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"安"的意思是什么?

What Does"安" Mean?

你去过天安门吗? 你知道汉字"安"的意思是什么吗?



告诉 v. tell, let know

房屋 *n*. house, building Shàng Hànzì kè de shíhou, lǎoshī yìbiān shuō yìbiān zài hēibǎn 上 汉字课的时候,老师一边说一边在黑板 shang xiěle yí gè "bǎogàir", gàosu dàjiā, "bǎogàir" zài Hànzì zhōng上写了一个"宀",告诉大家,"宀"在汉字中 shì "fángwū" de yìsi. Ránhòu, tā yòu zài xiàmian xiěle gè "nǔ"是"房屋"的意思。然后,她又在下面写了个"女"

zì, wèn dàjiā: "Wūzi li yǒu gè nǚrén, huì zěnmeyàng?" 字, 问 大家:"屋子 里 有 个 女人, 会 怎么样?"

Yí gè xuésheng huídá: "Máfan!" — 个 学生 回答: "麻烦!"

Dàjiā dōu xiào le. 大家 都 笑 了。

Lǎoshī wēixiàozhe shuō: "Rúguǒ fángzi li yǒu gè nǚrén, jiù 老师 微笑着 说: "如果 房子 里 有 个 女人,就huì píng'ān. Suǒyǐ Hànzì de 'ān' zì jiù shì 'bǎogàir' xiàbian jiā yí 会 平安。所以 汉字 的'安'字 就 是 '宀' 下边 加 一 gè 'nǚ' zì."

回答 v. answer, reply

麻烦 *adj*. troublesome, inconvenient

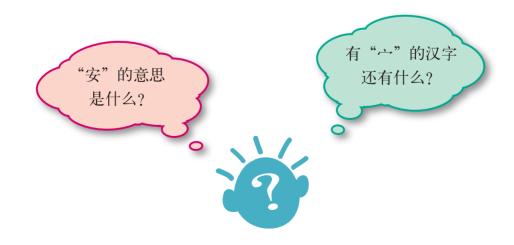
微笑 v. smile

平安 *adj*. safe and sound

所以 *conj*. so, therefore, as a result

加 v. add

想一想 Questions



语言点 Language Points

一边······一边······ while 1. 老师一边说一边在黑板上写了一个"宀"。

The teacher wrote a "--" on the blackboard while she was speaking.

"一边……一边……",关联副词,用在动词前,表示两个动作同时进行。

"一边……一边……" is an adverb used before verbs to indicate that two actions occur simultaneously.

- (1) 同学们一边唱歌一边跳舞,都很高兴。
- (2) 他一边想一边回答问题。

然后 then 2. 然后,她又在下面写了个"女"字。

Then, she wrote a "女" underneath it.

"然后",连词,表示一件事情之后接着发生另一件事情。

"然后", a conjunction meaning "then" or "afterwards", is normally used when describing the order of sequential events.

- (1) 星期天上午我洗了衣服,然后跟朋友一起去看电影。
- (2) 他每天早晨起床后,先去操场跑步,然后吃早饭。

练 习 Exercises

判断正误 True (T) or false (F)

- (1) "宀"在汉字中的意思是房屋。 ()
- (2)"安"字的意思是房屋。 ()
- (3) 学生们正在上汉字课。 ()

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汉语造字 Constructing Chinese Characters

"安"的意思是什么?从汉字造字法来看,是"宀"与"女"的合意,屋里有个女人就"安定、平静",属于汉语的会意字。汉字的发展经历了很长时间的演变,主要有四种造字法:象形、指事、会意、形声。其中象形造字法是汉字造字的基础。用这种方法人们创造了最原始的文字,例如:"日"写成 ⊙,"月"写成 ⊙,"月"写成 ⊙,,水写成 ; "月"写成 半等。但这种造字法有很大的局限性,满足不了语言发展的需要,所以就逐步产生了指事字、会意字、形声字,而今天汉语书面语中的大多数汉字都是这些字。



What does "g" mean? According to the system of Chinese character formation, "g" belongs to the category of Associative Characters. Its meaning is derived from the combination of " \hookrightarrow " (which means "house") and "g" ("woman"). The character "g" means settled, quiet, or tranquil, because there is a woman in the house. There are four approaches to character formation: pictographic, explanatory, associative and pictophonetic. The pictographic approach was the earliest, most primitive means of creating characters. Through the pictographic approach, the very first Chinese characters were created, such as g0 (sun), g0 (moon), g1 (water) and g2 (bull). However, due to the constraints of the pictographic approach, the explanatory, associative and pictophonetic approaches gradually became more widely used in the later stage of Chinese language development, and today they form the majority of written Chinese.