SPEAK CHINESE NOW

哈 悦◎编著

腦鄉與照

零压力零汉字教你学汉语 英语近似音帮你学拼音

NO NEED TO LEARN CHARACTERS ONLY HANDY TOPICS & STICKER

冯界图出出版公司

SPEAK CHINESE NOW

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超简单实用

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前言

语言学习可以简单,也可以复杂;可以系统性地学习,全面掌握 听、说、读、写,也可以按需选择,有效地实现个性化需求。本书就是 针对初学者个性化的学习要求而面世的,本书能帮助初学者快速掌握汉 语听、说,并能真正与中国人进行实际交流。

本书旨在为那些投身于与中国进行商务、文化交流的人士,提供与中国人实现迅速、有效地进行沟通、交流的工具。为此,本书编排如下:

1. 拼音和英语互译,零汉字教学。

很多学习者不希望在学习初期占用大量的时间用于学习汉字,因此,本书没有汉字教学内容,采用拼音和英语互译,帮助初学者快速实现交流的目的,并在其中培养更多的学习兴趣。

2. 拼音近似音和真人发音相辅相成。

本书在每一个章节都附有拼音近似音,可以帮助初学者迅速入门, 同时,本书配有真人发音的光盘,可以帮助学习者随时校正发音,帮助 学习者迅速掌握汉语发音。

3. 实用的热门话题,即学即用!

本书设计了十五个最常见的日常生活场景,作为初学者必修的日常 热门话题,引出相关生活、文化常识,帮助学习者迅速了解中国现状。 围绕这十五个热门话题,归纳每个主题的重点词汇,再将词汇穿成句 子,然后将句子变成会话,读者在学习完每个热门话题之后,便可以将 这些内容运用到真实的日常会话中,并就此展开交流,方便易懂,即学 即用!

4. 语法小贴士,通俗易懂。

中文的语法内容繁多,变换不定,初学者理解起来有一定难度。本书采用语法和课文——对照的方式,用最简单的语言解释语法,以帮助

学习者达到快速理解并运用语言的目的。

5. 常用词汇贴纸, 创造汉语环境。

学习语言的人常为如何加深记忆而苦恼。只有重复地出现,多次被使用,语言才能真正被掌握。为了方便大家记忆,我们制作了精美的贴纸。读者可以将贴纸用于日常用品,在使用这些用品的时候,便可以多次学习中文单词。

本书也可以配合中文课程的学习,尽可能地将书中的内容使用到日常生活中,学习者一定会大有收获!

Preface

Language learning can either be simple or complicated. Learners can study a language systematically and comprehensively grasp listening, speaking, reading and writing; or they can choose to study what they are interested in and realize their personal goals in an efficient manner. This book is published in response to the personal study needs of beginners. It helps beginners to quickly grasp listening and speaking of Mandarin and achieve real communication with Chinese people.

This book aims to provide tools which help promote quick and efficient communication with Chinese people for those who are devoted to business and cultural exchanges with China. For this reason, the contents of this book are as follows:

1. Intertranslation between Pinyin and English without teaching Chinese characters.

Many learners do not hope to spend a large amount of time studying Chinese characters at the beginning of their study. For that reason, this book does not contain contents of character-teaching, but adopts intertranslation between Pinyin and English. This helps beginners quickly achieve their purpose of communication and develop more interests in learning during this process.

2. The use of English approximation of Pinyin and real-person pronunciation.

English approximation of Pinyin is provided at the end of each chapter of this book, which helps beginners to adjust quickly. At the same time, this book also includes a disk of real-person pronunciation to assist learners in correcting pronunciation at any time and quickly grasp the pronunciation of Mandarin.

3. The study of hot topics which will come in handy after the study!

15 most commonly-seen ordinary life scenes included in this book are hot daily topics that every beginner needs to learn. Relevant life and culture knowledge extended from these topics will help learners quickly understand the current situation of China. Key words and phrases of each topic are summarized and made into sentences, and the sentences are then made into dialogues. After the study of each of the hot topics, learners will be able to apply their knowledge to real-life conversations and perform communication. Everything is convenient and easy to understand, and will come in handy immediately after the study!

4. Easy-to-understand grammar tips.

Chinese grammar is complicated and variable, which is somewhat difficult for beginners to comprehend. This book adopts the method of analyzing grammar strictly according to the text, and explains grammar with the simplest language in order to help learners fast understand and use the language.

5. Stickers of commonly-used vocabulary that create a Chinese language environment.

Language learners are often troubled by how to enhance memory. Only by using the language repeatedly can one truly master it. In order to help learners to memorize vocabulary easily, we made delicate stickers so that learners can stick them to daily-used things and learn Chinese vocabulary whenever they are using these things.

This book can also be used as a supplementary material of your Chinese lessons. Try your best to use what you have learnt in this book in your daily life and you will have a pleasant surprise!

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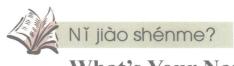
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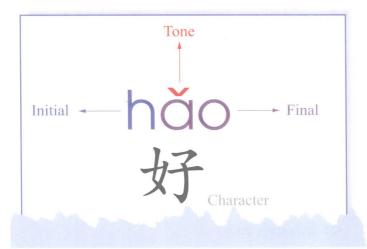
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lesson

What's Your Name?

Part I - Pinyin



Single Finals

a	0	е
i	u	ü

Initials (1)

b	р	m	f
d	t	n	1
g	k	h	

"hǎo" means "good."

a - "a" as in father

O - "au" as in audience

⊖ - the first "a" as in appear

i - "ea" as in eat

U - "oo" as in wood

b - "b" as in "bought"

p - "p" as in "pork"

m- "m" as in "more"

f - "f" as in "fork"

d - "d" as in "dirt"

t - "t" as in "turtle"

n - "n" as in "nurse"

- "l" as in "cooler"

g - "g" as in "finger"

k - "k" as in "kernel"

h - "h" as in "how"





ā á ă à à ō ó ò ò è é è è i i i ù ù ù ù ū ū ū ŭ ū

There are four tones in the Pinyin system. The different tones distinguish different words.

Tones wave in sentences, going up and down. We will show you the rules in lesson 4.

Key to Exercise:

1, b1 - than
2, pò - broken
3, mā - mother
4, fó - buddha
5, dǎ - to beat
6, tù - rabbit
7, nǔ - female
8, lǎo - old
9, gē - elder brother
10, kě - thirsty
11, fùmǔ - parents

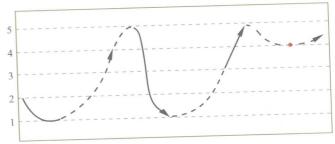
Tones on Words

4			
First Tone	Second Tone	Half Third Tone/Third Tone	Fourth Tone
high flat	low to high sub-short	low flat/low flat then raise long	high to low short
5-			
4			
2			
1			



Tones in Sentences

Nǐ jiào shénme?



Exercise:

Mark correct tones according to what you hear.

1. bi 2. po 3. ma 4. fo 5. da 6. tu 7. nü 8. lao 9. ge 10. ke 11. fumu 12. malu





Part 2 - Key Words & Sentences



Personal Pronoun

wŏ	wŏ de	wŏmen, zánmen	wŏmen de
I, me	my/mine	we, us	our
nǐ (nín)	nĭ de	nĭmen	nĭmen de
you	your	you	your
tā	tā de	tāmen	tāmen de
he/him	his	they, them	their
tā	tā de	tāmen	tāmen de
she/her	her	they, them	their
tā	tā de	tāmen	tāmen de
it/it	its	they, them	their

Names or Ways of Addressing People

Name	Lǐ Míng	Wáng Lìnà
Surname	LĬ	Wáng
Given Name	Míng	Lìnà
	Lǐ xiānsheng	Wáng xiǎojiě
	– Mr. Li	- Miss Wang
	Lăo Lĭ	Xiǎo Wáng



Sometimes when you use the word "women" which means "we" or "us", it may or may not include the listeners whom you are speaking to.

The word "zánmen" which also means "we" or "us", always includes the listeners.

"nín"

The polite or respectful form of "nĭ".

"men"

When used after prons. or nouns only reference to people, it makes them plural.

e.g. péngyou men - friends

Notes: If a quantifier is in front of a noun, there is no need to add "men".

e.g. sān gè péngyou three friends



The order of Chinese names is totally different from English names. In Chinese, the surname is usually put before the given name.

"xiānsheng" means "sir". In Chinese, it should be used after surname.

"surname + xiansheng"

"xiǎojiě" means "miss".

It is used in the same way as "xiānsheng".

Sometimes people don't use other people's whole name. They put "IထO" or "XIထO" before the surname.

lǎo + surname: for people who are elder than the speaker.

xiǎo + surname: for people who are younger than the speaker.





lăobăn



boss

jīnglĭ



manager

mìshū



secretary

sījī



driver

péngyou



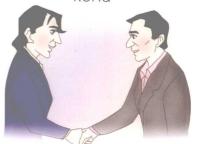
friend

tóngshì



colleague





customer





Key Sentences

A: Nǐ xìng shénme/ Nín guì xìng? What's your surname?

B: Wŏ xìng Lǐ.

My surname is Li.





Nín guì xìng?
The polite or respectful way of asking "what's your surname?"

A: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi? What's your name? B: Wŏ jiào Lǐ Míng.

B: Wŏ jiào Lǐ Míng.
My name is Li Ming.





A: Tā shì shuí/shéi? Who is he?

B: Tā shì wŏ de lǎobǎn. He is my boss.



"shuî", formal form of "who".
"shéi", spoken version of
"who".

