第七课 Lesson Seven

目录 CONTENTS

在本课里我们讲述最常用和最重要的前缀和后缀，并附上例子。**In this lesson we present the most common and important prefixes and suffixes, with examples.**

提供这些词缀的目的是展示它们是怎样与其它词组合而构成新词的。你们不一定立即学会这些词缀，但是你们需要知道它们构成新词的方法，从而学会去减少记忆那些与人交流思想时所需要的大量词汇。**The purpose of these affixes is to show how they can be combined with other words to form new ones. These affixes need not be learned at once, but you should have a good idea of how to use them in forming new words, and thereby learn to reduce the mass of vocabulary that one needs to have to communicate thoughts to others.**

由于英语是日耳曼和罗曼语溶合生成的语言，与印欧语系中任何一种语言相比，它拥有更大的词汇量。同样，英语是同义词最为丰富的语言，同样的思想可以有好多种方法来表达。英语也是拥有最多國际词语的语言，这有助于加速其自身简化的进程。本课中的一些词缀是其另一方面的简化趋势。**Since the English language**

is the result of the fusion of Germanic and Romance elements, it has an extraordinarily greater lexicon than the other languages of the Indo-European family. Consequently, English is the richest language in synonyms, whereby the same idea can be expressed in several different ways. English is also the language with most international words, which aids in its simplification

 process. The affixes of this lesson are another aspect of its tendency toward simplification.

前缀 THE PREFIXES

an- **(un-) 加在某词前產生该词的相反意义: bilïvabl (believable 可相信的), anbilïvabl (unbelievable不可信的); huk (to hook, 钩住), anhúk (to unhook, 把…从钩上取下)。** *an-* **(un-) produces a contrary meaning to the word to which it is attached .**

in- (in-) 表示对基础词的否定：Indicates negation of the basic word: kéypûbl (capable) 有能力的; inkéypûbl (incapable), 无能力的.

dis- **(dis-) 与   an- (un-) 相似，表示分隔或取消：asémbl (to assemble) 装配 , disasémbl (disassemble) 拆卸 , agrï (agree) 同意, disagrï (disagree) 不同意 。** *dis-* **(dis-) is similar to** *an-* **(un-), indicating separation or undoing: asémbl (to assemble) , disasémbl (disassemble) , agrï (agree) , disagrï (disagree) .**

eks- **(ex-) 表示过去的状态：eksprézidûnt (ex-president) 前总统 , eksházbûnd (ex-husband) 前夫。** *eks-* **(ex-) indicates a former condition: eksprézidûnt (ex-president) , eksházbûnd (ex-husband).**

get **(get)**
是一个全能的动词，它在与其它事物联用时具有"得到、取得、获得、收到"等意义，同时它可以和语言中几何所有的介词、形容词、付词及名词组合来表示这些介词、形容词、付词以及名词所含意义的动作：get ap (get up) 登上，起床 ， get dawn (get down) 从…下来 , get fët (get fat) 发胖 , get awéy (get away) 离开，出发, get gift (get gift) 得到礼物。

get **(get) is a very versatile verb, which among other things means 'reach, acquire, obtain, receive,' and which can be combined with almost all prepositions, adjectives, adverbs and nouns in the language in order to indicate an action that approaches the meaning of the preposition, adjective, adverb or noun: get ap (get up) , get dawn (get down) , get fët (get fat) , get awéy (get away) , get gift (get gift) .**

grup- **(group-) 表示一些事物的集团或集合体 gruptíchrs (faculty), 全体教员 , grupshïps (flock of sheep) 羊群 , grupbŕds (flock of birds) 鸟群 , gruppïpls (multitude) 大批人 ， gruptrïs (woods, forest) 森林, grupbïs (swarm of bees) 蜂群 , etc. 。 *grup-* (group-) signifies a group or collection of things.**

nat- **(not-) 否定后面词的意思，它也能有如 *an-* 和 *dis-* 的功能， 使后面附加词产生相反的意思: klowz (close) 关闭 , natklówz (open) 打开 , rich (rich) 富有的 , natrích (poor) 贫穷的 , byútifl (beautiful) 美丽的， natbyútifl (ugly) 丑陋的, pŕti (pretty) 漂亮 的, natpŕti (homely) 不好看的 。 *nat-* (not-) negates the idea that follows, and it can also function similar to *an-* or *dis-*, producing an opposite idea of the original meaning of the word to which it becomes attached.**

mis- **(mis-) 表示某事做得不正确 print (print) 印，印刷 , misprínt (misprint) 印刷错误 , reprizent(represent) 赠送 , misreprizént (misrepresent) 误传。 *mis-* (mis-) to do something incorrectly.**

ri- **(re-) 表示重复一个动作：kam (come) 来，前去 , rikám (come back, return) 回来 , print (print) 印刷 , riprínt (reprint) 重印。 *ri-* (re-) to repeat an action..**

后缀 THE SUFFIXES

-abl, *-ûbl* **(-able) 表示可能性 Possibility:**

- **sï (see), 看见; sïûbl (seeable), 看得见的**
- **bilïv (believe), 相信 ; bilïvûbl (believable), 可信的**

-er, *-r* **(-er) 加在形容词后形成形容词比较级，其意义等同於 'more'。When joined to an adjective, it serves to form the comparative of the adjective, and is equal in sense to 'more':**

- **gud (good) 好 的，gúdr (better) 更好 的**

- **grïn (green) 绿色的， grïnr (greener) 更绿的**

- **töl (tall) 高的， tölr (taller) 更高的**

- *-est*, *-ûst* (-est) 是使形容词转化成最高级的后缀，其意义与 'most...'
  相同，虽然书写为 *-est* 但词 尾的发音往往是-*ûst*中元音：
  gúdest (goodest, best), 最好的

- **tölest (tallest), 最高的**

-est, *-ûst* (-est) **Converts the adjective into a superlative form, equivalent to the meaning of 'most...': Although it is written *-est* the ending may be heard with the neutral vowel *-ûst*:** gúdest (goodest, best)，tölest (tallest)

-fl (-ful) **构成形容词的后缀，表示'充实'：Adjectival suffix which denotes fullness:**

- **byútifl 美丽的**
- **saksésfl 成功的**
- **kërfl   仔细的**

-i (-ey, -y)   是昵称后缀表示喜爱：   D

- **Jow (Joe),**   乔；Jówi (Joey), 小乔
- **dëd (dad),**   爸爸 ；dëdi (daddy), 爹爹
- **dog (dog),**   狗；dógi (doggey), 狗狗
- **hors (horse),**   马 ；hórsi (horsey), 马驹子

-ing (-ing)   是分词的词尾，能把动词转
bï 后，这就构成了进行时态，它描述一个正在进行的动作：**A participial ending which converts the verb into an adjective or into a noun; while, when preceded by the verb *bï*, it produces the PROGRESSIVE TENSE which describes an action in progress:**

- **stënd (stand),**   站立 ；stënding (adj standing), 站
- **wrayt (write),**   书写 ；wráyting (writing), 书写着
- *hi bï wráyting* **(he be [is in the process of] writing),**   他正在写

-ist (-ist)   表示职业或者从事行业：   Profession

- **mashïn (machine),**   机器 ；mashïnist (machinist), 机

- **art (art),**   艺术 ; **ártist (artist),** 艺术家
- **piëno (piano),**   钢琴 ; **píanist (pianist),** 钢琴家

-lö **(-law)**   表示因婚姻约定而
marriage:

- **san (son),**   **sanló (son-in-law),**   女婿
- **brádhr (brother),**   **brádhrló (brother-in-law),**   姐夫、内弟

练习 EXERCISES:
这里有一些过渡英语单词和一些用上述词缀   （前缀和后缀）形成的新词。把这些词译成你的母语
。根据你对过渡英语的理解，给出最接近的意思。   Here you have some words in
Transitional English **with their translations, and some new words which**
are formed with the above affixes (prefixes and suffixes). TRANSLATE
THESE WORDS INTO CHINESE, YOUR OWN LANGUAGE. Give the
closest meaning that you can think of to the meaning that you understand
in Transitional English.

1. **házbûnd: eksházbûnd.**
2. **hors: hórsi, hórspleys.**
3. **wörm: natwörm, wörmr.**
4. **bï: grupbïs, bïpleys.**

利用前缀和后缀把下列单词译成过渡英语: Utilizing the prefixes and suffixes,
translate the following words into Transitional English:

5. 起床 to get up
6. 得到礼物 to get a gift
7. 蜂群 swarm of bees
8. 工具棚 tool shed

答案 ANSWERS:

1. 前夫
2. 马驹子
3. 凉、较暖
4. 蜂群
5. **get ap**
6. **get gift**
7. **grupbïs**
8. **tülpleys**

本课中的某些复合词无论在口头或在书面都不经常使用，而另一些则频繁使用而成为基本词汇。Some of the compound words in this lesson are *not used frequently in* **speech, nor in writing, while others are used so much that they become just simple words.**

写出下列练习： WRITE **OUT THE FOLLOWING EXERCISE:**

A. 将下列单词译成你的母语 **own language, Chinese:**

1. **byútifl**
2. **misreprizént**
3. **bilïvûbl**

B. 借助括号内文字的帮助 **of Chinese, your language, with the help of those within brackets into** *Transitional English***:**

4. **[biggest]** 最大的
5. **[disassemble]** 拆卸
6. **[unbelievable]** 不可相信的
7. **[tallest]** 最高的

答案 *ANSWERS* **(These or similar words.)**

1. 美丽的
2. 误传
3. 可信的
4. **bígûst**
5. **disasémbl**
6. **anbilïvûbl**
7. **tölûst**

练习 (*1-8).**EXERCISES (*1-8).**
使用前缀和后缀将下列单词构成过渡英语的单词。 WRITE THE FOLLOWING **STANDARD ENGLISH WORDS INTO TRANSITIONAL ENGLISH (Answers are below):**

1. **(not clean)** 不乾淨
2. **(brother-in-law)** 表兄弟，堂兄弟
3. **(get up)** 起床

4. **(reprint)**　　重印
5. **(notpretty)**　　　不好看
6. **(get fat)**　　发胖
7. **(get sick)**　　　生病
8. **(sister-in-law)**　　　　　表姐妹，堂姐妹

答案　(*1-8)**ANSWERS (*1-8)**

1. **nat klïn**
2. **brádhr-in-lö**
3. **get ap**
4. **riprínt**
5. **natpŕti**
6. **get fët**
7. **get sik**
8. **sístr-in-lö**

书写信件　 W R IT IN G   L E T T E R S

一封规范的信件开头通常应有发信地点，日期和问候语。接着是信的主体，同时人们习惯用告别词 "Sinsïrli (Sincerely)" 和写信人的署名结束信件。下面就是这样的一封信。**A friendly letter usually starts with an indication of place of origin, followed by the date, and the greeting. Then comes the body of the letter, and the letter customarily ends with the farewell, "Sinsïrli (Sincerely)." and the writer's name. Below is an example of one such letter.**

词汇 V O K É B Y U L E R I **(VOCABULARY)**

agén (again), adv.　　再次
Aktöbr (October), n.　　十月
béysböl (baseball), n.　　棒球
bëskûtböl (basketball), n.　球
born (born), v. bïed born (beed born), v.　　出生
dhet (that), pron.　　　　那，那个
enjûnïring (engineering), n.　　工程
ekspénses (expenses), n. pl.　　费用
finish (finish), v.　　结束
föl (fall), n.　　秋天
gŕlfrend (girl friend), n.　　　女朋友
help (help), v.　　帮助
Índia (India), p.n. 印度

ïvning (evening), n.　　傍晚
kën (can), v.　　能够
lëst (last), adj.　　最后的
létr (letter), n.　　信件
mast (must), v.　　必须
mïting (meeting), n.　　会议
müvi (movie), n.　　电影
naw (now), adv.　　现在
pápyulr (popular), adj.　　　　大众的，普及的
pey (pay), v.　　付款
pley (play), v.　玩
rïsûnt (recent), adj. 最近的
säkr (soccer), n.　　足球
sámr (summer), n.　　夏天
sámthing (something), pron.　　　有些事情
send (send), v.　　发送
Sinsinëti (Cincinnati), p.n.　　　辛辛那提
sinsïrli (sincerely), adv.　　真诚地
skül (school), n.　　学校
sport (sport), n.　　体育运动
sun (soon), adv.　　很快
tel (tell), v.　告诉
ténûs (tennis), n.　　网球
Titanic=Taytënik (Titanic), p.n.　　　坦泰尼克号
vísit (visit), v.　　访问
wach (watch), v.　　观看
wïkend (weekend), n.　　周末
yïr (year), n.　年

LÉTR (LETTER)

33 Hope St.
Cincinnati, Ohio
Aktöbr 31, 2009

Dïr Mayk,

　　It bïed gud mïting yu hïr lëst yïr. Ënd ay láyked av-yu rísûnt létr, dhet yu sénded from Índia. Yu ésked dhet ay tel yu sámthing abáwt ay. Ay bïed born in Cincinnati in 1978. Naw ay go tu yunivŕsiti. Ay stádi enjûnïring. Dyúring sámr ay wrk in kanstrákshn tu_help pey skül ekspénses.

An wïkends ay layk pley säkr, ténûs, ënd béysböl. In föl ay layk pley bëskûtböl. Bëskûtböl bï véri pápyulr sport hïr. Sam ïvnings, ay wach télûvizhn. Bat, Fráydey ïvnings ay go with av-ay gŕlfrend sï múvi, layk "Titanic [Taytënik]."

Yu ësk wen ay wil kam vísit yu in Índia. Ay wud layk du dhet sun, bat ay mast weyt antíl ay fínish yunivŕsiti.

Plïz wrayt tu ay ólso abáwt yu, ënd kam sï wi agén wen yu kën.

Sinsïrli,

Edward [Édwrd]

信   件

俄亥俄州辛辛那提市

一九九八年十月卅一号

亲爱的马克：

很高兴去年在这里见到你。同时我很喜欢你最近从印度寄来的信。你提到想要知道我的一些情况。我一九 七八年出生在辛辛那提。目前
我在上大学。我学的是工程。为帮助交付学费，暑假期间我去建筑工地打工。

周末我爱踢足球，打网球和棒球。秋天我喜欢打兰球。兰球运动在这里很普及。有
时晚上看看电视。但是，星期五晚上我会和女朋友一起去看诸如"泰坦尼克号"的电影。

你问什么时候我会去印度看你。我很想尽早能去你那里，但是我必需等到   大学毕业后才行。

请来信也谈谈你自己。   有空再过来看我们。

真诚地

爱德华

练习 EXERCISE：
用过渡英语给朋友或你的家庭成员写一封简信，或者把前面过渡英语的信件转换成标准英语的拼写。 In *Transitional English* **write a brief letter to a friend or a member of your family, or transcribe the preceding TE letter into normal English spelling.**

答案 ANSWER:

33 Hope St.
Cincinnati, Ohio
October 31, 2009

Mr. Mike Ashok
Mumbay, India

Dear Mike,

   It beed good [pleasure] meeting you here last year. And I liked of-you recent letter, that you sended from India. You asked that I tell [write] you something about I life [I self].

   I beed born in Cincinnati in 1989. Now I go to university. I study engineering. During summer I work in construction to help pay school expenses.

   On weekends I like play soccer, tennis, and baseball. In fall I like play basketball. Basketball be very popular sport here. Some evenings, I watch television. But, Friday evenings I go with of-I [I's] girlfriend see movie, like "Titanic."

   You ask when I will come visit you in India. I would like do that soon, but I must wait until I finish university.

   Please write to I also about you, and come see we again when you can.

Sincerely,

Edward