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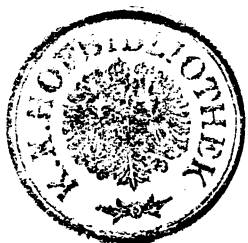
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HANDBOOK
OF THE
SWATOW DIALECT.
WITH A VOCABULARY.

[PUBLISHED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE STRAITS' GOVERNMENT.]

PRICE: ONE DOLLAR.

SHANGHAI:
1877.



TO THE READER.

THE following Lessons and Vocabulary are intended to assist those who wish to acquire quickly a temporary or superficial knowledge of the language spoken by the people of Swatow and its neighbourhood, thus including a large proportion of the vast and increasing multitudes that annually emigrate to seek an easier livelihood in the labour-market of Singapore.

An attempt has been made to express as far as possible the Chinese sounds in simple English.

In carrying out this plan only three sounds have occurred which seem to be at all beyond the capabilities of the English alphabet. These are (1) *m*, (2) words beginning with *ng*, and (3) those ending with *r*. In the first case, the speaker has only to pronounce the *m* without the aid of any vowel, and not according to its usual sound *em*. In the second case, supposing him to meet the combination *ngo*, let him think of some such word as *mango*, and pronounce it with the suppression of the first two letters. In the third case, take the word "*her*," as one which is constantly used in conversation. Now if the speaker were to pronounce it simply as the English word *her*, regardless of the italicised letter, the chances are he would be understood. The proper way, however, is to stop short at the *r*, retaining its influence on the preceding *e* without allowing its consonantal force to be heard. This last trivial difficulty might, moreover, have been obviated by a single stroke of the pen; for the sounds that are heard as *ler*, *her*, *ger*, etc., on one side of the Swatow harbour, are on the other side distinctly pronounced *loo*, *hoo*, and *goo*.

Nothing now remains but to direct the reader's attention to four short Rules on the next leaf, and to the hyphens, which are meant to assist him in giving each sentence its correct rhythm; also, to point out the absolute necessity of pronouncing *i* as *i* and not as *e*—a most common mistake among people who see for the first time such combinations as *li* or *dzi*.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks to His Excellency Sir WM. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, Governor of the Straits' Settlements, for his kind assistance towards the publication of this handbook.

H. A. GILES.

H. M.'S CONSULATE, SWATOW.
1st January, 1877.

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RULES.

1. Do not sound the italicised letters.
2. Wherever an apostrophe occurs, put in a strong aspirate.
3. *Ow* is to be pronounced throughout as in *how*; never as in *low*, which sound would be expressed by *lo*.
4. *G* is always hard; *ch* must be pronounced as in *church*.
All other vowels and consonants, separate or combined, to be pronounced *strictly* according to the requirements of the English alphabet.

THE NUMERALS.

1	dzek.
2	naw.
3	sah.
4	see.
5	ngo.
6	lak.
7	ch'it.
8	poy.
9	kow.
10	dzahp.
11	dzahp yit.
12	dzahp naw.
13	dzahp sah <i>and so on.</i>
20	tjee-dzahp.
21	tjee-dzahp-yit.
22	tjee-dzahp-naw <i>and so on.</i>
30	sah-dzahp.
31	sah-dzahp-yit <i>and so on.</i>
40	see-dzahp <i>and so on.</i>
79	ch'it-dzahp-kow.
94	kow-dzahp-see.
100	dzek peh.
101	peh lahn dzek <i>or</i> peh twah dzek.
102	peh lahn naw <i>or</i> peh twah naw.
110	peh yit.
111	peh yit dzahp yit.
200	naw peh.
300	sah peh.
1,000	dzek ts'oy.
1,001	dzek ts'oy khahng-khahng yit.
10,000	dzek bwahn.

LESSON I.—Domestic.

1. Get tea.
2. Get dinner (or any meal).
3. Call the coolie.
4. I want a bath.
5. There is no water.
6. Have you had dinner yet?
7. Is there any beef?
8. There is no beef.
9. There is mutton.
10. Bring some bread.
11. Bring some hot water.
12. I don't want wine.
13. Call the cook.
14. He hasn't come back yet.
15. Is there any milk?
16. There is a little.
17. Is it good?
18. Not very good.
19. Put it here.
20. These are fowl's eggs.
21. They are not very large.
22. They are nicer than large ones.
23. Is this good to eat?
24. It is (good to eat).
25. Are there any fowls?
26. What is this?
27. Is there any other?
28. The cook has come.
29. Does he smoke opium?
30. That's uncertain.
31. Who is he?
32. He is a Chinaman.

LESSON I.—Domestic.

1. Poo tay.
2. Poo pung.
3. Hahm coolee li.
4. Wah i soy-ek.
5. Baw dzooee.
6. Ler oo cheeah-pung ah-booay ?
7. Oo goo-nek ah-baw ?
8. Baw-me goo-nek.
9. Oo yeay-nek.
10. Kheeay mee-pow-li.
11. Kheeay seeay dzooee-li.
12. M i dzeoo.
13. Hahm hway-t'ow-li.
14. Hwahn booay tung-li.
15. Oo goo-nee ah-baw ?
16. Oo lahn-law.
17. Haw m haw !
18. Baw-me haw.
19. Pahng-taw tjee-kaw.
20. Tjee-gi se koy nung.
21. Baw-me tooah.
22. Pee tooah-gi keng haw.
23. Tjee-gi haw-cheeah m haw-cheeah ?
24. Haw cheeah.
25. Oo koy ah-baw ?
26. Tjee-gi se simmy ?
27. Hwahn oo paht-gi ah-baw ?
28. Hway-t'ow li-lo.
29. E oo cheeah ah-p'yen ah-baw ?
30. Baw teeah teey.
31. E se simmy nahng ?
32. E se Tung-nahng.

LESSON II.—General.

1. Come here !
2. Who has come ?
3. No one has come ?
4. Who is that ?
5. I don't know.
6. He's not a good man.
7. Tell him to go away.
8. Open the door.
9. Shut the door.
10. Call the boy.
11. Come quickly.
12. Where's the coolie ?
13. Has he come ?
14. Call him back.
15. Come tomorrow.
16. He needn't come back.
17. He can't come.
18. Get another man.
19. He doesn't wish to come.
20. Come with me.
21. How many men are there ?
22. More than ten.
23. Altogether there are sixty men.
24. Are there any children ?
25. This is a boy.
26. Is this a boy or a girl ?
27. He is in my employ.
28. Who is your master ?
29. He is a Chinaman.
30. He is not one of your countrymen.
31. Where does he live ?
32. A long way from here.

LESSON II.—General.

1. Li !
2. Oo simmy-nahng li ?
3. Baw-nahng li.
4. E se simmy-nahng ?
5. M dzi.
6. M see haw nahng.
7. Hahm e kher.
8. Khoeee mung.
9. Kooay mung.
10. Hahm sheedzi li.
11. May-may li.
12. Coolee taw tee-kaw ?
13. Oo li ah-baw ?
14. Hahm e tung-li.
15. Mah-khee li.
16. E meen-eng tung-li.
17. E boy-tit li.
18. Hahm paht-gi-nahng-li.
19. E m i li.
20. Kahng-wah dzaw-poo li.
21. Oo tjeeay-dzoy-nahng ?
22. Oo dzahp-gwah-nahng.
23. Loong-dzoong oo lak-dzahp-nahng.
24. Oo no-keeah ah-baw ?
25. Tjee-gi se tah-po.
26. Tjee-gi se tah-po ah se dzah-bo ?
27. E se wah-gi eng-jeen.
28. Ler-gi t'ow-kay se simmy-nahng ?
29. E se Tung-nahng.
30. M se ler tzo-kay-gi-nahng.
31. E taw tee-kaw kheeah-khee ?
32. Lee tjee-kaw hng-dzi.

LESSON III.—General.

1. What o'clock is it?
2. Half past ten.
3. Come back at four o'clock.
4. Tell him to wait.
5. Come tomorrow morning.
6. At what o'clock do you dine?
7. Near about the time of noon.
8. It's rather hot today.
9. It's not very hot.
10. It was very hot yesterday.
11. Today is hotter than yesterday.
12. Next month will be cold.
13. Tomorrow is the end of the month.
14. It was very cold last night.
15. It's sure to be cold at night.
16. There was a typhoon some days ago.
17. Is there any wind now?
18. It's raining now.
19. Bring me an umbrella.
20. It ought not to be raining at this time.
21. Are there any people in the street?
22. I want to go out in the afternoon.
23. Tell the coolies to come and carry the chair.
24. Are there any horses here?
25. I fancy (*lit.* reckon) they are not very good.
26. I don't dare go out in the daytime.
27. It's too hot.
28. Call someone to pull the punkah.
29. You needn't pull it.
30. I am in a perspiration.
31. That doesn't matter.
32. I'm afraid I shall catch cold.

LESSON III.—General.

1. Oo kway-tiem-dzeng ?
2. Oo dzap-tiem-pwah-dzeng.
3. See-tiem-dzeng tung li.
4. Hahm e t'eng how.
5. Mah-mung-khee li.
6. Ler kway-tiem-dzeng cheeah pung ?
7. Ts'ah-poo-toa jit-tow-gi-see-how.
8. Kim-jit oo lahn-law dzooah.
9. Baw-me dzooah.
10. Dzah-jit dzooah-dzi.
11. Kim-jit pee dzah-jit keng dzooah.
12. Ow-gi-gway ts'een.
13. Mah-khee kow gway.
14. Dzah-may ts'een-dzi.
15. May-kwah, teeah-teeay ts'een.
16. Soy-jit oo hwong-t'i.
17. Tjee-dzoon oo hwong ah-baw ?
18. Tjee-dzoon law-ho.
19. Kheeay ho-swah li.
20. Tjee-gi-see-how m-eng-gi-law-ho.
21. Koy-lo oo nahng ah-baw ?
22. A-kwah wah i ch'oot-kher.
23. Hahm coolee li, kung keeay.
24. Tjee-kaw oo bay ah-baw ?
25. Wah p'ah-sung baw-me haw.
26. Jit-kwah wah m kah ch'oot-li.
27. Khah dzooah.
28. Hahm-nahng-li tooey-hwong.
29. Meen-eng tooey.
30. Wah low-kwah.
31. Tjee-gi baw yow keen.
32. Khyoong-way seeay hwong.

LESSON IV.—General.

1. What is this ?
2. This is butter.
3. Is there any fruit ?
4. There are two kinds.
5. What kinds ?
6. There are plantains and pineapples.
7. Are there any other kinds ?
8. There are no other kinds.
9. Bring me a light.
10. Have any letters come ?
11. Where did this letter come from ?
12. This came from the Tek-kee hong.
13. Is there any answer ?
14. There is no answer.
15. Bring me a chair.
16. Put it on the table.
17. When did this come ?
18. When did you come ?
19. Bring me a pen and ink.
20. There is a pencil up-stairs.
21. Is there anyone down-stairs ?
22. This house has seven rooms.
23. Has it a garden ?
24. It has a small one.
25. Where is your master ?
26. He is out for a walk.
27. When will he be back ?
28. He didn't say.
29. Is your mistress at home ?
30. She went out with my master.
31. When your master comes, tell him,
32. I will come again tomorrow.

LESSON IV.—General.

1. Tjee-gi se simmy ?
2. Tjee-gi se goo-lah.
3. Oo kway-dzee ah-baw ?
4. Oo naw yeay.
5. Oo simmy yeay ?
6. Oo keng-dzeeay, oo hwahn-li.
7. Hwahn oo paht-gi-yeay ah baw ?
8. Baw paht-gi-yeay.
9. Kheeay hooay li.
10. Oo seen-li ah-baw ?
11. Tjee-gi-seen se tee-kaw-li-gi ?
12. Tjee-gi se Tek-kee-hahng-li-gi.
13. Oo hooey-jee ah-baw ?
14. Baw hooey jee.
15. Tah kow-ee li.
16. Pahng-taw ts'ung-teng.
17. Tjee-gi-mooey se tee-teang kheeay-li.
18. Ler tee-teang-see li.
19. Kheeay pit-baht li.
20. Low-teng oo een-pit.
21. Low-a oo nahng taw ah-baw.
22. Tjee-gi-ts'oo oo ch'it koy pahng.
23. Oo hway-hng ah-baw ?
24. Oo soy-gi.
25. Ler-gi t'ow-kay taw tee-kaw ?
26. E taw gwap-poy t'it-taw.
27. Teang-see i tung-li ?
28. E baw tah.
29. T'ow-kay-neay oo taw ah-baw ?
30. Kahng t'ow-kay dzaw-poo ch'oot-kher.
31. T'ow-kay li, ler kahng e tah.
32. Wah tahn mah-khee li.

LESSON V.—General.

1. What does he say ?
2. He says he has no money.
3. Give him a little.
4. Can you read !
5. I can't read.
6. Request the teacher to come.
7. What is your honourable name ?
8. (To an inferior.) What is your name ?
9. Can you talk Chinese ?
10. I can.
11. I am a Chinaman.
12. He is an Englishman.
13. You are not a native of the place.
14. He is a man from Swatow.
15. There are plenty of Chinaman at Singapore.
16. Do you like this ? (lit. is it good ?)
17. Do you like being here ?
18. I do (like it).
19. Tell him to go back.
20. Seize this man.
21. Has he been doing anything wrong ?
22. He is a thief.
23. What has he stolen ?
24. He has stolen nothing just now.
25. Has he struck anybody ?
26. He has : he's a dangerous man.
27. He has been doing something wrong.
28. He ought to be punished.
29. Take him to prison for a fortnight.
30. Afterwards give him twenty blows.
31. When he has been beaten, let him go.
32. Warn him not to get into trouble (again).

LESSON V.—General.

1. E tah simmy way ?
2. E tah, e baw dzee.
3. Poon e lahn-law.
4. Ler paht jee, m paht jee ?
5. Wah m paht jee.
6. Ts'eeah seen-sang li.
7. Kooay sang ?
8. Ler sang mee-gi ? or Ler mee-gi sang.
9. Ler paht tah Tung-nahng-way ?
10. Paht.
11. Wah se Tung-nahng.
12. E se Eng-gok-gi-nahng.
13. Ler m se pung-tee nahng.
14. E se Swah-t'ow-li-gi-nahng.
15. Sit-lak oo dzoy-dzi Tung-nahng.
16. Tjee-gi-tee-hng haw m haw ?
17. Ler taw tjee-kaw, hwah-hee m hwah-hee ?
18. Hwah-hee.
19. Hahm e tung kher.
20. Leeah tjee-gi-nahng.
21. E oo dzaw m-haw-gi-ser ah-baw ?
22. E se ts'aht.
23. Oo t'ow-kheeay simmy moeey ?
24. Tjee-dzoon baw t'ow-kheeay se-moeey.
25. Oo p'ah-nahng ah-baw ?
26. Oo ; e se lee-hi-gi-nahng.
27. E oo dzooey.
28. Eng-gi p'oy e-gi-dzooey.
29. Leeah e kher keem, naw-gi loy-pi.
30. Ow-li p'ah e tjee-dzap poy.
31. P'ah leeow, pahng e kher.
32. Keng-gi e ; hahm e m i dzwahn-dzaw.

LESSON VI.—Relationships.

1. Who are you ?
2. He is my father.
3. Have you a mother ?
4. When did you marry ?
5. More than ten years ago.
6. How many children have you ?
7. I have several.
8. How old is the eldest.
9. The eldest is a girl.
10. Is she married ?
11. How many brothers have you ?
12. One elder brother, one younger.
13. Have you any sister ?
14. I have one elder sister and one younger.
15. Are you married ?
16. I am engaged, but not married yet.
17. When are you going to be married ?
18. It is not fixed yet.
19. I fancy I shall get married next year.
20. What is this child crying for ?
21. He is hungry.
22. Give him something to eat.
23. Call the nurse to carry him.
24. Take him out for a walk.
25. He doesn't want to come.
26. Never mind whether he wants or not.
27. This is my nephew.
28. Is he a native of the place ?
29. What does he come here for ?
30. He has come to buy things.
31. When is he going back ?
32. In two or three days.

LESSON VI.—Relationships.

1. Ler se simmy nahng?
2. E se wah-gi peh.
3. Ler oo ah-baw, ah-baw?
4. Ler tee-teang-see ts'wah-bo?
5. Tjee-dzoon oo dzap-gwap-nee.
6. Oo tjeeay-dzoy keeah?
7. Oo naw-sah-gi.
8. Twah-gi oo tjeeay-dzoy-hooey?
9. Twah-gi se dzah-bo.
10. Oo ch'oot-mung ah-booay?
11. Ler oo kway-gi heeah-tee.
12. Dzek-gi ah-heeah, dzek-gi ah-tee.
13. Oo dzay-mooey ah-baw?
14. Yah oo dzek-gi ah-dzay, dzek-gi ah-mooey.
15. Ler oo ts'wah-bo ah-booay?
16. Oo dzaw : booay ts'wah.
17. Tee-teang-see i ts'wah?
18. Hwahn booay teeah-teeay.
19. P'ah-sung may-nee i ts'wah.
20. Tjee-gi no-keeah k'ow-dzawnee?
21. E-gi-to khooun.
22. Poon e cheeah.
23. Hahm ah-baw li, p'aw e.
24. P'aw e kher khow, t'it t'aw.
25. E m hwah-hee-li.
26. M kwahn e hwah-hee m hwah-hee.
27. Tjee-gi se wah-gi tiet.
28. E se pung-tee-nahng ah m se?
29. Li tjee-kaw dzaw-me ser.
30. E li boy mooey.
31. Tee-teang-see i tung-kher?
32. Kay naw-sah jit.

LESSON VII.—Opposites.

1. This man is tall.
2. I am shorter than he.
3. That cow is fat.
4. This sheep is thin.
5. This string is too long.
6. The thread is too short ; it's not enough.
7. This is a very large house.
8. The road is too narrow for walking.
9. This chair is strong.
10. This table is rather weak.
11. He (his body) is very strong.
12. I am weaker than he.
13. This table-cloth is wet.
14. Dry it, and bring it back.
15. This rock is very hard.
16. My pillow is soft.
17. Your hands are dirty.
18. You should wash them clean.
19. I want hot water.
20. I don't want to use cold water.
21. Out at sea it's very deep.
22. Rivers are more shallow.
23. It's very far by water.
24. By land it's nearer by half.
25. The bananas are not ripe yet.
26. These oranges are too unripe.
27. I don't want the eggs too much cooked.
28. I want to eat the oysters raw.
29. There are a great many water-buffaloes.
30. There are very few goats.
31. He is a clever fellow.
32. You are stupid.

LESSON VII.—Opposites.

1. Tjee-gi-nahng kooee.
2. Wah pe-e keng kay.
3. Her-gi-goo poeee.
4. Tjee-gi-yeay sahn.
5. Tjee-gi-saw k'ah tung.
6. Swah, khah taw ; m kow eng.
7. Tjee-dzaw (*or* tjee-gi)-ts'oo khwah dzi.
8. Lo khah-oy ; boy-tit keeah.
9. Tjee-gi kow-ee kheahng.
10. Tjee-gi-ts'ung yow nahm.
11. E-gi seen-t'oy dzahng-dzi.
12. Wah pe-e keng nung-dzeeak.
13. Tjee-gi ts'ung-po tahm.
14. P'aht tah, teeay seeoo-khee.
15. Tjee-gi tjeeay-t'ow toy-dzi.
16. Wah-gi tsim-t'ow nahp.
17. Ler-gi-ts'eeoo nah-sahp.
18. Eng-gi soy ts'eng-khee.
19. I seeay dzooey.
20. M i eng ts'een-dzooey.
21. Hi-dahng se ho-ts'eem.
22. Li-khoy yow-ts'yen.
23. Dzooey-lo hng-dzi.
24. Lek-lo kern (*exactly* the German *kön*) dzek pwah.
25. Keng-dzeeay booy sek.
26. Tjee-gi-kah khah ts'ang.
27. Koy-nung m i khahsek.
28. Aw, i cheeah ts'ang.
29. Dzooey-goo dzoy-dzi.
30. Swah-yeay dzeeay-dzeeay.
31. E se ming-peh-gi-nahng.
32. Ler se hoo-t'oo.

LESSON VIII.—Monetary.

1. One dollar.
2. A dollar and a half.
3. Half a dollar.
4. Over a dollar.
5. This "*ngun*" is very difficult to pronounce.
6. Some people pronounce it "nyeen."
7. That is easier.
8. A dollar is divided into ten *sek*. (Chinese fashion.)
9. One *sek* is divided into ten cents.
10. Ten dollars and sixty-six cents.
11. One tael.
12. One tael is equal to about a dollar and a half.
13. Nine mace.
14. Nine cash.
15. One tael, seven mace, six candareens.
16. What is a dollar worth now in cash?
17. It is worth one thousand and forty cash.
18. How much wages do you want a month?
19. I want four dollars a month.
20. This is too much.
21. If I find my own food, it's not very much.
22. Of course you find yourself.
23. I can't take less *or* do it for less.
24. Have you ever done this work before?
25. I have done a little.
26. You ought not to spend this money.
27. You ought to send it home.
28. Does he gamble?
29. I fancy he does.
30. If he gambles I shall not employ him.
31. You tell him what I say.
32. He says he won't dare do so again.

LESSON VIII.—Monetary.

1. Gi-*ngun* *er* dzek-gi *ngun*.
2. Gi-pwah *ngun*.
3. Pwah-gi *ngun*.
4. Gi-gwah *ngun*.
5. Tjee-gi “*ngun*” jee, kahn-kho tah.
6. Oo nahng tah “nyeen.”
7. Tjee-gi keng yoong-ee.
8. Dzek-gi-*ngun* poon-dzaw dzap sek.
9. Dzek-sek poon-dzaw dzap hoon.
10. Dzap-gi, lak sek, lak hoon.
11. Dzek-neeay *ngun*.
12. Dzek-neeay ts'ah-poo-taw oo gi-pwah-*ngun*.
13. Kow dzee.
14. Kow-gi-dzee.
15. Dzek neeay, ch'it dzee, lak hoon.
16. Heen-dzi, dzek-gi-*ngun* tow tjeeay-dzoy-dzee?
17. Tow dzek-ts'oy lahn-see-dzap-dzee.
18. Ler dzek-gi-gway i tjeeay-dzoy kahng-dzee?
19. Dzek-gi-gway i see-gi-*ngun*.
20. Tjee-gi khah-dzoy.
21. Cheeah kah-kee, boy dzoy.
22. Teeah-teeay se cheeah-kah-kee.
23. Kyem, dzaw-m-tit.
24. Ts'ong-dzoy, ler paht dzaw tjee-gi-kahng, ah m paht?
25. Paht lahn-law.
26. Tjee-gi-dzee ler m-eng-gi si.
27. Eng-gi keeah-kher ts'oo.
28. E oo pwah-dzee ah-baw?
29. Wah p'ah-sung oo.
30. E oo pwah dzee, wah m-i-eng e.
31. Ler kahng-e-tah tjee-gi-way.
32. E tah, ow-li m-kah pwah.

LESSON IX.—Commercial.

1. How much is this?
2. „ „ „ „ (Lit. at what price do you sell this?)
3. It's too dear.
4. I shan't buy it.
5. Have you any cheap ones?
6. This is cheaper.
7. There is a proverb which says :—
8. Good things are not cheap :
9. Cheap things are not good.
10. This is business talk.
11. You want to sell dear,
12. So of course you say this.
13. Have you any better ones?
14. Bring them (for me) to see.
15. If suitable, I shall buy.
16. If they are a little dear, it won't matter.
17. This is the best of its kind.
18. There is nothing to compare with it.
19. I think it's imitation.
20. It isn't : it's genuine.
21. I am afraid it's too old.
22. This is no use.
23. You don't understand goods (i. e., know good for bad).
24. He wants too much money.
25. Tradesmen (or merchants) are not just.
26. They all try to cheat people.
27. There is another proverb which says :—
28. Of merchants, three (in ten) are thieves.
29. Don't you get in a rage,
30. I have a proveb which says :—
31. If you keep your temper, you are sure to get rich.
32. Ah ! you're a bad lot.

LESSON IX.—Commercial.

1. Tjee-gi tjeeay-dzoy-dzee ?
2. Tjee-gi-mooey boy simmy kay ?
3. Khah koee.
4. Wah m boy.
5. Oo p'ee-gi ah-baw ?
6. Tjee-gi keng p'ee.
7. Oo dzek-koo sok-ger tah :—
8. Pahn-gee, baw haw hooay :
9. Haw-hooay, baw pahn gee.
10. Tjee-gi se seng-lee-gi-way.
11. Ler i boy koee,
12. Teeah-teeay tah tjee-gi-way.
13. Teng-gwah oo haw-gi ah-baw ?
14. Kheey-li, t'oy.
15. Hah ee, wah dzeeoo boy.
16. Koee lahn-law, baw ch'yet-yow.
17. Tjee-gi teng haw *or* Tjee-gi seang-teng haw.
18. Baw paht-gi haw pee.
19. Wah-t'oy se kay.
20. M see : se tjeen-gi.
21. Keeah-way khah koo.
22. Tjee-gi baw eng.
23. Ler m heow hooay.
24. E t'aw khah dzoy dzee.
25. Seng-lee-nahng baw kong-tow.
26. Loong-dzoong i ts'wah nahng.
27. Hwahn oo sok-ger tah :—
28. Dzaw-seng-lee-nahng, sah hoon ts'aht.
29. Ler m i sang-khee.
30. Wah oo sok-ger tah :—
31. Loon khee, sang ts'i.
32. I! ler m se haw-mooay.

LESSON X.—Commercial.

1. What business does he do ?
2. I am a merchant.
3. Where is your hong ?
4. What is it called ? (its style).
5. How long have you been in business ?
6. Call the comprador.
7. Have you made up your accounts ?
8. I have not made them up clearly yet.
9. Every month you ought to make them up once.
10. This account is wrong.
11. It must be done over again.
12. Have these dollars been shroffed ?
13. Call the shroff to shroff them.
14. If there are any bad ones, go and change them.
15. Weigh them. (Lit.—scale-passing-how-heavy.)
16. Ten of them are a little light.
17. Call the accountant.
18. Where is the tea-taster ?
19. He is tasting tea.
20. What goods are these ?
21. All miscellaneous goods.
22. Have they passed the Customs ?
23. They have all passed.
24. He wants to open a new hong.
25. I'm afraid he'll lose his money (lit. capital).
26. There's not much business here.
27. Where is his shop ?
28. Put these goods in the godown.
29. Tomorrow is Sunday ; I shan't come.
30. When does the steamer leave ?
31. How many passengers are there ?
32. I want to send some letters (*or a letter*).

LESSON X.—Commercial.

1. E dzaw simmy-seng-lee?
2. Wah se seng-lee-gi-nahng.
3. Ler-gi-hahng taw tee-kaw?
4. Simmy jee-haw?
5. Ler dzaw seng-lee, oo tjeeay-koo?
6. Hahm boy-p'oy li.
7. Ler-gi-seeow, oo sung ah-baw?
8. Hwahn booay sung ts'eng-ts'aw.
9. Kak-gway kak gway, eng-gi sung dzek pi.
10. Tjee-gi-seeow oo sung ts'aw.
11. Teeay teng-gwah sung.
12. Tjee-gi-ngun oo t'oy-kooay ah-baw?
13. Hahm t'oy-ngun-nahng li t'oy.
14. Jeeak oo m-ho-gi, kheeay-kher ooah.
15. P'eng-kooay, tjeeay dahng.
16. Dzap-gi yow kheen.
17. Hahm ts'i-hoo li.
18. Tay-ser taw tee-kaw?
19. E taw ts'ee-tay.
20. Tjee-gi se simmy hooay?
21. Loong-dzoong se dzahp-hooay.
22. Oo kooay-heeahng ah-booay?
23. Kooay ts'eng-ts'aw.
24. E i khooy-goy seen hahng.
25. Keeah-way see pung.
26. Tjee-gi tee-hng, baw-me seng-lee.
27. E-gi-p'o taw tee-kaw?
28. Tjee-gi hooay, pahng-taw dzahn-pahng-li.
29. Mah-khee se Loy-pi-jit; wah m li.
30. Hooay-dzoon tee-teang-see keeah?
31. Oo tjeeay-dzoy khay?
32. Wah i keeah-seen kher.

LESSON XI.—Medical.

1. This man is a doctor.
2. How many doctors are there here?
3. Are there any Chinese doctors?
4. I am not very well today.
5. What is the matter with you?
6. My head aches.
7. Have you been sick?
8. I have not.
9. Have you anything else the matter?
10. I have also the stomach-ache.
11. This is not serious.
12. Take a little medicine.
13. What medicine ought I to take.
14. Wait till I get back to the hospital,
15. and I will send a man with some for you.
16. This man has fever.
17. I have fever and ague.
18. Is your throat dry?
19. It is, and very often so.
20. Don't drink too much water.
21. Take a little chicken broth.
22. When the fever has gone it won't be dry.
23. Does he cough?
24. At times he does, at times he doesn't.
25. Does he drink?
26. I fancy he smokes opium.
27. He may do so, (I can't say).
28. He is a strong man.
29. Has he taken the "stop-opium" pills?
30. He says they are no use.
31. How does he know if they are of use or not.
32. His disease can't be cured.

LESSON XI.—Medical.

1. Tjee-gi-nahng se ooe-seng.
2. Tjee-gi tee-hng oo kway-gi ooe-seng ?
3. Oo Tung-nahng ooe-seng ah-baw ?
4. Kim-jit wah baw-me soong-k'wi.
5. Ler oo simmy pang ?
6. Wah-gi t'ow t'eeah.
7. Oo t'o ah-baw ?
8. Baw t'o.
9. Hwahn oo pat-gi pang ah-baw ?
10. Wah-gi-to yah t'eeah.
11. Tjee-gi baw yow keen.
12. Cheeah lahn-law yeay.
13. Wah eng-gi cheeah simmy yeay ?
14. Tahn wah tung-kher ooe-kwahn,
15. dzeoo hahm nahng kheey-li, poon ler.
16. Tjee-gi-nahng hwaht dziet.
17. Wah oo hahn-dziet-gi-pang.
18. Ow, oy tah ah-boy ?
19. Oy ; koo-koo tah.
20. Dzooy, m i cheeah khah dzoy.
21. Cheeah lahn-law koy t'ung.
22. Dziet t'aw, ow dzeoo baw tah.
23. E oy kah-sow ah-boy ?
24. Oo see oo, oo see baw.
25. E oy cheeah-dzeoo ah-boy ?
26. Wah p'ah-sung e oo cheeah ah-p'yen.
27. Yak-leang oo.
28. Tjee-gi-nahng dzahng.
29. E oo cheeah koy-hoon-ee ah-baw ?
30. E tah tjee-gi baw-me eng.
31. E dzawnee-dzi oo eng baw eng.
32. E-gi-pang boy-tit ooe.

LESSON XII.—Ecclesiastical.

1. This is a monastery.
2. Are there any priests ?
3. There are no priests ; there are priestesses.
4. How many are there ?
5. Over twenty.
6. What do they do ?
7. Read the Sutras.
8. That is a temple.
9. Is it a Buddhist or Taoist (temple) ?
10. It is a Buddhist temple.
11. What is the difference ?
12. There is a great difference.
13. Do priests live here ?
14. There are no priests at a temple.
15. He is a Missionary.
16. Have you become a convert. ?
17. I have not.
18. Is there a chapel here ?
19. There are two.
20. Are they Protestant or Catholic ?
21. One is Protestant.
22. The other (lit. one) is Catholic.
23. Who are the Catholic Missionaries ?
24. They are all Frenchmen.
25. Have they families ?
26. They have no families.
27. They are not allowed to marry.
28. They wear Chinese clothes.
29. They eat Chinese food.
30. What is the intention is this ?
31. They want to be like Chinamen.
32. Is there any other meaning ?

LESSON XII.—Ecclesiastical.

1. Tjee-gi se ahm.
2. Oo hway-seeay ah-baw ?
3. Baw hway-seeay ; oo nee-ko.
4. Oo tjeeay-dzoy ?
5. Oo tjee-dzap-gwah-gi.
6. E dzaw simmy ser ?
7. Nyem keng.
8. Her-gi se beeay.
9. Se Hoot-kah-gi ah se Tow-kah-gi ?
10. Se Tow-kah-gi beeay.
11. Oo simmy hoon-piet ?
12. Twah oo hoon-piet.
13. Tjee-kaw oo hway-seeay kheeah-khee ah-baw ?
14. Beeay-li baw hway-seeay.
15. E se kah-t'ow.
16. Ler oo hong-kah ah-baw.
17. Booay.
18. Tjee-gaw oo loy-pi-tung ah-baw ?
19. Oo naw-gi.
20. Se Yah-soo-kah, ah se T'yen-dzoo-kah.
21. Dzek-gi se Yah-soo-kah.
22. Dzek-gi se T'yen-dzoo-kah.
23. T'yen-dzoo-gi-kah-t'ow se simmy nahng ?
24. Loong-dzoong se Hwop-kok-gi-nahng.
25. Oo kay-kwahn ah-baw ?
26. Baw kay-kwahn.
27. M dzoon e tswah bo.
28. E ts'eng Tung-nahng sa-kho.
29. E cheeah Tung-nahng-ts'i.
30. Tjee-gi oo simmy ee-ser ?
31. E i ts'een-ts'eeay Tung-nahng.
32. Hwahn oo paht-gi ee-ser ah-baw ?

LESSON XIII.—Nautical.

1. This is a steamer.
2. That is a sailing-vessel.
3. There is no wind today.
4. How many passengers are there on board ?
5. Are there a thousand passengers ?
6. They are all Chinese.
7. Where are they going to ?
8. They are going to Singapore.
9. When shall we reach port ?
10. This vessel is very fast.
11. How many *li* will it go in an hour ?
12. It will go over thirty *li*.
13. This is the Captain.
14. Steamers don't use sails.
15. How much coal do you use per diem ?
16. This is according to the speed of the ship.
17. If she goes fast, a great deal is used ;
18. If she goes slow, then a smaller quantity.
19. Where is the chief officer ?
20. He is on deck.
21. The sleeping-berths are here.
22. Where is the saloon ?
23. How many passengers can this vessel take ?
24. Call the carpenter.
25. Tell him to mend this door.
26. It has no lock.
27. The key has been lost.
28. Make another one.
29. At what time do you have dinner ?
30. How many sailors are there ?
31. Can you make way in a fog ?
32. We don't dare go fast in a fog.

LESSON XIII.—Nautical.

1. Tjee-gi se hooay-dzoon.
2. Her gi se kah-pahn-dzoon.
3. Kim-jit baw hwong.
4. Dzoon-li oo tjeeay-dzoy khay.
5. Oo dzek-ts'oy-khay ah-baw ?
6. Loong-dzoong se Tung-nahng.
7. E kher simmy kahng-mung ?
8. Kher Sit-lak.
9. Tee-teang-see kow kahng ?
10. Tjee-gi-dzoon may-dzi.
11. Dzek-tyem-dzeng keeah tjeeay-dzoy lee ?
12. Keeah oo sah-dzap-gwah lea.
13. Tjee-gi se dzoon-dzoo.
14. Hooay-dzoon baw si p'ahng.
15. Dzek-jit eng tjeeay-dzoy bocay-t'wah ?
16. Tjee-gi se looun dzoon-keeah-may-mahn.
17. Keeah may, eng dzoy ;
18. Keeah mahn, dzeeoo eng kyem.
19. Twah-hooay taw tee-kaw ?
20. E taw dzoon-teng.
21. Bah-lee taw tjee-poy.
22. Khay-t'eeah taw tee-kaw ?
23. Tjee-gi-dzoon dzi tjeeay-dzoy khay ?
24. Hahm si-pay li.
25. Tjee-gi-mung hahm e seeoo-sip.
26. Baw saw-t'ow.
27. Tjee-gi saw-see sit-law-kher.
28. Teng-kwah p'ah dzek-kee.
29. Kway-tyem-dzeng cheeah-pung ?
30. Oo tjeeay-dzoy dzooey-seeoo ?
31. Mong-yeen, oy-tit keeah-dzoon ah-boy ?
32. Mong-yeen, m-kah keeah may.

LESSON XIV.—Judicial.

1. I want to summons this man.
2. He is a thief, and has stolen things of mine.
3. Have you any witnesses?
4. I have witnesses; they haven't come yet.
5. Issue subpoenas for them to come.
6. Where is the constable?
7. He is at the goal.
8. This is the yamen.
9. What yamen?
10. The Consul's yamen (the Consulate).
11. Who is the present Consul?
12. Mr. F——. (lit. Mr. Buddha).
13. Send this bottle to the Commissioner of Customs.
14. Today a man came with a petition.
15. The plaintiff's case is weak (*lit.* his right is short).
16. The defendant's case is strong (*lit.* his right is long).
17. I will decide this case tomorrow.
18. You seem to me to be both in the wrong.
19. Give back this petition.
20. Tomorrow I shall issue a Proclamation,
21. Forbidding people to gamble.
22. If they don't obey it, they will certainly be punished.
23. The gate-keeper is too old.
24. I have business today.
25. I have never done this business before.
26. This kind of case is very frequent.
27. Take down his deposition.
28. His evidence is not true.
29. Did he see this affair?
30. He did not see it himself.
31. How does he know about it?
32. He heard people talking of it.

LESSON XIV.—Judicial.

1. Wah i kaw tjee-gi nahng.
2. E dzaw ts'ah; t'ow-kheey wah-gi-moocy.
3. Oo kahn-dzeng ah-baw ?
4. Oo kahn-dzeng; hwahn booay li.
5. Ch'oot p'eeay; hahm e li.
6. Ts'eh-goy taw tee-kaw ?
7. E taw kahm-li.
8. Tjee-gi se Gay-mung.
9. Simmy Gay-mung.
10. Neeah-se-hoo-gi Gay-mung.
11. Heen-jeem-gi neeah-se-hoo se tee-teang ?
12. Se Hoot ti-jeen.
13. Tjee-gi-dzoon kheey-kher Soy-boo-see.
14. Kim-jit oo-nahng-li jip-peen.
15. Wahn-kaw-gi-lee taw.
16. Pee-kaw-gi-lee tung.
17. Tjee-gi-ooah mah-khee twahn (*or* tooahn).
18. Wah t'oy, jee-kay oo ts'aw.
19. Tjee-gi-peen hwaht-hooay.
20. Mah-khee wah i ch'oot khaw-see,
21. Kim baw-nahng pwah-dzee.
22. Jeeak-see m dzoon, teeah-teeay oo dzooay.
23. Peh-mung-gi-nahng khah low.
24. Kim-jit oo kong-ser.
25. Tjee-gi-ser wah m paht p'oy-kooy.
26. Tjee-yeay-gi-wah see-see oo.
27. Kee e-gi khow-keng.
28. E-gi-khow-keng baw sit.
29. Tjee-gi-ser e oo t'oy-keen ah-baw ?
30. E kah-kee baw t'oy-keen.
31. E dzawnee dzi ?
32. E t'eeah-kee nahng tah.

GRAMMAR.

Substantives and Adjectives are not declined: the same word expresses both the singular and the plural.

Pronouns.

I, me	Wah.
My, mine	Wah-gi.
We, us	Wahn.
Our, ours	Wahn-gi.
Thou, thee	Ler.
Thy, thine	Ler.
You (plural)	Neen.
Your, yours	Neen-gi.
He, she, it, him, her	Ee or e.
His, her, hers, its	Ee-gi.
They, them	Een.
Their, theirs	Een-gi.

Verbs remain the same in all moods, tenses, numbers and persons. These distinctions are shewn by the addition of certain auxiliary verbs, as follows:—

To come	Li.
He has come	Li leeow.
He came yesterday	Ee dzah-jit oo li.
Has he come?	Ee oo li ah-baw?
He isn't coming	Ee m li.
He doesn't want to come	Ee m i li.
He can't come	Ee boy tit li or m oy li.
Why hasn't he come yet?	Ee dzawnee booy li?
Is he coming?	Ee li ah m?
You needn't come	Ler meen-eng li.
Don't you come!	Ler m i li!

VOCABULARY.

A.

Ability	Leng gahn.
Able to, to be	Oy.
Accounts, to make up	Sung seeow.
Accuse, to	Kaw.
Advantage	Yeeah.
Afraid, to be	P'ah : keeah-way ; khyoong-way.
Afternoon	A-kwah.
Afterwards	Ow-li.
Again	Teng-gwah ; dzi.
Agreement	Hahp-dahng.
Ague, fever and	Kwah-dzooah-pang.
All	Loong-dzoong.
Already	Ee-keng.
Also	Yeeah.
Although	Soccee-dzyen.
Amah	Ah-baw.
America	Moocce-kok.
Amuse oneself, to	Koy boon ; koy ts'o.
Anchor, to	P'ah teng.
Anchor, to weigh	Kheeay teng.
Animals	Sang-khow.
Angry, to get	Seeoo keeh ; sang keeh.
Another	Paht-gi ; kay-gi.
Answer, an	Hooay-jee ; hooay-seen.
Anything	Simmy.
Ask, to	Mung.
Ask leave of absence, to	Kaw kay.

B.

Bad	M haw ; ahk.
Bag	Taw.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Baggage	Heng-lee.
Bait	Sah-dzee.
Bale (of goods)	Khoon.
Ball	Keeoo.
Bamboo	Tek.
Bananas	Keng-dzeeay.
Basket	{ (large) lahng ; (medium) kheng ; (small) nahm.
do.	(with a handle) nah.
Bath-tub	Ek-t'ahng.
Bathe, to	Soy ek.
Be, to	See ; tau.
Bear it, can't (weight)	Ni m kher.
„ „ „ (morally)	Jeem poo tit.
Because	Een-ooee.
Bed	Meen-ts'ung.
Bed-clothes	P'ooay.
Bed-room	Meen-pahng.
Beef	Goo-nek.
Before (time)	Soy-jit ; ts'ong-dzoy.
„ (place)	Dzoy ; dzoy-meen.
Begin, to	Khee.
Beginning	Ts'aw ; khee-t'ow.
Behind	Ow ; ow-meen ; ow-poy.
Below	A-meen.
Besides	Teng-gwah.
Better	Keng haw.
Bill	Twah or tooah.
Bird	Dzeeow.
Bite, to	Kah.
Black	Hek ; o.
Blow out, to	Ts'ooay mit ; poon kooy.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Blowing, it is	T'ow hwong.
Blue	Lahm.
Board	Bak-poy.
Boat	Dzoon <i>or</i> dzooen.
Boatman	Keeah-dzoon-nahng.
Body	Seen-t'oy.
Boiling	Kooen.
Bones	Koot. (Of a dead man—koot-t'ow.)
Book	Ts'ay : dzer.
Book-case	Ts'ay-kay <i>or</i> ts'eh-keh.
Boots	Oy.
Borrow, to	Tjeeay.
Bottle	Dzoon ; kwahn.
Box	(large) Seeay ; (small) ahp-keeah.
Boy (servant)	Shee-dzi.
Bread	Mee-pow.
Breakfast	Dzah-pung.
Brick	Dzung.
Bridge	Keeay.
Bring	(of things) Kheeay ; (of person) leeah
Broad	Khwah.
Brothers	{ Heeah-tee. (Elder) ah-heeah ; (younger) ah-tee.
Brush	Soeey.
Bucket	Dzooee-t'ahng.
Bundle	Pow.
Burn	Seeay ; seeay teeow.
Business	Ser ; (official) kong ser.
Business of mine, no	Kahng-wah baw syen-kahn.
Busy	Hwong-mahng.
Butter	Goo lah.
Buttons	Neeoo.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Bug	Seeay-booe.
Buy	Boy.
By and by	Khoon-keeah ; kay-khoon.

C.

Cabin (sleeping)	Bah-lee.
Cake	Mee-sek.
Calico	Po.
Call, to	Hahm ; keeay.
Can do	Dzaw tit.
Candareen	Hoon.
Candle	Dzek ; lah-dzek.
Cap	Baw.
Capsize	Teem-teeow.
Captain	Dzoon-dzoo.
Care, take	Dzer-soy.
Cargo	Hooay-mooey.
Carpenter	Si-pay.
Carpet	Dzee.
Carry, to (a child)	P'aw.
„ „ (a chair)	Kung.
Cart	Ts'eeah.
Cash	Dzee.
Cat	Neeow.
Catty	Kern (= German <i>kön</i>).
Certainly	Teeah-teeay.
Chair	Kow-ee.
„ (sedan)	Keeay.
Chair-bearer	Keeay-hoo.
Change, to	Hoy ; koy.
Charcoal	T'wah or T'ooah.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Cheap	P'ee.
Chicken	Koy.
Child	No-keeah ; keeah.
China	Tong-kok ; Tong-hwah-kok.
Chinese	Tung-nahng.
Chop, a	Jee-haw.
Christian, a	Hong-kah-gi-nahng.
Cigar	Hoon (lit. smoke).
City, a	Seeah.
Glean	Ts'eng-khee.
Clear	{ (of liquids) Ts'eng ; (of speech) ming-peh.
Clever	Leng-li.
Cloth	Nee.
Clothes	Sah-kho ; ee-hok.
Clumsy	Ts'oon-poon.
Coal	Booay.
Coarse	Ts'o.
Cold	Ts'een.
Collar	Neeah.
Colour	Sek-dzoeee.
Comb, a	S'eeoo.
Come, to	Li.
„ back, to	Tung-li.
Commissioner of Customs	Sooay-boo-see.
Compass, a	Law-kang.
Compensate, to	Pooay.
Comprador	Boy-p'oy.
Confucius	Khong-hoo-dzer.
Confused	Kong.
Consequences	Kahn-hee.
Constable	Ts'ay-goy.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Cook, a	Hway-t'ow.
Cooked (not raw)	Sek.
Cook-house	Hway-sit-pahng.
Cool	Leang.
Copper	Tahng <i>or</i> dahng.
Copy, to	Ts'ow.
Cork, a	T'aht.
Cork-screw	Dzeeoo-dzung.
Corrupt practices	Lee-pee.
Cotton	Swah or Sooah.
Courage	Tah.
Course, of	Dzer-dzeeyen.
Cotton-wool	Mee-hooay.
Cover, a	Khoy.
,, to	Khahm.
Crack, a	Pit-hoon.
,, to	Pit.
Credit, on	Ts'eeah.
Crab	Hoy.
Cry	Khow.
Cup	Pooay ; (tea-cup) tay-pooay.
Cupboard	Too.
Curtains (mosquito)	Mahng-teeay.
Cushion	Ee teeyen.
Custom, a	Hong-sok.
Customs	Heeang-kwahn ; hi-kwahn.
Cut, to (a pencil)	P'oy.
,, ,, (in two)	Tok.
,, ,, (as one's hand)	Kwah.
Cut down, to (as trees)	Dzahm.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

D.

Dangerous	Hong-heeyem.
Dare, to	Kah.
Dark	Ahm-ahm.
Daughter	Dzow-keeah ; dzer-neeay-keeah.
Day	Jit.
Daytime	Jit-kwah.
Dead	See (is dead—see-kher).
Dear	Koeee.
Despatch, a	Kong-boon ; boon-dzer.
Devil	Koeee.
Difference, a	Hoon-piet.
Different	M dahng. (lit. not the same).
Difficult	Kahn-kho.
Directly	Sooee-see ; tjeeyet-khek.
Dirty	Nah-sahp.
Do, to	Dzaw.
Doctor	Ooee-seng.
Dog	Kow.
Dollar, one	Dzek-gi-ngun.
Door	Mung.
Double up, to (as clothes)	Dzee-khee-li.
Downstairs	Low-a.
Drawer, a	Ts'ung-keh.
Drink, to	Cheeah.
Dry	Tah.
Duck, a	Ah ; (wild do) dzooee-ah.
Dust	Swah-t'o ; teen-i.
Dye, to	Ooah.

E.

Each	Kak ; kak-gi.
Ear	Hee.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Earrings	Hee-kow.
East	Dahng.
Easy	Koy; yoong-ee.
Eat	Cheeah.
Ebb-tide	Teeay-khaw.
Egg (fowl's)	Koy-nung.
Employ	Eng.
Empty	Khahng.
Ended	Wahn-leeow.
England	Eng-kok.
Enough	Kow.
Enquire	T'ahm-t'oy; mung.
Evening	Meh-hng.
Ever, for	Yoong-koo.
Every	Kak.
Eyes	Mak; ts'eh-meh.
Expenses	Hooee-eng.
„ (on a journey)	Pwah-tee; lo-hooee.

F.

Face	Meen.
Fair	(wind) Sooen; (weather) dzang.
Fall, to	(things) Kah-low; (persons) pwah.
Fan, a	See.
Fancy, I	P'ah-sung.
Far	Hng.
Fast	May-may.
Fat	Pooee.
Father	Peh or pay.
Fear	P'ah; khyoong-way; keeah way.
Feed, to (animals etc.)	Ts'ee.
Festival	Dzoy.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Fetch, to	Kheey × × li.
Few	Dzeey.
Fight, to	Seeay-p'ah.
Fine, to	Hwaht.
Fingers	Ts'eeoo-dzoy.
Finished	Wahn-leeow.
Fire	Hooay.
„ a gun, to	P'ah ts'eng.
First, at	Khee-tow.
„ the	Toy-it.
Fish	Her.
Flesh	Nek.
Flies	Ho-seen.
Flood-tide	Teeay-tooah.
Floor	Low-pahng.
Flour	Mee.
Flowers	Hooay.
Foot	Khah ; (measure) ts'eeay.
Fork	Ts'eh <i>or</i> ts'ay.
Foreign	Yeeay.
Fox	Swah-kow.
Fresh (as fish, fruit etc.)	Ts'ee.
Fry, to	Looah ; dzeeyen.
Fruit	Kooay-dzee.
Full	Mwah <i>or</i> mooah.

G.

Gamble, to	Pwah ; pwah dzee.
Garden	Hooay-hng.
Gardener	Dzeng-hooay-nahng.
Gay	Nyeeah-nyeeah.
Get up, to	Khee-li.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Get, to (as meals)	Poo.
Girl	Dzah-bo.
Give, to	Poon.
Glad, to be	Hwah-hee.
Go, to	Kher.
Go out, to	Ch'oot mung.
Goat	Swah-yeeay.
Godown	Dzahn-pahng.
Gods, the	Seen-seeyen ; seen-ser.
Gold	Keem.
Good	Haw.
Goods	Hooay-mooey.
Goose	Gaw.
Glass	Paw-lee.
Green	Lek.
Grey shirtings	Yeeay-po.
Guest	Nahng-khay.
Gun	Ts'eng.
Gunboat	Peeah-dzoon.

H.

Hair	Maw.
Half	Pooah ; dzek pooah.
Ham	Hooay-t'ooee.
Hammer	T'ee-t'ooee.
Hand	Ts'eeoo.
Handkerchief	Ts'eeoo-kern (= kön.)
Hang up, to	Teeow.
Hard	Toy.
Harm, no	Baw gi.
Hat	Baw.
Hat, to put on a	Tee baw.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Have or have got	Oo.
He	Ee.
Head	T'ow.
Hear	T'eeah ; t'eeah-kee.
Heavy	Dahng.
Here	Tjee-kaw ; tjee-poy.
Hire, to	Ko.
Hold, the	Ts'ung.
Hold, to	Kheeay.
Home, at	Kay-li.
Hong	Hahng.
Honourable	Kooee-khee.
Hoop, a	Hwahn.
Horse	Bay <i>or</i> beh.
Hot	{ (of weather) Dzooah ; (of liquids) seeay.
Hot-tempered	Pek-sang.
House	Ts'oo.
How ?	Dzaw-nee ?
How much ; how many ?	Tjeeay-dzoy.
How far ?	Tjeeay hng ?
How much less — ?	Mok soeey — ?
Husband	Ahng ; dzee-si.
Hungry	To khooen.
	I.
I	Wah.
Ice	Peeah-sung.
Ice-box	Peeah-sung-seeay.
Idle	Lahn-tooah.
If	Jeeak-see.
Ill	M soong-k'wi ; oo pang.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Inch	Ts'ooen.
Ink	Bak.
Ink-bottle	Bak-hoo.
Inform, to (by proclamation)	Heeow dzoo.
Insect	T'ahng.
Inside	Li-meen ; li-poy.
Inside out, turn it	Poy-kooay-li.
Instance, for	P'ee-dzoo ; khaw-pee ; pee-hwong.
Investigate, to	Ts'eh ming.
Invite	Ts'eeah.
Iron	T'ee.
Iron, an	Oot-tow.
Iron, to	Oot.

J.

Jade	Gek.
Jetty	Bay-t'ow.
Jug	Dzooee-kwahn.

K.

Keep, to	Low-pahng.
Kettle	Dzooee ooay.
Key	Saw-see.
Kill, to	{ (with a knife) T'i; (with clubs etc.) p'ah see.
Kind, a	Yeeay.
Knife	Taw.
Knot, a	Kaht.
Know, to	Dzi.
Know, to (as acquaintances, languages etc.)	} Paht

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

L.

Ladder, a	T'ooee.
Ladder, to bring a	Tah t'ooee li.
Lamp	Teng.
Lantern	Teng-lahng.
Large	Tooah <i>or</i> twah.
Last (of months, years etc.)	Tjeeay.
Late	Ooah.
Laugh, to	Ts'eeay.
Lawn	Ts'ow-po.
Lazy	Lahn-tooah.
Leaf, a (either of books or trees)	} Heeay.
Leak	Low.
Learn, to	Aw ; hak-seep.
Leather	P'ooay.
Leave, to ask	Kaw kay.
Left hand	Dzaw ts'eeoo.
Leg	Khah.
Leisure	Oy.
Lend	Tjeeay.
Let go, to	Pahng.
Letter	Seen.
Lie down, to	Taw.
Lies, to tell	Sooay hwong.
Light (not heavy)	Kheen.
Light (not dark)	Kng-kng.
Light, to (lamps etc.)	Teeyen.
Lightning	Teeyen-hooay.
Like	Ts'een-ts'eeay.
Like, to	I-seeay.
Lime	Hooay.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Little, a	Lahn-law ; say-soo.
Live, to (reside)	Kheeah-khee.
Lock, to	Saw.
Lock, a	Saw-t'ow.
Long	Tung.
Long time, a	Jit koo.
Look, to	T'oy.
Looking-glass	Keeah-t'i.
Low (down)	Kay.
Lose, to	Kah-low.
Lucky	Dzow-hooay ; oon-khee.

M.

Mace, a	Dzee.
Magistrate, District	Kooee.
Make, to	Dzaw.
Make haste !	May-may <i>or</i> meh-meh.
Male	Nahm.
Man	Nahng.
Many	Dzoy.
Maskee	Baw-seeyen-kahn ; baw-yow-keen.
Mast	Ooee.
Master	T'ow-kay.
Matches	Dzer-li-hooay.
Matter? What's the	Oo simmy ser.
Matting	Ts'eeay.
Medicine	Yeey.
Meal, a	Tung.
Meat	Nek
Meet, to	Seeay <i>ngaw</i> .
Mend, to	Po

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Merchant	Seng-lee-nahng.
Middle, in the	Teen-dahng; tong-yahng.
Milk (cow's)	Goo-nee.
Mince, to	Tok-eeoo.
Missionary	Kah-t'ow; mok-ser.
Mistress	T'ow-kay-neeay.
Monday	Loy-pi-it.
Month	Gooay <i>or</i> gway.
Money	Dzee.
Moon	Gooay <i>or</i> gway.
More	Teng-gwah.
Morning	Mung-khea.
Mosquitos	Mahng.
Mosquito curtains	Mahng-teeay.
Mother	Baw; low-baw; baw-ts'een.
Mouse	Dzee-ts'er.
Mouth	Khow; ts'ooee.
Much, too	Khah dzoy.
Much again, as	Kay dzek pooay.
Mushroom	Ko.
Mustard	Ki-looah.
Mutton	Yeeay-nek.
My	Wah-gi.

N.

Nail, a	Teng.
Nail a nail, to	Teng teng
Nail	(finger) Dzoy-kah; (toe) khah-kah.
Name	Sang; (Christian) meeah.
Narrow	Oy.
Native	Pung-tee-nahng.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Near	Kern (German <i>kön</i>).
Nearer, bring it	Kheey-bwah-li.
Needle	Dzahn.
New	Seen
News	Seen-boon.
Next year	Meh-nee.
Next month	Ow-gway.
Night	Meh-kwah.
Noon	Jit-tow.
North	Pak ; pak-poy.
Nose	P'ee.
Notes (of money)	Dzee-p'eeay.
Now	Tjee-dzoon.
Numbers (cardinal)	Beh-dzee.

O.

Oar	Dzeeay.
Obey	Dzooen.
Office	Seeah-jee-pahng.
Often	See-see ; seeay-seeay.
Oil	Eeoo.
Old (of persons)	Low.
Old (of things)	Koo.
On the table	Ts'ung teng.
Once	Dzek hoay ; dzek pi.
Once, go at	Sooee-see kher.
Oneself	Kah-kee.
Onion	Ts'ahng.
Only	Poot-kooay ; tooah-tooah.
Open, to	Khoeee.
Opium	Ah-p'yen.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Opposite	Tooee-meen.
Or	Hok-tjeeah.
Orange	Kah.
Ounce	Neeay.
Ought	Eng-gi.
Outside	Gwah-poy.

P.

Painter	Hooay kahng.
Paper	Tooah.
Partner	Hooay-kee.
Partnership, to dissolve	T'eeah-hooay.
Partnership, to enter into	Hah-hooay.
Paste	Mee-ko.
Pattern	Yeeay.
Pay, to	Poon dzee ; hoy dzee.
Pecul, one	Dzek tah.
Peking	Pak-keeah.
Pen	Pit.
Pencil	Een-pit.
Pepper	Ho-tjeeay-hoon.
People, the	Peh-sang (lit. the 100 names).
Petition, a	Peen.
Pewter	Seeah.
Please, as you	Sooe-peeyen.
Pick up, to	Kheeay-khee-li.
Piece, a	Kaw.
Pigeon	Hoon-tjeeow.
Pig	Ter.
Pillow	Cheem-tow.
Pilot	Ts'wah-dzooee-nahng.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Pin	Dzahn.
Pineapple	Hwahn-li.
Place	Ooee-ts'er.
Plate	Pwah ; (small) tee.
Play, to (as children)	Sung.
Play the piano, to	T'ahn.
Pocket	Taw.
Politeness	Loy-mow.
Pony	Beh.
Poor	Keng ; p'een-khyoong.
Pork	Ter-nek.
Port, a	Hi-khow.
Potato	Haw-lahn-dzer.
Pound, a	Kern <i>or</i> (German) kön.
Pour, to	Taw-ch'oot-li.
Praise, to	Hong-seng.
Pray, to	Loy-pi.
Probably	Yak-leeang.
Priest (Buddhist)	Hooay-seeay.
Principle	Taw-lee.
Protect, to	Paw-yew (<i>or</i> yeeoo).
Proclamation, a	Khaw-see.
Proclamation, to issue a	Ch'oot khaw-see.
Present, to make a	Sahng.
Prison	Kahm.
Prison, to put in	Keem kahm ; seeoo kahm.
Proverb	Sok-ger.
Pull, to	Tooes.
Pull the punkah, to	Tooeo hwong.
Punish him, to	P'oy ee-gi dzooey.
Push, to	Leng ; leng khoosee.
Put, to	Pahng.
Put on clothes, to	Ts'eng sah.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Q.

Quality (of goods)	Dzung-t'ow ; pahn-t'ow.
Quickly	May-may <i>or</i> meh-meh.

R.

Rain ; (2) it rains	Ho ; (2) law ho.
Rather	Yow ; lahn-law ; say-soo.
Raw	Ts'ang.
Read	T'ak dzer.
Ready, it (anything) is	Peen leeow.
Ready made	Dzaw peen.
Ready money	Heen dzee.
Receive, to	Seeoo.
Reckon up, to	Sung-seeow.
Red	Ahng.
Regulations	Dzeeang-t'eeah.
Relative	Ts'een-ts'ek.
Reply, to	Yeen.
Rest, to	Heeah hek.
Rice	(uncooked) Bee ; (cooked) pung.
Ride on horseback	Kheeah beh.
Right, you are	Put ts'aw ; baw ts'aw.
Right hand	Yeoo ts'eeoo.
Ripe	Sek.
River	Khoy.
Road	Lo.
Roast, to	Seeay.
Room	Pahng.
Root	Kern <i>or</i> (German) kön.
Rope	Saw.
Rough	Khee-khoo.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Round	Ee.
Rub, to	Ts'eeoo.
Run, to	Dzow.

S.

Sailing-vessel	Kah-pahn-dzoon.
Sailor	Dzooeee-seeoo.
Sails	P'ahng.
Salt	Yem.
Salt meat	Keeyem nek.
Same, all the	{ Pang yeeay ; dzek yeeay ; seeahng dahng.
Saturday	Loy-pi lak.
Saucepan	Ooay.
Say, to	Tah.
Scales	T'eeyen-p'eng.
Scissors	Kah taw.
Screw, a	Law-see teng.
Sea	Hi.
Sea-sick, to be	Heen dzoon.
Second	Toy jee.
Security, to go	Paw.
See	T'oy ; t'oy-kee.
Seek, to	Ts'ooay.
/Seldom	Han tit.
Send, to (persons)	Si.
Sentence, a	Koo ; dzek koo way.
Servant	Eng-jeen.
Several	Kooeee-gi.
Sheep	Yeeay.
Sheet of paper	Dzek teeay tooah.
Ship	Dzoon.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Shoes	Oy.
Shop	P'ò.
Shore of the sea	Hi-kee.
Short	Taw.
Shrimps	Heh <i>or</i> hay.
Shut, to	Kooay.
Sick (ill)	Baw soong-k'wi.
Sick, to be	T'ò.
Side, this	Tjee-poy.
Silk (thread)	See.
Silk and satin	Teeoo tung.
Silver	<i>Ngun.</i>
Sing	Ts'eeahng.
Singapore	Sit-lak.
Sisters	Dzee-mooay.
Sister	(elder) Ah-dzee; (younger) ah-mooay.
Sit down, to	Dzaw.
Skin	P'ooay.
Sleep, to	Oot.
Slowly	Mahn-mahn.
Smell, to	P'ee.
Smell, a	Bee.
Smoke	Hoon.
Smooth	Pang.
Sneeze, to	P'ah-kah-t'ee.
Snipe	Kah-ts'eeay-hoon.
Soap	Hwong-kahng; seeah-boon.
Soak, to	Dzeem.
Socks	Booay.
Soda	Yem-lo.
Soft	Nahm.
Solder, to	Oon-tooay.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Some (a little)	Lahn-law.
Son	Tow-keeah.
Sore	T'eeah.
Sort	Yeeay.
Sound (noise)	Seeah.
Soup	T'ung.
Sour	Sung.
South	Nahn; nahn-poy.
Spade	Ts'eeang.
Spectacles	Mak-keeah.
Spider	Tee-too.
Split, to	P'wah-khoee.
Spoon	See; t'ung-see.
Spread, to	P'o.
Square	See-pahng.
Stab, to	Ts'ung.
Stale	Eeyen.
Start, to	Khee seen.
Steamer	Hooay dzooen.
Steersman	Ti koong.
Stick	Dzeeang.
Still	Hwahn.
Stinking	Ts'ow.
Stone	Tjeeay.
Stool, a	Ee-tow.
Stop, to	T'eng.
Stop up, to	Saht.
Stove	Hooay lo
Stow away, to	Dzwong.
Strange	Koo-kwi; khee-kwi.
Street	Koy-lo.
Strength	Laht.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Strike	P'ah.
String	Saw.
Strong	Kheeang.
Sugar	T'ung ; (white) peh-t'ng.
Summons, to issue a	Ch'oot p'eeay.
Sun	Jit <i>or</i> jeet.
Sunstroke	Jit-p'ahk.
Sunday	Loy-pi-jit.
Sweat	Kooah.
Sweet (to smell)	P'ahng.
Sweet (to taste)	Teeyem.

T.

Table	Ts'ung.
Table-cloth	Ts'ung-po.
Tael	Neeay.
Tail	(queue) Pee ; (of animals) booy.
Tailor	Ts'i-hong.
Take away, to	Kheeay × × kher.
Take down, to (as pictures)	Pahk-law-li.
Take care	Dzer-soy ; soy-seem.
Take off clothes, to	T'ung sah.
Talk, to	Tah way.
Tea	Tay.
Tea-cup	Tay-pooay.
Tea-pot	Tay-kwahn.
Tea-taster	Tay-ser.
Telescope	Ts'oy-lee-keeah.
Temple	Ahm.
Tender (of meat)	Nung ; nahp.
That	Her-gi.
Then	Her-dzoon.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

There	Her-poy ; heeay-poy.
Thermometer	Hahn-soo-dzahm.
They	Een.
Thick (of liquids)	Toy ; kert.
Thick (of substances)	Kow.
Thimble	Po-dzoy.
Thin (of liquids)	Ts'eeay.
Thin (of substances)	Paw.
Thin (of persons)	Sahn.
Thing	Moocy.
Think, to	Seeay.
Thirsty	Ow tah (lit. throat dry).
This	Tjee-gi.
Throat	Ow.
Throw, to	Kak.
Thunder	Looee ; looee-heeang.
Thursday	Loy-pi-see.
Tiger	Low-ho.
Time	See-how.
Time? What's the	Kway-teeyem-dzeng?
Toast	Pek mee-pow.
Today	Kim-jit.
Toes	Khah-dzoy.
Together	Dzaw-poo.
Tomorrow	Mah-khee.
Tongue	Dzee.
Too	Khah.
Towel	Meen-ker'n.
Translate, to	Hwahn-ek.
Treacle	Tung-dzooee.
Treaty	Halp-yeeyay.
Tree	Ts'eeoo.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Truly	Cheen-sit.
Tumbler	Paw-lee-pooay.
Turn round, to (things)	Hooee-tung-li.
Turn round, to (of persons)	Dzooahn seen.

U.

Umbrella	Ho-sooah.
Under	A-meen <i>or</i> eh-meen.
Understand, to	Paht; heeow tit.
Unripe	Ts'ang.
Untie, to	Koy.
Upstairs	Low-teng.
Use, to	Eng.
Used, very much	Yow eng; secay eng.
Useful, very	Tooah oo eng.
Utensils (of any kind)	Khee.

V.

Vegetables	Dzeh-ts'i.
Very	Dzi (follows the word it qualifies).
Very good	Haw-dzi.
Very	Dzahp hoon (lit. 10 parts).
Very good, not	Baw-mee dzahp-hoon haw.
Visit, to	Pi-kee.

W.

Wages	Kahng-dzee.
Wait, to	T'eng-how; ts'eeah-tahn.
Walk, to	Keeah.
Walk, to go for a	T'it-t'aw.
Wall, a	Ts'eeay.
Want, to	I.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

Warm	Seeay.
Wash, to	Soy.
Washerman	Soy-sah-nahng.
Wash-hand (lit. face) basin	Meen-p'oon.
Waste, to	Dzow-t'aht.
Waste time, to	Sit-law see-how.
Watch, a	See-peeay.
Water	Dzooee.
Waves	Eng.
Weak	Nahm.
We	Ooahn <i>or</i> wahn.
Week	Loy-pi.
Weigh, to	P'eng-kooay.
Well, a	Dzang.
Well (in health)	Haw.
West	Si.
What?	Simmy? Dzawnee?
When?	Tee-teeang-see?
Where?	Tee-kaw?
Whip	Pee.
White	Peh.
Who?	Tee-teeang?
Whole	Tjeeah-kaw; tjeeah-gi.
Why?	Dzawnee? Een-ooee simmy?
Wide	K'wah.
Wife	Bo.
Wind	Hwong.
Window	Paw-lee-mung; t'eng.
Wine	Dzeeoo.
Wine-glass	Dzeeoo-pooay.
Winter	Dahng-t'ee.
Wish, to	I.

VOCABULARY.—Continued.

With	Kahng.
With him, to go	Kahng ee dzaw-poo kher.
Woman	Hoo-jeen.
Wood	Bahk.
Work	Kahng-hoo.
Work, to	Dzaw kahng-hoo.
Worthy	Low-sit.
Wounds	Seeay.
Write	Seeah ; seeah jee.
Wrong	M teeay.

Y.

Year	Nee.
Year, last	Koo nee.
Yellow	Ng.
Yesterday	Dzah-jit.
Yet, not	Hwahn boocay.
You	Ler ; (plural) neen.
Your	Ler-gi ; (plural) neen-gi.



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BALFOUR'S WAIFS AND STRAYS FROM THE FAR EAST ...	\$ 3.00
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