

海外视角汉语教材

A Chinese Textbook from Overseas Perspectives

# 汉语拼音入门

Hànyǔ Pīnyīn Rùmén

## Introduction to Standard Chinese *Pinyin* System

编著:

Helen H. Shen

Chen-Hui Tsai Yunong Zhou



北京语言大学出版社

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## 前言

中国有 13 亿人口，56 个民族。汉族是 56 个民族中人数最多的民族，占中国总人口的 90%。汉族使用的语言称为汉语。现代汉语可分为七大方言，它们与普通话的书写形式是统一的，但是语音特征稍有不同。这七大方言分别是：北方方言、吴方言、粤方言、湘方言、闽方言、客家方言和赣方言。北方方言分布在中国的中原、东北、西北及西南地区；吴方言分布在上海、江苏、浙江一带；粤方言也就是广东话，主要分布在广东和广西两省，香港、澳门地区也使用粤方言作为主要交际工具；湘方言主要分布在湖南省；闽方言分布在福建、海南、广东东部、浙江南部及台湾；客家方言也叫客家话，主要分布在广东东部、福建西部、江西南部及广西东南部；赣方言分布在江西省大部分地区。图 1（见第 5 页）标出了七大方言的分布情况。七大方言中，说北方方言的人口占汉族人口的 71%（黄伯荣、廖序东）。除了汉族之外，约 10% 的中国人是少数民族，他们说各自的语言。

现代汉民族共同语（普通话）虽然是以北方方言为基础，以北京语音为标准音，但是也吸收了许多其他方言的一些表达法，剔除了一些北京话。比如说，普通话并不使用很多儿化音，所以，普通话不等于北京话。

因为用来记录汉语的汉字最初是象形文字，它没有直接的音—形之间的联系。在历史上，曾使用过不同的语音符号体系来给汉字注音。其中一种叫直音法，这种方法是用一个字来注一个同音的汉字。反切法是另一种注音方法，这种方法是用两个汉字给一个汉字注音，即用第一个汉字的声母和第二个汉字的韵母和声调来注另一个汉字的音。后来又用了注音符号，这种方法是用一套符号系统（简化的古汉字）来代表汉语中不同的音，上个世纪 50 年代之前一段时

间曾在中国大陆使用，现仍然在中国台湾地区使用。汉语拼音（简称拼音）是中国大陆自上个世纪 50 年代以来一直在使用的汉语语音符号。为了学习汉语普通话，我们得先学汉语语音符号，这本教材的目的就是向初学者介绍汉语普通话的语音符号，也就是拼音。

这本教材共有十课。第一课概括地介绍了普通话的发音系统，使大家对这个系统有一个总体的了解。第二至第九课具体介绍如何发每一个音，学习 21 个声母和 36 个韵母。除了第二课以外，每课课文大致有三个部分。第一部分介绍拼音符号和每个音的发音方法，在可能的情况下，标出与这个音近似的英语音，并指出它们之间的细微差别；第二部分是课内练习，包括一系列的声、调辨认、区别和发音练习；第三部分是绕口令或诗歌，让学习者在有意义的情境中对学到的拼音进行再练习。第十课对汉语音节的拼写规则和汉语语音的变调规则作一个初步的介绍。教材的最后附有课堂教学常用语，便于学习者使用。除了课本以外，我们还提供相应的课外练习册，可以让学习者在课外进行更多的拼音练习。课本和练习册均配有光盘，方便学习者反复练习。

## Introduction

The People's Republic of China has a population of 1.3 billion which is made up of fifty-six ethnic groups. Han is the largest nationality among these ethnic groups and accounts for 90 percent of the Chinese population. The native language that the Han people speak is called *Hanyu* (the Chinese language). *Hanyu* can be divided into seven major dialects, which share the same written form as *putonghua* while having slightly different phonological properties. The seven major dialects include *mandarin*, *wu*, *yue*, *xiang*, *min*, *kejia*, and *gan*. *Mandarin* is spoken by Han people in the Central Plains, northeast, northwest and southwest of China. *Wu* dialect is spoken in Shanghai, Jiangsu and Zhejiang. *Yue*, which is also called *Cantonese*, is spoken by the Han population distributed primarily in Guangdong and Guangxi provinces. *Xiang* is mainly spoken by Han people in Hunan province. *Min* dialect is spoken in the areas of Fujian, the east of Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan and the south of Zhejiang. *Kejia*, known as *Hakkas*, is spoken by Han people in the east of Guangdong, west of Fujian, south of Jiangxi, as well as southeast of Guangxi. And *gan* is spoken in the most parts of Jiangxi province. Among the seven major dialects, *mandarin* is spoken by about 71 percent of the Han population (Huang & Liao 1981). Figure 1 (see page 5) illustrates the geographical distribution of the seven major dialects. In addition to Han nationality, various minority languages are spoken by 10 percent of Chinese people who are minorities.

Standard Chinese is based on *mandarin* and takes Beijing speech sound as the standard pronunciation. However, the standard Chinese has also included many expressions from other dialects and excluded some local colloquial expressions in Beijing dialect. To give one example, standard Chinese uses much less of the [r] retroflexion than the Beijing dialect does. Thus, standard Chinese is not the same as the Beijing dialect.

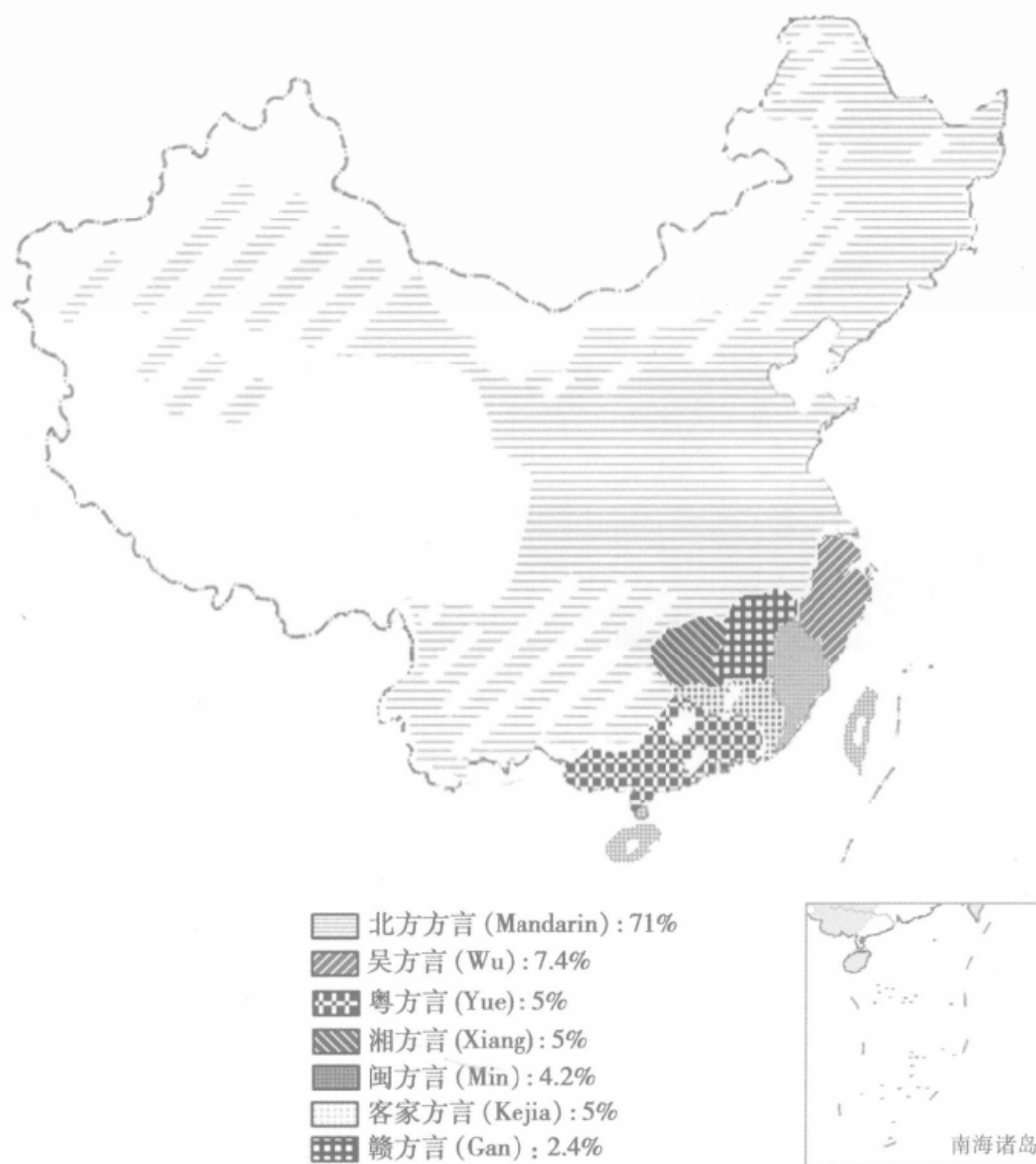
Since the original Chinese characters were pictographs, they lack sound-to-script correspondence. In earlier times, different phonetic pronunciation systems were used to mark the Chinese characters.

One of the systems is called *Zhiyin*, which provides the pronunciation of a Chinese character by citing another character with the same pronunciation. *Fanqie* is another method which indicates the pronunciation of a new Chinese character by using two other known Chinese characters, the first having the same initial consonant as the given character and the second having the same vowel and tone of the given character. *Zhuyin fuhao* (national phonetic alphabet) is a set of symbols (simplified classical Chinese characters) used to transcribe the pronunciation of characters. It was used in the mainland before the 1950s and is still being used in China's Taiwan province. *Hanyu pinyin* (Chinese Phonetic Alphabet, or *Pinyin* for short) is the phonetic system adopted by the People's Republic of China since the 1950s. In order to learn standard Chinese, one must learn its phonetic system first. The purpose of this textbook is to introduce *Pinyin*, the phonetic alphabet of standard Chinese to the beginners.

This textbook consists of ten lessons. Lesson 1 provides a brief introduction to the standard Chinese phonetic system. Lessons 2 to 9 are designed to teach you how to pronounce each sound through the learning of the *Pinyin* system — 21 initial consonants and 36 simple or compound vowels. Each lesson (except Lesson 2) consists of three sections. Section 1 introduces the phonetic symbols and their ways of pronunciation. And it compares the similarities and differences between Chinese and English in pronouncing a particular sound when it becomes relevant. Section 2 presents classroom exercises including a series of pronunciation activities such as sound and tone recognition, discrimination and pronunciation practice. Section 3 provides exercises such as Chinese tongue twisters or poems for further practicing the introduced sounds in meaningful contexts. Lesson 10 gives a brief introduction of the phonetic spelling rules for writing Chinese syllables and tone changes in the context of intonation patterns. The last part of the textbook, an Appendix, introduces classroom expressions which is helpful to learners for class practice. In addition to the textbook, a workbook provides after-class exercises for each lesson. Both the textbook and the workbook are accompanied by a CD, to enable learners to practice repeatedly.

图1 汉语七大方言地理分布图

Figure 1. Geographical Distribution of the Seven Major Han Dialects



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The lead author of this textbook, Helen H. Shen, would like to thank the Center for Asian and Pacific Studies at the University of Iowa, USA for awarding a Research Grant to support this textbook project. She also would like to express her heartfelt appreciation to HoJung Choi for assisting in image design and Kimela Nelson, Lois Muehl for English editing.

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1

汉语拼音

dào

Chinese *Pinyin*

# 第一课 汉语拼音

## I. 汉语拼音简介

汉语拼音使用罗马字母作为书写形式，但两者在发音上却并不相同。见表 1：

表 1 汉语拼音字母表

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	li
ㄚ*	ㄅㄝ	ㄘㄝ	ㄉㄝ	ㄜ	ㄝㄣ	ㄍㄝ	ㄏㄚ	ㄌ
Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr
ㄐㄌㄝ	ㄎㄝ	ㄌㄝ	ㄇㄝ	ㄋㄝ	ㄛ	ㄆㄝ	ㄑㄌㄨ	ㄖㄝ
Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv**	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz	
ㄝㄣ	ㄊㄝ	ㄨ	ㄞㄝ	ㄨㄚ	ㄒㄌ	ㄩ	ㄗㄝ	

\* 注音符号（中国台湾地区现仍使用注音符号）

\*\* 根据中国文字改革委员会在 1958 年 2 月发布的《汉语拼音方案》，“v”只用于拼写外来语、少数民族语言和方言。

在介绍汉语音节之前，我们先就汉语语音发音部位的名称作一个整体的介绍，图 1 详细列出了汉语发音部位的名称及其相对应的位置。

汉语的音节由声母、韵母、声调三个要素组成。声母是音节开头的辅音，韵母是音节中声母后面的部分，有些音节是没有声母的。汉语普通话一共有 21 个声母（见表 2）和 36 个韵母（见表 3），36 个韵母当中包含了 7 个单韵母、29 个复韵母，复韵母可进一步细分为复元音韵母、前鼻韵母及后鼻韵母。

## Lesson 1

# Chinese Pinyin

### I. An overview of Chinese *Pinyin*

Chinese *Pinyin* uses Roman alphabetical letters as its written form but having pronunciation, which is illustrated in Table 1 below:

**Table 1. Chinese Phonetic Alphabet**

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	li
ㄚ*	ㄅㄝ	ㄘㄝ	ㄉㄝ	ㄜ	ㄝㄟ	ㄍㄝ	ㄆㄚ	ㄌ
Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr
ㄐㄟ	ㄎㄝ	ㄌㄞ	ㄇㄟ	ㄋㄝ	ㄛ	ㄆㄝ	ㄑㄟ	ㄞㄌ
Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv**	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz	
ㄝㄣ	ㄊㄝ	ㄨ	ㄞㄝ	ㄨㄚ	ㄒㄟ	ㄩ	ㄗㄝ	

\* National phonetic alphabet is still being used in China's Taiwan Province.

\* \* According to the *Hanyu Pinyin Fang'an* (Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet) issued by the Chinese Language Reform Committee (February 1958), "v" is used only to spell foreign languages, languages of national minorities and dialects.

Before introducing Chinese syllables, we need to know the names of the articulators – the parts of the human speech organs used to produce a specific sound. The major articulators involved in pronouncing *Pinyin* are illustrated in Figure 1.

A Chinese syllable usually consists of three elements: the initial consonant, the simple or compound vowel, and the tone. The initial consonant refers to the consonant which appears in the initial position of a syllable, and the simple or compound vowel comes after it. Some syllables can stand alone without initial consonants. There are a total of 21 initial consonants (see Table 2) and 36 simple or compound vowels (see Table 3), which include seven simple vowels and twenty-nine complex vowels-compounds. The complex vowels-compounds can be further divided into three categories: compound vowels, front nasal simple or compound vowels and back nasal simple or compound vowels.

图1 发音部位图

1. 上唇
2. 下唇
3. 上齿
4. 下齿
5. 上齿龈
6. 下齿龈
7. 硬腭
8. 软腭
9. 口腔
10. 鼻腔
11. 舌尖
12. 舌根
13. 声带

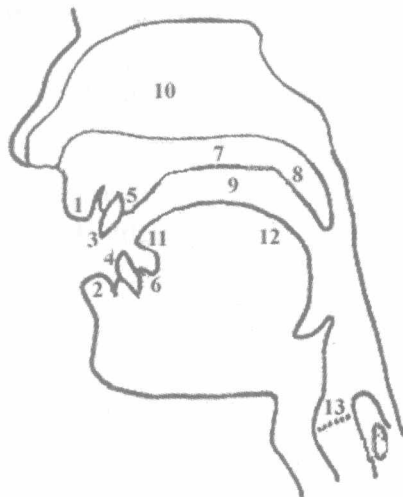


表2 声母表

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l
ㄅ	ㄆ	ㄇ	ㄈ	ㄊ	ㄊ	ㄋ	ㄌ
g	k	h		j	q	x	
ㄍ	ㄎ	ㄏ		ㄐ	ㄑ	ㄒ	
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	
ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ	ㄗ	ㄘ	ㄙ	

声母皆为辅音，韵母则主要由元音构成（有鼻音 n 或 ng 的鼻韵母除外）。辅音与元音最主要的区别在于，发辅音时，呼出的气流在口腔或鼻腔内会受到不同发音部位的阻碍；而发元音时，气流在口腔内通畅无阻。我们会在后面的课文中进一步讲述每个元音和辅音的发音特点。