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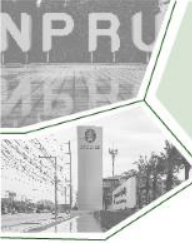
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Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



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NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
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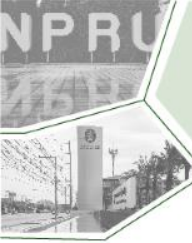




Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

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





第十四课 课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 14

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- **Part 1: Chinese Pronunciation**

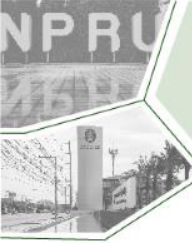
- the soundproof symbol in Mandarin Chinese

- Part 2: Text 4—— 12 words, 2 expression.

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

After learning this Unit, we can recognize recognize the soundproof symbol of Chinese, can read them, can speak with Chinese people when you want to talk about a famous food as simple sentences.



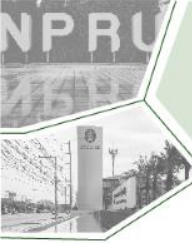


NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

THE UNIT FOURTEEN.





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



the soundproof symbol 隔音符号

1. 什么是隔音符号？

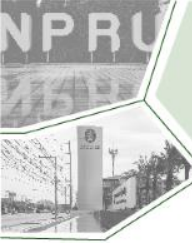
What is the soundproof symbol in Chinese?

当“a、o、e”开头的音节连接在其他音节后面的时候，如果音节的界限发生混淆，就要用隔音符号（'）隔开。

When the syllables beginning with "a, o, e" are connected behind other syllables, if the boundaries of the syllables are confused, they must be separated by a soundproof symbol (').

Example: ku' ai 酷爱 → kuai快 xi' an 西安 → xian先





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



the soundproof symbol 隔音符号

2. 隔音符号的标注方式

The method to mark the soundproof symbol.

将隔音符号 “ ’ ” 标在后一个音节开头字母 a、o、e 的左上方。

Mark the soundproof symbol “ ’ ” on the upper left of the letters “a, o, e” at the beginning of the next syllable.

Example:

fān' àn 翻案 (不是 fā n àn 发难)

dī' àn 堤岸 (不是 dī an 店)

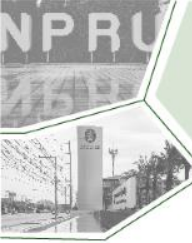
shēng' ǒu 生藕 (不是 shēn gǒu)

míng' é 名额 (不是 mí n gé)

jī' è 饥: 饿 (不是 ji è)

pí' ǎo 皮袄 (不是 pi ǎo 漂)





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



the soundproof symbol 隔音符号

3. 隔音符号的符号类型 the type of the soundproof symbol in Chinese:

1) 和前边以n、ng收尾的音节相连。The front syllable end with “n, ng”

“翻案” (fān’ àn) 会被念成 “发难” (fā nàn)

“档案” (dàng’ àn) 会被念成 “单杆” (dān gǎn)

2) 是和前边以i、u、ü收尾的音节相连。The front syllable end with “i、u、ü”

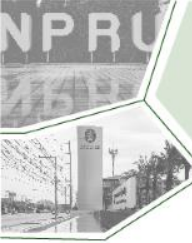
“西安” (xī’ ān) 会被念成 “先” (xiān)

“余额” (yú’ é) 会被念成 “月” (yuè)

3) 是和i、u、ü以外的其他元音收尾的音节相连。不美观The front syllable end with the other finals not “i、u、ü”

huāǎo (“花袄 ”)





Part 2: Text 10

In the kitchen

第二部分：课文十 在厨房

Now let's beginning study the Text Ten.





1 New Words 生词 :



1	俩	liǎ	two
2	包	bāo	to wrap
3	饺子	jiǎozi	dumpling
4	进来	jìnlai	to come in
5	看	kàn	to look
6	喜欢	xǐhuan	to like



1 New Words 生词：

7	做	zuò	to cook
8	难	nán	difficult
9	皮儿	pír	skin
10	馅儿	xiànr	filling; stuffing
11	边	biān	side
12	有意思	yǒu yìsi	be interesting





Part 2

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包饺子很简单！



• 和面 擀面



调馅儿



切成小块儿



• 擀皮儿 边缘薄 中间厚



放馅儿



两边捏起来



• 两边一捏



包好了



煮好，可以吃了





- 马克：你们俩干什么呢？
- Mǎkè: Nǐmen liǎ gàn shénme ne? **Mark: What are you doing?**
- 智子：包饺子呢。
- Zhìzi: Bāo jiǎozi ne.
- **Zhizi: Making dumplings.**
- 李美英：进来看看吧。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Jìnlái kànkàn ba.
- **Li Meiyong: Come in and have a look.**
- 马克：好啊。我最喜欢吃饺子了。怎么做啊？难不难？
- Mǎkè: Hǎo ā. Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī jiǎozi le. Zěnmē zuò ā? Nán bú nán.
- **Mark: OK. I like dumplings best. How to do it? Is it difficult?**
- 智子：不太难。
- Zhìzi: Bú tài nán. **Zhizi: Not too difficult.**





- 李美英：你看，这是皮儿，这是馅儿。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Nǐ kàn, zhè shì pír, zhè shì xiànr.
- Li Meiying: Look, this is Dumpling wrapper and this is dumpling filling.
- 马克：怎么包啊？
- Mǎkè: Zěnmē bāo ā?
- Mark: How do you wrap it?
- 智子：馅儿放在皮儿里，两边一包就行了。
- Zhìzǐ: Xiànr fàng zài pír lǐ, liǎngbiān yī bāo jiù xíng le.
- Zhizi: Put the filling in the wrapper, hold between the fingers both sides, and it is finish.
- 马克：挺有意思的。
- Mǎkè: Tǐng yǒu yìsi de.
- Mark: It's interesting.





- (1). 马克：你们俩干什么呢？

Mǎkè: Nǐmen liǎ gàn shénme ne?

- Mark: What are you doing?

- 智子：包饺子呢。

- Zhìzi: Bāo jiǎozi ne.

- Zhizi: Making dumplings.



- “……干什么呢？”，it is used to ask somebody what are you doing? It is used to oral Chinese.
- “……呢。” This sentence is used to answer the question, and showing the meaning somebody is doing something.



2 Conversation 课文对话



• (2). 李美英: 进来看看吧。

• Lǐ Měiyīng: Jìnlái kànkàn ba.

• Li Meiying: Come in and have a look.

• 马克: 好啊。我最喜欢吃饺子了。怎么做啊? 难不难?

• Mǎkè: Hǎo ā. Wǒ zuì xǐhuan chī jiǎozi le. Zěnmē zuò ā? Nán bú nán.

• Mark: OK. I like dumplings best. How to do it? Is it difficult or not?

• 智子: 不太难。

• Zhìzi: Bú tài nán.

• Zhizi: Not too difficult.

•

• “难不难?” it is used to ask somebody is it difficult or not?

• “不难” This sentence is used to answer the question, and showing the meaning not difficult.





- (3). 李美英: 你看, 这是皮儿, 这是馅儿。
- Lǐ Měiyīng: Nǐ kàn, zhè shì pí, zhè shì xiànr.
- Li Meiying: Look, this is Dumpling wrapper and this is dumpling filling.
- “你看” it is an oral Chinese sentence, showing the meaning of letting somebody pay attention to you.





• (4). 马克：怎么包啊？ Mǎkè: Zěnmē bāo ā?

• Mark: How do you wrap it?

• 智子：馅儿放在皮儿里，两边一包就行了。

• Zhìzǐ: Xiànr fàng zài pí r lǐ, liǎngbiān yī bāo jiù xíng le.

• Zhizi: Put the filling in the wrapper, hold between the fingers both sides, and it is finish.

• 马克：挺有意思的。 Mǎkè: Tǐng yǒu yìsi de.

• Mark: It's interesting.

• “怎么包啊” is means how to do it?

• “馅儿放在皮儿里” is means put the filling in the wrapper. If you want to say “put something in someplace”, you can use the sentence: Noun.1 + 放在 + Noun.2 + 里。

• “……就行了” is used to showing the meaning just do something it will be finished, and not difficult.

• “有意思” means interesting.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (1) “包饺子呢” this sentence have the word “呢”, it is a particle at the end of a statement sentence, indicating the continuity of the action,
- 包饺子呢。 I am wrapping dumplings.
- 在包饺子呢。
- 正在包饺子。
- 包着饺子呢。
- for example:
- A:你干什么呢? What are you doing?
- B:做作业呢。 I am doing homework.
- 听音乐呢。 I am listening music.
- 写汉字呢。 I am writing Chinese characters.





3 Expression sentences 句式表达:



- (2) 两边一包就行了。Holding between the fingers both sides, and it is finish
- 两边一捏就行了。
- 把两边捏在一起就行了。
- When you want to tell somebody how to wrap a dumpling, you can choose one of these 3 sentences to show your meaning.



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 一、Read the following sentences in correct intonation loudly.
- 1. 你们俩干什么呢?
- 2. 包饺子呢。
- 3. 我最喜欢吃饺子了。
- 4. 馅儿放在皮儿里。
- 5. 两边一包就行了。

让我想想





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



• 二、Substitution drills.

• 1. 我们包饺子呢。

听音乐
做中国菜
做练习

• 2. 我最喜欢吃饺子了。

包子
米饭
西餐
中国菜

• 3. 馅儿放在皮儿里。

锅
面粉
筷子
书

炉子
盆儿
碗
桌子

上
里
上边
上面

让我想想



Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 三、 Answer the following questions.
- 1. 你喜欢中国饭菜吗?
- Do you like Chinese food?
- 2. 在你吃过的中国饭菜中, 你最喜欢的是什么?
- What's your favorite Chinese food you've eaten?
- 3. 你觉得饺子怎么样?
- How do you like dumplings?

让我想想





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 四、Complete the following dialogues with the given words.
- 1. 男：你做什么呢？
- 女：_____。（呢）
- 2. 男：安妮做什么呢？
- 女：_____。（呢）
- 3. 男：你喜欢吃什么？
- 女：_____。（饺子）
- 4. 男：_____？（怎么）
- 女：馅儿放在皮儿里，两边一包就行了。

让我想想





Oral Exercise 口语练习 :



- 五、Tell a story based on the following picture.





Part 2

Oral Exercise 口语练习 :

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- 六、Retell the text.
-

让我想想



- 七、说出一种中国菜名，再说说它的味道。Tell a Chinese dish and its taste.





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 一、 Listen and answer the following questions.
 - 1. 这是哪国菜?
 - 2. 这个菜叫什么名字?

- 二、 Listen and choose the right sentences.
 - 1. A. 智子的妈妈做的菜比智子做的好吃
 - B. 智子做的菜比妈妈做的好吃
 - 2. A. 小王的爸爸做的菜更好吃
 - B. 小王的妈妈做的菜更好吃





Part 2

Listening Exercise 听力练习

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- 三、Listen and choose the right sentences.
- 1. A. 中国人不喜欢饺子
- B. 中国人喜欢吃饺子
- C. 中国人喜欢包子
- 2. A. 四川菜里没有辣椒
- B. 四川菜不辣
- C. 四川菜是辣的
- 3. A. 田中和王老师在洗菜
- B. 大卫和王老师在洗菜
- C. 大卫和田中在洗菜



Listening Exercise 听力练习



- 四、True or false based on the following statements you listened.
- 1. 他们昨天包了饺子。 ()
- 2. 馅儿放在皮儿里，两边一包就可以了。 ()
- 3. 包饺子没意思。 ()





Listening Exercise 听力练习



• 五、Listen and answer the following questions.

- 1. 这个菜叫什么名字?
- 2. 做这个菜先放盐还是先放糖?
- 3. 这个菜里有香油吗?

• 六、Listen and fill in the blanks.

- 1. 我学会了包 _____。我觉得_____太难。
- 2. _____上面放馅儿，两边一_____就_____了。

很棒
很棒
很棒



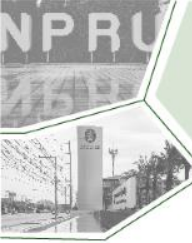
总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about the soundproof symbol 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 a famous food as simple sentences.



谢谢



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谢谢 再见
THANK YOU
GOODBYE



