

# 汉语速成

刘英林  
李德津  
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卢晓逸

*AN INTENSIVE COURSE OF CHINESE*

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北京语言学院出版社

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## 说 明

《汉语速成》是专为外国人短期学习汉语而编写的入门性质的汉语教材，适合于一般初学者。

本书以功能为主线，以培养学生用汉语进行交际的初步能力为目的。编写时，选择一个初到中国的外国人在日常生活中最急需的功能项目，列举较典型的常用语句，编入最一般的使用场景，同时尽量吸收历年来短期汉语教学和教材编写的成果。在重功能、重应用、重听说训练的同时，注意体现语言教学的规律性，力求贯彻由浅入深、循序渐进的原则。所选语言材料既要求简单、实用、易学、易记，又要求具有典型性。

本书每课中的“常用语句”是该课的教学重点。课文和练习均以“常用语句”为基础。“常用语句”掌握和运用得如何，是检验学生学习效果的主要标尺。

本书的“练习”分单项训练和综合训练两种，“练习”特别注意了常用词语的重现和语言教学的规律性。学生通过作练习，既可掌握新知识，又可巩固旧知识，并可在语言的综合运用上得到提高。

使用本书时应注意贯彻语言教学的实践性原则，在理论指导下，让学生多实践，多听说，对“注释”不宜作过多的讲解。

本书每课有常用语句、课文、生词、练习、注释及公用

标志或常言、俗语等六个部分。每课注有汉语拼音，英文译文。

本书共有功能项目25个，常用语句212句，生词692个（另加补充生词154个），注释217条（其中包括习用语约40条），插图94幅。全书共38课。课前编有语音基本内容介绍；书后附有“生词表”和“语法现象一览表”。

本书1982年编成，正式出版之前，曾为国内外一些大学所采用，日本的一家印书馆还出版了日文注释本。与此同时，我们也收到了不少宝贵意见。

为了使本书更加实用，这次正式出版，我们修改了部分已经过时的内容；补上了原来课文、练习中空着的人名、地名；对全书的课文、生词、注释、练习和英文译文均作了相应的改动和调整。另外还删去了原有的“常用语句表”和“部分练习答案”，全书併原来的两册为一册，“生词表”合二为一。

本书英文翻译：赵永新；插图：钟有琴。

需要特别致谢的是方立同志校阅了本书的英译稿。

编 者

1986年秋于北京语言学院

## Preface

AN INTENSIVE COURSE OF CHINESE which is the main textbook prepared for a short course in Chinese, is for sheer foreign beginners.

This textbook is function-orientated. It aims at helping the students acquire the initial abilities to use Chinese for communication. In the preparation of teaching materials, what we had in mind was a foreigner who had just arrived in China. The language functions that have been selected are thus the ones he needs the most. The everyday expressions, which are the linguistic realizations of these functions, are presented with typical situations.

It is also a product of the experience we gained in teaching short courses and writing textbooks in the past. Although much stress has been laid on language functions and the skills of speaking and listening, every effort has been made to observe the rules of language teaching. Throughout the book, the texts are arranged from the easy to the difficult and in an orderly way. The teaching materials are simple, practical, easy to learn and to remember.

They are representative of natural speech.

The everyday expressions in each lesson, on which both the text and the exercises are based, are the main items for teaching. Therefore, the evaluation of learning should mainly be based on the extent to which the students are able to use them.

The exercises consist of single-item drills and comprehensive ones. A distinguishing feature of the exercises is the repeated use of the everyday expressions, along with the observance of the rules of language teaching. These exercises are designed to help the students not only master the new language items, but also consolidate the old ones. Moreover, they are intended to improve their linguistic performance in general.

Attention should be paid to practice, at all times. That is to say: the students should be provided with as many opportunities as possible to speak and listen to Chinese. The notes are explained only when necessary.

Each lesson is composed of the following six parts: Everyday Expressions; Text; New Words (and Additional Words); Exercises; Notes; Public Signs; Common Sayings and Idioms. Supplied in each lesson are also *Pinyin* (Chinese Phonetic Transcriptions) and English translation.

Incorporated into the textbook are 25 language functions, 212 everyday expressions, 692 new words (and 154

additional new words) and 217 notes (including 40 idiomatic expressions) and 94 pictures. It has 38 lessons, with the fundamentals of Phonetics listed at the beginning of the book and the vocabulary and grammatical items at the end.

Several universities at home and abroad have been using the manuscript of the present textbook since it was printed in 1982. Furthermore, to meet the demands of users in Japan, a publishing house there published the manuscript with explanatory notes in Japanese. Meanwhile, we received a lot of valuable suggestions.

In order to make the textbook more practical, prior to its formal publication, we replaced some of the teaching materials which would otherwise become out-of-date, supplied proper names which had been missing in the manuscript, and revised or adjusted the texts, the new words, the notes, the exercises and the English translation. In addition, we deleted the List of Everyday Expressions and Answers to Some of the Exercises and combined into one the two Lists of New Words which were respectively provided at the end of each separately distributed part of the manuscript. Now these two parts have been amalgamated into one.

We are much indebted to Zhao Yongxin who did the English translation and to Zhong Youqin who drew the pictures.



Our thanks also go to Fang Li who polished the English translation.

Compilers

Autumn, 1986

Beijing Languages Institute

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Vocabulary

# 汉语拼音字母表

## The Chinese Phonetic Alphabet

印刷体 printed forms	书 写 体 written forms	字母名称 names	印刷体 printed forms	书 写 体 written forms	字母名称 names
A a	A a	[a]	N n	N n	[ne]
B b	B b	[pe]	O o	O o	[o]
C c	C c	[ts'e]	P p	P p	[p'e]
D d	D d	[ts]	Q q	Q q	[tɕ'iou]
E e	E e	[ɣ]	R r	R r	[ar]
F f	F f	[ɕf]	S s	S s	[ɕs]
G g	G g	[ke]	T t	T t	[t'e]
H h	H h	[xa]	U u	U u	[u]
I i	I i	[i]	V v	V v	[vɛ]
J j	J j	[tɕiɛ]	W w	W w	[wa]
K k	K k	[k'e]	X x	X x	[ɕl]
L l	L l	[ɕl]	Y y	Y y	[ja]
M m	M m	[ɕm]	Z z	Z z	[tsɛ]

# 语 音

## Phonetics

### 一、声母 音节开头的辅音叫声母，共23个。

**Initials** The consonant that begins the syllable is called the initial. There are 23 initials;

唇音      b[p]    p[p']    m[m]    f[f]

labial

舌尖音      d[t]    t[t']    n[n]    l[l]

alveolar

舌面音      j[tʃ]    q[tʃ']    x[ʃ]

palatal

舌尖前音    z[ts]    c[ts']    s[s]

blade-alveolar

舌尖后音    zh[tʂ]    ch[tʂ']    sh[ʂ]    r[ʒ]

blade-palatal

舌根音      g[k]    k[k']    h[x]

velar

半元音      y[j]    w[w]

semi vowel

### 二、韵母 音节中(声母后边)的元音和元音组合叫韵母，共38个。

**Finals** In the syllable (after the initial), the vowel or the compound vowel with a nasal consonant is called the final. There are 38 finals.

**单韵母(一个元音)10个**

A simple final is a vowel that can form a syllable by itself. There are 10 simple finals in Chinese.

o[a] o[o] e[ɤ] i[i] u[u] u[y] e[ɛ] er[ə] -i[i] -i[i]

**复韵母(两个或三个元音)13个**

A compound final is composed of two or three vowels. There are 13 compound finals in Chinese.

ai ei ao ou ia ie iao lu ua uo uai ui üe

**鼻韵母(元音和鼻音韵尾 -n[-n]、-ng[ŋ] 的组合)15个**

A nasal final is made up of a final, simple or compound, and a nasal consonant (-n[-n] or -ng[ŋ]). There are 15 nasal finals in Chinese.

an en lan in uan un üan ün ang eng ong iang ing long uang

### 三、音节

**Syllable**

韵母 除开头是 l、u、ü 的韵母外，都能单独成为音节。

例如：

Finals: a final can stand as a syllable by itself, except the following ones when placed at the beginning: l, u, ü. e.g.

a, an, ang.

声母 + 韵母，例如：

An initial + a final. e.g.



m + a → ma

d + iu → diu

j + ian → jian

q + un → qun

z + ao → zao

zh + ong → zhong

g + uai → guai

k + uang → kuang

y + ou → you

w + en → wen

### 整体认读

Discrimination of syllables as a whole

zhi[tʂɿ]

chi[tʂʰɿ]

shi[ʂɿ]

ri[ʐɿ]

zi[tɕɿ]

ci[tɕʰɿ]

si[sɿ]

er[ə]

yi[jɿ]

wu[wu]

yu[ɥy]

ye[jɛ]

yue[ɥɛ]

yin[in]

ying[iŋ]

yun[yn]

**四、声调** 每个音节都有一定的声调，书写时声调符号标在主要元音上。

**Tones** Every syllable has a tone. The tone-graph is placed above the main element of the compound vowel.

### 四个基本声调

The four basic tones are as follows:

第一声 ā ē yī pīāo shōu huī liū

the 1st tone

第二声 á é yí píáo shǒu huí liú

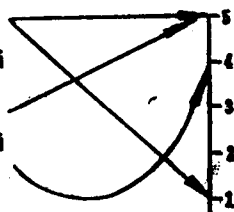
the 2nd tone

第三声 ǎ ě yǐ pǐǎo shǒu huǐ liū

the 3rd tone

第四声 ò è yì pìào shǒu huì liú

the 4th tone



(声调示意图)