

汉英对照·汉语100点实用系列手册

100 Chinese Characters Commonly Used

汉语常用 100字

谭春健 主编

任丽丽 杨慧真 张 劼 编著

张 劼 翻译

Jennifer Liu 审译



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

汉英对照·汉语 100 点实用系列手册



汉语常用 100 字

100 Chinese Characters Commonly Used

主编：谭春健

编著：任丽丽 杨慧真 张 劼

翻译：张 劼

审译：Jennifer Liu



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汉语常用100字 /谭春健主编. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2013.10
(汉英对照·汉语100点实用系列手册)

ISBN 978-7-301-23155-5

I. 汉… II. 谭… III. 汉字—对外汉语教学—教学参考资料
IV. H195.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第209848号

书 名: 汉语常用100字

著作责任者: 谭春健 主编 任丽丽 杨慧真 张 劼 编著

责任编辑: 沈 岚

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-23155-5/H·3391

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路205号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn> 新浪官方微博: @北京大学出版社

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672

编辑部 62767349 出版部 62754962

印 刷 者: 三河市博文印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

650毫米×980毫米 16开本 27.25印张 390千字

2013年10月第1版 2013年10月第1次印刷

定 价: 80.00元

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话: 010-62752024 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

前言



欢迎使用《汉语常用100字》。这是一本为汉语学习者编写的汉字学习手册。我们希望本手册能为汉语教师教授汉字、编写汉字教材提供一些参考。

据2006年国家语委发布的《中国语言生活状况报告》，最常用的581个汉字即可覆盖80%的报纸、广播电视、网络等媒体。本手册以常用581个汉字为基础，根据第一线教学经验，按照该汉字作为单音节词时的常用语法功能，筛选了作为数词的汉字3个，作为代词的汉字6个，作为名词的汉字31个，作为量词的汉字5个，作为动词的汉字20个，作为形容词的汉字15个，作为虚词的汉字20个，共100个汉字，供汉语初学者学习。

学习汉语，当然要学好汉字。汉字具有“1个字·1个音节·1个概念”的特点(徐通锵,1998)。汉字从构形上看是汉语中一个完整的书写单位，字形分为笔画、部件、整字三个层次；从读音上看，汉字无论其内部构形差异有多大，但都代表一个声、韵、调相拼而成的音节，是一个完整清晰的发音、听觉单位；从功能上看，绝大多数汉字不仅能直接表达意义单独使用，更可以参与构词和造句，因此汉字也是汉语书面语的结构单位。汉字的上述特点决定了汉字的教与学，形、音、义之间要互相通达，识、写、用之间要互相支撑，这样才能使学习者逐步了解汉字独特的内在规律，为进一步学习汉语打下基础。

根据以上思路，本手册的编排体例如下：

第一，以大字体展示汉字本身，标出读音，使学习者首先对汉字有一个音形匹配的认知，并通过字源演变吸引学习者对汉字外观的注意，培养其识字敏感。

第二，英文简单释义，使学习者明了该字的基本意义和常用语法

汉语常用100字

功能。

第三,书写。通过示范、描红、空书等书写练习,使学习者掌握汉字的基本笔顺、笔画,感知汉字上下、左右、内外三种基本位置排列组合而成的方块结构。

第四,选词例句。“字不离词、词不离句。”有些字条也给出了一些相关汉字,扩大学习者的汉字量和词汇量,使学习了解所学汉字的运用情况。

第五,练习。训练学习者见字形能读出音,明白其意思;想到或听到音义,能写出字形;并由字到词,到句,再到篇,把所学汉字当作可以构词造句、灵活使用的基本单位去操练。

第六,汉字常识简介。配合学习100个汉字,手册筛选了汉字常识100点。通过这些汉字常识,学习者可以了解汉字的构形特点、构造原理;掌握一些常用偏旁、部件;理解偏旁、部件提供的字义信息或字音信息;领悟一些汉字的理据性和历史文化内涵;学会一些汉字构词造句的规律等等,从而使学习者能尽快改变原有的拼音文字观念,获得对汉字的整体感受。

《汉语常用100字》具有如下特点:

第一,突出了汉字的语法功能。手册按照词性筛选100个汉字,便于汉语初学者建立起这些汉字作为单音节词与其语法功能上的联系,尽快掌握汉字构词造句的使用规律。

第二,突出了汉字形、音、义三位一体的特点,学用结合。以往的汉字教学,通常只把汉字当作一种书写符号,过多关注汉字字形辨识和书写,忽视了字形和字音、字义之间的联系,更忽视了单个汉字和相关汉字以及与词汇、句子之间的关系。本手册在体例编排上注重汉字形、音、义互相沟通的反复操练,“字不离词,词不离句,句不离篇。”提高学习者使用汉字的能力。

第三,字、词、句、篇的语义内容贴近日常生活。手册中所选的字,所构的词,所示例的句子,所阅读的篇章,内容都是学习者身边的事物和熟悉的场景,让学习者在表达需求的引领下辨识、认读、书写和使用汉字,增加学习者对汉字的敏感和语感。

前 言

学习汉字千万不能急于求成。依照本手册所给的100个汉字,你每天学习几个,认一认,读一读,写一写,用一用。只要坚持不懈,过一段时间,你就会发现,你不仅仅能掌握这100个汉字,更能慢慢地领悟到学习汉语的窍门,获取提高汉语水平的钥匙。现在就拿起这本书来试一试吧。

谭春健

2013年1月

Preface



Thank you for choosing *100 Chinese Characters Commonly Used*. This handbook is specially designed for beginners to learn Chinese characters; it can also serve as a reference book and provide teaching materials for Chinese teachers.

According to the *Report on Language Use in China* published by the State Language Commission of China in 2006, the 581 most common Chinese characters comprise about 80% of newspapers, broadcasts and internet reports, etc. Based on our teaching experience, we have selected 100 characters from the 581 most common Chinese characters, and introduce the Chinese character system to beginners, according to their grammatical function, they are classified into 20 verbs, 31 nouns, 15 adjectives and 6 pronouns, along with 3 numerals, 5 quantifiers and 20 function words.

Learn Chinese, if successful, a mastery of the characters is necessary. It can be summed up in the following formula: “one character, one syllable and one concept” (Xu Tongqiang, 1998). In structure, each character forms a complete written unit. The pattern of the character is composed in three levels: strokes, components and the single character as a unit. No matter how different the characters are, they are all syllables combined with initials, finals and tones. Most of the characters can not only represent a meaning, but also make up words and sentences. The characteristics require us to understand the relations of their structure, pronunciation and meaning. Thus, learners can understand the unique system of Chinese characters and build a firm foundation for learning the Chinese language.

Layout

The stylistic rules and layout of the handbook is as follows:

Firstly, each character is showcased in large font with its pinyin given. In this way, we help our readers to develop the notion of matching the pronunciation with the form of the character. Through tracing the evolutionary process of the characters, we can also help our readers to become more responsive to the form of the characters.

Secondly, readers are given a brief English explanation of the character, through which they can become familiar with its basic meaning and common grammatical functions.

Thirdly, we offer practice in writing Chinese characters through exercises which allow readers to trace over coloured characters or fill in hollow characters. These exercises enable readers to grasp the basic strokes and their order, as well as developing a feeling for the structure of characters—upper/ lower, left/ right and inside/ outside.

Fourthly, we encourage readers to use characters to make first phrases and then sentences, as we believe that characters are best learnt within a language context. We also list some related characters as a means of enlarging the vocabulary of learners. In this manner, we aim to help readers learn how to use the characters they acquired in this book.

Fifthly, we offer many drills. Through practice, the readers will come to pronounce the characters accurately and grasp their meaning; similarly, they will be able to write them when they think of or hear the characters. From characters to phrases, sentences and paragraphs, the learners can learn to use the characters.

Lastly, some basic items of background knowledge about Chinese characters are introduced. Readers can thus come to understand the principles, acquire information on the meaning and pronunciation of the characters through analysis of radicals and components. As a result, they will gradually form a more comprehensive concept of Chinese characters.

汉语常用100字

Key Features

100 Chinese Characters Commonly Used has the following key features:

It highlights the grammatical functions of Chinese characters. The authors carefully selected 100 Chinese characters in order to help learners connect these characters with their respective grammatical functions. Therefore, readers will quickly come to grasp the rules and usages of characters.

It also underscores that the form, pronunciation and meaning of the Chinese characters are integrated. In teaching the characters, in the past we used to treat them simply as written symbols, paying attention to the identification and script of the characters while neglecting the relations between their form, pronunciation and meaning. The relations between single characters, related characters, phrases and sentences are neglected as well. Drills are emphasized in terms of the relation of form, pronunciation and meaning. In this way, we do our best to improve readers' ability to use Chinese characters.

Finally, characters and descriptions are from daily life. The learners will thus have a strong incentive to recognize, read, speak, write and use the characters, increase their language sense of Chinese characters.

Do not rush to learn Chinese characters. Each day, try to learn several of the 100 Chinese characters given in this handbook. Try to recognize, read, write and use them. After persistent effort for a period of time, you will not only come to master the 100 Chinese characters but also unlock the secret of learning Chinese, obtaining the key for improving your Chinese. So why not pick up this book and have a go now?

Tan Chunjian

Jan 2013

目 录



前言	1
----------	---

Preface	4
---------------	---

一、作数词的汉字 Characters as Numerals	1
---------------------------------------	---

1. 一 one	1
2. 十 ten	5
3. 百 hundred	9

二、作代词的汉字 Characters as Pronouns	13
---------------------------------------	----

4. 你 you	13
5. 我 I	17
6. 他 he	20
7. 这 this	23
8. 谁 who	27
9. 几 how many	30

三、作名词的汉字 Characters as Nouns	34
------------------------------------	----

10. 天 sky	34
11. 年 year	38
12. 月 month	42
13. 日 day	46
14. 星 star	50
15. 东 east	54
16. 中 middle	58
17. 前 front	63
18. 左 left	67
19. 王 king	71

汉语常用100字

20. 男 man	75
21. 岁 age	78
22. 国 country	81
23. 市 city	86
24. 家 family	89
25. 人 person	93
26. 口 mouth	97
27. 手 hand	101
28. 爸 father	105
29. 水 water	109
30. 饭 meal	113
31. 菜 vegetable	117
32. 酒 liquor	121
33. 钱 money	125
34. 元 yuan	129
35. 衣 clothes	133
36. 楼 a storied building	137
37. 室 room	140
38. 路 road	143
39. 店 shop	147
40. 车 vehicle	151
四、作量词的汉字 Characters as Measure Words	155
41. 个 a measure word	155
42. 件 piece	159
43. 斤 jin	163
44. 米 meter	167
45. 次 time	171
五、作动词的汉字 Characters as Verbs	174
46. 有 have	174
47. 是 be	178

48. 听 listen	181
49. 说 say	185
50. 看 look	188
51. 吃 eat	192
52. 喝 drink	196
53. 做 do	200
54. 打 hit	204
55. 学 study	208
56. 买 buy	212
57. 给 give	215
58. 来 come	218
59. 去 go	221
60. 出 out	224
61. 上 go up	229
62. 走 walk	232
63. 开 open	235
64. 能 can	238
65. 会 be able to	241

六、作形容词的汉字 Characters as Adjectives 244

66. 大 big	244
67. 多 many	248
68. 早 early	251
69. 高 tall	254
70. 胖 fat	258
71. 老 old	261
72. 长 long	265
73. 白 white	268
74. 甜 sweet	272
75. 饿 hungry	275
76. 热 hot	278
77. 好 good	281

汉语常用100字

78. 新 new	285
79. 对 correct	288
80. 美 beautiful	291
七、作虚词的汉字 Characters as Function Words	294
81. 不 no	294
82. 没 not have	297
83. 很 very	301
84. 也 also	304
85. 都 all	307
86. 就 just	311
87. 才 only	314
88. 和 and	318
89. 在 indicating the position of a person or thing	321
90. 向 toward	324
91. 从 from	327
92. 比 indicating difference in manner, degree or quantity by comparison	331
93. 为 for	334
94. 的 auxiliary word	337
95. 得 auxiliary word	341
96. 了 auxiliary word	345
97. 着 auxiliary word	349
98. 过 auxiliary word	353
99. 呢 auxiliary word	356
100. 吗 auxiliary word	360
答案 Key to Exercises	363

一、作数词的汉字

Characters as Numerals

1. 一 one

yī



字源演变 The etymology of Chinese characters



甲骨文



金文



小篆



楷体

1. 释义 Meaning

one (num.)

2. 书写 Writing



3. 相关词语或表达 Related words or expressions

èr

二 (two) 2



sān

三 (three) 3



sì

四 (four) 4



wǔ

五 (five) 5



汉语常用100字

liù	六 (six)	6	六 六 六 六 六
qī	七 (seven)	7	七 七 七
bā	八 (eight)	8	八 八 八
jiǔ	九 (nine)	9	九 九 九
shí	十 (ten)	10	十 十 十
líng	零 (zero)	0	零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零 零

4. 练习 Exercises

(1) 连线 Link the corresponding pronunciations and meanings of words

七	2	wǔ
三	9	sì
十	1	bā
四	7	shí
八	3	èr
一	5	liù
六	10	líng
二	4	yī
五	0	qī
九	8	jiǔ
零	6	sān

(2) 抄写下列汉字 Copy the following characters

三 ()	八 ()	六 ()
十 ()	四 ()	五 ()
七 ()	九 ()	一 ()

一、作数词的汉字 Characters as Numerals

5. 汉字知识 The knowledge of Chinese characters

汉字的基本笔画

汉字是记录汉语的书写符号系统,是形音义的统一体。现代汉字的形体结构可以分为汉字、部件、笔画三个层次。汉字的最小构件是笔画,笔画依照一定的规则组合成部件,部件依照一定的规则组合成合体字。最基本的笔画有八种:

Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters

Chinese characters constitute a writing system that records Chinese language by symbols. It is a combination of form, pronunciation and meaning. The morphological type of modern Chinese characters can be divided into three levels: character, component and stroke. The essential part of a Chinese character is stroke, which form components according to the established rules. These components then combine to create a compound character. There are eight types of basic strokes:

笔画 Stroke	名称 Name	写法 Way of writing	例字 Examples
一	héng 横 horizontal	从左到右,要平 From left to right, keep it level	一(yī) 二(èr) 三(sān)
丨	shù 竖 vertical	从上到下,要直 From top to bottom, keep it straight	十(shí)
丶	diǎnr 点儿 dot	向右下方,顿笔 Falling to the right, make a pause	六(liù)
丿	piě 撇 left-falling	向左下,由重到轻 Falling to the left, from heavy to light	八(bā) 六(liù) 九 (jiǔ) 千(qiān)
㇇	nà 捺 right-falling	向右下,有弧度 Falling to the right with a curve	八(bā) 人(rén)
㇇	zhé 折 turning	先横后竖,连续 First horizontal and then vertical, no pause	四(sì) 五(wǔ)

汉语常用100字

㇇ ㇈	gōu 钩 hook	拐个钩 With a hook	七(qī) 九(jiǔ)
㇏ ㇐	tí 提 rising	从左下到右上 Rising from bottom left to upper right	我(wǒ)