

# 英语语音 翻转课堂

百问百答导学读本

方 瑞 / 著

A Course of  
English Pronunciation  
for a Flipped Classroom

A Guidebook on Learning  
—Questions & Answers



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# 前言

## 一、关于课程

将英语作为专业学习,语音语调方面的高要求就十分必要。这是因为,像样的发音不仅是英语专业学生从事英语口译、英语教学、英语播音的基本条件,也是英语专业学生的“门面”。即便学生未来所从事的工作对英语语音语调没有特别要求,也应当以良好的发音体现自己的英语专业素养和专业水准。更重要的是,对于英语专业的学生来说,未来工作中英语口语交际是不可避免的,而口语交际中良好的发音不仅能让对方听得明白,确保交际的效率和效果,也是对听者的一种尊重。正如文字写作中的“读者原则”那样,在口语交际中也要“心中有听者”,良好的发音就是“听者原则”的体现。

对中国学生来说,英语毕竟是外语,没有“全天候”的真实语言环境,良好的英语发音是不可能自然习得的,而是要通过系统的学习和有意识的练习逐渐获得。系统学习的理想途径当然是英语语音课程。

英语语音课程是一门集原理认知、规则学习、意识培养和技能训练为一体的基于实践的方法课。了解原理,掌握规则,为的是不仅知其然,还知其所以然。知其所以然,才能举一反三。意识培养,是指发音的学习要有标准意识、规范意识、体系意识、区别意识等。其中的标准意识,就是既要坚持模仿标准发音,也要在练习中以高标准要求自己。“取乎其上”者,也仅仅“得乎其中”,因此,标准不能放松。课程教学中的技能训练,则是贯穿始终的活动,包括原理和规则的学习,也是需要以技能训练来加深感性认识的。

所谓“基于实践的方法课”,是指课程的教学虽然是“鱼”“渔”兼授,但更强调“授之以渔”。在语音课程结束时,学生的语音语调仅仅是略有改善(所谓“鱼”),学生真正获得的则是改善语音语调的策略和练习方法(所谓“渔”),以便在课程结束后相当长的一段时期内可以自主练习,继续提高,直到语音语调像模像样。

为什么课程结束时学生的语音语调只是“略有改善”而不是“像模像样”?这是因为课程教学过程相对较短,技能提高并达到理想高度的过程则相对较长,两者不可能同步。这就好像学习驾驶,驾校考试合格并领取驾照,仅仅表明接受过正规训练并通过正规训练初步掌握了驾驶的基本知识、要领和方法,驾驶技术还称不上娴熟。要成为驾驶技术熟练的“老司机”,还需更长时间进一步练习。

有观点认为,英语专业没有必要单独开设英语语音课程,学生语音语调的改善可以通过综合英语、英语口语等课程的教学附带实现。本书作者则认为,英语语音课程的作用不可能通过综合英语和英语口语这样的课程来替代。一方面,综合英语的综合性并非可以达到包罗万象的程度。即便综合英语教学的课程设计考虑到了语音方面的内容,其系统性和完整性也值得怀疑。另一方面,英语口语也并非英语语音,两者是两种不同性质的课程,侧重点和教学目标几乎没有重合之处。此外,从学习



者的角度来说,专门的知识和技能在专门的课程中学习,其学习效果毫无疑问要优于在其他课程中中断断续续的学习。专门的课程,教学内容系统性强,易于理解和掌握;专门的课程,重点、难点突出,问题聚焦,易给学生留下深刻印象;专门的课程,有专项测试和考试,有对应的学分,学生对学习更为重视。

当然,在专业总课时有限而英语语音课程因其重要性而不能割舍的情况下,可适当压缩课时,以翻转课堂的方式开展教学。

## 二、关于本系列

本系列是为普通高校英语专业英语语音基础课程翻转课堂教学而编著的配套用书,分为平行配套的A、B两册,A册为《英语语音翻转课堂——百问百答导学读本》,B册为《英语语音翻转课堂——课内课外练习手册》。

### (一)《百问百答导学读本》

《百问百答导学读本》作为语音课程学习、语音知识和发音方法的导论,通过100个问题对英语语音课程教学内容进行讲解和示范,引导学生认识语音课程,区分音标体系,了解发音原理,帮助其掌握语音语调方面的知识、规则及学习策略,为其语音语调方面的自主训练和自我提高打好知识和方法的基础。对100个问题的解答,有的就事论事,问一答一;有的则以点带面,举一反三。凡需举例示范之处,所用例词和例句典型易懂,相关标注清晰直观,凡需提供发音示范之处也配了相应的录音或视频。为方便查找,本册的100个问题,按内容的性质和问题之间的相关性归入十个章节,每个篇章都有一个大标题。100个问题的顺序是按篇章顺序自然排列的顺序,不一定是阅读和学习的顺序。若是想通过本书对语音方面的特定问题求解,只需要通过目录查找对有关问题的解答即可,完全不必按问题顺序从头读到尾。

在翻转课堂教学中,本册的内容可用于学生课前、课后的自学。自学任务需要由教师根据教学进度指定,学生自学遇到疑难之处时,教师可给予相应的解答。当然,对某些难点和重点学习内容,教师认为有必要时,也可集中讲解或答疑。

教师在课堂上的主要任务,不是讲解本册的每个问题,而是根据每堂课的教学设计开展能够让学生参与的活动,如问题讨论、发音示范、图文演示、音频或视频播放、单项或综合技能操练、答疑、测试等。

《百问百答导学读本》也可作为语音教学或学习参考书使用,或用作英语语音课程微课制作的脚本素材。为方便参照和对比,书中某些章节的例词或例句增加了国际音标注音,对国际音标不熟悉的读者可以忽略这些陌生的符号。本册各类图表,除非必需,一般不编号,一是因为这些图表与特定问题相联系,如果需要,可以通过问题查找图表,问题编号即图表编号;二是因为篇幅所限,如果每个图表都要加一条编号信息,近百个图表增加英汉双语编号信息,要增加百余行。

### (二)《课内课外练习手册》

《课内课外练习手册》为英语语音课程练习手册,汇集了各种形式的练习和测试题,既有知识性的,也有技能性的。知识性的练习和测试用以加深和巩固学生对一些概念、原理、规则、方法的认识和理解。技能操练和技能测试旨在帮助学生通过训练,在切实改善自身语音语调的同时,也能够掌握一些改善学习效率的工具性技能,即必要的学习方法,如能够自如地利用词典或词汇表提供的音标了解并掌握单词正确发音的技能等。为方便学生快速查找相关知识和规则,本册还附有英语语音学习方面的实用图表。



本系列以英汉双语文字撰写。使用英文,一方面是因为该书为英语专业学生而写,另一方面,也是考虑到作者本校在英语专业插班的多数国际生阅读中文仍有困难。使用中文,则是考虑到某些语音学术语的频繁出现会给英语基础较弱的中国学生造成学习困难。本系列的目的是帮助学生学习语音知识,掌握改善英语发音的技能,而不是通过阅读本书提高英语阅读能力。不论英文还是中文,真正理解书中的内容、完成学习任务、实现学习目的才是最重要的。

本系列为2017年浙江省普通高校新形态教材,也是浙江省优势专业国际经济与贸易专业建设项目的建设内容。

作者本校创意设计学院朱清沁老师在本书插图绘制方面给予了倾力帮助,特此致谢。

方 瑞

2018年春于义乌鸡鸣山麓

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# Chapter One

## Pronunciation Course



### 第一章 语音课程

#### 1. What is *yuyin*?

#### 什么是语音?

Do you and your friends often exchange information on the *Wechat (Weixin)* or *QQ*, by text, by voice, or by video? Your answer is certainly yes. Since chatting by voice is mentioned here, let us talk about its expression in Chinese. In the Chinese language, this mode of chatting on line is commonly referred to as “*yuyin*.” For example, when you say “*Women yuyin haoba?*” it means “*Let’s chat by the voice mode instead of by text. OK?*” But, as will be mentioned later, “*yuyin*” has different meanings. Is the word “*yuyin*” in this sense (i.e. chatting by voice) really what we are going to focus on? Yes and no. If you get puzzled at this moment, don’t worry; you’ll understand everything after you have read the following.

你和你的朋友们是不是经常在微信或QQ上用文字、语音或视频的方式交换信息呢?你肯定会回答“是”。既然提到了以语音方式交换信息,即以语音聊天,我们也专门来聊一聊“语音”。在汉语中,以口头说话的模式在网上聊天,大家都称之为“语音”。例如,如果你说“我们语音好吧?”你的意思就是“我们说话、听声音,不打字,好不好?”不过,如后面会提到的那样,汉语中,“语音”有好几层意思呢。我们作为焦点要讨论的“语音”是这个方面意思(即语音聊天)吗?是,也不是。如果你此时一头雾水,别急;读完下面的内容,你不仅会知其然,也会知其所以然。

Depending on the specific context, the Chinese word “*yuyin*” may refer to such things as sound of speech, phonetics, or a course for pronunciation & intonation or for phonetics.

汉语“语音”一词在特定的上下文里可能指:说话的声音、语音学及语音课程。

#### (1) Sound of speech 说话的声音

Speech is the audible form of a language, or the language you can hear. This is the original and basic meaning of “*yuyin*.” Most languages used by human beings have two forms: the silent and visible textual form, and the oral and audible speech form. In other words, you can see and read what is written or printed, and you can hear what is uttered by human voice. The latter, the sound of speech we can hear, is what we call “*yuyin*.” It may include the various sounds we make when we talk, read aloud, and even when we sing, though we call the series of sounds sung out a song. The sounds, all with meanings, are



produced for different purposes, for communication, for expression of some sort of feeling, for performance, for demonstration, and so on. In a general context, sounds of speech are produced to talk, that is, for communication. So the voice of your friend sent to you on the *Wechat* or *QQ* is surely “*yuyin*” in the above sense.

说话的声音,换个词说,就是语言的有声形式。这是“语音”一词的本义。人类的大部分语言以两种形式存在:一种是无声而可视的文字,一种是出自口、入于耳的有声言语。文字可读可写,言语口耳并用。后者,即说话的声音,就是我们所说的“语音”。交谈、朗读的声音都是语音,连歌唱的声音也是语音的一种,虽然我们多将其称为“歌声”。虽然目的不尽相同,但这些声音都是有意义的声音,或交流信息,或表达感情,或表演示范,等等。通常情况下,我们所说的“语音”,是指交谈中说话的声音,当然是以交流信息(交际)为目的而发出的语音。因此,你朋友通过微信或QQ发给你的声音就是这个意义上的“语音”。

Believe it or not, all human languages were developed with its speech form appearing before its written form, if any. And till this day there are still some tribes without written language somewhere in the world. The tribe's people communicate by talking and singing.

信不信由你,人类的语言,都是先有语音(言语),后有文字。世界上有些部落至今都没有文字,但他们能以说话和唱歌进行沟通。

## (2) Phonetics 语音学

Phonetics is a theoretical or applied science involving studies and experiments of “*yuyin*” (sounds of speech produced for communication). Different studies may have different focuses and use different methods of research, involving different devices. The study of pronunciation and intonation of a language belongs to phonetics as well as phonology (the study of the sound system of a given language). But how you chat by voice on the *Wechat* or *QQ* has nearly nothing to do with phonetics. Nor has it anything to do with the third meaning of “*yuyin*,” which we are going to discuss next.

语音学,是一门对语音(即因交际需要而发出的言语声)进行研究和实验的理论性或应用性科学。语音研究的内容和方法五花八门,所用的工具也各不相同。对一门语言的语音语调进行研究,既属于语音学研究范畴,当然也属于音系学(对一门语言语音体系的研究)。但你在微信或QQ上以语音模式进行的交谈,和语音学几乎没什么关联。当然,也和下面要说到的“语音”的第三层意思不搭边。

## (3) A course related to “*yuyin*” 语音课程

On some occasions, when we speak of “*yuyin*,” we refer to the act of teaching and learning the pronunciation & intonation of a foreign language according to a planned course, though occasionally, a “*yuyin*”-related course may be one of phonetics. Mostly, such courses are available in universities and colleges.



“语音”有时候也指按特定计划开展的外语语音语调方面的教学,偶尔也包括语音学方面的教学。“语音”课程主要开设于高等院校。

A “*yuyin*” course for undergraduates or three-year college students aims to help students to find out about the features and rules about the pronunciation & intonation of a foreign language, so that they can improve their own pronunciation & intonation and get rid of phonetic barriers in oral communication in a foreign language.

本科或专科阶段开设的英语“语音”课程,其主要目的是帮助学生了解一门外语语音语调的特点和规律,改善自身语音语调,扫除外语口语交际中的语音障碍。

A “*yuyin*” course for graduates is mostly related to phonetics, and even phonology. The purpose of the course is to help the graduates develop research abilities for further studies of sounds of speech.

研究生阶段的英语“语音”课程,更偏重于语音学、音系学的内容,主要目的是培养该领域问题的研究能力。

In kindergartens, elementary schools, and middle schools, there are no courses specifically for “*yuyin*” (teaching English pronunciation). Students learn English pronunciation by repeating the words and texts their teachers read aloud, or by imitating the recordings. In some kindergartens, phonics is introduced to teach children how to read words. Phonics is a method of learning the pronunciation of words by the relationship between their letters and sounds.

幼儿园和中小学没有专门的英语“语音”课程,但英语教师会通过领读单词和课文帮助学生学习发音,学生也可以通过模仿录音学习发音。一些幼儿园会用自然拼读法教小朋友们学习单词的读音。自然拼读法是通过单词中的字母与音的对应关系来确定单词发音的一种发音学习方法。

## 2. What purposes does the course of English pronunciation serve?

### 为什么开设英语语音课程?

The course of English pronunciation aims to help you:

本语音课程的开设旨在帮你:

#### (1) To improve your English pronunciation & intonation 改善英语语音语调

If you, like many of your classmates, had not received systematic training in English pronunciation & intonation before you entered the college, your pronunciation & intonation, more or less imperfect with various problems, needs correcting and improving.

如果你和你的很多同学一样,入学前在英语语音语调方面未受过系统的训练,并或多或少存在这



样或那样的问题,则需要矫正和改善。

## (2) To enhance your listening ability 提高听力水平

With the improvement of your pronunciation & intonation, your ability to tell one sound from another will be promoted accordingly. Your sound discriminating ability may greatly influence your listening ability that is also a major factor affecting the effectiveness and efficiency of English communication.

语音语调改善了,辨音能力也会随之提高。辨音能力的高低,直接影响听力水平。而听力水平的高低,同样影响英语交流的效率。

## (3) To cope with the pronunciation of new words 解决生词发音

Although you have had many years' experience of learning English, you may not be good at making use of phonetic transcriptions provided in dictionaries or text-books for pronunciation of new words. Nor are you necessarily good at guessing the correct pronunciation of a word through the means of phonics, i.e. by making use of corresponding relations between the spelling and the sound. This course will provide the opportunity for you to develop such skills.

虽然你学过多年的英语,但不见得会利用词典或课本上的单词音标获取生词的正确发音,也未必会利用自然拼读法(即拼写与发音的关系)猜测生词的发音。本课程将为你提供培养这类技能的机会。

# 3. Why should you improve your English pronunciation?

## 为什么要改善发音?

Do you agree to the reasons listed below? If none applies to you, add your own.

下面列出的理由你认可吗? 如果都不适合你,请加上你自己的理由。

### (1) For better communication 方便交流

With a good English pronunciation, you can exchange information with other English speakers without phonetic barriers on our part, making the communication more effective and more efficient.

好的英语发音可以排除英语交流中由你自己造成的语音障碍,从而提高交流的效率和效果。

### (2) To please others as well as yourself 悦人悦己

A good English pronunciation may not only please the listener(s), but also make yourself more confident in communication.

好的英语发音不仅能让听者愉悦,也能给你自己在交流中增添信心。

### (3) To identify yourself as an English major if you are 体现专业

If you are an English major, your pronunciation should be good enough to match your identity, showing that you are really an English major, that is, you are an expert in English, other than a layman and amateur learner.

如果你学的是英语专业,好的英语发音能够体现你的专业程度。一张口就可以看出你是真正的英语高手,可别给别人留下“半吊子”和“三脚猫”的印象哦。

### (4) To earn credits for you 为你加分

If you are a contestant in an oral English contest, you may very well first impress the judges by your pronunciation. In most such contests, pronunciation is the foremost appraisal index. The same is true of an English-related job interview.

如果你参加英语口语比赛,你语音语调的好坏直接影响评委对你的印象。在大多数类似的比赛中,发音被列为第一项评分指标。与英语相关的求职面试也不例外。

### (5) To demonstrate pronunciation in teaching 发音示范

While in college, you may work part-time as an English tutor. And after graduation, you may find a job in a kindergarten or elementary school as an English teacher. In either case, your pronunciation should be good enough to be exemplary. A poor pronunciation is very likely to set a bad example for your students, which is certainly not what you hope for.

在校期间,你可能会兼职做英语家教;毕业以后,你也可能去幼儿园或小学当英语老师。不论做家教还是当老师,你的发音都会用于示范。蹩脚的发音会造成不良的示范,因而误人子弟。你当然不希望这样。

## 4. What is a good pronunciation like?

### 什么样的发音才是好的发音?

It all depends what a good pronunciation is. For instance, it may first depend on what the word “pronunciation” means. Mostly this word only refers to speech sound articulation and word pronunciation. That’s why there is the expression of “pronunciation & intonation,” in which pronunciation is in its narrow sense because of the addition of the word “intonation.” In a broad sense, pronunciation means how each individual sound, word and sentence of a language are uttered, including rhythm and intonation. Secondly, the question of what a good pronunciation is may also depend on our criteria about the question