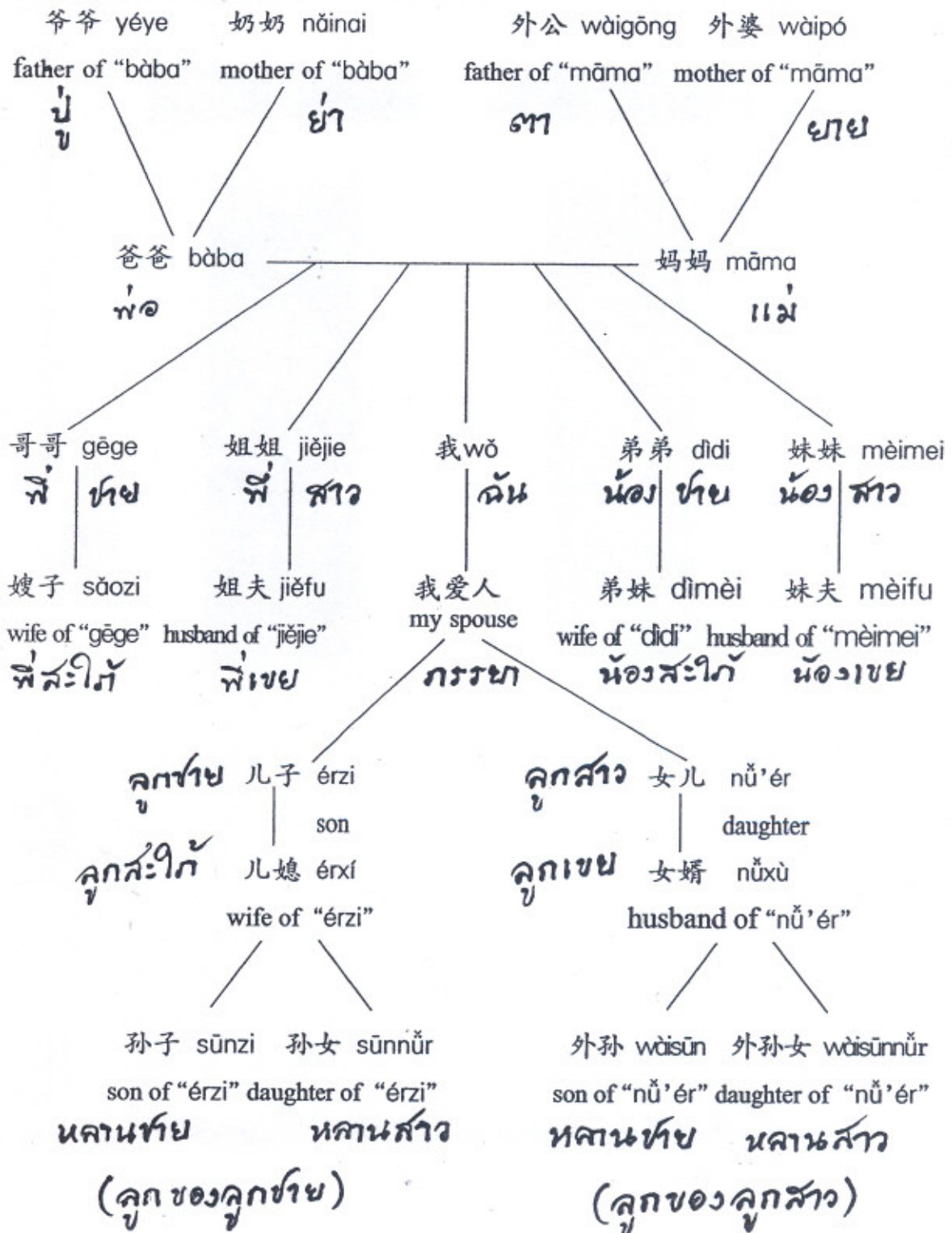


LESSON 4

TERMS OF ADDRESS FOR FAMILY RELATIONSHIP

The following diagram shows the terms used for members of a Chinese family.



Supplementary terms of Family Relationship

bómǔ
 +
 bóbo
 (bàba de gēge)

gūfu
 +
 gūgu / gūmā
 (bàba de jiějie)

bàba

(bàba de didi)

shūshu

+

shūmu

(bàba de mèimei)

gūgu / gūmā

+

gūfu



jiùmǔ / jiùmā
 +

jiùjiu

(māma de gēge)

yífu
 +

yí / yímǔ

(māma de jiějie)

māma

(māma de didi)

jiùjiu

+

jiùmǔ / jiùmā

(māma de mèimei)

yí / yímǔ

+

yífu

1. Particle "de" (= of) can be omitted in the case when the terms of address for relatives follow the personal pronoun, such as "nǐ, wǒ, tā, nǐmen, wǒmen, tāmen", e.g. nǐ bàba, wǒ jiějie, tā érzi, nǐmen mǔqīn, wǒmen nǚ'ér, tāmen dìdi. (text p.36)

The omission of "de" can also be applied to the case of the word "jiā" which means "family, home", e.g.

- ✓ Wǒ jiā yǒu 5 kǒu rén.
(= My family has 5 members.)
- ✓ Nǐmen jiā zài nǎr?
(= Where is your home?)

2. Sentence pattern with "suì" (= year old)

SUBJECT (PERSON) + No. + "suì"		
✓ Wǒ bàba jīnnián	65	suì.
✓ Nǐ érzi jǐ suì?	9	suì.
✓ Tā míngnián duō dà?	25	suì.

* Notice that this sentence structure does not take any verb.

(text p.36)

3) Sentence pattern with "yǒu" (= to have) as the main verb

SUBJECT + "yǒu" + OBJECT

✓ Tā gēge yǒu yí gè nǚ'ér.

✓ Fǎzhèng Dàxué yǒu Zhōngguó lǎoshī.

* The negative word for "yǒu" is "méi" only.

** NEVER USE negative word "lèi" with "yǒu".

SUBJECT + "méiyǒu" + OBJECT

✓ Wǒ yǒu jiějie, méiyǒu mèimei.

✓ Dìdi méiyǒu qián, wǒ gěi tā 100 tàishū.

The interrogative form of "yǒu" can be:

1) SUBJECT + "yǒu" + OBJECT "ma?"
 ✓ Nǐ yǒu diànzǐ yóujiàn ma?

2) SUBJECT + "yǒu méiyǒu" + OBJECT?
 ✓ Tā yǒu méiyǒu chuánzhēn hàomǎ?
 (text p. 36)



MEASURE WORD "kǒu" is particularly used, instead of "gè", when one introduces the numbers of family members. (text p. 38)

✓ Wáng jiā yǒu 4 kǒu rén.

(= Wang family has 4 members.)

✓ Wáng xiānsheng yǒu jǐ gè hái'zi?
Liǎng gè.

(= How many kids does Mr. Wang have? Two kids.)

✓ Q: Nǐ jiā yǒu jǐ kǒu rén?

A: Wǒ jiā yǒu 7 kǒu rén, fùqin,

mǔqin, gēge, dìdi, jiějie, mèimei

hé (= and) wǒ.

✓ Zhè gè rén shì Liú jīnglǐ de mìshū.

✓ Zhè gè yínháng de lǜshū shì tā zhāngfu.

✓ Bàba de gōngsī yǒu duōshao zhíyuán?
Yǒu 15 gè zhíyuán.

5. Sentence pattern with PREPOSITION
"zài" (= at)

SUB. (+TIME) + "zài" + place + V-OBJECT

✓ Tā zuótiān zài Fǎ Dà shàngkè.

✓ Jīntiān tā méiyǒu kè, tā zài jiā
kàn diànshì.

(text p. 38)

6. CONJUNCTION "hé" connects nouns
or pronouns

✓ Zhào xiǎojiē hé tā shénme shíhou
xiàkè? xiǎowǔ 5 diǎn.

✓ Wǒ mǎi 1 jiàn Txù hé 1 shuāng xié.

* NEVER USE "hé" to connect VERBS
OR ADJECTIVES.

(text p. 38)

7. In Chinese family the following terms are commonly used to show order of seniority in terms of age.

dà = eldest ; xiǎo = youngest ;
 èr = second ; sān = third ;
 sì = fourth ; and so on

dàgē = eldest brother
 dàjiě = eldest sister
 èrgē = second brother
 èrjiě = second sister
 dàdì = oldest young brother
 èrdì = second young brother
 xiǎodì = youngest brother

(text p. 38-39)

8. INTERROGATIVE SENTENCE PATTERN

① "shénme" = what

✓ Zhè shì shénme? Zhè shì shǒujī.

✓ Nǐ shénme shíhòu chū wǎnfàn?

✓ Nǐ kàn shénme shū?
 Wǒ kàn Hànyǔ shū.

△ 2 "shéi" = who

✓ Shéi yào kělè? Shéi yào niúnǎi?

✓ Tā shì shéi?
Tā shì wǒ jiějie.

△ 3 "duō + ADJECTIVE" = how ...

✓ Nǐ mèimei jīnnián duō dà?
(= How old is your younger sister
this year?)

△ 4 "nǎr" = where

✓ Nǐ jiā zài nǎr?

✓ Tā zài nǎr mǎi diànnǎo?

△ 5 "ne" = how about ...?

✓ Wǒ shì Tàiguórén, nǐ ne?

✓ Tā chū sānmíngzhì, nǐ ne?

✓ Zhāng lǎoshī bú zài jiā, tā
zhàngfu ne?

(text p. 40 - 41)

9. ADVERB "zhēn" (= really)

SUBJECT + ADVERB + ADJECTIVE
"zhēn"

✓ zhè gè yīshēng zhēn niánqīng.

10. ADVERB "yě" (= also)

SUBJECT + ADVERB + VERB or ADJECTIVE
"yě"

✓ Wǒ xuéxí Hànyǔ, wǒ mèimei yě xuéxí Hànyǔ.

✓ Bāba hěn hǎo, māma yě hěn hǎo.

(text p. 40)

11. PARTICLE "de" connects modifier and noun
(text p. 41)

modifier + "de" + noun
(ADVERB - ADJECTIVE)

✓ hěn niánqīng de zhè gè yīshēng
(= this very young medical doctor)