

Chinese Numbers 1-10



一
yī



二
èr



三
sān



四
sì



五
wǔ



六
liù



七
qī



八
bā



九
jiǔ



十
shí

壹貳叁肆伍陸柒捌玖拾
一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10



十 shí

Classical Poem 古典诗词[古典詩詞]

山村咏怀[山村詠懷]

宋朝 邵雍

一去二三里，

烟[煙]村四五家。

亭台六七座，

八九十枝花。

Shāncūn Yǒnghuái

(Sòng cháo) Shào Yōng

Yí qù èr-sān lǐ,

Yāncūn sì-wǔ jiā.

Tíngtái liù-qī zuò,

Bā-jiǔ-shí zhī huā.

Ode to a Mountain Village

By Shao Yong (1011-1077 in the Song Dynasty)

Walk one, two, or three miles,

See four or five homes,

Six or seven pavilions,

And eight, nine, or ten flowers.

趣味汉语 Fun with Chinese

四是四，十是十，十四是十四，四十是四十

Sì shì sì, shí shì shí, shísì shì shísì, sìshí shì sìshí

妈妈骑马，马慢，妈妈骂马

[媽媽騎馬，馬慢，媽媽罵馬]

Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ

Chinese Writing:

It apparently began to develop in the early 2nd millennium BC.

Shang Dynasty (18th-12th century BC) : characters incised on pieces of oracle bone and tortoiseshell (the earliest known inscriptions)

Zhou Dynasty (1046-256 BC) : great seal (dàzhuàn), also called Zhou script (Zhōuwén)

Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC) : unified the text of China with the small seal (xiǎozhuàn)

Qin, Han Dynasty: Lìshū, Xíngshū, Cǎoshū

Tang Dynasty: Kǎishū

甲骨文

Jiǎ gǔ wén, Oracle Bone Script



大篆 (金文)

Dà zhuàn (Jīn wén), Large seal script



篆

小篆

Xiǎo zhuàn, Small seal



圖 6-35 琅琊台刻石 秦

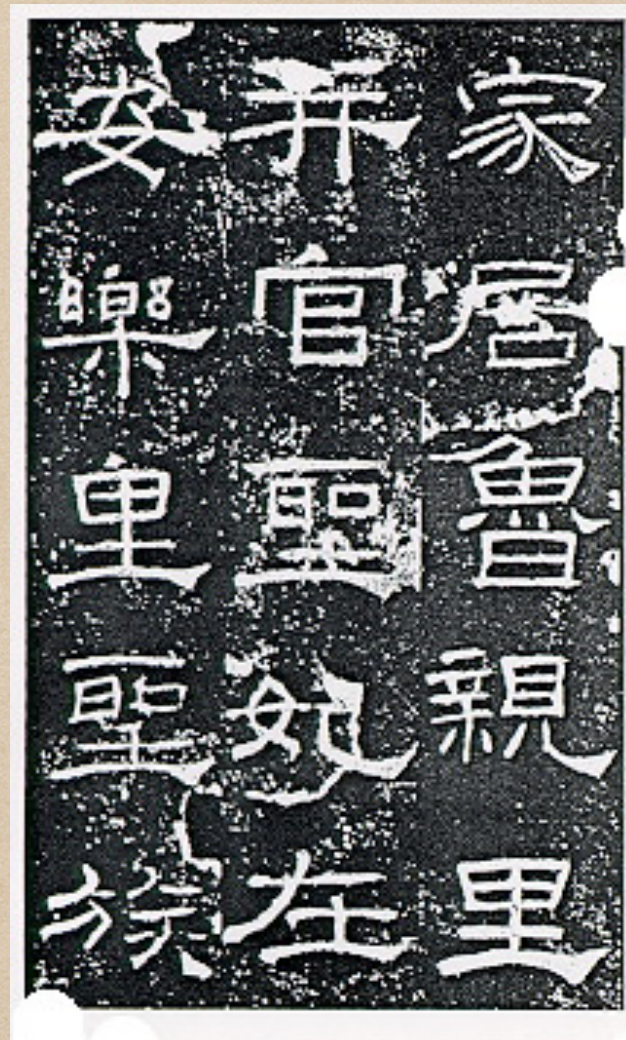
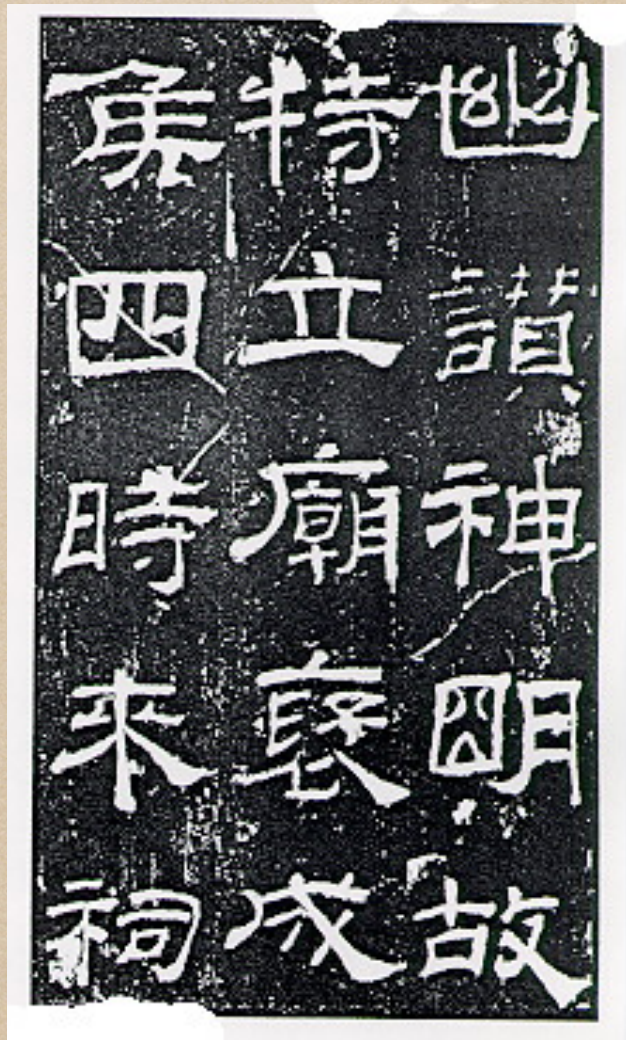


篆刻 — 印章；印鑑

龍

隶书 [隸書]

Lì shū, Clerical script



龍

行书 [行書]

Xíng shū, Running script

東晉王羲之

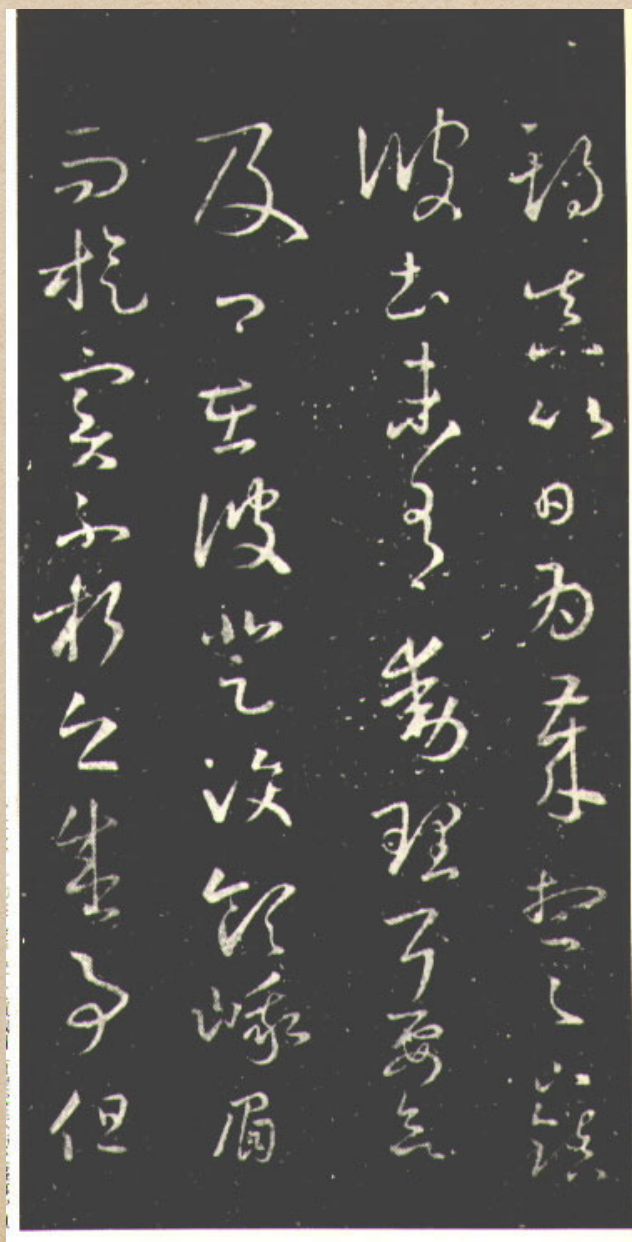
永和九年歲在癸丑暮春之初會
于會稽山陰之蘭亭脩禊事
也羣賢畢至少長咸集此地
有峻領茂林脩竹又有清流激
湍映帶左右引以為流觴曲水
列坐其次雖無絲竹管弦之
盛一觴一詠一足以暢叙幽情
是日也天朗氣清惠風和暢仰
觀宇宙之大俯察品類之盛
所以遊目騁懷足以極視聽之
娛信可樂也夫人之相與俯仰
一世或取諸懷抱悟言一室之內
或因寄所託放浪形骸之外雖
趣舍萬殊靜躁不同當其欣
於所遇暫得於己快然自足不
知老之將至及其所之既倦情

就

草书 [草書]

Cǎo shū, Cursive script

東晉 王羲之



楷书 [楷書]

Kǎi shū, Regular (standard) script

龍

成之宮此則隨之
仁壽宮也冠山抗
殿絕壑為池趵水
架楹分巖竦闢高

其數然而天地苞
乎陰陽而易識者
以其有象也陰陽
處乎天地而難窮

月 yuè, moon; month

The seal script for the character 月 is a stylized, rounded form with a vertical line inside, resembling a crescent moon.

甲骨文

The bronze script for 月 is a more angular and stylized version of the seal script, with a vertical line inside.

金文

The small seal script for 月 is a highly stylized, flowing form with a vertical line inside.

小篆

The regular script for 月 is a clear, standard form with a vertical line inside.

隶书

The regular script for 月 is a clear, standard form with a vertical line inside.

楷书

The cursive script for 月 is a highly stylized, flowing form with a vertical line inside.

草书

The semi-cursive script for 月 is a stylized form with a vertical line inside.

行书

Chinese Phonetics and Text

In 1958:

1. Roman alphabet was adopted: bpmf
2. Simplification: to make the characters more similar in appearance (simple-form characters VS complex-form characters)

Six Scripts

The traditional classifications of Chinese character etymology

1. 象形 xiàngxíng pictographs, pictographic characters: It has a semantic element originally expressed by a picture.

Examples: 人 rén (person/people) 山 shān (mountain)

2. 指事 zhǐshì self-explanatory characters: Characters intended to symbolize logical or abstract terms.

Examples: 上 shàng (up) 下 xià (down)

3. 会意[會意] huìyì associative compounds: Characters formed by a combination of elements thought to be logically associated.

Examples: 明 míng (bright) 休 xiū (rest)

4. 形声[形聲] xíngshēng pictophonetic characters (most common 75%): It combines a semantic element (called a radical) with a phonetic element.

Examples: 江 jiāng (river) 河 hé (river)

5. 转注[轉注] zhuǎnzhù mutually explanatory characters: Modifications or distortions of characters to form new characters, usually of somewhat related meaning.

Examples: 老 lǎo (old) 考 kǎo (test)

6. 假借 jiǎjiè phonetic loan characters: Characters borrowed from others, usually words of different meaning but similar pronunciation.

Examples: 来[來] lái (come) 我 wǒ (I)



山 山 山



水 水 水

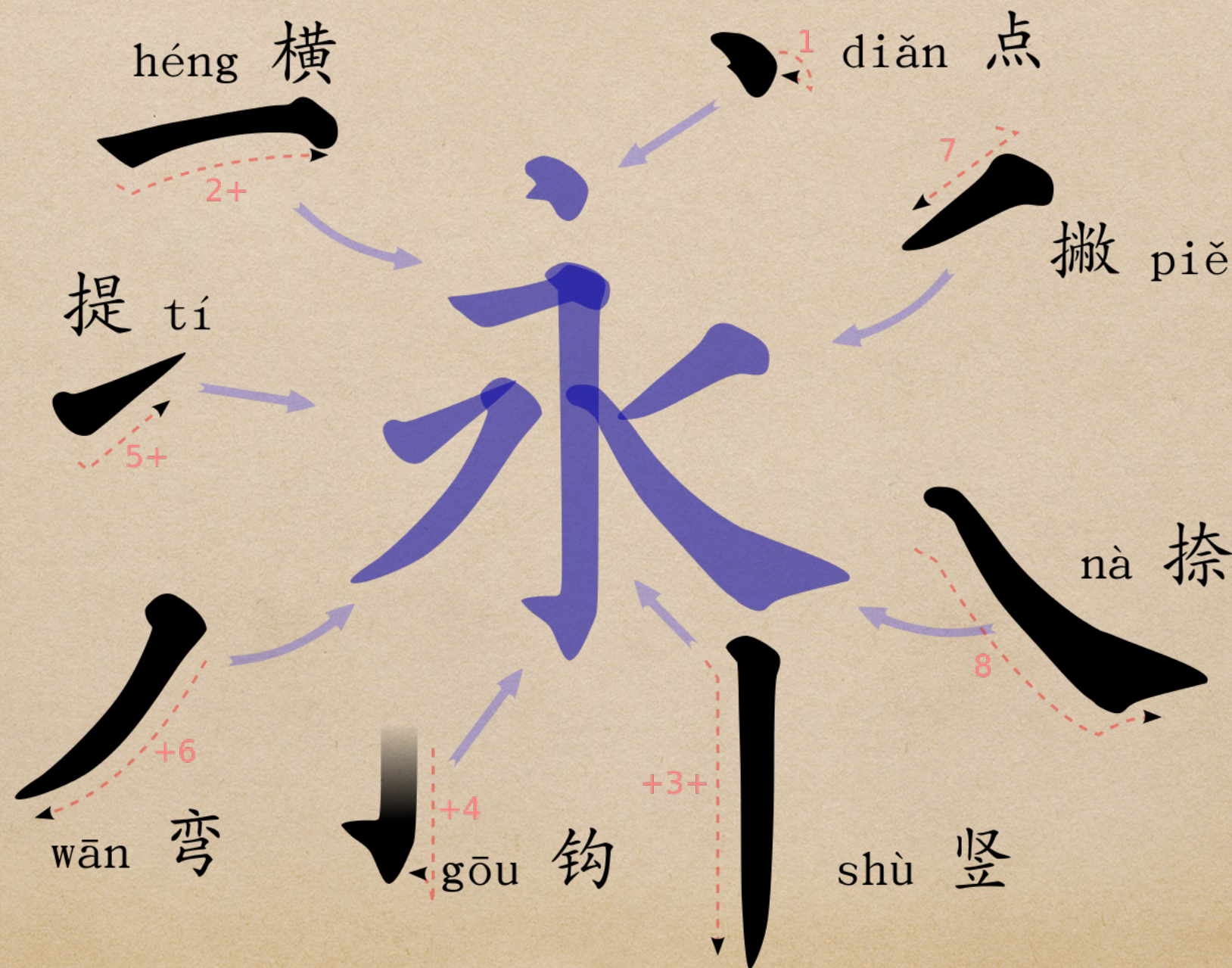


竹 竹

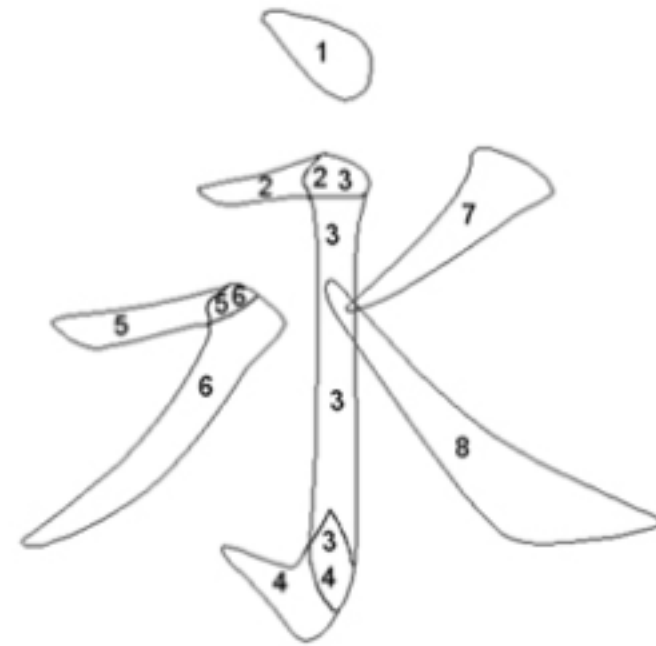
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目	:		→		→		→		→	目
木	:		→		→		→		→	木
山	:		→		→		→		→	山
馬	:		→		→		→		→	馬
刀	:		→		→		→		→	刀
魚	:		→		→		→		→	魚
門	:		→		→		→		→	門

永字八法 yǒng zì bā fǎ

Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters



“永字八法”新解



设计者：黄国光老师

永字八法

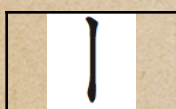
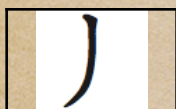
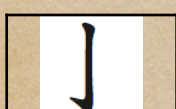
永字八法 Yǒng Zì Bā Fǎ

Basic Strokes of Chinese Characters



1. 点[點] diǎn dot
2. 横[橫] héng horizontal stroke
3. 竖[豎] shù vertical stroke
4. 钩[鉤] gōu hook stroke
5. 提 tí right-upward stroke
6. 撇 piě left-downward stroke
7. 捺 nà right-downward stroke

基本笔画 Jīběn Bǐhuà Basic Strokes

Basic stroke	Chinese	Pinyin	English	Examples
	1. 点[點]	diǎn	dot	小，六
	2. 横	héng	horizontal	一，六
	3. 竖[豎]	shù	vertical	十，中
	4. 撇	piě	downward left	人，大
	5. 捺	nà	downward right	八，人
	6. 提	tí	upward right	我，江
	7. 横钩[橫鉤]	hénggōu	horizontal hook	你，字
	8. 竖钩[豎鉤]	shùgōu	vertical hook	小，你
	9. 斜钩[斜鉤]	xiégōu	slanted hook	戈，我
	10. 横折	héngzhé	horizontal bend	五，口
	11. 竖折[豎折]	shùzhé	vertical bend	七，亡

基本笔顺原则[基本筆順原則]

Basic rules for the stroke order

先横后竖[先橫後豎] Horizontal before Vertical 【王】

先上后下[先上後下] From Top to Bottom 【首】

先左后右[先左後右] From Left to Right 【的】

先中后旁[先中後旁] Middle before two sides 【水】

先右上后左下[先右上後左下] From upper right to lower left 【造】

先外后内[先外後內] From Outside to Inside 【月】

先外后内再闭合[先外後內再閉合] From Outside to Inside before closing 【国[國]】

先整后零[先整後零] Full section before a dot ending 【成】

汉字偏旁[漢字偏旁]

or 汉字部首[漢字部首]

Chinese Radicals: 214 radicals

[illegible]

书法用具介绍[書法用具介紹]

shūfǎ yòngjù jièshào

Introduction of Chinese Calligraphy Tools

文房四宝[文房四寶] wén fáng sì bǎo, Four Treasures of the Study



毛笔

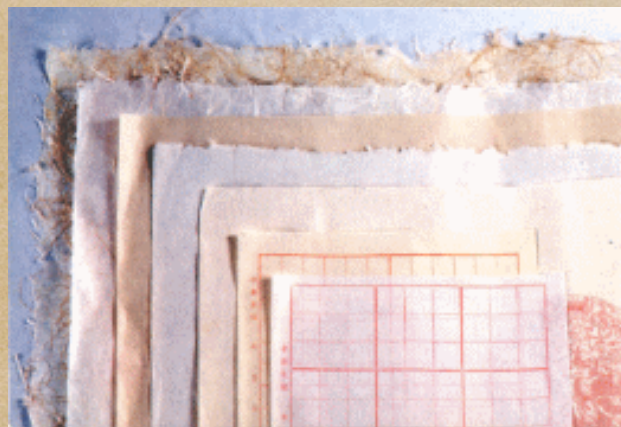
[毛筆]

máo bǐ



墨

mò



宣纸

[宣紙]

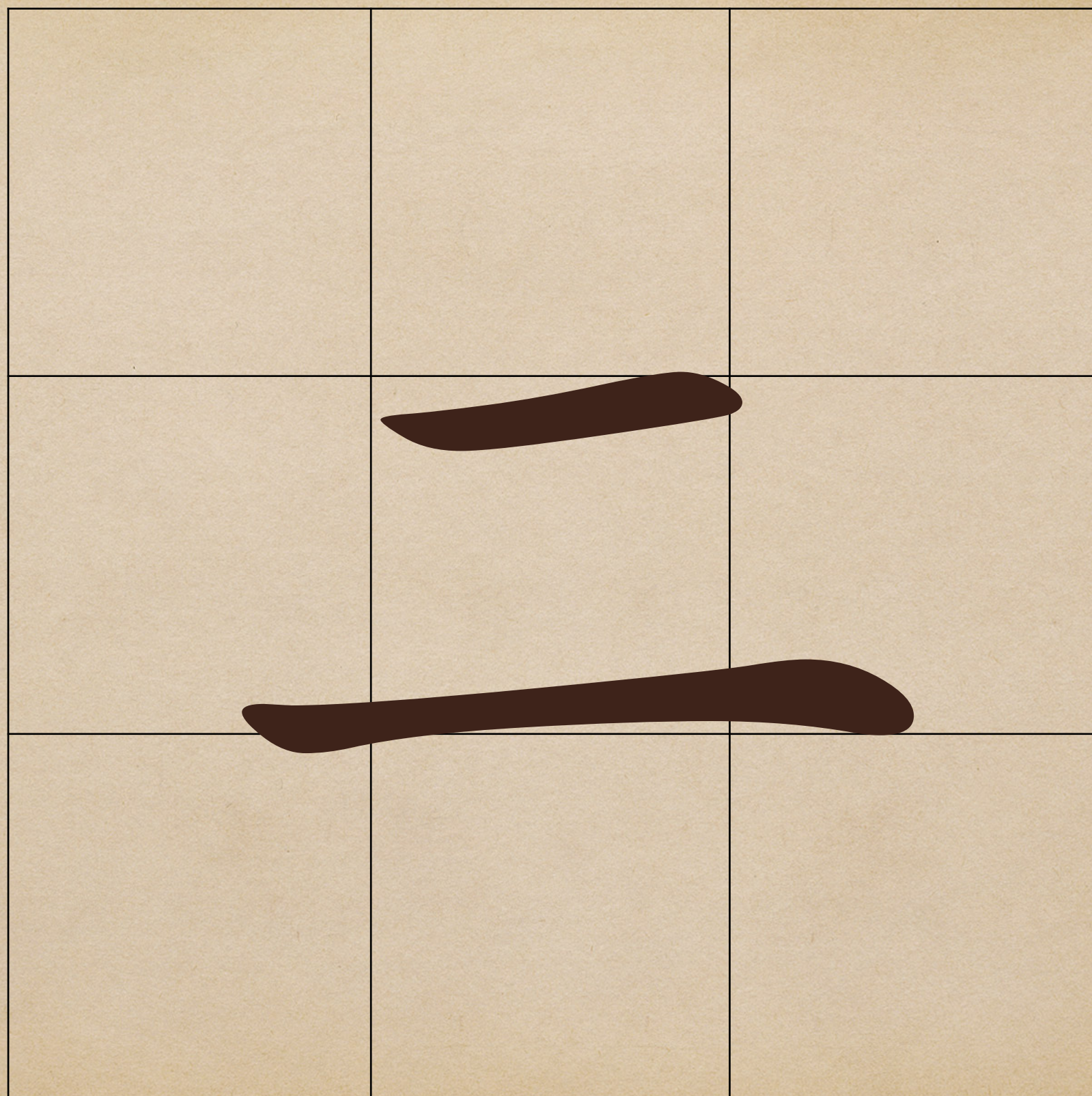
xuān zhǐ



砚台

[硯台]

yàn tái

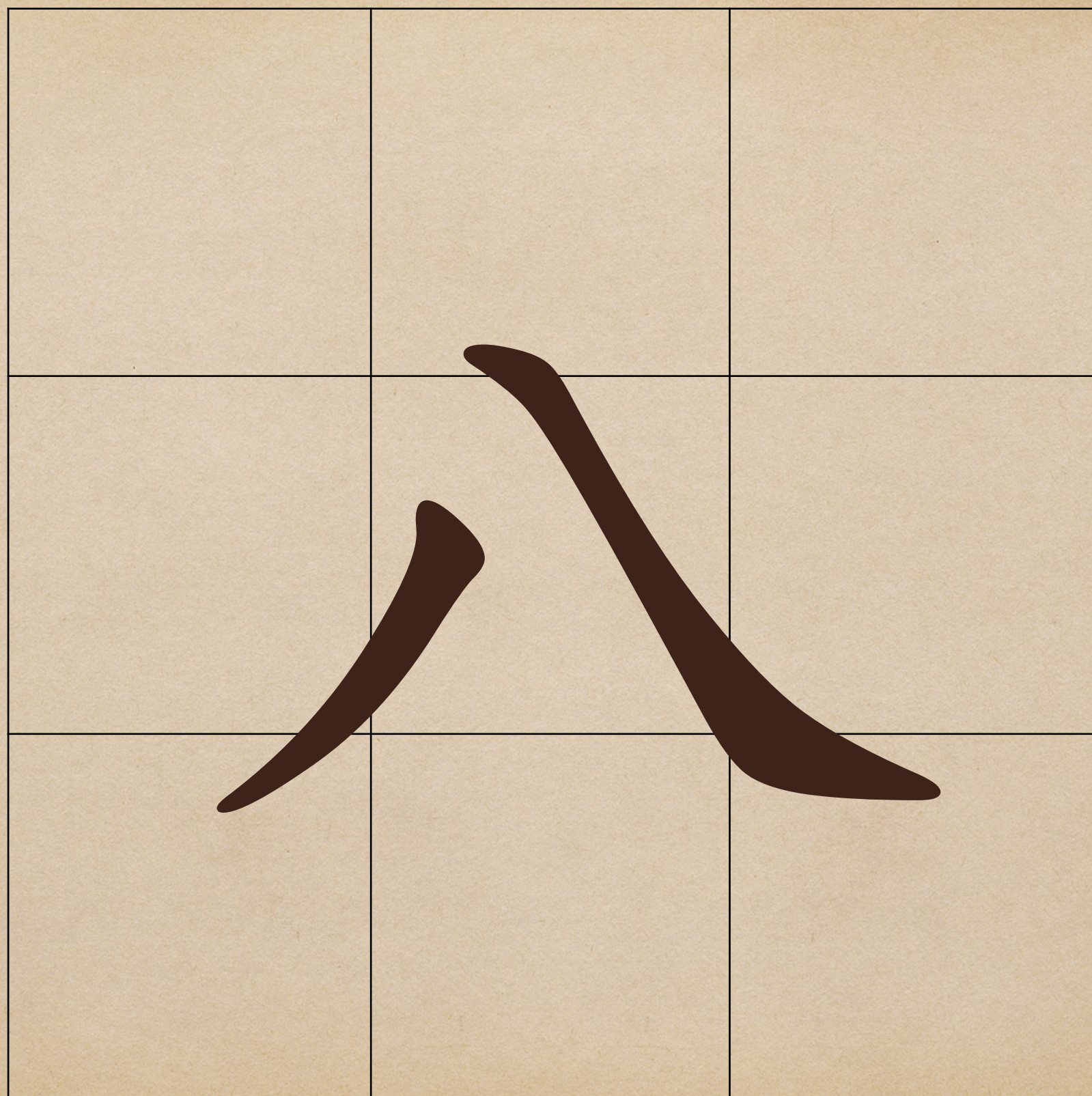


四

五



七



九

十