



NPRU

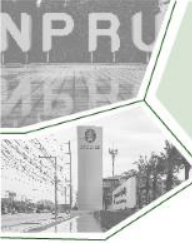
มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT  
UNIVERSITY  
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
College

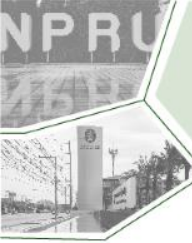




# Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

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





# 第十三课 课程介绍

## Introduce for Unit 13

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

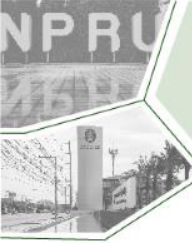
- the Pinyin change with “er” of Mandarin Chinese

- Part 2: Text 4—— 14 words, 3 expression.

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

After learning this Unit, we can recognize Pinyin change with “er” of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to talk about eating as simple sentences.



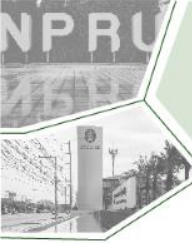


NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

THE UNIT THIRTEEN.





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



## The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音

### 1. 什么是儿化?

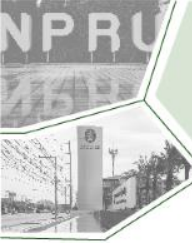
What is the Pinyin change with “er” ?

- 一个音节中，韵母带上卷舌色彩的一种特殊音变现象。
- In a syllable, the final has a special sound change with tongue rolling, this phenomenon is called “er hua” .

- Example:                    馅儿 → xiànr

- 味儿 → wèir





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



## The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音



### 2. 儿化的发音方法

The pronounce method of Pinyin change with “er” :

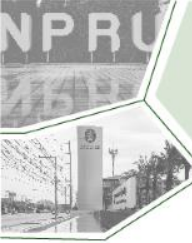
- 发音时，舌头上翘，有的音节，韵尾会丢失，有的会影响韵腹，但是对声母没有影响。
- During pronunciation, the tongue is upturned, and in some syllables the last final will be lost, and some will affect the final in middle, but it will not affect the initials.

Example: 小车儿 xiǎochē er → xiǎochēr (turn your tongue up)

一点儿 yìdiǎn er → yìdiǎnr (the final “-n” lost)

帮忙儿 bāngmáng er → bāngmángnr (the final “-ng” lost)





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



## The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音

3. 儿化的作用 the function of Pinyin change with “er” :

- 1) 可以区别词义 Can distinguish the meaning of words

Example:

头 (脑袋) → 头儿 (领导)

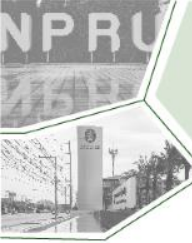
tóu = head      tóur = leader

眼 (眼睛) → 眼儿 (小孔)

yǎn = eye      yǎnr = small hole







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



## The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音

3. 儿化的作用 the function of Pinyin change with “er” :

- 2) 可以区分词性 Can distinguish the nature of words

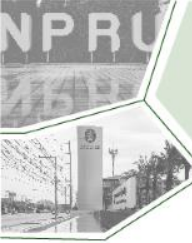
Example: 画 (名词、动词) → 画儿 (名词)

huà :Noun. / Verb. huàr :Noun.

尖 (形容词) → 尖儿 (名词)

jiān :Adj. jiānr :Noun.





# Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation

## 第一部分：汉语语音

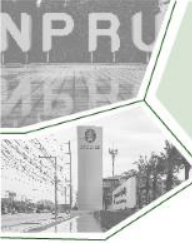


### The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音

3. 儿化的作用 the function of Pinyin change with “er” :

- 3) 表示细小、亲切、轻松活喜爱的感情色彩
- Express small, friendly, relaxed or favorite emotional.
- Example: 小河儿 玩儿





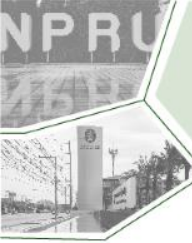
# 语音练习

## Exercise of Pronunciation:



niǎor      yǒuqùr      shùzhīr  
鸟儿      有趣儿      树枝儿  
shǒur      huǒxīngr      píqiúr  
手儿      火星儿      皮球儿





# Part 2: Text 9

What do you want to eat?

第二部分：课文五九你想吃什么？

Now let's beginning study the Text Nine.





Part 2

# 1 New Words 生词 :

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



1	饭店	fàndiàn	restaurant
2	都	dōu	already
3	该	gāi	ought to; should
4	吃饭	chīfàn	to have a dinner
5	饿	è	hungry
6	吃	chī	to eat
7	菜	cài	dish



## 1 New Words 生词：



8	好久	hǎojiǔ	quite a while
9	主意	zhǔyì	idea
10	味道	wèidào	taste
11	咱们	zánmen	we
12	请客	qǐngkè	to invite sb. to dinner
13	可能	kěnéng	maybe
14	位子	wèizi	seat



## 2 Conversation 课文对话



- 王文：都十二点半了，该吃饭了。
- Wángwén: Dōu shíèr diǎn bàn le, gāi chīfàn le.
- Wang Wen: It is half past twelve now, it's time for dinner.
- 李美英：是啊，我也饿了。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Shì ā, wǒ yě è le.
- Li Meiying: Yes, I'm hungry too.
- 王文：你想吃什么？中国菜还是韩国菜？



- Wángwén: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme? Zhōngguó cài háishì Hánguó cài?
- Wang Wen: What would you like to eat? Chinese or Korean food?
- 李美英：吃中国菜吧，我好久没吃了。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Chī Zhōngguó cài ba, wǒ hǎojiǔ méi chī le.
- Li Meiying: Let's eat Chinese food. I haven't eaten it for a long time.



## 2 Conversation 课文对话



- 王文：好主意！ Wángwén: Hǎo zhǔyì!
- Wang Wen: Good idea!
- 李美英：学校西边儿的饭店菜的味道不错，咱们去那儿吧！
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Xuéxiào xībiānr de fàndiàn cài de wèidào búcuò,
- zánmen qù nàr ba.
- Li Meiying: The restaurant food on the west side of the school is delicious. Let's go there.
- 王文：好，我请客。
- Wángwén: Hǎo, wǒ qǐngkè.
- Wang Wen: OK, it's my treat.
- 李美英：我们走吧，晚了可能就没位子了。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Wǒmen zǒu ba, wǎnle kěnéng jiù méi wèizi le.
- Li Meiying: Let's go. There may be no seats if we go late.







- (1). 王文：都十二点半了，该吃饭了。
- Wángwén: Dōu shíèr diǎn bàn le, gāi chīfàn le.
- Wang Wen: It is half past twelve now, it's time for dinner.
- 李美英：是啊，我也饿了。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Shì ā, wǒ yě è le.
- Li Meiying: Yes, I'm hungry too.



- “都……了，该……了”， it is used to tell somebody the time is already late, it should do something. It is used to oral Chinese.
- “也” means also, too.





• (2). 王文：你想吃什么？中国菜还是韩国菜？

• Wángwén: Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme? Zhōngguó cài háishì Hánguó cài?

• Wang Wen: What would you like to eat? Chinese food or Korean food?

• 李美英：吃中国菜吧，我好久没吃了。

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Chī Zhōngguó cài ba, wǒ hǎojiǔ méi chī le.

• Li Meiyiing: Let's eat Chinese food. I haven't eaten it for a long time.

• 王文：好主意！

• Wángwén: Hǎo zhǔyì!

• Wang Wen: Good idea!

• “中国菜还是韩国菜？”，“A 还是 B？” it is used to ask somebody which one he will choose?

• “A吧” This sentence is used to answer the question, and showing the meaning I choose A.

• “好久没吃了”，“好久没Verb 了” This sentence is used to showing the meaning of not doing something for a long time.

• For example:好久没看了 好久没去了 好久没学了



## 2 Conversation 课文对话



• (3). 李美英: 学校西边儿的饭店菜的味道不错, 咱们去那儿吧!

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Xuéxiào xībiānr de fàndiàn cài de wèidào búcuò,

• zánmen qù nàr ba.

• Li Meiyīng: The restaurant food on the west side of the school is delicious. Let's go there.

• 王文: 好, 我请客。

• Wángwén: Hǎo, wǒ qǐngkè.

• Wang Wen: OK, it's my treat.

• 李美英: 我们走吧, 晚了可能就没位子了。

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Wǒmen zǒu ba, wǎnle kěnéng jiù méi wèizi le.

• Li Meiyīng: Let's go. There may be no seats if we go late.

• “学校西边儿的饭店菜的味道不错”, “someplace + 菜的味道不错” it is an oral Chinese sentence, showing the meaning of praise the taste of some restaurant is very good, you also can use to introduce some restaurant for your friends.

• “咱们去那儿吧” means let's go to there with a motion of suggesting.

• “晚了可能就没位子了”, if go to late we will have no seat.





# 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (1) “都” it is used to showing time and means already,
- for example:
- 饭都凉了。  
The food is getting cold.
- 都八点了，该上课了。  
It is already 8 o’ clock, it’ s time for class.
- 都20岁了。  
You are already 20.

学习使我快乐





# 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



(2) “好主意” means good idea,

- for example:
- 这真是个好主意! That's a good idea.
- 他想出了一个好主意。He had a good idea.
- 你有什么好主意? Do you have any good idea?



学习使我快乐





# 3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



(3) “我请客” means I’ ll treat you, I’ ll pay the bill.

我请客 My treat.

我请你/我付账/我请你的客/我买单/我付钱

• For example:

• 今天看电影我请客。

Today I’ ll invite you to see this film.

• 今天我请客，请大家吃北京烤鸭。

Today I invite you all to eat Peking roast duck.

学习使我快乐



## Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- 1. 你想吃什么？中国菜还是韩国菜？
- 2. 我好久没吃了。
- 3. 学校西边儿的饭店菜的味道不错，咱们去哪儿吧！
- 4. 我们走吧，晚了可能就没位子了。





# Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



## • 二、Substitution drills.

• 1. 都十二点半了，该吃饭了。

九点  
冬天  
中午  
这么晚

休息  
下雪  
睡觉  
回来

• 3. 你想吃什么？

做干玩买



• 2. 该吃饭了。

睡觉  
上课  
走  
散步

• 4. 你想吃中国菜还是韩国菜？

吃米饭  
吃包子  
喝啤酒  
去北京

吃面包  
吃面条  
喝茶  
去上海







Part 2

# Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- 三、 Answer the following questions.
- 1. 你吃过中国菜吗?
- Have you ever eaten Chinese food?
- 2. 你觉得中国菜好吃吗?
- Do you think Chinese food is delicious?
- 3. 你请你的朋友吃过饭吗?
- Have you invited and treat your friends to dinner?
- 4. 你最喜欢吃什么中国菜?
- What's your favorite Chinese food?





# Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 四、Complete the following dialogues with the given words.
- 1. 男：你想吃什么？
- 女：\_\_\_\_\_。（中国菜）
- 2. 男：我们一起去吃饭吧。
- 女：\_\_\_\_\_？（是…还是…）
- 3. 男：你想喝点儿什么？
- 女：\_\_\_\_\_。（啤酒）
- 4. 男：你觉得这个菜怎么样？
- 女：\_\_\_\_\_。（味道）



## Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 五、and fill in the blanks.
- 1. 小张，我\_\_\_\_\_了，去\_\_\_\_\_饭吧？
- 2. 附近有一家小饭店，菜的\_\_\_\_\_不错，咱们去尝尝吧。
- 3. 我想去吃\_\_\_\_\_菜，你呢？
- 4. 我饿了，我想买两个\_\_\_\_\_。



## Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 六、谈谈你们国家饭店的情况和菜的特点。
- Talk about the situation of your country's restaurant and the characteristics of the dishes.





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- 一、 Listen and underline the words you heard.
- 1. A. 中国菜      B. 法国菜      C. 日本菜      D. 韩国菜
- 2. A. 赶快      B. 现在      C. 呆会儿      D. 马上
- 3. A. 家      B. 个      C. 大      D. 座
- 4. A. 餐厅      B. 饭店      C. 食堂      D. 宿舍





Part 2

# Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- 二、Listen and answer the following questions.
- 1. 田中和谁一起去吃饭?
- 2. 他们到哪儿吃饭?
- 3. 他们为什么到那儿吃饭?
- 4. 那个饭店的菜是什么味的?





# Listening Exercise 听力练习



- 三、Listen and choose the right answers.
- 1. 大卫请哪个国家的朋友去喝酒? ( )
  - A. 日本    B. 德国    C. 中国    D. 美国
- 2. 朋友喜欢喝什么? ( )
  - A. 红茶    B. 啤酒    C. 咖啡    D. 酒
- 3. 大卫喜欢喝什么? ( )
  - A. 红茶    B. 啤酒    C. 咖啡    D. 酒
- 4. 他们为什么没有喝酒? ( )
  - A. 大卫不喜欢                      B. 没有酒
  - C. 没有咖啡                         D. 朋友不喜欢





- 四、Listen and fill in the blanks.
- 1. 杰克有两个\_\_\_\_\_，一个朋友是\_\_\_\_\_，一个朋友是美国人。
- 2. 中国朋友喜欢吃\_肯德基\_\_\_\_\_。
- 3. 美国朋友喜欢吃\_\_\_\_\_。
- 4. 他们经常在一起\_\_\_\_\_，但很少在一起\_\_\_\_\_。







# Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม : Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



• 五、 True or false based on the following statements you listened.

- 1. 杰克一点儿都不饿。 ( )
- 2. 杰克吃了一头牛。 ( )
- 3. 杰克觉得吃什么都可以。 ( )
- 4. 小王想吃中国菜。 ( )





# Listening Exercise 听力练习

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม : Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



六、Listen and put the following sentences in order.

- ①再来两盘饺子
- ②你吃什么
- ③我吃蔬菜
- ④我吃豆腐
- ⑤我们再来一个豆腐，一个蔬菜



---



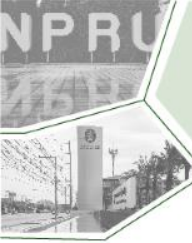
# 总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about Pinyin change of “er” in Mandarin Chinese. And according the text learning got some words and expression sentence, exercise listening and reading. Then can speak with Chinese people to talk about eating as simple sentences.



谢谢



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม  
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



谢谢 再见  
THANK YOU  
GOODBYE



