课文词汇

LESSON XVI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 第一列汉字 | 第一列罗马字 | 第一列英文 | 第二列汉字 | 第二列罗马字 | 第二列英文 |
| 香 | hiŏng | incense | 權柄 | gu ò ng-báng | authority |
| 圍 | ùi | to  surround,beseige | 内 | nô̤i | within |
| 保 | bō̤ | to protect,gurantee | 留 | l à̤ u | to detain |
| 另外 | l êng-ngu ô̤i | besides,in addition | 失 | sék | to lode,a fault |
| 守 | si ū | to guard,keep | 粗 | chū | coarse |
| 隻 | ciáh | just now,only,then | 幼 | éu | small,fine |
| 面 | méng | a surface, side,face | 實在 | sĭk-c âi | really |
| 住 | ce ṳ̤̀̄ | to dwell,aux,verb | 扼 | aĭ k | to press with the hand |
| 遮 | ciă | to cover | 鴨 | ák | a duck |
| 法 | huák | method,plan,law | 好處 | Hō̤-cheṳ̤̀́ | benefit |
| 時常 | sì-siò̤ng | constantly | 除 | dṳ̀ | to exclude,except |
| 一粒 | siŏ h-lă̤ k | ｝a pearl | 仅 | bô | also,again |
| 珍珠 | dĭ ng-ciŏ | 忽然間 | huók-iòng-găng | suddenly |
| 才能 | Cà̤i-nè̤ng | power | 霎時間 | sák-sì-găng | suddenly |
| 餘剩 | ṳ̆ -diô̤ng | the remainder | 肘肘 | diū -diū | Just now,to happen |
| 盡 | cêng | entirely |  |  |  |

原书注释

1.Chinese idioms differ widely from English idioms in many cases. At times a phrase rather than a word has to be translated , and one Chinese word may require the use of a whole phrase in English for its elucidation. Such is the case with the use of the construction involving the

use of the word ciá̤h（隻） ,which signifies “by this means only.”Sometimes it signifies time just

elapsed ,as “he has just gone “ I（伊） ciá̤h（隻） ciá̤h（隻） kó̤（去） .Diṳ̄（肘） also has this meaning ,and the preceding sentence may be rendered, I（伊） diṳ̄ （肘）diṳ̄（肘） kó̤（去) It is always used duplicated.You must believe in Jesus then you will be saved,Diŏh（着） séng（信） Iù-S ū （耶稣） ciá̤h（隻） á̤ （亻人）dá̤ik（得） géu（救）.None but those who worship God can obtain true benefit, Nâ̤（㑚） bá̤i（拜） Siông-Dá̤（上帝） gì（其） nè̤ng （ 亻人）ciá̤h（隻） á̤ dá̤ik （得）cĭng（隻） gì（其） hō̤ - ché̤ṳ（好处）

1. Cê̤ṳ（住） dwell， is used as an auxiliary verb with kó̤ （靠） to trust ,and is an example of the way in which auxiliary verbs are used with their particular predicates ,not being like the English auxiliaries “can will,” and others,which may be used with any verb .He is untrustworthy man,I（伊） sĭ （是）kó̤-bók-cê̤ṳ（靠不住） gì（其） nè̤ng（ 亻人）.

3.Sentences relating to inclusion, exclusion ,exception .Your money is included,Nṳ̄ （汝）gì（其）cièng（錢） cûi（在） nó̤i（内）. More than six thousand men besides women and children ,Dṳ̀（除）Nié-giāng-gŏ̤ (伲仔哥) lièng(連) cṳ̆-niòng-̤́n̤è̤n(諸娘亻人) gi-nguói (以外）nè̤ng（亻人）ó（務）lĕ̤k-chiĕng lìng（六千零）. Including both fine and coarse ones there are twenty-five,Chŭ （粗）lièng（連）éu（幼） gì（其） hăk-lā̤ （合 禮）ó（務）né-sĕk-uóg（二十五）ciá̤h（隻）.Weourselves even are in fault ,nṳ̄-gaúk-nè̤ng（汝各亻人）â （也）ô（務）guó-sē̤k（過失 ） Give him five dollars extra,Lêng -nguói（另外） ké̤ṳk（乞） i（伊） ngó（五) dó̤i(塊) huăng(番). How many dollars have you left?Hăung-cièng（番錢）gó-ó（故務）diông （剩）gūi（幾）dó̤i （塊）nì（呢? I have four left, Nù（奴）gó-ó（故務） diông（剩） sé（四）dó̤i（塊）.

4.Continued action and the imperfect participle, lṳ̄（禮）used with the verb ,preceded by gó(故）forms imperfect participle and expresses continued action. He is still writing ,I（伊）gó（故）lṳ̄（禮）siā（寫）cê.（字） He is still speaking ,I（伊）gó（故）lṳ̄（禮）gōng（講）wà（話）.

5.Simultaneous actions is referred to, either by a phrase or bu one or two words as “at the same time,” “meanwhile”.”both---and”e.g.”both hearing and answering questions.” Chinese idiom usually prefers the latter form or the repetition of bó(仅）. Muōng（莽） is also use 1 to denote continuous simultaneous action. He talks as he lays the table,i（伊）lṳ̄（禮）bà̤（棹）dó̤h（排）bó（仅） lṳ̄（禮） gōng（講）wà（話）.He preaches as he travels,i（伊）muōng（莽）giàng （䟰）dió（路） muōng（莽） gōng（講） dô̤-li（道理）. That blind man’s clothes are both dirty and ragged,Hia（那） chăng（眚） màng-gì（盲其） i-siòng（衣裳） bô （仅）lă-că（拉渣） bô（仅）puái（破）.

6.Cêug (盡) and má̤（賣）cêug(盡） are used with verbs to denote exhausted.His money is all used up, gì（伊其）cièng (錢) ê̤ṳng(用）cêug（盡）lāu（了）. I cannot tell all.Nè̤ug-yă （儂家）gōng （講）mâ̤ （賣）cêug（盡）

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7.The word huák （法） is used to denote the manner of action ,or the method employed. It is done this way ,Se（是）ciong-uâng（將換）có̤-huák （做法）.I have no resource,Nè̤ug-yă （儂家）mò̤ （毛）huák（法）.Huŏng-huák.（方法）and huák-dô（法度） are also used with the meaning of method ,plan.

练习词汇

EXERCISE XVI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 第一列汉字 | 第一列罗马字 | 第一列英文 | 第二列汉字 | 第二列罗马字 | 第二列英文 |
| 受洗禮 | sêu sā̤ -lā̤ | to be baptized | 碎 | chó̤i | bots,odds&ends |
| 隔暝 | gáh màng | to pass the night | 鬧 | nâu | quarrel |
| 應承 | éng-sìng | to promise | 尅 | k áik | crowded,pressed for room |
| 愁苦 | chèu-kū | sad,sorry | 菜 | chái | vegetables |
| 仈倍 | báik-buói | unlucky | 捵倒 | tiāng dō̤ | overturn |
| 寶貝 | bō̤-buói | precious | 稱 | chĭng | designate,call |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. N ū ng séng Ià-Sŭ , háiu-lài săng miéh-sèk
2. Ĭ-gáuk-n è̤ng siàng-nô̤i gṳ̆-cê̤ṳ
3. Diŏh aī-kó̤ Ià-Sŭ ,ciá̤h â̤ dáik cĭng hō̤ -cheṳ
4. Nṳ̄ dióh sì-siòng tĕ̤k Séng-Gĭng.ī-hâiu ciá̤h â̤ gō ng dô̤-lī
5. Nèng-gă tá̤ ĭ chèu-kū. Ĭ sĭk-câi sè bāi-buôi,táu-dā̤ mâ̤ huák-cài.
6. Nèng-gă gì é-sé̤ṳ cêu-sê diŏh Iòng-b ìng gáh-màng,mì-dŭk kī-sĭng cêng dì,nâ gaú Uòng-dài.
7. Siông siĕh-lā-bài ô sé-ciá̤h nè̤ng sêu sā̤-lā̤.Gaú-dòng nè̤ng sô̤i muāng kó̤.
8. Có̤ bâ̤-nā̤ gì káng ì gì niê-giāng gó bō̤ -buói guó dĭng-ciŏ
9. Sùng-ciō ó̤i nù-gáuk-nè̤ng mìng-dáng lì,ĭng ô dâi-gié.
10. Lī Sĭng-săng-niòng diŏh chió mò̤ ?Ĭ gĭng-d áng dŭ mò̤ diŏh chió ,diū- diū ciá̤h diōng lì
11. Gó ô buông mò̤ ?ô ,ceû ké̤ṳ kiê diŏh muòng-kāu lā̤ hṳ̄ siŏh-ciá̤h gṳ̀ng nè̤ng siăh.
12. Diē nè̤ng gì chió ceû tá̤ ĭ giù bìng-ăng; ĭ cī siŏh-ciō nâ â̤ dáik bìng-ăng,ceû nṳ̄ sū giù gì bìng-ăng dék-dék gán ĭ .
13. I à -Sŭ gâe̤ng ĭ gōng,Nṳ̄ éng gì uâ sê hō̤ ,nṳ̄ bìng ciŏ̤ng-uâng có̤
14. I à -Sŭ gâe̤ng ĭ gōng,nguāi gì chió dék-dék chĭng có̤ gì-dō̤ gì chió.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. Why is Ping Muo not studying? Because his eyes achea, and the doctor says that he must not look at books.
2. Even hid life was in danger.
3. I shall start for Ku-cheng tomorrow.
4. Wrap hat thing up.
5. I have done nothing important today, but have been doing odds and ends of work.
6. If those boys constantly quarrel you must beat them.
7. This cloth is too coarse for summer garments.
8. Please ask Mr.Lau not to hider me.I have important business in the city.
9. This door is very heavy, and I cannot push it open.Please help me.
10. The man suddenly stood up and walked out,Ii have not seen him since.
11. When I arrived, I heard that my son was sick.Is the illness serious?No, he has only caught a cold.
12. These vegetables are not cooked enough. They are uneatable.
13. Mr.Ding tells me that his mother is poorly and that he wants to return home for a few days.
14. Thou shalt with all thy mind and with all thy strength.
15. Jesus cast out these that sold and bought ,and overturned the tables of money changes.