

总主编 李向农 李 讯 飞跃汉语速成系列教材

◎ 本书主编 万 莹 李孝姬

语 读 写



汉 I

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前 言

《汉语读写入门》是"飞跃汉语"速成系列教材的读写教材。它既是《汉语听说入门》的配套教材,同时也可以作为独立使用的读写教材。

《汉语读写入门》参考《高等学校外国留学生汉语教学大纲》 (长期进修)与《新汉语水平考试大纲 HSK 四级》确定了教学内容、 教学难度与层级。本教材具有如下特点:

- 1. 重视复现。与听说课密切配合,话题一致,生词尽量统一。 读写、听说教材在内容和形式上密切配合,相互容纳,注重功能、词 汇和语法点的互现和循环,读写教材对听说教材中的内容灵活再 现,让学生能够及时复习、有效巩固。
- 2. 认读领先。读写课每课除了生词,还列出本课生字,生字结合书写的难易程度及其在汉语中出现频率的高低,分两类:一类要求会读、能听、能说、会写;另一类要求先认读,先听说,学习一段时间后再考虑会写,降低初学者对汉字的恐惧心理。
- 3. 练习丰富,题型多样。每课练习训练目标明确,层次分明, 先训练学生对汉字的认读,然后重点训练学生对句子、语段的阅读 能力,最后拓展练习以充分训练学生的书写能力。题型结合新 HSK4级的考试题型,由易到难,形式丰富。
- 4. 教材设计体现教学环节和教学过程。从生词到本课生字, 从关键词语到核心对话,既可以看作对听说课的复习,也可以当作

阅读前的操练。课文结合初学者的实际情况,每课基本上分两篇课文,围绕同一话题,从不同角度设计课文,课文突出实用性与趣味性。同时提高学生认读、阅读的能力。在字、词、句的认读阶段和语段阅读阶段,可要求学生完成相应的课后练习。

教材体例:

- 生词表:展示本课中出现的生词。词语中带 * 号的都是 非 HSK4 级大纲中出现的词,但依然属于常用词语。
- 本课生字:重点展示本课中出现的生字。生字的识记有 利于扩大学生的词汇量。有底色标示的生字应做到会读 会写,其它生字只需掌握认读即可。
- 关键词:选取生词中的重点词语,进行组句扩展练习。
- 核心对话:采用会话形式,注意话题的实用性、广泛性和连续性,是对听说教材中对话的复现,也是本课重点训练的句型。
- 课文:与听说课话题一致,每课两篇课文,生词基本上与 听说课中出现的生词一致。为强调对汉字的认读,采取 上拼音下汉字的编排方式,但拼音小,汉字大,突显汉字。
- 注释:解释读写课文中出现的一些典型语法结构或词语的用法,介绍必要的文化背景知识,与听说课本相互补充,配有英文翻译及例句。
- 练习:分为认读练习与书写练习。重点训练学生的认读和书写表达能力。练习的编排体现层次性。拓展练习可灵活处理,既可以作为检查学生是否掌握本课生字的手段,也可以用来提升学生的语段书写能力。

本书是由长期工作在对外汉语教学一线的教师编写,他们在

教学中熟悉学生习得汉语的规律,有丰富的教学经验。本教材在 华中师范大学国际文化交流学院的零起点班学生中试用,取得良 好的反响。

使用建议:

建议每课的学习时间为四课时。

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神奇的汉字

Amazing Chinese characters

汉字是汉语的书写符号,是世界上最古老的文字之一,有六千 多年的悠久历史。迄今为止,我们所知道的最古老的,已经构成符 号体系的汉字可以追溯到商代的甲骨文。

Chinese characters, as the written symbol of Chinese language, has a history of more than 6,000 years and is one of the oldest character systems in the world. Up to now, the oldest completely formed system of Chinese characters can be traced back to the Shang Dynasty oracle bones.

一、汉字的造字方法 Rules of word formation

汉字是怎么形成的?在关于汉字构成的研究中,六书理论是影响最大的,它介绍了汉字造字的六种方法。它们是象形、指事、会意、形声、转注和假借。其中,最主要的造字方法是前四种。

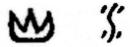
How were Chinese characters formed? In the study of the composition of chinese characters, a traditional theory known as *six writings* is the most famous one. It explains six types of characters, they are termed: pictographic loans, indicatives, ideographs, phonetic-semantic compounds, mutual explanatory, and phonetic loans. The first four are the main types.

第一种是象形字,它是最原始的文字,用文字的线条笔画,将物体外形勾画出来,每一个汉字表示它所代表的物的形状。

The first type of Chinese character is called Pictograph characters, which is the most original character. It uses lines and dots to draw the shape of an object. Each character depicts an object.

根据象形字的定义,我们来猜一猜下列象形字的意思吧。

Guess the meanings of the following characters based on the definition of pictograph.



Which one means mountain, and which one means water?

 \odot \mathbb{D}

Which one means sun, and which one means moon?



Which one means sheep, and which one means cow?

ह 🖺

Which one means rain, and which one means cloud?

第二种是指事,即通过特定符号表示意义。一般有两种方式,一种是单纯用符号表示事物。例如,一(一 yī; one),二(二 èr; two), \sim (上 shàng; above)和 \sim (下 xià; underneath)。另一种是在象形文字的基础上加上指事符号。多数指事字属于这一类。例如, \hbar (本 běn; root)和 π (末 mò; end/tip)。

The second type of Chinese character is called Indicative characters, which refers to the way of using indicative symbols to form abstract characters. Generally, there are two main types of indicative symbols. One is only using symbolic signs to indicate concepts. For example, $-(-y\bar{\imath}; one)$, $=(-\dot{\imath}er; two)$,

第三种是会意字,是合并两个或两个以上的字组成的新字,用以表达新义。例如,一个象形字\(人 rén; people)表人,再加一个\就是\(从 cóng; follow)。三个\就是\((众 zhòng; crowd)。而一个\加上\(xiū; rest)。

The third type is Ideograph characters, which consist of two or more existing characters, to indicate new meanings. For example, the pictograph h(A rén; people)

means people. When combined with another \hbar , it becomes \hbar (从 cóng; follow). Putting three \hbar together creates the character \hbar (徐 zhòng; crowd). And when \hbar is combined with \hbar (木 mù; tree), it becomes \hbar (休 xiū; rest), which means having a rest.

第四种是形声字。用一个表示事物类别的字作为形符,再取一个字作为声符组成一个新字。例如:河(hé;river),"氵"是表义,指水,"可"(kě)表音。值得注意的是,形旁不能给出确切字义,声旁在历史的演变中也大大降低了可靠性。形声字是汉字数目最多的一种。

The forth type is the Phonetic-Semantic compound character, which refers to characters consisting of both a semantic and a phonetic componient. The semantic component indicates the meaning category of the character while the phonetic part indicates its pronunciation. For example, "河", the left part of this character " " signifies that this character can be categoried into the "water" category, and the right component "河" indicates the pronunciation of the character. It is necessary to point out that the semantic component does not show the specific meaning of a character, and due to the phonological changes that occured throughout history, few of the phonetic components in the phonetic-semantic compounds can reliably indicate the sound of the characters. Most Chinese characters are phonetic-semantic compound.

二、汉字部件 Parts of the Chinese characters

根据汉字的结构,汉字可以分为:独体字和合体字。独体字就是不能拆分的字。如:"大"、"小"、"上"、"下"、"来"、"去"。合体字是由两个或两个以上的构字单位所组成的字。例如:"汉"是由"氵"和"又"两部分组成的。汉字中绝大多数是合体字。

According to the structual unit, Chinese characters can be divided into two categories: single-component characters and multi-component characters. Single-component character is composed of strokes or only one radical and can not be separated into two or more structural units. For example, "大"、"小"、"上"、"下"、"来"、"去". Multi-component character consists of two or more structural units. For example, "汉" is composed of two parts: "氵" and "又". The majority of Chinese characters are multi-component characters.

练习:

①一 ②女 ③好 ④人 ⑤爸 ⑥口 ⑦床 ⑧这 ⑨叫 ⑩他

找出以上汉字中哪些是独体字,哪些是合体字,写出序号。

Single-component characters and multi-component characters. Write the corresponding number of the characters in the space below.

独体字:

Single-component characters:

合体字:

Multi-component characters:

三、汉字结构 The stucture of Chinese characters

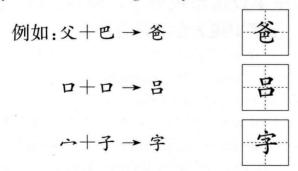
汉字的结构包括三种基本方式:上下结构、左右结构和包围结构。

The structural composition of Chinese characters can be divided into three categories top-bottom, left-right and enclosed characters.

1. 上下结构 Top-Bottom characters.

例如:"爸"这个汉字由"父"和"巴"两部分组成,这两部分以上下结构的形式组合在一起。

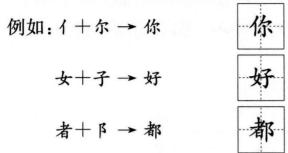
For example: The character "爸" is composed of two parts: "父" and "巴". These two parts are formed using the top-bottom method.



2. 左右结构 Left-Right characters.

例如:"你"这个汉字由"亻"和"尔"两部分组成,这两部分以左右结构的形式组合在一起。

For example: The character "你" composed formed of two parts: "亻" and "东". These two parts are formed using the left-right method.



- 3. 包围结构 Enclosed characters.
- 1) 全包围 Fully-enclosed:国、困
- 2) 半包围 Half-enclosed:床、习、这、区、闲、画

例如:"国"这个汉字由"口"和"玉"两部分组成,这两部分以里外结构的形式组合在一起。

For example: The character "国" is composed of two parts: "口" and "玉". These two parts are formed using the outside-inside method.

下面我们来做做练习吧:

Exercise:

1. 连线。

Match the right method with the corresponding characters.

上下结构	-好
Top-Bottom characters:	字
左右结构	国
Left-Right characters:	请
包围结构	爸
Enclosed characters:	问

2. 这些合体字是哪几部分组成的?

Match the following multi-component characters with their components.

Parts:①女 ②子 ③马 ④宀 ⑤i ⑥井 ⑦ロ

⑧夕 ⑨青 ⑩辶

Eg:好=女+子 →好 ① ②

字_____ 胡____ 讲____ 请____

四、汉字笔画 The strokes of Chinese characters

(一)汉字的基本笔画(The basic strokes of Chinese characters).

笔画是构成汉字的基本元素,笔画可以分为两类:基本笔画和派生笔画。基本笔画有8种:横、竖、撇、捺、点、提、折、钩。由这8种笔画的不同组合,派生出其他笔画。每个汉字都有固定的笔画数。

The stroke is the smallest and the most basic structual unit of Chinese characters. It includes basic strokes and derivative strokes. There are eight kinds of basic strokes: horizonal, verical, left-falling, right-falling, point, upward-slant, turn and hook. Derivative strokes are formed using the basic strokes. Every Chinese character has definite amount of strokes.

今天我们学习汉字的基本笔画,需特别注意笔画的形状和方向,否则可能错写成另一个笔画:

When learning the basic strokes of Chinese characters, it is important to pay special attention to the shrokes go from top to bottom, or from left to right. This is a very important detail. If incorrect, the characters are harder to write and are not as beautiful and in some cases can even become another stroke all together.

1. **一**:(→)横 (Horizental)

写法:保持水平,从左到右。

This stroke should be straight and written from left to right.

横 héng

练一练:

Practise:



2. 1:(**↓**)竖 (Vertical)

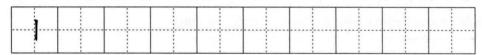
写法:要直,从上到下。

This stroke should be straight and written from top to bottom.



练一练:

Practise:



3. J:(人)撇(Left-falling)

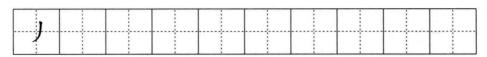
写法:从右上到左下,呈弧形。

This stroke should be written from the top right to the bottom left and it should curve like an arc.



练一练:

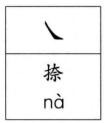
Practise:



4. \:(\)捺 (Right-falling)

写法:从左上向右下,呈弧形。

This stroke should be written from the top left to the bottom right and it should curve like an arc.



练一练:

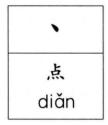
Practise:



5. ·:(_)点(Dot)

写法:从左上向右下或者从右上向左下,较短。

This stroke should be written from the top left to the bottom right or from the top right to the bottom left. It should not be too long.



练一练:

Practise:



6. ~:(**/**)提(Upward-slant)

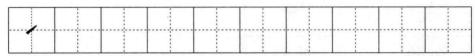
写法:从左下向右上。

This stroke should be written from the bottom left to the top right, which is different from the "piě" stroke.



练一练:

Practise:



7.7、L:折 (Turn)

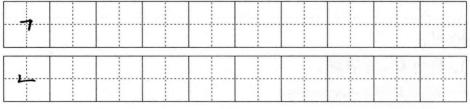
写法:折分为横折和竖折两种,要一笔完成"**7**",首先从左向右写横,再拐弯从上向下写竖;"**山**"是从上向下写竖,再拐弯从左向右写横。

There are two kinds of turns; horizontal turns and vertical turns. Turns must be written using only one stroke. Horizontal turns stort horizontally, then turn down vertically. Vertical turns start vertically and then turns right horizontally.



练一练:

Practise:



8. ~:钩(Hook)

写法:笔画到头后转一个方向,轻快提起笔带出钩,钩可以写