

# 闪 Shǎn

## Lesson 二十三 Notes

These notes follow no particular order, since they follow the things as they come up in the lesson.

### Sentences with 多

You can make sentences with 多 (and 少) without a verb, just like with 好, 小, 大, etc.

他的朋友很多。 He has many friends.

These sentences do not need a verb like 是.

多 多 are there many?

贵 贵 is it expensive?

好 不 好 is it good?

小 小 is it small?

大 大 is it big?

You can add 是 again to add more emphasis:

他的朋友是很多。 he (really) has many friends.

using 多 after a verb means to do it more. 看多 (see more)

念书多 niàn shū duō read more books

一百多 yī bǎi duō more than a hundred.

你有很多朋友。

你的朋友很多。

你的朋友多不多？

你有没有多朋友？

## Grouping

When making sentences to talk about large groups, your friends for example, start with the complete 'collection' and then use 有 to subdivide:

我们的朋友，有中国人，有荷兰人，还有我的小狗。

wǒmen de péngyou, yǒu zhōngguó rén, yǒu hélán rén, hái yǒu wǒ de xiǎo gǒu.

## Which family members

大姐      dà jǐe      eldest sister

二姐      èr jǐe      second sister

## Knowing and knowledge

知道      zhīdao      to know

你知道      you know

你知道的      your knowledge ( that which you know).

## Uses of 就

看我的朋友了，我就去念书。

kān wǒ de péngyou le, wǒ jiù qù niàn shū,

After seeing my friend, I **then** went to study.

## Correct

Generally you can say “correct” with 对 (duì), but there are more sentences that you can make:

不是这样吗？      bù shì zhè yàng ma?      Isn't that right?

不对                      bù duì                      not correct

对 means “to face”, literally as when two people are facing each other. In 对不起 (duì bù qǐ) it means “I cannot (afford to) face you.”, but it can also mean ‘to’ as in: 我对他说: (wǒ duì tā shuō:) “I say to him:”.

## Uses of 没

没 can be used with 有 in a negative sentence, or otherwise in a negative sentence for something that is completed:

你听清楚了？      nǐ tīng qīngchu le?                      did you hear clearly?

我没听清楚。      wǒ mèi tīng qīngchu.                      I did not hear clearly.