新实用汉语强本

NEW
PRACTICAL
CHINESE
READER
TEXTBOOK

1



附课文情景会话DVD



また京語言大学出版社 BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE Have you ever wanted to say hello in Chinese to your friends? By the end of this lesson, you will be able to greet others and express your needs.

第二课 Lesson 2

Nǐ máng ma 你 忙 吗

【问候别人】Greetings

一. 课文 Text

(-)

Lín Nà: Lù Yǔpíng, nǐ hǎo ma?

林娜: 陆雨平, 你好吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ hěn hǎo. Nǐ bàba, māma hǎo ma? ¹

陆 雨平: 我 很 好。你 爸爸、妈妈 好 吗?

Lín Nà: Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo. ® Nǐ máng ma?

林娜: 他们都很好。你忙吗?

Lù Yǔpíng: Wǒ bù máng. Nǐ nán péngyou ne?

陆雨平: 我不忙。你男朋友呢?

Lín Nà: Tā hěn máng.

林娜: 他很忙。



生词 New V	Vords		
1. máng	A	忙	busy
* 2. ma	QPt	吗[1]	(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)



Dīng Lìbō: Gēge, nǐ yào kāfēi ma? ®

丁 力波: 哥哥, 你要咖啡吗?

Gēge:

Wŏ yào kāfēi.

哥哥: 我要咖啡。

Dìdi: Wǒ yě yào kāfēi. ^④ 弟弟: 我 也 要 咖啡。

Dīng Lìbō: Hǎo, wǒmen dōu hē kāfēi. ^⑤

丁 力波: 好, 我们 都喝咖啡。



【问需要】Asking what someone wants

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

New Words 1. gēge N elder brother 2. yào V to want 咖啡 3. kāfēi N coffee 弟弟 4. dìdi N younger brother 我们 5. wŏmen Pr we; us 喝 6. hē V to drink 7. Dīng PN (a surname)

二. 注释 Notes

- Nǐ bàba, māma hǎo ma? "How are your mom and dad?" nǐ bàba — your dad, nǐ māma — your mom, nǐ nán péngyou — your boyfriend.
- ② Tāmen dōu hěn hǎo.
 "They are both fine (literally, very good)."
- 3 Nĭ yào kāfēi ma?

"Do you want coffee?"

"你要…吗?"("Nǐ yào … ma?") is a sentence pattern commonly used when askin what others want, whereas "我要…"("Wǒ yào …") is used to express what "I want".

- Wŏ yĕ yào kāfēi. "I want coffee, too."
- (5) Wŏmen dōu hē kāfēi.

"We all drink coffee."

三. 语音练习				Pronunciation Drills				
	声母	Initials: d	t	g	k	f		
	韵母	Finals: ei	ou	an	ang	eng	iao	iou(-iu)

1. 拼音 Spelling

dē	dōu	dān	dāng
tē	tōu	tān	tāng
gē	gōu	gān	gāng
kē	kōu	kān	kāng

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:

吗 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"

an 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: liù (six).

六. 语法

Grammar

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

Subject		Predicate		
你 Nǐ			好。 hǎo.	
他		很	忙。	
Tā		hěn	máng.	
我		不	忙。	
Wŏ		bù	máng.	
他们	都	很	好。	
Tāmen	dōu	hěn	hǎo.	

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.

Statement	Question
你好。	你好吗?
Nĭ hǎo. ──➤	Nǐ hǎo ma?
他爸爸、妈妈都好。	他爸爸、妈妈都好吗?
Tā bàba māma dōu hǎo. ——>	Tā bàba māma dōu hǎo ma?
她忙。	她忙吗?
Tā máng. —→	Tā máng ma?
你要咖啡。	你要咖啡吗?
Nǐ yào kāfēi.	Nĭ yào kāfēi ma?

七. 汉字 Chinese Characters

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

- (1) \mathcal{J} dīng 2 strokes nail
- 丁刀 (2) 刀

dāo 2 strokes

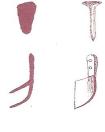
Note: " \mathcal{I} " is written as " \mathbb{I} " on the right side of a character.

フ又 (3) 又

> yòu 2 strokes

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

ーナ大 (4) 大 3 strokes









kŏu mouth 3 strokes

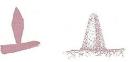


一十上 (6) 土

tů

3 strokes

Note: "土" is written as "扌" on the left side of a character.



(7) 六

liù \sin 4 strokes



一
ア
オ
不 (8) 不

> bù no, not

4 strokes





73尸尸尼 (9) 尼

Buddhist nun

5 strokes



一一一一一可 (10) 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) 吗 ma (嗎)

("ロ" denotes the meaning of speaking, "马" denotes the pronunciation)

(2) 呢 ne

(" $\mbox{$\square$}$ " denotes the meaning of speaking, " $\mbox{$\rlap/$E}$ " denotes the pronunciation)

(3) 妈妈 māma (媽媽)

("** " denotes the meaning of woman, "马" denotes the pronunciation)

(4) 哥哥 gēge