

Rules of Pinyin (拼音规则)

1. The Retroflex Final “儿化音 (ér huà yīn)” :

- “儿 (ér)” can be combined with a syllable before it, forming a retroflex syllable
- written as “character + 儿”, spelt “syllable + r” in *pinyin*
- sometimes it can be omitted



xiǎoháir
小孩儿



xiǎo niǎor
小鸟儿



fànguǎnr
饭馆儿



xiāngshuǐr
香水儿

Rules of Pinyin (拼音规则)

2. Pronunciation of Neutral-Tone Syllable “轻声 (qīng shēng)” :

- pronounce in a weak tone
- be indicated by absence of a tone mark



- 爸爸 bà ba
- 妈妈 mā ma
- 哥哥 gē ge
- 弟弟 dì di
- 妹妹 mèi mei

Practice (练习)

| | |
|----------|---------|
| zài nǎr | qù wánr |
| 在哪儿 | 去玩儿 |
| zhèr | nàr |
| 这儿 | 那儿 |
| yì diǎnr | yí xiàr |
| 一点儿 | 一下儿 |

| | |
|---------|--------|
| xiǎo de | dà de |
| 小的 | 大的 |
| hǎo ma | nǐ ne |
| 好吗 | 你呢 |
| chī le | zǒu ba |
| 吃了 | 走吧 |

Characters (汉字)

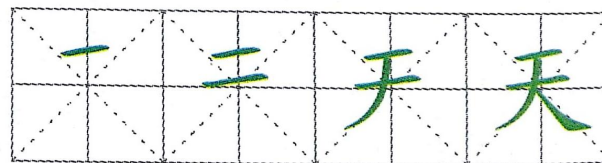
Chinese Radicals:

- “女” (called ^{nǚ zì páng} 女字旁)
- “饣” (called ^{shí zì páng} 食字旁)

| 偏旁 Radical | 解释 Explanation | 例字 Example Characters |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 女 | the radical “女” is related to women | 姐 jiě elder sister 妈 mā mother |
| 饣 | the radical “饣” is related to food | 饭 fàn meal 饮 yǐn to drink |

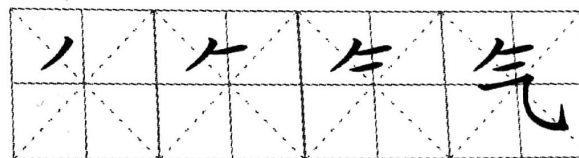
Single-Component Characters (独体字)

人 → 亻 → 夭 → 天^{tiān}



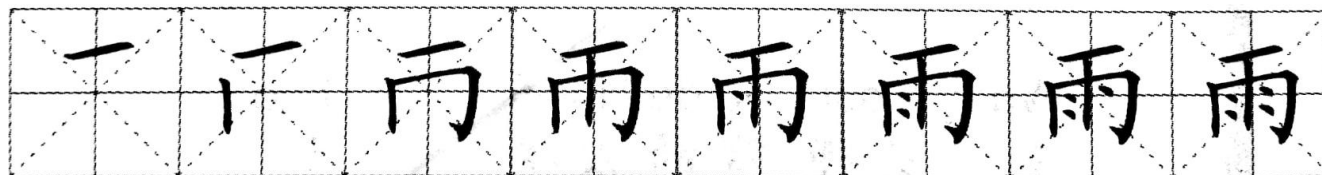
sky

三 → 气 → 气 → 气^{qì}



air

雨 → 雨 → 雨 → 雨^{yǔ}



rain