第六课 Lesson 6

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字的笔画(四) Strokes(4):

汉字的笔画大约有三十多种,大部分已在前五课学到了,现将已学过的笔画归纳如下:

We have since learnt most of the 30 odd strokes in the previous 5 lessons and now we sum up them briefly as under:

笔 画 Strokes	名 称 Names	例 字 Examples	笔 画 Strokes	名 称 Names	例 字 Examples
_	横 héng	= =	<u>L</u>	竖折 shùzhé	画
7	横折 héngzhé	吗	ı	竖提 shùtí	纸
1	竖 shù	不	2	撇折 piězhé	么
,	撇 piě	1		撇点 piědiǎn	好
	捺 nà	八	7	横撇 héngpiě	对
, in t	点 diǎn	你	7	横折钩 héngzhégōu	们
, .	提 tí	报	1	横折提 héngzhétí	谁
7	横钩 hénggōu	你	七	横折弯钩 héngzhéwāngōu	杂
1	竖钩 shùgōu	对	3	横折弯钩 héngzhéwāngōu	那
L	斜钩 xiégōu	我	3	横折弯撇 héngzhéwānpiě	这
<u>\</u>	平钩 pínggōu	志	L	竖弯钩 shùwāngōu	他
)	弯钩 wāngōu	子	5	竖折折钩 shùzhézhégōu	吗

在上述笔画中,最基本的只有下列八种:

Out of the above strokes, the following 8 are the basic ones:

héng | shù
piě \ nà
diǎn - tí
gōu ¬ zhé

汉字的笔画,不论在哪个字里,横(一)都不能由右向左,竖(1)都不能由下向上,撇()都不能由左下向右上,捺(\)都不能由右下向左上,这是必须牢记的。联合的笔画,写法跟基本笔画是一致的。

Note that the horizontal stroke is by no means written from right to left, the vertical stroke is never written from bottom to top, the down stroke to the right should not be written from bottom-left to top-right and the down stroke to the left should not be written from bottom right to top-left. The combined strokes are written in the same way as the basic ones.

掌握并且写熟这些笔画,是写好汉字的第一步。

The first step to good handwriting of characters is to grasp the strokes.

汉字的书写(一): The Hand-writing of Chinese characters(1):

汉字笔画基本上是直线条的,这与曲线条的拉丁字母不同,但是直线条的汉字笔画并不像一堆堆直直的小棍子,这是因为中国自古就用毛笔书写。铅笔、钢笔和圆珠笔直到近代才普遍地使用起来。毛笔的笔头是用鼬或羊的毛制成的。毛笔写起字来,每一笔画都有粗有细,显得美观而有力。写得好的毛笔字也是好的艺术品。现在我们通常都用钢笔或圆珠笔,但在书写时,仍十分注意笔画的轻、重、粗、细。

The strokes of Chinese characters are roughly straight and that is different from Latin alphabet. However, the strokes are not as straight and rigid as sticks, because they are written with a Chinese brush. Only in recent times, did it become more and more popular to write with pens, pencils or ball-pointed pens. The Chinese brush with which the characters are written are made of weasel or sheep hair. Strokes written with a Chinese brush are not evenly of the same thickness and so they look nice and vigorous. Beautiful handwriting is an artistic creation. We should pay attention to the strength we use and proper, thickness of each stroke, though we use pens or ball-pointed pens to write characters now-adays.

	,	- Committee of the second seco
1	七	- t
2	九) 九
3	+	- +
4	不	ープオ不
5	地	Et al a de la companya de la company
	200	也
6	方	油方方方
		d lais, Manda (et ad) of minds of a street for the street of the street
7	画	田(1 7 日 田 田)
0	+12	# (the forest) I to putting them 4 at [
8	报	艮(プ P B 艮)
	let.	4 (1 4 4)
9	纸	氏(一 亡 丘 氏)
10	1	1
10	什	Tipin a balt to the second of
11	么	
1.1	4	4(2 4)
12	那	那
13	买	
13	大	头(、; 三 头 头)
14	回	1

Ξ、	阅	读	Read the	follo	wing	:			
						(-)			
		这是这是							
	A:	这是	谁 de (poss	essive	parti	cle)报纸?			
	В:	这是	我 de 报纸	0					
						(二)			
	A:	这是	什么?						
	В:	这是i	画报。						
	A:	这是	你 de 画报	吗?					
	В:	不是。							
	A:	这是	老师(lǎosh	ī) de Ī	可报口	马?			
	В;	不知法	道(zhīdào)	0					
	C:	这不	是老师(lǎc	shī)de	e画扌	设,这是我居	朋友 de 画	设。	
						(三)			
						(-)			
	A :	你上	那儿?						
	В:	我上	那个地方,	买报组	E.				
	A :	我也	上那儿,买	画报。					
四、	45	\sqrt{1}	Exercises						
1. E	-		Exercises	•					
			strokes:						
	V 1 1 L	e the s	strokes:				11177	anII i e i i	
8	9	1			The Control of the Co		- 6 1/2		JA CELLE
	i Alb	1					H H		A III
		411							
2. 在	E括	号里均	真写含有下	列字詞	素的5	字:			
V	Vrit	e char	acters in tl	ne bra	ckets	containing	the follow	ing com	onents:
1) -	b	()	()			
2))	C, 1	()	()			
3) /	\	()	()			

第七课 Lesson 7

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字的笔画(五) Strokes (5):

学习汉字,除了要掌握基本笔画以外,还必须注意:

In addition to the grasp of basic strokes, the following points are to be noted in learning the characters:

1. 笔画的形状:一个字该用哪些笔画,是有规定的,不能随便改换,如:"天"上面是一横,如改换成一撇,则成了"夭"(yāo)。

每个字笔画的长短、间隔距离也有一定的要求。如"人"左边的一撇写短了,则成了"人"(rù)。再拉开了距离,便成了"八"(bā)。

笔画相交时,出头与不出头也很重要,如"天"中的撇如果出了头,则成了 "夫"(fū)。

The shape of a stroke: A character is composed of fixed strokes which can not be altered freely, e.g., the first stroke of Ξ is a horizontal one and if it is substituted by \wedge , the character will turn into Ξ which is pronounced yāo.

The length of a stroke and interval between strokes are also important, e.g., if \prime in \bigwedge is shortened, the character will turn into \bigwedge which is read $r\dot{u}$. If you put them in separation, the character becomes $\bigwedge(b\bar{\alpha})$.

It is also important to make clear whether a stroke crosses or touches another, e.g., if the \prime in Ξ crosses the first horizontal stroke (-), the character becomes Ξ (\tilde{u}).

2. 笔画的数目:每个字有多少笔画,也有一定的规定,多一笔不行,少一笔也不行。如"大"多了一笔,便成了"天"或"夫",少了一笔,便成了"人",都成了不同的字。

Number of strokes in a character: The number of strokes is fixed and no addition nor omission is allowed, e.g., if you add a horizontal stroke (-) to \pm , you will get \pm or \pm and if you omit one, you will get \pm .

3. 笔画的位置:每个字笔画的位置也是固定的,笔画位置颠倒,也会变成别的字或是错字了。如"部"(bù)左右字素的位置颠倒一下,便成了"陪"(péi); "太"(tài)中的点,如果写到右上方,便成了"犬"(quǎn)字。

Position of stroke: The strokes are arranged in a fixed way and if you make it other-

wise, the character will turn wrong or into quite another one, e.g., if you arrange the two components of 部 in another way, the character 部 turns into 陪(péi), and if you put the dot in 太(tài) on the top-right, the character is read quǎn 犬 meaning "dog".

笔顺规则(三) Rules for stroke-order(3):

前边讲的笔顺规则:先横后竖,先撇后捺,先左后右,先上后下,先外后内,都是最基本的,但不是绝对的,而是相对的,互相制约的。例如:一般应先横后竖,但当竖在横的左边时,就要先写竖,再写横,"上"、"桌"等都是第一笔写竖,第二笔写横。又如,有的横笔在中间,而且地位突出,那么,横笔要最后写。如"女"中的横笔,就要最后写。

We have learnt the basic rules for stroke order; the horizontal before the vertical, the down stroke to the left before that to the right, from left to right, from top to bottom and the containing before the contained.

However, they are not absolute rules but relative and mutually conditioned, e.g., the general rule is to write the horizontal stroke before the vertical stroke, but if the vertical is to the left of the horizontal, the vertical precedes the horizontal, therefore, the first stroke of \bot and ♀ is the vertical one. The horizontal stroke in the middle and prominent position should be written last, e.g., the one in ৃ.

先进人,后关门:这是一个比喻。意思是四面包围(口)的结构,要先写"口",再写里边的字心,最后写底下的横,使字封上了口,这就好像人进了门,再关门。如:

Write the enclosing strokes first and then those enclosed and finally the sealing horizontal stroke at the bottom. This rule is figuratively stated as "Close the door after you have entered the room". Examples:

1	四	1	\bigcap	77	pr	四	Residential States	TIR E
	£	手	(-	=	=	手)		
2	看	目	(1	П	FI	F	目)	mù eye

3	知	关(' ' ' ' + 关)	
	7,6		
4	道	首(` ' ' ' 首)	shŏu
7	10	i	
5	44	白(' 个 白 白 白)	
5	的	勺 (, 勺勺)	
6	+	生(- = + 生)	
6	青	A Mark the Orleany of the production of the second	
7	年	1 七 台 台	
8	+	ナ (ー ナ)	
8	有	F) Telegrand pulses process and the second pulses pulses process and the second pulse pulses process and the second pulse puls	
0	ार	; (· · ;)	
9	没	殳() 个 殳)	
10	中	, 中	
11	文	、一丁文	
12	姐	* with the same of	
2	XEL	且(1 月月且)	qiě
3	电	1 口 日 电	11
4	视	オ (` ナ オ オ) (示)	shì
	170	П (1 П п п)	n see

(-)

A: 这是你的报吗?

B: 好。你不看电视吗?	
A: 我不看,你看吧! (ba ε	a modal particle expressing a moderate command)
、练习 Exercises:	
写出包括下列笔画的汉字:	
Give characters containing th	ne following strakes.
1) _	ic following strokes;
2)	
.)	
哈下列汉字注音:	
Transcribe the following char	actors.
	actis.
)月(
用汉字回答下列问题:	
	ng in above store
	ns in characters:
	ma?
) N <mark>i m</mark> ăi shénme?	

25

(二)

B: 不是,我没有报。这是谁的报?

A: 姐姐,我看看(read)你的中文画报。

C: 我也不知道。

D: 这是图书馆的报。

第八课 Lesson 8

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

笔顺规则(四) Rules for stroke-order(4):

先中间后两边:竖画在中间,地位又突出,而且不跟其他笔画相交,或者竖画的底下有挡笔,竖画就要先写。如:

The middle stroke before the strokes on both sides: When a vertical stroke is in the middle and prominent position and it doesn't cross other stroke; or there is a stroke under it, it should be written first. Examples:

小:1 1 小

山: 」 ப 山 (shān mountain)

水: 1 月 水 水 (Shuǐ water)

但是,若竖画跟其他笔画相交,而且底下没有挡笔,竖画就要后写。如:

However, if it crosses other stroke or there is no stroke under it, the vertical stroke should be written last. Example:

中:口口中

下表总结了汉字笔画书写顺序的基本规则(简称"笔顺规则"):

The basic rules for the order to write the strokes of a character are summarized in the following table:

	Auto same	In and		
例 字	笔 顺	规则		
Examples	Stroke-order	Rules		
<u></u>	L	先横后竖		
		The horizontal before the vertical		
	, ,	先撇后捺		
^		The down stroke to the left before that to the right		
		先上后下		
_	= =	From top to bottom		

好	女 好	先左后右 From left to right
同	门 同	先外后内 The outer strokes before the inner strokes
国	口 国 国	先进人后关门 The enclosing strokes first, then the enclosed and finally the sealing horizontal stroke
1,	1 11 11	先中间后两边 The middle stroke before those on both sides

_					
	nm	日(1	П	日)	rì sun
1 照	昭	召(7	P	召)	E. Ell Read the lollowing
	··· (, ,	AN .	/···)	
村田	† (- +	才	†)	mù wood
不用	目				中国国 对下于中国工作。
相	相		0,14		and to 97. Since at 1
13	N.				
	1			4	OY. 和国文中部进来(1975)。
借	11	丑 (-	+	++	开) 州(加州西南部)
	音	日			
37	i				AND VIEW OR AND
[a]	司 (丁丁	司)		Malaka depart
典	1	ПЯ	中	曲	曲 典
	相想借词	1 相 想 借 词	昭 (1)	昭 7 (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (7) (照

7 收		ч (г ч)	
		女(' ' ケ 女)	
8	录	7 7 7 7 录录	
9	音	立(、 一 一 方 立)	
9	百	E a de la companya de	
10	机	* The state of the	
10	A)U	几	jĭ,jī
11	太	大 太	

(-)

A: 您知道哪儿是图书馆吗?

B: 知道! 您想借什么书?

A: 我想借中文词典,他们有吗?

B: 有,他们有各种(gè zhǒng all kinds)词典。

A: Xièxie 你!

(=)

A: 您好,我想借中文词典,有吗?

B: 有, 你要(yào want)中文书吗?

A: 我要中文书, xièxie 你!

 (Ξ)

买照相机 借收音机 有照相机 没有录音机

Give the first stroke of each ch	aracter:
1) 看()	3)有()
2)上()	3)有() 4)大()
. 请写出你自己国家和语言的名	称: And
Write the name of your country	y and the name of your native language:
例 Example: 中国 中文	
国名	语言名
Name of country	Name of language
ner al setudado les Super a Treur	
to emply expell to the second	terminate of the state of the state of

四、练习 Exercises:
1. 写出下列汉字的第一画:

第九课 Lesson 9

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字的结构(一) Structure of Chinese characters (1):

汉字的绝大部分是合体字,即由两个或两个以上的结构单位(字素)组成的字。熟悉合体字的结构也是正确掌握汉字的重要条件,合体字大体有三种:左右结构、上下结构、内外结构。(下面方格中的数字表示字素书写顺序)

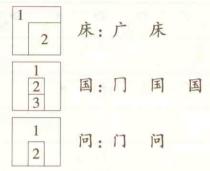
Most characters are compound ones, i.e., they are composed of two or more components. It is imperative to know thoroughly the structure of a compound character in grasping the writing of characters. The compound characters roughly have three forms of structure: left-right structure, top-bottom structure and outer-inner structure. (The figures in the following examples indicate the order to write the components.)

左右结构: Left-right structure:

上下结构: Top-bottom structure:

2	英: **	英
1 2	杂: 力	杂
1 2	点: 占	点

内外结构: The outer-inner structure:



一般先写外边,再写里边。但也有例外,如:

Usually the outer component is written before the inner one(s). But there are exceptions, e,g.

合体字还有各种复杂的结构,大部分是上面这些基本结构的组合或变形, 它们的书写顺序也多遵循先上后下、先左后右、先外后内的规律。如:

There are other forms of structure of compound characters, most of which are the combinations or variants of those basic forms we learnt. The order to write them follow the same rules of "from top to bottom", "from left to right", and "from the outer component (s) to the inner one(s)". Examples:



1	45	西(一一一
1	要	女
2	种	≠(´´´ ヺ オ オ) hé standing grain
	27	中
3	几) 几
4	两	一一一万两
5	个	/ 人 个
6	杂	九
Ü	71	*(- + * *)
7	志	士(一 + 士)
ali -u	elach.	心。
ar maga		F (1 F)
8	桌	P (I D P P)
		木 mù wood
9	子	了了子
10	柜	*
		臣(- = = E)
11		木本
		广(、 · · 广) guǎng 木
12	床	
12	床	
12	床	木 弓('' 弓) 长('' 七 长)

11	4 4	華						
14	练	东	(-	Ł	车	弃	东)	
15	习	丁	丁	习				11

(-)

三本画报 四本书 七个本子 五张纸

九张床 十张桌子

几个大夫 九个工人 八个护士

 $(\underline{-})$

A: 我要上商店(shāngdiàn shop)。

B: 你要买什么?

A: 我买几个本子,一个照相机。你也上商店吗?

B: 不,我上书店(book store)。

A: 你买什么?

B: 买几本中文画报,几种英语杂志。

 (Ξ)

- A: 我有一张桌子,一张床,两个柜子。我的 tóngwū 也有一张桌子,一张床,两个柜子。
- B: 你们没有椅子(yǐzi chair)?
- A: 有,有,我有,他也有。

四、练习 Exercises:

- 1. 从我们所学过的汉字中找一找哪些字符合下面的规则?
 Give examples of the following structures from characters you learnt:
 - 1) 左右结构:

(Left-right)		
(more right)		

2)	上下结构:				
	(top-bottom)		-		
3)	内外结构:				
	(outer-inner)				

2. 下列汉字在书写上应遵循哪些规则?

What are the rules to follow in writing the following characters?

- 1) 宿
- 2)图
- 3) 道
- 4) 照

第十课 Lesson 10

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字的书写(二): The hand-writing of Chinese characters (2):

写一个汉字,笔画、笔顺、笔画的位置都对,就可以说这个字写得正确。但是要写好汉字,写得整齐、匀称、好看,还需要注意几点:

A character may be said to be written correctly if you have get the correct strokes, stroke-order and position of strokes. But if you want to write good, neat, balanced and beautiful characters, the following are to be observed:

1. 横要平,竖要直。横和竖是汉字的基本笔画,横平竖直才能写得字体端正,这两种笔画既不能写歪写斜,也不能写得中间弯弯曲曲。横不平,竖不直,就显得潦草。横或竖的笔画如果弯曲,字就显得无力。

The horizontal stroke should be level and the vertical stroke upright. The horizontal and vertical strokes are basic ones, and only by making the horizontal stroke level and the vertical stroke upright, can the whole character look upright. These two strokes should not be dipped, nor tipped, nor zigzagged. If the horizontal stroke is not level or the vertical not upright, the character looks like one which is scrabbled. If these two strokes are zigzagged, the character doesn't look vigorous.

2. 写合体字,要注意字的拼合形式(基本上属于哪种结构),各个字素笔画的多少,各种笔画的长短、高低。

为了使字写得匀称、端正,就要注意中线,笔画少的字素一般占的位置小些,笔画多的字素占的位置就要大一些。如:

In writing compound characters, attention should be paid to the structure, number of strokes in each component and the length of each stroke.

In order to write a character in good balance and symmetry, it is imperative to put the character on its bisector. Component with fewer strokes take a smaller space and that with more strokes a bigger space. Examples:

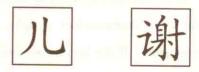


在格子里写字,一定要写在格子的正中,不偏不倚,大小适当。

Characters are to be written in the middle of the checks if you use checked paper, not inclined to any side and the size should not be too big, nor too small.

笔画多的字要紧凑一些,笔画少的就要写得舒展一些,这样每个字的大小、 高低大体一致。例如:

Characters with many strokes should be compact and those with fewer strokes should be loose, so that you can write every character in about the same size. For example:



1	1 +	土 (一 十 土)	
1	7	4(2 4)	
2	首	7 子 首	
2	140	者 (- + + + + 者) zhé	ě
3	自由	B- 11 - 11 w Clive In II - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11 - 11	

		_								
4	剧	居	(-	7	尸	尸	尸	居)		jū
4	石	1]	(1	1])						
5	17	£	(-	+	±)				neltra pert	tŭ earth
5	场	易	(3	为	汤)		7, 11	. In the	d I l	
	17.	1	(1	1	1)			(L)		THE THE
6	北	七	(-	E)			1		bĭ
7	京	١,	-	古	亨	京	京	-		
8	再	-	T	万	戸	再	再			
9	见	- F	П	贝	见					
10	乐	_	匚	午	牙	乐				
201	n p	厂					ia mir	4 1	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	chăng
11	厅	丁			- jan-	jaiv	d'ol y	diagram	the resu	dīng
		口			T					
12	听	斤	(-	7	F	斤)				jīn

(-)

A: 你去不去看京剧?

B: 我不去,我去北京音乐厅听音乐。

A: 我去首都剧场看京剧。再见!

B: 再见!

(二)

A: 你去哪儿?

B: 我去北京大学(大学 dàxué university)。

A: 你去那儿看朋友? B: 是,我去那儿看两个中国(guó)朋友。

四、练习 Exercises:

第十一课 Lesson 11

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字的偏旁(一) The sides (1):

1. 汉字在结构上分为独体字与合体字两大类。

独体字:形体上它不能再分割出另一个示意或表音的字素,如:

Structurally characters fall into two categories: the single-component characters and the multi-component characters.

The single-component characters are those that can not be divided into components indicating either meaning or pronunciation, for example:

合体字:至少包括两个字素(两个示意或一个示意,一个表音)的汉字,如:

The multi-component characters are those including at *least two* components with one indicating meaning, one pronunciation or both the meaning, for *example*:

组成这些合体字的音、义的字素是:

The components that compose the above characters are:

像上面这些例子这样能组成合体字的字素就叫做偏旁。

Components that can be combined into characters are known as the *sides* of characters.

2. 偏旁最初都是独体字,随着汉字的演变,有些偏旁不再单独成字使用了,如:

In the beginning, all *sides* were characters by themselves but with the evolution of characters, some *sides* are no longer used as independent characters, for example:

有些独体字作偏旁,形体上有所变化,如:

Some single-component characters change their forms when used as sides, for exam-

ple:

还有些独体字作为偏旁随汉字简化而有较大的形体变化,如:

Some sides that stem from single-component characters change their forms considerably when they are simplified, for example:

3. 从汉字的起源和发展来看,汉字是一种表意文字,在合体字中往往用一 种偏旁表示某一种意义,例如,谁、说、语、词、话等,都有一个共同的偏旁"讠"即 "言"字的简化,凡有这个偏旁的字,多与语言有关,所以称为"言字旁" (yánzìpáng)。再例如,吗、叫、哪、号、知、吃等都以"口"字为偏旁,以"口"字为偏 旁的字,也多与嘴有关,故称为"口字旁"(kǒuzìpáng)。

掌握了偏旁,对记忆、书写汉字以及学习查字典都很有帮助。

The origin and development of Chinese characters tell us that the characters are semasiographic in nature. In a multi-component character, usually one of the components, i.e. the sides, indicates a certain meaning. For example, the side i, which is simplified from 言, means language or speech, so characters with i such as 谁,说,语,词, 话, etc. have something to do with language or speech and i is named the "speech side".

The side 口 means "mouth" and characters with 口 such as 吗,叫,哪,号,知,吃, etc. are related to the mouth in meaning, so I is called the "mouth side".

It is of great help to learn the sides if one wants to memorize and write characters and to consult a Chinese dictionary.

1	住	1					
		主(、 - = + 主)	zhŭ				
		t (- t)					
2	在	The state of the s					
		土					

3	房	产(、 → → 产) hù door	leaf
	13	方(、一 方 方)	āng
4	间	n	
4	181	日	rì
		不	
5	还	i	
		*	
6	楼	* *(` ' * * *)	
		娄	
7	号	D	
,	7	亏 (一中,亏) N P B 成不 并取除的世界的 - 數共世學的	
8	多	タ (′ ク タ)	
0	9	9	
9	少	1 11 11 15	
10	话	i de la	
10	113	舌 shé tong	ue
11	码	石 (- ブ石) shí str	one
1.1	AST .	马	mă

(-)

A: 张文! 张文!

- B: 你好, 朋子! 你去哪儿?
- A: 我去音乐厅听音乐。
- B: 你还住在北方饭店(fàndiàn hotel)吗?
- A: 是,我住二〇七一房间,你还住八号楼吗?
- B: 不是,我住九号楼三四九房间,你的电话号码是多少?
- A: 六二三五四〇七八。再见!
- B: 再见!

 (\equiv)

- A: 你有多少张桌子?
- B: 我有两张桌子。
- A: 你有多少张纸?
- B: 我有十张纸。
- A: 他有多少本画报?
- B: 他有九本画报。

四、练习 Exercise:

从括号里选择一个适当的词填在下边各句的空白中:

Choose an appropriate word from the list to fill in the blanks:

(本,谁,哪儿,十号楼,报,大夫)

1	这是	的	由	话?
1 .	TO ME	н	-	Mr.

- 2. 住。
- 3. 你去 听音乐?
- 5. 他去图书馆借几张 ?

第十二课 Lesson 12

一、汉字知识 Notes on Chinese characters:

汉字偏旁(二) The sides (2):

1. 同一个偏旁在不同的字里,偏旁的位置可以不同,如"吗"、"呢"、"叫"、 "哪"等字中,"口"都在字的左边,"号"中的"口"则在字的上部,"名"中的"口"则 在字的下部,"知"中的"口"则在字的右部,但是它们都属于有"口"字旁的汉字。

但在一个汉字中,偏旁的位置是固定的,如"部"(bù),如果左右部位调换一下,就变成另一个字"陪"(péi)了。所以,在学习汉字时,除要记它的偏旁以外,还必须记住偏旁的位置。

The position of a *side* may be varied in different characters, e.g.,口 in 吗,呢, 叫,哪,etc. is on the left, it is at the top in \mathcal{G} , at the bottom in \mathcal{G} , and in \mathcal{G} it is on the right, though they all are characters with \mathcal{G} .

What is to be noted is that the position of the *side* in one particular character is fixed, e.g., if the two components of 部 change their positions, the character turns into 陪 which is pronounced péi. Therefore, in learning characters, you should learn the position of the *sides* as well as the *sides* themselves.

2. 序 双耳旁(shuāng' ěrpáng) The "double-ear side". Examples:

部院

1	洼	i	4 1 7
	阴	青	qīng
2	注	井(一 二 ナ 井)	
2	DI	i	

3	علم	人人					
3	坐	土					
4 ml	121]	D	21 00	ma, l	144		
4	pı	4		en purcel les		ng status (1	
		夕				bic off T	阿里斯 耳河
5	名	17				DIVER NO	
Col		1 11	Elm Wall				
6	字	ش	M(44)				
0	-	子	91 H3				- Kirali
	中	业 (中 中)		- 16	\$5°	Sept 15 15 to the second
7	贵	贝 (I garto∏ a	贝 贝) a -ult m	n da a	bèi
0	LL	女	ovi - or - or -			31	
8	姓	生(, 11811 ,- 1	二 生	生)	Marine De	shēng
		D			ali da		rech sell'in rope
9	喝	Ð	Ð		1 11 11 1		S. A I
		曷	囟(,	分 为	为(9)	
		** (- +	**)	THE PHE	n ke ylduT	建产业。古
10	茶	人					
		ホ					1972

		r	「
11	客	各	久nds muts up well w aru wards dien wordel sch. m. III
		P	D
12	气	2	上 = 气

客: 太客气 不客气 客人 请客

请:请进 请坐 请喝茶 请看 请听 请说(shuō speak)

 (\Box)

A: 这是音乐厅吗?

B: 是,请进!

 (Ξ)

(在楼门口)

A: 这是九号楼吗?

B: 是。

A: 我去看朋子。

B: 请进!

(在三四九房间门口)

A: (敲门 Knocking at the door.)

B: 请进! 张文, 你好!

A: 你好, 朋子!

B: 你喝咖啡(kāfēi coffee)吗?

A: 不,我不喝。

B: 喝茶吧(bo a particle)!

A: 好(OK)! 谢谢(xièxie)你!

B: 不客气, 不客气!

四、练习	Exercises:
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	()	()	()
	()	()	()
	THE STATE OF THE S		个词语:			
2. 写出包含下列 Write out char 例 Example	racters with	the following	个词语: g sides a	and give wo	ords containin	g them:

2) 口: