



250 字 闯 北 京

250 Chinese Words to Get You Around Beijing

主编 李杰群 李杰明

编著 李杰群 李杰明 向艺芬 马骏鹰

翻译 韩芙芸

插图 郝志云

策 划 :单 瑛 责任编辑 :龙燕俐 韩 晖 韩芙芸
封面设计 :唐少文 印刷监制 :佟汉冬

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

250 字闯北京/李杰群主编. —北京:华语教学出版社, 2005. 7

ISBN 7-80200-099-8

I. 2... II. 李... III. 汉语—口语 IV. H193.2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 065160 号

250 字闯北京

李杰群 李杰明 主编

*

©华语教学出版社

华语教学出版社出版

(中国北京百万庄路 24 号 邮政编码 100037)

电话:(86)10-68995871/68326333

传真:(86)10-68326333

网址:www.sinolingua.com.cn

电子信箱:hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn

北京市松源印刷有限公司印刷

中国国际图书贸易总公司海外发行

(中国北京车公庄西路 35 号)

北京邮政信箱第 399 号 邮政编码 100044

新华书店国内发行

2005 年(大 32 开)第一版

(汉英)

ISBN 7-80200-099-8

9-CE-3675P

定价 30.00 元

First Edition 2005

ISBN 7-80200-099-8

Copyright 2005 by Sinolingua

Published by Sinolingua

24 Baiwanzhuang Road , Beijing 100037 , China

Tel : (86) 10-68995871 / 68326333

Fax : (86) 10-68326333

[http ://www. sinolingua. com. cn](http://www.sinolingua.com.cn)

E-mail : [hyjx@sinolingua. com. cn](mailto:hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn)

Printed by Beijing Foreign Languages Printing House

Distributed by China International

Book Trading Corporation

35 Chegongzhuang Xilu , P. O. Box 399

Beijing 100044 , China

Printed in the Peoples Republic of China

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

编写说明

2008 年的奥运会是中国与世界对话的机会。但是 ,用什么语言进行对话呢 ? 让中国人都说英语 ? 这—是比较难 ;二是外国人也不都说英语。反过来想 ,让外国人都说汉语 ?

看起来这是把麻烦推给了外国人 ,其实不是。因为 ,与其让中国人学会全世界的无数种语言 ,不如让外国人只尝试一种——汉语 !

汉语不难 ,就是字多。

中华书局和中国友谊出版公司 1994 年联合出版的《中华字海》,收 86000 多字 ,这是历代积累的总字数。就是现代汉字 ,也大约有 10000 多个(苏培成《现代汉字学纲要》,北京大学出版社 2001)。这些数字不仅对外国人是天文 ,就连中国人自己也受不了 ! 于是 ,从既方便外国人又改革自己的愿望出发 ,我们选了近 250 个汉字(汉字记录的是汉语中的语素或词) ,组成 168 组对话 ,希望可以达到在日常生活中完成交际的目的。

您相信吗 ? 掌握约 250 个汉字就能够在北京 ,甚至在中国旅游生活。我们这本书把这个神话变成了现实。这可不是耸人听闻 ,是有理论根据的。根据《现代汉语字频统计表》显示 ,最高频 500 字的覆盖率大约是 80% ,该表统计的是书面材料 ,与日常口语还是有差异的。对于初到北京的外国人来说掌握 200 多个汉字就够用了。

本书共分为“吃喝、住宿、交通、玩乐、买东西、看病、求助”七大类 ,每类中所属的对话按交际场景顺序排列。对话一般由 10 个以下汉字组成。

每组对话除注汉语拼音、英文翻译外 ,大多还附有“类似说

法、反义、幽默、联想、贴心提示”等内容,其中“联想”主要是列出一些相关的词语,“贴心提示”则是想起到一点点旅游指南的作用。有大部分的对话附了插图。

吹点牛说吧,外国朋友拿着我们这本书和一张北京地图,就可以在北京畅通无阻!

本书由李杰群、李杰明、向艺芬、马骏鹰编写,韩芙芸翻译,郝志云插图。

特别感谢华语教学出版社的韩晖女士在成书过程中的鼎力相助!

限于水平,有不妥之处,望读者赐教。联系方式:

地址 100081 北京海淀区皂君庙甲4号 北京广播电视大学中文系

电话 010-62113007 62148320 62113685

传真 010-62148279

E-mail lijq@mail.btvu.org

编著者

2005年5月

于北京西郊红果园

A Note from the Compilers

The 2008 Olympics Games is a chance for China to converse with the whole world. But what language will we use? Could we teach Chinese people to speak English? That would be a fairly difficult thing to do, and even if we could, we know that not all foreigners visiting China understand English. So we asked, why not approach the problem from the other direction, let foreigners speak Chinese? It might appear that we are simply passing the burden of language learning on to foreigners, but that is not our intent. We believe it would be better to let foreigners learn one language——Chinese——than to try to teach Chinese people to speak many different foreign languages.

Foreigners might think that Chinese is difficult because it has too many characters.

The dictionary *Zhonghua Zihai* (Encyclopedic Dictionary of Chinese Characters) jointly published by Zhonghua Book Company and China Friendship Publishing Corporation contains 86,000 Chinese characters which have accumulated over the long history of the Chinese language. If we consider only modern Chinese characters, there are still more than 10,000 according to the *Compendium of Modern Chinese Characters* by Su Peicheng published by Peking University Press in 2001. This number is like an astronomical figure even to Chinese people, let alone foreigners! So we selected around 250 Chinese characters to make up the 168 dialogues in this book to facilitate foreigners study as well as simplify our own language. It is our hope that these characters will act as a bridge for

foreigners so that they can speak with Chinese people in their daily life.

You might find it difficult to believe that you can live in Beijing or even travel around China after grasping less than 250 Chinese words. Using this book ,that dream is within your reach. This claim is not an exaggeration ,it is based on the study of the Statistics of Modern Chinese Character Frequency which shows that the most frequently used 500 characters cover about 80% of daily language. Moreover ,these statistics are based on written materials which are more difficult to master than spoken language. For speaking ,roughly 200 Chinese characters will surely be enough for foreigners who have just arrived in Beijing.

This book is divided into seven chapters including eating and drinking , accommodation , transportation , entertainment , shopping ,seeing a doctor and asking for help. The relevant dialogues comprising three to five Chinese characters will be provided as they might occur in their particular situation in each chapter.

To each dialogue will be attached Similar Expressions , Antonyms , Humor , Associations , Tips plus Pinyin and English annotation. Most of the dialogues are illustrated. Under the Association column are some relevant words and Tips which may help guide your visit.

Believe it , foreigners can deal with every occasion and get around Beijing with only this book and a map of the city !

This book has been compiled by Li Jiequn ,Li Jieming ,Xiang Yifen ,Ma Junying ,translated by Han Fuyun and illustrated by Hao Zhiyun.

Our special thanks go to Ms. Han Hui of Sinolingua who

helped us greatly !

Comments and suggestions are welcome. You may contact us
at :

Chinese Department

Beijing Radio & Television University

A4 Zaojunmiao Street , Haidian District

Beijing 100081

China

Telephone : 010-62113007 62148320 62113685

Fax : 010-62148279

E-mail : lijq@mail.btvu.org

May 2005

Hawthorn Orchard , West Suburb , Beijing

作者简介

李杰群 四川成都人 ,1948 年生。1982 年毕业于首都师范大学中文系。现任北京广播电视大学中文系教授。从事古代汉语、言语交际教学与研究。主要论著有 :《汉语流行口语》《商君书 虚词研究》《古代汉语》《非言语交际概论》《公共关系实用语言》《连词“则”的起源和发展》《“甚”的词性演变》《上古汉语程度副词考辨》《马氏文通 的作者不容混淆》《孟子 总括副词辨析》等。

李杰明 四川成都人 ,1953 年生。1984 年毕业于北京大学图书馆系。1986 年毕业于北京高等教育自学考试中文系。现任北京舞蹈学院学报、院报编辑 ,首都师范大学、北京理工大学、北京工业大学对外汉语教学兼职教师。从事文化艺术、对外汉语教学与研究。主要论著有 :《汉语流行口语》《文明服务语言艺术》《唐宋八大家鉴赏辞典》《中国文学名著故事大观》《关于视听说课》等。

向艺芬 江西九江人 ,1972 年生。2001 年毕业于南昌大学中文系 ,文学硕士。现任中央广播电视大学讲师。从事比较文学及教学管理的工作与研究。主要论著有 :《论 T. S. 艾略特荒原的产生》《妇女文学和女权文化》等。

马骏鹰 河北张家口人 ,1973 年生。2002 年毕业于浙江师范大学中文系 ,文学硕士。现任北京广播电视大学讲师。从事中国古代文学、北京历史文化教学与研究。主要论著有 :《王逸 渔父章句 校记》《读韩愈 答刘秀才论史书 札记》《读 史记·东越列传 》《流行汉语 200 句》等。

Introductions of the Authors

1. Li Jiequn was born in 1948 in Chengdu , Sichuan Province. He graduated from the Chinese Language Department of Capital Normal University in 1982. He is currently a professor in the Chinese Language Department of Beijing Radio and Television University , studying ancient Chinese , language communication teaching and research. His main works are Popular Spoken Chinese , Studies on Function Words in Shangjunshu , Ancient Chinese , An Outline of Non-language Communications , Practical Words for Public Relations , The Origin and Development of Conjunction Word Ze , Evolution of Shen ' s Part of Speech , Research in Degree Adverb of Primitive Chinese , The Author of Mashiwentong can not be Confused , Research on Adverbs used in Mencius.

2. Liu Jieming was born in 1953 in Chengdu , Sichuan Province. He graduated from the Library Department of Peking University in 1984 and in 1986 he passed the Chinese Language Department of Beijing Higher Education Self-study Exam. He is currently an editor of Beijing Dance College Journal and a part-time instructor of teaching Chinese as a foreign language in Capital Normal University , Beijing Institute of Technology , and the Beijing University of Technology. He is engaged in research on culture and the arts , and teaching Chinese as a foreign language. His main works include Popular Spoken Chinese , The Art of Language in Civilized Service , Appreciation Dictionary of Eight Litterateurs in the Tang and Song Dynasties , Stories from Famous Chinese Novels , On Visual , Listening and Speaking Courses.

3. Xiang Yifen was born in 1972 in Jiujiang , Jiangxi Province. She graduated from the Chinese Language Department of Nanchang University in 2001 with a Master of Arts degree. She is currently a lecturer at China Central Radio and TV University , engaged in research and teaching in comparative literature and teaching management. Her main works are *On Arising of the Waste Land* by T. S. Elliot , *Women Literature and Feminism Culture*.

4. Ma Junying was born in 1973 in Zhangjiakou , Hebei Province. He graduated from the Chinese Language Department of Zhejiang Normal University in 2002 with a Master of Arts degree. He is currently a lecturer at Beijing Radio and TV Univeristy , engaged in research and teaching in ancient Chinese literature , history and culture of Beijing. His main works include *Notes on Proofreading Fishman's Words* by Wang Yi , *Reading Notes on Answering Scholar Liu's Article about History Books* by Han Yu , *Reading Notes of Dongyue Biography in Records of the Historian* , *200 Popular Chinese Sentences*.

250 字 闯 北 京

Èrbǎi Wǔshí Zì Chuǎng Běijīng





吃 喝

chī hē

Eating and Drinking

1

吃饭去！

Chīfàn qù !

Time to eat !

对话 Dialogue

A 吃饭去！

Chīfàn qù ! Time to eat !

B 走！

Zǒu ! Let 's go !

类似说法 Similar Expressions

饿了。/肚子咕咕叫了。 I am hungry. / My stomach keeps rumbling.

反义 Antonym

吃饭去！—— 不想吃。 Time to eat ! I don't want to eat.

幽默 Humor

该喂脑袋了。/修五脏庙。 Time to feed. / I am so hungry I could eat a horse !

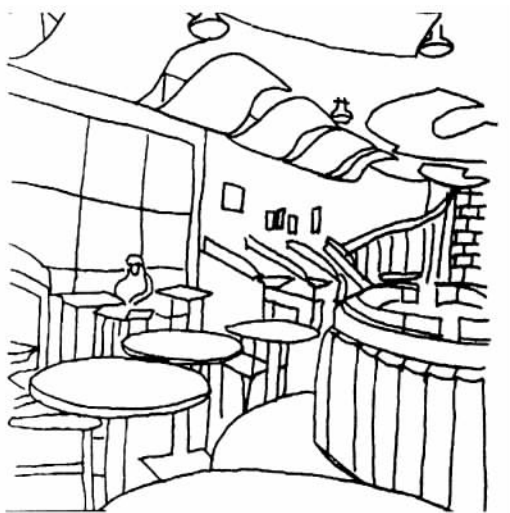
联想 Association

该做饭了！/该买菜了！/饭卡放哪儿了？ Time to cook ! / Time to buy some groceries ! / Where is the meal card ?

贴心提示 Tips

《孟子·告子上》中说：“食色，性也。”意思是说，饮食男女，这是人的本性。自古以来中国人就非常重视饮食，中国的饮食文化丰富多彩。“吃了吗，您呢？”也曾经是流行了几十年的见面问候语。希望您来到中国首先要吃好喝好，品尝各种风味佳肴。

“To enjoy food and sex is in human nature ,” according to Mencius. This means that it is natural for people to eat food and have sex. Chinese people have historically attached great importance to food and have created a variety of cuisines. “Have you eaten yet?” was once a popular greeting. We hope you eat and drink well , tasting the different cuisines in China.



2

吃快餐吗？

Chī kuàicān ma ?

Do you prefer fast food ?

对话 Dialogue

A 吃快餐吗？

Chī kuàicān ma ? Do you prefer fast food ?

B 不吃。

Bù chī. No , I do not.

类似说法 Similar Expressions

吃三明治吗？ Do you want a sandwich ?

反义 Antonym

快餐——正餐 fast food——regular meal

幽默 Humor

狼吞虎咽。 Eat like a wolf.

联想 Association

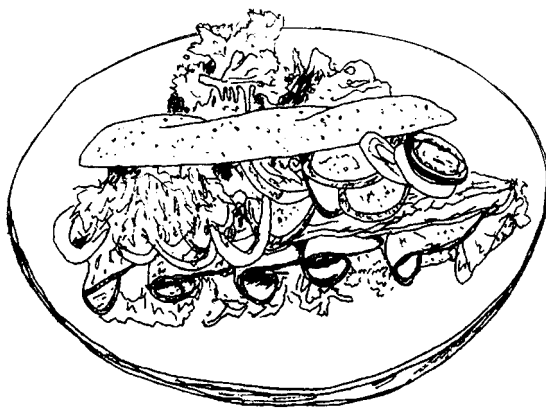
麦当劳/肯德基/牛肉面/饺子/方便面

McDonald ' s / Kentucky Fried Chicken / beef noodles / jiaozi /
instant noodles

贴心提示 Tips

西式快餐店有必胜客、肯德基、赛百味等 ;日式快餐店有面爱面、吉野家 ;中式快餐店有老上海城隍庙小吃、成都小吃等。您可以根据您的口味挑选。

Western fast food includes Pizza Hut , Kentucky Fried Chicken , Subway and etc. ; Japanese fast food includes Mi-an Ai Mian and Yoshinoya ; Chinese fast food includes Old Shanghai Chenghuangmiao Snacks , Chengdu Snacks and so on. You may choose according to your own taste.



3

海鲜怎么样？

Hǎixiān zěnmeyàng ?

What about seafood ?

对话 Dialogue

A 海鲜怎么样？

Hǎixiān zěnmeyàng ? What about seafood ?

B 海鲜太贵。

Hǎixiān tài guì. It is too expensive.

类似说法 Similar Expressions

海鲜不实惠。/吃海鲜太麻烦。 Seafood is not worth the price. / It is too difficult to eat seafood.

反义 Antonym

海鲜——死鱼 fresh seafood——dead fish

幽默 Humor

我吃那玩意儿闹肚子。/我吃海鲜怎么也吃不饱。

I always get diarrhea after eating seafood. / Seafood is not filling.

联想 Association

深海鱼/大龙虾/大螃蟹/鲍鱼/扇贝

deep sea fish/big lobster/big crab/abalone/scallop