

第九课 表示位置

Lesson 9 Indicating Positions

Text

(1)

Nǐ kànjiàn wǒ de xiǎo māo le ma?

A: 你 看见 我 的 小 猫 了 吗?

Did you see my kitten?

Nǐ de xiǎo māo zài yǐzi xià shuìjiào.

B: 你 的 小 猫 在 椅子 下 睡觉。

Your kitten is sleeping under the chair.

Wǒ de bēizi ne?

A: 我 的 杯子 呢?

Where's my cup?

Nǐ de bēizi zài zhuōzi shàng.

B: 你 的 杯子 在 桌子 上。

Your cup is on the table.

(2)

Māma, nǐ jǐ diǎn huí jiā?

A: 妈妈, 你 几 点 回 家?

Mom, when time are you coming?

Wǒ shí fēnzhōng hòu huí jiā. Bīngxiāng lǐ yǒu shuǐguǒ, nǐ kànjiàn le ma?

B: 我 十 分钟 后 回 家。冰 箱 里 有 水 果, 你 看 见 了 吗?

I am coming home in ten minutes. Did you see the fruits in the refrigerator?

Kànjiàn le. Zhè xiē dōu shì wǒ ài chī de shuǐ guǒ .

A: 看 见 了。这 些 都 是 我 爱 吃 的 水 果。

Yes, I did. All of these are my favourite fruits.

(3)

Qiánmiàn nà ge rén shì shéi?

A: 前面 那个人是谁?

Who is that person ahead of us?

Nà shì Wáng lǎoshī.

B: 那是王老师。

That's Teacher Wang.

Nǐ kànjiàn Zhāng lǎoshī le ma?

A: 你看见张老师了吗?

Did you see Teacher Zhang?

Zhāng lǎoshī zài Wáng lǎoshī hòumiàn.

B: 张老师在王老师后面。

Teacher Zhang is behind Teacher Wang.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
看见	kànjiàn	v.	to see
小	xiǎo	adj.	small, little
猫	māo	n.	cat
椅子	yǐzi	n.	chair
下	xià	n.	under, below
睡觉	shuìjiào	v.	to sleep
桌子	zhuōzi	n.	table
上	shàng	n.	up, above
分钟	fēnzhōng	n.	minute
水果	shuǐguǒ	n.	fruit

都	dōu	adv.	both, all
爱	ài	v.	to love
吃	chī	v.	to eat
前面	qiánmiàn	n.	front
后面	hòumiàn	n.	back
里	li	n.	inside, inner

Grammar

Nǐ de xiǎo māo zài yǐzi xià shuìjiào.

1. 你 的 小 猫 在 椅子 下 睡觉。 Your kitten is sleeping under the chair.

To say something is at someplace, or something is at someplace doing something, we usually use the structure:

Subject + 在 + Noun + Location + (Verb)

For example:

Subject		Noun	Position	(Verb)
xiǎo māo	zài 在	yǐzi 椅子 chair	xià 下 under	shuìjiào 睡觉 sleep
bàba		shāngdiàn 商店 shop	li 里 inside	mǎi shuǐguǒ 买 水果 buy fruit
shū		zhuōzi 桌子 table	shàng 上 on	—

Wǒ de bēizi ne?

2. 我 的 杯子 呢? Where's my cup?

The structure “Noun /Noun phrase + 呢” can indicate “where is something?”

For example:

(1)

Māma, wǒ de shū ne?

A: 妈妈， 我的书呢？

Mom, where's my book?

Zài zhuōzi shàng.

B: 在 桌子 上。

It's on the desk.

(2)

Nǐ érzi ne?

A: 你儿子呢？

Where is your son?

Tā qù xuéxiào xué Hánnyǔ le.

B: 他去学校学汉语了。

He went to school to learn Chinese.

Wǒ shí fēnzhōng hòu huí jiā.

3. 我十分钟后回家。 I'll go home in 10 minutes.

后 means after, it's usually used after a time word. And the structure “time word +**后**” is usually placed before the verb used as an adverbial modifier.

For example:

Subject	Time words		Verb+(Object)
Wǒ 我 I	shí diǎn bàn 十 点 半 ten thirty	hòu 后 after	huí jiā 回家 go home
Dàwèi 大卫 David	sān tiān 三 天 three days		qù Měiguó 去 美国 go to the U.S.
wǒmen 我们 we	wǔ fēnzhōng 五 分钟 five minutes		qù kàn diànyǐng 去 看 电影 see a movie

Bīngxiāng li yǒu shuǐguǒ.

4. 冰箱 里 有 水果。 There are fruits in the refrigerator.

The structure **Someplace+有+sth.** means there is/are sth. at someplace.

For Example:

Someplace		Something
zhuōzi shàng 桌子上 on the table	yǒu 有 there is/are	shuǐguǒ 水果 fruit
yǐzi xià 椅子下 under the chair		liǎng zhī xiǎo māo 两 只 小 猫 two kittens

The negative form is: **someplace+没有+sth.** Note that if the sentence is a negative form, there is no need to place a numeral phrase before the object.

For example:

Someplace		Something
yǐzi xià 椅子下 under the chair	méiyǒu 没有 doesn't have	xiǎo māo 小 猫 kitten
yīyuàn hòumiàn 医院 后面 behind the hospital		xuéxiào 学校 school

Zhè xiē dōu shì wǒ ài chī de shuǐguǒ.

5. 这 些 都 是 我 爱 吃 的 水果。 All of these are my favorite fruits .

都 is an adverb, means all, both. **都** is usually used between the subject and the predicate.

For example:

Subject		Predicate
wǒmen 我们 we	dōu 都	ài kàn shū 爱 看 书 like reading
Tāmen 他们 they	all/both	shì Zhōngguó rén 是 中国 人 are Chinese
zhè xiē diànyǐng 这些 电影 these movies		hěn hǎo kàn 很 好 看 really good

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1.

Pinyin chart

	a	ai	ao	an	ang	o	ou	ong
g	ga	gai	gao	gan	gang	-	gou	gong
k	ka	kai	kao	kan	kang	-	kou	kong
h	ha	hai	hao	han	hang	-	hou	hong
j	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
q	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- means it does not exist in Chinese.

Note: the initials **j,q,x** would never be used with the finals starting with an “a” or an “o”.

Practice:

ài	māo	gǒu	hǎo kàn	Hànyǔ	kǎoshì	hóngsè	tiānkōng
爱	猫	狗	好看	汉语	考试	红色	天空
love	cat	dog	pretty	Chinese	exam	red	sky

2. 儿化音 the 儿 sound

In Chinese, there are some special syllables ending with the letter r, so they have the corresponding words that end with the “儿”. To pronounce them, you should roll your tongue at the end of the syllable.

For example:

shān pōr	píng gài r	yìdiǎnr	yíhuìr	xiǎoháir	wánr
山 坡儿	瓶 盖儿	一点儿	一会儿	小孩儿	玩儿
hillside	bottle caps	a little	a moment	little kids	play

词汇 Words

shàng, xià bùjǐn shì fāngwèicí, érqiě yě shì dòngcí

1. 上、下 不仅是 方位词，而且 也是 动词

上 and 下 can be used not only as position nouns, but also as verbs.

For example:

fāngwèicí: shàng / xiàbian (miàn)

① 方位词: N.+ 上 / 下边 (面)

position word: N.+ shàng / xià bian (miàn)



Zhuōzi shàng yǒu shuǐguǒ.

桌子 上 有 水果。

There are fruits on the table.



Gǒu zài yǐzi xiàmiàn.

狗 在 椅子 下面。

The dog is under the chair.

dòngcí: shàng / xià

②动词: 上 / 下 +N.

verb: shàng / xià+N.

shàng bān	xià bān
上 班	下 班
go to work	finish work
shàng kè	xià kè
上 课	下 课
attend class	finish class
shàng chē	xià chē
上 车	下 车
get in the car	get out of the car
shàng lóu	xià lóu
上 楼	下 楼
go upstairs	go downstairs
shàng shān	xià shān
上 山	下 山
go uphill	go downhill



Bàba xià chē le.
爸爸 下 车了。
Dad gets off the bus.



Tā hé péngyou yìqǐ shàng shān.
他 和 朋 友 一 起 上 山。
He went up the mountain with his friends.

fēnzhōng fēn 2. 分钟 VS 分 minute

Wǒmen de diànyǐng yī diǎn shí fēn kāishǐ .
A: 我们 的 电影 一 点 十 分 开始。
The film begins at one o'clock.

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn le?

B: 现在 几 点 了?

What time is it?

Yī diǎn sān fēn le .

A: 一 点 三 分 了。

It's three past one.

Zhǐyǒu qī fēn zhōng le, kuài zǒu!

B: 只有 七 分 钟 了, 快 走!

It's only seven minutes left. Hurry up!

“分”and“分钟”are the same in English, but they have different meanings in Chinese.

“分”is only used to express when saying what time it is, and“分钟”is used to express a period of time.