

第一课 你好
Lesson 1

一、课文 Kèwén Text

A: 你好!
Nǐ hǎo!

B: 你好!
Nǐ hǎo!



二、生词 Shēngcí New Words

- | | | | |
|------|-------|-----|---------------|
| 1. 一 | (数) | yī | one |
| 2. 五 | (数) | wǔ | five |
| 3. 八 | (数) | bā | eight |
| 4. 大 | (形) | dà | big |
| 5. 不 | (副) | bù | not |
| 6. 口 | (名、量) | kǒu | mouth |
| 7. 白 | (形) | bái | white |
| 8. 女 | (名) | nǚ | female, woman |
| 9. 马 | (名) | mǎ | horse |

10. 你 (代) nǐ you(singular)
 11. 好 (形) hǎo good

三、语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics

(一) 声母 Initials

b p m f d t n l g k h

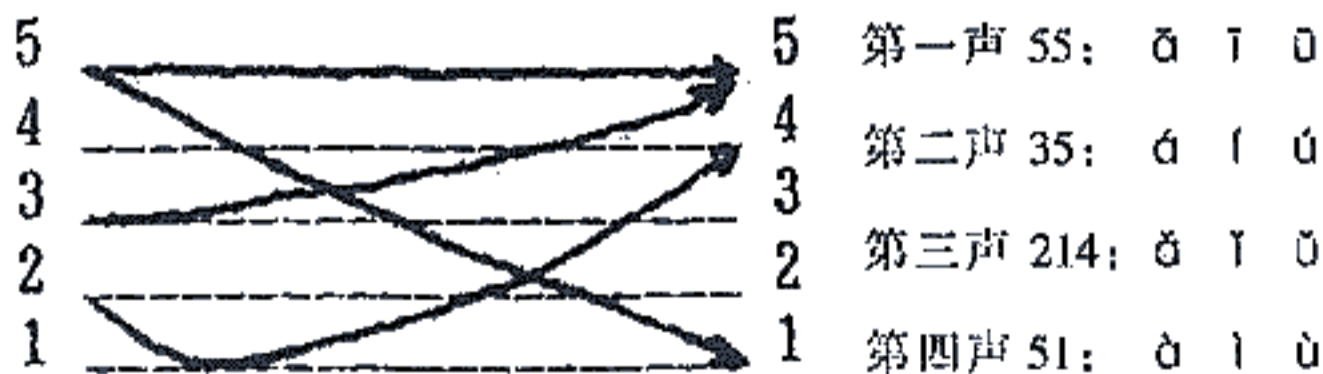
(二) 韵母 Finals

a o e i u ü ai ei ao ou

(三) 拼音 Initial-final combinations

韵母 声母	a	o	e	i	u	ü	ai	ei	ao	ou
b	ba	bo		bi	bu		bai	bei	bao	
p	pa	po		pi	pu		pai	pei	pao	pou
m	ma	mo	me	mi	mu		mai	mei	mao	mou
f	fa	fo			fu			fei		fou
d	da		de	di	du		dai	dei	dao	dou
t	ta		te	ti	tu		tai		tao	tou
n	na		ne	ni	nu	nü	nai	nei	nao	nou
l	la		le	li	lu	lü	lai	lei	lao	lou
g	ga		ge		gu		gai	gei	gao	gou
k	ka		ke		ku		kai	kei	kao	kou
h	ha		he		hu		hai	hei	hao	hou
				yi	wu	yu				

(四) 声调 Tones





四、注释 Zhùshì Notes

(一) 汉语音节的组成 Formation of Chinese syllables

汉语的音节大多数由声母、韵母和声调组成。例如：bà、mā、hǎo 都是音节。音节开头的辅音叫声母。例如：b、m、h。其余的部分是韵母，例如：à、ā、ǎo。现代汉语普通话有 400 多个音节。

Most Chinese syllables are formed by a combination of the initials, finals and tones. For example, bà, mā, hǎo. The consonant at the head of a syllable (b, m, h in the above examples) is called the initial. The rest of the syllable is the final (à, ā, ǎo). The contemporary Chinese *putonghua* has over 400 syllables.

(二) 发音要领 Descriptions of articulation

单韵母：a o e i u ü Simple finals

ɑ 开口度最大，舌位最低，唇不圆。

The mouth is wide open, the tongue is at its lowest, and the lips are unrounded.

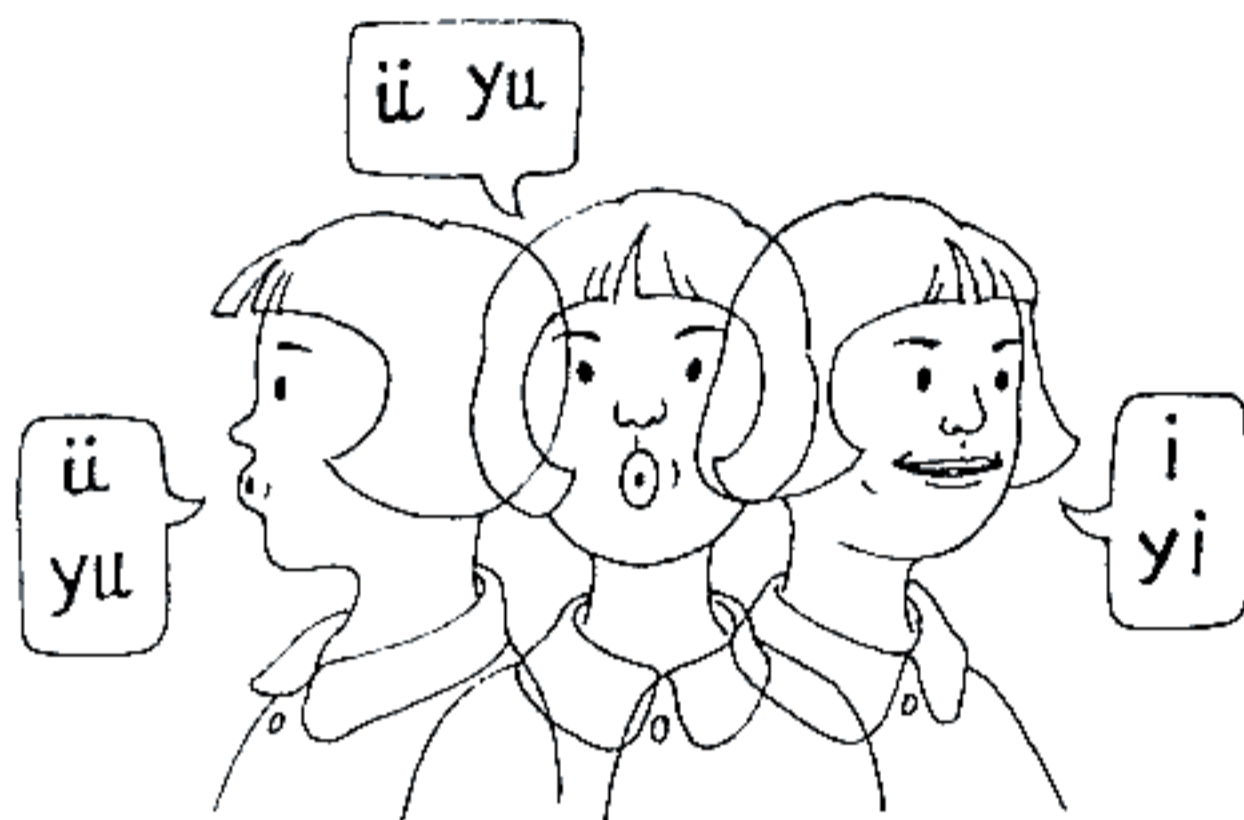
o 开口度中等，舌位半高、偏后，圆唇。

The opening of the mouth is medium, the tongue position is midhigh and

slightly to the back, and the lips are rounded.

e 开口度中等,舌位半高、偏后、唇不圆。

The opening of the mouth is medium, the tongue position is mid-high and slightly to the back, and the lips are unrounded.



i 开口度最小,唇扁平,舌位高、偏前。

The opening of the mouth is narrow, the lips are spread, and the tongue position is high and slightly to the front.

u 开口度最小,唇最圆,舌位高、偏后。

The opening of the mouth is narrow, the lips are fully rounded, and the tongue position is high and slightly to the back.

ü 舌位与[i]相同,但要圆唇,口形与发[u]相近。

The tongue position is identical to that of [i], and the lips are rounded to a degree similar to [u].

复合韵母 ai 中的 a 读作 [a], 舌位比 [Aa] 偏前, 其它与 [Aa] 相同。

a in the compound final ai is pronounced as [a]. The tongue position is a little more forward than that of [Aa]. The other traits of the sound are the same as [Aa].

eI 中的 e 读作 [e]。e in eI is pronounced as [e].

aO 中的 a 读作 [a]。a in aO is pronounced as [a].

声母 Initials



b [p]

双唇阻,不送气,清塞音。双唇紧闭,口腔充满气息,猛开双唇,使气流爆发而出,通称“不送气”。声带不振动。

This is an unaspirated voiceless bilabial plosive. Lung air is compressed by the closure of the lips. Then the air escapes with a sudden release of the lip closure, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

p [p']

双唇阻,送气,清塞音。发音部位和 b 一样,气流用力喷出,通称“送气”。声带不振动。

Aspirated voiceless bilabial plosive. The position of articulation is the same as that of b. The air is released forcibly with a puff, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

m [m]

双唇阻,不送气,鼻音,双唇紧闭,软腭、小舌下垂,气流从鼻腔出来。声带振动。

Unaspirated bilabial nasal. The lips form a closure, and the soft palate and the uvula are lowered. The air stream passes through the nasal cavity, with vibrations of the vocal cords.

f [f]

唇齿音,清擦音。上齿接触下唇,气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

Voiceless labio-dental fricative. The upper teeth make a light contact with the lower lip and the air is released in between with a friction, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

d [d]

舌尖阻,不送气,清塞音。舌尖顶上齿龈,口腔充满气息,猛把舌尖移下,使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

Unaspirated voiceless alveolar plosive. The primary obstacle is formed by a closure made between the tip of the tongue and the upper alveolar ridge. Lung air is compressed behind this closure, and then escapes with force upon release of the alveolar closure, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

t [t']

舌尖阻,送气,清塞音。发音部位和 d 一样,气流从口腔爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

Aspirated voiceless alveolar plosive. Its position and manner of articulation are the same as those of d, but it is aspirated, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

n [n]

舌尖阻,鼻音。舌尖顶上齿龈、软腭,小舌下垂,鼻腔打开,声带振动。

Alveolar nasal. The tongue-tip is pressed against the upper alveolar ridge, the soft palate and uvula are lowered, and the air is let out through the nasal cavity with vibrations of the vocal cords.

l [l]

舌尖阻,边音。舌尖顶上齿龈,比 n 稍后,气流从舌前部两边出来。声带振动。

Alveolar lateral. The tongue-tip makes a light contact with the upper alveolar ridge, but slightly more to the back than the position for n. The air stream is released from the sides of the tongue. The vocal cords vibrate.

g [k]

舌根音,不送气,清塞音。舌根顶住软腭,猛使舌根离开软腭,使气流爆发而出。声带不振动。

Unaspirated voiceless velar plosive. The back of the tongue is raised to form a closure

with the soft palate. Lung air escapes with force upon sudden release of the closure, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

k [kʰ]

舌根阻, 送气, 清塞音。发音部位和 g 一样, 气流从口腔中爆发而出时要送气。声带不振动。

Aspirated voiceless velar plosive. Its position and manner of articulation are the same as that of g except that it is aspirated, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

h [x]

舌根阻, 清擦音。舌根接近软腭, 气流从中间摩擦而出。声带不振动。

Voiceless velar fricative. The back of the tongue is raised towards the soft palate. The air stream is expelled from the lungs, causing some frictions in the vocal tract, with no vibrations of the vocal cords.

(三) 书写规则 Rules of writing the transcription

i, u, ü 都可自成音节。自成音节时分别写成 yi, wu, yu。

i, u, and ü may form independent syllables. In writing they are respectively yi, wu and yu.

(四) 声调 Tones

汉语普通话有四个基本声调, 分别用声调符号: - (第一声); ´ (第二声); ˇ (第三声); ˋ (第四声)。声调不同, 表达的意义不同。例如:

The Chinese *putonghua* has four basic tones. They are shown by the tone-indicators: - (the 1st tone), ´ (the 2nd tone), ˇ (the 3rd tone), and ˋ (the 4th tone). Different tones may express different meanings, e. g.

bā	bá	bǎ	bà
eight	pull	hold	dad
mā	má	mǎ	mà
num	numb	horse	scold



yī	yí	yǐ	yì
one	move	chair	a hundred million

bā	bá	bǎ	bà
八	拔	靶	爸

声调符号要标在主要元音上。元音 i 上有调号时,要去掉 i 的点。如:nǐ、bǐ。一个音节的韵母有两个或两个以上的元音时,声调符号要标在开口度最大的元音上,如:hǎo、mèi、lóu。

Tone-indicators should be placed on the main vowels. When the vowel i carries a tone-indicator, the dot in i is removed, e.g. nǐ, bǐ. If there are two or more than two vowels in a syllable, the tone-indicator is placed on the one which requires a bigger (or the biggest) opening of the mouth, e.g. hǎo, mèi, lóu.

(五) 变调 Modulations of tones

两个第三声音节连读时,前一个要读成第二声。例如:

When a 3rd tone is immediately followed by another 3rd tone, the former is pronounced as the 2nd tone. For example:

nǐ hǎo → ní hǎo

(六) 音节和汉字 Syllables and Chinese characters

汉字是汉语的书写符号。每个音节可以写成一个或若干个汉字。例如:

The characters are the written symbols of the Chinese language. Every syllable can be written into one or several characters.

Examples:

bā	bá	bǎ	bà
八	拔	把	爸

mā	má	mǎ	mà
妈	麻	马	骂

yī	yí	yǐ	yì
一	移	椅	亿

五、练习 Liànxí Exercises

(一) 声调 Tones

yī	yí	yǐ	yì - - - - - yī	一
wū	wú	wǔ	wù - - - - - wǔ	五

yū	yú	yǔ	yù - - - - -	yú	
bā	bá	bǎ	bà - - - - -	bā	八
dā	dá	dǎ	dà - - - - -	dà	大
bū	bú	bǔ	bù - - - - -	bù	不
nǚ	nú	nǚ	nù - - - - -	nǚ	女
kōu	kóu	kǒu	kòu - - - - -	kǒu	口
bái	bái	bǎi	bài - - - - -	bái	白
hēi	héi	hěi	hèi - - - - -	hēi	
mǎ	má	mǎ	mà - - - - -	mǎ	马
nǐ	ní	nǐ	nì - - - - -	nǐ	你

(二) 变调 Modulations of tones

nǐ hǎo mǎihǎo wǔ bǎi běihǎi gěi yī yǔfǎ kěyǐ fǔdǎo

(三) 辨音 Pronunciation

1. 辨别声母 Identify the initials

bā	pā	dā	tā	gā	kā
bù	pù	dù	tù	gù	kù
bái	pái	dái	tái	gái	kái
bào	pào	dào	tào	gào	kào

2. 辨别韵母 Identify the finals

bā	bō	hē	fō
pā	pō	nē	mō
mā	mō	dē	bō
fā	fō	kē	pō
bái	bèi	pào	pou
mái	mèi	hào	hou
gái	gèi	kào	kou
hái	hèi	gào	gou

3. 辨音辨调 Pronunciation and tones

bō	pà	dà	lā	hé	fó	gē	kè
bī	pí	dé	tè	hòu	fǒu	gū	kù
bù	pù	dì	tì	hēi	fēi	gǎi	kǎi
bái	pái	dú	tú	hù	fù	gěi	děi
bèi	péi	dài	tài	hǎ	fā	gǒu	kǒu

(四) 认读 Read and learn

dàitóu	táitóu	dàilóu	tǎilóu
kèfú	kèkǔ	dàiyú	dàiyǔ
yùxí	fùxí	měihǎo	méi lái

一 五 八 不 口 白 马 大 女 好 你

(五) 交际会话 Communication

打招呼 Greetings

A: Nǐ hǎo!

B: Nǐ hǎo!

(六) 写汉字 Learn to write

一	一																		
八	八	八																	
五	五	五	五	五															
大	大	大	大																
不	不	不	不	不															
口	口	口	口																
白	白	白	白	白	白														
女	女	女	女																