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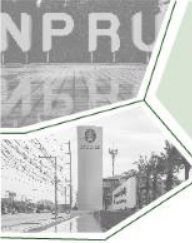
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Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences
College

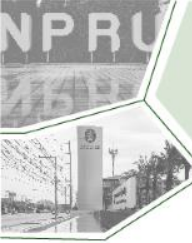




Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

Course code: 1571600
Course name: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน
Chinese Pronunciation
汉语语音
Teacher: Aj. Shen ye 申烨





第五课课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 5

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- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

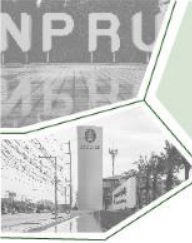
- **the light tone of Mandarin Chinese**

- **Part 2: Text 4—— 15 words, 5 expression.**

- **It's just for listen and read Chinese, and can speak Chinese for buying something simple.**

After learning this Unit, we can recognize the light tone of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to buy something as simple sentences.



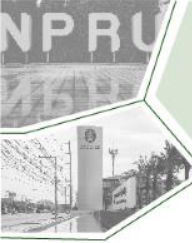


NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

THE UNIT FIVE.





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音



划重点

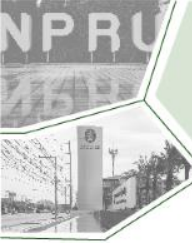
The Light Tone 轻声:

1. 什么是轻声?

What is the light tone of Chinese?

- 不是第五个声调 Not the fifth tone
- 特殊音变 Special sound changes
- 在一定条件下读得又短又轻的调子 A short and light tones under certain conditions
- 大多数是第二个字都轻声 usually , the second word read as the light tone.





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation 第一部分：汉语语音



划重点



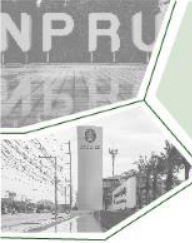
The Light Tone 轻声:

2. 轻声词

The words of the light tone.

- The particle words 助词 “的地得着了过” , and the modal words 语气词 “吧嘛呢啊” , eg: 他呢、好啊
- 单纯叠音或合成重叠的后一音节 Some words like : 妈妈、弟弟、看看
- Some suffix words or express community 后缀或表示群体, 桌子、椅子、我们、你们
- Word for position 表示方位, 脸上、外面、包里





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation 第一部分：汉语语音



划重点



The Light Tone 轻声:

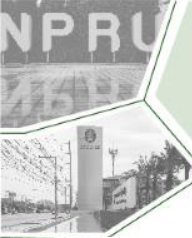
3. 轻声的作用。

The function of the light tone in Chinese.

Some of them can separate the different meaning of the same character, some of them can separate the different nature of words 有的可以区别意义，有的可以区别词性

东西	dōng xī	east and west	noun.
东西	dōng xi	something	noun.
大意	dà yì	main idea	noun.
大意	dà yi	uncareful	adjective





语音练习

Exercise of Pronunciation:



轻声词语音练习表

第一声 + 轻声

桌子 多少 多么 清楚 刀子 屋子 高的 黑的 说了 听了 先生

第二声 + 轻声

凉快 咱们 麻烦 名字 勺子 盒子 红的 男的 白的 裙子 学生

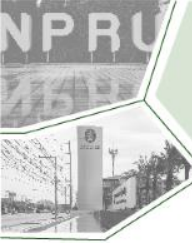
第三声 + 轻声

懂吗 冷吗 怎么 暖和 椅子 老了 女的 本子 饺子 走了 我的

第四声 + 轻声

为了 痛快 大夫 态度 柜子 筷子 月亮 热闹 绿的 看了 弟弟





Part 2: Text 4
In the store
第二部分：课文四 在商店

Now let's beginning study the Text Four.



1 New Words 生词 :



1	那	nà	that
2	个	gè	measure word
3	多少	duōshǎo	how much; how many
4	钱	qián	money
5	种	zhǒng	kind
6	矿泉水	kuàng quán shuǐ	mineral water
7	元	yuán	the monetary unit in China
8	瓶	píng	bottle

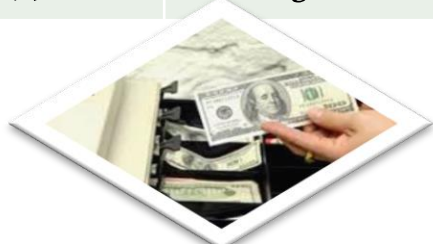




1 New Words 生词 :



9	买	mǎi	to buy
10	块	kuài	yuan
11	找	zhǎo	to change
12	一下儿	yī xiàr	one time; once
13	正好	zhèng hǎo	just right
14	收	shōu	to take
15	再见	zài jiàn	good-bye





- 玛丽：请问，那个多少钱？
- Mǎlì: Qǐng wèn, nà gè duō shǎoqián?
- Mary: Excuse me, how much that is?
- 售货员：是这个吗？这种矿泉水两元一瓶。



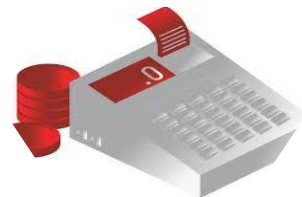
- Shòu huò yuán: Shì zhègè ma? Zhè zhǒng kuàngquánshuǐ liǎng yuán yì píng.
- Seller: Is this one? This mineral water is two yuan for one bottle.
- 玛丽：我买两瓶。Mǎlì: Wǒ mǎi liǎng píng.
- Mary: I'll buy two bottles.
- 售货员：好，一共四块。
- Shòu huò yuán: Hǎo, yīgòng sì kuài.
- Seller: Okay, total is four yuan.



2 Conversation 课文对话



- 玛丽：给你钱。Mǎlì: Gěi nǐ qián.
- **Mary: Here's the money.**
- 售货员：你这是十块，找你六块。请数一下儿。
- Shòu huò yuán: Nǐ zhè shì shí kuài, zhǎo nǐ liù kuài. Qǐng shù yī xiàr.
- **Seller: Ten yuan of you, and change you six yuan. Count it, please.**
- 玛丽：好，正好。Mǎlì: Hǎo, zhèng hǎo.
- **Mary: OK, just right.**
- 售货员：请收好。再见！
- Shòu huò yuán: Qǐng shōu hǎo, zài jiàn!
- **Seller: Please take it away. Good bye!**
- 玛丽：再见！Mǎlì: Zài jiàn!
- **Mary: Good bye!**





• (1). 玛丽：请问，那个多少钱？

• Mǎlì: Qǐng wèn, nà gè duō shǎoqián?

• 售货员：是这个吗？这种矿泉水两元一瓶。

• Shòu huò yuán: Shì zhègè ma? Zhè zhǒng kuàngquánshuǐ liǎng yuán yì píng.

• “请问，那个多少钱？” is means how much it is, it is used to ask price as respect.

• “是这个吗？” meaning is this one?

• “这种矿泉水两元一瓶。” This sentence is used to show the price by sellers.

• Noun. + Number + 元 + Measure word.

• 水 两 元 一瓶。

• 橘子 五 元 一斤。

• 面包 三 元 一个。





2 Conversation 课文对话



• (2).

• 玛丽：我买两瓶。

• Mǎlì: Wǒ mǎi liǎng píng.

• Mary: I'll buy two bottles.



• 售货员：好，一共四块。

• Shòu huò yuán: Hǎo, yīgòng sì kuài.

• Seller: Okay, total is four yuan.



• “一共” is means total.





• (3). 玛丽：给你钱。

• Mǎlì: Gěi nǐ qián.

• Mary: Here's the money.



• 售货员：你这是十块，找你六块。请数一下儿。

• Shòu huò yuán: Nǐ zhè shì shí kuài, zhǎo nǐ liù kuài. Qǐng shù yī xiàr.

• Seller: Ten yuan of you, and change you six yuan. Count it, please.

• “给你钱” is means here you are, give you the money.

• “你这是十块，找你六块”

• 你这是 + Number + 元/块， 找你 + Number2 + 元/块。

• This sentence is suitable for sellers, show the meaning that I get your money of...yuan, and I need change you ... yuan.



- (4). 玛丽：好，正好。
- Mǎlì: Hǎo, zhèng hǎo.
- Mary: OK, just right.
- 售货员：请收好。再见！
- Shòu huò yuán: Qǐng shōu hǎo, zài jiàn!
- Seller: Please take it away. Good bye!
- 玛丽：再见！
- Mǎlì: Zài jiàn!
- Mary: Good bye!
- “正好” is means just enough.
- “请收好” is means “please take it away”, actually, this sentence is used to show the meaning of take care of customs in respect.
- “再见” is means good bye, and just need say the same sentence to answer it.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- 1) “种” is a measure word, means a kind of, category. For example:
- 一种, 两种…… a kind of , two kinds of
- 你要哪种面包? What kind of bread do you want?

• 2) “两” same as “二”, means two, but “两” is followed by a measure word. “二” is used in counting. For example:

- 两个人 two persons
- 两本书 two books
- 两双鞋 two pairs of shoes
- 第二 second
- 二月 February
- 二年级 second grade

划重点



3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



划重点



- 5) 那个多少钱? How much that is?
- 那个怎么卖?
- 那多少钱?
- 那一个多少钱?

• So when you want to ask sellers about the price of something, you can choose one of these 4 sentences to show your meaning.



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- 1. 请问，那个多少钱？
- 2. 是这个吗？
- 3. 我买两瓶。
- 4. 给你钱。





Part 2

Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

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- 二、Substitution drills.
- 1. 那个多少钱?
- 2. 请数一下儿。

面包
报纸
可乐
那本书

看
写
说
介绍



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 三、 Answer the following questions.
- 1. 在中国，你买过什么东西？多少钱？
What have you bought in China? How much?
- 2. 一瓶可乐五元钱，三瓶一共多少钱？
A bottle of Coke five yuan and how much are three bottles altogether?
- 3. 二十块钱买三瓶可乐，该找多少钱？
Twenty yuan for three bottles of Coke, how much should pay back?
- 4. 这是十元钱，其中有一张五元的，最多还能有几张两元的？
This is ten yuan. One of them is five yuan. How many more two yuan at most?

Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



• 五、Make up sentences with the following words.

• 1. 多少 一斤 香蕉 钱

• _____?

• 2. 二十二 找 元 你

• _____。

• 3. 你 收 请 好

• _____。

• 4. 你 点 请 点

• _____。



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 六、Discussion.
- 你在中国买过什么？说一说你买东西的经过。
- What did you buy in China? Tell me about your shopping experience.





• 一、Listen and answer the following questions quickly.

- 1. 小的可乐多少钱一瓶?
- 2. 买东西花了多少钱?
- 3. 问1: 他们在什么地方说话?
问2: 男的买了什么? 一共多少钱?
- 4. 问1: 说话人买了几个西瓜?
问2: 一共花了多少钱?
问3: 买的苹果和橘子一共多少斤?



fighting~





• 二、 Listen and choose the right sentences.

- 1. A. 小王去卖笔和笔记本 ()
- B. 小王买了一个笔记本
- C. 小王买了笔记本和圆珠笔
- D. 小王买了笔记本和铅笔
- 2. A. 他买了面包 ()
- B. 他买了一瓶矿泉水
- C. 他买了三瓶矿泉水
- D. 他花了三块八毛钱



fighting~





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 三、 True or false based on the following statements you listened.
- 1. 玛丽买了两瓶可乐，没买酸奶。 ()
- 2. 玛丽在商店里买东西。 ()
- 3. 售货员找了玛丽两元钱。 ()
- 4. 玛丽一共买了四瓶。 ()



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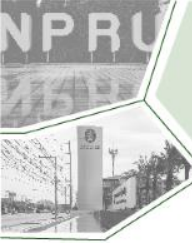


总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about the light tone of Mandarin Chinese. And according the text learning got some words and expression sentence, exercise listening and reading. Then can speak with Chinese people to buy something as simple sentences.





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谢谢 再见
THANK YOU
GOODBYE



