

<<中国的语言>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国的语言>>

13位ISBN编号：9787508520186

10位ISBN编号：7508520181

出版时间：2011-1

出版时间：五洲传播出版社

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页数：174

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内容概要

China , a country of appealing mysteries. The Chinese nation , a nation intermittently strong and weak , honorable and infamous , awake and asleep , with a history of fivemillennia at the shortest and probably longer , has experienced the higheststage of ancient civilization in the most prosperous dynasties of the world , and made indelible contributions to the advance of human societies. As theworld's biggest nation , the Chinese people account for approximately aquarter of the whole population on earth. And as a standing member of the UN Security Council , it is exerting enor-mous influence on international affairs. Economically speaking , it is theworld's largest consumer market and human resource reservoir , as well asthe largest base of processing industries. Over the recent three decades , China's opening to the world has broughtabout unprecedented contact with the people of all other countries , result-ing in great advancement of the Chinese society and drastic growth of itseconomy , which have drawn ever greater attention of the world. Now again as in the past when China was in its prime , the world find itimpossible to overlook China and its people.

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书籍目录

Preface
Annotating Abbreviations
Chapter One : An Overview of the Chinese Language
Languages of the Han Chinese and Chinese Ethnic Groups
Mandarin , Putonghua and Chinese Dialects
Classic Chinese and Modern Chinese
The Speech and Writing of Modern Chinese
Chinese Characters and Their Changes
Pinyin and the Computer Input of Chinese Characters
Chapter Two : The Phonology of Mandarin Chinese
Classification and Representation of Pinyin Sounds
Simple Initials
Compound Initials
Simple Finals
Compound Finals
Summary : All Pinyin Sounds
Special Cases : Sound Change (Sandhi)
Chapter Three : Tones of Mandarin Chinese
The Tone and Meaning in Mandarin Chinese
Change of Tones in Context
The Light Tone Suffix in Orientation Words
Summary
Chapter Four : Chinese Words and Phrases
Chinese Word Structures
Content Words and Function Words
Substantive Words
Predicate Words
Function Words
Word Groups
Chapter Five : The Basic Structures of Chinese Sentences
Sentence Components and Word Order
The Sentence Subject
The Sentence Predicate
Chapter Six : Complex Sentences and Compact Sentences
The Complex Sentence and Simple Sentence
Complex Relations and Connectives
Compact Sentences
Compact Sentence Connectives
Omission of Connectives in Compact Sentences
Chapter Seven : Summary : Features of Chinese Mandarin

<<中国的语言>>

章节摘录

Languages of the han chinese and Chinese Ethnic Groups Hanyu , or the language of the Han nationality , commonly known as theMandarin Chinese , is certainly the language generally used by the Chinesepeople. Its standard form is also called Putonghua , Guoyu , or Huayu , respec-tively in Mainland China , Taiwan , Malaysia and Singapore. But it is not theonly language used by all Chinese. This is because China is a big country with55 ethnic minorities in addition to the Han people , and most of them have their own languages. Chinese linguists generally agree that the total number of lan-guages used by China's ethnic groups is over 80 , with some ethnic groups us-ing more than one languages. Among these different languages , 30 have writ-ten forms. In terms of language genealogy , they are categorized into 5 differentfamilies : the Sino-Tibetan , Altai , Austro-Asiatic , Austronesian and Indo-European. Therefore , the phrase "Chinese Language" should in fact have its plural forms. When used in the singular form , it only means the language originally belong-ing to the Han people (hence called Hanyu) , which has been adopted as thecommon language used across ethnic boundaries. Among all ethnic groups ofChina , some have adopted the Han people's language , with their own languageshaving gone into extinction , such as the Hui and Manchurian people (respectively counting for 9.8 million and 10.6 million in population) . Others use both Hanyu and their own languages. The Chinese central government's language policy is to promote the use ofStandard Chinese (or Standard Mandarin) as the national language. In the meantime , however , the policy also encourages protection of the ethnic languages. According to Article 8 of the Law of the Peoples Republic of China on the StandardSpoken and Written Chinese Language , "all the nationalities shall have the free-dom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages". As a result , most preliminary and secondary schools in China's ethnic minority areas prac-tice bilingual education in both Mandarin Chinese and their own languages.

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编辑推荐

Chinese Rites and Rituals
Chinese Folk Customs

Chinese Food Life Care

Chinese Physical Exercises and Health Care

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