

汉语 速成之路

—— 拼音汉字创新

Chinese Crash Course

— An Innovation of Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese

严鲁生 著

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前 言

21 世纪以来，随着经济全球化的发展以及互联网的发达，不同文化间相互交流的重要性日益突出，对汉语和汉字走向世界的要求也日益迫切。随着中国改革开放的深入发展，学习汉语的外国人与日俱增，让外国人更容易地学习汉语，更好地了解中国，这是中国融入世界的需要，也是我们的责任。

《汉语拼音方案》在其设计当初就明确不是汉字的拼音，只是汉语的拼音，自然不能反映汉字所代表的汉语基本语素（词根），而这正是学习汉语必不可少的。外国人把汉语拼音的联写词当做一个个单词来记忆，却找不到词根，而方块汉字的读音和声调外国人很难掌握，由读音又无法得到字形，基本靠死记，这正是汉语向外推广的瓶颈。

国家语委《2005 年中国语言生活状况报告》调查了平面媒体、有声媒体、网络媒体、文本文件 890 多万个，其中汉字 7 亿多字次。结果显示，上述三类媒体共用汉字 5607 个，但仅 581 个汉字就可以覆盖其中 80% 的内容，2315 个汉字可覆盖 99% 的内容；一个人掌握 1 万多条词语、900 多个汉字就可阅读 90% 的出版物。

笔者认为，《汉语拼音方案》所揭示的汉语语音系统和 2300 多个常用字所代表的汉语基本语素（词根），是汉语的两大基础。本书介绍的拼音汉字正是在此基础上给 2300 多个汉语词根予拼音定型，使汉语词根与拼式一一对应。只要掌握这 2300 多个拼音汉字及其组词，就能基本掌握现代汉语。

Preface

Since the beginning of the new century, the necessity of cultural exchange among different nations becomes more and more important as it brings great convenience to people, following the development of economic globalization and the internet. Chinese as a language has been used by people all over the world, which has made it necessary for Chinese to be known everywhere. Since the opening-up of China, the number of people learning Chinese is increasing. Making it easy for learners of Chinese and helping them to know more about China have become a necessity if China is to be part of the world.

The Chinese Phonetic System in its original design is not about spelling Chinese words, but about the Chinese language. Thus, it naturally cannot reflect the Chinese language in the sense that it can not symbolize the essential character of the Chinese words—the roots, which, in fact, are the most important part in learning the language. Foreign learners try to remember Chinese phrasal words separately without knowing word roots. There exist two big problems: one is that the pronunciation and tone of Chinese words are not easy to master; the other is that it is impossible to obtain words by referring back to pronunciation. Learners have to recite and memorise every sound and word. That is the problem in popularizing Chinese.

The Chinese Language Committee has investigated plane media,

sound media and internet media , and 890 text documents in its Report on 2005 Chinese Language Usage. The report says in the above-mentioned three media , 5 , 607 words are used , with only 581 words covering 80% of the contents and 2 , 315 covering 99% . A person who has mastered about ten thousand phrases and 900 words would be able to read 90% of publications. Chinese phonetic system described in the Chinese Phonetic System and the essential roots of about 2 , 300 words are the two important foundations of the Chinese language.

Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese introduced in this book has fixed these 2 , 300 words phonetically to set the roots of the Chinese words toward their corresponding phonetic symbols. As long as the learner has mastered these 2 , 300 phonetic Chinese words and their set phrases , it might be possible to say that he or she has mastered the language.

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上 篇

第一章 拼音汉字

Chapter 1 Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese

一、拼音汉字的字母表示

I. Letters in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese

(一) 拼音汉字声母表

A. Initials in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese

(Inside the [], there are international phonetic symbols.)

1. Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese is composed of 20 initials of syllables. z' c' s' are pronounced in place of z c and s respectively. The others are as follows.

b [b]	p [p]	m [m]	f [f]
d [d]	t [t]	n [n]	l [l]
g [g]	k [k]	h [h]	w [w]
j [dʒ]	q [tʃ]	x [ʃ]	y [j]
z [tʃ]	c [tʃ']	s [r]	r [z]
z' [ts]	c' [ts']	s' [s]	

2. Comparison of the initial syllables in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese to those in Chinese Phonetic System.

Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese	z	c	s	z'	c'	s'
Chinese Phonetic System	zh	ch	sh	z	c	s

Note: the rest of initials are the same as in Chinese Phonetic System.

(二) 拼音汉字韵母表

B. Finals in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese

1. Finals of syllables in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese are composed of seven vowels: a [a:], e [ə], i [i:], y [ie], o [ɔ:], u [y] [u], w [ua] (y, w are semi-vowels) and their nasal sound, [u] sound, [i] sound. (Now there are 30 vowels, constructing a table of 30 vowel-finals)

Single finals	Double finals		
	Nasal sound	[u] sound	[i] sound
a [a:]	an [an] am [aŋ]	au [au]	ai [ai]
e [ə]	en [ən] em [əŋ]		ei [ei]
i [i:]	in [in] im [iŋ]	iu [ju]	
y [ie]	yn [ien] ym [iaŋ]	yu [iau]	
o [ɔ:]	on [ɔ:n] om [ɔ:ŋ]	ou [ou]	
u { [y]	un [yn] um [yen]		ue [ye]
[u]			ui [uei]
w [ua]	wn [uan] wm [uaŋ]		wi [uai]

2. Comparison of finals of syllables in Phonetic Alphabetic Chinese with those in Chinese Phonetic System.