第1课汉字练习

Supplementary material for characters from
IC Lesson 1
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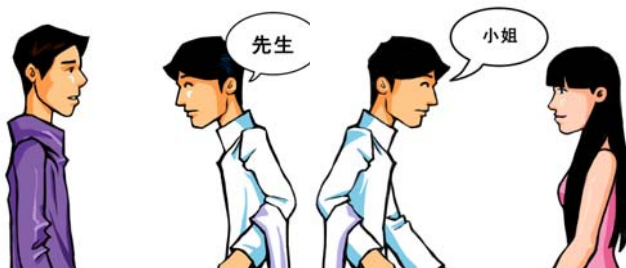
一．象形字。（Pictograph）
人（person; people）

"人"字象一人分开两腿、正面站立的形状。

象形是汉字的造字方法之一。象形造字法就是画出事物的形状，笔画随着事物的形状而屈折变化。（Picture's "Person" standing on his two legs. Pictograph is one of the way's Chinese character were made. Pictography define drawing out the object the shape into the words, strokes change flowing the shape of the subject.）

二．第一人称和第二人称。（The first person and the second person）
我（I; me）
你（you）

三．请给汉语拼音配上相应的汉字．（Please write the Chinese character for the following Pinyin.）

四．声旁带义的形声字。（phonogram character with meaningful sound particle）

姓（surname）

形声是汉字的造字方法之一。形声字由两部分组成：形旁和声旁。形旁一般提示这个字的意义范围，声旁一般提示这个字的读音。但随着汉字语音的演变，形声字的读音和声旁的读音大多已经很不相同了。如"姓"（xing）和"生"（sheng）。

声旁带义是形声字中比较特殊的一种。如"姓"，声旁"生"不但可以提示"姓"的读音，而且有示源的作用。古代传说中圣母感天受孕、无婚而生子，称"天子"。所以，从"女"的"姓"就成了家族的源头。

（Phonogram is one of the way's Chinese character were made. Two parts make phonogram: shape particle and sound particle. Shape particle gives hint to the range of its meanings; sound particle gives hint to the range of its pronunciation. Along with evolution of the characters, the pronunciation of phonogram is very deferent with sound particle. For example the words "xing" and "sheng".

Sound particle with meaning is special type of the phonographic. For example "xing", sound particle "sheng", not only gives hint "xing"'s pronunciation, and also shows the source. In the ancient fairytale, the holy-mother conceived by god, as signal mother, named god's child. So, the female surname became the source of family name.）

问题：
1."请"、"问"是两个形声字，请说说它们的形旁和声旁各是什么。
（ The words " 请 " and " 问 " are two phonograms, please indicate their shape particle and sound particle. ）

2. 请从这一课找出两个表示姓的汉字。

2

（Please find out two words that represent "xing" from this lesson.）

五．会意字。（ Knowing words）

名（name）

　　"名"字由"夕"和"口"两个部件组成。"夕"表示时间很晚，"口"表示用口呼叫。

　　会意字是汉字的造字方法之一。会意字一般由两个或两个以上的象形字联合起来，组成一个具有新义的新字。

　　（Word "名" consist of "夕" and "口" two parts. "夕" means time very late, "口" means calling by mouth.

　　Knowing words is one of the way's Chinese character were made. Knowing words usually consist of two or more than two Pictograph that makes a word with new meanings.）

六．表示疑问的汉字。（The character for questions）

　　吗（QP）

　　呢（QP）

　　问题：

　　选择正确的一个填写在横线上。（Choose the correct one fill on the horizontal）

*每课一个部首。（One radical each lesson ）

口：（mouth）

部首"口"是嘴巴的象形。嘴巴主要有两种功能：吃饭和说话。所以，以"口"作部首的字意义或者跟吃饭有关，或者跟说话有关。

部首可以在汉字的任意位置。如：

1. 部首在左边：口＋马＝吗
2. 部首在里边：口＋门＝问
3. 部首在下边：口＋夕＝名

（Radical "口" is the shape of the mouth. Mouth has two functions: eating and speaking. So, the word with "口"as radical means something related either eating or speaking.

Radical can be at any part of Chinese character.

1. Redical at left side: 口＋马＝吗
2. Redical at inside: 口＋门＝问
3. Redical at underneath: 口＋夕＝名）

*部首辨析：大"口"和小"口"。（Radical Differentiation）

口：（enclose）

4

 部首"囗"读作 wei，与"口"（kou）是截然不同的两个部首。从形体来看，"囗"比"口"的框架要大。"囗"作部首时多表示一个地区的边界线或某一个封闭的范围之内。如"国"（country）。

 （The radical "囗" is pronounced as "wei", it is different from the radical "口"。Physically, "囗" is bigger than"口"。When "囗" act as a radical, it usually represents the border of a district or an enclosed area. For example, the word "国"。）