课文词汇

LESSON XVIII

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 驚 | giăng | to fear | 仈字 | băik cê | to recognise characters |
| 睏 | káung | to sleep | 好愛 | hō̤-tiáng | amiable |
| 准 | cūng | to permit | 止 | cī | to stop |
| 想 | siōng | to think | 店 | dáing | shop |
| 當 | dáung | to represent, to pawn | 相 | sŏng | mutual |
| 漢的 | háng-dék | to suppose | 板 | bēng | boards |
| 走 | lò | gong | 大概 | dâi-kái | for the most part |
| 定 | diâng | to fix, determine, decide | 現成 | hiêng-siàng | ready made,in current use |
| 難 | nàng | difficult | 看待 | káng-dăi | to behave towards,treat |
| 分别 | hŭng-biék | to differentiate | 隨变 | sùi-biêng | as you please |
| 别 | bĕk | different,another | 上势 | siông-sié | on the top |
| 齊 | cà | together | 務意 | ô-é | of purpose |
| 該當 | găi-dŏng | ought | 或且 | hĕ̤k-chiā | perhaps |
| 多的多 | dŏ-dék-dŏ | for the most part | 到底 | dó̤-dā̤ | finally |
| 大畧 | dâi-liŏk | probably,mostly | 記才 | gé-cài | memory |
| 大凡 | dâi-huàng | everyone | 透底 | tán-dā̤ | at the last,right to the end |
| 老實 | lō̤-sĭk | well-disposed,  honest |  |  |  |

原书注释

1. Dŏng(當) originally means "ought", but when read dáung(當) it means "to represent". Hence a pawnshop is called a dáung-dáing(當店) as the pledge left behind represents the money loaned. Dŏng(當) has the meaning of bearing responsibility, hence the head of a family is called gŏng gă(當家). Hence also the phrase "Jesus bears our sorrows" Là-Sŭ sê dŏng nù-gáuk-nè̤ng gì kū(耶蘇是當奴个人其苦). Dŏng also means "at the time in question". In that year Confucius taught his disciples, D ŏng-nièng Dé̤ung-nà̤ gá i gì muòng-sĕng(當年仲尼敎伊其門生). Dé̤ung-nà̤ was the "given" name of the sage. Treat him as a child, Ciŏng ĭ dáung có̤ ni-gi āng káng-dâi(將伊當做伲仔看待). He has gone to the pawnshop to redeem a pledge, I kó̤ dáung-dáing tō̤ dáung(伊去當店討當). He makes the false stand for the true and the true for the false,I d áung cĭng có̤ gā, gā có̤ cĭng(伊當眞做假假做眞).
2. The word "think" is used in a double sense, meaning either to revolve in the mind, or to express irresolution and uncertainty. There are two words used in Foochow Colloquial with the meaning of "to think" siōng(想）is most commonly used to denote an opinion given, while háng-dék is used to denote a supposition which may be correct or incorrect. I think he can read, Nè̤ng-gă siō̤ng ĭ â̤ báik cê(儂家想伊鞗仈字）.This is un-expected happiness,Cnòi sê siōng mà-gán gì hók-ké(资是想賣至其福氣）. Supposing that he had gone with the other children, Iláng-dék ĭ gâē̤ng bĕk-ciáh niê-giāng cà̤ kó̤ lāu(漢的伊共别隻伲仔齊去了).
3. To forget is mâ̤ gé-dék kó̤(賣記的去). My memory is bad, I cannot re-call it, Nè̤ng-gă gi gé-cài bàng-ciáng, mâ̤ gé-dék kó̤(儂家其記才平正賣記的去).
4. The following sentences express probabilities and generali-ties. It is most likely so, Dâ̤i-kái sê ciong-uŭng(大槪是將換). Men in general are not willing to worship God,Nè̤ng dŏ̤-dék-dŏ̤ ng-king bái Siông-Dá̤(人多的多伓肯拜上帝).
5. The results of actions are expressed by the use of adverbs, such as uòng(完), siàng(成), cêng(盡), diâng(定) following the verb. Diâng is in certain cases prefixed to the verb, and answers to the meaning of "made to order": Did you buy this gong ready made? No, it was made to order.: Did you buy this gong ready made? NO, it wasmade to order. Cī siŏh-miêng lò̤ sè hiêng-siàng mā̤ gì mò. Ng sê, sê diâng có̤ gi(只一面鐲是現成買其毛伓是是定做其). The bargain is completed, Gá-cièng diâng-diŏh lāu(價錢定着了). When we have finished reading is completed, Cṳ̆ tĕ̤k uòng lāu, nù-gáuk-nèng céu lŏ̤h kó̤(書讀完了奴各人就落去). One box cannot hold all, Siŏh-ciáh siŏng diō mâ̤ kó̤(一隻箱貯買去). He used up his money, I gi cièng sāi uòng-lāu(伊其錢駛完了).
6. "To make into" is expressed by siàng(成) placed between the verb and its object. He made four pieces of wood into a box, I dò̤ sé-dó̤i bēng có̤ siàng siŏh-ciāh siŏng(伊掏四塊錢做成一隻箱).
7. "Not only" followed by "but also" is expressed by bók-ci(不止); followed by iâ or béng-chiā(Lesson XIV.2.). We must not only repent, but we must also believe in Jesus, Nù-gáuk-nè̤ng bók-cī diŏh huói-gāi, iā-dióh séng Ià-Sŭ(奴各人不止着悔改也着信耶蘇).
8. Mutual action is indicated by sŏng(相). Life and death are connected, Săng sī sê sŏng-lièng gì(生死是相連其). Disciples of Jesus ought always to agree with the another, Ià-Sŭ gi muòng-sĕng găi-dŏng siòng-siòng sŏng-huò(耶蘇其門生該當常常相和).

练习词汇

EXERCISE XVIII

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 睶 | chūng | sleepy | 簽字 | chiĕng-cé | to append initials |
| 磐 | buàng | plate | 郵政局 | lù-céng-guŏh | Post-office |
| 收 | sĭu | receive(as a letter) | 老爺 | lō̤-diă | Mandarin |
| 寄 | gié | send,despatch,(as a letter) | 禁止 | géng-cī | to prohibit |
| 便急 | biêng-gék | convenient | 某 | mū | a certain(place,thing,man) |
| 决斷 | giók-duáng | decide |  |  |  |
| 中意 | deṳ̄ng- | satisfactory |  |  |  |

榕译英

Translate into English:--



英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. O Lord, grant our petition.
2. Just as he pleases.
3. Is he honest?
4. Your children are sleepy, go to bed.
5. Although this is not satisfactory , there is certainly no other possible way.
6. Take this parcel to Mr.Diong and bring back an initialled receipt.
7. I send a letter to my mother last week, and have received a letter from her asking me why have I not written to her this year.
8. I fear the letter is lost. You had better notify the Imperial Post Office.
9. You ought to decide at once.
10. This method of doing business is very unsatisfactory.
11. I forgot to notify him about that matter, but after all it is very important.
12. I think that they will probably arrive to-night.
13. Read the twenty-seventh chapter from the first to the thirtieth verse.
14. His memory is bad. No matter what you tell him he always forgets.

15. Jesus called his twelve disciples to him, and sent them forth two by two.