課文詞彙

LESSON Ⅷ

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 名 | miàng | name | 一担水 | siŏh dá̤́ngcṳ̄̄i | a load of water |
| 救 | géu | to save | 麵候 | miêng-â̤u | when |
| 路 | diô̤ | road | 所 | sū | that which ,relative pronoun |
| 姓 | sáng | surname | 剃頭 | tié-tà̤u | to shave the head |
| 下 | â | below,down | 日頭 | nĭk-tà̤u | the sun |
| 帶 | dái | to carry with one | 貴姓 | gó̤i-séng | your honour -able name |
| 擔 | dă̤ng | to carry on a pole | 茶婆 | dà̤ -bò | teapot |
| 担 | dáng | a load carried on shoulder | 今旦 | gĭng- dáng | today |
| 扛 | gŏ̤ng | to carry between two | 明旦 | mìng- dáng | tomorrow |
| 洗 | sā | to wash | 昨暝 | siŏ̤h-mà̤ng | yesterday |
| 快 | ká | quick | 昨日 | só̤h-nĭk | day before yesterday |
| 利 | l ê̤ | sharp, as instruments | 今年暝 | gĭng-niè̤ng-mà̤ng | this year |
| 併 | biáng | to throw away liquids | 去年暝 | k ó̤ -niè̤ng-mà̤ng | last year |
| 日 | nĭk | day | 明年 | mà̤ng- niè̤ng | next year |
| 月 | nguŏ̤k | moon, month | 倚靠 | ā i-k ó̤ | to trust |
| 年 | niè̤ng | year | 伊弟 | ī-diê̤ | youngster |
| 出 | chók | to come out | 毛拘 | mŏ̤h-gŭ | donˊt stand on ceremony |
| 早 | cā̤ | early | 城外 | sià̤ng-ngiê̤ | outside the city |
| 貴 | gó̤i | honourable, costly | 生箬[樣](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6A23)  生乜式  [將](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5C07)[樣](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6A23) | să̤ng-niŏ̤h-iô̤ng  să̤ng-miéh-sék  ciŏ̤ng- iô̤ng | how ? in what way |
| [貧](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=8CA7) | bìng | mean poor | [時](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6642)候 | s ì-h âiu | time |
| [邁](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=9081) | m â̤i | to carry on the back |  |  |  |
| 拖 | tuă̤ | to drag |  |  |  |
| 拈 | niĕng | to lift in the hand |  |  |  |
| 落 | lŏ̤h | downwards,at,upon |  |  |  |
| [傾](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=50BE) | kìng | to pour out  (of a spout) |  |  |  |

原書注釋

1. It has already been shown in lesson I. that nouns and pronouns in the possessive case acquire descriptive power,and act as adjectives.This is accomplished in the Foochow dialect by adding gì(其）to the noun or pronoun to form the possesive case.Gì(其）may therefore be called an adjectival particle. Verbs followed by gì (其）acquire descriptive power,and sentences containing verbs followed by gì (其） express in Chinese what is expressed in English by relative clauses. This descriptive power of gì (其）with verbs is helped by the use of the relative pronoun. sṳ̄(所）before the verb.The things that he possesses,ĭ sṳ̄ ò gì nó̤h(伊所務其乇）.These are the books that he bought, Cuòi sê ĭ Sṳ̄ mā gì cŭ (嚽是伊所買其[書](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=66F8)）.Gì may also define or describe whatever refers to time.When he came, ĭ Lì gì sì-h âiu(伊來其[時](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6642)候）.When he was here,ĭ diŏ̤h cŭ-uái gì sì-hâiu(伊着只塊其[時](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6642)候）.Gì when used after verbs denoting certain actions,denotes the person doing these actions. It is frequently used to describe workmen,coolies etc. A chair coolie,gŏng -

giêu gi(轎其）.A barber, tié-tàu qi(剃頭其）.

2.Ci-bĕng(只邊 )and hṳ̄-bĕng(許邊) with cŭ-uái(只塊) and hŭ-uái(許塊) are used as the equivalent of “in these parts”,“in those parts”. Have you horses in your part

Of the country?Nṳ̄ hṳ̄-bĕng ô̤ mā â mò̤? (汝許邊務馬吓毛) We have donkeys but no horses,Nù hŭ-uái ô̤ lè̤ mò̤ mā̤ （奴許塊務驢毛馬）.

3.The words lŏh, chó̤k ,guó̤ (落出過)，are used with k ó̤ (去) and Lì(來) both as principal

and auxiliary verbs.Come down, lŏh Lì(落梨).Go down ,lŏh k ó̤ (落去).Come out, chó̤k Lì(出來).Go out,chó̤k k ó̤ (出去）.Take these chairs and tables out, ciŏ̤ng hiā iē̤ ̤́dó̤h dṳ̆ dŏ̤ chó̤k kó̤ ([將](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5C07)那椅棹都掏出去）.

1. Great care should be taken in the use of the different verbs meaning “to carry”.Dái (帶）is used of light things,and taking persons with one. Dŏ̤ （掏）is used of heavier things. Dă̤ng(担）of a load carried on pole by one man.Gŏ̤ng(扛) of a load carried on a pole by two men or more. Mâ̤i([邁](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=9081)),to carry on the back. Tuă̤（拖）,to drag along. Niĕng(拈）, to lift in the hand.Bring that book over here,please,Kī -daè̤ng nṳ̄ niĕng hṳ̄ siŏh buō̤ng cŭ Lì (起動奴拈許一本[書](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=66F8)來）.He took his son with him, ĭ ciŏ̤ng ĭ gì giāng dái kó̤ (伊[將](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5C07)伊其仔帶去）.Take away this teapot,Ciā̤ dà̤-bò̤ dò̤ k ó̤(者茶婆掏去）.Tell him to bring a load of water,Giéu ĭ dă̤ng siŏ̤h dáng cūi Lì （呌伊擔一担水來）.Call two men to carry this table out,Giéu lâ̤ng ciá̤h nè̤ng gŏ̤ng ci siŏ̤h tiŏnǵ̤ dó̤h chó̤k kó̤(呌二隻扛只一張棹出去).

5.No English word adequately conveys the force of, să̤ng-miéh-sék and ciŏ̤ng- iô̤ng (生乜式[將](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5C07)[樣](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6A23)). They answer to such expressions as “how about?” “how when?” If he takes no money,what will he do afterwards, ī mò̤ dà̤ cièng(伊毛帶[錢](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=9322)）, ī-hâiu ciŏ̤ng- iô̤ng có nì(以[後](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5F8C)[將](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5C07)[樣](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=6A23)做呢)?

6.Chinese politeness demands the use of the worlds, góî(貴)and bê(敝), in asking and answering the question.What is your name?Your honourable name?  Gói -s énĝ(貴姓)My unworthy name is Diong,Bê séng Diŏ̤ng(敝姓[張](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5F35))   .  The following forms are used in asking one person  the name of another one (when not in his  presence), and in speaking of another person by his surname. What is the name of that gentleman? Hṳ̄ siŏ̤h-ciá̤h Sĭng-să̤ng sáng sié-nó̤h(許一隻先生姓世乇）?  That person is named Bieng,  Hṳ̄ siŏ̤h-ciá̤h sáng Biê̤ng  (許一隻姓卞）.What is the  name of this gentleman?( asked in his presence)  Ci siŏ̤h-ô̤i gói-sénĝ(只一位貴姓).   It is well, however, for the student to know that in asking a child or uneducated  person his name the following expression will be found more easily understood than the polite and  elegant phrases  givien above. What is your name?   Nṳ̄    sáng sié-nó̤h（汝姓世乇）?

 7.The Chinese idiom for "how long ago?" is "early how long,"(years,  months, days). How many years ago?  Cā gūi  niè̤ng （早[幾](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5E7E)年）?  Three years since, Cā să̤ng  niè̤ng （早三年）.

8.Nĭk and niè̤ng  are repeated for "every day","every year". He will come every day, ĭ nĭk- nĭk   â lì（伊日日亻鞋 來）He goes back every  year, ĭ  niè̤ng - niè̤ng diōng kó̤（伊年年轉去）.  
9.Apropos of politeness it is well to know expression,mŏ̤h-gŭ （莫拘）  "dont insist", "dont stand on ceremony!" The Chinese have very strict rules  of  etiquette with regard to the position of themselves and their guests,and if they are reluctant to take the seat offered, it may safely be assumed that they consider it to be too exalted a place, and the expression

 mŏ̤h-gŭ     is then used.

N.B,Itis  always difficult in  one 's dealings with the  Chinese to impress upon them the fact that one is talking their own tongue, and these little details of etiquette and politeness, if observed, help to bring the fact home to them. There is a tendency at the beginning of one 's  missionary career to use a vocabulary which depends upon the knowledge of Christain phraseology along for its

elucidation,and which, while easily understood by such Church members,pastors, and servants

who are  constantly in the company of the newly arrived missionary,  remaius a foreign tongue to

the average Chinaman.

練習詞彙

EXERCISE Ⅷ

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 曝 | puŏ̤h | to dry in the sun | 起身 | kĭ-sĭng | start |
|  | lià̤ng | to dry in the air | 枹 | pău | pumelo |
| 凉 | liòng | cool | [㓣](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=34E3) | tài | to peel a pumelo;tokill |
| 生酉業 | să̤ng pṳ̄ | mildewed | 豫偹 | ê̤u-bê̤ | to prepare |
| 退色 | tói-sáik | to fade as colours | 透日 | táu-nĭk | the whole day |
| 客[廳](http://www.rendao.com/zsCONTENT.ASP?uni=5EF3) | káh-tiă̤ng | reception room | 免的 | miē̤ng-dék | lest |

榕譯英

Translate into English:--

1.Cuòi sê diê-nè̤ng có̤ gì?

2.Màng-niè̤ng să̤ng-miéh-sék?

3.Dái lâ̤ng-tiŏng cā̤i lì.

4.Cĭ siŏh-dói siŏh-tà̤u kák duâ̤i;mâ̤-sāi-dék.

5.Ciā ĭ-siòng să̤ng pṳ̄; ô nĭk-tà̤u gì sì.-hâ̤iu muōng dò kó̤ puŏh.

6.Eng gì buó̤ ng tĕng puŏh, diŏh lià̤ng,miē̤ng-dék è̤ng sáik tói-kó̤

7.Ci siŏ̤h-ciá̤h niê̤-giāng mâ̤ già̤ng diô̤;ki -dâ̤eng nū mâ̤i ĭ kó̤

8.Ciā siŏ̤ng  siŏ̤h-ciá̤h nè̤ng dă̤ng mâ̤ ki.

9.Ci siŏ̤h-bā dŏ̤ mâ̤ lê.

10.Ciā dà-bò̤ cêng gói.

11.Chāng diē- lì sô̤i;mŏ̤h gṳ̆

12.I  siŏ̤h-nĭk â̤ dă̤ng niŏh-uâ̤i dá̤ng gì cūi? Sĕk-lĕk dá̤ng.

13.Só̤̆h-nĭk nè̤ng- gă̤ mā̤ siŏ̤h-lă̤k gì pă̤u.Nù-gá̤uk-nè̤ng dò̤ tài kó̤ siă̤h.

14.Nguŏ̤k-siēu ô̤ nê̤-sĕ̤k-gāu nĭk.Nguŏ̤k-duâ̤i ô̤ să̤ng-sĕ̤k nĭk.

15.Nè̤ng-gă̤ mìng-dá̤ng â-dáu să̤ng-dēng-cṳ̆ng lŏh sùng.

英譯榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1.He goes quickly.

2.These are the two large books that he bought.

3.Carry away these two boxes.

4.Tell the cook to make bread to-day,I must start tomorrow.

5.Where are you going? Round the district.

6.When will you return?  In a few days.

7.You must wash those clothes to-day.  Here is soap.

8.Please,teacher,come a little earlier tomorrow.I want to study three or four hymns.

9. I bought these things outside the city. Are they  dear?

10. I will pour out the tea  myself.  When we have finished drinking tea, wash the tea-pot and

bring it to me here.

11. Where are you going next year?

12. Last  year I sold my horse and bought a donkey.

13. When did you arrive? Yesterday.

14 .What is your honourable  name?  My un-worthy name is Li.

15 .You must buy mandarin oranges.  The coolie oranges are too dear.