# 第五課 Dì-wǔ kè

Lesson 5

早早儿睡晚晚儿起, 早早兒睡晚晚兒起, Zǎozāor shuì wǎnwānr qǐ

又省灯油又省米。 又省燈油又省米。 yòu shěng dēngyóu yòu shěng mǐ.

Early to bed, late to rise, saves you lamp oil, saves you rice! Cited in Chao Yuen Ren, *A Grammar of Spoken Chinese* (p. 208).

- a) The addition of -r to certain adverbial expressions that involve repetition of stative verbs is often accompanied by a change in tone:  $z\check{a}o+z\check{a}o+r > z\check{a}oz\bar{a}or$ .
- b) 省 <u>shěng</u> represents what in the modern language look like two separate words: 'province' and 'economize; save'. The same character is also used to write <u>xǐng</u> that appears in certain compounds, eg 反省 <u>fǎnxǐng</u> 'introspection (back-examine)'.
- c) 油 'oil' is composed of  $\underline{s\bar{a}ndi\bar{a}nshu\bar{i}}$  'water' and 由  $\underline{y\acute{o}u}$ , acting as a phonetic element; 坎 dēng has 火 as radical,  $\underline{\tau}$  d $\underline{\bar{n}ng}$  as phonetic.
- d) 又...又 '[both]...and....'.
- e) As you would expect in a culture where rice is the staple, there are different words for rice at different stages of production: 稻  $\underline{dao}$  is the plant; 米  $\underline{mi}$  is the uncooked grain; 飯 fàn is cooked rice.

### 5.0 Review

#### a) Conversations written in jiăntizì

Practice them until you can read each part fluently and with expression.

i. 美国的钱叫美金,是吗? 在中国也叫美元。

那中国的钱叫什么? 叫人民币。

人民币有元<u>角</u>分吧。 是,元<u>就是</u>块,角就是毛, 分就是分。

台湾也是人民币吗? 不是,台湾的是台币。

一块美金是八块多 不。现在一块是七块多了。 人民币吧。

Notes

a) 金 jīn 'gold; metal'

c) 人民币 Rénmínbì

e) 就是 jiùshi

b) 元 yuán 'dollar'; also written 圓

d) 角 jiǎo 1/10 of a yuán.

f) 台灣 Táiwān

你有多少钱? ii.

那不少。

你的朋友有没有钱?

我这儿有两三百块。

也不太多。

他们没有,他们都是学生。 学生经常没有什么钱。

请问,你那一班一共有多少 iii. 学生?

> 二十个不少。中文课平常没有 只有一个老师。二十个 这么多。有几个老师?

老师一定很累!

一共大概有二十个。

学生是有一点儿多,但是 不是太多,我想。

在这个大学老师学生都很 累。

iv. 请问,钱那个字为什么有个 金字旁?

> 金是钱吗?那,块为什么是 土是地,土地。 土字旁?土不是钱。

钱币,美余,土地?

金就是钱!

就是了!

Notes

a) 旁 páng 'next to'

b) 土 tǔ; 土地 'land; soil'; cf. 土木 tǔmù 'construction (soil-wood)'

b) Now a familiar conversation written in fántízì:

兩個同學:王高飛,周中明;周中明在門口 (ménkǒu):

王 哦,小明,來來,請坐。 周 好,哎,今天非常熱!

王 嗯。那你喝一點兒什麼? 周 不用了,不用了。 有咖啡,有可樂,也有啤酒。

王 你别客氣。喝吧! 周 好。那,來一杯茶吧。

王 可以。這茶很好,雲南的。 周 是很好。

王 你最近怎麽樣?忙嗎? 周 今天不太忙,還好。我昨天

有一點兒不舒服,可是 現在好了。你呢?

王 有一點兒緊張,功課 周 哎,學生都很忙很累! 很多,我也睡得不好。

王 可不是嗎?!

### Notes

Kǒuzìpáng (口) often indicates that the graph is read for its sound, as represented (not always perfectly) by the phonetic element. Thus it is often found with interjections (at the beginning of sentences), such as: 哦  $\underline{o}$ ; 哎  $\underline{ai}$ ; 嗯  $\underline{n} \sim \underline{ng}$ ; with exclamatory particles, 啊  $\underline{a}$ ; 吧  $\underline{ba}$ ; or with words borrowed from other languages, 咖啡  $\underline{kafe}$ i.



Reading the news, Kūnmíng. What's the question? [JKW 1997]

## c) Add a character (or two) to distinguish the following pairs:

1. 毛 *笙*  2. 周 州

4. 生 住\_\_\_

忘

少 7. 小\_\_\_

8. 服 \_\_报

洗 9.

先

10. \_\_\_文 这

11. 地\_\_\_她\_\_

汉 \_\_\_ 12.

难

13. \_\_\_\_友

14. \_\_\_陈 东\_\_\_

四\_\_\_ 西\_\_\_ 15.

16. 走 \_\_\_ 起 \_\_\_

17. \_\_\_\_ 吃 \_\_\_

字 18.

子

19. \_\_\_\_ 近

20. 省\_\_\_\_贵

用 \_\_ 21.

22. 汽\_\_\_\_气

23. 公\_\_\_\_么

\_\_\_\_典 24.

25. 站 点

26. 几\_\_\_\_机

27.

自白

28. \_\_\_\_ 见 现 \_\_\_\_

29. \_\_\_ 过 还\_\_\_

30. 对

## d) Talking about characters

Asking how to say it or how to write it:

水,火

Dì-yī ge zì, zěnme shuō?

How do you say the 1st character?

'Shuĭ'.

'Shui'.

Dì-èr ge ne?

And the  $2^{nd}$ ?

Dì-èr ge shi 'huŏ'.

The  $2^{nd}$  is 'huo'.

三塊四毛五

Zěnme niàn?

How's [it] read?

Ng, 'sān kuài'.

Hm, 'san kuai'.

Hái yǒu ne?

And what else?

'Sān kuài sì máo wǔ.'

'San kuai si mao wu.'

'Dàxiǎo' de 'xiǎo' zěnme xiě? 小

How do you write the 'xiao' of 'daxiao'?

Asking about number of strokes (bǐhuàr):

元 'Yuán' zhèi ge zì yŏu jǐ ge bĭhuàr?

How many strokes in the character 'yuan'?

Yŏu sì ge.

There are 4.

'Wŏ' ne? 'Wŏ' yŏu jĭ ge bĭhuàr? 我

And [in] 'wo'? How many strokes in 'wo'?

'Wŏ' yŏu qī ge.

'Wo' has 7.

Asking about radicals (bù<shŏu>):

都 'Dōu' de bùshŏu shì shénme? What's the radical of 'dou'?

'Dōu' shì yòu-ĕrduō ~ yòu-ĕrpáng.

'Dou' is the 'right ear'.

很 'Hĕn' zhèige zì de bùshŏu shi shénme?

What's the radical of the character 'hen'?

Shì shuānglìrén ~ shuāngrénpáng. It's the 'double man radical'.

### 5.1 Set 1



3+3 1 + 84+8 4+10

8 + 12

3+9 4+18

1 + 3yīn wèi [wéi] reason for [be] because

4+9 lóu building; floor

5+4 zhōng bell; clock

3+3 suì year; years old

4+2 xĭhuan pleasure-joy to like

工作 所/所

3+0 gōngzuò work

4 + 4suŏ

3+5dìng (place; that which) (certain)

3+2gōng (merit) 4+3 měi each; every

2+5wèi pol-M

#### Notes

- a) The <u>wèi</u> of <u>wèishénme</u> is usually hand written as  $\not \equiv (why)$  a three layered cake and candles?), which, for obscure reasons, is classified under the radical  $\not \equiv (v + v)$  that it is printed  $\not \equiv (v + v)$ , with radical  $\not \equiv (v + v)$ . Its simplified form, which takes the first two strokes of the traditional and then reduces the rest to two strokes, derives from calligraphic practices. Wèi with falling tone means 'for [the sake of]'; thus wèishénme 'for what'. With rising tone, it means 'be; do; by'. (The wei of yīnwèi derives from the rising toned word, but is now generally pronounced with falling tone.) Yīn contains  $\not \equiv (v + v)$  'big' confined in a square (for good reason).
- b) 樓 contains the phonetic element 婁 <u>lóu</u>, also seen in 數, which has the unexpected pronunciation of <u>shǔ</u> ('to count') or <u>shù</u> (cf. 數學). 婁 itself resembles a tall *building*; it obeys the rule of five if we can count 女 as having two horizontals (for by the rules, 曰 only counts as '2').
- d) 歲 is composed of two characters,步 and 戌 superimposed, with the first graph split into two parts, one part appearing on the top, and the other, in the middle. The simplified form is based on a non-standard but traditional graph with 山 on top, rather than 止.
- e) 喜 'joy; happiness' (two mouths separated by a *joyful* smile) appears at weddings as 'double happiness':囍. 歡 contains the phonetic element 灌, seen in eg 觀 guān, 灌 guàn, and 罐 guàn; in the simplified graph, this complex segment gets reduced arbitrarily to 又 (cf. 难,汉).
- f) 作, with 乍 zhà as phonetic, also seen in 昨天 and 怎麼. The two characters 做 and 作 can both be translated as 'do' or 'make' in many contexts, and they are not always consistently differentiated in writing. 做 is more often an independent verb, and means 'do' as in 'to manufacture or produce' (做飯) or 'to engage in' (做買賣 zuò mǎimài 'to do business'). It can also mean 'be' (做朋友,做伴兒 zuò bànr 'to keep s/o company'). 作, on the other hand, is more common in compounds (工作) with meanings ranging from 'compose' (作品 zuòpǐn 'works [of literature or art]', 作家 zuòjiā 'writer', 作詩 zuò shī 'compose poems') to 'to be [a member of a profession]' (作老師). (工 gōng looks like the cross section of a rail or girder good for heavy work.)
- g) In both traditional and simplified script, <u>suo</u> may be written 所 ( $\dot{P}$ +斤) or 所 (with a different first stroke). The original meaning of 所 is 'place', as in <u>cèsuo</u> 'outhouse; toilet'; the radical is 斤 <u>jīn</u>, originally a drawing of an 'axe' (cf. 近 <u>jìn</u> 'close'). The original meaning of 所 is barely evident from some of its most common uses, eg in the compound 所以 suoyi 'therefore; so'.
- h) 定 <u>dìng</u> 'fixed, settled', shows the 'roof' radical over the element seen in 是. [Providing a roof *fixes* the location.]

- i) 功 gōng 'merit' (功课) contains a phonetic 工 gōng plus 力 lì 'strength'.
- j) 每 is the element found in 海 <u>hǎi</u>, where it may once have been phonetic. It in turn, contains 母 <u>mǔ</u> 'mother' and 人. [The *sea* 海 <u>hǎi</u> is the *mother* 母 <u>mǔ</u> of *each* 每 <u>měi</u> of us'.]
- k) 位, the polite measure, with 立 <u>lì</u> 'stand; set up'. (People stand *politely*.)

## 5.1.1 Compounds and phrases

因为	为什么	楼上	楼下	大楼	五楼
yīnwèi	wèishénme	lóushàng	lóuxià	dàlóu	wŭlóu
三点钟	几岁	钟楼	八岁	喜欢	恭喜
sān diăn zhōng	jĭsuì	zhōnglóu	bā suì	xĭhuan	congratulations gōngxi
欢迎	工作	做饭	所以	一定	功课
welcome huānyíng	gōngzuò	zuòfàn	suŏyĭ	yídìng	gōngkè
每年	每天	这位	哪位	三位	不一定
měinián	měitiān	zhèi wèi	něi wèi	sān wèi	bù yídìng

## 5.1.2 Short dialogues

甲 请问,西京在哪里? 乙 有一个北京,也有一个南京,东京 (在日本),可是没有个西京。

我很饿。 甲

乙 为什么?

还没吃饭呢。

那,你吃吧。

没饭吃,只有一块西瓜。 西瓜不是好吃吗。

三明治。

西瓜,瓜很少水很多。 这么晚,哪里有汉堡包? 我要个汉堡包,一个 先吃那一块西瓜,明天再去吃一个 比较大的早饭,好不好?

甲: 孔老师,这是我的好 孔: 张小东,你好,你好。 朋友,张小东。

小东: 孔老师,好。

孔: 张小东,你是哪国人?

小东: 我是西班牙来的.

孔: 哦,西班牙,我以前在西班牙

工作过!

在那儿工作过!?

是,在马德里。我很喜欢西班牙。

你在那儿几年。

不到一年,八个月。

会不会说西班牙话?

会说一点,可是说得不太好。

请问,这儿有厕所吗? 乙 有,楼上有一个,楼下也有一个。 甲

甲 就去上课。你不觉得 都吃早点吗? 饿吗?

小东,我看你常常不 乙 还好,我早上不喜欢吃东西,可是 吃早饭,只喝一点茶 一定要喝一两杯茶。你呢,你平常

那不一定,可是不吃早饭 我也是。 上课我就觉得很累。

Notes

汉堡包 hànbǎobāo 只 zhǐ

甲 你的朋友已经上课 C 现在她不上学了,有工作了吗? 了。每天很早上班,很晚下班,每天都很忙,所以每天都很累。

哎,很难,可是钱很多吧。 不少,所以每天也可以买东西。

王老师: 嗯,她是一个好学生,每天 都来上课,每天都做功课。

#### Exercise 1

Rearrange the following jumbled sentences:

- 1. 生在广州 a / 我在西安工作 b / 也常说广东话 c / 可是我是广州人 d / 长在广州 e /。
- 2. 所以广东话 a / 她因为生在广州 b / 说得很好 c / 。
- 3. 很多人喜欢去那个地方 a / 离广州很远 b / 可是因为山多人 少 c / 贵州在中国的西南边 d /。
- 4. 每天都有很多功课 a / 汉字也多 b / 学中文很难 c / 生字多 d /。
- 6. 在饭馆吃饭 a / 在家里吃饭 b / 有人喜欢 c / 有人喜欢 d/。
- 7. 可是a/我很喜欢喝咖啡b/每天都喝c/不一定d/。

5.2 Set 2

就	門/门	街	路	母	父
3+9/2+10 jiù (then)	8+0 / 3+0 mén door	6+6 jiē street	7+6 lù road	5+0 mŭ mother	4+0 fù father
爸	媽	應該	後 後	頭	孩
4+4	3+10 <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del> <del>1</del>	4+13 7+6	3+6	9+7 <b>头</b>	3+6
bà dad	3+3 mā mum	3+4 2+6 yīnggāi should; ough	1+5 hòu t to back	3+2 tóu head	hái child

#### Notes

- a) Though there is no simplified form for  $\Re \underline{jiu}$ , the two sets assign it different radicals. In the traditional set,  $\mathcal{K}$  without the upper dot is radical; in the simplified, it is the first 2 strokes. On the left is  $\Re$  'capital'. (After you've seen the capital, what *then*?)
- b) 鬥, originally a drawing of a door with two leaves, is a radical in some characters (eg 開 'start; open', cf. <u>kāihuì</u>) and a phonetic in others, including 們 men and 問 wèn 'ask'.
- c) 街  $ji\bar{a}$ , with  $\pm gu\bar{i}$  as a phonetic element enclosed within 行. The latter is said to have been a drawing of crossroads (with the result looking like a grid system of *streets*).
- d) 路 contains the radical version of 足 'foot' (as in 足球 'football') and 各 gè, an element associated with either ge/ke type syllables (客), or l-types (洛 luò).
- e)  $\mathfrak{L}(father)$  figure in collar and tie) is radical in the more informal 爸, with 巴 as phonetic (cf. 巴). The form of  $\mathfrak{L}(gen)$  (seen in  $\mathfrak{L}(gen)$ ) is said to be  $\mathfrak{L}(gen)$  with the addition of breasts. 妈, like 爸, is formed on phonosemantic principles.
- f) 應 is classified under radical  $\overset{\circ}{\circ}$  rather than the more obvious  $\overset{\circ}{\varGamma}$  (though the simplified graph is classified under the latter).  $\overset{\circ}{\circ}$  at least suggests some notion of intention ('should'). Both 該 and 孩 contain the phonetic element 亥 <u>hài</u> (the bottom part of which looks like a script '4' plus  $\rightthreetimes$ . 'person').

g) 後 (solid *backing* for the front part of the graph) like 從 <u>cóng</u>, with which it is easily confused, has 彳 as radical. 頭, originally 'head; chief' (*head*-hair-neck-shoulders, on the left), has evolved into a suffix in certain location words. Both 後 and 頭 undergo radical simplification, the former by substitution of the homophonous graph 后 and the latter by substitution of a novel graph, 头.

## 5.2.1 Compounds and phrases

就是	三门课	门口	大街	就好了	父母
jiùshi	sān mén kè	ménkŏu	dàjiē	jiù hǎo le	fùmǔ
爸爸	妈妈	不应该	我该走了	应该的	在后头
bàba	māma	bù yīnggāi	wŏ gāi zŏu le	yīnggāi de	zài hòutou
小孩儿	男孩子	女孩儿	两个孩子	东长安街	北京路
xiǎoháir	nánháir	nŭháir	liăng ge háizi	Dōng Cháng'ān	Jiē Běijīng Lù
中山北路	上海西站	前门大街	就这样儿	在后边	东四南大街
Zhōngshān Běilù	Shànghăi Xī Zhàn	Qiánmén Dàjiē	jiù zhèi yàngr	zài hòutou	Dōngsì Nán Dàjiē

#### 5.2.2 Comment and response

- 1. 中国人喜欢生男孩子还是生女孩子?/那很难说。最好有两个,一个 男孩儿,一个女孩儿。
- 2. 大学的学生都应该学外国话吗?/那不一定,可是想去中国工作的学生应该学中文。
- 3. 我们是四个人,四个人吃几个菜?/四个人呢,四个菜一个汤就好。
- 4. 请问,厕所在哪儿?/这儿没有厕所,后头的大楼应该有。你去 问问吧。
- 5. 请问,这是不是中山北路?/中山北路在火车站后头,从这儿走。
- 6. 请问,这是北京路吗?/不,这是北门街。北京路在那边。那是青年路,在过去一点,后边就是北京路。

7. 在中国以前只可以生一个孩子,两个不行;最近,第一个孩子是女孩子,那你可以再生一个。/那,一男一女是最好。



Qǐngwèn, Tiān'ān Mén zài năr? [JKW 2004]

#### Exercise 2.

Based on the information in the narrative, prepare to answer the questions that follow:

小林友美的名字有四个字。为什么呢?因为她生在日本,也长在日本,是日本人,所以有个日本人的名字。她妈妈也是日本人,可是爸爸是在中国生的,是个中国人,会说中国话。1978年从中国来日本的,还是有中国的国籍,所以小林友美从小很想来中国看看中国怎么样,学一点中文。

爸爸妈妈说应该的,所以2005年小林友美来中国住一两年,现在在南京大学上学。在南大她上三门课:中文,英文,中国文学。文学很难,可是中文英文不太难。中文课没有很多学生,只有十五个,七个男的,八个女的。上午有大班,下午有小班。中文老师姓李,没去过日本,也没去过美国,可是日文英文都说得很好。

英文课文学课学生更多,大概有五十多个。友美已经在中国六个月了,可是没有很多钱,一天五块美元就好了,不多也不少。她住的地方也没有很多东西。小林友美因为钱比较少所以还没去过很多地方。她说七月,因为没课应该去看北京,上海,西安。我说应该的。

- (一) 小林友美的名字为什么有四个字?
- (二) 她是在什么地方生的?
- (三) 哪年来中国的?
- (四) 她为什么在中国?
- (五) 她在中国哪个大学?
- (六) 在那个大学大概 已经几年了?
- (七) 中文课学生多不多? 英文课呢?
- (八) 小林友美在中国去过的地方很多吗?
- (九) 她哪门课有大班也有小班?

5.3 Set 3

<b>护</b> 6+7	<b>辨</b>	總6+11	<del></del> <del>*</del> 4+8	<b>廁</b> 3+9	
3+2 jié segment (holiday)	2+2 bàn (deal with)	4+5 zŏng total always	3+8 cài vegetables food	2+6 cè leaning buil (toilet)	ding
星期 4+5 4+8 xīngqī star-period	6+1 xì systen	3- cł	战市 +6 2+3 néngshì rall-market	权 4+9 gài outline	4+3 / 1+6 gèng change; more

city

department

#### Notes

week

a) fix has the bamboo radical (<u>zhúzìtóu</u>) supporting the core meaning of a joint of bamboo, giving rise to meanings such as 'segment; chapter; program; festival'. The simplified character is unusual in substituting the vegetation radical for the bamboo. Examples of festivals are provided in the 'compounds and phrases' below.

approx.

even more

- b) 辨 <u>bàn</u> 'to manage', appearing in 辦公室 <u>bàngōngshì</u> 'office', contains 力 <u>lì</u> 'strength', enclosed by two 辛 ('boss and helpers ready *to work*'), one of which is assigned radical status. The simplified form reduces the two 辛 to dots (办); it should be distinguished from 为 <u>wèi</u> / <u>wéi</u>, which takes the first two strokes of the traditional graph and reduces the rest to two a <u>zhé</u> 'bent' and a <u>diǎn</u> 'dot'.
- c) Adverbs: 總 has 糸 'silk' as radical, which is lost in the simplified graph. Silk is associated with continuity (among other notions), so 'always'. 更 gèng (stepping forward, with *even more* confidence?) is classified under 曰 yuē 'to say'. 概, which appears in the compound 大概, contains a central segment similar to the right hand side of 很.
- d)  $\underline{n}$  cè (resembling an *outhouse*) looses its dot in the simplified graph,  $\underline{M}$ . (The same happens with the graphs for <u>chăng</u> 'factory': 廢 but  $\Gamma$ .)

- e) 星 'star' contains 日 'sun' and 生, the latter originally phonetic. 期 contains 月 'moon', with 其 qí as phonetic. (Weeks are lunar quarters as 'born' by the sun's reflection.)
- f) 系 'system; department', with silk as radical (suggesting 'system').
- g) 城市 'city', a compound of <u>chéng</u> 'wall' (typically made out of 土'earth') and by association, 'city'; and <u>shì</u> 'market', by association, 'town'.

## 5.3.1 Phrases and compounds

中秋节 =	八月节	学期	办公 <u>室</u>	总是	怎么办
Zhōngqiūjié	Bāyuèjié	xuéqī	bàngōngshì	zŏngshì	zěnmebàn
节日	青年节	星期六	北京市	中国菜	大白菜
jiérì	qīngniánjié	xīngqiliù	Běijīngshì	Zhōngguócài	dàbáicài
海菜	茶杯	厕所	中文系	在哪个系	大概
hăicài	chábēi	cèsuŏ	Zhōngwénxì	zài něi ge xì	dàgài
最大的城市	ī	更累	更晚	水系	山系
zuì dà de chéngs	shì	gèng lèi	gèng wăn	shuĭxì	shānxì

#### Notes

中秋节 Zhōngqiūjié 'Mid-autumn festival' 海菜 hǎicài 'edible seaweed' 青年节 qīngniánjié 'Youth Day' 水系 shuǐxì 'river system'
山系 shānxì [geol] 'mountain system'

## 5.3.2 Readings

- 1. 明天是八月节,上课学生应该吃<u>月饼</u>。/上午班有十八个学生,下午有十五个,那今天下午我们可以去唐人街买四十个。
- 2. 请问,厕所在哪里?/厕所,那里有一个,在周老师的办公室那儿, 门口前头。
- 3. 哎,已经十点钟,功课太多了。学中文的学生总是很忙很累。/对啊,不过中文老师不是更忙更累吗?/可不是吗!

- 4. 中国菜好吃可是难做。/ 不一定,好做的有,难做的也有。
- 5. 中文每天都有吗? / 星期一到四都有,星期五没有。
- 6. 你是中文系的吗?/我不在中文系,我在文学系。
- 7. 北京是不是中国最大的城市?/最大的是上海。北京是第二,我想。
- 8. 你的伞呢?/哦,天啊,是不是忘在林先生的办公室了。你看,下 大雨,没伞不行!

#### Notes:

- a) 哎 ài; 哦 ò; 啊 a.
- b) 月饼 <u>yuèbǐng</u> 'moon cakes'

#### Exercise 3

Rearrange the following phases into presentable sentences:

- 1. 想吃中國菜 a / 還是吃美國菜 b / 那 c / 今天晚上 d / ?
- 2. 所以 a / 沒有地方坐 b / 在她前邊 c / 她的辦公室裏 d / 我們都站 d / 。
- 3. 只喝咖啡 a / 不吃早點 b / 學生 c / 常常 d / 因為很忙 e / o
- 4. 都很忙 a / 學生 b / 可是 c / 老師更忙 d / 每天 e /  $\circ$
- 5. 起來 a / 晚上雨點 b / 睡覺 c / 早上十點 d / 我 / 。
- 6. 到 a / 是 b / 兩點 c / 天文課 d / 晚上十一點 e / 星期四 f/。
- 7. 吃中國菜 a / 可是 b / 我做得不好 c / 我最喜歡 d / 所以 e / 常常去飯館兒吃 f / 因爲 g / 。

5.4 Set 4

像/像	理	」 河	湖	江	肉
2+12 2+11 xiàng appearance	4+7 lĭ princi	3+5 hé ple river	3+9 hú lake	3+3 jiāng river	2+4 ròu meat
謝	開	考試	十	羊	進
7+10	8+4	6+0 (老) 7+6	4+0	6+0	8+3
谢	升	试	4		进
2+10 xiè thanks	1+3 kāi open, start	2+6 kǎoshì test	niú cow; bee	yáng ef sheep; lan	4+3 jìn nb enter
哥	兄 弟	米	千萬(	万)真^	真
1+9 3+ gē xiō		6+0 mĭ ger bro rice	2+1 4+9 1 qiān wàn 1000 10,000	+2 5+5 zhēn real	2+8
01401 010 (010	.c. 510) 50diig	,01 010 1100	1000 10,000	1041	

Notes

- a) The graph, 像 <u>xiàng</u> 'resemble', consists of the person radical plus the phonetic 象 (<u>xiàng</u>), said to derive from a picture of an elephant (the graph *resembles* an elephant), with the trunk at the top, a head, and a body with four legs and a complicated tail. The simplified graph differs from the traditional only in having the 8<sup>th</sup> stroke continue through the 'head' to form the 'neck'. 像 is often paired with a following 一樣/样 <u>yíyàng</u>: 像中国人一样 'like a Chinese'.
- b) 理 'principles', with the combining form of 'jade' (玉), now often named for what it looks like, the 'king' radical (王). Cf. and 里.
- c) 江, 河, and 湖 are all formed on the phono-semantic principle, with  $\underline{\underline{r}}$  gōng,  $\underline{\underline{r}}$  kě, and 胡 hú all originating as phonetic elements.

- d) 肉 (*meat* hanging in a locker) should be contrasted with 内 <u>nèi</u> 'internal' (<u>shìnèi</u> 'within town'). Contrast: 年 <u>nián</u>, 午 <u>wǔ</u>, 牛 <u>niú</u> and 羊 <u>yáng</u>, the last two forming compounds with 肉 to give the names of meat.
- e) 謝/谢 is a compound of the speech radical with 射 <u>shè</u>, which originated as a phonetic element, and which is itself decomposable into 身 'body' and 寸 'thumb'.
- f) 閉 is yet another in the series of graphs with the door radical; the simplified graph isolates the inner component (that looks like an implement for *opening* bottles).
- g) 考 is similar in form, and is in fact, historically related to 老 'old'. (The old set the *tests*). 試/试 shows the speech radical and 式 shì, as phonetic.
- h) The element on the left of 進 jìn 'enter' (sometimes printed with two dots instead of one) is zǒuzhī, assigned as radical. It is a left-side version of the more complex graph, 辵, whose meaning is 'stopping and starting'. Zǒuzhī is also found in 迚 yíng 'welcome', 近 jìn 'near' and 送 sòng 'escort'. The simplified character 进 (jìn) makes use of the imperfect phonetic 井 jǐng 'a well'.
- i) 兄'older brother' only appears in certain compounds, eg 兄弟 'brothers'. 哥 (apparently with 可 <u>kě</u> as an element) is used for the more versatile word, <u>gē</u>.
- j) 米 perhaps shows grains of rice; it appears in the traditional graph 氣, which is often interpreted as 'vapor rising from rice as it cooks'.
- k) 千 '1000' seems to be based on 十 '10'. 萬 , with the vegetation radical, originally meant a very large number, or myriad and was then applied to the largest root number (other than 億/亿 yì '100 million'). The simplified form (5) is an old simplification that should be distinguished from f fang.
- l) Both forms, 真 and 真, have existed in the traditional set as alternate forms, with the latter the usual handwritten graph that has also been adopted in the simplified set. In the traditional set, 且 'eye' is radical (the look of *truth*, or perhaps *truth* on a pedestal); in the simplified set, the first two strokes are assigned the radical.

#### 5.4.1 Phrases and compounds

好像	像飞机一样	É	西湖		长江		青海	胡
hăoxiàng	xiàng fēijī yíyàn	g	Xī Hú		Cháng J	iāng	Qīnghǎ	i Hú
进来吧	开水	开会		开车		白开	水	
jìnlái ba	kāishuĭ	kāihuì		kāichē		báikāisl	nuĭ	
西江	汉江	太湖		请进		理工		经理
Xī Jiāng	Hàn Jiāng	Tài Hú		qĭngjìn		lĭgōng		jīnglĭ

很多考试 谢谢 什么考试 牛肉 羊肉 xièxie hěn duō kǎoshì shénme kǎoshì niúròu yángròu 山羊 白酒 羊毛 母羊 米饭 báijiŭ yángmáo shānyáng mŭyáng mĭfàn 一千公里 一千四百 四百万 真不错 真的吗 yìqiān gōnglĭ yìqiān sìbái sìbăiwàn zhēn bú cuò zhēn de ma

## 5.4.2 Dialogues

Comment Response 有个弟弟,十八岁了。 你有兄弟姐妹吗? 他在哪个大学上学? 在北大。最近非常忙因为有考试。

二 她是哪个大学的? 南大。 南大?她不是天津人吗? 天津的南开大学叫南大 哦,有两个南大,南京的 是。 也有天津的。

中国人最喜欢喝什么? 以前中国人最喜欢喝茶,喝白开 Ξ 水,可是现在很多人也喜欢喝可 乐,牛奶,汽水。美国人呢?

可口可乐,百事可乐,可是 的东西,所以喝的都一样。 现在很多人也喝茶。

美国人也喜欢喝汽水,像 现在每个地方,每个国家有同样

你说上海是中国最大的 上海人口大概是九百万;有人说 四 城市;那,上海的人口是 是更多,像一千五百万,不过那 多少? 是上海东南西北的地方。

五 可以说中国南方人比较 对,可是北方现在也吃很多米饭。 喜欢吃米饭,对不对? 他们也喜欢吃什么? 那大家每天都吃一点肉,吃一点青菜,吃一点海鲜。

六 我姓孔,叫孔大中。这是 哦,您是<u>麻省理工学院</u>的,那就是 我的名片。 MIT,对吗?MIT 很有名。我姓 方,方现同,我的名片。

谢谢,哦,经理,方经理, 你去过常州!很少有外国人去 您好。常州人,我去过。 过常州!我在常州工作,可是不是 常州人,我生在包头,在黄河边。

Notes

妹 mèi; 可乐 kělè; 牛奶 niúnǎi; 百事可乐 bǎishì-kělè; 海鲜 hǎixiān

#### Exercise 4.

Practice presenting the information given in the table below. The titles are typical of forms: 出生地 <u>chūshēngdì</u> 'exit-birth-place'; 年龄 / 年龄 <u>niánlíng</u> 'age'; 身份 <u>shēnfen</u> 'status'. New names: 李爱华 Lǐ Àihuá; 周云 Zhōu Yún; 毛大为 Máo Dàwéi (with the rising toned wéi, meaning 'do; be').

<u>姓名</u> 林美	<u>出生地</u> 北京	<u>年龄</u> 35	<u>身份</u> 在北大工作,是老师	最	<u>喜欢的地方</u> 北京的北海
王学英	南京	38	在南京的一个公司工作 是经理	,	云南的大理市
张英	广州	43	在机场工作,是经理		江西的三清山
小林友美	东京	19	在南大上学,是本 <u>科</u> 生		青海的青海湖
李爱华	英国	28	在汽车公司工作, 是总 <u>裁</u>		北京火车站!
周云	西安	40	在饭馆工作,是大师 <u>傅</u>		西安钟楼
毛大为	美国	21	在北大上学,中文系		长城



公共汽车站,昆明 [JKW 2000]

## 5.5 Traditional characters

## 5.5.1 Comments

- 1. 因為很高所以很清楚。
- 2. 公用電話在三樓。
- 3. 厕所在樓下,可以在這樓洗手。
- 4. 十點鐘上課,十一點下課。
- 5. 晚上一點鐘睡覺。
- 6. 她<u>只</u>有十五歲了,不可以喝酒。
- 7. 喜歡吃中國菜嗎?我們去城裏吃晚飯,好不好?
- 8. 門口那兒有電話,市内 (<u>nèi</u>) 的不用錢。

4.0	<b>ホンナルで、地かいウナーは</b>					
10.	電話在後頭,辦公 <u>室</u> 在二樓。					
11.	今天星期幾?昨天是不是清明節?					
12.	學生總是很忙很累。					
13.	謝謝你們來機場接我們。					
14.	今天幾點開門?					
15.	開車不行,太遠。路也不好。					
16.	請進,請坐,想喝一點兒什麼?					
17.	住在這兒很貴,一個月一萬三千塊錢。					
18.	你中文說得真好;在什麽地方學的?					
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 6. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 6. 6. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	ise 5. er in 漢字 (either set) as much as possible; otherwise use pinyin:  是哪個大學的? 學什麼的? 的老師姓什麼? 課多不多? 是哪兒的人? 有兄弟姐妹嗎? 們也上大學嗎? 李襄頭有什麼東西? 你的大學,中文班多麼大? 這個學期上幾門課?					
11. W	「中 大人 が					

9. 上課不應該吃飯,不應該喝汽水,不應該睡覺。

12.大班好還是小班好?為什麽?

13. 請問, 你在什麼地方工作?



安县,四川(离成都不远):市中心的小河。[JKW 2004]

### 5.6 Formal numbers

1. Formal numbers (known as 大寫 dàxiě 'big-writing' in Chinese):

On banknotes, checks, receipts and occasionally even menus, a set of more complicated graphs for the numbers is used to prevent forgery or confusion. Students rarely need to write these, but it is obviously very useful to be able to recognize them.

壹 貳 叁 肆 伍 陸 柒 捌 玖 拾 佰 仟 贰 叁 陆 一 二 三 四 五 六 七 八 九 十 百 千

Observe that some of the *dàxiě* numbers contain the ordinary versions as 'phonetic' elements; but in other cases, a substitute phonetic is used. Thus 玖 '9' makes use of the element 久 <u>jiǔ</u>, normally used for a word meaning 'for a long time', while 陸 '6' is the character usually used for the <u>lù</u> of <u>dàlù</u> 'continent; mainland'.

Examples from bills, tickets, etc.:

How much?
Airport tax

Yangtze River Bridge at Nanjing: 票价柒元
Airport bus: 贰拾伍元

Hotel bill: 捌百壹拾圆整

Notes:

人民币 Rénmínbì 圆元 yuán

整 zhěng 'entire' 票价 piàojià 'ticket price'

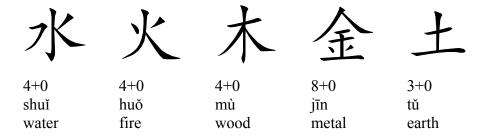
## **5.7** The five elements

The 三字經 <u>Sān Zì Jīng</u> ('Three Character Classic') is a calligraphy primer (written in Classical Chinese) that also serves as an elementary guide to Chinese philosophy and history. It was written in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and was recited and copied by Chinese school children for many hundreds of years. Lines 65-68 read as follows:

曰水火	Yuē shuĭ huŏ	say water fire
木金土	mù jīn tǔ,	wood metal earth
此五行	cĭ wŭ xíng,	these five 'agents'
本乎數	běn hú shù.	root in numbers

Note the first character,  $\Box$  <u>yuē</u>, which often begins quotations in Classical Chinese, is horizontal, while the character  $\Box$  <u>rì</u> 'sun; day' is vertical. <del>T</del> appears with a specialized meaning of 'agent', presumably derived from the core notions of the word, such as 'go; move; act'.

In Chinese cosmology, — 'one' represents a pre-cosmic whole, which divided into the 二 'two' that was the basis for the material universe (陰陽  $y\bar{\text{n}}/y$ áng and other dualisms). 二, in turn, gave rise to the £行 (wǔxíng) 'five agents': water, fire, wood, metal and earth. The graphs that represent these words – all frequently assigned as radicals in compound characters – are shown in the row below.



As independent characters, none of the five has a simplified form. As elements within a character, however, they undergo varying degrees of accommodation depending on the position they occupy within the compound character. So, for example, in the simplified set,  $\hat{x}$  appears as  $\hat{x}$  when on the left, but as a squat version of  $\hat{x}$  when underneath. The combining forms are all illustrated below, with traditional on the left and simplified on the right (if the distinction is made):

## 5.8 On the street #5

Here are some more signs that are likely to be seen in Chinese communities, whether in China, in Southeast Asia, or in the Chinatowns of North America (called 唐人街 <u>Tángrénjiē</u> 'streets of the people of the Tang' [which was the name of the dynasty when the Canton area was first settled]; or 漢人街 <u>Hànrénjiē</u> 'streets of the Han people'.

藥房 药房	美容	批發 批发	施工
yàofáng drug-store pharmacy	měiróng beauty-appeara beautician	pīfā nce batch-distribute wholesale	shīgōng carry+out-work construction [site]
,		yíngyè shíjiān business hours	



Yuán yī: Míngjiŭ pīfābù. Hūhéhàotè. [JKW 2001]

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