CHINA PANORAMA

Chinese Phonetics

中国全景

汉语语音导入

吴叔平
邵亦鹏 编著

中华人民共和国教育部
对外汉语教学发展中心 组编审订

CHINA PANORAMA
Chinese Phonetics

中国全景

汉语语音导入

吴叔平
邵亦鹏　编著

中华人民共和国教育部
对外汉语教学发展中心　组编审订

《中国全景—汉语语音导入》

顾　　问　姜明宝　吕必松

编 著 者　吴叔平　邵亦鹏
英文翻译　刘　岩

责任编辑　陈　红

前　言

《中国全景》是由中华人民共和国教育部对外汉语教学发展中心约请从事对外汉语教学的专家编写的系列教材。

《中国全景》是中国第一部专门面向境外汉语学习者的大型电视系列教材,适用于母语非汉语的广大汉语学习者。

《中国全景》由《汉语语音导入》《初级汉语》《中级汉语》《商贸汉语》《旅游汉语》等组成初级、中级、高级三个层次的系列。《汉语语音导入》《初级汉语》为初级教材,《中级汉语》为中级教材,《商贸汉语》《旅游汉语》为高级教材。这三个层次的教材既相互衔接,又自成系统,相对独立。学习者可根据需要予以选用。
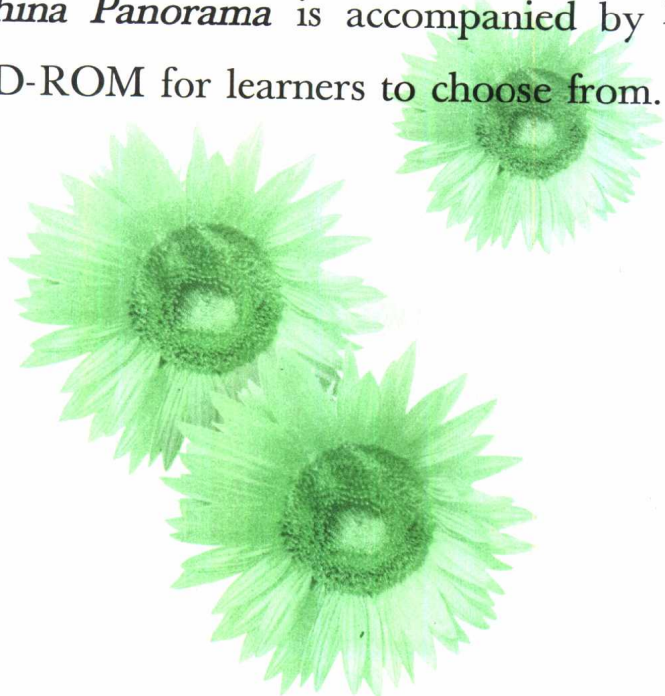
《中国全景》的各类教材都配有录音带、录像带和光盘,供学习者使用。

Foreword

China Panorama is a series of Chinese textbooks prepared by a group of TCFL experts invited by The Development Centre for Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language Under the Ministry of Education of P. R. China .

China Panorama is the first large-scale Chinese teaching program in a TV series, specially designed for anyone who is keen to learn Chinese.

China Panorama consists of textbooks of various levels including *Chinese Phonetics*, *Approaching Chinese*, *Intermediate Chinese*, *Chinese for Business* and *Chinese for Tourism*. The first two books are meant for beginners, the third is devised for intermediate learners and the last two are prepared for advanced users. While connected with one another they remain independent and systematic.

China Panorama is accompanied by both audio and video tapes and CD-ROM for learners to choose from.

编写说明

　　《汉语语音导入》是《中国全景》系列教材之一。是专为初学汉语的学习者设计和编写的。

　　汉语是有声调的语言，对多数外国学习者来说，汉语语音是不太容易掌握好的，因此，从事对外汉语教学的教师在教学实践中都十分重视语音教学。不同国家的学习者学习汉语语音有着不同的难点，研究和探索他们的难点，并采取较为有效的措施，对提高学习效果是极为有益的。基于这种考虑，我们编写的《汉语语音导入》主要是针对母语或媒介语为英语的学习者。《汉语语音导入》采取在语流中学语音的方式，试图增强学习语音的趣味性。《汉语语音导入》意在集中进行语音训练，打好语音基础，不出现任何汉字，以区别于其他汉语语音教材。

　　《汉语语音导入》的编写意图是重实践，以模仿为主，对语音知识只作重点讲解。设计的练习内容侧重在训练学习者的难音难调上，以帮助学习者掌握较为纯正的汉语语音。学习者除在教师的指导下进行学习以外，还可以借助录像带和录音带进行学习。
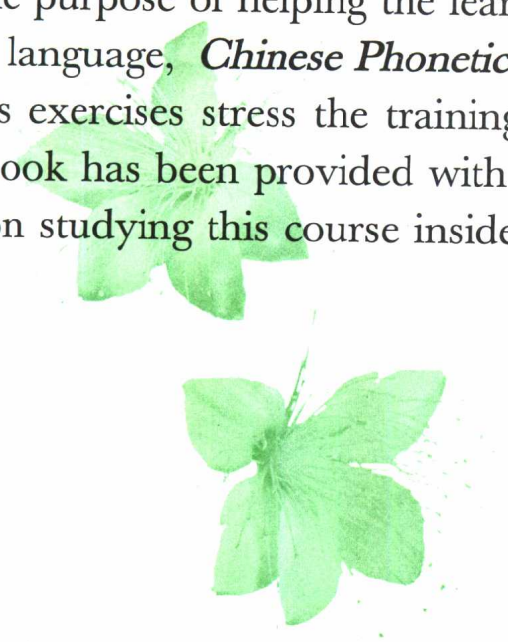
编　者

Introduction

Chinese Phonetics is one of the teaching material series named *China Panorama*. It is designed and compiled for those students who study the Chinese language as beginners.

Chinese is a language with tones. It is difficult for most of foreign students to master its pronunciation, so teachers who teach Chinese to foreign students pay much attention to the teaching of pronunciation. They know that the difficulties which students from different countries have in learning are not the same, and studying them and finding ways to overcome them will help students to improve their studies, therefore the book *Chinese Phonetics* is written. This book is suitable for those students whose mother tongue is English or who use English as a medium language. In order to increase the interest in learning the pronunciation, *Chinese Phonetics* uses the method of learning the pronunciation through speaking. The book lays stress on centralized practice of pronunciation as well as good foundation of it. No Chinese characters appear in the book and this is the main difference from other teaching materials.

For the purpose of helping the learners to obtain a standard pronunciation of the language, *Chinese Phonetics* stresses the imitation of pronunciation and its exercises stress the training of difficult pronunciations and tones. The book has been provided with cassettes and videotapes for those who plan on studying this course inside or outside classroom.
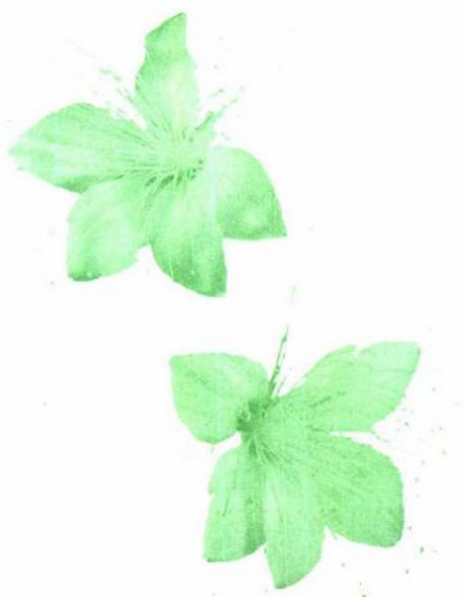
Editors

目 录

目 录

第一集 Episode 1

Nǐ hǎo!
Hello!

对 话 *Dialogue*

A. Nǐ hǎo!
Hello!
B. Nǐ hǎo!
Hello!

A. Nǐmen hǎo!
Hello!
B, C Nǐ hǎo!
Hello!

A. Nǐ hǎo ma?
How are you?
B. Hěn hǎo.
Very well.

A. Huānyíng nǐ!
You are welcome here.
B. Xièxie!
Thank you!

A. Tā huānyíng nǐmen!
He is happy to meet you.
B, C Xièxie !
Thank you!

A, D Wǒmen huānyíng nǐmen!
We are happy to meet you!
B, C Xièxie nǐmen!
Thank you!

语 音 *Phonetics*

汉语的音节大多数是由声母和韵母拼合而成的。音节开头的辅音是声母，其余部分是韵母。例如 ni, ta，其中 n, t 是声母，i, a 是韵母。现代汉语有 21 个声母，39 个韵母。通常声母都是由一个辅音充当的。

In Chinese, a syllable is formed by combining an initial with a final. The consonant at the beginning of a syllable is the initial whereas the remaining part is the final. In

the syllable ni and ta ,n and t are initials whereas i and a are finals.

There are 21 initials and 39 finals in modern Chinese. The initial is, more often than not, a consonant.

我们先学习下面的声母：
Let us learn the following initials first.

n m h x t

发"x"这个音时,要将舌面前部和硬颚轻轻接触,软颚向上升,让气流从舌面和硬颚之间摩擦而出,声带不振动。

When you pronounce the sound x, you should let the front of your tongue touch the hard palate softly, raise the soft palate, and allow the air current to flow through the friction. Do not produce vibration in the vocal chords.

在汉语的39个韵母中,有的韵母是单元音,叫单韵母,如 a, i; 有的韵母是复合元音,叫复韵母,如 ao, ie, uo; 有的韵母是元音加鼻辅音,叫鼻音韵母,如 uan, en, ing.

The 39 finals in Chinese are of different kinds. If a final contains a single vowel, we usually call it a single final. The finals a and i are such examples. Sometimes a final contains a compound vowel, we call it a compound final. Examples are ao, ie and uo. Sometimes the final contains a vowel/vowels plus a nasal sound/nasal sounds. We call such finals nasal finals, such as uan en and ing .

我们来学习下面几个韵母：
Now let us learn the following finals today.

(1)单韵母　Single finals

a o e i u

2

发"ɑ"这个音时,将舌位放在最低处,开口度要大,但不要圆唇,略扁一点。

When you pronounce the ɑ sound, you should lower the level of your tongue and open your mouth wide. But you are not to round your lips . Instead , you should keep your mouth oblate.

发"i"这个音时,将舌位抬高,偏向前,开口度要小,唇扁平。

When you pronounce the i sound, you are to raise the level of your tongue. Do not open your mouth wide. Keep the shape of your mouth oblate.

(2)复合韵母　Compound finals

ɑo　ie　uo

发复合韵母时,开口度大的音要念得响亮一些,时间长一些;开口度小的音,要念得轻一些,短一些。例如发"ɑo"这个音时,舌位由 ɑ 向 o 滑动,中间不要停顿,前面的 ɑ 要念得长而响亮,o 要念得轻而短。

When you read a compound final, you should read the sound with wide open mouth long and loudly and read the other sound with narrow open mouth shortly and softly. When you pronounce the compound final ɑo, for example, the level of your tongue should from that of ɑ to o without giving pauses in the middle. The ɑ sound should be pronounced long and loudly whereas the sound o is pronounced shortly and softly.

发"uo"这个音时,前面的 u 念得轻而短,o 念得长而响亮一些。

The same description can be extended to the pronunciation of uo. The sound u is pronounced softly and shortly whereas the sound o is loudly and long.

发"ie"这个音时,舌位由 i 向 e 滑动,中间不要停顿,这里的 e 是另一个极少单独使用的单韵母 ê [ɛ]。

When you pronounce ie, the level of your tongue moves from that of i to that e without giving pauses in the middle. The "e" in "ie" is a simple final "ê" "[ɛ]".

（3）鼻韵母　Nasal finals

汉语中的鼻韵母又分前鼻韵母和后鼻韵母两种。

Nasal finals in Chinese can be divided into front nasal finals and back nasal finals.

a. 前鼻韵母　Front nasal finals

en　　uan

"en"这是个舌尖鼻韵母，发音时，要先发 e, 紧接着把舌尖抵向齿龈，同时将软颚下垂，让气流从鼻腔流出。

The sound en is tip – tongue nasal final. When you pronounce it, you should first pronounce the e sound. Then you should touch the tip of your tongue to the gums, lower the soft palate, and let the air current flow through your nasal cavity.

b. 后鼻韵母　Back nasal final

ing

"ing"是后鼻韵母，舌根靠后，气流从鼻腔出来。

The sound ing is a back nasal final. When you pronounce it, you should back the position of your tongue and allow the air current to flow through the nasal cavity.

词 和 音 节 分 解　*Syllables*

n ＋ i 　　→nī 　　→nǐ

h ＋ ao 　　→hāo 　　→hǎo

m + en	→mēn	→men	
m + a	→mā	→ma	
h + en	→hēn	→hěn	
h + uan	→huān	→huān	
ing	→yīng	→yíng	
x + ie	→xiē	→xiè	
t + a	→tā	→tā	

声 调 *Tones*

现在我们一起来学习声调,汉语是有声调的语言,一般说来,一个汉字就是一个音节。声调在汉语中有区别意义的作用,例如:

Now, let's learn the tones together. Chinese is a language with tones. Generally speaking, one syllable forms one character. Different tones on the same syllable can cause different meanings. Look at the following examples.
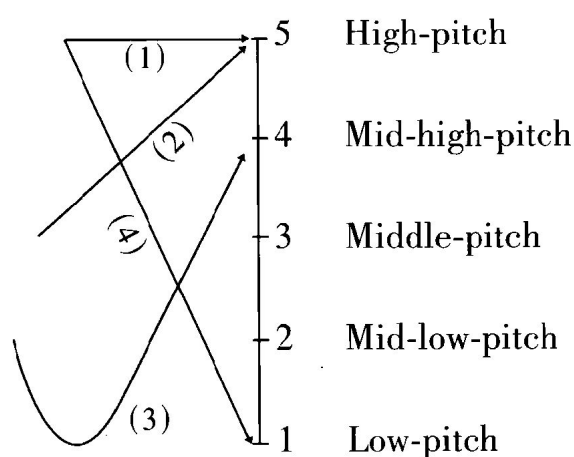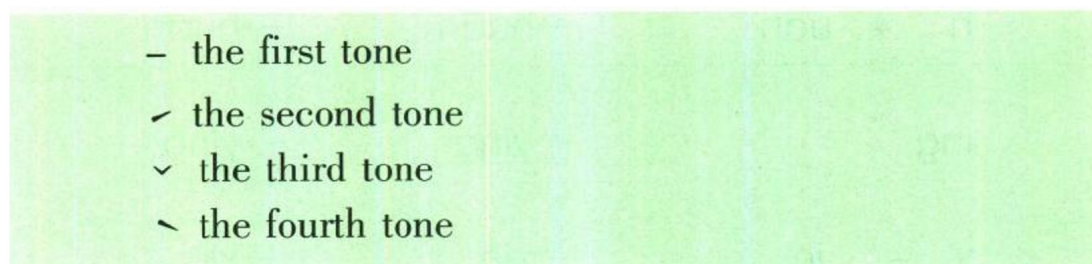
mā(mother)
má(hemp)
mǎ(horse)
mà(to curse)

汉语有四个声调,分别是第一声、第二声、第三声、第四声,声调标注在音节的主要元音上,写作 －、ˊ、ˇ、ˋ。

Chinese language has four basic tones, respectively called the first, the second, the third, and the fourth tone. The tone mark should be put on the main vowel of the syllable. The tone marks are as follows.

－ the first tone

ˊ the second tone

ˇ the third tone

ˋ the fourth tone

```
            5  High-pitch
  (1)
       (2)
            4  Mid-high-pitch
    (4)
            3  Middle-pitch

            2  Mid-low-pitch

  (3)       1  Low-pitch
```

声调可以用标调法显示。第一声是高平调,调值是 55。第二声是升调,调值是 35。第三声是降升调,调值是 214。第四声是降调,调值是 51。

The pronunciation of the tones can be shown by the five-degree tonal pattern. The first tone is high and leveled, from degree 5 to 5. The second tone is raising, from degree 3 to 5. The third tone is falling and then rising, from degree 2 to 1, and then degree 1 to 4. The fourth tone is falling, from degree 5to 1.

朗读下面带有声调的音节。

Now, let's read the following syllables with the correct tones.

ā	á	ǎ	à
ō	ó	ǒ	ò
mā	má	mǎ	mà
nī	ní	nǐ	nì
āo	áo	ǎo	ào
ōu	óu	ǒu	òu
hēn	hén	hěn	hèn
mēn	mén	měn	mèn
uān	uán	uǎn	uàn
huān	huán	huǎn	huàn
īng	íng	ǐng	ìng

拼 写 规 则 Spelling rules

i 自成音节时,写成 yi; 在音节开头时,写成 y,例如:

When the sound i forms a syllable itself, it should be written as yi, and when the sound i appears at the beginning of a syllable, it should be written as y.

i → yi   ian → yan

u 在音节开头时写成 w, 例如:

When the sound u appears at the beginning of a syllable, it is substituted by w.

uo → wo   uan → wan

1. 音节练习
Syllables exercises

t → a	h → e	n → i	m → a	x → ie
→ i	→ ao	→ ao	→ o	
→ ao	→ uo	→ uo	→ en	
→ uo		→ en	→ ao	
→ ie		→ ie		

2. 词组练习
Phrases exercises

huānyíng nǐ	xièxie nǐ	wǒ xièxie nǐ
huānyíng nǐmen	xièxie nǐmen	wǒ xièxie nǐmen
huānyíng tā	xièxie tā	wǒ xièxe tā
huānyíng tāmen	xièxie tāmen	wǒ xièxie tāmen

3. 辨别声调
Sound discrimination

wǒ – wò	mēn – mén
nī – nǐ	hǎo – hào
huān – huàn	yīng – yíng
xiē – xiè	tā – tà