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Week 1, Lec 1 (12-02-25)

① ā straight, flat sound

② á up sound

③ ä down & up sound

D à halting, brief, down sound

Week 1, Lec 2 (14-02-25)

- "y" same sound as "i" }
- "w" - - - as "u" } Not used for initials
- "v" is not used in Chinese

I - singular :- wǒ

I - plural :- wǒmen

You - singular :- nǐ

You - plural :- nǐmen

He/She/It :- tā
(singular)

He/She/It:- tāmen
(plural)

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→ For possessive pronouns, if talking about non-humans:-

→ My book :- wǒ de book (shū)

→ My school :- wǒ de school

→ My dog :- wǒ de dog

→ If humans:-

→ My family :- wǒ family

→ My friend :- wǒ friend (péng yǒu)

→ Mama's friend :- māma de friend
not PP

→ Statement: nǐ hǎo! (hello → singular)

Reply: nǐ hǎo!

→ Pronounced as nǐ hǎo!

→ Statement: nǐmen hǎo! (hello → plural)

Reply: 你们好!

→ hǎo : agreement / OK

→ zài jiàn: see you again

again to see

→ Note, "goodbye" not used in Chinese. zài jiàn is used instead.

→ Reply is zài jiàn

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→ If a character repeats, no need to repeat the accent

→ E.g. xie` xiè → xiè xie
to thank
~~please you~~

→ xiè xiè nǐ: thank you

→ bù: no (不)

→ bù xiè: no thanks / disdain

→ Pronounced as bú xiè

→ bù kè qì: you're welcome

→ duì bù qǐ: I'm sorry

→ No translation for "excuse me" in Chinese

→ méi guān xi: does not matter

→ Reply to duì bù qǐ

→ √ + √ = / + √ (in pronunciation)

→ E.g. nǐ hǎo is pronounced asní hǎo.

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Week 2
Lecture 1 (imp)

yī	èr	sān	sì	wǔ	liù	qī	bā	jiǔ	shí
-	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

líng bǎi qiān
0 百 千
0 100 1000

Note:

→ Google translate from English → Chinese (simple)
for accurate number translations.

Week 2
Lecture 2

(imp)
→ shì : is/am/are (helping verb)

- shì + noun ✓ → not used in the same sentence as jǐ
- shì + verb ✗
- shì + adj ✗
- shì + number ✗

(5)

→ shén (imp)
me : what

→ Not used to ask time

→ míng (noun)
zi : name

→ jiào : called / to call

→ What is your name?
↓

nǐ jiào shén me míng zi?
↓ Reply

wǒ jiào Ali ✓ wǒ shì Ali X

→ Are you Ali?

↓ nǐ shì ALi ma? Attached at the end of
yes/no questions.
↓
wǒ shì Ali / wǒ bú shì Ali
(I am Ali) (I am not Ali)

→ Imp note: In questions/answers

I → you
You → I

Tā → Tā
he/she/they he/she/they

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⇒ General note, do not reply w/ "yes" or "no" only to questions in formal situations

Yes/no questions:-

You nǐ shì Ali ma?
↑ converted ↓ Reply indicates that this
is a yes/no question

I wǒ shì Ali (yes)
wǒ bù shì Ali (no)

Lǎo shī → teacher

xué sheng → student

Q:- nǐ de Lǎo shī shì wǒ de xué sheng?
Your teacher is my student

A:- wǒ de Lǎo shī shì nǐ de xué sheng.
my teacher is your student

OR

tā shì nǐ de xué sheng.
her/she/ it is your student

Week 3

Lecture 1

人 (rén) :-

→ "people/person/human" (meaning)

→ country name + 人 = nationality

guó :- (国)

→ means "country"

→ If a country is represented by only 1 character, then guó is used.

→ E.g. China = zhōng guó

→ Pakistan: Bā jī sī tān

→ Chinese (nationality) = zhōng guó 人

→ Pakistani (nationality) = Bā jī sī tān 人

E.g. wǒ shì Bā jī sī tān 人
I am Pakistan person
Pakistani.

→ I am your Chinese (language) teacher.
↓ translated

wǒ shì nǐ de Zhōng guó Lǎo shī.
I am your China ↑ teacher

(Chatgpt says 人 can be put after zhōng guó for explicit state-)

(B)

hàn yǔ = Chinese language

ethnic language
group that exists
in China

OR

Zhōngwén = Chinese Language ← not included

→ tā shì wǒ de hàn yú X

→ tā shì wǒ de zhōng guó xué sheng ✓
he/she/it is my Chinese student

To ask nationality:-

nǐ shì nǎ guó?
you are which country person

Week 3 Lecture 2

→ nǎ

→ means "which"

→ xué

→ to study

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→ tóng xué

together to study

→ Roughly means classmate

→ may represent a person from a study group, open classes, etc.

→ péng yǒu

→ means "friend"

→ Tip:-

→ If a question has "ma", structure remains same, and nǐ → wǒ, wǒ → nǐ.

→ shéi

→ means "who"

→ E.g. Who are you?

↓ translate

nǐ shì shéi?

↓ reply

1. wǒ shì Ali

2. wǒ shì Lǎo shī

3. wǒ shì Bā jī sī tān λ

→ ne ^{imp}

→ Attached at the end of a statement, has no inherent meaning

→ Creates a counter-question (follow-up question)

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→ wǒ shì Ali, nǐ ne?

↓ translate

I am Ali, what about you?

M.W.

→ Number + Measure Word + Noun

→ Exception, if the noun itself is a m.w.

Week 4 Lecture 1

- M.W.'s do not inherently have any meaning
- In Chinese, all nouns are countable nouns
- General rule: Number + MW + Noun
 - There are different MWs for different nouns.
 - E.g. for 人, the MW is □ (kǒu)
 - Condition, □ is used w/ 人 if 家 (family) is present
 - 你 (have/has)
 - have/has.

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→ wǒ jiā yǒu 三 □ 人
I family has 3 mw people

→ Note, wǒ ✓
wǒ de X

because "de" is dropped when referring to close relations, family

→ ~~Number~~ + MW/Noun situations:

→ For:

1. years of age
2. year
3. week
4. day

jǐ (how many / how much)

→ Never used with shì in the same sentence

→ Whenever jǐ is used, the expected answer is < 10

→ If jǐ is used, a mw will also be used

E.g. nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ □ 人?
you family has how many mw people

→ Normally used when asking for
1) time
2) date
3) days of the week

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sui (years of age, years old)

→ Both noun & mw

E.g. wǒ (shì) 五 sui X
(not used w/ numbers)

wǒ 五 sui ✓

↓ translate

I am 5 years of age

Week 4 Lecture 2

Le :-

- to indicate an action is complete
- generally at the end of a sentence, or after the verb
- has no inherent meaning

E.g.

wǒ ~~是~~ 五 sui → I am 5yo

wǒ 五 sui le → I am already 5yo
OR

I am about to turn 5yo

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jīn níán
this year

→ Jīn níán wǒ wǔ suí
this year I 5 yo
↓

This year I will turn 5

duō dà (used to ask age)
more big (how old)

→ If an answer > 10, mw not needed

→ When telling age, use suí

→ If unsure if answer <10 or >10, use duō dà

E.g.

nǐ de Lǎo shī jǐ suí le? X (bcz answer is expected to be >10)
Your teacher how many years old

nǐ de Lǎo shī duō dà le? ✓

↓ Reply

wǒ de Lǎo shī 三 十 suí le
my teacher 30 years old

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Week 5
Lecture 1

gè

→ MW

→ used w/ 人 when jiā not used.

→ with:

→ lǎo shī

→ xué shēng

→ tóng xué

→ péng you

→ zǐ

→ han zi

→ nǚ ér (daughter)

hàn yǔ (Chinese Language)

hàn zì (Chinese character)
character

Shuō

→ In the context of languages

→ to speak

E.g. shuō hàn yú ✓

shuō hàn zì ✗

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dú

→ To read out / read aloud / how to pronounce

xiě

→ To write

E.g.

→ dú hàn zi ✓

→ xiě hàn zi ✓

→ shuō hàn zi ✗

only used for languages

permission

hui → can (ability) ✓

→ have the ability to

→ There is another meaning to this, will be discussed later

→ I can speak Chinese. ✓

hui (ability)

→ Can I go? ✗

not hui (permission)

hui

Week 5 Lecture 2

→ 2 "How's" in Chinese

→ How to do something (Instructions)

→ How, ask for status/state of being.

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zěn me

- How to do something / instructions
- zěn me + verb

E.g. How to write this character?

zhe` zì zěn me xié
this/that character how to write

MW ↓ translate
this/that character ↓ how to write

zhe` (this/that)

- Referring to something
- zhe` + MW + noun
except if MW/noun
- zhe` + shì is also possible

hǎo (good)

chī (to eat)

- hǎo chī → (tasty) (adjective)
- chī hǎo → eat well

cài (dish)

hěn (very)

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E.g. Pakistani cuisine is very tasty.
↓ translate

Bā jī sī tān cài hǎo chī ✓
dish good to eat/very tasty

E.g. CR is a good person
↓ translate

CR shì hǎo 人
shì + adj + noun ✓

zuò

→ to cook
to make
to produce

do (not helping verb)
↓
actions tasks jobs

when talking about the above

i.e. What are you doing?

Mama is cooking

He works as a doctor.

E.g.

nǐ zuò shén me
↓ translate

1. What do you cook?
2. what do you do ?

W6L1

nián :- (date) year → mw/noun

sui :- years of age / years old → mw/noun

→ The year 2025

↓
二〇二五 nián (note, not 二十一十五)

→ 2025 years

↓
二十一十五 nián

yuè :- month → not mw/noun

→ January :- 一月 yuè

Feb :- 二月 yuè

March :- 三月 yuè

⋮

Dec :- 十二月

→ 1 month :- 一个 yuè

2 months :- 二个 yuè

14 months :- 十四个 yuè

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rì :- day

→ used in formal written formats

hào :- day

→ more informal, used when speaking

tiān:- day

~~used~~

→ How many days ?



jǐ tiān? (note, jǐ used for asking date-related
↓ reply questions, not shén me)

三 ← (sān) tiān.

jīn tiān:- today

míng tiān:- tomorrow

zuò tiān:- yesterday

→ jīn tiān shì = 0 = 二 nián
today is the year 2025
(optional)

→ jīn tiān shì = 0 = 二 nián, 三 yuè, + 九 rì
today is the year 2025 march 19
(optional)

19 ~~20~~ March, 2025

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$\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$:- week \rightarrow mw/noun

\rightarrow Today is Monday \rightarrow jīn tiān shì $\overbrace{\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}}$ - $\overbrace{\text{Monday}}$

Today is Tuesday \rightarrow jīn tiān shì $\overbrace{\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}}$ $\overbrace{\text{Tuesday}}$

⋮
⋮
Today is Sunday \rightarrow jīn tiān shì $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$ $\bar{q}\bar{i}$ X

↳ jīn tiān shì $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$ $\bar{y}\bar{i}$ ✓

↳ jīn tiān shì $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$ tiān ✓

\rightarrow One week \rightarrow - $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$

Two weeks \rightarrow = $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$

⋮
Seven weeks \rightarrow 七 $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$

⋮
Twelve weeks \rightarrow = + $\bar{x}\bar{ing} \bar{q}\bar{i}$

\rightarrow 1 day \rightarrow - $\bar{y}\bar{i}$

2 days \rightarrow = $\bar{y}\bar{i}$

⋮
7 days \rightarrow 七 $\bar{y}\bar{i}$

⋮
31 days \rightarrow 三 + - $\bar{y}\bar{i}$

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→ How many weeks? → jǐ xīng qí?

How many days? → jǐ tiān?

How many years? → jǐ nián?

How many months? → jǐ ↑ yuè?

(note, jǐ + mw + noun unless the noun is a mw.)

Note:- unsure if answer would be < 10 in these cases.

W6L2

→ What day is today?

jīn tiān shì xīng qí jǐ?
today is what day

jīn tiān shì xīng qí - / = / etc.

→ What is the date today?

jīn tiān jǐ hào?
day

(entirely unclear
about this,
make sure to ask.)

→ What is the day today?

jīn tiān jǐ hào?

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qù :- to go (verb)

xué xiào:- school

shū :- book

kàn:- look / read / watch

dú:- to read aloud

dú shū → read book aloud

kàn shū / study book (silently)

→ At our level, prepositions will only be used for indicating towards something

→ zuó shén me?

↓
what do you do?

shén me zuó → to cook/make/produce/do

→ nǐ qù xué xiào zuò shén me ?

you to go

(v)

school

to do

(v)

what

↓ reply

wǒ qù xué xiào

zuò

to do

(v)

Kàn shū.

to read

(v)

X

wǒ qù xué xiào Kàn shū. ✓

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→ Which country? (asking nationality)



nǎ guó 人? ← confirm this
(what if asking about
the country itself?)

→ Which person?



nǎ 个 人?

→ Grammar Rule:-

zhé }
nǎ } + MW + noun

→ Which year? Which student?



nǎ nián?



nǎ 个 学生?

WFL1

xiǎng:- would like / want

→ nǐ xiǎng zuò 什么?
you to do (v) shén me → what



what would you like to do?

→ nǐ zuò 什么?



what do you do?

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→ wǒ kàn shū → I read a book
read a book

wǒ xiǎng kàn shū → I would like to read
a book

chī :- to eat (v)

hē :- to drink (v)

chá :- tea

mǐ fàn :- rice (cooked / prepared)
↓ uncooked rice → meal

→ chī fàn → eat a meal cuisine
chī Zhōng guó cài → eat Chinese cuisine
chī cài → eat cuisine

→ soup/rice/noodles are not meals,
meals are generally larger or more filling

→ Use hē for any liquid (tea, soup, etc.)
Use chī for solid foods

→ wǒ xiǎng hē mǐ fàn
X rice

wǒ xiǎng chī mǐ fàn ✓

→ nǐ xiǎng chī/hē it?
this is optional,
depends on situation

27/03/2025

FL Chinese

WFL2

shàng diàn = shop ← new

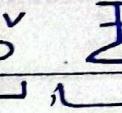
xué xiào = school

mai = buy

mài = sell

→ wǒ  shàng diàn mǎi shū
→ to go (qù)

bēi zi = cup

→ wǒ  shàng diàn mǎi - ↑ bēi zi
I go to shop by a cup

qián = money

qián = 1000 ₣

Day: _____

Date: _____

ji^v = how much/many (<10)

duō dà^v = how old (>10) (only for age)

duō shǎo = (>10) for asking
/ \
more less

duō shǎo + Noun

duō shǎo nián { mw not
duō shǎo xué sheng } necessary,
optional
reply
• - + 五 个 xué sheng

ji^v: -
ji^v ↑ friend
ji^v ↑ xué sheng

For reply

to duō shǎo

question, answer
will have a
mw if needed

"how many"
if quantity > 10
question word

CR you [duō shǎo] 个 péng you?

use ji^v if < 10

↓ reply

CR you 三 + 个 péng you

Day: _____

Date: _____

informal way of saying 元 (currency)

Kuài = unit of money (mw)

yuán = Chinese unit of money (mw noun)

zhè ↑ bēizi duō shǎo qián? ✓

↑ Kuài optional

zhè ↑ computer duō shǎo qián? ✓

wǒ ~~去~~ shàngdiàn mǎi bēizi
↑ a cup

zhè ↑ bēizi
↑ this cup

nà = that

ná = what

ná ↑ / / nímen de CR?
↓ reply

ná ↑ / / wómen de CR.

Rule:-

ná
ná
zhè → + mw + Noun