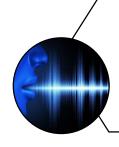




薛莲 (Xuē, Lián)

老师 (lǎo shī, teacher)

Goals and Objectives



Able to distinguish the tones and sounds of Chinese, to pronounce individual sounds and tones according to the Pinyin system of modern standard Chinese



Able to perform basic communicative functions in face-to-face social interactions using a string of short sentences (the primary focus in class)

What will you learn?

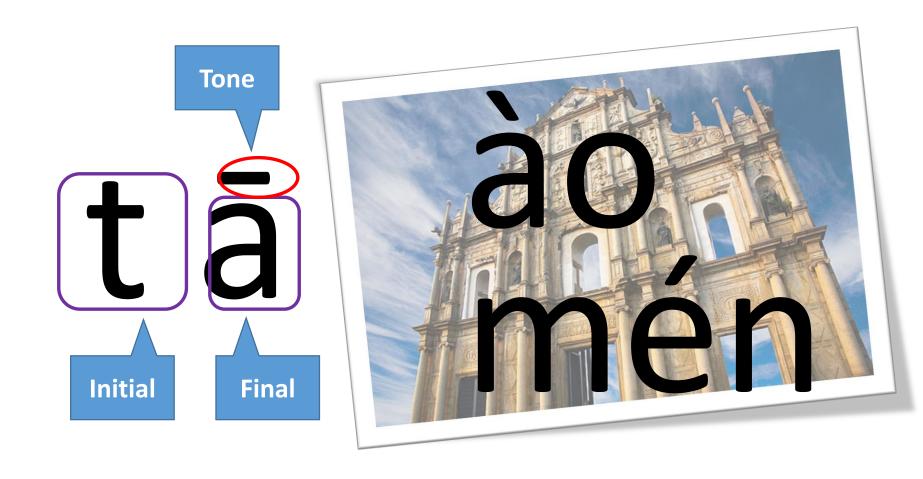


There are numerous regional dialects of Chinese.

You will be learning Mandarin Chinese, officially Modern Standard Chinese in China.

zhōngwén vs. pǔtōnghuà

Pronunciation of Mandarin



Tones



You must be ready to sing!!

• A tonal language: four/five tones. Tones are used to differentiate meaning in speech

o *mēi Maybe.

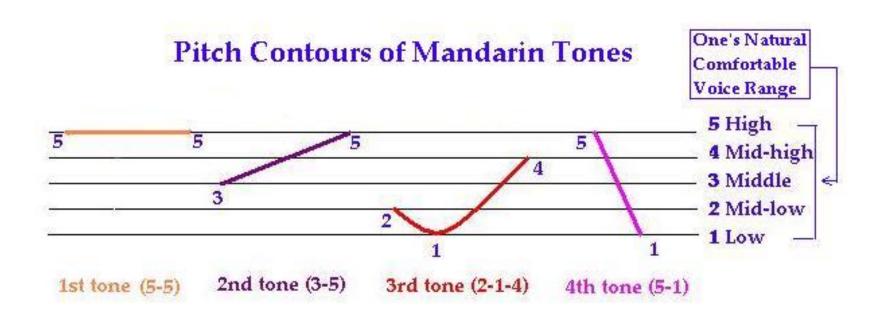
o méi (没, not) In May?

o měi (美, beautiful) May I?

o mèi (妹, sister) Yes, in May!

o mèi mei (妹妹, sister)

Four Basic Tones in Chinese



Four Basic Tones in Chinese



Ma1 ma4 ma3? Ma3 ma4 ma1?

Tone Marks

1st tone	2 nd tone	3 rd tone	4 th tone	Neutral tone
		\		No tone marks on the neutral tone
nī	ní	nĭ	nì	
hāo	háo	hǎo	hào	Greetings: nĭ hǎo
xuē	xué	xuě	xuè	Parting:
lāo	láo	lăo	lào	zài jiàn
shī	shí	shĭ	shì	

Initials

	1 unaspirated	2 aspirated	3 nasals	4 lateral	5 fricative	6 voiced continuants
1. labial	b	p	m		f	
2. alveolar	d	t	n	l		
3. velar	g	k			h	
4. palatal	j	q			X	
5. retroflex	zh	ch			sh	r
6. Dental sibilant	Z	c			S	

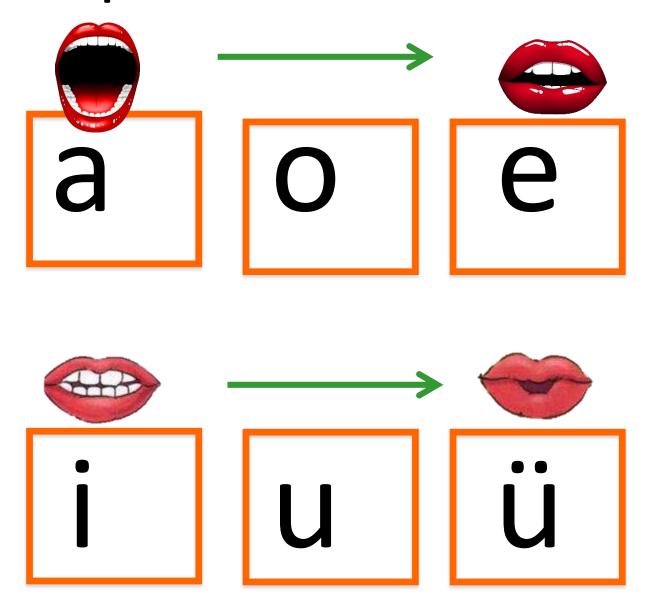
for each syllable to be pronounceable, it must carry a final and a tone, be it 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , 3^{rd} , 4^{th} , or neutral.

Table of Pronounceable Initials (vowels added)

	1	2	3	4	5	6 voiced
	unaspirated	aspirated	nasals	lateral	fricative	continuants
1. labial+o	bo	po	mo		fo	
2. alveolar+e	\ de	te	ne	le	>	
3. velar+e	ge	ke	4.5	2	he	>
4. palatal+i	ji	qi	> Se	5	xi	
5. retroflex+i	zhi	chi	MBR Indiction		shi	ri
6. Dental sibilant+i	zi	ci	27		si	

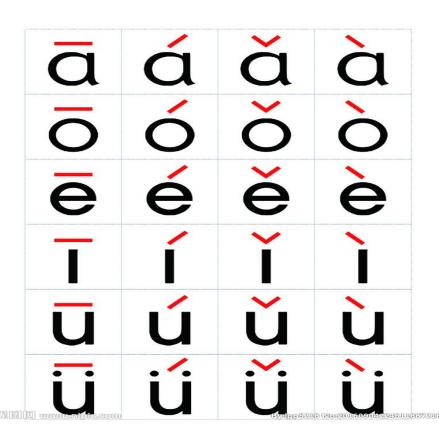
- > The "i" in Chinese sound system stands for two different sounds:
 - -i in palatal [ji, qi, xi] is pronounced as a real -i
 - -i in retroflex [zhi,chi, shi,ri] and sibilant [zi,ci,si] groups is pronounced as a prolongation -i of the initial before it

Finals: simple vowels



Simple vowels with tones





Initial+Simple final (tones added) Practice (1)

fā	fá	fǎ	fà
mō	mó	mŏ	mò
gē	gé	gě	gè
lī	lí	ľ	lì
dū	dú	dǔ	dù
nū	nű	nŭ	nù



bà ba

fù mǔ (respectful form)



nĭ





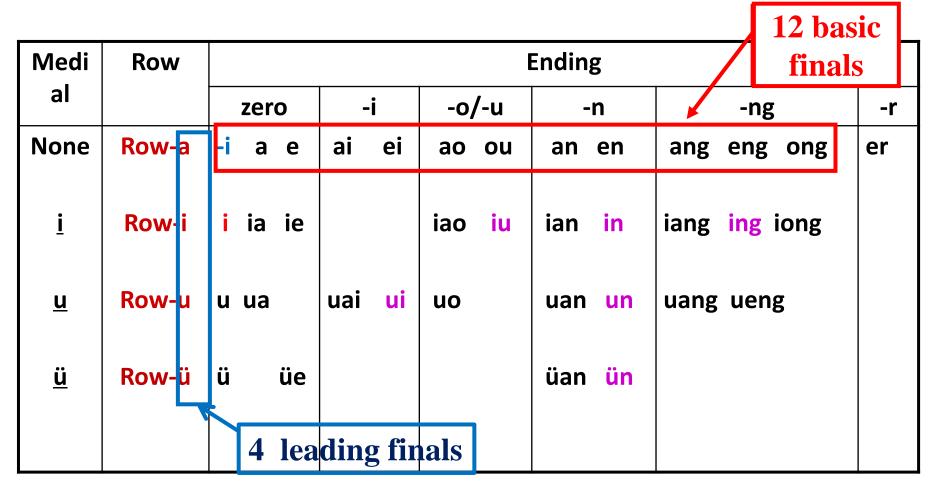


zì jĭ





Finals



The 12 basic finals and 4 leading finals are crucial as they can be used to form the rest of 21 finals

practice

fān	bié	biàn	měng
duì	tái	niǔ	láng
guò	gŏu	huān	huái
jì	juān	qún	xǐng
zì	sūn	cuì	sēng
chuō	rǎn	shé	zhòng

Special rules:

When two third tones are together, the first one changes into second tone.

nǐ hǎo měi nǚ

zhěng li zhi chi

nữ yǒu qiǎn quǎn

pīn yīn: The romanization system for Chinese



wŏ(I)

shuō

zhongwén (Chinese language)

nǐ(you)

yīngwén(English language)

tā(he/she)

míng zi (Names):

wŏ(I)

shì (to be) Xuē, Lián

nǐ(you)

tā(he/she)

Group activity



wŏ(I)

shì

lǎoshī

ni(you)

(to be) zhōngwén

yīngwén

xuéshēng

tā(he/she)



Self-introduction



nǐ hào。
 wò shì Xuē Lián。
 wò shuō zhōngwén。
 wò shì zhōngwén làoshī。



nǐ hào, Xuē làoshī。
 wò shì _____。
 wò shuō yīngwén。
 wò shì zhōngwén xuéshēng。

Practice (2)

1 st	hē	chī	jī
1+1	jīn tiān	xīng qī	kā fēi
3 rd	nĭ	hǎo	wŏ
1+3	duō shǎo	kāi shuĭ	bīng shuĭ
3+1	lǎo shī	kǎo yā	dă dī

Practice (3)

2 nd	má	guó	lái
2+2	nián jí	yín háng	xué xí
4 th	bù	shì	qù
4+4	shàng kè	zuò yè	zài jiàn
2+4	chí dào	xué xiào	hé fàn
4+2	ào mén	qù nián	sì shí

Practice (4)

1+2	jīn nián	shān zhú	zhōng guó
1+4	gōng zuò	shēng rì	gāo xìng
2+1	shí jiān	míng tiān	zuó tiān
2+3	méi yŏu	nĭ hǎo	máng guǒ
3+2	měi guó	năi chá	qǐ chuáng
3+4	jǐ suì	kě lè	xuě bì
4+1	èr shēng	miàn bāo	dà gē
4+3	diàn nǎo	hàn yǔ	diàn yǐng

Self-introduction



: nǐ hào。
wǒ shì ______。
wǒ shuō ______。
wǒ shì zhōngwén ______。

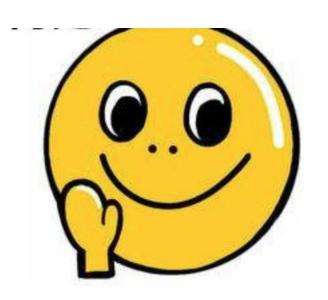


nǐ hǎo, _______
wǒ shì ______
wǒ shuō _____
wǒ shì zhōngwén _____

Group activity

xiè xie!

Thank you!



zài jiàn

See you on Wednesday!