

## Pinyin and tones (shēngdiào) drill: p.24—27

	a o e ai ei ao ou an en ang eng ong	i ia ie iao iu in iang ing iong	u ua uo uai ui uan un uang	ü üe üan ün
b p m f d t n l g k h	A da ge	B di		F n, l, only
z c s zh ch sh r	C ze zha		D zu zhu	
j q x		E ji		F ju

compiled by  
Stella Norman

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A	dōngfēng hēi māo dōu gāo	dōngnán bālóu hēi é dōu máng kāi mén	hēibǎn hēi gǒu dōu dǒng dōngběi	dōu bèn dōu dà	tāmen gēge
B	dōngbiān dōngtiān yīntiān	sān nián yīn yáng Báilí	bādiǎn fāng liǎn hēi niǎo	Dīnglì shūdiàn	diūle
C	chōu yān zhēn gāo	shēngcí hē chá	shēntǐ zhēn hǎo	chī fàn shāngyè zhēn è shēng bìng	shēng·rì zhī·dào zhēnde bēizi
D	zhēn duō chūntiān duō chī	zhōngguó yīngwén guān mén suīrán suāntián	duōshǎo zhōngwǔ	gōngzuò zhūròu yīnwèi shuō huà	zhuōzi chuāng·hù yīn·wèi
E	jīntiān fēiji Xī'ān xiāngjiāo qiūtiān	xīnnián fāngié jīnnián	qiānbǐ qī běn xiānggǎng hē jiǔ zhēn xiǎo	Xīzàng kōngqì gāoxìng gānjìng	xīng·xīng tīng·jiàn ān·jìng
F	yuānyāng xūn jī	xūn yú gōngyuán Gāoxióng hēi yún xuānchuán	zhēn yuǎn quēshǎo	zhēn lǜ xūn ròu qīyuè xiōngdì yīngjùn	

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A	bái mǎo fángdōng nóng gōng	Táinán Éméi hóngtáng báitáng	Táiběi Hónghǎi bái gǒu	nánkàn fángkè tóutòng	Pópo hóngle
B	míngtiān nánbiān máoyī bié diū!	míngnián bié pá! má yóu	niú nǎi tiānbǐng yíngyǎng lán niǎo	bié tiào! bú yòng liángmiàn	péng·yǒu biéde
C	Táizhōng shíyī chá bēi yángcōng zhájī	Chángchéng rénmín shí nián hóng chá értóng	shíwǔ cídiǎn	niúròu shìer zázhì	shénme míngzi érzi háizi
D	Táiwān zuótiān bié kǔ! shuí shuō? nánguā	Huánghé huídá chúfáng shuí lái? shuí lái?	huánghé niǎo rúguǒ shuí dòng? píngguǒ	búduì yíwàn yíkuài shuí huì?	róng·yì hútu
E	Chángjiāng Nánjīng xióngmāo huí jiā qí chē	lángiú zúqiú qiánnián qiáoliáng	xióngzhāng píjiǔ érqiě	Chóngqìng bié xiào! qíguài qíngkuàng qíncài	huí·qù
F	quán jiā júhuā	xuéxí quán guó tóngxué bái yún	nán nǚ quántǐ báixuě	xuéxiào bú qù máguè juéding	júzi qúnzi xué·shēng juéde

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A	běifēng hěn hēi deng tā	běi mén hěn máng hěn nán lǎopó děi láu	hěn nǎo děi pǎo Běihǎi nǎ běn	hěn è hěn lèi gǎnmào	bǎole hǎo ba nǎ ge?
B	liǎngtiān běibiān bǐnggān	yǒumíng liǎng tiáo hěn tián nǎiyóu	liǎng běn liǎngdiǎn lǐngdǎo tiěbǐng	liǎng gè liǎng liàng mǎi piào Miǎndiàn yǒu yòng yě yào	nǐmen nǐ ne?
C	lǎoshī shǎo chī pǎochē	zhōngzú cǎi chá shèngchéng	hěn zǎo zhǐhǎo shǒubiāo zōngtǒng	chǎo miàn chǎo fàn zǎo fàn hěn rè shao kàn	sǎngzi zěnme yǐzi
D	huōchē hěn suān	měiguó gěi shuǐ?	lǎohǔ zǔmǔ huǒtuǐ suǒyǐ	zǔfù wǎnfàn zǎo shuǐ hěn guài nǚlì	wǒmen ěrduo zuǐba
E	Běijīng mǔgān xīhuān jiǔqiān xiǎoxīn	yǒuqián jǐ nián? xiǎo qiáo	xiǎojiě xǐ zǎo zuǒ jiǎo liǎojiě	qǐngwèn jǐ gè? jiěmèi xiǎofèi xiě xìn	yǎn·jīng jiějie jiǎozi
F	Niǔyuē nǚbīng yǔyǎ	lǚxíng nǚrén xiǎo yú gǔ qián	yǔsǎn xuǎnjǔ xiǎo nǚ lǚguǎn yěxǔ	jiǔyuē yǔjì fǎlù xuǎn kè	nǚ·xù nǚer

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A	bù hēi kàn tā dà māo pà tā ài māo	bù lái bù hóng dà mén hòulái dà fó	bù dòng bù lěng dà kǎo	tài pàng hàipà dàgāi	bāba tāitai
B	miànbāo liù tiān kètīng diàndēng	tài liáng liù tiáo	yìbǎi liùdiǎn miànbǐng mòbǐ	bànyè tài liàng liù piàn dà miào	tài.yáng lìhai
C	zài tīng nàozhōng chàng gē mìshū tài zāng	èrshí zài lái zhèngmíng	Rìběn Shànghǎi sìbǎi yòu shǒu cǎichǎng cèsuǒ	Hànzi dànshì diànshì pàng shǒu shǒu ròu zài nàr	zhège rìzi rèn.shí rè.nào
D	Sìchuān zài shuō wàigōng	Guìlín wàiguó wèntí wàipé dìtú	fùmǔ bàn wǎn  huòzhě tiào wǔ	sùshè diànhuà kuàilè shèhuì huàbào	dài.fu wǎngle zuìle dōufu
E	qìchē lājiao fùqīn xiàtiān	liànxí jiàngyóu qūnián xiàngpí bù xíng!	qìshuǐ yòu jiǎo	shìjiè shuǐjiào zàijiàn xiànzài jiàoshì	xièxie kèqī fùqīn
F	dùjuān	Yuènnán dàxué qūnián tài gíong huàxué	Hàn yǔ xià yǔ xià xuě bù yuǎn bù xǔ	liù yuè èryuè xùnliàn yùndòng	yuè.liàng

## CHINESE SCRIPT

Xǔ Shèn (58?-147? A.D.) classified all characters into six categories which he called 六书 "the six principles of writing." Of the six categories, only four are concerned directly with the structure of graphs.

- (1) zhǐshì (指事): words belonging to this category generally do not refer to physical objects but to various relational and abstract concepts. 一 二 上 下 本 末  
The number of such graphs is small.
- (2) Xiàngxíng (象形), graphs are pictographs; in one sense or another they are visual representations of the things denoted by the words they stand for. This category of graphs is much larger than (1)
- (3) huìyì (会意: "joined meanings"): a huìyì character generally has two graphic components whose meanings taken together suggest another word; for example: 休 步;  
It is a fairly large category.
- (4) Xíngshēng (形声), phonetic compounds, form by far the largest category of graphs in Xǔ Shèn's time, as it still does today. A xíngshēng character consists of two elements, one of which gives a clue to the semantic category of the word represented and the other a clue to its sound.

子 身 月 牛 前 門 木 木

(青 qīng) 清 情 请 晴 睛 蜻 靖 精 菁

(马 mǎ) 吗 妈 玛 蚂 骂 码

Prof. Lǐ Xiàodìng (1977:41) indicates  
that of the characters in Xǔ Shèn's  
dictionary "Shuō wén jiězì," 81.2% are  
(4) xíngshēng and 12.3% are (3) huìyì;

The remaining two categories of the 六书 classification strictly speaking do not refer to graphic structure.

- (5) jiǎjiè (loan characters) are graphs originally devised to write one word which later are borrowed to represent the sound of another, often totally unrelated word.
- (6) Zhuǎnzhù: has been debated by Chinese scholars for many centuries, but its precise significance is still controversial.

(based on Jerry Norman's book "Chinese")

Radical: bùshǒu 部首

A LIST OF COMMON RADICALS FOR FIRST YEAR STUDENTS OF CHINESE

By: Daniel Hsieh

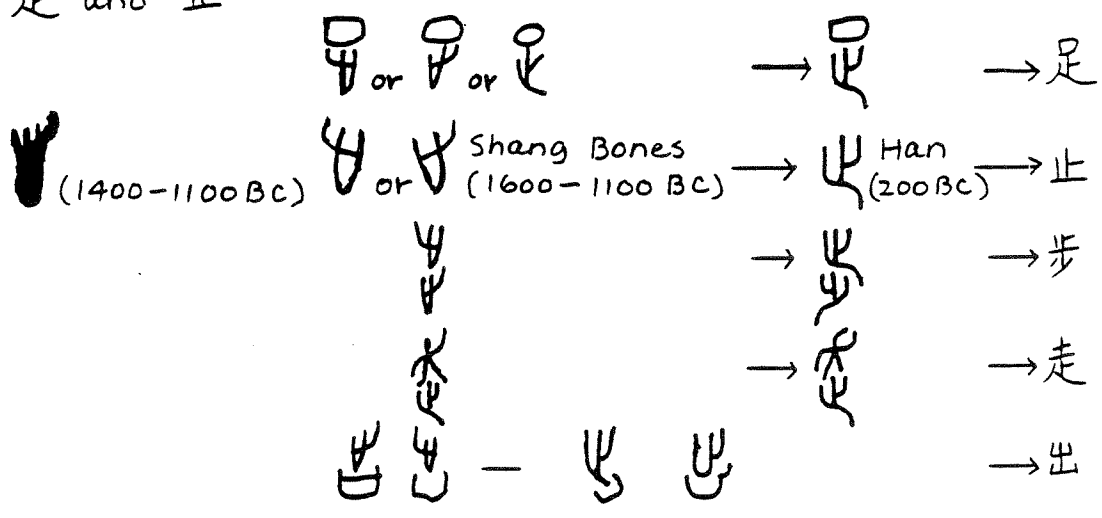
Most, but not all Chinese characters are made up of two elements--a radical and phonetic. The phonetic often will hint at the pronunciation of a character, the radical will hint at its meaning. For example, the radical for water, shuǐ 氵 (水) combines with different phonetics to form the characters for "river", "ocean", "soup", etc. Some radicals are characters in themselves. For example, the radical kǒu (口) is the character for "month". It combines with other phonetics; however, to mean "yell", "eat", "spit", etc. There are over 200 radicals in Chinese writing system. (There are 184 radicals in Xīnhuá Zìdiǎn). Below is a list of the most common radicals. Learning them will help you to understand and memorize many the characters you will encounter as a beginning student of Chinese.

1. 亻 (人) rén 人 people, person 你 他们 休\* 位 住 [什 件 借 作 但]
2. 冫 bīng ice 冷 冰 凉 冻 冬 [净 次 况 习]
3. 讠 (言) yán words, speech 语 词 说 译 课 请 谁 认 访 让 话 谢
4. 力 lì 力 strength, force 努 力 男\* 劳 动 助 办 加
5. 土 (土) tǔ earth, dirt, soil 地 场 坐 城 块 堂 墙 去 在 基
6. 扌 tǐshǒu } hand 把 找 操 打 技 指 接 挂 抄 排 提 握  
手 shǒu 掌 拿 (hold, take) 手
7. 艹 (草) cǎo grass 英 药 苦 茶 (chá) 花 (flower) 蓝 草 (grass)  
菜 (vege) 苹 [节 劳 黄]
8. 口 (xiǎo) kǒu mouth 叫 吃 喝 (to drink) 口 [可 右 只 句 后]  
哪 吗 啊 吧 呢 呀 号 名 员
9. 囗 wéi enclosure 囗 (dà kǒu) 图 国 园 圆 (round, circle) [四 因]

- |                               |                 |  |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 10. 个 (食) shí                 | food, to eat    | 饭馆 饿(è) 饼 (cake) 食   |
| 11. 忄 shùxīn<br>心 xīn         | } heart         | 忙快慢情惯懂怕(pà)<br>念怎意思思想感志忘*(forget) 息                          |
| 12. 门 (門) mén                 | gate, door      | 門 问* 间* 阅 闻<br>開 = 开 關 = 关                                   |
| 13. 氵 sāndiǎnshuǐ<br>(水) shuǐ | water           | 没法注汽海河 (river) 湖 (lake) 淨<br>酒*(wine) 汤 (soup) 洗 (wash) 汉汽清  |
| 14. 宀 bǎogàir                 | roof            | 安*家*室*宿*字*客*完*定*度  |
| 15. 辶 zǒuzhīr                 | stop + go       | 这 远 近 过 还 边 进 送 迎 道  |
| 16. 女 nǚ                      | female          | 女 妈 姐 妹 好* 姓* 婦*(woman)                                      |
| 17. 纟 (糸) jiǎosī              | silk, thread    | 纸 红 绿 练 给 经 (warp longitude)                                 |
| 18. 木 mù                      | wood, tree      | 椅 校 机 树 林*(forest) 根 (root)<br>桌 东 (東) 果* 本 李                |
| 19. 日 rì                      | sun             | 时 明* 昨 晚 晴 暖 早 春   |
| 20. 贝 (貝) bèi                 | cowries         | 贵 (expensive) 费 (fee) 赌 (gamble) 赛<br>贪 (greedy) 买 = 买 卖 = 卖 |
| 21. 见 (見) jiàn                | see, perceive   | 观 览 觉  |
| 22. 灬 sìdiǎnhuǒ<br>火 huǒ      | } fire          | 点 (點) 热 烈 照 煮 (boil)<br>炼 烧 烟 (smoke cigarette) 烤 炸 (fry) 灯  |
| 23. 礻 (示) shì                 | to show, reveal | 社* 礼* (ceremony) 神 (god) 视*<br>福 (good fortune) 祸 (disaster) |
| 24. 目 mù                      | eye             | 看* 相 睡 <u>眼睛</u> (eye) 瞎 (blind)                             |
| 25. 钅 (金) jīn                 | gold, metal     | 铅 钢 锻 钱 钟 铝 (Al) 金   |

26. 禾 (hé) grain 和秋\*季科种 (to plant)  
 hémù 香\* (fragrant, aromatic)
27. 疒 bìzipáng sick 病疼疤 (scar) 痒 (itch) 疯 (crazy)
28. 穴 (xuè) cave, hole 空穿\*窗穷 (poor, poverty)  
 xuèbǎogàir
29. 衤 (衣) clothes 衣裡 = 里 衬裙 (skirt) 袋 (bag)  
 补 (patch, mend) 袖 (sleeve)
30. 足 (足) zú foot 足跟 踢 跑 跳 路

"足" and "止"



31. 雨 (雨) yǔ rain 雨 雪 零 霜 (frost) 露 (dew)  
 電 = 电 雷 (thunder) 雹 (hail)

\* huì yì: p. 3 (3)

Basic Strokes	Examples	Some Variants and Combined Strokes	Examples
丶	文	丶 丶	小 茶
		丶 丶	不 外
一	大	フ フ	口 五
		フ フ	同 羽
		フ フ	刀 力
		フ フ	又 水
		フ フ	字 你
		フ フ	朵 段
		フ フ	凡 亢
		フ フ	及 建
		フ フ	乃 阿
		フ フ	乙 吃
		フ フ	氣 風
丨	中	丨 丨	小 才
		丨 丨	比 衣
		丨 丨	山 忙
		丨 丨	也 孔
		丨 丨	馬 巧
ノ	人	ノ ノ	片 月
		ノ ノ	千 位
		ノ ノ	系 去
		ノ ノ	女 巡
ㄨ	入	ㄨ ㄨ	這 走
ノ	法		
冫	冫	冫 冫	我 代
		冫 冫	心 必

1. From top to bottom

Examples: 

三	一 二 三	高	一 言 高
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2. From left to right

Examples: 

你	亻 你	啊	口 呖 啊
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3. From outside to inside

Examples: 

同	冂 同	風	几 風 風
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4. Left-falling precedes right-falling

Examples: 

人	丿 人	又	丿 又
---	-----	---	-----

5. Horizontal precedes crossing vertical or other downstroke

Examples: 

十	一 十	天	二 丿 天
---	-----	---	-------

6. Box precedes crossing vertical or other downstroke

Examples: 

中	口 中	史	口 史 史
---	-----	---	-------

7. Bottom horizontal last

Examples: 

王	二 丿 王	正	丿 丿 正
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8. Inside precedes the sealing stroke

Examples: 

日	冂 日 日	因	冂 因 因
---	-------	---	-------

9. Middle precedes the two sides

Examples: 

小	丿 小 小	水	丿 丿 水
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10. Top left dot first; top right dot last

Examples: 

為	丶 丿 為 為	找	扌 找 找
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八、汉字的基本笔画 Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters

笔画 Strokes	名称 Names	运笔方向 Directions of strokes	例字 Examples
丶	点 diǎn	↘	不 们 六
一	横 héng	→	不 大 五
丨	竖 shù	↓	不 你 忙
丿	撇 piě	↙	八 不 大
㇇	捺 nà	↘	八 大 体
㇀	提 tí	↗	汉 我 报
→	横钩 hénggōu	→	你 好 字
↓	竖钩 shùgōu	↓	你 好 小
㇇	斜钩 xiégōu	↘	我 纸 民
㇇	横折 héngzhé	→	五 口 吗
㇇	竖折 shùzhé	↘	忙 七 画

九、汉字笔顺规则 Rules of Stroke-order of Chinese Characters

例字 Examples	笔顺 Stroke-order	规则 Rules
十	一 十	先 横 后 竖 "héng" precedes "shù"
人	丿 人	先 撇 后 捺 "piě" precedes "nà"
三	一 = 三	从 上 到 下 From top to bottom
什	亻 什	从 左 到 右 From left to right
月	冂 月	从 外 到 内 From outside to inside
国	冂 国	先 里 头 后 封 口 Inside precedes the sealing stroke
小	亅 小	先 中 间 后 两 边 Middle precedes the two sides