



WELCOME TO STUDY
CHINESE WITH ME
欢迎跟我一起学习中文

THIS IS FOR THE VERY BEGINNERS
此次课程为零基础学生而作

-NRZ LIUXUAN

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TEACHER

老师

(lǎo shī)

In china, when we call teacher, we say 老师 (lǎo shī) . this is also used as a respect calling for the respected scholars even may he/she never teaches you.

Over all, it is a very respectful words to use!

When you meet or start chatting with the teacher, you can call 老师 (lǎo shī)

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CLASSMATES / CLASS

同学们

(t ó n g x u é m e n)

1. this is a calling when a student talk about his classmates
2. This is also used as when a teacher call his class(class members)

When you greet in the class to your classmates or greet in the wechat group, you can say: hello, 同学们 (tóng xué men) ;

when teacher call the members in the class, teacher can call 同学们 (tóng xué men)

Tips: It is a plural words, the number of people whom you are talking with should be more than 3.



CHINESE GREETINGS

问候语

HELLO

你好

(nǐ hǎo)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone who is your friend, someone younger than you.

你 (nǐ) : you

好 (hǎo) : good

when someone say 你好 (nǐ hǎo) , you should use

你好 (nǐ hǎo) to answer.

Dialogue Practice :



David: 你好 (nǐ hǎo)



Lucy: 你好 (nǐ hǎo)

HELLO

您好

(nín hǎo)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone who are elder than you, or you want to show respect to someone.

example: talk to your parents, your boss or elder person.

您 (nín) : you

好 (hǎo) : good

when someone say 您好 (nín hǎo) , you should use

您好 (nín hǎo) or 你好 (nǐ hǎo) to answer.

Dialogue Practice :



Student: 您好 (nín hǎo)



Teacher: 你好 (nǐ hǎo)



Teacher 1: 您好 (nín hǎo)



Teacher 2: 您好 (nín hǎo)

GOOD MORNING

早上好

(z ǎ o sh à n g h ǎ o)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone in the morning before 12:00

早上 (zǎo shàng) : morning

好 (hǎo) : good

when someone say 早上好 (zǎo shàng hǎo) , you should use

早上好 (zǎo shàng hǎo) to answer.

Dialogue Practice: two classmates meets in the morning in the class.



David: 早上好 (zǎo shàng hǎo)



Lucy: 早上好 (zǎo shàng hǎo)

GOOD AFTERNOON

下午好

(xià wǔ hǎo)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone in the afternoon after 12:00, before 17:00.

下午 (xià wǔ) : afternoon

好 (hǎo) : good

when someone say 下午好 (xià wǔ hǎo) , you should use 下午好 (xià wǔ hǎo) to answer.

Dialogue Practice: two classmates meets in the afternoon in the class.



David: 下午好 (xià wǔ hǎo)



Lucy: 下午好 (xià wǔ hǎo)

Tips: This is not often used in the daily life, you can use 你好 (nǐ hǎo) instead of this phrase in your daily life.

GOOD EVENING

晚上好

(wǎn shàng hǎo)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone in the evening after 17:00.

晚上 (wǎn shàng) : evening/night

好 (hǎo) : good

when someone say 晚上好 (wǎn shàng hǎo) , you should use 晚上好 (wǎn shàng hǎo) to answer.

Dialogue Practice: you meet your neighbor in the evening time after dinner.



David: 晚上好 (wǎn shàng hǎo)



Lucy: 晚上好 (wǎn shàng hǎo)

Tips: This is not often used in the daily life, you can use 你好 (nǐ hǎo) instead of this phrase in your daily life.

GOOD NIGHT

晚安

(wǎn ān)

This is for greeting someone when you meet someone before sleep.

晚 (wǎn) : late/night

安 (ān) : peace

when someone say 晚安 (wǎn ān) , you should use

晚安 (wǎn ān) to answer.

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POLITE EXPRESSIONS

礼貌用语

THANKS/THANK YOU

谢谢/谢谢你

(xiè xiè / xiè xiè nǐ)

This is the word to thank someone. any kinds of thank, you can say 谢谢 (xiè xiè) or 谢谢你 (xiè xiè nǐ) 。

谢谢 (xiè xiè) : Thank

你 (nǐ) : You

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YOU ARE WELCOME

1. 不客气

2. 不用谢

(bù kè qì) (bú yòng xiè)

These are the words to answer thanks or thank you. If someone say 谢谢 (xiè xiè) or 谢谢你 (xiè xiè nǐ), you should answer 不客气 (bù kè qì) or 不用谢 (bú yòng xiè)。

不 (bù) : Don't/No

不用 (bù yòng) : Don't need

客气 (kè qì) : Polite

谢 (xiè) : Thank

Dialogue Practice:

David's book fell on the floor and Lucy picked it up, at this moment:



David: 谢谢 (xiè xiè)



Lucy: 不客气 (bù kè qì) / 不用谢 (bú yòng xiè)



SORRY

对不起

(du ì bù qǐ)

This is the general word and most common word when you apologize to someone.

These characters if separate do not make sense, you should remember this complete phrase.

Note: this is a general words for sorry, to apologize or to get forgiveness, if sorry for some bad news or bad things happened, there will be other words, we will learn it later.

Example:

David mistakenly stepped on Lucy's foot, at this moment, David should say:

对不起 (duì bù qǐ)

IT DOESN'T MATTER

没关系

(m é i gu ā n x i)

This is the general word and most common word when you accept someone's apology.

These characters if separate do not make sense, you should remember this complete phrase.

Dialogue Practice :

David mistakenly stepped on Lucy's foot, at this moment



David: 对不起 (duì bù qǐ)



Lucy: 没关系 (méi guān xi)



IMPORTANT PRONOUN

代词

PRONOUN: I / YOU / HE / SHE / IT

I / ME: 我 (wǒ)

YOU: 你 (nǐ) / 您 (nín)

HE / HIM: 他 (tā)

SHE / HER: 她 (tā)

IT: 它 (tā)

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NAMES

名字

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INTRODUCTION OF CHINESE NAMES

LAST NAME FIRST NAME

Bruce Lee 李 (lǐ) 小龙 (xiǎo lóng)

Jackie Chan 成 (chéng) 龙 (lóng)

Note1: In china, the Last name (Family name) always in the beginning of a name, Family name can be 1 word or 2 words, but mostly are 1 word, the First name (Given name) can be 1 word, 2 words, or 3 words (which is not common)

Note2: In china, the Last name (Family name) is very important, it shows which family you belong to. so no matter you are a girl or a boy, you always follow your father's family name and it can **not** be changed.

WHAT ' S YOUR NAME

1. 你叫什么名字

(nǐ jiào shén me míng zì)

This is the phrase when you ask someone's name.

你 (nǐ) : you

叫 (jiào) : to be called

什么 (shén me) : what

名字 (míng zì) : name

So literally, the meaning of this phrase is: what your name to be called?

WHAT ' S YOUR NAME

2. 你姓什么

(nǐ xìng shén me)

This is the phrase when you ask someone's family name.

你 (nǐ) : you

姓 (xìng) : Family name

什么 (shén me) : what

So literally, the meaning of this phrase is: what is your family name ?

WHY WE ONLY ASK FAMILY NAME IN CHINA?

你姓什么

(nǐ xìng shén me)

Acturally, in old times, it is not polite to ask some stranger's name, instead they only tell the family name, and the person who ask the name would just call the person, Mr (family name), or Ms (family name).

For example, if it is the first time you meet your neighbor, you would ask:你姓什么 (nǐ xìng shén me) , instead to ask 你叫什么名字 (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì) , it is a kind of respect, but in modern times, you can ask a stranger's name now, but for leader, elder , still should not ask full name directly!

MY NAME IS...

我叫... / 我的名字是...

(wǒ jiào... / wǒ de míng zì shì...)

These are the phrases when answer :what is your name.你叫什么名字 (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì)

我 (wǒ) : I/me

我的 (wǒ de) : my

叫 (jiào) : call

名字 (míng zì) : name

是 (shì) : is

Dialogue Practice :

LI FENG meets WANG FANG the first time in the class, at this moment:



Li Feng: 你叫什么名字 (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì)



Wang Fang: 我叫王芳 (wǒ jiào wáng fāng)

我的名字是王芳 (wǒ de míng zì shì wáng fāng)

MY FAMILY NAME IS....

我姓..

(wǒ xìng....)

This is the phrase when you answer what is your family name?你姓什么? (nǐ xìng shén me)

我 (wǒ) : I/me

姓 (xìng) : family name

Dialogue Practice :

LI FENG meets his neighbor ZHANG MING at the first time, at this moment:



Li Feng: 你姓什么 (nǐ xìng shén me)



Zhang Ming: 我姓张 (wǒ xìng zhāng)

CONCLUSION

1. 你好 (nǐ hǎo)
2. 早上好 (zǎo shàng hǎo)
3. 下午好 (xià wǔ hǎo)
4. 晚上好 (wǎn shàng hǎo)
5. 晚安 (wǎn ān)
6. 谢谢/谢谢你 (xiè xiè / xiè xiè nǐ)
7. 不客气 (bù kè qì) / 不用谢 (bú yòng xiè)
8. 对不起 (duì bù qǐ)
9. 没关系 (méi guān xi)

老师 (lǎo shī)

同学们 (tóng xué men)

10. I/ME: 我 (wǒ)

11. YOU: 你 (nǐ) / 您 (nín)

12. HE/HIM: 他 (tā)

13. SHE/HER: 她 (tā)

14. IT: 它 (tā)

15. 你叫什么名字 (nǐ jiào shén me míng zì)

16. 你姓什么 (nǐ xìng shén me)

17. 我叫./我的名字是wǒ jiào../ wǒ de míng zì shì.)

18. 我姓.. (wǒ xìng....) .

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GOODBYE

1. 再见 (zài jiàn)

This is a formal way or a common way to say goodbye, means :see you again.

To answer 再见 (zài jiàn) , use same word 再见 (zài jiàn)

2. 拜拜 (bài bài)

This is a modern way to say goodbye, this word comes from english words:bye bye. nowadays young people mostly use this word to see goodbbbye.

To answer 拜拜 (bài bài) , use same word 拜拜 (bài bài)

Contact us for more information:

Website: www.nrzedu.cn

Email: nrzedu@163.com

Wechat: nrzchina

Whatsapp/Mobile: +8617773144411

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/susan.liu.334839>