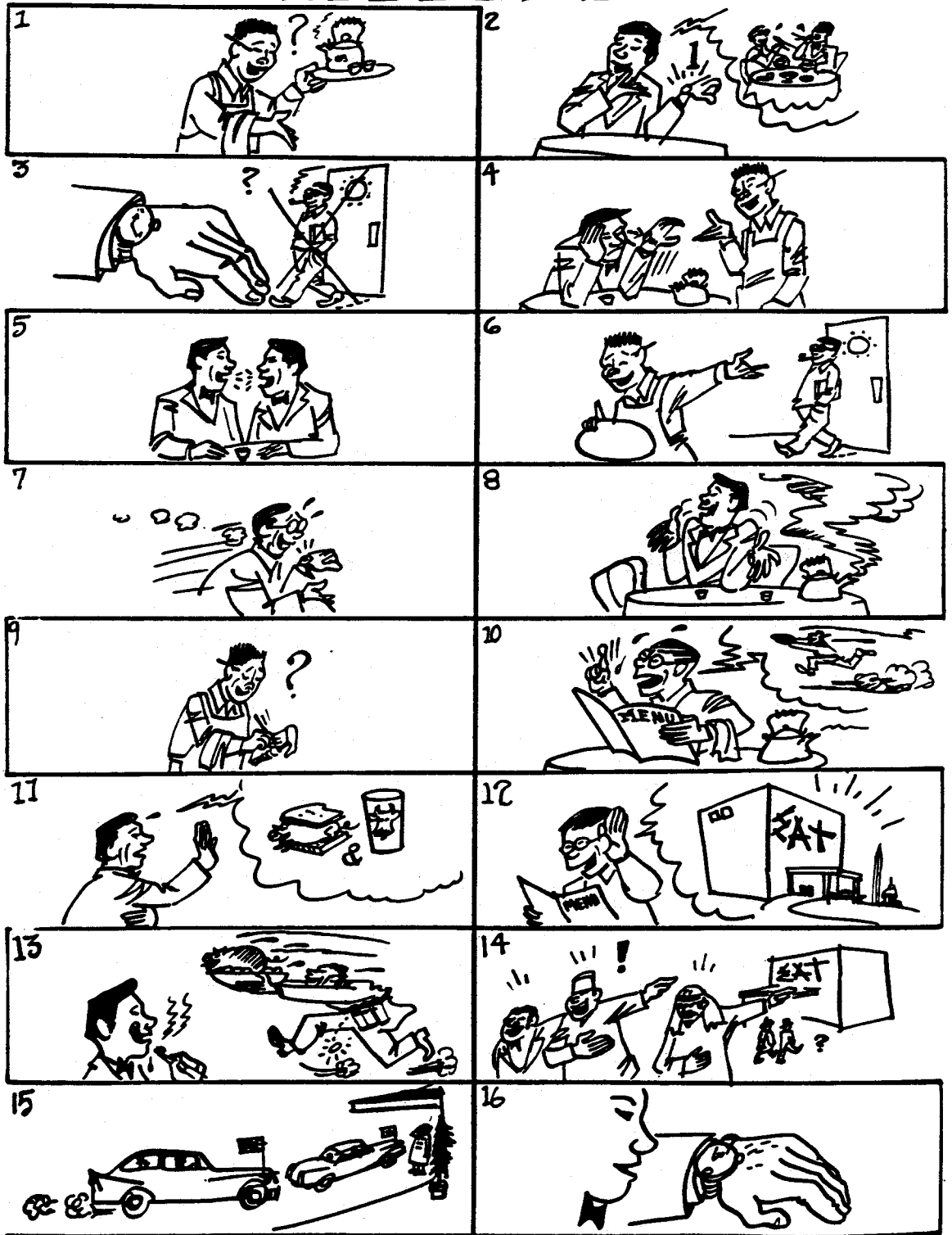
時候，手時忽大，年家時，繼握當，李中相幾大，既四力方，老之不十到，戰李用地後，意處過老，大國家個之，無何經曾，界美，大一年察，問係未，世黎候，住幾考人，但過，次翻時，居十頓，啦，不，二二既，人到盛呢，錯啲，第黃手各，唔華喜有，咗，咗，結，分係估去，歡係老，四，了然，但見派，幾真李，李事，雖期，再府話，話老，同戰，灣有會政，你說黃認，二識，台會，望國，fong，句老以，黃認，咗，後希中，fong，呢候，可，大家，留句，敢被重，fong，時唔，大停講，唔然，家，fong，呢，都。

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

	Character Number 402		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 20		糸, 系				
							
							
	Character Number 627		Radical Number 125				
	Stroke Number 6		老				
							
	Character Number 528		Radical Number 44				
	Stroke Number 8		尸				
							
	Character Number 5		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 12		扌, 手				
							
							
	Character Number 1355		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 13		頁				
							
							

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Fóh-Kei. Wán pin-wai* à, sin-shaang?

Wōng. Ngōh yeùk-chóh p'aāng-yaū lai ni-shuè shík nǎ-t's'aan,
ngōh sin lai, k'ui yat-chân tsaū tò.

W. Ngōh kè piu i-king shâp-i-tim sei-kòh tsâ. Tim-kaai iō
Leī chūng mei tò kâ!

F. Sin-shaang, nei t'ai-chuê nei kè piu tsô mi-yě à? M-shai
sam kap.

W. Ngōh tsâ-kei t'ung tsâ-kei kóng che.

F. Nâ! Kòh kòh hai m-hai nei kè p'aāng-yaū à? K'ui lai-
kân là!

Leī. Chan hai m-hó i-sâ, ngōh i-ka chi lai.

W. M-kân-iù, ngōh lai-chóh mō kei noi* che.

F. Leūng-wai* sin-shaang iù ti mi-yě ne?

L. Ngōh iù yat-kòh faai-ts'aan, m-koi nei faai-ti.

W. Ngōh m-hai kei t'ô ngōh, ngōh tsing-hai iù yat-kòh
fóh-t'ui saam-mān-chí, t'ung yat-pooi ngaū-naai.

L. Ngōh t'eng yān wā ni kaan hai Wā-Shing-Tūn tsui taai
tsui hó tsui ch'ut-mēng* kè ts'aan-shat, hai mà?

W. Hai à, m-chí kām, ni-shuè kè chiu-foo yaū hó, yě yaū
p'eng, yaū hó-shík.

L. Kòh kòh yān to hai kóm wā, pin ti yān shí shí lai ni-
shuè shík faān kâ?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Mi-yě yān to yā. Yāu ti hai ching-foó kè koon-uēn,
yāu ti hai kòk kwòk kè ngoi-kaau-koon, yāu ti hai hó
yāu tei-wai kè yān.
- L. T'ai hǎ nei kè piu, tsaū-lai yat-tim là.
- W. Ngõh-tei tsáú là, hó mà? Fòh-kei, m-koi nei maai taan.
- L. Táng ngõh lai, táng ngõh lai.
- W. M-hó chaang, yān-tei t'ai kin m-hó t'ai.
- L. Kám, tai-i-ts'è táng ngõh lai la!

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Waiter. Who are you looking for, sir?
- Wōng. I made an appointment with a friend to come here for lunch. I've come first; he'll be here in a moment.
- Wōng. It is twelve-twenty according to my watch, why hasn't Lō-Leī arrived yet?
- Waiter. Sir, why do you keep looking at your watch? You needn't worry.
- Wōng. I was just talking to myself.
- Waiter. There, isn't that one your friend? He is coming over this way!
- Leī. I am really sorry that I have come late.
- Wōng. It doesn't matter, I have just been here a short time.
- Waiter. What do you two gentlemen wish to have?
- Leī. I wish to order a quick lunch, please hurry a bit.
- Wōng. I am not very hungry. I'll just have a ham sandwich and a glass of milk.
- Leī. I have heard that this is the largest the best and the most famous restaurant in Washington, is that right?
- Wōng. Right. Not only is that so, but the service in this place is excellent and the food is inexpensive and delicious.
- Leī. Everybody says so. What sort of people usually come here to eat?

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Wōng. There are all sorts of people. Some are government officials some are diplomats of various foreign countries, and some are people of position.
- Leī. Take a look at your watch, it is almost one o'clock.
- Wōng. Shall we go? Waiter, please bring the bill.
- Leī. Let me pay for it.
- Wōng. Don't make a scene; people are watching and it doesn't look good.
- Leī. Well, let me get it the next time.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Will you please come closer so that I can hear what you say?
2. If you insist on going in first, you should let me know.
3. Since you have come all the way from Sacramento, let me take care of the hotel expense.
4. I shall be going in thirty minutes. When do you plan to leave?
5. Mr. Wong is a prominent man in San Francisco's Chinatown.
6. He is not a diplomat but he knows all the officials very well.
7. The hotel where I stay has very good service.
8. He ordered not only a chicken, but also a steak.
9. This restaurant's ham sandwiches are very well-known.
10. Would you like to have a glass of milk or a cup of coffee?
11. I ate a whole chicken two hours ago, but I am hungry already.
12. There! That is the watch you've been searching for. Isn't it?
13. I have an appointment with Professor Lee at two this afternoon.
14. He has a date with his girl friend at the New China Restaurant.
15. Please do not worry. She will be here very soon.
16. We will continue this discussion tomorrow if you have no time today.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

17. He and his brother are fighting for that pretty girl.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

1. yeùk-ooî	appointment
2. yeùk	to make an appointment, date
3. piu	watch
4. sam kap	anxious, worried, hurried
5. nā!	there!
6. t'õ-ngôh	hungry
7. fôh-t'ui	ham
8. saam-mān-chî	sandwich
9. ngaī-naai	milk
10. ch'ut-mēng*	famous, well-known
11. m-chî kām	not only that, not only so
12. chiu-foo	service (restaurant, hotel, etc
13. koon-uēn	official (personnel)
14. ngoī-kaau-koon	diplomat
15. yaũ tei-wai	in high position, prominent
16. tsai	to leave, run
17. táng ngõh lai	to let me pay, take care of
18. chaang	to fight, insist
19. haāng-maai-lai	to walk close, come

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

424

久 káu: a long time

久又 káu-pat-káu: now and then

長久 chéung-káu: forever

好久 hó káu: a good while

1256

精 tsing: essence; vitality; excellent; fine; semen.

精神 tsing-shên: mind; spirit; energy

精力 tsing-lík: vigor; energy.

精神病 tsing-shên-pêng: mental disease.

1350

腿 t'úi: thigh; leg; ham.

大腿 taaf-t'úi: the thigh.

火腿 foh-t'úi: cured ham.

久

精

腿

久 精 腿

久

精

腿

113

壯 chòng: strong; robust

壯健 chòng-kín: healthy; hale

壯胆 chòng-tán: to strengthen one's courage

強壯 k'óng-chòng: strong

462

健 kín: strong; vigorous; robust.

康健 hong-kín: healthy.

壯健 chòng-kín: healthy; robust.

健忘 kín-móng: habitually forgetful

壯

健

壯 健

壯

健

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

1027

惜 xī: to pity; to feel for; to grudge.

可惜 kě-xī: pitiable; regrettable.

痛惜 tòng-xī: to love intensively.

199

况 kàng: moreover; still more

况且 kàng-qū: moreover

何况 hé-kàng: how much more? or still less?

1327

從 ts'ung: to follow; follower; attendant; second to agree with; to obey; from.

隨從 ts'ui-ts'ung: attendant; retinue.

從前 ts'ung-ts'in: formerly.

從軍 ts'ung kuan: to join the military service.

惜

况

從

從

惜

况

從

惜

况

况

從

1042

訴 sù: to state; to inform; a plain; plea.

上訴 shàng-sù: to appeal to a higher court.

訴訟 sù-tóng: to file a charge.

1248

漸 jiàn: to degree; to imbue.

漸漸 jiàn-jiàn: gradually

訴

漸

訴

漸

訴

漸

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

黃二同李四，久別重 fūng，非常歡喜，可惜
 相見之時，時候無多，況且大家有千言萬語，要
 從頭訴說，一定 wān 個機會，詳細 k'ing 吓至得。
 所以大家約定，喺一間華盛頓最出名嘅 ts'aan
 館相會。

老黃先到，李四黎遲，雖然唔係幾好意思，
 但係多年朋友，唔算得緊要。

佢地 kè 目的，係見多啲，k'ing 多啲，大家都
 唔想食好多野。老李要一個快 ts'aan，老黃只
 係要一個火腿三文治，同一 pooi 牛奶。佢地食
 吓，k'ing 吓，時候過得好快，有幾耐，天漸漸黑啦，
 然後分手約定下次再見。

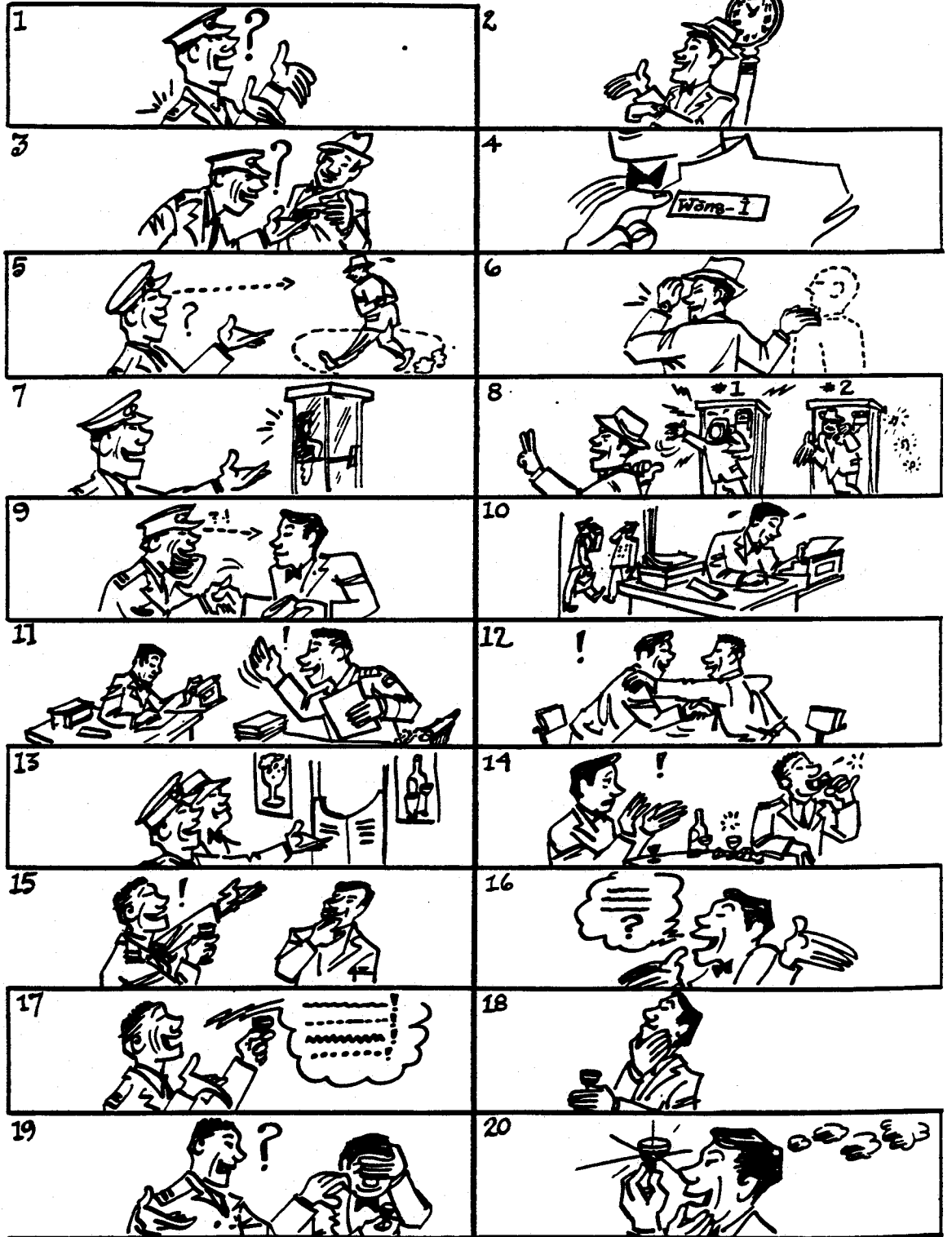
佢地呢次相會，覺得最滿意嘅，就係大家
 都重壯健，精神亦好。

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

久	Character Number 424		Radical Number 4				
	Stroke Number 3)				
	'	夕	久				
精	Character Number 1256		Radical Number 116				
	Stroke Number 14		米				
	.	'	二	半	𠂇	米	米 ⁻
	精	精	精	精	精		
腿	Character Number 1350		Radical Number 136				
	Stroke Number 14		月, 肉				
)	月	月	月	月 ⁷	月 ⁷	月 ³
	腿	腿	腿	腿	腿		
壯	Character Number 113		Radical Number 3				
	Stroke Number 7		土				
	乚	4	4	𠂇	𠂇 ⁻	𠂇 ⁺	壯
健	Character Number 462		Radical Number 10				
	Stroke Number 10		亻, 人				
	'	亻	亻 ⁷	亻 ²	亻 ²	亻 ³	亻 ³
	健	健					

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Sheung-Wai: Sin-shaang, yaü mi-yě sê à?

Wong. Mõ mi-yě sê, ngõh táng yán che.

S. Kwai sing-ming à?

W. Ngõh kiù-tsô Wong-í.

S. Ngõh kín neí hai ni shuê haang-lai-haang-hui, neí táng-kán pin-kòh à?

W. Ngõh táng-kán ngõh kè p'aang-yaü, k'ui i-ka chung meí lai.

S. Tim-kaai neí m-tá tin-wâ* peí k'ui ne?

W. Ngõh tá-chòh leung-ts'è tin-wâ*, tai-yat-ts'è tá m-t'ung, tai-í-ts'è mõ yán tsip.

S. Ngõh hó ts'è hai pin shuê kín kwòh neí kâ*?

W. Ngõh hai Lük-Kwan-Pô tsô sê.

S. Ngõh yik-to hai Lük-Kwan-Pô tsô sê.

W. Oh! Uên-loí ngõh-teí hai t'ung-sê.

S. Pat-uê ngõh-teí yám pooi tsáu chí kóng la!

W. Neí yám-uên yat-pooi yaü yat-pooi, neí kè tsáu-leung chan hó.

S. Ngõh-teí k'ing há kai*, yat-pín yám, yat-pín k'ing, hó mà?

W. Neí seung k'ing ti mi-yě ne?

S. Mi-yě to hó la, ts'ui-pín* la!

W. Táng ngõh nám há!

S. Neí tap tai t'au nám mi-yě à?

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ni ti tsaú t'Eng neí kè shuét-wá yán-hei ngóh kè coi-yik.
Táng ngóh t'Eng neí kóng yat-kòh kòò-sá la.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. What is the matter, sir?

Wōng. Nothing in particular, I am just waiting for some one.

Captain. What is your name?

Wōng. I am Wōng-Î.

Captain. I saw you walking around here, whom are you waiting for?

Wōng. I am waiting for my friend, and he still hasn't come.

Captain. Why don't you call him up?

Wōng. I have telephoned him twice; the first time, I couldn't get the call through, and the second time, no one answered.

Captain. It seems that I have seen you somewhere.

Wōng. I work at the Department of the Army.

Captain. I work at the Department of the Army also.

Wōng. Oh, actually we are colleagues.

Captain. We had better have a drink; then we'll talk.

Wōng. You have drunk one glass after another, your capacity for liquor is truly great.

Captain. We can chat a bit, talking and drinking at the same time, all right?

Wōng. What do you want to talk about?

Captain. Anything is all right with me, suit yourself.

Wōng. Let me think a moment.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. What are you thinking of with your head cast down?

Wōng. . This wine and your conversation have aroused my memories. Let me tell you a story.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. He is not very talkative, however he likes to tell stories to children.
2. When he approached, I had the feeling that something was wrong.
3. Because she didn't know how to get there, she failed to keep the appointment.
4. This night club is not very large, but most of the tables are vacant.
5. I'll have to send a telegram first before I am through with the office today.
6. I know my recollections are not very clear, but I don't think we have met in the past.
7. That woman looks like my teacher and she arouses my recollections of school days.
8. She casts down her head; however, I don't know if she is thinking or just being tired.
9. We have not seen each other for almost ten years; let's chat for a while.
10. At the club, many people talk while drinking.
11. I do not have a great capacity for liquor. What about you?
12. She is not only my colleague; she is also my superior.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. In reality, Mr. Wong works for the Department of the Army.
Didn't you know that?
14. It is not that I can't get the call through, but no one
answers the phone.
15. I know a number of languages, for instance: Chinese, Japan-
ese, Korean and English.
16. I have been waiting for you here since 7 p. m. Where have
you been?

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. k'ing kai* | to chat |
| 2. tâ m-t'ung | cannot get the call through |
| 3. mǒ yān tsip | no one answers the phone |
| 4. hó ts'ǎ | to seem; seemingly, alike; for instance |
| 5. Lūk-Kwan-Pô | Dept of the Army |
| 6. uēn-loī | in reality; actually really |
| 7. t'ūng-sǎ | colleague |
| 8. tsáú-leūng | capacity for liquor |
| 9. yat-pīn yám, yat-pīn
k'ing | to talk while drinking |
| 10. tap tai t'aū | to cast down the head |
| 11. yǎn-heī | to arouse |
| 12. ooi-yik | to recall; recollection, memories |
| 13. koò-sǎ | story, tale |
| 14. fòng-chóh kung | to have finished working |
| 15. k'ui-lôk-pô | club, night club |
| 16. shat yeūk | to fail to keep the appointment |
| 17. tsáú-maai-lai | to come close, approach |
| 18. hó-k'ing | conversable, good conversationa-
list, talkative |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

680

某 mā: a certain one; such and such.

某人 mā yān: so-and-so.

某甲 mā jiǎ: a certain person.

某日 mā yì: such-and-such day.

某處 mā ch'ù: a certain place.

1353

獨 tū: only merely; single.

獨立 tū-lá: to be independent.

獨裁 tū-ts'āi: arbitrary; dictatorial.

1293

作 tsòk: to make; to do; to act; to be; to become.

作文 tsòk wān: to write an essay; to compose.

作對 tsòk-tuì: to be an enemy.

著作家 chü-tsòk ka: an author; a writer.

某

獨

獨

作

某

獨

作

世

獨

作

1087

談 t'ān: to talk; talk; language.

談話 t'ān wá: to talk; to converse.

談論 t'ān lūn: to discuss.

談判 t'ān-p'ān: negotiation.

1314

趣 ts'ui: interesting; pleasant; exciting.

趣味 ts'ui-mei: flavor; of pleasant flavor; interesting.

無趣 wú ts'ui: not interesting; flat.

談

趣

談

趣

談

趣

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

1403

懷 waai: bosom; affection;
to cherish.

懷孕 waai yân: to be-
come pregnant;
conception.

懷念 waai-nâm: to think
of; in remembrance

345

異 i: foreign;
strange;
different.

奇異 k'ei-i: curious;
wonderful;
strange

詫異 ch'â-i: surprised.

異國 i-kuók: foreign
country

1449

引 yǎn: to lead; to
guide; to in-
duce; to quote;
a preface.

引誘 yǎn-yǎu: to entice;
to induce.

引起 yǎn héi: to arouse;
to elicit.

引導 yǎn-tô: to lead;
to instruct.

引渡 yǎn-tô: to extra-
dite.

懷

懷

異

引

懷

異

引

懷

異

引

1095

歎 t'ân: to sigh; to
moan; to praise

歎氣 t'ân-hèi: to heave
a sigh.

歎惜 t'ân-sik: to sigh
regretfully.

1341

段 tuân: part; piece;
section; para-
graph.

一段 yat tuân: a sec-
tion; part; di-
vision.

一段新聞 yat tuân san-
mân: a para-
graph of news.

歎

嘆

段

歎

段

歎

段

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

某日,黃二去一間 k'ui 樂部等一個朋友,
等阻好耐,呢個朋友重未黎,打阻兩次電話都
打唔通。

黃二滿懷心事,單獨自己一個人,低頭行
來行去,有一位少年軍人,見佢有乜樂趣,而且
又好似面熟,佢想吓,大家都係異地作客,相
fūng 唔使曾相識嘅,就同老黃交談,原來大家
都係喺陸軍部做事嘅。

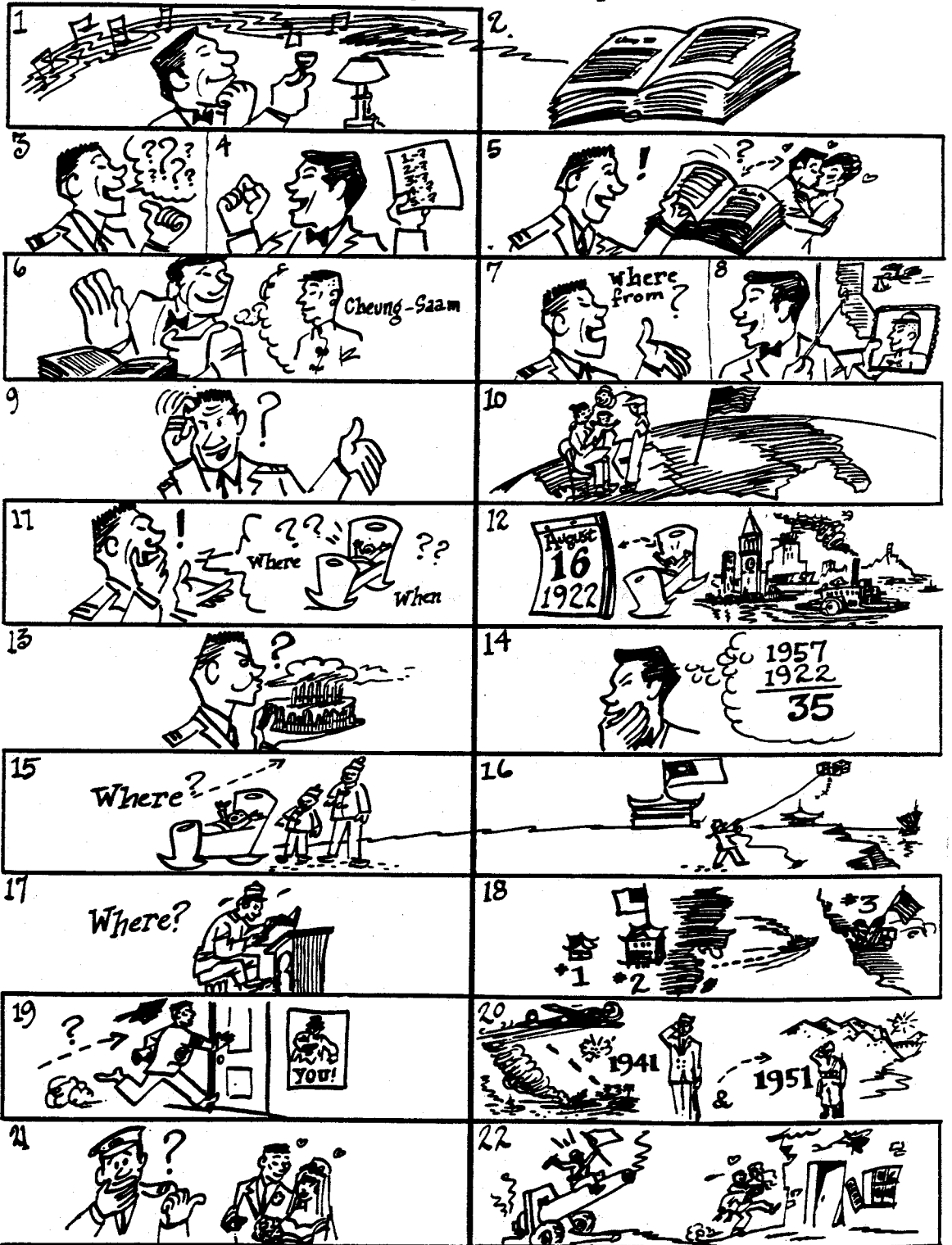
正係“酒 fūng 知己千 pooi 少”,大家都飲得
好多,呢啲酒引起黃二嘅心事,佢歎阻一聲,就
對呢位軍人講一段關於佢另外一個朋友嘅
故事。

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

某	Character Number 680		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 9		木				
	丨	丨丨	丨丨丨	丨丨丨	丨丨丨	丨丨丨	丨丨丨
某							
獨	Character Number 1353		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 16		犭, 犬				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿	丿
獨	獨	獨	獨	獨	獨	獨	獨
作	Character Number 1293		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 7		亻, 人				
	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ	ノ
談	Character Number 1087		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 15		言				
	、	、	、	、	、	、	、
言	言	言	言	言	言	言	
趣	Character Number 1314		Radical Number 156				
	Stroke Number 15		走				
	一	十	土	丰	丰	丰	走
趣	趣	趣	趣	趣	趣	趣	

LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ti yam-ngōk chan hó-t'eng, ti tang-kwong uēt-lai-uēt-òm.

W. Ni kòh koò-sê hó ch'eūng, ngōh m̄-chi yaū pin shuè kóng heī
chí hó.

Sheūng-Wai. Pat-uē táng ngōh m̄n nei, nei taáp la, hó mà?

W. Hó! Pat-kwòh nei iú m̄n-tak yaū haī-t'úng ti chí hó pòh!

S. Tong-ín* la! Ni kòh haī m̄-haī nei kè luēn* oi koò-sê à?

W. M̄-haī, ni kòh haī kwaan-ue ngōh kè p'aāng-yaū Cheung-Saam kè.

S. K'uī haī pin shuè yān à?

W. K'uī haī Meī-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng yān, yaū haī Chung-Kwòk yān.

S. Nei kám kóng, haī mi-yě i-sz à?

W. K'uī haī Meī-Kwòk ch'ut shai, shóh-ī k'uī haī Meī-Kwòk tsík
yān. K'uī kè foô mǒ haī Chung-Kwòk yān, shóh-ī k'uī yaū
haī Chung-Kwòk yān.

S. Òh! Uēn-loī haī kám. K'uī keī shī haī pin shuè ch'ut shai
kà?

W. Yat-kaú-ī-ī-n̄n paát-uēt shâp-lûk-yât k'uī haī Ka-Shaáng Saam-
Faān-Shī ch'ut shai.

S. K'uī kam n̄n keī taaī à?

W. Táng ngōh kai yat kai, k'uī kam n̄n sa-à-nḡ sui.

S. K'uī haī pin shuè taaī à?

W. K'uī haī Chung-Kwòk taaī.

S. K'uī haī pin shuè tūk shue ne?

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. K'ui hai Chung-Kwòk tük siú-hòk t'ung chung-hòk, chung-hòk pat-íp chi haú, k'ui lai Meí-Kwòk Ka-Shaáng tük taaí-hòk.
- S. Haú-loí yaú tím à? K'ui yaú mǒ tong-kwòh ping à?
- W. Yaú, yat-kaú-sei-yat-nín Chan-Chue-Kóng peí t'au tsaáp chi ha k'ui hui tong ping. Yat-kaú-ngǎ-ling-nín Hòn-Chín paaú-faát kè shí-haú, k'ui tsoi ts'è tong ping.
- S. K'ui kit-chòh fan meí à?
- W. Kit-chòh fan; tai-í-ts'è taaí-chín kit-ch'uk chi haú mǒ keí noi, k'ui kit fan.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Wōng-Ī. The music is really beautiful. The light is becoming dimmer and dimmer.
- Wōng. This is a long story, I do not know where I should begin.
- Captain. You had better let me ask the questions, and you answer, all right?
- Wōng. All right, but you will have to ask them in proper order.
- Captain. Of course. Is this the story of your romance?
- Wōng. No, this story concerns my friend Cheung-Saam.
- Captain. Where is he from? (Of what place is he a native?)
- Wōng. He is from California, U.S.A., and he is also Chinese.
- Captain. What do you mean by that?
- Wōng. He was born in the United States; therefore, he is a U.S. citizen. His parents are Chinese, so he is also a Chinese.
- Captain. Oh. So that is the case. When and where was he born?
- Wōng. He was born on 16 August 1922 in San Francisco.
- Captain. How old is he this year?
- Wōng. Let me figure it out. He is thirty-five years old this year.
- Captain. Where did he grow up?
- Wōng. He grew up in China.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. Where did he study?

Wōng. He attended elementary and high school in China. After graduation from high school he came to study at a university in California, U.S.A.

Captain. After that what happened? Did he enlist in the military service?

Wōng. Yes, after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, he enlisted in the military service. When the Korean War broke out in 1950 he enlisted again.

Captain. Has he gotten married yet?

Wōng. He is married; he married soon after the end of World War II.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The lights are all off. What does it mean?
2. Will you please figure out the total that I owe you immediately?
3. Since his girl friend went away, he seems to have many things on his mind.
4. Even though she has no money, she does not appear to have any matters on her mind.
5. I shall end my business and enlist in the air force.
6. I visited New York City once, and I shall go there again soon.
7. The war broke out in the Far East three months ago.
8. He grew up in Pearl Harbor and enlisted in the military service.
9. A sneak attack would again cause another war.
10. He was graduated from the military academy and was sent to the Far East.
11. Concerning his work, he is very systematic.
12. Of course, love affairs are not work, but he is also very systematic about them.
13. Is that so. No wonder all the lights are dim in this room.
14. How old is your younger brother, and what is his name?
15. She wants to end her love affair with him right now.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Concerning the color of street lights, the city government is very systematic.
17. Let me figure it out; she should have been eighteen years old the day before yesterday.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

1. tang-kwong	light
2. òm	dim
3. yaũ hai-t'úng	systematic, in proper order
4. luên*-oi	love affair
5. kwaan-ue	to relate, concern
6. tong-in*	of course
7. uên-loi hai kám	so that is the case, if that is the case
8. kei taaí?	how old (age)?
9. hai...taaí	to grow up in...
10. pat-íp	to graduate
11. tong ping	to enlist in the military service
12. Chan-Chue-Kóng	Pearl Harbor
13. t'au tsaâp	sneak attack
14. paaù-faàt	to break out
15. tsol ts'è	again
16. kit-ch'uk	to end
17. sam-sê	matter on mind
18. sam-sê ch'úng-ch'úng	many things on mind
19. kai-yat-kai	to figure out, count
20. mi-yě i-sz?	what does it mean?

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

1307

醉 tsui: drunk; intoxicated.

飲醉 yán tsui: to get drunk.

醉酒 tsui-tsuá: intoxicated.

醉

醉

325

恐 kung: to fear; alarm; doubt

恐怕 kung-p'à: probably; perhaps

恐慌 kung-fong: panic dread; crisis

恐嚇 kung-hak: to terrify; intimidate

恐怖 kung-pò: frightened

恐

恐

71

止 chí: to halt; stop; end

止痛 chí-t'ung: to stop pain

止步 chí-pò: to stop (no admittance)

止

止

1351

退 t'ui: to retire; to withdraw.

退回 t'ui-ooí: to return; to turn back.

退還 t'ui-waán: to return; unaccepted.

告退 kò t'ui: to resign; to withdraw.

退

退

739

伍 ng: the numeral five

入伍 yáp-ng: be a soldier.

退伍 t'ui-ng: to retire from the service

伍

伍

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL.

1459

柔 yāu: pliant; tender; mild.

柔弱 yāu-yuók: effeminate; soft.

1140

典 tín: canon; rule; record; to mortgage; to pledge.

字典 tsai-tín: dictionary; lexicon.

大典 tsai tín: a great celebration.

典禮 tín-lai: ceremony.

245

効 wau: to imitate; to toil; to copy

效法 wau faat: to imitate; to copy to follow an example

效用 wau-yung: function; utility

效果 wau-kwoh: result

柔

典

効

柔 典 効

柔

典

効

効

258

恰 hap (hap): timely fitting; exact; to close

恰好 hap wó: just fit; just right

恰服恰 hap ngakn-fán: to close

244

巧 wau: skillful; cunning

巧辯 wau pin: plausible argument

巧妙 wau-mí: skillful

恰

巧

恰 巧

恰

巧

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

之友從統。形朋道系。情嘅知有。嘅佢唔得。呢起係講。喲佢唔得。樂, 二聽。音黃人聽。典去軍醉意。古過位分。和番個幾。柔想啲幾。光, 人想。燈使人講。暗容易起。暗容事講。最故事講。下, 嘅邊。佢地就決定用問答。

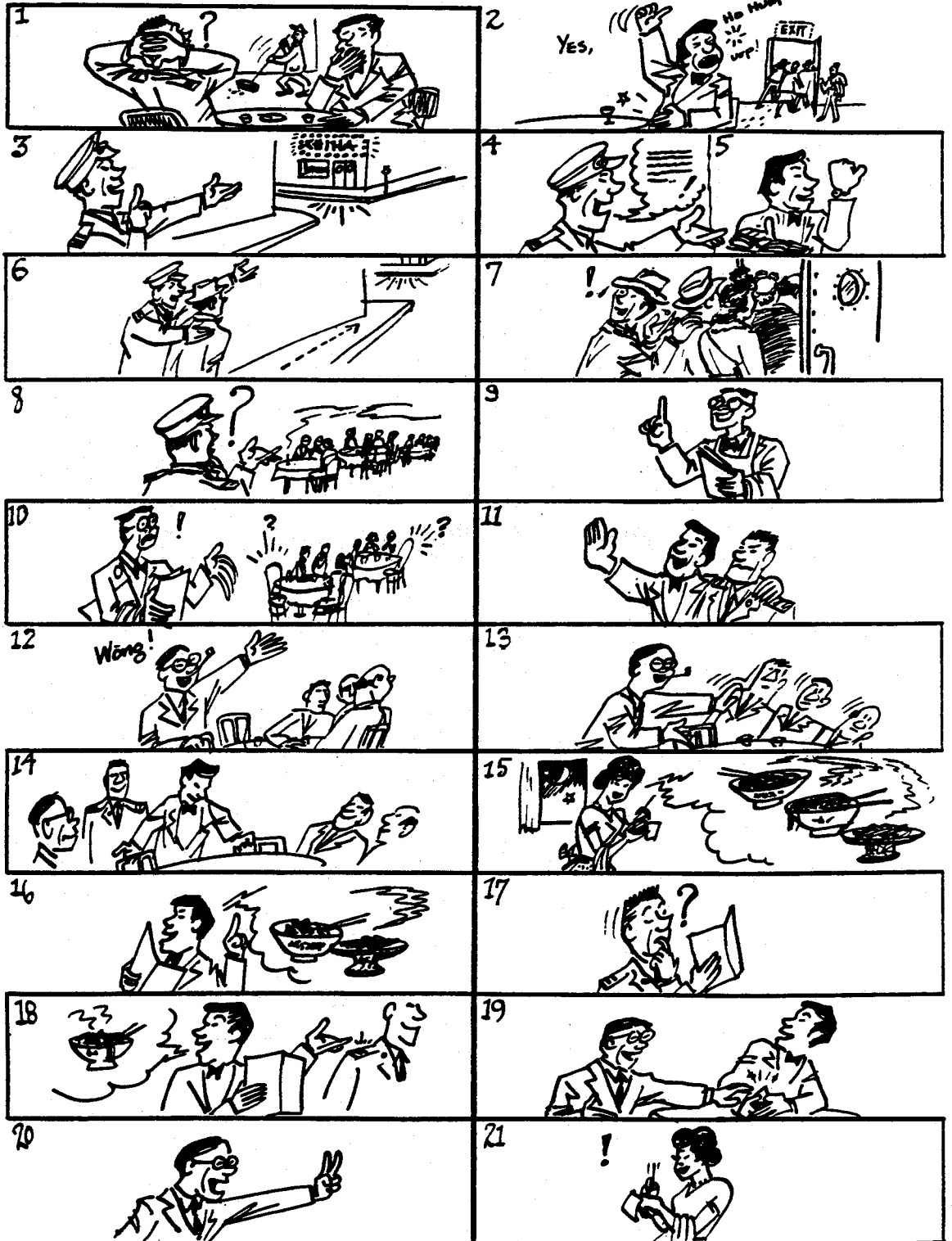
之加人停戰麗結非。世國事美以候。出美戰。市黎發生兵。Hōn 係聰明可。Faàn 番發當。三後亦讀書。一之後。美國學, 佢繼續愛了。三, 小二次。所以。張讀第効為入等子。位國巧家以次要女。呢中恰國伍, 再都個。來去學同退, 佢亦呢。原經大該三發, 子, 為擔。曾讀應該張。paaù 嘅女。後, 省都止, 張。嘅婚。常之。

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

醉	Character Number 1307		Radical Number 164				
	Stroke Number 15		酉				
	一	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	酉
	酉	酉	酉	酉	酉	醉	醉
恐	Character Number 325		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 10		心				
	一	丨	丨	丨	恐	恐	恐
	恐	恐					
止	Character Number 71		Radical Number 77				
	Stroke Number 4		止				
	丨	丨	止	止			
退	Character Number 1351		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 10		辶, 走				
	丨	丨	丨	退	退	退	退
	退	退					
伍	Character Number 739		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		亻, 人				
	丨	丨	伍	伍	伍	伍	

LESSON 5



LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Sheung-Wai. K'ui-lôk-pô tsaü-lai shaan moön, nei m-t'ing kám tá haám lô, hai m-hai hó ngaän-fàn à?

Wöng. Hai à, ti yän uêt-lai-uêt-shiú, ngöih hó t'õ ngöih, hó ngaän-fàn, pat-uê ngöih-tei kiú ti yě shik, hó mà?

S. Ngöih t'ai-i hui kaäk-lei kaai kè Chung-Kwòk ts'aan-shat shik siu yê*.

S. Ngöih tui-ue nei kóng kè koò-sê hó yaü hing-ts'ui.

W. Ngöih taáp-ying nei yaü shi-hau kai-tsük kóng-uên.

S. Kóh kaan ts'aan-shat mǒ kei uên, ngöih-tei haäng hui la!

W. Ni kaan ts'aan-shat kè shaang-i chan hó.

S. Ngöih-tei mǒ wai* ts'õh, tím suèn hó ne?

Taaí-Wai*. Sin-shaang, táng ngöih t'ung nei-tei wán-hǎ la!

T. Ngöih i-king tò-shuè wán-kwòh, ti wai* to ts'õh moön saai, nei-tei fan-hoi ts'õh, hó mà?

W. M-hó là, ngöih-tei seúng ts'õh-maaí yat-ts'ai.

Lei. Lǒ Wöng*, yaü hai ni shuè kìn tó nei, chan ngaam là!

L. Nei hai ni shuè taáp wai*, taaí-ka pik-hǎ la!

W. M-koi saai, ngöih-tei kei kòh yän ts'õh hai ni cheung taaí t'oi* shuè.

Nui-Chiu-Toi. Sin-shaang, kam-maän kè uê-shaang chuk, ngaü-yük ch'aaü mìn, ch'aaü fán hó lèng pòh!

W. Ngöih iú yat-oón uê-shaang chuk, yat-típ ngaü-yük ch'aaü fán.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- S. Ngõh m̄-chi-tò kiù mi-yě hó, neĩ t'ũng ngõh tím lai!
- W. Ni wai* Sheũng-Wai iũ yat-típ ngaũ-yũk ch'aaú mĩn.
- L. Lõ Wõng*, m̄-hó chaang peĩ ts'in*, ni ts'è táng ngõh lai.
- L. Wai! M̄-koi neĩ tseung leũng-cheung taan sé-maaĩ yat-ts'á!
- N. Hó à, sin-shaang.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Captain. The club is about to close. You keep yawning, are you very sleepy?
- Wōng-Ī. Yes, the crowd is getting smaller and smaller. I am very hungry and sleepy. Let us get something to eat, all right?
- Captain. I suggest we go to the China Restaurant on the next street for a late evening snack.
- Captain. I am very much interested in the story you were telling me.
- Wōng. I promise that I will continue and finish it when I have time.
- Captain. That restaurant is not far away, we can walk over.
- Wōng. Business at this restaurant is really good.
- Captain. There is no place for us to sit. What shall we do?
- Steward. Let me look around for you, sir.
- Steward. I've looked everywhere, the seats are all occupied, would you mind sitting separately?
- Wōng. No, we wish to sit together.
- Leī-Seī. Wōng* (literal translation: Old Wōng), what a coincidence, again meeting you here!
- Leī. We can share the table with you, everybody crowd in a little.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Thank you, we can all sit at this big table.

Waitress. Sir, tonight the raw fish congee, the beef fried noodles, and the fried rice sticks are excellent

Wōng. I want a bowl of raw fish congee and a plate of beef fried rice sticks.

Captain. I don't know what to order, you order it for me!

Wōng. This Captain wishes to have a plate of beef fried noodles.

Leī. Wōng* don't insist on paying, this time let me have the honor.

Leī. Hey, please put the two bills together.

Waitress. Very well, sir.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The story is so long; it seems that he will never finish telling it all.
2. I want a bowl of raw fish congee; and what do you want to order?
3. Both the steward and the waitress recommended fried rice-stick.
4. This restaurant is so crowded that I could never find a place there.
5. You should let them sit together since they are old friends.
6. I promise to help you, so please don't worry.
7. This work is very difficult to do but it is interesting.
8. May I suggest that we go to the restaurant on the next street?
9. It is very late and we might as well go to have some night snacks.
10. You should close the door when you come in here.
11. He is getting sleepy and is starting to yawn.
12. Because the price is set too high, fewer and fewer people come to this place to eat.
13. This theatre is showing a good movie and all seats are occupied
14. This restaurant is too crowded and sharing the table with others is the only way that we can eat here.
15. I don't know how to order, so will you do it for me?

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. This is my suggestion and I think you will be interested.

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | siu yê* | a late evening snack |
| 2. | shaan moõn | to close for business |
| 3. | tá haãm-lô | to yawn |
| 4. | ngaãn-fàn | sleepy |
| 5. | uêt-laí uêt-shiú | fewer and fewer |
| 6. | t'ai-í | to suggest; suggestion |
| 7. | kaák-icí kaai | next street |
| 8. | yaũ hĩng-ts'ui | interesting; interested in |
| 9. | taáp-yĩng | to promise |
| 10. | ts'õh moõn | full house, all seats occupied |
| 11. | ts'õh-maaí yat-ts'ai | to sit together |
| 12. | taáp wai* | to share the place |
| 13. | pik | to crowd; crowded |
| 14. | uē-shaang-chuk | raw fish congee |
| 15. | ch'aaí fàn | fried rice-stick; to fry rice-stick |
| 16. | nuí-chiu-toí | waitress |
| 17. | taai-wai* | steward, stewardess |
| 18. | tím | order |
| 19. | kóng kík to kóng m-uēn | never finish telling at all |

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1035

消 siu: to scatter; to disperse; to diminish.
 消化 siu-fà: to digest.
 取消 ts'ui-siu: to cancel; to annul.
 消費 siu-fai: to consume; consumption.

720

悶 moôn: sad; distressed; melancholy; stupefy.
 煩悶 faân-moôn: distressed; upset.
 散悶 saân moôn: to dissipate sorrow.

516

顧 kò: to look after; upon; take care of; regard.
 照顧 chiù-kò: to look after; to care for; to patronise.
 顧問 kò-mán: to advise; an adviser.
 主顧 chú-kò: a customer.
 顧客 kò-hàk: a customer.

消

悶

顧

消 悶 顧

消

悶

悶

顧

550

歸 kwai: to return; to go home.
 歸家 kwai ka: to return home.
 歸國 kwai kwók: to return to one's native country.
 歸天 kwai t'in: to die.

436

饑 kai: dearth; hunger; famine.
 饑餓 kai-ngòh: to suffer hunger.
 饑荒 kai-fong: famine.

歸

归

饑

飢

歸 饑

歸

饑

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1171

吐 t'ò: to throw up; to disclose.

吐血 t'ò huèt: to spit blood.

吐口水 t'ò hau-shuí: to spit; to eject saliva.

856

篇 p'in: chapter; book, leaf of a book.

長篇大論 ch'ēng p'in tsai lún: a long and minute statement.

161

反 fán: to turn back or over; to rebel

反抗 fán-k'àng: violent opposition

反轉面 fán-chuàn-mín: to turn over

相反 sēng-fán: contrary

反對 fán-tui: to oppose

吐 篇 反

吐 篇 反

吐 篇 反

1497

擁 yung: to crowd; to crush; to embrace.

擠擁 tsai-yung: to crowd; crowded.

1208

擠 tsai: to press; to press upon; to push.

擠擁 tsai-yung: to crowd upon; crowded.

擁 擠 擠

擁 擠 擠

擁 擠 擠

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

黃二最關心張三嘅就係好多年已經得
 唔到佢嘅消息,故此特別覺得煩悶.呢種心情,
 要吐阻出黎至安樂.所以佢越講越長篇.但係
 時候過得好快, k'ui 樂部將近收市,不顧
 越黎越少,已經喺處嘅人,亦都陸續歸家.

佢地兩個,此時反為覺得饑餓,就同去隔
 離街中國 ^{ts' aan} 館食 ^{siu} 夜.個處嘅顧客,又
 係非常之擁擠,啲位都坐滿.忽然見到李四亦
 喺處,佢地就坐埋一齊

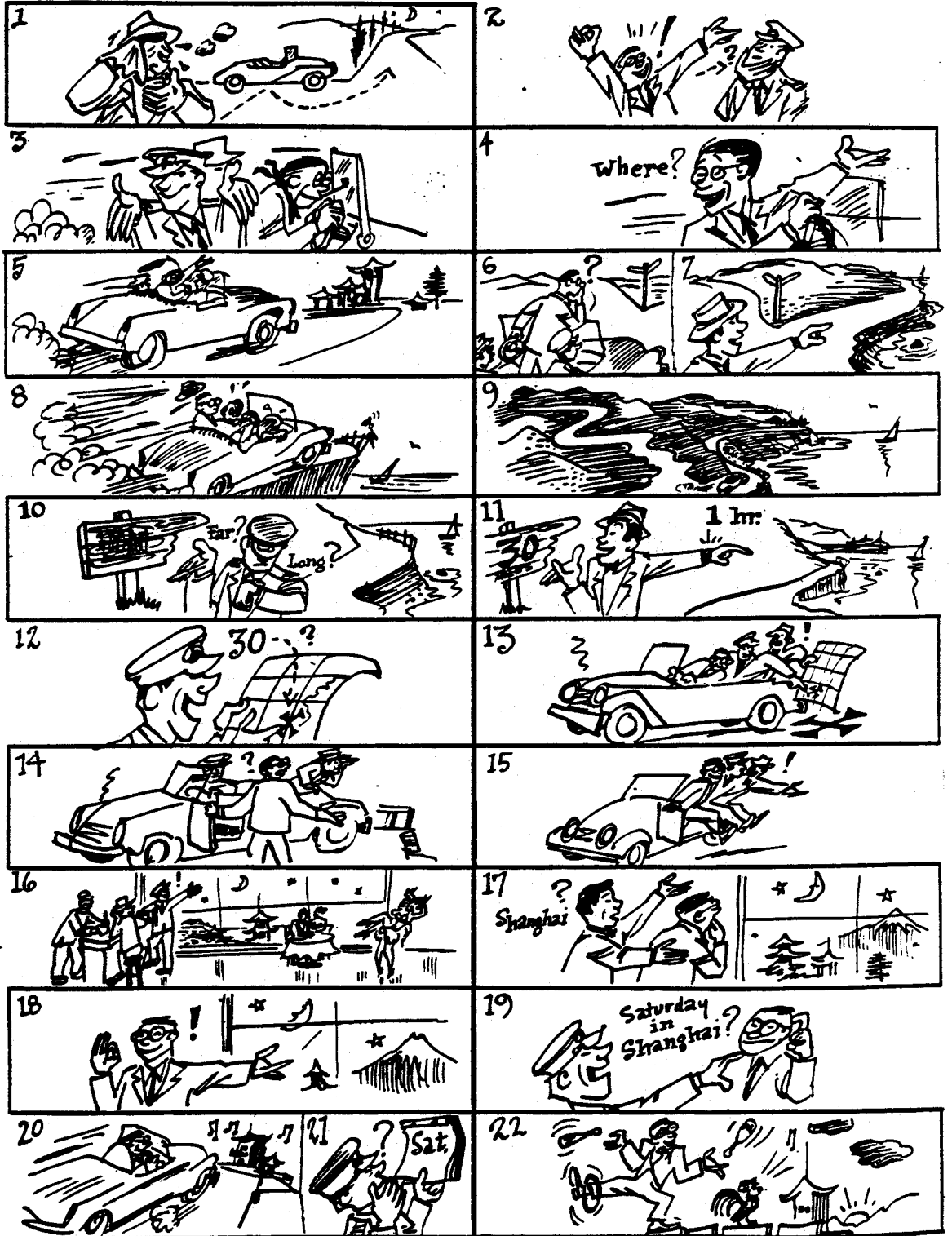
本來黃二重想繼續講佢嘅故事,但係大
 家都癢啦.况且肚餓嘅時候,食野緊要啲,只好
 等下次有機會,然後再講.

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

消	Character Number 1035		Radical Number 85					
	Stroke Number 10		氵, 水					
	丶	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	消
消	消							
悶	Character Number 720		Radical Number 61					
	Stroke Number 12		心					
	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
門	悶	悶	悶					
顧	Character Number 516		Radical Number 181					
	Stroke Number 21		頁					
	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶	戶
顧	顧	顧	顧	顧	顧	顧	顧	
歸	Character Number 550		Radical Number 77					
	Stroke Number 18		止					
	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾
歸	歸	歸	歸	歸	歸	歸	歸	
饑	Character Number 436		Radical Number 184					
	Stroke Number 20		食, 食					
	食	食	食	食	食	食	食	食
饑	饑	饑	饑	饑	饑	饑	饑	

LESSON 6



LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Ngōh kòk-tak hó paaú, hó ít, hó kêng-hòt; ngōh t'ai-í
hui yaū ch'e-hōh*.
- Leī. Hó à, ngōh to hai yat-yeūng. Sheūng-wai, nei wā tím à?
Sheūng-Wai. Ngōh mǒ i-kin, ngōh to hó chung-í hui yaū ch'e-hōh*.
- L. Ngōh-teī hui pin shuè à?
- W. Ngōh-teī hui yat-kòh siú shīng shuè waān-hǎ.
- L. Ngōh-teī yaū pin t'íu lô hui à?
- W. Ngōh-teī yaū hoī-pin kè kung-lô hui.
- L. Hoī-pin kung-lô m-hai keí hó haāng.
- W. Hai, taān-hai k'ān hó toh.
- Sheūng-Wai. Kòh-shuè lei ni-shuè yaū keí uēn à? Cha ch'e hui
iú keí noi à?
- W. Kòh-shuè lei ni-shuè mǒ keí uēn, taai-yeùk* saam-shâp-leī
chòh-yaū*, cha ch'e hui iú yat-tím-chung kòm noi.
- Sheūng-Wai. Ngōh-teī í-king haāng-chòh saam-shâp-leī, tò-chòh
meī à?
- W. Ngōh-teī í-king haāng-chòh saam-shâp-leī, ngōh-teī
tò-chòh là.
- L. Ngōh-teī lôk ch'e t'ai-hǎ yě, hó mà?
- W. Hó à, ngōh-teī yat-ts'ai hui.
- Sheūng-Wai. Ni-shuè kè yē kīng chan lèng, yaū kòm yau-tsīng kè
tsaú-pa t'ūng kòm wā-lai kè k'ui-lòk-pô.
- W. Lǒ Leī, ni-shuè kè yē kīng yaū mǒ Sheūng-Hoī kè kòm
lèng à?

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

L. Ni-shuê kè yê kîng t'ûng Sheûng-Hoî kè yat-yeûng kòm lêng.

Sheûng-Wai. Leî Sin-Shaang, neî hai Sheûng-Hoî kè shî-haû, mooî kòh Lai-Paai-Lûk neî tím kwòh kà?

L. Ngõh hai Sheûng-Hoî kè shî-haû, mooî kòh Lai-Paai-Lûk ngõh toh-shò shai ch'e tò-shuê hui waán.

Sheûng-Wai. Mooî kòh Shing-K'ei-Lûk neî tím waán à?

L. Mi-yě to waán*, yau shî tò t'in-kwong chí faan uk-k'ei.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. I feel satiated, hot, and very thirsty; I suggest we go for a drive.

Leī. Very good, I feel likewise Captain, what do you say?

Captain. I have no opinion, but I also enjoy going for drives.

Leī. Where shall we go?

Wōng. We'll go to a small city to enjoy ourselves a little.

Leī. Which road shall we take?

Wōng. We'll take the coastal highway.

Leī. The coastal highway is not very good to drive on.

Wōng. That's true, but it is much shorter.

Captain. How far is that place from here, and how long does it take to drive there?

Wōng. That place is not far from here, about thirty miles. It takes an hour to drive there.

Captain. We have driven thirty miles, have we arrived yet?

Wōng. We have driven thirty miles, and we have arrived.

Leī. Let's get out of the car and look around, all right?

Wōng. Good, we'll all go together.

Captain. The night scenery here is really beautiful, there are such quiet bars and gorgeous night clubs.

Wōng. Leī, is the night scenery here as beautiful as that of Shanghai?

Leī. The night scenery here is as beautiful as that of Shanghai.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Captain. Mr. Leĩ, when you were in Shanghai, how did you spend your Saturdays?

Leĩ. When I was in Shanghai, each Saturday I would usually drive to somewhere seeking recreation.

Captain. What did you do for the sake of recreation every Saturday?

Leĩ. I amused myself by doing all sorts of things; sometimes I did not return home until daybreak.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You should get off the car at the last station if you want to get to the Post Office.
2. They talked all evening and didn't go to bed until daybreak.
3. This hotel is splendid and it is not too expensive.
4. We took a drive to a quiet place and talked for awhile.
5. I felt quite full even though I didn't eat too much.
6. I may feel full, but I am very thirsty.
7. The night scenery is gorgeous especially if you look at it high up on the hill.
8. If you have no other opinion, we might as well go to that bar and have a drink.
9. How did you spend the weekend when you were in San Francisco?
10. Although this night club is very famous, I think it is too noisy.
11. The coastal highway is very smooth and the scenery is really beautiful.
12. Do you still remember that peaceful bar where we first met ten years ago?
13. If you can get up early, be here at 5 a. m. to see the dawn.
14. Have you any idea who is that gentleman is over there?
15. We shall go to San Francisco by Highway 101.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Please be careful and don't get off the car until it is stopped.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. yê kîng | night scenery |
| 2. paaú | to feel full; satiated |
| 3. kêng-hòt | thirsty |
| 4. mǒ i-kín | no opinion, no idea |
| 5. yaū ch'e-hōh* | to take a drive, a driving excursion |
| 6. yau-tsîng | quiet, peaceful |
| 7. tsaú-pa | bar (liquor) |
| 8. wā-lai | gorgeous, splendid |
| 9. kwòh | to spend (time, day, etc), cross |
| 10. t'in-kwong | daybreak, dawn |
| 11. lôk ch'e | to get off the car, alight |

READING MATERIAL

1109

提 t'ai: to raise; to lift; to bring forward.

提起 t'ai-bei: to speak of; to raise.

提倡 t'ai-ch'ung: to promote; to advocate; to introduce.

提醒 t'ai-sing: to warn; to caution.

342

議 y: to deliberate; discuss; judge

會議 coi-i: meeting for discussion; to hold a conference

提議 t'ai-i: to propose for discussion.

議院 y-uên: parliament

1385

圓 wân: round; circular; a dollar.

圓圈 wân-huen: a ring; circle.

圓形 wân ying: circular.

提

議

議 圓

提

議

圓

提

議

圓

1426

雲 wân: cloud.

浮雲 fū wân: passing cloud; drifting cloud.

雲集 wân tsai: to assemble in crowd.

492

確 k'òk: really; surely; very.

確實 k'òk-shít: certain; assuredly.

的確 tik-k'òk: surely; certainly.

確証 k'òk ching: certain proof.

雲

確

雲

確

雲

確

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

476

橋 k'iū: a bridge;
cross beam.

過橋 k'ūh k'iū: to cross
a bridge.

吊橋 tiū-k'iū: suspension
bridge.

橋墩 k'iū-tán: bridge
piers.

648

輪 lūn: a wheel; to
revolve; in
turn.

輪流 lūn-lāi: to revolve;
in turn; to
take turn.

車輪 ch'e-lūn: a wheel.

輪船 lūn-shuān: a steam-
ship.

輪值 lūn-chhik: to take
one's turn.

986

閃 shín: to flash; to
dodge.

閃電 shín tēn: flash of
lightning.

閃避 shín-pai: to avoid;
to dodge.

橋

橋

輪

閃

橋

輪

閃

橋

輪

閃

1007

爽 shóng: cheerful;
lively; crisp;
to dry; to fail.

爽快 shóng-faai: refresh-
ing; agreeable.

爽口 shóng-hau: pleasant
to the taste.

134

吹 ch'ui: to blow;
play wind
instrument.

吹熄 ch'ui sik: to
blow out (lamp)

吹口 ch'ui-hau: to
whistle

吹號 ch'ui-ho: to
give a signal
(trumpeter)

爽

吹

爽

吹

爽

吹

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

黃二同個位軍人朋友,飲阻好多酒。而家
又食飽啦,覺得好熱同keng,湯就提議去遊車
河。個陣時係月圓嘅時候,月色又好。天上一啲
雲都有,只有一輪明月,同幾粒星閃吓閃吓。

佢地 shai 車由海邊公路去,有海風吹黎,
又涼又爽,又可以睇到海景,確係好玩嘅。

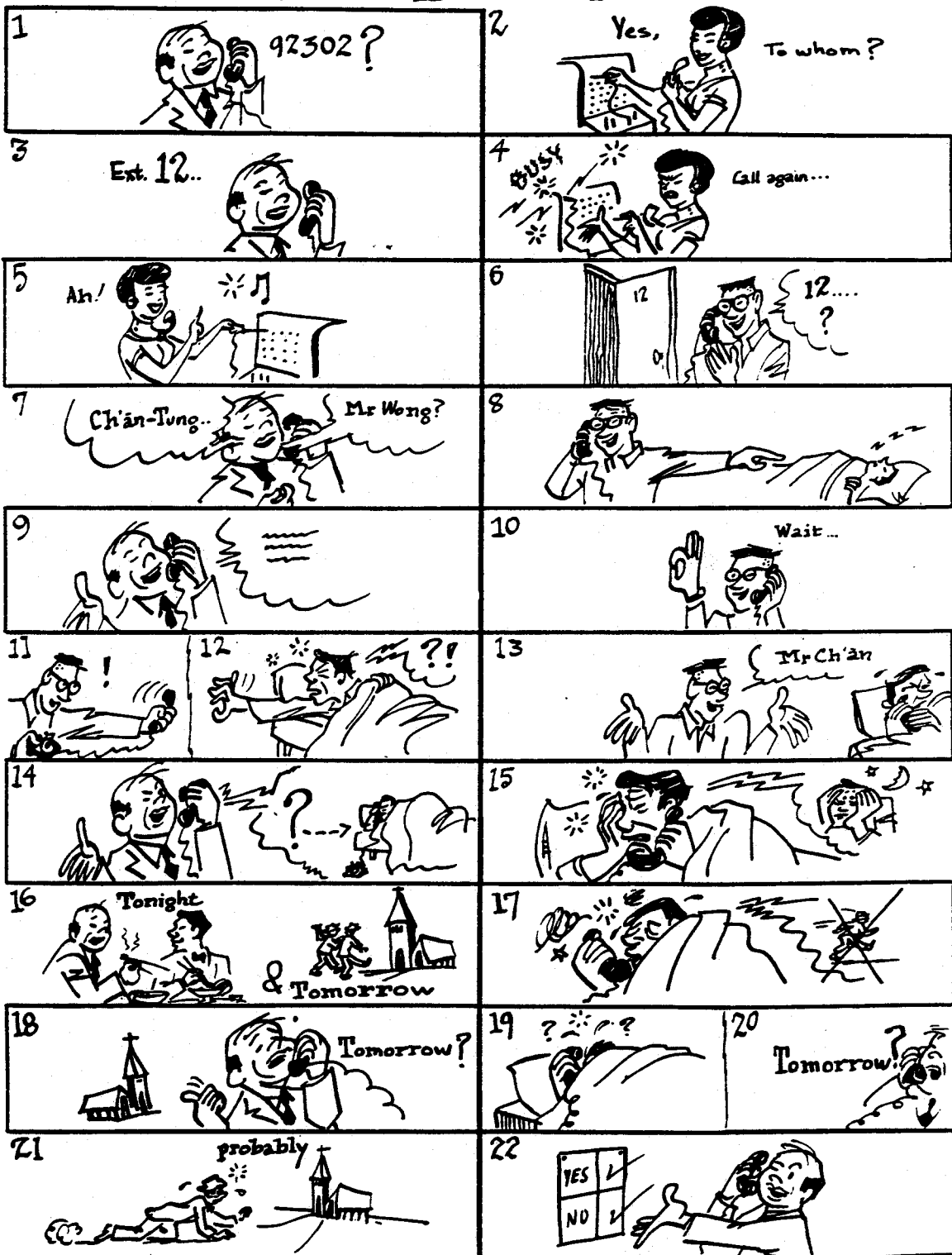
Shai 阻三十里左右,經過一度鐵橋,去到
一個小城,佢地一齊落車睇吓。個處嘅夜景真
leng. 根據李四嘅意見,呢啲夜景,有上海嘅一
樣 rom leng. 李四重話,當佢睇上海嘅時候,每
個禮拜六都 shai 車去玩,有時玩到天光至歸
家。

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

提	Character Number 1109		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 12		才 · 手				
	一	丨	才	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	提				
議	Character Number 342		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 20		言				
	言	言	言	言	言	言	言
	言	言	議	議	議	議	議
圓	Character Number 1385		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 13		口				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
	冂	圓	圓	圓			
雲	Character Number 1426		Radical Number 173				
	Stroke Number 12		雨				
	一	丨	雨	雨	雨	雨	雨
	雨	雲	雲				
確	Character Number 492		Radical Number 112				
	Stroke Number 15		石				
	一	丿	石	石	石	石	石
	石	確	確	確	確	確	

LESSON 7



LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'an-Tung. Neī hai 92302 mà?

Tsip-Sin-Uèn. Hai, ni-shuè hai 92302, wán pin wai* à?

Ch'an. M̄-koi neī t'ung ngōh tsip tai-shâp-î-hô fan-kei.

Tsip-Sin-Uèn. Kôh t' iū sin hó mōng, neī tâng yat-chân tsoi
tâ lai.

Tsip-Sin-Uèn. Â! Tâng yat-chân, kôh t' iū sin tsip t'ung-chôh.

T'ung-Fōng*. Ni-shuè hai shâp-î-hô fan-kei shâp-î-hô fōng*, pin
wai* à?

C. Ngōh hai Ch'an-Tung, ts'ing mán Wōng Sin-Shaang hai
shuè mà?

T'ung-Fōng*. K'ui hai shuè, taân -hai k'ui chūng fân-kán.

C. Ngōh seúng t'ung k'ui kōng kei kui shuèt-wâ.

T'ung-Fōng*. Hó la, ts'ing neī tâng-hă, m-hô shau sin.

T'ung-Fōng*. Lō Wōng*, yâu hai neī kè tîn-wâ*.

Wōng. Pin kôh kôm tsó tâ lai kâ? Chan t'ô-im.

T'ung-Fōng*. Ch'an Sin-Shaang tâ lai kè.

C. Lō Wōng*, tîm-kaai neī i-ka chūng meī hei shan à?

W. Ngōh tsòk-maän shēng maän mō fân-kwòh, i-ka seúng fân
yâu fân m-cheük.

C. Ngōh seúng yeük neī kam-maän hui shik faän, t'ing-yât
yat-ts'ai hui kaad-t'ōng.

W. Ngōh kam-yât m-shue-fük, m-hui-tak.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. T'ing-yât hui-tak kaaù-t'ōng mà?
- W. Ī-ka m-kóng-tak-tīng.
- C. Neī ĩ-wai neī t'ing-yât hui m-hui-tak à?
- W. T'ai ts'ing-yīng, ngōh t'ing-yât waāk-ché hui-tak.
- C. Kóm, neī t'ai ts'ing-yīng k'uèt-tīng la.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'an-Tung. Is this 92302? (literal translation: Are you 92302?)

Switchboard Operator. Yes, this is 92302. Whom are you looking for?

Ch'an. Please connect me with extension 12.

Switchboard Operator. That line is busy, call again in a moment.

Switchboard Operator. Ah, wait a moment, that line is connected.

Roommate. This is extension 12 room 12, who is it? (literal translation: Which person is it?)

Ch'an. I am Ch'an-Tung, may I ask if Mr. Wōng is there?

Roommate. He is here, but he is still sleeping.

Ch'an. I would like to have a few words with him.

Roommate. All right. Wait a moment, Please don't hang up.

Roommate. Wōng, there is a phone call for you again.

Wōng. Who is calling so early? What a nuisance.

Roommate. It is Mr. Ch'an calling.

Ch'an. Wōng, why have you still not gotten out of bed at this hour?

Wōng. I did not sleep at all last night, now I want to sleep and I am unable to.

Ch'an. I wish to make an appointment with you for dinner tonight and to go to church together tomorrow.

Wōng. Today I am not feeling well, I cannot go.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'an. Can you go to church tomorrow?

Wong. At the present moment I cannot say for certain.

Ch'an. Do you think you can go tomorrow?

Wong. Knowing my condition, I will probably be able to go.

Ch'an. Then, you decide accordingly.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Although he is my roommate, I have to decide according to the situation.
2. After surveying the situation, I think his love affair with Miss White will end soon.
3. I cannot say for sure right now, but I will find out for you immediately.
4. She was unable to fall asleep for the last two nights. No wonder she doesn't feel well.
5. She has a good voice and she sings in church every Saturday.
6. If you cannot fall asleep, why don't you telephone your girl friend and have a chat with her.
7. I was home last night but my roommate was out the whole night.
8. She was really mad and hung up without saying goodbye.
9. I could not get the line through to you last night. What happened?
10. If you want to call me, you may try FR 2-1441, Ext 118.
11. Have you met our new switchboard operator? She is not only pretty but also very capable.
12. I don't have to listen to their conversation because it has nothing to do with me.
13. She has a date with me for lunch here right now but she is not here yet.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Please let me talk to Mr. Wong. This is urgent!
15. I am sorry, sir; but Mr. Wong will not be in until 9:30 a.m.
16. He is always a nuisance, calling up people late at night or very early in the morning.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. tui-wâ | conversation, dialogue |
| 2. tsip-sin-uên | telephone switchboard operator |
| 3. fan-kei | telephone extension |
| 4. tsip t'ung | to get the line through |
| 5. t'ung-fōng* | roommate |
| 6. shau sin | to hang up (telephone) |
| 7. shēng maǎn | whole night |
| 8. fân m-cheūk | unable to fall asleep |
| 9. kaaü-t'ōng | church, chapel |
| 10. m-shue-fûk | not feel well |
| 11. m-kōng-tak-tīng | cannot say for sure |
| 12. t'ai ts'ing-yīng | knowing, seeing, surveying the
situation |
| 13. t'ai ts'ing-yīng
k'uèt-tīng | to decide according
to the situation |

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

922

醒 *séng, s'ing*: to awake; to rouse up.

叫醒 *kiá séng*: to wake.

提醒 *t'ái-séng*: to remind; to counsel.

1017

誰 *shuí*: who; whom; what; anyone; a "one"

誰不知 *shuí-pat-chi*: who does not know?

誰敢 *shuí kán*: who dares?

1368

筒 *t'ung*: pipe; tube.

信筒 *sùn t'ung*: mail box.

醒

誰

筒

醒

誰

筒

惺

醒

誰

筒

1173

徒 *t'í*: disciple; associate; in vain; on foot; banishment.

徒弟 *t'í-tai*: apprentice; pupil.

徒勞無功 *t'í lāo mō kung*: to labor in vain.

徒刑 *t'í-yíng*: penal servitude.

1500

用 *yung*: to use; to employ; expenses.

用人 *yung yán*: to employ people.

徒

用

徒

用

徒

用

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

1170

討 t'6: to punish; to extirpate; to ask for; to beg.

討賊 t'6 ts'ák: to extirpate robber.

討債 t'6 chái: to demand payment of debt.

347

厭 im: to dislike; tire of; bored

討厭 t'6-im: disgusting; disgusted

厭煩 im-fán: troublesome

百厭 pák-im: mischievous

有厭足 im-t'ak: insatiate; greedy

283

顯 nín: to make manifest; display

顯出 nín-ch'ut: become manifest; to show

顯然 nín-in: evidently; apparently

顯微鏡 in-méi-k'ang: microscope

討 厭 顯 顯

討 厭 顯 顯

330

衣 i: clothes

衣服 i-fák: clothing

內衣 n'f-i: underwear

睡衣 shí-i: pajamas

衣架 i-k'í: clothes hangers

554

櫃 kwái: wooden chest; cabinet; archives.

書櫃 shue-kwái: bookcase.

櫃檯 kwái-t'ung: a drawer.

雪櫃 suét-kwái: refrigerator.

衣 櫃 櫃

衣 櫃 櫃

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

黃二昨晚同朋友飲酒, 遊車河, 睇夜景, 成
 晚有 *fan* 過, 第二日 *fan* 到唔知醒, 誰知好早
 就冇電話打黎, 由同房嘅人接線, 原來係佢嘅
 朋友陳東打黎, 黎要接轉電話筒黎聽。
 朋友討厭, 亦都

陳東係一個誠心信教嘅教徒, 每個禮拜
 都去教堂, 唔請確係決定。
 約黃二, 黃睇情
 唔係幾 *shue* 服, 唔敢即刻答
 應, 要睇

講完電話之後, 黃二想吓, 陳東 *kám* 誠心
 如果唔同佢係聽日去教堂。
 去食飯, 佢係聽日去教堂。

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

醒	Character Number 922		Radical Number 164				
	Stroke Number 16		酉				
	一	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	酉
酉	酉	酉	酉	醒	醒	醒	醒
誰	Character Number 1017		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 15		言				
	一	二	三	三	三	言	言
訃	訃	訃	訃	誰	誰	誰	
用	Character Number 1500		Radical Number 101				
	Stroke Number 5		用				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	用		
衣	Character Number 330		Radical Number 145				
	Stroke Number 6		衣				
	一	二	六	衣	衣		
筒	Character Number 1368		Radical Number 118				
	Stroke Number 12		竹				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
筒	筒	筒	筒				

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Ch'an-Tung. Lǒ Wōng*, neī kam-yât kòk-tak hó ti mà?
Wōng-Ī. Yaũ-sam, ngōh kam-yât kòk-tak hó hó toh.
- W. Lǒ Ch'an,* neī haf Kei-Tuk t'ò, tím-kaaí neī lai
T'in-Chué-Kaaù-T'ōng à?
- C. Ngōh mǒ-mat-shóh-waī kè*, ngōh ĩ-waī kòk yaũ kòk hó.
P'āng-Yaũ. T'in-Chué-Kaaù tím à? Kei-Tuk-Kaaù tím à?
- C. T'in-Chué-Kaaù ĩm-suk ti, Kei-Tuk-Kaaù ts'ui-pīn* ti.
- P. T'in-Chué-Kaaù t'ò t'ūng Kei-Tuk-Kaaù t'ò to sùn Yē-So
kè, haī m-haī à?
- C. Haī, k'ui-teī to sùn Yē-So.
- P. Mūk-sz hóh-ī kit fan, shān-foô hóh m-hóh-ī kit fan kà?
C. M-hóh-ī, shān-foô m-hóh-ī kit fan.
- P. Lai-paal-t'ōng t'ūng sīng-t'ōng* yaũ mi-yě m-t'ōng?
C. Kei-Tuk-Kaaù t'ò kiù kaaù-t'ōng tsô Lai-Paal-T'ōng.
T'in-Chué-Kaaù t'ò kiù kaaù-t'ōng tsô Shīng-T'ōng*.
- P. Shīng-K'eī-Yāt Kei-Tuk t'ò huī kaaù-t'ōng, kiù-tsô
tsô-lai-paal. T'in-Chué-Kaaù ne?
C. Shīng-K'eī-Yāt T'in-Chué t'ò huī kaaù-t'ōng, kiù-
tsô mōng neī-shaāt.
- P. Kóh kóh sau-nuī* tsô-kán mi-yě à?
C. K'ui ĩ-ka chí-fai-kán shi-paan.
- P. Ch'eùng shi kè yān tím ch'eùng faāt kà?
C. K'ui-teī yaũ shī hōp ch'eùng, yaũ shī tūk ch'eùng.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- P. Ī-ka kòm toh yān hui shān-foô shuê tsô mi-yě?
- C. K'uī-teī hui līng shing-t'ai.
- P. Shān-foô tsô Nei-Shaât kè shī-haû, yung pin chúng uē-in kà?
- C. Yung Laai-Ting mǎn; taân-hai kóng tô kè shī-haû, k'uī yung Ying-Mǎn.
- P. Lō Wōng*, neī ĩ-ka tsô-kán mi-yě à?
- W. Ngōh ĩ-ka t'ung ngōh kè foô mǎ k'eī-t'ó.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'an-Tung. Wōng, do you feel better today?

Wōng-î. Thank you for your concern, I feel much better today.

Wōng. Ch'an, you are a Protestant, why do you come to a Catholic church?

Ch'an. I am not very particular, I believe each has its own merits.

Friend. What is the nature of Catholicism and Protestantism?

Ch'an. Catholicism is more solemn, Protestantism is less formal.

Friend. Both a Catholic and a Protestant believe in Jesus, don't they?

Ch'an. Yes, they believe in Jesus.

Friend. A preacher is allowed to get married, is a Father?

Ch'an. A priest is not allowed to get married.

Friend. What is the difference between lai-paai-t'ōng and shing-t'ōng*?

Ch'an. The Protestants call the place of worship lai-paai-t'ōng, and the Catholics call it shing-t'ōng*.

Friend. The Protestants go to the place of worship on Sunday and call it going to church tsô lai-paai. What about the Catholics?

Ch'an. The Catholics go to the place of worship on Sunday and call it going to a Mass mōng nei-saät.

Friend. What is that nun doing?

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Ch'ān. She is now conducting a choir.

Friend. How do the members of the choir sing?

Ch'ān. Sometimes they sing in chorus, sometimes they sing in solos.

Friend. What are all of those people doing who are now going up to the Father?

Ch'ān. They are going to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion.

Friend. What language is used by the Father, when he is saying the Mass?

Ch'ān He uses Latin; but he uses English when giving the sermon

Friend. Wōng, what are you doing now?

Wōng. Now I am praying for my parents.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This prayer is written in Latin and I can't read it. What am I going to do?
2. The preacher gave a long sermon after the choir sang hymns.
3. When he was ten years old, he received the Sacrament of Holy Communion for the first time.
4. The choir will sing together, but afterward you will have to do the solo.
5. This nun is very smart, and she teaches Latin in college.
6. Followers of the Catholic faith go to church and hear a Mass every Sunday.
7. He is a Protestant and he attends church service here every week.
8. This Father says his prayer in Japanese because he is Japanese.
9. Jesus was born almost 2000 years ago.
10. He is less formal with his friends but is very solemn with his children.
11. After I finished studying these two books, I found that each one had its own merit.
12. Do you know the detailed story of Jesus?
13. A priest has to be very careful in everything.
14. The nun, who stands at the balcony, seems to be very familiar. Do you know her?

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. This church has a large parking lot in the back.
16. When you talk to your students, you appear to be very solemn. Why?

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

1. kaaù-t'ò	follower of a religion
2. kòk yaũ kòk hó	each has its own merit
3. ìm-suk	solemn, austere
4. ts'ui-pîn*	less formal
5. Yē-So	Jesus
6. mûk-sz	preacher, priest
7. shān-foô	a father
8. lai-paaì-t'òng	Protestant church
9. shing-t'òng*	Catholic church
10. tsô lai-paaì	to attend church service
11. mông nei-saät	to hear a Mass
12. sau-nui*	nun (Catholic)
13. shi-paan	choir
14. ch'eùng shi	to sing hymns
15. hôp ch'eùng	chorus singing (singing together)
16. tûk ch'eùng	solo singing
17. lǐng shing-t'ai	to receive the Sacrament of Holy Communion
18. Laai-Ting mǎn	Latin language
19. kông tō	to sermon, preach
20. k'eì-t'ò	to pray; prayer

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

122

煮 chū: to cook;
prepare food
煮飯 chū fàn: to
cook rice
煮熟 chū-ku: "done"

958

首 shǎu: to head; be-
ginning; chief.
首先 shǎu-sin: the
first; most import-
ant.
首領 shǎu-lǐng: a leader.

1039

嫂 sǎo: elder brother's
wife; matron.
大嫂 taí-sǎo: elder
brother's wife
andam.
家嫂 ka-sǎo: sister-in-
law.

煮 首 嫂
煮 首 嫂
煮 首 嫂

447

旗 k'ei: a flag; ban-
ner.
國旗 kwók-k'ei: national
flag.
升旗 shing k'ei: to hoist
the flag.

1176

桃 t'ō: peach.
楊桃 yeung-t'ō: carambo-
la.
櫻桃 ying-t'ō: cherry.

旗

桃

旗 桃
旗 桃

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

562

困 *kw'ân*: weary; exhausted; to confine.

困難 *kw'ân-naân*: difficulty; obstacle.

困住 *kw'ân chü*: to confine; to restrain.

圍困 *wai-kw'ân*: surrounded; besieged

349

嚴 *im*: strict; firm; stern; majestic

嚴禁 *im-kâm*: strictly forbidden

嚴責 *im-chak*: to punish severely

嚴肅 *im-suk*: grave; austere; serious.

1145

丁 *ting*: individual; a person; male; adult.

成丁 *shing ting*: to become an adult.

丁憂 *ting-yau*: mourning for parents.

困

嚴

嚴

丁

困

嚴

丁

困

嚴

丁

1466

爺 *yê*: sir; gentleman; term of respect.

老爺 *lâ-yê*: sir.

1078

蘇 *so*: to revive; cheerful; name of various plants.

蘇格蘭 *so-kak-lân*: Scotland.

蘇州 *so-chau*: Soochow.

爺

爺

爺

蘇

蘇

蘇

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

黃二決定同陳東去教堂,預先打電話通知佢。星期日好早就起身。佢已經覺得shue服好多。知道喺禮拜堂坐幾個鐘頭,都唔會有困難,所以放心好多。

陳東帶佢去一間天主教堂,但係佢知道陳東係基Tuk教徒,佢就問陳東天主教同基Tuk教有乜唔同。陳東話,“大家都係信ye so,不過,天主教嚴suk啲,基Tuk教隨便啲。好似muk師可以結婚,神父唔可以結婚,就係其中之一。神父做Nei-Shaät嘅時候,要用拉丁文添播。

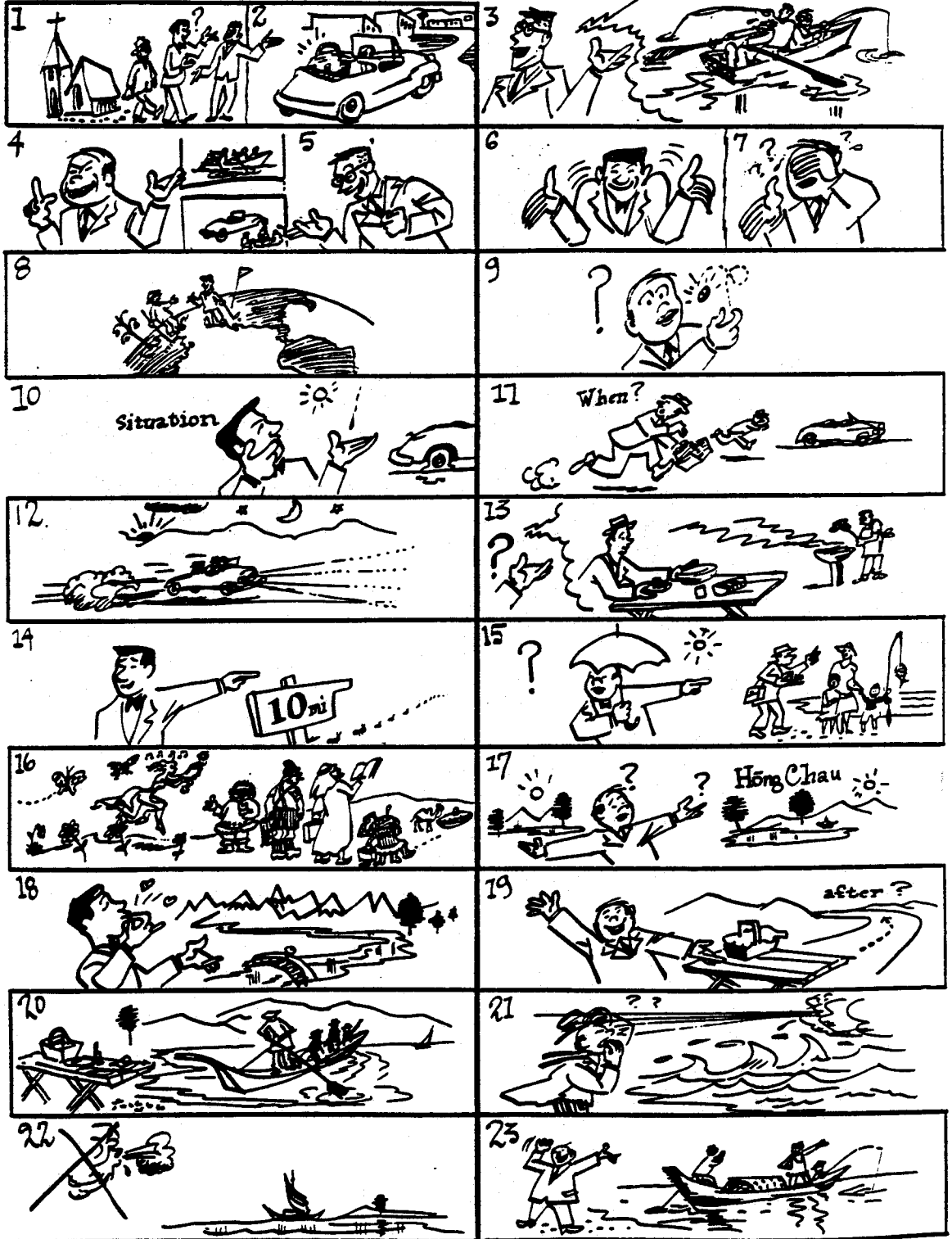
有幾耐,開首做禮拜啦,修女指揮詩班唱詩。佢地有時合唱,有時獨唱。

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

煮	Character Number 122		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 12		... , 火				
	一	十	土	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇				
首	Character Number 958		Radical Number 185				
	Stroke Number 9		首				
	、	、	二	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
首							
嫂	Character Number 1039		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 12		女				
	ㄥ	女	女	女	女	女	女
嫂	嫂	嫂	嫂				
旗	Character Number 447		Radical Number 70				
	Stroke Number 14		方				
	、	二	𠂇	方	方	方	方
旗	旗	旗	旗	旗	旗		
桃	Character Number 1176		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 10		才, 木				
	一	才	才	木	木	木	木
桃	桃						

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wong-î. Ngõh-teî i-king hui-uên kaaù-t'ong, taaî-ka sheung-leung lui-haang kè tsit-mûk, hó mà?

P'aang-Yaü Kaap. Ngõh t'ai-î hui kaaungoî yě-ts'aan, t'ung yaü ch'e-hõh*.

P'aang-Yaü Uet. Ngõh t'ai-î hui p'a t'eng t'ung tiu uê*.

Ch'an-Tung. Ngõh i-wai p'a t'eng pei-kaaù yě-ts'aan hó tak toh.

K. Ngõh i-wai p'a t'eng mô yě-ts'aan kòm hó.

W. Ngõh i-wai p'a t'eng t'ung yě-ts'aan yat-yeung kòm hó.

C. Mooi kòh yan kè hing-ts'ui to m-t'ung. Ngõh-teî tím-paân à?

W. Hai, ngõh i-wai shai-kaaî sheung mô leung-kòh yan kè hing-ts'ui uên-ts'uên yat-yeung.

C. Ngõh-teî tím-yeung* k'uet-ting ne?

W. Ngõh-teî t'ai ts'ing-ying k'uet-ting la.

C. Ngõh-teî iu kei shi kón faan lai à?

W. Ngõh-teî iu t'in-haak chi-ts'in kón faan lai.

C. Ni-shuè foô-kân yaü mô yě-ts'aan kè teî-fong à?

W. Yaü, lei ni-shuè shâp-lei yaü yat-kòh yě-ts'aan kè teî-fong.

C. Kòh-shuè kè hei-haü tím-yeung* à? Yaü mi-yě yaü-haak à?

W. Kòh-shuè sei-kwai-uê-ch'un. Kòk teî kè yaü haak to yaü.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- C. Kóh-shuè kè fung-king yaũ mǒ Chung-Kwòk Hōng-Chau kè kòm hó à?
- W. Yat-yeûng kòm shaan-ming-shui-sau.
- C. Ngõh-tei i-king tò-chóh là; yě-ts'aan chi-hau hui pin-shuè à?
- W. Yě-ts'aan chi-hau hui yaũ hōh*.
- C. Kam-yât kè fung-lông taaí mà?
- W. M-taaí, kam-yât fung-p'ing-lông-tsing.
- C. Ngõh-tei i-ka hui yaũ hōh*, p'a t'ěng, hó mà?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-î. We have attended church, let's discuss a program for a trip, all right?

Friend A. I suggest we have a picnic and take a drive in the suburbs.

Friend B. I suggest we go boat-rowing and fishing.

Ch'an-Tung. I believe boat-rowing is much better than a picnic.

A. I believe boat-rowing is not as good as a picnic.

Wōng. I believe boat-rowing is just as good as a picnic.

Ch'an. Everyone's interests are different, what shall we do?

Wōng. Yes, I believe no two persons in the world have identical interests.

Ch'an. How shall we decide?

Wōng. We shall decide according to the situation.

Ch'an. When must we hurry back?

Wōng. We must hurry back before dark.

Ch'an. Is there a picnic-ground in this vicinity?

Wōng. Yes, there is a picnic-ground ten miles from here.

Ch'an. How is the climate there? What kind of tourists are there?

Wōng. There it is like spring the whole year round. There are tourists from all places.

Ch'an. Is the scenery there as beautiful as that in Hangchow, China?

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. It is just as beautiful, with resplendent mountains and lucid streams.

Ch'ān. We have arrived. Where shall we go after the picnic?

Wōng. After the picnic we'll go for a water excursion.

Ch'ān. Are the wind and the waves strong today?

Wōng. No, the wind has ceased and the waves are calm today.

Ch'ān. Let's go on a water excursion and boat-rowing now, all right?

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The sea is calm in Spring and that is the best season for water excursions.
2. I don't think you should go swimming in such sea conditions.
3. It is because of the resplendent mountains and lucid streams that the tourists come to California.
4. You may not know it, but it is like Spring the whole year round in Formosa.
5. It is very difficult to drive in the rain especially when it is dark.
6. You should hurry and go back to see your parents in Hong Kong.
7. The boat is half-filled with water, and I don't know how to swim. What am I going to do?
8. Would you like to go fishing with me this coming Sunday?
9. I don't like to go boat-rowing, but I like to go to swim.
10. Nowadays, the city suburb is just as crowded as the city.
11. She wants to discuss the program with you.
12. There is no wind and the sea is calm today.
13. After the picnic, we should hurry home so that we can get there before dark.
14. I suggest that everybody stay in this vicinity until noon.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The picnic ground in this vicinity is so dirty that fewer and fewer people would come.
16. Let us attend church service first, and then we shall decide while we eat our lunch.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | sheung-leūng | to discuss |
| 2. | tsit-mūk | program |
| 3. | kaau-ngoī | outskirt, city suburb |
| 4. | yě-ts'aan | picnic |
| 5. | p'a t'ěng | boat-rowing |
| 6. | tiù uē* | fishing |
| 7. | tīm paân? | what to do? |
| 8. | kón faan lai | to hurry back |
| 9. | t'in-hak | dark, evening, night |
| 10. | yaū haāk | tourist |
| 11. | sei-kwai-uē-ch'un | it is like Spring the whole
year round |
| 12. | shaan-ming-shui-sau | resplendent mountains and lucid
streams |
| 13. | yaū hōh* | water excursion |
| 14. | fung-lông | sea condition (lit: wind and wave) |
| 15. | fung-p'ing-lông-tsing | the sea is calm (lit: wind
subsided and waves calm) |

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

917

秀 sàu: plentiful;
luxuriant; ac-
complished.
秀才 sàu-ts'oi: lowest
bachelor degree.
清秀 ts'ing-sàu: gen-
teel; well-bred.

681

畝 mǎi: Chinese acre.
(6.10 usual Eng
acre)
一畝地 yat mǎi tef: an
acre.

590

林 līm: a grove; a group
of trees; etc.
樹林 shuŋ-līm: a forest.
森林 san-līm: a big forest.

秀 畝 林

秀 畝 林

秀 畝 林

82

池 ch'í: a cistern;
pond (C1 kōn)
水池 shuŋ-ch'í: pond
池塘 ch'í-t'ŋng: pond

886

坡 poh: slope of a
hill; embankment.
山坡 shaan-poh: side of
a hill.
斜坡 ts'ē poh: steep
slope.

池 坡

池 坡

池 坡

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

星期日係去教堂嘅日子，亦係休息嘅日，所以黃遊樂。佢地議遠，有山坡，又有一條教堂方法旅行，明游水。休息後，有種野「水秀」幾十嘅就種 ts'aaan. 幾百幾十。子，所做最後離大，有風浪，可以游水。

呢個意見，食物各至，人同有番，都涼各黎。贊水好，每個成等最後人，就等。重都，決定啲去感，去處遊覺，旅行或河滿，佢或 p'aa. 意。

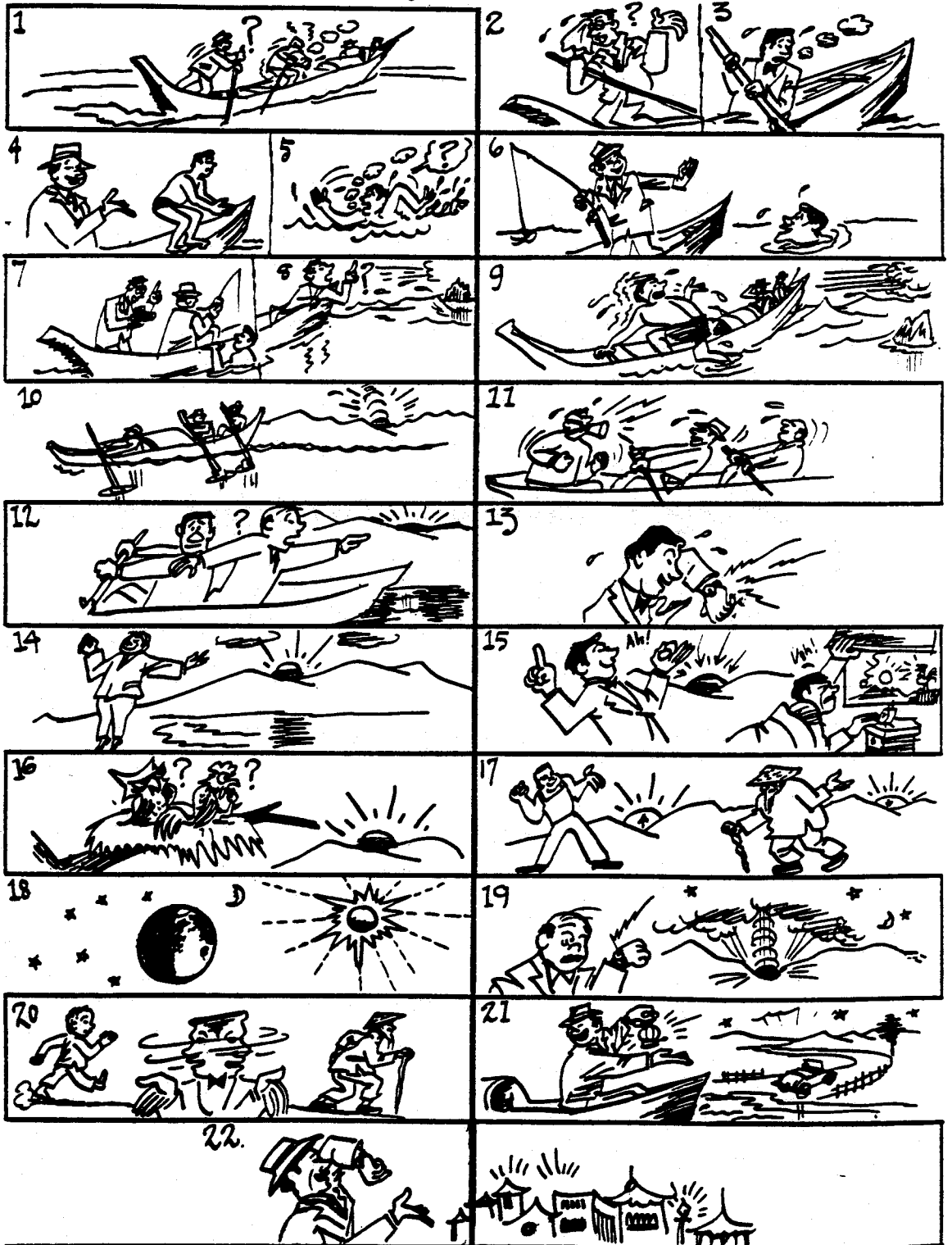
地帶飲，或 t'eng, 將

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

休	Character Number 1455		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 6		亻, 人				
	ノ	亻	亻	付	付	休	
尺	Character Number 50		Radical Number 44				
	Stroke Number 4		尸				
	フ	工	尸	尺			
𦉰 貝	Character Number 1201		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 19		貝				
	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰
	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰	𦉰
浪	Character Number 633		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 10		氵, 水				
	丶	氵	氵	氵	浪	浪	浪
浪	浪						
感	Character Number 495		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 13		心				
	一	厂	厂	厂	后	后	后
后	后	感	感	感			

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'an. Ngõh-tei i-king p'a tò hoí chung-sam, nei-tei kwooi mà?

P'aang-Yau Kaap. Ngõh hó kwooi. Ngõh-tei hai pin shue t'ing-yat-t'ing à?

Wong. Ngõh to hó kwooi. Ngõh-tei hai ni-shue t'ing-yat-t'ing.

C. Lõ Wong*, Nei yau shui yau-tak hó hó, shun-pin* yau-hã la.

W. Ngõh i-ka mǒ i-ts'in yau-tak kòm hó, nei ne?

C. Ngõh yau-tak mǒ nei kòm hó. Ngõh pat-uē tiú uē* hó ti.

K. Nei-tei yau shui t'ung tiú uē*. Táng ngõh t'ung nei-tei ying sheung*.

P'aang-Yau Uet. I-ka fung lông tím à? Ti shui tung mà?

W. I-ka fung lông pei ching-wã kè taaí hó toh, ti shui tung kwòh-t'au.

K. Ngõh-tei p'a-tak kòm maan; yat-t'au* lôk-tak kòm faai.

U. Ngõh-tei faai, ti p'a faan hui la.

C. I-king yat-lôk-sai-shaan. Lõ Wong*, nei yau mi-yē kóm-seung à?

W. Ngõh kòk-tak shi-kaan kwòh-tak chan faai.

C. Nei i-wai t'ai yat-lôk yau shi-i mà?

W. Yat-in-naan-tsun. Ngõh i-wai t'ai yat-lôk pei-kaan t'ai yat-ch'ut yau shi-i tak toh.

C. Yat-ch'ut t'ung yat-lôk yau mi-yē m-t'ung à?

K. Chiu-t'au-tsó kè yat-t'au* tseung-ching nin-ts'ing yan.

Wong-fan kè yat-t'au* tseung-ching lõ-nin yan. Ngaam mà?

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Hó ngaam. Tsîk-yeung-mô-haân-hó, chí-shî-kân-wóng-fan.
C. Hai, hoh-sik yat-lôk kê shî-kaân t'aaí tuén, yat-hă
tsau kwòh.
W. Yán kê shaang-ming to hai yat-yeung, keí shâp nîn yat-hă
tsau kwòh.
C. Ngõh-teí maaí ngôn là. Neí t'ai, í-king haak tò t'ai
m-kin lô là.
W. Hai, í-king hai maân-ka-tang-fòh kê shî-haú.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Ch'ān. We have rowed to the middle of the body of water, are you tired?
- Friend A. I am tired. Where can we stop for a little while?
- Wōng. I am also tired. Let's stop here for a little while.
- Ch'ān. Wōng, you swim very well, take a swim at your pleasure.
- Wōng. I do not swim as well now as I used to, how about you?
- Ch'ān. I do not swim as well as you. I'd rather fish.
- Friend A. You two swim and fish, let me take your picture.
- Friend B. How strong is the wind and how rough is the sea now? Is the water cold?
- Wōng. Now the wind is stronger and the sea is rougher than they were a short while ago. The water is too cold.
- A. We are rowing so slowly, and the sun is setting so fast
- B. Let's row back faster.
- Ch'ān. The sun has set Wong, how do you feel?
- Wōng. I feel that time has passed very quickly.
- Ch'ān. Do you think it is inspiring to watch the sun set?
- Wōng. One single word does not hold true for all situations, I believe that watching the sunset is much more inspiring than watching the sunrise.
- Ch'ān. What is the difference between sunrise and sunset?
- A. The sun in the morning symbolizes a young man, and the

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

sun in the evening symbolizes an old man, right?

Wōng. Correct, sunset is boundlessly beautiful, but so close to the evening.

Ch'an. Yes, it is a pity that the time of sunset is too short it passes in a moment.

Wōng. The life of a man is likewise short, several decades pass in a glimpse of time.

Ch'an. Let's go ashore. You see, it is already too dark to see the road.

Wōng. Yes, it is already time for the town to be lighted.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The communication between that island in the middle of the sea and here is not at all convenient.
2. You should take advantage of the opportunity to visit your daughter.
3. He loves to take pictures of the seas and the mountains.
4. It is a wonderful sight seeing the sunset at sea.
5. In wintertime, sunrise is much later than in the summer.
6. This old man is still very capable and he is stronger than some of the youngsters I have known.
7. The setting sun symbolizes the beginning of a beautiful evening.
8. For a youngster, the future is infinite if he works hard.
9. This pair of shoes is very beautiful, but it is too expensive.
10. It is a pity that the doctor came too late.
11. If you are happy, the time passes in no time.
12. In the twilight, you cannot see the road without lights.
13. You can see the town is all lighted from here.
14. His thoughts are not very easily comprehended.
15. Do you have any sad feeling after seeing the patient at the hospital?
16. Looking at the calm sea, she seems to be filled with many thoughts.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. hoi chung-kaan | the middle of the sea |
| 2. ying seung* | to take pictures |
| 3. yat lok | sunset |
| 4. yat-lok-sai-shaan | sunset (lit: sun sets below the west mountain) |
| 5. yat ch'ut | sunrise |
| 6. tseung-ching | to symbolize |
| 7. lo-nin yan | old man |
| 8. nin-ts'ing yan | youngster |
| 9. tsik-yeung | the setting sun |
| 10. mo-haân | unlimited, infinite |
| 11. chi-shi | but |
| 12. wong-fan | twilight |
| 13. hoh-sik | it is a pity |
| 14. yat-hã-tsaü-kwòh | to pass in no time |
| 15. maân-ka-tang-fòh | the town is lighted |
| 16. kóm-seung | feeling, thought |
| 17. kau-king | actually, in truth |
| 18. koon-tim | point of view |
| 19. tsün | to exhaust; end |

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

89

觀 koon: to look; to view.
 觀念 koon-nám: ideas; thoughts; impressions.
 悲觀 pai-koon: pessimism.
 樂觀 lèk-koon: optimism.
 觀察 koon-ah'ah: to observe; to study.

1478

陽 yeung: positive or male principle; the sun; male; membrum virile.
 陽電 yeung t'ín: positive electricity.
 太陽 t'aaí-yeung: the sun.

1359

凍 t'àng: cold; icy.
 凍水 t'àng shuí: cold water.
 凍死 t'àng sí: to die of cold.

觀 見 陽 凍 凍

觀 見 陽 凍 凍

1058

歲 sui: year; age; old.
 年歲 nín-sui: age.
 有幾多歲 yǎ héi-toh sui: how old are you?

1324

盡 tsún: to exhaust; all; end; entire.
 盡力 tsún lík: with all one's strength; with all one's ability.
 用盡 yung tsún: to use up.

歲 生 盡 尽

歲 盡

歲 生 盡 尽

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

427

究 *kuà*: to investigate.

研究 *in-kuà*: to inquire into; to study thoroughly; to do a research.

追究 *tsui-kuà*: to follow up; to investigate.

究竟 *kuà-king*: actually; in truth.

468

竟 *king*: finally; after all.

究竟 *kuà-king*: actually; in truth.

666

貓 *maau*: a cat.

野貓 *yě maau*: the wild cat.

貓兒 *maau-i-t'au-ying*: the owl.

究

竟

貓

究

竟

貓

究

竟

貓

貓

1010

鼠 *shú*: rat; mouse; squirrel.

老鼠 *lǎo-shú*: rat.

鼠疫 *shú-yìk*: bubonic plague.

1476

羊 *yeung*: sheep; goat.

綿羊 *mīn-yeung*: sheep.

山羊 *shaan-yeung*: goat.

羊毛 *yeung-mǎo*: wool; fleece; woolen.

羊城 *yeung-shēng*: a name for Canton.

鼠

鼠

羊

羊

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

一年三百六十五, 每日都有日出, 同日
 落, 日出, 喺朝頭早, 日落在黃, 有
 象 ching 青年人, 日落在象 ching 有
 每個人, 嘅觀點, 唔同, 對於日落, 就
 有, 人覺得睇日, 落, 比, 較, 睇, 日, 出, 有
 得, 日, 落, 嘅, 時, 候, 陽, 光, 唔, 够, 猛, 凍, 一
 意, 究, 竟, 日, 出, 好, 嘞, yik 或, 日, 落, 好
 人, 有, 各, 嘅, 意, 見.

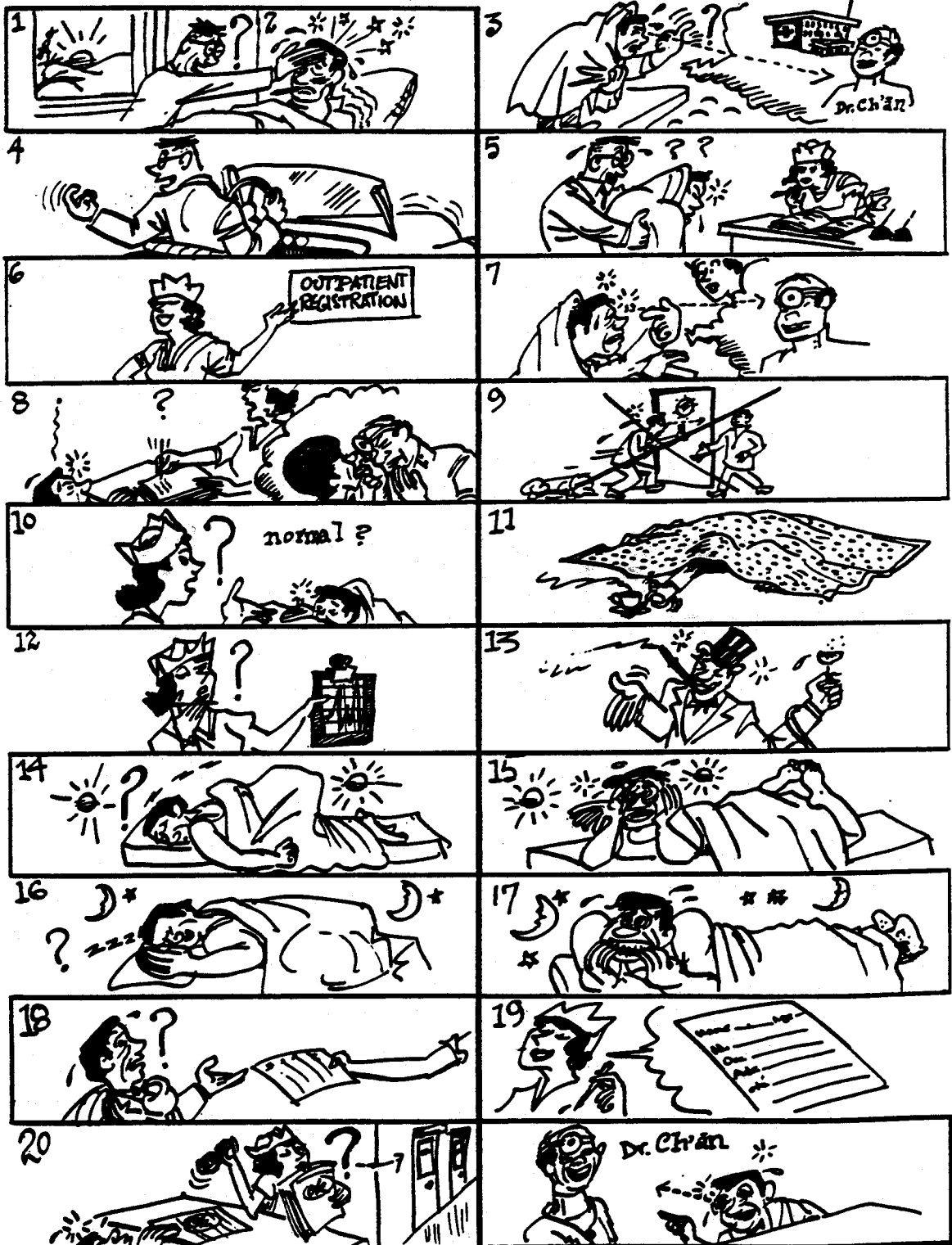
不, 過, 日, 出, 日, 落, 無, 盡, 期, 人, 嘅, 生, 命, 過, 吓, 一
 歲, 又, 一, 歲, 幾, 十, 年, 一, 吓, 就, 過, 完, 所, 以, 一, 個, 人, 喺, 要
 年, 青, 計, 劃, 你, 話, 係, 唔, 勤, 力, 做, 事, 認, 真, 做, 事, 而, 且, 要
 有, 計, 劃, 你, 話, 係, 唔, 勤, 力, 做, 事, 認, 真, 做, 事, 而, 且, 要

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

觀	Character Number 519		Radical Number 147				
	Stroke Number 25		見				
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎
	觀	觀	觀	觀	觀	觀	觀
陽	Character Number 1478		Radical Number 170				
	Stroke Number 11		阝, 日				
	了	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝	阝
	陽	陽	陽				
凍	Character Number 1359		Radical Number 15				
	Stroke Number 10		冫				
	、	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫
	凍	凍					
歲	Character Number 1058		Radical Number 77				
	Stroke Number 13		止				
	丨	丨	止	止	止	止	止
	歲	歲	歲	歲			
畫	Character Number 1324		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 14		凵				
	丿	二	二	𠄎	畫	畫	畫
	畫	畫	畫	畫	畫		

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'ung-Fōng*. Kam-chiu-tsó neī kòk-tak tīm-yeūng* à?

Wōng. Ngōh kè t'aū hó t'ùng, faàt laǎng, faàt ít.

W. Neī taaī ngōh huī i-uên* shuè kìn Ch'án I-Shaang, tak mà?

T. Hó à, ngōh taaī neī huī i-uên* shuè kìn Ch'án I-Shaang la.

W.T. Ts'ing mán ni-shuè hai m̄-hai moōn-ch'án kwà-hô-ch'ue à?

Hon-oō. Hai à, sin-shaang, ni-shuè hai moōn-ch'án kwà-hô-ch'ue, yaū mat kwai kòn à?

W. Ngōh kòk-tak m̄-shue-fūk, ngōh lai t'ai pēng.

H. Neī i-ts'in yaū mō lai-kwòh ni-shuè t'ai pēng à?

W. Mō, ngōh i-ts'in mō lai-kwòh ni-shuè t'ai pēng.

H. Neī kân-loī kè shaang-oōt chōng-fōng ching m̄-ching-sheūng à?

W. Ngōh kân-loī kè shaang-oōt chōng-fōng m̄-ching-sheūng.

H. Tīm-yeūng* m̄-ching-sheūng à?

W. Ngōh kân-loī kè yê shaang-oōt t'aaī toh, ying-ch'aū toh kwòh-t'aū.

H. Neī ni keī yât kè shuī-mín kau m̄-kau?

W. M̄-kau, ni keī yât kè shuī-mín m̄-kau.

H. Ni keī maǎn neī fàn-tak hó mà?

W. Ni keī maǎn ngōh fàn-tak hó m̄-hó.

W. Neī peī ni cheung piú-kaāk-chí ngōh tsô mi-yě à?

H. Ngōh seúng neī hai ni cheung piú shuè t'in neī kè sing-mín, nín-líng, tsík-koón, chik íp, teī-chí, táng-táng.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. Neī kè kwà-hô shaú-tsúk uēn-chōh. Neī seúng kín pin
kòh i-shaang à?

W. Ngōh seúng kín Ch'ân I-Shaang.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Roommate. How do you feel this morning?

Wōng. I have a severe headache, a chill, and a fever.

Wōng. Can You take me to the hospital to see Doctor Ch'an?

R. All right, I will take you to the hospital to see
Doctor Ch'an.

Wōng, Roommate. Is this the outpatient registration office?

Nurse. Yes sir, this is the outpatient registration office,
what can I do for you?

W. I am not feeling well, I have come to see a doctor.

N. Did you ever come here to see a doctor before?

W. No, I never came here to see a doctor before.

N. Have your living habits been normal lately?

W. My living habits have not been normal lately.

N. In what respect have they not been normal?

W. I have had too much night life and social entertainment
lately.

N. Did you have adequate sleep the last few days?

W. No, I did not have adequate sleep the last few days.

N. Were you able to sleep well the last few nights?

W. I was not able to sleep well at all the last few
nights.

W. Why do you give me this blank form?

N. I want you to write down your name, age, nationality,

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

occupation, address, etc. on this form.

Nurse. You have completed the registration procedure. Which doctor do you want to see?

Wōng. I want to see Doctor Ch'ān.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. According to the doctor's opinion, this may be malaria.
2. His occupation is physician but he can also sing and dance.
3. She has a fever and I think you should take her to see a doctor.
4. The outpatient department is on the right side of the registration office.
5. The world situation is normal and there should be an increase in tourists everywhere.
6. You have to write down your nationality and age on the blank form.
7. Normal social entertainments are necessary for people of all ages.
8. When you get older, you will only need a few hours of sleep every night.
9. Please let me know your new address and your new telephone number.
10. You are right. She is not a nurse; she is a doctor.
11. She is a very capable nurse and is a great help at the hospital.
12. I have a severe headache, a chill and a fever.
13. Too much night-life would cause anybody to get tired or sick.
14. You should go and see a doctor if you do not feel well.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. It is a pity that he spends all his time sleeping.
16. You may get a blank form from the outpatient registration office this afternoon.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

1. faät laäng	to have a chill; malaria
2. faät ît	to have a fever; feverish; feve
3. moõn-ch'ân	outpatient
4. kwà-hô-ch'uè	registration office
5. t'ai pêng	to see a doctor
6. chông-fông	condition, situation
7. ching-sheung	normal
8. ying-ch'au	social entertainment
9. shui-min	sleep; to sleep
10. piú-kaak-chí	blank form
11. nin-ling	age
12. tsik-koón	nationality
13. chik-íp	occupation

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1018

睡 shuì: to sleep;
to lounge.

睡覺 shuì jiào: to
sleep.

睡衣 shuì yī: sleeping
clothes.

1471

弱 yuè: weak; feeble;
infirm.

弱點 yuè diǎn: weak point;
weak side.

氣力衰弱 qì lì shuāi ruò
yuè: fail-
ing strength.

465

驚 jīng: to terrify;
to frighten;
to alarm.

驚慌 jīng huāng: frightened.

驚奇 jīng qí: un-
believable

睡 弱 驚

睡 弱 驚

194

慌 huāng: nervous;
fearful; alarm-
ed

驚慌 jīng huāng: alarm-
ed; scared

好慌 hǎo huāng: very
frightened

358

研 yán: to grind; to
powder

研究 yán jiū: to examine;
to investi-
gate; to study
thoroughly; to
do a research

慌 研

慌 研

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

173

肺 *fai*: the lungs
 肺病 *fai p'ing*: consumption

44

酬 *ch'au*: to pledge an offering.

應酬 *ying-ch'au*: social intercourse, social activity

酬勞 *ch'au-l'au*: repay one for trouble taken

307

康 *hong*: prosperity; peace

康健 *hong-kin*: hale; healthy; strong

康年 *hong nin*: a fruitful year

康熙 *Hong-hsi*: Emperor Kang-hsi (1662-1723)

肺

酬

康

肺 酬 康

肺

酬

康

1246

極 *kik*: the extreme; utmost; superlative degree.

北極 *pak-kik*: North Pole.

極力 *kik-l'ik*: with all one's strength.

極端 *kik-tuen*: extremity.

消極 *siu-kik*: negative; listless; spiritless.

積極 *tsik-kik*: positive; energetic.

籍 *tsik*: list; register; record.

入籍 *yâp-tsik*: to become naturalized

戶籍 *ô-tsik*: a census; record of residence.

籍貫 *tsik-koon*: place of birth.

極

籍

極

籍

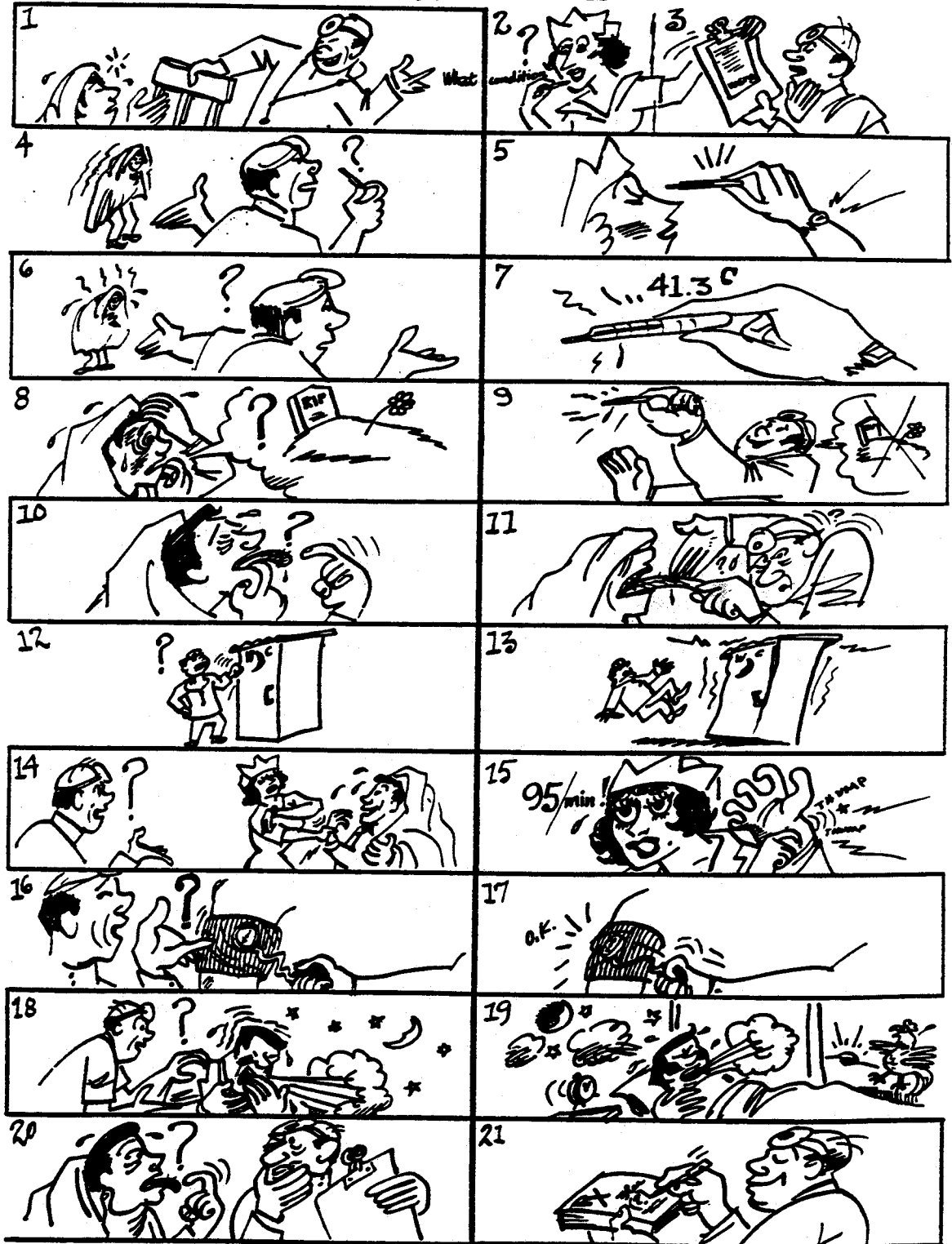
極

籍

WRITING MATERIAL

睡	Character Number 1018		Radical Number 109					
	Stroke Number 14		目					
	丨	冂	月	月	目	目 ^一	目 ^二	目 ^三
	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	睡	睡		
弱	Character Number 1471		Radical Number 57					
	Stroke Number 10		弓					
	丿	㇇	弓	弓	弓	弓 ^一	弓 ^二	弱
	弱	弱						
驚	Character Number 465		Radical Number 187					
	Stroke Number 23		馬					
	苟	苟	苟 ^一	苟 ^二	苟 ^三	敬	敬	敬
	驚	驚	驚	驚	驚	驚	驚	
慌	Character Number 194		Radical Number 61					
	Stroke Number 13		忄, 心					
	丨	丨	忄	忄 ^一	忄 ^二	忄 ^三	忄 ^四	忄 ^五
	慌	慌	慌	慌	慌			
研	Character Number 358		Radical Number 112					
	Stroke Number 11		石					
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石 ^一	石 ^二	研
	研	研	研					

LESSON 12



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'ân I-Shaang. Wōng Sin-Shaang, ts'ing ts'ōh, táng ngōh t'ung hon-oô kóng-hă.

C. Leī Siú-Tsé, Wōng Sin-Shaang kè pêng ts'ing tím-yeung* à?

Hon-Oô. Ni cheung hai Wōng Sin-Shaang kè pêng ts'ing pò-kò.

C. Neī t'ung Wōng Sin-Shaang t'aam-chóh ít meī à?

H. Ngōh i-king t'ung k'uī t'aam-chóh ít.

C. K'uī faat ít mà? T'ai-wan keī ko à?

H. K'uī faat ít faat-tak hó ko, Shíp-Shī sei-shâp-yat-tô saam.

W. Ngōh kè ít-tô keī-in kòm ko, ooī m-ooī yău ngai-him à?

C. Neī kè ít-tô sui-in kòm ko, taân-hai m-ooī yău ngai-him kè. Neī fòng-sam.

W. Kaù-king ngōh yău mi-yě pêng ne?

C. Ngōh chūng meī chi-tò, ngōh chūng meī hoh-i ch'ân-tuèn.

C. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neī kè taaī-siú-pîn tím à?

W. Ngōh kè taaī-pîn m-hai keī t'ung.

C. Leī Siú-Tsé, Wōng Sin-Shaang kè mâk-pòk tím à?

H. K'uī kè mâk-pòk t'iù-tak keī faai, mooī fan chung kaù-shâp-n

C. Huèt-aat tím à?

H. K'uī kè huèt-aat keī ching-sheung.

C. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neī tsôk-maăn k'at-tak kân-iù mà?

W. Ngōh tsôk-maăn k'at-tak hó kân-iù, k'at-chóh shēng maăn.

W. I-Shaang, kan-kui neī kè kím-ch'a kè kit-kwóh, neī kè ch'ân-tuèn hai tím à?

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

C. Neī kè pêng hoh-nāng hai laū-haāng-shing kām-mô, ni cheung hai neī kè yeūk-fong.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Doctor Ch'an. Mr. Wōng, please take a seat, let me talk to the nurse.

D. Miss Leī, what is the condition of Mr. Wōng's sickness?

Nurse. This is Mr. Wōng's medical report.

D. Have you taken Mr. Wōng's temperature yet?

N. I have already taken his temperature.

D. Does he have a fever? How high is the body temperature?

N. He has a very high temperature, 41.3 degrees centigrade.

Wōng. My temperature is so high; is there any danger?

D. Although your temperature is high, there is no danger. Don't worry.

Wōng. What kind of sickness do I really have?

D. I don't know yet. I cannot diagnose it yet.

D. Mr. Wōng, how is your urination and defecation (bowel movement)?

Wōng. My defecation is not very smooth.

D. Miss Leī, how is Mr. Wōng's pulse?

N. His pulse is beating quite fast, 95 times per minute.

D. And the blood pressure?

N. His blood pressure is quite normal.

D. Mr. Wōng, did you have severe coughing last night?

W. I had severe coughing last night, I coughed the whole night.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. Doctor, based on the result of your examination, what is your diagnosis?
- D. It is possible that your sickness is influenza. This is your prescription.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. This is the prescription for your cough, and that one is for your headache.
2. If it is possible, the doctor will give you a detailed medical report today.
3. According to this medical report, his condition is not at all severe.
4. Your blood pressure is normal; so don't worry.
5. Please jump fifty times and then I will take your pulse.
6. If your defecation is smooth, the condition of your sickness is better.
7. The doctor needs your urination and defecation to diagnose.
8. If I were you, I would not worry too much about him.
9. She worries about his condition, and she calls the doctor every hour.
10. According to the report of his body temperature, he is in a very dangerous condition.
11. The nurse reads the body temperature in Centigrade. Is that right?
12. The doctor orders the nurse to test his body temperature and his pulsation.
13. The medical report has everything in it.
14. It is not possible to diagnose his sickness yet.
15. My temperature is high, and my pulsation is very fast; but I feel fine.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. He coughed severely last night and the doctor was called immediately.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

1. pêng-ts'ing	condition of sickness
2. pêng-ts'ing pò-kò	medical report
3. t'aâm ít	to test body temperature
4. t'ai-wan	body temperature
5. Shíp-Shí	Centigrade
6. ngai-hím	danger; dangerous
7. fòng-sam	do not worry
8. ch'án-tuèn	diagnosis; to diagnose
9. taai-siú-pín	urination and defecation
10. taai-pín t'ung	defecation is smooth
11. māk-pòk	pulse; pulsation
12. t'íu	to jump, throb, exhibit a pulse
13. huèt-sàt	blood pressure
14. k'at	to cough; cough
15. kán-iú	severe
16. hōh-nāng	possible
17. yeük-fong	prescription

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1185

待 toí: to behave to-wards; to wait on; to treat; to await.

寬待 foen toí: to treat liberally.

虐待 yeuk toí: to mal-treat.

等待 táng toí: to await; to expect.

329

依 í: in accord with; to rely on

依靠 í-k'au: to rely upon

依期 í-k'eí: usual

依然 í-ín: as usual; as before

1310

序 tsuí: series; in order; a preface.

次序 ts'í-tsuí: order; series in order.

秩序 tit-tsuí: order.

待

依

序

待 依 序

114

狀 ch'óng: appearance form; lawsuit; accusation

告狀 kò-ch'óng: accusation; to sue in court.

1343

斷 tuàn: to determine; assuredly.

斷 t'uán: to cut off; to break.

斷定 tuàn-t'íng: to decide; to settle; definite.

斷送 tuàn-s'ung: to give up in despair.

斷絕 t'uán tsuít: to cease; to cut off.

狀

斷

斷

狀 斷 斷

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

823

壓 àt: to repress, press down.

壓住 àt-tsuá: keep in check, repress

壓制 àt-tsuá: to oppress

壓力 àt-lík: pressure.

閉 pài: to close; to shut up; to stop.

閉塞 pài-sak: obstructed; stopped up; hidebound.

倒閉 tó-pài: to become bankrupt; to close.

911

塞 sak, ts'oi: to block up; to stop up; to obstruct.

塞滿 sak moón: to stuff full.

塞責 sak chak: to evade responsibility.

要塞 id-ts'oi: a strategic fortress.

壓 庄 閉 塞

壓 閉 塞

壓 閉 塞

843

疲 p'ei: lassitude; fatigue.

神疲 shên p'ei: exhausted; without energy.

疲倦 p'ei-kuân: weary, tired.

706

冒 mǎ: to falsify; to pretend; to risk.

冒充 mǎ-ch'ung: to pass oneself as.

冒認 mǎ ying: to claim falsely.

感冒 kám-mǎ: to catch a cold.

冒險家 mǎ-hín-ka: adventurer.

疲 冒

疲 冒

疲 冒

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

等種便便
等呢小大
壓完大係
血做於但
驗序關常
熱次二正
探着黃然
護依問雖
看護又便
由看醫生小
先續醫嘅
院手報告佢
醫嘅報告話
啲有醫生二
二應醫黃閉
黃係對形少
呢啲工作情
呢工嘅有些

疲危同院再
常有急醫
正會休住
唔唔到必屋
况冒得不番
狀態以為就
活性可以佢
生行日二後
來流幾黃之
近係住係佢
二病院但
黃嘅醫理方
到佢入打藥
知定好護張
生斷最看一
醫頭過有開
過不又生待
勞險時醫等

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

待	Character Number 1185		Radical Number 60				
	Stroke Number 9		亻				
	丶	勹	亻	彳	彳	往	往
待							
依	Character Number 329		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 8		亻, 人				
	ノ	亻	亻	伋	伋	依	依
序	Character Number 1310		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 7		广				
	丶	一	广	序	序	序	序
狀	Character Number 114		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 8		犬				
	㇇	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	狀	狀
斷	Character Number 1343		Radical Number 69				
	Stroke Number 18		斤				
	㇇	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	𠂆
𠂆	𠂆	𠂆	斷	斷	斷	斷	斷

LESSON 13



LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'ung-Fōng*. Tsōk-yât neī shīk-chóh ti on-mīn-yeūk p'in*, neī
tsōk-maän fàn-tak hó ti mà?

W. Ngōh tsōk-maän fàn-tak hó hó.

T. Neī tsōk-maän fàn kaaù chi-haū, yaū mō séng-kwòh à?

W. Mō, uēn-ts'uēn mō séng-kwòh, yat-kaaù fàn tò t'in-kwong.

T. Neī chūng yaū mō k'at à?

W. Yaū, neī t'eng-hā, ngōh k'at-tak peī tsōk-yât chūng kán-iù
ti.

T. Neī chūng yaū mō faät shiu à? Neī kòk-tak t'aū-wān mà?

W. Ngōh chūng yaū faät shiu, i-ch'é t'aū hó wān.

T. Neī kè wai-haú tím à?

W. Ngōh kè wai-haú hó m-hó, mi-yě to m-seung shīk.

T. Ngōh i-wai neī tsui hó huī i-uēn* chuē keī yât.

W. Ngōh to haī kám seung. Yâp i-uēn* kè shaú-tsūk mā m-mā-faän
à?

T. M-mā-faän, chuē i-uēn* kè shaú-tsūk hó kaän-taan.

W. Ngōh-teī iù m-iù tá tīn-wā* tēng fōng* à?

T. Iù, neī meī yâp uēn* chi-ts'in, yat-tīng iù tēng fōng*.

W. Ni kaan kaäk-leī-shat yaū mi-yě yūng-ch'uè à?

Kung-Yān. K'uī haī yūng lai kaäk-leī pēng-yān kè.

W. Ni-shuè yaū kòm toh kaan shaú-shūt-shat, k'uī-teī yaū mi-yě
yūng-ch'uè à?

Keī-Shūt Yān-Yēn. Yaū ti haī p'ó-t'ung shaú-shūt kè, yaū ti

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hai taaí shaú-shút yung kè.

W. Siú-Tsé, ngōh chuê kè pēng-fōng* hai tai kei hô à? K'ui hai taan-yān fōng*, yik-waāk taaí fōng* à?

H. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neī chuê kè pēng-fōng* hai tai-yat-ling-yat hô, hai yat-kaan hó hó kè taan-yān fōng*.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Roommate. Yesterday you took some sleeping pills, did you sleep better last night?

Wōng. I slept very well last night.

R. After you fell asleep last night, did you ever wake up.

W. No, I did not awaken at all until daybreak.

R. Do you still cough?

W. Yes, you listen, I cough more severely than yesterday.

R. Do you still have a fever: Does your head feel dizzy?

W. I still have a fever, and my head feels dizzy.

R. How is your appetite?

W. I have a very poor appetite, I do not wish to eat anything.

R. I believe it is best for you to stay at a hospital for a few days.

W. I think so too. Is the hospitalization procedure complicate?

R. No, the hospitalization procedure is very simple.

W. Do we have to make a telephone call in order to reserve a room?

R. Yes, before you are admitted to the hospital, you must reserve a room.

W. For what is this isolation room used?

Worker. It is used for isolating patients.

W. There are so many operating rooms here, for what are they used?

Technician. Some are for ordinary operations, some for major operations.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Miss, what is the number of my ward? Is it a single room
or a general ward?

Nurse. Mr. Wōng, your ward is No. 101; it is a very nice single
room.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The ward is so small, but it is crowded.
2. Although this is not a major operation, there are four doctors in the operating room.
3. You have to stay in the isolation room for 24 hours.
4. He was hospitalized after the accident on the highway.
5. Generally speaking, if you want to enter the hospital, you have to have a doctor first.
6. This matter is very complicated and I don't know what to do.
7. I feel dizzy and I do not wish to eat anything.
8. His appetite is very good, but his wife does not wish to eat.
9. The doctor told me not to worry about his fever.
10. After waking up in the morning, she feels dizzy.
11. The doctor was awakened by the nurse to take care of the patient.
12. These pills are very expensive but you need them for your dizziness.
13. You have to be very careful with these pills because they are sleeping drugs.
14. If you do not have a prescription, you cannot get any sleeping drugs.
15. He was put in the ward after staying the isolation room for three days.
16. The operating room of this hospital is very modern.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. on-min-yeük | sleeping drug |
| 2. yeük-p'in* | medical pills |
| 3. sêng (sing) | to wake up, awaken |
| 4. faät shiu | to have a fever; fever |
| 5. t'aü-wän | dizzy; dizziness |
| 6. wai-haü | appetite |
| 7. m-seung-shik | do not wish to eat |
| 8. m-faän | troublesome, complicated |
| 9. yâp uên* | to enter the hospital,
be hospitalized |
| 10. kaäk-lei-shat | isolation room (hospital) |
| 11. shaü-shüt-shat | operation room (hospital) |
| 12. taaï-shaü-shüt | major operation |
| 13. pêng-föng* | ward |

READING MATERIAL

1025

術 shù: a trick; device; jugglery.
 戰術 ch' n-shù: military strategy.
 學術 h'k-shù: learning.

1114

吞 t'an: to swallow; to gulp down; to appropriate.
 吞落 t'an l'ok: to swallow down.
 吞吐 t'an-t'ò: hesitatingly

1424

胃 wai: stomach; digestion.
 胃口 wai-hau: appetite.
 開胃 hoi wai: to stimulate the appetite; hearty appetite.

術

吞

胃

術
術

吞
吞

胃
胃

316

勸 huàn: to advise; exhort
 勸導 huàn-t'ò: to advise; counsel
 勸告 huàn-k'ò: advice; to advise; admonish
 勸人 huàn yán: to give advice to some body

1393

願 uán: willing; to desire; wish for; to long for.
 自願 ts'í uán: of one's own free will.
 願意 uán i: willing; favorably inclined.
 請願 ts'ing uán: a petition.

勸

勸

願

勸 願
勸 願

勸

願

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1055

需 sui: needful; to need; supplies.

需要 sui-iá: the needful; necessary.

必需 pit-sui: necessary; required.

急需 káp sui: to require urgently.

施 shi: to grant; to bestow aid; to confer on.

施舍 shi-shá: to give alms.

施行 shi-hāng: to carry out; to enforce.

535

拒 k'ui: to resist; to oppose; to refuse; to reject.

拒絕 k'ui-tsuét: to refuse; to reject.

拒敵 k'ui tik: to resist an enemy

需

施

拒

需 施 拒

需

施

拒

1304

絕 tsuét: to cut off; to sever; to destroy; to stop; the most.

絕路 tsuét ló: dead end road; death road.

絕命 tsuét méng: to cut life short; death.

32

趁 ch'án: to embrace an opportunity; whilst.

趁機會 ch'án-kai-ooí: to take advantage of the opportunity

趁早 ch'án-tsó: while it is early.

絕

趁

絕 趁

絕

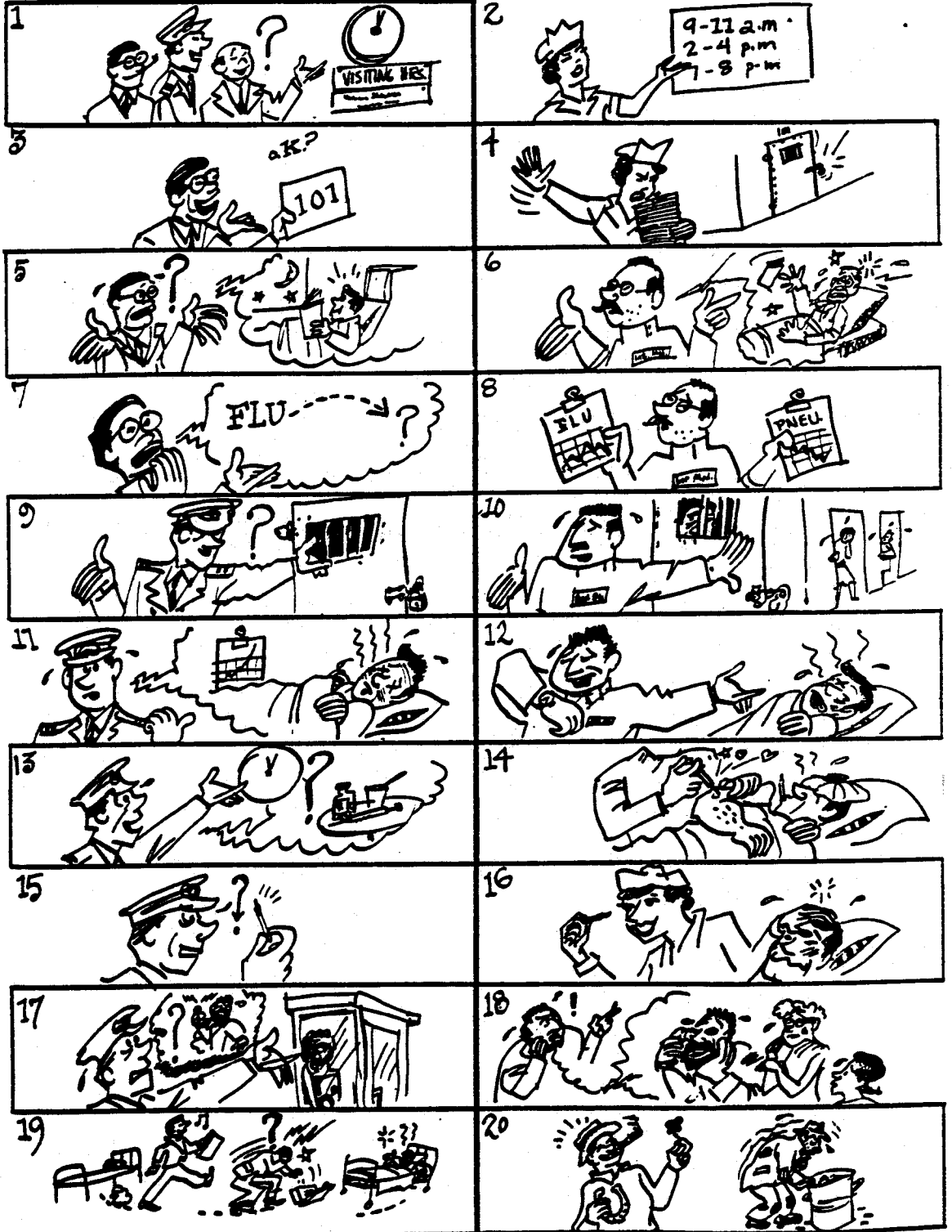
趁

LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

術	Character Number 1025		Radical Number 144					
	Stroke Number 11		行					
	'	丿	彳	亍	行	𠂇	𠂈	術
	術	術	術					
吞	Character Number 1114		Radical Number 30					
	Stroke Number 7		口					
	'	一	𠂇	夭	夭	吞	吞	
胃	Character Number 1424		Radical Number 130					
	Stroke Number 9		月, 肉					
	'	冂	冂	冂	田	胃	胃	胃
	胃							
勸	Character Number 316		Radical Number 19					
	Stroke Number 20		力					
	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸
	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	勸	
願	Character Number 1393		Radical Number 181					
	Stroke Number 19		頁					
	頁	頁	頁	頁	頁	頁	頁	頁
	願	願	願	願	願	願	願	

LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Leī-Seī, Ch'an-Tung, Sheung-Wai. Ts'ing mán t'aám pêng kè shī-kaàn hái yaū keī tím tò keī tím à?

Mán-Sz-Ch'uè kè Paán-Sz-uèn. Sheung-ng̃ yaū kaú-tím tò shâp-yat-tím, hâ-ng̃ yaū leung-tím tò sei-tím, yê-maän yaū ts'at-tím tò paät-tím.

Leī. Ngõh seung hui yat-ling-yat-hô pêng-fông* t'aám pêng, tak mã?

P. Tui-m̄-chuê, m̄-tak. Kóh kòh pêng-yán ĩ-king peī kaäk-leī-chóh.

L. Tím-kaaī à? Tsók-maän k'uī chūng hó-teī-teī; tím-kaaī pín-fà-tak kòm faai kà?

Noī-Foh Chué-Yâm. Pêng yaū shī pín-fà-tak hó faai kè.

L. K'uī tsui ch'oh kè pêng hái laū-haäng-shing kóm-mô, haū-loī chuèn-chóh tsô mi-yě pêng à?

N. K'uī tsui ch'oh kè pêng hái laū-haäng-shing kóm-mô, haū-loī chuèn-chóh tsô kap-shing fai-ím.

S. Tím-kaaī neī-teī iú cheung k'uī kaäk-leī ne?

Foo-k'ap-Pêng-Foh chué-yâm. Wai k'ei-t'a pêng-yán kè on-ts'uèn hei-kín, shóh-ĩ ngõh-teī cheung k'uī kaäk-leī.

S. K'uī faät ít faät tò tsui ko kè shī-haū, k'uī yaū mǒ fan-mai à?

F. Kóh chān-shī k'uī ch'a-m̄-toh uèn-ts'uèn fan-mai, uèn-ts'uèn pat-sing-yán-sz.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

S. Haû-loi neĩ-teĩ tím-yeûng* i k'ui à?

F. Haû-loi ngõh-teĩ t'ung k'ui tá t'ui-ít cham t'ung k'eung-sam cham.

S. I-ka t'ui-chõh ít meĩ à?

Hon-Oô. T'ui-chõh hó toh là, taân-haĩ chûng yaũ ti ít.

S. K'ui tsui ngai-him kè shĩ-haũ, neĩ-teĩ yaũ mǒ t'ung-chi k'ui kè ts'an-shûk?

N. Yaũ, k'ui tsui ngai-him kè shĩ-haũ, ngõh-teĩ t'ung-chi k'ui kè ts'an-shûk.

L. Ni kòh pêng ooĩ m-ooĩ fúk-faatt kà.

I-Shang. Yaũ-hâng-yaũ-pat-hâng, ni tím iù t'ai yat-kòh yã kè ts'oi-shò.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leï-Sei. Captain Ch'an-Tung. What are the hours for visiting patients?

Employee at the Information Office. From nine to eleven in the morning, from two to four in the afternoon, from seven to eight in the evening .

L. I wish to go to Ward 101 to visit a patient, is it all right?
Employee. I am sorry you may not. That patient has been isolated.

L. Why? Last night he was still all right. Why has his condition changed so quickly?

Chief of Internal Medicine. Illnesses sometimes change very rapidly.

L. His original illness was influenza, what did it develop into later?

C. His original illness was influenza, later it developed into acute pneumonia.

Captain. Why must you isolate him?

Chief of Respiratory Diseases Section. We isolated him for the sake of the safety of the other patients.

Captain. When his fever reached its height, did he become unconscious?

C. At that time he was almost completely unconscious.

Captain. What did you treat him with later?

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

C. We later gave him a fever-relief and a heart stimulant injection.

Captain. Has the fever receded now?

Nurse. It has receded a lot, but he still has a slight temperature.

Captain. When his condition was most dangerous, did you inform his relatives?

Chief of Internal Medicine. Yes, at the time his condition was most critical we informed his relatives.

Lei. Will this sickness recur?

Doctor. Some people are fortunate and some are not, this will depend on the person's luck.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are really very lucky. It is very true that some people are fortunate and some are not.
2. It appears that he has a relapse of malaria.
3. She became unconscious, and the doctor informed her relatives immediately.
4. I suggested a heart stimulant injection for this patient immediately.
5. This is the first time that I have heard of this fever relief injection.
6. For the sake of safety, the chief of internal medicine at the hospital called in two more doctors for the diagnosis.
7. This is not the "Respiratory Diseases Section". I think you better go to the information office first.
8. She was still all right last night, but this morning her condition had changed a great deal.
9. Dr. Wong is the doctor who took care of the unconscious patient.
10. Please do not worry. I will definitely tell you if it is acute pneumonia.
11. This office employee works in the information office but he doesn't know anything.
12. Dr. Lee has to go to visit a patient in San Francisco tomorrow.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

13. When your fever reaches its height, you will be unconscious.
14. Depending on his luck, he may be worse or he may recover completely.
15. Every patient will be isolated for 24 hours as they enter this hospital.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. t'aâm pêng | to visit a patient |
| 2. mân-sê-ch'ue | information office |
| 3. paân-sê-uên | office employee |
| 4. chûng hó-tei-tei | still good, still all right |
| 5. pîn-fâ | to change |
| 6. noi-foh chue-yâm | chief of internal medicine |
| 7. kap-sing fai-im | acute pneumonia |
| 8. foo-k'ap-pêng-foh | respiratory diseases section |
| 9. on-ts'uên | safety; safe |
| 10. waî...hei-kîn | for the sake of... |
| 11. fan-mai | unconscious |
| 12. pat-sing-yân-sê | unconscious |
| 13. t'ui-îit cham | fever relief injection |
| 14. k'eung-sam cham | heart stimulant injection |
| 15. t'ung-chi | to inform |
| 16. ts'an-shûk | relatives |
| 17. fûk-faât | to relapse, recur |
| 18. yaũ-hâng-yaũ-pat-hâng | some people are fortunate and
some are not |
| 19. ts'oi-shò | luck |

READING MATERIAL

132

准 chún: to allow; permit

唔准 w-chún: not allowed

準期 chún-wāi: on time

419

吸 k'ap: to attract; to inhale.

吸力 k'ap-līk: attracting force.

吸引 k'ap-yān: to draw; to attract.

呼吸 fū-k'ap: to breathe; respiration.

吸收 k'ap-shau: to absorb.

1320

速 ts'uk: haste; quick; speedy.

速記 ts'uk k'ai: shorthand.

速度 ts'uk t'ò: velocity; speed.

准

吸

速

准 吸 速

准

吸

速

226

復 fū: to come back; again

復原 fū-uān: to recover from sickness

恢復 fū-fū: recuperate (back to normal condition)

1415

慰 wai: to comfort; to soothe; to caress.

安慰 an-wai: to comfort; to please.

慰問 wai-mān: to inquire after health.

慰勞 wai-lāu: to comfort those who labor.

復

慰

復 慰

復

慰

READING MATERIAL

1088

痰 t'ān: phlegm;
mucus.

生痰 shāng t'ān:
troubled with
phlegm

吐痰 t'ò t'ān:
expectorate

220

悔 hui: to repent;
contrition; to
regret

痛悔 t'òng-huì:
bitterly regret

悔改 huì-kǎi: to
repent and re-
form

後悔 hòu-huì: remorse

253

恨 hèn: to hate;
resent; crave

恨錢 hèn qián:
avaricious.

悔恨 huì-hèn: remorse;
regret

懷恨 huái hèn: cherish;
hate.

痰

悔

恨

痰

悔

恨

痰

悔

恨

1382

怨 yuàn: indignant
with; to re-
gret; to grum-
ble; to com-
plain.

怨恨 yuàn-hèn: to hate.

怨言 yuàn-yán: grum-
bling com-
plaint.

444

技 jì: dexterous;
skill.

技能 jì-năng: talent;
ability;
skill.

絕技 jué jì:
extraordinary skill.

怨

技

怨

技

怨

技

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

阻二做傳
 遲黃阻佢
 做院變怕
 刻醫就恐
 即入冒為
 好要感因
 最病性離
 事有行隔
 嘅係流佢
 嘅嘅將
 做是嘅嘅
 應該其佢
 於尤院要
 對化入醫
 地生阻
 我發遲
 會為性
 就因急
 染pei
 別人。

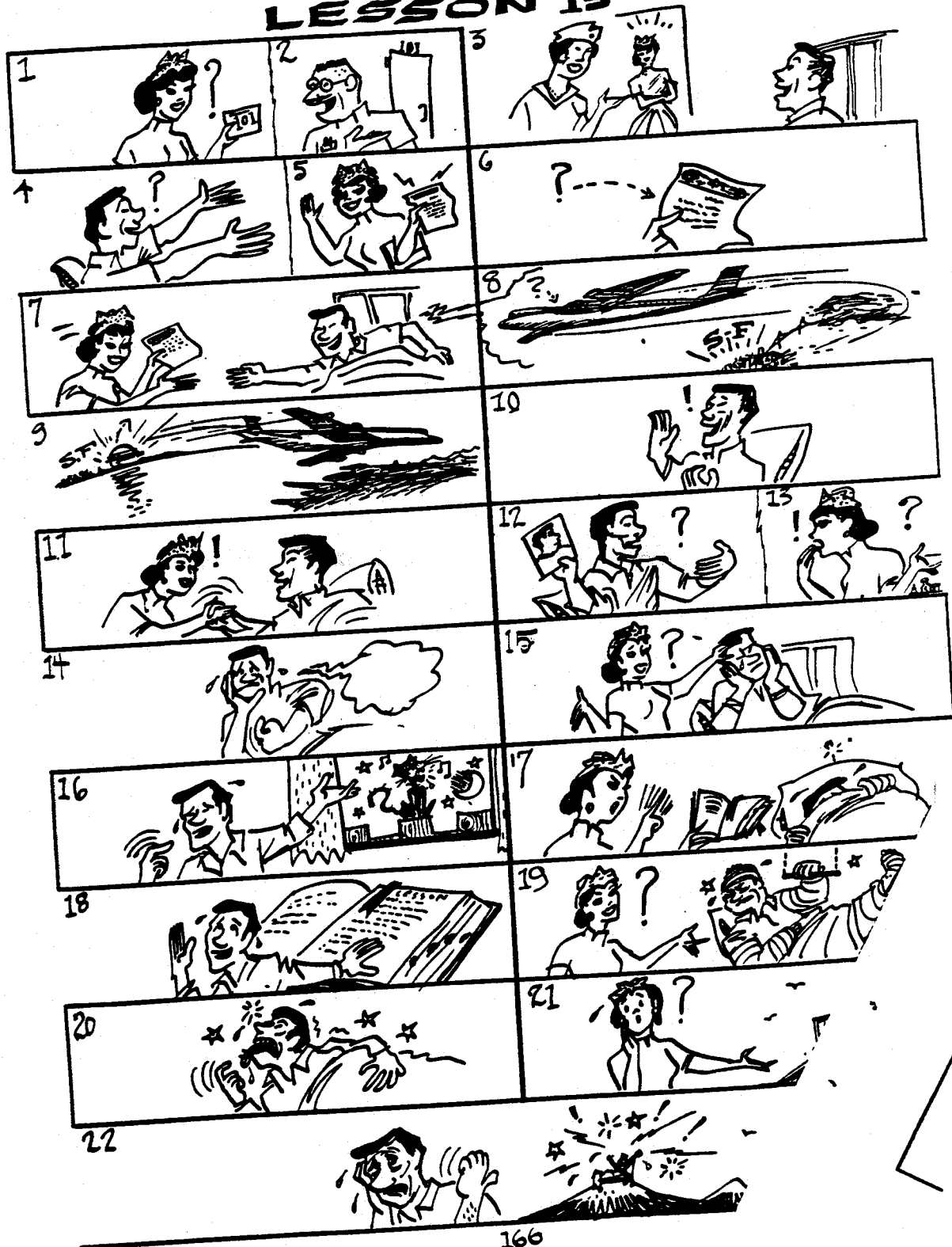
探快，都將安
 去好亦心友
 入度重，憂朋
 人速嚴更嘅
 難嘅情苦，佢
 係吸病受己
 間，呼己在自
 時佢自現怨
 嘅見，到只係
 一定佢知唔只
 一佢探二院怨
 日去黃醫好去
 係朋友痰入也
 院嘅好多嘞有
 醫二吐唔發一
 黃時恨復佢
 病有悔來慰

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

准	Character Number 142		Radical Number 15				
	Stroke Number 10		讠				
	丶	讠	讠	讠	讠	准	准
	准	准					
吸	Character Number 419		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 7		口				
	丨	口	口	口	吸	吸	
速	Character Number 1320		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 10		辶, 辵				
	一	丨	𠂇	𠂇	速	速	速
	速	速					
復	Character Number 226		Radical Number 60				
	Stroke Number 12		讠				
	丶	讠	讠	讠	復	復	復
	復	復	復				
慰	Character Number 1415		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 15		心				
	㇇	㇇	尉	尉	尉	尉	尉
	尉	尉	尉	尉	尉	尉	

LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngōh seúng hui yat-līng-yat hô pēng-fōng* t'aam pēng, tak mà?

Chīk paan i-shaang. Tak à, kōh kaan haī yat-līng-yat hô pēng-fōng*.

Hon-Oō. Wōng Sin-Shaang, yaū wai* hó lèng kè siú-tsé lai t'ai neī.

Wōng-Ī. Fong-Laān, uēn-loī haī neī à? Neī tím chi ngōh pēng à?

H. Ngōh shau tò neī foō-ts'an tá lai kè yat-fung kap tín

W. Kōh fung tín-pò tím wā à?

H. K'ui kiù ngōh tsik-hak lai t'ai neī.

W. Neī haī m-haī yaū Saam-Faān-Shī chīk-tsíp fei lai kà?

H. Haī, ngōh kam-chiu yaū Saam-Faān-Shī chīk-tsíp fei lai kè.

W. Neī tui ngōh kòm hó, ngōh m-chi tím-yeúng* kóm-kik neī.

H. Ni ti haī p'aāng-yaū kè poón-fān.

W. Neī kòk-tak ngōh shaù-chóh hó toh, haī mà?

H. Neī shaù-chóh hó toh. Tím-kaaī neī pēng shēng kóm à?

W. Ni ti to iù kwaan ngōh tsz-keī m-siú-sam, ngōh yaū mat hó kóng!

H. Neī tím-kaaī iù kwaan neī tsz-keī à?

W. Ngōh kwaan ngōh kân-loī shī shī ngaaī yê*.

H. King-kwòh ni ts'z taaī pēng chi-haū, neī ying-koi tak-tò yat-kòh kaaù-fān, haī mà?

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Hai kè*, ngōh ĩ-king tak-tó yat-kòh hó taaí kè kaaû-fàn.
H. Neĩ kòk-tak lîng yān tsui t'ùng-foó kè yě hai mi-yě ne?
W. Ngōh ĩ-wai lîng yān tsui t'ùng-foó kè yě hai pêng.
H. Yat-kòh yān uē-kwóh yaũ pêng, yaũ mǒ yān tá-leĩ k'uĩ kè shĩ-haũ, tím-yeung* à?
W. Uē-kwóh hai kóm, k'uĩ kàng t'ùng-foó.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hòh-Fong-Laän. I wish to go to Ward 101 to visit a patient,
may I?

Doctor on duty. You may, that is Ward 101.

Nurse. Mr. Wōng, you have a pretty lady who has come to see
you.

Wōng-î. Fong-Laän, is that you? How did you know I was
sick?

Hòh. I received your father's emergency telegram.

Wōng. What did that telegram say?

Hòh. He asked me to come to see you immediately.

Wōng. Did you fly here directly from San Francisco?

Hòh. Yes, this morning I flew here directly from San
Francisco.

Wōng. You are so kind to me. I don't know how to repay you
for this kindness.

Hòh. This is the duty of a friend.

Wōng. You see I am much thinner, right?

Hòh. You are much thinner. Why have you become so sick?

Wōng. For this I must blame myself for not being careful.
What can I say?

Hòh. Why must you blame yourself?

Wōng. I blame myself for staying up late at night too often
recently.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Hōh. After going through this severe illness, you ought to have learned a lesson. Am I right?
- Wōng. Yes, I have already learned a great lesson.
- Hōh. What do you think is most painful to a person?
- Wōng. I think sickness causes a person the most pain.
- Hōh. What if a person is sick and has no one to look after him.
- Wōng. If so, he suffers more.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I have to blame myself for being so sick.
2. What he is doing will make others suffer more.
3. I learned a lesson from the accident I had last year.
4. She was much thinner when I saw her in Hong Kong.
5. I shall try my best to do my work when I am on duty here.
6. Even though he is not on duty at the moment, it is every doctor's duty to help the sick and the injured.
7. This emergency telegram was sent from San Francisco.
8. She was so kind to my mother and I am most grateful to her.
9. I think it is best if you would talk to her directly.
10. He is used to staying up late at night on weekends.
11. I shall receive a letter and some money from my father soon.
12. Can I help you, lady?
13. Are you on duty here, Miss?
14. I think you and I have the same feeling about this matter.
15. He is severely ill but his wife suffers more looking after him.
16. Without any money may not be most painful, but it certainly will be most difficult.

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

1. kóm-seúng	feeling, thought
2. chík paan	on duty
3. siú-tsé	miss, girl, lady
4. shau-tò	to receive
5. kap tân	emergency telegram
6. Saam-Faān-Shī	San Francisco
7. chík-tsíp	directly
8. tui...hó	kind to
9. kóm-kik	grateful to
10. poón-fân	one's duty
11. shaù-chóh	to become thinner
12. pēng-shēng-kóm	to be so sick
13. kwaaí ngōh ts̄-keí	to blame myself
14. ngaaí yê*	to stay up late at night
15. kaaù-fân	lesson (one's experience)
16. líng yān t'ùng-foó	to make one suffer
17. kàng	more

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

997

搬 poon: to move; to remove; to transport.

搬屋 poon uk: to change one's residence.

搬遷 poon-wân: to transport elsewhere.

763

念 nîm: to ponder; to remember.

念書 nîm shue: to recite a lesson from memory; to go to school.

念頭 nîm-t'sū: thought; reflection.

485

概 k'oi: the whole; altogether; in general.

大概 taai-k'oi: probably; on the whole.

一概 yat-k'oi: altogether; entirely.

概論 k'oi-lün: general outlines; sketch.

搬

念

概

搬 念 概

擊

搬

念

概

既

概

643

淚 luf: tears; to cry.

流淚 lau luf: to shed tears.

含淚 hân luf: tears in one's eyes.

眼淚 ngaân-luf: tear drops.

哭 huk: to weep; wail; cry.

啼哭 t'ai-huk: wailing and weeping

淚

哭

淚 哭

泪

淚

哭

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

1062

鬆 sung: loose; slack; to let go.

放鬆 fàng-sung: to relax; to ease off.

鬆身 sung shan: free; relaxed.

741

悟 ng: to arouse; to awake; to discern.

醒悟 xing-ng: to awaken; to be aroused.

覺悟 kòk-ng: to understand; to perceive.

悔悟 hòu-ng: to repent.

742

誤 ng: to mistake; to err.

誤會 ng-ooi: misapprehension; misunderstanding.

錯誤 to'ah-ng: mistake; error.

鬆

悟

誤

鬆

悟

誤

鬆

悟

誤

938

稍 shaau: a little; to sprout slowly

稍可 shaau hòk: fairly good.

稍知 shaau chi: to have some knowledge of

452

激 kik: to provoke; arouse; excite.

激怒 kik nau: to provoke; excite.

激烈 kik-ilt: vehement; radical; violent.

感激 kóm-kik: deeply grateful.

激動 kik-tóng: to excite; to rouse up.

稍

激

稍

激

稍

激

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

完佢安錯
多搬為嘅
唔醫院
差醫險醫
輕好多
減好
病情鬆chòt知道有
病得佢知
之後,佢
日亦房
幾部,號
過胸部,一
經頭部,零
二頭第一
黃熱,第
全退去,但
番心,佢
誤,佢

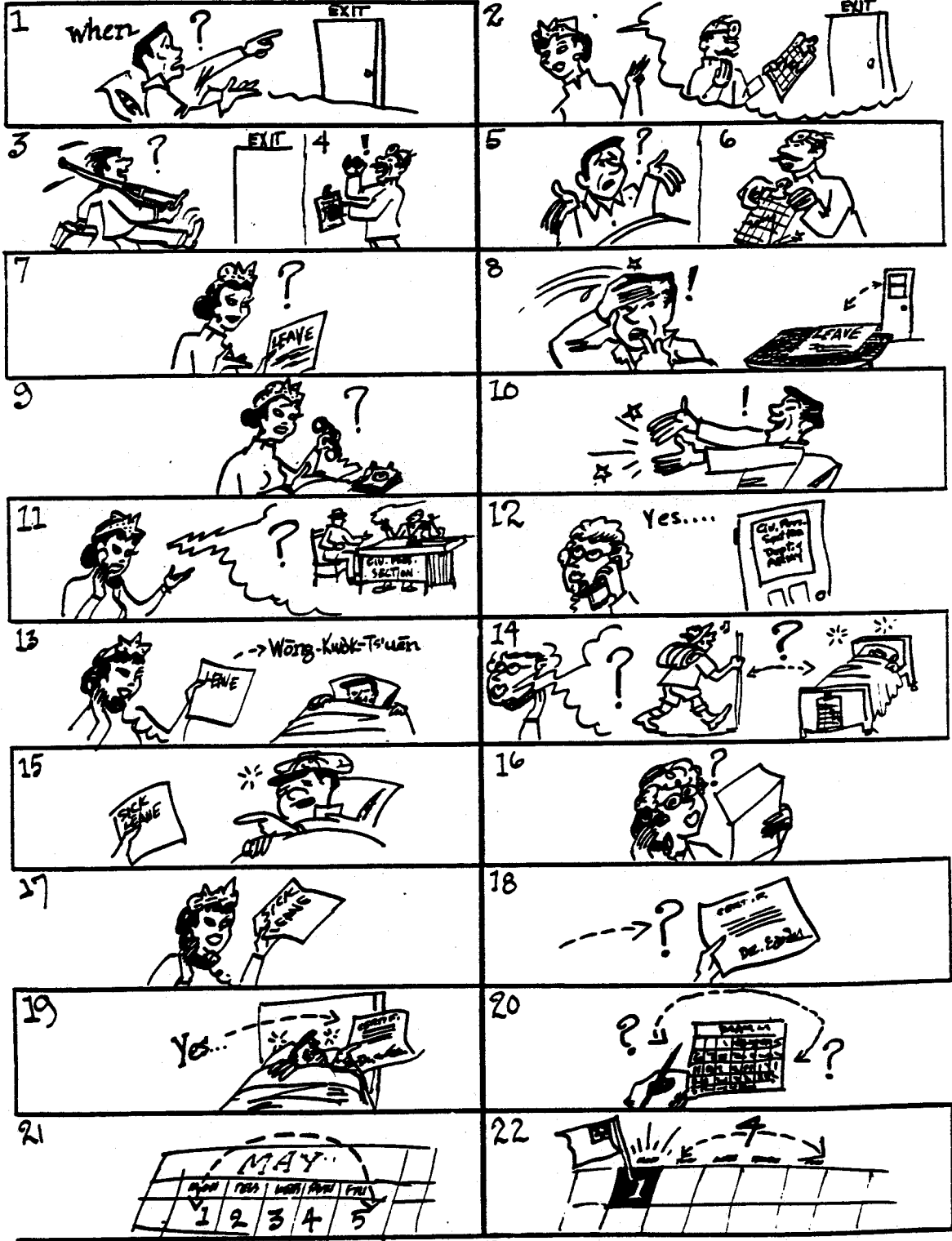
佢係佢
知道佢
即刻由
嘅係
小姐
何小姐
見到何
流出眼
多流出一
唔要大
黎見佢
飛機黎
急電pei
大概佢
念一個
之思
極小姐
何小姐
打一封
市taap
非常
時候,非
有看,護
三Faan
嘅心事,
嘅女朋
同時,佢

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

搬	Character Number 897		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 13		才, 扌				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌			
念	Character Number 763		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 8		心				
	ノ	人	人	今	今	念	念
概	Character Number 488		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 13		才, 木				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌			
淚	Character Number 643		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 11		氵, 水				
	一	二	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵
哭	Character Number 321		Radical Number 30				
	Stroke Number 10		口				
	一	口	口	口	口	口	口

LESSON 16



LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. I-shaang wâ ngōh keī shī hōh-ī ch'ut uēn* à?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. I-shaang wâ, neī chūng yaū keī yāt chí hōh-ī
ch'ut uēn*.

W. Ngōh iū m-iū táng uēn-ts'uēn fōoi-fūk kīn-hong chí ch'ut
uēn* à?

Ch'ān I-Shaang. Neī tsui hó táng neī uēn-ts'uēn fōoi-fūk kīn-
hong chí ch'ut uēn*.

W. Tīm-kaaí à, Ch'ān I-Shaang?

I-Shaang. Neī tui ni chūng pēng kē tai-k'òng-lík hó yeūk, hó
yūng-ī fūk-faāt.

H. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, Neī heūng neī kē sé-ts̄-laū ts'éng ká meī à?

W. Á! Ngōh chūng meī heūng sé-ts̄-laū ts'éng ká.

H. Neī seúng m-seúng ngōh t'ūng neī heūng sé-ts̄-laū ts'éng
à?

W. Hó à, m-koi neī t'ūng ngōh tá tīn-wâ* hui kóh-shuè la.

H. Ts'ing mán ni-shuè hái Lūk-Kwan-Pô mán-chik yān-uēn yān-s
ch'uè mà?

Nuī-Shue-Kei. Hái à, ni-shuè hái Lūk-Kwan-Pô mán-chik yān-uēn
yān-s̄-ch'uè.

H. Ngōh seúng t'ūng ngōh kē p'aāng-yaū Wōng-Kwòk-Ts'uēn
ts'éng ká.

N. K'uī seúng ts'éng s̄-ká yik-waāk pēng-ká?

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- H. K'ui seung pó ts'éng pêng-kà.
- N. K'ui seung pó paân pêng-kà kè shaú-tsúk, hai mà?
- H. Hai, k'ui seung pó paân pêng-kà kè shaú-tsúk.
- N. K'ui yaũ mǒ i-shaang chí à?
- H. Yaũ, k'ui yaũ i-shaang chí.
- N. K'ui seung ts'éng kei-toh yât pêng-kà? Yaũ pin yât tò pin yât à?
- H. K'ui seung ts'éng nǎ-yât pêng-kà, yaũ ni kòh Lai-Paai- Yat tò Lai-Paai-Nǎ.
- N. Ni kòh Shing-K'eí-Yat fòng kà, k'ui ts'éng sei-yât kàu là.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. When did the doctor say I could leave the hospital?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. The doctor said you still have a few days before
you can leave the hospital.

Wōng. Must I wait till I have fully recovered before I leave
the hospital?

Doctor Ch'ān. It is best for you to have fully recovered before
you leave the hospital.

Wōng. Why, Doctor Ch'ān?

Doctor. Your resistance against this kind of disease is very
weak. It is easy for you to have a relapse.

Hōh. Kwōk-Ts'uēn, have you requested leave from your office?

Wōng. Ah! I have not requested leave from the office.

Hōh. Do you want me to request leave from the office for you?

Wōng. Good. Please make a telephone call there for me.

Hōh. Is this the Civilian Personnel Section, Department of
the Army, please?

Secretary. Yes, this is the Civilian Personnel Section, Depart-
ment of the Army.

Hōh. I wish to request leave for my friend Wōng-Kwōk-Ts'uēn.

Secretary. Does he want to request ordinary leave or sick
leave?

Hōh. He wants to make up a request for sick leave.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Secretary. He wants to make up the matter of requesting a sick leave, is that right?

Höh. Right, he wants to make up the matter of requesting a sick leave.

Secretary. Does he have a doctor's certificate?

Höh. Yes, he has a doctor's certificate.

Secretary. How many days for sick leave does he want to request? From what day to what day?

Höh. He wants to request five days of sick leave, from Monday to Friday of this week.

Secretary. This Monday is a holiday, it is sufficient for him to request four days of leave.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. If you wish to request a sick leave, you need a doctor's certificate.
2. February 22 is Washington's birthday, and it will be a holiday.
3. She has been working at the Civilian Personnel Office for more than ten years.
4. No patient will be discharged from this hospital on any Sunday afternoon.
5. If a student wishes to be graduated next month, he should make up all the required procedures within this week.
6. The personnel office is very nice allowing you to make up the request for sick leave almost a month later.
7. The doctor said that she is still weak and needs a great deal of rest.
8. May I request an ordinary leave of three days this weekend?
9. Please talk to Capt. Ma about this. He takes care of all the requests for leave.
10. If you walk toward the north for two blocks, you will find my office.
11. This man has no resistance at all. He may never recover.
12. A doctor's certificate is not sufficient because I need more proof.
13. The nurse told me that he had a relapse last night.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. He was fully recovered and left the hospital yesterday.
15. I don't think your resistance against this kind of disease is strong enough.
16. Doctor, do you think I will be able to leave the hospital this weekend?

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--|
| 1. | ts'êng (ts'ing pêng-kà | to request a sick leave |
| 2. | ch'ut uên* | to leave a hospital, be discharged from the hospital |
| 3. | fóoi-fûk kîn-hong | to recover (health) |
| 4. | taí-k'òng-lîk | resistance |
| 5. | yeûk | weak |
| 6. | sé-tsê-laū | office |
| 7. | heûng... | towards... from... |
| 8. | mān-chik yān-uēn | civilian personnel |
| 9. | ts'êng (ts'ing) kà | to request a leave |
| 10. | ts'êng (ts'ing) sê-kà | to request an ordinary leave |
| 11. | pó ts'êng pêng kà | to make up the request for sick leave |
| 12. | pó paân... shaú-tsûk | to make up the procedure of... |
| 13. | i-shaang chí | doctor's certificate |
| 14. | fòng kà | holiday |
| 15. | yān-sê-ch'ue | personnel office |

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1291

材 ts'oi: material; stuff.

材料 ts'oi-liú: material

藥材 yóuk-ts'oi: medicine; drug; medical herb or plant.

445

奇 k'ei: odd; strange; extraordinary; mysterious.

出奇 ch'ut-k'ei: unusual; strange.

奇怪 k'ei-kwai: strange; curious.

稀奇 hei-k'ei: rare; few.

好奇 hō-k'ei: inquisitive; curious.

1495

玉 yúk: jade stone; gem.

玉石 yúk-shák: jade stone

玉器 yúk-hei: jade article.

材

奇

玉

材 奇 玉

1100

抵 tai: to push against; to oppose; to endure; equal to; to reach.

抵抗 tai-k'òng: to resist; to oppose

抵禦 tai-yü: to ward off.

769

腦 nǎo: brain; camphor.

腦力 nǎo lìk: mental power.

主腦 chú-nǎo: a leader; "the brain".

抵

腦

抵 腦

抵

腦

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1404

壞 waaf: to spoil;
to ruin; to des-
troy; spoiled.

學壞 hók waaf: to learn
evil.

壞處 waaf ch'wá: bad
points.

616

靈 líng: spirit; force;
cleverness.

靈魂 líng-wán: the soul.

靈通 líng-t'ung: quick-
ness of under-
standing.

靈機 líng-kei: clever
contrivance.

靈敏 líng-mǎn: bright;
keen; quick.

650

弄 lúng: to toy with
to mock; to
work with.

戲弄 heí-lúng: to make
fun of.

弄壞 lúng waaf: to
spoil; to
wreck; to put
out of order.

弄璋 lúng-cheung: to bear
a son.

弄瓦 lúng-ngá: to bear
a daughter.

壞 坯 靈 弄

壞

壞

靈

靈

弄

弄

1321

遵 tsun: to obey; to
conform to.

遵守 tsun-sháú: to ob-
serve, to obey

遵命 tsun mǎng: to obey
a command.

1489

仍 yíng: still; yet.

仍然 yíng-ín: still;
after all.

仍在 yíng tsóí: still
in existence.

遵

遵

遵

仍

仍

仍

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

自其小姐如掛啦。係好快。小姐一位有好。但好何一位又一日。材得小姐係上一日。藥好小姐又心一日。係病何小姐家一。唔嘅愛何小姐而。都二佢何佢精神。亦黃為且住精。醫生後，因為况對想。係二奇怪，晚多。唔黃也靈wan朝使。小姐見有嘅美人。小姐左黎佢嘅美。何黎起係玉中。

覺得容易黃過，煩。覺容慮不麻。生病憂見要。醫舊亦意就。過弱，姐嘅續。不力，小生手。院，抗何醫種。出抵幾日照呢。算健康，幾遵假。打健多二請。量復住黃樓。醫生yooi醫院勸字辦。醫全喺體，向佢。同完佢身未替。佢未勸壞然姐。

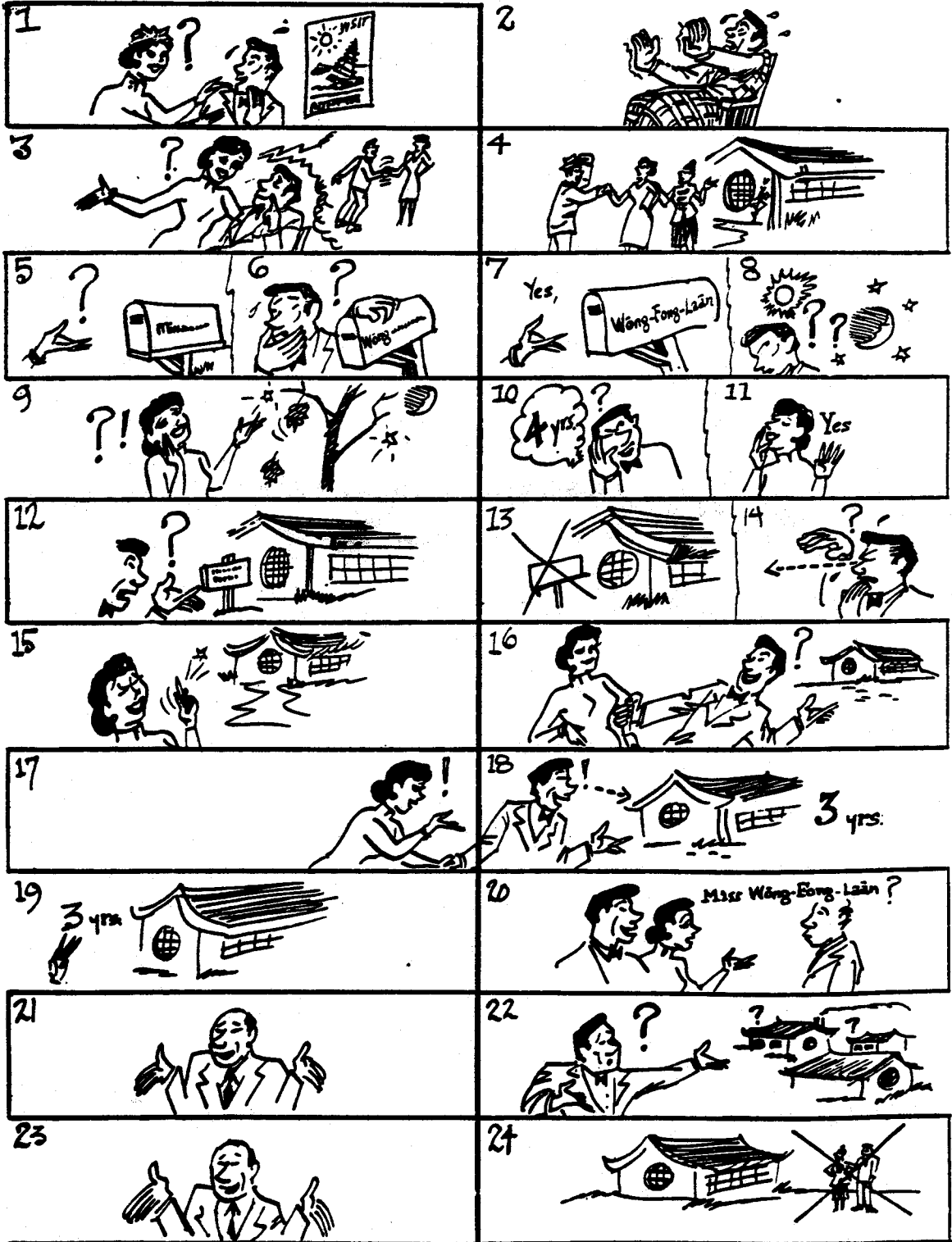
從實，好花念，
 佢講似似腦
 佢重發，二佢何
 佢復二佢何

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

材	Character Number 1291		Radical Number 73				
	Stroke Number 7		木, 木				
	一	丨	才	木	村	材	
大	Character Number 445		Radical Number 37				
	Stroke Number 8		大				
	一	丨	大	大	大	大	大
玉	Character Number 1495		Radical Number 96				
	Stroke Number 5		王, 玉				
	一	二	王	王			
抵	Character Number 1100		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	丨	扌	扌	扌	抵	抵
腦	Character Number 769		Radical Number 130				
	Stroke Number 13		月, 肉				
)	月	月	月	月	月	月
	月	腦	腦	腦			

LESSON 17



LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Hòh Siú-Tsé. Neī pēng-hó-chóh keī yât, neī seúng huī pin shuê siu-hín à?
- Wōng-Ī. Ngōh pēng-hó-chóh mǒ keī noi, ngōh pin shuê to m-seúng huī.
- H. Neī chūng keī m-kei-tak ngōh-teī ĩ-t's'ín hái pin shuê yīng-shik kà?
- W. Kei-tak, ngōh-teī ĩ-t's'ín hái yat-kòh p'aāng-yaū kè uk-k'ei yīng-shik kè.
- H. Neī chūng keī m-kei-tak k'uī kiù-tsô mi-yě mēng* à?
- W. K'uī hó-ts'z t'ūng ngōh t'ūng sīng, t'ūng neī t'ūng mēng*, hái mà?
- H. Hái, k'uī kiù-tsô Wōng-Fong-Laān.
- W. Neī kei-tak kóh chān-shī hái yât-t'aū*, yik-waāk hái yē-maān à?
- H. Kóm to m-kei-tak? Kóh chān-shī hái yat-kòh ts'au-t'in kè wōng-fan.
- W. Kóh yât kaāk ĩ-ka cheung-kān sei-nīn, hái-mà?
- H. Hái, kóh yât kaāk ĩ-ka cheung-kān sei-nīn.
- W. Kóh kaan uk kè ngoi-pīn yaū mi-yě kei-hô kà?
- H. Kóh kaan uk kè ngoi-pīn mǒ mi-yě taāk-pīt kei-hô.
- W. Kóh kaan uk yūng m-yūng-ī yīng kà?
- H. Kóh kaan uk keī yūng-ī yīng kè.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

W. Ngõh-teî hui kôh-shuê ts'õh-hǎ, kaû-teî-ch'ung-yaū, hó mà?

H. Hó à, ngõh to hai kóm seúng.

W. Neî t'ai, ni kaan uk t'ung saam-nin ts'in uên-ts'uên yat-yeúng.

H. Mõ ch'òh, ni kaan uk t'ung saam-nin ts'in uên-ts'uên yat-yeúng.

Wõng, Hõh. Sin-shaang, ts'ing mân Wõng-Fong-Laán Nui-Sz hai shuê mà?

Chuê-haak. K'ui m-hai shuê. [~]Á! K'ui m-hai ni-shuê chuê.

W. K'ui hai pin shuê chuê á?

Chuê-haak. Ngõh m-chi-tò k'ui hai pin shuê chuê.

W. Fong-Laán, neî t'ai-hǎ. "Moön-t'ing-i-kaû, yán-mín-í-fei."

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Miss Hōh. It has been a few days since you recovered from your illness, where do you want to go to while away some time

Wōng-î. It has not been long since my recoverey, I do not want to go anywhere.

Hōh. Do you still remember where we met each other?

Wōng. I remember, we met each other before at a friend's house

Hōh. Do you still remember what her name was?

Wōng. It seems that she had the same surname as mine and the same given name as yours, didn't she?

Hōh. Yes, she was called Wōng-Fong-Laān

Wōng. Do you remeber if it was daytime or night time?

Hōh. Don't you remember? It was an evening in autumn.

Wōng. It has been almost four years since then, hasn't it?

Hōh. Yes, it has been almost four years since then.

Wōng. What kind of a sign was there on the outside of the house?

Hōh. That house did not have any special sign on the outside.

Wōng. Is it easy to recognize that house?

Hōh. It is quite easy to recognize that house.

Wōng. Let's go there to revisit the old place, all right?

Hōh. Good I feel likewise.

Wōng. You see, this house is the same as it was three years ago.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Hōh. Right, this house is the same as it was three years ago.

Wōng, Hōh. Sir, is Miss Wōng-FongLaān in, please?

Tenant. She is not in. Ah, she is not living here.

Wōng. Where does she live?

Tenant. I don't know where she lives.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, look, "the house is the same as before, but the people in it are different now."

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I don't recall this lady's name, but I am sure I know her.
2. The sun is very bright, and it is a very good day for swimming.
3. It is almost night time but we still have ten miles to drive.
4. They have the same last name and given name. No wonder they both came up when you called out the name.
5. I recognize this particular sign because I was a tenant here ten years ago.
6. Even though the house remains unchanged, the people are all different.
7. It seems only yesterday but it has been a long time since 1960 to now.
8. What do you do for relaxation here?
9. To revisit a place is fine, but it often brings back sad memories.
10. It has been more than two years between now and then.
11. Would you like to take a walk with me to kill some time?
12. I don't remember this place at all. Where are we now?
13. Will you wait for me in front of the drug store in an hour?
14. This is the same house in which we lived, but it looks different now.
15. My wife wishes to revisit the place where we first met.
16. My family and I have been separated for ten years.

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. kaû-teî-ch'ûng-yaü | to revisit a place |
| 2. siu-hîn | to kill time, relax |
| 3. keî-tak | to remember, recall |
| 4. t'ûng sîng t'ûng
ming (mêng*) | to have the same last name and
given name |
| 5. yât-t'au* | day time, sun |
| 6. yê-maän | night time |
| 7. kaäk...kaäk i-ka | to separate, from...to now
between...and now |
| 8. cheung-kân | almost, approximately |
| 9. keî-hô | sign, particular sign |
| 10. yîng | to recognize |
| 11. chuê-haäk | tenant |
| 12. moön-t'ing-i-kaü | the house remains unchanged |
| 13. yän-mîn-i-fei | the people are different |
| 14. nuî-sê | lady, Miss |

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

219

灰 foai: ashes; lime plaster
 石灰 f'ak-foai: lime from stone
 火灰 f'oh-foai: ashes
 灰心 foai-man: despondent

263

厚 h'au (hau): thick rich; sincere; honest
 厚薄 h'au-p'ok: thickness
 厚面皮 h'au m'p'ei: shameless; brazen-faced.
 厚待 h'au tai: to treat kindly or sincerely.

1349

推 t'ui: to push; to decline; to avoid; to infer.
 推辭 t'ui ts'ē: to refuse; to decline.
 推測 t'ui-ch'ak: to conjecture; to infer.
 推想 t'ui-seung: inference, deduction.
 推舉 t'ui-kui: to nominate

灰

厚

推

灰 厚 推

灰

厚

推

1337

辭 ts'ē: to decline; to refuse; to resign; speech; language.
 辭職 ts'ē chik: to resign from one's post.
 辭別 ts'ē-p'it: to take leave.

11.9

庭 t'ing: inner court; hall.
 家庭 ka-t'ing: home; family.
 法庭 fa't-t'ing: a law court.

辭

辭 庭

辭 庭

辭

庭

LESSON 17
READING MATERIAL

943
甚 shân: deeply; very.
甚少 shân siú: very few;
very seldom.
甚好 shân hó: very good.

1125
透 t'àu: to see
through; to
pass through.
浸透 tsâm t'àu: to
soak through.
透徹 t'àu-ch'it: to
understand
thoroughly.

284
獻 xián: to present;
offer
奉獻 fêng-xián: to
offer up; con-
secrate to
獻禮 xián lǐ: offer
presents

甚 透 獻

甚 透 獻

513
鼓 kóo: a drum; to
drum up; to
excite.
打鼓 tá kóo: to beat a
drum.
鼓手 kóo sháu: a drummer
鼓勵 kóo-lái: to stimu-
late; to en-
courage.
鼓掌 kóo chéung: to clap
the hands; to
applaud.

180
奮 fân: earnest
endeavor; energetic
發奮 fát-fân: to
exert one's
greatest effort
奮力 fân-lík: to
exert one's
effort; to put
forth effort

鼓 奮

鼓 奮

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

何小姐唔只生得美麗,而且細心,佢對於
 黃二嘅照顧亦甚為透 ts'it, 時時鼓 iai 佢唔
 好灰心. 黃二病好出院之後, 佢就獻議去外便
 消 hin 吓. 黃二本來唔想去, 但係何小姐呢種
 厚意, 唔可以推辭.

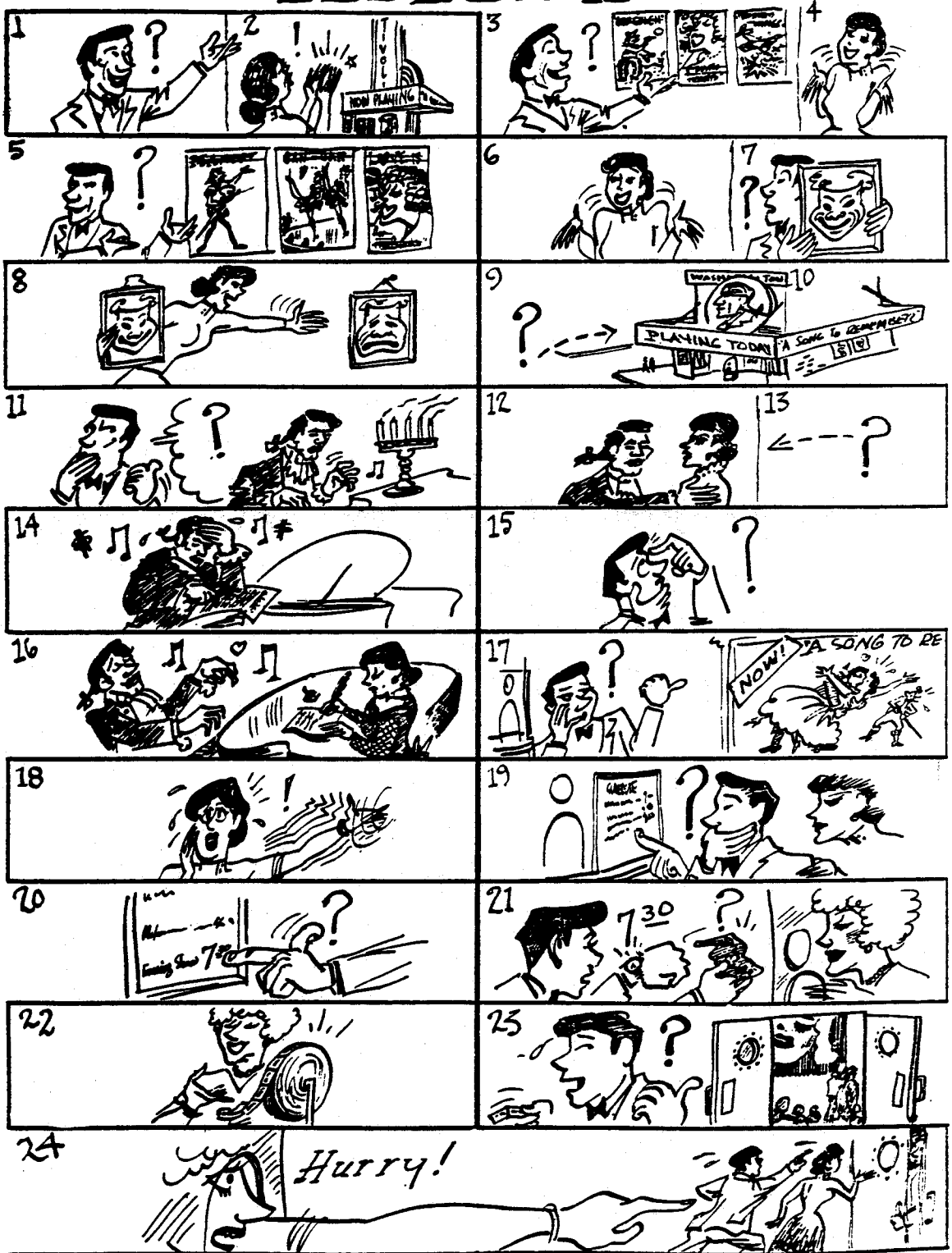
何小姐係有計劃. 佢想黃二得到興奮
 就帶佢去佢地喺四年前初次認識嘅地方重
 遊. 原來佢地兩個係喺一位朋友嘅屋 k'ei 相
 識. 呢位朋友姓黃, 叫做方 Lan, 佢同黃二同
 姓, 同何小姐同名. 可惜現在黃女士已經搬咗
 屋啦, 令佢地有門庭依舊, 人面已非. 嘅感想.

LESSON 17

WRITING MATERIAL

灰	Character Number 219		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 6		火				
	一	ナ	大	方	宀	灰	
厚	Character Number 263		Radical Number 27				
	Stroke Number 10		厂				
	一	厂	厶	厶	厶	厶	厚
	厚	厚					
推	Character Number 1349		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	推
	推	推					
𨔵	Character Number 1337		Radical Number 160				
	Stroke Number 19		辛				
	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵
	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	𨔵	
庭	Character Number 1149		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 10		广				
	一	二	广	广	广	广	庭
	庭	庭					

LESSON 18



LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Neī yaũ mō ĩ-sz huī t'ai tīn-yīng à?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngōh hó sefung huī t'ai tīn-yīng. .

W. Neī sefung t'ai pin chúng tīn-yīng à?

H. Pin chúng tīn-yīng to tak.

W. Neī chí chung-ī t'ai pin chúng tīn-yīng à, mǎn-ngai p'in*,
yam-ngōk p'in*, yik-waāk oi-ts'ing p'in*?

H. Ngōh tui-ue ni saam-chúng tīn-yīng to yat-yeung kòm chung-ī.

W. Neī tui-ue heī-k'êk yaũ hīng-ts'ui mà?

H. Ngōh tui-ue heī-k'êk hó yaũ hīng-ts'ui, taān-hai ngōh tui-
ue pei-k'êk kàng yaũ hīng-ts'ui.

W. Kam-yât Wā-Shīng-Tūn Heī-Uên* tsō mi-yě tīn-tíng à?

H. Kam-yât Wā-Shīng-Tūn Heī-Uên* tsō "Yat-K'uk-Naān-Mōng".

W. Yaũ pin kòh tsō chué-kòk à?

H. Yaũ leung-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng* kè naām nuī mǎng-shing tsō
naām chué-kòk t'ung nuī chué-kòk.

W. Ni ch'ut tīn-yīng hai miū-sé mi-yě kà?

H. K'ui miū-sé yat-kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka tīm-yeung* shīng-mǎng.

W. K'ui chūng kóng-k'áp ti mi-yě à?

H. K'ui chūng kóng-k'áp kòh kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka t'ung yat-kòh
siú-shuēt-ka kè luēn*oi.

W. Ni ch'ut p'in* tūng m-tūng-yān à?

H. Ni ch'ut p'in* fei-sheung-chi tūng-yān.

W. Ngōh-teī huī t'ai pin ch'eung à?

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

H. Ngõh-teî hui t'ai yê-maân ts'at-tim-poôn kóh ch'eūng, hó mà?

W. Siú-tsé, i-ka i-king hai ts'at-tim-poôn, chūng yǎu fei maaî mà?

Nuî-Maaî-P'iu-Uên. M-sai taam-sam, ngõh-teî chūng yǎu hó toh fei?

W. Siú-tsé, ts'at-tim-poôn kè tin-ying hoi-chóh mei à?

N. Sin-shaang, i-king hoi-chóh ying là, faai ti la.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Do you have any intention of going to see a movie?

Hōh-Fong-Laān. I want to go to see a movie very much.

Wōng. What kind of movie do you want to see?

Hōh. Any kind of movie is all right with me.

Wōng. What kind of movie do you like most: dramatic, musical, or romantic?

Hōh. In regard to these three kinds of movies, I like them all about the same.

Wōng. Are you interested in comedy?

Hōh. I am interested in comedy very much, but I am much more interested in tragedy.

Wōng. What movie is being shown at the Washington Theater today?

Hōh. The Washington Theater is showing A Song To Remember today.

Wōng. Who is performing in the leading role?

Hōh. The leading male and female roles are performed by two very famous stars.

Wōng. What does this movie depict?

Hōh. It describes how a composer attains success.

Wōng. What else does it touch on?

Hōh. It further tells of the romance of that composer with a novelist.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng. Is this picture vivid and stirring?

Hōh. This picture is very vivid and stirring.

Wōng. Which show shall we go to see?

Hōh. We'll go to see the 7:30 evening show, all right?

Wōng. Miss, it is now 7:30, do you still have tickets for sale?

Ticket Saleslady. Don't worry, we still have many tickets.

Wōng. Miss, has the 7:30 movie started?

Ticket Saleslady. Sir, it has already started, please hurry.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The show will start very soon. Have you gotten your tickets yet?
2. She does not look like a novelist, but she has written many novels.
3. My parents mentioned something about your work when I was small.
4. His writing is very vivid. No wonder he becomes a very successful novelist in such a short time.
5. She is not only a movie star but also a composer.
6. This novel depicts a romantic story of a Chinese girl and a Japanese movie star.
7. The star in the leading role looks like Mr. Wong's younger brother.
8. "A song to remember" is a musical tragedy.
9. "Flower Drum Song" is a comedy about San Francisco's Chinatown.
10. In regard to this question, I think I can give you the answer tomorrow.
11. This is not an ordinary romantic movie. I think it is very heart-stirring.
12. She may look good in comedies; but have you seen her in a dramatic movie?
13. This movie may not be very good, but it is very meaningful to every young man.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. Do you know what is showing at the Great Star Theatre?
15. She is a famous star in China, but nobody knows her here.
16. I have no intention of going to Washington this winter.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. yaũ ĩ-sz | to intend; meaningful |
| 2. mǎn-ngai p'in* | dramatic movie |
| 3. oi-ts'ing p'in | romantic movie |
| 4. tui-ue... | toward, in regard to |
| 5. hei-k'êk | comedy |
| 6. pei-k'êk | tragedy |
| 7. Yat-K'uk-Naân-Mōng | A Song To Remember |
| 8. chuê-kòk | leading role |
| 9. mǐng-sing | movie star |
| 10. miũ-sé | to depict, describe |
| 11. tsòk-k'uk-ka | composer |
| 12. shǐng-mǐng | success; to succeed |
| 13. kóng-k'âp | to mention about |
| 14. siũ-shuêt-ka | novelist |
| 15. tũng-yân^ | heart-stirring; vivid |
| 16. ch'uēng | show |
| 17. fei | ticket |
| 18. hoi ch'eūng | to start a movie |

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

647

鄰 lūn: near to; neighboring.

鄰近 lūn-kān: near to; vicinity.

鄰舍 lūn-shè: neighbor.

102

招 chiu: to invite; to come; entertain; receive

招牌 chiu-p'aaī: sign board; shop sign

招待 chiu-tūi: to entertain

招兵 chiu-ping: to recruit

招集 chiu-taap: to call in, to get together

8

牌 p'aaī: sign; notice; tablet; card.

紙牌 chí-p'aaī: playing card.

牌照 p'aaī-chiū: certificate; license.

鄰 招 牌

鄰 招 牌

隣 鄰 招 招 牌

751

藝 ngai: skill; handicraft; trade.

工藝 kung ngai: a handicraft; a trade.

文藝 mán ngai: literary pursuit.

藝術 ngai-shūt: the arts.

865

評 p'ing: to discuss; to criticize; to decide.

評論 p'ing-lūn: to discuss; to debate.

評判 p'ing-p'òdn: to decide.

評判員 p'ing-p'òdn-uān: referee; judge of a contest.

藝 秋 評

藝 評

藝 評

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

75 志 *chì*: will, purpose
 志向 *chì-hàng*: aim;
 object
 志氣 *chì-èi*: ambitious
 will power
 志願 *chì-yên*: to volun-
 teer, ambition;
 wishes

537 曲 *k'uk*: crooked; bent
 perverse;
 song.
 屈曲 *wat-k'uk*: to bend;
 crooked.
 彎曲 *waan-k'uk*: a bend;
 crooked.
 唱曲 *ch'èng k'uk*: to
 sing ditties;
 songs.
 曲尺 *k'uk-ch'èk*: carpen-
 ter's square;
 automatic pistol.

420 及 *k'áp*: and; to be
 involved;
 to reach;
 to attain;
 concerning.
 不及 *pat k'áp*: not as
 good as; not
 equal to.
 及格 *k'áp-káik*: up to
 standard.
 累及 *lú k'áp*: to involve
 others.

志 曲 及

志 曲 及

515 固 *ko*: strong; stable;
 firm; certainly.
 堅固 *kin-ko*: lasting;
 strong; firm.
 固執 *ko-chap*: obstinate;
 stubborn.
 固然 *ko-in*: certainly;
 of course.

413 僅 *kán*: barely;
 hardly
 僅僅够 *kán-kán ká*:
 barely
 enough.
 僅可 *kán-hóh*: bare-
 ly suffice;
 nothing to
 spare

固 僅

固 僅

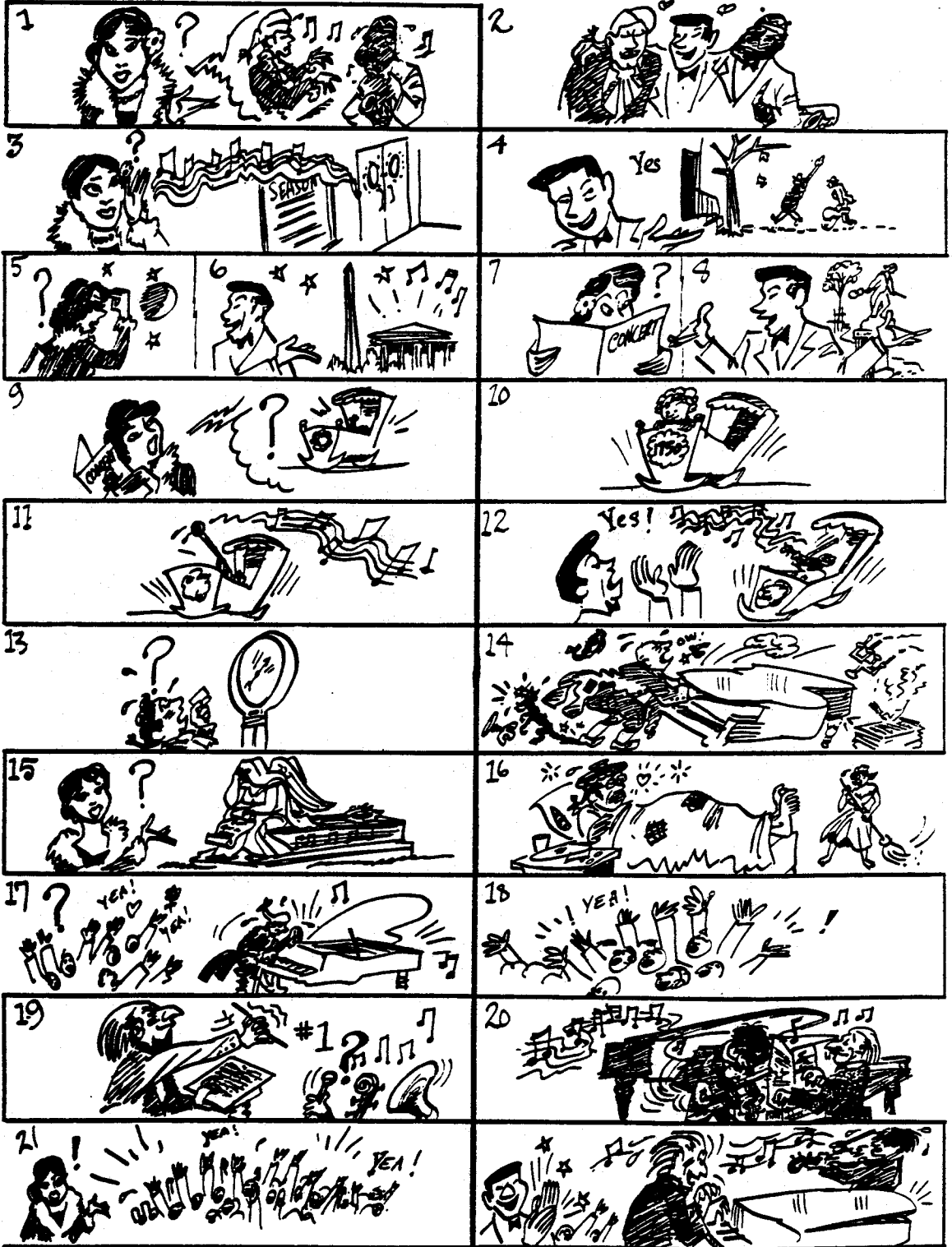
LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

有鄰唔唔片都
 然見想話樂片
 雖望姐有音種
 士佢小樂睇三
 女事何遊意於
 黃嘅問二中對
 倒其他就黃佢話
 唔其牌同問姐
 wan 以做招在二小
 姐可院姐應片何
 小重戲小答情
 何係影何口愛
 同但電影一或意
 二望個電以柳中
 黃失一睇所片啲
 些近想去嘅藝樣
 文一

去係都係
 就片亦僅
 耐影樂時
 幾出音陣
 有呢有啲
 劇忘然影
 戲難因電
 論曲名出
 評"一成呢
 路影樣睇倒
 一放點定趕
 行處家決以
 路個曲就可
 一口作地重
 地門個佢鐘
 佢院一愛半
 戲及戀點
 到講有七

LESSON 19



LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh-Fong-Laān. Neī chung-i koó-tín yam-ngôk, yik-waāk kân-toī yam-ngôk à?

Wōng. Ngōh leūng-yeūng to chung-i.

H. Ngōh t'eng mǎn wâ, i-ka i-king hai yam-ngôk ooī* kè kwai-tsit, hai mà?

W. Hai, mooī nin ni kòh shī-haū to hai yam-ngôk ooī* kè kwai-tsit.

H. Kam-maān kè yam-ngôk ooī* hai pin shuè in-tsaù à?

W. Kam-maān kè yam-ngôk ooī* hai wā-shīng-tūn taaī lai-t'ōng in-tsaù.

H. Ni ts'è yam-ngôk ooī* kè sīng-chat hai tím-yeūng* kà?

W. K'uī kè sīng-chat hai kei-nīm yat-kòh taaī tsòk-k'uk-ka.

H. Kòh kòh tsòk-k'uk-ka shaang hai pin kòh shai-kei kà?

W. K'uī shaang hai shâp-paät shai-kei chung-k'eī.

H. K'uī hai m-hai yat-kòh t'in-ts'oi à?

W. Hai, k'uī hai yat-kòh t'in-ts'oi.

H. K'uī yat-shaang kè mīng-wân tím-yeūng* à?

W. K'uī yat-shaang kè mīng-wân fei-sheūng-chi foó.

H. K'uī kè mīng-wân foó shēng tím à?

W. K'uī hò k'ūng, shī shī pēng, t'ūng shat luēn*.

H. Kòh chān-shī kè yān sheūng m-sheūng-shik k'uī kè tsòk-pán à?

W. Kòh chān-shī kè yān fei-sheūng-chi sheūng-shik k'uī kè tsòk-pán.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- H. Yam-ngôk ooi* 1-ka hoi-ch'í, tai-yat-kòh tsit-mûk hai mi-y
à?
- W. Tai-yat-kòh tsit-mûk hai siú-t'ai-k'am tük-tsau, kòng-k'am
poôn-tsau.
- H. P'aak shaú t'ung foon-foo kè yān chan toh.
- W. Yan-wai t'aan-tak fei-sheung-chi hó.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Hōh-Fong-Laān. Do you like classical or contemporary music?
- Wōng. I like both.
- Hōh. I heard that the concert season is already here. Is that right?
- Wōng. Yes, the concert season comes this time every year.
- Hōh. Where is to-night's concert being given?
- Wōng. To-night's concert is being given at the Washington Auditorium.
- Hōh. What is the nature of the concert this time?
- Wōng. It is in the nature of commemorating a great composer.
- Hōh. In what century was this composer born?
- Wōng. He was born in the mid-eighteenth century.
- Hōh. Was he a genius?
- Wōng. Yes, he was a genius.
- Hōh. What was his fortune in life?
- Wōng. His whole life was fraught with misfortune and mischance.
- Hōh. Why was his life ill-fated?
- Wōng. He was very poor, frequently sick and lovelorn.
- Hōh. Did the people at that time appreciate his compositions?
- Wōng. The people at that time appreciated his compositions very much.
- Hōh. The concert now commences, what is first on the program?
- Wōng. First on the program is a violin solo accompanied by a piano.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Hōh. Many people are applauding and hailing in acclamation.
Wōng. Yes, because the performance is very good.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. His violin solo at the auditorium is the best I have heard recently.
2. People hailed his performance with acclamation and applauded for more than five minutes.
3. I appreciate the piano accompaniment more than the singing.
4. He wrote one of his best compositions when he was sick and lovelorn.
5. Although he is a genius, his whole life was ill-fated from the start.
6. If he was born in the middle of the century, he would be quite old now.
7. The students are performing some difficult classical music now.
8. Do you think that the nature of classical music and contemporary music are the same?
9. This is the last performance for the season.
10. The students are trying to write some poems commemorating a great writer.
11. The concert is given at the auditorium tonight at eight.
12. She was fraught with misfortune all her life.
13. What is the nature of the meeting tonight?
14. I don't think he is a genius but I know he studied very hard.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The concert season will be here very soon.
16. Generally speaking, the performance last night wasn't bad.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

1. koó-tín yam-ngôk	classical music
2. kân-toi yam-ngôk	contemporary music
3. kwai-tsít	season
4. ín-tsaù	performance; to perform
5. taaí-lai-t'óng	auditorium
6. sing-chat	nature
7. kei-nim	to commemorate
8. shai-kei chung-k'eí	the middle of the century
9. t'in-ts'oi	genius
10. yat-shaang	whole life
11. ming-wân t'aaí foó (foó ming)	ill-fated
12. shat luên*	lovelorn
13. sheung-shik	to appreciate
14. tsòk-pán	work piece, compositions
15. síú-t'ai-k'ám tük-tsaù	violin solo
16. kóng-k'ám poón-tsaù	piano accompaniment
17. p'aák shaú	to clap, applaud
18. foon-foo	to hail, acclaim
19. t'aán	to play (string music)

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

1264

節 tsit: joint; vers.: festival; moderation.

時節 shí-tsit: period of time; season; celebrating day.

節制 tsit-chai: to control; moderate, balanced.

354

演 ín: to practise; extend; lead on

演講 ín-kóng: to speak

演說 ín-shuēt: public speech

演戲 ín-hèi: to perform a play

440

紀 kéi: a record; to narrate; age.

年紀 nín-kái: a person's age.

紀念日 kéi-nín-yát: anniversary; memorial day.

紀念 pòkai-nín-pán: souvenir; remembrance.

紀錄 kéi-lúk: to record; a record.

世紀 shai-kéi: century.

節 演 紀

節 演 紀

節 演 紀

1048

宣 suen: to proclaim; to publish.

宣傳 suen-ch'uan: publicity; propaganda.

宣佈 suen-pò: to announce; to promulgate.

876

佈 pò: to spread; to extend; to diffuse.

散佈 sán-pò: to scatter; diffuse.

公佈 kung-pò: to make public.

佈置 pò-chí: to arrange in order.

宣

佈

宣 佈

宣 佈

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

1041

素 sù: commonly; formerly; plain; simple.

樸素 p'ù-sù: simple unassuming.

素衣 sù yī: simple clothing.

202

妨 fāng: to oppose; impede

妨礙 fāng-ài: to hinder; to obstruct

毋妨 wú-fāng: it does not matter; no harm

妨害 fāng-hài: to disturb; to interfere.

1290

才 cāi: ability; talent; power; genius.

人才 rén-tāi: talent; natural power.

才能 cái-néng: ability; talent; genius.

才學 cái-xué: learning; attainments.

素

妨

才

素 妨 才

1093

彈 tān, t'ān: bullet; shell; cross-bow; to strike; to play instrument; to accuse.

子彈 zǐ-tān: bullet; shell; cartridge.

彈殼 tān hē: shell of a cartridge.

彈琴 tān qín: to play the lute.

507

鋼 gāng: steel; hard.

純鋼 chún gāng: pure steel.

鋼筆 gāng-pen: pen.

彈

彈

鋼

鋼

彈 鋼

彈

鋼

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

黃二知到何小姐素來中意音樂同戲劇，
 嗰陣時 ngaam ngaam 係音樂季節，不妨約佢
 去音樂會聽音樂。華盛頓大禮堂演 tsau 嘅晚
 上佢同何小姐去參加呢個音樂會係紀念一
 個大作曲家嘅。佢生嚟十八世紀中期，好有天
 才，佢嘅生命非常之苦。

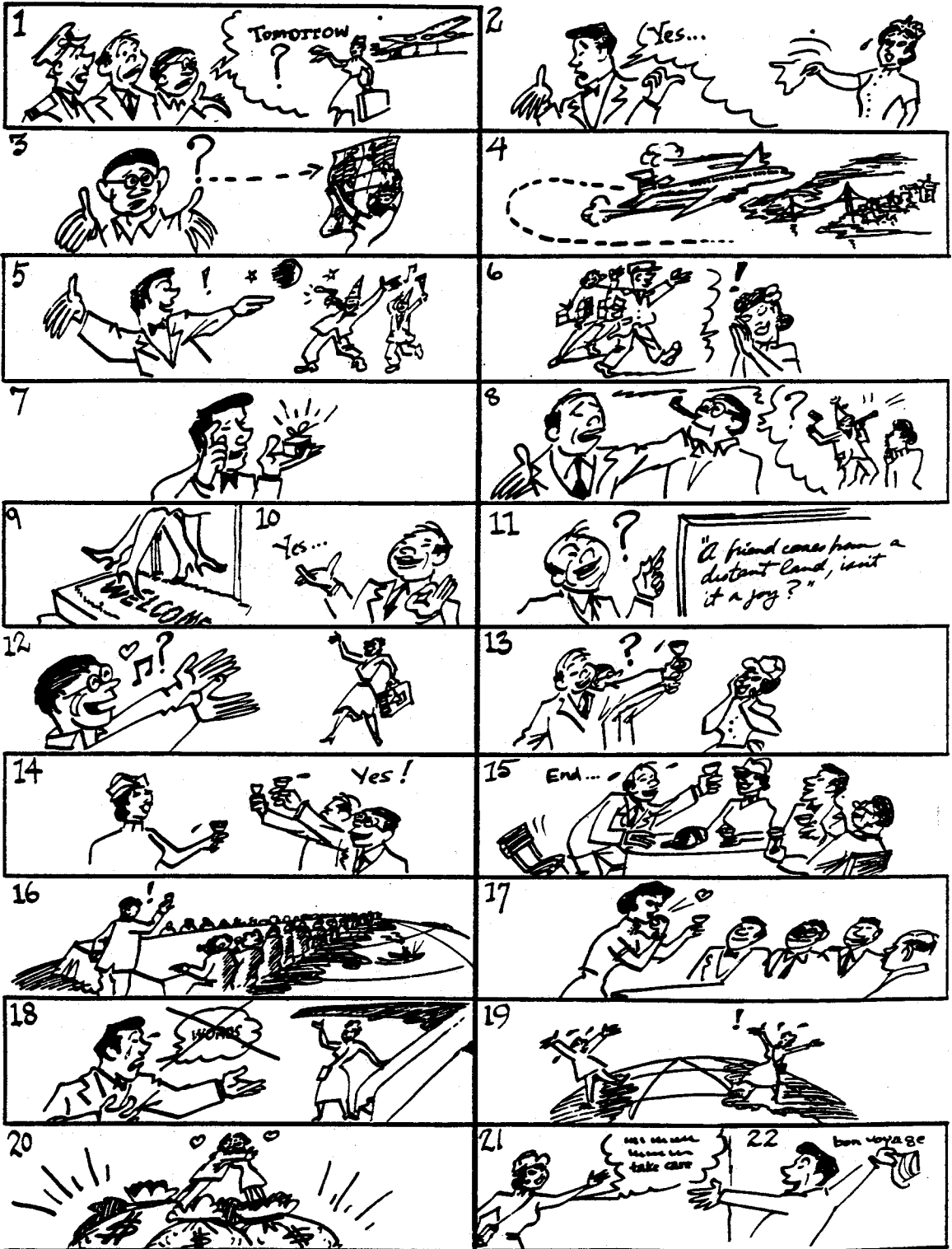
嗰晚參加嘅人極之多，七點鐘嘅時候，首
 先由宣佈員宣佈音樂會開始，當時有好節
 目。最令入賞識嘅係彈鋼琴 k'am。因為嗰位音樂
 家彈得非非常之好。彈完之後，個個 p'aak 手歡呼，
 到夜晚上十一點左右，然後散會。

LESSON 19

WRITING MATERIAL

節	Character Number 1264		Radical Number 118				
	Stroke Number 13		竹				
	ノ	ナ	ネ	ノ	竹	竹	竹
	竹	竹	竹	節	節		
演	Character Number 354		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 14		水				
	丶	レ	レ	レ	水	水	水
	水	水	演	演	演		
紀	Character Number 440		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 9		系				
	丿	ㄣ	ㄣ	ㄣ	系	系	紀
	紀						
宣	Character Number 1048		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 9		宀				
	丶	宀	宀	宀	宣	宣	宣
	宣						
佈	Character Number 876		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 7		人				
	ノ	人	人	人	佈	佈	

LESSON 20



LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī-Seī, Ch'an-Tung, Sheung-Wai. Hōh Siú-Tsé t'ing-yât iū lei-hoi ni-shuê, hai mà?
- Wōng-Ī. Hai, k'uī k'uet-tīng t'ing-yât lei-hoi ni-shuê.
- L. K'uī tá-suèn hui pin shuê à?
- W. K'uī tá-suèn faan hui Saam-Faān-Shī.
- W. Fong-Laān, keī wai* p'aāng-yaū seung kam-maān t'ung nei tsin-haāng.
- H. Mat k'uī-teī kòm haāk-heī à!
- W. Ni ti hai k'uī-teī kè sam-sz̄.
- C. Lō Leī, ngōh-teī chūng meī foon-yīng k'uī, kam-maān t'ung k'uī tsin-haāng, tím paān à?
- L. M-kán-iù, yat-mīn foon-yīng k'uī, yat-mīn t'ung k'uī tsin-haāng, yat-yeung che.
- C. Hai, kóm-yeung* chūng yaū i-ī.
- C. Lō leī, "Yaū p'aāng tsz̄ uēn fong loī, pat yīk lôk foō?" Ni kùl shuēt-wā tím-kaaī à?
- L. Chik-hai wā, p'aāng-yaū yaū hó uēn kè teī-fong lai t'ai nei, nei m-foon-heī me?
- C. Ngōh-teī taaī-ka t'ung Hōh-Siú-Tsé yám pool, hó mà?
- L. Hó, ngōh-teī t'ung Hōh-Siú-Tsé yám pool.
- C. Ni kòh ooī* tsaū-lai saàn, taaī-ka yám-shing.
- L. T'in-hā mō pat-saàn chi in-tsik, taaī-ka yám-shing.
- H. Toh-tsē kòk wai* kè shing-ī.

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Fong-Laán, neī tsaū-laī iù sheŭng fei-kei, ngōh yaŭ kóng
m-ch'ut kè naán-kwòh.
- H. Shaī-kaai sheŭng uē-kwóh mō pīt-leī, tím-yeŭng* ooī yaŭ
ch'ŭng-fŭng ne?
- W. Hai, uē-kwóh mō pīt-leī, ngōh-teī m-ooī chi-tò ch'ŭng-fŭng
kè hōh kwai.
- H. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, hei-mōng neī kei-chuē ngōh kè wá,* toh-toh-pó-
chŭng.
- W. Toh-toh-pó-chŭng, chuk neī yat-lô-sŭn-fung.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leī-Seī. Captain Ch'ān-Tung. Tomorrow Miss Hōh must leave. Is that right?

Wōng-Ī. Yes, she has decided to leave tomorrow.

Leī. Where does she plan to go?

Wōng. She plans to return to San Francisco.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, several friends wish to give you a farewell party tonight.

Hōh. They are so hospitable and generous!

Wōng. This is a token of their thoughtfulness.

Ch'ān. Leī, we have not yet welcomed her, and to-night we give her a farewell party, what shall we do?

Leī. It doesn't matter, we'll welcome her and bid her farewell at the same time, it makes no difference.

Ch'ān. Yes, in such a case, it is more appropriate and meaningful.

Ch'ān. Leī, "A friend comes from a distant land, isn't it a joy?" What does this sentence mean?

Leī. It means a friend comes from a distant place to see you, are you not happy?

Ch'ān. Let's all have a drink with Miss Hōh, all right?

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Leī. Yes, we'll have a drink with Miss Hōh.
- Ch'an. This party is about to come to an end, everybody drink up.
- Leī. There is no banquet in the world that will never end, everybody drink up.
- Hōh. I thank each of you for your kindness.
- Wōng. Fong-Laān, you are about to board the plane. Words cannot express my sadness.
- Hōh. If there were no parting in the world, how could we have reunions?
- Wōng. Yes, if there were no parting, we would not know how priceless reunion is.
- Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, I hope you remember my words, take good care of yourself.
- Wōng. Take good care of yourself, I wish you bon voyage.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Take good care of yourself and bon voyage to you.
2. Your thoughtfulness is most valuable and I cannot express my appreciation by words.
3. It is very sad that we have to part in a few days' time.
4. This is not a farewell party; it is to welcome friends who came from a distant place.
5. Let us drink up and wind up this banquet.
6. His kindness to us is priceless, and I am sorry that we have to part.
7. It is a wonderful gathering. However, you seem to be very sad.
8. This party is very meaningful and we should have another one soon.
9. He departed from here when he was only a small child.
10. The plane left this airport a couple of hours ago.
11. Please say goodbye here, and don't go to the wharf to see me off.
12. You are very kind to come all the way here to bid me farewell.
13. Welcome to the largest Chinatown outside the Orient.
14. What is the meaning of this? Who are you?
15. The meeting ends in a few minutes.
16. I am very grateful to all of you for this farewell party.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | sùng-pî(t'ung..sùng-pî) | to bid farewell, see one off |
| 2. | lei-hoi | to depart from, leave |
| 3. | t'ung..tsin-haang | to give a farewell party to.. |
| 4. | sam-sz | token of thoughtfulness |
| 5. | foon-ying | to welcome |
| 6. | i-i | meaningful; menaing |
| 7. | tsz-uên fong loi | to come from a distant place |
| 8. | pat-yik-lôk-fo? | is it not a joy? |
| 9. | ooi* | party, gathering |
| 10. | saàn | to end, wind up, scatter |
| 11. | in-tsik | banquet |
| 12. | yám-shing, t'ung...
yám-shing | to drink up, to drink up with |
| 13. | kóng m-ch'ut | can't be expressed by words |
| 14. | shing-i | kindness, hospitable |
| 15. | naán-kwòh | sad, grieved |
| 16. | pít-lei | departure; to part |
| 17. | hòh-kwai | valuable, priceless |
| 18. | toh-toh-pò-chung | to take good care of yourself |
| 19. | chuk neí yat-lô-sün-fung | to wish you bon voyage |

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

1490

迎 yīng: to receive a guest; to meet

迎接 yīng-tsai: to receive; to entertain.

失迎 shat yīng: to fail to receive a guest at the door.

529

舉 kuí: to raise; to elevate; all; the whole.

舉薦 kuí-tsain: to recommend.

舉動 kuí-tung: behavior; actions.

舉手 kuí shau: to raise the hands.

舉行 kuí-haung: to put into operation.

150

眾 chūng: many; a crowd; all

大眾 tai-chūng: the public; everyone

出眾 ch'ut-chūng: above the average; uncommon

民眾 mán-chūng: the people

迎

舉

舉

眾

眾

迎

舉

眾

迎

舉

舉

眾

眾

470

敬 kīng: to honor; to revere.

敬重 kīng-chūng: to respect highly.

敬贈 kīng tsang: to present with respect.

尊敬 chuen-kīng: to show deference to.

138

祝 chuk: to invoke

祝福 chuk-fuk: invoke blessing

祝壽 chuk-shau: to offer birthday congratulation

敬

祝

敬

祝

敬

祝

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

1245

席 tsik: a mat; feast; banquet; meeting.

酒席 tsau-tsik: a banquet; a feast.

出席 ch'ut-tsik: to attend a meeting.

257

哈 hap (ha): sound of laughter

哈哈大笑 ha-ha tsai siü: hearty of laughter.

哈爾濱 hap-I-pan: Harbin

1057

碎 sui: fragment; bit; petty; to grind.

碎銀 sui ngan: small change; small coins.

心碎 sam sui: heartbroken.

碎事 sui ss: trifling affair.

席

哈

碎

席

哈

碎

席

哈

碎

1309

聚 tsuf: to gather; to assemble.

聚集 tsuf-tsaip: assembly; meeting.

聚賭 tsuf tó: to assemble for gambling.

344

義 i: meaning; sense; righteous

主義 chüé-f: principle

義子 i-tsí: adopted son

義務 i-mó: obligation

三民主義 San-mín chüé-f: "the three principles of people" by Sun Yat Sen

聚

義

义

聚

義

聚

義

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

黃二嘅病已經好清啦，何小姐要畀去三個
 市，黃二同佢嘅朋友老李老何老陳幾個
 人，喺何小姐黎到嘅時候，有機噲會請佢食飯黎
 歡迎佢。現在一定要替佢 tsin 行送別啦。

佢地幾個人，設 in 席嘅一，間華麗嘅酒家，
 飲吓食吓講吓，到高興嘅時候，由陳東舉 pool
 起立，請眾人敬何小姐一個 pool 大家飲勝，祝佢
 一路順風，飲完之後，個個都歡喜快樂，哈哈大
 笑。獨係何小姐話，佢有講唔出嘅難過，何小姐
 話，人生有意義，亦冇散聚完又散，散後再聚，敢樣

LESSON 20

WRITING MATERIAL

迎	Character Number 1490		Radical Number 162				
	Stroke Number 8		辶, 走				
	丶	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
舉	Character Number 529		Radical Number 134				
	Stroke Number 16		臼				
	丿	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
象	Character Number 150		Radical Number 109				
	Stroke Number 12		豕, 目				
	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇				
敬	Character Number 470		Radical Number 66				
	Stroke Number 13		攴, 攴				
	一	+	+	+	+	+	+
㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	敬			
祝	Character Number 138		Radical Number 113				
	Stroke Number 9		礻				
	丶	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
祝							