LESSON Ⅴ

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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 |
| ⿰亻鞋 | â̤ | it does, can | 下底 | â-dā̤ | below |
| 喇 | lā | an euphonic particle | 賣 | mâ̤ | does not, cannot |
| 吓 | â | ” ” | 只塊 | cŭ-uái | here |
| 彀 | gáu | enough | 許塊 | hŭ-uái | there |
| 拜 | bái | worship, bow down to | 只邊 | cī bĕng | this side |
| 靠 | kó̤ | to lean against, to trust | 許邊 | hṳ̄ bĕng | that side |
| 伓 | ng | not | 在汝 | câi nṳ̄ | as you please |
| 天 | tiĕng | heaven, sky, weather | 直 | dĭh | to want |
| 麽 | mò̤ | interrogative particle | 故 | gó | still, moreover, therefore |
| 箱 | siŏng | box | ⿰亻鞋駛的 | â̤ sāi dék | it will do, also donated permission (may) |
| 好 | hō̤ | good | 賣駛的 | mâ̤ sāi dék | it will not do, may not |
| 呆 | ngài | bad | [敎](http://www.rendao.com/zscontent.asp?uni=654E)堂 | gáu-dòng | church |
| 着 | diŏh | at, upon, in, must | 呢 | nì | interrogative particle |
| 大 | duâi | large, great | 將其 | ciŏng-gì | why? |
| 細 | sá̤ | small | 一封批 | siŏh hŭng pĭe | a letter |
| 嫩 | nâung | small, (of things | 條 | dèu | N.A. of long things, as streets, boats, etc. |
| 創造 | cháung-cô̤ | to create, make | 因 | ĭng | because |
| 伓直 | ng dĭh | do not want |  | gà̤-dēng | above |
| 會意 | huôi-é | to understand | 街中 | gă̤-dŏng | on the street |
| 味務 | muôi ô | have not |  |  |  |

**Positive and Negative**

1. (a)Questions are often asked in English by making two statements, one positive and one negative. There is a Chinese idiom corresponding to this, using the words ô(務), mò̤(毛); have, have not. Is there or not? ô â mò̤(務吓毛)? Has he any money? ĭ ô cièng â mò̤(伊務錢吓毛)? Is there anybody there? hṳ̄ bĕng ô nè̤ng â mò̤(許邊務𠆧吓毛)? (Note the euphonic particle â before mò̤.)

(b)â̤ expresses an emphatic positive and is used in asking questions with mâ̤(賣) which is the corresponding emphatic negative. â̤ also denotes ability and implies permission or assent. Can he do it? ĭ â̤ có̤ mâ̤(伊⿰亻鞋做賣)? He can do it. ĭ â̤ có̤(伊⿰亻鞋做). He cannot do it. ĭ mâ có̤(伊賣做). Do you understand my meaning? nguāi gì é-sé̤ṳ nṳ̄ â̤ huôi-é mâ̤(我其意思汝

⿰亻鞋會意賣)?

(c)Ng(伓) expresses a simple negative. Will he do it? ĭ có̤ ng có̤(伊做伓做)? Do they want those things or not? hiā nó̤h ĭ dĭh ng dĭh(那乇伊直不直)?

(d)Sê ng sê(是伓是), includes the phrases, is it so or not? is it not so? yes or no? Will it do? hō̤ ng hō̤(好伓好)? Is it enough? gáu ng gáu(彀伓彀)?

(e)Negative interrogative sentences are formed by making a negative statement and placing mò̤(麽) at the end. Is not this yours? cuòi ng sê nṳ̄ gì mò̤(嚽伓是汝其麼)? Is not this his money? cuòi ng sê ĭ gì cièng mò̤?(嚽伓是伊其錢麼)

(f)Such questions as “why does? Why does not?” are formed as follows: Why does he not worship God? Ĭ ĭng sié-nó̤h iòng-gó ng bái Siông-Dá̤(伊因世乇緣故伓上帝)?

1. Ciŏng-gì(將其) is the most common expression used in asking “why?” It is a very forcible expression and often implies reproof. Why do you not listen to him? nṳ̄ ciŏng-gì ng tiăng ĭ(汝將其伓聽伊)? Why have you not done it? nṳ̄ ciŏng-gì muôi có̤(汝將其昧做)?
2. Gó(故) refers to something additional, and is the equivalent of “further, besides, more, in addition”. Is there are any more? gó ô â mò̤(故務吓毛)? Have there any more paper? ĭ gó ô cāi â mò̤(伊故務紙吓毛)? How many more books has he? ĭ gó ô gūi buōng gì cṳ̆ nì(伊故務幾本其書呢)? Do you want any more? nṳ̄ gó dĭh ng dĭh(汝故直伓直)?
3. The preposition diŏh(着). The noun governed by the preposition is inserted between diŏh(着) and the other part of the phrase denoting place. Your book is below the table, nṳ̄ gì cṳ̆ dió̤h dó̤h â(汝其書着棹下). Diŏh roughly corresponds to the first half of such compound words as “under-neath”, “up-on,” but is occasionally omitted. My things are here, Nguāi gì nó̤h diŏh cŭ-uái(我其乇着只塊). His things are not here, ĭ gì nó̤h mò̤ diŏh cŭ-uái(伊其乇毛着只塊). There is no one there, mò̤ nè̤ng diŏh hŭ-uái(毛𠆧着許塊).
4. The preposition “for” is included in the words mā̤(買), to buy, and mâ̤(賣), to sell. What did you give for this donkey? Cī siŏh-tà̤u lè̤ sê niŏh-uái cièng mā̤ gì(只一頭驢是箬壞錢買其)? What will you take for this chair? cī siŏh-tiŏng iē nṳ̄ mâ̤ niŏh-uái cièng(只一張椅汝賣箬壞錢)?
5. To trade, to do business, is expressed by có̤ mā̤-mâ̤(做買賣) or có̤ sĕng-é(做生意) or có̤ sĕng lī(做生理). What business is he engaged in? Ĭ có̤ sié-nó̤h mā̤-mâ̤(伊做世乇買賣) or sĕng-lī(生理).
6. When it is necessary to explain or define something that has gone before, cêu-sê(就是) is used, rather than sê alone. The two characters Ià-Sŭ mean Savior, Ià-Sŭ lâng cé gì é-sé̤ṳ cêu sê Géu-Ciō(耶穌二字其意思就是救主).
7. Lā(喇) probably a corruption of ciā(者) stands for the article “a” in sentences where ô̤(務) and mò̤(毛) are used in the sense of “there is, there is not”. There was a man, ô̤ lā nè̤ng(務喇𠆧). There is nothing that he cannot do, ĭ mò̤ lā mâ̤ có̤(伊毛喇賣做).
8. The word for only nâ(㑚) precedes the verb. He only wants one hundred, ĭ nâ ó̤i siŏh báh(伊㑚欲一百). Only buy two sheets of paper, nâ mā̤ lâng-tiŏng cāi(㑚買二張紙).

EXERCISE Ⅴ

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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 |
| 𠆧客 | nè̤ng-káh | guest | 羞恥 | siēu-lā̤ | ashamed |
| 樓頂 | laù-dīng | upstairs | 排排䟰 | bà̤-bà̤ giàng | to walk abreast |
| 樓下 | laù-â | downstairs | 書院 | cṳ̆-ièng | college |
| 拭氲塵 | chék ŭng-dìng | to dust | 毛着 | mò̤-diŏh | absent |
| 留心 | liù-sĭng | attentive | 學生 | hŏk-sĕng | scholar |
| 牛乳膏 | ngù-nèng-gŏ̤ | condensed milk | 遇看 | ngê̤ṳ-diŏh | to happen, to meet |

Translate into English:--

1. Ô lā Siông-Dá̤.
2. Lā̤-bái-dòng ô niŏh-uâi nè̤ng?
3. Cŭ-uái ô gáu-dòng mò̤?
4. Ciā lâng-buōng cṳ̆ ng sê ĭ gì mò̤?
5. Ǐ gó dĭh sié-nó̤h?
6. Ǐ diŏh gă̤-dŏng có̤ sié-nó̤h dâi?
7. Cī siŏh-ciáh cê gì é-sé̤ṳ nṳ̄ â̤ huôi-é má̤?
8. Sé-buōng bék gáu ng gáu?
9. Nṳ̄ ciŏng-gì muôi chīang ĭ sô̤i nì?
10. Ô lâng-ciáh nè̤ng-káh lì. Ǐ ó̤i giĕ-lâung lâng-lăk, lièng ngù-nèng gŏ̤ siŏh ăk.
11. Ô săng-báh báik-sĕk ngô buōng Séng-Gĭng.
12. Lĕ̤k-chiĕng báik-báh nê-sĕk sé ciáh siŏng. Hŏk-sĕng ô niŏh-uâi? Săng-báh nê-sĕk

lĕ̤k ciáh.

1. Ô ngô-ciáh nè̤ng-káh lì. Miêng-bău gáu ng gáu?
2. Nè̤ng-gă gó dĭh gūi-cī.
3. Hŏk-sĕng bà̤-bà̤ giàng â̤ sāi dék.
4. Sáu-chīu ciŏ̤ng-gì mò̤ diŏh làu-â?

Translate into Chinese:--

1. How many more people have brought money?
2. Will he do that?
3. One box is not enough.
4. Why will they not go?
5. Mr. Uong is my guest. Where has he gone? He has gone upstairs.
6. Is his boy in our college? No, he is not.
7. Those boys are inattentive.
8. Is not this your son? No, he is the son of my friend.
9. Why is he there? He has come to buy a hymn book.
10. May I make the box this way? Yes.
11. Why does he not go to college? He has no money.
12. Over twenty boys were absent.
13. Please dust upstairs.
14. There are three pastors downstairs. They want to buy books.
15. What books do they want? They want Bibles and Hymn books.