

Carstairs Douglas

杜嘉德師遺像

CHINESE-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

OF THE

VERNACULAR OR SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OF

AMOY,

WITH THE PRINCIPAL VARIATIONS
OF THE CHANG-CHEW AND CHIN-CHEW DIALECTS.

BY

REV. CARSTAIRS DOUGLAS, M.A., LL.D. Glasg.,
MISSIONARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

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杜嘉德廈英大辭典

PREFACE.

THE vernacular or spoken language of Amoy, which this Dictionary attempts to make more accessible than formerly, has been also termed by some "The Amoy Dialect" or "The Amoy Colloquial;" and it partially coincides with the so-called "Hok-kien Dialect," illustrated by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst in his quarto Dictionary under that title. But such words as "Dialect" or "Colloquial" give an erroneous conception of its nature. It is not a mere colloquial dialect or patois; it is spoken by the highest ranks just as by the common people, by the most learned just as by the ignorant; learned men indeed add a few polite or pedantic phrases, but these are mere excrescences (and even they are pronounced according to the Amoy sounds), while the main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of coolies, labourers, and boatmen.

Nor does the term "dialect" convey anything like a correct idea of its distinctive character; it is no mere dialectic variety of some other language; it is a distinct language, one of the many and widely differing languages which divide among them the soil of China.

The so-called "written language" of China is indeed uniform throughout the whole country; but it is rather a *notation* than a language; for this universal written language is pronounced differently when read aloud in the different parts of China, so that while as written it is *one*, as soon as it is pronounced it splits into several languages. And still further, this written language, as it is read aloud from books, is not *spoken* in any place whatever under any form of pronunciation. The most learned men never employ it as a means of ordinary oral communication even among themselves. It is in fact a *dead language*, related to the various spoken languages of China somewhat as Latin is to the languages of South-western Europe.

A very considerable number of the spoken languages of China have been already more or less studied by European and American residents in the country, such as the Mandarin, the Hakka, the vernaculars of Canton and Amoy, and several others. These are not dialects of one language; they are cognate languages, bearing to each other a relation similar to that which subsists between the Arabic, the Hebrew, the Syriac, the Ethiopic, and the other members of the Semitic family; or again between English, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, &c.

There is another serious objection to the use of the term "dialect" as applied to these languages, namely, that within each of them there exist *real dialects*. For instance, the Mandarin, the greatest of all, contains within itself at least three very marked "dialects," the Northern, spoken at Pekin; the Southern, spoken at Nanking and Soo-chow; and the Western, spoken in the provinces of Sze-chuen, Hoo-peh, &c.

In like manner the language which for want of a better name we may call the Amoy Vernacular or spoken language, contains within itself several real dialects, especially those of Chang-chew, Chin-chew, Tung-an, and of Amoy itself. In this Dictionary the form of the language spoken at Amoy itself is taken as the standard, and the principal variations of the Chang-chew and Chin-chew dialects are marked, as also a considerable number of the variations occurring in Tung-an, Chang-poo, and some other regions.

The language of Amoy, including these subordinate dialects, is believed to be spoken by about eight or ten millions. This is the first dictionary of the spoken language. There are numerous dictionaries of the universal written language of China. One of these, by the

INTRODUCTION;

WITH

REMARKS ON PRONUNCIATION

AND

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

ORTHOGRAPHY AND PRONUNCIATION.

VOWELS.

The vowels a, e, i, o, u, are pronounced much as in Italian and German.

a as in *far*. It must never be pronounced with the peculiarly English sound of *a* in *man*.

e as in *grey*. But in the syllables ien, iet, it is nearly the same as in *men*, *yet*, and sometimes approaches to the English *a* in *man*.

i as in *machine*, not with the short English *i* in *swift*. Thus the Amoy word **sin** is almost the same as the English *seen*, but quite different from the English *sin*. Almost the only words which I have observed where it comes near the short English sound are chit, "this," and hit, "that," which often come very near the English words spelled alike.

o, when final, is pronounced as in *no*, *go*. It is also thus pronounced when followed by **h**; for, as is explained below, the final **h** is silent, and merely indicates that the vowel is short and abrupt, so that final **oh** is just short final **o**.

But when **o** is followed by **m**, **ng**, **p**, or **k**, it is pronounced as in the English *hop*, *sock*, *long*.

When followed by another vowel it has the first of the above sounds, as in *go*, *no*, but in some cases very short, almost like **w**, as is fully explained below under the head of the diphthongs.

u as in *put*, *rude*.

o͘ has the sound of *aw* in *law*, *saw*. This sound is really the same as the second sound of **o**, as explained above, so that strictly speaking this letter **o͘** should have been used in place of **o** before **m**, **ng**, **p**, and **k**; but I have followed the spelling now universal at Amoy by using the letter **o** before these consonants for the sound more accurately written **o͘**.

ê is the French *è*, or like the English *e* in *there*. It scarcely ever occurs except in the Changchew dialect, so that persons who cannot catch the sound may use *e* as the nearest approximation.

In vowels with double dots, the double dot always indicates a change of the vowel sound, and is never used for the diæresis.

ö is the same as the German *ö*. It occurs only in the dialects of Chin-chew and Tung-an, where it is often used instead of the Amoy and Changchew **e**. Thus any one who cannot catch the sound of **ö** will be most safe to use **e** instead. It must by no means be confounded with **o**; only **ö** se corresponds with **a**, **oe**.

ü is nearly the German **ü** or French **u**, but not quite the same, having often a slight variation from that sound in the direction of **ö**.

It occurs only in the dialects of Chin-chew and Tung-an, in which it frequently takes the place of the Amoy **u**. It almost invariably does so when the Amoy **u** corresponds to the Changchew **i**, but it often occurs also when the Amoy and Changchew agree in **u**. Persons who cannot get hold of the sound may therefore use **u** as an approximation.

ï is a sound very rarely heard. It is exactly the short English *i* in *sit*, *swift*. I have used it in chïh, chït, hïh, hït, tïh, where they occur as leading words in alphabetical order; but where they occur in the phrases and examples under other leading words, I have written such words chit, hit, and tih or teh, as their pronunciation is very indefinite. When slowly and carefully pronounced, chit, hit, are the sounds given. But tïh, tih, or teh, is never pronounced slowly or carefully, it is always unaccented and rapid, so that its sound is much disputed. I refer in these remarks to one word only under each of these syllables, for the other words under each syllable always retain the clear sound of **i**.

DIPHTHONGS.

In all the diphthongs each vowel is heard distinctly with its own proper sound.

In **ai**, **au**, and **oe**, the first vowel is accented, the second unaccented. **ai** like the English *ie* in *tie;* **au** like the English *ow* in *now;* **oe** very nearly as in the English *Noel*.

In **oa**, on the other hand, the **a** is accented; the **o** is unaccented and generally extremely short, almost like **w**, indeed in many words it might be written **w** when pronounced at the usual rate; but when pronounced long, the sound of the **o** is clearly heard, *e.g.* sometimes in the "chiū^{n}-piâ^{n}" and "ē-khì" tones; and in the nasal form **oa^{n}**, the **o** is distinctly heard; but in all cases great care must be taken not to exaggerate the **o** sound, but to make the **a** the principal vowel.

The same remarks apply to **oai**, where the accent is on the **a**, the whole coming very near the English *Wye*, but with rather more of the **o** sound.

DICTIONARY

OF THE

AMOY COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE.

a

a̍ (R. id.), a prefix in some nouns and in names of Cantonese. **a-pan**, a sailor who climbs masts; obstetrate (v. pan). **a-gū̍i**, asafœtida. **a-ko**, son of a first-class mandarin. **a-hoat**, name of a Cantonese, = A. hoat-á.

a̍ — **a-ka**, medicine made from turtle-bones.

a̍ (R. id.) **a-phièn**, opium (v. phièn).

a̍ — **a-put-tó**, = àh-put-tó, a sort of doll.

a̍ (P. id.) **i-ī a-a**, sound of a flute. **a-a-kiò**, sound of a child just beginning to make the sound "a-a."

a̍ — **a-tsa**, = am-tsam, dirty, unclean (lit. or fig.)

a̍ — **a-thâu** (imit. of mand.), a female slave.

a̍ — **jiáu-a**, a large sort of gong.

a̍ [R. a crow]. **o-a**, a crow. **o-a-lêng**, an artificial feather, worn by some officers (v. lêng). **o-a kiò pái-sūi** (the crow has called the lame man Sūi), said of a man who formerly had a good character, being suddenly led away into vice and ruin.

a̍, exclamation of surprise.

a̍ (C.), = A. la̍, —. **a̍-sâm**, = A. la̍-sâm, dirty.

á [R. tsú, a son], (Cn. ngá, ngiá ká"), (T. sometimes á or ah enclitic), suffix of nouns, often diminutive. **kù-á**, a saw. **kū-á**, wife's younger brother. **î-á**, wife's younger sister. **káu-á**, a dog; a little dog. **kha-á**, inferior assistants.

á (R. tsú ?), enclitic suffix in names of common people, acquaintances, or persons about same rank (Cn. only said of young boys, while it is a *prefix* for adults) —. **hoat--á**, the man named "hoat," more politely called "hoat-ló."

á (T.) **á-î**, = A. am-pó-chê, the cicada.

á (Cn.), prefix to names of persons. **á-sóng** = A. "sóng--á" or "sóng-ló."

á = án, prefix to titles of relations superior to us. **á-tia**, papa. **á-peh**, uncle! sometimes papa!

á [R. pek, a hundred, = col. pah]. **poeh-á-chî"**, eight hundred cash. **káu-á-la̍k**, nine hundred and six.

á (sometimes ná), syllable used in forming some phrases: *e.g.* **bîn-á-tsài**, to-morrow; **m̄-á**, but indeed (v. m̄).

á = ka. **phah-á-chhiù"**, to sneeze.

á (R. ek = col. iá), or. **á-bô**, or not. **á-sī**, or it is; or.

à"

á = iáu. **á-bē**, not yet.

à = iàh (R. ék). **à-ná"-beh**, **à-ná"-m̄**, having half a mind to it.

à [R. secondary]. **à-sèng**, a stage of secondary rank, as Mencius or as Yen-hwuy (Gân-hôe). **a-goan**, a Keujin near the head of the list for the year.

à (R. àu). **à-pà**, very cross and bad-tempered, as a child.

ā = iàh (R. ék), also.

à", imitative sound. **a"-a"-háu**, sound of children crying. **a"-a"-jióng**, incessant noise. **i-i a"-a"**, sound as of several men rowing a boat, or of many children. **î"-i" a"-a"**, sound as of musical instruments.

â"— pûn â"-m-chhē" (C.), sound of wind instruments.

â", an exclamation of great surprise.

â" (R. lân = col. noâ"), to guard or protect, as by arm or wing (*e.g.* a hen guarding her brood); to put the arm or arms round a person loosely, so as gently to keep from falling or going away, or to ward off a stroke, or screen from an enemy. **â"-tsíh**, to defend one party in a quarrel. **khah-â" hit-pêng**, throws his influence rather on that side. **â"-chiáh**, to keep things for oneself to eat, as by arm put round them. **â" toā-hūn**, to take the lion's share.

á", to embrace tightly with one or both arms; to fold to one's breast; to hold or carry between arm and breast, but not so tightly as "ngòch;" to shelter by arm tightly pressed. **á"--teh**, to cover or shelter below or behind one's arm, &c. **á"--ê**, an adopted child. **á"-ná" tsòe-chit-ê**, to hold several things at once under the arm, or between the arm and the breast.

á", to lean against. **chhùi á"-chhùi**, to put mouth to mouth.

á"— kong-á"-tāu, a long dark red legume.

á" (Cn.), sometimes = A. ká" —. **m̄-á"**, = A. **m̄-ká"**, not dare.

à" (R. hiòng = col. àng, hià"), to stoop or bend down; to face towards. **à"-thâu**, to bend down the head. **à"-io**, to bend forwards, bending the loins as in making a bow. **à"-teh-chiáh**, bending down to eat. **à"-teh-khoà"**, bending down to look. **à"--lòh-lâi thia"**, bend down to hear, as superiór. **à"-teh-thia"**, to bend the ear to listen. **à"-à" teh-thia"**, several persons listening thus. **à" hī-khang**, to bring the

APPENDIX.

I.

VARIATIONS OF SPELLING IN OTHER BOOKS ON THE LANGUAGE OF AMOY.

SPELLING OF MEDHURST'S DICTIONARY.

The spelling used in the *Dictionary of the Hok-kien Dialect*, by the Rev. Dr. Medhurst, differs very widely from that used in this book. It is founded on the principle of imitating the English sounds of vowels, and is therefore extremely confused, besides being somewhat too much influenced by the Chinese tables of initials and finals, a subject into which I cannot enter here.

The initials, viz. consonants, are for the most part the same as mine, except the following:—

gn is used instead of **ng**.

ch is used both for **ch** and **ts**.

The aspirated consonants are indicated not merely by **h**, but by a small comma inserted between the **h** and the other consonant.

u^{m} is used instead of **m**, a syllable that really contains no vowel.

w is usually used instead of **o** at the beginning of a diphthong; **woey** instead of **oe**; **woo** or **wu** instead of **u**; and **wui** instead of **ui**.

y is used as an initial instead of **i** at the beginning of a diphthong; **yĕ** instead of **i** in some diphthongs; **yew** instead of **iu**; **yi** instead of **i** before **m**, **n**, **p**, and **t**; also **yung** instead of **iong**.

The greatest changes occur in the finals. A final means in Chinese nomenclature the whole of a word excepting the initial consonant or consonants, or even the whole word if there be no initial consonant.

The following list will enable the student to understand Medhurst's spelling of these finals. The first is Medhurst's spelling, the second is its equivalent as used in this Dictionary.

ae	ai	ĕuk	iok
aing	ɛ^{n}	ew	iu
aou	au	ey	e
ay	ɛ	^{n}o	ɔ^{n}
e	i	oe	ɔ
eng	ng	ŏey	oe
ĕa	ia	ŏey, when preceded by **m**,	oɛ
ĕang	iang	oo	u
ĕaou	iau	u^{m}	m
eeng	i^{n}	wa	oa
eeh	ih	wae	oai
ĕem	iam	wan	oan
ĕen	ien	wang	oang
ĕep	iap	wu	u
ĕet	iet	wuing	ui^{n}
ĕo	io	wun	un
ĕong	ie^{n}	wuy	ui
ĕung	'iong		

I have not thought it necessary to swell the list by inserting syllables ending in **h**, **k**, **p**, or **t**, which are regularly formed from vowels or diphthongs of which the equivalents are given above. Nor have I noticed the short mark placed by Medhurst above some vowels, as this is sufficiently indicated by these four final letters, **h**, **k**, **p**, **t**.

Medhurst writes the nasal sometimes ^{n}, sometimes **ng**, and places it sometimes in the middle of a word, sometimes at the beginning or the end. I always place it at the end, as it qualifies the whole vowel part of the word; and I always write it ^{n}.

In other respects Medhurst's spelling agrees with mine, or, if there be other variations, they must be very few.

But it must be remembered that Medhurst's dictionary is not of the Amoy form of the language, it is of the Changchew dialect, and, indeed, strictly of that variety of the Changchew dialect which is spoken at Chang-poo or Chiu^{n}-phé, so that the difference in the words is partly a difference of spelling and partly of dialect, such as is indicated in this Dictionary by C. or P.

VARIETIES OF SPELLING USED IN SOME OTHER BOOKS.

The books issued by the mission-press of the American Reformed Church differ but slightly in orthography from this Dictionary. Instead of **o** they use **o**. **ch** is used both for **ch** and **ts**. The finals **ien** and **iet**, are spelled **ian** and **iat**. The nasal ^{n} is not appended to words beginning with **m**, **n**, or **ng**, because all such words are *understood* to be nasal. Hyphens are used to a much less extent than in this Dictionary (which indeed may be said of all other publications), and only in some of their publications is there any attempt to indicate the penultimate accent; in their later issues it is indicated by a small dot on a level with the top of the letters, *e.g.* **jit·sī**, = **jit--sī**.

The *Manual of the Amoy Dialect*, published by the late Rev. E. Doty of the same mission, differs from mine in the same points, and in the following. The aspirate is indicated by an inverted comma. He writes the finals **eng**, **ek**, as **ieng**, **iek**. He does not use hyphens at all. In his book, and those which follow (as also in Medhurst), there is no attempt to indicate the penultimate accent; and so enclitic words are often written as if in the "chiū^{n}-jīp" tone, *e.g.* **sih**, **mah**, &c.

In the *Manual of the Amoy Colloquial*, by the Rev. John Macgowan **o** is used instead of **o**; **ch** both for **ch** and **ts**; and in order to avoid the necessity of

ABEEL, D. 雅裨理, Ngá-pī-lí. Bí-kok ê Soan-kàu-su; tsāi A.D. 1842 nî kàu Ē-mn̂g tòa kúi-nā-nî; i ū tsâi-tiāu, iā-sī chīn jiát-sim ê lâng.

ABERDEEN, 亞布拉得, A-pò͘-liáp-tek.

ABOUKIR, 亞布其, A-pò͘-kî.

ABYSSINIA, 亞比西亞, A-pí-se-a.

ACHEEN, 亞齊, A-chè.

ACRE, 亞克喀, A-khek-khek.

ADELAIDE, 亞得來得, A-tek-lâi-tek.

ADEN, 亞丁, A-teng.

ADRIAN, 亞得良, A-tek-liông. Lák-ê Thian-tsú-kàu ê thâu-lâng ū chit ê [miâ; A.D. 772—1515.

ADRIANOPLE, 亞得利亞那堡, A-tek-lī-a-ná-pó.

ADRIATIC SEA, 亞得利亞海, A-tek-lī-a-hái.

AGEAN SEA, 愛琴海, Ài-khîm-hái.

AFGHANISTAN, 阿富汗國, A-hù-hān kok.

AFRICA, 亞非利加州, A-hui-lī-ka chiu.

AGRA, 亞加拉, A-ka-liáp.

AIRY, G. B. 艾理, Gāi-lí. Eng-kok ê Thian-bûn hák-chiá; A.D. 1835.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 愛斯拉沙伯, Ài-su-liáp-sa-pek.

ALABAMA, 亞拉巴麻, A-liáp-pa-mâ.

ALASKA, 亞拉斯加, A-liáp-su-ka.

ALBANY, 亞爾巴尼, A-ní-pa-nî.

ALBERT NYANZA, 亞貝湖, A-pòe-ô͘.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, 亞留地安羣島, A-liù-tē-an-kūn-tó.

ALEXANDRIA, 亞歷散得, A-lék-sán-tek.

ALFRED, 阿魯弗德, A-ló͘-hut-tek, Eng-kiat-lī-kok chhut-mîa ê ông; [A.D. 849—901.

ALGERIA, 阿爾及耳, A-ní-kip-ní.

ALICANTE, 亞利干的, A-lī-kan-tek.

ALLAHABAD, 阿拉哈巴, A-liáp-khap-pa.

ALLEGHANY MOUNTAINS, 押拉聾俺山, Ap-liáp-khài-iam-soaⁿ.

ALLEN, Y. J. 林養, Lîm Ióng. Bí-kok ê Soan-kàu-su; tsāi A.D. 1860 nî Bí-í-

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"Supplement to Dictionary of the Vernacular or Spoken Amoy [Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M. A. LL. D]"
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Rev. Thomas Barclay, M.A., D.D. Glasgow.（格拉斯哥大學博士巴克禮牧師）編
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0. 提要

Thomas Barclay，漢名巴克禮，英國長老教會牧師，一生奉獻於台灣傳教。創刊《台灣府城教會報》，替杜嘉德《廈英大辭典》作補編，重譯新舊約聖經，對閩南語白話字的推廣，閩南語的研究，貢獻厥偉。本章以巴克禮及其補編爲主軸，兼述杜典以後的辭典及其作者。