

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?

Nǐmēn 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	'
学	x	üe	'
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.