

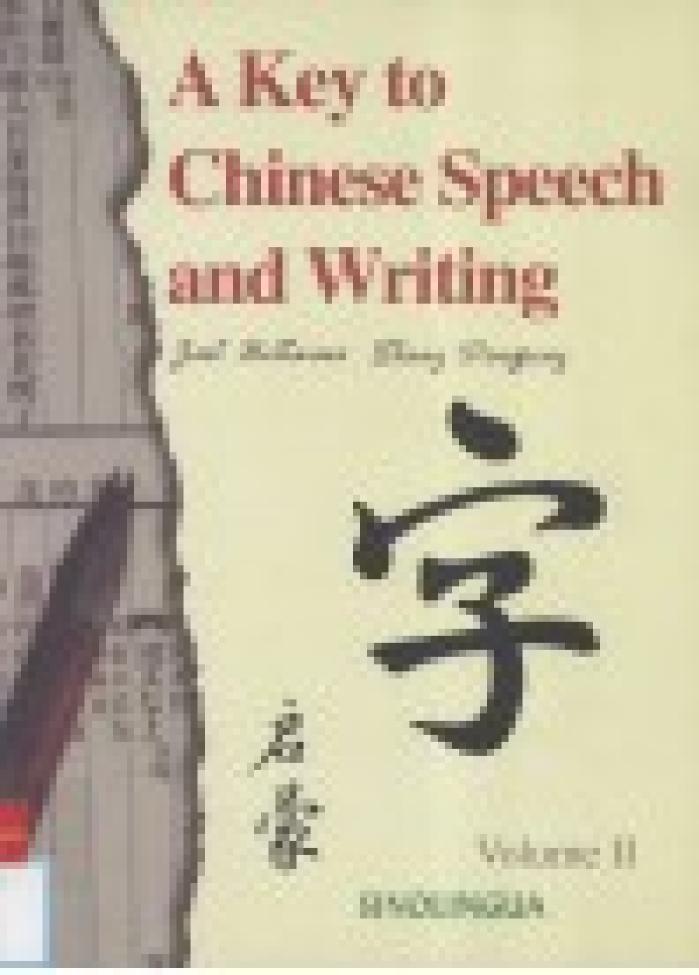
Joël Bellassen Zhang Pengpeng



石层

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Volume II SINOLINGUA



汉语语言文字启蒙

A Key to Chinese Speech and Writing

II

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Preface to the English Edition

The two volumes that make up this method of learning Chinese were published in France at the end of 1989 (I) and 1991 (II) respectively. They are intended for students with no previous knowledge of the language.

We would like to express our gratitude to those colleagues in Germany, America, England, China and Scandinavia who, acquainted with the French manuals, first put forth the idea of an English edition. Our thanks go to them for the continued interest they have shown in the present volumes, in which there is, no doubt, room for improvement. This interest, we feel, has been kindled by an entirely different conception of learning Chinese. Departing from the usual form of teaching in vogue for the last forty years, this new approach is nevertheless intrinsically traditional, in that it shows a great respect for the originality of the Chinese language.

In every aspect of life, only when we chose to look reality in the face, can we avoid encounters with conflict and disorder. In terms of learning Chinese, the written language is not merely a graphic duplicate of the oral sounds. Bearing this consideration in mind, Chinese students as well as their professors must adopt two separate approaches of the language which consist of distinguishing two systems of logic of thought. Those two systems are not identical and they may even conflict with each other. Meanwhile, one has to keep in mind that the Chinese characters as fundamental unit of written language should always be entitles to a specific place and that is what I strove to do in this book. We would like to thank Mrs. Anne Alexis and Ms Jocelyne Finazzi for their attentive editing.

J. B

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ABBREVIATIONS

adj adv conj const el exp fig Fn int loc Mw n neg phon Pn prep pro Qvb s. o. sth. suf Tw vb

v-o

adjective adverb conjunction construction element expression figuratively speaking family name interrogative locative measure word noun negation phonetic proper noun preposition pronoun qualifying verb someone somthing suffix time word verb

verb-object

INTRODUCTION

The present volume is designed to continue along the same lines established in Volume I. From the very beginning our ambition was to present a way of learning Chinese that respects the characteristic genius of this language and its writing system. This task was both easy and arduous. "Easy" because it was simply a matter of allowing the nature of Chinese to emerge i. e. to try to realise the role (lexical, syntactical and cultural) played by sinograms in the Chinese universe in general. The task was at the same time "arduous" because the reading of most textbooks, especially Chinese textbooks, reveals in fact that, to use the words of Heraclites "Nature loves to conceal itself from our view". Such textbooks were in fact influenced by Western schools of thought at the beginning of this century which saw Chinese writing as a "primitive and out of date" tool that only served to "sow confusion in the mind". These textbooks, thus believing it wise to follow the approach of textbooks written in Western languages, closely adopted a course of supressing signs in favour of words (often going so far as not to distinguish the two notions) and refusing to consider the frequency, origin and cursive writing styles of sinograms * . One must admit that such a step cannot be without drastic consequences upon, for example, the multiple meanings of signs which is so vital for the understanding of written work. We were therefore required to ask ourselves what could serve as a didactic for languages that don't use a phonetic system, and then, in conceiving this second volume to adapt our subject matter to the level that was intended.

Completing this volume allows a student to attain a level corresponding to that of having completed second year university.

This volume introduces through 25 lessons 500 supplementary characters, still chosen for their high frequency rate, which are included in more than 4,000 words. The 900 sinograms of the two volumes thus enable a recognition of 90% of characters found in modern readings.

Built upon the base acquired in Volume I, the texts of this volume were conceived within a much less rigid framework. They are either narratives or dialogues on a theme and thus lend themselves naturally to oral exploitation. The contents of these texts are equally divided among literature or stories (including the appearence of original texts such as Tang poems, Lao She and Lu Xun), customs (Chinese given names, Yin and Yang, ...) and from modern life (letters to newspapers, "Are you an auditive or a visual person?"...).

The task of learning the words made up from those new sinograms presented in

each lesson can be approached in many different ways ranging from merely reading the words and trying to guess their meaning to completely mastering them.

The "Snowball" sections which in Voume I appeared after every three lessons have been adapted to suit this new level and are now integrated into every lesson. They now take the form of an extremely effective pedagogic process i. e. explaining Chinese words by "recycling" vocabulary already acquired.

Just as learning Chinese is an adventure, so too is formulating a textbook. The thirst to learn and observations of our own students as well as the welcome given to our first volume by those who have used it, have all been of great encouragement to us. We hope they will be rewarded here.

Joël Bellassen and Zhang Pengpeng Paris, July 1991

^{*} These beginners' textbooks published in China "forgot" to teach the stroke order of the characters that would burden the memory with sinograms of limited use.

TABLE OF 900 CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZA'B'C'D'

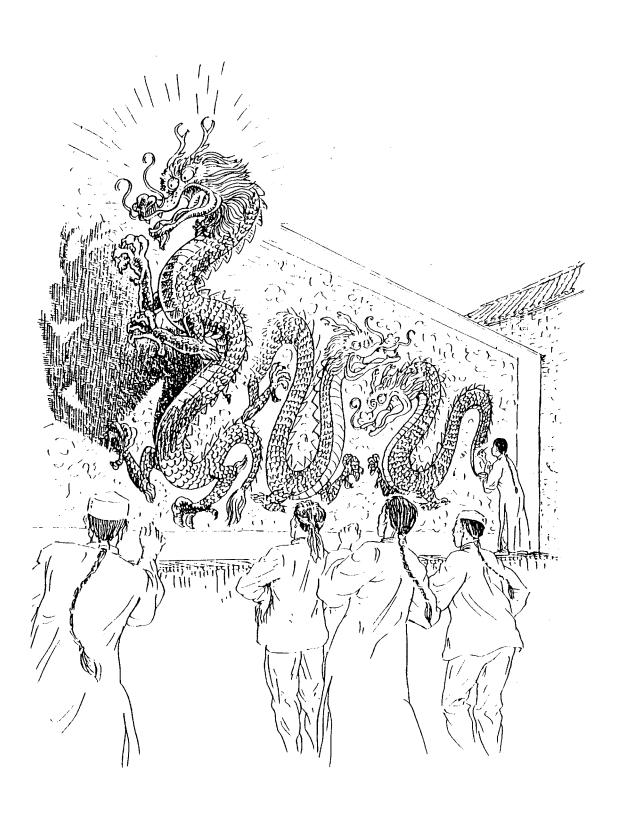
1 啊 爱 安 暗 按 八 把 爸 吧 白 百 拜 班 般 板 半 办 帮 包 保 抱 报 爆 杯 北 被 背 备 本 鼻 2 比笔避必边便遍辨变标表别病并补不部布步才材采彩菜参草层曾茶察 查差产长常场厂唱车彻称成城承程吃冲虫出初除楚处川穿传船窗床创 4 春词此次从村存错答达打大带待代单但淡蛋当党导到道的得灯等低底 5 地第弟点典电店掉调丁定冬东懂动都读独度短断段对队多朵躲饿儿而 6 耳二发乏法反饭范方房防访放非飞费分坟份风封夫服福府父副复富妇 该改概敢感干刚钢高搞告哥歌革隔格个给跟根更工公功共狗够构姑古 8 骨故顾固瓜刮挂怪关观官馆管惯光广规鬼贵国果过还孩海害含汉好号 9 喝河和何合黑很恨红后候呼忽乎湖胡虎户互护花华划画化话怀坏欢环 10 换黄回会婚活火或货获机鸡积基极及集级急几己寄继际记济纪技计季 11 家加假架价间简见建健件江将讲交饺脚角叫教较接街阶结节解姐介界 12 今金斤仅紧近进尽京经精晴景静境究九酒久就旧救居局举句具据剧拒 13 觉绝决军开看康考靠科可课刻客肯空孔口苦哭快筷块况困拉来浪劳老 乐了累类冷离李里理礼立丽利历力例连联脸练凉两辆亮量谅疗料烈林 零○领另龙留流六楼路旅绿虑论落妈马吗买卖满慢忙毛么没美每门们 猛梦迷米密面民名明命某母木目拿哪那男南难脑闹呢内能你年念娘鸟 17 您牛农弄怒女暖怕排派判旁跑培朋皮篇片票品平评漂破普七期骑其奇 齐起气汽器干前钱强墙桥巧切且亲轻青清情请庆穷秋求球区取去趣全 19 缺却确然让扰热人认任日容肉如入三色杀山善商伤上少绍蛇设社谁身 深什神甚生声升省师诗十时识实食始使史是事市室示似视适式士试世 21 势收手守首受书舒熟数术树双水睡顺说思司私死四送拆算虽随岁碎所 22 索他她它台太态谈特疼提题体替天田条铁听庭停通同统头突图土团推 23 托外完玩晚碗万王往忘望为围委位卫味温文闻问我屋无五午武舞物务 24 西息希析习喜洗细系下吓夏先鲜显现线限香乡相想响象向像项消小校 25 笑效些鞋写谢新心信星行形醒姓兴幸性休修需许续选学雪血寻牙呀言 研颜眼演验阳羊养样要药爷也夜叶业一医衣依疑以已意义艺忆易议因 27 音阴印应英影硬映用优由油有友又右鱼于语雨与遇育欲元园原员圆远 28 院愿约月越云运杂在再咱早造则怎增展站张丈章招找照者这着真诊正 整政证知之支织直职值只指纸止至制治致志中钟终种重众周洲州价主 30 住祝注著助专转庄装壮准资子仔字自总走租族足组嘴最昨左作做坐座

TABLE OF RADICALS

	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	,	1		1	N	1	~	1	i	11	+	٢		1
2	ij	П	八	人	1	力	ク	几	儿	4	又	廴	p	ß
3	k	I	刀	力	힌	·.~	Ļ	<i>-</i>	广	门)	寸	‡	エ
4	土	士	44	大	廾	尤	弋	小	口	П	巾	山	1	乡
5	夕	久	1	饣	ョ	尸	囙	己	弓	子	H	女	幺	纠
6	马	«	<i>/</i> ///	斗	文	方	火	Ź	户	木	王	韦	木	犬
7	歹	车	戈	比	瓦	今	止	攴	日	日	水	贝	见	父
8	牛	手	毛	气	攵	片	斤	爪	月	欠	风	殳	爿	毋
9	穴	立	扩	产	示	石	龙	业	目	田	四	皿	钅	矢
10	禾	白	瓜	鸟	用	矛	艮	疋	皮	母	衣	羊	米	耒
11	老	耳	臣	西	页	卢	虫	缶	舌	竹	白	自	血	舟
12	羽	聿	艮	糸	辛	言	麦	走	赤	豆	酉	辰	豕	卤
13	里	足	豸	谷	采	身	角	青	其	雨	齿	黾	食	金
14	隹	鱼	音	革	骨	鬼	髟	麻	鹿	黑	鼠	鼻		

- The radicals from the dictionary 新华字典 Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn (Commercial Press, Beijing, 1979) are used as references here.
- 1A graphic element; 1B (idem)GE; 1C GE; 1D GE; 1E GE; 1F GE; 1G ice; 1H cover; 1I word; 1J two; 1K ten; 1L shelter; 1M basket; 1N divination;
- 2A knife; 2B GE; 2C separation; 2D person; 2E person; 2F to envelope; 2G GE (knife or kneeling person); 2H tea table; 2I person(two legs); 2J private; 2K right hand; 2L elongated step; 2M stamp/seal; 2N mound;
- 3A city; 3B GE; 3C knife; 3D force; 3E GE(seal or kneeling person); 3F water; 3G vertical heart; 3H roof; 3I wide; 3J door; 3K walking; 3L thumb; 3M hand; 3N work;
- 4A searth; 4B scholar; 4C grass; 4D big; 4E joint hands; 4F lame; fault; 4G arrow on a string; 4H little; 4I mouth; 4J wall; 4K towel; 4L mountain; 4M step with left foot; 4N ornament;
- 5A sunset; 5B reverse foot; 5C clawed animal; 5D food; 5E head of pork or a hand seen from side on; 5F corpse; 5G GE; 5H oneself; 5I bow(archery); 5J child; 5K seedling/sprout; 5L woman; 5M thread; 5N silk;
- 6A horse; 6B watercourse; 6C fire; 6D decalitre; 6E written sign; 6F square; 6G fire; 6H heart; 6I door flap; 6J ritual; 6K king or jade; 6L tanned hide; 6M tree; 6N dog, clawed animal;
- 7A death; 7B chariot (vehicle); 7C halberd; 7D comparison; 7E tile; 7F heart; 7G stop/foot; 7H to hit; 7I sun; 7J to say; 7K water; 7L shell; 7M see; 7N father;
- 8A buffalo; 8B hand; 8C hair; 8D breath; 8E hand holding stick; 8F slice; 8G axe; 8H claws; 8I meat or moon; 8J open-mouthed person; 8K wind; 8L pole, mace; 8M plank; 8N prohibit;
- 9A cave; 9B standing up; 9C illness; 9D clothing; 9E sacred revelation(ritual); 9F stone; 9G dragon; 9H activity; 9I eye; 9J field; 9K net; 9L vessel; 9M metal; 9N arrow;
- 10A cereal(rice); 10B white; 10C melon; 10D bird; 10E use; 10F spear; 10G hardness; 10H to match; Mw; 10I skin; 10J mother; 10K clothing; 10L sheep; 10M rice; 10N plouth;
- 11A old age; 11B ear; 11C servant; 11D nest (west); 11E head(page); 11F tiger

 11G reptile; 11H vessel; 11I tongue; 11J bamboo; 11K mortar; 11L nose(oneself); 11M blood; 11N boat;
- 12A feathers; 12B brush; 12C hardness; 12D silk; 12E bitterness; 12F word; 12G wheat; 12H hurried walk; 12I red; 12J stemmed bow, bean; 12K alcohol; 12L cyclical sign; 12M pig; 12N salting;
- 13A hamlet; 13B foot; 13C feline; 13D valley; 13E to distinguish; 13F body; 13G born; 13H blue-green 131 winnowing basket; 13J rain; 13K tooth; 13L turtle; 13M food; 13N metal;
- 14A short-tailed bird; 14B fish; 14C sound 14D leather; 14E bone; 14F ghost; 14G long hair; 14Hhemp; 14I deer; 14J black; 14K rat; 14L nose.



第一课 画龙点睛

传说古代有一位画家在墙上画了四条龙,每条龙画得都很好,像真的一样,可是都没有画眼睛。人们看了都觉得特别奇怪,问他为什么不画眼睛。画家很自信地说:"要是我画上眼睛,龙马上就会飞起来。"人们都不相信,要求他把龙眼睛画上去。他说:"我只画一条。"画家提起笔来在一条龙上画了眼睛。画家刚一画完,立刻下起大雨来。这时,那条有眼睛的龙突然动了起来。过了一会儿,这条龙离开了墙,飞到天上去了。那几条没有眼睛的龙还留在墙上。

这个成语常常指写文章或说话的时候用一两句重要 的话,把意思说得更清楚。如:这句话起到了'画龙点 睛'的作用。

V OCABULARY

Presentation

	1,200 300 00 30 30 10 10 10 10 10 10		
传说	n, vb	chuánshuō	it is said that; legend has it
古代	n	gŭdài	ancient times
墙	n	qiáng	wall
条	Mw	tiáo	[Mw for long slender objects]; clause
眼睛	n	yănjīng	eyes
特别	adv	tèbié	especially, particularly
奇怪	Qvb	qíguài	strange; to be amazed
自信	Qvb	zìxìn	self-confident
相信	vb	xiāngxìn	to believe in , to be sure of
要求	vb, n	yāoqiú	to want, to request; request
突然	adv	tūrán	suddenly
留	yb	liú	to stay
经常	adv	jīngcháng	often
指	vb	zhĭ	to show, to point out
文章	n	wénzhāng	article, text
句	Mw, n	jù	sentence
清楚	Qvb, vb	qīngchu	clear; understand
			그는 그는 이 이 사람들이 마음이 하루는 이번 때문에 없었다. 살물을 잃어보았다.

Use

传说

- ◆ 传说他去国外了。
- ◆ 这是一个传说,不是真的。

条

◆ 一条龙,一条鱼,一条路,一条意见

特别

- ◆ 他的名字很特别。
- ◆ 我特别喜欢吃中国饭。
- ◆ 他汉语说得特别好。

奇怪

- ◆ 他是一个奇怪的人。
- ◆ 没有人来,一点儿也不奇怪。
- ◆ 他的问题提得很奇怪。
- ◆ 真奇怪,都五月了,天气还这么冷!
- ◆ 我们都奇怪他今天怎么没有来。

自信

- ◆ 这个人很自信。
- ◆ 他自信能找到那个地方。

要求

- ◆ 这是我的要求。
- ◆ 我要求你们马上回家!

提

- ◆ 他提着很多东西。
- ◆ 我提了三个问题。
- ◆ 一提起去美国的事,他就不高兴。

突然

- ◆ 他来得很突然。
- ◆ 他突然不高兴了。
- ◆ 突然,他打了我一下。

留

- ◆ 他留在学校工作了。
- ◆ 我朋友想留我在他家吃晚饭。
- ◆ 他把书都留在我这儿了,没有带走。

经常

- ◆ 这是经常的工作。
- ◆ 他经常去看电影。

或

◆ 明天你来或不来都行。

清楚

- ◆ 他的汉字写得很清楚。
- ◆ 这个问题,你清楚不清楚?
- ◆ 他把这个问题讲清楚了。