



Lesson 1

Dan

拼音
Pinyin

一. 介绍

Introduction

- 拼音类似英语的音标，用来帮助发音
 - Pinyin is like the English phonetic symbols, helping with Chinese character pronunciation.
- 通常来说，每个字是一个音节。中文音节由声母和韵母组成。
 - In general, one character has one syllable. Chinese syllable is composed of an **initial** and a **final**

二. 声母 (23个) Initials

b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	h	j
波	坡	摸	佛	得	特	呢	勒	哥	科	喝	激
q	x	zh	ch	sh	r	z	c	s	y	w	
七	西	知	吃	诗	日	资	毗	斯	一	巫	

三. 韵母 Finals (35个)

1. 单韵母 (6个)

a	o	e	i	u	ü
啊	哦	额	—	巫	迂

2. 鼻音韵母 (4个)

ang	eng	ing	ong
/aŋ/	/əŋ/	/iŋ/	/oŋ/

3. 复合元音韵母 (25个)

ai	ei	ui	ao	ou	iu	ie	üe	er	an	en	in	ün	un
爱	诶	微	熬	欧	优	椰	约	儿	安	恩	因	晕	温

i-a	i-an	i-ang	i-ao	i-ong	u-a	u-ai	u-an	u-ang	u-o	ü-an
呀	淹	央	腰	庸	哇	歪	弯	汪	喔	渊

practice 练习

zhan	zan	shu	su	chai	cai	ren	jing	qin
bang	meng	hong	xue	liu	tuo	yuan	xiong	liang

四. 声调 Tones

neutral	1 level pitch	2 rising pitch	3 falling-rising pitch	4 falling pitch
a	ā	á	ǎ	à
o	ō	ó	ǒ	ò
e	ē	é	ě	è
i	ī	í	ǐ	ì
u	ū	ú	ǔ	ù
ü	ǖ	ǘ	ǚ	ǜ

kě yǐ	kè yì	shì shí	shí shì	kuài lè	kuài le
可以	刻意	事实	实事	快乐	快了
jǔ xíng	jù xíng	huí shōu	huī shǒu	tǒng yī	tóng yì
举行	巨型	回收	挥手	统一	同意

• Differences between Chinese and English:

- 1. A syllable is associated with multiple characters and meanings. e.g. yān — 盐 淹 烟
- 2. In general, a word consists of more than 2 characters, and the individual characters do have their own meaning. e.g. map — 地图 earth+picture

五.变调 tone changes

- 1. 3+3 -> 2+3
 - a 3rd tone, when immediately followed by another 3rd tone, the former one changes to 2nd tone
 - 例：你好 可以
- 2. “不 bù” : 4+4 -> 2+4
 - when “不” is immediately followed by another 4th tone, it changes to 2nd tone
 - 例：不客气 不闻不问 不见不散
- 3. “一 yī” : 1+4 -> 2+4
 - when “一” is immediately followed by another 4th tone, it changes to 2nd tone
 - 例：一定 一辈子

小学汉语拼音音节表(二) ㄐ

韵母 声母	u	ua	uo	uai	ui	uan	un	uang	ong	ū	üe	üan	ün	iong
b	bu													
p	pu													
m	mu													
f	fu													
d	du		duo		dui	duan	dun		dong					
t	tu		tuo		tui	tuan	tun		tong					
n	nu		nuo			nuan			nong	nū	nüe			
l	lu		luo			luan	lun		long	lū	lüe			
g	gu	gua	guo	guai	gui	guan	gun	guang	gong					
k	ku	kua	kuo	kuai	kui	kuan	kun	kuang	kong					
h	hu	hua	huo	huai	hui	huan	hun	huang	hong					
j										jū	jüe	juan	jün	jióng
q										qu	que	quan	qun	qióng
x										xu	xue	xuan	xun	xióng
zh	zhu	zhua	zhuo	zhuai	zhui	zhuan	zhun	zhuang	zhong					
ch	chu	chua	chuo	chuai	chui	chuan	chun	chuang	chong					
sh	shu	shua	shuo	shuai	shui	shuan	shun	shuang						
r	ru		ruo		rui	ruan	run		rong					
z	zu		zuo		zui	zuan	zun		zong					
c	cu		cuo		cui	cuan	cun		cong					
s	su		suo		sui	suan	sun		song					
y									yong					

语法

Grammar

• 一. 句子结构 Sentence Structures

• 1. Simple Sentence (Chinese = English)

- 1). Subject + Verb e.g. You look! 你看!
- 2). Subject + Verb + Object e.g. I like summer. 我喜欢夏天。

• 2. Complicated Sentence (Chinese ≠ English)

- 1). S + When + Where + How + V + O
 - e.g. He studies Chinese with Lisa in the library today.

S	when	where	how	v	o
He	today	in the library	with Lisa	studies	Chinese
他	今天	在 图书馆	和 丽萨	学习	中文

- 2). When + S + Where + How + V + O

when	S	where	how	v	o
today	He	in the library	with Lisa	studies	Chinese
今天	他	在 图书馆	和 丽萨	学习	中文

练习Practice

- 1. I visited him in Paris last month.

S	when	where	how	v	o
I	last month	in Paris		visited	him
我	上个月	在巴黎		拜访	他

- 2. My teacher answered my questions patiently in her office yesterday.

S	when	where	how	v	o
my teacher	yesterday	in her office	patiently	answered	my questions
我的老师	昨天	在她的办公室	耐心地	回答了	我的问题

- 3.

我 wǒ	打游戏 dǎ yóu xì	周末 zhōu mò	和朋友 hé péng yǒu	在家 zài jiā
I	play video games	at weekends	with friends	at home
我	周末	在家	和朋友	打游戏

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 1. 直接宾语和间接宾语 (Direct and Indirect objects) :

- S + V + indirect Object + directive Object**

- e.g. He lent a book to me

S	V	IDO	DO
He	lent	me	a book
他	借给	我	一本书

- 2. 介词短语 (Prepositional Phrases) :

- S + prepositional phrase + V + direct Object** (right before the verb)

- e.g. I went to China on business

S	Prep Phrase	V	O
I	on business	went	China
我	因公	去	中国

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 3. 地点短语 (Location Phrases) :

- 1) S + Location Phrase + Verb Phrase (always before the verb phrase)

- e.g. I have lunch at school

S	Location Phrase	Verb Phrase
I	at school	eat lunch
我	在学校	吃午饭

- 2) 成分顺序 (order of constituents)

- Within the location phrase, the order of constituents is from the largest to the smallest.

- e.g. Number 1, Jianguo Road, Chaoyang District, Beijing, China → China
Beijing Chaoyang District Jianguo Road Number 1

- 中国北京朝阳区建国路一号

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 4. 时间短语 ('when' Phrases) : indicates the time 'when' a situation takes place

- 1) S + "when" + predicate (beginning the predicate)

- e.g. I go shopping every Sunday.

S	"when"	Predicate
I	every Sunday	go shopping
我	每周日	购物

- 2) 强调/对比 (emphasized or compared) -- Before the subject

- e.g. Yesterday I was very sick, but I feel much better today.

- 昨天我很不舒服，今天我感觉好多了

- 3) 成分顺序 (order of constituents)

- From the biggest block time to the smallest one.

- Year -> month -> day -> hour -> minute -> second

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 5. 定语 (attributes) :
 - 1) First: Possessives such as "my", "his", or "Sarah's".
 - 2) Second: Demonstrative pronouns (这/那), number, and measure word.
 - 3) Third: Any adjectives that you want to use to describe the noun.
 - 4) Last: The noun or noun phrase
 - e.g. These 2 little kids of mine

possessives	Demonstrative	number	adj	noun
mine	these	2	little	kids
我的	这	两个	小	孩子

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 6. 副词 (adverbs) :
 - 1) at the beginning of the predicate
 - 2) before verb and any prepositional phrase
 - 3) usually after 'when'
- e.g. Last month I only saw one movie.

S	"when"	Adv	V	O
I	last month	only	saw	one movie
我	上个月	只/仅仅	看	一部电影

二. 语序 Phrase Order

7. 否定词 (Negation) : “不” and “没”

1) before verb and any prepositional phrase

2) usually after an adverb

3) “不” only negates PRESENT and FUTURE, NOT the PAST

e.g. I won't have dinner with you tonight.

S	“when”	Negation	Prep	V	O
I	tonight	not (future)	with you	have	dinner
我	今晚	不会	和你	吃	晚饭

二. 语序 Phrase Order

4) “没” negates PAST action

e.g. I did not have dinner with him last evening.

S	“when”	Negation	Prep	V	O
I	last evening	not (past)	with him	have	dinner
我	昨晚	没	和他	吃	晚饭

5) “没” negates the verb “有” (to have)

e.g. I don't have money. 我没有钱

二. 语序 Phrase Order

- 8. 持续时间 (duration) : Whenever you talk about FOR HOW LONG, you're getting into duration.
 - 1) directly follow the verb
 - 2) NO preposition associated with duration in Mandarin
 - e.g. I lived in Beijing for 3 years.

S	when	where	v	duration
I		Beijing	lived	3 years
我		在北京	住了	三年

二. 问句 Questions

- **order : questions = statements**

- **1. 一般疑问句 (Yes-no questions)**

- **1) with “吗”:** When “吗?” is added to the end of a statement, it turns the statement into a Yes-no question.

陈述句 statement	一般疑问句 Yes-no questions
She is Chinese	is she Chinese?
她是中国人	她是中国人 吗?
you can speak English.	Can you speak English?
你可以说中文	你可以说中文 吗?

- **2) With “Verb-not-Verb” structure:** Yes-no questions may also be formed by repeating the first verb of the verb phrase in affirmative and negative form

陈述句 statement	一般疑问句 Yes-no questions
She is Chinese	is she Chinese?
她是中国人	她 是不是 中国人?
you can speak English.	Can you speak English?
你可以说英语	你 可不可以 说英语?

二. 问句 Questions

- 2. 特殊疑问句 (Content questions) : ask about the identify of a person, an object, a time, a location, or a quantity, or to seek an explanation or process
 - 1) 特殊疑问词 Content question word:

question word	meaning	ask for	example
谁	who	person	他是谁?
什么	what	object	那是什么?
几点/什么时候	when	time	你什么时候来?
哪里/什么地方	where	location	你在哪里?
为什么	why	reason	你为什么学中文?
凭什么	on what basis/by what right	reason	你凭什么逮捕我?
怎么	how	process	你怎么来的?
哪	which	specifier	你要买哪本书?
几	how many (countable nouns/small number)	quantity	你要吃个饺子?
多少	how many (uncountable nouns/larger number)	quantity	你有多少钱?
多	how	intensity	那本书有多贵?

二. 问句 Questions

- 2) content question word goes where the answer goes

S	when	where	how	v	what
He	today	in the library	carefully	studies	Chinese
谁	今天	在 图书馆	认真地	学习	中文
他	什么时候	在 图书馆	认真地	学习	中文
他	今天	在哪里	认真地	学习	中文
他	今天	在 图书馆	怎么	学习	中文
他	今天	在 图书馆	认真地	学习	中文
他	今天	在 图书馆	认真地	学习	什么

对话

Conversation

问候Greeting

- 你好 Nǐ hǎo
- 您好 nín hǎo
- 你早 Nǐ zǎo
- 您早 nín zǎo
- 晚上好 Wǎnshàng hǎo
- 晚安 wǎn ān
- 再见 Zàijiàn
- 你叫? Nǐ jiào?
- 你叫什么? Nǐ jiào shénme?
- 我叫 Wǒ jiào ...
- 我姓 Wǒ xìng ...
- (最近) 怎么样 Zěn me yàng?
- Hello
- Hello
- Good morning
- Good morning
- Good evening
- Good night
- Goodbye
- Your name is ?
- What is your name? (lit. you are called what?)
- My name is ...
- My surname is ...
- How are you (recently) ?

MANDARIN	PINYIN	ENGLISH
这位是.../?	zhè wèi shì	this is
好久不见	hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn	long time no see
欢迎	huān yíng	welcome
我是意大利人	wǒ shì yì dà lì rén	I'm italian
我住在瑞士	wǒ zhù zài ruì shì	I'm living in Swiss
我是一名教师	wǒ shì yī míng jiāo shī	I'm a teacher
我喜欢旅游	wǒ xǐ huān lǚ yóu	I like traveling
您呢?	nín ne ?	and you?
认识您很高兴	rèn shí nín hěn gāo xìng	nice to meet you
我27岁了	wǒ 27 suì le	I'm 27-year-old
明天见	míng tiān jiàn	see you tomorrow

- 4. “也” (also/too/as well/either)

- “也” behaves like other adverbs, but if the sentence also contains 很 (very), 都 (both/all) or 不 (not), “也” should appear before them.

- We were very happy. He was very happy too.

- 我们很高兴。他也很高兴。

- I am vegetarian. My families are also all vegetarians.

- 我是素食主义者。我家人也都是素食主义者。

- I am not a student. He is not either.

- 我不是学生。他也不是。