

1st
Edition

| 麦加菲 | 第一折中读本

MCGUFFEY'S 1ST ECLECTIC READER
TRANSLATED BY: J.Y. CHEUNG

SINOLOGY UNBOUND | *Hwayih Woen Version Series*

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Introduction

A word of congratulations is in order. At this point, you should already have completed all six units of *Mastering the Junior Script: A Hwayih Woen Component Worktext*, and be capable of reading and writing the 48 phonetic characters that represent the English language sound inventory. If you have not, it is absolutely imperative that you return to that worktext and master all of the content contained therein, because this beginning reader necessarily assumes that you have already acquired this information. To be sure, learning the Junior Script itself is a sizeable accomplishment, but it is now time to begin investigating the additional layers of what the *Hwayih Woen* system has to offer. This book is the Senior Script translation of *McGuffey's First Eclectic Reader*, which was one of the seminal texts in American literacy pedagogy for the better part of a century. Like *Mastering the Junior Script: A Hwayih Woen Component Worktext*, this reader also subdivides into six units, with notes and commentary provided at the end of each unit's reading section to greater assist the student in deciphering the reading material.

Regarding Formatting: Serial Numbers

William McGuffey originally divided his reader into micro lessons, particularly in the early stages of his pedagogy, with each lesson often consisting of no more than a few cursory lines. These original divisions also receive acknowledgement here in this text by means of the MGL (i.e. "McGuffey Lesson") numbers provided at the end of each relevant paragraph. Each MGL number is assigned a four-position numeric sequence interspersed between two periods and a hyphen in the following format:

0.0.0-00

The **first number** in the sequence indicates the primer from which the translator procured the micro-passage. William McGuffey's original eclectic reader series contained a total of six formal volumes; and because this translation takes from the first volume alone, all serial numbers contained within this book will always begin with 1.

The **second number** in the sequence indicates the unit number to which the micro-passage belongs in this *Hwayih Woen* edition of the text.

The **third number** in the sequence indicates the lesson number in McGuffey's original publication from which the translator procured the micro-passage. This information allows the user to directly cross-reference the *Hwayih Woen* translation with McGuffey's original content, which at this point has already long entered into public domain.

The **fourth number** in the sequence indicates the lesson number used in the *Tianjin People's Publishing House* edition of the McGuffey Eclectic Readers series—the edition that the translator used to provide the current *Hwayih Woen* translation of the text. The *Tianjin People's Publishing House* edition differs from the original McGuffey numbering system because the former combined the McGuffey *Primer* and *1st Reader* into a single volume.

Further Formatting Conventions: Ruby Script

Due to a complete absence of anything similar in standard written English, a brief exposition regarding the term “ruby script” and what it actually means is probably necessary. Simply defined, “ruby script” refers to any kind of phonetic notation symbols that are typographically provided above a line of text written in a language’s standard orthography. In this regard, ruby script is nothing more than a subcategory of interlinear gloss—a kind of typeset practice that one can commonly observe in polylingual editions of items like study bibles. The closest thing that the generic monolingual English speaking American has seen to this kind of typographic assistance is a pronunciation guide provided in parenthesis next to an entry in the dictionary. The ruby script used in this *Hwayih Woen* translation, however, follows the Oriental typographic tradition by combining logograms and phonetic notations together into a single block-unit as follows:

迪侑生
狗

This enables the student, when encountering an unfamiliar logogram, to simply gaze slightly upward and immediately derive the correct pronunciation of the relevant Chinese character. There do exist instances, however, when the number of characters exceeds the number of syllables to which they are associated. The exact mechanics of how this works, and the implications of general word formation theory are details that need not concern the beginning student at this point in time. For now, it is sufficient to understand that, sometimes, a sequence of multiple characters can be regarded as a unit to form a single “word,” regardless of how many syllables that word might have. In instances such as this, the ruby script is typographically centered over the character *combination*. Examples of words requiring this kind of typesetting convention include:

生侑迪
上帝

In this regard, *Hwayih Woen* derives inspiration from Japanese orthographic practices—a language that also occasionally has groups of characters pronounced together as a single unit due to a character-syllable imbalance. Famous examples from Japanese vocabulary include the words “今日” (a 2-character combination pronounced with the single syllable “*kyo*”—meaning “today”) and “啄木鸟” (a 3-character combination pronounced with the two syllables “*keru*”—meaning “woodpecker”).

Additionally, there are other instances where a logogram will take on phonetic-character suffixes, either to disambiguate a word or to indicate some kind of grammatical inflection—most typically either pluralization, conjugation, or disambiguation. Once again, this is in keeping with a common Japanese orthographic practice—specifically, the mixing of Hiragana and Kanji together—to retrofit inflections into Chinese characters. Examples of words requiring this type of convention include:

迪侖生

狗撈

It behooves the beginning student to take special note of where the word groupings reside by dutifully consulting and cross-examining the reading passages with the *Instructor Notes* provided at the end of each unit because—unlike the Junior Script—the Senior Script does *not* employ spacing between words.

Additional Pedagogical Materials: Video Lectures

Undoubtedly, the content contained in this translated series of readers is indeed multifarious and, to the beginning student, potentially overwhelming. Fortuitously, Sinology Unbound has also provided a series of video lectures to accompany each unit contained within this book. Each lecture covers the passage readings, as well as provides commentary on how the vocabulary words break down into their requisite components for character assembly and disassembly analysis. Please visit Sinology Unbound's SubscribeStar page for further details and resources at:

www.subscribestar.com/sinology-unbound

单元一

Unit One

𦍋𦍋 迩佻生
本狗。

𦍋𦍋 迩佻生 𦍋𦍋
本狗𦍋跑了*。

MGL1.1.01-53

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
是本猫𦍋上𦍋本𦍋𦍋~𦍋?

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
本猫𦍋是上𦍋本𦍋𦍋~𦍋。

MGL1.1.02-54

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
本男人𦍋有𦍋*个笔~才。

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
是本笔𦍋内他𦍋手~𦍋?

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
它𦍋是内他𦍋手~𦍋。

MGL1.1.03-55

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
本脂肪^母鸡𦍋是上𦍋本盒卅~𦍋。

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
本单𦍋跑了*从本盒卅~𦍋。

𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋 𦍋𦍋
可本母鸡𦍋跑𦍋*?

MGL1.1.04-56

卅余 卅余
见*|邠崑菱|才！ 见*|崑箇|才！

卅余 畚崑 崑嚙 畚崑
见*！ |邠崑菱|尢有撈*本帽潜~亝。

偏崑箇 偏崑
可|崑箇|尢抓蚤*|邠崑菱|才？

MGL1.1.05-57

偏崑箇 偏崑
|崑箇|尢可-抓蚤*|邠崑菱|才。

卅余 唛余 畚崑 崑嚙 畚崑
见*！ 她尢有撈*本帽潜~才。

箇吞 偏崑箇 首崑
现在|崑箇|尢可-拍潜*|邠崑菱|才。

見堃空 閉余 首崑 潜汗
让*： 吾尢拍潜*|邠崑菱|才， 忒。

MGL1.1.06-58

畚崑 金堃迓 崑嚙 畚堃箇
|箇堃迓|尢有撈-喂了*本母鸡~才。

唛余 伯撈 嚙 菱兒崑偏 畚堃箇
她尢是个黑丿母鸡~才。

唛余 畚崑 見堃金潜 崑嚙 箇堃卅
她尢有撈-离开了*本巢潜~亝。

卅余 崑嚙 堃生 伯箇 崑嚙 箇堃卅
见*本蛋撈~才内本巢潜~丿！

丿伯兒 崑嚙 畚堃箇 見堃空 生堃空 堃堃閉
将会本母鸡尢让*： |箇堃迓|尢获*佢才？

見 堃 忝 閉 余 生 堃 忝 堃 嚙 芟 兒 堃 偏 畜 堃
让*： 吾 尢 获* 本 黑 丿 帽 潜~ 才。

箇 忝 箇 堃 迪 尢 有 撈* 它 才 上 箇 他 嘅 头~

箇 箇 迪 畜 余 尢 撈 嚙 芟 尢 閉 箇 箇
𠂇， 与 他 尢 是 个 大 生^ 男人~。

偏 嚙 閉 卅 余 堃 嚙 芟 尢 閉 箇 箇 丕 尢 潜 畜 尢 撈
来*， |箇 堃 忝|， 见* 本 大 生^ 男人~ 跟他 嘅

芟 兒 堃 偏 畜 堃
黑 丿 帽 潜~ 𠂇。

尢 撈 尢 堃 嚙 芟 尢 偏
|箇 堃 迪| 尢 是 上 箇 本 盒 卅~ 𠂇。

畜 余 畜 堃 嚙 芟 堃 箇 尢 箇 尢 撈 畜 箇 箇 迪
他 尢 有 撈* 个 笔~ 才 内 他 嘅 手~ 𠂇。

嚙 芟 尢 尢 箇 忝 尢 撈 尢 箇 堃 嚙 芟 尢 偏
个 大 生^ 𠂇 尢 是 内 本 盒 卅~ 𠂇。

偏 箇 箇 堃 嚙 迪 尢 生 偏 箇 堃 嚙 尢 箇 忝
可 本 狗 尢 抓 蚤* 本 𠂇~ 才？

偏 嚙 閉 丕 尢 潜 閉 余 箇 箇 迪 卅 余 堃 嚙 閉 箇 箇 丕 尢 潜 嚙 芟 兒 堃 偏
来* 跟 吾 𠂇， |箇 箇|， 与 见* 本 男人 跟 个 黑

畜 堃 尢 尢 撈 尢 撈 尢 撈 尢 撈
丿 帽 潜~ 丿 上 箇 他 嘅 头~ 𠂇。

堃 嚙 金 箇 忝 畜 堃 箇 畜 兒 堃 金 潜 堃 嚙 箇 堃 卅
本 脂肪^ 母 鸡 尢 有 撈- 离开 了* 本 巢 潜~ 𠂇。

跑^{如嚶}箇*， |箇^崑忝^左， 与^{崑箇迪}获^左*本^{崑嚶}蛋^堃搽~才。

MGL1.1.09-61

做^{迪汗}你^{两汗}尢^{卅余}见* |箇^堃堃^見 |才？

两^堃堃^卅； 她^{堃余}尢^堃有^嚶搽*个^堃锅^堃箇~才^卅跟^卅些^卅蛋^堃搽~
丿^卅内^卅它^卅也。

让*： 吾^見尢^堃有^卅由*本^堃锅^堃箇~才^卅与^堃本^堃蛋^堃搽~
才， 将会^卅你^卅尢， |箇^堃堃^見 |？

有^堃搽^堃本^堃黑^堃丿^堃母^堃鸡^堃尢^堃离^堃开^堃了*本^堃巢^堃潜~也？

我^堃尢^堃将会-现在-跑^堃箇-至-抓^堃蛋* |如^堃崑^堃菱^堃 |
才。

将会^卅你^卅尢^卅跑^卅箇*， 忝^卅？

MGL1.1.10-62

教诲者 / 笔记册

Instructor Notes

Required Vocabulary

Nouns:

- 黑...black
- 盒卅...box
- 猫...cat
- 狗...dog
- 蛋撙...eggs
- 手...hand
- 帽潜...hat^[1]
- 头...head
- 母鸡...hen
- 男人...man
- 垫潜...mat
- 巢潜...nest
- 锅箇...pan^[2]
- 笔...pen
- 鼠...rat^[3]

Adjectives:

- 大生...big^[4]
- 脂肪...fat^[5]
- 些...some

Verbs:

- 可...can^[6]
- 抓蚕...catch
- 来...come
- 做...do
- 喂了...fed
- 获...get
- 有撙...has
- 有由...have
- 是...is
- 离开了...left (as in the past tense of “leave”)^[7]
- 让...let

- 拍濶...pat
- 跑了...ran^[8]
- 跑箇...run
- 见...see
- 将会...will

Adverbs:

- 现在...now
- 忒...too^{[9][10]}

Articles:

- 个...a
- 本...the

Prepositions:

- 从...from
- 内...in
- 上箇...on
- 至...to
- 跟...with

Conjunctions:

- 与...and

Pronouns:

- 他...he
- 他嘅...his
- 我...I
- 它...it
- 吾...me
- 她...she
- 佢...them
- 你...you^[11]

Proper Nouns:

- |崙箇|...Ann
- |箇崙忒|...Nat
- |箇埜迳|...Ned
- |郊崙菱|...Rab

Silent Case Marker Characters

- 尢: directly follows the grammatical subject of the sentence to indicate the nominative case
- 亠: directly follows a prepositional phrase or the recipient of a grammatical object to indicate the dative case
- 才: directly follows the grammatical object of the sentence (i.e. the word that receives the verb) to indicate the accusative case
- 丿: directly follows a noun that modifies a preceding noun **or** occupies the end of a relative clause to indicate the genitive case

Courtesy Punctuation

- The tilde (~) directly follows nouns.
- The carrot (^) directly follows adjectives.
- The asterisk (*) directly follows verbs.
- Double vertical lines (||) encapsulate proper nouns (i.e. names).
- The hyphen (-) connects auxiliary verbs to primary verbs in order to unify verb groups under a single asterisk.
- The colon (:) indicates grammatically indirect sentences by separating the initial subject-verb combination from the rest of the predicate, in addition to its standard list indicating function.

Endnotes

1. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:
 - a. 帽苜...cap
2. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:
 - a. 锅潜...pot
3. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:
 - a. 鼠鼠...mouse
 - b. Alternatively, *Hwayih Woen* also allows the user to render the words “rat” and “mouse” as the following:
 - i. 鼠潜...rat
 - ii. 鼠卅...mouse
 - c. One may compare the discrepancies between “鼠” and “鼠潜”—or “鼠鼠” and “鼠卅”—to how, in standard English orthography, certain letters are swapped between American and British spellings—famous examples including “gray” vs. “grey;” or “analyze” vs. “analyse;” and like within standard English orthography, the reader is expected to understand that these types of writing variations are merely different graphical representations of the same word that are equally correct, and are not to affect the pronunciation of that word.
4. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:

- a. 大担...large
5. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:
 - a. 圆胖...plump
 - b. 肥胖...obese
 - c. 胖嘟嘟...chubby
6. When referring to the vacuum sealed tin designed to preserve perishable food, *Hwayih Woen* renders the word “can” as either of the following; both of which are considered to be equally correct:
 - a. 罐头...can
 - b. 罐筒...can
7. When referring to the opposite of the word “right{右},” *Hwayih Woen* renders the word “left” as: 左
8. The suffix “_了” indicates the past tense of an irregular verb.
9. When expressing an excess of some kind, *Hwayih Woen* renders the word “too” as: 太
10. The astute reader will note the following related vocabulary:
 - a. 又也...also
 - b. 又搵...likewise
11. *Hwayih Woen* permits, but does not obligate, users to distinguish between the second person pronoun subject forms and object forms in writing, even though the distinction no longer exists in modern spoken English. The astute reader will note the following differences:
 - a. 你...you (subject form **or** object form)
 - b. 汝...you (object form **only**)

Attention!

This concludes Unit 1. Please continue onward to Unit 2 of this reader—available at:

www.subscribestar.com/sinology-unbound