



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

人文与社会科学学院

Chinese Education Program

汉语教育专业



NPRU



Course code: 1000017

Course name: ภาษาจีนเพื่อการสื่อสารเบื้องต้น

基础交际汉语

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Chinese for Basic Communication

Teacher: aj. Dr. Shēn Yè 申烨





课程介绍 Course Introduce

Upon completing the program, students will be able to apply their knowledge of Chinese learned in this course to using their Chinese language skills for daily communication and learning, as well as to better communicate with Chinese people in their future work in the service, or business, as well as other relevant industry sectors.

第二课课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 2



- Chinese Pronunciation

- Finals in Mandarin Chinese: 39 finals
- Learn the pronounce ways and the body part to pronounce
- Learn the Chinese tones

- Exercise

- It's just for listen and read Chinese finals, tones and can recognize them.

after learning this Unit, we can recognize of the Chinese finals and tones, can read them, can speak with Chinese as simple sentences correct pronunciation.



NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
THE UNIT TWO.

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音



Finals 韵母:

一、单元音韵母single finals:

1. 舌面blade of tongue

a o e i u ü ê

2. 舌尖Tongue tip

-i (front) - i (behind) er

单韵母 10个

a	o	e	i	u	ü
+ ê	-i (front)		- i (behind)		er

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Finals 韵母:

普通话韵母结构表

韵母例字 (拼写法)	韵 母			
	韵头 (限于高元音 i、u、ü)	韵 (韵身)		
		韵腹 (十个单元音)	韵尾 (限于高元音 i、u 鼻辅音 n、ng)	
挨 (ai)		a	i	
优 (you)	i	o	u	
温 (wen)	u	e		n
越 (yue)	ü	ê		
英 (ying)		i		ng
乌 (wu)		u		
于 (yu)		ü		
儿 (er)		er		
知 (<zh> i)		-i		
资 (<z> i)		-i		

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Finals 韵母:

二、复元音韵母 compound finals

1. 前响复元音韵母 in front

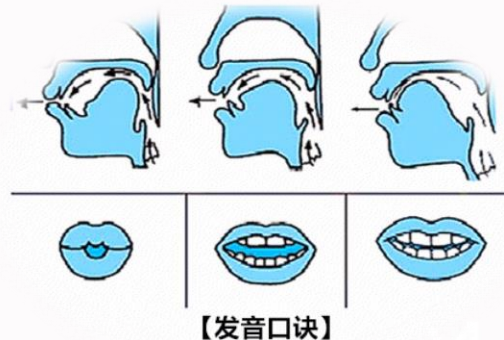
ai ei ao ou

2. 后响复元音韵母 behind

ia ie ua uo üe

3. 中响复元音韵母 middle

iao iou uai uei
iu ui



【发音口诀】

怕风吹，围上围巾

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Finals 韵母:

三、带鼻音韵母 nasal finals

1. 前鼻韵母

an ian uan üan en in uen ün

2. 后鼻韵母

ang iang uang eng ing ueng ong iong



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音



Finals 韵母:

- There are **39** finals that we should know as a Chinese major students.

a o e i u ü ê -i -i er
(front) (behind)

复韵母compound finals:

前响 (in front sound): ai ei ao ou

后响 (behind sound): ia ie ua uo üe

中响 (middle sound): iao iou uai uei

前鼻 (in front nasal sound):

an en in ün ian uan üan uen

后鼻 (behind nasal sound) :

ang eng ing ong iang iong uang ueng

语音练习

Exercise of Pronunciation:



后鼻韵母的发音

ang eng ing uang ueng iang ong iong(io=ü)

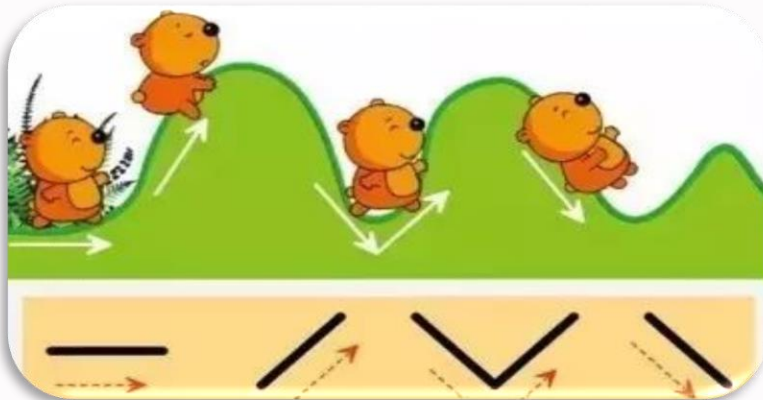
韵尾: —ng

舌根/软腭



Tones 声调:

4 tones 四声调



ā	á	ǎ	à
ō	ó	ǒ	ò



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音



Tones 声调:

- 汉语的声调有区别意义的作用。

Chinese tones can distinguish the different meaning of same initials and finals.



妈妈种麻，
我去放马，
马吃了麻，
妈妈骂马。



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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声调在汉语中的地位非常重要，同样的声母韵母，声调不同，那么意义也就不同。 THE FOUR TONES HAVE THE VERY IMPORTANT POSITION IN CHINESE, AND WE CAN SEPARATE THE MEANINGS ACCORDING TO TONES WITHIN THE SAME INITIAL AND FINALS.

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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声调：声调具有区别意义的作用。Chinese tones can distinguish the different meaning of same initials and finals.

声调不同，汉字或者词语的意思就不同。Different tone has different meaning with the same initial and finals.

例如：	捌	拔	靶	爸
	bā	bá	bǎ	bà



讨论：你们学过的汉字，还有哪些是声调不一样，意思也不一样的？Try to think about some word like this.

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Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

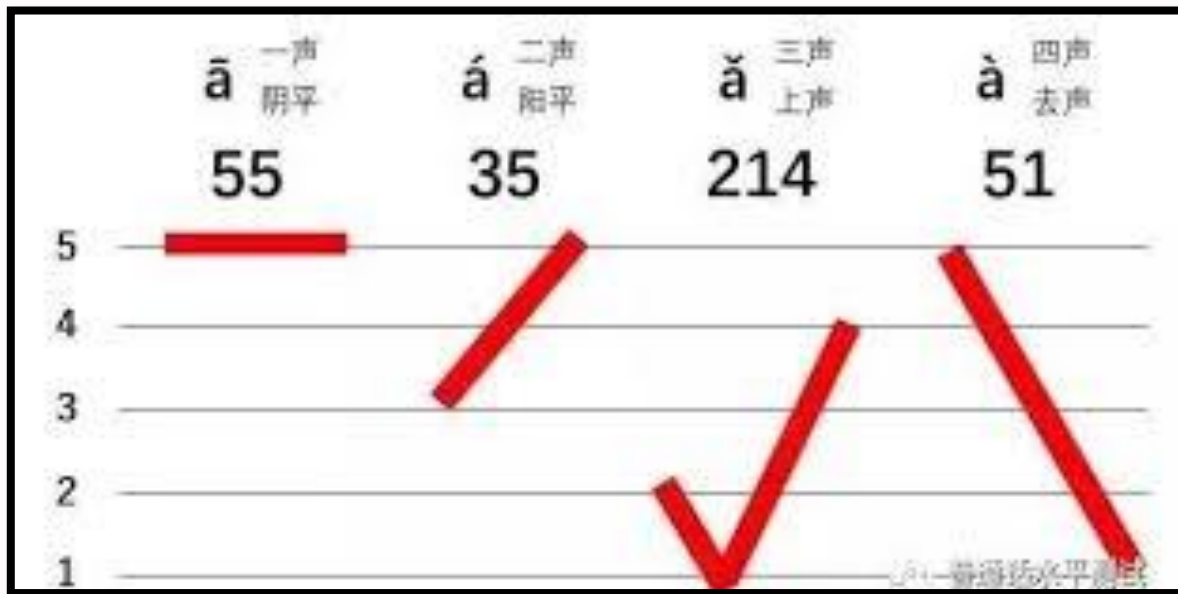
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Tones 声调:

- 调值 Tone value:



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第一部分：汉语语音



Tones 声调:

普通话声调标记示例表				
调 类	阴 平 (第一声)	阳 平 (第二声)	上 声 (第三声)	去 声 (第四声)
调 值	ˊ 55	ˊ˨˨˨ 35	˨˨˨˨˨˨ 214	˨˨˨˨˨˨ 51
调 型	高平调	中升调	降升调	全降调
例 字	千	锤	百	炼
调号标法	qiān	chuí	bǎi	liàn
调值标法	[tɕiɛn ˊ] 或[tɕiɛn ⁵⁵]	[tɕʰuei ˊ˨˨˨] [tɕʰuei ³⁵]	[pai ˨˨˨˨˨˨] [pai ²¹⁴]	[liɛn ˨˨˨˨˨˨] [liɛn ⁵¹]
调类标法	[˥tɕiɛn] ˥千	[˨˨˨˨˨˨tɕʰuei] ˨˨˨˨˨˨锤	[˨˨˨˨˨˨pai] ˨˨˨˨˨˨百	[˨˨˨˨˨˨liɛn] ˨˨˨˨˨˨炼

Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w的使用 Use of y, w

1) 零声母 i Zero initial i:

后面有元音, i改为y There is a vowel at the back,
i is changed to y:

ia→ya

iao→yao

iou→you

iang→yang

后面没有元音, 在i前面加y There are no vowels behind,
add y in front of i:

i→yi

in→yin

ing→ying



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w 的使用 Use of y, w

2) 零声母 u Zero initial u:

后面有元音, u改为w There is a vowel at the back,
u is changed to w:

ua → wa

uo → wo

uai → wai

uang → wang

uei → wei

uan → wan

uen → wen

ueng → weng

后面没有元音, 在u前面加w There are no vowels behind,
add w in front of u:

u → wu



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w 的使用 Use of y, w

2) 零声母 ü Zero initial ü:

无论ü后面有无元音，都要在ü前加y，并去掉ü的两点

No matter whether there is a vowel after ü, add y in front of ü and remove the two points of ü.

ü → yu

ü → yue

üan → yuan

ün → yun



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

2. 省写 Save writing

1) 韵母iou, uei, uen的省写 save writing of iou, uei, uen
iou, uei, uen前面加辅音声母的时候，写成iu, ui, un.

When consonant initials are added in front of iou, uei, uen, it is written as iu, ui, un.

d-iou→diu

x-iou→xiu

zh-uei→zhui

g-uei→gui

c-uen→cun

t-uen→tun



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

2. 省写 Save writing

2) ü上两点的省写 save writing 2 points of ü

ü出现在n, l后面时，不能省写两点When ü appearing after n, l, you can not save two points

nǚ女 - nǚ努

lù旅 - lù路

ü出现在其他声母后面时，都要省写两点When ü appearing behind other initials, should save two points

j-ü→ju

q-üe→que

x-üan→xuan



Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:



3. 标调法 annotation tone method

1) 声调要标在主要元音上; The tone should be marked on the main vowel; example: bù lái yíng shuāng

2) 在iu、ui两个韵母中，声调标在后一个元音上; In the finals of iu and ui, the tone is marked on the latter vowel;

example: xiù tuí

3) 声调标在i 上时，i 的点要去掉; When the tone mark is on i, the point of i should be removed;

example: yī xīn guī

4) 轻声音节不标声调。Light tone are not marked.

example: zhuōzi wǎnshang luóbo

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Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

4. 音节连写和大写. Syllables Continuous and Capital writing

1) 同一个词音节要连写，句子开头的字母要大写；The syllables of the same word should be consecutively written, and the letters at the beginning should be capitalized;

Example: Cànlan yángguāng pǔzhào dàdì.

灿烂 阳光 普照 大地。

2) 专用名词和短语中的每个词开头字母要大写；Capitalize the first initial letter of each word in special nouns and phrases;

Example: Lǐ Bái / Běijīng / Rénmín Rìbào

李白 / 北京 / 人民 日报

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Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

4. 音节连写和大写. Syllables Continuous and Capital writing

3) 标题中的字母可以全部大写，也可以首字母大写，可以省略声调。The letters in the title can be all capitalized, or the first letter can be capitalized, and the tone can be omitted.

Example: SHIJIE HEPING

Shijie Heping

世界 和平





总结 Summary

- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about initials and finals, and review all the 39 finals and 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese. We can know the pronounce ways and the body part to pronounce. after learning this Unit, we should can recognize of the Chinese tones and finals, can read them.

