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 | chǎ | to differ | 晝 | dáu | mid-day meal |
| 前 | sèng | formerly，in front | 刻 | káik | a quarter，1/4 of hour |
| 分 | buǒng | to divide | 乞 | kénk | to give to，sign of passive voice |
| 半 | buáng | one half | 分 | hǔng | one tenth，minute |
| 份 | hòng | a share | 點 | dēng | a point，an hour |
| 初 | chě | the beginning，prefix used before the first | 小 | siēu | small |
| 正 | ciǎng | the first month | 仱 | dǎng | now |
| 正 | ciáng | correct，upright | 現在 | hiěng-cǎi | at present，now |
| 死 | sī | dead | 曉得 | hiēu-dék | to know，understand |
| 晡 | buǒ | evening | 年 | sǒh-nièng | year before last |
| 暗 | áng | late，dark | 早起 | cā-kī | morning |
| 鈴 | līng | bell | 伓通 | ng-těng | do not，a negative imperative |
| 春 | chǔng | spring | 十字架 | Sěk-cě-gá | the Cross |
| 夏 | hà | summer | 山 | sǎng | a hill |
| 秋 | chiǔ | autumn | 氣 | ké | vapour，air |
| 冬 | děng | winter | 本份 | buōng-hǒng | duty |
| 暝晡 | màng-buǒ | evening | 下暉 | ǎ-dán | afternoon |
| 上暉 | siǒng-dán | forenoon | 鐘 | cǔng | clock |
| 安息日 | ǎng-sék-nǐk | Sunday |  |  |  |
| 暝 | màng | evening meal |  |  |  |

原书注释（如果注释部分有标题，也要另起一行打进去）

1. In and around Foochow, and anong all Christian converts lā-bái(禮拜) has a well-known technicai meaning for the week and the days of the week. Sunday,lā-bāi-nǐk (禮拜日) or ǎng-sék-nǐk(安息日).Monday, bái-ék(拜一)Tuesday,bái-ně.(拜二) etc. A week.，siǒh lā-bái (一禮拜) Two weeks, lǔng lā-bái.(二禮拜)This week, cī siǒh lā-bái(只一禮拜)Next week,ǎ lā-bái(下禮拜). Last week,siǒng siǒh lā-bái（上一禮拜）This Monday, cī siǒh bǎi- ék.（只一拜一）Last Tuesday, siǒng siǒh bái-né,（上一拜二）Next Wednesday, ǎ bái-sǎng.（下拜三） A few weeks since, sèng gūi lā-bái （前幾禮拜）What is the day of the week to-day? gǐng-dáng bái-gūi?（今旦拜幾） In less than a week，muǒi gáu siǒh lā-bái（昧至一禮拜）In a few weeks time, guó gūi lā-bái (過幾禮拜)siǒng and ǎ (上下） apply to days, weeks and months, but n1ot 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-cǔng（幾點鐘） or gūi dēng（幾點） One o'clock, siǒh dēng.（一點） Half past one,siǒh-dēng buáng（一半點）or dēng buáng.（點半） Five minutes past two, láng-dēng guó ugǒ-hǎng.（二點過五分）A quarter past three, sǎng-dēng guó siǒh-káik（三點過一刻）
3. 'Crēu' （少）and chǎ（差） are used for 'less than',"short of': 7.45 o'clock，may be chék-dēng guó sǎng-káik（七點過三刻） or chá siǒh-káik bái-dēng.（差一刻八點）Two less than a hundred cash, siǒh-báh cièng chǎ làng ciáh（一百錢差二隻） siǒh-báh cièng ciēu làng ciáh（一百錢少二隻）
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 siǒh（一）before it.Half a dollar, buáng-dói cièng .（半塊錢）I only want a half, nā ói siǒh-buáng（那欲一半）The greater part，duǎi buáng（大半）The smaller part, siēu buáng（小半）
5. Before noon, siǒng-dáu.（上暉）Afer-noon, ǎ-dáu（下暉）Monday afternoon, bái-ék ǎ-dáu （拜一下暉）Half a day, buáng nǐk（半日）buáng nǐk（半日） is often used with the idiomatic meaning 'a long time'.I talked to him for a ong time, Nèng-gǎ gǎeng ǐ gōng-lǎung ǒ buáng-nǐk （儂家共伊講諭務半日）
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 mouth from the first to the tenth inclusive, have the word chě（初）prefixed. What is the day of the month? (1st to 10th), Gǐng-dáng chě gūi（今旦初幾）What is the day of the month? (11th to 20th)， Gǐng-dáng sěk-gūi?（今旦十幾）(20th to 30th) Gǐng-dáng nê-sěk gūi?（今旦二十幾） To-day is the sixth, Ging-iliung che lk. Today is the twelfth, Gǐng-dáng sěk-nê.（今旦十二） To-day is the twenty-sixth, Gǐng-dáng nê-sěk-lěk.（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,Dò-guōng（道光）né-sěk-lěk nièng ngó nguǒk chě sǎng（二十六年五月初三）
8. The first month has its own special mame, ciǎng-nguǒk,（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. Tiěng（天） takes the place of the word 'time' in sutch expressions as“winter-time, smmmer-time'. In the winter of last year, kó-nièng-màng děng-tiěng（去年暝冬天）
10. Dǎng（仱）“now" is often used in introducing instructions and commands. This garment is not mine, take it to Mr. Diong over there,cī siǒh-lòng ǐ-siòng ng-sé nguāi gì，dǎng dò-kó diǒng sīng-sǎng hǔ-uái（只一件衣裳伓是我其仱掬去張先生許塊 ）

练习词汇

EXERCISE 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 |
| 憑據 | bìng-géu | evidence | 脫 | táung | undress，take down curtains and scrolls |
| 竹 | déuk | bamboo | 泎 | ciák | spill |
| 古早 | gū-cā | ancient times |  | giǔ | to shrink |
| 駛性 | sāi-sáng | to get angry |  | áung | to tend，take care of |
| 答應 | aák-éng | to reply，answer |  | óh | wise |
| 身體 | sǐng-tā | body |  |  |  |
| 呢 | nì | flannel |  |  |  |

榕译英

Translate into English:一

1. Nèng-gá nǐk-nǐk cā-kī báik-dēng-cǔng có lā-bāi
2. mìng-dáng-buó ǎ lì.
3. Mǒh kéuk ǐ biēu-dék.
4. Nèng-gá hiěng-cǎi gōng kéuk nū tiǎng
5. I mò niǒh-òng cěu ǎ diōng lì.
6. Guó siǒh-káik cěu-sě siǒh-dēng-cǔng，nù gáuk-nèng siǎh dáu.
7. Hiěng-cǎi kò gó hō. àng-buǒ sě áng.
8. Ià-Sǔ lǒh lì géu nèng.
9. I miěng-ǎu ǎ gáu? Ciǎng-nguǒk chě sǎng.
10. Gǐng- dáng gó liòng, chiāng gu6 lì siǎh màng.
11. Gǐng dáng ǎ-dán ngǒ-dēng-cǔng, nèng-gǎ sě chiāng Lì Sǐng sǎng- niòng lì siǎh dà.1
12. Nū gūi- dēng g6k-kī? Nèng gǎ gǐng- dáng cā lǒh chék-dēng cǔng gók-kī.
13. Děng-tiěng ciā dě-huǒng chéng, lǒh lǎ-tiěng sě kák iěk.
14. Nù-gaùk-nèng ǒ bìng-géu ǐ gì pīng-hǎing sě bàng-ciáng.
15. Dèng gì nóh diǒh laé, dóh diǒh 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 fresl butter and fresl milk.
4. He want the evening of the day before yesterday.
5. Is this chair too 1arge? 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 punlelo.. 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?