Unit Four:

nit Fo	our:					
		wŏ shì xú yuán				
1.	A:	我 是 徐 媛。				
		I am Yuan Xu.				
		wŏ shì zhōng guó rén				
2.		我是中国人。				
		I am Chinese.				
		wŏ de mŭ yŭ shì zhōng wén				
3.		我的母语是中文。				
		My mother tongue is Chinese.				
		wŏ yĕ huì shuō yīng yŭ				
4.		我也会说英语。				
		I can also speak English.				
		wŏ zài xué ruì diăn yŭ				
5.		我在学瑞典语。				
		I am learning Swedish.				
		nĭ huì shuō zhōng guó huà ma				
6.		你会说中国话吗?				
		Do you speak Chinese?				
		wŏ zhĭ huì shuō yì diăn zhōng guó huà				
7.	B:	我只会说一点中国话。				
		I can only speak a little Chinese.				
		nĭ de zhōng guó huà shuō de hĕn hǎo				
8.	A:	你的中国话说得很好。				
		You speak Chinese very well.				
		nă lǐ, shuō de bù hǎo				
9.	B:	哪 里,说得不好。				
		No, not that well.				
		wŏ xiàn zài zài xué zhōng wén				
10.		我现在在学中文。				
		I am learning Chinese now.				
		nĭ hái huì jiăng nă xiē yŭ yán				
11.	A:	你还会讲哪些语言?				
		What other languages do you speak?				
		wŏ hái huì jiăng ruì diăn yŭ hé yīng yŭ				
12.	B:	我还会讲瑞典语和英语。				
		I also speak Swedish and English.				

Vocabulary:

中文	中国话	英语	瑞典语	母语	讲	说
现在	一点	语言	学	很	好	只
哪里	哪些	还	不	也	和	会

Sentence Structures:



^{*}Some more complex structures are introduced in this unit, but are not all written here.

Grammar:

在: present tense in Chinese, meaning that something is been done now. It is put in front of the verb.

语,话 and 文: These three words all mean language. 语 and 话 means more of the spoken language, while 文 is mostly used for the written language.

So, the word 'Chinese' in English has three translations in Chinese: 汉语,中国话,中文

哪里: this word has two meanings in Chinese. It means 'where', but it is also a polite way to reply to a compliment. Words like this that have totally different meanings is quite common in the Chinese language.

Culture:

Chinese people mostly like to be modest, so when you hear a compliment, you do not normally respond by saying 'thank you'(xiè xiè), which means that you accept it. Mostly people respond with 哪里 or 哪里哪里。