

外国人学汉语工具书  
CHINESE REFERENCE SERIES FOR FOREIGNERS

# 汉语

陈明 张瑞 编著

# 1000 常用字

北京语言大学对外汉语教材研发中心

1000 FREQUENTLY USED  
CHINESE CHARACTERS



北京语言大学出版社

BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
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## 前 言

汉字不同于世界上其他文字，它表意性强，义项多，并常有形近字、多音字的情况，对汉语学习者来说，汉字无疑是个难点。为帮助学习者攻克汉字学习的难关，实现听、说、读、写技能的全面发展，我们编写了这本外国人学汉语工具书——《汉语 1000 常用字》。

《汉语 1000 常用字》是一本专门为汉语学习者编写的实用字典，旨在帮助学习者全面掌握汉语中 1000 个最常用的汉字。根据众多学者的调查研究，学习者掌握 1000 个高频汉字，可以扫清文字障碍，阅读一般的文字材料，提高阅读和理解能力。全书根据汉字等级大纲、字频表，并参考《现代汉语词典》、《汉语 8000 词词典》和《新华新词语词典》等多部工具书，精选了学习者日常学习和生活中最常用的汉字 1000 个。

《汉语 1000 常用字》中精选的汉字，包括读音、例词、例句、笔画、笔顺、汉字结构、繁体字、古文字等相关汉字知识。需要说明的是，以上所列的汉字知识不是要求学习者全部掌握，初学者只要记住汉字的读音，能够清楚汉字的相关义项即可。对于汉字的笔画、笔顺和结构，通过不断的复现，学习者自然会掌握。对于繁体字、古文字等，则是汉字知识的补充，学习者可根据自身的需要和兴趣灵活处理。

为方便学习者自学，我们为每个汉字、例词、例句都标注了汉语拼音，例词、例句还有相应的英文翻译。同时，为降低学习的难度，所举的例词、例句都以学习者最常使用的词句为主，所用的汉字也基本在 1000 常用字之内。

我们衷心希望《汉语 1000 常用字》能够成为汉语学习者学习、掌握汉字的好助手。

编 者

2010 年 3 月

## Preface

The Chinese characters, as an ideographic writing system, are different from other writing systems in the world. To the CFL (Chinese as a foreign language) learners, Chinese characters are admittedly hard to tackle, with all the varied meanings under one entry and the recurrence of polyphones, not to say the confusing words in similar forms. To facilitate the beginners to master Chinese characters and to help them make progress in the basic skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking, we have compiled *1000 Frequently Used Chinese Characters*, as an aid for those in need.

This book, particularly intended for the CFL learners, aims to help the learners fully master the 1000 basic Chinese characters. These words have a high frequency of use in China. According to the researches made by many a scholar, a good command of these characters would help the learners clear up the obstacles in daily reading and comprehension. These 1000 characters are the most popularly used ones in Chinese daily life, as suggested in *The Syllabus for Graded Chinese Characters* and *The List of the Frequency of Use of Chinese Characters*. They are compiled based on a list of books of reference, including *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary*, *A Dictionary of Chinese Usage: 8000 Words* and *New Chinese Words Dictionary*.

This book covers a wide range of knowledge on the 1000 Chinese characters concerning their pronunciations, example words and sentences, strokes, stroke orders, structures, as well as their original complicated forms and their forms in ancient writing systems. It should be noted that a

complete command of all the relevant knowledge as listed above is not a necessity for beginners. It is sufficient for them just to grasp the pronunciation and the related meanings of a character. As to the strokes, stroke orders and character structures, the learners will master these items naturally with the recurrence of the characters. The original complicated forms and their forms in ancient writing systems serve as the supplements to the main part of the knowledge on Chinese characters, and the learners may handle them at will if needed or interested.

To facilitate the learners' self-study, Chinese *pinyin* and English translation are provided for each Chinese character, as well as example words and sentences. Meanwhile, to make the learning process less tough, the examples most popularly used in daily life are presented, and the characters used in the example words and sentences also fall within the scope of 1000 frequently used characters.

We sincerely hope this book can be a worthy help for the learners of Chinese as a foreign language.

The compilers

March, 2010

## 使用说明

### ●●● 1 条目安排

1.1 本字典共收录最基本、最常用的汉字 1000 个，都是单字条目，每一个汉字为一个条目。

1.2 单字条目中，形同而音、义不同的，分立条目，如“着”zháo、“着”zhe 和“着”zhuó。形、义相同而音不相同的，不分立条目，以最常用的音标注汉字，并给出其他读音，如“这”zhè，另读 zhèi。

1.3 汉字条目按拼音字母次序排列。同音字按笔画排列，笔画少的在前，多的在后。笔画相同的，按起笔笔形横（一）、竖（丨）、撇（丿）、点（丶）、折（乚）的顺序排列。

1.4 轻声字一般排在同形的非轻声字后面，如“啊”a 排在“啊”ā 和“啊”à 的后面。

### ●●● 2 字形和结构

2.1 本字典汉字条目所用汉字形体以现在通行的为标准。繁体字加括号附列在正体下方，以方便学习使用繁体字的学习者。本字典中的繁体字以商务印书馆（香港）有限公司出版的《现代汉语词典》（繁体字版）（2009 年 1 月第 9 次印刷）为标准。括号内的繁体字只适用于个别意义时，在字前加上所适用的义项次序号码，如：表（<sup>1</sup>錶）。为补充汉字知识，增进汉字学习的趣味性，个别汉字的下方标出了古文字。

2.2 正体的汉字结构用图形分析形式表示，不同的图形结构代表不同的汉字结构类型。如“□”表示独体结构，“𠂇”表示左右结构，“𠂉”表示左中右结构，“𠂊”表示上下结构，“𠂋”表示上中下结构，“回”表示全包围结构，“𠂌”表示半包围结构，“𠂍”表示穿插结构。

2.3 每条汉字都标明其部首、笔画数、笔顺。条目右侧的汉字，带有颜色的部分为该字的部首，掌握部首可以帮助学习者迅速查找不认识的汉字。紧接其后的数字为该字的笔画数，后面的具体笔画用以说明该字的笔顺，按照笔画顺序，即可掌握该字起笔、收笔的书写顺序。

### ●●● 3 注音和注释

3.1 每条汉字都用汉语拼音字母注音。

3.2 传统上有两种读法而且都比较通行的汉字，以现在最常用的音标注汉字，如“谁”shéi，另读 shuí，本书以 shéi 来标注。

3.3 例词、例句都用汉语拼音字母注音，对词句中的语流音变，除轻声和“一、不”标变调外，其余均标原调。

3.4 例词、例句均配有英文注释。

### ●●● 4 释义

4.1 汉字意义以现代汉语为标准，不详列古义。

4.2 如果一个汉字有多个义项，按义项分别列出并举例。每个义项前加“●”，义项只给出英文，不列中文。义项下方为该义项的例词、例句。其中，每个义项例词多为 2-4 个，例句多为 1-2 个。

4.3 对一个汉字的多个义项，按使用频率高低依次排列。

### ●●● 5 词类标注

5.1 汉字按义项标注词类。义项可理解为词的，标明词类；不能理解为词的，不作词类标注，但是词头、词尾予以标明。

5.2 本字典把汉语词分为 12 大类：名词、动词、形容词、数词、量词、代词、副词、介词、连词、助词、叹词、拟声词。

5.3 词类标注均以英文中通用的语法术语缩写形式标注，标在义项前面。中文词类与英文缩写形式对应如下表：



中文词类	对应英文缩写形式
名词	<i>n.</i>
动词	<i>v.</i>
形容词	<i>adj.</i>
数词	<i>num.</i>
量词	<i>m.</i>
代词	<i>pron.</i>
副词	<i>adv.</i>
介词	<i>prep.</i>
连词	<i>conj.</i>
助词	<i>part.</i>
叹词	<i>interj.</i>
拟声词	<i>ono.</i>

词头	<i>pref.</i>
词尾	<i>suff.</i>

5.4 例词等均不作词类标注。

# A Guide to the Book

## ●●● 1 General Layout of the Entries

1.1 There are 1000 Chinese characters altogether, including the most basic and popular ones. Each character is listed as one entry.

1.2 Characters with the same form but varied pronunciations and meanings are taken as separate entries, for instance, “着” zháo, “着” zhe, and “着” zhuó. However, those with the same form and same meaning but varied pronunciations are listed as one entry, for example, “这” zhè, which is also pronounced as zhèi.

1.3 The entries are sequenced alphabetically based on the phonetic letters of the characters. The homophones are listed according to their stroke numbers, meaning the characters with fewer strokes precede those with more. For the homophones with equal number of strokes, they are arranged based on the starting stroke in the order of the horizontal stroke (一), the vertical stroke (丨), the left-falling stroke (丿), the dot stroke (丶), and the turning stroke (㇀).

1.4 Generally, the neutral tone character comes after the tone character in the same form, for example, the character “啊” ā follows “啊” a and “啊” à.

## ●●● 2 Forms and Structures

2.1 The prevailing forms of the characters are presented in the book. The original complicated form of a character is given in the bracket if there is one. All the original complicated forms of the Chinese characters are based on *The Contemporary Chinese Dictionary (Original Complicated Form Edition)* published by the Commercial Press (H.K.) Ltd. in January 2009. When a complicated character in the bracket has only one of the

several meanings of its contemporary form, a sequence number indicating the corresponding meaning will be added before the character, for instance, 表 (1 錶). Some ancient forms of the complicated characters are also provided for learners to expand their knowledge and add some flavor to learning.

2.2 The structure of the simplified form of each character is graphically analyzed. For instance, “口” suggests a single-element character, “冫” a left-right structure character, “𠂇” a left-middle-right structure character, “罒” a top-bottom structure character, “罒” a top-middle-bottom structure character, “回” an enclosed structure character, “囗” a semi-enclosed structure character, and “田” an inserted structure character.

2.3 The radical, stroke number and stroke order are marked for each Chinese character. The colored part of the character on the right side of each entry is its radical. Having a good command of radicals would help learners locate a strange character promptly in the book. The numeral followed is the stroke number of this character and the stroke order of this character is illustrated by the following strokes. Mastering the stroke order, learners will be able to write a character correctly from the starting stroke to the ending one.

### ●●● 3 Phonetic Notations and Annotations

3.1 Each Chinese character is marked with the phonetic letters of its *pinyin*.

3.2 The more popular pronunciation is presented for the characters that have two different pronunciations. For example, the character “谁” shéi can also be pronounced as shuí, and in this book it is marked as shéi, which is the more popular pronunciation.

3.3 The example words and sentences are also marked with *pinyin*. The tone of a character may vary during the speech flow. Variations in the tone are only provided for “一”, “不”, and neutral tone; for all the rest, the original tones are marked.

3.4 English annotations are appended to the example words and sentences.

## ●●● 4 Paraphrase

4.1 The meanings of the characters in contemporary Chinese are provided, and their ancient meanings are not referred to.

4.2 For the characters with varied meanings, the entries are listed separately with examples. Each entry, in English other than Chinese, is preceded by a “●”. Under each entry are example words and sentences, among which, there are as many as 2 to 4 example words and 1 to 2 example sentences.

4.3 The varied entries of a Chinese character are sequenced in the descending order based on the frequency of use.

## ●●● 5 Word Classes

5.1 Each item of an entry is labelled with its word class. The characters which can be taken as words are marked with their word classes; while those that cannot are not marked. The characters functioning as prefixes or suffixes are indicated.

5.2 Altogether twelve word classes are identified in the book, including the noun, verb, adjective, numeral, measure word, pronoun, adverb, preposition, conjunction, particle, interjection and onomatopoeia.

5.3 The word class is marked in front of each entry with its English abbreviation. Chinese word classes and their corresponding English abbreviations are listed as follows.

Chinese Word Class	English Abbreviation
名词 (noun)	<i>n.</i>
动词 (verb)	<i>v.</i>
形容词 (adjective)	<i>adj.</i>
数词 (numeral)	<i>num.</i>
量词 (measure word)	<i>m.</i>
代词 (pronoun)	<i>pron.</i>
副词 (adverb)	<i>adv.</i>
介词 (preposition)	<i>prep.</i>
连词 (conjunction)	<i>conj.</i>
助词 (particle)	<i>part.</i>
叹词 (interjection)	<i>interj.</i>
拟声词 (onomatopoeia)	<i>ono.</i>

词头 (prefix)	<i>pref.</i>
词尾 (suffix)	<i>suff.</i>

5.4 Word classes are not indicated for example words.

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# 音序检字表

## Phonetic Index of the Entries

The number on the right of each character indicates the page number in this book.

### A

ā	阿	1
à	啊	1
a	啊	1
ǎi	矮	2
ài	爱	2
ān	安	3

### B

bā	八	4
bā	巴	4
bā	吧	4
bǎ	把	4
bà	爸	5
ba	吧	5
bái	白	5
bǎi	百	6
bài	败	6
bān	班	7
bǎn	板	7
bàn	办	7
bàn	半	8
bāng	帮	8
bāo	包	9

báo	薄	9
bǎo	饱	10
bǎo	宝	10
bǎo	保	10
bào	报	11
bào	抱	11
bēi	杯	12
bēi	背	12
běi	北	12
bèi	备	12
bèi	背	13
bèi	被	13
běn	本	14
bí	鼻	15
bǐ	比	15
bǐ	笔	16
bì	币	16
bì	必	17
bì	毕	17
biān	边	17
biàn	变	18
biàn	便	19
biàn	遍	19
bian	边	20
biǎo	表	20

bié	别	21
bīng	冰	22
bǐng	饼	22
bìng	病	22
bù	不	23
bù	布	24
bù	步	24
bù	部	25

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cān	餐	28
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chā	差	30
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chá	查	30
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chà	差	31
chāi	差	32
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