

第四课 Lesson Four

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肯定、疑问和回答

AFFIRMATIONS, QUESTIONS, AND RESPONSES:

肯定 An affirmation:

Ay köl hi an télûfown.
(I call he on telephone.)
我打电话给他。

疑问 A question:

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Ay kö! hi an télûfown?

(I call he on telephone?)

我打电话给他？

回答A response:

(a) Yes, yu kö! hi an télûfown.

(Yes, you call he on telephone.)

是的，你打电话给他。

或，

(b) No, yu nat kö! hi an télûfown.

(No, you not call he on telephone.)

不，你没有打电话给他。

注意 Notice

每个问题都是以某个肯定为基础的。只要提高肯定句句末的声调，就能转成疑问句。但是应注意，在过渡英语中词序保持不变。Each question is based on an affirmation. Once the affirmation is identified it can be switched into a question by raising the voice at the end of the sentence. But notice, that the order of the words remains the same in *Transitional English*.

标准英语中，问题是：In normal English, the question is: (You go to work tomorrow?)
你明天去工作？

The understood affirmation is: (You go to work tomorrow.)

通常理解的肯定意思是：你明天去工作。

过渡英语的问句是下列形式：你明天去工作？Yu go tu wrk tûmárow? The question in *Transitional English* has the following form: Yu go wrk tûmárow?

凡是期待只要一个词 (yes,no)回答的所有问句都遵循这个形式。All questions that expect a one-word answer, (yes, no), follow this form.

将下列肯定句改变成过渡英语的疑问句：Practice the following affirmations by changing them into questions in *Transitional English*:

- Ay sheyv, wösh, ënd dres in mórning. _____
Example: [Ay sheyv, wösh, ënd dres in mórning?]
- Av-ay frend kámed sî ay yéstrdey. _____

- Yu teyk bëth biför yu go bed. _____

VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) 词汇(1)

对话第一部份:

brash tïth (brush teeth) phr. 刷牙

jënûtr (janitor) n. 门房, 看门人

déyli (daily) adv. 每日

dhet (that) demonstr. pron. 那, 那个(指示代词)

du (do) v. 做

dyúring (during) prep. 在...的整个期间

ët (at) prep. 在...里, 在...上, 在...时(刻)

get ap (get up) phr. 起床

go (go) v. 去、走

hay skül (high school) phr. 中学

kech (catch) v. 抓住, 获得

kichûn (kitchen) n. 厨房

o'klák (o'clock) phr. 点钟

párdn (pardon) n. 原谅

rutïn (routine), n. 日常工作

sheyv (shave), v. 剃、刮(胡须)

sup (soup), n. 汤

tel (tell) v. 告诉

teyk (take) v. 取, 拿走

típikl (typical) adj. '典型的

tüthpeyst (toothpaste) n. 牙膏

wosh (wash) v.

洗, 洗涤

wrk (work) n. 工作; luk for wrk (look for

work) phr. 寻找工作

对话第二部份

áwr (hour) n. 小时, 时刻

ëftr (after) prep. 在...之后

howm (home) n. 家

hu

(who) pron. 谁

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kwit (quit) v. 放棄
liv (leave) v. 离开
mach (much) adj. 许多
mast (must) v. 必须
nyüspeypr (newspaper), n. 报纸
príntsipl (principal), n. 校長
riid (read) v. 阅读
sápr (supper) n. 晚夕
stúdânt (student) n. 学生
télûvizhn (television) n. 电视
tïchr (teacher) n. 教师
wach (watch) v. 看、注视

对话第三部份

bëth (bath), n. 洗澡
föi aslip (fall asleep), phr. 入睡
kámûdi (comedy), n. 喜剧
méybi (maybe), adv. 大概, 或许
najt (night), n. 晚上
nyüs (news), n.pl. 新闻
shat (shut), v. 关上
stádi (study), v. 学习
teyk bëth (take bath), phr. 洗澡
ûrli (early), adv. 早

对话DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)

Déyli rutïn (Daily routine)

对话 [每天的日常工作]

Part 1. Mayk.--Tel ay wat yu du during típikl wrk dey. (Tell I what you do during typical work day.)

迈克：告诉我你在一个正常工作日里做些什么？

Bäb.--Wel, ay get ap üt siks o'klák in mórning; ay sheyv, wösh, dres; go tu kíchn, üt brékfúst, änd go wrk. (Well, I get up at six o'clock in the morning, I shave, wash, dress; go to kitchen, eat breakfast, and go to work.)

鲍勃：好吧，我早上六点起床；剃须，洗漱、穿衣；去厨房吃早步，然后去上班。

Mayk.--Häv yu go wrk? (How you go work?)

迈克：你怎样去上班？

Bäb.—Ay go tu bas stap kech bas for wrk. Ay wrk in hay skül. Ay bī jënûtr. (I go to the bus stop to catch the bus for work. I work in [the] high school. I be janitor.)

鲍勃：我到公共汽车站搭车去上班。我在中学工作。我是一名门卫。

Mayk.--Yu layk av-yu wrk? (You like of-you work?)

迈克：你喜欢你的工作吗？

Bäb.--Ay layk it. It bī gud wrk. (I like it. It be good work.)

鲍勃：我喜欢。这是一份好工作。

Part 2. Mayk.--Hu yu sī üt wrk? (Who you see at work?)

迈克：你工作时见到哪些人？

Bäb.--Ay sī stúdûnts, tichrs, prínstipl av skül. (I see students, teachers, principal of school.)

鲍勃：我见到学生、教师、学校校长。

Mayk.--Wen yu kwit wrk? (When you quit work?)

迈克：你什么时候下班？

Bäb.--Ay kwit wrk üt 4 o'klák. Ēftr stúdûnts änd tichrs līv skül änd go howm. (I quit work at 4 o'clock. After students and teachers leave school and go home.)

鲍勃：我四点下班。在学生和教师离校后我回家。

Mayk.--Wat yu du wen yu get hom?

迈克：回家后你做什么？

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(What you do when you get home?)

Bäb.--Ay rîd nyúspeypr, dhen ït sápr;
wach télûvizhn.(I read newspaper, then
eat supper; watch television.)

鲍勃：我读报，然后吃晚饭；看电视。

Mayk.--Häw mach áwrs yu wach TV?
(How much hours you watch TV?)

迈克：你看多少小时的电视？

Part 3. Bäb.--Oh, méybi tu or thri áwrs.
Ay layk wach nyus ënd kámûdi. (Oh,
maybe two or three hours. I like to
watch news and comedy.)

鲍勃：喔，大概两、三小时。我喜欢看新闻和喜剧。

Mayk.--Wat yu du ëftr dhet? (What
you do after that?)

迈克：这之后你做什么？

Bäb.--Ay shat TV, teyk bëth, put an
av-ay pûjémûs, go tu bed ënd stádi
Ínglish. (I shut [the] TV, take a bath,
put on of-I pajamas, go to bed and
study English.)

鲍勃：我关掉电视，洗个澡穿上睡衣；上床，然后学习英语。

Mayk.--Wen yu fól aslip? (When you
fall asleep?)

迈克：你什么时候入睡？

Bäb.--Ay fól aslip aráwnd ten o'klák.
Ay mast get ap ûrli agén for wrk
tumárow. (I fall asleep around ten
o'clock. I must get up early again for
work tomorrow.)

鲍勃：我大约十点左右入睡。为了工作，我明天必须还得早起。

Mayk.--Thënk yu. Gud nayt.(Thank
you. Good night.)

迈克：谢谢你。晚安。

关系代词和指示代词

THE RELATIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

关系代词代表本句中的先行词。先行词可以指人或指物，也可以是单数或复数。不论关系代词是什么格，其形式都是一样的。Hu 代表人，而 dhet

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可以代表人，也能代表物。因此，在过渡英语中倾向使用后者。A relative pronoun is one that refers to an antecedent in the same sentence. The antecedent can be a person or thing, and it can be singular or plural. The relative pronoun remains the same for all cases. *Hu* refers to persons, while *dhet* can refer both to persons or things. The latter therefore is preferable in *Transitional English*.'

人Persons	人和物Persons and things
hu (who), 谁、...的 人	dhet (that), 那、那些

例子EXAMPLES:

A. 单数先行词 Singular antecedent

1) Pŕsûn *hu* kam bî töl. (Person *who* come be tall.) 来的人是高个子。

2) Buk *dhet* bî an téybl bî av-ay. (Book *that* be on table be of-I.)
桌上的那本书是我的。

B. 复数先行词（关系代词不变化）Plural antecedent [the relative pronouns do not change].

1) Pŕsûns *hu* kam bî töl. (Persons *who* come be tall.) 来的一些人是高个子。

2) Buks *dhet* bî an téybl bî av-ay. (Books *that* be on table be of I.)
桌上的那些书是我的。

指示形容词，与其它所有形容词一样，无论是单数还是复数都保持不变。

THE DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES, as all other adjectives, remain without change both for singular and plural:

单数Singular	复数Plural
dhis (this), 这，这个	dhis (these), 这些

dhet (that), 那, 那个	dhet (those), 那些
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例子EXAMPLES:

单数Singular	复数Plural
Dhis buk bī av-ay. (This book be of I.) 这本书是我的。	Dhis buks bī av-ay. (These books be of I.) 这些书是我的。

指示代词。 THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

只要在指示形容词后加上 *wan* (one) 就构成代词的复数。 The demonstrative adjective becomes a pronoun simply by adding the word *wan* (one) after the adjective for the singular and the word *wans* (ones) for the plural. 就构成代词的复数, 而加上 *wans* (ones)

单数Singular	复数Plural
dhis wan (this one), 这个	dhis wans (these ones), 这些
dhet wan (that one), 那个	dhet wans (those ones), 那些

EXAMPLES of 1) 形容词 adjectives and 2) 指示代词 demonstrative pronouns 的例子 :

单数 Singular

1) *Dhis buk bī av-ay.* (*This book be of I.*) 这本书是我的。

2) *Dhis wan bī av-ay.* (*This one be of I.*) 这一本是我的。

1) *Dhet buk bī av-yu.* (*That book be of you.*) 那本书是你的。

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2) *Dhet wan bī av-yu.* (*That one be of you.*) 那一个是你的

复数Plural

1) *Dhis buks bī av-ay.* (*These books be of I.*) 这些书是我的。

2) *Dhis wans bī av-ay.* (*These ones be of I.*) 这些(东西)是我的。

1) *Dhet buks bī av-yu.* (*Those books be of you.*) 那些书是你的。

2) *Dhet wans bī av-yu.* (*Those ones be of you.*) 那些(东西)是你的。

练习 (115):EXERCISES (1-15):

不需要回答下面练习中的问题，只要将它们译成过渡英语。首先，我们提供中文的问题或表述，再提供相应的英语拼写作为帮助。请写出相应的过渡英语形式。将你的回答与下页中的答案作比较。 In the following exercise, do not answer the questions, simply translate them into *Transitional English*. First, we provide the question, or statement, in your language, then as an aid, we provide the equivalent in English orthography. Please, write the equivalent form in *Transitional English*. Compare your answers with those on the following page.

1. 你什么时候起床? (When you get up?)
2. 你做什么工作? (What work you do?)
3. 我是一个门卫。我在中学工作。 (I be janitor. I work in [a] high school.)
4. 起床后，我剃须，洗脸，穿衣和吃早岁。 (After I get up, I shave, wash, dress, and I eat breakfast.)
5. 我回家晚因为我多工作了一小时。 (I comed home late because I worked one hour more.)
6. 在中学里除校长外我见到学生和教师。 (In [the] high school, I see students and teachers, besides [the] principal of [the] school.)
7. 我去公车站搭公车回家。 (I go [to the] bus stop, and I take [the] bus [to] come home.)

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8. 吃完晚饭后，我读报和看两小时电视。(After I eat supper, I read newspaper, and watch television for two hours.)

9. 我的好朋友来看我，他也和我一起看电视。(Of-I good friend comed [to] see I, and he also watched television with I).

10. 你什么时候洗澡和什么时候看书?(When you take bath, and when you read book?)

用过渡英语回答。在这个练习中，请用完整句子回答问题，不要单用 *yes* 和 *no*：你可以用 *bat* (but) 把否定的陈述联起来：ANSWER IN *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH*. In this exercise, please do write the answers to the questions in full sentences, not merely *yes* or *no*: You can unite negative statements with negations by the use of *bat* (but) ' 而是 *at*: *it brékfûst naw, bat hi it sápr*. (He not eat breakfast now, but he eat supper.) (他现在不是在吃早饭而是在吃晚饭。)

为了帮助理解，在方括号里提供问题的中文形式。将你的回答与以下提供的答案作比较。As an aid, the questions are given in your language within square brackets. Compare your answers with those supplied below.

11. Yu kwit wrk ët wan o'klák? [你一点钟结束工作吗?](
nat kwit wrk ët wan o'klák, bat ët for. Ay kwit wrk ët for o'klák.)

例子 Example: No, a

12. Wat yu layk wach an télûvizhn--nyus or kámûdi? 你喜欢看什么电视节目---新闻还是喜剧?

13. Hu yu sǐ wen yu wrk in hay skül? [你在中学工作时见到谁了?]

14. Wat yu it for sápr? [你晚饭吃什么?]

15. Párdn ay, kën yu tel ay wër bas stap bǐ?
打扰了，能告诉我公车站在哪里吗?

ANSWERS (1-15) 答案: (1

1. Wen yu get ap?
2. Wat wrk yu du (hëv)?
3. Ay bǐ jënûtr. Ay wrk in hay skül.
4. Ēftr ay get ap, ay sheyv, wösh, dres, ënd ay it brékfûst.

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5. Ay kámed hom leyt biköz ay wrked wan áwr mör.
6. In hay skül ay si stúdúnts änd tíchrs, bisáyds prínstipl av skül.
7. Ay go [tu] bas stap änd ay teyk bas [tu] kam hom.
8. Ēftr ay ít sápr, ay ríd nyúspeypr, änd wach télúvizhn for tu áwrs.
9. Av-ay gud frend kámed si ay, änd hi ólso wáched télúvizhn with ay.
10. Wen yu teyk bēth, änd wen yu ríd buk?
11. No, ay nat kwit wrk ét wan o'klák, bat ét for. Ay kwit wrk ét for o'klák.
12. Ay layk wach nyus änd kámûdi.
13. Ay si stúdúnts änd tíchrs, änd prínstipl.
14. Ay ít sup änd séndwich for sápr.
15. Yes, yu go dawn strit, trn left, änd dhēr it bi an kórnr.

这是一个过渡英语字母表测验。默写字母---

每行10个字母。不要写过渡英语字母表中没有的附加字母(参阅本课本第二页)。Here's a test of the alphabet in *Transitional English*. From memory, please write out the alphabet -- 10 letters per line. Avoid writing ADDITIONAL letters, which are NOT found in the *Transitional English* alphabet. (See page 2 of this text for help.)

过渡英语中元音的名称来自其元音 *a e i o u*

的发音。试将它们与你们母语的元音作比较？辅音的名称是由其辅音的发音加上元音 *i* 而构成。有些符号具有特殊的音值：**ch=chi** (这是一个塞擦音，舌前清辅音，由 *t* 音开始而以 *sh* 音结束)；**dh=dhi** (*dh* 的发音是用舌尖放在上下门齿之间；这是一个齿间摩擦浊辅音)；**j=ji** (*j* 是 *ch* 对应的浊辅音)；**th=thi** (*th* 是 *dh* 对应的清辅音，这是一个齿间摩擦清辅音)。The names of the consonants in *Transitional English* derive from their sounds, *a e i o u*. How do they compare with the vowels in your language? The names of the consonants are made up of the consonantal sound to which is added the vowel *i*. Some symbols have special values: the **ch=chi** [it is an affricate, unvoiced palatal, beginning as a *t* and ending as a *sh*], **dh=dhi** [the *dh* is pronounced with the point of the tongue placed between the front incisors; it is an interdental, voiced, fricative sound], **j=ji** [the *J* is the voiced counterpart of *ch*; **th=thi** [the *th* is the unvoiced counterpart of *dh*; it is an interdental, unvoiced, fricative.]

牢牢记住：过渡英语是根据读音书写的，只有极少数必要情况的例外。

It is important to bear

in mind that *Transitional English* is written phonetically, with very few exceptions, which are indicated as they appear.

练习拼读出你的名词，并做好在和一位新朋友讲话。
address as if talking to a new friend.

Practice spelling out your name and

这里我们再一次提供过渡英语附有发音的字母：

dhi(
(

a, bi, chi, ji [dʒi], di,

这是 *th* 一个齿间音 (), e, fi, gi [gu
这是一个齿间清辅音 () nce) a, i, i, w i, yi, zi, zhi (发

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here we provide the *Transitional English* alphabet along with their names: a, bi, chi, ji [dzhi], di, dhi [this is an interdental sound], e, fi, gi [gui], hi, khi, i, ki, li, mi, ni, o, pi, ri, si, shi, ti, thi [an unvoiced interdental], u, vi, wi, yi, zi, zhi [sounding as the French g in Gigi].

重要说明: 过渡英语的代词系统与标准英语绝然不同。其所有代词都缩简成它们最基本的主格句子的主语形式。这个形式不但用作主语, 而且也用作间接和直接宾语; 同样它也能用作介词的宾语来表示所有。这一点与汉语的系统有点相似。相
Important Note: The system of pronouns in *Transitional English* is radically different from Standard English. All pronouns are reduced to only their basic nominative [subject of a sentence] form. This form is used not only as subject but also as indirect and direct objects, as well as object of a preposition and to indicate possession. This is similar to the system in Mandarin Chinese.

本实验主要目的之一是简化包括句法在内的英语语法, 特别是代词和动词的不规则现象, 因为这是学说英语的某些最困难的方面。将这些形式规则化和简化能避免很多困扰。

One of the principal goals of this experiment is to simplify the English grammar, involving its syntax, and especially its irregularities in pronouns and verbs, which constitute some of the most difficult aspects of learning to speak in English. The regularization and simplification of these forms avoids a great deal of frustration.

阅读下列词汇, 然后把它们从你的母语译成过渡英语。为了帮助你翻译, 在括号内提供相对应的英语 Study the VOCABULARY below and then do the translation exercise from your language into *Transitional English*. The Standard English equivalents in parentheses are given as help in preparing your translations.

VOKÉBYULERI (2) (VOCABULARY) 词汇 (2)

ólso (also), adv. 也, 同样

nat-hélthi (sick person), phr. 病人

or (or), conj. 或, 或者

methûmétiks (mathematics), n. 数学

bélëy (ballet), n. 芭蕾

glowb (world, globe), n.
世界, 地球

biköz (because), conj. 因为

proféshn (profession), n. 职业

évriwan (everyone), pron.
每一个

king (king), n. 皇帝

dífrent (different), adj. 不同的	stúdúnt (student), n. 学生
nówbl (noble), adj. 崇高的	thim (theme), n. 题目, 主题
bigínr (beginner), n. '初学者'	faynd (to find), v. '找, 找到'
etsétra (etcetera), n. pl. 等等...	howl;l, entáyr (whole, entire), adj. 整个的, 全部的
kyur (to cure), v. 治疗	Yunivrsiti (university), n. 大学
médikl (medical), adj. 医疗的	pfsûn (person), n. 人

练习 (1--5) EXERCISES (1-5):

请用上述词汇将下列句子译成过渡英语。Using the VOCABULARY above, please translate the following sentences into *Transitional English*.

1. 这个生病学生写了一篇有关生物学的文章。(The not-healthy [sick] student write theme about biology.)
2. 大学里每个人都与众不同。(Everyone be different in university.)
3. 皇帝也喜欢芭蕾。(King also like ballet.)
4. 我将去世界各地医治病人。(I will travel around whole globe to cure the sick [not-healthy persons].)
5. 因为医学是崇高的职业。(Because [the] medical profession be noble.)

答案 (1-5) ANSWERS (1-5):

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1. Nat-hélthi stúdûnts wrayt thîm abáwt bayálûji.
2. Évriwan bî dífrnt in yunivrsiti.
3. King ólso layk bélëy.
4. Ay wil-trëvl aráwnd howl glowb tu _kyur nathélthi prsûns.
5. Biköz médikl proféshn bî nówbl.

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