

BIAOZHUN HANYU JIAOCHENG

黄政澄 主编

● 对外汉语教材系列 ● 对外汉语教材系列 ● 对外汉语教材系列 ● 对外汉语教材系列

# 标准汉语教程

STANDARD CHINESE COURSE

上册 (一)

(北京)

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# 标准汉语教程

Standard Chinese Course

上册 (一)

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# 第一课 Lesson 1

本课是语音部分的第一课。在这一课里,安排了四个声母和三个单韵母。这几个音是世界上绝大多数语言里都有的音。发好这几个音,可以为以后的学习打好基础。

This is the first lesson for Chinese phonetics in which four initials ( equal to consonants as beginners of syllables ) and three simple finals ( equal to simple vowels in syllables ) are dealt with. They are found in most of the languages in the world. Good mastery of them can help lay a solid foundation for learning Chinese.

声 母	m	n	f	l
Initials	m	n	f	l

m [m] 鼻音。发音部位:双唇;发音方法:浊音。这是一个几乎所有语言都有的音。发音时,闭上双唇,气流从鼻腔通过,同时声带振动。

This is a nasal sound that can be found in nearly all languages. The position of its articulation is two lips. The way of its articulation is to make it a voiced sound. It is produced by pressing two lips and letting the breath out through the nose with vibrating vocal cords.

这个音与英语中 mother、money、mini 中的第一个辅音相同。

This sound is same as the beginning consonant in the English “mother”, “money” and “mini” .

n [n] 鼻音。发音部位:舌尖中;发音方法:浊音。这也是一个几乎所有语言都有的音。发音时,双唇半开,舌尖抵住上门齿背,气流从鼻腔通过,同时声带振动。

This is another nasal sound that can be found in nearly all languages. The position of its articulation is blade-alveolar; the manner of its articulation is to make it a voiced sound. It is produced by the tongue against the gum behind the upper front teeth and letting the breath out through the nose and half-open lips with vibrating vocal cords.

这个音与英语中 name、note、news 等词的第一个辅音相同。

This sound is same as the beginning consonant in the English “name”, “note” and “news” .

l [l] 边音。发音部位:舌尖中;发音方法:浊音。很多语言里都有这个音。发音时,舌尖的位置和 n 相同,双唇半开,舌尖抵住上门齿背,气流从舌头的两侧通过,同时声带振动。

This is a lateral sound that can be found in many languages. The position of its articulation is blade-alveolar, like that of “n”; the manner of its articulation is to make it a voiced sound. It is produced by the tongue against the gum behind the upper front teeth and letting the breath out through the sides of the tongue and half-open lips with vibrating vocal

cords.

这个音与英语中 lily、lay、lie、law 等词的辅音相同。

This sound is same as the beginning consonant in the English “lily”, “lay”, “lie” and “law”.

f [f] 擦音。发音部位:唇齿;发音方法:清音。很多语言里有这个音。发音时,上门齿轻轻接触下唇,气流从上齿和下唇之间通过,声带不振动。

This is a fricative sound that can be found in many languages. The position of its articulation is labio-dental; the manner of its articulation is to make it a voiceless sound. It is produced by upper teeth slightly touching the lower lip and letting the breath out between them. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

这个音与英语中 father、family、feel 等词的第一个辅音相同。

This sound is same as the beginning consonant in the English “father”, “family” and “feel”.

## 韵母      a   i   u Finals    a   i   u

a [a] 后低元音,开口度最大,不圆唇。发音时,把嘴张开到最大程度,气流自然呼出,声带振动便可得到这个音。几乎所有的语言中都有这个音。

This is a back low vowel made with a wide open mouth and unrounded lips. Its articulation requires the roof of the mouth and the tongue wide apart, the breath naturally coming out and the vocal cords vibrating. This sound can be found in nearly all languages.

这个音与英语中 far、large、hard 等词的元音相近。

This sound is close to the English vowel in “far”, “large” and “hard”.

i [i] 前高元音,开口度最小,不圆唇。发音时,嘴唇微开,舌头的前部紧张并抬到最高位置,气流从舌尖通过,声带振动便可得到它。这也是一个几乎所有语言中都有的音。

This is a front high vowel made with a narrowly open mouth and unrounded lips. Its articulation requires a slightly open mouth, the front of the tongue rising to the uppermost position, and the breath passing the tip of the tongue with vibrating vocal cords.

This is another common vowel used in nearly all languages.

这个音与英语中 east、lead、read 等词中的元音相同。

This sound is same as the English vowel in “east”, “lead” and “read”.

u [u] 后高元音,开口度最小,圆唇。发音时,嘴唇呈圆形,舌头向后缩并抬到最高,气流自然呼出,声带振动便可得到这个音。这也是一个很多语言都有的音。

This is a back high vowel produced with a narrowly open mouth and rounded lips. Its articulation requires the tongue rising backward to the uppermost position, the breath naturally coming out with vibrating vocal cords. This sound is also found in many languages.

这个音与英语中 book、look、moon 等词的元音相近。

This sound is close to the English vowel in “book”, “look” and “moon”.



## 声韵拼合表 Combination of Initials and Finals

	a	i	u
∅	a	yi	wu
m	ma	mi	mu
n	na	ni	nu
f	fa		fu
l	la	li	lu

## 声调配合表 Use of Tones in Syllables

ā	á	ǎ	à
yī	yí	yǐ	yì
wū	wú	wǔ	wù
mā	má	mǎ	mà
mī	mí	mǐ	mì
	mú	mǔ	mù
nā	ná	nǎ	nà
nī	ní	nǐ	nì
	nú	nǔ	nù
fā	fá	fǎ	fà
fū	fú	fǔ	fù
lā	lá		là
lī	lí	lǐ	lì
lū	lú	lǔ	lù

## 常用词语 Useful Words

一 yī one

五	wǔ	five
米	mǐ	metre
马	mǎ	horse
马力	mǎlì	horsepower
木马	mù mǎ	vaulting horse

## 生 字 Characters

一  
五  
米  
马  
力  
木

## 注 释 Notes

1. 汉语的绝大部分音节是由声母和韵母组成的,也有一些音节只有韵母,没有声母。在由声母和韵母组成的音节中,前面的辅音是声母,声母后的其余部分是韵母,如 mā, 其中 m 是声母,ā 是韵母。没有声母的音节叫零声母,如 ā, ī, ū。汉语的声母都是单辅音,韵母有的是单元音,有的是复合元音。

Most Chinese syllables are formed by an initial and a final while others contain only finals. In a full syllable the foregoing consonant is known as “shengmu” (an initial) and the following is known as “yunmu” (a final). For example, in the syllable “mā” “m” is an initial and “ā” a final. An initialless syllable such as “ā”, “ī” or “ū” is considered the one containing zero initial. Chinese initials are all simple consonants, but finals can be either simple or compound vowels.

2. a 不带声母而自成音节时写成 a; i 不带声母自成音节时写成 yi; u 不带声母而自成音节时写成 wu。

When “a” forms a syllable by itself, it is written as “a”; but when “i” and “u” form syllables by themselves, they are written as “yi” and “wu” respectively.

3. 汉语是有声调的语言,声调有区别意义的作用。例如:

Chinese is a tone language in which tones are used to show the difference in meaning. E. g.,

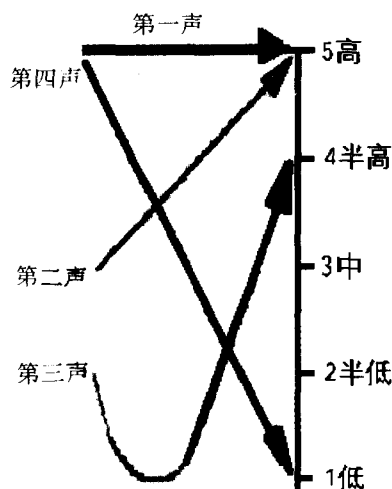
mā	má	mǎ	mà
妈(ma)	麻(hemp)	马(horse)	骂(curse)
yī	yí	yǐ	yì
一(one)	移(move)	椅(chair)	亿(1/10 billion)

4. 汉语普通话有四个基本声调,表示声调的符号有四个:‘ - ’表示第一声,‘ ˊ ’表示第

二声, ‘ ˇ ’表示第三声, ‘ ˋ ’表示第四声。如 mā, má, mǎ, mà。当一个音节只有一个单韵母时,声调调号要标在韵母上,韵母 i 上有调号时,要去掉 i 上的点,如 mǐ, nǐ, lǐ。

In Chinese common speech there are four basic tones which are respectively marked by the following tone-graphs: “ - ” for the first tone, “ ´ ” for the second tone, “ ˇ ” for the third tone and “ ˋ ” for the fourth tone, as in “mā”, “má”, “mǎ” and “mà”. When a syllable contains only a simple final, the tone-graph should be placed on it. The dot on “i” should be omitted if a tone-graph is above it as in “mǐ”, “nǐ” and “lǐ”.

## 声 调 图 Figure of Chinese Tones



### 5. 汉字的基本笔画:

汉字是记录汉语的符号,一个音节写一个汉字,一个汉字只读一个音节。汉字是方块字,由不同的笔画组成,一个字不论笔画多少,都要写得一样大。写汉字时笔顺要正确,笔顺正确,字才能写得漂亮,也才能写得快。

Characters are written Chinese symbols of which each one stands for a syllable in pronunciation. They are constituted of different strokes. However many strokes a character may contain, they must be written in an equally sized square. Only when one follows the correct stroke order can he or she write Chinese characters beautifully and quickly.

## 汉字的基本笔画 Basic Chinese Strokes

丶	点	(dot)	米
一	横	(horizontal bar)	一 五 木
丨	竖	(vertical line)	米 五 木

丿	撇	(left-falling stroke)	木	米	力
㇏	捺	(right-falling stroke)	木	米	
㇀	提	(rising stroke)	匀		
㇑	横钩	(horizontal hook)	买		
丨	竖钩	(vertical hook)	妈	力(水 小)	
㇚	斜钩	(slanting hook)	我		
㇔	横折	(horizontal turning)	马		
㇕	竖折	(vertical turning)	山		

## 练习 Exercises

### 1. 单音节练习 Drills in monosyllables

ā—啊	yī—一	wū—屋
mā—妈	má—吗	mǎ—马
ná—拿	nǎ—哪	nà—那
lā—拉	mǐ—米	nǐ—你
mǔ—母	mù—木	lù—路

### 2. 多音节练习 Drills in polysyllables

mǎlù—马路	mùlù—目录	fúwù—服务
mùmǎ—木马	nàlǐ—那里	lìyì—利益
fùmǔ—父母	lǐwù—礼物	āyí—阿姨
fūfù—夫妇	lǐfà—理发	línmǐ—厘米

### 3. 声调对比练习 Discrimination of tones

yī—一	yǐ—以	yì—义
lí—离	lǐ—里	lì—力
lú—卢	lù—路	
mǔ—母	mù—木	
mā—妈	má—麻	mǎ—马
mí—迷	mǐ—米	mì—密
ná—拿	nǎ—哪	nà—那
nǚ—努	nú—奴	
wú—无	wǔ—五	
fā—发	fǎ—法	fà—发
fū—夫	fǔ—府	fù—父

### 4. 声调组合练习 Combination of tones

第一声 + 第二声	The 1st tone + the 2nd tone
āyí	阿姨

第二声 + 第三声 The 2nd tone + the 3rd tone

línmǐ 厘米

第二声 + 第四声 The 2nd tone + the 4th tone

fúwù 服务

第三声 + 第四声 The 3rd tone + the 4th tone

mǎlù 马路

lǐwù 礼物

lǐfà 理发

第四声 + 第三声 The 4th tone + the 3rd tone

wùlǐ 物理

第四声 + 第四声 The 4th tone + the 4th tone

lìyì 利益

yìyì 意义

5. 书写下列汉字 Write the following characters

一 一

五 一 丁 五 五

米 丶 丶 丶 半 半 米

马 ㄇ 马 马

力 ㄣ 力

木 一 十 才 木

## 第二课 Lesson 2

上一课我们学习了汉语里最容易学的四个声母和三个单韵母。这一课,我们要学习四个声母和四个复韵母。这四个声母是世界上许多语言里都有的音。四个复韵母里有两个是由上一课的单韵母拼合而成的,另外两个也含有上一课学习过的单韵母。

In the previous lesson we discussed four easy initials and three easy finals. Now we are going to deal with another four initials and four compound finals which are formed by or contain the simple finals that we have learned.

### 声 母   b   p   d   t Initials   b   p   d   t

b [p] 塞音。发音部位:双唇;发音方法:清音,不送气。发音时,双唇紧闭,口腔充满气息,然后猛然打开双唇,使气流爆发而出,就得到了这个音。发音时声带不振动。

This is a plosive. The position of its articulation is two lips. The manner of its articulation is to make it an unaspirated voiceless sound. It is produced by a complete closing of two lips followed by a sudden release of the air compressed in the mouth. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

英语 speed、spear 等词中含有这个音,在英语中由于[p] 在[s] 之后,它变成了浊音。在汉语中它是个清音。

The English consonant [p] after [s] is pronounced a voiced sound as in “speed” and “spear”, whereas the Chinese “b” is always voiceless.

p [p'] 塞音。发音部位:双唇;发音方法:清音,送气。这个音的发音部位与发音方法和 b 基本上一样,只是在发这个音时要使口腔中的气流用力喷出,这就是所谓的“送气”。或者说,b 和 p 的唯一区别就是前者不送气而后者要送气。

This is another plosive. The position of its articulation is two lips. The manner of its articulation is to make it an aspirated voiceless sound, like that of “b”. It is produced with a strongly puffed air. The difference between “b” and “p” in pronunciation is an audible release of the air.

英语的 pie、pair 等词的辅音就是这个音,在英语的部分方言中,这个音可以发成不送气的音。在汉语中,这个音一定要送气。

The English consonant in “pie” and “pair” is same as the Chinese “p”. Some English dialect speakers pronounce [p] unaspirated, whereas the Chinese “p” is always aspirated.

d [t] 塞音。发音部位:舌尖;发音方法:清音,不送气。发音时,舌尖顶住上齿龈,口中充满气息,然后,把舌尖移下,使气流爆发而出,就得到了这个音。发音时声带不振动。

This is also a plosive. The position of its articulation is the tip of the tongue. The manner

of its articulation is to make it an unaspirated voiceless sound. It is produced by pressing the tip of the tongue against the gum behind the upper front teeth, then lowering it to give a sudden release of the air already compressed in the mouth. The vocal cords do not vibrate.

英语 study, stick 等词中的 [t] 就是这个音, 只是英语中由于 [t] 在 [s] 之后, 它变成了浊音。在汉语中它是个清音。

The same consonant is found in the English “study” and “stick”. However, the English [t] after [s] becomes voiced whereas the Chinese “d” is always voiceless.

t [t'] 塞音。发音部位: 舌尖; 发音方法: 清音, 送气。这个音的发音部位与发音方法和 d 基本上一致, 只是在发这个音时要使口腔中的气流用力喷出, d 和 t 的唯一区别就是前者不送气而后者要送气。

This is yet another plosive. The position of its articulation is the tip of the tongue. The manner of its articulation is to make it an aspirated voiceless sound. It is produced, in the similar way to that of “d”, by letting out the air from the mouth with a strong pop, which is the only difference between “d” and “t” in pronunciation.

英语的 tie, tear 等词的辅音就是这个音, 在英语的部分方言中, 这个音可以发成不送气的音。在汉语中, 这个音一定要送气。

The same consonant is found in the English “tie” and “tear”. Some English dialect speakers pronounce it unaspirated, but the Chinese “t” is always aspirated.

韵母	ai	ei	ao	ou
Finals	ai	ei	ao	ou

ai [ai] 前响二合元音。开口度由大到小, 不圆唇。上一课中的单韵母 a 是一个后元音, 而这里的 a 是一个前元音, 发音时, 舌尖自然地贴在下齿龈上, 张开嘴, 开口度比单韵母 a 略小, 声带振动, 发 a 音, 然后声音不要中断, 迅速合口, 使开口度变小, 小到接近于 i 的开口度, 这个音就发出来了。发这个音时, a 要发得长而响亮, i 要发得短而轻。

This is a falling diphthong made by a gradual closing of the mouth with unrounded lips. Unlike the simple final “a”—a back vowel discussed in the previous lesson, the “a” in this compound formation is a front vowel. It is produced by the tip of the tongue naturally touching the gum behind the lower front teeth, keeping the mouth open (not as open as that for pronouncing the simple final “a”), saying “a” with vibrating vocal cords, then narrowing the mouth to the extent that enables the pronunciation of “i”. In this compound formation “a” is long and loud while “i” is short and light.

英语中有一个双元音和这个音类似, 就是 lie, tie 等词中的元音。汉语的 ai 和英语中类似的双元音有两个区别, 一是在发音从开始到结束的整个过程中, 英语中的 ai 的开口度都比汉语大, 这是因为它的第一个音实际上是个中元音, 比汉语中 ai 的 a 舌位靠后, 标做 [A], 它的第二个音比汉语的 i 低, 是个半高元音, 标做 [e]; 第二个区别是英语的 ai 两个音素的长短和响亮程度差不多, 而汉语则是前长后短, 前响后弱。

The English diphthong in “lie” and “tie” is similar to the Chinese “ai”, but there

are also differences between them. Firstly, the English [ai] is produced by a wider opening of the mouth, because the beginning part of the diphthong is in fact a central vowel which is often marked as [A], positioned more backward than that of the Chinese “a” in the compound vowel, and the following part is a semi-high vowel which is often marked as [e], positioned lower than the Chinese “i” in the compound vowel. Secondly, the length and loudness of the two parts of the English [ai] are almost equal while the Chinese compound vowel “ai” is formed by a longer and louder part before the shorter and lighter one.

ei[ei] 前响二合元音。开口度由大到小,不圆唇。开始时,开口度大约为 a 的一半,舌位稍稍靠后一点,舌尖稍微离开下齿龈,声带振动,然后声音不要中断,迅速使开口度变小,达到比 i 稍大的程度,就得到了这个音。e 要发得长而响亮,i 要发得短而轻。

This is another falling diphthong made by a gradual closing of the mouth with unrounded lips. Its articulation requires an half opening of the mouth compared with that for “a”, the tongue positioned more backward with its tip and the gum behind the lower front teeth keeping apart and vibrating vocal cords. The fast change of the mouth openness of which the final shape is slightly wider than that for “i”, will enable one to get the right sound. In this diphthong “e” is pronounced long and loud while “i” is short and light.

英语中有一个双元音和这个音极为相似,那就是字母 A 的读音,也是 take、stay 等词中的元音。汉语和英语的这两个音有两个区别,一个是开始时,英语的 ei 比汉语的 ei 开口度要大,而结束时英语的 ei 比汉语的要小;二是英语两个音素的长短和强弱差不多,汉语则是前长后短,前强后弱。

The English [A], the vowel in “take” and “stay”, is similar to the Chinese diphthong “ei”, but there are also differences between them. Firstly, the initial openness of the mouth for the English diphthong is wider than that for the Chinese diphthong while the ending mouth shape for the English diphthong is narrower than that for the corresponding Chinese diphthong. Secondly, the length and loudness of the two parts of the English diphthong are almost equal while the corresponding Chinese diphthong is formed by a long and loud part before the short and light one.

ao[au] 前响二合元音。开口度由大到小,前半部不圆唇,后半部圆唇。先发第一课学的单韵母 a,声音不中断,然后迅速使开口度变小,唇变圆,使 a 变为接近 u 的音,就得到了这个音。这个音的前半部分要发得长而响亮,后半部分要发得短而轻。

This is also a falling diphthong made by a gradual closing of the mouth with first unrounded and then rounded lips. Its articulation requires a transition of pronunciation from the simple final “a” to “u”. The first part of this diphthong is fairly long and loud while the second part is short and light.

英语中有一个双元音和这个音类似,就是 doubt、house 等词中的元音。汉英两种语言中的这两个类似的音有两个区别,一是英语的 au 开始时舌位靠前,开口度稍小,因为它的 a 是个前元音,而汉语则是个后元音;二是英语两个音素的长短和强弱差不多,而汉语则是前响后弱,前长后短。

The English diphthong in “doubt” and “house” is similar to the Chinese diphthong



“ao”, but there are also differences between them. Firstly, the “a” in the English [au] is a front vowel while the “a” in the Chinese “ao” is a back vowel, therefore their position of the tongue in the articulation and openness of the mouth required are different. Secondly, the length and loudness of the two parts of the English diphthong are almost equal to one another, but the corresponding Chinese diphthong contains a long and loud part followed by a short and light one.

ou[əu] 前响二合元音。开口度由大到小,前半部分不圆唇,后半部分圆唇。发音时,口腔半开,舌头的中部向上抬,声带振动,声音不要中断,然后迅速使嘴唇呈圆形,舌位向后移,移到比 u 略低的位置,声音变为类似 u 的音,这样就发出了这个音。前半部分要发得长而响亮,后半部分要发得短而轻。

This is yet another falling diphthong made by a gradual closing of the mouth with first unrounded and then rounded lips. Its articulation requires an half opening of the mouth, the rising of the middle part of the tongue and the vibrating of the vocal cords. A quickly rounded mouth and the movement of the tongue towards a position lower than that for “u” will enable one to get the right sound. The first part of the diphthong should be longer and louder than the following part .

它和英语 low、hope 等词中的元音很相似,但是还是有两个区别,一是英语开始时的舌位靠后,结束时的开口度小,汉语开始时舌位靠前,结束时开口度大;二是,汉语的 ou 要发得前长后短,前响后弱,英语则长短强弱差不多。

The English diphthong in “low” and “hope” is similar to the Chinese diphthong “ou”, but there are two differences between them. The first one is that the English diphthong is uttered in a somewhat backward position first, and is ended with narrower lips; but the articulation manner of the corresponding Chinese diphthong is just contrary to that. The second one is that the length and loudness of the two parts of the English diphthong are more or less the same, but in the Chinese diphthong the foregoing part is longer and louder than the following part.

### 声韵拼合表 Combination of Initials and Finals

	ai	ei	ao	ou
Ø	ai		ao	ou
m	mai	mei	mao	mou
n	nai	nei	nao	
f		fei		fou
l	lai	lei	lao	lou
b	bai	bei	bao	
p	pai	pei	pao	pou
d	dai	dei	dao	dou
t	tai		tao	tou