

第二课 Lesson Two

目录 CONTENTS

- 语法复习 Review of Grammar
- 形容词 Adjectives
- 词汇 (1) Vocabulary(1)
- 对话 Dialogue
- 词汇 (2) Vocabulary (2)
- 练习 (1-4) Exercises (1-4)
- 复习 Review
- 否定 Negation
- 练习 (5-10) Exercises (5-10)
- 人称代词 Personal Pronouns
- 动词 to be Verb to be
- 所有格形容词和代词 Possessives: Adjectives and Pronouns
- 用名词表示的所有格 Possession Expressed with Nouns
- 练习 (11-24) Exercises (11-24)
- 答案 (1-24) Exercises (1-24)

语法复习 REVIEW OF GRAMMAR

请记住一个词在句中的功能是由它与动词间所处位置决定的。如果一个名词位在动词之前，那么它就充当主语，如果它位于动词之后，那么它就充当该动词的宾语。Remember that the function of a word is determined by its position with respect to the verb. If the noun precedes a verb, then it acts as the subject, and if it follows the verb, then it serves as its object.

主语 事物 SUBJECT,
THING(S)

动作 动词 ACTION,
VERB(S)

宾语 事物 OBJECT,
THING(S)

San (单数 singular)

it (现在时 present)

sándwich (单数)

singular)

--(E)S (复数plural)

--ED (过去时past)

--(E)S (复数plural)

WIL-īt (将来时
future)

形容词

描写名词的词是形容词，例如

：’好的‘。在过渡英语中，形容词通常位于它所修饰的名词之前。请看下面的例子：*gud kófi* (good coffee) 好(的)咖啡；*gud tī* (good tea), 好(的)茶。

形容词：adjective:好的*gud*, (good)。A word that describes, such as 'gud', is an ADJECTIVE. In *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH* the position of the adjective is normally before the noun it modifies. Consider the following examples: *gud kófi* (good coffee) 好(的)咖啡；*gud tī* (good tea) 好(的)茶 [adjective: *gud*, (good)].

英语与其它许多语言不同的是，其形容词并不反应它所修饰名词的单、复数。无论名词是什么数，形容词都保持不变。即使当形容词充当句中主语或宾语时，它依然保持不变。English is different from many other languages in that the adjectives do not reflect the singular or plural form of the noun. The adjectives remain unchanged with regards to these qualities. The adjective also remains unchanged even when it serves either the function of a subject or the object in a sentence.

主语 事物 SUBJECT, THING	动作 ACTION	宾语 事物 OBJECT, THING
<i>Gud mën</i>	wil-hëv	<i>gud fémli.</i>
(A good man	will have	a good family.)
一个好人	将会有	一个好(的)家庭。
<i>Gud mëns</i>	wil-hëv	<i>gud fémlis.</i>

(Good men[s]	will have	good families.)
好人	将会有	好的家庭

上面例句中的形容词 *gud* (好的)在任何情况下都保持不变。In each of the examples above, the adjective *gud* remains in the same form for all cases.

词汇(1) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) (1)

请采用大声朗读每个单词直到能背诵的方法来学习每课的词汇。然后，阅读对话中的每个句子并熟记和理解它。Please learn the Vocabulary given in each lesson by reading each word aloud until you can repeat it from memory. Then read each sentence of the Dialogue until you can repeat the sentence from memory, understanding its meaning.

‘对话’的第一部份 (Part 1 of ‘Dialogue’)

bárow (borrow), v. 借
bënk (bank), n. 银行
buds (books), pl.n. 书 (复数)
chek (check), n. 支票
dhër (there), adv. 那里
dhet (that), adj. sing. and pl. 那个
els (else), adj. 另外的
fádhër (father), n. 父亲
faynd (find), v. 找到
fri (free), adj. 自由的 空闲的
kësh (cash), v. 现钞
láybreri (library), n. 图书馆
máni (money), n. 金钱
mégazins (magazines), pl.n. 杂志
néybrhud (neighborhood), n. 街坊
réstrant (restaurant), n. 餐馆
san (son), n. 儿子
véri (very), adv. 非常
skül (school), n. 学校
stör (store), n. 商店

‘对话’的第二部份 (Part 2 of ‘Dialogue’)

bäy (buy), v. 买
drag stör (drug store), n. 杂货店
fármûsi (pharmacy), n. 药房
get (get), v. 获得

háspitl (hospital), n. 医院
haws (house), n. 房子
háyjin (hygiene), n. 卫生
help (help), n. 帮助
Key-mart (K-mart), p.n. 百货商场的名称
kíchn (kitchen), n. 厨房
lèmps (lamps), pl.n. 灯(复数)
létrs (letters), pl.n. 信件(复数)
médisn (medicine), n. 药物
naw (now), adv. 现在
néybrhud (neighborhood), n. 街坊
pékújús (packages), pl.n. 包裹(复数)
post ófis (post office), n. 邮局
send (send), v. 发送
sik (sick), adj. 有病的
súprmarket (supermarket), n. 超市
thing (thing), n. 事物
Wól*Mart (Wal*Mart), p.n. 沃尔玛(大型购物商场)
yärd (yard), n. 院子

‘对话’的第三部份 (Part 3 of ‘Dialogue’)

ánkls (uncles), pl.n. 叔叔 伯伯(复数)
básûs (buses), pl.n. 公共汽车(复数)
bédrooms (bedrooms), pl.n. 卧室(复数)
bèths (baths), pl.n. 浴、洗澡(复数)
boy (boy) n. 男孩
bráðhr (brother), n. 兄弟
chrch (church), n. 教堂
dáyning rum (dining room), n. 餐厅
ènts (aunts), pl.n. 婶母、姨母(复数)
fèmli (family), n. 家庭
Gäd (God), p.n. 上帝
grëndfáðhr (grandfather), n. 祖父
grëndmáðhr (grandmother), n. 祖母
hëv (have), v. 有
kärs (cars), pl.n. 汽车(复数)
láki (lucky), adj. 幸福的 ; phr. 祝好运 bí láki (be lucky)
líving rum (living room), n. 起居室
máðhr (mother), n. 母亲
rum (room), n. 房间
sístr (sister), n. 姐妹
striits (streets), pl.n. 街道(复数)
thri (three), adj. 三
trïs (trees), pl.n. 树(复数)

tu (two), adj. 二

wřship (worship), v. 敬拜

对话DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)

Part 1. Fádhr.--Wat yu faynd in av-yu [yu's] néybrhud? (What you find in of-you neighborhood?)

第一部份：父亲-你在附近街区找到什么了？

San.--Wel, for wan thing dhër bĭ skül in av-ay [ay's] néybrhud. (Well, for one thing, there be school in of-I neighborhood.)

儿子--喔 首先 在我们街区有一所学校。

Fádhr.--Ĕnd wat els? (And what else?)

父亲-还有什么？

San.--Dhër bĭ bĕnk, láybreri, post ófis, súprmarket, drag stór, háspitl, réstrant, Key-mart, Wól*Mart, chrch. (There be bank, library, post office, supermarket, drug store, hospital, restaurant, K-mart, Wal*Mart, church.)

儿子-

还有银行、图书馆、邮局、超市、杂货店、医院、步馆、K-mart、Wal*Mart 和教堂。

Fádhr.--Véri gud. Wĕr yu go kĕsh chek or bárow máni? (Very good. Where you go [to] cash check or borrow money?)

父亲-很好。要兑现支票或借钱你会去哪里？

San.—Tu bĕnk. (To bank.)

儿子-去银行。

Fádhr.--Wat yu faynd in láybreri? (What you find in library?)

父亲-在图书馆你找到什么了？

San.--Buks ĕnd mégazĭns dhet yu bárow fri. (Books and magazines that you borrow free.)

儿子--免费出借的书籍杂志。

Part 2. Fádhr.--Wĕr yu go send létrs or pékújes tu av-yu frends? (Where you go send letters or packages to of-you friends?)

第二部份：父亲-你到哪里寄信或包裹给你的朋友？

San.--Ay go tu post ófis. (I go to post office.)

儿子--我去邮局。

Fádhr.--Wĕr yu go bay médisn ĕnd hayjĭnik guds. (Where you go [to] buy medicine and hygienic goods?)

父亲-你到哪里购买药物和卫生用品？

San.--Tu drag stór [fármûsi]. (Tu drug store [pharmacy].)

儿子--去杂货店【药房】。

- Fádhr.--Gud. Naw, wër yu go bäy füd?
(Good. Now, where you go buy food?)
San.—Tu súprmarket. (To supermarket.)
Fádhr.--Wër yu go get help wen yu bī sik?
(Where you go get help when you be sick?)
San.—Tu háspitl. (To hospital.)
Fádhr.--Wër yu bäy lëmps, things for
kíchn, for haws änd for yärd wrk? (Where
you buy lamps, things for kitchen, for
house and for yard work?
San.--Key-mart or Wól*Mart. (K-mart or
Wal*Mart.)
Part 3. Fádhr.--Änd wër yu go wrship av-
yu Gäd? (And where you go worship of-
you God?
San.--Tu chrch. (To church.)
Fádhr.--Wat els yu faynd in av-yu
néybrhud? (What else you find in of-you
neighborhood?
San.--Strits, kärs, báses, tris, háwzûs,
frends, fëmlis. (Streets, cars, buses, trees,
houses, friends, families.)
Fádhr.--Wat bī fëmli? (What be family?)
San.--Fádhr, mádhr, sístr, brádh, r,
grëndfádhr, grëndmádhr, ánkls, änd änts.
(Father, mother, sister, brother,
grandfather, grandmother, uncles and
aunts.)
Fádhr.--Wat rums bī in av-yu [yu's] haws?
(What rooms be in of you [you's] house?)
San.--In av-ay [ay's] haws wi hëv kíchn,
líving rum, fëmli rum, dáyning rum, thri
bédrums, tu bëths. (In of-I house we have
kitchen, living room, family room, dining
room, three bedrooms, two baths.)
Fádhr.--Yu gud boy. Ay bī láki hëv yu for
san. (You good boy. I be lucky have you for
son.)
- 父亲-不错, 那么, 你会去哪里买食品? -
儿子-去超市。
父亲-你生病了, 你会去哪里求助?
儿子-去医院。
父亲-你去哪里买灯具、厨房、屋内和庭院用品?
儿子-去K-mart 或 Wal*Mart。
第三部份: 父亲-那么, 你去哪里敬拜你的上帝?
儿子-去教堂。
父亲-你在你的街区还找到了什么?
儿子-
街道、汽车、大巴士、树木、房屋、朋友、人家。
父亲-家是什么?
儿子-
父亲-母亲、姐妹、兄弟、祖父、祖母、叔叔伯伯、阿姨、婶婶们。--
父亲-你的房子有些什么房间?
儿子-
我的房子里有厨房、起居室、家庭娱乐室、客厅、三个卧室、两个盥洗室。
父亲-
你是个好孩子。有你这样的儿子, 我感到幸运。

词汇(2) VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) (2)

形容词 ADJECTIVES	名词NOUNS	动词词根VERB ROOTS
byútífl - 美丽的	házbûnd - 丈夫	lav - 爱
big - 大的	wótr - 水	wösh - 洗
nyu - 新的	shap - 商店需要	ësk - 问
hélthi - 健康的	lémûneyd - 柠檬汽水	
dray - 干燥的	péypr - 纸张	mít - 遇到
wörm - 温暖的	pen - 钢笔	wrayt - 写
名词NOUNS kap - 杯子	strít - 街道	付词ADVERB
ëdrûs - 地址	évnnyu - 大街	wër - 什么地方
télûfown - 电话	námbr - 数字	
éria - 地区	kowd - 代码	

在元音上加两小点表示该元音是长元音。请把 meet (遇见) and meat

(肉) (这两个词都有一个长元音 i [mít]) 和 mit

[mit](连指手套) (这里是短音 i) 作比较。我们使用 ['] 符号表示该元音为重读音或表示重读'。这里要强调指出, 我们需要个别地学习每一个词的重音和其中的长元音。同时, 能有一个英语是本族语的人作发音示范, 效果最好。目前还没有确实和快速的办法帮助学习英语的重音。When it's necessary to indicate the length of a vowel, there will be two dots above it. Compare meet and meat (both words containing a long vowel i [mít], with mit [mit] (that has a short i)). For the stress accent we use the sign ['] to indicate the accented vowel, or to indicate the accented i=r'. We need to stress here that the accentuation in a word, along with the long vowels therein, need to be learned in each word separately, and this is done best by having a native speaker of English illustrate their pronunciation. There are as yet no hard and fast rules in English for helping to learn accentuation.

练习(1-4)EXERCISES (1-4)

答案在本课末尾。The answers are found towards the end of the lesson.

练习把下列句子写成过渡英语: PRACTICE WRITING THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH*:

在圆括号内附有你们母语(中文)的句子以帮助理解, 你们也能看到相应的标准英语句子。With the sentences in your language, as a helpful guide within the parentheses, you will also find their equivalents in normal English.

1. (健康的男孩喝温牛奶。 Healthy boy drink warm milk.)
2. (我在药房购买药物和卫生用品。 I buy medicines and hygienic things in drug store.)
3. (我家有厨房、起居室、家庭娱乐室、餐厅、三个卧室和两个盥洗室。 In of-I [I's] house we have kitchen, living room, family room, dining room, three bedrooms, and two baths.)
4. (我坐汽车去超市买食品。 I go in car to supermarket buy food.)

复习REVIEW:

主语SUBJECT	动词VERB	宾语OBJECT
形容词名词adj. noun		形容词名词adj. noun
健康(的)男孩(单数) hélthi boy ('sing.')	喝(现在时) drink ('pres.')	温牛奶(单数) worm milk ('sing.')
健康(的)男孩(们)(复数) hélthi boys ('pl.')	喝(过)(过去时)drinked ('past')	温牛奶(复数) worm milks ('pl.')
	将会喝(将来时) wil-drink ('fut.')	

否定: 当NAT (not)位于形容词或名词之前, 它表示否定, 但当NAT (not)与后面的词连在一起时, 它也表示后面单词的相反意义。NEGATION: NAT (not) placed before an adjective or a noun indicates a negation, but it can also indicate the opposite quality of a word if it is joined to it.

LÖNG = 长的

NATLÖNG = 短的

TÖL = 高的

NATTÖL = 矮的

gud = (good) 好的

natgúd = (bad) 坏的

klīn = (clean)
清洁的natklīn = (dirty)
肮脏的hélthi = (healthy)
健康的nathélthi = (sick, ill)
有病的

Lav = (love) 爱

natláv = (hate) 恨

frend = (friend)
朋友natfrénd = (enemy)
敌人wörm = (warm)
温暖的natwörm = (cold)
寒冷的

练习 (5-10) EXERCISES (5-10)

把下列中文句子译成过渡英语。我们也提供标准英语的拼写形式作为帮助。Translate the following sentences from your language into *Transitional English*. As help to you, we provide the normal English spelling version as well.

5. 男孩生病了。(Boy be nohealthy [sick].)
6. 父亲与儿子谈话。(Father speak with son.)
7. 我家附近没有邮局。(There not be post office in of-I [I's] neighborhood.)
8. 今天早上外婆和妈妈不去教堂。(Grandmother and mother not go to church this morning.)
9. 坏小孩不去上学。(Not good boy not go to school.)
10. 我不喝冷咖啡。(I not drink notwarm [cold] coffee.)

当NAT

(NOT)位在任何一个动词前面, 这个动词就被否定, 表明这个动作不发生, 从未发生和将不会发生。
NAT HĒV (not have) 没有; NAT MEYK (not make) 不制造; NAT DU (not do) 不做。

When the word NAT (NOT) is placed before any verb, it makes that verb negative, representing an action that does not happen, has not happened, and will not happen. NAT HĒV (not have) ; NAT MEYK (not make) ; NAT DU (not do) .

人称代词THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

下面我们介绍人称代词连司动词TU BI (to be) '是 存在'的模式。过渡英语所有的动词都遵循这个模式。We present below the personal pronouns with the verb TU BI (to be). ALL THE VERBS OF *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH* FOLLOW THIS PATTERN.

在标准英语中, 不定式通常有介词(*to*) [tu]相伴, 如: (*to be*) [tu_bī]。但过渡英语倾向不使用词首[tu], 其不定式是与其词根 [bī] '是 存在'相同的。如果有需要在动词前使用介词, 我们就采用底部横线把它与动词连接起来: tu bī。In Standard English the infinitive is usually accompanied by the preposition (*to*) [tu], as in (*to be*) [tu_bī], but in *Transitional English* it is preferable to avoid using the prefix [tu], and the infinitive becomes identical to its root [bī]. If we find it necessary to prefix the preposition to the verb, then we connect it to the verb by means of an underline: tu bī.

现在时: 动词 *bī* (*to be*)

THE PRESENT TENSE: The verb *bī* (*to be*)

标准英语 Standard English	过渡英语 TE	中文 Chinese language
I am	ay bī	我是
you are	yu bī	你是
he is	hi bī	他是
she is	shi bī	她是
it is	it bī	这是

we are	wi bī	我们是
you are	yu bī	你们是
they are	dhey bī	他们是

BĪ -是 (to be)

的对应词, 中文意思为: '是, 存在'。这个不定式形式在过渡英语中也用作现在时各个人称的动词形式。BĪ -is the equivalent of (to be) which in Chinese language is '...?..'. This form of the infinitive also serves in *Transitional English* as the conjugated, personalized verb form with all the personal pronouns in the present tense.

过渡英语的发音和标准英语完全一致。在过渡英语字母表中的过渡英语的发音通常在后面括号内跟有标准英语的拼写形式。其在单括号中的内容应是与学习者母语一样的内容。这里单括号内留出空白以便使这个内容可以由具有一定语言知识的人改写成任何语言填入进去, 从而使这个文本能为他人更快更容易学习英语提供条件。

The words in *Transitional English* are pronounced in exactly the same manner as in Standard English. The *Transitional English* pronunciation in the TE alphabet is followed generally by Standard English orthography within parentheses. The words within single quotation marks represent the equivalents in the learners' own languages. They are left blank here, so that this text can be adapted to any language simply by having a knowledgeable person fill in the appropriate equivalents within the indicated parentheses, and thus make this text available to others for learning English quickly and easily.

shi (she) '她'
it (it) '这'
yu (you) '你 你们'

所有格:

形容词和代词 THE POSSESSIVES: ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS

下面是我们必需的代词: Now that we have the necessary pronouns:

ay yu hi shi it wi yu dhey

我们可以在前面加介词 av

(of) 并用连字符把相应的代词连接起来构成物主形容词。另一个替代形式是: 在一个代词后面加上一个撇号和 ('s) :

we can form the possessive adjectives by prefixing the preposition av (of) ' joined with the appropriate pronoun with a hyphen. An alternative form of the possessive adjective is

constructed by using the pronoun and simply adding a suffix of an apostrophe and s to it: ('s):

av-ay	av- yu	av-hi	av-shi	av-it	av-wi	av -yu	av-dhey
ay's	yu's	hi's	shi's	it's	wi's	yu's	dhey's
(my)	your)	(his)	(her)	(its)	(our)	your)	(their)
我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们 的	你们的	他们的

用名词表示的所有格 POSSESSIVE EXPRESSED WITH NOUNS

以上使用的同一介词词首 *av-* (*of*) 也能用来表示名词的所有格: av boy buk (the boy's book) 男孩的书; av-John book (John's book) 约翰的书。过渡英语The same prepositional prefix used above *av-* (*of*) is also used to express possession for nouns: av boy buk (the boy's book); av-John book (John's book). The ALTERNATE form [with apostrophe and *s = 's*] is also used with nouns in TE, just as in SE: boy's buk (boy's book); Jän's buk (John's book).

练习 (11-24) EXERCISES (11-24)

下面 你将会看到你们母语 (中文) 的句子, 后面括号内附有相应的标准英语的拼写。利用它作为帮助, 把中文句子译成过渡英语。然后与第22页上提供的答案进行核对。 Below, you will see sentences in your own language followed by their equivalents within parentheses in SE orthography. Using the latter as an aid, translate the sentences in your language into *Transitional English*. Then check your answers with those found on page 22.

11. 今天姐姐打扫了屋子。(Sister cleaned house today.) Example: Sístr klined haws tûdéy.
12. 我们没有糖。(We not have sugar.) Example: Wi nat hëv shúgr.
13. 我的儿子, 请给我的咖啡里放点糖和奶。(Please, of-I [I's] son, give to I cream and sugar for of-I [I's] coffee.)
14. 我们去银行兑现支票。我们需要很多钱。(We go to bank cash check. We need much money.)

15. 当我们健康时, 我们不去医院。当我们生病时, 我们需要药物。(When we be healthy, we not go to hospital. When we be sick, we need medicine.)
16. 美国女孩爱上墨西哥(或中国)男孩。(American girl love Mexican boy.)
17. 他们在列克幸顿生活和工作。(They live and work in Lexington.)
18. 他们住哪里? (What be of-they address? Where they live?)
19. 他们住在霍泊大街7204号。他们住在我们附近。(Of-they [They's] address be 7204 Hope Avenue. They live in of-we [we's] neighborhood.)
20. 你在这里住吗? 你的地址是...?(You live here? What be of-you [you's] address?)
21. 我的地址是霍泊大街312号, 和他们是同一个地区。(Of-I [I's] address be 312 Hope Avenue, in of-they same neighborhood.)
22. 你有电话吗? 是什么号码? You have telephone? What be of-it [it's] number?
23. 我的电话号码是区号123/ 456-07890。(Of-I [I's] telephone number be area 123/ 456-7890.)
24. 非常感谢。祝好运。明天早上见。(Thank you very much. Good luck. See you tomorrow morning.)

练习(1-24) 的答案ANSWERS to Exercises (1-24)

1. Héłthi boy drink wörm milk.
2. Ay bay médisns änd hayjínik things in drag stöör.
3. In av-ay [ay's] haws wi hæv kíchn, líving rum, fëmli rum, dáýning rum, thri bédrums, änd tu bëths.
4. Ay go in kår tu súprmarket bay füd.
5. Boy bī nat hólthi. [Boy bī sik.]
6. Fádhr spīk with san.
7. Dhër nat bī post ófis in av-ay [ay's] néybrhud.
8. Grëndmádhrr änd mádhrr nat go tu chrch dhis móorning.
9. Nat gud boy nat go tu skül.
10. Ay nat drink natwörm [kold] kófi.
11. Sístr klined haws tudéy.
12. Wi nat hæv shúgr.
13. Plíz, av-ay [ay's] san, giv tu-ay krím änd shúgr for av-ay [ay's] kófi.
14. Wi go tu bénk kësh chek. Wi nīd mach máni.
15. Wen wi bī hólthi, we nat go tu háspitl.
16. Amérikún gífl lav Méksikún boy.
17. Dhey liv änd wrk in Lexington.

18. Wat bī av-dhey [dhey's] ëdrûs? Wër dhey liv?
19. Av-dhey [dhey's] ëdrûs bī 7204 Howp Évnyu. Dhey liv in av-wi [wi's] néybrhud.
20. Yu liv hîr? Wat bī av-yu [yu's] ëdrûs?
21. Av-ay [ay's] ëdrûs bī 312 Howp Évnyu in av-dhey [dhey's] seym néybrhud.
22. Yu hëv télûfown? Wat bī av-it [it's] námbur?
23. Av-ay [ay's] télûfown námbur bī éria 123/ 456-7890.
24. Thank yu véri mach. Gud lak. Sī yu tûmárow mórning.