
Module 2: Biographic Information

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The Biographic Information Module provides you with linguistic and cultural skills needed for a simple conversation typical of a first-meeting situation in China. These skills include those needed at the beginning of a conversation (greetings, introductions, and forms of address), in the middle of a conversation (understanding and answering questions about yourself and your immediate family), and at the end of a conversation (leave-taking).

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the ORN Criterion Test. The resource modules Pronunciation and Romanization and Numbers (tapes 1-4) are also prerequisites to the BIO Module.

The Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from Module 1 and associated resource modules may also be included.

Objectives

Upon successful completion of the module, the student should be able to:

1. Pronounce correctly any word from the Target Lists of ORN or BIO, properly distinguishing sounds and tones, using the proper stress and neutral tones, and making the necessary tone changes.
2. Pronounce correctly any sentence from the BIO Target Lists, with proper pauses and intonation, that is, without obscuring the tones with English intonation.
3. Use polite formulas in asking and answering questions about identity (name), health, age, and other basic information.
4. Reply to questions with the Chinese equivalents of "yes" and "no"
5. Ask and answer questions about families, including who the members are, how old they are, and where they are.
6. Ask and answer questions about a stay in China, including the date of arrival, location-purpose-duration of stay, previous visits, traveling companions, and date of departure.
7. Ask and answer questions about work or study, identification of occupation, the location, and the duration.
8. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the BIO Target Lists.
9. Be able to say any Chinese sentence in the BIO Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
10. Take part in a short Chinese conversation, using expressions included in the BIO Target List sentences.

Tapes for BIO and associated modules

Biographic information (BIO)

Unit 1:	1	C-1	1 p-1	1&2 D-1	1 C-2	1 P-2
Unit 2:	2	C-1	2 P-1		2 C-2	2 P-2
Unit 3:	3	C-1	3 P-1	3&4 D-1	3 C-2	3 P-2
Unit 4:	4	C-1	4 P-1		4 C-2	4 P-2
Unit 5:	5	C-1	5 P-1	5&6 D-1	5 C-2	5 P-2
Unit 6:	6	C-1	6 P-1		6 C-2	6 P-2
Unit 7:	7	C-1	7 P-1	7&8 D-1	7C-2	7 P-2
Unit 8:	8	C-1	8 P-1		8 C-2	8 P-2

Units 1-4 R-1

Units 5-8 R-1

Classroom Expressions (CE)

CE 2

Time and Dates (T&D)

T&D 1 T&D 2

Unit 1 Target List

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Qīnwèn, nǐ zhù zai nǎr? 亲问, 你住在那儿?
Wǒ zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn.
我住在北京饭店。 | May I ask, where are you staying?
I'm staying at the Běijīng Hotel. |
| 2. | Nǐ zhù zai nǎige fàndiàn?
Wǒ zhù zai nàige fàndiàn.
你住在哪个饭店?
我住在那个饭店。 | Which hotel are you staying at?
I'm staying at that hotel. |
| 3. | Nǐ zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn ma?
Bù, wǒ bú zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn.
你住在这个饭店吗?
不, 我不住在这个饭店。 | Are you staying at this hotel?
No, I'm not staying at this hotel. |
| 4. | Nǐ zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn?
Bù, wǒ bú zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn.
你住在民族饭店?
不, 我不住在民族饭店。 | Are you staying at the Nationalities Hotel?
No, I'm not staying at the Nationalities Hotel. |
| 5. | Něiwèi shi Gāo Tóngzhì?
Nèiwèi shi Gāo Tóngzhì.
哪位是高同志?
那位是高同志 | Which one is Comrade Gāo?
That one is Comrade Gāo. |
| 6. | Zǎo. Nuòwǎkè nǚshì! Nǐn hǎo.
Wǒ hěn hǎo.
早。诺瓦克女士! 您好
我很好 | Good morning. Miss Nowak! How are you?
I'm very well. |
| 7. | Nǐ shi Měiguó nǎrde rén?
Wǒ shi Jiāzhōu Jiǔjīnshān rén.
请问, 你是美国哪儿个人?
我是加州旧金山人 | Where are you from in America?
I'm from San Francisco, California. |

Unit 2 Target List

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Nǐ péngyou jiā zài nǎlǐ? 你朋友家在哪里?
Tā jiā zài Dàlǐ Jiē. 他家在大理街。 | Where is your friend's house?
His house is on Dàlǐ street. |
| 2. | Nǐ péngyou de dìzhǐ shì ...? 你朋友的地址是。。。?
Tā de dìzhǐ shì Dàlǐ Jiē Sìshíèr hào. 他的地址是大理街四十二号。 | What is your friend's address?
His address is No. 42 Dàlǐ Street. |
| 3. | Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiǎo ba? 你是韦少校把?
Shì de. 是的。 | You are Major Weiss, aren't you?
Yes. |
| 4. | Nà shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn ba? 那是国宾大饭店吧?
Shì de, nà shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn. 是的，那是国宾大饭店。
Nǐ zhù zài nàlǐ ma? 你住在那里吗?
Bù, wǒ zhù zài zhèlǐ. 不，我住在这里。 | That is Ambassador Hotel, isn't it?
Yes, that's the Ambassador Hotel.
Are you staying there?
No, I'm staying here. |
| 5. | Nǐ péngyou zài Táiběi gōngzuò ma? 你朋友在台北工作吗?
Tā bú zài Táiběi gōngzuò; tā zài Táizhōng gōngzuò. 他不在台北工作；他在台中工作。 | Does your friend work in Taipei?
He doesn't work in Taipei; he works in Taichung. |
| 6. | Nǐ zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò? 你在哪里工作?
Wǒ zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. 我在武官处工作。
Wǒ zài yínháng gōngzuò. 我在银行工作。 | Where do you work?
I work at the defense attache's office.
I work at a bank. |

Unit 3 Target List

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1. | Nǐmen yǒu hái-zi ma?
Yǒu, wǒmen yǒu. | 你们有孩子
有，我们有。 | Do you have children?
Yes, we have. |
| 2. | Liú Xiānsheng méiyǒu
Měiguó péngyou. | 刘先生没有美国朋友。 | Mr. Liú doesn't have
any American friends. |
| 3. | Nǐmen yǒu jǐge nán-
háizi, jǐge nǚháizi?

Wǒmen yǒu liǎnge nán-
háizi, yige nǚháizi. | 你们有几个男孩子，几个女
孩子？

我们有两个男孩子，一个女
孩子。 | How many boys and
how many girls do you
have?

We have two boys and
one girl. |
| 4. | Hú Xiānsheng, Hú tài-
tai yǒu jǐge hái-zi?
Tāmen yǒu liǎngge
háizi.
Shi nánháizi, shi
nǚháizi?
Dōu shi nǚháizi. | 胡先生，胡太太有几个孩
子？
他们有两个孩子。
是男孩子，是女孩子？
都是女孩子。 | How many children do
Mr. and Mrs. Hú have?
They have two chil-
dren.
Are they boys or girls?

Both of them are girls. |
| 5. | Nǐmen hái-zi dōu zài
zhèlǐ ma?
Bù. Liǎngge zài zhèlǐ,
yige hái zài Měiguó. | 你们孩子都在这里吗？

不，两个在这里，一个还在
美国。 | Are all your children
here?

No. Two are here, and
one is still in America. |
| 6. | Nǐ jiālǐ yǒu shénme
rén?
Yǒu wǒ tàitai gēn
sānge hái-zi. | 你家里有什么人？

有我太太跟三个孩子。 | What people are in
your family?
There's my wife and
two children. |
| 7. | Nǐ jiālǐ yǒu shénme
rén?
Jiù yǒu wǒ fùqīn,
mǔqīn. | 你家里有什么人？

就有我父亲，母亲。 | What people are in
your family?
Just my father and
mother. |

Unit 4 Target List

1.	Tā míngtiān lái ma? Tā yǐjīng lái le.	他明天来吗? 他已经来了。	Is he coming tomorrow? He has already come.
2.	Nǐ péngyou lái le ma? Tā hái méi(you) lái.	你朋友来了吗? 她还没来。	Has your friend come? She hasn't come yet.
3.	Tā shì shénme shíhòu dàode? Tā shì zuótiān dàode.	他是什么时候到的? 他是昨天到的。	When did he arrive? He arrived yesterday.
4.	Nǐ shì yíge rén lái de ma? Bú shì, wǒ bú shì yíge rén lái de.	你是一个人来的吗? 不是, 我不是一个人来的。	Did you come alone? No, I didn't come alone.
5.	Nǐ nǎitiān zǒu? Wǒ jīntian zǒu.	你哪天走? 我今天走。	What day are you leaving? I'm leaving today.

Unit 5 Target List

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Nǐ shì zài nǎr shēngde?
Wǒ shì zài Dézhōu shēngde. | 你是在哪儿生的?
我是在德州生的。 | Where were you born?
I was born in Texas. |
| 2. | Nǐmen xīngqījǐ zǒu?
Wǒmen Xīngqītiān zǒu. | 你们星期几走?
我们星期天走。 | What day of the week
are you leaving?
We are leaving on Sun-
day. |
| 3. | Nǐ shì nǎinián shēngde?
Wǒ shì Yī jiǔ sān jiǔ nián shēngde. | 你是哪年生的?
我是一九三九年生的。 | What year were you
born?
I was born in 1939. |
| 4. | Nǐ shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào shēngde?
Wǒ shì Qī yuè sì hào shēngde. | 你是几月几号生的?
我是七月四号生的。 | What is your month
and day of birth?
I was born on July 4. |
| 5. | Nǐ duō dà le?
Wǒ sān shí wǔ le. | 你多大了?
我三十五了。 | How old are you?
I'm 35. |
| 6. | Nǐmen nánháizi dōu jǐ suì le?
Yíge jiǔ suì le, yíge liù suì le. | 你们男孩子都几岁了?
一个九岁了, 一个六岁了。 | How old are your boys?
One is nine and one is
six. |

Unit 6 Target List

- | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Nǐ zhù duó jiǔ?
Wǒ zhù yìnián. | 你住多久?
我住一年。 | How long are you staying?
I'm staying one year. |
| 2. | Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù duó jiǔ?
Wǒ xiǎng tā zhù liǎngtiān. | 你太太在香港住多久?
我想她住两天。 | How long is your wife staying in Hong Kong?
I think she is staying two days. |
| 3. | Nǐ xiǎng zài Táiwān zhù duó jiǔ?
Wǒ xiǎng zhù liùge yuè. | 你想在台湾住多久?
我想住六个月。 | How long are you thinking of staying in Taiwan?
I'm thinking of staying six months. |
| 4. | Nǐ lái le duó jiǔ le?
Wǒ lái le liǎngge xīnqī le. | 你来了多久了?
我来了两个星期。 | How long have you been here?
I have been here two weeks. |
| 5. | Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù le duó jiǔ?
Tā zhù le liǎngtiān. | 你太太在香港住了多久?
她住了两天。 | How long did your wife stay in Hong Kong?
She stayed two days. |
| 6. | Lǐ Tàitai méi lái. | 李太太没来。 | Mrs. Lǐ didn't come. |
| 7. | Nǐ cóngqián méi lái guo. Wǒ tàitai lái guo. | 我从前没来过。我太太来过。 | I have never been here before. My wife has been here. |

Unit 7 Target List

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | A: Nín zài nǎli gōngzuò? 您在哪里工作? | Where do you work? |
| | B: Wǒ zài Měiguó Guówùyàn gōngzuò. 我在美国国务院工作。 | I work with the State Department. |
| 2. | A: Nǐ zài nǎli gōngzuò? 您在哪里工作? | Where do you work? |
| | B: Wǒ shì xúsheng. 我是学生。 | I'm student. |
| 3. | A: Nǐ lái zuò shénme? 您来做什么? | What did you come here to do? |
| | B: Wǒ lái niàn shū. 我来念书。 | I came here to study. |
| 4. | A: Nǐ niàn shénme? 你念什么? | What are you studying? |
| | B: Wǒ xué Zhōngwén. 我学中文。 | I'm studying Chinese. |
| 5. | A: Nǐ zài dàxué niànguò lìshǐ ma? 你在大学念过历史吗? | Did you study history in college? |
| | B: Niànguò. 学念。 | Yes. |
| 6. | A: Nǐmen huì shuō Zhōngwén ma? 你们会说中文吗? | Can you speak Chinese? |
| | B: Wǒ tàitai bú huì shuō, wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn. 我太太不会说, 我会说一点。 | My wife can't speak it; I can speak it a little. |
| 7. | A: Nǐde Zhōngguó huà hěn hǎo. 你的中国话很好。 | Your Chinese is very good. |
| | B: Nǎli, nǎli. Wǒ jiù huì shuō yìdiǎn. 哪里, 哪里。我就说一点。 | Not at all. I can speak only a little. |
| 8. | A: Nǐ shì zài nǎli xuéde Zhōngwén? 你是在哪里学的中文? | Where did you study Chinese? |
| | B: Wǒ shì zài Huáshèngdùn xuéde. 我是在华盛顿学的。 | I studied it in Washington. |

Unit 8 Target List

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | A: Nǐ jīntiān hái yǒu kè ma?
B: Méiyǒu kè le. | 你今天还有课吗?
没有课了。 | Do you have any more classes today?
I don't have any more classes. |
| 2. | A: Nǐ cóngqián niàn Yīngwén niànle duó jiǔ?
B: Wǒ niàn Yīngwén niànle liùnián. | 你从前念英文念了多久?
我念英文念了六年。 | How long did you study English?
I studied English for six years. |
| 3. | A: Nǐ niàn Fàwén niànle duó jiǔ le?
B: Wǒ niànle yìnián le. | 你念法文念了多久了?
我念了一年了。 | How long have you been studying French?
I've been studying it for one year. |
| 4. | A: Qùnián wǒ hái bú huì xiě Zhōngguó zì.
B: Xiànzài wǒ huì xiě yìdiǎn le. | 去年我还不会写中国字。
现在我会写一点了。 | Last year, I couldn't write Chinese characters.
Now, I can write a little. |
| 5. | A: Nǐ fùqīn shì jūnrén ma?
B: Shì, tā shì hǎijūn jūnguān. | 你父亲是军人吗?
是,他是海军陆军。 | Is your father a military man?
Yes, he's a naval officer. |
| 6. | A: Wǒ jīntiān bù lái le.
B: Wǒ bìng le. | 我今天不来了。
我病了。 | I'm not coming today.
I'm sick. |
| 7. | A: Jīntiān hǎo le méiyǒu?
B: Jīntiān hǎo le. | 今天好了没有?
今天好了。 | Are you better today?
Today, I'm better. |

Unit 1

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Where people are staying (hotels),
2. Short answers.
3. The question word *něige*, "which."

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The drill tape (1D-1).

References

Reference List

(in Běijīng)

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. | A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ zhù zai nǎr? 亲吻, 你朱在哪儿?
B: Wǒ zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. 握住在北京饭店。 | May I ask, where are you staying?
I'm staying at the Beijing Hotel. |
| 2. | A: Nǐ zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn ma? 你住在民族饭店吗?
B: Shì, wǒ zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. 是, 我住在民族饭店吗。 | Are you staying at the Nationalities Hotel?
Yes, I'm staying at the Nationalities Hotel. |
| 3. | A: Nǐ zhù zai nǎige fàndiàn? 你住在哪个饭店?
B: Wǒ zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. 我住在北京饭店。 | Which hotel are you staying at?
I'm staying at the Beijing Hotel. |
| 4. | A: Nǎiwèi shì Zhāng tóngzhì? 哪位是张同志?
B: Tā shì Zhāng tóngzhì. 他是张同志。 | Which one is comrade Zhāng?
She is comrade Zhāng. |
| 5. | A: Nǎige rén shì Méi tóngzhì? 哪个人是梅同志?
B: Nèige rén shì Méi tóngzhì. 那个人是梅同志。 | Which person is comrade Méi?
That person is comrade Méi. |
| 6. | A: Nǎiwèi shì Gāo tóngzhì? 哪位是高同志。
B: Nèiwèi shì Gāo tóngzhì. 那位是高同志。 | Which one is comrade Gāo?
That one is comrade Gāo. |
| 7. ^a | A: Nǐ zhù zai zhege fàndiàn ma? 你住在这个饭店吗?
B: Bù, wǒ bú zhù zai zhege fàndiàn. 不, 我不住在这个饭店。 | Are you staying at this hotel?
No, I'm staying at this hotel. |
| 8. | A: Jiāng tóngzhì! nín zǎo. 蒋同志! 您早。
B: Zǎo. Nuòwǎkè Nǚshì! nín hǎo. 早。诺瓦克女士! 您好。
A: Wǒ hěn hǎo. 我很好 | Comrade Jiāng! Good morning.
Good morning, Miss Novak! How are you?
I'm very well. |

9. A: Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì Měiguó nǎrde rén? 请问, 你是美国哪儿人? May I ask, where are you from in America?
- B: Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu Jiùjīnshān rén. 我是加州旧金山人。 I'm from San Francisco, California.

^aThis exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only.

Vocabulary

fàndiàn	饭店	hotel
-ge	个	general counter
hěn	很	very
Jiùjīnshān	旧金山	San Francisco
Mínzú Fàndiàn	民族饭店	Nationalities Hotel
něi-	哪- ?	which
něige?	哪个	which?
nèige	那个	that
něiwei	哪位	which one (person)
nèiwèi	那位	that one (person)
nǚshì	女士	polite title for a married or unmarried woman) Ms. ; Lady
shì	是	yes, that's so.
-wèi	位	polite counter for people
zǎo	早	good morning
zhèi-	这-	this
zhèige	这个	this
zhèiwèi	这位	this one (person)
zhù	住	to stay, to live

Reference Notes

Notes on № 1

- | | | | |
|----|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | A: | Qǐngwèn, nǐ zhù zai nǎr? 亲吻, 你朱在哪儿? | May I ask, where are you staying? |
| | B: | Wǒ zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. 握住在北京饭店。 | I'm staying at the Běijīng Hotel. |

The verb **zhù**, "to live," or "to reside," may be used to mean "to stay at" (temporary residence) or "to live in" (permanent residence).

Zhù zài nǎr literally means "live at where." The verb **zài**, "to be in/at/on," is used here as a preposition "at." It loses its tone in this position in a sentence. (The use of **zài** as a preposition is treated more fully in Unit 2.)

Fàndiàn has two meanings "restaurant" and "Hotel" (a relatively large hotel with modern facilities).¹ Literally, **fànguǎnzi** means "rice shop."

Notes on № 2

- | | | | |
|----|----|---|--|
| 2. | A: | Nǐ zhù zai Mínnú Fàndiàn ma? 你住在民族饭店吗? | Are you staying at the Nationalities Hotel? |
| | B: | Shì, wǒ zhù zai Mínnú Fàndiàn. 是, 我住在民族饭店吗。 | Yes, I'm staying at the Nationalities Hotel. |

Shì: The usual way to give a short affirmative answer is to repeat the verb used in the question. Some verbs, however, may not be repeated as short answers. **Zhù** is one such verb. Others not to be used are **xìng**, "to be surnamed," and **jiào**, "to be given-named." Many speakers do not repeat the verb **zài** as a short answer. To give a short "yes" answer to questions containing these verbs, you use **shì**.

Notes on № 3-7

- | | | | |
|----|----|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3. | A: | Nǐ zhù zai nǎige fàndiàn? 你住在哪个饭店? | Which hotel are you staying at? |
| | B: | Wǒ zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. 我住在北京饭店。 | I'm staying at the Beijing Hotel. |
| 4. | A: | Něiwèi shì Zhāng tóngzhì? 哪位是张同志? | Which one is comrade Zhāng? |
| | B: | Tā shì Zhāng tóngzhì. 他是张同志。 | She is comrade Zhāng. |
| 5. | A: | Něige rén shì Méi tóngzhì? 哪个人是梅同志? | Which person is comrade Méi? |
| | B: | Nèige rén shì Méi tóngzhì. 那个人是梅同志。 | That person is comrade Méi. |

¹Another word for "restaurant" is **fànguǎnzi**. The general word for "hotel" is **lǚguǎn**.

6. A: **Něiwei shì Gāo tóngzhì?** 哪一位是局同志。 Which one is comrade Gāo?
 B: **Nèiwei shì Gāo tóngzhì.** 那位是局同志。 That one is comrade Gāo.
7. A: **Nǐ zhù zai zheige fàndiàn ma?** 你住在这个饭店吗? Are you staying at this hotel?
 B: **Bù, wǒ bú zhù zai zheige fàndiàn.** 不, 我不住在这个饭店。 No, I'm staying at this hotel.

Něige is the question word "which." In the compound **něiguó**, you found the bound word **něi-**, which was attached to the noun **guó**. In the phrase **něiguó rén**, "which person," the bound word **něi-** is attached to the general counter **-ge**. (You will learn more about counters in Unit 3. For now, you may think of **-ge** as an ending which turns the bound word **něi-** into the full word **něige**.)

Něige rén/něiwei: To be polite when referring to an adult, you say **něiwei** or **nèiwei**, using the polite counter for people **-wei** rather than the general counter **-ge**, though **-ge** is used in many informal situations.

Notice that the noun **rén** is not used directly after **-wei**:

Nèiwei	Měiguó rén	shì shéi?
Něiwei		zhù zài Míngzú Fàndiàn.

Compare the specifying words "which?" "that," and "this" with the location words you learned in Unit U of ORN:

Specifying words		Location words	
něige? (nǎge?)	which	nǎr	where
nèige (nàge)	that	nàr (nèr)	there
zhèige (zhège)	this	zhèr (zhàr)	here

Both question words are in the Low tone, while the other four words are in the Falling tone.

Many people pronounce the words for "which?" "that," and "this" with the usual vowels for "where?" "there," and "here": **nǎge?** **nàge**, and **zhège**.

Bù: A short negative answer is usually formed by **bù** plus a repetition of the verb used in the question. When a verb, like **zhù (zài)**, cannot be repeated, **bù** is used as a short answer and is followed by a complete answer. Notice that when used by itself **bù** is in the Falling tone, but when followed by a Falling-tone syllable **bù** is in the Rising tone.

Bù, tā xiānzài bú zài zhèr. No, he's not here now.

Notes on № 8

8. A: **Jiāng tóngzhì! nín zǎo.** 蒋同志! 您早。 Comrade Jiang! Good morning.
 B: **Zǎo. Nuòwǎkè Nǚshì! nín hǎo.** 早。 Nuòwǎkè 女士! 您好。 Good morning, Miss Novak! How are you?

Name as greeting: A greeting may consist simply of a person's name: **Wáng tóngzhì!** "Comrade **Wáng!**" The name may also be used with a greeting phrase: **Wáng tóngzhì! Nín zǎo.** "Comrade **Wáng!** Good morning." --or, in reverse order, **Nín zǎo. Wáng tóngzhì!** "Good morning. Comrade **Wáng!**" The name is pronounced as an independent exclamation acknowledging that person's presence and status. It is not de-emphasized like "Comrade **Wáng,**" in the English sentence 11 Good morning, Comrade **Wáng.**"

Nín zǎo means "good morning" --literally, "you are early." You may also say either **nǐ zǎo** or simply **zǎo**.

Nǚshì, "Ms.," is a formal, respectful title for a married or unmarried woman. It is used after a woman's own surname, not her husband's. Traditionally, this title was used for older, educated, and accomplished women.

In the PRC, where people use **tóngzhì**, "Comrade," in general only foreign women are referred to and addressed as (so-and-so) **nǚshì**. On Taiwan, however, any woman may be called (so-and-so) **nǚshì** in a formal context, such as a speech or an invitation.

Nín hǎo: This greeting may be said either with or without a question marker, just as in English we say "How are you?" as a question or "How are you?" as a simple greeting.

Nǐ hǎo ma? How are you?

Nǐ hǎo. How are you.

Also Just as in English, you may respond to the greeting by repeating it rather than giving an answer.

Lǐ tóngzhì! Nín hǎo. Comrade **Lǐ!** How are you.

Nín hǎo. Gāo tóngzhì! How are you. Comrade **Gāo!**

Literally, **hěn** means "very." The word often accompanies adjectival verbs (like **hǎo**, "to be good"), adding little to their meaning. (See also Module 3, Unit 3.)

How to identify yourself: You have now learned several ways to introduce yourself. One simple, direct way is to extend your hand and state your name in Chinese -- for instance, **Mǎ Mínglǐ**. Here are some other ways:

Wǒ shì Mǎ Mínglǐ.	I'm Mǎ Mínglǐ .
Wǒ xìng Mǎ.	My surname is Mǎ .
Wǒ xìng Mǎ, jiào Mǎ Mínglǐ.	My surname is Mǎ ; I'm called Mǎ Mínglǐ .
Wǒde Zhōngguó míngzi jiào Mǎ Mínglǐ.	My Chinese name is Mǎ Mínglǐ .

Notes on № 9

9. A: **Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì Měiguó nǎrde rén?** 请问, 你是美国哪儿人? May I ask, where are you from in America?
- B: **Wǒ shì Jiāzhōu Jìujīnshān rén.** 我是加州旧金山人。 I'm from San Francisco, California.

Order of place names: Notice that **Jiāzhōu Jìujīnshān** is literally "California, San Francisco." In Chinese, the larger unit comes before the smaller. Similarly, in the

question *Nǐ shì Měiguó nǎrde rén?* the name of the country comes before the question word *nǎr*, which is asking for a more detailed location. The larger unit is usually repeated in the answer:

<i>Nǐ shì</i>	<i>Shāndōng</i>	<i>nǎr</i>	<i>-de</i>	<i>rén?</i>
<i>Wǒ shì</i>	<i>Shāndōng</i>	<i>Qīngdǎo</i>		<i>rén.</i>

Literally, *Jiùjīnshān* means "Old Gold Mountain." The Chinese gave this name to San Francisco during the Gold Rush days.

Drills

Response drill

Table 1.1. Response according to the clue

	Question	Clue	Answer
1.	他/他住在哪儿? Tā zhù zai nǎr? Where is he/she staying?	北京饭店 Běijīng Fàndiàn the Běijīng Hotel	他/她住在北京饭店。 Tā zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Běijīng Hotel.
2.	你爱人住在哪儿? Nǐ àiren zhù zai nǎr? Where is your spouse staying?	民族饭店 Mínzú Fàndiàn the Nationalities Hotel	他/她住在民族饭店。 Tā zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
3.	李同志住在哪儿? Lǐ Tóngzhì zhù zai nǎr? Where is comrade Lǐ staying?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at this hotel.
4.	方同志住在哪儿? Fāng Tóngzhì zhù zai nǎr? Where is comrade Fāng staying?	那个饭店 nèige fàndiàn that hotel	他/她住在那个饭店。 Tā zhù zai nèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at that hotel.
5.	陈同志住在哪儿? Chén Tóngzhì zhù zai nǎr? Where is comrade Chén staying?	北京饭店 Běijīng Fàndiàn the Běijīng Hotel	他/她住在北京饭店。 Ta zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Běijīng Hotel.
6.	林同志住在哪儿? Lín Tóngzhì zhù zai nǎr? Where is comrade Lín staying?	民族饭店 Mínzú Fàndiàn the Nationalities Hotel	他/她住在民族饭店。 Tā zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
7.	黄同志住在哪儿? Huáng Tóngzhì zhù zai nǎr?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn.

	Question	Clue	Answer
	Where is comrade Huáng staying?	this hotel	He/she is staying at this hotel.

Response drill

Table 1.2. Give affirmative response to all questions.

	Question	Answer
1.	高女士住在民族饭店吗？ Gāo Nǚshì zhù zài Mínzú fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Gāo staying at the Nationalities Hotel?	是，她住在民族饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài Mínzú Fàndiàn, >Yes, she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
2.	张女士住在北京饭店吗？ Zhāng Nǚshì zhù zài Běijīng Fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Zhāng staying at the Beijīng Hotel?	是，她住在北京饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài Běijīng Fàndiàn. Yes, she is staying at the Beijīng Hotel.
3.	江女士住在这个饭店吗？ Jiāng Nǚshì zhù zài zhèige fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Jiāng staying at this hotel?	是，她住在这个饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài zhèige fàndiàn. Yes, she is staying at this hotel.
4.	黄女士住在那个饭店吗？ Huāng Nǚshì zhù zài nèige fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Huāng staying at that hotel?	是，她住在那个饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài nèige fàndiàn. >Yes, she is staying at that hotel.
5.	王女士住在北京饭店吗？ Wáng Nǚshì zhù zài Běijīng Fàndiàn ma? >Is Mrs. Wáng staying at the Beijīng Hotel?	是，她住在北京饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài Běijīng fàndiàn. Yes, she is staying at the Beijīng Hotel.
6.	林女士住在民族饭店吗？ Lín Nǚshì zhù zài Mínzú Fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Lín staying at the Nationalities Hotel?	是，她住在民族饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài Mínzú Fàndiàn, Yes, she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
7.	毛女士住在这个饭店吗？ Máo Nǚshì zhù zài zhèige fàndiàn ma? Is Mrs. Máo staying at this hotel?	是，她住在这个饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zài zhèige fàndiàn. Yes, she is staying at this hotel.

Response drill

Table 1.3. Give negative response to all questions.

	Question	Answer
1.	蒋先生住在这个饭店吗？ Jiāng Xiānsheng zhù zai zhège fàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Jiāng staying at this hotel?	不是，他不住在这个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai zhège fàndiàn. No, he is not staying at this hotel.
2.	马先生住在那个饭店吗？ Mǎ Xiānsheng zhù zai nàge fàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Mǎ staying at that hotel?	不是，他不住在那个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai nàge fàndiàn. No, he is not staying at that hotel.
3.	李先生住在国宾大饭店吗？ Lǐ Xiānsheng zhù zai Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Lǐ staying at the Ambassador Hotel?	不是，他不住在国宾大饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn. No, he is not staying at the Ambassador Hotel.
4.	赵先生住在真山大饭店吗？ Zhào Xiānsheng zhù zai Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Zhào staying at the Yuánshān hotel?	不是，他不住在真山大饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn. No, he is not staying at the Yuánshān hotel.
5.	刘先生住在真山大饭店吗？ Liú Xiānsheng zhù zai Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Liú staying at the Yuánshān hotel?	不是，他不住在真山大饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai Yuánshān Dàfàndiàn. No, he is not staying at the Yuánshān hotel.
6.	唐先生住在那个饭店吗？ Táng Xiānsheng zhù zai nàge fàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Táng staying at that hotel?	不是，他不住在那个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai nàge fàndiàn. No, he is not staying at that hotel.
7.	宋先生住在这个饭店吗？ Sòng Xiānsheng zhù zai zhège fàndiàn ma? Is Mr. Sòng staying at this hotel.	不是，他不住在这个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai zhège fàndiàn. No, he is not staying at this hotel.

Response drill

Table 1.4. Give either a negative or an affirmative response, according to the clue.

Question	Clue	Answer
1. 唐同志在这个饭店吗? Táng Tóngzhì zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn ma? Is comrade Táng staying at this hotel?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	是, 他/她住在这个饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. Yes, he/she is staying at this hotel.
2. 马同志住在那个饭店吗? Mǎ Tóngzhì zhù zai nèige fàndiàn ma? Is comrade Mǎ staying at that hotel?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	不是, 他/她不住在那个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai nèige fàndiàn. No, he/she is not staying at that hotel.
3. 李同志住在北京饭店吗? Lǐ Tóngzhì zhù zai Běijīng fàndiàn ma? Is comrade Lǐ staying at the Běijīng Hotel?	北京饭店 Běijīng Fàndiàn Běijīng Hotel	是, 他/她住在北京饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. Yes, he/she is staying at the Běijīng Hotel.
4. 赵同志住在民族饭店吗? Zhào Tóngzhì zhù zai Mínzǔ fàndiàn ma? Is comrade Zhào staying at the Nationalities Hotel?	北京饭店 Běijīng Fàndiàn Běijīng Hotel	不是, 他/她不住在民族饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. No, he/she is not staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
5. 刘同志住在这个饭店吗? Liú Tóngzhì zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn ma? Is comrade Liú staying at this hotel?	那个饭店 nèige fàndiàn that hotel	不是, 他/她不住在这个饭店。 Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. No, he/she is not staying at this hotel.
6. 蒋同志住在那个饭店? Jiāng Tóngzhì zhù zai nèige fàndiàn ma? Is Comrade Jiāng staying at that hotel?	那个饭店 nèige fàndiàn that hotel	是, 他/她住在那个饭店。 Shì, tā zhù zai nèige fàndiàn. Yes, he/she is staying at that hotel.
7. 张同志住在北京饭店吗?	民族饭店	不是, 他/她不住在北京饭店。

Question	Clue	Answer
<p>Zhāng Tóngzhì zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn ma?</p> <p>Is Comrade Zhāng staying at the Běijīng Hotel?</p>	<p>Mínzǔ Fàndiàn</p> <p>Nationalities Hotel</p>	<p>Bú shì, tā bú zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn.</p> <p>No, he/she is not staying at the Běijīng Hotel.</p>

Transformation drill

Table 1.5. Change the less polite form *Nèige rén* and *Zhèige rén* to the more polite form *Nèiwèi* and *Zhèiwèi*.

	Question	Answer
1.	那个人是李同志。 <i>Nèige rén shì Lǐ Tóngzhì</i> That person is comrade <i>Lǐ</i> .	那位是李同志。 <i>Nèiwèi shì Lǐ Tóngzhì</i> That one is comrade <i>Lǐ</i> .
2.	这个人方同志。 <i>Zhèige rén shì Fāng Tóngzhì</i> This person is comrade <i>Fāng</i> .	这位是方同志。 <i>Zhèiwèi shì Fāng Tóngzhì</i> This one is comrade <i>Fāng</i> .
3.	那个人是蒋同志。 <i>Nèige rén shì Jiāng Tóngzhì</i> That person is comrade <i>Jiāng</i> .	那位是蒋同志。 <i>Nèiwèi shì Jiāng Tóngzhì</i> That one is comrade <i>Jiāng</i> .
4.	这个人周同志。 <i>Zhèige rén shì Zhōu Tóngzhì</i> This person is comrade <i>Zhōu</i> .	这位是周同志。 <i>Zhèiwèi shì Zhōu Tóngzhì</i> This one is comrade <i>Zhōu</i> .
5.	那个人是张同志。 <i>Nèige rén shì Zhāng Tóngzhì</i> That person is comrade <i>Zhāng</i> .	那位是张同志。 <i>Nèiwèi shì Zhāng Tóngzhì</i> That one is comrade <i>Zhāng</i> .
6.	这个人陈同志。 <i>Zhèige rén shì Chén Tóngzhì</i> This person is comrade <i>Chén</i> .	这位是陈同志。 <i>Zhèiwèi shì Chén Tóngzhì</i> This one is comrade <i>Chén</i> .
7.	那个人是胡同志。 <i>Nèige rén shì Hú Tóngzhì</i> That person is comrade <i>Hú</i> .	那位是胡同志。 <i>Nèiwèi shì Hú Tóngzhì</i> That one is comrade <i>Hú</i> .

Response drill

Table 1.6. Respond to *něige fàndiàn?* "which hotel according to the clue.

	Question	Clue	Answer
1.	他/她住在哪个饭店? Tā zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is he/she staying at?	民族饭店 Mínzú Fàndiàn the Nationalities Hotel	他/她住在民族饭店。 Tā zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
2.	张同志住在哪个饭店? Zhāng Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Zhāng staying at?	北京饭店 Běijīng fàndiàn the Běijīng Hotel	他/她住在 Tā zhù zai Běijīng fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Běijīng Hotel.
3.	蒋同志住在哪个饭店? Jiāng Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Jiāng staying at?	哪个饭店 nèige fàndiàn that hotel	他/她住在 Tā zhù zai nèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at that hotel.
4.	王统治住在哪个饭店? Wáng Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Wáng staying at?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at this hotel.
5.	黄同志住在哪个饭店? Huáng Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Huáng staying at?	民族饭店 Mínzú Fàndiàn the Nationalities Hotel	他/她住在民族饭店。 Tā zhù zai Mínzú fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.
6.	林同志住在哪个饭店? Lín Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Lín staying at?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at this hotel.
7.	刘同志住在哪个饭店? Liú Tóngzhì zhù zai něige fàndiàn? Which hotel is comrade Liú staying at?	这个饭店 zhèige fàndiàn this hotel	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at this hotel.

Response drill

Table 1.7. Respond to *něige rén* "which person" with *Nèige rén*, "that person".

	Question	Answer
1.	<p>请问，哪个人是王德贤？</p> <p><i>Qǐnwèn, něige rén shì Wáng Déxián?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Wáng Déxián?</p>	<p>那个人是王德贤。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Wáng Déxián.</i></p> <p>That person is Wáng Déxián.</p>
2.	<p>请问，哪个人是赵世民？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Zhào Shìmín?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Zhào Shìmín?</p>	<p>那个人是赵世民。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Zhào Shìmín.</i></p> <p>That person is Zhào Shìmín.</p>
3.	<p>请问，哪个人是林宝兰？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Lín Bǎolán?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Lín Bǎolán?</p>	<p>那个人是林宝兰。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Lín Bǎolán.</i></p> <p>That person is Lín Bǎolán.</p>
4.	<p>请问，哪个人是局廷峰？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Gāo Tíngfēng?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Gāo Tíngfēng?</p>	<p>那个人是局廷峰。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Gāo Tíngfēng.</i></p> <p>That person is Gāo Tíngfēng.</p>
5.	<p>请问，哪个人是张婉如？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Zhāng Wǎnrú?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Zhāng Wǎnrú?</p>	<p>那个人是张婉如。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Zhāng Wǎnrú.</i></p> <p>That person is Zhāng Wǎnrú.</p>
6.	<p>请问，哪个人是胡美玲？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Hú Měilíng?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Hú Měilíng?</p>	<p>那个人是胡美玲。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Hú Měilíng.</i></p> <p>That person is Hú Měilíng.</p>
7.	<p>请问，哪个人是宋知远？</p> <p><i>Qǐngwèn, něige rén shì Sòng Zhīyuǎn?</i></p> <p>May I ask, which person is Sòng Zhīyuǎn?</p>	<p>那个人是宋知远。</p> <p><i>Nèige rén shì Sòng Zhīyuǎn.</i></p> <p>That person is Sòng Zhīyuǎn.</p>

Transformation drill

Table 1.8. Ask the appropriate "which" or "where" question according to the statement.

	Question	Answer
1.	他/她老家在青岛。 Tā lǎojiā zài Qīngdǎo. His/her family is from Qīngdǎo.	他/她老家在哪儿？ Tā lǎojiā zài nǎr? Where is his/her family from?
2.	他/她现在在加拿大。 Tā xiànzài zài Jiānádà. He /she is in Canada now.	他/她现在在哪儿？ Tā xiànzài zài nǎr? Where is he/she now?
3.	他/她住在北京饭店。 Tā zhù zai Běijīng Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Běijīng Hotel.	他/她住在哪个饭店？ Tā zhù zai něige fàndiàn? In which hotel is he/she staying?
4.	他/她现在在山东。 Tā xiànzài zài Shāndōng. He /she is in Shāndōng now.	他/她现在在哪儿？ Tā xiànzài zài nǎr? Where is he/she now?
5.	他/她住在民族饭店。 Tā zhù zai Mínzú Fàndiàn. He/she is staying at the Nationalities Hotel.	他/她住在哪个饭店？ Tā zhù zai něige fàndiàn. In which hotel is he/she staying?
6.	他/她老家在湖北。 Tā lǎojiā zài Húběi. His/her family is from Húběi.	他/她老家在那儿？ Tā lǎojiā zài nǎr? Where is his/her family from?
7.	他/她现在在美国。 Tā xiànzài zài Měiguó. He/she is in America now.	他/她现在在哪儿？ Tā xiànzài zài nǎr? Where is he/she now?
8.	他/她住在这个饭店。 Tā zhù zai zhèige fàndiàn. He/she is staying at this hotel.	他/她住在哪个饭店？ Tā zhù zai něige fàndiàn? In which hotel is he/she staying?
9.	他/她老家在广东 Tā lǎojiā zài Guǎngdōng. His/her family is from Guǎngdōng.	他/她老家在那儿？ Tā lǎojiā zài nǎr? Where is his/her family from?

Unit 2

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Where people are staying (houses).
2. Where people are working.
3. Addresses.
4. The marker *de*
5. The marker *ba*,
6. The prepositional verb *zài*

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes9 the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 2D-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài nǎlǐ?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn.	我住在国宾大饭店：	I'm staying at the Ambassador Hotel.
2.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài nǎlǐ?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài zhèlǐ.	我住在这里。	I'm staying here.
	A:	Tā ne?	他呢？	How about him?
	B:	Tā zhù zài nàlǐ.	他住在那理。	He is staying there.
3.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài nǎlǐ?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài péngyou jiā.	我住在朋友家。	I'm staying at a friend's home.
4.	A:	Nǐ péngyou jiā zài nǎlǐ?	你朋友家在哪理？	Where is your friend's house?
	B:	Tā jiā zài Dàlǐ Jiē.	他家在大力街。	His house is on Dàlǐ Street.
5.	A:	Nǐ péngyou de dìzhǐ shì ...?	你朋友的地质是。。。？	What is your friend's address?
	B:	Tā de dìzhǐ shì jīè Sīshìèrhào.	他的地质是大力街四十二号。	His address is № 42 Dàlǐ Street.
6. ^a	A:	Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiǎo ba?	你是Wèi少校吧？	You are Major Weiss, aren't you?
	B:	Shìde.	是的。	Yes.
7. ^b	A:	Nà shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn ba?	那是国宾大饭店吧？	That is Ambassador Hotel, isn't it?
	B:	Shìde.	是的。	Yes.
8.	A:	Nǐ péngyou xiànzài zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?	你朋友现在在哪里工作？	Where does your friend work now?
	B:	Tā zài Tánán gōngzuò.	他在台南工作。	He works in Tánán.
9. ^c	A:	Nǐ zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?	你在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò.	我在武官处工作。	I work at the Defense Attache's Office.

10. ^d	A:	Nǐ zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?	你在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài yínháng gōngzuò.	我在银行工作。	I work at a bank.
11. ^e	A:	Nǐ péngyou zài Táiběi gōngzuò ma?	你朋友在台北工作吗？	Does your friend work in Taipei?
	B:	Tā bú zài Táiběi gōngzuò. Tā zài Táizhōng gōngzuò.	他不在台北工作。他在台中工作。	He doesn't work in Taipei; he works in Taichung.

^aThis exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only

^bThis exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only

^cThis exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only

^dThis exchange occurs on the P-1 tape only

^eThis exchange occurs on the C-1 tape only

Vocabulary

ba	吧	question marker expressing supposition of what answer will be
dàfàndiàn	大饭店	hotel
-de	的	possessive marker
dìzhǐ	地址	address
gōngzuò	工作	to work
Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn	国宾大饭店	Ambassador Hotel
-hào	-号	number (in address)
jiā	家	home, house
jiē	街	street
lù	路	road
nà-	那-	that
nàge	那	that (one)
náli	哪里	where
nàli	那里	there
péngyou	朋友	friend
shàoxiào	少校	major(military title)
Shìde	是的	Yes, that's so.
Wǔguānchù	武官处	defense attache office
yínháng	银行	bank
zài	在	to be in/at/on (prepositional verb)
zhè-	这	this
zhège	这个	this (one)
zhèli	这里	here
Dìyī Dàfàndiàn	第一大饭店	First Hotel
Měiguó Guójì Jiāoliú Zǒngshǔ	美国国 际Jiāoliú Zǒngshǔ	U.S. International Communications Agency
Měiguó Yínháng	美国银行	Bank of America
Táiwān Yínháng	台湾银行	Bank of Taiwan
Yóuzhèngjú	邮政局	post office

Reference Notes

Notes on №1-2

1.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài náli?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn.	我住在国宾大饭店：	I'm staying at the Ambassador Hotel.
2.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài náli?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài zhèli.	我住在这里。	I'm staying here.
	A:	Tā ne?	他呢？	How about him?
	B:	Tā zhù zài nàli.	他住在那理。	He is staying there.

The word **guóbīn** actually refers to any official state guest, not just an ambassador. (The word for "ambassador" is **dàshǐ**) The translation "Ambassador Hotel" has been used for years by that hotel and, although inaccurate, has been retained in this text.

Dàfàndiàn means "great hotel" or "grand hotel." It is commonly used in the names of Taiwan and Hong Kong hotels.

Náli, nàli, and **zhèli** are common variants of **nǎr, nàr,** and **zhèr** in non-Peking dialects of Standard Chinese. The forms with r are Peking dialect forms.

Compare:

Peking	Other	
nǎr	náli	where
nàr	nàli	there
zhèr	zhèli	here

Notice the difference in tone "between **nǎr** and **náli**. This is because **-li** has a basic Low tone, and the first of two adjoining Low-tone syllables changes to a Rising tone: **nǎ + -lǐ = náli**.

Notes on №3-4

3.	A:	Nǐ zhù zài náli?	你住在哪理？	Where are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù zài péngyou jiā.	我住在朋友家。	I'm staying at a friend's home.
4.	A:	Nǐ péngyou jiā zài náli?	你朋友家在哪理？	Where is your friend's house?
	B:	Tā jiā zài Dàlǐ Jiē.	他家在大力街。	His house is on Dàlǐ Street.

The possessive relationships in **péngyou jiā**, "friend's house," **nǐ péngyou jiā**, "your friend's house," and **tā jiā**, "his house," are unmarked, while the English

must include -'s or the possessive form of the pronoun ("your," "his".) In Chinese, possessive relationships may be expressed by simply putting the possessor in front of the possessed when the relationship between the two is particularly close, like the relationship between a person and his home, family, or friends.

Notes on №5

5.	A:	Nǐ péngyoude dìzhǐ shì ...?	你朋友的地质是。。。？	What is your friend's address?
	B:	Tā de dìzhǐ shì jīe Sishìèrhào.	他的地质是大力街四十二号。	His address is № 42 Dàlǐ street.

Péngyoude dìzhǐ: "The marker -de in this phrase is Just like the English possessive ending -'s. With the exception of close relationships, this is the usual way to form the possessive in Chinese.

nǐ péngyǒu	-de	dìzhǐ
your friend	's	address

Unlike the English -'s ending, -de is also added to pronouns.

wǒde	my
nǐde	your
tāde	his/her

You are learning possessive phrases in which the marker -de is used (tāde dìzhǐ) and some possessive phrases which do not contain -de (nǐ péngyou jiā). There are certain reasons for the inclusion or omission of -de. If a close relationship exists between the possessor and the possessed, the marker -de might not be used. If a phrase is long and complex, as Lǐ Xiānsheng péngyoude tàitai , the marker -de is used to separate the possessor from the possessed.

short or simple		long or complex	
nǐ	jiā	Hú Měilíng	-de lǎojiā
wǒ	péngyou	nǐ péngyou	-de dìzhǐ
		Lǐ Xiānsheng péngyou	-de tàitai

But these are not hard and fast rules. The use or omission of -de is not determined solely by the number of syllables in a phrase or by the closeness between the possessor and the possessed, although both of these considerations do play a Mg part in the decision.

While some common nouns are usually used without -de "before them, most nouns are more likely to be preceded by -de, and many even require it. Dìzhǐ, "address," is the only noun you have learned which REQUIRES the possessive marker -de added to the possessor. But other nouns such as jiā are not always preceded by -de. This is also the case with nouns indicating personal relationships, like fùmǔ, "father," and tàitai "wife." Péngyou, "friend," xuésheng, "student and lǎoshī "student are commonly used without -de, but may also be used with the marker.

You might expect the question Nǐ péngyoude dìzhǐ...? to "be completed with a word such as shénme?, what. However, the incomplete form given in this exchange, with the voice trailing off, inviting completion, is also commonly used.

Addresses: The order in which addresses are given in Chinese is the reverse of that used in English. In Chinese, the order is from the general to the specific: country, province or state, city, street name, street number.

-hào: A street number is always given with the bound word -hào, "number," after it.²

Notes on №6-7

6.	A:	Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiào ba?	你是Wèi少校吧?	You are Major Weiss, aren't you?
	B:	Shìde.	是的。	Yes.
7.	A:	Nà shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn ba?	那是国宾大饭店吧?	That is Ambassador Hotel, isn't it?
	B:	Shìde.	是的。	Yes.

Ba is a marker for a question which expresses the speaker's supposition as to what the answer will be. It is the type of question which asks for a confirmation from the listener.

There are three ways to translate the two questions in exchanges 6 and 7 into English:

Nǐ shì Wèi Shàoxiào ba?	Aren't you Major Weiss?
	You are Major Weiss, aren't you?
	You must be Major Weiss.
Nǐ shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn ba?	Isn't that the Ambassador Hotel?
	That is the Ambassador Hotel, isn't it?
	That must be the Ambassador Hotel.

Each translation reflects a different degree of certainty on the part of the speaker. (While the differences in certainty are expressed in English by variation in wording, they can be expressed in Chinese by intonation.) You will probably find that the "isn't it", "aren't you" translation fits most situations.

The short answer shìde is an expanded form of the short answer shì, with the same meaning: "Yes, that's so." Shìde is also the word used for the "yes" in the military "Yes, sir."

Nà(nèi): In the subject position, nà (nèi), "that," and zhè (zhèi), "this," may be used either as free words or as bound words, with -ge following.

Compare:

Nà		shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn.
That		is the Ambassador Hotel.
Nà	-ge	shì Guóbīn Dàfàndiàn.

²The word di- is sometimes translated "number," as in dìyī, "number one" (See resource module on Numbers, tape 4.)

That	one	is the Ambassador Hotel.
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However, the question form **nǎ-** (**něi-**) is a bound word.

Nǎge (fàndiàn) shì Guóbǐn Dàfàndiàn?	Which one is the Ambassador Hotel?
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Notes on №8-11

8.	A:	Nǐ péngyou xiànzài zài nǎli gōngzuò?	你朋友现在在哪里工作？	Where does your friend work now?
	B:	Tā zài Táinán gōngzuò.	他在台南工作。	He works in Táinán.
9.	A:	Nǐ zài nǎli gōngzuò?	你在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò.	我在武官处工作。	I work at the Defense Attache's Office.
10.	A:	Nǐ zài nǎli gōngzuò?	你在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài yínháng gōngzuò.	我在银行工作。	I work at a bank.
11.	A:	Nǐ péngyou zài Táiběi gōngzuò ma?	你朋友在台北工作吗？	Does your friend work in Taipei?
	B:	Tā bú zài Táiběi gōngzuò. Tā zài Táizhōng gōngzuò.	他不在台北工作。他在台中工作。	He doesn't work in Taipei; he works in Taichung.

Wǔguānchù, "defense attache's office," literally means "military attache's office."

Zài gōngzuò: Compare these two sentences:

Tā	zài	Táinán.	
He	is in	Tainan.	
Tā	zài	Táinán	gōngzuò.
He	in	Tainan	works.

The sentence **Tā zài Táinán gōngzuò** seems to have two verbs: **zài**, "to be in/at/on," and **gōngzuò**, "to work." But there is only one verb in the translation: "He works in Tainan." The translation reflects the fact that **zài** loses its full verb status in this sentence and plays a role like that of the English preposition "in." The **zài** phrase in Chinese, like the "in" phrase in English, gives more information about the main verb **gōngzuò**; that is, it tells where the action takes place. "He works," and the work takes place "in Tainan." In sentences like this, the word **zài** is a prepositional verb. Most relationships expressed by prepositions in English are expressed by prepositional verbs in Chinese.

You have also seen **zài** used as a prepositional verb in the sentence **nǐ zhù zài nǎli?** "Where do you live?" --literally, "You live at where?" Notice that in this sentence the prepositional verb phrase **zài nǎli** comes after the main verb **zhù**. In the sentence **Nǐ zài nǎli gōngzuò?** the prepositional verb phrase **zài nǎli** comes before the main verb **gōngzuò**. Many things, such as stress, contrast, and other objects in the sentence, can influence the order of the prepositional verb phrase and the main verb.

In some cases, either order may be used, as in *Nǐ zài nǎli zhù?* or *Nǐ zhù zài nǎli?* In other cases, the word order is fixed, as in *Nǐ zài nǎli gōngzuò?* For text examples, it will be pointed out whether or not the word order may be changed, and the reasons will be given.

Tā bú zài Táiběi gōngzuò, "He doesn't work in Taipei": In this sentence, the negative adverb *bù* comes before the prepositional verb *zài* (which starts the complete predicate *zài Táiběi gōngzuò*, not before the main verb *gōngzuò*. This makes sense, for you are not saying "He does NOT WORK," but you are saying "He does NOT work IN TAIPEI."

Tā			gōngzuò.
Tā	bù		gōngzuò.
Tā		zài Táiběi	gōngzuò.
Tā	bù	zài Táiběi	gōngzuò.

Drills

Unit 3

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Members of a family.
2. The plural ending **-men**.
3. The question word **jǐ**- "how many."
4. The adverb **dōu** "all."
5. Several ways to express "and."

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 3D-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu hái-zi ma?	你们有孩子吗？	Do you have children?
	B:	Yǒu, wǒmen yǒu.	有，我们有。	Yes, we have.
2.	B:	Liú xiānsheng yǒu Měiguó péngyou ma?	刘先生有美国朋友吗？	Does Mr Liú have any American friends?
	B:	Tā méiyǒu Měiguó péngyou.	他没有美国朋友。	He doesn't have any American friends.
	A:	Tā yǒu Yīngguó péngyou.	他有英国朋友。	He has English friends. (or an English friend)
3.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu jǐge hái-zi?	你们有几个孩子？	How many children do you have?
	B:	Wǒmen yǒu sānge hái-zi.	我们三个孩子。	We have three children.
4.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu jǐge nánhái-zi, jǐge nǚhái-zi?	你们有几个男孩子，几个女孩子？	How many boys and how many girls do you have?
	B:	Wǒmen yǒu liǎngge nánhái-zi, yíge nǚhái-zi.	我们两个男孩子，一个女孩子。	We have two boys and one girl.
5.	B:	Shì nánhái-zi, shì nǚhái-zi?	是男孩子，是女孩子？	Are they boys or girls?
	A:	Tāmen dōu shì nǚhái-zi.	他们都是女孩子。	All of them are girls.
6.	B:	Hú xiānsheng, tàitai ne? tāmen yǒu jǐge hái-zi?	胡先生，太太呢？他们有几个孩子？	How about Mr. and Mrs. Hú? How many children do they have?
	A:	Tāmen yǒu liǎngge hái-zi.	他们两个孩子。	They have two children.
	B:	Shì nánhái-zi, shì nǚhái-zi?	是男孩子，是女孩子？	Are they boys or girls?
	A:	Dōu shì nǚhái-zi.	都是女孩子。	Both of them are girls.
7.	A:	Nǐmen hái-zi dōu zài zhèlǐ ma?	你们孩子都在这里吗？	Are all your children here?
	B:	Bù, liǎngge zài zhèlǐ, yíge hái zài Měiguó.	不，两个在这里，一个还在美国。	No. Two are here, and one is still in America.

8.	A:	Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén?	你家里有什么人?	What people are (there) in your family?
	B:	Yǒu wǒ tài tai gēn sān ge hái zi.	有我太太跟三个孩子。	There's my wife and three children.
9.	B:	Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén?	你家里有什么人?	What people are (there) in your family?
	A:	Jiù (yǒu) wǒ fù qin, mǔ qin.	就(有)我父亲, 母亲。	Just my father and mother.

Vocabulary

zhǐ	只	only
dìdi	弟弟	younger brother
gēge	哥哥	older brother
jiějie	姐姐	older sister
mèimei	妹妹	younger sister
xiōngdì	兄弟	brothers
jiěmèi	姐妹	sisters
xiōngdì jiěmèi	兄弟姐妹	brothers and sisters
fùmǔ	父母	parents
zǔfù	祖父	paternal grandfather
zǔmǔ	祖母	paternal grandmother
wàizǔfù	外祖父	maternal grandfather
wàizǔmǔ	外祖母	maternal grandmother
bàba	爸爸	papa, dad, father
māma	妈妈	momma, mom, mother
bàba	爸爸	papa, dad, father
dìdi	弟弟	younger brother
dōu	都	all, both
fùmǔ	父母	parents
fùqin	父亲	father
gēge	哥哥	older brother
gēn	跟	and, with, and (in addition to)
hái	还	still, yet
háizi	孩子	children, child
jǐ-	几 -	how many
jiāli	家里	family
jiějie	姐姐	older sister
jiěmèi	姐妹	sisters
jǐge	几个	how many
jiù	就	only, just
liǎng-	两	two
māma	妈妈	momma, mom, mother
méi	没	not, not to have
mèimei	妹妹	younger sister
mèiyǒu	没有	not to have, there is not
-men	们	plural suffix
mǔqin	母亲	mother
nán-	男 -	male

nánháizi	男孩子	boy
nǐmen	你们	you (plural)
nǚ-	奴 -	female
nǚháizi	女孩子	girl
tāmen	他们	they, them
wàizǔfù	外祖父	maternal grandfather
wàizǔmǔ	外祖母	maternal grandmother
wǒmen	我们	we, us
xiōngdì	兄弟	brothers
xiōngdì jiěmèi	兄弟姐妹	brothers and sisters
yǒu	有	to have, there is
zhǐ	只	only
zǔfù	祖父	paternal grandfather
zǔmǔ	祖母	paternal grandmother
yíng le	赢了	I('ve) won

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu háizi ma?	你们有孩子吗？	Do you have children?
	B:	Yǒu, wǒmen yǒu.	有，我们有。	Yes, we have.

The plural pronouns are formed by adding -men to the singular pronouns

singular		plural	
wǒ	I	wǒmen	we
nǐ	you	nǐmen	you
tā	he/she	tāmen	they

(You have already seen these pronoun forms used as possessives: "my," "our," etc. Later you will find that they are also used as objects: "me," "us," etc.)

Háizi: Chinese nouns have the same form for singular and plural.

Háizi may be either "child" or "children."³ Usually the context will make clear whether a noun should be translated as singular or as plural, but not always. Chinese does not require that the matter be pinned down to the same extent that English does.

Wǒmen yǒu háizi is a perfectly good sentence, even though the only accurate translation is the clumsy "We have one or more children." We would prefer to have enough information to translate it either as "We have a child" or as "We have children."

At times this ambiguity is an advantage. When you ask **Nǐmen yǒu háizi ma?** you do not, after all, know whether you are referring to one child or to more than one child. To cover both bets in the same way in English, we have to say "Do you have any children?"

Notes on №2

2.	B:	Liú xiānsheng yǒu Měiguó péngyou ma?	刘先生有美国朋友吗？	Does Mr Liú have any American friends?
	B:	Tā méiyǒu Měiguó péngyou.	他没有美国朋友。	He doesn't have any American friends.
	A:	Tā yǒu Yīngguó péngyou.	他有英国朋友。	He has English friends. (or an English friend)

Méiyou: All the verbs discussed so far form the negative with **bù**, with the single exception of **yǒu**, "to have," which has the irregular negative form **méiyou**.

³A few nouns referring to people may be made explicitly plural by adding -men. **Háizimen** can only be "children"

Notes on №3-4

3.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu jǐge hái'zi?	你们有几个孩子？	How many children do you have?
	B:	Wǒmen yǒu sānge hái'zi.	我们有三个孩子。	We have three children.
4.	A:	Nǐmen yǒu jǐge nánhái'zi, jǐge nǚhái'zi?	你们有几个男孩子，几个女孩子？	How many boys and how many girls do you have?
	B:	Wǒmen yǒu liǎngge nánhái'zi, yīge nǚhái'zi.	我们有两个男孩子，一个女孩子。	We have two boys and one girl.

In Peking speech, *jǐ*, "how many," is usually used only when the number expected in an answer is about 10 or less. In many other parts of China, speakers use *jǐ* no matter how large a number is expected in the answer.

Counters: In Chinese, a noun cannot be counted or specified (i.e., used with *něi*- "which," *nèi*-, "that," *zhèi*-, "this") without the addition of a bound word, a counter, to indicate the sort of thing being specified or counted. English has a few such counters, as "head" in "how many head of cattle" and "loaves" in "seven loaves of bread."

The counter used in a particular instance depends on the noun "being specified or counted. Many nouns have special counters. You have already learned the polite counter for persons, *-wèi*. Other special counters refer in some way to the kind of thing the noun represents. The word for "hotel," for instance, has a special counter *-jiā*, "house," used for counting or specifying business establishments.

The general counter *-ge* is used with nouns that do not have special counters. For example, there is no special counter for the word *pùbù*, "waterfall," so you would say *yīge pùbù*, "one waterfall." You have already found the general counter *-ge* in specifying expressions such as *něige hái'zi*, "which child," and *zhèige fāndiàn*, "this hotel."

You may find that, in colloquial speech, nouns that have special counters are sometimes used with *-ge* anyway, but this tendency is looked down upon by many speakers.

Here are the numbers 1 through 10 with the counter *-ge*:

yīge liǎngge sānge sìge wǔge liùge qīge bāge jiǔge shíge

The number 2 has a special form before a counter: *liǎng-*. Notice that the words for 1, 2, and 8 have Rising tones before *-ge*, because *-ge* is basically a Falling-tone syllable. (See also Unit 5, notes on No. 9 and No. 10.)

Nán- nǚ-: The "bound words *nán-* "male," and *nǚ-*, "female," are often used in compounds; for example, *nán péngyou*, "boyfriend," and *nǚ tóngzhì* "(woman) Comrade."

"And": In Chinese, a word for "and" is not needed between parallel phrases like *liǎngge nánhái'zi, yīge nǚhái'zi* "two boys, (and) one girl."

A pause is usual between the two phrases, but even the pause is sometimes omitted.

Notes on №5-7

5.	B:	Shì nánháizi, shì nǚháizi?	是男孩子，是女孩子？	Are they boys or girls?
	A:	Tāmen dōu shì nǚháizi.	他们都是女孩子。	All of them are girls.
6.	B:	Hú xiānsheng, tàitai ne? tāmen yǒu jǐge háizi?	胡先生，太太呢？他们有几个孩子？	How about Mr. and Mrs. Hú? How many children do they have?
	A:	Tāmen yǒu liǎngge háizi.	他们有两个孩子。	They have two children.
	B:	Shì nánháizi, shì nǚháizi?	是男孩子，是女孩子？	Are they boys or girls?
	A:	Dōu shì nǚháizi.	都是女孩子。	Both of them are girls.
7.	A:	Nǐmen háizi dōu zài zhèlǐ ma?	你们孩子都在这里吗？	Are all your children here?
	B:	Bù, liǎngge zài zhèlǐ, yíge hái zài Měiguó.	不，两个在这里，一个还在美国。	No. Two are here, and one is still in America.

Shì nánháizi, shì nǚháizi? In Chinese, an "or" question (i.e., a question asking which of two alternatives is true) may be asked simply by stating the two alternatives with a pause between. In this kind of question, the verb must appear in each alternative. (You will learn other ways of making "or" questions in later modules.)

Dōu may usually be translated in a sentence as "all (of)," or, if it refers to only two things, as both (of)." Literally, **dōu** means "in all cases," "uniformly," "entirely," "completely." Since it is an adverb, it must be placed after the subject of a sentence and before the verb (like the adverb **yě**, "also".)

Notes on №8-9

8.	A:	Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén?	你家里有什么人？	What people are (there) in your family?
	B:	Yǒu wǒ tàitai gēn sānge háizi.	有我太太跟三个孩子。	There's my wife and three children.
9.	B:	Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén?	你家里有什么人？	What people are (there) in your family?
	A:	Jiù yǒu wǒ fùqin, mǔqin.	就有我父亲，母亲。	Just my father and mother.

Literally, the phrase **nǐ jiāli** means "in your home" (**jiā**, "home"; **-li**, "in" #). In this sentence it is extended to mean "the people in your home," that is, "your family."

Nǐ jiāli - yǒu - shénme rén? Phrase by phrase, this question is: "In your family - there are - what people?," The word "family" can be taken to mean either all your relatives or only those living in your household.

By itself, the verb yǒu means "to be," "to exist." You have now seen it translated two ways:

1. as "have," with a personal subject: Wǒmen yǒu sānge háizi . "We have three children."
2. as "there is/are," in the so-called impersonal construction: Nǐ jiāli yǒu shénme rén? "What people are (there) in your family?"

In exchange 8, the verb yǒu in the answer is translated as "there's." Some English speakers may find this translation too colloquial. The answer can also be translated just by listing the family members, with no verb in the English, as was done in exchange 9« Chinese almost always keeps the verb in the answer to a question, while English tends to leave it out.

How to say "and": Chinese has several words for "and." Gēn is the word for "and" when joining nouns or noun phrases. Yě is the word for "and" when joining verbs, verb phrases, or whole sentences:

Example 1.1. Example:

Wǒ bú xìng Lǐ, yě bú xìng Lǚ. Wǒ xìng Lǚ.

I'm not surnamed Lǐ and I'm not surnamed Lǚ. I'm surnamed Lǚ.

Chinese tends to use a word for "and" when the noun phrases being joined are not parallel and not to use one when the phrases are parallel:

Not parallel				
Yǒu	wǒ tàitai	gēn	sānge háizi.	There's my wife and 3 children.
	Possessor noun		number noun	
Parallel				
Yǒu	liǎngge nánháizi	,	yíge nǚháizi.	There are 2 boys and one girl.
	number noun		number noun	

While "and" is often omitted in Chinese, it may be added for emphasis between nouns and between noun phrases just as in English.

Jiù, "only," "just," is an adverb (like yě and dōu. The use of jiù to mean "only" is probably mostly confined to the Peking dialect.⁴ Speakers from other parts of the country will not necessarily use jiù to mean "only" or understand it as such. A more widely used and understood word for "only" is zhǐ. Thus the answer in exchange 9 could also be: Zhǐ yǒu wǒ fùqīn, mǔqīn.

Notes on additional vocabulary

Chinese is much more precise than English in its terms for family members. There is not just one word for "brother," or "sister" but words for "older brother," "younger brother," "older sister," and "younger sister."

⁴Jiù has several other meanings, which will be presented to you as you continue through this course.

	older	younger		
brother	<i>gēge</i>	<i>dìdi</i>	brothers	<i>xiōngdì</i>
sister	<i>jiějie</i>	<i>mèimei</i>	sisters	<i>jiěmèi</i>

When referring to both older and younger sisters, the term *jiěmèi* is used. When referring to both older and younger brothers, the term *xiōngdì* is used. When referring to sisters and brothers, the phrase *xiōngdì jiěmèi* is used.

Chinese also distinguishes between grandparents on the father's side of the family and grandparents on the mother's side:

	father's side	mother's side
grandfather	<i>zǔfù</i>	<i>wàizǔfù</i>
grandmother	<i>zǔmǔ</i>	<i>wàizǔmǔ</i>

The syllable *wài-* in *wàizǔfù* and *wàizǔmǔ* literally means "outer" or "outside."

Drills

Unit 4

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Arrival and departure times,
2. The marker [le](#)
3. The [shì ... de](#) construction.

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes» the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes» the Workbook.
3. The UD-1 tape.

References

Reference List

in Běijīng

1.	A:	Nǐ àiren lái ma?	你爱人来吗？	Is your wife coming?
	B:	Tā lái.	她来。	She is coming.
2.	A:	Nǐ àiren lái le ma?	你爱人来了吗？	Has your wife come?
	B:	Lái le, tā lái le.	来了，她来了。	Yes, she has come.
3.	A:	Nǐ àiren yě lái le ma?	你爱人也来了吗？	Has your wife come too?
	B:	Tā hái méi lái.	她还没来。	She hasn't come yet.
4.	A:	Tā shénme shíhou lái?	她什么时候来？	When is she coming?
	B:	Tā míngtiān lái.	她明天来。	She is coming tomorrow.
5.	A:	Nǐ péngyou shénme shíhou dào?	你朋友什么时候到？	When is your friend arriving?
	B:	Tā yǐjīng dào le.	他已经到了。	He has already arrived.
6.	A:	Tā shì shénme shíhou dào de?	她是什么时候到的？	When did she arrive?
	B:	Tā shì zuótiān dào de.	她是昨天到的。	She arrived Yesterday.
7.	A:	Nǐ shì yíge rén lái de ma?	你是一个人来的吗？	Did you come alone?
	B:	Bú shì, wǒ bú shì yíge rén lái de.	不是，我不是一个人来的。	No, I didn't come alone.
8.	A:	Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?	你什么时候走？	When are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒ jīntiān zǒu.	我今天走。	I'm leaving today.
9.	A:	Nǐ nǎitiān zǒu?	你哪天走？	What day are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒ jīntiān zǒu.	我今天走。	I'm leaving today.

Vocabulary

hòutiān	后天	the day after tomorrow
qiántiān	前天	the day before yesterday
tiāntiān	天天	every day
érzi	儿子	son
nǚér	女儿	daughter
dào	到	to arrive
érzi	儿子	son
hòutiān (hòutian)	后天	the day after tomorrow
jīntiān (jīntian)	今天	today
lái	来	to come
le	了	combined le: new-situation and completion marker
míngtiān (míngtian)	明天	tomorrow
něitiān	哪天	what day
nǚér	女儿	daughter
qiántiān (qiántian)	前天	the day before Yesterday
shénme shíhou	什么时候	when
shì de	是的	focus construction
-tiān	天	day
tiāntiān	天天	every day
yíge rén	一个人	singly, alone
yǐjīng (yǐjing)	已经	already
zǒu	走	to leave
zuótiān	昨天	Yesterday
jiéhūn	结婚	to get married, to be married
méi jiéhūn	没结婚	not to be married
kěshi	可是	but
xiǎng	想	to think, to think that

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1.	A:	Nǐ àiren lái ma?	你爱人来吗？	Is your wife coming?
	B:	Tā lái.	她来。	She is coming.

These sentences refer to future time, but *lái* is not a future-tense form. Strictly speaking, Chinese verbs do not have tenses. The same form of the verb can be used in present, past, and future contexts.

We translated the sentence *Tā zài Tàinán gōngzuò.* as "He works in Tainan" assuming a present context. But in a past context we could translate it as "He worked in Tainan; and in a future context we could translate it as "He will work in Tainan." The verb form *gōngzuò* does not tell you what time is being talked about. You have to look elsewhere for that information, perhaps to a time expression like "last year" or "now" or "tomorrow," or to the conversational setting.

Notes on №2

2.	A:	Nǐ àiren lái le ma?	你爱人来了吗？	Has your wife come?
	B:	Lái le, tā lái le.	来了，她来了。	Yes, she has come.

Aspect: *le* is an aspect marker. Through the use of and other one-syllable markers (*de, zhe, ne, guo*), the Chinese language indicates whether the occurrence being talked about is completed, ongoing, about to occur, or experienced for the first time. Aspect markers may also be used to indicate whether the whole situation in the sentence is a new, changed situation.

"Completion" and "new situation" are not tenses but aspects. Aspect is a way of talking about events or activities in relation to time. While tenses categorize action in terms of features such as completeness and change. Aspect markers are very different from tense markers because the same aspect may be used in past, present, and future contexts. We may speak of an action that will be completed as of a future time, for example, or of a situation that was new as of a past time. English communicates these ideas to a certain extent through the use of many different tenses for the verb (future perfect, simple past, etc.). Chinese does this through the use of aspect markers and time words. The verbs themselves do not change form.

le is used in exchange 2 to indicate two aspects-completion and new situation, (it is, however, often used to indicate only one aspect.)

Here, it indicates that the person has come, meaning that the action is completed, and that the person is now here, a changed situation. When the marker *le* refers to both these aspects, we call it "combined *le*." Combined *le* can be thought of as a telescoping of the completion *le* followed by a new-situation *le*: *le le* becomes *le*. In the next two units, you will see the marker *le* used to indicate each of these aspects separately.

Notes on №3

3.	A:	Nǐ àiren yě lái le ma?	你爱人也来了吗？	Has your wife come too?
	B:	Tā hái méi lái.	她还没来。	She hasn't come yet.

Negative of combined **le**: Compare these affirmative and negative forms:

affirmative			lái		is coming.
negative		bù	lái		isn't coming.

affirmative			lái	le	has come (now).
negative	hái	méi(you)	lái		hasn't come (yet).

Notice that the marker **le** does not appear in the negative answer in the exchange.

Hái: The negative of a sentence containing combined **le** will include the adverb **hái**, "yet," as well as the negative **méi(you)**. In English, the "yet" is frequently left out.

Like other adverbs such as **yě**, **hái** always precedes the verb, although not always directly. Elements such as the negatives and **méi** may come between an adverb and a verb,

Méiyou, "not have" is used to negate the aspect of completion; that is, to say that a certain event did not take place. **Méiyou** may be shortened to **méi**. Here are three possible negative answers to the question.

Tā lái le ma? "Has he come?"

Tā	hái	méiyou	lái.	He hasn't come yet.
Tā	hái	méi	lái.	He hasn't come yet.
	hái	méiyou.		Not yet.

Notes on №4-5

4.	A:	Tā shénme shíhou lái?	她什么时候来？	When is she coming?
	B:	Tā míngtiān lái.	她明天来。	She is coming tomorrow.
5.	A:	Nǐ péngyou shénme shíhou dào?	你朋友什么时候到？	When is your friend arriving?
	B:	Tā yǐjīng dào le.	他已经到了。	He has already arrived.

Position of time words: Time phrases occupy the same position in a sentence as adverbs such as **yě** and **hái** between the subject and the verb.

Notes on №6-7

6.	A:	Tā shì shénme shíhou dàode?	她是什么时候到的？	When did she arrive?
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	B:	Tā shì zuótiān dào de.	她是昨天到的。	She arrived Yesterday.
7.	A:	Nǐ shì yíge rén lái de ma?	你是一个人来的吗？	Did you come alone?
	B:	Bú shì, wǒ bú shì yíge rén lái de.	不是，我不是一个人来的。	No, I didn't come alone.

(shì)...de:⁵ This is another way to indicate the aspect of completion. The aspect marker **le** and the pattern (shì...de) perform different functions and convey different meanings. This is how they are different:

The aspect marker **le** or its negative **méi (you)** is used when the center of interest is whether or not an action took place. For example, if you do not know whether Mr. Sun came or not, you would ask:

Tā léile méiyóu?	Did he come?
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and you would be answered either

Tā lái le.	He came.
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or

Tā méi lái.	He didn't come.
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In this question and answer, you use **le** or its negative **méi(you)** because the focus is on whether the action took place or not.

The purpose of the (shì)...de construction, on the other hand, is to focus on additional information about a completed action; that is, the construction is used when the center of interest is NOT whether or not a certain action took place.

For example, once it has been established that Mr. Sun did in fact come, the (shì)...de construction will probably be used for any additional questions and answers about his coming. For example:

Tā shì shénme shíhou lái de?	When did he come?
Tā shì zuótiān lái de.	He came yesterday.
Tā shì yíge rén lái de ma?	Did he come alone?
Tā shì yíge rén lái de.	He came alone.

These questions and answers use the (shì)...de construction because you already know that Mr. Sun came and now you are asking for additional information about his visit. Many types of additional information can be focus points for which the (shì)...de construction is used.

In **Tā shì shénme shíhou lái de?** the additional information is the time when something happens.

In **Tā shì yíge rén lái de ma?** the information asked for is the manner in which something takes place.

Other possible focus points are place, cause of action, goal of action, and performer of action.

⁵On occasion, a speaker may omit the **shì** (which is why it is written in parentheses in these notes).

Now let's take a look at how **shì** and **de** function separately in this construction. The verb **shì**, coming before the phrase which is the center of interest, serves as a signal that what follows is emphasised. The verb "to be" is often used in a similar way in English to mark the center of interest:

Tā shì zuótiān lái de ma?	Was it yesterday that he came?
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Another way of showing the center of interest in English is by word stress. Here is a comparison between focusing in Chinese with **(shì)...de** and focusing in English with stress:

Tā lái le ma?	Has he come?
Lái le.	Yes, he has.
Tā shì zuótiān lái de ma?	Did he come YESTERDAY?
Shì, tā shì zuótiān lái de.	Yes, YESTERDAY.

The marker **de** coming after the verb indicates completion. When the marker **de** is not used in the sentence, that sentence no longer describes a completed event. The marker **shì** by itself emphasizes something about the action.

Compare these sentences:

Tā shì jīntiān lái.	She is coming (later) today.
Tā shì jīntiān lái de.	She came (earlier) today.

For the time being, you will not use **shì** without **de**.

The negative form of the **(shì)...de** construction is **bú shì...de**. Compare this with the negatives you have already learned:

Tā		shì	zuótiān		lái	-de	It was YESTERDAY that he came.
Tā	bú		zuótiān		lái	-de	It wasn't YESTERDAY that he came.

Tā					lái	le.	He has come.
Tā			hái	méi	lái.		He hasn't come.

Tā			míngtiān	lái.		He is coming tomorrow.
Tā			míngtiānbù	lái.		He isn't coming tomorrow.

Notice that in a **(shì)...de** construction the negative **bú** precedes the verb **shì** rather than the main verb. Short answers are also formed with **shì** rather than with the main verb:

Nǐ shì yíge rén lái de ma?	Did you come alone?
Shì, wǒ shì yíge rén lái de.	Yes, I came alone.
Búshì, wǒ bú shì yíge rén lái de.	No, I didn't come alone.

The **(shì)...de** construction is not used in every completed-action sentence containing a time, place, or manner phrase. If the center of interest is still whether or not the action took place, **le** is used. If, for example, you knew that someone was expected to come yesterday and you wanted to find out only whether he actually did come, the conversation might go as follows:

A:	Tā zuótiān méi lái ma?	Didn't he COME yesterday?
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B: Tā zuótiān lái le. He DID COME yesterday.

Literally, *yíge rén* means "one person." When the expression is used to describe how someone does something, translate it as "alone"

Notes on №8-9

8.	A:	Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?	你什么时候走？	When are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒ jīntiān zǒu.	我今天走。	I'm leaving today.
9.	A:	Nǐ nǎitiān zǒu?	你哪天走？	What day are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒ jīntiān zǒu.	我今天走。	I'm leaving today.

The word for "day" is the bound word *-tiān*. To ask "what day" (literally "which day"), the bound word *něi-* "which," is combined with the bound word *-tiān*, "day": *něitiān* (like *něiguó*, "which country").

<i>něitiān?</i>	what day?/which day?
<i>qiántiān</i>	day before yesterday
<i>zuótiān</i>	yesterday
<i>jīntiān</i>	today
<i>míngtiān</i>	tomorrow
<i>hòutiān</i>	day after tomorrow

Some speakers say the *-tiān* in these words in the Neutral tone: *qiántian, zuótian, jīntian, míngtian, hòutian*.

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Unit 5

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Date and Place of birth.
2. Days of the week.
3. Ages.
4. The marker **le** for new situations.

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes.
3. The 5D-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Andesen Fūren, nǐ shì zài nǎr shēngde?	安德森夫人，你是在哪儿生的？	Mrs. Andersen, where were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì zài Dézhōu shēngde.	我是在得州生的。	I was born in Texas.
2.	A:	Nǐmen shì Xīngqīsì dàode ma?	你们是星期四到的吗？	Did you arrive on Thursday?
	B:	Bú shì, wǒmen shì Xīngqīwǔ dàode.	不是，我们是星期五到的。	No, we arrived on Friday.
3.	A:	Nǐmen xīngqījǐ zǒu?	你们星期几走？	What day of the week are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒmen Xīngqītiān zǒu.	我们星期天走。	We are leaving on Sunday.
4.	A:	Nǐ shì něinián shēngde?	你是哪年生的？	What year are you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Yī jiǔ sān jiǔ nián shēngde.	我是一九三九年生的。	I was born in 1939.
5.	A:	Nǐ shì jǐyuè shēngde?	你是几月生的？	What month were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Qīyuè shēngde.	我是七月生的。	I was born in July.
6.	A:	Nǐ shì jǐhào shēngde?	你是几号生的？	What day of the month were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Sìhào shēngde.	我是四号生的。	I was born on the fourth.
7.	A:	Nǐ duó dà le?	你多大了？	How old are you?
	B:	Wǒ èr shí sì le.	我二十四了。	I'm 24.
8.	A:	Nǐ duó dà le?	你多大了？	How old are you?
	B:	Wǒ sān shí wǔ le.	我三十五了。	I'm 35.
9.	A:	Nǐmen nǚháizi jǐsuì le?	你们女孩子几岁了？	How old is your girl?
	B:	Tā bāsuì le.	她八岁了。	She's eight years old.

10.	A:	Nǐmen nánháizi dōu jǐsuì le?	你们男孩子都几岁了？	How old are your boys?
	B:	Yíge jiǔsuì le, yíge liùsuì le.	一个九岁了，一个六岁了。	One is nine, and one is six.

Vocabulary

duó dà	多大	how old
hòunián (hòunian)	后年	the year after next
jǐhào	几号	what day of the month?
jīnnián (jīnnian)	今年	this year
jǐsuì	几岁	how old
jǐyüè	几月	what month
míngnián (míngnian)	明年	next year
něinián	哪年?	which year
niánnián (niánnian)	年年	every year
qiánnián (qiánnian)	前年	the year before last
qùnián (qùnian)	去年	last year
shàngge yuè	上个月	last month
shēng	生	to be born
-suì	岁	year (of age)
xiàge yuè	下个月	next month
Xīngqīèr	星期二	Tuesday
xīngqījǐ	星期几	what day of the week
Xīngqīliù	星期六	Saturday
Xīngqīsān	星期三	Wednesday
Xīngqīsì	星期四	Thursday
Xīngqītīān	星期日, 星期天	Sunday
Xīngqīwǔ	星期五	Friday
Xīngqīyī	星期一	Monday
zhège yuè	这个月	this month

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1.	A:	Andesen Fūren, nǐ shì zài nǎr shēngde?	安德森夫人，你是在哪儿生的？	Mrs. Andersen, where were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì zài Dézhōu shēngde.	我是在德州生的。	I was born in Texas.

The *shì...de* construction is used to focus on place expressions as well as on time and manner expressions.

Wǒ	shi	zài Měiguó	shēng	-de.	I was born in America. WHERE
Wǒ	shi	zuótiān	dào	-de.	I arrived yesterday. WHEN
Wǒ	shi	yíge rén	lái	-de.	I came alone. HOW

Notes on №2-3

2.	A:	Nǐmen shì Xīngqīsì dàode ma?	你们是星期四到的吗？	Did you arrive on Thursday?
	B:	Bú shì, wǒmen shì Xīngqīwú dàode.	不是，我们是星期五到的。	No, we arrived on Friday.
3.	A:	Nǐmen xīngqījǐ zǒu?	你们星期几走？	What day of the week are you leaving?
	B:	Wǒmen Xīngqītiān zǒu.	我们星期天走。	We are leaving on Sunday.

Days of the week:

xīngqījǐ	What day of the week?
xīngqīyī	Monday
xīngqīèr	Tuesday
xīngqīsàn	Wednesday
xīngqīsì	Thursday
xīngqīwǔ	Friday
xīngqīliù	Saturday
xīngqītiān	Sunday

Until now, you have always seen *jǐ*, "how many," at the beginning of a word (*jǐge háizi*, *jǐwèi xiānsheng*, *jǐhào*). In *xīngqījǐ*, *-jǐ* is at the end of the word. In both places, occupies the position of a number and acts like a number: *xīngqījǐ*, "What number day of the week?"

Notes on №4

4.	A:	Nǐ shì nǎinián shēngde?	你是哪年生的？	What year are you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Yī jiǔ sān jiǔ nián shēngde.	我是一九三九年生的。	I was born in 1939.

The word for "year," *-nián* is a bound word (like the word for "day," *-tiān*). The question word *nǎinián*, "which year," is formed with the bound word *něi* "which."

The year is given as a sequence of digits, so that 1972, *Yījiǔqīèrnián* would literally be "one-nine-seven-two year." In a sequence of digits, the word *èr-* (not *liǎng-* is used for 2, and the words for 1, 7, and 8 keep their basic high tones. (See notes on No. 10 for cases in which these tones change.)

Notes on №5

5.	A:	Nǐ shì jǐyüè shēngde?	你是几月生的？	What month were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Qíyüè shēngde.	我是七月生的。	I was born in July.

Months:

<i>jǐyüè?</i>	What month?		
<i>yíyüè</i>	January	<i>qíyüè</i>	July
<i>èryüè</i>	February	<i>báyüè</i>	August
<i>sānyüè</i>	March	<i>jiǔyüè</i>	September
<i>sìyüè</i>	April	<i>shíyüè</i>	October
<i>wǔyüè</i>	May	<i>shíyīyüè</i>	November
<i>liùyüè</i>	June	<i>shíèryüè</i>	December

Since the names of the months are formed with numbers, *jǐ-* "how many," is the appropriate question word to use for "what month." *Jǐ-* is used in *Běijīng* to ask for a number expected to be around 10 or 11.

Notice the tones on the words for 1, 7 and 8, which most Peking speakers pronounce as Rising before Falling-tone words such as *yüè*. The syllable *-yī-* in the word for "November," however, is usually pronounced with the High tone: *shíyīyüè* (See the notes on No. 10 for a summary of tone changes.)

Notes on №6

6.	A:	Nǐ shì jǐhào shēngde?	你是几号生的？	What day of the month were you born?
	B:	Wǒ shì Sìhào shēngde.	我是四号生的。	I was born on the fourth.

Days of the month are expressed by the number of the day followed by the bound word *-hào*. You will remember that *-hào* is also used in giving addresses.

In asking about days of the month, "how many," is used, even though the question may be answered by a number as high as 31. The month and day of the month may be given together. For example:

Nǐ shì jǐyuè jǐhào shēngde?	What is your month and day of birth?
Wǒ shì bāyuè jiǔhào shēngde.	I was born on August 9.

Notes on №7-8

7.	A:	Nǐ duō dà le?	你多大了?	How old are you?
	B:	Wǒ èr shí sì le.	我二十四了。	I'm 24.
8.	A:	Nǐ duō dà le?	你多大了?	How old are you?
	B:	Wǒ sān shí wǔ le.	我三十五了。	I'm 35.

Nǐ duō dà le? "How old are you?" literally means "How big (in years of age) are you?" This is a common way to ask a person's age. The question is appropriate for asking the age of a child or a young adult, but the expression is not considered polite enough for asking an older adult his age. (More formal ways to ask a person's age will be introduced on the C-2, P-2, and drill tapes.)

The marker **le** which ends these sentences calls attention to the fact that something is true now that was not true before.

Note

Ages may also be asked and given without using the new-situation **le**.

le has only this new-situation meaning in these sentences. It has no meaning of completion, since in fact, there is no completed event.

One way to reflect the new-situation **le** in the English translation is to add the word "now": "I'm 35 now." Essentially, however, "new situation" (sometimes called change of state") is a Chinese grammatical category with no simple English equivalent.

The marker **le** for new situations is always found at the end of a sentence and is sometimes called "sentence **le**."

Notice that neither answer contains a verb. The verb that has been left out is **yǒu** "to have." The verb may not be left out in the negative: **Wǒ méiyǒu sānshíwǔ.** "I'm not 35."

Notes on №9

9.	A:	Nǐmen nǚháizi jǐsuì le?	你们女孩子几岁了?	How old is your girl?
	B:	Tā bāsuì le.	她八岁了。	She's eight years old.

-suì: In the traditional Chinese system of giving ages, a person is one **-suì** old at birth and becomes another **-suì** old on the New Year's following his birth. A baby born the day before New Year's would thus be two **-suì** old on the day after his birth. Most Chinese, however, have now switched to the Western style of computing age and use **-suì** just as we use years old.

The word **-suì** like the word **-hào**, is a bound word showing what kind of thing a number is counting.

In a date or address you are listing a number and use **èr** for 2, while in giving an age you are counting an amount of something and use **liǎng**: **liǎngsuì**, "two years old."

Notes on №10

10.	A:	Nǐmen nánháizi dōu jǐsuì le?	你们男孩子都几岁了?	How old are your boys?
	B:	Yíge jiǔsuì le, yíge liùsuì le.	一个九岁了, 一个六岁了。	One is nine, and one is six.

The word **dōu** is used when "both" or "all" would probably not be used in English, namely, when expecting different information about each of the things (or persons) being discussed. "All" tends to be collective, asking or telling about something the members of a group have in common. **Dōu** can be distributive, asking or telling something about the members of a group as individuals.

Yí, qí, bá: In the spoken language of Peking, the basic High tones of **yī**, **qī** and **bā** usually change to Rising tones before Falling-tone words (such as **-hào**, **yüè**, and **-suì**). This change is most common when the complete number given has only one digit. When there are two or more digits, the **qī** and **bā** of numbers ending in 7 and 8 are more likely to have Rising tones than the **yī** of numbers ending in 1 (which is usually in the High tone).

Compare:

shíqīhào	the 17th
shíyīyüè	November

In all cases, the High tone is more likely to be kept in rapid speech. You may also encounter speakers who never make changes in the tones of **yī**, **qī** and **bā**.

Remember that, in the digit-by-digit form of giving the year, the numbers 1, 7, and 8 keep their basic High tones: **Yījiǔbāliùnián** 1986.

Notes on additional required vocabulary

Days	qiántiān	zuótiān	jīntiān	míngtiān	hòutiān
Years	qiánnián	qùnián	jīnnián	míngnián	hòunián

In the Chinese system of expressing relative time in terms of days and years, only one pair of terms is not parallel: **zuótiān** "yesterday," and **qùnián** "last year."

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Unit 6

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Duration phrases
2. The marker **le** for completion.
3. The "double **le**" construction.
4. The marker **-guo**.
5. Action verbs.
6. State verbs.

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 6D-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Nǐ zhù duó jiǔ?	你住多久？	How long are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù yìnián.	我住一年。	I'm staying one year.
2.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zhù duó jiǔ?	你太太住多久？	How long is your wife staying?
	B:	Tā zhù liǎngtiān.	她住两天。	She is staying two days.
3.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù duó jiǔ?	你太太在香港住多久？	How long is your wife staying in Hong Kong?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng tā zhù liǎngtiān.	我想她住两天。	I think she is staying two days.
4.	A:	Nǐ xiǎng zhù duó jiǔ?	你想住多久？	How long are you thinking of staying?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng zhù yìnián.	我想住一年。	I'm thinking of staying one year.
5.	A:	Nǐ xiǎng zài Táiwān zhù duó jiǔ?	你想在台湾住多久？	How long are you thinking of staying in Taiwan?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng zhù bāge yuè.	我想住八个月。	I'm thinking of staying eight months.
6.	A:	Nǐ péngyou xiǎng zhù duó jiǔ?	你朋友想住多久？	How long is your friend thinking of staying?
	B:	Tā xiǎng zhù liǎngge xīngqī.	他想住两个星期。	He is thinking of staying two weeks.
7.	A:	Nǐ lái le duó jiǔ le?	你来了多久了？	How long have you been there?
	B:	Wǒ lái le sāntiān le.	我来了三天了。	I have been here three days.
8.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù le duó jiǔ?	你太太在香港住了多久？	How long did your wife stay in Hong Kong?
	B:	Tā zhù le liǎngtiān.	她住了两天。	She stayed two days.
9.	A:	Tā lái le ma?	他来了吗？	Did he come?

	B:	Lái le, tā lái le.	来了, 他来了。	Yes, he came.
10.	A:	Tā lái le ma?	他来了吗?	Did he come?
	B:	Méi lái, tā méi lái.	没来, 他没来。	No, he didn't come.
11.	A:	Nǐ cóngqián lái guo ma?	你从前来过吗?	Have you ever been here before?
	B:	Wǒ cóngqián méi lái guo.	我从前没来过。	I have never been here before.

Vocabulary

qù	去	to go
Niǔ Yūē	纽约	New York
cóngqián	从前	before
duó jiǔ	多久	how long
-guo	-过	experiential marker
xiǎng	想	to think that, to want to, would you like to
Xiānggǎng	香港	Hong Kong
xīngqī	星期	week
zhù	住	to live somewhere

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1.	A:	Nǐ zhù duó jiǔ?	你住多久?	How long are you staying?
	B:	Wǒ zhù yìnián.	我住一年。	I'm staying one year.

Expressions like **duó jiǔ**, "how long," and **yìnián** "one year," called duration phrases, come after the verb.

 Note

"One day" is **yìtiān**. The tone on **yī** changes to Falling before a High-tone.

Notice the contrast with time-when phrases, like **shénme shíhou**, "when," and **jīnnián** "this year," which come before the verb.

If a duration phrase is used with the verb **zhù**, this phrase preempts the position after the verb; and any place phrase, like **zài Běijīng**, must come before the verb.

Yìnián: In telling how many years (giving an amount) no counter is used. The tone on **yī**, "one," changes to Falling before a Rising tone.

Notes on №2

2.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zhù duó jiǔ?	你太太住多久?	How long is your wife staying?
	B:	Tā zhù liǎngtiān.	她住两天。	She is staying two days.

Liǎngtiān: **-tiān**, "day," like **-nián**, "year," is used without a counter. When telling how many of something, the number 2 takes the form **liǎng**. (See Unit 3, notes on Nos. 3-4.)

Notes on №3-4

3.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù duó jiǔ?	你太太在香港住多久?	How long is your wife staying in Hong Kong?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng tā zhù liǎngtiān.	我想她住两天。	I think she is staying two days.

4.	A:	Nǐ xiǎng zhù duò jiǔ?	你想住多久？	How long are you thinking of staying?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng zhù yìnián.	我想住一年。	I'm thinking of staying one year.

The verb **xiǎng**, "to think that," "to want to," "would like to," may be used as a main verb or as an auxiliary verb. As a main verb it means "to think that." It is used this way in the answer of exchange 3 and in the following examples.

	I think he is coming tomorrow.
	I think he is not going.

When **xiǎng** is used as a main verb meaning "to think that," it is not made negative. This may be a special problem for English speakers who are used to saying "I don't think he is going."

In Chinese, it is: "I think he is not going" **Wǒ xiǎng tā bú qù.**

When **xiǎng** is used as an auxiliary verb, it means, "to want to," "would like to." It is used this way in exchange 4, which could also be translated as, "How long would you like to stay?"

Here are other examples:

Nǐ xiǎng zǒu ma?	Would you like to leave? OR Do you want to go?
Wǒ bù xiǎng zǒu.	I don't want to leave.
Nǐ xiǎng zài Táiběi gōngzuò ma?	Do you want to work in Taipei?

Notes on №5-6

5.	A:	Nǐ xiǎng zài Táiwān zhù duó jiǔ?	你想在台湾住多久？	How long are you thinking of staying in Taiwan?
	B:	Wǒ xiǎng zhù bāge yuè.	我想住八个月。	I'm thinking of staying eight months.
6.	A:	Nǐ péngyou xiǎng zhù duó jiǔ?	你朋友想住多久？	How long is your friend thinking of staying?
	B:	Tā xiǎng zhù liǎngge xīngqī.	他想住两个星期。	He is thinking of staying two weeks.

You already know that **yìnián** and **yìtiān** are used without counters. The words for "month" and "week," however, are used with counters.

Compare:

sāntiān	3 days
sānnián	3 years
sānge xīngqī	3 weeks
sānge yuè	3 months

Notes on №7

7.	A:	Nǐ lái le duó jiǔ le?	你来了多久了?	How long have you been there?
	B:	Wǒ lái le sān tiān le.	我来了三天了。	I have been here three days.

le...le, "up until now," "so far": The use of completed-action le after the verb and of new-situation le after the duration phrase tells you how long the activity has been going on and that it is still going on. The answer could also have been translated "I have been here three days so far." This pattern is sometimes called "double le."

Notice that when le is in the middle of a sentence (in this case, because it is followed by a duration phrase), we write it attached to the verb before it: lái le duó jiǔ le.

Notes on №8

8.	A:	Nǐ tàitai zài Xiānggǎng zhù le duó jiǔ?	你太太在香港住了多久?	How long did your wife stay in Hong Kong?
	B:	Tā zhù le liǎng tiān.	她住了两天。	She stayed two days.

Completion le: Here you see the marker le used to indicate one aspect, completion. Compare a sentence with one le to a sentence with two le's:

Wǒ zài nàr zhù le sān tiān.	I stayed there three days.
Wǒ zài nàr zhù le sān tiān le.	I have been here (stayed here) for three days now (so far).

Completion le is used with verbs that describe actions or processes, not with verbs that describe a state or condition, or a continuing situation. The following sentences, describing states or ongoing situations, have past-tense verbs in English but no le in Chinese.

Nèige shíhou tāmen zhǐ yǒu liǎng hái zi.	At that time they had only two children.
Tā qùnián bú zài Shànghǎi, zài Běijīng.	He wasn't in Shànghǎi last year; he was in Běijīng.

Verb types in Chinese: In studying some languages, it is important to learn whether a noun is masculine, feminine, or neuter. In Chinese, it is important to learn whether a verb is an action, state, or process verb. These three verb categories are meaning (semantic) groups. A verb is a member of one group or another depending on the meaning of the verb. For instance, "running" and "dancing" are actions; "being good" and "being beautiful" are states; and "getting sick" and "melting" are processes. In Chinese, grammatical rules are applied differently to each semantic verb category. For the most part, you have learned only action and state verbs in this course; so these comments will be confined to those two verb categories. (See Unit 8 of this module for process verbs.)

Action verbs: These are verbs which describe physical and mental activities. The easiest to classify are verbs of movement such as "walking," "running," and

"riding", however, action verbs also include verbs with not too much motion, such as "working" and "writing," and verbs with no apparent motion, such as "studying." One test for determining if a verb is an action is asking "What did he do?" "He arrived," "He spoke," and "He listened" are answers which contain action verbs. "He knew" "He wanted" and "He is here" are answers which contain state verbs, not action verbs. Some of the action verbs you have learned are:

dào (to arrive)	lái (to come)
gōngzuò (to work)	zhù (to live, to stay)

State verbs: These verbs describe qualities, conditions, and states. All adjectival verbs, such as **hǎo** "to be good," and **jiǔ**, "to be long (in time)," are state verbs. Emotions, such as "being happy" and "being sad," are expressed with state verbs. "Knowing," "liking," "wanting," and "understanding," which may be called mental states, are also expressed with state verbs. Also, all auxiliary verbs, such as **xiǎng**, "to want to," "would like to," are state verbs. Here are some of the state verbs:

dà to be large	shì to be
duì to be correct	jiào to be called
xìng to be surnamed	zài to be at
xiǎng to want to	zhīdào to know

Aspect and verb types: Not every aspect marker in Chinese may be used with all types of verbs. Completion **le** does not occur with state verbs. It does occur with action verbs.

AC-TION	Tā yǐjīng dào le.	He has already arrived.
	Tā gōngzuòle yìnián.	He worked one year.
	Tā lái le ma?	Did he come?
STATE	Tā qùnián bú zài zhèr.	He wasn't here last year.
	Tā zuótiān xiǎng qù.	Yesterday he wanted to go.
	Tā zuótiān bú zhīdào.	He didn't know yesterday.

Notes on №9-10

9.	A:	Tā lái le ma?	他来了吗?	Did he come?
	B:	Lái le, tā lái le.	来了, 他来了。	Yes, he came.
10.	A:	Tā lái le ma?	他来了吗?	Did he come?
	B:	Méi lái, tā méi lái.	没来, 他没来。	No, he didn't come.

Compare the two possible interpretations of the question **Tā lái le ma?** and the answers they receive:

Completion le					
Tā		lái	le	ma?	Did she come?

Completion le					
Tā		lái	le.		She came.
Tā	méi	lái			She didn't come.

Combined le						
Tā			lái	le	ma?	Has he come?
Tā			lái	le.		She has come. OR She's here.
Tā	hái	méi	lái.			She hasn't come yet.

The first question, with completion **le**, asks only if the action took place. The second question, with combined **le** asks both whether the action has been completed and whether the resulting new situation still exists.

Notes on №11

11.	A:	Nǐ cóngqián lái guo ma?	你从前来过吗?	Have you ever been here before?
	B:	Wǒ cóngqián méi lái guo.	我从前没来过。	I have never been here before.

The aspect marker **-guo** means literally "to pass over," "to cross over. The implication is that an event took place and then ceased at some time in the past.

It may help you to conceptualize **-guo** in terms of a bridge. The whole bridge is the event. The marker **-guo** stresses the fact that not only have you crossed over the bridge but at present you are no longer standing on it.

The meaning of **-guo** changes slightly depending on what type of verb it is used with: action or process, (**-guo** may not be used with state verbs.) With an action verb, **-guo** means that the action took place and then ceased at some time before the present. With a process verb, **-guo** means that the process took place and that the state which resulted from the process ended at some time before the present.

Remember that aspect markers like **le** and **-guo** are used only when the speaker feels it necessary to stress some feature or aspect of an event. **le** is used to stress finishing, or completion, **-guo** is used to stress that a situation occurred in the past and was "over or "undone," before the time of speaking (that is, the absence of that situation followed the situation).

Let's contrast **-guo** with completion **le**: both **le** and **-guo** express completion, but **-guo** stresses that an action is no longer being performed, or that a state resulting from a process no longer exists.

For example, **Tā lái le.** means "He came," or "He has come," not indicating whether or not he is still there.

But **Tā lái guo** means "He came" with the specification that he is not there anymore -that is, he came and left.

One of the uses of the aspect marker **-guo**, is in sentences which express experience or having experienced something at least once in the past, that is, "to have had the experience of doing something." This is how **-guo** is used in exchange 11. In a question, the marker **-guo** can be reflected by the English word "ever," and in a negative statement by "never."

Nǐ	cóngqiān	lái	-guo	ma?	Have you ever been (come) here before?
Nǐ	cóngqiánméi	lái	-guo		I have never been (come) here before.
Nǐ	cóngqián	lái	-guo		I have been (come) here before

The negative of **Tā lái le.** does not include a **le**, but the negative of **Tā lái guo.** does have a **-guo**. The negative adverb **méi** is used to negate both completion **le** and **-guo**.

Tā		lái	le.
Tā	méi	lái	
Tā		lái	-guo.
Tā	méi	lái	-guo.

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Unit 7

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. Topics Covered In This Unit
2. Where someone works.
3. Where and what someone has studied.
4. What languages someone can speak.
5. Auxiliary verbs.
6. General objects.

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes,
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The TD-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Nǐn zài nǎlì gōngzuò?	您在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài Měiguó Guówùyuàn gōngzuò.	我在美国国务院工作。	I work with the State Department.
2.	A:	Nǐn zài nǎlì gōngzuò?	您在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ shì xuésheng.	我是学生。	I'm a student.
3.	A:	Nǐn lái zuò shénme?	您来做什么？	What did you come here to do?
	B:	Wǒ lái niàn shū.	我来念书。	I came here to study.
4.	A:	Òu, wǒ yě shì xuésheng.	哦，我也是学生。	Oh, I'm a student too.
	B:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ niàn shénme?	请问，你念什么？	May I ask, what are you studying?
	B:	Wǒ niàn lìshǐ.	我念历史。	I'm studying history.
5.	A:	Kē xiānsheng, nǐ niàn shénme?	可先生，你念什么？	What are you studying, Mr. Cook?
	B:	Wǒ zài zhèlǐ xué zhōngwén.	我在这里学中文。	I'm studying Chinese here.
6.	A:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ xuéguo Yīngwén ma?	请问，你学过英文吗？	May I ask, have you ever studied English?
	B:	Xuéguo	学过。	Yes.
7.	A:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?	请问，你会说英文吗？	May I ask, can you speak English?
	B:	Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn.	我会说一点。	I can speak a little.
8.	A:	Nǐ tàitai yě huì shuō Zhōngguó huà ma?	你太太也会说中国话吗？	Can your wife speak Chinese too?
	B:	Bú huì, tā bú huì shuō.	不会，她不会说。	No, she can't.
9.	A:	Nǐde Zhōngguó huà hěn hǎo.	你的中国话很好。	Your Chinese is very good.

	B:	Náli, náli. wǒ jiù shuō yìdiǎn.	哪里, 哪里。我就说一点。	Not at all, not at all. I can speak only a little.
10.	A:	Nǐ shì zài nǎlǐ xuéde?	你是在哪里学的?	Where did you study it?
	B:	Wǒ shì zài Huáshèngdùn xuéde.	我是在华盛顿学的。	I studied it in Washington.
11.	A:	Nǐ shì zài dàxué xuéde Yīngwén ma?	你是在大学学的英文吗?	Did you study English at college?
	B:	Shìde, wǒ shì zài Táiwān Dàxué xuéde Yīngwén.	是的, 我是在台湾大学学的英文。	Yes, I studied English at Taiwan University.

Vocabulary

jīngxué	经学	classics
Rìwén	日文	Japanese language
wénxué	文学	literature
zhènzixué	政治学	political science
nán	难	to be difficult
róngyì	容易	to be easy
xuéxí (xuéxi)	学习	to study, to learn
dàxué	大学	university
huà	话	language, words
huàshèngdùn	华盛顿	Washington
huì	会	to know how to, to can
jīngjixué	经济学	economics
lìshǐ	历史	history
Měiguó Guówùyüàn	美国国务院	U.S. Department of State
nán	难	to be difficult
niàn (shū)	念书	to study
Rìwén	日文	Japanese language
shuō (huà)	说话	to speak, to talk
xué	学	to study
xuéshēng (xuésheng)	学生	student
xuéxí (xuéxi)	学习	to study, to learn (PRC)
yìdiǎn	一点	a little
Yīngwén	英文	English
zhènzixué	政治学	political science
Zhōngwén	中文	Chinese
zuò	做	to do
shénme dìfang	什么地方	where, what place

Reference Notes

Notes on №1-2

1.	A:	Nǐn zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?	您在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ zài Měiguó Guówùyüàn gōngzuò.	我在美国国务院工作。	I work with the State Department.
2.	A:	Nǐn zài nǎlǐ gōngzuò?	您在哪里工作？	Where do you work?
	B:	Wǒ shì xüesheng.	我是学生。	I'm a student.

Zài Měiguó Guówùyüàn gōngzuò means either "work at the State Department" (i.e., at main State in Washington, D.C.) or "work in the organisation of the State Department" (no matter where assigned). Here the expression is translated loosely as "work with the State Department," meaning "in the organization."

Notes on №3-4

3.	A:	Nǐn lái zuò shénme?	您来做什么？	What did you come here to do?
	B:	Wǒ lái niàn shū.	我来念书。	I came here to study.
4.	A:	Òu, wǒ yě shì xüesheng.	哦，我也是学生。	Oh, I'm a student too.
	B:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ niàn shénme?	请问，你念什么？	May I ask, what are you studying?
	B:	Wǒ niàn lìshǐ.	我念历史。	I'm studying history.

Purpose: When lái, "to come," is followed by another verb, the second verb expresses the purpose of the subject's coming. The "purpose of coming" may be emphasized by the shì...de construction, with the marker shì before the verb lái:

Wǒ shì lái niàn shūde.	I came to study.
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Niàn shū: Niàn by itself means "to read aloud." When followed by an object, the expression means "to study." Shū is "book(s)," but niàn shū simply means "to study." Shū is used as a general object, standing for whatever is being studied.

Niàn lìshǐ: When you are talking about studying a particular subject, niàn is followed by the name of that subject rather than by the general object shū.

To have the meaning "to study," niàn must be followed by either the general object shū or a specific object such as the name of a subject.

Verb types: Zuò, "to do," and niàn (shū), "to study," are action verbs. Both are made negative with bu when referring to actions not yet finished. Both may take completion le or its negative méi.

Tā bú niàn shū.	He doesn't study.
Tā méi niàn shū.	He didn't study.
Tā yǐjīng niàn shù le.	He has already studied.

Notes on №5-6

5.	A:	Kē xiānsheng, nǐ niàn shénme?	可先生，你念什么？	What are you studying, Mr. Cook?
	B:	Wǒ zài zhèlǐ xué zhōngwén.	我在这里学中文。	I'm studying Chinese here.
6.	A:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ xuéguo Yīngwén ma?	请问，你学过英文吗？	May I ask, have you ever studied English?
	B:	Xuéguo	学过。	Yes.

Xué, "to study" #an action verb): You will recognize **xué** from the word for "student," **xuésheng**. **Xué** may refer to acquiring either knowledge or a skill. For example, you can **xué** history, economics, a language, piano# and tennis. On the other hand, **niàn** is used for "study" in the sense of taking a course or courses in a field of knowledge. **Niàn** is not used for a skill.

In some contexts, the verb **xué** means "to learn." The following sentence may be interpreted two ways, depending on the situation.

Wǒ zài Měiguó yǐjīng xuéguo.	I learned it in America.(e.g., how to use chopsticks)
	OR
	I studied it in America. (e.g., the Chinese language)

Zhōngwén is used for either the Chinese spoken language or the written language# including literature. In general, use **xué** for "learning" to speak Chinese and **niàn** for "studying" Chinese literature.

Notes on №7-8

7.	A:	Qǐngwèn, nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?	请问，你会说英文吗？	May I ask, can you speak English?
	B:	Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn.	我会说一点。	I can speak a little.
8.	A:	Nǐ tàitai yě huì shuō Zhōngguó huà ma?	你太太也会说中国话吗？	Can your wife speak Chinese too?
	B:	Bú huì, tā bú huì shuō.	不会，她不会说。	No, she can't.

Huì, "to know how to," "can," is an auxiliary verb. It is used before the main verb to express an attitude toward the action or to express the potential of action. **Xiǎng**, "to want to," "would like to," is also an auxiliary verb. "Should," "must," and "may" are other examples of auxiliary verbs. All auxiliary verbs in Chinese are state verbs, which means that **bù** is always used to make them negative.

Auxiliary verbs never take the aspect marker **le** for completed action, regardless of whether you are talking about past, present, or future.

Tā qùnián bú huì shuō Yīngwén.	He couldn't speak English last year.
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When the marker **le** is used, it is the aspect marker for new situations.

Tā qùnián bú huì shuō Yīngwén, xiànzài huì le,	Last year he couldn't speak English, but now he can.
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Wǒ huì shuō yìdiǎn, "# can speak a little": The word **yìdiǎn**, literally "a dot," functions as a noun. It is used in a sentence to mean "a little bit" where a noun object, such as **Yīngwén**, "English," might be used.

Yìdiǎn may not be used directly after an auxiliary verb, which must be followed by another verb.

Shuō, "to speak," "to talk," is another example of a verb which must always have an object. **Shuō** must be followed by either:

1. the general object **huà**, "words," in which case the meaning of **shuō huà** is simply "to speak," "to talk," as in:

Tā hái méi shuō huà.	He hasn't yet spoken.
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OR

2. a specific object such as the name of a language.

Bú huì: The short yes/no answer to a question containing the auxiliary verb **huì** is formed with **huì** rather than with the main verb.

Zhōngguó huà: This expression refers only to the spoken language, in contrast to **Zhōngwén**, which refers to both the spoken and written language.

Notes on №9

9.	A:	Nǐde Zhōngguó huà hěn hǎo.	你的中国话很好。	Your Chinese is very good.
	B:	Náli, náli. wǒ jiù shuō yìdiǎn.	哪里, 哪里。我就说一点。	Not at all, not at all. I can speak only a little.

Literally, **náli** means "where." As a reply to a compliment, we have translated **náli** as "not at all." In China, it has traditionally been considered proper and a matter of course to deny any compliment received, no matter how much truth there is to it. Many people still regard **xièxie** "thank you," as an immodest reply to a compliment, since that would amount to agreeing that the compliment was completely correct.

Jiù, "only": As was noted in Unit 3, notes on Nos. 8-9, **jiù** meaning "only" is not as widely understood as **zhǐ**. The last sentence in exchange 9 could just as well be **Wǒ zhǐ huì shuō yìdiǎn**.

Notes on №10-11

11.	A:	Nǐ shì zài dàxué xué Yīngwén ma?	你是在大学学的英文吗?	Did you study English at college?
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	B:	Shìde, wǒ shì zài Táiwān Dàxué xuéde Yīngwén.	是的, 我是在台湾大学学的英文。	Yes, I studied English at Taiwan University.
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In the Peking dialect of Standard Chinese, which is the model for grammatical patterns presented in this course, the *-de* of a *shì...de* construction comes between the verb and its object. The object, therefore, is outside the *shì...de* construction. Compare "I studied here" with "I studied English here":

However, you may hear some Standard Chinese speakers who place the object inside the *shì...de* construction.

Wǒ	shì	zài zhèr	xué	-de.	
Wǒ	shì	zài zhèr	xué	-de	Yīngwén.

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Unit 8

Introduction

Topics covered in this unit

1. More on duration phrases.
2. The marker **le** for new situations in negative sentences.
3. Military titles and 'branches of service,
4. The marker **ne**.
5. Process verbs.

Material you will need

1. The C-1 and P-1 tapes, the Reference List and Reference Notes.
2. The C-2 and P-2 tapes, the Workbook.
3. The 8D-1 tape.

References

Reference List

1.	A:	Nǐ jīntiān hái yǒu kè ma?	你今天还有课吗？	Do you have any more classes today?
	B:	Měiyǒu kè le.	没有课了。	I don't have any more classes.
2.	A:	Nǐ cóngqián niàn Yīngwén niànle duō jiǔ?	你从前念英文念了多久？	How long did you study English?
	B:	Wǒ niàn Yīngwén niànle liùnián.	我念英文念了六年。	I studied English for six years.
3.	A:	Nǐ xiànzài niàn shénme ne?	你现在念什么呢？	What are you studying now?
	B:	Wǒ niàn Fàwén ne.	我念法文。	I'm studying French.
4.	A:	Nǐ niàn Fàwén niànle duō jiǔ le?	你念法文念了多久了？	How long have you studying French?
	B:	Wǒ niànle yìnián le.	我念了一年了。	I've have been studying it for one year.
5.	A:	Nǐ huì xiě Zhōngguó zì ma?	你会写中国字吗？	Can you write Chinese characters?
	B:	Huì yìdiǎn.	会一点。	I can a little.
6.	A:	Qùnián wǒ hái bú huì xiě.	去年我还会不会写。	Last year, I couldn't write them.
	B:	Xiànzài wǒ huì xiě yìdiǎn le.	现在我会写一点了。	Now, I can write a little.
7.	A:	Nǐ fùqīn shì jūnrén ma?	你父亲是军人吗？	Is your father a military man?
	B:	Shì, tā shì hǎijūn jūnguān.	是，他是海军陆军。	Yes, he is a naval officer.
8.	A:	Wǒ jīntiān bù lái le.	我今天不来了。	I'm not coming today.
	B:	Wǒ bìng le.	我病了。	I'm sick.
9.	A:	Jīntiān hǎo le méiyǒu?	今天好了没有？	Are you better today? (Are you recovered?)

	B:	Jīntiān hǎo le.	今天好了。	Today I'm better.
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Vocabulary

kōngjūn	空军	Air Force
lùjūn	陆军	army
shìbīng	事兵	enlisted man
zuò shì	做事	to work
Déwén	德文	German language
bìng	病	to become ill
Déwén	德文	German language
Fàwén	法文	French language
hǎijūn	海军	navy
jūnguān	陆军	military officer
jūnrén	军人	military person
kè	课	class
xiě	写	to write
zì	字	character

Reference Notes

Notes on №1

1.	A:	Nǐ jīntiān hái yǒu kè ma? 你今天还有课吗?	Do you have any more classes today?
	B:	Měiyǒu kè le. 没有课了。	I don't have any more classes.

Hái, "additionally," "also": You have already learned the word **hái** used as an adverb meaning "still." In this exchange you learn a second way to use **hái**.

Nǐ hái xiǎng zǒu ma? 你还想走吗?	Do you still want to leave?
Nǐ hái yào xué shénme? 你还学什么?	What else do you want to study?

Měiyǒu...le: You will remember that in the negative of a completed action, **méi** or **měiyǒu** replaces the completion marker **le** is never used together with it.

Tā		lái	le.	He came.
Tā	méi(y-ou)	lái.		He did not come.

In the sentence **Měiyǒu kè le**, **le** is a new-situation marker, and **měiyǒu** is simply the negative of the full verb **yǒu**. (Remember that the verb **yǒu** is always made negative with **méi**, never with **bù**.)

Tā		yǒu kè	le.	Now he has class. [Due to a change in the schedule, he now has class at this time.]
Tā	méi-	yǒu kè	le.	He doesn't have any more classes.

Bù...le/měiyǒu...le: When the marker **le** for new situations is used with a negative verb, there are two possible meanings:

1. one is that something that was supposed to happen is now not going to happen.
2. the other is that something that was happening is not happening anymore.

Thus the following sentence is ambiguous:

Tā bù lái le.	He is not coming now. [Either he was expected to come but changed his mind, or he used to come at this time but now has stopped.]
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In the context of a conversation, the meaning of the sentence would become clear.

Here are more-examples with the "anymore" meaning:

Tā bú niàn shū le.	He is not going to study anymore.[He will no longer attend college.]
Tā bú shì wǒde péngyou le.	He is not my friend anymore.
Měiyǒu le.	There is no more.

Notes on №2

2.	A:	Nǐ cóngqián niàn Yīngwén niànle duó jiǔ?	你从前念英文念了多久？	How long did you study English?
	B:	Wǒ niàn Yīngwén niànle liùnián.	我念英文念了六年。	I studied English for six years.

More on duration: In Unit 6 of this module, you learned to express duration in a sentence with no object (Wǒ zài Xiāngǎng zhùle liùge yuè le.). In this unit, you learn one way to express the duration of an activity which involves using both a verb and an object (e.g. , "studying economics"). In such cases, the verb appears twice in the sentence: first when the object is stated, and again when the duration is stated.

Tā niàn jīngjixué, niànle yìnián.	He studied economics for one year.
Tā xué Zhōngguó huà, xuéle sānge yuè le.	He has been studying Chinese for three months.

Notice that aspect markers do not occur after the first verb in each sentence, but only after the second verb and at the end of the second sentence.

Notes on №3

3.	A:	Nǐ xiànzài niàn shénme ne?	你现在念什么呢？	What are you studying now?
	B:	Wǒ niàn Fàwén ne.	我念法文	I'm studying French.

Ne is an aspect marker used to emphasize the fact that something is in progress. With action verbs, **ne** indicates that the action is going on.

With state verbs, **ne** shows that the state exists. With some process verbs, **ne** indicates that the process is going on. **Ne** may not be used with certain process verbs. (See also notes on No. 8, about verbs.)

Notes on №4-5

4.	A:	Nǐ niàn Fàwén niànle duó jiǔ le?	你念法文念了多久了？	How long have you studying French?
	B:	Wǒ niànle yìnián le.	我念了一年了。	I've have been studying it for one year.
5.	A:	Nǐ huì xiě Zhōngguó zì ma?	你会写中国字吗？	Can you write Chinese characters?
	B:	Huì yìdiǎn.	会一点。	I can a little.

Xiě Zhōngguó zì: The verb **xiě**, "to write" can occur with specific objects, such as **Zhōngguó zì**, as well as with the general object **zì**. The combination **xiě zì** can mean either "to write characters" or simply "to write."

Tā xiǎng xué Zhōngguó zì.	He wants to learn to write Chinese characters.
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Xiǎo dìdì sìsuì le, yǐjīng huì xiě zì le.	Little younger brother is four years old and already can write.
---	---

In the reply *huì yìdiǎn*, *huì* is used as a main verb --not as an auxiliary verb, as in the question.

As a main verb, *huì* means "to have the skill of," "to have the knowledge of," "to know."

Wǒ huì Yīngwén.	I know English.
-----------------	-----------------

Notes on №6

6.	A:	Qùnián wǒ hái bú huì xiě.	去年我还会不会写。	Last year, I couldn't write them.
	B:	Xiànzài wǒ huì xiě yìdiǎn le.	现在我会写一点了。	Now, I can write a little.

Qùnián wǒ hái bú huì xiě.: Notice that here it is the auxiliary verb *huì*, not the verb *xiě*, that is made negative. Auxiliary verbs such as *huì* and *xiǎng* are STATE verbs and so are made negative with the prefix *bù*, regardless of whether the context is past, present, or future.

Xiànzài wǒ huì xiě yìdiǎn le.: The marker used is *le* for new situations. It is always placed at the end of a sentence.

The time word *xiànzài* comes at the beginning of the sentence here. Most time words of more than one syllable may come either before or after the subject, but in either case before the verb.

Notes on №7-8

7.	A:	Nǐ fùqīn shì jūnrén ma?	你父亲是军人吗？	Is your father a military man?
	B:	Shì, tā shì hǎijūn jūnguān.	是，他是海军陆军。	Yes, he is a naval officer.
8.	A:	Wǒ jīntiān bù lái le.	我今天不来了。	I'm not coming today.
	B:	Wǒ bìng le.	我病了。	I'm sick.

The verb *bìng*, "to get sick," "to become ill," is a process verb; that is the activity described includes some changes in the situation. Process verbs tell of an action which has caused a change from one state to another, as from whole to broken ("to break") and from frozen to melted ("to melt"). *Bìng* is typical of process verbs: not only is an action described (coming down with an illness) but also a resulting state (being ill). Because of this typical combination, process verbs are sometimes thought of as combining the semantic characteristics of action and state verbs.

One of the main purposes of talking about verbs in terms of action, state, and process is to draw attention to the fact that the Chinese way of expressing something may not correspond to the English.

For instance,

"I am sick" in Chinese is **Wǒ bìng le**. ("I have gotten sick"). For "I am not sick," you say **Wǒ méi bìng**. ("I didn't get sick").

Process verbs are always made negative with **m|ǐ9** regardless of whether you are referring to past, present, or future.

Nǐ bìng le méiyǒu?	Are you sick?
Méiyǒu. Wǒ méi bìng.	No. I'm not sick.

(State verbs are always made negative with **bù**.)

Another reason for putting verbs into categories according to the type of meaning is to discover how verbs behave in sentences. Knowing whether a verb is in the action, state, or process category, you will know what aspect markers and negatives may be used with that verb. In the following charts, a check mark means that this combination of verb and aspect occurs in the language.

		Aspect Markers		
		Completion le	Combined le	New-situation
Verbs	Action	X	X	X
	State			X
	Process	X	X	X

Examples:⁶

Action	Tā zuótiān gōngzuò le.	He worked yesterday. (completion le)
	Tā yǐjīng lái le.	He has already come. (combined le)
	Gēge xiànzài niàn dàxué le.	Older brother goes to college now. (new-situation le) ^a
State	Tā xiànzài huì xiě zì le.	He can write now. (new-situation le)
Process	Tā zuótiān bìng le.	He got sick yesterday. (completion le)
	Tā xiànzài bìng le.	He is sick.(combined le)
	Tā bìngle yíge yuē le.	He has been sick for one month now. (new-situation le and completion le)

^aIn affirmative sentences containing action verbs, the marker **le** for new situations is used to describe a change in a general habit.

		Verbs		
		Action	State	Process
Negation	bù	X	X	
	—negation of completion le	X		X
	—negation of combined le	X		X

Examples:

Action	Tā bú niàn shū.	He doesn't (isn't going to) study
	Tā méi niàn shū.	He didn't study.
	Tā hái méi niàn shū.	He hasn't studied yet,

⁶Most of the time you can figure out from a verb's meaning the semantic category in which that verb belongs. However, process verbs may not be so predictable.

State	Tā qùnián bù xiǎng niàn shū.	Last year, she didn't want to study.
Process	Tā jīntiān méi bìng.	He is not sick today.
	Tā hái méi hǎo.	He hasn't yet recovered.

Notice that only action verbs use the whole range of negatives to mark the negative of future or present action, completed action, or new situations. State verbs use the negative prefix **bù** even when referring to past states. Process verbs use the negative prefix **méi** even when referring to something in the present.

If you find a verb occurring with a negative or an aspect marker you had not expected, you might discuss with your teacher how the verb behaves in terms of these charts. You might discover that what you thought was a state verb is actually a process verb, or vice versa.

Notes on №9

9.	A:	Jīntiān hǎo le méiyǒu?	今天好了没有？	Are you better today? (Are you recovered?)
	B:	Jīntiān hǎo le.	今天好了。	Today I'm better.

Jīntiān hǎo le.: **Hǎo** is one of many state verbs which can become process verbs. When such a verb becomes a process verb, it takes on a different meaning. While the state verb **hǎo** means "to be good" or "to be well," the process verb **hǎo** means "to get better," "to recover." Compare these sentences:

Tā hǎo.	He's in good health.
Tā zuótiān bìng le. Tā jīntiān yǐjīng hǎo le.	Yesterday he became sick. Today he is already recovered.

The difference between the state verb **hǎo** and the process verb **hǎo** is even more evident in negative sentences. State verbs, as you remember, are made negative only with **bù**. Process verbs are made negative only with **méi** or **hái méi**.

Tā bù hǎo.	He's not good. [He's not a good person.]
Tā hái méi hǎo.	He hasn't yet recovered. [He is still sick.]

It can be difficult to remember that **bìng** and **hǎo**, sometimes translated as "to be sick" and "to be better," are actually process verbs in Chinese, not state verbs.

The English sentence "I am better (recovered)" translates as **Wǒ hǎo le**. ("I have become well") and would be incorrect without the **le**.

Jīntiān hǎo le méiyǒu? Questions may be formed from statements containing completion **le** or combined **le** by adding **méiyǒu** at the end of the statements.

You will learn more about forming questions in the first unit of the next module.

Tā lái le méiyǒu?	Did he come?
Nǐ hǎo le méiyǒu?	Are you recovered (from your illness)?

Drills

Criterion test

Appendices

Appendix

Appendix

Appendix

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