

第一课 DÌ YÌ KÈ Lesson 1

一、生词 Shēngcí New Words

1. 一	(数)	yī	one
2. 二	(数)	èr	two
3. 三	(数)	sān	three
4. 五	(数)	wǔ	five
5. 六	(数)	liù	six
6. 八	(数)	bā	eight
7. 我	(代)	wǒ	I, me
8. 你	(代)	nǐ	you (sing.)
9. 您	(代)	nín	you (a respectful form used exclusively in the singular)
10. 他	(代)	tā	he, him
11. 她	(代)	tā	she, her
12. 好	(形)	hǎo	good, well

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Names

李大年	Lǐ Dànián	a student's name
刘天华	Liú Tiānhuá	a student's name
高开	Gāo Kāi	a teacher's name

二、课文 Kèwén Texts

李大年和刘天华互相问好。

Li Danian and Liu Tianhua greet each other.

李：你好！

Lǐ: Nǐ hǎo!

刘：你好！

Liú: Nǐ hǎo!

II

李大年和高开互相问好。

Li Danian and Gao Kai greet each other.

李：您好！

Lǐ: Nín hǎo!

高开：你好！

Gāo Kāi: Nǐ hǎo!

注释 Zhùshì Notes

1. 中国人的姓名 Chinese personal names

中国人的名字分为姓和名两部分，姓在前，名在后。姓多为一个字，少数为两个字；名有两个字的，也有一个字的。拼写时，姓和名要分写，姓和名的第一个字母要大写。

A Chinese name is made up of a surname and a given name, with the former preceding the latter. Surnames are usually single-charactered, with but a few exceptions i. e. surnames of two characters. Given names are composed of one or two characters. To write a name in the phonetic alphabet, the surname and given name are written separately and the first letter of each is capitalized.

姓	名	Surname	Given name
李	大年	Lǐ	Dànián
刘	天华	Liú	Tiānhuá
高	开	Gāo	Kāi

2. 问候语 Greetings

“你好”“您好”都是最常用的问候语。“您好”一般用于对老人、长辈或陌生人，表示尊敬、客气。在汉语中，“你好”“您好”这样的问候语，适用于任何时间，任何场合。回答也是“你好”或“您好”。

注意，“你好”中的“你”此处读作第二声。

Nǐ hǎo and nín hǎo are both common greetings. Nín hǎo is used for elders and strangers to show respect and politeness. Such greetings are suitable at any time and on any occasion, and may be answered with the same greeting.

Note that nǐ in nǐ hǎo is pronounced in the second tone.

三、语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics

1. 汉语音节的基本结构 The basic structure of Chinese syllables

汉语音节一般由两部分组成：开头的辅音叫声母，其余的部分叫韵母。韵母 a, o, e 和以它们开头的韵母可以自成音节。

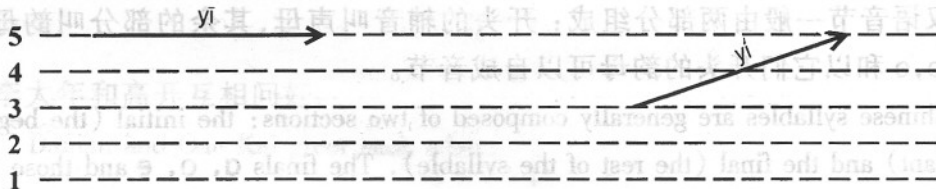
Chinese syllables are generally composed of two sections: the initial (the beginning consonant) and the final (the rest of the syllable). The finals a, o, e and those beginning with a, o, e may stand alone as syllables; these are known as syllables without initials.

声母 Initials	韵母 Finals	说明 Remarks	例词 Examples
∅	er	零声母音节 A syllable without an initial	èr
b d l n t y w w	a a i i a i o u	单韵母音节 Syllables with simple finals	bā Dà(nián) Lǐ nǐ tā yī wǒ wǔ
n n s t	in ian an ian	鼻韵母音节 Syllables with nasal endings	nín (Dà)nián sān Tiān(huá)
g h h k l	ao ao ua ai iu	复合韵母音节 Syllables with compound finals	Gāo hǎo (Tiān)huá kāi liù, Liú

2. 声调 Tones

汉语有四个声调, 图示如下:

There are four tones in Chinese, as shown in the figure below:

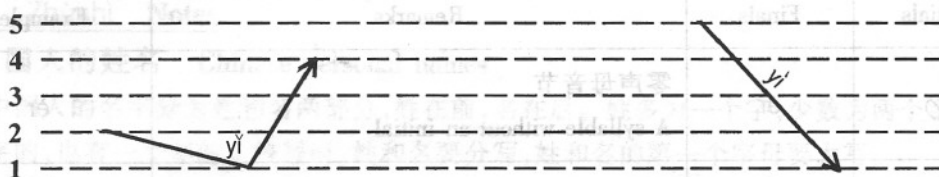


第一声

第二声

The 1st tone yī (one)

The 2nd tone yí (aunt)



第三声

第四声

The 3rd tone yǐ (chair)

The 4th tone yì (hundred million)

声调有区别意义的作用。同一个音节, 声调不同, 意义不同。如上例。

Tones differentiate meanings. A syllable has different meanings when pronounced in different tones (as in the above example).

3. 声调符号的标法 The way to write the tone-marks

汉语的四个声调分别用“- , ‘, ˇ, `”表示。调号标在单韵母或复合韵母的主要元音上。标法见下表:

The four tones are indicated respectively by the tone-marks “- , ‘, ˇ, `” which are written over the main vowel of a compound final. The following table shows where the tone-marks are placed:

调号位置 Positions of the tone-marks	单韵母及单韵 母 + 鼻韵尾 Simple finals and simple finals + nasal ending	复合韵母及复合 韵母 + 鼻韵尾 Compound finals and compound finals + nasal ending	举 例 (本课出现的词) Examples from this lesson
在 a 上 Over a	ā ān āng	āi, āo, -iā, -iāo -uā, -uāi -iān, -uān, -ūān* -iāng, -uāng	bā, tā, hǎo sān
在 o 上 Over o	ō -ōng	ōu, -uō -iōng	wǒ
在 e 上 Over e	ē ēr ēn ēng	-ēi, -iē, -üē*	èr
在 i** 上 Over i	-ī -īn -īng	-uī	yī, nǐ nín
在 u 上 Over u	-ū -ūn	-iū	wǔ, liù
在 ü 上 Over ü	-ǔ* -ǔn*		

* -ü, -üe, -üan, -ün 与 j, q, x, y 相拼时, 省去 ü 上的两点。但与 l, n 相拼时, 两点要保留。

The two dots in the letter ü are omitted when -ü, -üe, -üan, -ün are spelled with j, q, x, y. However, the two dots remain when these finals are spelled with l or n.

** -i 有调号时, 省去上面的点。

The dot in the letter -i is omitted when a tone-mark is placed over it.

四、练习 Liànxí Exercises

1. 声调 Tones

yā yá yǎ yà gāo gáo gǎo gào
bī bí bǐ bì sān sán sǎn sàn

kū	kú	kǔ	kù	liān	lián	liǎn	liàn
bō	bó	bǒ	bò	niū	niú	niǔ	niù
ēr	ér	ěr	èr	huā	huá	huǎ	huà
wān	wán	wǎn	wàn				

2. 辨音 Sound discrimination: d—t

1) da	ta	dao	tao
di	ti	dan	tan
du	tu	dian	tian
2) dàdū	tāntā		
dàodá	tītián		
dìdiǎn	tiāntǐ		
dìdào			
3) diàntǐ	tiāndì		
dītú	tiándì		
dītǎn	túdāo		
dàotián			

3. 写出拼音 Write the following in pinyin.

1	2	3	5	6	8
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4. 遇见老人或老师怎样问好?

Suppose you meet an old man or a teacher, how should you greet him/her in Chinese?

