

CHAPTER SIX

[z] [dz] [dʒ] [ʒ]

I . Introduction

[z] This sound is a voiced sound. Level your tongue, vibrate your vocal cords.

[dz] This sound is a voiced sound. Flip your tongue, vibrate your vocal cords.

[dʒ] This sound is a voiced sound. Flip your tongue, vibrate your vocal cords.

[ʒ] This sound is a voiced sound. Level your tongue, vibrate your vocal cords.

II . Outline

In this chapter, you will learn

1. pronunciation of [z] [dz] [dʒ] [ʒ]
2. the distinction between [z] and [dz], [dʒ] and [ʒ]
3. pronunciation of [z] [dz] [dʒ] [ʒ] in words
4. poem reading

III . Learning Objectives

After learning this chapter, you should be able to

1. distinguish [z] and [dz], [dʒ] and [ʒ]
2. pronounce [z] [dz] [dʒ] [ʒ] clearly and correctly
3. pronounce [z] [dz] [dʒ] [ʒ] in words clearly and correctly
4. read the poems loudly, clearly and beautifully

IV. Case Study

✿ Word Pairs — Read and Distinguish

[z] vs. [dz]

lays	fades	blouse	clouds
pause	ponds	sees	seeds
wars	awards	cars	cards
holes	holds	eyes	rides

[dʒ] vs. [ʒ]

manager	measure	virgin	vision
arrange	garage	religion	revision
rigid	regime	huge	usual
procedure	pleasure	tragedy	casualty

✿ Writings — Read and Appreciate — Poems

Saying Good-bye to Cambridge Again

— Xu Zhimo

Very quietly I take my leave
As quietly as I came here,
Quietly I wave good-bye
To the rosy clouds in the western sky.

The golden willows by the riverside
Are young brides in the setting sun;
Their reflections on the shimmering waves
Always linger in the depth of my heart.

The floating heart growing in the sludge
Sways leisurely under the water;
In the gentle waves of Cambridge
I would be a water plant!

再别康桥

——徐志摩

轻轻的我走了，
正如我轻轻的来；
我轻轻的招手，
作别西天的云彩。

那河畔的金柳
是夕阳中的新娘
波光里的艳影，
在我的心头荡漾。

软泥上的青荇，
油油的在水底招摇；
在康河的柔波里，
我甘心做一条水草！

That pool under the shade of elm trees
 Holds not water but the rainbow from the sky;
 Shattered to pieces among the duckweeds
 Is the sediment of a rainbow-like dream?

那树荫下的一潭，
 不是清泉，是天上虹
 揉碎在浮藻间，
 沉淀着彩虹似的梦。

To seek a dream? Just to pole a boat upstream
 To where the green grass is more verdant;
 Or to have the boat fully loaded with starlight
 And sing aloud in the splendor of starlight.

寻梦？撑一支长篙，
 向青草更青处漫溯，
 满载一船星辉，
 在星辉斑斓里放歌。

But I cannot sing aloud
 Quietness is my farewell music;
 Even summer insects heap silence for me
 Silent is Cambridge tonight!

但我不能放歌，
 悄悄是别离的笙箫；
 夏虫也为我沉默，
 沉默是今晚的康桥！

Very quietly I take my leave
 As quietly as I came here;
 Gently I flick my sleeves
 Not even a wisp of cloud will I bring away.

悄悄的我走了，
 正如我悄悄的来；
 我挥一挥衣袖，
 不带走一片云彩。

Notes

- [1] **Xu Zhimo** (徐志摩), as well as Guo Moruo, was considered the top poet in the 20th century by the prominent Chinese literator Zhu Ziqing. His beautiful lyrics such as “*Farewell, Cambridge*”, “*Chance*”, and his love affair with three women were familiar to us. Xu Zhimo was born in Xiashi, in Zhejiang province, and died in Jinan, Shandong province. In 1918, after studying at Peking University (now Beijing University), he traveled to the United States to study economics and political science at Columbia University in New York City. Finding the States “intolerable”, he left in 1920 to study at Cambridge University in England, where he fell in love with English romantic poetry like that of Keats and Shelley, and was also influenced by the French romantic and symbolist poets, some of whose works he translated into Chinese. In 1922 he went back to China and became a leader of the modern poetry movement. When the Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore visited China, Xu Zhimo played the part of oral interpreter. Xu's literary ideology was

mostly pro-western, and pro-vernacular. He was one of the first Chinese writers to successfully naturalize Western romantic forms into modern Chinese poetry. He worked as an editor and professor at several schools before dying in a plane crash on November 19, 1931 in Jinan while flying from Nanjing to Beijing. He left behind four collections of verse and several volumes of translations from various languages.

[2] willow	<i>n.</i>	柳树
[3] bride	<i>n.</i>	新娘
[4] reflection	<i>n.</i>	反射;倒影
[5] shimmering	<i>adj.</i>	闪烁微光的
[6] linger	<i>v.</i>	逗留;徘徊
[7] sludge	<i>n.</i>	软泥,淤泥;油泥或类似油泥之物
[8] sway	<i>v.</i>	摇摆
[9] water plant		水草
[10] elm	<i>n.</i>	榆木,榆树
[11] shatter	<i>v.</i>	突然而剧烈的裂成碎片,粉碎
[12] duckweed	<i>n.</i>	浮萍
[13] sediment	<i>n.</i>	沉淀物,沉积物(如沙,砾石,泥等)
[14] upstream	<i>adv. & adj.</i>	向上游(的);逆流(的)
[15] verdant	<i>adj.</i>	[修辞](指草,田野等)嫩绿的,青翠的
[16] splendor	<i>n.</i>	华丽;壮观;辉煌
[17] farewell	<i>n.</i>	再会;辞行;告别
[18] heap	<i>v.</i>	堆积;装满
[19] wisp	<i>n.</i>	小束,小捆,小绺

The Road That not Taken

— Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

未选之路

——罗伯特·弗罗斯特

林中两路分,可惜难兼行。
游子久伫立,极目望一径。
蜿蜒复曲折,隐于丛林中。

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

我选另一途,合理亦公正。
草密人迹罕,正待人通行。
足迹踏过处,两路皆相同。

And both that morning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

两路林中伸,落叶无人踪。
我选一路走,深知路无穷。
我疑从今后,能否转回程。

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I —
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

数十年之后,谈起常叹息。
林中两路分,一路人迹稀。
我独进此路,境遇乃相异。

Notes:

[1] **Robert Frost** (1874 — 1963) was perhaps the most popular and beloved of 20th-century American poet. His work frequently drew inspiration from rural life in New England, using the setting to explore complex social and philosophical themes. He was farming in Derry, New Hampshire when at the age of 38, he sold the farm, uprooted his family and moved to England, where he devoted himself to his poetry. His first two books of verse, *A Boy's Will* (1913) and *North of Boston* (1914), were immediate success. In 1915 he returned to the United States and continued to publish poems that were both popular and critical success. “*Mending Wall*”, “*Birches*,” “*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*”, and “*The Road Not Taken*.” A popular and often-quoted poet, Frost was highly honored during his lifetime, receiving four Pulitzer Prizes.

- [2] diverge v. (道路等)分叉, (意见等)分歧
[3] bend v. 弯曲
[4] undergrowth n. 矮树丛, 灌木丛
[5] claim n. 主张, 要求而得到的东西
[6] want wear 缺少踪迹, 即无人践踏
[7] tread v. 踏, 践踏 (trodden 是过去分词形式)

- [8] sigh *v.* 叹息
 [9] hence *adv.* 因此, 从此

V. Summary

1. Pay attention to the position of the tongue and the shape of the mouth when pronouncing the four consonants.
2. Identify the distinctions of each pair of consonants.

VI. Exercise

1. Proverbs — Listen, Complete and Read Aloud.

[z] vs. [dz]

- (1) _____ well that _____ well.
- (2) _____ leads to _____.
- (3) He that _____ knows much.
- (4) He who plays with _____ gets _____.
- (5) _____ tell us what _____ is.
- (6) All things are _____ before they are _____.
- (7) He that _____ many things, _____ but few.
- (8) As the touchstone _____ gold, so gold _____ man.
- (9) Fortune often _____ with interest those that have _____ to wait for her.
- (10) There needs a long apprenticeship to understand the _____ of the world's _____.

[dʒ] vs. [ʒ]

- (1) _____ before _____.
- (2) The _____ measures _____.
- (3) The _____ justifies the _____.
- (4) Be _____ before you are _____.
- (5) No way is _____ to _____.
- (6) A thing of _____ is a _____ for ever.
- (7) The leopard cannot _____ its _____.
- (8) A little _____ is a _____ thing.

- (9) Do not _____ by your _____ yardstick.
- (10) Vision without action is a _____, but action without vision is a _____.

2. Tongue Twisters — Read and Enjoy.

[z] vs. [dz]

(1) No nose knows like a gnome's nose knows.

(2) What noise annoys an oyster most?

A noisy noise annoys an oyster most.

(3) Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear,

Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair,

Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't very fuzzy,

was he?

(4) Sister Suzie sewing shirts for soldiers

Such skill as sewing shirts

Our shy young sister Suzie shows

Some soldiers send epistles

Say they'd rather sleep in thistles

Than the saucy, soft short shirts for soldiers Sister Suzie sews.

(5) When a doctor doctors a doctor,

does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor as the doctor being doctored wants to be doctored or does the doctor doing the doctoring doctor as he wants to doctor?

[dʒ] vs. [ʒ]

(1) George is watching children eating oranges.

(2) Mangers chose to exchange gifts before the departure.

(3) Pleasure is measured under Marjorie's rigid supervision.

(4) Jack is cagey on occasion, but is also an original visionary.

(5) Casual clothes are provisional for leisurely trips across Asia.

(6) Angela's original diversion was encouraged by Jane and Jean.

(7) John saw an unusual collision while indulging in a rigid regime.

(8) Complain to the manager, and by this procedure got the money back.