

Y-Vocabulary Builder

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To view reading(Europe before the Indo-Europeans) questions, click [here](#)

1 Day 1:PIE与语音学和语言演变基础知识

1.1 PIE(原始印欧人语)

Indo-European:

1. Proto-Germanic

(a) North Germanic

(b) West Germanic : English,German,Dutch

2. Proto-Italic : Latin

1.2 扩展词汇方式

基础日常用语: Germanic 推出词根,并对比:Latin,Greek

1.3 系统对应法则

不同语系的发音规律的演变用相同规律

1.4 dhe(put)“打”

1. Germanic:do,deed,doom

2. latin:facere(fact):i;factory,benefaction(善行),artifact,defect(缺点);i

3. latin:condere(cond);iabscond(潜逃);i

4. Greek:thesis(放置);ithesis,synthesis,antithesis;i

5. Greek:theke(容器);ibibliotheca;i

6. Greek:thema

VOT=0	p
VOT> 0	p^h
VOT<0	b

Table 1: 清浊音

1.5 语音学

1. 产生气流
2. 发声
3. 共鸣

1.6 发声位置

1. 唇b,p
2. 齿槽音d,t
3. 顎音g,h

1.7 发声方式

1.7.1 塞音

形成阻塞，维持阻塞，打开阻塞。VOT(Voice On Set Time)

1.7.2 擦音

不完全阻塞，保持气流

1.7.3 塞擦音

1.7.4 闪音、颤音

1.7.5 近音

气流在较大的缝隙中流过，近似与元音

1.7.6 边音

舌两侧

1.7.7 鼻音

鼻腔中

1.8 语音变化

1.8.1 辅音

1. 清浊变化: 唇(b,p):reimburse(re-im-purse)付还, 偿还
齿(d,t):
腭(g,k):akin(kind),gen(gene)
2. 阻塞程度(stop→fricative→approximant):
唇(bp→vf)(stop→fricative):
furnace-burn
:ravish,ravage(rape)
:paucity,puerile,few
:frater=brother
:platitude=flat
齿(dt→zs):-de→-sion
硬腭(gk→(h)) 唇(v→w) 齿(z→r) 硬腭((g)→w)
r(y(g),w):ward-→gard-
3. 发音部位移动f/h:
s/h:semi-/hemi-,same/homo-
k(c)(ch)→ch→sh→s(c): capital,chief,chef
j→z
:jealous,zealous
4. 多变: g-k-h g-j(z)-y(magnify→major→mayor) g(stop)-y(fricative)-w(approximate)

1.9 元音

*sed: nest→sediment→saddle

2 Day2:整体变化

2.1 脱失

2.1.1 一般脱失

1. eg→ek→ic→i

	唇	齿音	软腭音			喉
鼻音	*m	*n				
清塞音	p	t	k ^j	k	k ^w	
浊塞音	b	d	g ^j	g	g ^w	
送气浊	b ^h	d ^h	g ^{hj}	g ^h	g ^{wh}	
擦音		s				h
响音		r,l				
近音		y			w	

Table 2: PIE发音表

2. secure→sure

3. capit→cape

4. snow→nivea(雪花膏)

2.1.2 h的脱失

1. honest, hour, honor

2. *ghabh→habere(habile能干的、熟练的)→able

2.2 同化及其他

如appreciate(app=ad) abb,acc,add,aff,agg==dd=-to
symphony(sym→syn)用以连接唇印-ph

2.3 (后缀)增音

2.3.1 fe-(*dhei)

fe-mn: feminine,effeminate(柔弱的) fe-t:fetus,effete(贫瘠的) fe-cond:fecund fe-li:filial(子代的) affili-
ate(是附属) fe-l-ic:felicity(快乐, 幸福, 得体的)

2.4 重复形式

dendron(den-dr)=(tree-tr)
cancer(kan-kr): *ker-=hard assist(si-st): *sta-=stand bib-=bever-=to drink: beverage, bibulous(嗜酒的), symposium
会, 座谈会)

2.5 音变规律

2.6 Grimm's law(PIE→GMC)

1. gh→g→k→h

2. bh→b→p→f

3. dh→d→t→θ

genu→knee

gnosco→know

ker→horn

deme→tame

dent→tooth

trei→three

penk→five

pet(penna)→feather

pyr-→fire

ped-→feet

patr-→father

card-→heart

2.7 PIE→Greek

弱化和脱失s→h:salt→halo-(halophyte盐生植物) w-→∅ 清音化

齿音, 唇音化: k^w,g^w→t,d,th:

例如: kwetwer(quadr-)→tetra-(4)

2.8 练习

Greek:Phys→PIE:Bhi→GMC:Be

2.9 PIE→Latin

gh-→h-:ghosti-(guest)→host,,gher-(garden)→horti- dh-,bh→f-:

3 Day 3:前缀

3.1 per-贯穿，一直向前，到处，完全

permanent,perpetual,pore(孔),osteoporosis(骨质疏松), permeate(渗透, 弥漫), perambulated(徘徊), perturb(干扰, 扰乱), perfidy(背信弃义), pervert(使堕落, 变态), perjury(伪证)
perdition:per-dit-ion(地狱永罚)

3.2 do-给

don-给礼物: donation,donor,condone(宽恕)
dit-ion(给):perdition,tradition(trans-dit-ion)

3.3 par-

paramour(情人),parboil(半煮熟)

3.4 pro-(Greek)在前&(Latin)向前

3.4.1 向前

promote,prolong(延长),prospect(勘察),prone(俯卧的, 倾向的),progeny(offspring)

3.4.2 在前，提前

prognosis(预后),prologue(序言)

3.4.3 pro-=for

pronoun,pro-American,proportion,proconsul(地方总督)

3.5 pre-在前，提前

predict,prehistoric,preponderate,preponderate(pre=更),
prevail(更强的,流行),vail→valor→valere=power

3.6 fore-前(GMC)

foretell,foresee,forefather,forebear(祖先)

3.7 para-(来源于par-)

=近前→旁边，侧边→类似，副→超过
parathyroid(甲状旁腺):thy=dhyr→dyr=door
paraplegia(截瘫), paramedic(护理人员),paramilitary(准军事的),paralysis(麻痹),paranoid(偏执),paradox(悖论)

论),parabola

paramour(par+amour)≠para-

3.8 peri-周围, 绕圈

peripatetic(巡回的),perigee(近地点), perihelion(近日点),pericardium(心包膜),periodontal(牙周的)

3.9 for-=away

forbid,forget,forlorn(被弃置的,绝望的)lorn-=lose

3.10 gnat

gene-→gon-→gn-→gnat-→knat-→nat-:

nation,native(→naive),cognate(同源的)

3.11 proto-=最早

protozoan(原生动物),prototype,protocol(草案)

3.12 re-=back,again,against

reduce(re(back)-duce(lead)),resist(re-stand),rebellion(反抗)

3.13 retro-=向后

retrospect(回顾)

3.14 anti-=反抗

antibody,antigen(抗原),antibiotics(抗生素)

3.15 ante-=前

antechamber(前厅),antebellum(战前的),antediluvian(大洪水时代前的)lav-=lu-=to wash

3.16 apo-=away,from(Greek)

apogee(远地点, 最高点),aphelion(远日点),apobiosis(死亡),apomorphine(脱吗啡)

3.16.1 of-(GME)

3.16.2 ab-=away,bad(Latin)

abandon,abortion(ab+ori(生长)+tion),abnormal,absolve(赦免),absolute(不受任何限制的,绝对的)

3.17 post-=后

postmortem(post+mortem(死))事后的; 死后的, posthumous(死后的; 遗腹的), preposterous(荒谬的), postmeridian(午后的p.m.)

3.18 uper-=上(hyper-)=super-=sur-

hypertension(高血压), hypercritical(苛刻的), hyperglycemia(高血糖), hyperbola
surpass, superb, supreme

3.19 upo-=下(pypo-)=sub-

hypocritical(伪善的), hypothermia(低体温)
submarine, subdivide, subtropical
sub-被后面音节同化:suggest(sub(from below)+gerere(bring), support, supply sub-(从下充满):suffuse(弥漫, 布满), sufficient(sub+facere(make))足够, 使满足
subterfuge((用说谎或欺骗以逃脱责备、困难等的)花招)

3.20 over-=上, 翻, 反复

overpass(立交桥, 天桥), overturn, overwhelm

3.21 in-=en-=em-=im-=进入、动词符号

enlarge, enrich, encourage, embed, enlighten

3.21.1 intra-=in

intravenous(静脉内的)

3.21.2 intim-=in

intimate

3.22 ex-/ec-/e-=向外

exit, eccentric, ecstasy(狂喜), emit(e+mit(发出)),

3.23 extra-=相对外部/ex-

extraterrestrial(=ET外星人)

3.24 epi-=贴复

epiphyte(复生植物), epiblast(外胚层), epiphenomenon, epilogue(后记, 收场白), epicycle(本轮)

3.25 ob-=against/near

3.26 ana-=上, 溯, 反复

3.26.1 上

anabatic(向上气流) (cata-下), analects(ana(pick up)+lect(gather, collect))(论语)

3.26.2 溯

anamnesis(回忆, 既往病)

3.26.3 彻底

analysis, anatomy

3.26.4 反复

anabaptist(再洗礼), anachronism(时代错误)

3.27 con-=共同、完全=com-=co-

3.28 dis-↔con-

concord↔discord

consent↔dissent

disannul(取消, 使无效), diverge

3.29 anti-↔syn-

sympathy↔antipathy(反感)

synonym↔antonym

3.30 contra-=反

contradict, counterbalance, counterpart, counterattack

3.31 de-

1. leave, from

derail, detrain, de novo

2. 下(坏)

devalue, depreciate, decline,

3. 下(坏)+贬义词根=更坏deter, denude, detonate

4. 下

describe,depict,demarcate(定...的界线, 区分),demonstrate

5. 去, 脱

desalination,dehydrate,decentralize,deoxyribonucleic acid(DNA),decriminalize

3.32 *ne=not

3.32.1 an-:Greek

an-=a-=not: anarchy(无政府主义),atom(a+tom(分割)),atypical

3.33 in-:Latin

in-=im-=ir-=il-=not=neg-

4 词典使用培训

Merriam:释义按照时间出现顺序排列AHD:释义按照使用频率排列,看词源Oxford:只用例句

4.1 VB查词流程

1. 浏览AHD汉意谱 (概观)
2. 基于ETYMO掌握历史演变,启发
3. 通过AHD纳入i+1同源网络(用英文版超链接)
4. AHD理解含义核心和应用
5. MW精确掌握现代语境含义谱
6. Oxford例句,现实世界切片

浏览AHD汉意谱 (概观)

5 阅读作业:Europe before the Indo-Europens

5.1 Please tabulate the most prominent characteristics of Old-European and Indo-European Culture in comparison

see Table 3.

	Old-European	Indo-European
gender relationship	parallel(equal rights)	male subordinate female
technology	more evolved(refined earthenware)	simple pottery
lifestyle	unknown with cattle raising and wheeled vehicles	nomadic tribes
worships	Mother Earth	Gods related to sky and sun
spirits	peaceful	aggressive
accommodations	villages with no defensive protection	building walled acropolises

Table 3: characteristics of Old-European versus Indo-European

5.2 What happened ultimately to Old Europeans after the Indo-Europeans settle in Europe?

They were conquered but not annihilated. Their culture have been merged with the Indo-Europeans and formed a mixture in their progenies.

5.3 Would a society based on women be less aggressive?

I personally disagree. I think a society based on women would be, if not more than, as aggressive as a society based on man. Since there would be man dedicated to protect the matriarch, cold-blooded worrier would appear and the society could be even more competitive.

A society less aggressive would be the one in which man and woman have equal rights. That is one of the symbol of civilization.