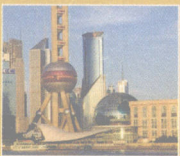
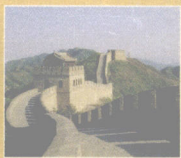


汉语900句

EVERYDAY CHINESE

Authentic Language for Real-life Communication



外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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EVERYDAY CHINESE

《汉语900句》编写组 编



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前 言

《汉语900句》是一套为海外汉语初学者编写的实用口语教材，旨在使读者在较短的时间内，以轻松、有趣的学习方式，掌握基本的口语会话，迅速提高汉语交际能力。

本书所编900句，是日常生活中最常用的交际用语。其中包括700多个汉字、1500个基本词汇、450个补充词语以及100个最基本的句式。

根据学习者需求，本教材还提供了与图书配套的CD/MP3、DVD-ROM等多种介质的学习资料，学习者可自由选择，搭配使用，更有效地提高自身的“汉语能力”。同时，本教材还备有相应的网络支持提供教学咨询服务。

本教材的编写出版得到了社会各界的关心和支持，陈至立国务委员题写了书名。国家汉办自始至终给予了大力支持和帮助，国内外许多专家、在华工作的外籍人士和留学生都为本书的编写提供了很好的意见。在此，我们一并致以衷心的感谢。最后，期待广大读者在使用过程中，通过www.hanyu900.com网站给我们提出宝贵意见和建议。

编 者

2006年8月

Preface

Everyday Chinese is a multimedia package for the teaching of oral Chinese. It is designed to enable students to master basic conversations and to improve their communicative ability within a short period of time.

Everyday Chinese features 900 sentences that are frequently used in daily life, including a core vocabulary of 1,500 words composed of about 700 Chinese characters, a complementary vocabulary of 450 words, and 100 grammatical structures.

Besides the textbook, *Everyday Chinese* includes multimedia components including audio CD/MP3 and DVD-ROM, a website and tutorial services. The package presents a combined learning environment for students, allowing them the choice of their favorite learning methods. It also provides learners with a virtual contemporary Chinese community depicted through video clips and animations.

We have received a lot of assistance from relevant government departments during the writing and publishing process. State Councilor Chen Zhili has graced the package by writing the book title. The Office of Chinese Language Council International has offered financial support and pedagogical advice. Many specialists from home and abroad, including foreign professionals and students in China, have provided valuable suggestions. We owe the successful completion of *Everyday Chinese* to all of them.

We look forward to hearing comments and suggestions from learners of *Everyday Chinese* via www.hanyu900.com.

The Authors

August 2006

说明



表示文化小贴士。



表示补充词汇。



表示补充词汇在本页。



表示补充词汇在后面。



出现在“入门汉语100句”中，
表示该句在900句中的序号。

Notes



indicates cultural tips.



indicates supplementary vocabulary.



indicates supplementary vocabulary
which is presented on the same page.



indicates supplementary vocabulary
which is presented on the following
pages.



appears in the “Basic Chinese 100”,
and indicates the sequence of the
marked sentence in the 900 sentences.

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拼音入门

汉语的文字是汉字，在中国人的实际生活中，阅读和书写时基本都用汉字。汉语拼音是几十年前确立的一套标音符号，可以用来标注汉字的发音。

拼音的每个音节一般由三部分组成：声母、韵母和声调。如：在 mā (妈) 这个音节中，m 是声母，a 是韵母，a 上方的“-”表示声调。

《汉语拼音方案》是拼写规范化普通话的一套拼音字母和拼写方式。其中共有 21 个声母：

辅音	举例	辅音	举例	辅音	举例
b	bà 爸	p	pǎo 跑	m	méi 没
f	fēi 飞	d	děi 得	t	tāng 汤
n	nán 难	l	lèi 累	g	gāo 高
k	kāi 开	h	hēi 黑	j	jī 鸡
q	qù 去	x	xī 西	zh	zhù 住
ch	chá 茶	sh	shū 书	r	rén 人
z	zì 字	c	cū 粗	s	sān 三

有 7 个单元音韵母：

韵母	举例	韵母	举例	韵母	举例
a	tā 他	e	chē 车	i	lǐ 里
o	wǒ 我	u	cū 粗	ü	qù 去
er	ěr 耳				

还有 13 个复元音韵母以及 16 个带鼻音韵母：

韵母	举例	韵母	举例	韵母	举例
ai	kāi 开	ao	pǎo 跑	ei	fēi 飞
ia	yā 鸭 jiā 家	ie	yě 也 xiè 谢	iou	yōu 优 qiú 球
iao	yào 要 piào 票	ou	tóu 头	ua	wā 蛙 huā 花
uei	wèi 卫 tuī 推	uo	wǒ 我 duō 多	uai	wāi 歪 kuài 快
üe	yuē 约 xué 学	an	kàn 看	ang	tāng 汤
en	rén 人	eng	lěng 冷	ong	dōng 东
in	yīn 因 xīn 新	ing	yīng 英 xíng 行	ian	yān 烟 tiān 天
iang	yāng 央 xiǎng 想	iong	yǒng 勇 xióng 熊	uan	wān 弯 guān 关
uang	wáng 王 huáng 黄	uen	wēn 温 cún 存	ueng	wēng 嗡
üan	yuǎn 远 xuán 玄	ün	yún 云 qún 裙		

汉语有 4 种基本声调：

名称	第一声	第二声	第三声	第四声
形式	“ˉ”	“ˊ”	“ˇ”	“ˋ”
举例	mā 妈	xíng 行	yuǎn 远	piào 票

此外，轻声没有声调，读得短而轻。例如：de（的）。

注：

- 1) 汉语的声调标在主要母音上。i 上有标调时要去掉 i 的点。

2) 由 i、u 或 ü 开头的韵母:

- ① 由 i 或 ü 开头的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 要加上准声母 y 或把 i、ü 变成 y, ü 上两点省略。例如: yīn(因), yī(衣), yūn(晕), yú(鱼)。
- ② 由 u 开头的韵母, 前面没有声母的时候, 要加上准声母 w 或把 u 变成 w。例如: wàn(万), wū(乌)。
- ③ 由 ü 开头的韵母跟 j、q、x 相拼时, ü 上两点省略。例如: jù(句), qù(去), xù(叙)。

3) 变调:

- ① 两个第三声的汉字相连时, 前一个要读成第二声。例如: nǐ hǎo(你好) 读成 ní hǎo。
- ② “不”和“一”后面有别的汉字时, 声调会改变。在第一、第二和第三声的汉字前, “一”读第四声; 在第四声的汉字前, “不”和“一”都读第二声。例如: bùkuài(不快) 读成 búkuài, yībiān(一边) 读成 yìbiān, yīpáng(一旁) 读成 yìpáng, yīdiǎnr(一点儿) 读成 yìdiǎnr, yīgòng(一共) 读成 yígòng。

4) 儿化: 由于普通话以北京语音为标准音, 因此存在很多儿化音节。er 在其他韵母后与之结合成一个儿化韵母, 儿化韵母的写法是在原韵母后加 r。它可以只是语流中的一点儿语音变化, 不表示任何意义, 例如: wánr(玩儿) 和 wán(玩) 意思一样, 也可能会形成一个意思不同的词, 例如: tóu(头) 和 tóur(头儿) 不同。

5) 隔音符号: a、o、e 开头的音节连接在其他音节后面的时候, 如果音节的界限发生混淆, 用隔音符号 (') 分开。例如: Tiān'ān Mén(天安门)。

Introduction to *Pinyin*

The script of the Chinese language is Chinese characters. Chinese characters are used both in reading and writing. Chinese *Pinyin* is a set of phonetic symbols adopted several decades ago for marking the pronunciation of Chinese characters.

A syllable in Chinese usually consists of three parts, an initial, a final and a tone. For instance, in the syllable *mā* 妈 (mom), *m* is the initial, *a* is the final and “-” over the final is the tone.

Chinese Phonetic System (Chinese *Pinyin* System) includes a set of phonetic letters and relevant spelling rules which are adopted for standard *Putonghua*.

In Chinese *Pinyin*, there are altogether 21 initials:

Initial	Similar English Phoneme	Example in Chinese
b	like “b” in “bed”	bà 爸 (dad)
p	like “p” in “peach”	pǎo 跑 (run)
m	like “m” in “meat”	méi 没 (not)
f	like “f” in “foot”	fēi 飞 (fly)
d	like “d” in “day”	děi 得 (should)
t	like “t” in “tea”	tāng 汤 (soup)
n	like “n” in “need”	nán 难 (difficult)
l	like “l” in “leaf”	lèi 累 (tired)
g	like “g” in “get”	gāo 高 (high)
k	like “k” in “kill”	kāi 开 (open)
h	like “h” in “hen”	hēi 黑 (black)
j	close to “j” in “jeep” (without protruding the lips)	jī 鸡 (chicken)

Initial	Similar English Phoneme	Example in Chinese
q	close to “ch” in “cheap” (without protruding the lips)	qù 去 (go)
x	close to “sh” in “shirt”	xī 西 (west)
zh	like “dr” in “drink”	zhù 住 (live)
ch	like “ch” in “match”	chá 茶 (tea)
sh	close to “sh” in “shy”	shū 书 (book)
r	close to “r” in “roll”	rén 人 (person)
z	like “ds” in “words”	zì 字 (character)
c	like “ts” in “rats”	cū 粗 (thick)
s	like “s” in “Sunday”	sān 三 (three)

There are altogether 7 simple vowel finals:

Final	Similar English Phoneme	Example in Chinese
a	like “a” in “father”	tā 他 (he)
e	like “ir” in “dirty”	chē 车 (car)
i	like “i” in “in”	lǐ 里 (inside)
o	like “o” in “or”	wǒ 我 (I)
u	like “u” in “blue”	cū 粗 (thick)
ü	no equivalent in English, like “u” in “lune” (French pronunciation)	qù 去 (go)
er	no equivalent in English	ěr 耳 (ear)

There are 13 compound vowel finals and 16 nasal finals:

Final	Similar English Phoneme	Example in Chinese
ai	like “y” in “by”	kāi 开 (open)
ao	like “ow” in “cow”	pǎo 跑 (run)
ei	like “ei” in “eight”	fēi 飞 (fly)
ia	like “yar” in “yard”	yā 鸭 (duck) jiā 家 (home)
ie	like “ye” in “yes”	yě 也 (also) xiè 谢 (thank)

Final	Similar English Phoneme	Example in Chinese
iou	like “you”	yōu 优 (excellent) qiú 球 (ball)
iao	like “i” in “in” plus “ow” in “cow”	yào 要 (want) piào 票 (ticket)
ou	like “oa” in “coat”	tóu 头 (head)
ua	like “wa” in “waft”	wā 蛙 (frog) huā 花 (flower)
uei	like “way”	wèi 卫 (defend) tuī 推 (push)
uo	like “war”	wǒ 我 (I) duō 多 (many)
uai	like “why”	wāi 歪 (slanting) kuài 快 (fast)
üe	no equivalent in English, like “u” in “lune” (French pronunciation) plus “e” in “pet”	yuē 约 (about) xué 学 (learn)
an	like “an” in “land”	kàn 看 (look)
ang	no equivalent in English, like “an” in “ancien” (French pronunciation)	tāng 汤 (soup)
en	like “en” in “stolen”	rén 人 (person)
eng	like “en” in “stolen” plus “ng” in “long”	lěng 冷 (cold)
ong	like “or” in “worn” plus “ng” in “long”	dōng 东 (east)
in	like “in”	yīn 因 (because) xīn 新 (new)
ing	like “ing” in “spring”	yīng 英 (hero) xíng 行 (OK)
ian	like “yen”	yān 烟 (smoke) tiān 天 (day)
iang	like “young”	yāng 央 (center) xiǎng 想 (think)