LESSON7 Studying Chinese

第七课:学中文(xué zhōng wén)

夏千舒 XIA,Qianshu March. 02th,2020



shuō huà

说话

vo to talk

话 huà n word; speech



lǐ yǒu gēn wáng péng shuō huà 李友跟王朋**说话**

shàng ge

the previous one

nǐ shàng ge zhōumò zěn me yàng

A: 你上个_^{周末}_怎**么样?**

B: 我很好/我很忙/不错。

Grammar 1





p (a structural particle)

fù xí

复习

v to review



fù xí kǎo shì 复习考试





hàn zì

汉字

n Chinese characters



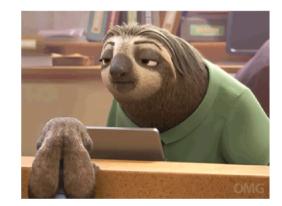
xiě hàn zì 写汉字



xiě yīng wén 写英文 màn

慢

adj slow



kuài

快

adj quickly



zhī

m measure word for long, thin, inflexible objects such as pens, rifles.





n pen





zhāng

张

zhĭ

纸

m measure word for flat objects, paper pictures, etc.

n paper

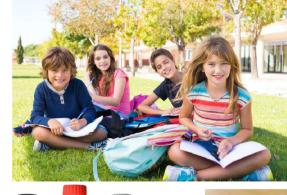
































jiāo

zěnme

v to teach.

qpr how; how come

ba!

吧!

B:好/可以











说中文

说英文

dŏng

懂

v to understand

A:懂/明白了吗?

B: 懂/明白了。

Grammar 2

zhēn i adv really



布**尔诺 (Brno**) 真漂亮

nǎ li 哪里

pr where

A: 你真漂亮!

B: ^{哪里,哪里}

哪里 (nǎli),which literally means "where," is a polite reply to a compliment. In recent times however,哪里 (nǎli) has become somewhat old fashioned.

yùxí 预 习

v to preview

fù xí

复习

v to review

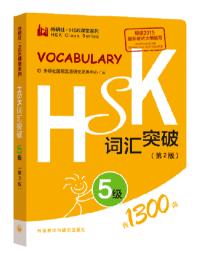
yǔfǎ 语法



n grammar

shēngcí

生词



n new words; vocabulary



v to study; to learn

生词 我喜欢学_

我不喜**欢学**_

dì 第

prefix

Ordinal numbers in Chinese are formed by placing 第 (dì) before cardinal numbers, e.g., 第一 (dì yī, the first), 第二杯茶 (dì èr bēi chá, the second cup of tea), 第三个月 (dì sān ge yuè, the third month).

However, 第 (dì) is not used in names of months: 一月, 二月, 三月 (yīyuè, èryuè, sānyuè, January, February, March). Neither is it used to indicate the birth order of siblings: 大哥, 二哥, 三哥 (dà gē, èrgē, sāngē, oldest brother, second oldest brother, third oldest brother); 大姐, 二姐, 三姐 (dàjiě, èrjiě, sānjiě, oldest sister second oldest sister, third oldest sister).

dì yī kè wèn hảo dì yī gè yuè

第一课 LESSON 1 问好 Greetings 第一个月 the fist month?

jiā tíng

LESSON 2 家庭 Family the second month?

shí jiān

LESSON 3 时间 Dates and Time the third month?

ài hảo

LESSON 4 爱好 Hobbis the first cup of tea?

kàn péngyou

LESSON 5 看朋友 Visiting Friends the second cup of tea?

yuē shí jiān

LESSON 6 约时间 Making Appointments the first bottle of water?

xué zhōng wén

LESSON 7 学中文 Studying Chinese the second bottle of water?

dì



prefix

róng yì

容易

adj easy



nán



adj difficult



考试

很**难**.

duō



adj many, much

- Grammar
- Vocabulary
- Chinese characters

第七**课**_____很多.

Descriptive Complements (I): Verb+得(de)+complement

The particle 得 (de) can be used after a verb or an adjective. This lesson mainly deals with 得 (de) as it appears after a verb. What follows 得 (de) in the construction introduced in this lesson is called a descriptive complement, which can be an adjective, an adverb, or a verb phrase.

In this lesson, the words that function as descriptive complements are all adjectives. These complements serve as comments on the actions expressed by the verbs that precede 得 (de).

Tā xiě zì xiě de hěn hǎo

• 他写字写得很好。He writes characters well

[很好 (hěn hǎo, very well) is a comment on the action 写 (xiě, to write).]

• 睡觉 (VO) 早 他睡觉___睡得很早__。

PRACTICE: Verb+得(de) +complement

shuō zhōngwén

EXAMPLE: 说中文(VO)/好 →

打球 (VO) /好

写字 (VO) /漂亮 xiě zì / piāo liang

说英文 (VO) /快

考试(VO)/好

预习生词(VO)/不错 yùxí shēng cí

唱歌(VO)/好

跳舞(VO)/好

Nǐ shuō zhōng wén shuō dé zěn me yàng ? 你说中文说得怎么样

wǒ shuō zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo 我**说**中文**说得**很好

准备考试(VO)/好 zhǔn bèi kǎo shì

GRAMMAR:太...了(tài...le,too) and 真(zhēn, really)

when \pm (tài, too) is used in an exclamatory sentence, \top (le) usually appears at the end of the sentence.

EXAMPLE



有意思

汉字太有意思了!

汉字真有意思!

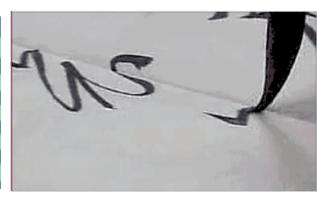
GRAMMAR:太...了(tài...le,too) and 真(zhēn , really)



跳舞/有意思



家/漂亮



学习中文 / 容易or难

写字/快or漂亮



考试 / 容易or难





说话 / 快or慢

GRAMMAR: (有一点儿yǒuyìdiǎnr, a little bit) +adjective

The phrase 有一点儿(**yǒuyìdiǎnr**) precedes adjectives or verbs. It often carries a negative tone. The - (**yì**) in the phrase is optional .

- 我觉得中文有(一)点儿难。
 Wǒ juéde Zhōngwén yǒu(yì)diǎnr nán.
 (I think Chinese is a little bit difficult.)
- *我**觉得中文有(一)**点儿容易。
- * Wơ juéde Zhongwén yởu(yì)diảnr róngyì.
- *(I think Chinese is a little bit easy.)

GRAMMAR: (有一点儿yǒuyìdiǎnr, a little bit) +adjective

The phrase 有一点儿(yǒuyìdiǎnr) precedes adjectives or verbs. It often carries a negative tone. The 一(yì)in the phrase is optional 难?容易?多

nǐ jué de dì qī kè de yǔfǎ zěn me yàng?

A: 你觉得第七课的语法怎么样?

B: 我觉得第七课的语法有一点儿难。

nĭ jué de dì qī kè de shēngcí zěn me yàng ?

A: 你觉得第七课的生词怎么样?

B:______

nǐ jué de dì qī kè de kèwén zěn me yàng?

A:你觉得第七课的课文怎么样?

B:_____

nǐ jué de zhè gè xīngqī de gōngkè zěn me yang ?

A: 你觉得这个星期的功课怎么样?

B:_____

zhōngwén yǔfǎ

1.中文语法*难 hàn zì

- 2.汉字*容易 zhōngwén kè
- 3.中文课*早 shuōhuà
- 4.老师说话*快
- 5.你家*漂亮 xiě hànzì
- 6.写汉字*容易 kǎoshì
- 7.我们的考试*难

dì qī kè de shēngcí 8.第七课的生词 * 少

gōngkè

9.这个星期的功课*少

zhōng wén yǔ fǎ yǒu yì diǎnr nán 。 中文语法有一点儿难。

[有一点儿yǒuyìdiǎnr]

GRAMMAR:就(jìu)and 才(cái)compared

- The adverb 就(jìu)suggests the earliness or promptness of an action in the speaker's judgment.
- The adverb 才(cái)is the opposite. It suggests the tardiness or lateness of an action as perceived by speaker.

EXAMPLE:

xuéxiào xià wǔ sān diǎn kāi huì

学校下午三点**开会**, 2:00pm → 学校下午三点开会, <u>我下午两点就来了。</u> earliness

xuéxiào xià wǔ sān diǎn kāi huì

when commenting on a past action,就 is always used with 了 but 才 is never used with 了

- The adverb 就(jìu)suggests the earliness or promptness of an action in the speaker's judgment.
- The adverb 才 (cái) is the opposite. It suggests the tardiness or lateness of an action as perceived by speaker.

	mā mā píng cháng wǎn shàng liù diǎn huí jiā, 妈妈八点才回家	
0	妈妈平常晚上六点回家,昨天晚上 <u>8∶00pm</u> 。	late
2	wǒ píng cháng zǎo shàng qī diǎn chī zǎo fàn 我平常早上七点吃早 饭,今天早上 <u>6:30am</u> ^{我六点半就吃早饭了}	early
6	wǒ píng cháng zǎo shàng qī diǎn qù shàng kè 我平常早上七点去上 课,昨天早上 8:30am。	late
4	wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng shí diǎn shuì jiào 我平常 晚上十点睡觉,昨天晚上 。	late
0	wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng jiǔ diǎn kāi shǐ zuò gōng kè 我平常晚上九点开始做功课,昨天晚上。	early
2	wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng bā diǎn kāi shǐ xué zhōng wén 我平常晚上八点开始学中文,昨天晚上6:30pm	early

[王朋跟李友说话]



李友你上个星期考试考得怎么样?



因为你帮我复习,所以考得不错。但是我写中国字写得太慢了!



是吗?以后我跟你一起练习写字,好不好?



那太好了!我们现在就写,怎么样?



好,给我一枝笔、一张纸。写什么字?



你教我怎么写"懂"字吧。



好吧。



你写字写得真好, 真快。



哪里,哪里。你明天有中文课吗?我帮你预习。



明天我**们学第七课。第七课的语法很容易,我都懂,可是** 生词太多,汉字也有一点儿难。



没问题,我帮你。

