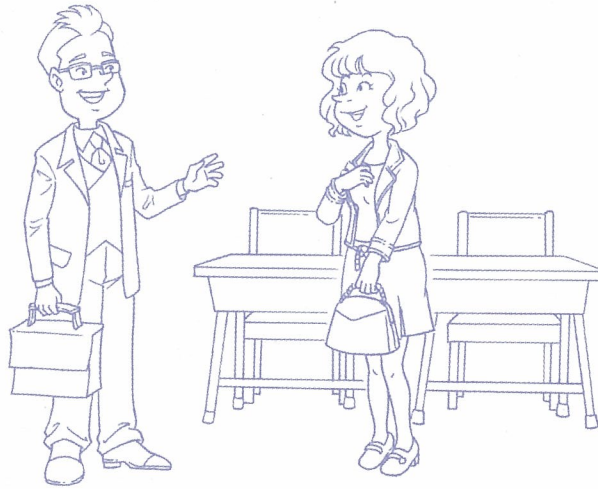


# 1

Kèwén Yī  
课文一  
Text 1

## Nǐ Jiào Shénme Míngzi 你叫什么名字 What's your name



Kāng Àilì, Kǎ'ěr zài jiàoshì lǐ chūcì jiànmiàn.

康爱丽、卡尔在教室里初次见面。

Alice and Karl are meeting in the classroom for the first time.

Kǎ'ěr: Nǐ hǎo!

● 卡尔：你好！

Karl: Hello!

Kāng Àilì: Nǐ hǎo!

○ 康爱丽：你好！

Alice: Hello!

Kǎ'ěr: Wǒ shì Kǎ'ěr. Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

● 卡尔：我是卡尔。你叫什么名字？

Karl: I am Karl. What's your name?

Kāng Àilì: Wǒ jiào Kāng Àilì.

○ 康爱丽：我叫康爱丽。

Alice: My name is Kang Aili (Alice Clement).

Kǎ'ěr: Zhè shì nǐ de Zhōngwén míngzi ma?

- 卡尔: 这是你的中文名字吗?

Karl: Is this your Chinese name?

Kāng Àilì: Shì de. Nǐ yǒu Zhōngwén míngzi ma?

- 康爱丽: 是的。你有中文名字吗?

Alice: Yes. Do you have a Chinese name?

Kǎ'ěr: Yǒu. Kǎ'ěr shì wǒ de Déguó míngzi, yě shì wǒ de Zhōngwén míngzi.

- 卡尔: 有。卡尔是我的德国名字, 也是我的中文名字。

Karl: Karl is my German name and Ka'er my Chinese name.

Kāng Àilì: Hěn gāoxìng rènshi nǐ!

- 康爱丽: 很高兴认识你!

Alice: Nice to meet you!

Kǎ'ěr: Rènshi nǐ hěn gāoxìng!

- 卡尔: 认识你很高兴!

Karl: Nice to meet you, too!

## 生词

Shēngcí

## New Words



1. 你	nǐ	Pr	you
2. 叫	jiào	V	to call
3. 什么	shénme	QPr	what
4. 名字	míngzi	N	name
5. 好	hǎo	Adj	good
6. 我	wǒ	Pr	I, me
7. 是	shì	V	to be
8. 这	zhè	Pr	this
9. 的	de	StPt	a possessive or modifying particle
10. 中文	Zhōngwén	N	Chinese language
11. 吗	ma	QPt	a particle
12. 有	yǒu	V	to have
13. 也	yě	Adv	too, also

14. 很	hěn	Adv	very
15. 高兴	gāoxìng	Adj	happy
16. 认识	rènshi	V	to know

**专有名词**    Zhuānyǒu Míngcí    **Proper Nouns**

1. 卡尔	Kǎ'ěr	a person's name
2. 康爱丽	Kāng Àilì	a person's name
3. 德国	Déguó	Germany

**注释**

Zhùshì

**Notes**

**1 你好! Hello!**

中国人平常见面，不管是否认识都可以互相说“你好”，这和英文里“Hello”的用法一样。初次见面时，双方互相介绍完以后，都可以说“很高兴认识你（您）”，或者“认识你（您）很高兴”。这和英文里的“Nice to meet you”用法类似。

When Chinese people meet each other, no matter whether they know each other, they can say “你好”, which is similar to “Hello” in English. When people meet each other for the first time, after introducing themselves, they say “很高兴认识你（您）”, or “认识你（您）很高兴” to each other, which is similar to “Nice to meet you” in English.

**2 我是卡尔。I am Karl. / 我叫康爱丽。My name is Kang Aili (Alice Clement).**

汉语的语序是：主语 + 动词 + 宾语，这和英语类似。

The order of the main elements of a Chinese sentence: Subject+ Verb + Object. It is similar to English.

S	V	O
我	叫	康爱丽。
我	有	中文名字。

汉语的句子一般可以分为两个部分：主语部分和谓语部分；有六种句子成分：主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语和补语。它们在句中的位置见下表：

A Chinese sentence can generally be divided into two parts, the subject and the predicate. Generally speaking, there are six sentence elements in a Chinese sentence: subject, predicate, object, attribute, adverbial and complement. The positions of these sentence elements in a sentence are shown in the following table:

主语部分 Subject part		谓语部分 Predicate part				
	主语 S		谓语动词 Predicative verb			宾语 O
定语 Attr		状语 A		补语 Comp	定语 Attr	

“我叫康爱丽”一句里包含三种句子成分：“我”是主语，“叫”是谓语，“康爱丽”是宾语。

There are three elements in the sentence “我叫康爱丽”. “我” is the subject, “叫” is the predicate and “康爱丽” the object.

### 3 我是卡尔。I am Karl.

“是”字句。这是动词“是”作谓语动词的句型。“A是B”主要是表示判断，说明人或事物等于什么或者属于什么。

The “是”-sentence is a sentence pattern with “是” as the predicate. “A是B” mainly denotes a judgement, indicating that a person or thing equals to or belongs to something else.

“是”字句的否定形式是在“是”的前面加表示否定的副词“不(bù)”。如果句子中有副词“也”，“也”放在“是”的前面。例如：

The negative form of the “是”-sentence is to place the adverb “不” before “是”. If there is the adverb “也” in the sentence, “也” is placed before “是”. For example,

S	P		
	Adv	V(是)	N/NP
我		是	康爱丽。
卡尔			我的德国名字。
卡尔	也		我的中文名字。
我	不		康爱丽。
康爱丽	也不		中国人 (Zhōngguó rén, Chinese)。

**4 你叫什么名字? What's your name?**

特指疑问句。“什么”，疑问代词，表示疑问，可以问人或者事物。

In a special question, the interrogative pronoun “什么” is used to ask a question about persons or things.

汉语的特指问句和英文的特殊问句不一样，不用变换语序，只是用“什么”等一些表示疑问的词语来替换陈述句中被提问的部分，句末用表示疑问的问号(?)。例如：

In a special question in Chinese, in contrast to English, there is no change in the word order. A word indicating interrogation like “什么” is used to replace the part in a declarative sentence to be inquired with a question mark at the end of the sentence. For example,

	S	P	
		V	O
Sentence	我	叫	卡尔。
Question	你	叫	什么(名字)?

**5 我叫康爱丽。My name is Kang Aili (Alice Clement).**

中国人的名字是“姓+名”，根据喜好，有的人的名字用两个字，有的人的名字只有一个字。例如：

A Chinese name is composed of a surname and a given name. The given name can be one character or two characters according to the preference. For example,

Surname (姓)	Given Name (名)
康	爱丽
李(Lǐ)	明明(Míngmíng)
张(Zhāng)	远(Yuǎn)

**6 这是你的中文名字吗? Is this your Chinese name?**

是非疑问句。“这是……吗”表示疑问。

The yes-or-no question. “这是……吗” is used to indicate interrogation.

汉语中，把表示疑问的语气助词“吗”放在陈述句的句末，把原句变成疑问句。听话人要作出肯定(“是”)或者否定(“不是”)的回答。例如：

In Chinese, a declarative sentence can be changed into an interrogative sentence by putting the interrogative particle “吗” at the end of the sentence. The listener expects an affirmative (Yes) or a negative (No) answer. For example,

General interrogative sentence		
Original sentence		Particle (吗)
这	是	你的中文名字
		你的书 (shū, book)
		你们 (nǐmen, you) 的教室 (jiàoshì, classroom)
你		卡尔
		康爱丽

### 7 这是你的中文名字吗? Is this your Chinese name?

“的”，结构助词，常用在定语后，是定语的语法标志。它连接定语和它修饰的中心语，表示领属关系、修饰或限制关系。汉语中的定语一般放在中心语前，除连词、助词、叹词外，各种词语都能作定语。例如：

“的” is a structural particle often used after an attribute and serves as the grammatical marker for it. It links the attribute and the word it modifies, indicating the possessive, modifying or restrictive relationship. In Chinese, an attribute is usually used before the word it modifies. All the words can be used as attributes except conjunctions, auxiliaries and interjections. For example,

Attr	StPt (的)	Head word
你 (N)	的	老师
学校 (xuéxiào, school) (N)		公寓 (gōngyù, apartment)
认识 (V)		人
高兴 (Adj)		事儿 (shìr, thing)
他问 (wèn, to ask) (clause)		问题 (wèntí, question)

### 8 你有中文名字吗? Do you have a Chinese name?

“有”字句。这里表示“拥有”的意思。肯定式为“A有B”；疑问式为“A有B吗”；否定式中用“没有(méiyǒu)”，为“A没有B”。例如：

The “有”-sentence. “有” means “have”. Its affirmative form is “A有B”, its interrogative form is “A有B吗”, and its negative form is “A没有B”. For example,

S	V	O
我	有	中文名字。
你	有	中文名字吗?
我	没有	中文名字。

疑问句“你有……吗”和英文里“Do you have...”的用法类似。回答时可以用完整的句子，也可以简单地用“有”(肯定)或“没有”(否定)。例如：

The interrogative sentence “你有……吗” is similar to “Do you have...” in English. The answer can be a complete sentence, or simply “有”(yes) or “没有”(no). For example,

疑问句 Interrogative sentence	你 <u>有</u> 中文名字 <u>吗</u> ?
肯定回答 Affirmative answer	我 <u>有</u> 中文名字。/有。
否定回答 Negative answer	我 <u>没有</u> 中文名字。/没有。