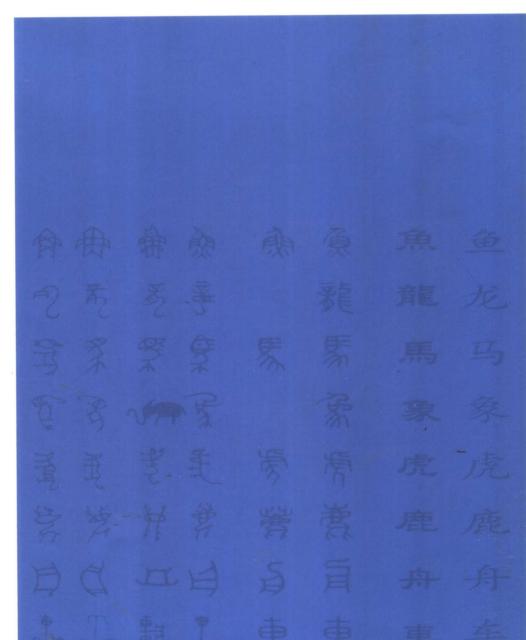
EASY WAY TO LEARN CHINESE CHARACTERS 汉字速成课本

柳燕梅 编著



北京语言文化大学出版社

汉字速成课本

Easy Way To Learn Chinese Characters

柳燕梅 编著 刘林军 翻译

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赵金铭

汉字是汉语的书写符号。它是人与人之间交流信息的约定俗成的视觉信号系统。汉字可以灵活地书写由声音构成的汉语,从而使汉语书面语交际得以达成,并使汉文资料和信息送至远方,传之后代。学习汉语,不能置汉字于不顾,已成不争事实。

汉字又是世界上寿命最长、使用人数最多的一种文字。然而,古往今来,不同的历史时期,不同的人,带着各自不同的政治信仰与文化心态,对汉字的认识也是形形色色,不知凡几。

可喜的是,近年来,人们对古老的汉字又有了新的认识。这首先应归功于 汉字信息处理研究与实践所取得的重要成就,它使古老的方块汉字适应了计算 机技术的发展与普遍应用,这真是值得载入史册的大事。再者,汉字在与拼音 文字的比较研究中,汉字在与人的大脑及思维关系的研究中,都成果迭出,引人 注目,使人们对"东方魔块"汉字的特点与性质有了进一层的认识。

然而在对外汉语教学中,对汉字教学和汉字学习的研究,却历来重视不够。 改变汉字教学与汉字学习的滞后现象,国内同行已深有所感,在国外同行中则 呼声甚高。

早在 1985 年第一届国际汉语教学讨论会在北京香山举行时,德国汉语教学学者柯比德就曾告诉我们:"汉字对我们西方人有一定的吸引力,是许多人决定学汉语的先决条件之一。"

到了 1993 年第四届国际汉语讨论会期间,葡萄牙汉语教师孙琳则认为:从汉字所具有的特殊符号表达规律出发,可以采用"认字、写字与听、说同步进行"的教学方法,并进一步提出"完全有必要脱离以西方语言学为基础的教学法,创立一套适合汉语语言特征和汉文化社会语言学特征的对外汉语教学理论和教学法。"这无非都在提醒我们,在对外汉语教学中对汉字总是要多加关注。

汉字比起拼音文字来,确实有"难认,难记,难写"的一面,它曾困扰着一些

汉语学习者。汉字具有独特的表意性,蕴含着丰富的文化内涵,有着十分优美的艺术构形,又吸引了无数海外学子对汉语情有独钟。于是,如何在汉字教学中扬长避短,因势利导,就成了人们探讨的课题。

柳燕梅《汉字速成课本》在如何对非汉字文化圈国家留学生进行汉字教学及指导其汉字学习方面做了有益的尝试。全书选择了 851 个汉字和 134 个构字部件作为基本内容。作者认为"要是能全部掌握这些,你就拿到了打开'汉字之门'的'钥匙',在以后的汉语学习中,汉字将不会成为你学习的障碍。"

在如何使学习者拿到这把开启"汉字之门"的"钥匙"方面,作者做了精心的安排。

一般的汉语教科书,大多是讲解笔划、笔顺,然后就是书写练习。本书与此不同。作为汉字课本,设为四大栏目:汉字知识、奇妙的汉字、学习建议、复习。有关的知识,全用英语注释,这就使学习者对汉字的特点和本质有个全面、科学的认识,避免一知半解、道听途说或主观臆测,产生误解。有助于学习者树立学好汉字的信心,掌握正确的学习方法,提高学习兴趣。

认汉字、写汉字,其中关键在于记忆。记住字形,记住意义,留下声音形象,经过练习,才能会写。因此,如何使学习者记住每一课所出现的新汉字,着实得下一番功夫。惟其如此,才能提高汉字学习效率。本书的做法是将每一课的例字按有效记忆单位(7 ± 2)分成若干小组,并尽量将它们类化,使其具有一定的相似性,为的是便于学习者记忆。书中用了相当篇幅讲"形象字"和会意字,而对形声字的"形旁"用力尤多,想方设法使学习者辨别形旁,也是因为形旁与意义有关,便于学习者记忆。比如"氵"跟"冷"有关,例字:冰、冷、凉/次、决。"氵"跟"水"有关,例字:江、河、酒/游、泳、洗、澡/没、法。在讲形声字"声旁"时,特别关照学生不能看到形声字就以声旁判定读音。我们有时揶揄念错了字音的人时,常说真是"秀才认字念半边儿",这半边儿的读音并不可靠。书中正确地指出,学习声旁的最大意义还在于帮助记忆汉字,而不是确定汉字的读音。

这部教材有几项独特的设计,值得提及。

其一是设计了"同步练习"。所谓之"同步练习",即随着所展示的新教学内、容而设计的形式多样、丰富多彩、变幻不拘的各种练习。翻遍全书,读者会发现练习的形式不下几十种。设计如此数量庞大的练习,其目的正在巩固所学、温故知新。为增加所学汉字的实用性,在练习中还将汉字置于词、词组和句子之中。汉字有了上下文,有了富于联想的语境,就更容易记住,且达到提高交际能力的目的。

其二是设计了"奇妙的汉字"。本书借鉴了以往的汉字教材,吸取了汉字教学中的成功经验,针对学习者普遍存在的学习难点和容易出现偏误之处,在本栏目中借助汉字的"奇妙"之处,特别予以点明。如:

"不一样的笔画,不一样的汉字"。其中举出了"士/土,午/牛,己/已,刀/力"等。

"一旁多音"告诉学习者同一声旁可以读音不同,切莫误读。如:"江、红、功、空"声旁皆为"工",读音却不同。

"形似音近字",指出一些汉字构形相似,读音相同或相近,但意义却不同。如:"杨/扬,枪/抢,浅/线,剧/据,洁/结,副/幅"。

"形似字",仅仅字形相似,却不应混淆。如:"历/厉,爪/瓜,折/拆/析,爱/受"。

也许国人对此已习焉不察,然而这正是初学汉字的外国人最容易犯错误的 地方。这么一提醒,岂不是让学习者少走了不少弯路。

所憾者,在阐明汉字"奇妙"的同时,对一些字的解释与文字学中字源说有所不同。如对"人、太、天、大"一系列字的人文阐释,以及对"宿"字为"一百个人住在屋子里"的附会,犹如白玉微瑕。不过作者认为,这都遵循了"利于学习者记忆"的原则,似亦无可厚非。字源学是一门科学,重考据、讲实证,与教学中对某些汉字据字形做有利于记忆的随机解释是两码事。

其三是设计了"学习建议",针对以往在汉字学习过程中出现的偏差,提出了"先认识汉字再默写",而不提倡写得越多越好,从而避免了一味地书写,最后竟不知其义、亦不明读音的现象。至于如何记汉字,教材总结了一套"一看,二停,三想,四复习"的记忆汉字的方法,充分运用汉字所具有的形、音、义三位一体的特点,有效地提高了记汉字的能力。在如何写好汉字方面,教材强调在初始阶段一定要按"田"格本,摆好布局,注意间架,规规矩矩地写。这些必要的学习指导,看似简单,对来自非汉字文化圈国家的学生实属必要。

一本汉字速成教材,既要科学,又要实用,兼顾起来,当属不易。学习汉语,必须借助汉字。有声的汉语是第一性的,记录有声汉语的汉字是第二性的。使二者有机地结合起来,相辅相成,互为表里,在教学法中融为一体,不是一件容易的事情。学习汉语,无论是口语,还是书面语,首要的是记忆。记不住,头脑中空空如也,一切都谈不上。汉字又不同于拼音文字。如何在记忆方法上动脑筋,指示学习者以门径,也要教者用一番苦心,学习者下一番苦功。以上诸点,这本教材,繁简允当,点到为止,主要精神都体现在所展示的教学内容之中。

已故许国璋先生在《中国大百科全书·语言文字卷》中讲到语言时认为,语

言是"人类特有的一种符号系统。当作用于人与人的关系的时候,它是表达相互反映的中介;当作用于人和客观世界的关系的时候,它是认识事物的工具;当作用于文化的时候,它是文化信息的载体。"旨哉斯言!

语言如此,文字亦然。我们在教语言时,且莫忽视文字在其中的效应。口语固然重要,书面语也不应轻视,汉语尤其如此。而汉字作为汉语书面语的载体,自不可小觑。

2001年1月

前 言

在现有教材中,汉字课本相对较少。而不依附某一综合课本,完全独立、系统地介绍汉字知识的课本就更少。为弥补这一缺憾,我们编写了这本《汉字速成课本》,希望对汉字初学者能有所帮助。

1. 适用对象

本教材适用于希望了解汉字知识,有兴趣学习汉字的初级汉语学习者,尤其是没有汉字背景的非"汉语、汉字文化圈"国家的汉语初学者。

2. 内容与目的

全书共20课。每课分为"汉字知识"、"奇妙的汉字"、"学习建议"和"复习"四个部分。

1) 汉字知识

第1~7课介绍了笔画、笔顺、部件、汉字结构等基础知识,8~14课集中介绍了形旁,第15~18课介绍声旁,第19、20课介绍了多义字和多音多义字。通过对初步汉字知识的系统介绍,使学习者对汉字的构成有一定的理性认识,掌握一些简单的构字规律。每一部分的介绍后都配以相应的例字,以期通过学知识记汉字,达到学以致用的目的。

2) 奇妙的汉字

这一部分以汉字实例介绍了汉字构成中一些奇妙、有趣的现象,是为了增加学汉字的趣味性,让学习者了解到汉字也具有艺术性,并借此记住一些汉字。需要说明的是,有些解释与文字学中的字源说有所不同,但都是遵循"利于学习者记忆"原则的。

3) 学习建议

我们根据在教学实践中遇到的具体问题,及学生提出的常见问题,在这部分介绍了一些正确、有效的学习方法,希望能切实地帮助汉字初学者。

4) 复习

除了例字后大量的"同步练习"外,每一课还有"复习"部分,针对全课的重点内容,着重认读和书写两方面的训练。希望学习者通过对本教材的学习,能够尽快掌握一些汉字。同时也为授课教师提供必需的教学资料。

另外,我们将每一课的例字按有效记忆单位(7 ± 2)分成若干个小组,并尽量将它们类化,具有一定的相似性,为的是便于学习者记忆,提高学习效率。在

练习中还将汉字放到词、短语和句子中,以增加实用性。

3. 使用建议

- 1)本教材可用于课堂教学,也可用于自学。课堂教学的设计时间为 2~4 学时 1课,平均每学时 15~25 个生字。由于每一课由几个小板块组成,并配以相应的练习,所以可根据教学时间、对象的水平任意决定内容量,使用起来比较方便。
- 2)由于将字入词、组句,不可避免地遇到语法问题。本教材将一些语法短语标明意义,但不安排生成语法句的练习,因此教师不必讲解其中的语法。
- 3)由于篇幅所限,本教材只选用了部分常用字。如学生水平较高,教师可酌情补充例字。另外,由于某种原因,极个别例字不十分常用(如为说明有些多音字义同音不同,我们安排了"薄"的"薄纸"用法,但带出了相应的"薄弱"。),教师可不做重点处理。

本教材在编写过程中参考了安子介、陈贤纯、张静贤、张朋朋等先生的教材(恕不一一列举),在此一并表示感谢。由于水平所限,不足之处在所难免,希望大家不吝赐教。

编者

Preface

Among all the textbooks, those of Chinese characters are relatively few. Even fewer are those independent of a comprehensive textbook and systematic in introducing knowledge about Chinese characters. To enrich such teaching materials, this textbook is compiled with a view to helping the learners in their pursuit of Chinese language study.

I. Intended learners

This book is intended for beginners of Chinese language learning, who are willing to take in some knowledge about Chinese characters and interested in learning the language.

II. Content and aim

There are altogether twenty lessons in this textbook, and each lesson is divided into four sections: Knowledge about Chinese characters, the Wonder of Chinese characters, Suggestions and Review.

i. Knowledge about Chinese characters

Lesson One to Lesson Seven are introductions to the strokes, stroke order, components and structures of Chinese characters; Lesson Eight to Lesson Fourteen cover meaning radicals and the following four lessons cover phonetic radicals; the last two lessons are about multi-meaning and multi-phonetic characters. The elementary but systematic introduction to Chinese characters will enable the learner to gain some rational recognition of the structuring of Chinese characters and master some basic rules governing character construction. Example characters are given immediately after knowledge introduction so that character familiarization can be of help in memorizing characters.

ii. The Wonder of Chinese Characters

Illustrated with characters of particular structures, this section attempts to reveal some peculiarly interesting aspects of Chinese character construction, with a purpose to enhance learners' interest in Chinese character learning. Once the learner has come to realize the art in character construction, his memory will be reinforced. It should be noted here, however, that the interpretation given in this textbook may differ from what is discussed in etymology, while invariably serving the purpose of facilitating memorization of the characters.

iii. Suggestions

Some proper and efficient methods of learning are made available in this section. The suggestions are based on the very practice of language teaching and intended to help learners solve the problems frequently encountered during the course of learning.

iv. Review

This section is to supplement synchronous exercises after the example characters and meanwhile covers the main content of each lesson. Drills are mainly on recognition and writing of the characters to guarantee a quick mastery over the characters on the part of the learner.

We also group the example characters in memory-effective units of about seven each, and the characters in each unit share some features in common to reduce the task of memorization and improve learning efficiency. To ensure proper usage, we put the characters in different contexts ranging from words and phrases to sentences.

III. How to Use This Book

- i. This book can serve both classroom teaching and independent learning purposes. Each lesson is designed for two to four periods, fifteen to twenty-five characters each period. Since each lesson is divided into several blocks, each accompanied with corresponding exercises, the teacher is able to make his or her own decision on what will be used on the basis of learners' language ability and the time available.
- ii. Grammar cannot be excluded when characters are extended to words and sentences. This text-book, however, will not provide grammar exercises on how to construct sentences, with only the meaning indicated. So teachers should use the book accordingly.
- iii. Limited by space, this textbook chooses only a number of the characters that are of higher frequency in everyday use. Therefore, the teacher is in a position to add some other characters when the students are of higher language level. Meanwhile, a very small number of less frequently used characters are given for various purposes. For instance, when discussing 薄, the example 薄纸 is what we mean to introduce to the learner, but 薄弱 is also listed, not because of its frequency but because we want to illustrate the point that the meaning of a multi-phonetic character can remain unchanged when pronounced differently. In this case, the teacher does not have to discuss these characters in detail.

During the course of compilation, many textbooks have been used as reference. The authors are An Zijie, Chen Xianchun, Zhang Jingxian, Zhang Pengpeng and some others, to whom we would like to extend our heart-felt gratitude.

The Compiler

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