

何平【主编】

汉语语音教程

提高篇

Chinese Pronunciation Course



啊 我 白
哦 er 衣
ā ē ō
ō ē ō
ū ē ō
eng sh zh
üe 波
屋



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

汉语语音教程

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提高篇

Advanced Study

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编写说明

外国人学习汉语，首要是学好汉语语音。语音是外国人学习汉语的难点之一。发音的正确与否将直接影响到学生的“听”和“说”，影响到学生使用汉语的质量。本教材就是为外国人编写的一部汉语语音教材，它可以帮助学生更快、更扎实地学好汉语语音，少走或者不走弯路，养成正确的发音习惯，为学好汉语奠定基础。

基于多年来积累的对外汉语教学经验，在调查了45个国家1246名留学生学习汉语语音情况之后，我们于2002年4月着手编写这部教材，历时近五年，现在终于可以呈现给大家了，了却了我们多年的心愿。

本教材吸收了最新的声调教学科研成果，注重声调教学，加强声调练习，真正使声调教学贯穿于对外汉语语音教学的全过程。

本教材在编写时较多地考虑到其可接受性，始终遵循以学生为本，精讲多练的教学原则。练习材料体裁广泛，内容丰富有趣，浅显易懂。

本教材包括“基础篇”和“提高篇”两册。“基础篇”是为初学汉语的外国人编写的基础语音教材，主要讲解语音常识，共分九课：声调和单韵母、声母、复韵母、鼻韵母、变调、轻声、儿化、“啊”的音变、语调。练习中选用了顺口溜、谜语、诗歌等材料。每课后边附有自测题，供学生课余自测。

“提高篇”是为学过半年以上汉语的外国人编写的语音教材，以分辨难音为主，包括汉语语音各要素的难点，共分十一课：音节分辨、声调分辨、声母分辨（一）、声母分辨（二）、声母分辨（三）、单韵母分辨、复韵母分辨、鼻韵母分辨、轻声和“啊”的音变分辨、儿化分辨、散文朗读。练习中有常用词语、句子和短文等材料。每课后边附有自测题，供学生课余使用。

“基础篇”附有“一”的变调词语、“不”的变调词语、必读轻声的词、儿化词、汉语声韵调配合表，以及部分练习答案和课后自测题答案，供教师和学生参考。“提高篇”附有汉语普通话音节拼写规则表、汉语普通话声母表、汉语普通话韵母表、部分练习答案、课后自测题答案、生词语总表和专名总表。

本教材还配有实用标准的汉语录制的光盘，供学习者模仿练习和课后自测。

我们衷心感谢北京大学出版社严胜男女士、北京语言大学进修学院的领导，他们为本书的写作和出版给予了大力支持。

限于水平，书中难免有疏漏和不周之处，尚祈专家和读者不吝赐教。

何 平

2007年4月30日

Introduction

When learning Chinese, the first and most important thing for foreigners is to pronounce their words correctly. It's also one of the most difficult aspects. Correcting pronunciation is directly related to one's listening and speaking ability. Focusing on this aspect simultaneously will improve one's Chinese. This is a book on Chinese pronunciation designed for foreign learners. It will help students grasp Chinese pronunciation better and more quickly avoiding detours, form good pronunciation habits, and lay a solid foundation for further study.

Having accumulated much experience on Chinese language teaching, and having surveyed 1246 foreign students from 45 countries with special attention to pronunciation, we started to compile this book in April 2002. After five years, the book is finally ready to be placed before learners. Thus, our wish has been realized.

This book benefits from the latest achievements in scientific research on tones and lays emphasis on tones teaching and practice.

In the process of compiling this book, we fully considered its acceptability and followed the "students-centered" rule, which entails making concise explanations and giving more practice. This book involves various exercises, ranging in style and content, so that learners will find it helpful and stimulating.

This book has two volumes: "Basic Study" and "Advanced Study". "Basic Study" is an elementary pronunciation course for beginners, which mainly explains the general knowledge of Chinese pronunciation. It consists of 9 units: The Tones and the Simple Finals, the Initials, the Compound Finals, the Nasal Finals, the Changes of Tones, the Neutral Tone, the r-Ending Retroflexion, the Changes in the Pronunciation of "啊", and Intonation. Jingles, riddles, poems etc., are used as exercise materials. There are after-class self-test exercises attached to each unit for students to practice by themselves after class.

"Advanced Study" is for the foreigners who have learned Chinese for more than six months. It lays emphasis on differentiation, covering all the difficult points of Chinese pronunciation. It consists of 11 units: Differentiation of Syllables, Differen-

tiation of Tones, Differentiation of Initials (一), Differentiation of Initials (二), Differentiation of Initials (三), Differentiation of Simple Finals, Differentiation of Compound Finals, Differentiation of Nasal Finals, Differentiation of Neutral Tone and Changes in Pronunciation of “啊”, Differentiation of r-Ending Retroflexion, Prose Reading. Common words, sentences and short articles etc. are used as exercise materials. There are after-class self-test exercises attached to each unit for students to practice by themselves after class.

The “Basic Study” book includes an appendix section explaining the rules of Chinese pronunciation. There are: The Words with “一” Whose Tone Changes, the Words with “不” Whose Tone Changes, the Words that Must Be Read in a Neutral Tone, the r-Ending Retroflex Words, and Table of Combinations of the Initials, Finals and Tones in Chinese, Answers to Parts of the Exercises, Answers to After Class Self-test Exercises. The “Advanced Study” book includes an appendix section with Table of Spelling Rules for Syllables in Chinese Mandarin, Table of Initials in Chinese Mandarin, Table of Finals in Chinese Mandarin, Answers to Parts of the Exercises, Answers to After Class Self-test Exercises, Complete List of New Words and Complete List of Proper Nouns.

There is also an accompanying CD recorded in standard Chinese. Learners could read after the CD or use it to practice by themselves after class.

We would like to thank Ms Yan Shengnan of Peking University Press and the leaders of the College of Advanced Chinese Training at Beijing Language and Culture University for their support and help.

There should be some mistakes and oversights due to the compilers' limited ability. We welcome advice and suggestions from readers and experts.

He Ping

April 30th, 2007

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第一课 音节分辨

Lesson One Differentiation of Syllables

音节分辨

Differentiation of Syllables

外国学生学习汉语的音节,由于受母语的影响,往往在拼读和拼写这两方面分辨不清。如日本学生常把“xì(细)”拼读成“sì”,蒙古学生把“jiāo(交)”拼读成“zhīao”。造成这种情况的一个重要原因,是他们对汉语音节的拼读规律不了解或不熟悉。汉语普通话语音系统中,声母和韵母的拼读不是随意的,有一定的规律,掌握了这些规律,这些错误是可以避免的。音节拼读的一般规律如下表:

普通话声韵拼合表

Table of Combinations of Initials and Finals in Mandarin

拼合 声母 \ 韵母	没有 i、u、ü 的韵母	i和有 i 韵头 的韵母	u和有 u 韵头 的韵母	ü和有 ü 韵头 的韵母
b p m	能拼	能拼	只跟 u 拼	不能拼
f	能拼	不能拼	只跟 u 拼	不能拼
d t	能拼	能拼	能拼	不能拼
n l	能拼	能拼	能拼	能拼
g k h	能拼	不能拼	能拼	不能拼
j q x	不能拼	能拼	不能拼	能拼
zh ch sh r	能拼	不能拼	能拼	不能拼
z c s	能拼	不能拼	能拼	不能拼

许多外国学生常把“hài'àn(海岸)”拼写成“hǎiàn”,把“xiǎoyú(小鱼)”拼写成“xiǎoú”,把“tǎolùn(讨论)”拼写成“tǎoluèn”,把“yīfu(衣服)”拼写成“īfu”,把“guīju(规矩)”拼写成“guījǔ”,这也是他们对汉语音节的拼写规则不熟悉造成

的。有关音节的拼写规则已在本教程“基础篇”第一、二、三、四课的“拼写规则提示”中讲过,并且还将在下面的“分辨训练”中谈到,这里就不再重复了。

分辨训练

Differentiation Training

一、音节结构分辨 Differentiation of the Structure of the Syllables

(一) 单韵母音节分辨

1. 单韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读:

à (啊)

ò (哦)

è (饿)

yí (姨)

wú (吴)

yú (鱼)

èr (二)

2. 声母、单韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读:

fà (珐)

mò (莫)

tè (特)

dǐ (底)

tǔ (土)

nǚ (女)

(二) 复韵母音节分辨

1. 复韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读:

ài (艾)

èi (欸)

ào (澳)

yà (亚)

wà (袜)

òu (呕)

wò (卧)

yè (夜)

yuè (越)

wài (外)

wèi (味)

yào (要)

yòu (又)

2. 声母、复韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读：

cǎi (踩)	zǎo (早)	shǒu (手)
guō (锅)	huā (花)	hēi (黑)
jiě (姐)	qiǎ (卡)	xuě (雪)
huài (坏)	piào (票)	zhài (债)
qiú (球)	liú (留)	shuí (谁)

(三) 鼻韵母音节分辨

1. 鼻韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读：

àn (按)	yàn (燕)	wàn (万)
yuān (渊)	ēn (恩)	yīn (因)
wèn (问)	yùn (运)	wèng (瓮)
áng (昂)	yáng (洋)	wáng (王)
ēng (鞦)	yīng (英)	yōng (拥)

2. 声母、鼻韵母和声调构成的音节。

请跟读：

chàn (颤)	sòng (宋)	lùn (论)
niǎn (捻)	běn (本)	mǐn (敏)
guàn (惯)	jùn (俊)	bàng (棒)
liàng (亮)	zhuàng (壮)	lèng (愣)
líng (玲)	xióng (熊)	chóng (虫)

二、音节拼读规则分辨 Differentiation of the Combination Rules of the Syllables

1. b、p、m、f 只跟 o 拼读，不跟 e 拼读（“me”除外）。

(1) 请跟读：

bo

bóshì (博士)	bōcài (菠菜)	bólǐ (薄礼)
zhuǎnbō (转播)	dànbó (淡薄)	qiūbō (秋波)

po

pōdì	(坡地)	pòqiè	(迫切)	pòfèi	(破费)
shānpō	(山坡)	piáopō	(瓢泼)	húpō	(湖泊)

mo

mòchē	(末车)	mòshēng	(陌生)	mòfēi	(莫非)
zhémó	(折磨)	àn mó	(按摩)	zhōumò	(周末)

fo

fó jīng	(佛经)	fóshǒu	(佛手)	fó sì	(佛寺)
huófo	(活佛)	niànfó	(念佛)	shí fó	(石佛)

(2) 请改错:

- ① 播 bē () ② 破 pè ()
③ 摸 mē () ④ 佛 fé ()

2. b、p、m、f 只跟 eng 拼读, 不跟 ong 拼读。

(1) 请跟读:

beng

bēngdài	(绷带)	béng shuō	(甬说)	bèngfā	(迸发)
xuěbēng	(雪崩)	jǐnbēngbēng	(紧绷绷)	shuǐbèng	(水泵)

peng

péngbó	(蓬勃)	pēngtiáo	(烹调)	péngzhàng	(膨胀)
liángpéng	(凉棚)	chuīpěng	(吹捧)	kēpèng	(磕碰)

meng

mēngpiàn	(蒙骗)	měngliè	(猛烈)	ménglóng	(朦胧)
fāmēng	(发蒙)	qǐméng	(启蒙)	liánméng	(联盟)

feng

fēngbào	(风暴)	fēngmiàn	(封面)	mìfēng	(蜜蜂)
kuángfēng	(狂风)	xìnfēng	(信封)	chóngféng	(重逢)

(2) 请改错:

- ① 甬 bóng () ② 碰 pòng ()
③ 猛 mǒng () ④ 风 fōng ()

3. d、t、n、l 只跟 eng 拼读, 不跟 en 拼读(“dèn、nèn”除外)。

(1) 请跟读:

deng

dēngguāng (灯光) dēnggāo (登高) dēngdài (等待)

diàndēng (电灯) kāndēng (刊登) píngděng (平等)

teng

téngtòng (疼痛) téngfēi (腾飞) téngxiě (誊写)

shēngténg (升腾) zǐténg (紫藤) xīnténg (心疼)

neng

nénglì (能力) nénggòu (能够) nénggàn (能干)

cáinéng (才能) chěngnéng (逞能) hénéng (核能)

leng

léngjiǎo (棱角) lěngcáng (冷藏) lèngzhù (愣住)

wǎléng (瓦楞) bīnglěng (冰冷) fālèng (发愣)

(2) 请改错:

① 等 dēn() ② 疼 tén()

③ 能 nén() ④ 冷 lěn()

4. d、t 只跟 ing 拼读, 不跟 in 拼读。

(1) 请跟读:

ding

dīngníng (叮咛) dìnggòu (订购) dìngjià (定价)

túdīng (图钉) shāndǐng (山顶) āndìng (安定)

ting

tīngcóng (听从) tíngyuàn (庭院) tíngkào (停靠)

dòngtīng (动听) cāntīng (餐厅) jiāting (家庭)

(2) 请改错:

① 订 dìn() ② 盯 dīn()

③ 挺 tǐn() ④ 听 tīn()

三、音节拼写规则分辨 Differentiation of the Spelling Rules of the Syllables

(一) 音节隔音分辨

1. 用(·)隔开前音节。

(1) 请跟读:

chā'é (差额)	tiān'é (天鹅)	qǐ'é (企鹅)
nǚ'ér (女儿)	yīn'ér (因而)	nán'ér (男儿)
kù'ài (酷爱)	yǒu'ài (友爱)	bēi'āi (悲哀)
chén'āi (尘埃)	mò'āi (默哀)	bó'ài (博爱)
dòu'ōu (斗殴)	jiā'ǒu (佳偶)	zuò'ǒu (作呕)
píng'ān (平安)	mǎ'ān (马鞍)	fāng'àn (方案)
hēi'àn (黑暗)	hǎi'àn (海岸)	shū'àn (书案)

(2) 请改错:

- ① 友爱 yǒuài () ② 平安 píngān ()
 ③ 天鹅 tiāné () ④ 作呕 zuòǒu ()
 ⑤ 女儿 nǚér ()

2. 用字母 y、w 隔开前音节。

(1) 请跟读:

qiānyí (迁移)	báiyín (白银)	huānyíng (欢迎)
gǔwǔ (鼓舞)	dàiyù (待遇)	zhuóyuè (卓越)
bàoyuàn (抱怨)	mìngyùn (命运)	
qìyā (气压)	bànyè (半夜)	bìyào (必要)
bǎoyòu (保佑)	chōuyān (抽烟)	zhōngyāng (中央)
qiānwǎ (千瓦)	xiǎowǒ (小我)	jiǎo wǎi (脚崴)
hóngwěi (宏伟)	bǎiwàn (百万)	fǎngwèn (访问)
xīwàng (希望)	shuǐwèng (水瓮)	