CONVERSATIONAL CHINESE

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汉』语

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上海人民广播电台编

上複数育出版社

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(沪)新登字107号

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上海教育出版社出版发行

(上海永福路123号)

ISBN 7-5320-2402-4/G·2337 定价: (软精)6.55元

前言

本教材是依据《汉语水平等级大纲和等级标准》编写的初级教材,供学汉语的外国人和准备出国教汉语的人使用。

为了体现科学性和实用性相结合的原则,让学生通过本数材的学习达到汉语一级水平,本书在结构上作了如下安排:①每10课为一单元,每个单元都在前一单元的话题上扩展,以便学生能循序渐进地学习。②对汉语和英语在语法结构上的差异,在注释中加以说明。③每一单元的后面拟写了HSK(汉语水平考试)形式的测试题。

本教材是华东师范大学、上海人民广播电台的教师和编辑各自发挥专业特长、共同合作的成果。具体分工如下: 张建民负责教材的总体设计、课文、词汇表; 范甸华负责注释; 林晓勤负责练习; 杨海康、张海鹰、顾陆丰负责教材的翻译和把教材改编成广播系列节目。本教材由张建民担任主编、杨海康担任副主编。另外,范剑华为教材的设计和统稿也做了大量的工作。

在教材的编写出版过程中,我们得到了上海教育出版社的领导和编辑的全力支持,同时也承蒙华东师范大学国际交流处吴仁甫副教授为我们审订全书,美籍专家Johnson Mindy小姐和华东师范大学外语系冯慧妍副教授、复旦大学外文系杨永荟教授对英语译稿作了润色,在此一并表示感谢。

PREFACE

This textbook, as a basic teaching material, compiled in accordance with Chinese Language Standard Syllabus and Standard Criteria, is intended for overseas students and those who are to de Chinese language teachers abroad.

For the sake of reflecting the principle of combination of scientific and practical characteristics so as to enable students to reach threshold level after study, this book is structurally arranged as follows: (1) The textbook is divided into six units, each of which includes ten lessons. The unit that follows is an extension of the previous one so that students may study in order and advance step by step. (2) Explanations on the structural and grammatical differences between English and Chinese are given in notes. (3) At the end of each unit, a practice paper is given according to HSK (Chinese Proficiency Test).

The textbook is a result of co-operation between the teachers from East China Normal University and the broadcasters from Radio Shanghai. Among them, Mr. Zhang Jianmin is responsible for the general design of the textbook and the text and the vocabulary list; Mr. Fan Jianhua and Ms. Lin Xiaoqin held respectively responsibility for notes

and exercises. All the materials are translated by Mr. Yang Haikang, Mr. Zhang Haiying and Mr. Gu Lufeng. They have produced broadcasts based on the materials:

Mr. Zhang Jianmin is the chief compiler of this textbook and Mr. Yang Haikang is the deputy. In addition, Mr. Fan Jianhua has contributed a lot to the designing of the text.

We are grateful to the authorities and editors from the Shanghai Educational Publishing House for helping us during the course of compiling and publishing this book. In the meantime, we are honoured to have Mr. Wu Renfu, associate professor of the International Exchange Division of East China Normal University, who examined and revised the context of the book. The English translation was polished by Ms. Johnson Mindy, an American expert, Ms. Feng Huiyan, associate professor of the Foreign Languages Department, East China Normal University and professor Yang Yonghui of the Foreign Languages Department, Fudan University. We hereby extend our deep gratitude towards them for their help.

Compilers

语法术语表

Grammar Terms

名 名词 noun 动 动词 verb

助动 助动词 auxiliary verb

形 形容词 adjective 数 数词 numeral

量 量词 measure word

代 代词 pronoun 副 副词 adverb

介 介词 preposition 连 连词 conjunction

助 助词 auxiliary word

収収词interjection象声词onomatopoeia

头词头prefix尾词尾suffix

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Nin hǎo 第一课 您 好

Lesson One How Do You Do



陈 建中: 谁 呀? Chén Jiànzhōng: Shéi ya? 沈 岗 是 我。

沈 岗: 是 我。 Shěn Gāng: Shì wǒ.

陈 建中: 您 是—— Chén Jiànzhōng: Nín shì——

沈 岗: 我 是 沈 岗。 Shěn Gāng; Wǒ shì Shěn Gāng. 朱琳; 哦,沈 岗。你好!

Zhū Lín: Ó, Shěn Gãng. Nǐ hǎo!

沈 岗: 你好! Shěn Gāng: Nǐ hǎo!

朱琳: 这是我爱人,陈 建中。

Zhu Lín: Zhè shì wǒ àiren, Chén Jiànzhōng.

沈 岗。 您 好! Shěn Gāng: Nín hǎo! 陈 建中: 您 好!

Chén Jiànzhōng: Nín hǎo!

生词和词组 New Words and Expressions

作 (代) shéi who
呀 (助) ya (a modal particle)
是 (効) shì to be
我 (代) wǒ I: me

我 (代) wǒ I; me 您 (代) nín you (polite form)

哦 (叹) ó (an interjection)

你 (代) nǐ you

好 (形) hǎo good; well

你好 nǐ hǎo hi good morning (afternoon,

evening); how do you do

这 (代) zhè this

爱人 (名) diren husband or wife; spouse

专 名 Proper Names

陈建中 Chén Jiànzhōng Chen Jianzhong

沈 岗

Shěn Gāng

Shen Gang

朱 琳

Zhū Lín

Zhu Lin

参考译文 Reference Translation of the Text

Chen Jianzhong. Who is it?

Shen Gang:

It's me.

Chen:

Are you ---?

Shen:

I am Shen Gang.

Zhu Lin:

Ah, Shen Gang. Good morning (after-

noon, evening)!

shen:

Good morning (afternoon, evening)!

Zhu:

This is my husband, Chen Jianzhong.

Shen:

How do you do! (Hi.)

Chen:

How do you do! (Hi.)

注 释 Notes

1. 谁呀?

"谁"是个疑问代词,表示提问的对象。由"谁"构成的疑问句用来问人。"呀"是个语气助词,可以和名词、代词等一起构成疑问句,用以增加感情色彩。

"谁" is an interrogative pronoun referring to the person or persons asked. It is used to ask about a person in an interrogative sentence. "呀" is a modal particle used with a noun or pronoun to form an interrogative sentence and add a touch of emotion.

2. 悬

退文中的"是"是个动词, 它要起判断作用,常用"A是B"的形式。

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"是" in the text is used as a verb identifying a person or a thing. In general, it uses the form "A 是 B".

3. 您.你

"您"和"你"都是表示第二人称的代词。"您"是表示尊敬或客气的称呼。

Both "您" and "你" are second person singular pronouns. "您" is the honorific or polite form while "你" is the usual form.

4. 哦

叹词,这里表示领会的意思。

"" is an interjection used to indicate understanding.

5. 沈岗、陈建中

中国人的名字分成两部分,前面是姓,后面是名。一般姓用单音节汉字,名用单音节或双音节汉字,如"沈岗"、"陈建中","沈"、"陈"是姓,"岗"、"建中"是名。

The name of a Chinese consists of a family name and a given name. The former half of a name is the family name (usually) formed by a single character and the latter half is the given name composed of a single character or double characters, e.g. "沈岗"、"陈建中". Here "沈" and "陈" are family names and both "岗" and "建中" are given names.

语 音 Phonetics

1. 声母 Initials

zh ch sh r

劝 是不送气清塞擦音,发音时声带不振动,舌尖上举,顶住硬腭,阻住气流,然后让气流迸裂摩擦而出。

zh is an unaspirated voiteless affricate. The vocal cords are not male to vibrate. It is pronounced by raising the tip of the tongue to touch the hard palate and then letting the air squeeze out through the tongue tip and the hard palate.

- ch 是送气清塞擦音。发音部位与 zh 相同。
- ch is an aspirated voiceless affricate. It is formed like zh except that it is aspirated.
- sh 是清擦音,发音时声带不振动,舌尖上举,接近硬腭,气流从缝隙间磨擦而出。
- sh is a voiceless fricative. The vocal cords are not made to vibrate. In pronouncing this initial, the tip of the tongue is raised near the hard palate and the air squeezes out through the channel thus made.
 - r 是浊擦音,发音时声带振动。发音部位与 sh 相同。
- r is a voiced fricative. In pronouncing this initial, the vocal cords vibrate. The position and manner of articulation are the same as those of sh.

2. 韵母 Finals

-i [l] l u u

- -1 [1] 是舌尖后元音,用字母 / 表示,它只出现在 zh、ch、sh、r之后。
- -i [1] is the blade-palatal vowel, which is symbolized by 1. It only follows zh, ch, sh and r.
 - 1 开口度最小,唇扁平,舌位高、偏前。
- I The opening of the mouth is narrow with the lips spread and the tongue-position is high and somewhat forward.
 - u 开口度最小,唇最圆,舌位高、偏后。
- u The opening of the mouth is narrow and the lips are most rounded. The tongue-position is high and somewhat to the back:
 - u 舌位高而偏前,是与 I 相对的圆唇音。
 - u The tongue-position is high and somewhat forward. It is

the lip-rounded vowel corresponding to 1.

I、u、u 单独成为音节时,写作 yi、wu、yu.

When the finals i, u and u form syllables by themselves, they are written as yi, wu and yu respectively.

3. 声调 Tones

-:第一声,高平调 (55)

1st tone, high-level (55)

· . 第二声, 高升调 (35)

2nd tone, high-rising (35)

~: 第三声, 降升调 (214)

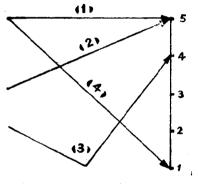
3rd tone, low-dipping (214)

****:第四声,全降调(51)

4th tone, high-falling (51)

汉语的音节用不同的声调发音,就会有不同的意义。

When a syllable in



声调示意图 Figure showing the four tones

Chinese is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings.

yī (衣 clothing)

yí (移 move)

yǐ (椅 chair)

yì (亿 hundred million)

wū(乌 crow)

wú(无 nothing)

wŭ (五 five)

wù(误 error)

yū (迂 winding)

yú (鱼 fish)

yǔ (雨 rain)

yù (遇 meet)