

## Lesson 01

### Dialog L01-1 Hello!

你好!  
nǐhǎo!



#### Part 1

你好!  
我是老师。  
你是学生。  
我是中国人。  
你是法国人。  
你是法国人吗?  
是的。  
你是中国人吗?  
不是, 我是法国人。  
再见!

nǐ hǎo!  
wǒ shì lǎoshī.  
nǐ shì xuéshēng.  
wǒ shì Zhōngguó rén.  
nǐ shì Fǎguó rén.  
nǐ shì Fǎguó rén ma?  
shì de.  
nǐ shì Zhōngguó rén ma?  
bù shì, wǒ shì Fǎguó rén  
zài jiàn!

Hello!  
I am a teacher.  
You are a student.  
I am Chinese.  
You are Frenchman.  
Are you Frenchman?  
Yes.  
Are you Chinese?  
No, I am Frenchman.  
Goodbye!

#### Part 2

你好!  
我很忙。  
我也很忙。  
我们都很忙。  
我很累, 你累吗?  
我不太累。  
你有时间吗?  
有。  
我有三本书。  
你有几本书?

nǐ hǎo!  
wǒ hěn máng.  
wǒ yě hěn máng.  
wǒ men dōu hěn máng.  
wǒ hěn lèi, nǐ lèi ma?  
wǒ bù tài lèi.  
nǐ yǒu shíjiān ma?  
yǒu.  
wǒ yǒu sān běn shū.  
nǐ yǒu jǐ běn shū.

Hello!  
I am busy.  
I am also busy.  
We all are busy.  
I am tired, are you tired?  
I am not too tired.  
Do you have time?  
Yes  
I have three books.  
How many books do you have?  
I have many books.  
Can you speak Chinese?

我有很多本书。  
你会说汉语吗?

wǒ yǒu hěn duō shū.  
nǐ huì shuō Hànyǔ ma?

我会说一点，我在学习汉语。	wǒ huì shuō yīdiǎn, wǒ zài xuéxí Hànyǔ.	I can speak a little, I am studying Chinese.
你会说英语吗？	nǐ huì shuō Yīngyǔ ma?	Can you speak English?
不会。	bùhuì.	No, I can't.
那，我教你英语。	nà, wǒ jiāo nǐ Yīngyǔ.	In that case, I will teach you English.
谢谢。	xièxie.	Thanks.

## Vocabulary, Grammar Notes and Comments

你好	nǐ hǎo	hello, hi, how are you (as a greeting) literally: you good
你	nǐ	you
好	hǎo	good

你好 nǐ hǎo: hello, hi, the common greeting, that is used all over the day and in any situation

你 nǐ and 好 hǎo are both 3<sup>rd</sup> tones but when a 3<sup>rd</sup> tone is followed by another 3<sup>rd</sup> tone, it is pronounced in 2<sup>nd</sup> tone: so it sounds as 你好 ní hǎo.

我是老师	wǒ shì lǎoshī	I am a teacher
我	wǒ	I, me, my
是	shì	to be,
老师	lǎoshī	teacher

Ancient Chinese is monosyllabic, which means that each word consists of only one syllable. In modern Chinese a lot of words consist of two syllables. In most cases the individual syllables exist as words as well and it helps memorizing the word when you also know the meaning of the building parts of the word. As far as the individual words are commonly used, we will give the meaning of them. In the word lǎoshī, teacher, 老 lǎo means old (of people) and 师 shī means master, expert. The old master is the teacher. 老 lǎo is pronounced in 3<sup>rd</sup> tone and 师 shī in first tone.

老	lǎo	old (of people)
师	shī	master, expert

我是老师; wǒ shì lǎoshī; 我是; wǒ shì; I am; 老师; lǎoshī teacher.

Verbs are not conjugated: so we say 我是; wǒ shì; I am; 你是; nǐ shì; you are; 他是; tā shì; he is;

是; shì; this is pronounced in 4<sup>th</sup> tone is much less commonly used than "to be" in English.

Mostly it is used in a construction "A equals B". A test whether it is used properly is to reverse the sentence B equal A, 老师是我; lǎoshī shì wǒ; although it sometimes will sound strange.

你是学生	nǐ shì xuéshēng	you are a student
你	nǐ	you