

英语专业系列教材

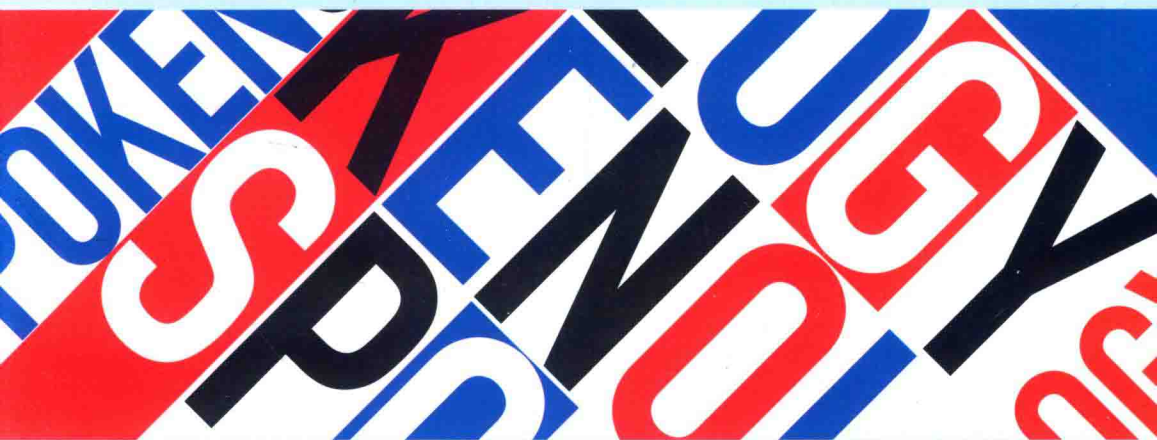
SPOKENOLOGY
YOU AND ME

英语口语学教程

你我之间的对话

Luke Shen-Tien Chi 编著

马 飞 才宇舟 编译



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北 京

内 容 简 介

本书围绕作者原创的“口语学”的基本概念和理论,系统讲解了应用口语学习和口语科学的实践过程,逐步展示了“口语学”的理论支撑、教学内容和实践操作过程。全书将重点放在人与人对话时话题推进的过程上,通过探索人与人交流的客观规律,帮助学习者摆脱传统背诵问答的方式,运用不同的句型逐步“生长”出具有自己个性的口语体系。本书附录部分提供了一些课堂操作和口语操练过程中的参考资料。

本书具有较强实用性,旨在教授英语学习者如何用英文与陌生人开始最基本的日常交谈。本书既适用于高等学校英语专业口语课与公共英语选修课的课堂教学,也可供英语口语爱好者自学使用。

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社总机:010-62770175 邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn

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FOUNDATION IS FIRST
基础为重

**This textbook is dedicated to those
who want to learn speaking well.**

本书献给所有致力于学好口语的人。



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马 飞 (编译) (辽宁大学)
才宇舟 (编译) (沈阳师范大学)
王 悦 (参与整理此书内容) (东北大学)
冯基雨 (参与整理此书内容)
张 蕾 (参与整理此书内容) (沈阳大学)
李京天 (英译汉及内容整理)
王昕光 (增加中文注释)
王 杰 (英文校对) (沈阳师范大学)
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FOREWORD

序

如今，英语在全世界作为国际语言被广泛使用，为不同文化背景的人际沟通架起桥梁。口语交际是跨文化交流中最常用的方式，其最大特点是灵活多变，说话人可以根据不同的需求对句子进行变形。然而，传统的英语口语教学却忽视了这一点，因此才有了本书的出现。

本书是 Luke Shen-Tien Chi 对其多年的美式英语口语教学实践与研究中的感悟与经验进行有序的排列汇编而成。本书旨在让学习口语的人摆脱传统背诵问答的方式，通过探索人与人交流的客观规律，运用不同的句型逐步“生长”出具有个性的口语体系。通过学习这一口语体系，学生能够准确灵活地使用英语作为交流工具。

为此，本书没有对英语语法进行深入剖析，而是把重点放在了人与人交流中话题推进的过程上。作者尝试通过这种方式，将“地道的美式交流方式”传授给学生，而非单纯地告诉学生“遇到这个句子该答什么”。至于在交流中具体应当使用哪个句子，本书鼓励学生自主完成，这样学生才能主动思考、不断积累、有所扩展。希望广大读者通过这种口语学习方式，能够彻底摆脱哑巴英语的困扰，从而用英语流畅地表达出自己的想法。

赵殿伟

中国教育家协会会员

著名英语教育家——“牛爸老赵”

2016年7月20日

PREFACE

前 言

For years I have a strong desire to write a textbook, focusing on the learning of spoken English. The textbook should include all of my teaching lessons without the learners' actually being needed to be present in my lectures. A practical compulsory course book teaches the principles of speaking properly. However, to undertake this, accomplished workload, much attention and sacrifice are required.

At the beginning, the most important task was to coin the term—Spokenology. This word would eventually assist in transforming spoken English studies into an academic discipline that emphasizes on both the knowledge and the science.

Experts should keep in mind the perspective of this textbook holds the combination of applied speaking studies and the study of science behind speaking. Therefore, much content is geared towards laying down the foundation, particularly for beginners with moderate vocabulary volume.

The purpose of the textbook is to instruct ways of applying spoken English through a sequence of steps, thus students might learn how to use topics to engage in a conversation with a single listener while dealing with a stranger.

In conclusion, a systemic approach should not be restricted only with the study of applied speaking. Personal teaching should gradually be developed and ultimately lead the improvement as learners' gaining proficiency in the oral language. My greatest hope is that readers will elevate personally and conversationally as progress begins to unfold. Hopefully, you will find this book useful and practical in your learning journey.

Luke Shen-Tien Chi

Shenyang Normal University

June 30, 2016



INTRODUCING SPOKENOLOGY

口语学简介

What is Spokenology? 什么是口语学?

Spokenology is a discipline on how to teach spoken language, which combines social considerations with a careful examination of cognitive flexibility, linked topics and synonymous phrases. Students begin by learning how to use spoken language with strangers, and as they gain proficiency, they expand their language learning to additional audiences. Spokenology teaches relationships between spoken topics from the first lesson, which allows students to speak flexibly about other topics by using varied wording and conversational order. Concepts will be taught in sequence during the process of learning Spokenology. Students begin with exclusive use of the textbook, and once they master the content of the course, they are able to work outside the textbook for more fluid practice.

口语学是一门教授口头语言表达的学科，它将社会因素与认知灵活性、相关主题以及同义词组相结合。学生首先学习同陌生人进行交流，随着他们口语能力逐步提高，他们会扩展学习范围，以适应更多类型的交流对象。口语学从第一堂课就开始教授学生口语话题之间的关系，这样的教学方式可以帮助学生在参与更多其他话题时能灵活地措辞并采用合适的话题顺序。抽象的观念会在学生学习的过程中逐一被解读。学生先使用本教材，一旦他们掌握了教材的内容，他们将会脱离课本独立进行课外话题的练习。

Why should Spokenology be learned? 为什么学口语学?

The existence of Spokenology lies in the fact that there is a need for a higher level of spoken communication. Current practice in language instruction is typically simplistic and dogmatic. People who really want to study language well need to know how to speak properly. They must use social and meta-cognitive reasoning skills to consider their audiences, and gain the flexibility required to have genuine conversations. Spokenology is established on the basis of the belief that true language

learning requires a global perspective on communication, because what you say and how you say it also impact the world. By these concepts, readers can go beyond rote learning of how to communicate, and examine why people communicate with each other. As time goes by, fewer people hold that their words may exert impact on the world. Spokenology believes empathetic communication can be viewed as a part of language learning, and subsequently improves society. This ideological shift can be applied to communication anywhere and at any time.

口语学的出现正是由于人们对口语交际有了更高标准的要求。目前语言教学实践一般都比较简单化和教条化。真正想学好语言的人需要知道如何表达更恰当。人们需要使用社交和元认知推理技巧去考虑他们的交流听众，从而掌握真正意义上的流畅交流。口语学正是建立在这样一种信念之上：真正的语言交际学习需要有国际视野，因为你说话的内容和方式同时也影响着世界。通过这些概念，读者可以摆脱靠死记硬背来学会如何交际，还可以思考人们为什么要互相交流。随着时间的推移，越来越少的人会觉得自己的言语会对这个世界造成影响。而口语学认为，情感交流可以作为语言学习的一部分，进而影响整个社会。这种思想的互通转移在任何时间、任何地点都可应用于交际当中。

What do we do? 我们做了什么?

We transform and put the current practice of spoken language into a full academic discipline study which is called "Spokenology". This discipline emphasizes both spoken knowledge and spoken science during the process of human communication.

我们将现有的口头语言实践改编并嵌入一个完整的学科体系中进行学习，而这门学科被称为“口语学”。口语学强调人类交际所包含的口语知识和口语科学。



KEY WORDS DEFINITION

关键词定义

Spokenology (noun): 口语学 (名词)

1. a study of spoken knowledge and science; 2. an academic subject on speaking education; 3. a study of how spoken language intersects with interpersonal relationships, systematic instruction and meta-cognitive reasoning.

1. 关于口语知识和口语科学的学科研究; 2. 关于口语教学的学术科目; 3. 探索如何使口头语言与人际关系、系统化教学和元认知推理之间相互联系的研究。

Spokenologist (noun): 口语学家 (名词)

1. one specializing in the methodology of speaking and spoken language teaching; 2. one who puts forward advanced concepts and has made great contribution to the existing teaching approach.

1. 从事口语表达和口语教学方法研究的专家; 2. 提出先进的理念并对已有教学方法的改进做出重大贡献的人。

Spokenist (noun): 口语师 (名词)

1. one specializing in the art of speaking or teaching spoken language to others, or a person specializing in both of the above-mentioned realm; 2. one creating a socially empathetic, interrelated and flexible way of communication by using the interaction between relationship expectations and conversation.

1. 专门研究口语或教授别人口语或者在这两个方面都有所涉足的人; 2. 通过人际间的期待与对话的相互作用创造出一种社交通感的、关联的、灵活的交流方式的人。

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK?

如何使用这本书?

本节将会对书中的各部分进行介绍,以便学生更好地使用本书。

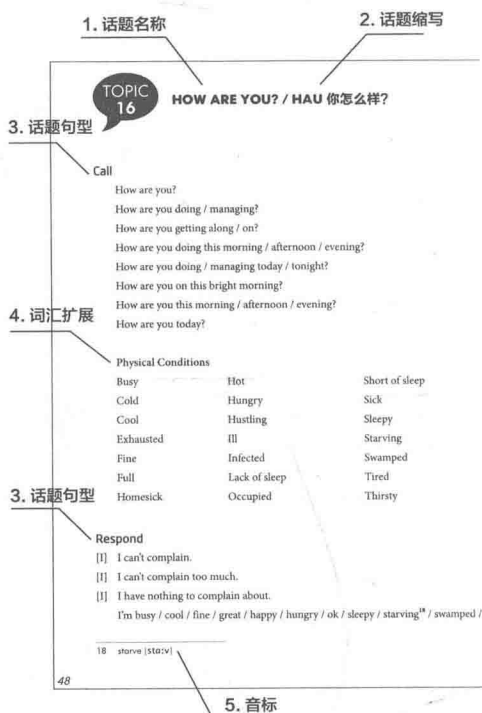
本书以话题(topic)为单元,系统地介绍口语学。话题按照交流内容的灵活度,由低到高设置。

我们以 Topic 16 这一单元为例对本书正文部分进行介绍。

本书将每个话题分为中英两部分讲解。

英文讲解:

1. 话题名称:用来区分每个话题的名称。
2. 话题缩写:名称的缩写形式。
3. 话题句型:本书将话题讲解中的句子分为两类:Call 指发起句,有时会缩写为 C; Respond 指回应句,有时会缩写为 R。在一个话题中,无论发起句还是回应句,读者都可以根据自己的喜好或者根据实际情况,将其任意组合使用。有些话题中会在一组 C-R 之后出现其他的 C-R,这表明该话题需要继续发起和回应才能完成。例句中,被“/”分割开的词均为备选词,当使用该句型的时候,需要从这些备选词组中选择。部分句子会有 [I] 标记,表示该句难度为“中”(intermediate),[D] 标记表示该句难度为“难”(difficult)。该标记一般出现在句子左端。





4. 词汇扩展：旨在使话题得以顺利地应用而进行的词汇上的扩充，一般需要掌握，至少要达到知晓的程度。
5. 音标：学生容易发音不准的单词会在页尾列出并加以音标标注，以帮助学生纠正发音。

中文讲解：

6. 话题讲解：主要根据作者对话题的讲解来进行介绍。话题名称和重要名词一般会加粗，以区分专有名词和其他的词。特别说明中的内容一般为重点内容或易错易混内容，顶部会有斜体小标题。
7. 特别说明：除话题外，书中还会有一些补充内容。这些内容一般是口语学内容的补充说明，侧重对学生能力的培养，并配有详细的中文解释。

本书的附录部分包括：参考文献、测试题、建议的教学大纲和课堂安排、有关 Call & Respond 的介绍以及教学日程表等。

- ◆ 测试题可用于检测学生学完本册书之后的学习效果。
- ◆ 建议的教学大纲和课堂安排为作者按照大学两个学期学完本书为目标而制订的建议教学规划。
- ◆ Call & Respond 为口语学理论内容。这部分的详细内容不要求学生掌握，但了解该部分内容对学习本书有帮助。
- ◆ 教学日程表主要是为教师或有自学需求的学生安排的教学或学习计划。

thirsty.	
I'm all right.	
I'm fine, thanks.	
I'm doing fine / good / ok / super.	
[I] I'm hanging in there.	
I'm just so-so.	
I'm kind of busy / bored / sleepy / tired / upset.	
I'm not bad.	
I'm not so bad / good.	
I'm not too bad.	
I'm not very well.	
I'm pretty good.	
I'm snowed under.	
I'm so happy.	
I'm very sleepy / well.	
I'm very well, thanks.	
I've had a backache / earache / fever / headache / heartache / sore throat ¹⁹ / stomachache / toothache all morning.	

6. 话题讲解

7. 特别说明

本节将围绕问句 How are you? 展开学习，和前一个话题一样，学习时请注意理解句子带来的话题含义，而非局限于例句。

How are you? 的意思是问“一个人的状况”。这就表明该话题更关注“人的状态”。话题中所有发起句都为问句，基本句型为 How are you? 书中的其他句子都是由这个句型演变而成。句中的关键词为 you，也就表明了关注对象。

当确认了本话题所表达的真正含义后，我们就可以得出应该从自己的状态入手进行回答的要领。中国学生在遇到该问题时，喜欢习惯性地回答 I'm fine, thank you. 有时还会接一句 And you? 但在实际交流中，我们可以有很多套句可供选择。有趣的是，由于中国学生用上面的套句过于频繁，如今再使用会给人一种应付的感觉，因此不建议使用，即使它的回答的确是没有任何错误。书中列举了一些常用的形容词或

19 throat (布劳特)

HOW TO TEACH THIS TEXTBOOK?

如何教授本书?

The textbook is designed to enable each English learner to have a lecturer's notes at hand. The textbook provides a fresh approach in the education of spoken English. It is recommended that the learning part be taught in a native tongue for accurate understanding.

Generally speaking, the process of a class should proceed with a balance between the instructional part and practice part. Learning a theory on spoken English and practicing to gain proficiency are equally important for a spoken English learner, which is the so-called "study for the purpose of application".

The instructional part also consists of two main categories: understanding how to apply different topics behind speaking and the science on Spokenology. A good spoken English teacher should be good at allocating time according to the students' learning progress, making the learning clearly understood and helping students grasp the teaching materials. Thus, the learner may gain confidence to speak English.

Although studied individually, topics are also arranged in sequence by which they should be taught. It's essential to understand the role of each topic and how they interact in practical conversations. The pattern learning shows which topics fit certain audiences.

设计本教材的初衷是为每位英语学习者提供口语课堂的素材。本教材为英语口语教育提供了全新的方法。因此，为了让学生准确地理解教学内容，建议用英文授课。

总体来说，上课过程应该是讲授和练习的有效平衡。对于口语学习者而言，学习口语理论和熟练口语练习应该是并存的重要环节，这也就是所谓的“学以致用”。

教学部分同样由两个主要部分组成：如何使用各种话题以及口语科学。一位优秀的英语口语教师应善于根据学生的学习进程来适时调整时间分配，从而使学习者能够清晰地了解并且掌握学习内容。与此同时，学习者也可以获取更多的信息来帮助自己增强理解。学习者会因为更加自信而敢于开口说英语。

尽管每个话题学习是独立的，但是它们之间也是有先后顺序的。理解每个话题的作用以及话题之间如何在对话中相互作用是至关重要的。模式化学习体现出不同的话题适合相应的听众。



Study of applied spoken English 应用口语的学习

The key factor of studying applied spoken English is how to apply different topics to practice. When learning each topic, it is suggested to start by using its simplest or shortest form. It's obvious that some topics are titled with a complete sentence structure. In this situation, the title limits the topic from deepening communication. In comparison, a single-word title has infinite talking space and possibilities, which indicates the importance of recognizing the notation of the topic.

The next step is to define the meaning of the topic and the influence in usage of the topic. This explains where the topic is placed in a conversation and its corresponding reason. This also includes when to apply the topic. To achieve the best learning result, it is necessary to explain when the topic is used with the usage of different phases in a conversation, which is a more appropriate approach to teach. Last, it's most important to teach how to open the topic. Additional studies pertain to how this topic is linked or related to other topics.

应用口语学习的关键是去学习如何在实践中应用各种话题。学习每个话题时，应当从其单一或最短的形式开始。某些话题是一个具有完整结构的句子，但这却限制了交流中话题的展开。而以单个词为标题的话题则有无限的交谈空间。这无疑也说明了认识话题符号的重要性。

接下来要明确话题含义和话题使用的影响力。这就解释了话题在对话中应当放在什么位置以及相应的原因，同样也包括什么时候要将话题植入其中。为了达到最好的学习效果，有必要明确话题在对话中的不同位置及其用意，这是一种更合适的讲解方式。最后，更重要的是要教授如何开口说这个话题，以及如何将该话题与其他话题相关联。

Science study of speaking 口语科学学习

The scientific study of spoken English follows the rules based on the unconscious and unnoticeable occurrences that are unexpected in our everyday life, arising from any kind of interpersonal interaction. This part of the book focuses on the science instead of knowledge application. Spokenology emphasizes on the comprehensive knowledge of the principles and behaviors of spoken English, which is universally recognized in human interaction.

There are several key points in the textbook: the study of audience, interpersonal interaction, interactive process, liner structure and the human knowledge of message and motion topics. These points explicitly illustrate that Spokenology is an embodiment of speaking science. In the course of teaching, we should not neglect or underestimate the importance of such lessons, which should be equally emphasized on with the applied study.

Precise explanation of this speaking science should be conducted throughout the semester by whoever the instructor is, although it is not necessary to discuss the relations between the speaking science and the speaking application. However, it is crucial to present examples of spoken English in authentic situation, which indicates where the speaking science is embodied in the progressive conversation. This scientific embodiment occurs frequently in every interactive engagement of human communication.

口语的科学研究遵循一种规则，即基于无意识且不容易察觉的现实突发事件，这些事件来源于日常生活中的人际交往。该书的科学部分着重于科学而非应用知识。口语学强调的是口语原理和口语行为的系统知识，这一点在人际互动方面已得到公认。



书中有几个关键的论题，如关于听众、人际互动、过程、线性结构、人类信息和运动话题。这些论题明确表明口语学是口语科学的体现。在教学过程中，我们不能忽视或者低估这部分内容的重要性。这部分很有必要与应用学习的部分得到同样的重视。

无论哪位教师进行授课，对口语科学的解释都必须精准且贯穿整个学期，即便是我们并不需要讨论其与应用口语学习的关系，但是向学生展示真实口语交流情景的例子至关重要。它可以解释在一个口语交流过程中，口语科学体现在何处。这种科学体现在人类每一次的相互交流中。