

Modern Chinese for non- major students I

Week 5

记得点名

dìèrkè - jiāting

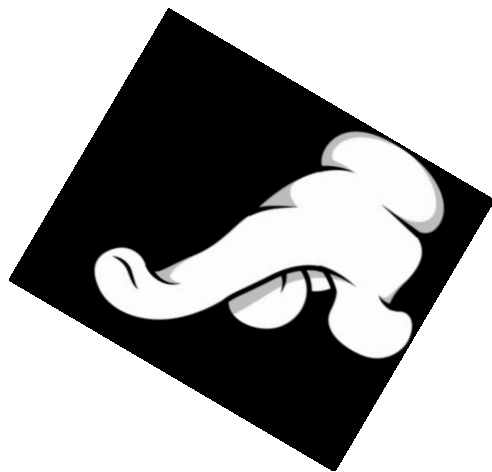
第二课—家庭

Lesson 2 -- family

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36

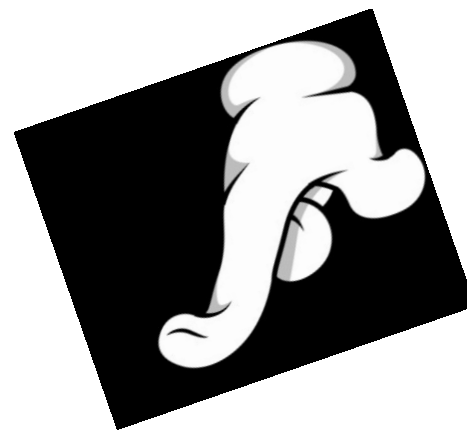
那 nà

That



这 zhè

This



照片 zhàopiàn

Photo; picture



爸爸 bàba
Father; dad

妈妈 māma
Mather; mom



女 nǚ

Female



男 nán

male



孩子 háizi

child



他 tā

He; him

她 tā

She; her



姐姐 jiějie

older sister

妹妹 mèimei

Younger sister



哥哥 gēge

older brother

弟弟 dìdi

younger brother



大哥 dàgē
eldest brother

二哥 èrgē
Secend oldest brother



儿子 érzi

son



女儿 nǚér

daughter



的 de

(a possessive or descriptive particle) 【Grammar 1.】

To indicate a possessive relationship, the particle 的 appear between the “possessor” and the “possessed.” To that extent, it is equivalent to the “ ’s ” structure in English.

- 老师的名字 Lǎoshī de míngzi
- 王朋的妈妈 Wángpéng de māma
- 学生的爸爸 xuéshēng de bàba

的 de

(a possessive or descriptive particle) 【Grammar 1.】

To indicate a possessive relationship, the particle 的 appear between the “possessor” and the “possessed.” To that extent, it is equivalent to the “ ’s ” structure in English.

这是什么？ What is this?

Zhè shì shénme?

那是什么？ What is that?

Nà shì shénme?

这是__的__。 This is _____。 那是__的__。 That is _____。

Zhè shì ____de_____。

Nà shì ____de_____。

个 ge

(measure word for many common everyday object) 【Grammar 2.】

个 is the single most common measure word in Chinese. It is also sometimes used as a substitute for other measure words.

- 一个人 Yí ge rén
- 一个学生 Yí ge xuésheng
- 一个老师 Yí ge lǎoshī
- 一个爸爸 Yí ge bàba

Measure Words

In Chinese a numeral is usually not followed immediately by a noun. Rather, a measure word is inserted between the number and a noun, as (1), (2), (3) and (4) below. Similarly, a measure word is often inserted between a demonstrative pronoun and a noun, as in (5) and (6) below. There are over one hundred measure words in Chinese, but you may hear only two or three dozen in everyday speech. Many nouns are associated with special measure words, which often bear a relationship to the meaning of the given noun.

1. 一个人 Yí ge rén

4. 一个爸爸 Yí ge bàba

2. 一个学生 Yí ge xuésheng

5. 这个孩子 Zhè ge háizi

3. 一个老师 Yí ge lǎoshī

6. 那个男学生
Nà ge nán xuésheng

个 ge

(measure word for many common everyday object) 【Grammar 2.】

个 is the single most common measure word in Chinese. It is also sometimes used as a substitute for other measure words.

+ 叫什么名字？

+ jiào shénme míngzì?

这/那 + 个 + who + 姓什么？

zhè / nà

+ xìng shénme?

+ 是...吗？

+ shì ...ma?

谁 shéi who 【Grammar 3.】

Question pronouns include 谁、什么, etc. In a question with a question pronoun, the word order is exactly the same as that in a declarative sentence. Therefore, when learning to form a question with a question pronoun, we can start with a declarative sentence and then replace the part in question with the appropriate question pronoun.

那个女孩子是李友。

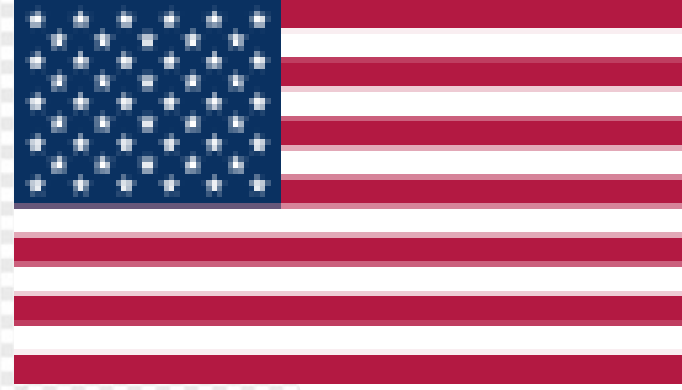
Nà ge nǚháizi shì Lǐyǒu.

• 谁是李有？

Shéi shì Lǐyǒu?

• 那个女孩子是谁？

Nà ge nǚháizi shì shéi?



李友



昵图网 www.nipic.com BY: zhoutiaoqing

100203080709430742906

王朋



李生



王生

李生





王生

立陶宛

Lìtáowǎn



王生



李生



王生

李生

墨西哥

Mòxīgē



王朋



李友



王朋



李友



印度 Yìndù



王朋

越南 Yuènnán



李生



上海
Shànghǎi

夏威夷
Xiàwēiyí



王生

高文中

有 yǒu

To have; to exist 【Grammar 4./5.】

有 in the Sense of “to Have” or “to Possess.”

！！有 is always negated with 没 instead of 不！！

没 méi

not

• 王先生有弟弟吗？

Wáng xiānsheng yǒu dìdi ma?

• 王先生有弟弟。

Wáng xiānsheng yǒu dìdi.

• 我有三个姊姊，你呢？

Wǒ yǒu sān ge jiějie, nǐ ne?

• 我没有三个姐姐。

Wǒ méiyǒu sān ge jiějie.