

## 多音字(duō yīn zì)

### Polyphones en chinois mandarin

- ▶ 多音字 duō yīn zì : caractère possédant plusieurs prononciations

- ▶ #1: 好 hǎo

- ▶ (Nǐ de xiǎngfǎ hěn **hǎo**, dànshì bù **hǎo** shíxiàn.)

你的 想法 很 好， 但是 不 好 实现。

Your idea is very good, but not easy to achieve.

*(Votre idée est très bonne, mais pas facile à réaliser.)*

#### 好 hào

- ▶ (Wǒ hěn **hào**qí, tā wèishénme yǒu nàme duō ài**hào**.)

我 很 好 奇， 她 为什么 有 那么多 爱 好。

I'm curious why she has so many hobbies.

*(Je suis curieux de savoir pourquoi elle a tant de passe-temps.)*

## #2 空 kōng & kòng

two pronunciations

① 空 kōng = empty; hallow, in vain (**vide; creux, en vain**)

空房间 (kōng fángjiān), = empty room / **chambre vide**

晴空 (qíngkōng) = bright sky / **ciel clair**

② 空 kòng = blank (**vide**)

▶ 没空 (méi kòng) not available / **pas disponible**

▶ 空座位 (kòng zuòwei) unoccupied seat / **siège inoccupé**

### #3 着 zháo , zhe, zhuó & zhāo

four different pronunciations

- ① **zháo** 着火 (zháohuǒ)= be on fire / être en feu  
▶ 睡着 (shuì zháo) fall asleep / s'endormir
- ② **着 zhe** indicating that an action or state is ongoing  
(indiquant qu'une action ou un état est en cours)  
看着 (kànzhe)= is/was looking / en train de regarder).
- ③ **著 zhuó**= means “wear 穿著 chuān zhuó = wear,  
wearing / porter
- ④ **着 zhāo**= is a noun meaning “move,” as in  
走错一着 (zǒu cuò yī zhāo, make a false move / faire un faux pas

## #4 还 hái & huán

two pronunciations

① 还 hái **Adverb:** still / "encore" or "de plus"

他 还 在 睡觉 (Il dort encore)

tā hái zài shuìjiào

② 还 huán **Verb:** to give back, to return / **retourner**

▶ 他 把 书 还 给 我 (Il me rend le livre)

Tā bǎ shū huán gěi wǒ le

## #5 看 kàn & kān

two pronunciations

- ▶ It is primarily pronounced with the fourth tone, “kàn,” conveying the meaning of “look” or “read,” as in 看电视 (kàndiànshí, watch TV) or 看书 (kànshū, read a book).
- ▶ However, in a few specific words and expressions, it takes on the first tone, “kān,” and signifies “look after,” as in 看孩子 (kānháizi, look after children).



### ① 看 Kàn = look, watch/ voir, visite, regarder

- ▶ (Wǒ míngtiān qù kàn tā.)  
我 明天 去 看他。  
I'll go and see him tomorrow.

### ② 看 Kān look after / s'occuper de...; veiller sur

- ▶ (Kān zhù tā , bié ràng tā pǎo le.)  
看 住 他 , 别 让 他 跑了!  
Keep an eye on him. Don't let him run away.

## #6 和 hé & huò

two pronunciations et plus

① 和 hé = and/ et, avec

我和你

(wǒ hé nǐ, you and me/ toi et moi).

② 和 huò = to join, mix / rejoindre, mélanger

▶ 面粉里和点儿糖

miànfěn lǐ huò diǎn er táng

(Ajouter un peu de sucre à la farine)

## #7 会 huì & kuài

two pronunciations

① 会 huì rencontre, pouvoir, réunion, savoir, moment

▶ 开会 (kāihuì) = réunion

▶ 相会 (xiānghuì, meet) = rencontrer

② 会 kuài computing, calculating / calculer, compter

会计 kuàijì, accountant / Comptabilité

## #8 乐 lè & yuè

two pronunciations

### ① 乐 lè = Happy / heureux

▶ 生 日 快 乐

shēng rì kuài lè

### ② 乐 yuè

音乐 yīnyuè : music / musique

乐器 yuèqì : instrument de musique



## #9 长 **cháng** & **zhǎng**

two pronunciations

### ① 长 **cháng** = long/ longue

▶ 很 长 的 故 事

hěn **cháng** de gùshì.

(C'est une longue histoire)

### ② 长 **zhǎng**

▶ 长 大 **zhǎng** dà = grow up/ grandir

## #10 便 pián & biàn

two pronunciations

① 便 pián inexpensive / bon marché

▶ 便宜 piányí

② 便 biàn pratique

▶ 方便  
fāngbiàn

Example:

便宜 又 方便 = pas cher et pratique  
piányí yòu fāngbiàn

# Common Chinese Polyphones (多音字 **Duō yīnzi**)

- ▶ A word, that can be pronounced in two or more different ways.

## Examples in English:

- Produce (n.) = manufacture products
- Produce (v. ) = farm produce

or

- present (n.) = gift
- Present (v.) = now

了 ① le ② liǎo

1. I ate

我吃了

wǒ chī le

2. I understood

我了解了

Wǒ liǎojiě le

不 ① bù ② bú = no, not

1. 不好 bù hǎo = not good

1. 不是 bú shì = is not, fault

ex: we are not students 我们不是学生 Wǒmen  
bú shì xuéshēng

ex: ancient chinese 我的不是 Wǒ de búshì = my  
fault

modern Chinese 我的错 wǒ de cuò = my fault