



Course code: 1000017

Course name: ภาษาจีนเพื่อการสื่อสารเบื้องต้น

基础交际汉语

Jīchǔ Jiāojiè Hànyǔ

Chinese for Basic Communication

Teacher:

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课程介绍 Course Introduce

Upon completing the program, students will be able to apply their knowledge of Chinese learned in this course to using their Chinese language skills for daily communication and learning, as well as to better communicate with Chinese people in their future work in the service, or business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.

第三章课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 3



- **Part 1: Text study**

- In this course, I will make an overview of Chinese character for you. It is including definition of The historical development and evolution of Chinese characters, Chinese character strokes, Principles of Chinese characters writing, etc. Then I will introduce the details of writing Chinese characters. Finally, I will teach you how to write the simple Chinese characters, then you can practice to write it by yourselves. After studying this unit you could know the knowledge of Chinese characters, and can get a way to writing Chinese and an experience from the practice.

- **Part 2: Exercises**

- Please try to recognize the Chinese script.
- Pleases try to write the Calligraphy of Regular Script by yourself.





NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
THE UNIT THREE.

中国汉字的历史发展及演变

The historical development and evolution of
Chinese characters





汉字是世界上使用时间最久、使用空间最广、使用人数最多的文字。

Chinese characters are the oldest, most widely used, and most populous writing system in the world.

汉字已有数千年历史，其演变主要经历了由象形到表意、由繁复到简约的过程。

With a history of several thousand years, their evolution has mainly undergone a transition from pictographic to ideographic, and from complex to simplified forms.



字形演变大致可分为七个核心阶段The evolution of Chinese character forms can be broadly divided into seven core stages:

甲骨文（商代）Oracle Bone Script (Shang Dynasty): 中国目前可见最早的成熟文字。The earliest mature writing system currently known in China.

金文（商至西周）Bronze Script (Shang to Western Zhou): 铸刻在青铜器上的文字（又称钟鼎文）。Characters cast or engraved on bronze vessels (also known as "Bell and Cauldron Script").

篆书（西周至秦代）Seal Script (Western Zhou to Qin Dynasty): 包括大篆和小篆。Includes Large Seal Script and Small Seal Script.

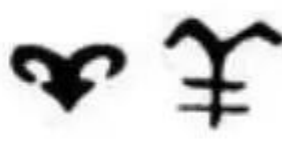
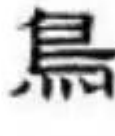
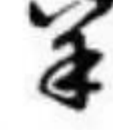
隶书（秦至汉代）Clerical Script (Qin to Han Dynasty): 汉字发展史上的重要转折点（即“隶变”）。A crucial turning point in the history of Chinese character development (known as "Clerical Transition" or Libian).

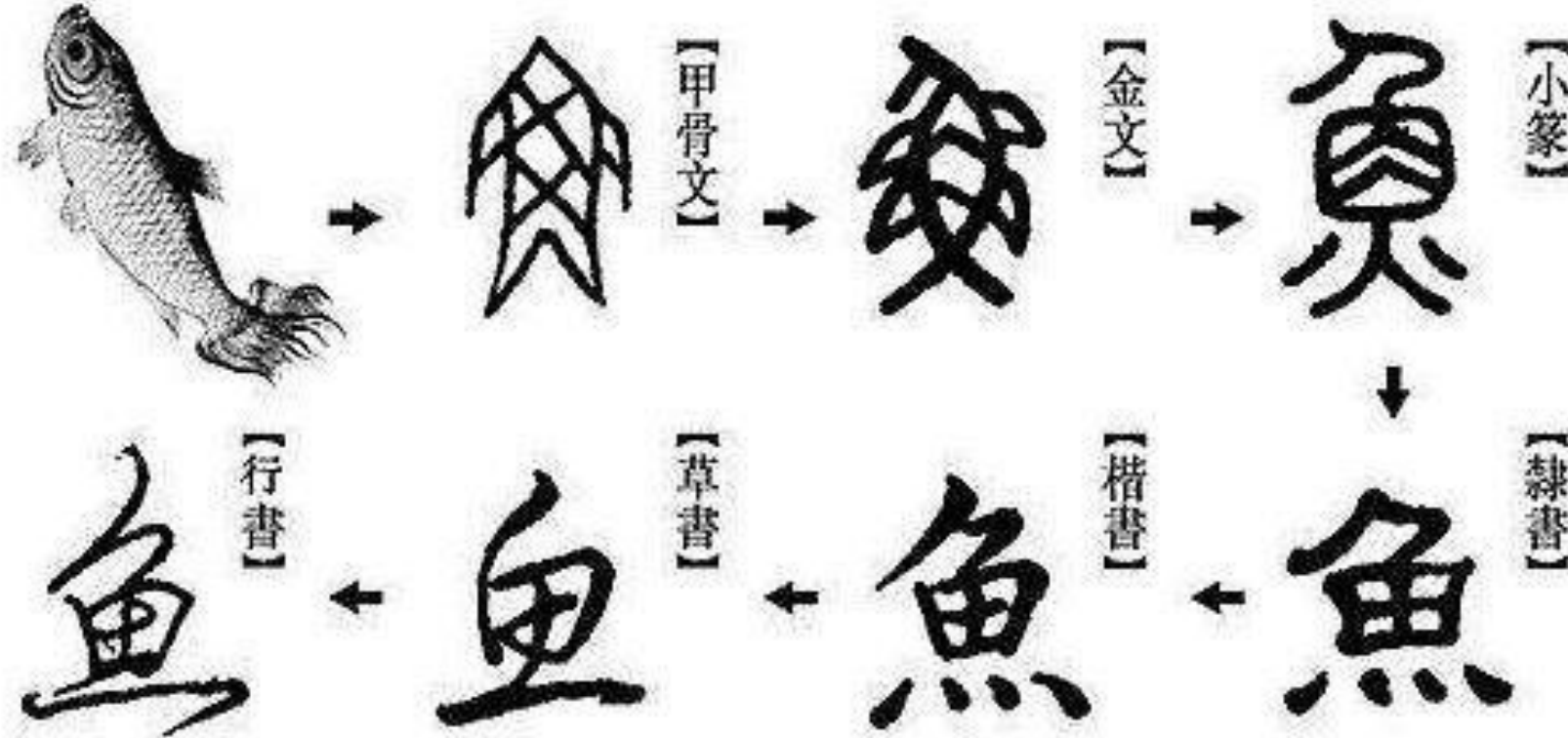
楷书（汉末至今）Regular Script (Late Han to present): 自东汉末年沿用至今，成为现代汉字的标准字体。Used continuously since the late Eastern Han dynasty, it has become the standard script for modern Chinese characters.

草书（汉代至今）Cursive Script (Han to present): 为书写便捷而产生，笔画连绵，结构简约，具有极高的艺术性。Developed for faster writing, characterized by connected strokes and simplified structures, with high artistic value.

行书（东汉至今）Running Script (Eastern Han to present): 介于楷书和草书之间，是日常书写最广泛的字体。Positioned between Regular Script and Cursive Script, it is the most widely used script for everyday writing.



	魚	鳥	羊
甲骨文			
金文			
小篆			
隸書			
楷書			
草書			



1先秦汉字 Chinese Characters in Pre-Qin Dynasty

甲骨文 Oracle Bone Script

我国最早的汉字，是约公元前14至11世纪的甲骨文。

The earliest Chinese characters are oracle bone inscriptions which come from the 14th to the 11th century BC.

多刻于龟甲兽骨上，象形程度高，线条纤细，结构尚未定型。

It mostly carved on tortoise shells and animal bones, it features a high degree of pictography, fine and slender lines, and a structure that had not yet been standardized.

殷商甲骨文 The Oracle bone inscriptions in the Shang period



1先秦汉字 Chinese Characters in Pre-Qin Dynasty

金文（商至西周）Bronze Script (Shang to Western Zhou)

铸刻在青铜器上的文字（又称钟鼎文），比甲骨文更加匀称丰满，象形意味逐渐减弱，笔画开始符号化。Characters cast or engraved on bronze vessels (also known as "Bell and Cauldron Script"). Bronze script is more balanced and fuller in form compared to oracle bone script. Its pictographic nature gradually diminishes, and the strokes begin to become more symbolised.



西周 大盂鼎铭文

Great Yu Tripod in the western zhou dynasty

东周 石鼓文

The inscriptions on drum-shaped stone blocks of the Warring States Period



2 秦代汉字 Chinese Characters in Qin Dynasty



篆书（西周至秦代）Seal Script (Western Zhou to Qin Dynasty)

包括大篆和小篆。Includes Large Seal Script and Small Seal Script.

秦始皇统一全国文字，使之整齐化一，这在中国文化史上是一伟大功绩。

Qin Shihuang unified the whole country's writing and made it uniform, which is a great achievement in the history of Chinese culture.

秦统一后的文字是小篆。

After unification, the script of Qin dynasty was Small Seal Script.

小篆将汉字线条化和规范化，字形结构固定。

Small Seal Script linearized and standardized the strokes of Chinese characters, and fixed their structural forms.



3 汉代汉字 Chinese Characters in Han Dynasty



隶书（秦至汉代）Clerical Script (Qin to Han Dynasty)

汉字发展史上的重要转折点（即“隶变”）。A crucial turning point in the history of Chinese character development (known as "Clerical Transition" or Libian).

隶书是汉代普遍使用的书体。

Clerical Script was a script commonly used in the Han Dynasty.

隶书为汉字确定了方块字的基本形态。

Clerical Script determines the basic form of square characters for Chinese characters.

打破了篆书的圆转线条，变为方折平直的笔画，书写速度大幅加快，奠定了现代汉字的字形基础。It broke the rounded, turning lines of Seal Script and transformed them into square, straight, and flat strokes. This greatly increased writing speed and laid the foundation for the forms of modern Chinese characters."



4 魏晋汉字 Chinese Characters in Wei and Jin Dynasty

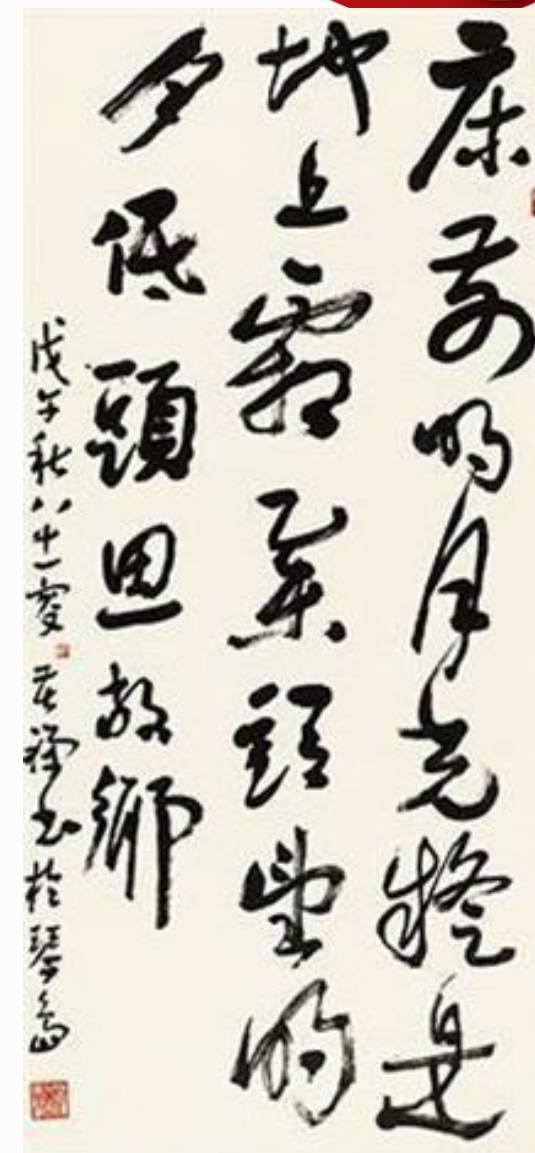


魏晋时期，中国书法除了隶书，还出现了行书、草书的字体。

During the Wei and Jin Dynasties, in addition to Clerical Script, Chinese calligraphy also appeared in Semi-cursive Script and Cursive Script.

草书（汉代至今）Cursive Script (Han Dynasty to present): 为书写便捷而产生，笔画连绵，结构简约，具有极高的艺术性。Developed for the convenience of writing, it features connected, flowing strokes and simplified structures, and possesses a high degree of artistic quality.

行书（东汉至今）Running Script (Eastern Han to present): 介于楷书和草书之间，既有楷书的工整易认，又有草书的流畅便捷，是日常书写最广泛的字体。Positioned between Regular Script and Cursive Script, it combines the neatness and legibility of Regular Script with the fluency and convenience of Cursive Script. It is the most widely used script for everyday writing.





南北朝时期，开始有了楷书。

During the Northern and Southern Dynasties, regular script began to appear.

楷书（汉末至今）Regular Script (Late Han to present): 形体方正，笔画平直，完全脱离了象形感。自东汉末年沿用至今，成为现代汉字的标准字体。 Square in form, with straight and even strokes, it has completely moved away from pictographic qualities. Used continuously since the late Eastern Han dynasty, it has become the standard script for modern Chinese characters.

静夜思 李白
低 举 疑 床
头 头 是 前
思 望 地 明
故 明 上 月
乡 月 霜 光

6 唐代汉字 Chinese Characters in Tang Dynasty



唐代以后，各种字体均得到了发展。

After the Tang Dynasty, the different script have been developed.

到了现代，楷书成为了现代通行的汉字手写正体字。楷书笔画分明，笔形规整，结构端庄，字形方正，是汉字的标准字体。

In modern times, regular script has become the common handwritten Chinese character. Regular script has distinct strokes, regular strokes, dignified structure, and square shape. It is the standard script of Chinese characters.



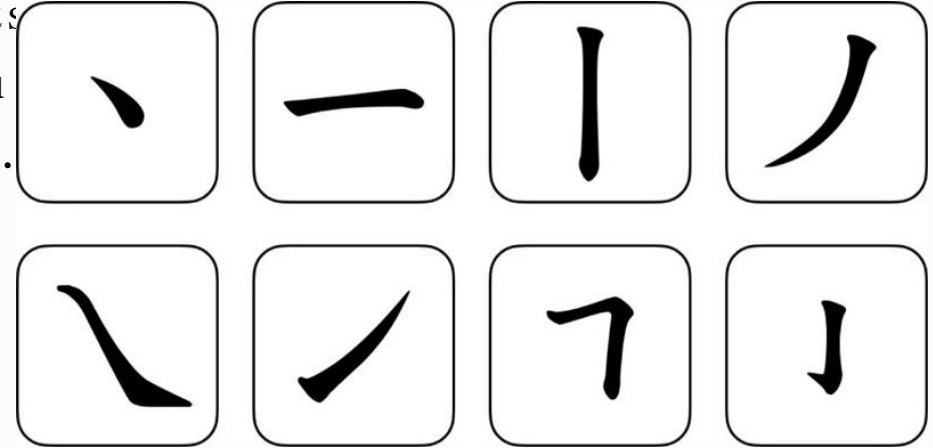
汉字笔画

Chinese character strokes





笔画是构成汉字的最小连笔单位，由不间断的点和线组成，包括横、竖、撇、点、折五种基本形态。A stroke is the smallest connected writing unit that forms a Chinese character, consisting of unbroken dots and lines. It includes five basic forms: héng (horizontal), shù (vertical), piě (left-falling), diǎn (dot), and zhé (turn/bend).



传统分类涵盖点、横、竖、撇、捺、提、折、钩八种笔画。The traditional classification covers eight types of strokes: diǎn (dot), héng (horizontal), shù (vertical), piě (left-falling), nà (right-falling), tí (rising), zhé (turn/bend), and gōu (hook).

笔画的组合涵盖相离、相接、相交三种形式。Stroke combinations include three types of spatial relationships: separation (xiāng lí), connection (xiāng jiē), and intersection (xiāng jiāo).



汉字笔画 Chinese character strokes

点 diǎn	横 héng	竖 shù	撇 piě	捺 nà	竖弯 shù wān	竖弯钩 shù wān gōu
横折 héng zhé	横折弯钩 héng zhé wān gōu	竖钩 shù gōu	横折钩 héng zhé gōu	竖折折钩 shù zhé zhé gōu	竖折 shù zhé	提 tí
撇点 piě diǎn	竖提 shù tí	横折提 héng zhé tí	弯钩 wān gōu	斜钩 xié gōu	卧钩 wò gōu	横钩 héng gōu
横撇弯钩 héng piě wān gōu	横折折折钩 héng zhé zhé zhé gōu	横折弯 héng zhé wān	撇折 piě zhé	横撇 héng piě	横折折撇 héng zhé zhé piě	竖折撇 shù zhé piě

04

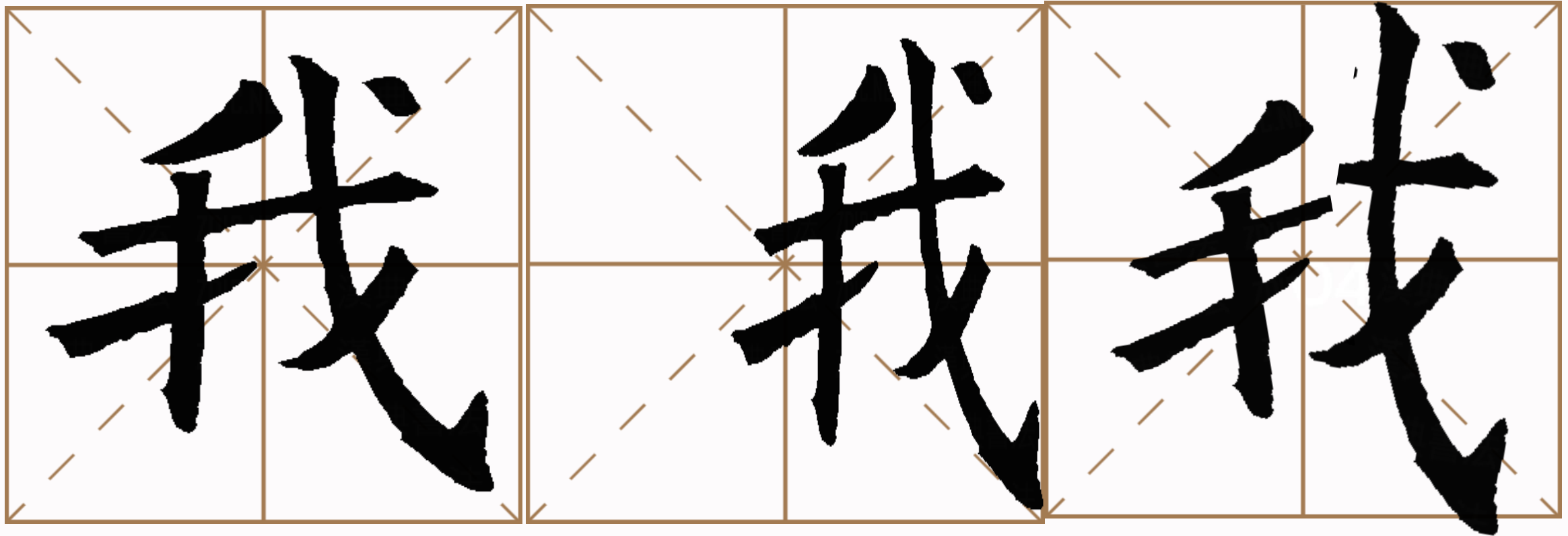


汉字书写原则

Principles of Chinese characters writing



笔顺正确与否，一定程度上关系到书写的速度和字形的好坏。 Whether the stroke order is correct or not affects, to a certain extent, both the speed of writing and the quality of the character's form.





汉字笔画笔顺的一般规则 General Rules of Stroke Order for Chinese Characters

1. 先撇后捺例如 First piě (left-falling), then nà (right-falling), e.g.: 人八入
2. 先横后竖例如 First héng (horizontal), then shù (vertical), e.g.: 十王干
3. 从上到下例如 From top to bottom, e.g.: 三竞音
4. 从左到右例如 From left to right, e.g.: 理利礼明湖
5. 先外后里例如 First outside, then inside, e.g.: 问同司
6. 先外后里再封口例如 First outside, then inside, then close the seal, e.g.: 国圆园圈
7. 先中间后两边例如 First middle, then both sides, e.g.: 小水





汉字笔画笔顺的补充规则 Supplementary Rules for Stroke Order of Chinese Characters

1. 点在上部或左上，先写点例如 When the dot is at the top or in the upper-left position, write the dot first, e.g.: 衣立为
2. 点在右上或在字里，后写点例如 When the dot is at the upper-right position or inside the character, write the dot last, e.g.: 发瓦我
3. 上右和上左包围结构的字，先外后里例如 For characters with an upper-right or upper-left surrounding structure, write the outside first, then the inside, e.g.: 厅, 座, 屋
4. 左下包围结构的字，先里后外例如 For characters with a lower-left surrounding structure, write the inside first, then the outside, e.g.: 远建廷
5. 左下右包围结构的字，先里后外例如 For characters with a lower-left and lower-right surrounding structure, write the inside first, then the outside, e.g.: 凶画
6. 左上右包围结构的字，先里后外例如 For characters with an upper-left and upper-right surrounding structure, write the inside first, then the outside, e.g.: 同用风
7. 上左下包围结构的字，先上后里再左下例如 For characters with an upper, left, and lower surrounding structure (three-sided enclosure open at the bottom), write the top first, then the inside, then the lower-left part, e.g.: 医巨匠区

总结

Summary

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY



After studying this lesson, we can know the definition of The historical development and evolution of Chinese characters, Chinese character strokes, Principles of Chinese characters writing, etc. Then I will introduce the details of writing Chinese characters. Finally, I will teach you how to write the simple Chinese characters, then you can practice to write it by yourselves. After studying this unit you could know the knowledge of Chinese characters, and can get a way to writing Chinese and an experience from the practice.



谢谢

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