

q, 21hfrd

## Chinese Language

Tones

mā → flat tone. ló  
→ NO meaning

má → ló Nimen hǎo

mǎ → ló

mà → ló (faster tone (hard))

u = u (same sound) ǚ

y = i (e)

ü  $\begin{cases} \dot{u} \rightarrow \text{ghi} \\ \dot{v} \rightarrow \text{chui} \\ x \rightarrow \text{shui} \\ y \rightarrow e \end{cases}$   $\Rightarrow n\overset{\circ}{i} \overset{\circ}{h}\overset{\circ}{a}\overset{\circ}{o}$   $\hookrightarrow$  you / singular / informal

nihao → hello

↳ for one person.

hǎo → good / ok

khǎo

n̄i h̄ǎo

∨ + ∨

so

n̄i h̄ǎo

Phone rule

When two tone together

to pronounce diff. the

first tone before the

second tone. (meaning same)

## Phoenix rule

→ when two <sup>third</sup> tones come together to pronounce word diff the first tone become second tone.

ni hǎo → ˧ + ˧ → ˨ + ˧ → ni.hǎo .

→ when same character repeated the second one become neutral.

mā ma

bà ba

jīe jie sister

→ ni<sup>v</sup> men (plural form of you)

↳ we write this to make plural form of pronerb.

nín men

sorry

⇒ Q) Dui bu qǐn

တိပိဋက္ခ

I am sorry

A) Měi guānxì

မျှကြန်း měi guānxì

That's OK

Rounoudg

I wǒ

We wǒmen

He → Tā

You nǐmen

It

nín men

You nǐ  
nín

They Tāmen

wō<sup>ㄛ</sup>

wū - ㄩ

# Thank You

bù ↗ NO ↗  
NOT ↗  
Donot.

zài → again

jīān → to see.

shì → is  
am  
are.

xiè xie 謝謝  
Thank

xiè xie ni  
Thank you

bú xiè  
no Thank you.

bú kè qǐ 不客氣  
you're welcome  
don't mention it.

zài jiān  
To see you again

## Possessive Pronoun.

my → wǒ de  
mine

your = nǐ de

Also → de → 's

her  
his → Tā de  
it

our → wǒ men de

your → nǐ men de

Their → tā men de

sī shí sì  
四 is 四

1 → yī 一 0 → líng 0

2 → èr 二

3 → Sān 三

4 → sì 四

5 → Wǔ 五

6 → liù 六

7 → qī 七

8 → bā 八

9 → jiǔ 九

10 → shí 十

bǎi - hundred

Qiān - thousand

Phonotocno 200620  
Should written 1000 üü éé  
in same numbers

11 → 10 1 , 12 → 10 2  
shí yī shí ~~yī~~ ér

90 → 2 10  
er shí

21 → 2 10 1 → replace  
100 → yī bǎi 0 yī and by 0  
One hundred and one.

1101 → yī qiān yī bǎi 0 yī

952 →

jūn bāi wǔ shí èr

4567 → sì qiān wǔ bǎi liù shí qī

7900 → qī qiān jiǔ bǎi

7980 → qī qiān jiǔ bǎi bā shí

7080 → qī qiān 0 bā shí

7908 → qī qiān jiǔ ~~bǎi~~ 0 bā

7000 → qī qiān

7001 → qī qiān lìng yī

what's your name? shi hae ayai ga  
jiao ayaga.

## shénme míngzì

Q) What's your name? English version

→ Ni jiǎo shénme míngzì? Chinese version

A) My name is Ali.

→ ~~Wǒ~~ Wǒ jiǎo Ali.

in exam  
only remember  
Chinese

jiǎo → Verb = to call, to be called  
→ is, am, are. version

shénme → pronoun → question. In that

míngzì → noun → name.

wǒ → pronoun → My.

When, Wherehow, Inthat

All in word.

(note)

Ni → You

(In fill in blanks you will  
write de with noun  
like wǒ de māma)

Q) Who is Ali?

A) Wǒ shi Ali.

[In o de] /māma]

My mother.

PP noun(human)

if human.

⇒ If we have PP and noun like sath  
then the PP will change into

Pronoun  
(optional)

[wǒ māma]

This rule should  
be PP + noun  
not noun + PP.

## ma ?

But with noun (other than human name)  
we use pronoun. possessive pronoun.

nǐ de míng zì  
PP noun.

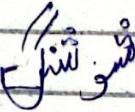
⇒ wǒ <sup>optional</sup> bàba de book.

into ~~de~~  
↓  
optional

⇒ ma is used to create Yes/No question.

⇒ In Q nǐ is change into wǒ in answer  
You I

lǎo shī → teacher ✓

xué shēng → student 

Q) Ali do lǎo shī shi nǐ de bàba de  
xué shēng ma?

Ans) Ali de lǎo shī shi wǒ de  
bàba de xué shēng.

Pakistani → Bājī sītān

Chinese (China + II) Zhōngguó rén

[ wǒ de Pakistani ] I am Pakistani corang

wǒ shì bājī sītān rén.

(8) nǐ shì bājī sītān yénmá?

A) wǒ shì bājī sītān rén.

Are you teacher Pakistani?

→ I am Pakistani

→ Wǒ shì bājī sītān rén.

(9) nǐ de lǎo shī shì bājī sītān rén ma?

A) wǒ de lǎo shī bù shì bājī sītān rén.

Tā shì zhōngguó rén.

~~lǎo shī~~

Ni hǎo.

Wǒ jiào Sabahat. ~~wǒ~~ wǒ shì bājī sītān rén. Wǒ de mama shì lǎoshī. Wǒ de lǎo shī shì zhōngguó rén. Wǒ shì xuésheng.

nlō ai nī

rén

→ nlō de mingzi shì Ali.  
↑ My name is Ali.

lǎo → old.

→ nlō shì rén

I am human.

countryman + ~~人~~

1) Pakistan rén ↗

rén

↳ human

↳ people

2) bā jā sī tān rén ↗

Both correct.

not Pakistani  
only Pakistani

zhōng guó rén = Chinese people

Q) nǐ lǎo shí friend shì zhōng  
guó rén ma?

The correct is

Lǎoshí de  
teacher's

Ans) nlō lǎoshí de friend shì zhōng  
guó rén.

大 dá, big, 小 xiǎo, small

~~Who~~  
Shéi

In answer give detail also  
, like when, where, what.

Q who are you?

( Ans ) ~~shéi shéi shéi shéi~~ ?

→ nǐ shì shéi?

hán yǔ → Chinese language  
<sub>sub</sub>

[Chinese] Teacher : hán yǔ Lǎo Shī

[Chinese] friend :

Zhāng guó friend  
China → country

yǔ

hán yǔ

I can speak and understand Chinese language only.  
→ I can read & write Chinese characters.

Q Who is she?

Q) Tā shì shéi?

Ans) Tā shì wǒ de Lǎo Shī.

→ She is my teacher.

→ Tā shì wǒ de hán yǔ Lǎo Shī  
She is my Chinese teacher.

ne : → any question, based on previous question.

1) → no meaning

2) → form question (counter question)

→ Wǒ jiào Ali. nǐ ne?

→ I am Ali. What's your?



Q) Ali de lǎo shī shì zhōng guó rén.

Ali ne?

⑥) what about ali (means ali's nationality)

Q) wǒ jiào Ali. wǒ shì lǎo shī. wǒ shì

Bā jī sī tǎn rén. nǐ ne?  
what about you.

hǎ = Which , nǎ r = where.

guó = country.

Mh+hours

rén = person / people

nǎ r = there

Q) Ni shi nǎ guó rén?

Which country are you from?

A) Wǒ shì bājī sī tǎn rén. Ni ne?

My I am shi zhōng guó rén.

Pakistani student

Bājī sī tǎn xué shēng

} for nationality not  
purely Chinese.

~~tóng xué~~

tóng xué = classmate  
→ study

Péng yǒu = friend

remain

shì shèi?

shì nǎ guó rén?

gǎo shénme  
mingzì?

Q) Tā shì shèi?

same

A) Tā shì wǒ tóng xué  
→ He is my classmate

A) Tā shì wǒ Péngyǒu.  
→ He is my friend.

6) wǒ de zhōng guó tóngxué.  
→ ~~Chinese~~ Chinese classmate  
My

Q). Tā bu shi wǒ tóngxué.  
He is not ~~my~~ my classmate

shì shèi → who

shì nǎ guó rén → which

gǎo shénme mingzì → what

→ Ahmed shi wǒ tóngxué.

wǒ de lǎoshī

## Characters

什 L = shén me

L → er

好 H = jiào

H → yǒng

不 B = bù ~~不~~ B - correct

是 S = shì

是 S

有 Y → yǒu

"How" J "JL"

① 'How many' ] J ] J

③ when used J the  
measure word is  
must to write  
J + MWT + noun

② when J is used, answer should be  
smaller than 10; (no 10 also).

Jiā = family. has

yǒu = to have, there

Kǎo = a measure word

→ for family as (persons) so  
with rénkǎo should be

include. R

"Measure word"

number + measure

word + noun.

e.g. one jar of tea bags

one cup of tea

③ J + MWT + noun

→ when rénkǎo is used Kǎo syntax  
should be written otherwise not.

④ Nǐ jiā yǒu kǎo rén?

How many people are there in your family?

Ans) Wǒ jiā yǒu sān kǎo rén.

There are three.

Le → used at end of sentence  
→ ~~at the~~

→ after verb used, to show the action completed.

→ represent past tense.

$\Rightarrow$  In same sentence one or more

↳ actions done, so he will be ~~put~~ <sup>more</sup> ahead  
↳ w/o go to market & buy fruits he.

→ And if in sentence one action done and

Other not so be put with done action not at end.

→ we go to market & buy nothing

⇒ jinnián

↳ this year

SMT → year<sup>ago</sup>

↳ only we use sun to tell age.

→ the MW is itself

WÖ WÜ-SU

↳ I am 5 years old (approximately binary wacky -  
v v s:1) -

五水去

wū wū sū sū

~~no wū gū lō~~

I am already 5 years old.

→ I am already 3 years old. (confirm)

11) edge)

shi + no'se) wrong -

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duō dà → "How old"

(only use to ask age)

less than 10 jǐ suí le → for age

duō dà for greater than 10 → for age

nǚ 女 → female

nǚ ér 女儿 → daughter

Q) nǐ de hàn yuǎn lǎoshī duō dà lo?

or wǒ de hàn yuǎn lǎoshī èr shí suí le.

Q) Nǐ de hàn yuǎn lǎoshī de nǚ ér duō dà lo?

→ hui → negative  
is → bú hui = can't

can be able to / ability / skill.

for read and write

→ used, when you have skill through study

→ when you do something.

→ wǒ hui drive

→ I can drive.

[shuō hàn yuǎn] → speak Chinese

Q) A1i de Bā jī sī tāng tōng xué hui shuō  
hàn yuǎn ma?

A2) A1i de Bā jī sī tāng tōng xué hui shuō  
hàn yuǎn.

艾迪 会说 汉语。

→ zhè gè zì

This character

hánzì → Chinese characters

→ for Chinese characters we can't speak  
→ only to read and write  
↳ díu ↳ xiě

· gè ↑ → when jia is not used.  
→ uses gè instead of rān.

zhè = this

díu  
↳ to read

lǎo shī

zhè gè zì

out

xué shēng

this one

MW gè is ↳  
used.

Tǒng xué

→ we class have 50 go ren.

péng you

2,1

hán zì

Q) zhè gè lì 是 nǐ de

zì ⇒ characters

Péng you ma?

Ans) change nǐ into wǒ rest is same

Q) Nǐ huì xiě Hánzì ma?

Can you write Chinese characters

Yes or no?

zěn me = how

↙

How to do?

How to make?

Q) zhè gè zì wǒ bù huì xiě.

→ This character I can't write.

→ X → X →

zuò → to make, to work,

to produce

to do

zěn me + verb.

How to + xiào (write)

+ díu (read)

+ Shuō (speak)

+ zuò (do, make)

Q) zěn me zuò?

wǒ 不会 zuò.

when it is about work? 什么工作? →  
use 作答 → 我作饭。 Shamma. But without work don't  
use 作答 in answer.

Q) 作答是什么?

what to work, what to make,

Q) What you do? 什么工作?

A) I read. 我读。

⇒ when translate 作答 into do in question  
then in answer never use 作答

→ 作答 不会说话。 无法回答。

→ I cannot speak Uyghur language.

Ali de péng yǒu huì dú hàn zì  
会读汉字

MW for 会 is 会  
会读汉字

↑ is MW for characters and ↓

读 → you read out (make sound).  
(speaker out).

看 → you read in (look into).  
silent

→ when noun as obj use , we use  
is ; am ; are

shì is  
not use  
with →  
this

{ ① Verb  
② Number  
③ adjective

For description use shì delicious /  
tasty.

↳ zhāng guó cài hěn hǎo chī.

↳ Chinese food (is) very delicious

↳ This is not used.

→ Zhè is - 1 hǎo cài  
adj noun (obj)

Q) nǐ zuò shén ma?

A) - wǒ zuò zhōng wǒ zuò zhāng guó cài.

Tā hǎo → He is good

Tā hěn hǎo → He is very good.

2023 nián → MW it itself.  
 $= 0 = \equiv \Rightarrow$  year of 2023  
 20 23 nián → 2023 years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>month</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>day</u>	<u>Elme</u>
nián	yuè	ri/ hào (spoken) $\uparrow$ ge	MW itself	

$= 0 = \equiv$  nián + yuè + 里  $\Rightarrow$  date

2023 → year, 10 month, 6 ri - date  
 nián      yuè      xīng qī - (mon)

xīng qī → week;

$\hookrightarrow$  MW also itself.

" = (Tue

" = (Wed)

" = (Thu)

" = (Fri)

" = (Sat)

Dec, 25, 2021

shí èr yuè, èr shí wǔ rì,  
 èr líng èr yī nián

Feb 14 1986

yī jiù bā liù nián,  
 èr yuè, èr shí èr  
 shí sì rì.

both f xīng qī tiān (Sun).  
 same "  $\rightarrow$  ri  
 for Sunday.

Dec, 25, 2021

In Chinese always in reverse  
 order nián rì

èr líng èr yī èr shí wǔ shí  
 èr yuè

Months → yuè (MW)

- Jan → yī yuè
- Feb → èr yuè
- March → sān yuè
- April → sì yuè
- May → wǔ yuè
- June → liù yuè
- July → qī yuè
- August → bā yuè
- Sept → jiǔ yuè
- Oct → shí yuè
- Nov → shíyī yuè
- Dec → shí èr yuè

Weeks → xīng qī (MW)

- Mon → xīng qī yī
- Tues → xīng qī èr
- Wed → xīng qī sān
- Thurs → xīng qī sì
- Fri → xīng qī wǔ
- Sat → xīng qī liù
- Sun → xīng qī tiān, xīng qī rì

Date → rì, hào (MW)

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 1 → yī rì  | , 5 → wǔ rì  |
| 2 → èr rì  | , 6 → liù rì |
| 3 → sān rì | , 7 → qī rì  |
| 4 → sì rì  | , 8 → bā rì  |

- |                 |                       |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 9 → jiǔ rì      | , 28 → èr shí wǔ rì   |
| 10 → shí rì     | , 26 → èr shí liù rì  |
| 11 → shíyī rì   | , 27 → èr shí qī rì   |
| 12 → shí èr rì  | , 28 → èr shí bā rì   |
| 13 → shí sān rì | , 29 → èr shí jiǔ rì  |
| 14 → shí sì rì  | , 30 → sān shí rì     |
| 15 → shí wǔ rì  | , 31 → sān shí yī rì. |
| 16 → shí liù rì |                       |

17 → shí qī rì

18 → shí bā rì

19 → shí jiǔ rì

20 → èr shí rì

21 → èr shí yī rì

22 → èr shí èr rì

23 → èr shí sān rì

24 → èr shí sì rì

Years → nián (MW)

- 1990 → yī jiǔ jiǔ líng nián
- 2008 → èr líng líng bā nián
- 2019 → èr líng yī jiǔ nián
- 1976 → yī jiǔ qī liù nián
- 2020 → èr líng èr líng nián



wed 18-oct-2023

→ èr lìng èr sān nián, shí yuè, shí bā rì,  
xīng qī sān

today → Jīn tiān

yesterday → ~~ér~~ gǎo zuó tiān

tomorrow → míng tiān

→ whenever date and month only used, we don't  
use shí

→ whenever year, date, month use, we use shí

e.g. Jīn tiān shí èr lìng èr sān nián, shí yuè, shí bā rì.

e.g. Jīn tiān shí yuè, shí bā rì.

Jīn tiān shí bā rì (hào) (hào)

⇒ In week we also use shí

e.g. xīng qī sān

e.g. Jīn tiān shí xīng qī sān.

① → In Chinese not used shenma to ask date,  
time and days of week, ~~or~~ month.

⇒ only use jǐ (instead of what)

Q) Jīn tiān jǐ hào? How many today date.

A) Jīn tiān shí bā hào.

Q) Jīn tiān jǐ yuè jǐ hào? How many today date and month.

A) Jīn tiān shí yuè shí bā hào.

Q) Jīn tiān xīng qī jǐ hào? How many day of week today?

A) Jīn tiān shí xīng qī sān

⑧) míng tiān xīngqī jī?

⑨) zuó tiān jī hào?

⑩) zuótiān xīngqī wǔ, zuótiān xīngqī jī?

yesterday ~~about~~ friday. howmany tomorrow.

⑪) míngtiān xīngqī xīngqī tiān.

(Sunday)

Excuse Me

↳ qǐng wèn

↳ to ask.

↳ please

→ when to ask something, you use qǐngwèn.

qù → to go

⑫) míng tiān xīngqī liú, nǐ qù xuéxiào.

ma?

L

School.

kàn

↳ to look, to watch, to read silently.

shù → book

⑬) míng tiān xīngqī liú, wǒ qù xuéxiào

kàn shù.

tomorrow is

•) wǒ qù xué xiào kàn shū le.  
I go to school and I read book.

⇒ xǐng qī tiān wǒ qù xué xiào.  
Sunday I go to school.

•) xǐng qī tiān nǐ qù xué xiào zuò shénme?  
→ Sunday you go to school, do what

Ans) xǐng qī tiān wǒ qù xué xiào,  
↓ dú shū.  
I Sunday I go to school to read  
book.

⇒ shū  
book.  
⇒ kàn  
to read  
to look  
to watch

chī → 吃 → to eat

⇒ kàn wǒ  
look at me

① 你 吃 什么?

↳ what do you eat?

hē = to drink

Ans) wǒ 吃 zhāng guó cài.  
I eat Chinese food.

Chā → tea

⇒ wǒ hē chā  
I drink tea.

xiǎng =  
would like  
want.

↳ drink tea.



$\Rightarrow$  mǐ = rice

$\Rightarrow$  mǐ fàn = cooked rice.

Q) 你 xiǎngchī shenma?  
what do you want to eat?

Q: 你 xiǎngchī hé shenma?  
what do you want to drink?

A) 我 xiǎngchī hé chá.

我 xiǎngchī chí mǐfàn.

Q) 你 xiǎng zuò shenma?  
what would you like to do?

A) 我 xiǎng kàn shù.  
I want to read book.

Q) 你 xiǎng Jiǎo shenma míng zì?  
what name would you like to choose & want?

A) 我 xiǎng jiǎo ali.

Q) 你 qù xué xiào zuò shenma?  
what you go to school what you do?

zuò shénma? what you do?

hé shénma? what you drink?

chī shénma? what you eat?

A) qù shāng diàn. mǎi  
mall to buy

⇒ zhè bēi zì → but here  
This cup we use it (↑gè)

⇒ bēi zì → blanket  
↳ we don't use gè ↑  
here here.

bēi zì → MW is ↑  
cup

A) nǐ qù shāng diàn mǎi gè bēi zì.  
I go to shop to buy cup.

Q) nǐ qù shāng diàn zuò shénma?  
you go to shop what you do.

Q) Jīntiān nǐ zuò shénma?

A) Jīntiān wǒ qù xué xiào.  
Today I go to school.

A) Jīntiān wǒ kàn shū.  
Today I read book.