UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA 哥伦比亚国立大学汉语课程 Explications of Chinese Language Level 1 第一级学习内容概要

Pronunciations: 语音

- 1. Initials 声母: bpmnlhdtgkhzhchshrjqxzcs(21)
- 2. **Finals 韵母**: a o e i u ü ao en ie in ing uo ei ou an ang eng iao iou(-iu) ai uai ong ia ian iang uei(-ui) uen(-un) üe üan er iong ua uan uang ün (35)
- 3. **Tones 声调**...: 4 tones
- 4. **Neutral tone 轻声**: In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are a number of syllables which are unstressed and are pronounced in a "weak" tone. This is known as the neutral tone indicated by the absence of a tone mark.
- 5. Third tone sandhi 三声变调:
- 1) A third tone, when immediately followed by another third tone, should be pronounced in the second tone, but with the tone remained unchanged.
- 2) A third tone, when followed by a first, second or fourth tone, or most neutral tone syllables, usually becomes a halftone, that is, a tone that only falls but does not raise. The tone mark is unchanged.

6. Spelling rules 拼写规则: At the beginning of a syllable, "i" is written as

"y". "i" is written as "yi" when it forms a syllable all by itself. At the beginning of a syllable, "u" is written

as "w". "u" is written as "wu" when it forms a syllable all by itself. When "ü" is at the beginning of a

syllable or forms a syllable by itself, a "y" is added to it and the two dots over it are omitted.

7. **Tone sandhi of "不"不的变调:** "不" is a fourth tone syllable by itself. But it becomes a second tone

when followed by fourth tone.

8. Tone sandhi of "一"一的变调: Normally "—" is pronounced in the first

tone when it stands by itself, at the end of a word, phrase or sentence, or is used as an ordinal number.

However, "—" is pronounced in the fourth tone when it precedes a first tone, second tone, or third tone

syllable. It is read in the second tone when it precedes a fourth tone.

9. **Retroflex ending儿化**: The final "er" sometimes does not form a syllable by itself but is attached to

another final to form a retroflex final. A retroflex final is represented by the letter "r" added to the final.

In actual writing, "儿" is added to the character in question, as in "nar (哪儿)"

10. Table of combination of Initials and Finals in Common Speech

声韵母拼合总表: there are more than 400 meaningful syllables in the

common speech of modem Chinese. If we add the four tones to these, we can distinguish more than Grammar: 语法 SNO DE

- 1. Word order in Chinese Sentences: The main characteristic of Chinese grammar is that it lacks" of morphological changes in person, tense, gender, number, and case in the strict sense. The word order, however, is very important to convey grammatical meanings. The subject of a sentence is usually placed before the predicate.
- 2. Sentences with an adjectival predicate
- 3. "Yes-no "question with "吗"
- 4. Sentences with "是"
- 5. Questions with an interrogative pronoun
- 6. Sentences with a verbal predicate
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 es 7. Attributives expressing possession "的"
- 8. V/A-not-V/A questions
- 9. Abbreviated questions with 呢
- 10. The Position of adverbs 也 and 都

Chinese characters: 汉字

- 1. Basic strokes: dian heng shu pie na ti
- 2. Chinese characters:
- 3. Rules of stroke order:
- 4. Combined character strokes
- 5. Combination of strokes
- 6. Chinese character components

Conversation practice: 会话

- 1. Saying hello
- 2. Greetings
- 3. Asking what someone wants
- 4. Identifying people
- 5. Asking someone's nationality
- 6. Asking for permission
- 7. Asking someone's name
- 8. Introducing oneself
- 9. Looking for someone
- 10. Saying goodbye
- 11. Asking for directions
- **Expressing thanks** 12.
- 13. Making comments
- Making suggestions
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 OTSOT 15. Asking someone to repeat something
- Refusing or declining politely
- 17. Meeting someone for the first time
- 18. Talking about one's major

Cultural Notes: 文化解释

- 1. The Chinese Language (Hanyu) and "Common Speech" (Putonghua)
- 2. Chinese characters and simplified script
- 3. Scheme for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet
- 4. Chinese dictionaries
- 5. Beijing Opera

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