洋腔洋调

"多少年我们苦练英文发音和文法,这几年换他们卷着舌头学平上去人的变化……" SHE 的歌曲《中国话》中的这段话,道尽了外国人学汉语发音时的"挣扎"。

普通话有四个声调,这"平上去人的变化"对外国学习者来说,本身就是一个难点,再加上诸如"zh ch sh""j q x"等一些中国人自己都难发准的音,双重挑战之下,外国人因为发音不准确而产生的错误,乃至闹出的笑话,可谓屡见不鲜。

走进本章故事, 你会发现: 刘老师毕业的大学, 成为了凯文口中的"吃饭"大学; 家荣大学所学专业, 是市场"吊唁"; 马丽丽最近又认识了一个奇怪的"汉子"; 飞歌的愿望, 是在中国住"一杯子"; 而凯文的一大爱好, 是"揍饭"……

是不是已经猜到了他们到底想说什么?这些让人哭笑不得的 "段子"背后,他们的发音究竟出了什么问题,应该怎样避免类 似的错误,又应该如何去纠正和练习?且让我们去每篇故事后的 "漫画故事解读"和视频微课中去分析和探讨。

而在此之前,不妨扫码看看这个视频,看看平日里汉语说得字正腔圆的郝欣然,究竟周末去做了什么……



"善良"的指甲









马丽丽:"老师,看我的指甲!"

刘老师:"啊,你去做美甲了?挺漂亮的!"

马丽丽: "是啊,看,它们多善良!"

刘老师:"哈哈哈,是挺'闪亮'的!"

汉语声调有区别词义的作用,声调发不准就容易产生误会。故事中马丽丽想说自己做过美甲的指甲很"闪(shǎn)亮(liàng)"——闪闪发光,很漂亮,但是"shǎn"和"liàng"这两个音节的声调她都没有发准确,听起来像"善(shàn)良(liáng)"——你见过"善良"的指甲吗?

Chinese tones play a vital role in distinguishing word meanings. Misunderstandings can easily occur if the tones are not pronounced correctly. In this story, Ma Lili (Mary) wanted to describe her manicured nails as "闪亮 (shǎnliàng)"—meaning "sparkling" or "shiny" (literally "shimmering bright"). However, she mispronounced the tones of both syllables in "shǎnliàng." Instead, it sounded like "善良 (shànliáng)"—which means "kind-hearted"—Have you ever seen "kind-hearted" nails?



"揍" 阪







刘老师:"你们的爱好是什么?"

婷婷:"我喜欢游泳!"

飞歌:"我喜欢踢足球!"

凯文:"我喜欢吃饭,也喜欢揍饭!"

凯文的爱好当然是"做 (zuò)"饭,但是他在发音时把"zuò"的韵母"uo"发成了"ou",所以听起来像是喜欢"揍 (zòu)"饭—— 听说过"揍坏人",可没听说过有"揍饭"的。

Kevin's hobby is supposed to be "做饭" (zuòfàn)—cooking. However, when pronouncing "做" (zuò), he misarticulated the final "uo" as "ou," making it sound like "揍饭" (zòu fàn)—literally "beating the food." We've all heard of "beating bad guys" (揍坏人), but who's ever heard of "beating food"?



如此表达

网上有个笑话,说一个中国人进英国餐馆点菜,想吃鸡肉, 又忘了"鸡肉"用英语怎么说,灵机一动,跟服务员说:"我要吃鸡蛋的妈妈",便让服务员明白了他的意思。

无独有偶,本章有个漫画故事:凯文吃海鲜吃坏了肚子,又不知道"拉肚子"怎么说,于是就跟刘老师说自己"肚子的内容不好",倒也让刘老师"秒懂"。

外国学生尤其是欧美学生大多思维活跃,敢想敢说,就此产生了很多让人"耳目一新"的表达,本章收录的,正是这样的"另类表达"。

究其错误的原因,一种是词语的误用: 婷婷对刘老师的"警戒", 飞歌对自己朋友的"通晓", Terry 忍无可忍地命令邻居"沉默"……

一种则属于语法或句型的错误: 婷婷在教室外喊着"不能进去", 飞歌答应着刘老师"我快回来", 凯文嘴里的"我三十年大"……

还有一种则是"创造性表达", 如前文的凯文的"肚子的内容", 还有婷婷的"打扫牙齿", 以及马丽丽那被 ATM"吃了的卡"……

且让我们走进本章去一探究竟,而在此之前,不妨先扫码走进这个故事,看看面对可爱的玩具,郝欣然又是如何表达的。



把它抱抱





刘老师和 Terry 在北京动物园看熊猫。

Terry: "哇! 他们太可爱了!"

刘老师:"这是你第一次看熊猫吗?"

Terry: "是的,我想把它抱抱!"

Terry 说的"我想把它(熊猫)抱抱",是一个对"把"字句的误用。 "把"字句通常是指主语通过某个动作对某个事物施加了某种影响,从 而引起了事物的变化。如果用"把"字句的话,"熊猫"一定是有"变化" 的,比如"我把熊猫喂饱了"(饥饱的变化),"我把熊猫抱起来"(位置的变化)等。

在这个故事中, Terry 要表达的是对熊猫的喜爱之情, 并不想熊猫有什么"变化", 所以不必使用"把"字句, 只需要说"我想抱抱它"就好。

Terry's statement "我想把它(熊猫)抱抱" is a misuse of the "把" construction. The "把" construction typically indicates that the subject performs an action on an object, resulting in some kind of change to that object. For example, using the "把" construction would imply a change in the panda, such as in "我把熊猫喂饱了" (I fed the panda until it was full, indicating a change in its hunger level) or "我把熊猫抱起来" (I picked up the panda, indicating a change in its position).

In this story, Terry is expressing affection for the panda and does not intend to cause any "change" to it. Therefore, the "把" construction is unnecessary. Simply saying "我想抱抱它" (I want to hug/cuddle it) is sufficient.

"属于"鸡







课堂上在讲关于中国的"十二生肖"。

刘老师:"你们知道自己的生肖吗?"

婷婷:"我知道,我知道!"

婷婷:"我属于鸡!"

婷婷想说她的属相是鸡,这个时候正确的表达应该是"我属鸡",而不是我"属于"鸡。如果是"我属于鸡",意思就变成了"我是鸡的一部分"或者是"我为鸡所有",岂不是个大笑话?"属"和"属于"都可以翻译成英语中的"belong to",在表示"归属"时可以通用,比如"这些财产属(属于)我们共同所有",但是在表示自己的出生年月对应的生肖时,只能用"属",比如"我属鸡""我的弟弟属狗"等。婷婷混淆了"属"和"属于"这两个词的区别,所以有了"我属于鸡"这样一个让人啼笑皆非的句子。

Tingting (Courtney) wanted to say that her Chinese zodiac sign is the Rooster. In this case, the correct expression should be "我属鸡," not "我属于鸡," if she says "我属于鸡," it would mean something like "I am part of the Rooster" or "I am owned by the Rooster," which would be a hilarious misunderstanding! Both "属" and "属于" can be translated as "belong to" in English and they can often be used interchangeably when indicating ownership or affiliation, such as in "这些财产属(属于)我们共同所有" (These assets belong to our joint ownership). However, when referring to one's Chinese zodiac sign based on the year of birth, only "属" can be used. For example:

"我属鸡" (My zodiac sign is the Rooster)

"我的弟弟属狗" (My younger brother's zodiac sign is the Dog)

Tingting confused the distinction between "属" and "属于," resulting in the amusing statement "我属于鸡," which is both grammatically incorrect and unintentionally funny.

