课文词汇

LESSON ?

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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 |
| 察 | chák | to enquire into | 後斗 | â-dāu | behind |
| 家 | gă | home,family | 釘 | déng | to nail |
| 里 | lī | a Chinese mile | 針 | cĕng | needle |
| 離 | liê | distance from,to leave | 趕 | gāng | quickly |
| 總 | cūng | in general,must | 干 | găng | to concern |
| 入 | diē | to enter | 掛 | guá | to hang |
| 教 | gáu | instruction,religion | 直 | dĭk | straight |
| 遍 | piéng | everywhere | 教 | gá | to teach |
| 慿 | bìng | according to | 東 | dĕ̤ng | east |
| 指 | cī | to point with the finger | 西 | să̤ | west |
| 隔 | gáh | to seperate | 南 | nàng | south |
| 向 | hióng | to face towards | 北 | báe̤k | north |
| 成 | siàng | complete | 仈 | báik | to know |
| 認的 | nêng-dék | to recognise | 舖 | puó | ten li,Chinenes league |
| 比喻 | bī-ê̤ṳ | a parable | 恩惠 | ŏng-hiê |  |
| 平話 | bàng-uâ | locol dielact,applied to that of Foochew | 官話 | guăng-uâ |  |
| 悔改 | Huói-gāi | to repent | 得罪 | dáik-cô̤i |  |
| 莫怪 | mŏh-guái | please do not be displeased | 機會 | gĭ-huôi |  |
|  |  |  | 指南針 | cī-nàng-cĕng |  |
|  |  |  | 奉教 | hông-gáu |  |

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 the points of the compass,the east heads the list,in Foochow dialect. The four points are spoken as dĕ̤ng(or dŭng)(東)să̤(西)nàng(南)báe̤k(北). The needle of Chinese compass points south,and the compass is called cī-nàng-cĕng(指南針).Intermidiate positions are spoken of with the east and west preceding the north and south,contrary to English use. In the north ,diŏh báe̤k biĕng(着北邊).In the south-east diŏh dĕ̤ng nàng biĕng(着東南邊).

2.In asking distances and speaking of them,the verb ô(務) to have is used to indicate that there are so many miles,and the word diô(路) for road is sometimes added,and at times used instead of the word lī for miles. How many miles to Ming-chiang, please?Chiāng muóng,gáu Mìng-chiăng ô niŏh-uâi lī(請問至閩清務箬壞里).It is more than ten miles to Ming-chiang.Gáu Mìng-chiăng ô sĕk-gūi lī(至閩清務十幾里).How far is it from here to Cui-kau? Cŭ-uái gáu Cūi-kāu ô niŏh-uâi huông?(只塊至水口務箬壞遠)It is thirty li to Cui-kau,Gáu Cūi-kāu ô săng-sĕk lī(至水口務三十里) or săng puó(三舖)

3.To indicate direction towards,hióng is used.Go northward hióng báe̤k giàng(向北䟰)or diô hióng báe̤k(路向北).Têng to pass through,is also used in this connection.Will you kindly tell me the way to Hok-chiang?Chiāng muóng,gáu Hók-chiăng diôh giàng diê-suŏh-dèu dió nì(請問至福清著䟰俤一條路呢？)Go to the northeast,it is three li further on,Téng dè̤ng-báe̤k giàng gó ô săng lī dió(趁東北䟰故務三里路)Is this the right way?Alright,go straight ahead.Cī suŏh dèu dió ô dâng mò̤(只一條路務鄭毛？)Mò̤ dâng,dĭk-dĭk giàng(毛鄭，直直䟰).

4.Reaching one’s destination is expressed by the use of the words gáu dó̤i.(至塊)We shall be there tomorrow,mìng-dáng â̤ gáu dó̤i(明旦會至塊).

5. The word cūng(總) covers the ground occupied by such words as "must","certainly". It is strengthened by diŏh(著).You must worship God，nṳ̄ cūng diŏh bái Siông-Dá̤(汝總着拜上帝)It cannot be so so,cūng ng-sê ciā-sék(總伓是者式).

6."No matter, what, whom" is indicated by mò̤-lâung(毛論) mean ing "so discussicn''. No matter who it was that came, you ought to go on with your work,mò̤-lâung sê diê ne̤ng lì,nṳ̄ gì gĕ̤ng-hŭ cūng diŏh có̤(毛論俤儂梨，汝其工夫總著做).

7."To have no concern with"is indicated by mò̤-găng -gúo（毛干過）It does not concern him, gâe̤ng ĭ mò̤-găng -gúo（共伊毛幹過）.

8.We indicate how we wish a thing done by the word "way In Chinese we use the word iang and iong-sih. This covers the mean ing in English of such words as"kind, ""sort, and applied to actions

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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 |
| 果子 | gūi-cī | fruit | 腹老空 | bók-lō̤-kĕ̤ng | hungry |
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榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. Cuòi sê nè̤ng-gă gì nó̤h.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. This is our money.