

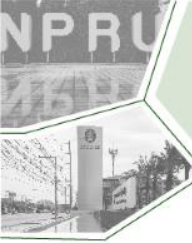
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NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences
College





Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

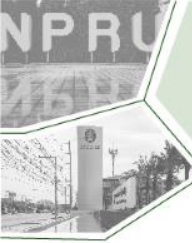
Course code: 1571600

Course name: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน

Chinese Pronunciation
汉语语音

Teacher: Aj. Shen ye 申烨





第四课课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 4

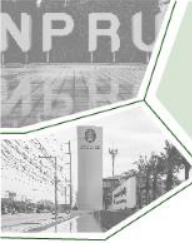
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- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**
 - **four tones in Mandarin Chinese**
- **Part 2: Text 3—— 18 words, 6 expression.**
 - **It's just for listen and read Chinese, and can speak Chinese for ask and answer a way simple.**

After learning this Unit, we can recognize 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese, can speak with Chinese people at the first time for ask and answer a way as simple sentences.



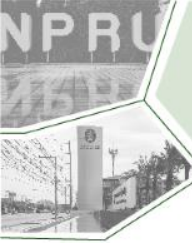


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NOW
LET'S BEGINNING STUDY
THE UNIT FOUR.





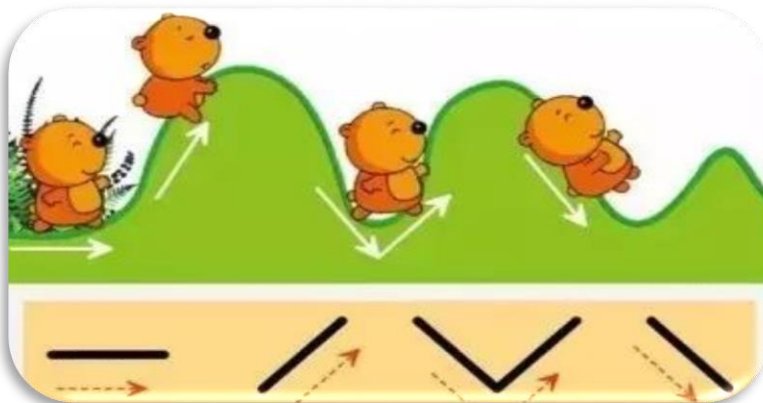
Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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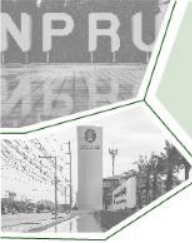


Tones 声调:
4 tones 四声调



ā	á	ǎ	à
ō	ó	ǒ	ò





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

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Tones 声调:

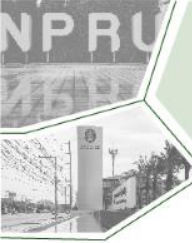
- 汉语的声调有区别意义的作用。

Chinese tones can distinguish the different meaning of same initials and finals.



妈妈种麻，
我去放马，
马吃了麻，
妈妈骂马。





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

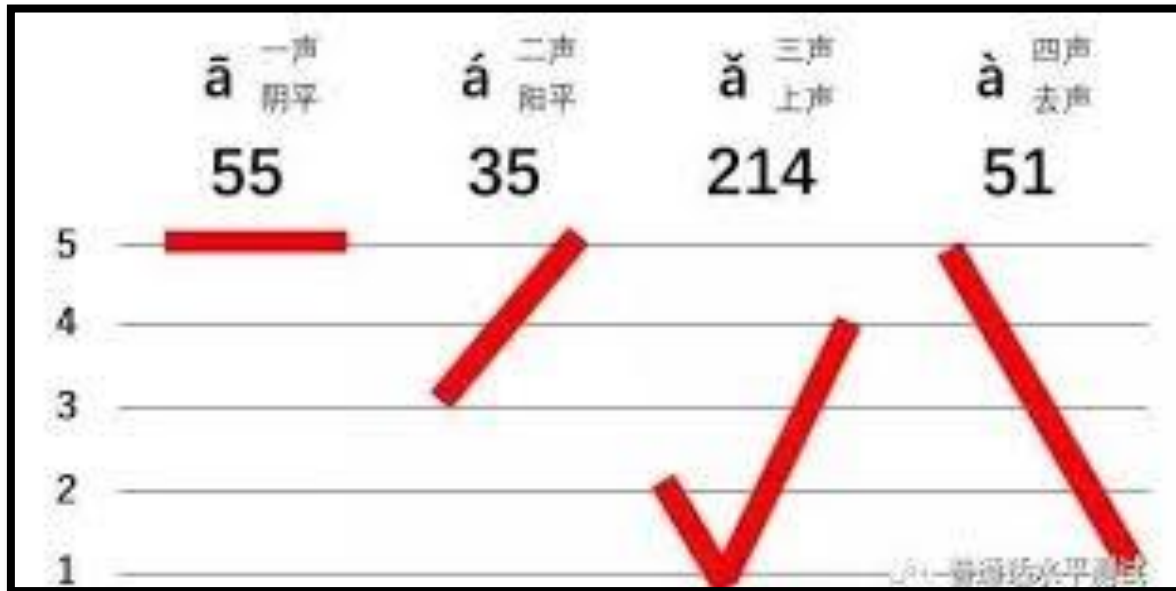
第一部分：汉语语音

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Tones 声调:

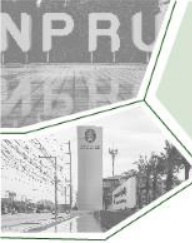
- 调值 Tone value:



Tones 声调:

普通话声调标记示例表

调 类	阴 平 (第一声)	阳 平 (第二声)	上 声 (第三声)	去 声 (第四声)
调 值	ˊ 55	ˊ 35	ˇ 214	ˋ 51
调 型	高平调	中升调	降升调	全降调
例 字	千	锤	百	炼
调号标法	qiān	chuí	bǎi	liàn
调值标法	[tɕiɛn ˊ] 或[tɕiɛn ⁵⁵]	[tɕʰuei ˊ] [tɕʰuei ³⁵]	[pai ˋ] [pai ²¹⁴]	[liɛn ˋ] [liɛn ⁵¹]
调类标法	[_ˊ tɕiɛn] 千	[_ˊ tɕʰuei] 锤	[_ˋ pai] 百	[_ˋ liɛn] 炼



语音练习

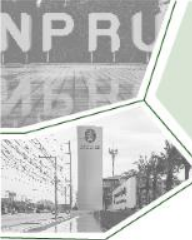
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biāo diào gē
标 调 歌

yǒu a zài bǎ mào dài
有 a 在, 把 帽 戴,
a yào bú zài o e dài
a 要 不 在 o、e 戴,
yào shì i u yì qǐ lái
要 是 i、u 一 起 来,
shuí zài hòu miàn gěi shuí dài
谁 在 后 面 给 谁 戴。



语音练习

Exercise of Pronunciation:

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xiǎoliáng gǎn zhe yì qún yáng
小良赶着一群羊

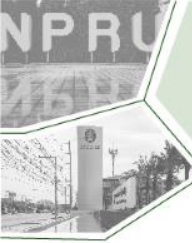
xiǎoliáng gǎn zhe yì qún yáng
小良赶着一群羊，
zǒu dào shān shàng yù dào láng
走到山上遇到狼，
láng yào chī yáng yáng duǒ láng
狼要吃羊羊躲狼，
xiǎoliáng jiù yáng dǎ pǎo láng
小良救羊打跑狼。



四是四
sì shì sì
十是十
shí shì shí
十四是十四
shí sì shì shí sì
四十是四十
sì shí shì sì shí

四十四只石狮子是死的
sì shí sì zhī shí shī zǐ shì sǐ de





Part 2: Text 3

Where is the station?

第二部分：课文三 车站在哪儿？

Now let's beginning study the Text three.





1 New Words 生词 :

1	请	qǐng	please
2	问	wèn	to ask
3	去	qù	to go
4	火车站	huǒchēzhàn	railway station
5	坐	zuò	to take (a bus)
6	汽车	qìchē	bus
7	电车	diànchē	trolleybus
8	车站	chēzhàn	(bus) station
9	往	wǎng	to





1 New Words 生词 :

10	前	qián	ahead
11	走	zǒu	to get
12	路口	lùkǒu	crossing
13	右	yòu	right
14	拐	guǎi	to turn
15	就	jiù	exactly
16	那儿	nàr	there
17	谢	xiè	to thank
18	不	bù	not



谢谢!!
thanks!!



2 Conversation 课文对话



- 马克：请问，去火车站坐几路车？
- Mǎkè: Qǐng wèn, qù huǒchē zhàn zuò jǐ lù chē?
- Mark: Excuse me, which bus do I take to the railway station?
- 李丽：1路汽车，5路电车都行。
- Lǐlì: Yī lù qìchē, wǔ lù diànchē dōu xíng.
- LiLi: No. 1 bus and No. 5 trams are all right.
- 马克：车站在哪儿？
- Mǎkè: Chē zhàn zài nǎr?
- Mark: Where is the station?
- 李丽：往前走，到第一个路口，往右拐就是。
- Lǐlì: Wǎng qián zǒu, dào dì yī gè lùkǒu, wǎng yòu guǎi jiù shì.
- LiLi: Go ahead and turn right at the first intersection.





Part 2

2 Conversation 课文对话

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- 马克：一路、五路都在那儿吗？
- Mǎkè: Yī lù, wǔ lù dōu zài nàr ma?
- Mark: Are bus No.1 and No.5 at there?
- 李丽：都在那儿。
- Lǐlì: Dōu zài nàr.
- LiLi: They're all there.
- 马克：谢谢。
- Mǎkè: Xiè xiè.
- Mark: Thank you.
- 李丽：不谢。
- Lǐlì: Bú xiè.
- LiLi: You're welcome.





Part 2

2 Conversation 课文对话

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• (1). 马克：请问，去火车站坐几路车？

• Mǎkè: Qǐng wèn, qù huǒchē zhàn zuò jǐ lù chē?

• 李丽：1路汽车，5路电车都行。

• Lǐlì: Yī lù qìchē, wǔ lù diànchē dōu xíng.

• “请问” is means Excuse me, it is used to show the meaning of respect when you will ask other people.

• 去 + some place + 坐几路车？

• When you will ask somebody the way to some place by bus, you can use this sentence.

• For example: 去学校坐几路车？ 去医院坐几路车？

• “路” is not means road, means the No. of bus here.

• For example: 1路、84路、737路……

• “都” is used to showing the meaning of all, when the people or the things more than two, and all of them are same situation, we should use “都” as necessary.





Part 2

2 Conversation 课文对话

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- (2). 马克：车站在哪儿？
- Mǎkè: Chē zhàn zài nǎr?
- 李丽：往前走，到第一个路口，往右拐就是。
- Lǐlì: Wǎng qián zǒu, dào dì yī gè lùkǒu, wǎng yòu guǎi jiù shì.
- “车站在哪儿？” is used to show the meaning of asking the way to some place. It means where is a bus station and how to go?
- You can ask the way to anywhere with this sentence “Some place + 在哪儿？”
- “往前走”、“往右拐”……According to these sentences, we could know that “往” is a word to guide a way.\
- For example:
- 往前走Go straight / go ahead
- 往后走Go back
- 往右拐Turn right
- 往左拐Turn left
- “就是” means it's over there, it is used at the end of sentence.





2 Conversation 课文对话



- (3). 马克：一路、五路都在那儿吗？
- Mǎkè: Yī lù, wǔ lù dōu zài nàr ma?
- Mark: Are bus No.1 and No.5 at there?
- 李丽：都在那儿。
- Lǐlì: Dōu zài nàr.
- LiLi: They're all there.



- “都” is used to showing the meaning of all, when the people or the things more than two, and all of them are same situation, we should use “都” as necessary.



2 Conversation 课文对话



- (4). 马克：谢谢。

- Mǎkè: Xiè xiè.

- Mark: Thank you.



- 李丽：不谢。

- Lǐlì: Bú xiè.

- LiLi: You' re welcome.

- “谢谢” means thanks, and we could say “不谢” to answer it.



3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 1) “1路汽车、5路电车” is an example that show us a way to say the numbers in Chinese.
- In Chinese, when we say a number and a Noun, we need use a measure word in the middle of them as:
- Number + Measure + Noun
- For example:
- 9号楼 building 9
- 15号房间 room 15
- But if the number is more than three digits, the following noun can be omitted in oral Chinese, and number one need read as “yāo”
- A: 你住几号房间? Which room do you live?
- B: 103. No. 103





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 2) “往” express move to a direction, means “in the direction of”.
For example:
- 往前wǎng qián frontwards
- 往后wǎng hòu backwards
- 往外wǎng wài outwards
- 往里wǎng lǐ inwards
- 往左wǎng zuǒ leftwards
- 往右wǎng yòu rightwards
- 往上wǎng shàng upwards
- 往下wǎng xià downwards
- 往东wǎng dōng eastwards
- 往西wǎng xī westwards
- 往南wǎng nán southwards
- 往北wǎng běi northwards





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 3) “就” means indicated emphasis, express Emphasizing affirmative mood. For example:
- A: 火车站在哪儿? Where is the railway station?
- B: 这就是。 Here it is.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 4) 请问去火车站坐几路车?
- Excuse me, which bus do I take to the railway station?
- 请问到火车站坐哪路车?
- 请问上火车站坐什么车?
- 请问去火车站怎么走?
- When you want to ask someone about the way to go someplace by bus, you can choose one of these 4 sentences to show your meaning.



3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 5) 车站在哪儿? Where is the bus station?
- 车站在什么地方?
- 哪儿是车站?
- When you want to ask someone about where is someplace, you can choose one of these 3 sentences to show your meaning.



3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 6) 不谢。You' re welcome. / No need say thanks.
- 不用谢。
- 不客气。
- 没事儿。
- when somebody say “谢谢thanks” to you, you can choose one of these 3 sentences to answer.





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- • 1. 请问去火车站坐几路车?
- • 2. 车站在哪儿?
- • 3. 往前走, 到第一个路口往右拐就是。
- • 4. 不用谢。





Part 2

Oral Exercise 口语练习 :c

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- 二、Substitution drills.
- 1. 到火车站坐几路车?
- 2. 请问，去郊外公园怎么走?
- 3. 5路汽车在哪儿?

邮局
广场
飞机场
电脑公司

中国银行
超市
动物园
医院

留学生楼
食堂
厕所
火车站



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 三、Answer the following questions.
- 1. 离学校最近的车站在哪儿? 怎么走?
- Where is the nearest station from school? How can I get there?
- 2. 你去邮局要过马路吗? 要坐车吗?
- Do you need cross the street when you go to the post office? Do you need take a bus?
- 3. 从你的房间到教室怎么走?
- How can I get from your room to the classroom?



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



• 四、Complete the following dialogues with the given words.

• 1. 女: 请问, 去动物园怎么走?

• 男: _____。(往, 拐)

• 女: _____。(谢)

• 男: 不用谢。

• 2. 男: 这是张老师家吗?

• 女: 对, _____。(就是)

• 3. 男: _____?(几路)

• 女: 101电车就行。



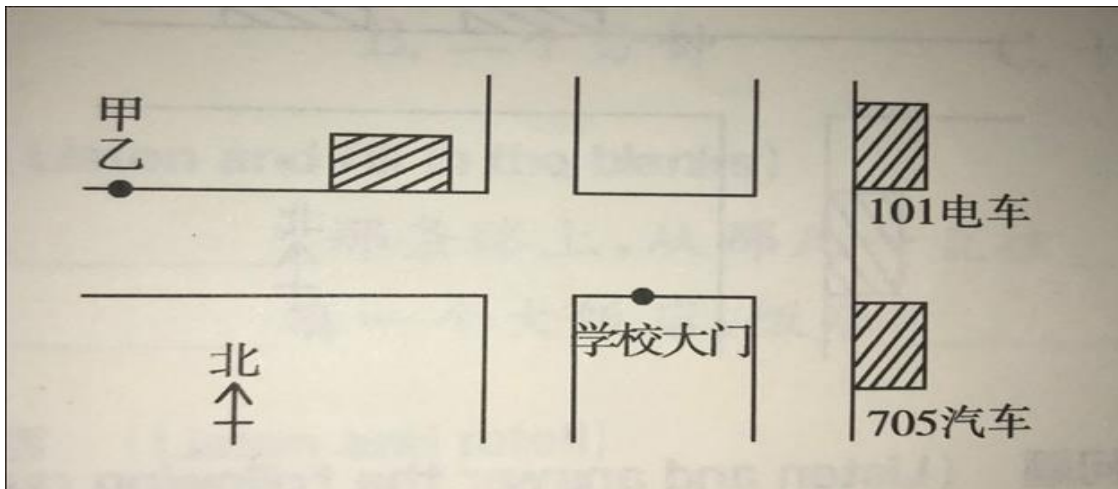


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- 五、Make up a dialogue based on the map.



- 六、Retell the text.





Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 一、Listen and underline the words you heard.
- 1. A. 南边 B. 北边 C. 右边 D. 左边
- 2. A. 对面 B. 东面 C. 前面 D. 后面
- 3. A. 前边 B. 后边 C. 左边 D. 右边
- 4. A. 后边 B. 东边 C. 西边 D. 前边



Go
Go
加油!





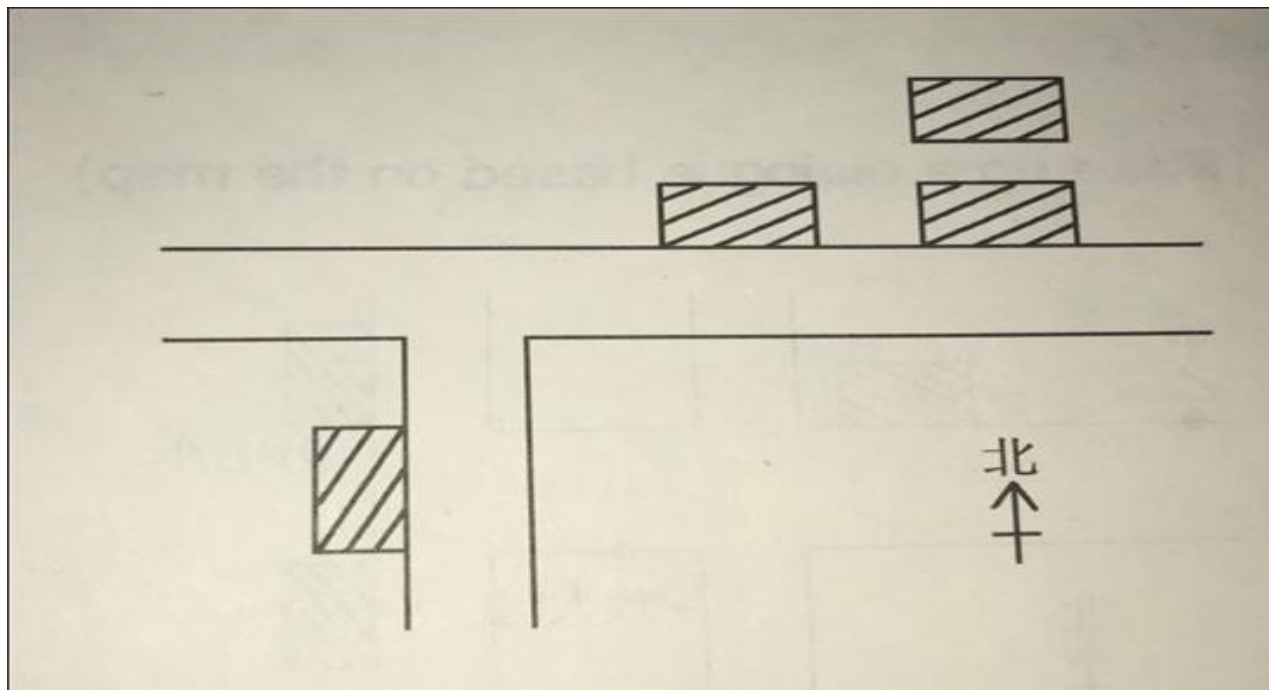
Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 二、Listen and draw the map.





Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 三、Listen and answer the following questions.
 - 1. 大卫的朋友是哪国人?
 - 2. 他住在哪儿?
 - 3. 去他家要坐车吗?
 - 4. 去他家怎么走?
- 四、True or false based on the following statements you listened.
 - 1. 去汽车站从这儿一直往前走。 ()
 - 2. 从这儿一直往西走就是火车站。 ()
 - 3. 第四个路口往南拐。 ()
 - 4. 去他家怎么走? ()





Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 五、Listen and choose the right answers.

• 1. 年轻人想去 _____。

• A. 动物园

B. 火车站

C. 商店

• 2. 往前走，马路_____就是。

• A. 左边

B. 西边

C. 右边

• 3. 动物园 _____。

• A. 不太远

B. 很远

C. 有点儿远

• 4. 去动物园走_____就行。

• A. 五分钟

B. 二十分钟

C. 十分钟





- 六、Listen and fill in the blanks.
- 图书馆在_____那条路上，从那儿一直往_____走，过了_____，路 _____有一个大饭店，饭店 _____就是。

- 七、Listen and retell.



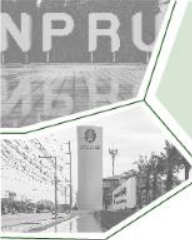


总结 Summary

- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about 4 tones in Mandarin Chinese. And according the text learning got some words and expression sentence, exercise listening and reading. Then can speak with Chinese people and introduce at the first time for ask and answer a way as simple sentences.



谢谢



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谢谢 再见

THANK YOU

GOODBYE

