

Chinese

JOY Chinese in 3 months

Express

汉语快车



随书附赠CD



北京语言大学出版社
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Chinese

90天汉语速成

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Overview of the Course

Chinese Express is a practical textbook designed for foreigners who are living or working in China to learn Chinese by self-study.

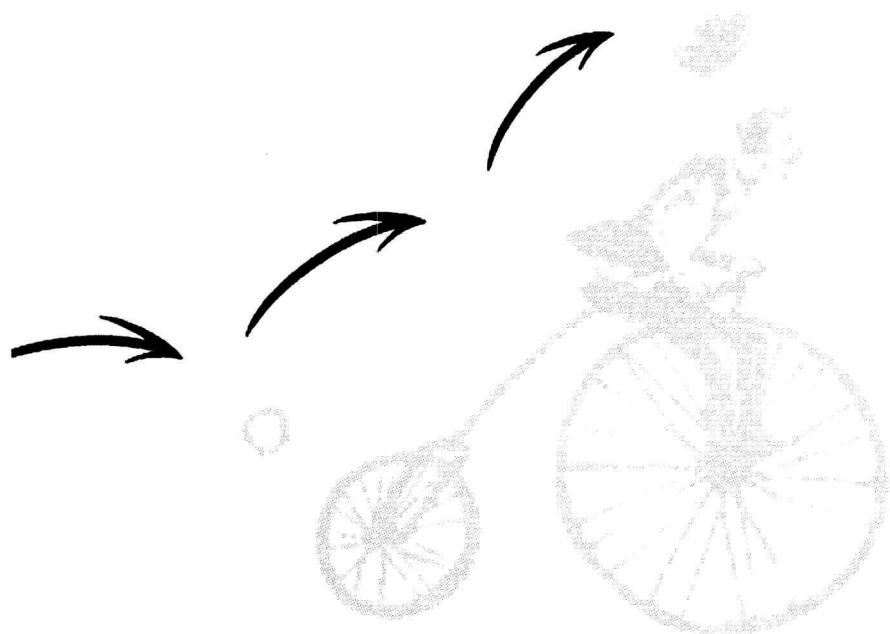
In the last 20 years, more and more friends from different parts of the world have come to China. Everybody experiences his or her own story and is often shocked by the change in this fast-growing country. For expats living in China, many people want and need to learn Mandarin Chinese. But due to work commitments during the day and family activities after hours, it is sometimes difficult to find time to attend full-time university classes.

As a professional language instructor with 10 years of experience for corporate Chinese training, I have found that most university textbooks are designed for full-time training over a long term. It has been very difficult to find a practical book to help people start communicating as soon as possible. So, in 2003, I made up my mind and finished writing the book *Chinese Express*.

Focusing on conversation, *Chinese Express* was designed for beginners who have classes twice or three times a week. The full course can be finished in 3 months. The lessons begin with proper pronunciation of Mandarin. Then students will learn "Greetings", "Introducing Yourself", "What Is This", "Taking a Taxi", "Time", "Date", "Shopping", "Going to a Restaurant", "Seeing a Doctor", "Holiday in China" and other common encounter. Lesson 15 and Lesson 17 cover some special Chinese sentence structures which are very popular in daily oral Chinese. Finally, since language is such an important aspect of the Chinese culture, Lesson 16 introduces Chinese politeness to help learners to deal with common social situations.

Chinese Express is also a good choice for people who would like to take an intensive course before going to China for business or pleasure.

Learning basic Chinese is not as difficult as you may think at first. Even the simplest knowledge of the language will enhance your experience. Enjoy your life in China! This is my best wish. I hope more and more friends can come to China and start learning this ancient language. Good Luck!



使用说明

《汉语快车》是为没有课堂学习条件的在华外国人编写的初级实用教材。

随着中国的改革开放,越来越多的外国朋友来华工作或经商,为了适应在华的工作及生活,他们都迫切需要掌握一些基本的汉语知识,但作为在职人员或其家属,他们都没有时间和精力去参加大学全天系统的汉语培训课程,正是为了满足这部分学员的需要,帮助他们在尽可能短的时间内,迅速有效地掌握基本的汉语知识,作者编写了这部《汉语快车》初级教材。这是一部短期培训教材,针对零起点的学员,在工作之余一周上课两至三次,首先从普通话的发音开始,立竿见影,帮助学员迅速掌握汉语中问候、自我介绍、认识常用的物品、打的、约定时间、购物、去餐馆儿等等的日常口语,同时针对汉语日常口语中出现频率最高的某些特殊语法结构加以介绍。另外,结合语言教学的同时,概念性地让学员窥一斑见全身地初识中国文化。该教材编排新颖独特,教学以听说为主,全部教程计划在三个月左右的时间内完成。

《汉语快车》也适用于海外朋友来华之前的短期汉语强化训练课程。

我们衷心地祝愿所有在华的海外朋友工作及生活顺利,也希望未来有越来越多在海外的朋友开始学习汉语、了解中国。



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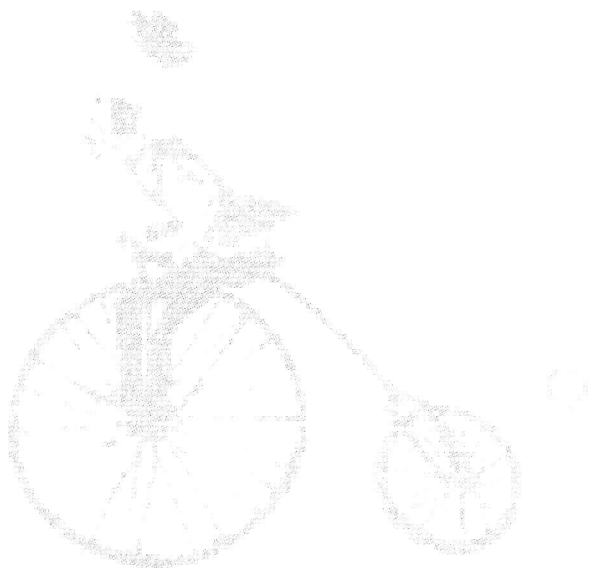
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Lesson 1

Chinese Pronunciation

Fā Yīn

发 音

< < < < < < <

Everybody knows that Chinese is a kind of pictographic language. Each Chinese word is made of Chinese characters (汉字), and each character is monosyllabic and has its own pronunciation. Chinese people mark the pronunciation of characters in *pinyin* (Chinese phonetic alphabets). There are two groups of alphabets in *pinyin*. One group of them are used at the beginning of a syllable and are called initials (声母). The other group of them follow initials and are called finals (韵母).

> > > > > > > > > > > > > >

1. Initials

b p m f d t n l g k h
j q x
zh ch sh r z [dz] c [ts] s [s]
y w

2. Finals

Single finals:

a o e i u ü

Compound finals:

a: ai ao an ang

o: ou ong

e: ei en eng

i: ia ie iao iu (i+ou)

in iang ing iong

u: ua uo uai ui (u+ei)

uan un (u+en)

uang ueng

ü: üe üan ün





3. Syllables

ma	mao	ayi	ouzhou	e
妈	猫	阿姨	欧洲	饿
yi	wu	yu	yue	
一	五	鱼	月	

For a completed syllable, the finals including i, u or ü and finals started with one of them should follow an initial. But the finals including a, o or e and finals started with one of them can be an independent syllable.

When ü, üe, üan and ün follow j, q, x or y, the two dots on the top of them are dropped. So it is yue, not yüe; yuan, not yüan.

	a	o	e	ai	ao	an	ang	en	ei	eng	ong	ou
b	ba	bo		bai	bao	ban	bang	ben	bei	beng		
p	pa	po		pai	pao	pan	pang	pen	pei	peng		pou
m	ma	mo	me	mai	mao	man	mang	men	mei	meng		mou
f	fa	fo				fan	fang	fen	fei	feng		fou
d	da		de	dai	dao	dan	dang	den	dei	deng	dong	dou
t	ta		te	tai	tao	tan	tang			teng	tong	tou
n	na		ne	nai	nao	nan	nang	nen	nei	neng	nong	nou
l	la		le	lai	lao	lan	lang		lei	leng	long	lou
g	ga		ge	gai	gao	gan	gang	gen	gei	geng	gong	gou
k	ka		ke	kai	kao	kan	kang	ken	kei	keng	kong	kou
h	ha		he	hai	hao	han	hang	hen	hei	heng	hong	hou

	i	ia	ie	iu	ian	in	iang	ing	iong	iao
j	ji	jia	jie	jiu	jian	jin	jiang	jing	jiong	jiao
q	qi	qia	qie	qiu	qian	qin	qiang	qing	qiong	qiao
x	xi	xia	xie	xiu	xian	xin	xiang	xing	xiong	xiao

	a	e		ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong
z	za	ze	zi	zai	zei	zao	zou	zan	zen	zang	zeng	zong
c	ca	ce	ci	cai		cao	cou	can	cen	cang	ceng	cong
s	sa	se	si	sai		sao	sou	san	sen	sang	seng	song
zh	zha	zhe	zhi	zhai	zhei	zhao	zhou	zhan	zhen	zhang	zheng	zhong
ch	cha	che	chi	chai		chao	chou	chan	chen	chang	cheng	chong
sh	sha	she	shi	shai	shei	shao	shou	shan	shen	shang	sheng	shong
r		re	ri			rao	rou	ran	ren	rang	reng	rong

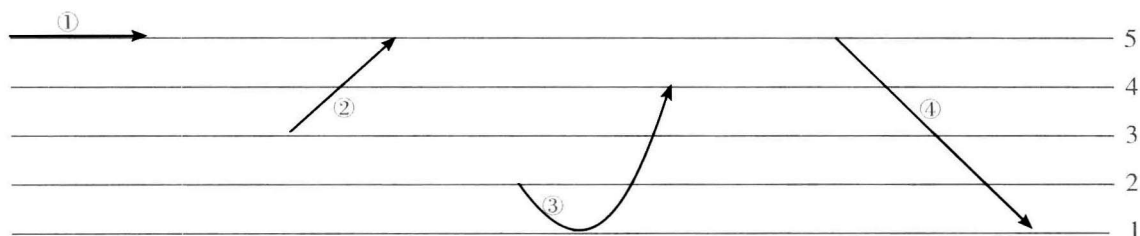
	u	ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang
d	du		duo		dui	duan	dun	
t	tu		tuo		tui	tuan	tun	
n	nu		nuo			nuan		
l	lu		luo			luan	lun	
g	gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang
k	ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang
h	hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang
z	zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun	
c	cu		cuo		cui	cuan	cun	
s	su		suo		sui	suan	sun	
zh	zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang
ch	chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang
sh	shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang
r	ru	rua	ruo		rui	ruan	run	

	ü	üe	üan	ün
n	nü	nüe		
l	lǜ	lüe		
j	ju	jue	juan	jun
q	qu	que	quan	qun
x	xu	xue	xuan	xun
y	yu	yue	yuan	yun



4. **T**ones

There are four tones, plus a neutral tone in Mandarin.



ā	á	ǎ	à
mā	má	mǎ	mà
dā	dá	dǎ	dà
bā	bá	bǎ	bà
pō	pó	pǒ	pò
nī	ní	nǐ	nì
hāo	háo	hǎo	hào
wō		wǒ	wò
tā		tǎ	tà
mēn	mén		mèn
	hén	hěn	hèn
xiē	xié	xiě	xiè
cāi	cái	cǎi	cài
zāi		zǎi	zài

zhāo	zháo	zhǎo	zhào
jiāo	jiáo	jiǎo	jiào
zhāng		zhǎng	zhàng
jiāng		jiǎng	jiàng
zōu		zǒu	zòu
zuō	zuó	zuǒ	zuò
qiū	qiú	qiǔ	
chōu	chóu	chǒu	chòu

The neutral tone is not an independent tone. It follows another tone, eg:

māma	bàba	gēge	jiějie	dìdi
mèimei	wǒmen	nǐmen	tāmen	zěnme

People finish the neutral tone quickly, lightly and shortly.

5. Apostrophes

piāo 飘 to fly	pí'ǎo 皮袄 fur coat
xiān 先 first	Xī'ān 西安 a city in China



6. Retroflexes

It is a kind of pronunciation that is popular in the north part of China, especially in Beijing.

wánr	huār	ménr	yìdiǎnr	yíhuìr
玩儿	花儿	门儿	一点儿	一会儿
nàr	nǎr	xiǎoháir	yíxiàr	
那儿	哪儿	小孩儿	一下儿	



Read the following words:

x

xīguā

西瓜

xīcān

西餐

c

yí yí

一次

shēngcí

生词

zh

zhīdao

知道

zhīshi

知识

s

sīchóu

丝绸

shìjiè

世界

ch

chī fàn

吃饭

chídào

迟到

j

fēijī

飞机

zháji

炸鸡

sh

sījī

司机

shīrén

诗人

z

Hànzì

汉字

zìjǐ

自己

q

qìchē

汽车

shēng qì

生气

duōshao

多少

xīngqī

星期

cèsuǒ

厕所

nuòruò

懦弱

yīnyuè

音乐

hěn chòu

很臭

yǒuyì

友谊

jìzhě

记者

xiūxi

休息

bīnguǎn

宾馆

cànlàn

灿烂

zàijiàn

再见

yánsè

颜色

qǐng ràng

请让

zuò fàn

做饭

hěn shòu

很瘦

xiǎojiě

小姐

qìyóu

汽油

chāoshì

超市

zhǐjīn

纸巾

qǐng zuò

请坐

zǎoshang

早上

hěn rè

很热

niúròu

牛肉

tóufa

头发

shēngri

生日

xiānsheng

先生

shuǐguǒ

水果

qǐ chuáng

起床

jiǎozi

饺子

qìqiú

气球

cāochǎng

操场

rìqī

日期

Yīngyǔ

英语

zěnmē

怎么

bú qù

不去

zhàngfu

丈夫

xuéxí

学习

zuò chuán

坐船

Lesson 2

Greetings

Wèn Hǎo
问好

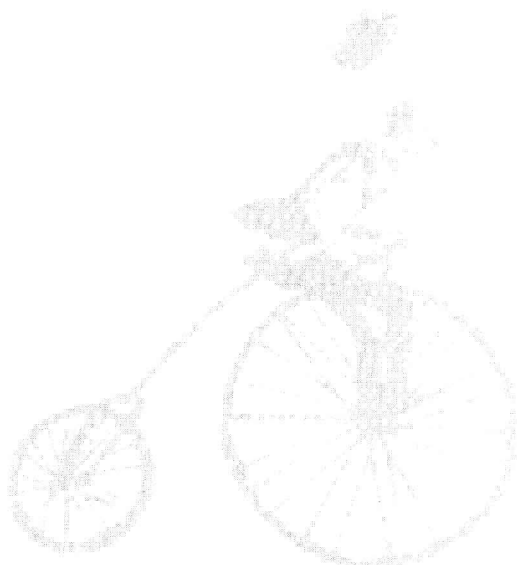
< < < < < < <

When you meet a Chinese friend,
normally the friend will say:

Nǐ hǎo.
你好。

Then you answer:

Nǐ hǎo.
你好。



> > > > > > > > > > > > > >

SOME COMMON GREETINGS IN CHINESE:

A: Nǐ chīle ma?	你吃了吗?	Have you had the meal?
B: Wǒ chī le. Nǐ ne?	我吃了, 你呢?	Yes, I have. And you?

A: Nǐ qù nǎr?	你去哪儿?	Where are you going?
B: Wǒ chūqu.	我出去。	I am going out.



Conversation 1

Nǐ hǎo ma?

A: 你好吗?

How are you?

Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?

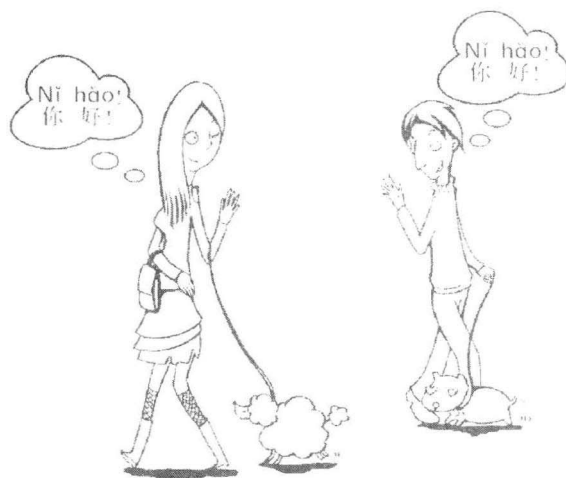
B: 我很好, 你呢?

I am fine. And you?

Wǒ yě hěn hǎo.

A: 我也很好。

I am fine, too.



New words

wǒ	我	pron.	I; me
nǐ	你	pron.	you
tā	他/她	pron.	he, she; him, her
wǒmen	我们	pron.	we; us
nǐmen	你们	pron.	you (plural)
tāmen	他们/她们	pron.	they; them
hǎo	好	adj.	good; well
ma	吗	particle	used at the end of a question
hěn	很	adv.	very
yě	也	adv.	also; too
ne	呢	particle	used at the end of a special, alternative, or rhetorical question