

FL Chinese

W12 L2

- Go back home → huí jiā
- Go back school → huí xué xiào
- etc.

- Go ~~to~~ home → qù jiā
- Go to school → qù xué xiào
- etc.

- * → huí qù → w/o context, generally means you will (go back) → when someone is leaving and going back to a place they were before, and that place is not here

(Come back)

- * → huí Lài → when someone is coming back to where the speaker is now

→ I come back after 1 day.

yī tiān, hòu, wǒ huí Lài

shēng tǐ = health

ài = Love

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future
→ I (will) eat rice.

wǒ (hui) chī mǐ fàn.

future
→ I (will) go to school.

wǒ (hui) qù xué xiào.

In both cases,
hui does
not mean "can"
(ability), it means
"will" (future)

☞ yǔ = rain (noun) xià yǔ = to rain (verb)

shuǐ = water shuǐ guǒ = fruit

shǎo = less xiē / yī xiē = some

→ e.g. shǎo/xiē + noun

↳ wǒ yǒu yī xiē shū.

↳ wǒ yǒu shǎo shū.

xiǎng = would like (weak attachment)

xǐ huān = like (medium attachment)

ài = Love (strong attachment)

↳ nǐ xiǎng zuò shén me?

↳ nǐ xǐ huān zuò shén me?

↳ nǐ ài zuò shén me?

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fàn = meal (main thing to eat)

cài = cuisine (side dishes)

Grammar Structure:-

→ Time + Subject

→ Subject + Time

↳ zuó tiān wǒ / wǒ zuó tiān

↳ míng tiān wǒ / wǒ míng tiān

↳ etc.

You health

status

→ (ni) (shēng tǐ) (zěn me yàng)?

How is your health?

Positives → Negatives

xiǎng → bù xiǎng

ài → bù ài

xǐ huān → bù " "

tài hǎo → bù " "

hěn hǎo → bù " "

hǎo → bù " "

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"ne"

(后缀疑问词)

form = nǐt

Uses:-

(语气助词)

= iōt

(1) → counter-question

(2) → soften tone

(3) → acts as nä

→ CR ne? → where is - CR?

→ nǐ de péng you ne? → where is your friend

→ etc.

hui → will (future)

bu hui → will not (future)

Note:

下 changes from bu → bu if
 there is a character after it that also
 has a 4th tone

→ zhè gè zì zěn me ~~yang~~ xiě?

→ zhuō tiān tiān qì zěn me?

incorrect,
 add yang
 at the end

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①

Chinese
W13 L1 & L2

⇒ zài

- ① → indicates Location (in/on/at)
- ② → indicates continuous tense.

⇒ Examples :-

→ xìan zài wǒ zài Kàn shū, ne,
now I (cont.) read book soft tone



I am reading a book right now.

→ zuó tiān, zhōng wǔ wǒ zài Kàn shū ne,
Yesterday noon I (cont.) read book soft tone



Yesterday noon I was reading a book

NOTE:-

→ As can be seen above, past/present/future continuous is distinguished by the absence or presence of time indicators
e.g. "Yesterday"

→ Use "ne" w/ "zài" to indicate continuous

→ If indicating negative continuous, e.g.

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→ wǒ méi zài kàn shū.
am not

Then remove "ne" from the end.

(shuì jiào) = sleeping (v)

ye ^v → also/ too/ as well

↳ indicate something is true in
addition to something else

↳ subj + ye + verb + noun

tài → too/extremely/very

↳ e.g. too good/bad

↳ tài + adj + ... + le (positive)

↳ ~~bú~~ bú tài + adj (negative)

examples:-

→ zuó tiān xìa wǔ wǒ ye zài shuì jiào.
yesterday afternoon I also cont. sleeping



I was also sleeping yesterday afternoon

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→ wǒ yě xi huan chī shuǐ guǒ

also like to eat fruit

↓ T

I also like to eat fruit

→ shuǐ guǒ bú tài hǎo chī

fruit not very tasty

↓ T

Fruits are not very/ too/extremely tasty

→ shuǐ guǒ tài hǎo chī (Le)

dìan nǎo = computer (↑ m.w.)

dìan yǐng = film/movie (e.g. Kàn dìan yǐng)

dìan shì = TV (e.g. Kàn dìan shì)

dìan huà = telephone

Example:-

→ wǒ de dìan huà shì 0332 ---
phone # is ---

(in this context)

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→ míng tiān wǒ bù huì zuò mǐ fàn
 tomorrow cannot cook rice

gěi

① → to give (verb) → gěi + someone + something

e.g. → gěi wǒ diàn huà
 ↓ T
 telephone

Give me phone/phone number

② → to (preposition) → gěi + someone + action

Note:- When used w/ a verb, gěi indicates the recipient of the action, or whoever benefits from the action

e.g. → gěi wǒ (dǎ) diàn huà, phone
 "I" is recipient to hit, to strike, to make

dǎ + diàn huà = ^{to}call someone

↓ T

Call me.

(qǐng) → please

E.g. → qǐng gěi wǒ mǐ fàn
 please give to me rice

Please give me rice

→ qǐng, gěi wǒ, zuò mǐ fàn.
 please action to directed "I" cook rice

Please make rice for me.

⇒ wǒ (qǐn le) xué xiào

emphasis on action, indicating it has already been done "I went to school"

⇒ wǒ qǐn xué xiào (le.)

emphasis that state has changed, "I have gone to school"

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=> shi . . . de

→ Explain the how/when/where of past actions

=> Continuous . . .

↳ zài . . . ne

=> Neg. Continuous

↳ méi zài (no "ne")

(píng guǒ) = apple (tom.w. is ↑)

=> wǒ qù (le) xué xiào kàn (le) shū

In case of multiple "Le",
replace w/ 1 "le"

wǒ qù xué xiào kàn shū (le).

↓ T

I went to school, ~~and~~ read a book

=> wǒ qù le xué xiào (méi kàn) shū

did not
read

I went to school, didn't read book

| | |
|----------|--------------------------|
| bù duō | → Less, not much/many |
| bù shǎo | → more, a lot |
| hěn shǎo | → very few |
| yí xiē | → some |
| yí diǎnr | → a few, a little (-点儿.) |

Examples:-

→ wǒ yǒu bù shǎo shū

→ wǒ yǒu hěn duō shū