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汉语初阶

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说 明

《汉语初阶》是为初学汉语的外国人编写的汉语教材。全书共三十课，每课配有课文、生词、语法、练习等几个部分。

每课的课文分两部分：课文（一）为对话，内容侧重日常生活口语；课文（二）是叙述体，内容与课文（一）大致相同，目的在于重复该课的生词及语句，为练习说较长的、连贯的句子以至语段打下基础。

课文的生词，前五课一般每课不超过十个；五到十一课，每课不超过二十个；十一到三十课，每课不超过三十个。全书总计 548 个生词，其中包括专名 36 个。

语法部分，本书结合课文出现的语法点介绍一些基本的语法知识。

练习围绕课文的内容和语音、语法点，尽量作到多样化。

由于近些年来不少外国人都已掌握了汉语拼音方案，因此语音知识只作简略的介绍，在前五课学完。至于发音、正音，需在整个教学过程中根据学生的实际情况，经常练习。

汉字的练习，安排在前十课。每课都列出汉字的笔画，目的是让学生掌握汉字的笔顺及汉字的结构，以便正确书写汉字。另外，为了适应外国朋友的需要，每课还列

有简体字和繁体字的对照，教师不必作为教学任务来完成。

为了便于外国朋友了解中国的风俗习惯和文化，我们在每课课文后介绍了一些与课文内容有关的“小常识”。

编著者

1993年8月

PREFACE

Elementary Chinese is a book compiled for foreign beginners of the Chinese language. It is divided into 30 lessons that consist of texts, vocabulary, grammar and exercises.

The text of each lesson is divided into two parts: Text I is in the form of dialogues that focus on daily — life conversations. Text II is in the narrative form that is similar to Text I in content. The purpose of Text II is both to review new words and sentences in the lesson and to lay a basis for speaking long sentences and paragraphs.

The number of new words in each lesson is as follows: lesson 1—5, less than 10 new words in each Lesson; Lesson 5—11, less than 20 new words in each lesson and Lesson 11—30, less than 30 new words in each lesson. The book has 548 new words in all including 36 proper nouns.

Basic grammar is introduced in accordance with the grammatical points in the texts.

Various exercises are designed on the basis of the text, pronunciation and grammar in each lesson.

In recent years, many foreigners have mastered the

Chinese Pinyin. Therefore, pronunciation is only briefly introduced in Lesson 1 — 5. The actual pronunciation and correction of pronunciation should be practiced and done during the process of teaching and on the basis of students' actual pronunciation.

Chinese character writing is limited to first ten lessons. The correct way of writing the strokes in a character is listed in each lesson to enable students to master the correct way of writing Chinese characters and the structure of Chinese characters. In addition, comparison of simplified Chinese characters and complex Chinese characters is listed in each lesson to suit the needs of foreign friends. But this is not a required part for teaching.

After each lesson, “Basic Knowledge” related to the texts is provided to make foreign friends understand chinese customs and tradition.

The Compilers

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第一课 老师好

一、课文

(一)

A: Lǎoshī hǎo

老师好!

B: Nǐ hǎo

你好!

A: Lǎoshī zàijiàn

老师再见!

B: Zàijiàn

再见!

(二)

王老师好! 老师再见!

二、生词

- | | | | |
|-------|-----|---------|--------------------|
| 1. 老师 | (名) | lǎoshī | teacher |
| 2. 好 | (形) | hǎo | good; how are you! |
| 3. 你 | (代) | nǐ | you |
| 4. 再见 | (动) | zàijiàn | bye; good bye |

专 名

王 Wáng

三、汉 字

1. 基本笔画

| míngchēng 名 称 | bǐxíng 笔 形 | jǔ lì 举 例 |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 点 diǎn | 丶 | 六 |
| 横 héng | 一 | 二 |
| 竖 shù | 丨 | 十 |
| 撇 piě | 丿 | 千 八 |
| 捺 nà | ㇏ | 大 |
| 提 tí | ㇀ | 汉 |
| 钩 gōu | 乛 ㇄ ㇚ ㇛ | 小 买 心 象 找 |
| 折 zhé | ㇇ ㇈ ㇍ ㇎ | 口 医 去 女 |

2. 笔顺

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|---|
| 先上后下 xiānshàng hòuxià | 一 二 | 二 |
| 先左后右 xiānzǒu hòuyòu | 丿 人 | 人 |
| 先横后竖 xiānhéng hòushù | 一 十 | 十 |
| 先撇后捺 xiānpiě hòunà | 丿 入 | 入 |
| 先外后内 xiānwài hòunèi | 丿 月 月 月 | 月 |
| 先进后关 xiānjìn hòuguān | 丨 日 日 日 | 日 |

3. 书写

老 一 + 耂 老 老

师 丨 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
 好 乚 女 女 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇
 你 丿 丨 丨 𠂇 𠂇 你 你
 再 一 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 𠂇 再
 见 丨 𠂇 𠂇 见
 王 一 𠂇 𠂇 王

4. 简体字 [繁体字]

师 [師] 见 [見]

四、语 音

1. 音节

在汉语里，一个汉字的字音一般就是一个音节。汉语的音节，一般是由声母、韵母、声调三个部分构成的。有些音节只有韵母和声调。例如：

In Chinese, each character is a syllable that consists of three parts: vowel, consonant and tone. Some syllables only consist of vowel and tone. e. g.

| 音节例字 | 声母 | 韵母 | 声调 |
|-------|----|----|----|
| 老 lǎo | l | ao | ˇ |
| 饿 è | | e | ˋ |

什么是声母、韵母和声调？

声母是一个音节开头的辅音，韵母是声母后的其余部分。韵母有单元音韵母（由一个元音充当的韵母，也叫单韵母）、复元音韵母（由两个或三个元音充当的韵母，也叫复韵母）、鼻音尾韵母（由一个或两个元音加上一个 n 或 ng 鼻辅音充当的韵母，也叫鼻韵母）。

声调是音节高低升降的变化。汉语的声调很重要，声调不同，意思也就不一样。例如：mǎi (买) 和 mài (卖)。

What are vowel, consonant and tone?

“声母” is the first consonant in a syllable while “韵母” is the remaining part besides “声母”. Vowels are classified into single vowel (with only one vowel), compound vowel (with two or three vowels) and nasal vowel (with one or two vowels plus nasal consonant n or ng).

Tone is the fluctuation of a syllable. Tone is very important in Chinese. Different tones can express different meanings. e. g. mǎi (买, buy), mài (卖, sell).

2. 单元音韵母 Single Vowel

a o e i u ü

- (1) a 口大开，舌位最低，唇不圆。

a wide — open mouth, low tongue position, un — rounded mouth

- (2) o 开口度中，舌位半高，偏后，圆唇。

o medium — open mouth, relatively high tongue position (slightly rear) and round mouth

- (3) e 开口度中，舌位半高，偏后，唇不圆。

e medium — open mouth, relatively high tongue position (slightly rear) and un — round mouth.

- (4) i 口略开，不圆唇，舌位高，偏前。

i slightly — open mouth, un — rounded mouth, high and front tongue position.

- (5) u 口略开，圆唇，舌位高，偏后。

u slightly — open mouth, round mouth, high and rear tongue position.

(6) U 口略开，圆唇，舌位高，偏前。

U slightly--open mouth, round mouth, high and front tongue position.

3. 声母 Consonant

b p m f
d t n l
g k h

(1) b 双唇紧闭，阻塞气流，然后突然张开嘴，气流进出。声带不振动。

b closed mouth to block breath. open suddenly to let breath out. Non-vibration of vocal cord.

(2) p 发音部位与b同，发音方法基本相同，只是进出的气流较强。声带不振动。

p Position same as b. Pronunciation similar to b. Strong burst of breath.

(3) m 双唇紧闭，阻塞气流，软腭、小舌下垂，气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

m Closed mouth, blocked breath, droop soft palate and uvula, breath through nasal cavity, vibration of vocal cord.

(4) f 上齿接触下唇，气流从缝隙间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

f Upper teeth touch lower lip. Fricative sound out between the upper teeth and lower lip, non-vibration of cord.

(5) d 舌尖抵住上齿龈，阻塞气流，然后突然打开，气流进出。声带不振动。

d Tongue tip against upper gum to block the breath. With sudden burst to let breath out. Non-vibration

of vocal cord.

(6) t 发音部位与 d 同, 发音方法也基本相同, 只是进出的气流较强。声带不振动。

t Position same as d. Pronunciation similar to d. Strong burst of breath and non-vibration of vocal cord.

(7) n 舌尖顶住上齿龈, 软腭、小舌下垂, 气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

n Tongue tip against upper gum. Droop soft palate and uvula. Breath from nasal cavity. vibration of vocal cord.

(8) l 舌尖顶住上齿龈, 比 n 稍后, 气流从舌的两边流出。声带振动。

l Tongue tip against upper gum and rearer than n position. Breath comes out from both sides of the tongue. Vocal cord vibrates.

(9) g 舌根顶住软腭, 阻塞气流, 然后突然离开, 气流进出。声带不振动。

g Tongue end against soft palate to block breath. Tongue end suddenly separates from soft palate to let breath out. Vocal cord does not vibrate.

(10) k 发音部位与 g 同, 发音方法也基本相同, 只是进出的气流较强。声带不振动。

k Position same as g. Pronunciation similar to g. Strong burst of breath. Vocal cord does not vibrate.

(11) h 舌根接近软腭, 气流从缝隙间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

h Tongue end close to soft palate. Fricativesound from between the tongue and the soft palate. Vocal cord does not vibrate.

4. 四声

北京语音有四类声调：第一声、第二声、第三声、第四声，分别用 “ˊ” “ˋ” “ˇ” “˘” 四个声调符号来表示。

声调符号要标在一个音节中的主要元音上，即发音最响亮、开口度最大的那个元音上。前面的六个单元音，a 最响亮，其次是 o、e，再其次是 i、u、ü。i 上标调号时，要去掉 i 上的点。例如：“非常好记” 注作 fēi cháng hǎo jì。i 和 u 同时出现时，一律标在后一个元音上。例如：“秋” 注作 qiū，“会” 注作 huì。

Beijing dialect has four types of tones: 1st tone, 2nd tone, 3rd tone and 4th tone, that are represented by four symbols respectively “ˊ” “ˋ” “ˇ” “˘”.

Tone is marked above the major vowel in a syllable, i. e. the vowel that is loudest and with most—widely—open mouth. Among the first six single vowels, a ranks the first and then comes o, e, i, u, ü. When i is marked, i should be written as ı, e. g. “非常好记” is marked as “fēi cháng hǎo jì.” When i and u appear at the same time, tone is marked on the last vowel, e. g. “秋” is marked “qiū”, and “会” is marked “huì”.

5. 第三声变调

两个第三声字相连，前一个第三声字变成第二声。例如：“你好” nǐhǎo→níhǎo

3rd Tone change

When two words come together with 3rd tones, the first 3rd tone should be changed to the 2nd Tone, e. g. “你好”, “nǐ hǎo→ní hǎo”.

6. 拼写规则

i、u、ü 前面没有声母的时候，写成 yi、wu、yu。

A Spelling Rule

If there are no consonants before i, u, ü, they should be written as yi, wu, yu.

五、语 法

1. 汉语的词类

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|----------------------|
| (1) 名词 | míngcí | noun |
| (2) 动词 | dòngcí | verb |
| (3) 形容词 | xíngróngcí | adjective |
| (4) 代词 | dàicí | pronoun |
| (5) 数词 | shùcí | numeral |
| (6) 量词 | liàngcí | quantifier |
| (7) 副词 | fùcí | adverb |
| (8) 介词 | jiècí | preposition |
| (9) 连词 | liáncí | conjunction |
| (10) 助词 | zhùcí | auxiliary |
| 动态助词 | dòngtàizhùcí | verbal auxiliary |
| 结构助词 | jiégòuzhùcí | structural auxiliary |
| 语气助词 | yǔqìzhùcí | mood auxiliary |
| (11) 叹词 | tàncí | exclamation word |

2. 主语和谓语

主语是谓语的陈述对象，说明“谁”或“什么”的成分。谓语是说明主语“怎么样”或“是什么”的成分。主语常由名词、代词充当，谓语常由动词、形容词充当。汉语的句子，一般是主语在前，谓语在后。例如：

Subject is the target of the predicate to denote who and what. Predicate is used to explain the how and what of the subject. Subject is often formed by nouns and pronouns. The predicate is