

第四课 DÌ SÌ KÈ Lesson 4

一、生词 Shēngcí New Words

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|---------|------|-----------|----------------------|
| 1. 对 | (形) | duì | correct, right |
| 2. 上 | (动) | shàng | to go to |
| 3. 宿舍 | (名) | sùshè | dormitory room |
| 4. 图书馆 | (名) | túshūguǎn | library |
| 5. 这 | (指代) | zhè | this |
| 6. 哪儿 | (疑代) | nǎr | where |
| 7. 食堂 | (名) | shítáng | dining-hall, canteen |
| 8. 医院 | (名) | yīyuàn | hospital |
| 9. 商店 | (名) | shāngdiàn | shop |
| 10. 银行 | (名) | yínháng | bank |
| 11. 饭馆儿 | (名) | fànguǎnr | restaurant |

专名 Zhuānmíng Proper Names

张正生 Zhāng Zhèngshēng a teacher's name

常志成 Cháng Zhìchéng a doctor's name

二、课文 Kèwén Texts

I

李大年和刘天华遇见张正生。李大年给他介绍刘天华。

Li Danian and Liu Tianhua meet Zhang Zhengsheng. Li introduces Liu to him.

李: 张老师,您好!
刘: 刘: Zhāng lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

张：你们好！你是李大年，
对吗？

李：对，我是李大年。他是
刘天华。

张：你们上宿舍吗？

李：我上宿舍，他上图书馆。

Zhāng: Nǐmen hǎo! Nǐ shì Lǐ Dànián,
duì ma?

Lǐ: Duì, wǒ shì Lǐ Dànián. Tā shì
Liú Tiānhuá.

Zhāng: Nǐmen shàng sùshè ma?

Lǐ: Wǒ shàng sùshè, tā shàng
túshūguǎn.

II

李大年在路上遇见张正生。张正生给他介绍他朋友常志成。

Li Danian meets Mr. Zhang, one of his teachers, on the way. Zhang introduces him to his friend Chang Zhicheng.

张：你好。李大年！

李：张老师，您好！

张：这是我朋友，常大夫。

李：您好！

常：你好！我是常志成。

张：你上哪儿？

李：我上宿舍。

Zhāng: Nǐ hǎo, Lǐ Dànián!

Lǐ: Zhāng lǎoshī, nín hǎo!

Zhāng: Zhè shì wǒ péngyou, Cháng
dàifu.

Lǐ: Nín hǎo!

Cháng: Nǐ hǎo! Wǒ shì Cháng
Zhìchéng.

Zhāng: Nǐ shàng nǎr?

Lǐ: Wǒ shàng sùshè.

替换 Tìhuàn Substitution

食堂	shítáng
医院	yīyuàn
商店	shāngdiàn
银行	yínháng
图书馆	túshūguǎn
饭馆儿	fànguǎnr

注释 Zhùshì Notes

1. 张老师、常大夫

姓后面跟上职务,常用作称呼。

We often address a person by his surname and title of his job.

2. 你上哪儿?

在中国,熟人在路上相遇,常用“你上哪儿?”之类的话打招呼。

In China, one often greets an acquaintance he meets in the street by saying “Nǐ shàng nǎr?”

三、语音 Yǔyīn Phonetics

1. 复合韵母-ua, -uo 和鼻韵母-uan, -ian 的发音特点

Pronunciation characteristics of the compound finals -ua and -uo and the nasal compound finals -uan and -ian

复合韵母-ua, -uo 中的 a, o 和鼻韵母-uan, -ian 中的 a 要读得比 u 和 i 响亮,稍长。

In pronunciation, the **a** in **-ua**, **-uan** and **-ian** and the **o** in **-uo** are a bit longer and louder than **u** and **i** respectively.

-ua (Tiān)huá

-uo (yīwù)suǒ

-uan (túshú)guǎn (fàn)guǎnr

-ian (Dà)nián Tiān(huá)

2. 儿化韵 Retroflexed finals

韵母可以与卷舌元音结合成带卷舌动作的韵母,叫作“儿化韵”。拼写时,儿化韵的表示方法是在音节末尾加“r”,汉字用“儿”表示。韵母儿化时,本身要发生一些变化,变化情况见下表:

Finals become retroflexed when combined with **er** (a retroflex vowel). In *pinyin* a retroflexed final is indicated by the letter **r** at the end of a syllable; in the character system, by 儿. All the retroflexed finals undergo some change or other in pronunciation. The changes are as follows.

类别 Type	韵母 Finals	儿化韵的 实际读音 Retrof- lexed Pronun- ciation	说明 Com- ment	类别 Type	韵母 Finals	儿化韵的 实际读音 Retrof- lexed Pronun- ciation	说明 Com- ment	类别 Type	韵母 Finals	儿化韵的 实际读音 Retrof- lexed Pronun- ciation	说明 Com- ment
I	a	ar	加-r Add- ing -r	II	ai	ar	去韵尾 加-r Sub- stitut- ing i or n by -r	IV	-i[ɿ]	-er	丢韵母 或韵尾 加 er Substi- tuting i, n by er
	-ia	-iar			-uai	-uar			-i[ɿ]	-er	
	-ua	-uar			-ei	-er			-ui	-uer	
	o	or			an	ar			-in	-ier	
	ao	aor			-ian	-iar			-un	-uer	
	-iao	-iaor			-uan	-uar			-ün	-üer	
	-uo	-uor			-üan	-üar			-ing	-ier	
	e	er			en	er					
	-ie	-ier		III	-i	-ier	V	ang	ār	a, e, o	
	-üe	-üer			-ü	-üer		-iang	-iār	鼻化	
	u	-ur						-uang	-uār	Nasaliz- ing a,	
	ou	our						-eng	-ēr	e, o	
	-iu	-iur						-ong	-ōr		
								-iong	-iōr		

根据上表,本课的“nǎr 哪儿”是“nǎ 哪”的儿化,读作 nǎr。fànguǎnr 中的 guǎnr 实际读音是 guǎr。

According to the table, nǎ + a retroflex ending is pronounced nǎr; guǎnr in fànguǎnr is actually pronounced guǎr.

四、语法 Yǔfǎ Grammar

疑问代词“哪儿” The interrogative pronoun nǎr (哪儿)

疑问代词“哪儿”的用法同“谁”。用疑问代词“哪儿”构成的疑问句,词序与一般的陈述句是一样的。

Nǎr is used in the same way as shéi. The word order of questions using 哪儿 is the same as that of statements.

Nǐ shàng nǎr?
Zhè shì nǎr?

五、练习 Liànxí Exercises

1. 声调 Tones

shāng	sháng	shǎng	shàng
guō	guó	guǒ	guò
chū	chú	chǔ	chù
zhāo	zháo	zhǎo	zhào
huān	huán	huǎn	huàn

2. 辨音 Sound discrimination

en—eng

1) nen	neng
den	deng
sen	seng
zhen	zheng

2) běnfèn	fēngshèng
rènzhēn	méngméng

3) bēnténg	féngrèn
zhēnchéng	fēngchén

an—ang—ong

1) nan	nang	nong
dan	dang	dong
san	sang	song
zhan	zhang	zhong

2) sǎnmàn	chángcháng	tōnghóng
nánkàn	bǎngyàng	gòngtōng

3) nánfāng	làn màn	hóngtáng	mángcóng
fǎnháng	kànghàn	dǒngháng	chánggōng

3. 以a结尾的音节的儿化 Syllables ending with a retroflexed a

nǎr nàr fār bàr tǎr huàr

