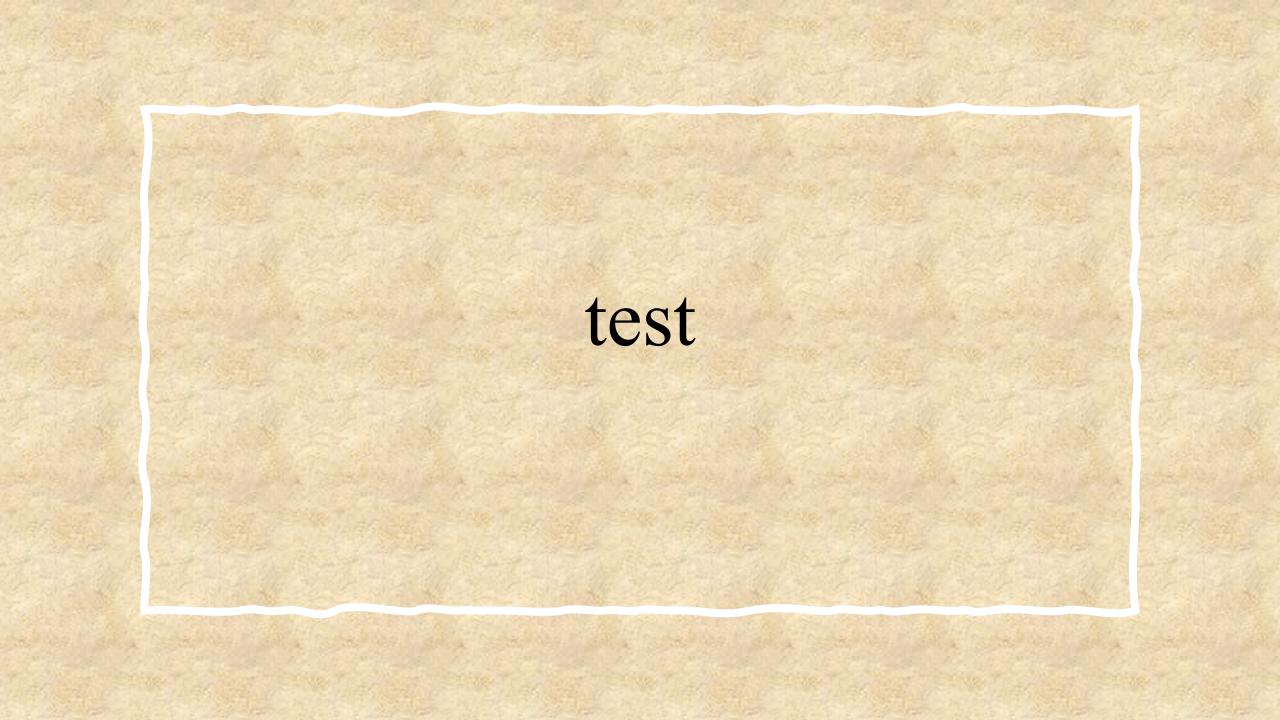
Modern Chinese for nonmajor students I

Week 4







老师 iǎoshī

• teacher

学生 xuésheng

• student

To be [Grammar 4]

In Chinese, 是 is a verb which can be used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. There two units can be nouns, pronoun, or noun phrases.

nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?

你是老師吗?

Are you a teacher?

wŏ shì lǎoshī.

我是老師。

I am a teacher.

wǒ búshì lǎoshī.

我不是老師。

I am not a teacher.

To be [Grammar 4]

In Chinese, 是 is a verb which can be used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. There two units can be nouns, pronoun, or noun phrases.

nǐ shì xuésheng ma?

你是学生吗?

Are you a student?

wŏ shì xuésheng.

我是学生。

I am a student.

wǒ búshì xuésheng.

我不是学生。

I am not a student.

To be [Grammar 4]

In Chinese, 是 is a verb which can be used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. There two units can be nouns, pronoun, or noun phrases.

nǐ shì WángPéng ma?

你是王朋吗?

Are you a WangPeng?

wò shì WángPéng.

我是王朋。

I am WangPeng.

wǒ búshì WángPéng.

我不是王朋。

I am not WangPeng.

To be [Grammar 4]

In Chinese, 是 is a verb which can be used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. There two units can be nouns, pronoun, or noun phrases.

nì shì WángPéng tóngxué ma?

你是王朋同学吗?

Are you Wang Peng?

wǒ shì WángPéng.

我是王朋。

I am WangPeng.

wǒ búshì WángPéng.

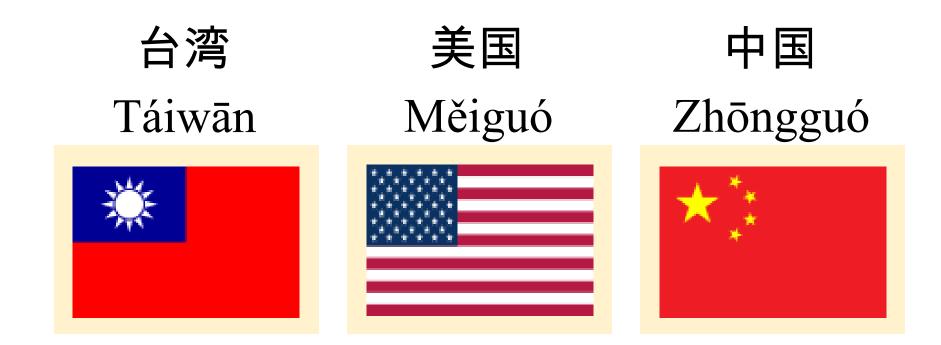
我不是王朋。

I am not WangPeng.

同学 tóngxué schoolmate







纽约 Niǔyuē











New York

Brno

Beijing

To be [Grammar 4]

In Chinese, 是 is a verb which can be used to link two units that are in some way equivalent. There two units can be nouns, pronoun, or noun phrases.

nǐ shì Jiékèrén ma?

你是捷克人吗?

Are you Czech?

wǒ shì Jiékèrén.

我是捷克人。

I am Czech.

wǒ búshì Jiékèrén.

我不是捷克人。

I am not Czech.

吗 ma

(question particle) Grammar 5

When 吗 is added to the end of a declarative statement, that statement is turned into a question. To answer the question in the affirmative, drop the 吗 from the end of the question; to answer the question in the negative, drop the 吗, and insert a negative adverb—usually 不 -- before the verb.

ní xìng Wáng ma?

你姓王吗?

Is your surname Wang?

wǒ xìng Wáng.

我姓王。

I am Wang.

wǒ búxìng Wáng.

我不姓王。

I am not Wang.

不 bù /bú

Not; no Grammar 6

In Chinese there are two main negative adverbs. One of the two, $\overline{\wedge}$, occurs in this lesson.

nǐ shì běijīng rén ma?

你是北京人吗?

Are you from Beijing?

wǒ shì běijīngrén.

我是北京人。

I am from Beijing.

wǒ búshì běijīngrén.

我不是北京人。

I am not from Beijing.

不 bù /bú

- Tone
 - When the 123tone after the 不, we need to say bù.
 - When the 4tone after the 不, we need to say bú.
 - bùjiāo
 - bùxíng
 - bùyǎo
 - búshì

也 yě

Too; also Grammar 7

The adverb basically means "too" or "also." In Chinese, adverbs, especially one-syllable adverbs, normally appear after subjects and in front of verbs. They usually cannot precede subjects or follow verbs. The adverb cannot be put before the subject or at the very end of a sentence.

A nǐ shì běijīng rén ma?

你是北京人吗?

Are you from Beijing?

wŏ yěshì běijīngrén.

我也是北京人。

I am also from Beijing.

B wǒ shì běijīngrén. 我是北京人。 I am from Beijing.

> 他/她 tā He/she

也 yě

Too; also Grammar 7

When the adverb 也 is used together with the negative adverb 不, 也 is placed before 不.

A nǐ shì běijīng rén ma?

你是北京人吗?

Are you from Beijing?

wǒ yěbúshì běijīngrén.

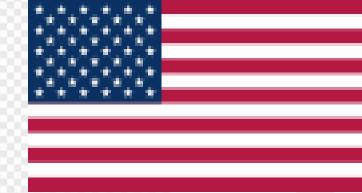
我也不是北京人。

I am also not from Beijing.

B wǒ búshì běijīngrén. 我不是北京人。 I am not from Beijing.

> 他/她 tā He/she









王朋



李生





李先生

李友





李生



王生





墨西哥

Mòxīgē





王朋







墨西哥 Mòxīgē

王朋

李友



王朋

A:王先生,你是老师吗?

A: Wáng xiānsheng, nǐ shì lǎoshī ma?

B:我不是老师,我是学生。李友,你呢?

B:Wŏ bùshì lăoshī, wŏ shì xuésheng. LǐYŏu, nǐ ne?

A:我也是学生。你是中国人吗?

A: Wǒ yě shì xuésheng. Nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?

B:是,我是北京人。你是美国人吗?

B:Shì, wǒ shì Běijīng rén. Nǐ shì Měiguó rén ma?

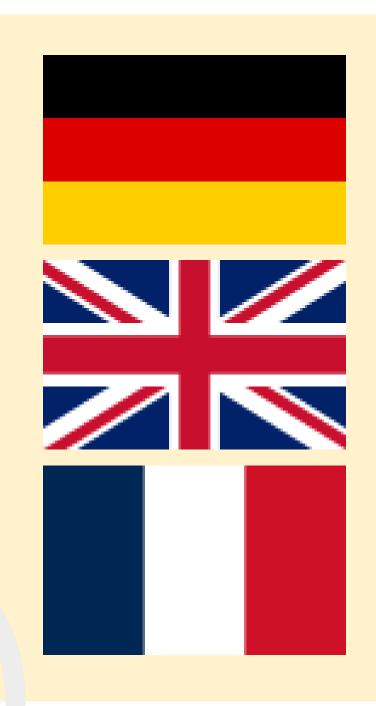
A:是,我是纽约人。

A:Shì, wò shì Niù Yuē rén.

德国 Déguó

<u>supplemen</u> <u>t</u> 英国 Yīngguó

法国 Fǎguó

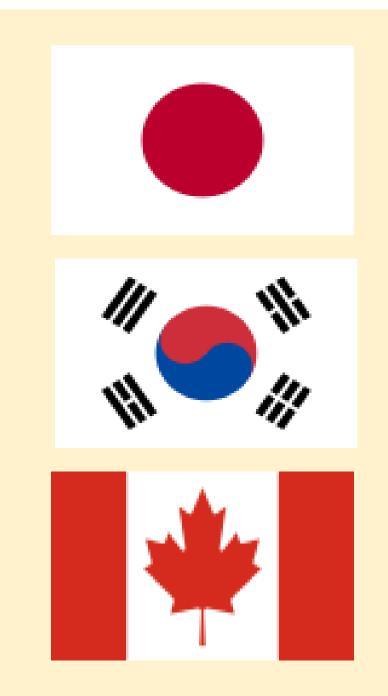


日本 Rìběn

韓國 Hánguó

supplemen t

加拿大 Jiānádà



印度 Yìndù



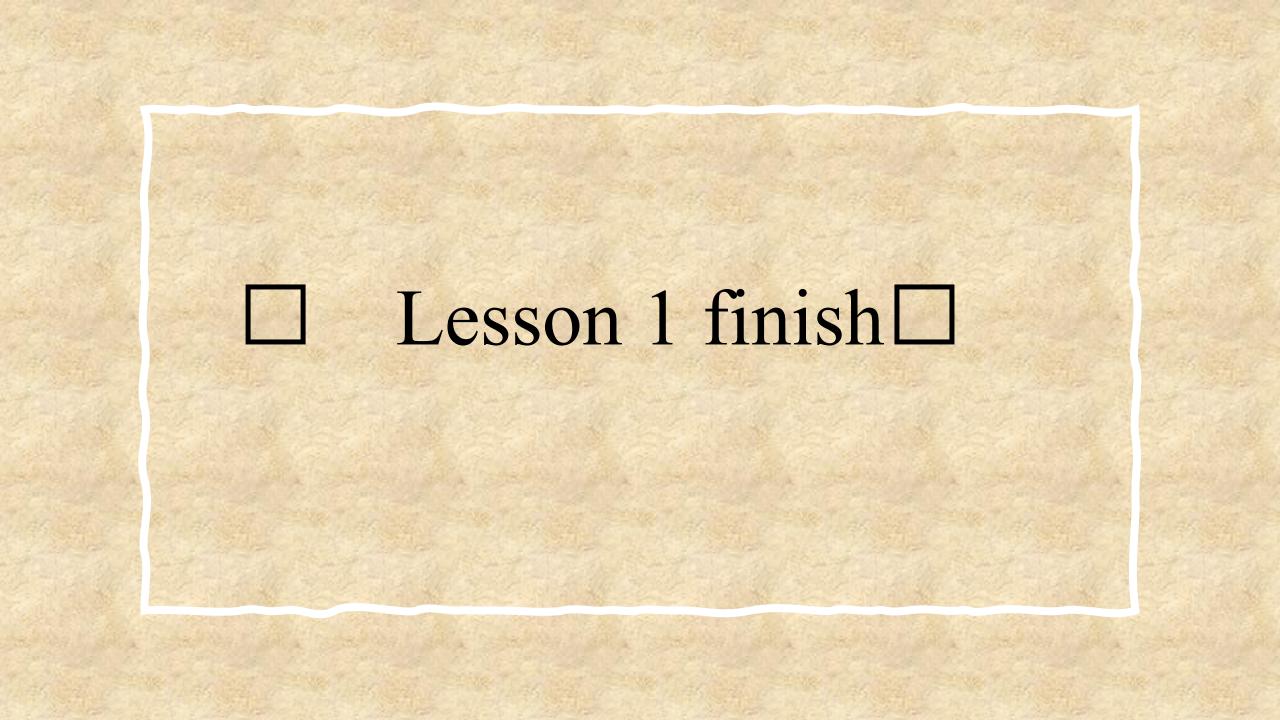
<u>supplemen</u> <u>t</u>

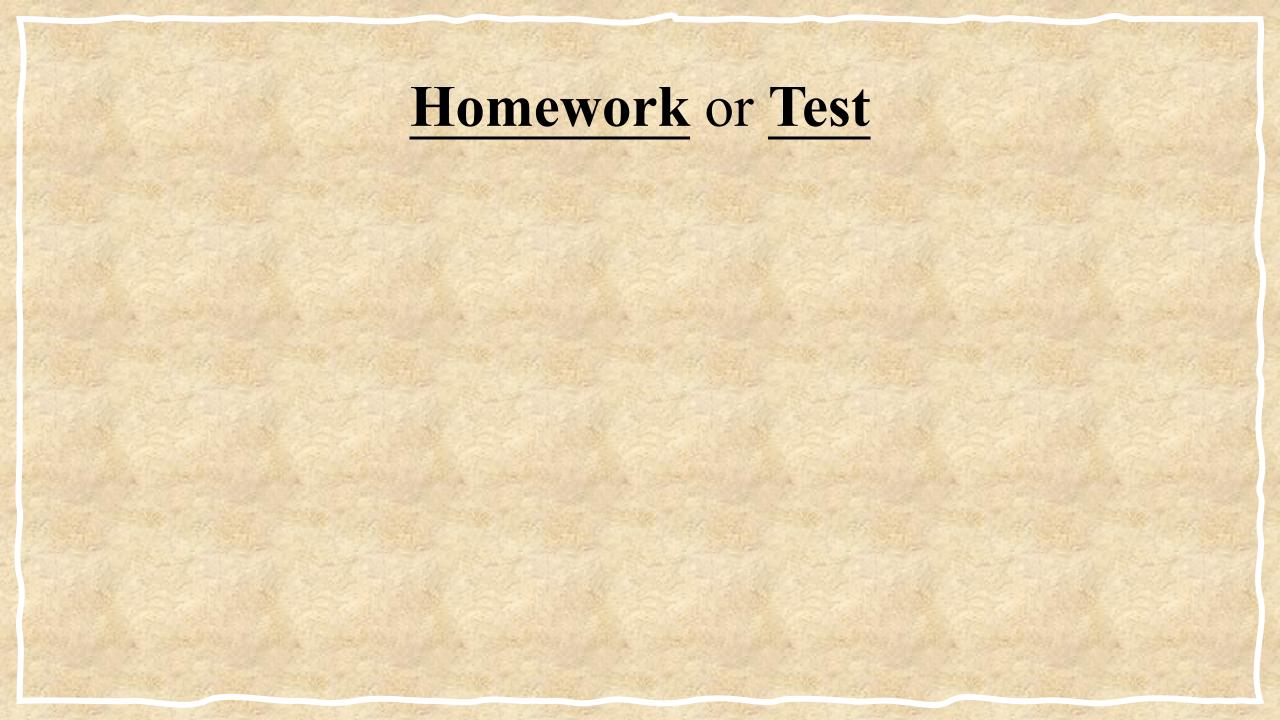
越南 Yuènán











dìèrkè - jiātíng 第二课—家庭

Lesson 2 -- family

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13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36