



汉语学习手边册丛书

汉英对照

汉语儿化词 学习手册

CHINESE-ER SUFFIXED
WORDS WITHOUT TEARS

韩解况 马均 编著
吕新莉 译



北京大学出版社

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前言

PREFACE

一、儿化词的性质及表示法

儿化是普通话和某些方言中的一种语音现象。普通话里“儿”韵作为一个独立音节的字很少，常用的只有“儿、而、尔、二、耳”等。而有一些词（主要是名词）带有辅助成分“儿尾”，“儿”音在与这些词结合时，失去了独立性，只是在这些词的音节末尾音上加上一个卷舌动作，这个卷舌动作使它前面的音节在韵母上或多或少产生了变化，成为一个卷舌韵母，这种变化的韵母通常称为“儿化韵”，这种音变的现象叫做“儿化”，带有“儿音”辅助成分的词叫“儿化词”。

普通话拼音的三十六个韵母除 *er* 以外都可以儿化。拼音拼写时，在原韵母后边加上一个“*r*”来表示儿化，例如：花 *huār*，饭馆 *fàn'guǎnr*，里边 *lǐ biānr*。汉字在书写时对儿化韵的处理是在原汉字的后面加上“儿”字，如：玩儿、一会儿、一点儿、笑话儿。普通话儿化词不少，但在书面文字中，什么情况写出“儿”字，什么情况不写，至今尚无标准。

I. The Nature of Erhuaci and its forms

Erhua is a phonetic phenomenon in Putonghua and also in some dialects. Er as a character in Putonghua is not often seen except 儿, 而, 尔, 二 and 耳. Some characters (mainly nouns) have a suffix *er*, in which *er* is a part of the character and is pronounced briefly and weakly as a retroflexion. Er, in a way, has retroflexed the simple or the compound vowel of a syllable



in the character. Therefore, these kinds of vowels are called retroflexed vowels. The phenomenon is Erhua and the characters with retroflexed vowels are Erhuaci.

All of the 36 simple and compound vowels of pinyin in Puthonghua, except Er, can be retroflexed. The form of retroflexion is, in pinyin, the original pinyin of a character with a “r” suffix, for example, huar (flowers), fan’ guanr (restaurant) and libianr (inside); in character, the original character with a 儿, for example, 玩儿(play), 一会儿(a while), 一点儿(a little) and 笑话儿(a joke). There are quite a few of Erhuaci in Puthonghua. However, in written Chinese, there is no criterion when to use 儿 and when not to use 儿.

二、儿化词的作用

儿化词不能说是一种单纯的语音现象,有些儿化词和非儿化词并存,表示不同的词义或词性,有些词在语言中有修辞的作用。

II. The Function of Erhuaci

Erhuaci cannot be said a single phonetic phenomenon. Some of them exist with non-erhuaci to show different meanings and parts of speech, and some of them have a function of rhetoric in the language.

1. 转换词性 Change the Parts of Speech:

罩	zhào——	动词 verb	to cover
罩儿	zhàor——	名词 noun	cover
摊	tān——	动词 verb	spread out
摊儿	tānr——	名词 noun	stand, booth
塞	sāi——	动词 verb	fill in
塞儿	sāir——	名词 noun	stopper



卷	juǎn——	动词 verb	to roll
卷儿	juǎnr——	名词 noun	roll
亮	liàng——	形容词 adj.	bright
亮儿	liàngr——	名词 noun	light
尖	jiān——	形容词 adj.	shrill
尖儿	jiānr——	名词 noun	tip
破烂	pòlàn——	形容词 adj.	worn - out
破烂儿	pòlàn r——	名词 noun	scrap

2. 区别词义 Distinguish the Meanings:

宝贝 bǎobèi——珍奇的东西。bǎobèi—treasure

宝贝儿 bǎobèir——对小孩的爱称。bǎobèir—a diminutive for one's child

白面 báimiàn——小麦磨成的粉。báimiàn—wheat flour

白面儿 báimiànr——毒品海洛因。báimiànr—heroin

加油 jiāyóu——添加燃料。jiāyóu—refuel

加油儿 jiāyóur——比喻进一步努力。jiāyóur—make a greater effort

跑道 pǎodào——供飞机起飞和降落滑行的路;运动场中赛跑的路。pǎodào—runway; track

跑道儿 pǎodàor——往来奔走。pǎodàor—come and go

金星 jīnxīng——太阳系中围绕太阳旋转的第二颗行星。

jīnxīng—Venus

金星儿 jīnxīngr——头晕眼花时所感到眼前出现的像星的小点。

jīnxīngr—spark; star

3. 表示细小、轻微形状或性质 Show the Slim and Light



Shape or the Nature:

铁丝儿(tiěsīr)iron wire

小鸡儿(xiǎojīr)chicken

冰棍儿(bīnggùnr)ice-sucker

一会儿(yīhuǐr)a while

一粒儿(yīlǐr)a grain

针尖儿(zhānjiānr)pinpoint

小铲儿(xiǎochǎnr)spade

小虫儿(xiǎochóngr)worm

一片儿(yīpiàn)r a piece

一点儿(yīdiǎnr)a little

一下儿(yīxià)r one time

肉末儿(ròumòr) minced

meat

门缝儿(ménfèng)r a crack between a door and the jamb

头发茬儿(tóufachár)r hair root

4. 形容喜爱、亲切、遗憾、蔑视等的感情和语气 Express the feelings and tones when one loves, or is cordial, or regrets, or shows contempt:

(1)你看这个小孩儿胖墩墩儿的,一笑甜甜儿的。(Nǐ kàn zhègè xiǎo hái'r pàngdūndūnr de, yī xiào tiántián'r de.) Look, this kid is chubby and sweet when she smiles.

(2)下雪路滑,您慢慢儿走。(Xià xuě lù huá, nín mànman'r zǒu.) It is slippery when it snows. Please mind your way.

(3)别发火,坐这消消气儿。(Bié fāhuǒ, zuò zhè xiāoxiāoqìr.) Keep your temper. Sit here to cool yourself down.

(4)一听说孙子要来,她早早儿就出去买菜了。(Yī tīngshuō sūnzi yào lái, tā zǎozǎo'r jiù chūqù mǎi cài le.) When she heard her grandson would come, she went out early to buy vegetables.

(5)哎,这球差点儿就进去了。(Ai, zhè qiú chǎodiǎnr jiù jìnqù le.) The ball was almost in.

三、儿化与非儿化的原则

汉语的词汇成千上万,绝大多数是非儿化词。儿化词仅是其



中的一小部分,而且,这部分儿化词还有一种不固定性。在某种场合必须儿化的词,在另一种场合就不能儿化。本手册所收集的儿化词中,还有一部分属可儿化可不儿化的词,这部分词在使用时就更活跃了。为了体现语言的准确性,在表达时,儿化与非儿化应有一定的原则。我们认为:

III. The principles of Erhua and Non-erhua

There are over thousands of words in Chinese. Most of them are non-erhuaci. Erhuaci is only a small part of them, and it is irregular, being Erhuaci on some occasions and non-erhuaci on the other occasions. Some of the Erhuaci collected in this handbook may not be retroflexed, so they are flexible in using. There must be some principles for Erhuaci and non-erhuaci in order to show the accuracy of Chinese. We believe that:

1. 有区别词义作用的必须儿化,如:

those of different meanings must be retroflexed, for example:

早点(zǎodiǎn)breakfast——早点儿(zǎodiǎnr)earlier

里面(lǐmiàn)inside——里儿面儿(lǐmiànr)lining

一点(yī diǎn)one point——一点儿(yīdiǎnr)a little

出口(chūkǒu)export——出口儿(chūkǒur)exit

宝贝(bǎobèi)treasure——宝贝儿(bǎobèir)sweetheart

2. 有区别词性作用的必须儿化,如:

those of different parts of speech must be retroflexed, for example:

扣 kòu —— verb

to button



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扣儿 kòur — noun	button
钉 dīng — verb	drive in a nail
钉儿 dīngr — noun	nail
垫 diàn — verb	to pad
垫儿 diànr — noun	pad, mat
画 huà — verb	to draw
画儿 huàr — noun	picture
干 gān — adj.	dry
干儿 gānr — noun	dried food
黄 huáng — adj.	yellow
黄儿 huáng r — noun	yolk

3. 代表普通话特点的儿化词必须儿化,如:

those featuring Putonghua must be retroflexed, for example:

玩儿(wánr)play	事儿(shìr)business
饭馆儿(fàn'guǎnr)restaurant	水管儿(shuǐguǎnr)tap
冰棍儿(bīnggùnr)ice - sucker	小孩儿(xiǎo hái)r kid
聊天儿(liáotiānr)chat	小院儿(xiǎo yuànr)yard
外边儿(wài biānr)outside	没准儿(méizhǔnr)not fixed...

这些词虽不构成词义上的区别,但是不儿化违反人们说话习惯,给人一种怪腔怪调的感觉。

The meanings of above words will not be confused if the words are not retroflexed. It is just a habit to retroflex these words, otherwise, they sound strange.

4. 单音节形容词和量词的重叠形式口语中常儿化。如:

some adjectives and measure words duplicated often be



retroflexed in spoken language, for example:

胖胖儿(的)(pàngpàngr de)chubby

乖乖儿(的)(guāiguāir de)well-behaved

慢慢儿(的)(mànmànr de)slow

早早儿(的)(zǎozǎor de)early

高高儿(的)(gāogāor de)tall

静悄悄儿(jìng qiāoqiāor)calm

个个儿(gègèr)each one

年年儿(niánniánr)each year

家家儿(jiājiār)each family

5. 非儿化词不儿化

non-erhuaci cannot be retroflexed

汉语绝大多数词是非儿化词。有的人为了表示自己说得地道、俏皮,常把非儿化词说成儿化词,让人听起来油腔滑调很不舒服。非儿化词不可儿化。

The majority of Chinese words are non-erhuaci. Some people like to retroflex the non-erhuaci to make himself sound real and smart, but actually, he sounds glib and strange. Non-erhuaci cannot be retroflexed.

6. 书面语言不儿化

written language cannot be retroflexed

汉字在书写时仅个别儿化词在原汉字的后边加“儿”字,一般都不儿化。虽无明文规定书面语不儿化,但习惯上书面语一般不儿化。

Few words can be seen with a “儿” in written Chinese. Although there is no regulation for written Chinese not to have



retroflexion, it is a habit for written language to be non-retroflexed.

7. 可儿化可不儿化的词尽量不儿化

those that can be either Erhuaci or non-erhuaci may probably be not retroflexed

有些词既没有区别词义的作用,又不违反说话习惯应尽量不儿化。尤其是在庄重、严肃的正式场合,如:广播、电视、谈判、声明、外事往来、科技交流、教学研讨等,都不宜使用儿化词。儿化词过多会削弱语言的严肃性。

Do not retroflex the words which neither confuse the meanings nor go against the habit of the language, especially on solemn occasions, such as broadcasting, television, negotiations, announcement, foreign communications, science and technology exchanges as well as, teaching seminars. Excessive Erhuaci will lessen the solemnity of the language.

四、外国人学习儿化韵存在的问题

外国人在学习儿化韵时,普遍存在两个问题。

IV. The Problems when a Foreigner to Learn Retroflexion

Two problems can be commonly seen when a foreigner is learning retroflexion.

1. 儿音和前面的音节相脱节,把一个音节念成两个音节。如:中国画儿 Zhōngguóhuàr 念成 Zhōngguóhuà er。这种脱节现象主要是由于卷舌动作太晚造成的。儿化韵必须在发元音的同时就把舌头卷起来,否则就会造成语音脱节的现象。

1. The “r” and the syllable before it are disjointed and are taken as two syllables. For example, Zhōngguóhuàr is pro-



nounced as Zhōngguóhuà ér because r is retroflexed late. The tongue must be rolled at the same time when the vowel is pronounced. Otherwise disjointedness will be seen.

2. 不会丢韵尾。汉语普通话三十五个韵母中,丢韵尾的儿化韵有二十个,其中韵尾是后鼻音的在丢失韵尾卷舌的同时,元音还要鼻化。如:画框儿 huàkuàngr 要念成 huàkuàr(ɑ 是鼻化元音)。这种读音的确比较难掌握。

2. One does not know how to get rid of the ending of the compound vowel when “r” is attached. The endings of 20 compound vowels out of 35 in Putonghua have to be cut and the vowels must be nasalized while the endings are back lingual nasal. For example, huàkuàngr (frame) is changed into huàkuàr(ɑ is nasalized). It is really difficult to learn this well.

儿化韵是汉语普通话的特点之一,掌握它可以使语言准确流畅。外国人在学习儿化韵时,一定要掌握语音变化的规律,最好的办法就是多听、模仿加苦练。

Retroflexion is one of the characteristics of Putonghua. Knowing it well can make one's speaking accurate and fluent. The best way for a foreigner to learn it is to listen more, to imitate and to practice hard.

关于儿化韵的内在规律盲点不少,由于时间仓促,水平有限,对不当之处,诚恳地欢迎国内外学者和读者批评、指正。

We appreciate any comments and feedbacks on this handbook.

编者
Editors



体 例 说 明

The Style of This Book

本手册是为具有一定汉语水平的外国人学习普通话儿化韵而编写的。手册中共收录单音儿化字头 268 个,词组 1928 条。手册包括前言、体例说明、音序目录、儿化词正文、儿化词练习及答案、儿化词与非儿化词辨析、儿化韵变化规律表、儿化韵短歌练习。

This book is written for foreign students who have learned some Chinese and are keen on the words with the retroflexion ending “r”. There are about 268 single syllable words and 1928 phrases in this book. Preface, the style of this book, phonetic order, content, exercises and answers, comparisons between pairs of words with “r” or without “r” and a table of the changes of “r” are the main parts of this book.

1. 条目排列

本手册以单音儿化字为逆引带头字,按汉语拼音字母顺序排列。一般先列单音儿化字,后列单音儿化字前置或后置的多音儿化词。某些条目的同义词或反义词列在例句之后,词外加〈 〉。

1. The arrangement of the content

This book is arranged with the order of the Chinese pinyin. The single syllable words with a retroflexion ending “r” can be seen first, then the multiple syllable words with the single syllable word preceeding or following. Some synonyms and antonyms are listed after the example sentences with a < >.



2. 注音

本手册对所有的词条均采用汉语拼音字母注音。所有的儿化词只在基本形式后加“r”，而不标明语音上的实际变化，儿化韵读音变化规律则统一列表附在手册正文之后。本手册一般不注变调，轻声字不标调号。

2. Phonetic notation

The pinyin phonetic notation is used in this book. All the words are just simply added with a “r”, without showing the real changes of the phonetics. A table of the changes of the endings with a retroflexion “r” is attached to the main body. Any changes of the tones as well as the neutrol tones cannot be seen in this book.

3. 释义

条目释义只选释与儿化词有关的词义，并力求简明。非儿化词部分则不在注释范围之列。选释一般为本义在前，引申义、比喻义在后。多义项词条用(1)(2)(3)分列。为便于外国人学习掌握儿化词，释义后根据需要收入例语、例句举例说明条目。

3. Meaning explanation

A relevant and brief explanation of the items of erhuaci is given with the original meaning first and the extended meaning and metaphorical meaning followed. The multiple meanings of an erhuaci is listed by (1) (2) and (3). For convenience, example phrases and sentences are added to the explanation.

4. 翻译

词条释义尽量用英文等义词翻译，如无等义词，则用英文加以



注释。

4. Translation

The translation of the meanings of erhuaci is the equivalence or the most close meanings in English. If there is no equivalence, a note in English is added.

5. 字形

本手册汉字形体均采用现在通行的标准简体字。

5. The style of the Chinese characters

All the characters in this book are in the current standard style.



音序目录

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[002]把儿	bàr	1
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[005]半儿	bànr	3
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