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 auxiliary verb to mark the past and perfect tenses. It is placed before the verb, and guó is placed after the verb. Have you ridden the donkey? Nṳ̄ ô kiè guó lè muôi(汝務椅過驢昧)? I have done so, Nè̤ng-gă kiè guó làu(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 niē-giāng kák bàng-ciáng(那伲仔恰平正).

·8. “Afterwards” is expressed by the use of the terms i-hâiu(以後) and hâiu-lái(後來). 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 cnòі, hâiu có̤ huòi(先做嚽，後做回). He came here, and then went to Ku-chèng, ĭ gáu 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 hiēu dék(後來其代我賣曉的).

9. Care must be taken to distinguish between the uses of giéu(呌) and chiāng(請), the former being used to children and servants;": and the latter to equals and superiors.Call that child here, Giéu hṳ̄ siŏh ciáh(呌許一隻伲仔來只塊)nié-giāng lì cŭ-uái. Ask that gentleman to come here, Chiāng hṳ̄ siŏh ôi Sing-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. Gáe̤k(角) or gē̤ng(公) 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. Gē̤ng and gáe̤k are frequently interchanged, but where gaé̤k may be used for male.of both birds and quadiupeds, gē̤ng is a term restricted to quadrupeds..

11. The word “cold” is translated in different ways, according to its different uses. Chéng(清) 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(今旦風盡清). Are you cold? Nṳ̄ â̤ chéng mâ̤(汝鞋清賣)? Dáe̤ng(凍) is used of water, and parts of the body. This water is too cold, Ciā ciū kák dáe̤ng(者水恰凍). His feet are cold, i gì kă dáe̤ng(伊其胶凍).

12.· There are several 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 dêu(割胄), to cut growing rice. Sióh(削) means to carve, to slice, to chop small; carve one slice, sióh sióh piéng(削一片). Gŭ and cēng(剪) are used for cutting with scissors or shears; cēng huă-iông(剪花樣), to cut flower patterns.

NOTE (1) Tŏng(湯) is used for hot water. Gūng(滾) expresses the rolling action of water in ebullition, hence gūng-tŏng means boiling water.(2) “To take cold” is not translated by either of the words for “cold”, given in the vocabulary. A special term hŭng-hàng(風寒) is used for this meaning. He has caught cold, ĭ ô hŭng-hàng(伊務風寒).

EXERCISE VII.

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.

䬸ciāng : insipid 去循環huan kó̤-sùng-kùang: to go on circuit, itinerat

鮮 chiĕng: fresh 洗身湯 sā̤-sĭng-tŏng; bath water

飯廳buông-tiăng: dining room 房東bùng-dīe: bedroom

Translate into English:---

1 Ĭ lì lāu muôi? 2 Siông-Dá̤ chă̤-kiēng Géu-Ciō lì 3 Cuòi ô dâng mò̤? Mò̤ dâng. 4 Hṳ̄ siŏh-guó uâ, nṳ̄ gōng dék kák ká̤. 5 Ĭ kiè lè̤ diōng kó̤ 6 Ĭ mâ̤ giàng diōng lì.7 Ĭ gì uâ sê lê-hâi, nâ ĭ gì é-sé̤ṳ. 8 Ciā tŏng kák ciāng. Nè̤ng-gă, ó̤i-dĭh siŏh-dĕk-giāng sièng. 9 Hṳ̄ siŏh cê siā uòng lāu, kī-daê̤ng nṳ̄ dò̤ cṳ̆ gáu nè̤ng-gă, cŭ-uái. 10 Cī siŏh guó uâ ô dâng. 11 Dò̤ siŏh-dék-giāng gūng-tŏng lì páu dà. 12 Chiāng nṳ̄ sĕng kó̤ tŭng-dĭ ĭ, nè̤ng-gă cêu lì. 13 Nṳ̄ giàng kák mâing, giàng ká̤ siŏh-dék-giàng. 14 Tòng sê diĕng. Nṳ̆k-tŏng sé gèng. 15 Nèng-gă ô siŏh-dék-giàng ngê-lè̤ng. Kī-daê̤ng nṳ̄ gōng uâ mâing siŏh-dék-giāng.

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 hot s water. Not too hot, tepid will do. 7 I want to say two Chinese sentences. Will you kindly listen, sir, and tell me if they are correct. 8 There were hundreds of people in the street listening to him preach, 9 I have heard him speak Chinese. He speaks fluently. 10 I have ridden a donkey, and travelled 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 finished talking, kindly listen top me:

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