

Review: 会 (huì) vs. 能 (néng)

1. 会 (huì) = can be, to be, "know how to"
verbe modal de probabilité, savoir faire
ex: Wǒ huì shuō hànyǔ.
 2. 能 (néng) = can, may, "to be able to"
ex. Wǒ néng zuò zhèr ma?
- Both 会 huì and 能 néng = can be used to express ability in something.

Additional info.

- 能 néng and 可以 (kěyǐ) means "may" or "to be allowed to" asking for permission.

会 (huì) vs. 能 (néng)

- **Signification de base**
- Les mots 会 (huì), 能 (néng), et 可以 (kěyǐ) peuvent se distinguer par leur sens de base, plus profond que simplement "pouvoir" :
 - ① 会 (huì) peut signifier "savoir comment" et peut s'utiliser pour exprimer quelque chose que *vous pouvez faire* parce que vous avez *appris à faire*.
 - ② 能 (néng) signifie "être capable de" et exprime une certaine capacité naturelle à *pouvoir* faire quelque chose.
 - ③ 可以 (kěyǐ) signifie "avoir la permission de" ou "être autorisé à" et signifie que l'on *peut* faire quelque chose avec l'autorisation d'une autre personne.

什么

shén me
what

谁

shéi
who

谁的

shuí de
whose

哪里

nǎ lǐ
where

哪个

nǎ ge
which

怎么

zěn me
how

什么时候

shén me shí hòu
when

为什么

wèi shén me
why

多少

duō shǎo
how many

Lesson 11 Xiànzài jǐ diǎn What's the time now?

In this lesson you will learn

- The day of the week (*learned in lesson 7*)
- How to tell the time
- How to ask what time it is
- How to give the date and time

Lesson 11 Xiànzài jǐ diǎn

What's the time now

- **Thèmes principaux:**

1. **Savoir dire l'heure**

2. **La durée =>**

一天 yī tiān (1 day), 两天 liǎng tiān (2 days)

一 (个) 星期 yī (gè) xīngqī (1 week)

3. **La structure d'une phrase avec un complément circonstanciel de temps**

→ **Sujet + CC de temps + Verb. + Obj.**

ou bien:

→ **CC. de temps + Sujet + V. + O.**

Ex. S+ CC de temps+ V. + O.

我星期天下午两点去看电影。

Wǒ xīngqítīān xiàwǔ liǎng diǎn qù kàn diànyǐng.

Sentence structure (point de grammaire)

1. (Sujet + CC de temps + Verbe + O.)

Someone sometimes goes somewhere to do something

2. (Who when go where to do what ?)

Shei shénme shíhòu qù nǎr/ nǎlǐ zuò shénme?

Example:

1) Wǒmen xiàwǔ qù xuéxiào kàn shū

2) Tā de nǚ'ér xīngqī liù qù _____ kàn diànyǐng

CC de temps = Complément circonstanciel de temps

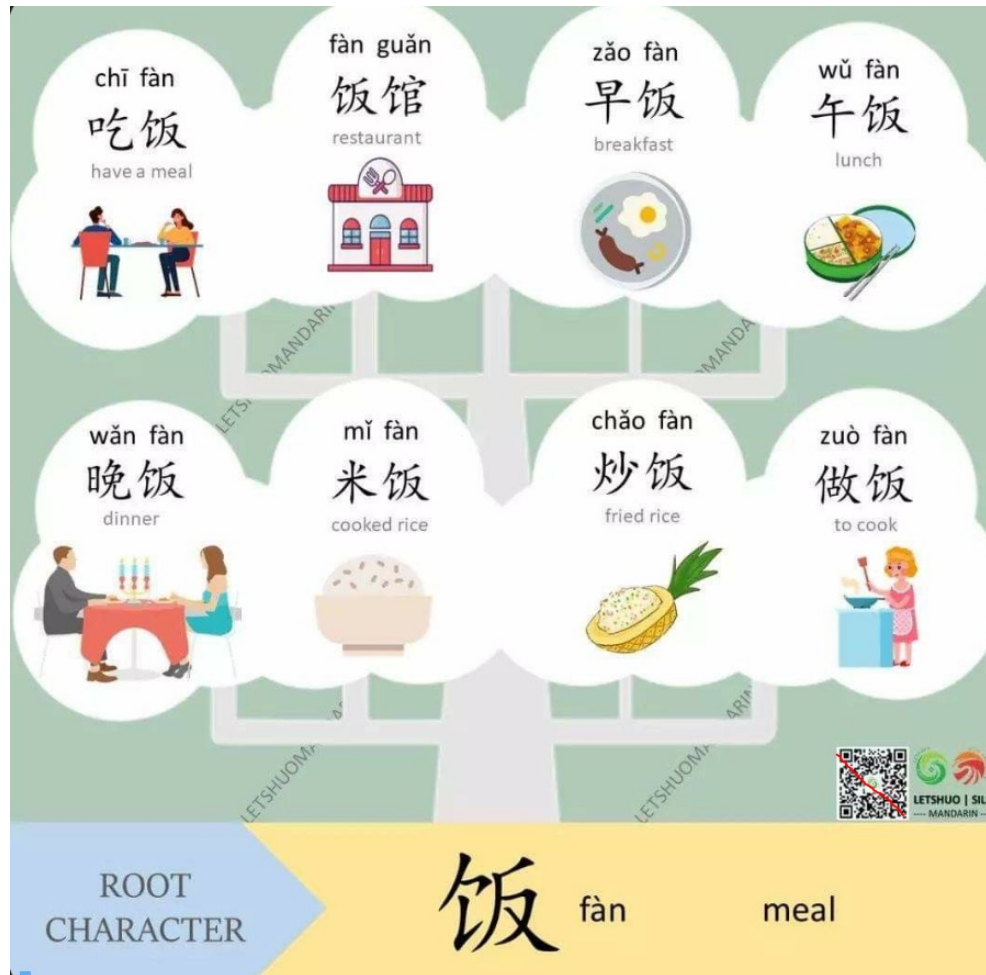
Past, present & future

	The one before last	Last	Now	Next	The one after next
年 nián year	前年 qiánnián The year before last	去年 qùnián Last year	今年 jīnnián This year	明年 míngnián Next year	后年 hòu nián The year after next
月 yuè month	上上个月 shàng shàng ge yuè 2 months ago	上个月 shàng ge yuè Last month	这个月 zhè ge yuè This month	下个月 xià ge yuè Next month	下下个月 xià xià ge yuè In 2 months
星期 xīngqī week	上上个星期 shàng shàng ge xīngqī 2 weeks ago	上个星期 shàng ge xīngqī Last week	这个星期 zhè ge xīngqī This week	下个星期 xià ge xīngqī Next week	下下个星期 xià xià ge xīngqī In two weeks
日 rì day	前天 qiántiān The day before yesterday	昨天 zuótiān Yesterday	今天 jīntiān Today	明天 míngtiān Tomorrow	后天 hòutiān The day after tomorrow


Vocabulary/Vocabulaire

- xiànzài 现在 maintenant/now
- shàngwǔ 上午 matin/morning
- zhōngwǔ 中午 midi/noon
- xiàwǔ 下午 après-midi/afternoon
- shénme shíhòu 什么时候 quand/when
- chīfàn 吃饭 manger/to eat a meal
- huí 回 retour/return, go back
- huí jiā 回家 rentrer chez soi/go home
- qián 前 before, ago, earlier than


chīfàn 吃饭 manger/to eat a meal




Build-up your vocabulary in Chinese




BUILDING BLOCKS IN CHINESE


电
diàn
electronic



electronic


+


speech


=

电话
diàn huà
phone





electronic


+


brain


=

电脑
diàn nǎo
computer





electronic


+


shadow

=

电影
diàn yǐng
movie





Time ...

- The pattern to tell time in Chinese is
..... **diǎn** (o'clock)..... **fēn** (minute)

Examples:

- 5:30 → Wǔ **diǎn** sān shí **fēn**
- 8:03 → Bā **diǎn** sān **fēn**
or → Bā **diǎn** **líng** sān **fēn**

Note: 零 (0) **líng** = zero

- Don't say **èr diǎn** !!
 - 2:00 → Liǎng **diǎn**
 - 2:05 → Liǎng **diǎn** líng wǔ **fēn**

Times of the Day in Mandarin Chinese

- 早上 **zǎoshang** = morning / *matin* (6am-8am)
- 上午 **shàngwǔ** = A.M.morning / *matin* (8am-11am)
- 中午 **zhōngwǔ** = noon/ *midi* (11am-1pm)
- 下午 **xiàwǔ** = afternoon/ *après-midi* (1pm-6pm)
- 晚上 **wǎnshàng** = night/ *nuit* (6pm-12am)

Expressing A. M & P. M

Expressing A.M & P.M.

- **Morning**
 - zǎoshàng 早上
 - shàngwǔ 上午
 - **Noon**
 - zhōngwǔ 中午
 - **Afternoon**
 - xiàwǔ 下午
 - **Evening (After Dark)**
 - wǎnshàng 晚上
- 7:00 A.M.
 - zǎoshàng qīdiǎn
 - 11:45 A.M.
 - zhōngwǔ shíyī diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn
 - 2:30 P.M.
 - xiàwǔ liǎng diǎn bàn
 - 5:50 P.M.
 - xiàwǔ wǔ diǎn wǔshí fēn
 - 8:30 P.M.
 - wǎnshàng bā diǎn bàn





What time is it?

现在几点？現在幾點？

xiàn zài jǐ diǎn?

- xiàn zài jǐ diǎn?
- xiàn zài _____.

- Diǎn 点 (o'clock)
- fēn 分 (minute)
- kè 刻 (a quarter)
- bàn 半 (half)

- 9:00 九点
- 9:08 九点八分
- 9:15 九点一刻，
九点十五分
- 9:30 九点三十分
九点半
- 9:45 九点三刻，
九点四十五分
- 9:58 九点五十八分
差两分十点
- 10:00 十点

Structure of Time in Chinese

Structure of Times Pt 1 : Day, Week, Hour			
Position of day	On the week	On the hour	Examples
Today 今天 Jīntiān	Day of the week 星期 Xīngqī	Morning 上午 Shàngwǔ	下午 两 点 半 xiàwǔ liǎng diǎn bàn 2:30 p.m.
Tomorrow 明天 Míngtiān	Monday – Sunday: 星期一 Xīngqīyī 星期二 Xīngqī'èr 星期三 Xīngqīsān 星期四 Xīngqīsì 星期五 Xīngqīwǔ 星期六 Xīngqīliù 星期天 Xīngqītiān	早上 Zǎoshang	三 点 零 八 分 sān diǎn líng bā fēn 3:08
Yesterday 昨天 Zuótiān		Noon 中午 Zhōngwǔ	今天上午 七 点 Jīntiān shàngwǔ qī diǎn 7 o'clock a.m. today
Day after tomorrow 后天 Hòutiān		Afternoon 下午 Xiàwǔ	晚上 九 点 一 刻 Wǎnshang jiǔ diǎn yī kè Quarter after 9pm (9:15pm)
Day before yesterday 前天 Qiántiān	Alternative saying: 礼拜 Lǐbài	Evening / Night 晚上 Wǎnshang	星期天 早上 六 点 Xīngqītiān zǎoshang liù diǎn Sunday, 6 o'clock a.m.
Next week 下个星期 Xià gè xīngqī	周 Zhōu	O'clock 点 Diǎn	下周末 晚上 七 点 Xià zhōumò wǎnshang qī diǎn 7 o'clock p.m. next weekend
下周 Xià zhōu	Weekday 平日 Píngrì	Minute 分 fēn	分月七号 中午 十二 点 jiǔ yuè qī hào zhōngwǔ shí'èr diǎn September 7th, 12 o'clock noon
Last week 上周 Shàng zhōu	Weekend 周末 Zhōumò	One quarter 一 刻 Yī kè	差 五 分 三 点 chā wǔ fēn sān diǎn five minutes til 3 o'clock
上个星期 Shàng gè xīngqī		Half 半 bàn	十二 点 差 三 分 shí'èr diǎn chā sān fēn three minutes til 12 o'clock
		Difference / lacking 差 chā	

Expression of time

shí jiān de biǎo dá
时间的表达①
Expression of time I

<p>shí jiān diǎn 时间点 point in time</p> <p>new words</p> <p>yí kè 1刻 15 minutes (number before 刻 should be only 1)</p> <p>gōng zuò rì 工作日 weekday</p>	<p>eg. zuó tiān shàng wǔ jiǔ diǎn / shí shí qī (fēn) 昨天上午9点/时17 (分) 9:17am yesterday, 点/时 both are ok, 点 is spoken language</p> <p>jīn tiān wǎn shàng qī diǎn bàn 今天晚上7点半 7:30pm tonight</p> <p>xià zhōu yí xià wǔ wǔ diǎn yí kè 下周一下午5点1刻 5:15pm next Monday</p> <p>měi ge gōng zuò rì de zǎo shàng bā diǎn èr shí (fēn) 每个工作日的早上8点20 (分) 8:20am on every weekday morning</p> <p>qī yuè sān shí yī hào xià wǔ shí wǔ diǎn chà wǔ fēn 7月31号下午15点差5分 5min to 15 o' clock pm July 31st / 14:55 pm July 31st</p> <p>shàng wǔ shí diǎn guò bā fēn 上午10点过8分 8 past 10 am</p> <p>shàng wǔ shí diǎn líng bā fēn 上午10点零8 (分) 10:08 am</p>
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[Time]



yī diǎn
1点



liǎng diǎn
2点



sān diǎn
3点



sì diǎn
4点



wǔ diǎn
5点



liù diǎn
6点



qī diǎn
7点



bā diǎn
8点



jiǔ diǎn
9点



shí diǎn
10点



shí yī diǎn
11点



shí èr diǎn
12点



shí diǎn shí fēn
10点10分



shí èr diǎn bàn
12点半



qī diǎn guò sān fēn
7点过3分

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Oral Mandarin Chinese doesn't really say 22h15 to express the time. (But, **formal announcement of time** are given using the 24-hour clock).

For 22h15, Chinese people usually say:

晚上 十点 十五分

Wǎnshàng shí diǎn shíwǔ fēn

Practice telling time

Xiànzài jǐ diǎn (What time is it now)?

- 8:00am xiànzài shàngwǔ.....
- 3:10pm xiànzài xiàwǔ.....
- 5:25pm xiànzài xiàwǔ.....

French/ European standard

- 08h30
- 12h15
- 17h22

- shàngwǔ 上午
- xiàwǔ 下午



In-class practice

How to ask questions:

1. What time is it right now?
2. This year, I go to China in July.
3. When/what time do you eat lunch?
4. When will we go watch the movie?
5. When does your father come home?
6. When will we go home?
7. He will be back home on Wednesday.

Practice (façon de dire l'heure)

- 2:00 liǎng diǎn (两点)
- 6:05 liù diǎn líng wǔ fēn (六点零五分)
- 8:15 bā diǎn shíwǔ fēn (八点十五分)
- 10:30 shí diǎn sānshí fēn (十点三十分)
shí diǎn bàn (十点半)
- 11:45 shíyī diǎn sìshíwǔ fēn (十一点四十五分)
- 01:52 yī diǎn wǔshí'èr fēn (一点五十二分)

Practice telling time/hour/minutes

- 6:20am
 - 上午6 点 20 分 shàngwǔ(zǎoshang) 6 diǎn 20 fēn
- 11:45am
 - 上午11点45分 shàngwǔ 11 diǎn 45 fēn
- 10:10pm
 - wǎnshàng 10 diǎn 10 fēn
- 4:48pm
 - xiàwǔ 4 diǎn 48 fēn

Please answer the year, month, date, weekday and time



2022 nián, 四月 sì yuè 13号 hào, 星期三下午 xīngqí sān xiàwǔ, 4 点 34 分 4 diǎn 34 fēn
Year 2022, April 13th, Wednesday afternoon, 4 o'clock and 34 minutes





4 Seasons in Chinese





Other ways of greetings/ / Autres façons de saluer



hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn
好久不见
Long time no see.



nǐ zěn me yàng
你怎么样
How are you?



zuì jìn hǎo ma
最近好吗
How are you recently?



chī le ma
吃了吗
Have you eaten?

GREETINGS

wèn hòu yǔ
问候语



zǎo
早
Morning.



máng shén me ne
忙什么呢
What have you been up to?



jīn tiān tiān qì bú cuò
今天天气不错
Nice weather today.



nǐ qì sè bú cuò
你气色不错
You look very well!