



NPRU

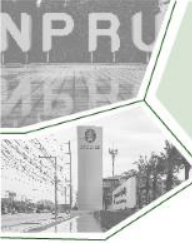
มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
NAKHON PATHOM RAJABHAT
UNIVERSITY
佛统皇家大学

Faculty of
Humanities and Social Sciences
College

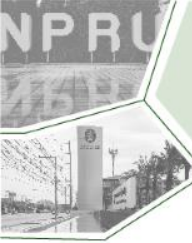




Course: ระบบเสียงภาษาจีน Chinese Pronunciation

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





第十五课 课程介绍

Introduce for Unit 15

มหาวิทยาลัยราชภัฏนครปฐม
Nakhon Pathom Rajabhat University



- **Chinese Pronunciation**

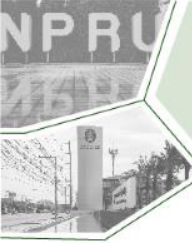
- the Pinyin change with “er”
- soundproof symbol

- **Exercise**

- It's just for listen, read and use Chinese Spelling rules of Pinyin , and can recognize them.

After learning this Unit, we can recognize all of Chinese Pinyin change with “er” and soundproof symbol, can read them.



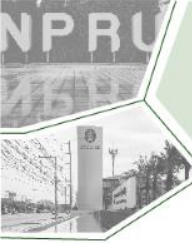


NOW

LET'S BEGINNING STUDY

THE UNIT FIFTEEN.





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?

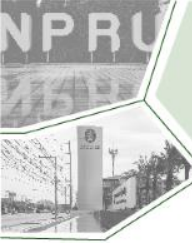
What is the Pinyin change with “er” ?

- 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” :

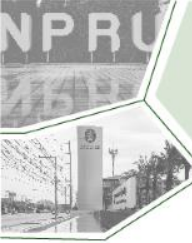
- 发音时，舌头上翘，有的音节，韵尾会丢失，有的会影响韵腹，但是对声母没有影响。
- During pronunciation, the tongue is upturned, and in some syllables the last final will be lost, and some will affect the final in middle, but it will not affect the initials.

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:

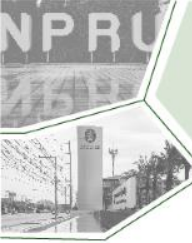
头 (脑袋) → 头儿 (领导)

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

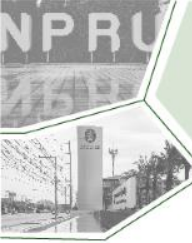
Example: 画 (名词、动词) → 画儿 (名词)

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

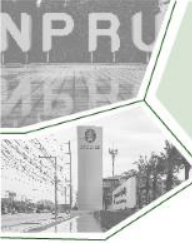


The Pinyin change with “er” 儿化音

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





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？

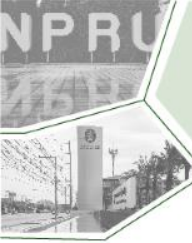
What is the soundproof symbol in Chinese?

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)

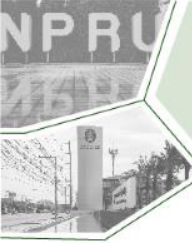
shēng' ǒu 生藕 (不是 shēn gǒu)

míng' é 名额 (不是 mín gé)

jī' è 饥: 饿 (不是 jiè)

pí' ǎo 皮袄 (不是 piǎo 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”

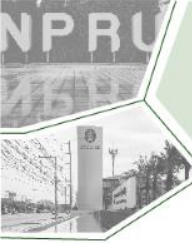
“西安” (xī’ ān) 会被念成 “先” (xiān)

“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 ”)





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





练习 Exercise :

一、Read the follow words and pay attention to the change with “er” .
朗读下列词语并注意儿化音。

nàmèn'r

纳闷儿

tiāocì'r

挑刺儿

chàngpiàn'r

唱片儿

bǎogài'r

宝盖儿

xiǎoqǔ'r

小曲儿

kuàibǎn'r

快板儿





练习 Exercise :

二、According to the soundproof symbol rules, mark the following words. 根据隔音符号规则，标注下列词语。

fān'àn 翻案

fāng'àn 方案

dī'àn 堤岸

shēng'ǒu 生藕

míng'é 名额

jī'è 饥饿

xī'ān 西安

kù'ài 酷爱

pí'ǎo 皮袄



加油





练习 Exercise :

三、Spell the following words and write the Chinese characters.
拼读下面各词，并把汉字写出来。

xiànr

wèir

xiǎochēr

yìdiǎnr

bāngmáng

tóur

yǎnr

huàr

jiānr

ku' ai

xi' an

kě' ài



练习 Exercise :



- 四、Listening the children's poems and write the initials, finals and tones of the characters. Then try to read it as quickly as possible.

- 1. 《画画儿》

- 小小子儿，不贪玩儿。
- 画小猫儿，钻圆圈儿；
- 画小狗儿，蹲小庙儿，
- 画小鸡儿，吃小米儿；
- 画个小虫儿，顶火星儿

- 2. 《哥儿俩》

- 小哥儿俩，红脸蛋儿，手拉手儿，一块儿玩儿。小哥儿俩，一个班儿，一路上学唱着歌儿。学造句儿，一串串儿，唱新歌儿，一段段儿，学画画儿，不贪玩儿。画小猫儿，钻圆圈儿，画小狗儿，蹲庙台儿，画只小鸡儿吃小米儿，画条小鱼儿吐水泡儿。小哥儿俩，对脾气儿，上学念书不费劲儿，真是父母的好宝贝儿。



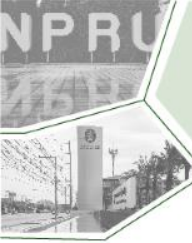
总结 Summary



- After studying this unit, we knew the knowledge about all Pinyin change with “er” and soundproof symbol in Mandarin Chinese. We can know the pronounce ways and the body part to pronounce. After learning this Unit, we should can recognize all of Chinese Pinyin, can read them.



谢谢



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谢谢 再见
THANK YOU
GOODBYE



