

+MP3

Beginner's Chinese

汉语初阶

张亚军 编著



华语教学出版社
SINOLINGUA

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Mr. Yajun Zhang is also a prolific author of books and articles on Chinese language and culture. He authored and co-authored over 60 publications on learning Chinese language and culture, including: *The Approach of Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language*, *A kaleidoscope of Chinese Culture*, *Chinese 300*, *New Chinese 300*, *Spoken Chinese 900*, *Contemporary Practical Chinese Writing*, *Chinese Business Writings and Letters*, *Chinese for Children*, *A history of Teaching Chinese to Non-Chinese Speakers*, etc.

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张亚军曾在中国、美国、日本、中国香港等地出版各种学术专著、合著、教材及学术论文有：《对外汉语教学法》、《中华文化趣谈》、《汉语 300 句》、《新汉语 300 句》、《汉语口语 900 句》、《中国现代应用文》、《汉语商贸文函课本》、《儿童汉语》、《历史上的对外汉语教学》等 60 余篇部。

Preface

In recent years, more and more people have taken an interest in the Chinese language, and the number of Chinese learners is on the rise. This book aims to teach a basic knowledge of Chinese pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary to beginners of the language. It uses highly practical, day-to-day sentences, to speedily and efficiently integrate students into the world of learning Chinese.

This textbook has the following objectives and uses:

1. To act as an effective guide to learn Chinese pronunciation and pinyin.
2. To enhance students' abilities of reading, writing and recognition of simplified Chinese characters.
3. To introduce over 260 commonly used, basic Chinese vocabulary words, plus nearly 80 grammatical structures to lay a solid foundation for further learning.
4. Interesting texts accompanied by lively illustrations, ensure that students find learning Chinese fun.
5. For the convenience of both teachers and students, the explanations and notes about pronunciation and grammar are provided in English.
6. Accompanied by listening materials in MP3 format to help teachers guide their students through the various exercises.

As a person who has been engaged in teaching Chinese as a foreign language for several decades, I hereby dedicate this book, a culmination of my years of teaching experience, to the readers.

Zhang Yajun
Oklahoma City
January, 2010

编者的话

近年来，越来越多的人对汉语产生了浓厚的兴趣，学习汉语的人也逐渐增多。本书的编写初衷便是把汉语最基本的语音、语法和词汇，通过在生活中非常实用的句子，轻松愉快地教授给汉语初学者，带领他们迅速地进入汉语语言世界。此书具有以下几个特点：

1. 作为汉语普通话教材，教授汉语标准语音及汉语拼音方案。
2. 教授简体汉字，使学生具备认、读、写的能力。
3. 教授基本词汇 260 余个，基本语法 70 多条，为学生进一步学习汉语打好基础。
4. 突出趣味性，附有大量插图，使学生轻松快乐地学习汉语。
5. 汉语语音讲解和语法注释均为英文，以方便学生学习和教师教学。
6. 附有听力材料，便于教师带领学生做各种练习。

本人从事对外汉语教学事业已几十个春秋，在此愿以一瓣心香，把多年的教学经验融入此书之中，以飨读者。

张亚军

2010 年 1 月于美国奥城

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第一 课

Lesson 1

你好! Hello!
Nǐ hǎo

会话 Conversation

A : 你好!
Nǐ hǎo!

Hello!

B : 你好!
Nǐ hǎo!

Hello!

A : 你好吗?
Nǐ hǎo ma?

How are you?

B : 我很好。
Wǒ hěn hǎo.

I am very well.

B : 再见!
Zàijiàn.

Goodbye.

A : 再见!
Zàijiàn.

Goodbye.



(1) Zàijiàn. (2) Nǐ hǎo ma? (3) Nǐ hǎo! (4) Wǒ hěn hǎo.

语音

Chinese Phonetics

Vowels

a o e i u ū

Consonants

b p m f d t n l

Combinations of Consonants and Vowels

bo po mo fo de te ne le

ba pa ma fa da ta na la

bu pu mu fu du tu nu lu

Tones

bā bá bǎ bà

mā má mǎ mà

nī ní nǐ nì

wō wó wǒ wò

Chinese Pronunciation

● Chinese is a language with different tones. There are four basic tones in *Putonghua* (Mandarin Chinese), which are indicated respectively by the following tone marks: “ - ”(the first tone), “ ’ ”(the second tone), “ ˇ ”(the third tone), “ ˋ ” (the fourth tone). A syllable, when pronounced in a different tone, has a different meaning.

●● The Unaspirated and Aspirated

The unaspirated “ b ” and aspirated “ p ” are pronounced in exactly the same manner as regards tongue positions. So are “ d ” and “ t ”. The only difference is that, in pronouncing the aspirated “ p ”, and “ t ”, the air is puffed out strongly, whereas with the unaspirated “ b ” and “ d ” the air is let out with a pop through the lips.

●●● The Changes of Tones

When two third tone syllables are adjacent, the first one is pronounced in the second tone, e.g., “ nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo ”, “ hěn hǎo → hén hǎo ”.

●●●● The Neutral Tone

Some syllables can lose their original tones when they are unstressed and take on a feeble tone. This is known as the neutral tone, which is shown without any tone marks, e.g., “ Nǐ hǎo ma? ”

语法 Grammar

● Nǐ hǎo.

“ Nǐ hǎo. ” is a common greeting in Chinese people’s daily life. It can be used in the morning, afternoon, and evening. It also can be used when you meet somebody for the first time. The answer to it is also “ Nǐ hǎo. ”

●● Nǐ hǎo ma? The Interrogative Sentences (1)

“Ma” is put at the end of an affirmative sentence, it is used interrogatively and forms a question, e.g., “Nǐ hǎo. → Nǐ hǎo ma? (Hello → How are you?)”, “Tā shì xuésheng. → Tā shì xuésheng ma? (He is a student → Is he a student?)”.

●●● Wǒ hěn hǎo.

The structure [hěn + *adj.*] can be used to indicate a high degree. However, in a sentence like “Wǒ hěn hǎo”, the word “hěn” does not explicitly convey the idea of degree. It merely verifies the idea of “Wǒ hǎo”. It serves to adjust the number of syllables in the sentence, as “hǎo” is monosyllabic.

●●●● Sentence with an Adjective Predicate

Unlike English adjectives, the Chinese equivalents can be directly used as a predicate in a sentence without a linking verb, e.g., “Wǒ hěn hǎo. (I’m fine.)”, “Zhè běn shū hěn xīn. (This book is very new.)”

汉字小知识 Chinese Characters

Chinese characters are written separately in squares with each one representing one sound. All the Chinese characters are made of at least one of the eight basic strokes. The eight basic strokes and the ways to write them are:

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--------|---|
| (1) horizontal | — | (héng) | a line written from left to right |
| (2) vertical | | (shù) | a line written from top to bottom |
| (3) dot | 丶 | (diǎn) | written diagonally from the left top to the right bottom |
| (4) left falling stroke | ㇏ | (piě) | a diagonal line written from right to left with a small curve |
| (5) right falling stroke | ㇚ | (nà) | a diagonal slant from left top to right bottom |
| (6) rising stroke | ㇚ | (tí) | a line with a small slant from left bottom to |



- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-------|--|
| | | | right top |
| (7) hook | 丿 | (gōu) | a vertical stroke with a small hook at the end |
| (8) turning stroke | ㇏ | (zhé) | a horizontal stroke and a small vertical one together without the pencil leaving the paper |

The rules for the order of strokes when writing characters are generally as follows:

- (1) First top then bottom.
- (2) First left then right.
- (3) First horizontal then vertical.
- (4) First left stroke then right stroke.
- (5) First outside then inside.
- (6) First middle then the two sides.
- (7) Finish the inside then enclose.

扩展 Extension

Word Bank

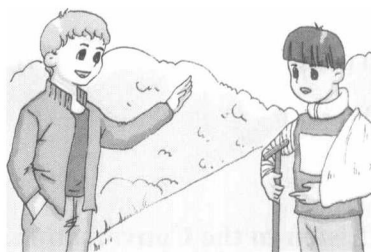
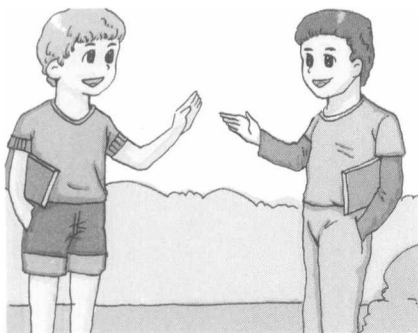
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 挺好
tǐng hǎo | all right |
| 2. 不错
bú cuò | not bad |
| 3. 还可以
hái kěyǐ | That's all right. |
| 4. 马马虎虎
mǎmahūhū | just so-so, neither good nor bad |
| 5. 不好
bù hǎo | not good |

6. 糟糕透了
zāogāo tòu le

bad, terrible

练习 Exercises

1. Role-play (using the expressions you learn from the lesson).



2. Trace over the red characters with black using the correct stroke order.

[illegible]

再	一	厂	冂	冂	冂	再								
	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再	再
见	丨	冂	冂	见										
	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见	见

3. Listen and add the tone marks.

- (1) na (2) te
(3) du du (4) lu lu
(5) mi mi (6) po po

4. Listen to the Conversation.

5. Listen to the Vocabulary.

6. Listen to the vocabulary in Word Bank.

7. Write the Chinese characters.

- (1) hǎo _____ (2) zài _____ (3) nǐ _____
(4) ma _____ (5) hěn _____ (6) wǒ _____
(7) jiàn _____