

轻松学汉语

Learning Chinese in An Easy Way

实用汉语口语

暨上海生活指南

A Book on Practical Spoken Chinese & A Guide
To Life in Shanghai

厉振仪 / 著

Li Zhenyi



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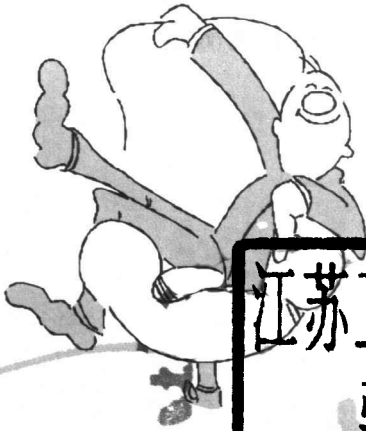
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序

说到口语教学,我想起了一件旧事。

明代许多朝鲜人来到中国,他们迫切要求学习汉语,可是有关方面提供的课本是《三字经》、《百家姓》、《千字文》之类,学了并不管用。精通汉语的朝鲜学者于是编写出两本口语教材,一本叫《老乞大》(“老”是通晓的意思,“乞大”是“契丹”的音译,指中国),一本叫《朴通事》(“朴”是姓,“通事”是职称),内容是对话,很受欢迎。朝鲜著名语言学家崔世珍对这两本教材加上注音释义,成为《老乞大谚解》和《朴通事谚解》,流传更广,影响深远。

这件事给我们的启示是:第一,外国人学汉语,须有好的口语教材。第二,口语教材宜采取双语对照的形式,便于学者掌握。这就是说,要用学者熟悉的语言对汉语加以注音释义。如今到中国来学习汉语的人来自四面八方,他们的母语各不相同,使用世界通行的英语与汉语相对照,这当然是最佳选择。

口语表达是在特定的时空条件下进行的。所以,学习口语必须联系说话的背景。以现代的海上为大背景,这也是一种最佳选择,因为无论从社会发展的角度说,还是从语言发展的角度说,上海集中体现了当前发展的特点。当然,在大的背景之下还有许多不同的生活条件。依据不同的生活情况,划分出几个单元,这就能使学者身临其境,懂得在什么情况下如何表达。

然而语言学习不能是学一句会一句,必须能举一反三。词得一个一个地学,而造句却是根据自己的需要类推出来的。类推的依据是语言的结构类型,包括短语类型和句子类型。在这方面,这本教材提供了丰富的材料。

书中都提供了不少跟外国人的生活密切相关的地址、电话等有用信息。把这些内容注入到一本汉语口语教材中,自然也体现了笔者对迢迢千里来到上海,把上海作为驻扎之地的外国人的一份关切之意。

厉振仪

2002年夏

Foreword

At the mention of teaching spoken Chinese, an old story came into my mind.

In the Ming Dynasty, a growing number of Koreans came to China with a burning desire to learn the Chinese language. Much to their disappointment, the textbooks provided should be books like *The Three Character Classic* (*Sanzi Jing*), *The One Hundred Family Names* (*Baijia Xing*) and *The Thousand Character Classic* (*Qianzi Wen*), which proved to be of little practical use. Thus, the Korean scholars who were good at Chinese, compiled two textbooks on spoken Chinese: *Lao Qida* (“Lao” means “to get to know” in Chinese, “Qida” is close to the pronunciation of the name of one Chinese ethnic group. Obviously, it refers to China.) and *Piao Tongshi* (“Piao” is a surname in Korean language, while “Tongshi” is the title of a professional post.) As the two books consisted of dialogues, they turned out to be quite popular. Cui Shizhen, a famous Korean linguist, later gave phonetic notations and explanations of these books, making them even more popular with a far-reaching influence.

We can draw some inspiration from this. First, in order to learn spoken Chinese, the foreigners must have a good textbook. Secondly, textbooks of this type could be more helpful if they are bilingual. That is to say, both the pronunciation and meaning of the target language in the teaching material need to be noted in the language which is familiar to the learners. Nowadays, people have come to China to learn

Chinese from all around the world. Since they speak different languages, it is sensible to choose English, the global language, to explain their target language——Chinese.

Next, oral expressions are conducted in a specific place and at a specific time. In this light, it is necessary to associate the spoken language with the specific context in which it is used. Shanghai, as a metropolis, displays intensively the characteristics of the current tendencies in terms of both social development and language development. Therefore, it is most desirable to set these conversations in modern Shanghai. Of course, because there are concrete situations under the background people's life in Shanghai, it is beneficial to group those language contents into units according to different situations, so that the learners will feel personally on the scene and know under what situation the listed Chinese expressions are formulated.

Further more, language learning is based on analogy. It could by *no means be limited to the sentences in the textbook*. Words and phrases are to be learned from the book, while different sentences must be analogized to satisfy various communicative purposes. To this end, this textbook provides abundant phrases and sentences of various types so as to illustrate the Chinese language structure and give the basis for the learners to make analogy.

Language is the mediator of culture. We are absorbing cultural information while learning a foreign language. Generally speaking, the more we know about a culture, the better we will understand the language in the culture. Compared with other textbooks of this type, this one contributes richer data concerning cultural information.

All in all, from my point of view, this is a good textbook for foreigners to learn spoken Chinese.

Zhang Bin

Shanghai Normal University

Autumn, 2002

编写说明

《轻松学汉语》是一本专为在中国生活、工作、旅行的外国人学习中文而编写的口语教材。它最鲜明的特点在于它的实用性。笔者根据自己十几年来为在上海生活的外国人——留学生、商人、银行家、文化工作者、家庭主妇等教授汉语和传授中国文化的经验,以及多年在国外进行汉语教学的体会,编写了这本书,其目的就是想为外国人提供帮助,使他们能较快捷地学习到日常生活所需用的语句,最终能比较自如地掌握汉语口语,顺利、愉快地在中国生活。

根据以上宗旨,题为《轻松学汉语》的这本口语教材以外国人在沪多方位生活情景为线索,自第一单元至第九单元,分别以“交际”、“购物”、“住家”、“投资”、“旅游”、“饮食”、“学习”、“运动娱乐”、“就医”等为题组织课文,生动地展现有关的词句。平均每单元内含3~4课,全书共31课。学习者既可以一课接一课,循序渐进地学习,更可以按照自己的需要,选择单元,翻开课文,急用先学,即刻试以沟通。全书以汉语拼音为教学主体,并附有汉字及英语的译文。每一课都由课文、生词、语法提示、扩展与联想、练习五大部分所组成。课文语句简短、常用、易学、易记。课文后的扩展与联想将课文内容举一反三,从构词、句型等不同角度提供了十分丰富的相关语料、相关信息,这为学习者在课文的基础上扩大学习成果给予了便利。练习题的内容也与日常生活相联系,同样体现了实用的原则。

本书在一定意义上,又是一本上海生活指南书,从租房、工作、投资、就学、就医到饮食、旅游、运动、娱乐乃至买菜、买书、做衣服,

语言是文化的载体。学习语言的同时必须也接受文化信息。掌握文化信息愈多,愈能加深对语言的理解。这一本教材提供的文化信息是我所见到的类似的教材中比较丰富的。

我认为这是一本适合外国人学习汉语的好教材。

张 斌

2002 年秋于上海师大

Preface

Learning Chinese in an Easy Way, a textbook on spoken Chinese, is intended for foreigners living, working or travelling in China. The striking characteristic of this book lies in its practicality. I have been engaged in teaching foreigners in Shanghai Chinese language and culture for more than ten years and teaching Chinese abroad for many years. Therefore, I have written this book with the purpose of helping the foreigners in Shanghai get an access to daily conversations and master spoken Chinese gradually so as to live a happy and smooth life here in Shanghai eventually.

With a view to the above - mentioned, the textbook on spoken Chinese *Learning Chinese in an Easy Way* takes various aspects of the foreigners' life in Shanghai as its threads. The book consists of nine units, titled respectively as "Social Activities", "Shopping", "Living", "Making Investment", "Sports and Entertainment", "Seeing a doctor". Vivid and lively language could be found in different texts of each unit. Every unit includes three to four lessons on average. There are 31 lessons in total. The learners may study the lessons step by step, or choose the relevant units to satisfy their special need and put them into practice in daily life. Chinese Pinyin is used in the book to teach students. But Chinese characters and English explanations are also provided. Each lesson is composed of five parts: text, vocabulary, notes on grammar, substitution and extension and exercises. All the sentences in the texts are concise, practical and easy to learn and

remember. Substitution and Extension in each lesson gives abundant language material and relevant data in terms of both word constructions and sentence patterns. So that the learners can draw inferences about other cases from what they learn in the texts. This will make the learners achieve more in language on the basis of texts. Moreover, the exercises are designed with the same purpose. They are all closely linked with our daily life.

Learning Chinese in an Easy Way, to some extent, is a guide-book for foreigners living in Shanghai, with topics involving apartment renting, working, making investment, studying, seeing a doctor, food buying, travelling, sports, entertainment and even going to the food market and having dresses made. Useful data concerning foreigners' life like relevant addresses and telephone numbers are all provided in the book. These contents are infused into this book so as to extend the writer's hospitality and concern towards foreigner friends who have come all the way to live in Shanghai.

Li zhenyi
Summer, 2002

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