

《第 5 课 看朋友》

(Lesson 5 Visiting Friends)

一. 形近部首辨析。(Radicals of Similar Shape)

艹 (grass)

竹 (bamboo)



问题:

读拼音写汉字。(Write the characters according to the pinyin)

1. suàn ()

2. yīng ()

3. chá ()

二. 形近字。(Characters of similar shape)

有的汉字字形非常相似，只有很小的差别，很容易混淆。这样的汉字称作形近字。形近字虽然字形相近，但它们各自有不同的读音和意义，不能互相替换。

(Some Chinese characters look very similar in shape. They are easy to confuse. Although they may look similar in shape, but each have a very different meaning and pronunciation. They can not be interchanged.)

问题:

请在横线上写出下列汉字的拼音，并且给它们分别组一个词，写在括号里。

(Please write the pinyin for each of the characters below. Form a word with the character, and write it in the bracket.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|-------|-----|
| { | 找 | _____ | () |
| | 我 | _____ | () |
| { | 介 | _____ | () |
| | 个 | _____ | () |
| { | 上 | _____ | () |
| | 下 | _____ | () |
| { | 工 | _____ | () |
| | 王 | _____ | () |
| { | 亮 | _____ | () |
| | 高 | _____ | () |

三. 假借用字法。(Under-character useage)

“假借”是使用汉字的一种方法。假借法的出现大致有两种原因:

1. 由于汉语的不断发展,出现了越来越多的新词语。可是有的意义很难造字,同时无限地造字也会大幅度增加汉字的数量,为汉字的学习和掌握带来困难。于是,就利用已经有的读音相同或相近的汉字来表示新出现的意义,这符合语言简省率的要求。如“我”,本来是兵器的象形,被借用来表示抽象的第一人称代词。

这种假借法是没有本字的假借法。

2. 古代教育初期,纸张还没有发明,在器物上刻写汉字耗费时力、在布帛上写字成本又很昂贵的时候,知识的传承大多依靠口耳相传。听者在根据声音记录的时候,有时情急之下会有意或无意地选择一个声音相同或相近的汉字来代表。以后的传抄者又以讹传讹,渐渐积非成是。如“进来”的“来”本字应该是“麦”,部首是“攴”,表示一种行为动作。而汉字“来”本来是麦子的象形,却被借用来表示“进来”的“来”。

这种假借法是有本字的假借法。

(Under-Character Usage appears with two common reasons:

1. With the continuing development of Chinese language, new words are formed. Some times it is hard to create a new character for a type of meaning. Also, doing so would tremendously increase the amount of Chinese characters there is to learn. Hence, characters in similar shapes or meanings are used to represent new words. For example, “我”, used to represent the shape of armory weapons, was Under-used to represent the first-person.
2. In the early times of ancient education, paper had not been invented. Words are carved onto hard materials takes a lot of time and effort, while words written on cloth are very costly. The transmission of knowledge was carried mainly by mouth and ear. In some circumstances, the listener may choose a certain character to represent a meaning of the words he hears from others. Some characters are hence under-used. For example, the character “来” from the word “进来” was originally supposed to be “麦”, with the radical “攴”, to represent an action. However, the character “来”is symbolic of wheat, but is now under-used in the action “进来”.)

四. 反义词。(Antonyms)

意义相反的词互为反义词。(Character of opposite meanings)

问题:

请把反义词写在括号里。(Please write the antonyms in the bracket)

小 () 对 () 来 ()

五. 给下列量词搭配上适当的名词,写在括号里。(Please add a necessary noun in the brackets following the quantifiers.)

一杯 ()、()

一瓶 ()、()

六. 语气词。(Mood Words)

表示一定语气的词称作语气词。如“吗”表示疑问语气,是疑问语气词。

语气词一般以“口”作为部首。

(Words used to represent a mood or tone are Mood Words. For example, the character “吗” can be used to post a question, or to show doubt. Mood words usually use “口” as radical.)

问题：

请圈出两个语气词。(Please circle two mood words.)

喝 啤 听

七. 请各写出两个有下列部首的汉字。(Write two characters for each radical)

1. 讠: () ()

2. 耳: () ()

3. 口: () ()

4. 亻: () ()

5. 木: () ()

6. 纟: () ()

7. 彳: () ()

8. 土: () ()

9. 卜: () ()

八. 试一试。(Take a Try)

请用英语解释“回”(to return)字的字形。(Please explain in English the meaning of the shape of the word 回.)

*每课一个部首。(One Radical a Lesson)

耳: (ear)



“耳”是一只耳朵的象形。以“耳”作部首的字意义一般与耳朵的动作和功能有关。如“聊”。聊天时倾听别人很重要，聊天的目的是声音和信息的相互传递，所以“聊”字从“耳”。

(“耳” is symbolic of the ear. The characters that use “耳” as radical are usually related to actions involving the ear or functions of the ear. For example, “聊” relates to the function of the ear, because when people chat, i.e. 聊天, they must use their ear. Hence the function of listening is involved.)

*翻译小知识。(The Art of Translation)

翻译外语时直接用汉字来表示外语词的读音的方法叫音译法。如“咖啡”，音译自英语中的 coffee。

有时候，为了让译词表达的意思更清楚明白，在音译的基础上加上一个注解，来表明词语的意义范围，这种翻译方法叫“音译加注”法。如“啤酒”是在直接音译 beer 的基础上加上 beer 的类属“酒”作意义提示。

(The Chinese translation of a foreign word that is made of sounds that represent the foreign word is called transliteration. For example, “咖啡” is transliterated from “coffee”

Sometimes, in order for the translation to be more accurate, annotations are added to the transliterated words. This is called annotated transliteration. For example, “啤酒” came from the transliteration of beer, but 酒 is added to the word to annotate that beer is a type of alcohol.)



你知道
吗？

英语中的 tea 也是一个音译词，是从中国闽南话“茶”的发音音译过去的。

(The word “tea” in English is a transliteration of the Chinese word for tea in the Hokkien dialect.)