EASY START MANDARIN CHINESE
轻 松 开 始 学 汉 语

MOST COMMONLY USED ORAL CHINESE IN EVERY DAY SITUATIONS

汉语1234

ORAL CHINESE

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Easy Start Mandarin Chinese

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汉语1234

（汉英对照）

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说　明
Instruction

《汉语1234》是“轻松开始学汉语”丛书中的一本，阅读对象是以汉语为第二语言的人，目的在于为学习者理解和运用会话中的基本语句提供一种支持。本书简短、实用，特点如下：

This book, compiled for CSL readers, is one of *Easy Start Mandarin Chinese.* To help the readers to better understand and apply more easily the basic Chinese sentence patterns provided in this book, the compilers have attached to each of them a brief explanation as well as a practical dialogue. This book is characterized with the following advantages.

1. 句子简短
Short, simple and practical dialogues

日常生活各种场景中，长度在4个音节之内的首个话轮，是本书筛选句子的一个原则。这里的首个话轮实际上就是一次会话过程中，听话者听到发话者发出的长度在4个音节之内的第一句话。即收集的分别是1个音节、2个音节、3个音节和4个音节的第一句话。例如：

It is a general principle that the sentence starting each dialogue must be within 4

syllables, which are all used frequently in everyday life. That is, the person who starts each dialogue just use simple, short and practical sentences no more than 4 syllables in the first round. Therefore, the first sentences collected in the starting round of each dialogue in this book are respectively one syllable sentences, two syllable sentences, three syllable sentences and four syllable sentences. This can be well illustrated by the following 2 examples.

例一：

林　海：哎。
丁小宁：怎么了?
林　海：他怎么来了?
这段会话中的首个话轮为一个音节构成的一句话“哎”。

Example One

Lin Hai：Hey!
Ding Xiaoning: What's the matter?
Lin Hai：Why has he come?
It is“哎”, a one syllable sentence that starts the first round of this dialogue.

例二：

老师：把书给我。
丁小宁：好的，给您书。

这段会话的首个话轮为四个音节构成的一句话。

Example Two

Teacher: Pass me the book, please.

Ding Xiaoning: Ok. Here you are.

It is“把书给我”, a four syllable sentence that starts the first round of this dialogue.

2. 场景多样
Various types of settings /contexts

本书语料来源于日常生活及对外汉语会话教材。会话场景的涉及面较广，涉及到学习、购物、旅游等日常生活的多方面。

Before compiling this book, the chief compiler had read a lot of CSL textbooks of this type popular both at home and abroad and then she sorted out the most useful materials for reference. This explains why the sentence patterns and the dialogues selected in this book involve various aspects of life, namely campus life, shopping, travelling and so on. As they are all based on everyday life experiences of average Chinese people, this book, being practical and useful, can also provide the readers with rich knowledge of Chinese culture.

3. 适用范围广
Wide applicability

本书既可作为初学汉语的人会话学习的帮手，也可作为有一定汉语基础的人在听话过程中遇到理解困难时的参考。

The book can satisfy various demands of different readers for its large coverage of all kinds of topics. For the beginners, this book can help them to acquire more basic Chinese sentence patterns which they will find to be very useful & practical in everyday conversation; for those who have learned some Chinese, it may serve as a reference book when they encounter difficulties in listening to or interpreting contents of various topscs.

4. 查找运用方便
Great convenience in checking and practice

本书按音节数分类，同类中再按音序顺序排列，便于使用者查找。如果学习者在生活中听到发话者的第一个句子（1~4个音节的句子）的音节数及句子的第一个音，那么就可

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能在这本小册子中找到相应的句子，使用较为方便。例如：你听到的第一句话是“别嘟囔了。”4个音节，第一个音节是bie，你就可以在《音节表》中“四个音节的句子”类的bie音节处找到句子所处的位置（P196）然后找到该句。

The sentence patterns in this book are generally compiled according to the number of syllables each of them contains, under which they are arranged in accordance with the alphabetical order of the initial sound of the initial syllable of each sentence. Therefore, it is convenient for the learners to check and practice any sentence they are looking for. For instance, if a learner has heard the first sentence of a dialogue, he/she can find out that sentence in this book just according to the number of the syllables that sentence contains and the initial sound of its initial syllable. For example, if the first sentence one has heard in a dialogue is “别嘟囔了”, one just check the part of the book that covers 4 syllable sentences. As the initial sound of its initial syllable in this sentence is “bie”(别), one can soon find this sentence under the category of “B”.

本书在每一个句子的下面分列有句子的英文

说　明
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翻译、句义解释和语句运用，力求使用者能够在查到句子后不仅能知晓句子的意思，还能在一定的语境中运用。例如:

To help the readers understand the sentence patterns, each Chinese sentence has been supplied with an English equivalent. Instructions and examples in both Chinese and English are provided to each of them so that the readers can know clearly not only their meaning but also their usage. The following is an example.

贵　姓?
询问对方姓氏的敬语。
Used to inquire about one's family name.
小　刘：贵姓?
　　Guìxìng?
张先生：免贵姓张。
　　Miǎn guì xìng Zhāng.
Xiao Liu：Your surname, please?
Mr.Zhang：Zhang.

为了学习者的方便，会话中人物的身份及关系在本书中也有一个大致的区分：简萍、甘玲、林海、丁小宁为大学同班同学；小刘和小韩为公司的同事；黄小姐和徐小姐为朋友；陈教授和白老师为大学同事；约翰和杰

说　明
Instruction

克为大学留学生。其他在会话中有身份标示的人物在这里就不再说明。

In order to make the learners understand the dialogues more easily, the relationship between the participants in the dialogues have been specified as follows: Jian Ping, Gan Ling ,Lin Hai and Ding Xiaoning are classmates at college; Xiao Liu and Xiao Han are colleagues in a company; Miss Huang and Miss Xu are friends; Professor Chen and Teacher Bai are colleagues in a university; John and Jack are foreign students studying Chinese in a university. There will be no more explanation about those whose identities have been specified in the dialogues of this book.

本书编撰过程中，教材资料的查找得到中山大学国际汉语教材研发与培训基地的支持。另外，有些词语的解释参考了《现代汉语词典》（商务印书馆2002年版）和《现代汉语规范词典》（外语教学与研究出版社、语文出版社2004年版）的相关释义。在此，本书编者一并致谢。

The compilers of this book would like to express our sincere gratitude to all those

who have offered various help to make this book better and more useful. Our thanks should also be expressed to CSL Textbook Developing and Training Center of Sun Yat-sen University, which opened their library to the chief compiler to search for relevant material. Besides, we'd like to express our heartfelt thanks to *Modern Chinese Dictionary* (published by *Commercial Press* in 2002) and 2 versions of *Modern Chinese Standard Dictionary* (published respectively by *Foreign language Teaching and Research Press* and *China Language Press* in 2004), which provide much useful information for the compilers in defining difficult words they encounter. Without them this book may not come into being as planned.

A1 哎。Āi.

Hey.

① 表示惊讶。

Used to express one's surprise.

林　海：哎。
　　Āi.

丁小宁：怎么了?
　　Zěnme le?

林　海：他怎么来了?
　　Tā zěnme lái le?

Lin Hai: Hey!
Ding Xiaoning: What's the matter?
Lin Hai: Why has he come?

② 呼唤、提醒对方注意。

Used to call one's attention.

老板：哎。
　　Āi.

职员：啊?
　　Ā?

老板：你，就是你来一下。
　　Nǐ, jiù shì nǐ lái yī xià.

Boss: Hey!
Employee: Yes?
Boss: you, come here please!

A2 哎！Ái!

Gosh!

① 表示诧异。

Used to express one's surprise.

小韩：哎！
Ái!

小刘：怎么了？
Zěnme le?

小韩：怎么是他？
Zěnme shì tā?

Xiao Han: Gosh!
Xiao Liu: What's the matter?
Xiao Han: How can it be him?

② 突然想起什么要告诉对方。

Used to tell somebody something that suddenly occurs to the speaker.

小韩：哎！
Ái!

小刘：怎么了？
Zěnme le?

小韩：差点儿忘了告诉你，科长要你明天去总部开会。
Chàdiǎnr wàngle gàosu nǐ, kēzhǎng yào nǐ míngtiān qù zǒngbù kāihuì.

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