

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

PRELIMINARIES

CHINESE MANDARIN

- Mandarin Chinese is the official language of Mainland China and Taiwan, and is one of the official languages of Singapore and the United Nations. It is the most widely-spoken language in the world.
- Mandarin is part of the Chinese family of languages, which in turn is part of the Sino-Tibetan language group.
- The word “Mandarin” actually has two meanings when referring to language. It can be used to refer to a particular group of languages, or more commonly, as the Beijing dialect that is the standard language of Mainland China.
- The Mandarin group of languages includes standard Mandarin (the official language of Mainland China), as well as Jin (or Jin-yu), a language spoken in the central-north region of China and Inner Mongolia.
- The word “Mandarin” actually has two meanings when referring to language. It can be used to refer to a particular group of languages, or more commonly, as the Beijing dialect that is the standard language of Mainland China.
- The Mandarin group of languages includes standard Mandarin (the official language of Mainland China), as well as Jin (or Jin-yu), a language spoken in the central-north region of China and Inner Mongolia.

HISTORY OF MANDARIN

- The word “Mandarin” actually has two meanings when referring to language. It can be used to refer to a particular group of languages, or more commonly, as the Beijing dialect that is the standard language of Mainland China.
- The Mandarin group of languages includes standard Mandarin (the official language of Mainland China), as well as Jin (or Jin-yu), a language spoken in the central-north region of China and Inner Mongolia.
- The word “Mandarin” actually has two meanings when referring to language. It can be used to refer to a particular group of languages, or more commonly, as the Beijing dialect that is the standard language of Mainland China.
- The Mandarin group of languages includes standard Mandarin (the official language of Mainland China), as well as Jin (or Jin-yu), a language spoken in the central-north region of China and Inner Mongolia.

CHINESE CHARACTERS

- The word “Mandarin” actually has two meanings when referring to language. It can be used to refer to a particular group of languages, or more commonly, as the Beijing dialect that is the standard language of Mainland China.
- The Mandarin group of languages includes standard Mandarin (the official language of Mainland China), as well as Jin (or Jin-yu), a language spoken in the central-north region of China and Inner Mongolia.
- Hanzi (汉字) – written Chinese characters

- Chinese characters are originated from pictures. The history of their formation is very long dating back thousands of years ago. Present-day Chinese characters evolved from Chinese characters, are square shaped.
- Traditional Chinese Characters is also used in Korea (a.k.a. Hanja) and Japan (a.k.a. Kanji).

TWO KINDS OF CHINESE CHARACTERS

- Simplified Chinese Characters – standardized characters for use in Mainland China. It is also used in Singapore. These are the characters that we study today.
- Traditional Chinese Characters – used in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macau, and overseas communities. First appeared during Han Dynasty.

HANYU AND PINYIN

- Hanyu (汉语) – The Chinese name for the main Chinese language which means the language of Han and it is spoken by 94% of the population in China. It belongs to Sino-Tibetan language family.
- Pinyin (拼音) – is the Romanized version of the Chinese characters. This is also guide to the pronunciation.

INITIALS AND FINALS

- No letters in Mandarin
- Just the beginning and the ending sound
- Different pronunciation for the letters
- Equivalent sound for our letters
- Easier to understand than using Chinese characters
- First step in studying the syllables

FOUR TONES

ā	1 st tone	continuous high pitch
á	2 nd tone	continuous fast rising
ǎ	3 rd tone	continuous curve rising
à	4 th tone	fast stressed falling
a	neutral sound	no tone

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1
UNIT 1 LESSON 1 - 你 好! (Nǐ Hǎo!)

Jiāmíng:	Nǐ hǎo!	(Hello)
	你 好!	
Jose:	Nǐ hǎo!	(Hello)
	你 好!	
Jiāmíng:	Wǒ jiào Jiāmíng.	(I am called Jiaming.)
	我 叫 Jiāmíng。	
Jose:	Wǒ jiào Jose.	(I am called Jose.)
	我 叫 Jose.	

NEW WORDS

你	nǐ	(pronoun)	you
好	hǎo	(adjective)	good
我	wǒ	(pronoun)	I/me
叫	jiào	(verb)	call/called

OTHER USEFUL GREETINGS

早上好	zǎoshang hǎo	good morning
下午好	xiàwǔ hǎo	good afternoon
晚上好	wǎnshàng hǎo	good evening

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 2 - 再见! (ZÀI JIÀN!)

CONVERSATION

Basic Greetings When the Class Starts

Qiáo Sī Lǎoshī: Tóngxuémen hǎo! (Hello class!)

同 学 们 好!

Tóngxuémen: Lǎoshī hǎo! (Hello teacher!)

老 师 好!

Basic Greetings When the Class Ends

Qiáo Sī Lǎoshī: Tóngxuémen zàijiàn! (Goodbye class!)

同 学 们 再 见!

Tóngxuémen: Qiáo Sī Lǎoshī zàijiàn! (Goodbye Teacher Jho!)

乔 思 老 师 再 见!

Basic Greetings When the Class Ends (Classmate)

Joan: Míngtiān jiàn! (See you tomorrow!)

明 天 见!

Patrick: Míngtiān jiàn! (See you tomorrow!)

明 天 见!

NEW WORDS

同学	tóngxué	(noun)	classmate
们	men	(plural form)	
同学们	tóngxuémen	(noun)	class
老师	lǎoshī	(noun)	teacher
再	zài		again
见	jiàn		see
再见	zàijiàn		good bye
明天	míngtiān		tomorrow
明天见	míngtiān jiàn		see you tomorrow

USEFUL PHRASES IN THE CLASSROOM

现在上课!	Xiànzài shàngkè!	Now, class will begin!
现在下课!	Xiànzài xiàkè!	Now, class is over!

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 3 - 我是林老师! (Wǒ shì Lín Lǎoshī!)

CONVERSATION 1

Geno:	Lín lǎoshī hǎo!	(Hello Teacher Lin!)
	林 老师 好 !	
	Wǒ shì Geno.	(I am Geno.)
	我 是 Geno.	
Lín Lǎoshī:	Nǐ hǎo Geno!	(Hello Geno!)
	你 好 Geno!	

CONVERSATION 2

Calvin:	Lín lǎoshī, zǎoshang hǎo!	(Good morning Teacher Lin!)
	林 老师 , 早 上 好 !	
Lín Lǎoshī:	Zǎoshang hǎo Calvin!	(Good morning Calvin!)
	早 上 好 Calvin!	
	Tā shì Nica.	(She is Nica.)
	她 是 Nica.	
	Tā shì John.	(He is John.)
	他 是 John.	
Calvin:	Nǐmen hǎo!	(Hello! - plural)
	你 们 好!	
Nica, John:	Nǐ hǎo!	(Hello!)
	你 好!	

NEW WORDS

是	shì	(verb to be)	is/are/am/was/were
她	tā	(pronoun)	she
他	tā	(pronoun)	he
你们	Nǐmen	(pronoun)	you- plural

USEFUL PHRASES IN THE CLASSROOM

请跟我说	Qǐng gēn wǒ shuō.	Repeat after me.
------	-------------------	------------------

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 4 - 谢谢! (XIÈXIE!)

CONVERSATION 1

Lǎoshī:	Xièxie nǐ ! 谢谢 你!	(Thank you!)
John:	Bù kèqì 不客气	(You are welcome!)

CONVERSATION 2

Lǎoshī:	Nǐ jiào shénme míngzì? 你 叫 什 么 名 字 ?	(What is your name?)
John:	Wǒ jiào John. 我 叫 John.	(I called John.)

CONVERSATION 3

John:	Lǎoshī zàijiàn ! 老 师 再 见 !	(Goodbye teacher!)
Lǎoshī:	Zàijiàn ! 老 师 再 见 !	(Goodbye!)

NEW WORDS

谢谢	Xièxie	Thank you
不客气	Bù kèqì	You are welcome!
什 么	shénme	what
名 字	míngzì	name

USEFUL PHRASES IN THE CLASSROOM

请看黑板。	Qǐng kàn hēibǎn.	Please look at the blackboard.
-------	------------------	--------------------------------

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 5 - 她是学生吗? (TĀ SHÌ XUÉSHÈNG MA?)

CONVERSATION 1

Michael: Tāmen shì xuéshēng ma? (Are they students?)

他 们 是 学 生 吗?

Joshua: Shì, tāmen shì xuéshēng. (Yes, they are students.)

是, 他 们 是 学 生

CONVERSATION 2

Michael: Tā shì lǎoshī ma? (Is he a teacher?)

他 是 老 师 吗?

Joshua: Bù, tā bùshì lǎoshī. (No, he is not a teacher.)

不, 他 不 是 老 师.

Tā shì xiàozhǎng. (He is a principal.)

他 是 校 长.

NEW WORDS

他们	tāmen	(pronoun)	they (males/ can be used for of males/females in the group)
----	-------	-----------	---

她们	tāmen	(pronoun)	they (females)
----	-------	-----------	----------------

它们	tāmen	(pronoun)	refers to other things, animals
----	-------	-----------	---------------------------------

学生	xuéshēng	(noun)	student
----	----------	--------	---------

吗	ma	(particle)	question answerable by Yes/No
---	----	------------	-------------------------------

校长	Xiàozhǎng	(noun)	school principal
----	-----------	--------	------------------

USEFUL PHRASES IN THE CLASSROOM

请打开书.	Qǐng dǎkāi shū.	Please open your book.
-------	-----------------	------------------------

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 1 LESSON 6 - 他们是我的朋友 (TĀMEN SHÌ Wǒ DE PÉNGYǒU)

INTRODUCING FRIENDS

Nín hǎo, wǒ shì Anna.	您好, 我是Anna。	Hello, I am Anna.
Tāmen shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	他们是我的朋友。	They are my friends.
Tā jiào Joan.	她叫Joan。	She is Joan.
Tā jiào Rose.	她叫Rose。	She is Rose.
Tā shì Karen.	她是Karen。	She is Karen.
Wǒmen shì xiǎoxuéshēng.	我们是小学生。	We are elementary students.

CONVERSATION 1

A: Tā shì nǐ de péngyǒu ma?	他是你的朋友吗?	(Is he your friend?)
B: Shì, tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	是, 他是我的朋友。	(Yes, he is my friend.)

CONVERSATION 2

A: Tā shì nǐ de tóngxué ma?	他是你的同学吗?	(Is he your classmate?)
B: Shì, tā shì wǒ de tóngxué.	是, 他是我的同学。	(Yes, he is my classmate.)

CONVERSATION 3

A: Tāmen shì nǐ de péngyǒu ma?	他们是你的朋友吗?	(Are they your friends?)
B: Bù, tāmen bùshì wǒ de péngyǒu.	不, 他们不是我的朋友。	(No, they are not my friends.)
Tāmen shì wǒ de lǎoshī.	他们是我的老师。	(They are my teachers.)

CONVERSATION 4

A: Tāmen shì nǐ de tóngxué ma?	他们是你的同学吗?	(Are they your classmates?)
B: Bù, tāmen bùshì wǒ de tóngxué.	不, 他们不是我的同学。	(No, they are not my classmates.)
Tāmen shì wǒ de péngyǒu.	他们是我的朋友。	(They are my friends.)

NEW WORDS

我们	wǒmen	(pronoun)	we/us
的	de		denotes possession/ownership
朋友	péngyǒu	(noun)	friend
小学生	xiǎoxuéshēng	(noun)	elementary students
中学生	zhōngxuéshēng	(noun)	high school students
大学生	dàxuéshēng	(noun)	college students

USEFUL PHRASES IN THE CLASSROOM

请再说一遍.	Qǐng zài shuō yībiàn.	Please say it again
--------	-----------------------	---------------------

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 1 - 他是谁? (TĀ SHÌ SHÉI?)

CONVERSATION

Robert:	Tā shì shéi?	他是谁?	Who is he?
Ramon:	Tā shì wǒ de péngyǒu Ryan.	他是我的朋友 Ryan.	He is my friend Ryan.
Robert:	Tā yě tī zúqiú ma?	他也踢足球吗?	Is he also playing football?
Ramon:	Bù, tā bù tī zú qiú.	不, 他不踢足球。	No, he is not playing football.
	Tā dǎ lánqiú.	他打篮球。	He is playing basketball.

SPORTS IN CHINESE

他打什么球?	Tā dǎ shénme qiú?	What ball game is he playing?
打网球	dǎ wǎngqiú	play tennis
打羽毛球	dǎ yǔmáoqiú	play badminton
打乒乓球	dǎ pīngpāng qiú	play ping pong
踢足球	tī zúqiú	play football
打篮球	dǎ lánqiú	play basketball
打排球	dǎ páiqiú	play volleyball

DAILY CONVERSATION

请进!	Qǐng jìn!	Please come in.
请坐!	Qǐng zuò!	Please sit.
请喝茶!	Qǐng hē chá!	Please drink tea.

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 2 - 谁是你的好朋友? (SHÉI SHÌ Nǐ DE Hǎo PÉNGYǒU?)

CONVERSATION

爸爸 Bàba :	玛丽亚 · 你有好朋友吗 ? Mǎliyà, nǐ yǒu hǎo péngyǒu ma?	Maria, do you have good/close friend?
玛丽亚 Mǎliyà :	有啊. Yǒu a.	I have.
爸爸 Bàba :	谁是你的好朋友 ? Shéi shì nǐ de hǎo péngyǒu?	Who is your good friend?
玛丽亚 Mǎliyà :	Angela 是我的好朋友。 Angela shì wǒ de hǎo péngyǒu.	Angela is my good friend.
	Peter 和 Carla 也是我的好朋友。 Peter hé Carla yěshì wǒ de hǎo péngyǒu.	Peter and Carla are also my good friends.
爸爸 Bàba :	他们 都 学 汉语 吗 ? Tāmen dōu xué Hànyǔ ma?	Are they all studying Hanyu?
玛丽亚 Mǎliyà :	不 · Carla不学 汉语。 Bù, Carla bù xué Hànyǔ.	No, Carla is not studying Hanyu.
	她 学 法语。 Tā xuéí Fǎyǔ.	She is studying French.

NEW WORDS

有	yǒu	have
啊	a	ah
都	dōu	both
学	xué	study/learn
汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese language
法语	Fǎyǔ	French

CLASSROOM CONVERSATION

请安静。	Qǐng ānjìng.	Quiet please.
请听我说。	Qǐng tīng wǒ shuō.	Please listen to me.

WHAT LANGUAGE ARE YOU INTERESTED?

汉语	Hànyǔ	Chinese
菲律宾语	Fēilǚbīnyǔ	Filipino
英语	Yīngyǔ	English
法语	Fǎyǔ	French
日语	Rìyǔ	Japanese
韩语	Hányǔ	Korean

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 3 - 您有几张中文光盘？(NÍN YǒU Jǐ ZHĀNG ZHŌNGWÉN GUĀNGPÁN?)

CONVERSATION

Jim: Joseph, Nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng zhōngwén guāngpán?

Joseph, 你 有 几 张 中 文 光 盘？

(Joseph, how many Chinese Compact Disk do you have?)

Joseph : Wǒ yǒu sān zhāng zhōngwén guāngpán.

我 有 三 张 中 文 光 盘.

(I have three pieces of Chinese Compact Disk.)

Jim: Jonh, nǐ yǒu jǐ zhāng?

John, 你 有 几 张？

(John how many do you have?)

John: Wǒ méiyǒu.

我 没 有 .

(I don't have.)

NEW WORDS

几	jǐ	how many
张	zhāng	quantifier/ measure word
中文	Zhōngwén	Chinese language
光盘	guāngpán	compact disk
没有	méiyǒu	none

OTHER MEASURE WORDS

四本书	sì běn shū	four books
一张报纸	yī zhāng bàozhǐ	one newspaper
五个苹果	wǔ gè píngguǒ	five apples
两瓶可乐	liǎng píng kělè	two bottles of cola
四碗面条	sì wǎn miàntiáo	four bowls of noodles
八杯咖啡	bā bēi kāfēi	eight cups of coffee

MEASURE WORDS

个 ge

张 zhāng

本 běn

把 bǎ

NOUN

本子 běnzi	notebook
杯子 bēizi	cup, glass
苹果 píngguǒ	apple
报纸 bàozhǐ	newspaper
地图 dìtú	map
书 shū	book
杂志 zázhì	magazine
词典 cídiǎn	dictionary
雨伞 yǔsǎn	umbrella

USEFUL CLASSROOM PHRASES

请举手!	Qǐng jǔ shǒu!	Please raise your hand!
手放下!	Shǒu fàngxià!	Hand down!

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 4 - 这是谁的钱包? (ZHÈ SHÌ SHÉI DE QIÁNBǎO?)

CONVERSATION

Ivan :	Nà shì shénme? 那是什么?	(What is that?)
Alex:	Shì qiánbāo! Zhè shì shéi de qiánbāo? 是钱包! 这是谁的钱包?	(It's wallet! Whose wallet is this?)
Chris:	Zhè shì wǒ de! 这是我的!	(It's mine!)
Alex:	Qiánbāo lǐ yǒu duōshǎo qián? 钱包里有多少钱?	(How much is inside the wallet?)
Chris:	Sānshíbā yuán, duì ma? 三十八元 · 对吗?	(Thirty eight Yuan, right?)
Alex:	Duì, gěi nǐ! 对, 给你!	(Right, I'll give you.)
Chris:	Xièxiè nǐ! 谢谢你!	(Thanks to you!)
Alex:	Bù kèqì! 不客气!	(Welcome!)

NEW WORDS

那	nà	that
这	zhè	this
钱包	qiánbāo	wallet
里	lǐ	inside
多少	duōshǎo	how many/how much
钱	qián	money
元	Yuán	Chinese money
对	duì	right/correct
给	gěi	give

USEFUL CLASSROOM PHRASES

很好!

Hěn hǎo!

Very good!

非常好

Fēicháng hǎo!

Excellent!

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 5 - 祝你生日快乐 (ZHÙ Nǐ SHēNGRì KUÀILÈ)

CONVERSATION

Mary Grace:	Lín lǎoshī nǐ hǎo!	林老师你好!	Teacher Lin, hello!
Lín Lǎoshī:	Nǐ zhǎo shéi?	你找谁?	Who are you looking for?
Mary Grace:	Wǒ zhǎo Mark hé Jane.	我找Mark 和 Jane.	I am looking for Mark and Jane.
Lín Lǎoshī:	Tāmen zài zhèlǐ.	他们在这里。	They are here.
Mary Grace:	Tāmen zài zhèlǐ! Xièxiè!	他们在这里! 谢谢!	They are here! Thank you!

MARK, JANE AND CLASSMATES SING THE "BIRTHDAY SONG" FOR MARY GRACE...

All:	Wǒmen zài zhèlǐ!	我们在这里!	We are here!
	Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!	祝你生日快乐!	Happy birthday to you!
	Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!	祝你生日快乐!	Happy birthday to you!
	Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!	祝你生日快乐!	Happy birthday to you!
	Zhù nǐ shēngrì kuàilè!	祝你生日快乐!	Happy birthday to you!
Mary Grace:	Xièxiè nǐmen!	谢谢你们!	Thanks to all of you!

NEW WORDS

您	nín	you (polite form)
找	zhǎo	look/find
和	hé	and
在	zài	at
这里	zhèlǐ	here
哪里	nǎlǐ	where
祝	Zhù	to say a wish
生日	shēngrì	birthday
快乐	kuàilè	happy

FL 301 – MANDARIN 1

UNIT 2 LESSON 6 - 今天我很高兴 (JĪNTIĀN Wǒ HĒN GĀOXÌNG)

MY DIARY

Jīntiān shì wǒ de shēngrì.	今天是我的生日。	Today is my birthday.
Wǒ gē péngyǒumen zài yīqǐ.	我跟朋友们在一起。	I am with my friends.
Wǒmen chī dàngāo, tīng yīnyuè.	我们吃蛋糕, 听音乐.	We ate cake, listen to music.
Dàjiā dōu hěn gāoxìng,	大家都很高兴,	Everyone is very happy,
Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng.	我也很高兴.	I am also very happy.

NEW WORDS

今天	jīntiān	today
听	tīng	listen
跟	gēn	with
音乐	yīnyuè	music
一起	yīqǐ	together
大家	dàjiā	everyone
吃	chī	eat
很	hěn	very
蛋糕	dàngāo	cake
高兴	gāoxìng	happy