

BEGINNING
CANTONESE

教話指南

O. F. WISNER

President of the Canton Christian College

Price Two Dollars

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INTRODUCTION.

This little book is meant for the use of beginners in the study of Cantonese. It is an attempt to furnish a help to the student in the systematic learning of the spoken language. It does not profess to put into his mouth ready-made all the things he will want to say in the first month or two of his residence in China. But it does claim to have employed the inductive method in the selection and treatment of the successive vocabularies. The author's effort has been to select words in the order of their importance to the beginner, both for immediate use and for the purpose of constructive study of the language. It is believed that a few months given at the beginning to the faithful use of this method will put the student in intelligent and idiomatic command of a vocabulary that will be invaluable, and that the same mastery without such direction, would be at best the laborious acquisition of years. In a word, the effort of the author has been to make a judicious selection of the words that will first be needed, and to illustrate the principal idiomatic uses of each word. This is at least more than the average Chinese teacher can be depended upon to do for one. The book will be found, therefore, it is hoped, a useful guide to the Chinese teacher as well as to the student.

As far as possible words have been grouped by subjects. An index of these is given. Two other indexes, both romanized, are given at the end of the book—the one indicating the pronunciation of the words in each vocabulary, the other an alphabetical index with the characters attached for finding any word in the lessons.

1. **How to use the book.**—It is extremely difficult to formulate rules that shall be universally applicable. The following course is recommended as the one which will be likely in the largest number of cases to produce satisfactory results.

(1) Go over the first ten lessons in a purely colloquial way. Learn to *hear and say things*. This presupposes that the Chinese teacher has prepared each lesson, with the

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method he means to employ, before he comes to teach it. The learner should not during this stage look at the Chinese characters. He should study with his book closed. He should listen carefully to the teacher and then try to exactly reproduce the sounds he makes, and to understand the phrases and sentences the teacher uses, repeating them over, and as often as possible giving some reply to them in the best Chinese he can command.

The student should master the romanized forms of all words learned, as given in Index II. He should keep a notebook in which to record expressions as he hears them. This will help his memory, and will give him something to study while the teacher is not with him. It is believed that a phrase book in romanized form made by the student will be of far more value to him than one prepared ready to his hand. The tones should be carefully marked with the aid of the teacher. Another advantage of this method is that it brings the eye to conspire with the ear and vocal organs by furnishing the mind with familiar symbols for representing the unfamiliar sounds of the language to be learned. Reading the Chinese characters in the beginning would cause the eye to conspire against the other organs by introducing another unfamiliar and distracting element. Except when romanizing the student should at this stage be watching his teacher's lips rather than the strange symbols in the book. During this period, from the very first day, the Tone Exercise to be found on pages 7 and 8 of this introduction should be gone over with the teacher every day.

The teacher on his part should not simply sit and read the words, phrases, and sentences out of the book. He should teach pretty largely without the book and from memory. The closer he limits himself to the vocabularies acquired the better. He should *demonstrate* the meaning of each expression by look, gesture, object, or some other device, so that the learner will associate each expression with its appropriate object. This, with plenty of conversation, is what will give the learner spontaneity, fluency, and aptness of speech.

(2) When the first ten lessons have been pretty thoroughly mastered in this way the learner may take up the book and begin all over again, just as though he had never heard any of the expressions. He is supposed not to know any characters as yet. He will now begin to study the characters in each vocabulary, making sure that he can recognize each character and give its meaning. Each lesson should be *read* over and over again while it is being studied, until the phrases and sentences say themselves, and until the sight of the characters makes the tongue say the words. When any one lesson has been mastered in this way the next one may be attacked. This method should be continued throughout the book.

(3) There will be some students who will not care to deal further than this with the characters, while others, perhaps the majority, will want to go on to a deeper study of them. Of course it is always desirable to know the characters as thoroughly as possible. For those who wish to have a more intimate acquaintance with the characters a review of the book is recommended with a view to a more special study of the characters, and to fix more perfectly in mind the vocabulary and idioms already studied.

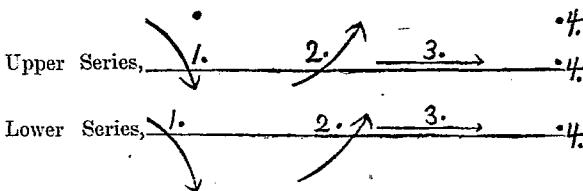
This time each character should be *written* by the pupil. The teacher may be asked to write the characters large, numbering the strokes in the order of their writing with an ink of a different color. These will be copied by the student, who will observe that in writing, Chinese characters are in general constructed from left to right and from above downward. Horizontal strokes take precedence of vertical ones, except that the bottom horizontal stroke of an including rectangle is always written last.

The characters should also be *analyzed*, by being classified under their proper radicals, and, when possible, referred to their phonetics. The phonetic will not be present in all cases, but the radical can always be distinguished with a little care. The phonetic is of course the part which influences the sound of the word, while the radical is the part which influences its meaning.

A good exercise in recognizing characters is the following. Each character is written on one side of a separate little card and its romanized form, tone, radical, phonetic, and meaning on the other. A pack of fifty of these is taken and the cards are shuffled thoroughly. Then turning the Chinese characters uppermost the learner goes through the pack telling all he has learned about each character, until he can do so without having to refer to the back of any card. Then he goes on to the next pack and so on.

2 Tones. The following *graphic representation of the tones* in Cantonese should be a help to the beginner in mentally locating them. Conceive of the two horizontal lines as representing the middle of your upper and lower conversational register. The general pitch of the voice being thus determined the inflection necessary to produce the first three tones of each series is indicated by the darts.

The fourth tone of each series is shown by a dot. Observe that only words ending in the sounds represented by k, p, and t, belong to these fourth tones. Further observe that these consonants are not to be pronounced explosively as they usually are in English. The pronunciation of these words is ended by the vocal organs taking the position for articulating these consonant sounds rather than by actually articulating them. Then the organs are relaxed quietly without any expulsion of breath.



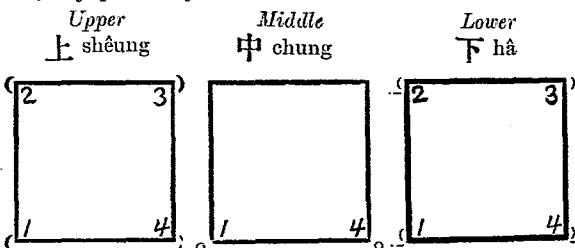
Observe with reference to the first tone of the upper series that the correct classical tone (as used in pronouncing the characters in the book language) is indicated by the curved arrow. In colloquial, however, the tone is almost always not slurred, but suspended, as indicated by the dot. Almost invariably if the teacher is asked to pronounce a single

character by itself he will give the book pronunciation (the one shown by the arrow), but close observation will show that in conversation, when he is off his guard, he will give the colloquial pronunciation indicated by the dot. This is the one the beginner should imitate.

Observe again with reference to the fourth tone of the middle series that its pitch is on a level with the third tone of the upper series, while the fourth tone of the upper series is pitched at the top of the compass.

The above is not a scheme for marking tones, but is given merely as a help to the imagination in mentally picturing their pitch and direction. *Two systems of marking the tones* are here given.

(1) The following is the system of marking tones adopted in Eitel's Dictionary. There are theoretically three series of tones, the upper, middle, and lower, which are here represented by three squares. The name of each series is given above the square in English and Chinese. The numbers in the corners of the squares indicate the four original tones as known to the Chinese, i. e., 1, the 平 p'ing even; 2, the 上 shéung rising; 3, the 去 hùi departing; and 4, the 入 yāp entering tone. Thus:



The marks outside the squares are the ones used to indicate the several tones corresponding to the numbers inside. Thus, (□) (where the small square stands for a Chinese character or its romanized equivalent) shows that this word is pronounced in the *upper even* (上平) tone. □ shows that this word is pronounced in the *lower departing*

(**下 去**) tone. Observe that only two tones of the middle series have as yet developed in Cantonese.

In naming the tone give the name of the series first and then the name of the tone. Thus, **中平** chung p'ing, *middle even* tone. **下入** hā yāp, *lower entering* tone.

(2) The method of tone marking adopted for the romanization in this book is as follows. The numbers mean the same as those in the squares given above.

In the *upper series* tones 1 and 4 receive no tone mark. Tone 2 is indicated by the acute, and tone 3 by the grave accent. The series then runs thus:

1 fan, 2 fán, 3 fan, 4 fat.

The only tone marked in the *middle series* is the 4th. It is marked just as in Eitel's system by a small circle at the lower right hand corner. Thus, 4 chek_o.

The four tones of the *lower series* are marked thus:—

1 ling, 2 ling, 3 līng 4 lik.

An exercise in the tones is given below. This should be carefully gone over with the teacher daily from the very beginning until the idea of the tones is clearly fixed in the mind, and until the learner can accurately produce any one of the tones his teacher may call for at random. Then and not until then may this exercise be safely discontinued. The time requisite for mastering this exercise will vary with each individual learner, so that no time limit can be set that will be universally applicable. The test of proficiency as given above is the only safe one. The teacher, however, and not the learner must be the judge of proficiency. So long as the teacher is not satisfied with the learner's production of any of the sounds in the exercise the daily practice should not be discontinued.

In practicing the tones, it is desirable for the beginner to exaggerate them.

A very decided difference of pitch should be maintained between the upper and lower series. The tendency of the beginner is to unconsciously allow these two to approach perilously near coinciding. The *lower even* tone is rarely

made to go deep enough and is thus easily confused with the *departing* tone of the same series. The *lower rising* tone is usually made to slide up to too high a pitch, thus tending to confuse it with the *upper rising* and with the *changed* tone of the *lower* series. It should be cut off before reaching the middle register.

It is of prime importance for the beginner to try to avoid all expression of surprise, grief, indignation, urgency, or any other feeling, as all such efforts at emphasis on his part will almost certainly prove fatal to accuracy in tones. Voice modulation is employed by the Chinese in speaking their language, but to a far less extent than is true in English. It will be better to repress all such desire to emphasize in the beginning, and to bend every effort to the correct production of the tones in proper sequence. The continuous hearing of Chinese as spoken by the Chinese will be the safest guide to the limited voice modulation employed by them.

TONE EXERCISE.

	上 平 聲	上 去 聲	上 入 聲	中 入 聲		下 平 聲	下 去 聲	下 入 聲
Cheung (cheuk)	張	掌	帳	酌	Yeung (yeuk)	陽	仰	樣
Ki	幾	紀	記	I	I	宜	議	義
Kim (kip)	兼	檢	劍	刦	Im (ip)	嚴	染	驗
Sin (sit)	先	蘚	線	屑	Lin (lit)	連	疊	練
Ying (yik)	英	影	應	益	Ling (lik)	靈	領	令
Chiu	朝	沼	照		Liu	寮	了	料
Fo	科	火	貨		Ngoh	鵝	我	臥
Ko	高	槁	告		Mo	無	侮	務
Kom (kop)	甘	敢	紺		Hom (bop)	含	領	憾
Kon (kot)	干	趕	幹		Hon (hot)	寒	旱	翰
Kong (kok)	剛	講	降		Wong (wok)	王	往	旺
Koo	孤	古	故		Foo	扶	婦	父

	上 平 聲	上 去 聲	上 入 聲	中 括 乙	下 平 聲	下 去 聲	下 入 聲
Tung (tuk)	東董凍篤				Yung (yuk)	勇彙	用類
Sui	雖髓歲				Lui	雷梅	每媚
Fooi	虧賄悔				Mooi	倫滿	論閏
Tsun (tsut)	津麌進卒				Lun (lut)	門如	闊遇
Koon (koot)	官管貫				Moon (moot)	元語	軟月
Chue ⁱⁱ	諸主著怨				Ue	詞似	雅自
Uen	鴛婉史				Uen (uet)	牙迷	迓袂
Sz	家賈				Ts'z	蟹莊	袂解
Ka	威毀				Nga	藍敏	任蠟
Wai	皆介				Mai	鞋吟	蠟入
Kaai	金急				Haai	文蘭	蠟辣
Kom (kop)	錦鑒				Yam (yap)	憲間	
Kaam (kaap)	減鑒				Laam (laap)	留爛	
Pan (pat)	賓畢				Man (mat)	蘭留	
Faan (faat)	嬪泛				Laan (laat)	柳卯	
Sau	修叟				Lau	留茅	
Kaau	交絞				Maau	蛇社	
Tsoi	宰宰				She	尹射	
Tang (tak)	等堯德				Wan (wat)	魂尹	運核
A	丫𠵼亞				Ng	吾五	悟

3. *Vowels*.—Careful attention should be given to the important distinction between open and close vowel sounds. For the open vowels the teacher will insist that the learner should "hoi háu" (open the mouth), and this direction should be most rigorously self-enforced by the learner.

In the system of romanization adopted in this book the vowels are pronounced as follows:

a, not final, a weak *a* sound, on the verge of breaking down into a *u*, but not yet a true *u* sound. We have it approximately in such words as *showman*, *woman*, etc.

aa, and *a* final, as *a* in *arm*.

e, as in *pen*.

ei, as *ay* in *say, pay*.

i, as in *machine*; but before *ng* or *k* as in *sing*.

o, final, as in *no*; but before *ng* or *k* as in *song*.

oh, as *au* in *authority*.

oo, as in *woo*, having a slight *w* sound when initial.

u, between *oo* in *book* and *o* in *no*, or nearly the *o* as in *wolf*.

ue. There is no English equivalent of this sound. It is exactly the French *u*. It will be best produced by closely imitating the Chinese teacher. For those, however, who have trouble in reproducing his sound the following method is suggested. Place the lips for making *oo* (lips protruding, with round opening). Place the remaining vocal organs in position for saying short *u* (as in *but*). Then try to say long *e* (as in *me*). The result, if these directions are carefully followed, will be this *ue* sound.

ai, as *i* in *site*.

aai, as *ai* in *aisle*.

au, as *ou* in *out*.

aau, as *ow* in *owl*, pronounced with well-opened mouth.

eu. The pronunciation of this combination must be learned from the Chinese teacher. The two vowels are not pronounced separately, but are amalgamated into one sound. It is very near the sound of *e* in the English word *her*.

iu, as *ew* in *few*, approximately.

oi, as in *oil*.

ui, no exact English equivalent. The exact pronunciation must be learned from the Chinese teacher. It may be approximately represented by *u* merging into obscure *e*.

ooi, another sound without an exact English equivalent. In this, as in the sounds *ue*, *eu*, and *ui*, the student must avoid preconceptions, and must imitate closely the sound made by the Chinese teacher. As an aid to hearing the sound made by the teacher in pronouncing the word 會 *doi*, the suggestion is here offered that it is very near to the *wooing*.

4. Consonants.—Very little difficulty will be experienced with most of the Chinese consonant sounds. For the most

part they have their counterparts in English. It will suffice to note a few peculiar sounds which usually trouble the beginner. What is here said will be an effort to analyze some of these sounds, so that the learner will have less difficulty in consciously and intelligently imitating the pronunciation of his teacher.

(1) *Sz, tsz*, and *ts'z* are continuous consonantal sounds. Great care should be exercised not to inject a vowel sound into the middle of these words. Do not say *siz*, *tsiz*, or *ts'iz*.

(2) In pronouncing initial *ng* there are two errors to be avoided. It is sometimes erroneously pronounced as though it were *n* without any *g* attached. Again, the mistake is sometimes made of pronouncing the *ng* with a hard *g* sound following. Both these pronunciations are wrong. The sound is not *n*. Neither is it *ng* with a hard *g* sound following, as heard in such words as *finger, stronger, longer*. The sound occurs pure in such words as *hang, sing, long, wriger, singer*. The correct pronunciation of the Chinese word *ngōn* will be best approached in the following manner. First pronounce the two English words *hang on* continuously, as one word, thus, *hangon*, accenting the latter part of the composite word. Next repeat this, pronouncing the *ha* under the breath. Finally, pronounce the *ngon* distinctly, omitting the *ha* altogether.

For the syllable *ngōh* first pronounce the word *ngōn* already learned, then drop the final *n* and sound the *ngo* (represented by *ngōh* in this system) only. Be careful to avoid the hard *g* sound after the *ng*.

(3) *K, p, t, ch, ts*, and *kw* at the beginning of words are sometimes pronounced with a strong aspiration. No English speaking learner of Chinese should experience any serious difficulty with these sounds if, for each of them, he will consciously place the vocal organs in position for forming these letters, and then forcibly expel the breath, without any voice. The correct pronunciation of these sounds, whether aspirated or unaspirated depends primarily on the recognition of the fact that they are made with the *breath*,

and not with the *voice*. In the cases where they are aspirated the breath is explosively emitted. Where they are unaspirated there is no such forcible expulsion of the breath, but the consonantal breathing is merged as quietly as possible into the succeeding sound (always a vowel, except in the single case of *tsz*).

(4) These same consonants when unaspirated give most English speaking students some trouble. A little discriminating attention to some elementary facts of vocalization will be necessary in order to avoid an erroneous pronunciation of words in which these sounds occur. Suppose we arrange the consonants in question in a horizontal line, numbered 1, each with its cognate consonant sign under it, in a line numbered 2, thus:

1.	k	p	t	ch	ts	kw
2.	g	b	d	j	dz	gw

It should be ineradicably fixed in mind that the sounds represented by the letters in line 2 (g, b, d, j, dz, gw) *never occur in Cantonese*, and that all those in the first line do occur, both aspirated and unaspirated. It is highly important that the sounds represented by the letters in line 1, when produced without aspiration, should be carefully distinguished from those represented by the letters in line 2.

The difference between the sounds in lines 1 and 2 is purely one of vocalization. This may be made clear by a little experiment. Take the labials *p* and *b*, as the position of the vocal organs in producing them is most easily observed. What is true of them is also true of all the others. Those in line 1 are produced by the *breath* alone, being merely moulded by the vocal organs. Those in line 2 add the element of *voice*.

Let the student sound open *a* as found in *alms*. This is a pure *voice* sound, formed by the breath causing the vocal cords to vibrate. This may be called *vocalized a*. If, with the vocal organs in the same position as before, he expels the breath without causing any vibration of the vocal cords, he will produce a sound which is a pure *breath* sound, like that made in sighing. This may be

called *respired a.* Or we may say the first is *pure voice*, and the second *pure breath*.

In sounding *b* there is this *pure voice sound*, moulded by the lips. In sounding *p* there is only the *pure breath sound*, moulded in the same way by the lips. Now in this *p* sound the breath may be explosively expelled, in which case the sound is aspirated; or it may be very quietly released, in which case the sound is unaspirated. But it is a mistake to pronounce these consonants unaspirated as though they were the cognate consonants in line 2. As before said, these latter are never heard in Cantonese.

5. **Classifiers.** The classifiers usually cause the beginner some difficulty. The author believes that this difficulty is avoidable. It will be found that the use of these words in Chinese does not differ essentially from their use in English. In English we find it necessary to use some descriptive or qualifying word or phrase with nouns which we wish to be thought of in the concrete. Otherwise the word is likely to be taken in a general or abstract sense. This is more especially true of nouns of material. Thus we say "a piece of rubber," "a slice of bread," "a lump of lead," "a block of ice," "a cup of tea," "a sheet of paper," etc. This same principle is involved when we say "a book," "this pen," "my horse." The object is thereby particularized and saved from being obscured by lack of definiteness. On the other hand we Westerners have carried the process of generalization in our thinking much farther than the Chinese have in theirs. They nearly always express themselves in the concrete; while we are quite as ready to speak of things in the abstract, or in general, as in the concrete. But the point is that we do very frequently express ourselves in the concrete, and, when we do, we employ substantially the same device of speech as the Chinese do to accomplish the same end. We add some word or words to particularize the meaning of our noun. We should not, therefore, be surprised to find the Chinese focusing their ideas by means of these descriptive words. Thus we should expect them to say "a sheet of paper," "a block of stone;" and we should find it quite in keeping with the concrete and practical character of Chinese

thought to have them use a word with "pen," "knife," etc., which, by calling attention to some leading characteristic of the object, succeeds in particularizing it. At the same time when the Chinese wish to indicate the material out of which things are made, or the source from which they are derived they use their nouns without the classifier. Thus they would say "This stick (something elongated, hard, and straight) pen is made of bamboo." Here pen has the classifier to make it definite; while "bamboo" omits it to make the meaning general, for indicating the material source.

A good rule to follow is to learn the proper classifier along with every noun that is acquired. A very few nouns will be found to admit of either of several classifiers. A list of the principle classifiers, with explanations, is given below. These should be carefully studied. The Chinese list of nouns with their classifiers there given might be repeated daily after the teacher as an additional tone exercise. In this way the right words will also be associated together in the memory.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL CLASSIFIERS

盞 Cháan. Denotes a shallow receptacle for oil, used as a lamp. The classifier used for the old style of lamp. For modern lamps **枝** chi is used, which see. **盞燈** chán tang.

隻 Chek_o. Denotes living things with feet, or one of a pair, or a boat. Also in the sense of kind or specimen, as **呢隻米** ni chek_o mǎi, this kind of rice. Also for some parts of the body, as ear, eye, hand, foot. **隻腳** chek_o keuk_o. **隻耳** chek_o ī. **隻眼** chek_o ngǎan. **隻手** chek_o sháu.

張 Cheung. Denotes something large and very thin, as a sheet of paper. (See fāai and fuk). **張紙** cheung chí, **張被** cheung p'ēi.

枝 Chi. Denotes something long and stiff, as a pencil. (see t'iū) **枝筆** chi pat.

- 塊** Fàai. Denotes something rather thin. A part of a cheung would be a fàai. It may be either a growth or a product. A leaf, or a slice of bread. (See cheung and nín) **塊葉** fàai īp. **塊麵飽** fàai mǐn paau.
- 副** Fù. A number of things or parts united in a single combination, as a machine, a set of chess. **副機氣** fù kei hì. **副棋** fù k'ái.
- 幅** Fuk. Denotes something large, flat, and rather thin, as a picture or a piece of land. **幅畫** fuk wá. **幅地** fuk tēi.
- 口** Háu. Denotes something used for making a hole, as a nail, chisel, awl, gun. Also of men **口釘** háu teng, **口鑿** háu tsok, **口錐** háu yui, **口鎗** háu ts'eung, **口人** háu yān. (See ngǎan).
- 間** Kaan. Denotes a place constructed by man, where light is admitted by means of a door, as a house or room. **間屋** kaan uk. **間房** kaan fóng.
- 塊** Kâu. Denotes something solid and rather large, as a mass of earth, a block of stone. **塊坭** kâu nāi, **塊石** kâu shéh.
- 件** Kîn. Denotes individuality, with flexibility, as cloth, hat, stocking. Also a matter. **件布** kîn pò. **件帽** kîn mó. **件物** kîn māt. **件衫** kîn shaam. **件事** kîn sâ.
- 個** Koh. Denotes individuality. Used of man and things that are not flexible, as a cabinet, trunk. **個人** koh yān. **個櫃** koh lüng. **個櫃** koh kwài.
- 𠵼** Kwà. Used only of graves. **𠵼山** kwà shaan. **𠵼墳墓** kwà fân mò. (See üet)
- 粒** Nap. Denotes something small and rather round, as a grain of sand, a drop of water, a pearl. **粒沙** nap sha. **粒雨(水)** nap üe (shuí). **粒珠** nap chue.
- 眼** Ngǎan. Denotes something used in making a hole, as a nail, chisel. Also a well. **眼釘** ngǎan teng. **眼鑿** ngǎan tsok. **眼井** ngǎan tséng.

- 鬚** Nín. Denotes something not very thick and somewhat extended sliced off from a larger piece, but smaller than faai, which see. A slice of bread, meat, or fish. 鬚麵飽 nín mán paau. 鬚肉 nín yūk. 鬚魚 nín úe.
- 把** Pá. Denotes something that can be held and used with the hand, as a knife or other hand tool, A bundle of things like rods (such as a bunch of pencils or fire wood). Also the mouth in a depreciatory sense, implying talkativeness. 把刀 pá to. 把鑿 pá tsok. 把筆 pá pat. 把柴 pá ch'āai. 把口 pá hau.
- 部** Pô. Denotes a book. 部書 pô shue.
- 翕** p'oh. Denotes an individual in the vegetable kingdom, corresponding to chek_o in the animal kingdom, as a bamboo (growing), a tree. 翫竹 p'oh chuk. 翓樹 p'oh shùe.
- 颯** Pûng. Denotes an unpleasant odor. 颯隨 pûng ts'üi.
- 雙** Sheung. Denotes a pair of things, exactly alike and used together, as eyes. 雙眼 sheung ngiän. Seldom used of shoes, possibly because of their being distinguished as rights and lefts. (See tui.)
- 笪** Taat_o. Denotes a limited space, as a part of a larger tract or space. A piece of land, a particular portion or spot in a garment or surface. 犹地 taat_o tēi. 呢笪 ni taat_o.
- 條** Tiu. Denotes a thing as long, whether flexible, as a rope, or stiff, as a rod of iron. 條繩 tiu shing. 條鐵 tiu t'it. 條路 tiu lô.
- 朵** Tóh. Used of flowers. 朵花 tóh fa.
- 座** Tsôh. Whatever is erected from the ground upward, as a hill, house, pagoda. 座山 tsôh shaan. 座屋 tsôh uk. 座塔 tsôh t'aap_o.
- 段** Tûen. A large section, as of beef, or a section of a book, a division of thought or discourse. 段牛肉 tûen ngäu yūk. 段書 tûen shue. 段意思 tûen i szi.

- 穴** Ūet. Used only of graves. **穴山** ūet shaan. **穴墳墓** ūet fān mō. (See kwā)
- 位** Wāi (wái). Denotes an individual to whom respect is to be shown, as a guest, teacher, god, etc. **位人客** wái yān kaak_o, (wāi yān haak_o). **位先生** wái sin shaang, (wāi sin shaang). **位神** wái shān.
- 陣** Chān. Denotes a brief period of time. **一陣時** yat chān shī.
- 款** Foon. Denotes a class or kind, used of matters or things. **款野** foon yē. **款事** foon sz̄.
- 封** Fung. A sealed package, envelope. Used of a letter. **封信** fung sūn.
- 架** Kà. A single, not too large combination of parts closely united to make a whole, as a sewing-machine or typewriter. **架工夫車** kà kung fu ch'e. **架人字機氣** kà yàn ts̄ kei hèi.

SOME PARTITIVE NOUNS SIMILARLY USED

- 札** Chaat_o. A parcel or cluster of things bound round with a cord, as a bouquet. **札花** chaat_o fa.
- 行** Hōng. Denotes a row of things, arranged either vertically or horizontally, directly or transversely. **行屋** hōng uk. **行書** hōng shue. **行字** hōng ts̄. (See läat).
- 句** Kui. A clause or sentence, as of a book or speech. **句書** kui shue. **句說話** kui shuet_o wā.
- 群** Kwān. A large collection of living things. A company of people, a flock of sheep. **群人** kwān yān. **群羊** kwān yēung.
- 刺** Lāat. A row or succession of objects arranged horizontally and transversely to the line of vision, as a row of houses. **刺屋** laāt uk. (See hōng).
- 包** Paau. A bundle of anything covered with paper, matting, cloth, or the like. **包野** paau yē.

担 Taam. A load carried by one man. Also 100 catties, as of wood, rice, etc. **担柴** taam ch'āai. **担米** taam māi.

堆 Tui. Denotes a large number or quantity collected in one place. A crowd of people; a heap of sand; a pile of bricks, stone, or earth. **堆人** tui yān. **堆沙** tui sha. **堆磚** tui chuen. **堆石** tui shēk. **堆坭** tui nāi.

對 Tui. A pair of similar things always used together. **對鞋** tui hāai. (See sheung).

Any word denoting a receptacle or measure of things may also be used in this same way, as a mǎu of ground, a yard of cloth, a cup of tea, a tael of silver, a bucket of water. **一畝地** yat mǎu tēi. **一碼布** yat mǎ pò. **一杯茶** yat pui ch'ā. **一兩銀** yat léung ngān. **一桶水** yat t'óng shúi.

6. **Endings.** The endings are not put into the vocabularies. The endings are words which give direction or limitation to the thought of the sentence. They are interrogative, declarative, emphatic, etc.

These final particles are often of vital importance in determining the meaning of a Chinese sentence. They form one of the niceties of the language. Their correct use proclaims the artist. Their indiscriminate use betrays the novice or the careless student. At first the learner will do well to abstain from using them at all except where their use is unavoidable. The interrogative 呢 ni, and the declaratives 嘅 kè and 唉 la, will answer all requirements at first. For the acquisition of the others the student should carefully and constantly observe and imitate the Chinese method of employing them. He should use them at first only under the direction of his teacher. By practice and patient attention he will in time attain confidence and accuracy.

The following are the principal sentence endings used in Cantonese colloquial, with their meanings. The force of a sentence is often determined entirely by the

ending. Hence it is important that these words should be studied carefully and their correct use cultivated. This can be done best by close observation and imitation of the best native speakers of Chinese. But it is hoped that the following brief explanations will be a help.

LIST OF ENDINGS AND THEIR MEANINGS

冇 a, an interrogative particle 佢點話冇 k'üi tím wâ a?

Also declarative, with an element of surprise 佢嘅話冇 k'üi kóm wâ a.

呀 a, an interrogative particle demanding an answer (cf.

呢 ni). 佢點話呀 k'üi tím wâ à? The question is

more insistent than it would be with 呢 ni. Futurity usually implied, as 佢幾時嚟呀 k'üi kéi shí lái à?

Also a declarative particle indicating a simple declaration. 佢嘅話呀 k'üi kóm wâ à.

Also an imperative particle, implying urgency, and referring the ground of urgency to the nature of things.

你要做呀 něi lu kóm tsò à

啫 che, a depreciatory particle, used in making a declaration in continued discourse, and implying a limitation

of quantity or of importance. 佢嘅話啫 k'üi kóm wâ che. 呢處係咁多啫 ni ch'üe hái

kóm toh che. 有幾多啫 mō kéi toh che.

只 chek, a particle of limitation, usually signifying only so

much or thus, and hence, sometimes denoting that which is ultimate, final, deserving attention.

佢嘅話只 k'üi kóm wâ chek. 係咁多只 hái kóm toh chek.

囉 kà, a declarative particle used in reporting the language

of another, involving an element of surprise.

佢嘅話囉 k'üi kóm wâ kà.

Also interrogative, used in asking about things already past. 佢幾時嚟囉 k'üi kéi shí lái kà? (cf. 呀 à).

嘅 kè, a declarative ending, used in expressing the thought

or opinion of the speaker, usually suggesting the reason or manner of something. 佢嘅話嘅

k'üi kóm wâ kè (i.e., this statement is made on my own authority). 我想嚟呢處住嘅 ngôh séung lâi ni ch'ue chûe kè.

𠵼 kwâ, a particle denoting probability. 佢係噏話𠵼 k'üi hái kóm wâ kwâ. 唔係𠵼 m̄ hái kwâ.

喇 la, an imperative particle, less urgent than **𠵼** là. 你噏做喇 něi kóm tsô la (a light command).

鑊 là, an imperative particle, implying the greatest urgency, but referring the ground of urgency to the judgment of the speaker (cf. **呀** à). 你要噏做鑊 něi iù kóm tsô là.

哩 le, an interrogative particle asking for information. 佢點話哩 k'üi tím wâ le? 做乜佢噏做哩 tsô mat k'üi kóm tsô le?

Also an imperative particle of the lightest grade of importance. 你要噏做哩 něi iù kóm tsô le.

囉 lò, an imperative particle, indicating the thing ordered as greatly desired. 叫佢快的嚟囉 kiu k'üi faai ti lâi lò. Nearly the same as **𠵼** là.

咯 lok_o, a declarative particle, indicating that the assertion made is one of which the speaker is fully convinced. 佢係噏話咯 k'üi hái kóm wâ lok_o.

嗎 mà, an interrogative particle, indicating that the matter in question is undetermined in the mind of the questioner. He has no expectation in the matter one way or the other, but is asking for information (equivalent to **係唔係呢** hái m̄ hái ni?) 你讀書嗎 něi tük shue mà?

嗰 mǎ, an interrogative particle, implying that the questioner expects an affirmative answer. Often in conjunction with **囉** lò, **𠵼** mà. 佢唔肯做嗎 k'üi m̄ háng tsô mà? 佢係噏話𠵼嗎 k'üi hái kóm wâ là mà?

咩 me, an interrogative particle expressive of surprise, implying that the question is being referred by the questioner back to the original speaker. It does not

expect a direct answer. **佢嘅話咩** k'üi kóm wâ me? **佢唔肯做咩** k'üi m̄ háng tsô me?

呢 ni, an interrogative particle, indicating that the question is asked for information. **佢點話呢** k'üi tím wâ ni? **佢喺邊處呢** k'üi hái pin ch'ué ni?

嘩 pê, a particle expressive of surprise at the suddenness of an event or piece of information. Also implying regret. Somewhat exclamatory. It implies that the hearer is certainly of like mind with the speaker, that the assertion is so self-apparent to both that it need scarcely have been made. **佢嘅話嘩** k'üi kóm wâ pê. **係落雨嘩** hái lôk üe pê. Often used in conjunction with **既** kè, **嘅嘩** kè pê. **咁遠嘅嘩** kóm ūen kè pê.

噃 pôh an imperative particle, the most decisive that can be used. **你要做噃** nîi iu kóm tsô pôh. Also declarative, used in giving a decisive declaration with reference to anything. **佢嘅話噃** k'üi kóm wâ pôh.

和 wô, a particle indicating that the remark made is a report of another's speech. **佢唔嚟和** k'üi m̄ lâi wô (i.e., some one, either the man himself, or some other person, has told me that he will not come, and I now report this to you).

7. VERBS.

(1). *Tense.* Their language not being an inflected one, the Chinese are reduced to the sole expedient of using auxiliary words to express the idea of time, which they in common with the rest of mankind find to be a necessary concomitant of the verb.

The *present* has two forms—the *simple*, expressed by the verb alone, and the *progressive*, expressed by using the word **緊** kán following the verb. The time may also be designated by using **而家** i ka before the verb.

Past time is indicated in a variety of ways. **啞** Chôh or **曉** hiu immediately following the verb accomplish this.

完 ūen or **成** shing indicate, the one that the action has been finished, the other that it has been carried to completion. **已經** ī king used just before one of these past forms of the verb gives it a past perfect force. Moreover any designation of past time as **昭日** tsōk yāt, **舊年** kāū nin etc., used immediately before the simple form of the verb makes it past.

Expression of the idea of *futurity* is only effected by the use, just before the verb, of some adverbial word or phrase denoting future time. Some of the most common of these are **將** tseung, **將近** tseung kān, **就** tsau, **慢慢** māan māan, **聽日** t'ing yāt, **等吓** táng hă, etc.

The succession of one event upon another, whether in past or future time, is shown by the use of **後來** haū loi or **就** tsau before the verb.

The auxiliary can is expressed by **會** ōi or **能** nāng prepositive, or by **得** tak postpositive.

"**Noun** (or pronoun) **可以** hó i *verb* **得** tak" is a very common form of sentence to express both ability and permission.

(2). *Voice*. **俾** peí, **被** peí, or **受** shaū, placed before a verb throws it into the passive voice. If a prepositive tense auxiliary or time indicator is used with the verb the word indicating voice is used between the auxiliary and the verb. **佢個日俾人打親** kūi kòh yāt péi yān tā ts'an.

7. *Question Forms*.—The simplest forms of question using **乜** mat (what), **邊** pin (which), **幾** kái (how [much or many]) **點** tim (how [manner or kind]) and ending in **吖** a, **呀** à, **哩** le, **呢** ni, are easily understood.

Another form is where a categorical statement is turned into a question by the addition to the end of **唔呢** m̄ ni, **唔係呢(吖或呀)** m̄ hái ni (a, or à), **係唔係呢(吖或呀)** hái m̄ hái ni, (a, or à). Any direct statement may be thus converted into a question.

In another form the verb of a direct statement is repeated with **唔** m̄ preceding and **呢** ni, **吖** a, **呀** à, or **哩** le as an

interrogative ending. The order then is,—“*noun* (or *pron.*) *verb* 嘴 *in verb* 呢 *ni* (叮 *a*, etc.)?”

For a question expressing surprise see the ending 眇 *me* under “Endings.”

For a question expecting the answer “yes,” see the ending 嘴 *mă*, under “Endings.”

8. The Teacher. The beginner will soon learn that the Chinese teacher who really knows how to teach is a very exceptional individual indeed. Most of the men who aspire to this position are little more than living depositories of information about the language, from whom this information must be extracted by the ingenuity of the pupil. Or rather the average teacher may be called a pouring flood of linguistic knowledge, giving out indiscriminately the things that should be learned now and those that should be deferred one, three, or five years. In other words he has no scientific method. It is to meet this need that we here give with translation some

DIRECTIONS TO THE TEACHER

1. Until the first ten lessons have been carefully gone over once, do not ask the pupil to try to do anything with the characters. Remember the learner can neither speak nor understand your language. It is all important for him at first to learn to say and understand a few things

教 話 指 南

一
教知並我土第要係者曉非開課切其及
者學未半談一之令曉講教首以勿看認
須者識句 緊法學聽若過十外強書字

2. Think carefully about every word in each lesson before coming to teach the lesson. Of course you know the characters in the lesson. They are all easy for you. But it does not follow that you will be able to give your pupil a clear idea of the meaning of the words which those characters represent. Remember the purpose of this book is not primarily to teach characters, but to teach conversation.

You must explain the words largely by means of objects and motions. You must have either the object or a picture of it present. Do not wait until you want the thing before you look for it. Have it ready beforehand. You must explain the meaning of many verbs by action. You must "stand," and "sit," and "run," and "jump," and "talk," and "look" to show the meaning of these words. Some of the words will tax your ingenuity to the utmost to find some way of conveying the idea. So do not think that because you are teaching a Colloquial book there is no need of your studying each lesson carefully by way of preparation. If you are ambitious to have your pupil excel others in the speed and accuracy with which he learns Chinese, you will best accomplish that by studying how to make him understand. If you are ambitious to command a larger salary than you have at present, you can take a long step in that direction by studying carefully all the details involved in the present method. A mastery of these will make your knowledge and ability a commodity that will be sought after.

一 教逐後白要識則而不係跳如用必忽進教心者字開學話當指宜實當有善須畧步話學須細教但者指示臨物一格法講也比擅習先心作先如出之時則一外指求凡別長教將推此此識某其惟張或做難點不教人永法是敲書書字字物各皇行出於能師快得不可日預看者是所或物或令傳此以如捷厚可所備來之要指畫須如走學出教爲欲 奉教教似意學係出先所或者者法俗使或某法極不者實其預指坐會尤所話學欲非課然淺是先物形備非或意要以而者以留

3. Speak very slowly and distinctly.

三

凡講話務須從容再要字字清楚

4. Do not pour a flood of unintelligible Chinese on the poor helpless learner. In the first lesson confine yourself

as far as practicable to the sixteen words there given. In the second lesson try not to use other than the thirty-two words of the first and second lessons combined. In the third lesson you will have forty-eight words to use and will find it much easier to express yourself. If you confine yourself in teaching each lesson to the vocabulary given in that lesson and the preceding ones, your pupil will not be confused by trying to understand a lot of words which he has never studied. The mastery of the new words given in a single lesson will be a quite sufficient task for him for one day.

四

教用在若六不六二連十話三外之所特且過亂
師之書第字能字課上二不十字已聽將者遺
講字課一則出之十課字能二若非習不所反忘
話切之課講此外六共則出字所學過明已致
所須內十話十第字三講此之用者不白習擾

5. Do not use long sentences. At first speak only the one word, "shue" (book), at the same time holding up or pointing at the book. Repeat this sound until your pupil understands and can reproduce it. Then add the word "pô," and teach him "pô shue," in the same way. Then by pointing show him the difference between "ni pô shue" and "koh pô shue." Next teach him the three personal pronouns in the singular forms, always making clear the meaning of each word by pointing to the appropriate object. After this, go on to teach him complete sentences, as "This is a book," "This book is mine," "That book is yours," etc.

五

教切由字多書呼者其二以書以一明部部句
師忌一一比呼三能次字呢各我一白係教
所長字句如之呼依教又部三你現然我你之
講句一次手爲務樣以其書字佢身後嘅嘅
之句第拈書使說部次唱再等指以書書
話須二加一再學出書教部教字点呢唱等

6. Insist on a great deal of repetition of phrases and sentences, and make sure the learner understands what he says by requiring him to point to the objects or indicate by signs the actions he names.

六

須者覆計每時令照教般則口非則精動使白
令覆說次講更學教法實手畫實須神傳人
學講不數話須者師一物指若物用行出明

7. Listen attentively to the beginner's efforts at pronunciation and expression, and correct him most persistently. Do not, if you can avoid it, allow a single mistake to pass uncorrected.

七

學所出音講之一一皆教時指不任胡說
者發之及出話字句賴師時示可其亂過

8. Encourage the learner to talk to you. Do not do all the talking yourself. Frequently ask him to talk to you. You will then listen attentively and help him to express himself correctly. Do not, especially in the beginning, discourage him by changing everything he says unnecessarily. If he gives a passable sentence let it go. He will have abundant opportunity later on for making choice between several possible forms of expression.

八

若者說強通不過苛務鼓其使常教講然隨引
學所勉可則必於求須舞志其對師話後時進

9. Try to keep awake and on the alert. The weather may be hot and the work may be difficult, but by taking a deep interest in the progress of his pupil and by continually keeping his mind actively engaged thinking of the best device for explaining a difficult word or idiom, the teacher can always be superior to these conditions, and can always

keep awake by having his mind occupied. Try also to secure as much fresh air in the room as possible. Nothing tends to produce drowsiness more than breathing super-heated and much-breathed air in a close room.

九

凡者氣功先精教想明天或易生足者難
教須之要神授法白氣工始倦表不生
者在房教振一一令有不夫終態率至厭
學通用師刷面面他時佳不勿乃學因

10. After completing ten lessons in simply studying conversation, go back to the beginning for a review and for doing more intensive work. This time the learner should have his own copy of the book in hand, and should learn to recognize all the new characters in each day's lesson and should then read all the phrases and sentences over and over until he can do it quickly and with ease. After he can do this, close your own book and his, and have your pupil talk with you. Require him to use all the words of the lesson he has just learned.

十

教講教指時認句倘須讀快卷語并盡各話
完話之授乃字令有多至捷將彼須將字
第便書學令每他難讀自然書此令所用
十將從者學字讀處數然後中對學習以
課所頭此者每出更次而掩之答者過講

11. The exercise in tones on pages 7 and 8 of this introduction should be gone over once daily until the teacher is satisfied with the learner's ability to hear and reproduce correctly any sound the teacher may ask for. Then it may safely be discontinued. If the teacher detects any tendency on the part of the learner to lose his grip on the tones he should at once insist on a renewal of this tone exercise. Remember the teacher alone is to be the judge of proficiency in the tones, and

slovenly tones on the part of any learner will argue neglect or incapacity on the part of the teacher. The learner should be required at first to exaggerate the tones, so as to impress them more definitely on his brain. The teacher should remember that English and other European languages are not tone languages, and, therefore, the learner is dealing with something entirely new, which must be permanently lodged in his mind by emphasis and repetition.

十一 調每時聲楚者或學調高此再與教書音日須分以或數者出低時教否師中貢一開將別教數月自四恰應調即作第有課教四清學日至能聲好否聲由主

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS IN NOTES.

- adj.—adjective.
- adv.—adverb.
- cl.—classifier.
- conj.—conjunction.
- d.—demonstrative.
- dimin.—diminutive.
- gen.—general.
- int.—interrogative.
- n.—noun.
- num.—numeral.
- p.—pronoun.
- part.—participle.
- pl.—plural.
- prep.—preposition.
- v.—verb.

NOTE ON THE VOCABULARIES.

The endings and the numerals are not given in the vocabularies. For these the learner is referred to the lists of Endings and Numerals, on pages 18 and 28 of this introduction.

BEGINNING CANTONESE

9.—NUMERALS.

	Simple Form			Ordinals.
1.	一	yat	第一	tai yat
2.	二	i, léung	第二	tai i
3.	三	saam	第三	tai saam
4.	四	sž,	第四	tai sž
5.	五	n̄g	第五	tai n̄g
6.	六	lük	第六	tai lük
7.	七	ts'at	第七	tai ts'at
8.	八	paat.	第八	tai paat.
9.	九	káu	第九	tai káu
10.	十	shāp	第十	tai shāp
11.	十一	shāp yat	第十一	tai shāp yat
12.	十二	shāp i	第十二	tai shāp i
13.	十三	shāp saam	第十三	tai shāp saam
14.	十四	shāp sž	第十四	tai shāp sž
15.	十五	shāp n̄g	第十五	tai shāp n̄g
20.	二十	i shāp		
21.	二十一	i shāp yat		
22.	二十二	i shāp i		
23.	二十三	i shāp saam		
24.	二十四	i shāp sž		
25.	二十五	i shāp n̄g		
30.	三十	saam shāp		
40.	四十	sž shāp		
50.	五十	n̄g shāp		
60.	六十	lük shāp		
70.	七十	ts'at shāp		
80.	八十	paat. shāp		
90.	九十	káu shāp		
100.	一百	yat paak.		
101.	一百零一	{ yat paak. lēng yat.		
121.	二百一	{ yat paak. i shāp yat.		
200.	二百	i paak		
1,000	一千	yat ts'in		
10,000	一万	yat mán		

10.—SOME ITEMS OF GENERAL INFORMATION SEASONS AND FESTIVALS

- I. The Four Seasons. 四季 Sz Kwaì 四時 Sz Shi:
1. Spring 春 Ts'ün; 2. Summer 夏 Hå; 3. Autumn
秋 Ts'au; 4. Winter 冬 Tung.
- II. The Eight Principal Festivals. 八節 Paat_o Tsit_o.
1. Four great ones.
 - (1.) 蒲節 P'ô tsit_o, or 端午 Tuen Ng, "Dragon Boat Festival." 5th of 5th moon.
 - (2.) 中秋 Chung Ts'au, "Moon Festival." 15th of 8th moon.
 - (3.) 冬節 Tung tsit_o, "Winter Solstice." 11th moon day variable.
 - (4.) 新年 San Nin, "New Year." 1st of 1st moon.
 2. Four minor festivals.
 - (1.) 清明 Ts'ing mîng. The gates of hades are thrown open and the shades permitted to go at large for about a month. 2nd or 3rd month. Fixed so that after completing the cycle of 60 years it will recur on the same days as the preceding cycle. The time considered imperative among the Chinese for the worship of the graves.
 - (2.) 8th of 4th moon. The date for the reimprisoning of the shades and closing of the gates of hades. The end of the grave worshiping period.
 - (3.) 鬼節 Kwaï tsit_o, 14 of 7th moon. Paper clothes, etc., are burned and offerings are made to the wandering spirits that have no other means of being worshiped, by reason, for example, of their having no descendants.
 - (4.) 重陽節 Ch'üng Yeüng tsit_o. 9th of the 9th moon. The shades are again released from hades for the day. The graves are worshiped by some. Formerly one, 桓景 Oön kíng, was advised to go up on the highest place he could find and thus avert disaster. He did so, and on his return every creature about his dwelling died, but he remained unhurt.

Accordingly people now often imitate him in going to some high spot on this day in the hope that by so doing they will be free from all calamity.

There are 16 additional festivals of very minor importance, making a total of 24 for the year.

TIME RECKONING

The year in Chinese is designated by the year of the reigning monarch. The months are numbered, and the intercalary month is called 閏月 yün yüet. The first 10 days are designated by 初 choh preceding the number of the day. The remaining days of the month are designated by the word day following the number. The dates according to the western calendar are distinguished by using 號 hô instead of 日 yät in stating the date. Additional definiteness is secured by adding the word 西 sai (western) before the number of the month.

The order observed is to first name the Emperor, then give the year of his reign, then the month, and lastly the day. In the western reckoning first name the year, A.D., then the month then the day 號 hô.

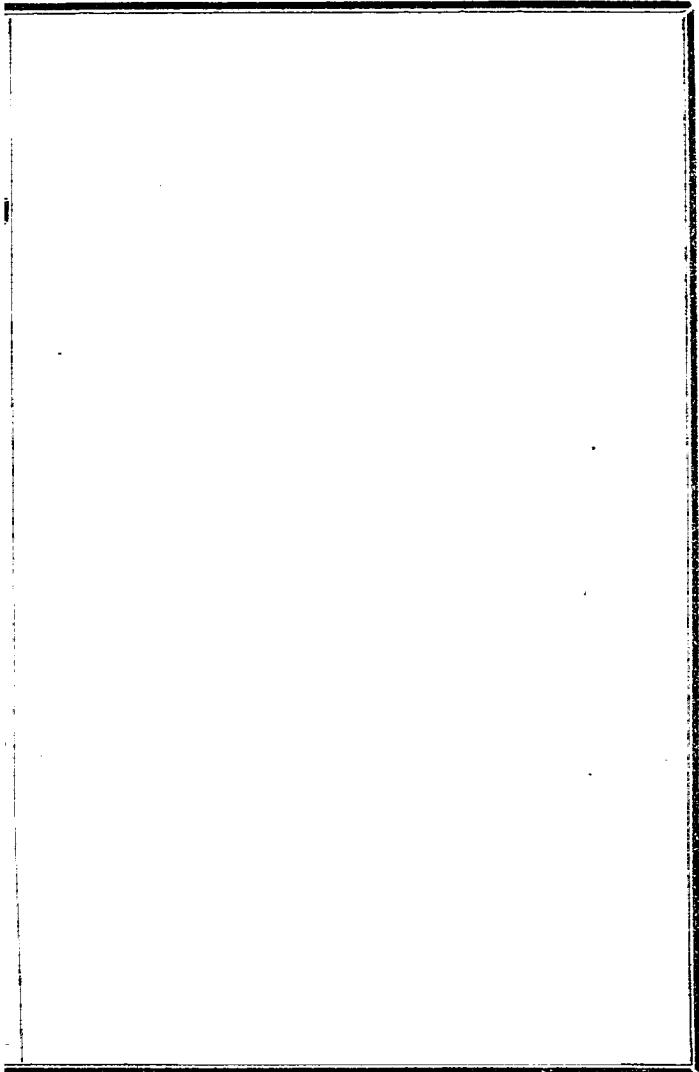
DAYS OF THE WEEK.

Sunday	禮拜(日)	Läi piái (yät).
Monday	禮拜一	Läi piái yat.
Tuesday	禮拜二	Läi piái i.
Wednesday	禮拜三	Läi piái saam.
Thursday	禮拜四	Läi piái szi.
Friday	禮拜五	Läi piái ng.
Saturday	禮拜六	Läi piái luk.

BEGINNING CANTONESE

DIFFERENT CLASSES OF PEOPLE

- 皇帝** wōng tài. Chief Ruler.
官府 koon fóo. Officials.
百姓 paak_o sìng. Private citizens.
商人 sheung yān. Merchants.
農夫 nūng foo. Farmers.
紳衿 shan k'äm. Gentry.
父老 iōo lō. Elders.
讀書人 tük shue yān. Literati.
街坊 kaai fong. Residents in the same neighborhood.
財主佬 ts'üi chüe ló, or **富厚嘅** fòu hau kò. Nabobs.
盜賊 tò ts'aak. Thieves.
乞兒 hat i. Beggars.
艇家 t'eng ka, or, in a depreciatory sense,
疍家 tāan ka. Boat population.
工人 kung yān. Laborers.
使喚人 shái fóon yān. Servants.



1. *pō*, cl, for book. only.
 2. *nī*, d. p., and int. part. (final.)
 3. *kōh*, cl. Read *kōh*, a d. p.
 4. *ti*, a gl. cl., giving, a pl. or gl. force to the n. Also dimin.
 5. Num.
 6. N. B. the first of these is d, the second universal.

第一課

1. An ending.
 2. Sign of possessive. Also ending.
 3. Observe form of question asking for information with implied expectancy of affirmative answer. First part of sentence is affirmative. This followed by question indicators, 係唔係呢, 係唔呢, or 呢呢.

你哋讀乜野書呢 我哋讀唐書 倔哋讀四人嘅書 你讀書好唔好呢 好 倔

書俾我睇 呢部係乜野書呢 係你俾我睇個部 你寫個啲字係大啲 我寫細啲

書嘅 我有讀書 你係讀好多書係唔係呢 嘻係 我讀好少書嘅 捷你讀個部

佢嘅書 呢個係乜人呢 呢個係唐人 嘅個係西人 你有讀書冇呢 我冇讀

人嘒書 嘒個人嘒書 人嘒嘒野 人嘒嘒書 呶個人寫嘒字 我嘒書 你嘒字

多人 大多 好少 大部 大細 細部 瞭見 瞭唔見 佢見 見有 明佢

嗚人嗚力力多力威力西力傳我傳時傳三月生傳風

八百可吾¹²卑寧書兩讀乎多少大細見

凡有有嘒嗵併擣磨西讀如多少不絶日

第二課

個字我睇喇

呢張紙 倂張紙我寫字喇 呢張紙好唔好呢 呢啲紙係唔好嘅 嘿啲紙係好啲
去 先去 邊個 邊啲 邊處 嘸處 呢處 個處 好處 處處 嘸

聽人講 唔㗎 佢㗎 我㗎 罉呢處 罉我處 佢去 去你處 去邊處 唔

識講 請人 請請 請教 請講 講野 講書 唔好講 聽野 聽書 聽見

先講 做先 生野 一生 生大 教寫字 教人 教做 識字 唔識 教識

張紙 啲紙 倂啲紙 一張紙 字紙 一枝筆 呢枝筆 我嘅筆 先生 先讀

紙 張 筆 枝 先 生 教 識 請 講 聽 罉 去 邊 處 嘸

第三課

我俾啲字你寫 你有細睇個部書冇呢

呢 有一部 你有多少野呢 我有好多野做 佢做俾我睇 俾啲乜野我做呢
書 係有好多西人讀唐書嘅 倂我睇你啲部書 係呢部唔係呢 係 佢有書冇
擰好多西人嘅書俾我睇 呢部書好大嘅 嘿部書好細嘅 我見有好多西人讀唐

1. Ending.
2. Ending.
3. Cl.
4. Want. must.

洗手 開口 開眼 開手 開講 開寫字 開身 曉做 曉寫 曉講 唔曉
 話 聽話 大話 教話 好話 嗞水 多水 水大 擦水 洗身 洗野 洗面
 倆眼睇 眼見 雙耳 倆耳聽 倆面 我嘅面 倆面 見面 說話 講話 唐
 倆身 人身 雙手 你隻手 你嘅手 一隻 倆口 倆口講 人嘅口 雙眼

第四課

個喺佢處呢 有好多人喺個處呀 有乜人嚟見我呢 我唔睇見冇人嚟
 嘸個先生講 你喺邊處見佢呢 佢嚟呢處見我嘅 你有去佢處冇呢 有 有邊
 我聽 呢個人好唔聽教嘅 你嚟呢處做乜呢 我嚟聽書 你聽邊個講書呢 聽
 識有啲唔識 請你教識我喇 我唔識講呢啲請你教我 好喇你聽我講喇 你講
 呢 去請先生嚟喇 先生嚟咯² 先生請你嚟教我呀 你識呢啲字唔識呢 有啲
 嘸處有好多字紙 呢枝筆唔好寫嘅 我有好多枝筆呀¹ 呢處有一枝野係乜野嚟

坐 坐處 唔坐 擠落 落去 落嚟 話落 落手 寫落 好使 唔使 曉使
打開 起身 做起 摆起 起行 好行 行去 行開 行嚟 企起 企處 請

打起行企坐 擠落使 整 殘 飲食 再 路 街 條

第五課

人請佢嚟嘅呢 唔知呢 個處有幾多人你知唔知呀

嘅 我見佢哋開手做咯 寫開字唔好講說話呀 佢講開乜野呢 話我知喇 也要啲多咗 你要水嚟做乜野呢 要嚟洗手呀 係水大唔係呢 呢個字要開口講喇 你係好唔聽教嘅 佢係講大話嘅 你係教話嘅唔係呢 你要幾多水呢 我你曉聽呢啲說話唔呢 唔多曉 我教曉你好唔好呢 好喇 請先生教我講唐話 你嘅眼好唔好呢 有一隻唔睇見野嘅 我喺呢處見佢面嘅 佢好俾面我嘅幾隻 你嘅身有幾多隻手呢 有兩隻手 我俾²口講你俾耳聽 佢嘅耳唔多好囉

唔知 我知 要野 要啲 唔要 要水 幾個 幾多 幾好 幾大

1. Ending.
2. "With," would here be an approximate English equivalent for 俾
2. Ending.

嘅 我見佢企喺街邊呀 有幾條街係幾好嘅

係好飲好食嘅人 請先生再講喇 個處有路行嘅 呢條路好好行嘅 佢打路嚟

整嘅 殘也野嚟整嘅呢 殘紙做嘅 唔好飲呢啲水噃 呢啲野好好食噃 呢個

哖好落手做⁵ 呢枝筆幾好使噃 你唔使去 佢鍛開唔俾我揷呀 呢個野係我

唔呢 你話佢知我唔落嚟咯 佢冇話落去邊處噃 呢張紙係佢寫落俾你嘅 你

我哖坐邊處呢 坐喺嗰處喇 我見佢坐處冇讀書囉 撇落呢處喇 你落去見佢

嚟行去呢 我唔識路呀 企起身喇 唔好企處睇我呀 請坐喇先生 唔坐咯

書做起咯 摆起俾嚟我喇 我哖要起行去咯 好行喇 請你行開啲 做乜你行

邊 幾條街 一條 打開嗰部書 打邊處去呢 打啲邊行喇 起身洗面 呢部

路 有路 大路 條路 行路 打路 路邊 邊條路 大街 行街 街

飲水 好飲 食野 好食 大食 食多 好食 再嚟 再去 再做 再講 有

要使 使開 使佢 整野 人整 整好 整起 整細 殘野 殘嚟 飲食

1. Used in a verbal sense.

2. "By."

3. "Open."

4. "To."

5. Ending.

你要羹唔要呢 俾一枝茶羹嚟我喇

開啲糖水俾我飲喇 佢唔曉使刀嘅 佢要一枝釵嚟

²

西人使刀釵嚟食餐嘅

我唔多食菜嘅 唷糖菓係械生菓整嘅 俾啲糖菓我食喇 唔好俾人食呢啲菓呀

嘅呢 呢隻水牛係我嘅 你食牛油唔呢 我唔食牛油食牛肉咁 食啲生菜喇

要整多幾個人餐呀

有麵餽嚮處噃 我哋唔食麵餽要食飯咁 嘎隻牛係邊個

隻水杯喺處 搞杯茶嚟 飲茶喇先生 請嚟我處食餐喇 起餐唔會呢 唔會呀

使釵 刀釵 枝羹 隻羹 茶羹 唔會 搞隻杯俾我喇 呢處有杯噃 有一

個菓 生菓 糖菓 食菓 食糖 糖水 張刀 使刀 一刀紙 紙刀 枝釵

餐 請餐 麵飽 食飯 開飯 隻牛 牛油 水牛 牛肉 食肉 食菜 生菜

隻杯 有杯 杯水 杯茶 洗杯 茶杯 飲茶 好茶 一餐 食餐 起餐 整

杯 茶 餐 麵 飽 飯 牛 油 肉 菜 菓 糖 刀 釵 羹 曾

第六課

1. "Dissolve."
2. Ending.

1. Cl.
2. Number. Used with cardinal numbers makes ordinals.
3. Also.
4. 上 下 means "approximately."
5. 一 下 means a little while.
6. Ending.

入嚟嘅 有人打門囉 出去開門喇 人人都械右手嚟寫字嘅 請你講出嚟俾我
 邊處開窓口好呢 我話開喺呢處 左右好咯 你打邊個門口入嚟嘅呢 我打大門
 去洗身房呀 你企喺窓口睇乜野呢 瞪佢哋起屋啫⁶ 打開嗰邊窓門喇 你話喺
 問好細間嘅唄 佢喺邊間房呀 佢喺書房睇開書 唶生菓掉去餐房喇 唔好入
 係我起嘅 呢條街有幾多間屋呢 有十多間呀 嘸處啲屋有幾大間呢 有幾大
 好瞓 眼瞓 瞓房 第一 第二個 都係 都好 嘴間屋係邊個起嘅 呢間
 口 上下⁴ 上下⁵ 上去 一下⁵ 門門 門窓 門好 門住 住落 瞪住 佢瞓
 右邊 出入 出去 出嚟 講出 出口 瞪出 出身 出街 入嚟 入去 入
 窓門 開窓 打開窓 隻門 門口 開門 房門 大門 左手 左邊 右手
 間屋 起屋 大屋 細間 一間 間房 餐房 書房 洗身房 窓口
屋間房窓門左右出入上下門住瞓第都³

第七課

鋪檯 鋪地 鋪床 鋪開 擦枝燈喺個張檯喇 做乜呢間書房冇寫字檯嘅呢
慢慢行 掃檯 掃椅 掃塵 掃地 抹檯 抹椅 抹地 唔會抹 抹身 抹面
好凍 做得 唔得 見得 曉得 多得 快啲 好快 慢慢 慢啲 好慢
燈 幾點 點做 點話 點講 點知 整熄 熄燈 热水 好熱 幾熱 凍水
張床 哟塵 多塵 洗地 菜地 落地 枝燈 開燈 點燈 整燈 街燈 手
張檯 開檯 寫字檯 餐檯 檯面 上檯 坐檯 書檯 企檯 檯椅 張椅

檯椅床塵地燈點熄熱凍得快慢掃抹鋪

第八課

好囉 一啲都係佢做嘅

囉 我好眼瞓唔睇書咯 邊間係你嘅瞓房呢 一上去第一間係咯 第二個都幾
住呢 我喺佢左右處住 你喺處睇住野唔好俾人搣去呀 你唔會閂閂唔好去瞓
聽下喇 我睇出佢係西人咯 你喺邊處出入多呢 我上下要出街咯 你喺邊處

錢 出錢 唔好錢 好平 買得平 平喲 貴喲 好貴 貴得多 地貴 價錢
賣 價銀 價錢 開價 講價 有銀 有銀 出銀 猶銀 銀行 好有錢 猶
買賣 買賣嘅人 買野 買喲 曉買 再買 唔會買 賣野 唔賣 好賣 出

買賣價銀錢平貴減添實毫子仙半新舊

第九課

你掃地 我抹呢張檯 唔會抹面唔好嚟食呀 鋪好床唔會呢

咯 佢唔做得嘅 我唔曉得你講 多得你咯 行快啲喇 你行得好慢嘅 唔使

你點知呢 要熄燈㗎 搞啲熱水嚟 呢啲水好熱呀 都唔係幾熱嘅 唔要凍水

曾 要揷手燈呀 呢處要點多一枝燈呀 我唔知佢點話㗎 你要聽佢點講呀

洗地 點邊枝燈呢 兩枝都要點呀 落地行喇 搞落地喇 點街燈唔會呢 唔

張椅 整得幾好坐㗎 呢張床瞓得一個人嘅 呢張檯好多塵嘅 你要

先生喺餐檯嚟寫字嘅 個張餐檯坐得幾多人呢 揣呢部書搞喺個張檯面 呢

第十課

In 1st column, 11th character, for 小 read 少

呂 個張檯係半新舊嘅 呢間新屋係佢買㗎住嘅 我唔喺舊屋住咯
擰呢毫半子去買菓子喇 買幾多個仙菜呢 買半毫子得咯 呢部書我曉得一半
唔會講實價 佢睇實我 佢話實唔㗎喲 你有幾多毫子呢 我有毫幾子呂
貴呢 呢個貴得多 減啲喇 減實咯 再減喇 添啲喇 有得添咯 俾啲添喇
佢係好有錢嘅人 呢間屋買得好平呀 賣平啲喇 貴唔貴呢 係貴啲 邊個
我有銀 佢有銀 邊個出銀呢 佢使得銀多 呢間係銀行 呢間銀行好有錢嘅
唔賣咯 好賣喇 呢間屋唔係出賣嘅 我哋冇開價嘅 使講價唔使呢 要呀
寫字囉 我唔曉買野嘅 佢要去買菜 佢唔會買麵飽呀 呢部書你賣唔賣呢
半 半新舊 好新 新嘅 新屋 買新嘅 舊野 好舊 舊嘅 你要買啲紙㗎
話實 實價 瞭實 毫子 幾毫子 毫幾子 毫半 菓子 幾個仙 半毫 一
貴 減啲 要減 減平 減實 減小 大減 減得多 添啲 俾啲添 講實

- 1. Ending.

朝去呀 朝晚都要食飯囉 我聽晚喺呢處瞓嚟 我晚晚都係呢陣時食飯 今日
昨日係日食呀 我有一日見佢嚟 請你喺呢處半日 等多一日至去喇 我要聽
做嘅 佢幾時嚟呢 佢話一陣間就嚟喇 我日日都讀書 佢等好日子至做喇
至貴 至快 至平 至係 至做得 等一陣添佢至嚟得 佢時時都係咁多野
慢 唔啱 咁啱嘅 唔使 講唔 價錢唔啱 就嚟 就係 至好 至多 至啱
今日 今朝 今晚 昨日 昨晚 昨朝 好鐘 幾多點鐘 半點鐘 鐘快 鐘
咁好 咁大 咁上下 咁快 咁熱 耐啲 好耐 講耐 等耐 咁耐 今年
晚 先個月 呢個月 月食 上個月 下個月 等下 等我 等使 唔使等
晚 個晚 晚餐 晚晚 新年 舊年 第二年 出年 半年 幾年 年幾 年
食 好日子 有一日 半日 邊日 多一日 個朝 聽朝 第二朝 朝晚 聽
一陣時 時時 幾時 有時 舊時 一陣添 一陣間 呢陣 個日 日日 日

時陣日朝晚年月等咁耐今昨鐘啱就至

番 掉艇 快啲掉 掉得慢 有力 有力 好力 大力 手力 落力 出力
太過 好過 好風 大風 打風 順風 颳風 順水 颳水 番嚟 番去 做
艇尾 搭船 搭艇 大海 海邊 海面 上海 過海 瞒過 做過 過頭
火 火頭 隻艇 落艇 艇頭 船頭 頭路 書頭 日頭 頭尾 牛尾 船尾
隻船 火船 有船 整船 落船 船上 新船 大船 火水 火熱 热火 點
船 火艇 頭尾 搭海 過風 順颶 番掉 力𠵼 埋

第十一課

快係佢嚟 唔係呀 至好唔係喇 平啲我至買
嚟今日就要去 呢陣嗒嗒係一點半鐘咯 呢個鐘快 啊你嚟得咁嗒噶 行得至
間屋起得咁好 呢兩間屋邊間大呢 兩間都係咁上下 唔使等幾耐咯 我昨日
啲 唔係呢個月係先個月呴 上個月係月食 下個月有咯 等下我就去咯 呢
係新年 佢舊年嚟嘅 唔知出年有冇呢 我喺呢處冇半年咁耐咯 年晚買得平

衫件褲衣服鞋對鋪着除換解因為樣想

第十二課

頭做乜野呢 佢唔會有頭路 你使請火頭唔使呢

埋啲書喇 做埋呢啲至好去呀 嘰邊處埋頭呢 埋呢處喇 請你行埋啲

唔好咁大力 叫艇過海 坐船去好過行路去呀 使叫佢番嚟唔使呢 要呀 挤

做乜你掉得咁慢呢 佢冇我咁好力囉 要快啲掉至得呀 佢好出力掉咯 叫佢

昨日好大風呀 我去個陣係順風順水 番嚟係颱風颱水咯 佢有力掉艇嘅

至過得嘅 要行一個月船至去得到我處呀 等我睇過做得唔喇 呢張椅大過頭

頭等我坐艇尾喇 瞎下書頭啲字就知咯 你食過牛尾唔會呢 带大嘅海要火船

使點火唔使呢 哟火係好熱嘅 我搭嗰隻船嚟嘅 唔使咁快落船吖 你坐艇

係上海船 要好多銀至整得隻火船嘅 佢聽日落船咯 佢喺船上 呢隻係新船

叫佢 叫艇 唔使咁 挤埋 做埋 埋呢處 埋頭 行埋 嘰隻係乜野船呢

呢個字點解呢 我都唔曉解呀 佢唔解得出啲 爲乜呢 因佢唔想得出呀
你講得着 唔好除鞋 呢部書要換過呀 佢話唔換得啲 我要換過衣服至去得
間舖頭係賣鞋嘅 叻佢着番衫至好去呀 佢講呢啲說話着唔着呢 好唔着咯
我嘅鞋好舊咯 呢對新鞋着得好耐囉 佢好唔對得我住嘅 佢喺對面屋住 個
着呢件衫俾過第二件我 嘸條褲係邊個囉 呢條舊褲係我嘅 佢係賣衣服嘅
想換 想知 呢件衫係新買嘅 你個件衫好新樣呀 換過着瞓衫至瞓喇 我唔
好樣 多樣 新樣 我想 想做 想去 想講 想出 想下 唔想得出 想買
解 解得出 因乜野 因佢 因爲 爲乜 爲銀 爲人 爲錢 呢樣 個樣
唔着 好唔着 講得着 除衫 除鞋 換書 換得 換銀 換衣服 點解 曉
對得住 寫對 對面 個間舖 舩頭 着衫 着褲 着衣服 着鞋 着番 着
衣服 新衣服 舊衣服 賣衣服 一隻鞋 我嘅鞋 新鞋 整鞋 一對鞋 唔
呢件衫 新衫 買衫 翳衫 第二件衫 一件野 個條褲 舊褲 衣服 好好

做得短過頭 點解佢做咁短呢 佢時時做衫都係好短嘅 呢啲好難做嘅 瞰樣
咁長就唔咯 做得長過頭 我今日要着長衫去街呀 你要幾短呢 呢件衫佢
街 瞰做 瞰講 但係 呢個被嗰個 被打 呢件衫要做長啲 嘿隻火船好長
污糟 够使 唔够 够做 够大 唔同嘅 同埋 同用 同唔同 同屋嘅 同
有 重買添 重長 重重過 乾野 乾嘅 抹乾 衣乾 乾鞋 乾淨 淨係
大用 用力 用處 輕嘅 輕重 重嘅 重野 船重 重係 重要 重講 重
好難 幾難 難做 難講 難爲 好易 易做 幾易 有用 使喺 用得
長啲 好長 唔長 長條 咁長 長過頭 長衫 長短 咁短 好短 短過頭
長短 難易用 輕重 乾淨 污糟 够同瞓 但被

第十三課

唔想講出嚟嘅 你想下就話我知喇 點解你想知呢 因爲我想買個間屋
佢唔係爲我做嘅 係爲錢嘅 呀 你要邊樣呢 我要呢樣喇 我想你講我知 我好

俾鐵做嘅 鐵船 條鉄 塊鉄 條竹 枝竹 竹椅 長竹 嘉木 嘉鐵 嘉塊
塊木 好木 木做嘅 木整嘅 撥木做嘅 使木 買木 木鞋 一塊 鐵嘅
木塊鐵竹坭嚟石布沙粒銅板釘磚鎖擺

第十四課

我好想去做你處佢係唔去得 你嚟喊我去呢 重有啲多飯都噏佢食埋咯

嗰兩件唔同樣 佢同埋我嚟嘅 有人係噏做嘅 邊個噏講呢 你唔好噏樣做

去洗乾淨喇 佢要好多銀至够使喺 呸多牛油唔够使咯 呢個窓門唔够大囉

你要抹乾個地 佢件衫洗得好乾淨囉 淨係佢一個人喺處咗 你噏面咁污糟

佢重有說話講喎 重有牛肉冇呢 我話要短啲你重俾長啲嘅 佢重重過舊時

重 你哋兩個人邊個重呢 佢重得多 佢重喺處 你重要唔要呢 重要買啲添

我嘅使用好大囉 唔使用力做嘅 呢啲野冇乜用處 呢張紙好輕嘅 個張檯咁

我見得好難咯 唔好難爲佢呀 呸大隻火船唔係易整嘅 呢個人係好有用嘅

去叫隻沙艇嚟喇 我今朝搭艇去沙面嚟 呢啲錢係銅整嘅 呢塊板短過頭 嘴
做衫嘅 我想買一對布鞋呀 呢啲沙縣邊處嚟嘅呢 呢啲沙縣海邊擇上嚟嘅
石路係邊個整嘅呢 嘴處有人打石呀 呢塊布㗎㗎做乜野呢 個啲新布係㗎㗎
呢啲石咁大唔擇得起咯 個間屋使石起㗎使磚起呢 呢啲地要鋪街磚 呢條
條竹長過嗰條 呢張竹椅好好坐囉 個啲木唔做得乜用嘅 擇啲嘒坭擣喺呢處
好多木至够使呀 嘴塊鐵你想㗎㗎做乜野呢 呢陣時啲大火船係俾鐵做嘅 呢
處 呢啲木係好好嘅 個張檯係木做嘅 我想你擇呢塊木同我做張檯囉 要買
好 擇多 擇野 擇出嚟 擇過 去擇 擇啲 呢塊木㗎㗎點使呢 有好多用
書 個磚 街磚 好磚 大磚 傕磚起 磚屋 銅鎖 鐵鎖 鎖埋 鎖門 鎖
錢 塊板 個啲板 乾板 三板 眼釘 口釘 木釘 鐵釘 釘好 釘埋 釘
布衫 多沙 啾沙 沙地 海邊沙 沙面 沙艇 幾粒沙 銅做嘅 嘒銅 銅
疊石 石屋 石路 打石 好石 呢啲布 塊布 執布做嘅 新布 布鞋

時照住個地 呢張檣你都唔係照樣造喺 呢陣時呢邊屋好晒囉 今日有熱頭晒
咯 今晚好好月光呀 呢間房好光呀 個間房門埋門就好黑暗嘅咯 個日光時
不過 不能 不得 不要 能做 有能 今日係好天 我今朝一天光就起身
怕唔係 應做 唔應講 應該 唔該 我估肯 唔肯 肯做 肯減 唔肯揼
今早 好晏 晏過頭 嘟得晏 好夜 半夜 喵夜 怕夜 我怕 好怕 怕係
噏 好晒 热頭晒 晒乾 晒衣服 早啲 好早 早日 晴早 朝早 早飯
個天 天地 好天 天光 天黑 好光 月光 黑暗 黑衫 光照 照樣 照

天光黑暗照晒早晏夜怕應該估肯不能

第十五課

釘好咯 呢啲大磚係好好使嘅 佢間屋係俾磚起嘅
你要去擺喎磚番嚟呀 摆喎鐵釘出嚟喇 要幾多口呢 要幾眼就够咯 嘸塊板
塊乾板長啲 我今朝坐三板嚟嘅 我想叫隻三板番去呀 鑽埋門喇 鑽好咯

去啞 食啞 煙啞 叫啞 嘟曉 過曉 買曉 而家做 而家講 而家去 艇

啞曉而家已經完緊將來後卽刻歇回喩

第十六課

呀 唔知佢起得唔呢

唔肯 佢唔肯減呀 佢不過俾咁多呋 我估佢不能做得嚟嘅 我不得不噏做
你同我買枝筆喇 你食飯唔會呢 唔該咯 你估佢肯賣過我唔肯呢 我估佢怕
唔應講呀 佢應該讀書好 呢件衫應該要做長啲 唔該你同我講佢聽喇 唔該
你估佢嚟唔嚟呢 佢怕唔嚟咯 怕唔係佢 呢啲係你應做嘅 個啲嚟嘅說話
晚好夜至瞓 你瞓個陣係半夜唔係呢 有咁夜 佢好怕夜嘅 嘞水牛好怕人嘅
淨係飲茶唔食飯嘅 我今早好晏至起身 九點半係晏過頭咯 佢嚟得晏 我昨
身嚟你處 請你早日嚟我處喇 我唔會食早飯呀 做乜你咁早起身呢 我朝早
要晒乾個啲野 撰啲衣服出嚟晒下喇 聽日你要早啲做 做得我聽朝好早起

啲、佢唔歇手做野嘅 佢有一回係噏做咯 佢嚟過呢處好多回咯 你第二回唔
刻咁耐喇 我歇下同你做喇 歇一陣至去喇 佢不歇講說話嘅 佢歇有耐就嚟
咁佢即時嚟呀 佢即係咁樣講嘅 呢張檯即係個張咁大 佢話即刻喺等一
個啞石嚟起屋 你將來想點樣做呢 你去先喇我後來至去 佢後日至嚟得啲
做完咯 你件衫做緊咯 佢同我講緊個時有人咁佢 佢食緊飯唔嚟得啲 佢將
講你知咯 個間屋已經賣嗰咯 我已經話過幾回咯 我寫完呢啲字咯 嘸件野
曾呢 你要而家做呀 請你而家講出嚟 佢而家去嗎 佢已經去嘅咯 我已經
咯 佢頭先熄囉燈咯 呃囉艇唔曾呢 隻艇嚟嘅咯 日子過嘅咯 你買嘅野唔
幾回 第二回 噉做 唔噉 好噉 噉講 噉聽 佢今朝去囉咯 我哋食囉飯
即時 即係 即刻 一刻 歇下 歇一陣 不歇 歇有耐 歇手 一回 多回
做緊 好緊 講緊 食緊 將石嚟起 將來 將就 後來 來路 後日 先後
家 已經 去嘵 已經買啲 已經講 已經話過 講完 寫完 做完 緊要

嘅信唔呢 我收得一封呎 我寄曉兩封呀 你明白我嘅意思唔呢 我曉得你嘅
信得呢個人過唔呢 好難信得佢過嘅 佢講乜野我都唔多信囉 先個月得收我
係寄俾先生嘅 佢有寄信嚟冇呢 我時時都有信寄去佢處 寄曉個封信咯 你

人 人工 工夫 夫人

等我寫好呢封信俾你擰去寄喇

呢封信擰去邊處呢

緊事

呢便

個便

邊便

外便

好便

唔便

屋裏

船裏

房裏

外衫

工

好明白

唔得明

明朝

明日

白話

白紙

白衫

白白

整白

件事

事幹

收曉

意思

大意

唔好意思

有意思

有意思

解明

講明

明白

光明

封信

寫信

信得過

信人

擰信

寄信

寄去

寄嚟

寄曉

收信

收埋

信封寄收意思明白事幹便裏内外工夫

第十七課

將就下我喇

呢啲布係來路嚟

好噃做呀

你噃做唔噃呢

唔多噃

佢好噃講說話嘅

我唔噃聽佢講

唔該你

好愛 親愛 愛乜野 愛呢啲 愛幾多 愛邊啲 愛唔愛 愛父母 呢家人
親 大佬 細佬 個佬 洗衣服佬 打鐵佬 做木佬 坡水佬 愛佢 佢愛
親手 親口 親人 親身 親就 打親 親戚 見親 朋友 書友 師奶 謂
男人 男女 有仔 有仔 男仔 女仔 細仔 仔女 父母 父親 母親

男女仔仗父母親戚朋友師奶娶佬愛老

第十八課

人工唔會呢 呢啲工夫難做唔呢 唔係幾難

人呢 你出得幾多人工呢 你一個月有幾多人工呢 佢得幾多人工呢 你收曉
邊個喺處呢 嘸呢處出入好唔便啲 呢隻杯內外都要洗乾淨囉 呢處要幾多工
件事解明我聽咯 我因為有事幹唔去得 我喺呢便街住 佢喺嗰便住 裏便有
你明日做乜野呢 我唔想白白要你嘅銀 我今日要着白衣去街 佢已經將呢
大意咗 我見得好唔好意思 請你解明呢封信嘅意思過我知喇 你講得好明白

我講喇

佢做工夫好老手嘅 你父親有幾老呢 我父親好老大咯 請呢處嘅父老子嚟同
應該要愛番父母呀 你家內有幾多人呢 我一家有八口人 請邊個老師教你呢
佬起呢間屋嘅呢 呢部書你重愛唔愛呢 做父母嘅個個都愛仔女嘅 做仔女嘅
人唔喺處 做大佬嘅唔應該打細佬 叫個做木佬嚟整番好個張檯喇 邊個坭水
多親人喺嗰處住 佢唔會娶親嘅 你有幾多書友呢 師奶喺處唔喺呢 我嘅家
佢親手打你嘅咩 你去親就佢喇 佢係你嘅親戚唔係呢 唔係係朋友呎 我有
嘅 做父母嘅應該教仔女 佢有父親有母親 我親眼見佢 佢頭先打親我 係
我得一個仔一個女 呢個男仔喊女仔呢 我有仔佢有仔 呢個細仔仔好唔聽話
男人嘅工夫 男女嘅工夫唔同 女人唔做得男人嘅工夫 你有幾多個仔女呢
家內 家外 一家 好老 老大 老人 老母 父老 老手 老師 男人要做

做花園 嘎便愛嚟做菜園 佢喺花園裏頭住喎 呢啲地咁實好難掘喎 今日淋
整濕我嘅身 我想喺呢便種菜 個便種花 嘰中間種一鳩樹 種好咯 呢便搣嚟
肯去淋菜呀 唔好淋得濕過頭囉 呢處啲地好濕喎 啲地咁濕唔種得野喎 佢
啲花開得好大朵 呢啲花生得好好睇呀 嘎啲花生好香 朝晚都要淋花喎 佢唔
葉喺呢鳩樹摘喎 呢啲樹嘅根好大條囉 呢朵花你喺邊處摘喎呢 嘸花園 個
好甜 甜野 呢鳩樹生得好高大 呢處咁多樹木 今朝落曉好多樹葉 呢塊
摘花 唔好摘 好熟 唔會熟 菜熟 吼熟 好酸 酸嘅 酸菓 甜嘅 甜菓
種好 種菜 花園 菜園 園內 園外 好香 掘地 再掘 掘多啲
淋濕 淋花 淋菜 搞水淋 整濕 好濕 地濕 濕身 種野 種花 種樹
鳩樹 樹木 鳩竹 葉 椅葉 塊葉 條根 樹根 朵花 好花 花好睇 香花
樹 鳩葉 根 花 朵 淋 濕 種 園 香 掘 摘 熟 酸 甜

第十九課

個處係鄉下地方 呢處唔係我嘅家鄉 嘎便有好多條村 呢條村有幾多人住呢
唔行得咁遠嘅 有幾遠好近呀 個隻火船將近開身咯 佢近來唔喺呢處住咯
也野呢 行遠啲就睇見咯 佢隔呢處無幾遠呢 我好想你買嚟隔籬個間屋 我
中人 中間 中用 中意 呢處好好地方 個張檯係四方嘅 個笪地至好係種
大國 中國 美國 英國 日本國 本來 本錢 本鄉 本村 本處 本地
省城 城門 城裏頭 城外 入城 出城 壬岸 岸邊 埋岸 國家 外國
住 將近 近來 遠近 嘥近 隔遠 隔籬 鄉下 家鄉 條鄉 鄉村 條村
地方 四方 笮地 一笪 遠方 好遠 遠啲 咁遠 幾遠 好近 近啲 近

方笪遠近隔籬鄉村城省岸國美中英本

第二十課

好摘呀 呢啲菓係好酸嘅 你曉整酸菓唔曉呢 呢個園生得啲菓係好甜嘅
濕佢等 聽日至掘喇 你哋唔好摘呢啲花囉 呢冇樹啲菓唔會熟嘅 要等佢熟至

看野 看屋 養猪 養羊 養雞 養大 養仔女 個山 壬山 落山 山水
公家 鷄乸 隻笪 生笪 鷄笪 食笪 鴨笪 看牛 看羊 看門口 看住
鷄毛掃 鷄肉 食鷄 隻鴨 隻鵝 條魚 生魚 食魚 鷄公 老公 家公
隻猪 猪母 猪仔 猪油 猪肉 食猪 隻羊 羊肉 羊毛 食羊肉 隻鷄

第二十一課

中間喇 我好中意食生菓嘅

處住嘅咯 有啲本地野冇來路嘅咁好 買呢笪地係佢做中人嘅 個張餐檯擠房
邊國至多人呢 英國大噃日本國大呢 我本來唔係呢處嘅人 我先十幾年嚟呢
國嘅人 佢係外國人唔係呢 唔係佢係中國人呢 嘿美國嚟呢處行幾耐船呢
嘅 船一埋頭佢就即時上岸咯 我想叫隻艇埋岸呀 你係邊國嘅人呢 我係本
我昨日去省城嚟 一黑就閂城門嘅咯 叫夜就唔入得城囉囉 我喺城裏頭住

佢就到咯 因爲水乾唔到得 倒過啲水嚟喇 嘴好倒呢翕樹呀

我將呢件事講噃過你知叮 賣喺咯 嘻買得倒咯 我去得晏買唔倒咯 你等下喇
都番嘅嚟咯 唰生菓食噃咯 要讀噃呢部書至好讀個部 佢哋一個都去噃咯
呢 我就至落山嘅 呢處啲山水好好飲嘅 佢養嘅好多山羊囉 我共埋佢噃
看住門口囉 看住呢啲野 你唔好俾人搵囉 佢養幾百隻鷄 你冇過嗰個山唔曾
花園係公家嘅 個隻鷄公咁大養嘅耐呢 佢去看牛噃看羊呢 我唔喺處你要
個隻^鷄同呢條魚邊樣重呢 你話邊樣^鷄好食呢 我估^鷄好食過^鷄咯 呢間
我話至好係食鳴咯 呢隻鷄要養大啲至好食嘅 要買枝鷄毛掃嚟掃塵呀 你估
多猪仔囉 聽日要買猪油呀 我唔多中意食猪肉嘅 今晚食羊肉噃食鷄好呢
到 嘥到 就到 唔到得 得到 至到 呢隻猪重過^猪隻囉 嘿隻猪母生嘅好
得倒 見倒 請倒 打倒 買倒 倒出 倒落 倒水 倒樹 摆倒 瞪倒 去
山羊 山邊 山頭 共埋 做噃 食噃 講噃 讀噃 去噃 賣噃 番噃嚟

我今日想食燒牛肉 哺啲水冲乾淨啲 街磚喇 你中意食煎蛋被煲蛋呢 個火爐而家透火煮飯咯 呢啲柴好濕透唔着嘅 煲水嚟冲茶喇 呢啲煤好難燒得着燒柴嘅呢 呢啲煤唔係幾好嘅 唔够火唔煮得野好食嘅 要落多啲煤至得囉厨即係做火頭 呢個火爐咁舊嘅 呢啲風爐冇鐵爐咁好使嘅 呢個火爐燒煤被人去搵 搵頭路 依住 照依 依番 依咁 個廚房咁污糟要洗至得囉 做焗茶 焗餅 整餅 食餅 麵粉 粒鹽 買鹽 落鹽 搵野 搵倒 搵番 搵肉 冲茶 冲水 冲乾淨 煎野 煎肉 煎番 煎魚 焗野 焗麵飽 焗熟
煲水 煲茶 煲飯 煲熟 煲牛肉 煲番 烧屋 烧匙 烧着 火燒 烧牛
柴 枝柴 摆柴 火柴 煮野 煮熟 煮餐 煮饭 透火 透着 個煲 煲野
厨房 做厨 火爐 鐵爐 風爐 買煤 燒煤 煤貴 好煤 曙煤 啲煤 烧

厨 爐 煤 柴 煮 透 煲 烧 冲 煎 焗 餅 粉 鹽 搵 依

第二十二課

In 3rd column 9th character, for 個 read 做

In 6th " 6th " " 舊 " " 量 "

In 4th column from end, 11th character from bottom, for 尼 read 尺

口 把刀 你量過呢幅地有幾大呢 我唔量過但我佔有畝幾地 有咁多㗎 我

二兩銀 五厘重 個笪田 一畝田 一幅田 一幅地 一把秤 一把柴 把

分家 八分 二斤 二丈 二尺 二分 二厘 二畝 兩畝 兩磅 一兩重

一畝 畝幾地 一尺 幾尺長 尺寸 一尼實木 一寸 幾寸 五寸 分開

幾 一丈長 丈夫 方丈 一井地 個井 眼井 開井 井水 天井 幾多畝

度衫 秤野 秤過 秤下幾重 一磅 磅野 磅下 幾磅重 一丈 幾丈 丈

量過 量地 力舊 量度 量下 量下幾大 度野 度度 條度 度下幾大

量 度 秤 磅 丈 井 畝 尺 寸 分 斤 兩 厘 田 幅 把

第一十二課

叫佢依番呢個樣喟個嚟 我一啲都依聽你講嘅咯 依住嘅做就咁咯

至得呀 你搵番個隻羊唔會呢 我搵嘒好耐都唔搵得倒 你搵倒頭路唔會呢

要好熱至焗得麵飽 呢啲麵粉咁耐唔整得解嘅咯 第二時整麵飽要落多啲鹽

担野 一担重 拾人 拾野 抽起 托起 托去 猥住 猥起 挽野 挽住

担抬抽托 猥挽搬擁 拉揸執郁移拯掟扯

第二十四課

啲糖菓係十分好食囉 我今朝量過呢笪田有三畝呀

分 十分爲一錢 十錢爲一両 一個銀錢有七錢二分重 一斤有十六兩重 呢
幾多畝地呢 有畝半地呢 十分爲一寸 十寸爲一尺 十尺爲一丈 十厘爲一
有大井冇呀 有，但起個陣冇後來至開嘅呢 呢個井食得唔食得呢 你嘅花園有
有二丈長冇呢 有咁長係丈二長呢 幾多井爲一畝呢 六十井爲一畝 你嘅屋
得一百斤重嘅 一磅有幾多両呢 一磅有十二両 啲磅係搣㗎磅野嘅 猶塊板
你喇 秤下呢隻鴨有幾重吖 係二斤八両重 呢把秤秤得幾多斤呢 呢把秤秤
噃嚟噃 呢隻鴨就噃樣度人人就噃樣度你 度你嘅衫度俾過我喇 我度過至寫尺寸過
猶日量過得八分地呢 我照我嘅力量㗎做咯 請你爲我量度下喇 我度佢今日

In the 6th column, 2nd character, for 大 read 天

個張檯要移開喲至攢落呀 移開個張椅搵下喇 個張紙脢用囉唔好抹呀
起個啲係乜野嚟呢 我執倒一臺子轎 唔好噏樣執人說話叮 佢都未曾都手做
住個部係乜野書呢 嘲西人一見面就揸手喇 呢件事你唔好揸得咁實呀 你執
行過上下擁倒我呀 個張檯要拉出去洗乾淨呀 佢因乜事俾人拉呢 你手揸
掃呢間房使搬開啲檯椅唔使呢 唔使移出喲就得咯 佢昨日搬入隔籬屋㗎 佢
野 個個女人預住個細仔仔 你預住個啲係乜野呀 我挽住啲野唔行得起嘅
水大就好担水嘩 一担重有一百斤 唔好拉要抽起㗎 想托佢喺省城買啲
張檯要兩個人至抬得起呀 抬共担有乜唔同處呢 一個人係担兩個人係抬 一
抹去 抹出 搤佢 搤石 扯起 扯住 拉扯 叫一個人嚟担呢啲野喇 個
執人過 执住 执倒 执人嘅說話 郁下 唔郁 郁手 移開 移埋 移出
人 拉去 拉開 拉出 拉埋 拉船 搤住 搤緊 搤實 搤手 執起 執番
搬野 搬屋 搬嚟 搬去 搬出 搬入 搬過 轉落 轉倒 轉開 轉埋 拉

下囉 呢個缸裝水被裝油嘅呢 打滿呢缸水叮 呢啲罐頭牛內幾好食囉 一箱

呢笠生菓買曉幾多銀呢 你哋四個人抽呢箱入隔籬房喇 抽呢橫衣服出去晒
有担幾筆要兩個人抬至得呀 叫個人嚟担呢兩個籮喇 呢個竹籃搣嚟裝野好呢

西裝 倒滿 滿屋 滿壞 天空 空屋 空手 空箱 空籮 空樽 個籮野

裝水 裝油 裝飯 裝衣服 裝得 裝去 裝番 裝唔噏 裝滿 裝身 唐裝

洗身盤 個桶 水桶 木桶 個樽 水樽 個壳 水壳 飯壳 裝野 裝書

木盒 盒仔 盒火柴 個壺 水壺 茶壺 個盤 木盤 托盤 茶盤 花盤

箱 鐵箱 個櫃 舊櫃 個缸 水缸 一缸水 罐頭 火水罐 個盒 紙盒

個籮 隻籮 大籮 飯籮 個籃 擥籃 竹籃 個笠 隻笠 笠仔 空笠 木

鑑定
籃 筒 箱 檯 缸 罐 盒 壺 盤 桶 樽 壳 裝 滿 空

第二十五課

啲細伎仔俾石撻佢 扯起個幅布喇 你一年拉扯做幾多銀生意度呢

好深 幾深 物件 好似 幾似 似樣 心肝 猪肝色 隻脚 脚色 手腳
金錢 黃金 書金 筆金 金山 青色 天青 青綠 深色 淺色 深淺
藍色 老藍 粉藍 綠色 老綠 黃色 黃色 金魚黃 金色 金銀 金仔
色水 整色水 好色 天色 紅色 水紅 花紅 粉紅 銀紅 紅布 大紅
色紅 藍綠 黃青 深淺 物似 肝樓牆脚 較蔗灰

第二十六課

倒空手番嚟呴 械呢個空橫裝埋我嘅衣服囉

有好多唐人着西裝衣服嘅 佢而家變身出街咯 個間空屋滿喺沙塵 佢冇野買
喇 一樽水唔够一日飲囉 摶呢個水壳入洗身房喇 嘘飯籮裝壳飯嚟我 而家
倒啲熱水落我嘅洗身盤町 要買多幾個花盤至够使呀 摶個托盤嚟裝呢啲野去
嘵咯 賣幾多錢一盒呢 呢個茶壺細過頭要買過個大啲 倒盤水嚟我洗面喇
火水有兩罐 梟個火水罐嚟裝衣服喇 呢啲餅仔係械紙盒裝嘅 個盒火柴整罐

細心 開心 講心 心事 心多 一心 歡心 歡喜 喜事 行遊 遊花園
遇着 遇見 請令 真事 真心 真係 瞭眞 唔得眞 個心 好心 有心

遇令眞心歡喜遊問答待歸定靜車京李

第二十七課

啲係磚灰色囉，啲房門就同我油磚灰色喇。油好個時，等我嚟睇過，就俾人工你喇。色好似樓板一樣，你至緊要照番我嚟話嚟做呀。我昨日見有樣色水好似磚嘅色，啲內有幾樣都要油呀。個洗身盤外便油老綠色，內便要白色。盤邊起紅色，檯椅油深黃，牆腳要油灰色。火爐油黑色，天花板油白色，四便嘅花就油蔗青色，度大門油豬肝色。屋話至好就係油粉紅咯。啲窓門就油粉藍色，唔好較咁深色囉。要淺色啲，至好睇，四便色一塊昏黃色，外便嘅牆油紅色。你話好唔好呢？唔知你想油水紅噃銀紅噃花紅呢？我你而家同我嚟等我話。你知間屋油乜野色？啲樓板要油黃色，但係要間開一塊深黃。

較色 較開 蔗青色 食蔗 竹蔗 枝蔗 灰色 磚灰 白灰

新野曉令的日子好快過嚟

園，啲花十分好睇，但有中國嘅牆，四處都搣竹籬隔住，令人不能摘得。在個處日日有
嘵十日咁耐，再坐車去遊幾個城，有時坐車仔去鄉下地方經過，見有好多花園，同埋菜
落力做工夫。我喺就坐車去京城，個處地方十分好睇，真係一笪好嘅城都咯。喺個處住
靜，不過坐船六日，就到日本國，即時大家執野上岸，睇見啲街好乾淨，啲人好安靜，都好
三日，我就番去歸，執定行李，到個日，就同埋落船，啲船順風順水，船行得好快，海水好平
你嘅使用，我聽見佢噏講，就十分歡喜，唔知佢點解待我咁好，我問佢幾時起行，佢話過
係好好心嘅，想請我同佢遊下日本國，我答佢話，我而家唔够銀，佢話唔使怕，我嗰出埋
上日我遇着一件事，真係令我歡喜，即係有一日去親戚處坐，喺個處遇着一個朋友，佢
坐車 火車 水車 搭車 開車 慢車 京城 京都 士京 英京
落定 定下 講定 行李 靜靜 心靜 好靜 車仔 車水 車衫 拉車
待佢嚟 等待 番去歸 歸家 去歸 回歸 一定 定實 唔定 有定 定銀
遊街 問話 問心 問下佢 問過 問答 答話 對答 回答 看待 待人

濶好高有啲路好斜噃，好難上嚟。街上有好多轎與及馬車，車仔有個好高嘅山，叫做扯好出名嘅。因為有好多船要喺個處經過，我先個月去個處住，曉幾日睇見個處嘅屋好叫香港，個處四便都係水，個海口好濶大，灣得好多船，灣船好穩陣，呢個海島好有用嘅。隔省城有幾遠，有個海島，本來係中國嘅地方，但而家屬曉英國咯，就搣嚟開一個埠，名

路

馬 馬車 馬尾 拉馬 養馬 坐轎 拾轎 上轎 落轎 叫轎 斜對面 斜落 枝旗 扯旗 商旗 國旗 高大 好高 高過頭 高低 心高 幾高 隻與我 與及 穩陣 好穩 擠穩 個阜 阜頭 過阜 新阜 跌親 跌倒 跌親屬 海島 濶啲 濶過頭 幾濶 濶大 好濶 灣船 灣埋去 灣邊處 佢乜名 人名 書名 開名 街名 香港 港口 屬地 屬邊個 屬我 屬佢
名港屬島濶灣與及穩阜跌旗高馬轎斜

第二十八課

我昨日去探一個朋友，佢係教館嘅。佢個間書館好開名，好多人讀書。我好想知到佢書呢，誰知誰不知。

板印書、念書、念一、念出嚟、時候、等候、問候、唔敢、敢做、也誰敢做。
個幫教、館規、識規矩、一班人、第一班、每每、每年、每月、每日、每人、每規矩。
出法、學野、番學、土學、開學、學會、詳細、詳細解、規矩、一條規矩、好打探、睇探、探朋友、探人、間館、書館、開館、教館、番館、法子、方法。

探館法學詳規矩班每帮歲俗印念候誰敢

第二十九課

時已經講過，親戚朋友知佢哋都好歡喜聽講呀。

人唔歡喜坐呢樣車，因為怕佢噏喺半路跌落嚟呀。我睇見重有好多野添，但我番嚟個旗山，喺旗個處睇得好遠，山上有好多外國人喺處住。佢哋上落就搭火車起先有啲

但凡 凡係 太多 太過 太唔係 好憎 憎佢 得人憎 憎厭 食厭 做厭
佢之 我之 你之 自個處嚟 自知 自己 我自己 你自己 知己 模樣
一位 個位 位先生 書位 坐位 好唱 唱野 唱歌 枝歌 隻歌 歌仔
位唱歌之自己模凡太憎厭轉放頑耍午

第三十課

想讀書呴講到呢陣將近夜咯我就番去歸等到聽日再嚟睇過

有乜誰敢過時候囉我話你哋唔敢過時候係因怕先生打唔係呢佢哋答話唔係不過意思問佢哋個個都答得好我就問啲細位仔話你哋朝朝番學有過時候有呢答話答嘅說話至緊要嘅係唔好講大話我見啲細位仔好歡喜喺處讀書我就將個部書嘅念書個時我就擰啲俗話書嚟睇個部書寫出好多教細位仔要點樣行爲及有好多間五班每班一間房有幾個帮教至細個班係六歲至八歲大讀俗話書及學印字但唔使館規矩我就好詳細問佢佢就一一講噃過我聽佢搳乜法子嚟教佢話有百幾學生分

睇佢教至到放晏學，個先生請我食晏，我就同佢去。

第二樣，令啲細伎仔唔好有憎厭嘅心。我聽見佢噏樣講，就好歡喜。我一自聽佢講，一樣法子係令細伎仔自己都可以學得倒野。但凡教每樣唔好太過耐教，一陣就要換過呢。係乜色水呢，係點樣整嘅呢。令佢一一答出嚟，凡有唔識嘅，我就解明白過佢噏聽，噏鐘咁耐，就將各樣物件俾佢睇，問佢喺呢樣物件叫做乜名呢。係點嘅模樣呢。有乜用處，噏一埋位就讀俗話書半點鐘咁耐，就叫佢噏起身，教佢唱歌，唱完之後，學印字三個字，學等佢噏出去頑半點鐘咁耐，再坐位讀書，至一點放學，下午唔上學，但啲高班就要佢班嘅先生，想再問下佢重有乜法子教啲細班嘅，佢對我話，每早九點上學至十一點放我個日一早起身，再去昨日個間書館，去到個陣啲學生唸書，我去見個位教至細。

午時 上午 下午

好厭 轉便 換轉 轉手 放學 放工 放落 放人 放出去 頑耍

牆有好多黑板，個時有幾個學生企埋黑板處，計數見佢哋計得好快，而且計得好啱。又淺白嘅論與及學畫畫添，因為有幾多時候，唔敢喺處咁耐，就入第三班嘅房，見四便嘅張嘅地理圖，教呢班嘅法子，都係同第一班咁上下，但工夫高過先班一級，而且學作啲大我食完晏之後，同個先生番去書館，入到第二班嘅房，睇見牆上掛起好多畫，同埋啲大准告人，告佢知，告假，放假，真假，假嘅，假事，假說話。

隨意 文法 文理 文話 文人 文明 大堂 講堂 學堂 生堂 開堂 唔
數錢 出數 完數 兩數 交數 收數 考起 考過 考問 考書 隨便
講論 作論 論及 計數 計起 計下 計過 共計 數數 開數 唔數得出
有理 地理 天理 地理圖 幅圖 圖畫 一級 石級 街級 上級 而且
幅畫 畫畫 幾多畫 一疋 掛畫 掛起 掛衫 掛住 掛心 掛高 打理

畫掛理圖級且論計數考隨文堂准告假

第三十一課

住銕剪裁衫，個個事頭就搵喎絲法呀。麻布呀、棉布呀，出嚟俾我睇，但我唔係做呢幾樣。我今朝去裁縫舖想做一件衫，我到裁縫舖見有好多人喺處揸針聯緊衣服，有喺揸

銕鋸 鐵鋸 剪開 剪布 剪野

聯住 眼針 口針 撇針 針線 條線 棉線 糸線 銕剪 把銕剪

幾厚 厚薄 好薄 太薄 幾薄 紙咁薄 一疋 正布 正馬 聯衫 聯埋

塊絨 絨衫 各人 各處 各樣 捲出 捲出喎好嘅 好厚 太厚 厚過頭

裁縫佬 裁衣服 條絲 緩法 緣嘅 棉布 棉被 棉花 條麻 麻布 種麻

裁縫絲棉麻絨各揀厚薄正聯針線銕剪

第三十二課

凡學生唔係有緊要事就唔准告假，及有好多條規矩。我睇完之後就扯咯。

五班嘅房見啲先生好有教法，啲學生又好肯學野。收尾我入大堂坐，見有館規寫落話。有幾個喺處讀緊文法書，個先生請我考問，佢哋個個都隨便答得出。後來就入第四第

咬 生虫 出虫 咬親 咬住 咬爛

乾淨 摺埋 摺好 摺衫 好臭 呕臭 香臭 臭丸 粒丸 食丸 條虫 虫

方 有所爲 天冷 好冷 見冷 冷親 發冷 漸漸 個擦 擦鞋 擦衫 擦

幼年 老幼 幼邏頭 可能 不可 可以 以爲 所以 所有 所做 一所地

補鞋 補身 嚶使 嚶着 嚶講 嚶行 紗野 紗布 紗大 紗幼 幼細

爛嘅 好爛 打爛 爛野 跌爛 爛肉 補番好 補野 補衣服 補衫

爛補 嚶粗幼 可以所冷漸擦摺臭丸虫咬

第三十三課

銀我唔知呀要做起至知你唔怕佢要貴你嘅咩唔怕佢好老實我好熟佢嘅。

多衣服做乜重做呢我舊時個啲唔好睇嘅要做過幾件新樣嘅至得你做呢件衫幾多揀一樣黑色唔厚唔薄嘅定佢做一件衫佢度過我身就擰一正絨出嚟同我裁你有咁係想做絨嘅佢佢就擰過嗰絨出嚟俾我睇有啲天青色嘅有啲黑色嘅有啲藍嘅我就

湯 煲湯 湯肉 牛肉湯 肉汁 打汁 菜汁 純豆 白豆 紅豆 緣
粒米 打米 買米 粟米 米飯 風栗 石栗 晏畫 上畫 下畫 一畫 飲

預備 預定

預先 整備

剷鷄 剷牛 剷魚

剷開 剷個肚 肚飽

薏米

預備 剷肚 薏米 粟米 粟粟 畫湯 汤汁 豆角 燒筭 通

第三十四課

點做得埋可噃就叫亞高帮下你喇我所講嘅你要照樣㗎做呀係咯。

虫咬爛衣服咯個喲天熱衣服睇過有污糟嘅就俾洗衣佬洗乾淨喇咁多工夫我個人啲粗嘅擠埋一橫啲幼細嘅擠開一橫每個橫要擠臭丸嚟處到天熱個時就唔使怕啲個啲好嘅就擰出去晒下佢晒完就搵個擦擦到乾淨就摺好擠番落橫但係要分開擠去補番好先生呢幾件衫我見你就至做嘅咁做乜咁快爛囉係囉個喲絨好唔㗎着嘅同我打理下喇我所有嘅衣服你而家擰哩出嚟等我執過話你知喇呢幾件爛嘅要擰亞明呀嚟咯做乜野呀呢陣時漸漸熱咯个喲天冷衣服可以唔使着都得咯今日咁好天

擺開 擺檯 擺花 擺好 擺野 派開 派野 派食物 分派 隻碟 湯碟

擺派碟兜拂切插在連巾玻璃器遞橫正

第三十五課

分幾多度呀，分五度好咯。你話咁多野够唔呢？我估都够咯。

粟米，擠啲鹽落去，燙熟佢，要乜麵食呢。整啲鷄蛋餅及煲啲糖菓通心粉，擠啲牛奶落去，囉落啲也野喺處呢。粉絲喇食乜野菜呢。買啲豆角呀，竹筍呀，及燙少少飯添，又開兩罐熟就倒啲汁落去。你聽朝去買野個時，要買够麵飽呀，湯肉呀，牛油呀，生菜呀，及各樣野副個隻大天鵝，就掛起佢，到聽日晏晝，就煲啲薏米及風栗入落隻鷄裏頭，搣嚟燒燒，你好整定呀。係咩有幾多位朋友嚟探你呀，有六個咁多，噏要預備乜野肉食呢。你今晚亞發，叫火頭嚟。我有事講，但知好喇，師奶你叫我咩，係吖。我聽晚請餐，我預先講你知，等通過去唔通，路不通行，通行，通心粉，通心嘅。

豆 豆角 隻角 牛角 屋角 檯角 角頭 燥熟 燥野 燥熱 開通 通出

In 4th column from the end, near bottom, for 摺條 read 條摺好囉

在先生面前你要企處等佢拂開一碟一碟，你就派過各人。食完之後，就收番嚟。喺湯碟，擣正面預番笪地方，嚟擣餐碟。喺埋噏位個時，第一度起湯，你就將兜湯同埋嚟湯碟，擣一玻璃杯水，在右便擺兩把刀，在右便兩枝叉，在左便一枝飯羹，兩隻茶羹，打橫擣在先生共我擺八個人位。每位擺隻麵飽碟，喺左手便每隻擺摺條茶巾及一塊麵飽，喺淨嘅檯布嚟鋪檯。檯中間擣個藍色花樽，喺掃嚟白花落去。今晚有六位朋友嚟，連埋及檯椅之後，所有啲玻璃杯，啲銀器，各樣嘅兜碟，都要洗乾淨。到擺檯時，要揀張至白亞發師奶叫你入去教你企檯，好叮師奶：請你教我喇。你今朝先要洗乾淨，餐房嘅地。

門
正月

南話 指南針 南風 回南 北門 北便 北方 北風 向北 北話 落雨
低頭 東便 東方 東風 東門 東家 向東 南方 向南 南便
暑熱 大暑 寒暑針 枝箇 燈箇 一箇 玻璃箇 高低 好低 太低 低喨
或係 或人 手指 脚指 指住 指出 大寒 心寒 寒熱 寒暑 暑天
倘若 倘或 若係 一向 向來 向住 方向 心向 由邊處去 由得 自由

倘若向由或指寒暑箇低東南北雨駛世

第三十六課

起餐呢六點擺檯七點起就啱咯我所講嘅你要依住嚟做囉係咯

人想飲茶你就俾杯過佢第四度食餅及麵食共糖菓至收尾個度係食生菓幾多點鐘度起隻燒鵝照依前個兩度噏做做完之後就擰啲菜遞過每人拂啲佢食緊個時有睇過邊位有唔够兩枝叉兩把刀噏就即刻要補番落去度度食完都係噏樣做到第三第二度係起魚都係照樣先俾過先生分開過你派俾各人食完之後收番啲碟及刀叉

真係唐人做出嘅，因爲睇唐人書，講出佢嚟已經用指南針，有幾千年咁耐咯。

樣針都係世上冇用嘅物件嚟。有人話個枝指南針，唐人整先嘅，但唔知得實在我都估就熱跌低係冷，在省城平時至熱高到九十幾度咁上下，至冷低到三十五度左右，呢三針叫做寒暑針，有一枝玻璃筒中間載住條水銀好似口針咁大，噃上噃落嘅，倘若起高緊要用嘅，即係風雨針，睇風雨針，就知到幾時打風，幾時落雨，幾時好天嘅咯。重有一樣大海之中，有指南針就唔知由邊處嚟，向邊處去至合咯，重有一樣針都係行船嘅，人至到南便縣邊處，就好易分得開東西北個三便咯。倘若駛船就一定要用指南針，因佢在但凡有人想分開東西南北，就要睇指南針，因爲個枝指南針時時都係向住南嘅，噃知

世人 世俗 世好

大雨 雨水 雨水天 風雨 風雨針 駛船 駛馬 世上 世間 出世 一世

In 5th column from end, 3rd character from bottom, for 但 read 倍

啞，因為啞風由北便吹嚟多，漸漸有乜雨落，一轉冬天就好冷，有時嗰落雪添，北便地方頭啾啾的風，時時都由南便吹嚟啾啾多，一年之中，至多生葉係呢季咯，到秋天個時就涼都有雨落，但唔似春天咁多雨，係忽然間行雷閃電落，一陣大雨，有幾耐就好天，出番熱時都好黑暗，有好多黑雲遮住春天，將近完之時，就漸漸暖啞，一到夏天就好熱咯呢季一年分開四季，即係春夏秋冬，每季啾天時唔同，春天係冷啾多，有好多雨落添，但天時雷公 雷打 風吹 吹去 嘻雪 落雪 打雪 雪水 賣雪 雪咁凍
忽然 忽然間 然後 閃過 閃出 電線 電燈 電鐘 電車 電火 行雷
涼 涼喲 涼風 朵雲 黑雲 雲行 把遮 遮住 雨遮 開遮 遮埋 拒遮
季 春秋 秋風 冬天 冬季 過冬 冬至 好暖 暖喲 暖水 暖暖噃 好
一季 四季 換季 每季 春季 春風 夏季 夏布 夏天 夏至 秋天 秋

第三十七課

同人借嘅唄，有一個係開洋貨舖，呢個人好本事做生意，好嗰辦貨，而且好好心機打理。我有兩個朋友，係做生意嘅，佢兩人起首做生意，個時都係有本錢嘅，佢所有嘅本錢係

開 分散 散館 發散 花散 賺本 賺賭 賺噏 欠銀 欠數

色 雜用 張單 開單 收單 欠單 貪單 出口單 借單 銀單 單眼 散

數 睇野 還番 還銀 還回 賦銀 賺錢 有得睇 雜貨 雜港 雜人 雜

來路貨 本地貨 心機 辦貨 買辦 布辦 出辦 眼目 數目 夥計 睇

西洋 出洋 洋貨 洋船 上貨 落貨 起貨 出貨 買貨 買貨手 日本貨

起首 首名 首先 首尾 開首 借銀 借過 借住 生借 洋人 洋海 大

首借洋貨機辦日夥賒還賭雜單散賭欠

第三十八課

唔熱，冇乜雨落，而且好風色添。

一到冬天，落好大雪，令人唔行得咁緊要，我話一年四季至好係秋天咯，因為個陣唔冷

料得係喺 唔料得到 限住 有限 限度 過限 填地 壤高 壤滿 壤海
埋 合意 企立 立合同 立心喺做 立意 立春 起立 材料 料理 難料
數 管家 管事 合同 一張合同 合唔合 合心 合暉 合心水 合共 合
商量 商人 商家 客商 屋則 畫則 然則 一則 枝管 管理 筆管 管

商 則 管 合 立 材 料 限 填 樟 杉 坑 尸 插 又 開

第三十九課

真係要走鑑至得咯。

還而且到處都欠落人銀添，佢昨日嚟探我，佢話呢陣好閉翳，有好多人問佢鑑銀，呢回時將啲本錢嚟花散，有幾耐就賭噏啲本錢，連間舖都冇埋，不但借嚟做本錢嘅銀，冇得講個個咁本事，佢唔喺買賣舖中嘅事，唔肯落力打理，所有數目通係交托夥計，而且時得好，多銀，佢所借嚟做本錢嘅，一啲都還番，過人，呢個係開雜貨舖嘅，但呢個有先時舖中數目及夥計各樣事，倘若有人賒佢嘅貨，佢有耐就開單親自去收，喺幾年間就聽

In line 2, near the bottom for "呢個係開雜貨舖嘅，但呢個"
read "至到個個開雜貨舖嘅呢，就"

In line 5, for 閉翳 see Lesson 64.

穩陣嘅咯，而家咁夜怕，則師唔喺處咯等。我聽日得閒至去見佢喇真係唔該你指點我
桔磚，啲牆脚要掘深啲，好似條坑噉樣就用石屎攞石灰或英坭填番實噉將來間屋好
用乜野材料好呢。唔知你個笪地係實地被新填嘅呢？偷若係新填嘅，就要打沙櫈或杉
明用乜野噉材料及點做法又限定佢幾耐要起好，共幾多價錢，啲價錢分幾回交。你話
要佢請個管工喺處打理啲工人而且要同佢立合同至得囉，噉個合同點寫法呢？要寫
噉畫出照依你所講嘅咯。畫倒之後，你睇過係唔就交俾個則師同你打理，至到起好，但
點樣打理吖？你先要去則師處，請佢畫一張屋，則你想點樣起，就一一講過佢知，佢就
我已經起過幾間屋，都幾熟行咯。我歡喜帮助你噉真係好咯。請你詳細教我點樣埋手。
我想起間屋，但唔在行，唔知點起法好，所以嚟共你商量下。我知你好熟行起屋嘅係吖。

閒話

掂家	好掂	掂唔住	又係	又有	又去	又要	得閒	閒心	閒事	閒人
條櫈	杉櫈	沙櫈	打櫈	條杉	石屎	條坑	山坑	坑水	水坑	掂埋

啲牆脚要好闊大至得呀，第一層至少要三盞磚，第二、三個兩層，就双盞都得咯。每層你
你商量下，請你畫個屋則，而且交託過你同我起埋，好喇。你想起幾多層呢？我想二層，
你呢處係畫，則嘅嗎？係叮！你想我同你畫，則係唔係呢？係！我想起一間住家屋，所以嚟同
灰 春野 春實 春爛 砌磚 砌牆 砌街磚 砌起 砌瓦
騎住 騎起 塊瓦 瓦面 蓋瓦 遮蓋 蓋住 蓋埋 盪灰 盪平 春米 春
樓梯 把梯 度梯 梯級 竹梯 木梯 介木 介開 介紙 騎樓 騎馬
架 木架 樓上 樓下 千樓 落樓 樓板 書樓 餐樓 大廳 橫廳 正廳
笪皮 人嘅皮 穎皮 拍手 拍門 拍下 一頁 一頁書 拍頁窗 個架 書
一層 層樓 五層樓 一層層 千層紙 双盞牆 一双 双單 塊皮 牛皮

層 簾 双皮 拍須 架 廳 梯 介 騎 瓦 蓋 盪 春 砌

第四十課

咯，請請，好行喇。

小人 小家 小事 小子 白蟻 黃絲蟻 隻蟻 蟻咬 周身 周年 周

師傅 打鐵師傅 坤水師傅 打石師傅 修整 修心 修理 小心 大小 細

傳修小蟻周圍桁桷漏關檣主固閨拆烟

第四十一課

喇噏係好咯。請請好行喇。

要油三層，噏做法幾多銀度呢。我而家唔知自呀，等我畫起個則，然後計過至再通知你春到熟，各樣木料要晒到乾至好做。所有窓門及門鉸要用銅嘅，但凡眼所見嘅木料，都要蓋瓦牆，嘅內外要盪兩層灰。第一層用黃坭捺灰，上面個層就盪根灰。所用嘅灰都要大條杉介開嚟，做騎樓共廚房要鋪寸半厚至好嘅街磚。啲牆用紅磚嚟砌，一起好牆就要用好啲嚟。啲樓陣，啲窓門架及玻璃窓門，拍貢窓。所有要用雜木，樓板及牆腳板就械中間條路。上個廚房共串仔房，喺屋後，但係要離開一丈咁遠度。你想用乜野材料呢？我想間幾間房呢？我想左便間兩間房，一個廳，右便間三間房，度大門喺中間入度。樓梯由

喇咁貴嘅咩，唔係要得你多囉，呢陣各樣材料都咁貴，而且年尾又要双工添，就俾够我想快啲至緊要係執漏先，因爲有耐春天就有好多雨落嚟咯，你要幾多銀呢，二百銀色起黑線，呢兩樣都幾好睇，聽先生揀邊樣喇，咁多工夫幾耐至整得好呢，要三個月度，得入周圍掃過灰水，你想掃乜野色水呢，你話點色水好呢，我話掃灰色起白線，或係黃個烟通及度樓梯，要拆開嚟起過，整到主固之處，所有木料都換過實木，等啲白蟻唔咬係漏噏，你同我出法子整好佢喇，啲門闂窓門闊要換過，但啲鐵檯銅鏡就可以用得番，蟻嘅，啲樓陣同埋桁桷都食通噬，周圍要換過，個瓦面漏得好關係，我叫人執過幾回都師傅，我想修整過呢間屋，好叮，你想小修被大修呢，要大修至得呀，因爲呢間屋好多白喎烟

窓闊 門闊 一闊 闊住 拆開 拆爛 拆屋 拆去 烟通 食烟 口烟
事 海關 關書 門檻 檻住 檻埋 鐵檻 檻實 主人 屋主 做主 主固
日 周時 周圍 圍住 圍牆 圍實 圍埋 桁桷 關係 關門 關心 唔關

而家同你去喇打邊便去呢打呢便去就係咯你嘅父親有幾大年紀呢今年七十幾歲
醫生我父親有病請你去睇下佢做得唔呢做得你屋跔隔呢處有幾遠呢好近咁噃我
唔抵

苦藥 伯父 老伯 大伯 細伯 亞伯 抵住 抵手 抵打 抵肚餓 好抵
書院 割開 割野 割親 執藥 食藥 藥水 藥散 藥丸 藥材舖 藥房
病症 瞎症 醫症 雜症 割症 辛苦 苦心 好苦 閒院 醫院 學院
總理 總管 總辦 總數 總有 總係 一包野 包住 包埋 包好 包醫
人 閒病 大病 年紀 好痛 見痛 頭痛 心痛 個瘡 生瘡 暗瘡 總共
醫生 西醫 醫人 醫生館 唔醫得 醫得好 學醫 醫書 有病 起病 痘
醫 痘 紀 伯 痛 瘡 總 包 痘 辛 苦 閒 割 藥 抵

第四十二課

二百銀你喇你聽日好開工做囉囉好喇

贈俾佢	日期	到期	上期	下期	一期	醫期	合期	過期	伸開	伸手
學壞	壞野	吐出	吐口水	吐血	血管	危險	好危	好險	贈醫	贈藥
傷心	傷身	個肺	肺家	肺眼	肺爛	冷親個肺	肺壞	壞曉	整壞	壞身
軟熟	好軟	軟弱	心軟	寒咳	熱咳	內傷咳	咳症	打傷	傷風	內傷

第四十三課

喺醫院住添要住幾耐呀，你若而家同我上去，我就即時同你割十日度就可以出醫院咯。我好怕割嘅，偷若喺屋跔用藥打理得唔呢，唔得嘅，你想好就一定要割至得嘅，而且要家械也野嚟包住呀，解開俾我睇下喇，呢個症好關係嘅呀，醫得好嗎，醫得，但係要割咗幾耐呢，我先十日隻右腳生一個瘡，總唔醫得好，見好辛苦，痛到唔抵得住，唔行得，你而就係我家父咯，老伯唔使起身咯，瞓低重好，你見邊處痛，點樣唔自然呢，得呢個病有咯，咁老嘅咩，病曉有幾耐呢，佢病曉有十日咯，呢間就係我嘅屋跔咯，請入去喇，呢個

行喇。

咁多工夫至好係去第二處抖下過一個月再番嚟見我睇下點樣喇唔該你咯請呀好
我有一日整濕個身冷親嘅就起咳咯你瞓低等我聽下你個肺冚你呢個症要唔好做
出冷汗又有時個身見好熱你見嘅樣有幾耐呢有曉不過一個月咁你因點起咳嘅呢
下啲好請埋嚟呢處喇仲條腳出嚟俾我睇下你有乜野唔自然呢我有喎咳夜晚有時
喇朋友醫生喺處嗎睇睇症房嚟你入去就見佢咯醫生我呢個朋友有喎咳想請你睇
一間贈醫館個位醫生都幾好嘅我識佢嘅今日唔啱係醫期等我同你去睇下喇啊好
人嘅嘅咁緊要嘅咩我真係要打理至得咯你話請邊個醫生睇好呢睇呢處行前嗰有
爛嘵有時吐血又有時咳得好關係添嘅就係內傷症咯呢樣症好危險囉有耐就噃壞
若唔打理將來就怕噃內傷囉你快啲請醫生睇下至好嘅乜野叫做內傷呀即係個肺
你咁軟弱我估你一定有啲病嘅冇冇我不過有時咳嗽重話有病咳係至緊要嘅呀倫

條腳 出汗 冷汗 汗衫 抹汗 抖下 抖身 抖病

野至到埋頭番去屋趾見十分肚餓食得飽過頭好耐都唔消化後來總有胃口咯啊噏頭有呢有我喺澳門番嚟個日唔曾食早飯就落船開身有耐量浪得好關係總唔食得後就有乜精神而且見好癮唔多想食野嘅有時重想嘔添點解呢你有幾時食得飽過喇嗎重有咳有發熱有呢啲咳就止嘵咯又唔見身癟總有出冷汗咯但係自從番嚟之早晨呀醫生啊你番嚟囉咩你去邊處轉水上嚟呢我去澳門住嘵一個月你見好好多

消化 心化 化開 化出 開化

癆 癆熱 好癮 見癮 脚癮 頭暈 好暈 暈浪 浪子 肚餓 好餓 飽餓
嘔血 船澳 出澳 入澳 澳門 水上 地土 坤土 黃土 身癟 好癟 發
過頭 精仔 精神 位神 眞神 神樓 胃口 開胃 有胃口 胃病 想嘔
早晨 打發 發生 發出 發開 發起 發熱 止住 止血 止痛 好精 精
晨 發止 精神 胃嘔 澳土 癮 癮 癮 暈浪 餓 消化

第四十四課

佢意思係怕人打佢都唔定，因爲中國皇帝想揸權柄，想唔俾百姓得自由，但係照佢叫做北京皇帝就喺個處住，中國皇帝好少出街，或有時出街亦唔俾人睇見佢面，我估呢個世界分開好多國，至多百姓嘅就係中國咯，地方亦好闊大，個京城係在北便，所以至尊 督理 督辦 總督 好密 企密 坐密 撇密 密啲 密過頭 住密
城 百姓 高姓 貴姓 小姓 姓名 衛門 大權 有權 撇權 僥權 權柄
天皇 地皇 人皇 嘉帝 上帝 做官 大官 細官 好官 官府 一府 府
世界 地界 田界 界限 過界 界住 石界 亦係 亦有 我亦去 皇上

界亦皇帝官府姓衙權柄緣故此尊督密

第四十五課

過你食咗喎，呢樽藥一日食三回，你食過係啱，就再嚟擇喇。

係有乜緊要嘅，你先時嘅病已經好番啲，你坐處一陣，等我去藥房擇啲開胃藥水

出票 當票 個賊 捉賊 拉賊 賊仔 做賊、大賊 怕賊 賊頭 多賊 兇

出差 差人 差佢去 當差 差役 服役 一個勇 有勇 勇敢 勇力

一章書 文章 第幾章 第一章 講章 審問 被審 審出 審實 審判 判

章 審判 差役 勇票 賊兇 軍認 惡罪 保監 殺

第四十六課

噏就唔話得百姓怕佢咯。

凡被官府拉住嘅，倘若有錢就好難得放番出嚟，而且要有面子嘅人去講好說話至得。有啲好人都好怕，因為有啲唔好嘅官，因想錢就連埋個啲好百姓都噏拉去難為咯。但啲個的百姓好怕官府，因為官府有好大權，倘若有人做唔好嘅呢，佢就怕官府噏拉佢，佢嘅管理或一省或兩省官府所住嘅地方叫做衙門，有啲好大間，住得千幾人咁多。十八省百姓至住得密係山東省，每省都有官府管理啲百姓，個啲官府至高嘅係總督，自己講出個啲緣故，就話唔係噏樣，係因皇帝好尊貴，百姓唔應睇佢。中國嘅地方係分

嘅人要喺，就佢哋時時要抵冷要抵肚餓咯。喺個處好多人喰起病嘅。你話坐監難唔
嘅人，喺走出嚟呀，個處夏天就好熱，冬天就好冷。啲坐監嘅人所有嘅衣服，都被個管監
坐監嘅人令佢好辛苦，而且唔俾佢食飽。個監整得好主固，周圍好密，因為怕個啲坐監
審出佢係有罪嘅，就判佢坐監，或係殺佢咯。個監裏便十分污糟，管監嘅人亦時時難為
若佢唔認，就打佢令佢認罪。倘有啲真係有罪嘅，就要有人担保至肯放番佢出来。若然
差去拉佢，倘若知到個人係兇惡，就使啲勇摶埋軍器去咯。拉曉番嚟，個官就審問佢，倘
我想在呢章書講下中國官府審判嘅事。但凡係做賊，或係兇手，官府一知到，就出票使

頭 殺賊

被殺

怕 地保 保重 保家 中保 坐監 監房 看監 收監 監住做 殺人 殺
憎惡 認罪 有罪 罪人 知罪 罪過 大罪 定罪 担保 保住 保你唔
講惡 學惡 惡學 起惡意 惡事 惡做 惡講 好惡 行惡 罪惡 可惡
手 兇惡 軍器 行軍 軍法 認得 認出 認識 唔認 肯認 惡人

嘅人都要遵依呀。一有上諭落嚟，官府就出告示，吩咐百姓照依做。喺官所出嘅告示，皇帝所講出嘅意思，俾過官與及百姓知。就叫做上諭。上諭裏頭所出嘅命令，一國行刑 重刑 刑房 刑部 刑罰 罰罪 罰錢 罰銀 被罰

天良 良友 良善 善人 善惡 行善 善堂 善書 善法 善心 刑法

算 計算 算住 犯人 犯罪 監犯 犯法 犯親 解犯 律法 良人 良心
貼 實 貼高 貼告示 貼出 貼心 貼近 貼錢 算數 算命 算你好 啥
命 有命 好命 生命 大命 奉事 奉養 告示 示知 吩咐 貼住 貼埋
遵依 遵從 啥遵 品行 品級 立品 有品 好品 上諭 曉諭 命令 人

遵 品 諭 命 奉 示 吻 咏 貼 算 犯 律 良 善 刑 罰

第四十七課

倒佢就要聽好多，嘅有錢嘅坐監係好辛苦咯。

難呢，倘若有錢嘅人就有嘅難，可以買得野，但係好貴。一定要經過管監人嘅手，至買得

黨安樂維后改艱設捐武越試臣政革作

第四十八課

得少差役就將佢難爲咯。

差役養個啲人半個月，但係每回換差役個時，就要個啲人俾銀過佢。若然有銀俾，或俾因爲官唔肯養個的，唔會定罪。啲人就交俾差役嚟養佢。個啲差役分開幾班，每一班個啲人唔會定實佢嘅罪，就交過差役看守。差役擠佢住喺差館，個處重辛苦過坐監呀。曉咁交關囉，中國嘅規矩，罰個的罪人坐監，有話幾個月咁耐，至少都一年有多。若係審國嘅刑罰係好關係嘅，有啲打口，有啲打身，或打手，或打腳，有的至到打得週身都爛係犯國家嘅律法咯。官府就噃拉佢定佢好重嘅罪，個啲違依嘅就算係良善嘅百姓，中嚟睇新告示呀，啲告示係好緊要，因爲官府城嚟通知百姓嘅。若有邊個唔遵守呢，就算門。後來各處街都貼，所以一有新告示出，啲百姓就好快知到，因爲有好多人企在街邊用好大張紙印個的字，亦好大個嘅。第一行係寫官嘅品級與及姓，凡出告示，先貼在城

國嘅人喎百姓艱難辛苦，佢總唔知到，倘若百姓有大多錢呢，佢就知到咯，點解呢？因為意思係俾銀過皇帝，就買得官嚟做。故此中國嘅官，有好多唔噏打理百姓，亦唔噏待外有兩條路，一條係考試，考試嘅意思，文官就作文章，武官就擰大石。一條係捐班，捐班嘅律法，因為中國嘅國政係好舊，至到而家係十分唔合嘅，但凡想出身做官，舊時就中國係老大嘅國呀！皇帝嘅就同埋一班維新黨人，出法子嚟整好個國，改過新國政。新先七年個陣時，中國嘅皇帝立意維新，好想令中國變為一個新國，因為通世界人都話改革，作書，做作，手作，作論，工作，作病，作家，作風雨，作嘔，下作，一試，試過，試探，試得出，又試，大臣，人臣，國政，改政，革官，革嘵，設立，開設，設館，捐官，捐班，捐銀，武官，文武，越好，越發，試下，后，天后，母后，改過，改名，改變，痛改，改正，改好，艱難，艱辛，艱險，安人，安家，安樂，快樂，樂得做，樂園，樂善，歡樂，維新，皇后，皇太一黨，黨人，新黨，舊黨，惡黨，幾黨，分黨，平安，安心，安勝，安然。

倒處 樹林 山林 個寶 寶口 雀寶 搭寶 隻翼 對翼 雀翼 大約 鄉
鵠仔 當時 當個陣 話當 當野 當舖 當衣服 當屋 當咁多 跺低 謀
隻雀 雀仔 養雀 打雀 雀唱 雀鳥 飛高 飛起 噇飛 飛禽 范蓋 范

雀鳥 飛禽 范抱 當謠 林寶 翼約 謀瞬 順喂 爪

第四十九課

呀，

設立好多學堂。有曉舊時嘅考試咯，但係皇帝都唔放番出嚟，都重係皇太后揸權柄，越發艱難，越發軟弱，有好多危險嘅事添，所以而家漸漸知到維新黨嘅法子係好已經大臣都唔中意。皇太后就出命令，殺曉個啲維新黨嘅人，又將皇帝擠落監處，後來個國學問，想令百姓得好大嘅安樂，想人人得有新學問，但係皇太后唔肯，與及好多舊黨嘅以皇帝立意改過新國政，革曉個啲有用嘅官，唔要人考試，要通國設立學堂，學外國嘅佢好想出法子，嚟要百姓喫錢呀，你話嘅人點做得官呢，嘅律法，點管理得國呢，所

啞動 行動 動身 動不動 動心 植物 生植 走獸 野獸 禽獸 惡獸

動植獸牙畧走跳捉別狗貓虎鼠類爭彼

第五十課

好好聽嘅有啲喺講說話添。

謬嚟喺樹枝嚟瞓，佢有一對爪，謬得好穩陣，總唔怕跌，親佢嘅，偷若雀公就噏唱歌，唱得
餓周圍去搵食物，番嚟喂佢哋，就漸漸長大學飛，佢一大，就離開個寶，自己去搵食，夜晚
個嘴嚮爛個蛋壳，隻雀仔就由裏頭出嚟，一出嚟，個時係有乜毛嘅，又唔會飛嘅，個隻雀
樹林搭一個寶，就喺個寶處生蛋，個隻雀搵搣對翼苞住啲蛋，大約十幾日咁耐，佢就搣
有生仔嘅，唔同第樣嘅生物，佢俱係生蛋嘅，當佢唔會生蛋之先，佢噏搵啲好密嘅
呢處有兩部書，係講論世間所有嘅生物，我而家睇緊呢部，係講雀鳥嘅，佢話啲飛禽係
嚮，嚮起，佢係，喂仔，喂佢，隻爪，雀爪，爪住。

約一約 中約 約定 約埋佢 口嘴 多嘴 長嘴 個嘴 嘶野 雞嘶 雀

喰捉老鼠，倘若有貓捉佢，佢就食爛好多野咯。牛共馬係好合人所用嘅，因佢係好大力，亦係好暖添。啲狗同埋啲貓，係好有用嘅。因狗喺看門口，唔俾啲生面嘅人入嚟。貓呢，就係想攞佢嘅皮嚟用，因為人歡喜有呢啲皮嚟坐，與及做衣服，或係鋪地，以爲佢係好睇，嘅呢啲野獸，其中冇啲好惡嘅。時時大家爭食，而且喰食人添，但係年年都俾人捉好多，即係馬、牛、羊、猫、狗，個幾樣，有的唔養得熟，俱係叫做野獸，即係老虎，與及縣山林處住，樣野嚟食嘅，就係走獸咯。即係貓呀、狗呀、老鼠呀、老虎呀、之類，有啲走獸，係養縣家中嘅，講走獸，都唔係講嘅。不過畧寥講幾樣呒。凡親有四隻腳，喰走，喰跳，與及有牙，或喰捉別行嘅，係叫做植物、動物之中，分開好多樣。有飛禽已經在上章講過嘅咯，而家在呢章，係通世界上所有生物，係分開兩樣，叫做動物、植物。喰啲動嘅，係叫做動物，種得生，但唔喰。

一類 同類 爭執

走 起 走路 跳高 跳起 心跳 捉倒 捉人 捉住 彼此 分別 別位
隻牙 牙痛 上牙 下牙 大牙 爛牙 補牙 擦牙 大畧 畧寥 畧好 行

做畜牲，但係飛禽走獸上兩章已經略畧講出咯，呢章我就想講吓昆蟲鱗介呢兩樣，邊講論動物嘅名呢，除曉人之外，就分爲四類，即係飛禽、走獸、昆蟲、鱗介就係咯，呢四樣叫物、服毒、解毒、毒心、下毒手、蠶虫、蠶絲、雖然、雖則、雖係。

塘金魚、真金、金色、金器、舊金山、傷害、遇害、被害、害人、毒藥、毒成、成櫃衣服、有益、有益、請益、得益、益人、魚塘、乾塘、一塘水、生水、變化、變通、變心、變色、虫變蝴蝶、成爲、成班、九成、成事、成就、老昆蟲、條虫、菜虫、狗毛虫、泗水、喰泗、泗過海、魚鱗、六畜、三牲、蝴蝶、昆、泗、鱗、畜、牲、蝴蝶、變成益塘金、害毒、蠶、雖。

第五十一課

得好多野，但係咁多走獸之中，我估至合人用嘅，就係牛，因佢有好多樣用處呀。搣嚟，做得鞋，啲羊嘅肉亦係好好食，啲毛亦係好有用，因爲搣嚟織紝呀，啲皮都可以整可以帮人做啲粗重嘅工夫，啲牛乸就有牛奶，過人揸嚟食的肉又係好好食，而且啲皮又

服，係好好睇，而且係好暖好軟熟呀。

如個啲蠶雖然係好細嘅生物咁，但佢噃吐啲絲出嚟，俾過人搣嚟做衣服。因為噃嘅衣服少人食佢咯，但係昆虫有啲噃傷害人嘅，因為有啲虫係好毒噃，亦有啲噃益人嘅。即水嚟放佢落去，又要搣啲沙虫過佢食，後來佢亦噃生出好多金魚仔添。昆虫個類呢，就身有紅色、黑色、白色，幾樣。有好多人中意養喺屋企，養佢嘅法子呢，就用一個缸，裝滿清水，有一樣魚，生得實首好睇，唔係十分大噃，叫做金魚。佢嘅尾好大，洒水好定，唔怕人睇，個魚嘅亦有好多塘，係人晒買啲細條嘅魚放落去嚟養，等到佢大個時，就捉番佢嚟食。又蹕，有啲好大噃，有人話好似火船仔咁大，亦有啲好細嘅，不論大海與及河同埋塘，都有啲魚嘅肉係好食，亦係有益，所以人就好歡喜食，而且魚個樣野，係十分多唔使怕噃食。有鱗嘅叫做鱗，有壳嘅叫做介，但呢類生物，唔噃帮人做工夫，有啲可以做人嘅食物咁。後來變成有翼嘅，都係入昆虫個類呀，若係鱗介呢，就多係生在水中，鱗介係分開兩樣嘅，啲叫做昆虫呢，即係蟻呀，蝴蝶呀之類，不論有翼飛嘅，有翼飛嘅，但凡先時係一條虫，後

地方分開九府十州，每一府分開幾縣，或十幾縣。通省共計有七十二縣。省城在廣州府，生意嘅，周圍重有好多口岸，各處生意都幾好。因爲水路通行，所以商船來往好便。廣東山，但唔係十分高大，咁省城嘅河，名叫做珠江。珠江嘅兩便岸，一啲都係平原，十分合做我哋住呢處。係中國嘅南便，廣東省。我想講吓兩廣嘅地方，廣東地方都幾大，亦有好多。

鑛

窮人	窮等人家	賭錢	好賭	爛賭	賭館	開鑛	鑛師	金鑛	銀鑛	鐵
多人來往	同佢有乜來往	來往好密	興旺	興家	時興	旺地	好旺	貧窮		
州官	知州	縣官	知縣	各府州縣	一縣地方	富厚	富人	富貴		
江雜貨	兩江總督	河南	河北	一條河	原來	原主	平原	堤岸	長堤	
廣東	廣闊	量廣	老廣東	粒珠	珠江	夜明珠	江山	外江佬	各	

廣珠江河原堤州縣富往興旺貧窮賭鑛

第五十二課

倘若佢俾心機嚟學，喺個處就可以興旺咯。

至合係開鑄同埋種樹木咯，但係啲百姓唔知到呢啲工夫係緊要。因爲唔會有人教佢。
咁旺啲百姓窮嘅多，因爲個處山係多，水係淺，船隻好難行，所以有乜大生意，個處地方
嘅地方，呢啲就係貧窮嘅緣故咯。廣東隔籬個省，係叫做廣西，地方都幾大，但係有廣東
嚟探佢，就用賭錢嚟館待人，以爲係至合，賭錢嘅法子有好多樣呀。男人亦有好多賭錢
樣，十分唔好嘅風俗，個啲百姓好歡喜賭錢，個啲女人賭錢就喺自己屋企。倘若有親戚
條堤岸，將來一定興旺的，添嘅應該廣東嘅人就好安樂，但係都有貧窮嘅人，因爲有一
入口，又由呢處辦好多本地貨出外埠，故此令個啲商家，聽好多錢。近日又喺海邊整一
起首，同外國通商，就係呢處咯。省城近呢幾年，一自自興旺起嚟，因爲有好多外國貨物
地方，兩廣嘅總督喺個處住，廣府嘅地方，有好多富厚嘅人，因爲個處生意係至大。中國

頭吩咐乜野，或係行，或係止步，或企定，或瞓低，或快走，或提鎗，一進一退，所有都佢明白各樣陣法。兵頭就教的兵齊步礮行，佢意恩係想使的兵合而爲一礮，就唔論兵個時，個兩國是必預備好多兵，好多軍器，即係鎗刀、炮劍、礮轍，野又要的兵操到好熟，令呢個世界耐不耐就有兩國失和，至到打仗，大約好多回，都係因爭地嘅緣故，將近打仗講。

提起	進步	進益	進退	退步	進兵	退兵	一隊	擺隊	心亂	亂礮	亂鎗
頭劍	一齊	齊口合聲	齊步	齊心	脚步	大步	一步步	行起步	提鎗		
木鎗	長鎗	短鎗	手鎗	燒鎗	放鎗	大炮	炮聲	燒炮	把劍	長劍	鎗
兵法	前後	前時	前便	面前	前日	前年	前個月	操兵	大操	快鎗	
失物	失曉	失口	失和	和好	和番	講和	打仗	一堂仗	兵馬	大兵	
失和仗兵前操鎗炮劍齊步提進退隊亂											

第五十三課

開戰 戰船 戰場 一場 較場 法場 官場 收場 仇人 有仇 仇敵 敵

戰 場 仇 敵 臺 營 陸 攻 帶 赶 死 輸 贏 沉 臨 跑

第五十四課

操兵略

合脚步又唔遵依兵頭嘅命令故此的兵係有用但而家唔同咯漸漸學別國嘅法子嚟好多銀咯舊時中國操兵有嘅嘅法子唔係學外國嘅樣嚟教啲兵隨得佢馳亂行總唔家打理而且要俾人工過佢添淨係學做兵唔會噏帮國家打仗個時就已經使去國家新兵嘅樣操法至少要幾個月然後至可以去打仗操兵之時啲兵所有嘅使用都係皇深坑而且要操行軍隊有時都令佢抵肚餓或冇水飲使佢能抵得各樣艱難辛苦個樣又分開前隊中隊後隊操緊之時要用好多工夫有時上高山有時行平地亦有的跳仗嘅事關係好大就要操到十分齊整不能有一的亂喎兵之中分開馬兵步兵炮兵三要遵依命令嚟做操個陣時就分開一隊隊每隊有旗管住又有兵官縣處打理因爲打仗嘅事關係好大就要操到十分齊整不能有一的亂喎兵之中分開馬兵步兵炮兵三

時時係打死打傷好多人，個的兵係好危險喎。但係水師嘅兵呢，就越發危險，因爲喺戰步兵去打，有時想趕快攻打入敵人喺營盤呢，就使馬兵，因爲馬係跑得快呀。喺樣打法，嚟攻打自己，若然不能保守得住，至到失曉地方，噏就算輸咯。臨打之時，的軍長多係使呀，因爲帶兵去攻打仇敵，若唔能打得佢死咗，或唔赶得佢扯，就會打輸咯。或係的敵人嘅工夫，有時攻打，有時保守營盤，與及炮臺同的險要嘅地方呢。兩樣工夫，都係緊要嘅路打仗呢。兵頭就帶兵去戰場，一遇著敵國嘅人，就認真對打，個陣時又分開各有各人的兵，操熟之後，就分開水師、陸軍兩樣。水師係在海上嚟打仗，陸軍係在地上打仗。喺陸打贏，贏番，沉船，沉落，臨時，臨去，臨夜，跑馬，跑去，跑起，跑來跑去，生死，死曉，打死，死人，死心，死路，作死，打輸，輸去，輸錢，輸贏，連帶，管帶，鞋帶，趕緊，赶快，赶出去，赶住做，赶過頭，赶路，赶時候，人，對敵，敵國，敵唔住，地臺，開臺，天臺，營盤，軍營，營生，房，經營，武營，陸路，陸軍，水陸，攻打，條帶，帶嚟，帶水，帶住，帶信。

勝過 重勝 打敗 敗陣

慌 喻使慌 慌也野 個胆 大胆 肝胆 有胆 細胆 胆敢 打勝 得勝

羅彩 追倒 追人 追佢番嚟 心驚 驚親 大驚 一驚 驚慌 好慌 心

受教 喻受用 好弊 作弊 弊病 好彩 五彩 彩色 彩雀 彩藍 彩綠

單獨 獨係 獨自己 受難 受辛苦 受野 喻受 喻受得佢 受罪 買受

彈開 彈子 彈佢 相見 相近 相打 相換 相識 是以 不是 就是

未曾 未到 未去 有未 未實 未定 磯子 鐘碼 一碼濶 彈手指 彈親

課 未 碼 彈 相 是 獨 受 弊 彩 追 驚 慌 胆 勝 敗

第五十五課

嘅戰船偷若戰船着火喻救得熄的人亦好難走扯隻船就漸漸沉咯。

噏就好難保得住生命呀而且的戰船亦噏被火燒打水師仗喺出好多法子嚟燒敵人船處的炮好大打埋嚟隻船處就噏將隻船打爛偷若隻船一爛就成船人都跌落海咯。

人做工夫，所有出口嘅貨都少的生意就唔得興旺咯。而且爲打仗嘅事，國家花散好多。唔獨係打緊個時，至到打完講和之後，都有好多艱難呀。因爲少曉好多人，有舊時咁多苦，但係有的大膽嘅，明知到咁樣都歡喜搵兵嚟做，但真係唔怕死咯。講到打仗嘅難處，床鋪食物，有時都噏被敵人搶噏。是以世間嘅人，有好多唔想做兵，因爲怕個的艱難辛苦，打輸就要自己快的走，雖然好彩得番生命，亦受好多驚慌。至到營盤嘅野，所有衣服會打傷嘅呢，就算好彩咯，但係佢亦有難處，或係打贏，就要好落力嚟追個的敵人，若係水，亦有喺喺處俾佢，又要日頭受晒，夜晚受冷。佢嘅辛苦之處，真係有口難講呀。佢的未打理佢嘅傷口，就十分辛苦。唔止係抵個傷口嘅痛，重噏好口乾，自己不能行得去搵家人艱難。但係個的打傷，至到唔走得嘅，就好弊咯。有時瞓喺戰場處，幾日咁耐，有人爲一條火坑噏，一定有的人被打死，與及有的被打傷咯，打死嘅可以不必講，獨係佢嘅入火藥同埋礮子，向住敵人嚟彈噏，就兩隊兵對面相打，個的礮子兩便噏飛，中間就變上課已經講出幾件做兵嘅難處，但係都未講咗，故此要再講吓添的兵所用嘅鎗係。

年，臣當少年個時，好勤力讀書，又歡喜各樣嘵學問，就想出身做官，嚟打理國家。但個陣中國人所遵守嘵教化係叫做儒教，儒教嘵教主係孔夫子，臣出世係在先二千四百幾

齊全 完全 全備 全美 全家

男孫 女孫 兩公孫 古時 古今 自古至今 講古仔 古人 聖人 聖上

詩 唐詩 射箭 一枝箭 歸心似箭 參詳 參見 參官 參訂 訂明 子孫

望見 我望你 人倫 五倫 倫理 道理 無道 吻合道理 吟詩 唱詩 作

儒教 儒書 孔夫子 心急 急切 急症 緊急 急事 有望 有望 失望

儒 孔 急 望 倫 道 吻 詩 射 箭 參 訂 孫 古 聖 全

第五十六課

意唔輕易打仗呢的意思，若係通行世界，人類就得大益咯。

係嘅樣是以呢幾年間，有好多人歡喜世界和平，想通世界各國立一個大和約，大家定銀，因打仗之時，同外國借落個的銀，後來要百姓還番呀，唔論打勝打敗，都係傷心囉，因

係守儒教嘅所有嘅書館，一的都係讀儒教嘅書呀，但通行讀嘅呢係四書五經咯。

聖人嘅道理呀，後來皇帝就將佢嘅教化喺做國教，以孔夫子為聖人，所以中國嘅人，全喜佢嘅道理，過幾百年，就漸漸多人話佢嘅教化係好，因為佢嘅教化係合理好多古時及佢嘅孫，作書嚟發明佢所講嘅道理，噏呢的就係儒教嘅書咯，當個時，都唔係多人歡亦有一部係孔夫子自己所作嘅，叫做春秋，而且佢亦參訂過好多書，後來有的學生，與個係好好嘅人，至到佢死後，佢學生將佢所講嘅說話，與及佢嘅行爲記埋成一部書，學生講論人倫嘅道理，又教吟詩、射箭、騎馬、算數，各樣嘅學問，佢嘅學生之中，有七十二做官，自出身以來，獨係做嘅官三個月咁，後來到年老之時，就開設一間大書館，教好多想，個陣時，中國之中，係分開七十二國，但佢雖然個心好急切，到處咁去，都有人歡喜佢時，有好多大臣唔歡喜佢，所以佢難搵得官做，噏就遇圍各國咁去，望將來成就佢嘅思。

去隱埋，經過一度關個守關曠官，知到佢必定係有學問嘅人，就叫佢傳授的學問。曠老來見國家曠政，令唔好想變過，又有咁大力，因為皇帝曠權，係好重呀，咁就辭官唔做番李，名叫做耳，後來人就叫佢做太上老君。佢係同埋孔夫子個時曠人，佢係做官好耐，後中國除曠儒教之外，亦有道教，但信從道教曠人，唔係幾多咁。道教主係老子，佢姓阨人，阨倒你。

依從 從來 從今以後 是必 必定 不必 何必 古怪 嘴怪得 我怪佢
有功 成功 得大功 功過兩平 升高 升天 筆升 竹升 一升米 信從
虛空 虛心 虛字眼 虛弱 心虛 專心 專門 隱埋 隱密 隱山 歸隱
子 道德 德行 無用 無意中 無所不至 無一不曉 有形 無形 形色
君臣 人君 君主國 辭別 告辭 辭曠佢 傳道 傳教 傳開 傳授 父傳
君辭傳授德無形虛專隱功升從必怪阨

第五十七課

佛教 佛手 發夢 在夢中 流水 上流 下流 風流 流出嚙 寺門 入寺

佛夢流寺拜簽剃髮獄憐求輪廻卵滅亡

第五十八課

佢所講因爲知到佢講嘅係假呀。

係咁不過後來的唔好人變成咁咁，呢的真係害中國好大咯。而家就漸漸有咁多人信古怪唔古怪呢。但亦有好多女人信佢所講，而且有的男人都信添。本來老子嘅道理唔話，然後就用火燒曉。佢話個的紙灰就噃變爲真嘅物件。嚙俾過死後嘅人使用咯。你話子係十分假喲。時時係搣紙嚙整的物件，或整間屋，就對住個的紙嚙野。嚙講好多說話，嚙令個的有知識嘅人信。佢話唔論有乜野艱難辛苦病痛，都有法子打理。所用嘅法到功成道滿個時，就噃飛升上天。有的專係念經作法，嚙呃人嘅銀。因爲佢噃講好多大之學。但後來道教嘅人越變越壞，不過有道教嘅虛名咁。有的專講隱埋喺山林。佢話至子就做一部書，個部書叫做道德經。所講都係無形嘅道理。所以後世嘅人叫佢做虛無。

住點解呢。因爲有的人俾銀過佢，估係俾銀過和尚個佛就喺保護咯。但係的和尚亦出的係好大間嘅。因爲冇人簽銀嚟。俾佢起呀。噏就個的和尚。唔使做工夫就有得食。有得係俾坭整嘅。外便就鋪滿噃金的和尚。時時對住佢嚟拜。又對住佢嚟念經。個的寺門有且着好濶大嘅衣服。佢嘅名叫做和尚。所住嘅地方叫做寺門。寺門裏便安好多佛的佛首。嘅。雖然唔係好多人入佛教。但都好多人信佢嘅道理呀。佛教嘅人係剃噃的頭髮。而求佛教嘅書番嚟。又同和尚個和尚添個皇帝好信佛教嘅道理。佛教流行中國。係噏起陣時。有個皇帝。有一晚發一個夢。夢見一個金色嘅人。佢就話係佛。噏就打發人去外國已經講曉儒教道教咯。佛教唔係中國本來有嘅。係由印度國傳入嚟嘅。因爲先好耐個中國有三教係通行嘅。邊三教呢。即係儒教道教佛教呀。呢課就獨係講佛教。因上兩課一輪鎗。卵不能敵石。滅亡。以水滅火。亡國。亡家。亡失。爲國亡身。

受教 晤受用 我晤受得 求你 求人難 火輪船 輪流 輪到你 輪迴 燒遊寺 拜佛 拜服 簽銀 捐簽 簽字 簽名 荊頭 頭髮 剪髮 地獄

證人 證書·做證 有詩爲證 言論 空言無補 徒托空言 應驗 驗看

工匠頭 打救 救命 救主 救難 不可救藥 文憑 憑據 口話無憑 據守

耶穌教 講耶穌 信耶穌 猶太國 猶可 賤工 下賤 貧賤 爛賤 木匠

耶穌猶賤匠救憑據證言驗盲聾跛啞徒羅

第五十九課

化無用爲有用咯我估佛教將來噃滅亡呀

係有用嘅人官府又要佢搵的銀出嚟帮助學堂亦有拆曉的寺門嚟做學堂呢的真係有燒的紙整嘅野好似道教嘅人喎呢的都係無益中國嘅咯但近年好多人知到和尚地獄嘅辛苦而且去一處十分安樂嘅地方或係再做過一個富貴嘅人唔使做畜牲亦化四度倘若人請佢唸經求佛可憐帮助個死後嘅人喎就可以令死後嘅人唔使受或係做人或係做畜牲做人喎又分開兩度一度富貴一度貧窮做畜牲就分開卵生濕好多法子嚟呃人佢話但凡一個人死後就要落地獄受好多辛苦後來亦再得番生命

人都唔信佢，而且好對敵佢。後來捉住佢難爲，釘佢落十字架，佢嘅樣就可以滅喺佢嘅。聽聞跋嘅令佢噏行啞嘅令佢噏講死嘅令佢番生，行出好多大權能嘅事。佢係當時嘅做，佢救人嘅心係好緊要，而且佢在世界個時，醫好好多病人，盲嘅令佢睇見，聾嘅令佢愛敬神，又講明人類要相親相愛，愛人好似愛自己一樣。佢傳道唔止獨係講係械身嚟。耶穌三十歲個時，就出身傳道發明神同人嘅道理，講出神係十分愛人，故此人就要內中所講嘅好多係預言，講及有一位救主生在猶太國，所講嘅事幹一的都係應驗。耶明伍係救主嘅猶太國有一部好緊要嘅書，係自立國以來先知聖人所寫嘅叫做舊約，救主呢，所以當時猶太國嘅讀書人都唔信佢講，佢係耶穌在呢個世界，有好多憑據證明佢係救主嘅。猶太國嘅鄉村，以人情嚟論，就唔睇得佢上眼咯，點知佢係世界人嘅耶穌教係出自猶太，因耶穌係猶太國嘅人呀。佢本來係好貧賤，生長在木匠嘅屋基，而

流水 流行 消流
考驗 盲眼 耳聾 跛腳 跛手 哑佬 哑口無言 門徒 徒弟 徒然 徒手

教話指南

基督教越傳越遠，信道嘅人就日多一日。由亞洲一路傳過歐洲，後來由歐洲傳到各處，
場 聚集 聚埋 聚會 齊集

禮拜堂 有福 發福 福音 聲音 回音 福音堂 牧師 牧羊 牧牛 畜牧
出會 大會 唔理會 唔會意 我去知會你 禮拜 有禮 行禮 失禮人
聞 傀鼻聞吓 羞恥 唔知羞 無恥 勸佢 相勸 教會 會館 相會 會客
亞洲 亞乜 歐洲 殺爛 殺壞 殺謗 愚蠢 鄉愚 蠢人 聞得 聽聞 耳

亞歐洲毀謗愚蠢聞羞恥勸會禮福音牧聚集

第六十課

書，呢部書已經通行全世界，一年消流好多呀。

行爲言論記埋成書，又有幾部係門徒所寫出嚟，發明耶穌道理，合理就叫做新約全
之中有一個叫做保羅，十分熱心傳道，傳到好遠地方，有四個門徒將耶穌，在壯個時嘅
道理咯，誰不知唔做得，因爲耶穌嘅門徒，將佢嘅道理，圍傳開，漸漸就多人歸信門徒

師或係傳道先生喺處講書，呢的就係近日耶穌教喺中國嘅大畧情形咯。

堂或叫禮拜堂，打理教會嘅人叫做牧師，禮拜個日信耶穌嘅人就喺禮拜堂聚集，有牧中國人叫信耶穌，職做進教人，講耶穌道理嘅叫做傳道人，喺處講道理嘅屋叫做福音，亦有雖然係聽，但冇傳心機嚟想吓，因爲有好多呢的嘅樣嘅人，所以信道嘅係少咯。所以就好憎惡，當信耶穌係大羞恥，勸佢聽的咁多都唔肯，你話唔肯聽，點能得佢信呢。分愚蠢，所以同佢講佢都唔歡喜聽，有一樣係時時聽聞人講毀謗嘅說話，就信以爲真。聰唔使聽，以爲孔夫子教係至好，聽耶穌道理係無謂嘅，重有的人以爲信耶穌係十樣嘅緣故，一樣係恃住有孔夫子嘅教，就立一個驕傲嘅心，以爲呢的道理係外國嘅，我教但係都有的國唔信嘅，耶穌教傳入中國咁耐，點解都係咁少人信呢？我估其中有兩噃，而且重生出好多對敵毀謗添，而家有的國，知到耶穌道理係緊要，就搣耶穌教爲國而家就漸漸有多的人信咯，每每睇吓凡係起首傳道入一國，是必係好少人信，不獨係歐洲嘅人，又將耶穌道理傳入中國，但上一百年個時，未曾設立教會，因爲好少人信呀。

1. *Kām*, to depend upon.
2. *Tāi*, brother. See lesson 66.

² Tāk brother. See lesson 66.

當時都俾恩典過我曉添，所以我曉至緊要倚賴神唔好忘記。但所講嘅大約係咁上事，呢個譬喻係證明神愛我哋，好似父親愛仔噃樣。神唔係淨止肯寬恕我哋嘅罪，而且聲，佢話小弟今日想喺呢章書之中，揀出幾句嚟講下。其中嘅大意，係講論浪子悔改嘅個講書嘅先生讀出一章聖書，再唱一首詩。個講書先生就企起身嚟講書，講得好大有名聲。嘅先生嚟講書，喺處等一陣，至到够時候就打鐘聚集，先係唱一首詩，然後祈禱。我想講下個晚去禮拜堂聚集嘅事過，各位聽下。我一去到禮拜堂，就知到個晚係一位論議事商議會議，斟茶斟酌商酌定奪。

賴 賴佢 無賴 賴數 賴厚 賴曉字 忘記 記得 記念 記住 記緊 議
限 寬恕 惣過佢 恩德 開恩 恩典 字典 典當 倚靠 倚望 倚賴 托
論 議事 商議 會議 斟茶 斟酌 商酌 定奪

祈求 祈禱 禱告 譬喻 聲音 大聲 高聲 細聲 悔改 悔過 寬容 寶

第六十一課

上田，至到够爲止，後來就時秧落去的秧係點得喫喫呢，先係撒的穀種落田處等佢發
春天個時，先俾犁耙整鬆個管田的坭，犁耙係使牛嚟拉嘅，若然係天時旱，就要車的水
喺鄉下地方，有好多耕田嘅人，因爲各處鄉下都冇田呀，耕田嘅法子係點樣喫呢，一到

次 多次 次第 次貨 其次 寒背 背心

背脊

脊骨

右脊骨

造 起造 麥粉 鋤田 鋤頭 覺得 唔覺 知覺 容易 形容 唔容得 一

走角 磨穀 石磨 磨刀 打磨 嘆得磨 一架碓 落碓春 禾造 早造 晚

鬆 手頭鬆 天旱 旱路 撒穀種 撒手 曬穀 五穀 解角 角手 角身

耕田 耕種 耕園 開耕 犁耙 犁田 耙田 解鬆 心鬆 身鬆 放鬆 手
耕 犁 耙 鬆 旱 撒 穀 角 磨 碓 造 麥 鋤 覺 容 次 背 脊

第六十二課

斟酌到啱，所提議嘅事都定奪咗，然後至散堂。

講完之後，又提出一件事，商議係爲捐簽與及有的別樣嘅事，所以喺處商量嘅好耐。

舉止 拾舉 舉起 舉人 公舉 品性 變性 轉性 性情 人情 有情
工藝 手藝 工藝廠 櫃廠 機器廠 聰明 天聰 輕浮 虛浮 浮水 舉動

藝廠聰浮舉性情留盡勤忍格錯恭敬職任

第六十三課

嘅人就覺得佢好辛苦，晒到個背脊好似燒猪皮噏色，佢嘅工夫真係難做咯。

種各樣菜添種菜嘅田，就唔使用牛嚟耕，獨係用鋤頭鋤鬆的坭就得咯。我睇見的耕田嘅中國南便嘅地方的耕種家多係種禾，冇乜人種麥嘅。但的田唔係所有都係種禾亦咯。廣東嘅地方多係一年種兩造禾嘅。夏天收割完之後，又種第二次。等到年尾至收割將嚟晒乾，呢的就係收割時候咯。若係想有米呢，就將的穀嚟磨角曬壳落碓舂過就得。到夏天的禾成熟個時，就生出好多穀，個的耕田嘅人就去割曬的禾番嚟，打角曬的穀，過落田處大約離開一尺咁遠，就種一執，噏就叫做蒔秧咯。蒔落之後的秧就叫做禾等生，大約將近有一尺高度呢的就叫做秧，噏就將的秧搵起曬上嚟，分開一執一執再種。

佢做呢個職任，真係有益個間工藝廠咯，所以人嘅性情係好緊要呀。

服佢，好恭敬佢，口口聲聲都講佢好，所以無論佢吩咐乜野，各人都樂得遵守，依住嚟做。與處置各樣事幹較之，別人格外遇到，所以佢做事好少做錯。我見通工廠嘅人都好輸盡力嚟打理，時時都係咁勤力，有話一時一樣嘅，而且又有忍耐，待人十分和平，好好相曉好耐，但曉見我朋友所辦嘅事，真係令人拜服佢咯。佢喺個處，無論大事小事都盡心歡喜留我喺處住，十分好管待。我亦中意曉個處的工人做工夫，與及各樣機器，所以住我覺得佢嘅性情咁好，所以好樂得同佢做朋友。有一日我去到工藝廠處探佢，佢就好我有一個朋友，係喺工藝廠做總辦嘅，佢係好聰明嘅人，而且好老實，有乜輕浮嘅舉動，滿任，做一任官。

寫錯字 恭敬 恭維 敬重 職役 受職 盡職 職任 任從 任由 留任
勤力 勤工 忍耐 忍住 格外 人格 字格 相格 有錯 做錯 錯手
有情 薄情 講情 留情 留心 留手 留番 留佢喺處 盡心 盡力 盡職

細伎仔嘅緣故，係因爲佢哋唔聽話，好懶做工夫，不獨唔帮助得我的咁多，而且時時都短，而且又欠落人哋有啲銀，不歟咁喺催我還番，所以我當時覺得好閉翳，至到我鬧的下佢的細伎仔喊咁多嘅緣故，佢話呢排嘅生意好靜，家裏頭又唔過得去，時時都好緊嘈，真係令人聽見都好唔安樂。我一日過去探佢，想勸下佢，就同佢講論下的世事，又問而且時時都好惱，喺佢嘅細伎仔，或係打佢哋，所以佢間屋當時的細伎仔都喊得好，我又識一個朋友，喺我隔籬住，佢係做小生意嘅，我覺得佢有好多閉翳，有時有的笑容，薦 薦書 薦紙 多謝 禰花謝咯。

伸懶 大食懶 懶佬工夫 帮助 助錢 簿助 可惜 壯健 壯旺 夫妻 舉
咁喊 好嘈 一排 排開 排隊 呢幾排 催佢 催住板 催到緊 懶做
閉門 閉翳 講笑 好笑 憋笑 發惱 我惱佢 關熱 關人 關包 大聲喊
閉 翳 笑 憋 關 嘵 噗 催 懶 助 惜 壯 健 妻 薦 謝

第六十四課

帽笠佢 紡花 顧綉

布 織紵 公局 醫局 格局 察察 察問 着襪 線襪 布襪 草帽 傅高

門樓 石橋 木橋 過橋 一度橋 條涌 涌水 的水好濁 搭棚 拆棚 織

市頭 開市 好市 發市 言語 古語 俗語 影相 人影 閘門 門閘 閘

跟從 跟住佢 跟班 跟尾 趁墟 趁早 趁時候 趁機會 墓場 墓咁嘈

跟趁墟市語影閘橋涌濁棚織局查察襪帽綉

第六十五課

過你做使用佢聽見噏講就話十分多謝咯，咁好嘅朋友，真係難得咯。講完我就番去歸，又搵的機會嚟帮助你啲細仔仔，你而家照舊做生意，若係十分唔够銀，我可以俾住的，唔錯，我就對佢話，你唔使咁閉翳，倘若我知到有工夫係合你做嘅，就是必舉薦你去做，爲佢嘅品性行爲都幾好，而且身體又好壯健，佢嘅妻亦幾好添，至到的細仔仔都生得要擺錢買野食，我開佢哋嘅緣故，大約係爲噏嘅，我聽見佢噏講，心裏頭覺得好可惜，因

個處生意嘅情形，再坐一排至去。

人織笠衫、線襪、毛巾各樣野，至埋便就有的人整幅，與及顧綉，過圍睇過之後，就問及下，帶我入去工場裏便行。下睇見有好多機器的人不歇手咁做工夫，有好多人織布，又有個朋友喺處做監工，就搵着佢嚟探下一齊查察下裏頭嘅人所做嘅工夫。我朋友就涌的水好濁，遠遠望見一間大屋門口搭一個棚，埋到去睇下，原來係織造局。我記起有個處咯，我就開個影相鏡，嚟影曉幾幅，嚟就番轉頭，出曉闢，經過一度石橋，橋底下有條係三日一期，至到墟期個日，就近個左右嘅鄉村嘅人，或係想買野，或係想賣野，都嚟到怪得俗語話，墟咁嘈咯，但係一個墟唔係日日都咁旺，嘅係有墟期嘅，或係五日一期，或頭，不過以做呢幾樣生意嘅多咁。後來我去到個墟，睇見好多人喺處買賣，十分嘈唔處的舖頭所賣嘅野，都係豬肉、牛肉、魚、菜，與及柴米雜貨、藥材、紙料之類，亦都有別樣舖。有一日我跟埋的人去趁墟，先經過一個市頭，因我去得早，過頭個處都未曾開市，但個

佢唔做慣呢的工夫嘅，後來佢整出個的送，有幾味都可以將就。獨係的牛肉就整得極暗喺處，佢雖然係搵倒一個人嚟替工，但我個心就思疑呢個人唔倚賴得嚟。因爲我知道嘅，誰不知佢先嚟探我，真係唔咯。後來我就留佢喺喺處食飯，但係個日噃噃個火頭面嘅，佢着的衫係好時款，我就稱呼過佢嘅姓名。原來呢兩個人係我好想搵着佢嚟見昨日有一班人客嚟探我，我就即時出去接佢。招呼佢馳入去客廳坐，有兩個人係初會路滑，光滑，磨滑，口滑，淡水，好淡，淡薄。

鐵咁硬，硬要，硬係，好鹹，鹹魚，鹹水，甜橙，個柑，隻蕉，香蕉，個桃，
慣一交，買送，送菜，送禮，送野，送佢扯，極好，極喰，好離，口離，粗離，
招呼，稱呼，稱身，稱意，稱職，相稱，思疑，疑心，做慣，慣熟，慣倒，
招待，招認，招考，街招，招接，接待，接口，接一封信，時款，欵頭，好款，
招接，稱呼，欵替，疑慣，送極，囉硬，鹹橙，柑蕉，桃滑，淡淡。

第六十六課

夏天曠時候學堂放曉暑假有乜邊處地方好遊玩嘅呢羅浮山喇個處幾好景嘅廣東

特自特登登時

陰 陰涼 條頸 硬頸 好頸 頸渴 滴茶 瀑布 清水 清涼 清甜 食清
帶 荔枝 頂好 頂帽 山頂 直路 直去 正直 直白 伸直 直程去 天
宜 凉爽 爽口 爽甜 路程 程度 章程 龍眼 龍船 龍旗 拖住手 拖
遊玩 山景 水景 會景 擺景 擺景 避暑 避開 避埋 避用 相宜 便

玩景避宜爽程龍拖荔頂直陰頸渴瀑清特登

第六十七課

唔係好若係第時整呢就唔好責咗耐要整軟滑的而且整淡的添

到佢哋出去步頭至番嚟一入屋就啞啞見着個伙頭我就對佢話今日個味牛內整得
蕉有桃呢幾樣莫都好鮮明好好食食完飯之後再坐下講下的人客至扯我就一路送
唔好咯因爲煮得熟過頭所以又酸又硬而且又鹹添但個餐所食嘅生菜有橙有柑有

好睇，呢的景係天然嘅。人想特登整都唔得嘅，有喺嘅地方，唔怪得咁多人中意去遊玩。樹陰處坐下，又唔使頸渴，一路都有水。因爲個處有多坑，各坑都有瀑布的水好清，十分去得到嘅。呢就是必係旺好多咯。我哋喺處住喺成個月，每日就喺山週圍行下，或喺的搬行李，一路都有遇着的遊山嘅人，或坐轎，或坐兜，或騎馬，你話倘若有火車可以一直幾耐就到步，但喺個處去羅浮山，重要行好多路添。我哋就每人叫一頂轎，又叫的人神咯。因爲我好歡喜食佢嘅龍眼呢，龍眼就好淡，食味大不及荔枝咯。講下講下，覺得有口好多係種荔枝，與及種蕉。因爲個處嘅土人好多係整糖嘅。我一睇見的荔枝就好精都行得幾快。我哋幾個喺船處講下野，又喺個窗口處望出去睇下山景，又見個處嘅圍都已經執便咗行李，預備動身。就一齊起行去搭石龍渡，個隻渡係有火船仔拖帶嘅。聽，個個都好合心，宜得即時起程去至啱。個時各人都約實一個時候去，至到個日，各人因爲個處極之涼爽呀，係咩好喇。等我約埋的朋友去遊玩下至得。後來講過幾個朋友都以呢個山爲至出名嘅咯。好多富貴嘅人歡喜個處嘅，我覺得去個處避暑，係好相宜。

濶食物就更加要小心唔好的咁多污糟野喺處我見有的地方的坑渠係唔通嘅，時時法子至緊要係乾淨所住嘅屋舍要光明通氣，打理到潔淨，又要勤的掃灰水，街道要廣，瘦起就要即時設法嚟防避，若然俾佢傳開，就好費事咯，我聽見的醫生講防避瘧疾嘅，瘧疾個樣症候真係得人怕咯，因為佢好易傳染過別人，而且又好難醫嘅，所以一有瘧心下氣條鱗

究 穎起 穎高 蚊帳 布帳 把扇 白紙扇 撥扇 撥開 高低 下低 低
更加 加添 加減 交加 塞住 鼻塞 水氹 毒蚊 蚊咬 草蚊 考究 深
費 盤費 費用 空氣 抖氣 抖大氣 一肚氣 氣死 小氣 長氣 好氣
瘧疾 發瘧 痘症 傳染 染布 染色 番染 防避 提防 費事 費心 使

第六十八課

咯我哋將近番嚟個日就一班人上去山頂個處叫做飛雲頂，唉，嘅日行得真係瘠咯。

鎖匙

門匙

圓檯

燈罩

打崩

崩口

崩牙

崩敗

崩爛

整斷

斷開

斷

張毡

地毡

金山毡

枕頭

枕枕頭

扭燈

扭乾

扭計

扭埋門

扭手巾

毡 枕匙 扳圓罩 崩斷 爪裂 奇縫窄 挣賠 願捨 阻

第六十九課

週到，因爲的蚊喰由個條罅處入嚟，究不如整密佢，唔用蚊帳，門重好的。

帳係整成一度門噏，用蚊帳鈎繩掛起，到瞓個時，就俾扇撥過落番低佢，我見噏都唔得更加關係，若係住着多蚊嘅地方，夜晚瞓個時，至緊要係整好個堂蚊帳，有好多人嘅蚊呢的蚊係令人發熱嘅，好多熱症都係由噏得嚟，不獨軟弱嘅人要怕，壯健嘅人有時重人，好易噏令人生病，有好多病係由於的蚊傳染嚟嘅，又有一種蚊，咬人個時，就豎起個身的坑渠若係塞，與及的水池養埋的污糟水，就是必生出好多蚊，的醫生考究出的蚊咬去佢嘅地方，亦唔俾佢嚟我嘅方，使的瘟疫不能傳染得到，呢件亦係好法子，我再講下，養住的污糟水喺處，呢的係至弊嘅，又要唔同個的有瘟疫地方嘅人相來往，我固之唔

我又行得快，一撞撞埋去，就打爛曉咯。我話，你下次要小心喇，偷若你打爛着第個嘅，就的籐椅㗎掃個笪地。我見個處咁窄，就舉高張椅子行過一下唔記得有枝燈噃個處，而且高，點解嗰打爛得咁關係呢？即時叫個事仔嚟問明白。佢打爛嘅緣故，佢話，因爲我搬開房睇下，見個燈罩崩曉好大笪，燈筒又斷㗎，燈壺又裂。我覺得好出奇，因爲枝燈掛起咁完我個房，就扭埋門，及至我番嚟，佢就對我話，我打爛曉你房圓檯對土去，個枝燈，我入好小心做野，并并有條。我就幾歡喜佢，一日我去街，就交落條鎖匙過佢，吩咐佢一打理的都執到齊整，與及起餐嘅規矩，噃各樣嘅事，過幾日，佢就樣樣都曉得，而且佢好沉實，幾好，就請曉佢，教佢做佢所應做嘅工夫，即係朝早就打理地方，整床鋪毡呀，枕頭呀，一有日，我朋友舉薦一個人㗎，我處打工，因為佢知到我想請事仔，我睇見呢個後生仔都阻力，阻止，阻止我。

濶窄 撞親 撞見 相撞 賠番 賠錢 情願 自願 還心願 唔捨得
估 判斷 斷斷唔係 打裂 一條裂 出奇 奇怪 篴椅 篴床 篴條 沙籐

驥好喇，做得咯。過兩日我就去睇下佢做成點樣，去到佢間舖頭，睇見一個細伎仔將的
個個兩倍咁大，要鑿鑿扁的用的好木，整到堅固，至緊要個蓋喺得密，咪俾佢離開一條。
師傅得閒唔得閒呢，我想你同我整一個箱唄，好喇，得閒，要乜野尺寸至合呢，係要先賬
親，踢一脚，眼淚，流淚，淚如雨下，通壘，內壘，裏壘。

楓頭 楓頭巷 愚鈍 把刀鈍 尖頭 尖掘 利刀 利口 利市 本利 踏
打破頭 識破佢 驚破胆 批野 批筆 批文章 批半佢 勒開 一刀斬過去
被 嘴毡 好收喎 咪自 咪噏 咪去自 離開 分離 離別 破壞 破柴
一張 幾張 雙倍 幾倍 加倍 圓扁 捲扁 扁魚 堅固 堅心 嘴埋 嘴

賬倍 扇堅 嘴離 破批 斬掘 鈍鈍 銳尖 利利 踏淚 壘

第七十課

止佢。

要你賠番喇，過有幾耐，佢唔願做呢的工夫，想番去鄉下，我都唔捨得佢去，但有法子阻

兄弟 堂兄弟 賃屋 租賃 基好 基是 租屋 屋租 收租 疎密 親疎
偶然 偶遇 現時 現在 現今 現下 仍然 合式 格式 款式 兄弟 親

偶現仍式兄弟賃甚租疎姊妹叔乞兒梗竟例坊

第七十一課

噏係喇

我哋係計個外壘嘅尺寸，而家想整大個的。你同我照呢個尺寸嚟度個內壘就啱咯。啊，日趕緊啲。嚟同你做咯。你唔使嚟催嘅。我一做起就送去你處係喇。啊，做得咯。但個日出聲。個師傅對我話。你個箱我未曾開工嚟做。因呢兩日有的事，又要去買貨。我打算今時至磨得番尖磨得番利呢。又踢曉佢一脚。噏個細伎仔就走喺去。喺處流眼淚。唔敢柴咁破。又睇下的家伙整到楓櫛、鋸、生鐵鎊，就好惱。踢曉佢幾句。你整成的野咁樣。幾話定今朝就番嚟嘅咯。請你坐下等一陣喇。有幾耐個師傅就番嚟。睇見佢搵的木嚟破木破爛嘅。又揸住嚟亂咁批。亂咁斬我話。個做木師傅喺處唔呢。唔喺佢前日去嘒香港。

得咯。

益嘅事呢，各家都肯出力嚟辦理，而且又好更夜，個朋友舉薦我搬嚟呢間屋，真係唔話住落之後，覺得左右隔籬嘅人都好人事的街坊亦有乜點，當時都肯帮助人，若係爲公喺處墟咁嘈，梗要俾過佢哋至做得，竟然好似有例嘅，因個處地方係有呢樣風俗嘅添，但一入火個日，有幾個乞兒喺門口處攞錢，大約要俾幾毫子過佢哋，倘若唔俾呢，就過佢，立定主意搬去個處住，重有一件好啱，因爲個處又近住我嘅妹妹，同我亞叔處，錢亦相宜，不妨去睇下呀，我一見就好中意，而且又疎通涼爽，就同個屋主講准，落的定唔搵倒合式嘅地方咁，等我舉薦一間過你唉，我兄弟處有一間屋出賃，甚好地方，租到屋呀，你個屋咁舊，我估住人唔係幾合宜，做乜唔搬過第間呢，我都想搬好耐嘅，但一日偶然遇着一個舊朋友，佢問我話，你現時喺邊處住呢，我話仍然都喺個處咁，有搬梗，竟然究竟，有例，定例，街坊。

姊妹

大姊

亞妹

亞叔

叔伯

乞米

乞食

乞錢

乞兒

梗係

梗要

頑

嘅身體喎我哋唔使爲佢閉翳，救主是必保護佢，佢而家就得倒神所賞賜過我哋嘅。永佢唔得咯入殮個時，有個牧師喺處祈禱講書話，呢位兄弟唔係死，係佢嘅靈魂離開佢有乜胃口見佢嘅精神。一日日減少，醫極都唔好至到呢幾日就腳又腫，肚又脹，就知到死嘅將近入殮咯。問下佢家人，佢先時有乜野病呢？先幾個月佢就見唔自然，週身好癟，聞得有個教會兄弟病得好重，就去睇下佢，誰不知一去到見好多人喺處，個時佢已經塔。

全副 一副 墳墓 山墳 省墓 埋葬 落葬 死屍 驗屍 五塔 金塔 番
賞賜 恩賜 永遠 永生 棺材 棺木 條繩 綁住 綁穩 綁實 正副
應 精靈 靈機 陰靈 靈魂 失魂 保護 護照 護送 護身 賞罰
入殮 大殮 小殮 收殮 水腫 浮腫 腫起 腫脹 脹起 靈神 靈
殮 脿 脹 靈魂 護賞 賜永 棺繩 繩副 墳墓 埋葬 尸塔

第七十二課

住的爛衫，戴件爛帽，慢慢行，揷住枝棍，行得好辛苦。因爲個處係田邊條路，好窄，而且又個日我哋幾個人行街，撞見一個老大公，好長鬚，滿面縐紋，縮埋個頭，攞埋個背脊，着

親底，下底到底。

落去 凸起 凸起嚟 眼凸凸 發財 財主化 橫財 寶物 寶號 寶貝 刮
縮埋 縮手 局縮 縮短 攣埋 攣捐 戴帽 戴花 枝棍 條棍 光棍 四
撞見 撞着 相撞 撃板 長鬚 留鬚 剃鬚 八字鬚 縐埋 縐紋 橫紋

撞鬚 縐紋 縮攏 戴棍 凹凸財惺寶貝刮底劫搶

第七十二課

的行起番嚟。

嘅，執起蹠的骨生嚟，入過落一個金塔處，然後再葬過別處，個時將近黑咯，我哋就快到去墳墓，睇住佢落葬，又睇見對面山，個便有人執骨，個屍已經消化咗，獨係得番的骨生樂國咯。殮埋之後，個的抬棺材嘅人，就俾繩綁好副棺材，一直抬上山，我哋就一路送

引見 烟引 炮仗引 側邊 打側 適值 價值 值錢 巡查 巡警 警察
拐帶 詐唔知 詐假意 華美 榮華 榮光 歸榮 榮耀 引帶 引動 招引
衆人 大衆 讚美 稱讚 講賞 一篇書 長篇大論 墨水 磨墨 一條墨

衆讚篇墨拐詐華榮耀引側適值巡警配

第七十四課

噏樣財主法有乜益呢。

打刦佢條村首唔先就搵着佢間屋打爛門入去搶咗佢的野而且重打傷佢添睇見佢唄啊有咁出奇嘅到底佢要的錢嚟做乜野呢噏就够蠹囉囉誰知過幾晚有賊嚟明火佢個肚我估佢都是必唔肯放手若想佢搵的錢出嚟做下公益你都唔使望聽開錯口捨得食又唔捨得着當得的銀係至寶貝囉野一樣偷若佢撞住的銀就雖係俾刀嚟刮係貧窮嘅咩唔係呀佢係財主佬嚟呀呢左右村都算佢至有錢嘅咯但佢十分慳又唔凹凸總唔平直嘅添我個心就覺得十分可憐佢但忽然有一個朋友對我話你估佢

嚟拐幾個人嘅添囉。

得呢個人，個個細爻仔就好弊咯。呢個拐帶佬係一個拐一個嘅，重有的配埋幾個人。講就識破個個係拐帶佬，立刻通知個處嘅巡警，即時捉住佢，解啞佢去巡警局，倘若唔報名喇，好喇，就一路帶佢落火船，想拐佢去賣豬仔，適值有個人喺側邊聽見佢哋好榮耀嘅，點解你唔去考下呢？我唔知呀，等我帶你去睇下先。若係招考，就等我替你間學堂好過呢間好多嘅地方，固然之係華美，教法又好，而且又好名聲。一考得入去，就個間學堂考試係喇，係呀，等我帶你去喇，又詐認係佢嘅亲戚，講講下，又忽然話，重有一係去考試嘅，但唔多知定，就兩頭咁行，左望右望，一撞撞見個拐子佬，就對佢話，你想去考，就有好多人去考試，有一個細爻仔，揸住幾篇紙，幾枝筆，一樽墨水，一盒天然墨，佢亦省城新開一間小學堂，地方甚廣闊，教科極完備，大眾學堂嘅人都讚佢好，所以個日招

相配 配合 配搭

曉岸都要行幾遠添至到得巡警局，但好在一路都係直路，有乜轉灣的路好掂線，所以極好人力，兩個人橈櫓，兩個人櫂槳，去得十分快。我歷來叫沙艇都未曾試過咁快，嘅士食完飯就要去嘅喇，若過曉時候就有得睇嘅喇。個陣時我哋就叫一隻沙艇，個隻艇李先生呀，我哋今日咁得閒，過海去省城睇下巡警局審事都好呀，哦，好呀，幾時去呢，一

鑊滾 滾攬 打攬 攪勾 攪亂 攪是非

話 分清句讀 星宿 粒星 星散 星期 客店 歇店 歇宿 寄宿 滾水

草字 草包 草蓆 草草了事 簾蓆 竹蓆 地蓆 花蓆 亞嬌 叔嬌 句說

體裁 條骨 骨肉 骨格 骨子 反骨 開籠 穿籠 優野 優儂做 青草

路 伸掂 整掂 唔得掂 揣刀 揣光 揣乾淨 身體 體面 體貼 體顧

橈船 橈艇 橈櫓 樞艇 樞槳 經歷 歷來 歷久 掂去 打掂 橈掂 掂

燒櫓骨句滾寵星宿偷體掂草縑掂店歷兼櫂權蓆攬

第七十五課

友呀。

雨落噏就再喺海邊行一排然後搵間客店㗎歇宿一晚。因爲我哋唔想噏夜去滾攬朋後來食完野個時，已經夜唔番得去學堂咯。個晚十分好天時，有好多星，好好月，唔怕有我一陣，因我想去見下我亞嬪同佢講幾句說話。佢喺好近住嘅，我有耐就番嚟嘅咯。又去食物館搵的野食下，因爲行得好肚餓咯。我就對我朋友話：李先生，請你喺呢處等。後來定佢坐兩個月監，一連審嘍幾個賊，都係小偷嘅。我嘅睇完之後，就再去行下街，骨瘦如柴噏。原來佢係開寵物舖嘅。個官一審問佢，佢就認咗。咁白閃闪光，形式上都幾好睇。入到裏便，喘噏審緊一個賊，個個賊身體十分軟弱，真係唔係難知定。去到頭門，睇見有幾個巡兵喺處，又見有的鎗擺開喺個架處，的鎗堵得雪。

BEGINNING CANTONESE

Some words and Expressions to be
Distinguished

I.		IV.	
合 Hop		歡喜 Foon hei	
同 T'ung		高慶 Ko bing	
共 Kang		快活 Faai oot	
連 Lin		快樂 Faai lok	
攞 Lo		得意 Tak i	
拍 P'aak。		開心 Hoi sam	
與 Üe		閑熟 Nâau it	
及 K'ap		V.	
II.		淨係 Tsâng hái	
齊 Ts'ai		單係 Taan hái	
全 T'suen		獨係 Tük hái	
凡 F'aau		專係 Chuen hái <small>(專微 Chuen tsô)</small>	
雖 Saai		即係 Tsik hái	
總 Ts'ung		惟係 Wai hái	
盡 Ts'un		但係 Taan hái	
所有 Shôh yau		VI.	
譬如 Hâam pâang láang (hâam p'âang láang)		偶然 Ngau in	
俱 K'ui		果然 Kwôh in	
皆 Kaa		仍然 Ying in	
通 T'ung		忽然 Fat in	
成 Shêng		竟然 King in	
清 Ts'ing		雖然 Sui in	
衆 Ch'ung		固然 K'o in	
各 Kok。		自然 Tsâz in	
每 Müi		III.	
完 Üen		覺 Kok。	
III.		知 Chi	
當 T'dng		曉 Hiu	
作 Tsok。		喻 Ooi	
當作 T'dng tsok。		明 Ming	
以爲 I wai		能 Nâng	
佔 K'eo			

BEGINNING CANTONESE

VIII.

賞 Shéung

賜 Ts'z

送 Sùng

俾 Péi

贈 Tsáng

遞 Tái

派 P'aai

分 Fan

IX.

曖 Ngaam

正 Chìng

着 Chéuk

公道 Kung tò

合 Höp

X.

穀 Kuk

米 Mái

飯 Fáan

粥 Chuk

禾 Wōh

秧 Yeung

XI.

睇 Tái

見 Kìn

看 Hon

望 Mōng

詭 Chong

覩 Hau

觀 Koon

參 Ts'aam

XII.

担 Taam

抬 T'oi

抽 Ch'au

凑 Ts'au

抱 P'ō

托 T'ek

挽 Waan

捺 Ning

捧 P'ung

摸 Me

搬 Poon

拉 Laai

擁 Üng

推 T'u

搘 Mang

XIII.

河 Hoh

江 Kong

海 Hói

洋 Yéung

涌 Chiung

塘 T'óng

湖 Oo

池 Ch'i

潭 T'aam

渠 K'ui

逎 T'am

井 Tséng

BEGINNING CANTONESE
ROMANIZED INDEX OF LESSONS

	3	5	7
書 Shue	紙 Chí	打 Tá	屋 Uk
部 Pò	張 Cheung	起 Héi	間 Kaan
呢 Ni	筆 Pat	行 Háng(hāang, hōng)	房 Fōng
個 Kòh	枝 Chi	企 K'éi	窓 Ch'euung
的 Ti	先 Sin	坐 Ts'ōh	門 Mōon
係 Hái	生 Shaang	擠 Chai	左 Tsóh
也 Mat	教 Kaaau	落 Lōk	右 Yâu
野 Yé	識 Shik	使 Shái	出 Ch'uut
我 Ngóh	請 Ts'éung	整 Chíng	入 Yāp
你 Néi	講 Kóng	械 K'ääi	上 Shéung (sheung)
佢 K'üi	聽 T'eng	飲 Yám	下 Hâ (há)
哖 Téi	嚟 Lai	食 Shik	門 Shaan
做 Tsò	去 Hui	再 Ts'oi	住 Ch'ue
字 Tsz	邊 Pin	路 Lô	瞓 Fàn
寫 Sé	處 Ch'ue	街 Kaai	第 Tái
睇 Tái	喺 Häi	條 Ts'iu	都 To
	2	4	6
人 Yän	身 Shan	杯 Pui	怡 T'oi
有 Yäu	手 Sháu	茶 Ch'a	椅 í
冇 Mö	隻 Chek。	餐 Ts'aan	牀 Ch'ōng
唔 M̄	口 Háu	麵 Min	塵 Ch'ān
噃 Kè	眼 Ngāan	飽 Paau	地 Téi
俾 Péi	耳 Ī	飯 Fāan	(pāan) 燈 Tang
擦 Ning	面 Min	牛 Ngāu	點 Tim
唐 T'ōng	說 Shuet。	油 Yāu	熄 Sik
西 Sai	話 Wâ	肉 Yük	熟 Ít
讀 Tük	水 Shüi	菜 Ts'òi	凍 Tung
好 Hó (hò)	洗 Sái	菓 Kwôh	得 Tak
多 Toh	開 Hoi	糖 T'ōng	快 Faai
少 Shíu	曉 Hiu	刀 To	慢 Mâan
大 Tâai	知 Chi	叉 Ch'a	掃 Sò
細 Sái	要 In	羹 Kang	抹 Maat.
見 Kìn	幾 Kéi	曾 Ts'āng	鋪 P'o

BEGINNING CANTONESE

9	11	13	15
買 Määi	船 Shüen	長 Ch'éung	天 T'in
賣 Määi	火 Föh	短 Tüen	光 Kwong
價 Ka	艇 T'ëng	易 Í	黑 Hak
銀 Ngän	頭 T'äu	難 Nääan	暗 Òm
錢 Ts'in	尾 Méi	用 Yüng	照 Chiü
平 P'ëng (p'ing)	搭 Taap。	輕 Heng (hing)	曬 Shäai
貴 Kwái	海 Hói	重 Ch'üng (ch'üng)	早 Tsó
減 Kääam	過 Kwòh	乾 Kon	晏 Åan
添 Tim	風 Fung	淨 Tséng (tséng)	夜 Yé
實 Shät	順 Shün	汚 Oo	怕 P'à
毫 Hö	噏 Ngäak	糟 Tso	應 Ying (yìng)
子 Tsá	番 Faan	够 Käu	該 Koi
仙 Sin	棹 Chåau	同 T'üng	估 Koo
半 Pöon	力 Lik	瞰 Kóu	肯 Háng
新 San	叫 Kiu	但 Tåan	不 Pat
舊 Kåu	埋 Määi	被 Pëi	能 Nång
10	12	14	16
時 Shí	衫 Shaam	木 Mük	曠 Chóhh
陣 Chän	件 Kin	塊 Fäai	曉 Hiu
日 Yát	褲 Pao	鐵 Tit.	而 Í
朝 Chiu	衣 I	竹 Chuk	家 Ka
晚 Määan	服 Fük	坭 Nái	已 Ī
年 Nin	鞋 Haai	疋 Kåu	經 King
月 Uët	對 Tüi	石 Shek	完 Üen
等 Tång	舖 P'ò	布 Pò	緊 Kán
咁 Käm	着 Cheuk. (ch'euök)	沙 Sha	將 Tseung
耐 Nöi	除 Ch'üi	粒 Nap	來 Löi
今 Kam	換 Ôon	銅 T'üng	後 Håu
昨 Tsök	解 Kääi	板 Pääan	即 Tsik
鐘 Chung	因 Yan	釘 Teng	刻 Hak
啱 Ngaam	為 Wâi (wái)	磚 Chuen	歇 Hit.
就 Tsäu	樣 Yéung	鎖 Söh	回 Öoi
至 Chi	想 Séung	攞 Löh	噃 Öoi

BEGINNING CANTONESE

信 Sün	樹 Shüe	猪 Chue	量 Léung
封 Fung	龜 P'oh	羊 Yéung	(léung)
寄 Kéi	葉 Ip	雞 Kai	度 Tōk (tō)
收 Shau	根 Kan	鴨 Aap	秤 Ch'ing
意 I	花 Fa	鵝 Ngoh	(ch'ing)
思 Sí (sz)	茶 Tóh	魚 Ue (úe)	磅 Póng
明 Mēng	淋 Lám	公 Kung	丈 Ch'êung
白 P'aak	濕 Shap	乸 Ná	Tséng
事 Sz	種 Ch'üng	蛋 Táan	Máau
幹 Kón	園 Īen	看 Hon (chòn)	尺 Chrek
便 Pin	香 Heung	養 Yéung	寸 Ts'u'en
裏 Lüi	掘 Kwát	山 Shaan	Fan
內 Néi	摘 Chāak	共 Kóng	Kan
外 Ngái	熟 Shūk	噏 Shai	Léung
工 Kung	酸 Suen	倒 Tó	Léi
夫 Foo	甜 Tim	到 Tò	T'in
		毛 Mó	Fuk
			把 Pá
男 Nääam	方 Fong	厨 Ch'üi	担 Taam
女 Nüi	管 Taat	爐 Lö	(taam)
仔 Tsái	遠 Üen	煤 Müi	抬 T'oi
父 Man	近 Kän	柴 Ch'äati	抽 Ch'au
母 Föö	隔 Kaak	煮 Ch'üe	托 T'ok
親 Mö	籬 Lei	透 Tau (t'au)	揩 Me
戚 Ts'am	鄉 Heung	煲 Po	挽 Wáan
朋 Ts'ik	村 Ts'u'en	燒 Shiu	搬 Poon
友 P'ang	城 Shéng	冲 Ch'ung	擁 Üng
師 Yäu	省 Shaang	煎 Tsin (tsin)	拉 Laai
Sz Naai	岸 Ngön	燶 Kük	擔 Cha
奶 (näai)	國 Kwok	餅 Péng	執 Chap
娶 Ts'ui (ts'ui)	美 Mëi	粉 Fán	喲 Yuk
佬 Lö	中 Chung	鹽 Īm	移 Ī
愛 Òi	英 Ying	搣 Wán	Wing
老 Lõ	本 Póon	依 I	Teng
			扯 Ch'é

BEGINNING CANTONESE

25	27	29	31
籠 Lōh (loh)	遇 Úe	探 T'āam	畫 Wá (wāak)
空 Lāam	令 Léng	館 Kóon	掛 Kwà
立 (lāam)	真 Chan	法學 Faat _o	理 Léi
箱 Seung	心 Sam	詳 Ts'ēung	圖圖 K'ap
貢 Lüng	歡 Foon	規 Kw'ai	級 Ch'é
缸 Kong	喜 Héi	矩 Kúi	且論 Lān
罐 Kdon	遊 Yāu	班 Paan	計 Kài
盒 Höp	問 Mān	每 Müi	數 Shò (shö)
壺 Öo	答 Taap _o	帮 Pong	考 Haau
盤 P'oou	待 Toi	歲 Sui	隨 Ts'uī
桶 T'ung	歸 Kwai	俗 Tsük	文 Män
樽 Tsun	定 T'ing (tēng)	印 Yän	堂 T'óng
壳 Hok _o	靜 Ts'ing	念 Näm	准 Chün
裝 Chong	車 Ch'e	候 Hâu	告 Kù
滿 Mōon	京 King	誰 Shüi	假 Kà (ká)
空 Hung	季 Lei	敢 Kóm	
26	28	30	32
色 Shik	名 Ming	位 Wāi	裁 Ts'ei
紅 Hüng	港 Qmēng _o	唱 Ch'ēung	縫 Fūng
藍 Lāam	屬 Shük	歌 Koh	絲 Sz
綠 Lük	島 Tó (tó)	之 Chi	棉 Min
黃 Wong	濶 Foot _o	自 Ts'z	麻 Mā
青 Ts'eng	灣 Waan	已 Kéi	絨 Yüng, yüng
(ts'ing)	與 Üe	模 Mö	各 Kok _o
深 Sham	及 K'āp	凡 Fāan	揀 Káan
淺 Ts'in	穩 Wán	太 T'hái	厚 Hāu (hāu)
物 Mat	埠 Fāu	憎 Tsang	薄 Pok
似 Ts'z	跌 Tit _o	厭 Int	疋 P'at
肝 Kon	旗 K'ei	轉 Chüen	聯 Lüen
樓 Lāu (lāu)	高 Ko	(chüen)	針 Chān
牆 Ts'ēung	馬 Mä	放 Fóng	線 Sin
腳 Keuk _o	轎 Kiu	頑 Wāan	鉸 Kāau
較 Kàau	斜 Ts'ē (ts'ē)	要 Shá	剪 Tsín
蕉 Chè		午 Ng	
灰 Fui			

BEGINNING CANTONESE

33	35	37	39
爛 Lâan	擺 Pái	季 Kwâi	商 Sheung
補 Pô	派 P'âai	春 Ch'un	則 Tsak
噤 K'an(t'au)	碟 Tip	夏 Hâ	管 K'oan
粗 Ts'o	兜 Tau	秋 Ts'au	合 Pôp
幼 Yau	拂 Fat	冬 Tung	立 Lâap
可 Hóh	切 Ts'it.	暖 Nûen	材 Ts'oi
以 I	插 Ch'aap.	涼 Léung	料 Liu
所 Shôh	在 Tsôi	雲 Wân	限 Hâan
冷 Lâang	連 Lin	遜 Che	填 T'in
漸 Ts'un	巾 Kan	忽 Fat	椿 Chong
擦 Ts'aat.	玻 Poh	然 In	彬 Ch'aam
摺 Ch'ip.	璃 Lei, (lei)	閃 Shîm	屎 Shí
臭 Ch'au	器 hei	電 Tin	坑 Haang
丸 Üen	遞 Tai	雷 Lai	捺 Lo
虫 Ch'ung	橫 Wâang	吹 Ch'ui	閒 Hâan
咬 Ngâau	正 Ch'ing	雪 Suet.	又 Yau
34	36	38	40
預 Úe	倘 T'óng	首 Sháu	層 Ts'âng
備 Pëi	若 Yéuk	借 Tsè	竈 Ē
副 T'ong	向 Héung	洋 Yêung	雙 Sheung
肚 Tô	由 Yâu	貨 Foh	皮 P'ei
薏 I	或 Wâak	機 Kei	拍 P'aak.
米 Mai	指 Chí	辦 Pâan	貢 Ip
粟 Sak	寒 Hon	目 Mük	架 Kà (kâi)
栗 Lüt	暑 Shue	夥 Foh	廳 T'eng
湯 T'ong	筍 T'üng (t'üng)	賒 She	梯 T'ai
汁 Chap	低 Tai	還 Wâan	介 Kâai
豆 Tau	東 Tung	聽 Châan	騎 K'ê
角 Kok.	南 Nâam	雜 Tsâap	瓦 Ngâ
焯 Tân	北 Pak	單 Taan	蓋 K'òi
筍 Sün	雨 Üe	散 Saan	盪 Tòng
通 T'ung	駛 Shái	賑 Shit	春 Chung
畫 Châu	世 Shâi	欠 Him	砌 Ts'âi

BEGINNING CANTONESE

41	43	45	47
傳 Fôo	軟 Üen	界 Kâai	遵 Tsun
修 Sau	弱 Yéuk	亦 Yîk	品 Pán
小 Sfu	咳 K'at	皇 Wöng	諭 Úe
蟻 Ngäi	傷 Sheung	帝 Tái	命 Ming (mëng)
週 Chau	肺 Fai	官 Koon	奉 Fung
圍 Wai	壞 Wâai	府 Féo	示 Shí
桁 Häng	吐 Tò	姓 Sîng	吩咐 Fan
桷 Kok。	血 Huet.	衛 Ngâ	吩咐 Foo
漏 Lâu	危 Ngâi	權 K'üen	貼 T'ip.
關 Kwaan	儉 Hím	柄 Pêng (ping)	算 Süen
粹 Sut	贈 Tsâng	緣 Uén	犯 Faan
主 Chüe	期 K'ei	故 K'o	律 Lât
顧 Koo	伸 Shan	此 T'sz	良 Léung
闔 Kw'aang	腳 Lei	尊 Tsuen	善 Shän
拆 Ch'aak.	汗 Hón	督 Tuk	刑 Ying
烟 In	抖 T'áu	密 Mât	罰 Fat
42	44	46	48
醫 I	晨 Shän	章 Cheung	黨 Tóng
病 Pêng	發 Faat.	審 Shám	安 On
跔 K'ei	止 Chí	判 P'don	樂 Lök (ngök)
紀 Kéi	精 Tsing	差 Ch'aai (ch'a)	維 Wâi
伯 Paak.	神 Shän	役 Yik	后 Hâu
痛 T'ung	胃 Wâi	勇 Yüng	改 Kói
瘡 Chióng	嘔 Áu	票 Pi'u (piu)	艱 Kaan
總 Tsúng	澳 Ò	賊 Ts'aak	設 Ch'it.
包 Paau	土 T'ó	兇 Hung	捐 Kuen
症 Ch'ing	癟 Hing	軍 Kwan	武 Mö
辛 San	奢 K'oï	認 Ying	越 Üet
苦 Fóo	量 Wan (wan)	惡 Ok. (ão)	試 Shi (shí)
院 Úen	浪 Lóng	罪 Ts'ui	臣 Shän
割 Kot.	餓 Ngôh	保 Pó	政 Ch'ing
藥 Yéuk	消 Siu	監 Kaam (kâam)	革 Kaak.
抵 Tai	化 Fa	殺 Shaato	作 Tsok.

BEGINNING CANTONESE

49	51	53	55
雀 Tseuk。	昆 Kwan	失 Shat	課 Foh
鳥 Niu	涸 Yau	和 Woh	未 Mei
飛 Fei	鱗 Lün	仗 Chèung	碼 Mä
禽 K'äm	畜 Ch'uk	兵 Ping	彈 T'aan (taan)
匏 Pö	牲 Shaang	前 Ts'in	相 Seung
當 Tong (tong)	蝶 Oo	操 Ts'o	是 Shi
膠 Mau	蝶 Tip	館 Ts'eung	獨 Tük
林 Lam	變 Pin	炮 P'au	受 Shäu
竇 Tau (tau)	成 Shing	劍 Kim	弊 Pai
翼 Yik	益 Yik	齊 Ts'ai	彩 Ts'oi
約 Yeuk。	塘 T'ong	步 Pö	追 Chui
嘴 Tsüi	金 Kam	提 T'ai	驚 King
齋 Teung	害 Hoi	進 Tsün	慌 Fong
俱 K'ui	毒 Tük	退 T'ui	胆 Taam
喂 Wai	蠶 Ts'aam	隊 Tüi	勝 Shung
爪 Chaau	雖 Sui	亂 Lüen	敗 Päai
50	52	54	56
動 Tung	廣 Kwóng	戰 Chin	儒 Ue
植 Chik	珠 Chue	場 Ch'ëung	孔 Hung
獸 Shau (shau)	江 Kong	仇 Ch'äu	急 Kap
牙 Ngä	河 Höh	敵 Tik	望 Mòng
畧 Léuk	原 Üen	臺 T'oi	倫 Lün
走 Tsáu	堤 T'ai	營 Ying	道 Tò
跳 T'iu	州 Chau	陸 Lük	吟 Yam
捉 Chuk.	縣 Üen	攻 Kung	詩 Shi
別 Pit	富 Föo	帶 Täai	射 Shê
狗 Káu	往 Wong	赶 Kón	箭 Tsin
猫 Mau	興 Hing (ching)	死 Sz	參 Ts'aam
虎 Föo	旺 Wong	輸 Shue	訂 Ting
鼠 Shüe	貧 Pän	贏 Ying	孫 Suen
類 Lüi	窮 K'üng	沉 Ch'äm	古 Koo
爭 Chang (chaang)	賭 To	臨 Läm	聖 Shing
彼 Péi	鑛 Kw'dong	跑 P'au	全 Ts'uen

BEGINNING CANTONESE

57	59	61	63
君 Kwan	耶 Yē	祈 K'ēi	藝 Ngāi
辭 Ts'ī	蘇 So	禱 T'ō	廠 Ch'óng
傳 Ch'u'en	猶 Yāu	譬 P'èi	聰 Ts'ung
授 Shāu	賤 Tsìn	聲 Shing (sheng)	浮 Fāu
德 Tak	匠 Tséung	悔 Fùi	舉 Kúi
無 Mō	救 Kàu	寬 Foon	性 Sing
形 Ying	憑 P'āng	恕 Shùe	情 Ts'ing
虛 Hui	據 Kùi	恩 Yan	留 Lāu
專 Chuen	證 Chìng	典 Tín	盡 Ts'ün
隱 Yán	言 īn	倚 í	勤 K'ān
功 Kung	驗 īm	賴 Lāai	忍 Yán
升 Shing	盲 Māang	忘 Mōng	格 Kaak.
從 Ts'ung	聾 Lüng	記 Kéi	錯 Ts'òh
必 Pit	跛 Pai	議 ī	恭 Kung
怪 Kwái	啞 Á	斟 Cham	敬 Kìng
阨 Ngak	徒 Tō	酌 Cheuk.	職 Chik
	羅 Lōh	奪 Tüet	任 Yām
58	60	62	64
佛 Fát	亞 Á	耕 Kaang	閉 Pài
夢 Mūng	歐 Au	犁 Lái	翳 Aì
流 Lāu	洲 Chau	耙 Pā	笑 Siu
寺 Ts'ê	毀 Wái	鬆 Sung	惱 Nau
拜 Pääi	謗 P'òng	旱 Hōhn	鬧 Nāau
簽 Ts'ím	愚 Üe	撒 Saat.	喊 Hāam
剃 Tai	蠢 Ch'ún	穀 Kuk	嘈 Ts'ō
髮 Faat.	聞 Män	角 Lat	排 P'āai
獄 Yük	羞 Sau	磨 Mōh (mōh) (mōh)	催 Ts'ui
憐 Lin	恥 Ch'í	碓 Tüi	懶 Lāan
求 K'äu	勸 Huen	造 Tsô	助 Chôh
輪 Lün	會 Ooi	麥 Mâk	惜 Sik
迴 Öoi	禮 Läi	鋤 Ch'ōh	壯 Chòng
卵 Lün	福 Fuk	覺 Kok.	健 Kin
城 Mit	音 Yam	客 Haak.	妻 Ts'ai
亡 Möng	牧 Mük	次 Ts'z	薦 Tsin
	聚 Tsüi	背 Püi	謝 Tsé
	集 Tsäap	脊 Tsek.	

BEGINNING CANTONESE

65	67	69	71
眼 Kan	玩 Ôon	毡 Chin	偶 Ngau
趁 Ch'ân	景 Kíng	枕 Chám (chàm)	現 În
墟 Hui	避 Pêi	匙 Shî	仍 Yîng
市 Shi	宜 ï	扭 Náu	式 Shik
語 Üe	爽 Shóng	圓 Üen	兄弟 Hing
影 Ying	程 Ch'îng	罩 Châau	兄 Tái
闌 Châap	龍 Lüng	崩 Pang	弟 Hing
橋 K'iu	拖 T'oh	斷 T'uén (tùen)	貨 Yâm
涌 Ch'ung	荔 Lái	裂 Lit	甚 Shâm
濁 Châk	頂 Téng (tfing)	奇 K'êi	租 Tso
棚 P'aang	直 Chik	簾 T'âng	疎 Shoh
織 Chik	陰 Yam	窄 Chaak.	姊 Tsé
局 Kük	頸 Kéng	撻 P'ung	妹 Mui
查 Ch'â	渴 Hot.	賠 P'ui	叔 Shuk
察 Ch'aat.	瀑 Pük	願 Üen	乞 Hat
襪 Mat	清 Ts'ing	捨 She	兒 I (i)
帽 Mô (mó)	特 Tak	阻 Chôh	梗 Kâng
綉 Sâu	登 Tang		竟 Kîng
			例 Lai
			坊 Fong

66	68	70	72
招 Chiu	鹽 Wan	賑 Chèung	殮 Lím
接 Tsip.	疫 Yik	倍 P'ui	腫 Ch'ung
呼 Foo	染 Ím	扁 P'in (p'in)	脹 Ch'èung
歛 Fóon	防 Föng	堅 Kin	靈 Ling
替 T'ai	費 Fai	喫 K'ám	魂 Wân
疑 i	氣 Hei	咪 Mai	護 Ôo
慣 Kwâan	更 Kàng (kaang)	離 Lei	賞 Shéung
送 Sung	加 Kaa	破 P'oh	賜 Ts'z
極 Kik	塞 Sak	批 P'ai	永 Wing
鞦 Hâai	逃 T'äm	斬 Cháam	棺 Koon
硬 Ngâang	蚊 Man	楓 Kwât	繩 Shîng
鹹 Haam	究 Käu	鈍 T'âa (tùen)	綱 Póng
橙 Ch'âang	堅 Shî	鎊 Sâu	副 Foo
柑 Kom	帳 Chèung	尖 Tsim	墳 Fan
蕉 Tsiu	鉤 Ngau	利 Lei	墓 Mô
桃 Trô	扇 Shìn	踢 T'ek.	葬 Teóng
滑 Waat	撥 P'ut. (püt)	淚 Lái	尸 Shi
淡 (tâam)	舖 Là	望 Lúng	塔 T'aap.

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撞 Chōng	櫈 Īu
鬚 So	櫈骨 Lō
綱 Tsāu	骨 Kwat
紋 Mān	匱 Kui
縮 Shuk	滾 Kwán
攀 Luen	籠 Lung
戴 Taai	星 Sing
棍 Kwān	宿 Suk
凹 Nap	偷 Tau
凸 Tat	體 Tái
財 Ts'ōi	掂 Tim
惺 Haan	草 Ts'ó
寶 Pó	嬌 Shám
貝 Püi	嬌 Sháang
刦 Kat	店 Tim
底 Tai	歷 Lik
刦 Kip	槳 Tséung
搶 Ts'éung	權 Châau

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衆 Chùng	蓆 Tsék
讚 Tsaan	攬 Káau
篇 P'in	
墨 Mak	
拐 Kwái	
詐 Chà	
華 Wā	
榮 Wing	
耀 īu	
引 Yän	
側 Chak	
適 Shik	
值 Chik	
巡 Ts'ün	
警 King	
配 P'ui	

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櫈 Īu	櫈骨 Lō
櫈骨 Kwat	
匱 Kui	
滾 Kwán	
籠 Lung	
星 Sing	
宿 Suk	
偷 Tau	
體 Tái	
掂 Tim	
草 Ts'ó	
嬌 Shám	
嬌 Sháang	
店 Tim	
歷 Lik	
槳 Tséung	
權 Châau	
蓆 Tsék	
攬 Káau	

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係	hái,	1	海	hōi,	11	耳	i,	4
肯	háng,	15	害	hōi,	51	已	i,	16
柄	hāng,	41	壳	hōk,	25	以	i,	33
乞	bat,	71	學	hōk,	29	議	i,	61
口	háu,	4	看	hon,	21	易	i,	13
後	háu,	16	寒	hōn,	36	厭	im,	30
候	háu,	29	旱	hōn,	62	鹽	im,	22
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言 in,	59	雞 kai,	21	幾 kéi, (kei)	4
然 in,	37	計 kài,	31	已 kéi,	30
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格 kaak,o,	63	咳 k'at,	73	竟 king,	67
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減 kaam,	9	够 káu,	50	敬 kíng,	74
間 kaan,	7	救 káu,	13	刦 kíng,	63
艱 kaan,	48	先 káu,	59	刦 kíng,	73
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(kóh)		俱 k'ui,	49	廣 kwóng,	52
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量	lēung, (léung)	23	陸	lún,	54	文	mān,	31
涼	lēung,	37	卵	lún,	58	聞	mān,	60
良	lēung,	47	鱗	lún,	51	紋	mān,	73
力	lik,	11	倫	lún,	56	問	mān,	27
歷	lik,	75	輪	lún,	58	乜	mat,	1
殮	lím,	72	論	lún,	31	物	māt,	26
憐	lín,	58	鼈	lung,	75	蜜	māt,	45
連	lin,	35	龍	lúng,	70	襪	māt,	65
靈	ling,	72	聾	lúng,	59	蹠	mau,	49
令	líng	27	龍	lúng,	67	畝	mău,	23
裂	lit,	69	橫	lūng,	25	畝	măi,	24
料	līu,	39	栗	lüt,	34	尾	măi,	11
擗	lo,	39	律	lüt,	47	美	măi,	20
佬	ló,	18				未	măi,	55
老	lō,	22				棉	măi,	32
櫈	lō,	18	M			面	măi,	4
路	lō,	75				明	măi,	6
擇	lōh,	5				名	măi,	17
籬	lōh,	14				命	măi,	28
羅	lōh,	25				滅	măi,	47
來	lōi,	59				模	măi,	58
落	lōk,	16				毛	mō,	30
樂	lōk,	5				無	mō,	21
浪	lōng,	48				有	mō,	57
鑿	luen,	44				母	mō,	2
聯	lüen,	73				武	mō,	18
亂	lüen,	32				帽	mō,	48
雷	lüi,	53				墓	mō,	65
		37					mō,	72

BEGINNING CANTONESE

磨	mōh,	62	啞	ngaam,	10	惡	đo,	46
(mōh, móh)			眼	ngǎan,	4	壺	ōo,	25
亡	mōng,	58	硬	ngâang,	66	蠅	ōo,	51
忘	mōng,	61	咬	ngǎau,	33	護	ōo,	72
望	mōng,	56	危	ngăi,	43	回	ōoi,	16
門	mōon,	7	蟻	ngăi,	41	廻	ōoi,	58
滿	mōon,	25	鑿	ngâi,	63	噲	ōoi,	16
煤	müi,	22	銀	ngān,	9	會	ōoi,	60
每	müi,	29	鈎	ngau,	68	換	ōon,	12
妹	müi,	71	牛	ngāu,	6	玩	ōon,	67
木	mūk,	14	偶	ngău,	71			
目	mūk,	38	鵝	ngōh,	21	P		
牧	mūk,	60	我	ngōh,	1	把	pá,	23
夢	müng,	58	餓	ngōh,	44	怕	p'ā,	15
			樂	ngōk,	48	耙	p'ā,	62
N			外	ngōi,	17	擺	pāai,	35
乸	ná,	21	岸	ngōn,	20	拜	pāai,	58
奶	naai,	18	呢	ní,	1	敗	pāai,	55
(naai)			念	ním,	29	派	p'āai,	35
男	nāam,	18	年	nīn,	10	排	p'āai,	64
南	nāam,	36	擗	nīng,	2	白	pāak,	17
難	nāan,	13	鳥	nīu,	49	拍	p'āak,	40
鬧	nāau,	64	耐	nōi,	10	班	paan,	29
坭	nāi,	14	內	nōi,	17	板	pāan,	14
能	nāng,	15	暖	nūen,	37	辦	pāan,	38
粒	nap,	14	女	nūi,	18	棚	p'āang,	65
凹	nap,	73	O			飽	pāan,	6
惱	nau,	64	澳	đ,	44	包	pāan,	42
扭	náu,	69	愛	bì,	18	跑	p'āau,	54
你	néi,	1	惡	ok,	46	炮	p'āau,	53
午	ng,	30	暗	òm,	15	跛	pai,	59
衛	ngā,	45	安	on,	48	閉	pài,	64
牙	ngā,	50	汚	oo,	13	弊	pái,	55
瓦	ngā,	40				批	p'ai,	70
阨	ngak,	57						
曠	ngāk,	11						

BEGINNING CANTONESE

北 pak,	36	保 pô,	46	撒 saat _o ,	62
品 pán,	47	寶 pô,	73	西 sai,	2
貧 pān,	52	布 pô,	14	洗 sái,	4
崩 pang,	69	部 pô,	1	細 sài,	2
朋 p'äng,	18	範 pô,	49	塞 sak,	68
憑 p'äng,	59	步 pô,	53	心 sam,	27
筆 pat,	3	鋪 p'ô,	8	新 san,	9
不 pat,	15	舖 p'ô,	12	辛 san,	42
正 p'at,	32	玻 poh,	35	修 sau,	41
俾 péi,	2	寫 p'oh,	19	羞 sau,	60
彼 péi,	50	破 p'oh,	70	綉 sau,	65
被 péi,	13	薄 pôk,	32	鑄 sau,	70
備 pêi,	34	帮 pong,	29	箱 seung,	25
邇 pêi,	67	綁 póng,	72	想 séung,	55
譬 p'ei,	61	磅 p'ong,	23	沙 sha,	12
皮 p'ei,	40	謗 p'ong,	60	要 sha,	14
餅 péng,	22	搬 poon,	24	曬 shâai,	30
柄 pèng,	45	本 pöon,	20	衫 shaaam,	15
病 pêng,	42	半 p'öon,	9	門 shaan,	12
平 p'êng, (p'ing)	9	判 p'öon,	46	山 shaan,	7
邊 pín,	3	盤 pui,	25	生 shaang,	21
扁 pìn,	70	杯 püi,	6	牲 shaang,	3
變 pìn,	51	貝 püi,	73	省 shaang,	51
便 pìn,	17	背 püi,	62	捐 shaang,	20
篇 p'in,	74	配 p'üi,	74	殺 shaang,	75
兵 p'ing,	53	賠 p'üi,	69	使 shaat _o ,	46
柄 p'ing,	45	倍 p'üi,	70	駛 shái,	5
必 pit,	57	添 p'ük,	67	世 shái,	36
別 pit,	50	擗 p'üng,	69	深 sham,	26
票 piu,	46	撥 p'üt,	68	審 shám,	46
票 piu,	46	S		嬪 shám,	75
褒 po,	22	暱 saai,	21	甚 shám,	71
補 pô,	33	散 saán,	38		

BEGINNING CANTONESE

身	shan,	4	示	shî,	47	船	shüen,	11
伸	shan,	43	是	shî,	55	說	shuet,	4
神	shân,	44	堅	shî,	68	水	shûi,	4
晨	shân,	44	識	shik,	3	誰	shâi,	29
臣	shân,	48	色	shik,	26	緒	shuk,	13
濕	shap,	19	式	shik,	71	叔	shuk,	71
失	shât,	53	適	shik,	74	熟	shûk,	19
寶	shât,	9	食	shîk,	5	屬	shûk,	28
收	shau,	17	閃	shím,	37	順	shûn,	11
手	sháu,	4	扇	shìn,	66	熄	sik,	8
首	sháu,	38	善	shîn,	47	惜	sik,	64
獸	shàu,	50	升	shing,	57	先	sin,	3
受	shâu,	55	聲	shing,	61	仙	sin,	9
授	shâu,	57	勝	(sheng)	55	線	sìn,	32
貪	she,	38	聖	shîng,	56	星	sing,	75
射	shé,	69	城	shîng,	20	姓	sîng,	45
石	shê,	56	成	shîng,	51	消	sîng,	63
城	shêk,	14	繩	shîng,	72	小	siu,	44
商	shêng,	20	騷	shít,	38	笑	siu,	41
雙	sheung,	39	燒	shîu,	2	稣	siu,	64
傷	sheung,	40	少	shîu,	31	鬚	so,	59
上	shéung,	43	數	shô,	31	掃	so,	73
賞	shéung,	7	數	shô,	71	鑽	sô,	8
上	shéung,	72	疎	shôh,	33	酸	sôh,	14
詩	shêung,	7	所	shóng,	67	孫	suen,	19
屍	shi,	56	爽	shue,	1	算	suen,	56
屎	shi,	72	書	shue,	54	雪	süen,	47
試	shí,	39	輸	shue,	36	雖	suet,	37
時	shî,	48	暑	shue,	50	歲	süi,	51
匙	shî,	10	鼠	shûe,	3	栗	suk,	29
試	shî,	69	處	(ch'üé)	61	宿	suk,	34
市	shî,	48	恕	shûe,	19	筭	sún,	75
	shi,	65	樹	shûe,				34

BEGINNING CANTONESE

信	sün,	17	第	tái,	7	冇	tèng,	24
鬆	sung,	62	遞	tái,	35	聽	t'eng,	3
送	süng,	66	弟	tái,	71	廳	t'eng,	40
粹	sut,	41	梯	t'ai,	40	艇	t'ēng,	11
師	sz,	18	睇	t'ai,	1	嚼	teung,	49
絲	sz,	32	體	t'ai,	75	的	ti,	1
死	sž,	54	剃	t'ai,	58	敵	tik,	54
思	sž, (sz)	17	替	t'ai,	66	點	tím,	8
事	sž,	17	堤	t'ai,	52	店	tím,	75
T								
打	tá,	5	提	tak,	8	掂	t'im,	9
戴	täai,	73	得	tak,	57	添	t'im,	19
大	täai,	2	德	täk,	67	典	tín,	61
帶	täai,	54	特	täm,	33	電	tín,	37
太	täai,	30	㗎	täm,	68	天	tín,	15
担	taam,	24 (taam)	燈	tän,	34	田	tín,	23
胆	taam,	55	登	tang,	8	墳	tín,	39
淡	täam,	66	等	tang,	67	頂	tíng,	67
探	täam,	29	篋	täng,	10	訂	tíng,	56
淡	täam,	66	凸	tät,	69	蝶	típ,	27
單	taan,	38	兜	tau,	73	貼	típ,	35
單	taan,	21	兜	tau,	35	跌	tít,	51
單	taan,	21	豆	tau,	34	鐵	tít,	47
單	taan,	55 (taan)	竇	tau,(tau,)	49	跳	tíu,	28
彈	taan,	13	偷	t'au,	75	條	tíu,	14
但	taap,o,	11	抖	t'au,	43	刀	tit,	50
搭	taap,o,	27	透	t'au,	22	都	to,	5
答	taap,o,	72	頭	t'au,	11	倒	to,	6
塔	taat,o,	20	曉	t'ei,	1	度	to,	7
笪	taai,	36	地	téi,	8	島	tó,	21
低	taai,	42	踢	t'ek,o,	70	賭	tó,	23
抵	taai,	73	釘	téng,	14			28
底	taai,	45	頂	téng,	67			52

BEGINNING CANTONESE

到	tō,	21	雜	tsāap,	38	即	tsik,	16
道	tō,	56	集	tsāap,	60	戚	ts'ik,	18
島	t'ō,	28	擦	ts'aat _o ,	33	尖	tsim,	70
禱	t'ō,	61	仔	tsái,	18	漸	tsim,	33
桃	t'ō,	66	妻	ts'ai,	64	簽	ts'im,	58
吐	t'ō,	43	砌	ts'āi,	40	煎	tsin(tsìn)	22
圖	t'ō,	31	齊	ts'āi,	53	剪	tsín,	32
徒	t'ō,	59	則	tsak,	39	箭	tsìn,	56
肚	t'ō,	34	親	ts'an,	16	薦	tsìn,	64
多	toh,	2	曾	tsang,	6	賤	tsìn,	59
朵	tōh,	19	憎	tsang,	30	淺	ts'ìn,	26
拖	t'oh,	67	贈	tsàng,	43	錢	ts'ìn,	9
待	t'ōi,	27	曾	ts'āng,	6	前	ts'ìn,	53
檯	t'ōi,	8	層	ts'āng,	40	精	tsing,	44
抬	t'ōi,	24	走	tsáu,	50	靜	tsìng,	27
臺	t'ōi,	54	縹	tsáu,	73	青	ts'ing,	26
度	tōk,	23	就	tsáu,	10	清	ts'ing,	67
托	t'ok _o ,	24	秋	ts'au,	37	情	ts'ing,	63
當	tong,	49	借	tsè,	38	接	ts'ip _o ,	66
黨	(tòng)	48	謝	tsé,	64	切	ts'it _o ,	35
盜	tōng,	40	斜	ts'ē,(ts'e)28		蕉	tsiu,	66
副	t'ōng,	34	脊	tsék,	62	糟	tso,	13
湯	t'ōng,	34	蓆	tsék,	75	租	tso,	71
倘	t'ōng,	36	井	tséng,	23	早	tsó,	15
糖	t'ōng,	2	淨	tséng,	31	做	tsô,	1
堂	t'ōng,	6	請	tséng,	3	造	tsô,	62
塘	t'ōng,	31	雀	tseuk _o ,	49	粗	ts'o,	33
賊	t'ōng,	31	將	tseung,	16	操	ts'o,	58
參	ts'āak,	46	匠	(tséung)	59	草	ts'ó,	75
蠶	ts'aam,	56	鎗	ts'eung,	53	嘈	ts'ō,	64
讀	ts'āam,	51	捨	ts'eung,	73	左	ts'óh,	7
餐	ts'aan,	74	牆	ts'ēung,	26	錯	ts'óh,	63
	ts'aan,	6	詳	ts'ēung,	29	坐	ts'óh,	5

BEGINNING CANTONESE

再	tsòi,	5	與	üe,	28
在	tsòi,	35	雨	üe,	36
彩	ts'òi,	55	語	üe,	65
菜	ts'òi,	6	遇	üe,	27
裁	ts'òi,	32	預	üe,	34
材	ts'òi,	39	諭	üe,	47
財	ts'òi,	73	完	üen,	16
昨	tsok _o ,	10	園	üen,	19
作	tsok _o ,	48	丸	üen,	33
葬	tsdng,	72	院	üen,	42
尊	tsuen,	45	緣	üen,	45
村	ts'uen,	20	原	üen,	52
寸	ts'uen,	23	圓	üen,	69
全	ts'uen,	56	遠	üen,	20
嘴	ts'ui,	49	軟	üen,	43
聚	ts'ui,	60	縣	üen,	52
催	ts'ui,	64	願	üen,	69
娶	ts'ui,	18	月	üet,	10
隨	ts'ui,	31	越	üet,	48
俗	tsük,	29	屋	uk,	7
巡	ts'un,	74	擁	üng	24
遵	tsun,	25			
盡	tsun,	47	W		
總	tsùn,	53	華	wā,	74
聽	tsùn,	63	話	wā,	4
從	tsúng,	42	畫	wā,	31
字	ts'ung,	63	壞	wāai,	43
子	ts'ung,	57	畫	wāak,	31
自	tsz,	1	或	wāak,	36
寺	tsz,	9	灣	waan,	28
姊	tsz,	30	挽	waan,	24
	tsz,	58	頑	waan,	30
	tsz,	71	還	waan,	38
			橫	wāang,	35
			U		
			üe,	21	
			üe,	40	
			üe,	56	
			üe,	60	

BEGINNING CANTONESE

滑	wāat,	66	忍	yán,	63	刑	yīng,	47
叟	wái,	60	印	yàn,	29	營	yīng,	54
圍	wái,	41	人	yān,	2	贏	yīng,	54
爲	wái, (wái)	12	入	yāp,	7	形	yīng,	57
位	wái,	30	日	yāt,	10	仍	yīng,	71
胃	wái,	44	幼	yàu,	33	認	yīng,	46
喂	wái,	49	油	yāu,	6	啞	yūk,	24
維	wái,	48	遊	yāu,	27	肉	yūk,	6
盪	wan,	68	由	yāu,	33	獄	yūk,	58
穩	wán,	22	泗	yāu,	51	禱	yūk,	64
雲	wán,	28	猶	yāu,	59	勇	yūng,	46
量	wán,	37	有	yāu,	2	絨	yūng,	32
魂	wán,	44	友	yāu,	18	用	yūng,	13
抹	wīng,	72	又	yāu,	39			
染	wīng,	24	右	yāu,	7			
永	wīng,	74	耶	yē,	59			
和	wīng,	72	野	yē,	1			
黃	wōh,	53	夜	yē,	15			
皇	wōng,	26	約	yeuk,	49			
往	wōng,	45	若	yeuk,	36			
旺	wōng,	52	藥	yeuk,	42			
	wōng,	52	羽	yeuk,	43			
Y								
音	yam,	60	羊	yēung,	21			
陰	yam,	67	洋	yēung,	38			
飲	yám,	5	養	yēung,	21			
吟	yám,	56	樣	yēung,	12			
任	yám,	63	益	yik,	51			
負	yám,	71	役	yik,	46			
因	yan,	12	翼	yik,	49			
恩	yan,	61	疫	yik,	68			
引	yán,	74	應	yīng,	15			
隱	yán,	57	英	yīng,	20			
			影	yīng,	65			

BEGINNING CANTONESE

E R R A T A .



INTRODUCTION.

- p. 8, line 7, insert (uet) after Uen.
p. 8, line 12, for "Kom (kop)" read "Kam (kap)." "
p. 13, line 14, for "principle" read "principal."
p. 17, tenth line from the bottom, read "requirements."
p. 21, twelfth line from the bottom, for "kui" read
"k'ui."
p. 21, ninth line from the bottom, for "tim" read
"t'mi."
p. 30, line 10, for "choh" read "elcoh."

LESSONS

- Lesson II, note 3, for "from" read "form."
Lesson IV, second page, notes 2 and 3, transpose the
reference numbers.
Lesson VII, lines 8 and 14, and Lesson IX, line 2, for
好 read 好.

BEGINNING CANTONESE

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