



LESSON A.7

FAMILY

家庭 JIĀTÍNG



LESSON A.6 REVISION



2

Construct words/phrases from the below characters:

课
kè

小
xiǎo

晚
wǎn

时
shí

中
zhōng

春夏
chūnxià

现
xiàn

早
zǎo

白
bái

每
měi

间
jiān

安
ān

周
zhōu

上
shàng

秋冬
qiūdōng

在
zài

程
chéng

天
tiān

时
shí

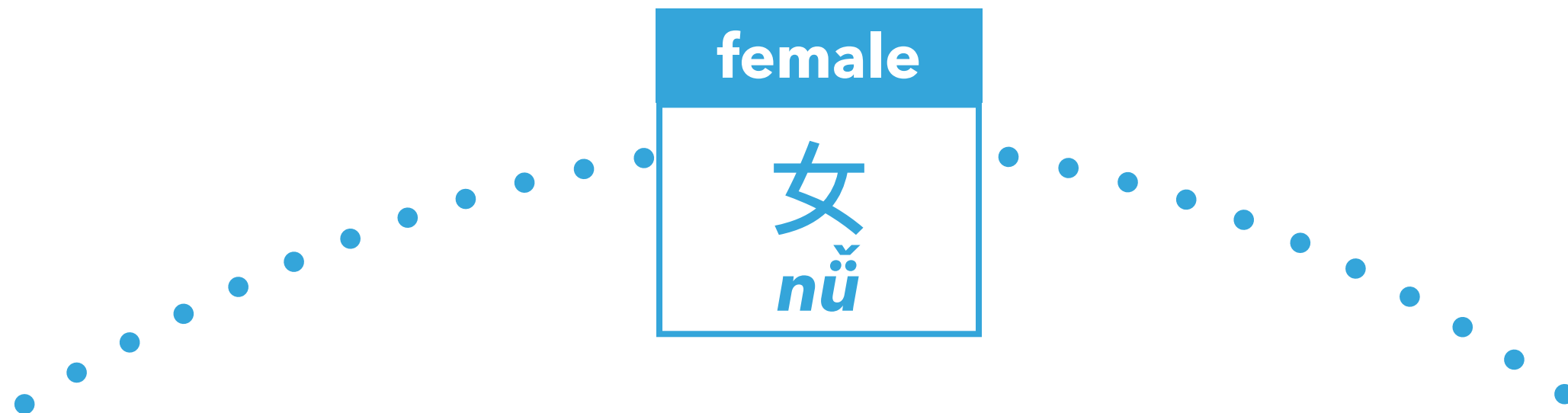
午
wǔ

RADICAL – FEMALE



3

- A Chinese **radical** 部首 (*bùshǒu*), literally meaning “section header”, is a graphical component of a Chinese character.
- The radical 女 (*nǚ*) means female, and naturally characters derived from it are connected to female.



she

她
tā

mum

妈妈
māmā

sister

姐妹
jiěmèi

young lady

姑娘
gūniáng

FAMILY TREE



4

- In Chinese, unique words are used to specify your position in the family. For example, the word for younger sister is different from that of elder sister.

Member	Chinese	Pinyin
grandparents	祖父母	<i>zǔfùmǔ</i>
grandmother	祖母/奶奶(pat.)/婆婆(mat.)	<i>zǔmǔ/nǎinai/pópo</i>
grandfather	祖父/爷爷(pat.)/公公(mat.)	<i>zǔfù/yéye/gōnggong</i>
parents	父母	<i>fùmǔ</i>
mother/mum	母亲/妈妈	<i>mǔqīn/ māma</i>
father/dad	父亲/爸爸	<i>fùqīn/ bàba</i>
siblings	兄弟姐妹	<i>xiōngdì jiěmèi</i>
elder brother	哥哥/兄	<i>gēge/xiōng</i>
younger brother	弟弟	<i>dìdi</i>
elder sister	姐姐	<i>jiějie</i>
younger sister	妹妹	<i>mèimei</i>
twin brothers	孪生兄弟	<i>luánshēng xiōngdì</i>

FAMILY TREE CONTINUED



5

Member	Chinese	Pinyin
children (kids)	孩子	<i>háizi</i>
children (grown up)	子女	<i>zǐnǚ</i>
daughter	女儿	<i>nǚ'ér</i>
son	儿子	<i>érzi</i>
grandchildren	孙子	<i>sūnzi</i>
grandson	孙子	<i>sūnzi</i>
granddaughter	孙女	<i>sūnnǚ</i>
husband (formal)	丈夫	<i>zhàngfū</i>
husband (endearing)	老公	<i>lǎogōng</i>
wife (formal)	妻子	<i>qīzi</i>
wife (endearing)	老婆/太太	<i>lǎopó/tàitai</i>



Category	Chinese	Pinyin
man	男	<i>nán</i>
woman	女	<i>nǚ</i>
boy	男孩子	<i>nán háizi</i>
girl	女孩子	<i>nǚ háizi</i>
children	儿童/小童/小孩	<i>értóng/xiǎotóng/xiǎohái</i>
adult	成人	<i>chéng rén</i>
elderly	老人	<i>lǎo rén</i>
young people	年轻人	<i>nián qīng rén</i>
youth	青年 (<i>lit. green age</i>)	<i>qīng nián</i>
baby (formal)	婴儿	<i>yīng'ér</i>
baby (endearing)	宝宝 (<i>lit. treasure</i>)	<i>bǎo bǎo</i>
cat	猫	<i>māo</i>
dog	狗	<i>gǒu</i>

ANY SIBLING



7

- In most cases, you can skip saying "you" in a one on one informal dialogue.

有兄弟姐妹吗?

yǒu xiōngdì jiěmèi ma

Do **you** have any
sibling?

我有一个哥哥和两个妹妹

wǒ yǒu yīgè gēge hé liǎng gè mèimei

I have an
elder brother and two
younger sisters.

有孩子吗?

yǒu háizi ma

Do **you** have
children?

我没有孩子

wǒ méiyǒu háizi

I don't have
children.



你有几个孩子?

nǐ yǒu jǐ gè hái zi

How many children do
you have?

我有两个，一个男孩和一个女孩

wǒ yǒu liǎng gè, yī gè nán hái hé yī gè nǚ hái

I have two, a boy and a
girl.

你的父母好吗?

nǐ de fù mǔ hǎo ma

How are your
parents?

(Your parents good?)

他们还健在, 谢谢

tā men hái jiàn zài, xiè xiè

They are still healthy,
thanks!

ADVANCED – FAMILY



9

fiancé

(not yet wedded husband)

未婚夫
wèihūnfū

fiancée

(not yet wedded wife)

未婚妻
wèihūnqī

only son
(alone born son)

独生子
dúshēngzǐ

only daughter
(alone born daughter)

独生女
dúshēngnǚ

single parent
(single body parent)

单身父母
dānshēn fùmǔ

great-grandparents
(before ancestral parents)

曾祖父母
zēng zǔfùmǔ

ADVANCED GRAMMAR – PRONOUNS



10

- Chinese has much simplified rules around pronouns

I, me	You, you	He, him	She, her	It, it
我 <i>wǒ</i>	你 <i>nǐ</i>	他 <i>tā</i>	她 <i>tā</i>	它 <i>tā</i>

- For possessive pronouns, simply add 的 *de* which means "of", e.g.

- "my, mine" - 我的 *wǒ de*
- "your, yours" - 你的 *nǐ de*
- "our, ours" - 我们的 *wǒmen de*

We, us	They, them
我们 <i>wǒmen</i>	他们 <i>tāmen</i>

You, you
你们 <i>nǐmen</i>



Harmony 和睦 (*hémù*)

- The Chinese traditional cultural values of harmony, benevolence, righteousness, courtesy, wisdom, honesty, loyalty, and filial piety are embodied in China's diplomacy through the concept of harmony.

Filial Piety 孝顺 (*xiàoshùn*)

- A central concept in Chinese family values
- As in many Asian cultures, the elders of the family are revered for their wisdom.
- Founded in **Confucianism** 孔教 (*kǒng jiào*) elders are respected and taken care of.

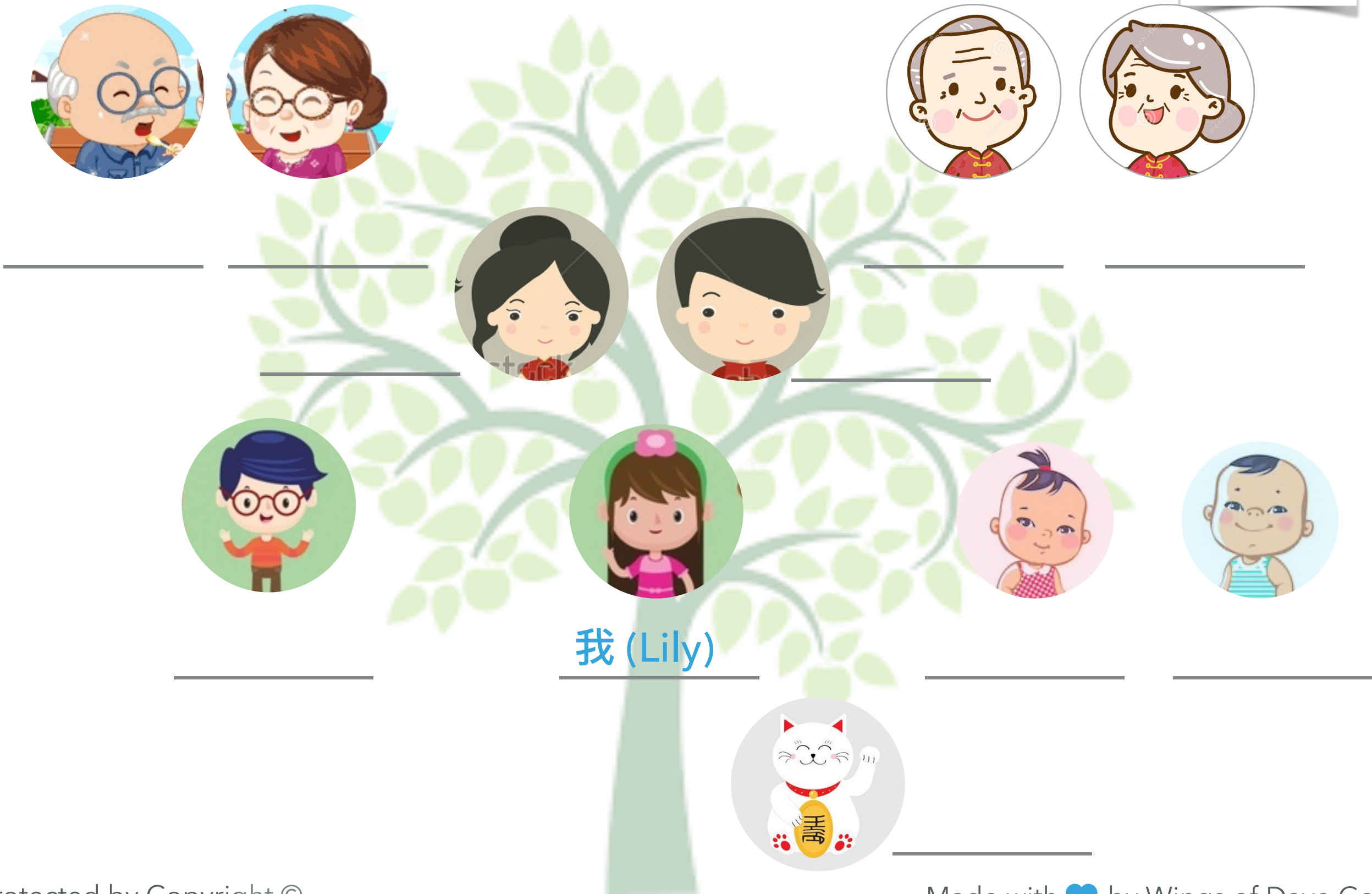
Ok for Personal Questions

- In China, it's quite usual to ask personal questions when you first meet someone.

CLASSROOM EXERCISE A.7



1. Fill in the below family tree in Chinese, from the perspective of Lily:





2. True or false

About Lily and her family		True 对 (duì)	False 错 (cuò)
1	她有兩個兄弟姐妹。	☐	☐
2	她有一只狗和一只猫。	☐	☐
3	她沒有祖父母。	☐	☐
4	她的弟弟是个年轻人。	☐	☐
5	她有一个孩子。	☐	☐
6	她是成人。	☐	☐
7	她的祖父母还健在。	☐	☐