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老外学汉语
(Basic Chinese for Foreigners)
Elementary
基础汉字入门

海峡出版发行集团 | 福建人民出版社
THE STRAITS PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING GROUP | FUJIAN PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE

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Unit 1

Strokes of Chinese Characters

Chinese characters are composed of different strokes. Generally, many foreigners have difficulties in writing them when they start to learn Chinese because Chinese characters are so complicated that they don't know how to start. In fact, there are some principles of writing Chinese characters and strokes can only be written in certain directions. The main principles are “**from left to right**” and “**from up to down**”.

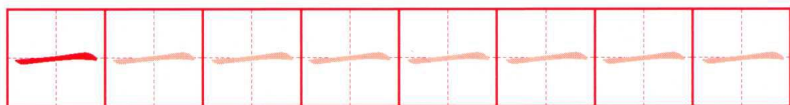
Chinese characters are regarded as square-shaped characters. Each character consists of various strokes. These strokes are formed by different dots or lines as the basic components. Here you can easily learn how to write characters stroke by stroke. Now please follow us, and you may find fun in these characters.

There are eight basic strokes of Chinese characters, which are the horizontal stroke, the vertical stroke, the left-falling stroke, the right-falling stroke, the dot, the rising stroke, the turning stroke and the hook as follows:

1. 横 héng (the horizontal stroke)

一

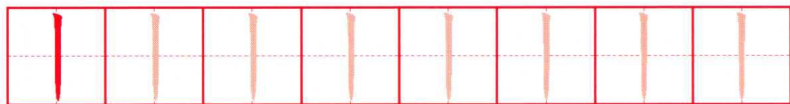
e.g. 一 (one) 二 (two) 三 (three)



2. 竖 shù (the vertical stroke)

丨

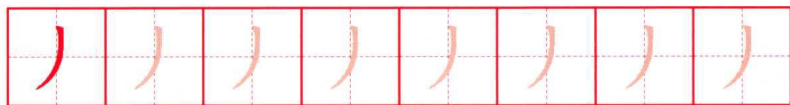
e.g. 十 (ten) 中 (centre)



3. 撇 piě (the left-falling stroke)

丿

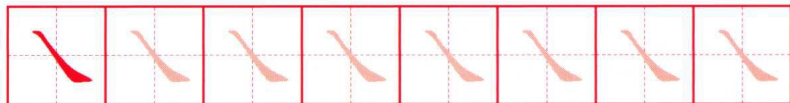
e.g. 几 (eight) 力 (strength)



4. 捺 nà (the right-falling stroke)

㇏

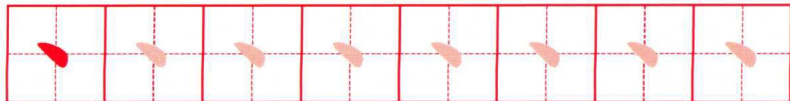
e.g. 八 (eight) 入 (enter)



5. 点 diǎn (the dot)

丶

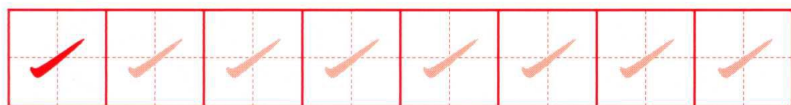
e.g. 主 (main) 之 (of)



6. 提 tí (the rising stroke)



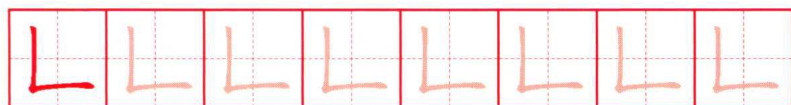
e.g. 打 (beat) 孔 (hole)



7. 折 zhé (the turning stroke)

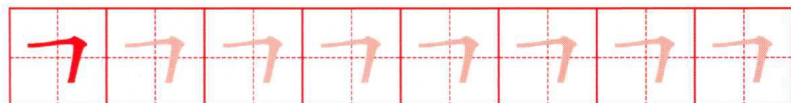
1) 竖折 shùzhé (the vertical-turning to the right)

e.g. 巨 (huge) 医 (cure)



2) 横折 héngzhé (the horizontal stroke with a downward-turning)

e.g. 口 (mouth) 门 (door)

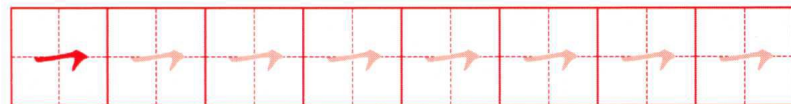


8. 钩 gōu (the hook)

1) 横钩 hénggōu (the horizontal hook)



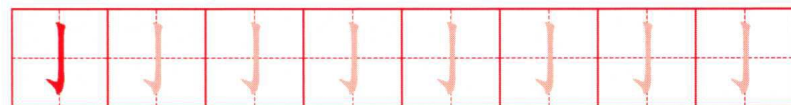
e.g. 你 (you) 写 (write)



2) 竖钩 shùgōu (the vertical hook)

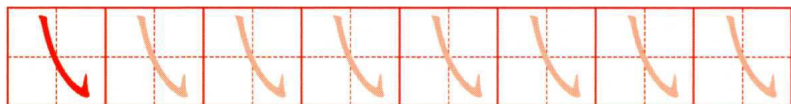


e.g. 小 (small) 寸 (inch)



3) 斜钩 xiégōu (the slant hook)

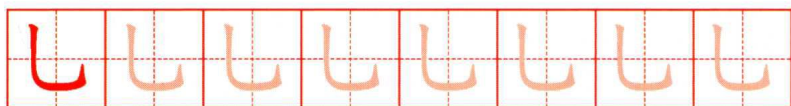
e.g. 式 (style) 戏 (drama)



Other types of strokes are derived from the above-mentioned strokes, and thus called derived strokes. Let's see some examples.

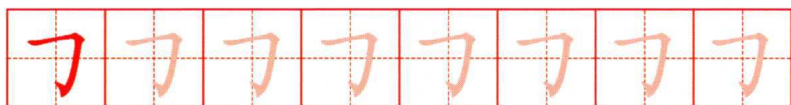
竖弯钩 shùwāngōu (the vertical-upward-turning)

e.g. 匕 (dirk) 七 (seven)



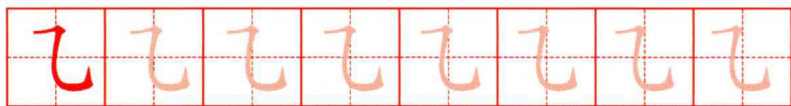
横折钩 héngzhégōu (the horizontal stroke with a downward-turning and a hook)

e.g. 刀 (knife) 也 (too)



横折弯钩 héngzhéwāngōu (the horizontal stroke with a vertical-turning and an upward hook)

e.g. 几 (several) 艺 (art)



Other frequently used strokes:



ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ ㄗ

ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ ㄘ

ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ ㄙ

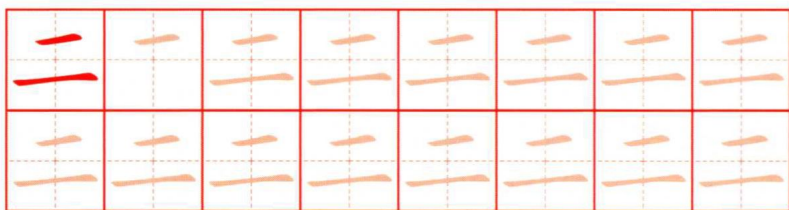
Unit 2

The Stroke Order

As we mentioned in Unit 1, strokes should be written in certain directions, which we call “the stroke order”. The following are some basic rules of the stroke order when writing Chinese characters.

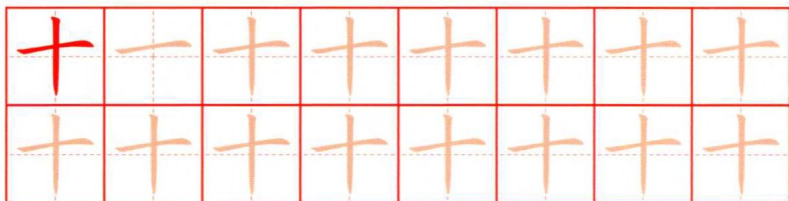
1. Write an upper stroke before a lower one.

e.g. 二 èr (two)



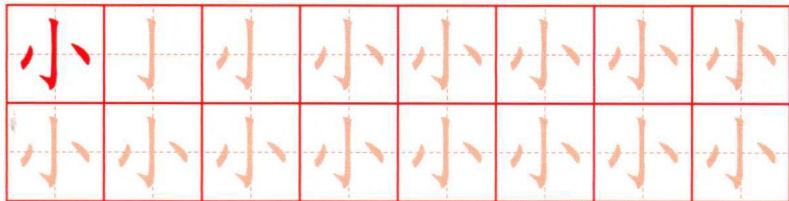
2. Write a horizontal stroke before a vertical one.

e.g. 十 shí (ten)



3. Write a middle stroke before the strokes on both sides.

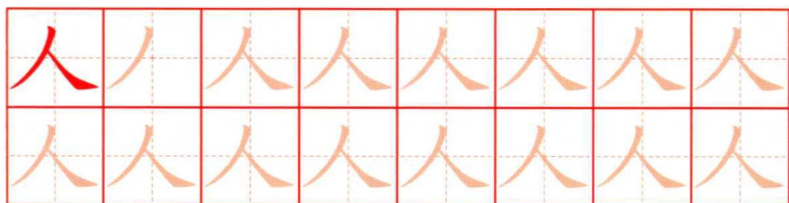
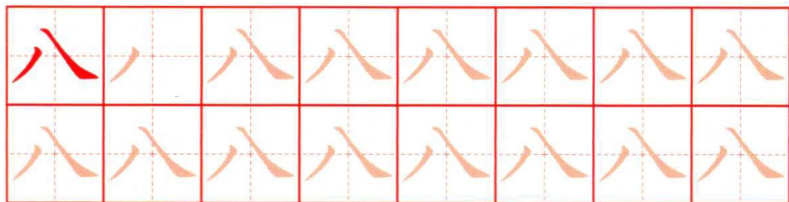
e.g. 小 xiǎo (small, little, young)



4. Write a left-falling stroke before a right-falling one.

e.g. 八 bā (eight)

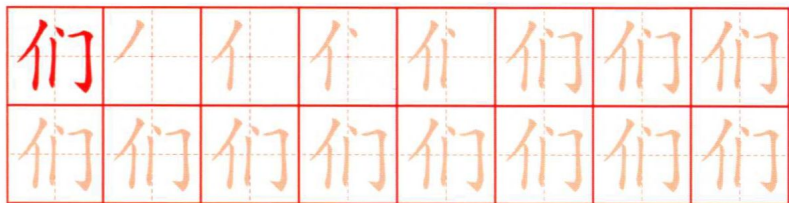
人 rén (person)

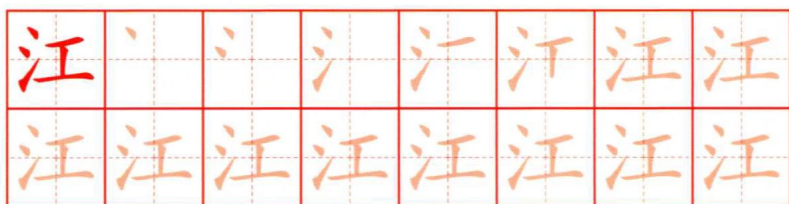


And give a left component before a right one.

e.g. 们 men (pl)

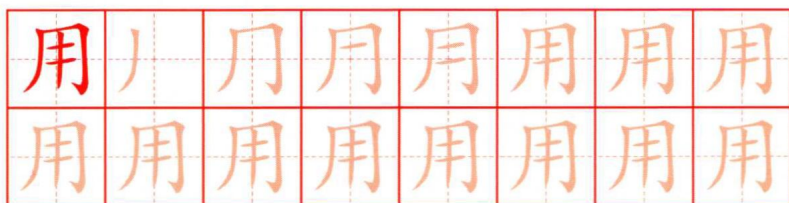
江 jiāng (river)





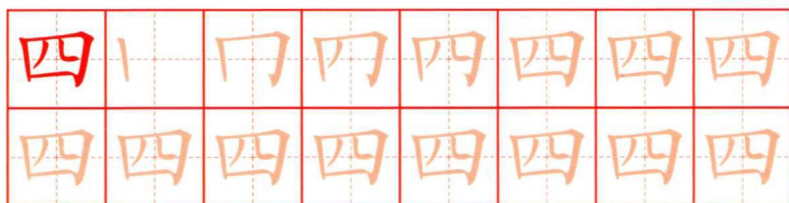
5. Write outer strokes before inner ones.

e.g. 用 yòng (use, with)



6. Finish inside strokes before an enclosing stroke of a frame.

e.g. 四 sì (four)



Generally, what we mentioned above are only some basic principles. Usually two or more rules may be used to the writing of a single character, e.g. 五(five), 升(rising), 个 (individual), 业 (trade) etc. Let's learn them one by one in the following parts.

(1) The horizontal stroke should be before the vertical stroke, and the upper stroke is finished before the lower one.