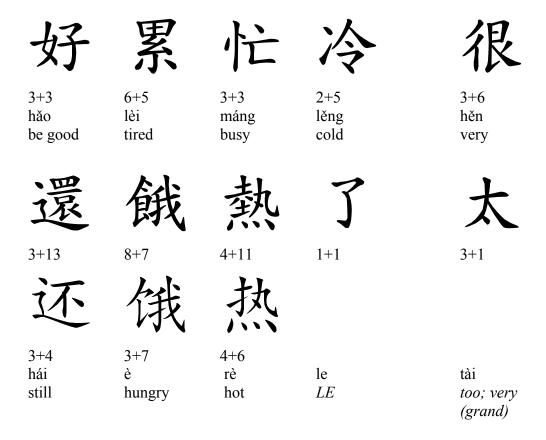
1.11 SVs and associated function words



Notes

a) SVs: 好 is composed of the female-radical, 女, and 子 zǐ 'child' (the latter without phonetic function); often explained as the paradigm of a 'good relationship'. 累 shows 田 'field' above and the radical derived from the graph used for 'silk' below: 'a heavy and *tiring* burden for such as slender base'. 忙, with heart radical (a compressed and truncated version of ③) and 亡 wáng as a phonetic element, can be compared to 忘 wàng 'forget' with the same elements configured vertically. 饿/餓 is composed of the food radical and the element 我 wǒ, chosen for its sound value. 冷, has two strokes (diǎn and tiáo) on the left forming the so-called 'ice radical', found in a few graphs such as 冰 bīng 'ice'. The right hand element of 冷 is 令 lìng, a 'phonetic element' also found in 零 líng 'zero'. The four strokes at the base of 热/熱 rè are a form of the 'fire-radical' which, in its independent form, is written 火.

b) ADVs: The graph 很 hen 'very' is composed of i as radical and 艮 gen as phonetic (cf. 恨 hen, 狠 hen, 跟 gen). 太 tai 'great' is 大 da 'big' with the extra dot. The graph 还/還 is also used for the word huán 'to give back', which is probably the meaning that inspired the traditional graph. The simplified version substitutes 不 not for its sound or meaning, but for its general shape which serves

to represent the complicated right-hand element. (Cf. 環/环 $\underline{\text{huán}}$ 'a ring; surround'.)

c) I should be distinguished from $\frac{1}{2}$ In the traditional set, the radical assigned to I is the second stroke, the vertical hook; but in the simplified set, it is the first stroke, whose uncontorted form is $\frac{1}{2}$, a radical also assigned to $\frac{1}{2}$.

1.11.1 Covering the pinyin, check your pronunciation of the following phrases:

a) Jiăntĭzì 'simplified set'

三月	今天	也好	姓王	昨天	我们
sānyuè	jīntiān	yě hǎo	xìng Wáng	zuótiān	wŏmen
很累	不饿	不好	明天	还好	姓毛
hěn lèi	bú è	bù hǎo	míngtiān	hái hǎo	xìng Máo
你们	九月	二十日	姓林	明年	她们
nĭmen	jiŭyuè	èrshí rì	xìng Lín	míngnián	tāmen
你呢	他们	八月	很忙	不太累	冷吗
nĭ ne	tāmen	bāyuè	hĕn máng	bú tài lèi	lěng ma
不冷	很热	九十	不饿了	好不好	冷了
bù lĕng	hěn rè	jiŭshí	bú è le	hǎo bu hǎo	lĕng le

b) Fántĭzì (including graphs that have only one form)

他們	很熱	不冷了	很餓	明年	我們
tāmen	hěn rè	bù lĕng le	hěn è	míngnián	wŏmen
不熱了	餓不餓	姓周	你們	冷嗎	太好
bú rè le	è bu è	xìng Zhōu	nĭmen	lěng ma	tài hǎo

1.11.2 Reading

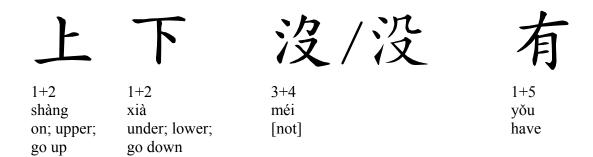
甲

乙

- 1。 今天很忙也很累。 昨天呢? 昨天还好,不太忙,也不太累。
- 2。 你们饿不饿? 不饿,还好!你呢? 我呢,我很饿。
- 3。 今天很热! 昨天也很热!
- 5。 我们很热。 我也很热!很热也很累! Ng,我们也很累。

1.12 Action verbs and associated function words

3+3 3+06+7 8+4 7+8 4+6 3+43+52+8yĭjing fàn kè bān chī rice; food; already class; lesson (a shift; class) eat meals



- a) 吃 is a compound of \square <u>kŏu</u> 'mouth' and the element 乞, pronounced <u>qǐ</u> on its own. It suggests 'mouth, teeth and tongue'. 饭/飯 is a compound of the food radical (whose independent form is \mathfrak{F}) and phonetic <u>反 fǎn</u>. Hint: 'customer on the left with a cap on, with FOOD on the right behind a sneeze shield'. 课/課 contains the speech radical (言 in its independent form) and 果 <u>guŏ</u> (meaning 'fruit') as an imperfect phonetic element. Hint: 'board on an easel in a *classroom*'. b) Contrast 已 <u>yǐ</u> with 己 <u>jǐ</u>, 已 <u>sì</u>, and 乙 <u>yǐ</u>.
- c) The right hand side of the traditional graph, 經, is said to derive from the drawing of a loom used to represent the root meaning of jīng, ie 'warp [of a loom]'. From the movements and result of weaving, the word derives meanings such as 'pass through' or 'regulate' as well as 'classic texts' [cf. English 'text' and 'textile']. The etymological meaning of the compound 己經 is harder to see, but probably derives from a notion of 'completing the task'.
- d) 没 (whose traditional form, 沒, is only slightly different) has a version of the water radical on the left (three strokes in contrast to the two of 冷) and an element pronounce <u>shū</u> on the right (with 4 strokes). The graph is also used for the word mò 'submerge', which probably explains the presence of the water radical.

1.12.1 Phrases a) Jiăntĭzì 'simplified set'

吃饭	吃了	还没	没有	你呢
chīfàn	chī le	hái méi	méiyou	nĭ ne
上课	已经	走了	下班	饭很好
shàngkè	yĭjing	zŏu le	xiàbān	fàn hĕn hăo
没有了	上课	没课	明天	很累
méiyou le	shàngkè	méi kè	míngtiān	hĕn lèi
上班	还没吃呢	已经吃了	走了没有	还没
shàngbān	hái méi chī ne	yĭjing chī le	zŏu le méiyou	hái méi

b) Fántĭzì 'traditional set':

執了 吃飯 上課 還好 已經走了

shàngkè hái hǎo rè le chīfàn yĭjing zŏu le

不太餓 不餓了 下課了 明天沒課 你們

míngtiān méi kè bú tài è nĭmen bú è le xiàkè le

1.12.2 Reading a) Jiăntĭzì

甲 2

- 1。 吃了吗? 吃了。你呢? 还没,我不饿。
- 2 . 吃了没有? 还没, 你呢。 没有,我不饿。 我也不饿,今天太热了。
- 3。 你吃饭了吗? 还没。你呢? 我已经吃了。
- 今天好不好? 4 . 还好。 吃饭了吗? 吃饭了。你呢? 我也已经吃了。
- 他们走了没有? 5。 已经走了,上课了。 哦,上课了。
- 他吃了没有? 没有,太忙了。 6 ° 他不饿吗? 不饿,还好。
- 7。 他们已经上课了吗? 还没,他们还没有吃饭呢。 哦,没吃饭呢。 没有。
- 没有,明天十月一号。一号 明天有没有课? 8 . 没课。 二号有,三号也有。 二号呢?

b) Fántĭzì

甲: 我今天很累!

乙: 吃飯了嗎?

還沒呢,太忙了。

餓嗎?

很餓。你呢?

我不餓,已經吃了。

李白呢,他已經上課了嗎?

他今天很忙,沒有上課。

你熱嗎?

熱!?我不熱,昨天很熱

今天好了。

昨天很熱,今天也很熱.

今天還好,不熱。

Exercise 5. Fill in the blanks:

1。 我 没吃饭呢,你呢? / 我 经吃了。

2。 今天很好,不 也不冷。/ 天也很好。

3。 昨天不__冷,还好。 / 昨天很好,可是今天热__。

4。 我姓林,她___姓林。 / 是吗?你们姓林?我也___林。

5。 我昨天很忙,今天也很___。/ 明天___?

6。 吃 了没有? / 吃。

Notes

可是 kěshì 'but'

是 shì 'be the case'

1.13 On the streets

This section appears regularly in the lessons to introduces you to words and phrases commonly seen on signs, notices, shop fronts and billboards across China (as well as in Chinese communities across the world). Though notes and annotations are still provided for them, the focus is on recognizing the combinations rather than writing them.

入口

rùkŏu enter opening entrance 出口

chūkŏu exit opening exit 雨水

yŭshuĭ rainwater [on manhole covers]

有限公司

yŏuxiàn gōngsī have-limit company CO.LTD. 銀行

银行

yínháng silver-shop bank

Notes

- a) Left leaning \nearrow has, in earlier notes been contrasted with right leaning \bigwedge rén, as well as with balanced \nearrow bā
- b) 限 and 銀/银 are part of a phonetic set based on 艮 that includes 很 hěn 'very'
- c) 行 writes two (historically related) words: <u>háng</u>, with a number of meanings including 'shop; firm' and 'row'; and <u>xíng</u> 'to go; do; be okay' (as in 還行).



Don't! [JKW 2002]