课文词汇

LESSON XIV

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 本事 | Buō̤ng-seu | ability | 遏 | dăung | tn fall |
| 破 | puái | broken | 燒 | siĕu | to burn |
| 對 | dó̤i | opposite to,  To agree | 送 | saé̤ng | to present, give,escort |
| 倒 | dō̤ | to lie down | 會 | huŏi | to meet |
| 單倒 | dăng-dó̤ | on the contrary | 臆 | téng | to earn |
| 拍 | páh | to strike; aux.verb | 趁 | téng | to pass through,  to avail oneself of |
| 求 | gìu | to seek, implore | 莽 | muōng | permissive,  particle |
| 開 | kŭi | to open | 雖然 | chŭi-iòng | although |
| 關 | guŏng | to shut | 也 | iă | also |
| 合 | hăk | to shut,  agree with | 杖 | tiông | a staff, stick |
| 球 | giù | a ball | 富 | bó | rich |
| 旣然 | gé-iòng | since,  already | 仅活 | bô-uăk | resurrection |
| 一株楔 | siŏh-dău chéu | a tree | 不止 | bók-cī | not only |
| 前斗 | sèng-dāu | In front of | 其實 | gì-sĭk | in truth |
| 一領薦 | siŏh-liāng chiŏh | a piece  of matting | 若使 | iŏk-sṳ̄ | if |
| 何况 | hò̤-huóng | still more,how much more | 假使 | gā-sṳ̄ | if |
| 並且 | béng-chiā | also, moreover | 設使 | siék-sṳ̄ | granted that |
| 砸 | paŭng | to strike against | 仍原 | ĭng-nguòng | still, yet |
| 逐 | dṳ̆k | To expel,  cast out |  |  |  |

Conditional sentences:—

Ⅰ. The Foochow Colloquial Dialect possesses a large number of Words and phrases used to introduce conditional statements, answering to the English words and phrases ‘‘if'” ‘‘supposing that”, “granted that’’.etc. Such are iŏk-sṳ̄(若使) if. gā-sṳ̄(假使) supposing that,siék-sṳ̄(設使)granted that,nă([㑚](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=345A)) if,but, only. Each of these has its complement introducing the consequences of the action supposed to take place. Iŭ and cêu are generally used for

this purpose. At times the conditional words and plases are omitted,being understood, but they must always be translated into English,when iă and ciu are found introducing the consequences of the action.If God had not sent the Saviour, wc could not go to heaven.iŏk-sṳ̄(若使) Siŏng-Dá (上帝)niò̤(毛) chă̤(差)-kiēng(遣) Géu-Ciō(救主) lì(來),nù(奴)-gáuk(各)-nè̤ng(奴) cêu(就) mâ̤ (登)siông(上) tiĕng(天) dòng(堂).If it be so, who will employ him ? nṳ̄(㑚) sē(是) ciōng(将) -uŭng(换) , diê(俤)-nè̤ng(俤) â̤ (鞋) kìng(肯) ê̤ṳ̄ng(用) ĭ(伊) nì(呢)？If you want to go, you can go.nṳ̄(汝) iŏk(奴)-sṳ̄(使) ó̤i(欲) kó̤(去),cêu(就) niuōng(莽) kó̤(去).

“Althongh” and “since”arc expressed by chŭi-iòng(虽然) and gé-iòng(既然).Iâ(也),cêu(就) and gī-sĭk(其实) with ìng(仍) ngùong(原) and other words,acts as complements to these phrases. Although he died, lie also came to life again.I(伊) chŭi-iòng(雖然) sī-kó̤(死去).gì-sĭk(其實) iâ(也) bô-uăk(仅活).Although he is a rich man, lie has not subscribed largely.I(伊) chŭi-iòng(雖然) sê(是) bó(富) nè̤ng(人), ĭng(仍) nguòng(原) mò̤(毛) dà̤(題) cêuy(盡) sṳ̆(価) gì(其) cièng(钱).Gi-sik is also used in introducing a statement controverting a previous one, and may be translated “the truth of the matter.” He said it was that way, but really it was not so.I(伊) gōng(雖然) sê(是) ciŏng(將) uŭng(換),gì-sĭk(其實) ng(休) sê(是) ciŏng-uŭng(将换). Other phrases introducing sentences which complete or amplify the meaning of the preceding sentences, arc béng-chiā(何况)also,moreover, and hò̤-huóng(何况) moreover, still more, indicating intensity of degree. If teachers fail to set a good example, how can the scholars hope to set an example? Iŏk-sū(若使) cò̤(做) Sĭng-săng(先生) gì(其) dŭ(都) niò̤(毛) muō-iòng(模樣),hò̤-huóng(何况) có̤(做) hŏk-sĕng(學生) gì(其) ò(務) muò-iòng(模様) nì(呢)?Not only does be excel in studying his Books ,but his handwriting is also excellent. I(伊) bók-cī(不止) nâ(那) cṳ̄(書) tĕ̤k(證) cĕng(盡) hō̤(好),béng-chiā(並且) ī(伊) gì(其) cê(字) ia(也) siā-dék(寫的) cêng(很) hō̤(好)

In speaking of alternatives ,and using the construction “either—or”iâ repeated is employed,with or without a negative,or we may repeat the same statement . Did you say it or did he?sĕ(是) nṳ̄(汝) gōng(讲)Gì(其) â(吓) ,sê(是) ĭ(伊) gōng(讲) gì(其) nì(呢)?He worships neither God nor idols,I(伊) iâ(也) ng(伾) bái(拜) bù(菩) sák(萨),iâ(也) ng(伾) bái(拜) siông-Dá̤(上帝).Neither has he much ability ,I(伊) iâ(也) mò̤(乇) sié̤-nó̤h(世) buōng(本) sê̤ṳ̄(事).

Such phrases as “you may as well”, “had better”, “Very good”, “that will do”are expressed by the use or,â̤ sāi dék(即使的),muōng and â̤ in different combinations. Will it do to ask him for the loan of a dollar?Yes .Muong(仅) i(伊) cioh (借)sioh-doi(一块) cieng(钱) a(鞋) sai-dek(使的) ma(买)?a(鞋) sai-dek(使的). You had better go behind and look if the dog is there,Nṳ̄(汝) muōng(莽) kó̤(去) â̤-dāu(後斗) káng(看) kēng-giāng(大仔) diŏh(着) hṳ̆(许) uái(愧) mò̤(毛)，As large as this will do very well,Cī(只) duâ̤i(大) â(鞋) sāi-dék(使的).

Dā(打) to strike,is used in Foochow Colloquial as an auxiliary verb in the phrases dā-téng(打听) to make enquiries,dā-huāk(打发) to send on an-er-rand,dā-gè̤ng(打工) to job out work,dā-siāh(打食) to board oneself. Páh(拍) is the more commonly used word meaning “to strike”,and is also widely used as an auxiliary verb,and frequently as a sign of the Passive voice. Páh-puái(拍破) broken ,páh-mò̤(拍毛) lost ,pák-dâung(拍邊) fallen,pák-gìu(拍球) to play ball,pák giêu(拍單) to bring over an empty sedan chair.

Téng-siăh means to earn a living wage ,in this business he can make a living,I(伊) có̤(做) ciā(者) dâi(代) â̤(鞋) téng-dék(听的) siāh(食)

Proportion and comparison are shown by the use of hŭng(分) a tenth part,sĕk-hŭng,denotes perfection or completion , seven or eight per cent better ,hō̤ chék-báik hŭng(好七八分),Perfect, sĕk-ciòng(十全)

Dō̤(倒),read second tone,means to lie down. He is lying on the bed just now, I(伊) hiêng-câi(现在) dō̤(倒) mìng-chòng(眠床) iā̤(禮) .Read third tone do holds the meaning “ on the contrary ” It is then often combined with dăng.Although he is not very wise, nevertheless in his studies he excels the other. I(伊) chŭi-iòng(雖然) ng-sê(伾是) duâi(大) chŭng-nàng(聰明) gì(其) nèng(仈),nâ(㑚) lŏ̤h(落) tĕ̤k-cṳ̄(读书) gì(其) dâi(代) dăng-dó̤(單倒) gó(故) iàng-kó̤(贏去) hṳ̄(許) siŏ̤h-ciáh(一雙). After all,it is so, dó̤(倒) iâ(也) sê(是)

Téng(趁) bears the meaning of passing through a place,and also of availing oneself of an opportunity. We pass through Cui-kau in travelling from Foochow to Ku-cheng ,Iù(由) Hôk-cĭu(福州) kó̤(去) Kū-chèng(古田) téng(趁) Cūi-kāu(水口) guó(過), He availed himself of that opportunity to see his father,I(伊) téng(趁) hiā(那) gi-huôi(機會) kó̤(去) giéng(見) ĭ(伊) gì(其) nòng -mâ(郎嘛)The words”open”and”shut”are translated in different ways according to the precise nature of the action. To open the eyes,mēk-ciŭ(目皗) báh-kăi(劈开). To open the mouth ,chói(嘴) báh-kŭi(劈开), Open the door,kui(开) muòng(门). Close the book,cṳ̆(書) hăk-kó̤(合去), Close your eyes ,mē̤k-ciū(目皗) káik-kó̤ (尅去),Shut the door,guŏng muòng(关门). Kūi is also used for winding up a clock .Did you wind up the clock yesterday?Siŏh -màng(一瞑) cṳ̆ng(锺) kŭi(开) mucôi(昧)

练习词汇

EXERCISE

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| 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 |
| 眼鏡 | Ngāng-giáng | spectacles | 又生仔 | Hâu-săng-giāng | A young man |
| 唐晡 | Dòng-buŏ | husband | 八长 | Báik -diòng | to hear by report |
| 抖 | dāu | To shake clothes | 拾起 | kák-kī | to pick up |
| 影 | ōng | shadow | 褶 | ciék | to fold |
| 老小 | lō̤-siēu | wife | 認鄭 | nêng-dâng | To apologize,  confess a fault |
| 窗户 | Kāng-muòng | window |  |  |  |
| 收纳所 | Háu-hiĕk-muòng | shutters |  |  |  |

榕译英

Translate into English:—

1. Gĭng-dáng sê miék-nó̤h nĭk-cī.

2 Nè̤ng-gă sáē̤ng nṳ̄ chók siàng.

3 Nè̤ng-gă gì cṳ̆ páh-dâung ki-dâē̤ng nṳ̄ tá̤ nguāi kăk-kī.

4 Nè̤ng-gă diŏh gă̤-dŏng pâung diôh ĭ.

5 Nù- gáuk-nè̤ng gé-iòng nó̤ gŭng-lò̤, dék-diŏh āi-kó̤ ló̤-Sṳ̆.

6 Nguāi- gánk-nè̤ng dióh huói-gāi iâ diôh séng là-Sŭ.

7 Nè̤ng sĕk-hŭng ô dâng.

8 Cī sâ̤ gūi, là-Sŭ â̤ dṳ̆k chók kó̤.

9 Chúi-iòng ĭ sê bó-nè̤ng, gi-sĭk ĭ gì bèng-iū mò̤ niŏh sâ̤.

10 Gĭng-buŏ nṳ̄ muōng ciŏng măh-hūng dò̤ kó̤ céng, mìng-dáng-cā cêu gó-ká̤ ê̤u-bê.

11 Nèng-gă lā̤ páh giù, bŏ̤-là̤ páh-puái kó̤, chiāng Sĭng-săng kuăng-ṳ̀ng nguāi. 12 I ng-kīng có̤, ná táu-nĭk dŭ sê sô̤i.

13 I ô sé-sĕk huói, céu mâ̤ ó̤h nguôi-guók gì uâ.

14 Ciā uăk giŭ kó̤, ké̤ṳ̄k nguñi sâung kák nâung. Dò̤ kó̤ hŏk-séng sê̤ṳ̄ng â-sāi-dék.

15 Ng-tĕ̤ng ŏ̤h Lī Sĭng-săng gōng-uă, I gōng dék cêng ká̤.

Translate into Chinese:—

1.He also is a good man.

2. I told him that be could not do it.

3. There is a tree on ahead.

4. Give him this old mat.

5. Since it is so, we must not go back.

6. If they did not beat him it is all right.

7. He not only offended me, but he also refuses to apologize.

8. I have lost my spectacles, please search for them.

9. This room is very dark, please open the shutters and shut the (glass) windows.

10. My wife is here, and I am taking this opportunity of seeing the city.

u. These clothes are all mildewed. Shake them one by one and hang them in the sun to dry.

12. The school boys presented me with cakes and oranges.

13. If you know him, you may as well invite him to supper.

14. The children are lying on the bed, and will not get up.

15. The book has fallen behind the table.