

美国口语缩读

赵安平 译注 郝克琦 审校

西安交通大学音像教材出版社

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ALLOPHONIC VARIATIONS AND THE REDUCED FORMS OF ENGLISH

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内 容 简 介

本书以美国近年出版的《Allophonic Variations and the Reduced Forms of English》为主,编译介绍了美国口语的缩读形式及音素异读变化,以及其他各种有关美国口语发音的特点及练习方法。本书配有大量练习,而且所有缩读形式练习均给出了音标以供参考。本书配有四盒录音磁带,均为美籍专业人员录音。在练习中,每一句后边都给有跟读练习的时间。这是近年来国内第一本系统地介绍有关美国口语发音技巧的书。本书可用于准备 TOEFL 考试、大学英语口语学习,以及供出国洽谈贸易者和访问学者学习口语之用。

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编者的话

近年来,在学习英语的过程中发现,由于缺乏一本系统地讲解美国英语发音的书,许多人耗费了很多精力和大量时间,最终也没能掌握美国口语的发音技巧和诸多发音规则,结果在托福考试中听力得分不尽如人意。即使通过了托福考试,到了美国以后也会发现自己说的英语和真正的美国口语相距甚远,使听课、工作及生活等都受到很大影响,一时难以适应。即使作为访问学者或洽谈生意的代表,也会因一时难以适应语言环境而影响工作。鉴于以上原因,广大英语学习者非常需要一本学习美语发音规则和技巧的书。

《美国口语缩读》(《Allophonic Variations and the Reduced Forms of English》)由 SHELLY CRAIG M. S. 和 LORNA SIKORSKI M. A. 著,直译为《美国英语的缩读形式和音素异读》)是近年来美国流行的《成功地进行英语交流》(Succeed with Effective English Communication)丛书之一。许多中国留学生通过这本书的学习拿到了 TOEFL 高分,而且在联系学校、社会交往、找工作时获得良益。编译本书的目的在于帮助读者学习美国口语,以期在短时间内去掉语言中的“外国味”,从语言发音上真正溶入美国社会。同时,本书还向大家介绍一些很有效的学习英语的方法,以及美国英语发音技巧及各种规则,供大家借鉴。本书适用于准备在 TOEFL 及各种听力、口语考试中获得高分的读者;也可以帮助那些想将来成为口语翻译或导游的读者更有效地学好口语。同时,本书还可作为外语听力教学和口语教学的辅助教材,并可供从事外贸及科技交流的读者学

习使用。

使用本书可有两种方法。一是充分利用磁带,在所给的停顿间隙中尽量模仿跟读。为方便读者,本书中对所有缩读形式都给出了音标,以供参考。二是依靠书中给出的音标进行学习和练习,本书使用的是国际音标,音标一律放在方括号内。只要读者多学多练,就一定会收到事半功倍的效果。

由于水平有限,编译中有不妥之处望广大读者指正。

编者

1991年5月

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一. 导 言

这套教材将向你揭示美国英语的发音和语调方面最先进的概念和方法。人们在日常说话时常夹杂有一些特殊的声音⁽¹⁾，但这种声音的存在并不影响人们对这些单词意思的理解。音素⁽²⁾的异读就是指这些特殊声音发音方法的各种变化。恰当地运用音素异读的种种变化会减轻非美国人在语言交流中的“外国味”。在任何一种语言中，说话者为了使语言交流更能有效地利用时间和更为悦耳，常常缩读一些词和省略一些词。学会正确的英语缩读将会使学说美国英语的人掌握美国社会语言交流中最自然的节奏，学到最地道的美国口语。

当你学完这套教材时，你将熟悉美国英语中各种音素异读的变化以及各种缩读形式。至于本书中其他内容，很重要的一点是，在你能专心学习时，应经常地、集中地进行这方面的练习，这也包括在这本书中所教的其他概念和方法。

INTRODUCTION

This cassette series will explore more advanced concepts of English pronunciation and intonation. Allophones are variations in the pronunciation of particular speech sounds that do not affect the meaning of words. Proper use of allophonic variations reduces the "foreignness" of the non — native speaker's communication. In any language, speakers shorten or ellipse words to make communication more time efficient and melodic. Learning how to properly

reduce words in English gives the new speaker more natural rhythm patterns of American communication.

When you have completed this series, you will be familiar with the various allophones and reduced forms of American English. As with the other concepts taught in this series, it is important to have frequent, intensive practices when you can concentrate fully.

INTRODUCTION

This cassette series will explore more advanced concepts of English pronunciation and intonation. Allophones are variations in the pronunciation of particular speech sounds that do not affect the meaning of words. Proper use of allophone variations reduces the "foreignness" of the non-native speaker's communication. In any language, speakers shorten or elide words to make communication more time efficient and melodic. Learning how to properly

二. 缩读形式

在美国英语中,为了符合说话者的节奏和体现说话者的意向,有许多方法可以用于缩读。由于带有非重读元音的单词发音比较容易而且可以很快地读出,我们常常将元音变为非重读元音。对那些以辅音开头或结尾的单词,改变这些辅音原来的发音方式可以更有效地缩短时间。下面的练习介绍了一些典型的词组,这些词组在美国英语中常常被缩读。请记住,英语的缩读形式仅仅用于那些不是关键词的词组。

在每一个练习中,先听讲话者念一遍,然后在停顿的时候跟读刚刚听到的句子,并尽可能地模仿讲话者的语调和发音。

REDUCED FORMS

In English there are many ways to shorten words to fit the rhythm and intentions of the speaker. frequently, we change the vowels to schwas. It takes less effort to articulate a word with a schwa vowel and thus the word can be said faster. Other times, it is more efficient to alter the consonants which begin or end a word to make it more time efficient. The following exercises introduce typical word groups which are often reduced in English. Remember, reductions of words are only appropriate if they are not key words in your message.

In each exercise, listen to the speaker's presentation and repeat it in the pause provided. Try to imitate the intonation and

pronunciation as closely as possible.

1. Is + 人称代词的缩读形式

第一部分练习将向你说明“is”和人称代词的缩读形式。第一对单词是“is he”。在连续的语言交谈中，“is he”经常被缩读为“iz 'e”⁽³⁾。注意听下面的每一个句子，并且在停顿的时候跟读。

Is + Personal Pronouns

The first series of exercises demonstrates reductions of “is” and personal pronouns. The first word pair is “is he”. This is frequently reduced to “iz'e” in running conversation. Listen to each of the following sentences and repeat them in the pauses.

1. Is he your older brother?
2. Is he the new loan officer?
3. He's not sick, is he?
4. Is he home yet?
5. He's not your first choice, is he?
6. Is he on the finance committee?
7. Is he willing to return for a second interview?
8. Is he serious about his art?
9. Is he going to run for re-election?
10. He's not backing out of our deal, is he?
11. He's not going to wear that awful tie, is he?
12. Is he the president of Ames International?
13. Is he your new neighbor?
14. He certainly isn't very friendly, is he?

15. Is he going to go ahead with his merger plans?

下面一对是“Is his”。在连续的语言交谈中“Is his”常常被缩读为“Iz’Iz”⁽⁴⁾。

The next pair is “Is his”. This is often reduced to “Iz’Iz” in running conversation.

1. Is his business doing well?
2. Is his mother coming to visit?
3. Is his apartment in this building?
4. Is his work more important, or is his hobby(ies)?
5. Is his life really that hectic all the time?
6. Is his illness serious?
7. Is his check in the mail?
8. Is his turn next, or mine?
9. Is his book a bestseller?
10. Is his company expanding?
11. Is his strategy a sound one?
12. Is his practice large enough to support his family?
13. Is John going home or is his wife joining him here?
14. Hal looked better, but is his back still bothering him?
15. He told me he was in production work, but is his father his boss?

下面一对是“Is her”，在连续的语言交谈中“Is her”常常被缩读为“Iz’er”⁽⁵⁾。

The next word pair is “Is her.” This is often reduced to “Iz’er” in

running conversation.

1. Is her name Sylvia?
2. Is her doctorate thesis done?
3. Is her apartment small?
4. Jan looks good, but is her hair dyed?
5. Is her job secure?
6. Is her golf game good?
7. She promised, but is her word good?
8. Joanne is her mother.
9. Environmental law is her specialty.
10. This is her last day of vacation.
11. I think this is her best role so far.
12. Is her son in the band?
13. This is her daughter's graduation day.
14. Where is her telephone number?
15. What is her last name?

下面一对是“Is it”，在连续的语言交谈中“Is it”常常被缩读为“Iz 't”⁽⁶⁾。

The next pair is “Is it.” This is often reduced to “Iz 't” in running conversation.

1. It's not three o'clock yet, is it?
2. Is it your birthday today?
3. Who is it on the telephone?
4. Is it my turn yet?
5. What is it going to cost?

6. When is it going to be finished?
7. That's not James, is it?
8. Is it time to go so soon?
9. That isn't going to help, is it?
10. Who is it at the table with him?
11. It's not Thelma, is it?
12. Is it difficult to make stained glass?
13. What is it supposed to do?
14. When is it scheduled to open?
15. That's not the boss on the dance floor, is it?

下面一对是“Is she”，在连续的语言交谈中“Is she”常常被缩读为“I'sh”⁽⁷⁾。

The next word pair is “Is she”. This is often reduced to “I'sh” in running conversation.

1. Is she going to be late again?
2. Who is she, the new district manager?
3. Is she your first or your second cousin?
4. She's not going to be fired, is she?
5. Is she coming to the party?
6. When is she working this week?
7. What project is she working on?
8. What is she going to do about Harold?
9. Who is she talking to on the phone?
10. Is she going to work a double shift?
11. Where is she staying in New York?

12. How long is she going to be gone?
13. Who is she traveling with?
14. She's not going alone, is she?
15. Who is she leaving in charge?

现在,让我们在巩固刚刚介绍的缩读形式的同时,练习“is”和人称代词的否定形式的缩读形式。

Now, let's take the word patterns just introduced, and practice reductions of negative forms of "is" and personal pronouns.

下面是有关“Isn't his”的练习,“Isn't his”常常被缩读为“Izn't 'Iz”^[8]。在停顿的时候跟读所听到的句子。

The next exercise is for "Isn't his", which is frequently reduced to "Izn't 'Iz". Repeat each sentence in the pauses.

1. Isn't his meeting at eleven?
2. He isn't his direct supervisor.
3. Isn't his credit good?
4. This isn't his car!
5. Isn't his club due to use the park next?
6. Dr. Mathews isn't his doctor anymore.
7. It isn't his unit that is below production level.
8. Why isn't his class making the trip?
9. This isn't his only choice.
10. Isn't his group due for review soon?
11. Why isn't his family having dinner together?
12. This isn't his night for bridge.

13. Miss Smythe isn't his teacher this year.

14. Isn't his plane terribly late?

15. Why isn't his travel agent doing anything?

现在练习“Isn't he”，这个短语常常被缩读为
“Izn't 'e”⁽⁹⁾。

Now try “Isn't he”. This phrase is frequently reduced to
“Izn't 'e”.

1. He's the new manager, isn't he?

2. Isn't he the one who came from Illinois?

3. Isn't he going to give a speech?

4. He's awfully young, isn't he?

5. John is already at the office, isn't he?

6. Isn't he leaving on Tuesday?

7. The supervisor is coming, isn't he?

8. Isn't he the Nobel Peace Prize winner?

9. Charlie is a very effective speaker, isn't he?

10. Isn't he waiting for a train, too?

11. He is a great athlete, isn't he?

12. Isn't he going to pay the bill?

13. Even though he won't admit it, he's sick, isn't he?

14. Isn't he home yet?

15. Isn't he Mark's uncle from Toronto?

下面练习“Isn't she”，这个短语常常被缩读为
“Izn't sh”⁽¹⁰⁾。

Now try "Isn't she". This is frequently reduced to "Izn't sh".

1. Isn't she lonely without her family?
2. Why isn't she working?
3. Isn't she in charge of admissions?
4. Isn't she waiting in the car?
5. She's a good librarian, isn't she?
6. When isn't she busy?
7. Without neighbors, isn't she isolated?
8. Isn't she related to Mary?
9. Why isn't she being promoted?
10. How isn't she suitable?
11. Isn't she a great dresser?
12. Where isn't she willing to relocate?
13. Isn't she fluent in Italian as well as French?
14. Why isn't she coming with us to dinner?
15. Isn't she the New art director?

下面练习 "Isn't her", 这个短语常常被缩读为

"Izn't 'er"⁽¹¹⁾.

Now try "Isn't her". This is frequently reduced to "Izn't 'er".

1. Isn't her new car a Camaro?
2. Janet really isn't her own boss.
3. Today isn't her anniversary.
4. Isn't her term of office over soon?
5. This casserole isn't her favorite!
6. Why isn't her daughter at school?