課文詞彙

LESSON XII

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 第一列漢字 | 第一列羅馬字 | 第一列英文 | 第二列漢字 | 第二列羅馬字 | 第二列英文 |
| 手 | chiū | the hand | 輕 | kĭng | light(weight), gently |
| 窄 | cáh | narrow | 管 | guāng | to govern |
| 佬 | lâu | old, of persons | 用 | ê̤ṳng | to use |
| 海 | hāi | the sea | 雨 | ṳ̄ | rain |
| 重 | dâe̤ng | heavy | 雪 | siók | snow |
| 再 | cái | again | 捵 | tiāng | to push |
| 歲 | húoi | years of age | 砌 | liē | to build with stone or brick |
| 數 | só | account | 禿 | tŭk | blunt |
| 江 | gĕ̤ng | river | 由 | iù | from |
| 盡 | cêng | sign of superlative | 容易 | ṳ̀ng-ê | easy |
| 頂 | dīng | sign of superlative | 遠 | huông | distant |
| 極 | gĭk | sign of superlative | 年紀 | nièng-gī | age |
| 上 | siông | sign of superlative | 合式 | hăk-sék | suitable, proper |
| 禿 | tŭk | sign of superlative | 謝謝 | siâ-siâ | thanks |
| 平安 | bìng-ăng | peace | 一疋布 | siŏh-pék búo | a piece of cloth |
| 之至 | cĭ-cé | extremely | 十分 | sĕk-hŭng | perfect, completely |
| 玻璃 | bŏ̤-là̤ | glass |  |  |  |
| 賣記的去 | mâ̤-gé-dék-kó̤ | forgotten |  |  |  |
| 闊 | kuák | wide |  |  |  |

原書注釋

1. When we speak of one thing excelling another we place a word or phrase either before or after the descriptive word possessing such a meaning. In Foochow Colloquial, the sign of the superlative comes before as a rule. That man is very good. Hiā nè̤ng cêng hō̤(那𠆧盡好).

The superlative is formed: --a. By prefixing to the positive such words as, cêng(盡), dīng(頂), siông(上); gĭk(極), and the compound words, siông-hō̤(上好) first rate, dīng-hō̤(頂好) top good, iā-hō̤(野好) very good, gĭk-hō̤(極好) extremely good. b. By prefixing other words which give completeness, emphasis or intensity to the idea. Cĭng(真) truly, kák(恰) very, remarkably, too, niŏh(箬) how many, tŭk(禿) the very end, sĕk-hŭng(十分) ten candareens, wholly, entirely, sĕk-ciòng(十全) ten, complete. c. By reduplicating the adjective and sometimes following it with diŏh(着) which indicates fulness or completeness of quality. Mìng-mìng diŏh(明明着) very clear or plain; sá̤-sá̤-diŏh(細細着) very small; gèng-gèng-diŏh(高高着) very high. d. By suffixes such as, dék-gĭk(的極), cĭ-cé(之至), duâi dék-gĭk(大的極) extremely great, mò̤ lī cĭ-cé(毛理之至) extremely unreasonable.

2. The idea of great difference in quality is expressed by dék-sâ̤(的価), iā-sâ̤(野価), dék-huông(的遠). Very much better, hō̤ dék-sâ̤(好的価). Very different, chă dék-huông(差的遠). The Bible is much more important. Séng-Gĭng iéu-gīng dék-sâ̤(聖經要緊的価).

3. Sṳ̆k(熟) includes ideas of being accustomed to, familiar with, ripeness. chăng(生)(green, raw) has the opposite meaning. He knows his business, ĭ ciā dâi sṳ̆k-lāu(伊者代熟了). He is a raw hand, ĭ sê chăng-chiū gì nè̤ng(伊是生手其𠆧). This wood is very damp, ciā chà cêng chăng(者柴盡生).

4. “Again” is expressed by cái(再) sometimes pronounced gái. Come and talk about it again, cái lì gōng(再梨講). Cái(再) also conveys the idea of additional intensity of degree. If it were a little heavier I could not carry it, Cái dâe̤ng siŏh-dék-giāng nè̤ng-gă dò̤ mâ̤-kī(再重一滴仔儂家掏賣起).

5.It is quite the correct thing in China to ask a person his age, but the English question “how old are you?” is asked in various ways according to the age and position of the person addressed. In asking the age of a child we say gūi huói(幾歲), but in asking the age of an adult we say gĭng-nièng niŏh-uâi nièng-gī(今年箬壞年紀)? The most polite form is gĭng-nièng gŏ̤-sêu(今年高壽), lit. meaning “exalted longevity”. I am 40 years old, gĭng-nièng sé-sĕk húoi(今年四十歲). A youth in his teens likes to be asked, gĭng-nièng sĕk-gūi húoi(今年十幾歲)?

6.The length of time occupied in doing a thing is, according to English idiom, the time needed or taken out of other time. Chinese idiom speaks of the length of time used or wanted. God created heaven and earth in six days. Siông-Dá̤ sāi-ê̤ṳng lĕ̤k-nĭk chaúng-cô̤ tiĕng-dê(上帝駛用六日創造天地). He will need three days to make that box, ĭ ó̤i săng nĭk có̤ siŏh-ciáh gì siŏng(伊欲三日做一隻其箱). It will not take three days, ng sāi săng nĭk(伓駛三日).

7. To denote the instrument with which an action was done, the words ê̤ṳng(用), dò̤ (掏), and niĕng(拈) are used. Write it with a Chinese pencil. Niĕng Dṳ̆ng-gúok gì bék siā(拈中國其筆寫). Build it with stone, dò̤ siŏh-tàu liē(掏石頭砌).

NOTE. Care must be taken to distinguish between the Chinese words meaning “old”, lâu(佬) is used for living things, and gô(舊) for inanimate objects: --That old man's clothes are old. Hiā lâu nè̤ng gì ĭ-siòng sê gô-gì(那佬𠆧其衣裳是舊其).

練習詞彙

EXERCISE XII

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 第一列漢字 | 第一列羅馬字 | 第一列英文 | 第二列漢字 | 第二列羅馬字 | 第二列英文 |
| 辛苦 | sĭng-kū | tired | 客調其乇 | káh-dièu gì-nó̤h | toys |
| 厭氣 | iéng-ké | to reject | 抱 | bô | to nurse a child |
| 雞蛋糕 | giĕ-laûng-gŏ̤ | cake | 血 | haík | blood |
| 看輕 | káng-kĭng | to undervalue | 筒 | dè̤ng | a pipe |
| 解 | gā̤ | to unloose, unbind | 學問 | hŏk-ông | learning |
| 濫 | lâng | wet |  |  |  |
| 源頭 | nguòng-tàu | source |  |  |  |

榕譯英

Translate into English: --

1. Cuòì mâ̤ hăk nù gì é-sé̤ṳ.

2. Gā sìng cêng sâ̤.

3. Ĭ gì nièng-gī cêng kĭng.

4. Gĭng-dáng dâung ṳ̄.

5. Ciŏng muòng tiāng kŭi.

6. Séng Ià-Sŭ gì nè̤ng ô sĕk-ciòng gì bìng-ăng.

7. Ciā uâ gōng cêng hō̤.

8. Ô dâung-ṳ̄ nâ nè̤ng-gă gì ĭ-siòng mò̤ sié-nóh lâng.

9. Cêng sâ̤ gĕ̤ng gì nguòng-tàu sê diŏh gèng săng lā̤

10. Nṳ̄ ciŏng-gì káng-kĭng ĭ gì hŏk-ông nì?

11. Nòng-nā̤ diŏh bùng-diē. Gĭng-dáng dâi-gié cêng sâ̤.

12. Ng tĕ̤ng mâ-gé-dék nù.

13. Ng tĕ̤ng muóng hṳ̄ siŏh-ciáh lâu sĭng-săng gūi-huói, gâe̤ng muóng niê-giāng-gŏ̤ siŏh iông, muóng ĭ gŏ̤-sêu gó-hō̤.

14. Dâung-ṳ̄ cêng duâi. Dò̤ sĕ̤ng-buôi gì cièng ké̤ṳk gŏng-giêu gì.

15. Cī siŏh-siéng muòng cêng dâe̤ng, nè̤ng-gă tiāng mâ̤ kŭi.

英譯榕

Translate into Chinese: --

1. They want to cross the river.

2. How much are these pencils apiece?

3. I do not want it, thank you.

4. It snowed yesterday.

5. To worship God surpasses the worship of idols a thousand time.

6. Very good fun.

7. Ku-shan mountain is much higher than Black Rock Hill.

8. I am very tired. The baby is very heavy to carry.

9. My little daughter is sick, she neither wants food nor her toys.

10. When the rice is ready please come and tell me.

11. How far is the city from here?

12. This account is incorrect.

13. We cross the river today and return on Monday.

14. His Chinese is insufficient for use.

15. How old are you? I am very young, only 21.