光緒戊戌年鐫
英華口才集
馬約翰刊
A MANUAL
OF THE
AMOY COLLOQUIAL,
BY
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of the
LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
FOURTH EDITION.

Amoy,
KULANGSEU: PRINTED AT CHUI KENG TONG.
1898.
THE present work is designed to assist beginners in their first efforts to acquire a knowledge of the Amoy dialect. It has been so constructed that the introduction to the language may be rendered as simple and as easy as possible. The first few sections are of an introductory character, and the words selected are such as are of frequent and every day use, whilst the sentences constructed from them, though intentionally brief are sufficiently idiomatic to give one an insight into the peculiarities of Chinese phraseology. As the student advances, more difficult combinations are given, so that if the book is perseveringly studied through, an insight will be gained into the peculiar idiom of the dialect, without which it will be impossible to approximate to that purity of speech essential to one who desires to be widely understood. The sentences selected, whilst they by no means exhaust the many forms in which this dialect loves to exhibit itself, will still serve as guides by which the early footsteps of the student may be directed into the wider fields of Chinese literature that lie still before him.

The following is the system of orthography employed.

THE VOWELS.

The vowels are: a, e, i, o, u, ai, and au. The last two though diphthongs are treated as single vowels.

a—is pronounced like a in father.

e—as ey in prey. When followed by a consonant as e, in let.

i—as the i in fatigue. When followed by a consonant as i in him.

o—as o in no. When followed by m, ng, p, or k, as, o, in lock.

o—as o in long.

u—as u in glue. When followed by a consonant it undergoes a modification, which any attempt to explain would only mislead.

ai—as i in high.

au—as ow in cow.
THE CONSONANTS.

The consonants are: b, ts, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, ng, p, s, and t. With the following exceptions they are pronounced as in English. h—is always strongly aspirated, excepting when it is the final letter in the upper and lower fourth tones, where it is simply the sign of an abrupt tone of a word ending in a vowel sound. After ch, k, p and t it is used to denote that these initial sounds are to be strongly aspirated.

j—has two sounds, (1) as j in judge, (2) as dz in adze.
ng—whether as an initial or a final as ng in long.
s—invariably as s in seen.

All the nasal sounds, with which this dialect abounds, are indicated by the small n attached to the vowel.

THE TONES.

The Chinese tones are divided into four classes; each of which with the exception of the second has an upper and a lower tone. For the convenience of learners I shall speak of them not according to the Chinese method of classification, but according to their numbers. The theory is that there are eight tones in the dialect, but the second and the sixth being identical, there are practically but seven. The following are the signs used to distinguish them:

First, no accent.
Second, acute accent (')
Third, grave accent, (')
Fourth, no accent, but invariably ending in h, k, p, or t.
Fifth, circumflex accent (°)
Seventh, horizontal line (−)
Eighth, perpendicular line (\)

Whilst the above tones are well marked and decided, when alone, they all undergo a certain change when placed in combination. For example: the word lō' a road, is in the seventh, and to be understood must be pronounced in that tone. When, however, it is combined with the word thâu a head, viz. lō'-thâu, it no longer retains its original tone, but is treated as though it were in the third.
The following are the changes that take place in combination:-
The first becomes the third.
The second becomes the first.
The third becomes the second.
The fourth becomes the eighth.
The fifth becomes the third.
The seventh becomes the third.
The eighth becomes the fourth.

Great difficulty has been experienced throughout the entire preparation of the book in getting Chinese characters which would give the exact meaning of the various words and phrases used in it. Many words being purely colloquial have no characters of their own. To meet the difficulty, characters having the same sound as the colloquial, though differing in meaning have been borrowed, and when this has not been found practicable, words of a kindred meaning, though of different pronunciation, have been adopted. Even these resources have not been found available in all cases, and consequently many words have been left unrepresented by any Chinese characters.

Amoy, Sep 26th, 1898.

JOHN MACGOWAN.
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INTRODUCTORY.

SECTION 1.

Study the preface, and master the tones. Without a thorough knowledge of these, the student will never become a good speaker of the Amoy dialect.

SECTION 2.

我 Góa,..........................I, me.
爾 Li,.............................You, thou.
你們 Lin,..........................Ye, you.
他 I,...............................He, she, it, him, her.
咱們 Lán, } \n我們 Goân,\{ ........................We, us.
他們 In, .............................They, them.
俱各 Lóng-tsóng} \n衆 Tseng,\{ ........................All.
各個 Tâk-ê ..........................Each, every.
有 Ü, ..............................Have, yes.
欲 Beh, ............................Will. (Sign of future.)
來 Ai, ..............................Desire, wish.
去 Lái, ..............................Come.
使 Khi, .............................Go.
用 Chhe, ...........................Send, (a person.)
叫 Kiô, .............................Call.
無 Bô, ..............................Not, no, not any.
不 M, ...............................Won't, unwilling.
我有 Gōa ū, .................................. I have.
爾無 Li bó, .................................. You have not.
他們欲否 In āi bó? .......................... Do they wish or no?
咱們不欲 Lán māi, .......................... We do not wish.
他要來 I beh lái, ............................ He will come.
他俱各要 Lóng-tsóng beh, .................. He wants all.
各個來 Tāk-ē lái, ............................ Each one comes.
咱們去喚他 Lán khi kǚ--i, ................. You and I go to call him.
使他來 Chhe--i lái, .......................... Send him here.
他欲我去 I āi góa khi, ...................... He wants me to go.
使他去 Chhe i khi, .......................... Send him away.
併不來 Kiō m lái, .......................... Though called he will not come.
各個不去 Tāk-ē m khi, ...................... Each one will not go.
我們要他們不要 Goan beh lin m, ....... We wish, but you are unwilling.
倹各不來 Lóng-tsóng m lái, .............. They all will not come.
來來去去 Lāi-lái, khi-khi, .............. Coming and going.
他欲否 I āi, m? .............................. Does he wish it or not?
無咲無來 Bō kū, bó lái ...................... If you do not call, he will not come.
他欲 我不欲 I āi, góa m-āi, ................ He wishes it, I don't.
他愛我不給 I āi, góa m, ...................... He wants it, but I won't give it him.
倹倹無 Li, góa, lóng bó, .................. Neither you nor I have any.
各個欲 Tāk-ē āi, ............................ Each one wants.
他愛否 I āi--bō, .............................. Does he want it?
他愛否 I āi m, .............................
來去都不欲 Lāi, khi, lóng m, ....... He does not wish to come or go.
要去否 Beh khi m? .......................... Are you going or not?
我們有你們無 Goan ū, lín bó, ............ We have, you have not.
他俱各有 In lóng-tsóng ū, ................. They all have.
爾有否有 Li ū bó? Ŭ ....................... Have you any or not? Yes.
他不要來 I bó beh lái, ...................... He will not come.
I'm late, He won't come.

In tak-é ù khi, They, everyone, have gone.

I should like to go, I will go away.

In the above section two words are used for "we, us" viz; "lán, goán" which are carefully to be distinguished in their use.

Lán includes the speaker and those spoken to. Goán excludes those addressed. For example, Goán khí kio-i, we, not you, go to call him. Lán st. Em-mi-g láng, we and you are Amoy men.

With regard to the use of the tones, it is important to remark that whilst every word has its own peculiar tone, which can never be spoken too distinctly when uttered alone, there are yet certain words which become enclitics and are pronounced as though they had no tone whatever. For example, in the phrase employed above "i ái-bô," bó is pronounced without any reference to tone, indeed if the tone be given, the meaning of the sentence is completely changed, and instead of "Does he want it?" the translation would be "He wishes that there should not be any."

The personal pronouns, and the verbs lái come, and khi go, unless intended to be emphatic, as a rule when following a word lose their tones. The beginner should make a careful note of this.

SECTION 3.

Tsai, Know, as a fact.
Bat, Acquainted with.
Li-khui, Leave, go away from.
Kái, Arrive.
Thèng-hâu, Wait for.
Tsíuⁿ Ascend.
Lôh, Descend.
Kiâⁿ Walk, act, do.
Tsáu, Run.
Lâng, Man, men, people.
Hó, Good.
Pháiⁿ Bad.
Tôa, Large.
小
新
旧
天
地
水

Small,
New, newly.
Old.
Heaven.
Earth.

我知
他不識我
識善惡
他知人
識善人
他離開我們
等候我來
上天
他要行
走來
我新來
行善
離開惡人
他到我去
走去叫他
俱各落水
走來走去

Góa tsai,..............I know.
I m-bat-góa,............He does not know me.
Bat hó phái,..............Can distinguish between
good and bad.
I tsái láng,..............He understands men.
Bat hó lang,..............Acquainted with good men.
I li-khui goán,...........He leaves us.
Theng-hau góa lái,........Wait till I come.
Tsíù thí,..............Ascend to heaven.
I beh kiàn,..............He will walk.
Tsáu-lái,..............Run here.
Góa sin lái,..............I am newly come.
Kiàn hó,..............Do good.
Li-khui phái-láng,........Leave bad men.
I kàn góa khi,...........When he arrives I go.
Tsáu khi kiö-í,...........Run and call him.
Lóng-tsong lóh tsúi,......All went down into the water.
Tsáu-lái, tsáu-khi,........Run about.
Tsíù thí,..............Ascend and descend.
Thí thí,..............Heaven and earth.
Tóe,..............Large and small.
Kü,..............New and old.
Hó thí,..............Fine weather.
Phái thí,..............Bad weather.

Tak-e ài hó-thí,........Every one likes fine weather.
Kiö--i lóh--lái,........Call him to come down.
Long m-bat kau hia, ......I have never been there.

他到我不識他 I kau, góa m-bat i,...When he arrived I did not know him.

他欲離開 I ài li-khui, ...............He wants to go away.

人要走 Lâng beh tsâu, ...............The men will run.

In the Chinese language there is neither declension of nouns nor conjugation of verbs. The word is precisely the same both in the nominative and objective cases, and the tense of the verb is determined alone either by the connection or by the use of auxiliaries. The consequence is that past and future time can never be expressed with the same minuteness that is afforded by either the English or Greek verbs. The same word acts as adjective and adverb.

SECTION 4.

給 Hô; .................. Give.
打算 Phah-sang, ............ Think.
出入 Chhut, .................. Go out, come out.
不 Bôe, ...................... Unable.
能 Oê, ........................ Able.
開 Khui, ...................... Open.
閉 Koîn, ........................ Shut.
問 Mîng, ...................... Enquire.
可 Thang, ........................ May, can.
宜然 Tiôh, ..................... Ought, yes.
看 Khòaîn, ...................... See, look.
聽 Thiahîn, ..................... Listen, hear.
言 Kông, ...................... Speak, talk, tell.
取 Thêh, ........................ Take.
門 Mîng, ...................... A door.
婦人話 Hû-jîn-làng, ........... A woman.
多 Oê, ........................ Words.
小 Tsie, ........................ Many.

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物  Mìh,  Things.
钱  Tài²,  Cash.
银  Gùn,  Silver, money.
高  Koài²,  High.
低  Kē,  Low.
长  Tāng,  Long.
短  Tê,  Short.
阔  Khoa,  Broad.
狭  Oèh,  Narrow.

开门  Khui m começar,  Door.
闭门  Koài m càng,  Shut the door.
问人  Mông làng,  Enquire of some one.
可讲话  Thang kông-œe,  May speak.
取物  Thêh mìh,  Take things.
听人讲话  Thia¹ làng kông-œe,  Hear one talk.
打算宜问  Phah-shig tiôh m começar,  I think we ought to ask.
入去讲  Jip khi kông,  Go in and tell them.
妇人出来  Hù-jin-lâng chhut lài,  The women come out.
不可出  M-thâng chhut,  Must not go out.
应取物来  Tiôh thêh mìh lài,  Must bring the things here.
不可听他  M-thâng thia"-i,  Must not listen to him.
我要出去  Gôa beh chhut m começar,  I shall go out of doors.
打算不可  Phah-shig m-thâng,  I think you must not.
他不开门  I boe khui m começar,  He cannot open the door.
钱应给我  Tài² tiôh hó"-gôa,  You must give me the cash.
我看不到  Gôa khoa" bô tiôh,  I cannot see it at all.
无人可差  Bô làng thang chhe,  There is no one that can be sent.
他好讲话  I âi kông-œe,  He is fond of talking.
长不好  Tâng m-hô,  A long one is not good.
门宜阔  Mông tiôh khoa,  The door ought to be wide.
高低俱好  Koài² ke longitudinal hó,  High or low is equally good.
少人来  Tsjô làng lài,  Few people come.
多话不好  Tsê öe m hó,  Many words are not good.
他講我不聽 I kóng góa m thia.. I don't listen to what he says.

錢銀俱宜 Tsi̍n-gùn lóng tiôh, ......Either cash or silver will do.

門閘不出 Máng koai bòe chhut, ...The door is shut. I cannot go out.

可去不可去 Khì thang m-thang......May I go or not?

我不知能否 Góa m-tsai òe bòe, ...I don't know whether it can be done or not.

長短皆不要 Táng té lóng m, ........He wants neither long nor short.

門狭難入 Máng oē bòe jip, ........The door is narrow, I cannot enter.

他欲閑我欲狭 I ài khoah, góa ēi oē, He likes it broad, I like it narrow.

出入皆不可 Chhut-jip lóng m-thang., You must neither go in nor out.

宜離開去 Tiôh li-khui khì, ............You ought to leave and go.

他曾有言 I ū bat kóng, .............He has said.

我不欲聽他說 Góa m ēi thia.. I kóng, I don't like to listen to his talk.

SECTION 5.

寫 Siá, ..................Write.

讀 Thâk, ..................Read, aloud.

坐 Tsê, ........................Sit.

食 Tsîkh, ........................Eat.

曉得 Hiâu-tît, ..................Understand.

洗 Sòe, ........................Wash.

思 Sîu̍h, ........................Think, reflect.

做 Tsêc, ........................Do, make.

寄 Kiâ, ........................Send, a thing.

是 St, ..........................Is, yes.

字 Ji, ..............................Written characters.

書 Chheh, ........................Book.

筆 Pit, .............................Pencil, pen.
Bāk, Ink.
Phoe, Letter.
Tai-tai, Affair, matter.
Sim-mih, What?
Kap, With.
San-kap, Together with.
Ti-tseh, In, present.
Jōa-tsōe, How much? how many?
Kōaⁿ, Cold weather.
Joāh, Hot weather.

Sia-ji, Write characters.
Thāk-chhēh, Read a book, aloud.
Khōaⁿ-chhēh, Read a book, not aloud.
Lāi tsē, Come and sit down.
Thēh bāk lāi, Bring the ink here.
Gōa beh tsiāh, I am going to eat.
Kōaⁿ-thiⁿ, Cold weather.
I ū kōaⁿ, He is cold.
Joāh-thiⁿ kān, The warm weather has come.

Ü sīm-mih tāi-chi? What is the matter?
Thēh khi sóē, Take and wash it.
Lī kap gōa kbi, You go with me.
Bōc hiāu-tit siā-ji, He does not know how to write.
Lī bat jōa-tsōe jī? How many characters do you know.
In ū kīa phoe lāi, They have sent us a letter.
I tī-tseh chē, He is present sitting.
Lōng-tsong san-kap tsiāh, They all eat together.
I āi pit siā-ji, He wants a pen to write with.
I bōe tsiāh sīm-mih, He cannot eat anything.
Thēng-hāu san-kap kīaⁿ, Wait, and walk together.
打算宜看書 Phah-sîg tiôh khoân chheh, I think you ought to read your book.

有若干在的 Ū jòa-tsöe ti—teh? ...How many are there present?

無甚麼可言 Bô sîn-mîh thang kông, I have nothing to say.

幾大 Jòa-tsöe? .............. How many

他能寒 I ōe khoân .......... He will be cold.

無人能做 Bô lâng ōe tsöe, ............ There is no one able to do it.

他想要做 I sîn beh tsöe ............ He thinks of doing it.

不是他寫 M-sî i ū siá, ............ It is not he that wrote it.

他不要寫 I m āi siá, ............ He does not wish to write.

他皆不曉的 I lóng ōe hiâu-tî, ........... He does not understand it at all.

同我讀 Kap góa thàk, ............ Read with me.

筆與墨俱無 Pit kap bâk lông bô, ... There is neither pen nor ink.

同我相與去 Kap góa saⁿ-kap khi, ... Go with me.

暑天不欲行 Joah-thîn m āi kiân, ... I don’t like to walk in the hot weather.

物有寄 Mîh ū kiân, ............ I have sent the things.

說甚麼事 Kông sîn-mîh tâi-tî? ....... What do you say?

信宜寄去 Phoe tiôh kiân khi, ........... You must send the letter.

無人在的 Bô lâng ti-teh, ............ There is no one present.

SECTION. 6.

此个 Tsît-ê, ............ This.

那個 Hit-ê, ............ That.

我的 Góa-ê, ............ My, mine.

他的 I-ê, ............ His, her, hers, its.

他們的 In-ê, ............ Their, theirs.

我們的 Goân-ê) ............ Our, ours.

咱們的 Lân-ê) ............ Our.

爾的 Li-ê, ............ Your, yours, (Sing.)

你們的 Lin-ê, ............ Yours, (pl.)

這些 Tsiah-ê, ............ These.

那些 Hiah-ê, ............ Those.
在彼

在此

Tī-hīa; hia, ........................................... There, yonder.

Tī-tsia; tsia, .......................................... Here.

今

Teh, ......................................................... In the act of.

Ta\(^n\), ....................................................... Now.

Siōng-siōng, ........................................... Always.

Tāu-h-tāu, .................................................. Now.

Tī-sī, .......................................................... When?

Kin-kīn, ..................................................... Quickly.

Bān-bān, ..................................................... Slowly.

Tslu, .......................................................... Then, thereupon.

Tī-si, .......................................................... When?

Kin-kīn, ..................................................... Quickly.

Bān-bān, ..................................................... Slowly.

此個是咱們的 Tsit-ē sī lān ē, ........................... This is ours.

他之信 I-ē phoe, ......................................... His letter.

放在彼 Hē tī hia, .......................................... Put it down there.

尚且新 Iāu-kū sin, ...................................... It is still new.

緊緊去 Kin-kīn kīh, ...................................... Go at once.

慢慢行 Bān-bān kīh, ..................................... Walk slowly.

何時來 Tī-sī lāi? .......................................... When does he come?

他有置書在彼 Iū lok chheh tī hia, ................................ He has put the book down there.

他方食 I teh tsīh, ......................................... He is eating.

常常讀書 Siōng-siōng thāk-chheh, ........................ He is always reading.

看就知 Khoa\(^n\) tsiū tsai, ................................ As soon as he sees, then he knows.

今去問他 Ta\(^n\) kī múg--i, ................................ Go now and ask him.

尚且在此 Iāu-kū tī tsia, ................................ It is still here.

緊緊寫信 Kin-kīn siā phoe, ............................. Make haste and write the letter.
Hiah-ê mîh sî góa ê,...Those things are mine.

Hê tsia,...Put it down here.

Ta ê tiôh khi,...Now you should go.

I siông-siông tsâu-lái tsâu-khi,...He is always running about.

Lân ê mîh lông-tsông tî hia,...Our things are all there.

Tsît-ê sî i ê,...This is his.

Tsît-ê góa m ài tsiah, I don't like to eat this.

Iâu-kú teh kông-ê,...They are still talking.

Tiôh sôe-jî,...You ought to take care.

Taûh-taûh kîâ n phâi,.....He is always doing wrong.

Hê tsia tsîu khi,........Put it down here and go.

Tî-sî ôe kâu?...........When will he arrive?

Tâk-ê tiôh sôe-jî,...Every one ought to take care.

I lai góa hoa n-hî,...When he comes I am glad.

Iâu-bê kiô-î,...He has not yet called him.

I ú kiên-sîan,.....He is ashamed.

Kau tsîu kông, ...The moment you arrive then say it.

Gôa iâu-bê tsai,.....I don't know yet.

Lok tsia lok hia, lông hó, ...Put it here or there; either will do.

SECTION. 7.

ن

One, a.

Tsit, 

Nûg, 

Sa, 

Si, 

Gô, 

Lâk, 

Chhit, 

Poeh, 

Kâu, 

Tsâp, 

Têng, 

Above.
Below, underneath.

Forenoon.

Midday.

Afternoon.

Day, the sun.

Night.

To-day.

To-morrow.

Day before yesterday.

Morning, (of to-day.)

Day after to-morrow.

Any day hence.

Quarter of an hour.

Long (time.)

Short (time.)

Now.

A moment.

One or two days.

Eight or nine days.

Night time.

Day time.

They arrive daily.

Will go the day after to-morrow.

You ought to speak now.

He will arrive in the evening.

The day before yesterday he sent a letter.

He came this morning and said.

Ten men come down.

They have walked day and night.
无甚善 Bo sîn-mlîn hî, ............Not very good.

无甚长 Bo sîn-mlîn kû, ............Not very long.

明日来 Bîn-â-jît thang lâi, ............You can come to-morrow.

此候有甚事 Tsit-tiap ü sîn-mlîn tâi-tsi?...What have you to do now? What is the matter now?

等候后日就来 Thêng-hâu âu-jît tsîû lâi?...Wait till some other day then come.

暂時着聴候 Tsîâm-sî tîô thêng-hâu, Must wait a moment.

上下皆新 Têng-ê lîng sî sîn, ......Above and below all is new.

上午有到 Têng-pîr ü kâu, ............He arrived in the forenoon.

下午有甚事 È-pîr ü sîn-mlîn tâi-tsi?...What business is there in the afternoon?

請坐片時 Tsê tiâp-ê-kû, ............Sit down for a moment.

此候有十五個 Tsit-tiap ü tsâp-gô ê, There are now fifteen.

一刻久要去 Tsit khek-â-kû beh kîê,..He will go in a moment.

中午要食 Jît tân beh tsîâh,......He will dine at noon.

SECTION. 8.

二十 Ji-tsâp, ............Twenty.

三十 Saⁿ-tsâp, ............Thirty.

百 Pah, ..................A hundred.

千 Chheng, ..................A thousand.

万 Bân, ..................Ten thousand, a myriad.

半 Pôaⁿ, ..................A half.

礼 Lê, ..................Ceremony.

拜 Pâi, ..................Worship.

礼拜日 Lê-pâi jît, .......Sunday.

拜一 Pâi-it, ...............Monday.

拜二 Pâi-jî, ...............Tuesday.

拜三 Pâi-saⁿ, ..............Wednesday.

拜四 Pâi-sî, ...............Thursday.

拜五 Pâi-gô, ...............Friday.

拜六 Pâi-lâk, ..............Saturday.

怒气 Siû-khî, .............Angry.
艱苦 Kan-khó', ....................... Wretched.
鬱抑 Ut-tsut, ....................... Vexed, uncomfortable.
平安 Peng-an, ....................... Peaceful, be at peace.
煩惱 Hoán-ló, ....................... Grieve, be distressed.
勤工 Kip-kè, ....................... Diligent.
怠惰 Pin-tōān, ....................... Idle, lazy.
年 N, ....................... Year.
打 Phah, ....................... Strike, beat.

明日是禮拜日 Bin-á-jit sī lé-pái-jít, To-morrow is Sunday.
不可怒氣 M-thang siu-khi, ....................... Must not be angry.
那個人勤工 Hit-é lăng kip-kè, ........... That man is diligent.
今日三十人到 Kin-á-jit saⁿ-tsáp lăng kau, .. Thirty men arrived today.

他有平安 I ū peng-an, ....................... He is well.
煩惱甚麼事 Hoán-ló sim-mih täi-ts? What are you grieving at?
坐久鬱抑 Tsé kū ut-tsut, ....................... I feel uncomfortable with sitting long.

各個艱苦 Tāk-ē kan-khó', ........................ Every one is miserable.
二三十鈔 Ji saⁿ-tsáp tsǐⁿ, ........................ Twenty or thirty cash.
五千人要去 Gō' chheng lăng beh khi, Five thousand men will go.
大小有八百人 Tōa sœ ū poeh-pah lăng, .. Large and small there are 800 persons.

歡喜到萬萬年 Hoáⁿ-hí kau bān-bān nǐ, .. Rejoice eternally.
拜三着寫 Pāi-saⁿ tiôh sīa, ................. Must write on Wednesday.
禮拜日宜去禮拜 Lé-pái-jit tiôh khi lé-pái, .. You ought to go to church on Sunday.

年年有來 Nī nǐ ū lái, ........................ They come every year.
他俱無勤工 I lóng bó kip-kè, ................. He is not at all diligent.
彼處無人怠惰 Ti hia bó lăng pin-tōāⁿ, There is no one lazy there.
行惡宜煩惱 Kián phái taⁿ tiôh hoán-ló, You ought to grieve when you do wrong.

無半人在的 Bō pōāⁿ-lăng tū-teh, .. There is no one in.
前日他有打我 Tsōh-jit ū phah-goá, The day before yesterday he struck me.
行到半夜 Kián kau pōāⁿ-mī, ...... Walk till midnight.
我有等候半日 Gōa ū thèng-hâu pōā jit, I have waited half a day.
禮拜日有人要來 Lé-pài jī tū làng beh lái,...There is a man coming on Sunday.
他到我就歡喜 I kāu goà tsiù hōa-hí,...When he arrived I then rejoiced.
講緩緩行 Kóng, bān-bān kíá,...He says you must walk slowly.
何時能到 Ti-sī öe kāu,...When shall we arrive?
今着去講 Taⁿ tióh kí kóng,...Now you must go and tell.
他方食候 I teh tsiáh, theng-hāu,...He is eating, wait a while.
拜五夜要來 Pāi-gō ē-hung beh lái,...He will come on Friday evening.
他常常怠惰 I siông-siông pín-tōa,...He is always idle.
寒就艱苦 Kān tsìu kan-khō,...When it is cold he is wretched.
若干人在的 Jōa-tsiē làng tī-tēh? How many persons are present?
船到 Tsūn kāu,...The boat has come.
叫船來 Kiō tsūn lái,...Call a boat here.
要坐船去 Beh tsē tsūn khī,...Shall go by boat.
有事要來 Ü tāi-tsi beh lái,...If I have any business I shall come.
無事不來 Bō tāi-tsi m lái,...If I have no business I shall not come.

SECTION 9.

風 Hong, .................. Wind.
海 Hái, ........................... Sea.
山 Soaⁿ, ........................ Mountain, land.
樹 Chhū, ........................ Tree, a bush.
花 Hoe, .......................... Flower.
厝 Chhū, ........................ House.
艤 Tsūn, .......................... Boat, vessel.
衣 Saⁿ, ........................... Clothes.
心 Sim, .......................... Heart.
心肝脾 Sim-kōaⁿ, ........................ Raise up, erect, get up.
脾 Tsōe, .......................... Do, make, act.

Bong, ............................ Touch.
徙 Sóa, .................................. Remove.
搭 Tah, .................................. Hire, (a boat.)
櫬 Kò, .................................. Row.
穿 Chheng, .................................. Put on (dress)
濫 Lám-sám, .................................. Reckless.
苟且 Chin-chhái, ........................ As you please, any way.
思 Siú, .................................. Reflect.

去搭船 Khi tah tsún, ........... Go and hire a boat.
搭船去 Tah tsún khi, ............. Hire a boat and go.
撚船之人 Kò tsún é láng, ........ A boatman.
花不可摸 Hoe m-thang bong, ........ Must not touch the flower.
在此有許多樹 Ti tsia ú tsöe-tsöe chhìu,... There are many trees here.

要作衣 Beh tsöe sa², .................................. Are going to make clothes.
苟且去做 Chin-chhái khi tsöe, ........ Go and do as you like.
今日有風 Kin-á-jit ù hong, ........ There is wind to-day.
風大 Hong tōa, ...................... The wind is high.
花早上開 Hoe tsá-khi khüi, ........ The flower opened this morning.

徙來徙去 Sóa lái sóa khì, ........ Moving from place to place.
應徙厝 Tiôh sóa chhû, .................. Must remove from this house.
我要搭船 Góa beh tah tsún, ........ I shall hire a boat.
今應穿衣 Ta² tiôh chheng sa², ........ You must dress now.
不曉得膠室 Bœ hiáu-tit khi chhü,... He does not know how to build a house.

心肝歡喜 Sim-koaⁿ hoaⁿ-hi, .................. My heart rejoices.
上山去行 Tsiùⁿ soaⁿ khi kià, ........ Go and walk on shore.
此叢樹俱無花 Tsit tsàng chhìu lóng bó hœe, This tree has no flowers.
欲將上山 Ai beh tsiùⁿ soaⁿ, ........ They want to go on shore.
緊緊落船 Kin-kín lôh tsún, ........ Make haste and go on board.
濫行 Lám-sám kià, .................. To act recklessly.
做善不可苟且 Tsöe hó, m-thang chin-chhái, .. Do right. You must not act as you please.
若干錢隨便 Jœa-tsöe tsiuⁿ chin-chhái,... What is the price? what you like.
出葬 Chhut soaⁿ, ....................To go out to bury.
在彼皆無船 Ti hia lóng bô tsûn,...There are no boats at all there.
撓此撓彼皆不到 Kô tsâu kô hia lóng bôe kâu,...Rowing here and rowing there, we shall never arrive.
爾打甚麼算 Lî phah sêm-mîh sîng?...What plan do you think of? What is your opinion in the matter?
不知今日要行 M tsai kîn-á-jît beh kiâⁿ,...I did not know they would go to day.
何且煩惱 Iâu-kú hoân-ló,...He still grieves.
他想想不出 I sîⁿ, sîⁿ bôe chhut,...Though he thinks he cannot think it out.
宜去與他講 Tiôh khi kap i kông; ...You ought to go and speak with him.
我不知他有來 Góa m tsai i ū lai, ...I did not know he had come.
風到我歡喜 Hong kâu góa hoâⁿ-hî,...I was glad when the wind came.
宜想, 不可瀆瀆 Tiôh sîⁿ, m-thang lâm-sâm, ...... You ought to think, you must not be reckless.
同我下山 Kap góa lôh soaⁿ,............Descend the hill with me.
厝宜高 Chhû tiôh koâⁿ, ....................The house ought to be high.
他要來聽候 I beh lâi; thêng-hâu,... He will come, wait.
船是若干長 Tsûn sî joa ūng? ............How long is the boat?

SECTION. 10.

或者 Kiâm-chhái, ....................Perhaps.
若 Nû,...... )
設使 Sîet-sû, )....................If.
若何 Tsâîⁿ-iûⁿ, ....................How?
的確 Têk-khak, ....................Certainly.
罕得 Hân-tît, ........................Seldom.
任憑 Chhut-tsâi, ....................As you please.
明白 Bêng-pêk, ....................Plain, complete.
允當 Uû-tîng, ....................Safe.
危險 Gûi-hiam, ....................Dangerous.
美 Sûi, ....................Pretty.
醜態 Khiep-si, .................. Ugly.
過 Ke, ........................ Cross over.
緣故 Ièn-kò; .................. Cause, reason.
面 Bin, ........................ Face, surface.
頂面 Tèng-bin, ................. Above.
下面 E-bin, ...} .................. Below, underneath.
下底 E-tōe, ...} .................. Below, underneath.
所在 Sòe-tsāi, .................. Place.
違逆 Sūn-keh, .................. Disobey.
從 Saí, ......................... To sail.
涼冷 Chhiu-chhîn, ............. Cool (weather.)
許 Iūn, ...} ..................... Promise.
允允 Thō, ...} .................. Demand, ask, beg.

cíhêng huámei Tsit-ē hoe sūi, .......... This flower is pretty.
zànlèi lái tsia, .................. He seldom comes here.
zhènghèng yúnghù Sim-mīh ièn-kò? .......... What reason?
zhòuhúnghèng hùnlèi Zhō hong tsū chhiu-chhîn,... When there is wind it is cool.
inzhèngdōngzhī Tī tsit-ē sóe-tsāi, .......... In this place.
zhénjìntīhè Chhut-tsāi i kîn, .......... Let him do as he pleases.
hēmá yànsài I mā bat sāi tsūn, .......... He has never sailed a vessel.
zhìbù dínlèi Lī mā thāng ū-kēh, .......... You must not disobey.
hréi shì yuè Tī shì beh kē-khī? .......... When will you cross?
guòhǎi jìngài Kè hāi sī guī-hiâm, .......... To cross the sea is dangerous.
shāngjǐng Soan-tēng, .............. On shore.
shànbì Hài-bin, .................. The surface of the sea.
zuòjǐng Mīng-tēng, .................. Above the door.
zhàndìng yíchéng Hān-tīt kia phoe lài, ...... He seldom sends a letter.
zhìbù hūnzhī Tek-khâk bō ūn-tâng, ...... It is certainly not safe.
zhàngzhǎng zhàngde Shìóng-sięng hān-tīt thâk, He hardly ever reads at all.
shùjìng wūnti Chhiu sī khiep-sī, .......... The tree is ugly.
zhèzì míng míng Gōa ū bêng-bêng kong,... I have spoken plainly.
我有講明白 Góa ú kóng bêng-pék, I have done speaking. I have
told the whole matter.
俱各宜從 Lóng-tsóng tióh thán, ... You ought to obey the whole.
欲順風 Ai sún hong, ............ They like a fair wind.
他頂面坐著 I téng-bin teh tsea, ... He is sitting above.
他有許俱無行 I ú in, lóng bó kiáu, ... He has promised, but he
does not at all perform.
許的確宜來 Í, tek-khak tióh lâi, ... If you promise, you ought
certainly to come.
今日來討錢 Kin-á-jit lái thó tssi, ... He came to-day to ask for
the money. (due.)
他常常來討錢 I siông-siông lái thó tssi, ... He is always coming
dunning.
應何做 Tióh tsái-iü tsoe? ............ How must I do?
他何以不來 I sì tsái-iü bó lái? ....... How is it he does not come?
如何能知 Tsái-iü ōe tsái? ............ How can I know?
設便可來講 Siet-sú thang, lái kóng? If you may, come and say.
善宜從 Hó tióh thán, ............ You ought to follow what is
right.
惡宜離開 Phài tióh lì-khuí, ............ You ought to leave the bad.
允當能到 Uhn-tàng ōe kâu, ............ We certainly shall arrive.
若無來講 Ná bó, lái kóng, ............ If not, come and say.
他之面甚美 I ê bin tsín sûí, ............ Her face is very pretty.
欲順風 Ai lí sún hong, ............ We wish you a fair wind.
罕得看 Hán-tit khoán, ............ We never see it.
頂面下面俱歹 Téng-bin ê-bin lóng phái, Both above and below
all are bad.
落去下底 Lóh-khi ê-tée, ............ Go down below.
我怒氣他 Góa súi-khi-i, ............ I am angry with him.
他與我無歡喜 I kap góa bó hoán-hí, He is not pleased with me.

SECTION. 11.
所以 Só-i, ............ Therefore.
何事 Siáu-sú, ............ Why?
何處 Tóh-lóh, ............ Where? Whence? Which, of several?
由 Tūi, ................................ From, by.

Tsān,.................................. Very, exceedingly.

不只 Put-tsi,................................ More. (never used alone.)

更比 Kha, ................................ More. (never used alone.)

比 Pī, .................................. Compare.

復再 Koh-tsāi; koh, ....................... Again.

少許 Tām-pōh, ............................ A little.

極小許 Tām-pōh-ā, .......................... A very little.

太 Sin, .................................... Too. (never used alone.)

即時 Liām-piⁿ, ............................. Immediately.

要緊 Lāu-kin, ............................. Important.

不得己 Ko-put-tsiong, ...................... Indispensable; unavoidable.

無相千 Bō siong-kan, ........................ Unimportant.

無奈他 Bō hoat-i, .......................... No resource; cannot manage it.

忽然 Hut-jiên, ............................. Suddenly.

立時 Sūi-si, .............................. At once.

决斷 Koat-toān, ........................... Certainly.

真正 Tsin-tsāⁿ, ............................. Truly, really.

幸得 Kai-tsāi, ............................. Fortunately.

中央 Tiong-ng, ............................. Midst, among.

何事不去 Siāⁿ-sū m khī, ........................ Why will you not go?

由彼過 Tūi hia kē, ........................ Cross there. Go by that way.

由何處來 Tūi tōh-lōh lāi? ........................ Where do you come from?

何處地方更善 Tōh-lōh só'-tsai kha ho? Which place is the best?

所以應做 Sō'-i tōh tsōe, ........................ Therefore you must do it.

那一個官 Tōh-lōh tsīt-ē tīo? ........................ Which one is right?

所在真美 Sō'-tsāi tōh sūi, ........................ The place is very pretty.

厝真高 Chhū tōh koāⁿ, ........................ The house is very high.

最宜 Put-tsī tōh, .......................... Very right.

更大少許 Kha tōa tām-pōh, ........................ A little larger,

比彼個更小 Pī hit-ē kha sōe, ........................ Smaller than that.

水極少許 Tām-pōh-ā tsūi, ........................ A very little water.
書太大 Chheh siuⁿ tōa, ............. The book is too large.
無甚麼要緊 Bō sīn-mīh iau-kīn, ... Not very important.
無相干事情 Bō siong-kān è tāi-tsī, ... A matter of no importance.
忽然要做 Hut-jièn beh tsŏe, ............. All of a sudden he wants to do it.
我無奈他 Góa bó hoat--i, ............. I am quite helpless in the matter.
忽然間出去 Hut-jièn-kan chhut--khi, He suddenly went out.
隨時宜再來 Sāi-sī tiōh koh lái, You must come again at once.
決斷要寫信 Koat-toan beh siā phoe, ... He will certainly write a letter.
真正是要緊 Tsin-tsiaⁿ si iau-kīn, ... It is really important.
幸得有風 Kai-tsāi ū hong, ............. Fortunately there is wind.
講話之間 Kóng ōe è tsiōng-kān, ... Whilst speaking.
物置在何處 Mīh, hē tōh-lōh só-tsāi? ... Where did you put the things?
打何處 Phah tōh-lōh? ............. Where did he strike you?
無甚麼太大 Bō sīn-mīh siuⁿ tōa, ... Not at all too large.
他要去我無奈他 I beh kāi góa bó hoat--i, ... He will go; I cannot stop him.
再給他少許 Koh hō ū tām-pōh, ... Give him a little more.
我講爾何事不聽 Góa kōng, li siāⁿ-sū m thiaⁿ? ... I speak; why will you not listen?
彼個人之間 Hiah-ē láng è tsiōng-ng, ... Among those men.
物之中間 Mīh è tsiōng-kān, ... In the midst of the things.
由此到彼 Tūi tsia kāu hia, ... From here to there.
此個比彼個更善 Tsit ē pī hit ē khaḥ bó, This is better than that.
隨時來隨時去 Liām-pīⁿ lái liām-pīⁿ khi, He no sooner comes than he goes.
無何事 Bō siāⁿ tāi, ............. There is nothing much the matter.
不得已自行 Ko-put-tsiōng tiōh kiāⁿ, It is indispensable that he should do it.
爾真正不可 Li tsin-tsiaⁿ m thang, ... You really must not.
是危險所以不去 Sī gūi-hiām, só-ī m khi, ... It is dangerous, therefore he won't go.
S33fc^Tam-p6h-d; m-thang siu11.tsoe,. A very little; there must not be too much.

SECTION 12.

取 Théh, Take (in one hand.)
拈 Ni^n, (with finger and thumb.)
撓 Mi^n, (scoop with one hand.)
揔 Lák, (a hand full.)
舉 Kiáh, (as a stick.)
揎 Phóng, To scoop up with both hands.
揔 带 Toa, Carry, convey.
揎 檸 Pháng, (as a dish, a plate.
揎 北 Giá, (something heavy, either on the shoulder, or with two hands.)
扛 Kng, Carry, (between two.)
揎 携 Koa^n, (by the handle.
揎 背 Iăng, } (on the back.
揎 背 Pe, 
揎 抱 Phó, (a child in the arms.)
揎 搬 Ta^n, (two loads on a pole.)
揎 搎 Ngoéh, (under the arm.)
揎 抟 Ká^n, 
揎 Hiah^n, } (pressed against the side.)
揎 頭 Ti, (on the head.)
揎 袋 Té, (in the pocket.)
揎 腰 Í, A chair, a stool.
揎 頭頭 I-thàn, A high stool.
揎 椅 I-lá, A low stool.
揎 担 Ta^n, A load.
揎 飯 Png, Rice, (boiled.)
揎 童 Ped Gín-á, A child.
揎 碗 Oá^n, A bowl, a basin.
揎 柴 Chhà, Wood, firewood.
揎 帽 Bö, A hat.
A basket.
A stick.
A sedan chair.
An umbrella.
Thread.
Sand.
Tobacco, smoke.

Take the letter to him.
Bring a flower.
Go and bring a bowl.
Send a man for the chair.
Call two men to carry the sedan chair.
You can go and carry the basket.
Bring a thousand cash here.
Carry the child on your back.
Carry these things away on your back.
How much wood are you carrying?
Carry the child up-stairs.
You must bring the calico here.
Don't put on your hat in a careless way.
Take money in your pocket.
What are you carrying?
Bring rice and let us eat.
How much did this bowl cost?
The child is carrying the basket.
舉筆來寫字 Kiāh pit lài siā-jī, ......Bring a pen and write.
椅頭二三塊就好 Í-thâu nṳg saⁿ tē tsīu hō,...Two or three high stools will be sufficient.
椅仔亦應買 ǐ-ā ūh tiōh bōk, ......You must also buy footstools.
半坐椅 Pōn¹ tse ṭī,...A kind of stool which in size is between a high stool and a footstool,
椅飯給他吃 Kōaⁿ pūg hō i tsīā,...Bring him rice to eat.
我不欲坐輪 Gōa mā tse kio,...I don’t like sitting in a sedan chair.
我更欲行 Gōa k’hah āi kian,...I prefer walking.
出去宜舉杖 Chhut-khi tiōh kiāh koān-a,...When you go out take a stick.
重子的榛沙 Gin-á teh phóng soa,...The children are scooping up sand.

SECTION 13.
因爲 In-ńi, ..................Because of.
照 Tsiau, ..................According to.
如是 Ah-ńi, ...) ..............Thus, so.
若此 Ah-ńi-síⁿ,} ..............Thus, so.
反轉 Hoān-tün, ................On the contrary, on the other hand.
若無 Nā bō, ..................Unless, if not.
不用 M-sái,...} ..............Never mind, need not.
亦 İäh; iā, ..................Also.
極 Kék, ..................Extremely, very.
合宜 Hāp-gi, ..................Proper.
諭論 Gā-lūn, ..................Discuss.
聚集 Tsū-tsīp, ..................Assemble, collect.
高 Koān, ..................High.
低 Kē, ..................Low.
別 Pāt, ..................Another.
前 Tsēng, ...) ..............Before, formerly.
在先 Tāi-seng,...} ..............Before, formerly.
因為甚麼事 In-ui sín-mi hái-tai-tsü? ...For what reason?
照如此是合宜 Chián ân-ni sî hâng-gî, In this way it is proper.
不可如此 M thâng ân-nî-sî, .......You must not do so.
反轉要做 Hoân-tâng lî beh tsôe, On the contrary, you will do it.
若無就不用 Nâ bô chîu m-sâi, ......If there is none, never mind.
彼個亦着 Hit-ê iâh tiôh,......That is also right.
有合宜嗎 U hâng-gî mah? ......Is it proper?
入來議論 Jîp lâi gi-lûn, ............Come in and talk over the matter.
眾人聚集 Tsêng-lâng tsû-tsîp,.......All the people assemble.
山極高 Soâ ké koái,.............The mountain is very high.
此個是低銀 Tsit-ê sî kê gun, ........This is a bad dollar.
他之厝是不止低 I ê chhû sî put-tsî kê,.. His house is very low.
別個是更好 Pât ê sî khâh hô,.............Another is better.
前言若是行 Tsêng bat ân-nî kiâ, ...,He has done so before.
在先未曾去 Tâi-seng m bat khi,........He has never gone before.
後來無再做 Aû-lâi bô koh tsôe, ......He will not do it again.
要緊應在先講 lâu-kîn tiôh tâi-seng kông, It is important that you should first speak.
後來他無可嫌爾 Aû-lâi i bô thâng hiâm li,...Afterwards he cannot blame you.
若無驚可去 Nâ bô kia, thâng khi,...If you are not afraid, you may go.
他辦着嗎 I pân tiôh mah? ............Has he managed it well?
聚集來辦事 Tsû-tsîp lâi pân tâi-tsü, Let us assemble and manage the matter.
Tai-seng beh, He formerly wished it.

Au-lài m, Afterwards he was unwilling.

Kün-kün bó hûng, It is quite near.

Lì åi mah? Do you wish it?

In-nî åi thiaⁿ, Because he wishes to hear.

Lî åi mah? ... Therefore I have obeyed.

Na bô hûng, m-thang ..., If it is not proper, you must not.

Gûa khû, i âh thang khû, ... If I go, he also may go.

I ü kiaⁿ åi-bô? ... Is he afraid?

Tsit-ê sî mah? ... Is this it?

Lî tsia'h kú hó mah? ... How do you do?

Tséè nî tsêng, ... Many years before.

Tsâp-gô' nî tsêng, ... Fifteen years before.

San-tsâp nî âu, ... Thirty years hence, or afterwards.

Tsît mûng geh tsêng, ... A month or two before.

Thêng-hân geh-gôa jît, ... Wait upwards of a month.

Tsit geh jît lâi beh khû, I shall go within a month.

Gô' lûk geh âu, ... After the fifth or sixth month, or after five or six months.

SECTION 14.

— Tit-tîôh, Get, obtain.

Bôh-tîtit, Must not, don’t.

Eng-kâi, Ought, must.

Thok-tiông, Entrust.

Hiâm, Blame.

O-lô, Praise.

Hioh, Best, lodge, cease.

Khûn, Sleep.

Chhîn, Awake.

Chhut-lât, Put forth strength, exert oneself.
力 Lat, .................................. Strength.
减 Kián, .................................. Diminish, deficient.
添 Thiⁿ, .................................. Add.
加 Ke, .................................. Increase.
雨 Hö, .................................. Rain.
定 Tîâⁿ, .................................. Settle.
利益 Li-ek, .................................. Profit, benefit.
蚀 Sih-pún, .................................. Loss (in business.)
智识 Ti-sek, .................................. Wisdom.
毕 Soâh, .................................. Finish, end.
四散 Si-sfoâ, .................................. Scatter, disperse.
已经 Í-keng, .................................. Already.
尚末 Iâu-bê, .................................. Not yet.
少許 Siô-khôâ, .................................. A little.
免 Biên, .................................. Avoid, need not.
驶 Siâm, .................................. To get out of the way.
纔纔 Tù-tú, .................................. Just, exactly.

有得银多多 Û tit-tiôh gun tsê-tsê, ...... He has obtained much money.
應該着行 Eng-kai tiôh kiâⁿ, ...... You ought to do it. You must do it.
無得着甚麼物 Bô tit-tiôh sím-mih mih, Not obtained anything.
托伎寫信 Thok-tiông li siâ phoe, Entrust you to write letter.
嫌他嫌爾 Hiâm i, hiâm li, ...... He blames every one.
我欲睡 Gôa âi khûn, ...... I am sleepy.
睡尚未醒 Khûn iâu-bê ehhiⁿ, ...... Not yet awake.
他無出力 I bó ehbut-lát, ...... He does not exert himself.
減若干 Kiâm jôa-tsêo? ...... How much less? how many are there wanting?
加多少 Ke Tâm-póh, .......... Add a little more.
甚然有利益人 Put-tsî ū li-ek lång, ...... Very much benefits people.
各個頌讚 Tâk-ê o-ló, .......... Every one praises.
不是少許出力 M-sí sìó-khòa chhut-lát,...He exerts himself not a little.

雨要來 Hóh beh lái, ..................It is going to rain.

定着要做 Tiáu-tiòh beh tsöe, ..........I have settled to do it.

少許蝕本 Sìó-khòa slh pún, ............A little loss.

有智識是要緊 U tí-sek sí iâu-kín, ...It is important to have wisdom.

無卹已 Bó tsiū soah, ..........If there is none, then there is an end of the matter.

何時能已 Ti-sí ōe soah? ..........When will it be ended?

他有托仗你也無 I ū thok-tiông lí á-bó, Has he entrusted the matter to you?

眾人俱各四散 Tsèng-láng lóng-tsóng sī-sóaⁿ, ...All the people dispersed.

已經有講 I-keng ū kóng, .............He has already spoken.

門纔纔開 Míng tú-tú khui, .............The door was just opened.

我方纔到 Góa tú-á kâu, ................I have just now arrived.

你免去 Lí biēn khi, .............You need not go.

如此能免得艱苦 An-ńi ōe bién-tit kan-khór, Thus you may avoid trouble.

已經有聞 I-keng ū siām, .............He has already got out of the way.

他不能行 I bōe ōe kiān, .............He is unable to walk.

辦事不止出力 Pan tāi-tsí put-chí chhut-lát,...When he transacts business he puts forth all his strength.

彼個事未了 Hit ā tāi-tsl bū soah,...That matter is not yet ended.

信免寄 Phoe biēn kiā, ..............Need not send the letter.

宿甚麼所在 Hih sim-mih só-tsái?...Where does he lodge?

夜時全睡不得 Míá-sí, lóng bōe khün-tit,...Cannot sleep at night.

人隨時將四散 Lāng, liām-pí̂ slh sī-sóaⁿ, ...The people will disperse immediately.

不足所以着添 Bó kâu, só-ī tíōh thiā,...There is not enough therefore you must add more.

雖然十足應加少許 Suí-jién ū kàn, tíōh ke tám-poh,...Although there is sufficient, you must add a little more.
加添吾的智識 Ke-thíⁿ goán ê ti-sek, Increase our wisdom.

應添更多 Tiôh thiⁿ khah ke, ... ...Must add more.

無人欲醉物 Bô lâng āi shí-pún, ... ...No one likes to sell at a loss.

已經定着 I-keng tiâⁿ-tiôh, ..........It is already settled.

It is somewhat difficult to lay down any precise rule as to when the words “thi” and “ke,” found in the above section, should be employed. “Thí” invariably implies a deficiency, whilst “ke” means a simple increase for whatever cause assigned. The sentence “Tiôh thi khah ke,” seems somewhat to explain this theory. It would be quite inadmissible to say, tiôh ke khah thiⁿ.

The word lâng is indefinite, having several meanings. Man, men and women, people, persons, a multitude, may all be expressed by it, according to circumstance.

SECTION 15.

Household Matters.

買 Bôe, .........................................Buy.

賣 Bôe, .........................................Sell.

貴 Kûi, .........................................Dear.

便宜 Siôk, } .........................................Cheap.

簡便 Pan-gî, } .........................................Order.

吩咐 Hoân-hû, } .........................................Order.

伙食 Hâ-sîń, .........................................Food, eatables.

麪粉 Miⁿ-hûn, .........................................Flour.

麪包 Biûn-pau, .........................................Bread, Chinese flour cakes.

餅 Piâⁿ, .........................................Cakes, biscuits.

酵 Kûn, .........................................Yeast.

茶心 Tê-sîm, .........................................Tea leaf.

茶 Tê, .........................................Tea.

糕丕 Ko-phi, .........................................Coffee.

牛乳 Gu-lêng, .........................................Milk.

牛肉 Gu-bah, .........................................Beef.
羊肉 Iún-bah, .......................... Mutton.
肉 Bah, ................................. Flesh, pork.
烟肉 Ién-bah, .............................. Bacon.
油腿 Ién-thúi, .............................. A ham.
鸡蛋 Koe-nûng, ............................. Hen's egg.
煮 Tsú, ................................. To cook.
烘 Hang, ............................. Warm at the fire, toast.
粒 Liáŋ, .......................... A small ball.
本 Pún, ................................ A volume.
间 Keng, .......................... A room. A classifier of houses.

着買甚麼 Tióh bòe sîm-míh? .......... What must I buy?
買若干錢 Bôe jœa-tsûe tsîn, .......... How much did you give for it?
此個盡貴 Tsit-è tsûn khi, .......... This is very dear.
我已經有吩咐 Góa i-keng ū hoan-hû, I have already ordered it.
明日是禮拜日 Bin-á-jît sî lé-pâi-jît, To-morrow is Sunday.
着辨伙食 Tióh pan hê-sit, ............... Arrange about the food.
麵包若干個 Bin-pau jœa-tsûe è, .......... How many loaves are there?
較便宜些 Khah pan-gî tâm-pôh,... A little cheaper.
麪包着烘 Bin-pau tióh hang, ........... You must toast the bread.
夜食飯了着來 Tsiáh é-hng soah, tióh lâi, ... Come immediately after the evening meal.

麪粉去做麪包 Thêh mi-hûn khi tsûe bin-pau,...Take flour and make bread.
飯煮末好 Pûg, tsû bê hû, .......... The rice is not yet cooked enough.
羊肉不用買 Iún-bah m-sâi bôe, .......... You need not buy mutton.
貪着買 Tsóan, tióh bôe, ........... If it is cheap you must buy.
貴不用 Kût, m-sû, .................. If it is dear you need not (buy).
着添茶心 Tióh thiêng tê-sim, ............ You must put in more tea.
我吩咐你着買 Góa hoan-hû li tióh bôe, ... I ordered you to buy.
何事無買 Siáng-suí bô bôe? .......... Why have you not bought?
麪粉買無 Mi-hûn bôe bô, .......... There is no flour to be bought.
肉太貴 Bah, sin kût, .......... The pork is too dear.
I don't think it is too dear.

Tell him he ought to sell cheaper.

You ought to come when I tell you.

Tell him to make haste and go.

Tell him to bring better.

I want milk every day.

Tell him to bring better.

I want tea in the morning.

How much did you give for the ham?

What is the size of this house?

You must read every volume.

I want the pork cooked with eggs.

How many more eggs are there?

In this and the following sections certain words have been included which do not strictly come under the subjects treated of. Being classifiers and constantly recurring it would be impossible in the subjects, which are here discussed, to form idiomatic sentences without them.

"Pan-gi," and "siök" simply mean cheap, and are the words in most common use. "Tsöa," also means cheap, but implies that there is an abundant supply in the market, which has had the effect of making things cheap.
SECTION 16.
Household Matters (continued.)

FISH, &c.

Fish, &c.

Breakfast.

Dinner (midday).

Evening meal.

A meal.

Fish.

Red fish.

A flounder.

Mullet.

Mackerel.

Shad.

A sole.

Fish like mackerel.

Lobster.

Crab.

Shrimps.

Oysters.

Fowl.

Duck.

Goose.

A turkey.

Roast.

Boned and stuffed.

Cook by means of the water-bath.

To steam.

To fry.

To boil.

Infuse tea.

Boil, (water for tea.)

Tail.

Classifier of oysters.
許 classifiers of birds, quadrupeds, ships, &c.

則 Tsiah, A classifier.

尚未食早起 Iâu-hê tsiäh tsâ-khi, ... Not yet breakfasted.

何時食中午 Ti-siäh jît-tân? ... When do you dine?

可摘去爛 Thang ðêh-khi pek, ... Can take and roast it.

牛肉此役 Gù-bah tôh sâh, ... You must boil the beef.

麵包爾能曉得炊嗎 Lí òe hiâu-tît chhe bîn-pau mah?... Do you know how to steam bread?

伊欲食蚵 I ài tsiäh ô, ... He is fond of oysters.

蝦今日有可買否 Hê, kîn-á-jît ü thang bôe bò?...Are there any shrimps to be bought to-day?

蚵押較好食 Ô, Sâh, khah hó tsiäh, ... Oysters eat better when boiled.

鵝鴨皆要 Koe ah, góa lóng beh,...I want both fowls and ducks.

我要二个鴨 Góa beh nîng-ê ah, ....I want two ducks.

因何無魚 Siáⁿ-sû bó hî? ...Why have you not fish?

如何嫌鴨不好 Siâⁿ-sû hiâm ah mî hó? Why do you find fault with the duck?

此時尚未有蝦 Tsit-tiap iâu-bê ü hê, There are no shrimps yet.

俱皆無魚 Long-tsóng bó hî, ...... There is no fish at all.

我要牛乳更多 Góa beh gû-lêng khah-tsöe,...I want more milk.

做麪包著酵 Tsöe bin-pau tôh ü kâⁿ,...To make bread, there must be yeast.

今夜尚未食 É-hng iâu-bê tsiäh,......Not yet had tea.

魚着薯到好好 Hî, tôh tsîen kâu hó-hó,...You must fry the fish just right.

一日食三頓 Tsit-jît tsiäh saⁿ-tîng, ...He has three meals a day.

魚不用太大 Hî, m-sâi suî tóa-bê, ...You need not buy too large fish.

餸鱲照舊去煎 Ka-lâh tsiâu kû khî tsîen,...Go and fry the shad as before.

太熟不好食 Siuⁿ pek phâiⁿ tsiâh,...It is not good when over done.
馬鰾不用買太多 Bé-ka m-sái bōe suín ke, ... Need not buy too much mackerel.
等候我講就去 Thèng-hán góa kóng, tsiah khi, Wait till I tell you, then go.
鶏着妳 Koe töih jióng, ............ You must bone and stuff the fowl.
茶泡了著椰來 Tè phâu lián töih kóa n̄ lāi, When you have infused the tea bring it here.

SECTION. 17.
Household Matters, (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>牛乳油 Gú-leng-iū</td>
<td>Butter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖 Thúng,</td>
<td>Sugar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖水 Thúng-tsuí,</td>
<td>Molasses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鹽 lâm,</td>
<td>Salt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>麪絲 Mi-sóa,</td>
<td>Vermicelli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>油 Jú,</td>
<td>Oil, oily, fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>芥辣 Kái-loāh,</td>
<td>Mustard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>胡椒 Hó-tsio,</td>
<td>Pepper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>醋 Chhó,</td>
<td>Vinegar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉桂 Jió-kúi,</td>
<td>Cinnamon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>丁香 Teng-hiūn,</td>
<td>Cloves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>西國米 Stā-kor-bí</td>
<td>Sago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豆油 Táu-iū,</td>
<td>Soy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>豆油架 Táu-iū kè,</td>
<td>Cruet stand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肉油 Bah-iū,</td>
<td>Lard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>板脂油 Pán-lā-iū,</td>
<td>Leaf fat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>酒 Tsíuí,</td>
<td>Spirituons liquor, wine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙 Tsáo,</td>
<td>Paper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>紙撚 Tsáo-lián,</td>
<td>A paper spill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>糖 Kún,</td>
<td>Boil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>燒 Sío,</td>
<td>Burn, roast, hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>熟 Híān,</td>
<td>Add fuel, cause to boil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>熟 Sèk,</td>
<td>Ripe, cooked, well done.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
生 Chhiⁿ, ........................ Unripe, uncooked.
鲜 Chhiⁿ, ........................ Fresh.
臭 Aù, ................................ Stale.
條 Tiān, ................................ A strip (classifier.)
頂 Téng, .............................. Top.
單 Khia, .............................. One of a pair (classifier.)
厚 Kāu, .............................. Thick.
薄 Pōh, .............................. Thin.
糊 Kó, ................................ Paste.
爛 Nōaⁿ, .............................. Rotten, very soft.
滿足 Kāu-giáh, ....................... Enough.

糖下若干 Thụng, hê jōa-ts'oé? ........... How much sugar have you put in?
此個牛乳油有臭 Tsit-ē gû-leng-iú ū ān,... This butter is stale.
油緊緊椰來添 Iû, kín-kín kōⁿ lái thiⁿ,... Make haste and bring the oil, and put in some more.
芥辣過多太辣 Kái-loâh siuⁿ ts'oé, siuⁿ loâh,... There is too much mustard, it is too pungent.
西國米煮熟否 Siâ-ko'-bi tsû sêk bô?... Is the sago cooked yet?
買醋着比前更好 Bóe chhô̄ tiô̄n pi tsêng khah hô,... Must buy better vinegar than before.
此酒無甚厚 Tse tsûi bó siâⁿ kāu,... This liquor is not very strong.
無滾茶我不飲食 Bó kûn té, góa mài tsâih,... I don't like tea that has been made of water that has not boiled.
爾有溫水否 Li ū hiâ-tsûi bó? ... Have you warmed the water?
令伊煎茶 Kah i tsoâⁿ té,............. Tell him to boil some water for tea.
尚且生生未熟 Iâu-kû chhiⁿ-chhiⁿ, bê sêk,... It is quite underdone.
此個魚打算是小可臭 Tsit ê hî, phah-sêg si sió-khóâ ân,... I think this fish is a little stale.
我要買盡小條之麵線 Góa beh bóe put-tsí sòe-tiān ê mí-sóâⁿ,... I want to buy very fine vermicelli.
Hit khia nà hê toh-têng,... Put that basket on the table.

Lî khi kîô tsî-têng kîô,... Go and call a chair.

Bô sêk, tôh koh tsû,... If it is not done enough boil it again.

Lâm sinâ ke m hô tsiah,... It is not palatable if there is too much salt.

Hî bó chhiâ, m-thang bôe,... If the fish is not fresh, you must not buy.

Bah góâ ài tsú nôa-nôa,... I want the pork boiled very tender.

Mîn-sóa m-thang sâh sinâ kô',... The vermicelli must not be boiled too soft.

Tsî tê koe, tsù bê nôa,n,... This fowl is not yet boiled tender.

Bô iû tôh kông,... If there is no oil you must say so.

Tsien hi, m-sài tsoe iû,... When you fry fish don't use much fat.

Phau-te m-thang siû kâu,... Must not make the tea too strong.

SECTION. 16.
Household Matters. (continued.)

Vegetables.

米 Bî,... Rice.

糜 Bê,... Rice boiled soft, with some of the water left in it.

沾糜 Am-bê,... Congee.

沾 Ám,... Rice water.

番薯 Han-tsû,... Potatoes.

大薯 Tôa-tsû,... Yams.
榨米來蒸飯 Phâng bî lài tsû pûg, ...Bring the rice and cook it.

蒸糜 Tsû âm-bê, ....... Make congee.

不用蒸飯 M-sâi hî pûg, ............ Need not strain out the rice.

番薯有若干條 Hân-tsû ǔ jôa-tsê tiâu? ... How many potatoes are there?

此條大薯拿去刨 Tsit tiâu tôa tsû thêh khi khâu,... Take and peel this yam.

芋有爛著削 Ō' ŭ nóaⁿ, tiôh siah, ...Scrape off what is diseased of the taro.

紅菜頭此時無 Ang Châi-thâu tsit-tiâu bô,........... There are no radishes now.

荷蘭芹菜 Hô-lin-tâu biên, ............ Need not buy peas.

竹笮和肉煮 Tek-sûn chham bâh tsûi,... Cook the bamboo shoots with pork.

鷄着創湯 Koe tiôt chhông thng, ...Make soup of the fowl.

要食鴨湯 Beh tsiah koe thng,......... Want fowl soup.

荷蘭芹菜過時否 Hô-lin-tâu kâ tiâu-bê? Are peas out of season yet?

無金瓜不要緊 Bô kim-koe bô siong-kan,... No matter if there are no pumpkins.

此碗請捧去 Tsit óan âm phâng-khî, Take away this bowl of rice water.

水着候滚 Tsûi tiôt thêng-hâu kên,... Wait till the water boils.

纏落米蒸飯 Tsiah lôh bî tsû pûg, Then put in the rice and boil it.

糜蒸得爛糊糊 Bê, tsû kâu nóa kô-kô',... Rice boiled very soft.

有个要食有个不 Û êài tsiah, û ê m,... Some are fond of, others, not.

竹笮去使伊切 Tek-sûn thêh-khî kah i chhiet,... Take the bamboo shoots and tell him to cut them up.

爾去叫人撈柴把來 Lî kê kho lăng taⁿ chhâ-pê lâi,... Go and tell the man to bring some bundles of wood.

牛肉太大塊 Gû-bah sinû tôa-tê,... When the piece of beef is too large,

難押到爛 Oh sâh kâu nóa, ........... It is difficult to boil tender.
米撩壹把落去煮 Bi, lāk tsit-pó-á lóh-khi tsči, Take a handful of rice and put it in and boil it.

此塊肉我要截十數塊 Tsit-tè bah góa āi tsočh tsáp só tè, ... I want this piece of meat cut up into about ten pieces.

若無淡薄鹽過日能臭 Nā bo tam-póh iām, kě jít òc āu, ... If there is not a little salt, they will not keep over a day.

薑切到薄薄 Kiuⁿ chhiat kāu póh-póh. Cut up the ginger very thin.

荷蘭豆半生熟不做得 Hō-lin-tāu tsű póaⁿ-chhīⁿ sēk, bōe tsōc tīt, ... It will not do to have the peas half boiled.

今日人要來 Kin-á-jít làng beh lài, ... There are people coming today,

爾着加薪菜 Lí tōh ke pan chhāi, ... You must make ready more food.

In the above and succeeding sections many sentences having been found inconveniently long, have been divided into two. In such cases, it will be observed, that the translation is made to harmonize with the sentence as it previously existed, rather than with those into which it has been divided.

SECTION 19.

Household Matters. (continued.)

磁器 Hūi-khi, .................. Crockery ware.

碟 Phiet, ...................... Plate.

盤 Pōaⁿ, ....................... Lage plate, a platter.

湯壺 Thng-ó’, .................. Soup tureen.

茶匙 Tè sı’, .................... Teaspoon.

大匙 Too sı’, ................... Large spoon.

湯匙 Thng sı’, .................. Soup ladle.

茶壺 Tè au, .................... Teacup.

茶碟 Tè phiet, ................ A saucer.

茶罈 Tè koan, ................ Tea pot.

碗 Oaⁿ, ......................... Basin, bowl.

湯罈 Thng koan, ................. Sugar basin.
牛乳罐 Gú-leng koán, ................. Milk jug.
碟 Tih, .......................... Small plates.
刀 To, .............................. Knife.
叉 Chhiám, ........................ Fork.
玻璃瓶 Po-lé-au, .......................... Tumbler.
玻璃盖 Po-lé-tsóaⁿ, ......................... Goblet.
酒瓶 Tsíu-tsóaⁿ, ........................ Wine glass.
玻璃研 Po-lé-kan, ........................ Glass, bottle.
盐瓶 Iám-tseng, ........................ Salt cellar.
桶盘 Tháng-póaⁿ, .......................... Tea tray.
水瓶 Tsúi-koán, ........................ Water bottle.
洛杉 Toh-kun, .......................... Table cloth.
羔羊羔 Kan-tseng, ........................ Coffee pot.
羔羊磨 Ko-phi-koán, ........................ Coffee mill.
羔羊磨 Ko-phi-bó, ........................ Napkin.
洗手孟 Sóc-chhiú-poe, ......................... Finger bowl.
挼 Kiú, ................................. Mix (liquids.)
削 Lió, ................................. Cut horizontally, slice.
檊 Chham, ............................. Mix, mingle.
 lệ Sió, ................................. Hot (things.)
淡薄温 La-lun-sio, .......................... Tepid.
傾 Thín, ................................. Pour out (as tea)
傾 Piàⁿ, ................................. Pour in, empty out.
冷 Chhin, ............................... Cold (things grown cold.)
冷 Léng, ................................. Cold.
軟 Núg, ................................. Soft.
硬 Téng, ................................. Hard.
粉 Hún, ................................. Tender.
肋 Lún, ................................. Tough.
嫩 Tsíⁿ, ................................. Young (as a fowl.)
有 Pháⁿ, ................................. Porous, soft.
尋 Chhē, ................................. To seek, look for.
旁 Pèng, ................................. A side, a half.
張 Tiúⁿ, ................................. A sheet, as of paper.
扇 Siⁿ, ..........A fan.

片 Phiⁿ, ..........A slice.

舉刀來與我 Ki̋ah to lâi hò̄̂ goa,...Bring me a knife.

水不可無傾 Tsúi m thang pó piâⁿ,...You must not leave the water unemptied.

水着燒到燒燒 Tsúi tô̄h hiâⁿ kâu siō-siō,...Must warm the water till it is quite hot.

尙且温不冷 Kâu-kú siō, bôe lêng, ...It is still hot.

此個是甚麼物做 Tsî ê si̍t-sim-mi̍h mîh tsôe? What is this made of?

捧去置彼 Phâng kâi lo̍k hîa, ..........Take it and put it there.

舉湯匙來揀湯 Ki̋ah thng-sî lâi iûⁿ thng....Bring the soup ladle, and ladle out the soup.

茶心着入茶罈 Tê-sim tô̄h jîp tê-kôān, ......Put the tea in the tea-pot.

食了棹巾拿去 Tsîáh soah, toh-kun thêh-khi,...After meals take away the table cloth.

揸茶叶來 Miⁿ tê-sim lâi,... ......Bring a handful of tea here.

捧茶罈來斟茶 Phâng tâ-au lâi thin tê,... Bring the tea cup and pour in the tea.

茶心不可參太多 Tê-sim m-thang chham siouⁿ tsôe, Don’t put in too much tea.

揀茶罈去聽候永滚 Kôâⁿ tê-kôān kî thêng-hâu tsúi kûn, Take the teapot and wait till the water boils.

乃可泡茶 Tsia̍h thang phâu tê, ......Then you can infuse the tea.

牛肉太厚 Gû-bah siouⁿ kăû,... ......The beef is too thick.

着僂一片起來 Tiôh liô tsît-phî mîh-lái,...Must cut off a slice.

此碟是放何物之碟 Tsî phiet sî he sim-mi̍h ê phiet?...What is this plate used for?

若有欠甚麼物 Nâ ū kiâm sim-mi̍h mîh,...If there be too little of any thing.

爾着買來添 Li tô̄h bóe lâi thiⁿ,... ......You must buy more.

傾水去燒 Piⁿ tsúi khi hiâⁿ, ......Pour in some water and take and boil it.
聽候溫溫來講 Thèng-hän sio-sio lài kóng,... Wait till it is quite hot, then tell me.

鶏破數雨旁 Koe tsäm tsée mùng pêng,... Cut the fowl in two.

一半可以為用一半留存明日 Tsit pêng hê teh hêng, tsit pêng hê teh bin-á-jit,... One half put down for use, the other put away for to-morrow.

各夜閉門着算茶匙 Ták è-hung tiáh shúg tê-sí,... You must count the spoons every evening.

柴若可不可買 Chhá ná phán m thang bôe,... If the wood is soft you must not buy it.

此塊牛肉下在大盤 Tsit tê gú-bah hê tê tóa p‘ân, Put this piece of beef on the large dish.

伊食茶欲調多多糖 I tsiah tê ài kiáu tsé-tsé thég,... He likes a great deal of sugar with his tea.

水罐有斟水否 Tsúi koân ú than tsúi bô?... Have you poured any water into the water-bottle?

茶甆尋不得 Té-au chhê lóng bô,... The tea cups are not to be found at all.

彼扇門今夜着關 Hit sín mông è hung tiáh koá,... You must shut that door in the evening.

SECTION 20.
Household Matters. (continued.)

FRUITS.

葉子 Ké-tsí, .................. Fruits.

葉子乾 Ké-tsí koá, ................ Dried fruits.

柑 Kam, ........................ Mandarin orange.

樑 Chhiang, ] ........................ Coo!ie orange.

桔仔 Kiet-á, ...................... Lime.

柚仔 Íu-á, ........................ Pumelo.

旺梨 Ong-láì, .................... Pine apple.

葡萄 Phû-tó, ..................... Grape.

芽蕉 Gêng-tsio, ................ Plantain.

石榴 Siáh-liú, ................... Pomegranate.
樣仔 Soài-n-á, .................................. Mango.
龍眼 Giêng-giêng, .......................... Dragon’s eye.
荔枝 Nài-n-tsi, ............................... Lai-chi.
無花果 Bû-hoa-kó, .......................... Fig.
棗仔 Tsô-a, ................................. Dates.
梅仔 M-á, .................................. Small yellow plum.
奈仔栁 Nà-á-poát, ........................... Guava.
梨仔 Lái-á, .................................. Pear.
李仔 Li-á, .................................. Plum.
桃仔 Thô-á, .................................. Peach.
桑材 Sng-tsūi, ............................... Mulberry.
佛手柑 Hút-siú-kam, ....................... Citron.
紅柿 Aûg-khû, ............................... Persimmon.
枇杷 Gî-pè, .................................. Loquat.
樹梅 Chhiū-m, ............................... Arbutus.
火梅 Hô-ûm, ................................. Raspberry.
山楂 Sien-tsa, ............................... Little red apple.
糕 Ko, ..................................... Jam.
杏仁 Hêng-jîn, ............................... Almond.
核桃 Hút-thô, ............................... Walnut.
栗子 Lát-tsi, ................................. Chestnut.
甘蔗 Kam-tsià, ............................... Sugar cane.
瓣 Bûn, ...................................... Sections of an orange.
紅 Aûn, ...................................... Red.
明 Bêng, .................................... The yellow shiny appearance of a ripe pine apple.
黄 Ñg, ....................................... Yellow.
青 Chhiu, ..................................... Green.
甜 Tîn, ....................................... Sweet.
酸 Sng, ....................................... Sour.
摘 Bûn, ..................................... To pluck.
掛 Kûi, ..................................... To hang (a thing.)
充盛 Chhiong-sêng, ....................... Abundant, luxuriant.
使費 Sô-huì, ............................... Expenses.
件 Kiān, ....................... An article.
項 Hāng, ....................... A sort.
枝 Ki, .......................... A branch.

此張葉子無熟 Tsiè ké-tsí bó sék,... This fruit is not ripe.
荔枝纔纔新出 Nāi-tsí tú-á sin-chhut,... Lai-chh are just in.
此項之葉子齊無 Tsiè hāng é ké-tsí bô bô, There is none of this
種到時甜 Chiang kūi sì tsīn tū,... Coolie oranges, when in
若要照桔仔糕 Na beh tū kiet-á-ko,... If you want to make lime
桔仔在此時貴也便宜 Soāi³³-á tsīt šī, kūi á pan-gi? Are mangoes
c此個柚仔無一瓣甜 Tsiè iū-á bó tsīt-bān tū,... There is not a
大盤洗好累累棒來 Toā-pōa³ sōe hō kîn-kîn phāng-lāi,... When
旺梨騷好着破旁 Ōng-lāi siah hō, tióh phōa piēng,... When you
無花葉若熟着橋 Bū-hoa-kō nā sīk, tióh bàn,... If the figs are
此梅仔盡酸 Tsiè mā tūn sng,... These yellow plums are very
尚未熟不可摘 Lān-bè sék, m-thang bān,... You must not pluck
去尋有桑材否 Khī chhē ú sāng-šāi-bō,... Go and see if there are
枇杷熟盡黃 Gi-pē sīk tsīn ūg,... When the loquats are ripe
核桃着打伊破 Hūt-thō tióh phāh hō'-i phōa,... You must crack
the-walnuts.
Must roast the chestnuts until they are done.

Pears are not yet fully in season.

Citrons are in season and are very ripe.

Cut it up into pieces.

That pine apple is very luscious.

His fruit is exceedingly abundant.

It is hanging about in all directions.

That dish of persimmons was quite good yesterday.

Next day they were all decayed.

The expenses are too great, they must be reduced.

Therefore they are called the first of the fruits.

Furniture.

Table.

A sofa.

Matting.

SECTION. 21.

Household Matters. (continued)
A hearth rug.
A carpet.
A footstool.
A lamp.
A candle.
A wax candle.
A glass framed picture.
Lamp wick.
Coals.
Charcoal.
Tongs.
Fire shovel.
Flower vase.
Door mat.
Earthen floor.
Bundles of firewood.
Ashes.
Sparks.
Everywhere.
Put in order, repair.
All in disorder, in confusion.
Clean.
Dirty.
As before.
To light.
Take up, (as with tongs.)
To shake dust out of.
To shovel up.
To change.
Buy, (as wine, oil.)
Buy, (as rice.)
To go out, (as a light.)
To blow, (with the mouth.)
緊緊起火煎茶 Kín-kín khl hé tsoaⁿ té,... Make haste and light a fire, and boil water for tea.

燈火添紗心 Teng-hé tiôh thiⁿ se-sim,... Put a new wick in the lamp.

紗心尚未過 Se-sim iâu-bē kē,... The wick is not yet burnt out.

灼無幾久能過 Tsek bó jóa kú ōe kē,... The candle will not last long.

此張縫床要修整 Tsit tiun sien-chháng beh siu-tsèng, I want this sofa repaired.

我要買紅紅有花之蓆 Góa beh bée âng-âng ū hoe ê chhiôh,... I want to buy some red flowered matting.

此條繡仔更新更好 Tsit tjian thám-a khaห sin, khaห hó, This rug is newer (therefore) better.

毾條繫到清清清清 Tsj̄-tiâu tiôh pōⁿ kán chheng-khi chheng-khi,... Must shake the carpet till it is quite clean.

無煤炭着添 Bô thó-thóaⁿ tiôh thiⁿ,... There are no coals on the fire, you must put on more.

使伊着掩火灰 Kah i tiôh iam hé-hu,... Tell him he must shovel up the ashes.

塗腳聚着更當拂 Thô'-kha tsû tiôh khaห siōng pōⁿ, Must shake the door mat more frequently.

樓上樓下各禮拜着洗 Lân-têng lâu-ē tâk lé-phí tiôh sîe,... You must wash up and down stairs every week

此個紗心太小條 Tsit-ē se-sim siuⁿ sîe tiûn,... This wick is too small.

此候煤炭着賤乃着 Tsit-tiap thó-thóaⁿ tiôh tsŏaⁿ tsiah tiôh,... Coals ought to be cheap now.

勿做如此小 M thang tsîe tsiah sîe,... You must not make it so small.

食飽噠應該着拭乃合 Tsjâh pâ, toh eng-kai tiôh chhit, tsiah tiôh, It is proper that you should wipe the table after we have finished our meal.

日暗火就着點到光光 Jît âm, hé tsîu tiôh tiâm kâu kung-kng,... When it is dark light up the lamps everywhere.
You have not bought the right one, go and change it.

Though changed again and again, it is as bad as before.

SECTION 22.
Household Matters. (continued.)

Bedroom Furniture.

Păng, A bedroom.
Bin-chhìng, Bedstead.
Bin-tháng, A wash basin.
Bin-tháng-kè, A wash stand.
Jiök-á, Mattress.
Phē-toan, Coverlet, sheet.
Tsım-thâu, Pillow.
Tsım-thâu-tê, Pillow case.
Bin-kiâ, A looking glass.
Bin-kun, A towel.
Thâu-bûn, A hair brush.
Châ-soe, A comb.
Bin, To brush.
Sa'-á-láng, Clothes’ basket.
Sa'-á-kê, A clothes’ horse.
Khûn-sa, Night dress.
Tû, A wardrobe, chest of drawers, &c.
Bàng-tà, Mosquito curtain.
Tháng, A tub, bucket, pail.
Tô-thuí, Stairs.
Lâu-thuí, A ladder.
Tsih, To fold.
Chhéng, To dust.
Păng, Let go, let off.
Păng-hē, Lay down.
Tsah, Tuck up.
Siu, To lay by, to take in.
此张床着整
Tsit tiun bin-chhung tióh pià,...Make this bed.

面桶来与我
Bín-thàng phăng l'ai hō--góa, Bring me the wash basin.

彼领横仔挪去暴日
Hit nia jök-á theh--khî phâk jît, Take and air that mattress in the sun.

面巾摺在衫仔架
Bín-kun kṳ ti saⁿ-á-kè, Hang the towel on the clothes horse.

衫仔簏之衫着算
Saⁿ-á-láng è saⁿ tióh súc,... Count the clothes in the clothes basket.

桶内桶外着洗
Thâng l'ai thàng góa tióh s̄e,... Wash the inside and the outside of the tub.

横仔与被单皆有铺好好
Jiök-á kap phê-toâⁿ lóng ǔ chhu hō-hō
The mattress and sheets are spread all right.

此张横梯称去收
Tsit tiun lâu-táiui giâ--khî siu,...Take and pût away this ladder.

要用乃夺出来
Beh ēng, tsiah giâ--chhut--láî, When we want to use it, then you can bring it out.

面桶水捧去倾
Bín-thàng tsuí phăng--khî piàⁿ, Take and empty out the water in the wash bowl.

蚊罩四处着接
Bâng-tà si-kòe tióh tsah,...Tuck up the mosquito curtains all round.

镜肉好破歹
Kiâⁿ-bah hō, khêng phâiⁿ,... The glass is good, but the frame is bad.

衫着摺好好
Saⁿ tióh tsíh hō-hō,... You must fold up the clothes nicely.
Why do you come rattling down stairs?

SECTION. 23.

Household Matters. (continued.)

SERVANTS, &c.

煮食 Tsú-tsiáh, .................. A cook.
排棹 Pái-toh, .................. A table boy.
姆仔 Bú-á, .................. A nurse.
乳母 Leng-bú, .................. A wet nurse.
挑水 Táⁿ tsúi, .................. A water carrier.
守更 Tsúi-kíⁿ, .................. A watchman.
揹船仔 Kò tsún-á, .................. A boatman.
顧花園 Kò-hoe-háng, .................. A gardener.
差用 Chhe-ēng, .................. A servant.
腳手 Kha-chhíú, .................. Hands employed.
書架 Chheh-kè, .................. A book case.
碗橱 Oán-tù, .................. A sideboard.
玻璃窗 Po-lé-thang, .................. A glass window.
活葉總 Hâu-peh-chhèh, .................. Venetians.
雪文 Sap-bún, .................. Soap.
齒刷 Khi-bún, .................. Tooth brush.
掃帚 Siuⁿ, .................. A brush.
箱房 Thoah, .................. A drawer.
鶏毛笣 Kóe-múng-chhèng, .................. A feather duster.
熨斗 Ut, .................. To iron.
熨斗 Tsún-tán, .................. A smoothing iron.
織墨 Bák, .................. Ink blacklead.
請 Chhíáhn, .................. Invite.
插 Chhah, .................. To stick in, (as flowers).
閉 Eng, .................. At leisure.
息 Soah, .................. Finish, end.
Spread out, put in order.
Hang out to dry.
To bolt.
To unite.
Classifier of flowers.
A stem, (classifier.)
A bundle, as of sticks, classifier.)
A bundle, enclosed in a covering, (classifier.)
A troop, a company, (classifier.)

You must open the windows every morning.
Tell him to close the venetians.
Tell the table boy to make haste and come and lay the cloth.
How many books will that book case hold?
I am invited out to tiffin.
I am going to write a letter, I have no time.
It is right that people should be occupied.
How many are you to have to dinner this evening?
As soon as you have finished talking then go.
That drawer is all in confusion.
Things have been put in the box.
When you carry it, you must take care.
When the clothes are well aired you must iron them.

This article has not yet been starched.

You must shut the front and back doors every evening.

What is there in that bundle?

Put the flowers in the vase.

SECTION. 24
Times and Seasons.

The four seasons.

A time.

Spring.

Summer.

Autumn.

Winter.

A generation.

A year, (of time.)

A year, (of age.)

Sun, a day.

Moon, monthly.

Stars.

An eclipse of the sun.

An eclipse of the moon.

An intercalary month.

From 1 to 3 A. M.

3 to 5

5 to 7

7 to 9

9 to 11
午時 Gō-sī, .......................... From 11 to 1 P.M.
正午 Tsia̍n-gō', ........................ Twelve at noon.
未時 Bi-sī, .......................... From 1 to 3 P.M.
申時 Sin-sī, .......................... " 3 to 5 ,
酉時 lú-sī, .......................... " 5 to 7 ,
戌時 Sut-sī, .......................... " 7 to 9 ,
亥時 Hāi-sī, .......................... " 9 to 11 ,
子時 Tsū-sī, .......................... " 11 to 1 A.M.
安更 An-ki̍n, ........................ First watch.
二更 Ji̍t-ki̍n, ........................ Second watch.
三更 Saⁿ-ki̍n, ........................ Third watch.
四更 Sl-ki̍n, ........................ Fourth watch.
五更 Gō-ki̍n, ........................ Fifth watch.
節 Tsoeh, .......................... A term, a festival.
明年 Mèn-nî, ........................ Next year.
後年 Aû-nî, ........................ Year after next.
現在 Hûn-tsâi, ........................ New.
早 Tsî, .......................... Early, long ago.
晏 Oàⁿ, .......................... Late.
立刻 Lip-khek, ........................ Immediately.
近日 Kûn-jît, ........................ Recently, before long.
在早 Tsâi-tsâi, ........................ Formerly.
早前 Tsâ-i-tsîng, ........................
始頭 Khí-thân, ........................ The beginning, at first.
路尾 Lô-bé, ........................ At last, last.
正月 Tsiaⁿ-gēh, ........................ The first month.
二月 Ji̍t-gēh, ........................ The second month.
三月 Saⁿ-gēh, ........................ The third month, &c.
哇爽 Phah-phú-kng, ........................ Early dawn.
黃昏 Hông-hun, ........................ Twilight.
點 Tiâm, .......................... A dot, a stroke (of a clock.)
時鐘 Sî-tsêng, ........................ A clock.
鐘仔 Piî-á, .......................... A watch.
日規 Jît-kuí, .......................... A sun dial.
What o'clock is it now?

Ten days after the winter solstice is our (foreign) new year.

Month after month passes by very quickly.

Before very long it will be the festival of the Dragon boat.

To day is just my birth day.

Don't bring up matters long gone by.

I have not time yet, please wait.

He will come next year in the 7th or 8th month.

When the harvest is good, everything is cheaper.

When you started it was not yet daylight.

Fortunately I was not.

The month will be up in two or three days.

How old are you?

About what time will you come?

What month is this?

What day of the month is this?

What day of the week is this?
今日初幾 Kin-á-jit chhoe-kúi? ......Which day of the month is this? (of the first ten.)

初六 Chhoe-lák, ........ ............It is the sixth.

今日十幾 Kin-á-jit tsáp-kúi? ...... ......Which day of the month is this? (in second decade.)

明日廿幾 Bin-á-jit jih-kúi? ..........To-morrow is the twenty what day?

倘未到十二點 Lau-bé kau tsáp-jí tiám, It is not yet twelve o'clock.

今年有閏月也無 Kin-ni ò lün-géh á-bǿ? ... Has this year an intercalary month?

此候幾點鐘 Tsit-tiám, kúi-tiám cheng? ......What time is it now?

此月是大也小 Tsit-géh sì toá á sōe? ... Is this a large or a small month?

爾何時到月 Li tí-sí kau géh? ...........When is your month up?

日問爾何時閑 Jit-sí lí tí-sí ēng? ......When are you at leisure in the day time?

明日一點出去來 Bin-á-jit tsit-tiám chhut, tiób lài,.s Come to¬morrows after one o'clock.

十二點更加乃去 Tsáp-jí tiám kahh-ke, tsiah khi,...When it is a little past twelve o'clock, then you can go.

爾九點多來是太晏 Li kau-tiám góa lài sì sín à òa, ... You come after nine o'clock which is too late.

住二個月乃着 Toa ng-géh jít tsiah tiób,...It is right that you should remain two months.

中時頭有來講 Sin-sí thán ū lài kóng,...He came at three o'clock and said.

已時尾街路大關熟 Tsi-sí bé koe-lo' toa kau-jút,... At eleven in the morning the street was greatly crowded.

二更隘門皆關關 Jí-ki ái-mńg lóng koain-koiain,...At the second watch the street gates are all closed.

二點半更加 Núg-tiám póa kahh-ke,...More than half past two.

九點足 Kau-tiám kahh tsiók, ......It is past nine o'clock.

天時爽着叫我醒 Thi phah-phú kug tiób kió góa chhí,... ... You must wake me at early drawn.

時鐘也未鳴 Sí-tseng kau-bé tân,...........The clock has not yet stuck the hour.
The watch is wrong; set it right.

This year is very hot.

The seasons revolve.

It never snows in Amoy.

Day and night without stopping.

It is better walking on moonlight nights.

Not quite three o'clock.

There are bats flying about in the twilight.

SECTION 25.
Natural Phenomena.

風
Hong, Wind.

雨
Hó, Rain.

雲
Hún, Clouds.

霧
Bú, Mist.

露水
Lő-tsúi, Dew.

紅霞
Ańg-hè, Redness in the sky

虹
Kheng, Rainbow.

雷
Lń, Thunder.

電
Sih-ná, Lightning.

冰
Peng, Ice.

雪
Seh, Snow.

霜
Sung, Frost.

雹
Phauh, Hail.

細微
Sap-sap, Drizzling.

霧
Mug, Drizzling very slightly.

溼
Sip, Damp.

靄
Ko, Mould.

風雹
Hong-thai, A typhoon.

流水
Lńu-tsúi, Tide.
流 Lau, To flow.

渥 Ak, To water, (flowers) to wet (as rain.)

Lok-lok, Slushy.

晴天 Tsia^n-thin^, Fine, settled weather.

鳴 Tän, To sound, (as thunder, or striking of a clock.)

打 Kong, Strike, beat, (with something heavy.

淹 Im, Overflow.

滴 Tih, Drop.

晴 Tsí^n, To stop raining.

靜 Tsí^n, Calm, (no wind.)

凝 Kiên, To freeze, congeal.

吹 Chhe, To blow, (as wind.)

漏 Lâu, Leak.

涸 Siú, To swim.

透 Thâu, Thorough.

罩 Tà, Hang over, (as clouds, or a veil.)

昨日起風盡大 Tsa-hung khi-hong tän-thâu, ... Last evening the wind blew very hard.

此幾日雨落皆無停 Tsí kúi jít, hō=lôh lóng bô-soah, ... These few days it has rained without ceasing.

幸得今晴 Kai-ts'ai tā^n tsí^n, Fortunately it has now stopped raining.

山頭皆罩霧 Soan-thâu lóng tā-bū, ... The mountain tops are all covered with mist.

打算無幾久能落雨 Phah-shg bô jōa-kút òe lôh-hṑ, I think it will rain before long.

露水極重不可坐彼 Lô'-tsúi kǎk-táng m-thang tsè hia, ... The dew is very heavy, don't sit there.

下午出紅霞 E-po chhut ăng-hé, ... This afternoon the sky was very red.

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明日能晴天 Bin-á-jit ōe tsiáⁿ thiⁿ,...It will be fine weather to-morrow.

此候有出虹 Tsit-tiap ū chhun̄ khēng,...There is a rainbow now.

三更能失月爾知嗎 Saⁿ-kiⁿ ōe sit gēh, li tsai mah ?......Do you know there will be an eclipse of the moon in the third watch?

今年無霜無雪 Kin-ni bō sng bō seh,...This year there is neither frost nor snow.

水面凝冰厚厚厚 Tsū-bin kiên peng, käu kāu kāu,...The water has frozen very thick.

驚能風貎不敢去 Kiaⁿ ōe hong-thai, m kāu kī,...I fear there will be a typhoon; I dare not go.

彼個着收不可沃霧 Hit-ā tiōh sin; ō thang ak tām,...Put that away; you must not let it get wet.

淹此淹彼無一地方乾 Im tsia im hia, bō tsit só-tsai ta,...It is flooded everywhere; there is not a place dry.

昨夜雷鳴電閃 Tsá-hng lūi tān sīn-nà,...Last evening there was thunder and lightning.

沃到衣透霝 Ak kāu saⁿ thâu-thâu,...My clothes are wet through.

我透底濕 Gōa thâu tōe tām,... ...I am completely wet through.

此候無風而不可去 Tsit-tiap bó hong-bīn m thang kī,... You must not go, there is not a good wind now.

伊不曉天時之好歹 I boe hiāu-tī thīⁿ-sī ê hō phāiⁿ,... He is not a good weather prophet.

雲皆無散 Hūn lōng bó sāⁿ,... ...The clouds do not disperse.

那頂有滴着水 Hit-hàng ū tiōh-tsí tsúi,...That thing has had water dropped on it.

今夜暗暗皆無星 È-hng âm-am, lōng bó chhiⁿ,...The evening is dark, there are no stars at all.

風吹不只寒 Hong eh peh put-tsì koāⁿ,...The wind is blowing very cold.

雨盡大不知厝有漏否 Hō̤ tśin tōa, m-tsai chhā ū lāu bō,...It is raining very hard, I don't know whether the house leaks or not.

今日乃晴天 Kin-á-jit tsiah tsiáⁿ thiⁿ,...At last it is fine settled weather to-day.
是溼乃能生黴 Si tám tsiah ʻoe sī ʻan kor,...It is mouldy because it is damp.

講到好天就要去 Kóng klo hó thi ʻan tsiu beh khi,...He says when it is fine weather he will go.

此是烟霧細 Tse sī ien-bū sap,...It is a drizzling mist.

滿天皆是雲 Móa thi ʻan lóng sī hún,...The whole heavens are covered with clouds.

今日風日盡好 Kin-á-jit hong-jit tsīn hó,...To-day the weather is very fine.

此條虹不只大條 Tsit tiāo khōng put-tsi tāā-tīāu,...This rainbow is a very large one.

SECTION. 26.
Travelling. &c.

出外 Chhut-gōa, ................. Go abroad.

行路 Kiā=t-lō, ........................ To travel.

過水 Kè-tsūi, ................................ Cross the water.

山內 Soā=Lāi, .......................... The interior.

山場 Soā-tiū, ............................ The country.

雨傘 Hō=sūa, ............................ Umbrella.

行李 Hēng-lī, ............................ Baggage.

籃 Nā, ................................... A basket.

鋪蓋 Pho-kāi, ............................ Bedding.

轎 Kiō, .................................. A sedan chair.

馬 Bé, ................................. A horse.

乾糧 Kan-niū, ............................ Biscuits, cakes, &c., for a journey.

路榮 Lō-chhài, .......................... Provisions for a journey (not including rice.)

盤錢 Poā-tsi̍n, ............................ Travelling expenses.

路費 Lō-hūi, ............................ Travelling expenses.

擔工 Ta=jang, ........................... A porter.

水腳人 Chhō-khā-chhiū,...A coolie, a man who does rough work.

馬夫 Bé-hu, ............................ A horse boy.
A chair bearer.

A stage.

A load.

An inn.

An hotel, (for mandarins and literary men.)

A rice shop, an inferior inn.

A torch.

A lantern.

A musquito curtain.

To rest

To pack up.

To ride, (a horse.)

To delay.

Tired, wearied.

Dirty and disorderly (a place.)

Proper, suitable, comme-il-faut.

To start, to set out.

To return, (come home.)

To return, (go back.)

To hang down.

I am going abroad tomorrow.

There is no boat to be had, and walking is wearisome.

Pack up the baggage very carefully.

In packing you must not forget a single article.
日不止炎着举雨伞 Jit put-tsi iâm tiôh kiai hâ-sôa,...The sun is very hot, you must take an umbrella. 铺盖着自己带 Phô-kâi tiôh ka-kî tôa,...Must take our own bedding.

我要别处去 Gôa beh pât tê khi,......I am going elsewhere. 叫一顶轿来与我坐 Kiô tsit téng kio lâi hô-gôa tsê,..Call a sedan chair for me to sit in.

马紧去牵来 Bê kin khi khan-lai,......Make haste and lead the horse here. 我岁时要骑 Gôa liâm-pîn beh khiâ,...I am going to ride immediately.

路菜着在先辨别 Lô-chhâi tiôh tāi-seng pân,...You must previously prepare the food for the journey.

驚了趕緊創不付 Kiaⁿ-liâu kôaⁿ-kîn chhông bôe hû,...I am afraid that even though I should hurry, I shall not be able to manage it.

盤錢已經創足額 Poân-tsîn i-keng chhông kâu-giâh,...I have got ready sufficient money for travelling expenses.

此個担共共有幾斤 Tsit ê tân thong-kiông ū kûi-kun?...In this load how many catties are there in all?

叫租工人来收拾物 Kiô chhô-kha-chhîû lâi khoán-mîh,..Call a coolie to pack up the things.

時到了挑工何事延遲 Si kâu lah, taⁿ kang sîaⁿ-sû iên-chhîên;...The time has arrived, why do the porters delay?

轎脚欠一個着箇來添 Kiô kha khiâm tsit-ê tiôh kio-lai thîn,...We are short of one chairbearer, call another.

此至彼有幾路程 Tsia kâu hia ū kûi lô-tsâm?...How many resting places are there between here and there?

頭程幾里路 Thâu-tsâm kûi-li lô?......How many li are there in the first stage?

行倦應該着宿 Kiâⁿ sîen eng-kai tiôh hîoh,...If you are tired with walking, you ought to rest. 客店皆糟塌堆堆 Kheh-tiâm, lông lûî-lûî tui-tui,...The inn is all dirty and in disorder. 宿此宿彼皆無一處好勢 Hîoh tsia hîoh hîa, lông bô tsît-ûi hô-sê,...Rest where we will, there is not a single place suitable.
This lantern gives no light,

I dare say it is so because there is no oil.

The mosquitoes are very thick there.

He has gone several days' journey into the interior.

He is thinking of going into the country.

When will you start?

Chair bearers! let down the chair.

SECTION 27.

Diseases, &c.

Disease, .......... Piⁿ, Pî-thiāⁿ, tsēng-thâu, 病, 病痛.
Incurable disease, .......... Tāi-tsīt, ........... 病
Deformed, ............ Phōa-sīn, .......... 破相
Lame, ............... Pāi-khā, ............ 破脚
Deaf, ................ Chhâu-hī-lâng, ....... 聾聾
Blind, .............. Chhîn-mîn, .......... 目痛
Sore eyes, ............ Bā̤-tsiū thiāⁿ, .......... 大
Squinting, ............ Chhō̤-bâk, thō̤-thāng, .......... 斜目
Dumb, ............... Ē-kâu, ............ 呻啞
Stuttering, ............ Ut-ān, ............ 口吃
Lisping, ............. Tiú-tsîh-kun, .......... 舌
Stammering, .......... Tēng-kū, ............ 舌
Humpback, ............ Un-ku, ............ 背
Epidemic, ............ Un-ēk, sī-khi, .......... 瘟疫
Wound, a, .......... Sîng, .......... 伤
Scar, a, ............ Sîng-hûn, .......... 伤痕
Pimples, ............. Thīāu-ā, .......... 疮
Ulcer, (esp. venereal,) .... Chhng, .......... 瘡
Blister, a, .......... Phā, ............ 疮
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ringworm        | 热
| Leprosy, (in early stage,) | 瘤
| Do, (in advanced stage,)  | 闌
| Epilepsy        | 羊
| Gravel          | 隔
| Hernia          | 治
| Sorefula        | 小腸
| Tetanus, lock jaw | 嘴齒咬緊
| Cataract        | 内障
| Quinsy          | 瘤
| Abscess, large and small, | 乳虎
| Abscess in the breast | 療
| Cancer          | 癌
| Small pox       | 水痘
| Chicken pox     | 黃痘
| Jaundice        | 滷
| Cholera         | 潰
| Colic           | 内
| Measles         | 嚎
| Asthma          | 虫
| Dropsy          | 鼻
| Elephantiasis   | 腳
| Goitre and tumours | 噬
| Palsy           | 瘧
| Fever           | 熱
| Fever and ague, | 寒
| Piles           | 痘
| Rheumatism      | 瘙
| Fainting        | 病
| Hare lip        | hei
| Toothache       | 齧
| Cold, a         | 傷
| Cough, a        | 感
| Consumption     | 瘆
Headache, .................................... Thân-khak-thiàⁿ, ..........................
Boil, a, ................................... Liâp-â, ..................................
Whitlow, a, .................................. Tsat-tsu, ..................................
Carbuncle, have a, .......................... Siⁿ-pê, hoat-pê, ......................
Giddiness, nausea, ......................... Hî'n, ........................................
Spasms, ...................................... Tsôc-tsûn-thiàⁿ, ....................
Swelling, a, .................................. Tsêng, ....................................... Itch, the .................................. Kôe, ........................................
Worms, ...................................... Bin-thâng, bûn-thâng, ...........
Feel the pulse, .............................. Bong-mâh, .............................
Make a diagnosis, ........................ Khoaⁿ-tsêng, ..........................
Always getting ill, ......................... Kau-pîⁿ-thiàⁿ, ........................ A delicate constitution, ............ Lâm-sin-miâ, ........................
Near sighted, .............................. Kûn-sí, ..................................... Chicken breasted, ...................... Kôe-heng, ....................................
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination</th>
<th>Tsèng-tsú</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To have a boil</td>
<td>Siⁿ liáp-á,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have a tumour</td>
<td>Siⁿ liú,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have measles</td>
<td>Chhut phiáh,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION. 28.**  
On Dress, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothes</th>
<th>I-tsiⁿ, saⁿ-á-khô,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A single garment</td>
<td>Tsít nia saⁿ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dress, bridial</td>
<td>Âng-ó,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' funeral</td>
<td>Mônⁿ-saⁿ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' rain</td>
<td>Tsang-sui,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' long</td>
<td>Tâng-saⁿ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' long girded</td>
<td>Phâu,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' mourning</td>
<td>Há-saⁿ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hat, a</td>
<td>Bô,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' sun or rain</td>
<td>Loêh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' straw</td>
<td>Chhán-loêh, chháu-bô,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' bamboo</td>
<td>Tek-loêh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A skull cap</td>
<td>Oán-bô,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trowsers</td>
<td>Khô',</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waistcoat</td>
<td>Kah-á,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petticoat</td>
<td>Kùn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apron</td>
<td>Úi-sin-kûn,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirt</td>
<td>Hun-sam,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket</td>
<td>Tê-á,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockings</td>
<td>Bêh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes</td>
<td>Ôê,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>Hia,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clogs</td>
<td>Chhâ-kiâh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleeve, a</td>
<td>Chhíu-êg,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girdle, a</td>
<td>Toâ,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lining</td>
<td>Lî,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seam, a</td>
<td>Kap-chhúi,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Collar, a, ........................................ Nia, ........................................
Button, a, ........................................ Liu-á, ........................................
" hole, ........................................ Liu-phan, ........................................
Hooks and eyes, ......................................... Kau, kau-á-phan, ........................................
Fan, a, ........................................ Si, ........................................
Gloves, ........................................ Chhiau-sok, ........................................
Umbrella, an, ......................................... Hó-soan, ........................................
Dress, to, ........................................ Chahéng sa-á-khô, ........................................
Undress, to, ........................................ Thûng sa-á-khô, ........................................
Fit, to (as dress,) ......................................... Hâh-sin, ........................................
" not to, ........................................ Bó hâh-sin, ........................................
Fashionable dress, ........................................ Si-kiá sa, ........................................
Out of fashion, .......................................... Kó-tsê-khóan, ........................................
New fashion, ........................................ Sin-khóan, ........................................
Make clothes, ........................................ Tsè sa, ........................................
Wash clothes, ........................................ Séc-sa, ........................................
Too tight, ........................................ Siun pák, ........................................
Too loose, ........................................ Siun long-khong, ........................................
A flowing dress, .......................................... Tôa-pán, ........................................
A scant dress, .......................................... Sio-kîok, ........................................
Lining too full, .......................................... Thût-li, ........................................
Fresh looking, ........................................ Sin-ian, ........................................
Faded looking, ........................................ Kú-siun, ........................................
Not like the pattern, ........................................ Bó tsiûn pán, ........................................
Cut cloth recklessly; ........................................ Ka bó chhán bó chhioh, ........................................
To piece, ........................................ Thiap-pô', ........................................
Right side of the cloth, ........................................ Pô-bin, ........................................
Wrong side of the cloth, ........................................ Pô-li, ........................................

SECTION. 29.
A Lady's Workbasket, &c.

Workbasket, a, ........................................ Oe kám-á, ........................................
Needle, a, .......................................... Tsiau, ........................................
" case, .......................................... Chhah chiau-sok, ........................................
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Needles, paper of</td>
<td>Tsiam-pau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory, an</td>
<td>Lù-tsiam-pau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton, thread</td>
<td>Sòa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape, a reel of</td>
<td>Sòa-in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape, a measure</td>
<td>Pó-chhioh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin, a cushion</td>
<td>Pin-tsiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodkin, a</td>
<td>Chhng tòa-á tsiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td>Ka-to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble</td>
<td>Tsiam-tzá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stiletto, a</td>
<td>Tsng-á</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees' wax</td>
<td>Lah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embroidery</td>
<td>Siu hoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baste, to</td>
<td>Tió</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitch, to</td>
<td>Téng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gore, to</td>
<td>Chhah-koh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run a seam</td>
<td>Thìn, kau-tsiam thÍ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hem, to</td>
<td>Chhiám</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuck, to</td>
<td>Khioh-tak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcast, to</td>
<td>Pàng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gather, to</td>
<td>Khioh-kéng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facings</td>
<td>Siàn-thiu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A gusset</td>
<td>Chhah kak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edges ravelled,</td>
<td>Sù-sù, bò kng-sìn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bias way of the cloth</td>
<td>Thán-chhá, thán-chhóah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To set in a sleeve,</td>
<td>Chhah-áng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To put in a new sleeve</td>
<td>Thúi-áng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darn stockings</td>
<td>Băng béh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut out a dress</td>
<td>Ka-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mend clothes</td>
<td>Pó-san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorten, by cutting off</td>
<td>Khá</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk line</td>
<td>Hún-tsín</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilette, the</td>
<td>Tsng-thán</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECTION. 30.
Literary Examinations and Degrees.

Candidates for first degree, Tông-seng, 重生
Persons who purchase their degree, Kâm-seng, 監生
Those who have a right to wear a button are entitled, Sin-sū, 紳士

First Degree, Siu-chài, 秀才
Those who have passed the examination, but cannot obtain their degree, because only a certain limited number are to be admitted, Pī-chin, 備進
The siu-chài may, if he obtains, pass another examination by which he obtains the rank of, Lím-seng, 廩生
After a still further examination he obtains the title of, Poāt-kòng, 拔貢

Place of examination, Khá-píⁿ, 考棚
Examiner, Hák-tài, 學憲
Examination, Sián-sí, 小試
To enter an examination, Jip-túⁿ, 入場
To obtain the degree, Tsin, tsin-ôh, 進學

Second Degree, Ku-jin, 舉人
This may be obtained by the "siu-chài" without his necessarily having passed for either "lím-seng" or "poāt-kòng."
Those who stand in the same relative position as the pī-chin, Hú-píng-kòng, 副榜貢
The one who stands highest in the examination, Kái-goân, 解元

Place of examination, Kông-iⁿ, 貢院
1st Examiner, Tôa tsú kho, 大主考
2nd Examiner, Hù tsú kho, 副主考
Examination, Hiong-sí, 鄉試
To enter for examination, Jip tōa tiū, 入大場
To obtain the degree, Tiông, 中

Third Degree, Tsin-sū, 進士
Examination for Tsin-sze, Höe-sī, 會試
Examiner, Tōa tsóng chhái, 大總裁
To enter for examination, Jip-țiū, 入閣
To obtain the degree, Tiông, 中

Highest in the examination for Tsin-sze, Höe-goán, 會元

Fourth Degree, Han-lim, 翰林
Examination for Han-lim, Tiên-sī, 殿試
To enter for examination, Jip han-lim, 入翰林
Examiner, Höng-tê, 皇帝
First in examination, Tsiōng-goán, 狀元

SECTION. 31
A list of Classifiers.

Of houses, temples, rooms, &c., Keng, 間
Of doors windows, screens, &c., Sin, 扇
Of knives, arms, legs, pencils, &c., Kì, 枝
Of clothes, trowsers, mosquito nets, &c., Niàn, 領
Of boxes, baskets, &c., Khia, 齊
Of things that go in pairs, Siang, tüi, 對
Of hats, caps, sedan chairs, &c., Têng, 頂
Of roads rivers, ropes laws, &c., Tiâu, 條
Of whole pieces of cloth silk, &c., Phit, 定
Of sheets of paper, beds, couches, &c., Tiū, 張
Of walls, boards, slices of anything, &c., Phī, 片
Of affairs, spaces between the joints on the finger, or on bamboo, &c., Tsat, 節
Of joints of the finger, or of bamboo, Bâk,
Of things in bundles and bales, as cotton, paper, cloths &c., Pau,
Of bundles of woods, grass, vegetables, &c., Pê,
Of fish, snakes, centipedes, &c., Bé,
Of men, birds, cash, and of things generally, É,
Of drops of rain, specks of dirt, &c., Tiâm,
Of ships, quadrupeds, &c., Tsiah,
Of cargoes, boat loads, &c., Tsâi,
Of field, gardens, &c., Khu,
Of trees, shrubs, corn, vegetables, &c., Tsâng,
Of files of soldiers, processions, Tin,
Of gongs, mirrors, verandahs, &c., Bin,
Of flocks of birds, crowds of men, shoals of fish, herds of cattle &c., Kûn,
Of oysters, Bé,
Of dollars, bundles of firewood, &c., Khô,
Of any business or affair, &c., Kîân, hâng,
Of maps, pictures, Pak,
Of scrolls, rolls of paper, &c., Kûng,
Of a literary examination, Khe,
Of pills, balls of meat, &c., Oân,
Of essays, poetry, Phîn,
Of hymns, Chhiú, siû,
Of stories of houses, pagodas, steps of stairs, &c., Tsàn,
Of flowers, Lûi,
Of layers of anything, Tsân,
Of letters, despatches, &c., Hong,
Of things in rows, Tsôa, hâng,
Of a strings of beads, pearls, Kôa", chhng,
Of things in sets, suits, Hû,
Of leaves of a book, Iâh,
Of showers of rain, ... Thân, 
Of teachers, and persons of respectability, ... Úi, 
Of heavens, of the clothes of the dead &c., ... Têng, 
Of ingots of gold and silver, ... Tần, khó 
Of a horse, ... Phít, 
Of a game of chance, ... Môaⁿ, 
Of a game of chess, ... Kêk, 
Of cannon, guns, &c., ... Mûng, 
Of tobacco, snuff, ... Poâh, 
Of official, grades, ... Khip, kip, 
Of prescribed lessons, &c., ... Siū, 
Of coffins, &c., ... Khū, 
Of plays, examination halls, &c., ... Piⁿ, 
Of shops, ... Khâm, 
Of mouthfuls, ... Chhüi, 

SECTION 32.
List of Prepositions.

Above, over, on, ... Têng, (a), têng-bin, (a), tsinⁿ (a), bin-tsinⁿ (a),
According to, ... Tsiân, 
Among, amidst, ... Tiong-kan (a), tiong-ng (a),
At, in, upon, on, into, ... Tî, nh (a),
Before (of place), ... Bin-tsêng (a),
Behind (of place), ... Aû-bin (a), ka-tsiah-aû (a),
Below, beneath, under, ... E (a), E-töc (a),
Between, ... Tiong-kan (a),
By means of, ... Eng, 
By, from, ... Tû, 
For, because of, ... In-ûi, 
For, instead of, ... Thûe, 
In front of, ... Bin-tsêng, tsêng-bin (a),
In front of, right opposite to, ... Túi-bin (a),
Next to, close to, near, ... Ōa, kūn,
Of, belonging to, ... Ē (a),
Outside, without, ... Gōe (a), gōa-bin (a),
To, unto, till, ... Kau,
Towards, ... Ng, hióng,
Through, ... Thâu,
With, (by means of), ... Eṅ,
With, (along with), ... Kap,
Within, inside, ... Lai, lāi-bin,

The letter a in brackets is intended to signify that the word follows the substantive it governs.

**SECTION 33.**

**List of Conjunctions.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Also,</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>lā, iāh, koh,</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>亦, 亦</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Koh, kap, kōa</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>又, 且</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Because of,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>In-ui,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>因為</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But (only)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>(Tōk-tōk, chheng-chheng, nā-sī,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>獨, 僅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But, (yet),</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Hoán-tīg, tsóng-sī,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>若, 總</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Either, or,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Na-sī, iāu-kū,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>或, 或</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How much more,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>A, ā-sī, kiām-chhái,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>多, 且</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I fear that, lest,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Kiaⁿ-liāu,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>以, 以</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Na, siat-sū,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>若, 若</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In consideration of (some person),</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Toa-tiōh,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>因, 因</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On the contrary,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Hoán-tīg,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>乃, 乃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Therefore,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Tsiah, In-ui</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>因, 因</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Then, thereupon,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Tsiū, tsiah, ān-nī,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>乃, 乃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Though, although,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Sui-sī, sui-jīan, sui-bōng,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>順, 且</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thus, so,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Ān-nī, ān-nī-sīn,</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>如, 如</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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The Chinese verb, undergoing no change by conjugation, remains precisely the same in all its moods and tenses.

1. — It is no uncommon thing to meet with sentences where the moods, having no special signs to distinguish them, are to be determined entirely by the sense, viz.—

我讀書 Góa thák chheh, .............. I am reading.
來坐 Lái tsé, ...................... Come and sit down.
爾去較合宜 Lí khi khah háp-gí, ... It is more becoming that you should go.
言是易行是難 Kóng sì khoái, kiaⁿ sì oh, ... To talk is easy, to act is difficult.

Obs. These verbs, in other combinations, might be in entirely different moods.

2. — The imperative mood, in its third persons, is distinguished by the use of the word 與 hó̄ to give. In its second persons it has no sign.

使伊去 Hó̄ i khi, .............. Let him go.
使他言 Hó̄ in kóng, .............. Let them speak.

3. — The following words are most generally employed as signs of the Subjunctive and Potential moods. 驚了 Kiaⁿ-lián, lest ; 可
thang, may; 能 oeff, can; 不能 bée cannot; 應該 eng-kai, ought; 是 tiôh, ought.

驚了跌到 Kiaⁿ-hiàu pôh-tó, .........I fear lest he should fall.
可言也不可 Thang kóng a m thang, May I speak or not?
伊能登上 I oeff pêh tsiuⁿ soaⁿ, ... He can climb a hill.
伊言不出 I kóng bée chhut, .........He cannot express himself.
應該來 Eng-kai lái, .........You ought to come.
伊言爾着聽 I kóng, li tiôh thiaⁿ, ....When he speaks you ought to listen.

Obs. (a). “Eng-kai,” as an auxiliary, most generally has “tiôh.” associated with it.
Obs. (b). The conditional clause in a sentence invariably comes first.

4. The Infinitive mood has no sign.

欲說話 Fâi kóng-oeff,.............He likes to talk.
爾吩咐我買 Lí hoan-hù gôa bée,....You ordered me to buy.

TENSES,

These are to be determined (1) by the connection, (2) by the use of auxiliaries.

5.— The Present tense is known simply by the connection.

我看海嶼 Gôa khoaⁿ hái-sû, .........I see an island.
嬰仔睡 Gin-á khûn, .............The child is sleeping.

The verbs 能 sî, 能 oeff, 做 tsôe, are employed as substantive verbs

阮是兄弟 Goân sî hiaⁿ-tdi, ............We are brothers.
伊是官 I tsôe koaⁿ...........He is a mandarin.
爾能寒否 Lí oeff koaⁿ bée?...........Are you cold?
鳥能飛 Tsiaûn oeff pe, ............Birds fly.

花能香 Hoe oeff phang. ............The flowers are fragrant.

Sometimes the word 的 teh, in the act of, is employed with the present tense to indicate the present condition of things, though this word is also used equally commonly with a past tense, viz.—
Goa teh tsiáh, .......... I am eating.

風的吹 Hong teh chhe, .......... The wind is blowing.

人的相打 Lāng teh saⁿ-phah, .......... The men are fighting.

我到伊的睡 Góa kàu, i teh khún, ...... When I arrived he was sleeping.

Obs. It very frequently happens in sentences which are simple statements of facts that, where we should employ the substantive verb, the Chinese omit it altogether; viz.—

百姓多 Peh-sìn tsōe, .......... The people are numerous.

今日好天 Kin-á-jít hó thiⁿ, .......... It is fine weather to-day.

我們艱苦 Góo' kan-khó', ...... We are miserable.

6.—Past time can never be expressed with that minuteness of thought, which a large supply of auxiliaries renders possible in the English language. The most common signs are 有 ŭ 曾 有.

花有開 Hoe ŭ khún, .......... The flowers have opened.

未曾看見 M bat khoáⁿ-kín, .......... I have never seen (them).

爾曾過海否 Lí ŭ bat kê hái bó? ...... Have you ever crossed the sea?

有感着風 ŭ kám-tióh hong, ...... I have caught a cold.

我到他已經有起身 Góa kàu, i i-keng ŭ khí-sin,.. When I arrived he had already started.

It will be seen that both the Perfect and Pluperfect tenses are expressed by the same auxiliaries, and the difference of tense is to be discovered solely by the connection.

The following words which invariably follow the verb, convey a past idea. ū liâu, 明白 báng-pék, 善 hó, 飽 pá.

説明白我要下船 Kóng báng-pék, gōa beh lóh tsún, ... When I have done talking, I shall go on board.

用了再討 Ngā liâu, koh thó, .......... When you have used it all, ask for more.

寫好着來 Siá hó tióh lái, .......... Come when you have finished writing.

睡尚未足 Khùn á-bé pá, .......... Not slept enough.
When you have finished your meal, go and call him.

All words, which have a past idea involved in them, when used to qualify a verb, give it a past form even though no auxiliaries be employed.

I have already said, I need not say it again.

At that time the soldiers were fighting.

He arrived yesterday.

The wind will soon go down.

If you do not put on more clothes you will be cold.

In another year I shall go abroad.

There will be rain by and by.

Afterwards I shall not speak again.

If you do not take care, you will certainly fall.

Beaten by the mandarins.
9.—A sentence is made to assume an interrogative form by the words 嗎 mah, 不 m, 無 bō, 也 無 a-bō, 也不 a-m, 未 bē, viz.——

雨欲否 Li ài mah? Do you desire it?

要去乎 Beh khi m? Will you go or not?

有抛锚否 ì pha tiànbó? Has he anchored?

有也无 ì a-bō? Have you or not?

要食不要 Beh tsiáh a-m? Do you want to eat or not?

有言否 ì kóng, bē, Have you spoken yet or not?

Also by the repetition of the word in a negative form.

不知知 Tsái m tsái? Do you know or not?

好不好 Hó m hó? Is it good or not?

A sentence also becomes interrogative by the introduction of any word which is naturally of an interrogative character, viz.——

是誰打門 Tsi-tsüi phah máng? Who is knocking at the door?

何處 Tōh-lōh tslt só-tsái? Which place?

10.—When the Chinese wish to describe anything as having been done or carried out thoroughly, they are in the habit of repeating the verb. The verb when thus repeated invariably changes its initial sound, and takes one which resembles that of 1 or n. A verb with a nasal in it takes the n sound, whilst all others assume that of 1.

燒照行 Sio-lío, Entirely burnt up.

撤數 Poap-noa, Every single article removed.

SECTION. 32.

On Enclitics.

For the sake of convenience these may be divided into five classes.

1.—Pure enclitics, and such as are never used alone, 子 à, ah, (vocative particle), ah, (used at the end of Indicative sentence),
喇 ah, 吝 leh, 言 loh, 叫 kioh, chioh, hōn, teh, 嘦 mah, 吝 nih or nih, (used when comparisons are made.) viz.—

叫某某去拿 Kiō bó-mih-á khi giā, ...Call so and so to go and carry it.

警誡就好 Kéng-kái-á chiū hó, .......... A slight reproof will be sufficient.

主歡主歡救我 Tsú ah ! tsú ah! kiō góa, ...Lord! Lord! save me.

皇帝之權能極大歡 Hōng-tè è koân-lóng kēk-tŏa ah!

The emperor's power is exceedingly great!

他有應好 lū ín, hó ah, ............... He says, all right!

將至矣且聽侯 Beh kâu lah, chhiaⁿ thêng-hán, ...He will soon be here, please wait.

若是不要我要打 Na sí m leh, góa beh phah,...If you won't, then I shall beat you.

不知咁 M-tsai loh, ............... I don't know (a rather angry reply).

說咁無 Kóng kioh bò, ............... He says there is none.

且在此 Chhiaⁿ nā-tsioh, ............... Ask him to stay a while.

爾說與他聽興 Li kóng hō i thiaⁿ hōn?..Have you explained the matter to him?

爾方行興 Li teh kiān hōn? ............... You are walking, are you?

爾有看見嗎 Li ú khôn-kiā mah?..... Have you seen it?

他行若飛耶! kiān nā pe nih, ........... He walks as though he were flying.

高若山呢 Koâiⁿ nā soā nih, ............ As high as a mountain.

Obs. 在此 nā tsioh is not a pure Amoy phrase, but belongs rather to the neighbourhood of 同安 Tang-oaⁿ.

2.—Words which are usually enclitic, but not invariably viz.—

呢 nih, in, on; 淡薄 koah a small quantity. 此 tseh, here, 彼 heh, there.

置檯上 Lok toh nih, ............... Put it on the table.

辦多小 Pān koah, ............... Prepare a little.
置此不可置彼 He tseh, m-thang hê hêh, Put it here, don't put it there.

令我開此 Kã góa khui tseh,.............Open for us.

3. — Words which in particular senses are enclitic but which in others take the tone, viz.—

個 è, 着 tiôh, 得 tit, 見 kî, see.

是我個 Si góa è, ..................It is mine.

各件得着 Ták-hâng tit-tiôh, ...... He has obtained every thing.

不曉得 Bôe hiâu-tit,................He does not understand.

也未有曾看見 A-bê ū bat khoa-kîn,...He has not yet seen it.

4. — Words which become enclitic when the previous word is the more important of the two, and when it is intended to be emphatic.

死 sí, die, 破 phôa, break, 折 tsih, snap in two, 倒 tô, fall, 看 khoa, look, 走 tsáu, run, 來 lái, come, 去 khi, go, 上 tsûn, ascend, 平 pêng, side 方 sî, place, region, 無,不,不能, hô, m, bôe, (interrogatives), 未 bê, not yet, 日 jît, day, 食 tsîh, eat, tsiah, 時 sî, a time, 問 kan, 丁 liâu, finished, 頭 thâu, head, 厝 chhù, house 邊 pî, side, 內 lái, within 下 è, below, 處 tau, place where one lives, 人 làng, man 哥 ko, elder brother, (but very rarely). Amongst these may also be included all the personal pronouns).

被賊殺死 Hô chhát thài-sî, ..........Was killed by thieves.

爾打破甚麼 Li phah-phôa sim-mîh?...What have you broken?

不可折斷 M-thang at-chih, ..........Must not break in two.

他有跌倒 I ū poah-tó, ..........He has fallen down.

再試着 Koh chhî-khôa, ..........Try again.

被伊脫走 Khit i thût-tsáu, ..........Let it slip off.

登上山 Peh-tsûn sao, ..........Ascend the hill.

是此旁不是彼旁 Si tsit-pêng m-sî hit-pêng,, It is this side, not that side.

從東方來 Tui tang-sì lái,..........Comes from the east.
Kong au-jit beh lai, ... He says he will come the day after to-morrow. (jit enclitic).

Au jit beh koh lai, ... Some day hence he will come again (jit not enclitic).

Koa-lang, ... ... ... Mandarin folks, (lang enclitic).

Koa lang, ... ... ... ... A husband, (a theatrical phrase) lang not enclitic.

5.—Double enclitics, where the accent is thrown back on the antepenultimate, viz.—

Loh-lai, loh-khi, khi-lai, lai-khi, ... Let down from the house top.

Kong khi-lai, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Jump down.

Kong khi-lai, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Rehearse the matter again.

Kap goa-lai-khi, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... Come with me.

Kong khi-lai, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... He gave him the whole.

SECTION. 36.

On Comparison of Adjectives.

The Comparative Degree.

The most common words employed in the formation of the comparative degree are: pi, compare, kah, more, kah ke, add more, viz.—

Tsit-e pi hit-chhut, ... This is better than that.

Al kah tsit-e, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... He wants more.

Kah ke tsit chheng, ... ... More than a thousand.

Al kah kah iu, ... ... ... ... ... ... Wants it still finer.

The verbs, ke, increase, Thi, add, chhut, go out, as well as the adjectives lai, within, goa, without, are also very
frequently used when a comparative idea is wished to be conveyed, viz.—

着加一百 Tiöh ke tsit pah, .......... Must give a hundred more.

添加薄向未到 Thìn tâm-pôh; á-bê kâu,. Add a little more; there is not yet enough.

九點出 Kâu tiâm chhut, .......... A little after nine o'clock.

十元角 Tsáp kho lâi, ..........Less than ten dollars.

十外人 Tsáp góa lâng, ..........More than ten men.

Sometimes the verbs 勝 iân, to defeat, and 负 su, to be defeated, are employed to convey the idea of comparison, viz.—

較負我 Khah su góa, ..........Inferior to me.

較勝他 Khah-iân--i, ..........Superior to him.

Another mode of forming the comparative is by simply stating the two objects to be compared, connecting them at the same time by the words 抑是 á-si viz.

此個大抑是彼個大 Tsít è tòa á-si hit-è tòa,...Is this or that the larger?

貧人有福氣抑是富人有福氣 Sông-hiong lâng ú hok-khi á-si pù lâng ú hok-khi? Which is the happier, the poor man or the rich man?

An adverbial comparative may be formed by the words 愈 jù, 益 nà, viz.—

愈長愈好 Jú têng jú hò, ..........The longer the better.

越久越歹 Nà kù nà phài, ..........The longer the worse.

Obs. It will generally be found that when pi is used the adjective has “khah” associated with it.

The Superlative Degree.

The signs of the superlative are 盛 tśìn, uttermost, extreme, 极 kék, end, point of arrival or cessation, 不止 put-tśí, very 上 siòng, supreme, 第一 tê it, the first, 十分 tsáp hun, ten parts, 十二分 tsáp-jî hun, twelve parts, viz.—
Tsün sui, Very pretty.
Kúk ki-kóai, Exceedingly wonderful.
Put-tsi tóa éng, Very large waves.
Siong hó, The very best.
Tó it pan-gí, Exceedingly cheap.
Tsáp hun kan-khó, Very wretched.
Tsáp jí hun sòng, Excessively poor.

Another very common mode of expressing a superlative idea is by repeating the adjective once and sometimes twice, whilst no sign whatever is employed, viz.—

Tăng tăng, Very long.
Bèng bèng bèng, Exceedingly plain.
Koái koái koái, Exceedingly high.

Obs. (a) Although khah is really a sign of the comparative, there are many occasions on which it is used in connection with the superlative, viz.—

Tsáp tsiah tsún tóh-lóh tsít tsiah khah hó? Of the twenty ships which is the best?

(b) Khah is sometimes used instead of 太 siu, too, 油 is much oil.

(c) Sometimes when the merits of a number of articles are being discussed a comparative or a superlative idea is expressed by the adjective alone, without any of the signs usually employed, viz.—

Tsit-á hó, This is the better of the two; or this is the best, according as the connection may require.

SECTION. 37.
Moral and Religious Terms.

Jehovah, Iá-hó-hoa,  
God, Sióng-tè,  
Lord, Tsú,  
Omniscient, Bú só' put tì,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omnipresent</td>
<td>無所不在</td>
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<tr>
<td>Omnipotent</td>
<td>無所不能</td>
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<tr>
<td>Self-existent</td>
<td>自然而然有</td>
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<td>Without beginning, without end.</td>
<td>無始無終</td>
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<td>Eternal</td>
<td>永遠</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unchangeable</td>
<td>永遠是如此</td>
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<tr>
<td>Just</td>
<td>公道</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merciful</td>
<td>慈悲</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long suffering</td>
<td>忍耐</td>
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<td>Jesus Christ</td>
<td>耶穌基督</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saviour</td>
<td>殺主</td>
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<td>Redeemer</td>
<td>贖罪者</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mediator</td>
<td>中保</td>
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<td>Holy Spirit</td>
<td>聖靈</td>
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<tr>
<td>Renew the heart</td>
<td>感化心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Trinity</td>
<td>三位一體</td>
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<tr>
<td>God's power</td>
<td>上帝之權能</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create</td>
<td>創造</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroy</td>
<td>滅亡</td>
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<td>Preserve</td>
<td>保庇, 照顧</td>
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<td>Bless</td>
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<td>Reward</td>
<td>賞賜</td>
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<td>報應</td>
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<td>榮光</td>
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<td>福氣</td>
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<td>Save</td>
<td>救命</td>
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<td>Pardon</td>
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<td>定罪</td>
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<td>Woe,</td>
<td>灾祸</td>
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<td>Lose hope,</td>
<td>失落</td>
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<td>Curse,</td>
<td>诅咒</td>
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<td>Angel,</td>
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<td>Devil,</td>
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<td>Heaven,</td>
<td>天堂</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hell,</td>
<td>地狱</td>
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<td>The Bible,</td>
<td>聖經</td>
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<td>Old Testament,</td>
<td>傳道</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Testament,</td>
<td>道理</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ten Commandments</td>
<td>十條誡命</td>
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<td>Tradition,</td>
<td>教會</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doctrine,</td>
<td>牧師</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Cross,</td>
<td>基督</td>
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<tr>
<td>The church,</td>
<td>教會</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastor,</td>
<td>牧師</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preacher,</td>
<td>執事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder,</td>
<td>職事</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deacon,</td>
<td>信義</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enter the church</td>
<td>入教</td>
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<td>Excommunicate,</td>
<td>離教</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suspend from Lord's Supper</td>
<td>被革</td>
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<td>Ceremonies,</td>
<td>洗禮</td>
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<td>Baptism,</td>
<td>洗禮</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lord's Supper,</td>
<td>洗禮</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian,</td>
<td>學生</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disciple,</td>
<td>祈禱</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duties,</td>
<td>求信</td>
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<tr>
<td>Praise,</td>
<td>反悔</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prayer,</td>
<td>請懺</td>
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<tr>
<td>Faith,</td>
<td>倚靠</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repentance,</td>
<td>信靠</td>
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<tr>
<td>Watchfulness,</td>
<td>倚靠</td>
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<td>Trust,</td>
<td>倚靠</td>
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<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do good,</td>
<td>行善</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Love,</td>
<td>仁愛, 愛憎</td>
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<tr>
<td>Patience,</td>
<td>忍耐</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gentleness,</td>
<td>溫柔</td>
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<td>Modesty,</td>
<td>謙遜</td>
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<td>Filial obedience,</td>
<td>有孝</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honesty,</td>
<td>誠實</td>
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<tr>
<td>Truth,</td>
<td>說老實</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liberality,</td>
<td>大量, 關腹大量</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zeal,</td>
<td>熱心</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self denial,</td>
<td>克敵自已</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sympathy,</td>
<td>体貼人之情, 体貼人情</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy,</td>
<td>聖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worship,</td>
<td>拜, 敬拜, 服事</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pure,</td>
<td>清潔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do evil,</td>
<td>行惡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder,</td>
<td>害死人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adultery,</td>
<td>嫩淫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sodomy,</td>
<td>鸡姦</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incest,</td>
<td>亂倫</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blasphemy,</td>
<td>獪瀆</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drunkenness,</td>
<td>酒醉</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theft,</td>
<td>賊取</td>
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<tr>
<td>Robbery,</td>
<td>窃</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deceit,</td>
<td>謊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lying,</td>
<td>造言, 說無影</td>
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<tr>
<td>Envy,</td>
<td>怨嫉</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anger,</td>
<td>怒氣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatred,</td>
<td>怨恨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarrelling,</td>
<td>宽家, 相爭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enmity,</td>
<td>失, 伊倖, 対敵</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The Chinese characters are a mix of pinyin and traditional Chinese characters.*
Revenge, Pò-siu, pò-cân, 
Persecution, Khùn-tiök, khùn-pek, 
Hypocrisy, Kè-hó, 
Covetousness, Tham-sim, 
Pride, thâu, không-ngô, kiau 
Bad tempered, Phài^n sèng-tê, 
Heresies, În-toan, 
Tempt to evil, În-iú, 
Oppress, Pò-giök, 
Transgression, Hoàn-tsöe, 
Slander, Huí-pông, 

SECTION. 38.
Polite Phrases.

How do you do? Tsiah kù hó mah? 
How old are you? Tsun kè lí kù keng, 
I am twenty years old, Siâu tè, jì tsáp hê, 
How many sons have you? Kùi üt lêng-lông? 
I have three, Siâu khiên san tsiah, 
Is this your daughter? Tsît-è si lí ê chhiên 
She is my daughter, Si góa ê siâu-lû, 
Your son is very clever, Li ê kông-tsû, 
Not at all, he is very stupid, Khi-kâm, siâu khiên 
What is your name and surname? Ko sêng tái bêng? 
How many elder brothers have you? Khun-tióng kùi úi? 
Where do you live? Kùi hú töh-lôh? 
I live in Amoy, Pê ku tí ê-mûng.
Where is your native place?... Tsó'-ke kʰuí chhún?... 祖家貴處
Formosa is my native place, Pè tê Tái-oân,.............. 懲地臺灣
I congratulate you! your Kiong-hí ah! .......{tsun hu-jìn }恭喜結夫人貴賢
wife is very clever, .......{ tsin gâu, ...}
By no means, she is } Khi-ká m, góâ ê...
utterly useless, .......{ tsoat lőe tsn tsoat } 㚯敢我拙內盡拙
Is your father strong?... Lêng-tsun kʰong-kíen mah? 今尊康健嗎
No, my father lately has Bó ah, ka-hû künk
been very weak, .......{ lái kê kâ làn, .......}無可家父近來極弱
Is your mother strong? ... Lêng-tông iông má?...... 今堂強嗎
(I am) ashamed (to say it) { Kiên-siâu, ka-bû]愧甚家母過世了
my mother is dead, .......{ kê-sí lành, .......}
How many years is it since you took your degree, .......{ jîp phóûn kûi nî? ...... 入泮幾年
I have no ability, I have not } Put tsâi, iâûn-be tsîn, 不才尚未進
yet take my degree, .......}
What Mandarin's rank do you hold? ..............
I have no appointment now, ...Hùën-sì bô jîm só;... 現時無任所

SECTION. 39.

Articles of Merchandise.

I.—Imports.

Agar-agar, ................................ Hai chháî, tsiô-hoe-chhâî, 海藻石花菜
Asafoetida, ................................ A-gûi, 阿魏
Beeswax, yellow, ................................ Ng-lâh, 黃蠟
Betel-nut, ...................................... Pin-ngû, 檳榔
... " husk, ...................................... Pin ngû ī, 檳榔衣
Beche-de-mer, black, ................................ O' hâi-sôm, 黑海參
... " white, ..................................... Pêh hâi-sôm, 白海參
Birdnests, 1st quality, ................................ Siông iên-o, 上燕窩
... 2nd " .................................... Tiong iên-o, 中燕窩
... 3rd " .................................... Hai iên-o, 下燕窩
Buttons, brass, ... Tăng-liū khâu, ..........................
Canvas and cotton duck...Mòaⁿ min phâng-pò;
Cardamons, superior, ... Pêh tô'-khò; ..........................
Cardamons, inferior, or grains of paradise,...Sa-jîn,
Cinnamon, ... Jiûk-kûi,
Clocks, ... Si-tseng,
Clove, ... Teng-hiuⁿ,
" mother, ... Bû-têng-hiuⁿ,
Coal, ... Thò'-thòaⁿ,
Cochineal, ... Giâ-lân-bî,
Coral, ... Si-en-hô,
Cordage, Manila, ... Lû-sîng soh,
Cornelians, ... Bê-lô,
" beads, ... Bê-lô-tsu,
Cotton, raw, ... Mi hœ,
" gray shirtings, ... Pûn sek pò,
" white ... Pêh sek pò,
" twilled, ... Chhiâ-bûn pò,
" figured, ... Sek pò,
" fancy, ... Hoe-pò,
" white brocades, ... Pêh thê-pò,
" white spotted shirtings, ... Pêh tiâm pò,
" printed chintzes, ... În hœ pò,
" cambrics, ... Ka se pò,
" damask, ... Toân-pò,
" dimities, ... Liû tiāu pò,
" gingham, ... Mûng pò,
Cotton, handkerchiefs, ... Chhiû-kûn,
" fustians, ... Hoê-jiông,
" velveteens, ... Hoê tsîen-jiông,
" threads, ... Se-soân,
" yarn, ... Mi-se,
Cow bezoar, ... Giû-hông,
Cutch, ... Ji-tê,
Elephant's teeth, Chhiuⁿ-ge, 
broken, Chhiuⁿ ge chhui,
Feathers, king fisher's, Tió-hî-ang mûng, 
peacock's, Không-chhiok mûng,
Fishmaws, Hi-tô',
Fish-skins, Hi-phê,
Flints, He-chiôh,
Gambier, Pin-mûng ko,
Gamboge, Tin-ông,
Ginseng, American, Bi-kok som,
Glass panes, Po-le phiⁿ,
Glue, Ka,
Gold thread, real, Tsin kim-soan²,
imitation, Ke kim-soan²,
Gum, benjamin, Ân sek hiuⁿ,
oil of, Ân sek iú,
Dragon's blood, Hiet-kiet,
Gum, myrrh, Bût ióh,
olibanum, Jù-hiuⁿ,
Hides, Gû-phê,
rhinoceros, Sai-gû phê,
Horns, buffalo, Gû-kak,
der, Lôk-kak,
rhinoceros, Sai-gû kak,
Indigo, liquid, Chhiⁿ-â tsúi,
Isinglass, Hî-ka,
Lacquered, ware, Chhat-khi,
Leather, Gû-phê,
Linen, fine, Tù-môaⁿ-pô’,
coarse, Chhô-môaⁿ-pô’,
Lucraban seed, Tôa hong-chî,
Mace, Tô-khô-hoe,
Mangroove bark, Khó-phê,
Metals, Ngô’-kim,
<table>
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<td>Metals, copper, Japan</td>
<td>日本銅</td>
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<tr>
<td>iron rods</td>
<td>鐵條</td>
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<td>hoops</td>
<td>鐵箍</td>
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<tr>
<td>plates</td>
<td>鐵板</td>
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<tr>
<td>iron raw, as in pigs</td>
<td>生鐵蒸鐵板</td>
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<tr>
<td>kentledge</td>
<td>商船壓儀鐵</td>
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<td>lead in pigs</td>
<td>鋁塊</td>
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<td>quicksilver</td>
<td>鉛片</td>
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<td>spelter</td>
<td>銀白鉛</td>
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<tr>
<td>steel</td>
<td>鋼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin</td>
<td>錫</td>
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<tr>
<td>tin plates</td>
<td>銅片</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mother of pearl shell</td>
<td>魚母貝</td>
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<td>Musical boxes</td>
<td>音箱</td>
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<td>Mussels, dried</td>
<td>蝦米</td>
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<td>Nutmegs</td>
<td>胡椒</td>
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<td>綠麻</td>
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<td>Opium</td>
<td>油麻</td>
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<td>Pepper, black</td>
<td>黑胡椒</td>
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<td>white</td>
<td>白胡椒</td>
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<td>Prawns, dried</td>
<td>蝦米</td>
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<td>Putchuck</td>
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<td>Rattans</td>
<td>油麻</td>
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<td>Rose maloes</td>
<td>細口油麻</td>
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<td>Salt fish</td>
<td>咸魚</td>
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<td>Saltpetre</td>
<td>咸茶</td>
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<td>檀香</td>
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<td>Japanwood</td>
<td>檀香</td>
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<td>Seahorse teeth</td>
<td>海馬牙</td>
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<td>Shark's fins, black</td>
<td>黒魚翅</td>
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<td>white</td>
<td>白魚翅</td>
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Shark's skins, .................................. Soa-hê pê, .................................. 漁鰭皮
Silver thread, real, .......................... Tsin gün sóàⁿ, .......................... 真銀線
" imitation, .................................. Kê gün sóàⁿ, .......................... 假銀線
Sineus, buffalo and deer, .................. Gû lôk-kun, .......................... 牛鹿筋
Skins, fox, large, ............................ Toa hô'-li pê, .......................... 大狐狸皮
" small, ...................................... Siô hô'-li pê, .......................... 小狐狸皮
" marten, ..................................... Hô'-lôk pê, .......................... 獭狸皮
" sea otter, .................................. Hai-lêng pê, .......................... 海龍皮
" tiger and-leopard, ......................... Hô' pê, pà-pê, .......................... 虎皮豹皮
" beaver, ................................... Hâi-lôk pê, .......................... 海駝皮
" doe, hare and rabbit, ...................... Thô'-phê, lôk-á pê, ................. 雌皮鹿子皮
" squirrel, .................................. Chhú-phê, gün chhù pê, ............... 鼠皮
" land otter, ................................ Thoah pê, ............................ 水狸皮
" racoon, .................................... Lôk-koan pê, .......................... 岬狸皮

Smalts, ...................................... Tôα-chhiⁿ, .............................. 大綿
Snuff, ........................................ Phîn hun, .............................. 茶煙
Sticlalae, .................................... Tsì-kêng, .............................. 紫梗
Stock fish, ................................... Chhâ-hê, .............................. 柴魚
Sulphur and brimstone, ..................... Jiu-hê, ................................. 硫磺
Telescopes, .................................. Chhian-li kîân, ...................... 千里鏡
Opera glasses, ................................ Siang-gán kîân, ...................... 雙眼鏡
Tiger's bones, ................................ Hô' kût, .............................. 獴骨
Timber, masts, .............................. Chhâ-ûi, .............................. 染板
" beams, ..................................... Niu, ...........................................
Timber, planks, .............................. Chhâ-pân, .............................. 紅板
" teak, ...................................... Môn lêc chhiû pân, ................. 熱帶樹板
Tinder, ...................................... Hê-hiâⁿ, .............................. 火柴
Tortoise shell, .............................. Tâi-pê, .............................. 琥珀
Umbrellas, ................................. Hô'-sòaⁿ, .............................. 矮傘
Velvet, ...................................... Chiên-jiong, ......................... 剪絨
Watches, .................................... Si-sîn-pîô, .......................... 時辰錶
" émaillées à parles, ....................... Tsu piⁿ à si-sîn-pîô, .............. 珠邊時辰錶
Wax, Japan, ................................ Jit-pûn lûh, .......................... 日本蠟
Woods, camagon, ........................... Bâk-khi, .............................. 染柿
Woods, ebony, ........................................... 0'-bâk, ........................................... 鬼柴
         garroo, ........................................... Tim-hiûn, ........................................... 沉香
         fragrant, ........................................... Hîn-châh, ........................................... 香柴
         kranjee, ........................................... Giâ-lan-jî chhâ, ........................................... 呀嚼字柴
         laka, ........................................... Kàng-hiûn, ........................................... 降香
         red, ........................................... Aûng-chhâ, ........................................... 紅柴
Woollen manufactures, blankets, ... Bin chhîng-thân, ........................................... 眠床毯
         broad cloth, ................................ To lô nîn, ........................................... 哆絡呢
         long ells, ................................... Pêk-ki, ........................................... 㖼機
         camblets, ................................... Hû-se, ú-toân, ........................................... 兩紗羽絨
         cassimeres, ................................... Sió-nîn hoan-jîng, ........................................... 小呢番絨
         lastsings, ................................... Ú-lûn, ........................................... 羽絨
         bunting, ................................... Ú-pô, ........................................... 羽布
         lustres, ................................... Jîng mî pô, ........................................... 絨棉布
         inferior, Spanish stripe, ................... Hâ têng jîng, ........................................... 下等絨
         yarn, ................................... Jîng sîn, ........................................... 絨線

II. Exports.

Alum, ........................................... Pêh hoân, ........................................... 白礬
         green or copperas, ................ Chhîn hoân, ........................................... 青礬
Anniseed star, ................................... Poêh kak, ........................................... 八角星
         oil, ................................... Poêh kak ìû, ........................................... 八角油
Apricot seeds, or almonds, ................ Hông-jîn, ........................................... 杏仁
Arsenic, ........................................... Phîn-sîng, ........................................... 硝礬
Artificial flowers, ................................ Tsóa-hoe, ........................................... 花竹器
Bamboo ware, ................................... Tek-hêi, ........................................... 花壹餅
Beans, ........................................... Tûn, ........................................... 牛骨角器
         cake, ................................... Tûn-piûn, ........................................... 銅鈕仔
Bone and horn ware, ......................... Gû-kut kak-khî, ...........................................
Brass foil, ......................................................... Tâng-pôh,
" ware, ...................................................... Ng-tâng-khi,
" wire, ...................................................... Tâng-sî,
Camphor; ...................................................... Tsio²-lo,
Cantharides, ............................................... Pan-bâ,
Caper cutchery, .......................................... Sam-ngâî²,
Carpets and druggets, ............................. Tsio³-thân,
Cassia, lignea, ........................................... Kûi-phê,
" buds, ...................................................... Kûi-tsi,
" twigs, ...................................................... Kûi-ki,
" oil, ......................................................... Kûi phê-iû,
Castor ........................................................ Pi-môa²-iû, tô-pî iû,
Chestnuts ................................................... Lât-tsî,
China root, ............................................... Thô hoc-lêng,
" ware, fine, ............................................... Jû hûi khi,
" coarse, .................................................... Chho hûi khi,
Cinnabar ...................................................... Tsu-se,
Clothing, cotton, ...................................... Pô i-hôk,
" silk, ....................................................... Tiû i-hôk,
Coal, ........................................................ Thô-thôa²,
Coir, ........................................................ Tsang,
Copper ore, ............................................... Chhin tâng,
" sheathing, old, ...................................... Kû tâng-phî²,
" and pewter ware, ................................ Tsî ng tâng khi,
Corals, false, ............................................ Ké sien-hô,
Cotton, raw, .............................................. Mi-hoe,
Cow bezoar, .............................................. Giû-hông,
Crackers, fireworks, ............................... Phâu-a,
Cubebs, ..................................................... Teng ka,
Curiosities Antiques, ............................. Kó³-tông,
Dates, black, ............................................. O-tsô,
" red, ......................................................... Aông-tsô,
Dye, green, ............................................... Lék-ka,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eggs, preserved,</td>
<td>Phi-tan,</td>
<td>皮蛋</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fans, feather,</td>
<td>U si^n</td>
<td>羽扇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper,</td>
<td>Tsöa-si^n</td>
<td>纸扇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; palm leaf trimmed,</td>
<td>Iü khe si^n</td>
<td>細葵扇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; untrimmed,</td>
<td>Chbo khe-si^n</td>
<td>粗葵扇</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felt cuttings,</td>
<td>Tsi^n-chhüi</td>
<td>氈割</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; hats,</td>
<td>Tsi^n-bo</td>
<td>氈帽</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fungus or Agaric,</td>
<td>Bók-ní</td>
<td>木耳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galangal,</td>
<td>Lóng-kiu^n</td>
<td>良姜</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garlic,</td>
<td>Soan-thún</td>
<td>蒜頭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginseng, native,</td>
<td>Jin-som,</td>
<td>人参</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Corean or Japan, 1st quality, Ko-le Jit-pún som siòng,</td>
<td></td>
<td>高麗日本參上</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Corean aud Japan 2nd quality, Ko-le Jit-pún som hā ê,</td>
<td></td>
<td>高麗日本參下</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass beads,</td>
<td>Liâu-tsu,</td>
<td>料珠</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; or vitrified ware,</td>
<td>Liâu-khi,</td>
<td>细麂布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasscloth, fine,</td>
<td>Iü joah-pò,</td>
<td>粗麂布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; coarse,</td>
<td>Chho joah-pò,</td>
<td>麂生布</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground-nut,</td>
<td>Lök-kha-seng,</td>
<td>落花生</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; cake,</td>
<td>Lök-kha-seng piá^n</td>
<td>落花生饼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypsum, ground, or plaster of Paris,</td>
<td>Tsioh-ko,</td>
<td>石羔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair, camels,</td>
<td>Lök-tó m connaît,</td>
<td>駱駝毛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; goat,</td>
<td>Soan-i^n m connaît,</td>
<td>山羊毛</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hams,</td>
<td>Hé-thúi,</td>
<td>火腿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hartall, or orpiment,</td>
<td>Tsiöh āng,</td>
<td>石藤</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemp,</td>
<td>Mòa^n,</td>
<td>蜜蜂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey,</td>
<td>Bit-phang,</td>
<td>嫩鹿茸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horns, deers', young,</td>
<td>Tsì^n lök-jiông,</td>
<td>老鹿茸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; old,</td>
<td>Läu lök-jiông,</td>
<td>墨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink, India,</td>
<td>Bak,</td>
<td>砚</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo, dry,</td>
<td>Chhi^n,</td>
<td>牙器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ivory ware,</td>
<td>Chhi^n-gè khi,</td>
<td>香</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joss-sticks,</td>
<td>Hiu^n,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kittysols or paper umbrellas, \( H{o}^\prime-s\o an, t\u s\u t\o a \)  
Lacquered Ware, \( Chh\u a t-k\u h\)  
Lamp wicks, \( T\u o-n-sim\)  
Lead, red, \( H\o n-t\o n\)  
white, \( l\u n-h\u n-p\u h-t\o n\)  
yellow, \( N\u n-t\o n\)  
Leather articles, \( P\u e-k\u h\)  
Pouches, green, \( L\u e-k\u p\)  
Lichees, \( N\u i-l\o -t\o i\)  
Lily flowers, dried, \( K\i m-t\o i-m\u i-n\)  
seeds, or lotus nuts, \( L\o n-t\o i\)  
Liquorice, \( K\u m-c\u h\u o\)  
Lung-\( n\)an, \( G\o g-g\o g\)  
without the stone, \( G\o g-g\o g-b\u h\)  
Marble slabs, \( H\u n-b\u t-s\o h\)  
Mats of all kinds, \( C\i h-h\o t-k\u a \u i\)  
Matting, \( T\o-k\u a c\i h-h\o t\)  
Melon seeds, \( K\o c-t\o i\)  
Mother of pearl ware, \( H\u n-b\u k-h\o-k\u h\)  
Mushrooms, \( H\u n-k\o \)  
Musk, \( S\i a-h\o u\)  
Nankeen and native cotton cloths, \( P\u n-t\o e-p\o \)  
Nutgalls, \( N\o-g\o p\o t-s\o i\)  
Oil, \( H\o \)  
Oiled paper, \( I\o-u-t\o a\)  
Olive seed, \( K\a-n\o j\o n\)  
Oyster shells, \( O-k\o h\)  
Paint, green, \( C-hh\u a-t-l\o k\)  
Paper, 1st quality, \( T\o a-s\i o-n-t\o n\)  
2nd, \( T\o a-ha-t\o n\)  
Pearls, false, \( K\o e-t\o s\i-t\o s\)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange peel</td>
<td>Tin-phi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel, pumelo, 1st qual.</td>
<td>Iū pHê siông têng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, 2nd</td>
<td>Iū pHê hâ têng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppermint leaf, oil</td>
<td>Po-hô hiôh,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pictures and paintings, on pith or rice paper</td>
<td>Chhôi uí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottery, earthenware</td>
<td>Hui khi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preserves, sweet meats and comfits</td>
<td>Bit tsiên, thùng-kô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rattans, split, ware</td>
<td>Tin pêng,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhubarb, Ware</td>
<td>Tai-khî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rugs of hair or skins</td>
<td>Mûng-thân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samshoo</td>
<td>Tsiú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandalwood ware</td>
<td>Toan hiûn-khî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweed</td>
<td>Haî-chhái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sessamun seed</td>
<td>Tsîn-môa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes and boots, leather or satin</td>
<td>Phê hia, toan Ôè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, straw</td>
<td>Chhâu-Ôè</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silks</td>
<td>Hô-sî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, yellow from Szechuan</td>
<td>Su-chhôan ūng si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silks, reeled from dupions</td>
<td>Tông kông si</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, wild raw</td>
<td>Îâ niûn-sî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, refuse</td>
<td>Loân si thâu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, cocoons</td>
<td>Niûn-kian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, floss</td>
<td>Siû soân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, ribbons and flowered trimmings</td>
<td>Si-tôa làn-kan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, pongees, satin, crape, gauzes, velvet, embroidery</td>
<td>Tiu, toân, jiaù-se, lô, tsiên-jîông, siù,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, tassels</td>
<td>Siû chhîu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, caps</td>
<td>Tiu bô</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>, and cotton mixtures</td>
<td>Si min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver and gold ware</td>
<td>銀器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snuff</td>
<td>鼻煙</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soy</td>
<td>荷油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straw braid</td>
<td>吹糖葫芦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, brown</td>
<td>赤糖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; white</td>
<td>白糖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; candy</td>
<td>冰糖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallow, animal,</td>
<td>牛油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; vegetable</td>
<td>茶油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>茶葉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin foil</td>
<td>錫薄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, prepared</td>
<td>烟絲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; leaf</td>
<td>烟葉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortoiseshell ware</td>
<td>皮箱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunks, leather</td>
<td>廣東絲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curry, prepared</td>
<td>蘇州絲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twine, hemp, Canton</td>
<td>蘿卜頭</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips, salted</td>
<td>米粉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varnish or crude lacquer</td>
<td>米粉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli</td>
<td>米粉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>銀朱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, white or insect</td>
<td>白蠟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood ware</td>
<td>木器</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>綿羊毛</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION. 40.

A List of Words and Phrases used in Commerce.

Account, an, Siâu-bâk, siûn-hang, 數目. 數項
  " book, Siâu-phô", 數簿
  " adjust, Hôe-siên, 會數
  " balance, Tsûn-siên, 存數
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>账户, 拆款至</td>
<td>Tsiün-siāu</td>
<td>Account, charge to...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Tsiün 商 è siāu</td>
<td>charge to my...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Chhat-siāu</td>
<td>to close,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Tho-siāu</td>
<td>collect an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Chheng-siāu</td>
<td>pay an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Khui toa</td>
<td>make, out an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Siu toa</td>
<td>receipt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Kó-kè</td>
<td>Ad valorem,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Song chhut tsīn</td>
<td>Advance money,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Hô-thàn, hó thàn tsīn</td>
<td>Advantageous,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Chhut jî péh</td>
<td>Advertise, to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Kê-tsīn kóng tiān-tiōh</td>
<td>Agree on price,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Iok</td>
<td>Agreement, an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>进项, 借出, 借</td>
<td>Kap i iok, lip-iok</td>
<td>make an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Kè-kiōng</td>
<td>Amount,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Tāu-chhū</td>
<td>Arbitrate, to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Kong-chhīn</td>
<td>Arbitrator, an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Hê-kī</td>
<td>Assistant, an,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Hun kui-lūí</td>
<td>Assort to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量,</td>
<td>Hoah le-long</td>
<td>Auction,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量, 账簿</td>
<td>Tü-tū-goa siong khiam</td>
<td>Balance of account due,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>数量, 账簿</td>
<td>Tü-tū-goa siong tsūn</td>
<td>&quot; &quot; on hand,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>银,</td>
<td>Khun</td>
<td>Bale, a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>银行, (政府)</td>
<td>Tsi kē-kēk</td>
<td>Bank, a, (government),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>银行, (私)</td>
<td>Tsi-tsīng</td>
<td>&quot; (private),</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>银行, 现金</td>
<td>Tsi-phīo</td>
<td>Bank bill, cash,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>银行, 银</td>
<td>Gün-toa</td>
<td>&quot; silver,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>破产,</td>
<td>Hâng tô, tiâm tô</td>
<td>Bankrupt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>讨价, 买卖</td>
<td>Kông tiān-tiōh</td>
<td>Bargain, make a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>讨价, 买卖</td>
<td>Hê ôa hê</td>
<td>Barter, to,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钱箱, 箱</td>
<td>Lâng, nā, kheng</td>
<td>Basket, a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>钱箱, 箱</td>
<td>Ki-hô hē thah</td>
<td>Beacon, a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>收据,</td>
<td>Gün-toa</td>
<td>Bill, a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>M-tīse</td>
<td>&quot; protest a,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill accept a,</td>
<td>Tse-toaⁿ,</td>
<td>坐單</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of exchange,</td>
<td>Tüü-toaⁿ,</td>
<td>對單</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of lading,</td>
<td>Tsái-hè toaⁿ,</td>
<td>裝貨單</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond, a,</td>
<td>Iok-jî,</td>
<td>約字</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book keeper, a,</td>
<td>Siâu-kúi,</td>
<td>賬簿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrow, to,</td>
<td>Tsioh-lài,</td>
<td>借來</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottomry bond, make a,</td>
<td>Tsiong tsún úi thai,</td>
<td>將船為胎</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>close a,</td>
<td>Tsiong tsún kó hó i,</td>
<td>將船估與</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Box, a,</td>
<td>Siuⁿ,</td>
<td>箱</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breach of faith,</td>
<td>Sit-sîn, sit-lîk,</td>
<td>失信失約</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribe, to,</td>
<td>Pō-lî,</td>
<td>賄賂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broker, a,</td>
<td>Hái koe-bú, keng-kì lang,</td>
<td>海鷗母</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brokerage,</td>
<td>Thu-hun, thu-tháu,</td>
<td>經紀人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buy, a,</td>
<td>Thâng,</td>
<td>抽分抽頭</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buy, to,</td>
<td>Bôe,</td>
<td>買客</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buyer, a,</td>
<td>Bôe-kheh,</td>
<td>算數</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculate,</td>
<td>Shîg-siâu,</td>
<td>本</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital,</td>
<td>Pùn, pûn-tsîⁿ,</td>
<td>本錢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain,</td>
<td>Hé-tînⁿ, tài-kông,</td>
<td>將</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cargo,</td>
<td>Tsái,</td>
<td>船工</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat,</td>
<td>Tôa-ko',</td>
<td>大抵</td>
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<tr>
<td>discharge,</td>
<td>Chhut-hè, tsûn-tsûi,</td>
<td>出貨上水</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take in,</td>
<td>Chhut-tsûi, hê-hè,</td>
<td>出水置貨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner of,</td>
<td>Hê-tsûi,</td>
<td>貨主</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (money),</td>
<td>Tsûn, tsûn-gûn, gûn,</td>
<td>錢錢銀銀</td>
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<tr>
<td>on hand,</td>
<td>Sô' tsûn ê gûn,</td>
<td>所存之銀</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cask, a,</td>
<td>Thâng,</td>
<td>槽</td>
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<td>Catalogue, a,</td>
<td>Tsáp-hè toaⁿ,</td>
<td>什貨單</td>
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<td>Catty, a,</td>
<td>Kun,</td>
<td>榕單</td>
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<tr>
<td>Certificate, a,</td>
<td>Pîn-toaⁿ,</td>
<td>存票</td>
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<tr>
<td>drawback,</td>
<td>Tsûn phîo,</td>
<td>免重徵單</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exemption (foreign produce),**

Bien tông e teng toaⁿ, 免重徵單
Certificate export, (native produce), ... Siu-sè toaⁿ, ... 收稅單
,, re-export (native produce), ..........................
Tsiaⁿ sê oân bêng-pék ê pin-toaⁿ, 已完正稅憑單
Change, to, ........................................... Oâⁿ, ......................................
,, money, ............................................ Oâⁿ tsiaⁿ gun, 交換銀
Charter a ship, ........................................ Pâk tsün, 交船
Charterer (individual), ................................ Pâk tsün ê làng, 交船之人
,, (a firm) ............................................ Pâk tsün ê hâng, 交船之行
Charter bond, .......................................... Pâk tsün ê ji, 交船字號
Chop, a, .............................................. Ji-hô, 交船總
Coast trade duty receipt, Poâⁿ sê ê hô siu, 暫存半稅號收
Coast trade deposit duty memo, .................................................................
Chiam chûn poâⁿ sê ê giâm toaⁿ 暫存之存單
Coast trade deposit duty receipt, ............................ 暫存之存單
Commerce, ........................................... Seng-li, 生理
Commission, .......................................... Thiu-hun, 抽分
,, agent, ............................................. Kâu poeh hâng, 九八行
Commodity, .......................................... Hê, 貨
Compensate, .......................................... Pê, 賠
Comprador, ship, ..................................... Bœc-pân, 買辦
,, a shroff, .......................................... Gun-kûi, tsiaⁿ-kûi, 船政
Confiscate officially, .................................. Chhiông koaⁿ, 政部
Consign a vessel, ................................... Tsûn oâ hâng, 充官
,, goods, ............................................. Kia-hê, 充官
Cconsignee, .......................................... Hâng-ke, 充官
Consul, a, ................................ .......... Lông-sû-koâⁿ, 事官
Contents, of box, ................................... Só tseng ê mi'h, 所載之物
Contraband, ......................................... Hoân-kîm, 犯禁
Contract, ............................................. Lip-iok, 約
Convey goods, ....................................... Tsâi mîh khi, 借物
Cookie, ................................................ Taⁿ-kang, lâng-kang, 人工
Copartner, ............................................ Tûn hê-kî, 搭夥
Copy, to, ............................................. Chhau, 抄
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<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<td>Demurrage</td>
<td>贴过限之银</td>
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<td>Deposit to</td>
<td>寄在的</td>
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<td>Desk, writing</td>
<td>写字掉</td>
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<tr>
<td>Discharge, (servant)</td>
<td>起货上木</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cargo</td>
<td>分夥底</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discount, to</td>
<td>扣駆底</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dissolve partnership</td>
<td>一员</td>
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<td>Dollar, a</td>
<td>銀單對單</td>
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<tr>
<td>Draft, a, to give</td>
<td>寫對單存票</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drawback certificate</td>
<td>追數</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dun, to</td>
<td>副</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duplicate, a</td>
<td>銀單納銀</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duty, (Customs)</td>
<td>出口納銀</td>
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<tr>
<td>pay,</td>
<td>进口納銀</td>
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<tr>
<td>export</td>
<td>定銀下船</td>
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<tr>
<td>import)</td>
<td>借用</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dyed goods</td>
<td>頭路經紀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earnest money</td>
<td>簽名</td>
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<tr>
<td>Embark, to</td>
<td>囊</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employ, persons, things</td>
<td>去</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>產業</td>
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<tr>
<td>Endorse</td>
<td>估價查, 省察</td>
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<tr>
<td>Envelope, an</td>
<td>免重徵單排</td>
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<tr>
<td>Erase, to</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estate, (lands and houses)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(property of all kinds)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Estimate, to</td>
<td>取</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examine, to</td>
<td>產業</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exemption certificate, (foreign produce)</td>
<td>免重徵單排</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibit, to, (goods)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exorbitant price, ... Hun gôa kûi, ... Expend, to, ... Khai, Expenditure, ... Sô-hûi, Exports, ... Chhut khâu hê, Export certificate, ... Siu-se-toan, Export duty receipt, ... Chhut khâu ho siu, Export manifest, ... Chhut khâu è chhng khâu toan, Export duty memo, ... Chhut khâu lāi tœ hê è sê giâm toan, Export duty, ... Chhut khâu hiong, Fine, not coarse, ... Lu, Fine, a, ... Hoat gün, Forged writing, ... Ke pit chek, Forgery of another's name, ... Ke jî hô, Freight a ship, ... Pau tsài hê, Freight (cargo), ... Ts'ai, Freights, ... Ts'ai gün, Fulfill, agreement, ... Tsiau iok, Godown, a, ... Tsian-pang, Gold, ... Kim, " dust, ... Kim-soa, Goods, ... Hê, Guarantee, to, ... Pó-jin, pô-niá, Guarantee, ... Pó-jin làng, Handwriting, ... Pit tsek, Harbour, inner, (anchorage), Tsûn pha è só-tsâi, " outer, Khâu gôa, " master, Lî-tsûn thia, High price, ... Koâi-kê, Hong, a, ... Hâng, House, ... Chhû, " owner of, Chhû tsû, " rent, Chhû-sê, Imports, ... Jip khâu hê,
Import duty, .............................................. Jip khâu hiong,
Import duty memo, ...................................... Giắm toa¹,
Import duty receipt, ..................................... Jip khâu hó sin,
Import duty receipt, ...................................... Iû¹ tsûn ê se toa¹, âng toa¹*
Import manifest, ....................................... Jip khâu ê chhng khâ u toa¹,
Inadequate, .............................................. Bô kân-giâh,
Incorrect, ................................................... Bô tsûn, ân-tiôh,
Indemnify, to, .............................................. Pê,
Ingot of silver, ............................................ Oân-pó,
Ink, .......................................................... Bák,
Inkstand, .................................................... Bák-koân,
Insecure, ..................................................... Bô ún,
Insolvent, ..................................................... Hâng tô,
Instalments, pay by, ..................................... Phê-hêng,
Insure, ......................................................... Pó-ke,
Insurance policy ............................................ Pó-ke phió,
Interest, ....................................................... Lâi-tsî, lâi gün,
Invoice of goods ........................................... Tsâi-hê toa¹,
Jetty, ........................................................... Lö-thâu,
Landlord, ..................................................... Chhû-tsû, giáp-tsû,
Lawful, ........................................................ Hâp-hoat,
Lease, a, ....................................................... Tien phoé,
Ledger, a, ...................................................... Tsông phô,
Lend, to, ........................................................ Tsioh-lâng,
Letter, a, ....................................................... Phoe-sîn,
" book, ......................................................... Chhau phoe phô,
License a, ...................................................... Tsip tsio,
Light-house, ............................................... Tiam teng lâu,
" ship, .......................................................... Têng tsûn,
Lose, to, ....................................................... Sit-lôh,

* Import duty receipt reserved by the merchant, enabling him to sell the produce in Amoy, or send it into interior.
Loss, Sih-pún,................. 餞本
Lot the whole, Tsöe tsít ē, 作一個
Mace, a, Tsít tsí gun, 一錢銀
Mail bag, Phoe té, 信袋
' carrier, Thêh phoe ê lâng, 執信之人
Manage, an affair, Hoat-lôh, 發落
Manifest, ship's, Pō-hiong toaⁿ, 報飾單
' export, Chhut khâu ê chhng khâu toaⁿ, 出口船口單
' import, Jip khâu ê chhng khâu toaⁿ, 入口船口單
Market, (street), Koe-chhi, 街市
' price, Hâng tsêng, 行情
Memorandum book, Pho'-á, 簿仔
Merchandise, Hê, 大客商
Merchant, (1) Toa kheh siong, 開行之
(2) Khui hàng-ê, 零星
Miscellaneous, Lân-san, 错
Mistake, Chhô, 錢店之人
Money, Tsíⁿ-gun, 放債之人
' changer, Tsíⁿ tiâm ê lâng, 包買賣
' lender, Pâng tsê ê lâng, 孤門獨市
Monopoly, (purchased from government), Pau bê boê, 月月
Monopoly, (through, having exclusive possession of any particular goods in the market), Kô-mông tôk chi, 典契
Monthly, Géh-géh, 典
Mortgage, a, Tiên-khôe, 與人典
' to, Tiên, 典主
' take on, Kâ lâng tiên, 貸辦
Mortgager, Tiên-tsú, 過限
Muster, a, Hê-pân, 簿仔
Net weight, Cheng tâng, 通知
Non-payment, (at time specified), Kê án, 報
Note book, Pho'-á,
Number, to count, ......................................... 算, 算数
Offer, to make an ......................................... 出售
Opportunity, ................................................... 機會
embrace an .................................................. 從機會
Order for money, ........................................... 票据
Oversee, to ..................................................... 監控
Owe, .............................................................. 欠
Particulars, ..................................................... 條件
Partner, a ......................................................... 夥計
Pass custom house inspection, .......................... 閥路
Passport, a ....................................................... 現銀
Pay ready money, .......................................... 一担
Pecul, a ............................................................ 抽分
Percentage, a .................................................. 抽分
Permit to land, ............................................... 起貨報單
Permit to ship (duty being paid), ........................ 出貨報單
Permit to re-export, ........................................ 复出口報單
" to transship, ............................................... 复出口報單
" to open hatches, .......................................... 開蕩字
Piece, as of cloth, ........................................... 一定
Piece goods, ................................................... 一定
Pilot, a ............................................................. 放港
" fees, ............................................................ 放港之工錢
Port clearance, .............................................. 紅牌
Post office, ..................................................... 文書館
Postage, ........................................................ 酒資
Premium on sycee, ......................................... 銀水
" dollars, ........................................................ 銀水
Price, ............................................................. 價
" current, ........................................................ 價
" fair, ............................................................... 價
" fail in, .......................................................... 落價
" rise in, ........................................................ 起價
Prime cost, .................. Goân-ke, .................. 原價
Profit, .................. Só' than, tek lî, .................. 得利
Profitable, .................. Oē than, .................. 能撈
Promise, .................. Lû, .................. 譬
break a, .................. Sit-sín, sit-iok, .................. 失信失約
Punctual in payment, ........ Bô thoâ khám, .................. 無拖欠
Purchase, to, ........ Bôe, .................. 買
Receipt, .................. Siu-toàn, .................. 收單
export duty, ........ Chhut khâu hiòng, .................. 出口鈔
import duty, ........ Jîp khâu hiòng, .................. 入口鈔
Receipts and expenses, .......... Chhut jîp ê gün, .................. 收入之銀
Receiver of stolen goods, .......... O-ka, .................. 賊家算數
Reckon, to, ........ Sîg siau, .................. 改須着
Rectify a mistake, .......... Kôe--khî tiôh, .................. 還
Refund to, ........ Hêng, .................. 客銀
Register, a ship's, .......... Tsûn pài, .................. 船牌
Remit money, ........ Kiâ gün, .................. 客銀
Rent, .......... Sê, .................. 税
Retail, to, .......... Lân-san bôe, .................. 零星買
Revenue, ........ Hiông-gûn, .................. 鈔銀
Rough draft, ........ Chhô-kô, .................. 草稿
Safe, ........ Un-tàng, thô-tông, .................. 穩當妥當
house, ........ Un-tàng ê hâng, .................. 穩當之行
business, ........ Un-tàng ê sêng-li, .................. 穩當之生理
investment, ........ Lôh-pûn si única-ông, .................. 下本是穩當
Sale, ........ Siau-thâu, .................. 無消頭
for, ........ Hoat-bôe, .................. 發賣
no, ........ Bô siau-thâu, .................. 依辦依像
Same as pattern, .......... Tsiâu-pàn, tsiâu-iû, .................. 依舊
, before, .......... Tsiâu-kû, .................. 貨辨
Sample, .......... Hê-pàn, .................. 依辦賣
sell by, .......... Tsiâu-pàn bôe, .................. 依辦買
buy by, .......... Tsiâu-pàn bôe, .................. 天秤
Scales, .......... Thien-pêng,
Seal, a, In,
, to, Khăm-in, têng-in,
, a letter, Hong phœ,
Sealing wax, Hê chhat,
Security, a (person), Pō-jín lang,
Security, a (pladge), Tsûn-têng,
Sell, to, Bœ,
, by package sample, Tsâu pân pau lâi bœ,
, by auction, Hoah le-long,
, at prime cost, Tsâu-pûn bœ,
Send a letter, Kiâ phœ,
, a remittance, Kiâ gûn,
Settle an account, Chhêng-siû,
Share, a, Tsît-hûn,
Ship, a, Tsûn,
Shipwreck, Tsûn kông-phôa,
Ship's papers, Tsûn pâi,
Shipping order, Lâm tsâi-jî,
Shroff, a, Gün-kûi, tsiû-kûi,
Shop, a, Tiâm,
Sign, to, Chhïam-mïâ, ûi-hô,
Signature, a, Hoe-ah,
Silver, Gün,
, pure, Bôn-gûn,
Smuggle, to, Tsâu-hiông,
Speculate, to, Tsau tsô-hôa,
String of cash, Tsît-tiû tsi,
Sufficient, Kûn-gî,h,
Suit, to (please), Têng-i, hêp-i,
Suitable, (proper), Hêp-gî,
Supercargo, Chhût-hái,

* Shipping order issued by the agents of the vessel to the consignee to land or to ship cargo.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Survey, of the hatches</td>
<td>驗船字</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sycee</td>
<td>元寶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tael, a</td>
<td>一兩</td>
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<td>Take an inventory</td>
<td>兩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tariff</td>
<td>點貨</td>
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<td>Tea boy</td>
<td>則例</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teaman</td>
<td>茶客</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tidewaiter</td>
<td>茶客鼠仔</td>
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<td>Tonnage dues memo</td>
<td>乘客號收票共計船鈔號號收計共理人抄數</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>乘客號收共計船鈔號號收計共理人抄數</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>生理</td>
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<td>Tradesman, a</td>
<td>生理人</td>
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<td>Transfer an account</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Transit duty memo</td>
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<td>Transit pass</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Transmit, to</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Transport, to</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Treasure</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Treaty, a</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Undersell, to</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Unjust,</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Unlawful</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Unprofitable, as debt</td>
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<td>Unsafe</td>
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<td>Usage, custom</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Usury</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Value, to (goods,)</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>Valuable</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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<td>War tax</td>
<td>抄數</td>
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Warrant, to, .................. Pó-niá, .................. 保領
Weigh with scales, .................. Pêng-tâng, .................. 秤重
                      ,, ,, steelyards, ...... Chhin tâng, .................. 称重
Wharfage, .................. Lô-thâu sè, .................. 路頭税
Wholesale, buy, .................. Bôe kui-hâng, .................. 買歸項
                      ,, sell, .................. Bôe kui-hâng, .................. 売歸項
Worth, to be, .................. Tât, .................. 值
Write, to, .................. Sia, .................. 寫
Yard, one, .................. Tsit-bâ, .................. 碼
Conversations on a variety of subjects.

How to study. 1.

1. Quest, Teacher, how shall I begin to study? Siân-sîn taⁿ beh châiⁿ-iünü thâk khî?


3. Quest. Why must I do that? Siûⁿ-sû tiôh ân-nî?

4. Ans. You will not speak plainly if your tones are not correct. Im nê bô tsîⁿ, kông tsîu boê bêng.

5. Quest. How many tones are there in all? Lông-tsông â jôa-tsôc im?

6. Ans. There are said to be eight, but there are really only seven. Kông sî poêh ê, nê ü chhit ê nâ-tiâⁿ.

7. Quest. Will you first read them to me? Li tâi-seng thâk goâ thiaⁿ, hô mah?


9. Quest. Are there combinations of the tones. Tsiah ê im ù tân óa bô?

10. Ans. Sometimes there are, and sometimes not. Ù sî ü, ü sî bô.

11. Quest. In combination do they lose their own tones? Tâu óa oê tsãû khînû bôe?

Engaging a teacher. 2.

1. Quest. Do you know of a good teacher that I can engage? Li tsai ü hó é sian-sin thang chhiá bò?
2. Ans. I do. Ü.

4. Ans. There is one in Amoy, and also one in Kó-lóng-sū. E-múng tsíl-úi, Kó-lóng-sū iâh ü tsíl-úi.

5. Quest. Which one is the best? Toh-lóh tsíl ê khah hó?

7. Quest. What is his surname? I sín sîn-mîh?
8. Ans. His name is Tán. Sî Tán.

9. Quest. How old is he? I u kui hé lâng?

11. Quest. Is he a good teacher? I iâu gâu kà mah?

13. Quest. Very well, can you tell him to come tomorrow morning? Hó, li ôe kah i bin-á tsâ-khi lâi bôe?
14. Ans. Yes, I will tell him to come. Oe, góâ tsiah khi kio i.
On buying furniture. 3.

1. Quest. I want to get some furniture, where can I get it?
   Góa beh hak ke-si, töh-lóh thang bée?
   Ans. You can buy it ready made in Amoy. Ė-múg ü pien thang khi bée.

2. Quest. Is there going to be an auction?
   Ü só-tsái teh-beh hoah lê-long bō?
   Ans. Yes. Ü.

3. Quest. When? Ti-sí?

4. Quest. Can I buy chairs, tables and bedsteads ready made?
   Î toh, bún-chhung ü pien thang bée bō?
   Ans. Yes, there are also wardrobes, bookcases, and sofas. Ü, ia ü töa tua, ehheh-ke, siën-chhung.

5. Quest. Must the kitchen utensils be new or not?
   Tsàn-kha ē ke-si töh sin á-bó?
   Ans. The rice pan, small furnace, water jar, and dipper must be new. Tiàu, hang-lóo, tsúi-kung, tsúi-chín, lóng töh sin.

6. Quest. Is the Amoy furniture strongly made?
   Ė-múg ē ke-si tséî lián ián ióng mah?
   Ans. If you are willing to pay for it, it is strong. Tsàu nā òe chhut-tit tsèn ióng.

7. Quest. Can good Carbon matting be bought?
   Ü thang bée ho ē Kúng-tang chhío bo?
   Ans. You must buy it in the stores. Tiòh khi tsèn-lóo bée.
On boat sailing. 4.

1. Quest. Have you sailed a boat? Li ū bat sài tsūn bô?
2. Ans. Yes, I am well up in that. U, goā tsūn ts'ai-iaⁿ.
3. Quest. Where did you learn? Li thī toh-lōh ōh?
4. Ans. I learned when I was young. Goā tuī siū-liēn tsūn ōh.
5. Quest. How do you beat? Li ts'ai-iaⁿ khau tsūn?
6. Ans. You go up against a head wind. Ėng tsūn khī tsūn tūi-thau hōng.
7. Quest. What is running before the wind? Lāu tsūn si ts'aiⁿ-iū ?
8. Ans. It is when a boat sails with the wind behind. Hong tūi ū-bin, tsūn-sīn tīt tsūn.
9. Quest. Which is faster, beating or running? Khau tsūn lāu tsūn toh-lōh tsī tē khah kin ?
10. Ans. Running is several times faster. Lāu tsūn kūi nā pē kīn.
11. Quest. Have you ever been in danger when you were out sailing? Li sāi tsūn bat hōng-hiām-bô ?
12. Ans. I was nearly drowned once. Goā ū bat tsī pāi hiām-hiām tiām lūh tsūi sī.
13. Quest. When a squall comes up what do you do? Hōng sī lāi li tsāiⁿ-iū ?
1. Of all the guilds, which does the best business? Tsâp-tô' seng-lî, toh-lîh tsit tô' khah hô tsoé?
2. A. I think the tea guild. Phah-sîng tê tsit tô' khah hô tsoé.
3. Q. Have the guilds any rules? Tsâp-tô' uh sim-mîh kui-kû mah?
4. A. Yes. The people of the same guild often meet together to discuss matters. û. Siang-tô' ê seng-lî siông-siông ú tsoé tui sa' gi-lûn.
5. Q. Where do the members of a guild meet to discuss? Siang tô' ê seng-lî tsû-chip toh-lîh sa' gi-lûn?
6. A. Sometimes in their public rooms, and sometimes in a business house. û sî tî hêe-koân, iâ ú sî tî hâng-lâi.
7. Q. Are then any expenses connected with entering a guild? Beh jip hit tô' ê seng-lî tiôh khai sim-mîh só'-hûi bô?
8. A. Yes. û.
9. Q. What expenses are there? û sim-mîh só'-hûi?
10. A. Expenses connected with the worship of idols, and law expenses. Kêng sin ê só'-hûi, gê-mãng ê só'-hûi.
11. Q. In case of trouble must all the members of a guild help each other? Nâ ú kan-khô' ê sû, siang tô' ê lâng lòng tiôh chût-thâu mah?
On trade. 6.

Q. Is trade good now in Amoy. Hiên-sí E-mìng è seng-li hó tsöe mah?
A. Not very good. Bó kau jóa hó tsöe.

Q. why? In-ui sún-sú?
A. People have less money, so they are more saving in their expenditure. Làng khah bò tsín, bóc bóc khah li.

Q. Is there any other reason? Lá ú sim-mìh pát-mìh iên-kò.
A. Because the customs dues are heavy. In-ui sè-li hiông táng.

Q. Where the trading junks more numerous in former years? Tsá ní sìng tsün khah tsöe bò?

Q. With what places did they trade. Kiâⁿ sim-mìh káng-kha?
A. Tientsin, Newehwang, Shangtung and other ports. Thien-tsin, Giû-tsxong, Soon-tang, koh pát káng-kha.

Q. Why are they fewer now? Siáⁿ-sú hiên-sí khah tsíó?
A. The most of them have been wrecked, and there has been no money to build more. Khah tsöe sì kông-phôa, bò tsín thang koh tseng.

Q. Any other reason? Lá ú pát häng è iên-kò· bò?
A. Yes, because of the large number of steamers. Ù, in-ui tsín tsöe hé tsün chhut thâu.
On Trade (Continued).

7. Q. Is the trade of Amoy great or not? Ė-mīng seng-lī tōa á sóe?

A. Middling. It is smaller than that of Shanghai, Tiong-pūn, khah su Sōng-hái.

Q. Is it greater than it used to be? Pi tsèng ū kūh tōa bō?

A. I think it is greater. Phah-sīng khūh tōa.

Q. What countries does it trade with? Kap sīm-mīh kok kau-koan?


Q. What is imported from England? Tāi-eng kok tsāi sīm-mīh hē lái bōe?

A. Shirtsings, cloth, camblets and velvets. Sāi īn, nǐ ū, jīōng.

Q. Do many buy dragon's blood? Hīe-kīet ū sīaū thâu bō?

A. There is a sale for it in the druggists' shops. Lōh tiām khū sīaū.

Q. Is there a sale for birds' nests? Ėn o ū sīaū bō?

A. A great many people buy them. Tsīn sīo lāng bōe.

Q. Where do they come from? Tūi tōh-lūh lái?

A. Chiefly from Siam. Tōa pūn sī Sām-lō lái.
On trade (Continued) 8.

1. Q. Is business done by ready money, or on credit? Bòe bòe kahh tsöe sì hièn gun á-sì sia sìu ?
   A. Less by ready money than by credit. Hièn gun kahh tsió, kì siau kahh tsöe.

2. Q. If they won't pay up, what is done? Kìám-ehhái siau m hêng beh tsái"-iù ?
   A. If they owe to a foreigner, complaint must be made to the Consul. Nà sì khiam góa kok lâng tío, tân lêng-sù-koa".

3. Q. And what does the Consul do? Léng-sù koa" tsái"-iù ?
   A. The Consul sends a dispatch to the Tau-tái. Léng-sù koa" kìa" tsiau-hœc hò. Tö-tái.

4. Q. About when does it arrive in Amoy to be sold? Chha-put-to sîm-mïh sì kàn É-mûng bòc ?
   A. About the sixth month. Tok-liök lâk gêh.

5. Q. What is the greatest business of Amoy now? Hièn-sì É-mûng tê-it tõa seng-li sì sîm-mïh ?
   A. Tea, Tê.

6. Q. Which tea has the largest sale? Sîm-mïh tê siau kahh tõa ?
   A. The Formosa Oolongs. Tâm-tsûi O'-líông.

7. Q. Is there any tea grown in the interior? Lâi soa" u chhut tê bò ?
   A. Yes. Ù.

8. Q. About when does it arrive in Amoy to be sold? Chha-put-to sîm-mïh sì kàn É-mûng bòc ?
   A. About the sixth month. Tok-liök lâk gêh.
9. Q. Used the tea trade of the interior to be great? Pún-jiên soān lài tê sêng-li tōa mah?

A. In former years it was very large. Tsâ nî tsîn tōa.

9. Q. Was there any other? Iâu u hō?

A. Because there is no sale abroad. In-ūi gōa kok bō siau-thān.

9. Q. Why is it less now? Siâⁿ-sū tsit-tiâp khah bō?

A. Because there is no sale abroad? Siân-sū tsiah bō sian kē gōa kok?

9. Q. Why is there no sale abroad? Siân-sū tsiah bō sian kē gōa kok?

A. Because the tea planters did not take care of their tea plants. In-ūi tsai tê-ê bō tsiâu-kō tê tsâng.

9. Q. Was there any other reason? Iâ-u sím-mîh pât mîh in-toa?

10. A. Yes. They did not change their plants often enough. Ù, tê tsâng bō tsiâu sî oān.

11. Q. Why did not the tea growers look after their business. Tsai tê ê lâng siân-sū bō tsiâu-kō' i ê sêng-li?

12. A. They did not like to put out their money on new plants. M âi hē "pûn oā" tsâng.
1. Q. In what country has Tam-suy tea the greatest sale? Tam-tsüi té kha khoe siau-khi sim-miak kok?
   A. America. Hoe-khi kok.
2. Q. How many times in a year do they pick the tea? Tæ tsæng tsit-ni bán kui pái?
   A. I think three times. Phah-shg sa³ pái.
3. Q. Which picking is the most valuable? Töh-loh tsit tsui te it tæ tæ²?
   A. The first. Thau tsu⁴ tæ.
4. Q. Is there an export duty on tea? Tæ chhut khau ū hiông bò?
   A. Yes. Ŭ.
5. Q. Has the tea names? Tæ ū hø miak bò?

10. Q. What names have they? Ú sim-miak miak?
11. Q. Have they any other names? Ú ū sim-miak pæt miak miak?
    A. Yes, there is an endless number. Ŭ, kong boe liâu.
12. Q. Will the tea trade in Amoy be lasting? Tæ seng-li tæ È-miak tsæ oê kú-tæng boe?
    A. I don't think it will. The Ceylon teas are superior. Kæn boe, Sit-lan té kha khoe iæⁿ.
On chartering ships. 11.

1. Quest. Are there any ships in harbour now for charter? Tsit tiá̂p káng-lái ú tsün thang pák bō?
2. A. Yes, there are two sailing vessels and a steamer. Õ: nã̄g tsiá̂h kā̂p-pân tsün, tsí̄ tsiá̂h hé-hún tsün.
3. Q. How many tons is the steamer? Hit tsiá̂h hé-hún tsün hé-tít jōa-tsöe tan?
4. A. About fifteen hundred tons. Iók-liók chheng gō gān.
5. Q. What nationality is she? Tsún sì sm-mih kòk ê?
6. A. She is German. Tek-kòk ê.
7. Q. Is she a good sailor? Tsún sìn gān tsaú mah?
8. A. She steams twelve miles (English) an hour. Tsít tiá̂m tseng kíà̂n tì̂ŋ Eng-kòk tsá̂p-ji li.
9. Q. Where does the captain come from? Hē-tiá̂n sì tah-lóh lāng.
10. A. He is a German too. Lā sì Tek-kòk ê lāng.
11. Q. Does he sail his ship well? Gāu sāi tsün mah?
13. Q. How much will he charter to Japan for? Beh pák khi kāu Tang-în tīóh jōa-tsöe tsān?
14. A. I will ask him. Góa tsiá̂h mūg i khōn ê.
15. Q. When will you give me an answer? Ti sì tít góa siau-sīt.
16. A. In the afternoon. Ê-pō.
On chartering ships (Continued) 12.

1. Q. Have you got the charter party ready? Pák tsúń jí siá pien bê?
2. A. It is not ready yet, but the draft is prepared. Kó chhòng pien, iāu-bê siá tsiaⁿ.
3. Q. How long will you charter the ship for? Tsún beh pák jōa kú?
4. A. Three months. Saⁿ géh jít.
5. Q. How much will you pay me each day for demurrage? Kē ān, múi jít lí beh thiep góa jōa tsōe?
6. A. Thirty dollars a day. Tsit jít saⁿ-tsāp kho.
7. Q. Have you got ready your dunnage? That ân é mīh li ū pī-pān kān-giáóh bō?
9. Q. In case of throwing some of the cargo overboard because of bad weather, who will repay us? Nā hoān-hong, hē tiú tsúi, tsī-tsúi tiôh pê?
10. A. The insurance will pay. Pō ke tiôh pê.
11. Q. It this a good time of the year to go to Tientsin? Tsit tiāp khi Thien-tsín thiⁿ-sí ū hāh bō?
12. A. It is not easy to go now; it is difficult to beat against a north wind. Tsit-tīāp kan-kē khi, pák hong oh khuán tian.
13. Q. Are there any places we can run into for shelter? Nā hoān hong, ŭ só-tsāi thang siu oan bō?
14. A. Yes, there are several places. Ŭ, kū-nâ só-tsāi thang kōa.
On chartering ships (Continued) 13.

1. Q. Where is the shipping office? Tסּn thâu pâng, tít toh-lôh?
   A. The first room on the right. Tsiap chhiú pêng thâu tšt keng.
2. Q. Is the shipping clerk in? Koân tsún thâu-thâu ti-tî-teh bô?
   A. He has just gone on board ship. Tû-lôh tsún khi.
3. Q. How many are now consigned to this firm? Tsit tiâp jòa-tséc tsûn lâi ó ta tšt keng hâng?
   A. Six or seven steamers, and four or five sailing ships. Lák chhît tsiah hé-tsûn, si goer tsiah kap-pán.
4. Q. Is this a good business firm? Tsit keng hâng gân tséc sêng-li mah?
   A. Yes, very: they are very good at buying and disposing of goods. Put-tsè òe: gâu tsio böe, tsio böe.
5. Q. Does the shipping clerk know how to draw up a bottomry bond? Koân tsún thâu-thâu òe hiâu-tíí siá thait-siòh ji mah?
   A. Yes, he has already done so several times. Òe, i bat ehông kui-nâ pái.
6. Q. Who are the agents for this ship? Tsit tsiah tsûn òa toh-lôh tšt keng hâng?
   A. Messrs Tait & Co. are the agents. Oa Tek-ki.
7. Q. Are there many ships not chartered now? Hién-sí ù tsèc tsún bê pák mah?
   A. Yes, there are several. Ù, ù kui-nâ tsiah.

問導舺者有在此否

問此間行善做生理麼

問六七隻火船四五隻舢舨

問時若干船來催此問行

問導駛者在何處

問現時有船未購否

問此隻船何一間行

問能伊曾創幾次矣

答倚德記

答有幾隻

答有若干

答不著會善招買招賣

問管艙者能曉得寫舵借字否

答六七隻火船四五隻舢舨

答此間行善做生理麼

問管艙者有在此否

問現時有船未購否
On chartering ships. (Continued) 14.

1. Q. Is this ship A1? Tsit tsiah tsun si sióng-téng it mah?
   A. No, it is ÆI. M-si, si jí-téng it.

2. Q. Are these ship's papers all right? Tsit tsiah tsún ê tsün-pài ü tsiau hoat-tó bó?
   A. Yes, everything is in order. Ü, ták-hang tsiau hoat-tó.

3. Q. Has the captain written up his log-book every day? Hó-tiâ¼ kiâ¼ tsún ê jít-kí ü ták jít siá bó?
   A. Yes, it has been thoroughly kept up. Ü, ki liáu tsin sióng-sê.

4. Q. Why is she flying the yellow flag. Ù-bé seng âng-ki si sim-mih i-sú?
   A. Because she has come from a port where there was cholera. Tsún tui chhut kăng ü lâu-thô tseng.

5. Q. Did she have a pilot when she was coming in? Tsún jîp kâng ü kio páng kâng bó?
   A. No, the captain brought her in himself. Bó, hê-tiú ê kâ-kî sái.

6. Q. How many passengers has she brought? Ü tsái joa-chóe kheh lâi?
   A. A hundred and fifty or sixty. Pah gö lâk lâng.

7. Q. Where do they come from? Tüi toh-lôh lâi?
   A. The most are from Penang and Singapore. Khah tsöe tüi Pin-nêg-sû, Sit-lát lâi.

8. Q. What is the fare from Amoy to Singapore? E-mûng kâu Sit-lât tsún-sê jóa-tsöe?
   A. At times from four or five dollars, at others, six or seven. Ü sî sî gö kho, ü sî lâk chhit kho.

9. Q. Is this ship A1? Tsit tsiah tsun si sióng-téng it mah?
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On Insurance 15.

1. Q. How many kinds of insurance are there? Pó-ke ü kūi hō?
2. A. There are three kinds, viz., life, fire and marine. Ú saⁿ hō tsiū sī pó sǐ-mià, pó hō-sio, pó tsün.
3. Q. Is there an insurance office in Amoy? E-ming ü pó-ke koǐn bō?
4. A. Yes, every firm is an agency. Ú, tāk keng hāng ōe pó.
5. Q. What is premium? Pó-ke gün sǐ sǐ-mià?
6. A. Money paid on account of insurance. Chhut tsǐn khi hō' i pó.
7. Q. What is the policy? Pó-ke ji sǐ sǐ-mià?
8. A. A writing given as proof, that if there are losses they will be made good. Chhut ji tsöe pin-kù, nā sit-lōh tíoh pê.
9. Q. What is meant by average? Kong-thoaⁿ sǐ sǐ-mià hî-sù?
10. A. It is where the owners of a ship and cargo contribute towards defraying of loss incurred in saving the ship or cargo from total loss. Put lūn sî kiu tsün śi-hê, biën-tit hō' i lông bō khi, tsiông-tiông só khai ê só-hūi lông tíôh phah lōh kong; tsün tsû hê tsû tsiâu hûn-khui, tse tsïu-sî kong-thoaⁿ.
11. Q. How many kinds of average are there? Kong-thoaⁿ û kūi hō?
12. Ans. There are three kinds. Ú saⁿ hō.
Q. What are the kinds of average? Tsi san hō kong-thoa san tsāi-iū?

A. The first is an average according to the value of the ship and cargo. Thâu hō si tsūn tsū hē tsū tsāu in kok pēng ē tsāi pūn lāi kong-thoa.

Q. What is the second? Tē jī ti sim-mīh?

A. The second is an average on ship only, or cargo only. Tē jī si chheng-chheng thoan tsūn, a-si chheng chheng thoan hē.

Q. What is the third? Tē sa ti sim-mīh?

A. It is where the owners of the ship are charged one third, and the owners of cargo two thirds. Si tsūn tsū thoan sa hun-it, hē tsū thoan sa hun jī.

Q. Do some people set fire to their houses to get the insurance? Ù ē pang hé sio chhū ài tit-tiōh pó-ke gun mah?

A. Sometimes they do. Ù sīū.

Q. Are they punished if they are discovered? Nā chhā-chhut tiōh pān tsōe mah?

A. Yes, certainly. Tek-khak tiōh.

Q. What punishment do they get? Tiōh pān sim-mīh hō ē tsōe?

A. They have to be imprisoned. Tiōh siu ka.

Q. Do the insurance agents suffer loss? Pō-ke koān ē sīh-pūn bōe?

A. Yes, if they discover the offence in time, they don't. Nā tsā chhā hit ē nāu-pēng tsū bōe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>A. Yes, do you wish to buy? Ū, lì sì ài bòe m-sì?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>A. Yes, there are several. Ù kùi-nä tsú.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Q. How many bills of lading are there? Tsâi hê toa⁷ kiong⁶ u kûi tîn⁷?</td>
<td>A. Three in all. Lông kiong san⁷ tîn⁷.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Q. When you have sold the goods will you send me an account-sale? Hê bòe lián toa⁹ beh kią góa khi bò?</td>
<td>A. Yes. Beh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Q. Is the wharfage of this place heavy or light? Tsit só⁻tsâi lô⁻thâu-sè tâng á khin?</td>
<td>A. Not very heavy. Bô sián tâng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Q. Can we hire lighters? Ü tōa-pok thang chhiâⁿ bô?</td>
<td>A. Yes. Ü.</td>
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1. Have any consignments come to your firm? Ū tsün-thâu-hè oă li hàng beh bòe bô?
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7. A. Yes, there are several. Ù kùi-nä tsú.
9. A. Three in all. Lông kiong san⁷ tîn⁷.
11. Q. What is the net weight? Sīt tâng jóa-tsöe?
13. Q. Is the wharfage of this place heavy or light? Tsit só⁻tsâi lô⁻thâu-sè tâng á khin?
15. Q. Can we hire lighters? Ü tōa-pok thang chhiâⁿ bô?
16. A. Yes. Ü.
17. Q. Is there a dock in Amoy? E-mng ü tsün-ù bô?
18. There are two. Ú nüng è.
1. Q. What is a tariff? Tsek-le si sim-mih?
2. A. A tariff is a list of duties levied, with their rates. Tsek-le si po lang tsai sim-mih tiob thiu hiong, koh so' thiu e tang khin.
3. Q. What is the meaning of excise? Hiong sim-mih 1-sû?
4. A. The money levied by the customs on exports and imports. Chhut jip khau ke hiong-koan phah.
5. Q. What is smuggling? Tsau hiong si sim-mih?
6. A. It is when goods are kept from the notice of the customs, so that duties cannot be levied. Umih bo' ho' hiong-koan tsai, m hoi i phah.
7. Q. What is a manifest? Pò hiong toa si sim-mih?
8. A. A declaration made to the customs when a ship enters the harbour. Tsun jip khau tsiong he-toa khi koan--nih po.
9. Q. What is abatement? Kiim hiong si tsai-nâ?
10. A. When goods are damaged through the the ship getting into bad weather, or by a leakage, then there is abatement. Tsun hoan hong å-si tiâm lau, hè phah-pháin, só-i tiob kiim.
11. Q. Has the ship got a clearance to unload yet? Tsun u ke giâm khui ehng bê?
12. A. Long ago, and she has got her clearance to sail. Tsin kit lah, soa ke giâm hong hêng.

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12. A. Long ago, and she has got her clearance to sail. Tsin kit lah, soa ke giâm hong hêng.
Q. What is capital? Tsain-iün tsiān-iūn?
A. Capital is money set apart for purposes of trade. Eng tsiān-iūn tsoe seng-li, hit ē sī pūn tsiān-iūn.

Q. What is credit? Sia lāng sī tsain-iün?
A. Credit is when goods are allowed to be taken away previous to payment. Mīh hō: ē tāi-seng thēh-khi, tse tsiān-sī sia.

Q. Is this firm solvent? Tsit keng hāng, ēn ē hū-tsiok thang hēng-lāng bō?
A. No, it is insolvent? Bō, bō thang hū-tsiok.

Q. What is meant by failure of a firm? Hāng tō sī sī-mū 1-sū?
A. When it is unable to meet its liabilities. Seng-li hōc tī tsiān tō.

Q. Is the business of the bankrupt firm wound up?
A. They have paid only five per cent. Tsi ē hēng-lāng khong ngō tsiān-iūn nū-tiān.

Q. Did the firm inform the public that they were going to fail? Hāng beh tō u thong-tī hō lāng tsai bō?
A. No, the partners all fled. Bō, hāp kō ē lōng tsai-khi.

Q. Why did the firm fail? Siān-sū hāng tō?
A. Because they speculated. Seng-li tsoe lāng hiām, tsiān ē tō.

Q. When a firm fails what time must elapse till payment may not be demanded?
A. payment may be demanded for two or three generations. Nīng sān tāi ē lāng iā ōe thō-tīt.
On Piloting. 20.

Q. Are there pilots in Amoy? É-míng ū láng teh pàng káng bó?
A. Yes, there are both native and foreign. Ū ū pún-tœe láng iā ū goa kok láng.

Q. Where do the natives pilot to? Pún-tœe láng pàng kàu toh-lóh?
A. They pilot from outside to within Tai-tán. Tòa-tâa khan pàng kàu jip Tàa.

Q. Where do the foreigners pilot to? Gòa kok láng pàng kàu toh-lóh?
A. From inside Tai-tán to the harbour. Tùi Tàa lái pàng kàu lâi káng.

Q. Are there sand banks in the outer harbour? Gòa kâng ū soa-soan bó?
A. Yes, and there are rocks too. Ū, iā ū ta.

Q. Is the pilotage easy in Amoy, or not? É-míng tsit tiâu kâng sî hô pàng â-sî phiâa páng?
A. It is easy if the pilot knows his business. Nà tsai iâa tsiu hô pàng.

Q. Are the pilot’s fees heavy? Pàng kâng tsâo tsöe bó?
A. They depend on the size of the ships. Khòa tsun tóa sœe tsiaa.

Q. Do steamers and sailing vessels all engage pilots? Hê-hùn tsun ‘kap-pan tsun lóng tióh chhiaa pàng-kâng bó?
A. Not certainly. Bò tiân-tiâoh.
On beggars. 21.

1. Quest. How many kinds of beggars are there? Khit-tsiah ü kūi tōng hō?

2. Ans. There are several kinds. Ü kūi-nā hō?

3. Quest. Please mention one kind. Chhia11 kong tsit hō?

4. Ans. There are some who through poverty for a time become beggars. Ü e in-tī sōng, tsiām-sī tsōe khit-tsiah.

5. Quest. Will you mention another? Li öe kōng tsit hō böe?

6. Ans. Some become so because of bad conduct. Ü e bō hoat-tō, tī-kāu tsōe khit tsiah.

7. Quest. How many cash do they get a day? Tsī tī jīt ü tsoān jōa tsōe tsīn?

8. Ans. Some get more, others less. Ü e tsoān kāh tsōe ū e kāh tsīō.

9. Quest. Do they get enough to live on? Tsoān ū kāu tsīāh bō?

10. Ans. Some have barely enough, others have to spare. Ü e līm-līm-ā kāu, ū e ū chhun.

11. Quest. Do beggars smoke opium? Khit-tsiah ū tsiāh a-phień bō?


13. Quest. What do they do when they get sick and cannot beg? Phā-pīⁿ boe chhut lāi tsoān, tsiū tsiāi-iūⁿ?

14. Ans. They die very wretchedly. Si chhām sī.

15. Quest. Who buries them? Tsi-tsūi bāi-tsōng i?

16. Ans. If they die on the street the Tipau buries them, if in the camp, the head of the beggars. Si ū lō nih sī tā-pō; sī ū līⁿ nih sī khit tsīāh thāu.
On schools. 22.

1. Quest. Has every village in China a school? Tiong-kok tāk siā ū ōh bó?
   Ans. The large ones have, but not the small ones. Tōa siā ū, sōe siā bó.

2. Quest. Who gets up the schools? Sim-mǐh lāng siet tsiaih ē ōh?
   Ans. The people of the villages. Siā-lāi ē lāng.

3. Quest. What books do the scholars first read? Hāk-seng khi-thān thāk sim-mǐh chheh?
   Ans. They first read the trimetrical classic. Sam-jī-kēng thāk khī.

4. Quest. Do they understand the meaning? In ōe hiāu-tīt i-sū bó?
   Ans. They do not understand it at all. Lōng hōe hiāu-tīt.

5. Quest. How many years must they study if they wish to be scholars. Na beh tsōe thāk chheh lāng tiōh thāk kūi ni?
   Ans. They must read fifteen years. Tiōh thāk tsāp gō' ni.

6. Quest. After studying for fifteen years will they know all the Chinese characters? Thāk tsāp gō' ni, jī lōng bāt bó?
   Ans. This depends upon a man's cleverness. Tse śi ēp lāng ē pūn-sū.
On Vagabonds. 23.

1 Quest. Why are they called vagabonds? Siaⁿ-sū kio tsèe liu-bin-á?
2 Ans. Because they have no settled abode. In-ūi i bó tiāⁿ-tiōh è só-tsāi thang tōa.
3 Quest. What class of men do they come from? Liū-bin pün si sim-mīh tēng hō è làng?
4 Ans. From all classes. Tsāp sek làng lóng ū.
5 Quest. How do they live? Tsāiⁿ-iūn tō'-ōah?
6 Ans. Some by doing a little work, and others by stealing. Ŭ ē tsèe tām-pōh kāng; ū ē than-thēh mīh.
7 Quest. Do they ever turn to be honest men. Liū-bin bat tsèe hō làng mah?
8 Ans. Very few, about one per cent. Tsīn tsio, iōk-liōk tsīt pah ē ū tsīt ē.
9 Quest. Do the mandarins take measures to restrain them? Koaⁿ-hū ū sīet-hōat iōk-sōk i bó?
10 Ans. They do not interfere with them at all. Lōng bó chhap.
11 Quest. What is the result of their not interfering with them? Bō chhap tsīn tsāiⁿ-iūn?
12 Ans. They are more daring in evil. In khāh kāⁿ kiāⁿ pháiⁿ.
13 Quest. If they break the law, what then? Nā hoān hōat, tiōh tsāiⁿ-iūn?
14 Ans. The mandarins seize them, and punish them. Koaⁿ-hū līkh khi pün tsōe.
Q. Do the Chinese all wear shoes? Tūg làng lòng-tsóng ū chhēng ōe bó?
A. There are more that don't than do. Chhēng ê kah tsío, bó chhēng ê kah tsōe.
Q. Why don't they wear any? Sīān-sū tsiah bó chhēng?
A. Because they are labouring men, and because, they have no money. In-ŭi chhò' kang, koh bó tsì.
Quest. What class of people least wears shoes and stockings? Sīm-mīh hō è lâng kah bó chhēng ōe-béh?
Ans. The farmers. Tsoh-sit lâng.
Quest. Any other class? Iā ŭ sīm-mīh hō?
Ans. Yes, the labouring man. Ü, tsīu-sī tng kâng è lâng.
Q. Do all the labouring men never wear shoes? Chhò' kâng kiâm lâng mā bat chhēng ōe?
A. If there is anything special going on they do. Nā ŭ iān-kīn ê sū tsiū chhēng?
Q. What is considered special? Sīm-mīh sīg sī iāu-kīn?
A. Marriage, worshipping the idols, worshipping ancestors, visiting, all are special. Chhōa bó', pāi pūt, pī tsō', tsoe lâng kkeh lâng sī.
Q. Do they also wear stockings? Iā ŭ chhēng bēh bó?
A. They wear stockings when they wear shoes. Nā ŭ chhēng ōe tsīu chhēng bēh.
Q. How many kinds of shoes are there? Oē ŭ jōa tsoe hō?
A. There are several kinds. Kūi-nā hō.
Q. What kinds of shoes are there? Oe ū sim-mih hō?
A. Satin shoes, cotton shoes, wooden soled shoes, shoes with sharp upturned points and narrow sole, (Tartar shoes), Canton shoes, women's shoes, and embroidered shoes.

Toān ūe, pō ūe, chhā-kiā ūe, Boān-ā ūe, Kūng-tāng ūe, kēng ūe, siū ūe.

Q. What are shoes made of? Oe sī sim-mih mīh ūe?
A. The uppers of some are made of satin, and some of cotton cloth. Oē bīn ū ē toān ū ē pō.

Q. What are the soles made of? Oē tōe sī sim-mih tsōe?
A. Felt and leather. Tsī kap phē.

Q. Do the Chinese consider the shoemaker honourable or mean? Tiong-kok lāng sīng tsōe ë ē sī kūi-khī ā sī hā-tsiēn?
A. Neither very honourable nor very mean. Bō tsāp hun kūi-khī, īā bō tsāp hun hā-tsiēn.

Q. Can the shoemaker go in for the examination for degrees? Ōe chhut-khō tīt mah?
10 He certainly can. Tek-khak ūe.

Q. Can the shoemaker go in for the examination for degrees? Ōe chhut-khō tīt mah?

1. Quest. What is the weather like in Amoy? E-mūng thiⁿ-sī tsaiⁿ-iūⁿ?
   Ans. Pretty good. Iāu hō.

2. Quest. Have you cold and hot? U kōaⁿ ū joāh bō?
   Ans. Yes. ū.

3. Quest. When is it cold, and when is it hot? Tī sī kōaⁿ, tī sī joāh?
   Ans. It is very hot in the sixth and seventh months, and is very cold in the first and second. Lāk chhit gēh tsān joāh, tsiaⁿ jī gēh tsīn kōaⁿ.

4. Quest. What about the rains? Lūn lōh hō' tsaiⁿ-iūⁿ?
   Ans. They are very heavy in the spring, and slight in the autumn. Chhun thiⁿ tsīn tsōe, chhīu thiⁿ khāh tsīo mah?

5. Quest. Have you ever had snow and ice in Amoy? E-mūng bat kien peng lōh seh bō?
   Ans. I have seen snow once in thirty years. Saⁿ-tsāp ni, gōa ū khoāⁿ-kīn tsīt pāi seh.

6. Quest. Is there a great deal of sickness in the summer? Joāh thiⁿ, lān kāu pīⁿ-thīaⁿ mah?
   Ans. Not so much as in the autumn. Put-pī chhīu thiⁿ.

7. Quest. Is there there is so much sickness then? Tsāiⁿ-iūⁿ hit tiāp tsīah kāu pīⁿ-thīaⁿ?
   Ans. People do not know how to take care of themselves. Lāng mā tsāi thang tsīā-kō'.
On renting of a house. 27.

1. Quest. Is that house yours? Hit keng chhù sì li ê mah?
   Ans. Yes, it is mine. Sì, goa ê.

2. Quest. Do you wish to let? Beh sê lâng mì?
   Ans. Yes. Beh.

3. Quest. What is the rent? Beh sê jòa-tsöe gûn?
   Ans. Do you want it for a long or a short period? Lî beh tûng sê, a sî beh tsiâm sê.

4. Quest. How much will you let by the month? Sûg geh beh jòa tsöe?
   Ans. Thirty five dollars a month. Tsît geh jît saⁿ tsâp goⁿ kho.

5. Quest. How much by the year? Nâ sîg ni beh jòa tsöe?
   Ans. I will let it to you for three hundred and eighty dollars for the year. Tsôan nî sîg li saⁿ pah poeh kho.

6. Quest. Does the house require repairing? Chhù tôh siu-li mah?
   Ans. It does a little. Tiôh siô-khôa siu-li.

7. Quest. When will you call the workmen? Ti sî beh kîô sai-hû lâi?
   Ans. I will send for them on Monday. Pài-it tsîu khî kîô.

8. Quest. When can I enter? Ti sî oe hû goa jîp chhû?
   Ans. In another week you can. Thêng tsît lê-pài tsîu hû lî.

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1. Q. What time of the year are thunder and lightning most common in Amoy? Ti B-mäng sim-mih sî khâh ú lûi tân?
2. A. In the spring and summer time. Chhun thiⁿ hê thiⁿ.
3. Q. Does it ever thunder in the winter? Tâng thiⁿ-sî'bat lûi tân mah?
5. Q. What do the Chinese say when a person is killed with lightning? Sîh nà sût sî lâng Tûng lûng kông tsâîⁿ-ûn?
6. A. They think he is killed by the thunder. Tsäu ên phah-sîng sî hû phû phah sî.
7. Q. Why do they think he is killed? In phah-sîng sî sim-mih iên-kô phah-sî?
8. A. Because he is wicked. In-ûi phâiⁿ sîm.
9. Q. What do the Chinese believe thunder to be? Tûng lûng phah-sîng lûi sî sim-mih khoân?
10. A. They think it is a spirit, which they call the god of thunder. Sûg ên tsoè sin, kiô tsoè lûi kong.
11. Q. Do people worship it? Ù lûng pài i hô.
12. A. They do occasionally. Sam put sî ú.
On rebellion. 29.

1. Q. Why do rebellions take place in the country? Kok lai ü sì öe hoán-loân, sì in-ü sián-sü?
   A. Because of the misgovernment of the mandarins. Si tui koa-hù tì-lî peh-sìn bô tsûau hoat-tô.

2. Q. Have there been rebellions in Amoy? E-mûg bat hoán-loân mah?
   A. Yes, several. Ù, kûi-nâ pài.

3. Q. What rebellions? Sim-mûh hoán-loân?
   A. The Small Knife rebellion, and the Tai-peng rebellion. Sió to hoán, tûg mûg hoán.

4. Q. How long did the Small Knife rebellion last? Sió to hoán ü jàu kû?
   A. Just a half a year. Tû-tû pòa nû.

5. Q. Did many perish in it? Sì tsûe læng mah?
   A. Only a few hundreds. Ù kûi pah læng nà-tiâ.

6. Q. Were the leaders seized? Hoán-thâu ü liâh-tióh bô?
   A. No, they escaped to Singapore. Bô, tsâu-khû Sit-lût.

7. Q. How long is it since then? Hit-sì kàu ta kûi nû?
   A. Thirty six years. Sa tsâp làk nû.

8. Q. Did the mandarins learn a lesson by this rebellion? Tûi hit ê hoán-loân koa-hù ü khaâ kông-sông bô?
   A. For a time only. Tsiam si nà-tiâ.
On Flowers. 30.

Q. Does the Fohkien province produce more flowers than the other provinces? Hok-kien pi pát sêng ū chhut kah tsôe hoe bô?
A. Perhaps it does. Kān ū.

Q. What flowers does it produce? Chhut sîm-mih hoe?
A. The white jessamine, camellia, cassia, sunflower. Bâk-nî, tê hoe, kûi hoe, hiông jît kûi.

Q. Are the women fond of putting flowers in their hair? Hû-jën läng âi chhah hoe bô?
A. Yes, rich and poor are all alike fond. Ű hó giâm sîng-hiông lông pîn-pîn âi.

Q. If they have no flowers what do they use? Nâ bo chhîn hoe chhah sîm-mih?
A. If they have no natural flowers they use artificial ones. Nâ bo chhîn hoe chhah sêk hoe.

Q. What are the artificial flowers made of? Sêk hoe sî sîm-mih mîh tsôe?
A. Some of pith, some of silk, some of chenille, and some of paper. Ŭ ê chhô, ũ ê tiû, ũ ê jîông, ū ê tsôa.

Q. Is it true that women dare not go out unless they have flowers in their heads? Hû-jën läng bô chhah hoe m kân chhut mûng, ū lân bô?
A. Yes, because without flowers they are as though they were in mourning. Si; in-ûî bô chhah hoe sî chhin-chhîn tîa hâ.

Q. Does the Fohkien province produce more flowers than the other provinces? Hok-kien pi pát sêng ū chhut kah tsôe hoe bô?
On The stars. 31.

Q. What do the Chinese say about the stars? Tã̂ng là̂ng lün chhiⁿ kóng tsáiⁿ-iũⁿ?

A. There are several things may be said. Ù kūi-nâ häng thang kóng.

Q. Do any believe that the stars have spirits? Ù là̂ng phah-sïg chhiⁿ ù̂̂̃ sîn bô̂̂̃?

A. A great many say they have. Tsin tsóè là̂ng kóng ú.

Q. Do people worship them? Ù là̂ng pâi i bô̂̂̃?

A. Yes. Ù.

Q. Do men believe there are good and bad stars? Ù là̂ng sîn ù hô pháiⁿ chhiⁿ bô?

A. Yes, They are called lucky and evil stars. Ù, ù là̂ng kóng kiet chhiⁿ ok chhiⁿ.

Q. What do they mean by happy star? Là̂ng kóng hok chhiⁿ sîm-mîh t-sîu?

A. The idea is, that any happiness that may be obtained, comes from that star. Ù̂̂̃ si nà̂ tit-tiôh hok-khi i liâ̂h tsîë sî tûi hit-liâp chhiⁿ lâi.

Q. Do sailors sail by the stars? Kiâⁿ tsûn là̂ng ù jîn chhiⁿ tsóè hoat-toître bô?

A. Those that go far to sea do. Kiâⁿ iû̂̂̃ tsîë è̂̂.

Q. Which stars do they consider the most important? Khòaⁿ sîm-mîh chhiⁿ khâî iàu-kiû?

On Fung-Shuy.  32.

1. Q. What is the meaning of the two words Fung-shuy?  
   Hong suí nüng ji sín-míh tsí-jí suí?  
   A. Wind and water. Hong kap tsúi.

2. Q. How is it that graves are called Fung-Shuy? Hün-bông kiô tsé hong-suí si tsái^n-iün?  
   A. Because men believe there is a living spirit in the graves. In-ūi lâng sin hün-bông ò lêng òe oáh.

3. Q. What has this to do with Fung-Shuy? Tsit é kap hong suí tsái^n-iün san hâp?  
   A. Because the wind moves and water runs. In-ūi hong òe tin-tâng tsúi òe keâ².

4. Q. Do the Chinese believe that the graves can send them good luck. Tâng lâng sin hün-bông òe ti-am lâng bóe?  
   A. They think they can. Tsiâu in phah-síng òe.

5. Q. Do they believe they can injure them? Lâ ò sin òe hai bóe?  
   A. They do. Ú.

6. Q. Do they worship at the graves. Ú tsé bông bó?  
   A. They do at the Feast of Tombs. Ú, chhi^n-mià tsíù tsè.
On Winds. 33.

1. Q. What are the prevalent winds in Amoy? E-mióng kha̤h siông sī sim-mi̤h hong?
   A. The prevalent winds in summer are southerly, and those in winter northerly. Joah thiⁿ kha̤h siông sī lām hong, kōaⁿ thiⁿ sī pak hong.

2. Q. Do the west winds ever blow? Û sī û chhut sai hong bō?
   A. Sometimes they do in the morning. Ú sī tsâ-khi sī û.

3. Q. When do the typhoons occur? Siṁ-mi̤h sī ū hong-thai?
   A. In the sixth and seventh months. Lâk chhît géh.

4. Q. From what direction do they come? Tūi toh-lôh lāi?
   A. From the N. E. When they begin, and from the S. E. when they have fully set in. Khá tūi tâng pāk, tsáiⁿ tūi tâng lâm.

5. Q. Do they occur every year? Nî ni ū bō?
   A. Not in Amoy, but they have them every year in Manila. E-mióng bō, Lū-siông tâk nî ū.

6. Q. Do the sailors know how to get out of the way of typhoons? Kîâⁿ tsûn lâng tsái-lâî thâng siâm-pî hong-thai mah?
   A. They do not know as well as foreigners do. Bô chhin-chhiûⁿ gōa kōk lâng hiah tsâi.
Meeting of friends. 34.

1. Quest. How have you been lately? Li tsiah kú hó mah?
2. Ans. I am very well, how are you? Góa put-tsì hó, lí hó mah?
3. Quest. I have not seen you for a long time, where have you been? Góa tsín kú bó khoaⁿ-kíⁿ lí, lí khi toh-lóh?
4. Ans. I have been to Tamsuy to see a friend. Góa khi tsí tsíá Tám-tsúi, chhě pêng-ún.
5. Quest. What is the state of things there? Híen-sí hit só-tsáí kong-kéng tsíúⁿ-úu?
7. Quest. Did you go to Ke-lung? Li ú khi Koe-lang bó?
8. Ans. Yes, I went once. Ú khi tsí tse p'ai.
9. Quest. Is the railway all laid yet? Hé chhia ló khoi hó bé?
10. Ans. It is very nearly finished. Chha-put-to chhông hó.
11. Quest. Are they using it yet? Ú teh ēng bé?
12. Ans. Yes, it is now in use. Í, i-keng teh ēng lah?
13. Quest. Have you ridden on it? Li bat tsé mah?
15. Quest. How much did they charge each person? Tsít láng khoi hó tsóe?
On inviting guests. 35.

Quest. Are you going to have guests tomorrow? Li bìn-á-tsâi beh chhíâⁿ láng-kheh bô?
Ans. Yes, I have several friends that I am going to invite. Ü, góâ ú kúi ná ê pêng-iú beh chhíâⁿ.

Quest. How many are you going to invite? Beh chhíâⁿ kúi ê?

Quest. What kind of people are these ten? Tsâp-ê si sîm-mîh hô lâng?
Ans. They are all first class people. Lóng sî sîông-têng lâng.

Quest. Have you ever invited a low class of people? Hâ téng è làng li ù bat chhíâⁿ mah?
Ans. I sometimes do. Ú sî iâh ú.

Quest. How do you entertain your guests? Li chhíâⁿ láng-kheh, tsâiⁿ-iú khoán-thâi ri?
Ans. After dinner, I have to think how to amuse them. Tsiâh bêng-pêk, góâ tsîû sîû tsâiⁿ-iú hô’i khâh tek-kâi.

Quest. How do you amuse them? Tsâiⁿ-iú hô’i sîm-sek?
Ans. By playing the piano, or by showing them pictures. Kiâm-chhái tôaⁿ khîm, khîan-chhái êng áng-á hô’i khôaⁿ.

Quest. When do they go home? Kâu tô sî tsiâh sêaⁿ?
Ans. Not later than ten o’clock. M tsîû tsâp-tiâm.
On Engaging servants. 36.

1. Quest. Is there a butler to be had? Òe tit-thang chiân tsit-ê koân-sü bö?
   Answer. Yes. Òé.

2. Q. Where is he to be had? Ti toh-lôh ü?
   A. In Amoy. Ti ê-mûg.

3. Q. With whom has he lived? Pûn kap sim-mih lâng tóa?
   A. He has lived with several people. I bat kap kûi lâng tóa.

4. Q. How much does he want a month? Tsit-gôh jît beh tîh jôa tsöe?
   A. I think ten dollars. Phah-sûng tsâp-khô.

5. Q. Can you recommend me a cook? Li êe kîo tsit-ê tsû-tsîah böe?
   A. I have a very good one I can recommend you. Gôa ü tsit-ê tsin thô-tông ê, thang kû-tsîen hô' li.

6. Q. Does he cook well? I gân tsai mah?
   A. He is very clever. I tsm gân.

7. Q. Does he know how to buy? I ôi hiû-tît böe chhài böe?
   A. He knows well how to buy. I böe mûh tsin tsâi-lâng.

8. Q. Does he cheat when he buys? I böe mûh ôe thau thâm böe?

9. Q. Do the Chinese cooks think it wrong to cheat? Tâng lâng tsû-tsîah thau thâm, ü siûn kîo si tiôh â m- tôih?
   Answer. They dare not say it is right. M-kân kông sî tôih.
Q. How do the Chinese know what time it is? Tāng lâng tsâi-pù öe tsâi sî-tsun?
A. There are two ways. One is to make a guess; and the other is to look at a sun-dial. Û nuông hó ê hoat-tô, tsít hó sî iok-liông, tsít hó khoân jît-kui.

Q. What do they make their guess from? Túi thâm-mih lâi iok-liông?
A. From the sun, and from the cock crow, and also from the men’s work. Túi jît-iân, iâ túi koe thî, iâ túi lâng sô: tsòe ê khang.

Q. How do they know from the sun-dial? Túi jît-kûi sî tsâi-pù?
A. They know from where the shadow falls on the sun-dial. Khoân jît-kûi khan iâⁿ kàn toh-lôh tsû öe tsâi.

Q. Do the Chinese use clocks and watches? Tāng lâng ü öeng sî-tserng pîo-á mah?
A. They do more at the ports. Hái-khâu kâh ü.

Q. Do they use them in the interior where foreigners have not yet been? Lái têc gôn kông lâng bê kân è sô’-tsâi ü teh öeng hó?
A. Formerly they did not, but now they do more. Tsê bô, tsâ kâh ü.

Q. Do the Chinese know how to take care of them? Tâng lâng öe hiân tsâm-kôr mah?
A. The most do not. Kha bêc hâi-tít.

Q. Do the Chinese like to use watches? Tâng-lâng ëi öeng pîo-á mah?
A. Yes, and they also like clocks. Û, in iâ êi-tít öeng sî-tserng.
On fires. 38.

1. Q. Are there sometimes fires in Amoy? Si-o-chhü bō?
   A. There are frequently.

2. Q. How do they occur? Ts'ai-mūn ù oè am-ni?
   A. Most generally because the people are careless about fire.

3. Q. When are the fires most frequent? Sim-mūn khah ù hésio?
   A. In the winter.

4. Q. How it is there are more fires in the winter? Ts'ang-thi coù th'âng ù hésio?
   A. Because the north wind is stronger, and because the houses are drier.

5. Q. How do they put out the fire? Beh kii héi tiông cháin-iū?
   A. Great numbers carry water and throw on it.

6. Q. Why don't they employ fire engines? Si-n-sū bō òng tsūi lāng?
   A. Because the Chinese have none.

7. Q. Are the fires sometimes extensive? Hésio ù sío kiâu toâ-phiên mah?
   A. Yes. Several hundreds of houses are burnt.

8. Q. Are there sometimes fires in Amoy? U sì ti ê-mūng u hésio-chhü bō?
   A. There are frequently.

9. Q. How do they put out the fire? Beh kii héi tiông cháin-iū?
   A. Great numbers carry water and throw on it.

10. Q. Why don't they employ fire engines? Si-n-sū bō òng tsūi lāng?
    A. Because the Chinese have none.

11. Q. Are the fires sometimes extensive? Hésio ù sío kiâu toâ-phiên mah?
    A. Yes. Several hundreds of houses are burnt.

12. Q. Are there sometimes fires in Amoy? U sì ti ê-mūng u hésio-chhü bō?
    A. There are frequently.
On Floods. 39.

1. Q. Have there ever been floods in Amoy? E-müng bat ū tsùi-tsai bô?
   A. Never. Lông m bat.

2. Q. How is that? Tsáíñ-ín m-bat?
   A. Because it is an island, and the land is high. In-úi sî hài-su, töe koh koài.

3. Q. Are there never floods in the interior after heavy rains?
   A. This kind of flood is more frequent. Tsit hō töa sûi kah sûi siong ū.

4. Q. Is it serious? ū siong-tiong bô?
   A. When it destroys the crops then it is serious. Nâ hai-tióh gö-kak sûi siong-tiong.

5. Q. Where are the floods more frequent? Ti toh-lôh kah ū tsùi-tsai?
   A. In the north. Pak’si.

6. Q. In What provinces? Ti sim-mîh sêng?
   A. In the provinces of Shan-tung and Chihli. Soaⁿ-tang Tîl-lê mûg-sêng.

7. Q. Are many drowned? Tsòe-tsàe làng hō sûi im sûi bô?
   A. Yes, and the houses are destroyed. Ü, iâ ū phah-pài chhù.

8. Q. Do the mandarins use means for saving the people?
   A. Yes, they get up subscriptions to help them. Ü, sî-kîöe töe tsiⁿ lâi pang-tsâi.
1. Q. Do the Chinese have pockets in their clothes? Tăng lăng sa" iū chhong tē-ā bö?

2. A. Originally they had not, but lately they are more in use. Pún-jien lóng bö, taⁿ kún-lái kahū.

3. Q. If originally they had not, where did they put their things in then? Pún-jien bö, hit-sī ēng sim-mih lāi khūng mih?


5. Q. Are there any beside these two? Nng hāng i-goá, iān u bö?

6. A. Yes: they use the broad pouch (worn next the skin.) Ü, iāu u ēng tō-koaⁿ.

7. Q. What do they put into it? Lāi-bīn te te sim-mih?

8. A. A variety of things. Lān-san mih.

9. Q. Have the women any pockets in their dresses? Hū-

10. A. No, they have only the tō-koaⁿ. Bō, tō-koaⁿ nā-tiān.

11. Q. Are there any pockets in the dresses of children? Gin-ā ē sa" u tē-ā bö?

12. A. None in the dresses, but they have one tied on the outside to their clothes. Saⁿ kahū bö, tsiāh pūng am-kün tē tsāu ü.

13. Q. What do they put in them? Tē tōc sim-mih?

14. A. Sweets, and playthings. Mīh tsiāh, thit-thō mih?

15. Q. When a man is travelling and does not wish any one to know that he is carrying money, where does he put it? Lāng chhut-goá kūⁿ lō, māitit lāng tsāi iū teh tōa-gūn, sī hē toh-lōh?

16. A. He puts it in a long narrow bag round his waist. I tōc kho-thâu-lēng hā tō. 

On Pockets. 40.
On Hats and Bonnets. 41.

1. Q. Do the Chinese all wear hats? Tung lang long-tsóng ú tí bo mah?
   A. The common people never do excepting on special occasions. Pêng-siông lăng bó tôa tài-tsi tsiu bó ti.

2. Q. What then do they wear? Hit tiap tí sim-mih?
   A. They have turbans in the cold weather, and nothing in the hot. Koân thin tîn than-pò, jôah thin bó tí sim-mih.

3. Q. Do the upper and middle classes wear hats? Siông téng tiong lăng ú tí bo mah?
   A. Both classes do. Nûng téng lông ú.

4. Q. How many kinds of hats are there? Bô ú kûi hô?
   A. There are a great many kinds. Ú tsîn tsôe hô.

5. Q. What are they? Sim-mih hô bó?
   A. The skull cap, felt hat, the autumn cap, and the play actors' cap. Oân bó, tsîn bó, chhîu bó, seng bó.

6. Q. Are there any other kinds? Lân ú pât mîh hô bó?
   A. Yes, there are the fur cap, the mandarin's cap, and the Buddhist priest's cap. Ú, ú mîng bó, koân bó, koân hé-siun bó.

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    A. Yes, there are the fur cap, the mandarin's cap, and the Buddhist priest's cap. Ú, ú mîng bó, koân bó, koân hé-siun bó.

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On Hats and Bonnets. (Continued) 42.

1. Q. Are there any other kinds of caps? Iâu ù pât hô bó bó?
2. A. Yes; there are the boys' cap, the court cap, the half mourning cap, and the military cap. Û: ū sin bó, tiâu bó, chхин bó, koh ū kun kí bó.
3. Q. Do the women wear bonnets? Hụ-jin lāng ū tì bó mah?
5. Q. Do they wear anything on their heads when they go out? Nā chhut mng ū tì sim-míh?
6. A. Some wear a black scarf round the head in the cold weather, and some wear no-
7.thing. Kōaⁿ thiⁿ ū ê pau o-kun, ū ê lóng bó tì sim-míh?
8. Q. If they do not wear anything on the head, what then? Nā bó tì bó, thâu-khâk ān-tsáiⁿ-itⁿ?
9. A. They put flowers in the hair, and gold and silver pins. Ú chhah hoe chhah kim gün chiam-á.
10. Q. Do the children wear hats. Gĩn-ná ū tì bó mah?
11. A. Boys and girls all do. Tà-pō tsa-bó' lòng tì.
12. Q. When do they begin to wear them? Ti sì tsiah ū tì?
13. A. A month after they are born. Chhut-sì kâu móa-gêh tšū tì.
On Funerals. 43.

Q. How long are they before they bury the dead? Láng sì jōa-kú tsiah ü tāi?
A. Some soon after death, and some after a longer time. Ü è hiên tāi, ü è kah hú.
Q. If there is any delay, for how long is it? Na̍n-chhien, tioh j5a ku?
A. Sometimes several months and sometimes several years. Ü sī kūi gēh jīt, ü sī kūi nā nī.
Q. Why so long? Sia̍d-su tioh hi ah ku?
A. Sometimes because they cannot find a good place to bury in. Kha̍h tsōe sī in-ūi chē sī ho só-tsāi thang tāi.
Q. There are places everywhere, there is no need of searching for one, is there? Sō-tsāi tāk ūi ū, mih-sāi tiōh chēh mah?
A. It is because people want to find a lucky place. In-ūi beh chēh kah hó ê hong-sāi.
Q. Do the Amoy people believe that? È-mūng lâng sī ān-ni mah?
A. All do. Lóng-tsóng sīn.
Q. How do they know whether a place is good or bad? Tsāiⁿ-inⁿ ōe tsāi só-tsāi sī hó a-sī pháiⁿ?
A. They engage a geomancer to tell them. Chhiaⁿ tē-li su lāi khōn.
Q. How does the geomancer know? Tē-li sien, beh thài ōe tsāi?
A. He studies the character of the hills, and tells the people where the lucky spots are. I ū kâng-kuo sōn-sè, sōa pō hit ê hó-kiet ê só-tsāi.
Q. Does he really know them? I tsin-tsiaⁿ tsāi mah?
A. No, it is all deception. Bō, lóng sī phian láng.
On The last day of the year. 44.

Q. Do the Chinese think much of the last day of the year? Táng làng ú tù-tiòng jí kâu mìn mài ?
A. Yes, they think it one of the important days of the year. Ú, sīng tsê tsê tī nǐ lāi iau-kin ê jî.
Q. What do they do on that day? Hit jît teh pān sîm-mîh tài-tsî.
A. Make presents and perform ceremonies, make up their accounts, and collect debts. Sâng nî, sīng sîu, thô sîu.
Q. Is there anything else they do? Iâu ú sîm-mîh pât hâng ?
A. The whole family gathers round the vessel for burning incense and worships their ancestors and idols, and then with rejoicings eat and drink. Hân tîsê', hâu pût, tsoân ke úi lî', hōâ-hî lim tsiâh.
Q. Do they like to meet as a complete family that day? Hit jît ke-lî iê lâng lóng āi tsiân tî-teh bó ?
A. Every one wishes that. Tâk ê âi ân-nî.
Q. When a man is far from home, and cannot be present what then? Ú lâng khi khâng hîng hōe-tì tî lâi beh tsaî-fü ?
A. He mourns and is grieved at heart, and thinks of those at home. Hôân-lô kho' sîm sîn-liâm ke-lâi.
Q. Does the family think of him? Ke-lâi ê làng ê sîn-liâm i bô ?
A. Yes, and they grieve that he cannot be present. Ú, sîn hôân-lô i bî hù.
On The last day of the year. (Continued) 45.

Q. How do they collect debts on that day? Hit jit thé siâu tsái"-iũ" thó?
A. They are very stern in their demands, as though non-payment would not be tolerated. Thó liâu put-tsi ân, khoán-sit bó heng bōe-tsōe-tit.

Q. Do they collect by day or night? Si jīt-sái khi thó, á-si mīsí thó?
A. By both day and night, and they stop only with the daybreak of next morning. Mi jīt lóng thó, kâu bin-â-tsái thiⁿ kung tsia⁹ shō.

Q. Do men carry lanterns, and pretending that daylight has not yet come, still demand payment? ū lâng kíah teng ké-tsōe-thîⁿ bê kung, iâu-kú teh thó mah?

A. Some do so. Iâ ū hit hō lâng.

Q. When they cannot get payment, what then? Thó nà bō, tsiu tsái"-iũ"?
A. They must wait till after the new year and then present their bills again. Tiōh thèng-hâu sin tsiaⁿ kē tsiia koh thó.

Q. When is the new year considered to be over? Kân tī sî tsiia shō sin-tsiaⁿ ū kê-sîn.
A. About a half a month, viz. after the Feast of Lanterns. Tâi-khâi pōaⁿ géh jīt, sîoâng-goâń kē, tsiu bêng-pēk.

Q. Is the last day of the year considered to be a festival? Jî kân mî shō sî tsoeh â m-sî?
A. No it is not. Mî.
On Rewards and Punishments. 46.

1. Q. What do the Chinese say with regard to rewards and punishments? Lún hó phái n pò, têng lâng kông tsái n–iū n?
2. A. They say that there is a reward for good, and a retribution for evil. In kông siēn iū siēn pò, ok iū ok pò.
3. Q. Are not bad men afraid of retribution? Phái n lâng kiâm bô kiā n phái n pò?
4. A. They are indeed afraid. Khiok ǔ kiā n.
5. Q. Then why do they do wrong? Nâ-sì ân-ní siēn–sū kiā n phái n?
6. A. Because their passions get the better of their conscience. In–ūi su–iōk iān liōng–sim.

7. Q. What benefit do they get? Tsöe liān ē sîn–miâ hó?
8. A. None, they only injure themselves. Bô, hoân tê ng hài ka–kî.
9. Q. What reward is there for doing right? Tsöe hó ē sîn sîn–miâ pò?
10. A. They have peace and avoid calamity. Tít–tiōh pêng–ân biâń sîu tsâi–ē.
11. Q. Do not men like to imitate the good so as to obtain the reward for good? Lâng kiâm ē mî ē hó lâng tít–tiōh hó pò mah?
12. A. There are some, but they are few. û ê ū, tsōng–sî tsio.
On Marriage. 47.

1. Q. What is the marriage custom in Amoy? Ti Ê-mýng kē chhōa ê hông-siōk si sim-mīh khoān?

2. A. There are several kinds. Ù kūi-nā hāng thang kōng.

3. Q. Can the son decide whom he is to marry? Tsōc kiā³ ê lāng thang ka-kī tsū-i beh chhōa sim-mīh lāng mah?

4. A. No, neither can the daughter. Bōe, tsa-bō³ kiā³ iā bōe tsū-i beh kē sim-mīh lāng mah.

5. Q. Who then decides. Nā-si ân-ni sim-mīh lāng tsū-i?

6. A. It is the parents. Sī pē-bū.

7. Q. Who decides in case there are no parents? Nā bō pe-bū sim-mīh lāng tsū-i?

8. A. The nearest relatives. Kap

9. Q. When a man marries, has he to pay any money. Ta-po³ nā beh chhōa tiōh phēng kim mah?


11. Q. How much is the betrothal money? Phēng kim sī jōa tsōe?


15. Q. Can the poor afford so much? Sōng-hiong-lāng òe kham-tit chhut hiah tsōe mah?

16. A. No, they cannot and so many of them dare not think of marriage. Bōe, tsia'h tsōe lāng m-kā³ siā³ beh chhōa.
On the Buddhist rites for the dead. 48.

1 Q. When do the Chinese offer the great Buddhist rites for the dead? Táng lâng tsoe phó-tō·sim-mih sī?
A. In the seventh month. Chhit géh.

3 Q. What is the meaning of Pho·tō'·? Phō·tō' sī sim-mih l-sū?
A. It means that as an act of charity people make offerings of food to the spirits who have no descendants of their own to do so. Ī-sū sī beh siā-sī bó kiān-sun ē im-kūi lái tsiah.

5 Q. How is it that the spirits of the dead come to this world? Im-kūi tsāi-iūn òe lái iòng-kan?
A. Men believe that at that time the ruler of the spirits must let them go. Tsiān lâng phah-sīg hit-sī kūi ōng tiōh pāng i chhut lāi.

7 Q. Why must he let them go? Siā-n-sū tiōh pāng i chhut lāi?
A. He pities them being imprisoned for a whole year, so he lets them out to walk about. Khō-liën i koaⁿ tsīn nī, tsiah tiōh pāng i chhut lāi kiān-kiān.

9 Q. Where does he release them from? Tūi toh-lōh pāng i?
A. The most think from hell. Khah tsoe phah-sīg tūi tē-gēk.

11 Q. And if not from hell where then? Na m-sī tūi tē-gēk, tsiū toh-lōh?
A. From Hades. Tūi im-kan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Q.</th>
<th>A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When the seventh month is up are the spirits willing to return to hell?</td>
<td>No, so the ruler of the spirits sends devils to drive them back. Bó, kúi óng tsiah chhe kúi-á ah i khi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they sometimes sulk and won't go?</td>
<td>Their sulking is of no use, as they must certainly go. Tiun bō hoat-tit, tek-khak nicknamed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What sorrow do they have to bear when they return to hell?</td>
<td>They are treated as prisoners, and shut up as before. Tsiau kū koai thē, chhinh-chhīū ka hoān.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are they tormented?</td>
<td>Yes, some ascend the hill of knifes, some are thrown into a pan of boiling oil, some pounded with a pestle, some ground between mill stones, and others sawn with saws. Ú ē tsū to soa', lōh iū tiān, û è tseng, û è bō, iā ū ē hō lāng kū.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When are they liberated?</td>
<td>When their punishment is over, they are born again into the world. Hêng hoat liâu hō i koh chhut-sī.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On the Buddhist rites for the dead (Continued) 49.
On Farming.

Q. How many crops a year do farmers reap? Tsōh sit láng tāk nī siū ū kūi tang?
A. In the sixth month. Lāk geh.

Q. When is the second? Tē jī tang tī si.
A. In the tenth month. Tsāp geh.

Q. Is there any other crop beyond these? Lēng-goā āu ū tsē tāng bō?
A. Yes, there is the wheat crop. Čū, tsē tāng bēh.

Q. Which of these is the most profitable crop? Tsiāh ē toh-lōk tsē tāng chhut sek khāh tōa?
A. Yes, there is the wheat crop. Čū, tsē tāng bēh.

Q. When is the first crop gathered. Thān tsē tāng tī sī siū?
A. In the sixth month. Lāk geh.

Q. When is the second? Tē jī tang tī si.
A. In the tenth month. Tsāp geh.

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A. In the tenth month. Tsāp geh.

Q. Is there any other crop beyond these? Lēng-goā āu ū tsē tāng bō?
A. Yes, there is the wheat crop. Čū, tsē tāng bēh.

Q. Which of these is the most profitable crop? Tsiāh ē toh-lōk tsē tāng chhut sek khāh tōa?
A. Yes, there is the wheat crop. Čū, tsē tāng bēh.

Q. When is the second? Tē jī tang tī si.
A. In the tenth month. Tsāp geh.

Q. Is there any other crop beyond these? Lēng-goā āu ū tsē tāng bō?
A. Yes, there is the wheat crop. Čū, tsē tāng bēh.

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Q. When is the second? Tē jī tang tī si.
A. In the tenth month. Tsāp geh.

Q. Is there any other crop beyond these? Lēng-goā āu ū tsē tāng bō?
On the rainy season. 51.

1. Q. When does the rainy season come each year? Chhun hō tak-nū tī-sī lōh?
2. A. Most commonly in the second and third month. Khāh sīōng jī-saṅ gēh.
3. Q. Would there be distress if the rains did not come? Chhun-hō bō lōh lāng ōe kānkho bō?
5. Q. Why? Siaⁿ-sū?
6. A. The farmers could not plant their rice. Tsōh-sit lāng bōc pō-e-bhān.
7. Q. Would there be any other injury? Tāu ū sim-mih hāi hō?
8. A. There would be a famine and dear rice. Ōe kī-hung khi bī.
9. Q. Why should there be such? Tsāⁿ-lū ōe ān-nī?
10. A. Because if there is no water in the ponds and pools, the crops would die. In-ūi thām-khut bō tsūi ngō-kok ōe sī.
11. Q. Has ever this happened? ū sē bat ān-nī mah?
13. Q. When there is a drought do the people pray for rain? Khong-hān pēh-sīⁿ ū khīt hō bō?
14. A. They do when there is a deficiency of rain. Hō tsūi khūm-āng tsiu khīt.
15. Q. From whom do they pray? Tūi tāi tāi khīt?
16. A. They go in procession and pray Heaven to send down rain. In chhūt tūn kūn tīⁿ lōh hō.
17. Q. What classes pray? Sim-mīh tēng bō ē làng khīt hō?
18. A. All classes, and even the idols do. Tāk tēng, liēn pūt sōa chhūt lài khīt.
On the Feast of Lanterns. 52.

1. Q. When is the feast of Lanterns? Siōng-gōan tsoeh tī si?
   A. The fifteenth of the first moon. Tsiaⁿ géh tsāp-gō.

2. Q. When did the feast of Lanterns originate? Siōng-gōan tsoeh tūi toh-lōh khī-kièn?
   A. It began in the Chow dynasty. Tūi Tsian-tiū tsiū ū.

3. Q. Has it been observed ever since? Tūi hít si kān taⁿ, lê-kū tāi ū sūi māh?
   A. Yes, there has never been any interruption. ū, lóng bō hīch.

4. Q. How do the Chinese observe this Feast? Tsīl tā tsoeh tāng-lāng tsāi-nūn tsoë?
   A. They drink spirits, have plays, light lanterns, and have a good time. Tsīh ū tsiū, poaⁿ-

5. Q. Where do they light the lanterns? Sim-mīh só̍-tsāi tīām tēng?
   A. In the family, in the shops, and in the temples. Jīn-ke, tīām-thâu, kēng-bū lōng ū tīām.

6. Q. Do people walking in the streets also light them? Kē lō è lāng iā ū tīām bō?
   A. Some do, and some do not. Ū ê ū, ū ê bō.

7. Q. Do they merely light lanterns at this Feast, or do they do anything else? Siōng-gōan chheng-chheng tīām tēng, iā ū pāt-hāng bō?
   A. They light large candles in the temples. Kēng-bū lāi tīām tōa tsek.

8. Q. Where do they light lanterns? Ṣim-mīh só̍-tsāi tīām tēng?
   A. In the family, in the shops, and in the temples. Jīn-ke, tīām-thâu, kēng-bū lōng ū tīām.

9. Q. Do they light lanterns in the streets also? Kē lō è lāng iā ū tīām bō?
   A. Some do, and some do not. Ū ê ū, ū ê bō.

10. Q. Do they merely light lanterns at this Feast, or do they do anything else? Siōng-gōan chheng-chheng tīām tēng, iā ū pāt-hāng bō?
    A. They light large candles in the temples. Kēng-bū lāi tīām tōa tsek.
On The Feast of Lanterns (Continued).

Q. Is there any superstition connected with the Feast of Lanterns? Tsèö siông-goân ü sim-mìh khiên-sìng mah?
A. Yes, some go to the temple and beg for the turtle shaped cakes, in the hopes of having sons. ù, ū làng khi keng-bio khit ku, ĕng-bâng ōe si³ ta-po⁴ sun.

Q. Is there any other? Iâu ü sim-mìh?
A. Some bring some of the burning cinders home in the tongs. ū làng ngeh hé-thòa⁵ jiêt-jìet tòa tô-laï.

Q. Why do they do so? Siän-sì an-nì?
A. Their intention is to make the family prosperous and fortunate. I-sù si ai ke-kaì heng-ông tsò-hòn-sì.

Q. How long does the Feast of Lanterns last? Tsèö siông-goân jòa-kù?
A. About from sunset till midnight. Iòk-liôk tòi jìt-lòh kâu poaⁿ-mì.

Q. Do they worship the idols at this Feast? Siông-goân ü keng pùt bò?
A. Yes, the gods of the Three Boundaries. ū, hâu Sam-kái kong.

Q. What are these three boundaries? Sam-kái si sim-mìh?
A. First is Heaven, second is Earth, and the third is Water. It si thìn, jì sì tòe, sam si tsùi.
Q. Where does silk come from? Si tui toh-loh lai?

Q. Where is grasscloth made? Joah po' toh-loh chhut?
A. The good is from Kwang-si, and the middling is native made. Hô ê tui Kang-sai, tions ê tui pün-tôe.

Q. Do the Chinese wear flannel? Thg Hug u chheng tsui?
A. Formerly they did not, but now they do. Tsá bo, ta^n tsiu ü.

Q. How is it that they did not do so formerly? Tsái^n-iün.
A. There was none of native make, and the foreign had not yet been imported. Pün-tôe bô chhut, goa kok iân-be-lái.

Q. What class of people wears it now? Hien si sim-mih hô ê lâng chhêng?
A. The better off. Khah ü tsi^n ê lâng.

Q. How do those do, who do not wear it, when they are cold? Lâng ná kôa^n, bô chhêng nê beh tsái^n-iün?
A. They put on more clothes. Ke chhêng san.

Q. How do the poor do? Sông-hiong lâng tsái^n-iün?
A. They must endure the cold. Tiôh tam-tng kôa^n.

Q. What do the common people wear? Pêng-siong lâng chhêng sim-mîh?
A. They generally wear blue cotton cloth. Khah siông chhêng chhi^n pö san.

Q. Where does silk come from? Si tui toh-loh lai?

Q. Where is grasscloth made? Joah po' toh-loh chhut?
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A. There was none of native make, and the foreign had not yet been imported. Pün-tôe bô chhut, goa kok iân-be-lái.
On clothes (Continued) 55.

1 Q. Do the dresses of the mandarins and of the people differ? Koan-hú kap peh-sín chhëng saⁿ ū saⁿ tâng bó?
2 A. They do. Bô saⁿ tâng.
3 Q. Can you tell a mandarin’s rank by his dress? Khòaⁿ seng-li láng chhëng saⁿ ōe tsai i tâe sim-mihn seng-li mah?
4 A. Some you can, and some you cannot. Ù ē khòaⁿ ōe chhút, ū ē bôe.
5 Q. Which are those that you can tell? Sim-mihn hó khòaⁿ khab ōe chhút?
6 A. The pig butcher, the seller of fish, the rice dealer, the opium seller, and the fortune teller. Thái ti-e, bôe hî, khui bî tiâm, bôe a-phien, khòaⁿ miâ-è.

1 Q. Do the dresses of the mandarins and of the people differ? Koan-hú kap peh-sín chhëng saⁿ ū saⁿ tâng bó?
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On The Feast of Tombs. 56.

1 Q. Why do the Chinese observe the Feast of tombs? Tiong-kok làng tsoe chhi-toe sì sim-mih 1-su?
2 A. The greatest reason is for the repairing of the graves, and the worshipping of their ancestors. Khab tōa bin sì siu-li bōm hàn bōm.
3 Q. How do they worship them? Hau bōm sì tsāin-iūn?
4 A. They burn incense and spread out eatables in front of the grave for the dead to partake of. Sio hūn pāi mīh ti bōm tāng hō sī làng tsiāh.
5 Q. What do they usually spread in front? Khā sīng pāi sim-mih?
6 A. Spirits, pork, fish, fowl, softcake, hardcake &c. Tsiū, bah, hī, koe, ké, piān tsiāh ē.
7 Q. Do they believe the dead come and eat? In sī làng tsiāh mah?
8 A. In a general way they believe. Some believe that they partake only of the flavour of the food. Hām hām sīn, ù làng phah-sīng sī là là tsiāh hit ē hū.
9 Whilst they are worshipping, do they say anything? Tē hēu, làng ù kōng sim-mih?
10 A. Yes, they chiefly pray that the dead may come and protect their families. Ú, tāi-khāi sī kū i tōh lài pó-pē i ē ke.
11 Q. Do the Chinese really believe that the spirits can hear what is said? Tūng làng tsin-tsān sīn-kio sim sī thān kū i ē ē bōe?
12 A. Yes, they believe more thoroughly in this than they do in the idols. Ú, sīn tse pī sīn pūt khā thām.
On The Feast of Tombs (Continued) 57.

1. Q. When the son worships his father, what does he say? Hau-si" hau lau-pê kap i kong sim-mih oe?
   A. He says, your unfilial son worships you today. Li ê put hau ki° kín-á-jít lái hau li, kiu li tsiau-kó' góa.

2. Q. How does he think he will protect him? I phah-shg tsai²-iu° oe tsiau-kó' i?
   A. He thinks that his spirit in Hades will plan for him and take care of him. Phah-shg i ê sin ti im-kan thoë i siet-hout pó-pi i.

3. Q. If the father has been a very bad man when he died, does the son think he has power to protect him? Lâu-pê pun tôa phái° lang si-khi, kiu phah-shg i oe pó-pi i mah?
   A. He thinks that after the rites for the dead have been performed, his badness has vanished, and he can then protect. I phah-shg kong-tek tsbe liâu, phái° siau-khi, tsiu oe pó-pi.

4. Q. Must the whole family attend at the worship at the grave? Hau bông tiôh kui ke lòng khi mah?
   A. If the grave is near they do; if it is remote they don't. Bông ná kun tsiu u, hâng tsiu bô.

5. Q. When the family is unfortunate do they blame the spirits for not preserving them? Ke lôh póh ù hiâm sin bô pó-pi in boe?
   A. They do, they say their fathers have lost their power to save. Ú, kông tsô'-kong bô sia°.
On the Buddhist rites for the dead.

1. Q. Who decides that men shall be born again? Sim-mîh lâng tsû-i hô' i koh chhut-sî?
2. A. The emperor of Hades.
3. Q. Is there any difference in their ranks when they are born again? Koh chhut-sî û hun-piet kûi tsiên bô?
4. A. Those that were very bad in a former life are born again to bad fortune, and those that were good to a good one.
5. Q. How many births do they go through, till they have no more? Tiôh chhut-sî kûi pài tsiah bô koh chhut-sî?
6. A. When they have got free from all sin, than they enter the Western heaven, a place of supreme joy.
7. Q. Do the people perform the rites for the dead through fear of the spirits? Pêh-sîn phô-tô' si kia'n kûi á mî?
8. A. It is through fear and also through pity (that they offer them).
9. Q. What consequences do men think would follow if they did not perform the rites? Lâng phah-sûng bô phô-tô' û koan-hê bô?
10. A. They fear they would not be happy.

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On the Dragon Boat Festival.

1. Q. When is the Feast of the Dragon boat observed? Go jit tsoeh tî-sî tsbe?
2. A. On the fifth day of the fifth month. Si gô' gê chhoe gô'.
3. Q. What is the origin of this festival? Tui toh-lôh khi?
4. A. In the times of the Eastern Chow dynasty. Tong Tsîu khi?
5. Q. Is there any story connected with it? Ü sîm-mih kô'-sû mah?
6. A. There is. Khut-goân a loyal minister drowned himself in the river, and men go and look for his body. Ü, in-ûi Khut-goân tsîn-tiông tân-kang si, láng beh êhê i ê sin-si.

7. Q. Why did he drown himself? Sîaⁿ-sû beh tâu kang si?
8. A. Because he gave advice to the emperor, who would not listen to him, so in vexation he committed suicide. In-ûi kan-tsêng hông-tê m thiaⁿ, ka-ki ut-bûn êhê sî lô'.
9. Q. After his death was the emperor sorry? I sî lâu hông-tê u hoân-lô bô?
10. A. Very sorry, so he sent men to search for him. Ü tsîn hoân-lô, tsiah kah láng khi êhê.
11. Q. Did they find the body? Aû lâi u êhê-tiôh bô?
12. A. No, the river was large, and so they could not find it. Bô, kah tsûi tôa bô thang êhê.
1. Q. Do they row the Dragon boat throughout the Empire, or only in one place? Thong kok tâk só'-tsâi lóng ü pê, â-si tsîit só'-tsâi ná-tìân?
   A. Throughout the eighteen provinces. Tsâp poeh sêng lóng ü.

2. Q. Who arranges for the rowing every year? Tâk nî sim-mîh lâng siet-boat töô pé?
   A. The more prominent and those who are well to do. Khâh ú miaⁿ-siâ khâh ü tsîn ê lâng.

3. Q. Do those who race get prizes? Tâu lêng tsûn ú thang siuⁿ bô?
   A. Yes, there is always a prize to be seized when the goal is reached. Ŭ siông-siông chhiûⁿ pîo.

4. Q. Where is the prize stuck up? Pîo chhah toh-lôô?
   A. On a junk that is anchored in the river. Chhah tî tsûn nîh pha tô khoe nîh.

5. Q. What does the prize consist of? Pîo si sim-mîh mîh?
   A. A silver medal, a bracelet, a handkerchief, a fan, or such like. Gün pâi, chhiû-khôân, chhiû-kun, siⁿ, tsiah ê.

6. Q. How many days do they row? Pê kûî jît?
   A. Three days. Saⁿ jît.

7. Q. Do they ever quarrel and fight during these races? Tâu lêng-tsûn bat oan-ke saⁿ phah bô?
   A. Nearly every year they do so. Chha-put-to tâk nî ü.
On Kong-tek. 61.

1. Q. What is the meaning of these two words Kong tek? Kong-tek nghĩa ji sì sim-mi 1-sū?
   A. Kong means merit, and tek means character. Kong sī kong-lō, tek sī tek-hēng.
2. Q. Why do men observe kong tek (i.e., rites for the dead)? In-nī sīu-sū beh tsōe Kong-tek?
   A. Because they are afraid the dead have gone to hell, where they are suffering, and so they observe these rites. Kian-liăn làng sī khi tē-gēk sīu kho', tsiah tiōh kā i tsōe kong-tek.
3. Q. Is there any good in observing them? Tsōe kong-tek u sim-mi Kong-hō mah?
   A. They think there is, but in reality there is none. Tsōu in phāh-sīg ū, kī-sīt sī khang-khāng.
4. Q. What is the good? Kong-hau kāu toh-lōh?
   A. (They think) their relatives are let out of hell, and need not suffer any more. Hồ' chhān lang chhut tē-gēk, m-sāi kan-khō'.
5. Q. When they get out of hell, where do they go to? Chhut tē-gēk kāu toh-lōh?
   A. The ruler of Hades causes them to be born again into the world. Giâm-lō ông hōi i koh chhut-sī.
6. Q. In what fashion do they come again into the world? Koh chhut-sī sim-mi khoi?
   A. Some are honourable in life, others mean, some are beasts, some birds and such like. Õ ē tsōe tsun-khī, ū ē tsōe ha-tsiēn, ū ē tsōe tseng-sī tsīu tsiah tsiah ē.
Q. Who performs these rites for the dead? Sim-mih làng thôe i tsòe kong-tek?
A. They are carried out entirely by Buddhist priests. Lòng sì hê-siû thôe i tsôe.

Q. How do they observe them? Eng sim-mih hoat-tô lâi tsôe?
A. They recite out of their books, perform rites, and worship the idols. Liâm keng, pài chham, keng phô-sat.

Q. Out of what books do they recite? Liâm sim-mih keng?
A. From idolatrous books from India. Tui Ifi-tô lâi è bût-keng.

Q. To whom do they recite out of these books? Liâm keng beh hô tsi-tsuí thian?
A. All the idols. Hô lòng-tsông è pût thian.

Q. Who are all these idols? Lòng-tsông è pût si sim-mih pût?
A. The idols that are in the house. Tsin-sî keng lâi só-u è pût?

Q. After the service has been performed are the spirits let out of hell? Tsôe kong-tek liàn, tsiah è kûi û chhut tê-gék mah?
A. The priests say they do. Hê sîn kông ú.

Q. Are these services expensive? Tsôe kong-tek tiôh sîng-tiông só-hûi mah?
A. It depends upon the person who employs the priests. A rich man will have to pay at least a thousand dollars. Si tsáî tsú láng, nã hó-giâh láng siang tsîo tiôh khaí tsîa chheng khor.
On Doctors. 63.

1. Q. Do the Chinese believe much in doctors? Tsiu-tyong ē put-tyes sin l-seng bō?
   A. They believe in the more clever, but not in those that are not. Kiu ē tu tsu sin, kiu hō ē tu tsu bō sin.

2. Q. Do the doctors study medicine? E-seng u kāng-kiu i-hoat bō?

3. Q. How can they heal if they do not study? Nā bō kāng-kiu beh thāi öe ē hōng i?
   A. They study medical works, and books on drugs. Khōaⁿ tāng-thāu chhēh, khōaⁿ ēh-chhēh.

4. Q. Are there no universities or hospitals in China where they can study medicine? Tsiu-tyong-kōk kūm bō i-kēk i-koān thāng kāng-kāu i-hoat mah?
   A. Formerly there was not any, but now they are thinking of establishing some. Tsā sī bō, tuām teh sīn̄ beh sīc̄.

5. Q. What kind of people become doctors? Sim-mīh hō ē tuām tāng thōe l-seng?
   A. Men from every class in society. Tsāp-sek ē tuām lōng ū.

6. Q. If a person is sick, who do they see first? Sim-mīh hō ē tuām lōng thōe l-seng?
   A. They go to see the doctor first. Khōaⁿ tāng-thāu chhēh, khōaⁿ ēh-chhēh.

7. Q. Do the Chinese believe more in doctors or in the medical works? Tsiu-tyong ē put-tyes sin l-seng bō?
   A. They believe in the more clever, but not in those that are not. Kiu ē tu tsu sin, kiu hō ē tu tsu bō sin.

8. Q. Do the doctors study medicine? E-seng u kāng-kiu i-hoat bō?

9. Q. How can they heal if they do not study? Nā bō kāng-kiu beh thāi öe ē hōng i?
   A. They study medical works, and books on drugs. Khōaⁿ tāng-thāu chhēh, khōaⁿ ēh-chhēh.

10. Q. Are there no universities or hospitals in China where they can study medicine? Tsiu-tyong-kōk kūm bō i-kēk i-koān thāng kāng-kāu i-hoat mah?
    A. Formerly there was not any, but now they are thinking of establishing some. Tsā sī bō, tuām teh sīn̄ beh sīc̄.

11. Q. What kind of people become doctors? Sim-mīh hō ē tuām tāng thōe l-seng?
    A. Men from every class in society. Tsāp-sek ē tuām lōng ū.
Q. How is any one bold enough to become a doctor without studying? Làng bò káng-kiú thái-thó hiah hō-tá nákàn tsõe i-seng?
A. They desire a life of ease, and more money can be earned at this (than other professions). Sì tham kah chheng-hán, kah thàn tsìn.

Q. Have the doctors no responsibility? Tsit-hó lâng hêng-kiam bó koan-he mah?
A. Yes, but they don't think much about that. Û koan-he bó chhim siùn.

Q. Would the mandarins punish a man for causing a man's death by the drugs he gave him? Nâ sì éng iôh hái tôh lâng, koa-hú ôc pân tsôe bô?
A. According to law they ought, but as a rule they don't. Tsiau hoat iôh, tsong-sî pêng-sîng bô.

Q. Then if a doctor injures a man, is the matter just allowed to drop? Nâ sì ân-ní hài lâng kan-ta soah mah?
A. If the friends of the man that dies are powerful it does not, but if they are not then it does. Sì chhin u sè oh soah, bô sê tsii khoâi soah.

Q. What medicine is used in ague? Làng kóa-jiet éng sim-mih iôh ti?
A. All kinds are used; there is no settled medicine. Loân-loân éng bò tiân-tiôh iôh.

Q. How do the Chinese think ague arises? Tâg-lâng phah-sîng kóa-jiet tsái-inh khi?
A. They think there are two spirits at work. One of these carries a furnace, and the other a palm leaf fan. Phah-sîng sî nüng-hô kui teh tsok-long; tsit-e phang hang-lô, tsit-e kiah khê-sîn.
On Doctors. (Continued) 65.

1. Q. What is the idea of carrying a furnace? Phăng hang-lô' sîn-mîh i-sû?
   A. The idea is that there is fire in the furnace which causes heat. I-sû hang-lô' lâi ū hé, beh ho' i jiêt.

2. Q. What is the meaning of the palm leaf? Khê-sîn sîn-mîh i-sû?
   A. To fan him so that he will get cold. Beh iêt hong ho' i kôa.

3. Q. Do men sometimes enquire of the idol when they get sick? Ú sî lâng phôa"-pi" ū mîng pût bô?
   A. They invariably do. Sîng-siông ū.

4. Q. How can the idols prescribe medicine when they can't speak? Pût bô' kông-ôe thái-thô' ôe phài iôh?
   A. They draw lots, toss the divining rods, or employ the Tauist medium. Thiû chhiam, poâh poe, êng ki-tông.

5. Q. Have they also any other plan? Iâ ū sîn-mîh pût mîh hoat-tô' bô?
   A. They carry the idol to the druggist's shop and buy medicine. Kng pût khi iôh-tâm ka-kî bôe.

6. Q. Are they made well by taking it? Tsâh liân ū êng-hâu bô?
   A. More frequently not. Khâh tsöe bô.

7. 間佛不能講話焉能派藥
8. 間尚有什麼方法
9. 間扛佛去藥店自己買
10. 答扛佛去藥店自己買
11. 答扛佛去藥店自己買
12. 答扛佛去藥店自己買
On Doctors. (Continued) 66.

Q. Have the doctors settled medicines for common complaints? テンションピングピング チャンピヨンヨン ニュートニヨン マイ マイ ボウ?
A. Yes. ユ.

Q. In a case of inflammation, how do the doctors think it is caused? シャオント シャオント マイ シン マイ ニャンチュアン ニャンチュアン ニャン?
A. The most people say it is heat pent up in the system. シャナ シャナ シャナ シャナ ニュアウト ニュアウト ニュアウト?

Q. How do they reduce it? エン エン エン マイ ホト ボ?
A. They reduce it by giving cooling medicines. チャナ シャナ シャナ シャナ ニュアウト ニュアウト?

Q. Do Chinese doctors feel the pulse? テンラング テンラング ボウン メホ マ?
A. Every one does. タク ウ.

Q. Do they feel one wrist or both? ユ ボン ティシット チュフ イェン チュフ?
A. They feel both. ニュ シュフ ロング ボウ.

Q. Why do they feel both? イ ムン フーザ ボウ ニャン チュフ?
A. They say the pulses are not the same. イン ニャン シュフ ボウ ピン.

Q. After feeling the pulses do they prescribe medicine? ボウ メホ ユ ファイ ニョ?
A. They do. ユ.

間発炎者有人医有按脈否
問較多言是由鬱火
問用何法度使其退
問食清藥退炎
答有
答按脈有派藥否
答按按脈有派藥否
答按他言兩手無平
答答兩手俱按
問按脈有派藥否
答按按脈有派藥否
Q. How is it that men everywhere go out to read stories from ancient books? Tâk só'-tsai láng teh kóng kó sî sim-mîh ỉ-sù?

A. To amuse people. Beh ho'-láng thiaⁿ sim-sek è táî-tî.

Q. What do they read? Si kóng sim-mîh táî-tî?

A. Mostly stories of ancient times. Khah tsöe sî kó'-tsâ è táî-tî.

Q. What dynasties are considered ancient? Sim-mîh táî-tî sîng sî kó'-tsâ?


Q. What other dynasties nearer to us (are ancient)? Lôh lái iân ū sim-mîh tiâu-tê.

A. T'ang, Sung, Yuan, and Ming dynasties. Tông, Sông, Goân, Bêng, tsia'h è.

Q. When they speak of ancient times, what do they talk about? Kóng kó'-tsâ è táî-tî sî teh kóng sim-mîh?

A. They tell of how emperors ruled, and ministers took care of the nation: also who were loyal, and who were traitors. Teh kóng hông-tê ts'aiⁿ-ỉûn tí kok, jîn-sîn ts'aiⁿ-ỉûn pó kok, sim-mîh láng tsîn-tìông, sim-mîh láng kan-tsà.
1. Q. What else do they relate? Iâu ü kóng sîm-mîh?
2. A. They also tell how such and such a traitor ruined the empire, and how such and such a loyal minister saved it. Iâu ü kông bó' kan-sîn ü hâi kok, bó' tiong-sîn ü kín i.
3. Q. Do they also tell of the wars? Iâu ü kóng-khî chhut tsîn bó?
4. A. Yes, and of how China when she was smaller frequently went to war to conquer other places. ù: tsâ Tîong-kok khah sê sîông-sîông chhut tsîn phah só-tsâi.
5. Q. Who are these story tellers? Kóng kô' sî sîm-mîh hû è làng?
6. A. Sometimes scholars that have failed in their studies and in business, and having no work they become story tellers. ü ê sî m tsîna' thák èhheh, m tsîna' tsê seng-li, bó kàng thang tsê tsîah kóng kô'.
7. Q. About how much do they make in a day? Iok-liôk tsîn jit khîoh-tît jóm-tsê tsîn?
8. A. The utmost is four or five hundred cash, and the least is over a hundred. Khah tsê sî go' pah, khah tsêo pah-gôa tsîn.
9. Q. How long do they speak daily? Tîtjît kông jóm-kú?
10. A. About four hours in the afternoon. ë-po' sî iok-liôk sî-tiâm tsêng kû.
A DICTIONARY OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL VERBS AND ADJECTIVES IN THE AMOY DIALECT.

Abandon, ... Pāng-sak, khi-sak.
Abhor, ...... Oān-ō m.
Abide, ...... Khia-khi, tōa.
Able, ...... Ōe.
"clever, ...... U-pān-sū.
Abolish, ..... Hōe-bō, thiet-khi.
Abominable, ... Khō m-ō m, put-kham.
Abound, ...... Chhiong-sēng.
Abridge, ...... Kān-tsiet, khah-kān.
Abrogate, ...... Hōe-bō.
Abscond, ...... Tō-tsāu, thau-tsāu.
Absent, ...... Bō tī-teh.
Abstruse, ... Chhim, chhim-tīm.
Absurd, ...... Tsun, tiōh.
Abuse, ....... Phāi n khoān-thāi, pō-jiōk.
Accept, ...... Sin, siu.
Accidental, ...... Chhān-khām, chhān-tū-kham.
Accompany, ...... Sa n kap kia n.
Accompany, as an inferior, ...... Kun-sūi, kun-tē.
Accompany, a friend on leaving. Sāng.
Accomplish, ...... Tsia n.
Accumulate, ...... Liāp-tsēk, tsek-
sū, tsek-thīok.
Accurate, ...... Tsān, tiōh.
Accuse, ...... Tāu-ľāng,
" before a magistrate, ... Kō.
Accustom, ...... Kō p n-sū.
Ache, ...... Sng, thia n, thia n-thāng.
Acid, ...... Sng.
Acknowledge, ...... jin.
Acquaint, ...... Thong-tī, pō, kah řang kōng.
Acquire, ...... Tīt-tīōh.
Acquit, ...... Thau-pāng, pāng i kī.
Acrat, ...... Loāh.
Act, ...... Tsē, tī-ēh.
,, plays, ...... Pōa-hū, tsoē-hū.
Active, ...... Ōn-ťōng, liām-tī-ēh.
Acute, ...... Lēng-thōng, thōng-thān.
Adapt ones self, able to, ...... Gāu tsoān-piēn, piēn sīn thōng.
Add, ...... Ke, ke-thīn.
Adhere, stick to, ...... Liām.
Adhesive, ...... Ōe-liām tīt.
Adjacent, ...... Kūn, kūn-ōa.
Adjoin, ...... Sa n-liām.
Adjudicate, ...... toā-an, phōn-tōān.
Admit, confess, ...... Jīn.
,, allow to enter, ...... Hō i jīp.
Admonish, ...... Kēng-kāi.
Adopted, child, ...... Khīū-e, īn ā.
Adore, ...Kèng-pài, pài, hòk-sāi.
Adroit, .......Khían, kô-khían.
Adulterate, ...Thâu pát mìh.
Advance money, Seng chhut tsên,
" go on Tsin-tséng.
Advantageous, ........U li-ek.
Advertise, .......Chhut ji pêh.
Advise, ..............Khó-khāng.
Affable, ..............Jîn-jîa.
Afraid, ................Kiaⁿ.
Aged, ................Lâu.
Agree, (in opinion.) Tàng-sim.
" (on good terms.) Hô-hô.
" climate not, Tsui thô' hô hàp.
Aid, ..............Saⁿ tsăn, pang-tsăn.
Airy, cool, ...Chhiu-chhin, liang-lāng, im-lâng.
Alight from a horse, ...Lôh bē.
Alive, ...................Oâh.
Allay thirst, ...Tsl-khoah.
Allow, ................Phái, hun-pài.
Allow, ................Tsûn, un.
Allure, to good, ...Nh-chhôa.
" to evil, ...In-iu.
Almighty, ...Tâk hang ôe.
Alter, ...................Kôe.
Alternate, ...Lûn-lîn.
Amiable, ...Tit lâng thîâⁿ.
Amputate, ...Kû-khi.
Anchor, to, ...Pha tîa.
Ancient, ...Kô-tsâ.
Angle, to, ...Tîo-hî.
Angry, ..............Siu-khi.
Animated, ...Phiâu-phiet, hoat-phoat.
Annihilate, ...Phah bô, biêt-bô.
Announce, ...........Pô, thong-tî.
Annoy, ..............Chhông-tî, kâng.
Annual, ..............Tâk nîⁿ, nîⁿ-nîⁿ.
Annul, ................Hôe-bô.
Answer, ...................Là, in-tap.
Antique, ..............Kó lâuh phauh.
Anxious, ..............Khûn-i.
Apathetic, ..............Sî-bài.
Appeal to higher authority, .. Sîông-không.
Appear, ..............Chhut-hién.
Appoint, ..............Sîêt-lîp.
Apprehend, ..............Lîâh.
Approach, ...Oâ-lâi, kûn-ôa.
Argue, .......Piên-lûn, piên.
Arise, ..............Khî-lài.
Arrange, ..............Pâi-lêt.
" decide, ...Tîn-tîâh.
" Arrest, ..............Lîâh.
Arrive, ..............Kàu.
Artful, intriguing, ...Kan-tsâ.
Ascend, ..............Tîn, peh-tîn.
Ashamed, ..............Kiên-siâu, bô bin khâng.
Ask, ...................Mng.
Assail, ..............Kong-kek, ti-têk.
Assassinate, ...Am-tïn thài lâng.
Assassinate a king, ...Chûi-khek.
Assemble, ...tsù-tsp.
Assiduous, ...Thâm-sim, thâm-tsâi.
Assiduous, ...Thâm-sim, thâm-tsâi.
Assist, ..............See aid
Associate, with a person, ...Kau-
pôe.
Atone for, ..............Siôk-tsê.
" sin by merits, ...Tsiông kông pò tsê.
Attack, ..............Kong-kek, ti-têk.
Attentive, ..............Koan-sim.
Audacious, ..........Kâⁿ.
Avaricious, ...........Thâm-sim, thâm-
tsâi.
Average, ..............Am-lài kah-khi, khien-un.
Avoid, ..............Biên-tît.
" get out of way, ...Siâm-pî.
Awake, ... Chhiü, tseng-sin.  
Aware, on one's guard, ... Tin-ti, ti-hông. 
Know, Tsai. 
Awkward, clumsy, Chhun-pun. 
Awry, ... Thien-chhiu. 
Back out of a matter, ... The. 
Backbite, ... Kông ka-tsiak aû òe. 
Bad, ... Phair, bái. 
Bail, ... Pó niân. 
" out, Nian chhut lái. 
Bait, Ji. 
Bake, Pek. 
Balance an account, ... Thû-tû. 
Bale out, (as water,) ... Lân. 
Banish, ... Chhiong-kun, tô, liû. 
Baptize, ... Kiau söc-le. 
Bare, ... Kng kng. 
Bark, Pui. 
Barren, ... Thûn-bû, hô seng sán. 
" (land), ... Sân. 
Barter, ... Tû oân. 
Base, Hâ-liû, hâ-tsiâ'n. 
Bashful, ... Ul kien siû, ui siû jin. 
Bathe, ... Tsâng-êk, sôe êk. 
Bear, to bring forth, ... Sin. 
" with, endure ... Thun-lûn. 
Beat, ... Phah, kông. 
" conquer, ... Tàu. 
Beaten, ( conquered ), ... Su. 
Beautiful, ( suí, piân-ti. 
Beccon, ... Iût. 
Becoming, ... Hâp-gî, hâp-sit. 
" suitable, ... Hô-sê. 
Bedaub, ... Bak kiau-làng, phah lâ-sâm. 
Beg, ... Khût, thô. 
Beguile, ... Phien, mônâ-phien. 
Behaved, well, ... Hô kâ-sî, hô

kû töng. 
Behaved, well, as child, ... Koaï. 
Behead, ... Thài-thâu, tsûi-thâu, tsâm-thâu. 
Behold, ... Khôa. 
Belch, ... Phah-êh, thô-êh. 
Believe, ... Suî. 
Belong to, ... Siôk. 
Bend, thing, ... At-khiau, ãn-khiau. 
" over, ... Án. 
Benefit, ... Li-ek. 
Benevolent, ... Ù jin-áî, jin-tsû. 
Bequeath, ... Lâu ke-he, pang giáp. 
Beseach, ... Khûn-kûn. 
Besiege, ... Ui-khûn, chhm tiôh. 
Best, ... Tê it hô, siûng hô. 
Bestow, ... Hô, siûn-sû, sang. 
Betray, inform upon, ... Thâu lâng. 
Betroth, ... Tsiah tiau. 
Better, ... Khah hô, khah tiôh. 
Beware, ... Ti-hông, tinâ-ti. 
Beweighted, ... Tiôh iau. 
Bid, tell, ... Kah, hoan-hù. 
Big, ... Toa. 
Bind, ... Pak. 
" the feet, ... Pak kha. 
Bind, a book, ... Kap-chheh, têng chheh. 
Bisect, ... Tsêh tsêh ngû têng, tsâm pêng. 
Bite, ... Ka. 
Bitter, ... Khô. 
Black, ... O. 
Blame, ... Hiâm. 
Blaspheme, ... Siêt-tôk. 
Blaze, ... Toh, hé-ông, hé-iam. 
Bleach, ... Phê-phê. 
Blear eyed, ... Aûng bák kîn. 
Bleed, Lâu huih. 
Blend, Sān chham, sān láu.
Bless, Sīn-su hok-khi.
Blind, Chhi-mīn.
Blindfold, Ng suī hī.
Blink, Chhiāuh-chhiāuh-nīh.
Blister, Pub-pha.
Blossom, Khui-hoe.
Blot, with ink, Baktioh bak.
Blow, as wind, Chhe.
Blur, Chhiauh-chhiauh-nīh.
Blue, Lam sek.
Blunt, Tun, tō-mīn.
Blush, Hoat hōng.
Boast, Phin-phōng, tsu-khoa.
Boil, water, Run.
Bottomless, Bo toe.
Boundless, Bo han lōng.
Bow, as Chinese, Chhiūn-jīa.
Box with the fist, Phū-kūn.
Brand, Chhiah-jī, tōg-jī.
Brave, Hō tān, iòng-bēng.
Bray, in a mortar, Lū, gēng.
Brazenfaced, Kau bin phē.
Break, Phōa, kōng-phōa, phā-phōa.
Break in two, as a rope, Tāng.
Break, a stick, At-tshī.
Blow, as wind, Pāng phūi.
Blow, with ink, Bak tiōh bāk.
Blow, with the mouth, Pān.
Blink, Chhiauh-chhiauh-nīh.
Blister, Pub-pha.
Blossom, Khui-hoe.
Blot, with ink, Baktioh bak.
Blow, as wind, Chhe.
Blow, with the mouth, Pān.
the nose, Chhing phīn, eh-hēng phīn.
Blue, Lām sek.
Blunt, Tun, tō-mīn.
Blush, Hoat hōng.
Boast, Phūn-phōng, tsu-khoa.
Boil, water, Kūn.
Bored, as an egg, Silh.
Bold, Tōa tān, kān.
Bolt, Chhiūn.
Bore, as with a gimlet, Chhīng.
Boru, to be, Chhūt sī.
Borrow, Tsūōh.
Bother, Kāng, chhōng-tī.
Bottomless, Bō toe.
Boundless, Bō han lōng.
Bow, as Chinese, Chhiūn-jīa.
Box with the fist, Phū-kūn.
the ears, Koat hī-ā.
the face, Siēn chhī-phē.
put in a, Tsūng.
Brackish, Kiām siāp.
Brag, Tsū-kūo, phūn-phōng, hiēn.
Brand, Chhiah-jī, tōg-jī.
Brave, Hō tān, iòng-bēng.
wine, ...............Tah.
Buzz, .........Hung hugging, ho ho kio.
Calculate, ..........Séng-siên, séng.
Calk, ..............Chák he tsoa.
Call, ..............Kio, hoah.
... on a person, ....Thám, pāi-hau.
Callous, ............Ngé-sim.
Calumniate, ..........Huí-pōng.
Can, ................Oē.
Cannot, ..........Boe.
Capacious, ..........Khui-khōan.
Capitalize, ..........Tān-hang.
Capsize, ............Khi-loh-khi.
Capture a vessel, ....Khan tsain.
... a city, Kong-phoa sia.
Careful, ..........Sóc-jī, tsū-sóc.
Careless, ..........Bōng-tōng, chhin.
... one's mind, Piēn-i, tūng-i.
... disposition, ....Piēn sēng.
Changeable, ..........Hoán hok bū sieng.
Charitable, ..........Hó sim.
Chapped hands, ....Chhiu pit.
Chase, ...........Tū, jīp.
Chaste, ...........Chheng-tsiet, tseng-keng.
Chastise, ...........Kēng-kái.
Chat, .............Tâm gién.
Cheap, ..........Pan-gi, tsōa, siék.
Cheapen, ..........Chhui kham tsio, tō-thōa.
Cheat, ............Phien.
Check (curb) .........Iok-sok.
... (chide) ..........Hiam.
Cheerful, ..........Chheng sim.
Cherish, ..........Jū-chhi.
Chew, ............Po, manh.
Chilly, ..........Ka-hūn-sūn.
Chirp, ..........Tsiūh-tsiūh háu.
Choke, ..........Kēn-tōh, kēh-teh.
Choose, ..........Kēng, kēng-soān.
Chop off, ..........Tsāng-tūng.
Circular, ..........Lān.
Circuitous, ..........Oan, oan-oat.
Circulate, as blood, ....Uū-tōng.
... as news, Po-lōng.
Civil, polite, ....Ú lē lō, ú lē sōr.
Clamorous, ..........Jiōng, hōa-hōa jōng.
Clandestine, ..........Am-tsī, iap-thiap.
Clash, cymbals, ..........Chhūm,
Claw, .........................Jiàn
Clean, .....................Chheng-khi
Cleanse, ..............Sóe chheng-khi
Clear, (as a matter), ...Bêng
'' (as water), .......Chheng
Clear headed, ......Tseng-thong
Clear up (weather), ...Chheng-chhái
Cleave, .....................Phoa-khui
Clever, ..........Gâu, chhang-mia, thong
Climb up, ..................Peh-/tsiû
Climb over, ..............Poñ-
Clineh', fist...Nh kûn-thâu-bû, a nail, ....Teng bê áu khiau
Cling to, .................Khn
Clip, ....................Ka, tsién.
Close, as a door, ......Koa(days)
'' up a matter, ..........Siu-tiû, oan-kiûk.
Clothe, ..............Chheng san-á-kho'
Cloudy,..O'-im, hûn tû bát bát
Clumsy,.....Chhûm-pûn
Coagulate, .............Kîen knû tê
Coarse, ........Chho', chho'-siok
Ceax, ...Ko'-tsia
Coerce, ..........Ah làh, kiong ah
Coin ............Tsû tsîn
Cold, weather..........Koa
'' as food, ............Chhûn
Collect, ..............Khiôh
'' taxes, ..............Siu tê tso
'' revenue, ..........Khiôh hióng
Collide,..............Sa'-tông, sa'-kháp-tiôh, tûng-tiôh
Comb, ...................Soe-thâu
Combat, ..................Sa'-thâu
Combine for bad purposes, ....Kiet-tông

Come, .......................Lâu
Comely, ...........Sûi, chhûn-chhûn
Comfort, ..............An-ui
Comfortable, .......Khoa'-oah
Command, ............Hoan-hû, bêng lêng
Commendable .......Kho chhû
Commit crime, .......Hoan tsôe
'' to memory,..Oê liâm tî
'' to prison,..Siu-ka', khoa'-ka
Common...Pêng-siông, pî'-siû, siôh
Communicate,.....Po, thong-tî
Complete, .............Kiet-sok
Compare, ............Pi, pî-phant
Compass about..., Tr...Ui-tiôh
Compassionate, Lín-bûn, kho-lûn
Compel, ..Ah-lâm, biên-kiông
Compensate, ............Pê
Compete, ............Tâu su-liû, tiên pûn-sû
Complain to, ..........Tàu
Complete, .............Tsûe-tsia'
Compliant, ...........Sûn jin-l
Complicated, .......Ti', kau-tû
Comprehend, .........Oê liâu-tî
Comprehensive, ....Pân-hâm
Compress, ............Têh
Conceal, ..............Nah
Conceal, ..............Khûng-bût
Conceive, think, .......Sûr
'' in the womb, Sû tî
Concern me, does not,....Kap góa bô kàn-siáp
Conciliate, two parties, ...Káng hô, khoán-hû
Concise, ...............Kán
Conclude an affair, ......Siu-tiû', oan-kiûk
Condemn, as judge,....Gi-tsôe,
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<td>Conduct, lead</td>
<td>Chhòa, khan</td>
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<td>Confess</td>
<td>Jin</td>
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<td>Confide in</td>
<td>Oá-khô, Oá-lôa</td>
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<td>Confined, be, of a child</td>
<td>Sin-kia</td>
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<td>Confiscate</td>
<td>Chhiong-koà</td>
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<td>Confused</td>
<td>Jh ì chiáng-chhiáng, loàn-loàn</td>
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<td>Confute</td>
<td>Pièn-tó, pok-tó</td>
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<td>Congeal</td>
<td>Kiên</td>
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<td>Siáng-sim</td>
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<td>Congratulate</td>
<td>Kiong-hi</td>
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<td>Congregate</td>
<td>Tsü-tsîp</td>
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<td>Conjecture</td>
<td>Ioh, phah-sûng, chhái</td>
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<td>Conjure</td>
<td>Pi kau-lang, tsôepa-hi</td>
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<td>Connect</td>
<td>Liên, sa-liên, tsiap-soà</td>
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<td>Conquer</td>
<td>Ín, khah-íà</td>
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<td>Conscientious</td>
<td>Û liông-sim, û thien-liông</td>
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<td>Consecrate</td>
<td>Hiên</td>
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<td>Consent</td>
<td>Ín, ún, tsûn</td>
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<td>Consider</td>
<td>Sin-phah-sûng, kông-klu</td>
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<td>Conclude, ...</td>
<td>Thé-thiap lâng été tsêng</td>
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<td>Consign a vessel</td>
<td>Tsûn óa hâng</td>
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<td>Console</td>
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<td>Si tsiong jû it</td>
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<td>Conspire</td>
<td>Siet-kê, thong-bô, am-bô</td>
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<td>Consult with</td>
<td>Sióng-liông, chham-siong, su-niû</td>
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<td>Æi tô lâng, Æi kê lâng</td>
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<td>Bak-tiôh</td>
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<td>Contentious</td>
<td>Æi chiûng-sû</td>
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<td>Contraband</td>
<td>Hoán kim</td>
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<td>Contract</td>
<td>Lip-tûk, bath</td>
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<td>Contradict</td>
<td>Tsîn, oneself, Ka-ki bûn-tûn</td>
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<td>Contrary</td>
<td>Tû-hoân, tê-hoân</td>
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<td>Contrast</td>
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<td>Tôe-iên, koân-tôe</td>
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<td>Contrite, Hoân-hôe</td>
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<td>Kê-bô, siat-hoat</td>
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<td>Sûn-piên, sûn-sû</td>
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<td>Converse, to</td>
<td>Kông 侵犯</td>
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<tr>
<td>Convert</td>
<td>Kâm-hôa</td>
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<td>Convex, ...</td>
<td>Phông</td>
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<td>Cool, Chhiu-chhûn, lêng, liàng-liáng</td>
<td>Tsû</td>
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<td>Cool, by blowing</td>
<td>Pûn hô-i lêng</td>
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<td>Copy</td>
<td>Chhau</td>
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<td>Cork</td>
<td>That</td>
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<td>Corpulent, Hô hâm</td>
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<td>Correct, to</td>
<td>Kà, faultless, Tiôn</td>
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<td>Correct, to</td>
<td>Kà, for a fault, Kiên-tsêk</td>
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<td>Correspond, by letter</td>
<td>Pho-sûn ńg-lái</td>
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<td>Corrupt, Hiu-nôa, chhâu-nôa</td>
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<td>Countless</td>
<td>Sûng bôe liàu, bôe sûng tit</td>
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<td>Courageous</td>
<td>Hô-tûn, iông-bêng</td>
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<td>Courteous</td>
<td>Ù bán-li, Ù lé-sô</td>
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Cover, .............................................. Kham.
Covet, .............................................. Tham.
Covetous, ........................................... Tham-sim.
Cowardly, ........................................ Sio táⁿ, bö táⁿ.
Cracked, .......................................... Pit.
Crafty, ........................................... Kan-khiau.
Crawl ............................................. Só, pè.
Crazy, Sián, thám-loăn, sit-sim.
Creak .................................................. Tàn.
Crease, to ........................................ Tsih-hún.
Creep ................................................ Chhong-tso.
Creep, ........................................... Pé, só.
Crescent ........................................ Tsih-hún.
Create ........................................... Chhong-tso.
Cruel ................................................ Tsan-jim.
Crumble ......................................... Liok, phaì-jtian.
Crumple ........................................ Lók, phaì-jtian.
Crumple ........................................ Lók, phaì-jtian.
Crumple ........................................ Lók, phaì-jtian.
Damage .......................................... Phah-phain.
Damp .............................................. Tám, sip, chhi.
Dance ................................................ Tiô-thiâu.
Dangerous ........................................... Gii-hiâm, li-hi.
Dare ................................................ Ká.
Daring, very, .................................. Sân, tsin ká.
Dark  ................................................... Am.
Date ................................................... Siaⁿ níⁿ-kô.
Date ................................................... Bak.
Dawdle ........................................... Thoa-kang, gân-bong, thoa-thih.
Dazzle ........................................ Bák-tsíu áng.
Dead, Sad, ke-ông, ke-sin, m-hó.
Deaf, ........................................... Chhâu-hi.
Dear .................................................. Kùi.
Decay ........................................ Hiu-nóà.
Deceitful, ................................. Gâu phiàn, chhát-sim he-siunn bún.
Deceive, ........................................ Móan, phien, móau len.
Decide, judicially, ................................ Phoán-toán.
Decide, to settle ................................ Tiaⁿ-thôh.
Decline, ........................................... M, m-thí.
Decline, ........................................... M, m-thí.
Decrease, ....................................... Kiâm, ná tsío.
Decrepit ........................................... Ló-mô.
Deduce, .......................................... Khâu-tú.
Deep ................................................. Chhím.
Defame ........................................ Bû-lóà, bûi-pông.
Defeat, ........................................... Thái-su, pâi-tin.
Defective ........................................... Bó tsíau-tsâng.
Defend, ........................................... Pó-pí, pê-hô, tsian-kó.
Deficient ........................................ Kiâm-kheh, bê kân-giáh.
Deficiency, make up, ........................... Pó-tsíô.
Defective ........................................... Phoán-siunn.
Defraud ............................................ Luo, phiên.
Degraded, in rank, ................................ Lût kip, kâng-kip.
Deficient ........................................ Kiâm-kheh, bê kân-giáh.
Decimated, ....................................... Sit-1, sit-hêng.
Delay, Deliberate, discuss, Siong-lioung, su-núa, gi-lún.
Delight, Hoau-hi.
Delirious, Hong-kong, jie-t-kong.
Deliver, save, Kiu, tsn-kiu.
Delude, Be-hek.
Demand, Thó.
Depart, Lí-khuí khí.
Depend upon, Oá-khó.
Depraved, Sta.
Deride, Ki-chhi.
Descend, Lóh-khi.
Desert, Pàng-sak.
Desolate, place, Lén-tséng bò lăng ién.
Despair, Tsoát-bang.
Despise, Khoa-khin, khoa m tsiu bák.
Destroy, Húi-khí, biét-hó.
Detain, Lán, tâu-liu.
Determined, very, Lip-tsi, tsip-phiaih.
Devour, Thun-tsiaih.
Die, Sí, kè-sin.
Different, Tseng-tsoáh, kho-khoá.
Difficult, Oh, kan-kè.
Dig, Kút.
Digest, Siau, sian-hoa.
Dilapidated, Hong-hóe, phoa-shíg.
Dilatory, Ién-ehhien, ién-té.
Diligent, Khûn, kip-kè.
Dilute, Thau khah-póh.
Dim, as eyes, Ien-ng, bák-tsiu hoc.
Diminish, Kiám.
Dip, into, Un., up.
Direct, oversee, Tok.
Delight, Hoau-hí.
Disband, soldiers, Sòa-peng.
Discount, Khân gûn tsíu.
Discourage, depress, Ho' si-tí-sí.
Disagree, Sái-lang, lá-såm.
Discharge, Sái-lang, lá-såm.
Discourage, Lée-sí.
Discriminate, Hun-píeih.
Discuss, Piên-si.
Disdain, Khoa-khin, bián-sí.
Disengaged, Bô tài-tí-sí, bô sú.
Disgrace, to, Ho' lăng kiên-sián.
Disgraceful, Kiên-sián é tái.
Dishonest, Bô tông-hó.
Dishlike, M-ái.
Dislocate, Thút-lín.
Dismiss, Léi.
Dismount, Lóh-bé.
Disobey, Gék, ői-kèh.
Disobedient, Ngô-gék.
Disobliging, Phái-sin-khi, kò-säng.
Disorder in, Loân, jú chhiang chhiang.
Dispense with, Bién-tí, m-sái.
Dispense, Sái-sóa.
Dispirited, Lok-tí-sí, sit-tí-sí.
Display, as goods, Pái.
Displice, Ho' lăng bò hoa-hí.
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<td>Pián-pok, kap i tsi¹</td>
<td>Drift, ................... Phiau-lṳ́u.</td>
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<td>Disreputable</td>
<td>Bô hê-lôh</td>
<td>Drill soldiers, ................ Chhau-peng.</td>
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<td>Disrespectful, Put-kêng</td>
<td>Bû-bān</td>
<td>Drink, ...................... İn.</td>
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<td>Dissemble</td>
<td>Phô-bin-than</td>
<td>Drip, ...................... Thîh.</td>
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<td>Disseminate</td>
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<td>Drive away, ................... Kôa²</td>
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<td>Dissimilar</td>
<td>Tseng-tsoāh, hō tāng</td>
<td>Drizzle,..... Mng-mng, sap-sap.</td>
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<td>Dissolve</td>
<td>Itān</td>
<td>Drown,晶体; Tû-sî, kek-sî, im-sî.</td>
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<td>Distant</td>
<td>Hûng</td>
<td>Drunk, ...................... Tsû-tsû.</td>
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<td>Distil, spirits</td>
<td>Kek-tsû</td>
<td>Dull, stupid, ................ Tûn.</td>
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<td>Distinct</td>
<td>Bêng</td>
<td>Dull of apprehension,........ U-tsāot, tāt-pak.</td>
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<td>Distinguish</td>
<td>Hun-pêt</td>
<td>Dumb, ...................... É-kâu.</td>
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<td>Dun, ...................... Pêk-thô, chhûi-thô.</td>
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<td>Distrust</td>
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<td>Dust, ...................... Pôa³, chhêng.</td>
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<td>Divide,</td>
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<td>Dwarf trees,  Tîu chhûi-bûk, ut hoe-bûk.</td>
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<td>Łâ-bô</td>
<td>Dwell, ...................... Khûa-khi, tiam, tûa.</td>
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<td>Dye, ....................... Nî³.</td>
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<td>Tsû, kiâ</td>
<td>Each, ...................... Tâk-ê.</td>
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<td>Bôe, bî</td>
<td>Eager, ...................... Tsîn sah³-sim.</td>
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<td>Tsûh-phûah, koâ-phûah.</td>
<td>Early, ...................... Tsa.</td>
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<td>Gôk-tsû</td>
<td>Earn money, ................ Than-tsû⁴, tsoân-tsû⁴.</td>
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<td>M thang, lôh-tît.</td>
<td>&quot; a living, ........ Than-tsûa.</td>
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<td>Bûk sà-sî</td>
<td>Echo, ...................... Un, in.</td>
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<td>Thôa, bûn, tôh.</td>
<td>Economical, .................. Khûâm.</td>
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<td>Tsûⁿ</td>
<td>Educate, ................... Kâ-sî.</td>
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<td>&quot; out a nail,&quot;</td>
<td>Bûn.</td>
<td>Efficacious, divinely, ........ Siâ⁵, lêng-êng.</td>
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<td>Thûn-chhiōm.</td>
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<td>&quot; a bow,&quot;</td>
<td>Khûi-kêng.</td>
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<td>&quot; as an artist,&quot;</td>
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<td>Bâng-kîn, bûn-bûng.</td>
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<td>&quot; to skin,&quot;</td>
<td>Than-tôe-tâm.</td>
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<td>Prō, pīn-tū-theng</td>
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<td>Khō, chhut-khān</td>
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<td>Lōh-tsān, tsūn</td>
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<td>an opportunity</td>
<td>Ah, ah-sāng</td>
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<td>Embrider</td>
<td>Slu-hoe</td>
<td>Tō-tsān, siām-pī</td>
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<td>Kē-hoan, chhut-gōa</td>
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<td>Chhīaⁿ,</td>
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<td>as servant</td>
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by pictures, ... To soat.
by parable, ... Phé jú koe-beng.
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Imitate, ... Oh.
Immaterial, not important, ... Bo siong-kan.
Imbecile, ... Sit-sim.
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Immoderate, ... Ke-thâu.
Immodest, ... Bo liam thi.
Imoral, ... M tséng-keng.
Impartial, ... Bo phien-su, bo toa-sóe-sim, kong-tó.
Impatient, ... Boe lün-tit, boe khat tit.
Impeach, ... Chham.
Impede, ... Noa, tsó-tong.
Imperfect, ... Bo tsiâu-tsüng.
Imperious, ... Gôk-tsiâu.
Implicate, ... Liên-lui, thoa-thuí.
Implore, ... Khun-kiu.
Impolite, ... Bô lb-sb, bo bun-li.
Import, ... Jîp-khau he.
Important, ... Lân-kín.
Importune, ... Mít-nóa kiu.
Impose upon, ... Phien.
" duties, Phah-hiong.
Impossible, ... Boe.
Impracticable, ... Boe kia-tit.
Imprison, ... Koai-kan.
Improper, ... Bo hap-gí.
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Impulsive, ... Kín-sim-sá.
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" not clean, ... Ú-ôc, lâ-sâm.
" gold, ... Ké-kim.
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Inanimate, spiritless, ... Bo sin-chhái.
Inattentive, ... Bo koan-sim, bo tsü-sin.
Incapable, ... Boe-ôc.
" person, ... Bo pún-sít.
Incur, ... Pái-lông, sai-só, kiau-so.
Inclose, ... Uí.
Include, ... Pau-hâm.
Incurable, ... Boe kóe-tit, put-siu kâu-hún.
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Incurable, ... Boe i-tit, i boe-hó.
Indemnify, ... Pè.
Indicate, ... Tsí, kt.
Indict, ... Kô-tsüng.
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Industrious, ... Kip-kê, khun-kin.
Indistinct ..., ... Bô beng, bô chheng-chhó.
Indistinguishable, ... Hun-tsián, bî-bû.
Indolent, ... Pin-toa, lân-tô.
Inefficient, ... Put tông-long.
Inexhaustible, ... Boe liâu, boe tsin.
Inexperienced, ... Bô lêu-lien, chhí-chhái, mù tsái-ia.
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" in quality, ... Ha-téng.
" in rank, ... E-si.
" in ability, &c, Khah-su.
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Inherit, ... ... Sòa-tsiaip ke-bè.
Injure, ... Hai, hâm-hài, Inlay, ... ... Siu*.
Innocent, ... ... Bö tsöe.
Innumerable ... Böe sht tit, sht boe tsm.
Inquest, hold an, ... Giâm si.
Inquire, ... ... Müg, ... about, ... Thâm-thia", thâm-mía.
Insatiable, ... ... Put tì-tsiok.
Insincere, ... ... Bö sêng-sit.
Insipid, ... ... Bö bi-so", tsia*.
Inspire, ... ... Hô i kâm-tông
Instigate, ... Pài-lông, kiau-so.
Institute, ... ... Siet-lip.
Instruct, ... ... Kâ-si.
Insufficient, ... ... Bö kau-giai.
Insult, ... ... Khi-hû, pô-jiok, tsâ-
that.
Insure, ... ... Pò ke.
Intelligent ... Chhang-mía, lông lâi, lông-thong.
Intend ... ... Siu* beh.
Intercede, ... Thòe lâng kiu, sec jin-tsâng.
Interfere, ... ... Chhap.
Interminable, ... ... Böe sôah.
Internal ... ... Lài-bûn.
Interpret, ... ... Hê-óe.
Interrupt ... Phah-tsih oe pi*.
Intervene, ... ... Kâ", keh.
Intimate with, Siong-sék, sêk-si.
Intimidate, ... ... Háng.
Intolerable, ... Tông böe tiau, böe khat-tit kho*.
Intoxicated, ... ... Tsiau-tsiai.
Intreat, ... ... Khûn-kiu.
Intrench, ... ... Tùn-peng.

Intrepid, ... ... Hô-tâ*.
Intricate, ... ... ... Trù.
Intrigue, ... ... Tô-bô", thong-bô.
Introduce, ... Kû-tsiaen, in-tsìn.
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Invert, ... ... Pêng tò-tâng, pêng kâ-
lên-phak.
Invigorated, ... ... Khiâng-iong.
Invite, ... ... ... Chhia*.
Involuntary, ... Bö tîn*-, bô gi-
go*.
Irascible, ... ... Chhia*-bé, sêng, sô-
sêng, hé-sêng.
Irksome, ... ... Ut-tsut, âu-éh.
Ironical, ... ... Kek-kut ê öe, kông giâk.
Irrigate, ... ... ... Ak.
Irritable, ... ... Sô-sêng, khoái siu-
khí, kháp tôih tsîu beh siu-khí.
Is, ... ... ... St.
Iteh, ... ... ... Tsiau*.
Jealous, ... ... ... Tô-kh.
Jeer, ... ... ... Kì-chhi, khan-siet.
Jest, ... ... ... Kông khûn-chhió, kông lâ-liâng.
Join, ... ... ... Sa*-lien, sa*-súa.
Jolt ... ... ... Chhêk.
Jostle, ... ... ... Oe-tïôh.
Judge ... Sim-phôa", phôa*-toân.
Juggle, ... ... Pi* kau-lâng.
Juicy ... ... ... P' tsiaip.
Jump ... ... ... Tîo, thian.
Just, ... ... Kong-tô, kong-pêng.
Jut ... ... ... Phông.
Juvenile, ... ... ... Siâu-liên.
Keep,guard, Tsiau-kò", khân-kô*.
" company with, ... Kau-pôe.
"ong-lâi.
Kick, that, lêng-khi.
Kidnap, koai-phień, koai-sùt.
Kill, Thài-sí, hâi-sí.
Kind, Gâu tsêe.
Kindle, Khi-he.
Kiss, Tsim, tsim-chhui.
Knead, Noa.
Kneel, ...
Knit, Chhiah.

and the eyebrows, Iu-thâu-khô-lín.
Knock, at door, Phah mûng, khà mûng.
Knock, head on the ground, Khat-thâu, khâu-thâu.

Knotted, phah-kat-kìu.
Know, a thing, tsai.
Know, a person, Bat.
Labour, Thoa-bôa, tìôh-bôa.
Laborious, Tiôh-lât.
Ladle, lûn.
Lame, Pâi kha, khê-kha.
Lament, with cries, Thi-khâu.
Land, Tsûn-tsùi, tsûn-soa.
Large, Toa.
Lascivious, Hô-àm.
Last, Lô-bé.
Latch, Tàu-mûng.
Late, Oà.
as harvest, Mûg.
Laugh, Chhio.
Launch, Tsûn pàng lôh tsùi.
Lavish, Lám-sâm khai, lâm-sâm èng.
Lawless, Bô hoat-tô.
Lay down, Hê, lôk.

Lay hold of, gîm, khâ.

as aside, Siu, siu kîng.

eggs, Sîn-nîng.

Lazy, Pin-tôa, lâm-tô.
Lead, Chhoa, khan.
League, Hôe-bêng.
Leap, Lâu.
Lean, Tio, thîâu.
Lean, Sûn.

grow, Siau-sân.

against, Ia, the.
Learn, Oh, hák-sîp.
Lease, Chhût tsê, chhût se.
Leave, Lû-khui.
Left, To-pêng.
remaining, Sô lâu teh.
Lend, Tsioh.
Less, Khah tsio.
Lessen, Kiâm, khah kiâm.
Let, sign of Imperative, Ho'; rent, Sè.
Level, Pîr, pî-thân.
Lewd, Hô-àm, hô-àm.
Liberal, Hiên-chhûu, toa-lông.
Licentious, Hô-àm, hô-àm.
Lie, Kông pêh-chhát, hau-lák, ho.

down, Tô.
Lift up, Hu-khi-lài, phô: by lever, Kiâu.
Light, Tiâm.
with lantern, Chhio.
not heavy, Khîn.
as pastry, Phô.
like, Al.
the same, Chhin-chhûu.
Limit, Hân.
Limp, Chhiàng, pâi.
not stiff, Jiêh-jîoh.
Linger, Tên-tê, iênh-chhiên.
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<td>Lâu-sû, lâu-tsiet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Move</td>
<td>Tin-tâng</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; remove,</td>
<td>Poa, sêa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Much</td>
<td>Tsöe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Muddy</td>
<td>Ló</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>Thái si, hêng-hiong</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murmur</td>
<td>Saúh-saúh liám</td>
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<td>Music, to play</td>
<td>Tsok-gâk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Must</td>
<td>Eng-ki, kai-jiên</td>
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<td>Musty</td>
<td>Chhau-phû bî</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mutiny</td>
<td>Hoán</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mysterious</td>
<td>Ô-bióu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>Tông</td>
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<tr>
<td>Naked</td>
<td>Thìng kng-kng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Mia</td>
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</table>
Obtain, ................................ Tit-tiôh.
Obtuse, ........................................... Tûn.
Offend, ................................ Tek-tsoe, tek-sit.
Offer, a price, .............................. Chhut-kê.
Officious, ................................ Ai chhap-sû.
Oil, ......................................................... Èu.
Old, person, ........................................... Lâu.
" , thing, ........................................... Kû.
Ooze out, ........................................ Siam-chhut.
" , as secret, .............................. Lâu-hong.
Open, .................................................. Khui.
" , a letter, .................................. Thia-thiû.
Opening, leave an ................................ Lâng khang.
Oppose, ........................................... Tsò'-tong, tsò'-tsî, gék.
Opposite, in front, ................................ Tûi-bin.
" , contrary, ................................ Tûi-hoân.
Oppress, .................................. Pô-grôk, kho-thôk.
Order, ........................................... Kah, hoan-hû.
Ordinary, ......................................... Pêng-siông.
Original, ......................................... Goân-pûn, pûn-jiên.
Ornament, ........................................ Siu-tsêng, tsng-thân.
Ostentatious, .................................. Hia-pain.
Other, .............................................. Pât-è.
Ought, .............................................. Tiôh, eng-kai.
Outer, ............................................. Gòa-bin.
Outmost, ........................................... Kêk-gôa.
Outside, ........................................... Goa-bin, goa-phê.
Oval, .............................................. Koe-ngh khoán.
Overcome, ........................................... Iâp.
Overflow, ............................................. Im.
Overhear, .......................................... Thau-thiûn.
Oversee, ........................................... Tok, koân, tok-kang.
Overshadow, ...................................... Jia, im-ng.
Overtake, ......................................... Tûi-tiôh, jip-tiôh.
Overthrow, ...................................... Biêt-bô, biêt-kêi.
Overturn, upset, ............................. Chhia-tô.
Owe, ................................................. Khiâm-tsê.

Own, one's, ...................................... Pûn-sin-è.
" , confess, ....................................... Jîn.
Pack up, ........................................... Khoân, siu-sip.
Paddle, .............................................. Pê.
Painful, ........................................... Thêng-thìn.
Paint, .................................................. Èu-chieat.
Pale, ................................................. Chhîn-ng, chhîn-sûn-sûn.
Palpitate, .......................................... Phôk-phôk chhêng.
Paltry, ............................................. Hân-soûn, siû-kiû.
Pant, .................................................... Chhôan.
Parch, .................................................. Pû.
Pardon, .............................................. Sîa, sîa-biên.
Pare, ...................................................... Sîa, khän.
Party, .................................................... Kêh.
Partial, biased, .............................. Pien-su, toa sôe sim.
" , in part, ......................................... U è.
Pass, ...................................................... Kê.
Passionate, ..................................... Chhâu-â-sêng.
Paste, ...................................................... Kô, liám.
Patch, ..................................................... Pô.
Patient, ............................................. Thun-lûn.
Patrol, .................................................. Sân kî.
Pave, ...................................................... Phô.
Paw, ...................................................... Jîaûn.
Pawn, ..................................................... Thêg.
Pay a debt, ....................................... Hêng.
" , taxes, ........................................... Oan-láp.
" , duty, ................................ .......... Láp hiông.
" , vows, ........................................... Sîa goân.
Pearly, ................................................. Tsin-tsên.
Pack, ...................................................... Teh.
Peel, ...................................................... Sîaû, peh, li.
Peep .. Thau-siam, thau khoán.
Peevish, ........................................... Kâu khôe.
Pelt, ....................................................... Tim.
Penetrate, ........................................... Thêu jîp kiû.
Penitent, .......................................... Hoan-hôe.
Penurious, ........................................... Khiâm, khîu.
Perch, ..................................................... Hîoî-ki.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Vietnamese Word</th>
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<tr>
<td>Perfect</td>
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<td>Perish</td>
<td>Tim-lån</td>
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<td>Perjure</td>
<td>Lăm-săm tsu-stå</td>
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<td>Permit</td>
<td>Uñ, tsün</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perpendicular</td>
<td>Khía, kia</td>
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<td>Perpetual</td>
<td>Läng-oán</td>
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<td>Perpetuate</td>
<td>Thoàn kâu àu tài</td>
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<td>Perplex</td>
<td>Hun-loán, jư-loán</td>
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<td>Persecute</td>
<td>Khun-pek, khun-tiok</td>
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<td>Perspire</td>
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<td>Peruse</td>
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<td>Pester</td>
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<td>Khioh</td>
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<td>Pierce</td>
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<td>Phain-chhiu jiau</td>
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<td>Chhiu, chhiu-kiap</td>
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<td>Polish</td>
<td>N structs</td>
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<td>Bâa-kung, bâa-kin</td>
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<td>Pliable</td>
<td>Nhg-lam, oe au-khiau tit</td>
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<td>Pledge</td>
<td>Thg</td>
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</table>
| Pleas | Hoa-
| Pleased, interested | Sim-sek |
| Please | Hoa-
| Pledge | Thg |
| Pliable, flexible | Năng-lâm, çek àu-khiâu tit |
| Plot | Kê bô, siet kê |
| Plough | Lê |
| Pluck | Bân, pulh, chhoa |
| Plunder | Chhiu, chhiu-kiap |
| Poem | N structs |
| Point | Ki, tsi |
| Poison | Păng-tôk, tôk-si, Thâu |
| Poisonous | Tôk |
| Polish | Bóa-kung, bôa-kin |
| Polite | U bűu-li, u lês-sô |
| Pollute | Bak lâ-sâm |
| Ponder | Siⁿ, sam-su |
| Poor | Sông-hiong |
| Populous | Lăng tsoe |
| Pound | Tseng |
| Pour | Thín, tô, piaⁿ |
| Powerful | Bêng |
| Great influence | Hô-sê-thâu |
| Practise | Hâk-slp |
| Praise | O-ô |
| Pray | Kiu, kí-tó |
| Precious | Pô-póc, kíi-khi |
| Precocious | Sek-kut, lêng-lái |
| Preface | Sia thâu sū |
| Prefer | Khaâ ai |
| Pregnant | U sm-in, hoâi-thai |
| Prepare | Pi-pän, tsun pî |
| Present | Siⁿ-sū, sâng |
| Not absent | Ti-teh |
| Press | Teh-tôth |
| Pretend | Teh-tôth |
| Pretty | Sü, chhin-chhiⁿ |
Prevaricate, The tang the sai.
Prevent, Tso'-tsi, tsö'-tông.
Prick, Chhiah tiôh, chhâk-tiôh.
Print, In.
Private, Su, sai-khià.
Prize, value, Tùi-tông.

as instruction, U li-ck.

Procrastinate, Thoa, thoah.
Profitable, Ho than, hö tsoan.
Promote, in rank, Ko-seng, seng tsait kip.
Prompt, Kim-tsiâp, liâm-tsiâp.
Prunulate, Pô-iông.
Prop, Thîn, tû.
Propagate tenets, Thoän kau.
Proper, Hâp-gî, hò-se.
Proportioned, well, Sî-thîn, in-thîn.
Prosper, Hêng-ông.
Prostrate, Phakh-lôh-khi.
Protect, Tsiàu-kô, tô-îm.
Protrude, Thông cbhut-lai.
Promulgate, Po-i6ug.
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Promulgate, Po-i6ug.
Prop, Thîn, tu.
Pro
Regulate, ... Siet-hoat, liâu-lí.
Regale, ... Chhi-kông.
Reject, ... M-thí, ràng-sák.
Release, ... Păng.
Relieve, help, ... Păng-tsán.

Recite, ... Liám, siông.
Recite, ... The.
Recite, ... Jin.
Recite, ... Kú-tséén, in-tén.

Recruit, ... Tsek-pí, hiâm.
Receive, ... Siu, nià.
Receive, ... as guest, ... Tsih.

Redress, ... Siu-täng, luエン-tén.
Relieve, ... help, ... Tsù-tsàn.

Regulate, ... Siet-hoat, liâu-lí.
Regale, ... Chhi-kông.
Reject, ... M-thí, ràng-sák.
Release, ... Păng.
Responsible, to be... Ī koan-hē, ī tsek-sēng.
Rest... Hēng.
Restless... Ngiauh-Ngiauh tāng, không-không hiền.
Restore... Heng.
Retain... Lo'k-sok.
Retaliate... Po-oan.
Retire... Thē.
Return, (come)... Tō-liāi.
.. (go)... Tō-khī,.. reveal, ... Hiēn-bēng, hiēn-chhut.
... a secret... Lāu-hōng.
Reverse... Pō-oan, pō-sīu.
Reverse, ... Kēng-ńī, kēng-tiông.
Reverse, ... Pēng lin tāg.
Review, soldiers... Chhau pēng.
Revile... Lōe-mā.
Revive from fainting... Hōe-hūn, hoán-hūn.
Revolt... Hoān, hoán-poān.
Revolve, turn round... Sēh, tīng, gō.
" in one's mind... Sām-sū, Sū" lài Sū" khi.
Reward... Sū" pō-sīu.
Rhyme... Un.
Rich... Pū, hō-giāh.
Ride, a horse... Khīā.
.. in a sedan... Tsē kīo.
Ridicule... Ki-chhī, giōh-siōh.
Right, hand... Tsīa" chhīu, tsīa" pēng, ū-pēng.
" not wrong... Tiōh.
Rigorous... Giām.
Ring, a bell... Tō tsēng.
Rinse... Thōa, tāg.
Rip... Giah, thiah.
Ripe... Ṣēk.
Rise... Khi-lāi.
Risk life... Phe-stī.
Risky... Hīām.
Rival... Sa"-tāu, sa"-sē.
Roar... Īt kīo, tōa-stā" hāu.
Roast... Pēk.
.. in the ashes... Pū.
rob,... Chhīu"n.
robust... Tsōng-kāi, iōng-kāi"n.
rock... Tō.
Roll... Kō.
.. up... Kūng.
Roost... Hīoh koān, hīoh kī.
Root up... Pūīh.
Rotten... Chhâu nōa, hīu-nōa.
Rough, person... Chhō, chhō"lō.
" not smooth... Bō kng-sīn.
Round... Iān.
Row, a sanpan... Kō.
" a gig... Pien.
" make a noise... Jīōng.
Rub... Lū, jē, chhūi.
" on ointment... Boāh.
" the hands... So chhīu.
Rude... Bō lī, chhō-sīōk, lū-kū.
Ruīn... Pāi-hoāi, sūn-hoāi.
.. go to (a place,...) Hōe-tūī.
Rule... Tī, koān-lī.
Ruminate, as animals... Hoān.
.. chhāu.
" meditate... Sam-su.
Rumple... Ītu-lāu.
Run... Tsāu.
" over, as waters... Mōa-
chhut lāi.
Rush out as water... Lāu-chhut,
chhoān-chhut lāi.
.. as people... Ōē-lōe chhut
kī.
Rust... Sīn sīn.
Rustle... Soā-soā hāu.
Sacrifice
Sad...
Saddle
Safe...
Sagacious
Sail
Sallow,  .NoSuch phang.
Saleable...  Ho-chhi, ho-boe, u siau-thau.
Salt...
Salute...  Chheng-an, kiau-le.
Same......  Tsa-tiu, sa-tang.
Sarcastic...  Long-ge, phi-siu.
Satisfied...  Ti-tsiok, ke-i.
eaten enough ... Pa.
Save...  Kiu.
Savoury...  Ut tsu-bi.
Saw...  Kiu, liau.
Say...  Kong.
Scald...  Thing-thioh.
Scarce...  Hat, hi-han, han iu.
Scarlet...  Toa ang, tsu anh.
Scatter, as men...  Si-soau.
Scrape...  Pe, khang.
Scratch  tear,  Jian.
... out,  Chhat-khi.
Scream...  Auh kio.
Screen...  Auh kio.
... a man,  Uj.
Screw...  Tsoan.
Scrub...  Chhoe.
<table>
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</table>

*Original from and digitized by National University of Singapore Libraries*
Snore, Snow, Snug, Snuff, take, Sngh, Snug, siap-tiap, kiet sok, sngh.

Soak, Sob, Sober, grave, Tai-toan, Sociable, Gau tsoe lang, bo ko-sung

Soft, Soil, Solder, Solid, Solitary, person, Ko-ko, ko-toa

Sonorous, Soothe, Sorrow, Sort, Sound, as a gong, plumb, Phah-tsui-tô

Sour, Sow, Spare, Spasms, have, Kiao-ká

Spatter, Speak, Spend, money, a night, Ké mi

Spill, Spin, Spirited, low, Spritless, Sú-giên

Spirit, Splashed, Phun, Splice, Tsiap, Split, Phóa-khui, peh-khui the difference, Khek khui chit poa

Sponge, Phah-phân

Spotted, Spotted, Hoe-pan, hoe lôk-lôk

Sprain, Koài, ut, lâu-tiôh, tsoah-tiôh

Spread abroad, Pô-iông, long-iông, over, Kbâm, kah.

Sprightly, Oâh-tâng, phiau-phiet

Sprinkle, Hiu, soah, sâm

Sprout, Pûh-fû, hoaf-fû

Stamp seal, Tsâm chhut, Tsâm, c'hák

Stamp seal, Tông in, with foot, Tông-kha, tsâm

Stanch, At hô i tsí

Stand, Khâa

Starch, Kê tsíu

Stare, Siông khôn, kim-kim khóa

Start, Hiâh tsit-e, meh tsit-e

Startle, Phah chhîn-kia

Stay, Toa, tiâm

Steady, Tsï, hái-tsâi

Steam bread, Chhe

Spend, money, a night, Khâi

Spend, Khia

Steam bread, Chhe

Steep, soak, Tsim
...as hill......Kia.
Steer............Hoan-tøa, sai-tsün.
Step over.......Hoanh ké-khi.
Sterile.........San.
Stern............Giâm, giâm-hát.
Stick............Liâm, ké.
Sticky..........Liâm-liâm.
Stiff............Ng, ng-tsiən.
Still, be......Tseng-tseng, sín-sín, tiâm-tiam.
Sting, as wasp.....Teng-tiôìh, chhih-tiôìh.
...as snake........Ká-tiôìh.
String......Kiam-siap, kiên-lín.
Stink...........Chhau.
Stir, as thing....Tin-tang.
...about...........Là.
Stitch............Teng.
Stool, go to.....Tsau-tang, chhut-khiông.
Stoop...........Án, khû.
Stop, halt........Thäng.
...up a hole......That-khang.
Store up.........Tûn-khi, chhihânh-khi.
Stout............Hô-hân, bû-tûn, chho-kìà.
Strain............Tè, ké-lù, tià.
Straight............Tít.
...forward........Tseng-tít, ngi-tít.
Straighten, Thít-tít, chhong-tít.
Strand............Khòa, khòa-ta.
Strange, wonderful....Kì-koài.
...not familiar.....Sî-hún.
...with........Chhiə-so.
Strangle...........Kà-sî, chhuí-sî.
Stretch.........Chhun, chhun-chhut.
Strike............Phah, kông.
...against........Tseng-tiôìh.
String................Kìng, chhìng.
Strip................Phaïn, thêng-sàn.
...naked...........Tûng kông-kông.
Strive, quarrel......Sa^2-tsiə.
...exert strength.....Chhutilát.
Stroke................Loâh, so.
Strong, as man....Tông, tông-kìà.
...as tea............Kau.
Study................Hák-sip, kàng-kìu.
Stubborn............Tsip-phiah, thiaû-bân, tsip sêng.
Stuff................Jip.
Stumble................Tâh-tiênh.
Stupid.............Gông, chhî-tsiat, gû-chhûn.
Stupified...........Tsìàn.
Subdue.............Là, tek-sêng.
Submit.............Hàng-hôk, kui-hôk.
Subscribe..........Tôe iênh, koan-tôe.
Subside, as water...Uû-â thé.
Substitute...........Theô.
Subtract............Kiam.
Succeed, accomplish.....Tsìàn.
...in office........Tsiep-jîn.
Suck................Sûh.
Sudden..............Hût-jiênh-kan, pô-pînh.
Sue................Kô, phah koàî si.
Suffer.............Sîu kan-khôh.
Sufficient...........Kàû-giâh.
Suffocate............Hîp si.
Suicide, commit.....Tsû tînh.
Suit................Hàp.
Suitable.............Hàp-gî, hô-sê.
Sullen..............Phaïn bin-chhûn.
Sultry................Ut-joâh.
Sum up, accounts.....Kîênt-siàû, tsöng-kiet.
Summon................Tiàu.
Sun................Phâk jîn, tsìo jît.
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<th>Cantonese Word</th>
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<td>Superior, very</td>
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Variance, 
Vague,
Vagrant,
Urgent,
Use,
Useful,
Useless,
Usual,
Vacant,
Vaccinate,
Vain,
Value goods,
vanish,
Vanquish,
Variance, be at,
Variegated,
Varnish,
Vaunt,
Venturesome,
Vex,
Vexed,
Vigorous,
Vile,
Vilify,
Violent,
Virtuous,
Visible,
Visit,
Vituperate,
Vociferate,
Vomit,
Vow,
Vulgar,
Waddle,
Wag the tail,
Wager,
Wait,
Want,
Waste,
Warrant,
Wash,
Waste,
Watch,
Wage,
Wander,
Wander,
Wear,
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Wail,
Vagrant,
Vain,
Usurp,
Usual,
Visit,
Useless,
Useful,
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Value goods,
Vanquish,
Variance, be at,
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Vomit,
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Warrant,
Wash,
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Watch,
Wage,
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Wear,
Ward,
Wail,
Vagrant,
Vain,
Usurp,
Usual,
Visit,
Useless,
Useful,
Use,
Vacant,
Vaccinate,
Vain,
Value goods,
Weed, Khau-chháu.
Weep, Lán bák-sái.
Weigh, Niu, chhún, pheng, téng, póng.
Weigh, anchor, Khi-tián, khioh-tián.
Well-to-do looking, Chhun-houg, iu-iah.
Wet, Tâm, chhi, sip.
Whine, Ng-ng kio, ng-ng báu.
Whip, Búi, sut.
Whisper, Tsi-bú tsi-tsú.
Whistle, Pán pi-á.
White, Pèh.
Whitewash, Chhêng-he.
Whole, Ka-ng-é, kui-é.
Whiz, Khoa-khoa háu.
Wicked, Páih, ok.
Wide, Khoah, khui-khoah, khoah-khiung.
Wild, Lá.
Willing, Kam-goán, kam-sim.
Win, Lán.
Wince, Lún.
Wind, thread, In.
"round, Trá.
"as road, Oán-oat.
Wink, Nih-bák.
Winnow, Pòa.
Wise, Gáu, ǔ ti-sek.
Wish, Ai.
Wither, Ko-ta.
Witness, Tsöe kan-tséng.
Wonder, Kí-kóai.
Work, Tsöe käng.
Worry, Chhóng-tí, käng.
Worship, Pái, käng-pái, hôk-sái.
Worth, Tát.
Wound, Tiôh siong.
Wrangle, Ke-óe, pó-chhúi.
A SHORT SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SOME OF THE MORE IMPORTANT NOUNS IN THE AMOY DIALECT.

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<thead>
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<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Action</td>
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<td>Hî kîô, tsng hî è lâng</td>
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<td>Tâi-tsi</td>
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<td>Lâh jît, thong-su</td>
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<td>Thaⁿ</td>
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