

基础汉语

上册

ELEMENTARY CHINESE

PART I

商务印书馆

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商务印书馆

1971年·北京

基础汉语

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第一课 Lesson 1

一、元音 Vowels

a o e i u ü

二、辅音 Consonants

b:	bo	ba	bu	bi	
p:	po	pa	pu	pi	
m:	mo	ma	mu	mi	
f:	fo	fa	fu		
d:	de	da	du	di	
t:	te	ta	tu	ti	
n:	ne	na	nu	ni	nǔ
l:	le	la	lu	li	lǔ
g:	ge	ga	gu		
k:	ke	ka	ku		
h:	he	ha	hu		
z:	zi [ʅ]	za	zu	ze	
c:	ci [ʅ]	ca	cu	ce	
s:	si [ʅ]	sa	su	se	
zh:	zhi [ʅ]	zha	zhu	zhe	
ch:	chi [ʅ]	cha	chu	che	
sh:	shi [ʅ]	sha	shu	she	
r:	ri [ʅ]	re	ru		
j:	ji	ju(ü)			
q:	qi	qu(ü)			
x:	xi	xu(ü)			

三、辨音 Discrimination of Sounds

(一) 送气音和不送气音 Aspirated and unaspirated sounds

1. b p

bo po
bi pi
ba pa
bu pu

2. d t

de te
di ti
da ta
du tu

3. g k

ge ke
gu ku
ga ka

4. z c

zi ci
za ca
zu cu
ze ce

5. zh ch

zhi chi
zha cha
zhu chu
zhe che

6. j q

ji qi
ju qu

(二) 发音部位相同或相近的音 Sounds of the same position of articulation or of similar position of articulation

1. bo po mo fo

ba pa ma fa
bu pu mu fu
bi pi mi

2. de te ne le

di ti ni li
da ta na la
du tu nu lu
nū lū

3. ge ke he

gu ku hu
ga ka ha

4. zi ci si

za ca sa
ze ce se
zu cu su

5. zhi chi shi ri
zha cha sha
zhu chu shu ru
zhe che she re

6. ji qi xi
ju qu xu

(三) i u ü o e

1. i ü

ni nǚ
li lǚ
ji ju
qi qu
xi xu

2. u ü

nu nǚ
lu lǚ
gu ju
ku qu
hu xu

3. o e

bo de ge ze zhe
po te ke ce che
mo ne
fo le he se she

四、注释 Notes

1. e 和 o 的发音部位相同;发 e 时唇不圆,发 o 时唇略圆。

1) “e” and “o” have the same position of articulation, only, “e” is produced with unrounded lips and “o” with slightly rounded lips.

2. 这 21 个辅音中, m、n、l 和 r 是浊音;其他都是清音,发音时声带不振动。

2) Among the 21 consonants, only “m”, “n”, “l” and “r” are voiced, all the rest are voiceless sounds produced without the vibration of the vocal cords.

3. 汉语的音节是由声母和韵母构成的,音节开头的辅音是声母,其余部分是韵母。例如 ba, 其中 b 是声母, a 是韵母。

汉语的声母都是辅音,韵母的主要组成部分是元音,有时也包含辅音。一个音节可以只有韵母,没有声母,例如 a, 但不能没有韵母。

3) A Chinese syllable usually consists of a “shēng” (the beginning consonant) and a “yùn” (the rest of the syllable), e.g. in the syllable “ba”, “b” is the “shēng”, and “a” the “yùn”.

The “shēng” is always a consonant while the “yùn” is made of a vowel or sometimes a vowel followed by a consonant. A “yùn” can form a syllable by itself, e. g. “a”, but it is never the case with “shēng”.

4. z, c, s 后面的舌尖前元音 [ɿ], 用字母 i 表示; zh, ch, sh, r 后面的舌尖后元音 [ʅ], 也用字母 i 表示。

4) Both the blade-alveolar vowel (ɿ) after the consonants “z”, “c”, “s” and the blade-palatal vowel (ʅ) after the consonants “zh”, “ch”, “sh”, “r” are represented by the letter “i”.

5. ü in j, q, x 后面出现时, 写成 u, 去掉上面的两点。

5) When appearing after “j”, “q” and “x”, “ü” is written as “u”, with the two dots omitted.

附：辅音表 Appendix: Table of Chinese Consonants

发音方法 types of speech sounds 发音部位 position of articulation	不送气清塞 音和塞擦音 unaspirated voiceless plosives and affricates	送气清塞音 和塞擦音 aspirated voiceless plosives and affricates	浊鼻音 voiced nasals	清擦音 voiceless fri- catives	浊擦音 voiced frica- tives	浊边音 voiced lateral
唇 音 labial	b[p]	p[p']	m[m]	f[f]		
舌 尖 音 alveolar	d[t]	t[t']	n[n]			l[l]
舌尖前音 blade-alveolar	z[ts]	c[ts']		s[s]		
舌尖后音 blade-palatal	zh[tʃ]	ch[tʃ']		sh[ʃ]	r[ʒ]	
舌 面 音 alveolar	j[tɕ]	q[tɕ']		x[ɕ]		
舌 根 音 velar	g[k]	k[k']	ng[ŋ]	h[x]		

第二课 Lesson 2

一、复元音韵母 Compound Vowels

a:	ai	ao		
o:	ou			
e:	ei			
i:	ia	ie [iɛ]	iao	iou
u:	ua	uo	uai	uei
ü:	üe [yɛ]			

二、带鼻音韵母 Vowels plus Nasal Consonants

an	en	ang	eng	ong
ian	in	iang	ing	iong
uan	uen	uang	ueng	
üan	ün			

三、辨音 Discrimination of Sounds

(一) 复元音 Compound vowels

ai	uai	ia	ua
ao	iao	ou	uo
ou	iou	ei	ie
ei	uei	ie	üe

(二) -n -ng

1.	an	ang	en	eng
	ian	iang	in	ing
	uan	uang	uen	ueng
	üan		ün	
		ong		iong

2.	ben	beng	ken	keng
	fen	feng	zen	zeng
	nen	neng	shen	sheng
	gen	geng	ren	reng
3.	pin	ping	xin	xing
	min	ming	qin	qing
	lin	ling	jin	jing

(三)

1. b p

bao	pao	bian	pian
bei	pei	bin	pin
ban	pan		

2. d t

diao	tiao	dui	tui
dou	tou	dong	tong
duo	tuo		

3. g k

gai	kai	gong	kong
gua	kua	guan	kuan
guo	kuo	gun	kun
guai	kuai	guang	kuang
gui	kui		

4. z c s

zai	cai	sai	zen	cen	sen
zao	cao	sao	zang	cang	sang
zou	cou	sou	zeng	ceng	seng
zuo	cuo	suo	zong	cong	song
zui	cui	sui	zuan	cuan	suan
zan	can	san	zun	cun	sun

5. zh ch sh

zhai	chai	shai	zhen	chen	shen
zhao	chao	shao	zhang	chang	shang
zhou	chou	shou	zheng	cheng	sheng
zhuo	chuo	shuo	zhuan	chuan	shuan
zhui	chui	shui	zhun	chun	shun
zhan	chan	shan	zhuang	chuang	shuang

6. j q x

jia	qia	xia	jin	qin	xin
jie	qie	xie	jiong	qiong	xiong
jiao	qiao	xiao	jue	que	xue
jiu	qiu	xiu	juan	quan	xuan
jian	qian	xian	jun	qun	xun

四、i u ü $\begin{cases} \text{yi wu yu} \\ \text{y w yu} \end{cases}$

(一)	i — yi	ian — yan
	ia — ya	in — yin
	ie — ye	iang — yang
	iao — yao	ing — ying
	iou — you	iong — yong
(二)	u — wu	uan — wan
	ua — wa	uen — wen
	uo — wo	uang — wang
	uai — wai	ueng — weng
	uei — wei	
(三)	ü — yu	üan — yuan
	üe — yue	ün — yun

五、注释 Notes

1. 韵母可以只是一个元音 (pa), 也可以是复元音 (fei, miao)

或元音带鼻辅音 (ben, tang)。

1) “Yùn” may be composed of a simple vowel, such as “pa”, or a compound vowel, such as “fei, miao”, or of a vowel plus a nasal consonant, such as “ben, tang”.

2. 汉语里,用在音节末尾的辅音只有 -n 和 -ng。

2) Of all the consonants in Chinese, only “n” and “-ng” occur at the end of a syllable.

3. uei, uen, iou 前面加声母时一律写成: -ui -un -iu。

3) “uei”, “uen” and “iou” must be written as “-ui”, “-un” and “-iu” when preceded by a consonant.

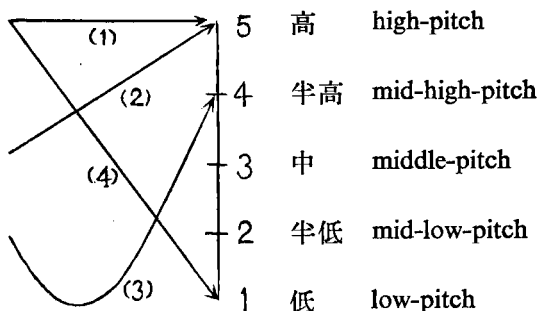
4. i, u, ü 自成音节或在一个音节开头时的写法见本课第四节。

4) “i”, “u”, “ü” are to be written in the way shown in section 4 of this lesson when they stand for separate syllables or are at the beginning of syllables.

附: 北京语音表 Appendix: Table of the Speech Sounds
of Peking Dialect

第三课 Lesson 3

一、声调 (1) Tones (1)



声调示意图

Figure showing the 4 tones

—: 55	ˊ	第一声	1st tone
/: 35	ˋ	第二声	2nd tone
√: 214	ˇ	第三声	3rd tone
\: 51	ˋ	第四声	4th tone

ā	á	ǎ	à
bā	bá	bǎ	bà
dā	dá	dǎ	dà
mā	má	mǎ	mà
lā	lá	lǎ	là
ē	é	ě	è
yī	yí	yǐ	yì
wū	wú	wǔ	wù
yū	yú	yǔ	yù
yāo	yáo	yǎo	yào