过渡英语- 供讲中文人员使用

TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH FOR EVERYONE

第一课 Lesson One

目录 CONTENTS

> - 　　练习 **Exercises**

能适合任何人使用的过渡英语是以世界语言中使用最广泛的标准英语为基础的。这本简化英语课本的基本特点是它的实用性。这是一种有用的英语形式，使用它能使全球范围内不同种族、不同文化的人与人之间进行面对面的交际。*Transitional English for Everyone* **is based on Standard English, which is the most widespread of the world' s languages. This text of simplified English is based on real usage. This is a useful form of English for interpersonal and intercultural face-to-face communication around the globe.**

阅读整篇课文，学会课文中的词汇并记住对话，然后试着去做练习。**Read this complete lesson; learn the vocabulary and the dialogue by heart, and then, try to write the exercises.**

我们将从过渡英语的字母开始。标准英语的字母刊在苐十课的最后章节，不同字母的相应名称也列在那里。在讲述过渡英语字母时，我们只能局限使用目前纲络软件所能提供的语音符号。**We will begin with the** *Transitional English* **alphabet. The Standard English alphabet can be seen as the last item of Lesson 10, where it is given with the respective names of the various letters. Here, in the representation of the** *Transitional English* **alphabet, we are restricted in the use of the phonetic symbols by the limitations imposed currently by the inadequacies of the Internet software programs.**

过渡英语字母
THE TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH ALPHABET

过渡英语有 **29** 个字母（音）**The** *Transitional English* **alphabet has 29 sounds:**

在互⊠网上，如果你奌击划线字母，你会听到字母的发音以及它的名称。On the Internet, if you click on the underlined letters you will hear their pronunciation along with their names. [Then click on the play button in the Sound Recorder window that appears on the monitor .]

A　B　CH　J　　D　DH　E　F　G　H　KH　I　K　　L　M

a bi chi dzhi di dhi e fi gi hi khi i ki li mi

N O P R S SH T TH U V W Y Z ZHI

ni o pi ri si shi ti thi u vi wi yi zi zhi

有些符号，如二合字母 *sh* 和 *ch* 具有特殊的音值。二合字母 *sh* 噝腭音，可在英语 shorts(短裤)中听到这个音，或如法语 ch 在 chanter(唱歌)中的这个音，或如葡萄牙语 nos 中词未的 s 音。 *zh* 这个音如同法语单词 jour 中的 j 音或如葡萄牙语单词 fugir 中的 g 音。美国英语中 h 的发音如同古巴西班牙语中的喉音 j(没有软腭送气)。二合字母 *th* 的发音是如同卡斯底利西班牙语单词 *ceceo* 中的 c 音，而二合字毋 *dh* 的发音就如同卡斯底利亚西班牙语 lado 中 d 的发音。*th* 和 *dh* 两个音都是齿间音(舌尖处在上下前齿之间,两者的区别在 *th* 是清音，而发 *dh* 音时声带参与振动。过渡英语中的 *kh* 音具有与 卡斯底利亚西班牙语中相应字母同样的发音，是一个软腭送气音，或像德语的 ch 音在著名作曲家巴赫 *Bach* 的名字中的发音。

J 是另一个特殊字母 ，其发音是始於闭塞音 *d*，而以舌前送气音 *zh* 结束。 这是一个浊音，与其相应的清音是 *ch*，其发音是以 *t* 开始，而以 *sh* 结束。字母 *j* 从语言学角度的描述是：辅音、塞擦音、腭化齿龈音、送气闭塞音、浊音。
Some of these symbols, like the digraphs, *sh* and *ch*, have special values. The digraph *sh* has the sibilant palatal sound heard in the English *shorts* {Translate to your native language.}, or in the French *ch* as in *chanter* {Translate to your native language.}'to sing' , or as the final *s* in Portuguese *nos*. The *zh* has the value of the French *j* as in the word *jour*, or as the Portuguese *g* in the word *fugir*. The American English *h* is pronounced like the Cuban Spanish glottal *j* (without velar aspiration). The digraph *th* has the sound of the Castilian Spanish *c* as in the word *ceceo*, and the digraph *dh* has the sound of the Castilian Spanish *d* as in *lado*. Both *th* and *dh* are interdental sounds (with the tip of the tongue held between the front teeth, the difference between the two is that *th* is unvoiced, while the vocal chords do function for the pronunciation of the *dh*. The *Transitional English kh* has the same phonetic value as the Castilian Spanish letter *j*, a velar aspirate, and the same as the German *ch* seen in the famous composer's name *Bach*.

Another special letter is the *j*. The *j* begins as an occlusive *d* and ends as a palatal aspirate *zh*. The *j* is the voiced counterpart of the unvoiced *ch*, which begins with a *t*

and ends with a *sh***. The** *j* **is described linguistically as: consonant, affricate, alveolar-palatal, occlusive-aspirate, voiced.**

清辅音与浊辅音之间的区别在於发声时声带是否振动。清辅音声带不振动，而浊辅音则声带振动，就像发元音时振动一样。**The distinction between an unvoiced and a voiced consonant depends on the vibration of the vocal chords. The chords do not vibrate for the unvoiced consonant, but do so for the voiced, in the same manner as they vibrate for the vowels.**

重音和音量（音的持续）

THE STRESS AND QUANTITY [DURATIVE] ACCENTS

本课本中重音是用 ['] 符号表示。这个符号通常出现在元音字母，但当字母 **r** 处於多音节词中的最响亮音节时，重音也能落在 **r [r']** 音节上。 **音量或者持续重音，**也就是一个元音的持续长度，是用在元音上加两个奌来表示，这个变音符号有时也叫作曲音[ä]。**The stress accent is indicated in our text by the sign [']. This sign usually appears on the vowels and occasionally above the r [ŕ], whenever the r is the nucleus of a syllable in a polysyllabic word. The quantity, or durative accent, that is, the prolonged duration of a vowel is indicated by two points above the vowel, or as this diacritical mark is sometimes called, by the 'umlaut' [ä].**

由此，我们列出美国英语中元音的两种类型：（1）元音 a, e, i, o, 和 u 是短音 (奌击这里来听短元音的发音)；和 (2)元音 ä, ë, ï, ö,和 ü 是長音(其中曲音符号表示元音音量的延長)；(点击这里来听長元音的发音).Hence we indicate two types of vowels in American English: (1) the vowels a, e, i, o, and u are short; and (2) the vowels ä, ë, ï, ö, and ü are long (in which the umlaut shows the prolonged vocalic quantity); **也有一个中性元音**。There is also a neutral vowel.**

中性元音 NEUTRAL VOWEL

在美国英语中每当元音非重读时，这些元音大多具有中度音值。在语言学中，这种弱化的元音通常称之为非重央元音。本课本中，中性或弱化元音一般都用 *u* **加上音调附加符号** *û* **来表示。When the American English vowels are not accented, they often take on a neutral value. In linguistics, this weakened vowel is usually referred to as a 'schwa' . In our text, the neutralized, or weakened, vowels are generally represented by a** *u* **with a circumflex:** *û*.

双元音 THE DIPHTHONGS

当元音 a e i o u 与半辅音 *y* **和** *w* **组合在一起时，其组合只组成一个音节(参看下面一些例子)。When the vowels, a e i o u, are combined with the semi consonants** *y* **and** *w*, **such a combination constitutes only one syllable (see some examples below).**

ay 如代词 *I*		**wa**	如数字	
oy 如 *boy*	中的	**we** 如 *well* 中的 w e		
ey 如 *they*	中的	**wi** 如 *window* 中的 wi		
uy 如 *buy* 中的 uy		**wo** 如 *quote* 中的 wo		
aw 如 *how*	中的			

词汇（1）VOKÉBYULERI (VOCABULARY) (1)

在下列词汇表中，园括号内是
美国英语的标准拼写。每个条目有三部份组成。第一部份是用过渡英语拼写的单词的发音；第二部份是标准英语的拼写；第三部份则是该单词的中文意义。   In the vocabulary lists that follow, the **parentheses will indicate the normal orthography of American English. Each entry will be in three parts. The first part of each entry is the pronunciation of the word presented in** *Transitional English* **spelling; the second part is the normal English spelling, and the third part is the meaning of the word given in Chinese.**

专用名词通常保持源来语言的拼写形式，其发音在方括号内标出，例如：*John* [Jan]**The proper names are usually to be left in the orthography of the original language, with their pronunciation being indicated within square brackets, v.g.,** *John* [Jan]**.**

Part 1.

av (of) prep. (属于**)**……的

ay (I) pron. 我

banéna (banana) n. 香蕉

bat (but) conj. 但是

bay (bye) n. 再见

bed (bed) n. 床；床位和早歺 **bed ënd brékfûst (bed and breakfast) phr.**

bëk (back) n. 背、后面

bï (be) v. 是

bred (bread) n. 面包

brékfûst (breakfast) n. 早歺

Jän (John) p.n. 约翰(人名)

Jow (Joe) p.n. 乔(人名)

dhen (then) adv. 然后

dhet (that) adj. 那个

dhet wans (that ones) pron. 那些

dey (day) n. 日子

dínr (dinner) n. 正歺

dhis (this) adj. sing. and pl. 这、这些

drink (drink) v. 喝、飲

du (do) v. 做

eg (egg) n. 鸡 蛋

ënd (and) conj. 和

éni (any) adj. 任何的

Éshlûnd (Ashland) p.n. 阿什兰(地名)

farm n. 农场

fármr (farmer) n. 农民

fayn (fine) adj. 好的

féktri (factory) n. 工厂

for (for) prep. 为了

frend (friend) n. 朋友

from (from) prep. 从……

gud (good) adj. 好的

häw (how) interr. 怎样

hélow (hello) n. 喂

hu (who) interr. pron. 谁

kam (come) v. 来

layk (like) v. 喜欢、像

mórning (morning) n. 早上

motél (motel) n. 汽车旅舘

neym (name) n. 名字

nïd (need) v. 需要

north (north) n. 北

Oháyo (Ohio) p.n. 俄亥俄州

ónli (only) adv. 仅仅

or (or) conj. 或者

oríjûnli (originally) adv. 原来

rayt (right) adj. 正确的、右面的

ripáblik (republic) n. 共和国

sírial (cereal) n. 谷物片

skrëmbled (scrambled) v. 炒

Slóvak (Slovak) p.n. 斯洛伐克

Téksûs (Texas) p.n. 德克萨斯州

teyk (take) v. 拿、拿走

thenk (thank) v. 谢谢

thenks (thanks) n. 感谢

-ûs (-es) 名词复数–es 结尾形式，例如，haws>háwzûs (house>houses) plural ending variant of –es, e.g., haws>háwzûs (house>houses)

wat (what) interr. 什么

wel (well) adv. 好

wër (where)   adv., interr. 在哪里

yu (you) pron. 你、你们

Part 2.

giv (give) v. 给

hïr (here) adv. 这里

ït (eat) v. 吃

it (it) pron. 这

kap (cup) n. 杯子

kófi (coffee) n. 咖啡

krïm (cream) n. 奶油

Méksikûn (Mexican) p.n. 墨西哥人

Méksiko (Mexico) p.n. 墨西哥

milk (milk) n. 牛奶

pépr (pepper) n. 胡椒

píses (pieces) pl.n. （多）块、（多）片

plïz (please) v. 请

Sándey (Sunday) p.n. 星期天

Sétrdey (Saturday) p.n. 星期六

shúgr (sugar) n. 糖

sï (see) v. 看见

solt (salt) n. 盐

Spénish (Spanish) p.n. 西班牙语

spïk (speak) v. 讲、说

tówsted (toasted) adj. 烘（面包）

tu (to) prep. 到、向

tu (two) adj. 二

wan (one) adj., pron. 一

wil- (will) v. 将会、要

yéstrdey (yesterday) n. 昨天

Part 3.

Ínglish (English) p.n. 英语

kanstrákshn (construction) n. 迠设

kaynd (kind) adj. 好意的

lŕn (learn) v. 学习

réstrant (restaurant) n. 歺馆

shur (sure) adv. 確定

tudéy (today) n. 今天

wélkam (welcome) adj. 欢迎

wŕk (work) n. 工作

Part 4.

aráwnd (around) prep. 在......周围、附近

go (go) v. 去

hémbrgr (hamburger) n. 汉堡包

hëv (have) v. 有

in (in) prep. 在里面

ïst (east) n. 东

Kávingtûn (Covington) p.n. 卡温顿(地名)

Kélûfornia (California), Kentáki (Kentucky) p.n. (美国的州名) 加利福尼亚州，肯德基 州

Kórbin (Corbin) p.n. 科尔宾(地名)

lak (luck) n. 运气

lanch (lunch) n. 午歺

Léksingtûn (Lexington) p.n. 列克星顿(地名)

Lúivil (Louisville) p.n. 路易 斯维尔(地名)

luk (look) v. 看

méybi (maybe) adv. 可能

pleys (place) n. 地方

sápr (supper) n. 晚歺

sawth (south) n. 南

Sën Diégo (San Diego) Sën Frënsísko (San Francisco) p.n. 'cities of California' 圣迭哥、旧金山   (加州城市名)

séndwich (sandwich) n. 三明治

so löng (so long) phr. 再见

tú (too) adv. 也

tumárow (tomorrow) adv. 明天

want (want) v. 要

west (west) n. 西

<table>
<tr><td align="center">对话 DÁYALOG (DIALOGUE)</td><td align="center">题目<></td></tr>
<tr><td align="center">In ' Bed ënd Brékfûst' motél (In a ' Bed and Breakfast' motel)</td><td align="center">在一家提供床位和早歺的汽车旅馆里</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Part 1.</u> John.--Gud mörning. (Good morning.)</td><td>约翰---早上好！</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joe.--Hélow. Häw bï yu? (Hello. How be you?)</td><td>乔---喂！你好吗？</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.--Fayn. Thenk yu, ënd yu? (Fine. Thank you, and you?)</td><td>约翰---好。谢谢你，你呢？</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joe.--Fayn. Thenks. (Fine. Thanks.)</td><td>乔---好。谢谢。</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.--Ay bï Jan. Wat bï av-yu neym? (I be John. What be of you name?)</td><td>约翰---我是约翰。你叫什么名字？</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joe.--Ay bï Jow. Wër yu from. (I be Joe. Where you from?)</td><td>乔---我叫乔。你从哪里来？</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.--Ay bï from Oháyo, ënd yu? (I be from Ohio, and you?)</td><td>约翰---我来自俄亥俄州，你呢？</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joe.--Ay bï from Téksûs. (I be from Texas.)</td><td>乔---我来自德克萨斯州。</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.--Wel, ay kam oríjûnli from Slóvak Ripáblik. Ay bï Slóvak. Ay spïk Slóvak. (Well, I come originally from Slovak Republic. I be Slovak. I speak Slovak.)</td><td>约翰---哦，我原本来自斯洛伐克共和国。我是斯洛伐克人。我讲斯洛伐克语。</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Part 2.</u> Joe.--Wel, dhen, ay kam oríjûnli from Méksiko. Ay bï Méksikûn. Ay spïk Spënish. (Well, then, I come originally from Mexico. I be Mexican. I speak Spanish.)</td><td>乔---好吧，我原本来自墨西哥。我是墨西哥人。我讲西班牙语。</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.-- Wen yu kámed hïr? (When you comed here?)</td><td>约翰---你什么时侯来这里的？</td></tr>
<tr><td>Joe.--Ay kámed Sétrdey. Ënd yu? (I comed Saturday. And you?)</td><td>乔---我星期六来的。你呢？</td></tr>
<tr><td>John.--Ay kámed yéstrdey—Sándey. Wat yu ït for brékfûst? (I comed yesterday—Sunday. What you eat for breakfast?)</td><td>约翰---我昨天来的，星期天。你早歺吃什么？</td></tr>
</table>

Joe.--Tudéy, ay ït ónli sírial with milk ënd banéna. Ay nat layk drink kófi. Ënd yu? (Today, I eat only cereal with milk and banana. I not like drink coffee. And you?)

乔---今天我只吃了牛奶谷物片和香蕉。我不喜欢喝咖啡。你呢？

John.--Ay wil-ït wan skrëmbled eg, tu pïses av tówsted bred, ënd kap av kófi with krïm ënd shúgr. Dhis egs nïd solt ënd pépr. Plïz, giv tu ay solt ënd pépr. (I will eat one scrambled egg, two pieces of toasted bread, and cup of coffee with cream and sugar. These eggs need salt and pepper. Please, give to I salt and pepper.)

约翰---我会吃一份炒蛋、两片土司面包和一杯加奶加糖的咖啡。炒蛋需要盐和胡椒。请给我一炅盐和胡椒。

Part 3. Joe.--Shur. Hïr. (Sure. Here.)

乔---当然了，请拿。

John.--Thenk yu. (Thank you.)

约翰---谢谢你。

Joe.--Yu wélkam. (You welcome.)

乔---不客气。

John.--Wat yu du hïr? Way yu kam hïr? (What you do here? Why you come here?)

约翰---你在这里做什么？你为什么来到这里？

Joe.--Ay kam luk for wrk, ënd lrn Ínglish. (I come look for work, and learn English.)

乔---我是来找工作的，也想学习英语。

John.--Ay du seym thing: luk for wrk ënd lrn spïk Ínglish. (I do same thing: look for work and learn speak English.)

约翰---我也是这样：找工作和学说英语。

Joe.-- Wat kaynd wrk yu luk for? (What kind work you look for?)

乔---你想找什么样的工作？

John.--Éni kaynd--farm, féktri, réstrant, kanstrákshn, yu neym it. (Any kind-- farm, factory, restaurant, construction, you name it.)

约翰---什么工作都行------农场、工厂、歺馆、迠筑工地，等等。

Part 4. Joe.--Ay luk for wrk an farm. Ay bï fármr. (I look for work on farm. I be farmer.)

乔---我想找一份农场的工作。我是农民。

John.--Yu kam tu rayt pleys. Dhër bï gud farm wrk aráwnd Lexington. (You come to right place. There be good farm work around Lexington.)

约翰---你来的正是地方。列克星顿附近有不错的农场活干。

Joe.--Yu ólso luk for wrk in Lexington? (You also look for work in Lexington?)

乔---你也在列克星顿找工作吗？

John.--Yes, bat if ay nat wrk in Lexington, méybi ay go west tu Louisville, or ïst tu Ashland, or sawth to Corbin, or north tu Covington. (Yes, but if I not work in Lexington, maybe I go west to Louisville, or east to Ashland, or south to Corbin, or north to Covington.)

约翰---是的，但如果我不在列克星顿工作，也许往西我会去路易斯维尔，往东会去阿希兰，往南会去科尔宾，往北会去卡温顿找工作。

Joe.--Wel, gud lak. (Well, good luck.)

乔---好吧，祝你好运！

John.--Thenk yu. Gud lak tu yu tú. (Thank you. Good luck to you too.)

约翰---谢谢你。也祝你好运！

Joe.--So long. Sï yu tumárow. (So long. See you tomorrow.)

乔---再见。明日见！

John.--Wel, méybi tunáyt ay wil-bï bëk for sápr. Bay. Hëv gud dey. (Well, maybe tonight I will be back for supper. Bye. Have good day.)

约翰---好吧，今晚也许我会回来吃晚饭。再见。祝你愉快！

语言是与事物(名词)和动作(动词)有关联的。过渡英语通常省略定冠词[dha=(the)]和 [a=(a)]不定冠词。在你们进入学习标准英语阶段，定冠词和不定冠词是必定要学的。（'**Language has to do with things (nouns) and actions (verbs).** *Transitional English* **normally omits the definite [dha=(the)] and indefinite [a=(a)] articles. These, of course, will be learned later when you pass to Standard English.'**

一个事物 One thing	作用于acts on	另一个事汤 another thing.
主语-----名词 SUBJECT-noun	动词 VERB	宾语----名词 OBJECT-noun
Ay	Ït	sírial.
(I	Eat	cereal.)
我	吃	谷物片。

Yu	**Ït**	**eg.**
(You	**Eat**	**egg.)**
你 (你们)	**吃**	**雞蛋。**

过渡英语中任何词的功能是由它在句中的位置决定的。词序始终是：主体(S)--动词(V)--客体(O)。**正如早先提及的那样**，定冠和不定冠两个冠词在过渡英语中通常是被省略。有许多语言是没有冠词的，其中也包括汉语和斯洛伐克语支。**The function of any word in *Transitional English* is determined by its position in the sentence. The order is always: subject (S) --verb (V) -- object (O). As stated earlier, both the definite and indefinite articles are normally omitted in *Transitional English*. The lack of articles is seen in many other languages, including those of Chinese and of the Slovanic branch.**

复数 PLURALITY

在单数名词 '(eg) ' （雞蛋）后加-*s* 构成复数名词(eg*s* '多个雞蛋 ')。如果单词本身已是以 -*s* 结尾，那么我们就加上 -*es* [s. pïs(piece)（单数： 块、片），**pl. pïses (pieces)（复数：多块、多片），�管这个复数词尾通常发成弱化元音[-ûs]。（To the singular noun, '(eg) ' , we add an -*s* in order to form the plural (eg*s*   ). If the word already ends in -*s* in the singular, then we form the plural by adding（ an -*es* [s. pïs (piece) , pl. pïses (pieces)], even though this plural ending is often pronounced with a schwa vowel, [-ûs].**

代词   THE PRONOUNS

无论什么格（主格、直接宾格和间接宾格、所有格，等等），代词始终保持不变：**ay (I) 我 , yu (you) 你、你们, hi (he)他, 等等。The pronouns remain unchanged for all cases: subject, direct and indirect objects, possessive, etc.: ay (I) 我 , yu (you) 你、你们, hi (hi) 他 etc.**

ay (I)   我

yu (you) [sing.]	你
yu (you) [pl.]	你们

时态   THE TENSES

为表明某个动作的不同时态，在动词词根后加上相应的词尾。动词词根是该动词的不定式形式：*ĭt (eat)* 吃, *luk (look)* 看, *skrëmbl (scramble)* 炒, *twöst (toast)* 烘。**'To demonstrate the various tenses of an action, we add the appropriate endings to the verb' s root. The root of a verb is its infinitive form:** *ĭt (eat)*, *luk (look)*, *skrëmbl (scramble)*, *töwst (toast)*'.

用任何一个代词和动词构成现在时态，我们只使用不定式未表示： *ĭt* 吃 , *luk* 看 , *töst* 烘。这些形式是描述即时发生的动作。 **To form the PRESENT tense of a verb with any pronoun, we merely make use of the infinitive form without any change:** *ĭt* , *luk* , *töwst* . **These forms describe the action at the moment of its occurrence.**

在动词词根后加上后缀 *-ed*：*ĭt, luk, skrëmbl, töwst*: *ĭted* (ate) 已吃过 *lúked* (looked) 已看 *skrëmbled* (scrambled) 已炒 *töwsted* (toasted) 已烘，构成过去时态。这个时态表示一个完成的动作。**To form the PAST tense, we add the suffix** *-ed* **to the verb-root** *ĭt*, *luk*, *skrëmbl*, *töwst*: *ĭted* (ate) , *lúked* (looked) , *skrëmbled* (scrambled) , *töwsted* (toasted) . **This tense shows a completed action.**

在动词词根前使用前缀 *wil-* 未構成将未时。这个时态表示一个动作即将开始 **To form the FUTURE tense we use the prefix** *wil-* **before the root-verb. [This tense indicates an action still to begin.]**

过去时 **PAST:**

Ay	*kámed*	**Sándey.**
(I	comed	**Sunday.)**

我	星期天	来的。

Yu	*kámed*	**from Méksiko.**
(You	**comed**	**from Mexico.)**
你(你们)	**来自**	**墨西哥。**

将耒时 FUTURE:

Ay	*wil-ĭt*	**egs.**
(I	**will eat**	**eggs.)**
我	**将要吃**	**雞蛋。**

每个名词和动词都依照上面的规则，没有例外。标准英语中每个不规则动词，如 *eat, ate, will eat* 在过渡英语中统一规范为下列形式: *ĭt (eat)*吃[现在式]，*ĭted (eated)* [过去式] *wil-ĭt (will-eat)* [将耒式] 。**Each noun and verb follows the rules indicated above WITHOUT EXCEPTION. Every Standard English irregular verb like *eat, ate, will eat* is regularized in *Transitional English* to: *ĭt (eat)* [present tense], *ĭted (eated)* [past tense], *wil-ĭt (will-eat)* [future tense].**

在过渡英语中没有语法上的性。没有像不少语言中具有的阳性、陰性和中性名词。过渡英语不使用冠词，因为即使在标准英语(以下简略为 **SE**)中也只使用一个定冠词(*the [dha]*) ，它仍是没有性和没有数的区别，可用於任何性的名词，也同样使用於单数和复数名词。由此， **SE** 标准英语 (*the salt*) 在 **TE** 过渡英语中简化为 *solt*。 **There is no grammatical gender in *Transitional English*. There are no**

masculine, feminine, nor neuter nouns, as happens in many languages. While *Transitional English* avoids using articles, even Standard English (henceforth SE) uses only one definite article (*the [dha]*) which remains genderless and numberless, being the same for all genders and for both singular and plural nouns. Hence SE (*the salt*) becomes in TE simply *solt*.

Plïz giv tu ay [dha] solt ënd pépr. (Please give to I [the] salt and pepper.) 请给我盐和胡椒。 方括号里的词是省略的。The word between the brackets is omitted.

所有格形式是用介词 *av* (of)（的）来表示。因此 'your name' （你的名词）在 *TE* （过渡英语）中是 *av-yu neym*， 'My name' （我的名字）在   *TE*（过渡英语）中是 *av-ay neym*。有 一个可供选择的形式是由一个代词加上 ' s 组成: *yu' s neym* 'your name'(你的名字)， *ay' s neym* 'my name' (我的名字)， 等等。而最简单的形式是直接使用代词作为形容词：**ay neym 'my name,'(我的名字) yu neym 'your name,'(你的名字) dhey neym 'their name,'(他们的名字) etc. THE POSSESSIVE: The possessive form is expressed with the preposition** *av* **(of) . Thus 'your name' in** *TE* **becomes** *av-yu neym*. **'My name' in** *TE* **is** *av-ay neym* **. An alternative form consists of the pronoun plus an apostrophe and** *s: yu' s neym* **'your name' ,** *ay' s neym* **'my name' , etc. The simplest form uses the pronoun as adjective: ay neym 'my name,' yu neym 'your name,' dhey neym 'their name,' etc.**

疑问结构: 问句通常用疑问词开头: hu (who)   谁, w a t (w hat) 什么

wen (when)   为什, häw (how) (怎样) 在哪里 , w ay (w hy)
INTERROGATIVES: Questions usually begin with the interrogative words: hu (who), wat (what), wich (which), wen (when), wër (where), way (why), häw (how).

補充词汇 ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY (2):

名词 NOUNS

过渡英语（英语）中文 Transitional English (English), Chinese	过渡英语（英语）中文 Transitional English (English), Chinese
frend (friend) 朋友	**boy (boy) 男孩**
brd (bird) 鸟	**mach (much) 多、许多**

san (son) 儿子   **fádhr (father) 父亲**

fish (fish) 魚   **shúgr (sugar) 糖**

brádhr (brother) 兄弟   **tï (tea) 茶**

tïchr (teacher) 教师   **mën (man) 男人**

kófi (coffee) 咖啡

动词的词根（词干）ROOTS [STEMS] OF VERBS

过渡英语（英语）中文 Transitional English (English), Chinese	过渡英语（英语）中文 Transitional English (English)', Chinese
du (do) 做	**sï (see) 看见**
meyk (make) 制造、做	**frgét (forget) 忘记**

不定式：在过渡英语中，不定式没有变化地使用于现在时各个人称中： hëv, (have) 有 ；kech (catch) 抓住 ；meyk (make) 制造、做 ；drink (drink) 饮、喝 ；frgét (forget) 忘记 。THE INFINITIVE: In *TE* the infinitive also serves, without change, for the conjugated personalized forms in the present tense: hëv (have), ; kech (catch); meyk (make) ; drink (drink) ; frgét (forget).

不定式可以有前置的介词 *tu* (to)   ，它通过划线与动词连结：tu_dú (to do), 做 ； tu_hëv (to have) 有 ; tu méyk(to make) 制造。THE INFINITIVE can be preceded by the preposition *tu* (to) and connected to the verb by an underline: tu_dú (to do) ; tu_hëv (to have) ; tu_méyk (to make) , etc.

音值：除二合字母外，过渡英语中每个字母只有一个確定的音值。虽然有一些方法能指奌发某个音，不过应该记往，英语不像汉语有声调，单词的重音并没有特殊的规则可循，词的重音和/或重音长度必需各个单独地学习。很多英语单词是单音节的，这就没有重音的问题，而双音节的单词的重音往往是在第一个音节上。SOUNDS: With the exception of the digraphs, each letter in *TE* has but one sound value. Here are some tips for the production of certain sounds, but it is important to

remember that English has no specific rules for word accentuation and, like the tones in Chinese, in English the stress and/or durative accent needs to be learned along with each individual word. Often, the English word is monosyllabic and hence there is no problem with the stress accent, and in words of two syllables the accent is frequently found on the first syllable.'

当单词是多音节时，重音并不经常在第一个音节上。既然每个词的重音需要单独学习，我们将在本课本中的每一个多音节词都打上重音。记住：在元音上的曲音符号表示该元音是長元音。**'When the words are polysyllabic, more often than not the accent falls on the first syllable. Since the accentuation of each word needs to be learned with each separate word, in our text we will try to indicate the accent in every word of more than one syllable. Remember that the umlaut over a vowel indicates that the vowel is a long one.**

词序 WORD ORDER

与其它一些语言不同，英语和过渡英语（*TE*）中的词序是固定的。   Unlike many other languages, the word order in English and in *TE* usually is not flexible.

过渡英语（*TE*）绝对遵守句子的词序：主体--动词--客体。**Ay stádi Inglish. (I study English.) 我学英语。**

TE **adheres to a strict word order in a sentence: SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT. Ay stádi Inglish. (I study English.)**

邦助学习的材料（**1--8**）：認真学习第一课。然后利用本课第一页上提供的字母表用过渡英语做下面的练习。你可以在本课末找到答案。为邦助理解，你能在括号内找到标准英语的句子并有你母语的译文。你要做的是借助于括号内标准英语将你母语的句子译成过渡英语。**STUDY AID (1-8)Study this first lesson with care. Then write the following exercises in *TE* using the *TE* alphabet presented in the lesson on page 1. You can check your answers with those found at the end of the lesson. As an aid, you will find the SE equivalent in parentheses, followed by a translation into your language. You are to translate your language into *Transitional English* with the help of the Standard English form in parenthesis.**

1. (Friend will-eat cereal.)   朋友将吃谷物片。
    Example: Frend wil-ït sírial.

2. (I eated eggs Sunday.)   星期天我吃了雞蛋。

3. (I eat eggs with salt and pepper.) 我加盐和胡椒吃雞蛋。

4. (You will look for work Saturday.)   你将於星期六去找工作。

将下列句子译成你的母语(注意：过渡英语后面括号内是相对应的标准英语拼写形式)：
TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO YOUR LANGUAGE. (NOTICE THAT THE *TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH* IS FOLLOWED BY THE EQUIVALENT STANDARD ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY WITHIN PARENTHESES):

5. Frend kámed tudéy. (Friend comed today.)
例如：朋友今天来过。

6.   我将去找工作。. (I will look for work.)

7.   你喝加奶加糖的咖啡。
and sugar.)

**8.   你来自斯洛伐克共和国
Méksiko. (You comed from the Slovak Republic, I comed from Mexico.)**

做完这些句子后，请做下一部份的练习。如你有什么不明白，不要犹疑去请懂英语的人邦助你。凡使用电脑的人可以通过电子邮件(e-mail) 给本书作者提出问题。他们的电子邮件的地址刊在本课本的开头，同时也能在本课的末尾找到。 **After writing these sentences, write out the exercises in the following section. If you do not understand something, do not hesitate to ask someone who knows English to help you out. Those who have a computer can send their questions to the authors by means of electronic mail [e-mail] to the address given at the beginning of these lessons, and also found at the end of this lesson.**

第一课   练习 -*EXERCISES -- LESSON ONE*

按给出的例子把下列句子写成过渡英语。   U sing the exam ples below , w rite the follow ing **sentences in *Transitional English*.**

*Examples***: [Translator: The sentence below, within the single quotes, should be placed in the learner's own language.]**

The	朋友们 **friends**	在 b e	汽车旅馆里 。in motel.

(Friend s	b e	in motel.)

Frends	**bï**	**in motél.**

我	在找	工作。
(I	**look for**	**work.)**
Ay	**luk for**	**wrk.**

请注意：在过渡英语中通常不使用定冠词和不定冠词。 **Notice that both the definite (the) and indefinite articles (a) are normally NOT used in *Transitional English*.**

练习（1--18）EXERCISES (1-18)

把下列句子写成过渡英语的拼写。 **WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH ORTHOGRAPHY:**

1. 喂，你好！ **(Hello, how be you?)**

Example : Hélow, häw bï yu?

2. 我的名字是约翰。 **(Of-I name be John).**

3. 你的名词是乔。 **(Of-you name be Joe.)**

4. 我来自德克萨斯州。**(I come from Texas.)**

5. 我原本是墨西哥人。 **(Originally, I be from Mexico.)**

6. 我英语讲得不好。 **(I not speak English good.)**

7. 我学英语。 **(I learn English.)**

8. 你何时到这里的？**(When you comed here?)**

9. 今天是星期天；我星期六早上来的。**(Today be Sunday;I comed Saturday morning.)**

10.   今天我只吃谷类片，两片烤面包和加糖加奶的咖啡。 **(Today I eat only cereal, toasted bread, and coffee with cream and sugar.)**

11. 我也是这样吃的。 **(I do [the] same.)** [*方括号加的渡英语中 是省略的。*]

12. 我找农活干。我是农民。 **(I look for farm work. I be farmer.)**

13. 墨西哥在美国南面。 **(Mexico be south of U.S.A.)**

14. 昨天 我在歺馆吃飯。 **(Yesterday I eated in restaurant.)**

15. 明天我将吃一个炒蛋。 **(Tomorrow, I will-eat one scrambled egg.)**

16. 再见。祝好运。 **(Bye. Good luck.)**

17.   肯德基是好地方。   (Kentucky be good place.)

18. 你和我喝加奶咖啡。   (You and I drink coffee with milk.)

记住：前面练习的答案能在下面找到。   Remember that answers to the preceding exercise **can be found below.**

邦助学习材料的答案（1--8)ANSWERS TO THE STUDY AID (1-8)

1. Frend wil-ït sírial.

2. Ay ïted egs Sándey.

3. Ay ït egs with solt ënd pépr.

4. Yu wil-luk for wrk Sétrdey.

答案(续)ANSWERS CONTINUED

5. 朋友今天来过。

6. 我将去找工作。

7. 你喝加奶加糖的咖啡。

8. 你来自斯洛伐克共和国，我来自墨西哥。

ANSWERS TO EXERCISES (1-18):

1. **Hélow, häw bï yu?**
2. **Av-ay neym bï Jän.**
3. **Av yu neym bï Jow.**
4. **Ay kam from Texas [Téksûs].**
5. **Oríjûnli, ay bï from Mexico [Méksiko].**
6. **Ay nat spïk Ínglish gud.**
7. **Ay lŕn Ínglish.**
8. **Wen yu kámed hïr?**
9. **Tudéy bï Sándey. Ay kámed Sétrdey mórning.**
10. **Tudéy ay ït ónli sírial, tu píses av tówsted bred, ënd kófi with krïm ënd shúgr.**
11. **Ay du seym.**
12. **Ay luk for farm wŕk. Ay bï fármr.**
13. **Mexico bï sawth av U.S.A.**
14. **Yéstrdey ay ïted in réstrant.**
15. **Tum´row ay wil ït wan skrëmbled eg.**
16. **Bay. Gud lak.**
17. **Kentucky bï gud pleys.**
18. **Yu ënd ay drink kófi with milk.**

数字和颜色 NUMBERS AND COLORS

这个阶段你可以学一些数字和表示颜色的词汇。在过渡英语中，数字和其它形容词一样，都位於被说明或被描述的名词之前。**At this stage you can learn some NUMBERS and COLORS. In *Transitional English*, the numbers, as all other adjectives, precede the nouns to which they refer, or those that they describe.**

0	**zíro (zero)**	**17**	**sevntïn, 或r wan-seven**
1	**wan (one)**	**18**	**eytïn, 或r wan-yet**
2	**tu (two)**	**19**	**nayntïn 或 or wan-nayn**
3	**thri (three)**	**20**	**túti 或 or twenty 或or tu-zíro**
4	**for (four)**	**21**	**túti-wan 或 or twénti-wan 或 or tu-wan**
5	**fayv (five)**	**22**	**túti-tu 或 or twénti-tu 或 or tu-tu**
6	**siks (six)**	**etc.**	

7	**sévn (seven)**	**30**	**thríti 或 or thr'ti 或 or thri-zíro**
8	**eyt (eight)**	**31**	**thríti-wan**	**或 or 或 or thri-wan**
9	**nayn (nine)**	**40**	**fórti 或 or for-zíro**
10	**ten (ten) 或 or wan-zíro**	**41**	**fórti-wan 或 or for-wan**
11	**wantïn 或 or ilévn 或 or wan-wan**	**50**	**fáyvti 或 or fífti,**	**或 or fayv**
12	**tutïn 或 or twelv 或 or wan-tu**	**60**	**síksti 或 or siks-zíro**
13	**thrïtïn 或 or thrtïn 或 or wan-thri**	**etc.**	
14	**fortïn 或 or wan-for**	**100**	**wan-hándrd (one hundred) zíro**	**或 or w**
15	**fayvtïn 或 or fiftïn 或 or wan-fayv**	**1,000**	**wan-tháwzûnd (one thousand) zíro-zíro-zíro**	**或 or 或 or zíro**
16	**sikstïn 或 or wan-siks**		**1,000,000 wan-mílyûn (one million)**

C O L O R S

red = (red) 红色

prpl = (purple) 紫色

órûnj = (orange) 橙色

wayt = (white) 白色

yélow = (yellow) 黄色

blëk = (black) 黑色

grïn = (green) 绿色　**grey = (gray) 灰色**

blü = (blue) 兰色   **brawn=(brown)**棕色

那些用作形容词的单词都放在被修飾的名词之前：**The words that are used as adjectives are placed before the noun that they modify: wayt milk--**白色牛奶   , **brawn kófi--**棕色咖啡 **, gud tïchr--**美好未来   。

时间的表示：   **T E L L I N G T I M E** **Wat taym bï it? (What time be it?)**   什么时候了? **It bï nayn o' klak, 35 mínûts, 10 sékûnds. (It be nine o' clock, 35 minutes, 10 seconds.)** 九奌三十五分十秒。

星期的表示   **D A Y S O F T H E W E E K**

Sándey (Sunday) 星期天

Mándey (Monday)星期一

Túzdey (Tuesday) 星期二

Wénzdey (Wednesday) 星期三

Thŕzdey (Thursday) 星期四

Fráydey (Friday) 星期五

Sétrdey (Saturday) 星期六

一年的月份   **M O N T H S O F T H E Y E A R**

Jényueri (January) 一月

Fébrueri (February) 二月

March (March) 三月

Éyprûl (April) 四月

Mey (May) 五月

Juláy (July) 七月

Ógûst (August) 八月

Siptémbr (September) 九月

Aktóbr (October) 十月

Novémbr (November) 十一月

Jün (June) 六月   **Disémbr (December)**
                          十二月

练习 EXERCISE

Wat bï tudéy? (What be today?) 今天是什么日子？
Tudéy bï Fráydey, Disémbr 7, 2012. (Today be Friday, December 7, 2012.)   今天是
一二年十二月七日，星期五。

目前你已接触了能用过渡英语进行交际所必须知道的过渡英语语法的四分之一的内容。按照标准英语的教
学要求，你们还需投入大量更多的时间去学习更多的英语。   **You have now been exposed to about
one-fourth of the grammar you need to know in _Transitional English_ to be able to
communicate in the language. Under Standard English instruction you would
require a great deal more time in order to learn this much of the English language.**

当你学到第十课时，你将会接触到世界各地能听到和使用的较为精练的英语。   **By the time you reach
Lesson Ten you will have been exposed to rather sophisticated English which can be
heard and used around the world.**

如果你在学习本课和往后各课时有困难，请找懂英语的人帮助你如通过电子邮件与本过渡英语教本的作者
们联系，他们的电子邮件地址如下：   lihani.prof@prodigy.net, or at: yn341028@yahoo.com
**If you have any difficulties with this and later lessons, please seek the help of anyone
who knows English and, if necessary, have him help you get in touch with the
authors of _Transitional English_ at the following e-mail address:
lihani.prof@prodigy.net, or at: yn341028@yahoo.com**