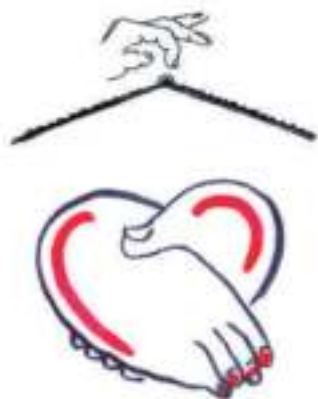


Lesson 1 001—012 爱、八、爸、杯、北、本、不、菜、茶、车、吃、出

Radical/Component 𠃍 fingers

爱 (愛*) LOVE ài

001



LOVE ài

爱

Traditional form 愛

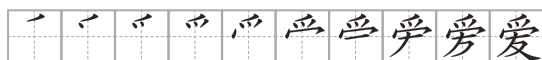
𠃍 (fingers) + 冂 (roof) + 友 (friend) = love



Catchphrase

Your friend must **LOVE** you very much if he is willing to lend you a hand with the construction of your house! **LOVE** is 爱 ài.

Stroke order



* 为便于各地区学生使用，如果这个汉字有繁体字，就在此处括弧内标明。

* The ancient forms of the character, if any, are included for the reader's reference through the textbook.

Radical/Component 八 eight/divide

八 EIGHT bā

002



EIGHT bā

八

Ancient form)(



Catchphrase

A moustache looks like the number **EIGHT** in Chinese. **EIGHT** is 八 bā.

Stroke order



Radical/Component 父 father

爸 DAD bà

003



DAD bà

爸

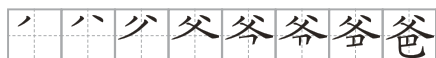
父 (holding two sharp weapons) + 巴 (snake-shaped reptile) = dad



Catchphrase

DAD will scare away the dangerous snakes with a pair of axes. **DAD** is 爸 bà.

Stroke order



Radical/Component 木 wood/tree

杯 CUP/GLASS bēi

004



CUP/GLASS bēi

杯

木 (wood) + 不 (not/no) = cup/glass

Catchphrase

After some carving, it was no longer a piece of wood, but had turned into a **CUP**.
CUP/GLASS is 杯 bēi.

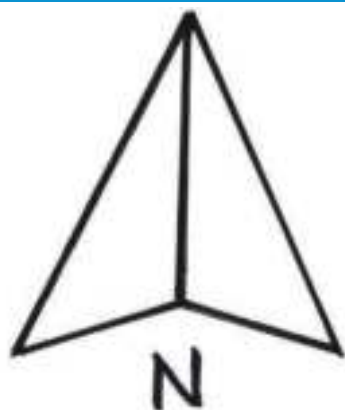
Stroke order

一 十 才 木 木 木 木 杯 杯

Radical/Component | the first stroke of the character

北 NORTH běi

005



NORTH běi

北

Ancient form 𠂔

Catchphrase

The paper plane is headed toward the **NORTH** Sea. **NORTH is 北 běi.**

Stroke order

丨 丨 丨 丨 北 北

Radical/Component 木 wood/tree

本 ORIGIN/ROOT běn

006



ORIGIN/ROOT běn

本

木 (wood/tree) + 一 (base/ground) = origin/root

Catchphrase

A tree's **ORIGIN** is in its roots, essential for absorbing nutrients from the soil.
ORIGIN/ROOT is 本 běn.

Stroke order

一 十 才 木 本

Radical/Component — the first stroke of the character

不 NOT/NO bù

007



NOT/NO bù

不

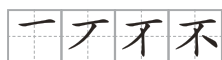
一 (sky) + 丩 (bird) = not/no



Catchphrase

When birds migrate, they will **NOT** be seen again until the following year. **NOT** is 不 bù.

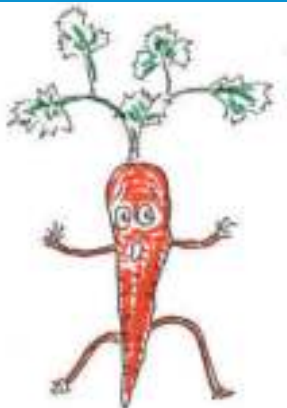
Stroke order



Radical/Component ++ grass/flower/leaf

菜 VEGETABLE cài

008



VEGETABLE cài

菜

Ancient form 𦵏

艹 (grass) + 扌 (fingers) + 木 (tree) = vegetables



Catchphrase

When **VEGETABLES** are ready to be eaten, farmers pick them by hand. **VEGETABLE** is 菜 cài.

Stroke order



Radical/Component ++ grass/flower/leaf

茶 TEA chá

009



TEA chá

茶

Ancient form 荼

艹 (leaves) + 人 (person) + 木 (tree) = tea



Catchphrase

To make **TEA**, workers carefully pluck the tops off tea bushes before processing and drying the leaves. **TEA** is 茶 chá.

Stroke order



Radical/Component — the first stroke of the character

车 (車) VEHICLE chē

010



VEHICLE chē

车

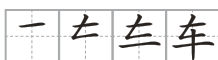
Traditional form 車



Catchphrase

This character represents a wheel. A unicycle only has one wheel, but it is still a **VEHICLE**. **VEHICLE** is 车 chē.

Stroke order



Radical/Component 口 mouth

吃 EAT chī

011



EAT chī

吃

Ancient form 𠮩

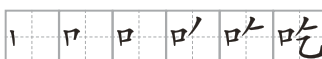
口 (mouth) + 乞 (kneeling down to beg) = eat



Catchphrase

This is to beg for something to **EAT**. **EAT** is 吃 chī.

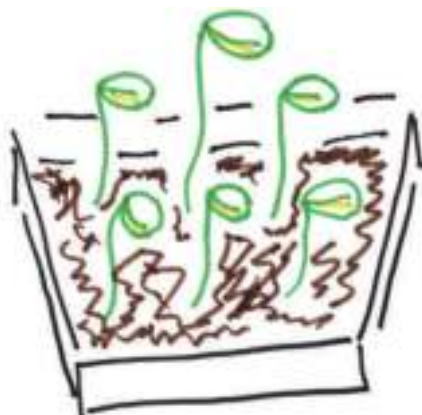
Stroke order



Radical/Component 丨 vertical stroke

出 EXIT chū

012



EXIT chū

出

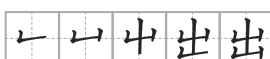
Ancient form 𠂔



Catchphrase

The stems **EXIT** their buds. **EXIT** is 出 chū.

Stroke order



D 015 的 Grammatical Code de

Chinese	English	Character codes
我的书	my book	132/015/119
大学的书	university book	015/150/015/119
好的书	good book	039/015/119
我看的书	book I read	132/062/015/119
我昨天看的书……	The book I read yesterday...	132/175/128/062/015/119
我天天看的书……	The book I am reading every day...	132/128/128/062/015/119
我明天看的书……	The book I will read tomorrow...	132/083/128/015/119

DE 的 acts as a suffix. It is placed in between the information words and the noun, so its role is to indicate information that modifies or limits the noun(s). The words indicating information may be other noun(s), adjective(s) or verb(s).

For instance, the phrase in English THE BOOK THAT WAS BOUGHT is BUY DE BOOK (买的书) in Chinese. BUY is a verb and BOOK is a noun. BUY is the information that modifies or limits the book, so it means this particular book was bought from somewhere.

Some word order structures in Chinese are quite similar to English, such as MY BOOK, SCHOOL'S BOOK, YESTERDAY'S BOOK and NICE BOOK. In Chinese these are I DE BOOK, SCHOOL DE BOOK, YESTERDAY DE BOOK and NICE DE BOOK.

In brief, the word that appears before the DE is giving the particularity or detail to the word that follows the DE. The information given can include location, name, feeling or action. The DE is a sign of this construction.