



NPRU

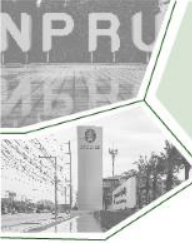
มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences
College

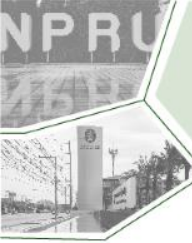




Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

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





第八课 课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 8

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

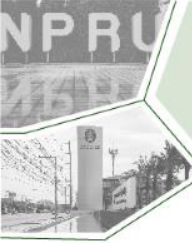
- **Pinyin Spelling rules of Mandarin Chinese**

- **Part 2: Text 4—— 16 words, 6 expression.**

- **It's just for listen and read Chinese, and can speak Chinese to talk about time simple.**

After learning this Unit, we can recognize Pinyin Spelling rules of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to talk about time as simple sentences.



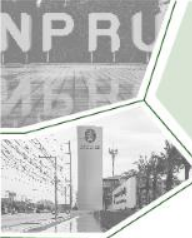


NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

THE UNIT EIGHT.





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



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w的使用 Use of y, w

1) 零声母 i Zero initial i:

后面有元音, i改为y There is a vowel at the back,
i is changed to y:

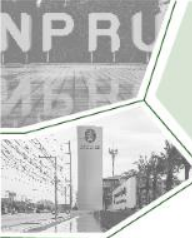
ia → ya ie → ye iao → yao iou → you

ian → yan iang → yang iong → yong

后面没有元音, 在i前面加y There are no vowels behind,
add y in front of i:

i → yi in → yin ing → ying





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w的使用 Use of y, w

2) 零声母 u Zero initial u:

后面有元音, u改为w There is a vowel at the back,
u is changed to w:

ua → wa

uo → wo

uai → wai

uang → wang

uei → wei

uan → wan

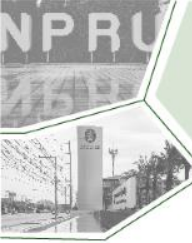
uen → wen

ueng → weng

后面没有元音, 在u前面加w There are no vowels behind,
add w in front of u:

u → wu





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



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

1. y, w的使用 Use of y, w

2) 零声母 ü Zero initial ü:

无论ü后面有无元音，都要在ü前加y， 并去掉ü的两点

No matter whether there is a vowel after ü, add y in front of ü and remove the two points of ü.

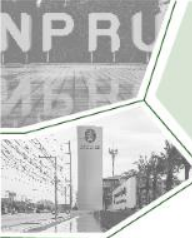
ü → yu

ü → yue

üan → yuan

ün → yun





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

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

2. 省写 Save writing

1) 韵母 iou, uei, uen 的省写 save writing of iou, uei, uen
iou, uei, uen 前面加辅音声母的时候, 写成 iu, ui, un.

When consonant initials are added in front of iou, uei, uen, it is written as iu, ui, un.

d-iou → diu

x-iou → xiu

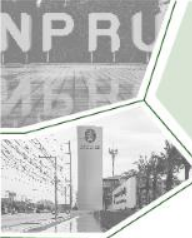
zh-uei → zhui

g-uei → gui

c-uen → cun

t-uen → tun





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



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

2. 省写 Save writing

2) ü上两点的省写 save writing 2 points of ü

ü出现在n, l后面时, 不能省写两点 When ü appearing after n, l, you can not save two points

nǚ女 - nǚ努

lù旅 - lù路

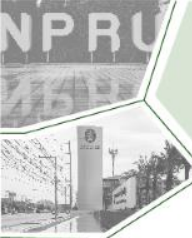
ü出现在其他声母后面时, 都要省写两点 When ü appearing behind other initials, should save two points

j-ü → ju

q-üe → que

x-üan → xuan





Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

第一部分：汉语语音

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

3. 标调法 Annotation tone method

1) 声调要标在主要元音上; The tone should be marked on the main vowel; **example:** **bù** **lái** **yíng** **shuāng**

2) 在iu、ui两个韵母中，声调标在后一个元音上; In the finals of iu and ui, the tone is marked on the latter vowel;

example: **xiù** **tuí**

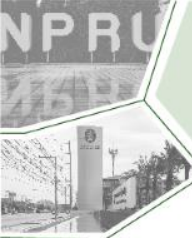
3) 声调标在i 上时，i 的点要去掉; When the tone mark is on i, the point of i should be removed;

example: **yī** **xīn** **guī**

4) 轻声音节不标声调。Light tone are not marked.

example: **zhuōzi** **wǎnshang** **luóbo**





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



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

4. 音节连写和大小写. Syllables Continuous and Capital writing

1) 同一个词音节要连写，句子开头的字母要大写；The syllables of the same word should be consecutively written, and the letters at the beginning should be capitalized;

Example: Càn làn yáng guāng pǔ zhào dà dì.

灿烂 阳光 普照 大地。

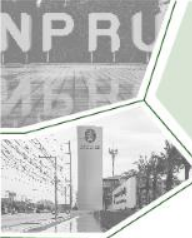


2) 专用名词和短语中的每个词开头字母要大写；Capitalize the first initial letter of each word in special nouns and phrases;

Example: Lǐ Bái / Běi Jīng / Rénmín Rìbào

李白 / 北京 / 人民 日报





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



Pinyin Spelling Rules 拼写规则:

4. 音节连写和大写. Syllables Continuous and Capital writing

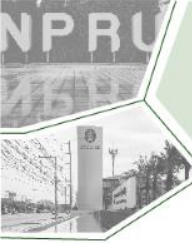
3) 标题中的字母可以全部大写，也可以首字母大写，可以省略声调。The letters in the title can be all capitalized, or the first letter can be capitalized, and the tone can be omitted.

Example: SHIJIE HEPING

Shijie Heping

世界 和平





语音练习

Exercise of Pronunciation:



你能发现下面拼音错在哪吗？

Can you find the mistake of pinyin below?

shiao

jua

xa

fong

güe

puo

tueng

do

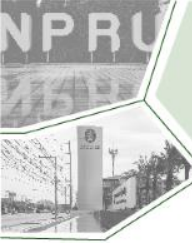
zing

giao

ong

siong



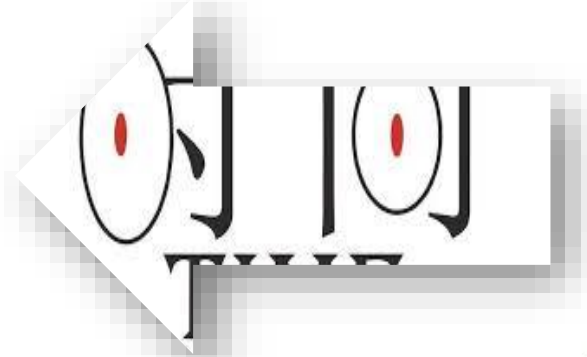


Part 2: Text 6

What time it is now?

第二部分：课文六 现在几点？

Now let's beginning study the Text Six.



1 New Words 生词 :



1	现在	xiànzài	now
2	点	diǎn	o'clock
3	七	qī	seven
4	四十	sìshí	forty
5	该……了	gāi ……le	It's time for……
6	上课	shàngkè	to have class
7	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
8	有空儿	yǒukòngr	to have time; to be free





1 New Words 生词 :



9	今天	jīntiān	today
10	号	hào	date
11	星期	xīngqī	week
12	月	yuè	month
13	星期一	xīngqīyī	Monday
14	事	shì	thing
15	和……一起	héyìqǐ	with...
16	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow





- 李美英：现在几点了？
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Xiànzài jǐdiǎn le?
- Li Meiyīng: What time is it now?
- 智子：七点四十了。走吧，该去上课了。
- Zhìzǐ: Qī diǎn sìshí le. Zǒu ba, gāi qù shàngkè le.
- Zhizi: It's seven forty. Let's go. It's time for class.
- 李美英：好。下午你有空儿吗？
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Hǎo. Xiàwǔ nǐ yǒukōngr ma?
- Li Meiyīng: Good. Are you free this afternoon?
- 智子：今天几号？星期几？
- Zhìzǐ: Jīntiān jǐ hào? Xīngqī jǐ?
- Zhizi: What's the date today? What day is today?



2 Conversation 课文对话



- 李美英：十五号，六月十五号，星期一。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Shíwǔ hào, liù yuè shíwǔ hào, xīngqī yī.
- Li Meiying: 15, June 15, Monday.
- 智子：下午我没空儿，有什么事吗？
- Zhìzǐ: Xiàwǔ wǒ méikōngr, yǒu shénme shì ma?
- Zhizi: I'm not free this afternoon. What can I do for you?
- 李美英：我想去王老师家，想请你和我一起去。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Wǒ xiǎngqù wánglǎoshī jiā, xiǎng qǐng nǐ hé wǒ yīqǐ qù 。
- Li Meiying: I want to go to Mr. Wang's house. I want you to come with me.
- 智子：那明天下午吧。
- Zhìzǐ: Nà míngtiān xiàwǔ ba.
- Zhizi: Tomorrow afternoon.





• (2). 智子：今天几号？星期几？

• Zhìzǐ: Jīntiān jǐ hào? Xīngqī jǐ?

• 李美英：十五号，六月十五号，星期一。

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Shíwǔ hào, liù yuè shíwǔ hào, xīngqī yī.

• “今天几号？”，it is used to ask another people the date?

• ……几号？For example: 昨天几号？明天几号？你生日几号？

• “星期几？”，it is used to ask another people what day?

• “…月…号，星期……” it is used to answer the question about day and date.

• The name of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday is very easy in Chinese. Just use the Number from one to six, the details as follow:

• Monday 星期一, Tuesday 星期二, Wednesday 星期三, Thursday 星期四, Friday 星期五, Saturday 星期六;

• But Sunday is special ,it is called in Chinese as 星期日。





(3). 智子：下午我没空儿，有什么事吗？

• Zhìzǐ: Xiàwǔ wǒ méikōng, yǒu shénme shì ma?

• 李美英：我想去王老师家，想请你和我一起去。

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Wǒ xiǎngqù wánglǎoshī jiā, xiǎng qǐng nǐ hé wǒ yìqǐ qù 。

• 智子：那明天下午吧。Zhìzǐ: Nà míngtiān xiàwǔ ba.

• When somebody ask if you have free time, if you have, you can answer as “有”, if you don' t have, you can answer as “没空儿” .

• “有什么事？”, it is used to ask what' s you matter? It is used to oral Chinese for make a question.

• “我想……”, means I want to do something.

• “和……一起……” means to do something with somebody or something.

• “那” just an oral Chinese, don' t have meaning.

• “明天下午” means tomorrow after

• 昨天 yesterday 今天 today 明天 tomorrow

• 上午 morning 下午 afternoon 晚上 evening





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (1) 现在几点了? What time is it now?
- 现在几点钟?
- 几点了?
- “七点四十了” Expression of time,
- for example:
- 7:00 七点
- 7:10 七点十分
- 7:15 七点十五分/七点一刻
- 7:30 七点三十分/ 七点半
- 7:45 七点四十五分
- 7:50 七点五十分/ 差十分八点





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (2) “该去上课了”，“该……了” means should, it's time for. “该……了” same as “应该”，
该去上课了。It's time to go to class.
- 得去上课了。
- 要去上课了。
- for example:
- 太晚了，我该回去了。It is late, I've got to leave.
- 下站该是动物园了。Is the zoo next stop?
- 今年你女儿该上学了。It is time for your daughter go to school.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



(3)) 今天6月15号 Today is June 15.

今天6月15日 “6月15号，星期一” The order of Chinese expression for time is from bigger to smaller. But it is smaller to bigger in Thai language, they are different:

- For example:
- June 28, 2019
- In Thai language is:

- วันศุกร์ ที่ 28 เดือนมิถุนายน ปี 2019

- In Chinese is: 2019年6月28日星期五





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (4) 下午你有空儿吗? Are you free this afternoon?
- 下午你有没有空儿?
- 下午你有空儿没有?
- 下午你有时间吗?



- “那明天下午吧” introduces the speaker’s decision or result upon the preceding situation or condition.
- For example:
- 你不去，那我也不去了。If you don’t go, I won’t either.
- 这件衣服好看，那我就买这件。If this clothes is beautiful, I will buy it.
- 你喜欢吃苹果，那我就买苹果。You like the apple, I will buy some.

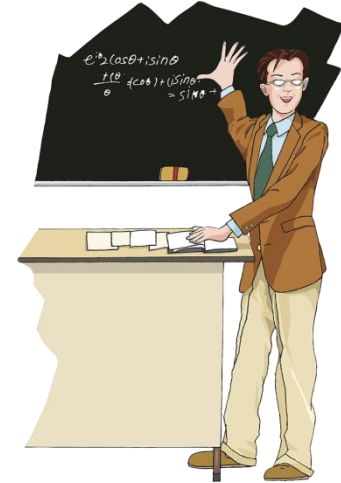




3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (5) 星期三 Wednesday
- 礼拜三
- 周三
- When you want to tell another people about day, you can choose one of these 3 words to show your meaning.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (6) 星期日 Sunday
- 星期天
- 礼拜日
- 礼拜天
- 周日
- When you want to tell another people Sunday, you can choose one of these 5 words to show your meaning.



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- 1. 现在几点了?
- 2. 现在七点四十分了。
- 3. 下午你有空儿吗?
- 4. 今天6月15号, 星期一。
- 5. 我想请你和我一起去。





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



• 二、Substitution drills.

• 1. 现在五点半了。

• 2. 今天下午你有空儿吗？

• 3. 今天六月十五号，星期三。

十二点五十
差一刻八点
九点三刻
七点一刻

明天下午
后天中午
大后天
明天下午五点

时间
事儿
时间
空儿

一月八日
十二月二十五号
三月八日
五月一号

一日
四五





Part 2

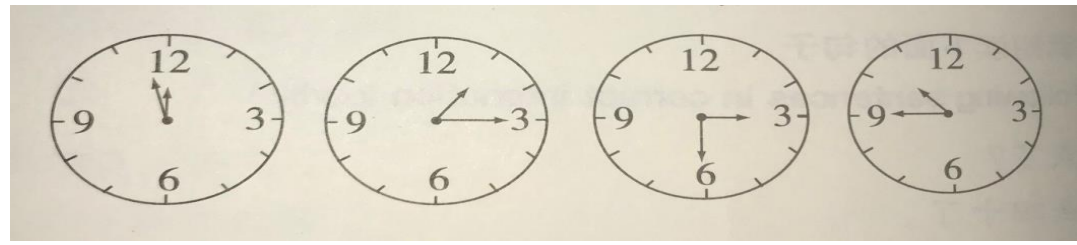
Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



三、Express the following time.

1. 现在几点了? What time is it?



2. 用“差”说出下面的时间。Express the time using “差”

5:55 3:45 11:40 1:50 9:43

3. 读出下面的词组。Read the following phrases

- 1) 10月1日 12月25日 2月12日
- 2) 1905年 1988年 2000年 2008年

3) 星期日上午八点 星期三中午十二点二十

1999年10月12日星期六



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



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

- 1. 男: _____?
- 女: 十一点。该睡觉了。
- 2. 男: 星期二下午你有空儿吗?
- 女: _____。你有什么事儿吗?
- 男: 我想_____。
- 3. 男: 今天几月几号? 星期几?
- 女: _____。
- 4. 男: 现在几点了?
- 女: 差十分八点, 该 _____了。



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 五、Answer the following questions.
- 1. 你每天几点起床？几点睡觉？周末呢？
- What time do you get up every day? What time do you go to bed? What about the weekend?
- 2. 下课以后你做什么？几点去？几点回来？
- What do you do after class? When do you go? What time will you be back?
- 3. 你的短期学习从什么时候开始？什么时候结束？
- When does your short-term study begin? When will it come to an end?





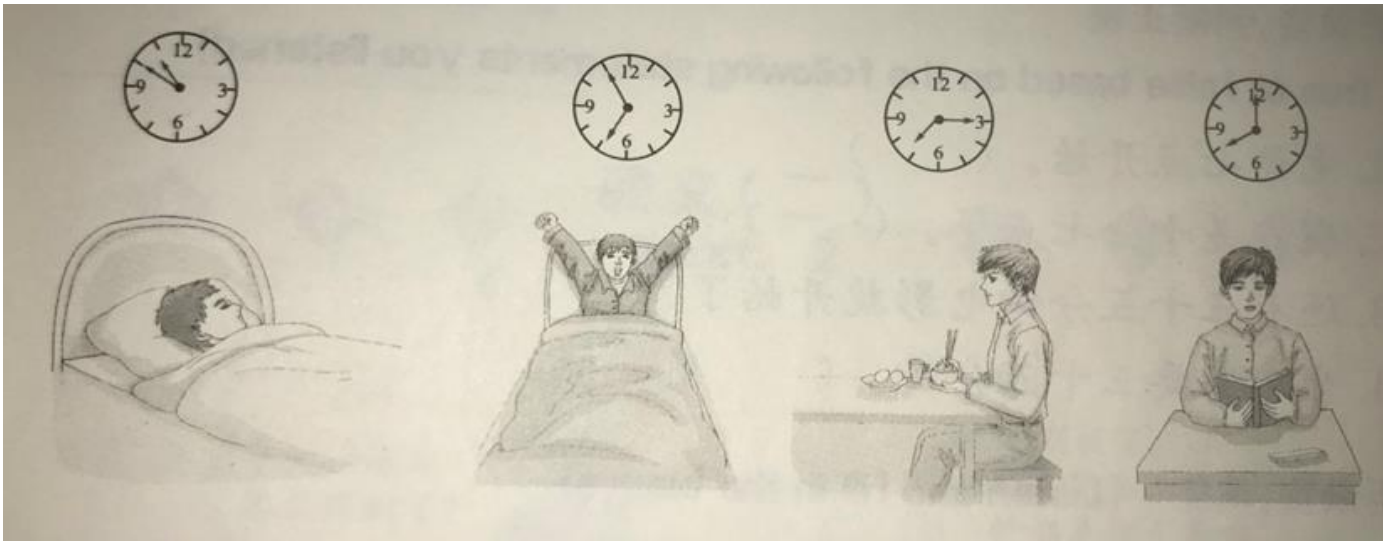
Part 2

Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



• 六、 Tell a story based on the following pictures.





Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 一、Listen and answer the following questions.

- 1. 大卫几点上课? 现在几点了?
- 2. 大卫下午有课吗?
- 3. 大卫今天下午要干什么?
- 4. 几点考试?





Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 二、Listen and choose the right answers.

- 1. 说话人每天几点睡觉? ()
 - A. 十二点以前 B. 十二点以后 C. 十二点
- 2. 妈妈什么时候过生日? ()
 - A. 五月十二日 B. 四月二十二日 C. 五月二十二日
- 3. 说话人哪年大学毕业? ()
 - A. 1988年7月 B. 1997年7月 C. 1987年7
- 4. 说话人几点等人? ()
 - A. 六点四十五 B. 六点三分 C. 六点三十





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม : Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- 三、 True or false based on the following statements you listened.
- 1. 电影七点开始。 ()
- 2. 现在差十分七点了。 ()
- 3. 还有三十五分钟电影就开始了。 ()
- 4. 坐车去要三十五分钟。 ()





Listening Exercise 听力练习



- 四、Listen and fill in the blanks.
- 1. 今天_____月_____号。
- 2. 今天是_____。
- 3. _____女的有空儿。
- 4. 他们四点去_____。





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม : Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- 五、 Listen and complete the dialogue.
- 男：你们学校什么时候开学？
- 女：_____。
- 男：今天几号？
- 女：_____。
- 男：一个学期有多长？
- 女：_____。
- 男：寒假是什么时候放？
- 女：_____。





Listening Exercise 听力练习



- 六、Listen and put the following sentences in order.
- ①这星期日他就回国了。
- ②早上六点五十就起床了。
- ③每星期五下午他去商店。
- ④山姆来中国一个月了。
- ⑤他晚上十二点睡觉。
- _____。



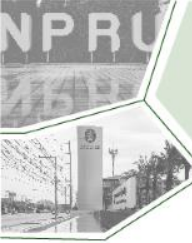
总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about the Pinyin spelling rules 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 talking about time as simple sentences.



谢谢



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



谢谢 再见
THANK YOU
GOODBYE



