

Modern Chinese for non- major students I

Week 9

记得点名

敬邀：臺灣文學演講（馬薩里克大學漢學系）

Seminář čínských studií Masarykovy univerzity zve na akci tchajwanské literatury

演講題目：冷戰前線的臺灣文學：聶華苓、陳映真，與擦身而過的哈維爾

Název: "Tchajwanská literatura v přední linii studené války: Chua-ling Nie (Nie Hualing), Jing-čen Čchen (Chen Yingzhen) a kolemjdoucí Václav Havel"

作家：朱宥勳先生

Autor: Jou-sün Ču (Zhu You-Xun)

時間：11 月 22 日 16 點（於 B2.23 教室, Arne Nováka 1/1）

22. listopadu 2023 v 16:00 (B2.23, Arne Nováka 1/1)

主持人及引言：呂維倫 先生／博士／副教授

Moderátor: doc. Wei-lun Lu, Ph.D.

翻譯：龍慧福 先生

Tlumočník: Daniel Lechovič

包饺子活动 Dumpling- making activity

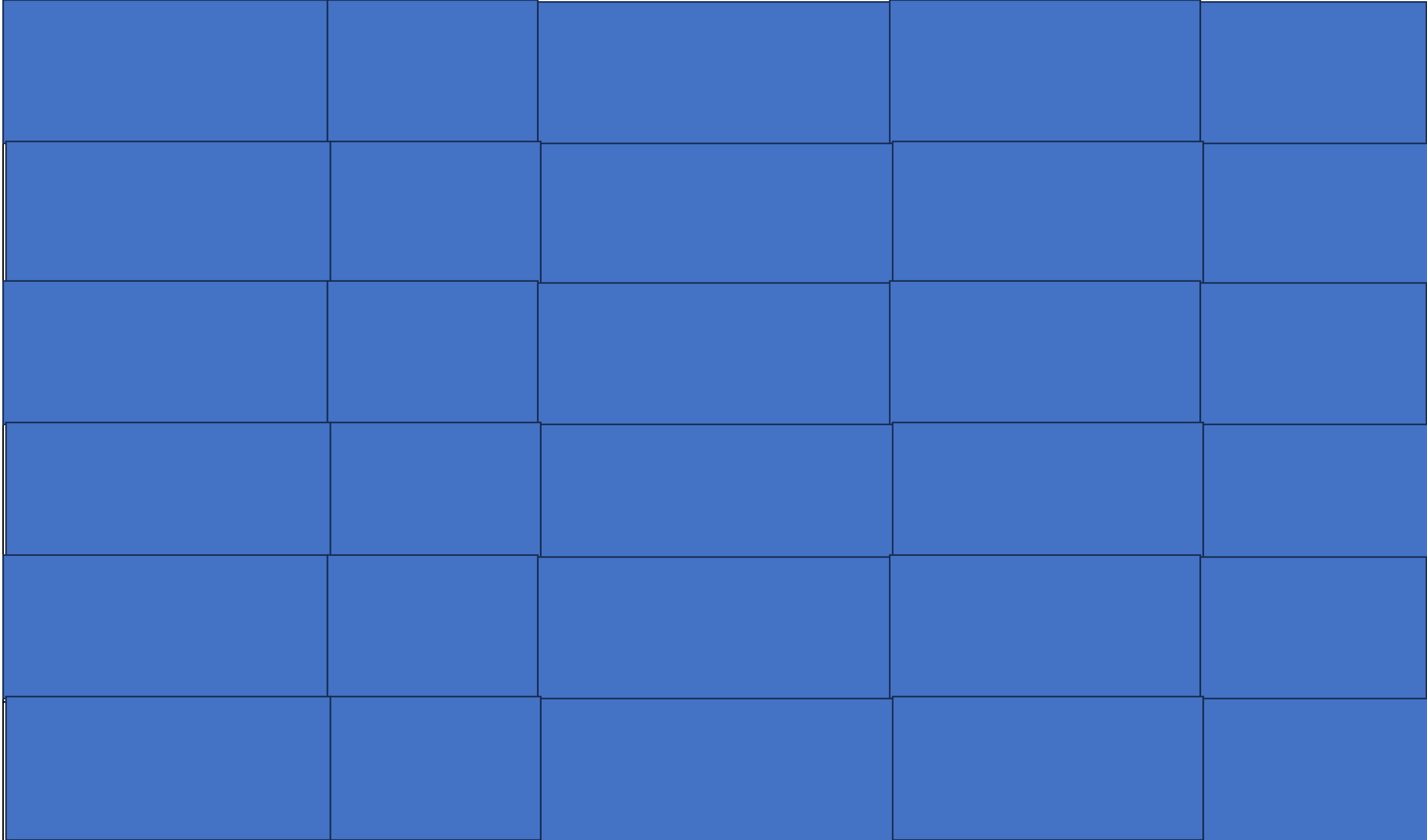
- 时间：12月5日（周二）下午2点
- Money：200 Kč



Dì sì kè - ài hào

第四课—爱好

Lesson 4 -- Hobbies



周末 n. weekend

zhōumò



打球 vo. To play ball
dǎqiú

打 v. To hit
dǎ

球 n. ball
qiú



看电视 vo. Watch TV

Kàn diànshì

★看 v. to watch/look/read

Kàn

电视 n. TV

diànshì



唱歌 vo. To sing

chànggē

唱 v. to sing

chàng

歌 n. song

gē

跳舞 vo. dance

tiàowǔ

跳 v. to jump

tiào

舞 n. dance

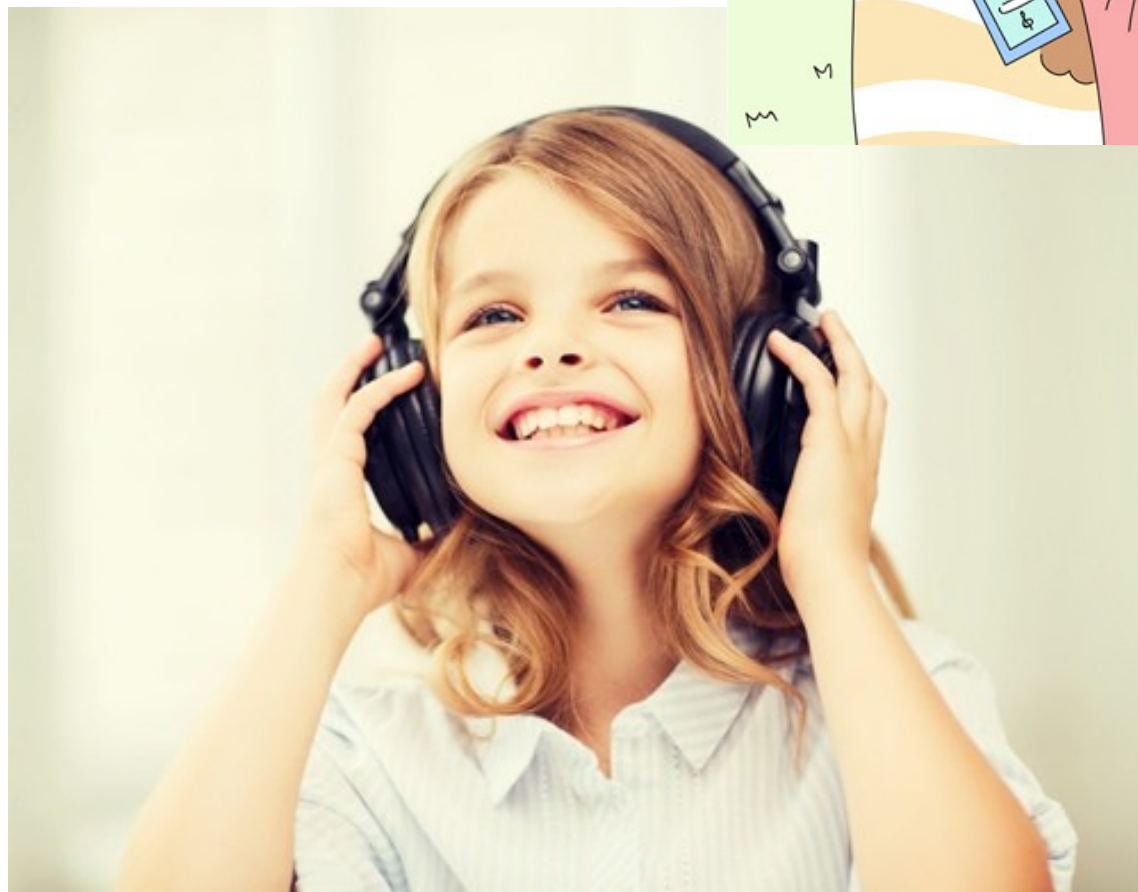
wǔ



听音乐 vo. Listen to music
tīng yīnyuè

听 v. to listen
tīng

音乐 n. music
yīnyuè



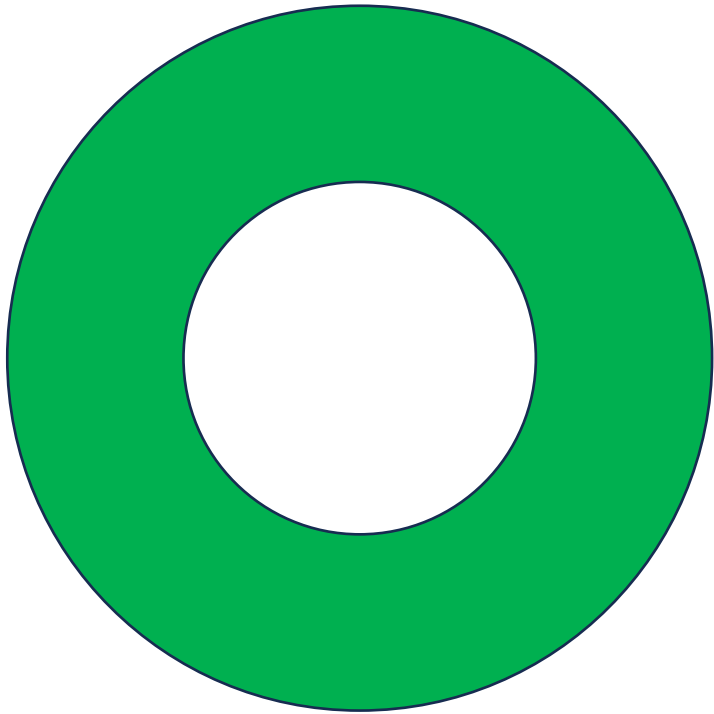
看书 vo. Reading
kànshū

书 n. book
shū



对 adj. correct/right

duì



忙 máng

busy

很 hěn

very

He is busy.

→ 他很忙。



有的时候 sometime
Yǒude shíhòu

有的 pr. some
Yǒude



时候 n. (a point in)time/(a duration of)time/moment
shíhòu

看电影 vo. Watch a movie
Kàn diànyǐng

电影 n. movie
diànyǐng



常常 adv. Often
chángcháng

2024
1
JANUARY

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
	1 dance	2 dance	3 dance	4 dance	5 dance	6 dance
7 dance	8 dance	9 dance	10 dance	11 dance	12 dance	13 dance
14 dance	15 dance	16 dance	17 dance	18 dance	19 dance	20 dance
21 dance	22 dance	23 dance	24 dance	25 dance	26 dance	27 dance
28 dance	29 dance	30 dance	31 dance			



那 **nà** conj. In that case/ then

In a dialogue, immediately following a statement by speaker A, speaker B can often start with 那(么) (nà (me)), which links up the sentences by the two speakers.

爱好 Àihào hobbies

A:你有什么爱好？ What are your hobbies?

B:我喜欢跳舞。 I like dance.

A:那你喜欢唱歌吗？ Do you like to sing?

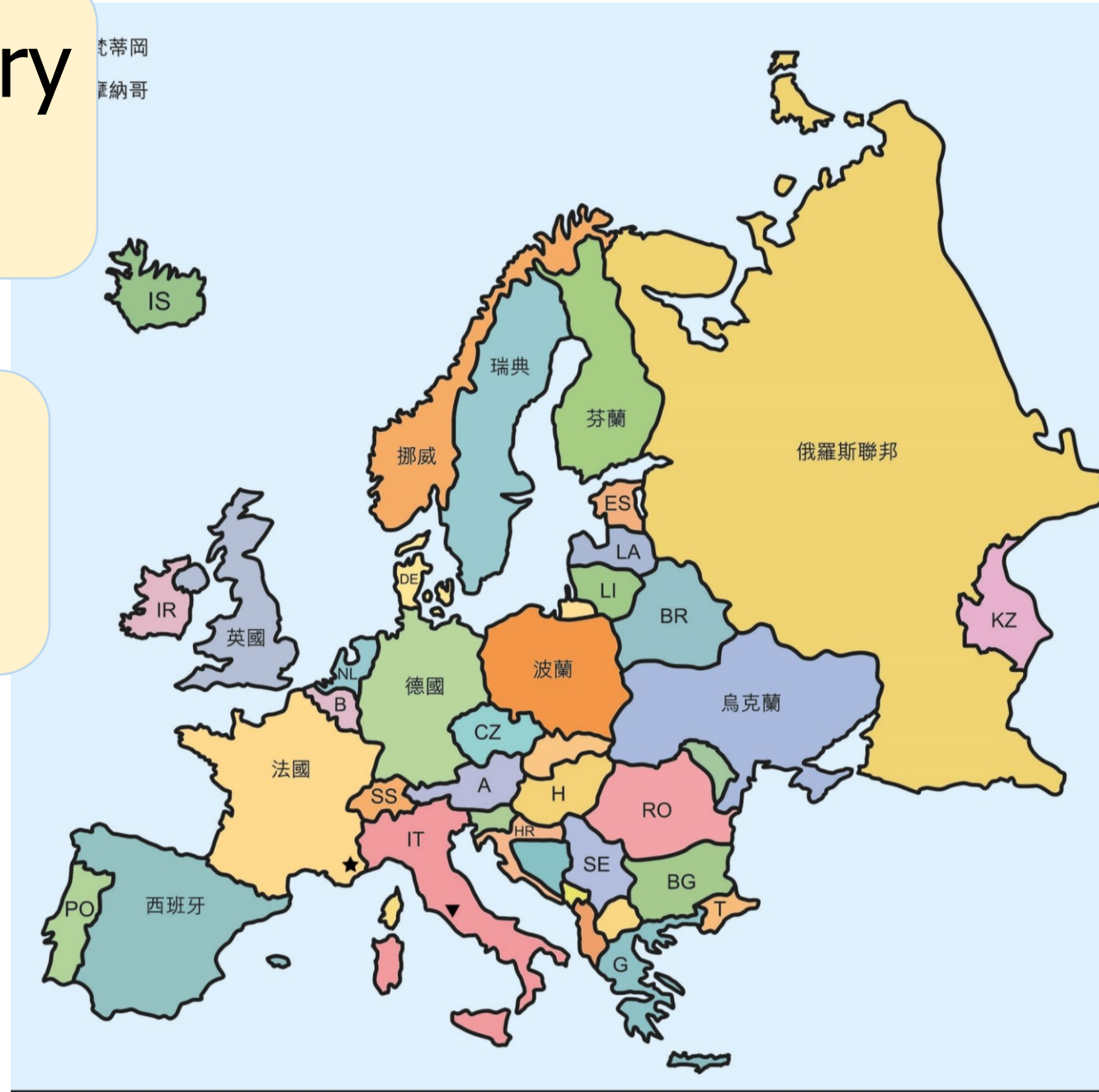
B:我(不)喜欢唱歌。 I (don't)like singing.

外国 n. foreign country

wàiguó

外国人 n. foreigner

wàiguórén



请客 vo. to invite someone (to dinner, coffee)

/to play the host

qǐngkè



昨天 t. yesterday

zuótiān



yesterday

事(儿) shì(r)

matter; affair; event

• 你现在有事(儿)吗？

Nǐ xiànzài yǒushì(r) ma?

Do you have something to do now?

• 我现在没有事/有事。

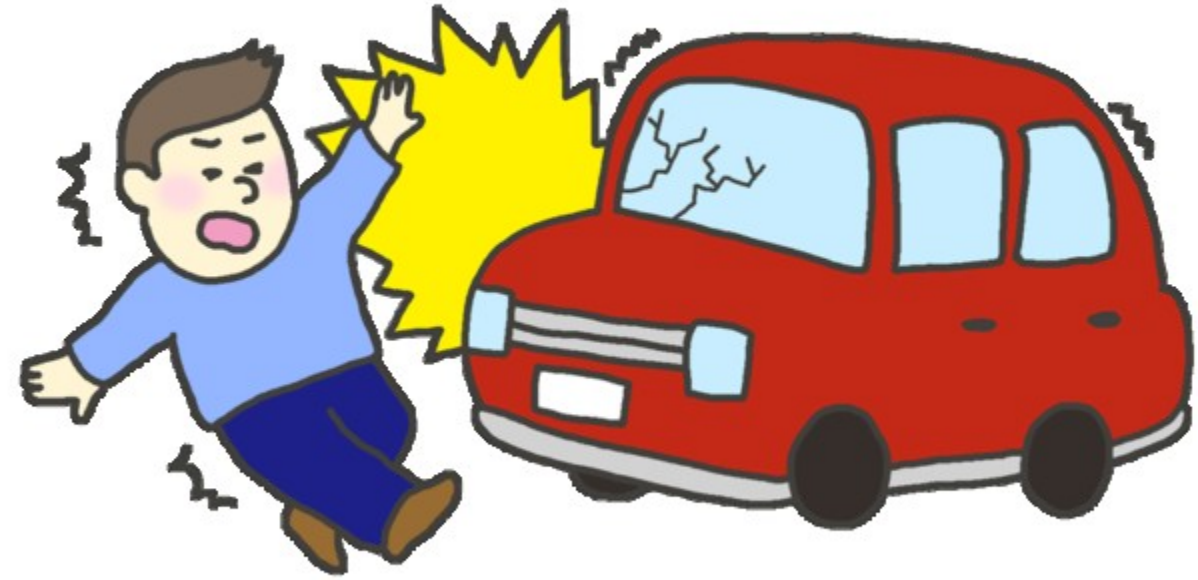
Wǒ xiànzài méiyǒushì /yǒushì.

I'm don't have anything/have something right now.



事(儿) shì(r)

matter; affair; event



• 你有事(儿)吗？

ǐ yǒushì(r) ma?

is there anything wrong with you?

我没事。

ǒ méishì.

I'm okay.

为什么 wèishénme

Why

因为 yīnwéi

Because

所以 suǒyǐ

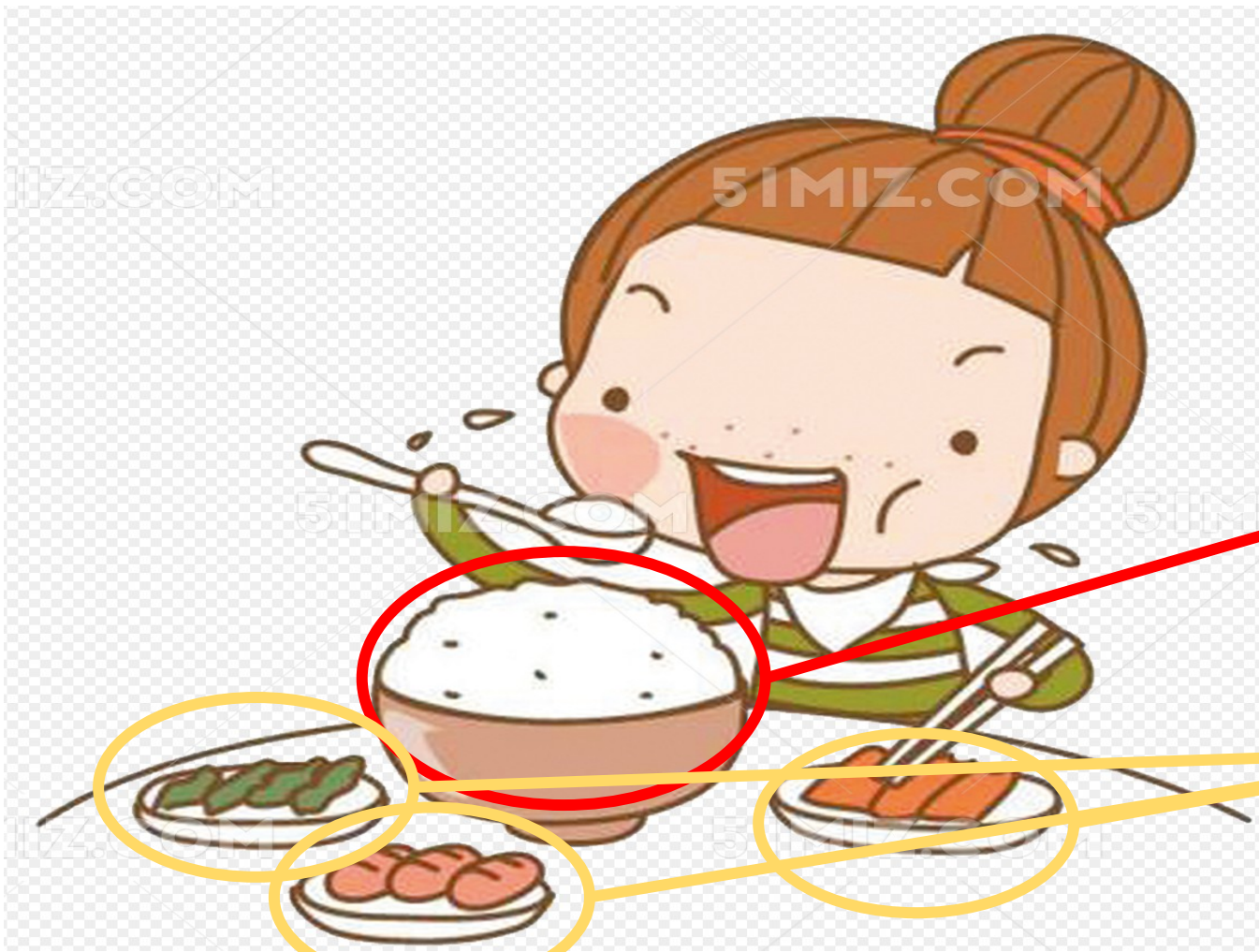
conj. So

- Did you eat dinner?
- 你为什么没有吃晚餐？

Nǐ wèishénme méiyǒu chī wǎncān?

• 因为 _____ ， 所以 _____ 。

Yīnwéi _____ , suǒyǐ _____ .



吃 chī

V. eat

饭 fàn

N. meal; rice

菜 cài

N. cuisine; dishes

中国菜

Zhōngguó cài

Chinese food

捷克菜

Jiékè cài

Czech food

英国菜

Yīngguó cài

British food

Questions with 好吗 (hǎoma)

To solicit someone's opinion, we can ask 好吗 after stating an idea or suggestion.

• 你为什么没有吃晚餐？

Nǐ wèishénme méiyǒu chī wǎncān?

• 因为 _____ ， 所以 _____ 。

Yīnwéi _____ , suǒyǐ _____ .

• 那我们晚上吃中国菜好吗？

The basic word order in a Chinese sentence is as follows:

Subject (agent of the action)	Adverbial (time, place, manner, etc.)	Verb	Object (receiver of the action)
---	---	-------------	---

Subj.	Adverbial	Verb	Obj.
王朋	周末/常常	听	音乐
Wáng Péng	zhōumò/chángcháng	tīng	yīnyuè

王朋
Wángpéng
李友
Lǐyǒu
高文中
Gāowénzhōng
白英爱
Báiyīng'ài
(你的同学的名字)

周末
常常
有的时候
明天
昨天下午五点半
(Time for you want)

听
吃
看
打
跳
唱

球
音乐
饭
电视
电影
歌
舞
书

去 qù v. to go + Action

If the performance of an action involves a change of location, then this is the construction we use.

(你的同学的名字)

周末
常常
有的时候
明天

昨天下午五点半
(Time for you want)

听
吃
看
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电视
电影
歌舞
书

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (I)

Besides adding the question particle 吗 (ma) to a declarative sentence, another common way of forming a question in Chinese is to repeat the verb or adjective in its affirmative and negative form.

• 你忙吗？

Nǐ máng ma?



• 你忙不忙？

Nǐ máng bù máng?

我很忙。

Wǒ hěnmáng.

我不忙。

Wǒ bù máng.

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (I)

Besides adding the question particle 吗 (ma) to a declarative sentence, another common way of forming a question in Chinese is to repeat the verb or adjective in its affirmative and negative form.

• 你喜欢吃中国菜吗？

Nǐ xǐhuān chī zhōngguó cài ma?

• 你喜欢不喜欢吃中国菜？

Nǐ xǐhuān bùxǐhuān chī zhōngguó cài?

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions (I)

Besides adding the question particle 吗 (ma) to a declarative sentence, another common way of forming a question in Chinese is to repeat the verb or adjective in its affirmative and negative form.

• 请问王律师今天有没有事？

Qǐngwèn wánglǚshī jīntiān yǒu meiyǒu shì?

• 请问王律师今天有事吗？

Qǐngwèn wánglǚshī jīntiān yǒushì ma?

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions

In this type of question there can be no adverbials before the verb other than time words as in (1) and (2).

1. 你明天去不去？

→ 你明天去吗 ?

2. 她今天晚上看不看电视？

→ 她今天晚上看电视吗 ?

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions

If there is an adverbial--such as 很(hě, very), 都(dōu, all), or 常常(chángcháng, often)--before the verb, the 吗 type question must be used instead, as in (3), (4), and (5).

3. 他们都是学生吗？ *他们都是不是学生？

4. 你常常看电影吗？ *你常常看不看电影？

5. 王医生很忙吗？ *王医生很忙不忙？

Affirmative + Negative (A-not-A) Questions

If there is more than one verb, the question form applies to the first verb, as seen in (6) and (7).

6. 你**想不想**跳舞？ *你想**跳不跳**舞？

7. 你的同学**去不去**打球？

*你的同学**去打不**打球？

还 hái

also; too; as well

As an adverb, 还 (hái) indicates that the action or situation denoted by the verb involves someone or something else in addition to what has already been mentioned.

• 我喜欢吃中国菜，还喜欢吃美国菜。

Wǒ xǐhuān chī zhōngguó cài, hái xǐhuān chī měiguó cài.

• 你认识谁？(3)

Nǐ rènshi shuí?

A: 白英爱，你周末喜欢做什么？

Báiyīngài, nǐ zhōumò xǐhuan zuòshénme?

B: 我喜欢打球、看电视。你呢？

Wǒ xǐhuān dǎqiú, kàndiànshì. Nǐ ne?

A: 我喜欢唱歌、跳舞，还喜欢听音乐。你也喜欢看书，对不对？

Wǒ xǐhuān chànggē, tiàowǔ, hái xǐhuan tīngyīnyuè. Nǐ yě xǐhuān kànshū. Duìbuduì?

B: 对，有的时候也喜欢看书。

Duì, yǒude shíhòu yě xǐhuān kànshū.

A: 你喜欢不喜欢看电影？

Nǐ xǐhuan bùxǐhuan kàndiànyǐng?

B: 喜欢。我周末常常看电影。

Xǐhuān. Wǒ zhōumò chángcháng kàndiànyǐng.

A:那我们今天晚上去看一个外国电影，怎么样？我请客。

Nà wǒmen jīntiān wǎnshang qù kàn yíge wàiguó diànyǐng,
zěnmeyàng? Wǒ qǐngkè.

B:为什么你请客？

Wèishénme nǐ qǐngkè?

A:因为昨天你请我吃饭，所以今天我请你看电影。

Yīnwéi zuótiān nǐ qǐngwǒ chīfàn, suǒyǐ jīntiān wǒ qǐngnǐ
kàndiànyǐng.

B:那你也请王朋、李友，好吗？

Nà nǐ yě qǐng wángpéng, lǐyǒu, haoma?

A: ...好。

...hǎo.