

New Words of Lesson 1

第一课 生词

di4 yi1 ke4 sheng1 ci2

Chinese Words	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Engl. Trans.
Part 1			
你	nǐ	pron.	you (singular)
好	hǎo	adj.	good
吗	ma	aux.	(used to form a question)
很	hen3	adv.	very, quite
身体	shēntǐ	n.	body, health
爸爸	bàba	n.	dad
妈妈	māma	n.	mom
他们	tāmen	pron.	they, them
都	dōu	adv.	both, all
姐姐	jǐejie	n	elder sister
哥哥	gēge	n.	older brother
弟弟	didi	n.	younger brother
妹妹	mei4mei	n.	younger sister
朋友	péngyouǒ	n.	friend
同学	tóngxué	n.	classmate
同事	tóngshì	n.	colleague
老师	lǎoshi	n.	teacher
Part 2			
Chinese Words	Pinyin	Part of Speech	Engl. Trans.
我	wǒ	pron.	I, me

你	nǐ	pron.	you
他	tā	pron.	he, him
我们	wǒmen	pron.	we, us
你们	nǐmen	pron.	you
他们	tāmen	pron.	they, them
吗	ma	interrogative particle	
呢	ne	modal particle	
不	bù	adv.	not,
很	hěn	adv.	very
也	yě	adv.	also
都	dōu	adv.	both, all
好	hǎo	adj.	good
忙	máng	adj.	Busy
谢谢	xièxie	set phrase	thanks, thank you

Text of Lesson 1

第一课 课文

di4 yi1 ke4 ke4 wen2

(1)

甲：你好！

乙：你好！

甲：你身体好吗？



乙：很好！

甲：你爸爸妈妈好吗？

乙：他们都很好！

(2)

甲：你好！

乙：你好！

甲：你忙吗？

乙：我不忙，你呢？

甲：我也不忙。你哥哥忙吗？

乙：他很忙。我弟弟也很忙。我哥哥，我弟弟都很忙。

甲：他们都忙。他们好吗？

乙：他们都好。你哥哥也还好吗？

甲：他很好，谢谢。

(3) TEXT

1. 我好。我哥哥也好。我们都很好。

2. 你忙吗？我不忙，你呢？

3. 我也不忙。我哥哥，我弟弟很忙。你哥哥呢？你哥哥好吗？

4. 我哥哥好。他不忙。你哥哥，你弟弟忙吗？

5. 他们不都很忙。我哥哥很忙。我弟弟不忙。
6. 我哥哥，我弟弟，我，我们都不忙。
7. 很好。不忙很好。忙不好。
8. 好哥哥不忙。忙哥哥不好。

Text in Pinyin:

1. Wǒ hǎo. Wǒ gēge yě hǎo. Wǒmen dōu hěn hǎo.
2. Nǐ máng ma? Wǒ bù máng, nǐ ne?
3. Wǒ yě bù máng. Wǒ gēge, wǒ didi hěn máng. Nǐ gēge ne? Nǐ gēge hǎo ma?
4. Wǒ gēge hǎo. Tā bù máng. Nǐ gēge, nǐ didi máng ma?
5. Tāmen bù dōu hěn máng. Wǒ gēge hěn máng. Wǒ didi bù máng.
6. Wǒ gēge, wǒ didi, wǒ, wǒmen dōu bù máng.
7. Hěn hǎo. Bù máng hěn hǎo. Máng bù hǎo.
8. Hǎo gēge bù máng. Máng gēge bù hǎo.

Grammar of Lesson 1 第一课 语法 dì4 yī kè yǔ fǎ



1. Greetings:

你好! (Nǐ hǎo!) is a popular greeting. In English, it means "Hello", "Hi", "How are you?" and "good day!" etc. It may be used in the morning, in the afternoon or in the evening. The answer to it is also

你好! (Nǐ hǎo!)

2. Adjectives as verbs:

When adjectives form the predicate, that is, when they say what the subject

is or is not, they function as verbs. That's why an adjective is also known

as a STATIVE VERB in Chinese. There is no additional word for 'to be'. For

instance:

<u>他</u>	<u>忙</u> 。	Tā máng.	He is busy.
Subject	predicate		

我们好。 Wǒmen hǎo. We are fine.

Note that the Chinese verb, be it a stative or an action verb, has no morphological

changes whatsoever resulting from person, gender, number, time, etc..

Thus:

我好。	Wǒ hǎo.	I am fine.
你好。	Nǐ hǎo.	You are fine.
他好。	Tā hǎo.	He is good.
我们忙。	Wǒmen máng.	We are busy.

3. Negation:

When you negate a Chinese sentence, you simply place the adverb before the predicative

verb. For example:

<u>他</u>	<u>不</u>	<u>忙</u> 。	Tā bù máng.	He is not busy.
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Subject adv. predicative verb

我们不好。 Wǒmen bù hǎo. We are not OK.

Note that the tone of 不(bu), 'not' is fourth, except when the following word is in the fourth tone, when it change to the second tone.

4. Stative verbs and the adverbs: 很, 也, 都, 不:

Adverbs such as 很, 也, 都, 不 come immediately before the verb and can only be separated from it by another adverb.

他很好。我们也都很好。

Tā hěn hǎo. Wǒmen yě dōu hěn hǎo.

He is good. We are all very good, too.

When there is an adjectival predicate in a simple affirmative sentence, the adverb 很 is

usually put before it. 很 in this case does not carry the meaning of degree "very".

For example:

他们很忙。 Tāmen hěn máng. They are busy.

If 很 is absent, the sentence then implies an contrast:

他们很忙，我哥哥不忙。

Tāmen hěn máng, wǒ gēge bù máng.

They are busy, but my older brother is not.

Also, adverbs cannot be used as a modifier of a noun, thus an English sentence such as:

"All of us are busy." is expressed in Chinese as :

他们都忙。 Tāmen dōu máng. They are ALL busy.

Some more examples:

哥哥, 弟弟都好。 Gēge, dìdì dōu hǎo. Both older and younger
brothers are fine.

我们都不忙。 Wǒmen dōu bù máng. None of us are
busy.

When two or more adverbs occur together, their order is governed by
the rule that the

modifier is applied directly before the expression to be modified.
Thus a distinction

should be noted about the position of the adverb 不 between BEFORE
and AFTER other

adverbs such as 都, 很. Before the adverbs 都 and 很, it is a partial
negation; and

after those adverbs, it is a total negation. Compare the following
examples:

他们不都忙。 Tāmen bù dōu máng. Not all of them
are busy.

他们都不忙。 Tāmen dōu bù máng. None of them are
busy.

哥哥不很好。 Gēge bù hěn hǎo. The older brother
is not very good.

哥哥很不好。 Gēge hěn bù hǎo. The older brother
is bad(very not good).

5. Simple questions and answers:

A simple question is formed by adding the interrogative particle 吗
to the end

of a declarative sentence:

你忙吗? Nǐ máng ma? Are you busy?
他不好吗? Tá bù hǎo ma? Isn't he nice?

The answer to a simple question can be full or short.

你忙吗?

我忙。(full) Wǒ máng. I'm busy. / 忙 (short) Máng.

Busy.

我不忙。 Wǒ bù máng. I'm not busy. / 不忙 Bù máng. Not busy.

6. Particle 呢 and Follow-up questions

Particle 呢 supplies the means of cutting a question down to a topic. It shows

that the same question as that asked previously is to be raised about a new topic.

It somewhat resembles English "And--?", "What about--?". Following are some

examples:

你还好吗? 好, 你呢? 我也很好。

Nǐ hǎo ma? Hǎo, nǐ ne? Wǒ yě hěn hǎo.

Are you OK? Yes. And you? I'm OK, too.

你哥哥不忙。 你弟弟呢?

Nǐ gēge bù máng. Nǐ dìdi ne?

Your older brother is not busy. What about your younger brother?

Pronunciation Drills of Lesson 1

第一课 语音练习

di4 yi1 ke4 yu3 yin1 lian4 xi2



A. Read the following sentences aloud and make sure you understand their meanings. You can use the following link to listen to the actual pronunciations:

http://chinese.rutgers.edu/class_content_simplified_chinese/level1/class10-to-19/class11/aux3_cs.htm

1) 1. Gēge hǎo, dìdi bù hǎo.

2. Nǐ máng, tā bù máng.

3. Gēge máng, dìdi máng, wǒ bù máng.

4. Nǐ hǎo, tāmen bù hǎo.

5. Wǒmen máng, nǐmen bù máng.

2) 1. Tā gēge hěn hǎo. Tā yě hěn hǎo.

2. Tā bù máng. Wǒmen yě dōu bù máng.

3. Wǒmen bù dōu hěn máng. Wǒ máng, tā bù máng.

4. Gēge, dìdi dōu hǎo, Tāmen yě dōu hěn máng.

5. Tāmen dōu bù hěn máng. Wǒmen bù dōu hěn máng.

3) 1. Nǐmen dōu hǎo ma? Wǒmen dōu hǎo. Nǐ ne? Wǒ yě hěn hǎo.

2. Nǐ gēge máng ma? Máng. Wǒ yě hěn máng. Nǐ ne? Wǒ bù hěn máng.

3. Nǐmen dōu bù hěn máng ma? Wǒ bù hěn máng. Tā hěn máng.

4. Nǐ dìdi bù hǎo, nǐ gēge ne? Wǒ gēge hěn hǎo.

5. Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. Nǐ yě hěn hǎo ma? Wǒ yě hǎo. Nǐ ne?

This document is available with its sound files at our new class website at http://south.mpls.k12.mn.us/Dingman_Yu.html.