



Chinese 1-2-Tree  
香蜜中文树

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# Pinyin 123

# 拼音一二三

Level  
级别

Introductory

入门级

(for students taken Chinese as other language)

Working areas  
范围

Basic Guideline of Chinese Phonetics

汉语发音基本指引



Book Name 书名:

**Pinyin 1-2-3**

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**For the audience:**

1. Total beginners
2. Alphabet-languages speakers
3. Resource for teachers of Chinese

**适用读者:**

1. 汉语学习零起点
2. 西语体系学习者
3. 汉语老师教学资源储备



Dear Reader,

The **Pinyin 1-2-3** is an introductory for **Pinyin**, the step-tone for learning Spoken of Chinese.

The book is written from learners' perspectives and has referred my years of teaching experiences. Should you have any comment please don't hesitate to contact me. Thank you for all your support.

For those who need the book, please feel free to send your request. Please use the book on your own teaching or study. Thank you very much for supporting originality.

Laura

July 2018, Hong Kong

致读者:

拼音，是学说汉语的垫脚石。这本《拼音一二三》是拼音入门的基本介绍。

本书编写原则从学生视角出发，也基于本人多年一线教学经验。其中示例和文字解释如有不当之处，还请各位读者不吝反馈为盼。谢谢各位关顾！

凡有需要者，欢迎来函索取《拼音一二三》。收到本书的读者，还请自用为盼。感谢您支持原创。

王丽琴

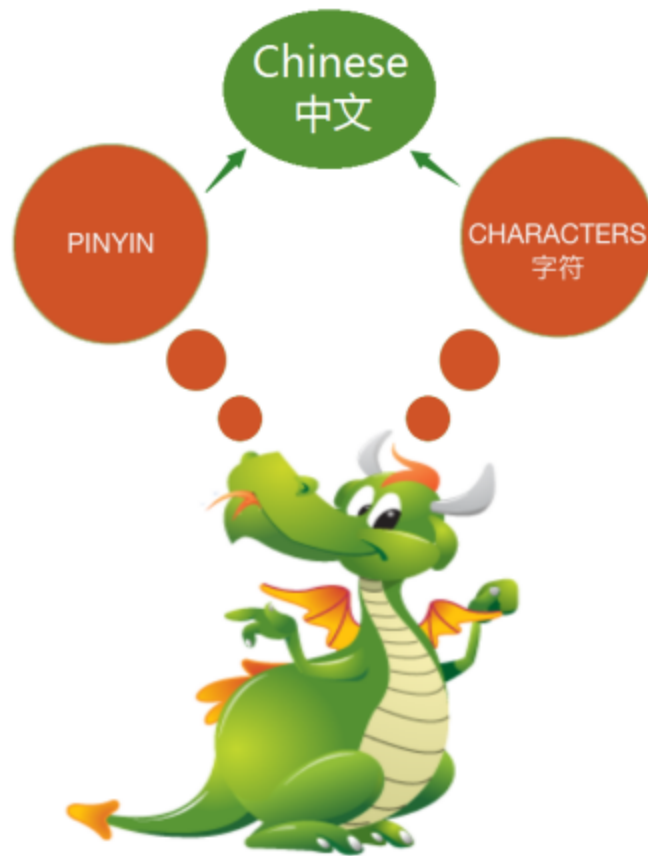
2018年7月于香港

# Introduction

## 简介

You may hear people saying that the Chinese language has no alphabet and that learning Chinese is a very difficult task ever for a foreigner.

过往你可能常听人说过，中文没有字母表，学中文对外国人来说是一件非常困难的事。



Here we declare that: there are two format for Chinese language which are independent of each other.

One called Pinyin originated from the Romanized 26-letters, for presenting spoken Chinese. The other one is called the Chinese Character Alphabet (CCA), for producing Chinese characters.

By adopting these Pinyin and the CCA as the learning tools people can learn easily and can get along with the Chinese language easily.

在这里，我们认真声明：中文语言有两种互相独立的表现形式。一种称为拼音，来自罗马 26 个字母，用于记录中文口语。另一种称为汉字字母表，用来制作中文汉字。每个汉字的发音对应一个单音节的拼音。用拼音学说中文，用汉字字母表学读写中文。采用这二种工具，从此人们可以很轻松地学中文了。

## Where to start learning Chinese?

### 从哪里开始学中文呢？



You can start with Pinyin to learn Chinese speaking. You also can start with CCA to learn Chinese reading and writing. This means you can learn Chinese speaking and Chinese reading and write separately in need. Is this a fantastic language, isn't it?

你可以从拼音开始学说汉语。你也可以从 CCA 开始学读写中文。这意味着你可以分头开始学说和学读写中文。中文是很棒的语言。不是吗？

# Pinyin 123

## 拼音 一 二 三

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# ①

Pinyin, User Friendly

拼音，用家友好





- ◆ Learning Chinese, it used to be considered a very difficult task for a long time. But it has been changed since **Pinyin** adopted, learning Chinese speaking is no longer as difficult as it used to be.

长期以来，学说中文被认为是一项非常艰巨的任务。不过采用拼音以后，学说汉语就不再像以前那样困难了。

# Spoken Chinese



- ◆ Basically **Pinyin** uses the 26-letters and 4-tones to compose of the Chinese language pronunciation system to pronounce all characters. It is a short-cut for non-native speakers to learn spoken of Chinese.

简单来说，拼音使用 26 个字母和 4 个音调组成了中文的发音系统来发音所有的汉字，是非母语人士学说汉语的捷径。





- ◆ **Pinyin** is originally from **Latin** the same as English, Spanish among others. This makes **Pinyin** a user-friendly learning tool for those people who speak alphabet languages to learn Chinese speaking.

拼音来自拉丁字母，与英语、西班牙语等他字母语系同源，因此拼音成为用户友好的汉语学习工具，非常适合西语人士用来学说汉语。



- ◆ **Pinyin** means “spelled sound”. It transcribes the **Pronunciation** of **Chinese characters** into the Latin alphabet.

拼音，意思是“被拼写出来的声音”，它是把汉字的普通话发音用字母的形式拼写下来。



**For example**

例如

**Pinyin** transcribes the pronunciation of Chinese character 草, means grass, spelled its sound as **cǎo**.

汉字“草”的拼音，用字母标注发音成为 **cǎo**。

cǎo

草





# ②

Pinyin Alphabet

It's so simple

拼音字母，超级简单





## Pinyin Alphabet 拼音字母



- ◆ **Pinyin Alphabets** make use of the same 26-letters: English Alphabet.

**Pinyin** is a user-friendly tool for people to learn spoken Chinese.

拼音字母表跟英文一样，同样是用那 26 个字母组成。拼音是西语学习者友好的汉语学习工具。



## 问答

1. How many letters in **English**?

英文字母有多少个?

---

2. How many letters in **Pinyin**?

拼音字母有多少个?

---

3. Where does the Pinyin origin from?

拼音来自哪里?

---



4. What does Pinyin use for?

拼音用来做什么？

---

---

nǐ hǎo

你 好



Hello !



# ③

Pinyin Phonetic

It's so easy

拼音发音，容易知





- ◆ **Pinyin** consists of consonants and vowels, the same as English but just different numbers of them. In Pinyin, consonants are used to represent the sound basically. The vowels represent the rime of the sound. The consonants and vowels work together to form the Pinyin phonetic.

跟英语一样，汉语拼音由声母(辅音)和韵母(元音)组成。声母(辅音)用来表示声音，韵母(元音)用来表示音韵。声母(辅音)加上韵母(元音)组成了汉语拼音。

- ◆ Among the 26-letters, the 5 vowel-letters “**a e i o u**” play as the basic vowels in Pinyin. Meanwhile the letter **V** transforms into **ü** as the 6<sup>th</sup> basic vowel. The rest 20 consonant-letters work as the consonants then.

26 个字母中，5 个元音字母“**a e i o u**”作为拼音的基本韵母，字母 **V** 改成 **ü** 作为拼音的第 6 个基本韵母，其余 20 个字母用作声母。

**V**                      **ü**

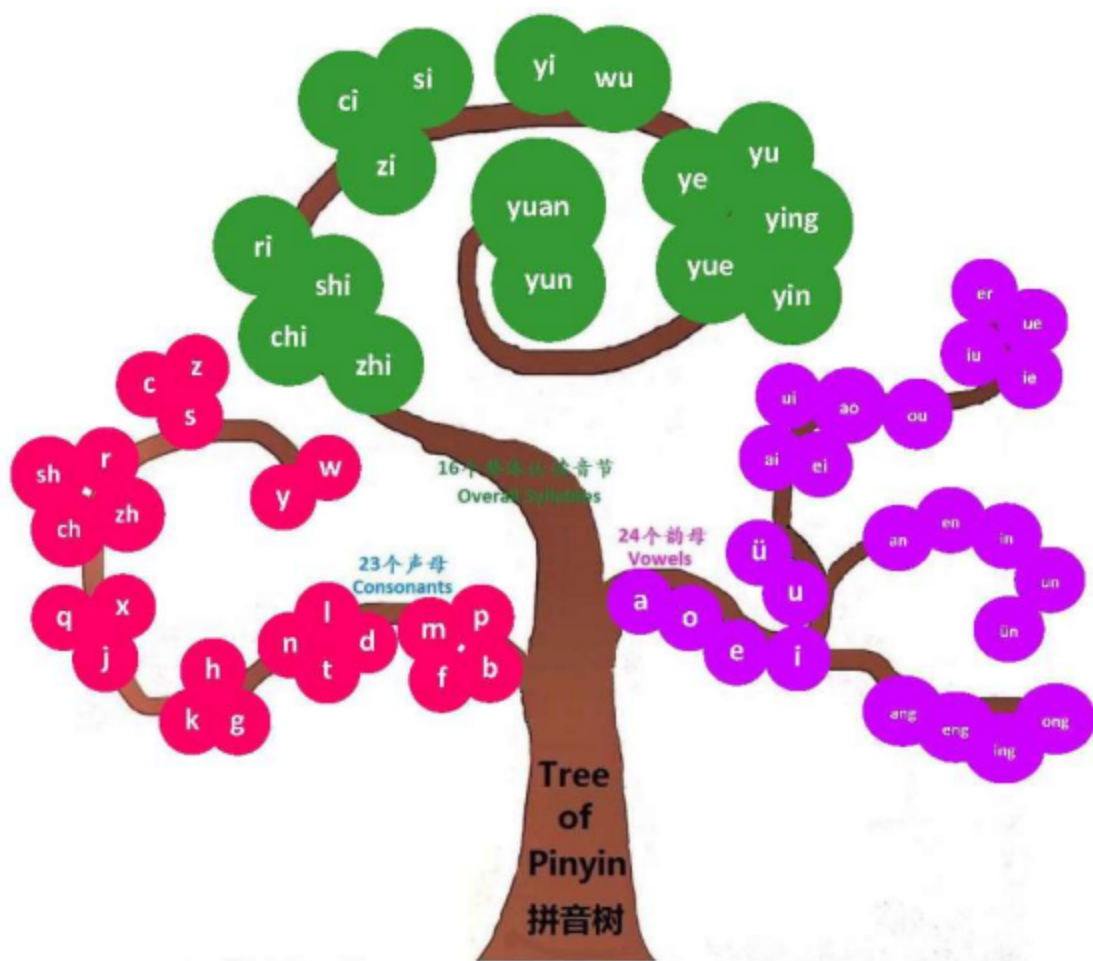
- ◆ There are 63 sounds in total for the Pinyin phonetic. Below we illustrate a Tree of Pinyin to explain all the sounds.

汉语拼音一共有 63 个，下面我们画一颗拼音树来说明拼音的全貌。





# Tree of Pinyin 拼音树



63 sounds      63 个音

23 consonants (on Red leaves)

23 个声母 (红叶上)

24 Vowels (on Purple leaves)

24 个韵母 (紫叶上)

16 Overall-Syllables (on Green leaves)

16 个整体认读音节 (绿叶上)



## 问答

1. How many letters in **Pinyin**?

拼音字母有多少个?

---

2. What does letter **V** play in Pinyin?

字母 V 在拼音里改成什么样子?

---

3. What can you find in the **Tree of Pinyin**?

拼音树上，你可以找到什么?

---



## Consonants in Pinyin

### 拼音的声母

- ◆ There are 23 consonants (initials) in Pinyin from the 20 consonant-letters.

拼音有 23 个声母，可以说由英文的 20 个辅音字母构成

### English Consonants vs. Pinyin Consonants (Initials)

#### 英文韵母 vs 拼音声母

20 Consonants in English 英文辅音 20 个	23 Consonants in Pinyin 拼音声母 23 个
<del>A</del> B C D <del>E</del> F G	b p m f
H <del>I</del> J K	d t n l
L M N	g k h
<del>O</del> P Q	j (jee) q (chee) x (see)
R S T	zh ch sh r
<del>U</del> <del>V</del> W	Z (ds) c (ts) s
X Y Z	y (i) w (u)



## Vowels in Pinyin

### 拼音的韵母

- ◆ **Pinyin** has 6 Basic Vowels in order **a o e i u ü** which are the same vowels **a e i o u** in English, and **Ü** considered of letter **V** replaced.

拼音有 6 个基本元音，顺序是 **a o e i u ü**，是英文的五个元音字母 **a e i o u** 再加上 **Ü** [yu] (代替辅音字母 **v**)。



- ◆ **Pinyin** has 24 vowels (finals) in total consisting of the 6 Basic Vowels and the 18 compound vowels which are formed by the 6 Basic Vowels and a few consonant letters like **n**, **ng**, and **r**.

拼音有 24 个韵母，包括 6 个基本韵母，以及 6 个基本韵母加辅音字母 **n**，**ng** 和 **r** 组合而成的复合韵母。



## English Vowels vs. Pinyin Vowels (Finals)

### 英文韵母 vs 拼音韵母

English Vowels 英文元音 5 个	Pinyin Vowels (Finals) 拼音韵母 24 个		
a o e i u	Basic 单韵母	6 个	a o e i u ü
	Compound 复韵母 (+r)	9 个	ai ei ui ao ou iu ie üe er
	Nasal Compound 鼻韵母 (+n/ng)	9 个	an en in un ün
			ang eng ing ong

From the chart above, we can see the compound finals of Pinyin are composed of 6 basic finals and consonant letters **n**, **ng**, and **r**.

从上表可以看出，拼音的复合韵母是由 6 个基本韵母加辅音字母 **n**, **ng** 和 **r** 组合而成。



## Overall Syllables in Pinyin

### 拼音的整体认读音节

- ◆ In Pinyin, there are 16 mono-syllables that are to be recognized and read as a whole and cannot be pronounced separately, called Overall Syllables.

拼音中有 16 个单音节是直接完整认读的，被称之为“整体认读音节”。

- 1.) Consonant + Vowel, it pronounced the Consonant only.

There are 9 of them as follows.

声母加韵母，只读声母的音节，有 9 个

zhi	chi	shi	ri	zi	ci	si	yi	wu
-----	-----	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----

- 2.) Consonant + Vowel, it pronounced the Vowel only.

There are 7 of them as follows.

声母加韵母，只读韵母的音节，有 7 个

yu	ye	yue	yuan	yin	yun	ying
----	----	-----	------	-----	-----	------



## 问答

1. Can you write down the 5 Vowels of the **English**?

你可以写出英语的 5 个元音吗?

---

2. Write down the 6 Basic Vowels of the **Pinyin**?

你可以写出拼音的 6 个基本韵母吗?

---

3. How do the compound vowels be formed in **Pinyin**?

拼音的复合韵母是怎样组成的?

---



## Syllables in Pinyin

拼音的音节

### Chinese Characters

### Pronounced in Mono-syllable

汉语发音是汉字的一字一音

**Consonant** + **Vowel** + Tone-mark

(tone-marks are only placed on the Basic Vowel)



**A mono-syllable**

For examples 例如

b + a + - = bā 八 English meaning: eight

m + a + ˊ = bà 爸 English meaning: dad





## Structure of mono-Syllable in Pinyin 拼音音节的结构

Tone-mark

调号

(Refer to page 23)

Consonant  
声母

mā

Vowel  
韵母

妈

mother



Note 注解:

- ◆ It differs from English mono or multiple syllables for speaking, Chinese is the monosyllabic language.

英语词语可单音，也可多音。汉语是一字一音。

- ◆ A vowel can stand alone as a monosyllable without a consonant, but no syllable will do if no final.

一个单音节可以没有声母，但像英文一样不可以没有韵母。

- ◆ Chinese words are made of the monosyllable Chinese characters abiding by the specific rules.

汉语词汇由单音节汉字按照一定规则组合而成。

- ◆ Capital letters are used in Pinyin basically the same way likes the way in English.

拼音并没有严格规定如何使用大写字母，不过民间习惯大致可以像英语那样。



## 问答

### 1. How to speak Chinese?

汉语是怎样发音的？

---

### 2. What does a mono-syllables look like in Pinyin?

拼音的单音节是什么样子的？

---

### 3. Where a tone-mark should be placed on a mono-syllable?

拼音的声调符号应该标在什么位置？

---



4. Can you arrange the syllable **hǎo** for Chinese character 好?

汉字“好”的拼音是 **hǎo**。想想看，在下面的格子里你会怎样放它的声母，韵母和声调呢？

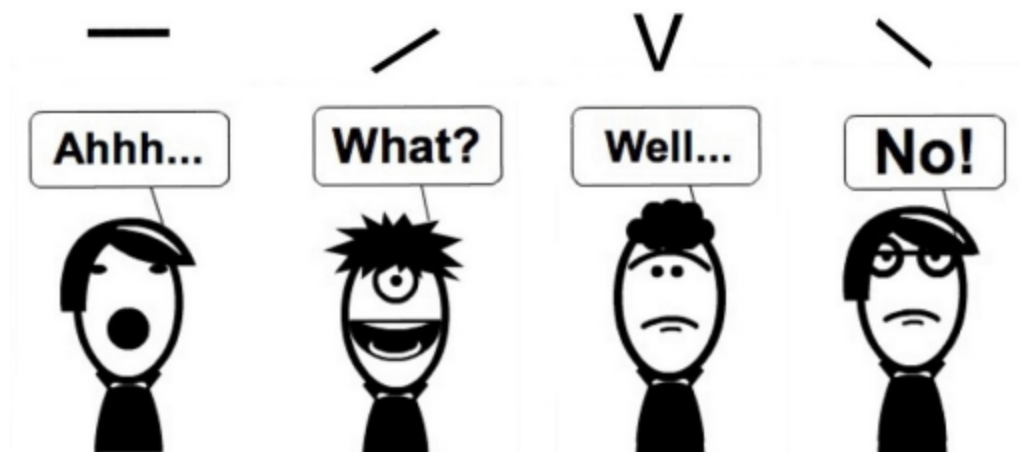
<b>好</b> nice	



# ④

## Pinyin Phonetic: Four Tones

### 拼音有四个声调





## ◆ Four Tones and Tone-marks

### 四个声调和声调符号

In Pinyin, there are **four tones** for marking the sound pitches for money syllables by placing them on the top of the finals. If no tone mark on the syllable it means the tone is light or flat.

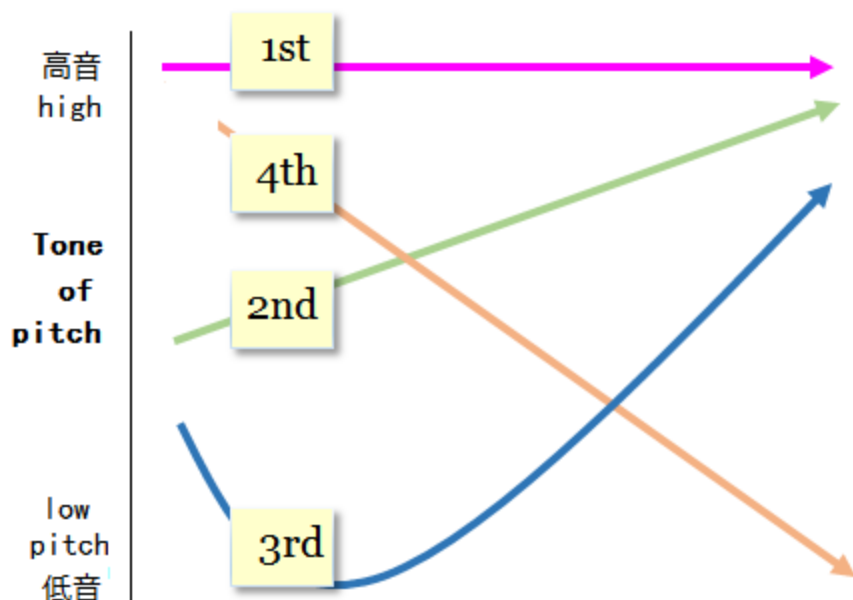
拼音有四个音调以及一个轻声。轻声指单音节上没有声调符号。

From our experience, the total beginning learners do not need to worry about the tone marks because it can be frustrating. We do encourage you to learn and accumulate your own words first. Once you have the words, go straight to speak with Chinese people. Your tones can be influenced and improved a lot.

经验告诉我们，初学者不需要太过在意声调，因为它可能会让你很沮丧。你可以先学词汇，然后当你和中国人说话时，你的声调会受说话者的影响获得不错的修正。



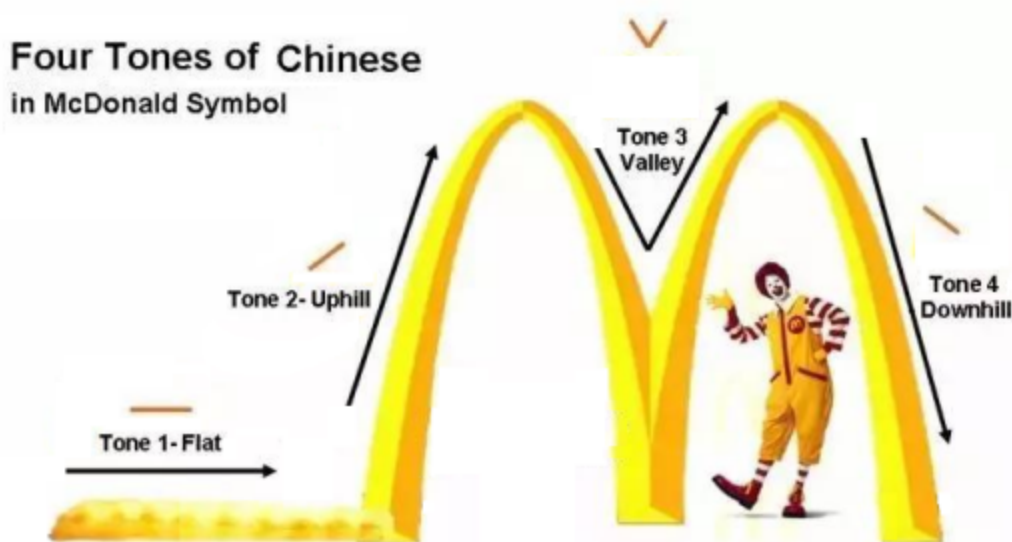
◆ The pronunciation guide for Four Tones  
拼音四声的指引



Tone 1 is even, the highest pitch compared with others.

Tone 2 is rising, from medium pitch to high pitch.

Tone 3 is falling and rising. Tone 4 is falling.





## ◆ Position of Tone-marks

### 拼音四声的位置

1. The tone marks can only be placed on the 6 basic vowels.

拼音的四声只可以标在 6 个基本韵母上。

2. The order for putting the tone marks follows the order of **a o e**.

给拼音标注声调时，要按照 **a o e** 出现的先后顺序做标注。

3. If the vowel in syllables contains **i u ü**, the tone mark will just fall on the last vowels regardless of the vowel's order.

如果音节里的韵母只有 **i u ü**，那么声调要标在最后的韵母上，不用理会韵母的出现顺序。





# ⑤

Let's Pronounce Pinyin

来说拼音





## ◆ Pinyin Pronunciation Guide 拼音发音指南

We know English, French, and other alphabets languages originated from Latin. So the letters for the languages are almost the same 26-letters, however, the pronunciation of these letters can be different in different languages, just as French and Spanish pronounce the letters of this familiar alphabet quite differently. Those can be quite confusing for total beginners.

我们知道英语、法语以及和其他字母语言都起源于拉丁语。因此，这些语言的字母几乎是相同的 26 个字母，不过，这些字母的发音在不同的语言中会有些不同，就像法语和西班牙语发音那样。这可是很容易让人糊涂的。

The Pronunciation Guide below has been created to help beginners learn the sounds of Mandarin Chinese for easy reference.

为帮助初学者，下面是拼音的基本发音指南，请参考使用。



◆ Cheat-sheet for Pinyin

拼音发音备忘

**How to pronounce the 20-consonants**

20 个辅音字母的发音

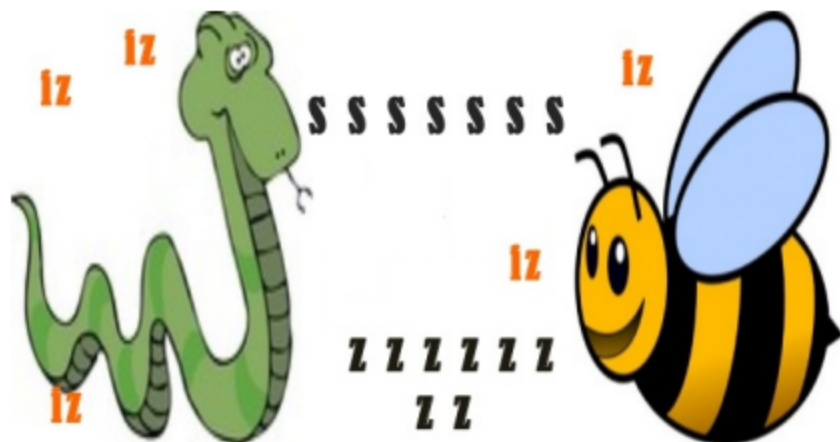
No.	Letter	Sound	Examples		
			字	Pinyin	English
1	b	[b] in bear	八	ba	eight
2	c	[ts] in its	猜	cai	guess
3	d	[d] in stop	刀	dao	knife
4	f	[f] in fat	飞	fei	fly
5	g	[g] in girl	勾	gou	hook
6	h	[h] in help	烘	hong	bake
7	j	[jee] jeep	鸡	ji	chicken
8	k	[k] in king	克	ke	gram
9	l	[l] in love	了	le	-
10	m	[m] in more	吗	ma	?
11	n	[n]nanny	呢	ne	?
12	p	[p] in stop	抛	pao	throw
13	q	[chee] in cheese	七	qi	seven
14	r	[r] in read	人	ren	person
15	s	[s] in snake	私	si	private
16	t	[t] in top	太	tai	too much
17	w	[oo] in book	我	wo	I, me
18	x	[shee] in sheep	西	xi	west
19	y	[ee] in jeep	一	yi	one
20	z	[ds] in beds	做	zuo	do



## How to pronounce the 3-compound-consonants

### 3 个复合辅音的发音

No.	Letter	Sound	Examples		
			字	Pinyin	English
21	zh	[dʒe] in judge	抓	zhua	grap
22	ch	[tʃ] in church	车	che	vehicle
23	sh	shhhh!	蛇	she	snake





## How to pronounce the 24-vowels

### 24 个辅音韵母的发音

No.	Vowel		Sound in	Examples		
				字	Pinyin	English
1	<b>a</b>		a-ah	啊	a	what
2		ai	eye	爱	ai	love
3		an	sun	安	an	safety
4		ang	pound	长	chang	long
5		ao	ouch	猫	mao	cat
6	<b>e</b>		Uh	饿	e	hungry
7		er	bird	耳	er	ear
8		ei	hey	黑	hei	black
9		en	nun	门	men	door
10		eng	lung	冷	leng	cold
11	<b>i</b>	ee	yee	一	yi	one
12		ie	yeah	叶	ye	leave
13		in	sin	音	yin	sound
14		ing	eena	应	ying	should
15		iu = iou	you	有	you	have
16	<b>o</b>		whoa	我	wo	I, me
17		ou	boat	哦	o	Oh
18		ong	loan	龙	long	dragon
19	<b>u</b>	oo	zoo, book	五	wu	five
20		ui = uei	way	为	wei	for
21		un = uen	kuen	困	kun	sleepy
22	<b>ü (v)</b>	yu	Yuki	鱼	yu	fish
23		üe	ue	月	yue	moon
24		ün	yung	云	yun	cloud





## ◆ An important note

请注意

The sound for vowels **ǐ** **ǔ** are the same as consonant **y** **w**

韵母 **ǐ** **ǔ** 跟声母 **y** **w** 的发音完全相同

	<b>ǐ</b>	[ee]
	<b>ǔ</b>	[oo]

## ◆ The difficulty for beginners

初学者困难点

1. Consonants      **j** (jee)      **q** (chee)      **x** (see)  
 声母                  **zh**              **ch**              **sh**              **r**  
                             **z**                  **c**                  **s**

2. Vowels              **ǖ** (naming yu, though it is from letter V)  
 韵母



# ⑥

## More about Chinese Language 汉语知道多一点儿



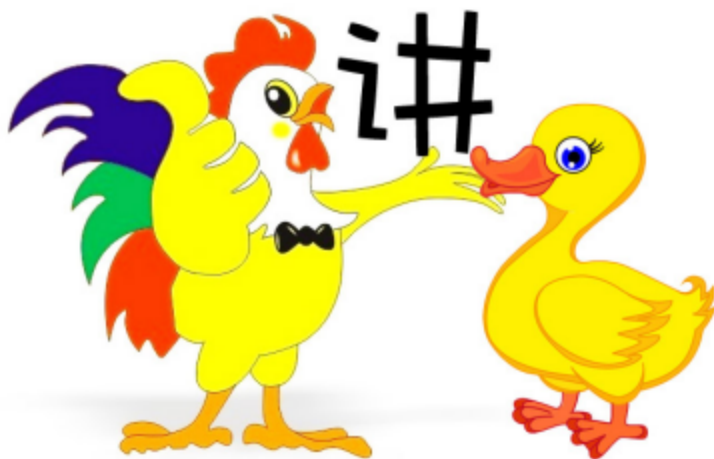


## ◆ About Putonghua/Mandarin 关于普通话

China is big. There are many regional dialects like Cantonese, Shanghaies, Sichuan dialect, and many more. It is can be a headache in such a big country the communication between people from different regions and speaking different languages.

中国很大，有许多地方方言，比如广东话，上海话，四川话等等。来自不同地区，讲不同语言的人进行日常交流，可以是令人头痛的一件事。

*Can they chat ?*







**Putonghua**, English for Mandarin, is the standardized Chinese spoken language, it is officially used in China including the mainland and Taiwan, as well as in Singapore.

普通话，标准化的中文，是中国大陆、台湾以及新加坡等地的官方语言。

Putonghua/Mandarin, is based on the dialect from the northern-east part of China with adopting Pinyin as its standard pronunciation, in mono-syllables sounded.

普通话是以中国东北地区方言为基础，采用拼音作为标准发音的汉语。

There are more than 400 mono-syllables probably in spoken Chinese. Those syllables added different tonalities to represent the Chinese characters' pronunciation. They work together to make up the spoken Chinese.

汉语语音大约由 400 多个单音节组成，单音节配上四个声调成为汉字的发音基础。这些发音组合在一起就形成了汉语口语。



## ◆ About Pinyin & Zhuyin 关于拼音和注音

Pinyin, Putonghua Chinese phonetic system, is officially adopted in 1954 by the China central government for the spoken of Chinese. In Taiwan however, the Putonghua phonetic is used Zhuyin symbols shown in the image below at present.

拼音，又叫罗马汉语拼音，于1954年被中国正式采用来记录中文口语。然而在台湾，中文语音目前使用的是注音符号。如下图所示。

韵母			介音	声母						
儿	ㄛ	ㄜ	ㄩ	一	ㄊ	ㄗ	ㄌ	ㄍ	ㄎ	ㄎ
	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄑ	ㄒ	ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ
	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄑ	ㄒ	ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ
	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄨ	ㄑ	ㄒ	ㄓ	ㄔ	ㄕ	ㄖ



## ◆ About Chinese characters 关于汉字

The Chinese characters are the written format of Chinese. There are no exact numbers for the total amount of characters. However, there are 2000-3000 characters are daily used for the written Chinese.

汉字是中文的书写形式。汉字的总数没有一个准确的数字，不过日常使用的汉字大约有 2000-3000 个。

Basically, there are two types of Chinese characters, Simplified and Traditional in the modern Chinese language. The Simplified characters are the simplified versions of traditional. It is mainly used in mainland of China, Singapore, etc. The Traditional is used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and some overseas Chinese.

汉字大致分为二种，简体和繁体。简体字是繁体字的简化版。在中国大陆，新加坡等地使用的是简体。台湾、香港和海外一些华人仍然使用着繁体汉字。



To start learning written Chinese, we recommend you to take the Chinese Character Alphabet (CCA) as a tool for a good and easy start. Below is the image for the Chinese Character Alphabet (CCA), the 6 basic-stroke-drawings, and their transformed drawings

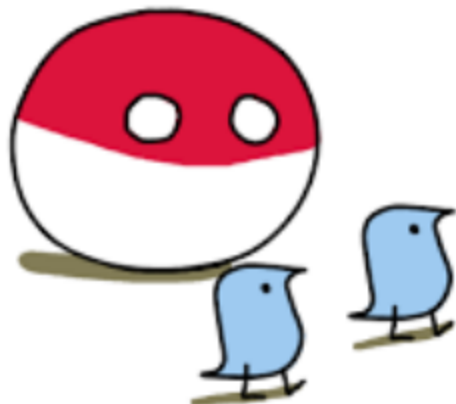
起步学中文读写，建议采用 CCA 汉字字母表作为一个简单且容易上手的工具。

The Chinese Character Alphabet (CCA) was originated by Laura Wang in Hong Kong in 2005 and it has registered the copyright in the National Copyright Administration in 2012. CCA 汉字字母表如下图所示，是指六个基本笔划和它们的变形。由本文作者 Laura Wang 于 2005 年提出，于 2012 年得到中国国家版权局的版权认证。





## ◆ About Tone Variation 关于变调



In Chinese language, each Chinese character is pronounced mono-syllable for sound. However, the tone of the sound can be changed when a character is used together with other characters (s), by following regular rules.

汉语中，一字一音，每个字都有固定的发音。在说汉语时，有的字跟其他的字音连在一起使用时会出现一种有规律的变调。

Here as examples, we show you how the tone variation in Chinese characters "yī" and "bū".

作为例子，这里我们介绍汉字“一”和“不”的变调。



## ◆ yī 一, means “one”

**“一”的本音为第一声**

它在单独使用、用在词句末尾,或作为序数“第一”省略时,  
读它的本音第一声

例如: 一、二十一、第一、一班

**“一”的变调: 在下面几种情况下, “一”会变调:**

1) 在四声前, 念二声

例如: 一样, 一下子、一次、一块儿

2) 在一声、二声、三声字前, 读四声

例如: 大吃一惊、一般、一年、一口、一起、一种

3) 夹在重叠动词的中间时, 念轻声

例如: 试一试、想一想、看一看

4) 夹在动词、形容词与量词的中间时, 一般也读轻声

例如: 好一点儿、认识一下儿、贵一些



## ◆ bū 不, means “no”

**“不”的本音为第四声**

它在单独使用、用在词句末尾,或用在非四声字的前面时,  
读它的本音第四声

例如: 不、不高、不知道、不同、不习惯、不少、不好

**“不”的变调: 在下面几种情况下,“不”会变调:**

1) 在四声前, 读二声

例如: 不要、不错、不是、不再、不认识

2) 夹在动补结构的词语或者相同词语的中间时, 读轻声。

例如: 起不来、差不多、等不及

能不能、会不会、认识不认识



## ◆ About Tongue Twister 关于绕口令



All languages are similar, there are some sounds that can be difficult to be pronounced accurately. So the tongue twisters are often composed for improving those difficult pronunciations. Same here it happens for the spoken Chinese.

所有语言一样，都会有些音比较难准确发出。所以为了锻炼发音，人们会编写一些绕口令来做改善练习。汉语也是一样的，有许多绕口令可以练习汉语发音。





However, we found that many of the well-known Chinese tongue twisters are very difficult, even if it is difficult for Chinese native-speaking people. So below we have written some simple tongue twisters to help people to learn speaking of Chinese.

我们看到许多耳熟能详的汉语绕口令，对非汉语人士来说很难，甚至连汉语为母语的人士都觉得难。所以下面是一些我编写的简单绕口令，希望可以帮助。

## b and p b 和 p

Bō lang gǔ, pò le pí ér,

拨浪鼓，破了皮儿，

bù bǔ gǔ pí,

不补鼓皮，

bù néng wán。

不能玩。





# d and t

d 和 t

Dà tù zi yǒu gè dà dù zi,

大兔子有个大肚子，

Dà dù zi shàng yǒu yí gè xiǎo tù zi。

大肚子上有一个小兔子。

Xiǎo tù zi hài pà diào xià lái,

小兔子害怕掉下来，

Zhuā zhe dà tù zi de dà dù zi。

抓着大兔子的大肚子。





# h and f

## h 和 f

Hóng Hóng xǐ huan Huā Huā,

红 红 喜 欢 花 花,

Huā Huā xǐ huan huā。

花 花 喜 欢 花。

Hóng Hóng sòng gěi Huā Huā huā,

红 红 送 给 花 花 花,

Huā Huā de xiǎo liǎn xiào hā hā。

花 花 的 小 脸 笑 哈 哈。

Fēi Fēi xǐ huan fēi jī,

菲 菲 喜 欢 飞 机,

fēi jī xǐ huan fēi。

飞 机 喜 欢 飞。

Fēi Fēi de fēi jī fēi shàng tiān,

菲 菲 的 飞 机 飞 上 天,

Fēi Fēi de xiǎo liǎn xiào hā hā。

菲 菲 的 小 脸 笑 哈 哈。





j, q and x

J、q 和 x

Dà gōng jī,

大 公 鸡，

Xiǎo gōng jī,

小 公 鸡，

Dà xiǎo gōng jī wán jiā jiā。

大 小 公 鸡 玩 家 家。

Nǐ qiā qiā wǒ,

你 掐 掐 我，

Wǒ jǐ jǐ nǐ。

我 挤 挤 你。

xī xī hā hā wán yì qǐ。

嘻 嘻 哈 哈 玩 一 起。





# s and x

## s 和 x

Nǚ hái jiào Sī Sī,

女孩叫丝丝,

Nán hái jiào Xī Xī。

男孩叫西西。

Sī Sī zhòng xī guā,

丝丝种西瓜,

Xī Xī zhòng sī guā。

西西种丝瓜。

Sī Sī sòng Xī Xī xī guā,

丝丝送西西西瓜,

Xī Xī sòng Sī Sī sī guā。

西西送丝丝丝瓜。

Sī Sī xī xī xiào,

丝丝嘻嘻笑,

Xī Xī hā hā xiào。

西西哈哈笑。



# n and l

n 和 l

Nǎi nai lǎo le,  
奶 奶 老 了,  
Yǎn jīng huā le,  
眼 睛 花 了,  
Lā le Nà nà,  
拉 了 娜 娜,  
Diū le nǎi niú。  
丢 了 奶 牛。





◆ A Fairtale About Chinese Language  
关于汉语的童话



www.Chinese12tree.com  
香蜜中文树



## 汉字精灵和拼音精灵

从前，东方的中国有一群小精灵叫“汉字”，它们长得都非常漂亮。他们像宝贝一样，被中国人珍爱着。

汉字小精灵们跟随着中国人一起生活，它们住在墙上，房子里，还有书里。它们总是安安静静的呆在那儿不说一句话。中国的孩子们想要了解它们，认识它们，总是要用很多、很长的时间才能学会认读和记住这些“汉字”小精灵。

远远的西方，有一群叫“字母”的小精灵。这些字母小精灵一般住在空气中。和汉字小精灵不一样，字母小精灵们总是喜欢吵吵闹闹，爱到处飞来飞去。人们听到它们好听的聲音，慢慢地也请它们住到书里了。

后来，有聪明的中国人把这些字母小精灵请到了东方，把它们编组成拼音小精灵，然后让拼音小精灵和汉字小精灵们住在一起。就这样，拼音小精灵给汉字小精灵们加上了响亮好听的声音。

从此，拼音和汉字这两群小精灵成了分不开的好朋友。它们同心合力帮孩子们学说中文和认读汉字，让美丽的汉语走向了世界。所以现在越来越多的国际人会讲美妙的汉语了。







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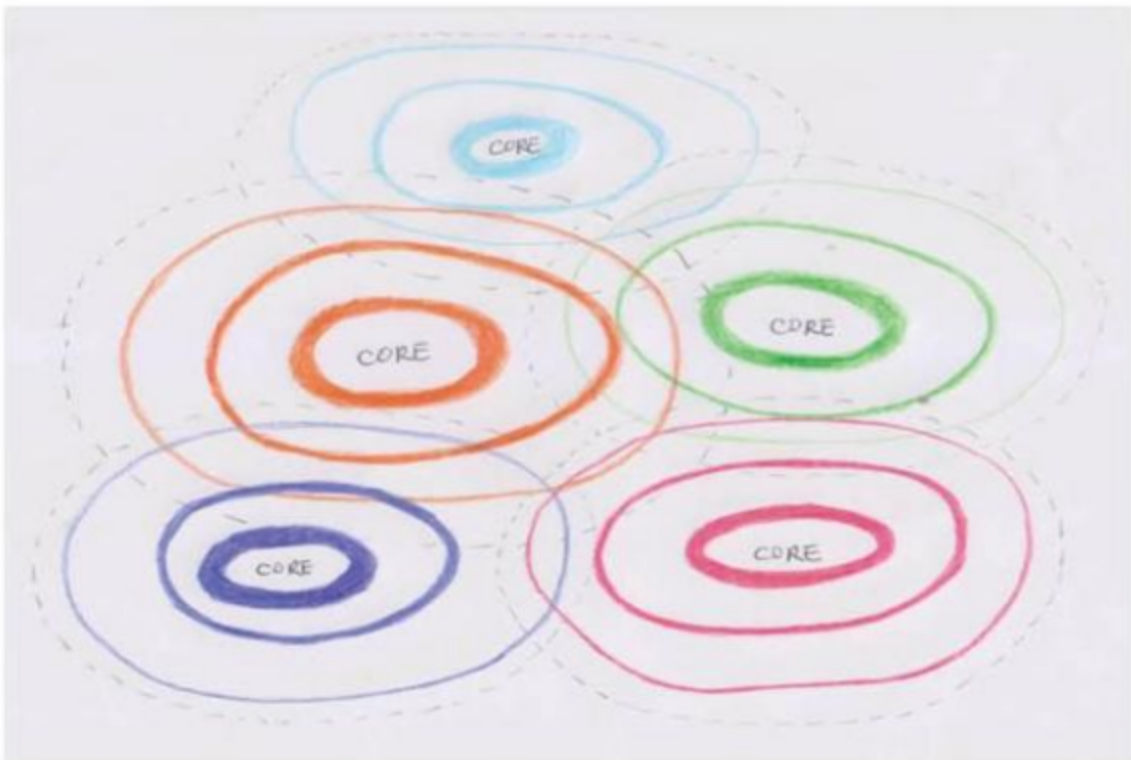
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