课文词汇

LESSON 20

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 隔壁 | gáh-biáh | next door | 本身 | buōng-sĭng | oneself |
| 醫 | ĭ | to cure or heal diseases | 藥 | iŏh | medicine |
| 醫 | muŏk | do do | 專門 | ciòng-muòng | wholly |
| 埋葬 | muài-cáung | to burry | 别毛 | bĕk-nó̤ h | other |
| 者面前 | diŏh méng-sèng | in the presence of,in front of | 變 | biéng | to change |
| 商議 | sŏng-ngiê | to talk over | 發 | huák | to manifest |
| 倚望 | āi-uông | to hope | 野講 | iā-gōng | to tell lies |
| 攔阻 | làng-cū | to hinder,prevent | 亂講 | luâng-gōng |  |
| 耽搁 | dăng-gó̤h | to hinder | 以致 | ī-dé | so that |
| 安 | ĕng | to place in position | 我寧願 | nguāi nìng-nguông | I would rather |
| 親 | chĭng | intimate,oneself | 腳 | kă | foot |
| 辨 | bâing | to manage | 翻譯 | huăng-ĭk | to translate |
| 福音 | hŏk-ĭng | the Gospel | 怪 | gúai | to be offended with |
| 親眼 | chĭug-ngāng | to see with one’s eyes | 罵 | má | to curse |
| 看見 | káng-giéng |  | 非 | hĭ | bad,negative |
|  |  |  | 解說 | gā̤-siók | to explain |

原书注释（如果注释部分有标题，也要另起一行打进去）

1.In the first lesson,cê-gă (自家 ) is given as the reflexive ptonoun,meaning “self”,attached to personal pronouns or proper nouns. Chĭng(親 ) is also used reflexively,but has no possessive form.I saw hin with my own eyes,Nenĝ-gă chĭug-ngāng káng-giéng(人家親眼看見 ). This as written with my own pen,Cuoi se nu chĭug-bek sia gì(贅是奴親笨其 ). He killed him with his own hand,I chĭug-chiū tài ĭ (伊親手台伊 ).

2.Buōng( 本) has at times a reflexive use. It is not any one else,it is myself that is sick,Ng se bek neng se Nenĝ-gă buōng-sĭng o bang( 不是別人是人家本身務病). He came himself, ĭ buōng-sĭng li(伊本身來 ). Connected with this meaning of Buōng（本） is that of native articles versus foreign. Native medicine is not as good as foreign,Buong-de gi ioh mo niah nguoi-guok gi iok(木地其藥毛拿外國其藥 ). He is native of these parts,ĭ se buōng-de Nenĝ(伊是本地人 ).

3.The expressions "so”, “so that”,“in as much” etc, have irmny equivalents in Chinese, but the commonest in Foochow Colloquial is ī-dé(以致 ). Seng-ce( 甚至), up to the point of. ī-dé( 以致) is used with the idea that certain issues are produced by matters having reached a certain point. God so loved the world as to send His Son, Siong-Da gik tiang sie-gang(上帝極愛世間 ) gi neng,ī-dé cha-kieng ii gi Giang li(其人以致差遣伊其仔來 ）.He loved them up to the point of giving up His life for them, I tiang i-gauk-neng seng-ce ta ĭ-gauk-neng sia-miang(伊愛伊各人甚至替伊各人捨命 )

4. The following sentences involve the meaning of “drop”, let fall. Notice in the examples that there are two words used with the meaning “fall” bunk-do(跋倒 ) being generally applied to persons, and daung(遞 ) to things. My pencil bas dropped on the floor, Nenĝ-gă gi bek daung（人家其本遞 ） lah de-a(落地下 ). Be careful not to let that child fall, Sa-ne ng teng kenk nie-giang buak-do(細膩還通乞丐仔跋倒 ).

5. When we have a choice before us of certain things or lines of action, we at once set up a comparison of these in our minds, and decide upon whichever commends itself to our judgment. This choice or preference is usually expressed in English by the words “rather.... than”, "it is better so…than,'' which may be separated or stand to­gether. Chinese idiom generally takes the word “rather” alone, cer­tain forms being used after it as correspondent particles. This choice  
or preference is expressed in Foochow Collotniial by by nìng-nguông(甯願 ) and huang-lu( 歡喜).It is better to be cursed than to ie. nìng-nguông kenk nneg ma ng teng iā-gōng( 寧願乞求也還通野講).

6.The word "only”, is used in English in two senses, to qualify either a noun or a verb, as“an only son", he does one thing only''. In this latter phrase it conveys the idea that a person is engrossed with one thing, and that it is his wonted habit to do it. This in Foochow Colloquial is expressed by ciòng(專） in combination with song( 心) or muòng(門 ) and also by bĕk-nó̤ h (別其別毛 )or bek-noh other, combined with a negative. Jesus gave up Himself to doing good, Ia-Su se ciong-sing ciòng ho dai(耶穌是專心做好代 ）You must do nothing but preach the Gospel,Nu bĕk-nó̤ h dai ng teng co nu ciòng-muòng diong hŏk-ĭng(汝別毛代不通做那專門傅福音 ). He does nothing but injure us. bĕk-nó̤ h dai i ng co na hai nguai ceu se(別毛代伊不做那害我就是 ).

7.huák( 發) conveys the idea of manifestation and development and expression in action. To show compassion, huák-sin（發心）g.To get rich, huák-cai(發財 ).

8.The word gah( 隔) is often equivalent to the English word “interval” and is applied to both time and distance. Take this medicine eyery other day, Cia iŏh Gáh sioh-nik siah-huoi,(者藥隔一日食一回 ) There is a sick man next door ,Gáh-biáh o sioh-ciah puai-bang gi neng( 隔壁務一個破病其人). Mr. Li lives next door but one,Li Sing-sang Gáh lang-gang chio hu-ndi deu( 李先生隔二個厝許槐).

1. One particular Chinese construction is the stringing of four words to form a phrase. Such phrases are very common in colloquial Chinese though often derived from the book language. Though much compressed in form they are very expressive. They are best learnt in direct conversation with the people. Of the same mind, Ek-sing ek-e.（一心一意） Well intentioned, Ho-sing ho-e. （好心好意）Undecided,Sing-e mo diang-dioh(心意毛定著 ).A hyprocrite,Keu-se sing-hi( 口是心非). Early and late, Ki-ca kaung-ung（起早貪黑）.Neither one thing or the other,Bok-sang bok-se（不三不四）.All in confusion,Ckek-ka buikchiu(七手八腳 )

练习词汇

EXERCISE 20

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 飛 | bù-sìng | fly | 岸 | ngiâng | bank of river |
| 花 | huă | flowers | 可疑 | kō̤ -ngì | to doubt |
| 魚 | ngṳ̀ | fish | 欠債 | kiéng-cái | to be in debt |
| 空 | kĕ̤ng | empty | 火爐 | huōi-lù | fireplace |
| 染色 | niēng-sáik | to dye | 渡 | dô | to ferry across |
| 伙食 | hūōi-sĭk | board (food) | 軟弱 | niōng-iŏk | weak in body |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. Tieng cd bieng, Nenĝ-gă siong a daung u.
2. I sidh ga- sok Nenĝ-gă ceu huoi-e.
3. Ci sidh-guo ua, Nenĝ-gă ma huang- ik dek-li.
4. Nguai-gank-neng di oh ca song-tiang.

5 .Nu-gauk- neng didh bing I hiing-h gi ua ko co.

6.Chiang nu moh dang- goh, nguāi ceng gek

7.Cia buo nu ma deung-e, chiang cai do bek-iong keuk nu kang.

8. Ko-sek neng~ga mo bek-uoh iong-sek gi bud, cui。sai-dek ma?

9. Ma gaeng Je gi hfing-biek nu a hieu-dek ma?

10. Nu ai-uong nioli ong cai gieng nu. Sia-sin, na mo noh dang-goh, mang-nieng cai. li-

11. Bab-sang loh Lo-dia gi meng-seng se ceng ko kieng-hu

12. Cia ioh ceng kfi, o bek-nob iong mo

13. Ki-daeng nu ta nguai. huang-ik ci sioh-gud ua, Ing ciae-seu mo ching'chu.

14. Nu i neng ciong-iong kang-dai im, nu ia didh ciong-iong kang-dai neng.

15. la-Su eng I gong, ciong ini su gidng' su tiang gi dai diong-ko gaeng i gong, ceu se chang-mang a kang-gieng, piang- ka a giang, nge-leng a tiang-gieng, si-neing a bo-uak gung neng a tiano-gieng Hok-Ing gi do-li.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. First talk the matter over, then act.
2. God's kingdom will in­crease.
3. Jesus healed the deaf, the lame and the dumb.
4. He did not catch the ball, as the window was broken.
5. My son's foot is bad. The doctor says that it is incurable, and fears that he will be lame.
6. If your teacher cuts your conduct marks you ought to be ashamed.
7. Put the Isnip on the table, I cannot see to lead.

8. The man cursed me and would not go away for a long time.

9. He has not managed this affair at all well.

10. I have no patience with him. He is lazy,

11.Had I not seen it with my own eyes, I would not have believed that the would do such a wicked thing,

12. This fish is too salt, if we eat it we shall be very thirstat.

13. They perceived that he was not as other men.

14. Multitudes came to hear him preach, so that he had not leisure to eat.

15 Jesus saw the great multitudes about him thereupon he told his disciples to cross to the other side.

16 I did not say anything about bu^-iug his clothes, I only promised to help him with his board money.