第二课 Lesson 2

你忙吗

一. 课文 Text

(一)

【问候别人】Greetings

林娜：陆雨平，你好吗？
林 娜： 陆 雨 平，你 好 吗？

陆雨平：我很好。你爸爸、妈妈好吗？
陆雨平： 我 很 好。你 爸 爸、妈 妈 好 吗？

林娜：他们都很棒。你忙吗？
林 娜： 他 们 都 很 好。你 忙 吗？

陆雨平：我不忙。你男朋友呢？
陆雨平： 我 不 忙。你 男 朋 友 呢？

林娜：他很忙。
林 娜： 他 很 忙。
生词  New Words

1. mǎng  A  忙  busy
2. ma  QPt  吗  (a particle used for questions expecting a yes-no answer)
3. bàba  N  爸爸  dad
4. māma  N  妈妈  mom
5. tāmen  Pr  他们  they; them
   tā  Pr  他  he; him
   men  Suf  们  (used after pronouns 我, 你, 他 or certain nouns to denote plural)
6. dōu  Adv  都  both; all
7. bù  Adv  不  not; no
8. nán  A  男  male
9. péngyou  N  朋友  friend
*10. ne  MdPt  呢  (a modal particle used for elliptical questions)

(1) Words marked by an asterisk have appeared in previous lessons.

丁力波：哥哥，你要咖啡吗？

哥哥：我要咖啡。

弟弟：我也要咖啡。

丁力波：好，我们都要咖啡。

Dìng Libō：Gēge, nǐ yào kāfēi ma?  
Tīng Lìbō：哥 哥，你 要 咖 啡 吗 ?

Gēge：Wǒ yào kāfēi.

哥哥：我 要 咖 啡。

Dìdi：Wǒ yě yào kāfēi.  

弟弟：我 也 要 咖 啡。

Dìng Libō：Hǎo, wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi.  

丁力波：好，我们 都 喝 咖 啡。
**New Words**

1. gēgē  
   老大  
   elder brother

2. yào  
   要  
   to want

3. kāfēi  
   咖啡  
   coffee

4. dìdi  
   弟弟  
   younger brother

5. wǒmen  
   我们  
   we; us

6. hē  
   喝  
   to drink

7. Dīng  
   丁  
   (a surname)

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**Notes**

1. Nǐ bāba, māma hǎo ma?
   "How are your mom and dad?"
   nǐ bāba — your dad, nǐ māma — your mom,
   nǐ nán péngyou — your boyfriend.

2. Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo.
   "They are both fine (literally, very good)."

3. Nǐ yào kāfēi ma?
   "Do you want coffee?"
   "Nǐ yào ... ma?" is a sentence pattern commonly used when asking what others want, whereas "Wǒ yào ... " is used to express what "I want".

4. Wǒ yě yào kāfēi.
   "I want coffee, too."

5. Wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi.
   "We all drink coffee."

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**Pronunciation Drills**

1. **Spelling**
   - dē dōu dān dāng
   - tè tōu tān tāng
   - gē gòu gān gǎng
   - kě kōu kān kāng
五. 语音 Phonetics

1. 轻声  Neutral tone
   In the common speech of modern Chinese, there are a number of syllables which are
   unstressed and are pronounced in a “weak” tone. This is known as the neutral tone and is
   indicated by the absence of a tone mark. For example:
   哗 ma     呢 ne     们 men

2. 发音要领 Pronunciation key
   Initials: f is pronounced similarly to its counterpart in the English language
   d  like “t” in “stay” (unaspirated)
   t  like “t” in “tag” (aspirated)
   g  a soft unaspirated “k” sound
   k  like “k” in “kangaroo” (aspirated)
   Note: Particular attention should be paid to the pronunciation of the aspirated and
   unaspirated consonants: d-t, g-k.
   Finals: ei  like “ay” in “play” (light)
   ou  like “o” in “so”
   on  like “an” in “can” (without stressing the “n”)

3. 拼写规则 Spelling rules
   The compound final “iou” is written as “-iu” when it comes after an initial and the
tone mark is placed on “u”. For example: lìu (six).

六. 语法 Grammar

1. 形容词谓语句 Sentences with an adjectival predicate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Predicate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你</td>
<td>好。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nǐ</td>
<td>hǎo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他</td>
<td>很忙。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tā</td>
<td>hěn máng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>我</td>
<td>不忙。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wǒ</td>
<td>bù máng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他们</td>
<td>都很好。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tāmen</td>
<td>dōu hěn hǎo.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adjectives in Chinese can function directly as predicates. This kind of sentence is called a sentence with an adjectival predicate. Adjectives in this kind of sentence can be modified by adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都”. The negative form of sentences with an adjectival predicate is generated by placing the negative adverb “不” before the adjective that functions as the predicate. For example: “我不忙”.

Note: Adverbs such as “很”, “也”, and “都” must be placed before the adjective they modify.

2. 用“吗”的是非问句 “Yes-no” question with “吗”
A declarative sentence can be changed into a “yes-no” question by adding the question particle “吗” at the end of it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>你好。 Nǐ hǎo.</td>
<td>你好吗？ Nǐ hǎo ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>他爸爸,妈妈都好。</td>
<td>他爸爸,妈妈都好吗？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tā bāba,māma dōu hǎo.</td>
<td>Tā bāba,māma dōu hǎo ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>她忙。 Tā máng.</td>
<td>她忙吗？ Tā máng ma?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>你要咖啡。 Nǐ yào kāfěi.</td>
<td>你要咖啡吗？ Nǐ yào kāfěi ma?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

七. 汉字  Chinese Characters

1. 认写基本汉字 Learn and write basic Chinese characters

(1) 丁 丁
dīng  nail  2 strokes

(2) 刀 刀
dāo  knife  2 strokes

Note: “刀” is written as “丅” on the right side of a character.

(3) 又 又
yòu  again  2 strokes

Note: “又” was originally a pictograph of “the right hand”.

(4) 大 大
dà  big  3 strokes
(5) 口  一口口
   kǒu  mouth  3 strokes

(6) 土  一十十
   tǔ  earth  3 strokes
   Note: “土” is written as “乙” on the left side of a character.

(7) 六  六六六
   liù  six  4 strokes

(8) 不  一不不不
   bù  no, not  4 strokes

(9) 尼  尼尼尼
   ní  Buddhist nun  5 strokes

(10) 可  可可可
     kě  can, may  5 strokes

2. 认写课文中的汉字  Learn and write the Chinese characters appearing in the texts
(1) 呀 ma (妈妈)
    呀 → 口 + 马
    (“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(2) 呢 ne
    呢 → 口 + 尼
    (“口” denotes the meaning of speaking, “尼” denotes the pronunciation)

(3) 妈妈 māma (mama)
    妈 → 女 + 马
    (“女” denotes the meaning of woman, “马” denotes the pronunciation)

(4) 哥哥 gēge
    哥 → 可 + 可