

Unit Six 上、下、士、土、去、么、讠、不、还、是

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ ㄊ
上	shàng	up/top	
下	xià	down/bottom	
士 ㄊ	shì	gentry	
土	tǔ	earth/soil	
去	qù	go	
么 ㄊ	sī	radical	
讠 ㄊ	zǒuzhīpáng	radical	
不	bù	no/not	
还	hái/huán	still/return	還
是	shì	is	

词 = cí [phrases]

上去, 下去	shàngqu, xiàqu	go up, go down	
还是	háishi	or [in a question of choices]	ㄊ 還是

Combinations

去 = 土 + 么
还 = 不 + 讠 (讠 is always written after the right-side element)
是 = 日 + 下 + 人

Writing Practice Six

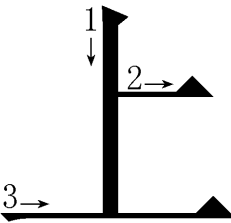
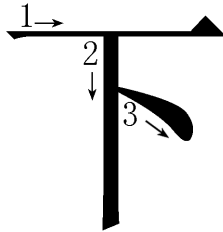
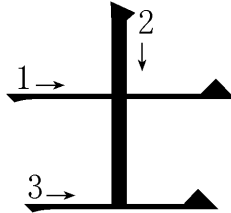
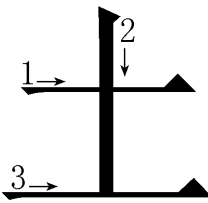
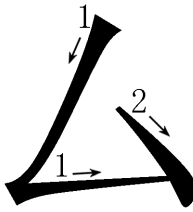

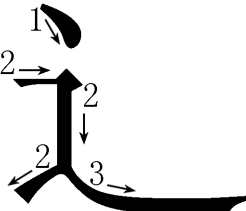
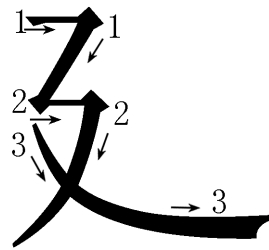
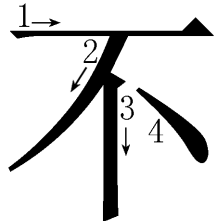
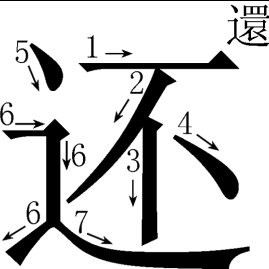

14. Nǐ shàngqu háishi xiàqu? = Are you going up or down?
15. Wǒ de shēngrì shì 8 yuè 8 rì. = My birthday is August 8.
16. Nǐ shì Xīngqījǐ shēng de? = Which day of the week were you born?

Notes

- Compare 是 and 下. Notice that in 下 the third stroke is slanted. In 是 the same stroke is horizontal.
- 还 has two pronunciations. Hái means “still”; huán means to return something to someone.
- Compare 士 (shì) and 土 (tǔ). Notice that in 士 the second horizontal is shorter, whereas in 土 the second horizontal is longer.

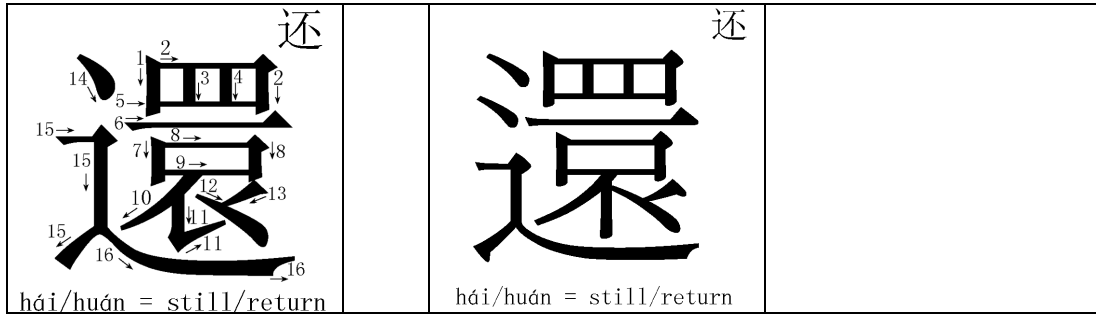
20. Although 礻 is referred to as “zǒuzhīpáng”, this name may not be familiar to many Chinese people. For now, just be aware that it is a very common left-element of many characters although it is written **AFTER** the right hand element. In many traditional print forms, 礻 often has two dots [還]. Additionally, be aware that there is a similar form 礻. 礻 is also written on the left, **AFTER** the components on the right side. No characters with 礻 are introduced in this lesson.

Unit Six - Stroke Orders

 <p>shàng = up, over</p>	 <p>xià = down, under</p>	 <p>shì = gentry</p>
 <p>tǔ = earth</p>	 <p>sī = radical</p>	<p>土+厶</p>  <p>qù = go</p>
 <p>zǒuzhīdī = 走之低</p>	 <p>jiànzhīpáng 建之旁</p>	 <p>bú/bù = no, not</p>
 <p>hái/huán = still/return</p>	 <p>shì = is</p>	

Traditional

Note that as a traditional character, some print styles use one dot for 辶, other styles use two dots. (see next page)



Unit Seven

王、玉、国、口、只、中、木、米、彡、法、乞、吃、羊、美、肉

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ ㄉ
王	wáng	a common surname/king	
玉	yù	jade	
国	guó	country	國
口	kǒu	mouth	
只	zhǐ	only	
中	zhōng	middle	
木	mù	wood/tree	
米	mǐ	rice (generally uncooked)	
彡 ㄉ 彡 = 水	sāndiǎnshuǐ	three-dots-water	
法	fǎ	way/method	
乞 ㄉ	qǐ	beg(gar)	
吃	chī	eat	
羊 ㄉ 羊 = 羊	yang	sheep/goat	
美	měi	beautiful	
内	nèi	inner/internal	~内
肉	ròu	meat	~肉

Combinations

王 = 一 + 土	中 = 口 + 丨	吃 = 口 + 乞
玉 = 王 + 丿	米 = 丷 + 木	美 = 羊 + 大
国 = 口 + 玉	法 = 彡 + 去	肉 = 冂 + 人 + 人
只 = 口 + 八		

词 = cí [phrases]

女士	nǚshì	Miss/Madame [formal]
人口	rénkǒu	population
玉米	yùmǐ	corn
法国	Fǎguó	France
国内	guónèi	domestic

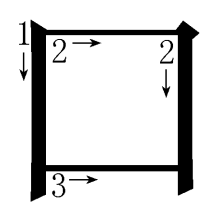
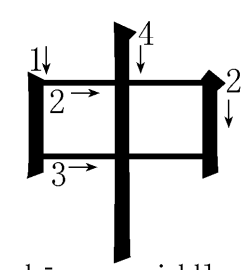

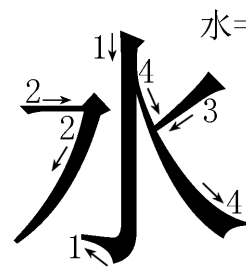
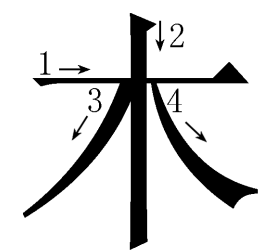
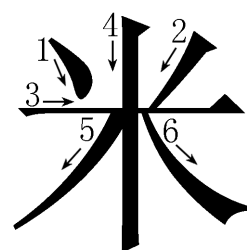
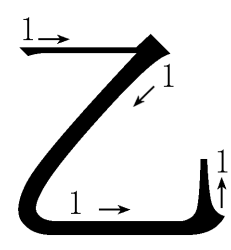
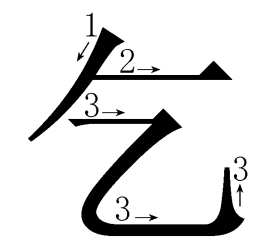
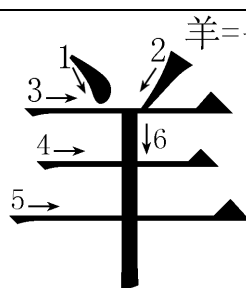
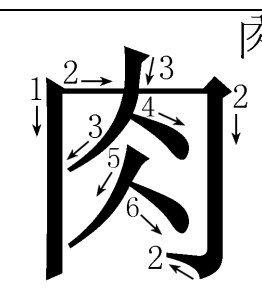
Writing Practice Seven

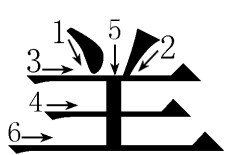
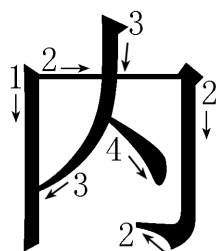
17. Wáng Nǚshì shì Zhōngguó rén háishì Fǎguó rén? Is Mrs. Wang Chinese or French?
18. Měiguórén chī yángròu ma? = Do Americans eat lamb?
19. Měiguó rénkǒu duōshǎo, Zhōngguó rénkǒu duōshǎo? What's the population of America, and what's the population of China?
20. Guónèi de yùmǐ hǎochī ma? Is domestic corn good? Literally: Does domestic corn taste good?

Notes

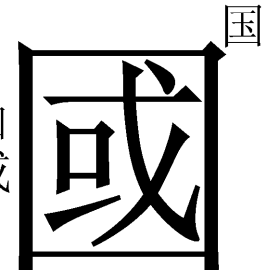
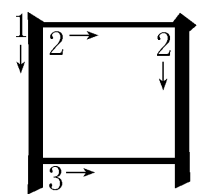
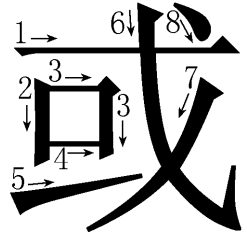
21. 米 means rice, but is also a suffix for other foods such as yùmǐ, huāshēngmǐ, and xiānmǐ [corn, peanuts, and small dried shrimp].
22. As seen in unit four, 人 and 入 are distinct characters. Note that in traditional characters 内 and 肉 may be printed with either 人 or 入; so you will find both 内~内 and 肉~肉.
23. Look at the stroke orders below. You will see that although 羊 and 𦍋 are similar, in 羊 the vertical stroke is written last, whereas in 𦍋 the horizontal stroke comes last.

Unit Seven - Stroke Orders

<p>玉 国</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">王</div> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 10px;">一 + 土</p> <p>wáng = king</p>	 <p>kǒu = mouth</p>	 <p>zhōng = middle</p>
<p>法</p> <p style="text-align: center;">氵=水</p>  <p>sāndiǎnshuǐ 三点水</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">水=氵</p>  <p>shuǐ = water</p>	 <p>mù = tree/wood</p>
 <p>mǐ = rice</p>	 <p>yǐ = component</p>	 <p>乞丐 qǐgài = beggar</p>
<p>口+乙+乙</p> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">吃</div> <p>chī = eat</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">羊=羊</p>  <p>yáng = sheep</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">肉</p>  <p>ròu = meat</p>

<p>美 羊=羊</p>  <p>yáng = sheep (on top)</p>	<p>內</p>  <p>nèi = inner</p>	
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Traditional

<p>口 或</p>  <p>guó = country</p>	 <p>wéi = surround</p>	 <p>huò = or</p>
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Unit Eight 有、又、太

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén
有	yǒu	have
又	yòu	again
太	tài	too (much)

词 = cí = phrases

太太 = wife, Mrs.

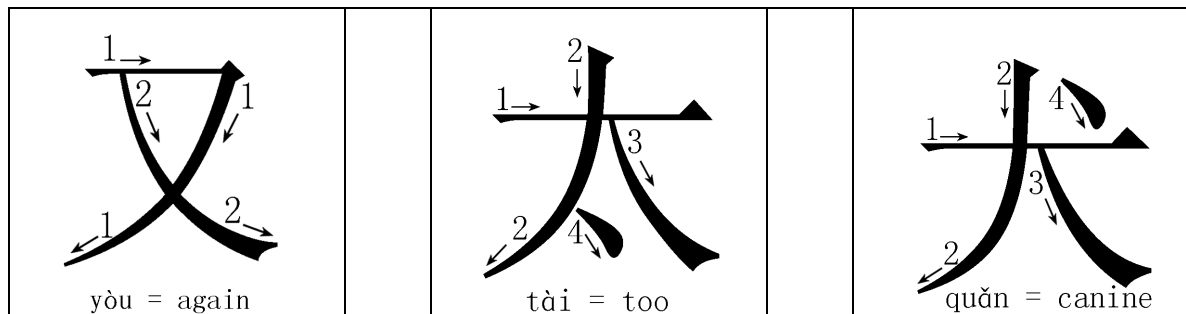
Writing Practice Eight

21. Wáng Tàitai yǒu le. = Mrs. Wáng is expecting.
 22. Wáng Tàitai yòu yǒu le. = Mrs. Wáng is expecting again!

Note

24. 有 means have, so euphemistically it can mean to be pregnant. For example, Wáng Tàitai yǒu le! [Wáng Tàitai has something that she didn't have before.]
 25. Compare 太 and 犬 below.

Unit Eight - Stroke Orders



Unit Nine 朋、友、在、左、右、存、工、边、手、毛、宀

字= Zì	拼音= Pīnyīn	英文= Yīngwén	繁体=Fántǐ ㄊ
朋	péng	friend	
𠂇	none	component	
友	yǒu	friend	
在	zài	at	
左	zuǒ	left	
右	yòu	right	
存	cún	exist	
工	gōng	work	
刀	dāo	knife	
力	lì	strength	
边	biān	side, “pángbian”	邊
手	shǒu	hand	
毛	máo	hair/fur	
宀 ㄇ	bǎogàitóu	“cover” on top of 宝 = bǎo	

Combinations

朋 = 月 + 月	𠂇 + 又、土、工、口、子
边 = 力 + 辶	
字 = 宀 + 子	= 友、在、左、右、存

词 = cí = phrases

朋友 = friend	存在 = cúnzài = exist
刀子 = knife	

Writing Practice Nine

23. Tā zuǒshǒu yǒu dāozi. = He has a knife in his left hand.
24. “Měi” zì de shàngbiān shì “yáng” zì, xiàbian shì “dà” zì. = The top part of the character “beautiful” is “sheep” and the bottom part is “big”.

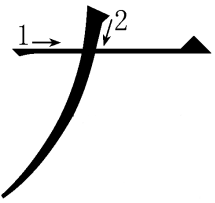
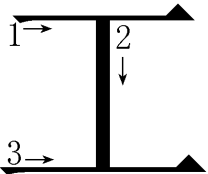
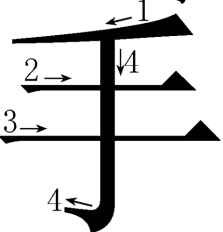
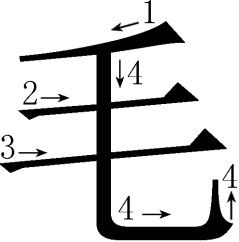
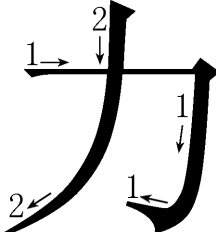
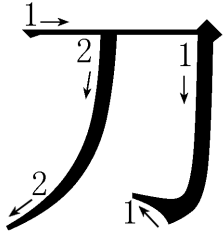
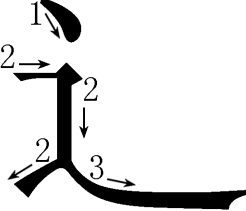

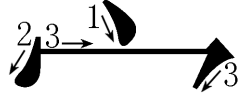
25. Wǒ zài nǐ nǚ péngyou de zuǒbian. = I'm to the left of your girlfriend.

26. Nǐ bù cúnzài! = You don't exist!

Notes

26. Note that 手 and 毛 are approximate mirror images, and note the similarity between 力 and 刀.

Unit Nine - Stroke Orders

<p>有友在左右存</p>  <p>component</p>		 <p>gōng = work</p>	<p>手=扌</p>  <p>shǒu = hand</p>
 <p>máo = fur</p>		 <p>lì = strength, force</p>	 <p>dāo = knife</p>
 <p>zǒuzhīdī = 走之低</p>		<p>力+辶 邊</p>  <p>biān = side</p>	
<p>字</p>  <p>bǎogàitóu = 宝盖头</p>			

Traditional

<p>自 + 穴 + 方 + 辶</p> <p>邊</p> <p>biān = side</p>	<p>目</p> <p>mù = eye</p>	<p>穴</p> <p>xué = cave</p>
<p>方</p> <p>fāng = square</p>		

Unit Ten 目、自、己、已、纟、经、门、们

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐ ㄊ
目	mù	eye	
自	zì	self	
己	jǐ	self	
已	yǐ	already	
纟 ㄊ	sī	silk (jiǎosīpáng)	糸 ㄊ
经	jīng	already	經 ㄊ
门	mén	door	門 ㄊ
们	men	wǒmen, nǐmen, tāmen	們 ㄊ

词 = cí [phrases]

已经 = yǐjīng = already
 自己 = “self” (see chart below)

自己

我自己	wǒ zìjǐ	(I) myself	
你自己	nǐ zìjǐ	(you) yourself	
他自己	tā zìjǐ	(he/she) himself/herself	
我们自己	wǒmen zìjǐ	(we) ourselves	ㄊ 们 = 們
你们自己	nǐmen zìjǐ	(you) yourselves	
他们自己	tāmen zìjǐ	(they/them) themselves	

Writing Practice

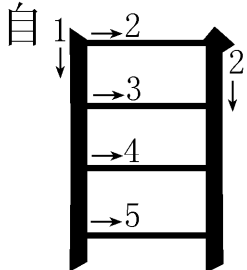
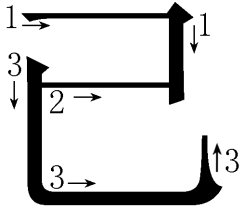
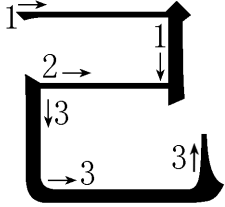
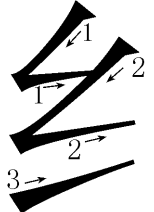
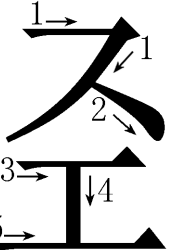
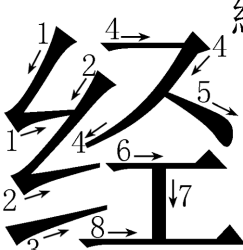
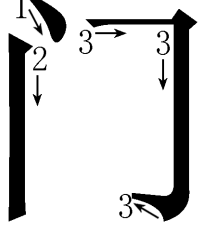
27. Wǒ yǐjīng zìjǐ qù le. = I already went myself.
 28. Wǒmen zìjǐ, nǐmen zìjǐ, tāmen zìjǐ = We ourselves, etc.

Notes

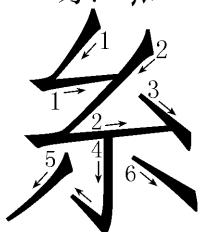
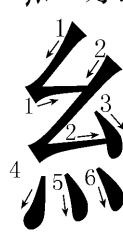
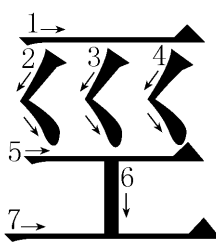
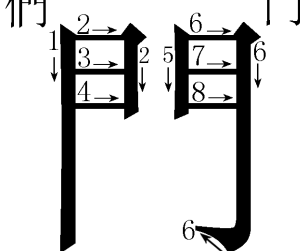
27. 己 and 已: in 己 stroke three protrudes; for 已 it doesn't. There is a third character 巳 sì which is rarely used, but forms many common characters.

28. 目 has the generic meaning of eye but the common word for eye is 眼睛[yánjīng], which has 目 on the left of both 眼 and 睛. 目 is introduced in this lesson to show 自.

Unit Ten - Stroke Orders

 <p>mù = eye</p>	 <p>yǐ = already</p>	 <p>jì = self</p>
<p>纟 = 糸 ~ 系</p>  <p>jiǎosīpáng 绞丝旁</p>	 <p>jīng = component</p>	 <p>jīng = yījing</p>
<p>们 門</p>  <p>mén = door</p>		

Traditional

<p>糸 = 纟 纟</p>  <p>jiǎosīpáng 绞丝旁</p>	<p>纟 = 纟 纟</p>  <p>jiǎosīpáng 绞丝旁</p>	<p>丯</p>  <p>jīng = phonetic</p>
<p>經</p> <p>jīng = yījīng</p>	<p>們 門</p>  <p>mén = door</p>	

Unit Eleven 山、工、才、寸、乍、作、昨、长

字 = Zì	拼音 = Pīnyīn	英文 = Yīngwén	繁体 = Fántǐzì ㄊ
山	shān	mountain	
工	gōng	work	
才	cái	just, until, only	
寸	cùn	inch	
乍 ㄓ	zhà	suddenly	
作	zuò	do	
昨	zuó	yesterday	
长	cháng/zhǎng	long/grow	長

词 = cí [phrases]

工作 = gōngzuò = work
 昨天 = zuótiān = yesterday

Writing Practice

29. Tā zuótiān qù shān-shang gōng-zuo. = Yesterday he went to the mountain to work.
 30. Dāozi cái liù cùn cháng. = The knife is only 6 inches long.

Notes

29. 寸 and 才 look similar but it should be obvious that 寸 has a dot and 才 has a diagonal. 寸 has the generic meaning of “inch”, so 六寸长 [liù cùn cháng] means “six inches long”; 5尺8寸高 [5 chǐ 8 cùn gāo] means five feet eight inches tall.
30. 长 has two pronunciations (cháng and zhǎng) and has two separate generic meanings (long and grow).

Unit Eleven - Stroke Orders

<p>shān = mountain</p>	<p>gōng = work</p>	<p>cái = until</p>
<p>cùn = inch</p>	<p>zhà = suddenly</p>	<p>cháng/zhǎng = long/grow</p>

Traditional

