

第四課 Dì-sì kè

Lesson 4

論天下大勢，分久必合，合久必分。

Lùn tiānxià dàshì, fēn jiǔ bì hé, hé jiǔ bì fēn.

Speak+of sky-beneath great-power, divide long must join, join long must divide

‘They say the momentum of history was ever thus: the empire long divided, must unite; long united, must divide.’

The opening lines of Sānguó yǎnyì [三國演義], a title that is traditionally translated as *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, a popular historical narrative attributed to Luó Guànzōng [14th century]. It deals with a period more than 1000 years before the author lived, after the collapse of the Han dynasty (206 BC – 220 AD), when kingdom competed against kingdom and the heroes Liú Bèi, Guān Yǔ and Zhāng Fēi swore brotherhood in a peach garden behind Zhāng Fēi's farm (supposedly, on the outskirts of modern-day Chéngdū). Part of their vow reads:

不求同年同月同日生，但願同年同月同日死。

Bù qiú tóngnián tóngyuè tóngrì shēng, dàn yuàn tóngnián tóngyuè tóngrì sǐ.

Not choose same year, month day born, but desire same year, month day die.

‘We could not help our separate births, but on the self-same day we mean to die!’

[Translations from Moss Roberts, *Three Kingdoms: China's Epic Drama by Lo Kuan-chung*, New York, Pantheon Books, 1976.]

4.0 Review

a) Fántǐzì (see below for new words)

李小山是南京大學的學生。她生在南京，也長在南京。南京在江蘇，在中國東部，在長江邊上，離上海不遠。那個地方很好，人口四五百萬，不大也不小。那兒的天氣還可以。七月到九月非常熱，常常下雨，可是一月到三月不怎麼冷，很舒服。李小山還沒去過外國，也沒上過英文課，可是她英文說得非常好，看英文書報也可以。那怎麼會這樣呢？很多人覺得學英文沒有老師不行。她說她沒有老師但是有很多外國朋友，有美國人，有英國人，有加拿大人，也有澳大利亞人。她說她可以看英文報紙，看英文書，看美國電視，這樣學。再說，她書包裹有一本很好的英文字典，有好字典就能學好！

生字表 Shēngzìbiǎo ‘vocabulary list’

長/长	SV cháng ‘long’; V zhǎng ‘to grow; grow up’; N zhǎng ‘head of; chief’	
江	N jiāng ‘river’ [archaic]	江蘇 Jiāngsū <i>name of a province</i>
人口	rénkǒu ‘population’	舒服 shūfu
會/会	huì ‘can; able to; likely to’	覺得/觉得 juéde
朋友	péngyou ‘friend’	電視/电视 diànshì ‘TV (electric-look at)’
能	néng ‘capable of’	萬/万 wàn
下雨	xiàyǔ ‘to rain (fall rain)’	不怎么冷 bù zěnmě lěng ‘not so cold’

b) Radicals and phonetics

Try to recall characters from Units 1 – 3 that have the following character-istics:

1. Three characters with the element 戈 gē ‘spear’:
2. Two characters with tǔzìpáng ‘the earth radical’, 土:
3. Two characters with jīnzìpáng ‘the metal radical’, 钅/金:
4. A second character with the radical bǎogài, seen on top in 字:
5. Three characters that contain the element 目 (mù ‘eye’):
6. Two characters with the [phonetic] element 曷 (hé):
7. Two characters with the radical 木, mùzìpáng:

c) Add a character before or after (as indicated) to form a word:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. _____ 瓜 | 6. 再 _____ |
| 2. _____ 川 | 7. 非 _____ |
| 3. 電 _____ | 8. 起 _____ |
| 4. 緊 _____ | 9. _____ 師 |
| 5. 上 _____ | 10. _____ 報 |

d) Add Taiwan to the map, then label as many places as you can in characters; add others in pinyin – you may have to use arrows.



4.1 First set

衣服

6+0 4+4
yīfu
clothes clothes
clothing

舒

6+6 (!)
shū
stretch out
[shūfu]

目

5+0
mù
eye[before]
[mùqián]

最

4+8
zuì
most
[zuìjìn]

先

2+4
xiān
first
[xiānshēng]

早

4+2
zǎo
early
[zǎoshàng]

睡覺

5+8 7+13

觉

4+5
shuìjiào
sleep

洗澡

3+6 3+13

xǐzǎo
wash

聽

6+16

听

3+4
tīng
listen

買

7+5

买

1+5
mǎi
buy

晚

4+7

wǎn
late

- Notes
- a) 衣 (‘clothes billowing on the line’) often appears as a radical, at the bottom of graphs (eg 袋), at the top of graphs (eg 裔), or in its combining form (衤) yīzipáng on the left side (eg 襯衫 chènshān ‘shirt’). It can also be split by an intervening phonetic element, as is the case with the traditional graph 裏 lǐ ‘lining; inside’, which inserts 里 into 衣. In the traditional set, 里 is used for lǐ ‘a Chinese mile’; but in the simplified set, it represents lǐ ‘inside’ as well as lǐ ‘Chinese mile’.
- b) 服 (‘a vanity dresser’), has a broader range of meaning than 衣, ie from ‘clothes’ to ‘restraint’ and ‘submission’. The right hand element is also found in 報/报; contrast the right hand element 反 that appears in 飯/饭.
- c) The radical in 舒 is 舌 shé ‘tongue’ (originally a drawing), so the unlikely numerical designation underneath the character above, 6+6, is correct. (Think of the tongue of certain frogs which *uncoils* so smoothly and *comfortably*.) The right hand element is 予 yǔ, a formal word meaning ‘give’, which looks like a broken version of 子.
- d) 目, originally a representation of an eye, is a common radical (called mùzipáng), found in 睡, 省, 看, 眼 (yǎnjìng ‘eye-mirror’). The two radicals 目 and 木 are both pronounced mù.
- e) The bottom element of 最 is 取 qǔ ‘get; obtain’, but the relationship is obscure. The top element is the horizontal 日 yuē, not the more familiar vertical 日 rì ‘sun’.
- f) 先 ‘first’, so 先生 ‘born first’ and thus deserving of respect. 早 (‘the sun over the horizon, so *early* in the morning’).
- g) 睡, a compound of 目 mù ‘eye’ and 垂 chuí as phonetic; notice that the latter obeys the ‘rule of 5’ (cf. *Chars 2.4 notes*). 覺/觉 has two readings; in combination with a leading 睡, it is read jiào and treated like an object; with a following 得, it is read jué and makes up the core of a compound verb. So 睡覺/睡觉 and 覺得/觉得. Cf. 學/学.
- h) 洗澡 contains two good phonosemantic graphs: 洗, which combines sāndiǎnshuǐ with 先, now only suggestive as a phonetic, and 澡, which combines the same radical with the element found in 操 cāo, 躁 zào, etc.
- i) 聽 contains the elements 耳 ěr ‘ear’, and the right hand element of 德 dé (德國 Déguó ‘Germany’). The small 王 in the lower left corner is originally the element with a rising head stroke, that shows up in graphs such as 廷 tíng and 挺 tǐng (cf. 挺好的 tǐng hǎo de) and is in fact phonetic in 聽. The simplified form might have been built around this phonetic element, but instead the imperfect phonetic 斤 jīn was combined, counter-intuitively, with kǒuzipáng to give 听.
- j) The traditional graph, 買, contains the transactional radical 貝 (originally a representation of a shell), also found in 貴; cf. also 賣 mài ‘sell’. However, the simplified graph, 买 (cf. 卖 mài ‘sell’) abandons the traditional radical completely and introduces the graph 头 (tóu ‘head’ in the simplified set) that is only vaguely similar.
- k) 晚 contains rìzipáng and the element 免, pronounced miǎn on its own, with no obvious phonetic connection.

4.1.1 Compounds and phrases

从前	本来	目前	衣服	舒服	水土不服
cóngqián	běnlái	mùqián	yīfu	shūfu	‘shuǐtǔ-bùfú’
两本书	日本	最近	很远	很晚	早上
liǎng běn shū	Rìběn	zùijìn	hěn yuǎn	hěn wǎn	zǎoshàng
最高	先生	我先去	睡了吗	好听	洗澡
zuì gāo	xiānshēng	wǒ xiān qù	shuì le ma	hǎotīng	xǐzǎo
早上	最大	晚上	买什么	觉得	觉得不舒服
zǎoshàng	zuì dà	wǎnshàng	mǎi shénme	juéde	juéde bù shūfu



Ikea advertisement on the wall of a Beijing pedestrian subway. [JKW 2000]

4.1.2 Comment-response

1. 最近你觉得怎么样？ / 哎，昨天很不舒服，有一点累，不过今天好了。最近都是这样儿，一天很好，一天很累。
2. 哎，买衣服很难吧。 / 是很难。他想买的，我觉得不好看，我想买的他说不好看！
3. 你的行李多不多？ / 没有行李，东西不多，只有书包。
4. 他们都起来了吗？ / 都起来了，可是还没洗澡，也还没吃早饭呢。
5. 学中文没字典不行。 / 我有一本，可是不大，字不多。 / 那，最好买一本大的。
6. 明天没课，你想去哪儿？ / 明天是毛先生的生日，我们想去看他。
7. 这是你的衣服吗？ / 不，是张老师的，但是他已经走了。
8. 你渴不渴？喝一杯啤酒吧。 / 好，好，我喝一点茶吧，中国茶吧。
9. 听说你们最近没有热水。 / 现在天气非常热，洗澡没有热水还可以，可是一月二月洗澡没有热水有一点不舒服。
10. 今天有一点儿冷，你们冷吗？ / 不冷，还好，很舒服。

Notes:

不过: búguò = 但是, 可是

课: kè; cf. 上课, 下课

生日: 先生的生, 日本的日. Eg: Jīntiān shì tā de shēngrì. / Shì ma?

Nà, shēngrì yúkuài ~ kuàilè!

Exercise 1

The following table gives a list of suspects and indicates what they were doing at various times when the crimes were committed. Stand by to give the information when asked.

	姓?	几月几号, 几点?	在做什么?
一	毛先生	十一月八号, 早上, 七点十分	在洗澡
二	周小姐	十月十号, 晚上, 十一点四十分	在睡觉
三	陈老师	十二月二号, 早上, 八点	在吃早饭
四	张老师	八月二十四号, 晚上, 九点	在洗衣服
五	马太太	七月十九号, 早上, 八点二十分	在看报
六	林省长	一月三号, 中午	在买东西
七	小白	三月二十号, 晚上, 很晚	在学中文
八	老李	六月二十八号, 下午, 五点多	在吃饭
九	王州长	八月八号, 上午, 十一点	在买西瓜



Tiānjīn: ménkǒu. [JKW 2003]

4.2 Second set

請 問題 機場 鐵 比較

7+8

3+8 9+9

4+12 3+9

8+13

4+0 7+6

請 問題 机场 铁 较

2+8

3+3 6+9

4+2 3+3

5+5

4+6

qǐng

wèntí

jīchǎng

tiě

bǐjiào

invite

ask-topic

machine-arena

iron

than-compare

please

question

airport

[ditiě]

relatively

大 帽 清楚 姐 同

3+0

3+9

3+8 5+8

3+5

2+4

dà

mào

qīngchū

jiě

tóng

big

hat

clear

sister

same; with

Notes

a) 請/请 contains yánzipáng and the common phonetic element 青, seen also in the first character of 清楚 qīngchū.

b) 門/门 is phonetic in some compounds, but assigned as radical in others. In the traditional set, 問 is classified under the 口 radical, leaving 門 mén as a reasonable phonetic. But the creators of the simplified set were more concerned with classification than history; in the simplified set, 问 is classified under 门 rather than 口.

c) Compound characters with 是 as an element form a phonetic set whose members are either pronounced like shì, or like tí: thus 是 shì and [钥]匙 [yào]shì ‘key’, but 題 tí, 提 tí, 惕 tì, 堤 dī. Sh and t/d sounds are actually quite closely articulated (a fact reflected by the pronunciation of the English suffix, *-tion*, in words like ‘pronunciation’). So we can assume that both the *shi* words and the *ti/di* words were pronounced very similarly in earlier times, and have since diverged. A similar process is reflected by the regional difference in the pronunciation of ‘tea’ as chá in Mandarin, but ‘te’ (which gives us ‘tea’) in Fukienese – sounds which have also evolved from a common source.

d) 場/场, with tǔzipáng and a phonetic element seen in, eg 湯/汤 tāng ‘soup’ and 陽/[阳] yáng ‘sun; male principle’.

e) 鐵 contains jīnzipáng; in the simplified graph, the complex right side is replaced with simpler, but otherwise poorly motivated, 失 shī: 铁.

f) Contrast 比 (lined up for *comparison*) with 北 (back to back at the *north* pole). 较 has chēzipáng as radical and 交 jiāo as phonetic, also seen in 校 xiào and 狡 jiǎo. The presence of chēzipáng reflects the original use of the graph to write a word for a kind of carriage; presumably it was borrowed for its sound to express the unrelated but nearly homophonous word.

g) Contrast 大, 太 and 犬, the last being an ancient word for ‘dog’, now pronounced quǎn.

h) 帽, with 巾 ‘cloth’ as radical and 冒 mào as phonetic; 姐, with 女 as radical and 且 qiě as phonetic.

i) Contrast 同 with 周, the latter containing the element 吉 (jí)

4.2.1 Compounds and phrases

请问	没问题	请坐	机场	铁路	比较好
qǐngwèn	méi wèntí	qǐngzuò	jīchǎng	tiělù	bǐjiào hǎo
机场很远	比较贵	大帽子	北大	地铁	不清楚
jīchǎng hěn yuǎn	bǐjiào guì	dà màozi	Běi Dà	dìtiě	bù qīngchu
小姐	同学	买大的	不同	姐姐	比较忙
xiǎojiě	tóngxué	mǎi dà de	bù tóng	jiějie	bǐjiào máng
有问题吗	我先走了	车子不大	我的同学	大姐	太大了
yǒu wèntí	wǒ xiān zǒu le	chēzi bú dà	wǒ de tóngxué	dàjiě	tài dà le

4.2.2 Comment-response

1. 你的帽子，别忘了！/ 不是我的，是毛小姐的。她已经走了。
2. 有没有问题？/ 没有，都很清楚：从机场先去东长安街，在东长安街坐七号车，在北海下车。没问题。
3. 大连[在东北]有没有地铁？/ 没有地铁，有电车，大连的电车很不错，三十分钟，可以从大学到人民广场。

4. 请问，最近的地铁站在哪儿？ / 地铁站呢...在前边，离这儿不远，三分钟—很近。
5. 张老师，请问，您是什么地方来的？ / 我是大同人，大同在山西，离北京大概有三百公里，不是很远。
6. 马小姐，你去过大同吗？ / 没有，我家在南方，离大同很远。
7. 陈小姐今天好了没有？ / 她昨天觉得不太舒服，很累也很紧张，可是今天觉得比较好了。

大连/大連 Dàlián; 坐 zuò; 街 jiē 'street'; 长安 Cháng'ān; 大概 dàgài;
人民广场/廣場 Rénmín Guǎngchǎng 'People's Sq.'; 站 zhàn 'station; stand'

Exercise 2

This exercise can be written out (in pinyin or characters) in Q and A format. Or it can be practiced at home as the basis for a class exercise where one person asks the questions and another answers. In any case, both question and answer should be suitably contextualized by the addition of pronouns, polite phases (qǐngwèn), and such:

Example: Èi, wǒ de màozi ne, wǒ de màozi zài nǎr?
Nǐ de màozi ... nǐ kàn, zài xiǎo Bái nàr!
O, xièxie.

问题	在哪儿 etc.
1. 帽子在哪儿？	小白
2. 北京机场在哪里？	北京东北
3. <u>上海火车站</u> 在哪儿？	上海北边儿
4. 有没有电话？	学生中心
5. 谁有手机？	王老师
6. 地铁站在哪儿？	在前边，离这儿不远
7. 张小姐是不是你的老师？	是同学
8. 小林请你们去哪儿吃饭？	饭馆儿
9. 陈老师的家离这儿远不远？	离这儿很远，有三四 <u>公里</u> 。
10. <u>银行</u> 在什么地方？	火车站那儿有银行。
11. 北京大学离这儿远吗？	在北京西北, 离这儿比较远。

Notes

火车站 huǒchēzhàn 中心 zhōngxīn 饭馆儿 fànguǎnr 公里 gōnglǐ 银行 yínháng

4.3 Third set

自	山	坐	孔	客	要
6+0	3+0	3+4	2+1	3+6	6+3
zì	shān	zuò	kǒng	kè	yào
self; from	mountain	sit	hole	guest	want; need
			<i>surname</i>		

飛	汽水	漢	長	籍
9+0	3+4 4+0	3+11	8+0	6+14
飞		汉	长	
1+2		3+2	1+3	
fēi	qìshuǐ	Hàn	cháng; zhǎng	jí
fly	vapor-water carbonated drink	<i>name of river</i> the Chinese	long to grow up; head of...	birthplace

Notes

- Contrast 自 zì and 目 mù (and 白 bái and 百 bǎi ‘100’); 自行车 zìxíngchē ‘self move vehicle’.
- 山 was originally a drawing of a mountain. As a radical, it can appear at the top, at the bottom, or to the left (but not to the right), eg: 岸 àn ‘shore’; 岳 yuè ‘high mountain’; 峨眉山 Éméi Shān in Sichuan.
- 坐 (‘two people *sitting* on a mound of earth’); cf. 做飯 zuòfàn, 工作 gōngzuò ‘work’.
- 孔 kǒng (‘a monkey on a building – King Kong’); radical is 子, also seen at the top and bottom of graphs, eg: 孟 mèng and 學.
- 客, with phonetic 各 gè (not 名) and 饌 zài as radical (cf. 字 and 家).
- The top part of 要 is the combining form of 西, rare as a radical.
- 飛 fēi ‘fly’ (‘Flying on two wings’) contains 飞 (which forms the basis of the simplified character) and 升 shēng ‘rise’. The traditional graph is classified as a radical even though it appears in very few characters.
- 天氣的氣不是汽水汽車的汽 / 天气的气不是汽水汽车的汽。氣 and 汽 represent specialized senses of what was originally a single root, much as the English spellings ‘flour’ and ‘flower’ derive from a single root.
- The graph 水 is derived from a drawing that looks like flowing waters. Its left-side combining form appears in 漢/汉 hàn, originally the name of a river and later the name of a dynastic title, and ultimately a name of the Chinese people.

h) 長/长, phonetic in 張/张.

i) 籍, with the bamboo radical (zhúzitóu), also seen in (第一的)第; the complicated lower element remains intact in the simplified set.

4.3.1 Compounds and phrases

自行车	自我	山西	孔子	客人	客气
zìxíngchē	zìwǒ	Shānxī	Kǒngzǐ	kèrén	kèqì
要几个	山东	飞机	汽车	长大	国籍
yào jǐ ge	Shāndōng	fēijī	qìchē	zhǎngdà	guójí
长江	汉字	汽水	飞人	姓孔的	要五毛
Chángjiāng 'long river'	Hànzì	qìchē	fēirén	xìng Kǒng de	yào wǔ máo

4.3.2 Comment-response

1. 西安在山西，对吗？/ 西安在陕西吧。
2. 从南京到上海坐飞机行吗？/ 南京离上海很近，坐飞机太贵了，最好坐火车。
3. 我请你吃中饭，好不好？/ 你太客气了，我请你吧。
4. 我想去高州，今天还有没有去那儿的公共汽车？/ 今天没有了，明天上午有一班，下午也有一班。
5. 你看，来了一个客人！/ 客人吗？他不是客人，是我弟弟，他下课了。
6. 你经常怎么来上课？/ 走来。我没有自行车。
7. 他姓孔，名字叫大山，是山东人。/ 山东人？山东哪个地方？
8. 很多美国学生早饭中饭晚饭都喝汽水。/ 那中国学生呢，他们不喝汽水喝什么呢？
9. 你是什么国籍？/ 我有两个国籍，美国的国籍，还有英国的。
10. 汉字很多！/ 是，太多了！学一个，忘一个。

Exercise 3

Here is a list of contacts, their nationalities, their place of residence and some locational information. Pass the information on (in written form if asked, otherwise orally). Notice the novel use of some of the characters you have learned as surnames.

	姓		国籍	住的地方	在哪儿
1	孔	先生	中国	北京东边	离机场不远
2	英	老师	日本	东京东南边	离第一小学很近
3	方	小姐	西班牙	南边	在海边
4	周	太太	英国	西北	离我家不远
5	伍	师傅	中国	文安县 (河北)	离北京比较近
6	同	省长	中国	西林县 (广西)	离中山小学很近
7	钱	经理	中国	同安县 (Fújiàn)	离福州比较远
8	安	先生	加拿大	多伦多	离自行车公司很近
9	边	市长	中国	常州 (Jiāngsū)	在高山中学前边儿

Notes

住 zhù 县 xiàn ‘county’ 经理 jīnglǐ 多伦多 Duōlúnduō
市 shì ‘market; city’ 福 fú



Ài wǒ Nánjīng, jiànshè Nánjīng, Měihuà Nánjīng, fánróng Nánjīng.

Love Nanjing, build Nanjing, beautify Nanjing, make Nanjing prosperous. [JKW 2000]

4.4 Fourth set

火 站 朋友 住 用 片

4+0	5+5	4+4 2+2	2+5	5+0	4+0
huǒ	zhàn	péngyou	zhù	yòng	piàn
fire	station; stand	friend-friend	live; stay	use	slice

公 會 午 共 做

2+2	4+9	2+2	2+4	2+9
	會			
	会			
gōng	huì	wǔ	gòng	zuò
public	able	noon	collectively	do; make

Notes

- a) 火, originally a representation of flames, has a slightly compacted form for the side (炒) and a distinct combining form for the bottom (熱/热).
- b) 站 zhan contains 立 as radical and 占 zhān as phonetic. 占 appears in compound characters of two types: a *zhan* type, eg 毡 zhān and a *dian* type, eg 点 diǎn and 店 diàn.
- c) 月 as a component of other characters represents two radicals: 月 and the otherwise more complex 肉 ròu 'meat; flesh'. 朋, 有, and 服 are traditionally assigned the moon radical; 脾 'spleen', 肺 'lungs' along with graphs for some other body parts, are traditionally assigned 肉.
- d) 友 contains 又 yòu, an element that also appears in the simplified versions of 難 and 漢, ie 难 and 汉.
- e) 住, with 主 zhǔ as phonetic, should be distinguished from 隹 zhuī, with 8 strokes, that is phonetic in 誰/谁.
- f) 用 appears very occasionally as a radical, eg in the 'blend' 甬 béng 'don't', a telescoped, colloquial version of bú yòng. Cf. 同 and 周, with different innards.
- g) 片 ('a plane for making *slices*') is a radical that appears in a handful of graphs such as 版 and 牌.
- h) 公 contains 八 bā and 厶 sī, the latter seen also in 私 sī. Other characters with 八 assigned as radical include 共 and 典.

i) The traditional graph, 會, has 曰 (not 日) as radical. (Some have noted the similarity between 會 and the face of Darth Vader -- an *able* man seduced by power.) The simplified graph 会 replaces the complicated inner parts with 云 yún ‘clouds’.

j) 午 wǔ ‘noon, said to have originated in as a drawing of a sundial; it is phonetic in 許/许 xǔ (as in 也許/也许 ‘probably’).

k) 做 consists of rénzìpáng and 故. It should be distinguished from other common graphs with exactly the same pronunciation: 坐 ‘sit’ and 工作 gōngzuò ‘work’.

4.4.1 Compounds and phrases

火车	汽车	自行车	车子	做饭	朋友
huǒchē	qìchē	zìxíngchē	chēzi	zuòfàn	péngyou
名片	住在哪里	站起来	不用了	上午	用笔
míngpiàn	zhù zài nǎlǐ	zhànqǐlai	bú yòng le	shàngwǔ	yòng bǐ
火车站	住的地方	用字典	用中文	好朋友	站在那儿
huǒchēzhàn	zhù de dìfang	yòng zìdiǎn	yòng Zhōngwén	hǎo péngyou	zhàn zài nàr.
公里	公共汽车	公用电话		公话	中午
gōnglǐ	gōnggòng-qìchē	gōngyòng-diànhuà		gōnghuà	zhōngwǔ
下午	男朋友	会一点点	会下雨吗	一共多少	午饭
xiàwǔ	nán péngyou	huì yìdiǎndiǎn	huì xià yǔ ma	yí gòng duōshao	wǔfàn

4.4.2 Comments

1. 你家离火车站很远吧! / 不太远, 只有三四公里, 二十分钟就到了。
2. 我做饭做得不好! / 你做得不错, 这很好吃。
3. 对不起, 我现在没有名片了, 都用完了。 [yòngwán ‘used up’]
4. 字典, 用一点点是可以的, 可是用得太多不好。

5. 她的名片没有家里的电话号码，只有大学的。/那手机呢？
6. 今天一共有二十三个学生，大家都来了！/二十三个吗？那，有一个人没有朋友。
7. 这里有没有公用电话？/有，有两个，一个在门口那儿，一个在里边儿。
8. 我们明天晚上去西安，早上七点到。/坐公共汽车去吗？
9. 我没有坐过火车，火车怎么样？/火车非常好，很舒服。
10. 你中文说得很好！/哪里，哪里，说得不好，只会说一点点！
11. 有朋友问我中国人吃饭喝不喝酒。/那，你怎么说呢？/我说请客，不喝酒不行。可是没有客人我们常常不喝什么酒。
12. 喝一点儿茶吧。/不用了，不用了，我还好。/别客气，喝吧！/好，那，我喝一点儿白开水。
13. 我们去吃一点儿东西，好不好？/现在不行，中午我还得去公共汽车站买票。

Notes

就 jiù 请客 qǐngkè 'invite guests' 白开水 báikāishuǐ 得 děi 票 piào

Exercise 4

Place the letters in order to indicate how these jumbled sentences should be ordered:

1. 我 a / 今天来北京看朋友 b / 生在大同 c / 现在还住在大同 d / 是大同人 e / 长在大同 f / 。
2. 就 [jiù] 问吧 a / 别客气 b / 有问题 c / !
3. 已经会说一点常用的话了 a / 可是他们都没去过中国 b / 他们都在学汉语 c / 。
4. 有一本 a / 也有个帽子 b / 那个书包里 c / 汉英字典 d / 。
5. 先生 a / 我姐姐的 b / 我朋友的 c / 老师 d / 是 e / 。
6. 很远吗 a / 请问 b / 公共汽车站 c / 离这儿 d / 师傅 e / 。
7. 起来洗澡 a / 坐地铁 b / 我们 c / 早上六点 d / 去上班 e / 十一点 f / 七点 g / 八点 h / 睡觉 i / 吃早点 j / 。
8. 说不难 a / 汉字 b / 中文 c / 但是 d / 太多了 e / 。

4.5 Traditional vs simplified characters

Of the 200 characters introduced in the first four character lessons, almost 70 have both traditional and simplified forms. For the majority of those 70 cases, the simplified and traditional differ minimally: 來/来, 貴/贵, 樣/样, 餓/饿, 傘/伞. Others, even if they lack many strokes in common, still retain a family resemblance: 馬/马, 學/学, 師/师, 問/问, 飛/飞, 電/电. Or they are usually compounded and therefore more easily recognized: 什麼/什么, 緊張/紧张, 怎麼樣/怎么样. Only about 20 have sharply divergent forms, and these, fortunately, are among the most common: 個/个, 難/难, 點/点. Exercise 5 is a chance to review the more difficult pairs.

Exercise 5

Match the jiǎntǐzì on the left with the fántǐzì on the right (by writing the appropriate number of the latter in the spaces provided):

热	—	这	—	1. 陳	14. 兒
对	—	儿	—	2. 過	15. 從
块	—	边	—	3. 對	16. 還
铁	—	汉	—	4. 機	17. 覺
听	—	几	—	5. 漢	18. 車
笔	—	机	—	6. 遠	19. 會
东	—	过	—	7. 筆	20. 鐵
书	—	会	—	8. 書	21. 熱
报	—	远	—	9. 這	22. 塊
陈	—	难	—	10. 買	23. 邊
车	—	从	—	11. 東	24. 難
觉	—	买	—	12. 幾	25. 聽
还	—	长	—	13. 報	26. 長

4.5.1 Comment - response

1. 學中文，我覺得學漢字有一點兒難，但是說話還可以。/ 請問，第一年你們學過多少漢字？
2. 請問，這兒有沒有個公用電話？/ 有，有兩個，一個在裏邊，一個在門口那兒。要不要用我的手幾？別客氣！
3. 你想去買東西，最好坐地鐵去，地鐵比較舒服。/ 那晚上很晚也可以坐地鐵嗎？
4. 你看，這是毛筆字，這不是。/ 毛筆字很好看，但是用毛筆很難吧？
5. 北京從六月到八月非常熱，從十二月到三月非常冷。/ 那幾月到幾月上學？
6. 現在在中國手機不太貴，一個月差不多一百塊。/ 哦，是不太貴。
7. 聽說在中國汽車不貴，也有人要買飛機。/ 問題是人太多了，車子也太多了，放車是個大問題。
8. 機場離這兒不遠，坐公共汽車四十分鐘就到了。/ 坐地鐵去也可以嗎？
9. 去東方書店，在這兒下車對不對？/ 對，在這兒下，你看前邊那四個字：東方書店。
10. 姓陳的也是從中國東北來的嗎？/ 對，他是長春人，家人還在那兒。

Notes

放車 fàngchē 'parking (put vehicle)'

就到了 jiù dào le

長春 Chángchūn

十分鐘 shí fēn zhōng

書店 shūdiàn 'bookshop'

Titles

教授		jiàoshòu	professor
院長	院长	yuànzǎng	dean
副院長	副院长	fùyuànzǎng	vice dean
經理	经理	jīnglǐ	manager
書記	书记	shūjì	secretary
主任		zhǔrèn	director
總裁	总裁	zǒngcái	CEO
工程師	工程师	gōngchéngshī	engineer
高級	高级	gāojí	high level
有限公司		yǒuxiàn gōngsī	Co. Ltd.

Addresses

地址		dìzhǐ	address
大街		dàjiē	avenue; street
路		lù	road
號	号	hào	number
樓	楼	lóu	building
二號樓	二号楼	èrhàolóu	Building #2
大廈	大厦	dàshà	(large) building [HK]
郵政編碼	邮政编码	yóuzhèng biānmǎ	zip code

Telephone etc.

電話	电话	diànhuà	telephone
辦	办	bàn (bàngōngshì)	office
轉	转	zhuǎn	(phone) extension
移動電話	移动电话	yídòng diànhuà	mobile phone
傳真	传真	chuánzhēn	fax
手機	手机	shǒujī	cellphone
電子郵件	电子邮件	diànzi yóujiàn	email
電子郵箱	电子邮箱	diànzi yóuxiāng	e-box
網址	网址	wǎngzhǐ	web address
信箱		xìnxīang	[PO] Box

4.7 On the street #4

1. Creative characters



Hong Kong: Toys “Я” Us advertisement. [JKW 2005]

Wánjù “fǎn” dòu chéng ‘Tipped-bucket-of-toys town (toys “reversed”-bucket town)’

[反 fǎn ‘reversed’]

2. Names of some Mainland newspapers

青海日报	人民日报	西安晚报	北京日报
南京晚报	中国青年报	明报	大连日报
上海日报	扬子晚报	北京晚报	四川日报
海南日报	山西日报	南方日报	光明日报
南華早報	新京報	大同晚报	

人民 rénmin	‘the people’, cf. Rénmínbi	光明 guāngmíng	‘light; bright’
青年 qīngnián	‘youth; young people’	華 huá	‘China; Chinese’
大连 Dàlián	在中国东北 (Liáoníng)	新 xīn	‘new’
扬子 Yángzǐ	the region around Yángzhōu , a city on the north side of the Cháng Jiāng ‘(Long River)’, which gives its name to the lower stretch of the river, the Yángzǐjiāng. The English name of the river, the Yangtze, is, of course, based on Yángzǐjiāng.		

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