



# Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed

**Audioscript**

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# **Berlitz**® **Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed**

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# **Berlitz**<sup>®</sup> **Mandarin Chinese Guaranteed**

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## [CD 1]

Welcome to Berlitz Chinese Guaranteed. This all audio program will teach you the basics of Mandarin Chinese, without a book. Everything you hear will be available in an audioscript, which you can download from our website at [www.berlitzpublishing.com](http://www.berlitzpublishing.com). So, are you ready to learn some Mandarin Chinese? Then let's begin.

Learning pronunciation is the first step of learning any foreign language. Because learners' approaches may vary, you may want to read along with the following pronunciation section in the audioscript. You'll also find an even more detailed explanation of Pinyin and Chinese pronunciation on our website, if you want to learn even more.

Over the years, there have been many different phonetic writing systems used for Chinese pronunciation. Today, the official system is called Hanyu Pinyin, or simply Pinyin. Pinyin uses all of the letters of the English alphabet, except "V".

Like English words, Chinese syllables are made up of consonants (called initials) and vowels (called finals). Pinyin has 21 initials, 2 semi finals and 24 finals. Every Pinyin syllable also has a tone mark, which indicates the pitch of the sound.

First, let's hear the initials, or consonants.

As you might have guessed from the name, initials come at the beginning of a syllable. Listen carefully for the pronunciation of the initials, which are sorted into 7 groups. You'll hear a lot of familiar sounds, because many letters are pronounced the same in both Chinese and English. Try to repeat the sound after you hear it.

Group 1.

**b p m f**

Group 2.

**d t n l**

Group 3.

**g k h**

Group 4.

**j q x**

Group 5.

**zh ch sh r**

Group 6.

**z c s**

The next two letters are called "semi-finals", because they can function as either finals or initials. Listen to the pronunciation.

Group 7.

**y w**

Let's practice some of the unfamiliar sounds from the initials.

The 4th group,

**j q x,**

are called palatal sounds.

**j**

is written with the letter J. It is pronounced like the first sound in "genius" or "jeep", but with the tongue lower in the mouth and the lips flat. Repeat the sound:

**j j j**

The sound

**q**

is written with the letter Q. It is pronounced like the "ch" in "chip" but again with the tongue lower in the mouth and lips flat. Repeat the sound:

**q q q**

The third sound in the group is

**x**

This sound is written as an X. It sounds like "see" but with the tongue lower in the mouth and the corners of the lips drawn back. Repeat:

**x x x**

Now try the whole group:

**j q x**

Once again:

**j q x**

In group 5, the sounds

**zh ch sh r**

are called retroflex sounds. For these sounds, you need to touch the tip of your tongue to the front part of the roof of the mouth. Repeat:

**zh zh zh**

Now, repeat the second sound in group 5:

**ch ch ch**

The next sound is spelled "SH" and pronounced

**"sh"**

Remember, for all the sounds in this group, your tongue should be curled up to touch the roof of your mouth. Repeat:

**sh sh sh**

Now listen and repeat the last sound in group 5:

**r r r**

Now repeat the whole group:

**zh ch sh r**

Once again:

**zh ch sh r**

The sounds in group 6 are

**z c s**

You'll notice buzzing sounds in these letters, since the tongue vibrates against the teeth.

Repeat the following sounds:

**z z z**

Repeat the next sound:

**c c c**

And the third. Repeat:

**s s s**

Now listen to the whole group and repeat the sounds:

**z c s**

Once again:

**z c s**

The two sounds in group 7 are

**y w**

These sounds are called semi finals, because they are sometimes used as initials and sometimes as finals. Repeat:

**ya ya ya**  
**wa wa wa**

Now let's move on to the finals, or vowels.

The Simple Finals, made up of just one letter, are:

**a o e i u ü**

Some of these sounds are probably familiar to you. The first sound is written with the letter A. Repeat:

**a a**

The next final is written with the letter O. Repeat:

**o o**

The next sound is written with the letter E, but it's not pronounced like the English. Listen first:

**e e**

To pronounce this, raise the back of your tongue, and keep your lips flat, not round.

Repeat:

**e e e**

The next sound is spelled with the letter I. Repeat:

**i i**

Here's another one that will probably be easy for you, because it is very similar to the English pronunciation. Repeat:

**u u**

The last sound in this group is

**ü**

This is written as the letter U, with two dots above it, like the German umlaut. To pronounce this, your tongue should be high, and your mouth rounded. Repeat:

**ü ü ü**

Now let's listen to all the sounds together. Repeat in the pauses:

**a o e**  
**i u ü**

Once more:

**a o e**  
**i u ü**

Some finals are called "compound finals", because they are a combination of several letters. Many of them sound just like the English. Listen to the sounds and repeat:

**ai ei uei (ui)**  
**ao ou iou (iu)**  
**ie üe er**

Here are some more compound finals that include nasal sounds

**an en in un (uen)**  
**ün ang eng ing ong**

In these sounds, the stress is on the vowel, never on the "n" or "ng" sounds. Please repeat after each sound:

**an en in un (uen)**  
**ün ang eng ing ong**

The third component of a syllable in Chinese is the tone. Mandarin Chinese is a language with four tones, representing 5 different levels of pitch. A change of tone can completely change the meaning of a word or syllable. The tones are called first tone, second tone, third tone and fourth tone, and there is also a neutral tone. Chinese tones are represented by different marks, called tone-graphs, above the finals. The word "ma" is an example of a Chinese word that can have five different meanings depending on the tone. Listen:

1<sup>st</sup> tone:

**mā**

mother. The first tone is the highest pitched, with a steady sound. Repeat:

**mā mā**

2<sup>nd</sup> tone:

**má**

hemp. The 2nd tone starts in the middle, at level 3, but glides to the highest pitch at the end. Repeat:

**má má**

3<sup>rd</sup> tone:

**mǎ**

horse. The third tone starts at a lower pitch, level 2, then the tone goes down to the lowest, and comes back up to level 4. Repeat:

**mǎ mǎ**

4<sup>th</sup> tone:

**mà**

curse. The fourth tone starts at the highest pitch and ends at the lowest. Repeat:

**mà mà**

Neutral tone:

**ma**

The neutral tone does not change pitch at all. Repeat:

**ma ma**

Listen carefully to the tongue twister. Try to hear the different tones and focus on the pronunciation:

**Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ.**

Let's listen to this tongue twister one more time and try to repeat:

**Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn māma mà mǎ.**

Repeat once more, slowly:

**Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ.**

The beginning syllable

**mā**

is in the first tone, and means mother. The second syllable

**ma**

is neutral tone, and it is just a duplication of the previous syllable. These two together still mean "mother". Let's repeat:

**māma māma**

Next we hear

**mǎ.**

Can you tell what tone that is? Listen again:

**mǎ**

That is the third tone, so it means horse. Repeat:

**mǎ mǎ**

The next sound is

**mà**

What tone is that? Listen:

**mà**

That's the fourth tone, and it means to curse. Let's repeat:

**mà mà**

The meaning of the tongue twister we just heard is: "Mother is riding a horse. The horse is slow. Mother is cursing the horse." Listen again, and see if you can distinguish the four tones.

**Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ.**

Let's repeat the whole tongue twister.

**Māma qí mǎ, mǎ màn, māma mà mǎ.**

Learning to pronounce the four tones correctly may seem to take forever. But once you master the tones, you are well on your way to speaking Chinese. The key to successful learning is:

**Shú néng shēng qiǎo!**

Practice makes perfect!

Now, let's put the initials, finals and tones all together, and start learning some Chinese numbers. Once you have learned the numbers in Chinese, you will be able to do much more than just count. In Chinese, with just the numbers 1 to 12, you will be able to say most of the days of the week, the date, and the months of the year. First let's listen to the numbers 1-10 in Chinese:

**yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí**

Please repeat:

**yī èr sān sì wǔ  
liù qī bā jiǔ shí**

Once again:

**yī èr sān sì wǔ  
liù qī bā jiǔ shí**

Let's practice that a little more. What's the number 1?

**yī**

The number 2 is?

**èr**

What about 3?

**sān**

4?

**sì**

And 5 is?

**wǔ**

Good! Let's listen to the numbers 1 to 5, all together. Repeat:

**yī èr sān sì wǔ**

Now repeat 6 to 10:

**liù qī bā jiǔ shí**

So, what's the number 6?

**liù**

7?

**qī**

8?

**bā**

9?

**jiǔ**

And 10?

**shí**

Good news! You don't need to learn any new words for the numbers 11 to 19! Eleven is basically "ten" and "one", twelve is "ten" and "two", etc. Repeat eleven:

**shíyī shíyī**

twelve

**shíèr shíèr**

So, what would thirteen be?

**shísān shísān**

Now let's count from 11 to 19. Repeat:

**shíyī shíèr shísān shísì**

**shíwǔ shíliù shíqī shíbā shíjiǔ**

Are you curious about how to say numbers beyond 19? The number 20 is simply 2, 10. So it is

**èrshí èrshí**

You can use the same pattern to form all the numbers up to 99!

Now can you count from one to twenty by yourself? Try, and check your answers after the pause. Let's do 1 to 10 first:

**yī èr sān sì wǔ liù qī bā jiǔ shí**

And 11 to 20?

**shíyī shíèr shísān shísì shíwǔ shíliù shíqī shíbā shíjiǔ  
èrshí**

Excellent! Throughout the program, remember to pay attention to your pronunciation. Listen to the native speakers on the recording, and try to model your pronunciation after theirs. Repeating the words and phrases out loud in the pauses provided will help you remember the vocabulary more easily, and perfect your pronunciation. Most importantly of all, enjoy the program, and have fun learning Mandarin Chinese!

## Lesson One

In this lesson, you will learn how to greet people and introduce yourself. First, let's practice the new vocabulary from this chapter.

Repeat after each word.

hello; how do you do

**nǐ hǎo**

**nǐ hǎo**

you

**nǐ**

**nǐ**

good

**hǎo**

**hǎo**

mister

**xiān sheng**

**xiān sheng**

excuse me

**qǐng wèn**

**qǐng wèn**

last name

**xìng**

**xìng**

what

**shén me**

**shén me**

I; me

**wǒ**

**wǒ**

Wang: a common last name in Chinese

**Wáng**

**Wáng**

miss; young lady

**xiǎo jie**

**xiǎo jie**

an ending, or particle, expressing a question

**ne**

**ne**

Li: another common last name

**Lǐ**

**Lǐ**

to be called

**jiào**

**jiào**

language; culture

**wén**

**wén**

middle

**zhōng**

**zhōng**

know

**rèn shi**

**rèn shi**

very

**hěn**

**hěn**

happy

**gāo xìng**

**gāo xìng**

also

**yě**

**yě**

Listen to the following dialogue.

Mr. Wang and Miss Li are meeting for the first time.

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān sheng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

**Wǒ xìng Wáng. Xiǎo jiě, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén. Nǐ jiào shénme?**

**Wǒ jiào Wáng Zhōng. Lǐ xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Wáng xiān sheng, rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

Let's listen to what Miss Li said first. She said "Hello Sir., May I ask what your name is?"  
Repeat the Chinese, paying special attention to the pronunciation and tones:

**Nǐ hǎo**

**xiān sheng**

**qǐng wèn**

**Nǐ xìng shén me ?**

Did you hear how to say "hello"? Repeat after Miss Li.

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Nǐ hǎo!**

Did you hear how to say "sir, or mister"? Repeat:

**xiān sheng**

**xiān sheng**

And what about "May I ask?" Repeat:

**qǐng wèn**

**qǐng wèn**

How about "What is your last name"? Repeat after Miss Li

**Nǐ xìng shén me ?**

**Nǐ xìng shén me ?**

Now repeat the whole sentence. "Hello Sir, may I ask what your name is?"

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān sheng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān sheng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

Socializing in Chinese society is still on a more formal, last name basis. So, when Miss Li asked for Mr. Wang's name, she was specifically asking for his last name, or family name. Let's listen to how Mr. Wang replied to Miss. Li's question. He said: "My name is Wang, Miss, what's yours?"

**Wǒ xìng Wáng. Xiǎo jiě, nǐ ne?**

Let's hear the first thing the man said. Repeat:

**Wǒ xìng Wáng.**

**Wǒ xìng Wáng.**

Did you hear what the man's family name is? It is

**Wáng**

**Wáng**

And how did he ask about Miss Li? He said

**Xiǎo jiě, nǐ ne ?**

The man addressed the woman as "Miss". Repeat:

**xiǎo jiě**

**xiǎo jiě**

Next, he said "What about you?" Repeat:

**nǐ ne?**

**nǐ ne?**

Let's repeat the whole sentence. "My name is Wang, Miss, what about you?"

**Wǒ xìng Wáng. Xiǎo jiě, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ xìng Wáng. Xiǎo jiě, nǐ ne?**

The woman answered the question by giving the man her name.

She said "My name is Li. My full name is Wen Li". Repeat after Miss Li.

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén.**

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén.**

Repeat the woman's last name, paying special attention to the tone. It is

**Lǐ**

**Lǐ**

The last names "Wang" and "Li" are among the most common family names in China.

Next, how did the woman give her full name? That was

**(Wǒ) jiào Lǐ Wén.**

The word

**jiào**

is used in Chinese to give a person's first name or full name. Note that the last name comes first. Let's try the whole sentence again.

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén.**

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén.**

After Miss Li told Mr. Wang her first and last name, she asked about Mr. Wang's full name by saying: "What is your name?" Repeat:

**Nǐ jiào shénme?**

**Nǐ jiào shénme?**

And Mr. Wang's answer was:

**Wǒ jiào Wáng Zhōng.**

Now we have learned that to give your last name, you should say:

**Wǒ xìng...**

And to give your first name or full name:

**Wǒ jiào...**

Now you try! Introduce yourself in Chinese using your own name:

**Wǒ xìng...**

Did you remember? That's just for your last name. Try once more.

**Wǒ xìng...**

Now give your full name with:

**Wǒ jiào... Wǒ jiào...**

Next we hear how the two speakers ended their conversation. Mr. Wang said: "Miss Li, I'm glad to have met you." Repeat:

**Lǐ xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Lǐ xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

Did you notice the word order of "Miss Li" in Chinese? It's "Li Miss": with the last name before the title.

**Lǐ xiǎo jiě**

Then he said "I am glad." Repeat:

**Wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

What about "to have met you"? Repeat:

**rèn shi nǐ**

**rèn shi nǐ**

Let's try to repeat the whole sentence.

"Miss. Li, I'm very glad to have met you."

**Lǐ xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Lǐ xiǎo jiě, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

And what did the woman say in response?

"Mr. Wang, I'm very glad to have met you, too." Listen first:

**Wáng xiān sheng, rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

How did the woman address the man? Once again, it's "Wang Mr.", with family name first. Repeat:

**Wáng xiān sheng**

**Wáng xiān sheng**

Listen to what the woman said again, and see if you can spot the extra word she used in her answer.

**Wáng xiān sheng, rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

**Wáng xiān sheng, rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

She said "also", to mean "I'm also glad". That word in Chinese is:

**yě**

**yě**

Now listen to the whole dialogue again, and see if you can recognize the last names of the man and the woman, and how they address each other at their first meeting.

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān sheng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

**Wǒ xìng Wáng. Xiǎo jie, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén. Nǐ jiào shénme?**

**Wǒ jiào Wáng Zhōng. Lǐ xiǎo jie, rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Wáng xiān sheng, rèn shi nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

So, to review, the man's last name is

**Wáng**

And how do you say "Mr. Wang" in Chinese?

**Wáng xiān sheng**

**Wáng xiān sheng**

The woman's last name is

**Lǐ**

And what do we call "Miss Li" in Chinese?

**Lǐ xiǎo jie**

**Lǐ xiǎo jie**

Now it's your turn! Imagine this is the first time you meet Mr. Wang. First say: "Hello Sir. What is your last name?"

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān sheng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

Good, let's hear the woman's answer.

**Nǐ hǎo! Xiān shēng, qǐng wèn nǐ xìng shén me?**

She asked your name. Give her your last name, then ask, "What about you Miss?"

**Wǒ xìng. Xiǎo jie, nǐ ne?**

Now, listen to Ms. Li's answer.

**Wǒ xìng Lǐ, jiào Lǐ Wén.**

So, what did she say?

She said, "My last name is Li, my full name is Wen Li."

Now you are talking to Mr. Wang. Ask him his full name.

Say "Mr. Wang, what's your full name?"

**Wáng xiān shēng, Nǐ jiào shénme?**

Remember how the conversation ended?

Mr. Wang said, "It's nice to have met you". Repeat:

**Rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

**Rèn shi nǐ wǒ hěn gāo xìng.**

Now it is your turn to say "Mr. Wang, Nice to meet you, too"

**Rèn shì nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**  
**Rèn shì nǐ wǒ yě hěn gāo xìng.**

## Lesson Two

In this dialogue, you will hear how to greet friends. Here are the words and expressions you will learn in this chapter:

good

**hǎo**

**hǎo**

no; not

**bù/bú**

**bù/bú**

see

**jiàn**

**jiàn**

particle expressing general interrogative

**ma**

**ma**

middle

**zhōng**

**zhōng**

wrong; bad

**cuò**

**cuò**

dad

**bà ba**

**bà ba**

mom

**mā ma**

**mā ma**

all; both

**dōu**

**dōu**

they

**tā men**

**tā men**

thanks

**xiè xie**

**xiè xie**

goodbye

**zài jiàn**

**zài jiàn**

Listen carefully to the following dialogue. Mr. Wang and Miss Li are now good friends, who haven't seen each other for some time.

**Lǐ wén, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ yě bú cuò, nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo, xiè xie, zài jiàn!**

**Zài jiàn!**

Let's listen to see how Mr. Wang began the conversation.

He said: "Wen Li, long time no see. How are you?" Listen first:

**Lǐ wén, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

First he said her name. Repeat:

**Lǐ wén**

**Lǐ wén**

Did you notice the word order in the name again? As we learned in the last lesson, the last name is said first. So in Chinese, Miss Li's name is said "Li Wen".

Try to say it once more on your own.

**Lǐ wén**

Good! Did you hear how Mr. Wang greeted Miss Li? Repeat:

**Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

The structure of this Chinese expression

**Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn**

is actually very similar to its English translation: "long time no see". "Long time" is

**hǎo jiǔ**

**hǎo jiǔ**

and "no see" is

**bú jiàn**

**bú jiàn**

Let's repeat the whole phrase: "long time no see"

**hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn**

**hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn**

Then he said: "How are you?" That was

**Nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Nǐ hǎo ma?**

Do you remember how to say "hello" from the previous dialogue?

**Nǐ hǎo!**

**Nǐ hǎo!**

This is a general Chinese greeting that means "hello" and "How do you do?" When you add

**ma**

at the end of the phrase, you get:

**Nǐ hǎo ma?**

which means "How are you?" Now try to repeat the whole sentence. "Wen Li, long time no see. How are you?"

**Lǐ wén hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Lǐ wén hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

In Chinese society, calling people by first name is still not a norm. People address each other by last name or by last name and first name together. This way of addressing people is very common between friends and among young classmates. Remember how Mr. Wang addressed Miss Li? That was

**Lǐ wén**

Back to the dialogue: Ms. Li's response to the greeting was: "I'm very well, Zhong Wang, how about you?" Repeat after Miss Li:

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

How did she say "I'm very well" in Chinese? Repeat:

**Wǒ hěn hǎo.**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo.**

Did you hear how the woman addressed the man?

Again, she used his last name, then his first name:

**Wáng Zhōng**

And the last thing the woman said was:

**nǐ ne?**

**nǐ ne?**

Do you remember this expression from the last dialogue? Mr. Wang said

**nǐ ne?**

to Ms. Li in order to ask her name. It can simply mean "And you?"

Let's repeat the whole sentence. "I'm very well. Zhong Wang, and you?"

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

Good! Let's hear Mr. Wang's response. He said: "I'm not bad, either.

How are your father and mother?" Repeat after Mr. Wang:

**Wǒ yě bú cuò. Nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

**Wǒ yě bú cuò. Nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

How did he say: "not bad"? Repeat:

**bú cuò**

**bú cuò**

The whole sentence "I'm not bad either" is

**Wǒ yě bú cuò.**

Now try it yourself!

**Wǒ yě bú cuò.**

**Wǒ yě bú cuò.**

As a good friend of Miss Li, Mr. Wang asks about her family, using the phrase:

**bà ba mā ma?**

Father is

**bà ba**

**bà ba**

And mother?

**mā ma**

**mā ma**

Let's try "your father and mother".

**nǐ bà ba mā ma**

**nǐ bà ba mā ma**

Please note, pronouns, like "my" and "your" can be put right before the nouns to indicate possession, if the following noun is a person, like father or mother.

Please say again: "your father and mother".

**nǐ bà ba mā ma**

**nǐ bà ba mā ma**

Did you remember how to say "How are you?"

**Nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Nǐ hǎo ma?**

Let's try "How are your father and mother?"

**Nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

**Nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

Let's listen to how Wen Li answered this question.

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo.**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo.**

The word "men" functions as a suffix. It attaches to pronouns and nouns that indicate people, and it creates the plural. So,

**Tā men**

refers to Wen Li's two parents. Listen again to see if there are any other new words in this sentence.

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo.**

Did you hear the word

**dōu**

in that phrase?

**dōu**

means "both". Repeat:

**dōu hěn hǎo**

**dōu hěn hǎo**

Let's put the whole sentence together. "They are both very well."

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo.**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo.**

Let's see how the conversation ends. Miss Li said "thank you" and then "good bye".

Listen first:

**xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

**xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

The first thing she says is "thank you". Repeat:

**xiè xie**

**xiè xie**

Did you hear how to say "goodbye"? Try it:

**Zài jiàn!**

**Zài jiàn!**

Now let's repeat the whole sentence. "They are both very well, thank you.

Goodbye!"

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo, xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo, xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

And Mr. Wang replies with "goodbye" as well.

**Zài jiàn!**

**Zài jiàn!**

Now let's listen to the whole dialogue again.

Try your best to follow along.

**Lǐ wén, hǎo jiǔ bù jiàn, nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, Wáng Zhōng, nǐ ne?**

**Wǒ yě bú cuò, nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo, xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

**Zài jiàn!**

Now it's your turn. Imagine you haven't seen your good friend Miss Li for some time, and you meet her before a class. Say, "Wen Li, how are you?"

**Lǐ wén, nǐ hǎo ma?**

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?**

What did she ask you?

She said, "I'm not bad, how are you?" Listen again:

**Wǒ hěn hǎo, nǐ ne?**

Answer this question with "I'm not bad either"

**Wǒ yě bú cuò,**

Now ask: "how are your mother and father?"

**nǐ bà ba mā ma hǎo ma?**

**Tā men dōu hěn hǎo, xiè xie. Zài jiàn!**

How do you answer that? By saying goodbye, too:

**Zài jiàn!**

Now, let's review some vocabulary.

hello; how do you do

**nǐ hǎo**

**nǐ hǎo**

you

**nǐ**

**nǐ**

good

**hǎo**

**hǎo**

mister

**xiān sheng**

**xiān sheng**

excuse me

**qǐng wèn**

**qǐng wèn**

last name

**xìng**

**xìng**

what

**shén me**

**shén me**

I; me

**wǒ**

**wǒ**

Wang: a common last name in Chinese

**Wáng**

**Wáng**

miss; young lady

**xiǎo jie**

**xiǎo jie**

an ending, or particle, expressing a question

**ne**

**ne**

Li: another common last name

**Lǐ**

**Lǐ**

to be called

**jiào**

**jiào**

language; culture

**wén**

**wén**

middle

**zhōng**

**zhōng**

know

**rèn shi**

**rèn shi**

very

**hěn**

**hěn**

happy

**gāo xìng**

**gāo xìng**

also

**yě**

**yě**

good

**hǎo**

**hǎo**

no; not

**bù/bú**

**bù/bú**

see

**jiàn**

**jiàn**

particle expressing general interrogative

**ma**

**ma**

middle

**zhōng**

**zhōng**

wrong; bad

**cuò**

**cuò**

dad

**bà ba**

**bà ba**

mom

**mā ma**

**mā ma**

all; both

**dōu**

**dōu**

they

**tā men**

**tā men**

thanks

**xiè xie**

**xiè xie**

goodbye

**zài jiàn**

**zài jiàn**