



对外汉语教材

For Foreign Students

CHINESE - CHARACTER
LEARNING



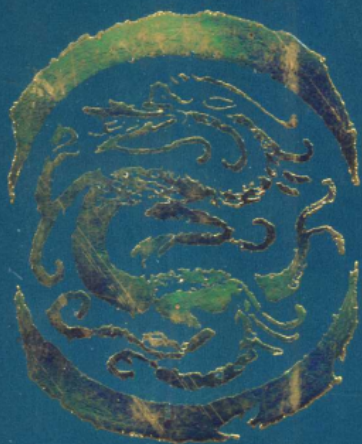
汉字学习

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汉语编辑：洪胜非

外语编辑：周渭渔

封面设计：路石



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主 编 邢福义
副主编 朱道明 刘兴策 吴永德
本册编者 朱道明
英语翻译 刘 皋

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Guide to the Book

This book is a component of *A CHINESE COURSE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS*. Its material is closely integrated with Book 1.

In this book, each lesson mainly consists of three parts: "Notes on Chinese Characters", "Reading and Writing" and "Words, Phrases and Sentences".

In Lessons 1—8, the "Notes on Chinese Characters" are devoted to explaining how to write characters involving their strokes, stroke order, position structures, and form. In Lessons 9—27, they introduce more than 50 radicals with their examples. In Lessons 28—31, we tell the student how to consult dictionaries, mainly dealing with the radical indexing system for characters and also giving some idea of the phonetic indexing system and the stroke-number indexing system. In Lessons 32 and 33, we show the student Chinese script including ancient script and current modern script.

The part of "Reading and Writing" can be regarded as the central task of each lesson. The characters in the first three lessons are introduced as examples of strokes, each containing fewer strokes. Those of all the following lessons come from the lessons in Book 1. The pronunciation, meaning and stroke order

of the characters are shown in this part.

The "Words, Phrases and Sentences" are based on the texts of Book 1, and a few more added to them to enrich the part.

We hope the student, by studying this book, will find Chinese characters easily accessible to them, grasp the rules for their construction and writing, and acquire the ability to consult dictionaries.

When can the teacher begin to teach this book? In our opinion, in principle he can do it after the student has learned Chinese spelling, or begin along with Lesson 10, Book 1. After having focused his attention on the first nine lessons, he may then devote one class hour to the study of Chinese characters along with the text of a lesson in Book 1 and ask students to write characters outside class. He may, of course, arrange his work based on a specific situation.

If you find any errors or inconsistencies in this book, please oblige me with your valuable comments.

Compiler

Dec. 10, 1990

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第一课 DÌYĪKÈ Lesson 1

一 汉字知识 Hànzì zhīshi Notes on Chinese Characters

(一) 汉字 Hànzì Chinese Characters

汉字是用来书写汉语的。它是迄今还在使用的古老的文字，已经有 3 000 多年的历史了。

汉字看起来是一个个方块，难于辨认，实际上它是可分析的，是有规律可循的。学会分析它，懂得它的结构规律，认字和写字就不那么难了。

汉字有独体字和合体字两种。独体字是由一笔、两笔以上的笔画组成的，它们的本源多半是象形字。如“人 rén”最初的形体是“𠤎”，“子 zǐ”最初的形体是“𠤎”。有的是在象形的基础上加上抽象符号。如“刀 dāo”是象形，“刃 rèn”在象形的基础上加上一画，指明刀口。

合体字是由两个或两个以上的独体字组成的。如：“好 hǎo”是由“女 nǚ”和“子 zǐ”组成的。“谢 xiè”是由“讠(言) yán”、“身 shēn”、“寸 cùn”组成的，这可能是谢谢别人得用言语、体态或手势吧。

学习汉字，首先要掌握笔画。就字的形体来说是这样。一个汉

字代表一个音节,它有时就是一个词,有时是一个构词成分——语素,所以,学习汉字,既要知道它的形体,同时要知道它的读音和意义。

Chinese characters are used to write down Chinese words. With a history of over 3,000 years, they are still in current use today.

It seems that Chinese characters are unique squares which are illegible. In fact, they can be analyzed structurally, and there are rules for their construction. Having learned how to analyze them and mastered the rules, one can find it easy to read and write them.

There are two kinds of characters: the single ones and the compound ones. The former each has a single component which consists of one, two or more strokes. Most of them are originally pictographic characters. For example, the original form of “人 rén” (person) is 𠤎, and that of “子 zǐ” (child) is 𠤎. Some of them are pictographic characters plus certain marks. For example, “刃 rèn” (blade) is composed of “刀 dāo” (knife) and an additional point showing where the blade is. The latter are often made up of two or more components (or single characters) such as “好 hǎo” (good) which is formed of “女 nǚ” (female) and “子 zǐ” (person), and “谢 xiè” (thank) which is formed of “讠 (言) yán” (speech), “身 shēn” (body) and “寸 cùn” (a unit of length).

In learning Chinese characters, the student must first grasp strokes in them. Here, we are only dealing with the form of characters. A character, however, also represents a syllable. Sometimes it stands for a word; sometimes for a component

of a word a morpheme. Therefore, the student should not only try to grasp its form, but its pronunciation and meaning as well.

(二) 笔画(一) Bìhuà(yī) Strokes (1)

构成汉字形体的基本笔画有八种:横 héng、竖 shù、撇 piě、捺 nà、点 diǎn、钩 gōu、折 zhé、提 tí。其他笔画是在这八种笔画的基础上派生的。我们先学习前四种。 There are eight basic strokes in Chinese characters: horizontal stroke, vertical stroke, left-falling stroke, right-falling stroke, dot, stroke with a hook, turning stroke and rising stroke. All the other strokes grow out of them. Now, let's learn the first four strokes.

横 héng 一→笔从左向右移动。 The horizontal stroke is written from left to right.

竖 shù | ↓笔从上向下移动。 The vertical stroke is written from top downward.

撇 piě 丿 ↙笔从右上向左下移动。 The left-falling stroke is written from top-right to bottom-left.

捺 nà ㇇ ↘笔从左上向右下移动。 The right-falling stroke is written from top-left to bottom-right.

练习下面四种笔画: Write the following four strokes:

一 |
丿 ㇇

二 读和写 Dú hé xiě
Reading and Writing



mù
木
mù tou
wood

一	yī	one
二	èr	two
三	sān	three
十	shí	ten
工	gōng	worker; work
王	wáng	king
八	bā	eight
人	rén	person; people
个	gè	[a measure word]
大	dà	big, large
木	mù	tree; wood

写下面的字: Xiě xiàmiàn de zì; Write the following characters:

一	一								
二	一	二							
三	一	三	三						
十	一	十							
工	一	工	工						
王	一	王	王	王					
人	ノ	人							
八	ノ	八							
个	ノ	人	个						
大	一	大	大						
木	一	十	才	木					

三 词语 Cíyǔ

Words and Phrases

工人	gōngrén	worker
木工	mùgōng	carpenter
大人	dàrén	adult
大王	dàwáng	king
十二	shíèr	twelve
十二个人	shíèr gè rén	twelve persons

一个工人	yí gè gōng rén	a worker
八个木工	bā gè mù gōng	eight carpenters
三个大人	sān gè dà rén	three adults
十个大王	shí gè dà wáng	ten kings

在下面的空格里, 填上适当的汉字, 组成短语: Make a phrase by filling in the following square blanks with appropriate characters:

八 个



第二课 DÌÈR KÈ Lesson 2

一 汉字知识 Hànzì zhīshi Notes on Chinese Characters

笔画(二) Bǐhuà(èr) Strokes (2)

点 diǎn 丶 笔从上向右下(或左下)顿。 The dot is written from top to bottom-right (or to bottom-left).

钩 gōu 丨 一画写到头,稍用力一顿,然后向相反的方向提笔,就形成钩。钩有竖钩、横钩、弯钩、斜钩、平钩等。上面是竖钩。

The strokes with a hook: The vertical stroke with a hook is written by drawing a vertical line, reinforcing its ending with a slight pause and then lifting the pen to the left.

横钩 hénggōu 一 横写到头,稍用力一顿,然后向左下提笔。 The horizontal stroke with a hook is written by drawing a horizontal line, reinforcing its ending with a slight pause and then turning the pen to the bottom-left.

弯钩 wāngōu 丿 从上到下,稍曲,然后向左上提笔。 The bending stroke with a hook is written by drawing a slightly bending line downward and then lifting the pen to the left.

斜钩 xiégōu 乚 从左上到右下,稍顿,然后向上提笔。

The slant stroke with a hook is written by drawing a line from top-left to bottom-right, making a slight pause and then lifting the pen.

平钩 pínggōu ㄟ ㄟ 从左到右,稍曲,然后向左上提笔。

The level bending stroke with a hook is written by drawing a slightly bending line from left to right and then lifting the pen to the left.

折 zhé ㄇ ㄇ、ㄥ ㄥ 横写到头,折向下写竖,或竖写到头,折向右写横。 The turning strokes: a horizontal line with a downward turn or a vertical line with a horizontal turn to the right.

提 tí ㄣ 笔从左下向右上移动。 The rising stroke is written from bottom-left to top-right.

练习下面的几种笔画: Write the following strokes:

、 一 丨 ㇇
 ㇇ ㇇ ㇇ ㇇

二 读和写 DÚ hé xiě Reading and Writing

六	liù	six
下	xià	below; next
小	xiǎo	small, little
心	xīn	heart
月	yuè	moon; month
口	kǒu	mouth