课文词汇

LESSON VI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 真 | cĭng | true | 上 | siông | above |
| 假 | gā | false | 寫字 | siā-cê | to write |
| 得 | dáik | to obtain | 中國 | Dṳ̆ng-guók | China |
| 的 | dék | sigh of potential mood | 外國 | nguôi-guók | foreign countries |
| 齋 | că̤ | a school | 看見 | káng-giéng | seen |
| 至 | gáu | to arrive | 外斗 | ngiê-dāu | outside |
| 紅 | è̤ng | red | 裹勢 | diē-sié | inside |
| 長 | dòng | long | 祈禱 | gì-dō̤ | to pray |
| 短 | dōi | short | 菩薩 | bù-sák | idols |
| 長 | diōng | to grow,elder | 平正 | bàng-ciáng | bad |
| 新 | sĭng | new | 講話 | gōng-ûa | to speak |
| 舊 | gô | old | 食飯 | siăh buông | to eat(rice) |
| 男 | nàng | male | 禮拜 | lā̤-bái | worship |
| 女 | nṳ̄ | female | 聽見 | tiăng-giéng | heard |
| 禮 | lā̤ | in,at,sigh of present participle | 旁邊 | bòng-biĕng | at the side of |
| 安 | ăng | peace | 仈會 | baik-cèng | sigh of past tense |
| 平 | bàng | even,level,smoothly | 講道理 | gōng dô̤-lī | to preach |
| 風 | hŭng | wind | 挪乇 | nò̤-nó̤h | why |
|  |  |  | 了 | lāu | sigh of past tense |

原书注释（如果注释部分有标题，也要另起一行打进去）

1. In speaking of a place by name the word “in” is expressed by *diŏh* alone. In speaking of heaven *siông*(上) above,is sometimes used with *diŏh* after the noun. I have a friend in China,*nè̤ng-gă ô siŏh eiáh bèng-iū diŏh Dṳ̆ng-guók.*(儂家務一隻朋友着中國)
2. One peculiarity to which nothing corresponds in English is the insertion of a noun or pronoun before an adverb of place. Your things are here with me *Nṳ̄ gì nó̤h diŏh nè̤ng-gă cŭ-nái*(汝其乇着儂家之塊)
3. To express motion towards *gáu*(至) and *siông*(上) are used. Sometimes they are omitted as going to Foochow,*siô̤ng Hók-ciŭ*(上福州). Where are you going?
4. Adjectives are used distinctively and predicatively as in English,but *se*̂ is seldom used with them. He is a good man,*ĭ sê hō̤ nè̤ng.*(伊是好人） This box is large,*ciā siông duâi*(者箱大).
5. In the sentence,I want three books,two large and one small,”large”and”small”are adjectives,qualifying the noun understood.In the translation of the above sentences,and that given in addition,*gì* is the equivalent of the nouns understood. *Nè̤ng-gă ó̤i-dih săng buōng cṳ̆,lâng buōng duâi gì,siŏh buōng sá̤ gì*(儂家欲直三本書二本大其一本細其). I want three red ones. *Nè̤ng-gă ó̤i-dih săng ciáh è̤ng gì*(儂家欲直三隻紅其).
6. Adjectives such as *cĭng*(真) true,*gā*(假)false,and adjectives of colour,take *sê* when used predicatively. God is true *Siông-Dá̤ sê cĭng*(上帝是真). Idols are false. *Bù-sák sê gā*(菩薩是假).
7. Of the two forms”This is well done”and”this is done well”,Chinese idiom prefers the latter. In the examples given,*dék*(的) following the verb denotes completed action,and is also used euphonically. This is well done,*cuoi có̤-dék hō̤*(嚽做的好). This character is written badly,*ciā cê siā-dék bàng-ciáng*(者字寫的平正).
8. Potential Mood. This mood is expressed by using *â̤*() combined with *dék* and the auxiliary verb *lì*(來). I can do it,*nè̤ng-gă â̤ có̤ dék lì*(儂家 做的來). He can speak Chinese. *Dṳ̆ng-guóh uâ ĭ â̤ gōng dék-lì*(中國話伊 講的來). Can he speak Chinese? *Dṳ̆ng-guók uâ ĭ â̤ gōng dék-lì mâ̤*？(中國話伊 講的來賣)
9. Questions introduced by the expression *nò̤-nó̤h*(挪乇) always imply an affirmative answer. Have you not heard of this? *nṳ̄ nò̤-nó̤h muói tiăng-giéng ciā dâi*？(汝挪乇昧聼見者代) “of course you have”being understood. A question containing *nò̤-nó̤h* is always spoken with a rising inflexion of voice.
10. One way of indicating the Past Tense is by the use of the phrase *baik-cèng*(仈會) with *lāu* at the end of the sentence. I have already spoken to you about this,*nè̤ng-gă baik-cèng gâe̤ng nṳ̄ gōng lāu.*
11. A common way of expressing the price of articles,or enumerating them,in the case of low numbers,is by the use of the Possessive particle *gì* following the cardinal numeral. How much are these oranges a piece? Two cash. *Ciā gék niŏh-uâi cièng siŏh lāk*?(者桔箬壞錢一粒) Lâng *gì.*(二其) One and a half cash. *Gì buáng.*(其半)

NOTE(1) *Siăh-buông*(食飯) to eat cooked rice,is the phrase used most frequently by the Chinese for talking a meal. (2) The word *bái*(拜) used to express the meaning of the worship of God,originally possesses no spiritual meaning whatever. It only signifies the outward act of bowing. In a similar way the expression *lā̤-bái*(禮拜) the name generally given to Christian worship,literally means”ceremonial bowing”. That these words have any spiritual significance is only on account of Christian associations. Addressed to the heathen Chinese,they convey no spiritual meaning.

练习词汇

EXERCISE VI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 柑 | găng | coolie oranges | 飽了 | bā lāu | satisfied with school |
| 桔 | gék | mandarin oranges | 刷 | sáuk | to scrub |
| 上齋 | siông că̤ | to attend school | 品行 | pīng-hâing | conduct |
| 偷躲齋 | tău-diō că̤ | to play truant | 請安 | chiāng ăng | pay respects |
| 男齋 | nàng că̤ | boys’ school | 扣 | káiu | To deduct money due,cut wages&c. |
| 女齋 | nṳ̄ că̤ | girls’ school |  |  |  |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. Nè̤ng-gă muôi tiăng ĭ gōng Dṳ̆ng-guók uâ.
2. Nṳ̄ â̤ káng-dék-giéng mâ̤?
3. Séng-Gĭng gì dô̤-lī ĭ gōng-dék hō̤.
4. Nâ ô sá̤ gì,mò̤ duâi gì,Né̤ng-gă cêu káiu ĭ gì cièng.
5. Ĭ kó̤ gă-dŏng gōng dô̤-lī.
6. Hṳ̄ siŏh-ciáh sĭng-săng cê siā-dék hō̤,nâ ĭ gì hŏk-sĕng cê siā-dék bàng-ciáng.
7. Nè̤ng-gă ô káng-giéng nṳ̄-că̤. Hŏk--sĕng nâ ô nê-sĕk nè̤ng.
8. Diŏ̤h cŭ-uái mò̤ sié-nó̤h gōng dô̤-lī gì nè̤ng. Ciŏng-gì nṳ̄ nō̤-no muôi tiăng-giéng Lī Mŭk-sṳ̆ gōng dô̤-lī nĭ？
9. Dṳ̆ng-guók gì cê ĭ â̤ siā mâ̤？ Mâ̤,ĭ nâ â̤ siā Lò̤-mā cê.
10. Gâe̤ng có̤-diò gōng ô nê-sĕk nè̤ng lì siăh dà.
11. Cṳ̆-că̤ ô gūi-ciáh hŏk-sĕng. Siŏh-màng ĭ-gàuk-nè̤ng lâng-ciáh tău-diō că̤ kó̤ lāu.
12. Siăh bā-lāu muôi? Siăh bā-lāu.
13. Nè̤ng-gă ó̤i nṳ̄ gì dōng-buŏ-giāng lièng cṳ̆-niòng-giāng lì siông că̤.
14. Gă̤-dŏng ô è̤ng cāi mâ̤ â mò̤?
15. Ngiê-dāu ô nè̤ng â mò̤?

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. I can hear his words,but do not understand his meaning.
2. He speaks Chinese fluently.
3. He has come to worship.
4. These oranges were bought on the street.
5. Have you seen him? No,I have not seen him.
6. How many people are there in the chapel? Between six and seven hundred.
7. I want you to go to the street and buy me twenty mandarin oranges.
8. Who is outside? The girls and women have come to greet you.
9. He does not speak Chinese well. He is a newcomer.
10. Please bring me the oranges which are on the table.
11. I cannot see any oranges. There are only eggs.
12. These two large characters are badly written.
13. I want to write well,but my pen is bad.
14. There are three foreigners on the street. They want to come here.
15. Ask them to come in and eat rice.