

## 第七課 Dì-qī kè

## Lesson 7

知彼知己，百戰不殆

Zhī bǐ zhī jǐ bǎi zhàn bú dài,

know others know self, 100 battles without peril,

不知彼而知己，一勝一負

bù zhī bǐ ér zhī jǐ , yì shéng yí fù,

not know others but know self, a victory [for every] loss,

不知彼不知己，每戰必敗。

bù zhī bǐ bù zhī jǐ , měi zhàn bì bài.

not know others not know self, every battle inevitably lose.

A saying (in Classical Chinese) from Sūnzi's *Art of War* (cited at the start of the video game, *Three Kingdoms VIII*). Bǐ 'that; others' appears in the modern language in the word bìcǐ 'mutual' (literally 'that' and 'this') and jǐ in the word zìjǐ 'self; oneself', both illustrating once again the trend towards polysyllabic words in the modern language. Èr, which serves as a conjunction in the classical language ('and; but') appears in the modern expression érqiě 'moreover'.

## 7.0 復習 / 复习 Fùxí 'review'

1. *Answer the questions:* As you prepare to answer the following questions (written alternately in the traditional and simplified sets), encircle those characters that have two forms; then answer the questions briefly – you will probably want to write the simplified set for all answers. [See glossary at the end of this section for occasional new words.]

## 問題

## 回答 (huídá)

i) 個人問題：

1. 你是從哪個國家來的？

\_\_\_\_\_

a. 第一次来这儿吗？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你是本科生還是研究生？

\_\_\_\_\_

b. 你是学什么的？

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 你哪年畢業？

\_\_\_\_\_

c. 毕业以后要做什么？

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 你去過哪些别的國家？

\_\_\_\_\_

d. 你是哪年去[中国...]的？

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 跟誰一起去的？ \_\_\_\_\_
- e. 你在哪里生的？ \_\_\_\_\_
6. 在什麼地方上的高中？ \_\_\_\_\_
- f. 你最喜欢哪个国家的菜？ \_\_\_\_\_
7. 朋友吸煙你覺得怎麼樣？ \_\_\_\_\_
- g. 当医生的吸烟你觉得怎么样？ \_\_\_\_\_
8. 你的大學每個學生是否一定得學外語？ \_\_\_\_\_
- h. 一百块钱，十二个人，一个人有几块？ \_\_\_\_\_

ii) 跟中国有关的问题：

1. 现在一块美金是多少块人民币？ \_\_\_\_\_
- a. 坐飛機去中國，來回票大概多少錢？ \_\_\_\_\_
2. 哪边的中国人比较喜欢吃面条？ \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 你說麵條好吃還是白飯好吃？ \_\_\_\_\_
3. 中国人就油条吃粥吗？ \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 吃魚喝白酒行不行？ \_\_\_\_\_
4. 吃肉一定得喝白酒吗？ \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 中國女孩子是否都不喝牛奶？ \_\_\_\_\_
5. 中国人吃饭的时候是先喝汤后吃菜，还是先吃菜后喝汤？ \_\_\_\_\_
- e. 中國最有名的啤酒是哪個？ \_\_\_\_\_
6. 中国哪个城市人口最多？第二呢？ \_\_\_\_\_
- f. “不准吸煙”那四個字是什麼意思？ \_\_\_\_\_

7. 中国人过生日吃面条，过年吃鱼；  
为什么？

\_\_\_\_\_

g. 中国人常说住在外国生病是  
因为水土不服；什么意思？

\_\_\_\_\_

iii) 跟别的地方有關的問題：

1. 哪些國家用手吃飯？

\_\_\_\_\_

a. 用手吃饭应该用左手还是用右手？

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 你說中國人吃飯的時候一碗白飯  
吃得飽嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

b. 你们上大学的时候每天有几个  
小时的作业？

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 愛人也可以是男人也可以是女人吧？

\_\_\_\_\_

c. 中国和美国时差是多少，知道吗？

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 中國最大的城市是哪個，你知道嗎？

\_\_\_\_\_

d. 世界上最大的城市是不是上海？

\_\_\_\_\_



Yíhào xiàn wàng Àotǐ Zhōngxīn. Běijīng dìtiě [2006].

#1 line to O[lympic] Sta[dium] Center

## Notes:

和...有關/有关 ‘be connected [with]’; 票 piào ‘ticket’; 油 yóu ‘oil’; 牛 niú ‘cow’; 啤 pí; 准 zhǔn ‘allowed’; 吃得飽/吃得饱 chīdebǎo ‘able to eat [one’s] fill’; 世界 shìjiè ‘world’.

## 2. Focus on tones: practice reading aloud the following tonal sets:

手机	用手	米饭	应该	洗澡	鸡蛋
广东	厕所	炒面	听说	水饺	医院
每天	路口	考试	飞机	也许	功课
紧张	父母	海菜	清汤	很远	开会
好听	地铁	请问	公司	孔子	音乐
面条	好玩儿	大家	大概	学期	白菜
不同	以前	汽车	再见	茶杯	城市
问题	五楼	大街	汉字	国家	鱼片
外国	每年	看书	睡觉	长安	牛肉
姓陈	女孩儿	面包	看病	河边	不对

## 3. Compose characters from the constituents listed – best to work in teams!

## i) 简体字 (jiǎntǐzì)

?	?	=	哪個字?
sāndiǎnshuǐ	qǐngkè de qǐng de yòubiānr		
sāndiǎnshuǐ	měitiān de měi		
zhúzitóu	máobǐ de máo		
mùzipáng	bú duì de bù		
huǒzipáng	yīnwèi de yīn		
tǔzipáng	hē tāng de tāng de yòubiānr		
sāndiǎnshuǐ	kěyǐ de kě		
shàng yǒu shǎo	xià yǒu mù (yǎnjīng de yìsì)		
shàng yǒu mù (shùmu de mù)	xià you zǐ		
sāndiǎnshuǐ	xiānshēng de xiān		
kǒuzipáng	suǒyǐ de suǒ de zuǒbiān		
wángzipáng	sān lǐ lù de lǐ zì		
xiàng dìfang de fāng, dànshi shǎo le dì-yí ge bǐhuà			

## ii) 繁體字

?	?	=	哪個字?
sāndiǎnshuǐ	hēchá de hē de yòubiānr		
shàng yǒu máng de yòubianr	xià yǒu ge xīn zì		
mùzipáng	jǐ suì de jǐ		
yánzipáng	qǐngjìn de jìn de yòubiānr		
zuǒbiān yǒu ge yuè zì	kànbào de bào de yòubiānr		

yánzìpáng	xiǎoháizi de hái de yòubiānr
huǒzìpáng	duōshao de shǎo
shàng yǒu ge dōngxī de xī zì	xià yǒu ge nǚ zì
xiàng dōu yíyàng	shǎo le ge yòu ěrduō
shàng yǒu ge yángrou de yáng	xià yǒu ge gōngzuò de gōng zì
shàng yǒu ge bù zì	xià yǒu ge kǒu
shàng yǒu ge rén zì	xià yǒu ge mǔqīn de mǔ
shàng yǒu ge yáng zì	xià yǒu ge dà

## 4. Dialogue

甲 请问，你是哪国人？

乙 我是法(Fǎ)国人。

甲 可是你像个中国人。

乙 我爸爸是中国人，妈妈是法国人。我爸爸十八岁到巴黎去留学，  
在巴黎认识我妈妈的。

Bali

甲 哦，那你就生在那儿吧？

乙 是的。你去过法国吗？

甲 没去过，可是很想去。我会说一点儿法语。

乙 那，你呢，你是北京人吧？

甲 不，我生在西安，也长在西安，但是现在住在北京。

乙 你是哪年来的北京？

甲 我是1990年来的。父母还住在西安。

乙 那，你喜不喜欢北京？

甲 北京不错，但是我很想西安。

乙 我去过西安，西安很好玩儿。

甲 你是什么时候去的？

乙 我是去年六月去的，跟两个中国朋友一块儿去的。一个是西安人  
所以我们吃的,玩儿的都很好。

甲 对啊，西安饺子和羊肉比较有名。下次去，请到父母家玩玩儿。

## New Characters

The 300 plus characters introduced in the first six character lessons together with your knowledge of a much larger vocabulary of compounds that make use of these characters now make it feasible to introduce new characters in more diverse and interesting ways. So Characters 7 is organized around a narrative (Sets 1 and 2), a traditional tale (Set 3), and several weather reports (Set 4). The total number of characters explicitly introduced is about the same as in previous lessons, but the number presented only in glossaries is larger. A feasible goal for students would be to be able to read aloud (and comprehend!) all of the main texts without reference to the vocabulary lists; and to recognize those characters introduced in large format (with notes) – but not those provided only in the glossaries – in novel combinations and contexts. In other words, the focus should be, as always, on learning to recognize the core sets of characters in a variety of contexts.

## 7.1 Set 1

朝	知道	祖	搬	竹	算
4+8	5+3 3+9	4+5	3+10	6+0	6+8
cháo	zhīdào	zǔ	bān	zhú	suàn
dynasty	know	ancestor	move; remove	bamboo	calculate

縣	農	養	豬	種	雖然
6+10	7+6	9+6	7+8	5+9	8+9 4+8
县	农	养	猪	种	虽
2+5	2+4	6+3	3+8	5+4	3+6
xiàn	nóng	yǎng	zhū	zhǒng / zhòng	suīrán
county; district	agriculture	nurture; raise	pig	kind; sort / to plant	although

簡單	屋	具	死	紅	直
6+12	3+6	2+6	4+2 / 1+5	6+3	5+3
简单				红	直
6+6 2+6				3+3	2+6
jiǎndān	wū	jù	sǐ	hóng	zhí
simple; ordinary	room	tool	die	red	straight

## Notes

a) Contrast the left hand side of 朝 and 車(/车); the former contains 早 topped with 十. And contrast the left hand side of 知 with 天; the former contains 矢 shǐ ‘arrow’ to the left of 口. The second syllable of 知道, dào, means ‘way; route’, which is the source of the word that has entered the English language as ‘Tao’. The notion obviously has great import in Chinese philosophical thought. To cite one example, the opening lines of the 道德经 Dào Dé Jīng (often romanized as *Tao Te Ching*), *The Classic of Tao and Virtue*, attributed to 老子 Lǎozǐ around the 4<sup>th</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries BC, opens (in the written Chinese of two and a half centuries ago) with the cryptic and economical comment: 道可道, 非常道 Dào kě dào, fēi cháng dào ‘The Tao that can be spoken is not the proper Tao’.

b) The radical for 祖 zǔ ‘ancestor’ is 礻 (as in the 视 of 电视 ‘TV’), whose non-combining form is 示 shì ‘show; indicate’ (to be distinguished from 礻, the combining form of 衣 yī ‘clothes’, which appears in, eg, both graphs of 衬衫 chènshān ‘shirt’). The right hand constituent, 且 qiě, clearly phonetic in 姐, has lost its phonetic connection in the modern pronunciation of 祖.

c) 搬 is composed of shǒuzipáng ‘the hand radical’ (a combining version of 手) and phonetic 般 bān, itself a combination of elements 舟 (cf. 船 chuán ‘boat’) and 殸 (cf. 没).

d) A reduced version of the pictographic 竹 ‘bamboo’ appears as radical in characters such as 算 and 簡, and in general, graphs for words connected with bamboo, segmentation, and calculation.

e) The right-hand side of 懸 consists of 系 (as radical) plus an additional stroke on top; the left hand side is often handwritten with 目 connected to a horizontal base line so that it has 3 internal strokes, like 具 (jù ‘tool’ – see below). Similar connected forms also appear as handwriting versions of 真 zhēn and 直 zhí. The graph, 懸, originally represented a word of similar pronunciation, meaning ‘to suspend’ (pronounced xuán in the modern language); the latter is now written 懸/悬, with the lower heart radical added later to differentiate the two meanings.

f) 農 contains 辰 chén, which is traditionally assigned as radical in this graph, and 曲 qǔ; cf. 晨 chén ‘early morning’, where 辰 is clearly phonetic.

g) 羊 yáng ‘goat; sheep’ appears as an element in many characters. Its combining form is often truncated (as in 美 where it is traditionally assigned as radical, or in traditional 樣, where it is not). In 養 its function is phonetic in the traditional graph, combining with radical 食 shí ‘food’ (whose combining form appears in, eg 餓), but is the assigned radical in the simplified (养). Cf. also 差.

h) 都 and 豬/猪 have in common the element 者 zhě (as in 或者), which typically appears as a vestigial phonetic in words beginning with two distinct though still related sets of initials: d/t and zh/ch. In 豬/猪, it appears with the radical 豕 shǐ ‘pig’ in the traditional graph, and with the radical that is the combining form of 犬 quǎn ‘dog’, in the simplified.

i) 種 combines 禾 hé ‘grain’ (as radical, but cf. 和 hé, where it serves as a phonetic) with 重 zhòng ‘heavy’ (as phonetic); the simplified 种 substitutes a simpler phonetic 中. The graph 種 represents both members of a word family, zhǒng ‘kind; sort’ and zhòng ‘to plant’.

j) The traditional graph, 雖, contains the element 隹 zhuī, that is traditionally assigned radical status despite its apparent phonetic function (cf. 誰). The simplified graph 虽 omits it and 口 is assigned as radical. The four dots at the base of the graph 然 (cf. 當然/当然 and 然後/然后) are the bottom combining form of the fire radical (火). The graph was apparently originally used to represent a word meaning ‘to burn’, now written 燃 with the ‘extra’ huǒzìpáng added to differentiate the two words.

k) 簡/简 combines the bamboo radical with phonetic 間/间 jiān ‘space’ (as in 时间 and 一间屋子). Note: the lower part of 單/单 recalls 早 but is distinct from that graph.

l) Distinguish the two constituents 尸 shī ‘corpse; body’ without the dot and 户 hù ‘door’, with it. The former appears in 房 and in slightly different form, in 所 (its core meaning of ‘place’ recalled in words like 厕所); the latter appears in 屎 niǎo ‘urine’ and 屎 shǐ ‘shit’, as well as – unexpectedly – in 屋. 屋 also contains the left hand component of 到 (pronounced zhì on its own), but its presence in 屋 does not seem to have been inspired by phonetic considerations.

m) Although 死 has no distinct simplified form, it is assigned different radicals in the two sets. In the traditional set, the radical is 歹 ‘evil; vicious’ (pronounced dǎi – coincidentally); in the simplified, it is the horizontal first stroke. The bottom right element is 匕 bǐ (distinct from 七).

n) 紅 combines the silk radical 糸 with phonetic 工 gōng; cf. 江 and 功.



## 7.1.1 Compounds and phrases

元朝以前 yuáncháo yǐqián	清朝的时候 qīngcháo de shíhòu	汉朝 Hàncháo	明朝以后呢？ Míngcháo yǐhòu ne?
知道吗？ Zhīdao ma?	不知道。 Bù zhīdào.	有道理。 Yǒu dàolǐ. be reasonable	道可道, 非常道。 Dào kě dào, fēi cháng dào. from the Daodejing of Laozi.
祖父 g'father zǔfù	祖母 zǔmǔ	祖先 ancestors zǔxiān	祖籍 family seat zǔjī
			太祖 1 <sup>st</sup> emp. of dynasty tàizǔ
			高祖 g'g'grandfa gāozǔ
搬家 bānjiā	搬走 bānzǒu	搬到哪儿？ Bāndào nǎr?	搬进来 bānjīnlai
			搬出去 bānchūqu
竹子 zhúzi	竹字头 zhúzitóu	打算 dǎsuàn	算法 suànfǎ algorithm
			算了！ Suàn le! Forget about it!
元江县在云南 Yuánjiāngxiàn zài Yúnnán	三水县在广东 Sānshuǐxiàn zài Guǎngdōng	县长 xiànzhǎng	清河县在河北 Qīnghéxiàn zài Héběi
农民 nóngmín	农场 nóngchǎng	农学 nóngxué	农工 farm laborers nónggōng
			农业 nóngyè
养猪 yǎng zhū	养老金 yǎnglǎojīn pension	养父 yǎngfù foster father	养母 yǎngmǔ
			养鸡 yǎng jī
			养羊 yǎng yáng
猪肉 zhūròu	种米 zhòng mǐ	种花 zhòng huā	种地 zhòng dì
			虽然很累 suīrán hěn lèi
虽然没钱 suīrán méi qián	虽然可爱 suīrán kě'ài	虽然很渴 suīrán hěn kě	不简单 bù jiǎndān
			单位 dānwèi
单日 odd days dānrì	屋子 wūzi	房屋 fāngwū	里屋 inner room lǐwū
			家具 furniture jiājù

工具	茶具	教具	文具	农具
gōngjù	chájù	jiàojù	wénjù	nóngjù
死了	饿死了	该死	找死	红茶
sǐ le	è sǐ le	Damnation!	seek danger	hóngchá
红人	红十字会	红河	口红	一直走
up and coming person	Hóng Shìzi Huì	Hóng Hé	lipstick	yízhí zǒu
hóng rén	Hóng Shìzi Huì	Hóng Hé	kǒuhóng	yízhí zǒu
一直到现在		直飞北京		直心眼儿
yízhí dào xiànzài		zhífēi Běijīng		a very frank person zhíxīnyǎnr

### 7.1.2 Comment – response

1. 虽然妈妈是中国人可是她中国话说得不好。/ 那是因为她从来没有去过中国吧！
2. 她是中国人吧？/ 不，虽然中文说得很不错，但是她不是中国人，也没去过中国。
3. 明朝以后是清朝，对吗？那，清朝以后呢？/ 清朝以后是中华民国。中华民国是从 1911 年起。中华人民共和国是从 1949 年起。
4. 也许大家都知道明朝的时候，中国的国都从南京搬到北京，一直到现在都在北京。/ 但是 1927 到 1949 年又搬到了南部，对吗？先到南京然后到了重庆。
5. 我祖父七十五岁，已经不工作了，但是以前是很有名的大师傅，在北京饭店工作过二十多年。/ 六七十年代，我祖母也在北京饭店工作，是个经理。
6. 毛泽东的祖先都是农民吧？/ 是，元朝的时候，毛家的祖先从江西搬到韶山来去了。
7. 打算的算为什么是竹字头？/ 不知道；是否因为算盘是用竹字做的？

8. 你打算几点走？/ 还不知道，也许中午，可是我得先洗一点儿衣服，做一点儿饭。晚一点儿离开这儿也没有什么关系！
9. 他们虽然是农民，天天都在外头种地，可是他们晚上还有时间学习英语！/ 对啊，他们很了不起！他们的房子也不错，屋子里的家具也好看。
10. 她是县长，白天在城市里开会，晚上都在农场工作。/ 嗯，她真不简单。还有时间养鸡养鱼！
11. 他在哪个单位工作，知道吗？/ 他是老师，以前在冷水江市的一个小学教书，但是听说最近他搬家了，搬到江西去了。
12. 现在好像有两个中国：一个是东北三省和东边儿的大城市，像北京、天津、上海、广州；一个是北边儿、西边儿的农民。/ 那，是不是也有两个美国？北边和南边不同，西边和东边不同，中部和海边不同。
13. 周恩来是哪年生的，哪年死的，知道吗？/ 他大概是 1899 年生的，出生的地方是江苏省的淮阳。他是 1976 年去世的；1976 年一月八号——中国人都知道他死的那个日子。
14. 在中国大家都喜欢红的东西，红衣服、红包。/ 那是因为红在中国文化里是高兴、好、吉祥的意思。
15. 在中国养羊的，吃羊肉的很多都在北边儿或者西北边儿。/ 那，养鸡养鱼的是不是最多都在南边儿？

## Notes

中華/中华 Zhōnghuá ‘China’;	國都/国都 guódū ‘capital’;	重慶/重庆 Chóngqìng;
大師傅/大师傅 dàshīfu ‘chef’;	年代 niándài;	韶山 Sháoshān;
算盤/算盘 suànpán ‘abacus’;	周恩來/周恩来 Zhōu Ēnlái;	高興/高兴 gāoxìng;
江蘇/江苏 Jiāngsū;	淮陽/淮阳 Huáiyáng;	去世 qùshì ‘pass away’
吉祥 jíxiáng ‘auspicious; lucky’		

7.1.3 繁體字 (fántǐzì): Prepare to read out, and then answer the questions:.

1. 祖父祖母是父親的父母還是母親的父母，知道嗎？
2. 聽說你要搬家，搬到廣州。什麼時候搬走？
3. 算是竹字頭，節也是竹字頭；那，哪些字是草字頭？
4. 這個地方很美，你看，前邊有湖，後邊有山，左右兩邊都是竹子。這不是跟天堂一樣嗎？
5. 中國，農民多農場小；美國農民少，農場大。英國呢？
6. 雖然沒有課，但是因為天氣很冷，我不想出去；你呢？你打算去哪裏？
7. 一直走，過兩個路口，火車站就到了；你行李多不多？
8. 書多，不過家具不多，所以我們搬家比較簡單。你呢？
9. 你在哪個單位工作？
10. 中國農民用的農具多不多？
11. 這時間屋子為什麼都是紅色的？
12. 在現在的中國農民可以養自己的豬，種自己的地嗎？
13. 孔夫子說不知道生活，那，當然更不知道死了以後的事情。
14. 漢朝是哪年到哪年，知道嗎？
15. 是縣大還是省大？

Notes 孔夫子 Kǒngfūzǐ; 事情 shìqing

## 7.2 Set 2

結婚

6+6 3+8

结

3+6

jiéhūn

marry (tie-wed)

親

7+9

亲

5+4

qīn

relatives

[also 'to kiss']

己

3+0

己

3+0

jǐ

self

關係

8+11 2+7

关系

2+4 6+1

guānxi

connections

[a barrier; to close ; system; to relate]

數

4+10

数

4+9

shù / shǔ

number / count

意思

4+9 4+5

yìsi

meaning (intention-  
thought)

能

4+6 / 2+8

néng

able

次

2+4

cì

occasion

事情

1+7 3+8

shìqing

thing; business  
(thing-feeling)

## Notes

a) 結婚/结婚, a verb+object construction (literally, 'to tie; unite + marriage'); both graphs are phonosemantic, with 吉jí as phonetic in the first, and 昏hūn in the second.

b) 親 forms its simplified version by omitting the traditional radical, a strategy seen in, eg: 雖>虽, 號>号, 電>电.

c) Contrast the 己 of 自己 with the 已 of 已經.

d) Traditional 關 is part of the set 開, 問, 間, formed with 門. However, only some of the graphs in that set are simplified with 门; cf 问, 间 but 关, 开. 關's core meaning is 'a pass in the mountains', from which derive meanings such as hǎiguān 'a custom house; customs (sea-pass)' and guānxi 'connections'. The 係 of 關係, distinct from 系xì 'system; department' in the traditional set, merges with the latter in the simplified (关系).

e) 數 shares a constituent (婁lǚ) with 樓, but this is not reflected in the pronunciation of the former. For the right-hand element of 數, cf. 教 and 做.

f) For 意思, note that the first graph consists of 立, 日 and 心, while the second contains 田 and 心. Cf. 意義/意义yìyì 'significance' (the 2<sup>nd</sup> graph as yet unencountered) and 思想sīxiǎng 'thought'.

g) The graph 能 is said to have originally been a drawing of a bear (head, body, claws?), a meaning now restricted to 熊 xióng, differentiated from the former by the 4 dots.

h) 次 formed with the ‘ice’ radical (cf. 冷) and 欠 (qiàn), the element seen in, eg 歡/欢.

i) 事 (with a lower part in common with the upper part of 書) obeys the rule of 5; 情 consists of the heart radical and the phonetic element 青, also seen in 請, 清 and 晴 (set 4 below).



Notice on a wall, Hángzhōu Dàxué [2006]:

Qǐng jiǎng Pǔtōnghuà; shǐyòng guīfàn zì. ‘Please speak Mandarin and use standard characters.’

### 7.2.1 Compounds and phrases

结婚	结过婚	结婚三年了	父亲	母亲	亲戚
jiéhūn	jié-guo hūn	jiéhūn sān nián le	fùqin	mǔqin	qīnqi
自己	知己	已经关上了	自己做的	没关系	关门
zìjǐ	bosom friend zhījǐ	yǐjīng guānshang le	zìjǐ zuò de	méi guānxi	guān mén
关上	中文系	数学	单数	数一数	楼上
guānshang	Zhōngwén xì	shùxué	dānshù	shǔ yī shǔ	lóushàng
大楼	生意	什么意思?	没意思	不能去	思想
dàlóu	shēngyi	Shénme yìsi?	méi yìsi	bù néng qù	sīxiǎng
第一次	上次	去过一次	再说一次	不能吃猪肉	
dì-yī cì	shàng cì	qù-guo yí cì	zài shuō yí cì	bù néng chī zhūròu	
事情很多	什么事儿	没事儿	办事情	做事儿	没时间
shìqing hěn duō	shénme shìr	méi shìr	bàn shìqing	zuò shìr	méi shíjiān

## 7.2.2 Comment-response

1. 「红白喜事」是什么意思？/ 男女结婚是喜事。红是血的颜色，跟人生有关系，也是好事儿的意思。婚事是好事所以红也是结婚喜事的意思；女的结婚的时候穿红衣。白呢，白是死的意思，人死了的时候人家都穿白色的衣服。红白喜事是生死的意思。
2. 祖父是父亲的父亲，对吗？祖母是父亲的母亲。那母亲的父母怎么说呢？/ 嗯，这一方面中文和英文不一样：祖父祖母是父亲那边儿的；母亲的父亲是外祖父（或者外公、姥爷），母亲的母亲是外祖母（也有人说外婆、姥姥）。因为在中国太太是外来的，所以外祖父、外祖母的外的意思是太太那边儿的。
3. 你经常在什么地方吃中饭？/ 都在家里吃，自己做的；在街上吃太贵了，也不怎么好吃，所以我中午走回家去，自己做一点儿简单的饭，一边儿吃饭一边儿看报。
4. 你和他是什么关系？/ 他是我堂弟，我父亲的哥哥的儿子。我们是同祖父。英文怎么说？
5. 你这是第一次来九江吗？/ 不是，我来过好几次，差不多每年两三次，我在九江市经常有生意的事情。
6. 今天中文课有多少学生？/ 那我数一数：一、二、三...好像一共有十五个；十五个不好，为什么呢，因为是单数，有一个人没有伴儿。
7. 虽然现在在中国不像以前只能生一个孩子，可以生两个孩子了，但是不能生第三个。/ 那少数民族也是这样儿吗？我听说少数民族可以生更多的。

## Notes

血 xiě 'blood'	颜色/颜色 yánsè 'color'	穿 chuān 'wear'
白色 báisè 'white [color]'	外公 wàigōng 老爺/老爺, lǎoye 'maternal g'fa'	
生意 shēngyì 'business'	外婆/外婆 wàipo, 姥姥 lǎolao 'maternal g'mo'	
少数民族/少数民族 shǎoshù-mínzǔ 'minority groups'		

### 7.3 少年的毛泽东

毛泽东是在清朝 1893 年十二月二十六号出生的。他的出生地是湖南湘潭县的韶山。你们也许都知道湖南在中国中部，是长江南边儿的一个大省。湖南最大的城市是省府长沙。韶山在湖南中部，离长沙不远，大概有几百公里。毛家世代都是农民，元朝的时候，祖先从江西搬到韶山来；他们在韶山养猪，种米，茶，竹子差不多有五百多年了。毛泽东的父亲虽然不能说是很有钱，可是他也不算穷。毛家的房子不小，有六间屋子，泥地面，木扇窗，还有一些简单的家具。

毛泽东本来是老三，上头有两个哥哥，但是在他还小的时候他们就死了，所以他成了老大。后来家里又生了两个弟弟，一个妹妹。兄弟姐妹的名字都有个泽字：毛泽东，毛泽民，毛泽潭，毛泽红。因为父亲对他不好，所以毛泽东小的时候住在母亲家里，那儿离韶山不太远。他一直很爱母亲，不喜欢父亲。小的时候，他母亲对他很好，外婆也对他非常好。

毛泽东八岁回到韶山上学，可是他不喜欢传统的学校，于是最后去了长沙一个比较好也比较先进的学校。在学校的时候他很认真，也喜欢读书，写诗，可是就是不喜欢数学。他十四岁就跟一个十八岁的女孩结婚了。因为那不是他自己要的，是父母要的，所以后来他便说那个女孩不能算是他太太，他和她没有什么关系。毛泽东离开韶山以后，又结了几次婚，最后生了几个孩子，从那个时候起也只回去过一两次，大多数的时间都住在北京，办中国政府的事情。



## 生字表

毛泽东	Máo Zédōng	PN	
湘潭	xiāngtán	PN	
韶山	Sháoshān	PN	
省府	shěngfǔ	N	provincial capital; cf. shǒudū ~ guódū 'national capital'
长沙	Chángshā	PN	
世代	shìdài	N	generation; ADV from generation to generation
祖先	zǔxiān	N	ancestors
穷	qióng	SV	poor
泥	ní	N	mud
地面	dìmiàn	N	ground; floor
木扇	mùshàn	N	wooden fan, ie blinds
窗户	chuānghu	N	window
家具	jiājù	N	furniture
成	chéng	V	become; into
后来	hòulái	Conj	afterwards; later
又	yòu	Adv	once again
外婆	wàipó	N	maternal grandmother
传统	chuántǒng	SV	traditional
学校	xuéxiào	N	school
于是	yúshì	Conj	as a result; hence; thereupon
先进	xiānjìn	SV	advanced (first-enter)
认真	rènzhēn	SV	earnest; scrupulous (know-real)
读书	dúshū	VO	to study; read; attend school
写诗	xiěshī	VO	write poems
便	biàn	Adv	then; in that case. Cf. suíbiàn, fāngbiàn, piányi.
从...起	cóng...qǐ		beginning with; from [time] on
政府	zhèngfǔ	N	government. Cf. shěngfǔ



Méijiāwù Cūn ('village'), a tea-growing village near Hángzhōu.

### 7.3.1 Questions – in traditional characters

1. 清朝是哪年到哪年，知道嗎？(不知道的話，看字典或問中國朋友。)
2. 毛澤東是哪年生的，哪年死的？
3. 他出生的地方離長江多遠？
4. 毛家的農場農業怎麼樣？
5. 他有幾個兄弟姐妹？問題為什麼不怎麼簡單？
6. 他是個什麼樣的學生？
7. 毛澤東離開韶山以後是否常回去？
8. 他結了幾次婚？生了幾個孩子？
9. 他小的時候，上學的時候，為什麼沒跟父親住在一起？

## 7.4 Set 3

Filial Tales #19, from the 孝经 Xiàojīng ‘The Book of Filial Duty’  
 ‘Sleeping on ice to procure fresh carp.’

臥 壞 活 正 冬 冰

7+2

3+16

3+6

4+1

2+3

2+4

卧 坏

7+2

3+4

wò

huài

huó

zhèng

dōng

bīng

lie down

bad

live; alive

exact; just

winter

ice

*Notes*

a) The simplified graph 卧 (臣+卜), is slightly different in form from the standard traditional graph 臥 (臣+人), but is no simpler; cf. the slight shift of 直 to 直.

b) The traditional graph 壞 huài consists of 土 tǔ ‘ground; soil’ and an insert into 衣 which acts as phonetic (cf. 懷/怀 huái). The simplified graph substitutes 不, which is a close match to the bottom of the complex form as well as suggestive of the meaning.

c) 活 consists of the water radical and the element 舌 shé ‘tongue’, that also appears in 話/话. Though 舌 shows no obvious phonetic connection with the compounds, both 活 and 話/话 show a phonetic connection to each other.

d) 正 is usually analyzed as 止 zhǐ ‘foot; step; stop’ plus the horizontal line (‘arriving at the proper position?’). The core meaning of 正 is ‘upright; regular’, with extensions onto the moral plane (‘rectitude; proper conduct’). The graph is related to the 政 of 政府 zhèngfǔ ‘government (ie the seat of right conduct)’.

e) 冬, with the ice radical below, is phonetic in 疼 téng ‘to ache; hurt’. Cf. 凍 dòng ‘icy; to freeze’ and 冰 bīng – the latter constructed on semantic rather than phonetic principles.

## 7.4.1 Compounds and phrases

卧房

卧车

卧虎

硬卧

软卧

坏人

wófáng

wòchē

wòhǔ

yìngwò

ruǎnwò

huàirén

好坏 hǎohuài	坏蛋 scoundrel; bastard huàidàn	坏话 huàihuà	坏血病 leukemia huàixiěbìng	生活 life; livelihood shēnghuó	活动 activities huódòng
活到老 huó dào lǎo	正在吃呢 zhèng zài chī ne	正好 zhèng hǎo	正北 due north zhèng běi	正面 obverse/right side zhèngmiàn	正直 honest; upright zhèngzhí
冬天 dōngtiān	冬瓜 dōngguā	冬菇 dried winter mushrooms dōnggū	冰点 freezing point bīngdiǎn	冰箱 fridge bīngxiāng	冰淇淋 bīngjīlín
冰山 bīngshān	冰水 bīngshuǐ	冰天雪地 of a frozen landscape bīngtiān-xuědì	冰冻三尺, 非一日之寒 bīngdòng sān chǐ, fēi yí rì zhī hán ice 3 feet not 1 day of cold of a problem that is deep-rooted		

#### 7.4.2 卧冰求鲤 Wò bīng qiú lǐ

晋朝的时候，有个叫王祥的人，他很小的时候妈妈就死了。后来他爸爸又结婚了，可是他的继母对他不太好，常常在他爸爸面前说他的坏话。坏话听多了，他爸爸也不再爱他了。有一次，王祥的继母要吃活鱼，可是那个时候正是冬天，天非常冷，河水也结了冰。在这样的天气里上哪儿去找活鱼呢？王祥听说继母要吃活鱼，他就到河边去，衣服放在河边儿，睡在冰上找鱼。他虽然冷得不得了，但是睡了一个晚上，冰就化了一点儿，他就可以用手找鲤鱼了。找到了两条鱼以后，他就回家给他妈妈做了很好吃的鱼。他这样做，非常孝敬他继母！

#### 生字表

晋	Jìn	Jin is the name of a petty state under the Zhou that first gained some prominence in the 7 <sup>th</sup> century BC. It was located near present-day Taiyuan in Shanxi, and in the modern written language, 晋 is used as an abbreviated name (eg on licence plates) for that province. The Jin dynasty is a succession of rulers that emerged in the same area much later, between 265 and 420.
祥	Xiáng	as in 吉祥 <u>jíxiáng</u> ‘auspicious’, but here, part of a personal name.

继母	jì mǔ ‘step mother’; cf. 继父; 继’s core meaning is ‘follow; continue’.
不得了	bùdéliǎo ‘extremely’
化	huà ‘change’, as in 化学 ‘chemistry (transformation-study)’
鲤鱼	lǐ yú ‘carp’
孝敬	xiàojìng ‘show respect to [one’s elders] (be filial-respect)’

### 7.5 Set 4: Weather terms

天气在安慰我们	Tiānqì zài ānwèi wǒmen	weather ZAI comfort us
像梦够到无梦的人	xiàng mèng gòu dào wú mèng de rén.	like dream reach not-have dream DE people

‘Weather comforts us, like a dream reaching the dreamless.’

From the poem, 灵魂游戏 *Línghún Yóuxì* ‘Spirit Game’, by the Chinese poet 北岛 *Běi Dǎo* [1949-], in *Unlock: Poems by Bei Dao*, translated by Eliot Weinberger and Iona Man-Cheong, New York: New Directions, 2000.

雨	雪	雲	霧	溫	度
8+0	8+3	8+4	8+11	3+10	3+6
yǔ	xuě	yún	wù	wēn	dù
rain	snow	clouds	fog	warm	degree
		云	雾	温	
		2+2	8+5	3+9	
		yún	wù	wēn	
		clouds	fog	warm	
陰	陽	夜	晴	風	轉
3+8	3+9	3+5	4+8	9+0	7+11
yīn	yáng	yè	qíng-	fēng	zhuǎn
female; moon; shade light	male; sun;	night	clear; fine [weather]	wind	
阴	阳			风	转
2+4	2+4	2+6	4+8	4+0	4+4
yīn	yáng	yè	qíng-	fēng	zhuǎn
female; moon; shade light	male; sun;	night	clear; fine [weather]	wind	

級 陣 區 力 向

6+3

3+7

2+9

2+0

3+3

级 阵 区

3+3

2+4

2+2

jí

zhèn

qū

lì

xiàng

### Notes

a) 雨, originally a representation of ‘rain’, is the radical in many graphs representing meteorological phenomena, including the ones shown above, and others such as 電 diàn ‘lightning; electricity’, 雷 léi ‘thunder’ and 雹 báo ‘hail’. The relationship between the traditional and simplified graphs varies, however, with some preserving the rain radical, others omitting it; cf. 云, 电 but 雾, 雷.

b) 溫/温 forms a phonetic set with characters mostly pronounced yùn: 蘊/蕴 yùn, 愠/愠 yùn, 醞/酝 yùn, etc.

c) 陰, 陽 yīn, yáng represent female-male contrasts such as moon-sun, moist-dry etc. 陰 contains the ‘left ear’ and a right-hand side consisting of 今 jīn (phonetic?) above 云 (yún), while 陽 is phonetically linked to 場 chǎng and 湯 tāng. Traditional, informal simplifications of 陰 and 陽 as 阴 and 阳 (making use of yuè ‘moon’ and rì ‘sun’ in well-motivated semantic substitutions) was formalized in the new ‘official’ simplified set.

d) 夜 yè contains 夕 ‘moon’ obscured by a rightward slanting stroke (nà); cf: 多, 名, 外. Mainland dictionaries (of the simplified set) assign the first two (top) strokes as radical rather than the traditional 夕, allowing for a more discrete division of constituents into top and bottom.

e) 晴, as noted earlier, is part of a large, regular phonetic set whose members include 請 and 清.

f) 風, the traditional form, has on its inside, an element made up of the ‘insect’ radical (虫) plus a top stroke; cf. 雖/虽, where the upper part is a box. In the simplified, the innards are reduced to a cross; cf. 區 > 区.

g) 轉/转 represents a pair of closely related words, zhuǎn ‘turn; change; transmit’ (the meaning relevant to the weather forecasts) and zhuàn ‘revolve; rotate; stroll’. The graph has the ‘vehicle’ radical with the phonetic element 專/专 zhuān, also seen in eg 傳/传 chuán; zhuàn.

- h) 級 contains the ‘silk’ radical and phonetic 及 *jí*, also seen in the simplified version of the *jí* 極/极 of *hǎojíle* 好極了/好极了. Contrast 乃 *nǎi*, seen in the 奶 of 牛奶.
- i) 陣/阵, originally ‘a battle array’, but now most commonly representing a M-word for sudden events or ‘bouts’: 一陣雨/一阵雨, 一陣風/一阵风. Contrast 陳/陈, the surname.
- j) 區 contains phonetically irrelevant 品 *pǐn* (itself made up of phonetically irrelevant 口 *kǒu*’s). Contrast with 向 *xiàng* ‘direction; towards; to’ (in this set) and 回 *huì* ‘return’.
- k) 力 *lì* ‘strength’, an element in eg 辦/办, 功, and simplified 边 and 为. Contrast 九, 刀.



Shànghǎi dìtiě [2006]: Public safety notice and advertisement for bottled water.  
Wēixiǎn! Yánjìn tiàorù. ‘(Danger! Strictly prohibited to jump-enter.)’

### 7.5.1 Compounds and phrases

下大雨	白云	雨下得很大	在下雨	常下雨
xià dàyǔ	báiyún	yǔ xià+de hěn dà	zài xiàyǔ	cháng xiàyǔ
雨衣	云海	不常下雨	温度	風很大
yǔyī	yúnhǎi	bù cháng xiàyǔ	wēndù	fēng hěn dà
几年级?	二十三度	三级	三年级	毕业了
Jǐ niánjí?	èrshísān dù	sānjí	sān niánjí	biyè le
下雪	下雾	没有风	风度	阴天
xiàxuě	xiàwù	méiyǒu fēng	demeaner; style fēngdù	yīntiān

夜里 yèli	半夜 midnight bànyè	晴天 qíngtiān	转阴 zhuǎnyīn	转晴 zhuǎnqíng
地区 dìqū	一阵雨 yí zhèn yǔ	一阵风 yí zhèn fēng	风力 fēnglì	人力 rénlì
力气 strength lìqì	离心力 centrifugal force lìxīnlì	阵雨 rain showers zhènyǔ	夜间 yèjiān	方向 direction fāngxiàng
北风和太阳 Běifēng hé Tàiyang (a story)		市区 urban district shìqū	百分之九十 90% bǎifēn-zhījiǔshí	

## 7.5.2 Dialogues (traditional set)

甲

乙

1

請問，你住在什麼地方？

我住在東風西路，離人民路不遠。

那，你怎麼來上課？

看天氣怎麼樣；太熱我就坐車來。  
回去因為是夜裏，我也坐車回去。

坐車要多長時間？

差不多三十分鐘。

2

我今天想去石林，跟我一塊兒  
去，好不好？(Shí Lín)石林離這兒不是很遠嗎？是很遠，但是地方很有名，  
我們在昆明的時候不能不去！今天有點冷，沒有太陽，  
明天去，行不行？

明天去也可以。

好，那我們明天去吧。



### 7.5.3 Weather reports (in simplified characters)

Weather reports follow a very consistent format which makes them a good genre for beginning reading. Three examples are cited in this section; current ones can be found in most Chinese newspapers as well as on the web.



Shanghai residential development, with bus stop and public health notices. [2006]

Bù suídi tǔtán, bù jiǎng cūhuà zānghuà! '(Not randomly spit, not speak vulgar lg [or] dirty lg.)'

## (a) 全国部分城市天气预报

25日20时到26日20时

	城市	天气	气温 (白天~夜里)
(一)	北京	雾转多云	09~17度
(二)	上海	阴转小雨	16~21度
(三)	天津	多云	10~19度
(四)	广州	晴转多云	20~29度
(五)	香港 <sup>HK</sup>	晴	23~28度
(六)	南宁	阴转小雨	21~27度
(七)	海口	多云	25~29度
(八)	桂林	多云转小雨	17~24度
(九)	武汉	小雨转阴	16~20度
(十)	南京	阴	14~20度
(十一)	杭州 <sup>Hángzhōu</sup>	小雨转阴	16~22度
(十二)	福州	多云转阴	18~25度
(十三)	厦门	晴	19~28度
(十四)	台北	多云转阴	20~25度

天气预报 tiānqì yùbào ‘weather forecast’ 全国 quán guó ‘whole country’

Cities cited – in most cases, you can guess from the parts you know:

Xiānggǎng; Nánning; Hǎikǒu; Guǐlín; Wǔhàn; Hángzhōu; Fúzhōu; Xiàmén

(b) 上海市区今明天天气预报 (七月)

天气：多云，局部地区阴有阵雨；温度：27° - 33°；  
明天 27° - 33°；风向：偏东；风力：4-5级，阵风6级。

市区	局部	风向	偏
shìqū	júbù	fēngxiàng	piān
city+region	local	wind+dir'n	inclined

(c) 北京市区今明天天气预报 (十月)

今天白天：晴转多云，降水概率20%，  
北转南风二三级，最高气温十七度。

今天夜间，多云转阴，降水概率60%，  
南转北风一二级，最低气温九度。

明天白天到夜间，阴转晴，降水概率20%，  
偏北风一二级转四五级，最高气温19度，最低气温七度。

降水(量) jiàngshuǐ(liàng) 'precipitation (drop-water-amount)' 最 zui  
概率 gàilǜ 'likelihood (approximate-ratio)' 夜间 yèjiān 'at night (night-space)'

20% is read 百分之二十，30% 百分之三十, etc.

**7.6 On the street #7****7.6.1 Support or oppose**

Because Chinese characters can represent language in very succinct form, they are particularly suited to signs, headlines, advertisements or other contexts where space is at a premium. Pharmacies display 药/藥, dentists 牙, pawnbrokers 押 (all often in a calligraphic version designed to fit the space and catch the eye). In countries such as Japan which make use of Chinese graphs to write words that originate in Chinese or are homologous with Chinese, or Korean that used to make use of Chinese graphs to write words borrowed from Chinese, demonstrators still use Chinese graphs to write their slogans or otherwise express their positions on issues.

Here are some basic phrases to use on your own posters:

歡迎 欢迎	huānyíng [X]	‘welcome’
打倒 打倒	dǎdǎo [X]	‘down with (hit-collapse)’
擁護 拥护	yōnghù [X]	‘up with; support’
獨立 独立	[X] dúlì	‘independence (alone-stand)’
反對 反对	fǎnduì [X]	‘oppose (overturn-face)’
要民主要自由！ 要民主要自由！	Yào mínzhǔ yào zìyóu.	‘Democracy (people-host) and freedom (self-source)!’

打倒帝国主义  
打倒资产阶级和他们的走狗！

Dǎdǎo dìguózhǔyì!  
Down with imperialism (imperial-country-ism)!

Dǎdǎo zīchǎn-jiējí hé tāmen de zǒugǒu!  
Down with the bourgeois class and their running dogs!

### 7.6.2 More shop signs

藥房	美容	批發	施工
药房		批发	
yàofáng drug-store pharmacy	měiróng beauty-appearance beautician	pīfā batch-distribute wholesale	shīgōng carry+out-work construction [site]



Pedestrian underpass, Tian'anmen Square [2005]

Rénxíng tōngdào, jìnzhǐ zuòwò. 'Pedestrian underpass: no sitting or lying.'

結束語 / 结束语 Jiéshùyǔ The End '(conclude-language)'

This concludes the character lessons. By now, you have come to understand the principles of the writing system; you have got used to a system that uses characters as a medium to convey information; and you have a basic repertoire of some 450 characters. At this point, it is recommended that you proceed with material with a strong narrative structure, such as traditional stories – which also convey interesting cultural content. Yale University Press has published a number of such works for students, including *The Lady in the Painting* (畫上的美人/ 画上的美人, *Huàshàng de Měirén*), an adaptation of a traditional folktale, and *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio* (聊齋故事/ 聊斋故事, *Liáozhāi Gùshi*), that contains simplified versions of 20 tales adapted from the Chinese classic, *Liáozhāi Zhìyì* (Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio). Regardless of the choice of material, it will make sense for most students to read primarily in the simplified character set, while still observing the relationship between simplified and the traditional versions of new characters, and occasionally re-reading continuous text in the traditional set.

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