

### For Mandarin Learning

Student Handout

Chinese Pinyin Lesson 10

汉语拼音的拼读总结

Review and Summary



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#### Review and Summary - Key knowledge / 回顾复习 - 重点知识

#### 1 Initials Table / 声母表

There are 23 initials. / 聲母共有 23 個。

- $\left[egin{array}{c} {\sf c} \end{array}
  ight] \left[egin{array}{c} {\sf s} \end{array}
  ight] \left[egin{array}{c} {\sf v} \end{array}
  ight] \left[egin{array}{c} {\sf w} \end{array}
  ight]$

#### 2 Finals Table / 韵母表

There are 24 finals. / 韵母共有 24 個。

Simple Final a o e i u ü

Compound Final g韵母 ai ei ui ao ou iu ie üe

Special Final er

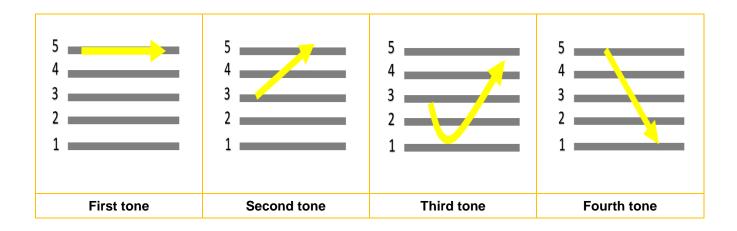
Compound Final 鼻韵母 an en in un ün ang eng ing

ong



#### 3 Tones / 声调

3.a Mandarin Chinese has four basic tones / 漢語拼音有 4 個聲調



#### 3.b Neutral Tone / 轻声

Please read these words. / 请读一下这些词语。

- gē ge a) 哥 哥
- dì di b) 弟 弟
- rén men c) 人 们
- xié z i d) 鞋子

- tóu fà e) 头 发
- wěi ba f) 尾 巴
- kè qi g) 客气
- cōng míng h) 聪 明



#### 4 Tone Marking and Placement / 声调的标调位置

The tone mark should be placed over the vowel if there is only one vowel;

The tone mark should be placed above the vowel according to the sequence of 'a、
o、e、i、u' if there are two or more vowels;

The tone mark should be placed over the second vowel if the vowel is 'ui' or 'iu';

当韵母只有一个元音时,声调标在元音上。

当韵母有两个或多个元音时, 声调根据'a、o、e、i、u' 的排列顺序进行标号,哪个在前标在哪个上。

当韵母是 'ui' 或 'iu' 是, 声调应该标在第二个元音上。

#### 5 Tone Changes / 变调

#### 5.a Third-tone changes / 三声变调

A third tone followed by another third tone, should be pronounced in the second tone, but with the tone mark remaining unchanged.

A third tone followed by others tones, usually becomes a half third tone. The tone mark is unchanged.

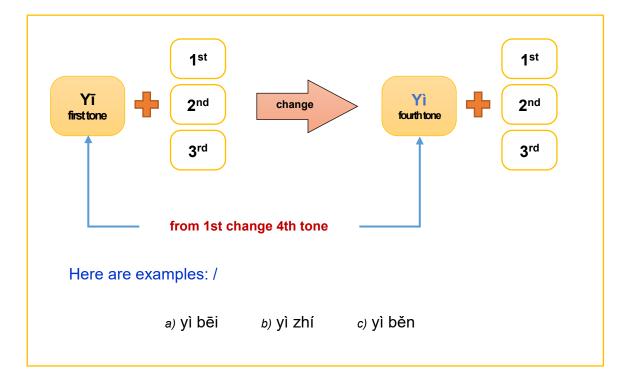
两个三声在一起,第一个三声发音时要变为二声,但是三声的标号不变。 三声和除三声之外的其他声调在一起,三声变为半三声,但是三声的标号不变。



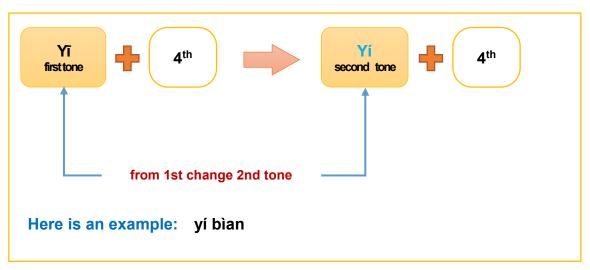
#### 5.b Tone changes of [yi] / [一]的变调

(i) When  $y\bar{t}$  is followed by other three tones (First Tone, Second Tone and Third tone),  $y\bar{t}$  (First tone) should change into Fourth Tone.

当 一 和 其他声调 (即 一、二或三声) 在一起时, 一 会变为四声。



(ii) When  $y\bar{\imath}$  is followed by Fourth Tone,  $y\bar{\imath}$  will change into Second Tone (Up Tone) 当 一 和 四声 在一起时,一 变为二声 (即升调)。

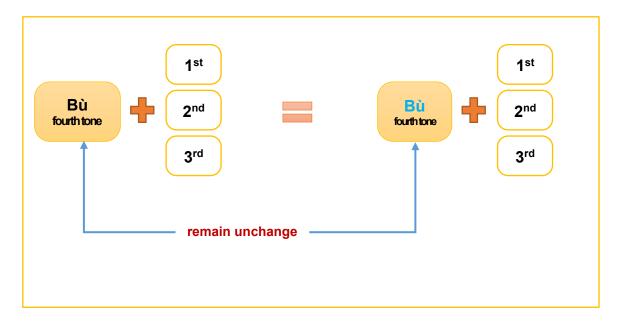




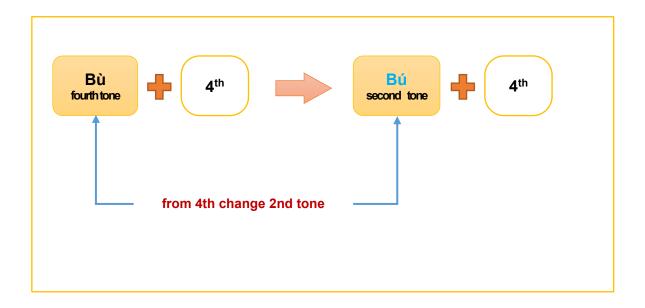
#### 5.c Tone changes of [bu] / [不] 的变调

(i) When  $b\dot{u}$  is followed by other three tones (First Tone, Second Tone and Third tone),  $b\dot{u}$  will keep the same tone.

当不和其他声调 (即一、二或三声) 在一起时, 不是不变调。



(ii) When *bù* is followed by Fourth Tone, *bù* will change into Second Tone (Up Tone) 当不被第四声跟随时,不变为第二声 (升调)。





### Spelling Rules / 拼写规则

#### 6.a Spelling Rules of [i \ u \ \ \ \ \ \ ] / [i \ u \ \ \ \ \ \] 的拼写规则

When the finals [i \ u \ \ \"u] are not preceded by an initial (such as ia, uang, \"uan). They are called semi-vowels, which means they actually function as initials. Theirs spelling changes as follow:

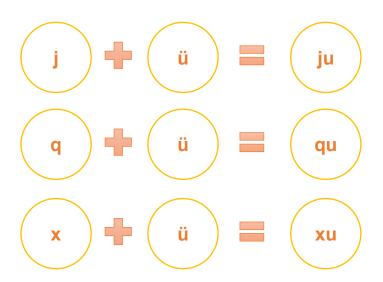


Here are examples:

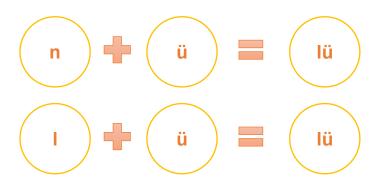


### 6.b Spelling Rules of [ü] / [ü] 的拼写规则

When [  $\ddot{u}$  ] and [  $j \cdot q \cdot x$  ] spell together, you need to get rid of the two points above  $\ddot{u}$ . 当[  $\ddot{u}$  ]和 [  $j \cdot q \cdot x$  ] 相拼时,要去掉  $\ddot{u}$  上面的两点。



When [  $\ddot{u}$  ] and [ n 、 I ] spell together, you don't have to get rid of the two points above  $\ddot{u}$ . 当[  $\ddot{u}$  ]和 [ n 、 I ] 相拼时,不需要去掉  $\ddot{u}$  上面两点。





6.c Spelling Rules of [iou] / [iou] 的拼写规则



Here are examples:

### 6.d Spelling rule of Retroflex final [er] / 卷舌韵母 er 的拼写规则

The [er] is called a retroflex final, When it follows the final, [er] is written as [r] without [e], and it is no longer a dependent syllable.

[er] 被称为卷舌韵母, 当 [er] 跟在其他韵母后面时, [er] 要去掉 [e] 写成[r], 它不再是一 个独立的音节。

Here are examples:

$$\rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow$$



#### 7 The usage of the separate apostrophe [ ' ] / 分隔符的用法[ ' ]

A syllable begins with [a'o'e]. If it follows another syllable, which might cause confusion and not be easy to divide these 2 syllables. In such a case, you could add an apostrophe ['] in front of the second syllable.

有時 [a'o'e] 開頭的音節跟隨另一個音節,這可能引起混淆,不知道如何劃分音節。此時,可以在第二個音節前面添加撇號 ['] 作為區分。

Here is an example:

XĪ 'an (~ 西安, a city name) might be confused with Xiān (~ 先, first).

Please mark the following pinyin with the ['] separate apostrophe. 请给下面的拼音标上分隔符[']。

1) wanan 2) Tiananmen



### 8 Exercises / 练习

#### 8.a Chinese numbers / 数字

1.	2.	3.	4.	<i>4.</i> 5.		7.	8.	9.	10.
уī	èr	sān	sì	wŭ	liù	qī	bā	jiǔ	shí
—	_	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	+

### 8.b Distinguish initials / 辨声母

a)	<sub>b)</sub>	c)	<sup>d)</sup>	e)
bu pu	ma fa	te de	niu liu	shang chang
<sup>f)</sup>	<sup>g)</sup>	<sub>h)</sub>	<sup>i)</sup>	j)
gai kai	ju qu	zan can	zhe ze	rong yong
k)	<sup>()</sup>	<sub>m)</sub>	n)	o)
ji di	yue you	jia xia	zuo cuo	zhuo chuo
ρ)	<sup>q)</sup>	r)	s)	<sup>t)</sup>
zi ci	sen shen	zhuo shuo	si shen	qin xin



### 8.c Distinguish finals / 辨韵母

a)	b)	c)	<sup>d)</sup>	e)			
zuo zou	chuan chuang	lei lie	miao miu	yao you			
f)	g)	h)	i)	<sup>j)</sup>			
pan pang	ben beng	ju jiu	hen heng	qie qing			
k) zui zun	l) lin ling						



#### 8.d Reading the follow sentences / 读句子

- nǐ hǎo 1. 你好! Hello!
- nǐ jiào shén me míng zì 2. 你叫什么名字? What's your name?
- wǒ jiào 3. 我叫 XXX。 My name is XXXXX.
- nǐ shì nǎ guó rén 4. 你是哪国人? What's your nationality?
- wǒ shì měi guó rén 5. 我是美国人。 I am American.
- nǐ lèi ma 6. 你累吗? Are you tired?
- 7. 数 bù lèi 表 不 累。 I'm not tired.
- nǐ shì lǎo shī ma 8. 你是老师吗? Are you a teacher?



bù wǒ bú shì lǎo shī 9. 不,我不是老师。

No, I'm not a teacher.

nǐ yǒu gē ge hé jiě jiě ma 10. 你有哥哥和姐姐吗?

Do you have elder brothers or elder sisters?

- wǒ méi yǒu jiě jiě wǒ yǒu yí gè gēge 11. 我没有姐姐,我有一个哥哥。 I don't have elder sister, I have a elder brother
- nǐ yǒu dì di hé mèi mèi ma 12. 你有弟弟和妹妹吗? Do you have younger brothers or younger sisters?
- wǒ méi yǒu mèi mèi wǒ yǒu liǎng gè dìdi 13. 我没有妹妹,我有两个弟弟。 I don't have younger sister, I have two younger brothers.
- nǐ xǐ huan qù gōng yuán 14. 你喜欢去公园? Do you like to go to park?
- wǒ hěn xǐ huān qù gōng yuán 15. 我 很喜欢去公园。 I like to go to park very much.
- nǐ xǐ huān qù chāo shì ma 16. 你喜欢去超市吗? Do you like to go to supermarket?
- wǒ bù xǐ huān qù chāo shì 我 不喜 歡 去 超 市。
  I don't like to go to supermarket



nǐ yǒu māo ma 18. 你有猫吗?

Do you have a cat?

- wǒ méi yǒu māo , wǒ bù xǐ huān māo 19. 我没有猫,我不喜欢猫。 I don't have cat, I don't like it.
- nǐ xǐ huān xué hàn yǔ ma 20. 你喜欢学汉语吗? Do you like to learn Chinese?
- wǒ hěn xǐ huān xué hàn yǔ 21. 我 很喜欢学汉语。 I like to learn Chinese very much.
- hàn yǔ nán ma 22. 汉语难吗? Is Chinese language difficult?
- hàn yǔ bù nán 23. 汉语不难。 Chinese language is not difficult.



#### 8.e Please read the following paragraph / 读下面的短文。

wǒ 我	jiào □[[ 	, wǒ , 我	shì 是		rén _人。	wò 我	ž méi 注 没	yǒu 有	jiě j 姐 ź	ie hé 姐 和	dì 弟	di 弟,
wŏ 我	xǐ huān 喜 欢	qù gōng 去 公	yuán 园,	bù xǐ 不喜	huān 欢	qù 去	chāo 超	shì 市。	wǒ 我	hěn 很	x <u>ǐ</u> 喜	huār 欢
xué 学	hàn yǔ 汉 语,	hàn yǔ bù 汉 语 不	nán 难。									

#### 8.f Tongue Twister / 绕口令

- sì shì sì 1. 四是四
- shí shì shí 2. 十是十
- shí sì shì shí sì 3. 十四是十四
- sì shí shì sì shí 4. 四十是四十
- shí sì bú shì sì shí 5. 十四不是四十
- sì shí bú shì shí sì 6. 四十不是十四
- shuí néng fèn dé qīng 7. 谁能分得清
- 8. qǐng lái shì yí shì 来 试 一 试