第三课 DÌ SĀN KÈ Lesson 3

一、生词 Shēngcí New Words

1.	是	（动）	shì	to be
2.	谁	（代）	shéi/shuí	who, whom
3.	朋友	（名）	péngyou	friend
4.	老师	（名）	lǎoshī*	teacher*
5.	吗	（助）	ma	*an interrogative particle*
6.	大夫	（名）	dàifu	doctor (*used in spoken Chinese*)
7.	医生	（名）	yīshēng	doctor
8.	护士	（名）	hùshi	hospital nurse
9.	工人	（名）	gōngrén	factory worker

二、课文 Kèwén Texts

I

李大年在看刘天华的相册。

Li Danian is looking at Liu Tianhua's photo album.

李：他是谁？   Lǐ: Tā shì shéi?

刘：他是我朋友。   Liú: Tā shì wǒ péngyou.

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* 韵母下面带点儿的音节为词重音。见第十六课语音。

The underdotted final indicates the word stress. For word stress, see Phonetics, Lesson 16.

替换　Tìhuàn　Substitution

他	我爸爸 我爷爷 我哥哥 我弟弟 我老师	tā	wǒ bàba wǒ yéye wǒ gēge wǒ dìdi wǒ lǎoshī
她	我奶奶 我妈妈 我妹妹		wǒ nǎinai wǒ māma wǒ mèimei

II

李：他是老师吗？　　　　　　Lǐ：Tā shì lǎoshī ma?

刘：他是老师。　　　　　　　Liú：Tā shì lǎoshī.

替换　Tìhuàn　Substitution

他 她	医生 大夫 护士 工人	tā	yīshēng dàifu hùshi gōngrén

三、语音　Yǔyīn　Phonetics

1. 复合韵母 ai，-ei，ao，ou 的发音特点

Pronunciation characteristics of the compound finals ai，-ei，ao，ou

复合韵母 ai，-ei，ao，ou 中的前一个成分响亮，稍长。

The first constituents in ai，-ei，ao，and ou are pronounced more loudly and clearly than the second ones.

ai　　　dàifu

ei　　　shéi

ao　　　hǎo　Gāo　lǎoshī

ou　　　péngyou

2. 复合韵母-iu，-ui

The compound finals -iu and -ui

复合韵母iou、uei 前面加声母的时候,写成-iu、-ui。

When the compound finals **iou** and **uei** are preceded with initials, they are written as -iu and -ui .

3. 鼻韵母-ong 的发音　The nasal final -ong

鼻韵母-ong 中的元音 o 是[u],不是[ɔ]。

Note that the vowel in **-ong** is [u], not [ɔ].

4. 半三声　The half-third tone

第三声音节后边跟一个第一声、第二声、第四声或轻声音节时,读作半三声,即,只读第三声的前半下降部分,不读后半的上升部分,马上接读下面的音节。
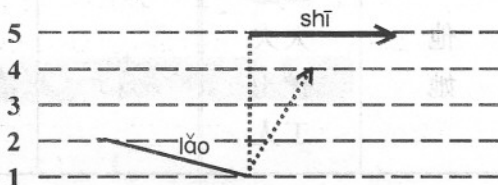
When followed by a syllable in the 1st, 2nd, 4th or neutral tone, a third-tone syllable is pronounced in the half-third tone, that is, only the initial falling is pronounced, with the rise substituted by the syllable that follows.
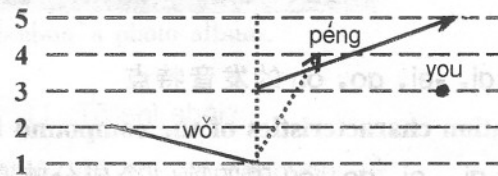
第三声 + 第一声(3rd + 1st)

lǎoshī
wǒ māma
wǒ gēge

第三声 + 第二声　(3rd + 2nd)
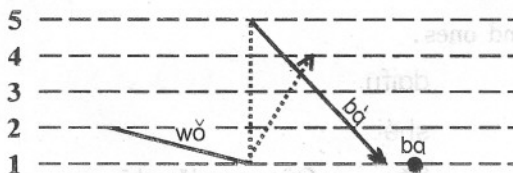
wǒ péngyou
wǒ yéye

第三声 + 第四声　(3rd + 4th)

wǒ bàba
wǒ dìdi
wǒ mèimei
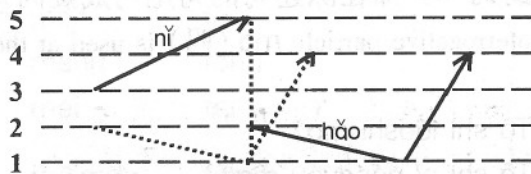
关于"第三声 + 轻声"的读法,见第二课"语音"。

Refer to Phonetics, Lesson 2 for the pronunciation of the sequence "3rd + °".

5. 三声连读 Two third-tone syllables in succession

两个第三声音节连读时,前一个读若第二声。

When two third-tone syllables occur in succession, the first one changes to the second tone.

Nǐ hǎo

wǒ nǎinai

nǐ nǎinai

wǒ lǎoshī

nǐ lǎoshī

四、语法 Yǔfǎ Grammar

1. 主语和谓语 Subject and predicate

汉语句子一般可以分为两部分:主语(S)、谓语(P)。主语在前,谓语在后,这一次序一般不变。谓语可以由不同成分构成,本课学的是由动词"是"及其宾语(O)构成的谓语。

Chinese sentences may generally be divided into two sections: the subject (S) and the predicate (P). As a rule, the subject always precedes the predicate, hence the pattern is "Subject + Predicate". The predicate can be composed of different elements. In this lesson, the verb shì (是) and its object (O) serve as the predicate.

S	P		
	是	+	O
Tā	shì		shéi?
Tā	shì		lǎoshī.
Tā	shì		wǒ péngyou.

2. 疑问代词"谁" The interrogative pronoun shéi (谁)

"谁"是疑问代词,放在提问部分的位置上,构成疑问句。

Shéi (谁) is an interrogative pronoun used in the position where the answer is expected to form a question.

Tā shì shéi?

Tā shì wǒ péngyou.

换句话说,汉语带疑问代词的疑问句,词序和陈述句一样。这是与许多外语不同之处。疑问句最后用问号"?"

In other words, questions with interrogative pronouns follow the same word order as

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declarative sentences; this point is different from many other languages. A question mark "?" is used at the end of interrogative sentences.

3．用"吗"的疑问句　Questions using ma（吗）

疑问助词"吗"加在陈述句的句尾构成疑问句。

The interrogative particle ma（吗）is used at the end of a statement to form a question.

Tā shì lǎoshī ma?

Tā shì nǐ péngyou ma?

4．人称代词作定语（1）　Personal pronouns as attributive（1）

在下面的词组中,人称代词都起定语作用,修饰后面的词,表示领属:

In the following phrases, the personal pronouns are attributives modifying the nouns following them to indicate possession.

wǒ pényou　　　　　my friend

wǒ bàba　　　　　　my father

tā dìdi　　　　　　his（or her）younger brother

nǐ māma　　　　　　your mother

五、练习　Liànxí　Exercises

1．声调　Tones

1）四个声调　The four tones

shā	shá	shǎ	shà
rēn	rén	rěn	rèn
guī	guí	guǐ	guì
lēng	léng	lěng	lèng
dōu	dóu	dǒu	dòu
nōng	nóng	nǒng	nòng

2）半三声　The half-third tone

ˇ + ˉ　　　lǎoshī　　wǒ māma　　wǒ gēge

ˇ + ˊ　　　wǒ péngyou　　wǒ yéye

ˇ + ˋ　　　wǒ bàba　　wǒ dìdi

ˇ + ·　　　wǒmen　　nǐmen

2.辨音　Sound discrimination：b—p—m—f

1)
bo	po	mo	fo
bu	pu	mu	fu
ban	pan	man	fan
ben	pen	men	fen
beng	peng	meng	feng
bei	pei	mei	fei

2)
bēibāo	piáopō	měimǎn	fènfā
bānlái	pípa	měimiào	fànfǎ
bāobiǎn	pópo	mǎimai	fèifǔ
bāobàn	péngpài	méimao	fènfèn

3)
biǎopí	pǎobù	fāpiào	pěngfù
bǎopiào	pǔbiàn	fǎnpū	pínfá

3.扩展练习　Build-up exercise

lǎoshī	gōngrén
shì lǎoshī	shì gōngrén
Bàba shì lǎoshī.	Gēge shì gōngrén.
Tā bàba shì lǎoshī.	Wǒ gēge shì gōngrén.
dàifu	hùshi
shì dàifu	shì hùshi
Péngyou shì dàifu.	Mèimei shì hùshi.
Tā péngyou shì dàifu.	Wǒ mèimei shì hùshi.

4.用"谁"或"吗"提问　Turn the following into questions using 谁 or 吗.

1) Tā shì wǒ yéye.

2) Wǒ māma shì yīshēng.

3) Tā dìdi shì gōngrén.

4) Wǒ shì tā péngyou.

5) Tāmen shì wǒ mèime.

5.用一张照片介绍一个家庭，并就同一张照片对话。

Choose a family picture，and tell your classmates who the members of the family in the picture are. Compose a dialogue about the picture.