

你注意過中文和英文不一樣的地方有哪些？ok,同學說，沒有時態的 marker，也沒有所有格的 marker，我們的一個 character 就是一個 character，不會去改變它的型態。好，很好，還有呢？非常好的觀察，我要你們回去做這個簡單的作業其實是要問你們，如果今天你要上第一堂 Chinese 的課，下面坐的全部都是不懂中文的人，How would you start introducing Chinese? How would you introduce Chinese as a different language system? Good,同學說，詞性無法從詞的型態看出來，那意思就是，有些語言的詞性可以從詞的型態看出來，所以英文有 I vs. me, she vs. her, right? 然後名詞動詞有什麼不一樣？非常好，有-ation 的，有-ly 的，有-ing 的，非常好的觀察。但是重點是，你知道我們可以這樣講一些零星的現象，可是 you can't start with this, right? 好那我們就問你說，中文的型態是什麼？了解嗎？How would you start introducing Chinese? 因為英文是 alphabetic 嘛，所以一開始我們的切入點一定要從 alphabetic 的人的思維開始，你可不可以把中文變成 alphabetic？所以你剛開始介紹，不管在國外或哪裡，通常我們開始介紹都是從拼音，你先把中文變成拼音的表達方式。好，這是第一點，哪接著呢？我要提醒大家的是，我們下面講的都是從拼音的概念去想的，像英文。

下面你們會聽到的是我在國外教 beginning Chinese，下面坐的都是公司的

人，從老闆到財務長，到他們的一些專員，然後其中只有一位父母是香港出生的中國人，所以他會說一些中文，其它全都是不會說中文的，這是我開始介紹中文的方式，it may not be the best way, but it's an example for you.

一開始我給他們打打氣，我說中文是一個比英文簡單太多的語言，first of all, in this language, every minimal unit of meaning is a character. A character is a minimal unit of meaning, 同不同意？那 what is a character? 我說是一個 monosyllabic word. 他們有 word 的概念，可是中文 word 全都是 one syllable word with tone. That's very very important. 在英文裡面你說 yes, yes? 都是 yes 的語意，可是中文換了 tone 就是不一樣的語意，所以這是開宗明義了。那給一個 example 嘛，教語言有一個很重要的就是 whatever you said, provide an example to illustrate the point. 所以這就是一個 character, 我，with tone. one syllable, 如果他們不懂 syllable 你還得介紹一下 syllable, right? 什麼是 syllable? you can't tell them syllable 就是音節，you have to tell them in English. It is very easy. Every syllable has only one vowel, ok? If they don't, you can say "box" has one syllable, "present" has two syllables, just start with some examples. What is equivalent to English? You cannot equate a character with a word. Because a word in English is made of one, two, three, or even more characters. So 人, person, what about "man"? that's one English word, but in

Chinese it's two characters, male person combine, right? How about adult? Big person. So 大人, big person, and then immediately, they might ask you I know how to say child, 小人, it doesn't work. But 小人 doesn't mean a child, it means a mean person.

So they get an idea that Chinese is combinational, or compositional, so 人 stays the same. You add meaning component with 人, this is how we create words.

Next one, we talk about characters are syllables with tones, so how would you introduce tones? That's the most challenging part in teaching Chinese. How do you introduce tones? The same sequence of sounds with different tones. So tones are meaning differentiating. Meaning differentiating means different tones are rendered different meanings. Different tones, different meaning, ok? Not every syllable has four tones. So if you tell them the same syllable might have different tones, they may assume that all syllables will have four tones. But no. Some syllable have no four tones. 他, he or she, ta2, what's ta2? We don't have a character corresponding to this sound. Ta2 is not used in Chinese Not existing. 塔, no problem, tower 踏, the verb, step-on You can use other syllables but this is the one I found useful.

My purpose is to let all these English speakers to see tones are not foreign to them. You know, when you say tones they might be frightened or scared. The tones are used in English. This is what I taught them. I said, tones are part of your language. You use it every day. English has tones. My answer is yes because you use these words. How do you say this? Say T and stay there. t-road. Can you hear yourself? It's pretty high, right? That's first tone. Second word, till, you have to rise the intonation. By the way, English has intonation, but intonation is tonal change over the whole sentence. What is tone? Tone is intonational change over the whole syllable. Intonation 是一整個句子的聲調，tone 是一個 syllable 上面的聲調。Third one, thirty, -ty, it's close to the third tone. Teeth, tee, did you hear the forth tone in there? 替我把水拿來，teeth，almost the same, very similar. so if you can say these things in English, you will feel more comfortable with tones.

How do teach four tones? This is our challenge for today. You don't have to follow whatever the textbook says. You can have your own creative way of teaching tones. But here is mine, okay? Using the answer yes. When you are really excited, what do you say? Yeah. 林書豪又贏了，yeah, the point is it's high,

like singing. And that's 媽, same thing. when you want to ask a question with yes, what do you say? yes? it's a question, the tone has to rise. yes? 麻, same thing. Third one. If you are not happy to come here and i say did you read the materials? you say, yes, grudgingly, you lower the tone. Forth one. You are really excited with strength and enthusiasm, excitement, you say yes, 罵, forth tone.

Now we can move transfer our tone to English. Back to Chinese, 媽嘛馬罵, so as I said, tones are meaning differentiating, so now you can tell me, 媽罵馬, what does that mean? the mother scolds the horse. 馬罵媽, the horse scolds mother. So don't get your tones wrong, otherwise you are saying different things.

Now this is more visual. I think this chart really helps. You have your chart in your book. So there are two things in a tone, one is pitch frequency. First tone is the highest, you have to be singing, And then there is contour of the tone. First tone is a flat tone. Flat means you stay there and don't change. A second tone start with a mid point and then rise to the highest. Third tone, start at lower-middle point and then you have this dip. This dip is made with your vocal cords, 你的聲帶, so a lot of time they don't know how to pronounce Chinese, you

have to remind them you make the tone with vocal cords, it's on the vowels. You know why we put the tones above the vowels? Do you see this? Why? It means something. It indicates you are making tones with the vowels. You can't make the tones with consonants. So third tone is the hardest. You have to make a dip. Fourth tone, fourth tone starts really high then drop. Yes. We talk about syllable, right. What is Chinese syllable? The longest Chinese syllable is like this. The book also talks about the different variation. You can have consonant, medial, vowel, or vowel if you have a double vowel. [au], [ou], right? What's a diphthong? Two vowels in a sequence. The longest Chinese syllable is with four segments. But it doesn't mean every syllable is four segments. No. you can have a single vowel, [a]. consonant and vowel, [la]. You can also have, as we said, diphthong. One vowel, two vowels, or consonant vowel, and then consonant medial vowel. Medial means three segments, which can be used as a medial. Yi wu yu, you have to spell that to students. After syllables, we have to introduce the sounds one by one. When you learn English, what are the most different sounds? Th, because you don't have it in Chinese. You are not used to sticking out your tongue like this. "thank you", not "sank you". This is exactly what Chinese speakers have to pay attention. So to teach Chinese kids to say th sound you just have to make the place of articulation clear. You have to stick

your tongue out between your teeth. If you are an English speaker, what are the sounds in Chinese that would be difficult to you? Zi, ci, si vs. zhi, chi, shi. What is the difference between zi and zhi? The tongue have to curl back. 最難的其實是 zhi. 先教 zi, ci, si 比較容易，然後再捲起舌。這些詞所以難是因為英文中沒有對應的音。You can tell them these are sounds in Chinese, but how do you get them to learn them? What is the most effective way of teaching these sounds? The basic approach is they just repeat what you said, but it has to be some more effective way from the very beginning. The approach I took was to make the connection with English, so I try to find the closest pronunciation in English so that they can relate. So let's see how I teach them. These are vowels. They are single vowels. Diphthong. Do you know why they spell this way? What's the first sound? It's [a]. You start with [a] and end with [i]. Medials, yi, wu, yu,. Here, I try to make connections with English sounds so I listed some similar English sounds. I got it from a textbook, it's called Mandarin Chinese an easy approach. Ji, qi, xi, jeep, cheep, sheep. That's the closest I can find. If you have better way, let me know. So at this point we already introduce the sound system, the basic word unit of the language. One more thing we need to remind them is the way we write is totally different from the way they write. Let's take a look. English is what we called an alphabetic language so you write

alphabets. What is the letter a represent? It represent a sound. Does it have a meaning? Not at all. Phonics is really important. 中文翻得很好，叫做自然拼讀法。What does that mean? 就是你聽到的音就把它拼下來，是直接聲音和字母的對應。那音標呢？是個中介，介於你說的跟你寫的中間。可是其實我覺得英文是一個拼音語言，既然它的 alphabet 本來就 represent sound 我們為什麼不直接用它的 alphabet?當然它的困擾是，它的對應不是那麼的百分之一百。但當你學到百分之七十五，你已經有能力處理 exceptions. 這就是美國小孩他們學的方法。

那這個就叫做拼音文字，就是說它的 meaning 跟 sound 是連結的。當你聽到一串的音，就是聽到一串的音，聽到音，就連結到意義。可是中文聽音是沒有用的。相信嗎？”jin shi jin shi jin shi jin shi”是什麼意思？中文是一種象形文字，我們的 character 是用形來標義，我們的音不 unique，所以我們很多同音異義字。中文一個音連結到很多不同的 form。近代的進士都是近視。中文是 ideographic。你書寫的 character 是直接形來表達意義，可是英文都是標音。一個是標音，一個是表意的文字。

大家從小都學過中文倉頡造字有六種方法，還記得哪六種？象形其實是最基本也是最早期的方法。人為什麼寫成這個樣子？這就是人站著的 shape。

所以這些都是所謂象形文字。木、水、日、月，把甲骨文拿來看就更準了。

講完了音，講完了文字，接下來就要看怎麼組成句子。這些詞，**how do I put them in a sentence.** 還好中文跟英文的 **word order** 是一致的。但是中文有個特別的地方是動詞可以一長串的被串起來，叫做 **serial verb**，可以說我要去看電影。那英文跟這個很不一樣，英文不能只是把動詞並排，一定要有主從之分。知到了 **basic word order** 可以講一些簡單的話，可以講我愛你、我打你、貓追狗、我喝水。這邊都是很簡單的介紹。讓他們對這語言有點基本的了解，叫做 **top-down** 的學法。你有一點 **back ground** 之後再學才能 **make relevance**. 英文就藉由加一個助動詞。**Do you want to study mandarin** 但是中文的 **question** 怎麼說？**No auxiliary, no word change** 但是需要加上一個 **question word**。所以我愛你變成問句，我愛你嗎。這是最簡單的。所以中文沒有 **word order** 的改變。你喜歡什麼，這個什麼本來就是喜歡的受詞嘛。**So you don't have to move it.** 中文就是 **stay at the same place.** 你如果說 **auxiliary** 就是一種 **question word** 也可以，可是我覺得他們的概念對 **do** 不是一種 **question word** 因為 **question word** 是像 **wh-**，中文就直接加 **question word**。還可以怎麼講？你愛不愛我，這叫 **A not A**。

How to negate? 英文利用助動詞，中文呢？我是中國人，加一個 **negation marker**，我不是中國人。他很有錢，他沒有錢。重點來了，中文有兩個 **negation**

marker，各有不同功能。用不，表達 not true，通常是狀態，我不愛你，愛你的這個狀態部成立。可是沒呢？沒這個字表達的就是沒有，not existing，不存在的東西就是沒發生的，not realized，我沒愛你跟我不愛你都可以，語意不一樣。一般我們說我沒愛過你，這還有希望，你以前沒愛過，現在可以愛，可是假如是我不愛你呢？完全否定了這個事實。

英文很清楚有主格受格之分。中文沒有主受格之分，沒有形式上的不同。也沒有 inflections，英文是拼音性語言，可用 inflections 來表達不同語意。第三人稱加 s，表達了複數，one apple, two apples，中文有沒有？一個人，兩個人，不用 inflections，我愛，他愛，沒有第三人稱單數。名詞有單複數的不同，中文的單複數怎麼表達？在名詞本身是沒有的，但是單複數在哪裡標記？直接就會有 number，一本書，兩本書。中文是非常經濟的語言，我明明一個方法就可以標記，為什麼要用兩個？two 已經告訴你兩個了為什麼還要加-s？但是中文有一個令人頭痛的地方，好向中文看這些名詞性的物件都會被分類，按照形狀分類。這個叫一隻筆，這個叫一張紙，這個叫做一本書，有沒有想過這個會造成外國學生多少的 headache，我兒子在實驗中學的雙語部，老師給過他們中文的 Classifiers，我算了一下有三十幾個，還有一刀紙，一刀是什麼？就是一疊，有一定的數目。所以這些其實是 semantic type，是語意的，一把椅子，什麼叫把？把這個字原先是動詞，一隻手可握住的，一把花，用手

可以握住的東西，就是 semantic type。

最後，how to extinguish tense? 對 English speaker 來說，tense 是非常自然的。

可是中文呢，no tense marking on the verb，英文是 verb 上面來標記。我昨天去，我明天去，都一樣。那怎麼來標記 past and future? 最簡單的就是用時間嘛，可是中文還有一個東西叫做「了」，這個「了」真的很有意思，語言學家已經研究了幾十年了，「了」到底在幹嘛？這就是我對中文的一個小小的觀察，中國人很在乎這件事情到底是不是真的，是真的還是假的，是發生了還是沒發生？「了」表示這件事情已經 actualized, completed。我去了，去這件動作是真實發生，我沒去，not realized，我不去，是 I don't want to，好的教科書會把「了」講清楚，有的教科書會誤導學生說「了」代表過去式，no，我可以給你一句話代表未來，你明天下了課以後要去哪裡吃中飯？這個「了」表達的是 Completed 之後要做的事。再來，future 怎麼辦？我們用的是一些想望性的動詞，我要、我想、我會、我能。我要去其實是 I want to go。這個部分先暫停到這裡。So far，講完一圈後，是不是學生對中文會稍微有一點概念了？

最後呢，我通常會在第一堂課介紹一二三四，教他們怎麼從一數到十，至少覺得有點東西可以帶回家。其實中文的 number system 是很有意思的，回去想想看我們的有哪些 rules。通常初級班到一百就好，之後會很頭痛。中文是四進位，英文是三進位，中文是個十百千萬，英文就沒有萬。

請換到 chapter 1，我請你們看的是 1.7，我們看 modern Chinese 從哪裡來，Chinese 這個字代表的不是你 speak Chinese，是你寫 Chinese，秦始皇偉大的貢獻就是書同文，Mandarin，其實就是滿州文相關的，grammatical form 是白話文，如果你生在 1911 年之前，可能還在用八股文，1911 年之後開始白話文學運動，文言的意思就是 literary，白話比較是街頭巷尾大家會用的。你有沒有看過梁啟超，康有為的書？我前陣子去故宮看到康有為親筆寫的，那就是文言文。這個白話文裡面的 lexicon，我們雖然是普通話，但也吸收了所謂方言的詞彙。課本的作者是上海人，把一個例子放進去，鰲三其實是從上海話來的，放到普通話的音節結構來變成鰲三。在白話文學運動之後中文才有女字部的他，主要是受到英文的影響。大陸最近還流行一句話就是他被和諧掉，比方估狗被和諧掉了。為了社會和諧的目標，所以被刪除了，這叫被和諧掉。另外一個值得提的就是 simplified Chinese 和 Traditional Chinese，1949 年蔣介石來到台灣他們用的就是傳統的文字，可是共產黨竊據大陸之後，中國人民被解放之後，大陸政府就覺得，因為農民不識字的很多，就想簡化文字，他們找出 515 個常用字被 simplified。我公公在 1987 年去大陸時非常生氣，因為他家裡頭被和諧掉了，他看到一些地方就很生氣，比方說到工廠去，20 年前看起來還很破敗，這是 simplified 的工廠的廠，他說，難怪你們的工廠空無一物，你看你們的廠什麼都沒有了，上面招牌也沒有了，裡面機器也不見

了。

另外一個課題呢，中文有那麼多不同的民族，上海話跟廣東話的問題不只是詞彙，他們的文法也不一樣，比方，我把書放桌上，廣東話的 **order** 是我放書在桌上。那我們看這幾個 **dialects**，從東北到四川這個區域，這些是 **mutually intelligible dialects**，山東人跟四川人跟東北這些是可以通的，我爸爸是東北人，我媽媽是北平人，家鄉來的人都還可以聽得懂。語言真的是這樣，因為隔絕所以造成不同，客家梅縣是山區，因為隔絕所以不一樣。廣西的人和上海人可能就沒辦法溝通。你們有沒有去過西安？他們真的保留整個城牆，我去西安之前就把李白的詩找出來，長安一片月，萬戶擣衣聲。長江以北也是所謂的 **northern dialect**，西南邊很早有所謂的逃兵 **settle**，那這幾個主要的方言，湖、湘、粵、閩，然後呢，閩方言是非常的歧異的，你知道 **China** 為什麼叫 **China**？瓷器其實是從江西來的。古稱江西為 **China**。最後一個是客家話，去客家博物館就會看到，客家文化也是有不同的支，通常都非常的 **unified**，他們會聚集在一起。閩南話，剛剛講說如果你想知道唐朝時候所謂的絕句、律詩，就要用閩南話來發音，很多閩南人自稱唐山人，就是唐朝。關於歷史的部份我們就簡單做個介紹，**Chinese** 指的其實是 **Mandarin**。今天我們講 **Mandarin** 其實要注意我們講的是 **Taiwan Mandarin** 還是 **Mainland Mandarin**。Lexicon 方面，小黃或是打 **D**，就是搭計程車，激光、**printer**，印表機，腳踏車、自行車，

土豆，台灣的土豆是馬鈴薯，西紅柿，我們說餐廳，他們說飯館，飯店跟酒店。和諧在台灣只是名詞，大陸已經變成動詞在用。另外就是 **grammar** 我發現其實兩地因為五十年的隔絕，我有一次出國回來打電話給我朋友，他婆婆接，我說請問 **xx** 在不在，他說，有，有在，這就是受台語影響。所以我們的 **grammar** 也在改變。我給他打到底誰打誰？就是我被他打的意思。另外，我們說 **ok**、好、沒問題，他們說行、成。台灣人在講話的時候，**back channel** 的齣、嘿，大陸同學絕對不會這樣講。都是受到當地語言的影響，所以現在大陸台灣愈來愈開放，大陸紅的詞就馬上跑到台灣來。前陣子大陸說山寨機，後來我們台灣也用山寨版、山寨機。就像酷，現在酷已經列入字典了，過幾年字典裡也會有賭爛、ㄍ一ㄥ、機車。今天上課就到這邊，不要忘了今天的作業是什麼。