

# Learning Mandarin Chinese

xué	xí	zhōng	wén
學	習	中	文
学	习	中	文
learn	practice	center	composition
to learn		Chinese Language	

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*Middle Kingdom Rosetta Stone series*







title: *Learning Mandarin Chinese*  
document type: book  
author: Daniel J. Greenhoe  
document url: <https://www.researchgate.net/project/Language-Toolbox>  
TECkit maps: <https://github.com/dgreenhoe/teckitmaps>

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*“Here, on the level sand,  
Between the sea and land,  
What shall I build or write  
Against the fall of night?”*



*“Tell me of runes to grave  
That hold the bursting wave,  
Or bastions to design  
For longer date than mine.”*

Alfred Edward Housman, English poet (1859–1936) <sup>1</sup>



*“The uninitiated imagine that one must await inspiration in order to create. That is a mistake. I am far from saying that there is no such thing as inspiration; quite the opposite. It is found as a driving force in every kind of human activity, and is in no wise peculiar to artists. But that force is brought into action by an effort, and that effort is work. Just as appetite comes by eating so work brings inspiration, if inspiration is not discernible at the beginning.”*






Igor Fyodorovich Stravinsky (1882–1971), Russian-born composer <sup>2</sup>



*“As I think about acts of integrity and grace, I realise that there is nothing in my knowledge to compare with Frege's dedication to truth. His entire life's work was on the verge of completion, much of his work had been ignored to the benefit of men infinitely less capable, his second volume was about to be published, and upon finding that his fundamental assumption was in error, he responded with intellectual pleasure clearly submerging any feelings of personal disappointment. It was almost superhuman and a telling indication of that of which men are capable if their dedication is to creative work and knowledge instead of cruder efforts to dominate and be known.”*

Bertrand Russell (1872–1970), British mathematician, in a 1962 November 23 letter to Dr. van Heijenoort. <sup>3</sup>



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- <sup>1</sup> quote:  [Housman \(1936\): \*More Poems\*](#), page 64 (“Smooth Between Sea and Land”),  
 [Hardy \(1940\): \*A Mathematician's Apology\*](#) (section 7)  
image: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Housman.jpg>
- <sup>2</sup> quote:  [Ewen \(1961\): \*The New Book of Modern Composers\*](#), page 408,  
 [Ewen \(1950\): \*The Book of Modern Composers\*](#)  
image: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Igor\\_Stravinsky.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Igor_Stravinsky.jpg)
- <sup>3</sup> quote:  [Heijenoort \(1967\): \*From Frege to Gödel : A Source Book\*](#), page 127  
image: <http://www-history.mcs.st-andrews.ac.uk/PictDisplay/Russell.html>



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# CHAPTER 1

## GRAPHEMES OF MANDARIN CHINESE

### 1.1 Language scripts

Many spoken languages also have written forms, which express information in terms of symbols, called *graphemes*. Linguists roughly classify written languages into two categories based on the graphemes that they use:

- ① *phonograms* (or *phonographs*)    symbols represent sounds
- ② *logogram* (or *logographs*)        graphemes represent words

The advantage of a phonogram is that it is somewhat easier to know how a grapheme “sounds”, but relatively more difficult to know what it means. The advantage of a logogram is that it is somewhat easier to know what a grapheme means, but relatively more difficult to know how it “sounds”.

Examples of Phonographic languages include all the written languages based on the *Latin alphabet* such as English, German, Spanish, French, etc., as well as Greek and other languages. One of the most famous examples, howbeit not currently in common use, of a logograph is *Egyptian hieroglyphics*, a language that the entire world forgot how to read until the discovery of the *Rosetta Stone* by Napoleon’s troops and subsequent decipherment by *Thomas Young* and *Jean-Francois Champollion*.

*Example 1.1* (U.S. National Park Service). And the *U.S. National Park Service* uses a kind of logographic language, as illustrated in Figure 1.1 (page 2).<sup>1</sup>

In any written language (a script), each basic written picture is called a **grapheme**. In English, a grapheme is usually called a “letter”. In Chinese, a grapheme is usually called a “character”. In general there are many ways to render (or draw) any given grapheme. Each such rendering is called a **glyph**.

*Example 1.2* (The “a” grapheme).

In English, all these **glyphs** (font typefaces) represent the same **grapheme** (character):

Œ, œ, a, ă, ȁ, ȡ

*Example 1.3* (The 山 grapheme).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:National\\_Park\\_Service\\_sample\\_pictographs.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:National_Park_Service_sample_pictographs.svg)

<sup>2</sup> FireFly font: 山; UKai font: 𡵓; Han Wang CC02 font: 𡵓; HanWangKanDaYan font: 𡵓;



Figure 1.1: Pictographs used by the U.S. National Park Service

EX

In Chinese, all of these **glyphs** (font typefaces) represent the same **grapheme** (character):

山, 山, 山, 山, 山, 山, 山, 山













*Example 1.4 (Egyptian Hieroglyphs).* <sup>3</sup> The English **script** is mostly *phonetic*. The Chinese **script** is mostly *ideographic*. Egyptian Hieroglyphics combines

phonetic graphemes (e.g. ="h" sound, ="n" sound, ="w" sound) and

ideographic graphemes (e.g. =liquid, =jubilation, =man, =woman, |||=plural)

Here are some examples:

EX

- |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |           |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1. |  |  |  |  | = | h+n+w+liquid                                  | = | beer pot  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  | = | h+n+w+jubilation                              | = | rejoicing |
| 3. |  |  |  |  | = | h+n+w+(man and woman<br>over a plural symbol) | = | neighbors |

*Example 1.5* (Assorted scripts). Here are some examples of scripts and graphemes belonging to those scripts:

EX

- |    |   |        |
|----|---|--------|
| 1. | ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙ...ΤΥΦΧΨΩ αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψω   | Greek  |
| 2. | A B C D E F G H I ... U V W X Y Z a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z   | Latin  |
| 3. | א ב ג ד ה ו ז ח ט י כ ל מ נ ס ע פ צ ק ר ש ת וו אבגדהוזחטיךכלםמןנסעףפץצקרשתוו  | Hebrew |
| 4. | ذ ر ز س ش ض ط ظ ع ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د   | Arabic |
| 5. | ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ ᛇ ᛈ ᛉ ᛊ ᛋ ᛌ ᛍ ᛎ ᛏ ᛐ ᛑ ᛒ ᛓ ᛔ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛘ ᛙ ᛚ ᛛ ᛜ ᛝ ᛞ ᛟ ᛠ ᛡ ᛢ ᛣ ᛤ ᛥ ᛦ ᛧ ᛨ ᛩ ᛪ ᛫ ᛬ ᛭ ᛮ ᛯ ᛰ ᛱ ᛲ ᛳ ᛴ ᛵ ᛶ ᛷ ᛸ ᛹ ᛄ ᜀ ᜁ ᜂ ᜃ ᜄ ᜅ ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ ᛇ ᛈ ᛉ ᛊ ᛋ ᛌ ᛍ ᛎ ᛏ ᛐ ᛑ ᛒ ᛓ ᛔ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛘ ᛙ ᛚ ᛛ ᛜ ᛝ ᛞ ᛟ ᛠ ᛡ ᛢ ᛣ ᛤ ᛥ ᛦ ᛧ ᛨ ᛩ ᛪ ᛫ ᛬ ᛭ ᛮ ᛯ ᛰ ᛱ ᛲ ᛳ ᛴ ᛵ ᛶ ᛷ ᛸ ᛹ ᛄ ᜀ ᜁ ᜂ ᜃ ᜄ ᜅ ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ ᛇ ᛈ ᛉ ᛊ ᛋ ᛌ ᛍ ᛎ ᛏ ᛐ ᛑ ᛒ ᛓ ᛔ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛘ ᛙ ᛚ ᛛ ᛜ ᛝ ᛞ ᛟ ᛠ ᛡ ᛢ ᛣ ᛤ ᛥ ᛦ ᛧ ᛨ ᛩ ᛪ ᛫ ᛬ ᛭ ᛮ ᛯ ᛰ ᛱ ᛲ ᛳ ᛴ ᛵ ᛶ ᛷ ᛸ ᛹ ᛄ ᜀ ᜁ ᜂ ᜃ ᜄ ᜅ ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ ᛇ ᛈ ᛉ ᛊ ᛋ ᛌ ᛍ ᛎ ᛏ ᛐ ᛑ ᛒ ᛓ ᛔ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛘ ᛙ ᛚ ᛛ ᛜ ᛝ ᛞ ᛟ ᛠ ᛡ ᛢ ᛣ ᛤ ᛥ ᛦ ᛧ ᛨ ᛩ ᛪ ᛫ ᛬ ᛭ ᛮ ᛯ ᛰ ᛱ ᛲ ᛳ ᛴ ᛵ ᛶ ᛷ ᛸ ᛹ ᛄ ᜀ ᜁ ᜂ ᜃ ᜄ ᜅ ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ ᛇ ᛈ ᛉ ᛊ ᛋ ᛌ ᛍ ᛎ ᛏ ᛐ ᛑ ᛒ ᛓ ᛔ ᛕ ᛖ ᛗ ᛘ ᛙ ᛚ ᛛ ᛜ ᛝ ᛞ ᛟ ᛠ ᛡ ᛢ ᛣ ᛤ ᛥ ᛦ ᛧ ᛨ ᛩ ᛪ ᛫ ᛬ ᛭ ᛮ ᛯ ᛰ ᛱ ᛲ ᛳ ᛴ ᛵ ᛶ ᛷ ᛸ ᛹ ᛄ ᜀ ᜁ ᜂ ᜃ ᜄ ᜅ ᜆ ᜇ ᜈ ᜉ ᜊ ᜋ ᜌ ᜍ ᜎ ᜏ ᜐ ᜑ ᜒ ᜓ ᜔ ᜕ ᜖ ᜗ ᜘ ᜙ ᜚ ᜛ ᜜ ᜝ ᜞ ᜟ ᜠ ᜡ ᜢ ᜣ ᜤ ᜥ ᜦ ᜧ ᜨ ᜩ ᜪ ᜫ ᜬ ᜭ ᜮ ᜯ ᜰ ᜱ ᜲ ᜳ ᜴ ᜵ ᜶ ᜷ ᜸ ᜹ ᜺ ᜻ ᜼ ᜽ ᜾ ᜿ ᝀ ᝁ ᝂ ᝃ ᝄ ᝅ ᝆ ᝇ ᝈ ᝈ ᝉ ᝊ ᝋ ᝌ ᝍ ᝎ ᝏ ᝐ ᝑ ᝒ ᝓ ᝔ ᝕ ᝖ ᝗ ᝘ ᝙ ᝚ ᝛ ᝜ ᝝ ᝞ ᝟ ᝠ ᝡ ᝢ ᝣ ᝤ ᝥ ᝦ ᝧ ᝨ ᝩ ᝪ ᝫ ᝬ ᝭ ᝮ ᝯ ᝰ ᝱ ᝲ ᝳ ᝴ ᝵ ᝶ ᝷ ᝸ ᝹ ᚐ ᚑ ᚒ ᚓ ᚔ ᚕ ᚖ ᚗ ᚘ ᚙ ᚛ ᚜ ᚞ ᚟ ᚠ ᚡ ᚢ ᚣ ᚤ ᚥ ᚦ ᚧ ᚨ ᚩ ᚪ ᚫ ᚬ ᚭ ᚮ ᚯ ᚰ ᚱ ᚲ ᚳ ᚴ ᚵ ᚶ ᚷ ᚸ ᚹ ᚾ ᚿ ᛀ ᛁ ᛂ ᛃ ᛄ ᛅ ᛆ |        |

 [Sears \(2017\): \*Chinese Etymology\*](http://hanziyuan.net/#%E5%B1%B1: J21374, S06639, L06208, B14280) (<http://hanziyuan.net/#%E5%B1%B1: J21374, S06639, L06208, B14280>)

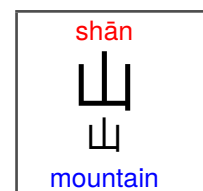
<sup>3</sup>  Atiya (2006): *Ancient Egypt* page 52

## 1.2 Chinese glyphs

By far the most commonly used logographic language in the world today is Chinese. This logograph, as far as current common use is concerned, comes in two forms, *traditional Chinese* and *simplified Chinese*. In much of this text, typesetting is performed as illustrated to the right with PinYin (see Section 2.3.1 page 17) on top, the traditional character below that, the simplified character below that, and English meanings below that.



Because Chinese is a *logographic* language, sometimes one can make an educated guess as to the meaning of a grapheme (called a *character* for the Chinese written language) by the way it “looks”. For example, the character 山 means “mountain”, and it kind of looks like a three peak mountain. In some older forms, the resemblance is even closer (see Example 1.3 page 1).



But this only really works for some characters. Over the centuries since the publication in 121 A.D. of 說文解字 (Shuō Wén Jiě Zì) by 許慎 (Xǔ Shèn), characters are often organized into these six categories:<sup>4</sup>

① pictographs xiàng xíng 象 形 象 形 appearance shape	② ideographs zhǐ shì 指 事 指 事 finger affair	③ associative compounds huì yì 會 意 会 意 to meet meaning
④ phonetic compounds xíng shēng 形 聲 形 聲 shape sound	⑤ false borrowings jiě jià 假 借 假 借 false to borrow	⑥ semantic derivations zhuǎn zhù 轉 注 转 注 to turn to pour

Example 1.6 (pictographs). Here are some examples of *pictographs*:

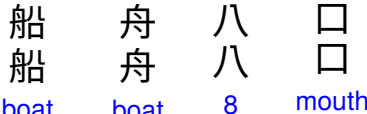
shuǐ 水 水 water streams flowing together	rén 人 人 person a person standing two legs	rén 儿 儿 person the two legs of a person
rù 入 入 to enter roots descending into the ground	lì 力 力 force a tendon	dāo 刀 刀 knife a knife
dī/-ng 丁 丁 nail a nail	jī 几 几 small table a small table or stool	dà 大 大 big resembles a standing person with open arms

<sup>4</sup> ④ Ross and Heng Sheng Ma (2006): *Modern Mandarin Chinese Grammar: A Practical Guide* pages 14–15  
 ⑤ Harbaugh (2009): 中文字字譜 Chinese Characters: A Genealogy and Dictionary  
 ⑥ 許慎 (Xǔ Shèn) (121): 說文解字

<p><b>shī</b> 尸 尸 corpse</p>	<p>resembles a person lying down</p>	<p><b>yì</b> 弋 弋 stake</p>	<p>a stake</p>	<p><b>jī</b> 几 几 stool</p>	<p>a stool or workbench</p>
<p><b>fán</b> 凡 凡 all</p>	<p>earlier form was an encompassing square</p>	<p><b>gān</b> 干 干 shield</p>	<p>a shield</p>	<p><b>gōng</b> 工 工 work</p>	<p>a carpenter's square</p>
<p><b>fāng</b> 匚 匚</p>	<p>a hollowed out piece of wood</p>	<p><b>jīn</b> 巾 巾 cloth</p>	<p>a hanging handkerchief</p>	<p><b>nǚ</b> 女 女 woman</p>	<p>a kneeling woman</p>
<p><b>zǐ</b> 子 子 son</p>	<p>an infant with legs bundled together</p>	<p><b>yě</b> 也 也 also</p>	<p>an ancient funnel or wash basin</p>	<p><b>jiàn</b> 見 見 to see</p>	<p>resembles an eye</p>
<p><b>kǒu</b> 口 口 mouth</p>	<p>resembles an open mouth</p>	<p><b>mù</b> 木 木 wood/tree</p>	<p>resembles a tree</p>	<p><b>kū</b> 哭 哭 to cry</p>	<p>resembles a person with two tear drops in the eyes</p>
<p><b>qù</b> 去 去 to go</p>	<p>resembles a walking person</p>	<p><b>shān</b> 山 山 mountain</p>	<p>resembles a three peak mountain</p>	<p><b>shàng</b> 上 上 above</p>	<p>the vertical and small strokes are <i>above</i> the long horizontal stroke</p>
<p><b>xià</b> 下 下 below</p>	<p>the diagonal and small strokes are <i>below</i> the long horizontal stroke</p>	<p><b>xiào</b> 笑 笑 to smile</p>	<p>resembles a smiling person with a moustache</p>	<p><b>zhǎo</b> 爪 爪 claw/talon</p>	<p>resembles the claw of an animal (e.g. lion)</p>

Moreover, more complex characters are constructed from more primitive ones. If you know the meaning of the primitive characters, it can help suggest the meaning of some complex ones.

*Example 1.7 (Complex from primitive).*

<p><b>lín</b> 林 林 forest</p>	<p>resembles two trees (木) as in 林=木+木.</p>	<p><b>sēn</b> 森 森 trees</p>	<p>resembles three trees as in 森=木+木+木</p>
<p><b>xiān</b> 仙 仙 celestial being</p>	<p>resembles a man (亻, rén) of the mountains (山, shān).</p>	<p><b>hǎo</b> 好 好 good</p>	<p>life is good for a man who has a wife (女=woman, nǚ) and son (子, zǐ)</p>
<p><b>bǎo</b> 保 保 to protect</p>	<p>a man (亻, rén) with a baby (呆, dāi)</p>	<p><b>chuán</b> 船 船 boat</p>	<p><b>chuán</b> = <b>zhou</b> + <b>bā</b> + <b>kǒu</b> ;<sup>5</sup>  </p>



## 1.3 Onomatopoeia characters

Despite Chinese being a logographic language and therefore characters represent meanings rather than sounds, there are some characters that, although they have meanings, are not primarily used for those meanings, but rather are primarily used just for the sound that they make. That is, these characters represent *onomatopoeias*. Most of these characters contain the 口 (kǒu, mouth) character, indicating that the character represents a sound (made with the mouth). If you wish to write, say, stories for children, then such characters may come in very handy. Table 1.3 provides some examples of such characters, while Example 1.8 (page 7) illustrates their use with sentences.<sup>6</sup>

Table 1.3: Onomatopoeias characters

ā 啊 啊	the “ah” sound made such as when scared	āi 哎 哎	the expression “hey” or “ah”; can be used together with 唷 as an exclamation as in 哎唷! (āi yó!)
aó 嗷 嗷 cry of hunger	嗷=口+敖 (ào, proud)	bā 叭 叭 trumpet	the honking sound of a car; 叭=口+八 (bā, 8)
bā 吧 吧 (a particle)		bì 啤 啤	the “beep” sound of a whistle
chī 嗤 嗤 to sneer	sound of ripping paper	dāng 噹 噹	metallic crashing sound
dīng 叮 叮 to sting	used with 咚 (dōng) for the “ding-dong” sound of a doorbell	dōng 咚 咚	sound of a drum, sound of falling object impacting the ground
dū 嘟 嘟	the “toot” sound of vehicles such as trains; 嘟=口+都 (dū, big city)	gā 嘎 嘎	the “quack quack” sound of ducks as in “嘎嘎”
gé 咯 咯 a click	a click	gū 咕 咕 to murmur	the hooting sound of an owl, the crowing sound of a rooster

<sup>5</sup> 船 = 舟+八+口: Interestingly enough, this has similarity to the Biblical account of the flood in [Genesis 6–9](#).

<sup>6</sup> ㄟ (2007a)動物說話 (dòng wù shuō huà—animals are speaking 1)  
 ㄟ (2007b)動物說話 (dòng wù shuō huà—animals are speaking 2)  
 ㄟ (2007d)生活說話 (shēng huó shuō huà—life is speaking 1)  
 ㄟ (2007e)生活說話 (shēng huó shuō huà—life is speaking 2)  
 ㄟ (2007c)有聲世界 (yǒu shēng shì jiè—sounds of the world)  
 ㄟ (2007f)車車說話 (chē chē shuō huà—cars are speaking)

<p><b>gūa</b> 呱呱 呱呱</p>	the “ribbet ribbet” croaking sound of frogs as in “呱呱”	<p><b>hā</b> 哈哈 哈哈 to breathe on</p>	the “ha ha” laughing sound as in “哈哈!”, the “achoo” sneezing sound as in 哈啾 (hā jiū)
<p><b>hāi</b><sup>7</sup> 嗨 嗨 “hi”</p>	the greeting “Hi”	<p><b>hǒu</b> 吼 吼 to roar</p>	the roaring sound of a lion
<p><b>hū</b> 呼 呼 to exhale</p>	呼=口+乎 (hū, at)	<p><b>hūa</b> 嘩 嘩 嘩</p>	sound of a wave; 嘩=口+華 (húa, China)
<p><b>hùo</b> 噍 噍 噍</p>	the “oink” sound of pigs	<p><b>jī</b> 唧 唧 唧 pump</p>	the chirping sound of crickets as in “唧唧”
<p><b>jī</b> 叽 叽 叽 to talk indistinctly</p>	the chirping sound of birds as in “叽叽”	<p><b>jiū</b> 啾 啾 啾 chirping sound</p>	the chirping sounds of birds or insects
<p><b>kòu</b> 叩 叩 叩 to knock</p>	the sound of knocking on a door	<p><b>la</b> 啦 啦 啦</p>	
<p><b>miāo</b> 喵 喵 喵 “meow”</p>	the sound of cats as in “喵...喵”	<p><b>miē</b> 咩 咩 咩</p>	the bleating sound (口) of goats (山羊);
<p><b>móu</b> 哞 哞 哞</p>	the lowing sound (口) of cows (牛)	<p><b>lū</b> 噜 噜 噜 verbose</p>	used with 咕 (gū, to murmur) to describe a hungry stomach ...as in “咕噜 咕噜!”
<p><b>lūo</b> 囉 囉 囉 to chatter</p>	used at end of sentences as in “...oh!”	<p><b>ō</b> 喔 喔 喔</p>	an exclamation or crowing sound of roosters;
<p><b>pā</b> 啪 啪 啪</p>		<p><b>pēng</b> 砰 砰 砰</p>	sound of a bouncing ball
<p><b>pīng</b> 乒 乒 乒</p>	sound of a piano	<p><b>pū</b> 噗 噗 噗</p>	the “putt putt putt” sound of a slow vehicle
<p><b>sī</b> 嘶 嘶 嘶</p>	the neighing sound of a horse	<p><b>tà</b> 嗒 嗒 嗒 dejected</p>	

<b>wā</b> 哇 哇	sound of crying	<b>wēng</b> 嗡嗡 嗡嗡	the buzzing sound of insects as in “嗡嗡”.
<b>wū</b> 鳴 鳴	“toot” or “hoot” sound of vehicles	<b>xiū</b> 咻 咻 <b>din</b>	the sound of airplanes as in “咻咻”
<b>yō</b> 唷 唷	can be used together with 唷 as an exclamation as in 哎唷! (āi yó!)	<b>zī</b> 吱 吱  a squeak	a squeak; the sound that monkeys make as in “吱吱”

Example 1.8 (Onomatopoeias).

1. **gū gū gū gōng jī jiào zhe tiān liàng le** 8  
 咕咕咕！公雞叫着，天亮  
 咕咕咕！公雞叫着，天亮  
 male chicken to call (adverbial) sky bright (change of state)  
 rooster

“Cock-a-doodle-doo!”, the rooster crowed, and the sky became bright again.

2. **huáng niú de dù zǐ è de gū lū gū lū jiào** 9  
 黃牛的肚子餓得咕嚕咕嚕叫  
 黃牛的肚子餓得咕嚕咕嚕叫  
 yellow cow 's stomach son hungry to the extent of (a sound) (a sound) (a sound) (a sound) to call  
 stomach “gurgle” “gurgle”

Yellow Cow's stomach was so hungry that with a “gurgle gurgle” it called out.

3. **hā jiū ! hā jiū ! bīn bīn hǎo xiàng gǎn mào le** 10  
 哈啾！哈啾！彬彬好像感冒了  
 哈啾！哈啾！彬彬好像感冒了  
 to breathe chirps to breathe chirps intelligent intelligent good to resemble to feel to emit  
 achoo achoo Bin-Bin to seem to catch a cold

“Achoo! Achoo!” It seems Bin-Bin has caught a cold.

4. **kòu kòu kòu zhè shí mén wài xiǎng qǐ qiāo mén de shēng yī-n** 11  
 叩！叩！叩！這時門外響起敲門的聲音  
 叩！叩！叩！這時門外響起敲門的聲音  
 to knock this time door outside sound to start to knock door (s) sound sound  
 to knock at the door sound

“Knock knock knock!” There arose the sound of knocking at the door.

7 黃慧敏 (Huáng Hùi Mǐng) (2006): 阿尼要搬家 (ā ní yào bān jiā—Annie wants to move), page 7

8 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005b): 一塊錢 · 買一個夢 (yí kuài qián · mǎi yī ge mèng), page 27

9 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence), page 22

10 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005c): 哈啾不見了 (hā jiū bú jiàn le—“Achoo” has disappeared), page 1

11 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005e): 白雲枕頭 (bái yún zhěn tóu—White Cloud Pillow), page 23

5. tā bǎ tóu kào zài zhěn tóu shàng , yí xià zǐ , jiù hū lū hū lū  
 他 把 頭 靠 在 枕 頭 上 , 一 下 子 , 就 呼 嚕 呼 嚕  
 he head to lean at pillow head on top of one next son just  
 a moment

shuì zháo le 12  
 睡 著 了  
 to sleep a move  
 to fall asleep

He leaned his head against the pillow,  
 and in a brief moment,  
 with a “ZZZZZ” just fell asleep.

## 1.4 Radicals

Many Chinese characters contain a sub-component called a *radical*. Identifying this radical can be helpful in recalling the meaning of the character or to locate the character within a Chinese dictionary. Probably the most well known set of radicals is referred to as the *Kangxi radicals*, and are presented in the following table.<sup>13</sup>

kāng	xī	bù	shǒu
康	熙	部	首
康	熙	部	首
health	sunny	part	head
Kangxi		radical	

1 stroke								
1.	一	yī	one		2.	丨	shù	line
3.	丶	zhǔ	dot		4.	丿	piě	slash
5.	乙	yǐ	second		6.	乚	júe	hook
2 strokes								
7.	二	èr	two		8.	亠	tóu	lid
9.	人	rén	man		10.	儿	ér	legs
11.	入	rù	enter		12.	八	bā	eight
13.	冂	jiǒng	down box		14.	冃	mì	cover
15.	冫	bīng	ice		16.	几	jī	table
17.	凵	kǎn	open box		18.	刀	dāo	knife
19.	力	lì	power		20.	勹	bāo	wrap
21.	匕	bǐ	spoon		22.	匚	fāng	right open box
23.	匚	xì	hiding enclosure		24.	十	shí	ten
25.	卜	bǔ	divination		26.	卩	jié	seal
27.	厂	hǎn	cliff		28.	厶	sī	private
29.	又	yòu	again					
3 strokes								
30.	口	kǒu	mouth		31.	匚	wéi	enclosure
32.	土	tǔ	earth		33.	士	shì	scholar
34.	夕	zhǐ	go		35.	夕	sūi	go slowly
36.	夕	xī	evening		37.	大	dà	big
38.	女	nǚ	woman		39.	子	zǐ	child
40.	宀	mián	roof		41.	寸	cùn	inch

<sup>12</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005e): 白雲枕頭 (bái yún zhěn tóu—White Cloud Pillow), page 27

<sup>13</sup> Allen (2008): *The Unicode Standard 5.1.0* (<http://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/U2F00.pdf>)

McNaughton and Ying (1999): *Reading & Writing Chinese...*

42.	小	xiǎo	small	43.	尢	wāng	lame
44.	尸	shī	corpse	45.	屮	chè	sprout
46.	山	shān	mountain	47.	ㄩ	chūan	river
48.	工	gōng	work	49.	己	jǐ	oneself
50.	巾	jī/-n	turban	51.	干	gān	dry
52.	幺	yāo	short thread	53.	广	yǎn	dotted cliff
54.	乚	yǐn	long stride	55.	升	gōng	two hands
56.	弋	yì	shoot	57.	弓	gōng	bow
58.	ㄩ	jì	snout	59.	彡	shān	bristle
60.	彳	chì	step				
4 strokes							
61.	心	xīn	heart	62.	戈	gē	halberd
63.	戶	hù	door	64.	手	shǒu	hand
65.	支	zhī	branch	66.	攴	pǐ	wrap
67.	文	wén	script	68.	斗	dǒu	dipper
69.	斤	jīn	axe	70.	方	fāng	square
71.	无	wú	not	72.	日	rì	sun
73.	曰	yūe	say	74.	月	yùe	moon
75.	木	mù	tree	76.	欠	qiàn	lack
77.	止	zhǐ	stop	78.	歹	dǎi	death
79.	殳	shū	weapon	80.	毋	wú	do not
81.	比	bǐ	compare	82.	毛	máo	fur
83.	氏	shì	clan	84.	气	qì	steam
85.	水	shuǐ	water	86.	火	huǒ	fire
87.	爪	zhǎo	claw	88.	父	fù	father
89.	爻	yáo	double x	90.	片	qiāng	half tree trunk
91.	片	piàn	slice	92.	牙	yá	fang
93.	牛	niú	cow	94.	犬	quǎn	dog
5 strokes							
95.	玄	xuán	profound	96.	玉	yù	jade
97.	瓜	guā	melon	98.	瓦	wǎ	tile
99.	甘	gān	sweet	100.	生	shēng	life
101.	用	yòng	use	102.	田	tián	field
103.	疋	pǐ	bolt of cloth	104.	疒	nì	sickness
105.	𠂇	bò	dotted tent	106.	白	bái	white
107.	爪	zhǎo	claw	108.	皿	mǐn	dish
109.	目	mù	eye	110.	矛	máo	spear
111.	矢	shǐ	arrow	112.	石	shí	stone
113.	示	shì	spirit	114.	肉	ròu	track
115.	禾	hé	grain	116.	穴	xué	cave
117.	立	lì	stand				
6 strokes							
118.	竹	zhú	bamboo	119.	米	mǐ	rice
120.	糸	sī	silk	121.	缶	fǒu	jar
122.	网	wǎng	net	123.	羊	yáng	sheep
124.	羽	yǔ	feather	125.	老	lǎo	old
126.	而	ér	and	127.	耒	lěi	plow
128.	耳	ěr	ear	129.	聿	yù	brush
130.	肉	ròu	meat	131.	臣	chén	minister
132.	自	zì	self	133.	至	zhì	arrive
134.	臼	jiù	mortar	135.	舌	shé	tongue

136.	舛	chǔan	oppose		137.	舟	zhōu	boat
138.	艮	gèn	stopping		139.	色	sè	color
140.	艸	cǎo	grass		141.	虎	hū	tiger
142.	虫	chóng	insect		143.	血	xùe	blood
144.	行	xíng	walk enclosure		145.	衣	yī	clothes
146.	西	xià	west					
7 strokes								
147.	見	jiàn	see		148.	角	jiǎo	horn
149.	言	yán	speech		150.	谷	gǔ	valley
151.	豆	dòu	bean		152.	豕	shǐ	pig
153.	豸	zhì	badger		154.	貝	bèi	shell
155.	赤	chì	red		156.	走	zǒu	run
157.	足	zú	foot		158.	身	shēn	body
159.	車	chē	cart		160.	辛	xīn	bitter
161.	辰	chén	morning		162.	辵	chùo	walk
163.	邑	yì	city		164.	酉	yǒu	wine
165.	采	biàn	distinguish		166.	里	lǐ	village
8 strokes								
167.	金	jīn	gold		168.	長	cháng	long
169.	門	mén	gate		170.	阜	fù	mound
171.	隶	dài	slave		172.	隹	zhūi	short tailed bird
173.	雨	yǔ	rain		174.	青	qīng	blue
175.	非	fēi	wrong					
9 strokes								
176.	面	miàn	face		177.	革	gé	leather
178.	韋	wéi	tanned leather		179.	韭	jiǔ	leek
180.	音	yīn	sound		181.	頁	yè	leaf
182.	風	fēng	wind		183.	飛	fēi	fly
184.	食	shí	eat		185.	首	shǒu	head
186.	香	xiāng	fragrant					
10 strokes								
187.	馬	mǎ	horse		188.	骨	gǔ	bone
189.	高	gāo	tall		190.	髟	biāo	hair
191.	鬥	dòu	fight		192.	鬯	chàng	sacrificial wine
193.	鬲	lì	cauldron		194.	鬼	guǐ	ghost
11 strokes								
195.	魚	yú	fish		196.	鳥	niǎo	bird
197.	鹵	lǔ	salt		198.	鹿	lù	deer
199.	麥	mài	wheat		200.	麻	má	hemp
12 strokes								
201.	黃	huáng	yellow		202.	黍	shǔ	millet
203.	黑	hēi	black		204.	黹	zhǐ	embroidery
13 strokes								
205.	黽	mǐn	frog		206.	鼎	dǐng	tripod
207.	鼓	gǔ	drum		208.	鼠	shǔ	rat
14 strokes								
209.	鼻	bí	nose		210.	齊	qí	even
15 strokes								
211.	齒	chǐ	tooth					
16 strokes								
212.	龍	lóng	dragon		213.	龜	gūi	tortoise

## 17 strokes

214. 簫 yùe flute



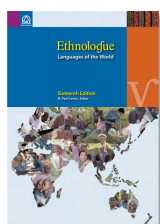




## CHAPTER 2

## PHONEMES OF MANDARIN CHINESE

### 2.1 Languages



As of 2009, there were a total of about 6909 “living languages” in the world. Given that the world currently has very sophisticated travel and communication systems, one might suppose that every spoken language in the world is known and has been documented by linguists. However, it is possible that there are still some living languages in the world unknown to the world community at large. In fact, in 2008, a new language called *Koro* was found in India.<sup>1</sup>



One use for studying languages is to help discover the origins of remote social groups. For example, people on the islands in the Pacific ocean speak about 1200 different languages. Scientists at Ackland University have used computer analysis on 400 of these languages and say many of these people, including Somoans, originally came from Taiwan thousands of years ago.<sup>2</sup>

### 2.2 Consonants and Vowels

A **phoneme** is a basic sound in a language. Phonemes are combined together to form **phones**, or syllable sounds (CHAPTER 3 page 21). English has about 39 **phonemes**; Of these, 24 are **consonants** and 15 are **vowels**.<sup>3</sup> Of the vowel sounds, there are about 11 monophthongs and about 4 diphthongs.

The phonemes of English are listed in Table 2.1 (page 15). There, the phonemes are transcribed

<sup>1</sup> Lewis (2009): *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*

<sup>2</sup> Wilford (2010): *The New York Times*

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.samoabserver.ws/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=3573%3Asamoans-may-hail&Itemid=1](http://www.samoabserver.ws/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3573%3Asamoans-may-hail&Itemid=1)

<sup>3</sup> Association (1999): *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association...* pages 41–43 (American English)

Prasad (2008): *A Course in Linguistics* page 35

using IPA, KK,<sup>4</sup> PinYin, and ZhuYin. For help pronouncing the IPA transcription, see  
<http://www.internationalphoneticalphabet.org/ipa-sounds/ipa-chart-with-sounds/>  
<http://www.ipachart.com/>

Chinese has about 29 **phonemes** (Table 2.2 page 16). Of these, about 23 are **consonants** and about 11 are **vowels**. Of the vowel phonemes, there are about 9 monophthongs (單元音) and about 2 diphthongs (雙元音).

## 2.3 Phonetic Systems

The challenge with all language scripts, is with what sound a grapheme (a “letter” or “character”) represents. This is a particular problem with logograms, such as the set of Chinese characters. And this is not just a problem faced by non-Chinese persons trying to learn Chinese, but for native Chinese speaking children who are learning to read and write their own language. For this purpose there are several *transcriptions* that provide phonetic support for Chinese characters—that is, phonetic systems that let a reader know how he or she should pronounce a given character. Of these systems, the two most common standard systems are<sup>5</sup>

- ① (based on the Latin alphabet abc...) Section 2.3.1 page 17
- ② (based on other symbols ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄏ ㄏ ㄏ, etc) Section 2.3.2 page 17


Of these two systems, Pinyin tends to be more convenient for Westerners who tend in turn to be more familiar with the Latin alphabet.


These two transcriptions support the sounds of Mandarin Chinese, but not all the sounds of all the known languages in the world. In fact, they do not even support all the phonemes of English. A much more general transcription is the *International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)*.<sup>6</sup> Much of this transcription is similar to the Latin alphabet, but uses some non-Latin graphemes as well. IPA transcription can be used to represent the phonemes of Chinese, English, and every other known language that can be made audible by the human vocal system (tongue, teeth, lungs, nasal passages, etc.).


If concern is restricted to English only, then supporting transcriptions include<sup>7</sup>

- ③ CMU (based on the *Carnegie Mellon University Pronouncing Dictionary*)
- ④ BEEP (“British English pronunciations”)
- ⑤ KK (based on Kenyon and Knott's *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*).

The transcription KK, it seems, is currently mostly limited in use to Taiwan. The CMU and BEEP transcriptions use only the basic Latin alphabet (A,B,C,...) and therefore are convenient for processing using computers.

<sup>4</sup>  Kenyon and Knott (1949): *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*

<sup>5</sup>  Kenyon and Knott (1953): *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*

<sup>6</sup>  (1991)ISO 7098:1991

<sup>7</sup>  Association (1999): *Handbook of the International Phonetic Association...*

<sup>8</sup>  *Carnegie Mellon University Pronouncing Dictionary*

<sup>9</sup>  *BEEP dictionary*

<sup>10</sup>  Kenyon and Knott (1949): *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*


<sup>11</sup>  Kenyon and Knott (1953): *A Pronouncing Dictionary of American English*

Table 2.1: Phonemes of English

Latin	IPA	KK	CMU	PinYin	ZhuYin	example	voiced?
1. p	p	p	P	p	ㄆ	as in <b>pear</b>	
2. b	b	b	B	b	ㄆ	as in <b>bear</b>	✓
3. t	t	t	T	t	ㄊ	as in <b>top</b>	
4. d	d	d	D	d	ㄊ	as in <b>door</b>	✓
5. k	k	k	K	k	ㄎ	as in <b>kite</b>	
6. g	g	g	G	g	ㄍ	as in <b>girl</b>	✓
7. ch	tʃ	tʃ	CH	q	ㄑ	as in <b>cheese</b>	
8. j	dʒ	dʒ	JH	j	ㄐ	as in <b>jump</b>	✓
9. m	m	m	M	m	ㄇ	as in <b>mouse</b>	✓
10. n	n	n	N	n	ㄋ	as in <b>net</b>	✓
11. ng	ŋ	ŋ	NG	ng	ㄣ	as in <b>sing</b>	✓
12. f	f	f	F	f	ㄈ	as in <b>fish</b>	
13. v	v	v	V			as in <b>vet</b>	✓
14. th	θ	θ	TH			as in <b>math</b>	
15. th	ð	ð	DH			as in <b>th</b>	✓
16. s	s	s	S	s	ㄙ	as in <b>socks</b>	
17. z	z	z	Z			as in <b>zero</b>	✓
18. sh	ʃ	ʃ	SH	sh	ㄕ	as in <b>shoe</b>	
19. z	ʒ	ʒ	ZH			as in <b>azure</b>	✓
20. h	h	h	HH	h	ㄏ	as in <b>hat</b>	
21. r	r	r	R			as in <b>rug</b>	✓
22. y	j	j	Y	y	ㄧ	as in <b>you</b>	✓
23. w	w	w	W	w	ㄨ	as in <b>wait</b>	✓
24. l	l	l	L	l	ㄌ	as in <b>late</b>	✓
25. ee	iː	i	IY	i	ㄧ	as in <b>he</b>	✓
26. e	ɛ	ɛ	EH			as in <b>red</b>	✓
27. a	æ	æ	AE			as in <b>cat</b>	✓
28. i	ɪ	ɪ	IH			as in <b>lid</b>	✓
29. ir	ɜr	r	ER	er	ㄦ	as in <b>bird</b>	✓
30. oo	ʊ	U	UH			as in <b>good</b>	✓
31. ue	u	u	UW	u	ㄨ	as in <b>glue</b>	✓
32. u	ʌ	ʌ	AH			as in <b>bud</b>	✓
33. a	ɑ	ɑ	AA	ɑ	ㄚ	as in <b>father</b>	✓
34. a	ə	ə	AO			as in <b>above</b>	✓
35. e	e	e	EY	ei	ㄟ	as in <b>bay</b>	✓
36. i	aɪ	aɪ	AI	ay	ㄞ	as in <b>kite</b>	✓
37. oa	o	o	OW	ou	ㄛ	as in <b>goat</b>	✓
38. ow	aʊ	aʊ	AW	ao	ㄞ	as in <b>now</b>	✓
39. oy	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	OY			as in <b>boy</b>	✓

Table 2.2: Phonemes of Mandarin Chinese

PinYin	ZhuYin	IPA	IPA-TW	CMU	description
1. b	ㄅ	b	b	B	as the <b>b</b> in <b>boy</b>
2. c	ㄘ	ts	ts	TS	as the <b>ts</b> in <b>cats</b> and <b>hats</b>
3. d	ㄉ	d	d	D	as the <b>d</b> in <b>day</b>
4. f	ㄈ	f	f	F	as the <b>f</b> in <b>fade</b> , <b>fin</b> , and <b>fun</b>
5. g	ㄍ	g	g	G	the hard <b>g</b> sound in <b>gather</b> , <b>get</b> , <b>give</b> , and <b>gun</b>
6. h	ㄏ	x	x	HH	the <b>h</b> sound in <b>ha ha</b> or <b>happy</b>
7. j	ㄐ	dʒ	dʒ	JH	the <b>j</b> sound in <b>jay</b> or the <b>g</b> sound in <b>gym</b>
8. k	ㄎ	k	k	K	the <b>k</b> sound in <b>kangaroo</b> or the <b>c</b> sound in <b>cap</b>
9. l	ㄌ	l	l	L	the <b>l</b> sound in <b>label</b> , <b>lime</b> , and <b>low</b>
10. m	ㄇ	m	m	M	the <b>m</b> sound in <b>mayor</b> , <b>meet</b> , <b>mow</b> , and <b>mute</b>
11. n	ㄋ	n	n	N	the <b>n</b> sound in <b>name</b> , <b>new</b> , <b>nine</b> , and <b>no</b>
12. ng	ㄣ	ŋ	ŋ	NG	the <b>ng</b> sound in <b>ring</b>
13. p	ㄆ	p	p	P	the <b>p</b> sound in <b>past</b> , <b>pen</b> , <b>pine</b> , and <b>prune</b>
14. q	ㄑ	tʃ	tʃ	CH	the <b>ch</b> sound in <b>chew</b>
15. s	ㄙ	s	s	S	the <b>s</b> sound in <b>sand</b> , <b>send</b> , <b>since</b> , and <b>sun</b>
16. t	ㄊ	t	t	T	the <b>t</b> sound in <b>talk</b> , <b>tent</b> , <b>tick</b> , and <b>tent</b>
17. w	ㄨ	w	w	W	the <b>w</b> sound in <b>walk</b> , <b>went</b> , and <b>win</b>
18. x	ㄒ	ɕ	ɕ		a semi-shrill form of <b>sh</b>
19. y	ㄩ	j	j	Y	the <b>y</b> sound in <b>yellow</b>
20. z	ㄗ	dʒ	dʒ	Z	the <b>z</b> sound in <b>zebra</b>
21. ch	ㄔ	tʃ	tʃ	CH	retroflex sounds (no English equivalent)
22. sh	ㄕ	ʃ	ʃ	SH	retroflex sounds (no English equivalent)
23. zh	ㄌ	ʒ	dʒ	JH	retroflex sounds (no English equivalent)
24. r	ㄖ	ɻ	ɻ	R	retroflex sounds (no English equivalent)
25. a	ㄚ	a	a	AA	as the <b>a</b> in <b>father</b>
26. e	ㄜ	ə	ə	EH	the <b>uh</b> sound as the <b>ai</b> in <b>said</b>
27. er	ㄝ	ɐ	ɐ	ER	the <b>ir</b> sound as in <b>bird</b>
28. i	ㄟ	iː	i	IY	the <b>ee</b> sound as the <b>ee</b> in <b>see</b>
29. o	ㄛ	o	o	UH	the short <b>oh</b> sound as the <b>o</b> in <b>nope</b>
30. u	ㄨ	u	u	UW	as the <b>o</b> sound in <b>do</b>
31. ü	ㄩ	y	y		the <b>ew</b> sound, with lips rounded, similar to the <b>ew</b> sound in <b>ewe</b> (female sheep).
32. ai	ㄞ	aɪ	aɪ	AY	as the <b>i</b> in <b>kite</b>
33. ao	ㄠ	aʊ	aʊ	AW	the <b>ow</b> sound as in <b>cow</b> and <b>now</b> .
34. ei	ㄟ	eɪ	eɪ	EY	as the <b>ay</b> in <b>say</b>
35. o	ㄛ	oʊ	oʊ	OW	the long <b>oh</b> sound as the <b>o</b> in <b>mow</b>

### 2.3.1 Pinyin

hàn	yǔ	piān	yīn
漢	語	拼	音
漢	語	拼	音
Han dynasty	language	piece together	sound
Chinese		pinyin	

The phonemes of PinYin are listed under “PinYin” in Table 2.2 (page 16). Chinese/English dictionaries and phrase books for English speaking people most often use Hanyu Pinyin to specify the phonetic pronunciation of Chinese characters. Hanyu Pinyin has been adopted by mainland China as the standard phonetic system for Mandarin Chinese. It has been standardized by the *International Organization for Standardization* as described in the 1991 standard *ISO 7098:1991*.<sup>8</sup>

### 2.3.2 ZhuYin


zhù	yīn	fú	hào
注	音	符	號
注	音	符	號
to annotate	sound	symbol	mark
ZhuYin		symbol	

An alternative phonetic system to pinyin is 注音符號 (zhù yīn fú hào), or here referred to simply as *ZhuYin*. The phonemes of ZhuYin are described in Table 2.2 (page 16). Alternative names for ZhuYin include

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ① <i>BoPoMoFo</i>                    | based on the first four characters of ZhuYin (ㄅ ㄆ ㄇ ㄈ) |
| ② <i>Mandarin Phonetic Symbols I</i> | (國語注音符號第一式)  |
| ③ <i>MPS I</i>                       | (注音一式) — an abbreviation of ②                          |
| ④ <i>Mandarin Phonetic Symbols</i>   | (國語注音符號) — another abbreviation of ②                   |

If you are interested in learning traditional Chinese characters, then you may find learning ZhuYin very much worth your time. There is a huge number of children's books available written using traditional Chinese characters with ZhuYin beside each character. So even if you do not know many Chinese characters, you will still be able to pronounce accurately each character, will be able to look up the meaning of each character in a dictionary, and can have access to a wealth of language learning material. Many such children's books also come with an audio CD, allowing you to also improve your listening comprehension.

Here is a table showing the relationship between ZhuYin and PinYin. Once you know these relationships, you can easily convert the ZhuYin you see in a book to pinyin that is often used in Chinese/English dictionaries.

<sup>8</sup>  (1991) *ISO 7098:1991*

ㄅ	b	ㄆ	p	ㄇ	m	ㄈ	f	ㄊ	t	ㄋ	n	ㄌ	l	ㄍ	g	ㄎ	k	ㄏ	h	ㄐ	j	ㄑ	q	ㄒ	x	ㄓ	zh	ㄔ	ch	ㄕ	sh	ㄖ	r	ㄗ	z	ㄘ	c	ㄙ	s	ㄥ	a	ㄛ	o	ㄜ	e	ㄝ	ai	ㄞ	ei	ㄟ	ao	ㄠ	ou	ㄡ	an	ㄢ	ang	ㄣ	eng	ㄤ	er	ㄥ	yi	ㄨ	u	ㄩ	ü
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	-----	---	-----	---	----	---	----	---	---	---	---

Similar to English speaking children's custom of singing the “ABC” song to learn the English alphabet, Chinese speaking children learning ZhuYin often chant the ZhuYin alphabet starting in the upper left corner, going down, and proceeding column by column like this:

(start) → be → pe → me → fe → de → te ↻  
 → ne → le → ge → ke → he → ji ↻  
 → qi → xi → zhi → chi → shi → re ↻  
 → zi → ci → si → a → o → e ↻  
 → yi → ai → ei → ao → ou → an ↻  
 → en → ang → eng → er → yi → u ↻  
 → ü

Here is an example of a very old and very famous Chinese poem (and more recently, a very famous song as well, [Section C.4 page 123](#)) using traditional Chinese characters with ZhuYin phonetic symbols:

明<sub>ミナ</sub>月<sub>ツキ</sub>幾<sub>ナン</sub>時<sub>トキ</sub>有<sub>アル</sub>，把<sub>ツ</sub>酒<sub>サケ</sub>問<sub>ト</sub>青<sub>アヲ</sub>天<sub>ヲ</sub>。  
不<sub>レ</sub>知<sub>ス</sub>天<sub>ノ</sub>上<sub>ニ</sub>宮<sub>ノ</sub>闕<sub>ノ</sub>，今<sub>イマ</sub>夕<sub>ノ</sub>是<sub>レ</sub>何<sub>ノ</sub>年<sub>ノ</sub>。  
我<sub>ガ</sub>欲<sub>ス</sub>乘<sub>ル</sub>風<sub>ノ</sub>歸<sub>ル</sub>去<sub>ル</sub>，又<sub>マタ</sub>恐<sub>ス</sub>瓊<sub>ノ</sub>樓<sub>ノ</sub>玉<sub>ノ</sub>宇<sub>ノ</sub>，高<sub>タカ</sub>處<sub>ノ</sub>不<sub>レ</sub>勝<sub>ス</sub>寒<sub>ノ</sub>。  
起<sub>キ</sub>舞<sub>マシ</sub>弄<sub>ル</sub>清<sub>ノ</sub>影<sub>ノ</sub>，何<sub>ニ</sub>似<sub>ム</sub>在<sub>ニ</sub>人<sub>ノ</sub>間<sub>ノ</sub>。  
轉<sub>マシ</sub>朱<sub>ノ</sub>閣<sub>ノ</sub>，低<sub>カ</sub>綺<sub>ノ</sub>戶<sub>ノ</sub>，照<sub>ス</sub>無<sub>ク</sub>眠<sub>ル</sub>。  
不<sub>レ</sub>應<sub>ズ</sub>有<sub>ル</sub>恨<sub>ノ</sub>，何<sub>ニ</sub>事<sub>ノ</sub>長<sub>ク</sub>向<sub>ニ</sub>別<sub>ノ</sub>時<sub>ノ</sub>圓<sub>ノ</sub>。  
人<sub>ノ</sub>有<sub>ル</sub>悲<sub>ノ</sub>歡<sub>ノ</sub>離<sub>レ</sub>合<sub>ル</sub>，月<sub>ノ</sub>有<sub>ル</sub>陰<sub>ノ</sub>晴<sub>ノ</sub>圓<sub>ノ</sub>缺<sub>ル</sub>，此<sub>ノ</sub>事<sub>ノ</sub>古<sub>ノ</sub>難<sub>ク</sub>全<sub>ル</sub>。  
但<sub>レ</sub>願<sub>フ</sub>人<sub>ノ</sub>長<sub>ク</sub>久<sub>ク</sub>，千<sub>ノ</sub>里<sub>ノ</sub>共<sub>ニ</sub>嬋<sub>ノ</sub>娟<sub>ノ</sub>。

## 2.4 Caveats

Note that both PinYin and ZhuYin does have some curiosities and accompanying caveats:

1. One might suppose that the ZhuYin “*L*” and PinYin “eng” are always pronounced as the IPA “*ŋ*” (English “*ung*” as in “*rung*”) sound. Indeed, it does have this sound in almost every instance when it immediately follows a consonant as in the following examples:

	ㄗ ㄛ	as in	三層 <small>さん</small>	sān céng	(3 floors)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	成人 <small>じん</small>	chéng rén	(an adult)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	等一下 <small>ひとひさ</small>	děng yí xià	(wait a moment)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	更多 <small>もっと</small>	gèng duō	(even more)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	水平的 <small>へい</small>	héng de	(horizontal)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	坑道 <small>こう</small>	kēng dào	(a tunnel)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	冷凍 <small>れいど</small>	lěng dòng	(freezing)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	碰見 <small>へん</small>	pèng jiàn	(to meet unexpectedly)
	ㄣ ㄣ	as in	正方 <small>せい</small>	zhèng fāng	(a square)

fēng zhēng  
風 箏  
风 筝  
wind zither  
kite

However, curiously, when it immediately follows the ZhuYin ㄈ or PinYin “f”, ㄥ takes on the IPA “uŋ” (ZhuYin ㄨ ㄥ) sound as in 風箏 (see illustration to the left). The character pair 風箏 is especially curious because in the first character 風 the ㄥ is pronounced with the IPA uŋ (similar to the English “ong” as in “song”); but in the second character 箏, the ㄥ is pronounced with the IPA ʌŋ (English “eng”).

2. One might suppose that the ZhuYin “ㄛ” and PinYin “o” are always pronounced as the IPA “o” (English “o” as in “go”) sound. Indeed, it does have this sound in almost every instance when it immediately follows a consonant as in the following examples:

小丑 as in 小丑 xiǎo chǒu (a clown)  
綠豆 as in 綠豆 lǜ dòu (green bean)  
小狗 as in 小狗 xiǎo gǒu (a puppy)

wài pó  
外 婆  
外 婆  
outside old woman  
maternal grandmother

However, curiously, when it immediately follows the ZhuYin ㄆ or PinYin “p”, ㄛ takes on the IPA “uo” (ZhuYin ㄨ ㄛ) sound as in 外婆 or 巫婆.

wū pó  
巫 婆  
巫 婆  
sorcery old woman  
witch

## 2.5 Some vocabulary

ENGLISH	(grammar)	KK	中文	ENGLISH	(grammar)	KK	中文
1. language	(n)	'læŋgwɪdʒ	語 言	9. tone	(n)	ton	聲
2. phone	(n)	fon	聲 音	10. tonal	(adj)	'tonl	有 聲 的
3. sound	(n)	saʊnd	聲 音	11. nontonal	(adj)	'nan, tonl	無 聲 的
4. consonant	(n)	'kansənənt	子 音	12. alphabet	(n)	'ælfə, bət	字 母
5. vowel	(n)	'vaʊəl	母 音	13. script	(n)	skript	字 母
6. voiced	(adj)	vɔɪst	濁 音 的	14. grapheme	(n)	'græfɪm	字 位
7. voiceless	(adj)	'vɔɪslɪs	清 音 的	15. character	(n)	'kærɪktə	字 位
8. syllable	(n)	'sɪləbl	音 節	16. glyph	(n)	glɪf	字 形
ENGLISH	(GRAMMAR)	KK	中文				
17. phonetics	(n)	fo'netɪks	語 音 系				
18. phoneme	(n)	'fonɪm	音 素 / 音 位				
19. ideograph	(n)	i'diə,græf	形 意 文 字				
20. pictograph	(n)	'pɪktə,græf	象 形 文 字				





## CHAPTER 3

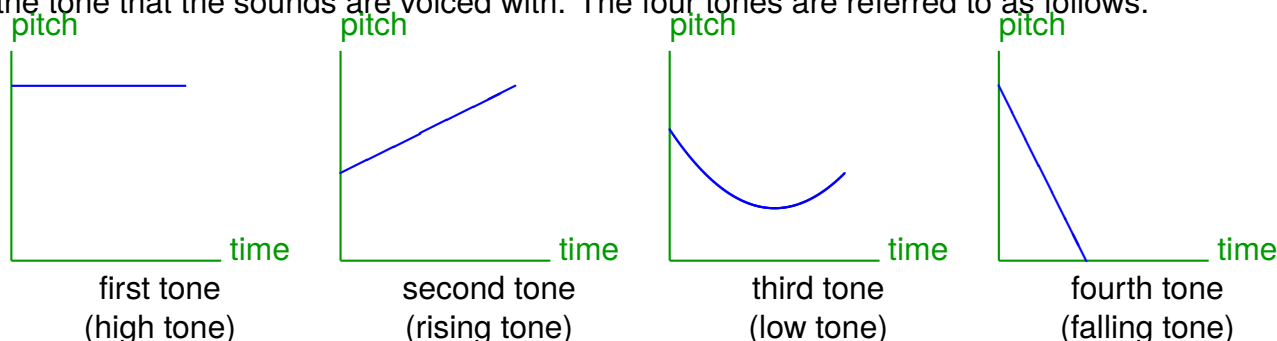
# PHONES OF MANDARIN CHINESE

### 3.1 How many phones do you have?

Chinese has about 401 phones (syllable sounds). English has about 15,831 phones. This result for English is from Chris Barker at New York University's Department of Linguistics. He used the *BEEP Pronouncing Dictionary* which apparently at the time contained “just over” 16,000 words, but now contains over 250,000 words. It can be freely downloaded from <http://svr-www.eng.cam.ac.uk/comp.speech/Section1/Lexical/beep.html> Chris Barker wrote a computer program to find all the syllables in the dictionary.

### 3.2 Spoken Chinese

Spoken Mandarin Chinese has about 401 syllable sounds (phones). In addition to these sounds, there are four tones plus a neutral tone; in general, meanings of sounds change (greatly) based on the tone that the sounds are voiced with. The four tones are referred to as follows:



As previously mentioned, using the correct tone is important, as the meaning of a character can change drastically with a change of tone, as illustrated by Example 3.1 (next) and Example 3.2 (page 22).

Example 3.1.

	tone	marking	examples		
①	first tone (high tone)	-	mā 媽 妈 mother	bā 八 八 eight	gē 歌 歌 song
②	second tone (rising tone)	ˊ	má 麻 麻 numbness	bá 拔 拔 to uproot	gé 格 格 checks
③	third tone (low tone)	ˇ	mǎ 馬 马 horse	bǎ 把 把 handle	gě 舸 舸 barge
④	fourth tone (falling tone)	ˋ	mà 罵 骂 to scold	bà 爸 爸 dad	gè 各 各 each
⑤	no tone (neutral tone)		ma 麼 么 (for questions)	ba 吧 吧 (for suggestions)	ge 個 个 (quantifier)

Example 3.2.

wǒ ài wǒ de mǔ qīn  
我 愛 我的 母 親  
我 爱 我的 母 亲  
I love I 's mother parent  
my mother

I love my mother (mǔ qīn).

jīn tiān tā yǒu bǐ sài  
今 天 她 有 比 賽  
今 天 她 有 比 赛  
today sky she has compared race  
today competition

Today she has a competition (bǐ sài).

wǒ kàn dào yí ge xiǎo tōu  
我 看 到 一 個 小 偷  
我 看 到 一 个 小 偷  
I see arrive one one small steal  
see a thief

I see a thief (xiǎo tōu).

wǒ ài wǒ de mù qín  
我 愛 我的 木 琴  
我 爱 我的 木 琴  
I love I 's wood instrument  
my xylophone

I love my xylophone (mù qín).

jīn tiān tā yǒu bí sāi  
今 天 她 有 鼻 塞  
今 天 她 有 鼻 塞  
today sky she has nose plug  
today stuffy nose

Today she has a stuffy nose (bí sāi).

wǒ kàn dào yí ge xiǎo tóu  
我 看 到 一 個 小 頭  
我 看 到 一 个 小 头  
I see arrive one one small head  
see a small head

I see a small head (xiǎo tóu).

wǒ tīng bù dǒng nǐ de yǔ yán  
 我 聽 不 懂 你 的 語 言  
 I hear not understand you 's speech statement  
 your language  
 I don't understand your language (yǔ yán).

wǒ tīng bù dǒng nǐ de yù yán  
 我 聽 不 懂 你 的 預 言  
 I hear not understand you 's advance statement  
 your prediction  
 I don't understand your prediction (yù yán).

Following is a fairly complete list of the phones (syllable sounds) of Mandarin Chinese.<sup>1</sup> The columns “1, 2, 3, 4, n” represent first tone, second tone, third tone, forth tone, and neutral, respectively. A check (✓) in a column signifies that a character with the given sound (“phone”) and tone exists in Mandarin Chinese. “IPA-n” represents *International Phonetic Alphabet narrow transcription*. “IPA-b” represents *International Phonetic Alphabet broad transcription*. For an audio pronunciation guides of IPA glyphs, see

<http://www.internationalphoneticalphabet.org/ipa-sounds/ipa-chart-with-sounds/>  
<http://www.ipachart.com/>

	PinYin	ZhuYin	IPA	1	2	3	4	n		PinYin	ZhuYin	IPA	1	2	3	4	n
1.	a	ㄚ	a	✓				✓✓	2.	ai	ㄞ	ai	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3.	an	ㄢ	an	✓	✓		✓		4.	ang	ㄤ	aŋ	✓	✓		✓	
5.	ao	ㄠ	ao	✓	✓	✓	✓		6.	ba	ㄅㄚ	ba	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7.	bai	ㄅㄞ	bai	✓	✓	✓	✓		8.	ban	ㄅㄢ	ban	✓		✓	✓	
9.	bang	ㄅㄤ	baŋ	✓		✓	✓		10.	bao	ㄅㄠ	bao	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11.	bei	ㄅㄟ	be	✓		✓	✓		12.	ben	ㄅㄣ	bən	✓		✓	✓	
13.	beng	ㄅㄥ	bəŋ	✓	✓	✓	✓		14.	bi	ㄅㄧ	bi	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15.	bian	ㄅㄧㄢ	biən	✓		✓	✓		16.	biao	ㄅㄧㄠ	biao	✓		✓		
17.	bie	ㄅㄧㄝ	biɛ	✓	✓	✓	✓		18.	bin	ㄅㄧㄣ	bin	✓	✓			
19.	bing	ㄅㄧㄥ	biŋ	✓		✓	✓		20.	bo	ㄅㄛ	bo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
21.	bu	ㄅㄨ	bu			✓	✓		22.	ca	ㄘㄚ	tsa	✓				
23.	cai	ㄘㄞ	tsai	✓	✓	✓	✓		24.	can	ㄘㄢ	tsan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
25.	cang	ㄘㄤ	tsaŋ	✓	✓				26.	cao	ㄘㄠ	tsao	✓	✓	✓		
27.	ce	ㄘㄝ	tsɛ				✓		28.	cen	ㄘㄣ	tsən	✓	✓			
29.	ceng	ㄘㄥ	tsəŋ		✓				30.	cha	ㄘㄚ	tʂa	✓	✓	✓	✓	
31.	chai	ㄘㄞ	tʂai	✓	✓				32.	chan	ㄘㄢ	tʂan	✓	✓	✓	✓	
33.	chang	ㄘㄤ	tʂaŋ	✓	✓	✓	✓		34.	chao	ㄘㄠ	tʂao	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35.	che	ㄘㄝ	tʂɛ	✓		✓	✓		36.	chen	ㄘㄣ	tʂən	✓	✓		✓	
37.	cheng	ㄘㄥ	tʂəŋ	✓	✓	✓	✓		38.	chi	ㄘㄧ	tʂʃ	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39.	chong	ㄘㄨㄥ	tʂuŋ	✓	✓	✓	✓		40.	chou	ㄘㄨ	tʂou	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41.	chu	ㄘㄨ	tʂu	✓	✓	✓	✓		42.	chua	ㄘㄨㄚ	tʂua	✓				
43.	chuai	ㄘㄨㄞ	tʂuai			✓	✓		44.	chuan	ㄘㄨㄢ	tʂuan	✓	✓	✓	✓	

<sup>1</sup> 葉德明 (2000): *Far East Pinyin Chinese-English Dictionary: 遠東拼音漢英辭典*

Shibles (1994): *Sino-Platonic Papers*

45.	chuang	ㄔㄨㄤ	tsuan	✓✓✓✓	46.	chui	ㄔㄨㄟ	tsui	✓✓
47.	chun	ㄔㄨㄣ	tsun	✓✓✓	48.	chuo	ㄔㄨㄛ	tsuo	✓✓
49.	ci	ㄘ	ts	✓✓✓✓	50.	cong	ㄘㄨㄥ	tsun	✓✓
51.	cou	ㄘㄨ	tso	✓	52.	cu	ㄘㄨ	tsu	✓✓✓
53.	cuan	ㄘㄨㄢ	tsuan	✓	54.	cui	ㄘㄨㄟ	tsue	✓✓✓
55.	cun	ㄘㄨㄣ	tsun	✓✓✓✓	56.	cuo	ㄘㄨㄛ	tsuo	✓✓
57.	da	ㄉㄚ	da	✓✓✓✓	58.	dai	ㄉㄞ	dai	✓✓✓
59.	dan	ㄉㄢ	dan	✓✓✓	60.	dang	ㄉㄤ	dang	✓✓✓
61.	dao	ㄉㄠ	dao	✓✓✓	62.	de	ㄉㄜ	de	✓✓✓
63.	dei	ㄉㄟ	de	✓	64.	deng	ㄉㄥ	dang	✓✓✓
65.	di	ㄉㄧ	di	✓✓✓✓	66.	dian	ㄉㄧㄢ	dien	✓✓✓
67.	diao	ㄉㄧㄠ	diao	✓✓	68.	die	ㄉㄧㄝ	die	✓✓
69.	ding	ㄉㄧㄥ	din	✓✓✓	70.	diu	ㄉㄧㄨ	diu	✓
71.	dong	ㄉㄨㄥ	dun	✓✓✓	72.	dou	ㄉㄨ	do	✓✓✓
73.	du	ㄉㄨ	du	✓✓✓✓	74.	duan	ㄉㄨㄢ	duan	✓✓✓
75.	dui	ㄉㄨㄟ	due	✓✓	76.	dun	ㄉㄨㄣ	dun	✓✓✓
77.	duo	ㄉㄨㄛ	duo	✓✓✓✓	78.	e	ㄜ	e	✓✓✓✓
79.	en	ㄣ	en	✓	80.	er	ㄝ	er	✓✓✓
81.	fa	ㄈㄚ	fa	✓✓✓✓	82.	fan	ㄈㄢ	fan	✓✓✓✓
83.	fang	ㄈㄤ	fan	✓✓✓✓	84.	fei	ㄈㄟ	fe	✓✓✓✓
85.	fen	ㄈㄣ	fən	✓✓✓✓	86.	feng	ㄈㄥ	fun	✓✓✓✓
87.	fo	ㄈㄛ	fo	✓	88.	fou	ㄈㄨ	fou	✓✓
89.	fu	ㄈㄨ	fu	✓✓✓✓	90.	ga	ㄍㄚ	ga	✓✓
91.	gai	ㄍㄞ	gai	✓✓✓	92.	gan	ㄍㄢ	gan	✓✓✓
93.	gang	ㄍㄤ	gan	✓✓✓	94.	gao	ㄍㄠ	gao	✓✓✓
95.	ge	ㄍㄜ	ga	✓✓✓✓	96.	gei	ㄍㄟ	ge	✓
97.	gen	ㄍㄣ	gen	✓✓✓	98.	geng	ㄍㄥ	gan	✓✓✓
99.	gong	ㄍㄨㄥ	gun	✓✓✓	100.	gou	ㄍㄨ	gou	✓✓✓
101.	gu	ㄍㄨ	gu	✓✓✓✓	102.	gua	ㄍㄨㄚ	gua	✓✓✓
103.	guai	ㄍㄨㄞ	guai	✓✓✓	104.	guan	ㄍㄨㄢ	guan	✓✓✓
105.	guang	ㄍㄨㄤ	guan	✓✓✓	106.	gui	ㄍㄨㄟ	gue	✓✓✓
107.	gun	ㄍㄨㄣ	gun	✓✓	108.	guo	ㄍㄨㄛ	guo	✓✓✓✓
109.	ha	ㄏㄚ	xa	✓✓✓	110.	hai	ㄏㄞ	xai	✓✓✓✓
111.	han	ㄏㄢ	xan	✓✓✓✓	112.	hang	ㄏㄤ	xan	✓✓✓
113.	hao	ㄏㄠ	xao	✓✓✓	114.	he	ㄏㄜ	xa	✓✓✓
115.	hei	ㄏㄟ	xe	✓	116.	hen	ㄏㄣ	xən	✓✓✓
117.	heng	ㄏㄥ	xan	✓✓✓	118.	hong	ㄏㄨㄥ	xun	✓✓✓✓
119.	hou	ㄏㄨ	xo	✓✓✓	120.	hu	ㄏㄨ	xu	✓✓✓✓
121.	hua	ㄏㄨㄚ	xua	✓✓✓	122.	huai	ㄏㄨㄞ	xuai	✓✓
123.	huan	ㄏㄨㄢ	xuan	✓✓✓✓	124.	huang	ㄏㄨㄤ	xuan	✓✓✓✓
125.	hui	ㄏㄨㄟ	xue	✓✓✓✓	126.	hun	ㄏㄨㄣ	xun	✓✓✓✓
127.	huo	ㄏㄨㄛ	xuo	✓✓✓✓	128.	ji	ㄐ	dzi	✓✓✓✓
129.	jia	ㄐㄚ	dzia	✓✓✓✓	130.	jian	ㄐㄢ	dzien n	✓✓✓
131.	jiang	ㄐㄤ	dzian n	✓✓✓	132.	jiao	ㄐㄠ	dziao o	✓✓✓✓
133.	jie	ㄐㄜ	dzie	✓✓✓✓	134.	jin	ㄐㄣ	dzin	✓✓✓
135.	jing	ㄐㄥ	dzin	✓✓✓	136.	jiong	ㄐㄨㄥ	dziun n	✓✓
137.	jiu	ㄐㄨ	dziu	✓✓✓	138.	ju	ㄐㄨ	dzy	✓✓✓✓
139.	juan	ㄐㄨㄢ	dzyan n	✓✓✓	140.	jue	ㄐㄨㄝ	dzye	✓✓✓
141.	jun	ㄐㄨㄣ	dzyn	✓✓	142.	ka	ㄎㄚ	ka	✓✓✓
143.	kai	ㄎㄞ	kai	✓✓✓	144.	kan	ㄎㄢ	kan	✓✓✓
145.	kang	ㄎㄤ	kan	✓✓✓✓	146.	kao	ㄎㄠ	kao	✓✓

147.	ke	ㄎㄜ	kā	✓✓✓✓	148.	ken	ㄎㄣ	kən	✓✓
149.	keng	ㄎㄥ	kāŋ	✓✓	150.	kong	ㄎㄨㄥ	kun̩	✓✓✓
151.	kou	ㄎㄡ	ko	✓✓	152.	ku	ㄎㄨ	ku	✓✓✓
153.	kua	ㄎㄨㄚ	kua	✓✓✓	154.	kuai	ㄎㄨㄞ	kuai	✓
155.	kuan	ㄎㄨㄢ	kuan	✓✓	156.	kuang	ㄎㄨㄤ	kuang	✓✓✓
157.	kui	ㄎㄨㄟ	kue	✓✓✓✓	158.	kun	ㄎㄨㄣ	kun	✓✓✓
159.	kuo	ㄎㄨㄛ	kuo	✓	160.	la	ㄌㄚ	la	✓✓✓✓✓
161.	lai	ㄌㄞ	lai	✓✓	162.	lan	ㄌㄢ	lan	✓✓✓
163.	lang	ㄌㄤ	lan̩	✓✓✓	164.	lao	ㄌㄠ	lao	✓✓✓✓
165.	le	ㄌㄜ	lɛ	✓✓	166.	lei	ㄌㄟ	le	✓✓✓✓
167.	leng	ㄌㄥ	lan̩	✓✓✓	168.	li	ㄌㄧ	li	✓✓✓✓✓
169.	lia	ㄌㄧㄚ	lia	✓	170.	lian	ㄌㄧㄢ	lien	✓✓✓
171.	liang	ㄌㄧㄤ	lian̩	✓✓✓	172.	liao	ㄌㄧㄠ	liao	✓✓✓✓
173.	lie	ㄌㄧㄝ	lie	✓✓✓✓	174.	lin	ㄌㄧㄣ	lin	✓✓✓
175.	ling	ㄌㄧㄥ	lin̩	✓✓✓✓	176.	liu	ㄌㄧㄡ	liu	✓✓✓✓
177.	long	ㄌㄨㄥ	luŋ	✓✓✓	178.	lou	ㄌㄡ	lo	✓✓✓✓✓
179.	lu	ㄌㄨ	lu	✓✓✓	180.	lū	ㄌㄨ	ly	✓✓✓
181.	lūe	ㄌㄨㄝ	lye	✓	182.	luan	ㄌㄨㄢ	luan	✓✓✓
183.	lun	ㄌㄨㄣ	lun	✓✓✓	184.	luo	ㄌㄨㄛ	luo	✓✓✓✓
185.	ma	ㄇㄚ	ma	✓✓✓✓✓	186.	mai	ㄇㄞ	mai	✓✓✓
187.	man	ㄇㄢ	man	✓✓✓	188.	mang	ㄇㄤ	man̩	✓✓
189.	mao	ㄇㄠ	mao	✓✓✓✓	190.	me	ㄇㄜ	mə	✓
191.	mei	ㄇㄟ	me	✓✓✓	192.	men	ㄇㄣ	men	✓✓✓
193.	meng	ㄇㄥ	man̩	✓✓✓✓	194.	mi	ㄇㄧ	mi	✓✓✓✓
195.	mian	ㄇㄧㄢ	mien	✓✓✓	196.	miao	ㄇㄧㄠ	miao	✓✓✓
197.	mie	ㄇㄧㄝ	mie	✓✓	198.	min	ㄇㄧㄣ	min	✓✓
199.	ming	ㄇㄧㄥ	min̩	✓✓✓	200.	miu	ㄇㄧㄡ	miu	✓
201.	mo	ㄇㄛ	mo	✓✓✓✓	202.	mou	ㄇㄡ	mou	✓✓✓
203.	mu	ㄇㄨ	mu	✓✓✓	204.	na	ㄋㄚ	na	✓✓✓✓
205.	nai	ㄋㄞ	nai	✓✓	206.	nan	ㄋㄢ	nan	✓✓✓
207.	nang	ㄋㄤ	nan̩	✓✓	208.	nao	ㄋㄠ	nao	✓✓✓
209.	ne	ㄋㄜ	nə	✓✓	210.	nei	ㄋㄟ	ne	✓✓
211.	nen	ㄋㄣ	nən	✓	212.	neng	ㄋㄥ	nen̩	✓✓
213.	ni	ㄋㄧ	ni	✓✓✓	214.	nian	ㄋㄧㄢ	nien	✓✓✓✓
215.	niang	ㄋㄧㄤ	nian̩	✓✓	216.	niao	ㄋㄧㄠ	niao	✓✓
217.	nie	ㄋㄧㄝ	nie	✓✓	218.	nin	ㄋㄧㄣ	nin	✓✓
219.	ning	ㄋㄧㄥ	nin̩	✓✓✓	220.	niu	ㄋㄧㄡ	niu	✓✓✓✓
221.	nong	ㄋㄨㄥ	nuŋ	✓✓✓	222.	nou	ㄋㄡ	nou	✓✓✓✓
223.	nu	ㄋㄨ	nu	✓✓✓	224.	nū	ㄋㄨ	ny	✓✓
225.	nuan	ㄋㄨㄢ	nuan	✓	226.	nūe	ㄋㄨㄝ	nye	✓
227.	nuo	ㄋㄨㄛ	nuo	✓✓✓	228.	o	ㄛ	o	✓✓
229.	ou	ㄛ	o	✓✓✓	230.	pa	ㄆㄚ	pa	✓✓✓
231.	pai	ㄆㄞ	pai	✓✓✓	232.	pan	ㄆㄢ	pan	✓✓✓
233.	pang	ㄆㄤ	pan̩	✓✓✓	234.	pao	ㄆㄠ	pao	✓✓✓
235.	pei	ㄆㄟ	pe	✓✓✓	236.	pen	ㄆㄣ	pən	✓✓✓
237.	peng	ㄆㄥ	pen̩	✓✓✓✓	238.	pi	ㄆㄧ	pi	✓✓✓✓
239.	pian	ㄆㄧㄢ	pien	✓✓✓	240.	piao	ㄆㄧㄠ	piao	✓✓✓✓
241.	pin	ㄆㄧㄣ	pin	✓✓✓✓	242.	ping	ㄆㄧㄥ	pin̩	✓✓✓
243.	po	ㄆㄛ	pɔ	✓✓✓✓	244.	pou	ㄆㄡ	po	✓✓✓
245.	pu	ㄆㄨ	pu	✓✓✓✓	246.	qi	ㄑㄧ	tʃi	✓✓✓✓
247.	qia	ㄑㄧㄚ	tʃia	✓✓✓✓	248.	qian	ㄑㄧㄢ	tʃien	✓✓✓✓



249.	qiang	ㄑㄧㄤ	tʃian	✓✓✓✓	250.	qiao	ㄑㄧㄠ	tʃiao	✓✓✓✓
251.	qie	ㄑㄧㄝ	tʃie	✓✓✓✓	252.	qin	ㄑㄧㄣ	tʃin	✓✓✓✓
253.	qing	ㄑㄧㄥ	tʃin	✓✓✓✓	254.	qiong	ㄑㄩㄥ	tʃiun	✓✓
255.	qiu	ㄑㄩ	tʃio	✓✓✓	256.	qū	ㄑㄩ	tʃy	✓✓✓✓
257.	quan	ㄑㄩㄢ	tʃyan	✓✓✓✓	258.	que	ㄑㄩㄝ	tʃyɛ	✓✓✓
259.	qun	ㄑㄩㄣ	tʃyn	✓	260.	ran	ㄖㄢ	ʃan	✓✓
261.	rang	ㄖㄤ	ʃan	✓✓✓✓	262.	rao	ㄖㄠ	ʃao	✓✓✓
263.	re	ㄖㄝ	ʃɤ	✓✓	264.	ren	ㄖㄣ	ʃən	✓✓✓
265.	reng	ㄖㄥ	ʃan	✓✓	266.	ri	ㄖㄩ	ʃ	✓
267.	rong	ㄖㄨㄥ	ʃun	✓✓	268.	rou	ㄖㄡ	ʃo	✓✓✓
269.	ru	ㄖㄨ	ʃu	✓✓✓	270.	ruan	ㄖㄨㄢ	ʃuan	✓
271.	rui	ㄖㄨㄟ	ʃue	✓✓	272.	run	ㄖㄨㄣ	ʃan	✓
273.	ruo	ㄖㄨㄛ	ʃuo	✓	274.	sa	ㄙㄚ	sa	✓✓✓
275.	sai	ㄙㄞ	sai	✓✓	276.	san	ㄙㄢ	san	✓✓✓
277.	sang	ㄙㄤ	san	✓✓✓	278.	sao	ㄙㄠ	sao	✓✓✓
279.	se	ㄙㄝ	sɤ	✓	280.	sen	ㄙㄣ	sən	✓
281.	seng	ㄙㄥ	san	✓	282.	sha	ㄕㄚ	ʃa	✓✓✓✓
283.	shai	ㄕㄞ	ʃai	✓✓✓	284.	shan	ㄕㄢ	ʃan	✓✓✓
285.	shang	ㄕㄤ	ʃan	✓✓✓	286.	shao	ㄕㄠ	ʃao	✓✓✓✓
287.	she	ㄕㄝ	ʃɤ	✓✓✓✓	288.	shei	ㄕㄟ	ʃe	✓
289.	shen	ㄕㄣ	ʃən	✓✓✓✓	290.	sheng	ㄕㄥ	ʃan	✓✓✓✓
291.	shi	ㄕㄩ	ʃɿ	✓✓✓✓✓	292.	shou	ㄕㄡ	ʃo	✓✓✓✓
293.	shu	ㄕㄨ	ʃu	✓✓✓✓	294.	shua	ㄕㄨㄚ	ʃua	✓✓✓
295.	shuai	ㄕㄨㄞ	ʃuai	✓✓✓	296.	shuan	ㄕㄨㄢ	ʃuan	✓✓
297.	shuang	ㄕㄨㄤ	ʃuan	✓✓	298.	shui	ㄕㄨㄟ	ʃue	✓✓✓
299.	shun	ㄕㄨㄣ	ʃun	✓✓	300.	shuo	ㄕㄨㄛ	ʃuo	✓✓
301.	si	ㄙ	sw	✓✓✓	302.	song	ㄙㄨㄥ	sun	✓✓✓
303.	sou	ㄙㄡ	so	✓✓✓	304.	su	ㄙㄨ	su	✓✓✓
305.	suan	ㄙㄨㄢ	suan	✓✓	306.	sui	ㄙㄨㄟ	sue	✓✓✓✓
307.	sun	ㄙㄨㄣ	sun	✓✓✓	308.	suo	ㄙㄨㄛ	suo	✓✓✓
309.	ta	ㄊㄚ	ta	✓✓✓	310.	tai	ㄊㄞ	tai	✓✓✓
311.	tan	ㄊㄢ	tan	✓✓✓✓	312.	tang	ㄊㄤ	tan	✓✓✓✓
313.	tao	ㄊㄠ	tao	✓✓✓✓	314.	te	ㄊㄝ	tɛ	✓✓
315.	teng	ㄊㄥ	tan	✓	316.	ti	ㄊㄩ	ti	✓✓✓✓
317.	tian	ㄊㄧㄢ	tiɛn	✓✓✓	318.	tiao	ㄊㄧㄠ	tiao	✓✓✓✓
319.	tie	ㄊㄧㄝ	tiɛ	✓✓	320.	ting	ㄊㄧㄥ	tin	✓✓✓✓
321.	tong	ㄊㄨㄥ	tun	✓✓✓✓	322.	tou	ㄊㄡ	to	✓✓✓
323.	tu	ㄊㄨ	tu	✓✓✓✓	324.	tuan	ㄊㄨㄢ	tuan	✓✓✓
325.	tui	ㄊㄨㄟ	tuei	✓✓✓✓	326.	tun	ㄊㄨㄣ	tan	✓✓✓
327.	tuo	ㄊㄨㄛ	tuo	✓✓✓✓	328.	wa	ㄨㄚ	wa	✓✓✓✓✓
329.	wai	ㄨㄞ	wai	✓✓	330.	wan	ㄨㄢ	wan	✓✓✓✓
331.	wang	ㄨㄤ	wan	✓✓✓✓	332.	wei	ㄨㄟ	we	✓✓✓✓
333.	wen	ㄨㄣ	wən	✓✓✓✓	334.	weng	ㄨㄥ	wan	✓✓✓✓
335.	wo	ㄨㄛ	wo	✓✓✓	336.	wu	ㄨ	wu	✓✓✓✓
337.	xi	ㄒㄩ	xi	✓✓✓✓	338.	xia	ㄒㄧㄚ	xia	✓✓✓
339.	xian	ㄒㄧㄢ	xiɛn	✓✓✓✓	340.	xiang	ㄒㄧㄤ	xiɛn	✓✓✓✓
341.	xiao	ㄒㄧㄠ	xiao	✓✓✓✓	342.	xie	ㄒㄧㄝ	xiɛ	✓✓✓✓
343.	xin	ㄒㄩㄣ	xiɛn	✓✓✓	344.	xing	ㄒㄩㄥ	xiɛn	✓✓✓✓
345.	xiong	ㄒㄩㄥ	xiɛn	✓✓	346.	xiu	ㄒㄩ	xio	✓✓✓
347.	xu	ㄒㄨ	xy	✓✓✓✓	348.	xuan	ㄒㄨㄢ	xuan	✓✓✓✓
349.	xue	ㄒㄨㄝ	xyɛ	✓✓✓✓	350.	xun	ㄒㄨㄣ	xyn	✓✓✓

351.	ya	一丫	ja	✓✓✓✓✓	352.	yai	一旡	jaɪ	✓
353.	yan	一ㄢ	jen	✓✓✓✓	354.	yang	一尤	jaŋ	✓✓✓✓
355.	yao	一么	jao	✓✓✓✓	356.	ye	一ㄝ	jɛ	✓✓✓✓
357.	yi	一	ji	✓✓✓✓	358.	yin	一ㄣ	jin	✓✓✓✓
359.	ying	一ㄥ	jɪŋ	✓✓✓✓	360.	yong	ㄩㄥ	joŋ	✓✓✓✓
361.	you	一又	ju	✓✓✓✓	362.	yu	ㄩ	jy	✓✓✓✓
363.	yuan	ㄩㄢ	jyan	✓✓✓✓	364.	yue	ㄩㄝ	jyɛ	✓✓
365.	yun	ㄩㄣ	jyn	✓✓✓✓	366.	za	ㄗㄚ	dza	✓
367.	zai	ㄗㄞ	dzaɪ	✓✓✓	368.	zan	ㄗㄢ	dzan	✓✓✓
369.	zang	ㄗㄤ	dzaŋ	✓✓✓	370.	zao	ㄗㄠ	dzao	✓✓✓✓
371.	ze	ㄗㄝ	dzɤ	✓✓✓	372.	zei	ㄗㄟ	dze	✓✓
373.	zen	ㄗㄣ	dzen	✓✓✓	374.	zeng	ㄗㄥ	dzɛŋ	✓✓✓
375.	zha	ㄗㄞ	za	✓✓✓✓	376.	zhai	ㄗㄞ	zai	✓✓✓✓
377.	zhan	ㄗㄢ	zan	✓✓✓✓	378.	zhang	ㄗㄤ	zaŋ	✓✓✓✓
379.	zhao	ㄗㄠ	zao	✓✓✓✓	380.	zhe	ㄗㄝ	zɤ	✓✓✓✓✓
381.	zhen	ㄗㄣ	zen	✓✓✓✓	382.	zheng	ㄗㄥ	zaŋ	✓✓✓✓
383.	zhi	ㄗㄞ	zi	✓✓✓✓	384.	zhong	ㄗㄨㄥ	zun	✓✓✓✓
385.	zhou	ㄗㄠ	zou	✓✓✓✓	386.	zhu	ㄗㄞ	zu	✓✓✓✓
387.	zhua	ㄗㄞ	zua	✓✓✓	388.	zhuai	ㄗㄞ	zuai	✓✓✓✓
389.	zhuan	ㄗㄢ	zuan	✓✓✓✓	390.	zhuang	ㄗㄤ	zuang	✓✓✓✓
391.	zhui	ㄗㄞ	zui	✓✓✓✓	392.	zhun	ㄗㄣ	zun	✓✓✓✓
393.	zhuo	ㄗㄠ	zuo	✓✓✓✓	394.	zi	ㄗ	dzu	✓✓✓✓
395.	zong	ㄗㄨㄥ	dzun	✓✓✓✓	396.	zou	ㄗㄠ	dzo	✓✓✓✓
397.	zu	ㄗ	dzu	✓✓✓✓	398.	zuan	ㄗㄢ	dzuən	✓✓✓✓
399.	zui	ㄗㄞ	dzui	✓✓✓✓	400.	zun	ㄗㄣ	dzun	✓✓✓✓
401.	zuo	ㄗㄠ	dzuo	✓✓✓✓					





4.1 Personal pronouns

dài

代

代

substitute

míng

名

名

name

cí

詞




詞

word

noun

pronoun

In English, *personal pronouns* often change substantially depending on

-  *gender* (e.g. he, she, it)
-  *grammatical number* (e.g. he, them)
-  *grammatical case* (e.g. he, his)

In Mandarin Chinese, such modifications are simpler. The spoken form of Mandarin does not distinguish between different genders of pronouns. “He”, “she”, and “it” are all pronounced “tā”. However the written form of Mandarin does distinguish gender. “He” is written 他, “she” is written 她, “it” is written 牠. A singular pronoun becomes plural by adding the 們 (mén) character to the end. A pronoun becomes possessive by adding the 的 (de) character to the end.

Specific examples of pronouns are listed in Vocabulary Table 4.1 (page 29).

Table 4.1: Personal pronouns

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
I	wǒ 我 我 I	we	wǒ mén 我 們 我 們 I (plural)
you (singular)	nǐ 你 你 you	you (plural)	nǐ mén 你 們 你 們 you (plural)

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
he	tā 他 他 he	them (masculine)	tā mén 他 們 他 們 he (plural)
she	tā 她 她 she	them (femenine)	tā mén 她 們 她 們 she (plural)
it	tā 它 它 it	them (neuter)	tā mén 它 們 它 們 it (plural)
my	wǒ de 我 的 我 的 I ('s)	our	wǒ de de 我 的 的 我 的 的 I ('s) ('s)
your (singular)	nǐ de 你 的 你 的 you ('s)	your (plural)	nǐ mén de 你 們 的 你 們 的 you ('s)
his	tā de 他 的 他 的 he	their (masculine)	tā mén de 他 們 的 他 們 的 he ('s)
her	tā de 她 的 她 的 she ('s)	their (femenine)	tā mén de 她 們 的 她 們 的 she ('s)
it's	tā de 它 的 它 的 it ('s)	their (neuter)	tā mén de 它 們 的 它 們 的 it ('s)

In English, when we want to emphasize a noun or pronoun, we might do so by adding some word after the noun/pronoun such as in “I myself”, “he himself”, “they themselves”, “Mary herself”, “The President himself”, etc. In Chinese, a similar effect can be achieved by the Chinese character 才 (cái) or 則 (zé). Examples appear in Example 4.1 (next).

Example 4.1 (I myself).

1. wǒ cái tǎo yàn nǐ ne !  
 我才討厭你呢！  
 I only to demand to detest you (a sound)  
 I myself to loathe

I myself  
loathe you!

2. bà ba zé fù zé tūi shǒu tūi chē  
 爸爸則負責推手推車  
 dad dad as for him to bear duty to push hand to push wheeled devices  
 dad to be in charge of shopping cart

- 2  
 ○ Dad, as for him,  
 ○ was in charge  
 of pushing  
 the shopping cart.

## 4.2 Quantifiers

For every noun in Chinese, there is a *quantifier* character, or *measure words (MW)*. So when you talk about a number of something, the quantifier goes between the number and the noun. The most common quantifier is 個 (ge). And when in doubt, just use the 個 quantifier and you will be understood, howbeit possibly using substandard Chinese. Vocabulary Table 4.2 (next) provides some quantifiers used in Chinese.

Table 4.2: quantifiers for countable nouns

quantifier	usage	examples
bǎ 把 把 handle	things with long handles	chǎn zi shū zi 鏟子, 梳子 铲子, 梳子 shovel son comb son shovel comb
běn 本 本 stem	books	shū 書 书 book
bù 部 部 part	vehicles	chē zi 車子 车子 vehicle son vehicle
dòng 棟 棟 main beam	buildings	mù wū 木屋 木屋 wood house cottage

continued on the next page ...

<sup>1</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005e): 白雲枕頭 (bái yún zhěn tóu—White Cloud Pillow), page 1

<sup>2</sup> Young and Kim (2003c): 毛蟲家族去購物 The caterpillar family goes shopping, page 8

...continued from the previous page

quantifier	usage	examples
duàn 段 段 paragraph	a length of things	shí jiān , liǔ tiáo 時 間 , 柳 條 时 间 , 柳 条 time between willow stip time willow twig
dùn 頓 頓 pause	meals	
duǒ 朵 朵	flowers	huā 花 花 flower
fēng 封 封 to seal	letters (of correspondence)	xìn 信 信 letter
fèn 份 份 portion	copies of documents, gifts	bào zhǐ , lǐ wù 報 紙 , 禮 物 报 纸 , 礼 物 to report paper ceremony matter newspaper gift
fú 幅 幅 width of cloth	pictures, paintings	huà 畫 划 画 picture
ge 個 个 (quantifier)	general purpose quantifier	
gēn 根 根 roots	root like things	shù /-zhi , hú , lúo , bo , biān zi 樹 支 , 胡 蘿 蔔 , 鞭 子 树 支 , 胡 萝 蔔 , 鞭 子 tree branch reckless creeping plant edible roots whip son branch carrot whip
hù 戶 户 door	things with doors	rén jiā 人 家 人 家 people household household

continued on the next page ...

...continued from the previous page

quantifier	usage	examples
jiān 間 间 room	houses and rooms	fáng zi 房子 房子 house son house
jiā 家 家 household	companies	gōng /-sī 公司 公司 public in charge of company
jiàn 件 件 document	matters	/ shì qíng 事情 事情 affairs situation a matter
kē 棵 棵 (quantifier)	trees, and small objects	qiú , bèi ké , cǎo méi , fān qié , shù 球 , 貝殼 , 草 莓 , 番 茄 , 樹 球 , 贝壳 , 草 莓 , 番 茄 , 树 ball shellfish shell straw berries a sort of eggplant tree shell strawberry tomato
kǒu 口 口 mouth	objects with openings	jǐng 井 井 well
kuài 塊 块 chunk	chunks of things	jī mù 積 木 积 木 to accumulate wood building blocks
lì 粒 粒 granule	small items	niǔ kòu 鈕 扣 钮 扣 button to button clothing button
liàng 輛 辆	vehicles	/ qì chē 汽 車 汽 车 steam vehicle car
miàn 面 面 face to face	things with a face	jìng zi 鏡 子 镜 子 mirror son mirror

*continued on the next page ...*

...continued from the previous page

quantifier	usage	examples
<p>/-pǐ</p> <p>匹</p> <p>匹</p> <p>equal to</p>	<p>pack</p> <p>animals</p>	<p>mǎ , bān mǎ</p> <p>馬 , 斑 馬</p> <p>马 , 斑 马</p> <p>horse <u>spots horse</u></p> <p>zebra</p>
<p>piàn</p> <p>片</p> <p>片</p> <p>slice</p>	<p>wide and</p> <p>flat objects</p>	<p>huā yuán</p> <p>花 園</p> <p>花 园</p> <p><u>flower garden</u></p> <p>flower garden</p>
<p>tái</p> <p>台</p> <p>台</p> <p>platform</p>	<p>heavy</p> <p>machines</p> <p>and</p> <p>appliances</p>	<p>diàn / shì , diàn nǎo</p> <p>電 視 , 電 腦</p> <p>电 视 , 电 脑</p> <p><u>electric to look at</u> <u>electric brain</u></p> <p>television computer</p>
<p>táng</p> <p>堂</p> <p>堂</p> <p>hall</p>	<p>class</p> <p>session</p>	<p>kè</p> <p>課</p> <p>課</p> <p>lesson</p>
<p>tiáo</p> <p>條</p> <p>条</p> <p>long strip</p>	<p>long</p> <p>ribbon-like</p> <p>objects</p>	<p>lù yú (see also 尾 wěi) máo jī-n</p> <p>路 , 魚 , 毛 巾</p> <p>路 , 鱼 , 毛 巾</p> <p>road fish <u>hair cloth</u></p> <p>towel</p>
<p>tóu</p> <p>頭</p> <p>头</p> <p>head</p>	<p>large</p> <p>animals</p>	<p>niú dà xiàng /-shì zǐ</p> <p>牛 , 大 象 , 獅 子</p> <p>牛 , 大 象 , 狮 子</p> <p>cow <u>big elephant</u> <u>lion son</u></p> <p>elephant lion</p>
<p>wěi</p> <p>尾</p> <p>尾</p> <p>tail</p>	<p>fish</p>	<p>yú (more commonly 條 tiáo)</p> <p>魚</p> <p>鱼</p> <p>fish</p>
<p>zhǎn</p> <p>盞</p> <p>盏</p> <p>small cup</p>	<p>lamps</p>	<p>yóu dēng</p> <p>油 燈</p> <p>油 灯</p> <p><u>oil lamp</u></p> <p>oil lamp</p>
<p>zhāng</p> <p>張</p> <p>张</p> <p>to spread</p>	<p>flat objects</p>	<p>zhǐ tiáo shū zhuō chuáng</p> <p>紙 條 , 書 桌 , 床</p> <p>纸 条 , 书 桌 , 床</p> <p><u>paper strip</u> <u>book table</u> <u>bed</u></p> <p>slip of paper desk</p>

continued on the next page ...

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quantifier	usage	examples
/-zhi 隻 只 single	animals (both big and small), hand-held stick-like utensils	<div> <div>dà xiàng      xiǎo yā      hú dié      kùai zi</div> <div>大 象      , 小 鴨      , 蝴 蝶      , 筷 子</div> <div>大 象      , 小 鴨      , 蝴 蝶      , 筷 子</div> <div>big elephant      little duck      butterfly butterfly      chopsticks son</div> <div>elephant      duckling      butterfly      chopsticks</div> <div>yá shuā</div> <div>, 牙 刷</div> <div>, 牙 刷</div> <div>tooth brush</div> <div>toothbrush</div> </div>

## 4.3 Adjectives

xíng	róng	cí
形	容	詞
形	容	詞
appearance	contain	word
to describe		
adjective		

As in English, an adjective in Chinese often comes before the noun it describes.

Example 4.2 (Adjectives describing size).

dà	xiǎo	cháng	duǎn
大	小	長	短
大	小	長	短
big	small	long	short
gāo	ǎi	kūan	zhǎi
高	矮	寬	窄
高	矮	寬	窄
tall	short	wide	narrow

## 4.4 Questions

wèn	tí
問	題
問	題
to ask	a subject
question	

Questions in English are often expressed with the assistance of changing the tone of the sentence—often using a rising tone. Sometimes boolean questions (where the response is expected to be either true or false) are expressed using the “or not” clause as in “Are you coming or not?” In Chinese, tone is used to express the meaning of individual words and so tone alone is not such a good option for expressing questions in Chinese.

There are three basic forms of asking questions in Chinese:

1. Placing the 嗎 (ma) character (also displayed to the right) at the end of an interrogative sentence as illustrated in the left half of Sentence Table 4.4 (page 36).
2. Using a question word such as 什麼, 誰, 怎麼, 哪裡, or 哪個 as described in Vocabulary Table 4.3 (page 36).
3. Using a boolean construction such as *verb not verb* as illustrated in the right half of Sentence Table 4.4 (page 36).

ma  
嗎  
吗  
(?)

Table 4.3: Question words

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
how	zěn me 怎麼 怎么 who	what	shé me 什麼 什么 what
where	nǎ lǐ 哪裡 哪里 where inside	which	něi ge 哪個 哪个 which
who	shéi 誰 谁	why	wèi shé me 為什麼 为什么 for what

Table 4.4: Boolean question sentences

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
Do you want to eat?	nǐ yào chī fàn ma 你要吃飯嗎? 你要吃饭吗? you want eat rice (?)	Do you want to eat?	nǐ yào bú yào chī fàn 你要不要吃飯 你要不要吃饭 you want not want eat rice ma 嗎? 吗? (?)
Do you have old newspapers?	nǐ yǒu jiù de 你有舊的 你有旧的 you have old (adj) old bào zhǐ ma 報紙嗎? 报纸吗? inform paper (?) newspaper	Do you have old newspapers?	nǐ yǒu méi yǒu jiù de 你有沒有舊的 你有沒有旧的 you have not have old (adj) not have old bào zhǐ ma 報紙嗎? 报纸吗? inform paper (?) newspaper

continued on the next page ...



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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
Is it the green one?	shì lǜ sè de ma 是 綠 色 的 嗎 ? 是 綠 色 的 嗎 ? is green color (adj) (?) green	Is it the green one?	shì bú shì lǜ sè de 是 不 是 綠 色 的 ? 是 不 是 綠 色 的 ? is not is green color (adj) green

Table 4.5: Miscellaneous Question words

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
Excuse me, can I ask ...	qǐng wèn ... 請 問 請 問 to request to ask	to consult	qǐng jiào <sup>3</sup> 請 教 請 教 to request to teach
is it possible that ...	nán dào 難 道 難 道 difficult road		

Table 4.6: Question sentences

English	Chinese (中文)
Is it possible that someone is playing a practical joke?	nán dào yǒu rén è zuò jù <sup>4</sup> 難 道 有 人 惡 作 劇 ? 難 道 有 人 惡 作 劇 ? difficult road have person evil to do a play is it possible that practical joke
Is it possible that all of us wolves have always been this bad?	wǒ men yě láng nán dào yǒng yuǎn dōu zhè me huài ma <sup>5</sup> 我 們 野 狼 難 道 永 遠 都 這 麼 壞 嗎 ? 我 們 野 狼 難 道 永 遠 都 這 麼 壞 嗎 ? I (s) wild wolves difficult road always far all this bad (?) we wolves is it possible that always like this

<sup>3</sup> 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 59<sup>4</sup> 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008c): 流浪貓 (*liú làng māo*) *The vagrant cat*, page 18<sup>5</sup> 腸子 (2006): 小狼的禮物 (*xiǎo láng de lǐ wù*—*Little Wolf's gift*), page 4

## 4.5 Conditionals

tiáo	jiàn	zǐ	jù	rú	guǒ	zhǐ	yào
條	件	子	句	如	果	只	要
条	件	子	句	如	果	只	要
orderliness	document	seed	sentence	according to	fruit	only	want
conditions		clause		if	provided that		
conditional							

## 4.6 Conjunctions

sūi 雖 虽	rán 然 然	hàn 和 和	qí shí 其 實 其 实	hái shì 還 是 还 是
although	just like that	and	that true	still is
although			in fact	or
hái 還 还	réng rán 仍 然 仍 然	yú shì 於 是 于 是	biàn 便 便	
still	still just like that	at that	thereupon	
still		thus		
jū 居 居	rán 然 然	cái néng 才 能 才 能	hái bú shì 還 不 是 还 不 是	
to live at	just like that	only can	still not is	
unexpectedly		so as to		

Example 4.3 (Conjunctions).

1. èn ... zě yàng cái néng /-xi yīn chá lǐ chī wǎn cān ne <sup>6</sup>  
 嗯 怎 樣 才 能 吸 引 查 裡 吃 晚 餐 呢 ?  
 嗯 怎 樣 才 能 吸 引 查 里 吃 晚 餐 呢 ?  
 Hmmm who shape only can inhale pull to check inside eat evening meal  
 how so as to attract Charlie dinner

Hmmm ...What can be done to entice Charlie to eat dinner?

2. wǒ zuó tiān hái bú shì bèi tā xià de bàn sǐ <sup>7</sup>  
 我 昨 天 還 不 是 被 他 嚇 的 半 死 !  
 我 昨 天 还 不 是 被 他 吓 的 半 死 !  
 I past sky still not is by he to scare to the extent of half death  
 yesterday as well half to death

Yesterday I as well was scared half to death by him!

<sup>6</sup> Stephens (1999): 我真的很忙 (*I'm Too Busy*), page 6

<sup>7</sup> 張晉霖 (2006a): 給貓咪挂鈴鐺 (*Hang a Bell on the Cat*), page 4

Table 4.7: Contrasting conjunctions

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
but	què 卻 却	furthermore	ér qiě 而 且 而 且 and/but just
nevertheless	hái shì <sup>8</sup> 還 是 还 是 still that	not only	bú dàn 不 但 不 但 not but
on the contrary	xiāng fǎn <sup>9</sup> 相 反 相 反 mutually opposite	instead	fǎn ér 反 而 反 而 contrary and/but

Example 4.4 (Contrasting conjunctions).

kǒu	bù	kě	le	dù	zi	què	è	le	<sup>10</sup>	
口	不	渴	了	，	肚	子	卻	餓	了	！
口	不	渴	了	，	肚	子	却	餓	了	！
mouth	not	thirsty			belly	son	but	hungry		
					stomach					

The mouth is no longer thirsty,  
but the stomach instead becomes hungry!

Chinese is remarkably relaxed when it comes to the use of the conjunction *and*. In particular, this conjunction is very often left out altogether when expressing two events that happen in succession. Examples follow in Example 4.5 (next).

Example 4.5 (Conjunction and).

- tā men dōu cóng jiā lǐ shēn chū tóu lái tàn wàng<sup>11</sup>

他 們 都 從 家 裡 伸 出 頭 來 探 望

he (s) all from home inside to stretch to exit head to come to investigate to look over

they to stick out to look about

They all stuck their heads out of their houses and looked around.
- dǎ kāi dà mén , xiǎo qiàn fā xiàn mā ma qù shàng bān

打 開 大 門 ， 小 茜 發 現 媽 媽 去 上 班

to beat to open big door little madder to send out current mother mother to go up shift

to open front door to discover mother to be at work

<sup>8</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 4

<sup>9</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 10

<sup>10</sup> 李美華 (2008a): 讓人思念的小章魚—*The Little Octopus ...*, page 14

<sup>11</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005h): 獅子王的原則 (*shī zi wáng de yuán zé*) *The King of Lion's Principle*, page 4

hái méi hái jiā 12  
 還 沒 回 家  
 还 没 回 家  
 still no to back to home  
 to return home

Opening the front door, Little Qian discovered that Mom had gone to work and had not yet returned home.

yòu yòu  
 又 又  
 又 又  
 again again

The English sentence pattern “both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_” can be expressed in Chinese using the pattern illustrated to the left. Examples follow in Example 4.6 (page 40).

Example 4.6 (Both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_).

1. xiǎo wū yā yòu è yòu kě 13  
 小 烏 鴉 又 餓 又 渴  
 小 乌 鸦 又 饿 又 渴  
 little black crow again hungry again thirsty  
 crow

The little crow was both hungry and thirsty.

2. xiǎo māo yòu /-shì yòu lěng 14  
 小 貓 又 濕 又 冷  
 小 猫 又 湿 又 冷  
 little cat again wet again cold  
 kitten

The kitten was both wet and cold.

bú shì jiù shì  
 不 是 就 是  
 不 是 就 是  
 not is is  
 (either) (or)  
 either \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_

The English sentence pattern “either \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_” can be expressed in Chinese using the pattern illustrated to the left. Examples follow in Example 4.7 (page 40).

Example 4.7 (either \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_).

bà ba píng cháng duì tāng mǔ bú shì mà , jiù shì dǎ 15  
 爸 爸 平 常 對 湯 姆 不 是 罵 就 是 打  
 爸 爸 平 常 对 汤 姆 不 是 骂 就 是 打  
 dad dad level usually as regards soup governess not is to scold is beat  
 dad usual Tom (either) no other than

Dad's usual approach to Tom was when not scolding him, he was beating him.

12 李美華 (2008b): 避雨 (bì yǔ) *Taking shelter from the rain*, page 15

13 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 57

14 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008c): 流浪貓 (liú làng māo) *The vagrant cat*, page 10

15 蘇錦梅 (1999): 乞丐王子 (qǐ gài wáng zǐ)—*The Prince and the Pauper*, page 2

bù jǐn 不 僅 不 仅	_____ ,	e/r qie 而 且 而 且	_____
not only not only		and just but also	
bù dàn 不 但 不 但	_____ ,	hái yào 還 要 還 要	_____
not but not only		still want	

The English sentence pattern “*not only* \_\_\_\_\_, *but also* \_\_\_\_\_” can be expressed in Chinese using either of the patterns shown to the left. Examples follow in Example 4.8 (next).

Example 4.8 (not only \_\_\_\_\_ but also \_\_\_\_\_).

1. wǒ bú dàn xiǎng jiàn nǐ , hái yào hǎo hǎo gǎn xiè nǐ ne <sup>16</sup>  
 我 不 但 想 見 你 , 還 要 好 好 感 謝 你 呢 !  
 我 不 但 想 見 你 , 還 要 好 好 感 謝 你 呢 !  
 I not but would like to to see you still want good good to feel to thank you  
 all out to thank

I not only want to see you, I also want to all out thank you!

2. guó wáng bù jǐn dāng miàn kua jiǎng tā mén , e/r qie hái shǎng cì  
 國 王 不 僅 當 面 誇 獎 他 們 , 而 且 還 賞 賜  
 国 王 不 仅 当 面 夸 奖 他 们 , 而 且 还 赏 赐  
 country king not only equal face praise reward he s and just still reward gift  
 king not only in someone's presence to commend them but also award  
 le xǔ duō jīn bì gěi tā mén <sup>17</sup>  
 了 許 多 今 幣 給 他 們  
 了 许 多 今 币 给 他 们  
 allow much gold currency to give he s  
 much gold them

The king not only face to face commended them, but also awarded them with much gold.

## 4.7 Interjections

gǎn 感 感 to feel	tàn 歎 歎 sigh	yǔ 語 語 language	hēi 嘿 嘿 hey	wā 哇 哇 wow	èn 嗯 嗯 Hmmm
interjection					

Example 4.9 (Interjections).

For example using “Hmmm”, see Example 4.3 (page 38).

<sup>16</sup> 李美華 (2008a): 讓人思念的小章魚—*The Little Octopus ...*, page 22

<sup>17</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999b): 三劍客 (*sān jiàn kè*—*The Three Musketeers*), page 18

## 4.8 Prepositional phrases



Expressing the purpose of some action can be accomplished using the 來 character, which means “to come”. In this context, it can be translated as “to”, “so that”, or “for the purpose of”. This is illustrated in Example 4.10 (next).

Example 4.10 (for the purpose of).

1. xiǎo láng jué dìng duō zuò hǎo shì lái jiàn lì yě láng de hǎo  
 小狼決定多做好事來建立野狼的好  
 little wolf to decide to fix many to do good affairs to come to establish to stand wild wolves (s) good  
 to resolve good deeds to build up
- xíng xiàng  
 形 象  
 形 象  
 appearance appearance  
 image
- 18 Little Wolf resolved to do many good deeds to build up the good image of wild wolves.

2. wǒ zhēn bù yīng gāi chū huài zhǔ yì lái zhuō nòng tā  
 我真不應該出壞主意來捉弄她  
 I really not should should to exit bad owner meaning to come to catch her  
 should idea to play a joke on

I really shouldn't come up with bad ideas to play tricks on her.

## 4.9 More

In English, there is a sentence pattern “the more I \_\_\_\_\_, the more I \_\_\_\_\_”. This same pattern in Chinese can be accomplished using either the 越 (yuè, to get over) character or the 愈 (yù, more and more) character, as illustrated to the right. The 越 (yuè) pattern is the one most often used in conversation, whereas the 愈 (yù) pattern is more often confined to appearances in literature.

yùe 越 越 more	_____	yùe 越 越 more	_____
	(verb)		(verb)
yù 愈 愈 more	_____	yù 愈 愈 more	_____
	(verb)		(verb)

Example 4.11 (More more).

<sup>18</sup> 腸子 (2006): 小狼的禮物 (xiǎo láng de lǐ wù—Little Wolf's gift), page 5

<sup>19</sup> 狐狸與鸛鳥 (hú lí yǔ gàn niǎo) The Fox and the Stork, page 15

1. tā men /yī qǐ dàng qiū qiān yuè dàng yuè gāo 20  
 他們一起盪鞦韆，越盪越高。  
 他们一起荡鞦韆，越荡越高。  
 he (s) one to rise to swing swing swing more to swing more high  
 they together swing
- They swang together; the more they swang, the higher they reached.

2. tù zǐ yù kàn yù bù xǐ huan /zì jǐ shēn shàng de yán sè 21  
 兔子愈看愈不喜欢自己身上的颜色。  
 兔子愈看愈不喜欢自己身上的颜色。  
 rabbit son more to look at more not happy joyous self oneself body on top of (s) face color  
 rabbit to like one's own color

The more the rabbit looked, the more she disliked her own coloration.

3. gōng jī yī tiān bǐ yī tiān lǎo yù jiào yù /-chī lì 22  
 公鸡一天比一天老，愈叫愈吃力。  
 公鸡一天比一天老，愈叫愈吃力。  
 male chicken one day to compare one day old more to call more to eat strength  
 rooster exhausting

The rooster was day by day growing old, the more he crowed the more exhausting it became.

## 4.10 Similes

rú  
如  
as

*Similes* in English are formed using “as” or “like”. Examples include “as thin as a rail”, “as flat as tin”, or “as light as air”. Similes also appear in Chinese using the character 如.

Example 4.12 (Simile).

- yì tóu gǔ shòu rú chái de mǔ niú zhàn zài lù zhōng yāng 23  
 一头骨瘦如柴的母牛站在路中央。  
 一头骨瘦如柴的母牛站在路中央。  
 one head bone thin as firewood (s) mother cow to stand at road middle center  
 one (mw) bag of bones/thin as a rail cow middle

A skin and bones cow, thin as a rail, stood in the center of the road.

20 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005b): 一塊錢 · 買一個夢 (yí kuài qián · mǎi yī ge mèng), page 25

21 余治瑩 (2006): 彩色小兔 (cǎi sè xiǎo tù—The colored rabbit), page 7

22 胡韶真 (2007): 公雞國王 (gōng jī guó wáng—The rooster named King), page 8

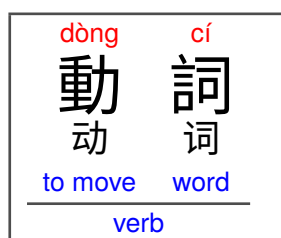
23 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008b): 沙漠中的一桶水 A bucket of water in the desert, page 16





## CHAPTER 5

## VERBS



### 5.1 Number and tense

In English, *verb* forms change substantially depending on

🐼 *number* (e.g. he walks, they walk)

🐼 *tense* (e.g. they walked, they walk)

In particular, English verbs can be either *singular* or *plural*, and moreover can be either *past tense* or *present tense*. Note that in English, while of course it is possible to express grammatical *future tense*, **English verbs have no future tense**.<sup>1</sup> Rather, grammatical future tense is expressed by appending a modifier word such as “will” before a present tense verb as in, “I *will* brush my teeth before going to bed.”

In Chinese grammar, life is even simpler. Verb forms do not change with either number or tense. That is, **Chinese verbs have no tense**<sup>2</sup> and **Chinese verbs have no number**. Just as in English, Chinese has 3 tenses, but Chinese verbs themselves do not.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 🐼 Greenbaum (1996): *The Oxford English Grammar*, page 81

<sup>1</sup> English verbs have no future tense. Verbs in Italian (義大利語) have future tense. 🐼 Fasold and Connor-Linton (2006): *An introduction to language and linguistics* page 87. Example:

	past	present	future
English:	left	leave	will leave
Italian:	lasciato	partire	partirà
Chinese:	×	離開	將離開

<sup>2</sup> Other languages in which verbs have no tense include the Australian language *Dyirbal* (🐼 Comrie (1985): *Tense* page 40) and and *Burmese* (緬甸語) (🐼 Comrie (1985): *Tense* page 50). At the other extreme, the African language *Bamileke-Dschang* has 11 tenses. (🐼 Trask (1999): *Key concepts in language and linguistics* page 207)

<sup>3</sup> 🐼 Li and Thompson (1989): *Mandarin Chinese: a functional reference grammar*, page 13

English verbs together with modifier words such as “will” have 3 tenses and 4 aspects, giving  $3 \times 4 = 12$  states altogether. However, some of these states are *not* available in Chinese without the addition of some word or words describing *situation*. For example in English one can say, “I walked.” But in Chinese, there is no way to express this accurately without specifying situation as in “Yesterday I walked” or “Last week I walked.”

qíng      kuàng  
 情      況  
 情      況  
 sentiment    condition  
 situation

Example 5.1.

past tense (過去式)	present tense (現在式)	future tense (未來式)
I <b>walked</b> . (no Chinese equivalent)	I <b>walk</b> . 我走路。	I <b>will walk</b> . 我將走路。
I <b>had</b> a dog. (no Chinese equivalent)	I <b>have</b> a dog. 我有一隻狗。	I <b>will have</b> a dog. 你將有一隻狗。
You <b>gave</b> me a ball. (no Chinese equivalent)	You <b>give</b> me a ball. 你給我一個球。	You <b>will give</b> me a ball. 你將給我一個球。

Table 5.1: Common verbs

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
to do	zuò 作 作	to operate	cāo      zuò 操      作 操      作 to handle to do
to see	kàn 看 看	to look at	kàn      zhe 看      著 看      着 see (adverbial particle)
to look about	tàn      wàng 探      望 探      望 to investigate to look afar	to look around	zhāng      wàng 張      望 張      望 to spread to look afar
to stare at	dīng      zhe      kàn 盯      著      看 盯      着      看 fix eyes on (adv. part.) see	to glare at	dèng      zhe 瞪      著 瞪      着 glare (adv. part.)
to listen	tīng 聽 听 listen	to smell	wén 聞 闻
to say	shuō 說 说 say	to talk	jiǎng      huà 講      話 讲      话 to speak talks
to want	yào 要 要	to need	xū      yào 需      要 需      要 need want

continued on the next page ...

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
to like	xǐ huan 喜 歡 喜 欢 happy cheerful	to love	ài 愛 爱 love
to eat	chī 吃 吃	to drink	hē 喝 喝
to wish	yuàn yì <sup>4</sup> 願 意 愿 意 hope idea		

Table 5.2: Examples of common verbs

English	Chinese (中文)
I see you.	wǒ kàn dào nǐ 我 看 到 你 ◦ 我 看 到 你 ◦ I see reach you see
I look at you.	wǒ kàn zhe nǐ 我 看 著 你 ◦ 我 看 着 你 ◦ I see (particle) you look at
From inside their homes they stuck out their heads and looked about.	tā men cóng jiā lǐ shēn chū tóu lái 他 們 從 家 裡 伸 出 頭 來 他 们 从 家 里 伸 出 头 来 he (plural) from home inside to stretch to exit head to come they to stick out tàn wàng <sup>5</sup> 探 望 ◦ 探 望 ◦ to investigate to look afar to look about
The crow hurriedly exited the hole and peeped around.	wū yā jí máng chū dòng zhāng wàng <sup>6</sup> 烏 鴉 急 忙 出 洞 張 望 ◦ 乌 鸦 急 忙 出 洞 张 望 ◦ black crow urgent busy to exit hole to spread to look afar crow hurriedly to look around

<sup>4</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā—The Ugly Duckling*), page 30<sup>5</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005h): 獅子王的原則 (*shī zi wáng de yuán zé*) *The King of Lion's Principle*, page 4<sup>6</sup> 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 57

## 5.2 Aspect

Verbs in English have two aspects—progressive and perfect.<sup>7</sup> A verb can be used with no aspect, one aspect, or both aspects (a total of 4 possibilities):

1. simple (no aspect)
2. progressive
3. perfect
4. perfect progressive

Aspect is used together with tense to give verbs 12 different possible verb forms.

aspect	tense		
	past	present	future
simple	past simple	present simple	future simple
progressive	past progressive	present progressive	future progressive
perfect	past perfect	present perfect	future perfect
perfect progressive	past perfect progressive	present perfect progressive	future perfect progressive

In English, to change from from simple aspect to progressive aspect, do two things:

1. Add a **form of be** before the verb (在動詞的前面加一個 “form of be”): is, are, was, were, be
2. Add **-ing** to the end of the verb (在動詞的後面加 “ing”):

In Chinese, add 正在 in front of the verb.

In English, to change from from simple aspect to perfect aspect, add a form of “**have**” in front of the verb: **had** (past tense), **have** (present tense). Also, the verb changes form, often ending with an “-n” (but not always). In Chinese, add 了 somewhere after the verb.<sup>8</sup>

	present			past	perfect
1.	bite	咬	咬	bit	have bitten
2.	blow	吹	吹	blew	have blown
3.	buy	買	买	bought	have bought
4.	come	來	来	came	have come
5.	do	做	做	did	have done
6.	draw	畫	画画	drew	have drawn
7.	drive	開車	开车	drove	have driven
8.	eat	吃	吃	ate	have eaten
9.	feel	感覺	感觉	felt	have felt
10.	fight	打架	打架	fought	have fought
11.	fly	飛	飞	flew	have flown
12.	forget	忘記	忘记	forgot	have forgotten
13.	give	給	给	gave	have given
14.	go	去	去	went	have gone
15.	hear	聽	听	heard	have heard
16.	ride	騎	骑	rode	have ridden

<sup>7</sup> Greenbaum (1996): *The Oxford English Grammar*, page 81

<sup>8</sup> Li and Thompson (1989): *Mandarin Chinese: a functional reference grammar*, page 185

17.	run	跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˇ</sub>	跑	ran	have run
18.	see	看 <sub>ㄎㄢˋ</sub>	看	saw	have seen
19.	seek	尋 <sub>ㄒㄩㄣˊ</sub> 找 <sub>ㄓㄠˊ</sub>	寻找	sought	have sought
20.	sell	賣 <sub>ㄇㄞˋ</sub>	卖	sold	have sold
21.	sing	唱 <sub>ㄔㄤˋ</sub> 歌 <sub>ㄍㄜ</sub>	唱歌	sang	have sung
22.	sleep	睡 <sub>ㄕㄨㄟˋ</sub> 覺 <sub>ㄉㄜˊ</sub>	睡觉	slept	have slept
23.	swim	游 <sub>ㄩㄠˊ</sub> 泳 <sub>ㄩㄥˇ</sub>	游泳	swam	have swum
24.	take	拿 <sub>ㄋㄚˊ</sub>	拿	took	have taken
25.	tear	撕 <sub>ㄘㄟ</sub>	撕	tore	have torn
26.	teach	教 <sub>ㄐㄠˊ</sub> 書 <sub>ㄕㄨ</sub>	教书	taught	have taught
27.	think	想 <sub>ㄒㄧㄥˇ</sub>	想	thought	have thought
28.	write	寫 <sub>ㄒㄧㄝˇ</sub>	写	wrote	have written

Example 5.2.

Example (例子)			
	past	present	future
<i>simple</i>	I <b>ran</b> home. (沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub> )	I <b>run</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 。	I <b>will run</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 。
<i>progressive</i>	I <b>was running</b> home. (沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub> )	I <b>am running</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 正 <sub>ㄓㄥˊ</sub> 在 <sub>ㄗㄞˊ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 。	I <b>will be running</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 正 <sub>ㄓㄥˊ</sub> 在 <sub>ㄗㄞˊ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 。
<i>perfect</i>	I <b>had run</b> home. 沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub>	I <b>have run</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 了 <sub>ㄌㄜˊ</sub> 。	I <b>will have run</b> home. 我 <sub>ㄉㄨ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 跑 <sub>ㄆㄠˊ</sub> 回 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 家 <sub>ㄐㄧㄚˊ</sub> 了 <sub>ㄌㄜˊ</sub> 。
<i>perfect progressive</i>	I <b>had been running</b> home. (沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub> )	I <b>have been running</b> home. (沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub> )	I <b>will have been running</b> home. (沒 <sub>ㄇㄟˋ</sub> 有 <sub>ㄩˇ</sub> 好 <sub>ㄏㄠˊ</sub> 翻 <sub>ㄈㄢˋ</sub> 譯 <sub>ㄧˋ</sub> )

Example 5.3.

Example (例子)			
	past	present	future
<i>simple</i>	She ate an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She <b>eats</b> an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。	She will eat an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。
<i>pro-gressive</i>	She was eating an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She is eating an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 正 <sub>ㄓㄥˊ</sub> 在 <sub>ㄗㄞˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。	She will be eating an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 正 <sub>ㄓㄥˊ</sub> 在 <sub>ㄗㄞˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。
<i>perfect</i>	She had eaten an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She has eaten an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 了 <sub>ㄌㄜˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。	She will have eaten an apple. 她 <sub>ㄊㄚˊ</sub> 將 <sub>ㄓㄤˊ</sub> 吃 <sub>ㄇㄣˊ</sub> 了 <sub>ㄌㄜˊ</sub> 一 <sub>ㄧ</sub> 個 <sub>ㄍㄜˊ</sub> 蘋 <sub>ㄆㄧㄣˊ</sub> 果 <sub>ㄍㄨㄛˊ</sub> 。
<i>perfect progressive</i>	She had been eating an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She has been eating an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She will have been eating an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)

Example 5.4.

## Example (例子)

	past	present	future
<i>simple</i>	She saw an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She <b>sees</b> an apple. 她看見一個蘋果。	She will see an apple. 她將看見一個蘋果。
<i>pro-gressive</i>	She was seeing an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She is seeing an apple. 她正看着一個蘋果。	She will be seeing an apple. 她將正看着一個蘋果。
<i>perfect</i>	She had seen an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She has seen an apple. 她看了。	She will have seen an apple. 她將看了。
<i>perfect progressive</i>	She had been seeing an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She has been seeing an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)	She will have been seeing an apple. (no Chinese equiv.)

1. In English, to change from simple aspect to progressive aspect, do two things:

1. Add a **form of be** before the verb (在動詞的前面加一個 be 動詞): is, are, was, were, be
2. Add **-ing** to the end of the verb (在動詞的後面加 "ing"):

In Chinese, add 正在 in front of the verb.

	present simple tense 現在簡單式	present progressive tense 現在進行式
1.	play	is playing
2.	ride	is riding
3.	study	is studying
4.	walk	is walking

2. When a situation is currently in the process of happening . use present progressive tense  
 情況 目前 在過程中 使用 現在進行時態  
 (當情況正在進行中時，使用現在進行式。)<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Murphy and Altman (1989): *Grammar in use...*, page 2

## CHAPTER 6

## NEGATION

### 6.1 Simple negation

fǒu	dìng
否	定
否	定
to negate	to set
to negate	

Negation in English is performed using the word *not* and sometimes using prefixes such as *non-* and *un-*. In Chinese, negation is performed using the characters 不 (bù) or 沒 (méi). The character 沒 is always either used with 有 (yǒu) giving 沒有 (not have) or used alone as a shortened form of 沒有.

bù	méi
不	沒
不	沒
not	not (have)

When you want to negate a verb, the trick is to determine when to use the “have” form (and thus use 沒) and when not to use the “have” form (and thus use 不) — good luck.

Example 6.1 (simple negation).

- |    |     |       |          |     |          |        |   |
|----|-----|-------|----------|-----|----------|--------|---|
| wǒ | bù  | xǐ    | huan     | chi | xiang    | jiao   |   |
| 我  | 不   | 喜     | 歡        | 吃   | 香        | 蕉      | ◦ |
| 我  | 不   | 喜     | 歡        | 吃   | 香        | 蕉      | ◦ |
| I  | not | happy | cheerful | eat | fragrant | banana |   |
|    |     | like  |          |     | banana   |        |   |
- |    |            |       |         |          |        |   |
|----|------------|-------|---------|----------|--------|---|
| wǒ | méi        | chi   | guo     | xiang    | jiao   |   |
| 我  | 沒          | 吃     | 過       | 香        | 蕉      | ◦ |
| 我  | 沒          | 吃     | 過       | 香        | 蕉      | ◦ |
| I  | not (have) | eat   | to pass | fragrant | banana |   |
|    |            | eaten |         | banana   |        |   |
- |     |      |     |      |          |       |   |
|-----|------|-----|------|----------|-------|---|
| nǐ  | yào  | bú  | yào  | shui     | jiao  |   |
| 你   | 要    | 不   | 要    | 睡        | 覺     | ? |
| 你   | 要    | 不   | 要    | 睡        | 覺     | ? |
| you | want | not | want | to sleep | sleep |   |
|     |      |     |      | sleep    |       |   |

4. nǐ shuì bǎo le méi ? Have you had enough sleep?  
 你 睡 饱 了 没 ?  
 你 睡 饱 了 没 ?  
 you to sleep full not (have)

5. nǐ yào bù yào chī ? Do you want to eat?  
 你 要 不 要 吃 ?  
 你 要 不 要 吃 ?  
 you want not want eat

6. nǐ chī bǎo le méi ? Have you eaten?  
 你 吃 饱 了 没 ?  
 你 吃 饱 了 没 ?  
 you eat full not (have)

7. nǐ tīng dào le méi !? Do you hear me or not!?!  
 你 听 到 了 没 !?  
 你 听 到 了 没 !?  
 you hear to reach not (have)  
 hear

8. nǐ yào bù yào kàn ? Do you want to take a look?  
 你 要 不 要 看 ?  
 你 要 不 要 看 ?  
 you want not want see

9. nǐ kàn dào le méi ? Do you see it or not?  
 你 看 到 了 没 ?  
 你 看 到 了 没 ?  
 you see to reach not (have)  
 hear

10. tā bú yào qù ōu zhōu . He does not want to go to Europe.  
 他 不 要 去 欧 洲 .  
 他 不 要 去 欧 洲 .  
 he not want go Europe continent  
 Europe

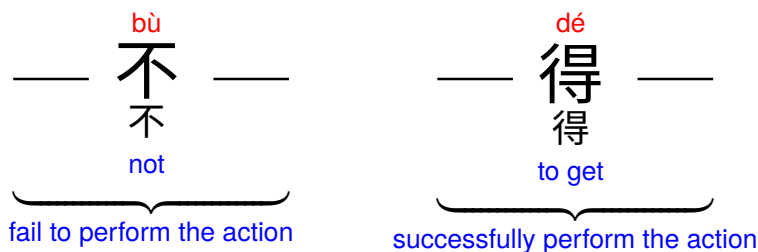
11. tā méi qù guò ōu zhōu . He has not been to Europe.  
 他 没 去 过 欧 洲 .  
 他 没 去 过 欧 洲 .  
 he not (have) go to pass Europe continent  
 went Europe

## 6.2 Success and failure in verbs.

Nouns and verbs in Chinese are very often composed of pairs of characters such as “打到” in “打到球” (dǎ dào qiú) — “hit the ball”. A verb is by nature an “action” word — and of course one intent on performing an action may either succeed or fail at his or her attempt. Success or failure in performing the



action of a two character verb can be conveniently expressed by inserting a 不 (bù , “not”) indicating failure or a 得 (dé, “to get”) indicating success. Examples follow in Example 6.2 (page 53).



Example 6.2 (verb pairs with 不 or 得).

1. tā dǎ dé dào qiú      She (successfully) hit the ball.  
 她 打 得 到 求  
 she hit to get to reach ball  
 successfully hit

2. tā dǎ bù dào qiú      She failed tried but failed to hit the ball.  
 她 打 不 到 求  
 she hit not to reach ball  
 failed to hit

3. māo zhūa dé dào lǎo shǔ      The cat successfully caught the mouse.  
 貓 抓 得 到 老 鼠  
 cat grabbed to get to reach old mouse  
 successfully grabbed

4. māo zhūa bú dào lǎo shǔ      The cat tried but failed to catch the mouse.  
 貓 抓 不 到 老 鼠  
 cat grabbed not to reach old mouse  
 failed to grab

5. wáng zǐ gēn běn bǎ chéng bǎo jìn bú qù      The Prince ultimately could not enter the castle.  
 王 子 根 本 把 城 堡 進 不 去  
 king son roots stem a city wall fortress to enter not to go  
 prince ultimately castle failed to enter

<sup>1</sup> 蘇錦梅 (1999): 乞丐王子 (qǐ gài wáng zǐ—The Prince and the Pauper), page 18

6. mā mā zhēn shì ná tā méi bàn fǎ <sup>2</sup>  
 媽 媽 真 是 拿 他 沒 辦 法  
 妈 妈 真 是 拿 他 没 办 法  
 mom mom really is take him no to deal with method  
 Mama way  
 ○ Mama really couldn't control him.
7. qí qí zǒng xǐ huān hàn dà jiā chàng fǎn diào , shuō shéi me  
 奇 奇 總 喜 歡 和 大 家 唱 反 調 , 說 什 麼  
 奇 奇 总 喜 欢 和 大 家 唱 反 调 , 说 什 么  
 unusual unusual always happy cheerful with big family sing opposite tune to say what (particle)  
 Kiki to like everyone what  
<sup>3</sup>  
 tā dōu piān bú yào  
 他 都 偏 不 要  
 他 都 偏 不 要  
 he all slightly not want  
 ○ Kiki always liked to sing a different tune;  
 ○ no matter what anyone said, he would not in the slightest degree agree.

## 6.3 Double negation

fēi	...	bù	kě
非		不	可
非		不	可
not		not	to permit
		not permitted	

Sentences in Chinese are sometimes stated as a double negative, with the first negation toward the beginning of the sentence and the second toward the end. This same construct exists in English as well, such as in “If I don't make it to the top of the mountain,...well that is simply unthinkable!” That is, you state that something absolutely must occur and for it not to occur is unfathomable. Examples follow in Example 6.3 (page 54).

Example 6.3. Double negation

1. zhè yí cì wǒ fēi yào kàn dào tā de zhēn miàn mù , bù kě <sup>4</sup>  
 這 一 次 我 非 要 看 到 他 的 真 面 目 不 可 !  
 这 一 次 我 非 要 看 到 他 的 真 面 目 不 可 !  
 this one order I not will see arrive he 's real face eye not to permit  
 once see his face not permissible  
 If this time I don't see him truly face-to-face eye-to-eye,...totally unacceptable!
2. wǒ fēi yào zhǎo dào tā bù kě <sup>5</sup>  
 我 非 要 找 到 他 不 可  
 我 非 要 找 到 他 不 可  
 I not want to look for to reach him not to permit  
 to find  
 ○ There is no way that I don't want to find him.

<sup>2</sup> 陳書韻 (2008): 奇奇愛耍酷, page 3

<sup>3</sup> 陳書韻 (2008): 奇奇愛耍酷, page 3

<sup>4</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005j): 黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 7

<sup>5</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999b): 三劍客 (*sān jiàn kè—The Three Musketeers*), page 6

cái	bù
才	不
才	不
just	not
just don't	

An additional negation is constructed with 才不

Example 6.4. gùai wù cái bù chī yú dàn gāo ne 6  
 怪物才不吃鱼蛋糕呢！ Monsters just don't  
 怪物才不吃鱼蛋糕呢！ eat fish egg pastry  
 strange matter just not eat fish egg pastry  
 monster just don't cake

## 6.4 Emphasizing negation

biàng
並
并

The character 卻 is used to support the contrast of ideas. Adding the character 並 in front of a negating verb adds emphasis to the verb. The use of 並 is completely optional. Example 6.5 page 55 (next) gives an example.

Example 6.5 (Emphasizing negation using 並).

1. tāng mǔ biàng méi yǒu xiàng wáng zǐ nà me xìng yùn 7  
 湯姆並沒有像王子那麼幸運。  
 汤姆并没有像王子那么幸运。  
 soup governess entirely not have to resemble king son that good fortune luck  
 Tom not have prince so fortunate

Tom's life was entirely without resemblance to the Prince's so fortunate life.

<sup>6</sup> Stephens (1999): 我真的很忙 (*I'm Too Busy*), page 11

<sup>7</sup> 蘇錦梅 (1999): 乞丐王子 (*qǐ gài wáng zǐ—The Prince and the Pauper*), page 2



CHAPTER 7

ADVERBS

7.1 Degree of Precision

Table 7.1: Adverbs

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
almost	jī hū 幾 乎 几 乎 some at almost	almost	kuài 快 快 almost

Example 7.1 (Sentences using *almost*).

1. wū zi lǐ miàn hǎo àn , xiǎo zhāng yú jī hū kàn bú jiàn dōng xī  
屋 子 裡 面 好 暗 , 小 章 魚 幾 乎 看 不 見 東 西  
屋 子 里 面 好 暗 , 小 章 魚 几 乎 看 不 见 东 西  
house son inside face good dark little stamp fish almost to look at not to see east west  
house inside octopus things

The house was very dark inside, and Little Octopus almost couldn't see anything.

2. chà yì diǎn jiù méi mìng le  
差 一 點 就 沒 命 了  
差 一 点 就 没 命 了  
difference one drop just no life (a change of state)  
a little lose life
- [I] almost lost my life!

<sup>1</sup> 李美華 (2008a): 讓人思念的小章魚—*The Little Octopus ...*, page 10  
<sup>2</sup> 張晉霖 (2006a): 給貓咪挂鈴鐺 (*Hang a Bell on the Cat*), page 4

3. wa hǎo pàng a pàng dào dōu kuài jǐ bù jìn lái !  
 哇 ! 好 胖 呀 ! 胖 到 都 快 擠 不 進 來 !  
 wow very fat fat to reach all almost almost not to enter to come  
 to come in

Wow! So Fat! So fat that you almost can't squeeze through the door!

## 7.2 Adverbial phrases

de  
的  
的

's (possesses)

The character (de) often indicates possession, as in “我的書” (wǒ de shū) — “my book”. In this case it is used as a mechanism to introduce an adjective (which book? ...the book that is mine).

The character 的 can also be used to introduce an adverbial phrase—that is a phrase that helps modify or describe some other verb or adjective in the sentence. In this case the verb is the one “possessed” by the adverb—and thus the adverb describes the verb. An adverbial phrase introduced by 的 comes *before* the verb it is modifying. Examples follow in Example 7.2 (page 58).

Example 7.2 (Adverbial phrases using 的).

1. ... jī mā mā jiāo jí de wèn 4  
 雞 媽 媽 焦 急 的 問  
 鸡 妈 妈 焦 急 的 问  
 chicken mother mother scorched urgent 's to ask  
 mother anxious

...Mother Hen  
anxiously asked.

2. wū yā bǎ shuǐ tān lán de hē le qǐ lái 5  
 烏 鴉 把 水 貪 婪 的 喝 了 起 來  
 乌 鸦 把 水 贪 婪 的 喝 了 起 来  
 black crow water greedy greedy 's drink to rise to come to  
 crow greedy drank to rise

The crow greedily  
drank up the water.

3. huáng niú zài chí táng lǐ yōu xián de yóu lái yóu qù 6  
 黃 牛 在 池 塘 裡 悠 閒 的 游 來 游 去  
 黄 牛 在 池 塘 里 悠 闲 的 游 来 游 去  
 yellow cow at pond pond inside leisurely leisure to swim to come to swim to go  
 cow pond leisurely

The cow leisurely swam back and forth across the pond.

3 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005d): 奇怪的客人 (qí guài de kè rén—*The Strange Visitor*), page 9

4 幼福編輯部 (2005j): 黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 5

5 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 60

6 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—*Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence*), page 17

de  
得  
得

(to the extent that)

One meaning of the character 得 (dé) is “to the extent that”, and is often used to begin an adverbial phrase. An adverbial phrase introduced by 得 comes *after* the verb it is modifying.

Note however that “to the extent that” is not the only meaning of 得; it also means *to get*. When 得 means “to the extent that”, it is pronounced with neutral tone (de); when 得 means “to get”, it is pronounced with rising tone (dé). The 得 character can be neatly used to express the following English sentence structures:

- 🐼 He was \_\_\_\_\_ *to the extent that* \_\_\_\_\_.
- 🐼 He was *so* \_\_\_\_\_ *that* he \_\_\_\_\_.
- 🐼 He was \_\_\_\_\_, in fact, he was *very* \_\_\_\_\_.

Examples follow in Example 7.3 (next).

Example 7.3 (Adverbial phrases).

1. 

gúo	wáng	gāo	xīng	de	bù	dé	liǎo
國	王	高	興	得	不	得	了
国	王	高	兴	得	不	得	了
country	king	high	cheerful		not	to get	to understand
king		glad			beyond understanding		

7

The king was so happy that he was beside himself with joy.
2. 

dōng	tiān	hái	zǎo	de	hěn
冬	天	還	早	得	很
冬	天	还	早	得	很
winter	sky	still	early		early
winter					

8

It is still early for winter—very early.
3. 

xiǎo	yā	dòng	de	hún	shēn	fā	dǒu
小	鴨	凍	得	渾	身	發	抖
小	鸭	冻	得	浑	身	发	抖
little	duck	to freeze		entire	body	to send out	to tremble
duckling				entire body		to shiver	

9

The duckling was so freezing cold that his whole body shook.
4. 

láng	xià	de	quán	shēn	fā	dǒu
狼	嚇	得	全	身	發	抖
狼	吓	得	全	身	发	抖
wolf	to scare		entire	body	to send out	to tremble
					to shake	

10

The wolf was so scared that his whole body shook.
5. 

xiàng	xià	de	lì	kè	bá	tǐ	jiù	pǎo
象	嚇	得	立	刻	拔	腿	就	跑
象	吓	得	立	刻	拔	腿	就	跑
elephant	to scare		to stand	to carve	to pull out	leg	just	run
			immediately					

11

The elephant was so scared that he immediately picked up his feet and ran.

7 郭桂玲：神氣的披風 (shén qì de pī fēng)—*The Majestic Cape*, page 17

8 幼福編輯部 (2005a)：大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—*Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence*), page 14

9 劉嘉裕 (1999d)：醜小鴨 (chǒu xiǎo yā—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 20

10 幼福編輯部 (2005j)：黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 11

11 幼福編輯部 (2005g)：小象妹找自信 *An Elephant Looks For Confidence*, page 23



6. wǒ shí zài kě de shòu bù liǎo 12  
 我 實 在 渴 得 受 不 了  
 我 實 在 渴 得 受 不 了  
 I real to exist thirsty to receive not understand  
 really can't stand it
- I am really so thirsty that I can't stand it.

7. niú de dù zi è de gū lū gū lū jiào 13  
 牛 的 肚 子 餓 得 咕 嚕 咕 嚕 叫  
 牛 的 肚 子 餓 得 咕 嚕 咕 嚕 叫  
 cow 's stomach son hungry (a sound) (a sound) (a sound) (a sound) to call  
 stomach "gurgle" "gurgle"

The cow's stomach was so hungry that with a "gurgle gurgle" it called out.

8. Lái tè xiōng dì céng jīng shuāi de bí qīng liǎn zhǒng 14  
 萊 特 兄 弟 曾 經 摔 得 鼻 青 臉 腫  
 萊 特 兄 弟 曾 經 摔 得 鼻 青 臉 腫  
 wild weeds special elder brother younger brother once after to fall nose blue face swollen  
 Wright brothers once

Once the Wright brothers took such a tumble that their faces were bruised and swollen.

ge  
個  
个

one that

Another less common, but somewhat colorful, way to introduce an adverbial phrase is with the use of the character 個 (ge). 個 is more commonly used as a general purpose measure word (e.g. 兩個蘋果 — two (ge) apples). In the case of introducing an adverbial phrase, it roughly means "one that". An adverbial phrase introduced by 個 comes *after* the verb it is modifying. Examples follow in Sentence Table 7.2 (page 60).

Table 7.2: Adverbial phrases using 個

English	Chinese (中文)
Uncle Wolf still shook a shake that didn't stop.	<span style="color:red">láng</span> <span style="color:red">shú</span> <span style="color:red">shu</span> <span style="color:red">hái</span> <span style="color:red">shì</span> <span style="color:red">dǒu</span> <span style="color:red">ge</span> <span style="color:red">bù</span> <span style="color:red">tíng</span> <span style="color:blue">15</span> 狼 叔 叔 還 是 抖 個 不 停 狼 叔 叔 還 是 抖 个 不 停 wolf uncle uncle still is to tremble one that not stop uncle still

continued on the next page ...

<sup>12</sup> 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 59

<sup>13</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (*dà huáng niú xué qín láo*—*Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence*), page 22

<sup>14</sup> (2004)萊特兄弟 *Wright Brothers*, page 5

<sup>15</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005j): 黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 11



...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)											
The little goat just couldn't keep himself from laughing "ha-ha-ha" with a laugh that would not stop.	xìao	shān	yáng	bù	jīn	hē	hē	hē	de	xiào	ge	
	小	山	羊	不	禁	呵	呵	呵	的	笑	個	
	小	山	羊	不	禁	呵	呵	呵	的	笑	個	
	little	mountain		sheep	not	to endure		(a sound)		's	to laugh	one that
		goat		cannot refrain								
	bù	tiíng										
	不	停	○									
	不	停	○									
	not	stop										

lián	...	dōu	méi	yǒu
連		都	沒	有
连		都	没	有
and even		all	not	have
			not have	

The pattern 連...都沒有 (lián ...dōu méi yǒu) “even ...all not have” is often used in Chinese. Some examples follow in Sentence Table 7.3 (page 61)

Table 7.3: Adverbial phrases using 連...都沒有

English	Chinese (中文)											
Uncle Wolf didn't even see so much as the Black Gorilla's shadow.	láng 狼 狼 wolf	shú 叔 叔 uncle	shu 叔 叔 uncle	lián 連 连 and even	hēi 黑 黑 black	xiīng 猩 猩 orangutan	xiīng 猩 猩 orangutan	de 的 的 's	yǐng 影 影 shadow	zi 子 子 shadow	dōu 都 都 all	
		uncle				gorilla			shadow			
	méi 沒 沒 not	kàn 看 看 see	dào 到 到 to reach	17 ◦ ◦								

<p>pin</p> <p>拼</p> <p>拼</p> <p>go all out</p>	<p>ming</p> <p>命</p> <p>命</p> <p>life</p>
<p>do desperately</p>	

In English, when we want to emphasize the desperation of a situation, may add, “...for your life!” onto the end. In Chinese, the “for your life” is 拼命 (pān mìng) and may be used with most any verb to express the use of extreme exertion. Sentence Table 7.4 (page 62) gives some examples.

<sup>16</sup>  幼福編輯部 (2005g): 小象妹找自信 *An Elephant Looks For Confidence*, page 19

17 幼福編輯部 (2005j): 黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 9

Table 7.4: for your life

English	Chinese (中文)
Run for your life!	<p> <span>piǎn</span> <span>mìng</span> <span>pǎo</span>            拼 命 跑 !            拼 命 跑 !            go all out life run            do desperately         </p>
The crow drank for his life.	<p> <span>wū</span> <span>yā</span> <span>piǎn</span> <span>mìng</span> <span>de</span> <span>hē</span> <sup>18</sup>            烏 鴉 拼 命 的 喝 ◦            烏 鴉 拼 命 的 喝 ◦            black crow go all out life 's drank            crow do desperately         </p>
Little White Rabbit washed for his life.	<p> <span>xiǎo</span> <span>bái</span> <span>tù</span> <span>piǎn</span> <span>mìng</span> <span>xiǐ</span> <sup>19</sup>            小 白 兔 拼 命 洗 ◦            小 白 兔 拼 命 洗 ◦            little white rabbit go all out life wash            do desperately         </p>

In English there is a sentence pattern “No matter how he (verb), he still cannot (verb) enough.” A similar mechanism in Chinese is illustrated to the right and in Example 7.4 (next example).

<span>kě</span>	<span>shì</span>	<span>zě</span>	<span>me</span>	<span>yě</span>	
可	是	怎	麼	也	◦
to approve	that	who	(?)	(verb)	(failed action)
but		how			

Example 7.4 (No matter how).

1. kě shì zě me xiǐ yě xiǐ bù gān jiǐng <sup>20</sup>  
 可 是 怎 麼 洗 也 洗 不 乾 淨 ◦  
 可 是 怎 麼 洗 也 洗 不 干 淨 ◦  
 to approve that who wash also wash not dry clean  
 but how clean
2. kě shì gōng jī zài zě me mài lì yě méi yǒu nào zhōng jiào de  
 可 是 公 雞 再 怎 麼 賣 力 , 也 沒 有 鬧 鐘 叫 得  
 可 是 公 雞 再 怎 麼 賣 力 , 也 沒 有 鬧 鐘 叫 得  
 to approve that male chicken further who (?) to sell force also no have noisy clock to crow  
 but rooster how to exert not have alarm clock

<sup>18</sup> 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 61

<sup>19</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005e): 白雲枕頭 (*bái yún zhěn tóu*—*White Cloud Pillow*), page 5

<sup>20</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005e): 白雲枕頭 (*bái yún zhěn tóu*—*White Cloud Pillow*), page 5

jiǔ      jiào      de      hóng      liàng      21  
 久      ,      叫      得      宏      亮      ◦  
 久      ,      叫      得      宏      亮      ◦  
 duration      to crow      magnificent      loud and clear  
    magnificent and clear

21

◦  
◦

But no matter how much the rooster further exerted himself, he didn't have the alarm clock's crowing duration or brilliant and magnificent sound.

21 胡詔真 (2007): 公雞國王 (*gōng jī guó wáng*—*The rooster named King*), page 10



CHAPTER 8

TIME

shíjiān

時間

time between time

8.1 Absolute time

Table 8.1: Time

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
right now	<div><div>xiànzài</div><div>現在</div><div>present to exist</div></div>	today	<div><div>jīntiān</div><div>今天</div><div>the present the sky</div></div>
this week	<div><div>zhègexīngqī</div><div>這個星期</div><div>this a star period week</div></div>	this month	<div><div>zhègèyuè</div><div>這個月</div><div>this a the moon</div></div>
this year	<div><div>jīnnián</div><div>今年</div><div>the present a year</div></div>		

continued on the next page ...

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
a moment ago	<b>gāng</b> <b>cái</b> 剛 才 剛 才 hard just	in a moment	<b>dài</b> 待 待 to wait for <b>yī</b> <b>hǔi</b> 一 會兒 一 会儿 one to meet together in a little while
yesterday	<b>zuó</b> <b>tiān</b> 昨 天 昨 天 yesterday the sky	tomorrow	<b>míng</b> <b>tiān</b> 明 天 明 天 bright the sky
day before yesterday	<b>qián</b> <b>tiān</b> 前 天 前 天 front sky	day after tomorrow	<b>hòu</b> <b>tiān</b> 後 天 后 天 behind sky
		two days after tomorrow	<b>dà</b> <b>hòu</b> <b>tiān</b> 大 後 天 大 后 天 big behind sky
last week	<b>shàng</b> <b>ge</b> <b>xīng</b> <b>qī</b> 上 個 星 期 上 个 星 期 up a star period week	next week	<b>xià</b> <b>ge</b> <b>xīng</b> <b>qī</b> 下 個 星 期 下 个 星 期 down a star period week
last month	<b>shàng</b> <b>ge</b> <b>yuè</b> 上 個 月 上 个 月 up a the moon	next month	<b>xià</b> <b>ge</b> <b>yuè</b> 下 個 月 下 个 月 down a the moon
last year	<b>qù</b> <b>nián</b> 去 年 去 年 to go a year	next year	<b>míng</b> <b>nián</b> 明 年 明 年 bright a year

Table 8.2: Days of the week

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
Sunday	<b>lǐ</b> <b>bài</b> <b>tiān</b> 裡 拜 天 里 拜 天 inside to worship sky	Sunday	<b>xīng</b> <b>qī</b> <b>tiān</b> 星 期 天 星 期 天 star period sky

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...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
Monday	lǐ      bài      yī 裡      拜      一 里      拜      一 inside to worship one	Monday	xīng      qí      yī 星      期      一 星      期      一 star period one
Tuesday	lǐ      bài      èr 裡      拜      二 里      拜      二 inside to worship two	Tuesday	xīng      qí      èr 星      期      二 星      期      二 star period two
Wednesday	lǐ      bài      sān 裡      拜      三 里      拜      三 inside to worship three	Wednesday	xīng      qí      sān 星      期      三 星      期      三 star period three
Thursday	lǐ      bài      sì 裡      拜      四 里      拜      四 inside to worship four	Thursday	xīng      qí      sì 星      期      四 星      期      四 star period four
Friday	lǐ      bài      wǔ 裡      拜      五 里      拜      五 inside to worship five	Friday	xīng      qí      wǔ 星      期      五 星      期      五 star period five
Saturday	lǐ      bài      liù 裡      拜      六 里      拜      六 inside to worship six	Saturday	xīng      qí      liù 星      期      六 星      期      六 star period six

Table 8.3: Months of the year

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
January	yī      yuè 一      月 一      月 one moon	July	qī      yuè 七      月 七      月 seven moon
February	èr      yuè 二      月 二      月 two moon	August	bā      yuè 八      月 八      月 eight moon
March	sān      yuè 三      月 三      月 three moon	September	jiǔ      yuè 九      月 九      月 nine moon
April	sì      yuè 四      月 四      月 four moon	October	shí      yuè 十      月 十      月 ten moon

continued on the next page ...



...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
May	wǔ yuè 五 月 五 月 five moon	November	shí yī yuè 十一 月 十一 月 eleven moon
June	liù yuè 六 月 六 月 six moon	December	shí èr yuè 十二 月 十二 月 twelve moon

Table 8.4: Parts of a day

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
early morning; dawn	qīng chén 清 晨 清 晨 clear morning		

Example 8.1 (What time is it?).

1. xiàn zài jǐ diǎn ? What time is it?  
 現 在 幾 點 ?  
 現 在 几 点 ?  
 present to exist how many a dot  
 now

2. xiàn zài shì liù diǎn zhōng 。 It's six o'clock.  
 現 在 是 六 點 鐘 。  
 現 在 是 六 点 钟 。  
 present to exist is six a dot a bell  
 now

3. jīn tiān shì xīng qī jǐ ? What day is it today?  
 今 天 是 星 期 幾 ?  
 今 天 是 星 期 几 ?  
 the present sky is star period how many  
 today week

4. jīn tiān shì jǐ hào ? What is the date today?  
 今 天 是 幾 號 ?  
 今 天 是 几 号 ?  
 the present sky is how many number  
 today



5. jīn tiān shì èr shí sān hào    Today is the 23rd.  
 今 天 是 二 十 三 號  
 今 天 是 二 十 三 号  
 the present sky is 2 10 3 number  
 today

English	Traditional	Simplified	Pin-Yin
6 o'clock	六點鐘	六点钟	liù diǎn zhōng
7 o'clock	七點鐘	七点钟	qī diǎn zhōng
6 a.m.	早上六點鐘	早上六点钟	zǎo shàng liù diǎn
6 p.m.	晚上六點鐘	晚上六点钟	wǎn shàng liù diǎn
12 p.m.	下午十二點鐘	下午十二点钟	xià wǔ shí èr diǎn zhōng
12 am	早上十二點鐘	早上十二点钟	zǎo shàng shí èr diǎn zhōng
Noon	中午	中午	zhōng wǔ
Midnight	半夜	半夜	bàn yē
6:17	六點十七分	六点十七分	liù diǎn shí qī fēn

## 8.2 Relative time

zì cóng  
 自 從  
 自 从  
 self from  
 ever since

### Example 8.2.

zì cóng gé bì lóng zi lǐ de lǎo hūi xióng qù shì hòu tā bú dàn  
 自 從 隔 壁 籠 子 裡 的 老 灰 熊 去 世 後 , 他 不 但  
 自 从 隔 壁 笼 子 里 的 老 灰 熊 去 世 后 , 他 不 但  
 self from partition wall cage seed inside 's old grey bear go life span after he not but  
 ever since next door cage grizzly bear pass away not only

shī qù yī wèi hǎo péng yǒu yě shī qù le wéi yī de liáo tiān  
 失 去 一 位 好 朋 友 , 也 失 去 了 唯 一 的 聊 天  
 失 去 一 位 好 朋 友 , 也 失 去 了 唯 一 的 聊 天  
 lose go one person good friend friend also lose go (change of state) only one 's merely sky  
 lose a friend lose only to chat

duì xiàng  
 對 象  
 对 象  
 facing shape  
 subject

○ Ever since the old grizzly bear in the cage  
 ○ next door passed away,  
 he had not only lost a good friend,  
 but had also lost the only one he could chat with.

<sup>1</sup> 林真卿 (2010): 想家的巧克力：不灰心的奮鬥 (*Homesick Chocolate:...*), page 2

## 8.3 Rates of time

Table 8.5: Miscellaneous

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
as soon as possible	jǐn zǎo <sup>2</sup> 儘早 to the utmost early	from now on / from then on	cóng cǐ yí hòu 從此一後 从此一后 from this one behind from now on
on time	zhǔn shí 準時 准时 standard time	to arrive late	chí dào 遲到 迟到达 late arrive
hurriedly	jí máng 急忙 急忙 urgent busy	hurriedly	gǎn jǐn 趕緊 赶紧 to pursue tight
urgently	jí hū hū <sup>3</sup> 急急呼 急急呼 urgent to exhale	in a flurry	huāng luàn <sup>4</sup> 慌亂 慌乱 in a flurry in disorder
in the twinkling of an eye	zhuǎn yǎn 轉眼 转眼 turn eye in the twinkling of an eye <sup>5</sup> jiān 間 間 period of time	still very early (for some event to occur)	hái zǎo de hěn <sup>6</sup> 還早得很 还早得很 still early early
not too long	méi duō <sup>7</sup> 沒多 沒多 not yet much jiǔ 久 久 duration of time	forever	yǒng yuǎn 永遠 永远 always far

continued on the next page ...

<sup>2</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (chǒu xiǎo yā—The Ugly Duckling), page 6

<sup>3</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005d): 小白兔的友誼 The Rabbit's Friendship, page 19

<sup>4</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (chǒu xiǎo yā—The Ugly Duckling), page 26

<sup>5</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence), page 19

<sup>6</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence), page 14

<sup>7</sup> 郭桂玲: 一起想辦法 (yì qǐ xiǎng bàn fǎ)—Together Think of a Way, page 33

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
suddenly	hū rán 忽 然 忽 然 suddenly just like that suddenly	suddenly	tú rán 突 然 突 然 suddenly just like that suddenly
from time to time	bù shí 不 時 不 時 not time		

## Example 8.3.

hū rán , gūa qǐ le yī zhèn kuáng fēng 8  
 忽 然 , 刮 起 了 一 陣 狂 風  
 忽 然 , 刮 起 了 一 陣 狂 風  
 suddenly just like that to scrape to rise one a period of time crazy wind  
 suddenly a burst a very strong wind

Suddenly, there arose a flurried gust of wind.

... kāi shǐ ...  
 ... 開 始 ...  
 ... 开 始 ...  
 to open the start  
 since

One way to indicate that something has been happening since some specific point in time is with the character pair 開始 (kāi shǐ: to start). Example 8.4 (page 71) gives an example.

## Example 8.4.

tāng mǔ bā suì kāi shǐ , jiù guò zhe qǐ gài de shēng huó  
 湯 姆 八 歲 開 始 就 過 著 乞 丐 的 生 活  
 汤 姆 八 岁 开 始 就 过 着 乞 丐 的 生 活  
 soup governess eight years of age to open the start just to pass to beg a beggar 's to give birth to to live  
 Tom since to pass beggar life

le 9  
 了 了  
 Tom starting from the age eight,  
 just spent his days living a vagrant's life.

... de shí hòu ...  
 ... 的 時 候 ...  
 ... 的 时 候 ...  
 's time time  
 time

One way to indicate that something happened while something else was in process of happening is with the sentence structure shown to the left. Example 8.5 (page 72) gives an example.

## Example 8.5.

<sup>8</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005f): 小諸送的花兒 *The Pig Was Given Me Flowers*, page 7

<sup>9</sup> 蘇錦梅 (1999): 乞丐王子 (*qǐ gài wáng zǐ—The Prince and the Pauper*), page 2

wǒ zhèng pá shù de shí hòu , yì zhī sōng shǔ tōu zǒu wǒ de mào zi  
 我 正 爬 樹 的 時 候 , 一 隻 松 鼠 偷 走 我 的 帽 子  
 I in the process of to climb tree 's time time one a pine mouse to steal to walk I 's hat  
 time a squirrel to steal my hat

- As I was climbing the tree, a squirrel stole my hat.

○

## 8.4 Occurance

Methods of expressing that an event will never occur are illustrated in Example 8.6 (next).

Example 8.6.

1. tā jué dìng lí jiā chū zǒu , ér qiě zhí dào tiān hēi dōu méi  
 他 決 定 離 家 出 走 , 而 且 直 到 天 黑 都 沒  
 他 決 定 離 家 出 走 , 而 且 直 到 天 黑 都 沒  
 he to decide to set to leave home to exit to walk and just straight reach sky black all no  
 to decide to leave and until  
 chū xiàn 10  
 出 現  
 出 現  
 to exit to appear  
 to appear

○ He decided to leave home, and until the end of time to never show up there again.

2. tā cóng lái méi yǒu zhè me kuài lè guò 11  
 她 從 來 沒 有 這 麼 快 樂 過  
 她 從 來 沒 有 這 麼 快 樂 過  
 she from come no have this quick joyous to pass  
 always not have like this happy

○ She had never been this happy.

## 8.5 Progressive events

There are multiple ways of expressing progressively changing events in Chinese. One of these is illustrated next:

Example 8.7.

<sup>10</sup> 胡韶真 (2007): 公雞國王 (gōng jī guó wáng—The rooster named King), page 12

<sup>11</sup> 陽子 (2006): 小狼的禮物 (xiǎo láng de lǐ wù—Little Wolf's gift), page 18

gōng jī yī tiān bǐ yī tiān lǎo , yù jiào yù chī lì 12  
 公 雞 一 天 比 一 天 老 , 愈 叫 愈 吃 力 。  
 公 鸡 一 天 比 一 天 老 , 愈 叫 愈 吃 力 。  
 male chicken one day to compare one day old more and more to call to eat strength  
 rooster exhausting

The rooster was day by day growing old, the more he crowed the more exhausting it became.

## 8.6 Multiple events

dāng ... shí  
 當 ... 時  
 当 ... 时  
 while time

One way to indicate what has been happening *while* something else has been happening is with the sentence structure shown to the left. Example 8.8 (page 73) gives an example.

Example 8.8.

dāng wǒ zhèng pá shù shí , shù bèi yì zhī hǎi lí zhèng kǎn diào  
 當 我 正 爬 樹 時 樹 被 一 隻 海 狸 正 砍 掉  
 当 我 正 爬 树 时 树 被 一 只 海 狸 正 砍 掉  
 while I in the process of to climb tree time tree by one a sea fox in the process of to hack to fall  
 a beaver to cut down

le  
 了 。 While I was climbing the tree,  
 了 。 the tree was being cut down by a beaver.

biān — biān  
 邊 — 邊  
 边 — 边  
 side side

For things happening simultaneously, you can use the structure illustrated to the left with an example appearing in Example 8.9 (page 73).

Example 8.9 (Simultaneous action).

1. tā jiù ná chū lái táo zǐ biān zǒu biān chī 13  
 他 就 拿 出 來 桃 子 邊 走 邊 吃 。  
 他 就 拿 出 來 桃 子 边 走 边 吃 。  
 he just to take to exit to come to peach son side walk side to eat  
 to come out peach

He just took out a peach, and went along eating as he walked.

12 胡詔真 (2007): 公雞國王 (gōng jī guó wáng—The rooster named King), page 8

13 幼福編輯部 (2005c): 小猴子長大了 A Little Monkey Grows Up, page 10

2. tù zi xià de biān táo biān dǎo 14  
兔 子 吓 得 邊 逃 邊 躲  
兔 子 吓 得 邊 逃 邊 躲  
rabbit son scared (to the extent that) side to flee side to hide  
rabbit

The rabbit was so scared that on the one hand he fled and on the other he hid.

cái

才

only then

When something happens only after some period of time, you can use the 才 (cái) character. It can be roughly translated as “only then”.

Example 8.10 (Only then).

1. tūo dào zuì hòu yí kè cái zuò zhè yàng shì bú duì de 15  
拖 到 最 後 一 刻 才 做 , 這 樣 是 不 對 的 。  
拖 到 最 後 一 刻 才 做 , 這 樣 是 不 對 的 。  
to drag to reach most behind one quarter hour only then to do this shape is not correct (s)  
last like this

Waiting until the last minute and only then getting started, this just isn't right.

2. zhè shí tā cái fā xiàn gē ge shòu shāng le  
這 時 , 他 才 發 現 哥 哥 受 傷 了  
这 时 , 他 才 发 现 哥 哥 受 伤 了  
this time he only then to send out to appear elder brother elder brother to receive an injury  
to discover elder brother injured

16

Only at this time did he realize that his big brother was injured.

3. zhǐ yǒu nǚ lì gōng zuò bú pà shòu shāng hàn téng tòng cái néng  
只 有 努 力 工 作 , 不 怕 受 傷 和 疼 痛 , 才 能  
只 有 努 力 工 作 , 不 怕 受 伤 和 疼 痛 , 才 能  
only have exert force worker do not to fear receive injury and to ache pain only then can  
exert work to get injured a pain

chéng

gōng

17

成 功

功 功

With hard work and no fear of injury and pain, only then can you succeed.

to accomplish merit  
success

14 余治瑩 (2006): 彩色小兔 (cǎi sè xiǎo tù—The colored rabbit), page 12

15 幼福編輯部 (2005d): 小白兔的友誼 The Rabbit's Friendship, page 20

16 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008d): 真的! (zhēn de)—Really!, page 18

17 姜子安 (2007): 阿良造紙 (Ah-Liang Makes Paper), page 9

děng  
等  
等

to wait/not until

The “not until X did Y occur” sentence structure can be expressed using the 等 character, as illustrated to the left. An example is given in Example 8.11 (next).

Example 8.11 (Only then).

děng tā dào jiā , huí tóu yī kàn 18  
等 她 到 家 , 回 頭 一 看  
等 她 到 家 , 回 頭 一 看  
to wait she to arrive home to return head one to look at  
to turn one's head

Not until she arrived home did she turn her head and take a look.

## 8.7 Quantifiers for time

Vocabulary Table 4.2 (page 31) already introduced a number of quantifiers for countable nouns. Time, on the other hand, is uncountable. It is either measured in standard units such as seconds, hours, days, etc.; or it is described in more relaxed terms such as “a moment”. Such quantifiers for time are listed in Vocabulary Table 8.6 (next) with examples provided in Example 8.12 (page 75).

Table 8.6: quantifiers for time

quantifier	usage	examples
fān 番 番 a time	exertion	fèn zhàn , nǚ lì 奮 戰 , 努 力 奮 戰 , 努 力 to exert battle to exert force to put up a good fight to strive

Example 8.12 (quantifiers for time).

jīng guò yī fān fèn zhàn , xióng zhōng yú pá shàng àn  
經 過 一 番 奮 戰 , 熊 終 於 爬 上 岸  
經 過 一 番 奮 戰 , 熊 終 於 爬 上 岸  
to pass through to go across one a time to exert battle bear conclusion in to climb up shore  
to pass through to put up a good fight finally

biān 19

邊  
邊  
side

After a time of intense struggle, the bear finally climbed up onto shore.

18 李美華 (2008b): 避雨 (bì yǔ) *Taking shelter from the rain*, page 13

19 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008d): 真的! (zhēn de)—Really!, page 16





CHAPTER 9

SIMPLE CONVERSATION

9.1 Greetings

dǎ

打

打

beat

zhāo

招

招

beckon

hū

呼

呼

exhale

call

greeting

Table 9.1: Hello and goodbye

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
hello	<div><div>nǐ</div><div>你</div><div>你</div><div>you</div></div> <div><div>hǎo</div><div>好</div><div>好</div><div>good</div></div>	good bye	<div><div>zài</div><div>再</div><div>再</div><div>again</div></div> <div><div>jiàn</div><div>見</div><div>見</div><div>see</div></div>
good night	<div><div>wǎn</div><div>晚</div><div>晚</div><div>late</div></div> <div><div>ān</div><div>安</div><div>安</div><div>peaceful</div></div>	see you tomorrow	<div><div>míng</div><div>明</div><div>明</div><div>bright</div></div> <div><div>tiān</div><div>天</div><div>天</div><div>the sky</div></div> <div><div>jiàn</div><div>見</div><div>見</div><div>to see</div></div> <div>tomorrow</div>
see you later	<div><div>yī</div><div>一</div><div>一</div><div>one</div></div> <div><div>hǔi</div><div>會兒</div><div>会儿</div><div>to meet together</div></div> <div><div>jiàn</div><div>見</div><div>见</div><div>to see</div></div> <div>in a little while</div>	see you in a little while	<div><div>dài</div><div>待</div><div>待</div><div>to wait for</div></div> <div><div>hǔi</div><div>會兒</div><div>会儿</div><div>to meet together</div></div> <div><div>jiàn</div><div>見</div><div>见</div><div>to see</div></div>

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
I'm out of here	wǒ zǒu le 我 走 了 I to walk		

Table 9.2: How are you?

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
How are you?	nǐ hǎo ma 你 好 嗎 you good (?)	not bad	bú cuò 不 錯 not faults
I am fine.	wǒ hěn hǎo 我 很 好 I very good	so-so	mǎ mǎ hū hū 馬 馬 虎 虎 horse horse tiger tiger
thank you	xiè xiè 謝 謝 to thank to thank	not too well	bú tài hǎo 不 太 好 not extremely good
And you?	nǐ ne 你 呢 you		

## 9.2 Introductions

jìe 介 介 situated between introduce	shào 紹 紹 bring together
--	----------------------------------

Table 9.3: Introductions

English	Chinese (中文)
What is your name?	nǐ jiào shé me míng zì ? 你 叫 什 麼 名 字 ? 你 叫 什 么 名 字 ? you called what name a word what a name

continued on the next page ...

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English	Chinese (中文)
My name is ____.	wǒ jiào ____ 。 我叫 ____ 。 I called
What is his name?	tā jiào shé me míng zì ? 他叫什麼名字？ he called what name a word what a name
His name is ____.	tā jiào ____ 。 他叫 ____ 。 he called
How old are you?	nǐ jǐ suì ? 你幾歲？ 你几岁？ you how many a year of age
I am ____ years old.	wǒ ____ suì 。 我 ____ 歲。 我 ____ 岁。 I a year of age
Can you speak English?	nǐ huì shuō yīng yǔ ma ? 你會說英語嗎？ 你会说英语吗？ you able speak outstanding language English
It's nice to meet you.	hěn gāo xìng rèn shì nǐ 。 很高興認識你。 很高兴认识你。 very high cheerful recognize know you glad know

## 9.3 Civilities

lǐ mào  
禮貌  
礼貌  
courtesy manner  
politeness

Table 9.4: Civilities

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
thanks	xìe xìe 謝 謝 謝 謝 thank thank	cordial	qīn qiè 親 切 親 切 intimate close
manners	lǐ mào 禮 貌 禮 貌 ceremony features		

Table 9.5: Apologies

English	Chinese (中文)
sorry	dùì bù qǐ 對 不 起 对 不 起 facing not to rise
sorry	bào qiàn 抱 歉 抱 歉 hug apology
no problem	méi yǒu wèn tí 沒 有 問 題 没 有 问 题 none have to ask a subject not have problem
It doesn't matter.	méi guān xi 沒 關 係 没 关 系 not to close to tie relation
Please don't be angry!	qǐng bú yào shēng qì 請 不 要 生 氣 请 不 要 生 气 please not want to give birth to air don't angry
Don't take offense!	bié jiè yì 別 介 意 别 介 意 don't introduce meaning to take offense

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<sup>1</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005d): 奇怪的客人 (qí guài de kè rén—The Strange Visitor), page 27

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)
I don't know what I should say to make things right.	<p>wǒ bù zhī gāi shuō shén me cái hǎo<sup>2</sup></p> <p>我 不 知 該 說 什 麼 才 好</p> <p>我 不 知 該 說 什 么 才 好</p> <p>I not know should say what just good</p> <p>what</p>
Together they were able to undo the misunderstanding.	<p>tā men bǐ cǐ jiě kāi le wù huì<sup>3</sup></p> <p>他 們 彼 此 解 開 了 誤 會</p> <p>他 们 彼 此 解 开 了 误 会</p> <p>he s that this to untie to open error to assemble</p> <p>they each other to undo misunderstanding</p>
You must show good manners.	<p>nǐ yào biǎo xiàn yǒu lǐ mào<sup>4</sup></p> <p>你 要 表 現 有 禮 貌</p> <p>你 要 表 现 有 礼 貌</p> <p>you want surface to appear to have ceremony features</p> <p>to show</p>

Table 9.6: Civilities

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
thank you	<p>xìe xìe nǐ</p> <p>謝 謝 你</p> <p>谢 谢 你</p> <p>thank thank you</p>	you're welcome	<p>bú kè qì</p> <p>不 客 氣</p> <p>不 客 气</p> <p>not a guest air</p> <p>polite</p>
excuse me, can I ask ...	<p>qǐng wèn ...</p> <p>請 問</p> <p>请 问</p> <p>to request to request</p>	excuse me (to pass)	<p>jiè guò</p> <p>借 過</p> <p>借 过</p> <p>to borrow to pass</p>
Welcome!	<p>hūan yíng !</p> <p>歡 迎 !</p> <p>欢 迎 !</p> <p>cheerful to receive</p>	Please come in.	<p>qǐng jìn</p> <p>請 進</p> <p>请 进</p> <p>to request to enter</p>
Do you mind?	<p>nǐ jiè yì ma ?</p> <p>你 介 意 嗎 ?</p> <p>你 介 意 吗 ?</p> <p>you introduce meaning (?)</p> <p>to take offense</p>		

<sup>2</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005f): 蝴蝶風箏 (hú dié fēng zhēng—The Butterfly Kite), page 15

<sup>3</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999b): 三劍客 (sān jiàn kè—The Three Musketeers), page 16

<sup>4</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005d): 奇怪的客人 (qí guài de kè rén—The Strange Visitor), page 1

Table 9.7: Anti-civilities

English	Chinese (中文)
Get out of here!	<p>gǔn chū qù <sup>5</sup>            滾 出 去 !            滾 出 去 !            to roll to exit to go            to get out</p>
You had better kick him out as soon as possible.	<p>nǐ hái shì jǐn zǎo bǎ tā gǎn zǒu ba <sup>6</sup>            你 還 是 儘 早 把 他 趕 走 吧 。            你 還 是 儘 早 把 他 趕 走 吧 。            you still that to the utmost early he to expel to walk            had better as soon as possible kick out</p>

## 9.4 Communications

Table 9.8: Common verbs

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
to say	<p>shuō 說 说 to say</p>	to talk	<p>jiǎng huà 講 話 讲 话 to speak talks</p>
to talk about	<p>tán lùn 談 論 谈 论 to talk to discuss</p>	to discuss	<p>tǎo lùn 討 論 讨 论 to demand to discuss</p>
to chat	<p>liáo tiān 聊 天 聊 天 merely sky</p>	to chat	<p>tán tiān 談 天 谈 天 to talk sky</p>
to quarrel	<p>chǎo jià 吵 架 吵 架 to quarrel a rack</p>	to shout	<p>hǎn jiào 喊 叫 喊 叫 to shout to call</p>
indiscriminate talk	<p>lùan huà 亂 話 乱 话 disorder talk</p>	garbage talk	<p>fèi huà 廢 話 废 话 abolish talk</p>

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<sup>5</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā—The Ugly Duckling*), page 22

<sup>6</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā—The Ugly Duckling*), page 6

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
listen	tīng 聽 听 listen	listen to	tīng      zhe 聽      著 听      着 listen (adverbial particle)
listening comprehension	tīng      lì 聽      力 听      力 listen strength	sing	chàng      gē 唱      歌 唱      歌 to sing song
response	fǎn      yīng 反      應 反      应 contrary to answer response		

Table 9.9: Expressions

English	Chinese (中文)
to chat	tán      tiān      shuō      xiào <sup>7</sup> 談      天      說      笑 谈      天      说      笑 to talk sky to say to laugh
to chat about everything	tán      tiān      shuō      dì 談      天      說      地 谈      天      说      地 to talk sky to say earth
everyone talking at once	qī      zǐ      bā      shé <sup>8</sup> 七      嘴      八      舌 七      嘴      八      舌 seven mouth eight tongue
to repeatedly urge	dīng      níng <sup>9</sup> 叮      嚀 叮      叮 to sting to instruct
to say to oneself	zì      yán      zì      yǔ <sup>10</sup> 自      言      自      語 自      言      自      语 self speech self language

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<sup>7</sup> 李美華 (2008b): 避雨 (bì yǔ) *Taking shelter from the rain*, page 25<sup>8</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (chǒu xiǎo yā—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 4<sup>9</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (chǒu xiǎo yā—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 4<sup>10</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005i): 酷酷熊有決心 *The Bear Got The Determination*, page 21

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English	Chinese (中文)
to self-ask self-answer	<div> <div> zi      wèn      zi      dá</div> <div> 自      問      自      答</div> <div> 自      問      自      答</div> <div> self      ask      self      to answer</div> <div> to ask oneself</div> </div>
to cover the mouth with the hand	<div> <div>wǔ      zhù      zǔi      bā</div> <div> 搗      住      嘴      巴</div> <div> 搗      住      嘴      巴</div> <div> to cover      to cease      mouth      to expect</div> <div> mouth</div> </div>

Table 9.10: Can you speak?

English	Chinese (中文)
Can you speak English?	<div> <div>nǐ      huì      jiǎng      yīng      yǔ      ma</div> <div> 你      會      講      英      語      嗎 ?</div> <div> 你      會      講      英      語      嗎 ?</div> <div> you      able      speak      outstanding      language      (?)</div> <div> English</div> </div>
Can you speak Chinese?	<div> <div>nǐ      huì      jiǎng      guó      yǔ      ma</div> <div> 你      會      講      國      語      嗎 ?</div> <div> 你      會      講      國      語      嗎 ?</div> <div> you      able      speak      national      language      (?)</div> <div> Chinese</div> </div>
I can.	<div> <div>huì</div> <div> 會      。</div> <div> 會      。</div> <div> able</div> </div>
I cannot.	<div> <div>bù      huì</div> <div> 不      會      。</div> <div> 不      會      。</div> <div> not      able</div> </div>
A little.	<div> <div>yī      diǎn      diǎn</div> <div> 一      點      點      。</div> <div> 一      點      點      。</div> <div> one      drop      drop</div> </div>
Just a little.	<div> <div>yī      diǎn      diǎn      ér      yǐ</div> <div> 一      點      點      而      已      。</div> <div> 一      點      點      而      已      。</div> <div> one      drop      drop      and      already</div> <div> that is all</div> </div>

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English	Chinese (中文)
I can speak Chinese.	<p>wǒ huì jiǎng guó yǔ      ◦  我 會 講 國 語      ◦  我 会 讲 国 语      ◦</p> <p>I able speak national language  Chinese</p>
I can speak Chinese a little.	<p>wǒ huì jiǎng guó yǔ yī diǎn diǎn      ◦  我 會 講 國 語 一 點 點      ◦  我 会 讲 国 语 一 点 点      ◦</p> <p>I able speak national language one drop drop  Chinese</p>
I cannot speak Chinese.	<p>wǒ bù huì jiǎng guó yǔ      ◦  我 不 會 講 國 語      ◦  我 不 会 讲 国 语      ◦</p> <p>I not able speak national language  Chinese</p>





CHAPTER 10

ON THE MOVE

Table 10.1: On the move words

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
walk	zǒu 走 走 walk	run	pǎo 跑 跑 run
jump	tiào 跳 跳 jump	kick	tī 踢 踢 kick
fly	fēi 飛 飛 fly	ride	qí 騎 騎 ride
stop	ting 停 停 stop		

Table 10.2: On the move sentences

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
stand up	zhàn      qǐ      lái 站      起      來 站      起      來 to stand    to start   to come to stand	turn around	zhuǎn   shēn 轉      身 轉      身 to turn   body to turn about

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
sit down	<p>zuò xià 坐 下 坐 下</p> <p>to sit down to sit down</p>	raise your hand	<p>jǔ shǒu 舉 手 举 手</p> <p>to raise hand to raise hand</p>
raise your foot	<p>jǔ jiǎo 舉 腳 举 脚</p> <p>to raise foot</p>	move left	<p>wǎng zǒu biān yí dòng 往 左 邊 移 動 往 左 边 移 动</p> <p>toward left side to move to move left side to move</p>
move right	<p>wǎng yòu biān 往 右 邊 往 右 边</p> <p>toward right side right side</p> <p>yí dòng 移 動 移 动</p> <p>to move to move to move</p>	move forward	<p>wǎng qián biān 往 前 邊 往 前 边</p> <p>toward front side front side</p> <p>yí dòng 移 動 移 动</p> <p>to move to move to move</p>
move backwards	<p>wǎng hòu biān 往 後 邊 往 后 边</p> <p>toward behind side back side</p> <p>yí dòng 移 動 移 动</p> <p>to move to move to move</p>		

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English	Chinese (中文)
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Table 10.3: On the move examples

English	Chinese (中文)
Gross! Gross! Don't come near me. Turn your face away.	<p>tǎo yàn , tǎo yàn bú yào guò lái , nǐ bǎ 討厭 , 討厭 不要 過 來 , 你 把 讨厌 , 讨厌 不要 过 来 , 你 把 to incur to detest to incur to detest not want to go across come you to loathe to loathe don't to come over</p> <p>liǎn zhuǎn guò qù ma 臉轉 過 去 嘛 脸转 过 去 嘛 face to turn to go across to go to go over</p>
Where does it lead to?	<p>tā tōng dào nǎ lǐ qù ne 它通 到 哪 裡 去 呢 它通 到 哪 裡 去 呢 it to lead to to arrive at where inside to go to lead to where</p>

Table 10.4: Taking things away

English	Chinese (中文)
The crow carried one away in his mouth.	<p>wū yā diào zǒu le yì ge 烏鴉 叼 走 了 一 個 乌 鸦 叼 走 了 一 个 black crow to hold by the teeth to walk one (mw) crow to take away in the mouth one</p>
The little mice moved one away.	<p>xiǎo lǎo shǔ bān zǒu le yì ge 小老鼠 搬 走 了 一 個 小老鼠 搬 走 了 一 个 little old mouse to move to walk one (mw) mouse to move away one</p>
The ants carried away the last apple.	<p>xiǎo mǎ yǐ tái zǒu le zuì hòu yì ge hóng píng guǒ 小蚂蚁 抬 走 了 最 後 一 個 紅 蘋 果 小蚂蚁 抬 走 了 最 後 一 个 红 苹 果 little ant ant to lift to walk most behind one (mw) red apple fruit ant to carry away last one apple</p>

<sup>1</sup> 征矢清 (1999): 葉子小屋 (*Small House of Leaves*), page 10

<sup>2</sup> 方素珍 (1999): 那是一個洞嗎?, page 9

<sup>3</sup> 垂石真子 (2009): *Everyone Comes to Big Red Apples* 好大的紅蘋果, page 7

<sup>4</sup> 垂石真子 (2009): *Everyone Comes to Big Red Apples* 好大的紅蘋果, page 9

<sup>5</sup> 垂石真子 (2009): *Everyone Comes to Big Red Apples* 好大的紅蘋果, page 17





CHAPTER 11

THE HEART OF MAN

11.1 Emotions

Table 11.1: Emotions

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
personality	<div><div><div>gè xìng</div><div>個性</div><div>个 性</div></div><div>piece nature</div></div>	moral character, nature	<div><div><div>xiān dì<sup>1</sup></div><div>心地</div><div>心地</div></div><div>heart soil</div></div>
happy	<div><div><div>kuài lè</div><div>快樂</div><div>快 乐</div></div><div>quick joyous</div></div>	glad	<div><div><div>gāo xìng</div><div>高興</div><div>高 兴</div></div><div>high cheerful</div></div>
tired	<div><div><div>lèi le</div><div>累了</div><div>累 了</div></div><div>tired</div></div>	vexed	<div><div><div>kǔ nǎo</div><div>苦恼</div><div>苦 恼</div></div><div>bitter annoyed</div></div>
sad	<div><div><div>nán guò</div><div>難過</div><div>难 过</div></div><div>difficult to pass</div></div>	depressed	<div><div><div>jǔ sàng</div><div>沮喪</div><div>沮 丧</div></div><div>stop lose</div></div>
afraid	<div><div><div>hài pà</div><div>害怕</div><div>害 怕</div></div><div>damage fear</div></div>	discouraged	<div><div><div>hūi xīn</div><div>灰心</div><div>灰 心</div></div><div>ash heart</div></div>

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<sup>1</sup> 李美華 (2008a): 讓人思念的小章魚—*The Little Octopus ...*, page 22

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
angry	shēng qì 生氣 生 气 to give birth to air	angry	qì hū hū 氣 呼 呼 气 呼 呼 air to exhale
extremely angry	qì jí 氣 極 气 极 air utmost	excited	xiāng fèn 興 奮 兴 奋 to launch to exert
worried	dān xīn 擔 心 担 心 to carry the heart	interested	yǒu xìng qù 有 興 趣 有 兴 趣 have cheerful interest interest
bored	wú liáo 無 聊 无 聊 without a little	jealous	jí dù 嫉 妒 嫉 妒 to be jealous envy
calm	zhèn dìng 鎮 定 镇 定 to press down stable	surprised	jīng yà 驚 訝 惊 讶 to startle to be surprised
nervous	jǐn zhāng 緊 張 紧 张 tight spread	embarrassed	gān gà 尷 尬 尴 尬 embarrassed embarrassed
heartbroken	shāng xīn 傷 心 伤 心 injury heart		
to detest	xián 嫌 嫌	to loathe	tǎo yàn 討 厭 讨 厌 to incur to detest
sorrow	bēi shāng 悲 傷 悲 伤 sorrow injury		



Table 11.2: Emotions

English	Chinese (中文)
Are you happy?	<p>nǐ kuài lè ma ? 你 快 樂 嗎 ? 你 快 乐 吗 ?</p> <p>you quick joyous happy</p>
I am happy.	<p>wǒ kuài lè 。 我 快 樂 。 我 快 乐 。</p> <p>I quick joyous happy</p>
You look sad.	<p>nǐ kàn qǐ lái nán guò 。 你 看 起 來 難 過 。 你 看 起 来 难 过 。</p> <p>you see rise come difficult to pass rise up sad appear</p>
Are you in a good mood?	<p>nǐ de xīn qíng hǎo ma ? 你 的 心 情 好 嗎 ? 你 的 心 情 好 吗 ?</p> <p>you 's heart sentiment good your mood</p>
What mood are you in?	<p>nǐ de xīn qíng zě me yàng ? 你 的 心 情 怎 麼 樣 ? 你 的 心 情 怎 么 样 ?</p> <p>you 's heart sentiment why shape your mood how</p>
How do you feel?	<p>nǐ jué dé zě me yàng ? 你 覺 得 怎 麼 樣 ? 你 觉 得 怎 么 样 ?</p> <p>you sense get why shape feel how</p>
She breathed a sigh of relief.	<p>tā sōng le yì kǒu qì 。<sup>2</sup> 她 鬆 了 一 口 氣 她 松 了 一 口 气</p> <p>she loose one mouth air one breath</p>

continued on the next page ...

<sup>2</sup> 郭桂玲: 一起想辦法 (yī qǐ xiǎng bàn fǎ)—Together Think of a Way, page 38

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)
to heave a deep sigh	<p>āi shēng tàn qì <sup>3</sup></p> <p>唉 聲 嘆 氣</p> <p>唉 声 叹 气</p> <p>alas sound to sigh air</p> <p>to sigh</p>

Table 11.3: Like/dislike

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
to like	<p>xǐ huan</p> <p>喜 歡</p> <p>喜 欢</p> <p>happy cheerful</p>	facial expression	<p>biǎo qíng <sup>4</sup></p> <p>表 情</p> <p>表 情</p> <p>surface sentiment</p>
to dislike	<p>tǎo yàn</p> <p>討 厭</p> <p>讨 厌</p> <p>to demand to detest</p>	to abhor	<p>yàn wù <sup>5</sup></p> <p>厭 惡</p> <p>厌 恶</p> <p>to detest to loathe</p>

Table 11.4: Expressions of emotion

English	Chinese (中文)
facial expression	<p>biǎo qíng <sup>6</sup></p> <p>表 情</p> <p>表 情</p> <p>surface sentiment</p>
so glad that it was beyond understanding	<p>gāo xìng de bù dé liǎo <sup>7</sup></p> <p>高 興 得 不 得 了</p> <p>高 兴 得 不 得 了</p> <p>high cheerful not to get to understand</p> <p>glad</p> <p>beyond understanding</p>

<sup>3</sup> 風車編輯部/編 (2002): 10隻討厭的烏鴉—*Ten Disagreeable Crows*, page 57

<sup>4</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā*—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 10

<sup>5</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā*—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 10

<sup>6</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999d): 醜小鴨 (*chǒu xiǎo yā*—*The Ugly Duckling*), page 10

<sup>7</sup> 郭桂玲: 神氣的披風 (*shén qì de pī fēng*)—*The Majestic Cape*, page 17

Table 11.5: Fear

English	Chinese (中文)							
The wolf was so scared that his whole body shook.	láng 狼 狼	xià 嚇 吓	de 得 得	quán shēn 全 身 全 身	fā 發 发	dǒu 抖 抖	8 ° °	
	wolf to scare (to the extent that) entire body to send out to tremble to shake							
The rabbit was so scared that his entire body had no strength.	tù 兔 兔	zi 子 子	xià 嚇 吓	de 得 得	quán shēn 全 身 全 身	méi lì 沒 力 沒 力	9 ° °	
	rabbit son scared (to the extent that) entire body no strength rabbit							
He was so scared that he immediately pulled out his legs and just ran.	tā 他 他	xià 嚇 吓	de 得 得	lì 立 立	kè 刻 刻	bá tuǐ 拔 腿 拔 腿	jiù pǎo 就 跑 就 跑	10 ° °
	he to scare to stand to carve to pull out legs just ran immediately							
Even the traffic cop saw it and was also completely scared, his whole body breaking out in a cold sweat.	lián 連 连	jiāo 交 交	tōng 通 通	jǐng 警 警	chá 察 察	kàn 看 看	le yě dōu 了 也 都	11 ° °
	even to deliver through to caution to closely examine to look at saw also completely traffic police							
	xià 嚇 吓	chū 出 出	yī 一 一	shēn 身 身	lěng 冷 冷	hàn 汗 汗	11 ° °	
	scared to exit one body cold sweat whole body cold sweat							

## 11.2 Character

Table 11.6: Character

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
bravery	yǒng gǎn 勇 敢 勇 敢 brave dare to	curious	hào qí 好 奇 好 奇 fond of unusual
determination	jué xīn 決 心 決 心 decided heart	diligence	qín láo 勤 勞 勤 勞 diligent work

continued on the next page ...

8 幼福編輯部 (2005j): 黑猩猩來了 *The Black Gorilla*, page 11

9 余治瑩 (2006): 彩色小兔 (*cǎi sè xiǎo tù—The colored rabbit*), page 16

10 幼福編輯部 (2005g): 小象妹找自信 *An Elephant Looks For Confidence*, page 23

11 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005c): 哈啾不見了 (*hā jiū bú jiàn le—"Achoo" has disappeared*), page 17

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
endurance	nài lì 耐力 耐力 enduring strength	faithfulness	zhōng chéng 忠誠 忠誠 loyal sincere
honest	lǎo shí <sup>12</sup> 老實 老实 old true	honest and kind	zhōng hòu <sup>13</sup> 忠厚 忠厚 loyal kind
humble	qiān xū 謙虛 謙虛 modest empty	kindness	rén cí 仁慈 仁慈 benevolence kind
joy	hūan lè 歡樂 欢乐 cheerful joyous	love	rè ài 熱愛 热爱 hot love
patience	nài xīn 耐心 耐心 enduring heart	patience	nài xìng 耐性 耐性 enduring nature
peace	hé píng 和平 和平 peace level	sincere / true-hearted	chéng kěn <sup>14</sup> 誠懇 诚恳 sincere earnest
warmhearted	rè xīn 熱心 热心 hot heart	deeply and lovingly devoted to each other	xiāng qīn xiāng 相親相 相親相 mutually close mutually ài <sup>15</sup> 愛 愛 love

<sup>12</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 2<sup>13</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 2<sup>14</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 2<sup>15</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005d): 小白兔的友誼 *The Rabbit's Friendship*, page 3

Table 11.7: Negative character traits

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
false/fake display of affection	xū qíng 虛情 虛情 empty sentiment jǐa yì 假意 假意 fake meaning insincerity	full of oneself	dé yì 得意 得意 get meaning
narrow minded	xiǎo xīn yǎn 小心眼 小心眼 small heart eye	proud	jiāo ào 驕傲 驕傲 arrogant proud
take advantage of	zhàn pián yí 佔便宜 佔便宜 to seize suitable petty gain		

Table 11.8: Character

English	Chinese (中文)
In every situation he was always planning, always thinking how to totally take advantage of other people.	tā fán shì dōu yào jì jiào , zǒng shì xiǎng zhàn 他凡事都要計較，總是想佔 他凡事都要計較，總是想佔 he all matters all want to count to compare always that to think to seize to plan always jiàn bié rén de pián yí 盡別人的便宜 盡別人的便宜 exhausted other person 's suitable other people petty gain
The crowd little by little lost patience.	rén qún jiàn jiàn shī qù nài xìng 人群漸漸失去耐性 人群漸漸失去耐性 people crowd gradually gradually to lose to go enduring nature crowd gradually to lose patience

<sup>16</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì*—*Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 4

<sup>17</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì*—*Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 2

<sup>18</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì*—*Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 6

<sup>19</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì*—*Selling Fragrant Gas*), page ?

<sup>20</sup> 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008e): 貝絲的心願 (*bèi sī de xīn yuàn*) *Beth's cherished desire*, page 18

## 11.3 Thought processes

Table 11.9: Thought processes

English	Chinese (中文)
to have a sudden inspiration	<div>líng jī yí dòng <sup>21</sup></div> <div>靈 機 一 動</div> <div>灵 机 一 动</div> <div>clever alert one to move</div>
to show understanding for	<div>tǐ liàng <sup>22</sup></div> <div>體 諒</div> <div>体 谅</div> <div>body forgive</div>
to me (in my opinion)	<div>dùì wǒ lái shuō</div> <div>對 我 來 說</div> <div>对 我 来 说</div> <div>facing me come speak</div>
to think so	<div>cāi xiǎng</div> <div>猜 想</div> <div>猜 想</div> <div>to guess to think</div>
to think reckless thoughts full of confusion	<div>hú sī lùn xiǎng <sup>23</sup></div> <div>胡 思 亂 想</div> <div>胡 思 乱 想</div> <div>reckless think disorder think</div>
can't figure out	<div>xiǎng bù tōng</div> <div>想 不 通</div> <div>想 不 通</div> <div>to think not through</div>

Table 11.10: What do you think?

English	Chinese (中文)
Would you say that I am pretty?	<div>nǐ shuō wǒ piào liàng ma <sup>24</sup></div> <div>你 說 我 漂 亮 嗎 ？</div> <div>你 说 我 漂 亮 吗 ？</div> <div>you to say I pretty bright</div> <div>pretty</div>

continued on the next page ...

<sup>21</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 6

<sup>22</sup> 劉嘉裕 (1999c): 賣香屁 (*mài xiāng pì—Selling Fragrant Gas*), page 8

<sup>23</sup> 張晉霖 (2006b): 給貓咪掛鈴鐺 (*gěi māo mī guà líng dāng*) *hang a bell on the cat*, page 12

<sup>24</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005g): 小象妹找自信 *An Elephant Looks For Confidence*, page 5

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)
Do you see me as pretty?	nǐ kàn wǒ piào liàng ma 25 你 看 我 漂 亮 嗎 ? 你 看 我 漂 亮 嗎 ? you to see I pretty bright pretty
To me, here is just perfect.	zhè lǐ duì wǒ lái shuō gāng gāng hǎo 26 這 裡 對 我 來 說 剛 剛 好 ◦ 這 里 对 我 来 说 刚 刚 好 ◦ this inside facing me come speak exactly exactly good here perfect

## 11.4 The will

Table 11.11:

English	Chinese (中文)
to make up one's mind	xià dìng jué xīn 下 定 決 心 下 定 決 心 to form an opinion to fix to decide heart determination
to be willing	yuàn yì 願 意 願 意 willing idea
willing or not	yuàn bù yuàn yì 願 不 願 意 愿 不 愿 意 willing not willing idea
reluctantly	xīn bú gān qíng bù yuàn 心 不 甘 情 不 願 心 不 甘 情 不 愿 heart not sweet sentiment not willing

Example 11.1 (Intent). Following are some example sentences expressing *intent*:

1. ràng wǒ xǐ lǜ dòu ◦ Let me wash the mung beans.  
讓 我 洗 綠 豆 ◦  
让 我 洗 绿 豆 ◦  
let I wash green legumes  
mung beans

25 幼福編輯部 (2005g): 小象妹找自信 *An Elephant Looks For Confidence*, page 5

26 Walsh (1999): 躲貓貓和睡覺—*Hide and Sleep*, page 8

2. wǒ lái xǐ lǜ dòu 27

我 來 洗 綠 豆  
我 來 洗 綠 豆I come wash green legumes  
mung beans○ Allow me to wash the mung beans.  
○

3. wǒ xiǎng xǐ lǜ dòu

我 想 洗 綠 豆  
我 想 洗 綠 豆I like wash green legumes  
mung beans○ I wish to wash the mung beans.  
○

4. wǒ xiǎng yào xǐ lǜ dòu

我 想 要 洗 綠 豆  
我 想 要 洗 綠 豆I like want wash green legumes  
would like to mung beans○ I would like to wash the mung beans.  
○

5. wǒ yào xǐ lǜ dòu

我 要 洗 綠 豆  
我 要 洗 綠 豆I want wash green legumes  
mung beans○ I want to wash the mung beans.  
○

6. mā mā bù tíng de cūi zhe wéi ní zhǐ hǎo

媽 媽 不 停 的 催 著 , 惟 妮 只 好  
媽 媽 不 停 的 催 著 , 惟 妮 只 好mother mother not stop 's to urge (part) only maid only good  
Mama non-stop urging Winnie could onlyxīn bù gān qíng bú yuàn de chū mén le  
心 不 甘 情 不 願 的 出 門 了heart not sweet sentiment not willing -ly exit door  
go out

unhappily and unwillingly

28  
With Mama's non-stop urging,  
Winnie could only with an  
unhappy heart and an  
unwilling mind go out.

27 曾陽晴 (Yang Ching Tseng) (2009): 媽媽買綠豆 (Let's Get Mung Beans, Momma!), page 6

28 王姿云 (2008): 維尼上學囉, page 4



CHAPTER 12

WORK AND REST

12.1 Work

Table 12.1: Work

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
work	<div><div>gōng zuò</div><div>工 作</div><div>工 作</div><div>work to do</div></div>	to slack	<div><div>tōu lǎn</div><div>偷 懶</div><div>偷 懶</div><div>secretely lazy</div></div>
diligent	<div><div>qín fèn</div><div>勤 奮</div><div>勤 奮</div><div>diligent to exert</div></div>	diligent	<div><div>qín láo</div><div>勤 勞</div><div>勤 勞</div><div>diligent to work</div></div>
lazy	<div><div>lǎn duò</div><div>懶 惰</div><div>懶 惰</div><div>lazy laziness</div></div>		
relaxed; free and easy	<div><div>qīng sōng</div><div>輕 鬆</div><div>轻 松</div><div>light loose</div></div>	leisurely and carefree	<div><div>yōu xián</div><div>悠 閒</div><div>悠 閒</div><div>leisurely idle</div></div>
to strive	<div><div>nǔ lì</div><div>努 力</div><div>努 力</div><div>to exert strength</div></div>	conscientious	<div><div>rèn zhēn</div><div>認 真</div><div>认 真</div><div>to recognize true</div></div>
speciality	<div><div>yī jì zhī cháng</div><div>一 技 之 長</div><div>一 技 之 长</div><div>one skill ' strength</div></div>	master worker	<div><div>shī fù</div><div>師 傅</div><div>师 傅</div><div>teacher to teach</div></div>

Table 12.2: work expressions

English	Chinese (中文)
so busy that his head was dripping with sweat	<sup>1</sup> máng de mǎn tóu dà hàn 忙 得 滿 頭 大 汗 忙 得 滿 頭 大 汗 busy that full head big sweat
work together with one heart	<sup>2</sup> tóng xīn xié lì 同 心 協 力 同 心 協 力 together heart to assist power with one heart to unite efforts
work so difficult leaving one with grey hair and mud covered face	 hūi tóu tǔ liǎn 灰 頭 土 臉 灰 頭 土 臉 grey head soil face

Table 12.3: Work example sentence

English	Chinese (中文)
I'm so busy that I don't have time to eat.	<sup>3</sup> wǒ máng dé méi yǒu shí jiān chī wǎn cān 我 忙 得 沒 有 時 間 吃 晚 餐 我 忙 得 沒 有 時 間 吃 晚 餐 I busy that none have time between eat evening meal not have time dinner
With hard work and no fear of injury and pain, only then can you succeed.	 zhǐ yǒu nǚ lì gōng zuò , bú pà shòu shāng hàn téng tòng 只 有 努 力 工 作 , 不 怕 受 傷 和 疼 痛 只 有 努 力 工 作 , 不 怕 受 傷 和 疼 痛 only have exert force worker do not to fear receive injury and to ache pain exert work to get injured a pain  cái néng chéng gōng , 才 能 成 功 , 才 能 成 功 only then can to accomplish merit success

<sup>1</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005a): 大黃牛學勤勞 (dà huáng niú xué qín láo—Big Yellow Cow Learns Diligence), page 4

<sup>2</sup> 幼福編輯部 (2005e): 小老虎大嗓門 A Little Tiger's Loud Voice, page 21

<sup>3</sup> Stephens (1999): 我真的很忙 (I'm Too Busy), page 4

<sup>4</sup> 姜子安 (2007): 阿良造紙 (Ah-Liang Makes Paper), page 9

Table 12.4: Work

English	Chinese (中文)
What work do you do?	nǐ zuò shé me gōng zuò ? 你 做 什 麼 工 作 你 做 什 么 工 作 you do what worker do what work
I am a ____.	wǒ shì ____. 我 是 我 是 I is

Table 12.5: Jobs

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
boss	lǎo bǎn 老 板 老 板 old board	businessman	shāng rén 商 人 商 人 discuss person
doctor	yī shēng 醫 生 医 生 doctor birth	professor	jiào shòu 教 授 教 授 teach give
student	xué shēng 學 生 学 生 learn birth	manager	jīng lǐ 經 理 经 理 manage reason
teacher	lǎo shī 老 師 老 师 old teacher	worker	gōng rén 工 人 工 人 worker person
engineer	gōng chéng shī 工 程 師 工 程 师 worker rules instructor engineering		

Table 12.6: Occupations

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
artist	yì shù jiā 藝 術 家 艺 术 家 skill skill specialist art	singer	gē chàng jiā 歌 唱 家 歌 唱 家 song sing specialist to sing

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
cook	<p>chú shī</p> <p>廚 師</p> <p>廚 师</p> <p>kitchen teacher</p> <p>cook</p>	driver	<p>sī jī</p> <p>司 機</p> <p>司 机</p> <p>in charge of machine</p> <p>driver</p>
doctor	<p>yī shēng</p> <p>醫 生</p> <p>医 生</p> <p>doctor life</p> <p>doctor</p>	dentist	<p>yá yī</p> <p>牙 醫</p> <p>牙 医</p> <p>tooth doctor</p> <p>dentist</p>

## 12.2 Rest

Table 12.7: Sleep and rest

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
to sleep	<p>shuì jiào</p> <p>睡 覺</p> <p>睡 觉</p> <p>to sleep sleep</p>	noon-time nap	<p>shuì ge wǔ jiào</p> <p>睡 個 午 覺</p> <p>睡 个 午 觉</p> <p>to sleep a noon sleep</p>
to snore	<p>dǎ hū</p> <p>打 呼</p> <p>打 呼</p> <p>to hit exhale</p>		
to wake up	<p>xǐng lái</p> <p>醒 來</p> <p>醒 来</p> <p>to awake to come to</p>	to wake up	<p>yī jiào</p> <p>一 覺</p> <p>一 觉</p> <p>one sleep</p> <p>5</p> <p>xǐng lái</p> <p>醒 來</p> <p>醒 来</p> <p>to awake to come to</p> <p>to wake up</p>
yawn	<p>dǎ hā qiàn</p> <p>打 哈 欠</p> <p>打 哈 欠</p> <p>to hit to breath out to yawn</p> <p>to yawn</p>	yawn	<p>dǎ hē qiàn</p> <p>打 呵 欠</p> <p>打 呵 欠</p> <p>to hit to scold to yawn</p> <p>to yawn</p>
oversleep	<p>shuì guò tóu</p> <p>睡 過 頭</p> <p>睡 过 头</p> <p>to sleep to pass head</p>		

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
plenty of sleep	shuì hěn bǎo 睡 很 飽 睡 很 饱 to sleep very full	not enough sleep	shuì bù bǎo 睡 不 飽 睡 不 饱 to sleep not full
can not sleep	shuì bù zháo jiào 睡 不 著 覺 睡 不 着 觉 to sleep not sleep	to rest	xiū xī 休 息 休 息 to rest breath
exhausted	jìn 盡 exhaust quán lì 全 力 全 力 fully power to use all one's strength	exhausted	pí bèi 疲 憊 疲 惫 tired exhausted
completely exhausted	jīn pí lì 筋 疲 力 筋 疲 力 muscle tired power jìn 盡 exhausted	tired to the point of collapse	lèi kǔa 累 垮 累 垮 tired to collapse
lackadaisical	wú jīng dǎ 無 精 打 无 精 打 without energy to beat cǎi 采 to pick		

Table 12.8: Sleep and rest

English	Chinese (中文)
Have you had enough sleep?	nǐ shuì bǎo le méi ? 你 睡 飽 了 沒 ? 你 睡 饱 了 没 ? you to sleep full no

continued on the next page ...

<sup>6</sup> 張晉霖 and 李美華 (2008d): 真的! (zhēn de)—Really!, page 16

<sup>7</sup> 黃慧敏 (Huáng Hui Mǐng) (2006): 阿尼要搬家 (ā ní yào bān jiā—Annie wants to move), page 5

<sup>8</sup> 張晉霖 (Zhāng Jìn Lín) (2005f): 蝴蝶風箏 (hú dié fēng zhēng—The Butterfly Kite), page 19

...continued from the previous page

English	Chinese (中文)
This afternoon, Dad and Mom finally can enjoy a brief moment of peace and quiet, and have a very good afternoon nap.	<p>zhè ge xià wǔ bà ba hàn mā ma zhōng yú 這 個 下 午 爸 爸 和 媽 媽 終 於 这 个 下 午 爸 爸 和 妈 妈 终 于 this one below noon dad dad and mother mother the end at</p> <p>this after noon dad Mom finally</p> <p>kě yǐ xiǎng shòu piàn kè de 可 以 享 受 片 刻 的 可 以 享 受 片 刻 的 to approve to use as to have the use of to receive slice quarter hour of</p> <p>can to enjoy brief moment</p> <p>ān níng , hǎo hǎo de shuì ge wǔ jiào 9 安 寧 , 好 好 的 睡 個 午 覺 ° 安 宁 , 好 好 的 睡 个 午 觉 ° peaceful tranquility good good of to sleep a noon sleep tranquility very good</p>

# **Appendices**





APPENDIX A

GRAMMAR TERMINOLOGY

wén  
文  
文  
a composition

fǎ  
法  
法  
the law

grammar

Table A.1: Parts of speech

English	Chinese (中文)
adjective	<div><div>xíngróngcí</div><div>形容詞</div><div>形容詞</div><div>appearancecontainword</div><div>describe</div></div>
adverb	<div><div>fùcí</div><div>副詞</div><div>副詞</div><div>secondaryword</div></div>
definite article (“the”)	<div><div>dìngguāncí</div><div>定冠詞</div><div>定冠詞</div><div>to fixto wear a capword</div><div>article</div></div>
indefinite article (“a”, “an”)	<div><div>búdìngguāncí</div><div>不定冠詞</div><div>不定冠詞</div><div>notto fixto wear a capword</div><div>article</div></div>

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English	Chinese (中文)
conjunction	lián jiē cí 連 接 詞 连 接 词 to link to accept word to join
gerund	dòng míng cí 動 名 詞 动 名 词 to move name word noun
noun	míng cí 名 詞 名 词 name word noun
preposition	qián zhì cí 前 置 詞 前 置 词 front to place at word
pronoun	dài míng cí 代 名 詞 代 名 词 substitute name word noun
possessive pronoun	suǒ yǒu gé dài míng cí 所 有 格 代 名 詞 所 有 格 代 名 词 that which have style substitute name word to possess noun
relative pronoun	guān xì dài míng cí 關 係 代 名 詞 关 系 代 名 词 to close to tie substitute name word relation noun
verb	dòng cí 動 詞 动 词 to move word

Table A.2: Grammar terminology

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
stress / accent	zhòng yīn 重 音 重 音 weight sound	alphabet	zì mǔ 字 母 字 母 word a mother
grammar	wén fǎ 文 法 文 法 a composition the law	language	yǔ yán 語 言 語 言 language speech or word
phrase	piàn yǔ 片 語 片 語 a slice language	pronunciation	fā yīn 發 音 發 音 to send out sound
punctuation	biāo diǎn fǎ 標 點 法 標 點 法 a mark a spot the law punctuation	vocabulary	zì huì 字 彙 字 彙 a word to collect
sentence	jù zǐ 句 子 句 子 a sentence a son		

Table A.3: Punctuation

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
exclamation mark (!)	jīng tàn hào 驚 嘆 號 驚 嘆 號 to be startled to sigh a mark to marvel	hyphen (-)	lián zì hào 連 字 號 連 字 號 to link a word a mark a ligature
period (.)	jù hào 句 號 句 號 a sentence a mark	question mark (?)	wèn hào 問 號 問 號 to ask a mark
quotation marks (“ ”)	yǐn hào 引 號 引 號 to pull a mark	semicolon (;)	fēn hào 分 號 分 號 to divide into parts a mark

Table A.4: Tense

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
tense	<div>shí      tài</div> <div>時      態</div> <div>时      态</div> <div>time      form</div> <div>tense (grammar)</div>	past tense	<div>guò      qù      shì</div> <div>過      去      式</div> <div>过      去      式</div> <div>to go across   to go   form</div> <div>in the past</div>
present tense	<div>xiàn      zài      shì</div> <div>現      在      式</div> <div>现      在      式</div> <div>present to exist   form</div> <div>at present</div>	future tense	<div>wèi      lái      shì</div> <div>未      來      式</div> <div>未      来      式</div> <div>not yet   to come to   form</div> <div>coming</div>

APPENDIX B

NUMBERS

Table B.1: Numbers

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
0	líng 零	1	yī 一
2	èr 二	3	sān 三
4	sì 四	5	wǔ 五
6	liù 六	7	qī 七
8	bā 八	9	jiǔ 九
10	shí 十	11	shí yī 十一 10 1
12	shí èr 十二 10 2	13	shí sān 十三 10 3
14	shí sì 十四 10 4	15	shí wǔ 十五 10 5

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
16	shí liù 十 五 十 五 10 6	17	shí qī 十 六 十 六 10 7
18	shí bā 十 八 十 八 10 8	19	shí jiǔ 十 九 十 九 10 9
20	èr shí 二 十 二 十 2 10	21	èr shí yī 二 十 一 二 十 一 2 10 1
22	èr shí èr 二 十 二 二 十 二 2 10 2	23	èr shí sān 二 十 三 二 十 三 2 10 3
24	èr shí sì 二 十 四 二 十 四 2 10 4	25	èr shí wǔ 二 十 五 二 十 五 2 10 5
30	sān shí 三 十 三 十 3 10	31	sān shí yī 三 十 一 三 十 一 3 10 1
32	sān shí èr 三 十 二 三 十 二 3 10 2	40	sì shí 四 十 四 十 4 10
50	wǔ shí 五 十 五 十 5 10	60	liù shí 六 十 六 十 6 10
70	qī shí 七 十 七 十 7 10	80	bā shí 八 十 八 十 8 10
90	jiǔ shí 九 十 九 十 9 10	93	jiǔ shí sān 九 十 三 九 十 三 9 10 3
100	yī bǎi 一 百 一 百 1 100	200	èr bǎi 二 百 二 百 2 100

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
300	sān bǎi 三 百 3 100	400	sì bǎi 四 百 4 100
500	wǔ bǎi 五 百 5 100	600	liù bǎi 六 百 6 100
700	qī bǎi 七 百 7 100	800	bā bǎi 八 百 8 100
900	jiǔ bǎi 九 百 9 100		
1,000	yī qiān 一 千 1 1000	2,000	liǎng qiān 二 千 2 1000
3,000	sān qiān 三 千 3 1000	4,000	sì qiān 四 千 4 1000
10,000	yī wàn 一 萬 1 10 <sup>4</sup>	20,000	liǎng wàn 二 萬 2 10 <sup>4</sup>
30,000	sān wàn 三 萬 3 10 <sup>4</sup>	40,000	sì wàn 四 萬 4 10 <sup>4</sup>
100,000	shí wàn 十 萬 10 10 <sup>4</sup>	200,000	liǎng shí wàn 二十 萬 2 10 10 <sup>4</sup>
300,000	sān shí wàn 三十 萬 3 10 10 <sup>4</sup>	400,000	sì shí wàn 四十 萬 4 10 10 <sup>4</sup>
1,000,000	yī bǎi wàn 一 百 萬 1 100 10 <sup>4</sup>	2,000,000	liǎng bǎi wàn 二 百 萬 2 100 10 <sup>4</sup>

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
3,000,000	sān bǎi wàn 三 百 萬 三 百 万 3 100 $10^4$	4,000,000	sì bǎi wàn 四 百 萬 四 百 万 4 100 $10^4$
10,000,000	yī qiān wàn 一 千 萬 一 千 万 1 1000 $10^4$	100,000,000	yī yì 一 億 一 亿 1 $10^8$
one billion ( $10^9$ )	shí yì 十 億 十 亿 10 $10^8$	ten billion ( $10^{10}$ )	yī bǎi yì 一 百 億 一 百 亿 1 100 $10^8$
one hundred billion ( $10^{11}$ )	yī qiān yì 一 千 億 一 千 亿 1 1000 $10^8$	one trillion ( $10^{12}$ )	yī wàn yì 一 萬 億 一 万 亿 1 $10^4$ $10^8$
ten trillion ( $10^{13}$ )	shí wàn yì 十 萬 億 十 万 亿 10 $10^4$ $10^8$	one hundred trillion ( $10^{13}$ )	yī bǎi wàn yì 一 百 萬 億 一 百 万 亿 1 100 $10^4$ $10^8$



# APPENDIX C

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## SONGS

## C.1 Old McDonald

wàng lǎo xiān shēng yǒu kuài dì  
 王 老 先 生 有 塊 地  
 王 老 先 生 有 块 地  
 king old ahead birth have chunk earth  
 mister

Table C.1: Old McDonald

English	Chinese (中文)
Old McDonald had a farm.	<p>wàng lǎo xiān shēng yǒu kuài dì            王 老 先 生 有 塊 地            王 老 先 生 有 块 地            king old ahead birth have chunk earth            mister</p>
Yi ai yi ai oh	<p>yī yā yī yā yōu            咿 呀 咿 呀 哟 !            咿 呀 咿 呀 哟 !            (sound) (sound) (sound) (sound) (sound)</p>
And on that farm he had a duck.	<p>tā zài yuán lǐ yǎng xiǎo yā            他 在 園 裡 養 小 鴨            他 在 园 里 养 小 鸭            he at garden inside raise small duck            duckling</p>
Yi ai yi ai oh	<p>yī yā yī yā yōu            咿 呀 咿 呀 哟 !            咿 呀 咿 呀 哟 !</p>
Duckling here gua gua	<p>xiǎo yā zhè lǐ gū gū            小 鴨 這 裡 呱 呱            小 鴨 这 里 呱 呱            small duck this inside baby's cry            duckling here</p>
Duckling there gua gua	<p>xiǎo yā nà lǐ gū gū            小 鴨 那 裡 呱 呱            小 鴨 那 里 呱 呱            small duck there inside baby's cry            duckling there</p>
everywhere gua gua	<p>dào chù dōu zài gū gū            到 處 都 在 呱 呱            到 处 都 在 呱 呱            reach place all at baby's cry            everywhere</p>

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English	Chinese (中文)
Old McDonald had a farm.	<p>wàng lǎo xiān shēng yǒu kuài dì  王 老 先 生 有 塊 地  王 老 先 生 有 块 地  king old ahead birth have chunk earth  mister</p>
Yī ai yī ai oh	<p>yī yā yī yā yōu  伊 呀 伊 呀 呦 !  伊 呀 伊 呀 呦 !</p>



## C.2 1 2 3 Fish

Table C.2: One two three fish

English	Chinese (中文)
One, two, three, four, five;	<p>yī èr sān sì wǔ , 一 二 三 四 五 , 一 二 三 四 五 , one two three four five</p>
once I caught a fish alive.	<p>yí cì wǒ zhǔo le yí tiào húo yú 。 一 次 我 捉 了 一 条 活 鱼 。 一 次 我 捉 了 一 条 活 鱼 。 one order I catch (-ed) one (mw) live fish once caught a live fish</p>
Six, seven, eight, nine, ten;	<p>liù qī bā jiǔ shí , 六 七 八 九 十 , 六 七 八 九 十 , six seven eight nine ten</p>
then I let him go again.	<p>wǒ yòu bǎ tā fàng zǒu le 。 我 又 把 他 放 走 了 。 我 又 把 他 放 走 了 。 I again he set free walk release</p>
Why did you let him go?	<p>wèi shé me fàng zǒu le tā ? 为 什 么 放 走 了 他 ? 为 什 么 放 走 了 他 ? for what set free walk he what release why</p>
Because he bit my finger so.	<p>yīn wèi tā yǎo le wǒ de shǒu zhǐ tóu 。 因 为 他 咬 了 我 的 手 指 头 。 因 为 他 咬 了 我 的 手 指 头 。 cause for he bite I 's hand finger head because bit my finger finger tip</p>
Which finger did he bite?	<p>tā yǎo de shì nǎ ge shǒu zhǐ tóu ? 他 咬 的 是 哪 个 手 指 头 ? 他 咬 的 是 哪 个 手 指 头 ? he bite is what (mw) hand finger head which finger finger tip</p>

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English	Chinese (中文)
This little finger on the right.	<div> <div>shì wǒ yòu hand de xiǎo zhǐ tóu</div> <div>是 我 右 手 的 小 指 頭</div> <div> <div>is I right hand 's small finger head</div> <div>right little finger</div> </div> </div>



## C.3 Head Shoulders Knees and Toes

Table C.3: Head and Shoulders

English	Chinese (中文)					
Head and shoulders, knees and toes;	tóu 頭 头 head	jīan 肩 肩 shoulder	bǎng 膀 膀 wings	xī 膝 膝 knee	jiǎo 腳 脚 foot	zhǐ 趾 趾 toe
knees and toes, knees and toes.	xī 膝 膝 knee	jiǎo 腳 脚 foot	zhǐ 趾 趾 toe	xī 膝 膝 knee	jiǎo 腳 脚 foot	zhǐ 趾 趾 toe
Head and shoulders, knees and toes;	tóu 頭 头 head	jīan 肩 肩 shoulder	bǎng 膀 膀 wings	xī 膝 膝 knee	jiǎo 腳 脚 foot	zhǐ 趾 趾 toe
Eyes, ears, nose, and mouth.	yǎn 眼 眼 eyes	ěr 耳 耳 ear	bí 鼻 鼻 nose	hé 和 和 and	kǒu 口 口 mouth	.

## C.4 Bright Moon

Table C.4: Bright Moon

English	Chinese (中文)
"When did we first have the bright moon?",	<p>míng yuè jǐ shí yǒu ?            明 月 幾 時 有 ?            明 月 几 时 有 ?            bright moon how many time have            when</p>
holding a wine glass, I asked the blue sky.	<p>bǎ jiǔ wèn qīng tiān 。            把 酒 問 青 天 。            把 酒 问 青 天 。            grip alcohol ask blue sky            hold a wine glass blue sky</p>
I wonder, in Heaven's imperial palace,	<p>bù zhī tiān shàng gōng qūe ,            不 知 天 上 宮 闕 ,            不 知 天 上 宫 阙 ,            not know sky above palace palace            wonder if heaven imperial palace</p>
what year it is today.	<p>jīn xī shì hé nián 。            今 夕 是 何 年 。            今 夕 是 何 年 。            present sunset is what year            today what year</p>
I desire to ride the wind to go back,	<p>wǒ yù chéng fēng guī qù ,            我 欲 乘 風 歸 去 ,            我 欲 乘 风 归 去 ,            I desire ride wind to go back to go            go back to</p>
but dread the magnificent jade palace,	<p>yòu kǒng qióng lóu yù yǔ ,            又 恐 瓊 樓 玉 宇 ,            又 恐 琼 楼 玉 宇 ,            but dread jade building jade roof            splendid hall            magnificent jade palace</p>
that such a high place is too cold.	<p>gāo chù bù shēng hán 。            高 處 不 勝 寒 。            高 处 不 胜 寒 。            high place not competent cold            too</p>

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English	Chinese (中文)
Rise and dance until making a pure shadow,	<p>qǐ wǔ nòng qīng yǐng , 起 舞 弄 清 影 , rise dance make pure shadow rise and dance pure shadow</p>
in what seems like the world of man!	<p>hé sì zài rén jiān ! 何 似 在 人 间 ! what similar at man between similar to world of man</p>
Arching over the bright red pavillion,	<p>zhuǎn zhū gé , 轉 朱 閣 , revolve bright red pavillion</p>
the moonlight hangs down on the beautiful door,	<p>dī qǐ hù , 低 綺 戶 , hang down beautiful door</p>
shining on the sleepless.	<p>zhào wú mián 。 照 無 眠 。 illuminate without sleep</p>
The moon should not have hate,	<p>bù yīng yǒu hèn , 不 應 有 恨 , not should have hate deserved</p>
so why when it is time to leave, is the moon so full and round?	<p>hé shì cháng xiàng bié shí yuán ? 何 事 長 向 別 時 圓 ? what affairs long hitherto leave time round why always time to leave</p>
People have sorrow, joy, separation, togetherness;	<p>rén yǒu bēi huan lí hé , 人 有 悲 歡 離 合 , people have sadness cheerful apart together</p>
the moon has times of being overcast, clear, full and round, diminished,	<p>yuè yǒu yīn qíng yuán quē , 月 有 陰 晴 圓 缺 , moon have overcast clear round deficient</p>
since ancient times, these things have been difficult to reconcile.	<p>cǐ shì gǔ nán quán 。 此 事 古 難 全 。 these affairs ancient difficult completely</p>

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English	Chinese (中文)
If only people can remain together for a long time,	<p>dàn yuàn rén cháng jiǔ , 但 願 人 長 久 , 但 愿 人 长 久 ,</p> <p>but hope people long time if only long time</p>
or travel a thousand miles to share life with a lovely lady.	<p>qiān lǐ gòng chán jiūn 。 千 里 共 嬋 娟 。 千 里 共 婵 娟 。</p> <p>thousand li share graceful beautiful long distance lovely</p>

midi file available at: <http://www.hamienet.com/midi15005.html>



## C.5 Amazing Grace

Table C.5: Amazing Grace

English	Chinese (中文)
Amazing grace, how sweet the sound	<p>qí yì ēn diǎn hé děng gān tián 奇 異 恩 典 何 等 甘 甜 奇 異 恩 典 何 等 甘 甜</p> <p>unusual different favor law how same as sweet sweet</p> <p>unusual grace how sweet</p>
that saved a wretch like me!	<p>wǒ zuì yǐ dé shè miǎn 我 罪 已 得 赦 免 我 罪 已 得 赦 免</p> <p>I guilt already obtain pardon to exempt to pardon</p>
I once was lost, but now am found,	<p>qián wǒ shī sàng jīn bèi xún huí 前 我 失 喪 今 被 尋 回 前 我 失 喪 今 被 尋 回</p> <p>before I to lose to lose now have been to search to go back to lost found</p>
Was blind, but now I see.	<p>xiā yǎn , jīn dé kàn jiàn 瞎 眼 今 得 看 見 瞎 眼 今 得 看 見</p> <p>blind eye now to obtain to look at to see to see</p>
'Twas grace that taught my heart to fear,	<p>rú cǐ ēn diǎn shǐ wǒ jìng wèi 如 此 恩 典 使 我 敬 畏 如 此 恩 典 使 我 敬 畏</p> <p>as this favor law to make I to reverence to fear 'twas grace to hold in awe</p>
And grace my fears relieved;	<p>shǐ wǒ xīn dé ān wèi 使 我 心 得 安 慰 使 我 心 得 安 慰</p> <p>to make my heart to obtain peace to console comfort</p>
How precious did that grace appear, The hour I first believed!	<p>chū xìn zhī shí jì méng ēn huì zhēn shì hé děng 初 信 之 時 既 蒙 恩 惠 真 是 何 等 初 信 之 時 既 蒙 恩 惠 真 是 何 等</p> <p>first to believe of time as to receive grace favor true that how same as mercy;grace how</p> <p>bǎo guì 寶 貴 寶 貴</p> <p>treasure expensive precious</p>

English lyrics available at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazing\\_grace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazing_grace)



## C.6 You are my flower

nǐ shì wǒ de huā duǒ	by wǔ bǎi
你 是 我 的 花 朵	伍 佰
你 是 我 的 花 朵	伍 佰
you are I 's flower (quantifier)	army hundred
my flower	

Table C.6: You are my Flower

English	Chinese (中文)
Take heed to your footsteps and see everything clearly.	liú xīn jiǎo bù kàn dé qīng chǔ 留 心 脚 步 看 得 清 楚 留 心 脚 步 看 得 清 楚 to remain heart foot step to see to the extent that pure clear to take heed footprint clear
There are many dubious voices	yǒu hěnn duō kě yí de yīn sù 有 很 多 可 疑 的 因 素 有 很 多 可 疑 的 因 素 have very many to approve doubt 's cause plain suspicious a cause
calling out to you, making you confused.	hū hǎn nǐ ràng nǐ hú tú 呼 喊 你 让 你 糊 涂 呼 喊 你 让 你 糊 涂 to exhale to shout you to cause you glue to smear to call out confused
Test the extent of my love.	kǎo yàn wǒ ài de chéng dù 考 验 我 爱 的 程 度 考 验 我 爱 的 程 度 to give an exam to examine I love 's journey degree to test my love extent
The elevator of a tall building in a dark neon-lit place	gāo lóu diàn tī ní hóng shēn chù 高 楼 电 梯 霓 虹 深 处 高 楼 电 梯 霓 虹 深 处 tall building electric ladder secondary rainbow rainbow profound a place elevator neon light
dances in a crowd of people awkwardly,	wǔ dòng zài rén qún hěn jū shù 舞 动 在 人 群 很 拘 束 舞 动 在 人 群 很 拘 束 to dance to move at person crowd very to detain to bind to dance crowd awkward

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English	Chinese (中文)
pulling me so that I don't float away.	<p>lā zhe wǒ bú yào piāo zǒu 拉 著 我 不 要 飄 走 拉 着 我 不 要 飄 走</p> <p>to pull I not want to float to walk to float away</p>
I am standing behind you, shielding you from the wind.	<p>wǒ zài nǐ bèi hòu dǎng fēng 我 在 你 背 後 擋 風 我 在 你 背 后 挡 风</p> <p>I at you back behind to block wind behind</p>
Oh you are my flower!	<p>o nǐ shì wǒ de huā duǒ 喔 你 是 我 的 花 朵 喔 你 是 我 的 花 朵</p> <p>(a sound) you are I 's flower (quantifier) my flower</p>
I want to have you rooted in my heart of hearts.	<p>wǒ yào yǒng yǒu nǐ chā zài wǒ xīn wō 我 要 擁 有 你 插 在 我 心 窩 我 要 拥 有 你 插 在 我 心 窩</p> <p>I want to embrace to have you to stick into at my heart nest to have heart of hearts</p>
I want to protect you, giving you a smooth road free of obstacles.	<p>wǒ yào bǎo hù nǐ yī lù dōu chàng tōng 我 要 保 護 你 一 路 都 暢 通 我 要 保 护 你 一 路 都 畅 通</p> <p>I want to keep to defend you one path all unobstructed through to protect all the way freely flowing</p>
Even if the path by your side is littered with stones,	<p>jiù suàn nǐ shēn biān hěn duō xiǎo shí tóu 就 算 你 身 邊 很 多 小 石 頭 就 算 你 身 边 很 多 小 石 头</p> <p>(aux. verb) to calculate you body side very many small stone head even if side stones</p>
I want to sleeplessly and endlessly love you.	<p>wǒ yào ài zhe nǐ bù mián yě bù xiū 我 要 愛 著 你 不 眠 也 不 休 我 要 爱 着 你 不 眠 也 不 休</p> <p>I want love you not sleep also not rest sleepless endlessly</p>
No matter if your heart is full of so much confusion,	<p>bù guǎn nǐ xīn chōng mǎn duō shǎo kùn hùo 不 管 你 心 充 滿 多 少 困 惑 不 管 你 心 充 满 多 少 困 惑</p> <p>not tube you heart full full many few distressed bewildered no matter your heart full so many bewildered</p>

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English	Chinese (中文)
I am totally unable to release myself from loving you.	<p>wǒ jué duì bú huì duì ài fàng sōng  我 絕 對 不 會 對 愛 放 鬆  我 绝 对 不 会 对 爱 放 松</p> <p>I extremely correct not able for love to set free to loosen  absolutely unable to release</p>
You are the source of all the happiness that I possess.	<p>nǐ shì wǒ suǒ yǒu kuài lè yuán tóu  你 是 我 所 有 快 樂 源 頭  你 是 我 所 有 快 乐 源 头</p> <p>you are I that which to have quick joyous fountainhead head  possess happiness fountainhead</p>
You and I together can reach the paradise of joy.	<p>wǒ hàn nǐ jiāng huì dào dá nà kāi xīn lè yuán  我 和 你 將 會 到 達 那 開 心 樂 園  我 和 你 将 会 到 达 那 开 心 乐 园</p> <p>I and you will able to reach to reach that to open heart joyous garden  to arrive at joyful paradise</p>

# APPENDIX D

## NAMES

Chinese names typically consist of three characters. The first character is the family name. The next two characters are the given name. To the right is an example using actor “Jackie Chan's” Chinese name:

Chén	gǎng	shēng
陳	港	生
陈	港	生
to lay out	a port	to give birth

## D.1 Family Names

A list of some Chinese surnames follows.<sup>1</sup> For pairs of characters, the one on the left is *traditional*, and the one on the right is *simplified*.

Common family names							
白	白	Bái	white	蔡	蔡	Cài	a large turtle
曹	曹	Cáo	(a plural particle)	常	常	Cháng	common; normal
陳	陈	Chén	to arrange	埕	埕	Chéng	
催	催	Cūi	high and steep	戴	戴	Dài	to wear
鄧	邓	Dèng		丁	丁	Dīng	
董	董	Dǒng	to oversee	杜	杜	Dù	to plug
段	段	Duàn	a section	范	范	Fàn	bee
方	方	Fāng	square	馮	冯	Féng	
傅	傅	Fù	a teacher	高	高	Gāo	high; tall
龔	龚	Gōng	reverential	顧	顾	Gù	to turn around and look
郭	郭	Gūo	town	韓	韩	Hán	fence
郝	郝	Hǎo	(an ancient place)	何	何	Hé	
賀	贺	Hè	to congratulate	洪	洪	Hóng	a flood
侯	侯	Hóu	marquis	胡	胡	Hú	to blunder
黃	黄	Huáng	yellow	賈	贾	Jiǎ	(“gǔ”=merchant)
姜	姜	Jiāng	ginger	江	江	Jiāng	river

<sup>1</sup>Reference: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_common\\_Chinese\\_surnames](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_common_Chinese_surnames)

蔣	蒋	Jiǎng		金	金	Jīn	gold
康	康	Kāng	health	孔	孔	Kǒng	hole
賴	赖	Lài	to rely on	雷	雷	Léi	thunder
李	李	Lǐ	plums	梁	梁	Liáng	bridge
廖	廖	Liào		林	林	Lín	forest
劉	刘	Liú	to kill	龍	龙	Lóng	dragon
盧	卢	Lú	black	羅	罗	Lúo	thin light silk
陸	陆	Lù	land	呂	吕	Lǚ	
馬	马	Mǎ	horse	毛	毛	Máo	hair
孟	孟	Mèng	eldest child	牛	牛	Niú	ox
潘	潘	Pān	water	彭	彭	Péng	
錢	钱	Qián	money	秦	秦	Qín	Qin Dynasty
邱	邱	Qiū	hill	任	任	Rén	
邵	邵	Shào		沈	沈	Shěn	
史	史	Shǐ	history	施	施	Shī	to carry out
石	石	Shí	rocks	宋	宋	Sòng	
蘇	苏	Sū		孫	孙	Sūn	grandchild; descendent
譚	谭	Tán	to talk	唐	唐	Táng	the Tang Dynasty
田	田	Tián	agricultural land	萬	万	Wàn	ten thousand
汪	汪	Wāng	pool of water	王	王	Wáng	king
韋	韦	Wéi	tanned leather	魏	魏	Wèi	lofty; stately
吳	吴	Wú		武	武	Wǔ	military
夏	夏	Xià	summer	謝	谢	Xiè	to thank
蕭	萧	Xiāo	oxtail southern wood; respectful	熊	熊	Xióng	bear
徐	徐	Xú	slowly; gently; calmly	許	许	Xǔ	
薛	薛	Xūe	(a kind of marsh grass)	姚	姚	Yáo	handsome
嚴	严	Yán	stern; strict	揚	扬	Yáng	to raise
姚	姚	Yáo	handsome	葉	叶	Yè	leaf
尹	尹	Yǐn	to govern	余	余	Yú	I
袁	袁	Yúan	the graceful look of a flowing robe	曾	曾	Zēng	(a 4th generation relationship)
張	张	Zhāng	to spread	趙	赵	Zhào	(an ancient feudal state)
周	周	Zhōu	Zhou Dynasty	鄭	郑	Zhèng	solemn
鍾	钟	Zhōng	bell	鄒	邹	Zōu	
朱	朱	Zhū	bright red				

## Not so common family names

班	班	Bān	a grade	包	包	Bāo	to wrap
鮑	鲍	Bào	abalone	貝	贝	Bèi	shells
畢	毕	Bì	to complete	卜	卜	Bǔ	to divine
成	成	Chéng	completed; accomplished	遲	迟	Chí	late
仇	仇	Chóu	enemy	楚	楚	Chǔ	
狄	狄	Dí		督	督	Dū	to oversee
鐸	铎	Dúo	a large bell	樊	樊	Fán	bird cage
房	房	Fáng	house	斐	斐	Fěi	elegant; beautiful
費	费	Fèi	expedition	馮	冯	Féng	
甘	甘	Gān	delicious	戈	戈	Gē	spear; lance



葛	葛	Gě		辜	辜	Gū	sin; crime
古	古	Gǔ	ancient	官	官	Gūan	government official
花	花	Huā	flower	季	季	Jì	season
簡	簡	Jiǎn	brief	焦	焦	Jiāo	scorched
景	景	Jǐng	scenery	柯	柯	Kē	tall evergreen tree
寇	寇	Kòu	bandits	匡	匡	Kuāng	to correct
黎	黎	Lí	numerous	栗	栗	Lì	chestnut tree
連	连	Lián	to connect	柳	柳	Liǔ	willow tree
魯	鲁	Lǔ	dull	陸	陆	Lù	land
路	路	Lù	road	麥	麦	Mài	wheat; barley; oats
眉	眉	Méi	eyebrows	梅	梅	Méi	prunes
門	门	Mén	door	苗	苗	Miáo	a sprout
莫	莫	Mò	not	穆	穆	Mù	peaceful; serene
納	纳	Nà	to receive	南	南	Nán	south
年	年	Nián	year	聶	聂	Niè	
裴	裴	Péi	the look of a flowing gown	皮	皮	Pí	skin; fur
溥	溥	Pǔ	great; wide; vast	齊	齐	Qí	equal
泉	泉	Quán	spring; fountain	阮	阮	Rǔan	(ancient musical instrument)
單	单	Shàn		水	水	Shuǐ	water
肅	肃	Sù	respectful; majestic	臺	台	Tái	a lookout; an observatory
太	太	Tài	very big	湯	汤	Tāng	hot water; soup
陶	陶	Táo	pottery	童	童	Tóng	child
宛	宛	Wǎn	crooked	尾	尾	Wěi	tail
魏	魏	Wèi	lofty; stately; magnificent	溫	温	Wēn	warm
聞	闻	Wén	to hear	翁	翁	Wēng	father
巫	巫	Wū	witch; wizard	烏	乌	Wū	crow; raven
向	向	Xiàng	to face	須	须	Xū	must
宣	宣	Xūan	to announce	玄	玄	Xúan	far and obscure
晏	晏	Yàn	clear	楊	杨	Yáng	poplar
伊	伊	Yī	he; she	宜	宜	Yí	right; fitting
易	易	Yì	to exchange	英	英	Yīng	a flower
尤	尤	Yóu	to feel bitter	猶	犹	Yóu	similar to
玉	玉	Yù	precious stone	郁	郁	Yù	colorfully ornamented
喻	喻	Yù	parable; to explain	越	越	Yüe	to go beyond
樂	乐	Yüe	music	宰	宰	Zǎi	to preside
曾	曾	Zēng	3 generation difference	詹	詹	Zhān	verbosity
湛	湛	Zhàn	deep; profound	戰	战	Zhàn	war
章	章	Zhāng	a piece of writing	芝	芝	Zhī	
智	智	Zhì	capable; wisdom	摯	挚	Zhì	sincere
莊	庄	Zhūang	solemn	宗	宗	Zōng	ancestor
祖	祖	Zǔ	grandfather; grandmother				

## Rare family names

邸	邸	Dǐ	residence of a high official	頽	頽	Tuí	to crumble
洗	洗	Xiǎn		荀	荀	Xún	



義	义	Yì	justice	於	于	Yú	in
禹	禹	Yǔ		查	查	Zhā	
湖	湖	Hú	lake	據	据	Jù	proof
可	可	Kě	to be able to	臨	临	Lín	to look down from above
茅	茅	Máo	couch grass	猛	猛	Měng	bold; fierce

## D.2 Characters for male names

Common characters for male names							
澳	澳	ào	deep waters	奧	奥	ào	mysterious; profound
保	保	bǎo	to guard	備	备	bèi	completeness
炳	炳	bǐng	bright; luminous	伯	伯	bó	a count (nobility)
博	博	bó	extensive; abundant	財	财	cái	wealth
燦	灿	càn	bright and brilliant	闡	阐	chǎn	to make clear
昌	昌	chāng	proper; good	暢	畅	chàng	smoothly; fluently
超	超	chāo	to exceed	晨	晨	chén	morning; daybreak
誠	诚	chéng	sincere; honest	矗	矗	chù	steep; lofty
川	川	chūan	river	達	达	dá	intelligent; understanding
道	道	dào	road; path	德	德	dé	virtue
登	登	dēng	to ascend; to climb	燈	灯	dēng	lamp; lantern
迪	迪	dí	to progress	頂	顶	dǐng	the top
鬥	斗	dòu	to struggle	渡	渡	dù	to cross
敦	敦	dūn	honest; to deepen	奮	奋	fèn	to rise in force
豐	丰	fēng	abundant	奉	奉	fèng	to receive with respect
福	福	fú	good fortune; a blessing	扶	扶	fú	to support
富	富	fù	wealthy	功	功	gōng	merit; achievement
谷	谷	gǔ	valley	固	固	gù	stable; sturdy
圭	圭	guī	(a jade tablet)	傀	傀	guī	great; wonderful
貴	贵	guì	high-placed	過	过	guò	to pass
捍	捍	hàn	to defend	皓	皓	hào	white and bright
篆	篆	háo	outstandingly intelligent	和	和	hé	harmony
宏	宏	hóng	magnificent	泓	泓	hóng	deep
鴻	鸿	hóng	swan	煥	焕	huàn	shining
虎	虎	hǔ	brave	暉	晖	hūi	radiant
火	火	huǒ	fire	繼	继	jì	to carry on
堅	坚	jiān	strong and durable	佼	佼	jiǎo	charming
結	结	jiē	tough	杰	杰	jié	outstanding
捷	捷	jié	swift	傑	杰	jié	remarkable
介	介	jiè	upright	勁	劲	jìn	vigor
進	进	jìn	to advance	晉	晋	jìn	to advance
井	井	jiǐng	a well	靖	靖	jìng	peaceful
炯	炯	jiǒng	brightness	凱	凯	kǎi	peace
康	康	kāng	healthy	慷	慷	kāng	unselfish

克	kè	to overcome
昆	kūn	elder brother
瑯	láng	pure and white
理	lǐ	reason; logic
良	liáng	fine; desirable
嶙	lín	rugged
諒	liàng	honest
磷	lín	water flowing between stones
流	liú	to flow; mobile
民	mín	the people
睦	mù	friendly; to befriend
滿	mǎn	full; plentiful
茂	mào	exuberant
渺	miǎo	endlessly vast
明	miíng	bright; brilliant
耐	nài	to endure
忤	pēng	eager
杞	qǐ	a species of willow
勤	qín	diligent; industrious
遒	qiú	strong; vigorous
仁	rén	benevolence; kindness
融	róng	glowing
塞	sài	to compete
山	shān	mountain
贍	shàn	to provide
慎	shèn	cautious; prudent
守	shǒu	to protect
碩	shuò	great; large
添	tiān	to increase
潭	tán	deep water; profound
威	wēi	dignity; authority; awe
維	wéi	to hold fast
梧	wú	a support
晤	wù	to meet; enlightened; wise
皙	xī	fair, white
俠	xiá	chivalry
黠	xiá	smart; clever
賢	xián	capable; versatile
祥	xiáng	auspicious
新	xiīn	new; fresh
興	xiīng	cheerful; happy
勳	xūn	merits; honors
巖	yán	a rock
儼	yǎn	majestic; respectable
杳	yǎo	deep and expansive

客	kè	guest
琅	láng	clean and white
禮	lǐ	courtesy
力	lì	strength
烈	liè	fiery
亮	liàng	bright
霖	lín	continuous heavy rain
令	lìng	excellent
隆	lóng	prosperous; abundant
牧	mù	to shephard
邁	mài	to surpass
茫	máng	vast; boundless
萌	méng	to bud; to shoot forth
淼	miǎo	extensive; vast
慕	mù	to long for; to adore
沛	pèi	abundance
祈	qí	to pray
謙	qiān	humble
清	qīng	pure; virtuous
饒	ráo	abundant
榮	róng	glory; honor
睿	rùi	wise and clever
森	sēn	luxuriant vegetation
善	shàn	good; virtuous
盛	shèng	abundant; rich
士	shì	scholar
舒	Shū	to unfold
嵩	sōng	mountain song
遂	sùì	to satisfy; to fulfill
旺	wàng	prosperous
惟	wéi	to think; to meditate
穩	wěn	stable; steady
悟	wù	to become aware of; to realize
悉	xī	to know
溪	xī	mountain stream
峽	xiá	a gorge
閒	xián	quiet; calm
現	xiàn	to emerge
協	xié	to agree; to help
興	xiīng	to rise; to thrive
旭	xù	radiance of daybreak
涯	yá	water's edge
嚴	yán	beautiful
決	yāng	great; profound
屹	yì	to rise high

奕	奕	yì	great; grand; abundant	益	益	yì	to increase
軼	軼	yì	to excel	肄	肄	yì	to study; to toil
毅	毅	yì	firm; endurance; fortitude	藝	藝	yì	art; skill
翼	翼	yì	wings; to help	殷	殷	yīn	flourishing
蔭	蔭	yìn	shade	廕	廕	yìn	to shelter
熒	熒	yíng	candle light	贏	贏	yíng	to win
雍	雍	yōng	harmony; peaceful	勇	勇	yǒng	courageous; fearless
優	優	yōu	excellent; abundant	域	域	yù	frontier
裕	裕	yù	abundance; generous	譽	譽	yù	fame; honor
豫	豫	yù	comfort; to travel	援	援	yúan	to lead; to rescue
嶽	嶽	yùe	a high mountain	贊	贊	zàn	to assist; to support
增	增	zēng	to increase	嶄	嶄	zhǎn	towering
璋	璋	zhāng	an ancient jade ornament	朝	朝	zhāo	morning
哲	哲	zhé	a thinker; wise	崢	崢	zhēng	lofty; outstanding
拯	拯	zhěng	to save; to deliver	正	正	zhèng	proper
陟	陟	zhì	to ascend	忠	忠	zhōng	faithful; devoted
助	助	zhù	to help				

### Not commonly used characters for male names

瀑	瀑	bào	sudden pouring rain	懂	懂	dǒng	to understand
敢	敢	gǎn	to dare; bold	趕	趕	gǎn	to pursue
好	好	hǎo	good	駕	駕	jià	to excel
肩	肩	jiān	to sustain	澗	澗	jiàn	mountain stream
匠	匠	jiàng	craftsman	禁	禁	jīn	to endure
勁	勁	jìng	powerful	剋	剋	kè	to overcome
懇	懇	kěn	sincere	款	款	kǔan	sincerity
闊	闊	kùo	wealthy	擴	擴	kùo	to expand
倆	倆	liǎng	craft; ability	瀏	瀏	liú	the appearance of a clear stream

## D.3 Characters for female names

### Common characters for female names

愛	爱	ài	to love	芭	芭	bā	a fragrant plant
蓓	蓓	bèi	flower bud	嬋	嬋	chán	graceful; ladylike
春	春	chūn	spring	淳	淳	chún	pure; clean; simple
慈	慈	cí	kind; loving	黛	黛	dài	a beauty
旦	旦	dàn	daybreak	朵	朵	dúo	flower
婀	婀	ē	graceful; elegant	娥	娥	é	good; beautiful
芳	芳	fāng	fragrant; virtuous	菲	菲	fēi	fragrant
芬	芬	fēn	fragrance; perfume	鳳	凤	fèng	male phoenix
馥	馥	fù	fragrant fragrance	瑰	瑰	guī	fabulous; a kind of jasper
蕙	蕙	huì	fragrant orchid	薈	薈	huì	luxuriant growth
慧	慧	huì	wise	姬	姬	jī	beautiful lady
佳	佳	jiā	beautiful	嬌	娇	jiāo	delicate
潔	洁	jié	pure	菁	菁	jiāng	the flower of the leek

靜	静	jìng	tranquility	淨	净	jìng	pure
娟	娟	juān	graceful	嵐	岚	lán	mountain vapor
蘭	兰	lán	orchid	莉	莉	lì	white jasmine
麗	丽	lì	beautiful	蓮	莲	lián	lotus
戀	恋	liàn	to be in love	玲	玲	líng	tinklings of jade
綾	绫	líng	very fine silk cloth	曼	曼	màn	delicately beautiful; graceful
玫	玫	méi	rose	美	美	měi	beautiful
蜜	蜜	mì	honey	妙	妙	miào	wonderful; intriguing; ingenious
念	念	niàn	to miss; to long for	嬈	嬈	niǎo	delicate; graceful
寧	宁	níng	peace; serenity	綺	绮	qǐ	beautiful; resplendent
情	情	qíng	feelings; love	晴	晴	qíng	fine; fair
瓊	琼	qióng	fine jade	柔	柔	róu	soft and tender
珊	珊	shān	tinkling of jade	韶	韶	sháo	a form of music; beautiful, harmonious
絲	丝	sī	silk	素	素	sù	pure white silk
曇	昙	tán	clouds	甜	甜	tián	sweet; agreeable
恬	恬	tián	quiet; undisturbed	窈	窈	tiǎo	slender; charming
婉	婉	wǎn	amiable; pleasant	舞	舞	wǔ	to dance
絃	弦	xián	the string of a musical instrument	嫻	娴	xián	refined; gracious
香	香	xiāng	sweet-smelling	心	心	xīn	heart
欣	欣	xīn	glad	欣	欣	xīn	glad; joyful
曉	晓	xiǎo	daybreak; dawn	秀	秀	xiù	brilliant; beautiful; graceful
絢	绚	xuàn	bright and brilliant	雪	雪	xuě	snow
雅	雅	yǎ	refined; polished	嫣	嫣	yān	captivating; fascinating
雁	雁	yàn	wild goose	瑤	瑶	yáo	precious jade
樂	乐	yào	to love	怡	怡	yí	harmony; jubilation
旖	旖	yǐ	romantic; tender	音	音	yīn	sound; musical note
瑛	瑛	yīng	glitter of jade	櫻	樱	yīng	cherry; cherry blossoms
詠	咏	yǒng	to sing; to hum	瑜	瑜	yú	perfect gem
愉	愉	yú	happy; joyful	月	月	yuè	the moon
韻	韵	yùn	rhymes	貞	贞	zhēn	chastity; pure
珍	珍	zhēn	precious; rare	珠	珠	zhū	pearl
Not often used characters for female names							
緋	绯	fēi	scarlet; crimson	邵	邵	shào	to encourage; graceful
簫	箫	yùe	a kind of flute				

## D.4 Characters for either male or female names

Characters for either male or female names							
藹	蔼	ǎi	exuberant; amiable	安	安	ān	peaceful
本	本	běn	root; source	才	才	cái	gifted person
恩	恩	ēn	grace; kindness	梵	梵	fàn	clean and pure
飛	飞	fēi	to fly	霏	霏	fēi	falling of snow and rain
翡	翡	fěi	kingfisher; emerald	丰	丰	fēng	good-looking
風	风	fēng	wind; breeze	佳	佳	jiā	excellent

錦	锦	jǐn	glorious	樂	乐	lè	happy
夢	梦	mèng	dream	瑞	瑞	rùi	lucky
詩	诗	shī	poetry	思	思	sī	to think
琬	琬	wǎn	(a kind of jade tablet)	望	望	wàng	to watch; to hope
文	文	wén	a composition; culture	蓊	蓊	wěng	flourishing; lush
喜	喜	xǐ	a joyful thing	禧	禧	xǐ	happiness; blessings
夏	夏	xià	summer	相	相	xiàng	to examine; to help
行	行	xíng	to walk	幸	幸	xìng	well-being
續	续	xù	to continue; to renew	誼	谊	yì	friendship
穎	颖	yǐng	outstanding; remarkable	愉	愉	yú	happy; contented
雨	雨	yǔ	rain	照	照	zhào	to shine upon
甄	甄	zhēn	potter's wheel	佐	佐	zuǒ	to assist
妍	妍	yán	beautiful	耀	耀	yào	to shine; to dazzle
盈	盈	yíng	to fill	羽	羽	yǔ	feather; wing
知	知	zhī	knowledge				

## D.5 Famous names

It might be useful to see some examples of names of real people (past and present). <sup>2</sup>

Table D.5: Famous people

name	description
Féng      Gúo      zhāng 馮      國      璋 冯      国      璋 country    jade tablet	male, 1858–1919, army general and politician
Lí      Yúan      hóng 黎      元      洪 黎      元      洪 many    first    flood	male, 1864–1928, general and former president of Taiwan
Dùan      qí      rùi 段      祺      瑞 段      祺      瑞 lucky    auspicious	male, 1864–1936, army commander and provisional chief executive
Wèi      dào      míng 魏      道      明 魏      道      明 magnificent    road    bright	male, 1900–1978, governor of Taiwan province from 1947–1949
Yúan      shì      kǎi 袁      世      凱 袁      世      凱 generation    triumphant strains	male, 1859–1916, military official and politician

*continued on the next page ...*

<sup>2</sup>Reference: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_Chinese\\_people](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Chinese_people)

...continued from the previous page

name	description
<p>Yáng gù fēi 楊 貴 妃 杨 贵 妃</p> <p>poplar valued concubine</p>	female, 719–756, highest ranking imperial concubine
<p>Wáng zhāo jūn 王 昭 君 王 昭 君</p> <p>king clear monarch</p>	female, ~40B.C., One of the “Four Beauties” of ancient China
<p>Jiǎng tíng xī 蔣 廷 錫 蒋 廷 锡</p> <p>monarch's court tin</p>	male, 1669–1732 painter and encyclopedia editor
<p>liáng lǎng qiū 梁 朗 秋 梁 朗 秋</p> <p>roof beam bright autumn</p>	male, ~ 1900; poet and calligrapher
<p>Qí bái shí 齊 白 石 齐 白 石</p> <p>orderly white stone</p>	male, 1864–1957; painter
<p>Wáng xī zhī 王 羲 之 王 羲 之</p> <p>king (a legendary ruler) to arrive at</p>	male, 303–361; the “Sage of Calligraphy”
<p>Zhào mèng fǔ 趙 孟 頌 赵 孟 頌</p> <p>first month of a season to bow the head</p>	male, 1254–1322; prince, scholar, painter, and calligrapher
<p>Zhèng xiào xū 鄭 孝 胥 郑 孝 胥</p> <p>solemn dutiful together</p>	male, 1860–1938; statesman, diplomat, and calligrapher
<p>Chéng màn qīng 鄭 曼 青 郑 曼 青</p> <p>graceful blue</p>	male, 1902–1975; the “Master of Five Excellences”: Chinese medicine, Tai Chi Chuan, calligraphy, painting, and poetry
<p>Xiè tíng fēng 謝 霆 鋒 谢 霆 锋</p> <p>to thank sudden thunder cutting edge of a sword</p>	male, 1980– ; singer and actor
<p>Fàn bīng bīng 范 冰 冰 范 冰 冰</p> <p>ice ice</p>	female, 1981– ; actress

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name	description
<p>Bó      ān      ní  柏      安      妮  柏      安      妮  cypress   peaceful   maid</p>	female; actress, English name “Ann Bridgewater”
<p>Lǐ      Xiǎo      lóng  李      小      龍  李      小      龍  plum tree   little   dragon</p>	male, 1940–1973, martial arts actor, English name, “Bruce Lee”
<p>Chén      gǎng      shēng  陳      港      生  陈      港      生  to lay out   a port   to give birth</p>	male, 1954– ; martial arts actor, English name “Jackie Chan”
<p>Zhōu      xīng      chí  周      星      馳  周      星      馳  star   to gallop</p>	male, 1962; actor, director, English name “Stephen Chow”
<p>Wú      yǔ      sēn  吳      宇      森  吴      宇      森  roof   luxuriant vegetation</p>	male, 1946– ; director, producer, English name “John Woo”
<p>Chén      huì      shān  陳      慧      珊  陈      慧      珊  to lay out   wisdom   tinkling of jade</p>	female, 1970– ; actress, English name “Flora Chan”
<p>Chén      huì      lín  陳      慧      琳  陈      慧      琳  to layout   wisdom   beautiful jade</p>	female, 1972– ; singer and actress, English name, “Kelly Chen”
<p>Dèng      lì      jūn  鄧      麗      君  邓      丽      君  beautiful   monarch</p>	female, 1953–1995; singer, English name “Teresa Teng”
<p>Chén      jǐng      rùn  陳      景      潤  陈      景      润  a view   moist</p>	male, 1933–1996; mathematician



## D.6 Non-Chinese names

Chinese names are often carefully chosen for their meanings. However when translating non-Chinese names into Chinese, characters are chosen that “sound like” the name of the person in that person's mother tongue. Here are some examples of famous non-Chinese people:



name	description
<p> <span style="color: red;">Wéi</span>   <span style="color: red;">dé</span>   <span style="color: red;">Lái</span>   <span style="color: red;">tè</span> <sup>3</sup>            韋   得   萊   特            韦   得   莱   特            soft leather to get wild weeds special            Wilbur Wright         </p>	<p>Wilbur Wright, one of the inventors of the modern airplane</p>
<p> <span style="color: red;">Ào</span>   <span style="color: red;">wēi</span>   <span style="color: red;">ěr</span>   <span style="color: red;">Lái</span>   <span style="color: red;">tè</span> <sup>4</sup>            奧   威   爾   萊   特            奥   威   尔   莱   特            abstruse might you wild weeds special            Wright         </p>	<p>Orville Wright, one of the inventors of the modern airplane</p>

## References:

-  葉德明, editor: *Far East Pinyin Chinese-English Dictionary*: 遠東拼音漢英辭典. Taipei: 遠東圖書公司 (yǎn dōng tú shū gōng sī) The Far East Book Company, Limited, 2000 (URL: <http://www.worldcat.org/isbn/957612462X>), ISBN 978-9576124624
-  *Dr. Eye for Windows 95/98/NT/2000/ME/XP*. Inventec Group (URL: <http://www.dreya.com>)

<sup>3</sup>  (2004)萊特兄弟 *Wright Brothers*, page 1

<sup>4</sup>  (2004)萊特兄弟 *Wright Brothers*, page 1



APPENDIX E

MATHEMATICS

E.1 Branches

Table E.1: Branches of mathematics

English	Chinese (中文)
algebra	<div><div>dài shù xué</div><div>代 數 學</div><div>代 数 学</div><div>substitute number learn</div><div>mathematics</div></div>
analysis	<div><div>fēn xī</div><div>分 析</div><div>分 析</div><div>divide divide</div><div>analyze</div></div>
arithmetic	<div><div>jì suàn</div><div>計 算</div><div>计 算</div><div>count calculate</div></div>
calculus	<div><div>wēi jī fēn</div><div>微 積 分</div><div>微 积 分</div><div>tiny accumulate divide</div><div>integral</div></div>
combinatorics	<div><div>zǔ hé shù xué</div><div>組 合 數 學</div><div>组 合 数 学</div><div>organize close number learn</div><div>combination mathematics</div></div>

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English	Chinese (中文)				
complex analysis	fù 複 复 repeat	biàn 變 变 become different	shù 數 数 number	jī 積 积 accumulate	fēn 分 分 divide
ordinary differential equations	cháng 常 常 ordinary	wēi 微 微 tiny	fēn 分 分 divide	fāng 方 方 square	chéng 程 程 rules
discrete mathematics	lí 離 离 leave	sàn 散 散 lose	shù 數 数 number	xué 學 学 learn	
functional analysis	fàn 泛 泛 float	hán 函 函 letter	fēn 分 分 divide	xī 析 析 divide	
geometry	jǐ 幾 几 how many	hé 何 何 study	xué 學 学 study		
graph theory	tú 圖 图 drawing	lùn 論 论 theory			
linear algebra	xiàn 線 线 thread	xìng 性 性 nature	dài 代 代 substitute	shù 數 数 number	xué 學 学 learn
logic	tūi 推 推 push	lǐ 理 理 reason			
numerical analysis	shù 數 数 number	zhí 值 值 value	fēn 分 分 divide	xī 析 析 divide	

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English	Chinese (中文)
number theory	shù lùn 數 論 数 论 number theory
partial differential equations	piān wēi fēn fāng chéng 偏 微 分 方 程 偏 微 分 方 程 slanting tiny divide square rules differential equation
probability	jī lǜ 機 率 机 率 machine rate
real analysis	shí biàn hán shù lùn 實 變 函 數 論 实 变 函 数 论 real become letter number theory function
statistics	tǒng jì xué 統 計 學 统 计 学 system count study compile statistics
topology	tuò pū xué 拓 撲 學 拓 扑 学 open beat study
trigonometry	sān jiǎo hán shù 三 角 函 數 三 角 函 数 three angle letter number triangle function

## E.2 Arithmetic

Table E.2: Arithmetic



English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
add	jiā 加 加 add	addition	jiā fǎ 加 法 加 法 add law

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English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
subtract	jǎn 減 減 subtract	subtraction	jǎn fǎ 減 法 減 法 subtract law
multiply	chéng 乘 乘 multiply	multiplication	chéng fǎ 乘 法 乘 法 multiply law
divide	chú 除 除 divide	division	chú fǎ 除 法 除 法 divide law
equal	děng yú 等 於 等 于 rank at	altogether	gòng 共 共

## E.3 Sets

-  The most fundamental structures are
  - ① *sets*: collections of objects
  - ② *relations*: relationships between sets
-  Fundamental relations:







relations	 <i>functions</i> :	$f : X \rightarrow Y$
	 <i>logic operators</i> :	$\vee, \wedge, \neg : \{1, 0\}^2 \rightarrow \{1, 0\}$
	 <i>equivalence relations</i> :	$\equiv$
	 <i>order relations</i> :	$R$
	 <i>set inclusion relations</i> :	$\subseteq, \supseteq, =, \subsetneq, \supsetneq$
	 <i>set operations</i> :	$\cup, \cap, \setminus, \Delta$

Table E.3: Sets

English	Chinese (中文)	English	Chinese (中文)
set	jí hé 集 合 集 合 gather combine set	relation	guān xì 關 係 關 係 close to bind relation

## E.4 Spaces

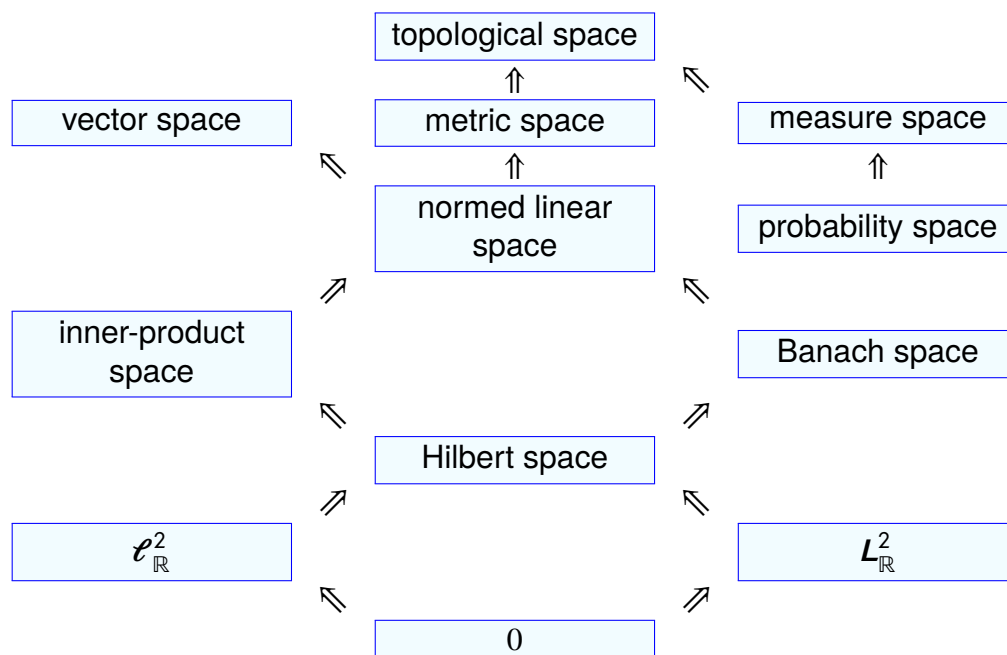


Figure E.1: Common abstract spaces

Table E.4: Topological spaces

English	Chinese (中文)			
inner-product space	nèi 内	jī 积	kōng 空	jiān 间
	inside accumulate		empty between	
	inner-product		space	
topological space	tùo 拓	pū 扑	kōng 空	jiān 间
	open up to beat		empty between	
	topology		space	

## E.5 Relations

1

A relation  $\leq$  is an **partial ordering relation** on  $X$  if

- |  |                         |                 |                          |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. $x \leq x$                                  | $\forall x \in X$       | (reflexive)     | and<br>and<br>] preorder |
| 2. $x \leq y$ and $y \leq z \implies x \leq z$ | $\forall x, y, z \in X$ | (transitive)    |                          |
| 3. $x \leq y$ and $y \leq x \implies x = y$    | $\forall x, y \in X$    | (antisymmetric) |                          |

An **partially ordered set** is the pair  $(X, \leq)$ .

If  $x \leq y$  or  $y \leq x$ , then we say that  $x$  and  $y$  are **comparable**; otherwise, they are **incomparable** which is denoted as  $x \parallel y$ .

<sup>1</sup> [MacLane and Birkhoff \(1999\): Algebra](#), page 470

[Halmos \(1960\): Naive Set Theory](#), page 54

[Kuratowski \(1921\): Fundamenta Mathematicae 2 \[1921\]](#) page 164

Table E.5: Types of relations

English	Chinese (中文)			
partial order relation	piān	xù	guān	xì
	偏	序	關	係
	偏	序	關	系
	slanting order partial order		to close to tie relation	

Table E.6: Relation properties

English	Chinese (中文)			English	Chinese (中文)		
irreflexive	zì	fǎn	xìng	reflexive	zì	fǎn	xìng
	自	反	性		自	反	性
	自	反	性		自	反	性
	self opposite property				self opposite property		
reflexive				reflexive			
transitive	chúan	dì	xìng				
	傳	遞	性				
	传	递	性				
	pass pass over property						
transitive							
symmetric	dùì	chèn		antisymmetric	fǎn		
	對	稱			反		
	对	称			反		
	facing a weighing machine				contrary		
symmetric							
	xìng				dùì	chèn	
	性				對	稱	
	性				对	称	
	property				facing a weighing machine		
				symmetric			
					xìng		
					性		
					性		
					property		



# APPENDIX F

## FONT INFORMATION

### F.1 Typesetting engine

This text was typeset using Xe<sub>Λ</sub>TeX, which is part of the T<sub>E</sub>Xfamily of typesetting engines, which is arguably the greatest development since the Gutenberg Press. Graphics were rendered using the *pstricks* and related packages, and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X graphics support.

```
1 \usepackage{etex} % deal with counter problem
2 \usepackage{xifthen} % if then else support, includes \cnttest
3 \usepackage{calc} % calculation
4 \usepackage{array} % new tabular and array support, \newcolumntype
5 \usepackage{longtable} % tabular with page breaks
6 \usepackage{xcolor} % color support
7 \usepackage{graphicx} %
8 \usepackage{fancyhdr} % headers
9 \usepackage[Glenn]{fncychap} % fancy chapter headings: Sonny, Lenny, Glenn, Conny, Rejne, Bjarne
10 \usepackage{url} % url support: \url{} \path{}
11 \usepackage{index} % multiple index support
12 \usepackage{fancybox} % shadow, oval, and double boxes
13 \usepackage[multiple]{footmisc} % footnote support
14 \usepackage{fancyvrb} % fancy verbatim -- supports verbatim in footnotes plus more
15 \usepackage{nextpage} % \cleartooddpage, \cleartoevenpage
16 \usepackage{multicol} % multiple column support
17 \usepackage{colortbl} % color in tables
18 %\usepackage{xetex-pstricks} % pstricks help for XeLaTeX and XeTeX
19 \usepackage{pst-node} % psmatrix
20 \usepackage[tiling]{pst-fill} % pst fill package
21 \usepackage{pst-plot} % ps plots
22 \usepackage{multido} % loop support for ps diagrams
23 \usepackage{nccrules} % dashed patterns
24 \usepackage{pstricks} % graphics support
25 \usepackage{pstricks-add} % fixe and addons for pstricks
26 \usepackage{pst-grad} % gradients
27 \usepackage{geometry} %
28 \usepackage{hyperref} % hyperlinks in text
29 \usepackage{prettyref} % references with prefixes
30 \usepackage{listings} % source code listing support
```

## F.2 Latin fonts

The main font for this document is *Heros*—a *sans-serif* font similar to Helvetica. *Heros* is from the *T<sub>E</sub>X-Gyre Project* and included in the T<sub>E</sub>XLive distribution.

```

1 \setmainfont[
2   Extension      = { .otf },
3   UprightFont    = { *-regular },
4   BoldFont       = { *-bold },
5   ItalicFont     = { *-italic },
6   BoldItalicFont = { *-bolditalic },
7   Ligatures      = { NoCommon },
8 ]{texgyreheros} % sans-serif font

```

The font used in quotation boxes on page [vii](#) is adapted from *Zapf Chancery Medium Italic*, originally from URW++ Design and Development Incorporated. The font used for the text in the title is Adventor (similar to *Avant-Garde*) from the *T<sub>E</sub>X-Gyre Project*. The font used for the version identifier in the footer of individual pages is LIQUID CRYSTAL (*Liquid Crystal*) from *FontLab Studio*.

## F.3 IPA typesetting

The IPA information is typeset using the *GnuFree Sans-Serif font family*:

<http://www.gnu.org/s/freetype/>

The glyphs were entered using a *teckit mapping* in an X<sub>Y</sub>L<sub>A</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X environment with font feature specification as follows:

```
\newcommand{\fntipa}{\fntFreeSans\addfontfeatures{Mapping=/dan/r/common/teckit/ascii-uipa}}
```

...where *ascii-uipa* is a *teckit mapping* compiled from a *teckit ascii-uipa.map* file which is about 350 lines long and looks in part something like this:

```

1 latin_capital_letter_S      <> latin_small_letter_esh      ;tipa| U+0053 <> U+0283
2 latin_capital_letter_Z      <> latin_small_letter_ezh      ;tipa| U+005A <> U+0292
3 BSL COL latin_small_letter_s <> latin_small_letter_s_with_hook ;tipa| \:s   <> U+0282
4 FSL COL latin_small_letter_s > latin_small_letter_s_with_hook ;   | /:s   <> U+0282

```

As a result, “{\fntipa San}” typesets to “Jan”.

## F.4 PinYin typesetting

The PinYin information is typeset using the documents main Latin font (see Section [F.2](#)) but with assistance from a *teckit mapping* in an X<sub>Y</sub>L<sub>A</sub>T<sub>E</sub>X environment with font feature specification as follows:

```

1 \defaultfontfeatures{%
2   Ligatures      = { NoCommon }, % e.g. "fi" be represented as a single character?
3   Mapping        = /dan/r/common/teckit/punctuation,
4   SmallCapsFeatures = { Letters=SmallCaps },
5 }

```

...where `punctuation` is a teckit mapping compiled from a teckit `punctuation.map` file which is about 230 lines long and contains statements like these:

```
1 FSL grave_accent    latin_small_letter_a <> latin_small_letter_a_with_grave    ;/ ` a <> U+00E0
2 FSL apostrophe     latin_small_letter_a <> latin_small_letter_a_with_acute    ;/ ' a <> U+00E1
3 FSL colon          latin_small_letter_a <> latin_small_letter_a_with_diaeresis ;/ : a <> U+00E4
4 FSL less_than_sign latin_small_letter_a <> latin_small_letter_a_with_circumflex ;/ < a <> U+00E2
5 FSL HYP            latin_small_letter_a <> latin_small_letter_a_with_macron    ;/ - a <> U+0101
```

As a result, “sh/-an” typesets to “shān”.

## F.5 Traditional Chinese typesetting

Traditional Chinese glyphs appearing in the text are from Google's *Noto Sans CJK* font family: <https://www.google.com/get/noto/help/cjk/>. The Noto project has both *sans-serif* (illustrated to the left) and *serif* (illustrated to the right) fonts available. The serif font is perhaps closer to the traditional brush stroke (as is the Roman serif fonts closer to what was made by Romans using a chisel to carve letters in stones). But it is likely that most people writing Chinese characters by hand will first pick up a pen, not a brush, when learning to write Chinese. And pen strokes are by nature basically sans-serif.

bǐ  
筆  
笔  
pen

bǐ  
筆  
笔  
pen

```
1 \newfontfamily {\fntNotoSansCJK}[
2   ExternalLocation ,
3   Path              = {/xfonts/noto/} ,
4   Extension         = {.otf} ,
5   UprightFont       = {*-Regular} ,
6   BoldFont          = {*-Bold} ,
7   ItalicFont        = {*-DemiLight} ,
8   BoldItalicFont    = {*-Black} ,
9   Ligatures         = {NoCommon} , % e.g. "fi" be represented as a single character?
10 ]{NotoSansCJKtc}
```

shū 書 书 book	shū 書 书 book	shū 書 书 book	shū 書 书 book
upright	bold	italic	bold italic

## F.6 Ruby characters

Ruby characters are Asian characters with pronunciation symbols adjacent to that character. For traditional Chinese characters, the symbols are ZhuYin and are located to the right of the character.

我<sub>wǒ</sub>看<sub>kàn</sub>到<sub>dào</sub>你<sub>nǐ</sub>

In this document, the font used to achieve this is

Wáng	Hàn	Zōng	zhōng	Míng	tǐ	zhù	yīn
王	漢	宗	中	明	體	注	音
王	漢	宗	中	明	體	注	音
King	the Han people	ancestor	medium	Míng Dynasty	style	to annotate	sound
						ZhuYin	

Font designer's name?

```

1 %-----
2 % Chinese typefaces with ZhuYin
3 % http://apt.nc.hcc.edu.tw/pub/FreeSoftware/free_fonts/wangttf/
4 %-----
5 \newfontfamily{\fntWangClearZY}{%
6   ExternalLocation,
7   Path              = {/xfonts/zht/},
8   Extension         = {.ttf},
9   UprightFont       = {wp010-05},
10  BoldFont          = {wp010-05},
11  ItalicFont        = {wp010-05},
12  BoldItalicFont    = {wp010-05},
13  ]{wp010-05}
14 \end{listing}
15
16 %=====
17 \section{Simplified Chinese typesetting}
18 %=====
19 Just as the Traditional Chinese glyphs, Simplified Chinese glyphs are from
20 Google's Noto Sans CJK (both traditional and simplified are in the same OpenType files).
21 %\begin{lstlisting}
22 %%-----
23 %% Firefly
24 %% Arphic public license
25 %% http://www.study-area.org/apt/firefly-font/
26 %% includes traditional and simplified characters
27 %% includes Kangxi radicals (U+2F00 - U+2FDF)
28 %%-----
29 % \newfontfamily{\fntFirefly}{
30 %   ExternalLocation,
31 %   Path              = {/xfonts/zh/firefly/},
32 %   Extension         = {.ttf},
33 %   Ligatures         = {ResetAll},
34 %   ]{fireflysung}
35 %

```

But in this document, the simplified characters were not typed in directly, rather traditional characters were typed, and then mapped to simplified characters using a *teckit mapping* in an X<sub>Y</sub>LA<sub>T</sub>E<sub>X</sub> environment with font feature specification as follows:

```
\newcommand{\fntzhs}{\fntNotoSansCJK\addfontfeatures{Mapping=../common/teckit/zht2zhs}}
```

...where `zht2zhs` is a teckit mapping compiled from a teckit `zht2zhs.map` file which is about 3000 lines long and starts out looking something like this:

```

1 ;=====
2 ; Variants to TEckit mapping file
3 ; Input file name: UniHan_Variants.txt
4 ; Output file name: UniHan_Variants.txt
5 ; Daniel J. Greenhoe
6 ;=====
7 ;
8 LHSName          "zh-traditional"
9 RHSName          "zh-simplified"
10 LHSDescription   "Unicode 6.1.0 traditional Chinese characters"
11 RHSDescription   "Unicode 6.1.0 simplified Chinese characters"
12 Version         "0"
13 RegistrationName "zh-t2s-610"
14 pass(Unicode)
15 U+346F > U+3454 ; 37
16 U+3473 > U+3447 ; 38
17 U+3493 > U+20242 ; 41
18 U+34E8 > U+523E ; 52
19 U+35F2 > U+20D7E ; 68
20 U+361A > U+360E ; 72
21 U+3704 > U+36AF ; 87

```

22 U+370F > U+36E3 ; 88

X<sub>3</sub>AT<sub>3</sub>E<sub>3</sub>X commands have also been defined such as the following:

```

1 \newcommand{\zhtss}[3]{%
2   \begin{tabular}[t]{@{}c@{}}
3     \color{red}\footnotesize#2\\
4     \color{black}\large{\fntzht #1}\\
5     \color{black}\large{\fntzhs #1}\\
6     \color{blue}\footnotesize#3%
7   \end{tabular}%
8   \index[xchar]{\fntzht #1}/{\fntzhs #1} (#2) #3}
9   \index[xpinyin]{#2 ({\fntzht #1/\fntzhs #1}) #3}
10  \index[xeng]{#3 {\fntzht #1/\fntzhs #1} (#2)}
11 }
```

In the actual body of the document, the information for a character can be input as follows:

`\zhtss{見}{ji/~an}{to see}`

which writes index information to three different index files (a character index file, a PinYin index file, and an English word index file) and typesets glyphs as appearing to the right:

jiàn  
見  
見  
to see

## F.7 Default bullet

The ship appearing throughout this text is loosely based on the *Golden Hind*, a sixteenth century English galleon famous for circumnavigating the globe.<sup>1</sup> The ship image as appears in this document was rendered using PStricks packages using code which includes something like that listed below:



```

1 %-----
2 % forward and middle mast and sails
3 %-----
4 {\psset{fillstyle=gradient}%
5 \multirput(21,31)(38,-6){2}{% forward and middle masts and sails
6   \pscustom[linewidth=2pt,arrows=-]{% upper sail
7     \pscurve(-18,8)(-20,22)(-8,36)%
8     \psline(-8,36)(8,52)%
9     \pscurve(8,52)(9,42)(14,40)%
10    \pscurve(14,40)(2,30)(-18,8)%
11  }%
12  \pscustom[linewidth=2pt,arrows=-]{% lower sail
13    \psline(-16,8)(16,40)%
14    \pscurve(16,40)(12,28)(16,20)%
15    \psline(16,20)(-16,-8)%
16    \pscurve(-16,-8)(-20,2)(-16,8)%
17  }%
18  \psline[linewidth=10pt](-17,28)(8,52)% upper crossbeam
19  \psline[linewidth=10pt](-16,8)(16,40)% lower crossbeam
20  \psline[linewidth=10pt](0,0)(0,50)% vertical mast
21 }%
```

<sup>1</sup> Paine (2000): *Warships of the World to 1900* page 63 (Golden Hind)



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lǎo shí (老實/老实) honest,

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mǎ (馬/马) horse, 34

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miàn (面/面) face to face, 33

miàn mù (面目/面目) face, 54

mián (眠/眠) sleep, 124

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nán dào (難道/難道) is it possible that ..., 37

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nǎ lǐ (哪裡/哪里) where, 36

něi ge (哪個/哪个) which, 36

nǐ (你/你) you, 29, 31, 36, 51, 52

nǐ de (你的/你的) your, 23, 30

nǐ mén (你們/你们) you, 29, 30

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piàn (片/片) slice, 34

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piáng guǒ (蘋果/苹果) apple, 89

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quán (全/全) completely, 124

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 rén cí (仁慈/仁慈) kindness, 96  
 rén jiān (人間/人间) world of man, 124  
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 róng (榮/荣) glory; honor, 135  
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 rè ài (熱愛/热爱) love, 96  
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 rèn zhēn (認真/认真) conscientious, 101  
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 rùi (瑞/瑞) lucky, 138  
 rùi (睿/睿) wise and clever, 135  
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