



Hànyǔ shēngdiào gē

汉语声调歌

Song of the Four Chinese Tones

Hànyǔ yī shēng bā,
汉语一声 bā,

Yī shēng bā shì bā.
一声 bā 是 bā。

Hànyǔ èr shēng bá,
汉语二声 bá,

èr shēng bá shì bá.
二声 bá 是 bá。



The first tone in Chinese is bā.

In the first tone bā is bā.

The second tone in Chinese is bá.

In the second tone bá is bá.

生词 *New words*

1. 声调	shēngdiào	tone
2. 一声	yī shēng	the first tone
3. 二声	èr shēng	the second tone
4. 三声	sān shēng	the third tone
5. 四声	sì shēng	the fourth tone
6. 是	shì	to be
7. 这	zhè	this
8. 的	de	(a structural particle)
9. 妈妈	māma	mom, mother
10. 马	mǎ	horse
11. 爱	ài	to love

注释
Notes

➡ 1. 这是我妈妈

这是一种带“是”字的动词谓语句。“是”和英语的系词“to be”一样，它后面要带名词或代词。例如：

This is a verbal predicate sentence with 是. 是 in this sentence is like the English linking verb "to be", and is followed by either a noun or a pronoun, e. g.,

① 这位是张先生。

This is Mr. Zhang.

② 那是汉语书。

That is a Chinese book.

③ 他是谁?

Who is he?



2. 这是我的马

人称代词、名词放在名词前面作定语，表示领属关系时，一般要加结构助词“的”，但是如果中心语是亲属称谓或是集体单位的名词时，可以用“的”，也可以不用“的”。例如：

When a personal pronoun or a noun is put before a noun and used as an attributive to show possession, it usually takes 的 after it. However, when the head noun is a kin term or an institutional one, 的 may be omitted in the attributive, e. g.,

① 我爱我(的)爸爸。

I love my dad.

② 我们(的)学校有很多老师和学生。

There are a lot of teachers and students in our school.

③ 这些都是图书馆的杂志。

These all are the library's magazines.

④ 我用一下你的笔，好吗?

May I use your pen?

Gēn wǒ shuō, shuō Hànyǔ, zhēn ya zhēn yǒuqù.
跟我说，说汉语，真呀真有趣。

Gēn wǒ shuō, shuō Hànyǔ, zhēn ya zhēn yǒuqù.
跟我说，说汉语，真呀真有趣。

Follow me, speak Chinese, it's so interesting.

Follow me, speak Chinese, it's so interesting.

生词 *New words*

1. 元音	yuányīn	vowel
2. 跟	gēn	after; to follow
3. 有趣	yǒuqù	interesting

注释 *Notes*

➡ 1. 跟我说汉语

“跟”是介词，与它的宾语组成介词结构放在动词前面作状语，表示“随着”。例如：

跟 is a preposition. 跟 and its object is often used in front of the verb as an adverbial adjunct indicating to follow after, e. g.,

① 跟我念。

Read after me.

② 学生们跟老师去图书馆了。

The students went to the library with the teacher.

③ 我们跟他走。

Let's go with him.

生词 *New words*

1. 认识	rènshi	to know
2. 高兴	gāoxìng	happy
3. 朋友	péngyou	friend
4. 请	qǐng	please
5. 坐	zuò	to sit
6. 喝	hē	to drink
7. 杯	bēi	cup
8. 茶	chá	tea

注释 *Notes*

➡ 1. 请坐

“请” 是请求或希望对方做事时用的礼貌语。例如：

请 is a polite form of request or desire, e. g.,

- | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|
| ① 请进。 | Please come in. |
| ② 请你再说一遍。 | Would you please say that again? |
| ③ 请不要大声说话。 | Please don't speak so loudly. |
| ④ 请签上你的名字。 | Please sign your name. |