



中文学习入门课程
Mandarin
Course

Teacher:
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Phoon

Basic
Study

jiǎn jiè 简介

Introduction

Mandarin is also interpreted as Pu Tong Hua or Hua Yu. It is the national language of Guoyu of China. Mandarin is spoken in countries such as China (Da Lu, Taiwan), Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Myanmar and other places with a Chinese population. However, Chinese is the most widely used language in the world of speakers, 14% of the world's population speaks the language, and 92% of Chinese speakers are descendants of Chinese negomibang. In China in recent times has caused Chinese to become the fastest growing language in the world.

The rapid development of the Mandarin language can now be likened to the development of the English language in the early 19th century. Even so, the main reason for the rapid development of English at that time was colonialism as in India and Nigeria, while the main reason for the development of Mandarin today is its economic value.

The ability to speak Mandarin can increase one's competitiveness in the world market, especially the market in China which has a population of more than 1.3 billion. Furthermore, its regional countries such as Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia also use Mandarin widely. Starting from that, countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom have restructured their respective curricula to include the subject of Mandarin as a foreign language in their curriculum.

Mandarin serves as the official spoken language of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Taiwan and Singapore. This language is one of the official languages used in the United Nations forum.

The word mandarin can refer to two different concepts either all Mandarin dialects or Baku Mandarin based on the Beijing dialect. Baku Mandarin is the official spoken language of the People's Republic of China, Taiwan and Singapore.

Mandarin is the main and most common language of all Chinese dialects. Chinese dialects are formed by a strong Regional identity. There are many groups of Chinese dialects in Malaysia, among them are:

- Mandarin
- ☐ Cantonese
- ☐ Hakka
- ☐ Teow Chew
- ☐ Hokchiu
- ☐ Gutian
- ☐ Hokkien
- ☐ Hainam and etc....

Today, Hanyu is one of the most widely used languages on earth. The development of this language encouraged many people to learn Mandarin and in turn led to the development of research in this field. In conclusion, research exploration in the field of teaching and learning of Hanyu as a second language is necessary to be carried out to meet the needs of the times and also not outdated.

Mandarin Course-Level 1

Preparation before learning Mandarin consists of a high dedication to learning a language that belongs to this challenging category, has short -term or long -term goals, and the latter has a purpose.

Dedication

You must have a high spirit of dedication to go through the process of learning Mandarin to get maximum learning outcomes.

Target

Set a target for yourself before learning Mandarin. For example, a short-term target where you can master 1000 Mandarin words in three months. Next, after the target is reached, then you must add the target by learning grammar to reach the Long Term target, which is mastery of grammar, writing and speaking.

The Purpose

The purpose of learning Mandarin is to increase the enthusiasm in mastering this language. Goals planted in the desire can create a high spirit in the learning process, where you have the direction of the goal to the possibility of mastering Mandarin easily and quickly.

hàn zì de yóu lái

汉字的由来

The Origin of Chinese Writing

印刷体	甲骨文	金文	小篆	隶书	楷书	草书	行书
虎							
象							
鹿							
鸟							



hàn yǔ pīn yīn

1.1 汉语拼音

Phonetic Spelling

1) Hanyu Pinyin is a phonetic or a set of Mandarin pronunciation systems.

“Hànyǔ” means Chinese language, “Pīn” means spell, while “yīn” means sound. “Pinyin” is also known as the Chinese phonetic letter scheme.

2) The way of pronunciation or pronunciation in Mandarin is very important because it is the foundation for mastering Mandarin.

3) Hanyu Pinyin uses roman letters to represent pronunciation sounds in standard Mandarin.

4) Therefore, someone who wants to learn Mandarin must learn Hanyu Pinyin first because the way these letters represent the sounds of standard Mandarin is different than other languages in the roman alphabet.

5) Each syllable in Mandarin consists of 3 elements, namely:

a) Initial phoneme (shēng mǔ)

b) Final phoneme (yùn mǔ)

1.2 声母

Initial Phoneme

(shēng mǔ) The initial phoneme is a consonant at the beginning of a syllable. Mandarin has 21 initial phonemes. The pronunciation of vowels and initial phonemes is as follows:

How to Pronounce Vowels		Initial Phoneme Pronunciation			
1	The sound of the lips	b	p	m	f
2	The sound of the tip of the tongue	d	t	n	l
3	The sound of the base of the tongue	g	k	h	
4	The voice of the body of the tongue	j	q	x	
5	The sound of the tongue in the throat to the palate of the mouth	zh	ch	sh	r
6	The sound of the tongue on the inner front teeth	z	c	s	

Examples of pronunciation of the first 24 phonemes:

Simple Initial	
Letters	How to pronounce (simplified)
b	Police (po) - Without expelling air
p	Post (pho) - There is wind expelled from the mouth
m	<u>M</u> orning (mo)
f	<u>F</u> ocus (fo)
d	<u>T</u> hermo (the)
t	<u>T</u> hank (th'e) - There is wind coming out from the mouth
n	<u>N</u> urse (ne)
l	<u>L</u> ow (le)
g	<u>G</u> o (ge) - without wind coming out from the mouth
k	<u>O</u> k (kh'e) - There is wind coming out from the mouth
h	<u>H</u> ollow (he)
Palatal Initial	
j	Jojo (ji)
q	<u>ch</u> ill (chi) - There is wind coming out from the mouth
x	<u>xi</u> (si)
Retroflex Initial	
zh	(zhi) - Tongue to palate, jaw forward
ch	(chi) - Tongue to palate, jaw forward
sh	(shi) - Tongue to palate, jaw forward
r	<u>R</u> aw(rr)
Sibilant Initial	
z	(zii)
c	(ce)
s	(sii)
y	<u>y</u> ear (yi)
w	(wu)

1.3 韵母

Vowels

(yùn mǔ) A final phoneme is a vowel located after the initial phoneme in a syllable. Vowels in pinyin also have single vowels, compound vowels, nasal vowels and humming/nasal vowels:

- Single Vowels - a, e, i, o, u, ü
- Vokal Majmuk - ai, ao, ei, ia, ie, iao, iu, ou, ua, uo, uai, ui, üe
- Sengau vowels - an, ang, en, eng, in, ing, ian, iang, iong, ong, uan, uang, un, ueng, ün, üan
- Vowel Loop - er

The vowel is located behind the initial phoneme in a Mandarin syllable:

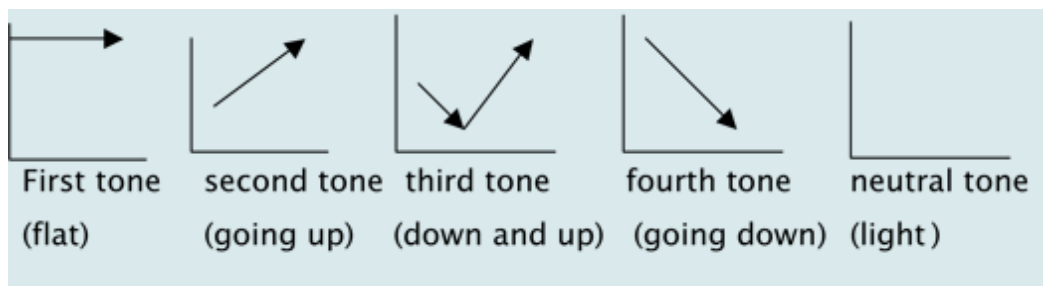
a	e	i	o	u
a	e	i	o	u
ai	ei	ia	ou	ua
ao	en	ie		uai
		ian		uo
an		in		ui
ang	eng	ing	ong	uan
		iang		uang
		iong		ue
		iu		un
		iao		ueng

1.4 声调

Tone

shēng diào

i. Tone is the slenderness of a sound to distinguish each syllable. There are 4 voice tones and one neutral tone in Mandarin that distinguish different syllables. Here is an explanation of the differences between the tones:



ii. The tone of voice in Mandarin has the function of distinguishing the meaning of each syllable. Each syllable in Mandarin has the same pronunciation, but there are differences in tone, so the meaning contained in the syllables is different.

Each sign of a different tone of voice will carry a different meaning.

Example:

mā	má	mǎ	mà
妈	麻	马	骂
mother	numb	horse	scold

iii. Apart from the 4 main tones, there are also neutral tones (called low and short tones). Neutral tones have no tone marks.

Examples of vocabulary with a neutral tone:

a. 妈妈 mā ma

b. 爸爸 bà ba

c. 哥哥 gē ge

iv. Tone Marks

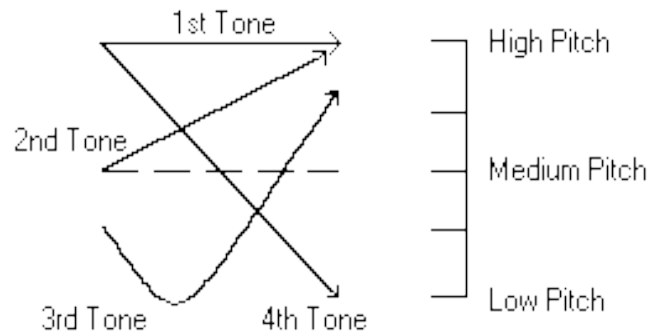
The tone mark should be placed above the Main Vowel:

a, e, i, o, u

Read and memorize :

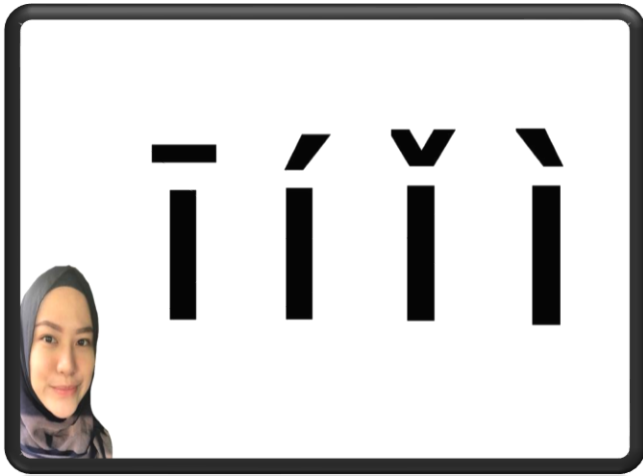
- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| (1) 有 a 不放过；
yǒu a bú fàng guò | - | If there is an 'a', don't let go |
| (2) 没 a 找 o、e；
méi a zhǎo o、e | - | No 'a' find 'o', 'e' |
| (3) i、u 并列标在后；
i、u bìng liè biāo zài hòu | - | 'i', 'u' are marked at the end |
| (4) 单个韵母不必说
dān gè yùn mǔ bú bì shuō | - | A single vowel no need to say |
| (5) j q x 小淘气，
xiǎo táo qì | - | 'J', 'q', 'x' is little |
| (6) 见了ü眼就挖去。
jiàn le yǎn jiù wā qù | - | saw 'ü' and throw the eyes. |

b . How to cast a voice according to the tone sign:



- 1st Tone: A high and level tone marking corresponds to a flat, yet high pitch sound. It is spoken at the top of your vocal range.
- / 2nd Tone: A rising tone begins at the middle of your voice and rises quickly to the top of your vocal range.
- ∨ 3rd Tone: A falling-then-rising tone begins at the middle of your voice, dips down to the bottom of your vocal range and then rises at the end.
- \ 4th Tone: A falling tone begins at the top of your vocal range and ends at its bottom in a forceful or scolding manner.

c. Read:



zì wǒ jiè shào

1.5 自我介绍

Self-Introduce

你好 (nǐ hǎo) - Hi

我 (wǒ) - I

你 (nǐ) - You

我的 (wǒ de) - mine

你的 (nǐ de) - yours

是 (shì) - is

名字 (míng zì) - name

今年 (jīn nián) - this year

年龄 (nián líng) - umur

住在 (zhù zài) - stay in

我的名字是 (wǒ de míng zì shì) - my name is

Note :

j i ā tíng chéng yuán

1.6 家庭成员

Family Members

- a. 爸爸 **bà ba** Dad
- b. 妈妈 **mā ma** Mom
- c. 哥哥 **gē ge** older brother
- d. 弟弟 **dì di** younger brother
- e. 姐姐 **jiě jie** older sister
- f. 妹妹 **mèi mei** younger sister
- g. 爷爷 **yé ye** grandpa (father's father)
- h. 奶奶 **nǎi nai** grandma (father's mother)
- i. 外公 **wài gōng** grandpa (mother's father)
- j. 舅舅 **jiù jiu** uncle (mother's brother)
- k. 舅妈 **jiù mā** aunt (wife of mother's brother)
- l. 叔叔 **shū shu** uncle (father's younger brother)
- m. 婶婶 **shěn shen** aunt (wife of father's younger brother)

shù mù

1.7 数目

Numbers

0 (零 líng)

1 (一 yī)

2 (二 èr)

3 (三 sān)

4 (四 sì)

5 (五 wǔ)

6 (六 liù)

7 (七 qī)

8 (八 bā)

9 (九 jiǔ)

10 (十 shí)

20 (二十 èr shí)

30 (三十 sān shí)

40 (四十 sì shí)

50 (五十 wǔ shí)

60 (六十 liù shí)

70 (七十 qī shí)

80 (八十 bā shí)

90 (九十 jiǔ shí)

100 (一百 yì bǎi)

1000 (一千 yì qiān)

10000 (一万 yí wàn)

nián hé yuè
1.8 年和月
Years And Months

English	Mandarin	Pinyin
This Year	今年	jīn nián
Last Year	去年	qù nián
Next Year	明年	míng nián
One Year	一年	Yī nián
Two Years	两年	liǎngnián
In 1995	一九九五年	yī jiǔ jiǔ wǔ nián
In 2019	二零一九年	èr líng yī jiǔ nián
This Month	这个月	zhè gè yuè
Last Month	上个月	shàng gè yuè
Next Month	下个月	xià gè yuè
One Month	一个月	yī gè yuè
Two Months	两个月	liǎng gè yuè

写一写 xiě yì xiě – Write :

	月 yuè – Months
January	一月 =
February	二月 =
Mac	三月 =
April	四月 =
May	五月 =
June	六月 =
July	七月 =
August	八月 =
September	九月 =
October	十月 =
November	十一月 =
Desember	十二月 =

tiān hé xīng qī

1.9 天和星期

Days dan Weeks

Days	星期 xīng qī
Monday	星期一 xīng qī yī
Tuesday	星期二 xīng qī èr
Wednesday	星期三 xīng qī sān
Thursday	星期四 xīng qī sì
Friday	星期五 xīng qī wǔ
Saturday	星期六 xīng qī liù
Sunday	星期天/星期日 xīng qī tiān/xīng qī rì

Congratulations!

-You are completed for the course-