

Step 2

(juh) (nah)
zhè and **nà**

Zhōngguó ^(huwah) **hùà** does not have **zì** for “the” and “a.” Instead ^(juh) **zhè** and ^(nah) **nà** are used.

^(juh) **zhè** = this or these

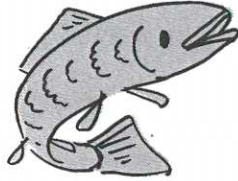
^(nah) **nà** = that or those

In **Zhōngguó hùà**, ^(juh) **zhè** and ^(nah) **nà** reflect the article’s distance from the speaker.

^(juh) **zhè** ^(shoo) **shū**
this book

vs.

^(juh) **nà** ^(shoo) **shū**
that book



^(jee) **zhè** **jī**
chicken

vs.

^(nah) **nà** **jī**



^(yew) **zhè** **yú**
fish

vs.

^(yew) **nà** **yú**

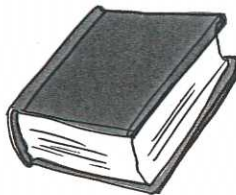
^(dee-ahn-hwah) **zhè** **dianhùà**
telephone

vs.

^(dee-ahn-hwah) **nà** **dianhùà**

In addition to ^(juh) **zhè** and ^(nah) **nà**, Chinese has “measure words” for everything. These are generally numbers like “one” room or quantities like “piece” of paper. ^(buhn) **Běn** is an example of a Chinese measure **zì**. ^(buhn) **Běn**, meaning “bound together,” is used with words like book and magazine.

^(yee) **yī** ^(buhn) **běn** ^(shoo) **shū**
one bound book



^(yee) **yī** ^(buhn) **běn** ^(zah-juhr) **zázhi**
one bound magazine

Oftentimes, Chinese “measure words” can not be translated into English. These measure words will be marked (M).

Step 3

(dwong-ssee)
dōngxi
things

Before you proceed with this step, situate yourself comfortably in your living room. Now look around you. Can you name the things which you see in this ^(woo-zuh) **wūzi** in Chinese? You can probably guess ^(shah-fah) **shāfā** means sofa, but let’s learn the rest of them. After practicing these **zì** out loud, write them in the blanks below and on the next page.



^(hwar) **hùar**

= the picture

hùar

^(tee-yahn-hwah-bahn) **tianhūabǎn**

= the ceiling

- ☐ **chē** (chuh) vehicle
☐ **chēfū** (chuh-foo) driver
☐ **chēlún** (chun-loon) wheel
☐ **chēfāng** (chuh-fahng) garage
☐ **chēzhàn** (chuh-jahn) bus stop

车
che

(chee-ahng-jee-ow)
qiangjiao

= (the) corner _____

(chwahng-hoo)
chūanghù

= (the) window _____

(dung)
dēng

= (the) light _____

(ti-dung)
tāidēng

= (the) lamp _____

(shah-fah)
shāfā

= (the) sofa _____

(yee-zuh)
yizi

= (the) chair _____

(dee-tahn)
dītān

= (the) carpet _____

(jwuh-zuh)
zhūozi

= (the) table _____

(muhn)
mén

= (the) door _____

(jung)
zhōng

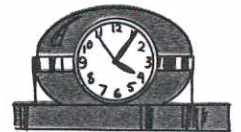
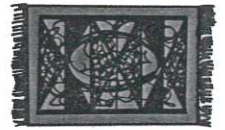
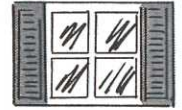
= (the) clock _____

(chwahng-lee-ahn)
chūanglián

= (the) curtain *chūanglián*

(chee-ahng)
qiáng

= (the) wall _____



Remember that **Zhōngguó** ^(hwah) **hùà** has no "the." Use ^(juh) **zhè** or ^(nah) **nà** before the object to indicate something in particular or use a number. Even easier, don't use anything at all. Now open your ^(shoo) **shū** to the first page with the stick-on labels. Peel off the first 14 labels and proceed around the room, labeling these items in your ^(jee-ah) **jia**. This will help to increase your **Zhōngguó zì** power easily. Do not forget to say the **zì** as you attach each label.

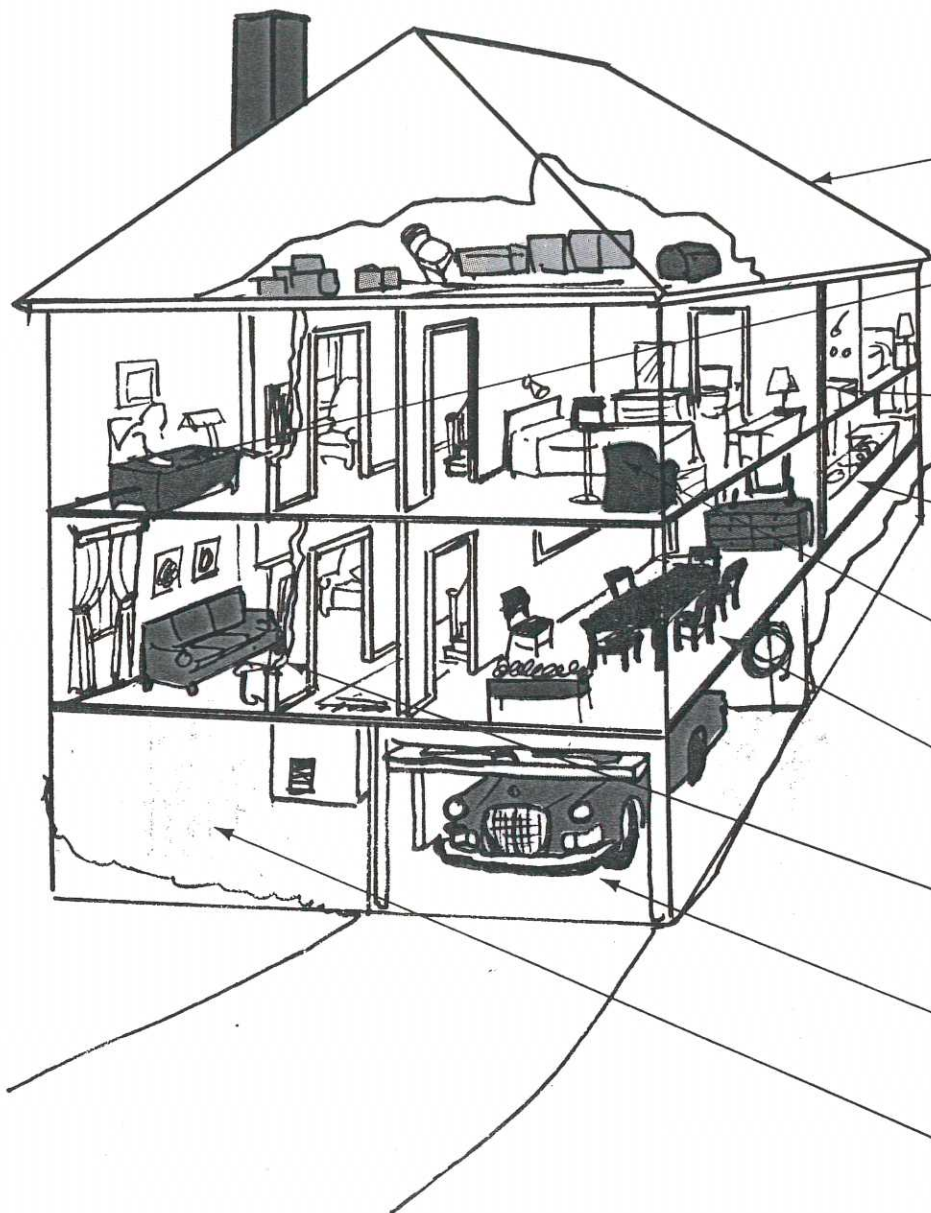
Now ask yourself, ^(shah-fah) **Shāfā** ^(zi) **zài** ^(nahr) **nǎr?** and point at it while you answer ^(shah-fah) **Shāfā** ^(zi) **zài** ^(juhr) **zhèr."**

Continue on down the list until you feel comfortable with these ^(sseen) **xīn zì**. Say, ^(zi) **Shū** ^(juhr) **zài zhèr,** and so on. When you can identify all the ^(dwong-ssee) **dōngxì** on the list, you will be ready to move on.

Now, starting on the next page, let's learn some basic parts of the house.

- ☐ **diānchē** (dee-ahn-chuh) trolley
- ☐ **hǔochē** (hwoh-chuh) train
- ☐ **qìchē** (chee-chuh) car
- ☐ **sānlúnchē** (sahn-loon-chuh) pedicab
- ☐ **zìxíngchē** (zuh-sseeng-chuh) bicycle





(fahng-zuh)
fāngzi = house
(zi) (juhr)
Fāngzi zài zhèr.
is here

(shoo-fahng)
shūfáng
study / den

(ssee-zow-fahng)
xǐzǎofáng
bathroom

(choo-fahng)
chúfáng
kitchen

(wo-fahng)
wófáng
bedroom

(fah-teeng)
fàntīng
dining room

(kuh-teeng)
kètīng
living room

(chuh-fahng)
chēfáng
garage

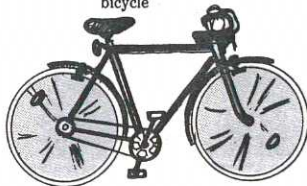
(dee-ssee-ah-shr)
dìxiàshì
basement

While learning these ^(sseen) **xīn zì**, let's not forget
new

(sahn-loon-chuh)
sānlúnchē
pedicab



(zuh-sseeng-chuh)
zìxíngchē
bicycle



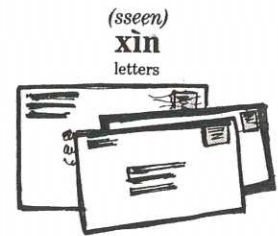
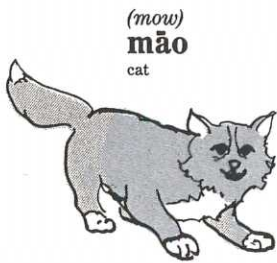
(goh)
gōu
dog



sānlúnchē

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> bǐ (bee)..... | to write |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bǐjī (bee-jee)..... | handwriting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bǐjiān (bee-jee-ahn)..... | pen nib |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bǐjìběn (bee-jee-buhn)..... | notebook |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bǐzhě (bee-juh)..... | writer, author |

笔
bǐ

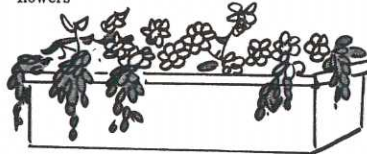


xìn

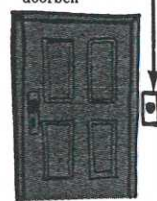
(yoh-twong)
youtóng
mailbox



(hwar)
hūar (hūar means picture)
flowers



(muhn-leeng)
ménlíng
doorbell



Peel off the next set of labels and wander through your **fāngzi** learning these **xīn zì**.
Granted, it will be somewhat difficult to label your **gǒu**, **māo** or **hūar**, but use your imagination.

Again, practice by asking yourself, “**Hūayúan zài nǎr?**” or “**Nǎr yǒu hūayúan?**”
and reply, “**Hūayúan zài zhèr.**”

(nahr) (yoh)
Nǎr yǒu
where is



- ☐ fěnbǐ (fuhn-bee) chalk
- ☐ gāngbǐ (gahng-bee) pen
- ☐ máobǐ (mow-bee) writing brush
- ☐ qiānbǐ (chee-ahn-bee) pencil
- ☐ yuǎnzìbǐ (yoo-ahn-zuh-bee) ballpoint pen

笔
bǐ