

第 1 课

你好



LESSON 1

HELLO

语音 PHONETICS

1 韵母 Finals

a	o	e	er	i	-i (zi)	-i (zhi)	u	ü
ai	ei	ao	ou	an	en	ang	eng	ong
ia	ie	iao	iou (iu)	ian	in	iang	ing	iong
ua	uo	uai	uei (ui)	uan	uen (un)	uang	ueng	
üe	üan	ün						

2 声母 Initials

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
g	k	h		j	q	x	
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	

语音注释 PHONETICS EXPLANATION

1. 声母和韵母 Initials and finals

汉语的音节绝大多数由声母和韵母组成。音节开头的辅音叫声母，其余部分叫韵母。

A Chinese syllable is usually composed of an initial and a final. The former is a consonant that begins the syllable and the latter is the rest of the syllable.

2. 声调 Tones

声调是音节的音高变化。汉语普通话有四个基本声调，分别为第一声（-）、第二声（ˊ）、第三声（ˇ）、第四声（ˋ）。声调不同，意思就不一样。

Tones are changes of pitch of syllables. In the standard Chinese there are four basic tones, represented respectively by the following tone-graphs: the first tone (-), the second tone (ˊ), the third tone (ˇ) and the fourth tone (ˋ). When a syllable is pronounced in different tones, it has different meanings.

3. 声调位置 Tone position

一个音节只有一个元音时，声调符号标在元音上；有两个或两个以上的元音时，声调标在主要元音（即响度大的元音）上。例如：mā、hǎo、zuò。元音 i 上有声调符号时，要去掉 i 上的小点儿。例如：mì、jǐng。i、u 并列时，声调标在后面的字母上。例如：liú、guǐ。

When a syllable contains a single vowel only, the tone-mark is placed above the vowel sound. When a syllable contains two or more vowels, the tone-mark should be placed above the main vowel (the one pronounced more loudly and clearly), e.g. "mā", "hǎo", "zuò". When a tone-mark is placed above the vowel "i", the dot over it should be omitted, e.g. "mì", "jǐng". When "iu" or "ui" comes, the tone-mark should be placed above the terminal vowel, e.g. "liú", "guǐ".

4. 轻声 Neutral tone

普通话里有一些音节在一定的条件下失去原调，读得又轻又短，叫作轻声。轻声不标调号。例如：xièxie、bú kèqi。

In standard Chinese pronunciation, there are a number of syllables that lose their original tones and are pronounced soft and short. This is known as the neutral tone which is identified by the absence of a tone mark, e.g. "xièxie", "bú kèqi".

5. 变调 Tone changes

(1) 两个第三声音节连在一起时，前一个要读成第二声。例如：nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo（你好）。

A third tone, when immediately followed by another third tone, should be pronounced in the second tone, e.g. nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo（你好）。

(2) 第三声音节在第一、二、四声和大部分轻声音节前边时，要变成“半三声”。“半三声”就是只读原来第三声的前一半降调。例如：nǐmen → nǐmen（你们）。

A third tone, when followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or by the majority of the neutral tones, usually becomes a half third tone, that is, the tone that only falls but does not rise, e.g. "nǐmen → nǐmen（你们）”。

(3) “不”的变调 Changes of tones of “不”

“不”在第四声音节前或由第四声变来的轻声音节前读第二声。例如：bù kèqi → bú kèqi (不客气)。在第一、二、三声音节前仍读第四声。

“不” is pronounced in the second tone when it precedes another fourth tone or a neutral tone that is originally a fourth tone, e.g. “bù kèqi → bú kèqi (不客气)”. But it is pronounced in the fourth tone when it precedes a first, second or third tone.

语音练习 PHONETIC DRILLS

朗读下列词语，注意“不”的声调 Read out the following words, paying attention to the tone of “不”

bù tīng (不 听)

bù suān (不 酸)

bù xué (不 学)

bù tián (不 甜)

bù xiě (不 写)

bù kǔ (不 苦)

bú suàn (不 算)

bú là (不 辣)

bù gān bú jìng (不 干 不 净)

bù wén bú wèn (不 闻 不 问)

bù xǐ bù bēi (不 喜 不 悲)

bú jiàn bú sǎn (不 见 不 散)

生词 NEW WORDS

1	你好	nǐ hǎo		Hello!
	你	nǐ	代	you
	好	hǎo	形	well, good
2	您	nín	代	you (<i>polite</i>)
3	你们	nǐmen	代	you (<i>plural</i>)
4	老师	lǎoshī	名	teacher
5	谢谢	xièxie	动	to thank
6	不客气	bú kèqi		You're welcome.
	不	bù	副	not
	客气	kèqi	形	polite, courteous
7	对不起	duìbuqǐ	动	I am sorry.
8	没关系	méi guānxi		Don't mention it.
9	再见	zàijiàn	动	good-bye
10	请	qǐng	动	please
11	进	jìn	动	to enter
12	坐	zuò	动	to sit
13	听	tīng	动	to listen
14	说	shuō	动	to say
15	读	dú	动	to read
16	写	xiě	动	to write

课文 TEXTS

1

Nǐ hǎo!
A: 你好!^[1]
Nǐ hǎo!
B: 你好!

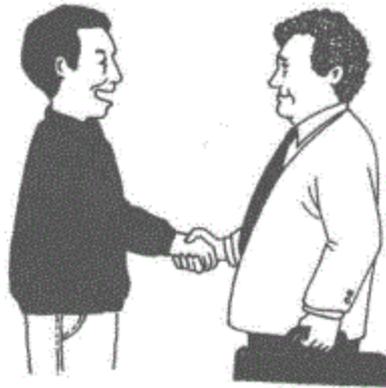
nín nǐmen lǎoshī
您^[2] 你们 老师

2

Xièxiè!
A: 谢谢!
Bú kèqi.
B: 不客气。

3

Duìbuqǐ!
A: 对不起!
Méi guānxi.
B: 没关系。



4

Zàijiàn!
A: 再见!
Zàijiàn!
B: 再见!

5

Qǐng jìn!
请 进!

zuò tīng shuō dú xiě
坐 听 说 读 写

注释 NOTES

1 你好。

日常问候语。任何时间、任何场合以及任何身份的人都可以使用。对方的回答也应是“你好”。

It is a common greeting. It may be used anywhere, at any time and by anybody. The answer to it from the person addressed to is also “你好”.

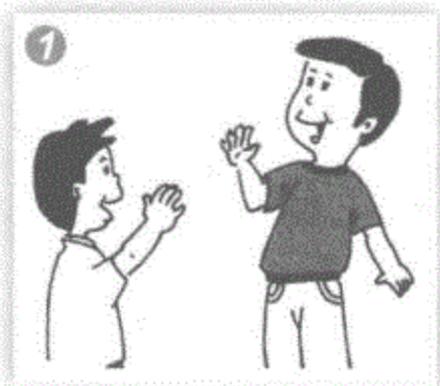
2 您

“您”是“你”的敬称。

“您” is a polite expression of “你”.

综合练习 **COMPREHENSIVE EXERCISES**

一、看图完成会话 Complete the dialogue according to each picture



A: 你好!

B: _____!



A: _____!

B: 不客气。



A: 对不起!

B: _____!



A: _____!

B: 你好!



A: _____!

B: 没关系。

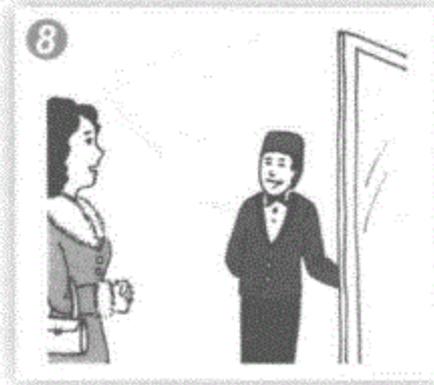


A、B: 老师好!

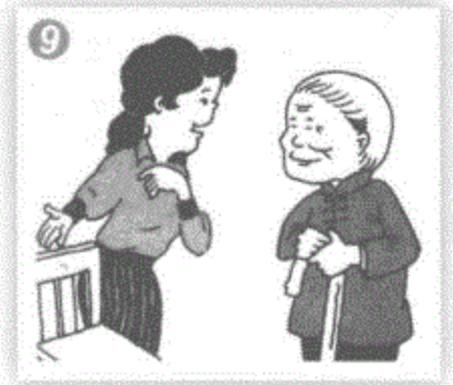
老师: _____!



A、B:!
老师:

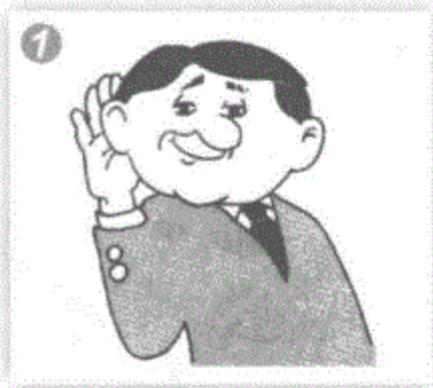


A:!
B: 谢谢!

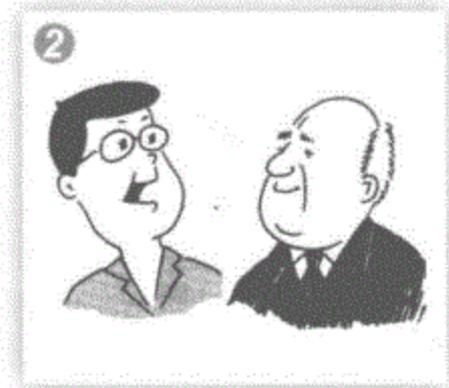


A:!
B: 谢谢!

二、看图说动词 Give a Chinese verb for each picture



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