课文词汇

LESSON

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 病 | bâng | disease，illness | 起 | gók/kī | to arise(from bed) get up |
| 將 | ciŏng | sign of direct object | 雞角 | giĕ -gaè̤ k | cock |
| 恰 | kák | too much, excessive,very | 雞牳 | giĕ -mō̤ | hen |
| 呌 | giéu | to summon,call out | 話 | uâ | words |
| 鄭 | dăng | mistake,wrong | 銅 | dè̤ ng | brass |
| 騎 | kìe | to ride an animal | 慢 | màing | slow |
| 就 | cĕu | at once | 䟰 | gìang | to walk |
| 刀 | dŏ̤ | a knife | 柴 | chà | wood |
| 更 | gáing | more | 湯 | tŏng | hot water, soup |
| 過 | guó | to pass, sign of past tense | 獲 | hĕk or kĕk | to handle, sign of direct object |
| 一滴仔 | siŏh-dék-giāng | a little | 前 | sèng | first,before |
| 世界 | sié-gái | the world | 捨命 | siā miâng | to give up， life for others |
| 打發 | dā-huák | to send officially | 起来 | kī lì | to rise up, an auxiliary verb |
| 轉來 | diōng lì | to return | 轉去 | diōng kó̤ | to go back |
| 一句話 | siŏh guó uâ | a sentence | 熱 | iĕk | hot |
| 後来 | hâiu-lài | afterwards | 完了 | uòng-lāu | finished |
| 凍 | dáē̤ng | cold,of things and limbs | 清 | chéng | cold,as the weather, the body |
| 差遣 | chă̤ -kiēng | to send on business | 水 | cūi | water |

dining-room

原书注释

1. Certain words in Chinese are largely used both as principal and auxiliary verbs, and are largely found amongst verbs indicating action. Two of the verhs most widely used in this way are lì and kó̤ ： Bring that thing here, Hiā nó̤h dò̤ li.(那乇掏来)Take that knife away，Hiā dŏ̤ dò̤ kó̤ .(那刀掏去)Bring my chair here，nè̤ng-gă yì iē dò̤ li.(儂家其椅掏来) Bring boiling water,Gūng-tŏng dò̤ li.(滾湯掏来)Bring Mr．Diong‘s two large Bibles here，Diŏng Sĭng-săng láng buōng duâi Séng-Gĭng dò̤ li.(張先生二本大聖經掏来)
2. Ciŏng(將) is used in Chinese in a very different way to any English coustruction. It comes immediately before the verb and need not be translated.When so used in this coustructiou a complete change in the order of words is necesary. Hĕk(獲)or kĕk is used in a similar way. Many examples of this may be found in the New Testament. He took his property and entrusted it to them，Ciŏng ĭ sū ô yì nó̤h gău ké̤ ṳ̄k i.(將伊所務其乇交乞伊)
3. Cêu(就) is used in a certain Chinese construction, in sentences indicating that one action is the consequence of a previous action, and may be translated “thereupon, ”forthwith”,etc. In English words of this nature are often understood and not expressed．When I came to China I engaged a teacher，Nè̤ng-gă gáu Dṳ̆ng-guók cêu chiāng siŏh ciùh Sĭng-săng.(儂家至中國就請一隻先生) When they had finished worship they returned home,Lā̤-bái có̤ uòng lāu ĭ-gáuk-nè̤ng cêu diōng kó̤ ．(禮拜做完了伊各人就轉去)
4. The sentence "What is this made of?” may be written "Of what is this made?” Chinese idiom corresponds to the latter form. What is this made of? Cuòi sê sié-nó̤h có̤ yì？(嚽是世乇做其) What is this chair made of? Ciā iē sê sié-nó̤h có̤ yì？(者椅是世乇做其) Similarly in Chinese, the question “Where has he come from?” is expressed “From where has he come?” ĭ iù dĕ̤ng nē̤ li？(伊由冬那来)
5. The connection in which a verb is found often determines its mood and tense. This is especially true of past and perfect tenses. Lāu(了)or guó(過) may sometimes be used but more often there is no sign at all to denote the inflections. Practice and observation teach one best. Hō̤ bāu(好了)and chĭng-chū lāu(清楚了)may be added to verbs as a sign of either tense and may be translated by “finished”or any other word denoting completion．Jesus gave up His life，Là-Sŭ siā i gì miâng.(耶穌舍伊其命) Have you finished? Có̤ hō̤ lāu muôi?(做好了味) Có̤ hō̤ lāu．(做好了) I have seen it, Nè̤ng-gă giéng guó lāu．(儂家見過了) Have you taken food? Nṳ̄ siăh buŏng muôi?(汝食昧) Siăh lāu．(食了)
6. ô(務)and its negative forms muôi(昧) and mò̤ (毛)are used to indicate the past tense. ó signifies possession，but it forms an anxiliary verb to mark the past and perfect tenses. It is placed before the verb, and guó is placed after the verb．Have yo ridden the donkey? Nṳ̄ ô kiè guó lè̤ muôi?(汝務椅過驢昧) I have done so, Nè̤ng-gă kiè guó lāu．(儂家騎過了)
7. Kák(恰) signifies “too much or “extremely”，and is generally used with positive forms．That table is too long，Hiā dó̤h kák dòng.(那棹恰長)That child is very bad，Hiā niè-giāng kák bàng-ciáng．(那妮仔恰平正)
8. “Afterwards” is expressed by the use of the terms i-hâiu(以後) and hâiu-lái.(後来) The former is most frequently used in Foochow Colloquial the latter pointing to more distant time. Hâiu is used alone meaning “after" in opposition to sĕng(先) before. First do this and then do that,Sĕng có̤ cuòi，hâiu có̤ huòi．(先做嚽，後做回) He came here, and then went to ku-cheng, ĭ gau ci-uái i-hâiu kó̤ Kŭ-chèng．(伊至只塊以後去古田) I don't know what will happen in the (distant)future， Hâiu-lái gì dâi nguāi mā̤ hiēn dék.(後來其代我賣晓的）
9. Care must be taken to distinguish between the uses of gién(呌) and chiāng，(請) the former being used to children and servants, and the latter to eqrals and superiors. Call that child here, Giéu hṳ̄ siŏh ciáh niè-giāng lì cŭ-uái．(呌許一隻伲仔來只塊) Ask that gentleman to come here, Chiāng hṳ̄ siŏh ôi Sĭng-săng guó lì．(請許一位先生過来)
10. Nàng(男) and nṳ̄(女) ，male and female. are restricted in their use to the human race. Gdē̤k or gē̤ng male and mō̤ (牳)female are used to denote the gender of birds and animals : giĕ-gaé̤k(雞角) cock，giĕ-mō̤(雞牳) hen．Gō̤ng and gaé̤k are frequently interchanged, but where gaé̤k may be used for male of both birds and quadupeds, gē̤ng is a term restricted to quadrapeds.
11. The word “cold” is translated in different ways, according to its different uses. Chéng(淸) is used in speaking of wind and weather,and the whole of the human body．The wind is very cold today，Gĭng-dăng hŭng cêng chéng(今旦風盡淸)Are you cold? Nṳ̄ â̤ chéng mâ̤ ?(汝鞋淸賣) Dáē̤ng(凍) is used of water，and parts of the body．This water is too cold，Ciā cūi kák dué̤ng．(者水恰凍) His feet are cold, i gì kă dué̤ng．(伊其胶凍)
12. There are sevecal words meaning 'to cut” which have to be used with discrimination as to their exact meaning. Gák(割) is used for severing with a knife, as gák dĕu，(割胄)to cut growing rice. Sióh(削) means to carve, to slice, to chop small; carve one slice，sìóh sióh piéng，(削一片)G￼ă and cēng(剪) are used for cutting with scissors or shears ; ceng lmaiony, to cut flower patterns. cēng huă-iông，(剪花樣) to cut flower patterns. Note (1) Tŏng is used for hot water. Gūng(滾) expresses the rolling action of water in ebullition, hence gūng-tŏng means boiling water.

练习词汇

EXERCISE

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 糖 | tòng | sugar | 通知 | tŭng-dĭ | to notify |
| 鹽 | sièng | salt(noun) | 索 | só̤h | rope |
| 鹹 | gèng | salt(flavour) | 和和熱 | huò-huò-iĕk | tepid |
| 饕 | ciāng | insipid | 去循環 | kó̤ sùng-kùang | to go on circuit，itinerary |
| 鮮 | chiĕng | fresh | 洗身湯 | sā̤-sĭng-tŏng | bath water |
| 房裹 | bùng-dīe | bed-room | 飯廰 | buông-tiăng | dining-room |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. ĭ lì lāu muôi?

1. Siông-dá̤ chă̤-kiēng Géu-Ciō lì．
2. Cuòi ô dâng mò̤? Mò̤ dâng．
3. Hṳ̄ siŏh-guó uâ，nṳ̄ gōng dék kák ká̤ ．
4. ĭ kiè lè̤ diōng kó̤ ．
5. ĭ mâ̤ giàng diōng lì．
6. ĭ gìuâ sê lê-hâi，nâ ĭ gì é-sé̤ṳ̄ sê hō̤ ．
7. Ciā tŏng kák ciāng．Nè̤ng gă ó̤i-dĭh siŏh-dĕk-giāng sièng．
8. Hṳ̄ siŏh cê siā uòng lāu，kī-daê̤ng nṳ̄ dò̤ cṳ̆ gáu. nè̤ng-gă cŭ-uái．
9. Cī siŏh guó uâ ô dâng．
10. Dò̤ siŏh-dék-giāng gūng-tŏng lì páu dà．
11. Chiāng nṳ̄ sĕng kó̤ tŭng-dĭ ĭ，nè̤ng-gă cêu lì．
12. Nṳ̄ giàng kák mâing，giàng ká̤ siŏh-dék-giāng．
13. Tòng sê diĕng．Nṳ̆k tŏng sê gèng．
14. Nè̤ng-gă ô siŏh-dék-giāng ngê-lèng．Kī-daê̤ng nṳ̄ gōng uâ mâing siŏh-dék-giāng．

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. Where was this bought?
2. It was bought outside the city.
3. Why did you not buy it inside the city?
4. Tell him to come back.
5. He can lift it.
6. Please bring me a little lot water.Not too hot, tepid will do.
7. I want to say two Chinese sentences. Will yon kindly listen,sir, and tell me if they are correet.
8. There were hundreds of people in the street listening to him preach.
9. I have heard him speak Chinese.He speaks fuently.
10. I have ridden a donkey, and tra- velled by boat, but have not yet ridden in a sedan chair.
11. He has not got up yet. His mother says he is ill.
12. When you return, please take your elder brother's book with you.
13. Tell him to get up and take this box away.
14. This bath water is too cold, bring a little boiling water.
15. When you have fnished talking, kindly listen to me.