# Ainhoa Segura & 王鑫 (Wang Xin)

# LEARN CHINESE NOW!

The **BEST WAY** for **BEGINNERS** and **TIPS** about making friends and doing business in China

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# 来学英语吧!

全新的学习方式和初学者入门的诀窍
让你顺利地学会用英语和西方人交流

## Lo Que No Existe

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# 内容

# CONTENTS

# 简介

学习英语是个很困难的过程吗？对于大多数初学者来说，是的。那么，是否有更简单的方式来学习这门语言呢?回答是：当然有！在这本书中你会了解到一种新的学习方式，同时体会到学习英语的过程也可以是轻松快乐的。

首先，我们会在最初的章节里为大家介绍英语的发音。两种语言的发音之间差异并非太大，因此在本文中我们使用大家比较熟悉的汉语拼音，用相同或相近的音节音标进行标注，以方便大家识记（后面的光盘里也会用音频加以说明）。有一些英语独有的发音，学习比较困难，也很难区分，作者提供了一些例子和建议，以方便读者参考学习。

本书的正文中提供了一种全新的方式来教大家学习英语。这是一种很简单的模式：当你打开书的正文，会发现左边一页为中文，右边一页为英文，左右两页的文字呈对称的状态。每个句子里的不同单词或词组，都标有不同颜色的下划线，对应字下方相同颜色的拼音标注，同时也对应另一页在同一行中标有同样颜色下划线的单词或词组。要特别注意一些标有黑色下划线的词语，通常这意味着它们在另一种语言里找不到对应的词来解释和翻译，但却是必须的，这也就更需要我们重点学习。这样大家在阅读过程中，不仅可以学习词句的意思，更还可以进一步了解到语言顺序、说话习惯等知识。通过这样一种细致对比的方式，我们希望能把两种语言的精髓展现给大家。

随书附有一张录音CD，帮助大家学习正确发音。同时，在阅读过程中大家还会发现一些词语上标有1、2、3的小数字，这意味此处有语法重点，可在当前页的底部找到相应注释。

# FOREWORD

Is it really that difficult to learn Chinese? Isn't it possible that there's a fun and simple way to study it? The answer is yes (to the last question, of course!), a definite yes. With this book, you are going to realize learning Chinese is not the über-difficult task it is often thought to be.

This new method you're holding in your hands is both simple and effective. The Chinese language is written in characters stringed one next to the other without any spaces, but that is not to say that every character is a word, or even that every character has a meaning. Identifying the different words in a sentence can be a very difficult task, and it certainly is for the beginner. To solve this problem, we've designed a system of bilingual texts and colored pointers.

The book is a short novel about the lives of some students at Binhai University of Foreign Languages, in Tianjin, China. In reading the novel, you will notice that the left page contains text in Chinese, while the right page contains the same text, but in English. You will also notice that sentences are numbered in both pages, and that all the words in the right pages are underlined with various colors. You ought to read the right page first, and then check the corresponding numbered sentence on the left page. The colors under each English word tell you the meaning of the Chinese word that is underlined with the corresponding color. Under the Chinese characters you will find the phonetic guide, also in color corresponding to the underlined characters. Whenever you see a word with black underline, it means this element is NOT present in the sentence in the other language. In this way, you have a Chinese text that you can understand effortlessly and can repeat or listen to with ease.

The book includes a CD where you will hear all the texts in Chinese, and there's an extra lesson that teaches correct pronunciation. The body of the book is filled with simple explanatory notes, so your journey through Chinese grammar can be as comfortable as possible.

Go ahead! Learn Chinese now! You´ll be surprised how much you will learn while having a good time reading this book.

# 第一部分

## 英语发音

英语和中文的发音是比较接近的，中国人在学习英语的过程中，基本能够正确发出英语中大部份的音。然而在有些单词上，却会出现发音不准确的现象。这往往是因为英语中的一些发音在汉语中无法找到其对应音。下面举一些例子来说明。

1. 英语单元音[iː]和汉字"一"的发音相同，因此读起来可以准确又不费力。但是元音[i]情况则不同。看起来和[iː]只是音长的区别，其实发音部位根本不同。它是前舌硬颚音，不仅音短，而且发音部位比[iː]稍微靠口腔内部，完全是另外一个发音。但是学习者在初学的时候往往通过外形以及近似的发音将[i]判断并读成[iː]的音长缩减版，并且由于[iː]在汉语中有对应音，[i]没有，而把[i]读成[iː]的音长缩减版更容易些，于是造成发音不准确。例如sit读成seat等等.

2. 英语双元音[ai]和汉字"爱"的发音相同。例如当读bike的时候，学习者往往不会出现错误，只要想汉语"爱"的发音，这个单词的元音部分就能读准确。但是英语中的另外两个元音，对于学习者来说容易与[ai]混淆，这两个元音是单元音[e]和[æ]。由于这两个单元音在汉语中没有对应音，对于学习者来说[e]和[æ]听上去类似于[ai]，因此往往会把这三个发音混淆。例如：back往往会读成bike；died往往会读成dead，等等。[e]和[æ]是单元音，与双元音[ai]有很大不同。单元音只有一个元音，所以发音是一次性发出来的。而双元音是由两个单元音组成的。[ai]是由[a]和[i]组成的，所以开始练习发[ai]音的时候，应该先发第一个音再发第一个音，由一滑到二。所以它的发音方式和单元音是有很大区别的。另外的单元音和双元音混淆的例子还有[au]等。

# SECTION 1

## On Chinese pronunciation

Chinese pronunciation can be challenging, particularly for a speaker of Indo-European languages. However, it is not as hard as it may seem. By mastering only a few principles, the English speaker will be able to make herself understood in Chinese with relative ease.

For starters, we'll describe the phonetization system used in this book, namely, 拼音 (pinyin). In the body of the book, you will find some Roman alphabet letters below each Chinese character. Those letters are a pronunciation guide for people unacquainted with the pronunciation of Chinese characters (these include Chinese elementary and high-school students), and are therefore called 拼音 (phonetization). The 拼音 system was developed in China mostly for its own use, and therefore the phonetic value of some of the Roman letters is not the same as its value when transcribing English.

The basic unit of the 拼音 system is the syllable. A syllable, for the purposes of this book, looks like a cluster of Roman letters and a diacritic sign. A cluster is separated from every other cluster by spaces.

A syllable is composed of four parts: a consonantic head, a vocalic nucleus, a consonantic ending, and a tone. Let's talk about these in a little more detail.

Consonantic heads are what we would call consonants. They can´t be part of a syllable by themselves, and they are at the beginning (the head) of the syllable. The Chinese language has 23 of these consonantic heads. Some are pronounced the same way they are pronounced in English, namely, m, n, j, l, s, and w, y, when they begin a word ("world", "young").

3.英语辅音也有类似的发音问题。例如，辅音[v]和[w]容易混淆。[w]是双唇音，发音器官是双唇。而[v]是齿唇音，发音的时候是牙齿接触下嘴唇。当对这两个辅音发音器官不是很了解的时候，而这两个音在汉语当中又没有对应音，学习者往往会把它们混淆。例如，wise读成vise等等。

遇到上述情况，作为英语初学者的我们，无需太过担心。对于这些在中文里不存在或是很难区分的发音，一方面，我们要多听多说，通过不断接触正确的读音，逐渐在脑中形成概念，最终达到熟练掌握，做到能够辨识和正确发音，这需要一个长期而坚持不懈的过程；另一方面，我们可以在听的过程中，通过对句子的理解，辅助我们区分这些易混音，比如：

上面例子中举出的sit和seat两个单词，对中国人来说就是一对很难区分的近音单词。初学者在一开始，几乎感觉不到他们发音的区别。但当我们把它们放在句中，就相对好区分了。

He sits on the seat.（他坐在座位上。）
这里，我们可以通过单词的位置，很容易的分辨出：sit（坐）是动词，通常出现在主语之后，而在定冠词the之后出现的词，必然是名词seat（座位）。

同理，back和bike两个词的区分。
I will come back by bike.（我骑自行车回来。）
come back是固定词组，意为"回来"，那么在介词by后面出现的，也就只能是bike（自行车）了。

上述说的，是作者的一些小经验。想完全正确掌握一门语言的发音，做到听说读写样样精通，必须经过长年累月的积累和刻苦练习。

Some are pronounced just a little differently, namely:

   b is close in pronunciation to "p" in "compound"
   p is close in pronunciation to "p" in "poor"
   d is close in pronunciation to "t" in "content"
   t is close in pronunciation to "t" in "tent"
   g is close in pronunciation to "k" in "concur"
   k is close in pronunciation to "c" in "couch"
   q is close in pronunciation to "ch" in "change"
   x is close in pronunciation to "sh" in "show"
   sh is close in pronunciation to "sh" in "shark"
   zh is close in pronunciation to "j" in "jar"
   ch is close in pronunciation to "ch" in "churn"

And one of them is a sound not usually produced by English speakers:h sounds like an "h" sound with a little vibration added at the back of the mouth. The quality of the vibration (but not the intensity) resembles the vibration found when snoring.

It is important to mention that some syllables have no consonantic head.

Vocalic nuclei are what we know as vowels. The Chinese language has a small set of vowels,

   a is close in pronunciation to the final "a" in "camera"
   e is close in pronunciation to "u" in "fur"
   i is close in pronunciation to "ea" in "cheap"
   o is close in pronunciation to "o" in "bond"
   u is close in pronunciation to "oo" in "school"
   ü is close in pronunciation to "ou" in "youth"

| 笔画 | 名称 | 笔画拼音 | 例字 | 笔画 | 名称 | 笔画拼音 | 例字 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 一 | 横 | héng | 一 | ㄴ | 竖折 | shù zhé | 牙 |
| ㄴ | 竖弯 | shù wān | 四 | 乛 | 横撇 | héng piě | 水 |
| 乛 | 横折 | héng zhé | 王 | 乁 | 斜钩 | xié gōu | 我 |
| 丶 | 点 | diǎn | 六 | 丷 | 提 | í | 我 |
| 丿 | 撇 | piě | 八 | 乛 | 横钩 | héng gōu | 飞 |
| ㇄ | 竖弯钩 | shù wān gōu | 七 | 乁 | 横折斜钩 | héng zhé xié gōu | 称 |
| ㇏ | 捺 | nà | 八 | ㄥ | 撇折 | piě zhé | 么 |
| 丿 | 撇 | piě | 十 | 乀 | 撇点 | piě diǎn | 好 |
| 丨 | 竖 | shù | 小 | 乚 | 卧钩 | wò gōu | 心 |
| 亅 | 竖钩 | shù gōu | 九 | ㇆ | 横折提 | wò gōu | 许 |
| ㇈ | 横折弯钩 | héng zhé wān gōu | 鸟 | 乚 | 竖提 | shù tí | 狼 |
| 乛 | 横折钩 | héng zhé gōu | 鸟 | ㄋ | 横撇弯钩 | héng piě wān gōu | 阴 |
| ㄣ | 竖折折钩 | shù zhé zhé gōu | 阴 | | | | |

A few vocalic combinations (diphtongs or triphtongs) are possible:

combinations with a (ia, ua)
combinations with e (üe)
combinations with i (ai, ei, ui, uai)
combinations with o (ao, uo, iao)
combinations with u (iu, ou)

All combinations sound as they would in English, except for two, namely,

ui sound like "uei" or the English word "way"
iu sound like "io" in the English word "kiosk"

On top of this, when placed after the vocalic nucleus "o" there´s no consonantic ending, the sound changes a bit:

o in final position sound like the combination"uo".

Consonantic endings are consonants that can appear after the nucleus. Mandarin Chinese has only two:

n, pronounced like the "n" in "din",
ng, pronounced like the "ng" in "gang".

Tones are the most difficult feature of the Chinese tongue for speakers of Indo-European languages. The tone is a certain stamp in pitch and volume that distinguishes syllables with the same consonantic and vocalic values. Every syllable in Chinese has a tone. In writing, it is shown by a diacritic sign on top of the Roman letters. Mandarin Chinese has four tones:

• First tone ( 妈 mā )  flat tone, resembles the sound of a bell,
• Second tone ( 来 lái ) rising tone, resembles the sound of a question (like "really" in "Really? This present is for me?")
• Third tone ( 给 gěi ) falling-rising tone, resembles the sound

## 汉字笔画名称表
### The Table of Stroke's Names for Chinese Characters

| 序号 | 笔画 | 名称 | 例字 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 一 | 横 | 大 |
| 2 | 丨 | 竖 | 十 |
| 3 | 丿 | 撇 | 八 |
| 4 | 丶 | 点 | 主 |
| 5 | ㇏ | 捺 | 人 |
| 6 | ㇕ | 横折 | 口 |
| 7 | ㇀ | 提 | 地 |
| 8 | ㇆ | 横折钩 | 月 |
| 9 | 亅 | 竖钩 | 小 |
| 10 | ㇇ | 横撇 | 水 |
| 11 | ㇖ | 横钩 | 你 |
| 12 | ㇄ | 竖弯钩 | 元 |
| 13 | ㇜ | 撇折 | 去 |
| 14 | ㇙ | 竖提 | 良 |
| 15 | ㇗ | 竖折 | 山 |
| 16 | ㇛ | 撇点 | 女 |
| 17 | ㇞ | 竖折折钩 | 弟 |
| 18 | ㇂ | 斜钩 | 我 |
| 19 | ㇌ | 横撇弯钩 | 那 |
| 20 | ㇘ | 横折提 | 课 |
| 21 | ㇃ | 卧钩 | 心 |
| 22 | ㇚ | 弯钩 | 了 |
| 23 | ㇟ | 横折弯钩 | 九 |
| 24 | ㇟ | 竖弯 | 四 |
| 25 | ㇍ | 横折弯 | 没 |
| 26 | ㇡ | 横折折钩 | 凤 |
| 27 | ㇉ | 横斜钩 | 飞 |
| 28 | ㇊ | 横折折撇 | 及 |
| 29 | ㇅ | 竖折折 | 专 |
| 30 | ㇎ | 竖折撇 | 鼎 |
| 31 | ㇅ | 横折折 | 凹 |
| 32 | ㇤ | 横折折折 | 凸 |

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of a rethorical- sarcastic question (like the word "really" in "Really? Do you expect me to believe that?"),
• Fourth tone ( 去qù ) falling tone, resembles the English syllabic stress.

There is a fifth tone, that is left unshown (there is no diacritic sign on top of the Roman letters). Its value changes according to the preceding tone, a subject matter that would take a lot of pages to describe. Mastery of the tones is critical in Chinese speaking. Pay attention to them from the beginning and you will reap a bounty of benefits.

| 出 | ㄴ ㄴ ㄩ 屮 出 出 |
| 母 | ㄥ � ㄗ 母 母 母 |
| 毋 | ㄥ � ㄗ 毋 |
| 贯 | ㄥ 口 毌 毌 毌 贯 贯 贯 |
| 爿 | ㄴ ㄐ ㄐ 爿 |
| 片 | ノ ノ ┌ 片 |
| 丑 | コ ㄋ 刀 丑 |
| 可 | 一 ㄒ ㄒ 可 可 |
| 哥 | 一 ㄒ ㄒ 可 可 可 可 哥 哥 哥 |
| 巨 | 一 ㄢ ㄢ 巨 |
| 区 | 一 ㄋ 区 区 |
| 凶 | ノ メ 凶 凶 |
| 雨 | 一 ㄷ 币 币 雨 雨 雨 |
| 需 | 一 ㄷ ㄏ 币 币 雨 雨 雨 霄 霄 零 零 需 需 |
| 面 | 一 ㄏ ㄏ 币 而 而 面 面 面 |
| 万 | 一 ㄋ 万 |
| 方 | 丶 一 方 方 |
| 力 | ㄋ 力 |
| 刀 | ㄋ 刀 |

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# SECTION 2
# 第二部份

## Start learning chinese
## 开始学习英语