



Gengo Chinese S1

Where did you learn to speak Chinese like that?

1

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4

Simplified Chinese

Tim 喂？
 Mike 你好！我是麦克。
 Tim 你好！
 Mike 我明天去中国。
 Tim 是吗？旅途愉快！
 Mike 谢谢，再见！
 Tim 再见！

Traditional Chinese

Tim 喂？
 Mike 你好！我是麥克。
 Tim 你好！
 Mike 我明天去中國。
 Tim 是嗎？旅途愉快！
 Mike 謝謝，再見！
 Tim 再見！

Pinyin

Tim Wèi?
 Mike Nǐhǎo! Wǒ shì Màikè.
 Tim Nǐhǎo!
 Mike Wǒ míngtiān qù Zhōngguó.
 Tim Shì ma? Lǚtú yúkuài!
 Mike Xièxie, zàijiàn!
 Tim Zàijiàn!

English

Tim Hello?
 Mike Hi! This is Mike.
 Tim Hi!

Mike I'm going to China tomorrow.
 Tim Oh yeah? Have a great trip!
 Mike Thanks, goodbye.
 Time Bye!

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
喂	喂	wèi	hello (answering telephone)
你好	你好	nǐhǎo	hello
我	我	wǒ	I, me
是	是	shì	to be
明天	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
去	去	qù	to go
中国	中國	Zhōngguó	China
旅途愉快	旅途愉快	lǚtú yúkuài	have a nice trip
谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you
再见	再見	zài jiàn	See you again
每天	每天	měitiān	every day

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

喂! 你找谁?	Wèi ! Nǐ zhǎo shéi?	Hello! Who are you looking for?
你好, 我叫王国易。 我的朋友很帅。 他是我哥哥。 明天我去公园。	Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Wáng Guóyì. Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài. Tā shì wǒ gēgē. Míngtiān wǒ qù gōngyuán.	Hello, I'm Wang Guoyi. My friend is really handsome. He is my older brother. Tomorrow, I'm going to the park.
我去公园。 我明天去中国。 你要去中国吗? 旅途愉快!	Wǒ qù gōngyuán. Wǒ míngtiān qù Zhōngguó. Nǐ yào qù Zhōngguó ma ? Lǚtú yúkuài!	I'm going to the park. I'm going to China tomorrow. You're going to China? Have a great trip!
谢谢你的帮助。 谢谢, 再见! 我每天喝茶。	Xièxiè nǐ de bāngzhù. Xièxie, zàijiàn! Wǒ měitiān hē chá.	Thanks for your help. Thanks, bye! I drink tea every day.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

Tim: 喂? (Wèi?) "Hello?" Mike: 你好! 我是麦克。(Nǐhǎo! Wǒ shì Mǎikè.)
 "Hello! This is Mike." The most common greeting in Chinese is 你好 (Nǐhǎo), however, when on the telephone (or any other online communication tool) generally the opening greeting upon answering the call is 喂 (Wèi). 喂 is, according to the dictionary, to be pronounced in 4th tone (Wèi), however, in practice most people will pronounce it in 2nd tone when answering a call (Wéi). 是吗? (Shì ma?) A very common interjection, it is similar in tone to the English "Really?" or "Oh yeah?" 旅途愉快! (Lǚtú yúkuài!) When someone is going on a trip, this is a common 'send-off' phrase.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is talking over the telephone or computer to a friend.

P

Notes on Chinese Word Order:

When identifying oneself on the telephone, you use the simple sentence structure we heard in this dialogue:

我是麦克。
 (Wǒ shì Mǎikè.)
 "I am Mike."

This is a little different than the English method of saying 'This is Mike.' on the telephone. However, here is a nice example of a simple sentence structure using the verb 'to be' in Chinese. You can see that the word order is the same as in English in this kind of simple sentence, being [subject] + [verb] + [object].

"Time when" phrases in Chinese.

我明天去中国。

(W míngtiān qù Zhōngguó.)

"I'm going to China tomorrow."

Note the word order in a phrase talking about the time when something occurs. [subject + time when + predicate]. More examples:

我每天喝茶。

(Wǒ měitiān hē chá.)

"I drink tea every day."

Ⓟ

The Question Particle 吗 (ma)

When the particle 吗 (ma) is added to the end of a statement, it turns it into a yes/no question. We have a brief example of this in today's dialogue:

是吗？

(Shì ma?)

By adding the particle 吗 (ma) to the verb, it turns the verb 是 (shì) into a question. By adding the question particle to 是 (shì) "to be", it has a similar feeling to the interjection 'really?'

Ⓟ

Ⓟ





Gengo Chinese S1

How to make a first impression that will last a lifetime

2

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Mike 打扰一下。
 Lili 哦，不好意思，请坐。
 Mike 你好，我叫孙麦克。
 Lili 你好，我叫张丽。
 Mike 不好意思，请再说一遍。
 Lili 张丽，你可以叫我丽丽。
 Mike 丽丽，很高兴认识你！
 Lili 我也是。

Traditional Chinese

Mike 打擾一下。
 Lili 哦，不好意思，請坐。
 Mike 你好，我叫孫麥克。
 Lili 你好，我叫張麗。
 Mike 不好意思，請再說一遍。
 Lili 張麗，你可以叫我麗麗。
 Mike 麗麗，很高興認識你！
 Lili 我也是。

Pinyin

Mike Dǎrǎo yīxià.
 Lili ō, bùhǎoyìsi, qǐngzuò.
 Mike Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Sūn Màikè.
 Lili Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Zhāng Lì.
 Mike Bùhǎoyìsi, qǐng zài shuō yī biàn.
 Lili Zhāng Lì, nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ Lìlì.
 Mike Lìlì, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!
 Lili Wǒ yě shì.

English



Mike Excuse me.
 Lili Oh, sorry. Please, sit.
 Mike Hello, I'm Mike Smith.
 Lili Hello, I'm Zhang Li.
 Mike Sorry, could you say that again?
 Lili Zhang Li. You can call me Lili.
 Mike Lili, it's very nice to meet you!
 Lili Me too.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
打扰	打擾	dǎrǎo	to disturb
不好意思	不好意思	bùhǎoyìsi	sorry
你好	你好	nǐhǎo	hello
我	我	wǒ	I, me
叫	叫	jiào	to call
请	請	qǐng	please
再	再	zài	again
可以	可以	kěyǐ	may, can
很	很	hěn	very
高兴	高興	gāoxìng	happy
认识	認識	rènshi	to know, to recognize
你	你	nǐ	you
也	也	yě	also, too
是	是	shì	to be

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

打扰一下。	Dǎrǎo yīxià.	Excuse me for a moment.
哦，不好意思，请坐。	ō, bùhǎoyìsi, qǐngzuò.	Oh, sorry! Please sit.
你好，我叫王国易。	Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Wáng Guóyì.	Hello, I'm Wang Guoyi.
我的朋友很帅。	Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài.	My friend is really handsome.
今年，我妹妹又出了一张专辑，叫《月光》。	Jīnnián, wǒ mèimèi yòu chū le yī zhāng zhuānjí, jiào Yuèguāng.	My sister put out another album this year called "Moonlight".
请帮我拿一下这个东西。	Qǐng bāng wǒ ná yīxià zhè ge dōngxi.	Please hold this for me for a moment.

再做一遍吧。	Zài zuò yī biàn ba.	Do it again.
你可以叫我丽丽。	Nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ Lìlì.	You can call me Lili.
今天玩得很开心。	Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn.	Today was great fun.
很高兴认识你！	Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!	Very nice to meet you!
你怎么能心安理得地接受他们的贿赂？	Nǐ zěnmé néng xīn'ānlǐdé de jiēshòu tāmen de huìlù?	How could you accept their bribe with such an easy conscience?
是你吗？	Shì nǐ ma?	Is it you?
咖啡也好。	Kāfēi yě hǎo.	Coffee is good too.
他也是澳大利亚人。	Tā yě shì Àodàlià yà rén.	He is also Australian.
他是我哥哥。	Tā shì wǒ gēgē.	He is my older brother.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

你好，我叫... Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào... Hello, I'm... 你好 (nǐhǎo) 'Hello' in Chinese is made up of two words: 你, meaning 'you' and '好', meaning 'good'. On very formal meetings, you can replace the 你(nǐ) with the formal term for 'you', which is 您 (nín). 叫 (jiào) The verb 叫 (jiào) means 'to call'. So to introduce yourself, you are simply saying, "I'm called _____". If you would like to ask someone their name, you can say: 你叫什么名字? Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi? "What is your name?" 很高兴认识你。 Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ. "Very nice to meet you." 我也是。 Wǒ yě shì. "Likewise." 认识 (rènshi) The verb 认识 (rènshi) means 'to know' or 'to be familiar with', however, in the context of the phrase 很高兴认识你。(Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.) the implication is that of 'to meet', since this meeting signifies a making of one's acquaintance, and thus, thereafter, they will 'know' each other. 我也是。 Wǒ yě shì. This phrase literally means 'I also am.' In this dialogue, it is said in response to the statement "Nice to meet you" to express a corresponding feeling.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to strike up a conversation and introduce yourself to a stranger.

打扰以下

D r o y xià.

"Excuse me." (or, literally "Disturb a while.")

This is a phrase used to excuse oneself. The (以下 y xià) we see tacked onto the end of the verb is a softener. (以下 y xià) can be placed after a verb to soften the command or request.

▷

再 + verb + (number) 遍

请再说一遍。

Q ng zài shu y biàn.

"Please say it again"

To express repetition of an action in Chinese, you can use this sentence pattern. Put the 再 (zài) in front of the verb, and it means to do something 'again'. Then, as in this case, to be specific about the number of times, you then add the number + 遍 ('number' + biàn "time(s)"). Put it all together, and it means 'say it one more time', i.e.

再说一遍

zài shu y biàn

"say it one more time"

More examples:

再说三遍

zài shu s n biàn

"repeat it again three times"

Language Expansion

不好意思

(bùh oyisi)

"sorry"

Literally meaning 'not good meaning', 不好意思 (bùhǎoyìsi) is a word used to apologize. There are a few ways to apologize in Chinese; another really common word for 'sorry' that is used interchangeably with 不好意思 (bùhǎoyìsi) is 对不起 (duìbuqǐ).

Cultural Insight

There are a few ways to apologize in Chinese, which is great because we all will likely make some embarrassing language blunders, but specifically in this case we hear a very popular one: 不好意思 (bùhǎoyìsi). It literally means 'not good feeling/meaning'. It can be used to 抱歉 apologize from small things like bumping into someone to saying or doing something embarrassing.



Gengo Chinese S1

Do people understand where you are coming from?

3

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Mike 你是中国人吗？
 Lili 对，我是中国人。
 Mike 中国哪儿？
 Lili 我是北京人。
 Mike 哦，北京，我知道。
 Lili 你呢？你是美国人吗？
 Mike 对，我是美国人。
 Lili 美国哪儿？纽约？
 Mike 不，我是加州人。
 Lili 哦，我知道了。

Traditional Chinese

Mike 你是中國人嗎？
 Lili 對，我是中國人。
 Mike 中國哪兒？
 Lili 我是北京人。
 Mike 哦，北京，我知道。
 Lili 你呢？你是美國人嗎？
 Mike 對，我是美國人。
 Lili 美國哪兒？紐約？
 Mike 不，我是加州人。
 Lili 哦，我知道了。

Pinyin

Mike Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma ?
 Lili Duì, wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.
 Mike Zhōngguó nǎr?
 Lili Wǒ shì Běijīng rén.
 Mike O, Běijīng, wǒ zhī dào.
 Lili Nǐ ne? Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?
 Mike Duì, wǒ shì Měiguó rén.
 Lili Měiguó nǎr? Niǔyue?

Mike Bù, wǒ shì Jiāzhōurén.
Lili O, wǒ zhīdao le.

English

Mike Are you Chinese?
Lili Yes, I'm Chinese.
Mike Where in China?
Lili I'm from Beijing.
Mike Oh, Beijing. I see.
Lili What about you? Are you American?
Mike Yes, I'm American.
Lili Where in America? New York?
Mike No, I am from California.
Lili Oh, I see.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
你	你	nǐ	you
是	是	shì	to be
北京	北京	Běijīng	Beijing
人	人	rén	person
知道	知道	zhīdao	to know
你呢	你呢	nǐ ne	how about you
美国人	美國人	Měiguó rén	American
对	對	duì	correct, right
哪儿	哪兒	nǎr	where
纽约	紐約	Niǔyuē	New York
不	不	bù	negative prefix
加州	加州	Jiāzhōu	California

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

你叫Frank。 Nǐ jiào Frank. You are called Frank.
他是我哥哥。 Tā shì wǒ gēgē. He is my older brother.

我去北京大楼。	Wǒ qù Běijīng dàlóu.	I'm going to the Beijing building.
我是北京人。	Wǒ shì Běijīng rén	I am from Beijing.
你知道怎么走吗？	Nǐ zhīdào zěnmē zǒu ma?	Do you know which way to go?
我叫张飞，你呢？	Wǒ jiào Zhāng Fēi, nǐ ne?	I am called Zhang Fei; how about you?
你是美国人吗？	Nǐ shì Měiguórén ma?	Are you American?
对，我是美国人。	Duì, wǒ shì Měiguórén.	Yes, I am American.
您住在哪儿？	Nín zhù zài nǎr?	Where are you staying?
我是纽约人。	Wǒ shì Niǔyuē rén	I am a New Yorker.
我是加州人。	Wǒ shì Jiāzhōurén.	I am from California.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

Mike: 你是中国人吗？
Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?
"Are you Chinese?"

Lili: 对，我是中国人。
Duì, wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.
"Yes, I am Chinese."

In Chinese, ethnicity/nationality is expressed by simply adding the word 人 (rén) onto the end of the name of the country you are from. Likewise, to express what city or state or province you are from, you can use the same phrasing, i.e. 我是北京人。 Wǒ shì Běijīng rén. "I'm from Beijing."

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn to have a conversation about where you come from.

Forming a yes/no question:

When **吗 (ma)** is added onto the end of a statement, it turns the statement into a yes-no question, as in our example above: **你是中国人吗? (Nǐ shì zhōngguó rén ma?)**

Forming a follow-up question:

呢 (ne) is used to form a follow-up questions. Meaning, it is used to ask the same question **呢** as the one previously asked, but with about another subject or object. So, as is the case in **呢** our dialogue:

你呢?

Nǐ ne?

"And you?"

Is used by Lili after Mike has made inquiries about where she is from. She now wishes to **呢** ask him the same, so she forms her follow up question using this pattern.

你

你

Language Tip

There are two words for 'where' in Chinese.

哪儿

(nǎr)

哪里

(nǎli)

Both are correct and universally understood, therefore can be used interchangeably. Speakers of Mandarin from the Northern areas of China tend to use **哪儿 (nǎr)** more frequently, whereas speakers from the South tend to use **哪里 (nǎli)**.

Cultural Insight

- Many people in the big cities of China are migrant workers from other areas. Therefore the 攀 question of 'where are you from' can lead to many different answers, with most people telling you their home province or city. During holiday times - mass migration back to hometowns.
- Often upon seeing a western face, many Chinese people will automatically assume you are 'Měiguórén' (American).



Gengo Chinese S1

The Art of Small Talk

4

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	8

Simplified Chinese

Lili 加州很好。天气真好。
 Mike 北京也很好。
 Lili 但是北京空气不好。
 Mike 对了，你是做什么工作的？
 Lili 我是会计。
 Mike 什么？慢一点儿，好吗？
 Lili 我是会计。
 Mike 对不起，我听不懂。
 Lili 我是"Accountant"。
 Mike 你会说英语吗？
 Lili 我会说一点儿。

Traditional Chinese

Lili 加州很好。天氣真好。
 Mike 北京也很好。
 Lili 但是北京空氣不好。
 Mike 對了，你是做甚麼工作的？
 Lili 我是會計。
 Mike 甚麼？慢一點兒，好嗎？
 Lili 我是會計。
 Mike 對不起，我聽不懂。
 Lili 我是Accountant。
 Mike 你會說英語嗎？
 Lili 我會說一點兒。

Pinyin

Lili Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. Tiānqì zhēn hǎo.
 Mike Běijīng yě hěn hǎo.
 Lili Dànshì Běijīng kōngqì bù hǎo.
 Mike Duì le, nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?
 Lili Wǒ shì kuàijì.
 Mike Shénme? Mǎn yīdiǎnr, hǎo ma ?

Lili Wǒ shì kuàiji.
 Mike Duìbuqǐ, wǒ tīngbùdǒng.
 Lili Wǒ shì accountant.
 Mike Nǐ huì shuō yīngyǔ ma ?
 Lili Wǒ huì shuō yīdiǎnr.

English

Lili California is really nice. The weather is really great.
 Mike Beijing is nice too.
 Lili But the air quality in Beijing is poor.
 Mike So, what do you do for work?
 Lili I'm an accountant.
 Mike What? A little slower?
 Lili I'm an accountant.
 Mike I'm sorry, I can't understand.
 Lili I'm an accountant.
 Mike Can you speak English?
 Lili I can speak a little.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
加州	加州	Jiāzhōu	California
很	很	hěn	very
好	好	hǎo	good
天气	天气	tiānqì	weather
北京	北京	Běijīng	Beijing
但是	但是	dànshì	but
空气	空氣	kōngqì	air
不	不	bù	(negative prefix)
对	對	duì	correct, right
你	你	nǐ	you
是	是	shì	to be
做	做	zuò	to do
工作	工作	gōngzuò	work
我	我	wǒ	I, me
会计	會計	kuàiji	accountant

什么	甚麼	shénme	what
聽不懂	听不懂	tīngbùdǒng	not to understand

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

我是加州人。 今天玩得很开心。 加州很好。 天气真好。 我去北京大楼。	Wǒ shì Jiāzhōurén. Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn. Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. Tiānqì zhēn hǎo. Wǒ qù Běijīng dàlóu.	I am from California. Today was great fun. California is very nice. The weather is really good. I'm going to the Beijing building.
他知道，但是我不知道。 北京空气不好。	Tā zhīdào, dànshì wǒ bù zhīdào. Běijīng kōngqì bù hǎo.	He knows, but I don't know. The air quality in Beijing is poor.
我不认识他。 对，我是美国人。 是你吗？ 他是我哥哥。 你在做什么？ 你是做什么工作的？	Wǒ bù rènshi tā. Duì, wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Shì nǐ ma? Tā shì wǒ gēgē. Nǐ zài zuò shénme? Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?	I don't know him. Yes, I am American. Is it you? He is my older brother. What are you doing? What do you do for work?
我的朋友很帅。 我爸爸是会计。 你说什么呢？ 我听不懂，请再说一遍，好吗？ ？	Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài. Wǒ bàba shì kuàijì. Nǐ shuō shénme ne? Wǒ tīngbùdǒng, qǐng zài shuō yī biàn, hǎo ma? ？	My friend is really handsome. My dad is an accountant. What did you say? I cannot understand. Please say it again, OK? ？

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

但是 (dànshì) One of the words for 'but' in Chinese. In most instances it can be used interchangeably with the other 'but' word, 可是 (kěshì) 你是做什么工作的？ Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de? This is a sentence pattern used to ask someone what they do for a living. 慢一点儿，好吗？ Mǎn yīdiǎnr hǎo ma? As learned in Bootcamp 3, this phrase is used to request that the speaker speak more slowly. 我听不懂。 Wǒ tīngbùdǒng. This phrase is the white flag of surrender, after Mike's attempts to understand. 我听不懂。(Wǒ

tīngbùdǒng) can be used to express that you don't understand in any listening comprehension situation. You're hearing them, they've said it slow enough... but there's a little 'malfunction at the junction' so to speak. There's something not connecting.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to talk about what does for work, and other small talk.

加州很好。天气真好。

Ji zh u h n h o. Ti nqi zh n h o.

"California is very nice. The weather is really good."

Though the adverb 很 (hěn) can be loosely translated as 'very', it's not as 'very' as its English equivalent. In Chinese, most monosyllabic adjectives are used in combination with 很 (h n); you wouldn't normally say 我好 (Wǒ hǎo.), rather you would have an adverb like 很 (hěn) before the adjective, i.e. 我很好 (Wǒ hěn hǎo.) Other adverbs can be used to intensify the 攀 degree; for example, as in our dialogue, you can say 真好 (zhēn hǎo), which means 'really good.'

也 (y)

北京也很好。

(B ijing y h n h o.)

"Beijing is nice too."

The adverb 也 (y) means 'too' or 'also'. In Chinese it comes after the subject, and before the verb. The 攀也 (y) cannot come before the subject or at the end of the sentence.

不 (bù)

但是北京空气不好。

Dànshì Běijīng kōngqì bù hǎo.

"But the weather in Beijing is not good."

不 (bù) is the marker of negation in this sentence. Placed in front of an adjective 好 (hǎo) 'good', it renders it negative:

不好 (bù hǎo) = 'not good; bad'.

▷

Expressing Ability in Chinese

你会说英文吗？

(Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?)

"Can you speak English?"

We use the verb 会 (huì) to express ability in Chinese. It can also be used to express ability in other things, including sports, ability to play an instrument, etc., i.e.

她会弹吉他吗？

(Tā huì tán jīta ma?)

"Can she play guitar?"

▷

点儿

verb/adjective + 一点儿。

我会说一点儿。

Wǒ huì shuō yídiǎnr.

"I can speak a little."

When we tack on 一点儿 (yīdiǎnr) to the end of a word, it means 'a little.'

Language Expansion:

Other common professions, in Chinese:

律师 (lǜshī) "lawyer"
 服务员 (fúwùyuán) "waiter"✓
 司机 sījī) "driver"✓
 老师 (lǎoshī) "teacher"✓
 秘书 mìshū) "secretary"✓
 经理 jīnglǐ) "manager"✓
 商人 (shāngrén) "businessman"✓

More languages, in Chinese:

法语 (Fǎyǔ) "French"✓
 德语 (Déyǔ) "German"✓
 广东话 (Guǎngdōng huà) "Cantonese"✓
 西班牙语 (Xībānyáyǔ) "Spanish"✓
 俄语 (yǔ) "Russian"✓

Sometimes languages will be referred to with 语 (yǔ), as in '法语 (Fǎyǔ)' for the spoken form of the language, and referred to using 文 (wén), as in 英文 (Yngwén). Generally the 文 (wén) points to the written form of the language, but the distinction is not generally made. 英文 (Yīngwén) or 英语 (Yīngyǔ), for example, are used pretty much interchangeably.

There are a few different terms to describe the Chinese language, in Chinese. In Mainland 大陆 China, generally you will hear it referred to as:

普通话 (Pǔtōnghuà)
中文 (Zhōngwén)

In Taiwan, 'Chinese' is generally referred to as:

国语 (Guóyǔ)

Cultural Insight

It's Mike's lucky day, as in the dialogue, Lili suddenly throws in a little bit 'o English. She攀 says: 我是"Accountant." This mixing of Chinese and English is very common, especially with 玲瓏 speakers of Chinese from Taiwan. The younger generation has been raised around a lot of 哟 English, and though they are sometimes shy to speak in English, they quite freely mix in English with their Chinese.



Gengo Chinese S1

Welcome to China! Avoid Immersion Shock with this Lesson

5

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	10

Simplified Chinese

- Pilot 各位乘客，下午好。
欢迎来到上海浦东机场。今天是星期四，现在是下午三点，今天气温36度。祝您在中国旅途愉快！
- Mike 36度？太热了。
Lili 是啊。对了，我有扇子。
Mike 我也有。

Traditional Chinese

- Pilot 各位乘客，下午好。
歡迎來到上海浦東機場。今天是星期四，現在是下午三點，今天氣溫36度。祝您在中國旅途愉快！
- Mike 36度？太熱了。
Lili 是啊。對了，我有扇子。
Mike 我也有。

Pinyin

- Pilot Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo. Huānyíng láidào Shànghǎi Pǔdōng Jīchǎng. Jīntiān shì xīngqīsì, xiànzài shì xiàwǔ sān diǎn, jīntiān qìwēn 36 dù. Zhù nín zài Zhōngguó lǚtú yúkuài.
- Mike 36 dù? Tài rè le.
Lili Shì a. Duì le, wǒ yǒu shànzi.
Mike Wǒ yě yǒu.

English

- Pilot Good afternoon, passengers. Welcome to Shanghai Pudong Airport. Today is Thursday, it is now three o'clock in the afternoon. The temperature today is 36 degrees. I wish you a



pleasant trip in China.

Mike 36 degrees? That's so hot!
 Lili Yeah. Oh right, I have a fan.
 Mike Me too.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
各	各	gè	each, every
位	位	wei	formal measure word for people
乘客	乘客	chéngkè	passenger
下午好	下午好	xiàwǔ hǎo	good afternoon
欢迎	歡迎	huānyíng	to welcome
来到	來到	láidào	to arrive at
上海	上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
机场	機場	jīchǎng	airport
今天	今天	jīntiān	today
是	是	shì	to be
下午	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
星期四	星期四	xīngqīsì	Thursday
现在	現在	xiànzài	now
三点	三點	sān diǎn	three o'clock
气温	氣溫	qìwēn	temperature
度	度	dù	degree
祝	祝	zhù	to wish, to bless
您	您	nín	you (formal)
在	在	zài	at
中国	中國	Zhōngguó	China
旅途愉快	旅途愉快	lǚtú yúkuài	have a nice trip
太	太	tài	too
我	我	wǒ	I, me
有	有	yǒu	to have
扇子	扇子	shànzi	fan
也	也	yě	also

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

各位乘客，下午好。	Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo.	All passengers, good afternoon.
你几位？ 所有的乘客要下飞机。	Nǐ jǐ wèi? Suǒyǒu de chéngkè yào xià fēijī.	How many of you are there? All passengers must get off the plane.
老师，下午好。 欢迎来到上海浦东机场。	Lǎoshī, xiàwǔhǎo. Huānyíng láidào Shànghǎi Pǔdōng Jīchǎng.	Good afternoon, teacher. Welcome to Shanghai Pudong Airport.
欢迎你来我们家。 欢迎来到上海浦东机场。	Huānyíng nǐ lái wǒmen jiā. Huānyíng láidào Shànghǎi Pǔdōng Jīchǎng.	Welcome to our home. Welcome to Shanghai Pudong Airport.
我爸爸住在上海。 欢迎来到上海浦东机场。	Wǒ bàba zhù zài Shànghǎi. Huānyíng láidào Shànghǎi Pǔdōng Jīchǎng.	My dad lives in Shanghai. Welcome to Shanghai Pudong Airport.
今天是星期四。 我是加州人。 各位乘客，下午好。	Jīntiān shì xīngqīsì. Wǒ shì Jiāzhōurén. Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo.	Today is Thursday. I am from California. All passengers, good afternoon.
今天是星期四。 现在几点钟？ 现在是下午三点。	Jīntiān shì xīngqīsì. Xiànzài jǐ diǎnzhōng? Xiànzài shì xiàwǔ sān diǎn.	Today is Thursday. What time is it now? It is three o'clock in the afternoon now.
今天气温36度。	Jīntiān qìwēn 36 dù.	The temperature is 36 degrees today.
外面几度？	Wàimian jǐ dù?	What is the temperature outside?
今天气温36度。	Jīntiān qìwēn 36 dù.	Today the temperature is 36 degrees.
祝您在中国旅途愉快！	Zhù nín zài Zhōngguó lǚtú yúkuài.	(I) wish you a good trip in China.
请问您贵姓？ 他在后面。 你要去中国吗？旅途愉快！	Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng? Tā zài hòumiàn. Nǐ yào qù Zhōngguó ma? Lǚtú yúkuài!	May I ask your surname? He is in the back. You're going to China? Have a great trip!
夏天太热了。 我的朋友很帅。 这儿有图书馆吗？ 我们也要米饭。	xiàtiān tài rè le. Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài. Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? wǒmen yě yào mǐfàn.	The summer is too hot. My friend is really handsome. Is there a library around here? We also want rice.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

The pilot starts out with a greeting. This is a little formal. He says: 各位乘客，下午好。 Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo. 下午好 (xiàwǔ hǎo) is reminiscent of another greeting we are well familiar with, 你好。 The greeting pattern is the same, except for 'good afternoon' we swap out the 'you' and change it to 下午 (xiàwǔ). The greeting for 'good afternoon' in Chinese is literally 'afternoon good'. The same can be done for 'good morning', i.e. 早上好 (zǎoshàng hǎo). '欢迎' (huānyíng) 'welcome'. 欢迎 is a great word to learn, because you will hear it almost every day in China when you walk into a store or restaurant. The clerks have this little chant they like to yell out '欢迎光临' (huānyíng guānglín). 来到 (láidào) is a formal way of saying 'to arrive at' or 'to come to'. 上海浦东机场 (Shànghǎi Pǔdōng Jīchǎng) This is the main international airport in Shanghai. The domestic airport in Shanghai is called 虹桥机场 (Hóngqiáo Jīchǎng) 现在是下午三点... Xiànzài shì xiàwǔ sān diǎn... "It is currently 3 o'clock in the afternoon..." 现在 (xiànzài) 'now' or 'currently' Notice the word order in this phrase: Literally, 'Now is afternoon three o'clock...' The time word comes first, followed by 'to be', then the morning/afternoon, etc., then the actual time. 祝您在中国旅途愉快! Zhù nín zài Zhōngguó lǚtú yúkuài! "I wish you a pleasant trip in China" 祝 (zhù) here means 'to wish' someone something. 您 (nín) is the formal term for 'you' 旅途愉快 (lǚtú yúkuài) is a set phrase used to wish someone a good journey/trip. 我也有。(Wǒ yě yǒu.) 也 yě means 'also'.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is days of the week, time, and temperature.

Days of the Week in Chinese

今天是星期四

(Jīntiān shì xīngqī sì)

"Today is Thursday"

The most common way of expressing days of the week in Chinese:

Monday: 星期一 (xīngqīyī)

Tuesday: 星期二 (xīngqīèr)

Wednesday: 星期三 (xīngqīsān)

Thursday: 星期四 (xīngqīsì)

Friday: 星期五 (xīngqīwǔ)

Saturday: 星期六 (xīngqīliù)

Sunday: 星期天 (xīngqītiān) / 星期日 (xīngqīrì)

Alternatively, you will occasionally hear people use these terms:

Monday: 礼拜一 (lǐbàiyī)

Tuesday: 礼拜二 (lǐbàièr)



Wednesday: 礼拜三 (lǐbàisān)

Thursday: 礼拜四 (lǐbàisì)

Friday: 礼拜五 (lǐbàiwǔ)

Saturday: 礼拜六 (lǐbàiliù)

Sunday: 礼拜天 (lǐbàitiān)

p

Expressing the Time in Chinese

现在是下午三点

xiànzài shì xiàwǔ sān diǎn

"It is currently three o'clock in the afternoon"

The most formal way to express 'o'clock' in Chinese would be:

三点钟

(sān diǎn zhōng)

"three o'clock"

However, the 钟 (zhōng) can also be left off, as in the dialogue.

Expressing the Temperature in Chinese

气温36度

qìwēn 36 dù

"the temperature is 36 degrees"

度 (dù) is the term for 'degree'. In China they use the metric system, so we can assume that 度 this refers to degrees celsius.

Too hot!

太热了。
(Tài rè le.)
"(It's) too hot!"

This sentence structure is used to express a great degree of something. Often used in 汉语 exclamation to an extreme situation, similar to 'so...!' or 'too....!' in English. The pattern is:

太 + adjective + 了
(Tài + adjective + le)

Some other examples:

太冷了!

(Tài lěng le!)

"(It's) so cold!"

太高了!
Tài gāo le!

"So tall!"

[有 to Express Possession](#)

我有扇子。

(W y u shànzi.)

"I have a fan."

Subject + 有 + object.

他有很多钱。

T y u h ndu qián.

"He has a lot of money."

Cultural Insight

In this lesson we hear the word for welcome '欢迎' (huānyíng). 欢迎 is a great word to learn, because you will hear it almost every day in China when you walk into a store or restaurant. The clerks have this little chant they yell out when someone enters the establishment: '欢迎光临' (huānyíng guānglín).

China's climate is one of extremes. The summers are very hot and humid; so much so that 5 of the main cities of China are referred to as 'the fiery furnaces'. Conversely, the winters very 寒 cold in much of the country.

China uses the metric celsius when measuring temperatures.



Gengo Chinese S1

Don't Miss Your Chance - How to Close the Deal in Chinese

6

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Mike 今天很高兴见到你。
 Lili 我也是。
 Mike 这是我的名片，上面有我的电话号码和电子邮箱地址。
 Lili 谢谢，这是我的名片。
 Mike 谢谢，保持联系。
 Lili 再见。

Traditional Chinese

Mike 今天很高興見到你。
 Lili 我也是。
 Mike 這是我的名片，上面有我的電話號碼和電子郵箱地址。
 Lili 謝謝，這是我的名片。
 Mike 謝謝，保持聯繫。
 Lili 再見。

Pinyin

Mike Jīntiān hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.
 Lili Wǒ yě shì.
 Mike Zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn, shàngmian yǒu wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ hé diànzǐ yóuxiāng dìzhǐ.
 Lili Xièxie, zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn.
 Mike Xièxie, bǎochí liánxì.
 Lili Zàijiàn.

English

Mike It was really nice to meet you today.
 Lili You too.
 Mike This is my business card. My telephone number and email address are on it.
 Lili Thanks. This is my business card.

Mike
Lili

Thanks. Keep in touch.
Goodbye.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
今天	今天	jīntiān	today
很	很	hěn	very
高兴	高興	gāoxìng	happy
见到	見到	jiàndào	to see
你	你	nǐ	you
我	我	wǒ	I, me
也	也	yě	also, too
是	是	shì	to be
这	這	zhè	this
名片	名片	míngpiàn	name card, business card
上面	上面	shàngmian	on the top
有	有	yǒu	to have
电话号码	電話號碼	diànhuà hàomǎ	telephone number
和	和	hé	and, with
电子邮箱地址	電子郵箱地址	diànzǐ yóuxiāng dìzhǐ	email address
谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you
保持联系	保持聯繫	bǎochí liánxì	keep in touch
再见	再見	zàijiàn	good bye

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

今天是星期四。
今天玩得很开心。
很高兴认识你！
今天很高兴见到你。
是你吗？
我的朋友很帅。
咖啡也好。
他也是澳大利亚人。
他是我哥哥。
这是你的票。

Jīntiān shì xīngqīsi.
Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn.
Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!
Jīntiān hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.
Shì nǐ ma?
Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài.
Kāfēi yě hǎo.
Tā yě shì Aodàliya rén.
Tā shì wǒ gēgē.
Zhè shì nǐ de piào.

Today is Thursday.
Today was great fun.
Very nice to meet you!
Very happy to see you today.
Is it you?
My friend is really handsome.
Coffee is good too.
He is also Australian.
He is my older brother.
This is your ticket.

这是我的名片。 上面有我的电话号码和电子邮箱地址。	Zhè shì wǒ de míngpiàn. Shàngmian yǒu wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ hé diànzǐ yóuxiāng dìzhǐ.	This is my business card. My phone number and email address is on it.
这儿有图书馆吗？ 你可以给我你的电话号码吗？	Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ ma?	Is there a library around here? Can you give me your phone number?
我和你是朋友。 你可以给我你的电子邮箱地址 吗？ 谢谢你的帮助。 谢谢，保持联系。 Echo，再见！	Wǒ hé nǐ shì péngyou. Nǐ kěyǐ gěi wǒ nǐ de diànzǐ yóuxiāng dìzhǐ ma? Xièxiè nǐ de bāngzhù. Xièxie, bǎochí liánxì. Echo, zàijiàn.	You and I are friends. Can you give me your email address? Thanks for your help. Thanks, keep in touch. Goodbye Echo!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

名片 (míngpiàn) "name card/business card". In China it is very common to give out your business card to everyone you meet. It is good to have one on hand at all times. 电话号码 diànhuà hàomǎ "telephone number" Can also be expressed (for cell numbers) as: 手机号码 (shǒujī hàomǎ). 电子邮箱地址 (diànzǐ yóuxiāng dìzhǐ) "email address" 保持联系 (bǎochí liánxì) "keep in touch"

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn to give and obtain contact information.

Ⓟ

'Nice to meet you.'

很高兴见到你。
H n g oxìng jiàndào n .

很高兴认识你。
H n g oxìng rènshi n .

These are both ways to say 'Nice to meet you.' in Chinese. 很高兴见到你。(Hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.) has the feeling of 'to see' or 'to meet', whereas 很高兴认识你。(Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.) has the feeling of 'to know'. They can, however, be used interchangeably.

▷

Possessive Pronouns

There are no possessive pronouns in Mandarin Chinese. Rather, to convey the possessive 攀 form, you simply use the pronoun or noun + (的) de, i.e.

我的

(wǒ de)

my, mine

你的

(nǐ de)

your, yours

他的

(tā de)

his

她的

(tā de)

her, hers

我们的

(wǒmen de)

our, ours

他们的

(tāmen de)

theirs

你们的

(nǐmen de)

your, yours (plural)

▷

有 used to express existence

P

When the subject is a location, 有 (yǒu) is used to indicate existence.

上面有我的电话号码...

(Shàngmian yǒu wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ...)

"My telephone number is on there..."

桌子上有很多被子。

(Zhuōzi shàng yǒu hěnduō bēizi.)

"There are a lot of glasses on the table."

P

Language Tip

The word for telephone number in Chinese is: 电话号码 (diànhuà hàomǎ). The word for 'telephone' in Chinese is 电话 (diànhuà). The word for 'mobile phone' in Chinese is '手机' (shǒujī). Thus, as nowadays most phones around are mobile phones, you will also hear the term 手机号码 (shǒujī hàomǎ) for 'mobile phone number'.

Cultural Insight

In China, name cards or business cards are a must to have with you at all times. It is customary when meeting a person to exchange business cards. The card is presented with both hands, held out to the person with the information facing them. In turn, when receiving a business card, one must accept it with both hands, look at the information upon it, and then only put away into an appropriate place.



Gengo Chinese S1

Don't Answer the Chinese Questions Incorrectly!

7

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	8

Simplified Chinese

Customs Officer 您好，护照。
 Mike 给您。
 Customs Officer 您在中国住多久？
 Mike 请再说一遍，慢一点儿，好吗？
 Customs Officer 您在中国住多久？
 Mike 十天。
 Customs Officer 您住在哪儿？
 Mike 长城饭店。
 Customs Officer 您来中国做什么？
 Mike 做生意。
 Customs Officer 好的，谢谢。

Traditional Chinese

Customs Officer 您好，護照。
 Mike 給您。
 Customs Officer 您在中國住多久？
 Mike 請再說一遍，慢一點兒，好嗎？
 Customs Officer 您在中國住多久？
 Mike 十天。
 Customs Officer 您住在哪兒？
 Mike 長城飯店。
 Customs Officer 您來中國做什麼？
 Mike 做生意。
 Customs Officer 好的，謝謝。

Pinyin

Customs Officer Nínhǎo, hùzhào.
 Mike Gěi nín.
 Customs Officer Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duōjiǔ?
 Mike Qǐng zài shuō yī biàn, màn yīdiǎnr, hǎo ma?
 Customs Officer Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duōjiǔ?
 Mike Shí tiān.

Customs Officer Nín zhù zài nǎ?
 Mike Chángchéng Fàndiàn.
 Customs Officer Nín lái Zhōngguó zuò shénme?
 Mike Zuò shēngyì.
 Customs Officer Hǎo de, xièxie.

English

Customs Officer Hello. Passport.
 Mike Here you are.
 Customs Officer How long are you staying in China?
 Mike Could you please say that again, a little more slowly?
 Customs Officer How long are you staying in China?
 Mike 10 days.
 Customs Officer Where are you staying?
 Mike The Great Wall Hotel.
 Customs Officer What are you coming to China for?
 Mike Business.
 Customs Officer OK. Thanks.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
护照	護照	hùzhào	passport
给	給	gěi	to give
您	您	nín	you (formal)
在	在	zài	at
中国	中國	Zhōngguó	China
请	請	qǐng	please
再	再	zài	again
说	說	shuō	to say, to speak
遍	遍	biàn	measure word for actions that are the same when repeated, times
慢	慢	màn	slowly, slow
一点儿	一點兒	yīdiǎnr	a bit
住	住	zhù	to stay, to live

多久	多久	duōjiǔ	how long
天	天	tiān	day
哪儿	哪兒	nǎr	where
饭店	飯店	fàndiàn	hotel
長城	長城	Chángchéng	The Great Wall
来	來	lái	to come
做	做	zuò	to do
什么	甚麼	shénme	what
生意	生意	shēngyì	business
好的	好的	hǎo de	okay

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

您好，请出示护照。	Nínhǎo, qǐng chūshì hùzhào.	Hello, please present your passport.
请给我一杯水。	Qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi shuǐ.	Please give me a glass of water.
请问您贵姓？	Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng?	May I ask your surname?
他在后面。	Tā zài hòumiàn.	He is in the back.
您在中国住多久？	Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duōjiǔ?	How long are you staying in China?
请帮我拿一下这个东西。	Qǐng bāng wǒ ná yīxià zhè ge dōngxi.	Please hold this for me for a moment.
再做一遍吧。	Zài zuò yī biàn ba.	Do it again.
请再说一遍。	Qǐng zài shuō yī biàn.	Please, say it again.
我做了好几遍了。	Wǒ zuò le hǎojǐ biàn le.	I did it quite a few times.
你可以说得慢一点吗？	Nǐ kěyǐ shuō de màn yīdiǎn ma?	Can you speak a little slower?
慢一点儿，好吗？	Màn yīdiǎnr, hǎo ma?	A little slower, OK?
您在中国住多久？	Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duōjiǔ?	How long are you staying in China?
您在中国住多久？	Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duōjiǔ?	How long are you staying in China?
一天比一天好。	Yī tiān bǐ yī tiān hǎo.	Each day gets better and better.
您住在哪儿？	Nín zhù zài nǎr?	Where are you staying?
您住在饭店吗？	Nín zhùzài fàndiàn má?	Are you staying in a hotel?
長城很奇妙。	Chángchéng hěn qímiào.	The Great Wall is amazing.
他来了吗？	Tā lái le ma?	Did he come?

你在做什么？
你说什么呢？
生意怎么样？
好的，再见！

Nǐ zài zuò shénme?
Nǐ shuō shénme ne?
Shēngyì zěnmeyàng?
Hǎo de, zàijiàn.

What are you doing?
What did you say?
How is business?
OK, goodbye!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

护照 (hùzhào) "passport" 给您 (gěi nín) "here you are" (literally: "give you") 住 (zhù) "to stay/to live" Chinese doesn't make a distinction between 'to stay' and 'to live'--they are both the same verb. Therefore, the context will tell you what they are referring to.

请再说一遍，慢一点儿，好吗？(Qǐng zài shuō yī biàn, màn yīdiǎnr, hǎo ma?) "Could you please say that again, a little slower?" This phrase was covered in detail in Bootcamp Lesson 3. Please refer to that lesson for more detail on this phrase. 飯店 (fàndiàn) "hotel" Chinese has quite a few different ways of referring to hotels. Of course there are different caliber of accommodations, and this can account for the different 'categories' of hotels. Other terms you may hear for 'hotel' include: 酒店 (jiǔdiàn), 宾馆儿 (bīnguǎnr), 饭馆儿 (fànguǎnr) 好的 (hǎo de) "all right, OK" This is a great phrase to learn as the universal 'acknowledgment', used much the same as we use 'all right' or 'OK' in English.

Grammar Points

5

Ⓟ

The focus of this lesson is to learn to talk about periods of time, location and purpose.

How long?

您在中国住多久？

Nín zài Zhōngguó zhù duō jiǔ ?

"How long are you staying in China?"

To inquire about 'how long' something will go on, we can use '多久' in Chinese. Other examples:

坐地铁要多久？

Zuò dìtī yào duō jǐ ?

How long does it take by subway?

▷

Do it again: 再 + verb + (number) 遍

请再说一遍，好吗？

Qǐng zài shuō yí biàn, hǎo ma ?

"Could you please say it again?"

To express repetition of an action in Chinese, you can use this sentence pattern. Put the 再 (zài) in front of the verb, and it means 'again'. Then, to be specific about the number of times, you then add the number + 遍 ('number' + biàn "time(s)"). Put it all together, and it means 'say it one more time', i.e.

再说一遍

zài shuō yí biàn

"say it one more time"

More examples:

再说三遍

zài shuō sān biàn

"repeat it again three times"

...OK? ...好吗？

Tacked on to the end of a sentence, like the one above from our dialogue, 好吗？(hǎo ma ?) is a question tag that is often tacked onto the end of a request in order to soften the tone. Though the equivalent translation in English is as above "Could you please say it again?", it could be literally translated 'Please say it again, OK?'

D

Where / 哪儿 / 哪里

There are two words for 'where' in Chinese. It depends on the region; speakers from 天津 Northern China are more apt to use 哪儿 (nǎr), whereas speakers from the South more commonly use 哪里 (nǎli).

'Where are you staying?/Where are you living?'

您住在哪儿？

(Nín zhù zài nǎr?)

"Where are you staying?"

In Chinese, the word for 'to live' (as in your home location) is the same as 'to stay' (as in a hotel or as a guest somewhere). Therefore context will tell you which 住 (zhù) they are referring to.

Location preposition: 在

在 (zài) is a location preposition more or less equivalent to the English 'at' or 'in'. So in the sentence above from our dialogue, we can see that the literal translation is "You stay at where?". More examples of the location preposition in action:

我的朋友在北京。

Wǒ de péngyou zài Běijīng.

My friend is in Beijing.

你的车在那儿。

Nǐ de chē zài nǎr.

"Your car is there." (or, literally, 'Your car at there.')

p

Language Expansion

您来中国做什么？

Nín lái Zhōngguó zuò shénme?

"What are you coming to China to do?"

Generally where the question word appears in the sentence is the same position that the answer will come in. For example, in the above sentence, if one were to answer in full, the answer would be:

我来中国做生意。

Wǒ lái Zhōngguó zuò shēngyì.

Cultural Insight

Make sure to get a visa before coming to China! There are very few countries that China will accept travellers from without a visa. Japan Singapore and Brunei get 15 days.

8



Gengo Chinese S1

Get What you Want Using Chinese

8

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	8

Simplified Chinese

Mike	我要去人民广场，请问有几点车？
Ticket Seller	下午4点。
Mike	我要一张票。
Ticket Seller	16块钱。
Mike	给你。
Ticket Seller	这是你的票。
Mike	谢谢，再见。
Ticket Seller	再见。

Traditional Chinese

Mike	我要去人民廣場，請問有幾點車？
Ticket Seller	下午4點。
Mike	我要一張票。
Ticket Seller	16塊錢。
Mike	給你。
Ticket Seller	這是你的票。
Mike	謝謝，再見。
Ticket Seller	再見。

Pinyin

Mike	Wǒ yào qù Rénmín Guǎngchǎng, qǐng wèn yǒu jǐ diǎn de chē?
Ticket Seller	Xiàwǔ sì diǎn.
Mike	Wǒ yào yī zhāng piào.
Ticket Seller	Shí liù kuài qián.
Mike	Gěi nǐ.
Ticket Seller	Zhè shì nǐ de piào.
Mike	Xièxie, zài jiàn.
Ticket Seller	Zài jiàn.

English



Mike I want to go to Renmin Square. Can you please tell me what time the bus leaves?
 Ticket Seller 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
 Mike I want one ticket.
 Ticket Seller 16 RMB.
 Mike Here you go.
 Ticket Seller This is your ticket.
 Mike Thank you, goodbye.
 Ticket Seller Goodbye.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
要	要	yào	to want
去	去	qù	to go
人民	人民	rénmín	people
广场	廣場	guǎngchǎng	square
请问	請問	qǐng wèn	may I ask
有	有	yǒu	to have
几点	幾點	jǐ diǎn	what time
下午	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
点	点	diǎn	o'clock
张	張	zhāng	(measure word for flat objects)
票	票	piào	ticket
块	塊	kuài	(measure word for money)
给	給	gěi	to give
你	你	nǐ	you
这	這	zhè	this
是	是	shì	to be

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

他要一张纸。
 我去公园。
 我要去人民广场。

Tā yào yī zhāng zhǐ.
 Wǒ qù gōngyuán.
 Wǒ yào qù Rénmín
 Guǎngchǎng.

He wants a piece of paper.
 I'm going to the park.
 I want to go to People's
 Square.

我们在人民广场见面吧。	Wǒmen zài rénmin guǎngchǎng jiànmiàn ba.	Let's meet at People's Square.
请问，你是不是王先生？	Qǐngwèn nǐ shìbúshì Wáng Xiānshēng?	May I ask, are you Mr. Wang?
这儿有图书馆吗？ 请问有几点的车？	Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Qǐng wèn yǒu jǐ diǎn de chē?	Is there a library around here? May I ask, what time is the bus at?
各位乘客，下午好。	Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo.	All passengers, good afternoon.
下午4点。 他要一张纸。 我要一张票。 16块钱。 请给我一杯水。	Xiàwǔ sì diǎn. Tā yào yī zhāng zhǐ. Wǒ yào yī zhāng piào. Shí liù kuài qián. Qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi shuǐ.	Four o'clock in the afternoon. He wants a piece of paper. I want one ticket. Sixteen Renminbi. Please give me a glass of water.
是你吗？ 这是你的票。 他是我哥哥。	Shì nǐ ma? Zhè shì nǐ de piào. Tā shì wǒ gēgē.	Is it you? This is your ticket. He is my older brother.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

4 请问 (qǐng wèn) "may i ask" Use this phrase to preface an inquiry or to ask a question. It is very polite.

给 (gěi) "to give" / 给你 (gěi nǐ) "here you go"

人民广场 (Rénmín guǎngchǎng) "People's Square" Located at the site of the old racetrack in Shanghai, this is a large park and meeting square in Central Shanghai.

车 (chē) vehicle Can be used to refer to a car, bus, or other vehicles.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to buy a bus ticket, how to enquire about time, and to learn about money in Chinese.

要 (yào) to express 'desire to do something'

我要去人民广场

Wǒ yào qù rénmin guāngchǎng.

"I want to go to Renmin Square"

One of the meanings of 要 (yào) is 'to desire to do something'. Therefore, when expressing 最 this, the 要 (yào) is followed by a verb, being the action that is desired to be accomplished. In our example from the dialogue above, we see the 要 (yào) followed by the verb '去' (qù) (to go), completing the thought, "I want to go..." More examples:

我要喝水。

Wǒ yào hē shuǐ.

"I want to drink water."

我要去书店。

Wǒ yào qù shū diàn.

"I want to go to the bookstore."

▶

要 (yào) to express 'to want' something

Another use of 要 (yào) is to express 'to want'. In our dialogue we hear:

我要一张票。

Wǒ yào yī zhāng piào.

"I want one ticket."

So the pattern is Subject + 要 (yào) + object

Ⓟ

有 (yǒu) to express existence

请问有几点车？

Qǐng wèn yǒu jǐ diǎn de chē ?

"May I ask, what time are there buses at?"

有 (yǒu) in this sentence expresses existence. Literally translated, this phrase would mean 'to have what time of bus?'

Ⓟ

Inquiring about the time

几点钟 (jǐ diǎn zhōng) or its short form, 几点 (jǐ diǎn) are the phrases used to ask about time. The response, as in the dialogue, can be:

(time) + 点 (diǎn)

or

(time) + 点钟 (diǎn zhōng)

Introduction to measure words

Measure words appear in Chinese between a number and a noun, i.e.

number + measure word + noun

In our dialoge we hear Mike ask for:

一张票

(y zh ng piào)

"one ticket"

In the same way that in English a person will ask for a 'slice of bread' or a 'pair of shoes', Chinese uses these measure words, or 'classifiers' when speaking about a certain number of an object.

Most nouns are associated with a particular measure word. They are often not predictable from the noun, so must be memorized. This comes with time. The most common measure word is 个 (ge).

In the case of the above example, 张 (zh ng) is a measure word commonly associated with long, flat objects. Thus it is appropriate that it is the measure word for 'ticket'.

▷

[Measure words and Money](#)

In the following line of the dialogue we hear another measure word, the one for money:

16块钱

(16 kuài qián)

"16 (literally 'pieces of money')

In China, the currency is Renminbi, however it is inferred when speaking about money. Rather than saying Renminbi, Chinese speakers will generally just refer to prices as:

number/dollar amount + measure word 块 (kuài) 钱 (qián) "money"

In fact, the Chinese love to simplify language so much that in spoken Chinese, many times the word for money 钱 (qián) will be omitted and 16RMB will be referred to simply as:

16块

(16 kuài)

▷

Language Expansion

Money denominations in China - In China the currency is officially called the Renminbi, though it is seldom referred to this way in daily use. Most often it will be referred to as a '元' (yuán), or '一块钱' (yī kuài qián), or, even simpler, a 块 (kuài).

The money is divided up as follows:

A Renminbi, also sometimes called a '元' (yuán) or '一块钱' (yī kuài qián) is divided into '角' (jiǎo) (called 毛 (máo) in common usage). There are 10 '角' (jiǎo) in one '元' (yuán). A '角' (jiǎo) is further divided into 10 分 (fèn). A 分 (fèn) is worthless for all practical matters. It converts into about 1/10th of a U.S. penny. '角' (jiǎo), 分 (fèn) and one '元' (yuán) come in both notes and coins

▷

Cultural Insight

Money Denominations

In China, the highest denomination of currency is a 100 RMB bill, roughly equivalent to 15 US Dollars. China is also largely a cash-based society. Therefore when making expensive 昂贵 purchases or paying one's rent, often a huge wad of cash is required.

Counterfeit bills in China

Counterfeiting is quite a problem in China. The counterfeit bills most in circulation are 假 100RMB and 50RMB notes. There are some ways of checking if a bill is counterfeit, and this 技能 is one that is well worth learning, to avoid being ripped off by fakes.



Gengo Chinese S1

Your One Stop Shop for All Your Chinese Needs

9

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Clerk 欢迎光临!
 (Mike places items on counter)
 Clerk 三瓶水，一瓶果汁，一包饼干。
 Mike 那是什么？
 Clerk 这是茶叶蛋，很好吃。
 Mike 给我一个。多少钱？
 Clerk 一共24块。
 Mke 好，谢谢。

Traditional Chinese

Clerk 歡迎光臨!
 (Mike places items on counter)
 Clerk 三瓶水，一瓶果汁，一包餅乾。
 Mike 那是什麼？
 Clerk 這是茶葉蛋，很好吃。
 Mike 給我一個。多少錢？
 Clerk 一共24塊。
 Mke 好，謝謝。

Pinyin

Clerk Huānyíng guānglín !
 (Mike places items on counter)
 Clerk Sān píng shuǐ, yī píng guǒzhī, yī bāo bǐnggān.
 Mike Nà shì shénme?
 Clerk Zhè shì chá yè dàn, hěn hǎochī.
 Mike Gěi wǒ yī ge. Duōshǎo qián ?
 Clerk Yí gòng èrshísì kuài.
 Mke Hǎo, xièxie.

English

Clerk Welcome!
 (Mike places items on counter)
 Clerk Three bottles of water, one bottle of juice, one package of cookies.
 Mike What is that?
 Clerk This is a tea egg. It's delicious.
 Mike Give me one. How much?
 Clerk Altogether it's 24 RMB.
 Mike OK, thanks.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
欢迎光临	歡迎光臨	huānyíng guānglín	welcome
瓶	瓶	píng	measure word for bottles
水	水	shuǐ	water
果汁	果汁	guǒzhī	juice
包	包	bāo	(measure word for package)
饼干	餅乾	bǐnggān	cookie, biscuit
那	那	nà	that
什么	甚麼	shénme	what
这	這	zhè	this
茶	茶	chá	tea
叶	葉	yè	leaf
好吃	好吃	hǎochī	delicious
给	給	gěi	to give
多少	多少	duōshǎo	how much, how many
钱	錢	qián	money
一共	一共	yīgòng	all together
块	塊	kuài	(measure word for money)

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

欢迎光临，请进。
 来一瓶可乐。

Huānyíng guānglín, qǐng jìn.
 lái yī píng kělè.

Welcome, please come in.
 Bring me a bottle of cola.

有水吗？凉的。	yǒu shuǐ ma? liáng de.	Do you have water? Cold water?
给我一瓶果汁。 请帮我买一包饼干。	Gěi wǒ yī píng guǒzhī. Qǐng bāng wǒ mǎi yī bāo bǐnggān.	Give me a bottle of juice. Please buy a package of cookies for me.
孩子喜欢吃饼干。 那是什么？ 你说什么呢？ 这是你的票。 我喝茶。 这是茶叶蛋，很好吃。	Háizi xǐhuān chī bǐnggān. Nà shì shénme? Nǐ shuō shénme ne? Zhè shì nǐ de piào. Wǒ hē chá. Zhè shì chá yè dàn, hěn hǎochī.	Kids like to eat cookies. What is that? What did you say? This is your ticket. I drink tea. This is a tea egg, it's delicious.
这道菜很好吃！ 请给我一杯水。	Zhè dào cài hěn hǎo chī. Qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi shuǐ.	This dish is very delicious! Please give me a glass of water.
这个多少钱？ 钱够吗？ 这些东西一共十块钱。	Zhè ge duōshǎo qián Qián gòu má? Zhèxiē dōngxi yīgòng shí kuài qián.	How much is this? Is there enough money? All together these things cost 10 RMB.
这条裙子一百块钱。	Zhè tiáo qúnzi yī bǎi kuài qián.	This skirt is one hundred RMB.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

4

欢迎光临! (Huānyíngguānglín) "Welcome" Reserved for business places, mainly stores and restaurants, this phrase is called out to the patron as they enter the establishment. 茶叶蛋 (chá yè dàn) tea egg Famously known as the 'scent' of Chinese convenience stores, you won't find a convenience store without a bubbling vat of brown tea eggs. Love them or hate them, you've got to try them once. And get used to their fragrance, it's a permeating aroma you won't forget. 很好吃 (hěn hǎo chī) "delicious" A very commonly used phrase, the Chinese being the food lovers they are. 多少钱 (duō shǎo qián) "how much money" 一共 (yīgòng) all together

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn about Chinese measure words and money.

Measure Words / Classifiers

三瓶水，一瓶果汁，一包饼干。

sān píng shuǐ , yī píng guǒ zhǔ , yī bāo bǐng gān

"three bottles of water, one bottle of juice, one package of cookies"

给我一个

(gěi wǒ yī ge.)

"give me one"

Measure words appear in Chinese between a number and a noun, i.e.

number + measure word + noun

In this dialogue we hear some more measure words, i.e.

瓶 (píng) - measure word for bottle

包 (bāo) - measure word for package

个 (ge) - most common measure word; here used for 'egg'

In the same way that in English a person will ask for a 'slice of bread' or a 'pair of shoes', Chinese uses these measure words, or 'classifiers' when speaking about a certain number of any object.

Most nouns are associated with a particular measure word. They are often not predictable from the noun, so must be memorized. This comes with time. The most common measure word is 个 (ge).

Ⓟ

This and That - 这 and 那 as Demonstratives

As demonstratives, when 这 (zhè) and 那 (nà) refer to objects or abstract concepts, they occur at the beginning of the sentence. They can be used this way in questions or statements, i.e.

那是什么？

(Nà shì shénme?)

"What is that?"

这是我的朋友。

(Zhè shì wǒ de péngyou.)

"This is my friend."

Note: 这 (zhè) and 那 (nà) are also pronounced (zhèi) and (nèi), respectively. It depends on the speaker and the region of China. Both are correct and can be used interchangeably.

Cultural Insight

6 Convenience stores are everywhere in Taiwan; on some streets you can find 3 or more 7-11's in one block. The convenience stores, though compact, seem to be stocked with 柜 every item you could possibly imagine needing. Though they don't seem overstocked, no 聚 matter what you find yourself in need of, you can generally find it. From cheap quick lunches 炒 to underwear to bill payments and fax service. With their air conditioning cranked in summer, they can also be a welcome respite from the humidity outside.

Convenience stores in Mainland China are perhaps not as plentiful or well-stocked as in Taiwan, however there are still more than enough to go around. Generally one can find a 概 snack to their liking, if they don't mind chips of the meat and fish flavored varieties. Chicken 湊 feet in a package are on offer, as well as cheap Chinese rice wine (baijiu).



Gengo Chinese S1

How to Stay in Style in China

10

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Front desk	欢迎光临长城饭店。
Mike	你好，我定了一个房间。
Front desk	请问您有确认号码吗？
Mike	有，562.
Front desk	好的，孙先生，您的房间号码是112，这是您的钥匙。
Mike	房间有网络吗？
Front desk	有。
Mike	早餐是几点？
Front desk	从早上六点到八点。

Traditional Chinese

Front desk	歡迎光臨長城飯店。
Mike	你好，我定了一個房間。
Front desk	請問您有確認號碼嗎？
Mike	有，562.
Front desk	好的，孫先生，您的房間號碼是112，這是您的鑰匙。
Mike	房間有網絡嗎？
Front desk	有。
Mike	早餐是幾點？
Front desk	從早上六點到八點。

Pinyin

Front desk	Huānyíngguānglín Chángchéng Fàndiàn.
Mike	Nǐhǎo, wǒ dìng le yī ge fángjiān.
Front desk	Qǐng wèn nín yǒu quèrèn hàomǎ ma?
Mike	Yǒu, wǔbǎi liùshíèr.
Front desk	Hǎo de, Sūn Xiānsheng, nín de fángjiān hàomǎ shì yāo yāo èr, zhè shì nín de yàoshi.
Mike	Fángjiān yǒu wǎngluò ma?
Front desk	Yǒu
Mike	Zǎocān shì jǐ diǎn?
Front desk	Cóng zǎoshang liù diǎn dào bā diǎn.

English

Front desk	Welcome to The Great Wall Hotel.
Mike	Hello. I reserved a room.
Front desk	Do you have a reservation number?
Mike	Yes. 562.
Front desk	All right. Mr. Smith, your room number is 112. This is your key.
Mike	Is there internet in the room?
Front desk	Yes.
Mike	What time is breakfast?
Front desk	From 6

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
长城	長城	chángchéng	Great Wall
饭店	飯店	fàndiàn	hotel
定	定	dìng	to reserve
房间	房間	fángjiān	room
请问	請問	qǐngwèn	may i ask
确认	確認	quèrèn	confirmation
号码	號碼	hàomǎ	number
有	有	yǒu	to have
先生	先生	xiānshēng	Mr., sir
鑰匙	鑰匙	yàoshi	key
网络	網絡	wǎngluò	internet
早餐	早餐	zǎocān	breakfast
几点	幾點	jǐ diǎn	what time
从	從	cóng	from
早上	早上	zǎoshang	morning
到	到	dào	to

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

长城很奇妙。
这家饭店不错。
票定好了吗？

Chángchéng hěn qímào.
Zhè jiā fàndiàn búcuò
Piào dìng hǎo le ma?

The Great Wall is amazing.
This hotel is pretty good.
Did you book the ticket?

你的房间很大！ 请问，现在几点钟？	Nǐ de fángjiān hěn dà! Qǐngwèn, xiànzài jǐ diǎn zhōng?	Your room is very big! Excuse me, what time is it now?
你的确认号码是七八二。	Nǐ de quèrèn hàomǎ shì qī bā èr.	Your confirmation number is 782.
你的电话号码是多少？	Nǐ de diànhuà hàomǎ shì duōshǎo?	What is your phone number?
这儿有图书馆吗？ 王先生，很高兴认识你。	Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Wáng Xiānshēng, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.	Is there a library around here? Mr. Wang, nice to meet you.
这个菜很好吃。 你们这里有网络吗？	Zhège cài hěn hǎochī. Nǐmen zhèlǐ yǒu wǎngluò má?	This dish is delicious. Do you have the internet here?
一家人吃了早餐。 现在几点钟？ 我们明天早上见吧。	yìjiārén chīle zǎocān. Xiànzài jǐ diǎn zhōng? Wǒmen míngtiān zǎoshang jiàn ba.	The family ate breakfast. What time is it right now? We'll meet tomorrow morning.
从早上六点到八点。	Cóng zǎoshang liù diǎn dào bā diǎn.	From 6:00 to 8:00 in the morning.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

4

欢迎光临 (huānyíng guānglín) - the universal welcome greeting of convenience stores, restaurants, hotels in China. 長城 (Chángchéng) - The Great Wall 定 (dìng) - to reserve. There are a lot of things you can 定 (dìng) in Chinese: hotel rooms, items from stores, reservations. 先生 (xiānsheng) - Mr. The last name will come before the 'Mr.' in Chinese, as in our dialogue. For example, '王先生' (Wáng Xiānsheng). The word for Mrs. is 太太 (Tàitai), and for 'Miss' it is 小姐 (Xiǎojiě). 房间 (fángjiān) - 'room'. This can be a room in a hotel, or in a house. Some people even call their apartments 'fangjian'. 钥匙 (yàoshi) - 'key' 网络 (wǎngluò) - internet. In Taiwan you will hear it pronounced (wǎnglù) 'Room 112' - some speakers of Chinese, when reading out a number '1' in a phone number, address, room number, etc., will pronounce the 一 (yī) as 幺 (yāo)

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is learning how to check into a hotel room and ask and answer questions

Replying to yes-no questions

There is no direct translation for the word 'yes' in Mandarin. To reply yes in a yes/no question format, you simply repeat the verb.

Q: 请问您有确认号码吗？

(Q ng wèn nín y u quèrèn hàomǎ ma?)

"May I ask, do you have a confirmation number?"

A: 有。

(y u.)

"Yes." (literally, 'to have')

P

Q: 房间有网络吗？

(Fángjiān y u wǎngluò ma?)

"Does the room have internet?"

A: 有。

(y u.)

"Yes." (literally, 'to have')

Replying 'no'

When the main verb of the sentence is 有 (yǒu), to negate it you add the negator word 没 (méi) in front of 有 (yǒu), i.e.

A: 没有。

(Méi y u)

"No." (literally, 'to not have')

If the question is asked in non-past time, and the main verb of the sentence is any verb except 有 (yǒu), you add the negator 不 (bù) in front of the verb.

From ... to ... 从 (cóng)...到 (dào)...

从 (cóng) and 到 (dào) are both prepositions that indicate movement of a subject, which can include time. So, just like the English 'from 6:00am to 8:00am', Chinese takes the same 攀 pattern, using the prepositions 从 (cóng) 'from' and 到 (dào) 'to', i.e.

从早上六点到八点。

(Cóng z ǎoshàng liù diǎn dào bā diǎn.)

"From 6:00 to 8:00 in the morning."

从星期一到星期五。

(Cóng Xīngqī yī dào Xīngqī wǔ.)

"From Monday to Friday."

从这儿到那儿。

(Cóng zhèr dào nàr.)

"From here to there."

▷

Language Tip

For a more detailed understanding of Chinese numbers, check out Bootcamp Lessons 4 and 5, where we show you how to make numbers from 1 to 10,000.

Cultural Insight

飯店

(fàndiàn)

"hotel"

Chinese has quite a few different ways of referring to hotels. Of course there are different 玲 caliber of accommodations, and this can account for the different 'categories' of hotels. Other 嫻 terms you may hear for 'hotel' include: 酒店 (jiǎndiàn), 宾馆儿 (bīnguǎn er), 饭馆儿 (fànguǎn er).

In China, in bigger cities you can generally find any price range and quality of hotel; from five star to hostel. When you get to some of the smaller cities, on the other hand, on the high 端 end, luxury hotels may be non-existent and on the lower end, cleanliness can be an issue. Therefore, safe to say in a bigger city one can find a lot of choices, however in a smaller area choices may not be as plentiful.



Gengo Chinese S1

Don't Get Left out in the Cold (or Heat!)

11

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	10

Simplified Chinese

Front desk	早上好，先生。
Mike	早。今天天气怎么样？
Front desk	上午天气很好，下午可能下雨。
Mike	哦？下雨？
Front desk	对，还有，今天很热。
Mike	哪儿有出租车？
Front desk	在饭店的前面有出租车。
Mike	谢谢你。
Front desk	不客气。

Traditional Chinese

Front desk	早上好，先生。
Mike	早。今天天氣怎麼樣？
Front desk	上午天氣很好，下午可能下雨。
Mike	哦？下雨？
Front desk	對，還有，今天很熱。
Mike	哪兒有出租車？
Front desk	在飯店的前面有出租車。
Mike	謝謝你。
Front desk	不客氣。

Pinyin

Front desk	Zǎoshang hǎo , Xiānsheng.
Mike	Zǎo. Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ?
Front desk	Shàngwǔ tiānqì hěn hǎo , xiàwǔ kěnéng xiàyǔ.
Mike	O ? Xiàyǔ ?
Front desk	Duì , háiyǒu , jīntiān hěn rè.
Mike	Nǎr yǒu chūzūchē ?
Front desk	Zài fàndiàn de qiánmian yǒu chūzūchē.
Mike	Xièxie nǐ.
Front desk	Bù kèqi.

English

Front desk	Good morning, Sir.
Mike	Morning. How is the weather today?
Front desk	In the morning the weather will be nice. It may rain in the afternoon.
Mike	Oh? Rain?
Front desk	Yes. Plus, it's very hot today.
Mike	Where can I get a taxi?
Front desk	In front of the hotel there are taxis.
Mike	Thank you.
Front desk	You're welcome.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
早上好	早上好	zǎoshang hǎo	good morning
先生	先生	xiānshēng	Mr., sir
早	早	zǎo	early, morning
今天	今天	jīntiān	today
天气	天气	tiānqì	weather
怎么样	怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	how is it
上午	上午	shàngwǔ	morning
很	很	hěn	very
好	好	hǎo	good
下午	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
可能	可能	kěnéng	possibly
下雨	下雨	xiàyǔ	rain
对	對	duì	correct, right
还有	還有	háiyǒu	in addition, plus, furthermore, still
热	熱	rè	hot
哪儿	哪兒	nǎr	where
有	有	yǒu	to have
出租车	出租車	chūzūchē	taxi
在	在	zài	at
饭店	飯店	fàndiàn	hotel
前面	前面	qiánmian	in front
谢谢你	謝謝你	xièxie nǐ	thank you

不客气	不客氣	bú kèqì	you're welcome
晚上好	晚上好	wǎnshàng hǎo	good evening
晚安	晚安	wǎn'ān	good evening, good night
冷	冷	lěng	cold
太阳很大	太陽很大	tàiyáng hěn dà	sunny
地方	地方	dìfang	place

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

早上好，先生。 王先生，很高兴认识你。	Zǎoshang hǎo , Xiānsheng. Wáng Xiānshēng, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.	Good morning, Sir. Mr. Wang, nice to meet you.
老板，早！ 今天是星期四。 天气真好。 今天天气怎么样？ 上午天氣很好，下午可能下雨。 。	Lǎobǎn, zǎo! Jīntiān shì xīngqīsì. Tiānqì zhēn hǎo. Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng ? Shàngwǔ tiānqì hěn hǎo, xiàwǔ kěnéng xiàyǔ.	Morning, Boss! Today is Thursday. The weather is really good. How is the weather today? In the morning, the weather will be good; in the afternoon, it might rain.
今天玩得很开心。 加州很好。 各位乘客，下午好。	Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn. Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo. Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo.	Today was great fun. California is very nice. All passengers, good afternoon.
他可能不来。 今天会下雨。 对，我是美国人。 還有，今天很熱。 今天很热！ 您住在哪儿？ 这儿有图书馆吗？ 哪儿有出租车？ 他在后面。 在饭店的前面有出租车。	Tā kěnéng bú lái. Jīntiān huì xiàyǔ. Dui, wǒ shì Měiguó rén. Háiyǒu , jīntiān hěn rè. Jīntiān hěn rè. Nín zhù zài nǎr? Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma? Nǎr yǒu chūzūchē ? Tā zài hòumiàn. Zài fàndiàn de qiánmian yǒu chūzūchē.	He might not come. It will rain today. Yes, I am American. In addition, today it's very hot. Today is very hot. Where are you staying? Is there a library around here? Where are there taxis? He is in the back. There are taxis in front of the hotel.
你在我的前面。 谢谢你的礼物。 不客气。 李先生，晚上好。	Nǐ zài wǒ de qiánmian. Xièxiè nǐ de lǐwù. Bù kèqì. Lǐ Xiānsheng, wǎnshang hǎo.	You're in front of me. Thank you for your gift. You're welcome. Mr. Li, good evening.

我先走。 晚安！
外面很冷。
今天太阳很大！
那个地方怎么样？

Wǒ xiān zǒu. Wǎn'ān!
Wàimiàn hěn lěng.
Jīntiān tàiyáng hěn dà!
Nà ge dìfang zěnmeyàng ?

I'll go now. Good night!
It's cold outside.
Today it's really sunny!
What is that place like?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

More Greetings:

早上好 (Zǎoshang hǎo) "Good morning" or, short form: 早 (Zǎo) "Morning"

Now if it were evening, you could say: 晚上好 (Wǎnshang hǎo) or, a short form: 晚安 (Wǎn'ān)

When speaking of 'forenoon' and 'afternoon' we hear in the dialogue: 上午 and 下午 (shàngwǔ) and (xiàwǔ)

Weather words:

天气 (tiānqì) weather

下雨 (xiàyǔ) rain

热 (rè) hot

冷 (lěng) cold

太阳很大 (tàiyáng hěn dà) sunny

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to talk about the weather in Chinese

"How / How is it" [怎么样 (zěnmeyàng)]

The question expression **怎么样** (zěnmeyàng) asks for a description. In the case of our dialogue, the description requested is that of the weather:

今天天气怎么样？

(Jīntiān tiānqì zěnmeyàng?)

"How is the weather today?"

It can also be asked about almost anything you would like a description of, or to know how something or someone is, i.e.

他怎么样？

Tā zěnmeyàng?

'What's he like?' or 'How is he?'

那个地方怎么样？

Nàgè dìfāng zěnmeyàng?

'What is that place like?' or 'How is that place?'

▷

"In addition" [还有 (háiyǒu)]

还有 (háiyǒu) when occurring at the beginning of a sentence or phrase introduces additional information. It is similar to 'in addition' or 'plus' in English.

还有，今天很热。

Háiyǒu, jīntiān hěn rè.

Plus, today is very hot.

[Where / 哪儿 / 哪里](#)

There are two words for 'where' in Chinese. It depends on the region; speakers from 海 Northern China are more apt to use 哪儿 (nǎr), whereas speakers from the South more commonly use 哪里 (nǎlǐ).

Hint about using question words in Chinese: questions and their answers take the same 攀 phrase order:

Q: 哪儿有出租车?
(Nǎr yǒu chū zū chē ?)
"Where are there taxis?"

Q: 在饭店的前面有出租车。
(Zài fàndiàn de qiánmian yǒu chū zū chē .)
"In front of the hotel there are taxis."

The question word is just swapped out for the answer.

有 (yǒu) to express existence

有 (yǒu) indicates existence when the subject is a location. Similar to 'there is' or 'there are' in English.

在饭店的前面有出租车。
(Zài fàndiàn de qiánmian yǒu chū zū chē .)
"In front of the hotel there are taxis."

在 (zài) here functions as a preposition, meaning 'at'.

Indication location with respect to a reference point

饭店的前面...

(Fàndiàn de qiánmian...)

"In front of the hotel..."

To indicate the location of something relative to a reference point, we use this pattern:

reference point + 的 (de) + location word

In our dialogue line, the 饭店 (fàndiàn) "hotel" is the reference point, and 前面 (qiánmian) "in front" is the location word.

More examples:

房子的后面

(fángzi de hòumian)

"behind the house"

饭店的对面

(fàndiàn de duìmiàn)

"across from the hotel"

Please note that in the above pattern, the 的 (de) can be omitted.

Here are some more location words for your reference:

里面

(l miàn)

"inside"

外面

(wàimiàn)

"outside"

后面

(hòumian)

"behind"

左边

(zu bi n)

"left side"

右边

(yòubi n)

"right side"

中间

(zh ngji n)

"in the middle of" or "between"

旁边

(pángbi n)

"beside"

上面

(shàngmian)

"on top"

下面

(xiàmian)

"below"

Please note that for 里面 (lǐmiàn), 外面 (wàimiàn), 上面 (shàngmian) and 下面 (xiàmian), the pattern can be further simplified to just say:

房子里

(fángz l)

"in the house"

房子外

(fángz wài)

"outside the house"

etc.

Cultural Insight

Taxis in China are relatively inexpensive. Though subway systems in the bigger cities are **攀** generally quite extensive and convenient, they are often very crowded. Deciphering bus **抄** systems can be very difficult. Therefore, many locals and foreigners alike opt for taxi taking **最** when possible. That being said, in adverse weather conditions like extreme hot or rain, finding a taxi can prove to be a next to impossible task, with much curbside competition. Opting for a taxi lineup outside a hotel may be a good place for a beginner to start, before moving onto hardcore hailing.

Taxi tip: Get the hotel to write down the address of your destination in Chinese, if possible. Most taxi drivers in China do not speak English, and the most reliable way to make sure you get where you want to be is by having it on paper.



Gengo Chinese S1

Get where you need to go with a mobile language partner

12

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	3
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	6
Cultural Insight	9

Simplified Chinese

Taxi driver	你去哪儿？
Mike	我去北京大厦。
Taxi driver	你有地址吗？
Mike	在这儿。
Taxi driver	你会说汉语吗？
Mike	我会说一点儿。
Taxi driver	你的汉语不错。
Mike	有没有。你会说英语吗？
Taxi driver	我？不会。
Mike	哦。
Taxi driver	到了。北京大厦。14块钱。
Mike	给你钱。我要发票。
Taxi driver	这是找你的钱，这是发票。
Mike	谢谢。
Taxi driver	再见！

Traditional Chinese

Taxi driver	你去哪兒？
Mike	我去北京大廈。
Taxi driver	你有地址嗎？
Mike	在這兒。
Taxi driver	你會說漢語嗎？
Mike	我會說一點兒。
Taxi driver	你的漢語不錯。
Mike	沒有沒有。你會說英語嗎？
Taxi driver	我？不會。
Mike	哦。
Taxi driver	到了。北京大廈。14塊錢。
Mike	給你錢。我要發票。
Taxi driver	這是找你的錢，這是發票。
Mike	謝謝。
Taxi driver	再見！

Pinyin

Taxi driver	Nǐ qù nǎr?
Mike	Wǒ qù Běijīng Dàshà.
Taxi driver	Nǐ yǒu dìzhǐ ma?
Mike	Zài zhèr.
Taxi driver	Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?
Mike	Wǒ huì shuō yīdiǎnr.
Taxi driver	Nǐ de Hànyǔ búcuò.
Mike	Méiyǒu méiyǒu. Nǐ huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?
Taxi driver	Wǒ? Bùhuì.
Mike	O.
Taxi driver	Dào le. Běijīng dàshà. Shísì kuài .
Mike	Gěi nǐ qián. Wǒ yào fāpiào.
Taxi driver	Zhè shì zhǎo nǐ de qián, zhè shì fāpiào.
Mike	Xièxiè.
Taxi driver	Zàijiàn!

English

Taxi driver	Where are you going?
Mike	I'm going to the Beijing Building.
Taxi driver	Do you have the address?
Mike	It's here.
Taxi driver	Can you speak Chinese?
Mike	I can speak a little.
Taxi driver	Your Chinese is pretty good.
Mike	No, no. Can you speak English?
Taxi driver	Me? No, I can't.
Mike	Oh.
Taxi driver	We're here. Beijing Building. 14 RMB.
Mike	Here's the money. I need a receipt.
Taxi driver	This is your change, and this is your receipt.
Mike	Thanks.
Taxi driver	Goodbye!

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
你	你	nǐ	you
去	去	qù	to go
哪儿	哪兒	nǎr	where
我	我	wǒ	I, me
北京	北京	Běijīng	Beijing
大厦	大廈	dàshà	building
大楼	大樓	dàlóu	building
有	有	yǒu	to have
地址	地址	dìzhǐ	address
在	在	zài	at
这儿	這兒	zhèr	here
会	會	huì	to be able to
说	說	shuō	to speak
汉语	漢語	Hànyǔ	Chinese (language)
一点儿	一點兒	yīdiǎnr	a bit
不错	不錯	bùcuò	not bad, pretty good
没有	沒有	méiyǒu	to not have
英语	英語	Yīngyǔ	English
到	到	dào	to arrive
块	塊	kuài	(measure word for money)
钱	錢	qián	money
给	給	gěi	to give
要	要	yào	to want
发票	發票	fāpiào	receipt
这	這	zhè	this
是	是	shì	to be
找	找	zhǎo	to give change
谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you
再见	再見	zàijiàn	good bye

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

是你吗？
我去公园。
您住在哪儿？
我的朋友很帅。
我去北京大楼。

Shì nǐ ma?
Wǒ qù gōngyuán.
Nín zhù zài nǎr?
Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài.
Wǒ qù Běijīng dàlóu.

Is it you?
I'm going to the park.
Where are you staying?
My friend is really handsome.
I'm going to the Beijing

我去北京大厦。

Wǒ qù Běijīng Dàshà.

building.

I'm going to the Beijing Building.

我去北京大楼。

Wǒ qù Běijīng dàlóu.

I'm going to the Beijing building.

这儿有图书馆吗？

Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma?

Is there a library around here?

你有地址吗？

Nǐ yǒu dìzhǐ ma?

Do you have the address?

他在后面。

Tā zài hòumiàn.

He is in the back.

我住在这儿。

Wǒ zhù zài zhèr.

I live here.

你会弹吉他吗？

Nǐ huì tán jítā ma?

Can you play guitar?

你会说英语吗？

Nǐ huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?

Can you speak English?

你会说汉语吗？

Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?

Can you speak Chinese?

慢一点儿，好吗？

Màn yīdiǎnr, hǎo ma?

A little slower, OK?

这本书不错。

Zhè běn shū bùcuò.

This book is pretty good.

我没有见过他。

Wǒ méiyǒu jiàn guo tā.

I haven't seen him before.

学英语很难。

Xué yīngyǔ hěn nán.

Studying English is really difficult.

从这边到那边要多久？

Cóng zhèbian dào nàbian yào duōjiǔ?

How long does it take to go from here to there?

这条裙子一百块钱。

Zhè tiáo qúnzi yī bǎi kuài qián.

This skirt is one hundred RMB.

我没有钱。

Wǒ méiyǒu qián.

I don't have any money.

请给我一杯水。

Qǐng gěi wǒ yī bēi shuǐ.

Please give me a glass of water.

他要一张纸。

Tā yào yī zhāng zhǐ.

He wants a piece of paper.

我要发票。

Wǒ yào fāpiào.

I need a receipt.

这是你的票。

Zhè shì nǐ de piào.

This is your ticket.

他是我哥哥。

Tā shì wǒ gēgē.

He is my older brother.

这是找你的钱。

Zhè shì zhǎo nǐ de qián.

This is your change.

谢谢你的帮助。

Xièxiè nǐ de bāngzhù.

Thanks for your help.

Echo, 再见！

Echo, zàijiàn.

Goodbye Echo!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

你去哪儿？(Nǐ qù nǎr?) Where are you going (can omit subject as well; many driver's will simply say '去哪儿？(qù nǎr?)') 大厦 (dàshà) - building; some people will use the term 大楼 (dàlóu) 汉语 (Hànyǔ) - Another word for Chinese language. Other terms you may hear are 中文 (Zhōngwén), 普通话 (Pǔtōnghuà), etc.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn the language needed in a taxi in China

Where / 哪儿 (nǎr) / 哪里 (nǎli)

There are two words for 'where' in Chinese. It depends on the region; speakers from 游 Northern China are more apt to use 哪儿 (nǎr), whereas speakers from the South more commonly use 哪里 (nǎli).

Hint about using question words in Chinese: questions and their answers take the same 攀 phrase order:

Q: 你去哪儿?
(N qù nǎr?)
"Where are you going?"

Q: 我去北京大厦。
(W qù B ij ng Dàshà.)
"I'm going to the Beijing Building."

The question word is just swapped out for the answer.

Also of note: the subject in this type of question can be omitted. i.e. the taxi driver will often 攀 just say '去哪儿?' (Qù nǎr?), with the answer being 去北京大厦。(Qù B ij ng dàshà.)

▷

Expressing Ability in Chinese

你会说汉语吗?
(N huì shu Hànyǔ ma?)
"Can you speak Chinese?"

We use the verb 会 (huì) to express ability in Chinese.

Once again, we use the phrasing of the question to answer, i.e.

我会说一点儿。

Wǒ huì shuō yí diǎnr.

"I can speak a little."

Chinese doesn't have a simple 'yes' or 'no' like we do in English. If you wish to answer a 简单 simple 'yes' or 'no', you just repeat the main verb from the question. In this case:

会

(huì)

"Yes."

不会

(Bù huì.)

"No."

The verb 会 (huì) can also be used to express ability in other things, including sports, ability to play an instrument, etc., i.e.

她会弹吉他吗？

(Tā huì tán jī tā ma ?)

"Can she play guitar?"

▷

要 (yào) to express 'to want'

Another use of 要 (yào) is to express 'to want' or 'to need'. In our dialogue we hear:

我要发票。

W yào f piào.

"I want a receipt."

So the pattern is Subject + 要 (yào) + object

▷

Language Tip

In this dialogue we hear the English language referred to as 英语 (Yīngyǔ). Sometimes 语言 (yǔ) will be referred to with 语 (yǔ), as in '法语 (Fǎyǔ)' for the spoken form of the language, and referred to using 文 (wén), as in 英文 (Yīngwén). Generally the 文 (wén) points to the written form of the language, but the distinction is not generally made. 英文 (Yīngwén) or 英语 (Yīngyǔ), for example, are used pretty much interchangeably. There are a few different terms to describe the Chinese language, in Chinese. In Mainland 大陆 (Dàlù) China, generally you will hear it referred to as:

普通话 (Pǔtōnghuà)

中文 (Zhōngwén)

In Taiwan, 'Chinese' is generally referred to as:

国语 (Guóyǔ)

Cultural Insight

Generally the taxi drivers of China are honest, however you may encounter some who will take you 'the long way around' or not turn on the meter and demand exorbitant prices from unwitting tourists. The best way to protect yourself is to make sure the taxi driver uses the **攀** meter, and to only pay the fare registered on it. Also, choose taxis from the bigger **赫** companies; generally the drivers are more professional and are identified by their taxi driver ID number on the dashboard of the car.

The largest denomination of bill in Chinese currency is a 100RMB note (approx \$15.00 US). It is always advisable to try and keep smaller bills in hand for paying taxi drivers. In fact, if **哟** you try to give them a 100RMB note first thing in the day, some cab drivers will be very displeased, 1) because they likely haven't generated very much change yet at this point in the day, and 2) it will be considered a sign of bad luck for that day's business.



Gengo Chinese S1

Learn the Proper Way to Do Business in China

13

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	6
Grammar Points	6

Simplified Chinese

Receptionist	早上好，欢迎您来国美。
Mike	你好，我和王经理约了9点见面。
Receptionist	请问您贵姓？
Mike	我姓孙。
Receptionist	请稍等。
Receptionist again	请这边走。
Manager Wang	迈克，好久不见！
Mike	好久不见。我从美国给你带了礼物。
Manager Wang	谢谢。
Mike	你最近怎么样？
Manager Wang	非常忙。今天我们有很多工作要做。
Mike	当然。

Traditional Chinese

Receptionist	早上好，歡迎您來國美。
Mike	你好，我和王經理約了9點見面。
Receptionist	請問您貴姓？
Mike	Mike Smith. 我姓孫。
Receptionist	請稍等。
Receptionist again	請這邊走。
Manager Wang	邁克，好久不見！
Mike	好久不見。我從美國給你帶了禮物。
Manager Wang	謝謝。
Mike	你最近怎麼樣？
Manager Wang	非常忙。今天我們有很多工作要做。
Mike	當然。

Pinyin

Receptionist	Zǎoshang hǎo, huānyíng nín lái Guóměi.
Mike	Nǐhǎo, wǒ hé Wáng Jīnglǐ yuē le jiǔ diǎn jiànmiàn.

Receptionist Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng?
 Mike Wǒ xìng Sūn.
 Receptionist Qǐng shāoděng.
 Receptionist Qǐng zhèbiān zǒu.
 Manager Wang Mài kè, hǎojiǔbùjiàn!
 Mike Hǎojiǔbùjiàn. Wǒ cóng Měiguó gěi nǐ dài le lǐwù.
 Manager Wang Xièxie.
 Mike Nǐ zuìjìn zěnmeyàng?
 Manager Wang Fēicháng máng. Jīntiān wǒmen yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò yào zuò.
 Mike Dāngrán.

English

Receptionist Good morning. Welcome to Guomei.
 Mike Hello. Manager Wang and I have an appointment arranged for 9 o'clock.
 Receptionist May I have your name please?
 Mike My surname is Smith.
 Receptionist One moment, please.
 Receptionist Please come this way.
 Manager Wang Mike, long time no see!
 Mike Long time no see. I brought you a gift from America.
 Manager Wang Thank you.
 Mike How have you been lately?
 Manager Wang Extremely busy. We have a lot of work to do today.
 Mike Of course.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
早上好	早上好	zǎoshang hǎo	good morning
欢迎	歡迎	huānyíng	to welcome
您	您	nín	you (formal)
来	來	lái	to come
国	國	guó	country, state
美	美	měi	beautiful
你好	你好	nǐhǎo	hello
我	我	wǒ	I, me

和	和	hé	and, with
经理	經理	jīnglǐ	manager
点	点	diǎn	o'clock
请	請	qǐng	please
这边	這邊	zhèbian	here, around here
美国	美國	Měiguó	United States of America
礼物	禮物	lǐwù	gift
带	帶	dài	to bring
给	給	gěi	to give
从	從	cóng	from
好久不见	好久不見	hǎojiǔbùjiàn	long time no see
稍等	稍等	shāoděng	to wait a moment
姓	姓	xìng	last name, family name
贵	貴	guì	expensive, precious
请问	請問	qǐng wèn	may I ask
见面	見面	jiànmiàn	to meet
谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you
最近	最近	zuìjìn	recently, lately
怎么样	怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	how is it
非常	非常	fēicháng	very
忙	忙	máng	busy
有	有	yǒu	to have
很	很	hěn	very
多	多	duō	many, much
工作	工作	gōngzuò	work
要	要	yào	to want
做	做	zuò	to do
当然	當然	dāngrán	of course, indeed
走	走	zǒu	to walk, to go

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

早上好，先生。
欢迎您来国美。
请问您贵姓？
他今天晚上来。
这是什么国家？

Zǎoshang hǎo , Xiānsheng.
Huānyíng nín lái Guóměi.
Qǐngwèn nín guìxìng?
Tā jīntiān wǎnshàng lái.
Zhè shì shénme guójiā?

Good morning, Sir.
Welcome to Guomei.
May I ask your surname?
He is coming tonight.
What country is this?

这件衣服很美。
你好，我叫王国易。
我的朋友很帅。
我和你是朋友。
王经理很用功。

下午4点。
请帮我拿一下这个东西。

请这边走。
我来自美国。
这是你带的吗？
我从美国给你带了礼物。

从这边到那边要多久？

我和你是朋友。
请稍等。
您贵姓？
你买的衣服都很贵！

请问您贵姓？
我们约个时间见面吧。

谢谢你的帮助。
你最近好吗？
你觉得怎么样？
这个菜非常好。
你最近忙吗？
这儿有图书馆吗？
今天玩得很开心。
今天我们有很多工作要做。

你是做什么工作的？

他要一张纸。
你在做什么？
我当然喜欢！
我们走吧。

Zhè jiàn yīfu hěn měi.
Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Wáng Guóyì.
Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài.
Wǒ hé nǐ shì péngyou.
Wáng Jīnglǐ hěn yònggōng.

Xiàwǔ sì diǎn.
Qǐng bāng wǒ ná yíxià zhè ge dōngxi.
Qǐng zhèbiān zǒu.
Wǒ láizì Měiguó.
Zhè shì nǐ dài de ma?
Wǒ cóng Měiguó gěi nǐ dài lǐwù.

Cóng zhèbian dào nàbian yào duōjiǔ?
Wǒ hé nǐ shì péngyou.
Qǐng shāoděng.
Nín guì xìng?
Nǐ mǎi de yīfu dōu hěn guì.

Qǐngwèn nín guì xìng?
Wǒmen yuē ge shíjiān jiànmiàn ba.

Xièxiè nǐ de bāngzhù.
Nǐ zuìjìn hǎo ma?
Nǐ juéde zěnmeyàng?
zhège cài fēicháng hǎo.
Nǐ zuìjìn máng ma?
Zhèr yǒu túshūguǎn ma?
Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn.
Jīntiān wǒmen yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò yào zuò.
Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?

Tā yào yī zhāng zhǐ.
Nǐ zài zuò shénme?
Wǒ dāngrán xǐhuan!
Wǒmen zǒu ba.

This clothing is very beautiful.
Hello, I'm Wang Guoyi.
My friend is really handsome.
You and I are friends.
Manager Wang is very diligent.

Four o'clock in the afternoon.
Please hold this for me for a moment.

Please walk this way.
I come from America.
Did you bring this?
I brought a gift for you from America.

How long does it take to go from here to there?

You and I are friends.
Please wait a moment.
What is your surname?
The clothes you buy are all very expensive.

May I ask your name?
Let's arrange a time to meet.

Thanks for your help.
How have you been lately?
What do you think?
This dish is extremely good.
Have you been busy lately?
Is there a library around here?
Today was great fun.
We have a lot of work to do today.

What do you do for work?

He wants a piece of paper.
What are you doing?
Of course I like it!
Let's go.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

王经理 (Wáng Jīnglǐ) "Manager Wang" Like other titles in Chinese, 经理 (Jīnglǐ), which means 'Manager', comes after the surname. Generally in a business setting, one will address a person with their title and surname.

约 (yuē) "to arrange" Often used in the context of arranging to meet someone, or arranging a date with someone.

见面 (jiànmiàn) "to meet" We learned in Lesson 3 the phrase 'Nice to meet you' using the verb '认识', or 'to know'. We also learned another way to say the same thing using the verb '见到' or 'to see'. 见面 (jiànmiàn) is the stand alone verb for 'to meet'. 请稍等。

(Qǐng shāo děng.) This phrase is the standard, "Please wait a moment." 请这边走。

(Qǐng zhèbian zǒu.) "Please come this way." (literally, 'Please here walk.')

好久不见 (Hǎojiǔbùjiàn) "Long time no see."

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn some business etiquette and forms of address in Chinese

For / 给 (g i) as a preposition

Sometimes the word 给 (gěi) is a verb ("to give"), but sometimes it is used as a preposition ("for; on behalf of"). When a preposition, it indicates the beneficiary of an action performed 换 by another. A classic use of 给 (gěi) as preposition is found in this lesson's dialogue, namely:

我从美国给你带了礼物。

(W ǒ cóng M ǐ guó g ǐ n dài le l ǐ wù.)

"I brought you a gift from America."

So in this sentence, the beneficiary of the action is Manager Wang. The action he is **给** beneficiary of is Mike bringing him a gift from America. Here, the **给你 (gěi nǐ)** means 'for you'. So, literally translated, this sentence means:

"I from America for you brought a gift."

Because **给 (g i)** is also very commonly used as a verb, how can you tell them apart? Well, when the **给 (gěi)** is followed by a noun but no verb, you know it is being used as a verb, i.e.

她给我礼物。

(T g i w l wù.)

"She gave me a gift."

When the **给 (gěi)** is followed by a noun and a verb, then you know it is acting as a preposition, i.e.

她给我带了礼物。

(T g i w dài le l wù.)

"She brought a gift for me."

Asking someone's name

In more formal settings, as in the business setting in this dialogue, a person will use the following phrase to inquire of someone's name:

您贵姓？

(N n guì xìng?)

"Your surname is?"

To which one would respond:

我姓_____。

(W xìng _____.)

"My surname is _____."

A less formal way to ask someone their name is to say:

你叫什么名字？

(N jiào shénme míngzi?)

"What is your name?"

A correct response to this is generally one's full name; not just the surname, i.e.

我教史麦克。

(W jiào Sh Màikè.)

"I'm Shi Maikè."



Gengo Chinese S1

Making the Most of Your Time in China

14

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	2
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	5

Simplified Chinese

Manager Wang 这是今天的行程。
 7月23日 星期五
 上午十点 在办公室见希望公司的李先生
 中午十二点在上海饭店和东方汽车公司的陈先生吃午饭
 下午三点半和陈先生一起参观他们的工厂
 晚上七点 和新东方公司吃晚饭
 Mike 哇，好多事情啊。

Traditional Chinese

Manager Wang 這是今天的行程。
 7月23日 星期五
 上午十點 在辦公室見希望公司的李先生
 中午十二點在上海飯店和東方汽車公司的陳先生吃午飯
 下午三點半和陳先生一起參觀他們的工廠
 晚上七點 和新東方公司吃晚飯
 Mike 哇，好多事情啊。

Pinyin

Manager Wang Zhè shì jīntiān de xíngchéng.
 Qī yuè èrshísān rì xīngqīwǔ
 Shàngwǔ shí diǎn zài bàngōngshì jiàn Xīwàng Gōngsī de Lǐ Xiānsheng
 Zhōngwǔ shíèr diǎn zài Shànghǎi Fàndiàn hé Dōngfāng Qìchē Gōngsī de Chén
 Xiānsheng chī wǎnfàn
 Xiàowǔ sān diǎn bàn hé Chén Xiānsheng yìqǐ cānguān tāmen de gōngchǎng
 Wǎnshang qī diǎn hé Xīndōngfāng Gōngsī chī wǎnfàn
 Mike Wā, hǎo duō shìqing ā.

English

Manager Wang This is today's schedule.
 July 23, Friday

Ten o'clock in the morning - Meet Mr. Li of the Hope Company at the office

Twelve o'clock noon - Eat lunch with Mr. Chen of Eastern Auto Company at the Shanghai Hotel

Three thirty in the afternoon - Go for a tour with Mr. Chen of their factory

Seven o'clock in the evening - Dinner with the New Eastern Company

Mike Wow, so many things.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
今天	今天	jīntiān	today
行程	行程	xíngchéng	itinerary, schedule
月	月	yuè	month
日	日	rì	day
星期五	星期五	Xīngqīwǔ	Friday
上午	上午	shàngwǔ	morning
办公室	辦公室	bàngōngshì	office
希望	希望	xīwàng	hope, wish
公司	公司	gōngsī	company
李	李	Lǐ	Li (surname)
先生	先生	xiānshēng	Mr., sir
中午	中午	zhōngwǔ	noon
上海	上海	Shànghǎi	Shanghai
饭店	飯店	fàndiàn	hotel
和	和	hé	and, with
东方	東方	dōngfāng	eastern
汽车	汽車	qìchē	automobile
陈	陳	Chén	Chen (surname)
吃	吃	chī	to eat
午饭	午飯	wǔfàn	lunch
下午	下午	xiàwǔ	afternoon
半	半	bàn	half
一起	一起	yīqǐ	together
参观	參觀	cānguān	to tour
工厂	工廠	gōngchǎng	factory
晚上	晚上	wǎnshàng	evening
新	新	xīn	new
东方	東方	dōngfāng	eastern
晚饭	晚飯	wǎnfàn	dinner

哇	哇	wā	wow
多	多	duō	many, much
事情	事情	shìqing	matter, affair, thing
啊	啊	a	(mood particle)
的	的	de	possessive particle

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

今天是星期四。 这是今天的行程。 这个月我都很忙。 今天是星期日。 我星期五休息。 上午天氣很好，下午可能下雨。 。	Jīntiān shì xīngqīsi. Zhè shì jīntiān de xíngchéng. Zhègè yuè wǒ dōu hěn máng. Jīntiān shì xīngqīrì. Wǒ xīngqīwǔ xiūxi. Shàngwǔ tiānqì hěn hǎo, xiàwǔ kěnéng xiàyǔ.	Today is Thursday. This is today's itinerary. I'm busy all this month. Today is Sunday. I have Friday off. In the morning, the weather will be good; in the afternoon, it might rain.
我们的办公室在八号楼。 我没有未来的希望。	Wǒmen de bàngōngshì zài bā hào lóu. Wǒ méiyǒu wèilái de xīwàng.	Our office is in building #8. I don't have any hope for the future.
你的公司在哪儿？ 李先生是我的老板。 王先生，很高兴认识你。	Nǐ de gōngsī zài nǎr? Lǐ xiānshēng shì wǒde lǎobǎn. Wáng Xiānshēng, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.	Where is your company? Mr. Li is my boss. Mr. Wang, nice to meet you.
我们中午十二點在飯店见面吧。 我爸爸住在上海。 您住在饭店吗？ 我和你是朋友。 他去东方公司开会。	Wǒmen zhōngwǔ shí'èr diǎn zài fàndiàn jiànmiàn ba. Wǒ bàba zhù zài Shànghǎi. Nín zhùzài fàndiàn má? Wǒ hé nǐ shì péngyou. Tā qù dōngfāng gōngsī kāihuì.	Let's meet at 12:00 noon at the hotel. My dad lives in Shanghai. Are you staying in a hotel? You and I are friends. He went to the Eastern Company for a meeting.
我没有汽车。 陈小姐不在。 要吃什么？ 我请你吃午饭。 各位乘客，下午好。	Wǒ méiyǒu qìchē. Chén Xiǎojiě búzài. Yào chī shénme? Wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǔfàn. Gè wèi chéngkè xiàwǔ hǎo.	I don't have a car. Miss Chen is not in. What do you want to eat? I'll treat you to lunch. All passengers, good afternoon.
我吃一半就好。 我们一起去吧。	Wǒ chī yī bàn jiù hǎo. Wǒmen yìqǐ qù ba.	I'll eat half; it's enough. Let's go together.

我要参观他们的工厂。	Wǒ yào cānguān tāmen de gōngchǎng.	I want to tour their factory.
我们今天晚上去看电影。	Wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang qù kān diànyǐng.	Tonight we are going to see a movie.
这条裙子是新的吗？	Zhè tiáo qúnzi shì xīn de ma?	Is this skirt new?
晚上七点和新东方公司吃晚饭。	Wǎnshang qī diǎn hé Xīndōngfāng gōngsī chī wǎnfàn.	At 7:00pm we will have dinner with the New Eastern Company.
我请你吃晚饭。	Wǒ qǐng nǐ chī wǎnfàn.	I'll treat you to dinner.
哇，好多事情啊。	Wā, hǎo duō shìqing ā.	Wow, so many things!
今天我们有很多工作要做。	Jīntiān wǒmen yǒu hěnn duō gōngzuò yào zuò.	We have a lot of work to do today.
我有很多事情要办。	Wǒ yǒu hěnn duōshì qíng yào bàn.	I have a lot of things to get done.
哇，好多事情啊。	Wā, hǎo duō shìqing ā.	Wow, so many things!
什么馅儿的？	Shénme xiànr de?	What filling is it?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

行程 (xíngchéng) means itinerary, agenda, schedule. Can also be used when speaking of a trip itinerary 履行行程 (lǚxíng xíngchéng), etc. 7月(7 yuè) making months in Chinese is easy. Simply add the 'number' of the month in front of the word for month, 月(yuè) 23日 (23 rì) to state the day of the month, simply state the number followed by the word for day, 日 (Rì)

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to talk about times and an itinerary together (一起 'yìqǐ')

To express the concept of doing something together with someone, there are a couple of options, as we see in today's dialogue.

Pattern:

和 + (who) + 一起 + (do what)

(hé) + (who) + (yìqǐ) + (do what)

with + who + together + do what

In the above pattern, the 一起 (yīqǐ) can be omitted, as we see in two of the examples from the dialogue:

...和东方汽车公司的陈先生吃午饭

(...hé Dōng fāng qì chē gōng sī de Chén Xiān shēng chī wǎn fàn)

"...eat lunch with Mr. Chen of Eastern Auto Company"

...和新東方公司吃晚飯

(...hé Xīn Dōng fāng gōng sī chī wǎn fàn)

"...eat dinner with the New Eastern Company"

...和陈先生一起参观他们的工厂

(...hé Chén Xiān shēng yì qǐ cān guān tā men de gōng chǎng)

"...tour the factory with

P

Many/ A lot (好多/ 很多 'Hǎo duō / hěnn duō')

There are two ways to say 'many' or 'a lot' in Chinese. They are interchangeable:

好多 (hǎo duō)

很多 (hěnn duō)

Example from the dialogue:

哇，好多事情啊。

(Wā , hǎo duō shì qing a.)

"Wow, so many things.)

P

Mood Particles

Because Chinese does not change the tone of a word to express mood (that would change the meaning!), they instead use small words called 'mood particles' or 'modal particles'. We see an example of this in our dialogue, in the sentence:

哇，好多事情啊。

(W , h o du shìqing a.)

"Wow, so many things.)

The mood particles generally come at the end of the sentence, here we see a very common one 啊 (a). This little word expresses exclamation.



Gengo Chinese S1

Your Chance to be the Life of the Chinese Party

15

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	6
Grammar Points	6
Cultural Insight	7

Simplified Chinese

Manager Wang	大家辛苦了！这是麦克，从美国来。
Mike	大家好，我叫麦克，从加州来。我是美国人，我很喜欢中国。
Everyone	很高兴认识你。
Mike	我也是。
Mr. Ma	你好，我姓马。
Mike	马先生，你好。
Mr. Ma	你喜欢中国菜吗？
Mike	不喜欢……我爱中国菜！
Mr. Ma	你喜欢凤爪吗？
Mike	我不知道。
Mr. Ma	好，我点吧。喝什么？
Mike	随便。
Mr. Ma	好，服务员！来一份凤爪，一瓶白酒。

Traditional Chinese

Manager Wang	大家辛苦了！這是麥克，從美國來。
Mike	大家好，我叫麥克，從加州來。我是美國人，我很喜歡中國。
Everyone	很高興認識你。
Mike	我也是。
Mr. Ma	你好，我姓馬。
Mike	馬先生，你好。
Mr. Ma	你喜歡中國菜嗎？
Mike	不喜歡……我愛中國菜！
Mr. Ma	你喜歡鳳爪嗎？
Mike	我不知道。
Mr. Ma	好，我點吧。喝什麼？
Mike	隨便。
Mr. Ma	好，服務員！來一份鳳爪，一瓶白酒。

Pinyin

Manager Wang	Dàjiā xīnkǔ le ! Zhè shì Mài kè , cóng Měiguó lái .
Mike	Dàjiā hǎo , wǒ jiào Mài kè , cóng Jiāzhōu lái . Wǒ shì Měiguó rén ,

wǒ hěn xǐhuan Zhōngguó.
 Everyone Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.
 Mike Wǒ yě shì.
 Mr. Ma Nǐhǎo , wǒ xìng Mǎ.
 Mike Mǎ Xiānsheng, nǐhǎo.
 Mr. Ma Nǐ xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài ma ?
 Mike Bù xǐhuan.....wǒ ài Zhōngguó cài !
 Mr. Ma Nǐ xǐhuan fèngzhǎo ma ?
 Mike Wǒ bùzhīdào.
 Mr. Ma Hǎo , wǒ diǎn ba. Hē shénme ?
 Mike Suíbiàn.
 Mr. Ma Hǎo! Fúwùyuán! Lái yī fèn fèngzhǎo, yī píng báijiǔ.

English

Manager Wang Great job everyone! This is Mike, from the United States.
 Mike Hello everyone! I'm Mike, I'm from California. I am American; I really like China.
 Everyone Nice to meet you.
 Mike Likewise.
 Mr. Ma Hello, my name is Ma.
 Mike Mr. Ma, hello.
 Mr. Ma Do you like Chinese food?
 Mike I don't like it... I love Chinese food!
 Mr. Ma Do you like chicken feet?
 Mike I don't know.
 Mr. Ma OK, I'll order some. What do you want to drink?
 Mike Up to you.
 Mr. Ma OK! Waiter! Bring us an order of chicken feet and a bottle of rice wine.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
大家	大家	dàjiā	everyone, everybody
辛苦	辛苦	xīnkǔ	hard, hard work
这	這	zhè	this
是	是	shì	to be

从	從	cóng	from
加州	加州	Jiāzhōu	California
来	来	lái	to come
我	我	wǒ	I, me
美国人	美國人	Měiguórén	American
很	很	hěn	very
喜欢	喜欢	xǐhuān	to like
中国	中國	Zhōngguó	China
高兴	高興	gāoxìng	happy
认识	認識	rènshi	to know, to recognize
你	你	nǐ	you
也	也	yě	also, too
你好	你好	nǐhǎo	hello
姓	姓	xìng	last name, family name
先生	先生	xiānshēng	Mr., sir
马	馬	mǎ	surname
中国菜	中國菜	Zhōngguó cài	Chinese food
不	不	bù	(negative prefix)
爱	愛	ài	to love
凤爪	鳳爪	fèngzhǎo	chicken feet
知道	知道	zhīdao	to know
好	好	hǎo	good
点	点	diǎn	o'clock
吧	吧	ba	(particle; denotes suggestion)
喝	喝	hē	to drink
什么	甚麼	shénme	what
随便	隨便	suíbiàn	as one pleases
服务员	服務員	fúwùyuán	waiter
份	份	fèn	portion, share
瓶	瓶	píng	measure word for bottles
白酒	白酒	báijiǔ	rice wine

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

大家辛苦了！
辛苦你了。

Dàjiā xīnkǔ le!
Xīnkǔ nǐ le.

Everyone has worked so hard!
You've worked hard.

这是你的票。	Zhè shì nǐ de piào.	This is your ticket.
他是我哥哥。	Tā shì wǒ gēgē.	He is my older brother.
我从加州来。	Wǒ cóng jiā zhōu lái.	I come from California.
我是加州人。	Wǒ shì Jiāzhōurén.	I am from California.
他今天晚上来。	Tā jīntiān wǎnshàng lái.	He is coming tonight.
我的朋友很帅。	Wǒ de péngyou hěn shuài.	My friend is really handsome.
他是美国人。	Tā shì Měiguórén.	He is American.
今天玩得很开心。	Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn.	Today was great fun.
我喜欢中国菜。	Wǒ xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài.	I like Chinese food.
很高兴认识你！	Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!	Very nice to meet you!
你怎么能心安理得地接受他们的贿赂？	Nǐ zěnmé néng xīn'ānlǐ dé de jiēshòu tāmen de huìlù?	How could you accept their bribe with such an easy conscience?
是你吗？	Shì nǐ ma?	Is it you?
咖啡也好。	Kāfēi yě hǎo.	Coffee is good too.
他也是澳大利亚人。	Tā yě shì Àodàlià yà rén.	He is also Australian.
你好，我叫王国易。	Nǐ hǎo, wǒ jiào Wáng Guóyì.	Hello, I'm Wang Guoyi.
您贵姓？	Nín guì xìng?	What is your surname?
王先生，很高兴认识你。	Wáng Xiānshēng, hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ.	Mr. Wang, nice to meet you.
我姓马。	Wǒ xìng Mǎ.	My surname is Ma.
中国菜很好吃。	Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎochī.	Chinese food is delicious.
我不认识他。	Wǒ bù rènshi tā.	I don't know him.
我爱你。	Wǒ ài nǐ.	I love you.
你喜欢凤爪吗？	Nǐ xǐhuan fèngzhǎo ma?	Do you like chicken feet?
你知道怎么走吗？	Nǐ zhīdào zěnmé zǒu ma?	Do you know which way to go?
加州很好。	Jiāzhōu hěn hǎo.	California is very nice.
下午4点。	Xiàwǔ sì diǎn.	Four o'clock in the afternoon.
好，我点吧。	Hǎo, wǒ diǎn ba.	Okay, I'll order.
我喝茶。	Wǒ hē chá.	I drink tea.
你说什么呢？	Nǐ shuō shénme ne?	What did you say?
随便，你点吧。	Suíbiàn, nǐ diǎn ba.	Anything is fine; you order.
来一份宫爆鸡丁。	Lái yī fèn gōngbào jīdīng.	Bring me an order of Kungpao chicken.
来一瓶可乐。	lái yī píng kělè.	Bring me a bottle of cola.
你喜欢喝白酒吗？	Nǐ xǐhuan hē báijiǔ ma?	Do you like to drink rice wine?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

辛苦 (xīnkǔ) is said, often as a compliment or way of praising someone. It means hard-working, or laborious, but in a good way.

凤爪 (fèngzhǎo) chicken feet, a Chinese delicacy

随便 (suíbiàn) is a good word to use when you wish to be non-committal, or don't have an opinion one way or the other. Kind of like 'whatever you like', in English.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn about ordering Chinese food

Making a suggestion - The particle 吧 (ba)

The particle 吧 (ba) at the end of a sentence can convey suggestion, as it does in this lesson dialogue:

Mr. Ma : 好, 我点吧。喝什么?

(Hǎo, wǒ diǎn ba. Hē shénme?)

Mike : 你点吧。

(Nǐ diǎn ba.)

More examples:

我们一起去吧。

Wǒ men yì qǐ qù ba .

"Let's go together."

▷

[Ordering in a Restaurant](#)

A very common way to order a dish in a restaurant is as we hear in this lesson:

来一份 凤爪...

(Lái y fèn fèngzh o...)

Bring us an order of chicken feet...

The measure word for a menu item is '份'. So one generally uses this measure word when 来 ordering any dish from a menu.

来 (lái) means 'to come'. But in the context of ordering food, this phrase is used to mean 来 'Bring me (or us) an order of...' You just swap out the dish names, i.e.

来一份宫爆鸡丁, 一份西蓝花...

(Lái y fèn g ng bào j d ng, y fèn x lánhu ...)

Cultural Insight

服务员！ (Fúwùyuán!) Though yelling across a crowded restaurant for a waiter/waitress to 来 come and serve you may be considered rude in many circles, in China it's par for the course when dining out. When you are ready to order, call. When you need something, call. It's just the culture of the restaurants of China.



Gengo Chinese S1

Fitting In and Making Friends - Several Surefire Phrases to Help Your
Social Life

16

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	3
English	3
Vocabulary	4
Phrase Usage	6
Grammar Points	6
Cultural Insight	9

Simplified Chinese

Manager Wang	干杯！
Mr. Ma	干杯！
Mike	干杯！
Manager Wang	我们吃吧。
Mr. Ma	迈克，尝尝这个。
Mike	好的。这是什么？
Colleague #2 (MC tries it)	凤爪。
Mr. Ma	味道怎么样？
Mike	好吃。
Mr. Ma	再尝尝这个。
Mike	这个。。。还好。
Colleague	(哈哈)他不喜欢这个。
Mr. Ma	迈克，你明天有空吗？
Mike	有。
Mr. Ma	明天我们要去杭州，你和我们一起去吧。
Mike	好啊。
Mr. Ma	明天上午11点我们在火车站见。这是我的电话号码。
Mike	好的，明天见。

Traditional Chinese

Manager Wang	干杯！
Mr. Ma	干杯！
Mike	干杯！
Manager Wang	我們吃吧。
Mr. Ma	邁克，尝尝這個。
Mike	好的。這是什麼？
Mr. Li (MC tries it)	鳳爪。
Mr. Ma	味道怎麼樣？
Mike	好吃。
Mr. Ma	再尝尝這個。
Mike	這個。。。還好。
Colleague	(哈哈)他不喜歡這個。
Mr. Ma	邁克，你明天有空嗎？

Mike 有。
 Mr. Ma 明天我們要去杭州，你和我們一起去吧。
 Mike 好啊。
 Mr. Ma 明天上午11點我們在火車站見。這是我的電話號碼。
 Mike 好的，明天見。

Pinyin

Manager Wang Gānbēi!
 Mr. Ma Gānbēi!
 Mike Gānbēi!
 Manager Wang Wǒmen chī ba.
 Mr. Ma Màikè, chángchang zhège.
 Mike Hǎo de. Zhè shì shénme?
 Mr. Li Fèngzhǎo.
 (Mike tries it)
 Mr. Ma Wèidao zěnmeyàng?
 Mike Hǎochī.
 Mr. Ma Zài chángchang zhège.
 Mike Zhège... hái hǎo.
 Colleague (hāhā) Tā bù xǐhuan zhège.
 Mr. Ma Màikè, nǐ míngtiān yǒu kòng ma?
 Mike Yǒu.
 Mr. Ma Míngtiān wǒmen yào qù Hángzhōu, nǐ hé wǒmen yīqǐ qù ba.
 Mike Hǎo a.
 Mr. Ma Míngtiān shàngwǔ 11 diǎn wǒmen zài huǒchēzhàn jiàn. Zhè shì wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ.
 Mike Hǎo de, míngtiān jiàn.

English

Manager Wang Cheers!
 Mr. Ma Cheers!
 Mike Cheers!
 Manager Wang Let's eat!
 Mr. Ma Mike, taste this.
 Mike Sure. What is it?

Mr. Li Chicken feet.
 (Mike tries it)
 Mr. Ma How does it taste?
 Mike Delicious!
 Mr. Ma Now try this.
 Mike This... it's OK.
 Manager Wang (ha ha) He doesn't like it.
 Mr. Ma Mike, do you have free time tomorrow?
 Mike Yes.
 Mr. Ma Tomorrow we are going to Hangzhou. Come with us.
 Mike Sure.
 Mr. Ma We'll meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow at the train station. This is my phone number.
 Mike All right. See you tomorrow.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
干杯	干杯	gānbēi	cheers, toast
吃	吃	chī	to eat
吧	吧	ba	(particle; denotes suggestion)
尝	嘗	cháng	to taste
个	個	gè	measure word
好的	好的	hǎo de	okay
什么	甚麼	shénme	what
凤爪	鳳爪	fèngzhǎo	chicken feet
味道	味道	wèidao	flavor, taste
好吃	好吃	hǎochī	delicious
再	再	zài	again
还好	還好	hái hǎo	passable, so-so
喜欢	喜歡	xǐhuān	to like
明天	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
空	空	kòng	free time
要	要	yào	to be going to, have to
去	去	qù	to go
杭州	杭州	Hángzhōu	Hangzhou
一起	一起	yìqǐ	together
好啊	好啊	hǎo ā	sure, okay

火车站	火車站	huǒchēzhàn	train station
电话号码	電話號碼	diànhuà hàomǎ	phone number
明天见	明天見	míngtiān jiàn	see you tomorrow

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

干杯！	Gānbēi!	Cheers!
要吃什么？	Yào chī shénme?	What do you want to eat?
好，我点吧。	Hǎo, wǒ diǎn ba.	Okay, I'll order.
尝尝这个。	Chángchang zhège.	Have a taste of this.
我只要一个。	Wǒ zhǐ yào yī ge.	I only want one.
好的，再见！	Hǎo de, zàijiàn.	OK, goodbye!
你说什么呢？	Nǐ shuō shénme ne?	What did you say?
你喜欢凤爪吗？	Nǐ xǐhuan fèngzhǎo ma?	Do you like chicken feet?
味道怎么样？	Wèidao zěnmeyàng?	How does it taste?
这道菜很好吃！	Zhè dào cài hěn hǎo chī.	This dish is very delicious!
再做一遍吧。	Zài zuò yī biàn ba.	Do it again.
还好吧。	Hái hǎo ba.	It's alright.
我喜欢中国菜。	Wǒ xǐhuan Zhōngguó cài.	I like Chinese food.
明天我去公园。	Míngtiān wǒ qù gōngyuán.	Tomorrow, I'm going to the park.
你明天有空吗？	Nǐ míngtiān yǒu kòng ma?	Do you have free time tomorrow?
明天我们要去杭州。	Míngtiān wǒmen yào qù Hángzhōu.	Tomorrow, we are going to Hangzhou.
我去公园。	Wǒ qù gōngyuán.	I'm going to the park.
明天我们要去杭州。	Míngtiān wǒmen yào qù Hángzhōu.	Tomorrow, we are going to Hangzhou.
我们一起去吧。	Wǒmen yīqǐ qù ba.	Let's go together.
好啊，我们去吧。	Hǎo a, wǒmen qù ba.	OK, let's go then.
明天我们在火车站见。	Míngtiān wǒmen zài huǒchēzhàn jiàn.	Tomorrow we will meet at the train station.
这是我的电话号码。	Zhè shì wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ.	This is my phone number.
我们明天见。	Wǒmen míngtiān jiàn.	We'll see each other tomorrow.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

干杯 (Gānbēi!) Cheers! This phrase is generally followed by a downing of a strong alcoholic beverage (typically 白酒 báijiǔ) 味道 (wèidao) can mean taste or flavor

怎么样 (zěnmeyàng) "How is it?" This phrase can be used on its own or following some subject the speaker is inquiring about.

还好(hái hǎo) not bad, passable This phrase can be used when one wishes to give a slightly vague, non-committal answer to their opinion on something

好的, 好啊 (hǎo de, hǎo ā) another couple of the many incarnations of 好 (hǎo), 好的(hǎo de) and 好啊 (hǎo ā) are similar to 'all right' or 'sure'. Just a softer form of 'good'.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to socialize at a Chinese business dinner

Reduplication of Verbs 尝一尝 / cháng(y)chang

Some times to soften the tone of a verb, the verb in Chinese will be reduplicated. In the 攀 dialogue, when Mike is invited to taste the dish, we hear the following:

Mr. Ma: 迈克, 尝尝这个。
(Màikè, chángchang zhège.)
"Mike, try this."

You will also sometimes hear the following, though the 一 (yi) is most often omitted):

尝一尝
(chángy cháng)
"have a taste"

Reduplicating the verb simply softens the tone, and makes it sound less like a demand. Other common verbs reduplicated are:

看一看

(kàn(yi)kan)

"have a look"

走一走

(z u (yi) z u)

"take a walk"

▷

[Do something again - 再 \(zài + verb\)](#)

To indicate an action that is to be repeated, use 再 (zài + verb)

再尝尝这个。

(Zài chángchang zhège.)

"Now taste this one."

▷

[Chinese sentence word order \(subject + 在 + place + verb\)](#)

我们在火车站见。

(W men zài hu ch zhàn jiàn.)

"We'll meet at the train station."

The word order in a sentence that explains where an action will happen is as follows:

(subject + 在 + place + verb)

▷



要 (yào) to express 'to be going to'; 'to have to'

The verb 要 (yào) is used for many different functions. In this sentence from the dialogue:

我们要去杭州
(Wǒmen yào qù Hángzhōu)
"We are going to go to Hangzhou"

The 要 (yào) here expresses intention, the meaning is 'to be going to' or 'to have to'. Context is the only way to determine which meaning of 要 (yào) usage you are hearing.

Language Tip

明天见!
(Míngtiān jiàn!)
"See you tomorrow!"

In the above phrase, the time word can be swapped out and substituted with other times, i.e.

下个星期见!
(Xià ge xīngqī jiàn!)
"See you next week!"

星期三见!
(Xīngqī sān jiàn!)
"See you Wednesday!"

三点见!
(Sān diǎn jiàn!)
"See you at 3 o'clock!"

Cultural Insight

When someone proposes a toast at a Chinese dinner, it is customary to clink glasses with everyone at the table, then down the entire drink in one go.





Gengo Chinese S1

Lost in Translation - Finding yourself in Chinese

17

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	3
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Mr. Ma 喂，你好。
 Mike 喂，早。我是迈克。
 Mr. Ma 迈克，你现在在哪儿？
 Mike 我也不知道。
 Mr. Ma 我们看不见你。
 Mike 我也看不见你们。你们在哪儿？
 Mr. Ma 我们在火车站。
 Mike 我迷路了。
 Mr. Ma 呃，迈克，你的旁边是什么？
 Mike 这儿有一个小卖部。
 Mr. Ma 哦，我知道。你等一会儿，我们过去。
 Mike 谢谢。
 Mr. Ma 不客气。
 (5 分钟后)
 Mr. Ma 嗨，迈克。我们走吧。
 Mike 麻烦你们了。不好意思。

Traditional Chinese

Mr. Ma 喂，你好。
 Mike 喂，早。我是邁克。
 Mr. Ma 邁克，你現在在哪兒？
 Mike 我也不知道。
 Mr. Ma 我們看不見你。
 Mike 我也看不見你們。你們在哪兒？
 Mr. Ma 我們在火車站。
 Mike 我迷路了。
 Mr. Ma 呃，邁克，你的旁邊是什麼？
 Mike 這兒有一個小賣部。
 Mr. Ma 哦，我知道。你等一會兒兒，我們過去。
 Mike 謝謝。
 Mr. Ma 不客氣。
 (5分鐘後)
 Mr. Ma 嗨，邁克。我們走吧。
 Mike 麻煩你們了。不好意思。

Pinyin

Mr. Ma	Wèi, nǐhǎo.
Mike	Wèi, zǎo. Wǒ shì màikè.
Mr. Ma	Màikè, nǐ xiànzài zài nǎr?
Mike	Wǒ yě bù zhīdào.
Mr. Ma	Wǒmen kànbùjiàn nǐ.
Mike	Wǒ yě kànbùjiàn nǐmen. Nǐmen zài nǎr?
Mr. Ma	Wǒmen zài huǒchēzhàn.
Mike	Wǒ mílù le.
Mr. Ma	È , Màikè, n de pángbi n shì shénme?
Mike	Zhèr yǒu yī ge xiǎomàibù.
Mr. Ma	O, wǒ zhīdào. Nǐ děng yī huìr, wǒmen guòqù.
Mike	Xièxiè.
Mr. Ma	Bù kèqì.
(wǔ fēnzhōng hòu)	
Mr. Ma	Hāi, Màikè. Wǒmen zǒu ba.
Mike	Máfan nǐmen le. Bùhǎoyìsi.

English

Mr. Ma	Hello.
Mike	Hello, good morning. This is Mike.
Mr. Ma	Mike, where are you now?
Mike	I don't really know either.
Mr. Ma	We can't see you.
Mike	I can't see you either. Where are you?
Mr. Ma	We're at the train station.
Mike	I'm lost.
Mr. Ma	Ah, Mike. What is around you?
Mike	There is a small shop here.
Mr. Ma	Oh, I know. Wait a moment, we'll come over.
Mike	Thanks.
Mr. Ma	You're welcome.
(5 minutes later)	
Mr. Ma	Hey, Mike. Let's go.
Mike	Sorry to have hassled you guys.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
哪儿	哪兒	nǎr	where
也	也	yě	also, too
知道	知道	zhīdao	to know
迷路	迷路	mílù	lost
这儿	這兒	zhèr	here
小卖部	小賣部	xiǎomàibù	small shop
过去	過去	guòqù	to go over, to cross over
等	等	děng	to wait
一会儿	一會兒	yīhuìr	a while
不客气	不客氣	bù kèqì	you're welcome

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

您住在哪儿？
咖啡也好。
他也是澳大利亚人。
你知道怎么走吗？

Nín zhù zài nǎr?
Kāfēi yě hǎo.
Tā yě shì Aodàlià rén.
Nǐ zhīdào zěnmē zǒu ma?

Where are you staying?
Coffee is good too.
He is also Australian.
Do you know which way to go?

我迷路了。
我住在这儿。
这儿有一个小卖部。
你等一会儿，我们过去。

Wǒ mílù le.
Wǒ zhù zài zhèr.
Zhèr yǒu yī ge xiǎomàibù.
Nǐ děng yī huìr, wǒmen guòqù.

I'm lost.
I live here.
There is a small shop here.
Wait a while, we're going over there.

你等我一下。
我等一会儿再去。

Nǐ děng wǒ yīxià.
Wǒ děng yī huìr zài qù.

Wait for me a moment.
I will go in a little while.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to find people in Chinese

Resultative verbs - 看不见 (kànbujiàn)

Resultative verbs are basically just a compound verb made up of an action verb plus a resultative ending. In today's dialogue we see the resultative verb:

看不见 (kànbujiàn) to be unable to see something 湊最

This verb compound is expressing that a person is looking, but not able to see Mike. Let's look at what makes up this compound verb:

看 (kàn): to look 攬

不 (bù): not

见 (jiàn): to perceive 攀

So you can use this verb compound whenever you are trying to see someone or something, but are unable to achieve the full result of the action.

If you could see him, you could then turn it around and say:

看得见 (kàndejiàn) to be able to see something 最

▷

[Here / There / Where \(这儿 / 那儿 / 哪里\)](#)

Just as the word for 'where' has two forms in Chinese, 哪儿 (nǎr) and 哪里 (nǎlǐ), the words for 'here' and 'there' do as well:

这儿
(zhèr)
"here"

这里
(zhèr)
"here"

那儿
(nàr)
"there"

那里
(nàli)
"there"

有 (y u) to express existence

有 (y u) indicates existence when the subject is a location. Similar to 'there is' or 'there are' in English.

这儿有一个小卖部。
(zhèr y u y ge xi omàibù.)
"There is a small shop here."

Other examples:

哪里有出租车？

N li y u ch z ch ?

Where are there taxis?

卜

Go over/come over (过去 /过来)

过去
(guòqù)
"to go over (someplace away from the person)"

过来
(guòlai)
"to come over (somewhere near to the person)"

Cultural Insight

The Chinese are known for their hospitality. Often when a visitor comes, the Chinese will tour them around and make all arrangements for the guest's entertainment. Outings are often quite structured, with an itinerary of items to be seen and done and eaten as part of the experience. Suffice it to say, you won't have to worry about a thing.



Gengo Chinese S1

The Beauty of the Orient - Pretty Girls and Handsome Boys

18

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	7

Simplified Chinese

Mike 哇，那个女孩真漂亮。
 Mr. Ma 哈哈，迈克，你喜欢漂亮的女孩！！
 Mike 中国的女人都很漂亮。
 Mr. Ma 你有女朋友吗？
 Mike 呃……，没有。
 Manager Wang 我们帮帮你，怎么样？
 Mr. Ma 对。
 Mike 不用，不用。
 Mr. Ma 我有一个很漂亮的同事。
 Manager Wang 而且你很帅，迈克。
 Mike 不用不用。
 Manager Wang 中国的女人一定喜欢你。

Traditional Chinese

Mike 哇，那個女孩真漂亮。
 Mr. Ma 哈哈，邁克，你喜歡漂亮的女孩！！
 Mike 中國的女人都很漂亮。
 Mr. Ma 你有女朋友嗎？
 Mike 呃……，沒有。
 Manager Wang 我們幫幫你，怎麼樣？
 Mr. Ma 對。
 Mike 不用，不用。
 Mr. Ma 我有一個很漂亮的同事。
 Manager Wang 而且你很帥，邁克。
 Mike 不用不用。
 Manager Wang 中國的女人一定喜歡你。

Pinyin

Mike Wā, nàge nǚhái zhēn piàoliang.
 Mr. Ma Hāhā, Mài kè, nǐ xǐhuan piàoliang de nǚhái!!
 Mike Zhōngguó de nǚrén dōu hěn piàoliang.
 Mr. Ma Nǐ yǒu nǚpéngyou ma?

Mike E.... méiyǒu.
 Manager Wang Wǒmen bāngbāng nǐ, zěnmeyàng?
 Mr. Ma Duì.
 Mike Bùyòng, bùyòng.
 Mr. Ma Wǒ yǒu yī ge hěn piàoliang de tóngshì.
 Manager Wang Erqiě nǐ hěn shuài, màikè.
 Mike Bùyòng, bùyòng.
 Manager Wang Zhōngguó de nǚrén yīdìng xǐhuan nǐ.

English

Mike Wow, that girl is really beautiful.
 Mr. Ma Haha, Mike, you like pretty girls!
 Mike Chinese girls are all very beautiful.
 Mr. Ma Do you have a girlfriend?
 Mike Uh... no.
 Manager Wang We'll help you, what do you say?
 Mr. Ma Yes.
 Mike No, no.
 Mr. Ma I have a very beautiful co-worker.
 Manager Wang Plus you are very handsome, Mike.
 Mike No, no.
 Manager Wang Chinese girls will definitely like you.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
哇	哇	wā	wow
那	那	nà	that
个	個	gè	measure word
女孩	女孩	nǚhái	girl
漂亮	漂亮	piàoliàng	beautiful, pretty
都	都	dōu	all
女朋友	女朋友	nǚpéngyou	girlfriend
帮	幫	bāng	to help
怎么样	怎麼樣	zěnmeyàng	how is it
对	對	duì	correct, right
用	用	yòng	to use

而且	而且	érqiě	furthermore, plus
帅	帥	shuài	handsome
同事	同事	tóngshì	co-worker
女人	女人	nǚrén	woman
一定	一定	yīdìng	definitely, certainly

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

哇，好多事情啊。
那是什么？
我只要一个。
那个女孩很漂亮。
很漂亮！
我们都喜欢秋天。

Wā, hǎo duō shìqing ā.
Nà shì shénme?
Wǒ zhǐ yào yī ge.
Nàge nǚhái hěn piàoliang.
Hěn piàoliàng!
wǒ men dōu xǐ huān qiū tiān

Wow, so many things!
What is that?
I only want one.
That girl is very pretty.
Very pretty!
We all like autumn.

我们都喜欢他。
这是我的女朋友。
你可以帮我做吗？
这部电影怎么样？
对，我是美国人。
你要用这个方法。
而且你很帅。
你哥哥很帅。

Wǒmen dōu xǐhuan tā.
Zhè shì wǒ de nǚpéngyou.
Nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ zuò ma?
Zhè bù diànyǐng zěnmeyàng?
Dui, wǒ shì Měiguórén.
Nǐ yào yòng zhè ge fāngfǎ.
Erqiě nǐ hěn shuài.
Nǐ gēge hěn shuài.

We all like him.
This is my girlfriend.
Can you help me do it?
How is this movie?
Yes, I am American.
You need to use this method.
Plus, you are very handsome.
Your older brother is very handsome.

这是我的同事，李梅。
女人都喜欢逛街，不是吗？

Zhè shì wǒ de tóngshì, Lǐméi.
Nǚrén dōu xǐhuan guàngjiē,
bùshì ma?

This is my co-worker, Li Mei.
Women all like shopping, don't they?

我一定会去。

Wǒ yīdìng huì qù.

I will definitely go.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

女孩 / 女孩儿 (nǚhái / nǚhái'er) girl - some speakers of Chinese will add the 儿 (er) sound to the end of this word. Both ways of pronouncing it are acceptable/correct.

女人 (nǚrén) woman

女朋友 (nǚpéngyou) girlfriend

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to talk about appearance and the opposite sex.

Modifying Nouns (的)

The particle 的 (de) is used to modify nouns. The noun comes at the end of the noun phrase and is immediately preceded by 的. The words that modify the noun come right before 的.
Example from the dialogue:

漂亮的女孩
(piàoliang de n hái)
"beautiful girl"

漂亮的同事
(piàoliang de tóngshì)
"beautiful co-worker"

帅的同事
(shuài de tóngshì)
"handsome co-worker"

One syllable adjectives can attach to nouns directly -- the 的 (de) can be omitted.

帅的同事
(shuài tóngshì)
"handsome co-worker"

▷

Reduplication of Verbs 帮帮 (ngbang)

Some times to soften the tone of a verb, the verb in Chinese will be reduplicated. In the **攀** dialogue, when Mike is invited to taste the dish, we hear the following:

Mgr Wang: 我们帮帮你。

(W men b ngb ng n)

"We'll help you out."

You will also sometimes hear the following, though the — (yi) is most often omitted):

尝一尝

(chángy cháng)

"have a taste"

Reduplicating the verb simply softens the tone, and makes it sound less like a demand. Other common verbs reduplicated are:

看一看

(kàn(yi)kan)

"have a look"

走一走

(z u (yi) z u)

"take a walk"

All / 都 (d u)

都 (dōu) is used for 'both' and 'all'. Context will indicate the meaning. 都 (dōu) comes before the verb or adjective phrase. In the dialogue we heard:

中国的女人都很漂亮。

(Zh ngguó de n rén d u h n piàoliang.)

Chinese girls are all very beautiful.

Another example:

他的电影都很有意思。

(Tā de diànyǐng dōu hěn yǒu yìsī.)

His films are all very interesting.

▷

Negation of 有 (yǒu)

As we know, in Chinese the answer to a question repeats the verb from the question. In our 对话 dialogue, the question used the verb '有 (yǒu)'. The negation of 有 (yǒu) is always 没有 (méiyǒu).

Mr. Ma: 你有女朋友吗?

(nǐ yǒu nǚ péngyǒu ma?)

"Do you have a girlfriend?"

Mike: 呃....., 没有。

(è , méiyǒu.)

"Uh... no."

So when expressing that you 'don't have' anything, you always use 没有 (méiyǒu); you cannot say 不有 (bù yǒu), i.e.

我没有时间。

(Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān.)

"I don't have time."

我没有手机。

(Wǒ méiyǒu shǒujī.)

"I don't have a mobile phone."

Cultural Insight

Setting people up / making introductions. Many marriages in China are still made by the aid 帮助 of a matchmaker.

There are professional matchmakers, but nowadays a lot of people will get set up by friends, colleagues, or family members.

Even some parks are gathering places for parents to find potential mates for their grown sons and daughters. Some parents even go so far as to make up a placard with their child's stats, and parade it around for interested parties to 'inquire within'.



Gengo Chinese S1

Three Places You Have to See When in China

19

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	5
Grammar Points	5

Simplified Chinese

Mike 太谢谢了。
 Mr. Ma 迈克，这个星期你有什么计划？
 Mike 我也不知道。我有三天时间。第一天我想去外滩。
 Mr. Ma 外滩？太棒了！顺便去博物馆看看吧。
 Mike 好。
 Mr. Ma 对了，你一定要去玉器市场看看。
 Mike 远吗？
 Mr. Ma 不远。在那儿你可以买很多礼物。
 Mike 哦，好啊。请帮我写一下那个地方的名字，好吗？

Traditional Chinese

Mike 太謝謝了。
 Mr. Ma 邁克，這個星期你有甚麼計劃？
 Mike 我也不知道。我有三天時間。第一天我想去外灘。
 Mr. Ma 外灘？太棒了！順便去博物館看看吧。
 Mike 好。
 Mr. Ma 對了，你一定要去玉器市場看看。
 Mike 遠嗎？
 Mr. Ma 不遠。在那兒你可以買很多禮物。
 Mike 哦，好啊。請幫我寫一下那個地方的名字，好嗎？

Pinyin

Mike Tàì xièxiè le.
 Mr. Ma Màikè, zhè ge xīngqī nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà?
 Mike Wǒ yě bù zhīdào. Wǒ yǒu sān tiān shíjiān. Dì yī tiān wǒ xiǎng qù wàitān.
 Mr. Ma Wàitān? Tàì bàng le! Shùnbìan qù bówùguǎn kànkàn ba.
 Mike Hǎo.
 Mr. Ma Duì le, nǐ yīdìng yào qù yùqì shìchǎng kànkàn.
 Mike Yuǎn ma?
 Mr. Ma Bù yuǎn. Zài nàr nǐ kěyǐ mǎi hěnde duō lǐwù.
 Mike O, hǎo ā. Qǐng bāng wǒ xiě yīxià nàge dìfang de míngzi, hǎo ma?

English

- Mike Thank you so much.
 Mr. Ma Mike, what are your plans this week?
 Mike I don't really know. I have three days. The first day I would like to go to the Bund.
 Mr. Ma The Bund? Awesome! On the way you should go look around the museum.
 Mike OK.
 Mr. Ma Oh, you definitely need to go to have a look at the Jade Market.
 Mike Is it far?
 Mr. Ma No, it's not. You can buy a lot of gifts there.
 Mike Oh, all right. Could you write down the name of that place for me?

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
太	太	tài	too
星期	星期	xīngqī	week
什么	甚麼	shénme	what
计划	計劃	jìhuà	plan
也	也	yě	also, too
不知道	不知道	bù zhīdào	to not know
天	天	tiān	day
时间	時間	shíjiān	time
第一	第一	dì yī	first
想	想	xiǎng	would like, to want
去	去	qù	to go
外滩	外灘	wàitān	the Bund
棒	棒	bàng	awesome
顺便	順便	shùnbìan	on the way, while one is at it
博物馆	博物館	bówùguǎn	musuem
看看	看看	kànkān	to take a look
一定	一定	yīdìng	definitely, certainly
玉器市场	玉器市場	Yùqì Shìchǎng	Jade Market
远	遠	yuǎn	far
在	在	zài	at

那儿	那兒	nàr	there
可以	可以	kěyǐ	can
买	買	mǎi	to buy
多	多	duō	many, much
礼物	禮物	lǐwù	gift
帮	幫	bāng	to help
写	寫	xiě	to write
地方	地方	dìfang	place
名字	名字	míngzi	name

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

夏天太热了。 这个星期你有什么计划？	xiàtiān tài rè le. Zhè ge xīngqī nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà?	The summer is too hot. What plans do you have this week?
你说什么呢？ 你有什么计划？ 咖啡也好。 他也是澳大利亚人。 我不知道这个地方的名字。	Nǐ shuō shénme ne? Nǐ yǒu shénme jìhuà? Kāfēi yě hǎo. Tā yě shì Aodàliyà rén. Wǒ bù zhīdào zhè ge dìfang de míngzi.	What did you say? What are your plans? Coffee is good too. He is also Australian. I don't know the name of this place.
一天比一天好。	Yī tiān bǐ yī tiān hǎo.	Each day gets better and better.
这件事勾起了我美好的回忆。	Wǒ méiyǒu shíjiān.	This brings back a good memory.
她是第一名。 我想去看看。 我去公园。 外滩很漂亮。 你的中文很棒！	Tā shì dì yī míng. Wǒ xiǎng qù kàn kàn Wǒ qù gōngyuán. Wàitān hěn piàoliang. Nǐ de Zhōngwén hěn bàng!	He is in first place. I want to have a look. I'm going to the park. The Bund is really beautiful. Your Chinese is really awesome!
顺便去博物馆看看吧。	Shùnbìan qù bówùguǎn kànkàn ba.	On the way you should go look around the museum.
博物馆很无聊。 来看看我们这边的衣服。	Bówùguǎn hěn wúliáo. Lái kànkàn wǒmen zhèbiān de yīfu.	The museum is boring. Come have a look at our clothing here.
我一定会去。 去玉器市场好玩儿。	Wǒ yīdìng huì qù. Qù yùqì shìchǎng hǎowánr.	I will definitely go. It's fun to go to the Jade Market.

我家离这里很远。	Wǒ jiā lí zhèlǐ hěn yuǎn.	My house is very far from here.
他在后面。	Tā zài hòumiàn.	He is in the back.
他在那儿。	Tā zài nàr.	He is over there.
你可以做吗？	Nǐ kěyǐ zuò ma?	Can you do it?
我要买那本书。	Wǒ yào mǎi nà běn shū.	I want to buy that book.
今天我们有很多工作要做。	Jīntiān wǒmen yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò yào zuò.	We have a lot of work to do today.
谢谢你的礼物。	Xièxiè nǐde lǐwù.	Thanks for your gift.
你可以帮我吗？	Nǐ kěyǐ bāng wǒ ma?	Can you help me?
你写字很漂亮。	Nǐ xiě zì hěn piàoliang.	You write so beautifully.
那个地方怎么样？	Nà ge dìfang zěnmeyàng?	What is that place like?
我忘记他的名字。	Wǒ wàngjì tāde míngzi.	I forget his name.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

太谢谢了 (tài xièxiè le) thanks so much

这个星期 (zhègè xīngqī) this week

下个星期 (xiàgè xīngqī) next week

远 (yuǎn) far

近 (jìn) near

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn some tourist sites in China, and how to talk about plans.
Ordinal Numbers / 第一天 (dì y ti n)

To talk about numbers in sequence in Chinese, i.e. to make a number ordinal, you simply add the word 第 (dì) in front of the number, i.e.

第一天
(dì y ti n)

"the first day"

More examples:

第一

(dì y)

"first"

第二

dì èr

"second"

第十

(dì shí)

"tenth"

Ⓟ

[Adding Emphasis / 太...了 \(tài ...le\)](#)

You can emphasize an adjective using the 太...了 (tài...le) pattern. In this lesson's dialogue **攀** we heard:

太棒了！

(Tài bàng le!)

"So awesome!"

Other common phrases that use the 太...了 (tài...le) pattern:

太好了

(tài h o le)

"so great"

太差了

(tài chà le)

"so terrible"

Ⓟ

"Must + verb" / 一定要 + verb(y dìng yào + verb)

The word for 'definitely', or 'certainly', in Chinese is 一定 (yīdìng). This sentence pattern is used to convey certainty, that one 'must' do something.

一定要 + verb
(y dìng yào + verb)

There is an example of this sentence pattern in this lesson:

你一定要去玉器市场看看。

(Nǐ yīdìng yào qù yùqì shìchǎng kànkàn.)

"you have to go to the Jade Market and have a look around."

Another example:

你一定要做！

(Nǐ yīdìng yào zuò!)

"You have to do it!"

▷

"Would Like" / 想 (xiǎng)

The verb 想 (xiǎng) can have different meanings in different contexts. In this lesson it is a 模态动词; it expresses desire to do something--in this case to go to the Bund. When used 作为 modal verb, 想 (xiǎng) is followed by a verb, as it is in our dialogue:

我想去外滩。

(Wǒ xiǎng qù wàitān.)

"I would like to go to the Bund."

Another example:

你想看电影吗？

(Nǐ xiǎng kàn diànyǐng ma?)

"Would you like to see a movie?"



Gengo Chinese S1

You'd Better Ask Before you Do This in China

20

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	5

Simplified Chinese

Mike 请问，博物馆几点开门？
 Staff 上午十点。
 Mike 现在几点了？
 Staff 九点五十。
 Mike 好吧，我在这儿等。
 (十分钟后)
 Staff 先生，您要几张票？
 Mike 一张。
 Staff 20块钱。
 Mike 给你。
 (在博物馆)
 Mike 不好意思，我可以在这儿拍照吗？
 Security 对不起。这里不可以拍照。

Traditional Chinese

Mike 請問，博物館幾點開門？
 Staff 上午十點。
 Mike 現在幾點了？
 Staff 九點五十。
 Mike 好吧，我在這兒等。
 (十分鐘後)
 Staff 先生，您要幾張票？
 Mike 一張。
 Staff 20塊錢。
 Mike 給你。
 (在博物館)
 Mike 不好意思，我可以在這裡拍照嗎？
 Security 對不起。這裡不可以拍照。

Pinyin

Mike Qǐng wèn, bówùguǎn jǐ diǎn kāimén?
 Staff Shàngwǔ shí diǎn.

Mike Xiànzài jǐ diǎn le?
 Staff Jiǔ diǎn wǔshí.
 Mike Hǎoba, wǒ zài zhèr dēng.
 (shí fēnzhōng hòu)
 Staff Xiānsheng, nín yào jǐ zhāng piào?
 Mike Yī zhāng.
 Staff Èrshí kuài qián.
 Mike Gěi nǐ.
 (zài bówùguǎn)
 Mike Bùhǎoyìsi, wǒ kěyǐ zài zhèlǐ pāizhào ma?
 Security Duìbuqǐ. zhèlǐ bù kěyǐ pāizhào.

English

Mike Excuse me, what time does the museum open?
 Staff 10
 Mike What time is it now?
 Staff 9
 Mike All right, I'll wait here.
 (10 minutes later)
 Staff Sir, how many tickets do you want?
 Mike One ticket.
 Staff 20 RMB.
 Mike Here you are.
 (in the museum)
 Mike Excuse me, can I take a photo here?
 Security Sorry, you can't take photos here.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
请问	請問	qǐng wèn	may i ask
博物馆	博物館	bówùguǎn	museum
现在	現在	xiànzai	now
几	幾	jǐ	how many (under ten), a few
几点	幾點	jǐ diǎn	what time
好吧	好吧	hǎoba	all right

这儿	這兒	zhèr	here
等	等	děng	to wait
分	分	fēn	minute
后	后	hòu	after
张	张	zhāng	(measure word)
不好意思	不好意思	bùhǎoyìsi	sorry
可以	可以	kěyǐ	may, can
拍照	拍照	pāizhào	to take a photograph
对不起	對不起	duìbùqǐ	sorry
这里	這裡	zhèlǐ	here

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

请问，你是李先生吗？	Qǐngwèn, nǐ shì Lǐ xiānshēng ma?	Excuse me, are you Mr. Li?
请问，博物馆几点开门？	Qǐng wèn, bówùguǎn jǐ diǎn kāi mén?	Excuse me, what time does the museum open?
现在几点钟？	Xiànzài jǐ diǎnzhōng?	What time is it now?
你有几个？	Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge?	How many do you have?
几点钟？	Jǐ diǎn zhōng?	What time is it?
好吧,听你的。	Hǎoba, tīng nǐ de.	All right, have it your way.
我住在这儿。	Wǒ zhù zài zhèr.	I live here.
你等我一下。	Nǐ děng wǒ yíxià.	Wait for me a moment.
等我一分钟。	Děng wǒ yī fēnzhōng.	Wait for me for one minute.
你在我的后面。	Nǐ zài wǒde hòumian.	You are behind me.
给我一张纸。	Gěi wǒ yī zhāng zhǐ.	Give me a piece of paper.
不好意思,我说错了。	Bùhǎoyìsi, wǒ shuō cuò le.	Sorry, I said it wrong.
你可以叫我丽丽。	Nǐ kěyǐ jiào wǒ Lìlì.	You can call me Lili.
我可以在这里拍照吗？	Wǒ kěyǐ zài zhèlǐ pāizhào ma?	Can I take a photo here?
对不起,我很忙。	Duìbùqǐ, wǒ hěn máng.	Sorry, I'm very busy.
我在这里。	Wǒ zài zhèlǐ.	I'm over here.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

几点 (jǐ diǎn) what time 开门 (kāimén) to open (door) 拍照 (pāizhào) to take a photo

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn about time in Chinese.

Telling the Time in Chinese

The following are some words used in Chinese to tell the time:

几点(钟)?

(jǐ diǎn (zhōng)?)

"What time is it?"

分

(fēn)

"minute"

刻

(kè)

"quarter"

半

(bàn)

"half"

半夜

(bànyè)

"midnight"

中午

(zhōngwǔ)

"noon"

Some examples used in this lesson:

九点五十

(jiǔ diǎn wǔ shí.)

"9:50"

十二点二十三

(shíèr diǎn èrshísān)

"12:23"

两点一刻

(liǎng diǎn yí kè)

"a quarter past two"

五点半

(wǔ diǎn bàn)

"half past five"

十二点零五

(shíèr diǎn líng wǔ)

"12:05"

If you wish to specify morning, afternoon, or evening, you simply add the appropriate term before the time, i.e.

上午十点

(shàngwǔ shí diǎn)

"10 o'clock in the morning"

下午三点半

(xiàwǔ sān diǎn bàn)

"3:30 in the afternoon"

晚上七点

(wǎnshàng qī diǎn)

"7 o'clock in the evening"

▶

[Asking Permission / 可以 \(kě yǐ\)](#)

可以 (kěyǐ) is an auxiliary verb that means 'can' or 'may', and is often used to express permission to perform an action. In the dialogue we hear an example of this usage of 可以 (kěyǐ):

我可以在这里拍照吗？

(W k y zài zhèl p i zhào ma?)

"Can I take a photo here?"

The appropriate answer either giving or denying permission would be as follows:

可以

(k y)

"Yes, you can."

不可以

(bù k y)

"No, you can't."

Ⓟ



Gengo Chinese S1

Getting the Best Table and Dish in Town

21

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4

Simplified Chinese

Waitress	欢迎光临，您几位？
Mike	一位。
Waitress	请这边走。请坐。
Waitress	你想吃什么？
Mike	你推荐一下吧。
Waitress	宫爆鸡丁怎么样？
Mike	好的。那个菜是什么？ (points to what another customer is eating)
Waitress	那个是水煮牛肉。
Mike	我也要那个。
Waitress	好的。还要什么？
Mike	一碗米饭。
waitress	好的，请稍等。

Traditional Chinese

Waitress	歡迎光臨，您幾位？
Mike	一位。
Waitress	請這邊走。請坐。
Waitress	你想吃什麼？
Mike	你推薦一下吧。
Waitress	宮爆雞丁怎麼樣？
Mike	好的。那個菜是什麼？ (points to what another customer is eating)
Waitress	那個是水煮牛肉。
Mike	我也要那個。
Waitress	好的。還要什麼？
Mike	一碗米飯。
Waitress	好的，請稍等。

Pinyin

Waitress	Huānyíngguānglín, nín jǐ wèi?
Mike	Yī wèi.
Waitress	Qǐng zhèbiān zǒu. Qǐngzuò.

Waitress Nǐ xiǎng chī shénme?
 Mike Nǐ tuījiàn yīxià ba.
 Waitress Gōngbào jīdīng zěnmeyàng ?
 Mike Hǎo de. Nàge cài shì shénme? (points to what another customer is eating)
 Waitress Nàge shì shuǐzhǔ niúròu.
 Mike Wǒ yě yào nàge.
 Waitress Hǎo de. Háiyào shénme?
 Mike Yī wǎn mǐfàn.
 Waitress Hǎo de. Qǐng shāoděng.

English

Waitress Welcome. How many are you?
 Mike One.
 Waitress This way, please. Please have a seat.
 Waitress What would you like to eat?
 Mike Is there something you can recommend?
 Waitress How about Kungpao chicken?
 Mike Sure. What dish is that? (points at what another customer is eating)
 Waitress That is stewed spicy beef.
 Mike I want that too.
 Waitress OK. Anything else?
 Mike One bowl of rice.
 Waitress OK. Please wait a moment.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
欢迎光临	歡迎光臨	huānyíng guānglín	welcome
几	幾	jǐ	how many (under ten), a few
这边	這邊	zhèbian	here, around here
走	走	zǒu	to walk, to go
坐	坐	zuò	sit
想	想	xiǎng	would like, to want
推荐	推薦	tuījiàn	to recommend

宫爆鸡丁	宮爆雞丁	gōngbào jīdīng	kungpao chicken
菜	菜	cài	dish (food)
水煮牛肉	水煮牛肉	shuǐ zhǔ niúròu	stewed spicy beef in oil
也	也	yě	also, too
还有	還有	háiyǒu	in addition, plus, furthermore, still
碗	碗	wǎn	bowl
米饭	米飯	mǐfàn	rice

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

欢迎光临，请进。
你有几个？
请这边走。
我们走吧。
请坐。
我想去看看。
你推荐一下吧。

Huānyíng guānglín, qǐng jìn.
Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge?
Qǐng zhèbiān zǒu.
Wǒmen zǒu ba.
Qǐng zuò.
Wǒ xiǎng qù kàn kàn
Nǐ tuījiàn yíxià ba.

Welcome, please come in.
How many do you have?
Please walk this way.
Let's go.
Please sit.
I want to have a look.
Is there something you can recommend?

宫爆鸡丁很好吃。
中国菜很好吃！
咖啡也好。
他也是澳大利亚人。
还有，今天很热。
我要一碗米饭。
你要米饭还是面条？

Gōng bào jīdīng hěn hǎochī.
Zhōngguó cài hěn hǎochī!
Kāfēi yě hǎo.
Tā yě shì Àodàlià yà rén.
Háiyǒu, jīntiān hěn rè.
Wǒ yào yī wǎn mǐfàn.
Nǐ yào mǐfàn háishì miàntiáo?

Kungpao chicken is delicious.
Chinese food is delicious!
Coffee is good too.
He is also Australian.
In addition, today it's very hot.
I want one bowl of rice.
Do you want rice or noodles?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

推荐 (tuījiàn) to recommend 宫爆鸡丁 (gōng bào jīdīng) Kungpao chicken 鸡肉 (jīròu) chicken 水煮牛肉 (shuǐ zhǔ niúròu) stewed spicy beef (in oil)

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to order in a restaurant in Chinese.

How many of you are there? / 您几位? (N n j wèi)

This phrase is commonly asked of restaurant patrons upon entering a restaurant in China, just as it was used in the dialogue today, upon which the patron will advise the waiter of how many there are in their party as follows:

您几位?

(N n j wèi?)

"How many of you are there?"

一位。

(Y wèi.)

"One."

位 (wèi) is the measure word for people, when you wish to show extra respect or professionalism. It is not necessary to use the full word for 'people' in this context. The measure word already infers this to the listener.

5
how many - 几 (j) / 多少 (du shao)

There are two question words for 'how many' or 'how much' in Chinese. It depends on the quantities you are asking about:

几

(j)

"how many/how much" - for amounts less than 10

多少

(du shao)

"how many/how much" - for higher amounts, usually 10 or more

▷

还要 (háiyào)

还要 (háiyào) literally translated means 'still to want'. When used in combination with the word 'what' (什么 shénme) in Chinese, it basically has the meaning of 'what else do you want?'

还要什么？

(Háiyào shénme)

"What else do you want?" (or, literally, "Still to want what?")

▷

Language Expansion

When you are finished your meal, you will need to ask for your check, as the waiter will generally not bring it until requested to do so. The way to ask for your check in Chinese is to 要 use the phrase:

买单

(mǎi dān)

"check please"



Gengo Chinese S1

You Paid What? The Best Place to Shop in China

22

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Stall 1	你好，先生。
Stall 2	好吃啊！
Mike	这个是什么？
Stall 2	这是煎包。
Mike	什么馅儿的？
Stall 2	猪肉。
Mike	多少钱？
Stall 2	五个三块。
Mike	那个呢？那个是什么？
Stall 1	这是羊肉串儿，一个两块。
Mike	好的，给我三个煎包和两个羊肉串儿。

Traditional Chinese

Stall 1	你好，先生。
Stall 2	好吃啊！
Mike	這個是什麼？
Stall 2	這是煎包。
Mike	甚麼餡兒的？
Stall 2	豬肉。
Mike	多少錢？
Stall 2	五個三塊。
Mike	那個呢？那個是什麼？
Stall 1	這是羊肉串兒，一個兩塊。
Mike	好的，給我三個煎包和兩個羊肉串兒。

Pinyin

Stall 1	Nǐhǎo, xiānsheng.
Stall 2	Hǎochī ā!
Mike	Zhè ge shì shénme?
Stall 2	Zhè shì jiānbāo.
Mike	Shénme xiànr de?
Stall 2	Zhūròu.

Mike Duōshǎo qián ?
 Stall 2 Wǔ ge sān kuài.
 Mike Nàge ne? Nàge shì shénme?
 Stall 1 Zhè shì yáng ròu chuàn, yī ge liǎng kuài.
 Mike Hǎo de, gěi wǒ sān ge jiān bāo hé liǎng ge yáng ròu chuàn.

English

Stall 1 Hello, Sir.
 Stall 2 Delicious!
 Mike What is this?
 Stall 2 These are fried buns.
 Mike What filling?
 Stall 2 Pork.
 Mike How much do they cost?
 Stall 2 Five for 3 RMB.
 Mike What about that? What is that?
 Stall 1 These are lamb kebabs. It's 2 RMB for one.
 Mike OK, give me three fried buns and two lamb kebabs.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
好吃	好吃	hǎochī	delicious
煎包	煎包	jiānbāo	fried stuffed bun
馅儿	餡兒	xiànr	filling
猪肉	猪肉	zhūròu	pork
多少	多少	duōshǎo	how much, how many
呢	呢	ne	(follow-up question particle)
羊肉串儿	羊肉串兒	yáng ròu chuàn	lamb kebab

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

这道菜很好吃！
 我要吃煎包。

Zhè dào cài hěn hǎo chī.
 Wǒ yào chī jiānbāo.

This dish is very delicious!
 I want to eat fried buns.

什么馅儿的？	Shénme xiànr de?	What filling is it?
这个多少钱？	Zhège duōshǎo qián	How much is this?
她喜欢中国菜。日本菜呢？	Tā xǐ huān zhōng guó cài. Rì běn cài ne?	She likes Chinese food. What about Japanese food?
我是美国人。你呢？	Wǒ shì měiguó rén. Nǐ ne?	I'm an American. And you?
他做的羊肉串儿很好吃。	Tā zuò de yáng ròu chuàn r hěn hǎo chī.	His lamb kebabs are very delicious.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn about buying street food in Chinese.

[Talking Price in Chinese](#)

Food in street markets is sometimes priced in unique ways, as we heard in our dialogue. For the prices given in our dialogue, there are a couple of ways to say the same thing. Below are a couple expressions you may hear and can use:

To say "Five for 3 RMB." you can say:

五个三块。
(Wǔ ge sān kuài.)

Or:

三块钱五个。
(Sān kuài qián wǔ ge.)

To say "One for 2 RMB." you can say:

一个两块。
(Yí ge liǎng kuài.)

Or:

两块钱一个。
(Liǎng kuài qián yí ge.)

P

Forming a follow-up question (呢 / ne)

呢 (ne) is used to form a follow-up questions. Meaning, it is used to ask the same question as the one previously asked, but with about another subject or object. So, as is the case in our dialogue:

Mike: 那个呢？那个是什么？
 Nà ge ne? Nà ge shì shénme?
 What about that one? What is that?

We also heard this usage in an earlier lesson of this series:

你呢？
 N ne?
 "And you?"

P

Language Tip

In China, the currency is 人民币 (rénmínbì), however this is inferred when speaking about money. In spoken Chinese, rather than saying 人民币 (rénmínbì), Chinese speakers will generally just refer to a price as:

number/dollar amount + measure word 块 (kuài) 钱 (qián) "money"

In fact, the Chinese love to simplify language so much that in spoken Chinese, many times the word for money 钱 (qián) will be omitted and 16RMB will be referred to simply as:

16块

(16 kuài)

Cultural Insight

Street food in China is plentiful and cheap. From designated outdoor food markets to stalls 炒 on the side of the road, one can find many delicious Chinese snacks for a very low price. It is 炒 to be noted that hygiene standards are not regulated for these sorts of sellers, therefore 'the eater must beware'. Though most of the time you will not experience any adverse effects 炒 from the food bought at these sorts of establishments, there are no guarantees.

Taking precautions can be helpful: look at the cleanliness of the stall and seller. It is also 聚 helpful to observe whether the food is cooked fresh for you, or if it has been sitting out. Using 最 common sense can be of help in choosing a safer food option, however there will always be a slight element of risk present in choosing this kind of food option. It may be up to your taste 攀 buds to decide whether the risk vs. reward factor is worth it!



Gengo Chinese S1

Take Charge of the Situation Using Your Chinese

23

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	3
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Bus announcement	下一站是南京路。
Mike	对不起，这一站是什么？
Passenger	南京路。
Mike	下一站呢？
Passenger	福州路。
Mike	谢谢你。
Passenger	不客气。
Bus announcement (on the street)	下一站是福州路。
Mike	对不起，请问长城饭店在哪儿？
Passerby	直走，到红绿灯左转。
Mike	谢谢你。
Passerby	不客气。

Traditional Chinese

Bus announcement	下一站是南京路。
Mike	對不起，這一站是什麼？
Passenger	南京路。
Mike	下一站呢？
Passenger	福州路。
Mike	謝謝你。
Passenger	不客氣。
Bus announcement (on the street)	下一站是福州路。
Mike	對不起，請問長城飯店在哪兒？
Passerby	直走，到紅綠燈左轉。
Mike	謝謝你。
Passerby	不客氣。

Pinyin

Bus announcement	Xià yī zhàn shì Nánjīng lù.
Mike	Duìbuqǐ, zhè yī zhàn shì shénme?
Passenger	Nánjīng lù.
Mike	Xià yī zhàn ne?
Passenger	Fúzhōu lù.
Mike	Xièxiè nǐ.
Passenger	Bù kèqì.
Bus announcement (on the street)	Xià yī zhàn shì Fúzhōu lù.
Mike	Duìbuqǐ, qǐng wèn Chángchéng Fàndiàn zài nǎr?
Passerby	Zhí zǒu, dào hónglǜdēng zuǒ zhuǎn.
Mike	Xièxiè nǐ.
Passerby	Bù kèqì.

English

Bus announcement	Next stop is Nanjing Road.
Mike	Excuse me, what stop is this?
Passenger	Nanjing Road.
Mike	What about the next stop?
Passenger	Fuzhou Road.
Mike	Thank you.
Passenger	You're welcome.
Bus announcement (on the street)	Next stop is Fuzhou Road.
Mike	Excuse me, can you tell me where the Great Wall Hotel is?
Passerby	Walk straight, when you get to the traffic light, turn left.
Mike	Thank you.
Passerby	You're welcome.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
下	下	xià	down, next, bottom
站	站	zhàn	station
南京	南京	Nánjīng	Nanjing
路	路	lù	road
对不起	對不起	duìbuqǐ	sorry, excuse me
福州	福州	Fúzhōu	Fuzhou
长城	長城	Chángchéng	the Great Wall
直	直	zhí	straight
走	走	zǒu	to walk, to go
到	到	dào	to arrive
红绿灯	紅綠燈	hónglǜdēng	traffic light
左	左	zuǒ	left
转	轉	zhuǎn	to turn

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

下一站是南京路。	Xià yī zhàn shì Nánjīng lù.	Next stop is Nanjing Road.
这一站是什么？	Zhè yī zhàn shì shénme?	What stop is this?
淮海路在哪儿？	Huái hǎi lù zài nǎr?	Where is Huaihai Road?
对不起，请问长城饭店在哪儿？	Duìbuqǐ, qǐng wèn Chángchéng Fàndiàn zài nǎr?	Excuse me, can you tell me where the Great Wall Hotel is?
福州路在哪儿？	Fúzhōu lù zài nǎr?	Where is Fuzhou Road?
你去过长城吗？	Nǐ qù guo chángchéng ma?	Have you ever been to the Great Wall?
一直走。	Yīzhí zǒu.	Keep going straight.
我们走吧。	Wǒmen zǒu ba.	Let's go.
从这边到那边要多久？	Cóng zhèbian dào nàbian yào duōjiǔ?	How long does it take to go from here to there?
在红绿灯要右拐。	Zài hónglǜdēng yào yòu guǎi.	Turn right at the traffic light.
这边要右转。	Zhèbiān yào yòu zhuǎn.	Turn right here.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

站 (zhàn) "stop" (as in 'bus stop', 'subway stop'); the 'official' full term is 公交车站 (gōngjiāochē zhàn), or 车站 (chē zhàn).

路 (lù) "road"

街 (jiē) "street"

左 (zuǒ) "left"

右 (yòu) "right"

There are two ways to say 'to turn' in Chinese:

轉 (zhuǎn) "to turn"

拐 (guǎi) "to turn"

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is learning directions in Chinese.

Giving Directions in Chinese

Here are some phrases and sentence patterns that can be used to give directions in Chinese.

直走

(zhí zǒu)

"walk / go straight"

左转 / 左拐

(zuǒ zhuǎn / zuǒ guǎi)

"turn left"

右转 / 右拐

(yòu zhuǎn / yòu guǎi)

"turn right"

过马路

(guò mǎlù)

"cross the street"

卍

Cultural Insight

Some bus taking tips: Bus stops are located at some distance apart, therefore it is very 确 helpful to know your stop name in advance, and pay attention to the driver or recorded announcement--most buses in China will provide some advance indication as to which stop you are arriving at.

While some buses in bigger cities may take refillable metrocards, others will have a bus 'ticket taker' who will come around and collect your fare. Often you will have to tell him or her 她 your destination, and he/she will tell you the required fare.

6



Gengo Chinese S1

A Brush with Destiny - Two Strangers Reunited

24

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4

Simplified Chinese

Mike 你今天带扇子了吗？
 Lili 嗯？迈克？你怎么在这儿？
 Mike 我迷路了。你怎么在这儿？
 Lili 我在这儿工作。你觉得中国怎么样？
 Mike 很棒。
 Lili 我们找个时间聊一聊，怎么样？
 Mike 这个周末你有时间吗？
 Lili 星期天怎么样？
 Mike 太好了。我给你发邮件。星期天见！

Traditional Chinese

Mike 你今天帶扇子了嗎？
 Lili 嗯？邁克？你怎麼在這兒？
 Mike 我迷路了。你怎麼在這兒？
 Lili 我在這兒工作。你覺得中國怎麼樣？
 Mike 很棒。
 Lili 我們找個時間聊一聊，怎麼樣？
 Mike 這個周末你有時間嗎？
 Lili 星期天怎麼樣？
 Mike 太好了。我給你發郵件。星期天見！

Pinyin

Mike Nǐ jīntiān dài shānzi le ma?
 Lili En? Màikè? Nǐ zěnmē zài zhèr?
 Mike Wǒ mílù le! Nǐ zěnmē zài zhèr?
 Lili Wǒ zài zhèr gōngzuò. Nǐ juéde Zhōngguó zěnmeyàng?
 Mike Hěn bàng.
 Lili Wǒmen zhǎo ge shíjiān liáo yī liáo, zěnmeyàng?
 Mike Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ yǒu shíjiān ma?
 Lili Xīngqītiān zěnmeyàng?
 Mike Tài hǎo le. Wǒ gěi nǐ fā yóujiàn. Xīngqītiān jiàn!

English

Mike Did you bring your fan today?
 Lili Huh? Mike! What are you doing here?
 Mike I'm lost! What are you doing here?
 Lili I work here. What do you think of China?
 Mike It's awesome.
 Lili We should find a time to chat, what do you think?
 Mike Do you have time this weekend?
 Lili How about Sunday?
 Mike Great. I will send you an email. See you Sunday!

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
带	帶	dài	to bring
嗯	嗯	en	uh-huh, hmm, huh
怎么	怎麼	zěnmē	how
迷路	迷路	mílù	lost
工作	工作	gōngzuò	work
觉得	覺得	juéde	to feel, to think
棒	棒	bàng	awesome
找	找	zhǎo	to find, to look for
时间	時間	shíjiān	time
聊	聊	liáo	to chat
周末	周末	zhōumò	weekend

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

你今天带扇子了吗？	Nǐ jīntiān dài shānzi le ma?	Did you bring a fan today?
嗯？迈克？你怎么在这儿？	En? Mài kè? Nǐ zěnmē zài zhèr?	Huh? Mike? What are you doing here?
他怎么这么凶？	Tā zěnmē zhènmē xiōng?	How come he's so angry?
我迷路了。	Wǒ mílù le.	I'm lost.
你是做什么工作的？	Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?	What do you do for work?
你觉得中国怎么样？	Nǐ juéde Zhōngguó	What do you think of China?

你的中文很棒！	zěnmeyàng? Nǐ de Zhōngwén hěn bàng!	Your Chinese is really awesome!
我们找个时间聊一聊。	Wǒmen zhǎo ge shíjiān liáo yī liáo, zěnmeyàng?	Let's find a time to have a chat.
你有时间吗？	Nǐ yǒu shíjiān ma?	Do you have time?
我们找个时间聊一聊。	Wǒmen zhǎo ge shíjiān liáo yī liáo.	Let's find a time to have a chat.
这个周末你有时间吗？	Zhè ge zhōumò nǐ yǒu shíjiān ma?	Do you have time this weekend?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

星期天见！(Xīngqītiān jiàn!) - See you Sunday! The 'Sunday' can be swapped out to make other phrases, i.e. 'See you tomorrow': 明天见 (míngtiān jiàn), 'See you next week': 下个星期见 (xiàgèxīngqī jiàn), etc.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn language for an unexpected meeting

Soliciting Input and Opinions Using 怎么样 (zěnmeyàng)

怎么样 (zěnmeyàng) "how about" or "what do you say" can be used to solicit an opinion or get input from someone on a matter. In the dialogue from this lesson, we hear the phrase攀 used as follows:

星期天怎么样？
(Xīngqītiān zěnmeyàng?)
"How about Sunday?"

It can be used in other situations as well, to solicit opinions. Just put the subject you wish to攀 have an opinion on in front of the 怎么样 (zěnmeyàng):

咖啡色的怎么样？

(Kāfēisè de zěnmeyàng)

三点钟怎么样？

(Sān diǎn zhōng zěnmeyàng)

Reduplication of Verbs 尝一尝 / cháng(y)chang

Some times to soften the tone of a verb, the verb in Chinese will be reduplicated. In this dialogue, Lili says:

我们找个时间聊一聊，怎么样？

W men zh o gè shíji n liáo y liáo z nmeiyàng?

"Let's find a time to have a little chat, how about it?"

Reduplicating the verb simply softens the tone, and makes it sound less like a demand. The 攀 (yi) can be omitted. Other common verbs reduplicated are:

尝一尝

(chángy cháng)

"have a taste"

看一看

(kàn(yi)kan)

"have a look"

走一走

(z u (yi) z u)

"take a walk"

▷

Adding Emphasis - 太 + adjective + 了

This sentence structure is used to express a great degree of something. Often used in 感叹 exclamation to an extreme situation, similar to 'so...!' or 'too....!' in English. The pattern is:

太 + adjective + 了
(Tài + adjective + le)

In today's dialogue we heard:

太好了。
(Tài h o le.)
"So great!"

Some other examples:

太好了。
(Tài rè le.)
"(It's) too hot!"

太冷了!

(Tài lǐng le!)

"(It's) so cold!"

太高了!

Tài gāo le!

"So tall!"

For / 给 (gěi) as a preposition

Sometimes the word 给 (gěi) is a verb ("to give"), but sometimes it is used as a preposition ("for; on behalf of"). When a preposition, it indicates the beneficiary of an action performed by another. A use of 给 (gěi) as preposition is found in this lesson's dialogue, namely:

我给你发邮件。

(Wǒ gěi nǐ fā yóujiàn.)

"I'll send an email to you."

So in this sentence, the beneficiary of the action is Lili, in that she will receive the email. The action he is beneficiary of is Mike sending the email. Here, the 给你 (gěi nǐ) means 'to you'. So, literally translated, this sentence means:

"I to you send email."

Because 给 (gěi) is also very commonly used as a verb, how can you tell them apart? Well, when the 给 (gěi) is followed by a noun but no verb, you know it is being used as a verb, i.e.

她给我礼物。

(T g i w l wù.)

"She gave me a gift."

When the 给 (gěi) is followed by a noun and a verb, then you know it is acting as a preposition, i.e.

她给我带了礼物。

(T g i w dài le l wù.)

"She brought a gift for me."

▷

Language Tip

星期天见!

(X ngq ti n jiàn!)

"See you Sunday!"

In the above phrase, the time word can be swapped out and substituted with other times, i.e.

下个星期见!

(Xià ge x ngq jiàn!)

"See you next week!"

三点见!

(s n di n jiàn!)

"See you at 3 o'clock!"



Gengo Chinese S1

Get Treated Like an Emperor in China

25

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	7

Simplified Chinese

Friend's Aunt	欢迎你来。请进。
Mike	阿姨你好，我是迈克。
Friend's Aunt	你好，我是张华，这是我爱人。
Friend's Uncle	你好，你好。欢迎。
Friend's Aunt	请坐。
Mike	谢谢。
Friend's Aunt	来，喝茶。
Mike	你们家真漂亮。照片上是谁？
Friend's Uncle	这是我儿子。他现在在深圳。
Friend's Aunt	迈克，你家有几口人？
Mike	我家有五口人。我爸爸、我妈妈、我姐姐、我、我弟弟。

Traditional Chinese

Friend's Aunt	歡迎你來。請進。
Mike	阿姨你好，我是邁克。
Friend's Aunt	你好，我是張華，這是我愛人。
Friend's Uncle	你好，你好。歡迎。
Friend's Aunt	請坐。
Mike	謝謝。
Friend's Aunt	來，喝茶。
Mike	你們家真漂亮。照片上是誰？
Friend's Uncle	這是我兒子。他現在在深圳。
Friend's Aunt	邁克，你家有幾口人？
Mike	我家有五口人。我爸爸、我媽媽、我姐姐、我、我弟弟。

Pinyin

Friend's Aunt	Huānyíng nǐ lái. Qǐng jìn.
Mike	yí n h o, w shì Mài kè.
Friend's Aunt	Nǐ hǎo, wǒ shì Zhāng Huá, zhè shì wǒ ài ren.
Friend's Uncle	Nǐ hǎo, nǐ hǎo. Huānyíng.
Friend's Aunt	Qǐng zuò.
Mike	Xièxiè.

Friend's Aunt	Lái, hē chá.
Mike	Nǐmen jiā zhēn piàoliang. Zhàopiàn shàng shì shéi?
Friend's Uncle	Zhè shì wǒ érzi. Tā xiànzài zài Shēnzhèn.
Friend's Aunt	Màikè, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?
Mike	Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén. Wǒ bàba, wǒ māma, wǒ jiějie, wǒ, wǒ didi.

English

Friend's Aunt	Welcome, please come in.
Mike	Hello Auntie, I'm Mike.
Friend's Aunt	Hello, I'm Zhang Hua. This is my husband.
Friend's Uncle	Hello, hello. Welcome.
Friend's Aunt	Please have a seat.
Mike	Thanks.
Friend's Aunt	Here, drink some tea.
Mike	Your home is really beautiful. Who is that in the photo?
Friend's Uncle	This is my son. He is in Shenzhen right now.
Friend's Aunt	Mike, how many people are there in your family?
Mike	There are five people in my family. My father, my mother, my older sister, me and my younger brother.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
来	來	lái	to come
请	請	qǐng	please
阿姨	阿姨	āyí	auntie
爱人	愛人	àiren	spouse, lover
坐	坐	zuò	to sit
喝	喝	hē	to drink
茶	茶	chá	tea
家	家	jiā	home, family
几	幾	jǐ	how many (under ten), a few
爸爸	爸爸	bàba	dad
姐姐	姐姐	jiějie	older sister
弟弟	弟弟	didi	younger brother

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

他今天晚上来。	Tā jīntiān wǎnshang lái.	He is coming tonight.
请跟我走。	Qǐng gēn wǒ zǒu.	Please come with me.
这是我爱人。	Zhè shì wǒ àiren.	This is my spouse.
我们坐出租车吧。	Wǒmen zuò chūzūchē ba.	Let's take a taxi.
请坐。	Qǐngzuò.	Please sit.
我喝茶。	Wǒ hē chá.	I drink tea.
我喝茶。	Wǒ hē chá.	I drink tea.
你们家真漂亮。	Nǐmen jiā zhēn piàoliang.	Your home is very beautiful.
你有几个？	Nǐ yǒu jǐ ge?	How many do you have?
我爸爸五十四岁。	Wǒ bàba wūshísì suì.	My dad is 54 years old.
你姐姐很漂亮。	Nǐ jiějie hěn piàoliang.	Your older sister is really beautiful.
你弟弟好可爱哦！	Nǐ dìdi hǎo kě'ài o!	Your little brother is so cute!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

阿姨 (āyí) 'auntie' - this title is often used to address any woman older than oneself. It can be used within the family, for a 'true' aunt, however it is also commonly used to address strangers, one's housekeeper, nanny, or any woman older than oneself. 家 (jiā) - this term can be used interchangeably to mean either 'home' or 'family'. 儿子 (érzi) son 女儿 (nǚer) daughter 爸爸 (bàba) dad 妈妈 (māma) mom 姐姐 (jiějie) older sister 妹妹 (mèimei) younger sister 哥哥 (gēge) older brother 弟弟 (dìdi) younger brother

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is (Title of Grammar Point here)

Omission of the possessive particle 的 (de)

to convey the possessive form, you simply use the pronoun or noun + (的) de, i.e.

我的

(wǒ de)
my, mine
你的
(nǐ de)
your, yours

However, When speaking of family members, or others with a close personal relationship to the subject, the possessive particle 的 (de) is omitted.

我爸爸
(wǒ bàba)
my dad

我妈妈
(wǒ māma)
my mom

我姐姐
(wǒ jiějie)
my older sister

我弟弟
(wǒ dìdì)
my older brother

卍

Using the question word 谁 (shéi)

照片上是谁？
(Zhàopiàn shàng shì shéi?)
Who is in the photo?

The question word '谁' (shéi) comes at the end of the query, as we hear in this sentence from the dialogue.

上 (shàng) as a preposition

照片上是谁？

(Zhàopiàn shàng shì shéi?)

Who is in the photo?

In the above sentence, 上 is a preposition that means 'in' or 'on'. Note that in Chinese, the 攀 preposition attaches after the noun, unlike English.

Other examples:

车上是谁？

(Chē shàng shì shéi?)

Who is in the car?

桌子上是什么？

(Zhuō zi shàng shì shénme?)

What is on the table?

Measure Word for Family Members

迈克，你家有几口人？

(Màikè, nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?)

我家有五口人。。。

(Wǒ jiā yǒu wǔ kǒu rén...)

When enumerating people (人 rén) in Chinese, the measure word to use is 个 (ge) for less formal situations, and 位 (wèi) in more formal settings. However, when speaking of the 攀 number of members of a family, the proper measure word to use is 口 (kǒu), which literally

means 'mouth'.

Cultural Insight

The Chinese are very hospitable to friends of their relatives. You will find that if you have an 介绍 introduction to a Chinese person through one of their relatives, they will receive you and treat you like gold. Many times this will involve treating you to meals, taking you out and showing 带你 around their city (if you are a visitor), and in general just being overwhelmingly hospitable and helpful.



Gengo Chinese S1

Your Home-cooked Meal Away from Home

26

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Friend's Aunt	饭好了。迈克，你喜欢吃鱼？
Mike	嗯，很喜欢。
Friend's Aunt	太好了。
Friend's Uncle	我们吃吧。
Mike	真好吃。
Friend's Aunt	哪里哪里。
Friend's Uncle	好吃就多吃点。
Mike	太多了，我已经吃饱了。
Friend's Aunt	迈克，你觉得中国怎么样？
Mike	中国非常好，中国人也很好。
Friend's Uncle	明天我们去公园，你也来吧。
Mike	太好了。

Traditional Chinese

Friend's Aunt	飯好了。邁克，你喜歡吃魚？
Mike	嗯，很喜歡。
Friend's Aunt	太好了。
Friend's Uncle	我們吃吧。
Mike	真好吃。
Friend's Aunt	哪裡哪裡。
Friend's Uncle	好吃就多吃點。
Mike	太多了，我已經吃飽了。
Friend's Aunt	邁克，你覺得中國怎麼樣？
Mike	中國非常好，中國人也很好。
Friend's Uncle	明天我們去公園，你也來吧。
Mike	太好了。

Pinyin

Friend's Aunt	Fàn hǎo le. Mài kè, nǐ xǐ huan chī yú?
Mike	En, hěn xǐ huan.
Friend's Aunt	Tài hǎo le.
Friend's Uncle	Wǒ men chī ba.

Mike	Zhēn hǎochī.
Friend's Aunt	Nǎli nǎli.
Friend's Uncle	Hǎochī jiù duō chī diǎn.
Mike	Tài duō le, wǒ yǐjīng chībǎo le.
Friend's Aunt	Màikè, nǐ juéde Zhōngguó zěnmeyàng?
Mike	Zhōngguó fēicháng hǎo, Zhōngguó rén yě hěn hǎo.
Friend's Uncle	Míngtiān wǒmen qù gōngyuán, nǐ yě lái ba.
Mike	Tài hǎo le.

English

Friend's Aunt	The food is ready. Mike, do you like fish?
Mike	Yes, I really like it.
Friend's Aunt	Great.
Friend's Uncle	Let's eat.
Mike	So delicious.
Friend's Aunt	It's nothing special.
Friend's Uncle	If you like it then eat more!
Mike	It's too much. I'm already full.
Friend's Aunt	Mike, what do you think of China?
Mike	China is really great; Chinese people are also very nice.
Friend's Uncle	Tomorrow we are going to the park, you should come too.
Mike	Great!

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
饭	飯	fàn	rice, food
好了	好了	hǎo le	finished
鱼	魚	yú	fish
哪里哪里	哪裡哪裡	nǎli nǎli	you flatter me
点	點	diǎn	a little
已经	已經	yǐjīng	already
吃饱了	吃飽了	chī bǎo le	full (of food)
非常	非常	fēicháng	very
中国人	中國人	Zhōngguó rén	Chinese people
明天	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow
公园	公園	gōngyuán	park

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

飯好了。	Fàn hǎo le.	The food is ready.
你喜欢吃鱼吗？	Nǐ xǐhuan chī yú ma?	Do you like to eat fish?
哪里哪里，没那么好吃。	Nǎli nǎli, méi nàme hǎochī.	No, no, it's not that delicious.
这个菜非常好。	zhège cài fēicháng hǎo.	This dish is extremely good.
明天我去公园。	Míngtiān wǒ qù gōngyuán.	Tomorrow, I'm going to the park.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

哪里哪里 (nǎli nǎli) and 过奖 (guòjiǎng) can both be used in response to a compliment. The tone is 'you're flattering me' or 'it's nothing'!

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn language to use when a guest in someone's home.

To be finished, completed - 好了 (hǎo le)

When proclaiming something 'finished' or 'done', we can just add 好了 (hǎo le) after the event or thing that has been finished. For example, in our dialogue, when the food was ready, our host said:

飯好了。
(fàn hǎo le.)
The food is ready.

Another example of this pattern:

功课好了。
(Gōngkè hǎo le.)
(I'm) finished (my) homework.

▷

Verb + a little more - 多吃点 (du ch di n)

In our dialogue, the host encourages their guest to 'eat more', a common invitation heard around a Chinese dinner table. The pattern to use to talk about doing an action more is as 炒 we heard there:

多吃点

(du ch di n)

"eat a little more"

多喝点

(du h di n)

"drink some more"

多喝点水。

(du h di n shu .)

"drink more water"

多穿点

(du chu n di n)

"wear more (clothing)"

Please note that you may also hear this pattern with the other forms of the word 点 (diǎn): 点儿 (diǎnr) or 一点儿 (yīdiǎnr).

▷

Making a 'Future Tense' Sentence

There are a couple of ways to express future tense in Chinese, the simplest being the example from our dialogue today.

明天我们去公园

(Míngtiān wǒmen qù gōngyuán)

"Tomorrow we're going to the park."



Inserting the 'time word' tells us when the action will take place.

▷

Cultural Insight

When one has invited a guest for a meal, a typical display of Chinese hospitality is to continuously dish out food onto the guest's plate. You can attempt to use the protests of '吃饱了' (chībǎo le), as heard in the lesson dialogue, however do not feel that you must finish everything that is dished onto your plate. In Chinese culture, it is not considered rude to 聚 leave some food on the plate. On the contrary, if you keep cleaning the plate it may be 攀 viewed as a signal that you are still hungry; thus the continued serving out of food.



Gengo Chinese S1

Reliving the Past - The Trip Recap

27

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4

Simplified Chinese

Lili 你觉得中国怎么样啊？你在这儿干什么？
 Mike 我在这儿工作。
 Lili 你出去玩儿了吗？
 Mike 嗯，我去了外滩、博物馆和玉器市场。
 Lili 太好了。
 Mike 我还见到了我朋友的亲戚。
 Lili 哇，你还吃了什么？
 Mike 煎包，羊肉串，凤爪。
 Lili 嗯，你什么都做了，我们今天干什么呢？
 Mike 这是秘密。

Traditional Chinese

Lili 你覺得中國怎麼樣啊？你在這兒幹什麼？
 Mike 我在這兒工作。
 Lili 你出去玩兒了嗎？
 Mike 嗯，我去了外灘、博物館和玉器市場。
 Lili 太好了。
 Mike 我還見到了我朋友的親戚。
 Lili 哇，你還吃了什麼？
 Mike 煎包，羊肉串，鳳爪。
 Lili 嗯，你什麼都做了，我們今天幹什麼呢？
 Mike 這是秘密。

Pinyin

Lili Nǐ juéde Zhōngguó zěnmeyàng ā? Nǐ zài zhèr gàn shénme?
 Mike Wǒ zài zhèr gōngzuò.
 Lili Nǐ chūqù wánr le ma?
 Mike En, wǒ qù le wàitān, bówùguǎn hé yùqì shìchǎng.
 Lili Tài hǎole.
 Mike Wǒ hái jiàndào le wǒ péngyou de qīnqi.
 Lili Wā, nǐ hái chī le shénme?
 Mike Jiān bāo, yáng ròuchuàn, fèngzhǎo.

Lili En, nǐ shénme dōu zuò le, wǒmen jīntiān gàn shénme ne?
 Mike Zhè shì mìmì.

English

Lili What do you think of China? What things have you done here?
 Mike I came here for work.
 Lili Did you go out and have some fun?
 Mike Yeah, I went to the Bund, the museum, and the Jade Market.
 Lili Great!
 Mike I also saw my friend's relatives.
 Lili Wow, what foods have you eaten?
 Mike Fried buns, lamb kebabs, chicken feet.
 Lili Yeah, you've done it all. What are we going to do today then?
 Mike It's a secret.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
出去	出去	chūqù	to go out
玩儿	玩兒	wánr	to play
还	還	hái	also
见到	見到	jiàndào	to see
朋友	朋友	péngyou	friend
亲戚	親戚	qīnqi	relative
秘密	秘密	mìmì	secret
干	干	gàn	to do

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

我们出去走一走吧。 Wǒmen chūqù zǒu yi zǒu ba. Let's go outside and walk around.
 星期五我们玩儿得很开心。 Xīngqīwǔ wǒmen wánr de hěn kāixīn. On Friday we had a great time.
 我已经去了北京，还想去上海。 Wǒ yǐjīng qù le Běijīng, hái xiǎng qù Shànghǎi. I've already been to Beijing, and still want to visit Shanghai.

今天很高兴见到你。	Jīntiān hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.	Very happy to see you today.
他有很多朋友。	Tā yǒu hěnduō péngyou.	He has a lot of friends.
你去中国的时候要看我的亲戚。	Nǐ qù Zhōngguó de shíhòu yào kàn wǒ de qīnqī.	When you go to China you have to go see my relatives.
这是我们的秘密。	Zhè shì wǒmen de mìmì.	This is our secret.
我们今天干什么呢？	Wǒmen jīntiān gàn shénme ne?	What are we doing today?

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

干什么 (gàn shénme) - 干(gàn) is another word for 'to do' in Chinese. It is often used very colloquially. A very common expression you will hear that also uses 干(gàn) is: 干吗 (gànmá), which is kind of like "what the heck?" or "what are (you) doing?", in English.

玩儿 (wánr) to play - Though the literal meaning is 'to play', 玩儿 (wánr) can also be used when speaking of going out, having a good time, or enjoying something. You will commonly hear adults talking about going out to 'play'.

还 (hái) - There are many different definitions / usages of the word 还 (hái), including 'still', 'also', 'yet', 'fairly'. In the dialogue today, 还 (hái) means 'also', or 'what else'.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn how to use the past tense in Chinese.

了 (le) - To Indicate a Completed Action

To indicate that an action is complete or happened in the past, Chinese uses the verb suffix 了 (le).

Only action verbs can be marked as complete in this way. If the verb is a stative verb, an adjectival verb, or a modal verb, the 了 (le) particle indicates a change in status, not completion.

The 了 (le) suffix will generally be placed right after the verb, however 了 (le) may also occur after the verb + object.

Examples of this usage of 了 (le) from the lesson dialogue:

你出去玩儿了吗？

(Nǐ chū qù wánr le ma?)

"Did you go out and have some fun?"

我去了外滩...

(Wǒ qù le wàitāi nǎ...))

"I went to the Bund..."

我还见到了我朋友的亲戚。

(Wǒ hái jiàn dào le wǒ péngyou de qīnqi.)

"I also saw my friend's relatives."

你还吃了什么？

(Nǐ hái chī le shénme?)

"What else did you eat?"

你什么都做了

(Nǐ shénme dōu zuò le)

"You did everything."

In Chinese, a completed action will not always be indicated with the 了 (le). At times, context and time words will also indicate that an action took place in the past.

▶

[Identifying People Using the Possessive '的'](#)

To identify another person and their relationship to another, we use the particle 的 (de), which expresses possession. We see an example in our dialogue:

我朋友的亲戚。

(Wǒ péngyou de qīnqi.)

"My friend's relative(s)."

However, When speaking of family members, or others with a close personal relationship to the subject, the possessive particle 的 (de) is usually omitted.

我爸爸

(w bàba)

my dad

我姐姐

(w ji ji)

my older sister

Also, if there is more than one possessive structure in the sentence, usually all of the 的 (de) particles can be omitted, only keeping the last one in sequence. Thus, as in the example in the dialogue, although technically the structure would be 我的朋友的亲戚 . (Wǒ de péngyou de qīnqi.), it is more natural to simply say 我朋友的亲戚 (Wǒ péngyou de qīnqi.).

Everything - 什么都 / 什么也 (shénme d u / shénme y)

To express 'everything' in Chinese, you use the following pattern:

什么都

(shénme d u)

or

什么也

(shénme y)

Example from the lesson dialogue:

你什么都做了。

(N shénme d u zuò le.)

"You did everything."

Another example:

他什么都知道。

(T shénme d u zh dào.)

"He knows everything."

If there is an object in the pattern, you put the object between the 什么 and the 都 or 也.

什么车都好

(Shénme ch d u h o.)

"Every car is good."

我什么工作都做了。

(W shénme g ngzuò d u zuò le.)

"I did all the work."



Gengo Chinese S1
Taking the Scenic Route

28

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4
Cultural Insight	6

Simplified Chinese

Ticket Agent 下一位。
 Mike 你们这儿有什么旅行？
 Ticket Agent 我们有城市旅游，还有文化旅游。
 Mike 哪个好？
 Ticket Agent 城市旅游会去上海的重要景点。文化旅游会去五个博物馆，还会去上海老城。
 Mike 导游会说英语吗？
 Ticket Agent 对，她会说英语。
 Mike 我要文化旅游，两张票。

Traditional Chinese

Ticket Agent 下一位。
 Mike 你們這兒有甚麼旅行？
 Ticket Agent 我們有城市旅游，還有文化旅游。
 Mike 哪個好？
 Ticket Agent 城市旅游會去上海的重要景點。文化旅游會去五個博物館，還會去上海老城。
 Mike 導游會說英語嗎？
 Ticket Agent 對，她會說英語。
 Mike 我要文化旅游，兩張票。

Pinyin

Ticket agent Xià yī wèi.
 Mike Nǐmen zhèr yǒu shénme lǚxíng?
 Ticket agent Wǒmen yǒu chéngshì lǚyóu, hái yǒu wénhuà lǚyóu.
 Mike Nǎge hǎo?
 Ticket Agent Chéngshì lǚyóu huì qù Shànghǎi de zhòngyào jǐngdiǎn. Wénhuà lǚyóu huì qù wǔ ge bówùguǎn, hái huì qù Shànghǎi lǎochéng.
 Mike Dǎoyóu huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?
 Ticket Agent Duì, tā huì shuō Yīngyǔ.
 Mike Wǒ yào wénhuà lǚyóu, liǎng zhāng piào.

English

Ticket Agent Next.
 Mike What tours do you have here?
 Ticket Agent We have a city tour, and we also have a culture tour.
 Mike Which one is good?
 Ticket Agent The city tour will go to Shanghai's main tourist spots. The culture tour will go to five museums, and also will go to the old parts of Shanghai.
 Mike Can the tour guide speak English?
 Ticket Agent Yes, She can speak English.
 Mike I'll go for the culture tour; two tickets.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
下	下	xià	down, next, bottom
旅行	旅行	lǚxíng	travel, tour
文化	文化	wénhuà	culture
旅游	旅游	lǚyóu	travel, tour
哪	哪	nǎ / nǐ	which
会	會	huì	will
景点	景點	jǐngdiǎn	tourist spots
老城	老城	lǎochéng	old city
导游	導游	dǎoyóu	tour guide

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

下一站是南京路。 我喜欢旅行。 中国文化很有意思。	Xià yī zhàn shì Nánjīng lù. Wǒ xǐhuan lǚxíng. Zhōngguó wénhuà hěn yǒu yìsi.	Next stop is Nanjing Road. I like to travel. Chinese culture is very interesting.
到那儿旅游很好玩儿。 你是哪国人？ 我会告诉你。 这边有什么景点呢？	Dào nàr lǚyóu hěn hǎowánr. nǐ shì nǎ guó rén ? Wǒ huì gàosu nǐ. Zhèbiān yǒu shénme jǐngdiǎn ne?	It's a lot of fun to travel there. Which country are you from? I will tell you. What tourist spots are there here?

去上海老城逛逛很有意思。	Qù Shànghǎi lǎochéng guàngguang hěn yǒu yìsī.	Looking around the old parts of Shanghai is really interesting.
导游会带你去逛很多景点。	Dǎoyóu huì dài nǐ qù guàng hěn duō jǐngdiǎn.	The tour guide will take you to see many tourist sites.

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

旅行 / 旅游 (lǚxíng / lǚyóu) - These words are pretty much interchangeable and are used to describe 'to tour' or 'to travel.'

老城 (lǎo chéng) old city - This word is a contraction of the word for old '老' (lǎo) and the word for city, 城市 (chéngshì).

景点 (jǐngdiǎn) tourist sites; scenic spots The main sites to see on a trip are called 景点 (jǐngdiǎn) in Chinese. It's not uncommon for someone to inquire as to the 'must-see spots' for any tourist destination in China. Often a tour in China will entail hitting as many 景点 (jǐngdiǎn) as possible in a very efficient manner.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is learning about Adjectival Verbs

Adjectival Verbs

Adjectival Verbs in Chinese are like adjectives in English; words used to describe people, things, etc.

In Chinese, these adjectival verbs are not preceded by a linking verb (i.e. 'to be') like they are in English (for example 'She is tall'). Rather, they are linked with an intensifier like 很 (hěn), or nothing at all. So, for example, 'She is tall' in Chinese can be either:

她高

(t g o)

or

她很高

(t h n g o)

Note: Adjectival verbs are negated by 不 (bù), not 没 (méi).

Comparative Meaning

In today's dialogue, we see an adjectival verb 好 (h o) used to infer a comparative meaning. How so? The sentence was:

哪个好？

(n ge h o)

"which one is better?"

In this subtle form of a comparison sentence, the context tells us that he is asking which is the better of the two. This is just one way of making comparison structures.

▷

Indicating Future with 会 (huì)

会 (huì) is a modal verb that can be used to indicate future tense. We see an example of 会 (huì) used in this way in the lesson dialogue:

城市旅游会去上海的重要景点。

(Chéngshì l yóu huì qù Shàngh ài de zhòngyào j ngdi n.)

(The city tour will go to Shanghai's main tourist spots.)

文化旅游会去五个博物馆，还会去上海老城。

(Wénhuà lǐ yóu huì qù wǔ ge bówùguǎn, hái huì qù Shànghǎi lǐ lǎochéng.)

The culture tour will go to five museums, and also will go to the old parts of Shanghai.

Ⓟ

Ⓟ

Expressing Ability with 会 (huì)

We can also use the modal verb 会 (huì) to express ability in Chinese, as we see in the following example from the dialogue:

导游会说英语吗？

(Dǎoyóu huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?)

"Can the tour guide speak English?"

It can also be used to express ability in other things, including sports, ability to play an instrument, etc., i.e.

她会弹吉他吗？

(Tā huì tán jīta ma?)

"Can she play guitar?"

Cultural Insight

There are pros and cons to taking tours in China. If you don't speak Chinese, a tour can be a convenient and safe way to see different areas of the country. However, as a tour participant, one must be prepared; excursions to tourist sites on the itinerary are often fit in between a busy schedule of prearranged tours of more contrived 'tourist sites': jade carving factories, traditional Chinese medicine clinics with pulse-taking, diagnosing 'doctors', tea shops, and pearl cream pushers. This all in a thinly veiled attempt to get the tour patrons to buy overpriced goods. That being said, these side journeys can make for an excellent opportunity to practice your Chinese in a low-stress environment, and there is something to be said for the peace of mind that comes with sitting back and letting someone else arrange

your travel for you.

Either way, travelling in China is sure to be exciting and rewarding. And who knows, there ^攀 just might be the perfect corner in your living room for that oversized jade bok choy carving.





Gengo Chinese S1

Tour de Shanghai - All the Sights and Sounds

29

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	5
Cultural Insight	7

Simplified Chinese

Tour Guide	我们的左边是宋庆龄故居。
Lili	她是孙中山的妻子。
Mike	孙中山是谁？
Lili	我一会儿再告诉你。
Tour Guide	我们的右边是新天地。
Mike	哇，真漂亮。
Lili	一会儿我们可以去那儿走一走。
Tour Guide	前面就是人民广场了。
Mike	哦，那是个公园。
Lili	那儿有人跳舞。
Mike	哇！

Traditional Chinese

Tour Guide	我們的左邊是宋慶齡故居。
Lili	她是孫中山的妻子。
Mike	孫中山是誰？
Lili	我一會兒再告訴你。
Tour Guide	我們的右邊是新天地。
Mike	哇，真漂亮。
Lili	一會兒我們可以去那兒走一走。
Tour Guide	前面就是人民廣場了。
Mike	哦，那是個公園。
Lili	那兒有人跳舞。
Mike	哇！

Pinyin

Tour Guide	Wǒmen de zuǒbiān shì Sòng Qìnglíng gùjū.
Lili	Tā shì Sūn Zhōngshān de qīzi.
Mike	Sūn Zhōngshān shì shéi?
Lili	Wǒ yīhuìr zài gàosu nǐ.
Tour Guide	Wǒmen de yòubiān shì Xīntiāndì.
Mike	Wā, zhēn piàoliang.

Lili Yīhuìr wǒmen kěyǐ qù nàr zǒu yì zǒu.
 Tour Guide Qiánmian jiùshì Rénmín Guǎngchǎng le.
 Mike O, nà shì ge gōngyuán.
 Lili Nàr yǒurén tiàowǔ.
 Mike Wā!

English

Tour Guide On the left is the former residence of Song Qingling.
 Lili She was Sun Yatsen's wife.
 Mike Who is Sun Yatsen?
 Lili I'll tell you later on.
 Tour Guide On our right is Xintiandi.
 Mike Wow, it's beautiful.
 Lili Later we can go walk around in there.
 Tour Guide Ahead of us is People's Square.
 Mike Oh, it's a park.
 Lili There are people dancing there.
 Mike Wow!

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
宋庆龄	宋慶齡	Sòng Qìnglíng	Soong Ching-ling
孙中山	孫中山	Sūn Zhōngshān	Sun Yat-Sen
妻子	妻子	qīzi	wife
谁	誰	shéi	who
一会儿	一會兒	yīhuìr	a while
再	再	zài	again
告诉	告訴	gàosu	to tell
右边	右边	yòubian	on the right
新天地	新天地	Xīntiāndì	Xintiandi
就是	就是	jiùshì	to be (emphasized)
人民广场	人民廣場	Rénmín Guǎngchǎng	People's Square
跳舞	跳舞	tiàowǔ	to dance

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

宋庆龄的故居很漂亮。	Sòng Qìnglíng de gùjū hěn piàoliang.	Soong Ching-ling's former residence is very beautiful.
孙中山是我们的国父。	Sūn Zhōngshān shì wǒmen de guófù.	Sun Yat-Sen is the father of our country.
她是我的妻子。	Tā shì wǒ de qīzi.	She is my wife.
她是谁？	Tā shì shéi?	Who is she?
我等一会儿再去。	Wǒ děng yī huìr zài qù.	I will go in a little while.
再做一遍吧。	Zài zuò yī biàn ba.	Do it again.
我已经告诉她了。	Wǒ yǐjīng gàosu tā le.	I already told her.
新天地是上海的一个景点。	Xīntiāndì shì Shànghǎi de yī ge jǐngdiǎn.	Xintiandi is a tourist site in Shanghai.
前面就是人民广场了。	Qián miàn jiù shì rén mín guǎng chǎng le 。	Ahead is People's Square.
我们可以去人民广场走一走。	Wǒmen kěyǐ qù Rénmín Guǎngchǎng zǒu yi zǒu.	We can go to People's Square and walk around.
她很会跳舞！	Tā hěn huì tiàowǔ!	She really can dance!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

4 宋庆龄 (Sòng Qìnglíng) (Also known as 'Soong Ching-ling' and Madame Sun Yat-Sen)
孙中山 (Sūn Zhōngshān) (Also known as Sun Yat-Sen)

一会儿 (yīhuìr) "in a while, later" Can be used on its own, or following a verb to indicate the action is to be done 'a while'.

新天地 (Xīntiāndì) Xintiandi is a pedestrian shopping, eating and entertainment area in the French Concession neighborhood of Shanghai. The area was restored at the time when many of the neighborhood's shikumen houses were being demolished to make way for office complexes and residential highrises. The restored shikumen houses of Xintiandi now house art galleries, cafes, and restaurants.

人民广场 (Rénmín Guǎngchǎng) People's Square Located in central Shanghai, just off of Nanjing Road, People's Square is a large public square and park area. Prior to 1949, People's Square was a part of the horseracing course of Shanghai. After gambling and

horseracing were banned, a part of the race course became the People's Square, now the site of the Shanghai Museum and Shanghai Municipal Government offices.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn some tourist sites around Shanghai, as well as how to use 就是 (jiùshì) to add emphasis

就是 (jiùshì)

前面就是人民广场了。
(Qiánmian jiùshì rénmin guāngchǎng le.)
Ahead of us is People's Square.

就 (jiù) is used as an adverb here, that is used to confirm and stress the verb following... in this case 'to be', or 'shì'.

就是 (jiùshì) is often used for emphasis, and in this case, it's the fact of what this park is in front of them. It could be likened in feeling to this translation in English: 'And now in front of 我们 what we have here is People's Square.'

了

了 (le) signifying a change in situation or status

前面就是人民广场了。
(Qiánmian jiùshì rénmin guāngchǎng le.)
Ahead of us is People's Square.

The 了 (le) is used here to signify a change in situation or status. In this sentence, it signifies 他们 that they have now approached a new site, the People's Square.

p

Reduplication of Verbs 走一走 zǒu yì zǒu

Some times to soften the tone of a verb, the verb in Chinese will be reduplicated. In the 攀 dialogue, 走一走 (zǒu yì zǒu) is used to mean 'to take a walk around'.

一会儿我们可以去那儿走一走。

(Y huìr w men k y qù nàr z u yi z u.)

"Later we can go walk around in there."

You will also sometimes hear the following, though the 一 (yi) is often omitted):

尝一尝

(chángy cháng)

"have a taste"

Reduplicating the verb simply softens the tone, and makes it sound less like a demand. Other common verbs reduplicated are:

看一看

(kàn(yi)kan)

"have a look"

再 (zài)

再 (zài) is another word that can refer to the future. In the context we see in this dialogue, it is 秒 used to indicate one is putting something off to a future time, i.e.

我一会儿再告诉你。

Wǒ yí huìr zài gàosu nǐ .

"I'll tell you later on."

▶

Cultural Insight

宋庆龄

(Sòng Qìnglíng)

Also known as 'Soong Ching-ling', and Madame Sun Yat-Sen. She came from a wealthy 上海 Shanghai family, and attended university in the United States. She married Sun Yat-Sen in 1915; her parents greatly opposed the match, as Dr. Sun was 26 years her senior. After Sun's death in 1925, she became active in politics herself. Her former residence in Shanghai 上海 has also been converted into a memorial museum.

孙中山

(Sūn Zhōngshān)

Also known as Sun Yat-Sen, he was a Chinese revolutionary and political leader. He is often referred to as the Father of Modern China. Sun played an instrumental role in overthrowing the Qing Dynasty in 1911. He is also famed for developing a political philosophy known as 三民主義 the 'Three Principles of the People'.



Gengo Chinese S1

Parting is Sweet and Sour

30

Simplified	2
Traditional	2
Pinyin	2
English	3
Vocabulary	3
Phrase Usage	4
Grammar Points	4

Simplified Chinese

Lili 我今天很开心，谢谢你。
 Mike 我也是，我没想到上海这么大。
 Lili 对啊，我也没想到。
 Mike 可惜，我明天要走了。
 Lili 你还回来吗？
 Mike 会的。这儿有很多工作机会。
 Lili 好。
 Mike 保持联络。我还要学汉语呢。
 Lili 好啊。慢走。
 Mike 谢谢，再见。
 Lili 再见。

Traditional Chinese

Lili 我今天很開心，謝謝你。
 Mike 我也是，我沒想到上海這麼大。
 Lili 對啊，我也沒想到。
 Mike 可惜，我明天要走了。
 Lili 你還回來嗎？
 Mike 會的。這兒有很多工作機會。
 Lili 好。
 Mike 保持聯絡。我還要學漢語呢。
 Lili 好啊。慢走。
 Mike 謝謝，再見。
 Lili 再見。

Pinyin

Lili Wǒ jīntiān hěn kāixīn, xièxiè nǐ.
 Mike Wǒ yě shì, wǒ méi xiǎngdào Shànghǎi zhème dà.
 Lili Duì ā, wǒ yě méi xiǎngdào.
 Mike Kěxī, wǒ míngtiān yào zǒu le.
 Lili Nǐ hái huílai ma?
 Mike Huì de. Zhèr yǒu hěn duō gōngzuò jīhuì.

Lili Hǎo.
 Mike Bǎochíliánluò. Wǒ hái yào xué Hànyǔ ne.
 Lili Hǎo ā. Mǎnzǒu.
 Mike Xièxiè, zàijiàn.
 Lili Zàijiàn.

English

Lili I had a really nice time today, thank you.
 Mike Me too; I didn't realize Shanghai was so big.
 Lili Yeah, I didn't realize either.
 Mike It's too bad I have to leave tomorrow.
 Lili Are you going to come back again?
 Mike I will. There are a lot of work opportunities here.
 Lili Good.
 Mike Keep in touch. I need to keep studying Chinese.
 Lili All right. Take care.
 Mike Thanks, goodbye.
 Lili Goodbye.

Vocabulary

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English
开心	開心	kāixīn	happy
没想到	沒想到	méi xiǎngdào	to not realize
這麼	這麼	zhème	so very
大	大	dà	big
可惜	可惜	kěxī	it's a pity, it's a shame
走	走	zǒu	to walk, to go
还	還	hái	still, yet
回来	回來	huílai	to return
工作	工作	gōngzuò	work
机会	機會	jīhuì	opportunity
保持联络	保持聯絡	bǎochí liánluò	keep in touch
学	學	xué	to study, to learn
汉语	漢語	Hànyǔ	Chinese (language)
慢走	慢走	mànzǒu	take care

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

今天玩得很开心。 我没想到他是你弟弟。	Jīntiān wán de hěn kāixīn. Wǒ méi xiǎngdào tā shì nǐ dìdi.	Today was great fun. I didn't realize he is your little brother.
真没想到，你的汉语这么好。		I never would have thought your Chinese is this good.
你的车子好大！ 那个女孩真好看。 我们走吧。 我还要做。 你回来了！ 你是做什么工作的？	Nǐ de chēzi hǎo dà! Nàge nǚhái zhēn hǎokàn. Wǒmen zǒu ba. Wǒ hái yào zuò. Nǐ huí lái le! Nǐ shì zuò shénme gōngzuò de?	Your car is really big! That girl is really good-looking. Let's go. I still have to do it. You came back! What do you do for work?
谢谢你给我那么好得机会。	Xièxiè nǐ gěi wǒ nàme hǎo de jīhuì.	Thanks for giving me such a good opportunity.
再见。保持联络！ 我要学法语。 你会说汉语吗？ 再见！慢走！	Zàijiàn. Bǎochí liánluò! Wǒ yào xué Fǎyǔ. Nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma? Zàijiàn! Mǎnzǒu!	Goodbye. Keep in touch! I want to study French. Can you speak Chinese? Goodbye! Take care!

Vocabulary Phrase Usage

没想到 (méi xiǎngdào) "to not realize"

这么大 (zhème dà) "so big" 这么 + adjective can be used to emphasize.

可惜 (kěxī) "it's a pity", "it's a shame" Can either be used on its own, or preceding a clause.

保持联络 (bǎochí liánluò) "keep in touch" can be used as a farewell greeting

慢走 (màn zǒu) "take care" (literally 'walk slowly') A farewell wish often said to someone taking their leave.

Grammar Points

The focus of this lesson is to learn some farewell phrases in Chinese.

P

"About to Happen" / 要 + verb + 了

我明天要走了。

(Wǒ míngtiān yào zǒu le.)

"I have to leave tomorrow."

Using the pattern 要 + verb + 了 (yào + verb + le) signifies an action that is 'about to happen' or will take place in the near future.

P

"Still" / 还

我还要学汉语呢。

(Wǒ hái yào xué Hànyǔ ne.)

"I still have to study Chinese."

你还回来吗？

(Nǐ hái huí lái ma?)

"Are you going to be coming back?"

The word 还 (hái) in Chinese is used to express an ongoing situation, or to introduce additional actions performed by the subject. It has the meaning of 'still', 'in addition', 'also', etc.

The 呢 Particle

The 呢 (ne) particle is used at the end of a declarative sentence to confirm a fact.

Thank You!

Go to InnovativeLanguage.com/audiobooks to get the lesson notes for this course and sign up for your FREE lifetime account.

