

◆ MY CHINESE TUTOR

# 旅游汉语 TOURIST CHINESE

张 新 编 著



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旅游汉语

**Tourist Chinese**

张 新 编

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SINOLINGUA

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张 新 编 著

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(中国北京百万庄大街24号 邮政编码 100037)

电话: 010-68995871

传真: 010-68326333

网址: [www.sinolingua.com.cn](http://www.sinolingua.com.cn)

电子信箱: [hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn](mailto:hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn)

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24 Baiwanzhuang Road, Beijing 100037, China

Tel: (86) 10-68995871

Fax: (86) 10-68326333

Site : [www.sinolingua.com.cn](http://www.sinolingua.com.cn)

E-mail: [hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn](mailto:hyjx@sinolingua.com.cn)

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## **preface**

This material is designed for travelers coming to China. It starts from boarding the plane, going all along with hotel, shopping, restaurant, traffic, sightseeing, going back home, etc. Learners will soon master these expressions which are especially useful for foreign travelers in China.

This material includes Chinese pronunciation, everyday phrases, situational conversations, and commonly-used vocabulary, progressing step by step. Applying the most advanced multimedia technology, this material is interactive and full of fun. It is suitable for self-taught starters.

Having finished the course, language obstacle of the tour will be removed. Besides, it also lays the foundations for further study of Chinese.

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## 汉语语音

## Chinese Pronunciation



The phonetic unit of Chinese pronunciation is the syllable, one syllable corresponds to one Chinese character. A Chinese phonetic syllable is consisted of three parts: initials, finals and tones. For example, mā, m is the initial, a is the final, - is the tone. The corresponding character is 妈 (mother).

## 1. Alphabet

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz

## 2. Initials

b	p	m	f	d	t	n
l	g	k	h	j	q	x
zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s



### 3. Finals

There are 35 finals in Chinese language.

a	o	e	i	u	ü		
ai	ei	ao	ou				
iao	iu	uai	ui				
ia	ie	üe	ua	uo			
an	en	ian	in	uan	un	üan	ün
ang	eng	iang	ing	uang	ueng	ong	iong

### 4. Tones

In Chinese the variation of a syllable's pitch may distinguish the meaning, e.g. mǎi 买 (to buy) and mà 卖 (to sell). There are four tones in Chinese, and they are expressed respectively by - , ˇ , ˋ , ˊ .

tone category	tone mark	characteristics of the tones	examples
high level	-	starting high and keeping level	zhōng 中 (middle)
rising	ˊ	rising from middle to high	huá 华 (splendid)
falling and rising	ˇ	falling first then rising	wéi 伟 (great)
falling	ˋ	starting high and falling abruptly	dà 大 (big, huge)

e.g.:

mā	má	mǎ	mà
妈	麻	马	骂
mother	hemp	horse	scold

## 5. Rules for Chinese Phonetics

- (1) The final *i* after *z*, *c*, *s* or *zh*, *ch*, *sh*, *r* is not pronounced as [i], instead, it should be pronounced as -i[ɿ] or -i[ʅ].

**For example**, sì 四, shì 是, rì 日. They sound like the prolonged friction of the initials, and the voiceless sounds become voiced sounds. Please pay attention to the pronunciation of *i* at these cases.

Practice the following pronunciation:

bī	pī	mī	dī	tī	nī
lī	jī	qī	xī	zhī	chī
shī	rī	zī	cī	sī	

- (2) ① When a final started with *ü* is preceded by *j*, *q*, *x*, the two dots above are dropped. That is the *u* after *j*, *q*, *x* should not be pronounced as *u* but *ü* instead.

jù	qǔ	xū
句	曲	须
sentence	tune	must

- ② The two dots above ü should be kept if it follows n and l.

nǚ	lǚ
女	吕
female	a surname

- ③ When there is no initial before the final ü, we add the quasi-initial y before and meanwhile remove the dots.

üān →	yuān	yuán	yuǎn	yuàn
	渊	园	远	愿
	deep	garden	far	wish

ü →	yū	yú	yǔ	yù
	淤	鱼	雨	遇
	stasis	fish	rain	meet

- (3) The finals in the form of iu, ui and un are actually iou, uei, uen. Please pay attention to their pronunciations.

niú

牛

cow

shuǐ

水

water

hūn

昏

faint

- (4) When tone mark needs to be added above *i*, the dot above should be removed.

píqì

脾气

temper

dǐxì

底细

ins and outs

bǐlì

比例

proportion

sīlì

私立

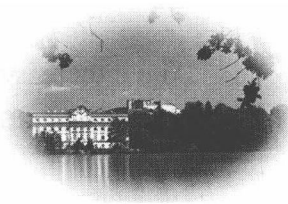
private-run

- (5) When a syllable beginning with *ɑ*, *o*, *e* follows another syllable, the dividing mark (') should be used.

Xī'ān

西安

Xi'an City



- (6) When there is no initial before a compound final started with *i* in a syllable, we change *i* into the quasi-initial *y*.

iāo→

yāo

腰

waist

yáo

摇

shake

yǎo

咬

bite

yào

要

want

If there is no other finals, we need to add y before i.

i→	yī	yí	yǐ	yì
	一	疑	以	易
	one	doubt	with	easy

- (7) When there is no initial before a final started with u, and there is other final behind, u needs to be changed into w.

uan→	wān	wán	wǎn	wàn
	弯	完	晚	万
	bend	finish	late	ten thousand

And if there is no other final behind, w should be added before u.

u→	wū	wú	wǔ	wù
	屋	无	五	物
	house	without	five	object

- (8) The syllables standing for one phrase should be grouped together in spelling.

shìjiè	dìtú
世界	地图
world	map

A space is needed between two words.

xǐ yīfu

洗衣服

wash clothes

kàn diànshì

看电视

watch TV

Capitalize the initial letter of a proper noun. If the proper noun is made up of several words, all the initial letters of these words should be capitalized.

Zhōngguó

中国

China

Hànyǔ

汉语

Chinese

Fǎlánkèfú

法兰克福

Frankfurt

In spelling people's names, there should be a space between the first name and the surname. Capitalize the initial letters of both parts. No dividing mark is required between the first name and the surname of a foreigner's name.

Dèng Xiǎopíng

邓小平

Deng Xiaoping

Fùlánkèlín Luósīfú

富兰克林·罗斯福

Franklin Roosevelt

## 6. Exercises on Phonetics

bàba

爸爸

daddy

měimǎn

美满

satisfactory

fāngfǎ

方法

method

piānpáng

偏旁

radical

dàodé

道德

moral

tuántǐ

团体

group

niúnnǎi

牛奶

milk

liúli

流利

fluent

gǎigé

改革

reform

kāngkǎi

慷慨

generous

jiějué

解决

solve

qiàqiǎo

恰巧

accidentally

xíngxiàng

形象

image

zhēnzhèng

真正

true

zuìzé

罪责

crime

huánghūn

黄昏

dusk

róngrěn

容忍

tolerant

cāngcù

仓促

haste

hǎi'ōu

海鸥

sea-gull

chuōchuān

戳穿

expose

sōusuǒ

搜索

search

ānwěn

安稳

stable

fáng'ài

妨碍

hinder

ángyáng

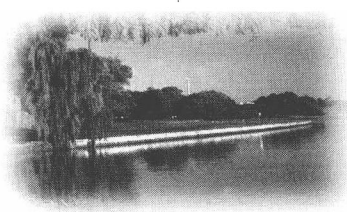
昂扬

high spirited

shānshuǐ

山水

mountain and water



II

日常用语

Everyday Phrases

1. 您好!

Nín hǎo!

How are you?

2. 你们好!

Nǐmen hǎo!

How are you?

3. 早上好!

Zǎoshang hǎo!

Good morning!

4. 中午好!

Zhōngwǔ hǎo!

Good noon!

5. 晚上好!

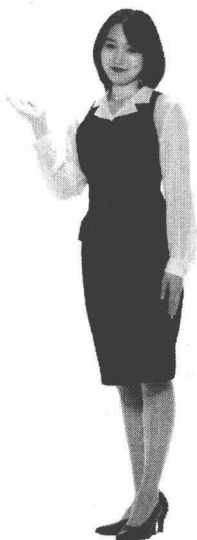
Wǎnshang hǎo!

Good evening!

6. 欢迎光临!

Huānyíng guānglín!

Welcome!





7. 欢迎再来!

Huānyíng zài lái!

Hope you will come again!

8. 请!

Qǐng!

Please!

9. 请进!

Qǐng jìn!

Come in, please!

10. 请坐!

Qǐng zuò!

Sit down, please!

11. 请问.....

Qǐng wèn...

May I ask...

12. 再见!

Zàijàn!

Goodbye!

13. 明天见!

Míngtiān jiàn!

See you tomorrow!

14. 一会儿见!

Yíhuìr jiàn!

See you soon!

