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总主编 王洪君 郭锐 刘云

—— 早期北京话珍稀文献集成
主编 刘云

下



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課五十二百一第

TRANSLATION.

界。這步時運實在不濟。半年死了三個孩子。○我給他的世
 ○連他¹⁰一早條領席都吃了一片兒饅頭。喝了一兩牛奶。○
 人扛着一面大柳。○那⁸一天我到他家裏去。見他炕上。
 可以⁵去買幾條尾來。○我⁷今天見了一件奇事。看見五個
 ○你⁵那對頭。也有一⁶段話說。○哥⁶哥既然想鯉魚吃。你
 昨⁴天來了一³封角軸張。文書說七月二十二。學臺從省裏起馬。
 一¹文錢。○這³畫是張致畫的牡丹。○不²受十分苦。難得
 看¹這朵雲彩。好像是下雨的樣子。○

- 1 This cloud looks as if it had rain in it.
- 2 It is hard to get even a little money without great labor.
- 3 This picture is a shrub peony painted by Chang Yü. He wants ten taels for it.
- 4 Yesterday there came a dispatch saying that the Literary Chancellor would start from the provincial capital on the twenty-second of the seventh month.
- 5 Your opponent has also something to say.
- 6 Since our brother longs for some carp to eat, you may go and buy him a few.
- 7 I saw a remarkable sight to-day. I saw five men wearing one large cangue.
- 8 The other day when I went to see him, I noticed that he did not have even a sheet of matting on his k'ang.
- 9 Whose residence is this? It is a very pretensions building.
- 10 This morning he ate a slice of bread and drank four ounces of milk.
- 11 Wang Chi Tung has had a run of exceedingly bad luck; within a half year three children have died.
- 12 In these times it is only necessary to have a little hard cash and you will have influence.

段 A section,—classifier of stories, sections of a book, plots of ground, etc.

面 The face,—classifier of drums, mirrors, gongs, saddles, etc.

領 A collar,—classifier of sheets of matting, window shades, and upper garments.

所 A place,—classifier of dwellings, houses, etc.

片 A flake,—classifier of sheets or patches, also of short spaces of time.

頁 A leaf or sheet,—classifier of things in sheets as leaves of a book, boards, panes of glass, slices of bread, sheets of foil or tinsel paper.

串 To string together,—classifier of cash, strings of beads or pearls, etc.

處 A place,—classifier of houses, places, etc.

步 A step,—classifier of circumstances.

貫 A string of one thousand cash,—classifier of sums of cash.

樁 A stake,—classifier of affairs. (L.)

扇 A fan,—classifier of gates, doors, windows, shutters, etc.

架 A frame,—classifier of clocks, scales, philosophical instruments, etc.

丸 A pellet,—classifier of medicines in pills.

味 A taste,—classifier of medicines.

頂 The apex,—classifier of hats, sedan chairs, state umbrellas, etc.

幅 A roll,—classifier of maps, pictures, scrolls, leggings, etc.

籃 A basket,—classifier of things in baskets or crates; as tea, oranges, etc.

街、爲、晚、扇、男¹⁸情、有、兩、還、來
可、細、上、門、人、心、萬、軍、有、一
以、末、叫、雖、能、爭、裏、貫、對、地、封
找、做、賊、然、能、掙、就、的、家、敵、就、信
着、成、偷、掙、還、是、財、的、時、這、還
買、三、了一、也、不、死、候、三、有
一、十、架、是、平、後、並、處、一
面、個、鐘、白、那、看、房、封
鏢、九、兩、忙、有、欺、子、銀
預、藥、子、上、饒、負、人、的、子
備、每、掛、了、○、欺、一、房、可
吃、天、表、○、郭¹⁹頭、帶、的、租、請
飯、晚、去、○、郭¹⁹頭、帶、的、租、請
的、上、○、郭¹⁹頭、帶、的、租、請
時、吞、可²⁰子、掙、到、這、步、○、見、也、吃、○
候、一、以、彬、一、塊、田、我¹⁷一、片、不、○
好、顆、九、把、的、家、地、的、看、這、○、○、說¹⁴
打、○、這²¹五、味、店、鋪、裏、的、呢、○、○、事¹⁶到¹⁵他
○、就²²幾、藥、昨、天、一、○、事¹⁶到¹⁵他
是、天、藥、昨、天、一、○、事¹⁶到¹⁵他
蓋、上、研、天、一、○、事¹⁶到¹⁵他

- 13 I have brought for him a letter and a bundle of silver. Ask him to come in person and get them.
- 14 Not to speak of the land he has, the rent of these three houses alone is more than sufficient for the support of a family of five.
- 15 When the two armies joined battle, nothing could be seen but a cloud of smoke.
- 16 Although you have a fortune of ten thousand strings [of cash], yet when you die you cannot take with you a single cash.
- 17 When I saw this affair I felt very indignant. How could any one wrong another to such a degree as this?
- 18 Not only must the husband be able to earn, but the wife must know how to save. If, while the husband earns a board in the fields, the wife runs through with a door at home, his being able to earn money will be of no avail.
- 19 Last night one clock and two watches were stolen by a thief from Kwoā Tsī Pin's watchmaker's shop.
- 20 Take these five ingredients, grind them into a fine powder and make them up into thirty pills,—of which take one every evening.
- 21 Within the next few days, when you go on the street, you may look for and buy a gong to be struck at meal times.

VOCABULARY.

軸 *Chou²*. An axle, a pivot, axis of motion; a roller:—see Sub.

貫 *Kwan⁴*. A string of cash; to string; to go through, to penetrate:—see Sub.

頁 *Yie⁴*. The head; a leaf of a book or folio; a slat, a slice, a leaf:—see Sub.

幅 *Fu²*. A strip of cloth; a hem; a border; a roll:—see Sub.

敵 *Yu³*. An ancient musical instrument. (w.)

鯉 *Li³*. The carp.

枷 *Chia¹*. A cangue or wooden collar:—Note 7.

宅 *Chai², chē²*. A dwelling, a residence, a private house; a location, a site.

對敵 *Twei⁴ ti²*. To join battle, to confront.

鐘表 *Chung¹ piao³*. Clocks and watches, a clock, a striking clock.

研 *Yien²*. To grind, to rub fine, to powder; to search into.

桡 *T'oa²*. A tie-beam or girder between pillars; the triangular frame over each partition, consisting of a girder, two rafters and an upright.

樑 *Liang²*. A beam, a girder; a mast.

橦 *Lin³*. The poles or beams which extend from one rafter to the other:—Note 22.

攔木 *Ke¹ mu⁴*. The wooden plate above a door or window. (c. & n.)

托板 *T'oa² pan³*. The same. (s.)

將緊要的出路堵住，那賊往那裏跑呢。
 安一面鼓，若一家有了事，把鼓撞起來，人家都聽得，就
 落欸。○古來拿賊的方法，是一個村堡蓋一座樓，樓上
 物送給他。○東面那四幅畫屏，像是鄭板橋畫的，却沒
 給我一封筆。十錠墨，一簍茶葉，今天必得預備一點禮
 樣管他，總斷不了那宗風流氣。○前兩天，一位朋友送
 望着，真像一幅好畫圖。○那是天生的一段材，無論怎
 頭戴一頂斗篷笠，身披一件蓑衣，手拿一根棍子，遠遠的
 板還不得成文的錢嗎？○有一天下小雨，我見放牛的，
 木三間房子，也得買兩架棧，二十一根檁，再加上門窗，
 托攔

- 22 Even if you build but three rooms, it will be necessary to buy two sets of beams, twenty-one rafters, and in addition, the doors and windows with the supporting plates over them. Will it not cost a lot of money?
- 23 One day when it was drizzling, I saw a cowherd wearing a straw hat on his head and a rush coat on his back and holding in his hand a long staff. Looking at him from a distance, he looked just like a well drawn picture.
- 24 That disposition is born in him. No matter how you control him there is no getting rid of that propensity to dissipation.
- 25 A few days ago a friend made me a present of a bunch of pens, ten sticks of ink and a basket of tea. To-day I must provide some present for him.
- 26 Those four sets of scrolls to the east look like the painting of Ching Pan Ch'iao, though his signature is not subscribed.
- 27 The ancient method of catching thieves was to build in each village a tower with a drum in it, then if any family missed anything the drum was beaten, and all hearing it at once closed up all the chief ways of exit, so that the thief had no means of escape.

成文 *Ch'êng² wên²*. A great many, a lot of
[cash]. (Pekingese.)

放牛 *Fang⁴ niu²*. To herd cattle; to pasture
cattle.

葦 *Wei²*. A rush, a reed; tall coarse grass.

笠 *Li⁴*. A rain-hat made of coarse grass or
bamboo splints; a hamper; a crate.

葦笠 A coarse conical rain-hat.

篷 *P'êng²*. Coarse matting; an awning, a
booth; a ceiling.

斗篷 *Tou³ p'êng²*. A coarse conical rain-hat
made of straw. (s.)

蓑 *Soa¹*. A cloak of thatched leaves or grass.

蓑衣 *Soa¹ i¹*. The same.

畫圖 *Hwa⁴ t'u²*. A painting.

風流 *Fêng¹ liu²*. Dissipated, dissolute, rakish;
gay, fast; stylish, refined.

茶葉 *Ch'a⁴ yie⁴*. Tea leaves, tea.

屏 *P'ing²*. A screen; a set of scrolls; an
ornamental tablet.

欸 *K'wan³*. To respect; a signature, an inscrip-
tion; a kind; a section, an article.

落欸 *Loa⁴ k'wan³*. To affix a signature, to attach
an inscription or stamp.

古來 *Ku³ lai²*. Of old, for a long time, ancient,
from ancient times.

方法 *Fang¹ fa³*. Plan, method, expedient,
arrangement; prescription.

村堡 *Ts'un¹ p'u⁴*. A village, a town.

撞 *Lei²*. To rub fine; to beat, to drum.

緊要 *Chin³ yao⁴*. Important—same as 要緊.
but savors of book style.

有事 *Yiu³ shi⁴*. To have business, engaged;
to meet with something un-
 usual,—an accident or misfortune.

第一二六課

TRANSLATION.

- 我¹⁰本來根起的○事。的就養¹
曉來託兒根姑王⁶○嗎。厭兒
得是付裏娘。文起⁵○惡原
他浙你、沒○池頭這⁴他。爲
借江、你、有沒⁷的女難本○防
的、人、就出有女人些、不先起³
時、在、不、息法子、久、是他你
候、這、該、呢。子、原、後、就、是
本原裏應○誰是就所我²
來本入落承。當⁸叫財容該以起
就籍戶○初我主易管這根
沒○我⁹他底家了。的說兒
- 1 The primary idea in bringing up sons is to provide against old age.
2 I abominated him from the first.
3 Is this what you said at first?
4 This affair does not properly come under his jurisdiction.
5 At first it was rather difficult, but by and by it became easy.
6 Wang Wen Ch'i's wife originally belonged to a rich family.
7 There is no help for it: whose fault is it [but my own] that I have amounted to nothing?
8 When he first came to ask your good offices, you should not have promised.
9 Originally a Chekiang man, I have taken up my residence here.
10 I know that when he originally bor-

NOTES.

3 張敬 was a noted Chinese painter,—specially noted for painting peonies.

4 Both 封 and 角 are t'ung-hsing as classifiers of dispatches.

6 As a classifier of fish, 條 is much more common than 尾, which is 尾.

7 A cangue is a heavy board or block of wood, about three and a half feet square, with a hole in the centre large enough to admit a man's neck. It is made in two halves, and is bolted together and locked around the neck. Culprits are usually sentenced to wear it a number of days, sitting at the gate of the yamén—sometimes at the gate of the person they have sinned against. Generally each culprit has his own cangue, but in some cases the board is made long, with two or more holes, and those who have been guilty of a like offense are locked in together.

8 那一天 at the opening of a sentence, is used much as the colloquial English, "the other day."

12 幾串銅錢 A few strings of copper cash—a facetious amplification.

13 Broken silver is usually tied up in packets of fifty taels each, so that a packet ordinarily means this sum. A less amount is however also called 一封.

17 那有 is here very emphatic. It expresses both the surprise and the indignation of the speaker. The translation falls short of the Chinese.

22 A Chinese house has, properly speaking, only one pair of rafters over each partition. The 樑 extend between these rafters, the number of them usually being seven, one over the top of each wall, one at the comb, and two between. There is considerable confusion in the application of 柁樑 and 樑 in different sections. Arches are not built over windows and doors, but the superincumbent wall is supported by a heavy wooden plate, for which each locality has its own name.

26 鄭板橋 was another noted painter.

LESSON CXXVI.

BEGINNING.

原 Originally, primarily.
原來 Originally, from the first; the fact is, properly, in the nature of the case.
原起 Originally, primarily; always.
原先 At first, primarily.
原本 Originally, primarily, at the outset, in the nature of the case:—Note (16).
原根兒 Originally, at first, in the first place. (C. & N.)

原起根兒 The same.
原底子 The same. (s.)
起先 At the first, at the outset; heretofore.
起頭 Originally, at first, in the beginning.
起首 The same.
起前 At first, from the first. (s.)
起初 Originally, primarily, at first, in the first place, in the beginning.
起初頭 The same. (N. & C.)

小就是好這他會這知○打
名是直絕麼不○了。麼是原¹²算
叫神。絕○勒○好○的。咱來還。
巧○不措養。那¹⁵○們世○
雲。原¹⁹理呢。○個鄭¹⁴給上、他¹¹
○來他。○這¹⁶孩福他姓他們
這²⁰那○他¹⁷原子德弄張倆、
塊婦太¹⁸本本太起原壞姓起
地人、初情是精先起了、王初
本是有道、對人家靈細不也姓相
來是七道、對不住到起起根學、原
是月道、與你錢、就今子兒○了
姓七生神、你、却那看却就也¹³
張的、的、同、却、那、看、却、就、也、
如、因、在、却、那、看、却、就、也、
今、此、道、不、好、着、學、是、不、略。

- rowed it, he did not intend to return it.
11 They two were originally good friends, but recently they have cut each other's acquaintance.
12 In point of fact, Chang, Wang and Li are the most common surnames in the world.
13 It is hard to say whether we spoiled it for him, or whether it was so originally.
14 Chêng Fu Tè was not originally given to playing truant, but he has now learned to do it.
15 That child was too precocious. I thought from the first he would not live to grow up.
16 This is money which he has worked for. It is wrong to hold it back in this way.
17 He has treated you badly it is true, yet it is not right for you to utterly disregard him.
18 In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.
19 That woman was born on the seventh of the seventh month, hence her little name is Skilful Cloud.

起根 From the first, in the first place, primarily, always.

根起 The same,—but less general.

根兒裏頭 Primarily, in the first place. (N.)

底起根裡 Originally, at first, in the first place. (N.)

底根兒裡 The same. (N. & S.)

本 Originally, properly.

本來 Originally; properly, the truth is, in fact.

本情 Original state of the case, in the nature of things, really, it is true, of course.

開頭 At first, beginning from, in the first instance.

開先 The same. (S.)

太初 In the beginning, at the birth of time.

當初 At the beginning, at the first, in the first place.

以來 From the first; heretofore.

自來 Heretofore, ever, all along, always,—with a negative, never. Also naturally.

從根 From the first, from the beginning,—with a negative, never. (N. & C.)

從頭 The same.

一起頭 In the first place, at the outset.

一開手 At first, at the start, at the outset.

一上手 The same.

VOCABULARY.

託付 *T'oi¹ fu⁴*. To ask the help or services of, ... to entrust to, to depend upon.

浙 *Ché⁴*. A stream in Chekiang from which the ... province is named.

落戶 *Lao⁴ hu⁴*. To reside, to make one's residence, to settle.

籍 *Chi²*. ... A list, a register, a docket:—see *chi⁴*.

入籍 *Ju⁴ chi²*. To be enrolled as a resident, to ... acquire citizenship.

滑學 *Hwa² hsié²*. ... To play truant. (C.)

精靈 *Ching¹ ling²*. Bright, smart, precocious, ... quick-witted; ethereal.

同在 *Tung² tsai⁴*. At the same place, together, ... with, in company with.

典在姓王的手裏。○從明天起開央求。○飯午
○我自起根兒心軟。○他打架住人央求。○飯午
這是我知道的。○你起根兒頭頭是少錢子的。○本現今賺
了有五十萬。○我的書起根兒是沒念好的。○答那時候
有錢買的貴。○我的起根兒是沒念好的。○答那時候
的更不像樣兒了。○這些律法本來是爲不孝不弟的
人設的。○先頭教訓人種莊稼的。○神農。○你不信打
聽打聽。○我在酒飯館子裏沒有眼。○你別說是價
錢大東西本情也就是好啊。○起³¹初連我³²也不信以後
仔細訪問纔知道是有憑有據的事情。○原打算要買

- 20 This piece of land belonged originally to one Chang, but is now mortgaged into the hands of a man named Wang.
21 Beginning from to-morrow, school will open in the afternoon at two o'clock.
22 I have always been tender-hearted and unable to resist entreaty.
23 I know he has always been bashful.
24 He had originally only five thousand taels of capital, but he has now cleared about five hundred thousand.
25 For how much did you buy it in the first place? *Ans.* I was rich then, and I paid well for it.
26 My scholarship was imperfect in the first place, and now by neglect it has become still more indifferent.
27 These laws were made primarily for the unfilial and unfraternal.
28 It was Shên Nung who first taught men to cultivate the earth.
29 If you do not believe [just go and] inquire. I have never had any account at a saloon or restaurant.
30 Do not suppose the price is high, for the goods are really first class.
31 Neither did I believe it at first, but afterwards, upon making careful inquiry, I found out that it was a veritable fact.
32 I originally intended to buy a pound of oil of peppermint and half a pound of olive oil, but subsequently, because

搯 *K'én³*. To oppress, to wrong, to grind down; to vex, to obstruct.

勒掙 *Lé¹ k'én³*. To oppress, to squeeze, to keep back what is due.

臉軟 *Lien³ juen³*. Unable to resist entreaty, tender-hearted, lenient.

心軟 *Hsin¹ juen³*. The same.

臉皮 *Lien³ p'í²*. The face as expressive of emotions or character.

臉皮薄 *Lien³ p'í² pod²*. Shamefaced, bashful, diffident.

嫩 *Nén⁴, nun⁴*. Delicate; weak, soft; tender.

臉嫩 *Lien³ nén⁴*. Bashful, diffident.

荒疎 *Hwang¹ su¹*. To neglect, to disuse.

像樣 *Hsiang⁴ yang⁴*. As it should be, passable, very fair.

不像樣 *Pu⁴ hsiang⁴ yang⁴*. Inferior, indifferent; out of bounds.

飯館 *Fan⁴ kwan²*. An eating-house, a restaurant.

磅 *P'ang¹*. A pound,—used for the sound.

薄 *Poa⁴*. Peppermint. See *pod²*.

荷 *He²*. The small-leaved water lily.

薄荷 Peppermint.

橄欖 *Kan³ lan³*. The olive.

輪流 *Lun² liu²*. To take turns; one by one in order.

元勳 *Yüen² hsun¹*. A distinguished patriot, especially one who aids in founding a kingdom or dynasty.

江山 *Ohiang¹ shan¹*. Land, territory, realm, domain.

紳 *Shên¹*. A sash; those who are privileged to wear sashes, *literati*.

好也，上開如來穩算的，子買一
 叫手手同越當舉元過了磅
 以能沒長就保勳，現半
 前交到魂越攔他，在磅
 的好兒獸下了。給是○
 處以的。答○當³³
 蓋以後的。原從增³⁶
 掩○來頭福一座江
 了。無³⁷就小時節孝牌坊，以後聽說他不大
 然越交越厚，就是交財，若是一
 向

- my money was insufficient, I bought a half pound of each kind.
- 33 Originally, when the family was divided, he decided to live with the youngest son, but now he lives by turns with the three.
- 34 Yao Ch'i immortalized himself in the founding of the Eastern Han dynasty. It was he who, in the first place, subjugated the land.
- 35 In the first place the literati intended to recommend the erection of a monumental arch commemorating her virtue, but afterwards, hearing that her reputation was not the best, the project was dropped.
- 36 When Tséng Fu was still young, he showed some little vigor of mind; but as he grew, he became more and more stupid. *Ans.* From the first he was not bright, and he had all the time a vacant stare as if he had lost his wits.
- 37 Whether in the intercourse of friendship or of business, if a good foundation is laid at the outset, afterwards, as a matter of course, the longer the intercourse continues the more cordial it will become; so that even if some little difference should arise, it is covered over by the former goodwill.

紳士 *Shén¹ shí⁴*. . . Gentry, *literati*; head-men.

舉保 *Chü³ pao³*. Same as 保舉.

節孝 *Chie² hsiao⁴*. Chaste and faithful widow-
 hood.

牌坊 *P'ai² fang¹*. A commemorative arch:—
 Note 35.

佯 *Yang²*. To feign; *unreal*, feigned; dreary.

佯向 *Yang² hsiang⁴*. To look blank, a vacant look;
 to dream, to muse. (L.)

瞠 *Leng⁴*. To stare, to look intently, to gaze; a
 vacant look, a stare.

發瞠 *Fa¹ leng⁴*. To stare, to look daft; *vacant*,
 dazed, stupified.

開手 *K'ai¹ shou³*. To begin; at first, at the
 outset.

上手 *Shang⁴ shou³*. The same.

蓋掩 *Kai⁴ yien³*. To cover up, to conceal, to
 hide from view.

NOTES.

1 This sentence no doubt expresses the chief idea in the desire of the Chinese for sons, though the wish to have some one to offer sacrifices to them after death is also very potent.

9 落戶 means simply to reside or locate, while 入籍 means to be registered as a citizen. There seems to be no established rule in regard to this registry.

12 原來, as here used, is not to be understood as referring to the state of things in ancient or former times, but rather as giving emphasis to a fact both past and present. These are by far the most common family names in China.

15 好養 Good to rear; that is, possible to rear,—predestined to live and grow up to adult years.

16 原本 is used to add assurance to the fact stated, somewhat as we use the phrase, *in point of fact*. 掙到 means that the labor has been performed and the money is due.

19 巧雲 The star Atair in Cygnus. The mythological story is that 巧雲 is the seventh daughter of 玉皇上帝, and the wife of 牽牛郎 (Denab), and is wonderfully skilful in needlework and all feminine accomplishments. 牽牛郎 borrowed money from 玉皇上帝 for the expenses of his wedding. He failed to repay it, and 玉皇 to punish him, took 巧雲 home, and ever since allows

第一二七課

TRANSLATION.

的報。能壞期終說有末⁴他、你¹
力。○瞞是畢久不是眼末⁴到、的¹
呢。終¹²得壞是要是力。了、底上孟
○久住嗎。自要馬我、○依問孟
這¹³親威○己。飯到個了明孟
條路是誰¹¹○吃。底法子。○沒
雖親知你¹⁰○是子。○念
然戚他這⁹究罵歸罷⁵善³
遠朋不將樣竟誰根期齊了惡³
點、友將瞞好呢。○使罷到
到底誰恩哄是○你⁸不終
可肯報人、好的你⁸上久
更出竟終的這○是報。
方樣仇還己、懶、你⁷你○

- 1 Have you not yet finished reading the first half of your Mencius?
- 2 I asked him again and again and after all did not get a satisfactory answer.
- 3 When good and evil have reached their measure, there will finally be a recompense.
- 4 Finally I assented to him.
- 5 Well, well, after all your insight was the best.
- 6 After all this plan will be impracticable.
- 7 You say you are not reviling me, whom then are you reviling?
- 8 If you are so lazy as this, sooner or later you will come to beggary.
- 9 After all the man who does right benefits himself, and the one who does wrong injures himself.
- 10 Deceiving people in this way [do you suppose] you can keep up the deception to the end?
- 11 Who would have supposed that instead of requiting with kindness, he would requite with injury?
- 12 After all "blood is thicker than water."

her to visit her husband and two children only one day in each year; viz., on the seventh of the seventh month. Her mother-in-law takes revenge by compelling her, in that one day, to wash all the dishes the family has used during the year, and to tidy up the whole house. On that day she is worshipped as 巧女姐姐, or 織女姐姐 by Chinese girls and young women who hang up her picture, spread before it offerings of fruit and flowers, and make prostrations, praying her to impart to them some of her wonderful skill. This story has many variations in different localities.

20 姓張的 ought by rights to be 姓張的的, but one 的 is elided.

29 酒飯館 is a contraction for 酒館 and 飯館.

35 節孝牌坊 is an ornamental arch or gateway erected across a street, or at the side of a high-way, to commemorate the constancy of a young widow who has remained faithful to her mother-in-law until death; which is considered the acme of female virtue and filial duty. They are usually allowed on the recommendation of the literati of the woman's native place, made to the literary chancellor of the province. 不大穩當 Not very stable or reliable. In this connection it means, virtue not reliable, character not above suspicion.

36 精氣神兒 is a colloquial dissection and amplification of the term 精神.

LESSON CXXVII.

ENDING.

到底 To the end, at last, after all, in the end, then.

到了兒 or 到末了兒 At the last, in the end, finally.

到臨了 At the end, near the close, finally.

竟 After all, finally.

究竟 At last, after all, ultimately, finally.

畢竟 The same—but slightly bookish.

期畢 In the end, finally, sooner or later.

歸期 After all, finally, ultimately, at last. (O. & N.)

歸齊 The same. This is the writing generally adopted in Peking. It does not, however, accord so well with the meaning as 期, moreover wherever hard sounds are used it is incorrect, as it is fundamentally a soft sound. 期 on the other hand is both hard and soft, and is correct everywhere. The tone is changed by the combination, from the first to the fourth, as is common in such cases.

便。○用現錢買東西，始終必便宜一點。○多少人講情，他都不准，畢竟是你老先生的臉面大。○我終久不大明白，請先生再講一遍。○這個孩子太疲頑了，歸根結底，不能成人。○他們整天的彼此吹毛求疵，究竟必鬧出一場大亂子。○我怕你這樣重用他，到期了要出葛藤。○他名爲聖徒，究竟心不誠實。○事情雖然不全在你身上，終久却有你的分兒。○一雙鞋上了兩天，也沒上起來，末了還是我給他上起來的。○他母親總沒回家，也沒人曉得他往那裏去了。○以撒雖盡力要與他和好，

what friend would have exerted himself in this way?

13 Although this road is a little longer,
yet in the end it is more convenient.

14 Buying for ready money, certainly is a little cheaper in the end.

15 Ever so many have tried to conciliate
him but in vain ; after all, honored
sir, your influence with him was the
greatest.

16 After all I do not quite understand :
please, sir, explain it once more.

17 This boy is too ungovernable ; he will never make a man.

18 They are constantly carping at each other ; ultimately they are sure to get up a big quarrel.

19 I fear, if you continue to depend so much upon him, there will finally be trouble with him.

20 He is called a Christian, but after all
he is not sincere.

21 Although the matter does not entirely rest with you, yet after all you have a share in it.

22 She worked two days at putting the soles on this one pair of shoes, and then did not get done. Finally I had to finish them for her.

歸究 In the end, finally, ultimately, after all.

歸實 The same. (s.)

歸真 The same. (s.)

歸根兒 In the end, finally, after all, the upshot of it.

歸結 The same. (s.)

終 The end, at last, finally.

終久 In the end, to the end, sooner or later, after all.

始終 First or last, in any case, in the end, sooner or later.

至終 At the last, after all, in the end. (w.)

末了 At last, finally, in the last place, in conclusion.

末末了 The same. Doubled for emphasis.

老 After all, at all, with a negative, never. (N.)

總 After all, at all, in any case.

末尾 At the tail end, at the bottom, lastly.

VOCABULARY.

畢 *Pi*⁴. Finished, ended ; the last, final.

竟 *Ching*⁴. To finish ; the end, the utmost ; at
... last, finally, after all.

眼力 Yien³ li⁴. Power of vision; discernment,
 ... shrewdness, judgment.

講情 *Chiang³ ch'ing²*. To speak on behalf of, to
... .. intercede, to conciliate.

疲 *Pi*² Lassitude ; *remiss*, careless, callous.

頑疲 Wan² p'i². Mischievous, ungovernable,
... .. perverse; obstinate.

疲頑 *Pi² wan²*. The same. (s.)

疵 $Ts'i^{1,2}$ A scab ; a failing, an imperfection.

吹毛求疵 *Ch'wei¹ mao² ch'iu² ts'ü²*. To magnify
... trifling faults,
to carp, to cavil.

以撒 $I^3 sa^1$ Isaac.

批評 *P'it¹ p'ing²*. To criticise; to berate, to
 ... overhaul.

屍 *Shi*¹, A corpse.

却是至終不能。○李德隆至今還沒得缺，究歸究要
作一輩子候補老爺。○起頭我沒作聲，末了叫我
好一個批評。○媒人誇獎我們親家，怎樣財主，究
竟一無所有。○你依你的法子，我依我的法子，我
想到了兒，大家都能得好處。○劉三起頭並不是
個馬流屍。只因有些無二鬼，常勾引他，竟成了一
塊大滾刀肉。○這宗族，譬如一股水，流出去，分
幾條，分作幾十條，究竟都是這一股泉裏的水。○
人得功名，真是一時的倖，你看林有能，府縣考
都取在末尾，這回院考，碰着了題，竟進了個第五

- 23 Her mother never returned home, and no one knows where she went.
24 Although Isaac tried his best to keep at peace with him, yet after all he was not able to do so.
25 Up to this time Li Tê Lung has not obtained an office. He will finally be an expectant official all his life.
26 At first I said nothing, but finally I gave him a good overhauling.
27 The middleman vaunted about how wealthy our relative was, and here it turns out that he has nothing at all.
28 You follow your way and I'll follow my way, and I fancy that in the end we shall all come out right.
29 Lin San was not originally a dissolute fellow, but being constantly led astray by a set of renegades, he at last became a regular desperado.
30 This ancestry is like a stream of water which, flowing forth, divides into several branches or several tens of branches, nevertheless they all come from one source.
31 A man's getting a degree is in truth a mere accident of fortune. Look at Lin Yu Nêng; at the *Fu* and *Hsien* examinations he stood at the tail end, yet at the recent collegiate examination he

無賴子 *Wu² lai⁴ tsi³*. A vagabond, a tramp; a
... knave, a dissolute fellow.
馬流 *Ma³ liu²*. Dissolute, profligate. (c.)
流屍 *Liu² shi¹*. A vagabond, a tramp; a
... dissolute fellow. (s.)
只因 *Chi³ yin¹*. Only because, inasmuch as,
... but since, but:—Les. 181.
無二鬼 *Wu² ér⁴ kwei³*. A rascal, a knave, a
... sharper, a renegade.
勾引 *Kou¹ yin³*. To lead astray, to entice, to
... decoy, to inveigle; to draw on.
滾刀筋 *Kun³ tao¹ chin¹*. A reckless and
... obstinate villain,
a desperado, a wretch.
滾刀肉 *Kun³ tao¹ jou⁴*. The same:—Note
... 29.
分作 *Fen¹ tsoa⁴*. To divide, to separate; to
... parcel out.
倖 *Chiao³*. To do, to act; fortunate, lucky.
倖 *Hsing⁴*. Unusually fortunate, very lucky.
倖 *Good fortune, luck, a happy chance.*

院考 *Yüen⁴ k'ao³*. The literary examinations
... held in each prefecture
by the 學院, or Literary Chancellor:—Note 31.
宋 *Sung⁴*. To dwell; a surname.
撒 *Sa³*. To scatter, to sow, to put forth, to spill,
... to leak:—See *sa¹*.
撒潑 *Sa³ p'oa¹*. To do with one's might, to make
... a strenuous effort, a spurt.
放潑 *Fang⁴ p'oa¹*. The same. (L.)
趲 *Tsan³*. To urge forward, to hasten.
趲勁 *Tsan³ chin⁴*. To do with one's might, to
... make a strenuous effort. (L.)
餤 *Kao¹*. A raised sweet cake, either baked or
... steamed.
雞蛋餤 *Chi¹ tan⁴ kao¹*. A sponge cake.
攪和 *Chao³ hé²*. To mix, to stir.
蛋黃 *Tan⁴ hwang²*. The yolk of an egg.
蛋清 *Tan⁴ ch'ing¹*. The white of an egg.
蛋白 *Tan⁴ poa²*. The white of an egg.
烤 *K'ao³*. To toast, to bake; to dry at the fire,

在一塊兒、輕輕攪和勻了、末尾再把蛋清打起、攪來、後都合
 五兩、先把蛋黃和糖、使勁攪和起來、白沫、後加上
 問、怎麼做呢、答、用雞蛋九兩、白糖九兩、白麪
 了、今天可以做個雞蛋餅、你不會教給你
 從三里橋挑來了、二百斤、柴、伙、點心、已了了了、竟有
 朱成仁、挑不了、二、福、田、啊、點、心、已了了了、竟有
 搓了、又上河裏、過、了、底、齊、還、不、乾、淨、○、都說
 回去罷、○、這件衣裳、我已經不用熱水、加胰子
 名秀才、○、○、我好意勸他、他總老不聽、咱們不如

happened on the right theme, and after all graduated in the fifth place of honor.
 32 I exhorted him with the best intentions, but he quite refuses to hear. The best thing is for us to go back.
 33 I have rubbed this garment with hot water and soap, and have taken it to the river and rinsed it, and after all it is still not clean.
 34 Everybody said that Sung Ch'eng Jen could not carry two hundred catties of firewood, but by making a strenuous effort, he after all carried it from the three li bridge.
 35 Fu T'ien, the dessert is all used up; you may make a sponge cake to-day. If you do not know how, I will teach you. *Ques.* How do you make it? *Ans.* Take of eggs nine ounces, white sugar nine ounces, and flour five ounces: first, thoroughly mix the yolks of the eggs and the sugar, then add the flour and stir till quite smooth: lastly, beat the whites of the eggs into a froth, and mix all together, stirring lightly, and bake at once.

NOTES.

1 The works of Mencius are for convenience divided into two parts, called 上 and 下, which are usually bound in separate volumes. 到底 is here used in its primary sense, and, properly speaking, does not illustrate the subject of the lesson.

2 This is a very useful and important saying. It is not drawn from classical sources, but is found used by Buddhist and Taoist writers, and is very ancient. 到頭 qualifies 善惡, meaning that when good and evil conduct have reached the limit set to them by fate, or by the gods, there will then be a recompense. 終 is the usual writing, though 總 is sometimes found, and would seem more forcible. If it be used the sense is *certainly*, rather than *finally*.

3 A more literal rendering would be, *after all when one does good, the one who gets the good is himself, and when one does evil, the one who suffers the evil is himself.*

11 The use of 報 implies that the person referred to had been the recipient of favor. The translation gives the approximate force of 竟 without any special word.

15 臉面 is the "face" that the other party felt constrained to give to the party interceding, hence it is practically equivalent to *influence*.

22 上 a shoe, is to sew the sole fast to the upper.

25 得缺 To get a vacancy; that is, to get a position which has been made vacant by death or otherwise. 候補

老爺, a humorous appellation which defies literal translation into English.

27 As soon as a betrothal is concluded the families begin to call each other 親家. It is not an uncommon trick for the go-between to deceive one party (or both) in regard to the circumstances of the other.

29 滾刀筋 or 肉 Turn-knife-tendon or muscle, that is, a piece of tendon or muscle so hard and tough that the knife glances off it, (some say so soft and flabby that it rolls under the knife),—a fellow so depraved that no appeal to virtue or reason, or even to force, makes any impression on him. 一塊 is applied contemptuously.

31 The candidates for literary degrees in each district are first examined by the district magistrate (縣考), and the best noted and reported. All the candidates in each prefecture are then assembled and examined by the prefect (府考), and the best noted. All this is preparatory to the examination by the 學院, who makes the circuit of his province twice in three years, and holds examinations in each Fu city, and confers the degrees. 碰着題 To hit the theme. It is a common thing for candidates to write out, in miniature hand, copies of superior essays on standard themes and conceal them on their persons, or to commit a number of such essays to memory, in hope that the theme given may prove to be one of these. When by such means a candidate finds himself in possession of a first class essay, on the required theme he is said to 碰題.

第一百二十八課

TRANSLATION.

們我¹⁰○ ○ 年好靜句他¹
 若一若⁹他⁸近⁷喇。看。了。書。一見¹
 是一見。不是帶的來○嗎。○你⁴一見¹
 一對知鼓作這天氣的咱⁵這麼一反¹家信、就歡喜的³
 一對他膿、還個女冷性一來一行○先生³的¹
 的不能一——人、熱好濟、一往的裁上、學不得²
 走、是——個掣掣是、的、轉眼就不覺有十幾更安²
 還齊正——經掣掣的——人多忘記了。幾更安²
 整一東的——西疼大妻多忘記了。幾更安²
 些。○ ○ 嗎。——小妾。病。了。幾更安²
 人¹²你¹¹○

- 1 As soon as he saw the letter from home, he was wild with joy.
- 2 These two texts are diametrically opposite.
- 3 As soon as the teacher comes, the scholars are quiet.
- 4 When you plant them in rows this way, do they not look much better?
- 5 Without realizing it we have had intercourse for upwards of ten years.
- 6 My memory is poor: in a twinkling I have forgotten.
- 7 The weather has been changeable recently, hence there is much sickness.
- 8 One of the two women he has with him is his wife, and the other a concubine.
- 9 If pus were not forming, would it be a throbbing pain?
- 10 I knew at a glance that she was a bad character.
- 11 It will be more orderly for you to go in pairs.
- 12 When men begin to grow old, the marrow in their bones gradually dries up.

LESSON CXXVIII.

— IN COMPOSITION.

Although — has already served as the basis of three lessons, it requires still another.

When — is joined with a verb it marks the exact point of time of the action, and may be rendered, just as, the moment, etc. It is usually followed by a 就 in the next clause, and the two are together equal to, as soon as, whenever, etc.

When — is repeated with words of opposite meaning, it denotes alternation, transition, or enumeration: as,

一反一正 One the wrong, the other the right side, the reverse of each other, opposite sides; negative and positive.

一來一往 Coming and going, back and forth, intercourse.

一冷一熱 Cold and hot by turns, alternations of temperature, changeable.

一妻一妾 A wife and a concubine, the one a wife and the other a concubine.

一大一小 The same; also applied to other distinctions of rank, and of size.

一男一女 A man and a woman; male and female.

一漲一退 Advancing and receding by turns; ebbing and flowing; fluctuating.

一興一衰 Flourishing and declining by turns, progressing and receding, changing.

一紅一白 Red and white by turns, alternations of color.

一起一落 Rising and falling by turns; bobbing up and down; heaving. These are but specimens of many others like them.

When — is repeated with the same word, it denotes order of arrangement or succession: as,

一行一行 Row by row; in rows, in ranks.

一握一握 One grasp or compression after another, by throbs, pulsating.

一掘一掘 One dig or thrust after another, by throbs, lancing. (c.)

一掣一掣 One pull after another, by jerks, by throbs; twitching, palpitating. (s.)