

汉语入门四十课

40 GUIDED CHINESE LESSONS

外语教学与研究出版社

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郑国雄 编著

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前 言

本书是专门为外国人学习基础汉语而编写的，分为两部分共四十课，计生词 1400 多个。课本包括面广，知识性强，入选的常用词，力求把学习汉语跟了解中国概况结合起来。

语法说明避免繁琐，坚持“少而精”的原则，全书仅选语法点 57 个。注重复现率。语法的难点，逐课加以引解（以“·”为号），并在课文中反复运用。

诗歌、谚语、歌曲、谜语等穿插各课之中，既可提高学员的学习兴趣，又可增强朗读的流利水平。其语法现象与课文保持一致，因此更可使有关的语法知识进一步得到巩固和运用。

本书课文采用对话体，目的是加强语言的实践性，使初学者首先在“听”“说”能力方面能迅速得到提高。

各课生词分别列出，并附有词汇总表。个别生词未注词性，因词性有争议或难以确定。如是词组，中间用“//”隔开。〈 〉中的词意义明确，一般不再作翻译。一词多义，则分别释解。

汉语的基本句型本书均已有所说明，这本汉语入门可以作为一个完整的阶段来学习。如果要进一步掌握汉语的词法（特别是虚词的用法），迅速提高“读”“写”能力，那么《汉语精读四十课》则可作为此书的接续。

编 者

于上海复旦大学

Note

This textbook has been compiled for those who wish to study the Chinese language. It consists of two parts with 20 lessons each, totalling 1,400 new words.

The textbook covers a wide range of aspects and knowledge. It attempts to provide the students with a bird's-eye view of China.

The compiler has tried to avoid tedium in the explanation of grammar. He pays much attention to the compactness of the language. Hence, only 57 grammatical points ("." indicates a grammatical point) are discussed in the whole textbook. In order to enable the students to expose themselves more often to the expressions they have learnt, these common expressions can be found in more than one text.

A variety of poems, proverbs, songs, riddles, etc. are interspersed throughout the whole textbook. They can not only arouse the students' interest in learning the language, but also enable them to gain fluency in reading. The compiler has carefully designed each text and a variety of exercises attached to it. Thus the students can practise what they have learnt again and again and have a sound mastery of the grammar.

Each text has been presented in the form of dialogues. The purpose is to emphasize the practical usage of the language and to enable the students to gain a better competence both in their hearing and speaking.

There is a word list in each lesson. At the back of each volume a glossary is appended. Some words are not given their parts of speech as they either remain controversial or difficult to be differentiated. Each expression is separated by the sign "/". The word in the bracket < > has a definite meaning, so it is not translated. Some words have more than one meaning and these meanings are given in the textbook.

In the textbook, almost all the basic Chinese sentence-patterns have been introduced. So these two parts can serve as a systematic study for the beginners. If the students wish to further their mastery of Chinese grammar (especially the usage of particle words) and to improve their listening and reading competence rapidly, "40 Intensive Chinese Lessons" are suggested after they have completed the textbook.

Compiler

ABC 88/01

略 语 表 Abbreviations

名	词	(名)	noun (n.)
方	位	(方)	position word (p.)
动	词	(动)	verb (v.)
助	动	(助动)	auxiliary verb (v. aux.)
形	容	(形)	adjective (adj.)
数	词	(数)	numeral (num.)
量	词	(量)	measure word (m.)
代	词	(代)	pronoun (pron.)
副	词	(副)	adverb (ad.)
连	词	(连)	conjunction (conj.)
介	词	(介)	preposition (prep.)
助	词	(助)	particle (part.)
语	气	(语)	modal word (mod.)
叹	词	(叹)	interjection (int.)
象	声	(声)	onomatopoeia (onom.)

分析句子使用的符号

Symbols used in analysing sentences

══	主	语	indicating subject
—	谓	语	indicating predicate
~~~~	宾	语	indicating objects
( )	定	语	indicating attributes
( )	状	语	indicating adverbial adjunct
< >	补	语	indicating complement

# 目 录 Contents

## 第一部分 Part I

### 语音篇 Phonetics

汉语拼音	Chinese phonetic alphabet .....	1
语音练习(一)	Phonetic exercises (I) .....	5
语音练习(二)	Phonetic exercises (II) .....	10
语音练习(三)	Phonetic exercises (III) .....	12
语音练习(四)	Phonetic exercises (IV) .....	18
语音练习(五)	Phonetic exercises (V) .....	19
语音练习(六)	Phonetic exercises (VI) .....	22
语音练习(七)	Phonetic exercises (VII) .....	24
语音练习(八)	Phonetic exercises (VIII) .....	25
语音练习(九)	Phonetic exercises (IX) .....	26
语音练习(十)	Phonetic exercises (X) .....	28
汉字笔顺规则	Rules of Stroke-order of Chinese Characters .....	29
例 字	Examples .....	30

### 课文篇 Texts

第一 课 你了解中国吗? .....	33
1. 动词谓语句	The sentence with a verb as its predicate
2. 否定式(一)	The negative form (I)
3. 是非疑问句	The yes-no question
第二 课 我们都学习中文 .....	38
4. 指示代词“这”“那”	The demonstrative pronoun “这” and “那”
5. 状语(一)	The adverbial adjunct (I)
6. 定语(一)	The attributive (I)
第三 课 我没有红圆珠笔 .....	44
7. 否定式(二)	The negative form (II)
8. 双宾语	The double objects
第四 课, 管理员很和气 .....	51

9. 形容词谓语句	The sentence with an adjective as its predicate	
10. 连动式	The sentence with verbal constructions in series	
11. 定语(二)	The attributive (II)	
12. 结构助词“的”	The structural particle “的”	
第五课 冬天冷不冷 .....		59
13. 正反疑问句	The affirmative-negative question	
第六课 教室 .....		65
第七课 今天星期二 .....		72
14. 名词谓语句	The sentence with a noun as its predicate	
15. 选择疑问句	The alternative question	
第八课 天安门广场 .....		78
16. 特指疑问句	The special question	
17. 方位词(一)	Position words (I)	
第九课 公路上有汽车 .....		85
18. 方位词(二)	Position words (II)	
19. 助词“在”和动词“在”	The particle “在” and the verb “在”	
20. 量词	The measure word	
21. “两”和“二”	“两” and “二”	
第十课 卧室 .....		92
第十一课 时间 .....		98
22. “几”和“多少”	“几” and “多少”	
第十二课 一年级学生 .....		104
23. 时间状语的位置	The position of the adverbial of time	
第十三课 一天的生活 .....		110
24. 介词“在”和地点状语	The preposition “在” and the adverbial of place	
第十四课 请点菜吧 .....		116
25. 语气词“吧”	The modal word “吧”	
第十五课 我的家 .....		122
26. 补语	The complement	
27. 地点补语	The complement of place	
第十六课 兴趣和爱好 .....		129
28. 介词“对”	The preposition “对”	
第十七课 我给小猫洗澡呢 .....		135
29. 结构助词“地”	The structural particle “地”	
30. 状语(二)	The adverbial adjunct (II)	



第十八课 小鸟会唱歌.....	141
31. 助动词“会”“敢”“能”“想”等	
The auxiliary verbs “会”“敢”“能”“想” etc.	
第十九课 笃笃笃 .....	146
32. “是……的”句      The “是……的” sentence	
第二十课 我不去香港.....	154
谜语答案      Key to the riddles .....	159
词汇表      Glossary .....	159
专名表      Proper names .....	179

## 第二部分 Part II

第二十一课 看电影.....	185
33. 介词“从”、“跟”、“离”     The prepositions “从”, “跟” and “离”	
34. 主谓谓语句     The subject-predicate sentence	
第二十二课 天安门怎么去.....	192
第二十三课 水果和糖果.....	198
35. 语气词“呢”     The modal word “呢”	
第二十四课 头很痛.....	204
36. 不定量词“一点儿”     The indefinite measure word “一点儿”	
第二十五课 他们进步得很快.....	210
37. 情态补语     The modal complement	
38. 结构助词“得”     The structural particle “得”	
第二十六课 交流.....	215
39. 结果补语     The complement of result	
40. 可能补语     The potential complement	
41. 助词“了”     The particle “了”	
第二十七课 寄书.....	221
42. 简单趋向补语     The simple directional complement	
第二十八课 打电话.....	227
43. “好”的几种用法     The various usages of the word “好”	
第二十九课 门关着 窗开着.....	233
44. 助词“着”     The particle “着”	
第三十课 北京.....	239
45. 动词的重叠     The duplication of verbs	
46. 助词“过”     The particle “过”	
第三十一课 在机场.....	247
47. 时量补语     The complement of time	
第三十二课 参观少年宫.....	253

48. 代词“有的”	The pronoun “有的”	
49. 动量词和动量补语	The verbal measure words and the complement of numerical-measure word	
第三十三课	桂林	260
第三十四课	小王、小李和小李的弟弟	265
50. 比较句	The comparative sentence	
第三十五课	上海	271
51. 关联词“虽然……但是……”	The conjunctions “虽然,……但是……”	
52. “象……都……”句	The “象……都……” sentence	
第三十六课	快把窗子打开	277
53. “把”字句	The “把” sentence	
第三十七课	《白毛女》的故事	283
54. 被动句	The “被” sentence	
第三十八课	乡村	288
55. 关联词“不但……而且……”	The conjunctions “不但……而且……”	
第三十九课	鲁迅先生	293
56. 介词“于”	The preposition “于”	
第四十课	中国	298
57. 疑问副词“多”	The interrogative adverb “多”	
谜语答案	Key to the riddles	306
词汇表	Glossary	307
专名表	Proper names	327

# 语 音 篇      Phonetics

## 汉 语 拼 音

### Ceinese phonetic alphabet

#### 声 母 表

##### Table of consonants

b [p]	p [p']	m [m]	f [f]
d [t]	t [t']	n [n]	l [l]
g [k]	k [k']	h [x]	
j [tʃ]	q [tʃ']	x [ç]	
zh [tʂ]	ch[tʂ']	sh [ʂ]	r [ʐ]
z [ts]	c [ts']	s [s]	

#### 韵 母 表

##### Table of vowels

	i [i]	u [u]	ü [y]
a [a]	ia [ia]	ua [ua]	
o [o]		uo [uo]	
e [ɤ]	ie [iɛ]		üe [ye]

ai [ai]		uai [uai]	
ei [ei]		uei [uei]	
ao [au]	iao [iau]		
ou [ou]	iou [iou]		
an [an]	ian [ian]	uan [uan]	yan [yan]
en [ən]	in [in]	uen [uən]	ün [yn]
ang [aŋ]	iang [iaŋ]	uang [uaŋ]	
eng [əŋ]	ing [iŋ]	ueng [uəŋ]	
ong [uŋ]	iong [yŋ]		

## 拼 音 规 则

### Rules for phonetic spelling

1. 知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思等字的韵母用 i。

While spelling the words “知、蚩、诗、日、资、雌、思”, the vowel “i” is used.

2. 韵母“儿”写成 er, 用作韵尾的时候写成 r。

The vowel “儿” is written as “er”. While it is used as vocal ending, it is written as “r”.

3. i 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成:

While vowels in the “i” column are not preceded by consonants, they are written as:

yi    ya    ye    yao    you  
yan    yin    yang    ying    yong

ü 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成:

While vowels in the “ü” column are not preceded by consonants, they are written as:

wu      wa      wo      wai      wei  
wan      wen      wang      weng

ü 行的韵母跟声母 j、q、x 拼的时候, 写成 ju、qu、xu, ü 上两点省略。但是跟声母 l、n 拼写的时候, 仍然写成 lü, nü。

While vowels in the “ü” column are preceded by consonants, j, q, x, they are written as ju, qu and xu with the two dots on ü omitted. But while they are preceded by consonants l and n, they are still written as lü and nü.

ü 行的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 写成 yu、yue、yuan、yun, ü 上两点省略。

While vowels in the “ü” column are not preceded by consonants, they are written as yu, yue, yuan and yun with the two dots on ü omitted.

4. iou、uei、uen 前面加声母的时候, 写成 iu、ui、un。例如 niu, gui, lun。

While iou, uei, uen are preceded by consonants, they are written as iu, ui, un, such as: niu, gui, lun.

# 声 调

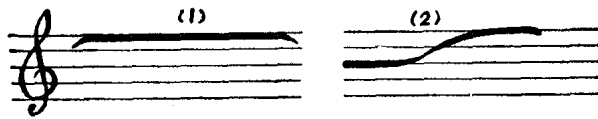
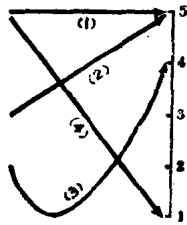
## Tones

北京语音的四个基本声调,分别用下列四种符号表示:

The four basic tones in Beijing dialect are marked by the following four different symbols:

—                      ‘                      v                      \

mā                      mǎ                      mǎ                      mǎ

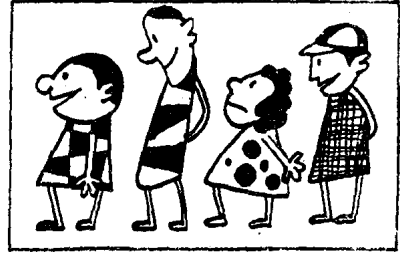


语音练习(一)

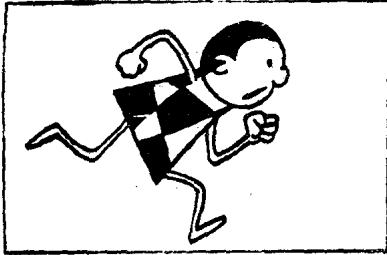
Phonetic exercises (I)



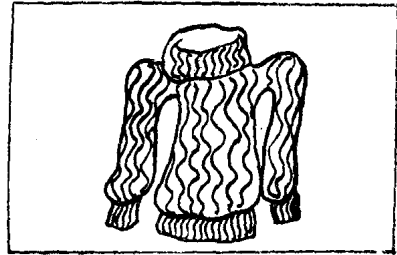
bēn • zì



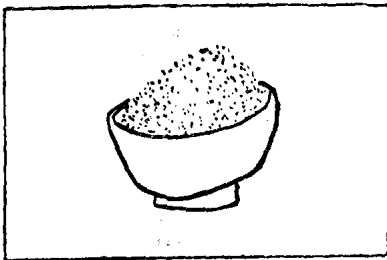
pái duì



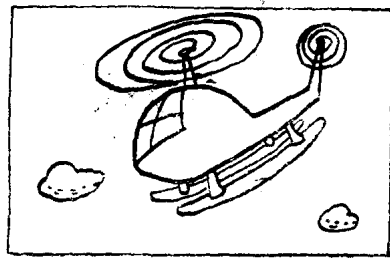
pǎo bù



máoyī



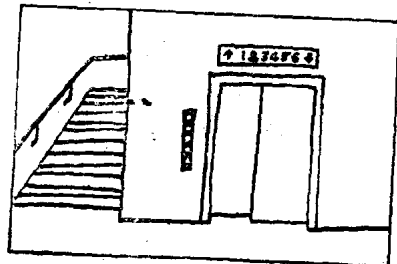
mǐ fàn



fēi jī

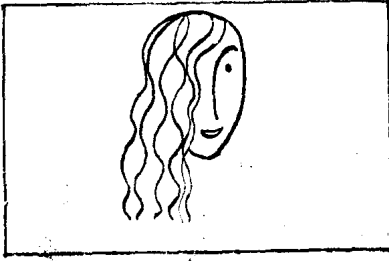


dǎ qiú

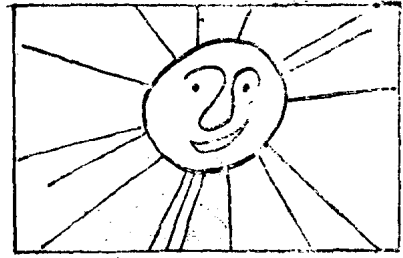


diàn tǐ

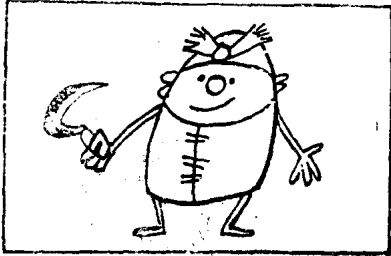




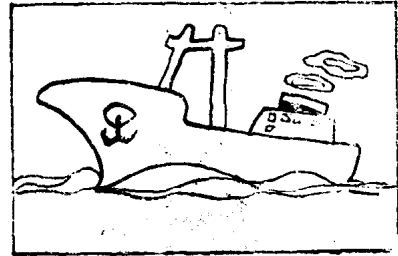
tóu • fa



tǎiyáng



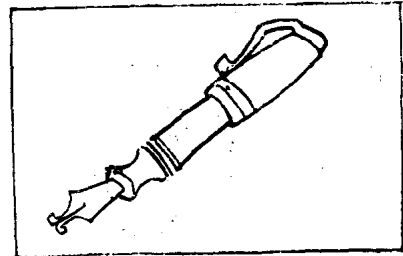
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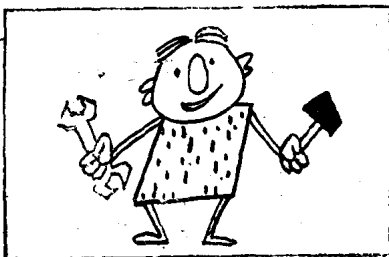
lúnchuán



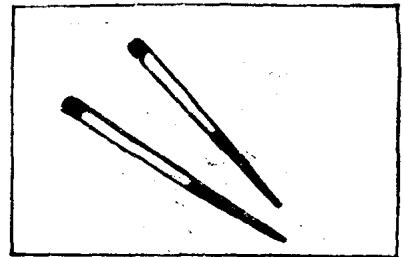
lú • zi



gāngbǐ



gōngrén



kuài • zi