汉语教学常用词汇

（英语译释）

HÀNYǓ JIĀOXUÉ
CHÁNGYÒNG CÍHUÌ

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前　言

　　目前，来华学习汉语的外国人与日俱增。开设汉语课程的国家也越来越多。对外汉语教学作为一门学科正在蓬勃兴起。在课堂教学以及编写教材的工作中，词汇的选择是关键的前提。所以，编选具有科学性、适用性、稳定性的常用词汇表是一项很迫切的基本建设，是国内外之所需，也是我们责无旁贷的任务。北京语言学院七十年代中期编写过一本常用词表，收词5000。1980年又编出《外国人实用汉语常用词表》，收词3000。但这些词的选择很大程度上依靠经验，缺乏大量语料作为依据。

　　北京语言学院话言教学研究所于1979年开始了一项汉语词汇统计工作，统计了精选的近200万字的综合性语料，较科学地区分出高频词、次高频词、一般词及罕用词。统计成果见北京语言学院出版社1986年出版的《现代汉语频率词典》。我们现在编选的《汉语教学常用词汇》就是以该词典的8000高频词为底本的。

2 前 言

常用词必定是高频词，但高频词却不一定是常用词。有时因所选文章内容的关系，某些词集中出现在某一类、甚至某一篇文章中，而在其它类文章中几乎不出现。这样，即使频率高也不能算常用词。编选常用词应把词的分布也考虑在内。《现代汉语频率词典》不但记录了每个词出现的词次，而且还记录了词的使用度，也就是综合每个词目出现的词次、分类、篇目三个因素，并按一定公式计算出来的数值。

上述8000高频词在全部语料中出现至少为7次，使用度为7。我们从中选出3000条为常用词，2000条为次常用词。考虑到上述统计工作在选择语料时无法照顾到对外汉语教学的特点，我们在编定本常用词表之后，又参考了北京语言学院1980年以前编写的常用词表和1981年商务印书馆出版的《实用汉语课本》词表，以及国外编选的汉语常用词汇等，进行了部分调整。

我们是根据以下四个标准编选常用词汇的：

1．3000常用词的词次一般为50以上，使用度为35以上。2000次常用词的词次一般为30以上，使用

度为20以上。有些词的词次和使用度稍低于上述标准，但出现于上述三种以上参考词表的也选入常用词表。出现于两种参考词表的，选入次常用词。另外，还补充了一些外国人在中国生活上必用的词语，如"洗澡"、"厕所"、月份名称、节日名称等。这些词在语料统计中未能全部进入高频词。

2.入选的词必须是在口语和书面语中通用並相对稳定的。有些词的频率虽高，但目前已不常用，或只流行于某一行业或某一学科的均不入选。

8.入选的不一定是严格意义上的词，有的小于词，有的大于词，以适合外国人学习为准。构词力强的根词尽量入选。词头词尾也列入词表。所谓词尾除大家公认的"子"、"者"等外，还有一些单音词素，如"法"、"室"、"性"、"化"等。它们具有很强的黏着性。外国人掌握后可以触类旁通，便于扩大词汇量。还有些结构如"帮忙"、"上学"和格式如"越…越…"、"连…都…"等也作为单独词目选入，以利于外国人掌握汉语。

4.课堂教学所必需的汉语常用词语单独成表。

编选结果，本词汇表共有词目5000余条。

常用词表的词目按音序排列。每个词目都注有汉语拼音。轻声不标调号；声调有变化的音节，不注变调，只注原调。儿化只限于极少数必须儿化的词，如"玩儿" wánr 。同形异音者注有"另见"，如是词，则注有词类。一词多类者，依其不同词类频率高低排列次序，如"该（助动、代、动）"。每条词目均有英语释义。凡选自参考词表的词目均加" * "标记。为了使用者的方便，词汇表后附有词目第一个汉字的笔画索引。

在本词表编选过程中，常宝儒、任远等同志曾多方给予协助；庞光华同志参与了部分工作，特此一并表示感谢。

编 者

1988年3月

Introduction

Recently the number of foreigners coming to China to learn Chinese has been steadily increasing and there are more countries setting up Chinese language programs. Teaching Chinese as a foreign language has been progressing rapidly as a discipline. Either in classroom teaching or in compilation of textbooks, the selection of a vocabulary is a crucial prerequisite. Therefore an appropriate, stable, yet up—to—date vocabulary selected on a more scientific basis is a capital construction in urgent demand both at home and abroad. As teachers of Chinese and native speakers, we think it is our responsibility to provide such a vocabulary. In the mid 70s the Beijing Languages Institute published a vocabulary of 5000 most commonly used words and another list of 3000 in 1980. But neither had any statistical data of a large corpus as its basis. The selection was to a large extent empirically determined.

The Language Teaching Research Centre of

the BLI launched a lexical statistics of a corpus of 2, 000, 000 characters in 1979. The corpus was made up of natural—language texts from different genres of writings, whereby lists of the highest frequency words, next high frequency words, words of average frequency and words of low frequency were made. The results of the statistics were recorded in the "Frequency Dictionary of Modern Chinese Words" published by the BLI Publishing House. The present vocabulary of the most commonly—used words comprises items selected from the 8000 highest frequency words of the Dictionary in the main.

As we all know, the most commonly—used words are words of high frequency, but not vice versa. Certain words may recur a large number of times only in a certain genre of writings or even in a single sample but may not occur at all in other types of writings. Such words, though of high frequency, cannot be counted as the most commonly - used words. One should take distribution of occurrence into account to decide whether a word is most commonly - used or not. The above - mentioned Dictionary records not only the frequency and token

of each vocabulary item, but also its usage
which is the figure calculated through a formula
with the numbers of token, genre and sample.

The 8000 words of highest frequency are
those which appear in the corpus at least 10
times and have a usage of at least rank 7. Out
of these we selected 3000 most commonly-used
words and 2000 less commonly-used words.
Knowing that the selection of texts for the cor-
pus of statistics could not take into considera-
tion the special need of teaching Chinese as a
foreign language, we made some adjustments af-
ter having consulted the two above-mentioned
lists of most commonly-used words, "3000
most commonly-used words of Putonghua",
the glossary of "Practical Chinese Reader"(vol
I and II) and some lists of the Chinese most
commonly-used words published abroad.

The following are the 4 item selection stand-
ards of this vocabulary:

1. The 3000 most commonly-used words
with a token of 50 and usage of 35 at least. The
2000 second most commonly-used words are
words with a token of 30 and usage of 20 at
least. Those words which are not quite up to

the standard of the first 3000 yet occur in 3 of our consulted lists are included in the most commonly-used words and those which occur in 2 are entered in the less commonly-used words. Besides, some expressions which are absolutely necessary for foreigners living in China, such as "洗澡", "厕所", names of the 12 months, names of the days of the week, are added. These may not be found among the 8000 words of high frequency according to the statistics.

2. The selected word items must be words used both in colloquial speech and written language as well and must be relatively stable. Those words with a high frequency but not often used at present or only used in certain trades or branches of science are discarded.

3. The selected items are not necessarily words in the strict sense. They may be smaller or bigger than a word. The choice is determined by the convenience for foreigners to learn. Those roots which can form numerous words are given priority. Prefixes and suffixes are among the list. What we call suffixes not only include "子", "者" etc. but also many monosyllabic morphemes such as "法", "室", "性",

"化"which are very active in affixing to other morphemes and words. Foreigners can easily enlarge their vocabulary if they keep these at their fingertips. Many common constructions such as "帮忙", "上学"and structures such as "越…越… ", "连…都… "are entered as single items. It is much easier for foreigners to learn them as a whole than separately.

4. Classroom expressions which are necessary in classroom teaching and Chinese grammatical terms form a separate list by themselves.

The items of the vocabulary amount to 5000+.

The word items in the vocabulary are arranged in the alphabetical order. Each item is given its *pinyin* transcription and its part of speech if it is a word. The neutral tone is zero marked. All syllables are marked in their original tone. That the reader knows where tone sandhi occurs is taken for granted. The retroflex "r "is limited to those words which can, t do without it such as"玩儿wánr". Homographs are marked with "另见 ". For one word belonging to more than one part of speech,

the parts of speech are given in order of frequency,e. g. "该（助动，代，动）". The English equivalent or explanation is given for the most common meaning or meanings of each item. Those words selected from consulted lists are marked with "＊". For the convenience of the reader, there is a stroke order index of the first character of all the items except those in the separate list at the end.

Chang Baoru, Ren Yuan and Pang Guang——hua helped in many ways in the compilation of this vocabulary and we take this opportunity to extend our sincere thanks.

March, 1988

词 类 简 称 表

Abbreviations of Parts of Speech

(名)	míng	名词	noun
(动)	dòng	动词	verd
(助动)	zhùdòng	助动词	aux.verb
(形)	xíng	形容词	adjective
(数)	shù	数词	numeral
(量)	liàng	量词	measure word
(代)	dài	代词	pronoun
(副.)	fù	副词	adverb
(介)	jiè	介词	preposition
(连)	lián	连词	conjunction
(助)	zhù	助词	particle
(叹)	tàn	叹词	interjection
(象声)	xiàngshēng	象声词	imitative word
(头)	tóu	词头	prefix
(尾)	wěi	词尾	suffix

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A

a

阿 ā
　(头) (prefix)

阿姨 āyí
　(名) auntie

啊 ā、á、ǎ、à
　(叹) (indicating admiration, inquiry, surprise, agreement, etc.)

　另见　a

啊 a
　(助) (modal particle to emphasize exclamation, agreement, interrogation, entreaty, etc.)

　另见　ā、á、ǎ、à

ai

挨 āi
　(动) be next to; get close to

　另见　ái

挨 ái
　(动) suffer

　另见　āi

矮 ǎi
　(形) short; low

爱 ài
　(动) love; like; be apt to

爱好 àihào
(动) be fond of; like (名) interest; hobby

爱护 àihù
(动) cherish; treasure

爱情 àiqíng
(名) love

爱人 àiren
(名) husband or wife; fiancé or fiancée

爱惜 àixī
(动) treasure; cherish

an

安 ān
(动) install; fix

安定 āndìng
(形) stable; secure (动) reassure; stabilize

安静 ānjìng
(形) quiet; peacefuland serene

安排 ānpái
(动) arrange; plan

安全 ānquán
(形) secure; safe

安慰 ānwèi
(动) comfort; console