SPOKEN CHINESE



• 汉英符明。

汉语口语 900 句 Spoken Chinese 900

上海教育出版社

・汉英对照・ 汉语口语 900 句 Spoken Chinese 900

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前言

汉语的口语与日常生活情景有密切的关系。外国朋友到中国来学习、参观或者旅游,免不等等。即族馆、买东西、去邮局、打电话、上银行等等。即使学过一些汉语的外国人,如果不熟悉中国人在这些生活情景里常用的句子和词语,就不容易听懂对方说什么,也不知道自己该怎么回答、该怎么做。为了帮助外国朋友尽快熟悉中国的语言环境,学会听、说汉语,我们编写了这本《汉语口语 900 句》。

这本书共有十九个会话专题,五十多个情景,每个情景由五部分组成: (1)汉英对照的句子, (2) 英汉对照的注释, (3)会话, (4)练习, (5)词汇。书后附练习答案。

书中所选的句子是汉语口语中最实用、也是最典型的句型。我们希望,读者能认真阅读本书的注释部分,因为这些都是汉语口语的常用表达方式和基本语法点,对掌握汉语口语是有帮助的。会话部分是对常用句型的灵活运用,这部分没有译成英语是希望读者学会用汉语的意思记住这些句子,锻炼对话的能力。练习部分是帮助读者反复操练重点句型,巩固和消化语法知识。

为了解决学习口语最困难的读音问题。书中的

句子和词语注有汉语拼音,还配有用标准的普通话录制的盒带,可供读者模仿练习。

本书稿的英文翻译是张薇同志。英译部分承外 国朋友Joe Becker, Clark Frasier, Laurie Smith校 阅,最后由沈遐士教授审定,在此谨表谢意。

编者 一九八三年六月 于北京语言学院

PREFACE

Spoken Chinese is closely related to situations in everyday life. Our friends from abroad, no matter whether they are here studying, visiting or just sightseeing, all have to stay at a hotel, do some shopping, go to the post office, make phone calls or deal with a bank etc. Ordinarily, it is not so easy for a foreigner to understand what is spoken to him, to know how to respond or how to act if he is not familiar with the proper words and phrases frequently used in certain situations, even if he has learned some Chinese before. In order to help our friends from abroad to adapt themselves as quickly as possible to the Chinese-speaking environment and learn the basic language skills in understanding and speaking, we have compiled Spoken Chinese 900.

In this book more than 50 situations are presented under 19 headings of conversational Chinese. Each situation consists of 5 sections:

(1) basic Chinese sentences with English trans-

lations; (2) notes in English and Chinese; (3) conversations; (4) exercises; and (5) vocabalary. Besides, a key to the exercises is given in the appendix.

The basic sentences presented in the book are the most typical patterns and the most widely used colloquial Chinese expressions. The reader is advised to make a careful study of the they contain colloquial Chinese notes as expressions used in everyday life and basic language points that are very useful in mastering the spoken Chinese language. The conversation section is for active application of the sentence patterns frequently used. No English translation is given here and the reader will have to learn to think in Chinese and to learn these expression in Chinese. This, we hope, will help him to improve his skill in speaking. The exercises are intended to assist the reader to practise the key sentence pattens through repetition so as to absorb and consolidate what he has learned about language points.

Chinese phonetic symbols are given to help the reader overcome his difficulties in pronunciation. Cassette take recordings are available for practising and drilling.

Finally, we would like to express our

thanks to Comrade Zhang Wei for the English translation, to our friends from abroad Joe Becker, Clark Frasier, Laurie Smith for their efforts in checking the English translation and to Professor Shen Xiashi for his examination and revision of the final draft.

The Compilers

June, 1983 Beijing Language Institute

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Rìcháng Yòngyǔ 日 常 用 语 Words and Expressions for Everyday Use

Wènhòu 一 问 侯 Greetings



(1)

Nín hǎo!

1. 您好①! Hello! How do you do?

Huānyíng!

2. 欢迎! Welcome! Xièxie.

3. 谢谢。 Thanks.

Dào Zhōngguó lái wờ hèn gāoxìng.

4. 到 中国 来我很 高兴。 I'm very happy to be in China.

Wǒ dìyĩ cì lái Zhōngguó.

5. 我第一次来 中国②。 This is my first visit to China.

Nín shēntǐ hảo ma?

6. 您 身体 好 吗? How are you?

Wǒ hěn hặo.

7. 我 很 好 ③ 。 Fine.

Zàijiàn.

8. 再见。 Good-bye.

(2)

Nín zǎo!

9. 您早! Good morning!

Zăoshang hǎo!

10. 早上 好! Good morning! Wǎnshang hǎo! 11. 晚上 好! Good evening!

Wăn'ān!

12. 晚安! Good night!

Zuìjìn máng mơ?

13. 最近 忙 吗④? Have you been busy?

Bú tài máng, nǐ ne?

14. 不太忙®,你呢®? Not too busy, and you?

Hái kĕyĭ.

15. 还 可以①。 Just so so.

(3)

Nín qù năr?

16. 您 去 哪儿? Where are you going?

Wǒ qù xuéxido.

17. 我 去 学校。 I'm going to school.

Women haojiu méi jianmian le.

18. 我们 好久 没 见面 了。 We haven't seen each other for a long time. Ānnà zěnmeyàng? 19. 安娜 怎么样? How is Anna?

Tā hèn hảo. Ānnà xiàng nĩ wèn hảo.

20. 她很好。安娜 向你问好。 She is very well. Anna sends her regards to you.

① 您好

"您好" is a common greeting in Chinese people's daily life. It can be used in the morning, in the afternoon and in the evening. It also can be used when you meet somebody for the first time. The answer to it is the same "您好". "你好" is also generally used. "您" is the polite form of address for the second person singular personal pronoun "你"("您好"是中国人生活中常用的问候语,不论早上、中午、晚上都可以用,也用于初次见面时的问候。回答时也说"您好"。也常用"你好"。"您"是"你"的尊敬说法)。

② 我第一次来中国

"第" indicates the order before cardinal numerals ("第"放在数词前面表示次序), e.g.

第一 the first

第二 the second

第三天 the third day

第四年 the fourth year

第五个人 the fifth person

③ 我很好

The structure [很+adj.] can be used to indicate a high degree ([很+形容词] 这个格式可以用来表示程度高), e.g.

- (1) 我最近很忙。
 I've been quite busy lately.
- (2) 我很满意。 I'm quite satisfied.

However, in a sentence like "我很好", the word "很" does not explicitly convey the idea of degree. It merely verifies the idea of "我好". It serves to adjust the number of syllables in the sentence, as "好" is monosyllabic (但是, 在"我很好"这样的句子里, "很"表示程度的意义已经不明显,只是肯定"我好", 起调整音节的作用), e.g.

- (3) 这本书很新。 This book is new.
- (4) 我们学校很大。 Our school is a large one,
- (5) 见到你很高兴。 I'm glad to meet you.

④ 最近忙吗

When "妈" is put at the end of an affirmative sentence, it is used interrogatively and forms a question (一个肯定句末尾加上"吗", 就可以用来提问), e.g.

- (1) 你好。—— 你好吗? Hello! How are you?
 - (2) 他身体好。—— 他身体好吗? He's quite How is he? well.