

## 第五课 Lesson Five

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### 一些短语(句)

#### SAM FRÉYZÛS (SOME PHRASES)

Párdnmi.	(Pardon me.) 对不起, 请原谅。
Hélow. Grítings.	(Hello. Greetings.) 喂 你好。
Gud dey.	(Good day.) 祝你愉快。
Gud mórning.	(Good morning.) 早上好。
Gud ìvning.	(Good evening.) 晚上好。
Gud nayt.	(Good night.) 晚安。
Häw bī yu?	(How be you?) 你身体怎样?
Fayn. Thank yu. Ènd yu?	(Fine. Thank you. And you?)

	很好, 谢谢。你也好吗?
So-so. Gud ináf.	(So-so. Good enough.) 马马虎虎, 还可以。
Nat so gud. Nat tú gud.	(Not so good. Not too good.) 不太好。不咋样。
Ay nat tök [spik] gud Ínglish.	(I not talk [speak] good English.) 我英语讲(说)得不好。
Pliz tök [spik] slówli.	(Please talk [speak] slowly.) 请讲(说)得慢一点。
Enjóy av-yu [yu's] fúd. Gud épútayt.	(Enjoy of-you [your] food. Good appetite.) 慢慢享用你的食物。祝你胃口好。
Tu av-yu [yu's] helth.	(To of-you [your] health.) 祝你健康。
Seym tu yu, thank yu.	(Same to you, thank you.) 你也一样, 谢谢你。
Ay wil-sí yu agén.	(I will see you again.) 下次再见。
Bay. Adyû.	(Bye. Adieu.) 再见。

**会话:** 如果两个人各自能用五分钟讲述自己的话, 那么他们两人就能有十分钟的对话。CONVERSATION: If two people can speak about themselves for five minutes, then the two of them can carry on a conversation of ten minutes.

为能达到这个有十课果文教程所提出的目的, 你应该书面准备好有关你自己的一些特别的事情, 细节可以是真实的, 也可以虚构。然后, 记住它们。这样, 你就能用过渡英语(TE)讲述五分钟关于你自己。需要时, 你能参看你的笔记。For purposes of this course of ten lessons, you should prepare in writing all the extraordinary things about yourself with either true or invented details, and then memorize them, so that you can give a talk about yourself in Transitional English for five minutes. You can consult your notes, if necessary.

下面是我们提到的有关“乔·弗迪”的一个例子。Here is an example of what we mean about JOE VERDE.

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我叫

喬·弗迪。我住在美国。我是在几个星期前开始学习过渡英语的。这是一个容易学的语言。我和我的妻子和小孩住在缅街的一间独立屋里。我们有一个儿子和两个女儿。我喜欢看一些新的地方。我喜欢旅游也喜欢在这里工作。我努力工作。我在建筑部门工作。收入尚好。

Av-ay neym bī Joe Verde [Jow Vrđi]. Ay liv in USA [Yu-Es-Ey]. Ay bigined stádi *Trensishnl Ínglish* biför for wiks. It bī véri ízi léngwíj. Ay liv in haws an Meyn Strít with av-ay wayf änd av-wi kids. Wi hëv wan san änd tu dótrs. Ay layk sī nyu pléyses. Ay layk trëvl, änd ay layk wrk hīr. Ay wrk hard, bat ay layk it. Ay wrk in kanstrákshn. Pey bī gud.

用上面的短文作为范例写出你自己的简历。Using the above paragraph as a model, write your own brief biographical paragraph.

评论任何一个有一定理解能力的人都能很快和很容易学习过渡英语。过渡英语能作为全球交流的一个媒介。它简单、灵活，而且实用地解决了不同文化间的交流以及面对面交际的问题。过渡英语已具备作为一个世界性辅助语言的样本的条件，它能作为一种世界方言或像有人把它称为地球通用语。OBSERVATION: Any intelligent person can learn Transitional English rapidly and most easily. Transitional English can serve as a medium of global communication. It is simple, flexible and a practical solution to the problem of intercultural communication, and face to face comprehension. *Transitional English* is ready for experimentation as an auxiliary universal second language, as a global dialect, or as some call it a "globolect."

下面是过渡英语语音和字母的另一个复习： HERE IS ANOTHER REVIEW OF *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH* SOUNDS AND ALPHABET:

五个元音的发音始终不变。这是对标准英语的一个改进，因为标准英语中每个元音有多种音值。此外，每个元音都有一个与其对应

的长得较长的音。较长的音由曲音符号表示，即在长元音上面加上两个小点。第五个元音是频繁出现的元音，它是一个中性的或称为非重央元音。发音时张口略小于发a，舌头稍向后拉，舌头成卷缩状发成浊音，几乎是一个喉音。The five vowels are always pronounced the same way, which is an improvement over standard English, which gives each vowel various values. Moreover, each vowel has its counterpart that is pronounced longer. The longer vowels are marked with an umlaut, two dots over the long vowel. A fifth vowel, that shows up frequently is the neutral, or schwa, vowel, that the mouth a bit more closed than for the a, and the tongue slightly pulled back while the voicing is also more retracted in the mouth and is almost pharyngeal.

- A 如中文'八(ba)'字中的a
- E 如中文'人(ren)'字中的e
- I 如中文'一(yi)'字中的i
- O 如中文'我(wo)'字中的o
- U 如中文'乌(wu)'字中的u

下面是五个长元音: ä, ë, ï, ö, ü。The five prolonged vowels appear as: ä, ë, ï, ö, ü.

另一个重要元音是非重央元音或叫中元音。这个元音是以û ( u 带一个音调符号) 符号表示的。这个音通常出现在标准英语非重读元音时。下面是这个中元音的一些例子: nútrûl中性的(neutral), 这个词中的 *a* 已不是一个“纯净”的元音或在pûrsûn人(person)这个词中的 *o* 也不再是“纯净”的元音了, 再如在tûméyto西红柿(tomato)中的*o* 也发成非重央元音û。The other important vowel is the schwa, or neutral vowel. This vowel is represented by the symbol û (u with a circumflex). It is normally found wherever the Standard English vowel is unaccented. An example of this neutral vowel is the word 'nútrûl' (neutral), wherein the *a* is no longer a "pure" vowel, or as in the word pûrsûn (person), where the *o* is again not a "pure" vowel, or as in 'tûméyto' (tomato), where the *o* is pronounced as a schwa û.

而辅音则在我们本族语中存在不少相同的音: The consonants have much the same sounds as they do in our native language: B (as in 如'ba'中的'b'玻音), CH (as in 如茶'cha'中的'ch'蚩音), J (as in 如机'j i'中的'j'基音), D (as in 如大'da'中的'd'得音), DH (as in \_\_\_\_\_), F (as in 如发'fa'中的'f'佛音), G (as in 如干'gan'中的'g'哥音), H (as in 如哈'ha'中的'喝'音), K (as in 如咖'ka'中的'科'音), L (as in 如拉'la'中的'勒'音), M (as in 如妈'ma'中的'摸'音), N (as in 如拿'na'中的'讷'音), P (as in 如怕'pa'中的'坡'音), R (has two values, one as a single alveolar tap, when it derives from a standard English intervocalic -tt- or -dd-, or as a fricative, retroflex *r* in all other cases), S (as in 如洒'sa'中的'思'音), SH (as in 如沙'sha'中的'诗'音), T (as in 如他'ta'中的'特'音), TH (etc...), V (etc....), W (as in 如娃'wa'中的'w'音), Y (as in 如牙'ya'中的'y'音), Z (as in 如杂'za'中的'资'音), ZH (as in 如扎'zha'中的'zh'音).

但在这些辅音中确有一些是我们语言中所没有的, 如:

TH是齿间摩擦音, 轻辅音, 如英语中的*think* ;

DH音是齿间摩擦音, 浊辅音, 如英语中的*this* ;

j是腭音, 塞擦音, 浊辅音, 如英语中的 *George* ;

R是腭音, 摩擦音, 捲舌音, 浊辅音, 如美式英语中的*right* 。

在这些辅音中, 有些音似乎在我们语言中是没有的: Among these consonants there are some that are somewhat unusual for our language:

TH interdental, fricative, unvoiced, in English *think*

DH interdental, fricative, voiced, in English *this*

J palatal, affricate, voiced, in English *George*

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R palatal, fricative, tongue retroflexed, voiced, as heard in American English *right*

**一定注意:** 在背诵读或拼读过渡英语字母时, 应在每个辅音后加上一个“i”音。而元音保持不变。NOTE WELL: When the ALPHABET is recited or spelled, in *Transitional English* an “i” is added to each consonant. The vowels remain unchanged.

A	B	CH	J	D	DH	E	F	G	H	KH	I	K	L	M
a	bi	chi	dzhi	di	Dhi	e	fi	gi	$\begin{matrix} H \\ i \end{matrix}$	khi	i	ki	Li	mi
N	O	P	R	S	SH	T	TH	U	V	W	Y	Z	ZH	
ni	o	pi	ri	si	Shi	ti	thi	u	vi	wi	yi	zi	zhi	

由于标准英语中很少有词形变化, 没有表示格的词尾也很正常。在过渡英语中只有两个重要的词尾: 一个是表示复数的 *-s*; 另一个是付词词尾 *li*。As standard English lacks declensions, it normally lacks case endings. There are only two types of endings that are important in *Transitional English*, the plural *-s*, and the adverbial *-li*.

复数是由名词后加 *s* 构成: big buk 一本大书 = (a big book); big buks 一些大书 = (big books)。THE PLURAL is formed by adding an *s* to the nouns: big buk = (a big book); big buks = (big books)

*-LI* 是构成付词的词尾, 它是加在形容词之后的: gud 好的 > gúdli 很好地, strong 坚强的 > strongli 坚强地; byútifl 漂亮的 > byútifli 完美地. Shi sing byútifli. (She sings beautifully.) 她唱得悦耳动听。

*-LI* is the ADVERBIAL ENDING, and is added to adjectives: gud > gúdli ; strong > strongli ; byútifl > byútifli . Shi sing byútifli. (She sings beautifully.)

过渡英语中直接宾语(宾格)是由它在句中的位置决定的, 因它位于动词之后, 而不是因为它具有任何特别的词尾(格的形式): Ay help hi. (I help he.) 我帮助他。Ay häv byútifl fláwrs. (I have beautiful flowers.) 我有美丽的花朵。

THE DIRECT OBJECT (THE ACCUSATIVE CASE) is recognized by its POSITION, because it follows the verb in a sentence, and not because it has any special ending [case form] in *Transitional English*: Ay help hi. (I help he.) . Ay häv byútifl fláwrs. (I have beautiful flowers.)

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动词: 在过渡英语里动词只有四个形式[I-IV], 它们仅有六个截然不同的功能: (I.1) 不定式, 它是动词原形, 同时也组成(I.2)现在时和组成(I.3)命令式。而过去时则以动词尾-ed (II.4), 来表示, 将来时则以词冠 *wil-* (III.5)来表示, 而条件式是以词冠 *wud-* (IV.6). 来识别。

VERBS: The verb has only four forms in *Transitional English* [I-IV], which have only six distinct functions: (I.1) The infinitive, which is identical to form (I.2), the present tense, and to form (I.3), the imperative. While the past tense is distinguished by the *-ed* ending (II.4), the future tense with the prefix *wil-* (III.5), while the conditional has the prefix *wud-* (IV.6).

----- I -----		
----- 1 -----	----- 2 -----	----- 3 -----
不定式 INFINITIVE	现在时 PRESENT	命令式 (祈使) IMPERATIVE
help=tu_help	help	help!
(to help)	(helps)	(help!)
帮助	现在帮助	救人啊!
----- II -----		
----- 4 -----	----- III -----	----- IV -----
过去时 PAST	将来时 FUTURE	条件式 CONDITIONAL
-ED	WIL-	WUD-
helped	wil-help	wud-help
(helped)	(will help)	(would help)
过去帮助过	将会帮助	如果帮助

词汇 VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY)

avéylabl (available) adj. 可得到的  
 bægúj (baggage) n. 行李包  
 chek awt (check-out) phr. 结账离开  
 dábl (double) adj. 双的  
 dífrnts (difference) n. 区别  
 élúveytr (elevator) n. 不同桌  
 flör (floor) n. 层楼  
 kī (key) n. 钥匙  
 king (king) n. 皇帝  
 köl (call) n. 呼叫, 打电话  
 krédit kard (credit card) phr. 信用卡  
 kwīn (queen) n. 皇后  
 nekst (next) n. 下一个  
 prays (price) n. 价格  
 régyulr (regular) n. 常规的  
 réylrowd (railroad) n. 铁路  
 risīt (receipt) n. 发票  
 rum (room) n. 房间  
 sayn (sign) n. 记号, 符号  
 síngl (single) adj. 单个的  
 spéshl (special) adj. 特别的  
 stéyshn (station) n. 站  
 tēks (tax) n. 税  
 tēksi (taxi) n. 出租车, 计程车  
 weyk-ap (wake up) phr. 醒

对话DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)

标题 对话

(In hotel)

(在旅馆里)

Túrist.--Helów. Ay kámed bay tēksi from réylröd stéyshn. Yu hēv avéylabl rum?  
 (Hello. I comed by taxi from railroad station. You have available room?)

旅客--

你好, 我搭计程车从火车站来。你们有空房间吗?

Klrk.--Yes, sr [médûm]. Yu want síngl or dábl rum? (Yes, sir [madam]. You want single or double room?)

店员--

有的, 先生(夫人)。你要单人间还是双人间?

Túrist.--Síngl. No. Dábl, pliz. Hāw mach bī dábl rum? (Single. No. Double. How much be double room?)

旅客--单人间。不, 双人间。双人间是什么价格?

Klrk.--Wi hëv spéshl reytr tudéy av wan hándrd dálrs pr dey, plas ten prsént tēks. Yu want tu síngl beds or wan régyulr dábl bed? Wi ólso hëv kwín ènd king sayz beds. (We have special rate today of one hundred dollars per day, plus ten percent tax. You want two single beds or one regular double bed? We also have queen and king size beds.)

Túrist.--Wat bí dífrnts? (What be difference.)

Klrk.--Dhey bí bígr, bat seym prays. (They be bigger, but same price.)

Túrist.--Régyulr bed wil-bí fayn. (Regular bed will be fine.)

Klrk.--Yes, sr [médûm]. Av-yu rum námbr bí 205. Hír bí av-yu kí. Yu kën teyk élúveytr tu tuth flör (wanth for yu) an av-yu rayt. Yu níd help with av-yu bégij? (Yes, sir [madam]. Of-you room number be 205. Here be of-you key. You can take elevator to twoth floor [oneth for you] on of-you right. You need help with of-you baggage?)

Túrist.--No, thënk yu. Ay kën hëndl it. (No, thank you. I can handle it.) 太太。

Klrk.--Yes, sr [médûm]. Gud nayt. (Yes, sir [madam]. Good night.)

Túrist.--Gud nayt. Plíz giv tu ay weyk-ap kól èt 6 a.m. (Good night. Please give to I wake up call at 6 a.m.)

Klrk.--Yes, sr [médûm]. Hëv gud nayt, sr [médûm]. (Yes, sir [madam]. Have good night, sir [madam].)

店员-

今天我们价格优惠，一佰元一天加百分之十的税。你要两只单人床还是一只普通双人床？我们亦有大号和特大号床。

旅客-它们之间有什么差别？

店员-它们大些，但价格一样。

旅客-就要普通双人床。

店员-

好，先生(太太)。你是205房间，这是你的钥匙。你可以乘电梯上二楼(你是第一间)，在你的右面。是否需要帮你搬行李？

旅客-不用了，谢谢。我自己能行。

店员- 呃，先生 太太 晚安！

旅客- 晚安。请你早上六点叫醒我。

店员- 是，先生（太太）。祝你晚安！



*Nekst Dey (Next Day)*

(第二天)

Túrist.--Ay bî chéking awt. Ay wud layk pey av-ay bil. (I be checking out. I would like pay of-I bill.)

旅客--我想结账退房。

Klrk.--Yes, sr [médûm]. Kësh, chek, or krédit kard? (Yes, sir [madam]. Cash, check, or credit card?)

店员--是 先生(夫人)。现金, 支票还是信用卡?

Túrist.--Krédit kard. (Credit card.)

旅客--信用卡。

Klrk.--Bil kam tu wan hándrd ten dálrs. Pliz sayn hîr. Thênk yu. Hîr bî av-yu risit. (Bill come to one hundred ten dollars. Please sign here. Thank you. Here be of-you receipt.)

店员--帐单是壹百壹拾元。请在这里签字。谢谢, 给你发票。

Túrist.--Thênk yu. Hêv gud dey. (Thank you. Have [a] good day.)

旅客--谢谢。祝你愉快。

Klrk.--Yu tú, sr [médûm]. (You too, sir [madam]).

店员--也祝你愉快 先生(夫人)。

□头练习(1-10): 回答下列问题。 ORAL EXERCISES (1-10): Answer the following questions.

1. Hu bî prsûns tóking in dáyalog?
2. Wat túrist want in hotél?
3. Hotél hêv avéylabl rum?
4. Wat sayz beds bî avéylabl?
5. Wat túrist teyk tu go tu tuth flör?
6. Kên túrist hêndl av-hi bégij?
7. Hu nîd weyk-ap kôl êt 6 a.m.?
8. Wen túrist chek awt from hotél?
9. Hâw mach bîed bil?
10. With wat túrist pey hotél bil?

答案 (1-10): ANSWERS (1-10) :

1. Túrist ênd klrk bî prsûns tóking in dáyalog.
2. Túrist want rum in hotél.
3. Yes, hotél hêv avéylabl rum.

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4. Avéylabl beds bī in sayz régyulr, kwīn änd king. Thri kaynds=Thri tayps.
5. Túrist teyk élûveytr tu tuth flör.
6. Yes, túrist kēn hēndl av-hi bēgij.
7. Túrist nīd weyk-ap kōl èt 6 a.m.
8. Túrist chek awt from hotél nekst dey.
9. Bil bīed \$110 [wan hándrd ten dálrs].
10. Túrist pey hotél bil with krédit kard.

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