课文词汇

LESSON IV

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 多 | dŏ | more | 排 | bà | a stanza of a hymn |
| 少 | ciēn | less, few | 两 | liōng | an ounce |
| 子 | cū | son | 節 | cáik | a festival |
| 船 | sùng | boat, ship | 節 | ciék | a joint, verse |
| 章 | ciŏng | chapter | 価 | sâ̤ | many |
| 第 | dâ̤ | order | 做 | có̤ | to make, do |
| 事 | sê̤ṳ | business, deeds | 去 | kó̤ | to go |
| 代計 | dâi-gié | business | 来 | lì | to come |
| 唱 | chióng | to sing | 正是 | ciáng-sê | Yes! |
| 零 | lìng | a fragment, fraction | 伓是 | ng sê | no! it is not so |
| 查 | că | to search | 就是 | cên-sê | namely, that is |
| 欲 | ó̤i | to want | 做厨 | có̤-diò | cook |
| 㑚 | nâ | only, if, but | 生意 | sĕng- é | trade, business |
| 買 | mā̤ | to buy | 生理 | sĕng-lī |
| 賣 | mâ̤ | to sell | 一頭驢 | siŏh-tàu | a donkey |
| 千 | chiĕ̤ng | thousand | 一塊 | siŏh-dó̤i | a lump of stone |
| 萬 | uăng | myriad, ten thousand | 石頭 | siŏh-tàu |
| 緣故 | iòng-gó | reason | 一張 | siŏh-tiŏng | a  tract |
| 一首 | siŏh-siū | a  hymn | 勸世文 | kuóng-sié-ùng |
| 贊美詩 | cáng-mī sĭ | 一位 | siŏh- ôi | one  God |
|  |  |  | 上帝 | Siŏng-Dá̤ |
|  |  |  | 鬼 | gūi | devils |

原书注释（如果注释部分有标题，也要另起一行打进去）

The Numerals

1. The numerals from ten to twenty place the tens first and the units after, as sĕk ék(十一) eleven, sĕk yāu (十九)nineteen.
2. The ordinal numbers are formed by prefixing dâ̤(第) to the cardinal numerals, dâ̤ nyó (第五) the fifth, dâ̤ s ăng the third, In the case of “one” and “two” the secondary forms ék and né are used for“first” and“second”. Ek and né are also used in the numbers eleven and twelve. Eleven sĕk ék(十一), twelve sĕk nê(十二).

They are also used in the “tens” as follows:-Twenty-one né sĕk ék, thirty-two săng sĕk nê,one hundred, however, is siŏh báh(一百)，a thousand is siŏh chiĕng(一千)，and ten thousand,or a myriad is siŏh uâng(一萬)。Tàu(头) head, is used to denote the first in order. The first versc t àu siŏh ciék(头一节)

1. Multiples of ten are formed as in English. Twenty-two né sĕk né. ék sĕk(一十) is often used for numbers between ten and twenty, but not invariably. It must, however, be used in numbers above a hundred. One hundred and nineteen, siŏh báh ék sĕk yāu(一百一十九).
2. We may speak of indefinite numbers in several ways. Gūi(幾) and ling(零) are freguently used for this purpose. Sĕk gūi(十幾) ten odd, báh lìng a hundred odd. Gūi ciáh（幾隻）is a few (units). Gūi báh (幾百) several hundreds. Lâng báh gūi sĕk buōng(二百幾十本)， over two hundred volumes; gūi sĕk iôny nó̤h(幾十件乇)，several tens of things.There is no word answering to “or” between numbers in Chinese. Three or four,sŭng sé ciáh(三四隻); thirteen or fourteen sĕk sŭng sé(十三四)；forty or fifty sé ngô sĕk(四五十)；seven or eight hundred chék báik báik báh(七八百). Five or six men ngó lĕ̤k cián nè̤ng. Eleven or twelve books sĕk ék nê buōng cṳ̆ (十一二本書).
3. Lìng(零) corresponds to the cipher or ciphers found between the digits of such numbers as “one hundred and four”. Two hundred and five lâng báh lìng ngó(二百零五). One thousand five hundred and five, siŏh chiĕng ngô bŭh lìng ngô. Ten thousand five hundred and three siŏh uâng ngò báh lìng săng.
4. In Chinese, such terms as “fifteen thousand”, “eighteen hundred” and “eighty thousand” are not used. The correct words for “thousand” “myriad” and multiples of the same must be used in full. A million is in Chinese “one hundred myriads,” and so is expressed as siŏh báh uâng(一百萬).
5. When we speak of such numbers in English as 120,3,800,890,we give them in full, ending with the last denomination, but in Chinese in such numbers as the above(if numbers only are spoken of) ending with ten or any multiple of ten, the last denomination is under-stood, and does not need to be stated. Three thousand eight hundred săng chiĕng báik(三千八)；eighty thousand eight hundred and ninety báik uâng ling báik báh gāu(八萬零八百九).
6. In such numbers as sixty thousand five hundred, where lìng is required in the first three figures, or immediately before them, eachdenomination must be stated full, as lĕ̤k uâng lìng ngô báh(六萬零五百). Numbers followed by a noun must also stated in full. One hundred and twenty pencils(一百二十本筆). Five hundred and eighty people, ngô báh báik sĕk nè̤ng(五百八十𠆧)
7. When “many” is used predicatively, the verb to be is not expressed. His things are many, ĭ gi n ó̤n sṳ̆(伊其乇価). Adjcctives used in this way do not take sê(是). That man is good, hiā nè̤ng hō̤（那𠆧好）.
8. “More” and “less” come in English at the end of such sentences as “sing two verses more”, “read a chapter less”, but in Chinese dŏ̤(多) and ciēu（少）come at the beginning of the sentence. Sing two stanzas more dŏ̤ chióng lâng bà̤(多唱二排). Read a chapter less ciēu lĕ̤k siŏh ciŏng(少讀一章).
9. In the numeration of several objects. English idiom usually places number first and names last. but Chinese idiom reverses this, e.g. The two characters Ia.Su Ià-Sŭ lâng cé(耶穌二字).
10. ôi(位) literally meaning “a seat”. Is used as the N.A. intro-ducing persons to be regarded with respect, and in Christian phrases to introduce the Deity. One God siŏh ôi Sióng-Dá̤(一位上帝). Who is this gentle-man? ci siŏh ôI Sing-sŭng sê diê-nè̤ng(只一位先生是俤𠆧)？

练习词汇

EXERCISE IV

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 |
| 急： | gék: | urgent, hurried | 𣚽 | tá̤: | drawer |
| 奇特 | gì-dĕk: | strange | 棉花 | mièng-huă: | cotton wool |
| 自來火 | cê̤ṳ-lài-huōi: | matches | 耳仔 | ngè-giāng: | ear |
| 肉 | nṳ̄k: | meat | 痛 | tiáng: | ache |
| 麵粉 | miêng-hūng: | flour | 熙 | kaŭng: | Put in(drawer) |
| 凌辱 | Lìng- ṳ̆k: | Insult, disgrace | 謙虛 | kiĕng-hṳ̆: | humble |

榕译英

Translate into English:--

1. 1 I có̤ sié nó̤h?
2. Nâ ô siŏh-ôI Géu-Cio, cêu-sê là-Sŭ.
3. I lâng-eiáh nè̤ng ô niŏh-uâI eièng?
4. Chiāng Sĭng-săng că cê-diēng káng.
5. Hiā siŏng siŏh ciáh mâ̤ niŏh-uâi cièng?
6. Nṳ̄ că sié-nó̤h cê?
7. I ô gūi-buōng Séng-Gĭng? O săng sé buōng.
8. I có̤ sié-nó̤h sĕng-é? I mâ̤ iē dó̤h.
9. Nṳ̄ muóng diê-nè̤ng gì dâi?
10. Cuòi sê gì-dĕk gì dâI; nè̤ng-gă káng Lī Sĭng-săng sè mâ̤ kuóng-sié-ùng. Ciáng-sê. ĭ sê mâ̤ cṳ̆ g ĭ nè̤ng.
11. Nè̤ng-gă ngê-giāng tiăng.
12. Có̤-diò ô mā̤ cê̤ṳ-lài-huōi, miêng-bău, lièng miêng-hūng. Nè̤ng-gă nâ ó̤i mā̤ dà-niŏh.
13. Cī siŏh-tàn lè̤ mâ̤ niŏh-uâ̤i cièng? Ng sê mâ̤ gì.
14. Bĭng ô lĕ̤k-chiĕng lìng miàng.
15. Chiāng tĕ̤k sĕk-chék ciŏng, nê-sĕk-ék ciék.

英译榕

Translate into Chinese:--

1. What does he want? He wants to look at the books.
2. He only wants two pencils.
3. 3,070 children. 47,309 lumps of stone. 760 ounces of tea.
4. Jesus acts as our savior.
5. I want to buy bread and meat.
6. The lord Jesus is the son of God.
7. He travels by boat. I ride in a chair.
8. The business is urgent.
9. How much is the cotton wool? I want to buy an ounce.
10. Where does the man come from?
11. Please sing the two hundred and forty-fourth hymn.
12. I want to buy six or seven horses.
13. Where are those ninety odd cash?
14. 4,005 men. 56,387 books. 280 pieces of silk.
15. I have three donkeys and three horses for sale.