

第四课 简单介绍他人

Lesson 4 Introducing other people

Text

(1)

Tā shì shéi?

A: 他是谁?

Who is he?

Tā shì wǒ de tóngxué.

B: 他是我的同学。

He is my classmate.

Tā shì nǎ guó rén?

A: 他是哪国人?

What is his nationality?

Tā shì Měiguó rén.

B: 他是美国人。

He is American.

(2)

Tāmen shì shéi?

A: 他们是谁?

Who are they?

Tāmen shì wǒ de bàba hé māma.

B: 他们是我的爸爸和妈妈。

They are my father and mother.

Tā ne?

A: 她呢?

What about her?

Tā shì Zhāng xiǎojiě. Tā shì wǒ de xuésheng.

B: 她是 张 小姐。她是我的 学生。

She is Miss Zhang. She is my student.

Words

词语 Word/Phrase	拼音 Pinyin	词性 Part of Speech	词义 Meaning
他	tā	pron.	he, him
谁	shéi	pron.	who, whom
的	de	part.	used after an attribute
同学	tóngxué	n.	classmate
哪	nǎ	pron.	which
美国	Měiguó	n.	The United States of America
爸爸	bàba	n.	father, dad
和	hé	conj.	and
妈妈	māma	n.	mother, mom
她	tā	pron.	she, her
呢	ne	part.	used at the end of a question
学生	xuésheng	n.	student
小姐	xiǎojiě	n.	miss, young lady

Grammar

Tā shì shéi?

1. 他是谁? Who is he?

“谁” is a pronoun. It is usually used to ask “who is someone”. It can be used as the subject or the object.

For example:

Subject	Verb	Object
tā 他 he	shì 是 to be	shéi 谁 whom
Xiǎo Míng 小明 Xiao Ming	shì 是 to be	shéi 谁 whom
shéi 谁 who	shì 是 to be	lǎo shī 老师 teacher

Tā shì wǒ de tóngxué.

2. 他是我的同学。He is my classmate.

The particle “的” is used after a noun or a pronoun, and before a noun to indicate possession.

For example:

wǒ de tóngxué

我 的 同学 my classmate

nǐ de Hànyǔ shū

你 的 汉语 书 your Chinese book

māma de xuésheng

妈妈 的 学生 mother's student

Note that the “的” can be omitted when it refers to someone’s family members, relatives, or they familiar.

For example:

wǒ de māma = wǒ māma

我的妈妈 = 我妈妈

nǐ de bàba = nǐ bàba

你的爸爸 = 你爸爸

tāmen de jiā = tāmen jiā

他们的家 = 他们家

Tā shì nǎ guó rén?

3. 他是哪国人? What is his nationality?

“哪” means which. When it is used in a question, the structure is:

哪+measure word+ noun

For example:

nǎ ge rén

哪个人 which person

nǎ běn shū

哪本书 which book (本 is the measure word for books)

nǎ zhī gǒu

哪只狗 which dog (只 is the measure word for small animals)

Tāmen shì wǒ de bàba hé māma.

4. 他们是我的爸爸和妈妈。 They are my father and mother.

“和” means and or with. It’s usually used to connect two or more elements, indicating a parallel relationship. When there are three or more elements, “和” should be placed between the last two.

For example:

bàba hé māma

爸爸 和 妈妈 father and mother

bàba, māma hé wǒ

爸爸、妈妈 和 我 father, mother and me

Měiguó, Yīngguó, Fǎguó hé Zhōngguó

美国、 英国、 法国 和 中国 America, Britain, France and China

Tā ne?

5. 她 呢? What about her?

Topic, noun/pronoun+呢?

In Chinese, we always use this pattern to form a question about the situation mentioned previously.

For example:

Wǒ jiào Xiǎo míng, nǐ ne?

-我叫 小 明, 你 呢? My name is Xiaoming, what about you?

Nǐmen shì Zhōngguó rén, tā ne?

-你们 是 中 国 人, 他 呢? You are Chinese, what about him?

Tā shì nǐ de tóngxué, tā ne?

-他 是 你 的 同 学, 她 呢? He is your classmate, what about her?

Expansion

语音 Pronunciation

1. The initials and finals we've learned in today's lesson

汉字 Character	声母 Initial	韵母 Final	声调 Tone
他	t	a	-
同	t	ong	ˊ
学	x	üe	ˊ
生	sh	eng	-

Pinyin chart

	a	üe	ong	eng
t	ta	-	tong	teng
x	-	xue	-	-
sh	sha	-	-	sheng



means it does not exist in Chinese.

2. j, q, x with ü

In Chinese, when **ü** or other finals beginning with **ü** follows **j, q, x**, the two dots on the top of **ü** should be removed.

j + ü = ju
j + üe = jue
j + ün = jun
j + üan = juan

q + ü = qu
q + üe = que
q + ün = qun
q + üan = quan

x + ü = xu
x + üe = xue
x + ün = xun
x + üan = xuan

Remember that **j, q, x** will never be followed by **u** or other finals beginning with **u**. So, when you see these syllables, you should realize that the initials are **ü, üe, ün** or **üan**.

Practice:



yuèliàng

月亮 moon



xuésheng

学生 student



máquè

麻雀 sparrow

句子

Sentence

Nǐ shì nǎlǐ rén?

1. 你 是 哪 里 人? Where are you from? (ask someone's hometown)

“哪里” means where. This sentence is usually used to ask someone's hometown.

For example:

Nǐ shì nǎlǐ rén?

A: 你 是 哪 里 人?

Where are you from?

Wǒ shì Běijīng rén, nǐ ne?

B: 我 是 北 京 人, 你 呢?

I'm from Beijing. What about you?

Wǒ shì Shànghǎi rén.

A: 我 是 上 海 人。

I'm from Shanghai.

Nǐ lái zì nǎlǐ?

2. 你 来 自 哪 里? Where do you come from?

No matter you want to ask someone's nationality or hometown, you can use this sentence.

For example:

(1)

Nǐ lái zì nǎlǐ?

A: 你来自哪里?

Where do you come from?

Wǒ lái zì Měiguó.

B: 我来自美国。

I come from the US.

(2)

Nǐ lái zì nǎlǐ?

A: 你来自哪里?

Where do you come from?

Wǒ lái zì Běijīng.

B: 我来自北京。

I come from Beijing.

文化 Culture

bà mā

1. 爸 & 妈 dad, mom

In our daily life, calling “爸爸” or “妈妈” sounds a little bit childish. In fact, when we call our parents, we just call only one character “爸” or “妈” for short.

For example:

Zhè shì wǒ bà, zhè shì wǒ mā.

- 这 是 我 爸, 这 是 我 妈。

This is my father, and this is my mother.

Bà, wǒ mā qù nǎr le?

- 爸, 我 妈 去 哪 儿 了?

Dad, where is my mom.

2. Chinese people's names

A Chinese name starts with the surname and ends with the given name. Most Chinese people's surname is one character.

However, there are also some people who have a two-character surname.

To address a Chinese people, there are two common forms.

① surname + 先生/女士/小姐

② Surname + title/profession

For example:

Zhāng xiǎojiě, nǐ hǎo!

-张 小姐, 你 好!

Hello, miss Zhang!

Nín shì Wáng xiānsheng ma?

-您 是 王 先生 吗?

Are you Mr. Wang?

Lǐ lǎoshī shì Zhōngguó rén.

-李 老师 是 中国 人。

Teacher Li is Chinese.