

# 《第 8 课 学校生活》

## (Lesson 8 School Life)

### 一. 汉字说源。(Indicate Chinese Character's Source)

经: (pass through)



“经”是一个形声字，从“纟”，本义指织布时纵向不动的主线。因为与纬线相比，经线是固定不动的，所以“经”引申有“经常”、“不变”的意思。又因为织布时所有的纬线都需要通过那些固定的经线，所以“经”也可以引申表示“经过”、“已经”等的意义。

（“经” is a phonogram character. From “纟”, means longitudinal wire of loom keep fixedly. “经” longitudinal wire compare with “纬” latitude, longitudinal is fixedly and not moved, so “经” - longitudinal amplify word's means on “often” and “fixedness” Also when the loom weaving, all the latitude have to though that fixed longitudinal wires, so longitudinal also can be amplify the mean on “经过” “pass through” and “already” )

### 二. 部首辨析: 左“阝” vs. 右“阝”。(Radical discriminate: lift side “阝” vs. right side “阝”)

左“阝”: (hill)

右“阝”: (place)



左“阝”指用在汉字左边作部首的“阝”，它是石头台阶的象形，以左“阝”作部首的汉字意义多与上山、下山或抽象的上、下（动作）有关。如“除”。（“除”的本义是台阶。）

右“阝”指用在汉字右边作部首的“阝”，它是城邑的象形，以右“阝”作部首的字意义多与城市、地方、位置有关。如“那”。

(Lift side “阝” means “阝” used on lift side of character, its a shape like stone steps. The character with lift side “阝”, usually means going up to the mountain, or

going down from a hill, or abstractly up and down action. For example, 除, original meaning is step.

Right side “阝” means “阝” used on right side of character, it's a shape like castellar. The character with right side “阝”, usually means city, place, and location, position and relatives. As: “那” there.)

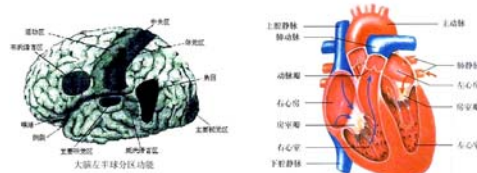
### 三. 写量词。(Write on measure words)

- ◇ 一 ( ) 信
- ◇ 一 ( ) 报
- ◇ 一 ( ) 课
- ◇ 一 ( ) 床
- ◇ 一 ( ) 酒
- ◇ 一 ( ) 照片
- ◇ 一 ( ) 宿舍
- ◇ 一 ( ) 问题
- ◇ 一 ( ) 咖啡
- ◇ 一 ( ) 日记

### 四. 哲学观念对汉字的影响: 脑和心。(Influence of Chinese character by Philosophy: Brain and heart.)

脑: (brain)

心: (heart)



脑和心是人体的两种完全不同的生理器官, 对人体承担着不同的功能。可是中国古代哲学家多混淆这两种器官的功能, 特别是认为思想一事由心脏器官承担 (“心之官则思”)。所以反映在汉字中, 一些与意识、思考、感觉意义有关的汉字多以 “心” 或 “忄” 作为部首, 如 “懂”。

(Brain and heart are total deferent physiology apparatus of human and provide deferent function for the human body. But Chinese ancient philosophers have confused these two apparatus function, specially they have thought thinking assumed by heart. So in Chinese character, the words relative with consciousness, consider, perceive most used “心” or “忄” as radical, as “懂” understand.)

想一想:

在学过的汉字中, 哪些字有部首 “心” 或 “忄”? 请写出至少五个并领会它们的意思。(As you leaned characters, which words have radical “心”或“忄”? Please write five or more also understand these words meaning.)

## 五. 简化汉字。(Simplified character)

### 1. 草书楷化 (Regularized-draft script)

“草书楷化”是汉字简化的方法之一，是把繁体字的草书形式用楷书的形式写出来作为简体字。如“专”的繁体字是“專”，笔画繁多，记忆困难，所以就使用它的草书楷化形式“专”作为简体字而固定下来。

在第四课我们已经介绍过“草书楷化”，你还记得是哪个例子吗？

(Regularized-draft script is one of the ways of Chinese characters are formed. It is to form the simplified character by regularizing draft script into regularized-draft script. For example, the traditional form of “专” is “專”, which has many strokes and is difficult to remember. Therefore, we use regularized-draft script character “专” to fix the simplified form.

### 2. 以部分代整体 (to use segment instead of the whole character)

“以部分代整体”是汉字简化的方法之一。是用繁体字的一部分作为简体字。如“业”是它的繁体字“業”的一个部分。

(To use segment instead of the whole character is one way of simplifying Chinese character. It is using one part of the traditional character as the simplified character. For example, “业” is a segment of the traditional form of “業”)

## 六. 错字与别字。(Misspelled forms and mispronounced character)

书写汉字时由于错误地增减笔画或改换部件而“创造”了一个根本不存在的字的现象称作“写错字”。如把“容易”的“易”写成“易”（汉字上方的“日”错写成了“目”）。

书写汉字时由于汉字之间读音相同、相近或字形相近而误把甲字写成乙字的现象称作“写别字”。如把“再见”的“再”写成“在”。

“错字”与“别字”不同。错字是根本不存在的字，但别字是存在的，只是不应当用在某个地方而已。

习惯上对这二者大多不进行严格的区分，把错字和别字合称“错别字”。

(Misspelled character is a non-existing character resulted from adding or missing strokes or segments. For example, “易” from “容易” is misspelled as “易”, where the upper segment “日” is spelled as “目”.)

Mispronounced character is resulted from using character A for character B due their same or similar pronunciation or form. For example, using “在” for “再” of “再见”.

Misspelled character is different from mispronounced character. Misspelled characters do not exist at all. Mispronounced characters exist but being used at wrong places.

However, we do not usually separate them but put them together as misspelled and mispronounced characters.)

### 问题: (Questions)

请找出下列句子中的错别字。(Please find out misspelled and mispronounced characters from the following sentences.)

1. 小高告诉我他的姐姐在学校图书馆工作。( )
2. 明天的中文课你已经预习了吗? ( )
3. 这个周末你有什么事吗? ( )

4. 明天有中文考试，小张正在宿舍复习。( )
5. 今天下午三点在李老师的办公室见。( )
6. 晚上八点已前我有空儿。( )
7. 最近我很忙，因为这个星期有期末考试。( )
8. 因为有中国朋友帮助他，他的中文进步很大。( )

七. 看图写词：请把合适的词或词组写在图片下方的横线上。(Write proper characters for the following pictures: please find out the proper characters or character groups in the underlined areas under the pictures.)



食



## \*每课一个部首。(One radical each lesson)

食 (饣): (to eat; food)



“食”字从“艮”，“艮”是食器的象形，“食”意为在食器上放满了美味的食物。以“食”作部首的字意义一般与食物或吃饭有关。如“餐”。

当部首“食”用在汉字的左边时，多变形作“饣”。如“饭”。

（“食” comes from “艮”，“艮” is the form of a food container. “食” means the food container is full of nice food. Therefore, characters with “食” as radical usually relates to food or eating. For example, “餐” .

When radical “食” is used as the left segment of a character, it usually changes its form to “饣”, for example “饭” .)

## \*字谜。(Character puzzles)

牛: (cattle)



“牛”是一个象形字，重点摹写了牛的头部。

下面是一个谜面跟牛有关的字谜：

(The following is the form of a character puzzle related to cow)

谜面：

一口咬 (yao) 掉 (diao) 牛尾巴 (weiba)。

(One bite cut the cow tail)

你知道这是什么字吗？(Do you know what this character is?)