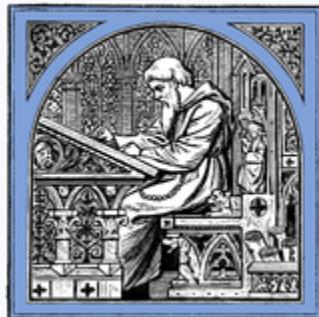


Handbook of the Swatow Vernacular

Lim Hiong Seng



1886

Exported from Wikisource on March 31, 2024

此書乃彙集英潮土語專為英人學習潮語
潮人學習英語而發第其中華字旁註按以
潮州土音多有無字可寫者如不要二字之
類則不字當讀作唔字要字當讀作愛字便
合潮人士談其餘倣此可以類推學者舉一
反三自能玩索有得誠英潮通語之津梁也
果能潛心熟讀則言語之科應對之才無不
於此基之矣爰為之誌 潮州林雄成著集
光緒十二年元月吉日新嘉坡古友軒承印

HANDBOOK
OF THE
SWATOW VERNACULAR,
BY
LIM HIONG SENG,
AN INTERPRETER IN THE POLICE COURTS
OF THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SINGAPORE.

SINGAPORE.—PRINTED AT THE “KOH YEW HEAN” PRESS.

1886.

All Rights Reserved.

CONTENTS.



	<i>Page</i>
<u>Introductory,</u>	Lesson I- III
<u>A List of Introductory Verbs,</u>	IV " 6
<u>Exercises,</u>	" V 14
<u>A List of Introductory Adjectives,</u>	VI " 20
<u>Exercises,</u>	VII " 26
<u>Numeral,</u>	VIII " 37
<u>Tones, Hyphens,</u>	IX " 40
<u>Grammar,</u>	" X 42
<u>Time generally,</u>	XI " 49
<u>A Building &c.,</u>	XII " 53
<u>Human Body &c.,</u>	XIII " 60
<u>Household Furniture &c.,</u>	XIV " 65
<u>Garden,</u>	XV " 80
<u>A List of Words used in Cooking,</u>	" 83

<u>Provisions, Fish, Vegetable and Fruit,</u>	XVII	86
<u>On Dress,</u>	XVIII	99
<u>Nautical,</u>	XIX	102
<u>Medical,</u>	XX	108
<u>Commercial,</u>	XXI	114
,, <u>Piece-goods,</u>	”	114
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Mineral &c.,</u>	”	116
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Miscellaneous Articles,</u>	”	117
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Carpentry,</u>	”	121
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Tailoring,</u>	”	122
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Accounts,</u>	”	124
,, ”	”	
,, <u>Monetary,</u>	”	126
,, ”	”	
,, <u>A List of Words Used in</u>	”	129

<u>Commerce</u> ,	"		
,"	<u>Weights and Measures</u> ,	"	135
		"	
<u>Judicial</u> ,	"	XXII	137
<u>Hostilities</u> ,	"	XXIII	143
<u>Religious</u> ,	"	XXIV	145
<u>Relationships</u> ,	"	XXV	146
<u>A List of Animals and Birds</u> ,	"	XXVI	154
<u>A List of Classifiers</u> ,	"	XXVII	157
<u>Notes—Nautical</u> ,	"	XXVIII	159
<u>Notes—Medical</u> ,	"	XXIX	161
<u>Notes—Commercial</u> ,	"	XXX	163
<u>Notes—Judicial</u> ,	"	XXXI	165
<u>Notes—Hostilities</u> ,	"	XXXII	167
<u>Notes—Religious</u> ,	"		168

A Dictionary of some of the more
important words in the Swatow dialect.

PREFACE.



The present work differs in one respect from all other works on the Swatow language previously published, as it has been compiled by one to whom it is a mother tongue and who has learned English, instead of by a European who has learned Chinese, so that it has been possible to confine the sentences *strictly* to the colloquial form. It is almost impossible for a European to compile any such aid so as to be entirely colloquial, because he commences his first study of the language by engaging a Chinese teacher and acquires his knowledge of Chinese principally from that class. These teachers are in the habit of importing into their speech a certain number of “bookish” words, that is, words which are only used in the written language, and are never used in the colloquial, and are not therefore understood by the people in general. To acquire the pure colloquial it is better to start with the early study of the language from another class rather than from a pedant like the teacher class. Learned men indeed add a few polite or pedantic phrases, but these are only used on certain occasions and are mere excrescences.

The chief disadvantage of inserting book words in phrase books is that the student after discovering that a certain

number of words given therein when used are not understood by the people, is led to doubt whether some other words used would be understood. Thus the student has to enquire and ascertain those words which may seem to him doubtful before he uses them. Readers of the present work will be able to use every word occurring throughout the whole volume without having any doubt of its being understood.

The following is the system of orthography employed.

VOWELS.

a	as	a	in	<i>far</i> , never as in <i>man</i> .
e	„	e	„	<i>they</i>
i	„	i	„	<i>machine</i> , not as in <i>tin</i> , <i>sin</i> .
o	„	aw	„	<i>law</i>
u	„	u	„	<i>rude</i>
ü	„	ü	„	<i>Trübner</i>

DIPHTHONGS.

In all the diphthongs each vowel is heard distinctly with its own proper sound.

ai	as	y	in	<i>fly</i>
au	„	ow	„	<i>cow</i>
oi	„	oy	„	<i>boy</i>
ou				
nearly	„	ou	„	<i>four</i>
ua	„	wa	„	<i>war</i>
ui	„	wee	„	<i>weed</i>

CONSONANTS.

Most of the consonants are pronounced as in English, or very nearly so.

ch—always as in *cheese*.

g—is always hard.

h—is always pronounced, except when final.

j—always as in *judge*.

ng—as in *king*, cut off *ki* will leave the exact nasal sound of ng.

s—as in *song*, never as in *choose, lose*.

z—always as *ds* or *dz*; never as in *zeal, zone*.

k, p, and t,—as final consonants are pronounced without the slightest emission of vocal breath as there usually is in pronouncing English.

m and ng—will be found written without any vowel (e. g. ñg, m̄, m̄); often also preceded by a consonant (e. g. sng, hñg, kng) “The nature of these syllables without a distinct vowel becomes at once unmistakable in singing, as at such a word all clear vocal sound at once ceases, and nothing is heard but a dull nasal murmur.

“The Aspirated Consonants are a very remarkable feature in all the languages of China, and require very special attention. They are kh, ph, th, chh, and tsh. The sounds are the same as those indicated by the same notation in the languages of India, being formed by a real distinct aspiration pronounced after the respective consonants.....The sounds are almost the same as those often used by Irishmen when pronouncing with a strong brogue such words as *come*, *pig*, &c.; they are also often heard in the mouths of the Scottish Highlanders.

“kh—may be thus described:—Pronounce.....*look here!* rapidly and clearly, cut off *loo-* and *-re*, and you have the Chinese “khi.”

“ph—might be illustrated in a similar manner;—e. g. say *loophole* very rapidly and sharply, cut off *loo-* and *-le* from the two ends, and there remains the Chinese “pho.”

“th—must not be confounded with the English *th*, which is really a simple sound. The Chinese *th* is a clear distinct *t* followed by the aspirate. Thus the Chinese “thau” may be carved out of *out-house* or *hot-house*.

“chh—is formed in a similar way from the *ch* of *church*. Take such a word as *watch-house* or *coach-house*, remove the *wa-* or *coa-* from the beginning and the *-se* from the end, and something very near the Chinese “chhau” remains.^[1]

tsh—is almost the same as chh, the slight difference it has is that there is not so much sound of *h* as in chh.

ch—is not an aspirated consonant as explained above, it is always pronounced as in *cheese*.

A small ⁿ written above the line at the end of a syllable indicates that the whole syllable becomes nasal.

From the various dialects in the Swatow region that of the Departmental city known as Ch'ao-chow-foo, (or Tie-chiu-hu in this dialect,) has been chosen, although that of the department of Theng Hai is more extensively spoken in Singapore and perhaps in Swatow also. This work makes no pretence of being more than introductory, and the sentences are such as may be heard from the lips of the native in every day use, while the little dictionary attached to it will undoubtedly be found useful. For many English words there are several Chinese colloquial equivalents, and in the little

dictionary two or more of these are frequently given. But there are, no doubt, others which have been inadvertently omitted, and in case of doubt as to any word which does not appear, the student will have no difficulty in ascertaining whether the word that is omitted is in common use, as he can enquire from any one who speaks the dialect, however uneducated he may be.

In conclusion the author has to thank the REV. J. A. B. COOK for aid in bringing out the work.

LIM HIONG SENG.

SINGAPORE, FEBRUARY, 1886.

1. ↑ From DR. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS's Dictionary of the Amoy Vernacular, which dialect is closely allied to that of Swatow. This admirable work has been an invaluable assistance to students of the Swatow Vernacular.
-

INTRODUCTORY.

LESSON I.

我

Uá

I.

阮

Ún

We (not including the person addressed.)

咱

Nán

We (including the person addressed.)

爾

Lú

You (singular.)

恁

Nín

You (plural.)

伊

I

He, she, it, him, her.

有

Ü

Have.

無

Bô

No, none.

是

Sî

Yes, is.

不是

M-sî

Not, no.

要

Àiⁿ

Want, wish.

勿

Màiⁿ

Don't want, don't.

來

Lâi

Come.

去

Khú`
Go.

不

Ḿ
Will not.

我有

Uá ū
I have.

爾無

Lú bô
You havn't.

阮勿

Ún màiⁿ
We don't want.

恁來

Nín lâi
You (plural) come.

伊不來

I m̄-lâi
He won't come.

伊要去

I àiⁿ-khüyǖ

He wants to go.

咱來去

Nán lâi-khüyǖ

Let us go.

我不去

Uá mǐ-khüyǖ

I am not going.

不是爾

M-sī lǖ

Not you.

是伊

Sī i

It is he.

LESSON II.

此處

Chí-kò, chié

Here.

彼處

Hú-kò, hié
There.

何處

Tí-kò
Where?

何時 的時

Tiang-sî, tî-sî
When?

此個

Chí-kâi, chiá
This.

彼個

Hú-kâi, hiá
That.

的一個 的個

Tî-chék-kâi, tî-kâi
Which?

的個 是乜

Tí-kâi, sî-mih
What?

何為

Tsò-nîn

Why?

因為

In-ûi

Because, on account of.

是誰

Tî-tiâng

Who?

是誰個

Tî-tiâng-kâi

Whose?

此賤個

Chí-chùaⁿ-kâi

These.

彼賤個

Hü-chùaⁿ-kâi

Those.

何為 若

Tsò-nîⁿ, jiéh

How?

如此

Chièⁿ-seⁿ

Like this, thus.

如彼

Hièⁿ-seⁿ

Like that.

了

Lióu

Then.

就

Chiū

Thereupon.

還了

Huân-lióu

Still.

在

Tō

At, in, on, in the act of.

照

Chiè

According to.

返轉

Huán-tíng

顛倒

Tin-tò

On the contrary, on the other hand.

共

Kāng, kah
And.

是

Sī
But.

亦

Iā
Also.

從 在

Tshōng, tō
From.

到

Kàu
To.

豈

Khah
Too.

約量

Iak-liāng

差不多

Tsha-but-to
About.

或者

Pa-lak

Perhaps.

那是

Nān-sī

If.

亞是

A-sī

Or.

亞無

A-bō

罵

Mē

捨

Nē

Or not? Interrogative Signs.

LESSON III.
Exercises.

我在此處

Uá tō chí-kò

I am here,

爾在彼處

Lú tō hú-kò

You are there.

伊在何處

I tō tî-kò?

Where is he?

恁何時去

Nín tiang-sî khú?

When did you go?

此個是的個

Chí-kâi sî tî-kâi?

What is this?

彼個我勿

Hú-kâi uá màiⁿ

I don't want that one.

爾要的一個

Lú àiⁿ tî-chék-kâi?

Which do you want?

爾要的個

Lú aìⁿ tî-kâi?

What do you want?

伊如何無來

I tsò-nîn bô-lâi?
Why did he not come?

是因為如何

Sî in-ûi tsò-nîn?
For what reason?

爾是誰人

Lû sî tî-tiâng?
Who are you?

此是誰人個

Chiá sî tî-tiâng-kâi?
Whose is this?

此賤個不是

Chí-chùaⁿ-kâi m̄-sî
These are not them.

彼賤個是否

Hû-chùaⁿ-kâi sî--mē?
Are those them?

爾有若干

Lû ū jiéh-tsōi?
How much have you?

爾有若干個

Lû ū jiéh-tsōi kâi?

How many have you?

是如此

Sī chièn-seⁿ

It is like this.

不是如此

M-sī hièn-seⁿ

Not like that.

伊還了未去

I huân-lióu bûe-khüyü

He hasn't gone yet.

此個共彼個

Chí-kâi kah hû-kâi

This one and that one.

此不是

Chia m̄-sī

This is not it.

彼就是

Hiá chiū-sī

That is it.

爾亦有

Lú iā ū

You have got it too.

從何處到何處

Tshōng tî-kò kàu tî-kò?

From where to where?

在此處到彼處

Tō chí-kò kàu hū-kò

From here to there.

或者無

Pa-lak bô

Perhaps not.

爾有或無

Lú ū a-bô?

Have you or have you not? did you or did you not?

我無

Uá bô

I havn't; I did not.

爾有去否

Lú ū-khū mē?

Did you go?

無

Bô

No.

如何無也

Tsò-nîⁿ bô--nē?

Why not?

因為我不去

In-ûi uá m̄-khü`

Because I don't want to go.

此個是我個

Chí-kâi sī uá-kâi

This is mine.

不是爾個

M̄-sī lǘ-kâi

It isn't yours.

是伊個

Si i-kâi

It is his.

爾個不是如此

Lǘ-kâi m̄-sī chièⁿ-seⁿ

Yours is not like his.

伊個是如此

I kâi sī chièⁿ-seⁿ

His is like this.

LESSON IV.

A LIST OF INTRODUCTORY VERBS.

Add,

Thiⁿ
添

Admit, (as a fault.)

Jīn
認

Answer,

līn
應

Argue,

Poh, à
駁 辭

Arrive,

Kàu
到

Ascend,

Chiēⁿ
上

Ask, (demand.)

Thó
討

Ask, (enquire.)

Mñg
問

Bear, (to suffer.)

Nñiⁿ
奈

Beat,

Phah
打

Beg,

Khut, khiû
乞 求

Begin,

Khí
起

Believe,

Sìn
信

Bite,

Kã
咬

Blow, (as wind.)

Tshue
吹

Borrow,

Chieh
借

Break,

Phùa
破

Bring,

Khiéh, tùa
持 帶

Brush,

Tshóiⁿ, chhiù
筅 刷

Buy,

Bói
買

Call,

Kiè, hàm

叫 喊

Care,

Chién, kuan-kù
掌 觀顧

Carry, (between two equal weights.)

Taⁿ
擔

Carry, (one weight by two persons.)

Kng
扛

Carry, (over the shoulder.)

Pì
負

Carry, (with the hand, as a bucket.)

Kūaⁿ
携

Carry (on the shoulder, as a basket,)

Khiâ
騎

Catch,

Liáh
掠

Change,

Uān

換

Chase,

Jiōu

追

Cheat,

Phièn

騙

Choose,

Suán, tóh

選 擇

Clean,

Muéh-chheng-khih

修清潔

Cook,

Tsū, pū

煮 煖

Correct,

Kói

改

Count,

Sìng
算

Cry,
Khàu
哭

Cut,
Phoi, kuah, tsoíh
切 割 截

Dare,
Káⁿ
敢

Delay,
Êng-ti, thû
延遲

Descend,
Lóh
落

Die,
Sí
死

Dismiss, (from service.)
Si-tiòu, sìng-hiah

亂丟 算歇

Do,

Tsò, muéh
做 物

Dream,

Māng-kìⁿ
夢見

Dry, (in the sun.)

Phák
曝

Eat,

Chiáh
食

Engage, (servants.)

Kiè
咁

Engage, (as a literary man, a teacher.)

Chhiáⁿ
請

Examine,

Sûn, chhê
巡 查

Examine, (literature.)

Kháu
考

Fall, (as a person, animal.)

Puáh
拔

Fall down, (as things.)

Ka-laúh
跌落

Fear,

Kiaⁿ, ùi
驚 畏

Fight, (with the fists.)

Sie-phah
相打

Find,

Tshūe--tiéh
覓着

Fly,

Pue
飛

Fond,

Hàuⁿ
好

Get,

Tit--tiéh
得着

Give,

Pun, khoih
分 乞

Grow,

Huat
發

Guess,

Ieh
約

Hang,

Tiòu
吊

Hate,

Lóu
惡

Hear,

Thiaⁿ

聽

Hold, (to take.)

Hūaⁿ, khiéh--tiāⁿ
執 携定

Hurt,

Sieⁿ
傷

Invite,

Chhiáⁿ
請

Keep,

Khàng
藏

Kneel,

Küi
跪

Knock,

Khà
扣

Know, (as a fact.)

Tsai
知

Know, (as a person.)

Pat

識

Last,

Nāiⁿ

耐

Laugh,

Chhiè

笑

Learn,

Óh

學

Leave, (service.)

Hiah

歇

Lend,

Chieh

借

Let, (a house.)

Sùe

稅

Lie, (to tell an untruth.)

Hue-niouⁿ
花話

Lie down,

Tó

-

Light, (lamps.)

Tiám
點

Live, (reside.)

Khiā-khí, tiū
居住

Lose,

M-kìⁿ, sit-lóh
不見 失落

Love,

Sieh
惜

Make,

Tsò, muéh
做 物

Meet, (a person.)

Ngō

遇

Open,

Khui

開

Pass,

Kùe

過

Play,

Síg, thit-thô

要 遊玩

Pick up,

Tóh

擇

Pluck,

Tiah

摘

Press,

Jíh, teh

壓

Present,

Sàng

送

Print,
In
印

Pull,
Túi, thua
挽 拖

Put,
Pàng
放

Quarrel,
Sie-mēⁿ
相罵

Read, (aloud.)
Thák
讀

Read, (mentally.)
Thóiⁿ-tsü
看書

Receive,
Siu, chih
收 接

Refuse,

˜M-hàuⁿ
不好

Release,

Pàng
放

Remember,

It-tit, kì-tit
憶得 記得

Remove, (residence.)

Puaⁿ
搬

Repair,

Chiáⁿ-lí
整理

Rest,

Hiah
歇

Return, (home.)

Tíg
轉

Return, (give back.)

Hôiⁿ

還

Rub,

Chhiù, chhit
拭

Run,

Tsáu
走

Save,

Kiù
救

Search,

Tshüe
覓

See,

Thóiⁿ
看

Sell,

Bōi
賣

Shake,

Iẽ
搖

Shout,

Soi, jiáng
嘶 嘹

Shut,

Kueⁿ
閉

Sit,

Tsō
坐

Sleep,

Ut
睡

Smell,

Phīⁿ
鼻

Speak,

Tàⁿ
咀

Spend,

Só-hùi, sái
使費 使

Spoil,

Muèh-tiòu
壞丟

Stand,
Khiū
站

Stop, (silence.)
Tiām-tiām
靜靜

Stop, (discontinue.)
Hiah
歇

Sweep,
Sàu
掃

Swim,
Siû
氹

Take,
Khiéh
携

Teach,
Kà

教

Tell,

Tàⁿ

咀

Tease, (annoy.)

Pa-lóí, tү^

擾亂 除

Think,

Siẽⁿ

想

Throw, (as stones.)

Kák

丟

Throw away,

Kák-tiòu, sek-tiòu

拋丟 丟去

Tie,

Pák

縛

Understand,

Hióu, mēng-péh

曉 明白

Undo,

Untie,

Tháu

解

Use,

Ēng

用

Visit,

Sûn

巡

Wait,

Tán, thāi

候 待

Walk,

Kiâⁿ

行

Waste,

Tak-n̄g

荒喪

Wear, (clothes.)

Chhēng

穿

Wear, (jewels.)

Kùa

掛

Wind, (as a clock.)

Ká

絞

Work,

Tsoh, tsoh-kang

作 作工

Write,

Siá

寫

LESSON V.

Exercises.

SECTION I.

伊要認否

I àiⁿ-jīn mē?

Is he going to confess?

伊不應

I mǐn-in

He won't answer.

伊要辯

I àiⁿ-à

He wants to argue.

爾何時到

Lú tiāng-sī kàu?

When did you arrive?

爾問誰人

Lú māng tī-tiāng?

Who are you asking?

我問爾

Uá māng lú.

I ask you.

誰人打爾

Tî-tiâng phah lü?
Who beat you?

爾知否

Lü tsai mē?
Do you know?

我不知

Uá m̄-tsai
I don't know.

我不信爾

Uá m̄-sìn lü
I don't believe you.

爾如何不信我

Lü tsò-nîn m̄-sìn uá?
Why don't you believe me?

彼個携來

Hü-kâi khiéh--lâi
Bring me that.

筅

Tshóiⁿ
Brush it.

刷好携來

Tshóiⁿ-hó khiéh--lâi

After you have brushed it, bring it to me.

此買有或無

Chía bói-ũ a-bô?

Is there any of this to be bought?

買無

Bói-bô

There is none to be bought.

叫伊來

Kiè i lâi

Call him here.

伊會走

I õi-tsáu

He can run.

我會行袂走

Ua õi-kiâⁿ, bõi tsáu

I can walk, but I cannot run.

爾掠伊

Lú liáh--i

You catch him.

爾掠伊會着否

Lú liáh i õi-tiéh mē?

Can you catch him?

我袂走。掠伊袂着

Uá bōi-tsáu, liáh i bōi tiéh.

I can't run, and I can't catch him.

SECTION II.

此個我勿。我要換

Chí--kāi uá màiⁿ, uá aìⁿ-ūaⁿ

I don't want a change.

爾去追伊

Lú khù-jíōu i

You go and chase him.

追不着

Jiōu m̄-tièh

Can't overtake him.

爾走就追會着

Lú tsáu chiū-jíōu õi-tièh

If you run, you will overtake him.

爾勿騙我

Lú màiⁿ-phièn úa

Don't you deceive me.

爾要選的一個

Lú àiⁿ-suán tî-chék-kâi?

Which do you wish to choose?

此個修清潔

Chí--kâi muéh-chheng-khih

Clean this.

此個携去煮

Chí--kâi khiéh-khù tsú

Take this and cook it.

爾曉算否

Lú hióu-sìng mē?

Can you count?

我不曉

Uá m̄-hióu

I can't.

勿哭

Màiⁿ-khàu

Don't cry.

伊敢去否

I káⁿ-khù mē?

Does he dare to go?

伊不敢

I mān-káⁿ

He dare not.

伊袂食

I bōi-chiáh

He can't eat.

何爲袂食

Tsò-nīⁿ bōi-chiáh

Why can't he eat?

我不知

Uá mān-tsai

I don't know.

入來

Jíp--lái

Come in.

出去

Tshut--khū^ˋ

Go out.

爾聽我會見否

Lú thiaⁿ uá ōi-kìⁿ mē?

Can you hear me?

我聽不見

Uá thiaⁿ m̄-kìⁿ
I can't hear you.

SECTION III.

彼携與我

Hiá khiéh-pun uá
Get me that.

的個

Tî-kâi?
What is it?

是此或不是

Sí chiá am̄-sí?
Is this it?

就是

Chiū-sí
That is it.

携來

Khiéh--lái
Bring it here.

感謝

Kám-siā

Thank you.

好了

Hó--lō

That will do.

伊會傷着否

I ōi sieⁿ-tiéh mē?

Is he hurt?

袂

Bōi

No.

伊會死否

I ōi sí mē?

Will he die?

我想伊會

Uá siěⁿ i ōi.

I think he will.

我聽見伊哭

Uá thiaⁿ-kìⁿ i khàu

I heard him cry.

此個携去藏

Chí--kâi khiéh-khüyü` khàng

Take this and keep it.

跪落去

Kūi--lóh-khüyǖ
Kneel down.

起來

Khí--lái
Get up.

勿笑

Màiⁿ-chhiè
Don't laugh.

我不識伊

Uá m̄-pat i
I don't know him.

我只伊在何處居住

Uá tsai i tō tī-kò khiā-khí
I know where he lives.

伊不作。要歇

I m̄-tsoh, àiⁿ-hiah
He doesn't want to work, (but) wants to leave.

爾去與伊呴勿歇

Lǖ khüyǖ kah i tàⁿ, màiⁿ-hiah
You go and tell him not to leave.

此個借我

Chí--kâi chieh uá
Lend me this.

袂使

Bōi-sái
That won't do.

我自己要用

Uá ka-kī àiⁿ-ēng
I want to use it myself.

此我不曉如何作

Chiá uá m̄-hióu tsò-nîⁿ muéh
I don't understand how to do this.

請爾與我咀

Chhiáⁿ lú kah uá tàⁿ
Please tell me.

來去遊玩

Lâi-khüyü^ˋ thit-thô
Come let us go out to amuse ourselves.

咱勿由彼處過

Nán màiⁿ tùi-hié kùe
Let us not pass by that way.

由此過

Tùi-chié kùe

Pass by this way.

彼擇起來

Hiá tóh--khí-lâi

Pick that up.

SECTION IV.

此個送爾

Chí--kâi sàng lǖ

This is presented to you.

請爾收

Chhián lǖ siu

Please accept it.

感謝

Kám-siā

Thank you.

放此

Pàng--chié

Put it here.

勿與伊相罵

Màiⁿ kah i sie-mēⁿ

Don't quarrel with him.

去也

Khüyü--nō

Go away.

爾曉讀否

Lü hióu-thák mē?

Can you read?

不曉

M-hióu

I can't.

放伊去

Pàng i khüyü

Let him go.

伊不好去

I mñ-hàuⁿ khüyü

He refuses to go.

我記得爾

Uá kì-tit lü

I remember you.

爾有記得我否

Lü ū kì-tit uá mē?

Do you remember me?

我要搬

Uá àiⁿ-puaⁿ
I am going to remove.

要搬去何處

Àiⁿ-puaⁿ khüyǖ tî-kò?
Where are you going to remove to?

還了未知

Huân-lióu būe-tsai
I don't know yet.

到何時正知

Kàu tiang-sî chiàⁿ-tsai?
When will you know?

爾若是要搬。請爾與我咀

Lú̄ nāⁿ-sî àiⁿ-puaⁿ chhiaⁿ lú̄ kah uá tàⁿ
If you are going to remove, please tell me.

伊轉來或未

I tîng--lái a-būe?
Has he come home?

未

Būe
He hasn't.

此個携去還伊

Chí--kâi khiéh-khüyǖ hôiⁿ i

Take this, go and return it to him.

爾有覓否

Lü ū tshūe mē?

Did you search for it?

有。我覓無

Ü. Uá tshūe bô

Yes. I searched, but I couldn't find it.

立起來

Khiā--khí-lâi

Stand up.

坐

Tsō

Sit down.

請爾教我

Chhiáⁿ lǘ kà uá

You teach me, please.

伊來巡爾

I lâi-sûn lǘ

He comes to visit you.

請待

Chhiáⁿ-táⁿ

Just wait please.

好

Hó

Very Well.

此勿。抛去

Chiá màiⁿ, kák-tiòu

This is not wanted, throw it away.

我袂寫

Uá bõi-siá

I can't write.

LESSON VI.

A LIST OF INTRODUCTORY ADJECTIVES.

Active,

Liù

快

Afraid,

Kiaⁿ, üi

驚 畏

Alive,

Uáh, seⁿ

活 生

All,

Lóng-tsóng

總共

Ashamed,

Sióu-lí

羞耻

Back,

Aũ

後

Bad,

ℳ-móⁿ

不好

Best,

Siāng-hó

上好

Better,

Zú-hó, kèng-hó
愈好 更好

Black,

Ou

烏

Blue,

Nâm, lâm
藍

Blue, (sky colour.)

Chheⁿ

青

Brave,

Káⁿ

敢

Bright,

Kng
光

Broad,
Khuan
闊

Broken,
Phua
破

Careful,
Tsü-söi, söi-jí
仔細 細字

Careless,
Chhin-tshái, bô-tsü-söi
隨便 無仔細

Cheap,
Phiⁿ
跌

Clear, (of water.)
Chheng
清

Clear, (of affairs.)
Mêng, mēng-péh

明 明白

Clever,

Gâu, khiàng
賢 能

Close, (not airy.)

Hip
翕

Coarse,

Tshou
粗

Cold,

Chhìn, ngân
冷 寒

Comfortable,

Khùaⁿ-uáh
快活

Confused,

Züyǖ
茹

Crooked,

Uan
灣

Crowded,

Tsát

-

Dangerous,

Hong-hiám, lǐ-hāi
荒險 利害

Dark,

Àm
暗

Dread,

Sí
死

Dear,

Kùi
貴

Deep,

Chhim
深

Difficult,

Oh, kan-khóu
難 艱苦

Diligent,

Lát
勤

Dirty,
Nah-sap, o-tso
汚穢

Dry,
Ta
乾

Easy,
Kōi
易

Enough,
Kàu, lā
足 捸

False,
Ké
假

Far,
Hñg
遠

Fast,
Méⁿ, hiōng

猛 雄

Fat,

Pûi

肥

Filthy,

Chhi-gî

生疑

Fine, (not coarse.)

Iùⁿ

幼

Firm, (steady.)

Ngaîh

堅 不動

Flat, (level.)

Pêⁿ

平

Fresh,

Chhiⁿ

鮮

Front,

Tsôiⁿ

前

Full,

Tǐⁿ

漲

Funny,

Tshù-bī

趣味

Glad,

Huaⁿ-hí

歡喜

Good,

Hó

好

Green,

Chheⁿ

青

Green, (cloth.)

Lék

綠

Happy,

Khùaⁿ-uáh, sóng-khuài

快活 爽快

Hard,

Tōiⁿ

Heavy,

Tāng
重

High,

Kūiⁿ
高

Honest,

Sēng-sít
誠實

Hot, (as water.)

Sie
溫

Idle,

Tūaⁿ
懶

Kind,

Hó
好

Late,

Mān

緩

Less,

Chié, kiám,
少

Light,

Khin
輕

Little,

Lân-ló, se-su-kiáⁿ, tiám-kiáⁿ
些小 些些

Lively,

Lêng-cheng
靈精

Long, (not short.)

Tîng
長

Long, (of time.)

Kú
久

Low,

Kē
低

Many, much,

Tsōi

多

Miserable,

Chhi-tshám

悽慘

More,

Ke

加

Near,

Kuñ

近

New,

Sin

新

Nice,

Hó

好

Old,

Kū

舊

Old, (aged.)

Lău
老

Past,
Kùe
過

Polite,
Kui-kú
規矩

Poor,
Khiou, kēng
窮 貧

Present, at,
Ngán-tsāi, hīn-tsāi
眼在 現在

Pretty,
Ngiá
雅

Quick,
Méⁿ, khùe
猛 快

Raw,
Chheⁿ

腥

Red,

Âng
紅

Rich,

Pù
富

Right,

Tiéh
着

Ripe,

Sék
熟

Round,

În
圓

Rude, (clownish.)

Bô-kui-kú
無規矩

Rude, (to a superior.)

Huàng-su`
放肆

Same,

Pēn-iēn, sie-tāng
平樣 相同

Shallow,

Chhién
淺

Sharp, (pointed.)

Chiām
尖

Sharp, (as a knife.)

Lāi
利

Short,

Tó
短

Sick,

Pēn
病

Similar,

Chhin-chhiēn
親像

Sleepy,

Mák-chiu-siap, mák--siap
目睛澁 目澁

Slow,
Mān
緩

Small,
Sòi
細

Smooth,
Kut
滑

Soft,
Nng
軟

Some,
Lân-ló
零須

Straight,
Tít
直

Strong, (of the body.)
Tsàng, ū-lát

壯 有力

Strong, (of architecture.)

Khiàng
堅

Stupid,

Ngà
愬

Thick,

Kāu
厚

Thin, (not thick.)

Póh
博

Thin, (not stout.)

Sán
瘦

Tight,

Kín
緊

Tired,

Hék
困

True,

Chin, sít, chin-sít

真 實 真實

Ugly,

Iá-iēⁿ

醜陋

Unripe,

Chheⁿ

青

Warm,

Zuáh

熱

Weak

Khùn

軟弱

Wet,

Tâm

濕

Wet, (thoroughly.)

Lok

-

White,

Péh
白

Wicked,
Ak, phái
惡 敗

Wrong,
M-tiéh, tshò
不着 錯

Yellow,
Ng
黃

LESSON VII.

Exercises.

SECTION I.

世間

Sì-kan

天下

Thiⁿ-ē

The world.

天

Thiⁿ

Heaven.

地

Tī

Earth.

山

Suaⁿ

A hill, a mountain.

海

Hái

Sea.

大海

Tūa-hái

Ocean.

水

Tsúi

Water.

海墘

Hái-kîn

Sea-coast, sea-side.

塗

Thôu

Earth, ground.

樹

Chhiū

Trees.

葉

Hiéh

Leaves.

大石

Tūa-chiéh

Rocks.

石

Chiéh

石部

Chiéh-pōu

Stones.

沙

Sua

Sand.

人

Nâng

Mankind.

男人

Ta-pou

Male.

女人

Tsu-niéⁿ

Female.

}

only used of man.

世間個人是惡

Sì-kan kâi nâng sīak

The people in the world are wicked.

天下是闊

Thiⁿ-ẽ sī khuah

The world is broad.

上帝在天。人在地

Siāng-tì tō thiⁿ, nāng tō tī.

God is in heaven, and men are on earth.

天在上。地在下

Thiⁿ tō chīeⁿ, tī tò ẽ

Heaven is above, and earth is below.

山是高。海是深

Suaⁿ sī tūiⁿ, hái sī chhim

Mountains are high, and seas are deep.

大海個水藍

Tūa-hái kâi tsúi nâm

The waters of the oceans are blue.

海墘有人行

Hái-kîⁿ ū nāng kiáⁿ

There are people walking on the sea-side.

塗袂肥

Thôu bōi-pûi

The soil is not fertile.

樹袂發

Chhiū bōi-huat

The trees do not grow.

葉在脫。樹要死

Hiéh tō lut, chhiū àiⁿ-sí

The leaves are falling, and the trees are withering.

在海墘有大石

Tō hái-kîⁿ ū tūa-chiéh

There are rocks on the sea-side;

有石部。有沙

Ū chiéh-pōu, ū sua

There are stones, and there is sand.

人在世不久

Nâng tō sì m̄-kú

Man is not long in the world.

男人愈壯過女人

Ta-pou zú-tsàng kùe tsü-niêⁿ

Man is stronger than woman.

有個女人愈賢過男人

Ū-kâi tsü-niêⁿ zú-gâu kùe ta-pou

Some women are cleverer than men.

在祖家有多多女人。賢過男人

Tō Tsóu-ke ū ke-ke tsu-niêⁿ, gâu kùe ta-pou

There are many ladies in England cleverer than men.

唐人個女人少少識字

Tâng-nâng kâi tsü-niêⁿ chie-chié pat-jī
Very few Chinese ladies can read.

院個女人俱皆識字

Ún--kâi tsü-niêⁿ lóng-tsóng pat-jī
Our ladies can all read.

SECTION II.

日

Jít
Sun.

月

Guéh
Moon.

星

Chheⁿ
Stars.

風

Huang

Wind.

雨

Hōu

Rain.

雲

Hûn

Clouds.

虹

Khēng

Rainbow.

雷

Lûi

雷公

Lûi-kong

Thunder, lightning.

風颱

Huang-thai

Typhoon.

湧

Éng

Waves.

流水

Lâu-tsúi
Tide.

流漲

Lâu tīn
Flood-tide.

流退

Lâu khó
Ebb-tide.

日出或未

Jít tshut a-būe?
Has the sun risen?

未

Būe
Not yet.

月無日向光

Guéh bō jít hièn-kng
The moon is not so bright as the sun.

月在浮

Guéh tō phû
The moon is rising.

漸漸高

Khuaⁿ-khuaⁿ kûiⁿ

It is getting higher and higher by degrees.

星閃閃光

Chheⁿ iáp-iáp-sih

The stars are twinkling.

風大

Huang tūa

The wind is blowing hard.

彼欃大樹被風吹倒去

Hü-tsâng tū-a-chhiū khoih huang tshue tó--khü`

That large tree has been blown down by the wind.

雨要來

Hôu àiⁿ-lâi

The rain is coming.

雷公响

Lûi-kong tán

The thunder roars.

雷公攝目。了正响

Lûi-kong nih-mák, lióu chiàⁿ-tân

The lightning flashes first, then the thunder roars.

雨定着是大

Hōu tiān-tiéh sī tūa

The rain is sure to be a heavy one.

唐人講究雷公不對

Tâng-nâng káng-kiù lûi-kong m̄n-tùi

What the Chinese discuss about the lightning is not correct.

唐人此事不曉

Tâng-nâng chí-kâi sū m̄-hióu

The Chinese do not understand about this matter.

英國人就曉

Eng-kok-nâng chiū-hióu

The English understand.

虹有多多色

Khêng ū ke-ke sek

The rainbow has many colours.

肩紅有白有藍有青有黃

Ü âng, ü péh, ü nâm, ü chheⁿ, ü ñg

It has red, white, blue, green and yellow.

還了有

Huân-lióu ū

It has some more.

是雅在

Sī ngiá-tsāi

It is very beautiful.

咱所有個色是從虹處來

Nán só-ū kāi sek sī tshōng khēng--kò lâi

The colours which we have, come from the rainbow.

流漲或是退

Lâu tīn a-sī khó?

Is it high tide or ebb tide?

流退

Lâu khó

It is ebb tide.

海有湧否

Hái ū éng mē?

Are there any waves in the sea?

有。湧袂大

Ü, éng bōi-tūa

Yes, the waves are not big.

風颱時荒險

Huang-thai sī hong-hiám

The typhoon is dangerous.

SECTION III.

冰霜

Piaⁿ-sng

Ice.

雪

Soh

Snow.

濛烟

Mông-in

Mist.

露水

Lōu-tsúi

Dew.

雹

Phák

Hail.

菰

Kou

Mould.

天時

Thiⁿ-sî

Weather.

四季

Sì-khùi

The four seasons.

春

Tshun

Spring.

夏

Hē

Summer.

秋

Chhiu

Autumn.

冬

Tang

Winter.

冰霜是寒在

Piaⁿ-sng sī ngân-tsāi

Ice is very cold?

雪敢是愈寒

Soh kàⁿ-sī zú-ngân

Snow is perhaps colder.

咱此處罕得有雪

Nán--chié hán--tit ū soh

We seldom have snow at our place here.

日一出濛烟就散

Jít chék-ē tshut mōng-in chiū-sùaⁿ

When the sun rises the mist disperses.

樹無露水袂活

Chhiū bô lōu-tsúi bōi-uáh

The trees will not grow without dew.

許久咱此處不識有落雹

Hoh-kú nán--chié m̄-pat ū lóh-phák

For a long time we have not had hail here.

冬天貧窮人是悽慘

Tang--thiⁿ khiou-kiáⁿ nâng sī chhi-tshám

In Winter the poor are miserable.

富個人則穿煖

Pù--kâi-nâng li chhēng-sie

But the rich are warmly clad.

冬天冷在

Tang--thiⁿ chhiⁿ-tsai

In Winter it is very cold.

夏天就

Hē--thiⁿ chiū-zuáh
But in Summer it is hot.

壹年有四季

Chék-nîⁿ ū sì-khùi
There are four seasons in a year.

在祖家夏天無此處向

Tō Tsóu-ke Hē--thiⁿ bô chié hi èⁿ-zuáh
In England the Summer is not so hot as here.

冬天愈冷此處

Tang--thiⁿ zú-chhiìn chié
In Winter it is colder than here.

在祖家壹年春天是上好

Tō tsóu-ke chék-nîⁿ Tshun--thiⁿ sī siāng-hó
In England Spring is the best of the year.

春天到來草俱皆發

Tshun--thiⁿ kàu--lâi, tsháu lóng-tsóng huat
When Spring comes, all the grass grow.

SECTION IV.

明早

Mêng-khí

Morning.

中午

Jít-tàu

Noon.

夜昏

Mêⁿ-hng

Evening.

上午

Chiēⁿ-kùa

Forenoon.

下午

Ē-kùa

Afternoon.

夜昏子

Mêⁿ-hng-kiáⁿ

To-night (early.)

今夜

Ke-mêⁿ

To-night (rather late.)

日

Jít

Sun or day.

月

Guéh

Moon or month.

日間

Jít--kùa

In the day.

夜間

Mêⁿ--kùa

In the night.

日晏

Jít uàⁿ

Late in the day.

日暗

Jít àm

Late in the night.

半夜

Puàⁿ-mêⁿ

Midnight

三更半夜

Saⁿ-keⁿ puàⁿ-mêⁿ

Third watch or midnight, (meaning a very late hour at night.)

明早有人來或無

Mêng-khí ū nāng lâi a-bô?

Did any body come this morning?

爾知或不知

Lú tsai a m̄-tsai?

Do you know or not?

我不知

Uá m̄-tsai.

I don't know.

中午我不在此處食

Jít-tàu uá m̄-tō chié chiáh.

I am not going to take dinner here at noon.

我中午要去乞人請

Uá jít-tàu àiⁿ-khü` khoih-nāng-chhiáⁿ

I am invited out for noon.

爾何時正要轉來

Lú tiang-sî chiàⁿ-àiⁿ tñg--lâi?

When will you come back?

夜昏正轉來

Mêⁿ-hng chiàⁿ-tñg--lâi

I shall not be back until to-night.

或者下午亦不知

Pa-lak ē-kùa iā m̄n-tsai

Perhaps in the afternoon, but I don't know.

今夜伊不在

Ke-mēn i m̄n-tō

He shall not be at home to-night.

夜昏子伊要來我此處

Mēn-hng-kiaⁿ iàiⁿ-lâi úa--kò

He is coming to my place to-night.

我請伊

Uá chhiáⁿ i

I have invited him.

伊作有幾多日工

I tsoh ū jiéh-tsōi jít kang?

How many days' work has he done?

伊作有壹個月

I tsoh ū chék-kâi guéh

He has worked one month.

伊日間作。夜間亦作

I jít--kùa tsoh, mēn--kùa iā tsoh

He worked in the day, and he also worked in the night.

伊個工是重在

I kái khang-khùe sī tàng-tsāi
His work is very heavy.

日未暗

Jít būe-àm
It is not yet dark.

爾睡到日向晏正走起

Lú út-kàu jít hièⁿ-uáⁿ chiàⁿ-tsáu-khí
You have slept far into the day, before you got up.

下日爾不可睡到向晏

Ê-jít lú m̄-móⁿ út-kàu-hièⁿ uàⁿ
For the future, you must not sleep so late into the day.

日暗着去睡

Jít àm tiéh khüyü-út
When it is late at night, you must go to bed.

勿到半夜正去睡

Màiⁿ-kàu puàⁿ-mén chiàⁿ-khüyü-út
Don't let it be midnight before you go to bed.

三更半夜勿去口

Saⁿ-keⁿ puàⁿ-mēn màiⁿ-khüyü-kháu
Don't go out at such a late hour at night.

SECTION V.

早

Tsá

Early.

早早

Tsá-tsá

Very early.

天光

Thiⁿ-kng

Day-break, dawn.

今日

Kiáⁿ-jít

To-day.

明天

Màⁿ-khí

To-morrow.

後日

Aū--jít

Day after to-morrow.

大後日

Tūa--aũ-jít
A day later than above.

昨日

Tsa-jít
Yesterday.

昨夜

Tsa-mêⁿ
Last night.

日日

Jít-jít
排日
Pâi-jít
Every day.

明年

Mêⁿ-nîⁿ
Next year.

年年

Nî-niⁿ
排年
Pâi-niⁿ
Yearly.

終久

Tsong-kú

Always.

次次

Tsūa-tsūa

吓吓

Ē-ē

Every occasion.

明天早爾着早早走起

Màⁿ-mēng-khí lú tiéh tsá-tsá tsáu-khí

To-morrow morning, you must get up very early.

爾不可睡到日晏正走起

Lú m̄-móⁿ út-kàu jít uàⁿ chiàⁿ-tsáu-khí

You must not sleep until late in the day before
you get up.

着早者

Tiéh tsá--chē

You must be early.

今。爾着憶得

Taⁿ, lú tiéh it-tit

Now, you must remember.

不可不憶得

M̄-móⁿ m̄-it-tit

Don't forget.

好。我天光就要走起

Hó. Uá thiⁿ-kng chiū àiⁿ tsáu-khí
Very well. As soon as day-break I will get up.

今日我不閒

Kiáⁿ-jít uá m̄ oíⁿ
I am busy to-day.

明天正來

Màⁿ-khí chiàⁿ-lâi
Come to-morrow.

明天隨何時

Màⁿ-khí zuān tiang-si
Any time to-morrow.

好了。爾好去

Hó--lō, lú hó-khù`
That will do, you may go.

我今日終日在內

Uá kiáⁿ-jít thàng-jít tō lāi
I am at home all to-day.

明天我不在

Màⁿ-khí uá m̄-tō
I shall not be at home tomorrow.

爾免用來

Lú míng-lâi

You need not come.

後日我就轉來

Aū-jít uá chiū tñg-lâi

I shall be back the day after to-morrow.

我次次來到覓爾不在

Uá tsūa-tsūa lâi-kàu tshüe lú m̄-tō

On every occasion of my coming, I could not find you.

我昨日來。昨夜亦來

Uá tsa-jít lâi, tsa-mêⁿ iā lâi

I came yesterday, and last night as well.

伊終久是如此

I tsong-kú sī chièn-seⁿ

He is always like this.

伊是惰。做事隨便做

I sī tuāⁿ, tsò-sūⁿ chhìn-tshái tsò

He is idle, and does things carelessly.

爾下日不可如此

Lú ē-jít m̄-móⁿ chièn-seⁿ

You must not be like this for the future.

爾着如此做

Lú tiéh chièⁿ-seⁿ muéh

You must do it like this.

着記得日日着如此

Tiéh kì-tit, jít-jít tiéh chièⁿ-seⁿ

You must remember, and every day do like this.

我年年着轉去

Uá nîⁿ-nîⁿ tiéh-tíng--khû

I must go home every year.

我明年要轉去

Uá mêm-nîⁿ àiⁿ-tíng--khû

I shall go home next year.

壹年若是無轉去就不做得

Chék-nîⁿ nâⁿ-sî bô-tíng--khû chiû m̄-tsò-tit

It will not do, unless I go home once a year.

LESSON VIII.

NUMERAL.

1

Chék, it
— 壹

2

Nōⁿ, jī
— 弌

3

Saⁿ
— 三

4

Sì
— 四

5

Ngōu
— 五

6

Lák
— 六

7

Chhit
七

8

Poih
八

9

Káu
九

10

Tsáp
十

11

Tsáp-it
| —

12

Tsáp-jī
| 二

13

Tsáp-saⁿ
| 三

14

Tsáp-sì
| ✗

15

Tsáp-ngōu
| ⁸

16

Tsáp-lák
| ⁻

17

Tsáp-chhit
| ⁺

18

Tsáp-poih
| ☰

19

Tsáp-káu
| 文

20

Jī-tsap
|| ○

21

Jī-tsáp-it^[1]

|| —

22

Jī-tsáp-jī^[2]
|| =

30

Saⁿ-tsáp
||○

100

Chék-peh
| ○○
百

101

„ | ○ | tuaⁿ-it
百

102

„ | ○ || „ -jī
百

110

„ | —○ it-tsáp^[3]
百

111

” | — | ” -it
百

112

” | — || ” -jī
百

120

” | 二 ○ jī-tsáp [4]
百

200

Nōⁿ-peh
|| ○○
百

300

Saⁿ-peh
川○○
百

1000

Chék-tshoiⁿ
| ○○○
千

1001

” | ○○ | lân-tuaⁿ-it
千

1002

” | ○○ || ” ” -jī
 千

1010

” | ○ | ○ ” it-tsáp [5]
 千

1011

” | ○ | - ” ” -it
 千

1012

” | ○ | = ” ” -jī
 千

1020

” | ○ || lān-jī
 千

1100

Tshoiⁿ-it
 | -○
 千

1101

Tshoiⁿ peh-tuaⁿ-it

| —○ |
千

1102

„ | —○ || „ -jī
千

1110

„ | — | „ -it
千

1111

„ | — | — „ it-tsáp-it
千

1112

„ | — | = „ -jī
千

1120

„ | — || „ -jī
千

1200

„ | =○ „ -jī
千

2000

Nõⁿ-tshoiⁿ
|| ○○
千

10000

Chék-buān
| ○○○
万

100000

Tsáp-buān
| ○○○
十万

1000000

Chék-peh-buān
| ○○○
百万

1. ↑ Or a shorter form jíh-it 卌乙
 2. ↑ „ jít-jī 卌弌
 3. ↑ „ peh-it 百壹
 4. ↑ „ peh-jī 百弌
 5. ↑ „ tshoiⁿ lân-it 千零壹
-

LESSON IX.

TONES.

There are *four* great classes of tones—1st. Phêⁿ; 2nd. Siāng; 3rd. Khū^ˋ; 4th. Jíp. In the Swatow Colloquial, *eight* separate tones are distinguished from one another:—

1. 上平 Chiēⁿ-phêⁿ as 知 tsai, *to know.*
 2. 下平 Ě-phêⁿ „ 來 lâi, *to come.*
 3. 上聲 Siāng-siaⁿ „ 海 hái, *the sea.*
 4. 上去 Chiēⁿ-khū^ˋ „ 試 chhì, *to try.*
 5. 下去 Ě-khū^ˋ „ 老 lāu, *old.*
 6. 去聲 Khū^ˋ-siaⁿ „ 易 kōi, *easy.*
 7. 上入 Chiēⁿ-jíp „ 歇 hiah, *to stop.*
 8. 下入 Ě-jíp „ 葉 hiéh, *leaves.*
-

INFLECTIONS OF THE TONES.

When a syllable is connected with another by a hyphen, the former loses its original tone, and the latter retains it in full force. There are exceptions in the case of the *first* and *sixth* tones, which, though these are connected with other syllables, are not changed, but the rest are thus changed:—

The *second* becomes the *sixth*.

The *third* becomes the *fifth*.
The *fourth* becomes the *third*.
The *fifth* becomes the *fourth*.
The *seventh* becomes the *eighth*.
The *eighth* becomes the *seventh*.
As:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. 何時 Tiang-sî, <i>when</i> , | read Tiang-sî. |
| 2. 的處 Tî-kò, <i>where</i> , | „ Tî-kò. |
| 3. 許處 Hû-kó, <i>there</i> , | „ Hû-kò. |
| 4. 做年 Tsò-nîn, <i>why</i> , | „ Tsó-nîn. |
| 5. 上好 Siâng-hó, <i>best</i> , | „ Siàng-hó. |
| 6. 上午 Chiēn-kùa, <i>forenoon</i> , | „ Chiēn-kùa. |
| 7. 失落 Sit-lóh, <i>to lose</i> , | „ Sít-lóh. |
| 8. 落雨 Loh-hōu, <i>to rain</i> , | „ Loh-hōu. |

HYPHENES.

On this admittedly difficult subject, I transcribe a few remarks from one well qualified to speak having made this a study.

“The general idea involved in the use of hyphens is to link together those syllables which are so closely connected that the tones of certain of them are affected by the connexion. This principle, however, is not carried out to the full extent, because in many cases the words thus influencing one another would be too numerous to link together in this

manner." But it will be observed that there is one case in which hyphens must always be employed, viz. when two or more syllables form one word, as 上午 chiēn-kùa, forenoon, 書冊 tsü-chheh, a book, 大英國 Tāi-eng-kok, England, 灼灼薛 iáp-iáp-sih, twinkling.

"A DOUBLE HYPHEN implies that the word preceding it retains its own proper tone in full force, and that the word or words following it are either enclitic or unaccented, and as far as possible deprived of distinctive tonal character," as,

入來 jíp--lâi, come in, 覓着 tshūe--tiéh, found, 來了 lái--lō, has come, 掠着了 liáh--tiéh-lō, has been caught, 站起來, khiā--khí-lâi, stand up.

"The use of hyphens, though most essential, is yet difficult to regulate by any stringent law, and much must be left to discretion."

LESSON X. GRAMMAR.

Substantives and Adjectives are not declined: the same word expresses both the singular and the plural. Pronouns have a plural form.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
我 Uá, I.	阮。咱 Ún or nán, we.
爾 Lú, thou or you.	恁 Nín, ye or you.
伊 I, he, she, it.	因。伊人 I or i--nâng, they, them.

The distinctions of moods, tenses, numbers and persons are shown by the addition of certain auxiliary verbs or particles, as follows:—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

我來

Uá lâi
I come.

爾去

Lú khú

You go.

伊要

I àiⁿ

He wants.

阮勿

Ún màiⁿ

We don't want.

恁是我個朋友

Nín sī uá kâi phêng-iú

You are my friends.

因。伊人是外人

In or i--nâng sī gūa-nâng

They are outsiders.

PAST TENSE.

The common signs of the Past Tense are 有 ū and 詧 chêng, and are employed chiefly in asking questions and in giving answers, but seldom when a subject is simply being spoken of, viz.—

伊分我

I pun uá

He gave me.

伊昨日來

I tsa-jít lâi

He came yesterday.

伊昨日有來或無

I tsa-jít ū lâi a-bô?

Did he come yesterday or not?

伊昨日不曾來。伊昨日無來

I tsa-jít mī-chêng lâi, or i tsa-jít bô-lâi

He did not come yesterday.

我昨日嘗來。我昨日有來

Uá tsa-jít chêng--lâi, or uá tsa-jít ū--lâi

I did come yesterday.

PERFECT TENSE.

The chief signs of the Perfect Tense are 了 lióu, 正 chiàⁿ, 識 pat, 有 ū, 未 būe, and 亞未 a-būe.

Lióu^[1] 了 (finish) can only be used to subjects being spoken of, and cannot be used in asking questions, viz.—

伊來了

I lâi--lō

He has come.

阮知了

Ún tsai--lō

We have known.

因到了

In kàu--lō

They have arrived. Chiàⁿ 正 (just) and 識 pat (ever) can be used both to questions and answers, viz.—

伊正來

I chiàⁿ-lâi

He has just come.

爾此時正來

Lú chi-tsûn chìaⁿ-lâi?

Have you just now come?

爾昔識來此處否

Lú tsá pat-lâi--chié mē?

Have you ever been here before?

我昔不識來此處

Uá tsá m̄-pat lâi--chié

I have never been here before.

Ü (have) 有 in the Perfect Tense, generally followed by the interrogative sign 亞未 a-būe, is used for questions only, and 未 būe (not yet) is used for answers, viz.—

伊有來或未

I ū^[2] lâi a-būe?
Has he come?

伊未來

I būe lâi
He has not come.

因有去或未

In ū^[2] khū` a-būe?
Have they gone?

因未去

In būe khū`
They have not gone.

FUTURE TENSE.

The chief signs of the Future Tense are àiⁿ, 正要 chiàⁿ-àiⁿ, (want) 會 ōi (can) and 袂 bōi (cannot.) viz.—

伊明天要來

I màⁿ-khí àiⁿ-lâi
He will come to-morrow.

霎時要落雨

Khiā-tiām àiⁿ-lóh-hōu

It will rain bye-and-bye.

伊何時正要來

I tiang-sî chiàⁿ-àiⁿ lâi?
When will he come?^[3]

伊霎時正要來

I khiā-tiām chiàⁿ-àiⁿ-lâi
He will come bye-and-bye.

我下個月要轉

Uá ē-kâi-guêh àiⁿ-tíng
I shall go home next month.

伊會死或袂

I õi sí a-bõi?
Will he die?

伊袂死

I bõi--sí
He will not die.

伊將來會做大

I chiang-lâi õi tsò-tūa
He will be great in the future.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

The signs of the Potential Mood are 會 ōi, 袂 bōi, 會得 ōi-tit, 袂得 bōi-tit, 好 hó, 着 tiéh, and 不可 m̄n-móⁿ.

Ōi (can) 會 implies ability, and 袂 bōi (cannot) implies its opposite, inability.

伊會氹

I ōi-siū

He can swim.

伊袂走

I bōi-tsáu

He cannot run.

Ōi-tit (can) 會得 implies possibility, and 袂得 bōi-tit (cannot) implies impossibility.

爾今夜回得來或袂

Lú ke-mēⁿ ōi-tit lâi a-bōi?

Can you come to-night or not?

我不閒。我今夜袂得去

Uá m̄n-ōiⁿ, uá ke-mēⁿ bōi-tit khǖ

I am busy, I cannot go to-night.

爾早時咀爾袂得來。爾只同如何會得來

Lú thāng-kùa tàⁿ-lú bōi-tit lái, lú chí-tsûn tsò-nîⁿ ōi-tit lâi?

You said just now you could not come, how is it
you can come now?

我只回閒。故此就會得來

Uá chí-tsûn ôiⁿ, kù-tshú̄ chiū̄ òi-tit lâi

I have leisure just now, and therefore I can come.

爾若是無共伊咀。伊袂得知

Lú̄ nāⁿ-sī bô kah i tàⁿ, i bōi-tit tsai

If you did not tell him, he could not know it.

Hó 好 is very nearly the same as the English auxiliary verb may, and implies liberty.

我好去否

Uá hó-khú̄ mē?

May I go?

爾好去

Lú̄ hó-khú̄

You may go.

我好咀否

Uá hó-tàⁿ mē?

May I speak?

Tiéh 着 (must, ought, or should) implies obligation.

爾着來

Lú tiéh-lâi

You must, (ought to, or should) come.

喊伊着靜靜

Hàm i tiéh tiām-tiām

Tell him he ought to be silent.

我着 爾

Uá tiéh-hiâm lú

I must blame you.

爾着認爾個不着

Lú tiéh-jīn lú kâi m̄-tiéh

You should admit your fault. M̄-móⁿ (don't) 不可 implies the opposite of 着 tiéh, viz. must not, ought not, and should not.

爾不可去

Luú m̄-móⁿ khú

You must not go.

恁不可分伊去

Nín m̄-móⁿ pun i khú

You ought not to let him go.

恁不可辯

Nín m̄-móⁿ à

You should not argue.

The Passive verb is formed by the use of the words 分 pun,
乞 khoih (to give) and 分人 pun--nâng (give people.)

爾乞何人打

Lú khoih tî-tiâng phah?
By whom were you beaten?

我分伊打

Uá pun i phah
I was beaten by him.

伊分人殺

I pun--nâng thâi
He was killed.

分何人殺

Pun tî-tiâng thâi?
Was killed by whom?

是分伊殺或不是

Sí pun i thâi a m̄-sí?
Was he killed by him or not?

伊分雷公扣死

I pun lûi-kong khà-sí
He was struck to death by lightning.

伊袂分人騙

I bõi pun--nâng phièn

He cannot be deceived by people.

伊個名聲乞人稱誦

I kâi miâⁿ-siaⁿ khoih--nâng o-ló

His name is praised by the people.

The Progressive Form is formed by the use of the word 在 tō (in the act of) and 要 iàⁿ (want.)

小兒在要

Nouⁿ-kiáⁿ tō síg

The boys are playing.

我在寫字

Uá tō siá-jī

I am writing.

亞奴在哭

A-nôuⁿ tō khàu

The child is crying.

伊咀伊要去

I tàⁿ i àiⁿ-lâi

He says he is coming.

伊要轉去

I àiⁿ-tíg--khüyǖ

He is going home.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

The words employed in the comparative degree are 愈 zú, 敬 kèng, (more) ióu, (a little) 過 kùe, (over) 巍 iâ̄n (to be superior, to defeat,) and 輸, (to be inferior, to be defeated.)

愈多愈好

Zú-tsōi zú-hó

The more the better.

只個 大

Chí--kâi ióu-tūa

This is a little larger.

伊有愈多我

I ū zú-tsōi uá

He has more than I.

此個敬長過彼個

Chí--kâi kèng-tâng kùe hú-kâi

This is longer than that.

爾個好。我個愈敬好

Lú--kâi hó, uá--kâi zú-kèng hó

Yours is good, (but) mine better.

伊會走猛過我

He can run faster than I.

伊行猛過伊走

Lú kiâⁿ méⁿ-kùe i tsáu

You walk faster than he runs.

潮州府會贏過汕頭或袂

Tiē-chiu-hú õi iâⁿ-kùe Suaⁿ-thâu a-bõi?

Is Ch'ao-chow-fu better than Swatow?

爾寫個字贏我個

Lú siá kâi jī iâⁿ uá kâi

Your writing is better than mine.

伊作事贏爾

I tsò-sü⁻ iâⁿ lú

He does things better than you.

爾無用。輸伊

Lú bô-ēng su i

You are no use, and are surpassed by him.

爾會走贏伊否

Lú õi tsáu-iâⁿ i mē?

Can you over take him in running?

袂。我輸伊

Bõi, uá su i

No, I am behind him in running.

THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE.

The words employed in the superlative degree are 上 siāng and 上頂 siāng-téng (supreme); the latter generally refers to the qualities of goods, viz.—

有上大個否

Ũ siāng-tūa--kâi mē?

Have you the largest one?

此個就是上大個

Chí--kâi chiū-sī siāng-tūa kâi

This is the largest one.

我要上頂好個

Uá àiⁿ siāng-téng-hó--kâi

I want the best (quality.)

1. ↑ This word is so unaccented, that it is always sounded lō instead of lióu, when it comes after a Double hyphen.
2. ↑ 2.0 2.1 In every case ũ may be omitted if preferred.
3. ↑ Chiàⁿ-àiⁿ is nearly the same as the auxillary verb *will*, and is employed thus, e. g. I tiang-sî chiàⁿ-àiⁿ

lâi? when will he come? that is to say, he is not coming now, but when will he come? and the answer is I kхиā-tиām chiàⁿ-àiⁿ lâi, He will come bye and bye, that is to say, he will come, but not before the time when he intends to come.

LESSON XI.

TIME GENERALLY.

SECTION I.

拜乙

Pài-it

Monday.

拜式

Pài-jī

Tuesday.

拜三

Pài-saⁿ

Wednesday.

拜四

Pài-sì

Thursday.

拜伍

Pài-ngōu

Friday.

拜陸

Pài-lák

Saturday.

禮拜

Lói-pài

Sunday.

正月

Chiaⁿ--guéh

First moon or New Year's days.

二月

Jí--guéh

Second moon.

三月

Saⁿ-guéh

Third moon.

今日拜几

Kiáⁿ-jít pài-kúi?

What day of the week is to-day?

今日拜乙

Kiáⁿ-jít pài-it

To-day is Monday.

爾下個拜乙來

Lú ē-kâi pài-it lâi
You come on Monday next.

我此個禮拜不閒在

Uá chí-kâi lói-pài m̄-ôiⁿ tsāi
I am very busy this week.

我明天個事多在

Uá màⁿ-khí kâi sū tsōi-tsāi
I shall have a great deal of work to-morrow.

先生爾明天早者來

Sin-seⁿ lú màⁿ-khí tsá--chē-lâi
Teacher, you come a little earlier tomorrow.

我要讀零些。了爾好轉來

Uá àiⁿ-ták lân-ló, lióu lú hó-tíg--khù
I will read a little, and then you can go.

拜三先生爾免用來

Pài-saⁿ sin-seⁿ lú míng-ēng lâi
On Wednesday, teacher, you needn't come.

拜四我不在

Pài-sì uá m̄-tō
I shan't be at home on Thursday.

拜伍我或者轉來

Pài-ngōu uá pa-lak tñg--lâi

Probably, I shall be back on Friday.

無定着。拜陸亦不知

Bô tiān-tiéh, pài-lák iā m̄-tsai

I am not sure, I might come back on Saturday.

爾拜陸下午來

Lú pài-lák ē-kùa lâi

You come on Saturday afternoon.

禮拜日我要去禮拜

Lói-pài-jít uá àiⁿ-khù` lói-pài

On Sunday I go to worship.

加不久就正月

Ke m̄-kú chiū chiaⁿ--guéh

Before long it will be the New Year.

忒月還了是冷

Jī--guéh huân-lióu sī chhìn

The second moon is still cold.

叁月 退

Saⁿ--guéh ióu-tsúah

The third moon is a little less (cold.)

SECTION II.

初乙

Chhiu-it

First day of the moon.

初弌

Chhiu-jī

Second day of the moon.

初三

Chhiu-saⁿ

Third day of the moon.

拾乙

Tsap2-it

Eleventh day of the moon.

拾弌

Tsáp-jī

Twelfth day of the moon.

月大

Guéh tūa

A long moon.

月小

Guéh sié

A short moon.

閏月

Zūn-guéh
An intercalary moon.

日蝕

Jít sīh
An eclipse of the sun.

月蝕

Guéh sīh
An eclipse of the moon.

安更

An-keⁿ
First watch from 7 to 9 p.m.

二更

Jī-keⁿ
Second watch „ 9 „ 11 „

三更

Sān-keⁿ
Third watch „ 11 „ 1 a.m.

四更

Sì-keⁿ
Fourth watch „ 1 „ 9 „

五更

Ngōu-keⁿ

Fifth watch „ 3 „ 5 „

今日何時

Kiáⁿ-jít tiang-sī?
What is to day?

今日七月初乙

Kiáⁿ-jít chhit--guéh chhiu-it
To-day is the first of the seventh moon.

拾乙禮拜

Tsáp-it lói-pài
The eleventh (Chinese month) will be Sunday.

是或不是

Sī a m̄-sī?
Is it or is it not?

我看歷日就知

Uá thóiⁿ láh-jíh chiū-tsai
Let me see the calendar, and I will know it.

歷日在此。十二正是禮拜

Láh-jít tō--chié, tsáp-jī chiàⁿ-sī lói-pài
Here's the calendar, the twelfth will be Sunday.

不是十乙

M̄-sī tsáp-it
It's not the eleventh.

此個月大或是小

Chí-kâi guéh tuā a-sī sié?
Is this moon long or short?

不知

ℳ-tsai
I don't know.

月大就三十。月小就廿九

Guéh tuā chiū saⁿ-tsáp, guéh sié chiū jíh-káu
In a great moon there will be thirty days, and in a
small moon twenty nine.

今年有閏月否

Ke-nîⁿ ū zūn-guéh mē?
Is there an intercalary moon this year?

有。閏五

Ū, zūn-ngōu
Yes, the fifth intercalary moon.

昨夜月蝕爾有看或無

Tsa-mêⁿ guéh sīh lú ū thóiⁿ a-bô?
Last night there was an eclipse of the moon, did
you see it?

不嘗。我在睡

ℳ-chêng, uá tō út
No, I was in bed.

昨夜三更蝕

Tsá-mêⁿ saⁿ-keⁿ sīh

The eclipse took place at the third watch last night.

我若是知。我走起来看

Uá nāⁿ-sī tsai, uá tsáu-khí lâi-thóiⁿ

If I had known, I would have got up to see it.

爾昨日無共我咀

Lú tsa-jít bô kah uá tàⁿ

You didn't tell me yesterday.

我昨日不記得共爾咀

Uá tsa-jít m̄-kì-tit kah lú tàⁿ

I forgot to tell you yesterday.

爾知日何時正蝕

Lú tsai jít tiang-sî chiàⁿ-sīh?

Do you know when there will be an eclipse of the sun?

不知。我無歷日

M̄-tsai, uá bô láh-jít

I don't know, I haven't got a calendar.

我昨夜終夜袂睡

Uá tsa-mêⁿ thàng-mêⁿ bōi-út

I couldn't sleep the whole of last night.

巡更個人昨夜無掌

Chiéⁿ-keⁿ--kâi-nâng tsa-mêⁿ bô chiéⁿ
The watchman didn't watch last night.

LESSON XII.

A BUILDING &c.

SECTION I.

厝

Tshù

A house.

地脚

Tī-kha

Foundation.

灰

Hue

Lime.

牆

Chhiēⁿ

Wall.

厝頂

Tshù-téng

Roof.

厝瓦

Tshù-hiā

Tiles (roof.)

棟樑 樑

Tòng-êⁿ, êⁿ
A beam.

柱

Thiōu
A pillar, a post.

磚

Tsng
Tiles (floor.)

紅磚

Âng-tsng
Bricks.

塗腳

Thôu-kha
Floor (earth of tile.)

灰埕

Hue-tiâⁿ
Lime floor.

樓枋

Lâu-pang
Board floor.

欄杆

Lân-kan

Railing.

要建厝着有地脚

Àiⁿ khí-tshù tiéh ū tī-kha

To build a house, there must be a foundation.

地脚深。厝就堅

Tī-kha chhim, tshù chiū khiàng

If the foundation is deep, then the house will be strong.

無地脚厝袂站

Bô tī-kha tshù bōi-khiā

Without a foundation, the house will not stand.

灰切要着足。無。牆袂有

Hue chhiet-iòⁿ tiéh kàu, bô, chhiêⁿ bōi-tōiⁿ

It is important to have sufficient lime, otherwise, the walls will not be hard.

我個厝頂個厝瓦有零塊破

Uá kâi tshù-téng kâi tshù-hiā ū lân-kò phùa

Some of the tiles on my roof are broken.

厝漏

Tshù lāu

The house leaks.

我要叫司阜來修整

Uá àiⁿ-kiè sai-pẽ lâi siu-síp

I want to get a bulder to repair it.

此枝柱大枝

Chí-ki thiõu tuā-ki

This pillar is large.

塗腳個紅磚破

Thôu-kha kâi âng-tsng phùa

The bricks of the floor are broken.

叫司阜來補

Kiè sai-pẽ lâi póu

Call the builder to mend them.

塗腳每個禮拜着洗壹次

Thôu-kha chék-kâi lói-pài tiéh sói chék-ē

The floor must be washed once a week.

樓頂樓枋亦是如是

Lâu-téng lâu-pang iā sī chièⁿ-seⁿ

The floor up-stairs the same.

每個禮拜着洗清潔清潔

Kâi-kâi lói-pài tiéh sói chheng-khih chheng-khih

Every week you must wash it clean.

灰埕亦着洗

Hue-tiâⁿ iā tiéh sói

The lime floor must be washed.

此處無明朝早 在

Chíe pâi-mêng-khí-tsá zuáh-tsâi

Here it is very warm every morning.

我要作欄杆

Uá àiⁿ-tsò lân-kan

I want to make a railing.

爾叫司阜霎時來

Lú kiè sai-pẽ khiã-tiām lâi

You tell the carpenter to come bye-and-bye.

共伊咀我此處要作欄杆

Kah i tàⁿ uá chí-kò àiⁿ-tsò lân-kan

Tell him I want to make a railing here.

司阜個內在何處爾知否

Sai-pẽ kâi lâi tō tî-kò lú tsai mē?

Do you know where the carpenter's place is?

知亞

Tsai--a

Oh yes, I know.

在。我要時正來去

Zuáh-tsāi, uá khiā-tiām chiàⁿ-lâi-khū`

It is very warm (now), I will go bye-and-bye.

SECTION II.

門

M̄ng

A door.

枋

Pāng

A room.

廳

Thiaⁿ

A drawing room, a hall.

看書房

Thóiⁿ-tsü-pāng

A reading room.

食房

Chiáh-pāng

A dining room.

臥房

Út-pâng

A bed room.

洗浴房

Sói-ék-pàng *or*

洗浴棚

Sói-ék-pêⁿ

A bath-room.

貯貨房

Tun-hùe-pâng

A store-room.

走馬樓

Tsáu-bé-lâu

Verandah, up-stairs.

窓

Theng

A window.

玻璃

Po-lî

Glass.

纏伯策

Hâu-peh-chheh

Venetians.

樓梯

Lâu-thui

A stair-case.

火爐

Hué-lôu

A grate.

煙筒

In-tâng

A chimney.

伙食房

Hué-sít-pâng

Kitchen.

門有關或無

Mâng ū kueⁿ a-bô?

Did you shut the door?

有。閉了我鎖定

Ü, kueⁿ-lióu uá só--tiāⁿ

Yes, after shutting I locked it.

鎖匙在何處

Só-sî tō tî-kò?

Where is the key?

鎖匙在此處

Só-sî tō--chié?

Here's the key.

爾個房個門有鎖否

Lú kâi pâng kâi mñg ū só mē?

Did you lock the door of your room?

我個房何用鎖

Uá kâi pâng tsò-ēng só

Why? my room needn't be locked.

廳有人客或無

Thiaⁿ ū nâng-kheh a-bô?

Are there any guests in the drawing room?

四指呾無

Sì-tsóiⁿ tàⁿ-bô

The boy says "no".

我個臥房爾有掃或未

Uá-kâi út-pâng lú ū sàu a-bûe?

Have you swept my bed-room?

有。樓頂俱皆掃清潔

Ü, lâu-téng lóng-tsóng sàu chheng-khih

Yes, I have swept the whole of up-stairs clean.

有洗或無

Ü sói a-bô?
Did you wash it?

無。樓頂還了是清潔

Bô, lâu-téng huân-lióu sī chheng-khih
No, up-stairs is still clean.

洗浴房有水或無

Sói-ék-pâng ū tsúi a-bô?
Is there any water in the bath-room?

無。我來去擔

Bô, uá lâi khû taⁿ
No, I will go and carry some.

速速去我要洗浴

Méⁿ-méⁿ khû, uá àiⁿ sói-ék
Go quickly, I am going to bathe.

此携去藏房貯貨房

Chiá khiéh khû khàng pàng tî-kò?
Where shall I keep this?

窓閉玻璃免用閉

Theng kueⁿ, po-lî míñ-ēng kueⁿ
Shut the window, you needn't shut the glass.

若是有雨釅伯策就着閉

Naⁿ-sī ū hōu hāu-peh-chheh chiū tiéh-kueⁿ

If there is rain, then shut the venetians.

要落樓梯勿 叻

Àiⁿ-lóh lâu-thui màiⁿ pīn-pōng-kiè^[1]

If you are coming down the stair-case, don't make a trampling noise.

火爐起火

Hué-lôu khí-hué

Make a fire in the grate.

爾去伙食房呌火頭來

Lú khù` hué-sít-pâng kiè hué-thâu lâi

You go to the kitchen, and tell the cook to come.

SECTION III.

餉關

Hiàng-kuan

A custom-house.

批館

Phoi-kuán

信關

Sìn-kuan

A post-office.

炮臺

Phàu-thâi

A fort.

塔

Thah

A pagoda.

城

Siâñ

A city.

埔

Pou

A town.

鄉里

Hieñ-lí

A village.

市

Chhī

A market.

行

Hâng

A hong.

舖

Phòu

A shop.

演

În

Story, of a house.

間

Koiⁿ

A classifier of a house.

此張信携去餉關

Chí-tieⁿ sìn khiéh khüyü` hiàng-kuan

Take this letter to the custom-house.

此三張携去信關

Chí saⁿ-tieⁿ khiéh khüyü` sìn-kuan

These three, take them to the post-office.

信關在何處

Sìn-kuan tō tî-kò?

Where is the post-office?

爾不識携信去信關

Lǘ m̄-pat khiéh sìn khüyü` sin-kuan?

Have you never taken letters to the post-office?

不識

M̄-pat

I never have.

信關在角石

Sìn-kuan tō Kak-chiéh

The post-office is at Kak-chieh.

爾知炮臺在何處

Lǘ tsai phàu-thâi tō tî-kò?

You know where the fort is?

不知。我早不識來此汕頭

M̄ tsai, uá tsá m̄-pat lâi chí Suaⁿ-thâu

I don't know, I have never been at Swatow before.

我此個地方不熟

Uá chí-kâi tī-hng m̄-sék

I am not familiar with this place.

爾貴處

Lǘ tî-kò húe?

Where do you belong to?

我菴埠處

Uá Am-pou húe

I belong to Am-pou.

爾嘗識去府城否

Lú khah-pat khü` Hú-siâⁿ mē?

Have you ever been to Ch'ao-chow-fu?

識也。我有去四五次

Pat a, uá ū khü` sì-ngōu tsūa

Oh yes, I have been there four or five times.

城是大在

The city is very large.

有個街大汕頭個街多也

Ü-kâi koi tūa Suaⁿ-thâu kâi koi tsōi a

Some streets are much larger than the streets in
Swatow.

阮個鄉里莊隴

Ún kâi hieⁿ-lí Tsng-léng

Our village is Tsng-leng.

離菴埠無若遠

Lî Am-pou bô-jiéh-hñg

Not very far from Am-pou.

恁個鄉里有塔或無

Nín kâi hieⁿ-lí ū thah a-bô?

Is there any pagoda in your village?

阮個鄉里無

Ún kâi hieⁿ-lí bô

None in our village.

汕頭埠有市或無

Suaⁿ-thâu-pou ū chhī a-bô?

Is there any market in the town of Swatow?

各個埠頭都有市

Kâi-kâi pou-thâu tou ū chhī

There is a market in every town.

香港有大行

Hiang-káng ū tūa-hâng

There are large hongs in Hong Kong.

在彼個舖高大

Tō-hié kâi phòu kûiⁿ-tūa

The shops there are high and large.

有個舖三四演高

Ü-kâi phòu saⁿ-sì ìn kûiⁿ

Some shops there are three or four stories high.

爾在彼有几間厝

Lú tō-hié ū kúi-koiⁿ tshù?

How many houses have you there?

我在彼有壹間

Uá tō-hié ū chék-koiⁿ

I have one house there.

每個月稅壹百個銀

Chék-kâi guéh sùe chék-peh kâi ngûn

It is let at \$100 a month.

1. [↑] An onomatopoetic word.
-

LESSON XIII.

HUMAN BODY &C.

External.

靈魂

Lêng-hûn
Soul.

命

Miāⁿ
Life.

頭

Thâu
Head.

毛

Môⁿ
Hair.

頭毛

Thâu-môⁿ
Hair of the head, (human.)

辯

Piⁿ

Queue.

面

Mīn

Face.

目

Mák

目周

Mák-chiu

Eyes.

目眉

Mák-bâi

Eye-brow.

目毛

Mák-chhì-môⁿ

Eye-lash.

目皮

Mák-chiu-phûe

Eye-lid.

眼睛

Mák-jîn

Eye-ball.

鼻

Phīn

Nose.

鼻孔

Phīn-khang

Nostril.

口

Tshùi

Mouth.

口唇皮

Tshùi-lîm-phûe

Lips.

鬚

Chhiu

Beard, moustache.

下鬚

Ē-hâi

Chin.

頰

Kih-kau

Cheeks.

額頭

Hiáh-mîng-sîn

Forehead.

草眼

Tsháu-*ngán*
Temples.

耳

Hīⁿ
Ear.

頸

Ām
Neck.

身

Sin
Body.

心肝頭

Sim-kuaⁿ-thâu
Chest.

肺和月日丸内

Phianⁿ-lî
Sides.

肚

Tóu
Belly.

肚臍

Tóu-tsâi

Navel.

腋下

Koh-lâng-ẽ

Arm-pit.

背

Ka-chiah

Back.

肩頭

Koiⁿ-thâu

Shoulder.

手

Chhiú

Arms, hands.

手肘

Chhiú-thñg

Elbow.

手指

Chhiú-tsóiⁿ

Fingers.

指頭公

Tsńg-thâu-kong
Thumb.

指甲

Tsńg-kah
Nail.

脚

Kha
Legs, feet.

脚腿

Kha-thúi
Thigh.

膝

Kha-thâu-u
Knees.

脚目

Kha-mák
Ankles.

脚趾

Kha-tsóiⁿ
Toes.

皮

Phûe

Skin.

External.

前齒

Tsôiⁿ-khí

Front teeth.

牙頭齒

Gê-thâu-khi

Back teeth.

齒銀

Khí-ngûn

Gum.

舌

Chíh

Tongue.

喉嚨

Âu-lèng

Throat.

涎

Nûaⁿ

Spittle.

痰

Thâm

Phlegm.

肺

Hùi

Lungs.

腸

Tîng

Intestines.

心

Sim

Heart.

肝

Kuaⁿ

Liver.

腎子

Siẽn-chí

Kidney.

膽

Táⁿ

Gall.

筋

Kүn
Veins.

骨
Kut
Bones.

勝
Lâ
Fat.

肉
Nék
Flesh.

血
Hueh
Blood.

力
Lát
Strength.

脉
Méhⁿ
Pulse.

氣
Khì

Natural heat of the body.

汗

Kūaⁿ

Perspiration.

尿

Jiē

Urine.

屎

Sái

Excrement.

此個人壯在

Chí-kâi nàng tsàng-tsāi

This man is very strong.

我個頭髮長了

Uá kâi thâu-môⁿ tîg--lō

My hair is long.

我要剃頭

Uá àiⁿ thi-thâu

I want to shave.

爾個手伸出來

Lú kâi chhiú tshun--tshut-lâi
Stretch out your hand.

我個手指流血

Uá kâi chhiú-tsóinⁿ lâu-hueh
My finger is bleeding.

我在批物件。刹着

Uá tō phoi muéh-kiānⁿ, kuah--tiéh
I was cutting something, and it got cut.

伊跌到脚折去

I puáh kàu kha chíh--khüyǖ
He fell down, and broke his leg.

脚手勿多

Kha-chhiú màinⁿ-tsōi
Don't be mischievous.

伊死了

I sí--lō
He is dead.

爾在批的個

Lú tō phoi tî-kâi?
What are you cutting?

我在批我個指甲

Uá tō phoi uá kái tsíng-kah

I am cutting my nails.

此個人肥在

Chí-kâi nângh pûi-tsâi
This man is very fat.

伊要流鬚

I àiⁿ lâu-chhiu
He wants to keep his beard.

伊個頭毛茹茹

I kâi thâu-môⁿ zû[̄]-zû[̄]
His hair is rough.

伊無梳頭

I bô siu-thâu
He doesn't comb his hair.

爾個人會不好或袂

Lû[́] kâi nângh òi mî-móⁿ a-bõi?
Are you unwell?

會。我個人熱

Õi, uá kâi nângh zuáh
Yes, I am suffering from fever.

爾要食零須藥否

Lû[́] àiⁿ-chiáh lân-ló iéh mē?
Do you wish to take some medicine?

要亞。請爾携零須分我

Àiⁿ a, chhiáⁿ lú khiéh lân-ló pun uá
Oh yes, please get me some.

我個肚此几日滙在

Uá kâi tóu chí-kua-jít siap-tsāi
I have been very constipated during the last few days.

我壹身流汗

Uá chék-sin lâu-kūaⁿ
I am in a perspiration.

人因在

Nâng khùn-tsāi
I am very weak.

我病有三個禮拜

Uá pēⁿ ū saⁿ-kâi lói-pài
I have been sick for about three weeks.

爾個人會少差或袂

Lú kâi nâng ōi ióu-tsuáh a-bōi?
Are you any better?

會。少差些輸

Ói, ióu-tsúah su-kiáⁿ
Yes, a little better.

人會食或袂

Nâng ōi-chiáh a-bōi?

Can you eat?

會零須

Ōi lân-ló

I can eat a little.

勿食太多

Màiⁿ-chiáh khah-tsōi

Don't eat too much.

LESSON XIV.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

家私

Ke-si

Furnitures.

床

Tsh̄ng

棹

Toh

A table.

校椅

Kau-íⁿ

A chair.

琴

Khîm

An organ or piano.

脚踏椅

Kha-táh-íⁿ

A foot-stool.

人仔

Ang-kiáⁿ

Pictures.

燈

Teng

A lamp.

花干

Hue-kan

A flower vase.

奇物

Khî-khá-muéh

Curiosities.

戲弄物

Thit-thô-muéh

Fancy articles.

鐵鉗

Thih-kiⁿ

Tongs.

鐵匙

Thih-sî

A fire shovel.

氈

Chiⁿ

A rug, a carpet.

三脚員床

Saⁿ-kha ˧˥-tsh̄ng

A tripod round table.

四方床

Sì-pang tsh̄ng

A square table.

茶杞

Tê-kí

A small tea-table.

床落凍石

Tsh̄ng lóh tàng-chiéh

Tables with marble-top.

冊架

Chheh-kè

A book-stand.

冊櫥

Chheh-tû

A book-case.

寫字床刻個

Siá-jī-tsh̄ng khek--kâi

A carved writing desk.

床櫃

Tsh̄ng-kūiⁿ

A Chinese writing desk.

鉛筆

În-pit

Pencil (lead.)

鐵筆

Thih-pit

Steel-pen.

筆架

Pit-kè

A pen-stand.

刀仔

To-kiáⁿ

A pen-knife.

墨

Bák

Ink (Chinese.)

墨水

Bák-tsúi

Ink (foreign.)

墨硯

Bák-ìⁿ

Ink-stone.

墨水罐

Bák-tsúi-kuà̄n
Ink-stand.

白竹紙

Péh-tek-tsúa
Chinese note paper.

西國紙

Sai-kok-tsúa
Foreign paper.

信皮

Siìn-phûē

批皮

Pho-phûē
Envelopes.

草蓆

Tsháu-chhiéh
Mats.

拭脚個叢

Chhit-kha kâi sui
Door-mat.

撞枳

Thñg-chí
Billiards, (to play.)

簾

Liâm
Blinds.

伊個內無乜家私

I kâi lâi bô-mih ke-si
There is not much furniture in his house.

伊是初到個人

I sî sin-kàu--kâi-nâng
He is a new comer.

擔壹張校椅來

Taⁿ chék-chiah kau-íⁿ lâi
Get me a chair.

樓頂個氈。舖

Lâu-téng kâi chiⁿ, tshü
Spread the carpet up-stairs.

爾曉彈琴或不曉

Lú hióu tūaⁿ-khîm a m̄-hióu?
Do you know how to play the piano?

我曉

Uá hióu

I know.

此個人仔雅在

Chí-kâi ang-kiáⁿ ngiá-tsâi

This picture is very beautiful.

燈拭不清潔

Teng chhit m̄-chheng-khi

The lamps are not wiped clean.

共四指咀，咁伊另外拭

Kah sì-tsóiⁿ tàⁿ, hàm i lêng-ngūa chhit

Tell the boy to wipe the lamps again.

爾此內有許多奇巧物

Lú chí-lâi ū chék-tsoh khî-khá-muéh

You have a quantity of curiosities in your house.

是趣味在

Sī tshù-bī tsâi

They are very funny indeed.

火爐有起火或未

Hué-lôu ū khí-hué a-büe?

Have you made a fire in the grate?

未。我此時正要來起

Bū7e, uá chí-tsûn chiàⁿ-àiⁿ lâi-khí
Not yet, I am just going to make one.

猛猛冷在。火起

Méⁿ méⁿ chhìn-tsāi, húe-khí jiét-jiét
Look sharp, it is very cold, and make the fire very
fierce.

塗炭落多多

Thôu-thùaⁿ lóh tsōi-tsōi
Put plenty of coals on.

此領氈携去伯丟塗粉

Chí-niáⁿ chiⁿ khiéh khù pūaⁿ-tiòu thôu-hún
Take this rug and beat off the dust.

在此好放壹張四方床

Tō-chié hó-sāi chék-tieⁿ sì-pang tshñg
Here can be put a square table.

此張員床來徙放別處

Chí-tieⁿ īⁿ-tshñg lâi suá pàng pát-kò
Let us remove this round table to some other
place.

要徙放何處

Àiⁿ-súa pàng tî-kò?
Where shall we remove it to?

此張冊架來徙放此

Chí-tieⁿ chheh-kè lài súa pàng chié;
Let us remove the book-stand here;

員床來放彼

Îⁿ-tshñg lâi-sāi pàng-hié...
And place the round table there.

爾去我寫字床携壹枝鉛筆來

Lú khù uá siá-jī-tshñg khiéh chék-ki ïn-pit lâi,
You go to my writing desk and get me a pencil,

共携壹張紙

Kah khiéh chék-tieⁿ tsúa
And a sheet of paper.

是可紙。白竹紙或是西國紙

Sī-mih tsúa, péh-tek-tsúa a-sī sai-kok-tsúa
What sort of paper, Chinese or foreign?

隨便都好

Zuān tou-hó
Either will do.

先生要寫字爾來磨墨

Sin-seⁿ àiⁿ siá-jī lú lâi bûa-bák
The teacher is going to write, you come and rub
the ink-stick.

信皮要否

Sìn-phûe àiⁿ mē?

Do you want an envelope?

要也。携張來

Àiⁿ a, khiéh tieⁿ lâi

Yes, get me one.

草蓆共拭脚個蓑携去晒

Tsháu-chhiéh kah chhit-kha kâi sui, khiéh khû phák

Take the matting and the door-mat and air them in
the sun.

拍清潔。了正去晒

Pǔaⁿ chheng-khîh, lióu chiàⁿ-khû phák

Beat them clean before putting them in the sun.

走馬樓個簾放落來

Tsáu-bé-lâu kâi liâm pàng--lôh-lâi

Let go the blinds of the verandah.

爾曉撞枳否

Lú hióu thñg-chí mē?

Can you play billiards?

曉也。爾要共我輸贏

Hióu a, lú àiⁿ kah uá su-iâⁿ?

Yes, do you wish to have a match with me?

咱來撞戲要就好

Nán lâi th̄ng thit-thô chiū-hó

Let us simply play (a game) for pleasure.

免用相輸。我不上賭博

Mín-ēng sie-su, uá m̄-siāng puáh-chīn

We needn't have a match, as I don't like to
gamble.

賭博是好事

Puáh-chīn sī m̄-móⁿ sū-

Gambling is a bad thing.

Bed Room.

眠床

Mîn-tsh̄ng

A bedstead.

抗床

Khàng-tsh̄ng

A Chinese couch.

鋪

Phou

A bed formed of two benches with boards laid
across.

褥

Zók

Mattress.

枕頭

Chím-thâu

A pillow.

欖個枕頭

Nám--kâi chím-thâu

A bolster.

蚊帳

Máng-tiàⁿ

Mosquito curtain.

眠床白布

Mîn-tshîng péh-pòu

Bed-sheet.

枕頭裏

Chím-thâu-lông

Pillow-case.

被

Phûe

Bed clothes (cotton.)

袒

Tháng
Do. (woollen.)

蚊帳鈎

Máng-tiàⁿ-kau
A hook for mosquito net.

鏡

Kiàⁿ
A looking glass.

梳

Siu
A comb.

虱篦

Sat-pìn
A Chinese small-tooth comb.

筅

Tshóiⁿ

刷

Sueh
A brush.

齒刷

Khí-chhiù
A tooth-brush.

剃刀

Thì-to

A razor.

衫吊

Saⁿ-tiòu

A clothes-horse.

帽吊

Bō-tiòu

A hat-stand.

箱

Sieⁿ

A box.

櫥

Tû

A wardrobe, a press.

櫃

Kūiⁿ

A chest of drawers.

隔

Keh

A drawer, or a shelf, as of a book-stand.

時鐘

Sî-cheng
A clock.

扇

Sìⁿ
A fan.

燭

Chek
Candles.

燭檯

Chek-tâi
A candle-stick.

放衫褲個筐

Tshō saⁿ-khòu kâi kheng
A clothes basket.

洗面個床

Sói-mīn kâi tshîng
A toilet table.

面盆

Mîn-phûn
A wash basin.

面桶

Mîn-tháng

Do. (wooden.)

面桶架

Mīn-tháng-kè
Do. stand.

水罐

Tsúi-kuàn
A jug.

面布

Mīn-pòu
A towel for the face.

浴布

Ék-pòu
A towel for bath.

番港

Huan-káng
Soap (foreign.)

丙藥

Piáⁿ-iéh
Soap (Chinese.)

茶枳桔

Tê-chí-khou
A kind of Chinese washing stuff.

海蔴

Hái-zōng
Sponge.

粉

Hún
Powder.

香水

Phang-tsúi
Perfume.

花露水

Hue-lōu-tsúi
Lavender water.

尿壺

Jiē-hū
A chamber utensil.

屎鉢

Sái-puah
Do.

眠床每明早着修好

Mīn-tsh̄ng pâi-mêng-khí tiéh muéh-hó
Every morning the bed must be put right.

褪携去晒

Zók khiéh khụ́ phák
Take the mattress and put it in the sun.

枕頭亦着晒

Chím-thâu iā tiéh phák
The pillows must be aired too.

蚊帳污穢了。着乞洗衫個洗

Máng-tiàⁿ nah-sap--lō, tiéh khoih sói-saⁿ--kâi sói
The mosquito curtain is dirty, it must be given to
the washerman to wash.

眠床白布每個禮拜着換壹次

Mîn-tshñg péh-pòu chék-kâi lói-pài tiéh uāⁿ chék-ē
The bed-sheet must be changed once a week.

枕頭裏亦着每個禮拜換

Chím-thâu-lông iā tiéh pâi-kâi lói-pài uāⁿ
The pillow cases must also be changed every
week.

被不可洗多次

Phῦe m̄-móⁿ sói khah-giáp
Bed-clothes shouldn't be washed too often.

洗多次袂暖

Sói khah-giáp bõi-sie
(If) washed too often they will not be warm.

眠床拔蚊。了蚊帳放好

Mân-tshîng püaⁿ-máng, lióu máng-tiâⁿ pàng-hó
Drive out the mosquitoes in the bed, and then let
down the curtain properly.

伊好觀鏡

I hàuⁿ-iám-kìaⁿ
He is fond of looking in the looking-glass.

携我個梳共虱篦來

Khiéh uá kâi siu kah sat-pìn lâi
Get me my comb and my small-tooth comb.

爾共我梳。了共我篦

Lú kâh uá siu, lióu kah uá pìn
You comb my hair, then use the small-tooth
comb.

剃刀不利。不好剃頭

Thì-to m̄-lāi, m̄-móⁿ thì-thâu
The razor is not sharp, I can't shave (with it.)

我個頭筅在何處

Uá kâi thâu-tshóiⁿ tō tî-kò?
Where is my hair-brush?

吊放何處

Tiòu-pàng tî-kò?
Where shall I hang it?

吊放衫吊

Tiòu-pàng saⁿ-tiòu
Hang it on the clothes-horse.

爾個箱有鎖定或無

Lú kāi sieⁿ ū só-tiāⁿ a-bô?
Is your box locked?

無鎖。我不知鎖定

Bô--só, uá īn-tsai só--tiāⁿ
No. I have forgotten to lock it.

藏放櫃裡

Khìng-pàng kūiⁿ-tóí
Keep it in the chest of drawers.

番港在洗面個床隔裡

Huan-káng tō sói-mīn kāi tshîng-keh-tói
The soap is in the drawer of the toilet table.

撈壹塊就好。香個

Khiéh chék-kò chǐu-hó, phang--kâi
Get one piece, a fragrant one.

水罐有水或無

Tsúi-kuàn ū tsúi a-bô?
Is there any water in the jug?

水完了。我來去撈

Tsúi lióu--lō, uá lâi khù`-khiéh
The water is finished, I will go and get (some.)

携壹条清潔個浴布來

Khiéh chék-tióu chheng-khih kâi ék-pòu lâi
Get me a clean bath-towel.

我要沐浴

Uá àiⁿ sói-ék
I want to bathe.

有溫水或無

Ũ sie-tsúi a-bô?
Is there hot water?

無。我來去煖

Bô, uá lâi khù`-hiâⁿ
No, I will go and boil (some.)

爾個面有抹粉或無

Lú kâi mīn ū buah-hún a-bô?
Do you put powder on your face?

無。我每日用花露水

Bô, uá jít-jít ēng hue-lōu-tsúi
No, I use lavender water every day.

Dining Room.

食床

Chiáh-tshñ̄g

A dining table.

床布

Tshñ̄g-pòu

Table cloth.

手巾

Chhiú-küyü

Napkins.

刀

To

Knives.

叉

Chhe

Forks.

匙

Sî

Spoons.

湯匙

Thng-sî

Gravy spoons.

豉油架

Sī-iū-kè

A cruet-stand.

刀架

To-kè

A knife rest.

洗手杯

Sói-chhiú-pue

Finger bowl.

酒杯

Chiú-pue

Liquor glasses.

酒鍾

Chiú-cheng

Chinese liquor cups.

玻璃杯

Po-lí-pue

Tumblers.

調雞湯個匙

Ié koi-thng kâi sî

A soup ladle.

貯雞湯個甌

Tshō̄ koi-thng kâi au
A soup tureen.

盤

Pûaⁿ
Plates.

碗

Uáⁿ
Bowls.

碗公

Uáⁿ-kong
Large bowls.

盤仔

Pûaⁿ-kiáⁿ
Dessert plates, saucers.

茶鍾

Tē-cheng
Tea-cups.

茶匙

Tē-sî
Tea spoons.

茶罐

Tê-kuàn

A tea-pot.

糖罐

Thâng-kuàn

A sugar basin.

牛乳罐

Gû-nîn-kuän

A milk jug.

羔丕罐

Ko-pî-kuän

A coffee pot.

羔丕磨

Ko-pî-bô

A coffee mill.

桶盤

Thâng-pûaⁿ

A tray.

筒架

Tâng-kè

食櫥

Chiáh-tû

A cup-board.

鹽碟

Iâm-tíh

Salt cellar.

碟仔

Tíh-kiáⁿ

Chinese little saucer for holding sauce.

鍾

Cheng

A bell.

玻璃樽

Po-lî-tsun

Bottles.

酒鬼

Chiú-kuí

A cockscrew.

白鐵盒

Péh-thih-áp

A small tin box, as a tin for holding sardine.

白鐵竹廣

Péh-thih-kóng

A small tin vessel, as a tin for holding salmon.

食床披床布或未

Chiáh-tshñg phi tshñg-pòu a-būe?

Has the table cloth been spread on the dining table?

披好了。刀叉未擺

Phi hó--lō, to-chhe būe-pái

It has, but the knives and forks haven't been laid.

床擺未好

Tshñg pái būe-hó

The table is not ready.

豉油架放鎮中

Sī-iû-kè pàng tìn-tang

Put the cruet-stand in the middle.

食了携洗手杯來

Chiáh-lióu khiéh sói-chhiú-pue lái

After dinner get the finger bowls.

盤壹樣食了着換

Pûaⁿ chék-iēⁿ chiáh-lióu tiéh-uāⁿ

The plates must be changed after every course.

刀叉亦是如此

To-chhe iā sī chièⁿ-seⁿ

So also the knives and forks.

携壹玻璃杯冷水與我

Khíeh chék po-lî-pue chhìn-tsúi khoih uá
Get me a tumbler of cold water.

我要食

Uá àiⁿ-chiáh
I want to drink.

盤碗食了着洗

Pûaⁿ-uáⁿ chiáh-lióu tiéh-sói
After dinner you must wash the dishes.

洗了着拭乾

Sói-lióu tiéh chhit-ta
After washing you must wipe them dry.

床布共手巾污穢好換

Tshñg-pòu kah chhiú-kun nah-sap hó-uāⁿ
The table-cloth and the napkins may be changed,
if they are dirty.

調雞湯個匙。拭就好。不好磨

Ié-koi-thng kâi-sî chhit chiū-hó, m̄-móⁿ chhiù
Just wipe the soup ladle, you must not rub it.

茶鍾有幾個

Tê-cheng ū kúi-kâi?
How many tea-cups are there?

有五個而已

Ũ ngōu-kâi tiān-tiān

There are only five.

五個而已。加壹個與何人扣破

Ngōu-kâi tiān-tiān, ke chék-kâi khoih tî-tiâng khà-tiòu?

Only five? Who has broken the other five?

我不知

Uá li m̄-tsai

I don't know.

爾爲何好不知。物件是爾管個

Lú tsò-nîn hó m̄-tsai, muéh-kiãñ sī lú kuáñ-kâi

How is it you don't know, the things are in your charge.

我煩惱。我即割爾個工錢

Uá huân-ló, uá li kuah lú kâi kang-chiñ

I don't care, I will cut your wages.

無。爾來買壹個來賠我

Bô, lú li khù-bói chék-kâi lâi pûe uá

Otherwise, you had better go and buy one to compensate me.

爾此近時惰在。做事無詳細

Lú chí-chùañ-sî tûañ-tsâi, tsò-sü-bô tsü-sòi

You have been very idle of late, and do things carelessly.

我要 爾歇

Uá àiⁿ-sng lü hiah
I want to discharge you.

食便。搖鐘

Chiáh piēn, iẽ-cheng
Ring the bell, when the dinner is ready.

Kitchen.

竈

Tsàu
A furnace.

風爐

Huang-lôu
A stove.

鋗鍋

Seⁿ-ue
A kettle.

銅鍋

Tâng-ue

A Chinese brass kettle.

鍋仔

Ue-kiáⁿ

A Chinese earthen kettle.

燉鉢

Tǔn-puah

A Chinese earthen cooking vessel.

鼎

Tiáⁿ

A pan.

蓋

Khòiⁿ

-

Khàm

A lid, a cover.

砧

Tiam

A chopping block.

方刀

Pang-to

A chopper.

箸

Tüyǖ
Chop-sticks.

甕

Àng
A large jar.

甌

Pàu
A small jar.

水缸

Tsúi-kng
A water jar.

鉢

Puah
A pot.

桶

Thāng
A tub, a bucket.

沐浴桶

Sói-ék-tháng

脚桶

Kha-tháng
A bath-tub.

竹椅

Tek-íⁿ

A bamboo seat.

椅頭

Íⁿ-thâu

A high stool.

椅子

Íⁿ-kiáⁿ

A little stool.

Khū

A mortar.

仔

Khū-kiáⁿ

A little mortar.

磨刀石

Bûa-to-chiéh

Whetstone.

燈盞

Teng-chuáⁿ

A Chinese table lamp.

紙董燈

Chúa-luán-teng
A paper spill.

火牌

Hué-pâi
自來火
Tsü̐lāi-hué
Matches.

燈心

Teng-sim
Lamp wick.

油

Iû
Oil.

塗油

Thôu-iû
Paraffin oil.

塗炭

Thôu-thùaⁿ
Coal.

火炭

Hué-thùaⁿ
Charcoal.

火柴

Húe-tshâ

Fire-wood.

火灰

Húe-hu

Ashes.

掃箒

Sàu-siú

A broom.

糞斗

Pùn-táu

A shovel.

風爐在煲何個

Huang-lôu tō pû tî-kâi?

What is boiling on the stove?

煲零些溫水

Pû lân-ló sie-tsúi

Some hot water is boiling.

鼎裂。不好用

Tiáⁿ líh, m̄-móⁿ ēng

The pan is cracked and cannot be used.

着另外買壹個新個

Tiéh lēng-ngaú bói chék-kâi sin--kâi
You must buy a new one.

若是好補。免用買新個

Nāⁿ-sī hó-póu míñ-ēng bói sin--kâi
If it can be mended you needn't buy a new one.

要琢物着在砧頂

Àiⁿ tok-muéh tiéh nāⁿ tiám-téng
If you want to cut things you must cut them on
the chopping block.

我不曉執箸

Uá m̄-hióu khiâ-tǖ
I don't know how to use chop-sticks.

阮執刀叉

Ún khiâ to-chhe
We use knives and forks.

壺裡貯何個

Àng-tói tshō tî-kâi?
What does the jar contain?

貯水

Tshō tsúi
It contains water.

虧壹桶水來

Kūaⁿ chék-tháng tsúi lâi
Get me a bucket of water.

脚桶貯水

Kha-tháng tshō-tsúi
Put water in the bath-tub.

水缸個水傾丟

Tsúi-kng kâi tsúi tò-tiòu;
Pour the water out of the jar;

另外貯清潔個

Lêng-ngūa tshō chheng-khih--kâi
And put clean water in it.

方刀琢着鐵釘缺去

Pang-to tok--tiéh thih-teng khih-khüyü
The chopper struck against a nail and is blunt.

另外磨會利

Lêng-ngūa bûa õi-lâi
Whet it, and it will be sharp again.

磨刀石何處

Bûa-to chiéh tî-kò?
Where is the whet-stone?

攜來磨

Khiéh lâi bûa
Bring it here to sharpen.

挑壹張竹椅我坐

Taⁿ chék-chiah tek-íⁿ uá tsō
Get me a bamboo seat to sit on.

燈盡個火熄去

Leng-chúaⁿ kâi húe kèe--khù
The table lamp has gone out.

另外點

Lêng-ngūa tiám
Light it again.

添加零些油

Thiⁿ ke lân-ló iû
Add some more oil.

火牌濕。畫袂焰

Húe-pâi tâm, uéh bõi-tóh
The matches are damp, (though) they are struck
they will not light.

燈心盡了

Teng-sim lióu--lō
The wick is burnt down.

用火炭。勿用火柴

Ēng húe-thùaⁿ, màiⁿ ēng húe-tshâ
Use charcoal, don't use fire-wood.

用柴通間內烟

Ēng tshâ thong-koiⁿ-lāi huu
If you use wood the whole house will be full of
smoke.

灶空個火灰携去

Tsàu-khang kâi húe-hu put-tiòu
Remove the ashes in the furnace.

LESSON XV.

GARDEN.

花園

Hue-hâng

A flower garden.

草埔

Tshaú-pou

A lawn.

花

Hue

Plants or flowers.

蕊

Lúi

A bud.

月記

Guéh-kì

Rose.

香葉

Phang-hiéh

Geranium or scented leaves.

茉莉

Bák-lí

Jasmine.

菊花

Kek-hue

Chrysanthemum.

茶花

Tê-hue

Camellia.

蓮花

Nôiⁿ-hue

Lotus.

蕨

Moⁿ

Ferns.

刺

Chhì

Thorns.

草

Tsháu

Grass.

松樹

Sêng-chhiū
Banian.

樹枝

Chhiū-ki
A branch.

園離

Hâng-lî
Hedge.

地界

Tî-kài
Boundary.

鋤頭

Tüyü-thâu
A hoe.

糞耙

Pùn-pê
A garden-rake.

糞箕

Pùn-ki
Baskets for removing rubbish.

塗糞

Tôu-pùn

Refuse.

滑

Kút

To hoe.

種

Chèng

To plant.

扭

Liú

To dig.

白發

Péh-huat

Weeds.

欖

Tsâng

A classifier of a tree.

摘

Tiah

To pluck.

沃花個人在何處

Ak-hue--kâi-nâng tō tî-ko?
Where is the gardener?

咁伊速速來沃花

Hàm i méⁿ-méⁿ lâi ak-hue
Tell him to look sharp and come and water the plants.

花俱皆饒饒

Hue lóng-tsóng jiôu-jîou
The plants are all dried up.

好多日無沃

Hoh-tsōi jít bô-ak
They have not been watered for several days.

有個要死了

Ü-kâi àiⁿ-sí--lō
Some of them are withering.

此欖死了。扭丟

Chí--tsâng sí lō, liú-tiòu
This one is withered, dig it out.

在彼有刺。着去掘丢

Tō-hié ū chhì, tiéh khüyü` kút-tiòu
There are thorns there, you must go and hoe them away.

掘了携糞箕携丢

Kút-lióu khiéh pùn-ki put-tiòu

After hoing them get baskets and remove them.

此欖花何人種個

Chí-tsâng hue tî-tiâng chèng--kâi?

Who has planted this plant here?

是我種個

Sī uá chèng--kâi.

I planted it.

彼欖是白發個

Hû--tsâng sī péh-huat--kâi

That one is a weed.

白發個勿。挽丢

Péh-huat--kâi màiⁿ, mán-tiòu

I don't want any weeds, pull it up.

草埔俱皆是樹葉

Tsháu-pou lóng-tsóng sī chhiū-hiéh

Leaves are all over the lawn.

携糞耙去耙清潔

Khiéh pùn-pê khû pê chheng-khih

Get the garden-rake and rake it clean.

茶花有開花或未

Tê-hue ū khui-hue a-būe?
Have the camellias begun to blossom?

未。有蕊而已

Būe, ū líu tiān-tiān
No, there are only buds.

若是開伊個花是雅在

Nān-sī khui i kāi hue sī ngiá-tsāi
If the flowers blow they will be very pretty.

每明早要食着摘花擺放床頂

Pâi-mêng-khí àiⁿ-chiáh tiéh tiah-hue pái pàng tshîng-téng
Every morning at breakfast you must pluck some flowers and place them on the table.

LESSON XVI.

A LIST OF WORDS USED IN COOKING.

剖

Phoi

To cut, as the rinds of fruits, nails, pencil &c.

截

Tsoîh

To cut into slices, as bread, beef &c.

割

Kuah

To cut off, as a rope, a piece of meat from a large piece &c.

琢

Tok

To chop with a knife, as to cut bones.

剗

Thâi

To kill.

琢莖

Tok-tshō

To mince.

煲

Pû

To boil as water, rice &c in small utensils.

煮

Tsû́

To boil as rice, vegetables &c in large utensils.

煲食

Pû-chiáh

To cook for one or two.

煮食

Tsû́-chiáh

To cook for many.

焯

Sáh

To boil in water, as eggs, fowls &c. without anything being added.

煎

Chien

To fry with something added, generally some sauce &c.

烙

Luah

To fry, as eggs, fish &c.

浮

Phû

To fry in oil, as plantain &c.

炒

Tshá

To fry with very little fat as vegetables; to parch, as ground-nuts &c.

翕

Hip

To steam, as potatoes, taro &c.

炊

Tshue

To steam, as fish, cakes &c.

燉

Tûn

To cook by means of a steam-pan.

炕

Tim

To warm by means of hot water.

熬

Ngâu

To boil very long, until quite tender.

焰

Pek

To roast, as a fowl &c.

焙

Pūe

To toast, as bread &c.

烘

Hang

To warm over the fire.

冲

Tshong

To infuse, as tea &c.

着火燒

Téh-hué-sie

To get burnt by being over roasted or burnt for want of water.

燒

Sie

To burn.

溫

sie

Hot.

冷

Ngân

Cold.

滾

Kún

Boiling.

熟

Sék

Thoroughly boiled.

生

Chheⁿ

Not yet boiled; raw.

糜

Mîn

Tender, soft; rotten (of fruit.)

潤

Zūn

Tough.

Tōiⁿ

Hard.

軟

Nǵg
Soft.

冇

Phàⁿ
Porous, soft.

參

Tsham
To mix.

擾

chhiou
To stir.

Khau
To scrape; to scratch.

剝皮

Pak-phûe
To peel, as skin.

春

Cheng
To pound.

試

Chhì

To taste, to try.

氣味

Khì-bī

味道

Bī-sōu

Palate or taste.

臭生

Tshàu-tsho

Fish smell.

甜

Tiâm

Sweet.

酸

Sng

Sour.

鹹

Kiâm

Salt.

淡

Chiáⁿ

Insipid or tasteless.

苦

Khóu

Bitter.

辣

Hiam

Pungent.

Jié́t

Hot, like ginger.

香

Phang

Fragrant, nice, well-flavoured.

甘

Kam

Sour and sweet, like olives.

澀

Siap

Bitter and sour, like unripe fruit.

LESSON XVII.

PROVISIONS, FISH, VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Provisions.

Food,

Chiáh, bí-niēⁿ
食 米糧

Bread,

Mīⁿ-pau
麪包

Butter,

Gū-nīⁿ-iū
牛乳油

Soup,

Gravy,

Thng
湯

Fowl,

Koi
雞

Duck,

Ah
鴨

Goose,
Gô
鵝

Turkey,
Húe-koi
火雞

Pigeon,
Hún-chióu
粉鳥

Beef,
Gû-bah, gû-nék
牛肉

Mutton,
Iêⁿ-bah, iêⁿ-nék
羊肉

Pork,
Tü-bah, tü-nék
猪肉

Ham,
Húe-thúi

火腿

Potatoes,

Hô-lan-tsǖ
荷蘭薯

„ sweet,

Huan-kuah, huan-tsǖ
番葛 番薯

Cakes,

Kúe
粿

Sponge cake,

Koi-nñg-kúe
雞卵粿

Blanc-mange,

Béh-hún-kúe
麥粉粿

Seaweed jelly,

Chiéh-hue
石灰

Eggs,

Nñg
卵

Rice, (raw)

Bí

米

„ (boiled)

Pñg

飯

Congee,

Mûeⁿ

粥

Rice water,

Ám

黯

Relish,

Kiâm-sng

鹹酸

Curry,

Ka-lî

膠離

„ stuff,

Ka-lî-buáh

膠離末

Mustard,

Kài-luáh
芥辣

Sauce,
Sī-iû
豉油

Vinegar,
Tshòu
醋

Pepper,
Hôu-chie
糊椒

Pickles,
Sng-tshài
酸菜

Jam,
Tiâm-ko
甜糕

Sugar,
Thñg
糖

Sugar-candy,
Piaⁿ-thñg

糖

Tea, (leaves)

Tê-bí

茶米

Coffee,

Ko-pî

羔丕

Raisins,

Phû-thô-kuaⁿ

葡萄干

Barley,

Béh

麥

Indian corn,

Iùⁿ-bí

苡米

Arrow-root,

Ngóu-hún

藕粉

Flour,

Mîⁿ

麪

Sago,

Siâ-gō-hún
斜莪粉

„ in pills,

Siâ-gō-în
斜莪員

Vermicelli,

Mîn-sùaⁿ
麪線

Salt,

Iâm
鹽

咱明天要出門。食有到或無

Nán màⁿ-khí àiⁿ tshut-mìng, chiáh ū-kàu a bô?

To-morrow, we are going out, have we got enough provisions?

着預足

Tiéh ū-kàu
You must prepare enough.

勿不足。了在路就無食

Màiⁿ-m̄-kàu, lióu tō lōu chiū bô-chiáh

For if there is not enough, then we shall get no food on the way.

今咱有何個

Taⁿ nán ū tî-kâi?

Now, what have we got?

麪包有三個。牛乳油有壹盒

Mîⁿ-pau ū saⁿ-kâi, gû-nîⁿ iû ū chék-áp

We have three loaves of bread, and one tin of butter.

若是不足壹路好買

Nâⁿ-sî m̄-kàu chék-lôu hó-bói

If we haven't got enough, we can buy on the way.

咁伙頭來

Kiè húe-thâu lâi

Call the cook here.

明夜昏我要請人

Màⁿ-mêⁿ-hng uá àiⁿ-chhiáⁿ-nâng

To-morrow night I wish to invite a few persons.

有要請几多人

Ü àiⁿ-chhiáⁿ jiéh-tsōi nâng?

How many people do you wish to invite?

大約畧捌人

Iak-bó-liāng poi-h-nâng
Probably eight persons.

買壹隻雞做湯

Bói chék-chiah koi tsò-thng
Buy a fowl and make soup.

壹隻鴨炳。壹隻鵝浮

Chék-chiah ah pek, chek-chiah gô phû
Roast one duck and fry one goose.

割四斤牛肉。三斤羊肉。弌斤猪勝

Kuah sì-kun gû-bah, saⁿ kun iêⁿ-bah, nõⁿ-kun tû-lâ
Buy (lit. cut) four catties of beef, three catties of mutton, two catties of lard.

火腿去高菜館携

Hué-thúi khû` kau-tshài-kuán khiéh
For ham, go to the comprodore and get it.

携壹腿

Khiéh chék-thúi
Get one ham.

荷蘭薯還了有或無

Hô-lan-tsû` huân-lióu ū a-bô?
Have you any more potatoes?

有加零些

Ũ ke lân-ló

I have a few more.

足或不足

Lā a m̄-lā?

Have you enough?

我想足也

Uá siẽⁿ lā--a

I think there are enough.

好也。若是足就免用買

Hó--nōⁿ, nāⁿ-sī lā chiū míñ-ēng bói

All right, if you have enough you needn't buy any.

雞卵買三十粒

Koi-nñg bói saⁿ-tsáp liáp

Buy thirty fowl's eggs.

十陸粒烙半生熟

Tsáp-lák liáp luah pùaⁿ-chheⁿ sék

Half-fry sixteen of them.

存十四粒做粿

Tshûn tsáp-sì liáp tsò-kué

The remaining fourteen make them into cakes.

着選鮮個

Tiéh suán chhiⁿ--kâi

You must choose fresh ones.

就是如此

Chiū-sī chièn-seⁿ

That's all.

飯勿煆過糜

Pñg màiⁿ-pû khah-mîⁿ

Don't boil the rice to soft.

膠離勿煮過辣

Ka-lí màiⁿ-tsú khah-hiam

Don't make the curry too hot.

食飯無鹹酸食不落

Chiáh-pñg bô kiâm-sng chiáh mñ-lóh

To take rice without relish it cannot be eaten.

伊請人滿席在

I chhiáh-nâng phâng-phài tsâi

He invited people to lots of dishes.

伊個鹹酸多樣在。食不盡

I kâi kiâm-sng tsōi-iēn tsâi, chiáh mñ-lióu

His relishes were of many kinds, we could'nt eat them all.

人人食到飽

Nâng-nâng chiáh-kàu-pá

Every body ate until they had enough.

伊個伙頭會在

I kāi húe-thâu ōi-tsāi
His cook is very clever.

每樣伊煮來好在

Iēⁿ-Iēⁿ i tsú-lâi hó-tsāi
Every thing he made was very nice indeed.

起初就食雞子湯。與麪包焙個

Thâu-tshái chiū chiáh koi-kiáⁿ-thng, kah mīⁿ-pau püe--kâi
First of all, we had chicken soup and toasted bread.

後羊肉烙。與荷蘭薯

Lióu iēⁿ-bah luah, kah hô-lan-tsú[^]
Then mutton-chop and potatoes.

後火雞浮。燶芥辣又還了多多樣

Lióu húe-koi phû, ùn kài-luáh, lióu huân-lióu tsōi-tsōi iēⁿ
Then turkey fried in oil, and eaten with mustard, and many other kinds.

Fish,

Hʉ̄
魚

Mackerel,

Bé-ka
馬鮫

Flounder,

Chhien-hʉ̄
鯧魚

Mullet,

Ngóu-hʉ̄
魚

Red-fish,

Âng-tsô
紅鱈

Blackfish,

Ou-hʉ̄
烏魚

Shad,

Chhî-khak
刺壳

Cuttle-fish,

Bák-táu
木斗

Shark,
Sua-hǖ
沙魚

Chinese whitebait,
Kang-hǖ
江魚

Little fish,
Hǖ-káiⁿ
魚子

Eel,
Mûaⁿ
鰻

Crab,
Hõi
蟹

Shrimps,
Hê
蝦

Lobster,
Lêng-hê

龍蝦

Shell-fish,

Lô

螺

Turtle,

Hang-ku

魴

Oysters,

Ô

蠔

Cockles,

Ham

蚶

Dried salt fish,

Hüyü-kuaⁿ, hü-póu

魚干 魚脯

Salt fish,

Kiâm-hüyü

鹹魚

Dried prawns,

Hê-bí

蝦米

Dried cuttle-fish,

Jiû-hû̄

魷魚

Fish-roe,

Hû̄-chí, hû̄-tshun

魚只 魚蛋

Preserved fish,

Hû̄-kôi

魚鮓

Classifier of fish,

Búe

尾

市今早無魚

Chhī mēng-khí bô-hû̄

There are no fish this morning in the market.

有壹尾我出壹百錢賣魚個人還了不好賣我

Ü chék-búe uá tshut chék-peh-chî, bōi-hû̄-kâi-nâng
huân-lióu m̄-hàuⁿ bōi uá

There is one, which I offered a hundred cash for
yet the fisherman wouldn't sell it to me.

壹尾紅鱧要式百錢

Chék-bué âng-tsô àiⁿ nōⁿ-peh-chîⁿ
Two hundred cash for a red-fish.

鯧魚上減壹尾要百伍錢

Chhieⁿ-hû siāng-kiám chék-bué àiⁿ peh-ngōu-chîⁿ
At least one hundred and fifty cash for a flounder.

馬鮫若是壹尾無三百錢免用出

Bé-ka nãⁿ-sī chék-bué bô saⁿ-peh-chîⁿ, míñ-ēng tshut
As for mackerel you needn't offer for it, unless
you are prepared to give three hundred cash for it.

我買零些木斗共零些蝦

Uá bói lân-ló bák-táu, kah tshoh-hê
I bought some cuttle-fish, and some shrimps.

壹条鰻。數隻蟹

Chék tiôu mûaⁿ, kua-chiah hõi
One eel, several crabs.

拾粘粒蠔。貳拾粒蚶

Tsáp-liáp ô, jī-tsáp liáp ham
Ten oysters, twenty cockles.

魚干陸兩。共鹹魚半斤

Hû-kuaⁿ lák-niéⁿ, kah kiâm-hû pùaⁿ-kun
Dried salt fish six taels, and salt fish half a catty.

蝦米壹擔若干

Hê-bí chék-tàⁿ jiéh-tsōi?

How much for a picul of dried prawns?

壹擔敢是伍員亞

Chék-tàⁿ káⁿ-sī ngōu-khou ā

I think five dollars a picul.

伍員會貴或袂

Ngōu-khou ōi-kùi a-bōi?

Is it dear at five dollars (a picul)?

要咀貴。卽袂貴。要咀平。卽袂平

Àiⁿ-tàⁿ-kùi li bōi-kùi, àiⁿ-tàⁿ-phiⁿ li bōi-phiⁿ

To say “it is dear,” it isn't dear, but to say “it is cheap,” it isn't cheap.

買零些就貴

Bói tshàm-tshùi chiū kùi.

To buy by retail it will be dear.

Vegetables.

Vegetables,

Tshài

菜

Turnip,

Tshài-thâu
菜頭

Cabbage,

Péh-tshài
白菜

„ a large kind,

Tūa-tshài
大菜

„ foreign,

Ko-lẽ-tshài
高麗菜

„ salted,

Kiâm-tshài
鹹菜

Brinjal, egg plant,

Kiê
筍

Cucumber,

Tiòu-kue
吊瓜

Pumpkin, red,

Huan-kue

番瓜

Pumpkin, white,

Pû

匏

Melon, (vegetable)

Tang-kue

冬瓜

Bamboo shoots,

Tek-sún

竹筍

Peas,

Hô-lan-tâu

荷蘭荳

Long beans,

Tshài-tâu

菜荳

Name of bitter vegetable,

Khóu-kue

苦瓜

Name of vegetable,

Kak-kue

角瓜

Yam,

Tūa-tsǖ
大薯

Taro,

Ōu
芋

Mint,

Pô-hô
薄荷

Celery,

Khûn-tshài
芹菜

Coriander,

Uân-sui
莞荽

Salad,

Phang-tshài, chheⁿ-tshài
香菜 生菜

Ginger,

Kieⁿ
薑

Chillies,

Hiam-chie, kim-kaⁿ-náⁿ
辣椒 金橄欖

Onion, fresh,

Tshang
葱

„ root, dried,

Tshang-thâu
葱頭

Garlic, fresh,

Sìng
蒜

„ root, dried,

Sìng-thâu
蒜頭

Cloves

Teng-hieⁿ
丁香

Cinnamon,

Nék-kùi
肉桂

Mushroom,

Hieⁿ-kou

香菰

Boletus,

Bák-zú

木耳

菜頭煮魚甜

Tshài-thâu tsú-hǖ tiâm

Turnip boiled with fish is good.

西國人好食高麗菜

Sai-kok-nâng hàuⁿ-chiáh ko-lẽ-tshài

Europeans are fond of eating foreign cabbage.

貪窮人食粥配鹹菜

Khiou-kiáⁿ-nâng chiáh mûeⁿ phùe kiâm-tshài

Poor people take congee with salted vegetable.

筍好煮膠離

Kiê hó-tsú ka-lî

Brinjal can be curried.

冬瓜食涼

Tang-kue chiáh-liâng

Vegetable melon is taken for cooling purposes.

有個竹筍苦

Ŭ-kâi tek-sún khóu
Some bamboo shoots are bitter.

荷蘭荳拍丟皮携伊個仁

Hô-lan-tāu, peh-tiòu phûe, khiéh i kâi jîn
Break the pods of the peas and take the seed.

苦瓜亦是食涼

Khóu-kue iā-sī chiáh-liâng
The bitter vegetable is also taken as a cooling eatables.

菜荳唐人炒

Tshài-tāu Tâng-nâng tshá
The Chinese fry long beans.

芋翕

Ōu hip
Steam the taro.

伊要翕番葛

I àin-hip huan-kuah
He wants to steam potatoes

雞湯落些須芹菜就香

Koi-thng lóh tiám-kíáⁿ khûñ-tshài chiū phang
A little celery put in the soup will make it nice.

辣椒是番邊來個

Hiam-chie sī huan-pōiⁿ lâi--kâi
Chillies come from foreign countries.

辣過胡椒

Hiam-kùe hôu-chie
They are hotter than pepper

蒜食後口臭

Sìng chiáh-lióu tshùi tshàu
After eating garlic the mouth will be foul.

薑母好作藥

Kieⁿ-bó hó-tsò-iéh
Dry ginger can be used as medicine.

Fruit.

Fruit,

Kué-chí
菓子

Mandarin orange,

Chie-kaⁿ
招柑

Common orange,

Soh-kaⁿ

雪柑

Lime of the orange kind, or small orange,

Kit

桔

Lime, sour,

Sng-kaⁿ

酸柑

Banana,

Keng-chie

芎蕉

Pumelo,

Iū

柚

Pineapple,

Uâng-lâi, huan-lâi

旺梨 番梨

Peach,

Thô

桃

Pear,

Lâi

梨

„ Shantung,
Suaⁿ-tang-lâi
山東梨

Mango,
Suāiⁿ
檳

Persimmon,
Sāi
柿

Guava,
Pát-kiáⁿ
拔子

Water-melon,
Si-kue
西瓜

Jack-fruit,
Māng-ka
綱膠

Custard apple,
Lîm-khîm
林擒

Pomegranate,

Siéh-liû
柘榴

Durian,
Liû-liân
榴蓮

Nutmeg,
Lău-hàu
栳擗

Arbutus,
Iêⁿ-bûe
楊梅

Plums,
Lí
李
Năiⁿ
柰

Carambola, or Chinese gooseberry,
Iêⁿ-tô
楊桃

Loquat,
Pî-pê
枇杷

Grapes,

Phû-thô

葡萄

Fig,

Bô-hue-kúe

無花菓

Mangoostine,

Māng-hek

綱黑

Name of a kind of fruit,

Chîn-tshang

荸薺

Olives,

Kaⁿ-náⁿ

橄欖

Dragon's eye,

Nék-óíⁿ

龍眼

Lichees,

Nôiⁿ-kúe

荔枝

Lily-fruits,

Nóiⁿ-kak
菱角

Chestnuts,

Kău-lák
粟

Ground-nuts,

Tī-tāu
花生

Sugarcane, large kind

Láh-chià
蠟蔗

Sugarcane, small kind like bamboo,

Tek-chià
竹蔗

Small yellow plums,

Bûe
梅

Dates,

Tsó
棗

Dried persimmon,

Sāi-piáⁿ

柿餅

Melon cut into small pieces and dried with sugar,

Kue-chheh

瓜碧

Dried dragon's eye,

Nék-óin-kuaⁿ

龍眼干

Lotus nuts,

Nôiⁿ-chí

蓮子

菓子個時要到

Kué-chí kâi sî àiⁿ-kàu

The fruit season is near at hand.

旺梨是好在

Uâng-lâi sî hó-tsâi

Pineapple is very nice.

芭蕉熟就甜。生就澀

Keng-chie sék chiū tiâm, chheⁿ chiū siap.

Bananas when ripe are sweet, but when unripe are sour.

柚壹粒要壹百錢

Iū chék-liáp àiⁿ chék-peh-chîⁿ.

A hundred cash is wanted for a pumelo.

山東梨還了未到

Suaⁿ-tang-lâi huân-lióu bûe-kàu.

Shantung pears have not yet arrived.

爾豈識食榴蓮否

Lú khah-pat chiáh liû-liân mē?

Have you ever eaten durians?

是香在也

Sī phang tsâi a.

It is very fragrant indeed.

葡萄好作酒

Phû-thô hó-tsò-chiu

Grapes can be made into wine.

爾上食菓子否

Lú siâng-chiáh kúe-chí mē?

Are you fond of eating fruit?

LESSON XVIII.

ON DRESS.

衫褲

Saⁿ-khòu

Clothes.

服色

Hók-sek

Coloured clothes.

衫

Saⁿ

A coat.

衫

Zuáh-saⁿ

A Summer coat.

裘

Hiûⁿ

A Winter coat.

長衫

Tîg-saⁿ

A long coat.

答背

Tah-püe

祫子

Kah-kiáⁿ

A waistcoat.

身裡衫

Sin-tói-saⁿ

A shirt or singlet.

衫袖

Saⁿ-ńg

Sleeves.

衫袋

Saⁿ-tō

Pockets.

手布

Chhiú-pòu

手綢

Chhiú-tiû

Handkerchiefs.

手套

Chhiú-lap

Gloves.

鈕

Liú

Buttons.

鈕鉸

Liú-phāng

Button holes.

棕蓑

Tsang-sui

A rain coat, made of husk.

帽

Bō

A hat.

帽子

Bō-kiáⁿ

小帽

Sié-bō

A cap.

氈帽

Chiⁿ-bō

A felt hat.

草帽

Tsháu-bō

A straw hat.

葵笠

Koíh-loíh

A bamboo-leaf hat.

頸領

Ãm-niáⁿ

A collar.

褲

Khòu

Trowsers.

褲腿

Khòu-thúi

Leggings.

褲

Khòu-kuéh

Short trowsers.

褲頭帶

Khòu-thâu-tūa

A belt.

褲頭龍

Khòu-thâu-léng

do silk.

肚腰

Tói-ie
荷包

Hô-pau
A purse worn on the waist.

襪

Buéh
Stockings.

烏布鞋

Ou-pòu-ôi
Shoes, black-cloth.

綴鞋

Tñg-ôi
,, satin.

花鞋

Hue-ôi
,, embroidered.

柴鞋

Tshâ-ôi
,, wooden soled.

草鞋

Tsháu-ôi
Straw sandals.

鞋拖

Ôi-thua
Slippers.

屐

Kiáh
Clogs.

靴

Hia
Boots.

金器

Kim-khùi
Jewellery.

時鏢

Sî-pie
A watch.

鍊

Liēn
A chain.

戒指

Chhiú-chí
A ring.

手環

Chhiue-huân
A bracelet.

耳鈎

Hīn-kau
An ear-ring.

頂

Téng
An official button.

綉花

Siù-hue
Embroidery.

扇

Sìh
A fan.

雨傘

Hōu-sùaⁿ
An umbrella.

穿衫褲

Chhēng-saⁿ-khòu
To dress.

脫衫褲

Thòng-saⁿ-khòu

To undress.

換衫褲

Uāⁿ-saⁿ-khòu

To change clothes.

打扮

Tá-pān

To dress prettily.

排場

Phâi-chhiâng

Gorgeous, well dressed.

君子

Kun-tsū

Gentlemanly.

珠

Tsu

Beads.

領

Niáⁿ

A (c.)^[1] of a coat &c.

條

Tiōu

A (c.) of trowsers, belt, collar, handkerchief &c.

船

Liáp

A (c.) of a button, (coat or official &c.)

1. ↑ (c.) Stands for classifier.
-

LESSON XIX.

NAUTICAL.

船

Tsûn

A boat.

火船

Hué-tsûn

A steamer.

火船仔

Hué-tsûn-kiáⁿ

A steam-launch.

明車火船

Iâng-chhia húe-tsûn

A paddle steamer.

戰船

Chièn-tsûn

A war vessel.

夾板

Kap-pán

A sailing vessel.

洋船

Iêⁿ-tsûn

紅頭船

Âng-thâu-tsûn

A junk.

渡船

Tôu-tsûn

A passage boat.

船仔

Tsûn-kiáⁿ

竹篙噠

Tek-ko-that

A sampan.

槳

Chiéⁿ

An oar.

櫓

Kò

To row.

桅

Uî

A mast.

橫桅

Hûeⁿ-ûi
A yard.

梔頂

Uî-téng
Top of the mast.

帆

Phâng
Sails.

頭拒

Thâu-küyǖ
Bowsprit.

索

Soh
Ropes.

銅線

Tâng-sùaⁿ
Wire.

碇

Tèng
An anchor.

鐵鍊

Thih-liēn

Chains.

碇索

Tèng-soh
Cable.

下碇

Pha-tèng
To drop anchor.

起碇

Khiéh-tèng
To weigh anchor.

碇袂食

Tèng bōi-chiáh
Anchor does not take effect.

水鼓

Tsúi-kóu
A buoy.

船頭

Tsûn-thâu
Forecastle.

船中央

Tsûn-tìn-tang
Midship.

船尾

Tsûn-búe

Stern.

船頂

Tsûn-téng

Deck.

峇厘

Bâ-lî

A cabin.

玉

Gék^[1]

A ship's boat.

烟筒

In-tâng

A funnel.

陂

Pi

A whistle.

咁陂

Pûn-pi

To blow a whistle.

鼎

Tiáⁿ

A boiler.

水烟

Tsúi-in

Steam.

灶

Tsàu

Furnace.

起火

Khí-hué

To make a fire.

燒

Hiáⁿ

To burn; to boil as a large quantity of water.

燒塗炭

Hiáⁿ-thôu-thùaⁿ

To burn coal.

燒柴

Thâⁿ-tshâ

To burn fire wood.

藥鬼

Iéh-kúi

Engine.

輪

Lín

A wheel.

車

Chhia

A propeller.

紡

Pháng

To propel.

開藥鬼

Khui iék-kúi

To start engine.

閉藥鬼

Kueⁿ iéh-kúi

To stop engine.

舵

Tūa

A rudder.

掠舵

Liáh-tūa

To steer.

地圖

Tî-tôu

Maps.

海圖

Hái-tôu

Charts,

羅經

Lô-keⁿ

A compass.

千里鏡

Tshoiⁿ-lí-kiàⁿ

A telescope.

旗

Kî

A flag.

摺旗

Liū-kî

升旗

Seng-kî

To hoist a flag.

旗杆

Kî-kuaⁿ

A flag-staff.

開帆

Khui-phâng
To unfurl sail.

收帆

Siu-phâng
o furl sail.

使

Sái
To sail.

過帆

Kùe-phâng
To gybe.

伙長

Hué-tiéⁿ

船主

Tsûn-tsú
Captain.

大伙

Tüa-hué
Chief mate.

二伙

Jī-hué
Second mate.

管藥鬼個人

Kuán-iéh-kuí--kâi-nâng
Engineer.

燒火個人

Hiâⁿ-húe--kâi-nâng
Stoker.

掠舵

Liáh-tūa

舵舡

Tāi-kong
Steersman.

水手

Tsúi-siú
Sailors.

行船人

Kiâⁿ-tsûn-nâng
A sea-faring man.

帶水

Tshūa-tsúi
A pilot.

船要行

Tsûn àiⁿ-kiàⁿ
Ships leaving.

船行了

Tsûn kiàⁿ--lō

Ships have gone.

船袂行

Tsûn bōi-kiâⁿ

Ships can't go.

船敲風

Tsûn khau-huang

Ships tacking.

船擋着

Ksûn khūa--tiéh

Ships run aground.

船破

Tsûn puáh-tiòu

Ship-wreck.

船相撞着

Tsûn sie-tsuāng-tiéh

Ships come into collision with each other.

沈

Tim

To sink.

浮

Phû

To float.

客

Kheh

Passengers.

艙

Tshng

A hold.

貨

Hûe

Cargo.

下貨

Hẽ-hùe

To ship cargo.

起貨

Khí-hùe

To discharge cargo.

載貨

Tsài-hùe

To convey cargo.

到載

Kàu-tsāi

(A ship) fully laden.

壹載

Chék-tsāi
A load.

倚船邊

Uá-tsûn-piⁿ
Go alongside the ship.

直透

Tít-thàu
To go direct without calling at any port.

跨

Kua
To call at a port.

落船

Lóh-tsûn
To go on board.

起

Khí
To go on shore.

船租

Tsûn-tsou
Passage money or freight.

溪

Khoi

A small river.

河

Hô

A large river.

海嶼

Hái-sǖ~

An island.

流水雄

Lâu-tsúi hiōng

Strong tide.

流水平

Lâu-tsúi pêⁿ

Even tide.

順風

Sün-huang

Fair wind.

順流

Sün-lâu

Fair tide.

逆風

Ngék-huang
Contrary wind.

逆流

Ngék-lâu
Contrary tide.

天時好

Thiⁿ-sî hó
Fine settled weather.

天時不好

Thiⁿ-sî m̄-móⁿ
Bad weather.

天時烏暗

Thiⁿ-sî ou-àm
Weather black and dark.

東

Tang
East.

西

Sai
West.

南

Nám

South.

北

Pak

North.

1. ↑ This word is derived from the word *gig*.
-

LESSON XX.

MEDICAL.

先生

Sin-seⁿ

A doctor.

醫

Ui

To cure.

病

Pēⁿ

To be ill; sickness.

人不好

Nâng m̄-móⁿ

Unwell.

抱病

Phùa-pēⁿ

To be very ill for a long period.

着力

Tīh-lát

To be very ill, almost dying.

醫袂好

Ui bōi-hó

Incurable.

醫難好

Ui oh-hó

難醫

Oh-ui

Difficult to cure.

畧好

Ióu-hó

Tsuáh

Better.

全愈

Tshuân-zú

Quite recovered.

斷氣

Tñg-khùi

To expire.

頭壳痛

Thâu-khak thiàⁿ

頭壳眩

Thâu-khak hîn

Headache.

人

Nâng zuáh

發燒

Huat-sie

Fever.

畏冷

Ui-chhìn

Ague.

發燒畏冷

Huat-sie ui-chhìn

Fever and ague.

肚痛

Tóu-thiàⁿ

Stomachache.

抽痛

Thiu-thiàⁿ

Cramp.

嘔

Thôu

To vomit.

瀉屎

Làu-sái

肚瀉

Tóu làu
Diarrhoea.

放血
Pàng-àng
滯氣
Thì-khì
痢疾
Lĩ-chit
Dysentery.

肚澀
Tóu-siap
Costiveness.

着痧
Tiéh-sua
Colic.

損病
Sùn-pēⁿ
Consumption.

瘋痛
Huang-thiàⁿ
生瘋
Seⁿ-huang
Rheumatism.

傷風

Sieⁿ-huang

To catch cold when ill, or just after being ill.

寒着

Kûaⁿ--tiéh

To catch cold.

甘虫

Kam-thâng

Tape-worms.

甘癩

Kam-chek

Having tape-worms in the stomach.

喘

Tshuán

Difficult respiration.

咳嗽

Ka-sàu

To cough.

咀話重句

Tàⁿ-uē têng-kù

大舌

Tūa-chíh

Stammering.

鮀

Thiōu

Pimples.

瘡

Tshng

Ulcers.

痔

Thī

Piles.

疥

Kòi

Itch.

癢

Chiēn

Itchy.

泡

Phā

A blister.

起泡

Phok-phā

To rise in blister.

腫

Chéng
Swelling.

不知人

M̄-tsai-nâng
Fainting.

眩

Hîn
Giddy.

眩船

Hîn-tsûn
Sea-sick.

齒痛

Khí-thiàⁿ
Toothache.

吐瀉

Thòu-sià
Cholera.

賢亞娘

Gâu-a-niêⁿ

出珠

Tshut-tsu
Small-pox.

食痘

Chiáh-tāu

出痘

Tshut-tāu

Chicken-pox.

種珠

Chèng-tsú

To vaccinate.

食粥

Chiáh-mûeⁿ

Measles.

大頸奎

Tūn-ām-kui

Goitre.

瘤

Liû

Tumour.

軟痙

Nóng-nîⁿ

痙癲

Kuàn-pien

Palsy.

顛

Sióu
Mad.

心神不定

Sim-sîn m̄n-tiāⁿ
Insane.

憤

Kòng
Crazy.

輩

Bùi

-

Pùi
Prickly heat.

癬

Sién
Ringworm.

目痛

Mák--thiàⁿ
Sore-eyes.

近視

Kuñ-sī
Kuñ-tshǖ

Near-sighted.

睛盲

Chheⁿ-mêⁿ

Blind.

眼睛灰

Mák-chiu-hue

Dimness.

斜目

Siâ-mák-chióu

Squinting.

耳聾

Hîⁿ--lâng

Deaf.

啞

É

Dumb.

缺嘴

Khih-tshùi

Hare-lip.

腰龜

Ie-ku

Humpback.

拐脚

Kuái-kha

Lame.

枋脚鐮

Páng-kha-liâm.

糜脚

Míⁿ-kha

Ulcerated leg.

生物

Seⁿ-muéh

To have a disease.

生癩

Seⁿ-thûe

To have a boil.

濃

Lâng

Matter.

口广尉

Uè

To infect.

傷痕

Sieⁿ-hûn

A scar.

痣

Kì

A wart.

侯蠅屎痣

Hôu-sîn-sái-kì

A mole.

破相

Phùa-siè̄n

Deformed.

瘟疫

Un-chiàng

天時粗濾

Thīn-sî tshou-siap

A plague.

平安

Phêng-an

Peace.

藥單

Iéh-tuān

藥方

Iéh-hng

A prescription.

藥

Iéh
Medicine.

藥丸

Iéh-íⁿ
Pills.

膏藥

Ko-iéh
Ointment, plaster.

藥粉

Iéh-hún
Powder, for taking.

藥末

Iéh-buáh
„ „ applying.

寒藥

Kûaⁿ-iéh
Quinine.

紅藥

Âng-iéh
Pain-killer.

戒芬丸

Kói-hun-îⁿ

“Stop-opium” pills.

卑麻油

Pi-mûaⁿ-iû
Castor oil.

食瀉

Chiáh-sià
To take an aperient.

瀉

Sià
To purge.

食死人

Chiáh-sí-nâng
Poison.

飯粒

Pñg-liáp
Poultice.

薄荷油

Pô-hò-iû
Peppermint.

毒

Ták
Poisonous, as snakes.

食涼

Chiáh-liâng

To take something cooling.

食補

Chiáh-póu

To take something very strengthening as gin-seng,
deer horn, &c.

有補

Ü-póu

Nutritious.

貼

Tah

To apply, as a poultice, plaster &c.

抹

Buah

To apply, as iodine, oinment &c.

食藥

Chiáh-iéh

To take medicine.

解藥

Kói-iéh

To act as an antidote.

壹帖

Chék-thiap

A dose, (as of Chinese medicine.)

壹日食三餐

Chék-jít chiáh-saⁿ-tng

To be taken three times a day.

空心肚食

Khang-sim-tóu chiáh

To be taken when the stomach is empty.

未食先食

Būe-chiáh soiⁿ-chiáh

To be taken before meals.

LESSON XXI.

COMMERCIAL.

Piece-goods.

布疋

Pòu-phit

布路

Pòu-lōu

Piece-goods.

Nîⁿ

Woollen cloth.

烏

Ou-nîⁿ

„ „ black.

白

Péh-nîⁿ

Flannel.

水

Tsúi-nîⁿ

Tweeds.

絨

Zōng

Velvet.

斜文

Siâ-bûn

Calico.

朱布

Tsu-pòu

番布

Huan-pòu

Gray shirting.

白布

Péh-pòu

White cloth.

烏布

Ou-pòu

Black cloth.

青布

Chhíⁿ-pòu

Blue cloth.

膠

Ka-pùa

Cotton cloth.

布

Zuáh-pòu

Grass cloth.

樹皮

Chhiū-phûe

Holland.

花布

Hue-pòu

Chintz.

麻布

Mûaⁿ-pòu

Sack-cloth.

綢綾綵

Si-tiû lîn-tîng

Silk-goods.

Si

Silk.

綵

Tîng

Satin.

皺紗

JIòu-se
Crape.

羽紗
U-se
羽毛
U-môⁿ
Camlet.

羽綾
U-lêng
Lasting.

柒個布
Níⁿ--kâi-pòu
Dyed cloth.

絪条
Kún-tiôu
Tape, for dress.

帶
Tùa
,, tying.

壹疋
Chék-phit
A piece of cloth.

壹枝

Chék-ki

A roll of cloth.

Mineral &c.

鑑

Suān

Diamond.

金

Kim

Gold.

銀

Nguñ

Silver.

鐵

Thih

Iron.

生鐵

Chheⁿ-thih

,, unwrought.

鋼

Kঁg
Steel.

鉢

Seⁿ
Cast iron.

銅

Tâng
Copper.

紅銅

Âng-tâng
Brass.

鉛

În
Lead.

白鉛

Péh-în
Spelter or zinc.

錫

Siah
Pewter.

白鐵

Péh-thih

Tin.

玉

Gék

Jade, ox-stone.

石

Chiéh

Stone.

火石

Húe-chiéh

Flint.

硝

Siou

鹽硝

Iám-siou

Saltpetre.

硫磺

Liû-ŷng

Sulphur, brimstone.

白矾

Péh-huân

Alum.

生矾

Chheⁿ-huân
„ green.

金沙

Kim-sua
Gold-dust

鐵碎

Thih-tshùi
Iron-filings.

鐵棍

Thih-kùn
Iron-bar.

銅薄

Tâng-póh
Sheet copper.

錫薄

Siah-póh
Tinfoil.

Miscellaneous Articles.

紙花

Tsúa-hue

Artificial flowers.

竹器

Tek-khì

Bamboo ware.

荖枳

Láu-chí

Betel nuts.

荖葉

Láu-hiéh

„ leaves.

燕

Ièn

燕窩

Ièn-o

Birdnests.

竹跑

Tek-phâu

Bombs.

樟栳

Chieⁿ-ló

樟柴

Chieⁿ-tshâ

Camphor.

帆布

Phâng-pòu
Canvas.

桂皮

Kùi-phûe
Cassia.

呂宋煙

Lụ̄-sòng-hun
Cigar, Manila.

硃砂

Tsu-sa
Cinnabar.

棕

Tsang
Coir.

物食

Muéh-chiáh
Confections.

仙瑚

Sien-hû
Coral.

珊瑚

San-hû
Coral.

棉

Mîn
Cotton.

牛黃

Gû-ñg
Cow bezoar.

玺

Hûi
China.

火炮

Phòng-phiẽ
Crackers.

鹿茸

Ték-zông
Deer horn.

色料

Sek-liōu
Dye.

烏墨

Ou-bák

Ebony.

象牙

Chhiēn-gê

Elephant's teeth.

毛扇

Mô̄n-sî̄n

Fans, feather.

鱉壳扇

Hâu-khak-sî̄n

,, cloth.

葵扇

Kûe-sî̄n

,, palm-leaf.

玩物

Thih-thô-muéh

Fancy articles.

雞毛筅

Koi-mô̄n-tshóīn

Feather-duster.

魚肚

Hǖ-tōu

魚膘

Hǖ-phiẽ
Fishmaws.

甘蜜

Kam-bít
Gambier.

人參

Jîn-siam

高麗

Kau-lî
Gin-seng.

玻璃

Po-lî
Glass.

玻璃器

Po-lî-khì
Glass ware.

膠

Ka
Glue.

樹泥

Chhiū-nîn
Gutta percha.

石羔

Chiéh-ko

Gypsum.

蔬皮

Mûaⁿ-phûe

Hemp.

牛皮

Gû-phûe

Hides, buffalo.

蜜

Bít

Honey.

牛角

Gû-kak

Horns, buffalo.

靛

Chheⁿ

Indigo, plants.

靛水

Tôiⁿ

„ liquid.

魚膠

Hŷ-ka
Isinglass.

牙
Gê
Ivory.

香
Hieⁿ
Joss-sticks.

漆器
Tshat-khì
Lacquered ware.

燈籠
Teng-nâng
Lantern, paper.

皮
Phûe
Leather.

甘草
Kam-tsháu
Liquorice.

蠟壳鏡
Ô-khak-kiàⁿ

Mother-of-pearl.

荳油

Tāu-iū

Oil, pea.

油紙

Iū-tsúa

Oil-paper.

珠

Tsu

蠟珠

Ô-tsu

Pearl.

枋

Pang

Planks.

鑲銀器

Liū-ngūn-khì

Plated ware, silver.

鑲金器

Liū-kim-khì

„ gold.

藤

Tîn
Rattan.

大黃

Tūa-ñg
Rhubarb.

火箭

Hué-súh
Rockets.

香柴

Hioⁿ-tshâ
Sandal-wood.

燕菜

Ièn-tshài
Seaweeds.

魚翅

Hû-sít
Shark-fins.

螺

Lô
Shells.

鼻烟

Phîn-hun

Snuff.

紙煤

Tsúa-bûe

Spill.

白糖

Péh-thâng

Sugar, white.

赤糖

Chhiah-thâng

„ brown.

烏糖

Ou-thâng

„ black.

油

Iû

Tallow.

大柴

Tüa-tshâ

Timber.

杉

Sam

„ light.

皮箱

Phûe-sieⁿ

Trunks, leather.

菜脯

Tshài-póu

Turnips, salted.

索子

Soh-kiáⁿ

Twine.

銀硃

Nguñ-tsú

Vermilion.

黃蜡

Ng-láh

Wax, bees, yellow.

白蜡

Péh-láh

,, insect, white.

羊毛

Iêⁿ-môⁿ

Wool.

布柴

Phàⁿ-tshâ
Wood, light.

冇柴

Tōiⁿ-tshâ
,, hard.

Carpentry.

鋸

Kū`
A saw.

抽

Thiu
A plane.

鑿子

Tshák-kiáⁿ
A chisel.

鎖子

Tsìng-kiáⁿ
An awl.

挫

Tshò

A file.

斧頭

Póu-tháu

An axe.

鐵釘

Thih-teng

A nail.

羅 釘

Lô-si-teng

羅 鑽

Lô-si-zuán

A screw.

釘咬

Teng-kă

Nippers.

蛱蝶

Hiáp-tiáp

A hinge.

白油

Péh-iû

White paint.

烏油

Ou-iû
Tar.

桐油

Thâng-iû
China varnish.

漆

Tshat
Varnish or crude lacquer.

油刷

Iû-sueh
A paint-brush.

油

Iû
To paint.

漆

Tshat
To varnish.

Tailoring.

針

Tsam

A needle.

線

Sùaⁿ

Thread.

線

Si-sùaⁿ

Silk thread.

銅指

Tâng-tsóiⁿ

A thimble.

剪刀

Ka-to

Scissors.

縫衫藥鬼

Thīn-saⁿ iéh-kúi

A sewing machine.

尺

Chhieh

A measure.

布尺

Pòu-chhieh

A tape-line, or cloth measure.

縫

Thīⁿ

To sew.

N̄g

To stitch.

摺痕

Chih-tsūe

To them.

剪

Ka

To cut with scissors.

做衫褲

Tsò-saⁿ-khòu

To make clothes.

剪衫褲

Ka-saⁿ-khòu

To cut out a dress.

裡

Koīh

Lining.

綑

Kún

To braid.

補

Póu

To patch.

太緊

Khah-kin

Too tight.

太狹

Khah-oíh

Too narrow.

太闊

Khah-khuah

Too loose.

Accounts.

數

Siòu

數目

Siòu-bák

An account.

數簿

Siòu-phōu

An account book.

日逐

Jít-tók

A rough-day book.

日清

Jít-chheng

A day-book.

總簿

Tsóng-phōu

來往

Lâi-uáng

A ledger.

歸原

Kui-nguân

A stock ledger.

Sìng

To count.

數

Síng-siòu

To make up accounts.

收數

Siu-siòu

To collect accounts.

押數

Ap-siòu

To balance accounts between two persons.

面會

Mīn-hūe

To meet together (so as to see if the accounts of each other correspond.)

闔數

Khou-siòu

Closed accounts.

數完

Siòu uân

數還清

Siòu hôiⁿ-chheng

Accounts paid up.

計共

Kòi-kāng

Amount.

來銀

Lái-ngūn

Received to account.

抵除後結欠

Tí-tüyü-aũ kat-khiàm

Balance due.

記數

Kì-siòu

上數

Chiẽn-siòu

To enter in account.

盤數

Pûaⁿ-siòu

To transfer account.

單

Tuaⁿ

A bill.

開單

Khui-tuaⁿ

To make out an account.

收單

Siu-tuaⁿ

A receipt.

畫花號

Uéh-hue-hō
簽名

Chhiam-miâⁿ
To sign.

印

Ìn
A seal.

印色

Ìn-sek
Cotton waste soaked with red colour to stamp with.

蓋印

Khap-ìn
To seal.

抄

Tshau
To copy.

對

Tùi
To make reference, tas to a book or bill.

日子

Jít-chí
Dates.

盤

Sìng-pûaⁿ
Abacus.

扣 盤

Khà-sìng-pûaⁿ
籌 盤
Kiah-sìng-pûaⁿ
To reckon on the abacus.

總

Sìng-bûa
To add.

除

Tǖ
To subtract.

乘

Sêng
To multiply.

分

Pun
To divide.

財副

Tshâi-hù
A clerk.

大財副

Tūa-tshái-hù

A chief clerk.

掌櫃

Chiáng-küiⁿ

A cashier.

收數

Siu-siòu

A bill-collector.

Monetary.

Advantageous,

Hó-thàn

好聽

Agree, on a price,

Sü-niéⁿ-sêng

思量成

Bank, a,

Nguŷn-hâng

銀行

Banknote, a,

Tsúa-jī
紙字

Bankrupt,

Tó-tièⁿ
倒賬

Bargain, to make a,

Kè-chīⁿ tàⁿ-tiāⁿ-tiéh
價錢言定着

Borrow, to,

Chieh
借

Capital,

Píng-chīⁿ
本錢

Cash,

Chīⁿ
錢

„ ready,

Hiēn-chīⁿ
現錢

Change, money,

Táu

找

Cheap,

Phiⁿ

偏

Commission,

Thiu-hùn

抽分

Compensate,

Pûe

賠

Costly,

Tát-chiⁿ

值錢

Credit, give,

Chhia

賒

Creditor,

Chè-tsú

債主

Dear,

Kùi

貴

Debt,

Chè
債

Debt, in,

Khiàm-nâng-kâi-chîn
欠人個錢

Deduct,

Tү̄
除

Defray,

Tshut-só-hùi
出使費

Deposit, entrust,

Tah
搭

Discount, to,

Thiu-kiám
抽減

Dollar, silver,

Nguñ
銀

Draft, a,

Nguŷn-tuaⁿ, tui-tuaⁿ
銀單 對單

Dun, to,

Tshui-pek
催迫

Earnest money,

Tiān-nguŷn
定銀

Expend, to,

Sái
使

Expenditure,

Só-hùi
使費

Guarantee, to,

Pau-niáⁿ
包領

Instalments,

Hāng, tshū^ˋ
項 次

Insure, to,

Pó-ke

保家

Insurance policy,

Pó-ke-jī

保家字

Insurance office,

Pó-ke-kuán

保家館

Interest,

Lāi-chīn

利錢

Invest, to,

Lóh-píng

落本

Lend, to,

Chieh

借

Loss, in commerce,

Síh-píng

缺本

Money,

Chiⁿ, chiⁿ-ngū

錢 錢銀

„ changer,

Táu-chin-hâng, táu-toh-kūiⁿ
找錢行 找棹櫃

„ lender,

Pàng-seⁿ-chè, pàng-seⁿ-siòu,
放生債 放生數

Mortgage, to,

Tìg, tóiⁿ
當 典

„ , deed,

Tóiⁿ-khòi
典契

Mortgagor,

Tóiⁿ-tsú
典主

„ original,

Tói-tsú
底子

Mortgagee,

Tìg-tsú
當主

Owe,

Khiàm
欠

Payment, punctual,
Bô-thua-khiàm
無拖欠

„ non, (at time specified)
Kùe-hāng
過限

Premium,
Ngǔn-tsúi
銀水

Price,
Kè-chīn
價錢

„ current,
Hāng-chhēng
行情

„ fair,
Phèng-kè
平價

„ fall in,
Lóh-kè

落價

„ rise in,

Hó-kè, khí-kè
好價 起價

Prime cost,

Nguân-kè
原價

Profit,

Thàn, tit-lĩ
聰 得利

Refund, to,

Hôiⁿ
還

Rent,

Sùe
稅

Safe, an iron,

Thih-kap-buān
鐵甲萬

Security, to stand,

Pó-niáⁿ, tam-sêng
保領 担承

Treasury,

Khòu-pâng
庫房

Usury,

Tāng-lāi, guéh-kiáⁿ
重利 月子

Valuable,

Kùi-khì, tát-chîⁿ
貴氣 值錢

Worth, to be,

Tát
值

A List of words used in Commerce.

Advertise, to,

Tshut-jī-péh
出字白

Agreement, an,

Háp-tâng
合同

Agreement, make an,

Tsò-háp-tâng, háp-ieh
做合同 合約

Arbitrator, an,

Kong-chhin
公親

Arbitrate, to,

Tsò-kong-chhin
做公親

Assistant, an,

Jī-chhiú
次手

Auction,

Khà-lōi-long
和黎郎

Bale, a,

Khún
綑

Barter, to,

Hùe uāⁿ hùe
貨換貨

Bill of lading,

Nám-tsāi-jī

攬倣字

Broker, a,

Phah-khang
打空

Bundle, a,

Pau
包

Business,

Sū̄, seng-lí
事 生理

Busy,

M̄-ôin̄, sū̄ tsōi
不暇 事多

Cargo,

Hùe
貨

Cask, a,

Tháng
桶

Certificate, a,

Phêng-tuaⁿ
憑單

Charter a ship,

Pák-tsûn

縛船

Charter bond,

Pák-tsûn kâi-jî

縛船之字

Cheat, in commerce,

Tshuah

櫟

Chest, a,

Sieⁿ

箱

Chop, a,

Jî-hô

字號

Commerce,

Seng-lí

生理

Commissioner of Customs,

Sûe-bû-si

稅務司

Commodity,

Hùe
貨

Compradore,
Kau-tshài-kuán
高菜館

Confiscate, to,
Tshong-kong
充公

Consign a vessel,
Tsûn kua hâng
船倚行

Contract,
Háp-táng
合約

Correspondence,
Phoi-sìn
批信

Courier,
Tshoiⁿ lí-bé, tsáu-bûn-tsü
千里馬 走文書

Customer,
Bói-kheh, kau-kuan--kâi-nâng

買客 交易之人

Defraud,

Tshuah

騙

Demurrage,

Thiap-kùe-hāng kāi-ngūn
貼過限之銀

Dissolve partnership,

Thiah-hué-kì
拆夥記

Duty, (Customs,)

Hiàng
餉

„ **to collect,**

Khieh-hiàng
携餉

„ **to pay,**

Láp-hiàng
納餉

„ **to avoid,**

Tsáu-hiàng
走餉

Employment,

Thâu-lōu, sū̄
頭路 事

Estate, (lands and houses,)

Súaⁿ-ngiáp
產業

„ (properties of all kinds,)

Ke-hué
家伙

Estimate, to,

Kóu-kè, pān
估價 酌

Examine, to,

Chhê-thóiⁿ
查看

Exhibit, to, (goods,)

Pái
擺

Exorbitant price,

Kùi-tsāi
盡貴

Exports,

Tshut-kháu-hùe
出口貨

Farm, to,
Pák
縛

Godown, a,
Tsàn-páng
棧房

Hire, to,
Kòu
雇

Hong, a,
Hâng
行

House rent,
Tshu-sùe
厝稅

Imports,
Jíp-kháu-hùe
入口貨

Intercourse,
Lái-uáng

來往

Invoice of goods,

Hùe-tuaⁿ

貨單

Jetty, a,

Bé-thâu

馬頭

Landlord,

Tshù-tsú

厝主

Lease, to,

Tsou

租

Leisure,

Oiⁿ

閑

Letter, a,

Phoi, sìn

批 信

Mail (from Europe,)

Tsóu-ke-sìn

祖家信

Manage, to,

Lí, phōiⁿ

理 辨

Manager,

Ke-tiéⁿ

家長

Manifest, ship's,

Pò-hiàng-tuaⁿ

報餉單

Market, (street,)

Koi-chhī

街市

„ price,

Háng-chhēng

行情

Merchandise,

Hùe

貨

Merchant, a,

Kheh-siang

客商

Miscellaneous,

Lân-san, tshàm-tshùi
零些 微末

Monthly,
Guéh-guéh
月月

News,
Sin-bũn, sié-sit
新聞 消息

Newspaper,
Sin-bũn-tsúa
新聞紙

Note-book,
Phõu-kiáⁿ
簿仔

Notify, to,
Thong-tsai
通知

Offer, (to make an,)
Tshut
出

Order, to, (goods,)
Kià-khüyü-bóí

寄出買

„ money,

Ngūn-tuaⁿ

銀單

Package, a,

Pau

包

Partner, a,

Hué-kì

夥記

Passport, a,

Lōu-phiè

路票

Postage,

Chiú-chîn

酒錢

Purchase, to,

Bói, kau-kuan

買 交易

„ stock in trade,

Phah-phòu

打舖

Register, to,

Chhiam-miâⁿ
簽名

Retail, to,

Lân-san-bōi
零些賣

Rough draft,

Tshó-kó
草稿

Salary,

Kang-tsū
工資

Sale, for,

Aîⁿ-bōi--kâi
要賣個

„ no,

Bōi-siou
袂消

Sample,

Pān-thâu, pān
辦頭 辦

Sell, to,

Bōi
賣

„ stock in trade,
Phòu phah--khụtg-náng
舖打與人

Share, a,
Hūn
分

Shop, a,
Phòu
舖

„ proprietor of,
Tshâi-tsú
財主

Shops, respectable,
Phòu-thâu
鋪頭

Sign-board, a,
Chie-pâi
招牌

Telegraph, line,
Tiẽn-pò-sùaⁿ

電報線

Telegram

Tiẽn-pò
電報

Trade, a,

Seng-lí
生理

„ brisk,

Seng-lí jiét
生理鬧

„ dull,

Bô-seng-lí
無生理

Tradesman, a,

Seng-lí-nâng
生理人

Transaction, business,

Kau-kùa, bói-bōi
交掛 買賣

Undersell, to,

Bōi-phiⁿ--nâng
賣平伊人

Unprofitable,

Oh-thàn

難聽

Wages,

Kang-chîn

工錢

Wholesale, buy,

Bói-chiēn-pûaⁿ

買上盤

„ sell,

Bói-chiēn-pûaⁿ

賣上盤

„ trade,

Tsò-chiēn-pûaⁿ

做上盤

Weights and measures.

錢

Chîn

Mace.

分

匁
Hun
Candareen.

兩
Niéⁿ
Tael.

斤
Kүn
Catty.

担
Tàⁿ
Picul.

寸
Tshùn
An inch. (Chinese.)

尺
Chhieh
A foot. (Twelve English inches.)

丈
Tñg
Ten feet.

步
Pōu

Huáh

A pace.

碼

Bā

Bé

A yard.

尋

Siâm

A fathom.

量

Nièn

To measure.

四方

Sì-pang

A square.

三角

Saⁿ-kak

A triangle.

斗

Táu

A bushel (rice.)

石

Chiéh
Ten bushels.

厘秤
Lî-chhìn

天平
Thien-phêng
A small scale.

柴秤
Tshâ-chhìn
A steelyard.

秤锤
Chhìn-thûi
A weight.

頂
Téng
To weigh.

頂減
Téng-siám
To cheat in weighing.

秤。正
Chhìn chhiàⁿ
A correct scale.

秤。細

Chhìn siám

An incorrect scale.

LESSON XXII.

JUDICIAL.

Murder,

Thâi-nâng
殺人

Forgery, of another's name,

Ké-chhiú-pit
假手筆

„ **of seal,**

Ké-ìn
假印

Arson,

Pàng-hué
放火

Robbery,

Pak-ko-kué, chhién-pak
搶劫 搶剝

Suicide,

Tsṳ̈-chīn
自盡

„ by hanging,

Tiòu-ãm

吊頸

Theft,

Tsò-tshát

做賊

Breach of trust,

Tâm-sìn

沉信

„ faith,

Sit-sìn

失信

Cheating,

Láu-nâng, phièn-nâng

拐人 騞人

Causing hurt,

Sieⁿ-nâng

傷人

Assault,

Phah-nâng

打人

Drunkenness,

Chiáh-chiuú-tsùi
食酒醉

Fighting,
Sie-phah
相打

Quarrelling,
Sie-mēⁿ
相罵

Stab, to,
Tshng
刺

Rob, to,
Snatch, to,
Chhiéⁿ
搶

Steal, to,
Thau-khiéh
偷盜

Thief, a,
Tshát
賊

Pirate, a,

Hái-tshát
海賊

Prosecutor,
Nguân-kò
原告

Accused,
Pī-kò
被告

Witness, a,
Kan-chèng
干証

Eye-witness, an,
Chhin-mák thóiⁿ-kìⁿ
親目看見

Try, (a case)
Sím, phōiⁿ
審 辩

Clear,
Mêng-péh
明白

Examine, to,
Kháu-mñg

考問

Evidence,

Kháu-keng
口供

„ **to take down,**

Kì-kháu-keng
記口供

„ **corroborated,**

Kháu-keng siang-hûa
口供相和

„ **contradicted,**

Kháu-keng siang-huán
口供相反

Statement, make your,

Sú--lâi
訴來

„ **wish to make,**

Aìⁿ-sù
要訴

„ **allow to make**

Lông-sù
容訴

Guilty,

Ü-tsüe

有罪

Innocent,

Bô-tsüe

無罪

Condemn,

Tiān-tsüe

定罪

Condemn, to death,

Tiān-sí tsüe

定死罪

Punish, to,

Huát

罰

Fine, to,

Huát-ngūn

罰銀

Flogging, on buttocks,

Phah kha-tshng-póinⁿ

打屁股板

Flog severely,

Phah thiám-thiám
打重重

Strangle to death,
Liû-sí
絞死

Behead, to,
Tsám-thâu
斬頭

Imprison, to,
Kìm-kam, siu-kam
禁獄 收監

Prison, a,
Kam
獄

„ keeper,
Kìm-chí
禁子

Prisoner, a,
Huãm-jîn
犯人

Government,
Chhiôu-thêng

朝廷

Law,

Lút

律

Emperor,

Huâng-tî
皇帝

Empress,

Uâng-hôu
皇后

Prince,

Thài-tsú
太子

Princess,

Kong-tsú
公主

King,

Uâng
王

Queen,

Üang-hôu
王后

Prime minister,

Tsái-siàng
宰相

Statesman,

Tāi-chhin
太臣

Viceroy, or Governor-General of a province,

Tsóng-tok
總督

Lieut. Governor of a province,

Bú-īn
撫院

Judge of a province,

Àn-tshat
按察

Tao-t'ai,

Tāu-thâi
道臺

Ambassador,

Khim-chhe
欽差

Plenipotentiary,

Tshuân-khuân
全權

Consul,
Niáⁿ-sǖ-hú
領事府

Mandarin,
Kuaⁿ-hú
官府

„ civil,
Bûn-kuaⁿ
文官

„ military,
Bú-kuaⁿ
武官

„ high rank,
Tūa-kuaⁿ
大官

„ low rank,
Sòi-kuaⁿ
小官

Magistrate, district,
Küiⁿ-kuaⁿ

縣官

„ town,

Thôu-phóu-si

巡檢司

Policeman, a,

A-tsóng, chhe-hiáh

亞總 差役

Arrest, to,

Liáh

掠

Lock up, to,

Kìm

禁

Yamen,

Gê-mâng

衙門

Court,

Tâng, kong-tâng

堂 公堂

Sit, on bench,

Tsõ-tâng

坐堂

Retire, to,

Thó-tñg

退堂

Warrant, to issue,

Tshut-chhiam

出簽

Summons, „ „

Tshut-phiè

出票

Prosecute, to,

Kò

告

Withdraw, to,

Khai-pàng

開放

Accuse falsely,

Bū-lūa, uáng-khut

誣賴 杠屈

Petition, to send in,

Jíp-tiâñ, jíp-pín

入呈 入稟

Your Worship,

Lău-iâ, thăi-iâ
老爺 太爺

„ Excellency,
Tâi-jîn
大人

Promote, to,

Kau-seng
高陞

Degradate, to,

Kàng-khip
降級

Dismiss, to,

Pă-cheh, lut-tiōu
黜職 黜丟

Appoint, to,

Siet-líp
設立

Appointment, an,

Cheh-jîm
職位

Case, a,

Uàⁿ, uàⁿ-kiâⁿ

案 案件

„ to have it tried,

Phah-kuaⁿ-si, sie-kō

打官司 相告

„ to win,

Kō-iâⁿ

告贏

Case, to lose,

Kò-su

告輸

Discharge, (a case)

Pàng

放

Bribe, to,

Sái-ēng

使用

„ to receive

Siū-iū

受賄

Private,

Àm-chẽⁿ

暗靜

Cruel,

Chek-ak

積惡

Bad-hearted,

Hiou-sim

僥心

Good-hearted,

Hó-sim

好心

Revenge, to

Pò-chhiû

報仇

Just,

Kong-tāu

公道

Unjust,

M-kong-tāu

不公道

Truth, speak the,

Sít-uē tàⁿ

實話咀

Lie, to,

Hue-niouⁿ
巧語

Swear, to,

Chiù-chūa
發誓

Plead guilty,

Jīn-tsūe, jīn-tshò
認罪 認錯

According to law,

Chiè-lút
照律

Against the law,

Ngék-lút
逆律

Break the law,

Huām-lút
犯律

LESSON XXIII.

HOSTILITIES.

Commander-in-chief,

Nguân-sùe
元帥

General,

Chiàng-kun
將軍

Admiral,

Tsúi-sü thî-tok
水師提督

Officers,

Bú-kuaⁿ
武官

Soldiers,

Piaⁿ, ióng-chiàng
兵 勇壯

Cavalry,

Bé-piaⁿ
馬兵

Drill, to,

Tshau-liēn
操練

Practise, to,

Liēn
練

Command, a,

Lēng
令

„ to,

Mēng
命

„ rule over,

Kuán
管

Weapon,

Ke-hué
軍火

Sword, a,

Kiàm
劍

Gun, a,

Chhèng
銃

„ large,
Tūa-chhèng, kòng
大銃 鎮

„ to fire,
Phah-chhèng
打銃

Gun-powder,
Chhèng-iéh
銃藥

Shots,
Chhèng-chí
銃子

Fight, to,
Thâi, chièn
剖 戰

Bombard, to,
Bū
霧

Advance, to,
Chìn

進

Retreat, to,

Thò

退

Surround, to,

Uî

圍

Enemy,

Uan-chhiû

冤仇

Arrow,

Chìⁿ

箭

„ to shoot,

Siã-chîⁿ

射箭

Spear,

Pie

標

Shield,

Tîn-pâi

藤牌

Travel,

Kiâⁿ

行

Baggage,

Pau-kó, hêng-lí

包槁 行李

Camp,

Iâⁿ-pûaⁿ

營盤

Encamp,

Tshàng-iâⁿ

創營

War, a,

Sie-thâi, kau-chièn

相劄 交戰

Victory, gain a,

Thâi-iâⁿ, chièn-iâⁿ

劄羸 戰羸

„ lose a,

Thâi-su, chièn-su

劄輸 戰輸

Settle, to,

Tít
直

Indemnify, to,
Pûe
賠

Reconcile, to,
Hûa
和

Negotiations, for peace,
Kiâⁿ-hûa
行和

LESSON XXIV.

RELIGIOUS.

God, called by P. Christians,

Siāng-tì
上帝

” R. Catholics,
Thien-tsú
天主

Jesus,

Iâ-sou
耶穌

Christ,

Ki-tok
基督

Holy Spirit,

Siàⁿ-sîn
聖神

Lord,

Tsú
主

Saviour,

Kiù-tsú

救主

Mediator,

Tong-pó

中寶

Pastor, Protestant,

Mók-sü

牧師

” R. Catholic,

Sín-hū

神輔

Preach, to,

Thuân-tõ-lí

傳道理

Preacher, a,

Thuân-tõ-lí--kâi-nâng

傳道理之人

Christians,

Hông-kà

奉教

” **Protestant,**

Iâ-sou-kà, pài-siâng-tì-nâng
耶穌教 拜上帝人

„ R. Catholics,

Thien-tsú-kà
天主教

„ to be,

Tshap-hông-kà, jíp-kà
入奉教 入教

Church, members,

Siàⁿ-hüe
聖會

„ building,

Lói-pài-tîg
禮拜堂

Church, building, R. C.

Sèng-tîg
聖堂

Cross,

Tsáp-jī-kè
十字架

Image,

Sièⁿ

像

Idol,

Lāu-iâ

老爺

Goddess of Sailors,

Máⁿ-tsóu

媽祖

Buddha,

Hút, hút-tsóu

佛 佛祖

Buddhist priest,

Hûe-sièn

和尚

Tauist „

Sai-kong

司公

Priestess,

Nîⁿ-kou-phûa

妮姑婆

Sorcerer, a,

Tâng-sin, tâng-ki

童身 童乩

Sorceress, a,

Lóh-sîn-phûa
落神婆

Fortune teller, a,

Khuàⁿ-miãⁿ sin-seⁿ, pok-khùe sin-seⁿ
看命先生 卜卦先生

Geomancer, a,

Thóiⁿ-huang-tsúi sin-seⁿ
看風水先生

Temple, a,

Lâu-iâ-keng
老爺宮

Monastery, a,

Am

Ancestral hall,

Sû-tîng
祠堂

„ tablet,

Ke-sín
家神

Shrine,

Sîn-kham
神龕

Censor, a,

Hieⁿ-lou
香爐

Incense,

Hieⁿ
香

Sacrificial paper,

Chîⁿ-tsúa, ngûn-tiâⁿ
錢紙 銀錠

Worship, to,

Pài
拜

„ **idols,**

Pài-lâu-iâ
拜老爺

„ **ancestors,**

Pài-a-kong
拜亞公

Recite prayers,

Thák-keng, liâm-keng

讀經 唸經

Divination by bamboo slips,

Lok-chhiam

搖籤

„

roots,

Puáh-pue

拔杯

Offering, an,

Hõng

奉

The three kinds of offerings

Saⁿ-seⁿ

三性

The five

„

Ngóu-seⁿ

伍性

Festival day,

Tsò-tsoih

做節

Theatre, a,

Hì

戲

Procession of a god,

Iâⁿ-lâu-iâ

迎老爺

Merciful,

Tshǖ^{ū̄}

慈

Pardon, to,

Sià-tsüe

宥罪

Save, to,

Kiù

救

Peace,

Phêng-an

平安

Compassion,

Khó-liên

可憐

Sympathy,

Thói-thiap

體貼

Happiness,

Hok-khì
福氣

Misery,
Chhi-tshám, kan-khóu
悽慘 艱苦

Angel,
Thiⁿ-sài
天師

Devil,
Mòⁿ-kúi
魔鬼

Demon,
Kúi
鬼

Heaven,
Thiⁿ-tîng
天堂

Hell,
Tî-gék
地獄

The Bible,
Siàⁿ-tsü

聖書

Old Testament,

Kū-ieh

舊約

New „

Sin-ieh

新約

Ten Commandments,

Tsáp-kài

十戒

Hymn book,

Sîn-si

神詩

Sing hymns,

Ngîm-si

吟詩

Doctrine,

Tō-lí

道理

Ceremonies,

Lói-siòu

禮數

Baptism,

Sói-lói

洗禮

Lord Supper,

Míng-tshan

晚餐

Duties,

Píg-hūn

本分

Pray, to,

Khī-táu

祈禱

Praise, to,

O-ló

稱誦

Faith,

Sìn

信

Repent, to,

Kói-pìⁿ

改變

Filial piety,

Kiâⁿ-hàu
行孝

Honesty,
Sêng-sít
誠實

Holy,
Siàⁿ
聖

Covetousness,
Tham-sim
貪心

LESSON XXV.

RELATIONSHIPS.

Ancestors,

Soiⁿ-tsóu, tsóu-kong
先祖 祖公

Great-grand-father, paternal,

Lāu-kong
老公

„ **grand-mother,** „

Lāu-máⁿ
老媽

Grand-father, paternal,

A-kong, tsóu-pẽ
亞公 祖父

Grand-mother, „

A-máⁿ, tsóu-bó
亞媽 祖母

Grand-father, maternal,

Gūa-kong
外公

Grand-mother, „

Gūa-máⁿ

外媽

Grand-uncle, elder, paternal,

Lāu-peh

老伯

„ **younger,** „

Lāu-chek

老叔

Grand-aunts, „

Lāu-kou

老姑

Gd.-uncle's child, elder, „

A-peh

亞伯

„ **younger,** „

A-chek

亞叔

Gd.-aunt's child, elder, paternal,

Piè-peh

表伯

„ **younger,** „

Piè-chek
表叔

Father,

A-pẽ, a-tia
亞父 亞爹

„ step,
Kì-pẽ, aũ-pẽ
繼父 後父

Mother,

A-bó, a-neⁿ
亞母 亞妮

„ step,
Kì-bó
繼母

Elder paternal uncle,

A-peh
亞伯

Elder paternal uncle's wife,

A-m̄
亞姆

Younger paternal uncle,

A-chek

亞叔

Younger paternal uncle's wife,

A-sím

亞嬸

Maternal uncle,

Bó-kū, a-kū

母舅 亞舅

„ elder,

Tūa-kū

大舅

„ younger,

Sòi-kū

細舅

Maternal uncle's wife,

A-kím

亞妗

Paternal uncle's sons,

Thâng-hiaⁿ-tī

堂兄弟

„ daughters,

Thâng-chí-mūeⁿ

堂姊妹

Maternal uncle's sons,

Pié-hiaⁿ-tī

表兄弟

„ **daughters,**

Pié-chí-mūeⁿ

表姊妹

Paternal aunt,

A-kou

亞姑

„ **elder,**

Tūa-kou

大姑

Paternal aunt, younger,

Sòi-kou

細姑

Paternal aunt's husband,

Kou-tiēⁿ, a-tiēⁿ

姑丈 亞丈

„ **sons,**

Pié-hiaⁿ-tī

表兄弟

„ **daughters,**

Pié-ché-mūeⁿ
表姊妹

Maternal aunt,

A-î
亞姨

„ **elder,**
Tūa-î
大姨

„ **younger,**
Sòi-î
細姨

Maternal aunt's husband,

Î-tiẽⁿ, a-tiẽⁿ
姨丈 亞丈

„ **sons,**
Pié-hiaⁿ-tī
表兄弟

„ **daughters,**
Pié-ché-mūeⁿ
表姊妹

Brother, elder,

A-hiaⁿ

亞兄

„ younger,

A-tī

亞弟

Elder brother's wife,

A-só

亞嫂

Brother's son,

Tié, tau-sun

姪 姪孫

„ daughter,

Tié-níng, tsáu-sun

姪女 女孫

Sister, elder,

A-ché

亞姊

„ younger,

A-mūeⁿ

亞妹

Sister's husband,

A-níng

亞郎

„ son,
Gūa-seng
外甥

„ daughter,
Gūa-seng-níng
外甥女

Son,
Kiáⁿ
子

Son's wife,
Sin-pū
媳婦

„ son,
Lāi-sun
內孫

„ daughter,
Lāi-tsáu-sun
內女孫

„ son's son,
Cheng-sun
曾孫

„ „ daughter,

Cheng-tsáu-sun
曾女孫

Daughter,

Tsáu-kiáⁿ
女子

Daughter's husband,

Kiáⁿ-sài
女婿

Daughter's son,

Gūa-sun
外孫

„ daughter,

Gūa-tsáu-sun
外女孫

Husband,

Ang, jî-sài, chiăng-hu
翁 兒婿 丈夫

Wife,

Bóu, chhi, lău-phûa
嬸 妻 老婆

Husband's father-in-law,

Tiĕⁿ-nâng, ngák-pê

丈人 岳父

„ mother-in-law,

Tiẽn-m̄-ph̄ua, ngák-bó

丈母婆 岳母

Wife's father-in-law,

Ta-kuaⁿ

大官

„ mother-in-law,

Ta-ke

大家

Daughter-in-law's father,

Chhin-ke

親家

„ mother,

Chhé̄n-m̄

親姆

Wife's brothers,

Chhi-kū, a-kū

妻舅 亞舅

„ sisters,

A-i

亞姨

Husband's elder brother,

A-peh

亞伯

„ **younger brother,**

A-chek

亞叔

„ **elder sister,**

Tūa-kou

大姑

„ **younger sister,**

Sòi-kou

細姑

Nephew's wife,

Sun-pū

孫婦

Niece's husband,

Thâng-sun-sài

堂孫婿

Parents,

Pē-bó

父母

Relative, one's own,

Chhin-chhek
親戚

„ by marriage,
Chhin-chiân
親情

Twins,
Sang-seⁿ
雙生

Family,
Ke
家

Surname,
Sèⁿ
姓

„ of the same clan,
Chhin-nâng
親人

Posterity,
Kiáⁿ-sun
子孫

Virgin, a,
Âng-hue-níng

紅花女

Bridegroom,

Sin-nâng-tia
新人爹

Bride,

Sin-niêⁿ, sin-nâng
新娘 新人

Betroth, to,

Tsò
做

Betrothed money,

Phiàⁿ-kim
聘金

Middle-man, a,

Bûe-nâng
媒人

Marry, a wife,

Tshūa-bóu
取妻

„ a husband,

Kè
嫁

Widow, a,

Siú-kúa

守寡

LESSON XXVI.

A LIST OF ANIMALS AND BIRDS.

Lion,

Sai

獅

Tiger,

Hóuⁿ, lāu-hóuⁿ

虎 老虎

Elephant,

Chhiēⁿ

象

Rhinoceros,

Sai-gû

犀牛

Camel,

Lóh-thóh

駱駝

Ass,

Lū, lô

驪 驟

Deer,

Ték

鹿

Wolf,

Tshâi-lâng

豺狼

Fox,

Hôu-lâi

狐狸

Snake,

Tsûa

蛇

Monkey,

Kâu

猴

Orang-outang,

Suaⁿ-nâng

山人

Bear,

Him

熊

Peacock,

Khóng-chhieh
孔雀

Pheasant,
Suaⁿ-koi
山雞

Phoenix,
Hōng
鳳

Dragon,
Lêng
龍

Bird,
Chióu
鳥

Parrot,
Eng-ko
鸚哥

Hawk,
Eng-pô
鸚婆

Stork,
Hóh, péh-liōu-si

鶴 白鷺

Rabbit,

Chiéh-tshū
石鼴

Sparrow,

MÛaⁿ-chiah-chiōu

Pigeon,

Hún-chiōu
粉鳥

Butterfly,

Búe-iáh
蝴蝶

Dragon-fly,

Sua-meⁿ
沙

Grasshopper,

Tsháu-méⁿ
草躑

Bee,

Phang
蜂

Buffalo,

Tsúi-gû
水牛

Cow,

Gû
牛

Sheep,

Mîn-iêñ
麋羊

Goat,

Suañ-iêñ
山羊

Horse,

Bé
馬

Pig,

Tü
猪

Dog,

Káu
狗

Cat,

Ngiou
貓

Rat,

Ngióu-tsú
貓鼴

Centipede,

Gê-kang
蜈蚣

Frog,

Tsúi-koi
水雞

Toad,

Kap-pô
蛤婆

Cockroach,

Ka-tsuáh
膠賊

Lizard,

Chîn-lêng
螭龍

Spider, large,

Bé-lêng-khiâ

螳螂

„ little,

Ti-tu

蜘蛛

Fly,

Hôu-sîn

蝴蝶

Mosquito,

Máng

螢

Gnat,

Bun

蚊

Worm,

Thâng

虫

„ in books.

Chheh-hû̄

冊魚

Ant,

Hiā

蟻

Flea,

Ka-tsáu



Louse,

Sat



LESSON XXVII.

A LIST OF CLASSIFIERS.

個

Kâi,

Applied to men, and things generally.

粒

Liáp,

“ fruit, spherical things, as balls, pills,
&c.

條

Tiòu,

“ rivers, roads, collars, ropes, laws, hair,
snakes, lizards, &c. and things in stripes.

枝

Ki,

“ masts, sticks, knives, spoons, pencils,
pillars, branches of trees or plants, &c.

雙

Sang,

“ things that go in pairs, as shoes,
stockings, gloves, chop-sticks, &c.

對

Tùi,

„ things that go in pairs, as scrolls,
candle-sticks, horses, &c.

頂

Téng,

„ hats, caps, sedan chairs, &c.

領

Niáⁿ,

„ coats, bed clothes, nets, mats, &c.

腳

Kha,

„ boxes, coffins, bangles, rings, &c.

間

Koiⁿ,

„ houses, shops, rooms.

座

Tsō,

„ large dwelling houses, ancestral halls.

張

Tieⁿ,

„ sheets of paper, letters,

包

Pau,
,, things in bundles and bales.

把

Pé,
,, bundles of wood, vegetables, flowers,
&c.

檣

Châng,
,, trees, plants, vegetables.

隻

Chat,
,, spaces between the joints on the
finger, or on bamboo, sugarcane, &c.

載

Chāi,
,, cargoes, boat loads, &c.

塊

Kò,

„ lands, gardens, boards &c., and slices or pieces of things.

籜

Khou,
„ dollars, bundles of firewood.

畝

Bóu,
„ fields.

羣

Khûn,
„ crowds of men, herds of quadrupeds, flocks of fowls, ducks, &c.

幅

Pak,
„ maps, Chinese pictures, &c.

件

Kiāⁿ,
„ any business or affair, &c.

尾

Búe,
„ fish.

點

Tiám,
,, spots of dirt, drops of rain, &c.

蕊

Lúi,
,, flowers.

列

Léh,
,, files of soldiers, rows of houses, &c.

串

Kuāⁿ,
,, strings of cash or beads, &c.

副

Hù,
,, things in sets and suits.

本

Póng,
,, books.

頁

Hiéh,
,, leaves of books.

門

Mâng,

” cannons.

口

Kháu,
 ” gardens, smokes of opium or tobacco.

零些

Tshoh,
 ” a quantity of things, a small crowd of
 men.

棚

Péⁿ,
 ” stage-plays.

班

Pan,
 ” companies of actors, bands, &c.

位

Uī,
 ” persons of respectability.

LESSON XXVIII.

Notes—*Nautical.*

我要過番

Uá àiⁿ-kùe-huan

I am going to a foreign country.

爾要搭何隻火船

Lú àiⁿ-tah tî-chék-chiah húe-tsûn?

By which steamer are you going?

我要搭甲板

Uá àiⁿ-tah kap-pán

I am going by a sailing vessel.

此時做好搭甲板。逆風

Chí--tiang-sî tsò-hó tah-kap-pán, ngék-huang

You shouldn't go by sailing vessel at this time, as
the wind is contrary.

爾能可搭火船

Lú nêng-kò tah húe-tsûn

You had better go by steamer.

搭彼隻藍烟筒

Tah hú-chiah nâm-in-tâng

Go by the blue funnel (steamer.)

明天早入來

Màⁿ-mêng-khí jíp--lâi

She comes in to-morrow morning.

舵紅好行了

Tâi-kong hó-kiâⁿ--lō

Steersman, you had better start now.

天時好了

Thiⁿ-sî hó--lō

The weather is fine.

我起來看

Uá khí--kâi thóiⁿ

Let me come up and see.

咳。雨還了未晴

Uâ! hōu huân-lióu bûe-chêⁿ

Oh! the rain hasn't stopped yet.

須子雨子不畏也

Su-kiáⁿ hōu-kiáⁿ, mùiⁿ--nō

You needn't be afraid of little rain.

要時要浮大風湧

Khiâ-tiâm àiⁿ-phû tûa-huang-êng

By and bye a storm and large waves will rise.

敢是要做風颱也

Káⁿ-sī àiⁿ-tsò huang-thai ā!

Oh! I think there will be a typhoon.

來拋加壹個錠

Lâi-pha ke--kâi tèng

Let us let go another anchor.

此天時做好行

Chiá--thiⁿ-sî tsò-hó-kiâⁿ

Oh, we can't go on, in this weather.

今無變。多着在此被伊吹

Taⁿ iou-û-pōu, lo-tiéh nãⁿ--chié khoih-i-tshue

Now, what help can there be we must stay here
and let the wind blow.

流水雄。風不好

Lâu-tsúi li hiông, huang li m̄-móⁿ

The tide is strong, and the wind is contrary.

此隻船好駛

Chí-chiah-tsûn hó-sái

This boat sails well.

行甚猛

Kiâⁿ-méⁿ-tsâi

It goes very fast.

火船免用駛風會行

Hué-tsûn mí-n-ēng sái-huang ōi-kiâⁿ
Steamers can go without setting sails.

下次船我就要去

Ē-tsūa-tsûn uá chiū-àiⁿ-khǖ
I am going next trip.

直透。無往誰處

Tít-thàu, bô-kua tî-kò
I go direct without calling any where.

挺去火船邊

Theⁿ-khǖ hué-tsûn-piⁿ
Row along the steamer.

我要落貨

Uá àiⁿ-hẽ-hùe
I want to ship cargo.

挺去船頭

Theⁿ-khǖ tsún-thâu
Row to the fore-part of the vessel.

仔細。勿撞着火船

TSü-sòi, màiⁿ siàng-tiéh hné-tsûn
Take care, don't knock against the steamer.

火長在何處

Hué-tiéⁿ tõ-tî-kò?

Where's the captain?

火長起去

Hué-tiéⁿ khí-khù

The captain has gone on shore.

伊霎時就落來

I kхиā-tiām chiū lóh--lâi

He will come on board by and bye.

火船有吹陂或未

Hué-tsûn ū pûn-pi a-büe?

Has the steamer sounder her whistle?

吹三次了

Pûn saⁿ-ē--lō

She has whistled three times.

加壹次就要行

Ke chék-ē chiū àiⁿ-kiâⁿ

Once more (the next time) she will start.

船頭枝梶個旗。若是升半 就要行

Tsûn-thâu ki-ûi kâi kî, nāⁿ-sî liū pùaⁿ-kuéh chiū àiⁿ-kiâⁿ

If the flag of the foremast is hoisted half mast high, then the steamer is going to start.

壹人跋落水底。無人去撈伊

Kâi-nâng puáh-lóh tsúi-tói, bô-nâng khù-liôu i

A man has fallen over board, and no one has gone to pick him up.

伊無乜會氹

I bô-mih õi-siû
He can't swim very well.

無速速去救伊。就着激死

Bô méⁿ-mén khû` kiù--i, chiû-tiéh kek-sí
If he is not saved quickly, he will be drowned.

爾會夾否

Lû õi bî mē?
Can you dive?

無羅經。駛不知何處

Bô lô-keⁿ, sái m̄-pat-tò-khû
Without a compass we don't know where to sail to.

LESSON XXIX. Notes—*Medical.*

我今日人不好

Uá kiáⁿ-jít nâng m̄-móⁿ
I am unwell to-day.

爾能可去睡

Lú néng-kò khù-tó
You had better go and lie down.

爾個人如何

Lú kái nâng tsò-nîⁿ?
What is the matter with you?

人

Nâng zuáh
I have got fever.

要請先生否

Âiⁿ-chhiáⁿ sin-seⁿ mē?
Do you wish to engage a doctor?

爾個脉猛

Lú kái méhⁿ méⁿ
Your pulse is fast.

我零些寒藥與爾食

Uá lân-ló kûaⁿ-iéh pun lǖ chiáh
I will give you some quinine to take.

如何食

Tsò-nîⁿ-chiáh?
How am I to take it?

配零點冷水

Thōu tiám-kiáⁿ chhìn-tsúi
Take it with a little cold water.

三包在此

Saⁿ-pau toõ-chié
Here's three packets.

壹日食三餐

Chék-jít chiáh saⁿ-tng
Take one packet three times a day.

壹餐食壹包

Chék-tng chiáh chék-pau
Take a packet each time.

此樣病醫難好

Chí-khí pēⁿ ui oh-hó
This kind of sickness is difficult to cure.

着請西國先生來醫正能好

Tiéh-chhiáⁿ Sai-kok sin-seⁿ lâi ui chiàⁿ-õi-hó

You must get a European doctor to cure you,
otherwise you will not be cured.

先生。請爾開張藥方

Sin-seⁿ, chhiáⁿ-lú khui-tieⁿ iéh-hng

Doctor, please make out a prescription.

我來去醫館携藥

Uá lâi-khù ui-kuán khiéh-iéh

I will go to the hospital and get the medicine.

用雞毛抹

Ēng koi-môⁿ buah

Apply it with a fowl's feather.

手勿摸着

Chhiú màiⁿ-thãng--tiéh

Don't touch it with the fingers.

爾有何冒病

Lú ū sī-mîh mâuⁿ-pēⁿ?

What sickness have you?

糜脚

Mîⁿ-kha

A bad leg.

糜至今有已久

Mî^n-kàu-ta^n ū jiéh-kú--lō?
How long has it been ulcerated.

有成年

U^ chiâ^n-nî^n
About a year.

會癢或袂

Ōi-chiẽ^n a-bõi?
Does it itch?

若是會癢不可搔

Nã^n-sî ōi-chiẽ^n m̄-mó^n pê
If it itches, you mustn't scratch it.

歸去。着尅苦奈

Kui-khù, tiéh khah-khóu nãi^n
Let it be, you must do your best to bear it.

每明早。起來。用此藥水洗

Chék-mêng-khí khí-lâi-kâu ēng chiá iéh-tsúi sói
When you get up in the morning, wash it with this lotion.

伊個病重

I-kâi pê^n tâng
His illness is serious.

甚着力。要死

Tih-lát-tsāi, àiⁿ-sí

Very serious, almost dying.

無救了

Bô-kiù--lō

There is no hope, (lit. there is no salvation.)

不可亂食

Màiⁿ-thèng-chiáh

Don't be eating what you shouldn't eat.

食粥配鹹梅則可

Chiáh-mûen phùe kiâm-bûe chiū-hó

Take congee with salted plums.

LESSON XXX. Notes—*Commercial.*

燭臺壹對若干錢

Chek-tâi chék-tùi jiéh-tsōi chîn?

How much for a pair of these candle-sticks?

兩員半

Nōⁿ-khou-pùaⁿ

Two dollars and a half.

爾出已多

Lú tshut jiéh-tsōi?

How much do you offer.

我此刻正在彼處買壹員柒角半

Uá chí-tsûn chiàⁿ-tō hiènⁿ-thâu bói chék-tùi, khou chhit-kak-pùaⁿ

I have just bought a pair from there for \$1-75.

在何間舖買

Tō tî-chék-koiⁿ phòu bói?

From which shop have you just bought them?

在順合隔壁

Tō Sûn-háh keh-piah

Next to (chop) Sun-hah.

順合個貨不可比阮個

Sūn-háh kâi-hùe m̄-móⁿ ún--kâi

Sun-hah's goods cannot be compared with our goods.

阮個俱皆是正上海個

Ún--kâi lóng-tsóng sī chiàⁿ Siāng-hái--kâi

Ours are all genuine Shanghai goods.

無假個

Bô-ké--kâi

None are false.

太值錢我不敢買

Khah-tát-chîⁿ, uá m̄-káⁿ-bói

They are too costly, I dare not buy.

誰人是財主

Tî-tiâng sī tshâi-tsú?

Who is the proprietor (of the shop)?

財主在此內

Tshâi-tsú tō hú-lâi

The proprietor is inside.

苦船到來。要叫伊去起貨

Hué-tsûn kâu--lâi, àiⁿ-kiè i khû` khí-hùe

The steamer has arrived, I want to ask him to go and unload his cargo.

我與此間雜港行。交易多

Uá kah chí-koiⁿ Tsáp-káng-háng kau-kuan tsōi

I have a large transaction with this German firm.

與荷蘭西行。有交易或無

Kah Hô-lan-se hâng nē, ū kau-kuan a-bô?

And with the French firms, do you have any transaction?

有零些亞。我識寄去法國賣物

Ũ--lân-ló ā, uá pat kià-khüyü Huap-kok--kò bói-muéh

Well, a little, I have ordered something from France.

我與大英國人就大交易也

Uá kah Tâi-eng-kok-nâng chiū tūa kau-kuan nō

Oh, I do much business with Englishmen.

我上英國人

Uá siāng Eng-kok-nâng

I like Englishmen.

花旗行倒賬了

Hue-kî-hâng tó-tièn--lō

The American firm is bankrupt.

葵扇壹枝若干錢

Kûe-sìⁿ chék-ki jiéh-tsōi chîn?

How much for a palm-leaf fan?

壹枝捌個錢

Ki poi-h-kâi chîn
Eight cash each.

此近時無生理

Chí-chùaⁿ-sî bô seng-lí
My trade is very dull of late.

恁個生理好

Nín-kâi seng-lí hoh-jiêt
Your trade is pretty brisk.

四個銀。式式。四個錢

Sì-kâi-ngûñ, nõⁿ-sek sì-kâi chîn
Four dollars, twenty cents and four cash.

百伍個錢

Peh-ngõu kâi chîn
Hundred and fifty cash.

陸斤四

Lák-kun-si
Six catties and four taels.

式斤半

Nõⁿ-kun-pùaⁿ
Two catties and a half.

爾枝秤減

Lú ki chhìn siám

Your scale is not correct.

頂正。不可頂減

Téng-chiàⁿ, m̄-móⁿ téng-siám

Weigh properly, and don't cheat in weighing.

個銀攜去找錢

Kâi-ngûn khiéh-khù́ táu-chîⁿ

Take the dollar and change it into cash.

個銀不足重。無七式

Kâi-ngûn m̄-kàu-tāng, bô chhit-jī

The dollar is short in weight, it's not 7 candareens and 2 mace.

鬧

Lāu-jiét.

A phrase used by customers or visitor on leaving the shop, which means may your shop be crowded with customers.

LESSON XXXI. Notes—*Judicial.*

老爹坐堂或未

Lāu-tia tsō-tīng a-būe?

Has the mandarin sat on the bench?

坐好久了

Tsō-hoh-kú--lō

He has sat a long time.

要退堂了

Àiⁿ-thò-tīng--lō

He is going to retire now.

伊在審何案

I tō sím sī-mih uàⁿ?

What case is he trying?

伊在審壹條剗人案

I tō sím chék-tiōu thâi-nâng uàⁿ

He is trying a murder case.

老爹咀要去看屍

Lāu-tia tàⁿ-àiⁿ-khù thóiⁿ si

The mandarin says he is going to see the corpse.

被告之人有認否

Pī-kò--kāi-nâng khah-ū jīn-mē?

Does the person accused admit it?

無。伊坦不是伊剖

Bô, i tàⁿ m̄-sī i thâi

No, he said the man was not killed by him.

伊與老爹呌。老爺亞。我無罪

I kah lāu-tia tàⁿ, lāu-iâ--a, uá bô-tsûe

He said to the mandarin, "Your Worship, I am innocent."

我是被人枉屈

Uá sī khoih--nâng uáng-khut

"I am falsely accused by the people.

人要害我

Nâng-àiⁿ-hāi úa

"People wish to do me harm.

求老爺代我伸冤。可憐我

Khiū lāu-iâ thòi-úa sin-uān, khó-liêñ uá

"I beg Your Worship to investigate the case on my behalf, and to have mercy on me."

老爹叫伊訴

Lāu-tia kiè i sù

The mandarin asked him to make his statement.

伊咁甚多話

I tàⁿ hiàⁿ-chiàⁿ-tsōi ūe
He made a long statement.

老爹聽了就點頭

Lāu-tia thiaⁿ-lióu chiū tak-thâu
The mandarin after hearing him, nodded his head.

伊個案要限到明天

I kâi uàⁿ àiⁿ-àn-kàu màⁿ-khí
His case will be postponed till to-morrow.

不可做賊

ℳ-móⁿ tsǒ-tshát
Don't be a thief.

不可盜取人個物

ℳ-móⁿ thau-khiéh nâng kâi muéh
Mustn't steal other peoples things.

此個賊是危險

Chí-kâi tshát sī lî-keng
This thief is dangerous.

昨夜伊刺死壹人

Tsa-mêⁿ i tshìng-sí nâng
Last night he stabbed a man to deat.h

伊被我掠着

I khoih uá liáh--tiéh
He was caught by me.

我就掠伊去衙門處

Uá chiū liáh i khüyǖ gê-mñg--kō
And I took him to the yamên.

交伊與差役個手

Kau i pun chhe-hiáh kái chhiú
And handed him over to the police.

着打伊到重重

Tiéh-phah i kàu lok-lok
Must beat him very severely;

下日伊正不敢

Ē-jít i chiàⁿ-m̄-káⁿ
So that he may not dare to do it again.

此個官府公道

Chí-kâi kuaⁿ-hú kong-tāu
This mandarin is just.

無枉屈人

Bô-uáng-khut nâng,
He does not deal with people unjustly.

亦無食人個錢

Iā bô chiáh nâng kâi chîn

Nor does he take bribes.

人忠直

Nâng tong-tít

He is a straight-forward man.

百姓稱誦此個官府

Peh-sèⁿ o-ló chí-kâi kuaⁿ-hú

The people praise this mandarin.

伊要高陞了

I àiⁿ-kau-seng--lō

He is going to be promoted.

雖然律是嚴。還了恁着順

Sui-jiēn lút sī ngiām, huân-lióu nín tiéh sūn

Though the law is strict, yet you must obey it.

犯律個人着受罰

Huām-lút--kâi-nâng tiéh siū-huát

Those who break the law should be punished.

在澄海縣有壹個秀才。有犯着律

Tō Thêng-hái-kūiⁿ ū chék-kâi siù-tsâi, ū huām-tiéh-lút

There was a graduate in the district of Theng-hai,
who had broken the law.

伊就去被官府審

I chiū khüyü-pun kuaⁿ-hú sím
And he went to be tried by the mandarin.

老爺戴頂就出來在堂

Lāu-tia tì-téng chiū tshut--lâi tsõ-tîng
The mandarin put on his button, and came out and sat on the bench.

秀才就跪落去

Sìu-tsâi chiū kûi--lóh-khüyü
The graduate knelt down.

老爺審到甚久了。人 在

Lāu-tia sím kàu hoh-kú--lō, nâng zuáh-tsâi
The mandarin after a long trial found it rather warm.

粒頂就脫丟放在床頂

Liáp-téng chiū thut-tiòu pàng tō tshñg-téng
And he took off his hat to which the button was attached and put it on the table.

秀才在跪隨時就起來

Siù-tsâi tō-kûi sâi-sî chiû khí--lâi
The graduate who was kneeling down at once got up.

老爺問伊呰。爾爲何起來也

Lāu-tia mñg i tàⁿ, "lú tsò-nñ khí--lái nē?"

The mandarin asked him and said, "Why do you get up"?

秀才就坦。曰。我是跪皇帝。非是跪爾

Siù-tsâi chiū tàⁿ-tàⁿ, "uá sī kūi Huâng-tì, mñ-sî kûi-lú"

The graduate said, "I kneel down to the Emperor, not to you."

秀才就出去

Siû-tsâi chiū tshut--khû

And the graduate walked out.

明天伊個案再審

Màⁿ-khí i kâi uàⁿ tsài-sím

The next day his case was tried again.

LESSON XXXII.

Notes—*Hostilities*.

中國與荷蘭西相剖

Tong-kok kah Hô-lan-se sie-thâi
War between China and France.

何人剖贏

Tî-tiâng thâi-iâⁿ?
Who has won the victory?

還了未知

Huân-lióu bûe-tsai
We don't know yet.

荷蘭西個兵來未齊

Hô-lan-se kâi-piaⁿ lâi bûe-tsôi
The French troops have not all arrived yet.

伊若是來齊就要直直去京城處

In nâⁿ-sî lâi-tsôi chiû àiⁿ tit-tít khû` kiaⁿ-siâⁿ--kô;
If they all have come out, they will go direct to
the capital;

在彼處輸贏

Tô-hû--kô su-iâⁿ
And there, it will be either won or lost.

現時在臺灣處有相剖

Hīn-sî tō Tâi-uân--kō ū sie-thâi

At present there are battles going on in Formosa.

雞籠被荷蘭西打去了

Koi-lâng khoih Hô-lan-se phah--khû`-lō

Keelung is taken by the French.

在被個炮臺俱皆被伊個戰船霧丟

Tō-hié kâi phâu-thâi lóng-tsóng khût i kâi chiên-tsûn
bû tiòu

All the forts there have been bombarded by their
war vessels.

伊個船個銃有個大枝過炮臺個

I kâi tsûn kâi-chhèng ū-kâi tûa-ki kèu phâu-thâi--kâi

Some of the guns of their ships are larger than
those of the forts there.

伊九隻戰船就去霧福州

I káu-chiah chièn-tsûn chiû khû` bû Hok-chiu

They had nine vessels, and they went to bombard
Foochow.

唐人個戰船俱皆沉去

Tîng-nâng kâi chièn-tsûn lóng-tsóng tîm--khû`

The Chinese war vessels were all sunk.

不過一隻走去。一隻發火

Put-kùe chék-chiah tsáu--khüyǖ, chék-chiah tóh-hué

With the exception of one vessel that escaped,
and one vessel on fire.

LESSON XXXIII. Notes—*Religious.*

爾禮拜日有去禮拜或無

Lú lói-pài-jít ū khüyǘ lói-pài a-bô?

Do you go to worship on Sunday?

有。我每個禮拜去

Ü, uá kâi-kâi lói-pài khüyǘ

Yes, I go every Sunday.

爾是天主教或不是

Lú sī Thien-tsú-kà a mī-sī?

Are you a Roman Catholic?

阮是耶穌教

Ún sī Iâ-sou-kà

We are Protestant.

爾是傳道理之人或不是

Lú sī thuân-tō-lí--kâi-nâng a mī-sī?

Are you a preacher?

是。爾有要聽零些否

Sī, lú ū àiⁿ-thiaⁿ lân-ló mē?

Yes, do you wish to hear me a little?

我有閑。我來去禮拜堂聽

Uá ū-ōiⁿ, uá lâi-khüyǘ lói-pài-tñg thiaⁿ

If I have time, I shall go to the church and hear.

今日菴埠闊

Kíanⁿ-jít Am-pou lău-jiét

To-day is a festival day in Am-pou.

做忒拾棚戲。共迺老爺

Tsò jī-tsáp-pêⁿ hì, kah iâⁿ-lău-iâ

They have twenty theatre stages besides a procession.

來去遊玩

Lâi-khüyǘ thit-thô

Let us go for amusement.

我要去拜老爺

Uá àiⁿ-khüyǘ pài-lău-iâ

I am going to worship the idol.

要去拜媽祖

Aìⁿ-khüyǘ-pài Máⁿ-tsóu

I wish to worship the Goddess of sailors.

明天要迎老爺

Màⁿ-khí àiⁿ iâⁿ-lău-iâ

There will be a procession to-morrow.

時節着拜亞公

Sî-tsoih tiéh bài-a-kong

We must worship our ancestors on festival days.

清明着去祭掃

Chheng-mêng tiéh-khù kùe-tsúa

On the festival of tombs, we must go to worship
the graves.

子兒着行孝父母

Kiáⁿ-jî tiéh kiâⁿ-hàu pẽ-bó

Children must show filial piety towards their
parents.

請和尚來讀經

Chhiáⁿ hûe-sièn lâi thák-keng

Engage a Buddhist priest to come and recite
prayers.

用伍性來奉

Ēng ngóu-se lâi-hōng

Make an offering of five kinds.

燒香點燭

Sie-hieⁿ, tiám-chek

Burn the incense-sticks, and light the candles.

A Dictionary of some of the more important words in the Swatow dialect.

Abandon,

Pàng-tiòu

去丢

Ability,

Pún-sṳ; pún-niáⁿ; tshâi-chhêng

本事 本領 才情

Able,

Õi; miâⁿ-ke

能 能幹

Abolish,

Tṳ̈-tiòu; hùi-tiòu

革除 廢無

Abominable,

Khó-ù

可惡

Abrasion,

Phiù-phûe; lṳ̈-tiéh

破皮

Abscond,

Tsáu-khüyǖ-tiàm
走去藏

Absurd,

Thôu-thâu; bô-iáⁿ

-

Abuse,

Mēⁿ
罵

Accept,

Siu
收

Accident,

Ngóu-jiên
偶然

Accidentally,

ℳ-tsai-thâu
唔知頭

Accompany, a person off,

Sàng
送

„ a funeral,

Sàng-sng
送喪

Accomplish,

Tsò-chiâⁿ; sêng
做成 成

Accumulate,

Chek
積蓄

Accustom,

Kùiⁿ-sìⁿ
慣習 所長

Acknowledge,

Jīn
認

Acquaintance,

Siang-sék--kâi-nâng; phêng-iú
相熟之人 朋友

Acre,

Bóu
畝

Act,

Tsò; kiâⁿ

做 行

Actor, in play,

Hi-kiáⁿ; hì-kieh

梨園

„ *personating female,*

Hì-tùaⁿ; a-tùaⁿ

戲旦 亞旦

Address, on a letter,

Phoi-phûe; huang-phûe

信皮 封皮

Adhesive,

Niam-nîⁿ

融洽

Adjacent,

Tôiⁿ-aũ; lîn-kuñ

前後 僕近

Adopt, children,

Iáng-kiáⁿ

養子

Adult,

Tūa--nâng

長成

Adultery,

Kan-îm; îm-sǖ; sai-sǖ
姦淫 淫事 私事

Advise,

Kà; khàng-kòi
教 勸戒

Affair,

Sǖ; sǖ-bū
事 事務

Afford, expenses,

Ü-lêng-üi
有才調

Age,

Hùe
歲

Agree,

Háh
合

Agriculture,

Chèng-tsoh
耕作

Aground,

Khùa--tiéh
掛着

Aim, to,

Pí-hó; pí-chiàⁿ; chiẽⁿ-mák
比好 比正 上目

Air,

Huang; khì
風 氣

,, *to take the,*

Lā-liāng
乘涼

,, *clothes,*

Lā-saⁿ
披衫

Alas!

Āi--ā!
哀哉

Allow,

Tsún; hàoⁿ; khéng; iòng
準 好 肯 容

Almanac,

Láh-jít

曆日

Almost,

Tsha-ṁ-to; tsha-put-to; hiám-hiám; lím-lím
差不多 險險 凜凜

Alms, to give,

Si; chì-phîn
施 濟貧

Alms, to give, rice,

Si-bí
施米

Alone,

Tuaⁿ-nâng; ka-kī
單人 自己

Aloud,

Tūa-siaⁿ
大聲

Alphabet,

Jī-bó
字母

Alter, to,

Kói
改

Alternate,

Sie-lûn; sie-thòi
相輪 相貸

Although,

Sui-jiên
誰然

Altogether,

Chék-khài; lóng-tsóng
壹槩 俱皆

Always,

Tsong-kú
終久

Amend, to make up,

Póu
補

Ammunition,

Chhèng-chí húe-iéh
銃子火藥

Amusing,

Tshù-bī
趣味

Amusement,

Thit-thô
遊玩

Ancient, time,
Kóu-tsá
古昔

„ **men,**
Kóu-náng
古人

Anecdote, to relate,
Phuéh-kóu; óh-kóu
講古

Animal,
Khîm-siù
禽獸

„ **domestic,**
Cheng-seⁿ
種生

Annex,
Chiap; tùe
接 連

Annoy,
Pa-lói; tuy

狡擾

Anxiety,

Khùa-lüyǖ
掛慮

Appearance,

Iēn
樣

Appetite,

Õi-chiáh
會食

„ no,

Bõi-chiáh; chiáh-mȭ-lóh
袂食 食不落

Appoint,

Siet-líp
設立

Appointment,

Cheh-jím
職任

Approach,

Kiâng-bûa
行近

Arise,

Khí; khí--lâi
起 起來

Arm,

Chhiú
手

,, *to clasp in the,*

Nám

-

,, *to carry with the,*

Phō
抱

Arrange,

Pâi-pí; sū-lí; muéh-hó
排列 料理 修好

Arrest,

Liáh
拿

Artery,

Hueh-méhⁿ
血脉

Artist,

Ûe-sièⁿ; ûe-ang-kiáⁿ
畫像 畫人子

Associate,

Kau-tshap
交遊

Astray,

Kiâⁿ-tāⁿ-lōu
行差路

Astrologer,

Lóh-ngóu-chheⁿ sin-seⁿ; khùaⁿ-miāⁿ sin-seⁿ
落五星先生 看命先生

Astronomy,

Thien-bûn
天文

Asylum, *for lepers,*

Thái-ko-liôu
癩寮

Atone,

Sók-tsüe
贖罪

Attend, *upon somebody,*

Teng-tùe

相隨

„ on sick person,

Khâng-khiâ

服事

Attendants,

Kṳn-sûi; teng-tùe--kâi-nâng

跟隨 相隨之人

Attentive,

Tsuan-sim; kṳn-sim

專心 謹心

Author,

Tsò-tsṳ; tù-tsṳ

著書

Authority, discretion,

Khuân

權

Awake,

Chhéⁿ; chhéⁿ--khí-lâi

醒 醒起來

Awhile,

Khùn-kiáⁿ

霎時

Bachelor,

Bô-bón

無妻

Backbone,

Ie-knt; ie-chiah-kut

背骨 腰骨

Bad,

Ak; phái; m̄-móⁿ

惡 不好

Bag,

Tō; pòu-tō

袋 布袋

Baggage,

Hêng-lí; pan-kó

行李 包槁

Bail,

Tam-sêng

擔承

Bait,

Jī; hū-jī

餌 魚餌

Bald,

Tshàu-thâu
光頭

Bale, out water,
Ié-tiōu-tsúi
盤丟水

Ball,
Kiû
球

„ *play football,*
That-kiû
踢球

Ballast, to,
Teh-tâng
磧重

Bamboo,
Tek
竹

„ *-pole,*
Tek-ko
竹篙

Banish,
Tshong-kun; liû-thû

軍 流徒

Bank, river,

Khoi-kîn

溪墘

„ sand,

Sua-pà

沙墳

Barbarian,

Huan-nâng; huan^[1]

番人 番

Barber,

Thì-thâu; thi-thâu-kiáñ

剃頭 剃頭子

Bare, body,

Thìng-theh-theh

赤身

„ foot,

Thìng-chiah-kha

赤脚

Bark,

Chhiū-phûe

樹皮

,, *as dogs,*

Pūi

吠

Barn,

Chhek-tshng

穀倉

Barometer,

Huang-hōu-tsam

風雨針

Bawl,

Jiáng

嚷

Beak,

Chióu-tshùi

鳥嘴

Bear, *endure,*

Nāiⁿ

奈

,, *when painful or miserable,*

Lún; khat-khóu-lún; khat-khóu-nāiⁿ

忍 刻苦忍

,, *cannot,*

Nâiⁿ-m̄-khụ́; tòng-m̄-tiôú
忍不去

Beast,

Khîm-siù
禽獸

Beastly,

Tụ-káu khîm-siù
猪狗禽獸

Beau,

Hàuⁿ-héhⁿ--kâi-nâng
公子家

Beautiful,

Ngiá; hó-thóiⁿ
雅 好看

Beckon,

Iáh; iáh-chhiú
招 招手

Bed,

Mîn-tshñg
眠床

Before,

Soiⁿ; tsôiⁿ

先 前

„ as,

I-nguân

依原

Befoul,

Mak--tiéh nah-sap; hú--tiéh nah-sap
染着汚穢

Beg,

Khiû

求

„ alms,

Khüt

乞

Beget,

Seⁿ

生

Beggar,

Khüt-chiáh

乞丐

Begin,

Khí

起

Beginning,

Khí-thâu

起頭

Behalf, on,

Thòi

代

Behaviour,

Kui-kú

規矩

Behead,

Tsám-thâu; phoh-thâu

斬頭 削頭

Belch,

Phah-oh

打咽

Believe,

Sìn; siang-sìn

信 相信

Bell,

Cheng

鐘

Belly,

Tóu
肚

Belong,
Sók
屬

Belt,
Khòu-thâu-tūa
褲頭帶

Bench,
Íⁿ; tñg-íⁿ
長

Bench, magistrate's,
Uàⁿ-tshìng
案床

Bend,
Á-uan; muéh-uan
拗灣 物灣

Beneath,
Ē
下

Benefit,
Iah

益

Benevolence,

Jîn-tshû̄

仁慈

Beseech,

Khiû; khüt

求 乞

Beside,

Tsò-pú

同在

Besides,

Huân-lió; siâng-chhiáⁿ

還了 尚且

Best,

Siâng-hó; it-hō; tõiⁿ-it-hó

上好 壹號 第壹號

Bet,

Sie-su

相輸

Betroth,

Tsò-chhin

做親

„ a girl to a person,

Tsò--pun-nâng; pàng-chhin
配與人 放親

Betrothal money,

Phiàⁿ-kim
聘金

„ to send,

Sàng-phiàⁿ
送聘

Better,

Zú-hó; kèng-hó; hó--kùe; iâⁿ-kùe
愈好 更好 好過 勝過

Beware,

Tsai-kuan
知觀

Bewildered,

KÔng-khüyǖ
迷亂

Beyond, to go,

Kùe
過

Bind,

Pák; khún; hâ
綁 紬

„ *book*,
Kap-tsü-chheh
夾書冊

„ *feet*,
Tîn-kha
纏脚

Birthday,
Seⁿ-jít
令旦

Bistre,
Tu-kuaⁿ-sek
猪肝色

Bit, of anything,
Chék-tiám; tiám-kiáⁿ
壹點 須子

Bitch,
Káu-bó
狗母

Bite,
Kā

咬

„ as pepper,

Soh

束

Bitter,

Khóu

苦

Black,

Ou

烏

Blackguard,

Tshàu-nâng; àù-nâng; bô-hē bô-lóh--kâi-nâng

臭人 燬人

Blacksmith,

Phah-thih

打鐵

Bladder,

Jiē-pha; tsuí-pha; lān-pha^[2]

膀胱

Blade, of a knife,

To-nék

刀肉

Blame,

Hiâm; mēn
罵

Blameless,

Bô-hó-hiâm
無好

Blanket, for bed,

Tháng
被

Blast, as rocks,

Piàng
爆

Blaze,

Hué-iām
火炎

Bleach,

Piè-péh
漂白

Bleed,

Lâu-hueh
流血

Bless,

Sù-hok
賜福

Blessing,
Hok-khì
福氣

Blind,
Chheⁿ-mêⁿ
瞎眼

Blindfold,
Aⁿ-mák tsáu-tīam
遮目走藏

Block, large lump of wood,
Tshâ-thâu
柴頭

Blockade,
Kìm-kháu; kím-káng
禁口 禁港

Blockhead,
Tshâ-thâu; ngûi-phûe
柴頭 危皮

Blood-vessel,
Hueh-méhⁿ

血脉

Blossom,

Khui-hue

開花

Blow, to strike a,

Cheng; tshùaⁿ

撞 打

,, **wind with the mouth,**

Pûn-huang

吹風

,, **a whistle,**

Pún-pi

吹哩

,, **out, as lamp,**

Pûn-kùe

吹過

Bludgeon,

Tshâ-thûi

柴錘

Blue,

Nâm; lâm

藍

„ as sky,

Chheⁿ

青

Blunder,

Tshò; m̄-tiéh

錯 不着

Blunt, of knife,

Tun

鈍

„ of point,

Lu; bōi-chiam

柰 不尖

Boar,

Tü-ko

猪哥

Board,

Pang

枋

„ on ship,

Tō-tsūn

在船

„ go on ship,

Lóh-tsün
落船

„ *the six,*
Lák-pōu
陸部

Boast,
La-kè; tàⁿ-tūa-uē
自誇 講大話

Boatman,
Kiâⁿ-tsün-nâng
行船人

Bolt, of door,
Mâng-tshùaⁿ; mâng-chhēng
門栓 門閂

„ *a door,*
Tshùaⁿ-mâng
栓門

„ *grain,*
Thai
篩

Bolter,
Bí-thai; bí-lô

米篩 米籮

Book,

Tsu-chheh

書冊

„ -cover,

Chheh-phûe

冊皮

„ -case,

Chheh-tû; tsu-tû

冊櫥 書櫥

Boots,

Hia

靴

Booth,

Tsháu-lióu

草寮

Bore,

Tsìng

鑽

Borer,

Tsìng-kiáⁿ

鑽仔

Born,

Seⁿ; tshut-sì
生 出世

Borrow,

Chieh
借

Both, persons,

Jī-ke
兩家

,, *things,*

Nōⁿ-kâi
兩個

Bottom,

Tói
底

Bough,

Chhiū-ki
樹枝

Boundary,

Tī-kài
地界

Bouquet, of flowers,

Chék-pé-hue
壹把花

Bow, of arrow,

Keng
弓

„ **to,**

Thâu tièⁿ--lóh-lâi; thâu phak--lóh-lâi
頭扑落來

„ **with two hands together on the chest,**

Ip-tsā
作楫

Bowels,

Tîng; tóu
腸 肚

Box,

Sieⁿ
箱

„ **little,**

Áp
匣

Boy,

A-nóuⁿ; nouⁿ-kiáⁿ

小子 奴子

Bracelet,

Chhiú-huán
手環

Braces,

Khòu-tiòu
褲吊

Brain,

Thâu-khak-tshué
頭壳髓

Bran,

Khng
糠

Branch, large,

Chhiū-pà
樹枝

Branch, small,

Chhiū-ki
樹枝

Brass,

Tâng; ñg-tâng
銅 黃銅

„ -leaf,
Tâng-póh
銅薄

Brave,
Káⁿ; ū-táⁿ
敢 有胆

Brazier,
Phah-tâng sai-pẽ
打銅司罘

Break,
Muéh-phùa
打破

„ as crockery ware,
Khà-phnà
扣破

„ asunder, as a stick,
Á-chíh

Breakfast, to take,
Chiáh-mèng-khí
食早朝

Breast,

Sim-kuaⁿ-thâu
心肝頭

„ woman's,
Nîⁿ
乳

Breath,
Khùi
氣

Breathe,
Tháu-khùi
出氣

Breeze,
Huang
風

Brethren,
Hiaⁿ-tî
兄弟

Bribe, to,
Sái-ēng
使用

„ to receive,
Siū-iū; chiáh-chîⁿ

受賄 食錢

Brick,

Tsng
磚

Bride,

Sin-niêⁿ; sin-nâng
新娘 新人

Bridegroom,

Sin-nâng-tia
新人爹

Bridge,

Kiê
橋

Bridle,

Bé-soh
馬索

Bright,

Kng
光

„ very,

Tâng-tâng-kng
光光

Bring,

Khiéh--lâi; tsah--lâi; tūa
携來 帶來

Brisk, as trade,

Jié; lāu-jié
鬧

Brittle,

Sou
酥

Broad,

Khuah; khùaⁿ
闊 寬

Broken,

Phùa
破

,, *as leg,*

Chih
折

Broker,

Phah-khang
打空

Brook,

Khenⁿ; suanⁿ-kheⁿ
坑 山坑

Broom,

Sàu-siú
掃箒

Brothel,

Sau-kuán; tsa-bóu-kuán
娼館 女館

Brothers,

Hiaⁿ-tī; hiaⁿ-tī-kiáⁿ
兄弟 兄弟子

Brown,

Tsang-sek
棕色

Bruise.

Sieⁿ-tiéh
傷着

Brush, to,

Tshóiⁿ; sueh
筅 刷

„ shoe-,
Ôi-sueh

鞋刷

Bucket,

Tsúi-tháng; tiòu-tháng
水桶 吊桶

Bucket, for well,

Puáh-táu; puáh-tháng
拔斗 拔桶

Bud, flower,

Luí; hue-luí
蕊 花蕊

„ shoot,

Sún
筍

„ to,

Huat-sún; piouh-sún
發筍

Buddha,

Hút; hút-tsóu
佛 佛祖

Buddhism,

Hút-kà
佛家

Bug,

Bák-sat

木虱

Build, a house,

Khí-tshù

起屋

,, a boat,

Tsō-tsūn

造船

Bullet,

În-chí; chhèng-chí

鉛子 銃子

Bunch, as flowers,

Chék-pé

壹把

,, as plantain,

Chék-siū

壹弓

,, part of a,

Chék-siu

壹收

Bundle,

Pau
包

Burden,
Tāng-tàⁿ
重担

„ *carry a,*
Taⁿ-tàⁿ
擔担

Burglar,
Mēⁿ-tshát
夜賊

Burn,
Sie
燒

Burst,
Piàng-tiòu
爆丟

Bury, the dead,
Tsìng; tshut-suaⁿ
葬 出山

Bury, as animal,
Kám

Bush, a cluster of shrubs,

Chhì-nàⁿ-phè

莿藍帕

Bushel,

Táu

斗

Business,

Sū^ñ; sū^ñ-bū

事 事務

„ **mercantile,**

Seng-lí

生理

„ **official,**

Kong-sū^ñ

公事

Busy,

M̄-ôiⁿ; sū^ñ-tsōi

不閑 事多

But,

Sī; tsòng-sī

是 總是

Butcher,

Thâi-tU; thâi-gû
剖猪 剖牛

Butt, to,

Tak
觸

Buttock,

Kha-tshng-póiⁿ
屁股

Button,

Liú
鈕

„ on a cap,

Bō-tsu
帽珠

„ mandarin's,

Téng
頂

Buy,

Bói
買

„ as oil, wine,

Kou-iû; kou-chiú; tò-iû; tò-chiú
沽油 沽酒

„ *as rice,*

Tiáh-bí

雜米

„ *as cloth,*

Ka-pòu

剪布

„ *as pork, beef,*

Kuah-tüyü-bah; kuah-gü-bah

割猪肉 割牛肉

Buzz,

Ng-ng-kiè

By-name, (nickname,)

Thóu-miâⁿ

土名

By-stander,

Khiã-tõ-kha-thāu--kâi-nâng

立在脚邊之人

By-word,

Sók-gü

俗語

Cabin,

Bā-lî; tsûn-búe-lâu
峇厘 船尾樓

Cable, anchor,

Tèng-soh
檣索

Cage,

Láng
籠

Cake,

Kué
粿

,, as biscuits,

Piáⁿ; ko
餅 烙

Calender,

Táh-pòu; khoih-pòu
踏布 夾布

Calibre, of gun,

Chhèng-khang
銃空

Call,

Hàm; kiè
咁

„ *by going about,*
Chie
招

„ *animal,*
Khou
-

Camel,
Lóh-thóh
駱駝

Camp,
Iâⁿ-pûaⁿ
營盤

Can,
Õi; õi-tit
會 能得

Canal,
Kau
溝

Cancel,
Khou-tiòu

圈丟

Candareen,

Hun

分

Candle,

Chek

燭

Cane,

Tshûe

柺杖

Cangue,

Kè

枷

„ ***wear a,***

Taⁿ-kê

擔枷

Cannon,

Tūa-chhèng; kòng

大銃 鎮

Cannot,

Bōi; bōi-tit; put-lêng

袂 不能

„ *but,*

Bò-nāiⁿ-hō; bō-khóu nāiⁿ-hō
無奈何 無苦奈何

Canvas,

Phâng-pòu
帆布

Cap,

Bō-kiáⁿ; sié-bō
帽仔 小帽

Capital,

Píng-chīⁿ
本錢

„ *city,*

Kiaⁿ-siâⁿ
京城

Capon,

Iam-koi
醃雞

Captain, of foreign vessel,

Tsûn-tsú
船主

„ *of steamer,*

Hué-tiéⁿ
火長

„ *of native vessel,*

Tâi-kong
舵舡

Carcass, *of dog,*

Sí-káu
死狗

„ *of cow,*

Sí-gû
死牛

Card, *invitation,*

Thiap
帖

„ *playing,*

Tsúa-pâi
紙牌

„ *to play,*

Phah-tsúa-pâi; puáh-tsúa-pâi
打紙牌 賭紙牌

Care, *to look after,*

Kuan-kù

觀顧

Care, don't,

Huân-ló

煩惱

Careful,

Tsṳ-sòi; sòi-jī

仔細 細字

Careless,

Chhìn-tshái; bô-tsṳ-sòi

無小心 無仔細

Cargo,

Hùe

貨

Carpenter,

Bák-kang sai-pẽ

木工司阜

Carriage,

Bé-chhia

馬車

Cart,

Chhia

車

Carve,

Tiou; khek; kuah-hue
雕 刻 割花

Carver,

Kuah-hue sai-pē
割花司阜

Case, *in law*,

Uàⁿ-kiāⁿ; uàⁿ
案件 案

Cash, *money*,

Chīⁿ
錢

Cask,

Tūa-tháng
大桶

Cast, *metal*,

Tsù; tsù-thih
鑄 鑄鐵

Castrate,

Iam
醃

Catch,

Liáh
掠

Cattle,
Gû-iêⁿ
牛羊

Catty,
Kүn
斤

Cause,
Uân-kù
緣故

Cave,
Suaⁿ-khang
山空

Cease,
Hiah
歇

Ceiling,
Máng-thien
慢天

Celebrated,
Tshut-miâⁿ

出名

Celestial,

Thiⁿ-téng kâi-sū[—]
天頂之事

Cemetery, *public*,

Kong-si-suaⁿ
義塚埔

Centre,

Tîn-tang
鎮中

Ceremony,

Lói
禮

„ *perform*,

Kiâⁿ-lói
行禮

Certain,

Tiāⁿ-tiéh
定着

Certificate,

Phêng-tuaⁿ
憑單

Chaff,

Tshou-khng
粗糠

Chain,

Liēn
鍊

Chair,

Kau-íⁿ
高椅

,, *sedan,*

Kiē
轎

Chance, take one's,

Thèng-tsāu-hùe
聽造化

Change,

Uāⁿ
換

,, *appearance,*

Pièn; pīⁿ
變

Chapel,

Lói-pài-tîng
禮拜堂

Chapter,
Chieⁿ
章

Character, written,
Jī
字

Charcoal,
Thùaⁿ; húe-thùaⁿ
炭 火炭

Charitable,
Hó-sim; siu-sim
好心 修心

Charter, a ship,
Pák-tsûn; tsou-tsûn
縛船 租船

Chase,
Jiōu
趕

,, *in attack,*
Chêng

追

Chat,

Phuéh-uē; phuéh-ôiⁿ-uē
講閑話

Cheap,

Phiⁿ; pân-gî
賤 平宜

Cheat,

Phièn
騙

,, *an ignorant person,*

Kuang
誘拐

,, *by tricks,*

Láu

-

,, *in commerce,*

Tshuah
撥

Cheek,

Kih-kau
頰

Chess, to play,

Teh-kî

碁棋

Chest, breast,

Sim-kuaⁿ-thâu

心肝頭

Chestnut,

Kâu-lák

厚綠

Chew,

Pōu

齧

Chicken,

Koi-kiáⁿ

雞子

Child,

A-nôuⁿ; kiáⁿ

小兒 子

Childish, manner,

Nouⁿ-kiáⁿ-khuán

小兒歟

Childless,

Bô-kiáⁿ bô-ji
無子無兒

Chimney,
In-tâng; húe-hun-tâng
烟筒 火烟筒

Chin,
Ê-hâi
下腮

China, country,
Tîng-suaⁿ; Tong-kok
唐山 中國

„ **ware,**
Hûi
缶

Chink,
Phâng
空仔

Chisel,
Tshák-kiáⁿ
鑿仔

„ **for cutting iron,**
Tsãm; thih-tsãm

鑿 鐵鑿

Choke,

Kéⁿ--tiéh; kékⁿ-tiéh-aû
逆着 逆着喉

Choose,

Suán; tóh
選 指

Chop, house mark,

Jī-hō
字號

„ to,
Tok
琢

Chopsticks,

Tu[–]
筋

Chord, musical instrument,

Hîⁿ-sùaⁿ
弦線

Chunam,

Hue
灰

Church,

Lói-pài-tîng; sèng-tîng
禮拜堂 聖堂

Cinder, of coal,

Thóu-thùaⁿ-sái
塗炭屎

Circle,

Khou; khuang
箍

City,

Siâⁿ
城

Civil, not barbarous,

Kun-tsú; hióu-chhêng-lí
君子 曉情理

Claim,

Thó
討

Claim, unjustly,

Âⁿ; chenⁿ
佔 爭

Clansman,

Chhin-nâng; táng-jī-uéh
親人 全字畫

Clap, the hands,
Phah-phok
拍拍

Clarionet,
Ti-tâ
吹手

Class, as in school,
Pan
班

Classics, the five Chinese,
Ngóu-kianⁿ
五經

Claw,
Jióu
抓

Clean,
Chheng-khih
清潔

,, *as servants being,*
Chheng-khih-sièn

清潔相

Clear, as water,

Chheng

清

,, *as affairs,*

Mêng; mēng-péh
明 明白

Clerk,

Tshâi-hù

財副

Clever,

Gâu; khiàng; õi; miâⁿ-ke
賢 能 名家

Climate,

Tsuí-thóu; thiⁿ-sî
水土 天時

Climb, a tree,

Peh

攀上

,, *over a wall,*

Pûaⁿ

盤

Clock,

Sî-cheng
時鐘

Clogs,

Kiáh

Close, as door,

Kueñ

,, *as letter,*

Huang
封

Close, near,

Buâ; kuñ
近

,, *as texture,*

Bát
密

,, *not airy,*

Hip
歛

Cloth,

Pòu
布

Clothes,
Saⁿ-khòu; sin-chhèng
衫褲 身穿

„ *nice coloured,*
Hók-sek
服色

Cloud,
Hûn
雲

Clown, in a play,
Thiú
丑

Coarse,
Tshou
粗

Coast,
Haí-kîn
海墘

Coat,
Saⁿ

衫

,, *for Winter,*

Hiûⁿ

裘

Coax,

Koh-lô

懇晴

Cobbler,

Póu-îi

補鞋

Cobweb,

Ti-tu-si

蜘蛛

Cock,

Koi-ang

雞翁

Coffin,

Kuaⁿ-tshâ; kuaⁿ-bák; tūa-tshù

棺木 大曆

Coil, as the queue,

Phuân-piⁿ

絆鞭

„ as a snake,
Khuang-tsò chék-khou
圈做壹箍

Cold,
Chhìn; ngân
冷 寒

Collar,
Ãm-niáⁿ
頸領

Collect,
Siu
收

College,
Tuā-óh; tsū-íⁿ
大學 書院

Collision,
Sie-tsuāng--tiéh
相撞着

Colloquial,
Péh-uē; thóu-thâm
白話 土談

Colour,

Sek; sek-tsúi
色 色水

Comb,
Siu; tsha-siu
梳 柴梳

„ *Chinese small-tooth,*
Sat-pìn
虱篦

Combustible,
Õi-tóh-hué
能生火

Comet,
Sàu-soi-chheⁿ
掃幕星

Comfort,
Uaⁿ-uè
安慰

Comfortable,
Khuàⁿ-uáh
快樂

Command,
Mẽng

命

Commence,

Khí; khí-thâu
起 起頭

Commencement,

Tsho-thâu-ē; thâu-tshái
起初 頭彩

Commit, a *crime*,

Huām-lút
犯律

„ **a sin or a crime,**

Huām-tsüe
犯罪

Common,

Siēn; phêng-siēn
常 平常

„ **too,**

Sók
俗

Commonly,

Pâi-tníg; pâi-sî; pâi-hûe; siēn-siēn
排回 常常

Company, mercantile,

Kong-si

公司

„ *to keep,*

Kau-tshap

交挿

Compare,

Pí

比

Compass, ship's,

Lô-keⁿ

羅經

Compassion, to have,

Khó-liên

可憐

Compel,

Mién-kiáng

免強

Compensate,

Póu; póu-hôiⁿ; pûe

補 補還 賠

Complete,

Hó; uân; tshûan
好 完 全

Complexion,

Mīn-sek
面色

Comply,

Sūn
順

Compliment, to send,

Mñg-hāu; chhiáⁿ-uaⁿ
問候 請安

Composition,

Bñn-chieⁿ
文章

Conceal,

Khñg; khñg-bûa
藏 藏埋

„ **oneself,**

Tiàm; tiàm-bûa
閃 閃埋

Concern, to,

Ü-kan-siáp

有干涉

„ *does not,*

Bô-kan-siáp

無干涉

Conciliate,

Hûa; kiâⁿ-hûa

和 行和

Concubine,

Jī-nâng; tsáu-kúi; chhiah-kha

貳人 走鬼 赤脚

Condemn,

Tiãⁿ-tsüe

定罪

Conduct,

Kiâⁿ-ûi

行爲

Confess,

Jīn

認

Confine, as a person,

Kìm

禁

Confiscate,

Tshong-kong
公

Confound,

Hūn
紊

Confucius,

Khóng-tsú; khóng-hu-tsú
孔子 孔夫子

Confuse,

Zú; zú-zú
茹 亂

Congeal,

Kit-tàng; kún-tàng
結凍

Congee, soft boiled rice,

Mûeⁿ
粥

Congratulate,

Kiong-hí
恭喜

Connect,

Sie-chiap
相接

Conquer,
Kuán; phah
管 打

Consent,
Hàuⁿ; khéng
允 肯

Consider,
Siēⁿ; phah-sìng; pheⁿ-phah
想 打 斟酌

Conspire,
Kàu-niêⁿ
商量

Constantly,
Siêⁿ-siêⁿ; tsong-kú
常常 終久

Constitution, *good*,
Sin-hūn tsàng; sin-hūn kiāⁿ
身分壯 身分健

„ ***weak*,**
Sin-hūn phàⁿ; sin-hūn nám

身分布 身分弱

Consul,

Niáⁿ-sū^h-hú; niáⁿ-sū^h-kuaⁿ
領事府 領事官

Consult,

Tsham-siâng; kàu-niêⁿ
參詳 告量

Contact, come into,

Tiaⁿ-tiéh; oi--tiéh
撞着 挨着

Contain,

Tshō
藏

Contempt,

Thóiⁿ-khin
看輕

Contend,

Sie-cheⁿ
相爭

Contraband,

Tsáu-hiàng
走餉

Contract,

leh-jī; háp-tāng
約字 合同

„ *take work by,*
Māuⁿ
包

Contradict,

Piẽn-poh
辯駁

Contrary,

Siang-huán; siang-tùi; ngék
相反 相對

„ *on the,*
Tin-tò; huán-tíng
顛倒 反轉

Contribute,

Dōi; tōi-chīⁿ
題 題錢

„ *amongst a small poor party,*
Phài
派

Convenient,

Háh
合

Convey, by vessel or cart,

Tsài
載

,, letters,

Tùa
帶

Convict to,

Tiān-tsüe; ngí-tsüe
定罪 議罪

Cook, a,

Hué-thâu; hiâng-hué-sít
火頭 烛火席

Cool,

Liâng
涼

,, to,

Lâ-liâng; lâ-chhìn
吹涼 吹冷

Coolie,

Taⁿ-tâⁿ; ngē-kioh

擔擔

Cooper,

Khou-tháng
箍桶

Copper,

Tàng
銅

Coppersmith,

Phah-tâng sai-pẽ
打銅司阜

Copy,

Tshau
抄

Cork,

That
塞

Corn, grain in general,

Ngōu-kak
五谷

Corner,

Kak; kak-thâu
角 角頭

Corpse,

Si; sin-si

尸 身尸

Correct,

Tiéh; tì; bô-tshò

着 對 無錯

„ to,

Kói

改

Correspond,

Siang-tâng; pêⁿ-iēⁿ

相同 平樣

Cost, price,

Kè-chîⁿ

價錢

Costly,

Tát-chîⁿ

值錢

Count,

Sìg; siòu

數

Counter,

Phòu-kūiⁿ
舖櫃

Counterfeit, dollar,

Tâng-nguŷn
銅銀

„ *cash,*
M-móⁿ-chîⁿ
不好錢

Country,

Kok; tī-hng
國 地方

Couple,

Chék-tùi
壹對

Course, of,

Thien-seⁿ; tsuŷ-jiên
天生 自然

Court, of justice,

Gê-mâng
衙門

Covenant,

Ieh

約

„ *to make,*

Líp-ieh; hûa-ieh

立約 和約

„ *to break,*

Sit-ieh; buâng-ieh

失約 忘約

Cover, a lid,

Khàm; khòiⁿ

勘 盖

„ *with cloth,*

Chia

遮

Covet,

Tham

貪

Covetous,

Tham-sim

貪心

Coward,

Ùi-sí; bô-táⁿ

畏死 無胆

Crack,

Líh

裂

Cradle,

Iê-nâⁿ

搖籃

Crave,

Khiū-khụt

求乞

„ as for opium,

Ngièn

引

Crawl,

Pê

耙

Crazy,

Sim-sîn m̄-tiàⁿ

心神不定

Credit, buy or sell on,

Chhia

賒

Creditor,

Chè-tsú
債主

Creep,
Pê
耙

„ as snakes,
So
逡

„ through a gap,
Bùn; `ng
閭

Crime,
Tsüe
罪

Crimson,
Tūa-âng
大紅

Cripple,
Kuáh-kha
拐脚

Crockery,
Hùi

𠂔

Crocodile,

Bā-kiáⁿ; ngák-hǖ[^]

戶馬子 鱷魚

Crooked,

Uan

冤

Crop, of field,

Tang; niⁿ-tang
冬 年冬

Cross, to,

Kùe

過

Crow,

Thî̄

啼

Crowd,

Khûn

羣

Crown,

Uâng-bō

王帽

Cruel,

Hiou; hiou-sim; chek-ak
僥 僥心 積惡

Cry,

Khàu
哭

Cry, *as animal,*

Kiè
咁

Cultivate, *field,*

Chèng-tsoh; keⁿ-tsoh
種作 耕作

Cunning,

Sim-sū̄-tsōi; ū-sim-sū̄
心事多 有心事

Curious,

Khī-khá
奇巧

Curse,

Chiù
咒

Custom,

Hong-sók; lī
風俗 例

Cymbals, large,
Khām
鉦

Cymbals, small,
Chhē
-

Dangerous,
Hong-hiám; lī-hāi; lī-keng
風險 利害 利更

Daughter,
Tsáu-kiáⁿ; tsü-niêⁿ-kiáⁿ
女子 姿娘仔

Dawn,
Thiⁿ-kng; thiⁿ lâ-lân-kng
天光 天初光

Dazzle,
In-ñg; iàng-mák; chhiēⁿ-mák
映目

Dead,
Sí; kùe--khüyü; kùe-sì

死 過去 過世

Deaf,

Hīⁿ--lāng; hīⁿ lāng

耳聾

Debt, in,

Khiàm-nâng-kâi-chîⁿ; khiàm-nâng-kâi-chè
欠人個錢 欠人個債

Decide,

Tsú-ì

主意

,, *in law,*

Kat; kat-uàⁿ; kat-tít

結 結案 結直

Decorate,

Tshái

彩

Decrease,

Kiám

減

Deduct,

Tü^ü

除

Deep,

Chhim

深

Defeat,

Thâi-iâⁿ; chièn-iâⁿ

刮羸 戰羸

Defeated, *to be*,

Thâi-su; chièn-su

刮輸 戰輸

Defendant,

Pī-ko

被告

Defile,

Hú-tiéh nah-sap

染着汚穢

Defray, *expenses*,

Tshut-só-hùi; tshut

出使費 出

Degradate,

Kàng-khip

降級

Degree, *to get the 1st literary*,

Jíp-sìu-tsâi
入秀才

„ *to get the 2nd literary,*

Tèng-kü-jîn
中舉人

Delay,

În-tî; thû
延遲

Deliver, over,

Kau
交

„ *a child,*

Seⁿ-kiáⁿ; kiou a-nóuⁿ
生子 邀亞奴

Denote,

Pióu-mêng
表明

Deny,

˜M-jîn; tàⁿ-bô
不認 咎無

Depart,

Lî-khui; khû`

離開 去

„ *this life,*

Kùe-sì

過世

Department,

Hú

府

Deposit,

Tah; kià

搭 寄

Descend,

Lóh

落

Descendant,

Kiáⁿ-sun; ãu-ĩ

子孫 後裔

Deserve,

Kham-kai

堪該

Despise,

Thóiⁿ-khin; thóiⁿ-m̄-chiẽⁿ; thóiⁿ-bô-mák

看輕 看不上 看無目

Devil,

Kuí

鬼

Dial,

Jít-kui

日規

Dialect,

Péh-uē; thóu-thâm; thóu-uē

白話

土談

土話

Dice,

Tâu

骸

Dictionary,

Jī-tié̄n

字典

Die, to,

Sí

死

Difficult,

Oh; kan-khóu

難 艱苦

Dig,

Liú; kút
挖 掘

Digest,
Siou
消

Dike,
Toi
提

Dilligent,
Khûn; lát
勤 力

Dip, *into water,*
Ùn
染

Dirty,
Nah-sap; o-tso; chhi-gî
污穢

Disagree,
M-háh
不合

„ ***of persons,***
M-hûa

不和

Disappear,

M̄-kìⁿ; bô--khù
不見 無去

Disappoint, a person,

Gōu--tiéh nâng-kâi-sü⁻
悞着人個事

Discharge, a servant,

Sî-tiòu; sìg-hiah
辭丟 歇

Discoloured,

Lóh-sek; thò-sek
落色 退色

Discuss,

Káng-kiù; káng-lûn; piĕn-lûn
講究 講論 辭論

Disease, to have skin,

Seⁿ-muéh
生物

Disgrace,

Kièn-siòu
羞恥

Disguise,

Ké

假

Dishes,

Pûaⁿ-úaⁿ

盤碗

Dismiss,

Sî-tiòu; sìg-hiah

辭丟 歇

„ *as an official,*

Pâ-cheh; thut-cheh; khû-cheh

擺職 黜職 去職

Dismount,

Lóh-bé

落馬

Disobedient,

M-sûn; m-thiaⁿ

不順 不聽

Disorder,

Zû-zû; hng-láh-bó-heh

茹茹

Disperse,

Sùaⁿ
散

Display,
Tién
賽

Displease, a person,
Tit-tsüe--tiéh-nâng
得罪着人

Dispute,
Sie-à
相辨

Dissolve,
Iêⁿ
鎔

„ **partnership,**
Thiah-hué-kì
拆夥記

Distil, spirit,
Sáh-chiú; kek-chiú
激酒

Distinct,
Mêng-péh

明白

Distinguish,

Hun-pié

分別

Distress,

Kan-khóu

艱苦

District,

Kūiⁿ

縣

Disturb,

Hūn

紊

Disturb, *in hearing,*

Tsak

-

Ditch,

Kau; tsúi-kau; sái-kau

溝 溝水 屎溝

Dive,

Bī

夾

Divide,

Pun

分

Docile,

Kà-õi-sék

教會熟

Document,

Jī

字

Doll,

Ang-kiáⁿ

人子

Domestic,

Ke-lāi

家內

Dominoes,

Thien-kául; kut-pâi

天狗 骨牌

Dot,

Tiá

點

Double,

Sang
雙

„ as price,
Kè-chîn ke chék-ûe
價錢加一半

Doubt,
Gî
疑

Drag,
Thua; túi
拖 挽

Drain,
Sái-kau; tsúi-kau
屎溝 水溝

Draw, pictures,
Uê; uê-ang-kiáⁿ
畫 畫人子

Dream,
Māng-kìⁿ
夢見

Dregs,
Phoh

渣

Dress, to *change clothes*,

Uāⁿ-saⁿ-khòu

換衫褲

„ finely,

Tá-pàn; siu-síp

打辨 收什

Drill, *soldiers*,

Tshau-liēn

操練

Drink,

Chiáh; lim

食 飲

Drip,

Tit; táp-táp-tih

滴 點點滴

Drive, *away*,

Jiōu; chěng

趕 挣

„ a *bullock*,

Sái-gû

使牛

Drizzle,

Hōu-kiáⁿ

微雨

Drop, a,

Chék-tiám

壹點

„ *as liquid,*

Tih

滴

Dross, of opium,

Hun-sái

煙屎

„ *of coal,*

Thóu-thùaⁿ-sái

塗炭屎

Drought,

Thiⁿ-sí-üaⁿ

天時旱

Drown,

Kek-sí

激死

Drowsy,

Phî; kóng-kóng àiⁿ-út
疲 狂狂要眠

Drugs,

Iéh; iéh-kun
藥 藥根

Druggist,

Khui iéh-tshâi-phòu
開藥材舖

Drum,

Kóu
鼓

Dry,

Ta
枯

,, *in the sun,*

Phák
曬

Due,

Khiàm
欠

Dumb,

É

啞

Dun,

Tshui
推

Dung, as of cow,

Gû-sái
牛屎

Dusk,

Háⁿ-hun
黃昏

Dust,

Eng-têng; thóu-hún
塵 塗粉

,, *raised by the wind,*

Eng
英

Duty,

Póng-hūn
本分

Dwarf,

Ói; lóu-kóu
矮

Dye,

Níⁿ

染

Dynasty,

Chhiôu

朝

Ear,

Hîⁿ

耳

„ *orifice of,*

Hîⁿ-khang

耳空

Early,

Tsá

早

„ *in the morning,*

Tsá-sîn; mêng-khí-tsá--kùa

早晨

Earn,

Thó-thàn; thàn

討趨 趨

Earnestly,

Chhiet-chhiet
切切

East,

Tang; tang-pôiⁿ
東 東邊

Echo,

Tōu-kiàng-kúi
杜應鬼

Economy,

Khiām
儉

Edge,

Piⁿ; kîⁿ
邊 埪

Educated,

Thák-tūa-tsü; thák-chhim-tsü
讀大書 讀深書

Elbow,

Chhiú-thñg
手肘

Elder,

Lãu-tūa; tūa

老大 大

Eldest,

Siāng-tūa
上大

Elect,

Suán; khieh
選

Embankment,

Toi
提

Embezzle,

Thau-sái-chîn
偷使錢

Embrace,

Nám; phō
嬾 泡

Embroider,

Siù-hue; chhiah-hue
繡花 刺花

Emerge,

Phû--khí-lâi
浮起來

Emperor,

Huāng-tì; uáng-siāng
皇帝 皇上

Employ, to,

Ēng
用

Employment,

Sū; thāu-lōu
事 頭路

Empty,

Khang
空

Encamp,

Tshàng-iân; tì-iâⁿ
創營 置營

Enclose,

Huang
封

Encroach,

Chiàm-kùe; tshàng-kùe
占過 創過

Enemy,

Chhiû-nâng; uan-chhiû
仇人 寇仇

Engage, as a teacher,

Chhiáⁿ
請

Engage, as servants, workmen,

Kiè
咁

Engrave,

Khek; kuah
刻 割

Enough,

Kàu; là
足

Enquire,

Mñg; chieh-mñg
問 借問

Enter,

Jíp
入

Entitled,

Eng-kai-tit

應該得

Entrust,

Thoh; hù-thoh
托 付托

Envelope,

Sìn-phûe; phoi-phûe; huang-tâng
信皮 批皮

Equal,

Pêⁿ-iēⁿ
平樣

Erect,

Kiẽn; khí
建 起

Erroneous,

Tshò; tāⁿ; m̄-tiéh
錯 差 不着

Escape,

Tsáu
走

„ *secretly*,

Thau-tsáu
逃走

Estate, land,

Tī; tshân-tī
地 田地

„ *general,*

Ke-nghiáp; ke-suū; ke-tsū
家業 家事 家資

Esteem, a person,

Kèng-tōng; thóiⁿ-tōng
敬重 看重

Estimate, price or value,

Kóu; kóu-kè; kóu-tát; pān
估 估價 估值 辦

Everlasting,

Buān-sì
萬世

Evidence, in court,

Kháu-keng
口供

Evil,

Ak
惡

Examine,

Chhê; sūn; thóiⁿ
查 巡 看

„ literature,
Kháu; kháu-mñg
考 考問

Example,

Iēⁿ
樣

Exchange,

Sie-uāⁿ; uāⁿ
相喚 換

Exclude,

Tү; màiⁿ-sñg
除 勿

Exercise, take,

Kiâⁿ-tsáu; uáh-tõng
行走 活動

Exert, oneself,

Khat-khóu; kyun-sim
刻苦 謹心

„ strength,
Tshut-lát

出力

Exhibit, goods,

Pái

擺

Expand,

Tièⁿ

脹

Expect,

Mōⁿ

望

Expend,

Sái

使

Expenditure,

Só-hùi

需費

Expensive,

Kùi; tát-chîⁿ

貴 值錢

„ *living,*

Só-hùi-tūa

需費大

Experience,
Sék

Expire,
Tñg-khùi; kùe--khüyǖ
斷氣 過去

Explain,
Kói-sueh
改說

Explode, as gun-powder,
Tóh-hué
發火

„ **burst,**
Piàng-tiòu
爆丟

Extort,
Lék-sok
刻剝

Fact, in,
Khí-sít
其實

Fade, as flower,

Sià
謝

„ *as colour,*
Thò-sek; lóh-sek
退色 落色

Faint,
M-tsai-nâng; hîn
不知人 眩

False,
Ké
假

Fame,
Miâⁿ-siaⁿ
名聲

Familiar,
Sék

.....

Family,
Ke; ke-kuàn
家 家眷

Famine,
Ki-hng

饑荒

Famous,

Tshut-miâⁿ
出名

Fare, boat,

Tsûn-tsou
船租

, vehicle,

Chhia-sùe
車稅

Farm, a,

Tshân; tshân-hîng
田 田園

Fashion,

Khuán; iēⁿ
款 樣

Fast,

Méⁿ; khûe
猛 快

Fasten,

Pák
縛

Fat, lard,

Lâ

勝

Fatal,

Tiéh-miāⁿ

着名

Fate,

Miāⁿ; miāⁿ-ūn

命 命運

Father,

A-pẽ; a-tia; a-pa

亞父 亞爹 亞巴

Fathom,

Siâm

尋

Fault,

M-tiéh; tshò

不着 錯

Favour,

Nâng-chhêng; kong-ūn

人情 功恩

Feast, to prepare,

Tsò-toh
做席

„ *to eat,*
Chiáh-hoh
食棹

Feather,
Môⁿ
毛

Fee, teacher's,
Sok-kim; tsü-kim
束金 書金

Feed,
Chhī
養

Feel,
Chhì
刺

„ *by touch,*
Mông
摸

Felt,
Chiⁿ

𠩺

Female, of human beings,

Tsu-nîeⁿ; tsa-bóu
姿娘 姐畝

„ *of animals,*

Bó
母

Fence,

Lî; hñg-lî
籬 園籬

Ferocious,

Iá
强

Festival,

Tsoih
節

Fiddle,

Hîⁿ
弦

Fierce, of fire,

Jiét

Filial,

Kiâⁿ-hàu; ū-hàu
行孝 有孝

Fill, as water,

Tshō
裝

Filthy,

Nah-sap; chhi-gî; o-tso
污穢

Fins,

Hǖ-sít
魚翅

Firm,

Ün
堅固

„ a,

Hâng
行

Fist,

Khûn-thâu
拳頭

Fix, as date,

Tiān
定

Flame,
Hué-iām; húe-chíh
火炎 火舌

Flea,
Ka-tsáu
膠走

Fling,
Sō
-

Flock,
Khūn
羣

Flood,
Tǔa-tsúi; hái-tuang-tiē
大水 海風朝

Flow,
Lâu
流

Foam,
Phuéh

波

Fold, clothes,

Jit; chih

摺

Follow,

Tùe

隨

Fond,

Hàuⁿ

好

Forbid,

Kìm

禁

Force,

Lát; khì-lát

力 氣力

,, *to a person,*

Mién-kiáng; ngẽ-liáh

勉強 硬掠

Foreign,

Huan

番

„ country,

Huan-pōiⁿ

番邦

Foreigner,

Gūa-kok-nâng; huan-nâng

外國人 番人

Forest,

Suaⁿ; suaⁿ-lāi

山 山內

Forget,

M-kíⁿ-tit; m̄-it-tit

不見得 不憶得

Forgive,

Sià-tsüe; khuan

赦罪 寬

Form,

Iēⁿ; pān-thâu; khuáu

樣 辨頭 欽

Formerly,

Tsá tiang-sî; hú-tiang-sî

早時

Fortunate,

Tsǎu-hùe; tshâi-khì
造化 財氣

Fortune,

Miān; ūn; tshâi-khì
命 運 命運

Foundation,

Tī-kha
地脚

Fountain,

Tsūaⁿ; tsúi-tsūaⁿ
泉 水泉

Freight,

Tsūn-tsou
船租

Fresh,

Chhiⁿ
鮮

, „ as water,

Chiáⁿ
淡

Friend,

Phêng-iú

朋友

Frighten, people,

Muéh-nâng-kiaⁿ; phièn-nâng-kiaⁿ

物人驚 騙人驚

Fuel,

Muéh-hiâⁿ

-

Full,

Tîⁿ

Fun, to make,

Síg

耍

Funny,

Tshù-bī

趣味

Funds,

Píng

本

Funeral, attend a,

Sàng-sng

送喪

Future,

Chiang-lâi; ē-jít
將來 下日

„ *in, henceforth,*
Tshōng-kim ín-aū
從今以後

Gale,

Tūa-huang
大風

Gambling,

Puáh-chîn; puáh-kióu
賭錢 賭博

Gate,

Tūa-mîng
大門

„ *city,*
Siânn-mîng
城門

Generation,

Tō
代

Genuine,

Chiàⁿ
正

Geography,
Tí-lí
地理

Geomancer,
Thóiⁿ-huang-tsúi sin-seⁿ
看風水先生

Gild,
Liū-kim; tah-kim
鍍金 搭金

Gills, of fish,
Hüyü-chhi
魚腮

Girl,
Tsü-niêⁿ-kiáⁿ
姿娘仔

Glad,
Huaⁿ-hí
歡喜

Glue,
Ka

膠

God, Christian,

Siāng-tì

上帝

„ *heathen,*

Lāu-iâ; sîn-mêng

老爺 神明

Gong,

Lô

鑼

„ *with a boss,*

Khong; khim

欽

Govern,

Kuán; kuán-lí

管 管理

Government,

Chhiôu-thêng

朝廷

Gradually,

Khuaⁿ-khuaⁿ; chiām-chiām

寬寬 暫暫

Grain,

Ngōu-kak
五谷

Grate, to,

Thuah
磨

Grateful,

Kám-yn; tsai-nâng-chhêng
感恩 知人情

Grave,

Phûn; huang-tsúi
墓 風水

Gray, as hair,

Tshang-péh
蒼白

Graze, as cattle,

Khòi-tsháu; chiáh-tsháu
喫草 食草

Greedy,

Tham-sim; tham-chiáh
貪心 貪食

Green,

Chheⁿ; lék
青 緑

Greet,

Sie-chieh-mñg
相借問

Grief,

Huân-ló
煩惱

Grind, as flour,

Oi
挨

Groan,

Tshan; hng-tshan
潺

Grow, as trees,

Huat
發

„ as produce,

Seⁿ
生

Grudge,

Tòu-chhiû; tòu-hüñ; khieh-hüñ

鬪仇 鬪恨

Grumble,

Liām-lōu
路

Guarantee,

Pau-niáⁿ
保領

Guess,

Ieh
約

Guest,

Nâng-kheh
人客

Guitar,

Pê-pê
琵琶

Gums, *of teeth,*

Khí-ngûn
齒銀

Gun,

Chhèng
銃

Gun-powder,

Húe-iéh; chhèng-iéh
火藥 銃藥

Gutter, *on roof*,

Lāu-bó-tsô
水槽

Habit,

Khuán
欵

Habituated,

Kùiⁿ-sìⁿ
慣

Half,

Pùaⁿ; chék-pùaⁿ; chék-uê; chék-pôiⁿ; chék-kuéh
半 壹半 壹畔 壹

Hammer,

Thih-thûi; tshâ-thûi
鐵槌 柴槌

Hand,

Chhiú
手

„ *right,*

Chiàⁿ-chhiú
左手

„ *left,*
Tò-chhiú
右手

Handle,
Pēⁿ
柄

Hang,
Tiòu
吊

„ *oneself,*
Tiòu-àm
吊頸

Happy,
Huanⁿ-hí
歡喜

Hard,
Tōiⁿ; ngẽ
有 硬

Hare,
Thòu

兔

Harrow,

Thih-pê
鐵鉗

Hatch, eggs,

Pū-koi-kiáⁿ
雞伏卯

Hate,

Lóu
恨

Hawkers, of needle and thread &c.,

Iê-kóu
搖鼓

Head,

Thâu; thâu-khak
頭 頭壳

Heap, a,

Chék-tu
壹堆

„ to,

Tun
堆

Hear,

Thiaⁿ; thianⁿ-kiⁿ
聽 聽見

Heart,

Sim; sim-kuaⁿ
心 心肝

Heel,

Kha-aū-teⁿ
脚睜

Heir,

Aū-ī
後裔

Help,

Sie-hū; siang-pang
雙扶 雙帮

Hiccough,

Phah-oh
打噎

Hide, to,

Tiām
藏

Hire,

Kòu; kiè
僱 叻

History,

Kóu-sū; kóu
古事 古

Hive,

Phang-siū
蜂巢

Hole,

Khang
空

Hollow,

Khang-khak
空壳

Home,

Tshù; lāi
厝 內

Honest,

Chiàⁿ-keng; tong-tít; láu-sít
正經 忠直 老實

Hood,

Soh-bō

雪帽

Hoof,

Tōi

蹄

Hook,

Kau

鈎

Hope,

Mōⁿ; ùg
望

Hopeless,

Bō-mōⁿ
無望

Horrible,

Lî-keng
利更

Hospital,

Ui-kuán
醫館

Hotel,

Tiàm-phòu; kheh-tiàm
店舖 客店

Hour,

Tiám-cheng
點鐘

„ *Chinese,*
Sî-sîn
時辰

Huddle,

Sie-chìⁿ
相挨

Hungry,

Tóu khùn; iou
肚困 餓

Hunt,

Phah-láh
打獵

Hurt,

Sieⁿ; sieⁿ-tiéh
傷 傷着

Husk,

Khak
壳

„ *as of cocoa-nut,*

Sui
棟

Hut,
Tshù-kiáⁿ
厝仔

Idle,
Tūaⁿ
惰

Idol,
Lāu-iâ
老爺

Ignorant,
M-hióu
不曉

Ill-treat,
M-kău-thăi; liáh-m̄-tá-kéng
不厚待

Image,
Sièⁿ
像

Imitate,
Óh

學

Immediately,

Sûi-sî; lîn-sî

隨時 臨時

Immoderate,

Bô-pang-bó

無方母

Impertinent,

Huàng-sû; bô-kui-kû; bô-tûa bô-sòi

放肆 無規矩 無大無小

Important,

Chhiet-iòu

切要

Impossible,

Put-lêng

不能

Impostor,

Láu-kiáñ

老仔

Inability,

Bô-pún-niáñ; bô-pún-sû; bô-tshài-chhêng

無本領 無本事 無才情

Inattentive,

Bô-sim

無心

Incorrect,

ℳ-tùi; m̄-tiéh

不對 不着

Increase,

Ke

加

Indigestion,

Tóu bõi-siou

肚不消

Individually,

Kak-nâng

各人

Induce, away,

Kiou-tsãu; tshūa-tsáu

邀走 娶走

Infant,

Sòi-kíáⁿ; nouⁿ-kiáⁿ; a-nôuⁿ

小仔 奴仔 阿奴

Inferior, of comparison,

Su; kē-tsng; kē-pín
輸 低庄 下品

Influence,

Sì-thâu
勢頭

Influential,

Chhiòu; ū-sì-thâu
有權勢

Inform,

Pò-tsai
報知

Injure,

Hāi; sieⁿ--tiéh
害 傷着

Inland,

Lāi-ti
內地

Inquire,

Thàm-mñg
探問

Insist,

Ngē-àiⁿ

硬要

Instance, for,

Khó-pí
可比

Instruct,

Kà
教

Instrument,

Khì-kū
器具

Intercourse,

Lâi-uáng
來往

Interfere, with other's affair,

Tshap-nâng-kâi-sū̄
挿人個事

Interior,

Lâi; lâi-pôin̄
內 內畔

Interpret,

Hûe; hûe-uē
回 回話

Interpreter,

Hûe-uē

回話

Interrupt,

Tsó

阻

Interview,

Sie-kìⁿ; hûe-mîn

相見 會面

Intimate,

Siang-hó phêng-iú

相好朋友

Introduce,

Ín-chìn; khan-thua; khan-sêng; chiou-hu

引荐 牽拖 牽成 招呼

Inundation,

Pang-toi

崩堤

Invent,

Siet-tshut

設出

Investigate,

Kháu-mñg; sím-mñg
考問 審問

Item, an,

Chek-tiôu
壹條

Ivory,

Gê
牙

Jetty,

Bé-thâu
馬頭

Join,

Chiap
接

Joint,

Chat
節

Joke, in play,

Sñg
要

,, in word,

Tàⁿ-sñg

咀要

Jostle,

Sie-chîn

相挨

Journey,

Lōu

路

Judge,

Sím; phōiⁿ

審 辦

Juggler,

Tsò-pá-hì

演飽戲

Juice,

Tsap

汁

Jump,

Thiòu

跳

Junior,

Sòi

小

Just,

Kong-tāu; kuaⁿ-chìaⁿ
公道 官正

Keep,

Khñg
藏

Kernel,

Hút; jîn; chí
核 仁 枢

Key,

Só-sî
鎖匙

Kick,

That
撻

Kidnap,

Thau-kiou
偷邀

Kiln,

Tsng-iê
磚窯

Kind,

Hó
好

Kindness,
Nâng-chhêng
人情

King,
Uâng
王

Kiss,
Chim
接吻

Kite,
Huang-khîm
風箏

Knead,
Chhíp
-

Kneel,
Kûi
跪

Knit,
Chhiah

莿

Knock,

Khà

扣

Knot, in wood,

Tshâ-mák

柴目

,, **on rope,**

Kat

結

Ladder,

Thui

梯

Lady,

A-niêⁿ; a-náiⁿ

阿娘 阿奶

,, **wife of high mandarin,**

Hu-jîn

夫人

Lake,

Oû

湖

Lance,

Chhieⁿ

鎗

Land,

Tī

地

„ *property,*

Tshân-hîng

田園

Landlord, of house,

Tshù-tsú

厝主

„ *of land,*

Tshân-tsú

田主

Landscape,

Suaⁿ-tsúi

山水

Lane,

Hâng; hâng-kiáⁿ

巷 巷仔

Language,

Uē
話

Lash, to,
Pūaⁿ

-

Last,
Búe-búe; kióu-búe; tōiⁿ-búe
尾尾 第尾

„ to,
Nāiⁿ
耐

Latchet,
Ôi-tùa
鞋帶

Lately,
Chí-küñ-jít; chí-küñ-sî
此近日 此近時

Laugh,
Chhiè
笑

Law,
Lút

律

„ to,

Phah-kuaⁿ-si; sie-kò
打官司 相告

Lawyer,

Sõng-sü
訟師

Lazy,

Tūaⁿ
隋

Lead, to,

Kiou; in
邀 引

„ by the hand,

Khan
牽

Leak,

Lāu
漏

Lean, to,

Uá
倚

Learn,

Óh

學

„ as *lesson*,

Thák

讀

Lease, to,

Tsou; sùe

租 稅

Leather,

Phûe

皮

Leech,

Hôu-khî

蜈蜞

Left, of side,

Tò

左

Legend, written,

Kóu-tîng

古傳

Lend,

Chieh
借

Less,
Kíam
減

Lick,
Chī
舐

Life,
Mīaⁿ
命

Lift, *with the hand*,
Hū
扶

Like,
Chhin-chhiēⁿ; huáng-sū[~]
親像 彷似

„ to,
Hàuⁿ; siāng
好 中意

Likeness,
Sièⁿ

像

Limbs, the four,

Sì-chinⁿ

四肢

Limit,

Hān; tōu

限 度

Line,

Tsūe

行

,, *to draw,*

Uéh-tsūe

畫行

Linguist,

Thong-sū; húe-uē

通事 回話

Listen,

Thiaⁿ

聽

Literati,

Thák-tsū-nâng

讀書人

Live,

Seⁿ; uáh; chiáh
生 活 食

Lock, a,

Só-thâu
鎖頭

Lodge,

Hiah
宿

Loins,

Ie
腰

Lonely,

Ka-kī; tuaⁿ-nâng
自己 單人

Longevity,

Tñg-miâⁿ
長命

Loose, to get,

Lut--khù
釋去

Lottery,

Hue-hüe
花會

„ *Manila*,
Lü-sóng-pie
呂宋票

Loud, of noise,
Hiáng
响

Loud, of voice,
Tūa-siaⁿ
大聲

Love,
Sieh
惜

Lucky,
Tshâi-khì; tsāu-hùe
財氣 造化

Lurk,
Tiàm; bih
藏

Maggot,
Thâng

虫

Magnifying glass,

Hién-mûiⁿ-kiâⁿ

顯微鏡

Maid, servant,

Tsáu-kúi; chhiah-kha

走鬼 女婢

Manage,

Lí; phōiⁿ; liōu-lí

理 辨 料理

Manner,

Khuán

歛

Manure,

Pûi; pùn

肥 糞

Mark,

Hō; hō-thâu

號 號頭

Marry, of man,

Tshūa; tshūa-bóu; tshūa-chhin

娶妻

„ *of woman,*

Kè; tshut-mng
嫁 出門

Mason,

Tsoh-hue-kang
作灰工

Master, of a house,

Ke-tsú
家主

„ *of a school,*

Sin-seⁿ; kà-tsü sin-seⁿ
先生 教書先生

Meaning,

l-sǖ
意思

Measure,

Tōu; tshùn-chhieh
度 寸尺

Mechanic,

Sai-pẽ
司阜

Meet,

Ngō; ngō--tiéh
遇 遇着

Melt,
Iēⁿ
鎔

Mend,
Póu; chiáⁿ-lí
補 整理

Mercy, to have,
Khó-liēn
可憐

Merely,
Put-kùe
不過

„ not,
M-khéng; m̄-chheng; put-chí
不肯 不清 不止

Message,
Uē
話

Method,
Huap

法

Microscope,

Hién-mûiⁿ-kiàⁿ
顯微鏡

Midday,

Tong-ngóu; jít-tàu
中午 日到

Middle,

Tìn-tang
鎮中

Middling,

Tong; tong-pān
中 中辦

Midwife,

Seⁿ-kiaⁿ-bó
生子母

Mild,

Láu-sít
老實

Mile, Chinese,

Phòu; phòu-lōu
甫 甫路

„ *a, equal to Chinese,*
Saⁿ-lí
三里

Mill, for removing the husk,
Lâng
籜

„ *for grinding,*
Bō
磨

Mill-stone,
Bō-chiéh
磨石

Minute, a,
Chék-hun-cheng
壹分鐘

„ *small,*
Iùⁿ-iùⁿ
幼幼

Miscarry,
Lóh-súaⁿ; phah-tó
落產 打倒

Miscellaneous,

Tshàm-tshùi
零須

„articles,
Tsáp-muéh
雜物

Mischievous,
Kha-chhiú tsōi
腳手多

Miser,
Kîam-siap
鹹澀

Miserable,
Chhi-tshám; kan-khóu; chhi-liâng
悽慘 艱苦 凄涼

Miss, a young girl,
A-niêⁿ-kiáⁿ
阿娘仔

Mistake,
Tshò; tsha-tshò; m̄-tiéh
錯 差錯 不着

Moderate,
Bōi-küe-hūn; bōi-bō-pang-bó

無過分

Moist,

Sip

濕

Molasses,

Thâng-tsúi

糖水

,, *of melon,*

Tang-kue-lôu

冬瓜露

Moment, a,

Chék-khùn-kiáⁿ

壹倏時

Monument,

Pi; chiéh-pi

碑 石碑

,, *high like a pagoda,*

Chiéh-têng

石亭

Mortar,

Hue-thôu

灰塗

Mourning, to wear,

Tùa-hà

帶孝

Mourning, to put off,

Thut-hà

脫孝

Move, not steady,

Tin-tāng

遙動

Mud,

Nàm-thôu; thôu-mûeⁿ

塗塗 塗粥

Mutiny,

Pūan-huán; puān-ngék

叛反 叛逆

Naked,

Thìng-chiah-kha-lek

赤身

Narrow,

Oíh

狹

Nation,

Sek
色

Native, a,
Píng-tī-nâng
本地人

Natural,
Seⁿ-sêng
生成

Nausea,
Àiⁿ-thòu; aú-ueh
要吐 嘔氣

Necessary,
Eng-kai
應該

Negro,
Ou-mīn-nâng; ou-huan
烏面人 烏番

Neighbour,
Tshù-piⁿ
厝邊

Nest,
Siū

巢

Nickname,

Thóu-mîaⁿ; nâng-thóu-tsuã̄n kâi-miâⁿ
土名

Noble,

Tsun-kui
尊貴

Nod,

Tak-thâu
點頭

Noise,

Siaⁿ
聲

„ *to make a great,*

Kâ-kâ-kiè

-

Nonsense,

Bô-iáⁿ-bô-chiah
無影無跡

„ *to talk,*

Thèng-tàⁿ
亂咗

Noose, to make a,

Thám-seⁿ-lam-khou
縛活結

North,

Pak; pak-pôiⁿ
北 北邊

Number, figure,

Bé-kiáⁿ; bé-chí
碼仔 碼只

„ **one,**

Tõiⁿ-it
第壹

„ **two,**

Tõiⁿ-jī
第弌

Nurse,

Niⁿ-bó; zú-bó
乳母

Obey,

Sũn; thiaⁿ
順 聽

Oblige, by force,

Ngē-liáh
硬掠

Obstinate,

Chip-ì; chip-piah; jīm-ì
執意 任意

Obstruct, a road,

Tìn-lōu; tsáh-lōu
鎮路 截路

Occupation,

Sū-ngiáp
事業

Offend,

Tit-tsüe; tit-tsõ--tiéh
得罪 得坐着

Oftentimes,

Ē-ē; giáp; giáp-giáp
屢屢

Old, of man,

Lāu- ū-nîn-hùe
老 有年歲

„ *of things,*
Kū

舊

Omit,

Làng-tiòu
漏丟

Opportunity,

Ki-hüe
機會

Oppose,

Tùi-thâu; tùi-ték
對頭 對敵

Opposite,

Tùi-mīn; sie-tùi
對面 相對

Orchard,

Kué-chí-hêng
菓子園

Order, put in,

Siu-síp; sú-lí
修拾 修理

, an,

Měng; lěng
命 令

„ to,

Kiè; mēng
呴 命

Origin,

Píng; kūn-píng
本 根本

Originally,

Píg-lâi; nguân-lâi
本來 源來

Ornamental,

Hó-thóiⁿ
好看

Orphan,

Bô-pê-bò-bó
無父無母

Oven,

Hué-lôu
火爐

Owl,

Ngiou-thâu-chióu
貓頭鳥

Pack, in a box,

Tsng; tsuang
裝

Paddle,
Jiê
漿仔

Paddy,
Chhek
粟

Padlock,
Só-thâu
鎖頭

Page, of book,
Mīn
面

Pagoda,
Thah
塔

Pain,
Thiàⁿ
痛

Paint, to,
Iû; sái-iû

油

Painter,

Sái-iû sai-pẽ
使油司阜

Pair, *a*,

Chék-tùi; chék-sang
壹對 壹雙

Pair, *to*,

Phùe; phit-phùe
配 匹配

Palace,

Uâng-keng
王宮

Pale, sickly,

Ng-sng; chheⁿ-chheⁿ
黃酸 青青

„ *in fright,*

Ou-ou; chheⁿ-chheⁿ
烏烏 青青

Palm, of hand,

Chhiú-tói
手底

Panic,

Kiaⁿ-kàu-kōng--khū
驚到狂去

Paramour,

Kan-hu; lāu-iāng
奸夫 老延

Parcel,

Pau
包

Pardon,

Sià-tsūe; khuan
赦罪 寬

Part, to,

Siang-piét; lî-piêt
相別 離別

Particulars,

Sòi-siâng
細詳

Partition, wooden,

Siám
閃

„ **lime,**

Piah
壁

Passage, of boat,
Tsün-tsou
船租

Passenger,
Keh; tah-kheh
客 搭客

Passport,
Lōu-phiè
路票

Paste,
Kôu; chieⁿ
糊 樟

„ **to make,**
Khóh-kôu
煲糊

Pasture,
Tsháu-tiêⁿ; tsháu-pou
草場 草埠

Patch,
Póu

補

Path,

Lōu; lōu-kiáⁿ
路 路仔

Pattern,

Iēⁿ; pān; pān-thâu
樣 辨 辨頭

Pave,

Phou-chiéh
鋪石

Pavement,

Chiéh-lōu
石路

Paw,

Chié^h
掌

Pawn,

Tìg
當

Pawnshop,

Tìg-phòu
當舖

Peace,

Phêng-an; tài-phêng
平安 太平

„ *with enemy,*

Phêng-hûa
平和

Peasant,

Tsoh-tshân-nâng; hieⁿ-ẽ-nâng
作田人 鄉下人

Peck,

Toh
食

Peculiar,

Koh-iēⁿ
別樣

Peep,

Thau-thóiⁿ; thau-iám
偷看 偷觀

Pendulum,

Sî-cheng-thû
時鐘墜

Penetrate,

Jíp; thàng; thàng--kùe
入 通 通過

People,

Nâng; peh-sèⁿ
人 百姓

„ all the,

Chèng-nâng; tāi-ke
衆人 大家

Perfect,

Tshûan
全

Perforate,

Tsìng-khang; tshìng-khang
鎖空 刺空

Perform,

Tsò; kiâⁿ
做 行

Perpendicular,

Tít
直

Pole, long bamboo,

Tek-ko

竹竿

Perpetually,

Kú-kú; buān-sì
久久 萬世

Persevere,

Khat-khóu
刻苦

Persist,

Ngẽ-àiⁿ
硬要

Perspiration,

Kūaⁿ
汗

Perspire,

Lâu-kūaⁿ
流汗

Persuade,

Koh-lô
告勞

Petticoat,

Kûn
裙

Photograph,

Sióu-iáⁿ

小影

„ *to take,*

Hoh-sióu-iáⁿ; hò-sióu-iáⁿ

龕小影 耗小影

Physician,

Ui-seng; sin-seⁿ

醫生 先生

Pick, up,

Tóh

擇

Pierce,

Tshìng

刺

Pile, to,

Tháh; thiáp

疊

Pincers, for drawing hair,

Ah-nih; nih-kiáⁿ

鴨攝 攝子

Pinch,

Liàm

-

Pipe,

Tâng
筒

„ *for smoking,*

Hun-táng
烟筒

Pit,

Khenⁿ; khut
坑 屈

Pith,

Sim
心

Pity,

Khó-sieh; khó-thiàⁿ
可惜 可痛

Placard,

Jî-péh
字白

„ *offering reward,*

Siéⁿ-keh

賞格

Plague,

Un-chiàng; sî-lêng
瘟瘴 時合

Plain, clear,

Mêng-péh; hun-mêng
明白 分明

Plait, to,

Pîⁿ
辯

Plan,

Tôu
圖

„ *for a builder,*

Tshù-tôu; tshù-kék
曆圖 曆局

Planet,

Ngóu-chheⁿ
五星

Plant, to,

Chèng
種

Pleasant,

Hó

好

Plot,

Kòi-mông

計謀

Plough,

Lôi

犁

Pluck, as flowers,

Tiah

摘

Plug, a hole,

Sat

塞

Pock-mark,

Poiⁿ

斑

Poem,

Si

詩

Point, to,

Kí
扯

Poison,
Chiáh-sí-nâng; ták-iéh
食死人 毒藥

Pole, for carrying,
Phoi-taⁿ; pêⁿ-taⁿ
批擔 平擔

Polite,
Kui-kü; ū-lói
規矩 有禮

Pollute,
Mak-tiéh-nah-sap; hú-tiéh nah-sap
染着汚穢

Pond,
Tî
池

Poor,
Khiou; kēng
貧 窮

Portrait,
Sièn

像

Posterity,

Kiáⁿ-sun; āu-ī

子孫 後裔

Postpone,

Àn; tòng

按 當

Pot-bellied,

Tūa-tóu-lap

大肚

Poultry,

Koi-ah

雞鴨

Pour,

Tò

傾

Power,

Khuân

權

, „ *force,*

Lât

力

Practise,

Óh; liēn

學 練

Praise,

O-ló

稱頌

Preach,

Thuân

傳

„ *the Gospel,*

Thuân-tō-lí

傳道理

Precious,

Pó; pó-pùe

寶 寶貝

Prefect,

Ti-hú; hú-thài-iâ

知府 府太爺

Prefecture,

Hú

府

Prefer,

Siāng
中意

Pregnant,

Ü-sin-hūn; ü-tho
有身份 有胎

Prepare,

Ü; ü-pī
預 預備

Present, to,

Sàng
送

„ *time,*

Hīn-tsāi; ngán-tsāi; tong-kim
現在 眼在 中今

Press, with the hand,

Jih

-

„ *with something heavy,*

Teh
壓

Pretend,

Ké

假

„ *not knowing,*

Tèⁿ-m̄-tsai

假不知

Pretty,

Ngiá; zû

雅 儒

Prevent,

Tsó; nûaⁿ; hâⁿ

阻

Prick, *as by a thorn,*

Chhiah

刺

Principal,

Thâu

頭

Print,

Ìn

印

Private,

Sai-khia; sai-ẽ

私

Privately,

Àm-chēⁿ

暗靜

Privy, a,

Tang-si; chhè-kng

東西 廁池

Probably,

Pa-lak

或者

Proclamation,

Kò-sī

告示

Prodigal, son,

Phùa-ke-kiáⁿ

破家子

Profess,

Jīn

認

Profit,

Thàn; tit-lī

聽 得利

Promise,

Chhiàng; tshó-chhiàng; ìn-sêng
唱 噪唱 應成

Proper,

Tùi; tiéh
對 着

Property,

Ke-nghiáp; muéh-nghiáp; ke-sū̄
家業 物業 家事

Prosper,

Heng-sêng; heng-uāng
興盛 興旺

Prostitute,

Sau; khiòu-búe
娼妓

Protect,

Pó-iū; pì-iū; pó-hō
保佑 庇佑 保護

Proud,

Khiôu-tshó
驕傲

Proverb,

Sók-gú

俗語

Province,

Séⁿ

省

Public,

Kong-chèng
公衆

„ *the,*

Chèng-nâng; peh-sèⁿ
衆人 百姓

Pull,

Thua

拖

„ *as a rope,*

Túi

牽

„ *up, as a post,*

Poîh

拔

„ *up, as a plant,*

Mán

挽

Pump,

Tsúi-thiu; tsúi-kiuh
水抽

„ *to,*

Thiu; kiuh
抽

Punish,

Huát
罰

Punkah,

Huang-sīn
風扇

„ *to pull,*

Túi-huang
拖風

Pupil, scholar,

Tí-tsū; hák-seng
弟子 學生

Pure,

Chheng-khih
清潔

Purposely,

Tiōu-tsuan
召專

Push,
Léng
推

Puzzled,
Kōng
狂

Quarter, of an hour,
Chék-khek-cheng
壹刻鐘

Question,
Mñg
問

Queue,
Piⁿ
辯

Quicksilver,
Tsúi-nguün
水硠

Quiet,
Chẽⁿ; chẽⁿ-chẽⁿ; tiām-tiām

靜靜

Race, to,

Sie-tàu

相鬪

Raft,

Sam-pâi; tek-pâi

杉牌 竹牌

Rag,

Pòu-chhùi

布碎

Rags,

Phùa-pòu

破布

Railway,

Hué-chhia

火車

Rank,

Cheh-hâm

職銜

Rare,

Hán-tit ĩ; chié-ũ

罕得有 少有

Rascal,

Aù-nâng; tshàu-nâng
臭人

Real,

Chin
眞

Really,

Chin-sít
眞實

Reap,

Siu-tang
收冬

Rear, as fowls,

Chhī
哺

Reason,

Uân-kù
緣故

Rebel, to,

Huán
反

Receive,

Siu; chih
收 接

Recognize,
Jīn; jīn-tshut
認 認出

Recommend,
Ín-chìn; kú-chìn
引荐 舉荐

Reconcile,
Hûa
和

Recover,
Hók-tíng
復返

Redeem,
Chhiú; sók
贖

Refund,
Püe-hôiⁿ
賠還

Refuse, to,
M̄-hàuⁿ; m̄-khéng

不肯

Register, a name,

Kì-miâⁿ; chhiam-miâⁿ

記名 簽名

Reign,

Tsō-ūi

坐位

Reins,

Bé-soh

馬索

, *to hold,*

Khan-bé-soh

牽馬索

Relate, as a story,

Óh; káng; tàⁿ

學 講 咱

Relations,

Chhin-chek

親戚

, *closely related,*

Chhin

親

„ *distant,*

So

疎

Release,

Pàng

放

Religion,

Kà

教

Rely,

Tit-pñg

得飯

Remain,

Tshûn; sîn

存

„ *stay,*

Nâⁿ

-

Remarkable,

ku-kuài; khî-khá

古怪 奇巧

Remember,

Kìⁿ-tit; it-tit; kì-liām
記得 憶得 紀念

Remove, residence,

Puaⁿ
搬

„ a thing,
Súa
徙

Rend,

Lì
裂

Repair,

Chiáⁿ-lí; siu-síp; pa-lói-hó
整理 收拾

Repeat, as lesson,

Liām
念

Repent,

Kói-pìⁿ
改變

Reply, written,

Hûe-phoi; hûe-sìn

回批 回信

Report, to,

Pò; pò-tsai
報 報知

Request,

Chhiáⁿ; pài-thoh
請 拜託

Resemble,

Chhin-chhiēⁿ; huáng-su~
親像 仿似

Reside,

Khiā-khí; tiū
居住

Resign,

Sî
辭

Resin,

Sêng-hieⁿ
松香

Respect, to,

Kèng; kèng-tōng; thóiⁿ-tōng
敬 敬重 看重

Rest,

Hiah

宿

„ *for a while,*

Hiah-tiām

歇停

„ *the,*

Khî-ŷ; lióu

其餘 了

Retire,

Thò

退

Retreat,

Thò

退

Return, home,

Hûe-ke; khû`-tshù

回家 去厝

Revenge,

Pò-chhiû

報仇

Revenue,

Hiàng; hiàng-niêⁿ
餉 餉糧

Revolve,

Hui
旋轉

Reward,

Siéⁿ
賞

Rib,

Phiaⁿ-lî-kut
脇骨

Rich,

Pù; ū-chîⁿ
富 有錢

Ride, *on horse back*,

Khiâ-bé
騎馬

Riddle,

Mĩⁿ
謎語

Right,

Tiéh; bô-tshò

着 無錯

Ring, finger,

Chhiú-chí

手指

Ring, ear, round,

Hīn-huān

耳環

„ to, a bell,

Iē-cheng

搖鐘

Ringleader,

Tsò-thâu; thâu-nâng

做頭 頭人

Rinse, as the mouth,

Tñg-chhùi

洗口

„ in washing,

Thūa

重洗

Riot, great,

Sie-thâi

相刦

Ripe,

Sék; kàu-tsúi
熟 到水

River, large,

Hô
河

„ *small,*

Khoi
溪

„ *little,*

Káng
港

Road,

Lōu
路

Rob,

Chhiéⁿ; chhiéⁿ-pak; phah-kiap
搶 搶剥 打劫

Robbery,

Pak-ko-kué
搶劫

Robe,

Phâu
袍

Rogue,
Láu-kiáⁿ
老仔

Roll, to,
Khah
擎

„ up,
Kauh; kauh--khí
捲

Room,
Pâng
房

„ no,
Bô-ūi-tshǖ
無位次

Root,
Kүn
根

Rotten,
Tshàu

臭

„ of fruit,

Mîⁿ

爛

Rouge,

In-chi; in-nîⁿ

胭脂 胭咗

Rough,

Tshou

粗

Round,

Îⁿ

圓

Row, quarrel,

Uan-ke

冤家

„ to make a,

Jiáng

嚷

„ to, as a boat,

Kò

掉漿

„ *in,*
Hâng; lék
行 歷

Rub, as knives,
Bûa
磨

„ *as spoons,*
Chhiù
-

„ *as with towel,*
Chhit
刷

Rubbish, domestic,
Nah-sap
穢穢

„ *filth,*
Tôu-pùn
塗糞

Rude,
Bô-kui-kú
無規矩

Rugged, of road,

Khi-khu
蹊

Ruin, to,

Pāi; húi-tiòu
敗 滅丟

Rule, to,

Kuán; kuán-lí
管 管理

„ a,

Kui-tiôu; huat-lút
規條 法律

Rumour,

Hong-siaⁿ; iôu-ngân
風聲 謠言

Running, hand of writing,

Tshó-jī
草字

Rust,

San
銹

Rustic,

Hieⁿ-ẽ-nâng

鄉下人

Rusty,

Seⁿ-san

生鏽

Sacrifice,

Hōng; chì

奉 祭

Sad,

Huân-ló

煩惱

Saddle,

Bé-uaⁿ

馬鞍

„ to,

Kùa-beⁿ-uaⁿ

掛馬鞍

Safe,

Ún-tng; thó-tàng

妥當

Sage, a,

Gâu-nâng

賢人

Salary,

Kâng-tsü
工資

„ *official,*
Hóng-lók
俸祿

Saliva,

Nūaⁿ
涎

„ *flowing,*
Lâu-nūaⁿ
流涎

Salt, to, as pickles,

Lōu; lōu-kiâm
露 露鹽

„ *to put some in a dish,*
Lóh-iâm; suah-iâm
落鹽

„ *taste,*
Kiâm
鹹

Same, the,

Pêⁿ-iēⁿ; sie-tâng
平樣 相同

Sample,

Pān-thâu; iēⁿ; pān
辦頭 樣 辦

Sap,

Chhiū-nîⁿ
樹呢

Satisfied,

Kùe-ì; kam-nguān
過意 甘愿

Saunter,

Ôiⁿ-iû
閑遊

Sausage,

Kuàn-chhiâng; kuàn-tîng
貫脹

Savage,

Huan; chheⁿ-huan; suaⁿ-nâng
番 青番 山人

Save,

Kiù

救

Saving,

Khiām; khieh-síp
儉

Saw, to,

Kū
鋸

,, -dust,

Kū-sut
鋸鉞

Scab, a,

Phí
丕

,, **to become covered with,**

Phok-phí; kit-phí
樸丕 桔丕

Scaffold,

In-kè
因架

Scald,

Thìng--tiéh; nâm--tiéh
淋着

Scales, of fish,

Hụ̄-lân

魚鱗

Scandal, to,

Phì-siè̄n; ngí-lũn nâng-kâi-sū-

議論人個事

Scar,

Hûn; siēn-hûn

痕 傷痕

„ -face,

Phùa-kìān

破鏡

Scarce,

Chíe

少

Scatter,

Sùān; sì-sùān

散 四散

Scholar,

Hák-seng

學生

School,

Tsu-che
書齋

Scold,

Mēn
罵

Scoop, with one hand,

Meⁿ; nák

-

„ **with two hands,**

Phóng

-

Scorpion,

Hiet-kiáⁿ
蝎仔

Scoundrel,

Láu-kiáⁿ
老仔

Scrape,

Kueh

Scratch,

Pê

爬

Screen, to,

Tsáh

閘

Scroll, antithetical, ornamental,

Tùi-liên

對聯

Scum,

Phuéh

波

Seal,

Ìn

印

„ *official,*

Kuaⁿ-ìn

官印

Search,

Tshūe; siou

覓 尋

Season,

Sî; thiⁿ-sí

時 天時

Secret,

Àm-chēⁿ
暗靜

Sedan,

Kiē
轎

Seed, of fruit,

Chí
枳

„ *for sowing,*

Chéng
種

Seize,

Khíⁿ
捉

Seldom,

Hán-tit
罕得

Select,

Suán; tóh; kōiⁿ
選 擇 捷

Selfish,

Sai-sim
私心

Send, as servants,

Sái
使

,, as things,

Kià
寄

Senior,

Tūa
大

Separate, to,

Pun-khui
分開

Serious, as matter,

Tūa-sū⁻
大事

,, as sickness,

Tāng-pēⁿ
重病

Servant,

A-nouⁿ

奴僕

„ *domestic,*

Ke-nouⁿ

家重

Set, a,

Chék-hù

一付

Settle, an affair,

Tít; chheng-tshó

直 清楚

Several,

Kua-kâi

數個

Severe,

Ngiâm; tāng

嚴 重

„ , *wound,*

Tāng-sieⁿ

重傷

Sew, to,

Thīn

縫

Shadow,

Iáⁿ

影

Shake,

Iē

搖

„ hands,

Tùn-chhiú

頓手

„ off, as dust,

Hìⁿ-tiòu

搖丟

Shallow,

Chhién

淺

Shame,

Sióu-lí

羞恥

Shampoo, the loins,

Tûi-ie

擂腰

Shape,

Iēⁿ; khuán
樣 款

Share,
Hūn
份

Shark,
Sua-hū[^]
沙魚

Sharp,
Lāi
利

„ pointed,
Chiam
尖

„ clever,
Lēng-lāi
伶俐

Sharpen,
Bûa
磨

Shave, the head,
Thì-thâu

剃頭

„ the beard,

Khoi-chhiu

剃鬚

Shavings, of wood,

Tshâ-phûe-thiu

柴配抽

Sheath, of a sword,

To-khah

刀壳

Shed, tears,

Lâu-mák-tsap

流目汁

„ blood,

Lâu-hueh

流血

Shell, as of eggs, shell-fish,

Khak

壳

Shelter, to take,

Siám

避

Shepherd,

Chiéⁿ-iêⁿ--kâi-nâng
守羊個人

Shield,

Pâi; tin-pâi
牌 篦牌

Shift,

Súa
徙

Shin,

Kha-liâm
腳廉

Shine,

Chiè
照

Shiver,

Khiū; tòng
震 凍

Shoot, with gun,

Phah; tūaⁿ
打

Shop,

Phòu; tiàm
舖 店

Shore,
Hái-kíⁿ
海墘

Short,
Tó
短

„ *time*,
Chiām-sí
暫時

Shot,
Chhèng-chí; ìn-chí
銃子 鉛子

Shoulder,
Koiⁿ-thâu
肩頭

Shout,
Soi; jiáng
嚷

Show,
Pióu-mêng

表明

„ me,
Pun-uá-thóiⁿ
與我看

Shrine,
Sin-kham
神龕

Shut,
Kueⁿ
閉

„ a door without bolting,
Hōiⁿ

„ as the mouth, book,
Háp
合

Shuttle,
So-kiáⁿ
梭子

Shy,
Ùi-sióu-lí; m̄-káⁿ-kìⁿ-nâng
畏羞恥

Sick, ill,

Pēⁿ

病

„ *slightly,*

Nâng m̄-móⁿ
人不好

„ *for a long period,*

Phùa-pēⁿ
破病

Side,

Pôiⁿ

畔

„ *of the body,*

Phiaⁿ-lî
脇下

Sieve, a,

Thai; bí-thai; bí-lô
米篩 米籮

„ *for winnowing,*

Pùa-ki
簸箕

Sift,

Thai
篩

Sigh,
Tháu-khùi
嘆氣

Sight, *of the eyes*,
Mák-sít
目實

Sign, *a*,
Hō; kì-hō
號 記號

„ secret,
Àm-hō
暗號

„ to,
Chhiam-miâⁿ; tsham-miâⁿ uéh-hō
簽名 參名 畫號

Silent,
Tiām-tiām; chẽⁿ-chẽⁿ
靜靜

Silk-worm,
Tshōiⁿ

蠶

Similar,

Huáng-sū; chhin-chhiēn
仿似 親像

Sin,

Tsūe
罪

„ *to,*

Huām-tsūe
犯罪

Sincere,

Sít-sim; sít-ì
實心 實意

Sing,

Chhiè; chhiè-kua; chhiè-khek
唱 唱歌 唱曲

Single,

Tuaⁿ; chék
單 一

„ *fold,*

Tuaⁿ-tēng
單重

Sink,

Tîm
沉

Sisters,

Chí-mūeⁿ-kiáⁿ; ché-mūeⁿ-kiáⁿ
妹仔

Skeleton,

Kut-thâu
骨頭

Sketch, to,

Uê
畫

Skin,

Phûe
皮

Skull,

Thâu-khak-uáⁿ
頭壳碗

Sky,

Chheⁿ-thiⁿ; puàⁿ-thiⁿ
青天 半天

Slack,

Lēng; sang
鬆

Slanting,
Sia
斜

Slap, to,
Ông
掌打

Slave,
Nôuⁿ-tshâi
奴才

Sleep,
Út
睡

Sleeve, of coat,
Saⁿ-ng
衫袖

Slice,
Phièn; liàm; hue
片

Slight,
Sié-khúa

小可

Slip, to miss the foot,

Thām-phiù

失足

,, **out of the hand,**

Phiù-chhiú

失手

Slip, down,

Liù-puáh; liù--lóh-khù

滑跌

Slippers,

Ôi-thua; ôi-liouh

鞋拖

Slow,

Mān

緩

Slowly,

Khuaⁿ-khuaⁿ

寬寬

,, **and carefully,**

Ûn-ûn

紜紜

Small,

Sòi

細

Smash, to pieces,

Phùa-tshùi-tshùi

破碎碎

Smear,

Kôu; hú

糊 敷

Smell,

Hiēn

-

„ to,

Phīn

鼻

Smile,

Ba-bun-chhiè

貓哎笑

Smoke,

In

烟

„ , to,

Chiáh-hun
食煙

„ *opium,*
Chiáh-a-phièn; kuh-a-phièn
食鴉片

Smooth,
Kút
滑

Smother,
Hip-sí; hìm-sí; hìm-miⁿ
龕死

Smuggle,
Tsáu-hiàng
走餉

Snail,
Lô; tshân-lô
螺 田螺

Snare,
Lô-māng; khuán-thàu
羅網 圈套

„ *set a,*
Tieⁿ-khuán-thàu

設圈套

Snare, to,

Tng

-

Snatch,

Chhiéⁿ

搶

Sneeze,

Phah-ka-khì

打噴

Snore,

Hûaⁿ

喘氣

Snow,

Soh

雪

,, -white,

Soh-soh-péh

雪雪白

Snuff, for the nose,

Phīⁿ-hun

鼻煙

„ *to,*

Hngh-phīⁿ-hun; buah-phīⁿ-hun
抹鼻煙

Soak,

Chìm
浸

Society,

Hūe
會

„ *to join,*

Tshap-hūe; jíp-hūe
插會 入會

Soft,

N̄g
軟

Soil,

Thōu
塗

Solder, to,

Ún
鑲

Soldier,

Piaⁿ; ióng-chiàng; láu-chiàng
兵 勇壯 老壯

Sole, of foot,

Kha-tói
腳底

„ *of shoe,*

Ôi-tói
鞋底

Solstice, Summer,

Hē-chì
夏至

„ *Winter,*

Tang-chì
冬至

Son,

Kiáⁿ; tau-kiáⁿ
子

Song,

Kua; khek
歌 曲

Soot,

Hué-thûn

火燄

Sorcerer,

Tàng-sin; tâng-ki
童身 童乩

Sorceress,

Lóh-sîn-phûa; thóiⁿ-siàⁿ-phûa
落神婆 看聖婆

Sorcery,

Siâ-sút
邪術

Sore,

Thiàⁿ
痛

Sorry,

Huân-ló
煩惱

Sort,

Iēⁿ; khí
樣

Soul,

Lêng-hûn
靈魂

Sound,

Siaⁿ
聲

„ *to,*
Hiáng
响

Sour,

Sng
酸

Source,

Kūn-píng; nguân-kūn
根本 原根

South,

Nâm; nâm-pôiⁿ
南 南畔

Sow, a,

Tü-bó
豬母

„ *to,*
lā-chéng
播種

Spade,

Thih-chhiâm
鐵鑽

Span,
Liáh
掠

Spatter,
Phuah; phùn
潑 銻

Spawn, of fish,
Hụ̄-tshun; hụ̄-n̄ng; hụ̄-chí
魚春 魚卵 魚只

Speak,
Tàⁿ; tàⁿ-uē
呰 呰話

Spear,
Chhieⁿ; pie
鎗 錠

„ to,
Pie
鏃

Specimen,
Iēⁿ

樣

Speck,

Tiám

點

Spectacles,

Mák-kiàⁿ

目鏡

Spend,

Sái; só-hùi

使 需費

Spices,

Hieⁿ-liōu

香料

Spill,

Phah-tó; tò-tiòu

打倒 傾丟

Spin,

Hui

旋轉

Spine,

Ie-chiah-kut; ie-lêng-kut

背骨

Spirit,

Sîn

神

Spit,

Phùi-nūaⁿ; phùi
噴涎 噴

Spittoon,

Thâm-tāng; thâm-phùi
痰筒

Splash,

Phùn

-

Split, with an axe,

Phùa
破

,, **with a knife,**

Lòi

-

Spoil, to,

Muéh-tiòu
丢

Spoiled,

Hāi--lō
害了

Sport,

Thit-thô; síg
閑遊 耍

Spot, *a*,

Tiám
點

Sprain,

Chek--tiéh; nãuⁿ--tiéh; tsuáh--tiéh
閃着

Spread, as a carpet,

Tshü; phi
披

Spring, *a*,

Tsûaⁿ; tsúi-tsûaⁿ
泉 水泉

Sprinkle,

Hîⁿ
灑

Spurt, water from the mouth,

Bū-tsúi

霧水

Spy, a,

Thàm-kiáⁿ; sùaⁿ-soh

探仔 線索

„ *to,*

Thàm; thau-thàm; tsò-sùaⁿ

探 偷探 做線

Squander,

Zú-tiòu; phùa-tiòu

毀丟 破丟

Square,

Sì-pang

四方

„ *accounts,*

Ap-siòu

押數

Squash, to,

Teh--tiéh

壓着

Squat, on the heels,

Tshñg; khû

蹲

Squeeze, with the hand,

Tēⁿ

-

„ *to press closely,*

Koīh

夾

„ *money,*

Tsūn-chiáh

撰食

Stab,

Tsh̄ng

刺

Stable,

Bé-pâng

馬房

Stage, for plays,

Hì-pêⁿ

戲棚

Stain,

Hú--tiéh

染着

Stale,

Aù
柍

Stamp, to,

Khap; khap-in
蓋 盖印

„ *with the foot,*

Thiàm-kha
擗腳

Starch,

Chieⁿ
樟

„ *to,*

Kùe-chieⁿ
過樟

Start, on a journey,

Khí-sin; khí-kiâⁿ
起身 起行

Startled,

Hehⁿ--chē-kiè
驚訝

Starve,

Gō

餓

Statesman,

Chhîn; tāi-chhîn

臣 大臣

Statue,

Sièⁿ

像

Stay,

Nāⁿ

-

Steady,

Ngaih

堅

Steal,

Thau-khiéh

盜取

Steep,

Kiā

崎

Step,

Pōu

步

Stick, a,

Tshûe: kùn
棍

,, *as gum,*

Tùe
搭

,, *in,*

Tshah
挿

Stiff,

Ngē
硬

Sting, to,

Tàn
刺

Stink,

Tshàu
臭

Stir,

Chhiou; lā; ká
鑿 紋 紹

Stirrup,

Bé-táh-tèng
馬踏跔

Stocks,

Tshâ-gô; kha-khàu
柴鵝 腳拷

Stomach,

Tóu
肚

Stoop, down,

Phak-ku; phak--lóh-khü
屈身

Store, up,

Tun
堆

,, *-house,*

Tsàng; tsàng-pâng
棧 棧房

Storm,

Tūa-huang
大風

,, *to rise,*

Thàu-tūa-huang; phû-tūa-huang

透大風 浮大風

Story,

Kóu
古

„ of a house,

În; tsân
層

Stout,

Pûi
肥

Stow, as cargo,

Thíap
疊

Straight,

Tít
直

Straightforward,

Chiàⁿ-tí^t; tong-tí^t; kuaⁿ-chiàⁿ
正直 忠直 官正

Strain, a rope,

Túi-ân
挽緊

„ to filter,

Tè

隔渣

Strand, of rope,

Kóu

一扭

Strange,

Khî; ku-kuài

奇 古怪

Stranger,

Tshut-gūa-nâng; chheⁿ-hūn-nâng

出外人 生份人

Strangle,

Liû; ká

留 紾

Stream,

Suaⁿ-kau

山溝

Street,

Koi; koi-lōu

街 街路

Strength,

Lát; khì-lát
力 氣力

Stretch,
Tshun
伸

Strict,
Ngiâm
嚴

Stride,
Huáh
步

Strike,
Phah
打

„ **with the fist,**
Cheng

-

„ **with a stick,**
Bú; bút
舞

„ **with a soft cane,**
Sut

-

String,

Sùaⁿ; soh-kiáⁿ
線 索仔

Strip, to,

Pak; thut; thàng
剥 脫

Striped,

Chék-tsūe chék-tsūe
一行一行

Strive,

Sie-cheⁿ
相爭

Stroke, as of pen,

Uéh
畫

Strong, of the body,

Ü-lát; tsàng; kiāⁿ
有力 壯 健

,, *of architecture,*

Khiàng
堅

,, *of tea,*

Kâu
厚

Struggle,
Kuān
捲

Student, for higher examination,
Thông-seng
童生

Study, to,
Hák-síp
學習

Stumble, as over a rope,
Kûe--tiéh

-

„ **as over a stone,**
Pu--tiéh; that--tiéh
撻着

Stun, as noise,
Tsak; tsak--tiéh
喧嚷着

Stupid,
Ngà; tshâ-kòng

憇 柴貢

Sty, for pigs,

Tüyü; tü-lô
豬寮 豬牢

Subject, of ruler,

Peh-sèn; mîn--ke
百姓 民家

Submit,

Sün; hók
順 服

Subordinate,

Chhiú-ẽ
手下

Subscribe, money,

Tôi-chîn
題錢

Substitute, to,

Thòi
代

Subtract,

Tüyü
-

Subtraction,

Tǖ-huap

除法

Suburbs,

Siâ̄n-gūa

城外

Succeed,

Tit-ì

得意

Successive,

Sie-sùa

相接

Suck,

Kuh

-

,, ***with the mouth, with noise,***

Tsuh

哺

Suddenly,

Huh--chē-kiè; hó-sī-sī

忽然間 好是是

Suffer,

Siū-khóu
受苦

Sufficient,

Kàu; là
足

Suffocate,

Hip-sí
翕死

Suicide,

Tsū̄-chīn
自盡

Suit, of clothes,

Hù
副

„ *to,*

Háh
合

„ *to, as shoes, clothes,*

Kah
甲

Sum, to,

Kòi-kāng; lóng-tsóng-sìng

計共 該算

Summon, call by authority,

Tiōu

召

Sundries,

Tsáp-hùe; tsáp-muéh

什貨 什物

Superintend,

Tok-kang; chiáng-kuán

督工 掌管

Superior, of quality,

Iâⁿ; iâⁿ--kùe

贏過

Supper, to take,

Chiáh-mêⁿ-hng

食夜昏

Support, the children,

Iáng-iók

養育

, the parents,

Hōng-iáng

奉養

„ *to, as a wall,*

Tú

抵

„ *to hold up,*

Hû; tshah

扶 挿

Suppose,

Siẽn

想

„ *erroneously,*

Sah-tsò; pān-tsò

約做

Supposing,

Khó-pí; pí-zū

可比 譬如

Suppurate,

Pū-lâng

生膿

Sure,

Tiān-tiéh

定着

Surety, to be,

Tam-sêng; pó-niáⁿ; tam-jīn
成擔 保領 擔認

Surname,

Sèⁿ
姓

Surpass,

Iâⁿ
贏

Surprise,

Khî-î; hāi-î
奇異 駭異

Surrender,

Hâng; hók; hâng-hók
降 服 降服

Surround,

Uî
圍

Survey, land,

Niêⁿ-tî; chiāng-tî
量地 丈地

Suspect,

Gi

疑

Swallow,

Ìⁿ-chióu

燕鳥

„ *to,*

Thun; thun--lóh-khüyǖ
吞 吞落去

„ *with effort,*

Kǖ-lóh-khüyǖ

-

Swear,

Chìu-tshüa

發誓

Sweep,

Sàu

掃

Sweet,

Tiám

甜

Sweet-meats,

Thñg-liōu; tiâm-liōu; thñg-khà
糖料 甜料 糖扣

Swell, to,

Chêng
腫

Swift,

Hiòng; méⁿ
雄 猛

Swim,

Siû
汆

Swing,

Sō
泗

Sycee,

Uâng-pó; khiòu-thâu-si; khò-si
王寶

Sympathy,

Thói-thiap
體貼

Syrupt,

Thñg-tsúi
糖水

Tael,

Niéⁿ
兩

Tail,
Búe
尾

Tailor,
Tshâi-hông
裁縫

Tale,
Kóu
古

Talisman,
Hû
符

Tall,
Kûiⁿ
高

Tally, a,
Chhiam
籤

Tame,
Sék

熟

Target,

Pá; chìn-pá
靶 箭靶

„ *centre of,*
Âng-sim; tong-sim
紅心 中心

Tariff, of duties,

Chek-lī; hiàng-pâi
則咧 餉牌

Taste,

Bī; bī-sòu; khì-bī
味 味道 氣味

Tasteless

Bô-bī; péh-chiáⁿ-bô-bī
無味

Tax,

Hiàng
餉

„ *land,*
Niêⁿ
糧

Tax, to pay,

Láp-niēⁿ; uân-niēⁿ
稅糧 完糧

,, -*collector*,

Niēⁿ-chhe
糧差

Teach,

Kà
教

Teacher,

Sin-seⁿ
先生

Tear,

Lì; thì
烈 剃

Tears,

Mák-tsap
目汁

,, *to shed*,

Lâu-mák-tsap
流目汁

Tease,

Tụ̄; pin-tὶg; pa-lói; tụ̄-tὶg
除 除斷

Teeth,

Khí
齒

„ *large,*

Gê
牙

„ *molar,*

Gê-thâu-khí
牙頭齒

Telegraph, to,

Khà-tiễn-pò
打電報

Tell,

Tàⁿ
呰

Temper,

Sèⁿ; sèⁿ-chhêng
性 性情

Temperance,

Tsat-tōu

節度

Temple,

Keng; keng-biē

宮 宮廟

„ *of the head,*

Tsháu-ngán

草眼

Temporary

Chiām

暫

Tempt,

Ín; ín-iú

引 引誘

Tent,

Pòu-phâng

布帆

Teng, to pitch,

Tah-pòu-phâng

搭布帆

Tepid,

Lā-lûn-sie

半溫

Test,

Chhì; chhì-thóiⁿ
試 試着

Testicles,

Tsui-hút; lān-hút^[3]
腎核

Testimony,

Chèng-kǖ~
證據

Thank,

Siā; kám-siā
謝 感謝

„ *obliged,*

Lâu--lüyü; lüi--lüy; tūa-lâu-nâng
勞爾

Theatre,

Hì
戲

Therefore,

Kù-tshüyü; só-íⁿ
故此 所以

Thermometer,

Hân-sú-tsam
寒暑針

Thick,
Kāu
厚

„ *as paste, congee,*
Kút
結

Thigh,
Thúi; kha-thúi
腿 腳腿

Thin,
Póh
薄

„ *as paste, congee,*
Kà; chhieh
稀

Thing,
Muéh; muéh-kiâⁿ
物 物件

Think,
Siẽⁿ; phah-sὶng; pheⁿ-phah

想 打算

„ *erroneously,*

Kâu-kiè; sah-tsò

想做

Thirsty,

Aû ta

渴

Thorn,

Chhì

刺

Threaten,

Heh; heh-kiaⁿ

嚇 嘇驚

Throat,

Aû; aû-lêng

喉 喉嚨

Throne, *imperial,*

Lêng-ūi; kim-luân-tōiⁿ

龍位 金鑾殿

„ *to ascend the,*

Teng-ki; teng-ūi; tsõ-ūi

登基 登位 坐位

Throttle,

Tēⁿ-aū

擢喉

Through, over,

Thàng

通

Throw, to,

Kák; sek, hám

-

„ away,

Kák-tiòu; sek-tiòu; hám-tiòu; phîn-tiòu

-

Thrust,

Tshìng

刺

Ticket,

Tuaⁿ

單

„ pawn,

Hui; tng-phiè
揮 當票

Tickle,

Niouⁿ
帕悛

Tie,

Pák; kat
縛 結

,, *as the hands together,*

Khún
捆

Tiffin,

Tiám-sim
點心

Tight,

Kín
緊

,, *as rope,*

Ân

-

Timid,

Bô-táⁿ
無胆

Tired,

Hék

困

Title, official,

Kuaⁿ-ham

官銜

Toil,

Búa; bûa-khóu

磨 磨苦

Tolerably,

Tshó-liák; ōi--lêng-tsò-tit

草錄 會能做得

Tone,

Tim; siaⁿ

音聲

Tonic,

Póu; póu-iéh

補 補藥

Tools,

Ke-hué

家伙

Top, a,

Hâm-lám-sút

銜瓈術

„ *to spin a,*
Phah-hâm-lâm-sút
打銜壠術

Torch,
Húe-nâⁿ
火把

Tortoise,
Tâi-pûe
玳瑁

Total,
Kòi-kāng; lóng-tsóng
計共 俱皆

Touch, with the fingers,
Thâng; thâng--tiéh; mòng
摸 摸着

„ *come into contact,*
Tiâⁿ--tiêh
顛着

Tough,
Zûn
-

Tow, a ship,

Tūa
扠

Towards,
Hiàng; niaⁿ
向

Town,
Pou; pou-thau
埠 埠頭

Trace, to,
Chhim-tui tsong-chiah
尋追蹤跡

,, to, as in writing,
Piè
裱

Track, mark,
Chiah
跡

Train, to,
Kà
教

Trample, on,
Táh; thiàm

踏

Transact, business,

Lí-sū; phōiⁿ-sū
理事 辦事

Transform,

Pìⁿ; pièn
變

Translate,

Ék; huan-ék
繹 翻繹

, “ *characters into spoken language,*

Sueh
說

Transparent,

Kng-thàng
光通

Trap, for rats,

Ngióu-tshū́-tak; thih-ngiou
鼠挾

, “ *for tigers,*

Hóuⁿ-lô
虎牢

Travel,

Kiâⁿ

行

Tread, on,

Táh; lūn-táh

踏

Treasury,

Khòu-pâng; ngûn-khòu

庫房 銀庫

Treat, to,

Thāi; khuán-thāi

待 款待

Tremble,

Khiū; tòng

凍

Tribe,

Tsók

族

Tribute, to pay to the Emperor,

Kòng-huâng-tì

貢皇帝

Trick, a,

Sim-sū̄
心事

Trifling, affair,
Bô-siang-kau-sū̄; sié-khúa-sū̄
無相干事 小可事

Triturate,
Ngóiⁿ; lûi
研 擣

Troops,
Piaⁿ; kun-piaⁿ
兵 軍兵

Trouble,
Kan-khóu
艱苦

True,
Chin; sít; chin-sít; ū-iáⁿ
真 實 真是 有影

Trumpet,
Ti-tâ
吹首

Trust, to,
Sìn; siang-sìn;

信 相信

Try,

Chhì; chhì-thóiⁿ
試 試看

Tube,

Kóng; tâng
管 筒

Tune,

Pán
板

Turban,

Tháu-pòu
頭布

Turn, revolve,

Hui
旋轉

„ over,

Póiⁿ; póiⁿ-lìn-tíng
轉返

„ the head,

Ut-tíng-thâu
轉返頭

„ *round the corner of a street,*

Uat

灣

„ *round as a table,*

Hui-lìn-tíng

翻輦返

„ *back,*

Hui-tíng--lái

翻返來

„ *upside down,*

Tin-tò-táu

顛倒換

„ *by, alternately,*

Sie-lún

相輪

„ *whose?*

Lûn-tiéh-tî-tiâng

輪着誰

Twinkle,

Iăp-iáp-sih

灼灼薛

Twist,

Tsũn
纂

Twist, as a rope,

Ká
絞

Type, printing,

Jī-póiⁿ; ìn-póiⁿ
字板 印板

Ugly,

Iá-iēⁿ
野樣

Understand,

Hióu; mēng-péh
曉 明白

Undeserved,

ℳ-kham-tng; m̄-kai
不堪當 不該

Undutiful, to parents,

Put-hàu
不孝

Uneven,

Khi-khu; m̄-pēⁿ

崎嶇 不平

Unfeeling,

Bô-nâng-chhéng
無人情

Ungrateful,

ℳ-tsai nâng-chhéng; hiou-chhéng tsóh-ngí; buâng-ụn;
bô-jîn-ngí
不知人情 僥情絕義 忘恩 無仁義

Unhappy, of life,

Khóu-miān
苦命

Uniform,

Kuanⁿ-hók; kuaⁿ-i
官服 官衣

Unite, to,

Háh-bûa
合總

Unlawful,

ℳ-háh-huap
不合法

Unlimited,

Bô-hân

無限

Unload, a ship,

Khí-hùe; tshut-hùe
起貨 出貨

Unnecessary,

Mín; míng-ēng
免 免用

Unpleasant, *feeling*,

Kāu-uéh
厚畫

Unreasonable,

Bô-chhêng-lí; m̄-chiū-lí
無情理 不就理

Untie

Kói; tháu
解

Unworthy,

ℳ-kham; m̄-kham-kai
不堪 不堪該

Upset,

Tò-póin; póin
倒返 返

Upside down,

Tin-tò-thâu
顛倒頭

Urge,

Tshui; pek; tshui-kín; tshui-piàⁿ
推 迫 推緊 推併

Useful,

U-ēng
有用

Usual,

Siêⁿ-siêⁿ; pâi-tíng; siam-put-sî
常常

Vacant,

Khang
空

Vacation, of school,

Pàng-kè
放假

Vaccinate,

Chèng-tsü; chèng-tāu
種珠 種荳

Vagrant,

Ló-tōng--kâi-nâng
浪蕩人

Valley,
Chhim-kheⁿ
深坑

Valuable,
Kùi-khì; tát-chîⁿ
貴氣 值錢

Vapour,
Khì
氣

Vegetarian,
Chiáh-che
食齋

Ventilate,
Thong-huang
通風

Village,
Hieⁿ-lí
鄉里

Virgin,
Âng-hue-nóng

紅花女

Visit, to,

Sün
詢

Voice,

Siaⁿ
聲

Volcano,

Hué-suaⁿ
火山

Vomit,

Thòu
吐

Vow, to,

Hē; hē-nguān
下 下願

Wade, to,

Ē-tsúi
下水

Wages,

Kang-chíⁿ
工錢

Waist,

Ie

腰

Wait,

Tán; thêng; thāi

停待

Wander,

Chiu-liû

週流

Want, lack,

Khueh; khiàm

缺 欠

War,

Sie-thâi; kau-chièn

相剗 交戰

Warm,

Sie

溫

„ *of weather,*

Zuáh

熱

„ „ *mild,*

Chhiēn-sie
小暑

Warn,

Khàng-kòi; tàⁿ-tsai
勸戒 咎知

Waste, to,

Tak-nīng
花費

Watch, to,

Chiéⁿ
守

Water, to,

Ak; ak-tsúi
沃 沃水

Watery,

Chhieh-chhieh

-

Wave, to, as a flag,

Ít

Weak,

Khùn; bô-lát
困 無力

,, *in power, influence,*

Phúh

-

Wean,

Keh-nīn

隔乳

Weapon,

Ke-hué

家伙

Wear, as clothes, shoes,

Chhēng

穿

,, *as a hat,*

Tî

戴

,, *as a ring,*

Kùa

掛

Weather,

Thiⁿ-sî; thîn

天時 天

Weave,

Keⁿ-pòu
織布

Web, spider's,
Ti-tu-si
蜘蛛絲

Wedge,
Chiⁿ
-

Weed, a,
Péh-huat kâi-tsháu
白發個草

Weigh, to,
Téng; chhìn
戥 稱

„ *with balances,*
Phêng
秤

West,
Sai; sai-pôin
西 西畔

Wet,
Tâm

濕

„ *thoroughly*,

Lok-lok

濕濕

„ *with rain*,

Ak-tiéh-hōu

逢雨

Whatever,

Put-lūn; m̄-kuán

不論 不管

Wheel,

Lín; lìn-chiⁿ

輦 輦錢

Whip, a,

Bé-piⁿ

馬鞭

„ *to,*

Pūaⁿ

-

Whisper, to,

Sīh-súh; àm-chēn-tàⁿ

暗靜呴

Whistle, with the mouth,

Pûn-hi-hû

-

„ a,

Pi

陂

White, of an egg,

Nîng-chheng

卵清

Whitewash, to,

Sàu-hue-tsúi; sueh-hue-tsúi

掃灰水 刷灰水

Wicked,

Ak; phái

惡 罷

Wide,

Khuah

濶

Widow,

Síu-kúa; kúa-hû

守寡 寡婦

Wife,

Chhi; bōu
妻

Wild, pertaining to the forest,

Suaⁿ
山

Willing,

Nguān; kam-ngūan; hàuⁿ; kam
愿 甘 愿 好 甘

Wind, as a clock,

Ká
絞

Wing,

Sít
翅

Wink,

Nih-mák
攝目

Winnow,

Pùa
簸

Wipe, to, with dry cloth,

Chhit

拭

„ to, with wet cloth,

Zú^h

-

Wise,

Gáu

賢

Withdraw,

Thò; thò-khui

退 退開

Witness, a,

Chèng; kan-chèng

證 干証

Womb,

Tho

胎

Wonderful,

Khî-khá

奇巧

Work,

Kang; khang-khùe

工 工夫

„ *to,*

Tsho; tsoh-khang-khùe; tsò-kang
作 作工夫 做工

World,

Sì-kan; thiⁿ-ẽ
世間 天下

„ *all the,*

Phóu-thiⁿ-ẽ; phóu-thiⁿ-kha-ẽ
普天下 普天脚下

Worse,

Zú-ñ-móⁿ
愈不好

Worship, to,

Pài
拜

Worth,

Tát
值

Worthy,

Kham-kai
堪該

Wound, a,

Sieⁿ-kháu
傷口

Wounded,

Sieⁿ--tiéh
傷着

Wrap, to,

Pau
包

Wrench,

Tsūn-tiòu
撰丟

Wrist, of the hand,

Chhiú-uán
手腕

Write,

Siá; siá-jī
寫 寫字

Wrong,

Tāⁿ; m̄-tiéh; tshò
錯 不着

Yawn, to,

Huah-hì

呵欠

Year, a,

Nîⁿ

年

„ of age,

Hùe

歲

Yeast,

Kàⁿ; kàⁿ-bó; chiú-piáⁿ
酵 酵母 酒餅

Yellow,

Nḡ

黃

Yoke, a,

Gû-taⁿ-uan
牛擔灣

Yolk, of an egg,

Nñg-jîn
卵仁

Young, of plants,

Chíⁿ

幼

„ of man,
Hāu-seⁿ; siòu-nîⁿ
少年

Zigzag,
Uan-lâi uan-khû; in-uan khit-khek
灣來灣去

1. ↑ In the Straits Settlements Europeans or other nationalities are not called huan-nâng as they do in China, but are distinguished according to their nationalities; and the word huan-nâng is only applied to the Malays.
 2. ↑ *Vulgar.*
 3. ↑ *Vulgar*
-

About this digital edition

This e-book comes from the online library [Wikisource](#). This multilingual digital library, built by volunteers, is committed to developing a free accessible collection of publications of every kind: novels, poems, magazines, letters...

We distribute our books for free, starting from works not copyrighted or published under a free license. You are free to use our e-books for any purpose (including commercial exploitation), under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 Unported](#) license or, at your choice, those of the [GNU FDL](#).

Wikisource is constantly looking for new members. During the transcription and proofreading of this book, it's possible that we made some errors. You can report them at [this page](#).

The following users contributed to this book:

- Fish bowl
- Assassas77
- Kbseah
- 白布飘扬
- Justinrleung
- CalendulaAsteraceae
- X

- ShakespeareFan00
- Billinghurst
- Jusjih
- Mkpoli
- Uzume
- James500
- EncycloPetey
- Takashihakase
- Sp1nd01
- BD2412
- Inductiveload