The basic unit of the Chinese language is the zi (字), i.e. a Chinese word. Each zi has a written form (called a character, made up of strokes), a sound (made up of consonant and vowel) and a meaning (or multiple meanings). When we speak or write Chinese, we string zi together to form terms, phrases and sentences.

In Putonghua (the spoken form of Modern Standard Chinese) each zi is pronounced in one of four tones:

1st tone: 1 = diacritical mark — pitch: 5 to 5, highest prolonged
2nd tone: 2 = diacritical mark / pitch: 3 to 5, middle to high
3rd tone: 3 = diacritical mark U pitch: 2 to 1 to 4, low to lowest to high
4th tone: 4 = diacritical mark \ pitch: 5 to 1, highest to lowest

To pronounce each zi below, follow its pinyin and the given tone number. Light-sound words, which have no definite pitch, carry no diacritical mark and are marked by 0.

This week: Words about the Manchurian people

獵 (radical 犭 = 狗 gou3, dog/hound) means hunt. 漁 (radical 氵 = 水 shui3, water) means fish/acquire. 滿人 (Man3 ren2 = Man-people/race = the Manchus/Manchurians) in 东北 (dong1 bei3 = east-north = NE China) lived by 漁獵 (yü2 lie4 = fishing-and-hunting) on rivers e.g. Ussuri River, in mountains e.g. Greater and Lesser Khinghan Ranges.


獵艷 (lie4 yan4 = hunt-for-beautiful-women), 漁色 (yü2 se1 = acquire/fish-for-women-with-good-looks) is what womanizers do.

by Diana Yue