

(第二版)

编著 叶盼云

翻译 范毓民

# 学说上海话

上海交通大学出版社

ESHUO SHANGHAI HUA

## 内 容 提 要

本书是一本学习上海话的实用教材,凡是对上海话感兴趣的读者都可以使用。全书英汉对照,配有录音磁带。

全书共十六课。通过上海话和普通话声韵调的比较,说明了上海话的发音方法和发音规律。并通过跟普通话的比较,介绍了上海话在人称、指代、动作、描述、数量、方位、时间、程度、语气等方面所特有的常用词语和句型。每一课都配有与词语、句型相关的例句、会话、练习。

本书在介绍上海方言特点时,还尽量注意结合学习内容,介绍上海的风土人情和文化习俗。

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## 再 版 前 言

《学说上海话》原是为外国留学生学习上海话编写的一本内部教材,1994年由上海交通大学出版社出版发行,很受中外读者的欢迎。很显然,随着上海经济的迅猛发展,城市面貌的日新月异,上海的国际地位不断提高,更激发了人们学习上海话的兴趣和热情。很多人为了更好地投入上海的各项事业,有效地融入上海的社会生活,他们饶有兴味地学着上海话。这不仅使他们的生活增添了不少乐趣,而且也有利于他们较全面地认识和了解上海,促进他们跟上海人民的友好交往,给工作和生活带来了许多方便。

社会的发展必定会影响语言的变化,上海话也不例外。改革开放中涌现出的许多新事物,成了学习上海话的新内容。例如:东方明珠、金茂大厦、陆家嘴金融开发区、野生动物园、地铁、高架路、步行街、明珠线、上网、拉卡、大兴、手机、超市、软件、捣浆糊等等。以前一些使用频率不太高的词语或不太热门的话题,如今由“后台”走到了“前台”。例如:房子、地段、装修、投诉、合同、搬场、堵车、外销、电脑、徐家汇、差头、大转弯、小转弯、大王蛇、生鱼片等等。反之,有些词语因各种原因正在被人们逐渐淡忘。例如:月票、自由市场、苏联、套鞋、调头车、呆老、一级勒、顶脱勒等等。

因此,《学说上海话》的再版,是广大读者对上海方言文化的需求,也是改革开放形势发展的必然。我想这跟大力推广普通话的方针政策是并不矛盾的。

跟第一版《学说上海话》相比,本书的体例没有太大的变动,第一课至第四课仍是学习上海话声韵母、声调以及一些最简单的上海话常用短语。原来练习发音的朗读音节,现改为朗读跟上海话声韵母和声调相关的字、词汇、词组和短语,使乏味的语音练习变

得实用而有趣。其余各课,也是列举出上海话在人称、指代、动作、描述、数量、方位、时间、程度、语气等方面所特有的词语或句型,通过例句一一加以说明并进行重点练习。只是对词语的选择和排列,作了必要的增删和调整。本书仍然通过比较上海话跟普通话异同的方法,来拓宽读者的思路,扩大学习的信息量,以利于读者举一反三,融会贯通,从单纯模仿变为自觉探究并掌握上海话的特点和规律。本书保留了能展现上海风土人情的语言材料,并结合学习内容的编排,介绍了近年来上海市容交通和人民生活发生的巨大变化。为便于教学安排,本书由原来的十八课压缩为十六课。新增加的两篇听力材料,可以进行综合练习。为便于外国人学习,词语、句子、说明等都有英语译文。本书配有录音磁带,供教学和自学时使用。

《学说上海话》得以再版,首先要感谢广大读者对本书的欢迎和厚爱,同时还要感谢上海交通大学出版社对本书的认可和支持。本书已对原书的不足之处作了必要的修正和弥补,但疏漏和错误仍在所难免,恳请各位同仁和朋友继续给予批评指正。

作者

2001年5月

## Foreward

### (Second Edition)

The edition “Learning to speak Shanghai Dialect” was first published in 1994 by Jiaotong University Press. It was originally intended to be used by international students wanting to learn the Shanghai dialect. It is very popular among the readers. It is obvious that the rapid development of Shanghai’s economy and international standing have aroused a keen interest in learning the Shanghai dialect. People are not only wanting to learn the dialect to make daily life more manageable, but they also want to be able to meet and get to know local Shanghai people.

Changes in a society naturally bring about changes in language usage. Shanghai is no exception. With the growing up of China, new situations are arising in Shanghai which are helping to shape and enrich the local dialect. For example: 东方明珠、金贸大厦、陆家嘴金融开发区、野生动物园、地铁、高架路、步行街、明珠线、上网、拉卡、大兴、手机、超市、软件、捣浆糊 and etc. There is also a reemergence of old terms such as 房子、地段、装修、投诉、合同、搬场、堵车、外销、电脑、徐家汇、差头、大转弯、小转弯、大王蛇、生鱼片 and etc.

Contrary to this trend, many old terms are fading from usage. For example: 月票、自由市场、苏联、套鞋、调头车、呆老、一级勒、顶脱勒 and etc.

The book is not only being reprinted to meet the demands of new students of the Shanghai dialect, but also to further facilitate the opening up of China. We don’t feel this edition is work-

ing in opposition to the movement to standardise the pronunciation of the Chinese language.

This second edition's structure is similar to the first edition. Lesson one to lesson four, the emphasis is still focused on consonants, vowels, tones and simple sentences in the Shanghai dialect. Pronunciation practice no longer includes syllable exercises, instead this edition provides words, phrases and sentences in common usage in Shanghai, thereby adding interest to reading exercises.

Other lessons include particular words in the Shanghai dialect such as personal pronouns, adverbs, verbs, adjectives, numerals, noun of locality, time words and modal particles. These words are listed and explained individually in the exercises. The emphasis is placed on the practicing each word.

By comparing the Shanghai dialect with Standard Chinese, I intend to broaden students' thinking, by expanding the amount of information and by helping the students to learn by analogy, they will master the dialect. This edition provides a comprehensive study of the subject, step by step, from mere imitation through to conscious exploration and mastery of rules and special features of the Shanghai dialect.

The lessons including Shanghai's customs and culture are still in this new edition. The introduction to the great change of people's life and new look of Shanghai is new materials which has been added.

I have decreased the original 18 lessons to 16 lessons for convenience of teaching and learning. Two essays to be used for listening practice are new additional materials. They can be used as comprehensive exercise material.

For convenience of international learners, vocabulary, sentences and notes are translated into Chinese. New tapes are also available for this edition.

Because of the readers' support, this edition "Learning to Speak Shanghai Dialect" has been reprinted. I also would like to take this opportunity to extend my appreciation to the Shanghai Jiaotong University Press for their support.

In reprinting this new edition, the first edition has been corrected and material added. There may still be some mistakes and some omissions.

Your comments and suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

Author  
May, 2001

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# 第一课 上海闲话

di iɿ? k' u z ɔ̃ he fie fiə

## Lesson 1 The Shanghai dialect

### 一、声母 (Initials)

p 巴班北	p' 派怕拍	b 排步白	t 带担搭
t' 太土脱	d 大蛋读	l 拉蓝辣	k 加改夹
k' 咖苦哭	g 茄搞轧	m 买美麦	n 努脑纳
ɲ 研人年	ŋ 外眼我	s 啥三色	z 柴站十
h 哈花黑	fi 鞋河下		

上述声母跟普通话、英语发音对应关系见下表：

The correspondent pronunciation of Shanghai dialect, standard Chinese and English is shown in the following table:

上海话 Shanghai dialect	普通话 Standard Chinese	英语 English
p	b	
p'	p	peace
b		boat
t	d	
t'	t	tack
d		dog
k	g	
k'	k	come
g		

(续表)

上海话 Shanghai dialect	普通话 Standard Chinese	英 语 English
m	m	my
n	n	not
ɲ	ni	need
l	l	life
ŋ	ng	bring
s	s	six
z		zoo
h	h	hat
ɦ		

### 说明(Notes):

1. “p t k”的发音部位同“p' t' k'”,是不送气音。

“'”是送气音符号。

“p t k” are pronounced in the same way as “p' t' k'”, except that they are unaspirated. “'” is a mark of aspiration.

2. “z”的发音部位和方法跟声母“s”相似,是舌尖前浊擦音。

“z” is pronounced in the same way as “s” and that is voiced blade-alveolar affricate.

3. “ɦ”的发音部位和方法跟声母“h”相似,但发声时声带需颤动。

“ɦ”代表阳调类字零声母。

“ɦ” is pronounced in the same way as “h” except that the vocal cords are made to vibrate in pronouncing this initial. “ɦ” stands for a null-initial with voiced sound.

## 二、韵母(Final)

i 衣片皮      u 乌苦饿      y 羽旅女      a 阿矮排  
e 欸来开      o 花马茶      ɔ 报猫搞      aʔ 鸭八白

əʔ 脱色特      oʔ 屋北绿      ǎ 冷长碰      ǎ 讲党忙  
 in 英顶瓶      ən 恩等笨      oŋ 翁懂重      ɿ 书水是  
 上述韵母跟普通话、英语发音对应关系见下表：

The Correspondent pronunciation of Shanghai dialect, standard Chinese and English is shown in the following table:

上海话 Shanghai dialect	普通话 Standard Chinese	英 语 English
i	i	see
u	u	too
y	ü	
ɑ	ɑ	calm
e	ie	ten
o	o	book
ɔ		all
ɑʔ ɑ		
əʔ ɛ		up
oʔ ɔ		stop
ǎ		
ǎ	ang	answer
in	in	ink
en	en	country
oŋ	ong	only
ɿ	-i	

说明(Notes):

1. 韵母“y”的发音部位跟“u”相似,发声时嘴唇略向两边拉扁。

The final “y” is pronounced in the same way as “u”. In pronouncing “y”, spread lip a little bit.

2. “ɑʔ əʔ oʔ”是一组入声音,其发音部位跟普通话韵母“ɑ e o”相同,但发声时声音短促,都是不强的喉塞音。“ʔ”是入声符号。

“a? ə? o?” are finals of the entering tone and are pronounced in the same way as “a e o”, the finals of standard Chinese, except that their pronunciation is shorter and with glottal stop. “?” is a mark of the entering tone.

3. “ã”的发音方法跟ã相同,但音位靠前。

“ã” is pronounced in the same way as “ã” except that the position of the tongue is little bit higher.

4. “ɿ”只跟舌尖前音相拼。如“sɿ zɿ”。

“ɿ” can be only spelled with blade-alveolar affricates. For example: “sɿ zɿ”.

### 三、上海话声调(The tones of Shanghai dialect)

上海话有五个声调:阴平(53)、阴去(34)、阳去(13)、阴入(55)、阳入(22)。声调的表示方法可以用调值标出,如53、34、13、入声字用人声符号表示,如ʔ<sup>5</sup>、ʔ<sup>2</sup>。也可以用符号说明,阴平∨,阴去∟,阳去∟,阴入ʔ<sup>1</sup>,阳入ʔ<sup>2</sup>。

The Shanghai dialect has five tones: The first tone (53), the second tone(34), the third tone(13), the fourth tone(55), the fifth tone(22). The tones can be indicated by the figures such as 53, 34, 13. The words of the entering tone are marked by signs such as ʔ<sup>5</sup> ʔ<sup>2</sup>. The marks ∨, ∟, ∟, ʔ<sup>1</sup>, ʔ<sup>2</sup>, can stand for the first tone, the second tone, the third tone, the fourth tone and the fifth tone, respectively.

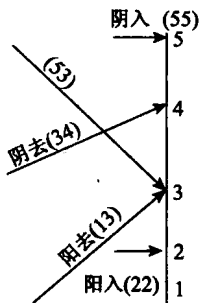
例如(For example):

pa <sup>53</sup> (爸)	pa <sup>34</sup> (摆)	ba <sup>13</sup> (排)	paʔ <sup>5</sup> (八)	baʔ <sup>2</sup> (白)
po <sup>53</sup> (巴)	po <sup>34</sup> (把)	bo <sup>13</sup> (爬)	poʔ <sup>5</sup> (北)	boʔ <sup>2</sup> (薄)
ka <sup>53</sup> (加)	ka <sup>34</sup> (假)	ga <sup>13</sup> (茄)	kaʔ <sup>5</sup> (夹)	gaʔ <sup>2</sup> (轧)
sa <sup>53</sup> (筛)	sa <sup>34</sup> (啥)	za <sup>13</sup> (柴)	saʔ <sup>5</sup> (杀)	zaʔ <sup>2</sup> (杂)
so <sup>53</sup> (沙)	so <sup>34</sup> (舍)	zo <sup>13</sup> (茶)	soʔ <sup>5</sup> (叔)	zoʔ <sup>2</sup> (昨)

ha<sup>53</sup>(哈) ha<sup>34</sup>(蟹) fia<sup>13</sup>(鞋) ha<sup>25</sup>(瞎) fia<sup>22</sup>(盒)

ho<sup>53</sup>(蝦) ho<sup>34</sup>(化) fio<sup>13</sup>(下) ho<sup>25</sup>(忽) fio<sup>22</sup>(学)

调值用图表示意如下：



说明(Notes):

1. 第一声(53)、第二声(34)的声母都是清音。

The initials of the 1st tone (53) and the 2nd tone (34) are voiceless sounds.

2. 第三声(13)的声母和第五声的声母,除鼻音 m n ŋ 和边音 l 外,都是浊音。

The initials of the 3rd tone (13) and the fifth tone are all voiced sounds except nasal sounds “m n ŋ” and the lateral sound “l”.

3. 第四声和第五声都是入声。

Both the fourth tone and the fifth tone are entering tone.

4. 上海话中两个字组或多字组连读时会出现变调现象。

The tones will change when two words or several words are pronounced in series in Shanghai dialect.

#### 四、上海话的连读变调(The tone change in serial pronouncing in Shanghai dialect)

上海话的连读变调可分为广用式和窄用式两大类。

广用式的特点表现为:在一组不停顿的连读字组里,第一个字

一般不读本调,而是有一个固定的调式。例如:53变为44,34变为44,13变为33,55变为44,22变为11。后面的字相对第一个字的变调也失去本调,且不分阴阳调,跟第一个字一起形成一个固定的变调格式。根据第一个字声调的不同,两字组、三字组、四字组、五字组的一般变调格式列表说明如下:

The tone change in serial pronouncing in Shanghai dialect can be divided into two forms: the extensively used form and the infrequently used form.

The characteristics of the extensively used form are: In a serially read word group, the first word generally is not pronounced in original tone, but in a fixed tone. For example: The tone 53 is transformed into 44, 34 into 44, 13 into 33, 55 into 44, and 22 into 11. The tone change of the first word affects the tone of the following words which also lose original tone, in despite of rising tone or falling tone. The fixed form of tone change is formed by combining of the first word and the following words. According to the various tone of the first word, the tones for two-word group, three-word group, four-word group and five-word group tend to be changed. General rules are shown in the following table:

首字调 tone of the first word	两字组 two-word	三字组 three-word	四字组 four-word	五字组 five-word
阴平 53 The 1st tone	55 21	55 33 21	55 33 33 21	55 33 33 33 21
阴去 34 The 2nd tone	33 44	33 55 21	33 55 33 21	33 55 33 33 21

(续表)

首字调 tone of the first word	两字组 two-word	三字组 three-word	四字组 four-word	五字组 five-word
阳去 13 The 3rd tone	22 44	22 55 21	22 55 33 21	22 55 33 33 21
阴入 55 The 4th tone	<u>33</u> ? 44	33 55 21	<u>33</u> ? 55 33 21	<u>33</u> ? 55 33 33 21
阳入 22 The 5th tone	<u>11</u> ? 23	<u>11</u> ? 22 23	<u>11</u> ? 22 22 23 <u>22</u> ? 55 33 21	<u>22</u> ? 55 33 33 21

例如：“上海”两字连读由  $z\tilde{a}^{13} \cdot he^{34}$  变为  $z\tilde{a}^{22} he^{44}$ 。

“闲话”两字连读由  $fe^{13} \cdot fo^{13}$  变为  $fe^{22} fo^{44}$ 。

“上海闲话”四字连读，读作  $z\tilde{a}^{22} he^{55} fe^{33} fo^{21}$ 。

这种广用式的连读变调应用范围很广。窄用式的连读变调只适用于特定方式组合的连读字组，使用面窄。

For example: “上海”, which is read in series, transformed from “ $z\tilde{a}^{13} \cdot he^{34}$ ” into “ $z\tilde{a}^{22} he^{44}$ .”

“闲话”, which is read in series, transformed from “ $fe^{13} \cdot fo^{13}$ ” into “ $fe^{22} fo^{44}$ ”.

“上海闲话”, which is read in series, transformed into “ $z\tilde{a}^{22} he^{55} fe^{33} fo^{44}$ ”.

This form of tone change of serial pronunciation is extensively used. The tone change of serial pronunciation for infrequently used form only suits to specified word group. The usage is very limited.

从上表中可以看出，除首字调阴平(53)组以外，上海话的语调基本是由低到高，再由高转低。两字组大多声调上扬。

From the graph above, we can say that except group “53” in the tone of the first word, the intonation in Shanghai dialect basically rises from low to high and then falls from high to low.



The tone of two character-group tends to rise.

### 五、词语 (words and expressions)

1. 我	ŋu <sup>13</sup>	我	I
2. 你	noŋ <sup>13</sup>	你	you
3. 伊	fi <sup>13</sup>	他 她 它	he, she, it
4. 阿拉	aʔ <sup>5</sup> laʔ <sup>5</sup>	我们	we
5. 侬	na <sup>34</sup>	你们	you
6. 伊拉	fi <sup>22</sup> laʔ <sup>44</sup>	他们	they
7. 个	fiə <sup>2</sup>	的	is used after attributive
		个	a measure word
我个	ŋufiəʔ	我的	my, mine
侬个	noŋfiəʔ	你的	your
伊个	fi <sup>13</sup> fiəʔ	他的	his
阿拉个	aʔ <sup>5</sup> laʔ <sup>5</sup> fiəʔ	我们的	our
侬个	na <sup>34</sup> fiəʔ	你们的	your
伊拉个	fi <sup>13</sup> laʔ <sup>5</sup> fiəʔ	他们的	their
8. 三	se <sup>53</sup>	三	three
三个	se <sup>53</sup> fiəʔ	三个	
9. 四	s <sub>1</sub> <sup>34</sup>	四	four
10. 五	fiŋ <sup>13</sup>	五	five
11. 六	loʔ <sup>5</sup>	六	six
12. 八	paʔ <sup>5</sup>	八	eight
13. 十	zəʔ <sup>2</sup>	十	ten
14. 好	hə <sup>34</sup>	好	good
侬好	noŋhə	你好	How are you
好个	hə <sup>34</sup> fiəʔ	好的	Ok
15. 是	z <sub>1</sub> <sup>13</sup>	是	be (is, are, was,