

LESSON NOTES

Gengo Chinese S1 #1

Where Did You Learn to Speak Chinese Like That?

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DIALOGUE - CHINESE

SIMPLIFIED

1. Tim : 喂?
2. Mike : 你好! 我是麦克。
3. Tim : 你好!
4. Mike : 我明天去中国。
5. Tim : 是吗? 旅途愉快!
6. Mike : 谢谢, 再见!
7. Tim : 再见!

ENGLISH

1. Tim : Hello?
2. Mike : Hi! This is Mike.
3. Tim : Hi!
4. Mike : I'm going to China tomorrow.
5. Tim : Oh yeah? Have a great trip!
6. Mike : Thanks, goodbye.
7. Tim : Bye!

PINYIN

1. Tim : Wéi?
2. Mike : Nǐhǎo! Wǒ shì Mài kè.
3. Tim : Nǐhǎo!
4. Mike : Wǒ míngtiān qù Zhōngguó.
5. Tim : Shì ma ? Lǚtú yúkuài!
6. Mike : Xièxie, zàijiàn!
7. Tim : Zàijiàn!

TRADITIONAL

1. Tim: 喂?
2. Mike: 你好! 我是麥克。
3. Tim: 你好!
4. Mike: 我明天去中國。
5. Tim: 是嗎? 旅途愉快!
6. Mike: 謝謝, 再見!
7. Tim: 再見!

VOCABULARY

Simplified	Traditional	Pinyin	English	Class
我	我	wǒ	I, me	pronoun
是	是	shì	to be	verb
明天	明天	míngtiān	tomorrow	noun
去	去	qù	to go	verb
你好	你好	nǐhǎo	hello	phrase
谢谢	謝謝	xièxie	thank you	phrase
再见	再見	zài jiàn	see you again	phrase
喂	喂	wéi	hello (answering telephone)	expression
中国	中國	Zhōngguó	China	noun
旅途愉快	旅途愉快	lǚtú yúkuài	have a nice trip	phrase
每天	每天	měitiān	every day	phrase, adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我的朋友很帅。 <i>Wǒ de péngyǒu hěn shuài.</i> My friend is really handsome.	他是我哥哥。 <i>Tā shì wǒ gēge.</i> He is my older brother.
明天是我的生日。 <i>Míngtiān shì wǒ de shēngrì.</i> Tomorrow is my birthday.	明天下午 <i>míngtiān xiàwǔ</i> tomorrow afternoon

<p>明天天气会很晴朗。</p> <p><i>Míngtiān tiānqì huì hěn qínglǎng.</i></p> <p>It will be sunny tomorrow.</p>	<p>明天晚上</p> <p><i>míngtiān wǎnshang</i></p> <p>tomorrow night</p>
<p>明天见！</p> <p><i>Míngtiān jiàn!</i></p> <p>See you tomorrow!</p>	<p>明天10：10</p> <p><i>míngtiān shí diǎn shí fēn</i></p> <p>tomorrow at 10:10</p>
<p>明天我去公园。</p> <p><i>Míngtiān wǒ qù gōngyuán.</i></p> <p>Tomorrow I'm going to the park.</p>	<p>下周末谁去海边？</p> <p><i>Xià zhōumò shéi qù hǎibiān?</i></p> <p>Who is going to the beach next weekend?</p>
<p>我去了动物医院。</p> <p><i>Wǒ qù le dòngwù yīyuàn.</i></p> <p>I went to the animal hospital.</p>	<p>我去公园。</p> <p><i>Wǒ qù gōngyuán.</i></p> <p>I go to the park.</p>
<p>你好，我想找安娜。</p> <p><i>Nǐhǎo, wǒ xiǎng zhǎo Ānnà.</i></p> <p>Hello, can I speak to Anna?</p>	<p>你好，我叫王国易。</p> <p><i>Nǐhǎo, wǒ jiào Wáng Guóyì.</i></p> <p>Hello, I'm Wang Guoyi.</p>
<p>谢谢你的帮助。</p> <p><i>Xièxie nǐ de bāngzhù.</i></p> <p>Thanks for your help.</p>	<p>谢谢，再见！</p> <p><i>Xièxie, zàijiàn!</i></p> <p>Thanks, bye!</p>
<p>喂！你找谁？</p> <p><i>Wéi! Nǐ zhǎo shéi?</i></p> <p>Hello! Who are you looking for?</p>	<p>我明天去中国。</p> <p><i>Wǒ míngtiān qù Zhōngguó.</i></p> <p>I'm going to China tomorrow.</p>
<p>你要去中国吗？旅途愉快！</p> <p><i>Nǐ yào qù Zhōngguó ma? Lǚtú yúkuài!</i></p> <p>You're going to China? Have a great trip!</p>	<p>我每天都很早上床睡觉。</p> <p><i>wǒ měi tiān dōu hěn zǎoshang chuáng shuìjiào .</i></p> <p>I go to bed early every day.</p>
<p>我每天喝茶。</p> <p><i>Wǒ měitiān hē chá.</i></p> <p>I drink tea every day.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Tim: 喂? *Wéi?* ("Hello?")

Mike: 你好！我是麦克。 *Nǐhǎo! Wǒ shì Mài kè.* ("Hello! This is Mike.")

The most common greeting in Chinese is 你好 (*Nǐhǎo*), however, when on the telephone (or any other online communication tool) generally the opening greeting upon answering the call is 喂 (*Wéi*). 喂 is, according to the dictionary, to be pronounced in 4th tone (*Wèi*), however, in practice most people will pronounce it in 2nd tone when answering a call (*Wéi*).

是吗? (*Shì ma?*), a very common interjection, it is similar in tone to the English "Really?" or "Oh yeah?"

旅途愉快! (*Lǚtú yúkuài!*) When someone is going on a trip, this is a common send-off phrase.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Talking Over the Telephone or Computer to a Friend

你好! 我是麦克。

"Hi! This is Mike."

When identifying oneself on the telephone, you use the simple sentence structure we heard in the dialogue.

For Example:

1. 我是麦克。

Wǒ shì Mài kè.

"I am Mike."

This is a little different than the English method of saying, "This is Mike," on the telephone. However, here is a nice example of a simple sentence structure using the verb "to be" in Chinese. You can see that the word order is the same as in English in this kind of simple sentence, being [subject] + [verb] + [object].

"Time when" Phrases in Chinese

Note the word order in a phrase talking about the time when something occurs. [subject + time when + predicate].

For Example:

1. 我明天去中国。

Wǒ míngtiān qù Zhōngguó.

"I'm going to China tomorrow."

2. 我每天喝茶。

Wǒ měitiān hēchá.

"I drink tea every day."

The Question Particle 吗 (*ma*)

When the particle 吗 (*ma*) is added to the end of a statement, it turns it into a yes/no question. We have a brief example of this in today's dialogue.

For Example:

1. 是吗?
Shì ma?
"Oh, yeah?"

By adding the particle 吗 (*ma*) to the verb 是 (*shì*) into a question. By adding the question particle to 是, *shì* ("to be"), it has a similar feeling to the interjection "really?"