

Pinyin Mandarin Introductory Course

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STUDY 1

PRONUNCIATION 1.1

Pinyin script provides an approximate method for representing the pronunciation of Mandarin Chinese. Some letters are pronounced as in English, but others have very different sounds. Pronunciation also varies in different regions, but the following guidance is generally acceptable.

INDIVIDUAL SOUNDS

Letters	Pronunciation	Letters	Pronunciation
a	a as in “father”, “atone”	m	m as in “mug”
b	b as in “bag”	n	n as in “nibble”
c	ts as in “bats”	o	o as in “or”
ch	tsh as in “hatshop”	p	p as in “pun”
d	d as in “dog”	q	as chh in “matchhead”
e	e as in “her” after “y”:- e as in “yes”, “yeah”	r	r rolled as in “curl”
f	f as in “fun”	s	s as in “sat”
g	g hard as in “get” (not “gel”)	sh	like sh in “rashly”
h	guttural like ch in “loch”	t	t as in “top”
i	after c, ch, r, s, sh, z, zh:- i as in “sir”, “circle”, “chirp”	u	u as in “boot” (See group below)
i	after b, d, j, l, m, n, p, q, t, x, y:- i as in “bistro”; “ee” as in “been”	w	w as in “water”
j	j as in “jam”	wu	like u, not wu
k	k as in “kitchen”	x	like s in “see”; “hs” in “aah, see!”
l	l as in “love”	y	like y as in “yam”
		yi	yi is i, not yi
		z	like ds in “suds”
		zh	like dge in “hedgeless”

See also the table below about groups of vowels and syllables.

PRACTICE 1.1

Read: ba, ca, cha, da, e, ye, er, fa, ga, ha, yi, bi, ci, ju, ka, la, ma, na, bo, pa, qu, re, sa, sha, ta, wu, bu, wa, xi, ya, yi, za, zha

PRONUNCIATION 1.2

SOME SPECIAL VOWEL GROUPS AND SYLLABLES

Group	Sounds like	Group	Sounds like
en	<u>urn</u> or <u>undo</u>	u / wu*	<u>shoe</u> , <u>gnu</u> , <u>do</u>
eng	<u>bung</u>	u (in liú, nü) / yu*	<u>chew your food</u>
i (in ci, chi, ri, si, shi, zi, zhi)	<u>shirt</u> (without r) ... <u>zircon</u> , <u>adze</u>	u (in ju, qu, xu) / yu*	<u>chew your food</u>
i (in bi, di, fi, ji, li, mi, ni, qi, ti, xi, yi)	<u>been</u> , <u>deed</u> , <u>jeep</u> , ... <u>tee</u> , <u>see</u> , <u>eel</u>	ua / wa*	<u>wax</u>
ia / ya*	<u>yarn</u> , <u>try a bit</u>	uai / wai*	<u>wide</u>
ian / yan*	<u>yen</u> , <u>try any</u>	uan / wan*	<u>won</u>
iang / yang*	<u>young</u>	uan (after j, q, x) / yuan*	<u>ü-yen</u> , <u>new end</u>
iao / yao*	<u>yowl</u>	uang / wang*	<u>wangle</u>
ie / ye*	<u>the air</u> ; <u>ee-ye</u>	ue (in lüe, nüe) / yue*	<u>ü-ye</u> , <u>new energy</u>
iong / yong*	<u>Jung</u> (German)	(uei) / ui / wei*	<u>weigh</u>
iu / you*	<u>yoyo</u>	un (after d, t, n, l, z, c, s, zh, ch, sh, r, g, k, h) / wen	<u>won</u> , <u>dun</u>
o	<u>fore</u> , <u>door</u>	(ueng) / weng*	<u>swung</u>
ong (after d, t, n, l, z, c, s, zh, ch, r, g, k, h)	<u>jung</u> (German) <u>long</u>	un (in jun, qun, xun) / yun*	<u>unique</u> ; German <u>ü</u>
ou	<u>dough</u>	uo / wo	<u>wall</u>

* If the vowel group starting in “i” occurs on its own, it needs to be written beginning with “y” instead of “i”. So, “ian” would be written as “yan”.

Similarly, a group on its own starting in “u” is written using a “w” instead of the “u”. So, “uan” is written as “wan”.

Easier recognizable sound groups are: aisle; ban; bang; naos/(now); eight; tiara; ring.

PRACTICE 1.2

Read: en, ben, beng, ci, bi, ya, jia, lia, yian, dian, dianr, yang, liang, yao, biao, jiao, ye, bie, jie, xie, yong, jiong, xiong, you, miu, jiu, o, bo, dong, rong, zhong, wu, bu, yu, nü, lü, ju, qu, wa, zhua, hua, wai, guai, wan, duan, juan, quan, xuan, wang, huang, chuang, yue, lüe, nüe, jue, xue, wei, dui, zui, wen, dun, hun, yun, jun, xun, wo, duo, shuo, huo, huor .

PRONUNCIATION 1.3

The vowel “i” may occur after some, but not all consonants. If the sound of the letter “i” occurs on its own, the sound is represented by “yi”.

The letter “i” can be pronounced in two different ways, depending on which sort of consonant it occurs with. It is easier to remember which is right, if you register where in your mouth the first group is pronounced.

Note: c, ch, r, s, sh, z, and zh are a family of sounds. They are all pronounced in the roof of the mouth towards the front of the palate with the help of different amounts of pressure from the tongue. With “r” the tongue barely touches the palate, whereas with “zh” the tongue is folded back there somewhat painfully.

WAYS TO PRONOUNCE “I”

ci	*	what <u>s</u> ir did	bi	<u>b</u> een
chi	*	what <u>ch</u> urns around	di	<u>d</u> eed
ri	*	never <u>r</u> irksome	ji	<u>j</u> eep
si	*	<u>s</u> ir	li	<u>l</u> eek
shi	*	<u>sh</u> irt	mi	<u>m</u> eek
zi	*	<u>z</u> ircon	ni	<u>n</u> eed
zhi	*	<u>zh</u> ijourn	pi	<u>p</u> eeek
			qi	<u>ch</u> eeek
			ti	<u>t</u> ee
			xi	“ <u>a</u> ah, <u>s</u> ee!”
			yi	“ <u>e</u> el”

* If this “i” occurs without a tonal mark — especially at the tail end of a word — it tends to be restrained. (Compare the end of English words like “sire”, “shire”, “adze”, “badge”, etc.)

PRACTICE 1.3

Read: bi, ci, chi, di, ji, li, mi, ni, pi, qi, ri, si, shi, ti, xi, yi, zi, zhi.

PRONUNCIATION 1.4

Mandarin is pronounced with tones. These are indicated in Pinyin script by tone marks.

Mandarin Tone	Pinyin Tone mark	Description of Tone	Example
First tone	ˉ	highest and level pitch	mā (mother)
Second tone	ˊ	starts high and rises	máfan (trouble)
Third tone	ˇ	falls first and then rises	mǎ (horse)
Fourth tone	ˋ	starts high and then falls	mà (scold)
(Toneless)	(No mark)	unstressed or neutral	ma (eh, surely!)

NOTE 1

When a third tone (ˇ) precedes another third tone, pronounce it as a second tone (ˊ). Hence “hěn hǎo” is pronounced ‘hén hǎo’. Similarly, “nǐ hǎo” is pronounced more like “ní hǎo”.

NOTE 2

Some words like “bù” change before a fourth tone syllable ˋ or before a toneless syllable. “bù” changes to “bú”.

PRACTICE 1.3

Read the following verses (from Galatians 5:22-23).

Lìng yì fāngmiàn, shènglíng de guōshí yǒu àixīn, xǐlè, hépíng, jiānrěn,
réncí, liángshàn, xīnxīn, wēnhé, zìzhì.

Read:

Qǐng dú zhègè hǎo xiāoxi. (*Please read this good news.*)

Wǒ xīwàng gěi nǐ zhègè tèbié qǐngtiē. (*I'd like to give you this invitation*)

Xīwàng hěn kuài jiàndào nǐ! (‘See you soon!’=Like very quickly get to see you)

Zhù nǐ zǎo rì kāngfù! (‘Get well soon!’)

Read:

A	Zǎoshàng hǎo	Good morning
B	Zǎoshàng hǎo.	Good morning
A	Hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ	Nice to see you.
B	Wǒ yě hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ.	Nice to see you too.
A	Wǒ jiào X. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?	I'm called X. What name are you called?
B	Wǒ jiào X.	I'm called X.
A	Wǒmen xiwàng xiǎngyǒu héping de shēngmìng, kěshì yǒu duō kùnnan.	We'd like to enjoy a life of peace, but we have much difficulty.
B	Duì!	Correct!
A	Wǒ xiwàng gěi nǐ zhèfèn qǐngtiē.	I'd like to give you this invitation.
B	Wèishénme?	For what?
A	Měi Xīngqīyī yǒu pǔtónghuà yòng de tāolùn.	Each Monday there's a discussion using Mandarin.
B	Tāolùn de huàtí shì shénme?	What is the topic?
A	Wǒmen xuéxí Shàngdì de yùyán. Tā shuō le Tā huì zěnyàng bāngzhù yìrén.	We study God's prophecy. He said how He will help righteous ones.
B	Zài nǎr?	Where?
A	Wǒ néng lái ràng nǐ dāchē.	I can come and give you a lift by car.
B	Xièxie. Kěshì wǒ néng zǒulù.	Thanks. However, I can go on foot.

A	Nǐ xiǎng dú zhège hǎo xiāoxi ma?	Would you like to read this good news?
B	Hǎode	OK
A	Nǐ duì zhège huàtí gǎn xìngqù ma?	Are you interested in this topic?
B	Wǒ yǒu xìngqù liǎojiě. Kěshì guò yíhuìr.	I'm interested in understanding. But later.
A	Zhè shì wǒde diànhuà hàomǎ. Zhè shì wǒde yimèir dìzhǐ.	This is my telephone number. This is my email address.
B	Xièxie.	Thanks.
A	Nǐ néng gàosù wǒ nǐde diànhuà hàomǎ hé dìzhǐ ma?	Could you tell me your telephone number and address?
B	Hǎode. Gěi nǐ.	OK. Here you are.
A	Míngtiān Yíngwén yòng de tāolùn huì shì: "Shàngdì duì nǐ hěn zhòngshì ma?"	Tomorrow the topic in English will be: "Does God count you as important?"

STUDY 2

VOCABULARY 2.1

Huānyíng! *	Welcome!
Nǐ hǎo!	Hello! Hi! Howdy! How do you do!
pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin

* See guidance on Mandarin pronunciation and Pinyin script.

Check especially “h” in Pronunciation 1.1.

Check tones and tonal marks in Pronunciation 1.4.

Remember, when a third tone (ˇ) precedes another third tone, pronounce it as a second tone (ˊ). So, “nǐ hǎo” is pronounced more like “ní hǎo”.

VOCABULARY 2.2

Qǐng	Please!
dú	[to] read
Xièxie!	Thanks!
Xièxie nín!	Thank you! (<i>polite form</i>)

* See guidance on Mandarin pronunciation and Pinyin script.

Check especially “q”, and “x” in Pronunciation 1.1.

Check tones and tonal marks in Pronunciation 1.4.

PRACTICE 2.1

Nǐ hǎo!	Hi!
qǐng	please
Qǐng dú	Please read.
Xièxie	Thanks!
pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin
Huānyíng	Welcome!

VOCABULARY 2.3

zhège ...	this ...; this (particular) ...
hǎo	well, good fine
xiāoxi	news
xìnxī	information
qǐngtiě	invitation

(* Remember “h” is pronounced raspily, like “ch” in Scottish “loch”)

PRACTICE 2.2

Nǐ hǎo!	Hi!
Qǐng dú	Please read.
xiāoxi	news
hǎo xiāoxi	good news
zhège xiāoxi	this news
zhège hǎo xiāoxi	this good news
dú zhège hǎo xiāoxi	read this good news
Qǐng dú zhège hǎo xiāoxi!	Please read this good news!

PRACTICE 2.3

Nǐ hǎo!	Hi!
Qǐng dú	Please read.
qǐngtiě	invitation
hǎo qǐngtiě	good invitation
zhège qǐngtiě	this invitation
zhège hǎo qǐngtiě	this nice invitation
dú zhège hǎo qǐngtiě	read this nice invitation
Qǐng dú zhège hǎo qǐngtiě!	Please read this nice invitation!
Xièxie!	Thanks!
Xièxie nín!	Thank you! (<i>polite form</i>)

REVIEW 2.1

Greetings! ('Hello!', 'How are you?')	'nǐ hǎo'	h is like ch in loch
Please!	qǐng!	q is like ch in chicken
Read!	dú!	
Please read ...!	qǐng dú ...!	
information	xìnxī	
this [word in place of person or thing]	zhè	zh is like dge in fudge
this particular ...	zhège ...	g is like g in get
this information	zhège xìnxī	
Please read this invitation.	Qǐng dú zhège xìnxī.	
Please read this invitation.	Qǐng dú zhège qǐngtiě.	
Thanks!	xièxie!	
Thank you! (<i>polite form</i>)	xièxie nín!	

STUDY 3

VOCABULARY 3.1

[*Instructor*: Clap. Memory prompt: think of lively “Juanita” dancing to the music of ‘men’ playing on stringed instruments....

Students clap and sing, “wǒ ... nǐ ... tā”]

wǒ *	I
nǐ	you
tā	he, she, it

PRACTICE 3.1

[*Instructor*: Clap, repeat prompt: “Juanita” >>>>

Get all to stand, gesturing :-

- wǒ point to self (= 1st. person)
- nǐ point to partner (= 2nd. person)
- tā point to another (= 3rd. person)

Repeat singing and clapping. Repeat gesturing without singing. Repeat singing and clapping.

Repeat singing and gesturing.]

GRAMMAR 3.1

Wǒ hǎo.	I [am] fine.
Nǐ hǎo.	You [are] fine.
Tā hǎo.	He, she or it [is] fine.

Note that the verb word indicating “being” can be omitted, where the clause just has a ‘subject’ (doer) and an adjective describing the doer.

GRAMMAR 3.2

Wǒ dú.	I read.
Nǐ dú.	You read.
Tā dú.	He, she or it reads.

ROUTINE 3.1

Qǐng		
Wǒ	dú	tā
Nǐ		zhège xiāoxi
Tā		

VOCABULARY 3.2

...men	_s (plural ending)
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GRAMMAR 3.3

Wǒmen hǎo.	We [are] fine.
Nǐmen dú.	YOU read.

ROUTINE 3.2

Wǒ	dú	tā
Nǐ		zhège xiāoxi
Tā		
Wǒmen		
Nǐmen		
Tāmen	hǎo	

PRACTICE 3.2

[Students split into groups of three and exchange statements using: wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen, hǎo, dú, zhège xiāoxi.]

STUDY 4

VOCABULARY 4.1

shéi?	who?
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GRAMMAR 4.1

Shéi hǎo? *	Who is well?
Shéi dú tā?	Who reads it?
Shéi dú zhège qǐngtiē?	Who reads this invitation?

* Note that the verb word indicating “being” has been omitted again.

ROUTINE 4.1

Create questions (wèntí) and answers (huídá)

Q	Shéi	dú?		Q	Who	reads?
		hǎo?				is well?
A	Wǒ Nǐ Tā Wǒmen Nǐmen Tāmen	dú		A	I You He, she, it We YOU They	read am/is/are well

PRACTICE 4.1

[Students split into groups of three and exchange statements using:-
wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen, shéi, hǎo, xiāoxi, qǐngtiē, dú.]

STUDY 5

VOCABULARY 5.1

shénme?	what?
shì	[to] be; am, are, is, be

GRAMMAR 5.1

Nǐmen shì shéi?	Who are YOU?
Nǐ dú shénme?	What are you reading?
Tā shì shénme?	What is it?
Shénme hǎo xiāoxi?	What good news?
Zhège xiāoxi shì shénme?	What is this news?

* Note that the verb word indicating “being” has been omitted again.

ROUTINE 5.1

[Students split into groups of two or three and exchange questions and statements using:-
wǒ, nǐ, tā, wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen, shéi, etc.]

Tā Wǒmen Nǐmen Nǐ Wǒ Tāmen	shì	shéi?
		Ann, Bill, Charlie ...
		*

* Yēhéhuá Jiànzhèngrén : Jehovah's Witness(es)

STUDY 6

VOCABULARY 6.1

ma?	mm, eh, surely, is it so?
-----	---------------------------

NOTE: "... ma?" is added to a sentence to convert it from a statement to a question.

GRAMMAR 6.1

Wǒ hǎo ma?	How am I? I'm O.K., eh? Am I well?
Nǐ hǎo ma? *	You're O.K., mm? How are you? *
Nǐ dú tā ma?	Do you read this?
Zhè ge xiāoxi hǎo ma?	Is this news good?

* Note that is asking how "you" are and differs from "Nǐ hǎo".

PRACTICE 6.1

Wǒ hǎo ma?	How am I? I'm O.K., eh?
Nǐ hǎo ma?	You're O.K., mm? How are you?
Tā hǎo ma?	Is it O.K.? It's fine, mm? He's well?
Wǒmen hǎo ma?	How are we? We're O.K., surely?
Nǐmen hǎo ma?	How are you? YOU're fine, eh?
Tāmen hǎo ma?	How are they? They're O.K., mm?

PRACTICE 6.2

Convert these statements into questions.

PRACTICE 6.3

Convert these statements from singular person to plural person.

PRACTICE 6.4

Convert these statements from plural person to singular person.

PRACTICE 6.5

Converse using questions (wèntí) and answers (huídá)

Q	Wǒ hǎo ma?	A	Nǐ hǎo!
	Nǐ hǎo ma?		Wǒ hǎo!
	Tā hǎo ma?		Tā hǎo!
	Wǒmen hǎo ma?		Nǐmen hǎo!
	Nǐmen hǎo ma?		Wǒmen hǎo!
	Tāmen hǎo ma?		Tāmen hǎo!

PRACTICE 6.3

[Students work in groups of three, and exchange questions and answers.]

REVIEW 6.1

well, good	hǎo
I	wǒ
I [am] well	Wǒ [] hǎo
you	nǐ
You [are] well.	Nǐ [] hǎo
he, she, it	tā
He [is] well.	Tā [] hǎo
we	wǒmen
We [are] well.	Wǒmen [] hǎo
YOU	nǐmen
YOU [are] well.	Nǐmen [] hǎo
they	tāmen
They [are] well.	Tāmen [] hǎo
..., is it so?	... ma?
I [am] well, is it so?	wǒ [] hǎo ma?
You [are] well, are you?	Nǐ [] hǎo ma?

STUDY 7

VOCABULARY 7.1

hěn	very, 'is very', 'is indeed'
bù (bú before a fourth tone syllable ' or before a toneless syllable)	not, not want to, No

GRAMMAR 7.1

Wǒ hěn hǎo! *	I sure [am] fine! I['m] very well.
Wǒ bù hǎo. *	I [am] not well.
Wǒ bù hěn hǎo. *	I [am] not very well.

Remember, when a third tone (ˇ) precedes another third tone, pronounce it as a second tone (ˊ). Hence “hěn hǎo” is pronounced like ‘hén hǎo’.

ROUTINE 7.1

[Students in twos or threes converse and iterate through the following examples.]

Converse using questions (wèntí) and answers (huídá)

Wǒ hǎo ma?	Nǐ hěn hǎo!
Nǐ hǎo ma?	Wǒ bù hǎo.
Tā hǎo ma?	Tā hěn hǎo!
Wǒmen hǎo ma?	Nǐmen bù hǎo!
Nǐmen hǎo ma?	Wǒmen hěn hǎo!
Tāmen hǎo ma?	Tāmen bù hǎo!
Tāmen hǎo ma?	Tāmen bù hěn hǎo!

PRACTICE 7.1

[Instructor splits students into groups of three. Students converse, exchanging questions and answers.]

STUDY 8

VOCABULARY 8.1

xīwàng	[to] wish, hope, would like [to]
gěi	[to] give
ná	[to] take

GRAMMAR 8.1

Wǒ xīwàng dú tā.	I'd like to read it.
------------------	----------------------

PRACTICE 8.1

Wǒ xīwàng dú zhège xìnxi.	I'd like to read this information.
Tā xīwàng dú zhège hǎo xiāoxi.	He'd like to read this good news.
Nǐ xīwàng dú tā ma?	Would you like to read it?
Bù xīwàng.	No. (=No, I wouldn't [like to].)

GRAMMAR 8.2

Wǒmen gěi nǐmen tā.	We give YOU it (that).
Wǒ gěi nǐ hǎo xiāoxi.	I give you good news.
Tāmen ná zhège hǎo qǐngtiē.	They take this nice invitation.

PRACTICE 8.2

Wǒ xīwàng gěi nǐ tā.	I'd like to give you it (that).
Tā xīwàng gěi wǒmen zhège xìnxi.	He'd like to give us this information.
Nǐ xīwàng ná tā ma?	Would you like to take it?
Bù xīwàng.	No. (=No, I wouldn't [like to].)

STUDY 9

VOCABULARY 9.1

shuō	[to] speak
pǔtōnghuà	Mandarin
gàosu	[to] tell

GRAMMAR 9.1

Tā shuō pǔtōnghuà.	He (or she) speaks Mandarin.
Nǐ shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?	Do you speak Mandarin?
Wǒ bù shuō pǔtōnghuà.	I do not speak Mandarin.
Wǒmen gàosu nǐmen hǎo xiāoxi.	We tell YOU good news.

VOCABULARY 9.2

néng	[to] be able to; can
huì	[to] be able to; can

NOTE: “huì” is also used like “will” to express future actions.

GRAMMAR 9.2

Tā néng shuō pǔtōnghuà.	He (or she) can speak Mandarin.
Nǐ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?	Can you speak Mandarin?

PRACTICE 9.1

Wǒ néng dú tā.	I can read it.
Nǐ néng dú tā ma?	Can you read it?
Tā bù néng dú zhège xiāoxi.	He cannot read this news.
Tā bú huì dú tā. *	He cannot read it.

* Remember “bù” changes to “bú” in front of “huì”.

ROUTINE 9.1

Create questions (wèntí) and answers (huídá) using some of these words.

shéi	[bù]	xīwàng	dú	tā	?
	[bú]	néng huì	gàosu	zhège hǎo xiāoxi	
wǒ nǐ tā wǒmen nǐmen					

ROUTINE 9.2

Repeat incrementally at speed the following sets of words.

Qǐng shuō Qǐng shuō pǔtōnghuà

Wǒ	Nǐ	Tā
huì	huì	huì
Wǒ huì	Nǐ huì	Tā huì
shuō	shuō	shuō
Wǒ huì shuō	Nǐ huì shuō	Tā huì shuō
pǔtōnghuà	pǔtōnghuà	pǔtōnghuà
Wǒ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà	Nǐ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà	Tā huì shuō pǔtōnghuà
Wǒ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?	Nǐ huì shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?	Tā huì shuō pǔtōnghuà ma?

VOCABULARY 9.3

Pinyin	a Romanized form of writing Mandarin
Hànzì	the writing of Chinese in pictographic characters

GRAMMAR 9.3

Tā néng dú Hànzì.	He (or she) can read Hanzi.
Nǐ huì dú Hànzì ma?	Can you read Hanzi?
Wǒ néng dú Pinyin.	I can read Pinyin.
Wǒ bù néng dú Hànzì.	I cannot read Hanzi.

PRACTICE 9.2

Wǒ néng dú tā.	I can read it.
Nǐ néng dú Hànzì ma?	Can you read Hanzi?
Tāmen bù xīwàng dú Pinyin.	They don't want to read Pinyin.
Tāmen xīwàng dù Hànzì.	They want to read Hanzi.
Wǒmen bú huì dú Hànzì. *	We cannot read Hanzi.
Wǒmen xīwàng néng dú Hànzì.	We'd like to be able to read Hanzi.

* Remember “bù” changes to “bú” in front of “huì”.

VOCABULARY 9.3

zài	again
-----	-------

GRAMMAR 9.4

zài dú	read again
Qǐng zài dú tā.	Please read it again.
Nǐ huì zài dú ma?	Can you read again.
Qǐng zài gàosu wǒ tā.	Please tell me it again.

PRACTICE 9.1

[Students in twos or threes converse using néng, huì, xīwàng, dú, shuō, pǔtōnghuà, Pinyin, Hànzì, zài.]

STUDY 10

VOCABULARY 10.1

zhè	this (used alone)
péngyou	friend
dìxiōng	brother
jiěmèi, zǐmèi	sister
kàn	[to] look, watch; read (silently)
kànjiàn	[to] see; observe; get sight of

GRAMMAR 10.1

Qǐng dú zhè.	Please read this.
Zhè shì shéi?	Who is this?
Nǐ kànjiàn tā ma?	Do you see him?
Tā shì wǒ dìxiōng. *	He is my brother. *
Zhè shì shénme?	What is this?
Wǒ xīwàng kàn tā.	I'd like to read it (silently).
Zhè shì hǎo xiāoxi	This is good news.

* Note that the possessive form (my, etc.) can be stated this simply when it applies to possession of a close relative. See also below about using “de”.

PRACTICE 10.2

Nǐ néng dú zhè ma?	Can you read this?
Zhè shì wǒ jiěmèi.	This is my sister.
Wǒ xīwàng gàosu nǐ zhè.	I'd like to tell you this.
Shéi shuō zhè?	Who says this?
Nǐ dìxiōng néng dú zhègè qǐngtiē ma?	Can your brother read this invitation?
Zhègè péngyou shì wǒ dìxiōng.	This friend is my brother.

STUDY 11

VOCABULARY 11.1

de	of; ...'s; ...s'
wǒde	of me; my
nǐde	of you; your
tāde	of him, her, it; his, her, its
wǒmende	of us; our
nǐmende	of YOU; YOUR
tāmende	of them; their

GRAMMAR 11.1

Anna de jiěmèi	the sister of Anna; Anna's sister
wǒde qǐngtiě	my invitation
nǐde xiāoxi	your news
tāmende qǐngtiě	their invitation
nǐmende péngyou	YOUR friend
tāde jiěmèi	his/her sister
wǒmende dìxiōng	our brother

STUDY 12

GRAMMAR 12.1

Observe the break-down of the simple sentences used in the next practice.

Doer	Action	Receiver	Object acted upon.
SUBJECT	VERB	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT
Zhè	shì		nǐde qǐngtiě
Qǐng [nǐ]	dú		wǒmende hǎo xiāoxi
Qǐng [nǐ]	ná		nǐmende qǐngtiě
Wǒ	bù néng dú		zhège qǐngtiě
Qǐng [nǐ]	gěi	wǒ	nǐde qǐngtiě
Wǒ	xīwàng gěi	nǐ	zhège xīnxī

PRACTICE 12.1

Translate to and fro.

Zhè shì nǐde qǐngtiě.	This is your invitation.
Qǐng dú wǒmende hǎo xiāoxi.	Please read our good news.
Qǐng ná nǐmende qǐngtiě.	Please take your invitation.
Wǒ bù néng ná zhège qǐngtiě.	I cannot take this invitation.
Qǐng gěi wǒ nǐde qǐngtiě.	Please give me your invitation.
Wǒ xīwàng gěi nǐ zhège xīnxī.	I would like to give you this information.

PRACTICE 12.2

Translate to and fro.

Zhè shì wǒmende qǐngtiē.	This is our invitation.
Wǒde péngyou xīwàng dù tā.	My friend would like to read it.
Tāmen bú huì dú nǐmende hǎo xiāoxi.	They will not be able to read YOUR good news.
Zhè shì shéi de hǎo xiāoxi?	Whose good news is this? (<i>This is whose good news?</i>)
Qǐng gěi wǒ nǐmende qǐngtiē.	Please give me YOUR invitation.
Wǒde jiěmèi xīwàng gěi nǐ zhège qǐngtiē.	My sister would like to give you this invitation.

PRACTICE 12.3

Using the method shown in the above grammar table, analyse the simple sentences in the previous and break them into doer, action done, receiver of the action (if any), and object upon (if any).

Doer	Action	Receiver	Object acted upon.
SUBJECT	VERB	DIRECT OBJECT	INDIRECT OBJECT

STUDY 13

GRAMMAR 13.1

Although this section is important in explaining a device that is frequently used by natural Chinese speakers, you can get by without using it yourself until you are more experienced in Mandarin.

Word Order — Basically

Word order in Mandarin is basically the same as in English.

Word Order — Why Alter It?

The overall purpose of a change in word order is to emphasize or clarify part of a sentence.

Word Order — Caution!

Changing the word order may clarify one part but may also obscure another, so some words may need adding to overcome this problem.

Word Order — Examples

In some cases it is not crucial in what order the blocks of words are arranged, but sometimes “regular” word order needs to be followed to avoid confusion. Let's illustrate this point.

In English we can say, “They give him this invitation.” You don't say, “They give this invitation *him*”. If the word “to” is added, however, we can say, “They give this invitation *to him*.” Again, we don't usually say, “They give *to him* this invitation.”

Somewhat similarly, Mandarin has a regular word order, but it allows other

word orders, if another word is added to indicate what has been moved from its normal order. Examples are “bǎ” and “bèi”

Mandarin Uses “bǎ” to Move the Object of the Verb in Front of the Verb

The regular order in Mandarin places the object acted upon (“Indirect Object” in the “Accusative Case”) after that action word (“verb”).

Tāmen <u>gěi</u> tā <u>zhège qǐngtiē</u> .	They <u>give</u> him <u>this invitation</u> .
--	---

These words can be used in a different order, putting the Indirect Object before the verb, but only by inserting the indicator device “bǎ” in front of the relocated Indirect Object.

Tāmen <u>bǎ zhège qǐngtiē</u> <u>gěi</u> tā.	They <u>give</u> him <u>this invitation</u> .
--	---

VOCABULARY 13.1

yíxià	a bit, a little while, once
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PRACTICE 13.1

Try converting these sentences to the regular order and removing “bǎ”.

Bǎ <u>tā</u> <u>gěi</u> wǒ.	Give me it.
Qǐng bǎ <u>zhège xìnxi</u> dú [yíxià]. *	Please [just] read this information.
Wǒ xīwàng bǎ <u>zhège qǐngtiē</u> gěi nǐ.	I'd like to give you this invitation.

* NOTE: “dú” feels a bit bald with nothing after it, so “yíxià” is added.

PRACTICE 13.2

How did you get on with the previous practice? The following are the answers to it. Now try to work the opposite way and re-order these sentences with the help of “bǎ”, so that the object acted upon by the verb is positioned before that verb.

Gěi wǒ <u>tāde qǐngtiē</u> .	Give me it this qǐngtiē.
Qǐng <u>dú zhège xìnxi</u> . *	Please read this information.
Wǒ xīwàng <u>gěi nǐ zhège qǐngtiē</u> . †	I'd like to give you this invitation.

* NOTE: Don't forget to add “yíxià”, as necessary.

† NOTE: In the compound “xīwàng gěi” the object can be repositioned *between* “xīwàng” and “gěi” with the insertion of “bǎ”.

PRACTICE 13.3

Rearrange the words of these sentences into an easier order and remove “bǎ”.

Wǒ xīwàng bǎ zhège xìnxi gěi nǐ.	
Tā xīwàng bǎ nǐde qǐngtiē dú yíxià.	
Bǎ tā gěi wǒ!	
Bǎ tāmen de xìnxi qǐng dú yíxià!	
Wǒ bǎ pǔtōnghuà bú huì shuō.	

PRACTICE 13.4

The following sentences are the inverse of the previous practice. Rearrange the word order, so that the indirect object of the verb is in front of its verb: but remember to add “bǎ”.

	Wǒ xīwàng gěi nǐ zhège xīnxi.
	Tā xīwàng dú nǐde qǐngtiē.
	Gěi wǒ tā!
	Qǐng dú tāmen de xīnxi!

Mandarin Uses “bèi” as “by” in a Passive Sentence

Tāde dìxiōng dú wǒmen de xīnxi.	His brother reads our information.
Wǒmen de xīnxi bèi tāde dìxiōng dú.	Our information is read by his brother.
Shàngdì gěi wǒmen xīwàng.	God gives us hope.
Xīwàng bèi Shàngdì gěi wǒmen.	Hope is given us by God.

STUDY 14

VOCABULARY 14.1

jiào	[to] call by a name; [to] be called by a name
míngzi; míng	name
rènshi	[to] be acquainted with; ([to] know)
Shàngdì	God
Yēhéhuá	Jehovah

GRAMMAR 14.1

Wǒ jiào Alan.	I'm called Alan.
Nǐ jiào Bill ma?	You are called Bill, is it so?
Tā(de míngzi) jiào Colin.	He is called Colin. His called by the name of Colin.
Tāmen jiào shénme míngzi?	What is their name?
Wǒmen bú rènshi nǐde míngzi.	We do not “know” your name.

PRACTICE 14.1

wǒ		shì	John.		I am (=‘be’) John.
wǒ		rènshi	Jack.		I know Jack.
tā	bú	rènshi	Jill.		He ‘not know’ (doesn't know) Jill.
wǒ	bú	shì	Jim.		I ‘not be’ (am not) Jim.
tā		rènshi	Fred	ma?	He knows Fred, eh?

VOCABULARY 14.1

kěyǐ	[to] be allowed to; can may
bùkě	[to] not be allowed; must not

ROUTINE 14.1

[Students in twos converse and replicate the following examples.]

Converse using questions (wèntí) and answers (huídá), changing the names to suit your own choice.

A	
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Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?
 Wǒ[de míngzi] jiào [Ann] .
 Tā shì wǒ dìxiōng.
 Tā jiào Chas.
 Wǒmen xīwàng gěi nǐ zhège hǎo xiāoxi.
 Nǐ xīwàng dú wǒmende qīngtiě ma?

B	
----------	--

Wǒ jiào [Belinda].
 Tā shì shéi?
 Wǒ bú rènshi tāde míngzi.
 Wǒ bú rènshi nǐmen.
 Xièxie.
 Xīwàng. Xièxie nín!

PRACTICE 14.2

Translate to and fro the following sentences.

Wǒ xīwàng shì Shàngdì de péngyou.	I'd like to be God's friend.
Nǐ kěyǐ shì Shàngdì de péngyou.	You can be God's friend.
Tā shì shéi?	Who is He?
Nǐ rènshi bú rènshi Tā de míngzi?	Do you know (or not know) His name?
Wǒ bú rènshi Tā de míngzi.	I don't know His name.
Wǒmen rènshi Tā de míngzi.	We know His name.
Shéi shì Shàngdì?	Who is God?
Shàngdì jiào Yēhéhuá (míngzi).	God is called (by the name of) Jehovah.
Yēhéhuá shì Shàngdì de míngzi ma?	Jehovah is God's name, is it?
Nǐ xīwàng dú Shìpiān 83:18 ?	You'd like to read Psalms 83:18?
Tā shuō, "Nǐ de míng shì Yēhéhuá."	It says, "Your name is Jehovah."
Shìpiān 91:14 shuō shénme?	Psalms 91: says what?
"Tā rènshi wǒ de míng."	"He knows my name."

PRACTICE 14.3

Act out the sentences in the previous practice as a dialogue.

PRACTICE 14.4

Act out the following dialogue.

A	B
Wǒ xīwàng shì Shàngdì de péngyou.	Nǐ kěyǐ shì Shàngdì de péngyou.
Tā shì shéi?	Nǐ rènshi bú rènshi Tā de míngzi?
Wǒ bú rènshi Tā de míngzi.	Wǒmen rènshi Tā de míngzi.
Shéi shì Shàngdì?	Shàngdì jiào Yēhéhuá (míngzi).
Yēhéhuá shì Shàngdì de míngzi ma?	Shìpiān 83:18 shuō shénme?
“Nǐ de míng shì Yēhéhuá.”	Xièxie nǐ!

STUDY 15

VOCABULARY 15.1 : Measure Words

yíge 个	a (“a” can be for a thing or a person)
yí 一	one
-ge 个	a ‘measure word’ used generally

个 Pronounce ‘ge’ hard as in English ‘get’, (never soft as in ‘gel’).

个 A ‘measure word’ (“*MW*”) is used for focusing on a thing, person or action. In English we say things like *a sheet* of paper; *a piece* of string; *a loaf* of bread; *a cup* or *a glass* of water; *a volume* of a particular book; *a wave* of optimism. That's better than a paper, a water, a bread, an optimism.

You could say, “*a bit*” or “*a piece*” for many things but not all. Likewise, the “*MW*” ‘ge’ is acceptable for general use for most things. See the *Index* or *List of Contents* for others.

[Instructor comments to students about the use of various ‘measure words’. Are there any in English? Perhaps think of manage-r, manage-ress, sheep-flock. Refer also to Vocabulary 14.1 about “bēn” for ‘a volume of’.]

PRACTICE 15.1

yíge péngyou	a friend
Nǐ shì tāde yíge péngyou ma?	You are a friend of his, eh? Are you a friend of his?
Wǒ shì tāde yíge péngyou!	I am a friend of his!
Tāmen bú shì hǎo péngyou.	They aren't good friends.

[Instructor randomly points at students and each responds with statements or questions using these elements.]

wǒ/nǐ/tā	+	shì	+	yíge péngyou
wǒmen/nǐmen/tāmen		bú shì		péngyou

STUDY 16

GRAMMAR 16.1

hǎo rén	nice person; good man
hěnhǎo de rén	very nice person
Zhè shì hǎo xiāoxi.	This is good news.
Nà shì hěnhǎo de xiāoxi.	That is very good news.

NOTE: If the description (the “adjective”) is written with more than one Hànzì character, then “de” is used with it. Hence “hǎo” ..., but “hěnhǎo de” ...

[Instructor randomly points at students and quizzes them on translation of a Mandarin or English word listed.]

PRACTICE 16.1

	Wǒ	shì	nǐde	péngyou.	I am your friend.
Nàge	rén	shì	yìge	hǎo péngyou.	That person is a good friend.
Tāmen de	péngyou	bú shì		hǎo rén.	Their friends are not good people.
Zhèxiē	dìxiōng	rènshi	tāmen de	péngyou.	These brothers know her friends.
Yǒu yìxiē	rén	rènshi		nǐ	Some people know you.
	Nǐ	shuō		hěnhǎo de xiāoxi.	You say very good news.

PRACTICE 16.2

[Instructor touches articles in the room (such as a pencil). Individual students upon demand simultaneously point at self and say “wǒde ...” (such as “wǒde pencil”); or look at someone else and say “nǐde ...”; or just point away at someone else and say “tāde ...”.

With discretion, a game could be played, eliminating anyone who does the wrong combination of gesture and words!]

STUDY 17

VOCABULARY 17.1

yǒu	[to] have
méiyǒu	[to] not have; without; there is no
shū	book
Shèngjīng	Holy Scriptures; Bible
héping	peace
gāoxìng	happiness
xìngfú	blessing; happiness
ài	love
yǒngshēng	everlasting life

GRAMMAR 17.1

Wǒ méi yǒu nǐde shū.	I don't have your book.
Wǒ yǒu nǐde shū.	I have your book.
Méiyǒu shū.	There is no book.
Méiyǒu xīwàng.	There is no hope.

PRACTICE 17.1

Nǐ yǒu zhège qǐngtiē ma?	Do you have this invitation?
Nǐmen yǒu Shàngdì de hǎo xiāoxi.	YOU have God's good news.
Tāmen méiyǒu zhège xīnxi.	They don't have this information.
Tā shuō tā méiyǒu péngyou.	She says she hasn't friends.
Tāmen méiyǒu xīwàng.	They don't have hope.
Wǒ xīwàng nǐ yǒu yíge qǐngtiē.	I hope you have an invitation.

PRACTICE 17.2

Discuss your hope.

STUDY 18

VOCABULARY 18.1

qù	[to] go
lái	[to] come
xué; xuéxí	[to] study, learn
huì	will (future action)
jiā	home; the place where you live
jùhuì; [dàhuì]	meeting; [assembly, convention]

GRAMMAR 18.1

Wǒ huì lái xuéxí nǐmende shū.	I will come to study YOUR book.
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ROUTINE 18.1

Wǒ	bú	huì	lái	xuéxí	Hànzì
Wǒ				dú	Shèngjīng
Nǐ			qù		Shàngdì (shuō) de shū
Tā				xuéxí	pǔtōnghuà
Wǒmen	[bú]	[huì]			
Tāmen			lái		
Zhège rén		[xīwàng]			
Wǒde dìxiōng					Hànzì

ROUTINE 18.2

Zhège rén			qù	nǐde jiā
Wǒ				
Nǐmen		néng	qù	nǐde jiā
Zhège rén	[bù]			
Wǒde péngyou		kěyǐ	lái	tāmende jùhuì
Wǒde dìxiōng				

STUDY 19

VOCABULARY 19.1 (Past Actions)

... le ⁰ *	did ... , have done ... , is completed, has happened, has changed (past action) (See dictionary under “have”)
méi ... ¹	did not ... ; have not done ... was not ...-ing
cónglái ²	ever, always
cónglái bù; cónglái méi ²	never
-guo ³	have [ever]; have [never]

NOTES:

- ⁰ • The word “le” is called a “particle”. It can't be used with the past of just any verb (‘doing word’). Compare in English how we don't say “did can” or “did be”. We need to feel the context.
- Apply “le” in the case of an activity, accomplishment or achievement — a process that can be completed (made ‘perfect’).
- Don't apply “le” in relation to a state or a process that in Chinese must be continuous or habitual, like “be acquainted with” or “know”.
- ¹ • “Méi” negates “le” but can be used a little more freely than “le”.
- ² • “Cónglái” is normally used with “bù” or “méi” to say “never”.
- “Cónglái bù” is used to negate a habitual process. So, Jesus said, “Wǒ cónglái bú rénshi nǐmen.”: “I *never* knew you.” (Matthew 7:23)
- “Cónglái méi” can be used with verbs where “méi” conveys “not”, and “cónglái” is added to convey “ever”. This effects “never did”.
- ³ • “-guo” is added to a verb to make clear completion of a past action. Compare “did”.
- * A complication is with a verb like “xuéxí”. This is actually a compound word formed from two characters. These are “xué”, meaning “learn, study”, and “xí”. “Xí” serves to qualify “xué”. So, you can say “Tā xué le”, but not “Tā xuéxí le”.

GRAMMAR 19.1

Shéi qù le ?	Who went ?
Nǐ qù le jiā ma?	Did you go home?
Wǒ rènshi tāmen.	I'm acquainted with (know) them.

GRAMMAR 19.2

Wǒ méi qù jiā.	I did not go home.
Wǒ cónglái bú rènshi tāmen	I never knew them; I didn't know them.

GRAMMAR 19.3

Wǒ cónglái bú qù nǐde jùhuì.	I never go to your meetings..
Wǒ cónglái méi[yǒu] qùguo nǐde jùhuì.	I never did go to your meetings..
Wǒ cónglái méi[yǒu] kànguo zhège xīnxī.	I have never read this message. I never did look at this message.

GRAMMAR 19.4

Wǒ xuéxí pǔtōnghuà.	I study Mandarin.
Wǒ xué le pǔtōnghuà	I did study (I studied) Mandarin.
Wǒ méi xué[xí] pǔtōnghuà	I did not study Mandarin.

GRAMMAR 19.5

Nǐ qùguo wǒmende jùhuì ma?	Have you [ever] been to our meetings?
Wǒ cónglái méi[yǒu] qùguo nǐmende jùhuì.	I have never gone to your meetings.
Nǐmen cónglái méiyǒu kànjiànguo zhège xīnxī ma?	Did YOU never see this message?
Wǒ cónglái bù xīwàng zhè.	I never hoped for this.

PRACTICE 19.1

Wǒ lái le.	I came.
Nǐ qù le dàhuì.	You went [to the] meeting.
Tā xué le.	He studied.
Nǐmen rènshi tāmen.	YOU know them. (YOU knew them.)
Wǒ méi lái.	I did not come.
Nǐ méi qù.	You did not go.
Tā méi xué.	He did not study.
Nǐmen bú rènshi wǒmen	YOU do not know us. (... did not ...)
Shèngjīng shì Shàngdì de.	The Holy Scriptures are God's.
Shèngjīng shì Yēhéhuá de shū.	The Bible is Jehovah's book.

PRACTICE 19.2

Convert these sentences to positive, by using “le” and not “méi”.

Wǒmen méi xué Hànzì.	Wǒmen xuéle Hànzì.
Tāmen méi qù wǒmendejùhuì.	Tāmen qùle wǒmende jùhuì.
Nǐ méi lái wǒde jiā ma?	Nǐ láile wǒde jiā ma?
Tā méi shuō pǔtōnghuà.	Tā shuōle pǔtōnghuà.
Wǒde dìxiōng méi gàosu wǒmen hǎo xiāoxi.	Wǒde dìxiōng gàosule wǒmen hǎo xiāoxi.

PRACTICE 19.4

Convert these sentences to negative by using “méi” and not “le”.

Wǒ xué le pǔtōnghuà.	Wǒ méi xué pǔtōnghuà.
Nàge rén qùle wǒmende jiā.	Nàge rén méi qù wǒmende jiā.
Nǐ lái le wǒde jiā ma?	Nǐ méi lái wǒde jiā ma?
Tā xiàng shuō le pǔtōnghuà.	Tā méi xiàng shuō pǔtōnghuà.
Wǒ jiēmèi gàosule wǒ hǎo xiāoxi.	Wǒ jiēmèi méi gàosu wǒ hǎo xiāoxi.

STUDY 20

VOCABULARY 20.1

wèishénme	why; for what
wèishénme?	why? for what?
wèi	for
wèi(le)	for the purpose of/that; so (that)
yīnwèi	because
yīncǐ	therefore; so; hence
suǒyǐ	therefore; so; the reason why

GRAMMAR 20.1

Nǐ wèishénme qù jùhuì?	Why do you go to meetings?
Wǒ xīwàng gàosu nǐ wèishénme wǒ lái nǐmende jùhuì.	I'd like to tell you why I come to your meeting(s).
Tā méi lái yīnwèi tā méiyǒu qǐngtiē.	He didn't come because he hasn't (an) invitation.
Tā xīwàng shuō pǔtōnghuà. Yīncǐ tā qùle nǐde jiā.	He wants to speak Putonghua. Therefore, he went to your home.
Zhège qǐngtiē shì wèi nǐ.	This invitation is for you.

PRACTICE 20.1

Nǐmen wèishénme lái le?	Why did you come?
Wǒde dìxiong huì gěi nǐ yige qǐngtiē.	My brother will give you an invitation.
Wèishénme?	Why?
Wèile nǐ néng lái wǒmende jùhuì.	So you can come to our meeting.
Wǒ méi lái yīnwèi méiyǒu qǐngtiē.	I didn't come, as there was no invitation.
Wèishénme méiyǒu jùhuì?	Why is there no meeting?

STUDY 21

VOCABULARY 21.1

dǒng	[to] understand
míngbai	[to] see clearly; understand [=“clear”+“white”]
... de	that which ...; that of ... description
huà	words; that which is said

GRAMMAR 21.1

Nǐ dǒng zhège xīnxī ma?	Do you understand this information?
Dǒngbùdǒng?	Understand?
Wǒ xīwàng míngbai tā de huà.	I'd like to see clearly what He said.
Nǐ míngbai Shàngdi shū de huà!	You see clearly what God said!
Nǐmen yǒu de shū hěn hǎo.	The book you have is very good.
Wǒ pǔtōnghuà shuō de bù hǎo.	I don't speak Mandarin well. [The way in which] I speak Mandarin [is] not good.
Nǐ pǔtōnghuà shuō de hěn hǎo!	You speak Mandarin very well! [The way] you speak Mandarin [is] very good!
Shèngjīng shì Yēhéhuà de huà.	The Holy Scriptures (Bible) are Jehovah's word.

ROUTINE 21.1

Nǐmen	[bù]	míngbai	wǒde	xīnxī	[ma?]
Nǐ Tāmen Tāde jiěmèi Nǐde péngyou Nǐmen	[bù]	dǒng míngbai	wǒmende Shàngdi shuō de Tā gàosu wǒmen de	hǎo xiāoxi huà	[ma?]

PRACTICE 21.1

[Instructor takes students rapidly through incremental construction of these phrases.]

nǐ shuō	you say; you speak
nǐ shuō de	as you say; of you speaking
nǐ shuō pǔtōnghuà de	the way of you speaking Mandarin
Tā shuō de huà	the word {that He said}
tā gěi de	as he gives; of him giving
tā gěi wǒmen de	as he gives us; that he gives us
Shàngdì gěi wǒmen de	as God gives us; that God gives us
Shàngdì gěi wǒmen de xīnxī	the information that God gives us
nǐ xīwàng	you wish, would like, hope
nǐ xīwàng de	as you wish; that you'd like
nǐ xīwàng yǒu de	that you'd like to have
nǐ xīwàng yǒu de xiāoxi	news that you'd like to have
nǐ xīwàng wǒ shuō de	that you'd like me to say
nǐ xīwàng wǒ shuō de xiāoxi	news that you'd like me to say
nǐmen néng	YOU can
nǐmen néng de	that YOU can
nǐmen néng míngbai	YOU can understand; can see clearly
nǐmen néng míngbai de huà	words that YOU can understand

PRACTICE 21.2

Wǒ bù dǒng nǐde huà.	I don't understand what you say.
Tā xīwàng míngbai Shàngdì de huà	He'd like to understand God's word.
Wǒ míngbai Yēhéhuá shuō de huà.	I understand the word Jehovah says.
Nǐ dǒng tā shuō de huà ma?	You 'see' what he says, do you?
Tāmen míngbai zhège xīnxī.	They understand this information.
Nà shì Shèngjīng. Nǐ míngbai ma?	That is the Bible. Do you understand?
Nǐ dǒng wǒde huà ma?	You understand my words, do you?

STUDY 22

VOCABULARY 22.1

zài	[to be] located at
[zài] zhèr / zhèlǐ	[located] here
[zài] zhèr? / zhèlǐ	[located] where?
[zài] nàr / nàlǐ	[located] there
[zài] nàr? / nàlǐ	[located] where?
zhīdao	[to] know

GRAMMAR 22.1

Nǐde jiā zài zhèr?	Where is your house?
Tāde shū zài nàr.	His book is [located] there.
Nǐ qù nǎr?	Where are you going?
Nǐ qù nǎr xuéxí?	Where do you go to study?
Wǒmen xuéxí zài jùhuì.	We study at meetings.
* Zhèr yǒu xīwàng.	Here there is hope.
Qǐng lái zhèr.	Please come here.

* NOTE: “zài” was omitted at the beginning of the sentence.

PRACTICE 22.1

Wǒde jiā zài zhèr.	My home is [located] here.
Wǒmen kěyǐ qù zhèr?	Where can we go?
Wǒmen kěyǐ qù nǎr?	Where can we go?
Nǐmende xuéxí zài zhèr?	Where is YOUR study?
Tā huì wèishénme zài nàr.	Why will he be there?
Tā huìbúhuì zài nàr?	Will he be there or won't he?
* Nàr huì yǒu dìxiōng jiěmèi.	There there will be brothers and sisters.

PRACTICE 22.2

Wǒmende jiā zài nàr.	Our home is [located] there.
Nǐmen kěyǐ qù zhèr ma?	Can YOU go there?
Tāmen kěyǐ qù nǎr xuéxí?	Where can they go to study?
Nǐmende shū zài zhèr?	Where are YOUR books?
Tāmen huì zài zhèr.	They will be here.
Shàngdì zài nǎr?	Where is God?
Tā bú zhīdao wǒde jiā zài nǎr?	Does he not know where my home is?
Qǐng qù nàr.	Please go there.
Qǐngtiē shuō qù nàr xuéxí.	The invitation says go there to study.
* Nàr wǒde jiā.	There is my home.

ROUTINE 22.1

Wǒ	[bù]	míngbai	qù	nàr	xuéxí	nǐmende shū
Tāmen		xīwàng				Shèngjīng
Nǐde péngyou			qù	zhèr	xuéxí	
Zhèxie dìxiōng	[bù]	néng				nǐmende shū
Nàxie rén			lái	nàr	dú	
Dan Dìxiōng		míngbai				zhège xiǎoxi
Jan Jiěmèi						
Wǒ						

PRACTICE 22.3

Nǐde jiā zài nǎr?	Where is your home?
Wǒde dìxiōng qù le nǎr?	Did my brother go there?
Nǐde jiěmèi huì lái zhèr ma?	Will your sister come here?
Tāmende shū zài zhèr?	Where are YOUR books?
Wǒde Shèngjīng wèishénme bú zài zhèr?	Why is my Bible not here?
Tāmen zài nǎr xuéxí pǔtōnghuà?	Where do they study Mandarin?
Bú zài zhèr!	It isn't here! / They aren't here!

STUDY 23

VOCABULARY 23.1

zuò	[to] make; treat as; [to] do, act as
zuò	[to] sit, ride
xūyào	[to] need [to]
yàng	manner
zěnyàng ?	how; in what manner ?
zhèyàng	in this manner; in this way; like this
nàyàng	in that manner; in that way; like that

GRAMMAR 23.1

Tāmen zuò shénme?	What are they doing?
Nimen zài jùhuì zuò shénme?	What do YOU do at the meeting?
Wǒ huì gàosu nǐ wǒ zuò shénmē.	I'll tell you what I do.
Wǒ xūyào qù nǎr?	Where do I need to go?

PRACTICE 23.1

Nimen huì zuò shénme?	What will YOU do?
Nide péngyou xūyào qù wǒde jiā.	Your friend needs to go to my home.
Wǒmen zài jiā zuò xuéxí.	We do the study at home.
Tāmen bú zuò zhè zài nàr.	They don't do this there.
Wǒ xīwàng zuò Shàngdì shuō de huà.	I wish to do what God says.

GRAMMAR 23.2

Nǐ huì zěnyàng zuò tā?	How will you do it?
Wǒmen xūyào zěnyàng zuò?	How do we need to act?
Tāmen néng nàyàng zuò tā.	They can do it that way.
Nǐ néng zhèyàng lái wǒde jiā.	You can come to my home like this.

PRACTICE 23.2

Nǐmen xūyào zuò shénme?	What do YOU need to do?
Nǐde jiěmèi xūyào nànyang qù.	Your sister needs to go like that.
Wǒmen zài jùhuì zhèyàng xuéxí.	We study like this at the meetings.
Shèngjīng wèishénme shuō wǒmen bùkě nànyang zuò?	Why does the Bible say we mustn't do like that?
Tā xīwàng wǒ bú zuò nànyang.	He wishes us not to do like that.

ROUTINE 23.1

Wǒmen	[bù]	xīwàng	zhèyàng	zuò
Tā			zěnyàng	dú
Nǐmen		néng	zhèyàng	
Wǒmen	[bù]	huì	nànyang	zuò
Wǒ		xūyào	hěn hǎo de	
Nǐ		xīwàng		xuéxí
Tāmen				
		bù kě		shuō

PRACTICE 23.3

Wǒ huì néng zěnyàng zhīdao tā shuō de huà? *	How will I be able to know what he says? (How can I... or How will I...)
Nǐde dìxiōng xūyào zhèyang lái.	Your brother needs to come this way.
Shèngjīng gàosu wǒmen bùkě nànyang zuò.	The Bible tells us we mustn't do like that.
Nǐ méi xué Shèngjīng ma?	Haven't you studied the Bible?
Nǐ zài nàr zěnyàng zuò?	How do you act there?
Wǒmen méi zuò zhèyàng.	We didn't do like this.
Nànyang zuò de rén bù hǎo.	People who do like that are not good.
Qǐng wèi wǒ zuò zhèyàng yìběn shū.	Please make a book like this for me.

* NOTE: Choose “huì” or “néng” but not two auxiliary verbs together.

STUDY 24

VOCABULARY 24.1 (Another ‘Measure Word’: “běn”)

...xiēs ... (plural ending)
běn	edition; bound volume (<i>MW</i>)
yìběn ... (= yī + běn)	a ... ; an ... ; (<i>e.g.</i> a volume of ...)
zhèběn ...	this [bound volume of] ...
nàběn	that [bound volume of] ...

GRAMMAR 24.1

Yǒu yìxiē rén bù xīwàng nànyàng zuò.	Some people don't wish to do so.
Zhèxiē jiěmèi shuō de hǎo.	These sisters speak well.
Nàxiē péngyou méi lái zhèr.	Those friends did not come here.
yìběn shū	a book
Qǐng dú zhèběn shū.	Please read this book.
Qǐng ná nàběn shū.	Please take that book.

PRACTICE 24.1

Wǒ	gěile	nǐ	wǒde jiā.	I gave you my home.
Nǐ	gěi	wǒ	tāmende shū.	You give me their book.
Wǒmen	huì gěi	tāmen	yìběn shū.	We will give them a book.

PRACTICE 24.2

Qǐng, nǐ ná wǒde shū.	Please, you take my book.
Wǒ gěile nǐ wǒde shū.	I gave you my book.
Nǐ méi gěi wǒ nǐde shū.	You did not give me your book.
Wǒ bú huì ná nàběn shū.	I will not take that book.
Nǐde jiā hěn hǎo de.	Your home is very good.

[Students work in threes and converse.]

PRACTICE 24.3

Nǐ yǒu zhèběn shū ma?	Have you this book?
Nǐ yǒu zhèyàng yìběn shū ma?	Have you a book like this?
Zhè shì yìběn Shèngjīng.	This is a Bible.
Wǒ dú le yìběn shū.	I read a book. (Past tense)
Wǒmen méi ná nàxiē shū.	We didn't take those books.
Nǐmen huì -néng zài nàr xuéxí yìběn hěn hǎo de shū. *	YOU will be able to study there a very good book.

* NOTE: Choose “huì” or “néng” but not two auxiliary verbs together.

PRACTICE 24.4

Zhèxiē shū hěn hǎo de.	These books are very good.
Nǐ yǒu hěn hǎo de shū.	You have a very nice book.
Yǒu yìxiē shū bù hǎo de. †	Some books are not good.
Nǐ wèishénme xuéxí zhèběn shū?	Why do you study this book?
Zhèxiē dìxiōng méi qù nǐde jiā.	These brothers haven't gone to your home.
Wǒ bú huì -néng zài zhèr xuéxí nàběn pǔtōnghuà de shū. *	I won't be able to study here that Mandarin book.

† NOTE : “Yǒu” is inserted at the start of a sentence before “yìxiē”.

* NOTE: Choose “huì” or “néng” but not two auxiliary verbs together.

STUDY 25

VOCABULARY 25.1

guānyú	about
xiǎng	[to] want [to]
bāngzhù	[to] help
yòng	[to] use
[zài] yòng	using; with; making use of

GRAMMAR 25.1

Tā gàosu wǒmen guānyú Shàngdì.	It tells us about God.
Yēhéhuá xiǎng bāngzhù wǒmen.	Jehovah wants to help us.
Wǒ huì bāngzhù nǐ míngbai tā.	I'll help you to understand it.
Nǐ wèishénme yòng zhèběn shū?	Why do you use this book?
Yòng Shèngjīng nǐ néng míngbai.	Using the Bible you can understand.

PRACTICE 25.1

Wǒmen xīwàng bāngzhù nǐ míngbai Shèngjīng.	We would like to help you understand the Bible.
Zhège xīnxi shì shénme.	What is this information?
Tā gàosu wǒmen guānyú Shàngdì de huà.	It tells us about God's word.
Shàngdì xiǎng bāngzhù nǐmen míngbai Tā shuō de huà.	God wants to help us understand the word he has spoken.
Wǒmen bāngzhù nǐ zài Shèngjīng yòng.	We help you with the use of the Bible.
Qǐng lái wǒmen pǔtōnghuà yòng de jùhuì.	Please come to our meeting that uses Mandarin.
Shèngjīng gàosu wǒmen Yēhéhuá xiǎng wǒmen hà zěnyàng zuò.	The Bible tells us how Jehovah wants us to act.

STUDY 26

VOCABULARY 26.1

yàoshí ...,	... jiù ...	If ...,	then
... ,	... jiù ...	[If] ...,	then
yào[shí] ...,		If ...,	[then]

GRAMMAR 26.1

Yàoshì nǐ bù hěn hǎo, wǒ jiù † bú huì qù nàr.	If you are not very well, (then) I will not go there.
Nǐ xiwàng qù nàr, wǒmen jiù † huì nàyàng zuò.	You want to go there, so we will do that way.
Yàoshì nàxiē shū [huì] lái, wǒmen huì xuéxí tāmen.	If those books [‘will’] come, we will study them.

† NOTE: word order with “jiù” after the noun wǒ.

PRACTICE 26.1

Yàoshì nǐ xiwàng qù wǒmende jùhuì, wǒ jiù huì lái bāngzhù nǐ qù nàr.	If you wish to go to our meeting, then I will come to help you go there.
Yàoshì tāmen bù hǎo, wǒmen jiù huì qù tāmende jiā.	If they are not well, then we will go to their home.
[Yàoshì] nǐ xiǎng yǒu zhèběn shū, wǒ jiù néng gěi nǐ zhè.	[If] you want to have this book, then I can give this to you.
Yào nǐ xuéxí Shàngdì de huà nǐ huì néng míngbai Tā.	If you study God's word, you will be able to understand Him.
Yàoshì nǐ zuò Yēhéhuá shuō de huà, nǐ jiù kěyǐ yǒu yǒngshēng.	If you do what God says, then you can have everlasting life.
Yào nàyàng zuò, nǐ bú qù nàr.	Doing like that, you don't go there.

STUDY 27

VOCABULARY 27.1

suǒ	what, that which, whatever
suǒyǒu	whatever there is/are; all whatever you have; possession
dōu	all

GRAMMAR 27.1

Nǐ suǒ shuō de hěn hǎo.	What you say is very good.
Tā suǒ xiǎng de, Tā huì zuò.	Whatever he wants, He will do.
Qǐng dú Shèngjīng suǒ shuō de.	Please read what the Bible says.
Nǐ suǒ dú de zěnyàng bāngzhù nǐ?	How does what you read help you?
Suǒyǒu bù hǎo de huà dōu bù néng bāngzhù wǒmen.	Whatever bad saying there is, they all are unable to help us.
Tā suǒyǒu de huà dōu shì wèi wǒmen hǎo de.	Whatever word of His there is, all of them are good for us.

PRACTICE 27.1

Zhège rén suǒ shuō de gàosu wǒmen zěnyàng qù tāde jiā.	What this person said tells us how to go to his home.
Shèngjīng shuō wǒmen xūyào zuò Shàngdì suǒ xiǎng de.	The Holy Scriptures say we need to do whatever God wants.
Wǒmen xīwàng zuò Shèngjīng suǒ shuō de.	We'd like to do what the Bible says.
Qǐng yòng nǐ suǒ yǒu de Shèngjīng.	Please use whatever Bible you have.

STUDY 28

VOCABULARY 28.1

lìtú	[to] try, endeavour
shìtú	[to] attempt, try
ràng	[to] let; make have to
lìng	[to] lead to feel ...
shǐ	[to] cause; make; enable; employ
shòu ...	[to] experience, undergo, suffer ...
nántí	difficulties, problems
qíngkuàng	conditions; situation

GRAMMAR 28.1

Wǒmen shìtú bāngzhù nǐ.	We are trying to help you.
Ràng wǒmen dú Tā suǒ shuō de.	Let's read what He says.
Nǐ néng shǐ Shàngdì gāoxìng.	You can make God happy.
Zhège xiāoxi shì líng nǐ gāoxìng de.	This news is one that makes you feel happy.
Tāmen lìtú le qù nàr.	They tried to go there.

PRACTICE 28.1

Nǐde huà lìng wǒ gāoxìng de le.	Your words have made me happy.
Wǒmen shòu sǔo bù hǎo de.	We suffer what is bad.
Ràng wǒ lái bāngzhù nǐ.	Let me come and help you.
Nǐ méi shìtú zuò nà.	You didn't attempt to do that.
Shàngdì shǐ wǒmen zhīdao tā suǒ xiǎng de.	God makes us know what he wants.
Shàngdì wèishénme ràng wǒmen shòu zhèxiē qíngkuàng.	Why does God let us undergo these conditions?
Tā shǐ wǒmen míngbai tā de huà.	He causes us to understand his word.

STUDY 29

VOCABULARY 29.1 : FREQUENTLY USED WORDS TO LEARN

ài	love
bǎoguì	value
biāomíng	[to] show
Bù!	Not correct! (Yes! to -ve; No! to +ve)
bùwánměi	imperfect
chéngwéi	[to] become
chóngbài	[to] worship
chūshēng	birth
cuòwù	error, mistake
cuòwù de zōngjiào	false religion
dǎogào	[to] pray
dì	earth
dìshang	on earth
dōngxi	thing
duì!	Correct! (Yes! to +ve; No! to -ve)
duōshǎo	how many; how much
è[rén]	wicked [person]
fāshēng	event, happening
fúcóng	[to] obey
fùhuó	resurrection
gōngzuò	[to] work
guówáng	king
jiāting	family
jièchú	[to] end
jiéguǒ	result
jiējìng	[to] clean; cleanliness
jìzài	report; record
kǔ	difficulty; pain; suffering
kuàile	happiness, joy; happy, joyful
kǔnán	bitter hardships
lèyuán	paradise
lizi	example
nántí	difficulties; problems
qiānbéi	humble
qíngkuàng	conditions, situation
qínjìn	[to] approach, draw near to
rénlèi	humankind

rènwéi	[to] think
rìzi	day
róngyì	easy
shēnghuó	way of life; be living
shēngmìng	life
shénme shíhou	what time, when
Shì!	Correct! (Yes! to +ve; No! to -ve)
Shìde!	Correct! (Yes! to +ve; No! to -ve)
shíhou	time
shìjiè	world
shújià	ransom
sǐ[wáng]	death
tīngcóng	[to] listen; obey
tōngzhì	[to] rule
tōngzhìzhě	ruler
wángguó	kingdom
wánměi	perfect
xīn	new
xìn	[to] believe
xìnxīn	faith
xìnyǎng	belief; religion
yíngdé	[to] please
yínggāi	should, ought
yíngxǔ	promise
yì[rén]	righteous [person]
yìsi	meaning
yuányīn	reason
yuè	month
yuèà	approval
zànměi	[to] praise
zhèngmíng	proof
zhèngquè de zōngjiào	true religion
zhìhuì	wisdom
zhōng xìn de	faithful
zhòngyào	important
zōngjiào	religion

STUDY 30

VOCABULARY 30.1 (Review of Words Learned)

This is a review of all the vocabularies covered in Part 1: Studies 1-29.

[See Study 1 for guidance on Mandarin pronunciation and Pinyin script.

Check especially tones and tonal marks in Pronunciation 1.4.]

a, an	yíge, etc. <i>MW</i> (Part 2 shows more ‘measure words’). Use yì before 一, 二, or 三, otherwise use yí
[to] be able; can	néng; huì
about	guānyú
address	dìzhǐ
[email] address	[yímèir] dìzhǐ
again	zài
all	dōu (see <i>whatever</i>)
[to] be allowed	kěyǐ
[to] be not allowed; must not	bùkě
always, ever	cónglái (usually with <i>bù</i> or <i>méi</i>)
answer, comment	huídá
answer, reply, response	dáfu
[to] approach	qínjìn
approval	yuèna
[to] ask [a question]	wén [wèntí]
assembly, convention	dàhuì
[to] attempt, try	shǐtú
[to] be (am, is, are)	shì
[to] be able; can	néng; huì
[to] be acquainted with	rènshi
[to] be not allowed; must not	bùkě
[to] be present	zài
because	yīnwèi
[to] become	chéngwéi
[to] begin, start	kāishǐ
belief; religion	xìnyǎng
[to] believe	xìn
Bible, Holy Scriptures	Shèngjīng
birth	chūshēng
bitter hardships	kǔnàn
blessèd happiness	xìngfú
[a] book	[yìběn] shū

brother	dìxiōng; xiōngdì
Brother X	X Dìxiōng
[to] be called; call	jiào
[to] be called by the name X	jiào X míngzi
can; [to] be able	néng, huì
[to] cause; make; enable; use	shǐ
chapter	zhāng
[to] clean; cleanliness	jiéjìng
[to] come	lái
[to] comment; remark	pínglùn
conditions; situation	qíngkuàng
convention, assembly	dàhuì
Correct! (Yes! to +ve; No! to -ve)	Duì! Shì! Shìde!
day	rìzi
death	sǐ[wáng]
didle (<i>le</i> is just after the verb)
didguo (<i>guo</i> shows action was completed)
didn't ...; wasn't ...-ing	méi ...
[to] die	sǐ
difficulty; bitter hardship	kǔ; kǔnàn
difficulty; problems	kùnnán; nántí
[to] make, treat as; do, serve as	zuò
[to] draw near to	qínjìn
each	měi
earth	dì
on earth	[zài] dishang
easy	róngyì
email [address]	yīmèir [dìzhǐ]
[to] enable; cause; make; use	shǐ
[to] end, bring to a finish	jièchú
[to] end, come to a finish	zhāodào
[to] endeavour, try	lìtú
[in, using] English	[yòng] Yíngwén
error, mistake	cuòwù
event, happening	fāshēng
everlasting life	yǒngshēng
example	lizi
excellent	fēi cháng hǎo
exist	zài
[to] experience, suffer	shòu
faith	xìnxīn

faithful	zhōng xìn de
false religion	cuòwù de zōngjiào
family	jiāting
[to] feel ...	gǎndào ...
[to] make feel	lìng
[to] find out, learn, inquire	liǎojiě
fine, well, good	hǎo
the first ...	dì yì ...
[to] go on foot	zǒulù
for	wèi; wèile
for the purpose that; so that	wèi; wèile
for what; why	wèishénme
friend	péngyou
from, starting at	cóng
[to] give	gěi
[to] go	qù
God	Shàngdì
god	shén
good, well, fine	hǎo
Hanzi	Hànzì
happening, event	fāshēng
happiness; happy	kuàilè; gāoxìng
blessèd happiness	xìngfú
bitter hardships	kǔnán
[to] have; there is/are	yǒu
[to] have not; there is/are not	méiyǒu
have done ...; ...is completed le (<i>le</i> is at the end of the sentence)
he, she, it	tā
Hello!	Nǐ hǎo!
[to] help; assistance	bāngzhù; bāng
hence	yīncǐ
her ...	tāde ...
here	[zài] zhèr; zhèlǐ
his	tāde
home (<i>where you live</i>)	jiā
how, in what way/manner	zěnyàng; zěnmeyàng
How are you?	Nǐ hǎo ma?
how many	duōshǎo
how much	duōshǎo
however	kěshì
humanity	rénlèi
humble	qiānbéi, wènché, qiānhé

I	wǒ
if ..., then ...	yàoshi ..., ... jiù ...
if ..., [then] ...	yàoshi ..., ... [jiù] ...
[if] ..., then ...	[yàoshi] ..., ... jiù ...
if ..., then ...	rúguǒ ..., nàmuǒ
immediately	mǎshàng
imperfect	bùwánměi
important	zhòngyào; zhòngshì
impossible	bù kěnéng
Incorrect! (No! to +ve; Yes! to -ve)	Bù!
indeed, surely	hěn
[to] be interested in ...	duì ... gǎn xìngqù; yǒu xìngqù
invisible	kàn bú jiàn de
invitation	[... fèn] qǐngtiē
is it so?	ma?
it, he, she	tā
its	tāde
Jehovah	Yēhéhuá
joy; joyful	kuǎile
king	guówáng
kingdom	wángguó
[to] know (<i>information</i>)	zhīdao
[to] know (<i>a person</i>)	rènshi
[a bit] later	[guò] yihuǐ
[to] learn, find out	liǎojiě
[to] let; make have to	ràng
life	shēngmìng
life, way of living	shēnghuó
life everlasting	yǒngshēng
[to] give ... a lift by car	ràng ... dāchē
would like, wish hope	xīwàng
like what?	zěnyàng? zěnmeyàng
like this	zhèyàng
like that	nàyàng
[to] listen; obey	tīngcóng
[to] look, watch, read (silently)	kàn
love	ài
...-ly	... de
[to] make, treat as; do, serve as	zuò
[to] make; cause; enable; use	shǐ
[to] make feel	lìng

Mandarin	pǔtōnghuà
mankind	rénlèi
manner, how	yàng
meaning	yìsi
meeting	jùhuì
message	xiāoxi; xìnxi
mistake	cuòwù
mm, is it so?	ma?
Monday	Xīngqīyī
month	yuè
morning	zǎoshàng
must; [to] have to	bìxū
[to] be not allowed; must not	bùkě
my	wǒde
name	míngzi; míng
never did ...	cónglái méi ...
never have	cónglái bù ...
new	xīn
news	xiāoxi
good news	hǎo xiāoxi
the next ...	xià yíge ...
nice to see you	hěn gāoxìng jiàndào nǐ
[telephone] number	[diànhuà] hàomǎ
No! (to +ve); Incorrect!	Bù!
No! (to -ve); Correct!	Duì! Shì! Shìde!
not	bù (Note: bú shì)
[to] obey	fúcóng
[to] obey, listen	tīngcóng
ofde
OK!	Hǎode!
one	yī
ought, should	yīnggāi
our	wǒmēnde
pain	kǔ
paradise	lèyuán
paragraph	duàn
peace	héping
perfect	wánměi
person, people	rén
Pinyin	Pinyin
Please!	qǐng!
[to] please	yíngdé

it is possible that	kěnéng
quite possibly	hěn kěnéng de
[to] praise	zànměi
[to] pray	dǎogào
the previous ...	shàng yíge ...
problems; difficulty	kùnnán; nántí
proof	zhèngmíng
promise	yíngxǔ
prophecy	yùyán
question	wèntí
ransom	shújià
read	kàn; dú
read ... aloud	dú ...; niàn ...
reason	yuányīn
the reason why; therefore; so	suǒyǐ
record, report	jìzǎi
regarding, on the part of, about	duì
religion, belief	xìnyǎng
religion	zōngjiào
[to] remark, comment	pínglùn
report; record	jìzǎi
reply, response	dáfu
result	jiéguǒ
resurrection	fùhuó
[to] ride; ride	zuò
righteous [person]	yì[rén]
[to] rule	tǒngzhì
ruler	tǒngzhìzhě
...s	...men (persons)
...s	...xiē (changes <i>this</i> to <i>these</i> , <i>a</i> to <i>some</i> , etc)
...'s, ...s'	...de
sad	nánguò
scripture, verse	jiè
Holy Scriptures	Shèngjīng
[to] see, catch sight of	kànjiàn
[to] get to see, meet	jiàndào
[to] make, treat as; do, serve as	zuò
several, some	yìxiē (<i>Yǒu yìxiē</i> ... at start of sentence)
she, he, it	tā
should, ought	yīnggāi
[to] show	biāomíng
[to] sing [a song]	chàng [gē]

sister	jiěmèi, zǐmèi
Sister X	X Jiěmèi
[to] sit, ride	zuò
[to] sit down	zuò xià
situation; conditions	qíngkuàng
so, therefore	yīncǐ; suǒyǐ
someone	mǒurén
song	gē
[to] speak, say	shuō
[to] stand up	zhàn qǐlái
[to] start, begin	kāishǐ
study; [to] study	xuéxí
[to] suffer, experience	shòu
suffering	kǔ
[to] take	ná
talk, sermon	tǎolùn
telephone [number]	diànhuà [hàomǎ]
[to] tell	gàosu
Thanks!	Xièxie!
Thank you! (<i>polite form</i>)	Xièxie nín!
Thank you for reading.	Xièxie nín dú.
that (<i>pronoun</i>)	nà
that ...	nàge ...
their	tāmende
if ..., then ...	yàoshi ..., jiù ... (See <i>if</i>)
there	[zài] nàr; nàlǐ
there is/are; [to] have	yǒu
there is/are not; [to] have not	méiyǒu
therefore; so	yīncǐ; suǒyǐ
these; these ...	zhèxiē; zhèxiē ...
they	tāmen
thing	dōngxi
[to] think	rènwéi
this (<i>pronoun</i>)	zhè; zhèi
this ...	zhège ...
those; those ...	nàxiē; nàxiē ...
through (in) the name of Jesus	féng Yēsū de míng;
through the name of Jesus	tóngguò Yēsū de míng
time	shíhou
to, as far as	dào
tomorrow	míngtiān
topic	huàtí

[to] make, treat as; do, serve as	zuò
true religion	zhèngquè de zōngjiào
[to] try, attempt	shìtú
[to] try, endeavour	lìtú
[to] undergo, experience, suffer	shòu
[to] understand	dǒng
[to] understand; see clearly	míngbai
[to] use; cause; make; enable	shǐ
[to] use; usage	yòng
using	zài yòng
value	bǎogù
verse, scripture	jiè
very	hěn
visible	kànjiàn de
volume of bound edition of ...	[yì] běn ... (e.g. <i>shū</i> , book)
[to] want to	xiǎng
way, manner	yàng
this way	zhèyàng
that way	nàyàng
what way?	zěnyàng? zěnmeyàng
we	wǒmen
Welcome!	huānyíng!
well, fine, good	hǎo
what	shénme
whatever; that which	suǒ
whatever there is; all you have	suǒyǒu (often used with <i>dōu</i> - all)
what time	shénme shíhou
when	shénme shíhou
where?	[zài] nǎr; nǎlǐ; zhèr; zhèlǐ
who	shéi
why	wèishénme
wicked [person]	è[rén]
will (<i>future action</i>)	huì
wisdom	zhìhuì
words; that which is said	huà
[to] work	gōngzuò
world	shìjiè
[to] worship	chóngbài
Yes! (to +ve); Correct!	Duì! Shì! Shìde!
Yes! (to -ve); Incorrect!	Bù!
you[r]	nǐ[de]
YOU[R]	nǐmen[de]

APPENDIX 1

GRAMMAR A1.1

A sentence is not just a string of words. It is a chain of groups of words. Your fluency depends on respect for these discrete groups and the detail they contribute to the overall message of the whole sentence.

Mastering the Use of Sentence Structure

- Keep it simple! Let's all not lose sight of the wood for the trees.
- To work quickly in one or more languages at a time you need to “picture” in your mind the key ideas being communicated.
- When composing the expression of your own idea, “paint” the main features of your thought picture. You can then add more and more detail, but only do this if you progressed enough with the language and if you need to do so. Don't add irrelevant or unimportant detail.
- When registering what someone else has expressed, simplify the picture. See its main features. Identify other details, if you can and need to. Don't focus on or repeat irrelevant detail that others have said.

We need to develop the skill of building up the structure of a sentence. This applies essentially to the learning of any language.

See how a sentence is a chain of a few simple parts. Each of these may be expanded with more detail.

As you begin to compose sentences, keep them very simple. Only add detail as and when you need to and are able to.

Many students don't see the wood for the trees. This is particularly noticeable at meetings where a publication is used as the basis for a question-and-answer discussion. Some students find it difficult to advance beyond underlining and quoting lines from the publication instead of speaking in their own words and from the heart the key points. Are such comments up-building to the speaker or to the hearers?

For example, consider the short sentence, “They give him this invitation.”

This simple sentence is already an expansion of a simpler sentence.

- 1) They give.
- 2) They give this.
- 3) They give him this. (= They give this to him.)

This can be expanded much further with far more detail.

1)	They		give.		
2)	They		give		this.
3)	They		give		this invitation.
4)	They		give	him	this invitation.
5)	"	(eagerly)	"	the man	an invitation.
6)	The brothers	(with great urgency)	offer	the man in the street	their important invitation.
7)	The bold proclaimers	(at every opportunity)	would like to give	the person they meet in the street	their invitation for an important meeting.

GRAMMAR A1.2

Illustrations of Simple Structure

A SCULPTURE

If we can first construct a basic skeleton (such as “they give”), we can then build up the body of the sentence on it.

A GOODS TRAIN

Using the table above, imagine a simple sentence as being like a goods train that has an engine, a fuel tender, and maybe also a variety of trucks attached. Each vessel has its own contents separate from the others. Similarly a sentence must have a doer of something (“subject”) and an action that is done (“verb”). It may also have other blocks of information such as an object being acted upon (“the indirect object” in the “accusative case”) or an object receiving the action (“direct object” in the “dative case”). Other information in the simple sentence serves to provide more detail about the above parts.

A CHAIN

A chain is a series of elements each with its own integral structure.

GRAMMAR A1.3

Can you identify the main parts of a simple sentence?

Doer	“Subject”	Who or what is doing the action?	e.g. “They”
Action done	“Verb”	What is the action?	e.g. “give”
Object acted upon	“Indirect Object”	Is there someone or something being acted upon?	e.g. “this invitation”
Object receiving action	“Direct Object”	Is there someone or something receiving the action?	e.g. “him”

PRACTICE A1.1

Please find some simple sentences and identify the doer and the action done. Strip out all the other information from it.

PRACTICE A1.2

Using the same simple sentences as in the previous practice also identify the indirect and direct objects, if these exist.

PRACTICE A1.3

Take the same simple sentences again and see if it is possible to simplify them, so that you would find it a lot easier to translate their main points.

The following sentences are examples that you could simplify.

- 1) If I could find the time and energy, I would like to go to college in the evenings after work (perhaps) and learn to speak Chinese fluently like a

native who's been speaking it all his life.

- 2) My friend's brother's wife, or is it mother-in law, was walking down the High Street one evening last week when a child ran across the road, just avoided getting knocked down by a car and then nearly knocked her down in the process.
- 3) My friend and I have been talking to your neighbours this morning about, “Do you think we shall ever be able to enjoy a peaceful earth?”
- 4) Have you ever wondered why we are here?

GRAMMAR A1.4

More Complex Sentence Structures

There are more complex sentence structures than the simple sentences considered above. However, the following approach will help you to break them down, simplify them, and express the main points of each discrete section. This is not only important for composing your own sentences, but also to facilitate fluent, understandable reading of others' texts.

A sentence is made more complex when it uses more than one active verb (“doing word”) group. A sentence will always have a “main clause” formed like the simple sentences described earlier. Other claused (each with their own action word) are attached to the main clause.

For example, see the underlined active verbs and the logic of the stacked brackets in the following sentences.

- 1) [I hope that {you will come (when it stops raining.)}]
- 2) [He said that {(you would come) and (* see me)}]
- * *NOTE “you would” is omitted, as it is understood or inferred.*
- 3) {(He comes) and (we study the publication.)} †
- † *NOTE This sentence appears to have two main clauses.*

- 4) {You will know, (if you're wrong!)}
5) {(If you are wrong), then you will know!}

In examples 1) and 2) the word “that” is often omitted in many languages. This is so in English and Mandarin.

Form 3) is a useful form for beginners to copy. It is far easier to form lots of short, simple sentences or “main clauses”, even if your language might sound just a little unnatural. Your style can be improved after you have established a sound foundation.

The conditional statements in examples 4) and 5) are important tools in the reasoning process. However, we can again simplify these. Essentially, we can strip out the “if” and “then” words, express the thought in each clause using the methods discussed already, and then put back the “if” and “then” words.

PRACTICE A1.4

Select sections of text and mark them with brackets around groups of words that should be registered together for ease of reading, understanding, summarizing in your own words (paraphrasing), or translating. This will also help you isolate the key thoughts from such texts, if they are the basis of a question-and-answer discussion.

APPENDIX 2

CONDUCTING A MEETING IN CHINESE MANDARIN

Welcome	Huānyíng!
This subject	Zhège huàtí
We will study about this subject. the scripture	Wǒmen huì xuéxí guānyǔ zhège huàtí. (Shèngjīng de) jiè
Please read the scripture, O.K.?	Qǐng dú zhège jiè, hǎo ma?
Brother	Dìxiōng
Sister	Jiěmèi
Thank you, brother	Xièxie nín, Dìxiōng.
Thank you, sister	Xièxie nín, Jiěmèi.
We would like to learn. the answer	Wǒmen xīwàng xuéxí. huídá
to (of) these questions	zhèxiē wèntí de
the answers to these questions	zhèxiē wèntí de huídá
We would like to learn those answers. to start	Wǒmen xīwàng xuéxí nàxiē huídá. kāishǐ
to finish	zhāodào
chapter	zhāng
verse	jiè
(from) the first verse	(cóng) dì yí jiè
(as far as) the next verse	(dào) xià yíge jiè
lesson	kè
paragraph	duàn
the first paragraph	dì yí duàn
the question for this paragraph	zhège duàn de wèntí
the previous paragraph	shàng yíge duàn
the next paragraph	xià yíge duàn
Who'd like to read ...?	Shéi xiǎng dú ...?
Please read this paragraph.	Qǐng dú zhège duàn.
Please read the question.	Qǐng dú wèntí.
Thank you for reading!	Xièxie nín dú.
Please give YOUR answers/comments.	Qǐng gěi nimen de huídá/pínglùn.
Thank you for your answer.	Xièxie nǐ de huídá.
A good answer!	hǎo de huídá!
Very good! Excellent!	Fēi cháng hǎo!
Correct!	Duì!
Do you understand?	Nǐ míngbai ma?
[to feel] happy	[gǎndào] gǎoxìng

{to make} (someone) sad
 about this
 Jehovah feels happy.
 How do you feel about this?
 Now we must do what is the right thing.
 Please stand up
 everybody
 [Please] sit (down)
 Let us sing a song (in praise to Jehovah).
 Let us pray to Jehovah
 through the name of Jesus

{ling} (mǒurén) nánguò
 guānyú zhè
 Yēhéhuá gǎndào gǎoxìng.
 Nǐ guānyú zhè zěnyàng gǎndào?
 Wǒmen xiàng zuò hǎo de dōngxì.
 Qǐng zhàn qilai
 dàjiā
 [Qǐng] zuò(xia)
 Ràng wǒmen chàng gē (zànmeǐ Yēhéhuá).
 Ràng wǒmen dǎogāo Yēhéhuá
 féng Yēsū de míng.

0	líng	12	shí'èr
1	yī	20	èrshì
2	èr	21	èrshí'yī
3	sān	100	bǎi
4	sì	102	yībǎilíngèr
5	wù	1000	yìqiān
6	liù	10,000	wàn
7	qī	1,000,000	yībǎiwàn
8	bā		
9	jiǔ		
10	shí		