课文词汇

LESSON IX

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 差 | chă | to differ | 暉 | dáu | mid-day meal |
| 前 | sèng | formerly,  in front | 刻 | káik | a quarter,  of hour |
| 分 | buŏng | to divide | 乞 | ké̤ṳk | to give to,  sign of passive voice |
| 半 | buáng | one half | 分 | bŭng | one tenth,  minute |
| 份 | hông | a share | 點 | dēng | a point,  an hour |
| 初 | chĕ̤ | the beginning,  prefix used before the first ten days of the month | 小 | siēu | small |
| 正 | ciăng | the first month | 仱 | dăng | now |
| 正 | ciáng | correct,upright | 現在 | hiêng-câi | at present,  now |
| 死 | sī | dead | 曉的 | hiēu-dék | to know,  understand |
| 晡 | buŏ | evening | 年 | sŏ̤h-nièng | year,  before last |
| 暗 | áng | late,dark | 早起 | cā-kī | morning |
| 鈴 | lĭng | bell | 伓通 | ng-tĕ̤ng | do not,  a negative imperative |
| 春 | chŭng | spring | 十字架 | Sĕk-cê-gá | the Cross |
| 夏 | bâ | summer | 山 | săng | a hill |
| 秋 | chiŭ | autumn | 氣 | ké | vapour,air |
| 冬 | dĕ̤ng | winter | 本分 | buōng-hông | duty |
| 暝晡 | màng- buŏ | evening | 下暉 | â- dáu | afternoon |
| 上暉 | siông-dáu | forenoon | 鐘 | cṳ̆ng | clock |
| 安息日 | ng-sék-nĭk | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 暝 | màng | evening meal |  |  |  |

原书注释

1. In and around Foochow, and among all Christian converts lā̤-bái（禮拜） has a well-known technical meaning for the week and the days of the week. Sunday, lā̤-bái-nĭk（禮拜日）or ăng-sék-nĭk（安息日）. Monday, bái-ék（拜一）. Tuesday, bái-nê（拜二）.etc. A week. siŏh lā̤-bái（一禮拜）. Two weeks, lng lā̤-bái（二禮拜）. This week, cī siŏh lā̤-bái（只一禮拜）. Next week, â lā̤-bái（下禮拜）. Last week, siông siŏh lā̤-bái（上一禮拜）. This Monday, cī siŏh bâi-ék（只一拜一）. Last Tuesday, sông siŏh bái-nê（上一拜二）. Next Wednesday, â bái-săng（下拜三）. A few week since, sèng gūI lā̤-bái（前幾禮拜）. What is the day of the week to-day? gĭng-dáng bái-gūI（今旦拜幾）? .In less than a week, muôI gáu siŏh lā̤-bái（昧至一禮拜）. In a few weeks time, guó gūI lā̤-bái（過幾禮拜）. Siông（上） and â（下） apply to days, weeks and months, but not to years.
2. The introduction of watches and clocks has brought into use the following expressions relating to hours and minutes. What is the time? gūi dēng-cṳ̆ng（幾點鐘） or gūI dēng（幾點）. One o'clock, siŏh dēng（一點）. Half past one, siŏh-dēng buáng（一半點）, or dēng buáng（點半）. Five minutes past two, Lâng-dēng guó ngô-hŭng（二點過五分）. A quarter past three, săng-dēng guó siŏh-káik（三點過一刻）.
3. “Ciēu''（少） and chă（差） are used for “less than”, “short of'”:7.45 o'clock，may be chék-dēng guó săng-káik（七點過三刻），or chă siŏh-káik báik-dēng（差一刻八點）. Two 1ess tha1i a hundred cash, siŏh-báh cièng chă lâng ciáh（一百銭差二隻）, or, siŏh-báh cièng ciēu lâng-ciáh（一百銭少二隻）.
4. In the example given above, “half past one”, half qualifies hour; so used it stands alone, but if followed by no other word it takes siŏh（一） before it. Half a dollar, buáng-dó̤i cièng（半塊銭）. I only want a half, nâ ó̤i siŏh-buáng（那欲一半）. The greater part, duâi buáng. The smaller part, siēu buáng（大半）.
5. Before noon，siŏng-dáu（上暉）. After-noon, â-dáu（下暉）. Monday afternoon,，bái-ék â-dáu（拜一下暉）. Ha1f a day, buáng nĭk（半日）. Buáng nĭk（半日）, is often used with the idiomatic meaning “a long time”. I talked to him for a long time, Nè̤ng-gă ge̤ng ĭ gōng-lâung ô buáng nĭk（儂家共伊講論務半日）.
6. The question “what is the day of the month?” is asked in Chinese in three different ways. This arises from the fact that all the days of the month from the first to the tenth inclusive, have the word chĕ̤（初） prefixed. What is the day of the month? (1st to 10th), Gĭng-dáng chĕ̤ gūi（今旦初幾）. What is the day of the month? (11th to 20th)，Gĭng-dáng sĕk-gūi（今旦十幾）? (20tlh to 30th) Gĭng-dáng né-sĕ gūi（今旦二十幾）? To-day is the sixth, Gĭng-dáng chĕ̤ lĕ̤k（今旦初六）. To-day is the twelfth, Gĭng-dáng sĕk-nê（今旦十二）. To-day is the twenty-sixth, Gĭng-dáng nê-sĕk-lĕ̤k（今旦二十六）.
7. English idiom in speaking of time begins with the lowest denomination, and ends with the highest; as. days, months, years. Chinese idiom reverses this and says years, months, days.. The third day of the fifth month of the twenty-sixth year of Tau Kuang, Dô̤-guŏng nê-sĕk-lĕ̤k nièng ngô nguŏk chĕ̤ săng（道光二十六年五月初三）.
8. The first month has its own special name，ciăng-nguŏk（正月）, but the other months are spoken of by their numbers. No word corresponding to “on” or “in” is needed when the day of the month is definitely given. .
9. Tiĕng（天） takes the place of the word ‘'time” in such expressions as “winter-time, summer-time'. In the winter of last year, kó̤-nièng-màng dĕ̤ng-tiĕng（去年暝冬天）.
10. Dăng （仱）“now'’ is often used in introducing instructions and commands. This garment is not mine, take it to Mr. Diong over there, cī siŏh-iòng ĭ-siòng ng-sê nguāi gì, dăng dò̤ kó̤ Diŏng Sĭng-săng hṳ̆-uâi（只一件衣裳伓是我其仱掬去張先生許塊）.

练习词汇

EXERCISE

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 憑據 | bìng-gé̤ṳ | evidence | 脫 | táung | undress, take down curtains and scrolls |
| 竹 | dé̤ṳk | bamboo | 泎 | ciák | spill |
| 古早 | gū-cā | ancient times | 泎 | giŭ | to shrink |
| 駛性 | sāi-sáng | to get angry | 泎 | áung | to tend, take care of |
| 答應 | dák-éng | to reply, answer | 泎 | ó̤h | wise |
| 身體 | sĭng-tā̤ | body |  |  |  |
| 呢 | nì | flannel |  |  |  |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. Nè̤ng-gă nĭk-nĭk cā-kī báik-dēng-cṳ̆ng có̤ lā̤-bái.
2. mìng-dáng-buŏ â̤ lì.
3. Mŏ̤h ké̤ṳk ĭ hiēu-dé̤k.
4. Nè̤ng-gă hiêng-câI gōng ké̤ṳk nṳ̄ tiăng.
5. mò̤ niŏh-òng cêu â̤ diōng lì.
6. Guó siŏh-káik cêu-sê siŏh-dēng-cṳ̆ng, nù-gáuk-nè̤ng siăh dáu.
7. Hiêng-câi kò̤ gó hō̤. Màng-buŏ sê áng.
8. Ià-Sŭ lŏ̤h lì géu nè̤ng..
9. miêng-âu â̤ gáu? Ciăng- nguŏk chĕ̤ săng.
10. Gĭng-dáng gó liòng, chiāng guó lì siăh màng.
11. Gĭng-dáng â-gáu ngô-dēng-cṳ̆ng, nè̤ng-gă sê chiāng Lì Sĭng-săng-niòng lì siăh dà.
12. Nṳ̄ gṳ̄i-dēng gók-kī? Nè̤ng-gă gĭng-dáng-cā lŏ̤h chék-dēng-cṳ̆ng gók-kī.
13. Dĕ̤ng-tiĕng ciā dê-huŏng chéng, lŏh hâ-tiĕng sê kák iĕk.
14. Nù-gak-nè̤ng ô bìng-gé̤u ĭ gì pīng-hâing sê bàng-ciáng.
15. Dè̤ng gì nó̤h diŏh laé̤, dó̤h diŏh gāng.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. It was Friday yesterday.
2. I know he does not want it.
3. This butter is salt. I want freshu bttter and fresht milk. He went the
4. He went the evening of the day before yesterday.
5. Is this chair too large? Just right!
6. I want to say a few words to you.
7. Please give me a little bread. I have not yet eaten my dinner.
8. It is your duty now to study. In a few years you may preach.
9. When did Mr. Li start? He started at eight a. m, today.
10. Please divide this pumelo. Give me one half and my brother one half.
11. Where is the bell? I do not know, I have not seen it.
12. Who has spilt this water?
13. I want to buy some fresh eggs. How much are they apiece?
14. The children are poorly today and must not go to school.
15. This rope is poor. Where did you buy it?