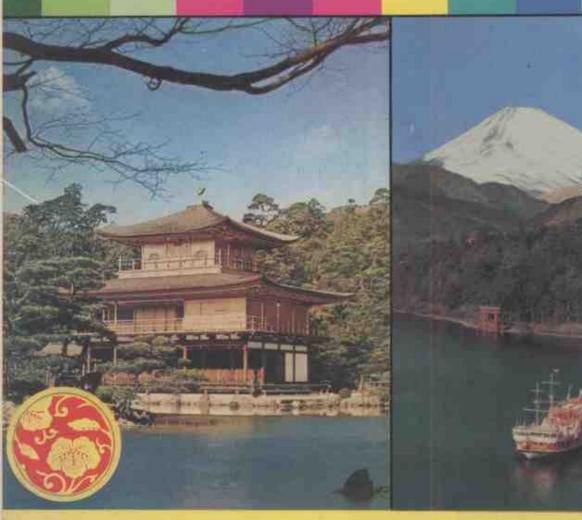
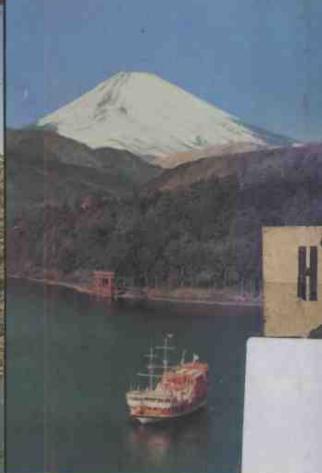
日英拼音・中英註解・附錄格言

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THE JAPANESE CONVERSATIONS FOR DAILY





日本文字之由来 · NIHON MOJI NO YURAI The Origin of Japanese Syllabaries — Hiragana

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日本文字之由來 NIHON MOJI NO YURAI The Origin of Japanese Syllabaries — Katakana

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近年來由於世界各國之交通、經濟和工商業的迅速進展,促 成國際貿易和觀光旅遊事業的普遍繁榮。已往,國際通商之往來 ,通常援用英、法、西班牙等語言作爲媒介。但緣遠東各國尤以 日本的經濟高度發展,和一般華裔在東南亞各國之工商成就暨衙 力,東南亞的經濟和商務活動及觀光事業也就日益廣泛。因此, 中日語言在社會工商界與文化交流席上,佔了極重要的地位。

旅遊國外,最就心的總不外于語言上的困難。數年前作者旅行紐西蘭時,遇到華裔企業家兄弟二人。與其兄我們以國語(中國)會話,和他弟弟則以英語交談,我們談到了東西間的商業狀況,彼此因語言的講通,覺得很暢達而有趣。

有一次,在加拿大區域旅行期間,訪問了一家大旅行社,得 悉此一旅行社是由日僑父子二人所經營,遂以日語交談,對方聞 悉日語後,雖然初會,大有他鄉遇知友之感而更親切。 身爲一個東方人,如旅居異鄉,能遇到講相同語言的人士, 互相的內心中,頗有「一見如故」之感。由於語言上的了解,在 接治商務和旅行途中,能得到意想不到的愉快和收獲。

本著「日本語日常實用會話」,是由最基本的發音,以及一般日常會話,均用最簡明的 Hepburn Spelling 试英文拼音,並加中英文註解,使學智者能易於進修。本著內容,包括社交上、商業上及觀光旅行上常用之會話,概用實例編寫。同時在「附錄」中,加縄中外格言集,世界貨幣,度量衡,溫度換算,世界時間,政府機關名稱對照表等,俾對于從事工商事業和旅遊業人士,在社交及會話方面,作爲參考,誠爲學習者之隨身良伴。

著者竭誠企望各界先進,不吝予以指数,以求不斷之改進,至所企稿。

編 著 者 謹 部 一九七一年七月

PREFACE

During the last decade, there has been phenomenal growth in transportation, economy, commerce and industry practically in all countries of the world bringing about an ever-growing prosperity in international trade and tourism with even brighter prospects in time to come.

In the past, English, French and Spanish constituted the principal languages of communication in conducting international trade among the business circles throughout the world. However, with the spectacular achievements in economy, commerce and industry during the recent years in most of the countries in the Far East, notably Japan in particular, and viewing the important roles of overseas Chinese and their potentialities in the contribution to economic and industrial developments in Southeast Asian countries, Chinese and Japanese languages have been increasingly used in all fields of

activities, such as cultural exchanges, social functions, business contacts, hotel and travel industries.

When travelling abroad either on a business visit or a pleasure trip, what one concerns most is the language barrier, i.e., how to communicate fully and effectively. I had a memorable and interesting trip years ago when I visited Wellington. New Zealand where I met two brothers of a commercial firm. I talked to one of them in Mandarin and the other in English, and I was able to establish an amiable friendship and a good relationship with that firm due to among other things facility in communication, hence mutual understanding. On another occasion when I visited a travel agency operated by Japanese-Canadians in Vancouver, Canada, my conversation with them in Japanese created an atmosphere of intimacy and we talked like old friends, again led to a lasting friendship.

My pleasant and rewarding experiences have prompted me to compile this Japanese Conversation Booklet which includes Japanese pronounciations for beginners, conversations for daily use, etc. that are explained and annotated in both Chinese and English. Included in the appendix are collections of proverbs and maxims from East and West, lists and tables of world monetary units, currencies,

weights and measures, world time, names of government organs, etc.

I sincerely hope that readers of this Booklet will find it a ready reference useful for various purposes and occasions.

Hugh S. L. Hsieh

NIPPONGO HATSUON NO CHŪKAI Brief Notes for Romanized Japanese 咅 **ナ** އ 解 (英文拼音) Pronounciations. Bo-on Vowels: pronounced as in account or saloon a 母音 î pronounced as in ink or king u pronounced as in push or wood pronounced as in end or pen е pronounced as in office or toy 0 長母音的表示,就在母音字上頭加(一) For Long Vowels, mark with (") on 符號,而將其音拉長發音。 the Vowels. Chō Bo-on Long Vowels: ã pronounced as in father pronounced as in meet ū pronounced as in moon ē pronounced as in weight

ō

pronounced as in coat

促音的發音,就在加重子音之前多加一個相同子音而 將其發音加重。 For Assimilated Sounds, double the consonant to stress pronounciations.

(except adding "t" before "cha", "chi", "chu" or "cho")

Examples:

學校

ga<u>kk</u>ō

school

结 果

ke<u>kk</u>a =

result

折衷

se<u>t</u>chu =

compromise

同一單字中,如其發音需分節讀音時,就在其單字中 間加〔一〕符號。 For a word with separate pronounciations, add a hyphen (-) in the word.

Examples:

婚約

kon-yaku

engagement

繁 凚

han-ei

prosperity

檢 閱

ken-etsu

inspection

(8)

DAI ICHI KA

LESSON ONE

第一課

NIPPONGO GOJŪON

JAPANESE SYLLABARIES

日本語五十音

(I) Seion (清音)

50 Syllabaries

五十音表

(片假名と平假名)

(Katakana and Hiragana)

Bo-on (母音) Vowels	ア	あ	a (ah)	1	١,	i (ee)	ウ	j	u (wu)	工	兌	e (eh)	ォ	お	o (oh)
Shi-on (子音)	カ	Ά ,	ka	丰	<u></u>	ki	ク	<	ku	ケ	け	ke	· ⊐	۲	ko
Consonants	サ	\$	sa	シ	l	shi	ス	*	su	セ	世	se	ソ	そ	80
	g	12	ta	チ	ち	chi	77	つ	tsu	テ	て	te	۲	Ł	to
	ナ	な	na	=	<i>F</i> _	ni	ヌ	ぬ	nu	ネ	\$2	ne	1	の	no
	^	は	ha	۲	V	hi	フ	ふ	fu	\	^	he	亦	II	ho
	7	ŧ	ma	ï,	み	mi	A	t	mu	×	め	me	Æ.	\$	mo
	ヤ	Þ	ya	1	L١	i	ュ	M	yu	J.	名	е	3	ኔ	уо
	ラ	ij	ra	ŋ	ŋ	ri	ル	ろ	ru	レ	n	re	13	ろ	ro
1	ワ	ħ	wa	牛	あ	i	ウ	ì	u	Z	為	e	ヲ	を	0
	ン	ん	n (ng)							-	•		·	

(2) Dakuon (濁音)

濁實是在五十音中的一部份清音的右 角上加(*)符號。共有二十字,其 發音如下:

Sonants

By adding two small marks on the upper right corner of certain syllables, these are called "dakuon" and their twenty dakuon sound as follows:

ガ	Ą	ga	ギ	ð	gi	グ	〈 *	gu	ゲ	げ	ge	"בי	"ح	go
ザ	*	za	ジ	ï	ji	ズ	ず	zu	ゼ	ぜ	ze	ゾ	ぞ	zo
Ø.	だ	da	ヂ	ti	ji	'',	グ	zu	デ	で	de	۴	£	do
バ	ば	ba	ビ	び	bi	ブ	ぶ	bu	~	~	be	ボ	IX.	bo

(3) Han-dakuon (半濁音)

华濁實是在五十音中「ハ」行的五個字右角上加(°)符號。其發音如下:

Half Sonants

By adding one small circle on the upper right corner of " $\sim 2.7 \sim \pi$ " syllables, these are called "handakuon" and their five sounds are as follows:

パば pa ピ ぴ pi プ ぷ	pu 🗠 ne	ポ ほ po
------------------	---------	--------

(4) Yō-on (物音)

物音 (併成音) 是将「艹」「ユ」或「ョ」子音 寫成較小字連在其他子音後,併發聲音。

Contracted Sounds

By the combination of certain syllables with " $_{\tau}$ ", " $_{z}$ " or " $_{\exists}$ " (ya, yu or yo) in smaller characters and to pronounce at the same time, these are called "Yō-on" (contracted sounds).

併成 音共有三十六音, 其發音如下:

Their thirty six sounds are as follows:

キャ	₹ ≈	kya	キュ	है क	kyu	キョ	ાર્દ	kyo
ギャ	કે′∗	gya	ギュ	ぎゅ	gyu	ギョ	ð";	gyo
シャ	L»	sha	シュ	l 10	shu	ショ	しょ	sho
ジャ	じゃ	ja	- -	i Go	ju	ジョ	じょ	jo
チャ	5 *	cha	チュ	5,0	chu	チョ	ちょ	cho
ヂャ	ぢゃ	j a	チュ	ぢゅ	ju	ヂョ	ぢょ	jo
= *	1-0	nya	<u>=</u> 2	1210	nyu	 3	1-1	nyo
<u>۲</u> *	٧ *	hya	٤.	<i>Υ</i> φ	hyu	ヒョ	ひょ	hyo
ピャ	ぴゃ	pya	۲,"	びゅ	pyu	Ľ°₃	$\mathcal{O}^{\epsilon_{\pm}}$	pyo
Ľ٠	Ű. _♥	bya	۲ <u>′</u>	びゅ	byu	ť,	びょ	byo
₹*	みゃ	mya	<u> </u>	3,10	myu	i a	みょ	myo
. <u>.</u>	ŋ. _₹	rya		9 10	ryu	I) ,	りょ	ryo

(5) Chō-on (長音)

長音是在「片假名」字後加(-)或(1)線符號,在「平假名」字後加「ぁ」「い」「ぅ」「ぇ」或「ぉ」而將其子音拉長發音。

在英文拼音,長音的表示即在母音字上加 (⁻) 符號。

長音共有五十音,其發音如下:

Long Vowels

By adding a line of (-) or (1) after Katakana syllables and adding " δ ", " ψ ", " \dot{z} " or " \dot{z} " after Hiragana syllables to prolong the sounds, these are called "Chō-on" (Long Vowels).

In Romanized spelling for Long Vowels, mark with (7) on the Vowels,

Their fifty sounds are as follows:

アーああ a	イーいい i	ウー うう	u	エーえい e	オーおお 0
カーかあ ka	キーきい ki	クーくう	ku	ケーけい ke	⊐ — こお ko
サーさあ 88	シーしい shi	スーすう	su	セーせい se	ソーそお 80
ターたあ ta	チーちい chi	ツーつう	tsu	テーてい te	ト— とお to
ナーなあ na	= - にい ni	ヌーぬう	nu	ネーねい ne	ノーのお no
ハーはあ ha	ヒーひい hi	フーふう	fu	^ - ~ \ he	ホーほお ho
マーまあ ma	ミーみい mi	ムーむう	mu	メー めい me	モーもお mo
ヤーやあ ya	イードンド・i	ユーゆう	yu	エーえい e	ヨーよお yo
ラーらあ ra	リー り 🎶 ri	ルーるう	ru	レーれい re	ローろお ro
ワーわあ wa	(井一)いい i	ウーうう	u	(ヱ-)えい e	(ヲー)おお ೦

(6) Soku-on (促音)

Examp

促音是在同一字間加重一部份之發音。促音的拼音通常在子音後加一個較小「ツ」或「つ」子音 而不需發出聲音。惟只稍為停留在舌頭同時加重 發出下一個子音。

在英文拼音,保音的表示即在加重音前加一相同子音而加重發音 (除在 "cha", "chi", "chu" 或 "cho"前加 "t"字)。

Assimilated Sounds (Double Consonants)

Generally by inserting a " \jmath " or " \jmath " in smaller character into a Katakana or Hiragana word to stress the sound, these are called Soku-on.

In Romanized spellings, they are by doubling consonants to stress the sounds. (except adding "t" before "cha", "chi", "chu" or "cho")

oles:	jake <u>tt</u> o ジャケット	=	jacke t 夾 克	ne <u>ss</u> hin ねっしん	=	enthusiasm 熱 心
	ga <u>kk</u> o がっこう	=	school 學 校	sa <u>kk</u> in さっきん	=	sterilization 殺 菌
	ge <u>kk</u> yū げっきゅう	=	salary 新金	se <u>t</u> chū せっちゅう	=	compromise 折 衷
	ma <u>t</u> chi マッチ	=	match 火 柴	ha <u>tt</u> en はってん	=	development 發 展
	ke <u>kk</u> a けっか	=	result 結 果	shuppatsu しゅっぱつ	=	dep arture 出 發

DAI NI KA KAZU

LESSON TWO NUMBERS

第二課數目

	KISŪ		CARDINAL NUMBERS	基數
ichi	(hitotsu)	1	one	_
ni	(futatsu)	2	two	
san	(mittsu)	3	three	Ξ
shi, yon	(yottsu)	4	four	223
go	(itsutsu)	5	five	五
roku	(muttsu)	6	six	六
shichi	(nanatsu)	7	seven	t
hachi	(yattsu)	8	eight	Д
ku, ky ū	(kokonotsu)	9	nine	九
jū	(tδ)	10	ten	+

(14)

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