课文词汇

LESSON Ⅰ

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 我 | nguāi | I, me | 兵丁 | bĭng-dĭng | soldier |
| 奴 | nù | I, me | 牧師 | mṳ̆k-sṳ̆ | pastor |
| 儂家 | nè̤ng-gă | I, me | 伲仔 | niê-giāng | child |
| 汝 | nṳ̄ | thou,thee | 唐晡仔 | dòng-buŏ-giāng | son,boy |
| 伊 | ĭ | he, she | 諸娘仔 | cṳ̆-niòng-giāng | daughters |
| 其 | gì | *possessive particle* | 筆 | bék | pencil, pen |
| 紙 | cāi | paper | 硯 | ngiéng | inkslab |
| 書 | cṳ̆ | book | 朋友 | bèng-iū | friend |
| 嚽 | cuòi | this | 自家 | cê-gă | oneself,  own |
| 回 | huòi | that | 本身 | buōng-sĭng |
|  |  |  | *(reflexive pronouns)* | | |
| 是 | sê | *the verb “to be”* | 字典 | cê-diēng | dictionary |
| 錢 | cièng | money, cash | 先生 | sĭng-săng | Sir, teacher |
| 哥 | gŏ̤ | elder brother | 郎罷 | nòng-mâ | father |
| 兄 | hiăng | elder brother | 郎奶 | nòng-nā̤ | mother |
| 仔 | giāng | son, child | 親戚 | chĭng-chék | relatives |
| 乇 | nó̤h | thing | 唐晡𠆧 | dòng-buŏ-nè̤ng | man |
| 弟 | diê | younger brother | 諸娘𠆧 | cṳ̆-niòng-nè̤ng | woman |
| 兄弟 | hiăng diê | brothers |  |  |  |

原书注释（如果注释部分有标题，也要另起一行打进去）

1. One of the principle distinctions between the Chinese language with its various dialects and European languages, is the absence in the former of such changes as take place in English to indicate the difference between the singular and plural numbers of Nouns, or the various moods and tenses of Verbs. The Chinese language unlike western languages, has in fact no real grammatical construction, although a few rules may be formulated to help the student. All that inflections and conjugations help to make clear in western languages is indicated in Chinese either by auxiliary words or the general context in which the word is found. The student may compare the English noun “sheep”, which the context alone can show to be singular or plural; and the verb “burst”, to find the mood or tense of which we must look at the auxiliary word used with it.
2. The Possessive Case is formed by adding *gì*(其) to the noun or pronoun as *ĭ g*ì *cāi*(伊其紙), his paper;*bĭng-dĭng gì giāng*(兵丁其仔), the soldier’s child. This particle is however frequently omitted when a pronoun is used in the Possessive Case, and especially so in the case of a double possessive. My elder brother’s child, *nè̤ng-gă gŏ̤ gì giāng*(儂家哥其仔). Here *gì* (其) is only used once for the two possessives.

The words “my, mine, our, ours, your, yours, his, her, hers, its" etc. are commonly called pronouns in the Possessive Case, but as they also have a descriptive power, they partake of the character of adjectives, and have consequently been called possessive pronominal adjectives.

1. Chinese has no distinct word for "them'' as applied to in­animate objects; it is either included in the verb, or the name of the article in question must be given.
2. *Gaúk-nè̤ng* (各𠆧), literally meaning "all men'', indicates the personal plural. It is not used when a definite number of persons is to be expressed. We, *nú*-*gaúk-nè̤ng*(奴各𠆧) or *nguāi-gaúk-nè̤ng*(我各𠆧). You, *nṳ̄-gaúk-nè̤ng*(汝各𠆧). They,ĭ*-gaúk-nè̤ng* (伊各𠆧). Three men, *săng ciá nè̤ng*(三雙𠆧), see Lesson III.

*Nguāi*(我), is the form of the First Personal Pronoun used in the Foochow colloquial , New Testament, and in certain counties of the Prefecture' of Foochow it is commonly used in the language of the people. It is very important however that the student should remember that in Foochow City and vicinity, the use of *nguāi* is considered very impolite indeed, and *nè̤ng-gă* or *nù* should be used instead. The best term for a missionary to use is *nè̤ng-gă. Nù* can be used when one wishes to be extra polite.

1. The word *cê-ga*̆(自家) or *buōng-sĭng* (本身) may be added to Chinese pronouns in the same way in which "self" is added to English pronouns, and with the same force; either to impart emphasis, as "I myself", or to show that the action is turned back upon the agent, as "I hurt my­self". Hence "Own" is indicated by the addition of *gì* to *cê-ga*̆.
2. *Giāng* (仔) is an expression used for the diminutive of persons or things; hence we have  *dòng-buŏ-giāng*(唐晡仔) and *cṳ̆-niòng-giāng* (諸娘仔)literally "little man" and "little woman" meaning "boy" and “girl”. *Giāng* by itself, means "child", and is generally used with the meaning of "son", though *dòng-buŏ-giāng* is the more accurate form. A Chinese generally only reckons his sons as his children, (girls not counting).
3. The name of a person generally precedes his title. Mr. Li, *Lī Sĭng-săng*(李先生). The last sounds are elided and pronounced *sĭnăng*.
4. There is nothing to indicate by the form of a noun itself,
   whether it is in the singular or plural. Thus *nè̤ng-gă gì bék*(儂家其筆) may mean
   either "my pencil or my pencils".
5. The verb "to be" is indicated by *se*̂(是) but only by the context can we find whether the English equivalent should be "is", "was" or "were".
6. Nouns and pronouns have no inflexion to show number. Thus with the demonstrative pronouns *cuòi*(嚽) and *huòi*(回), *cuòi sê nguāi gì cṳ̆* (嚽是我其書) may Mean "this is my hook" or "these are my books".
7. Cuòi and huòi are not used to indicate persons, but only inanimate objects. See Lesson II.

练习词汇

EXERCISE I

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 甜 | diĕng | sweet | 罷奶 | bâ-nā̤ | deaf |
| 酸 | sŏng | sour | 耳聾 | ngê-lè̤ng | Mistress |
| 麵包 | miêng-bău | bread | 先生娘 | Sĭng-săng-niòng | butter |
| 便宜 | bèng-ngìe | cheap | 牛乳油 | ngù-néng-iù | hurtful |
| 寬容 | kuăng-ṳ̀ng | to overlook a fault | 利害 | lê-hâi | severe, hurtful |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. Cuòi sê nè̤ng-gă gì nó̤h.
2. Ĭ sê nè̤ng-gă gì bèng-iū.
3. Huòi sê Sĭng-săng gì cā̤i .
4. Uòng Mṳ̆k-sṳ̆ gì diê sê nè̤ng-gă gì bèng-iū.
5. Huòi sê cê-gâ̤ gì cṳ̆
6. Lī Sǐng-sǎng sê ngūai bèng-iū gì nòng-mâ.
7. Cuòi sê nè̤ng-gă nòng-nā̤ cê-gǎ gì nó̤h
8. Lī Sīng-sǎng sê ngê-lè̤ng.
9. Ǐ cê-gǎ gì cṳ̆
10. Cuòi sê nè̤ng-gă gì miêng-bău.
11. Cuòi sê diěng, huòi sê sǒng.
12. Huòi sê ǐ gì cê -diēng.
13. Lī Guǎng-hǔng sê nè̤ng-gă gì diê.
14. Cuòi sê ǐ giāng gì cièng.
15. Ǐ-gáuk-nè̤ng cê-gǎ gì cê-diēng.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. This is our money.
2. Bread is cheap.
3. This is Pastor Lau’s book.
4. The children are hungry.
5. Those are my pens.
6. My fruit is sweet, yours is sour.
7. This is my child’s paper.
8. Mr. Li is my relative.
9. That is my father’s money.
10. That is the soldier’s daughter.
11. My mother is deaf.
12. This is my pencil.
13. My father is related to (is a relative of) Mrs.Diong.
14. That is his book.
15. She is my mother’s friend.