Preface

1. Readers

Learn Chinese Through 100 Sentence Frames is for English speakers in the global community who are interested in China or visiting China. The readers' knowledge of Chinese can be very basic or even nonexistent, and they can use this book to teach themselves Chinese in their own time and at their own pace.

2. Contents

The number of practical sentences in a language is infinite, but the number of sentence models is finite. The sentence models of syntactic structure are called sentence patterns, they number less than 10 and are comprised of the syntactic constituents of a sentence such as the subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial, and complement. In this book, the sentence models of semantic meaning, called sentence frames, have been adopted as a teaching tool.

There are around 100 sentence frames, which are classified by semantic categories including time, location, source, goals, etc. A more detailed explanation of the classification can be found in one of the following sections, "Semantic Categories in Sentence Frames".

This book is organized into ten chapters, each addressing a different topic area that will provide the readers with knowledge that they will frequently find useful when traveling and living in China. Each topic area includes ten practical sentence frames which reflect the types of daily situations that the readers may encounter, with the book providing a total of 100 situational sentence frames. As well as these frames, other related practical vocabulary is also provided for each situation, allowing the readers to conveniently substitute related vocabulary into the sentence frames and create new sentences for their specific needs.

The ten topic areas are as follows:

I. Useful Expressions   II. Persons and Things   III. Time and Location   IV. Shopping

V. Eating and Drinking   VI. Accommodation   VII. Transportation

VIII. Studying and Working   IX. Culture and Recreation

X. Sports and Health

3. How to use this book?

This book is different from Chinese textbooks used in the classroom. We have made the needs of beginners our first priority and put emphasis on training the readers to teach themselves to the best of their abilities.

(1) The readers will first learn a few useful phrases, such as standard greetings and introductions; expressions of happiness and praise; making apologies; saying goodbye, etc.

(2) They will then be able to search for more specific English sentence frames, based on their needs, in the contents section. For example, if a reader wants to say, "Where is the subway station?" they should first locate VII. Transportation 交通 [jiāotōng] and there they will find sentence frame 068:

068   Where is the subway station?

地铁站 在哪里?   Dìtiězhàn zài nǎli？

(3) The ability to ask questions under many different conditions will be looked at especially. The first sentence of the title of each sentence frame is interrogative, and related to the declarative sentence in the frame. If the readers master the usage of interrogative sentences, they will be able to use their Chinese to ask for any information they may need, and as they enlarge their Chinese vocabulary they will be able to create more and

more such sentences.

(4) In this book, each sentence frame is comprised of a table of columns, one for each semantic category. The first line of the table shows the sequence positions, which never number more than nine.

(5) In this book, each sentence frame page contains a sentence frame table, a vocabulary table, and grammar notes. Students teaching themselves are recommended to concentrate on the sentence frames table, for the Chinese language doesn't have morphological changes. The main grammatical means of Chinese is word order, and sentence frames provide learners with both the sequences of categories in basic Chinese sentences and their equivalent sequences in English sentences. The vocabulary table words are optional, and can be learned by the readers at their leisure, according to their individual needs.

(6) Generally speaking, without context displacement, the order of the meaning categories in Chinese basic sentence frames is fixed. This order is as follows: ① subjective; ② causative; ③ time; ④ location; ⑤ follower; ⑥ beneficiary; ⑦ verbal ⑧ dative; ⑨ objective.

The predicate verb of a sentence will occur in the sequence position of number seven ⑦. This verb mainly gives expression to actions, states, mentalities, possessions etc.

4. The main features of Chinese grammar explained in the notes

In this book, the features of Chinese grammar are explained in the grammar notes of the sentence frames. They are briefly as follows:

(1) In Chinese, words don't have morphological changes. For example, Chinese verbs don't have tenses and voices, and adjectives need not be changed into comparative degrees, such as "good → better → best" in comparative sentences.

(2) The word order of interrogative sentences is the same as that of declarative sentences.

① "吗 [ma]" is positioned at the end of a declarative sentence to form a yes-or-no question.

② To form interrogative sentences, interrogative pronouns (Wh-) are positioned in sentences where the answers are expected to occur.

(3) The attributes and attributive clauses are always positioned before the head.

(4) The adverbials and adverbial clauses are always positioned before the predicate verb in a sentence.

(5) The complement indicates the result, direction and degree of an action, state or change; therefore, it always follows directly after the predicate verb in a sentence.

(6) The basic structural unit of Chinese is a monosyllabic sinogram. In general, one sinogram represents one basic concept, and combinations of two or more sinograms denote compound concepts.

(7) The main type of word formation of Chinese compound nouns is "attribute + head." In general, the attributes are sinograms that indicate the features of the heads, and the heads are sinograms that represent categories. In the following words: "卧室 [wòshì] (bedroom)", "教室 [jiàoshì] (classroom)", "暗室 [ànshì] (darkroom)", "展室 [zhǎnshì] (showroom)", "调度室 [diàodùshì] (control room)", "阅览室 [yuèlǎnshì] (reading room)", "吸烟室 [xīyānshì] (smoking room)", "会议室 [huìyìshì] (meeting room)", the sinogram "室 [shì]" represents the "room" category.

5. Marks

[ ] contains the Pinyin of Chinese words, for example, in "爸 [bà]."

( ) contains the English or Chinese translation, for example, in "爸 (dad)."

{ } contains material that may be omitted.

前言

一、《100 句式汉语通》的对象

《100 句式汉语通》面向全世界对中国感兴趣或来中国观光的外国人。读者可以是汉语水平为"零"或具有初级汉语水平的自学者，但他们都应以英语为母语或第二语言。

二、《100 句式汉语通》的内容

一种语言的"实际句子"是无限的,而"句子模式"是有限的。句法上的句子模式叫做"句型",以"主语、谓语、宾语、状语、补语"的句子成分来展示。"句型"种类太少而不到 10 个。本书采用语义上的 100 种句子模式，叫做"句式"，以"时间、地点、起点、终点"的语义类别 (义类) 来展示。(详见后面的"句式中的义类")。

本书提供：①英汉对照的"句式框架"，②英汉对照的"分类词语"，③英汉对照的"语法注解"，④英汉对照的"情景对话"；也就是"句式框架、填充词语、语法要点、情景交际"的四结合。本书按"情景"分为 10 大部分。每个部分包括 10 个"句式框架",共计"100 个适应情景的句式框架"(详见后面"句式的目录")。

三、《100 句式汉语通》的编写方式和学习者如何使用这本书

本书跟其他在课堂学习汉语的课本不同。编写时首先考虑的是初学汉语者的需求和对其自学能力的培养。

1. 先学一些最有用的交际"短句"，如："打招呼，表示高兴，相互介绍，称赞，感谢，道歉，再见"等等。

2. 学习者根据自己想说的内容，从目录的"情景"中找到所需的英语句式。如想说"Where is the subway station?"在目录中找到"VII. Transportation 交通"，就能找到所需的 068 句式："Where is the subway station? 地铁站在哪里？"

3. 尽快培养学习者独立获取汉语知识的自学能力,特别是在各种条件下如何"提问题"的询问能力。每个句式框架的标题中的第一行句子都是一个向框架中的"叙述句"提问的"疑问句"。学习者学会了"疑问句"就能在各种"情景"中向当地人询问和请教，随时随地扩充自己的汉语词汇和句子。

4. 一个"句式"是由若干个"义类栏"所组成的"表格"。表格的第一行是"序位",序位最多不超过 9 个。

5. 每一个"句式"占一页，上半页是句式"表格"，下半页是"词语"表，中间是"注解"即语法提示。对于自学者来说，上半页的"句式"是要掌握的重点，因为汉语没有"词形变化"，最主要的语法手段就是"语序"。着重地掌握上半页的"句式"就是尽快学会汉语常用句的"语序"。至于下半页的"词语"表是自由掌握的，即根据自己的条件逐步学习的，即使暂时不学下半页的"词语"表也不妨碍学习下一个上半页的"句式"。

6. 汉语基本句式各种"义类"的顺序是固定的，在没有"语境移位"的条件下，基本句式的"义类"顺序如下：①主体，②原由，③时间，④地点，⑤伴体，⑥涉体，⑦述谓，⑧邻体，⑨客体。

① There are other compound finals beginning with "i" and "u", such as "uang=u+ang". The following are the compound finals.

有些以"i"和"u"开头的加合韵母："uang=u+ang"，如下表所示。

iɑ=i+ɑ		iɑo=i+ɑo		iɑn=i+ɑn	iɑng=i+ɑng	iong=i+ong
uɑ=u+ɑ	uo=u+o		uɑi=u+ɑi	uɑn=u+ɑn	uɑng=u+ɑng	

② When "u" follows "j, q, x," or "y", it becomes "ü". The pronunciation of "ju" is "jü"; the pronunciation of "yu" is "yü", as follows.

在"j、q、x、y"之后，"u=ü"。"ju"的发音是"jü"；"yu"的发音是"yü"，如下表所示。

ju=jü	jue=jüe	juɑn=jüan	jun=jün	qu=qü	que=qüe	quɑn=qüan	qun=qün
xu=xü	xue=xüe	xuɑn=xüan	xun=xün	yu=yü	yue=yüe	yuɑn=yüan	yun=yün

4. The following are the *tones* in pinyin. 下面是"拼音"的"声调"。

Tone　声调	Tone mark　调标	Examples　例字
The 1st Tone　第一声	——	八 [bā]　eight
The 2nd Tone　第二声	╱	拔 [bá]　to pull up
The 3rd Tone　第三声	╲╱	靶 [bǎ]　target
The 4th Tone　第四声	╲	爸 [bà]　dad
Neutral Tone　轻　声	without tone mark　无调标	吧 [bɑ]　(*part.*)

Semantic Categories in Sentence Frames 句式中的"义类"

A sentence frame is a table comprised of a number of columns, one for each semantic categories. The semantic categories are the classifications of semantic relationships. The main semantic categories are given below:

一个句式是由若干个"义类栏"所组成的表格。"义类"是按语义关系划分的类。主要的"义类"如下：

Subjective 主体	Causative 原由	Time 时间	Location 地点	Follower 伴体	Beneficiary 涉体	Verbal 述谓	Dative 邻体	Objective 客体
Person 人	Reason 理由	Period 时期	Scope 范围	Tool 工具	Substance 实体	Action 行动	Duration 时量	Relative 系体
Determiner 限定	Purpose 目的		Source 起点	Manner 方式		State 状态	Frequency 频量	Belongings 属物
Attribute 属性	Basis 依据		Goal 终点	Material 材料		Linking 联系	Amount 数量	

Some of the meaning categories, such as time, location, source, goal, scope, manner, tool, material, amount, determiner and belongings, are easy to understand and needn't be explained. However, the other terms, such as subjective, objective, dative, beneficiary, follower and relative, can be more difficult to understand. Therefore they are explained below.

有些"义类"的术语，如"时间、地点、起点、终点、范围、方式、工具、材料、数量、限定、属物"等，是容易理解的，不需再加解释。但是有些"义类"的术语，如"主体、客体、邻体、涉体、伴体、系体"等，是难以理解的，所以需要进行如下的解释。

(1) *Subjective* is the first substance in an event, including: ① the doer of an action; ② the experiencer of a state, attribute or a change; ③ the initial item of a judgment.

"主体"是一个事件中的第一"实体"：① 行动的执行者；② 状态、属性或变化的担当者；③ 判断的首项。

(2) *Objective* is the second substance in an event, including: ① the substance being affected by an action; ② the substance being perceived; ③ the product being made ; ④ the content of information transmitted.

"客体"是一个事件中的第二"实体"：① 行动的受者；② 感知的对象；③ 制作的成品；④ 传递的信息内容。

(3) *Dative* is the third substance in an event, including: ① the receiver of a present; ② the receiver of information transmitted.

"邻体"是一个事件中的第三"实体"：① 赠送的接受者 ；② 信息传递的接受者。

(4) *Beneficiary* is another substance in an event, including: ① the substance being benefited; ② the substance suffering loss.

"涉体"是一个事件中另外的"实体"：① 受益者 ；② 受损者。

(5) *Follower* is the substance accompanying the subjective in an event, including: ① the companion of the subjective; ② the substance compared with the subjective in the event.

"伴体"是一个事件中"主体"的伴随者：① 主体的伴侣 ；② 跟主体相比较的实体。

(6) *Relative* is the substance related with the subjective in an event, including: ① the substance being related to the subjective; ② the final item of a judgment.

"系体"是一个事件中跟主体有关系的"实体"：① 主体的关系者；② 判断的末项。

Contents of Sentence Frames 句式的目录

I

Useful Expressions
常用语句 [Chángyòng yǔjù]

001. Hello! 您好！

002. Nice to meet you. 认识你很高兴。

003. No problem. 没问题。

004. Don't worry! 别担心！

005. Happy birthday! 祝你生日快乐！

006. Goodbye! 再见！

007. How are you? 您好吗？　　　　　　　　Fine, and you? 很好，您呢？

008. May I come in? 我可以进来吗？　　　　Come in, please! 请进！

009. I'd better go. 我该走了。　　　　　　Won't you stay a little longer? 再坐一会儿吧！

010. You are really terrific! 你真了不起！　　You are overpraising me. 您过奖了。

001 Hello!
您好！ Nín hǎo!

Hello!
你好！   Nǐ hǎo!

Hello!
您好！   Nín hǎo!

Good morning!
早上好！   Zǎoshang hǎo!

Good afternoon!
下午好！   Xiàwǔ hǎo!

Good evening!
晚上好！   Wǎnshang hǎo!

Notes　注解

1. "你 (you)" is used among peers. "您 (you)" is used to show respect for elder people or those of higher status.
2. In this book the Chinese monosyllabic word "字 (script)" is translated as "sinogram" instead of "Chinese character". The meanings of a sinogram (monosyllabic word) are many, but the meaning of a disyllabic word is more defined. Therefore, in the spoken Chinese language, disyllabic words are more frequently used than monosyllabic words.
1. "你"用于身份同等的人及平辈或晚辈的亲友。"您"用来对长辈或老者及地位较高的人表示尊敬。
2. 本书把汉语对应于单音节的"字 (script)"译为"sinogram"以取代"Chinese character"。一个"字 (sinogram)"的意义较多，而"双音节词"的意义比较明确。在汉语的口语中多用双音节词。

Vocabulary　词语

你 [nǐ]	you	午 [wǔ]	noon
您 [nín]	you (with respect)	上午 [shàngwǔ]	morning; before noon
好 [hǎo]	good; nice; all right	下午 [xiàwǔ]	afternoon
早 [zǎo]	morning; early	中 [zhōng]	middle; mid; center
早上 [zǎoshang]	morning	中午 [zhōngwǔ]	noon; midday
上 [shàng]	up; before; last (week); on	晚 [wǎn]	evening; night; late
下 [xià]	down; after; next; below	晚上 [wǎnshang]	evening