

**CHINESE-CANTONESE
BASIC COURSE**

**VOLUME VII
Lessons 1 - 20**

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**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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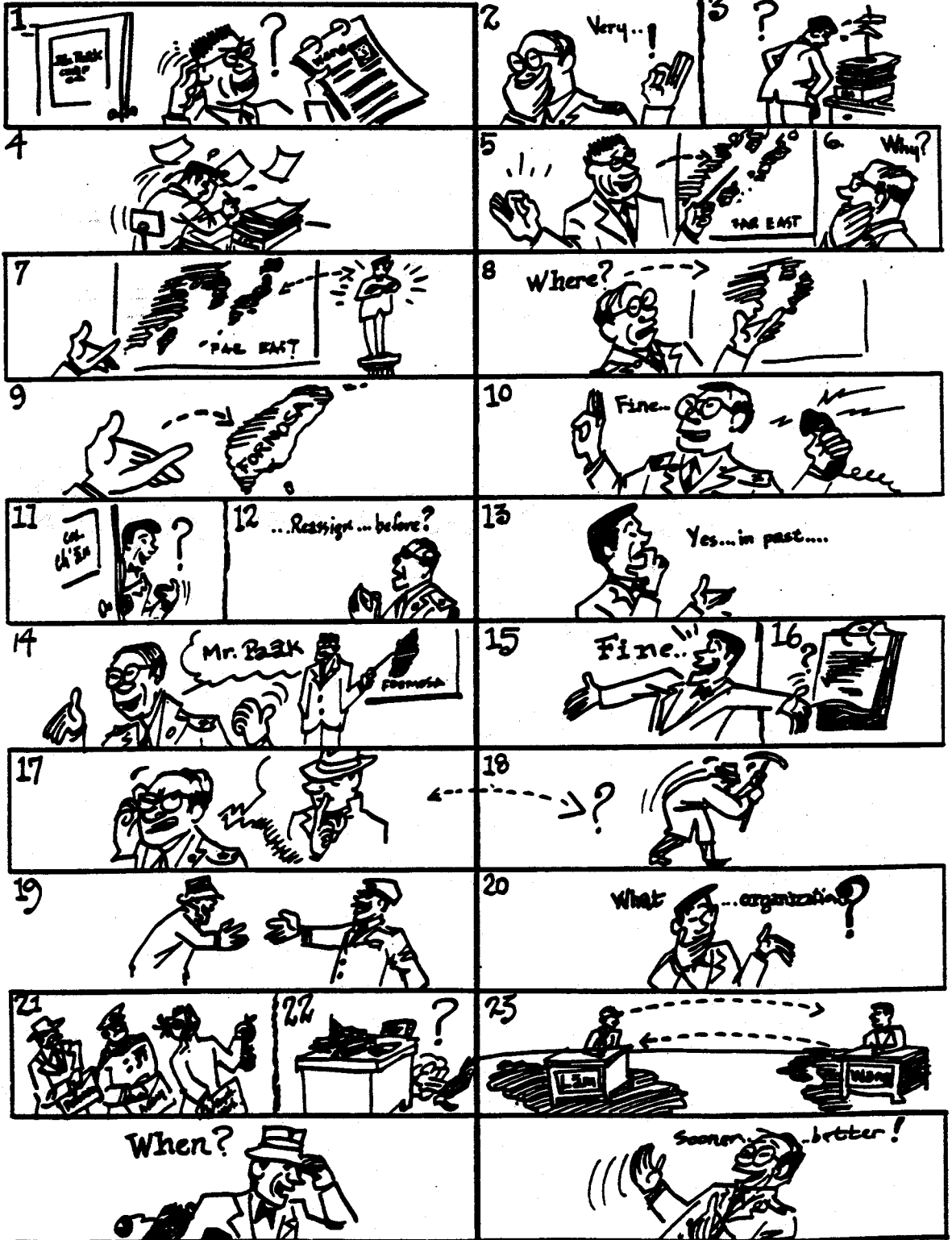
PREFACE

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

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

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reproduce, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, U. S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D. C. 20390.

LESSON 1



LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tai-í-Shuě Paák Shuě-Cheúng: Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah, neí kòk-tak Wóng-Kwòk-Ts'uèn kè kung-tsòk shing-chik tím à?

Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah. Ngòh kòk-tak k'uí kè kung-tsòk shing-tsik hó hó.

Paák Shuě-Cheúng. K'uí tui kung-tsòk kè t'aaí-tò tím-yeúng* à?

Ch'an. K'uí hó foò-tsaak, hó k'an-lík, tui kung-tsòk hó ying-chan.

Paák-Shuě-Cheúng. Kei-in k'uí kè kung-tsòk shing-tsik kòm hó, ngòh seúng tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung kung-tsòk.

Ch'an. Tím-kaai neí seúng tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung kung-tsòk ne?

Paák Shuě-Cheúng. Yan-wai Uèn-Tung fong-mín hó sui-iú k'uí ni chúng yán.

Ch'an. Neí seúng tiú k'uí hui Uèn-Tung pin-shuè kung-tsòk à?

Paák Shuě-Cheúng. Ngòh seúng tiú k'uí hui T'oi-Waan kung-tsòk.

Ch'an. Hó à, táng ngòh t'ung k'uí kóng-há la.

Wóng-í. Ch'an Sheúng-Kaah, neí kiú ngòh lai yaú mi-yě s2 à?

Ch'an. Wóng Sin-Shaang, í-ts'in neí yaú mǒ ts'ing-k'au-kwòh tiú chik à?

Wóng. Yaú, ngòh í-ts'in yaú ts'ing-k'au-kwòh tiú chik.

Ch'an. Paák Shuě-Cheúng seúng tiú neí hiú T'oi-Waan kung-tsòk, neí seúng hui mà?

Wóng. Hó à, ngòh hó seúng hui-kóh-shuè.

Wóng. Neí seúng ngòh foò-tsaak pin chúng kung-tsòk ne?

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Ch'an. Hó naan kóng, neí tsui-chuê-iú kè kung-tsòk hái ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Ch'ui-chòh ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk chi-ngoí, ngõh chûng yaü mi-yě kung-tsòk à?

Ch'an. Ch'ui-chòh ts'ing-pò kung-tsòk chi-ngoí, neí chûng iú t'ung T'oi-Waan Chung-Kwòk kòk yaü kwaan kei-kwaan luên-lòk.

Wóng. Pin ti yaü kwaan kei-kwaan à?

Ch'an. Hó-ts'z Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Fóng-Pô, Lúk-Kwan-Pô, Sam-Leí Tsòk-Chín-Ch'uè, táng-táng.

Wóng. Ngõh hui-chòh chi-haü, pin kòh tsíp ngõh ni-shuè kè kung-tsòk à?

Ch'an. Ngõh seúng neí t'ung i-ka hái T'oi-Waan kè yat-kòh sîng Lán kè yán tui-tiú.

Wóng. Neí seúng ngõh kei shí hui à?

Ch'an. Uêt faai uêt hó.

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Mr. Paâk, Chief of G-2: Col. Ch'an, what do you think of Wōng Kwòk-Ts'uēn's performance in his work?

Col. Ch'an: I think his performance is very good.

P. What is his attitude towards his work?

C. He is very responsible, very industrious and very serious in his work.

P. Since his performance is so good, I want to have him transferred to the Far East.

C. Why do you want to have him transferred to the Far East?

P. Because in the Far East, we need this type of person.

C. To where do you want to have him transferred?

P. I want to have him transferred to Formosa.

C. Fine, let me talk to him about this.

Wōng-Î: Col. Ch'an, why do you ask me to come here.

C. Mr. Wōng, have you ever requested a reassignment before?

W. Yes, in the past I did request a reassignment.

C. Mr. Paâk wants to have you transferred to Formosa. Do you want to go?

W. Fine, I want to go over there very much.

W. For what kind of work do you want me to be responsible?

C. It's very hard to say; your most important work will concern intelligence.

W. Besides intelligence, what kind of work will I have?

LESSON 1

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- C. Besides intelligence work, you will have to contact related Nationalist Chinese Organizations in Formosa.
- W. What related organizations?
- C. Like the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Army, the Psychological Warfare Section, etc.
- W. After I leave, who is going to take over my job here?
- C. I want you and a man named Lam, now in Formosa, to exchange jobs.
- W. When do you want me to leave?
- C. The sooner the better.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You should go back and finish your work. The sooner the better.
2. She does not want to exchange jobs with anybody at this moment.
3. My work is related to that of the Psychological Warfare Section.
4. Colonel Wong was sent to the Far East to replace Major White.
5. We need better liaison between all intelligence agencies.
6. Capt. Chan was transferred to Japan to take over new duties.
7. After transferring to Southeast Asia, you are to contact my office immediately.
8. His attitude is very serious but what about his work performance?
9. I am responsible for this office, so please contact me if you need anything here.
10. Although he works industriously, I don't like his attitude.
11. I am Colonel Hōh, may I see Colonel Kwan, chief of G-2, please?
12. You will have to contact G-2 for any duty concerning intelligence.
13. It is very hard to say, but I hope you will take this assignment.
14. You may request reassignment later if you wish.
15. I am not responsible for his work performance even though I am his superior officer.

LESSON 1

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. The Chief of G-2 wishes to see you. Will you contact him at his office within this week.

LESSON 1

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. tiū chik | to transfer (one job) |
| 2. Tai-î Shuě (Ch'uě) | G-2 |
| 3. Tai-î Shuě Shuě-Chémg | chief of G-2 |
| 4. shing-tsik | performance (one's work) |
| 5. t'aaí-tô | attitude |
| 6. foô-chaák | responsible, to hold responsible |
| 7. sui-iú | to need |
| 8. tiū | to transfer (one's job) |
| 9. yaū kwaan | related, concerning |
| 10. luēn-lòk | to contact; liaison |
| 11. Sam-Leí-Tsòk-Chín-Ch'uè | Psychological Warfare Section |
| 12. tsip | to replace (one's position) |
| 13. tui-tiū | to exchange job |
| 14. uēt faai uēt hó | the sooner the better |

LESSON 1
READING MATERIAL

637

雷 *lái*: thunder.
 行雷 *háng lái*: to thunder.
 雷電 *lái-diàn*: thunder and lightning.
 水雷 *shuǐ-lái*: torpedo.
 地雷 *dì-lái*: a mine. (weapon)

1036

須 *xū*: ought; necessary.
 須要 *xū-yào*: absolutely necessary.
 須知 *xū-zhī*: you should know.

104

召 *zhào*: to call; summon
 召見 *zhào-jiàn*: summon into presence.
 聖召 *shèng-zhào*: Vocation (C)

雷

須

召

雷 須 召

雷

須

召

召

634

聯 *lián*: to sew; a seam; united.

聯絡 *lián-lò*: connection; mutual aid; cooperation.

聯合國 *lián-hé-guó*: the United Nations.

聯盟 *lián-míng*: to form an alliance.

731

鬧 *nào*: noise; bustle; to scold; to revile.

熱鬧 *rè-nào*: bustle.

鬧事 *nào shì*: to cause trouble.

鬧鐘 *nào zhōng*: alarm clock.

聯

聯

鬧

聯

鬧

聯

鬧

鬧

LESSON 1

READING MATERIAL

1061

522

割 kòt: to cut; to injure; to inflict.

割開 kòt hoi: to cut open.

割地 kòt tsi: to cede territory.

割傷 kòt seung: to cut & hurt (by the knife etc.).

態 t'aaí: behavior; bearing.

態度 t'aaí-tó: mien; behavior.

790

互 oí: mutual; reciprocal.

互相 oí-seung: mutual; reciprocal.

互議 oí í: to consult together.

割 態 互

割 態 互

1244

績 tsik: to spin; to twist; merit.

功績 kung-tsik: meritorious act.

成績 shing-tsik: accomplishment; work done; result.

1298

村 ts'uen: village; hamlet.

鄉村 heung-ts'uen: country village.

村人 ts'uen yān: village; rustic; peasant.

績 村

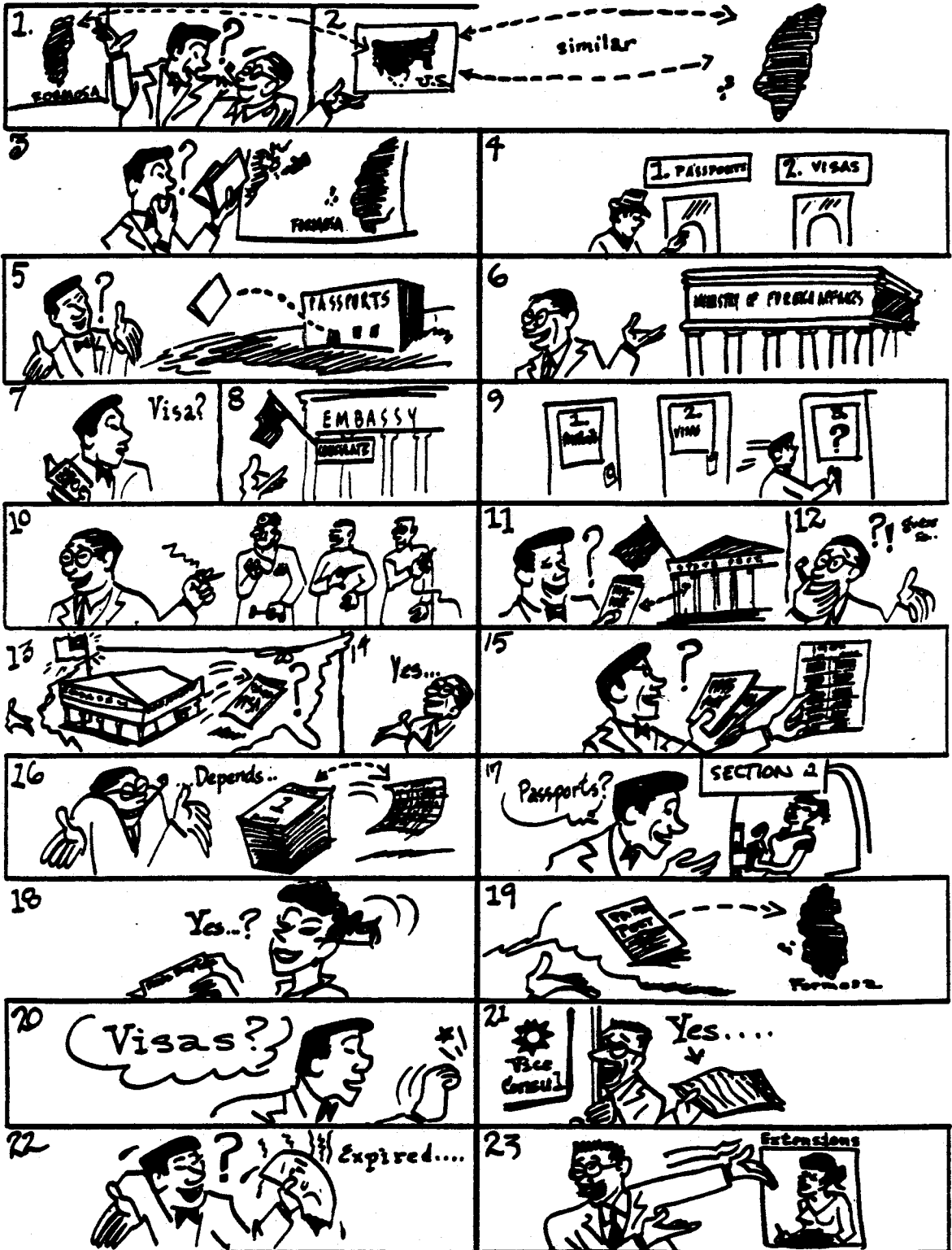
績 村

LESSON 1

WRITING MATERIAL

雷	Character Number 637		Radical Number 173				
	Stroke Number 13		雨				
	一	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
	雨	雷	雷	雷			
須	Character Number 1056		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 12		頁				
	丿	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹
	須	須	須	須			
割	Character Number 522		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 12		勹, 刀				
	丿	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹
	割	割	割	割			
聯	Character Number 634		Radical Number 128				
	Stroke Number 17		耳				
	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯	聯
績	Character Number 1244		Radical Number 120				
	Stroke Number 17		糸, 系				
	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
	績	績	績	績	績	績	績

LESSON 2



LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-î. Lǒ Leī, nei yaū T'oi-Waan lai ni-shuē mǒ keī noi; ngōh yaū ni-shuē hui T'oi-Waan kē shaú-tsūk hai tīm-yeūng* kǎ?
- Leī-Sei. Ngōh koó, yaū Meī-Kwók hui T'oi-Waan kē shaú-tsūk t'ung yaū T'oi-Waan lai Meī-Kwók kē shaú-tsūk ch'a-m-toh.
- Wōng. Yaū T'oi-Waan lai ni-shuē kē shaú-tsūk hai tīm-yeūng* kǎ?
- Leī. Nei sin iū shan-ts'ing ch'ut kwók oō-chiū, in-haū paân ts'im-ching.
- Wōng. Hai T'oi Waan, pin kōh kei-kwaan foô-chaák faät oō-chiū kǎ?
- Leī. Hai T'oi-Waan, Chung-Kwók Ngoi-Kaau-Pô foô-chaák faät oō-chiū.
- Wōng. Ling-chóh oō-chiū chi-haū, hui pin-shuē paân ts'im-ching á?
- Leī. Ling-chóh oō-chiū chi-haū, hui Meī-Kwók Taaí-Sz-Koón kē Ling-Sz-Koón paân ts'im-ching.
- Wōng. Ch'ui-chóh oō-chiū t'ung ts'im-ching chi-ngoí, chūng iū paân mi-yě á?
- Leī. Chūng iū kím-ch'a t'ai-kaák, t'ung tá-cham chūng-taū*.
- Wōng. Hai Meī-Kwók, Meī-Kwók Kwók-Mô-Uên* foô-chaák faät oō-chiū, hai mã?

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī. Ngõh m̄-hai kei ts'ing-ch'óh, ngõh keó hai kóm.
- Wóng. Hai Meī-Kwòk, Chung-Kwòk Taaí-Sz̄-Koón kè Lǐng-Sz̄-Koón foô-chaák paân-leī hui T'oi-Waan kè ts'im-chǐng shaú-tsúk, hai mã?
- Leī. Hai, Chung-Kwòk Taaí-Sz̄-Koón kè Lǐng-Sz̄-Koón foô-chaák paân-leī hui T'oi-Waan kè ts'im-chǐng shaú-tsúk.
- Wóng. P'ó-t'ung lai kóng, oô-chiú t'ung ts'im-chǐng kè yaũ-haaü-k'eī kei ch'eung à?
- Leī. Mõ yat-tǐng kè, yaũ shī ch'eung, yaũ shī tuén.
- Wóng. Siú-tsé, ts'ing mǎn ni-shuè hai m̄-hai oô-chiú-foh à?
- Kwòk-Mô-Uên* nui paân-sz̄-uén: Hai, ni-shuè hai oô-chiú-foh. Yaũ mat kwai kón à?
- Wóng. Ngõh seúng shan-ts'ing hui T'oi-Waan kè oô-chiú.
- Wóng. Sin-shaang, ts'ing mǎn ni-shuè hai m̄-hai foô-chaák paân-leī ts'im-chǐng shaú-tsúk kà?
- Chung-Kwòk Tsúng-Lǐng-Sz̄-Koón Foò-Lǐng-Sz̄*: Hai, ni cheung hai shan-ts'ing piú.
- Wóng. Ts'im-chǐng k'eī moón chi-haü, tim-paân à?
- Foò-Lǐng-Sz̄*: Ts'im-chǐng k'eī moón chi-haü, nei hoh-í shan-ts'ing in-k'eī.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Leī, you came here from Formosa not very long ago,
what is the procedure for going from here to Formosa

Leī-Sei: I think the procedure for going from the United States
to T'ai-Waan is quite similar to that of coming to the
United States from Formosa.

W. What is the procedure of coming here from Formosa.

L. You have to apply for a passport first, then you apply for
a visa.

W. What organization in Formosa is responsible for issuing
passports?

L. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Formosa is responsible
for issuing passports.

W. Where do you apply for a visa after receiving the passport?

L. After receiving the passport, you apply for a visa at the
Consulate of the American Embassy.

W. Besides the procedure of applying for a passport and a visa,
what else do you have to do?

L. You still have to have a physical examination, injections
and vaccinations.

W. In the United States, the State Department is responsible
for issuing passports, is that right?

L. I'm not quite sure; I guess so.

LESSON 2

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. In the United States, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter T'ai-Waan, is that right?
- L. Yes, the Consulate of the Chinese Embassy is responsible for the procedure of issuing visas to enter Formosa.
- W. Generally speaking, how long is the period of validity of a passport and a visa?
- L. It all depends, sometimes it is long, sometimes it is short.
- W. Miss, is this the passport section?
- The Lady Clerk at the State Department: Yes, this is the passport section, what can I do for you?
- W. I wish to apply for a passport in order to go to Formosa.
- W. Sir, is this the place for issuing visa?
- The Vice-Consul of the Chinese Consulate General: Yes, this is the application form.
- W. What shall I do after the visa has expired?
- Vice-Consul: You can apply for an extension when the visa has expired.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The State Department handles applications of this kind.
2. Vice-Consul Cheung is a friend of mine, and maybe he can help you.
3. Please go to the passport section and see Mr. Wong about your extention.
4. I want to go to the American Consulate office to renew my passport.
5. You have to fill out this application form; sign it, and then send it to us.
6. She has to go to the hospital for a physical examination this afternoon.
7. The period of validity is 60 days and this visa will be expired tomorrow.
8. The Chinese Embassy in Washington is in contact with Formosa 24 hours a day.
9. Secure some proof, and then you may apply for it.
10. Everybody needs a passport to go abroad. Is that right?
11. The ministry of Foreign Affairs will not issue passports to Foreigners.
12. However, they take care of any applications for visa.
13. I received my diploma when I was 20.
14. There is no U.S. Embassy in Hong Kong. Am I right?
15. In the United States, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a part of the State Department.

LESSON 2

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. Some passports' period of validity are five years; others, two years.
17. Vice-Consul Fong is in charge of the passport section.

LESSON 2

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. ch'ut kwòk | to go abroad |
| 2. shan-ts'ing | to apply for |
| 3. ts'im-ching | visa |
| 4. Ngoi-Kaau-Pô | Ministry of Foreign Affairs |
| 5. faät | to issue |
| 6. līng | to secure, receive |
| 7. taaí-sz-kòb | embassy |
| 8. kím-ch'á t'ai-kaák | physical examination |
| 9. Kwòk-Mô-Uên* | Department of State |
| 10. paân-leí | to handle, to manage, perform, do |
| 11. yaü-haaü-k'ei | period of validity |
| 12. oô-chiü-foh | passport section |
| 13. tsung-līng-sz-kòb | consulate general |
| 14. foó-līng-sz | vice consul |
| 15. shan-ts'ing-piü | application form |
| 16. k'ei moön | expiration, to expire |
| 17. in k'ei | to renew, extend; renewal,
extension |

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

431

- 求 k'au: to ask; beg; entreat; seek.
 祈求 kai-k'au: to pray.
 求學 k'au hok: to seek learning.
 求婚 k'au fan: to propose, to woo.
 求人 k'au yih: to ask a person for help.

43

- 籌 ch'au: to compute, a lot; tally kind of game
 籌款 ch'au foan: to raise funds
 籌備 ch'au pei: prepare, plan.
 執籌 ch'ap-ch'au: to draw lots

165

- 犯 fan: to offend; do wrong
 犯罪 fan-tou: commit a crime
 犯法 fan-fat: to break the laws
 監犯 kam-fan: a prisoner

求 籌 籌 犯
 求 籌 籌 犯
 求 籌 籌 犯

357

- 延 in: slow; pretract-ed; to invite
 延遲 in-ch'i: slow; to delay
 延長 in-ts'ing: to prolong; extend
 延期 in-k'e'i: postpone

517

- 雇 kod: to hire; to rent; to borrow.
 雇用 kod yung: to hire (servant)
 雇賃 kod-yam: to rent; to lease.

延 雇
 延 雇
 延 雇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

240

喊 hǎn: to weep;
call out

大聲喊 dà shēng hǎn:
loud weeping

打喊打 hǎn-yā: to
yawn

512

股 gǔ: thighs; rump;
leg; share of
stock.

股份 gǔ-fèn: a share.

股東 gǔ-tóng: share-
holder

紅股 hóng-gǔ: bonus

211

副 fù: to aid;
second; set of;

副領事 fù líng-sā:
Vice-Consul

副官 fù-guān:
adjutant; aides-de-
camp

副總統 fù zǒng-tǒng:
Vice president

喊 股 副
喊 股 副
喊 股 副

148

終 zhōng: final; the
end

終身 zhōng-shēn: all
one's life

終日 zhōng-rì: the
whole day; all
the time

終點 zhōng-diǎn: final
end

962

蛇 shé: a serpent; a
snake.

毒蛇 dǔ shé: poisonous
snake.

終

蛇

終 蛇
終 蛇

LESSON 2

READING MATERIAL

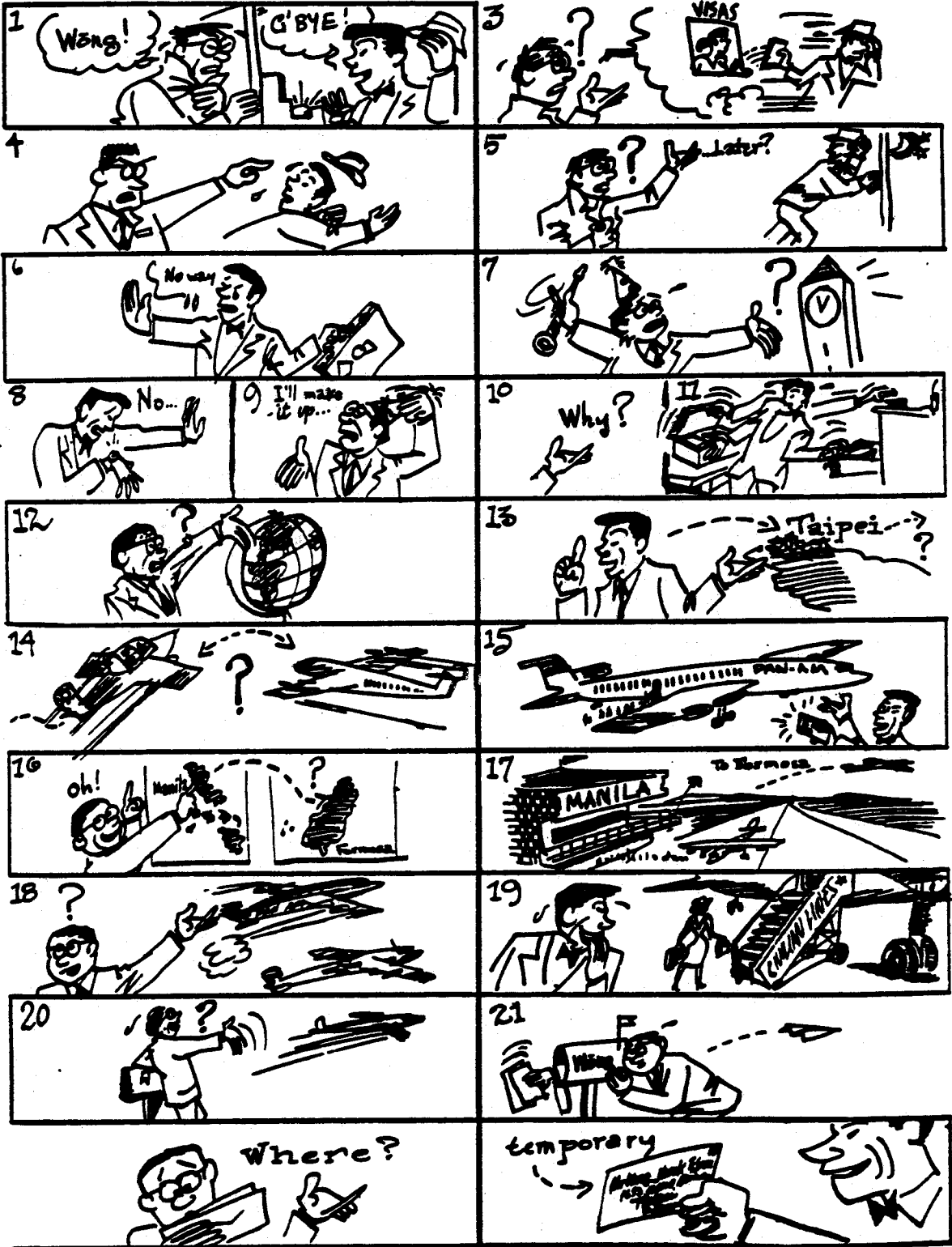
佢李樣黎請國，責外，辦
備求點灣美員之科事
籌去係台shan 喺館照照領
要佢續由部證事護護副
手續手同交簽領左院見
樣手嘅續外辦國除務館
各嘅灣手國館中過國事
於灣台嘅中事照，不去領
對台去灣喺領護續家總
灣去國台先國發手而國
台國美去多美責證二中
去美由國唔去員簽黃去
黎由白美差後院嘅格，又
就楚明由續然務灣體照續
二清問話，手照國台驗護手
黃幾點，四嘅護國去檢請嘅
係指李國國美理要
唔四嘅美出由辦重
shan 簽証

LESSON 2

WRITING MATERIAL

求	Character Number 431		Radical Number 85			
	Stroke Number 7		冰, 水			
	一	丨	寸	才	求	求
筭	Character Number 43		Radical Number 118			
	Stroke Number 20		𠄎, 竹			
	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	𠄎	筭	筭
筭	筭	筭	筭	筭	筭	筭
犯	Character Number 165		Radical Number 94			
	Stroke Number 5		犴, 犬			
) 犴	犴	犴	犯	犯	
延	Character Number 357		Radical Number 54			
	Stroke Number 7		廾			
	' 丨	丨	丨	延	延	延
副	Character Number 211		Radical Number 18			
	Stroke Number 11		冫, 刀			
	一	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫
冫	冫	副				

LESSON 3



LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī-Seī. Lō Wōng*, neī kòm tsó lai ni-shuè, yǎu mi-yě kán-iú sǎ
à?
- Wōng-Ī. Ngōh seúng taai-haū-yât tsaú, i-ka tâk-tang lai ni-shuè
heúng neī ts'2-haāng.
- Leī. Neī ngaam-ngaam paān-hó ts'im-ching kè shaú-tsūk, tím-
kaai tsaú-tak kòm ts'ung-mōng à?
- Wōng. Ngōh kè sheúng-sz wā, ngōh uēt faai tsaú uēt hó.
- Leī. Neī mǒ paān-faāt ch'ī ti tsaú me?
- Wōng. Mǒ paān-faāt, ni kòh hai k'uī kè mīng-līng.
- Leī. Ngōh seúng kam-maān ts'êng neī shik faān, t'ung neī
sùng-haāng, yǎu shī-haū mã?
- Wōng. Toh-tsê saai, ngōh chan-hai mǒ shī-kaān, ĩ-haū tsoi
ts'êng la.
- Leī. Hó la, ĩ-haū yǎu kei-ooī pǒ ts'êng la.
- Leī. Wai, tím-kaai neī mōng shēng kóm à?
- Wōng. Ngōh chūng yǎu hó toh yě iú tsô, ngōh chūng iú chap
haāng-leī.
- Leī. Neī kè mūk-tik-teī hai pin shuè à?
- Wōng. Ngōh sin hui T'oi-Pak; ĩ-haū hui pin shuè, ngōh chūng
meī chi-tò.
- Leī. Neī taap kwan kei hui, yik-waāk taap mǎn-hōng kei hui
à?
- Wōng. Ngōh taap mǎn-hōng kei hui, ni cheung hai Faan-Meī Hōng-
Hung-Kung-Sz kè kei p'iú.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Leī. Ôh, neī seŭng sin fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La; tò-chóh Mǎ-Nai-La
chi-haū, neī tím-yeūng* hui T'oi-Waan à?
- Wōng. Tò-chóh Mǎ-Nai-La chi-haū, ngōh seŭng chuén fei-kei fei
T'oi-Waan.
- Leī. Neī taáp kè hai haak kei, yik-waak wân-shue kei à?
- Wōng. Tong-in* hai haak kei la.
- Leī. Neī hui-chóh chi-haū, neī yāu mi-yě sê iú ngōh t'ung neī
tsô kà?
- Wōng. Uē-kwóh ngōh yāu sùn, mā-faān neī t'ung ngōh chuén.
- Leī. Chuén hui pin shuē à?
- Wōng. Ni kòh hai ngōh hai T'oi-Pak kè lām-shī teī-chí.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Leï-Sei: Wōng*, you are here so early. Is it anything important?

Wōng-î: I want to leave three days from today; now I came here purposely to say good-bye.

L. You have just completed the procedure of applying for visa, why do you have to leave in such a hurry?

W. My superior says that the sooner I leave the better.

L. Isn't there any way for you to leave a little later?

W. There is no way; this is his order.

L. I wish to invite you to a farewell party. Do you have time?

W. Thanks very much, but I really don't have time; we'll have to make it some other time.

L. All right, I will make it up when there is an opportunity.

L. Hey, why are you so busy?

W. I still have many things to do, and I still have to pack.

L. What is your destination?

W. First I am going to Taipei, but from there, I still don't know where I'll go.

L. Will you take a military or commercial plane?

W. I shall take a commercial plane. This is the ticket for the Pan American Airlines.

L. Oh! You want to fly to Manila first. After arriving at Manila, how do you go to Formosa?

W. After arriving at Manila, I would like to transfer to another airplane to Formosa.

LESSON 3

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- L. Will you take a passenger plane or transport plane?
W. Of course, I shall take the passenger plane.
L. After you leave, is there anything I can do for you?
W. If there are any letters for me, please forward them.
L. To where shall I forward them?
W. This is my temporary address in Taipei.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Tomorrow morning, I will go to the headquarters to say goodbye to my superior.
2. I purposely came in late to see if you would get angry.
3. He left hurriedly and I had no way to stop him.
4. Mr. Cheung is his superior; however, Mr. Wong is taking care of this.
5. This is my superior's order; therefore, I have to go immediately.
6. We don't have an opportunity to give a farewell party for her.
7. I have to invite you when we meet again.
8. My destination is New York City, New York.
9. Although he is a military man, he has to take a commercial plane now and then.
10. The commercial airlines carry thousands of passengers every month.
11. He told my younger brother that his destination is Manila.
12. Some transport planes are just as comfortable as passenger planes.
13. I don't want to trouble you, but I must see you.
14. He was really in a hurry. He packed in less than five minutes.
15. My temporary address is 2000 Washington St. San Francisco California.

LESSON 3

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. If there is anything for me, please forward it to this address.

LESSON 3

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. heung...ts'z-haang | to say goodbye to |
| 2. tak-tang | purposedly, solely |
| 3. ts'ung-mong | hurriedly; in hurry |
| 4. t'ung...sung-haang | to give a farewell, party to |
| 5. yau kei-ooi | to have opportunity |
| 6. po-ts'eng | to make up the invitation |
| 7. muk-tik-tei | destination |
| 8. man-hong-kei | commercial plane, civil airplane |
| 9. Paan-Mei Hong-Hung-
Kung-Sz | Pan American Aviation Co. |
| 10. Ma-Nai-La | Manila |
| 11. haak-kei | passenger plane |
| 12. wan-shue-kei | transport plane |
| 13. lam-shi | temporary |

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

296

賀 hâ: to congratulate.
 賀壽 hâ-shuâ: birth-day congratulation.
 賀禮 hâ-lâi: congratulatory present.
 恭賀 kung-hâ: to congratulate.

1009

輸 shue: to lose; to be beaten (in game); to transport.
 賭輸 tô shue: to lose at gambling.
 輸入 shue-yâp: to import.

997

剩 shing, tsing: to remain over; left-over; surplus.
 剩下 shing-hâ: to remain over.
 有剩 yâ shing: there is remainder.

賀 輸 剩
 賀 輸 剩
 賀 輸 剩

785

湖 ô: lake.
 五湖 wû ô: the five great lakes of China.
 湖南 ô-nâin: Hunan Province.
 湖北 ô-pak: Hupeh Province.

942

森 sham: dense forest-like.
 森林 sham-lâm: forest.

湖 森
 湖 森
 湖 森

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

940

勢 shai: power; authority; force; aspect; circumstances.

勢力 shai-lik: strength; influence.

地勢 tai-shai: configuration of the land.

948

濕 shap: moist; wet; damp.

濕度 shap tô: humidity.

風濕 fung-shap: rheumatism.

濕地 shap tai: a marsh.

849

迫 pik, paak: to press; to press upon; to harass.

迫迫 pik-paak: to compel; to force.

勢 勢 濕 濕 迫 迫
 勢 勢 溼 溼 迫 迫
 勢 勢 溼 溼 迫 迫

1265

切 ts'it, ts'ai: to carve; to cut, earnest; urgent.

一切 yat-ts'ai: all; entire.

透切 t'au-ts'it: to the point; thorough.

切實 ts'it-shât: verily; truly; real.

403

啟 k'ai: to open; reveal; start

啟行 k'ai-hing: to start; set out

啟事 k'ai-shi: a notice

啟者 k'ai-chê: 'I wish to say that...'

切

啟

切 啟

LESSON 3

READING MATERIAL

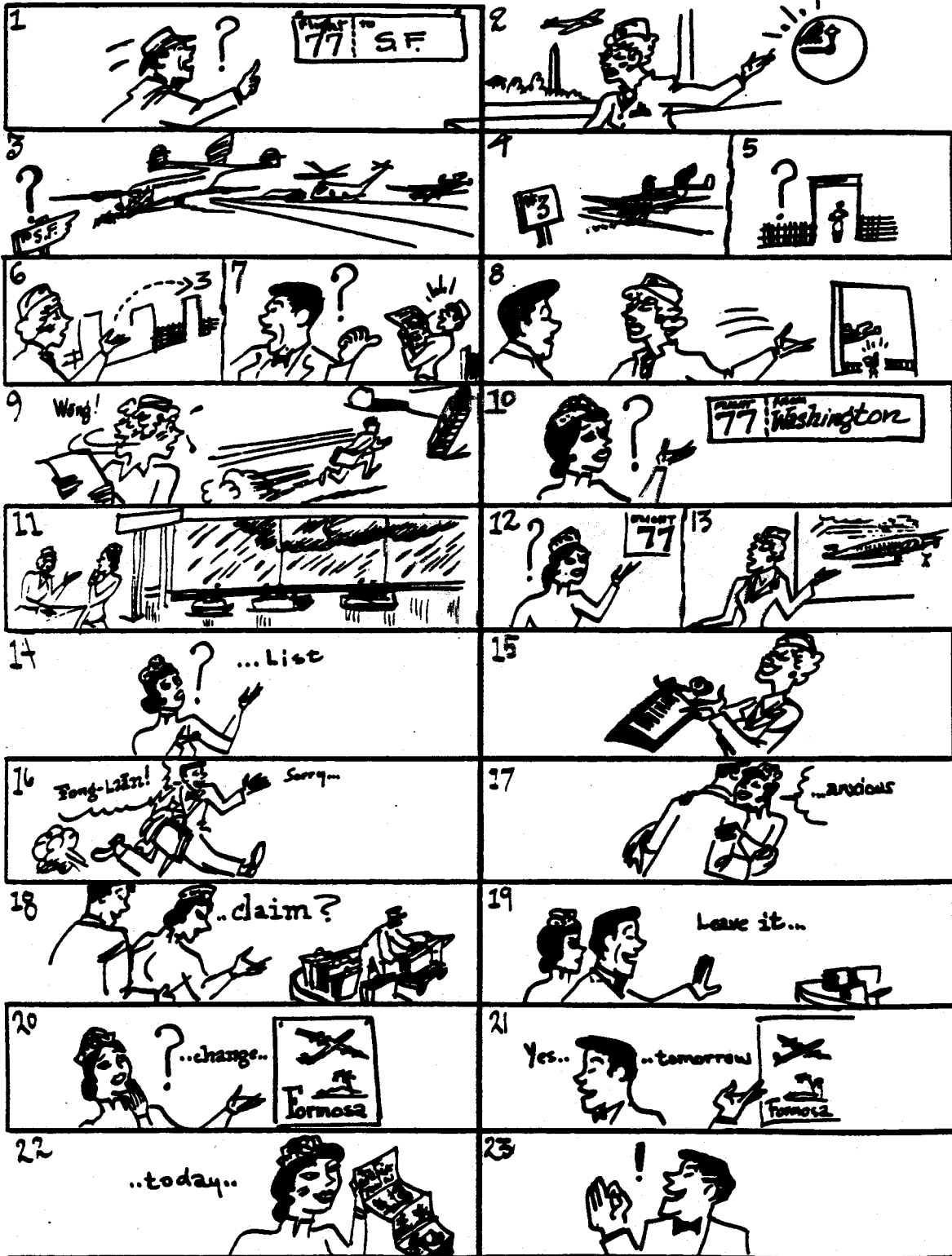
後四係邊倒做邊係鐘
大李啲辦法得要係唔點
要佢呢辦佢事地機一
佢虛話有賀多的客十灣
續，四佢下，且好目既晚台
手李迫，之而有嘅司夜飛
國黎忙勢行，重佢公咪機
出佢咁情勢，為問空機飛
一切家得種因四航飛轉
一而走呢佢得李美拉後
好灣解喺同去多，尼之
辦台點令晚唔幾，Paan 馬拉
經去佢命令今佢有搭去尼
已國問既想話候想飛馬
二美四司四佢時佢先咗
黃開李上李位，既話機到
離行既走職下佢輸行
日辭佢啲新刺處，運啟

LESSON 3

WRITING MATERIAL

加 貝	Character Number 296		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 12		貝				
	丿	力	加	加	加	加	加
	加	賀	賀				
輸	Character Number 1009		Radical Number 159				
	Stroke Number 16		車				
	一	一	一	一	一	車	車
	車	輸	輸	輸	輸	輸	輸
乘	Character Number 997		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 12		丿, 刀				
	一	二	子	子	子	乘	乘
	乘	乘	乘				
湖	Character Number 785		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 12		氵, 水				
	一	氵	氵	氵	湖	湖	湖
	湖	湖	湖				
勢	Character Number 940		Radical Number 19				
	Stroke Number 13		力				
	一	十	土	土	土	勢	勢
	勢	勢	勢	勢			

LESSON 4



LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Siú-tsé, ts'ing mán hui Saam-Faán-Shī kè ts'at-á-ts'at
hō paan-kei chūng yāu kei noi hei-fei à?

Wā-Shīng-Tūn Fei-Kei-Ch'eūng mán-s2-ch'uè. Sin-Shaang, shī-kaán
hō mán, chūng yāu shāp-nǎ fan-chung.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán pin ká fei-kei hái fei hui Saam-Faán-Shī ká?
Mán-s2-ch'uè. Kóh ká t'ing hái tai-saam t'iu p'aaú-tô kè tsaú
hái là.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán yāu tai-kei tô chaáp-haú hui à?

Mán-s2-ch'uè. Yāu tai-saam tô chaáp-haú hui.

Wōng. Tim-chóh taáp-haák kè mēng* mei à?

Mán-s2-ch'uè. Ī-ka tím-kán mēng*, nei tsik-hak tsaú hui la.

Hung-Chung-Siú-Tsé. Ngaam-ngaam tím tò nei kè mēng*, nei lai-tak
hō hōp-shī.

Hōh-Fong-Laán. Siú-tsé, yāu Wā-Shīng-Tūn fei lai kè ts'at-á-
ts'at hô paan-kei tím-kaai ng-tím à?

Saam-Faán-Shī Kwók-Chai-Kei-Ch'eūng haú-kei-shat. Yan-wai yāu
Wā-Shīng-Tūn tò ni-shuè kè t'in-hei m-hó.

Hōh. Ts'at-á-ts'at hô paan-kei chūng yāu kei noi tò à?

Haú-kei-shat. Siú-tsé, kóh ká fei-kei ngaam-ngaam kóng-lók.

Hōh. Ts'ing mán nei yāu mǎ taáp-haák kè ming-taan à?

Haú-kei-shat. Ni cheung hái taáp-haák kè ming-taan.

Wōng. Fong-Laán, chan-hái tui-m-chuê, líng nei táng-chóh kóm
noi.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Hòh. M̄-kán-iù, ngōh sam-kap che.
- Hòh. Neī seúng m-seúng í-ka lóh haāng-leī à?
- Wōng. Ngōh seúng tseung ti haāng-leī laū hái haāng-leī-shat shuè.
- Hòh. Tim-kaaí à? Neī hái m-hái seúng yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan à?
- Wōng. Hái, ngōh seúng t'ing-chiu-tsó yaū ni-shuè chuèn fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan.
- Hòh. Uē-kwóh hái kóm, ngōh-teī kam-yât hui T'ōng-Yān-Faū waān-hǎ la.
- Wōng. Hó à.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Miss, will you please tell me how soon flight 77 will take off for San Francisco?

The Information Clerk of Washington Airport: Sir, you have very little time; there are fifteen minutes left.

W. Which plane will leave for San Francisco?

Information: That one which is parked on the third runway.

W. Which gate should I take?

I. Take the third gate.

W. Have they called the roll of passengers yet?

I. They are calling the roll now. Go right in.

Stewardess: I just called your name, you came just in time.

Hōh-Fong-Laān: Miss, why is flight 77 from Washington D.C. overdue?

The Waiting Room of San Francisco International Airport:

Because weather conditions between Washington D.C. and here are not good.

H. How soon will flight 77 arrive?

Waiting Room: Miss, that plane just landed.

H. Do you have the passenger list?

Waiting Room: This is the passenger list.

W. Fong-Laān, I am really sorry to keep you waiting for so long.

LESSON 4

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

H. Never mind, I was just a bit anxious.

H. Do you want to claim your baggage now?

W. I wish to leave my baggage in the baggage room

H. Why? Do you want to change planes here for Formosa?

W. Yes, I want to change plane tomorrow for Formosa.

H. If that is the case, today we'll go to Chinatown to tour.

W. Fine.

LESSON 4

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You came just in time. Why don't you join us for lunch here.
2. Flight 77 from Hong Kong is late today.
3. I shall stay in San Francisco's Chinatown temporarily.
4. When you arrive at Los Angeles from the Far East, you will have to change planes for New York City.
5. The baggage room is not on this floor. It is located downstairs.
6. For local flights, we do not have passenger lists.
7. We will land in 5 minutes. Please do not stand up.
8. The plane is not at the runway yet. We might as well sit down.
9. The waiting room is crowded because a few planes are delayed.
10. The stewardess is not only pretty but also hard working.
11. At the beginning of each class, Prof. Chan always calls the roll.
12. You cannot get through this gate, unless you are one of the passengers.
13. If you don't know how to get to the airport, you might as well let me drive.
14. Please be seated. We will take off in 5 minutes.
15. There is no scheduled flight from Macao to Hong Kong on Sundays and holidays.
16. This runway is so short, I am afraid I cannot land my plane safely.

LESSON 4

WORD LIST

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. paan-kei | scheduled flight |
| 2. hai-fei | to take off |
| 3. p'aaú-tô | runway |
| 4. tím mēng* | roll call; to call the roll |
| 5. hung-chung-siú-ché | stewardess (airplane) |
| 6. ng-tím | overdue |
| 7. haú-kei-shat | waiting room |
| 8. kóng-lôk | to land (airplane) |
| 9. ming-taan | name list, manifest |
| 10. haang-lei-shat | baggage room |
| 11. chuèn fei-kei | to change airplane |
| 12. hôp-shí | in time |

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

779

惡 òk, ngòk, oò: bad;
wicked; vicious;
hard; difficult.

惡習 òk tsáip: bad
habit.

惡意 òk-ì: evil intention

384

監 kaam: prison; to
superintend

監獄 kaam-yók: a
prison.

監犯 kaam-fán: a
convict; prisoner

監禁 kaam-kám: to im-
prison

監督 kaam-tuk: super-
visor; to supervise.

336

宜 ì: suitable;
reasonable;
natural.

合宜 hóp-ì: suitable;
fit; proper

相宜 seung-ì: cheap
reasonable in
price

適宜 shik-ì: suitable

惡

惡

監

宜

惡

惡

監

監

宜

宜

334

疑 ì: to doubt;
suspect; doubt-
ful

思疑 ss-ì: to doubt;
suspect

無疑 m̄-ì: without
doubt; cer-
tain

懷疑 wai-ì: to har-
bor suspicion;
to doubt

636

劣 luèt: inferior;
poor; feeble.

惡劣 òk-luèt: very bad.

劣貨 luèt fón: inferior
goods.

疑

疑

疑

劣

劣

劣

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

222

503

剛 kong: hard; firm; just; exactly.

剛強 kong-k'eiŋg: strong.

剛啱 kong-ŋaam: just a while ago; just; exactly.

剛才 kong-ts'oi: just now.

剛直 kong-čhik: upright; straight-forward.

寬 foen: forgiving; lenient; wide; broad

寬容 foen-yung: leniency; toleration

寬大 foen-tai: large spacious; lenient.

417

給 k'ap: to put on (as a seal); affix; to give.

給印 k'ap yàn: to stamp with seal

供給 kung-k'ap: to support (living); to supply.

剛

剛

寬

給

剛 寬 給

剛

寬

給

458

肩 kin: shoulder; to sustain.

肩膀 kin-pok: the shoulder

肩背 kin pool: back of shoulders.

195

荒 fong: wilderness; waste

荒地 fong tai: uncultivated land.

荒年 fong-nin: year of famine.

飢荒 kai-fong: famine.

開荒 hoi fong: bring under cultivation.

肩

荒

肩 荒

肩

荒

LESSON 4

READING MATERIAL

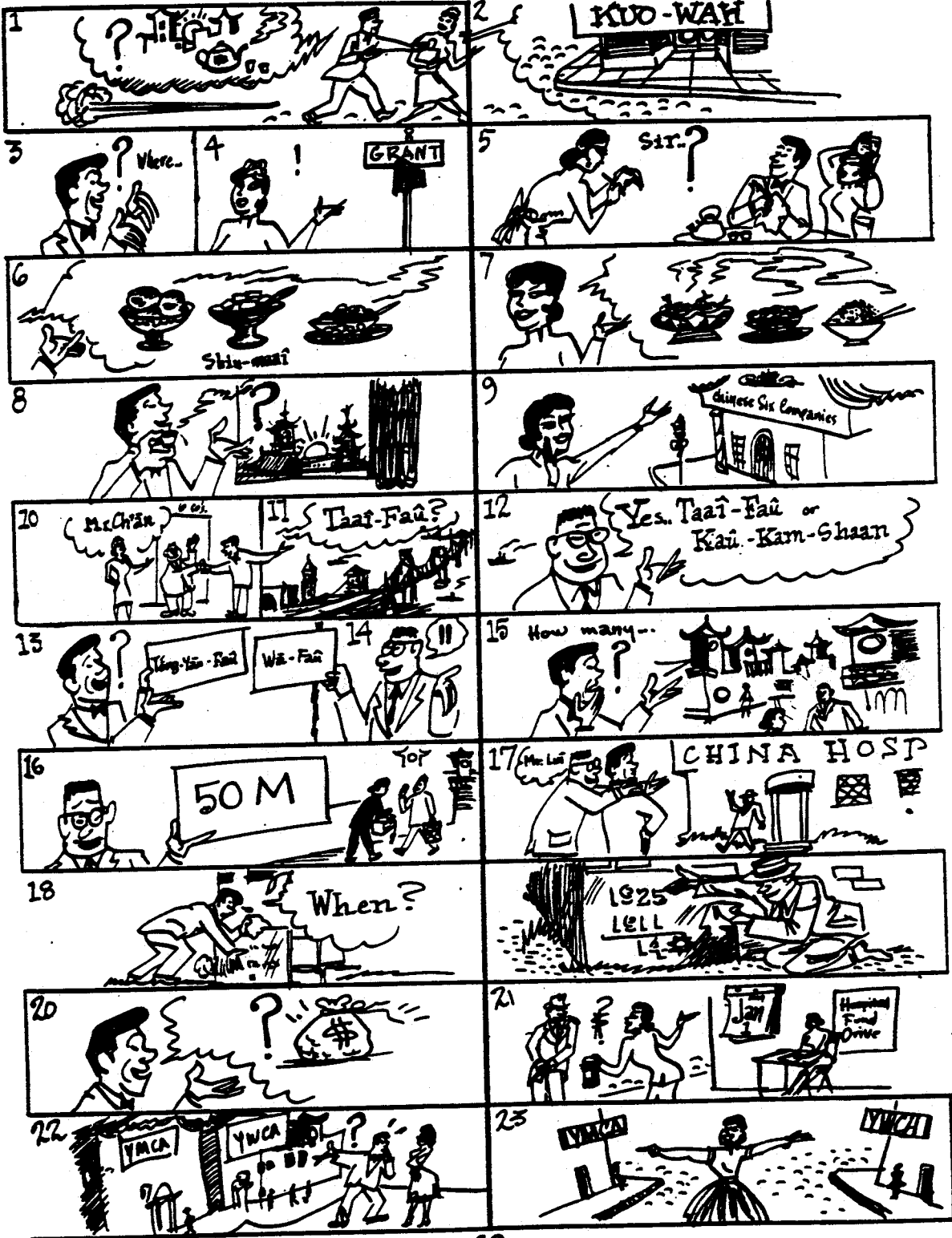
三場即一姐惡耐飛啲李樣
 去機佢時小氣好來咪行各
 機到飛陣何天咗後早給處
 班佢起啲名日等外朝交啲
 號以就處點今佢意聽李為
 七所鐘機客機等生算行因
 十事分飛啲飛室發打啲吓
 七件五去啲嘅機者二將玩
 搭幾十走同佢候或黃佢
 趕妥有口接咪機心以人
 頓辨重場姐飛寬所唐
 盛要機剛剛機小疑至灣去
 華先飛 chaap 剛剛機小疑至灣去
 由佢架道姐國點又落飛今
 二為啲三小市誤急降機想宜
 黃因候第空中三飛機心全飛地相
 市時由空三飛機好安轉佢都
 落嘅刻個咪為佢機處室野

LESSON 4

WRITING MATERIAL

惡	Character Number 779		Radical Number 61				
	Stroke Number 12		心				
	一	丁	丁	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
亞	亞	惡	惡				
監	Character Number 384		Radical Number 108				
	Stroke Number 15		皿				
	丨	丨	丨	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	臣
臣	臣	監	監	監	監	監	
宜	Character Number 336		Radical Number 40				
	Stroke Number 8		宀				
	丶	丨	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
疑	Character Number 334		Radical Number 103				
	Stroke Number 14		疋				
	丨	匕	匕	匕	匕	匕	匕
匕	疑	疑	疑	疑	疑		
劣	Character Number 636		Radical Number 19				
	Stroke Number 6		力				
	丨	小	小	少	劣	劣	

LESSON 5



LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-Ī. Fong-Laān, ngōh-teī hui pin-shuē yām tsó-ch'a à?
- Hōh-Fong-Laān. Ngōh-teī hui Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat la.
- Wōng. Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat hai pin shuē à?
- Hōh. Kwòk-Wā Ts'aan-Shat hai To-Paān-Kaai.
- Nuī-chiu-toī. Sin-shaang, iù ti mi-yě tim-sam à?
- Wōng. Ngōh iù yat-típ ch'a-shiu-paau, yat-típ shiu-maai*, yat-típ fán-kwóh.
- Hōh. Ngōh iù yat-típ ha-kaáu, yat-típ p'aaí-kwat, yat-típ ch'aaú-faān.
- Wōng. Yām-uēn ch'a chi-haū, ngōh-teī hui pin shuē à?
- Hōh. Ngōh-teī hui Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón la.
- Hōh. Ni-shuē hai Chung-Wā-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón, ni wai* hai Ch'an Sin-Shaang.
- Wōng. Ch'an Sin-Shaang, Saam-Faān-Shī yaū kiù-tsô Taaí-Faū, hai mà?
- Ch'an. Hai, Saam-Faān-Shī yaū kiù-tsô Taaí-Faū, yaū kiù-tsô Kaú-Kam-Shaan.
- Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faū t'ūng Wā-Faū yaū mi-yě m-t'ūng à?
- Ch'an. T'ōng-Yān-Faū t'ūng Wā-Faū mō mi-yě m-t'ūng.
- Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faū yaū kei-toh Chung-Kwòk yān à?
- Ch'an. T'ōng-Yān-Faū taaí-yeùk* yaū nǎ-maān Chung-Kwòk yān kòm-sheúng-hā*.
- Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, ni kaan hai Tung-Wā I-Uēn*, ni wai* hai Lui Sin-Shaang.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Luī Sin-Shaang, ni kaan i-uên* kei-shī heī-hó kà?
- Luī. Ni kaan i-uên* hai Mān-Kwòk Shâp-Sel Nín heī-hó kè.
- Wōng. Neī-teī kè king-fai kau m-kau à? M-kau kè shī-haū,
tīm-paân à?
- Luī. Ngōh-teī kè king-fai m-kau, nín nín to iù ch'aū foón.
- Wōng. Fong-Laân, T'ōng-Yān-Faū yaū mō Naām-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi*
t'ūng Nuī-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi* à?
- Hōh. Yaū, kòh kaan hai Naām-Ts'ing-Nín-Ooi*; Nuī-Ts'ing-
Nín-Ooi* hai kaak-leī kaai.

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Fong-Laān, where can we go for morning tea?

Hōh-Fong-Laān: We may go to the Kwòk-Wā (Kuo-Wah) Restaurant.

W. Where is the Kwòk-Wā Restaurant?

H. It is on Grant Avenue.

Waitress: Sir, what kinds of refreshment do you want?

W. I'd like to order a plate of barbecued pork buns, a plate of shiu-maai*, and a plate of meat dumplings.

H. I'd like to order a plate of shrimp dumplings, a plate of spareribs, and a plate of fried rice.

W. After morning tea, where shall we go?

H. We may go to the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of USA.

H. Here is the C.C.B.A. This is Mr. Ch'an.

W. Mr. Ch'an, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû, is that right?

C. Yes, San Francisco is also known as Taaî-Faû or Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. What is the difference between T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû?

C. T'ōng-Yān-Faû and Wā-Faû are the same.

W. How many Chinese are there in Chinatown?

C. There are about fifty thousand Chinese in Chinatown.

C. Kwòk-Ts'uēn. Here is the Chinese Hospital (lit: East China Hospital). This is Mr. Luí.

W. Mr. Luí, when was this hospital founded?

LESSON 5

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Luf: This hospital was founded in 1925 (the 14th year of the Republic of China).
- W. Do you have sufficient funds? When you don't have enough, what do you do?
- L. We don't have sufficient funds, and we have to raise money every year.
- W. Fong-Laän, is there a YMCA and a YWCA in Chinatown?
- F. Yes, that is the YMCA; the YWCA is on the next street.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The Y.M.C.A. is located five blocks from here right at the corner of Washington and New York Streets.
2. Actually, they have sufficient funds and do not have to raise any more money.
3. The 1st year of the Republic of China was in 1911.
4. San Francisco's Chinese Hospital is only a very small hospital in comparison to other hospitals in San Francisco.
5. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association meets every first Thursday evening of the month.
6. Almost everybody loves the Chinese dish of sweet and sour spareribs.
7. Please bring me some tea and two dishes of shrimp dumplings.
8. The meat is too salty. What shall I do?
9. The shiu-maaf* is delicious. May I have another please?
10. Generally speaking, I don't like buns, but I think I will try these barbecued pork buns.
11. Many of the Chinese refreshments are quite rich. Don't you think so?
12. Grant Avenue of San Francisco is the heart of San Francisco's Chinatown.
13. This restaurant is not a very expensive one, but it is not cheap either.
14. Please have some tea first and then we can go on discussing the matter.

LESSON 5

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. Have you ever been to Chinatown for breakfast before?
16. Will you bring us some pastries such as buns, meat dumplings and shrimp dumplings?

LESSON 5

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. yám tsó-ch'á | to take Chinese morning snack
(lit: to drink morning tea) |
| 2. To-Paán Kaai | Grant Avenue |
| 3. tím-san | refreshment |
| 4. ch'a-shiu-paau | barbecued pork bun |
| 5. shiu-maai* | Shiu-maai* |
| 6. fán-kwóh | meat dumpling (fán-kwóh) |
| 7. ha-kaaú | shrimp dumpling (ha-kaaú) |
| 8. p'zai-kwat | sparerib |
| 9. Chung-wá-Tsúng-Ooi-Koón | The Chinese Consolidated
Benevolent Association of USA |
| 10. wá-faú | Chinatown |
| 11. Tung-wá-I-Uên* | Chinese Hospital (lit: East China
Hospital) |
| 12. king-fai | budget, expenditure, fund |
| 13. ch'ái foon | to raise money |

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

996

乘 shíng: to avail of;
to ride; to ascend.

乘機會 shíng kwei-ooí:
to take advantage of an
opportunity.

乘涼 shíng léng: to en-
joy the cool
air.

816

板 pán: board; print-
ing block; page
of book; stiff.

黑板 hək-pán: black-
board.

152

充 ch'ung: to fill;
satisfy

充滿 ch'ung-mōn: to
fill up; full
of

冒充 mō-ch'ung: pre-
tend to be
other person

充公 ch'ung-kung: to
confiscate

乘

板

充

乘 板 充

乘

版

板

充

1299

寸 ts'ùn: an inch.

尺寸 ch'èk-ts'ùn:
measurement;
dimension.

116

創 ch'àng: to begin
found; invent;
to create.

創立 ch'àng làp: to
establish

創造 ch'àng-ts'ò: to
create; to in-
vent.

創傷 ch'àng-ch'ung:
wound, injury

寸

創

寸 創

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

1059

宿 suk: to lodge; to stay over night; old; stale.

寄宿 kai-suk: to lodge.

膳宿 shan suk: board and lodging.

1130

頂 téng, tíng: the top; peak.

山頂 shan téng: mountain peak.

屋頂 uk téng: top of a house; roof.

1318

族 tsúk: tribe; clan; class.

宗族 tsung-tsúk: family; clan.

種族 ching-tsúk: race; tribe.

宿

頂

族

宿 頂 族

宿

頂

族

1292

裁 ts'oi: to cut to a pattern; to lessen; to calculate; to plan; to decide.

裁縫 ts'oi-fung: a tailor.

裁撤 ts'oi ch'it: to disband; to dismise.

裁判 ts'oi-p'òn: to judge; to decide.

232

縫 fung: to sew

裁縫 ts'oi-fung: a tailor

裁

縫

裁 縫

裁

縫

LESSON 5

READING MATERIAL

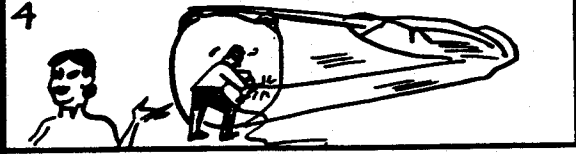
就為國景茶，骨見中後年華
 一夜因美嘅早排地萬土四東
 一日係全市飲菓，佢五尺十完會
 一人又國城室粉館，有全國去年
 宿居住，中燒總大以係籌士
 市遊族充滿華燒包華埠所院要同
 三小姐去遊民族充華燒中人細醫都會
 Paan 小中國人街既地好間年年
 喺何由中街似佢話區啲年青
 定同全T'ong 都心之後，先生係醫幾去
 決會完嘅去點茶陳下東唔佢
 二機只好先點茶陳下東唔佢
 黃個唔頂地tip 飲先生上去費後
 乘呢處大佢幾等陳人佢立院
 頂色食等倒國來創醫

LESSON 5

WRITING MATERIAL

乘	Character Number 996.		Radical Number 4						
	Stroke Number 10		丿						
	丶	一	十	寸	寸	寸	乘	乘	
板	Character Number 816		Radical Number 75						
	Stroke Number 8		木, 木						
	一	寸	才	才	才	板	板	板	板
族	Character Number 1318		Radical Number 70						
	Stroke Number 11		方						
	丶	一	方	方	方	族	族	族	族
寸	Character Number 1299		Radical Number 41						
	Stroke Number 3		寸						
	一	寸	寸						
創	Character Number 116		Radical Number 18						
	Stroke Number 12		冫, 刀						
	ノ	ノ	ノ	冫	冫	冫	創	創	創

LESSON 6



LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Ni kòh Suen-Yât-Sin Kung-Uēn* hai m-hai kei-nim Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'ui hai kei-nim Suen-Chung-Shaan Sin-Shaang kè.
- Wōng. Ni kòh Suen-Chung-Shaan t'ung-tseung* hai pin kòh tsô kà?
- Hōh. Ni kòh t'ung-tseung* hai yat-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng* kè tiu-hak-ka tsô kè.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī taaí-yeùk* yǎu kei-toh kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón à?
- Hōh. Kan-kuí ngōh shòh chi kè, Saam-Faān-Shī taaí-yeùk* yǎu ng̃-kaan Chung-Kwòk pò-koón.
- Wōng. Neí kau-shī yǎu mǒ hai ni kaan Shing-Mǎ-Leí Chung-Hòk tūk-kwòh shue à?
- Hōh. Yǎu, ni kaan Shing-Mǎ-Leí Chung-Hòk hai ngōh kè mǒ-haaú.
- Wōng. T'eng mǎn wá, ni kaan hòk-haaú kè koó-ngòk-tuí* hó ch'ut-mēng*, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'ui kè koó-ngòk-tuí* fei-sheung-chi ch'ut-mēng*.
- Wōng. Yat-kaú-líng-lúk nín saam-uēt taaí tei-chàn kè shī-haú, T'ung-Yán-Faú yǎu mǒ shaú ying-heung à?
- Hōh. Yǎu, T'ung-Yán-Faú shaú hó taaí kè ying-heung, hó toh tei-fong faat-shaang taaí fòh.
- Wōng. T'eng mǎn wá, taaí tei-chàn t'ung taaí fòh kè shī-haú, siu-fōng-tuí* hó naán kau fòh, tim-kaai à?
- Hōh. Yan-wái kòh chàn-shī mǒ tīn, yǎu m-kaú shuí, shòh-í siu-fōng-tuí* hó naán kau fòh.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Kam-yât hai Sheung-Shâp-Chit, hai Chung-Kwòk Kwòk-Hing-Yât, ni-shuè yaũ mǒ yaũ-haāng à?
- Hōh. Yaũ, kam-yât ooi yaũ hó toh yān ts'aam-ka yaũ-haāng.
- Wōng. Yat-nin chi-noi, ni-shuè yaũ ti mi-yě chūng-iũ kè tsit-yât à?
- Hōh. Ni ti chūng-iũ kè tsit-yât hai Kaũ-Lik San-Nin, Kaũ-Lik Ng̃-Uēt Ch'oh-Ng̃, Chung-Ts'au-Tsit, Sheung-Shâp-Tsit, Shing-Taàn-Tsit, San-Lik San-Nin, táng-táng.
- Wōng. Ni-shuè mooi nin kei shī suén-kuí nuĩ-wōng kà?
- Hōh. Kaũ-Lik San-Nin kè shī-haũ suén-kuí nuĩ-wōng.
- Wōng. T'ōng-Yān-Faũ kè tei-fong, ngōh-tei ch'a-m-toh to hui-kwòh, chūng yaũ pin shuè hui à?
- Hōh. Ngōh-tei hōh-i hui Saam-Faan-Shī kè shī-k'ui haāng-hǎ la.

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Does Sun Yat-Sen Park commemorate Mr. Suen Chung-Shaan?

Hoh: Yes, it is for the commemoration of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen.

W. Who cast this bronze statue of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen?

H. This bronze statue was cast by a famous sculptor.

W. How many Chinese Newspapers are there in San Francisco?

H. According to my knowledge, there are about five Chinese Newspapers in San Francisco.

W. In the past, did you attend St. Mary's School?

H. Yes, St. Mary's School is my alma mater.

W. I was told that the drum corps of this school is very famous, is that right?

H. Yes, its drum corps is very famous.

W. Was Chinatown affected by the big earthquake in March 1906?

H. Yes, Chinatown was severely affected, many places suffered large fires.

W. I heard that during the time of the big earthquake and the great fire, the fire department found it very difficult to fight the fire. Why?

H. Because during that time there was no electricity and also not sufficient water, therefore the fire department had a hard time fighting the fire.

W. Today is the Double-Ten (October 10th) which is the National Celebration Day of China. Will there be any parades here?

LESSON 6

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- H. Yes. There might be a great number of people participating in the parade.
- W. During the year what are the important festivals here?
- H. The important festivals are the lunar New Year, May 5th of the lunar calendar (lit: 5th month 5th day) the Mid-Autumn Festival, the Double-Ten, Christmas, New Year, etc.
- W. When do they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown each year?
- H. During the lunar New Year they have the campaign for Miss Chinatown.
- W. We have toured almost everywhere in Chinatown. Is there any place else we may visit?
- H. We may go to downtown San Francisco for a stroll.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Monterey is a beautiful scenic place.
2. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen was named "father" of the Republic of China.
3. If I were a sculptor. I would make a bronze statue of myself.
4. She works for the largest newspaper in town.
5. I will be very happy to do something for my alma mater if I can.
6. She is willing to take care of the drum corps every Friday night.
7. The 1906 earthquake destroyed a greater part of the old San Francisco.
8. The world situation will be affected by your work.
9. The fire department was not notified when the police station was on fire last night.
10. If you do not know how to fight a fire, please get out of the way.
11. Maybe I don't run very fast but I like to participate in the school athletic meet.
12. The parade was a part of the festivity and the narrow streets of Chinatown were all crowded with people.
13. Chinese New Year is more important to the Chinese than Christmas.
14. There will be no sale of liquor on election day.

LESSON 6

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The queen is very beautiful and she dances very well.
16. There are at least three or four newspapers in San Francisco's Chinatown.

LESSON 6

WORD LIST

1. kung-uēn*	park
2. Suen-Yât-Sin Sin Shaang	Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
3. t'ing-tseung	bronze statue
4. tiu-haak ka	sculptor
5. pò-kòb	newspaper (press)
6. mǒ-haau	alma mater
7. kòb-ngòk tuí*	drum corps
8. taai tei-chàn	big earthquake
9. shaú ying-heung	to be adversely affected
10. siu-fóng-tuí*	fire department
11. kau fòh	to fight fire
12. yaü-haang	parade, demonstration
13. tsit-yât	festival
14. kau-lík San-Nin	lunar New Year
15. Shing-Taàn-Tsit	Christmas
16. suén-kui	to elect, election
17. nuí-wóng	queen

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1236

像 tseung: likeness;
image; idol.

神像 shān tseung: idol.

遺像 wai tseung:
portrait of the
deceased.

1377

與 ué: with; together;
give; grant;
particle of
query.

與及 ué-k'áp: also;
together; with.

523

捐 kuen: to con-
tribute

捐助 kuen-chōn: to con-
tribute.

捐錢 kuen ts'īn: to
donate money

像

與

与 捐

像

與

捐

像

与

捐

1369

銅 t'ung: copper;
brass.

黃銅 wōng-t'ung: brass.

銅鑼 t'ung loh: brass
gong.

1370

童 t'ung: boy; girl;
virgin.

童子 t'ung-tsí: a lad;
boy.

小童 siú-t'ung: a
small boy.

銅

童

銅

童

銅

童

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

1454

- 優 yau: to excel; abundant, leisure
 優待 yau-tof: to treat with great kindness
 優等 yau táng: the best class.
 優美 yau-mai: excellent.

318

- 虛 hui: empty; void; vain
 虛弱 hui-yoók: weak
 空虛 hung-hui: empty
 虛驚 hui-king: false terror
 虛傳 hui-ch'wên: rumor.

858

- 遍 p'in: everywhere; all; whole; once
 遍地 p'in tai: everywhere.
 一遍 yat-p'in: once; one time.

優 虛 遍

優 虛 遍

優 虛 遍

319

- 許 hui: to promise; permit
 許可 hui-bóh: to permit; sanction
 許久 hui-káu: a long time
 許多 hui-toh: very many
 許願 hui uên: make a vow

526

- 缺 k'uet: broken; lacking; missing.
 缺少 k'uet-shiú: lacking; to lack of.
 缺乏 k'uet-fái: deficit; run short of.
 缺席 k'uet tsók: absence (from meeting, trial, etc.)
 空缺 hung-k'uet: a vacant position.

許

缺

許 缺

許 缺

LESSON 6

READING MATERIAL

黃 二 與 何 小 姐 遊 遍 T'ong 人 Fai 參 觀 好
 野 好 似 孫 Yāt 仙 銅 像, Shing Mā 利 中 學 同
 中 國 報 館 等 等 何 小 姐 話 Shing Mā 利 中 學 係
 佢 嘅 母 校, 啲 間 學 校 嘅 鼓 樂 隊 好 出 名 嘅 經 為 隊
 員 嘅 技 術 優 良, 靠 華 僑 捐 助 嘅 歷 史, 同 每 年 大 地 亦
 都 唔 夠 多 關 於 佢 時 候, 因 為 有 電 嘞 十 水 節, 係 中 國 慶 二
 講 好 節 日; 佢 時 候, 因 為 有 電 嘞 十 水 節, 係 中 國 慶 二
 要 節 日; 佢 時 候, 因 為 有 電 嘞 十 水 節, 係 中 國 慶 二
 chàn 隊 好 難 人 確 係 多 幾 日.
 Fai 多 幾 日.

LESSON 6

WRITING MATERIAL

像	Character Number 1236		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 14		亻, 人				
	丿	亻	亻'	亻 [㇇]	像	像	像
	像	像	像	像	像		
與	Character Number 1377		Radical Number 134				
	Stroke Number 13		𠂇				
	、	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	與	與	與			
捐	Character Number 523		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 10		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	捐
	捐	捐					
銅	Character Number 1369		Radical Number 167				
	Stroke Number 14		金, 金				
	丿	丿	丿	丿	金	金	金
	銅	銅	銅	銅	銅		
童	Character Number 1370		Radical Number 117				
	Stroke Number 12		立				
	、	二	子	立	童	童	童
	童	童	童	童			

LESSON 7

1 **Kaü-Kam-Shaan**

2 ?

3 ?

4 Yes...

5 How many?

6 ?

7 ?

8 OCTOBER 24 12th Anniv.

9 ...famous?

10 ...very...

11 Pop. evenly...? distrib.

12 Yes

13 ?

14 all 4...

15 ?

16 ?

17 where from?

18 ?

19 ?

20 ?

21 ?

22 ?

23 ...important?

24 ...extremely...

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Pin ti yān kiū Saam-Faān-Shī tsō Kaū-Kam-Shaan à?
- Hōh. Chuē hai Chung-Kwòk kè Chung-Kwòk yān kiū Saam-Faān-Shī tsō Kaū-Kam-Shaan.
- Wōng. Ngōh t'eng mǎn wá, yat-kaú-sei-nǎ nín Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk hai ni-shuē shīng-lāp, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, yat-kaú-sei-nǎ nín Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk hai ni-shuē shīng-lāp.
- Wōng. Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk kè ooi-uēn-kwòk tsung-kūng yaū kei toh kòh à?
- Hōh. Ngōh m-chi-tò, pat-kwòh ngōh chi-tò Meī-Kwòk, Ying-Kwòk, Faāt-Kwòk, Chung-Kwòk, t'ung So-Luēn hai ooi-uēn-kwòk.
- Wōng. Kam-nín kei uēt kei yāt hai Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk shīng-lāp kè shāp-í-chau-nín kei-ním-yāt à?
- Hōh. Kam-nín shāp-uēt yā-sei-yāt hai Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk shīng-lāp kè shāp-í-chau-nín kei-ním-yāt.
- Wōng. Uē-kwòh hai kóm, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó ch'ut-mēng* kè kwòk-tsaí shīng-shī, hai mà?
- Hōh. Tong-in* la, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó chuē-míng kè kwòk-tsaí taaí shīng.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè yān-haú fan-pò-tak p'ing m-p'ing-kwan à?
- Hōh. P'ing-kwan, Saam-Faān-Shī kè yān-haú fan-pò-tak hó p'ing kwan.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haú tím à?

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Hōh. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haū hó wan-wōh, sei-kwai uē ch'un.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè hei-haū kei-in kòm hó, yat-nīn sei-kwai to yaū yaū-haāk, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, pat-kwòh hā-t'in lai ni-shuē kè yaū-haāk toh ti, tung-t'in lai ni-shuē kè yaū-haāk shiú ti.
- Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè yaū-haāk toh shò yaū pin shuē lai kà?
- Hōh. Shuē shuē to yaū, yaū ti yaū shai-kaai kòk kwòk lai, yaū ti yaū Meī-Kwòk kòk chau lai.
- Wōng. Ni-shuē yaū kòm toh taaī mǎ-t'aū, pin ti shuēn t'ing hai ni-shuē kà?
- Hōh. Loi-wōng Meī-Kwòk t'ing shai-kaai kòk taaī shing kè taaī yaū-shuēn toh shò t'ing hai ni-shuē.
- Wōng. Loi-wōng Meī-Kwòk t'ing Uēn-Tung kòk kwòk kè Tsung-T'ung shuēn toh-shò t'ing hai ni-shuē, hai mà?
- Hōh. Hai, k'uī-tei toh-shò t'ing hai ni-shuē; taap-haāk toh-shò hai ni-shuē tang lūk.
- Wōng. Uē-kwòh hai kòm, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh hó chūng-iū kè kóng-haú, hai m-hai à?
- Hōh. Tong-in* la, Saam-Faān-Shī hai yat-kòh fei-sheung-chi chūng-iū kè kóng-haú.

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Who calls San Francisco Kaû-Kam-Shaan?

Hōh: Those people who are residing in China call San Francisco
Kaû-Kam-Shaan.

W. I heard that the United Nations was founded here in 1945,
right?

H. Yes, In 1945 the United Nations was founded here.

W. Altogether how many member nations are there in the UN?

H. I don't know exactly, but as far as I do know, the United
States of America, Great Britain, France, the Republic of
China and Soviet Russia are the member nations of the
United Nations.

W. What is the date of the 12th anniversary of the founding
of the United Nations?

H. October 24th of this year is the 12th anniversary of the
founding of the United Nations.

W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a famous international
city, right?

H. Certainly, San Francisco is a very famous international
city.

W. Is the population of San Francisco evenly distributed?

H. Yes, the population of San Francisco is very evenly
distributed.

W. What kind of climate does San Francisco have?

LESSON 7

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- H. The climate of San Francisco is very temperate. All four seasons are like spring.
- W. Since the climate of San Francisco is so good, there are tourists throughout the whole year, is that right?
- H. Yes, but there are more tourists here in the summertime and less during the winter.
- W. From where do most of San Francisco's tourists come?
- H. They come from everywhere. Some of them come from various foreign countries, and some come from various states of the United States.
- W. There are so many big piers, what kind of ships are at anchor here?
- H. Most of the ocean liners sailing between various ports of the United States and big cities in the rest of the world are at anchor here.
- W. Most of the President Liners sailing between the United States and the Far Eastern countries are at anchor here, is that right?
- H. Yes, most of them are at anchor here and the passengers embark here.
- W. If that is the case, San Francisco is a very important port, is that right?
- H. Of course, San Francisco is an extremely important port.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The port of New York is one of the largest in the world.
2. As soon as he disembarked from the boat, he went on to the airport.
3. There are ships going back and forth between the Far East ports and San Francisco.
4. This wharf is more modern than the others in this city.
5. The State of California is in the West where as the State of New York is in the East.
6. The distribution of world population is not even at all.
7. On the average, I drink four cups of coffee daily.
8. Let me divide the one thousand dollars I have among the three of you evenly.
9. If you don't mind, I will not go to the pier tomorrow to see you off.
10. They are very happy because it is their wedding anniversary today.
11. The United States is a member of the United Nations since its founding.
12. I do not know whether today is the 32nd Anniversary of the founding of the school.
13. Many ocean liners are anchored here throughout the year.
14. San Francisco has a wonderful climate all year round and tourists come here from all over the world.

LESSON 7

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. The United Nations was founded in 1945 and its headquarters is in New York.
16. New York City is not the capital of the State of New York.

LESSON 7

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Luēn-Hōp-Kwòk | United Nations |
| 2. shing-lâp | to establish, found, founding |
| 3. ooi-uēn-kwòk | member nation |
| 4. So-Luēn | Soviet Russia |
| 5. shâp-î-chau-nin kei-
nim-yât | twelfth anniversary |
| 6. fan-pò | distribution; to distribute |
| 7. p'ing-kwan | even, evenly; average |
| 8. chau | State |
| 9. Tsung-T'ung Shuēn | President liner |
| 10. tang lûk | to disembark (ship) |

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

90

825

批 p'ai: to criticize;
by wholesale;
to lease; to
plaster; to
peel.

批發 p'ai-fat: to sell
goods by whole-
sale.

大批 taai p'ai: a large
consignment.

批准 p'ai-chün: to
sanction; to ratify;
to approve.

展 ch'än: to open
out; unroll.

展開 ch'än-k'ai: to
spread out;
open

發展 fat-ch'än: to
develop

展期 ch'än k'ei: to
postpone

展覽會 ch'än-läan hui: an exhibition

854

辯 pin: to distinguish
between; to dis-
cuss; debate; to
argue.

辯論 pin-lün: to discuss;
to debate.

爭辯 ch'ang-pin: to quarrel;
to altercation.

批 展 辯

批 展 辯

979

簿 pò: an account
book; a register.

簿記 pò-k'ai: bookkeep-
ing.

日記 yät-k'ai pò: a
diary.

572

礦 kw'òng or k'òng:
raw metal; ore;
a mine.

礦山 kw'òng shaan: a
mountain of
minerals.

礦工 kw'òng kung: a miner

礦產 kw'òng ch'án: mine
product.

礦泉 kw'òng ts'uän: mineral
vein.

薄 礦 研

薄 礦 研

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

105

起 ch'iu: to surpass
to save; to
leap over
超等 ch'iu-táng: the
best; first
class
超越 ch'iu-uét: sur-
passing

678

密 mât: thick; close;
inner; hidden.
親密 ts'an-mât: intimate;
very close.
密碼 mât-mâ: a secret
code.
機密 kai-mât: official
secret.
秘密 pei-mât: secret.

921

錫 èk: tin; pewter;
to solder; to
bestow.
錫器 èk he: pewter.
錫包 èk pau: to tin.

超

密

錫

超

密

錫

超

超

密

錫

1000

舌 shít: tongue;
clapper.

舌戰 shít chîn to dis-
pute; to argue;
to debate.

32

具 kú: implements;
utensils; to
arrange; to prepare.

器具 hei-kú: an instru-
ment.

文具 mán-kú: stationery.

舌

具

舌 具

舌

具

LESSON 7

READING MATERIAL

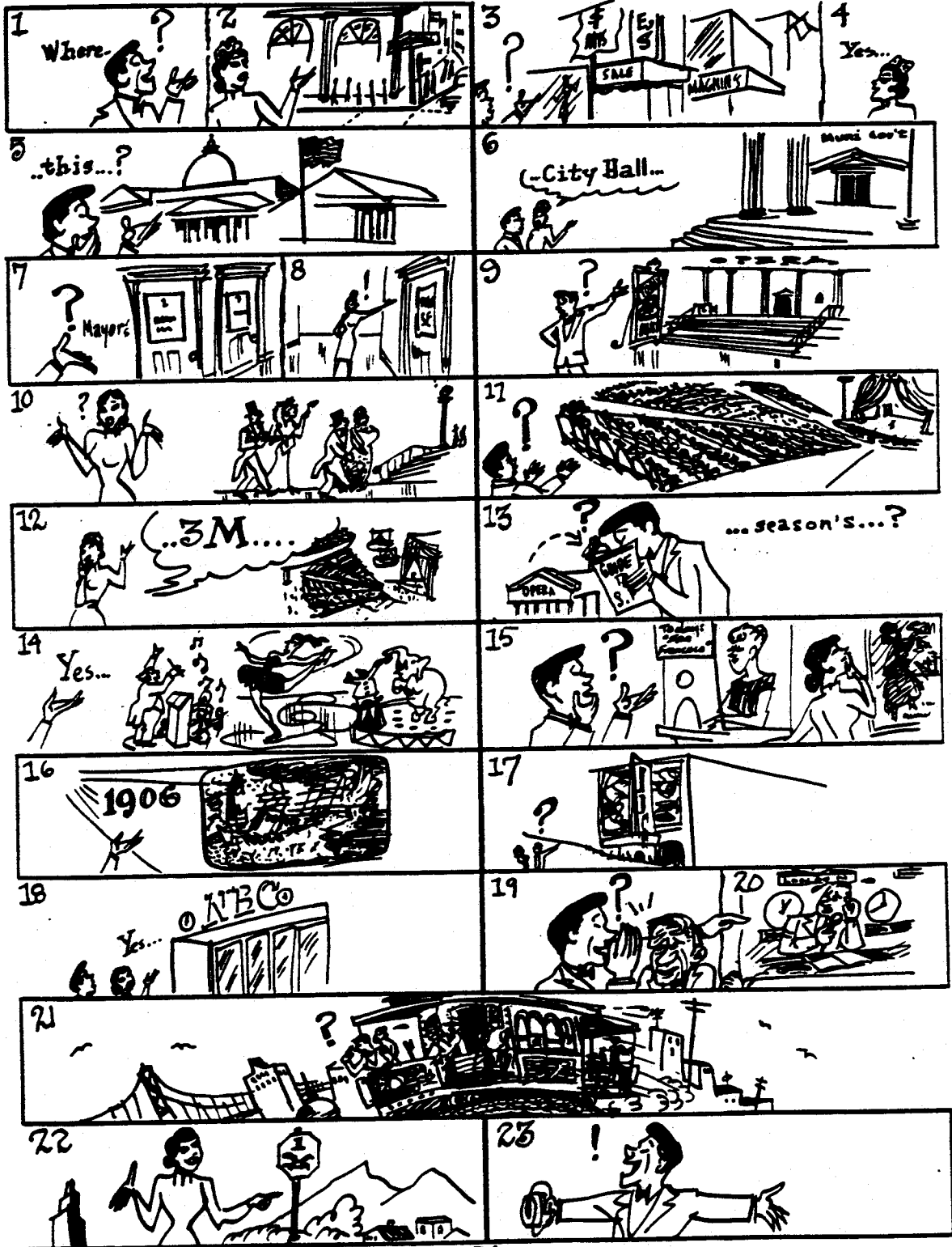
三三九聯三太
 於叫出名一立要唔有天黎來呢
 關人好更處好密季過客數
 多國個展呢得大四不遊多
 好中一發條論唔年店既船
 講既係來國辦均一酒處郵
 二國市近合表早春呢大
 黃中 Fahn 港口聯代好如等黎呢
 同條 Fahn 港日國得季超天城
 家住三呢四各佈四少冬大
 而話山要十候分和唔啲各
 Laan 佢金重二時口温有多界
 方野舊同月呢人好以客世
 方呢做城十會呢候所遊同
 何市市大城十會呢候所遊同
 Fahn 國際五年開市氣候所遊同
 Fahn 國四合 Fahn 批遊處美處
 shoh 批遊處美處

LESSON 7

WRITING MATERIAL

批	Character Number 825		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 7		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
展	Character Number 90		Radical Number 44				
	Stroke Number 10		尸				
	丿	工	尸	尸	尸	尸	尸
辯	Character Number 854		Radical Number 160				
	Stroke Number 21		辛				
	立	辛	辛	辛	辛	辛	辛
簿	Character Number 879		Radical Number 118				
	Stroke Number 19		讠, 竹				
	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠	讠
礦	Character Number 572		Radical Number 112				
	Stroke Number 20		石				
	石	石	石	石	石	石	石
	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦	礦

LESSONS



LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng. Ngōh-teí í-ka hai pin shuè à?
- Hōh. Ngōh-teí í-ka hai Saam-Faān-Shī kè shī-chung-sam-k'ui.
- Wōng. Ni-shuè yaū kòh toh taai p'ò-t'au* t'ung paak-fòh-kung-sz, ni-shuè hai m-hai sheung-ip-k'ui à?
- Hōh. Hai, ni-shuè yik-to hai sheung-ip-k'ui.
- Wōng. Ni tsōh kin-chuk-mat kiù-tsō mi-yě mēng* à?
- Hōh. Ni tsōh kin-chuk-mat kiù-tsō shī-ching-t'eng, hai shī-ching-fob kè paan-kung-shat.
- Wōng. Pin kaan hai shī-cheung kè paan-kung-shat à?
- Hōh. Ni kaan hai shī-cheung kè paan-kung-shat.
- Wōng. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên* kam-yat yaū mi-yě tsit-mūk à?
- Hōh. Ngōh m-chi-tò, taan-hai ngōh chi-tò í-ka hai koh-k'êk kè kwai-tsit.
- Wōng. Ni kaan koh-k'êk-uên* taai-yeuk* yaū kei toh tsōh-wai* à?
- Hōh. Ngōh kòb yaū saam-ts'in kòh tsōh-wai*.
- Wōng. Ch'ui-chòh koh-k'êk chi-ngoí, Saam-Faān-Shī chūng yaū mǒ k'eí-t'a kè kwai-tsit kè uē-lòk à?
- Hōh. Yaū, hó-ts'ě yam-ngòk-ooí* à, laū-ping piú-in à, mǎ-hei à, táng-táng.
- Wōng. Ni kaan hei-uên* kam-yat tsō kè tin-ying hai "Fòh-Shiu-Kau-Kam-Shaan". K'ui miū-sé mi-yě ká?
- Hōh. K'ui miū-sé yat-kau-ling-lúk-nin Saam-Faān-Shī kè taai teí-chàn.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ni kaan kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi kòm taai, ngōh-tei hōh-ī yāp
hui ts'aam-koon mà?

Hōh. Hōh-ī, ngōh-tei hōh-ī yāp hui ts'aam-koon.

Wōng. Sin-shaang, kōh wai* san-mān kwóng-pòh-uēn i-ka tsō-kān mi-
yě à?

Kwóng-pòh-tín-t'oi t'oi-cheung. K'ui i-ka chuen-pòh-kān Ying-
kwok kè san-mān*.

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè shī-k'ui chūng yāu mi-yě hōh-ī ts'aam-
koon kà?

Hōh. Hai kòm toh; i-ka ngōh-tei hōh-ī hui Saam-Faān-Shī kè
fung-king-k'ui t'ung chue-chaak-k'ui.

Wōng. Hó à.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong: Where are we now?

Hoh: We are now in the downtown area of San Francisco.

W. There are so many big stores and department stores, is this the commercial district?

H. Yes, this is also the commercial district.

W. What is this building called?

H. The building is called City Hall. It is the office of the Municipal Government.

W. Which is the Mayor's office?

H. This is the Mayor's office.

W. What is the program of this opera house today?

H. I don't know, but I know that it is now the opera season.

W. How many persons does this opera house seat?

H. I guess it seats 3,000 persons.

W. Besides the opera, does San Francisco have other seasonal amusements?

H. Yes, there are concerts, ice shows, circuses, etc.

W. This theater is showing "San Francisco" today. What does it depict?

H. It depicts the big earthquake of San Francisco in 1906.

W. This broadcasting station is so big. Can we go in for a visit?

H. Yes, we may go in for a visit.

LESSON 8

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Sir, what is the news commentator doing now?

Director of Broadcasting Station: He is now monitoring the news from England.

W. Is there any other place of the downtown district in San Francisco we may visit?

H. That is all. Now we may go to the San Francisco's scenic points and the residential area.

W. Fine.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. It will be another 10 miles before we reach the city proper.
2. The stores in Chinatown remain open until late in the evening.
3. The buildings in the commercial district of San Francisco are quite new.
4. The City Hall is located two blocks from here. It is at the corner of 5th and Army Streets.
5. She has worked for the municipal government for more than 15 years.
6. Come into my office as soon as you finish the final examination
7. I saw the mayor of this city at the opera house last night.
8. This seat is for the mayor; so you have to find yourself another one somewhere else.
9. Skating is fun and it is not dangerous.
10. Have you seen this movie yet?
11. The director of this broadcasting station is a very good friend of mine.
12. With this small radio, you can only listen to a few stations.
13. Do you believe that no news is good news?
14. The news commentator speaks very distinctly and clearly.
15. This station is monitoring a news broadcast originated in London.
16. Your house is really very beautiful. It is situated in the center of the scenic area of this city.

LESSON 8

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

17. He lives in the heart of the residential area here.

LESSON 8

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. shī chung-sam k'ui | downtown area, city proper |
| 2. kin-chuk mât | building |
| 3. shī-ching-t'eng | city hall |
| 4. shī-ching-foó | municipal government |
| 5. paân-kung shat | office |
| 6. shī-cheung | mayor |
| 7. koh-k' êk-uên* | opera house |
| 8. tsôh-wai* | seat |
| 9. laü-ping | ice skating; to skate (ice) |
| 10. kwóng-pòh-tin-t'oi | broadcasting station |
| 11. san-mán kwóng-pòh-uên | news commentator |
| 12. kwóng-pòh-tin-t'oi-t'oi-
cheung | director of broadcasting
station |
| 13. chuen pòh | to monitor; monitoring |
| 14. fung-king k'ui | scenic area |
| 15. chuê-chaák k'ui | residential area |

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

328

雄 hūng: male; martial.
 雄壯 hūng-chóng: strong; sturdy
 雌雄 ts'is hūng: male and female of animal
 英雄 yīng-hūng: hero

1429

榮 wīng: glory; splendor.
 榮華 wīng-wā: glory and prosperity.
 榮譽 wīng-ue: honor; honored; renowned.

641

類 lui: class; race; category; sort.
 人類 yān-lui: human beings.
 畜類 ch'uk-lui: domestic animals.
 種類 chūng-lui: class; sort.

雄 榮 榮 類
 雄 榮 類 類
 雄 榮 類 類

711

亡 wāng: destroyed; gone; ruined; dead.
 滅亡 miēt-wāng: exterminated.
 逃亡 t'ā-wāng: to escape; to flee.
 死亡 s'ī-wāng: dead.

311

項 hōng: a sort; nape of neck; kind; item
 各項 k'ak hōng: various items.
 款項 k'uan-hōng: sum of money; money

亡

項

亡 項
 亡 項

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

1040

掃 sǎo: to sweep;
a broom.

掃把 sǎo-pá: a broom.

掃除 sǎo-ch'ū: to clean
out; to free
from.

957

扇 shàn: a fan; leaf
of door.

紙扇 chǐ shàn: paper fan.

風扇 fēng shàn: punkah.

電風扇 diàn fēng shàn: electric
fan.

862

冰 bīng: frozen; ice;
icy.

冰糖 bīng-táng: rock
sugar.

冰點 bīng-diǎn: freezing
point.

掃

扇

冰

掃 扇 冰

掃

掃

扇

冰

545

瓜 guā: melon; gourd.

黃瓜 huáng-guā: cucumber.

西瓜 xī-guā: watermelon.

腳瓜 jiǎo-guā: calf of
leg.

手瓜 shǒu-guā: forearm.

289

歇 xiē: to stop;
rest

不歇 bù xiē: incessant-
ly.

歇息 xiē-xī: to rest;
to pause

歇一會 xiē yí huì: to
rest a while

瓜

歇

瓜

瓜

歇

歇

LESSON 8

READING MATERIAL

心區各繁一千既戲問完區
 黃呢各巨廣座節等台
 二處類地播位各等
 同亦既去電除項
 何都鋪參台阻娛地
 小姐係頭觀咽歌樂好觀
 而三同好政府劇之外音間轉
 家Faan好多府歌劇之似音間轉
 喺市百既院好三Faan會播英吓
 三Faan商業區,所歌大市重
 市區,歌壯,市重
 既呢以劇約有冰時
 市處商院有,其呀,候
 中有業同三他馬咽觀
 景

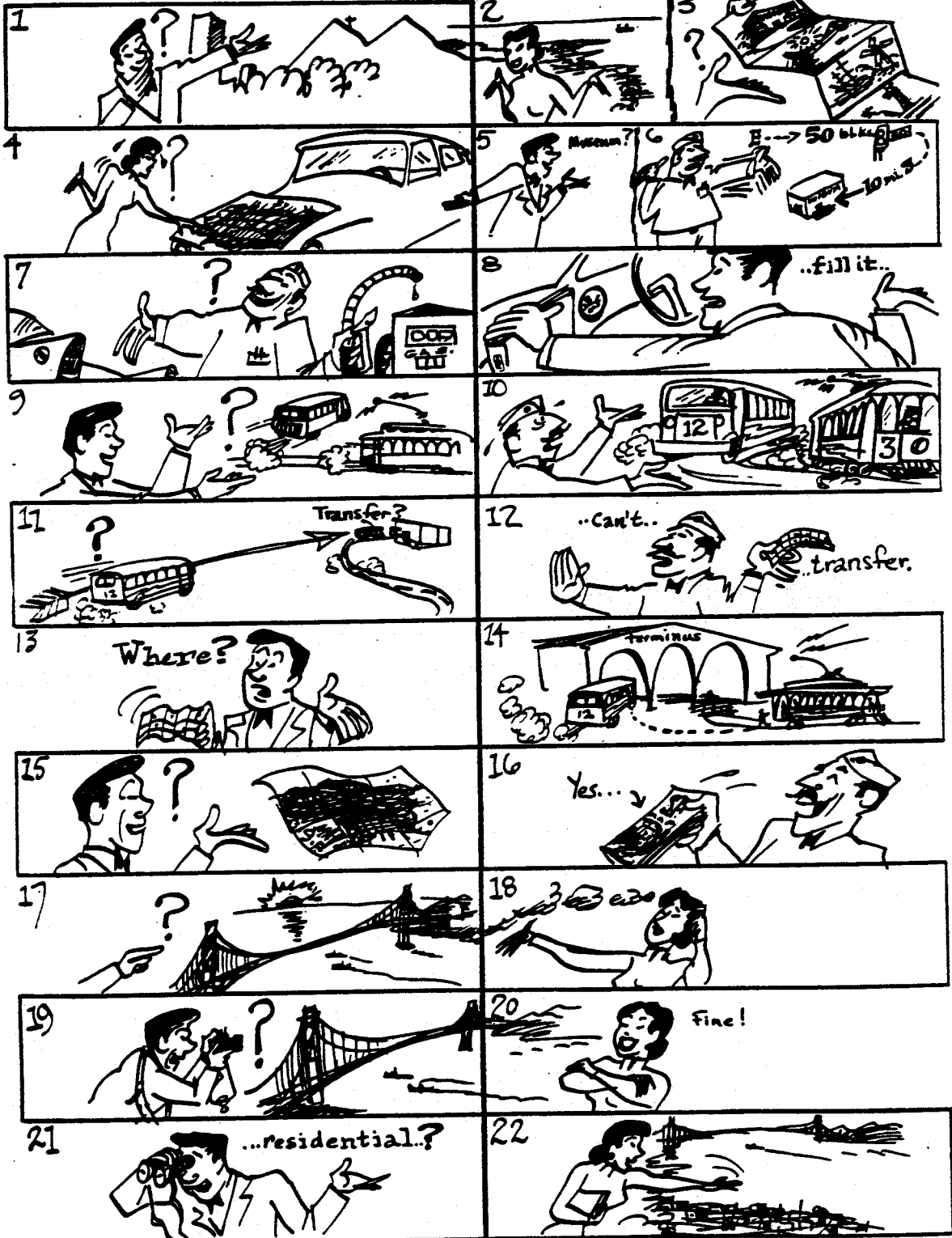
ngaan ngaan
 之後,巨地想歇息一

LESSON 8

WRITING MATERIAL

掃	Character Number 1040		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	掃				
扇	Character Number 987		Radical Number 63				
	Stroke Number 10		戶				
	、	、	、	戶	戶	戶	扇
	扇	扇					
類	Character Number 641		Radical Number 181				
	Stroke Number 19		頁				
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇
	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	類	類	類	類
亡	Character Number 711		Radical Number 8				
	Stroke Number 3		亅				
	、	亅	亡				
瓜	Character Number 545		Radical Number 97				
	Stroke Number 5		瓜				
	、	、	瓜	瓜	瓜		

LESSON 9



LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Saam-Faān-Shī kè fung-king-k'ui hai pin shuè à?

Hōh. Saam-Faān-Shī kè fung-king-k'ui hai Saam-Faān-Shī kaau-
ngoi.

Wōng. Neī chi-tò tím-yeūng* hui pòk-mât-uēn*, Kam-Moōn-K'iu,
Kam-Moōn-Kung-Uēn*, t'ung tung-mât-uēn* à?

Hōh. Kòh keī kòh teī-fong lei ni-shuè to hó uēn; ngōh m-hai
keī shik lô.

Wōng. Wai, ts'ing mán pòk-mât-uēn* tím yeūng* hui à?

Tin-yaū-chaām kung-yan. Neī tá ni t'iu lô heung tung haang,
taai-yeuk* king-kwòh ng-sháp-kòh kaai-hau, kin-tó hūng-
lūk-tang chi-hau, heung naam haang taai-yeuk* sháp-lei,
tsau hai là.

Kung-yan. Sin-shaang, neī kè ch'e iu yáp tin-yaū mà?

Wōng. Ngōh ká ch'e mō keī toh tin-yaū, m-koi neī t'ung ngōh
yáp moōn k'ui la.

Wōng. Uē-kwòh ngōh taáp pa-s²* waāk-ché mō-kwai-tin-ch'e
hui, ngōh iu taáp tai keī lô à?

Kung-yan. Neī hōh-i taáp tai-sháp-i lô pa-s²*, waāk-ché tai-
saam lô mō-kwai-tin-ch'e.

Wōng. Tai-sháp-i lô pa-s²* hōh m-hōh-i chik tò à, iu m-iu
chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yan. Sháp-i lô pa-s²* m-hōh-i chik tò, neī iu chuèn ch'e.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Hai pin shuè chuèn ch'e à?

Kung-yān. Shāp-i lô pa-s2* tō-chōh chung-tim chi-hai, nei hōh-i
chuèn tai-ts'at lô mō-kwai-tin-ch'e.

Wōng. Nei yau mō Saam-Faān-Shī kē tei-t'ō à?

Kung-yān. Yau, ni fān hai Saam-Faān-Shī kē tei-t'ō.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ni tō Kam-Mōn-K'iu hai ts'uēn shai-kaai chi
ch'eūng kē tiū-k'iu, hai mā?

Hōh. Ngōh kōb hai.

Wōng. Nei seūng ngōh t'ūng nei hai ni-shuè ying cheung seūng*
mā?

Hōh. Hó à.

Wōng. Chuē-chaāk-k'ui hai pin shuè à?

Hōh. Chuē-chaāk-k'ui hai ni-shuè kē foō-kān.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Where are the scenic points of San Francisco?

Hōh: The scenic points of San Francisco are in the suburbs of the city.

W. Do you know how to get to the Museum, the Golden Gate Bridge, the Golden Gate Park and the zoo?

H. Those places are rather far from here. I don't know the way very well.

W. Pardon me sir, may I ask you how to get to the museum?

The Service Station Attendant: You go east on this road for about fifty blocks. After you see the traffic light at the intersection you then go south for about ten miles. Then you will be there.

A. Sir, do you need gas for your car?

W. I don't have much gas in the tank, please fill it up.

W. If I take the bus or the trolley, which route should I take?

A. You can take the No. 12 bus route or the No. 3 trolley route.

W. Can I go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus? Do I need to transfer?

A. You can't go there directly by taking the No. 12 bus. You have to transfer.

W. Where must I transfer?

A. When the No. 12 bus reaches its terminus, you can transfer to the trolley.

LESSON 9

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. Do you have a city map of San Francisco?

A. Yes, this is a city map of San Francisco.

W. Fong-Laán, the Golden Gate Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in the world, is that right?

H. I imagine so.

W. Do you want me to take a picture of you here?

W. Fine.

W. Where is the residential area?

H. The residential area is in the vicinity of this area.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Will you take a picture for us in front of the Mayor's office?
2. This is the only picture I have taken with my parents.
3. Do you think you will recognize a suspension bridge if you see one?
4. Please locate the bus terminal for me on this map right now.
5. If you take the bus on that route, then you don't have to change buses.
6. Besides buses, there are also street cars in San Francisco.
7. You should fill up your car with gasoline before going on a long trip.
8. Whenever you want to buy gasoline you should drive to a service station.
9. This traffic light seems to be out of order. Don't you think so?
10. I thought I knew how to get to the zoo but I am lost.
11. The park is not far from the zoo.
12. There is a large museum in the park.
13. I have an idea. Why don't we go to the suburb for a picnic this afternoon?
14. This is a suspension bridge but the other is not.
15. There is a new residential district only about 10 miles from downtown.

LESSON 9

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

16. I have to change planes at the San Francisco International Airport.

LESSON 9

WORD LIST

1. kaau-ngoi	outskirt, city suburb
2. pòk-mât-uên*	museum
3. Kam-Moõn-K' iñ	Golden Gate Bridge
4. Kam-Moõn-Kung-Uên*	Golen Gate Park
5. tûng-mât-uên*	zoo
6. tîn-yaũ-chaâm	gasoline station
7. yâp tîn-yaũ	to fill gasoline (lit: to enter gasoline)
8. yâp moõn	to fill up
9. mō-kwai-tîn-ch'e	trolley
10. tai-saam lô	route No. 3
11. chung-tim	terminus
12. tei-t'ò	map
13. tiù-k' iñ	suspension bridge
14. t' ùng...ying seũg*	to take picture for...; to take picture with...

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

360

葉 ip: leaf of tree;
or book

樹葉 shu' ip: tree
leaves

茶葉 ch'a' ip: tea
leaves

766

鳥 niū: bird.

飛鳥 fei-niū: birds in
general.

鳥巢 niū ch'asū: bird's
nest.

959

獸 shu: animal; beast.

獸類 shu' lū: animals;
animal in general

葉

鳥

獸

葉

葉

鳥

鳥

獸

獸

207

虎 foh: tiger; tiger
like

老虎 lǎ-foh: a tiger

蟲 ch'ūng: worms;
insects (Cl.
'iū)

生蟲 sh'ang-ch'ūng:
to contain worms

蟲類 ch'ūng-lū: the
class of insect
or reptiles

害蟲 hoi ch'ūng:
destructive insect

虎

虎

虫

虫

虎

虎

虫

虫

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

1262

晴 ts'ing: clear;
cloudless.

天晴 t'in ts'ing: the
weather has
cleared.

雨晴 ũ ts'ing: rain
has ceased.

88

植 ũk: to plant

植物 ũk-wŕt: plant;
vegetable

種植 ũng-wŕt:
afforestation;
plantation.

植物学 ũk-wŕt hok:
botany

628

露 lŕ: dew; to reveal.

露出 lŕ ch'ut: to disclose.

露水 lŕ-shuf: dew.

露天 lŕ-t'in: under the
open sky; open
air.

暴露 pŕ-lŕ: exposed to
the open.

晴

植

露

晴 植 露
晴 植 露

621

列 lit: to arrange; in
order.

列入 lit-yŕp: include
under; to reckon
under.

陈列 ch'ŕn-lit: to exhibit

排列 p'aaŕ-lit: to arrange
in ranks.

列位 lit wŕf: gentlemen;
every one
(polite address)

864

併 ping: even;
together; to reduce.

併吞 ping-t'an: to
absorb; to eat
up.

列

併

列 併

列 僅

僅

LESSON 9

READING MATERIAL

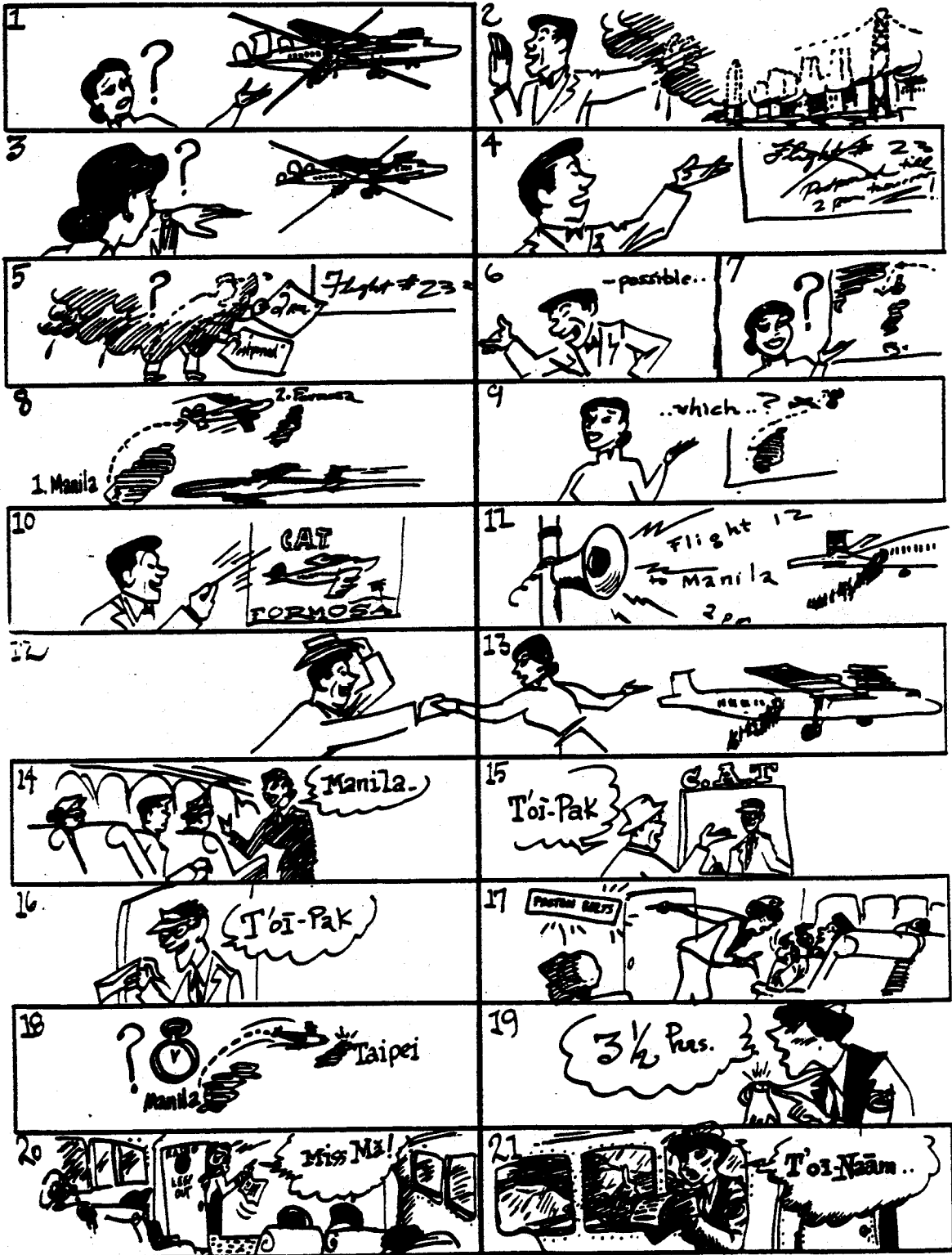
後, 佢院好一動係去小住
 物方有物啲同何
 黃地金大個物老睇姐宅
 二想門種露園虎金咪區
 同去橋, 植天有啲門啲
 何遊金好音各日橋處
 小風門多樂種係佢影
 姐景公樹 t'ing, Pòk 蟲魚鳥
 行區園木, 花鳥風到最
 完同同花鳥風到最後
 三住動紅葉物野日橋地
 Paan 宅物葉物野日橋地
 市佢金非陳之所時遊
 嘅地門常列中, 以候三
 市去公美種當佢黃二
 區 Pòk 園麗種然地二
 之 Pòk 地又古有併同市

LESSON 9

WRITING MATERIAL

葉	Character Number 360		Radical Number 140				
	Stroke Number 12		艹, 艹				
	一	十	十	艹	艹	艹	葉
	葉	葉	葉	葉			
鳥	Character Number 766		Radical Number 196				
	Stroke Number 11		鳥				
	丿	丨	丨	白	白	白	鳥
	鳥	鳥	鳥				
獸	Character Number 959		Radical Number 94				
	Stroke Number 19		犬				
	口	口	口	口	口	口	口
	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸	獸
虎	Character Number 207		Radical Number 141				
	Stroke Number 8		虎				
	丨	丨	上	上	上	上	虎
虫	Character Number 154		Radical Number 142				
	Stroke Number 18		虫				
	口	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫
	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫	虫

LESSON 10



LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Hōh. Tīm-kaaí paan-kei koi k'eí hei-fei à?

Wōng. Yan-wai Saam-Faān-Shī foō-kān hó taai mō, fei-kei mō-faāt-tsé hei-fei.

Hōh. Hei-fei kē yāt-k'eí koi tò kei shī à?

Wōng. Koi tò t'ing-yāt hā-nǎ leūng-tīm-chung.

Hōh. Uē-kwōh tò-shī chūng hai kòm taai mō, ooi m-ooi kai-tsūk in k'eí à?

Wōng. Hó hōh-nāng, uē-kwōh tò-shī chūng hai kòm taai mō, hó hōh-nāng kai-tsūk in k'eí.

Hōh. Nei chi m-chi-tò fei-haāng kē hōng-sin à?

Wōng. Ngōh-teí sin fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La, yāu Mǎ-Nai-La chuēn kei fei T'oi-Waan.

Hōh. Nei seung yāu Mǎ-Nai-La taap pin kaan hōng-hung-kung-sz kē fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan à?

Wōng. Ngōh seung yāu Mǎ-Nai-La taap Mǎn-Hōng-Hung-Wǎn-Kung-Sz kē fei-kei fei T'oi-Waan.

Fei-Kei-ch'eūng kwōng-pōh-hei. Fei hui Mǎ-Nai-La kē shāp-i hó paan-kei leūng-tīm-chung hei-fei, ts'ing taap-haāk sheūng kei.

Wōng. Fong-Laān, ngōh iù tsaú là, tsoi-kin.

Hōh. Kwòk-Ts'uēn, chuk nei yat-lō-p'ing-on.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Kòk wai* taap-haāk, ngōh-teí i-ka hai Mǎ-Nai-La kei-ch'eūng kōng-lōk.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ngōh seúng maai yat-cheung hui T'oi-Paak kè fei-kei-p' iù.

Mǎ-Nai-La kei-ch'eūng Mǎn-Hōng-Hung-Wǎn-Kung-Sz paān-sǎ-ch'uè.

Ni cheung hai hui T'oi-Paak kè fei-kei-p' iù.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Fei-kei i-ka hei-fei, ts'ing kòk wai*

tseung on-ts'uēn-tai* k'au-hó.

Wōng. Siú-tsé, yǎu Mǎ-Nai-La fei hui T'oi-Paak iù kei noi à?

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Tai-yèuk* iù saam-tim-poñ-chung kòm noi.

Mǎ-sin-tin-shaang. Mǎ Siú-Tsé, ts'ing nei yǎp lai, ngōh yǎu

hó kán-iù kè siu-sik t'ūng nei kóng.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Kòk wai* taap-haak, i-ka T'oi-Waan paak-

pò kè t'in-hei hó m-hó, ngōh-tei waak-ché oi hai

T'oi-Naam kei-ch'eūng kóng-lòk.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

HDh: Why is the flight postponed?

Wōng: The plane cannot take off because it is very foggy in the vicinity of San Francisco.

H. How long will the flight be postponed?

W. It will be postponed until 2 p.m. tomorrow.

H. If it is still as foggy then, will the schedule be further postponed?

W. It is quite possible, if it is still as foggy then, the schedule will be further postponed.

H. Do you know the flight course?

W. We will first fly to Manila and then change planes for Formosa.

H. Which airline do you want to take from Manila to Formosa.

W. I wish to take the Civil Air Transport plane to Formosa.

The Public Address System of the Airport: Flight No. 12 to Manila will take off at 2 p.m. All the passengers please board.

W. Fong-Laān, I have to leave now, good-bye.

H. Kwōk-Tw'uēn, I wish you a safe trip.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, we are going to land at the Manila Airport.

W. I'd like a ticket for T'oi-Paak.

CAT Traffic Office at the Manila Airport: This is your ticket for T'oi-Paak.

LESSON 10

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Stewardess: The plane is going to take off, please fasten your safety belt.

W. Miss, how long does it take to fly from Manila to Taipei?

Stewardess: It takes about three and half hours.

Radio Operator: Miss Mǎ, please come in, I have very important news for you.

Stewardess: Fellow passengers, the weather conditions in Northern Formosa are now very bad; we may land at the T'oi-Naām Airport.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Do you have any news concerning your younger brother's time of arrival?
2. The radio operator of the plane sent out a message five minutes ago.
3. Please fasten your safety belt. We will land in ten minutes.
4. This is the mayor's office. May I help you?
5. There are two regular flights between Hong Kong and Macao.
6. Please write to us as soon as you reach your destination
7. I like to question the passengers who came on board the plane within the last 10 minutes.
8. I am quite sure that they will announce this important message over the P.A. system at the airport.
9. The new planes we have can fly at an average speed of 700 miles per hour.
10. Because of bad weather the departure of flight 21 will be postponed until two o'clock this afternoon.
11. If you want to change your mind, please advise the airline before the departure time.
12. I know they postponed the meeting but I don't know until when.
13. The plane is late due to bad weather.
14. I think you had better go now, otherwise you will be the last one to go on board the ship.

LESSON 10

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

15. This is Capt. Wong speaking. Welcome aboard. We will be ready to take off in five minutes.
16. I thought I heard your name mentioned over the P.A. system.

LESSON 10

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. koi k'eī | to postpone, change date |
| 2. mǒ faàt-tsǜ | cannot, can't help in any way |
| 3. koi | to change |
| 4. tò shī | until then, until a certain time |
| 5. fei-haāng | flight; to fly (airplane) |
| 6. kwóng-pòh-heī | public address system |
| 7. chuk neī yat-lô p'ing-on | bon voyage (lit: to wish you safe
all the way) |
| 8. Mān-Hōng-Hung-Wān
Kung-Sz | Civil Air Transport |
| 9. on-ts'uēn-tai* | safety belt |
| 10. k'au-hó | to fasten |
| 11. mō-sin-tin-shaang | radio operator |
| 12. siu-sik | news, message |

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

281

欠 *hāi*: to owe; deficient

欠錢 *hāi ts'ia:* owe money

欠債 *hāi ch'ái:* in debt

欠缺 *hāi-k'ùt:* deficiency; lack of

303

罷 *pâ:* to finish; sign of imperative mood.

罷工 *pâ-kung:* to strike; to stop work.

罷課 *pâ-fôh:* student's strike.

409

巾 *kan:* a cloth; towel; napkin.

手巾 *shau-kan:* handkerchief, face towel

毛巾 *mā-kan:* towel.

頸巾 *kéng-kan:* a scarf.

欠 罷 巾
 欠 罷 巾
 欠 罷 巾

430

扣 *k'au:* to knock; deduct; a discount; to buckle; a buckle.

扣你 *k'au ch'ü:* to deduct.

折扣 *chit-k'au:* a discount.

扣留 *k'au-lau:* to detain.

扣鈕 *k'au nü:* to button.

30

鎮 *ch'än:* town; commandary; to press down; to guard.

鎮守 *ch'än-shau:* to guard

鎮壓 *ch'än-ät:* to repress; to reduce; to order

扣 鎮
 扣 鎮
 扣 鎮

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

176

紛 fan: disorderly;
numerous

紛亂 fan-luàn: dis-
order, confusion

857

編 p'in: gather; com-
pose.

編輯 p'in-ts'ap: to
edit; to com-
pile.

855

偏 p'in: lean toward;
partiality; bias.

偏心 p'in-sen: partial;
prejudiced.

偏見 p'in-kin: prejudice;
partiality.

紛 編 偏

紛 編 偏

紛
282

牽 qian: to pull;
connect

牽牛 qian niú: to
lead cattle

牽連 qian lian: to im-
plicate

牽氣 qian qi: gasp-
ing for air

編
863

並 ping: two together;
united; moreover.

並非 ping fei: by no
means.

並且 ping-ch'ü: moreover.

偏

牽

牽

牽

並

並

並

并

并

並

LESSON 10

READING MATERIAL

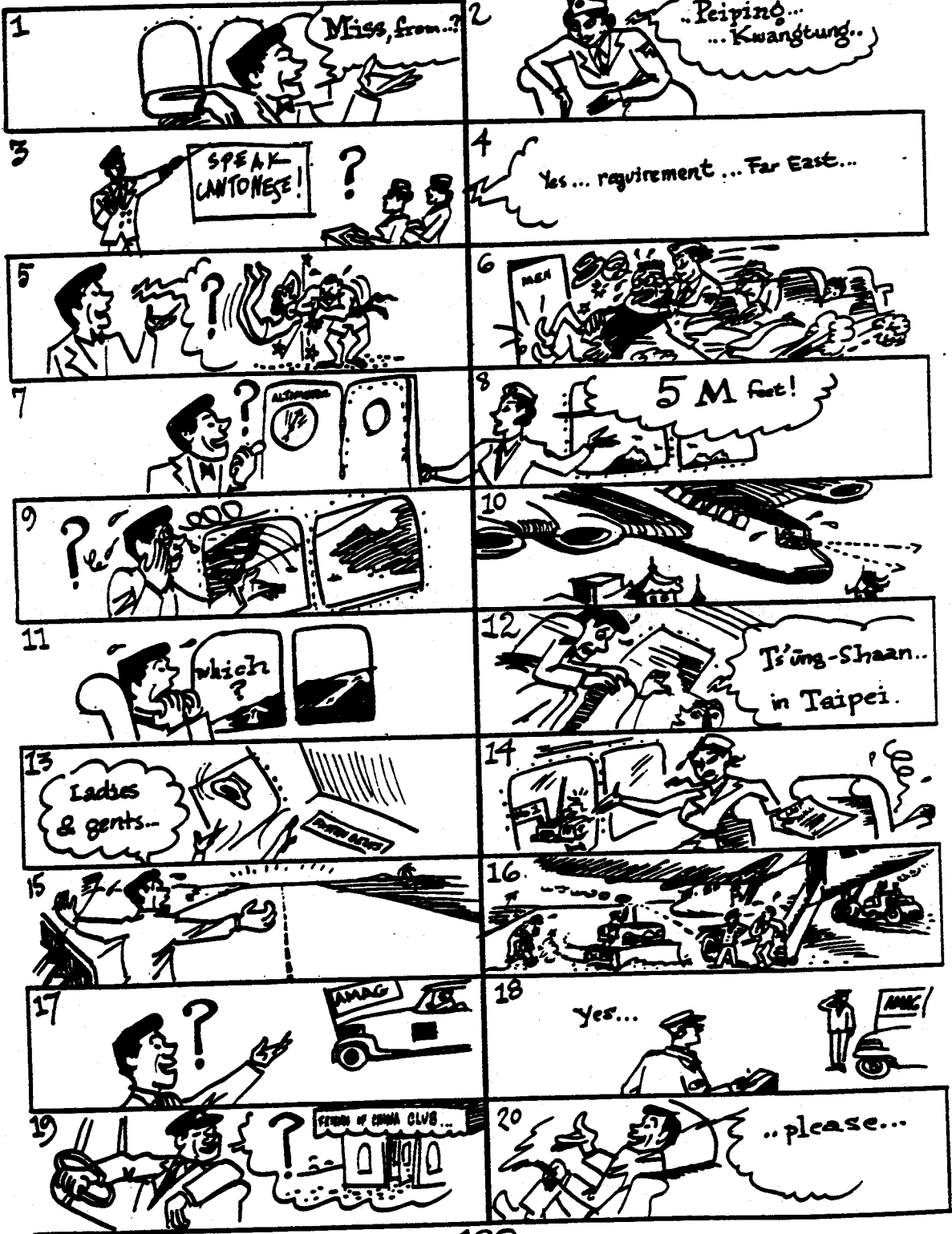
司為日
 公司聽
 航空到
 航台改衣打手拉機場
 美飛期牽一馬去之機好情
 搭轉飛場安機去買場唔全紛
 市然後起機平飛巨處機好安有
 Paan 拉, 然, 後, 轉, 飛, 機, 日, 期, 牽, 一, 馬, 去, 之, 機, 好, 情
 三 好 大 姐 到 路 物 機 事 拉 氣 將 定
 罷 近 何 祝 念 轉 既 辦 天 人 鎮
 Nai 好 小 巨 一 禮 飛 辦 事 拉 氣 將 定
 遊 耐 鐘 重 紀 二 司 馬 部 請 都
 二 去 市 點 保 重 做 黃 公 由 北 並 亦
 黃 機 兩 二 俾 之 後 運 機 灣 落 息
 飛 Paan 午 黃 二 俾 之 後 運 機 灣 落 息
 既 三 下 叫 降 民 機 姐 機 呢
 既 三 下 叫 降 民 機 姐 機 呢
 tsai
 降 民 機 姐 機 呢

LESSON 10

WRITING MATERIAL

欠	Character Number 281 Radical Number 76 Stroke Number 4 欠							
	丨	㇇	夕	欠				
罷	Character Number 803 Radical Number 122 Stroke Number 15 四, 兩							
	丨	冂	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉
巾	Character Number 409 Radical Number 50 Stroke Number 3 巾							
	丨	冂	巾					
扣	Character Number 430 Radical Number 64 Stroke Number 6 扌, 手							
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌		
鎮	Character Number 30 Radical Number 167 Stroke Number 18 金, 金							
	丨	丨	𠃉	𠃉	𠃉	金	金	金
	針	銷	銷	銷	銷	鎮	鎮	鎮

LESSON 11



LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Siú-tsé, neī hái pin shuè yān à? Neī kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā* kóng tak kòm laū-leī.

Hung-chung-siú-tsé. Ngōh hái Pak-P'ing yān, hái Kwóng-Tung taaī, shóh-ī ngōh kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā* kóng-tak m-ts'òh.

Wōng. Mooī kaan Uēn-Tung kè hōng-hung-kung-sz kw'ai-ting shóh-yaū kè hung-chung-siú-tsé to iù shik kóng Kwóng-Tung Wā*, hái mà?

Hung. Hái, ni ti hái Uēn-Tung kè hōng-hung-kung-sz kè kw'ai-ting.

Wōng. Neī-teī meī hoi-ch'í kung-tsòk chi-ts'in, yaū mō shaū-kwòh t'ai-kaak-fàn-lín kà?

Hung. Yaū, yan-wai yaū ti yān yaū hōng-hung-pēng, shóh-ī ngōh-teī meī hoi-ch'í kung-tsòk chi-ts'in, iù shaū t'ai-kaak-fàn-lín.

Wōng. Ī-ka kà fei-kei fei tò kei ko à?

Hung. Ī-ka fei-haāng kè ko-tô hái ng-ts'in-ch'èk.

Wōng. Kà fei-kei m-t'ing kóm tau huen, tím-kaaī à?

Hung. Kà fei-kei tsaū-lai kóng-lòk, fei-haāng-uēn Ī-ka wán-kán kóng-lòk kè teī-fong.

Wōng. Ngōh-teī hái pin kòh kei-ch'eūng kóng-lòk à?

Hung. Ngōh-teī hái T'oi-Pak Ts'ung-Shaan Kei-Ch'eng kóng-lòk.

Hung. Kòk wai* taap-haak, fei-kei tsaū-lai kóng-lòk, ts'ing

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

neī-teī tseung on-ts'uēn-taai* k'au-hó.

Hung. Ts'ing kòk wai* lôk kei; tai-yat-tô chaâp-háu kè tsóh-pîn hai yau-shik-shat.

Wōng. Ni t'iū p'aaú-tô kòm foòt, kòm san; hai m-hai tsui kân uēn-shing kà?

Fò-Kà-Shai-Uēn. Ni t'iū p'aaú-tô hai tsui kân koi kin kè.

Wōng. Ts'ing mán kóh kà hai m-hai Meī-Kwòk Kwan-Sz Koò-Mán-T'uēn kè hei-ch'e à?

Kà-Shai-Uēn. Hai, kóh kà hai Meī-Kwòk Kwan-Sz Koò-Mán-T'uēn kè hei-ch'e, hai yung lai tsip sùng Meī-Kwan yan-uēn kè.

Sz-kei. Sin-shaang, nei seung m-seung hui "Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yaū-Shē" chuē à?

Wōng. M-koi nei ch'e ngòh hui kóh-shuē la.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-î: Miss, where are you from? You speak Cantonese so fluently.

Stewardess: I am from Peiping, but I grew up in Kwangtung; therefore, I can speak Cantonese well.

W. Each Far Eastern airline company requires all stewardesses to be able to speak Cantonese, is that right?

S. Yes, this is the requirement set up by the airline companies in the Far East.

W. Before you started to work, did you receive physical training?

S. Yes, since some people get air sick we therefore had to receive physical training before we started to work.

W. To what altitude has this plane now climbed?

S. It is now flying at an altitude of 5,000 feet.

W. Why does the plane keep circling like this?

S. The plane is about to land, and the pilot is looking for the landing strip.

W. At which airport are we going to land?

S. We are going to land at Ts'ung-Shaan Airport in Taipei.

S. Ladies and gentlemen, the plane is about to land. Please fasten your safety belts.

S. Please disembark from the plane. The waiting room is at the left of gate No. 1.

LESSON 11

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. This runway is so broad and new, was it completed recently?

Co-pilot: Yes, this runway was remodeled recently.

W. Is that automobile from the American Military Advisory Group?

C. Yes, that is the car of the American Military Advisory Group which is used for meeting United States Army personnel.

Chauffeur: Sir, do you want to stay at the "Friends of China Club?"

W. Will you please drive me there.

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. I am the manager of the Friends of China Club. What can I do for you?
2. The personnel of this base can speak fluent Cantonese.
3. The Military Assistance and Advisory Group has automobiles to transport their own personnel to and from the airport.
4. Please come and visit my house. It was remodelled recently.
5. I am being trained to become a pilot. Right now, I am a co-pilot.
6. Before my training is completed, I will have a 10-day vacation.
7. This small island is only 3 to 4 miles long and 2 miles wide.
8. How many times do you have to circle around before you can land this plane?
9. Every soldier receives physical training in addition to military training.
10. I don't know the requirements but I think I can pass them without any difficulties.
11. Your car doesn't look bad at all. How much did you pay for it?
12. Will all military personnel report to their headquarters immediately please.
13. Do you have any safety belts in your automobile?

LESSON 11

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

14. I want to stay at the Y.M.C.A., but my brother asked me to stay at his place.
15. This young lady has fastened her safety belt as soon as she came on board.
16. This plane can catch up with the other one.

LESSON 11

WORD LIST

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. k'wai-tīng | to require; requirement, regulation |
| 2. t'ai-kaak fân-līn | physical conditioning, physical training |
| 3. tau huen | to circle |
| 4. uēn-shīng | to complete |
| 5. fei-hāng-uēn | pilot |
| 6. foò kà-shai-uēn | co-pilot |
| 7. koi-kīn | to remodel, renovate |
| 8. kwan-sz̄ koò-mān-t'uēn | military advisor group |
| 9. tsip sùng | to carry (personnel, (lit: to receive and deliver) |
| 10. yān-uēn | personnel |
| 11. Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Yaũ-Shě | Friends of China Club |

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

1004

膽 taám: gall bladder;
courage; bravery.

電燈膽 t'ín-fang-taám:
electric
light bulb.

大膽 taaf taám: bold;
brave.

膽小 taám siú: timid;
cowardly.

1342

團 t'uon: a lump; cake
cluster; to
gather around.

團結 t'uon-ki: closely
united; in-
separable; co-
operation.

團聚 t'uon-tsui: to
unite.

團體 t'uon-t'ai: unity;
union; community;
organization.

315

圈 huen: a circle;
ring; to en-
circle

畫圈 waik huen: to
draw circles

圓圈 uan-huen: a
circle.

膽 胆 團 團 圈 圈

膽 團 圈

胆 團 圈

888

破 p'òh: to break;
to break
through; to destroy;
to discern.

破壞 p'òh-waai: to des-
troy; to smash.

破費 p'òh-fai: lavish;
waste.

破產 p'òh-ch'án:
bankruptcy.

290

曉 hiú: to under-
stand; know;
daybreak

曉得 hiú-tak: under-
stand

破曉 p'òh-hiú: day
break; dawn.

破 曉

破 曉

破 曉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

79

齒 ch'í: teeth; age
 牙齒 ngí-ch'í: teeth;
 有齒 nǎ-há-ch'í: break one's
 promise

367

繞 iǔ: to surround;
 to wind round
 環繞 wān-iǔ: to sur-
 round

821

跑 p'au: to gallop;
 to run; to race.
 跑馬 p'au má: to gallop
 on horse back.
 賽跑 ts'ò-p'au: to run
 a race; to
 compete in a field;
 race.

齒 齒 繞 跑

齒 繞 跑

齒 繞 跑

1121

斗 tau: a peck; a
 measure;
 dipper, vessel.
 一斗米 yat tau má:
 a peck of
 rice.
 斗膽 tau taám: great
 courage.

692

眉 mei: eyebrow.
 眼眉 ngáñ-mei: eyebrow.
 娥眉月 ng'eh-mei-ut: the
 crescent moon.

斗 眉

斗 眉

斗 眉

LESSON 11

READING MATERIAL

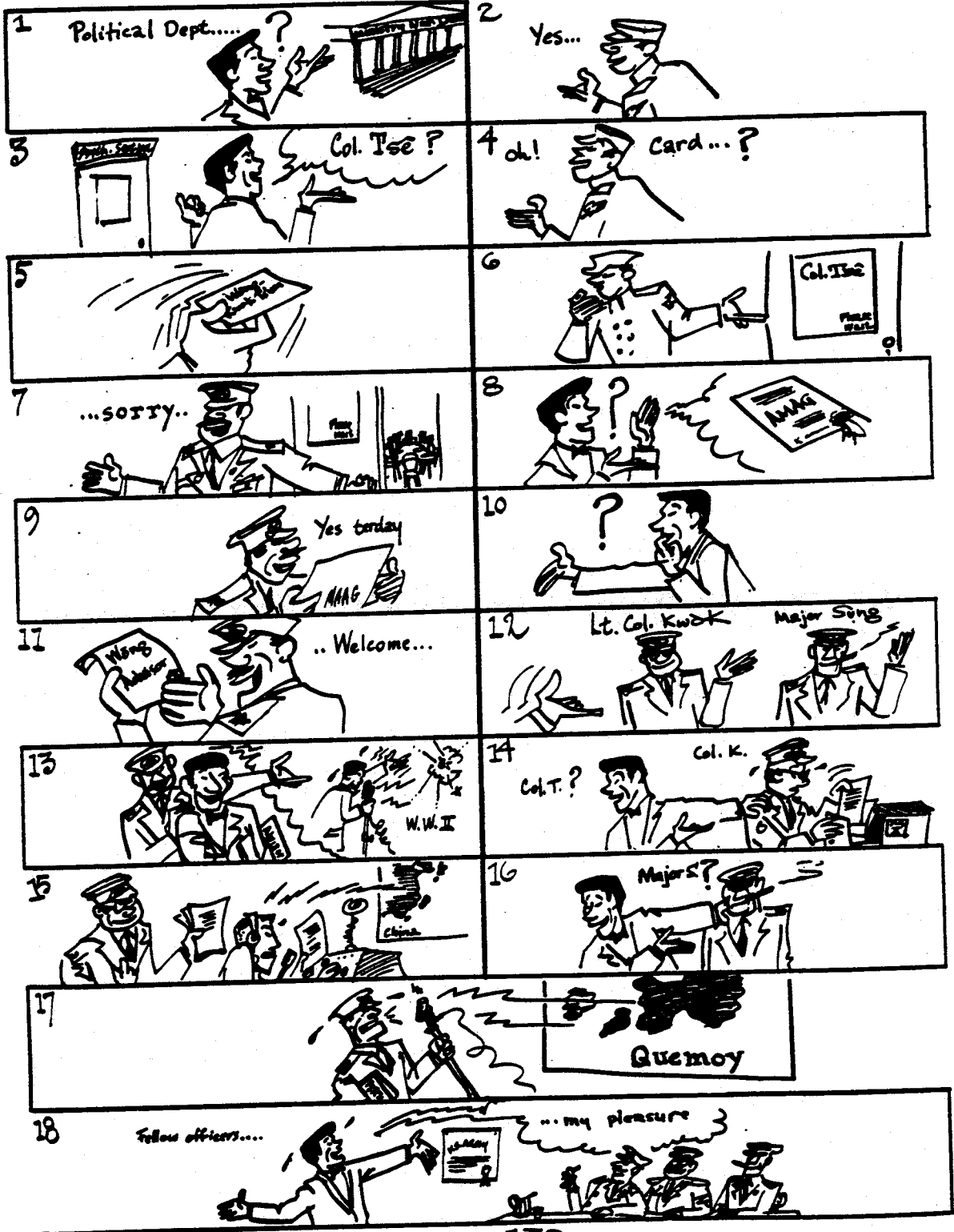
曾人遠識訓機機落到去
 時平間要格山飛降見車
 之北每都體好道二架
 北係話姐受扣跑黃咽
 台姐佢小要Ts'ung帶慌坐
 去小利中前北全wan驚就
 飛中流空之台安次有車
 拉空好嘅作喺將幾全汽
 位得有工近客團完嘅
 嗰講所始將搭人團
 Nai話話定開機叫Tau人團
 馬話話定開機叫Tau人團
 由談東規未飛姐場膽顧友
 家姐廣司地候小機斗事之
 而小講公佢時中飛個軍國
 二中大空話嘅空繞一國中
 黃空東航東曉落中係美嘅
 同廣嘅廣破降空二架北
 經喺東講練場喺黃一台

LESSON 11

WRITING MATERIAL

膽	Character Number 1084		Radical Number 130				
	Stroke Number 17		月, 肉				
	月	月	月	月'	月 ^レ	月 ^レ	月 ^レ
	胆	胆	胆	胆	胆	胆	胆
團	Character Number 1342		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 14		口				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
	團	團	團	團	團		
圈	Character Number 315		Radical Number 31				
	Stroke Number 11		口				
	丨	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
	圈	圈	圈				
破	Character Number 888		Radical Number 112				
	Stroke Number 10		石				
	一	丿	丿	石	石	石	石
	破	破					
曉	Character Number 290		Radical Number 72				
	Stroke Number 16		日, 日				
	丨	冂	日	日	日 ^一	日 ^一	日 ^一
	曉	曉	曉	曉	曉	曉	曉

LESSON 12



LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng. Ts'ing mǎn neī ni kòh taan-wai* hai m-hai Kwòk-Fōng-Pō Ching-Chī-Pō à?

Ch'uēn-taāt. Hai, ni kòh taan-wai* hai Kwòk-Fōng-Pō Ching-Chī-Pō.

Wōng. Ngōh seúng kìn Sam-Leī-Tsòk-Chin-Ch'uē kè chue-koón Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. K'uī hai shuē mã?

Ch'uēn-taāt. Ôh Neī seúng kìn Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù; neī yaū neī kè ming-p'in* mã?

Wōng. Ni cheung hai ngōh kè ming-p'in*.

Ch'uēn-taāt. Wōng Sin-Shaang, Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù i-ka hoi-kán ooi*. Ts'ing neī hai ooi-haak-shat tǎng-hǎ ia.

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Tui-m-chuē, Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngōh lǐng neī tǎng-chóh kòm noi. Ngōh ngaam-ngaam hoi-uēn ooi*.

Wōng. M-kán-iù, Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù, neī yaū mǒ tsíp tò Meī-Kwan Koò-Mǎn-T'uēn kè kung-mǎn à?

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Yaū, ngōh tsòk-yát tsíp tò Meī-Kwan Koò-Mǎn-T'uēn kè kung-mǎn.

Wōng. Kòh cheung kung-mǎn tím wǎ à?

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Kòh cheung kung-mǎn wǎ p'aaí Wōng Sin-Shaang lai ni-shuē tsò koò-mǎn. Ngōh-teí foon-yǐng chi-chí.

Tsē Sheúng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, tǎng ngōh kaaí-shiú leúng wai* kwan-koon t'ung neī seung-shik, ni wai* hai Kwòk Chung-Kaaù, ni wai* hai Sùng Shiú-Kaaù.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kòk wai* t'ung-sê, hai tai-i-ts'è shai-
kaai-taai-chin kè shi-haù, Wóng Sin-Shaang hai Chung-Kwòk
tsò-kwòh hó toh sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè kung-tsòk, i-ka k'ui
lai ni-shuè tsò ngòh-tei kè koò-mán.

Wóng. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, i-ka Kwòk Chung-Kaaù chué-koón pin chùng
kung-tsòk à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kwòk Chung-Kaaù i-ka chué-koón tui taai-lûk
suen-ch'uên kè kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Sìng Shiù-Kaaù ne?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Sìng Shiù-Kaaù i-ka foò-chaak Kam-Moón ts'in-
sin kè sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè kung-tsòk.

Wóng. Kòk wai* kwan-koon, nei-tei to hai hó yau king-im kè
sam-lei-tsòk-chin kè chuen-ka. Mei-Kwan p'aaì ngòh lai
ni-shuè hip-chòh nei-tei tui tik-yán kè sam-lei-tsòk-
chin. Ngòh hó foon-hei yau ni kòh kei-ooi t'ung kòk wai*
yat-ts'ai kung-tsòk; i-haù ts'ing kòk wai* shi shi chi-
kaaù, ts'in-k'ei m-hó haak-hei.

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng: Is this the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense?

Messenger: Yes, this is the Political Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

W. I want to see the officer in charge of the psychological Warfare Section, Col. Tsê. Is he in?

M. Oh You want to see Col. Tsê. Do you have your name card?

W. This is my name card.

M. Mr Wōng, Col. Tsê is now in conference. Please wait in the reception room.

Col. Tsê: I'm sorry I have kept you waiting for so long Mr. Wōng. I just finished with the meeting.

W. Never mind, Col. Tsê, did you receive the document from the American Military Advisory Group (Military Air Advisory Group)?

T. Yes, I received the document from the American Advisory Group (MAAG) yesterday.

W. What does the document say?

T. It says that Mr Wōng is assigned as an advisor here. We heartily welcome you.

T. Mr. Wōng, let me introduce these two officers to you. This is Lt. Col. Kwòk, and this is Major Sùng.

T. Fellow colleagues, during World War II, Mr. Wōng worked

LESSON 12

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

a great deal in matters of psychological warfare. Now he is our advisor.

W. Col. Tsê, what is Col. Kwòk's present area of responsibility.

T. Col. Kwòk is now in charge of the propaganda directed toward the China Mainland.

W. How about Major Sùng?

T. Major Sùng is now responsible for the psychological warfare of the Quemoy front.

W. Fellow officers, you are all experienced experts in psychological warfare. The United States Army has assigned me to assist you here in matters of psychological warfare directed against the enemy. It is my pleasure to have this opportunity to work with you. I hope that in the future you will all give me your guidance from time to time. By all means, don't be modest.

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. Be sure to remember this. Otherwise, the enemy will win.
2. I must thank you for your help. Please give me some advice from time to time in the future.
3. Although I am not an expert, I have a lot of experience.
4. Women and children are not to stay at the front during the war.
5. This may look like propaganda material to you but there is some truth in it.
6. Lt. Col. Cheung is the officer in charge of propaganda activity.
7. The major is waiting for your document. Do you have it with you?
8. If you can come, you are most welcome!
9. I shall meet you downstairs in ten minutes.
10. Sorry, the colonel is not available, he is in a conference at this moment.
11. Please send a messenger and ask Mr. Wong to come to my office immediately.
12. As soon as you reach the front area report to Capt. Hōh for special duty.
13. Mr. Ch'An is the officer in charge of the political department and he is not a military officer.
14. I like to hold a meeting with the personnel of the political

LESSON 12

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

department to discuss this problem.

15. You must be the messenger they sent. Will you please take this document to the office immediately?
16. Take good care of yourself, and be sure to write.

LESSON 12

WORD LIST

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. pò-tò | to report oneself |
| 2. ching-chî pò | political department |
| 3. chuê-koôn | officer in charge; in charge |
| 4. ming-p'in* | name card |
| 5. ch'uên-taât | messenger |
| 6. hoi ooî* | meeting, conference; to hold a meeting |
| 7. ooî-haák-shat | visiting room |
| 8. kung-mân | document |
| 9. foon-ying chi-chî | to welcome heartily |
| 10. suen-ch'uên | propaganda |
| 11. Kam-Moôn ts'in-sin | Quemoy front |
| 12. chuen-ka | expert |
| 13. tik-yân | enemy |
| 14. ts'in-k'ei | to be sure |

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

1167

導 tó: to lead; to guide.

指導 chí-tó: to guide; to inspire; to point the way.

訓導 fàn-tó: to teach and guide.

1162

賭 tó: to wager; to gamble.

賭博 tó-pòk: to gamble

賭博 tó-hóon: gambling house.

賭輸 tó shus: to wager; to bet.

1135

敵 tík: enemy, opponent; to oppose.

敵人 tík-yín: enemy; foe.

敵國 tík kòk: enemy country.

敵對 tík-tui: hostile; to stand up against.

導

賭

敵

導

賭

敵

導

賭

敵

208

協 híp: mutual help; to agree

協力 híp-lík: to co-operate

協約 híp-yuók: treaty; agreement

835

匹 p'at: a bolt or piece of cloth; a (for horse); a mate.

一匹布 yat p'at pò: a bolt of cloth.

一匹馬 yat p'at mǎ: a horse.

協

協

匹

協

匹

協

匹

匹

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

617

鈴 líng: small bell.

門鈴 mén líng: door bell

1492

蠅 yíng. fly species.

烏蠅 wū yíng: house fly.

蠅克 yíng-fó: the jumping spider.

1045

桑 sāng: mulberry tree.

桑棗 sāng zǎo: mulberry.

鈴

蠅

蠅 桑

鈴

蠅

桑

鈴

蠅

桑

1200

蠶 ts'ān: silk worm.

蠶食 ts'ān shí: gradual encroachment.

80

恥 ch'í: disgrace; shame

羞恥 shū-ch'í: shame

知恥 ch'í-ch'í: conscious of disgrace; sense of shame

恥辱 ch'í-yü: shame; disgrace

蠶

蚕 耻

蚕 日 虫 虫

耻 心

蚕 耻

耻

141

LESSON 12

READING MATERIAL

部作傳後，戰黃主金講
 防理會之介紹在責官
 國心緊會理介現員軍
 國見開完心，佢校校位
 中去校開，喺戰中，少各
 灣，佢上校二作
 台問，謝上黃理 Kwòk Sìng 對導
 去顧候，謝迎心識 Kwòk Sìng 二指
 二做時吓，歡呢相工作，黃時
 黃處呢等好人，校戰工作地
 旅戰校室，佢敵，少戰工作，佢
 團作上客話對，Sìng 少戰工作，佢
 問理謝會，佢助校，Sìng 少戰工作，佢
 顧心管，喺二，協中，呢心理話
 軍呢主二黃問，中，呢心理話
 美部呢黃到顧 Kwòk Sìng 對前句
 治處叫見做同對前句
 政戰達，佢處二管門幾

LESSON 12

WRITING MATERIAL

道	Character Number 1167		Radical Number 41				
	Stroke Number 16		寸				
	寸	丩	𠄎	𠄏	𠄐	𠄑	𠄒
首	首	道	道	道	道	導	導
賭	Character Number 1162		Radical Number 154				
	Stroke Number 15		貝				
	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝	貝
貝	貝	賭	賭	賭	賭	賭	
敵	Character Number 1135		Radical Number 66				
	Stroke Number 15		攴, 攴				
	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴	攴
商	商	敵	敵	敵	敵	敵	
協	Character Number 288		Radical Number 24				
	Stroke Number 8		十				
	十	十	十	十	十	十	十
匹	Character Number 835		Radical Number 23				
	Stroke Number 4		匚				
	一	匚	匹	匹			

LESSON 13

1 Col. T., where... ? MSG + FORGSA

2 ...Fung-Skaar...

3

4 G.S.S.C.

5 Mr Wong, ...

6 CMO Acad. Mr. Fat

7 ...Card? CMOA

8 Mr. T.'s Letter

9 ...visit? ...know?

10

11 CMOA? Wong Po Acad.

12 CMOA WEST POINT

13

14

15 Basic?

16 Basic...

17 Military Officers ACADEMY

18 A. SUCCESS TACTICS STEADILY etc.

19 ORG. SYSTEM CH. ARMY

20 3-3 system

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teí hai
T'oi-Waan pin-shuè à?

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Chung-Kwòk kè Lûk-Kwan kei-teí hai T'oi-Waan
naam-pô kè Fûng-Shaan.

Wōng-Ī. Ngõh seúng hui ts'aam-koon-hă kòh-shuè kè Chung-Yeung
Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù, Chung-Yeung Sê-Koon Hòk-Haaù,
P'aaù-Ping Hòk-Haaù, Lûk-Kwan Fàn-Lin Chung-Sam, t'ung
Kei-Haaí-Fà Hòk-Haaù, táng-táng.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Táng ngõh tá tín-wâ* mán-hă Lûk-Kwan Tsúng-
Sz-Ling-Pô kè ngoi-sz-ch'ue la.

Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Wōng Sin-Shaang, ngoi-sz-ch'ue kè Ts'in-
Ch'ue-Cheung wá, k'ui hó foon-ying neí hui ts'aam-koon.

Wōng-Ī. Neí ni-shuè hai Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-
Haaù. Ts'ing mán Fai Luên-Lòk-Koon hai shuè mà?

Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan-Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù ch'uên-taít. Neí yaú neí
kè ming-p'in* mà?

Wōng-Ī. Ngõh mǒ taai ming-p'in* lai, ni fung hai Ts'in Ch'ue-
Cheung sé peí Fai Luên-Lòk-Koon kè kaai-shiú sùn.

Fai Luên-Lòk Koon. Wōng Sin-Shaang, neí seúng ts'aam-koon ti
mi-yě, t'ung chi-tò ti mi-yě à?

Wōng-Ī. Meí ts'aam-koon chi-ts'in, ngõh seúng mán neí keí kòh
mán-t'ai.

Wōng-Ī. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù t'ung Wōng-Pò

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Kwan-Haaü yaü mi-yě m-t'ung à?

Fai-Luën-Lòk Koon. Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaü hai Chung-Yeung Lük-Kwan
Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaü kè ts'in-shan, t'ung Meī-Kwòk kè
Sai-Tim Kwan-Haaü ch'a-m-toh.

Wōng-Ī. Hòk-shaang yáp-nǎ chi-haü, iü shaü kei noi kè kei-
poón fàn-lín à?

Fai-Luën-Lòk Koon. Hòk-shaang yáp-nǎ chi-haü, iü shaü lük-kòh
uēt kè kei-poón fàn-lín.

Wōng-Ī. Kei-poón fàn-lín paau-k'òt mi-yě à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Kei-poón fàn-lín paau-k'òt pò-ts'o, ts'eung-
ts'o, kwan-sz sheung-shik, kwan-sz kei-lüt, t'ai-kaak
fàn-lín, shē-kik-shüt, täng-täng.

Wōng-Ī. Kwan-koon hòk-haaü kè fàn-lín paau-k'òt mi-yě à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Kwan-koon hòk-haaü kè fàn-lín paau-k'òt
kwan-sz hòk, chin-shüt, chin-leük, täng-täng.

Wōng-Ī. Chung-Kwòk kè Lük-Kwan yung pin-chung p'in-chai chai-
tò à?

Fai Luën-Lòk Koon. Lük-kwan yung "saam-saam" p'in-chai chai-
tò tsik-hai yat-kòh kwan yaü saam-kòh sz, yat-kòh sz
yaü saam-kòh t'uën, yat-kòh t'uën yaü saam-kòh ying,
täng-täng.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Col. Tsê, where is the Chinese Army base in Formosa?

Col. Tsê: The Chinese Army base is at Fûng-Shaan in southern Formosa.

W. I wish to visit the Central Military Officers Academy, the Central NCO Academy, the Artillery School, the Army Training Center, the Mechanized School, etc.

Tsê: Let me make a telephone call to contact the Foreign Affairs Section of the General Headquarters of the Army.

Tsê: Mr. Wōng, the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section, Mr. Ts'in says you are welcome to visit.

W. This is the Central Military Officers Academy, is the liaison officer, Mr. Fai, in?

The Messenger of CMOA: Do you have your name card?

W. I didn't bring my name card with me. This is Mr. Ts'in's letter of introduction addressed to the liaison officer, Mr. Fai.

Liaison Officer, Mr. Fai: Mr. Wōng, what do you want to visit and what do you want to know?

W. Before visiting, I want to ask you a few questions.

W. What is the difference between the CMOA and the Wōng-Pò Military Academy?

F. The CMOA was formerly known as the Wōng-Pò Military Academy. It is about the same as the West Point Military Academy of the United States.

LESSON 13

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- W. After a cadet is inducted, what is the length of the basic training he must receive?
- F. After a cadet is inducted, he has to receive six-months of basic training.
- W. What does basic training include?
- F. Basic training includes marching drills, rifle drills, military knowledge in general, military discipline, physical training, firing techniques, etc.
- W. What does the training in the Military Officers Academy include?
- F. The training in the Military Officers Academy includes military science, tactics, strategy, etc.
- W. What kind of organizational system is being used by the Chinese Army?
- F. The Chinese Army uses the "three-three" organizational system which means there are three divisions in an Army, three regiments in a division, three battalions in a regiment, etc.

LESSON 13

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. You are a graduate of the Chinese military academy. Am I right?
2. What kind of tactics will you employ?
3. During military training, instructors taught us firing techniques.
4. Military discipline is very important.
5. Even without any military knowledge, an average person can understand this situation.
6. During basic training, you have to do rifle drill in addition to marching drill.
7. She was inducted into the Women Auxiliary Corps last year.
8. This department store started as a grocery store.
9. Col Lee was graduated from Wōn Pō Military Academy in 1935 and he is now the Commandant of the Academy.
10. Do you know Capt. Wōng, the liaison officer from the foreign affairs section?
11. This school is a part of the army training center.
12. The artillery moved back two miles behind a hill.
13. I have visited the NCO academy while I was there.
14. The academy graduates will meet here next Saturday evening.
15. You have to get a form from the foreign affairs section and come back here for an appointment.
16. After being inducted into the army, you will receive eight weeks of basic training in California.

LESSON 13

WORD LIST

1. Chung-Yeung Lûk-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaü	Central Military Officers Academy
2. Chung-Yeung Sê-Koon Hôk-Haaü	Central NCO Academy
3. p'aaü-ping	artillery
4. lûk-kwan fân-lîn chung-sam	Army training center
5. kei-haaü-fà hōk-haaü	Mechanized School
6. ngoi-sê-ch'ue	foreign affairs section
7. luēn-lòk koon	liaison officer
8. Wōng-Pò Kwan-Haaü	Wōng-Pò Military Academy
9. ts'in-san	forerunner, predecessor
10. yâp-nǎ	induction
11. kei-pòbn fân-lîn	basic training
12. pò-ts'o	marching drill
13. ts'eung-ts'o	rifle drill
14. kwan-sê sheung-shik	military knowledge
15. kwan-sê kei-lût	military discipline
16. shê-kik shût	firing techniques
17. chin-shût	tactics

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

822

炮 p'auù: sound of firing a gun; cannon; blast; firework; to roast or bake.

大炮 taai-p'auù: a cannon.

炮手 p'auù-shau: a gunner.

炮兵 p'auù-ping: artillery personnel.

964

射 shé: to shoot out; to discharge; to radiate.

射箭 shé tsin: to shoot an arrow.

射中 shé ching: to hit the mark.

453

擊 kik: to strike; attack.

攻擊 kung-kik: to attack an enemy.

目擊 muk-kik: to witness with one's own eyes.

擊斃 kik pai: a violent death.

炮

射

擊

重

炮

射

擊

砲 砲 炮

射

擊

25

制 chái: to govern, to stop, to cut off

抵制 tai-chái: to boycott

制服 chái-fuk: uniform, to overcome

專制 chuen-chái: despotism

制度 chái-tó: system

238

械 waai: weapons; implements

軍械 kwan-waai: weapon of war

器械 wai-waai: machinery; implements.

制

械

制 械

制

械

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

1128

爹 te: father; daddy.
 爹爹 te-ts: daddy.
 爹媽 te-ma: my papa and
 mama.

736

娘 neŋg: a young lady;
 a girl; a mother;
 a wife.
 新娘 san-neŋg: a bride.
 伴娘 poŋn-neŋg: a
 bridesmaid.
 姑娘 koo-neŋg: Miss; un-
 married girl.
 娘家 neŋg ka: a wife's
 family.

1020

叔 shuk: father's
 younger brother;
 uncle.
 叔父 shuk-foŋ: an uncle.
 叔伯兄弟 shuk-pak
 hing-tai:
 cousins of
 the same sur-
 name.

爹 娘 叔
 爹 娘 叔
 爹 娘 叔

1275

操 ts'o: to hold to;
 to manage; to
 drill.
 操心 ts'o-sam: anxious;
 concerned.
 體操 t'ai-ts'o: physical
 drill.
 操場 ts'o-ch'ēng: drill
 ground.

1224

袖 tsau: sleeve; cuff.
 衫袖 shaam-tsau: sleeve
 of a coat.

操 袖
 操 袖
 操 袖

LESSON 13

READING MATERIAL

黃士學 10k 未中要軍事度
 地央化 10k 官於後操軍制
 基中械聯 10k 關之槍制
 軍校機費 10k 多伍操 10k 編
 陸學同到聯好入步 10k 三
 國官心見費講生 包三
 中軍中校俾二學 包三
 係軍練學交黃話 10k 訓軍
 便陸訓官信同官包 10k 陸
 南中央軍軍紹官 10k 練校國
 灣中陸軍介 10k 訓學中
 台觀校陸既 10k 聯本官等
 睇參學央寫聯費基軍等
 山處兵中長費野練等畧
 咽炮去處前既訓等戰
 去校先錢之軍本識術
 想學佢將觀陸基常戰
 二官校官參國受事學

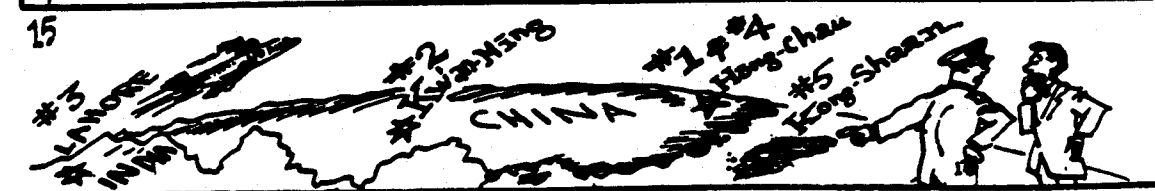
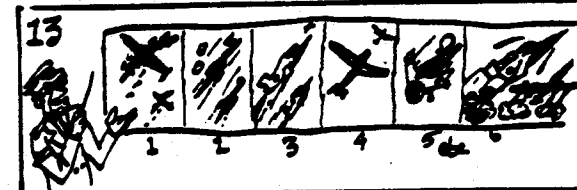
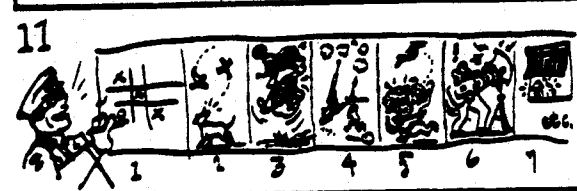
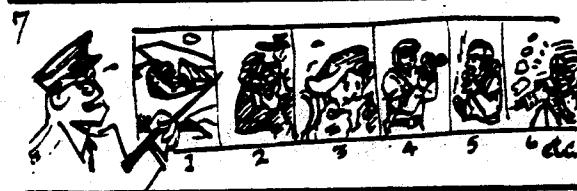
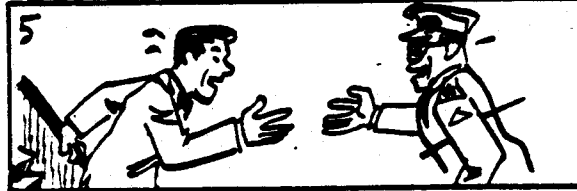
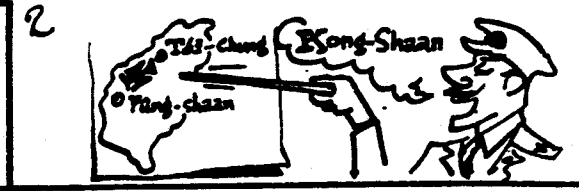
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LESSON 13

WRITING MATERIAL

炮	Character Number 822		Radical Number 86				
	Stroke Number 9		火, 火				
	·	ノ	灬	火	火	灼	灼
炮							
射	Character Number 964		Radical Number 41				
	Stroke Number 10		寸				
	'	丨	冫	冫	冫	身	身
射	射						
擊	Character Number 453		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 17		手				
	一	冫	冫	冫	冫	車	車
擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊	擊
制	Character Number 25		Radical Number 18				
	Stroke Number 8		冫, 刀				
	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫	冫
制	制	制	制	制	制	制	制
械	Character Number 238		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 11		木, 木				
	一	寸	才	才	木	木	木
械	械	械					

LESSON 14



LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- Wōng-Ī. Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù, Hung-Kwan kei-tei Kong-Shaan hai pin-shuè à?
- Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Kong-Shaan hai T'oi-Chung ĩ-naãm, Fûng-Shaan ĩ-pak.
- Wōng-Ī. Ngõh seûng ts'aam-koon kôh-shuè kè Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù t'ung Hung-Kwan Ts'aam-Maù Hôk-Haaù.
- Tsê Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Tsung-Sz-Ling-Pô yaù yat-kà chuen kei fei hui Kong-Shaan. Nei hoh-ĩ taap kôh kà fei-kei hui. Ni fung hai ngõh sé pei Húng Sheûng-Kaaù kè kaal-shiú sùn.
- Wōng-Ī. Húng Sheûng-Kaaù, ngõh seûng lai ni-shuè ts'aam-koon-hă.
- Wōng-Ī. Kwaan-ue hung-k'an fong-mîn, nei-tei sui-iù pin chûng yân-uên à?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Ngõh-tei iù fân-lîn fei-hâng uên, lîng-hông uên, kwang-châ uên, ching-ch'aat uên, t'ung-sùn uên, kei-kwaan-ts'eung-shaú, táng-táng.
- Wōng-Ī. Nei-tei kè kaaù-koon toh-shò hai Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù ĩ-ts'in kè pat-íp shaang, hai mà?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Hai, k'ui-tei toh-shò hai Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hôk-Haaù ĩ-ts'in kè pat-íp shaang.
- Wōng-Ī. Paat-yat-sei Hung-Kwan Tsit kè shi-haù, nei-tei yaù mi-yě tsit-múk à?
- Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Paat-uêt shâp-sei Hung-Kwan Tsit kè shi-haù,

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

ngõh-teî yaũ fei-hāng piú-in, hó-ts'ĕ p'in-tuî* fei-hāng; hung-chĭn; t'iu-saàn piú-in; fōng-hung in-tsaáp, hó-ts'ĕ hung-tsaáp, faat kĭng-pò, tang-fóh koón-chai, táng-táng.

Wōng-Ī. Neî-teî ni-shuê yaũ ti mi-yě fei-kei à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Yaũ kwang-châ kei, chĭn-taù kei, k'ui-chĭk kei, ching-ch'aat kei t'ung kaaù-lĭn kei, táng-táng; ĩ-ch'é ngõh-teî yaũ kòk chŭng kè p'àn-hei kei.

Wōng-Ī. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù ĩ-ts'in hai pin shuê à?

Húng Sheûng-Kaaù. Hung-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hòk-Haaù hai Hōng-Chau shĭng-lâp; k'òng-chĭn kè shĭ-haù, poon hui Kw'an-Mĭng t'ung Yàn-Tô kè Laâp-Hōh. Tai-Ī-Ts'ĕ Shai-Kaaì Taaì-Chĭn chi-haù, poon-faan-hui Hōng-Chau. Chung-Kwòk Kŭng-Ch'aán-Tóng tsaù-lai chĭm-lĭng Chung-Kwòk taaì-lŭk kè shĭ-haù, poon lai ni-shuê.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wŉng-Ī: Col. Tsē, where is the Air Force Base, Kong-Shaan?

Col. Tsē: Kong -Shaan is located to the south of T'oi-Chung and the north of Fŉng-Shaan.

W. I wish to visit the Air Force Officers Academy and the Air Force Staff Academy.

T. The General Headquarters of the Air Force has a special plane flying to Kong-Shaan which you can take. This is my letter of introduction to Col Hŉng.

W. Col. Hŉng, I have come here to visit.

W. Regarding the flight duties, what kinds of personnel do you need?

Col. Hŉng: We have to train pilots, navigators, bombardiers, air reconnaissance personnel, signal communication personnel, machinegunners, etc.

W. Most of your instructors are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy, is that right?

H. Yes, most of them are former graduates of the Air Force Officers Academy.

W. During Air Force Day on August 14th, what programs do you have?

H. During Air Force Day on 14th August we have airborne performances such as formation flights; dog fights; parachute-jumping demonstrations; and air-defense drills, as air raids, sounding of air raid alarms, blackouts, etc.

LESSON 14

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

W. What kinds of planes do you have here?

H. We have bombers, fighters, pursuit planes, reconnaissance planes, training planes, etc. Besides, we have various jet planes.

W. Where was the Air Force Officers Academy formerly located?

H. The Air Force Officers Academy was founded in Hōng-Chau.

It was moved to Kw'an-Ming and to Lahore, India during the Chinese War of Resistance. After World War II, it was moved back to Hōng-Chau. When the Chinese Communists were about to occupy the China Mainland, it was moved here.

LESSON 14

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. After the army seized the airport they handed it over to the air force.
2. She is a communist and she is an intelligence agent.
3. We had only a few jet planes a few years ago.
4. There are two seats in the trainer; one is for the student and the other for the instructor.
5. Do you know how to differentiate a transport plane from a fighter?
6. We have blackouts every night since the war started.
7. They sounded the air raid alarm as much as three or four times last night.
8. The enemy made several air raids to this city last week.
9. According to my younger brother, air defense drills are fun.
10. The air force showed off the new planes this afternoon.
11. They broke up the formation flight, and engaged in dog fight.
12. The machine gunner was wounded during the fight on the other side of the mountain.
13. For this modern jet plane, I need two communication personnel.
14. All crew members received air reconnaissance training.
15. We do not need any navigators or bombardiers. in this flight.
16. In my opinion, the ground crew is just as important as the flight crew.

LESSON 14

WORD LIST

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. hung-k'ân-yân-uân | flight crew members |
| 2. k'ing-hōng uân | navigator |
| 3. kwang-châ uân | bombardier |
| 4. ching-ch'âat uân | air reconnaissance personnel |
| 5. t'ung-sûn uân | signal communication personnel |
| 6. kei-kwaan-ts'eung shaú | machine gunner |
| 7. p'in-tuí* fei-hāng | formation flight |
| 8. hung-chín | dog fight |
| 9. t'îû-saân piú-in | parachute-jumping |
| 10. fōng-hung in-tsaâp | air defense drill |
| 11. hung-tsaâp | air raid |
| 12. faât k'ing-pò | to issue air raid alarm |
| 13. tang-fòh koón-chai | blackout (air defense) |
| 14. chin-taú kei | fighter plane |
| 15. k'ui-chūk kei | pursuit plane |
| 16. kaaú-lín kei | trainer (airplane) |
| 17. p'ân-hei kei | jet plane |
| 18. k'ing-ch'ân tóng | communist, communist party |
| 19. chin-lǐng | to occupy, seize |

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

564

轟

kuang: to rumble; to roar; to crash; to bomb.

轟破

kuang p'òh: to blow to pieces.

轟擊

kuang-kik: to bombard.

1192

黨

tóng: faction; party; clan; association.

黨派

tóng-p'ài: party; faction.

工黨

kung t'óng: labor party.

革命黨

kuò-míng tóng: revolutionary party.

國民黨

kuò-mín-tóng: Nationalist party

89

佔

ch'ím: to usurp; seize

強佔

k'ung ch'ím: to take by force; usurp

佔領

ch'ím-líng: to seize territory "to occupation"

佔據

ch'ím-ku: to occupy forcibly

轟

車轉

轟

黨

黨

黨

佔

佔

佔

217

付

fù: to transfer; give to; to send

付託

fù-t'òk: entrust with

付貨

fù-huà: to deliver goods

541

攻

kung: to strike; to attack; to assault.

攻打

kung tá: to attack (in battle).

攻擊

kung-kik: to attack (in word or deed)

反攻

faán-kung: to counter-attack

付

付

付

攻

攻

攻

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

1122

炸 chā: to explode
 炸彈 chā-tán: a bomb.
 炸藥 chā-yuák: dynamite.
 油炸 yóu-chā: to fry in oil
 爆炸 pàozhā: to explode; explosion

鬥 dòu: to wrangle; to fight; to compete; contest.
 鬥氣 dòu-qì: pugnacious; belligerent.
 械鬥 xiè dòu: to fight with weapons.

致 zhì: to come to; attain; send; cause.
 致敬 zhì jīng: to show homage; to show deep respect.
 致函 zhì hán: send a letter to

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬥 致

炸 鬥 致

1408

還 wān: to return; to repay; still.
 還債 wān chāi: to repay a debt.
 還錢 wān qián: to repay money.
 還手 wān shǒu: to retaliate; to strike back.

3

鴨 yā: duck
 鴨 yā: duck (Cl. 鴨)
 水鴨 shuǐ yā: wild duck.
 臘鴨 là yā: preserved duck.

還 鴨

還 鴨

還 鴨

LESSON 14

READING MATERIAL

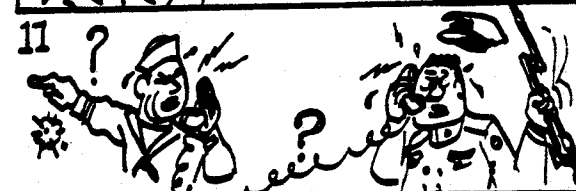
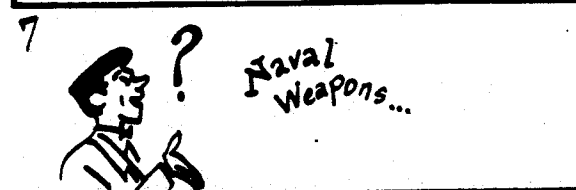
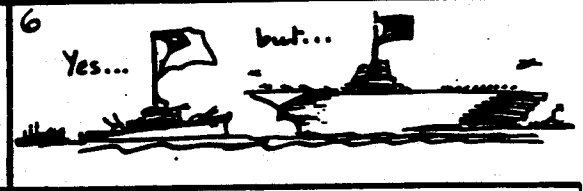
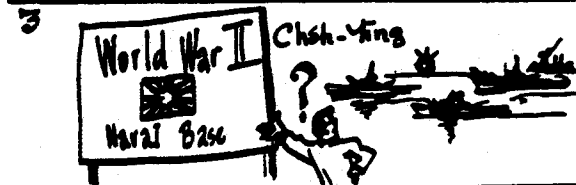
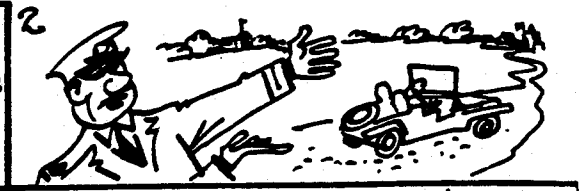
國軍部上術立人中應
 中軍令孔門成敵州黎以
 係空司校戰州被敵州搬可
 北觀總上練戰州被敵州搬可
 以參軍孔訓練免去時候只
 山處空到史，喺度番嘅大敵
 Fung 嗰見歷校印搬陸強擊
 南，去佢佢嘅學同後，大力還
 以二學空軍官明之國軍以
 中黃謀 Kong 國軍 Kw'an 大領空且
 台地參喺中空去界佔國而
 喺基軍處於話，搬世黎中擊，
 山練空喺關佢候次就在攻
 Kong 訓同去多後時二黨現嘅
 軍嘅校機好最嘅第產山人
 空軍學專講等戰炸共
 Kong 官嘅校等抗韓國
 Kong 付敵

LESSON 14

WRITING MATERIAL

車轉	Character Number 564		Radical Number 159	
	Stroke Number 21		車	
	車	車	車	車
黨	Character Number 1192		Radical Number 203	
	Stroke Number 20		黑	
	黨	黨	黨	黨
攻	Character Number 541		Radical Number 66	
	Stroke Number 7		攴, 攴	
	攻	攻	攻	攻
炸	Character Number 7		Radical Number 86	
	Stroke Number 9		火, 火	
	炸	炸	炸	炸
佔	Character Number 89		Radical Number 9	
	Stroke Number 7		亻, 人	
	佔	佔	佔	佔

LESSON 15



LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Ko Shiù-Kaaù, ngōh seúng ts'aam-koon nei-teí kè Hoi-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hōk-Haaù, Hoi-Kwan Kei-Haaí Hōk-Haaù, t'ūng Hoi-Kwan Lūk-Chin-Tuí* Fàn-Lín Chung-Sam.

Tsōh-Yīng Hoi-Kwan Kwan-Koon Hōk-Haaù luēn-lōk-koon Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Ni-shuē teí-fong hó taaí. Ngōh-teí ts'ōh kat-p'ò-ch'e tò shuē hui ts'aam-koon la.

Wōng-Ī. T'eng-mān-wá, hai Tai-Ī-Ts'è Shai-Kaaí Taaí-Chin kè shī-haù, Tsōh-Yīng hai Yāt-Poón luēn-hōp laām-tuí* kè Hoi-Kwan kei-teí, hai mã?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Hai, Tsōh-Yīng hai kóh chán-shī Yāt-Poón luēn-hōp laām-tuí* kè Hoi-Kwan kei-teí. Luēn-hōp laām-tuí* kè k'eí-laām shī shī t'ing hai ni-shuē.

Wōng-Ī. Chung-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan yaú mǒ laām-tuí* à? K'uī-teí kè tsó-chik yaú mǒ Meí-Kwòk Tai-Ts'at Laām-Tuí* kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Chung-Kwòk Hoi-Kwan yaú laām-tuí*, taān-hai k'uī-teí kè tsó-chik hó kaán-taan, mǒ Meí-Kwòk kè kòm uēn-ts'uēn. Ngōh-teí mǒ hōng-hung-mǒ-laām, mǒ chuē-lík-laām.

Wōng-Ī. Nei-teí yaú mi-yě Hoi-Kwan mǒ-heí à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù? Ngōh-teí kè Hoi-Kwan mǒ-heí hai uē-lui, shui-lui, sham-shui chà-taān*, táng-táng.

Wōng-Ī. Nei-teí yaú mǒ tsè-tò fei-taān* à, hó-ts'è lūk-tuí-

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

hung kè fei-taân*, hung-tui-hung kè fei-taân* hoî-tui-hung
kè fei-taân*, t'ung k'ei-t'a kè uên-tsz mǒ-hei?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Ni-ti haî tsui-ko kwòk-fông pei-mât; ngõh m-haî
kei chi-tò.

Wõng-î. Tsòk-chín kè shí-haù, Hoî-Kwan tím-yeûng* p'ool-hôp
Hoî-Kwan Lûk-Chín-Tuí* tsòk-chín à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Ni pòón shue kóng-k'áp k'uí-teí tím-yeûng* p'ool-
hôp tsòk-chín. Tsui-ch'oh yaù Hoî-Kwan fông in-mòk, t'ung
yûng taaí-p'aaù kwang-kik tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn. Haî Hoî-
Kwan kè p'aaù-fòh im-oô chi-hâ, lûk-chín-tuí* t'ung kòk
chúng shuí-lûk-leûng-ts'ai pô-tuí* ts'òh tang-lûk-t'êng
hui-tò tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn, kín-lâp t'aan-t'aù-chân-teí.
Ni-ti kiù-tsô shuí-lûk-leûng-ts'ai tsòk-chín.

Wõng-î. Haî tîk-yân kè hoî-ngôn tang-lûk chi-haù, nei-teí
tím-yeûng* wai-ch'í hoî-sheûng kè pò-k'ap sìn à?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Ngõh-teí yûng wân-shue-laâm t'ung k'ei-t'a kè
chín-laâm wai-ch'í hoî-sheûng kè pò-k'ap sìn.

Wõng-î. Uē-kwòh haî kóm, nei-teí yat-tíng iù yaù hó k'eûng-
taaí kè oô-hông-tuí*, haî mà?

Ko Shiù-Kaaù: Haî, ngõh-teí yat-tíng iù yaù hó k'eûng-taaí kè
oô-hông tuí*.

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Î: Major Ko, I wish to visit the Naval Officers Academy, the Navy Mechanized School and the Marine Training Center.

Major Ko, the Liaison Officer of the Naval Officers Academy at

Chóh-Yīng: This area is very large. Let's use a jeep to tour the base.

W. I heard that during World War II Chóh-Yīng was the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base. Is that right?

K. Yes, Chóh-Yīng was then the Japanese Joint Fleet's naval base, and the flagship of the joint fleet often anchored here.

W. Does the Chinese Navy have a fleet? Is their organization as complete as that of the U.S. Seventh Fleet?

K. Yes, the Chinese Navy has a fleet, but their organization is very simple and not as complete as that of the U.S. fleet. We don't have aircraft carriers and battleships.

W. What kinds of naval weapons do you have?

K. Our naval weapons are torpedoes, mines, depth charges, etc.

W. Do you have guided missiles such as land to air missiles, air to air missiles, sea to air missiles, and other nuclear weapons.

K. These are the top secrets of national defense, I don't know them very well.

W. How does the Navy coordinate with the Marines in time of combat?

LESSON 15

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- K.** This book tells you how they coordinate in combat. At first, the Navy lays a smoke screen and bombards the sea of the enemy's shore. Then, under the protective cover of the naval artillery fire, the Marines and other amphibious units go in landing crafts to the enemy's shore to establish a beachhead. This is known as an amphibious operation.
- W.** How do you maintain the sea supply line after landing on the enemy's shore?
- K.** We use the transports and other warships to maintain the sea supply line.
- W.** If this is the case, won't you have to have a powerful and large convoy?
- K.** Yes, we have to have a powerful and large convoy.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The convoy will be here soon; then we will have more men and supplies.
2. It is very difficult to maintain the sea supply line if we don't have sufficient numbers of ships.
3. The amphibious unit established a beachhead last night.
4. Under the protective cover of artillery fire the marines landed on the island.
5. The enemy bombards the city every other day.
6. By means of a smoke screen, the marines crossed the river and established a beachhead.
7. Col. Cheung is the officer who coordinates the operation of these two units.
8. Guided missiles are no longer top secret weapons.
9. The flag-ship is so huge that it is quite a walk from one end to the other.
10. The fleet has twenty ships and the flag-ship is the largest.
11. The water is full of sea mines and the fleet is facing certain danger.
12. If you have any pistols, you should register it at the police station.
13. The ship carries guided missiles in addition to torpedos and depth charges.
14. In order to transport the supplies to the front line, we need ten trucks and two jeeps.
15. We will coordinate by means of telephone.

LESSON 15

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

- 16. The army trains amphibious units with the help of the navy.**

LESSON 15

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. | hoi-kwan lûk-chîn-tuî* | marines |
| 2. | kat-p'ô-ch'e | jeep |
| 3. | luên-hôp laâm-tuî* | joint fleet |
| 4. | k'eī-laâm | flag-ship |
| 5. | mō-hei | weapons |
| 6. | uē-luī | torpedo |
| 7. | shui-luī | mine (navy) |
| 8. | sham-shui chà-taân* | depth charge |
| 9. | tsz̄-tô fei-taân* | guided missile |
| 10. | tsui-ko kwòk-fōng
pei-mât | top secret of national defense |
| 11. | p'ooi-hôp tsòk-chîn | to coordinate the operation |
| 12. | in-môk | smoke screen |
| 13. | p'aaù-kwang | to bombard, to shell |
| 14. | hai...p'aaù-fôh
im-oô chi-hâ | under the protective cover of... |
| 15. | shuí-lûk-leũng-ts'ai
pô-tuî* | amphibious unit |
| 16. | kîn-lâp t'aan-t'aũ-
chân-tei | to establish a beachhead |
| 17. | wai-ch'i hoi-sheũng
kè pò-k'ap sin | to maintain the sea supply line |
| 18. | oô-hōng tuî* | convoy (navy) |

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

895

配 p'ei: to pair; to mate; a mate.

配合 p'ei-hp: to match; to pair; to fit.

配偶 p'ei-ngai: a married couple.

524

捲 kuán: to roll up.

捲埋 kuán mai: to roll up.

捲髮 kuán fát: curly hair.

500

窮 k'ing: poor; impoverished; destitute; exhausted.

窮人 k'ing-yán: a poor man; the poor.

報窮 pò k'ing: to plead bankruptcy.

窮途 k'ing t'ò: straitened circumstances.

配

捲

窮

配 捲 窮

配

捲 窮

窮

929

紗 sha: gauze; crepe; sarsonet; yarn.

紗窗 sha ch'ung: gauze window.

竹紗 chuk-sha: mercerized cotton cloth.

156

儉 k'ín: economical; frugal.

節儉 tsit-k'ín: thrifty; frugal.

勤儉 k'ín-k'ín: industrious and thrifty.

紗

儉

紗 儉

紗

儉

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

421

吉 kat: fortunate; lucky.

大吉 taai kat: very lucky.

吉日 kat yit: lucky day

吉林 kat-lin: Kirin

1094

炭 t'an: coal; charcoal.

炭氣 t'an-hai: carbonic gas.

炭紙 t'an chí: carbon paper.

551

鬼 kwai: disembodied spirit; devil; ghost.

魔鬼 moh-kwai: the devil; demon.

鬼鼠 kwai-shue: unopenly; sneaky.

吉

炭

鬼

吉

吉

炭

炭

鬼

鬼

496

干 kon: to concern; a shield.

干涉 kon-ship: to interfere; to have a hand in.

干連 kon-lin: to implicate; to involve.

若干 yeuk-kon: how many? an indefinite number.

1501

缸 kong: pottery; jar.

缸瓦 kong-ngá: earthenware.

水缸 shui kong: a water jar.

干

缸

干

干

缸

缸

LESSON 15

READING MATERIAL

同觀國軍海火就陣上
 聯高艦同軍坐地
 黃少隊海放護登海
 二枝既軍烟之陸軍
 而官同組陸幕下除
 家高黃織戰同陸
 參少二同隊炮戰去
 觀校講中點轟隊到
 左坐好國樣敵同敵
 營一多既配人各人
 既架關武合既種既
 海吉於器作海海水
 軍普左最戰岸陸岸
 軍車營後佢睇兩建
 官到既佢話海 ts'ai
 學處歷講最軍 t'aa
 校去史及初既部
 佢參中海由炮隊頭
 海

LESSON 15

WRITING MATERIAL

配	Character Number 895		Radical Number 164				
	Stroke Number 10		酉				
	一	丨	冂	𠃉	𠃉	酉	酉
	酉 ²	配					
捲	Character Number 524		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		才, 手				
	一	丨	才	扌	扌	扌	扌
	捲	捲	捲				
窮	Character Number 544		Radical Number 116				
	Stroke Number 15		宀				
	一	丨	宀	宀	宀	宀	宀
	窮	窮	窮	窮	窮	窮	窮
紉	Character Number 929		Radical Number 126				
	Stroke Number 10		糸, 系				
	一	丨	纟	纟	纟	纟	纟
	紉	紉					
儉	Character Number 456		Radical Number 9				
	Stroke Number 15		亻, 人				
	一	丨	亻	亻	亻	亻	亻
	儉	儉	儉	儉	儉	儉	儉

LESSON 16



LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Lām Sheūng-Kaaù, ngōh seúng t'ŭng Heung-Kóng lai kè wai-lō-t'uēn hui ts'aam-koon uēn-hoí kòk tó-chuí: P'aāng-Oō, Kam-Moōn, Mǎ-Tsó. Neī yaū mi-yě l-kín à?

T'oi-Waan Fōng-Shaú Sz-Līng-Pô kè Lām Sheūng-Kaaù: T'oi-Waan hai tsz-yaū shai-kaai kè chūng-iú pò-luī; P'aāng-Oō, Kam-Moōn t'ŭng Mǎ-Tsó hai T'oi-Waan kè ts'in-wai. Neī ying-koi hui t'ai-hǎ.

Wōng-Ī. Lūk Shiù-Tseūng, tím-kaai Kam-Moōn tul ngōh-teī t'ŭng tík-yān to kòm chūng-iú à?

Kam-Moōn Fōng-Shaú Sz-Līng-Pô kè Ts'aam-Maū-Cheúng Lūk Shiù-Tseūng: Yan-wai Kam-Moōn lei taaí-lūk hó k'ān, uē-kwōh tík-yān seúng tsùn-kung T'oi-Waan, yat-tīng sin iú chīm-līng Kam-Moōn, uē-kóh Kwòk-Kwan faán-kung taaí-lūk, yat-tīng iú king-kwōh Kam-Moōn. Shóh-ī Kam-Moōn hai Kwòk-Kwan faán-kung taaí-lūk kè taáp-keùk-shêk. Uē-Kwóh ngōh-teī shaú-chuê Kam-Moōn, hōh-ī hin-chai kei -sháp-maân tík kwan.

Wōng-Ī. Lūk Shiù-Tseūng, t'eng-mān-wá, Kam-Moōn kè fōng-uē kung-sz toh shò hai teī-hǎ kung-sz. Tím-kaai à?

Lūk Shiù-Tseūng. Yan-wai Kam-Moōn hai tík-yān kè uēn-ch'ing-p'aaù kè p'aaù-fóh shê-ch'ing chi-noí, ngōh-teī yat-tīng iú yaū teī-hǎ kung-sz.

Wōng-Ī. Neī-teī tul tík-yān kè sam-leī tsòk-chín kung-tsòk tím-yeūng* à?

Lūk Shiù-Tseūng. Yaū-shí ngōh-teī yūng kwóng-pòh-hei kiú tík-

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

yān t'āu-hōng; yāu-shī ngōh-teī yūng hei-k'āu saàn ch'uēn-taan.

Wōng-Ī. Yat-kaú-sei-kaú nīn Koó-Nīng-T'āu Chīn-Yīk kè king-kwòh hai tīm kà?

Lūk Shiù-Tseung. Kōng hei lai hó ch'eūng, taai-k'oi* hai kóm: Tīk-yān hai Kam-Moōn kè Koó-Nīng-T'āu tang-lūk. Tīk-yān tang-lūk chi-haū, ngōh-teī kè tsang-oōn pō-tui* tseung tīk-yān t'ūng haū-fong kè kaau-t'ung sīn ts'it-t'uēn. Tīk-yān sheung-mōng hó ch'ūng, hó toh heūng ngōh-teī t'āu-hōng.

Wōng-Ī. Maān-Sz-Cheung, ngōh-teī king-kwòh T'oi-Waan Hoi-Haap kè shī-haū, kīn-tó hó toh Kwòk-Kwan kè chīn-laām. K'ui-teī ch'ui-chòh fōng-shaú T'oi-Waan Hoi-Haap chi-ngoī, chūng yāu mi-yě yām-mô à?

P'aāng-Oō Fōng-Shaú Sz-Līng-Pō kè Maān Sz-Cheung: K'ui-teī k'eī-t'a kè yām-mô hai ts'ūn-lōh T'oi-Waan Hoi-Haap, fung-sòh Chung-Kwòk taai-lūk. Neī t'ai-hă ni cheung teī-t'ò. Ni t'iū hai Kwòk-Kwan tui Chung-Kwòk taai-lūk kè fung-sòh sīn.

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wong-I: Col. Lam, I wish to go with the comfort group from Hong Kong to visit the offshore island Pescadores, Quemoy, Matsu. What is your opinion?

Col. Lam of Taiwan Defense Headquarters: Formosa is an important bastion of the free world; Pescadores, Quemoy and Matsu are the vanguards of Formosa. You should go to take a look.

W. General Luk, why is Quemoy so important both to us and to the enemy?

Major General Luk, Chief of Staff of Quemoy Defense Headquarters: Because Quemoy is very close to the China Mainland. If the enemy wants to invade Formosa, they have to occupy Quemoy first; and if the Nationalist Army desires to counterattack the mainland, we have to pass through Quemoy. Therefore, Quemoy is the stepping stone for the Nationalist Army to invade the Mainland. If we hold Quemoy, we will be able to contain several hundred thousand of the enemy troops.

W. General Luk, I heard that most of the fortifications of Quemoy are constructed underground. What is the reason for this?

L. We have to have the underground fortification because Quemoy is within range of the enemy's long range artillery.

W. What is the nature of your efforts in psychological warfare directed against the enemy?

LESSON 16

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- L. Sometimes we use a public address system to urge the enemy to surrender; sometimes we use balloons to drop leaflets.
- W. How was the battle of Koó-Ning-T'aū in 1949?
- L. It is a very long story which goes something like this. The enemy landed on Koó-Ning-T'aū. After the enemy's landing, our reinforced units came to cut off the enemy's communication with their rear. The enemy's casualties were very heavy and many of them surrendered to our troops.

Wōng: Commander Maân, (Division Commander Maân) when we crossed the Formosan Strait we saw many Nationalist warships. Besides defending the Formosan Strait what other missions do they have?

Division Commander Maân of the Pescadores Defense Headquarters: Their other missions are to patrol the Formosa Strait and to blockade the Mainland of China. Take a look at this map. This is the blockade line against mainland of China.

LESSON 16

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The plan of blockade is the most important part of the invasion.
2. The police sometimes bring dogs to patrol the area.
3. Taiwan Strait is the strait that separates Communist China from Nationalist China.
4. We have many casualties, and our supply line is also cut off by the enemy.
5. The reinforcement came after the battle was over.
6. You might as well take these balloons home and give them to your children.
7. Don't you think it is too expensive to send a jet for the purpose of dropping a few leaflets.
8. I think you better surrender to us.
9. This temporary headquarters is not within the range of enemy's artillery.
10. Major Wong is the officer in charge of this artillery unit.
11. Defensive positions are set up in all off-shore islands.
12. There are two students included in the casualties.
13. The defense headquarters plan a counterattack at the later part of this year.
14. This defensive position is established by the army.
15. The mayor's office is the stepping stone to the Governor's office.
16. Our unit is being contained by the enemy's reinforcement.

LESSON 16

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 1. | uēn-hoi tō-chuī | off-shore islands |
| 2. | wai-lō t'uēn | comfort group |
| 3. | T'oi-Waan Fōng-Shaú
Sz-Līng-Pô | Taiwan Defense Headquarters |
| 4. | pō-luī | bastion fortress |
| 5. | tsūn-kung | to invade, advance; invasion |
| 6. | faán-kung | to counterattack; counterattack |
| 7. | taâp-keùk-shêk | stepping stone |
| 8. | hin-chai | to contain (military) |
| 9. | fōng-uê kung-sê | fortification, field works |
| 10. | hai uēn-ch'ing-p'au
kê p'au-fōh shê
ch'ing chi noi | within the fire range of the
long range artillery |
| 11. | heung...t'au hōng | to surrender to ... |
| 12. | hei-k'au | balloon |
| 13. | saán ch'uēn-taan | to cast leaflets (from the air) |
| 14. | chin-yik | campaign (combat) |
| 15. | tsang-oōn pō-tui* | reinforced unit; reinforcement |
| 16. | ts'it-t'uēn | to cut off |
| 17. | sheung-mōng | casualty |
| 18. | T'oi-Waan Hoi-Haâp | Taiwan Strait |
| 19. | ts'un-lōh | to patrol |
| 20. | fung-sōh | to blockade; blockade |

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1270

祖 tsó: ancestor;
founder.
祖國 tsó-lóok: father-
land.
祖父 tsó-fó: grandfather.

1043

鎖 sǎh: lock; to lock.
鎖位 sǎh chui: under
lock and key.
鎖匙 sǎh-shí: a key.

808

敗 paaf: defeated;
destroyed; ruin-
ed.
腐敗 fú-paaf: corruption.
失敗 shat-paaf: defeated;
ruined; failure.

祖 鎖 敗

祖 鎖 敗

57

仗 chéng: warfare;
weapons.

仗 chéng: to rely
on; to trust.

打仗 tá-chéng: to
make war
打勝仗 tá-chéng-chéng:
to win a victory.

仗義 chéng-í: stirred
to action
by righteous-
ness

542

供 kung: to contribute
to give
evidence.

供認 kung-yíng: to con-
fess; to ad-
mit.

口供 háu-kung: a verbal
deposition.

供給 kung-k'ap: to sup-
ply; to furnish.

仗

供

仗 供

仗

供

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

1019

縮 shuk: to draw back; to contract; to shrink.

縮短 shuk tuán: to shrink; shorter.

退縮 t'ui shuk: to retreat; to draw back.

265

欺 hei: to deceive; cheat; oppress

欺騙 hei-p'ian: to cheat; deceive

欺人 hei yén: to impose upon or on other; to deceive

765

寧 ning: rather; it is better; it is easier.

寧願 ning-yuán: to prefer.

寧可 ning-hóh: better that.....

縮

欺

寧

寧

縮

欺

寧

縮

欺

寧

1012

威 wai: majesty; pomp; awful; pretty; authoritative-ness.

威嚴 wai-yin: majestic and stern.

威風 wai-fung: awe-inspiring reputation.

發威 fait wai: to show sternness

794

援 yuán: pull out; to rescue; to quote.

援救 yuán-kuò: to relieve; to rescue; to assist; to help.

援兵 yuán ping: reinforcement.

援助 yuán-chú: to help; to aid; to give support to.

威

援

威

援

LESSON 16

READING MATERIAL

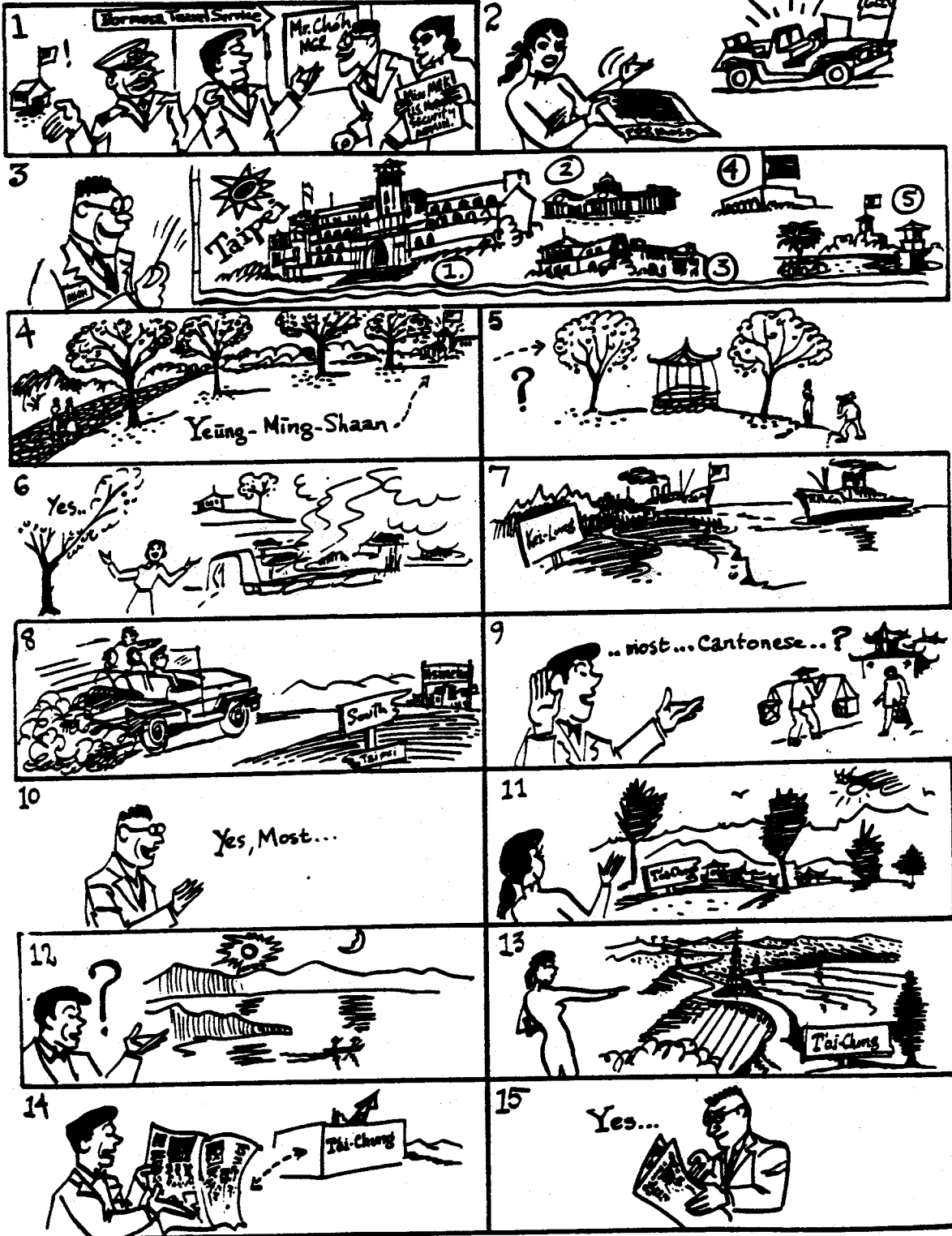
話, 佢 黃 二 去 台 灣 防 守 司 令 部 見 林 上 校 黃 二
 chui, P' aang- 湖, 金 門, 馬 祖, 林 上 湖, 金 門, 同 馬 自
 由 世 界 嘅 重 要 p8-lui; P' aang- 湖, 金 門, 嘅 時 候, 佢 見 到
 係 台 灣 嘅 前 衛 黃 二 去 到 金 門 嘅 時 候, 一 九 四 九
 年 古 寧 頭 戰 役 嘅 經 過 佢 話 我 地 唔 到 增 援 給 就 打
 將 敵 人 嘅 交 通 線 切 斷, 敵 人 得 唔 到 經 過 台 灣
 敗 仗 後 來 佢 地 去 P' aang- 湖; 佢 地 經 過 台 灣
 hāp 嘅 時 候, 見 到 好 多 國 軍 嘅 戰 艦, 封 鎖 中 國
 大 陸 係 啲 戰 艦 嘅 任 務 之 一。

LESSON 16

WRITING MATERIAL

祖	Character Number 1270		Radical Number 113					
	Stroke Number 9		礻, 示					
	丶	丿	㇇	礻	礻	礻	礻	礻
祖								
鎖	Character Number 1043		Radical Number 167					
	Stroke Number 18		金, 金					
	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	金	金	金
鎖	鎖	鎖	鎖	鎖	鎖	鎖	鎖	
敗	Character Number 808		Radical Number 66					
	Stroke Number 11		攴, 攴					
	丨	丨	月	月	目	貝	貝	貝
敗	敗	敗						
仗	Character Number 57		Radical Number 9					
	Stroke Number 5		亻, 人					
	ノ	亻	亻	仗	仗			
供	Character Number 542		Radical Number 9					
	Stroke Number 8		亻, 人					
	ノ	亻	亻	仗	仗	供	供	供

LESSON 17



LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsê Sheung-Kaau. Wōng Sin-Shaang; nei ts'aam-koon-chōh kòh toh kwan-sê kè tei-fong; nei yat-tīng t'ai-tò moon saai Ngōh-tei pat-ue waan yaū T'oi-Waan la. Ngōh i-king yeuk-hó T'oi-Waan Lui-Haang Shě kè Tsōh King-Lei t'ung Kung-T'ung On-Ts'uēn Fan-Shuě kè Māk Siú-Tsé.

Māk Siú-Tsé. Ngōh tui-ue T'oi-Waan hó shūk, ngōh-tei ts'ōh Tsê Sheung-Kaau kè kat-p'ò-ch'e hui la, Wōng Sin-Shaang Tsōh King-Lei. Ngōh-tei sin hui T'oi-Pak kè shī-k'ui la. Ni cheung hai T'oi-Pak Shī kè tei-t'ò. Ni-shuè hai Tsung-T'ung-Pòb. Tseung Tsung-T'ung yaū-shī hai ni-shuè uēt ping. Ni-shuè hai Chung-Shaan-T'ōng, hai kung-kung tsaap-oi* kè tei-fong. Ni-shuè hai T'oi-Pak Pan-Kòbn, hai chiu-toi ngoi-pan kè tei-fong. Ni-shuè hai Mei-Kwòk San-Mān Ch'uē. Ni-shuè hai San-Kung-Uēn*. Ni-shuè hai Chik-Māt-Uēn.*

Māk. Ni-shuè hai Yeung-Ming-Shaan, i-ts'in kiù-tsò Ts'ò-Shaan.

Tseung Tsung-T'ung kè koon-tai hai ni-shuè.

Wōng-f. Yeung-Ming-Shaan kè ying-fa hó ch'ut-mēng*, hai mǎ?

Māk. Hai, k'ui kè ying-fa hó ch'ut-mēng*, mooī nin ch'un-t'in hó toh yaū-haak lai ni-shuè t'ai ying-fa. Ni-shuè hai Pak-T'ai, ni-shuè yaū hó toh wan-ts'uēn, ch'a-m-toh mooī kaan lui-kòbn to yaū wan-ts'uēn yūk-shat.

Tsōh. Ni-shuè hai T'oi-Pak i-pak kè Kei-Lung. Kei-Lung hai

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

T'oi-Waan chi taaí kè kóng-haú. Ni chék hai Chiu-Sheung-Kúk* kè shuēn, ni chék hai Fúk-Hing Hōng-Īp Kung-Sz kè shuēn. Ni leūng kaan hai T'oi-Waan chi taaí kè hōng-Īp kung-sz.

Tsòh. Ngōh-teí ĩ-ka heūng naām haāng. Ni-shuē hai T'oi-Pak ĩ-naām kè San-Chuk.

Wōng. Yǎu yān wā, chuē hai San-Chuk kè yān toh shò hai Kwóng-Tung yān, hai mà?

Tsòh. Hai, chuē hai San-Chuk kè yān toh shò hai Kwóng-Tung yān.

Mák. Ngōh-teí tò-chòh T'oi-Chung, T'oi-Chung kè hei-haú hó wan-wōh, fung-king hó mei-lai.

Wōng. Chuē-ming kè Yāt-Uēt-T'aām hai pin shuē à?

Mák. Chuē-ming kè Yāt-Uēt-T'aām hai T'oi-Chung Shī kè foō kán; hai Yāt-Uēt-T'aām, yǎu leūng-kaan hó taaí kè shuí-lík faát-tín ch'óng. T'oi-Waan taaí-pô-fán kè tín-lík yāu ni-shuē kung-yíng.

Wōng. Pò-chí wā, T'oi-Chung hai tsz-tô fei-taān* kè kei-teí, hai mà?

Tsòh. Hai, pò-chí hai kóm wā.

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Col Tsê: Mr. Wōng, you have visited so many military installations that you must be fed up with them. We had better tour Formosa. I have already made arrangements with the manager of the Formosa Travel Service, Mr. Tsōh, and with Miss Mâk of the U.S. Mutual Security Administration.

Miss Mâk: I am very familiar with Formosa, Mr. Wōng. Let us go by Col. Tsê's jeep.

Manager Chōh: Let's first go to downtown Taipei. This is the city map of Taipei. Here is the Presidential Mansion. Sometimes President Chiang has a review of troops here. This is the Chung-Shaan Auditorium, a place for public assembly and this is the Taipei Guest House, a place to entertain foreign guests. This is the U.S. Information Service. This is the New Park, and this is a botanical garden.

M. This is Yeŭng-Ming-Shaan (Yang-Ming-Shan) which was formerly know as Grass Mountain. It is here that the official residence of President Chiang is located.

W. Yeŭng-Ming-Shaan is very famous for cherry blossoms, isn't it?

M. Yes, it is very famous for cherry blossoms. Each year during the springtime many tourists come here to see the cherry blossoms. Here is Paak-T'au (Paitou). There

LESSON 17

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

are many hot springs, and almost each hotel has its hot spring baths.

- C. Here is Keelung (Kei-Lūng) which is north of Taipei. Keelung has the largest harbor in Formosa. This is a ship of the China Merchant Steamship Navigation Company and this one is of the Fūk-Hing Navigation Company. These two are the biggest navigation companies in Formosa.
- C. We are now heading south. Here is Hsinchu (San-Chuk) which is south of Taipei.
- W. I was told that most of the people residing here are Cantonese, aren't they?
- C. Yes, Most of the people residing here are Cantonese.
- M. We have arrived at Taichung (T'oi-Chung). The climate of Taichung is very temperate, and the scenery is very beautiful.
- W. Where is the famous Sun-Moon Lake?
- M. The Sun-Moon Lake is located in the vicinity of Taichung. There are two very large hydraulic power plants which supply most of the electricity in Formosa.
- W. According to the newspaper's report, there is a base for guided missiles at Taichung. Is that so?
- C. Yes, that is what the papers say.

LESSON 17

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The army will supply you with a rifle and a jeep for your mission.
2. The manager of this hydraulic power plant is a friend of father's.
3. In a tour around the island, we didn't visit the Sun-Moon Lake.
4. The house has cherry blossoms all around it.
5. The official residence of the President of the United States is the White House.
6. All the hotels in this hot spring area have public baths.
7. It has been raining for the last two weeks.
8. I am not very familiar with the world's present situation.
9. She invites foreign guests to a party in the botanic garden.
10. There was a public assembly of more than two hundred persons.
11. She is now living in the guest house.
12. This young lady works for the United States Government in day time and teaches at the university at night.
13. Tenth of October is the Independence Day of the Republic of China.
14. This steamship company is a semi-official organization.
15. There are many ships running between Hong Kong and Formosa.
16. Would you like to go to the botanic garden with us this coming Saturday?

LESSON 17

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. waān tó lui-hāng | to tour around the island |
| 2. moōn-saai | fed up, tedious, monotonous |
| 3. Meī-Kwòk-Kūng-T'ung-
On-Ts'uēn-Fan Shueě | U.S. Mutual Security
Administration |
| 4. Tsúng-T'ung-Fób | Presidential Mansion |
| 5. uēt ping | review of troops |
| 6. kung-kūng tsaáp-ooí* | public assembly |
| 7. T'oi-Pak Pan-Koón | Taipei Guest House |
| 8. chiu-toí ngoí pan | to receive foreign guest |
| 9. chík-mát-uēn* | botanical garden |
| 10. koon-tai | official residence |
| 11. ying-fa | cherry blossom |
| 12. wan-ch'uēn | hot spring |
| 13. lui-koón | hotel, inn |
| 14. yūk-shat | bathroom |
| 15. Chiu-Sheung-Kūk | China Merchant Steamship
Navigation Co. |
| 16. Fūk-Hing Hōng-Īp
Kung-Sz | Fuk-Hing Navigation Co. |
| 17. Yāt-Uēt-T'aām | Sun-Moon Lake |
| 18. shui-lík faát-tín-
ch'óng | hydraulic power plant |
| 19. kung-yíng | to supply |

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

218

08

196

腐 fú: rotten; decayed

腐爛 fú-làn: putrid

腐敗 fú-pǎi: demoralised.

豆腐 dòu-fú: bean curd

斧 fǔ: ax; hatchet

斧頭 fǔ-tóu: hatchet; hammer

打斧頭 dǎ-fǔ-tóu: to cheat (money)

紡 fǎng: to spin; to weave

紡織 fǎng-zhī: to weave.

腐

斧

紡

腐

腐

斧

斧

紡

紡

1477

楊 yáng: poplar; aspen; willow.

楊柳 yáng-liǔ: the willow.

楊梅 yáng-méi: arbutus strawberry.

1479

揚 yáng: to display; to publish; to raise.

揚名 yáng míng: to become famous.

揚子江 yáng-tsz-kong: The Yangtze River.

楊

揚

楊

揚

楊

楊

LESSON 17

READING MATERIAL

1206

擦 ts'at: to brush;
to polish; a
brush.

擦牙 ts'at ngā: to
brush teeth.

1187

抬 t'oi: to carry (on
a pole); to
move; to raise
up.

抬抬 t'oi t'oi: to carry
a table.

抬去 t'oi hui: to carry
away.

抬唔起 t'oi m-hai: can
not lift it.

212

扶 fo: to uphold;
help

扶助 fo-oh: to
assist; aid

扶持 fo-sh: to
sustain

擦

抬

扶

擦 抬 扶

擦

抬

抬

扶

1302

泉 ts'un: a spring;
fountain.

泉水 ts'un shui: spring
water.

黄泉 wong-ts'un: Hades;
world of the
dead.

1398

閱 uet: to peruse; to
look over; to
inspect.

閱報室 uet pò shat: a
reading room.

閱歷 uet-lik: experience;
to undergo.

泉

閱

泉

閱

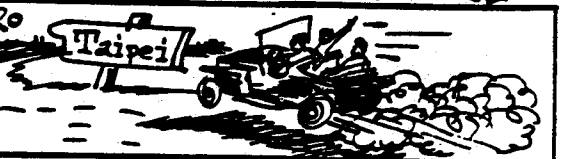
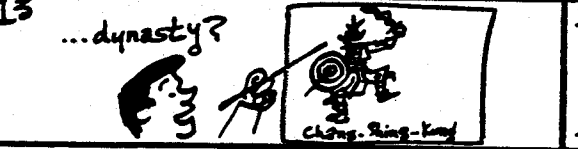
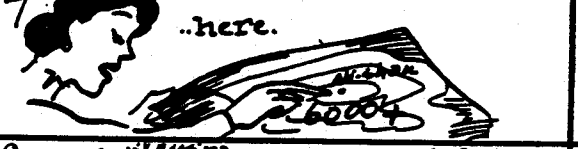
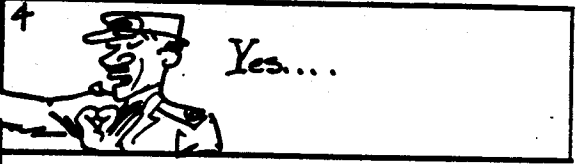
閱

LESSON 17

WRITING MATERIAL

擦	Character Number 1206		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 18		扌, 手				
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
抬	Character Number 1187		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 8		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
斧	Character Number 208		Radical Number 69				
	Stroke Number 8		斤				
	,	、	、	、	、	、	、
扶	Character Number 212		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 7		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
閱	Character Number 1298		Radical Number 169				
	Stroke Number 15		門				
	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂	冂
	門	門	門	門	門	門	門

LESSON 18



LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Tsòh King-Leī. Tsòk-maān ngōh-teī hái T'oi-Chung kwòh yē,
ī-ka ngōh-teī kai-tsūk naām haāng.

Tsòh. Ni-shuè hái T'oi-Chung ī-naām kè Mān-Hūng. Hái ni-shuè,
yāu Tsē-Yāu-Chung-Kwòk-Chi-Shing Kwóng-Pòh-Tīn-T'oi.
K'ui-teī yāt-yāt tui taai-lūk kwóng-pòh, yūng Kwóng-Tung Wā*
t'ūng Kwòk-Uē kwóng-pòh.

Wōng. Uē-kwòh hái kóm, Mān-Hūng hái ngōh-teī tui taai-lūk
sam-leī tsòk-chín kè chūng-iū kei-teī chi yat, hái mà?

Tsē. Hái, ni-shuè hái ngōh-teī tui Chung-Kwòk taai-lūk sam-
leī tsòk-chín kè chūng-iū kei-teī chi yat.

Māk. Ngōh-teī tò-chòh Mān-Hūng ī-naām kè Ka-ī.

Wōng. À-Leī-Shaan hái m-hái hái ni-shuè à? À-Leī-Shaan kè
hoi-pāt kei ko à?

Māk. À-Leī-Shaan hái hái ni-shuè. À-Leī-Shaan hái hoi-pāt
lūk-ts'in ch'èk kóm sheūng-hā*.

Wōng. À-Leī-Shaan kóm ko, ngōh-teī tím-yeūng* sheūng hui à?

Māk. À-Leī-Shaan yāu sham-lām t'it-lô. Ngōh-teī hōh-ī ts'òh
sham-lām fòh-ch'e sheūng hui.

Māk. Ngōh-teī tò-chòh shaan tēng, nei t'ai-hā ti wān-hoi, lēng
mà?

Wōng. Ti wān-hoi chan lēng. Ngōh-teī hó-ts'ē ts'òh-kán fei-kei.

Māk. Ni-shuè hái T'oi-Naām. T'oi-Naām hái T'oi-Waan kè kób
to. Ni-shuè yāu hó toh kób-tsik, hó-ts'ē Chēng-Shing-Kung

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Miū*, Húng-Tsz Miū*, On-P'ing-Kóng, tâng-tâng.

Wōng. Chēng-Shing-Kung hai pin ch' iū kè mǎn-tsiūk ying-hūng à?

Tsòh Chēng-Shing-Kung hai Míng-Ch' iū moót nin kè mǎn-tsiūk ying-hūng. K' uí k' ui-chūk Hōh-Laan Yān, shau-fúk T' oi-Waan.

Tsòh. Ni-shuè hai Ko-Hūng. Ko-Hūng hai T' oi-Waan naām-pō chí taai kè kóng-háú. Ni leūng-chék hai yāu-lūn. Mooí chék yāu saam-mǎn tun kóm ch' ũng.

Wōng. Ni-shuè yāu mi-yě kung-ch' ōng à?

Tsòh. Ni-shuè yāu shui-naí ch' ōng t' ũng chuè-míng kè lín-yāu ch' ōng tâng-tâng.

Máik. Ni-shuè hai P'ing-Tung, ni-shuè yāu ts' uēn T' oi-Waan chí ch' ēng kè t' it-k' iū, chí taai kè t' ōng-ch' ōng. T' oi-Waan t' ōng kè ch' ān-leūng chim ts' uēn sai-kaai tai-í.

Máik. Ni-shuè hai T' oi-Waan tung-pō kè Fa-Lín, hai T' oi-Waan kè uē-kóng.

Máik. Ngōh-teí í-ka fam hui T' oi-Pak.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

- Mr. Chóh: Last night we stayed in Taichung. Now we continue southward.
- C. Here is Man-Hsiung which is to the south of Taichung. Here is the Voice of Free China's broadcasting station. It broadcasts in Cantonese and Mandarin everyday.
- Wóng-Ī: If that is the case, Man-Hsiung is one of our important bases for psychological warfare against the mainland of China, isn't it?
- Tsé: Yes. This place is one of our important bases for the psychological warfare against the mainland of China.
- M. We have arrived at Chia-I which is located south of Man-Hsiung.
- W. Is Ali-Shan (À-LeĪ-Shaan) located here? How high is Ali-Shan above sea level?
- M. Ali-Shan is here. It is about 6,000 feet above sea level.
- W. Ali-Shan is so high, how can we get up there?
- M. There is a forest railway at the Ali-Shan; we can go up there by the forest train.
- M. We are now at the summit of the mountain. Look at the sea of clouds. Isn't it beautiful?
- W. The sea of clouds are really beautiful. It is just as though we were in a plane.
- M. Here is Tainan (T'oi-Naām), the ancient capital of Formosa.

LESSON 18

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

There are many historical points such as the Chêng-Shing-Kung Temple, Confucius Temple, On-P'ing Harbor, etc.

- W. Of which dynasty was Chêng-Shing-Kung the national hero?
- C. Chêng-Shing-Kung was the national hero of late Ming Dynasty. He drove out the Dutchmen and restored Formosa.
- C. Here is Kaohsiung (Ko-Hŭng), the largest harbor of the southern Formosa. These two ships are tankers, each weighing as much as thirty thousand tons.
- W. What kind of factories are here?
- C. There are cement factories, well-known oil refinery, etc.
- M. Here is P'ing-Tung (Ping-Tung). Here is the longest steel bridge and the largest sugar refinery in Formosa. The sugar production of Formosa is the second largest in the world.
- M. Here is Hualian, (Pa-Lin), in eastern Formosa. It is the fishing harbor of Formosa.
- M. Now we are going back to Taipei.

LESSON 18

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. There are two or three Chinese radio stations in San Francisco.
2. Mandarin is different from Cantonese.
3. The lake is on top of a mountain. It is approximately 2000 feet above sea level.
4. Have you been in this forest before?
5. Here at the top of the mountain, you can hardly see the houses at the foot of the mountain.
6. Where is the ancient capital of Japan?
7. Cheng-Shing-Kung was a hero in the late Ming Dynasty.
8. He was expelled from the United States last year.
9. She may retain the house if she has \$10,000 by the end of this month.
10. I didn't have any money, so I worked for my trip on a tanker to the Far East last year.
11. Her car weighs about one ton. It isn't too light.
12. You should be working on the plan of your oil refinery.
13. At the end of next month, the oil refinery will be able to yield 10 tons of oil per week.
14. The production of this factory is much greater than that one.
15. This station broadcasts for about 10 hours every day.
16. The summit is very cold while the foot of the mountain is quite warm.

LESSON 18

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ts2-Yaũ-Chung-Kwòk-
Chi-Shing Kwóng-Pòh-
Tín-T'oi | Voice of Free China
(Broadcasting Station) |
| 2. Kwòk-Uě | Chinese Mandarin |
| 3. Hoi-pât | sea level |
| 4. sham-lâm t'it-lô | forest railway |
| 5. shaan téng (tíng) | peak, summit (lit: mountain top) |
| 6. wân hoi | sea of cloud |
| 7. kòb to | ancient capital |
| 8. kòb tsik | relics |
| 9. Tsêng-Shing-Kung Miũ* | Cheng-Shing-Kung Temple |
| 10. mán-tsúk ying-hung | national hero |
| 11. Míng-Ch' iũ moôt nín | late Ming Dynasty |
| 12. k'ui-chúk | to expel |
| 13. shau-fúk | to restore, retake |
| 14. yaũ lín | tanker |
| 15. tun | ton |
| 16. ín-yaũ-ch' óng | oil refinery |
| 17. ch' aân-leung | yield, production quantity |

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

213

婦 fū: married women; female

婦女 fū-nū: women in general

婦人 fū-jān: women

婦科 fū-kō: Gynecology

388

奸 kān: false; deceitful

奸猾 kān-wāit: deceitful; crafty; cunning

奸細 kān-sai: a spy; traitor

奸狡 kān-kaú: cunning; villainous; crafty

696

廟 miú: temple; shrine.

廟堂 miú-t'ōng: a temple.

廟祝 miú-chuk: temple keeper.

婦 奸 廟 廟

婦 奸 廟

婦 奸 廟

1233

獎 tseung: to praise; to encourage.

獎品 tseung-pán: prize.

獎券 tseung huén: prize coupon.

59

丈 ch'ang: ten feet (Chinese) a senior, one worthy of respect.

一丈 yat ch'ang ch'ang: ten feet long

丈夫 ch'ang-foo: a husband

方 fang-ch'ang: 10 square feet

獎

丈

獎 丈

獎 丈

207

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

350

嫌 *im*: to object to; dislike; be weary of

嫌疑 *im-i*: to suspect

嫌棄 *im-hai*: despise

嫌疑犯 *im-i-fan*: a suspect

301

含 *hōm*: to hold; cherish; hold in the mouth

包含 *paau-hōm*: to contain; enclosed in

含怒 *hōm nō*: to cherish anger

含笑 *hōm siū*: to hold a laugh in the mouth i.e. to smile

850

壁 *pik*: a wall.

牆壁 *ts'ēng-pik*: a wall.

嫌 含 壁

嫌 含 壁

嫌 含 壁

1150

貼 *t'ip*: to paste up; to affix; to attach to.

貼告示 *t'ip kō-shī*: to post up a proclamation.

津貼 *tsun-t'ip*: to aid; to subsidize.

429

溝 *k'au*: ditch; drain.

溝渠 *k'au-k'ui*: a drain; sewer.

水渠 *shui-k'au*: ditch; drain.

貼 溝

貼 溝

貼 溝

LESSON 18

READING MATERIAL

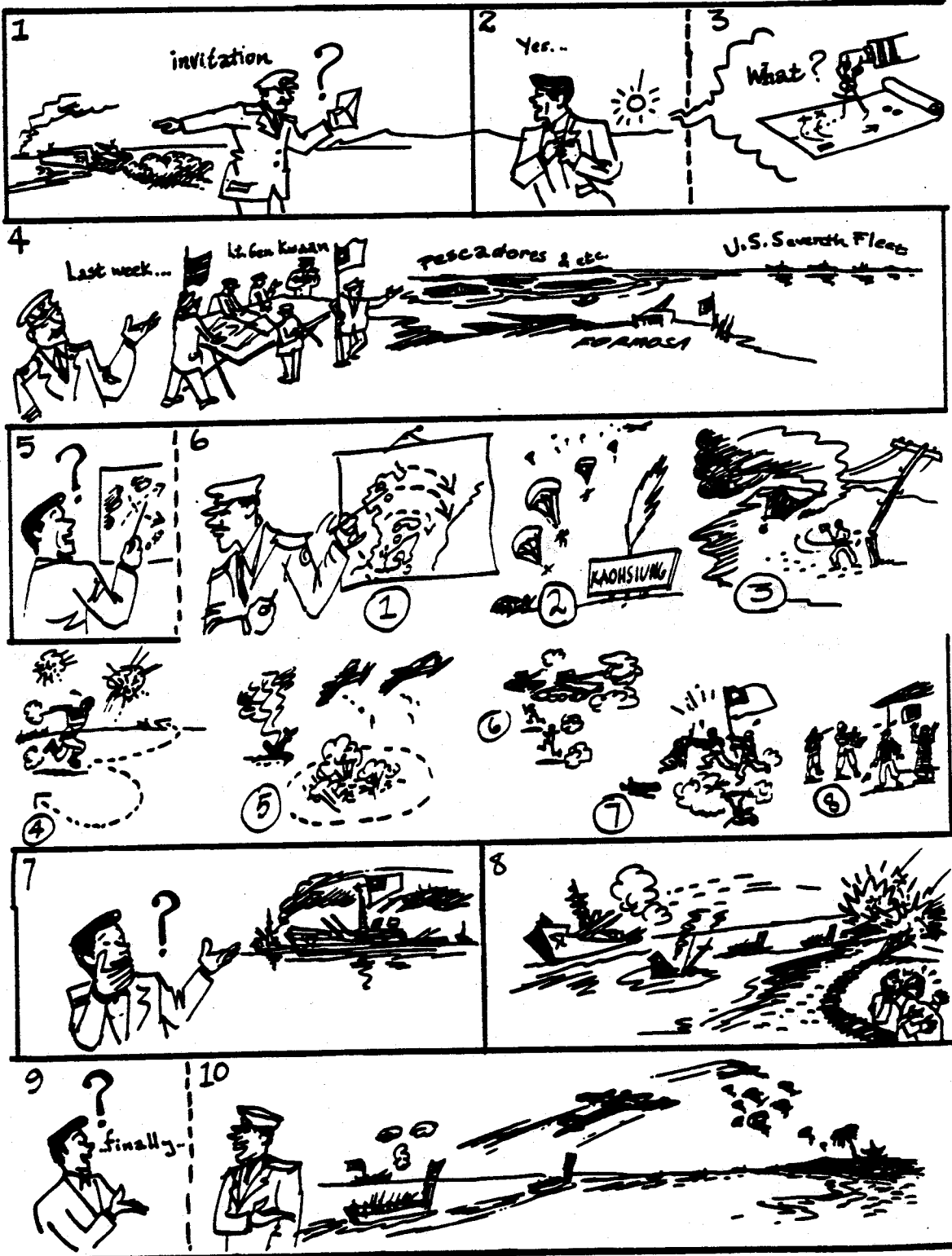
到嫌台壁戰南部至
 遊重義山作台南同
 日勝, ka 大理岸, 灣橋, 二.
 姐多名雄, 有心海台鐵第
 小好過好大係雄長世
 麥含經勢對都高至全
 同包行, 地國雄廟, 灣佔
 理, 方, 南義中, 高古台量
 經, 地, 向, ka 由南, 少全產
 左多續等, 自台唔有嘅
 校, 好, 繼, 等, 係, 一, 有, 東, 糖
 上, 咗, 日, 東, 雄, 之, 都, 屏, 灣
 謝, 睇, 今, 日, 民, 地, 古, 口, 台
 二, 然, 地, p'ing 丈, 基, 嘅, 港, 廠,
 黃, 雖, 佢, 雄, 百, 要, 灣, 嘅, 糖
 中, 够, 高, 幾, 重, 台, 大, 嘅
 台, 唔, 南, 立, 嘅, 係, 至, 大

LESSON 18

WRITING MATERIAL

婦	Character Number 213		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 11		女				
	㇀	㇁	女	女 ⁷	女 ⁷	女 ³	女 ³
	婦	婦	婦				
廟	Character Number 696		Radical Number 53				
	Stroke Number 15		宀				
	丶	一	宀	宀	宀	宀	廟
	廟	廟	廟	廟	廟	廟	
將	Character Number 1233		Radical Number 37				
	Stroke Number 14		大				
	レ	𠂇	𠂇	𠂇	將	將	將
	將	將	將	將	將	將	
丈	Character Number 59		Radical Number 1				
	Stroke Number 3		一				
	一	ナ	丈				
嫌	Character Number 350		Radical Number 38				
	Stroke Number 13		女				
	㇀	㇁	女	女 ⁷	女 ⁷	女 ³	女 ³
	嫌	嫌	嫌	嫌	嫌		

LESSON 19



LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Chi-fai-shòh Suen Ts'aam-Maü. Wöng Sin-Shaang, ngö-h-tei kè kwan-sz in-tsaap I-king hoi-ch'i, nei yaü mö shau-tò ngö-h-tei kè ts'êng-t'ip à?

Wöng-í. Yaü, ngö-h ts'in-yät shau-tò nei-tei kè ts'êng-t'ip.

W. Ni ts'z in-tsaap kè kai-waak hai tim kà?

S. Ngö-h-tei sheung sing-k'eí hoi yat-kòh Chung-Mei kwan-sz ooi-í, yaü kwan-sz in-tsaap Tsung-Chi-Fai-Koon Kwaan Chung-Tseung chue-ch'i, ch'ut-tsik kè toh shò hai Chung-Mei ko k'ap koon-uén; ngö-h-tei tó-lün hó toh kwaan-ue ni t'sz kwan-sz in-tsaap kè mán-t'ai. In-tsaap kè tei-k'ui paau-k'òt T'oi-Waan poón tó, P'aang-Oò t'ung k'eí-t'a kè uén-hoi tò-chui. Ká-seung tik hai yaü Mei-Kwòk Tai-Ts'at Laâm-Tui* t'ung yat-pò-fán Kwòk-Kwan pò-tui* taam-yám. In-tsaap kè múk-tik hai ch'ak-ím Kwòk-Kwan fong-shau T'oi-Waan t'ung faán-kung taai-lúk kè náng-lik.

W. Ká-seung-tik t'ung ngö-h kwan kè chin-leük hai tim-yeung* kà?

S. Ká-seung-tik ts'oi-ts'ui kung-shai, k'ui-tei yaü Chung-Kwòk taai-lúk ch'ut-faät, ue-ooí Kam-Moón t'ung Mã-Tsó, tsùn-kung P'aang-Oò. K'ui-tei kè kòng-lòk-sàn pò-tui(*) hai Ko-Hung kòng-lòk. Tik-yán kè kaán-típ ué-peí hai T'oi-Waan chung-pò t'ung pak-pò fong fòh, p'òh-waai kaau-t'ung-sin. Ngö-h kwan kè chin-leük hai sin ts'oi-ts'ui shau-shai; táng tik-yán sham yáp, in-haü paau-wai tik-yán

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

kè leŭng-yík. Hung-kwan chang-ts'ui chai-hung-k'uën, tsaáp-chung kwang-chà pei wai kè tik-kwan. Tik-yaü haü-t'ui kè shí-haü, ngöih-tei kè t'aän-hak-ch'e im-oö pö-ping ch'ung-fung, t'ung tik-yan yü-k-pök, siu-mít tik-yan kè pö-tui*. Ngöih-tei haü-fong kè ts'ing-pö yan-uën tai-pö tik-yan kè kaän-típ.

- W. Nei-tei kè hoi-kwan foö-chaäk mi-yě yäm-mö ä?
- S. Ngöih-tei kè hoi-kwan ts'it-t'uën tik-yan kè hoi-sheung pö k'ap-sin, im-oö ngöih-tei kè yaü-kik-tui* hai Chung-Kwök uën-hoi tang-lük. Ngöih-tei kè tei-hä kung-tsök yan-uën p'öh-waai tik-yan kè taän*-yeük-foö, k'ü-leung, t'it-lö, t'ung kung-lö; yaü hai tik-yan haü-fong saän-pö ü-in, ying-heung tik-yan kè s2-hei.
- W. Tsui-haü tim-yeung* ä?
- S. Tsui-haü ngöih-tei kè hoi lük hung saam kwan hip-t'ung hai Chung-Kwök uën-hoi taai kw' ai-mö tang-lük.

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Staff Officer Suen at the Command Post: Mr. Wōng, our military maneuver has already started. Did you receive our invitation?

Wōng-î: Yes, I received your invitation the day before yesterday.

W. What is your plan for this military maneuver?

S. Last week we held a Sino-American Military Conference which was presided over by Lt. General Kwaan, the Commanding General of the military maneuver. Most of the participants were high ranking Chinese and the American officers. We discussed many problems in regard to this military maneuver. The maneuver area includes Formosa proper, the Pescadores, and the other offshore islands. The U.S. Seventh Fleet and a part of the Nationalist Army will play the part of mock enemy. The purpose of the maneuver is to evaluate the strength of the Nationalist Army for the defense of Formosa and the invasion of the mainland.

W. What are the strategies adopted by our Army as well as the mock enemy?

S. The mock enemy adopts the offensive. They launch the attack from the mainland of China outflanking Quemoy and Matsu and attack the Pescadores. Their paratroops drop at Kaohsiung. The enemy spies plan to set fire in the central and northern regions of Formosa and destroy the Communication lines. Our troops first adopt the defensive. Not until the

LESSON 19

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

enemy has made a deep penetration, do our troops surround the enemy from two flanks. Our airforce wins the air mastery and concentrates its bombing against the encircled enemy. When the enemy withdraws under the protective cover of tanks, our infantry charges and has hand-to-hand fighting with the enemy. We annihilate the enemy troops and our intelligence personnel in the rear arrest the enemy spies.

W. For what is your Navy responsible?

S. Our Navy cuts off the enemy's supply lines at sea, covers our guerrillas landing on the China coast. Our underground personnel destroy the enemy's ammunition dumps, bridges, railways and highways. They also spread rumors to demoralize the enemy.

W. What do they finally do?

S. Finally, our Armed Forces, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, coordinate among themselves to launch a large scale landing along the China coast.

LESSON 19

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. The unit undertakes the mission of blowing up the bridge.
2. When the ammunition dump was destroyed, the morale was very low.
3. We have orders to arrest anyone who spreads any rumors.
4. The marines use hand-to-hand fight to annihilate their enemy.
5. The guerrilla is our real enemy.
6. The first unit should be ready to assault at 0600 tomorrow.
7. In order to maintain our supply line, we have to have support.
8. The left and right flanks will advance at the same time.
9. They wanted to cut off our supply line.
10. We blow up the enemy ammunition dumps and adopt offensive tactics.
11. It is difficult to evaluate the enemy's strength at this time.
12. She cannot participate, if the conference is to be held in New York City.
13. I received a wedding invitation from Mr. Ying Chan and Miss Wong.
14. Lieutenant Lee will preside over this meeting and he expects you to be there.
15. The communists spread all kinds of rumors; therefore we should be very careful.
16. Lieutenant Wong was captured by the guerrillas after a hand-to-hand fight.

LESSON 19

WORD LIST

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. ts'êng (ts'ing)-t'ip | invitation |
| 2. chung-tseung | lieutenant general |
| 3. chuê-ch'i | to preside, to be in charge |
| 4. ch'ut-tsik | to participate (conference) |
| 5. kâ-seung-tik | mock enemy |
| 6. ch'aak-im | to evaluate, test |
| 7. ts'oi-ts'ui-kung shai | to adopt offensive |
| 8. ue-ooi | to outflank |
| 9. p'òh-waai | to destroy, blow up |
| 10. leung-yik | two flanks (right and left) |
| 11. chaang-ts'ui chai-hung-
k'uên | to secure air mastery |
| 12. ch'ung-fung | to charge, assault |
| 13. yûk-pòk | hand-to-hand fighting |
| 14. siu-mit | to annihilate |
| 15. tai-pô | to arrest |
| 16. yaü-kik-tui* | guerrilla |
| 17. taân-yeük-fò | ammunition dump |
| 18. k'iu-leung | bridge |
| 19. saân-pò iü-in | to spread rumor |
| 20. sê-hei | morale |
| 21. taam-yâm | to undertake |

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

881

捕 pǔ: to arrest; to catch.

捕獲 pǔ-wák: to capture; capture; seizure.

捕拿 pǔ nā: to arrest; to seize; to catch.

694

滅 mī: to destroy; to extinguish.

滅亡 mī-t'wáng: exterminated; ruined.

滅跡 mī-t'shik: to destroy evidence; obliterate.

滅絕 mī-tsuét: to annihilate; to exterminate.

1413

毀 wǐ: ruin; to destroy.

毀滅 wǐ mī: to exterminate.

毀棄 wǐ hāi: to cast away.

捕 滅 毀

捕 滅 毀

捕 威 滅 毀

1202

殘 ts'ān: withered; to injure; to ruin; cruel.

殘花 ts'ān fa: withered flower; faded flower.

殘忍 ts'ān yán: remorseless; cruel.

殘殺 ts'ān shāh: to massacre.

1286

採 ts'oi: to pluck; to select.

採花 ts'oi fa: to pluck flowers; to nip flower.

採用 ts'oi-yáng: to select for use.

殘 採

殘 採

LESSON 19

READING MATERIAL

153

衝 ch'ung: to rush;
towards; collide
with

衝突 ch'ung-t'it: con-
flict

衝鋒 ch'ung-fung: to
charge (as enemy)

252

克 hak(hak): to re-
press; to
overcome

克己 hak-kei: subdue
oneself

克服 hak-fuk: to
overcome

365

波 poh: a wave; ripple.

波浪 poh-lông: wave.

波蘿 poh-lôh: pineapple.

衝

克

波

衝 克 波

衝

克

波

115

帖 t'ip: label; card;
document.

圓帖 ooi t'ip: card of
acknowledgment.

請帖 ts'êng-t'ip:
invitation card.

366

謠 iū: rumors

謠言 iū-în: rumors

謠傳 iū-ch'uân:
rumors; false
reports

帖

謠

帖 謠

帖

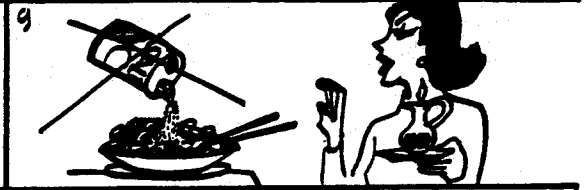
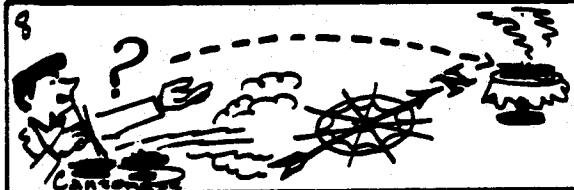
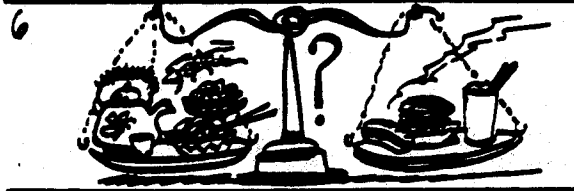
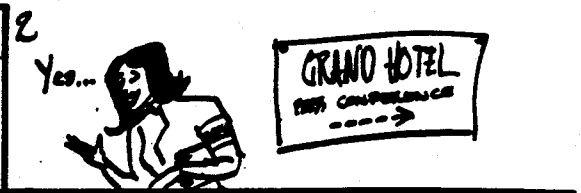
謠

LESSON 19

WRITING MATERIAL

捕	Character Number 881		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 10		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
捕	捕						
滅	Character Number 694		Radical Number 85				
	Stroke Number 13		氵, 水				
	丶	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵	氵
滅	滅	滅	滅	滅			
毀	Character Number 1413		Radical Number 79				
	Stroke Number 13		爫				
	丿	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹	勹
毀	毀	毀	毀	毀			
帖	Character Number 1151		Radical Number 50				
	Stroke Number 8		巾				
	丨	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾	巾
採	Character Number 1286		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 11		扌, 手				
	一	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌	扌
採	採	採					

LESSON 20



LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī. Siú-tsé, ts'ing mǎn ni kaan hai Uēn-Shaan Faān-Tim mà?
Ngōh lai ts'aam-ka Kwaan Tsúng-Chi-Fai kè kei-ché chiu-toi
oi*.

Chung-Yeung-Yāt-Pò nuī kei-ché Wān-Siú-Tsé. Ni kaan hai Uēn-
Shaan Faān-Tim. Ngōh to hai lai ts'aam-ka k'uī kè kei-ché
chiu-toi oi*.

Kwaan Tsúng-Chi-Fai. Kòk-wai* nuī-sǐ, kòk-wai* sin-shaang, ni
ts'è kwan-sǐ taai in-tsaap, kòk-wai* yaū kòk ch'ue lai-tò
ni-shue ts'oi-fóng san-mǎn; kòh chǎn-shī ngōh-tei mǒ mi-yě
chiu-toi nei-tei; kam-yāt ngōh-tei seung tseung ni ts'è
in-tsaap kè shue-mǎn* pò-kò kaaupai kòk-wai* t'ai-hǎ, shún-
pín*ts'eng kòk-wai* shik ts'aan pín-faān, heung kòk-wai*
chi tsé; hei-mōng tseung-loi ngōh-tei faān-kung taai-lūk hó-
ts'è ni ts'è in-tsaap yat-yeung kòm shing-kung. Ts'eng
kòk wai* hei faai*.

Wān. Wōng Sin-Shang, nei cha faai-tsǐ cha-tak hó hó. Tui-ue
Chung-Kwòk ts'oi, nei shik-tak kwaan mà?

W. Shik-tak kwaan, sui-in ngōh hai Meī-Kwòk ch'ut shai, hai
Meī-Kwòk taai, taan-hai tui-ue Chung-Kwòk ts'oi, ngōh shik-
tak kwaan.

W. Meī-Kwòk ts'oi t'ung Chung-Kwòk ts'oi yaū mi-yě m-t'ung à?

Wān. Meī-Kwòk ts'oi chue-chung ying-yeung; Chung-Kwòk ts'oi,
yaū-k'eī-shī Kwóng-Tung ts'oi, chue-chung mei-tò.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - DIALOGUE

- W. Kwóng-Tung ts'oi t'ung pak-fong ts'oi yaü mi-yě m-t'ung à?
Wan. P'ó-t'ung-lai-kóng, Kwóng-Tung ts'oi mō pak-fong ts'oi kòm haām. Ni kòh hai Kwóng-Tung ts'oi, ts'êng nei shi-hã k'uĩ kau m-kau haām, uē-kwòh nei kòk-tak t'aām, hòh-ĩ pei ti shi-yaü.
- W. Ngòh m-hai kei shik-tak haām kè, ngòh kòk-tak ni ti sùng t'iu-meĩ t'iu-tak hó hó. Hòh-sik ngòh ngaam-ngaam ts'aam-ka-uēn yat-kòh kai-meĩ-tsaü ooĩ*, i-ka ngòh shik m-lòk.
- Wan. Pat-uē yám pui nūng ch'á la, nūng ch'á hòh-ĩ kaaĩ tsaü. Yaü ti yán yám ch'á chung-ĩ pei t'óng, nei iú t'óng mã?
- W. Ngòh chung-ĩ yám ts'ing ch'á, m-shai pei t'óng là, tsaü kòm tak là.
- Wan. Kwaan tsúng-Chi-Fai, kòk-wai* koon-cheung, nei-teĩ kè kwan-sê in-tsaáp kè shue-mín* pò-kò kòm ts'eung-sai, tsaü-tsik yaü kòm fung-foò, ngòh toi-piú ts'uēn-t'ai loi-pan heung chue-yán* Kwaan Tsúng-Chi-Fai chi tsê.
- W. Kwaan Tsúng-Chi-Fai, ngòh chuk nei-teĩ tseung-loi faán-kung taaĩ-lúk shing-kung.
- K. Ni ts'è in-tsaáp tak-tò* yaü-pong yán-sê híp-chòh, t'ung taaĩ-ka kè nõ-lík, ling-tò yat-ts'ai to hó shing-kung. Táng ngòh king kòk wai* yat-poi, ping chuk Chung-Meĩ yaü-ĩ yat-yat pei yat-yat tsùn-pò.

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

Wōng-Ī: Madane, is this the Grand Hotel? I have come to attend Commanding General Kwaan's press conference.

Miss Wān, Reporter of the Central Daily News: Yes, this is the Grand Hotel, I have also come to attend his press conference.

Lt General Kwaan: Ladies and gentlemen, for this military maneuver you came from various places to collect news information. At that time, we did not have facilities to entertain you. Today, I'd like to hand to you the written report of this maneuver and take this opportunity to offer you this dinner party in expression of our appreciation. I do hope that our invasion towards the mainland in the future will be as successful as this maneuver. Let's start to eat.

Wān: Mr. Wōng, you are so skillful in manipulating your chopsticks, are you accustomed to Chinese dishes?

Wōng: I am quite used to it. Although I was born and brought up in America, I am accustomed to the Chinese dishes.

Wōng: What is the difference between Chinese and American foods?

Wān: The American food emphasizes nourishment, and Chinese food emphasizes taste.

Wōng: What is the difference between the Cantonese dishes and northern dishes?

Wān: Generally speaking the Cantonese dishes are not as salty as the northern dishes. This is a Cantonese dish. Please

LESSON 20

TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUE

taste it to see if it is salty enough. If it is not salty enough, you may put on some soya sauce.

Wōng: I am not very used to salty food and these dishes are well flavored. Too bad I have just gone to a cocktail party and can't eat now.

Wān: You had better drink a cup of strong tea which may help to neutralize the alcohol. Some people like to put sugar in the tea. Do you want some sugar?

Wōng: I prefer to drink plain tea. I don't want any sugar. This will be allright.

Wān: Commanding General Kwaan, and dear officers, your written report of the military maneuvers is very comprehensive and complete and the banquet is very luxurious. On behalf of all the guests, I wish to express our thanks to our host, Commanding General Kwaan.

Wōng: Commanding General Kwaan, I hope that in the future you will invade the China mainland successfully.

Kwaan: In this military maneuver, having the assistance from the personnel of our friendly ally, as well as the great effort devoted by all of us, everything came out very successfully. Let me propose a toast to all of you and wish the further progress of the Sino-American friendship.

LESSON 20

ORAL MATERIAL - RECOMBINATION AND TRANSLATION

1. May be you have made some progress but you still have to work hard.
2. I am sure the Sino-American relationship will be improved.
3. May I propose a toast to the host, and wish him well.
4. These foreigners are people from friendly countries.
5. I shall discuss the matter with your superior officer after I have read your report.
6. Your manager will arrange the banquet for the reporters.
7. In case of accident please submit a written report to the police within 24 hours.
8. Although you don't like tea which is strong, this is all that I have.
9. Before you leave a banquet, it is necessary to thank the host first.
10. These dishes are delicious and good for health.
11. It is true that milk is one of the most nutritious food.
12. The chicken tastes good, but unfortunately I am already full.
13. Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your attention please!
14. Reporters obtain their information through this office.
15. Mr. Lee proposed a toast to the general and thanked him for the banquet.
16. In this military maneuver, two men were wounded and had to be sent to the hospital.

LESSON 20

WORD LIST

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. | kei-ché chiu-toi ooi* | press interview (lit: reporters reception) |
| 2. | ts'oi-fóng san-mán | to collect news information |
| 3. | shue-mín* pò-kò | written report |
| 4. | heung chue-yán* chí tsê | to give thanks to the host |
| 5. | yíng-yeung | nutrition, nourishment |
| 6. | t'iū meī t'iū tak hó hó | well-flavored, well-seasoned |
| 7. | kaaí tsaú | to neutralize the wine |
| 8. | ts'ing ch'á | plain tea |
| 9. | koon-cheung | official (personnel) |
| 10. | tsaú-tsík | banquet |
| 11. | toi-piú ts'uēn-t'ai
loi-pan | to represent the whole group
of guests |
| 12. | yaū-pong yán sê | people of friendly country |
| 13. | nǒ-lík | to work hard |
| 14. | yat-ts'it (ts'ai) | all |
| 15. | kíng...yat-pooi | to propose a drink to |
| 16. | Chung-Meī yaū-í | Sino-American friendship |
| 17. | píng | also, together |

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

604

梁 leung: beam; ridge.
 屋梁 uk-leung: ridge pole
 of a house.
 橋梁 k'iū-leung: a bridge
 beam.
 鼻梁 pei-leung: bridge
 of the nose.

868

標 piu: a notice;
 mark; to signal;
 to show forth.
 商標 shung-piu: trade
 mark.
 標準 piu-chün: a standard

1061

訊 sün: to try a case;
 to examine.
 訊罪 sün teui: examine
 a criminal.
 訊問 sün-mün: to try;
 to investigate;
 to inquire int.

梁 標 訊
 梁 標 訊
 梁 標 訊

29

395

振 chän: to stimulate;
 to restore.
 振作 chän-tòk: to
 rouse; stimulate
 振興 chän-hing: to
 develop

膠 kau: glue; to
 adhere to
 膠水 kau-shui: glue;
 mucilage
 膠擦 kau-ts'at: rub-
 ber eraser.
 樹膠 shu-kau: rubber.

振 膠
 振 膠
 振 膠

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

41

仇 ch'āu (shāu): to hate; oppose; an enemy; rival.

仇敵 ch'āu-t'ik: an enemy

仇人 ch'āu-yān: an enemy

報仇 pò-ch'āu: to take revenge

487

蓋 k'ei: to cover; to hide.

蓋 k'oi: a cover; screen; in fact; hence.

蓋起 k'oi hai: to put on or cover.

眼蓋 ngān-koi: eyelids.

蓋印 k'oi yān: to affix; to seal; to stamp.

770

努 nǔ: make great effort.

努力 nǔ-lík: endeavor; to strive; to exert oneself; to struggle.

仇 蓋 蓋 努

仇 蓋 努

讎 警 仇 蓋 努

782

按 àn: to put down; to lay hand on; to cease.

按兵 àn ping: to halt the troops.

按月 àn w'it: monthly.

按法 àn f'at: according to law.

92

征 ching: to make war; subjugate; levy taxes

征伐 ching-f'at: to attack; to invade

按 征

按 征

按 征

LESSON 20

READING MATERIAL

將同謝飯候謝一軍來征
 會者致食時致習後將人
 待記地喺嘅人演以使敵
 招聞佢姐完主次望作將
 者新向小食向呢希振功
 記位飯雲近話行力成
 開各食者將pan佢進努敬
 店俾地記題來酒，利家樣
 飯交佢女問體敬順大一
 山告請位嘅全家做志，習
 圓報時一食表大黎意演
 喺面同到及代向標嘅次
 揮書員，見講身，揮目仇呢
 指嘅訪處地起指，定同似
 總習嘅啲佢企總預着好
 關演社喺候，姐關照本事，
 次訊三時小後按都戰
 呢通黃嘅雲最切民嘅服。

LESSON 20

WRITING MATERIAL

梁	Character Number 604		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 11		木				
	丶	丿	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
梁	梁	梁					
標	Character Number 868		Radical Number 75				
	Stroke Number 15		才, 木				
	一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
標	標	標	標	標	標	標	
訊	Character Number 1061		Radical Number 149				
	Stroke Number 10		言				
	丶	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇	㇇
訊	訊						
振	Character Number 29		Radical Number 64				
	Stroke Number 10		才, 手				
	一	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨	丨
振	振						
膠	Character Number 395		Radical Number 130				
	Stroke Number 15		月, 肉				
	丿	月	月	月	月	月	月
膠	膠	膠	膠	膠	膠	膠	