

LESSON7 Studying Chinese

第七课：学中文（ xué zhōng wén ）

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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

上个

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。

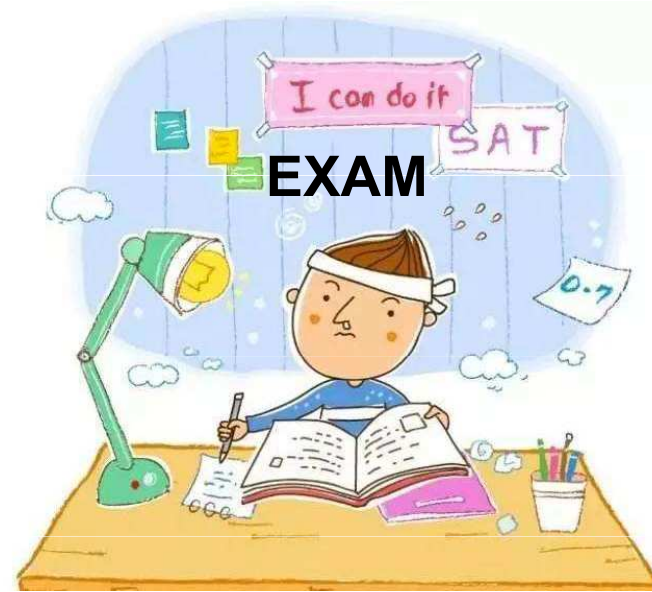
Grammar 1

de

得

p (a structural particle)

fù xí
复习
v to review



fù xí kǎo shì
复习考试

xiě

写

v to write

zì

字

n character



hàn zì

汉字

n Chinese characters



xiě hàn zì
写汉字

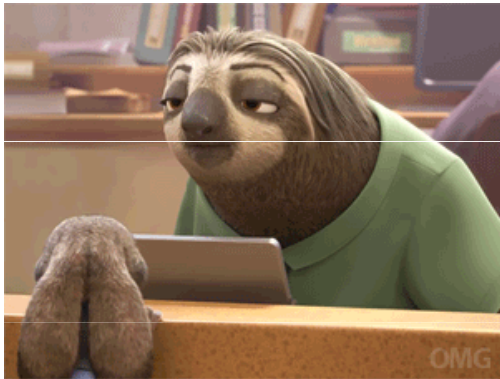


xiě yīng wén
写英文

màn

慢

adj slow



kuài

快

adj quickly



zhī
枝

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



bǐ
笔

n pen

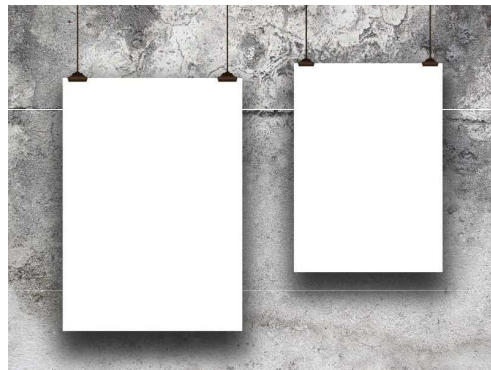


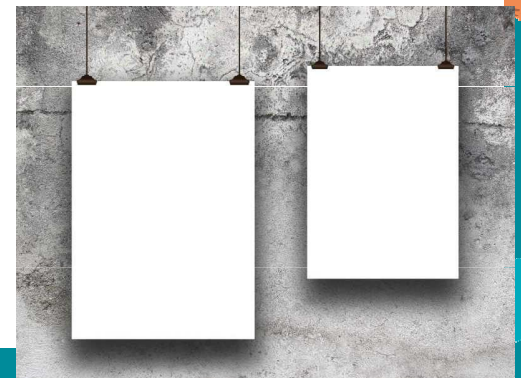
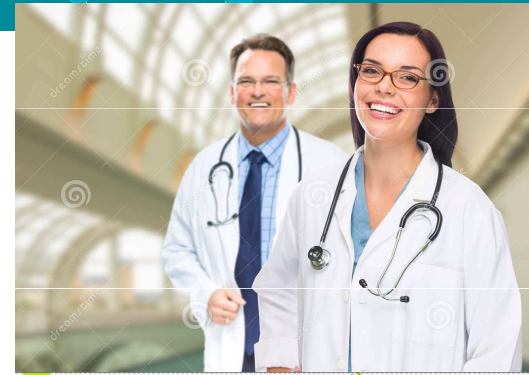
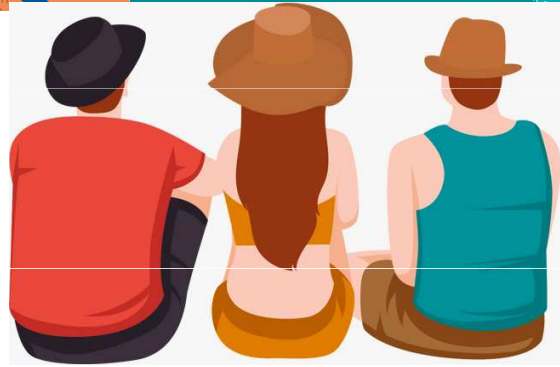
zhāng
张

zhǐ
纸

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

n paper





jiāo

教

v to teach.

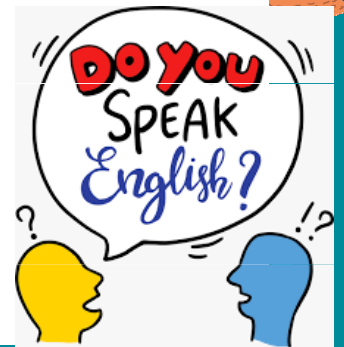
zěnmē

怎么

qpr how ; how come

nǐ jiāo wǒ zěnmē _____ ba !
A : 你教我怎么_____吧 !

B : 好 / 可以



说中文

说英文

dǒng

懂

v to understand

A: 懂/明白了吗?

B: 懂/明白了。

Grammar 2

zhēn

真

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

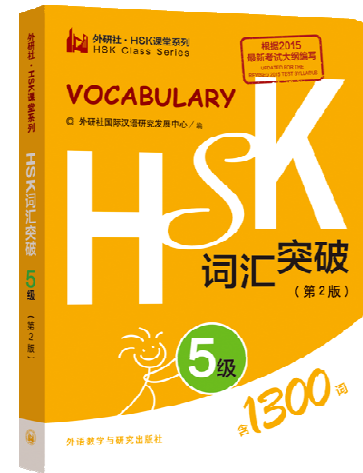
v to review

yǔfǎ
语法

n grammar

shēngcí
生词

n new words ; vocabulary



xué

学

v to study ; to learn

我喜欢学_____生词_____。

我不喜欢学_____语法_____。

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 第

prefix

dì yī kè
第一课

LESSON 1 问好 Greetings

wèn hǎo

jiā tíng

LESSON 2 家庭 Family

shí jiān

LESSON 3 时间 Dates and Time

ài hǎo

LESSON 4 爱好 Hobbies

kàn péngyou

LESSON 5 看朋友 Visiting Friends

yuē shí jiān

LESSON 6 约时间 Making Appointments

xué zhōng wén

LESSON 7 学中文 Studying Chinese

dì yī gè yuè

第一个月

the first month ?

the second month ?

the third month ?

the first cup of tea ?

the second cup of tea ?

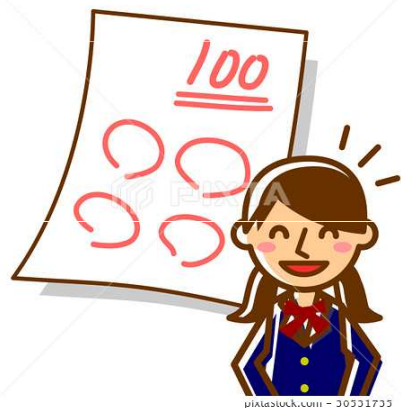
the first bottle of water ?

the second bottle of water ?

róng yì

容易

adj easy



考试 很容易。

nán

难

adj difficult



考试 很难。

duō

多

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 Nǐ shuō zhōng wén shuō dé zěn me yàng ?

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

准备考试 (VO) / 好 zhǔn bèi kǎo shì

你说中文说得怎么样

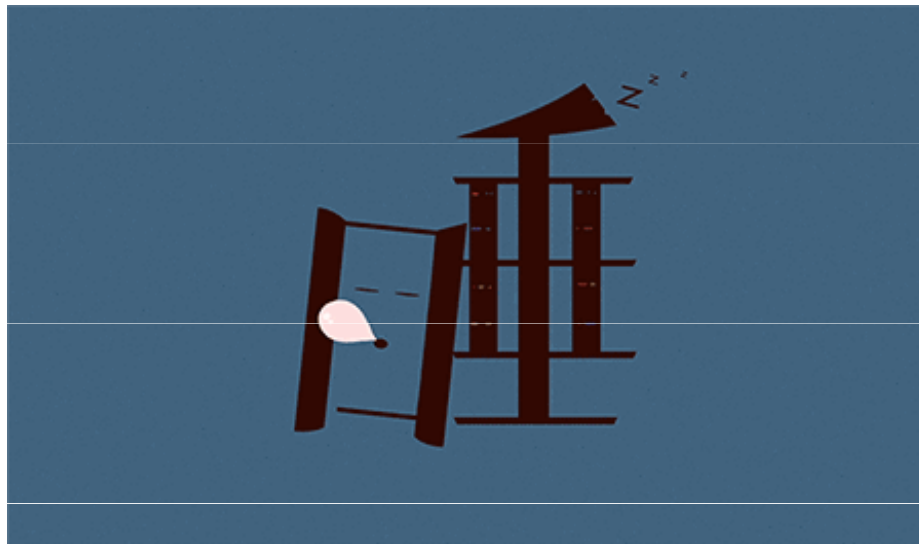
wǒ shuō zhōngwén shuō de hěn hǎo

我说中文说得很好

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

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

EXAMPLE

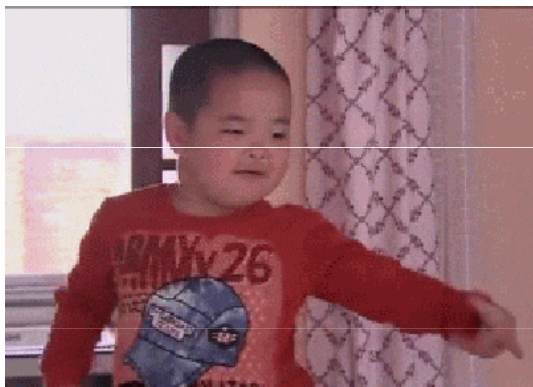


有意思

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



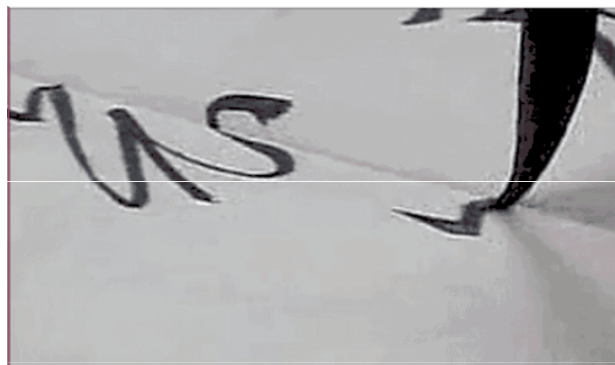
家 / 漂亮



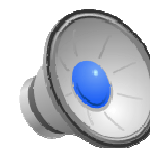
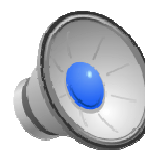
考试 / 容易or难



学习中文 / 容易or难



写字 / 快or漂亮



说话 / 快or慢

GRAMMAR : (有点儿 **yǒuyìdiǎnr**, a little bit) + adjective

The phrase 有点儿 (**yǒuyìdiǎnr**) precedes adjectives or verbs. It often carries a **negative tone**. The 一 (**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。
* Wǒ juéde Zhōngwén yǒu(yì)diǎnr róngyì.
*(I think Chinese is a little bit easy.)

GRAMMAR : (有点儿 **yǒuyìdiǎnr**, a little bit) + adjective

The phrase 有点儿 (**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点儿难。

nǐ 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 yàng ?

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 hàn zì

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 (jiù) and 才 (cái) compared

- The adverb 就 (jiù) 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 , 我下午两点就来了。 **earliness**

xuéxiào xià wǔ sān diǎn kāi huì

学校下午三点开会 , 4 : 00pm → 学校下午三点开会 , 我下午四点才来。 **lateness**

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

- The adverb 就 (jiù) 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

① 妈妈平常晚上六点回家，昨天晚上 8:00pm 。

late

wǒ píng cháng zǎo shàng qī diǎn chī zǎo fàn

② 我平常早上七点吃早饭，今天早上 6:30am 我六点半就吃早饭了。

early

wǒ píng cháng zǎo shàng qī diǎn qù shàng kè

③ 我平常早上七点去上课，昨天早上 8:30am 。

late

wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng shí diǎn shuì jiào

④ 我平常晚上十点睡觉，昨天晚上 11:45pm 。

late

wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng jiǔ diǎn kāi shǐ zuò gōng kè

① 我平常晚上九点开始做功课，昨天晚上 7:00pm 。

early

wǒ píng cháng wǎn shàng bā diǎn kāi shǐ xué zhōng wén

② 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。

再
见

