

A NEW COURSE IN
CHINESE CONVERSATION

汉语会话教程

生活
旅游
商务

黎文琦 林克辛 王禄宁 著

外 文 出 版 社
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A NEW COURSE IN
CHINESE CONVERSATION

- * Everyday Living
- * Travelling and Sightseeing
- * Business Activities

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前 言

这是一本供外国朋友学习汉语的教材。分三大部分：第一部分是汉语拼音入门；第二部分是汉语情景会话和练习，这是本教材的主要部分；第三部分是有关知识的附录。情景会话既有汉语注音，又有英语译文，并配有汉语录音带；因此，既可作为对外汉语教学的教材，又可作为有一定汉语拼音知识的外国朋友自学汉语会话之用。

本教材设想了一对外国夫妇到上海旅行并进行一些商务活动。他们在中国朋友交往中展开了情景对话。因此，教材所选词语很注重生活用语，也注意了商务用语的介入。所选句型既注意了根据汉语语法规范，有计划有系统的出现；也注意了口语化和实用性。每课课文后面，还附有一些相关的“备用词语”，供学员在实际应用中参考。我们希望外国朋友学完本教材之后，能掌握 1200 个汉语常用词语（含 800 个左右汉字）和 400 多个汉语常用语法点。

本教材在编写过程中，上海外国语大学侯维瑞教授始终给予关心、支持和指导，并亲自审阅了英语译文，使教材得以顺利完成。

编写者 1997. 9. 上海

PREFACE

This is a textbook specially designed for foreigners to learn Chinese. It consists of three parts. Part One is introduction to Chinese speech sounds. Part Two, the main body of the book, is composed of a series of situational dialogues and exercises. Part Three contains an index to relevant knowledge and a glossary. The character text of the situational dialogues are accompanied by a text in Chinese Romanization and translation in English. With a set of audio tapes the book can be used as a basic text for teaching Chinese conversation in classroom or for self study by foreign learners with some foundation in the pronunciation of Chinese speech sounds.

At the center of the textbook is a foreign couple who are now on a trip in Shanghai for sightseeing as well as for business and the dialogues proceed as they carry on their activities in varying situations with their Chinese friends. The textbook, therefore, gives priority to words and phrases frequently used in everyday situation while at the same time bringing in some essential business terms and expressions. In its syntactic arrangement the textbook makes a well — graded and systematic selection of sentence patterns which are standard by grammatical norms as well colloquial and highly applicable. In each lesson, a list of supplementary words and expressions are suggested for student's reference. It is expected that by the time the foreign student

completes this course, he will have a command of about 1200 basic words and phrases in round 800 characters and about 400 grammatical key points for usage.

The compilers would like to express their indebtedness to Professor Hou Weirui of Shanghai International Studies University who has offered valuable help to the writing of this book and read through the English translation.

The Compilers

College of International Cultural Exchange
Shanghai International Studies University

Shanghai, September, 1995

汉语拼音字母表

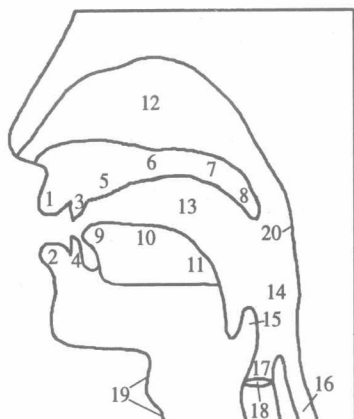
The Chinese Alphabet

印刷体 printed form	书 写 体 written form	字母名称 name	印刷体 printed form	书 写 体 written form	字母名称 name
A a	A a	[a]	N n	N n	[nɛ]
B b	B b	[pɛ]	O o	O o	[o]
C c	C c	[ts'ɛ]	P p	P p	[p'ɛ]
D d	D d	[tɛ]	Q q	Q q	[tɕ'iou]
E e	E e	[ɣ]	R r	R r	[ar]
F f	F f	[ɛf]	S s	S s	[ɛs]
G g	G g	[kɛ]	T t	T t	[t'ɛ]
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'ɛ]	X x	X x	[ɕi]
L l	L l	[ɛl]	Y y	Y y	[ja]
M m	M m	[ɛm]	Z z	Z z	[tsɛ]

其中字母“V”只用来拼写外来语、少数民族语或方言。字母的书写方法一般依照拉丁字母的书写习惯书写。

The above — listed are the Chinese phonetic alphabets, among which the alphabet V is only used for spelling words borrowed from foreign languages, languages of minorities or local dialects. They are written in the same way as the Latin alphabets.

汉语发音器官示意图



- | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. 上唇 | 2. 下唇 | 3. 上齿 |
| 4. 下齿 | 5. 齿龈 | 6. 硬腭 |
| 7. 软腭 | 8. 小舌 | 9. 舌头 |
| 10. 舌面 | 11. 舌根 | 12. 鼻腔 |
| 13. 口腔 | 14. 咽头 | 15. 喉盖 |
| 16. 食道 | 17. 气管 | 18. 气带 |
| 19. 喉头 | 20. 咽壁 | |

The Speech Organs

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Upper lip | 2. Under lip |
| 3. Upper teeth | 4. Under teeth |
| 5. Teethridge | 6. Hard palate |
| 7. Soft palate | 8. Uvula |
| 9. Tongue | 10. Blade of tongue |
| 11. Back of tongue | 12. Nasal cavity |
| 13. Mouth cavity | 14. Pharynx |
| 15. Larynx cover | 16. Esophagus |
| 17. Windpipe | 18. Windstripe |
| 19. Larynx | 20. Pharynx wall |

汉语词类简称表

Abbreviations

1. 名词	(名)	míngcí	noun
2. 代词	(代)	dàicí	pronoun
3. 动词	(动)	dòngcí	verb
4. 能愿动词	(能动)	néngyuàn dòngcí	optative verb
5. 形容词	(形)	xíngróngcí	adjective
6. 数词	(数)	shùcí	numeral
7. 量词	(量)	liàngcí	measure word
8. 副词	(副)	fùcí	adverb
9. 介词	(介)	jiècí	preposition
10. 连词	(连)	liáncí	conjunction
11. 助词	(助)	zhùcí	particle
结构助词		jiégòu zhùcí	structural particle
语气助词		yǔqì zhùcí	modal particle
时态助词		shítài zhùcí	aspect particle
12. 叹词	(叹)	tàncí	interjection
13. 象声词	(象声)	xiàngshēngcí	onomatopoeia
14. 词头	(头)	cítóu	prefix
15. 词尾	(尾)	cíwěi	suffix

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Quotation And Negotiation

二十九、质量问题

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四、汉语声母与国际音标对照表

语音部分

Part One Phonetics

每个汉字的音节,一般可分成前后两大部分。前面的部分叫“声母”,一般由一个辅音字母充当;后面部分叫“韵母”。还有一些音节没有辅音字母充当声母,称“零声母音节”。

Syllables in Chinese characters, generally speaking, are composed of two parts. An "initial" that begins a syllable is usually a consonant; the remains of the syllable is termed "final". Some syllables without consonants serving as their initials are termed initial-free syllables.

一、韵母 Finals

汉语普通话音节中的韵母,又称母音,一共有 39 个,分成三大类:单韵母、复韵母和鼻韵母。

Finals in syllables are also called "mother sound". There are 39 finals in total, which are divided into three categories: simple finals, compound finals and nasal finals.

(一) 单韵母 Simple Finals

a, o, e, i, u, ü, er.

a[A] 发音时口自然张大,舌位放低。

a (A): opening of the mouth; wide
height of the tongue; low

o[O] 开口度适中,舌位半高,唇要圆。

o (O): opening of the mouth: medium
height of the tongue: mid-high
position of the lips: round

e[ɤ] 开口度适中,舌位半高,唇不圆。

e (ɤ): opening of the mouth: medium
height of the tongue: mid-high
position of the lips: neutral

i[i] 开口度较小,舌音高,唇扁平。

i (i): opening of the mouth: narrow
height of the tongue: high
position of the lips: spread

u[u] 开口度较小,舌位高,唇圆。

u (u): opening of the mouth: narrow
height of the tongue: high
position of the lips: round

ü[y] 开口度适中,舌位高,舌尖顶下齿。

ü (y): opening of the mouth: medium
height of the tongue: high, the tip of the tongue
touching the under-teeth.

er[ə] 开口度适中,舌尖向上腭翘起。

er (ə): opening of the mouth: medium, the tip of the
tongue rolled up against the upper-palate.

(二) 复韵母 Compound Finals

ai[ai], ei[ei], ao[au], ou[ou];

ia[ia], ie[iɛ], ua[ua], uo[uo], üe[yɛ];

iao[iau], iou[iou], uai[uai], uei[uei]

其中 iou 可省作 iu; uei 可省作 ui