Mandarin World Phrase Book

We hope this book will help you during your first few weeks or months in China. We have written this book into sections that allow you to look for things by theme or situation.

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Chapter 1- Pinyin- How to say it.

Below is an overview of pinyin- the system used to write down how Chinese words are pronounced. The following websites and links may help you to learn the pronunciation. But it isn’t easy.  
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinyin  
http://www.learnchineseabc.com/chinese-pinyin-initials.htm

The following will hopefully help you not mangle the language too much!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td>like in bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P:</td>
<td>like in pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M:</td>
<td>like in mark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F:</td>
<td>like in far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D:</td>
<td>like in dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T:</td>
<td>like in tally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N:</td>
<td>like in navy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L:</td>
<td>like in lad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G:</td>
<td>like in gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K:</td>
<td>like in karma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H:</td>
<td>like in happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J:</td>
<td>like in jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q:</td>
<td>likes in cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X:</td>
<td>like sh in share</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zh:</td>
<td>like ‘j’ in Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch:</td>
<td>like in cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sh:</td>
<td>like in ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R:</td>
<td>like ‘r’ in leisure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z:</td>
<td>like ‘ds’ in reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:</td>
<td>like ‘ts’ in cats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S:</td>
<td>like in Sam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y:</td>
<td>like in yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W:</td>
<td>like in water</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a: like in far  
o: like in awe  
e: like in mother  
l: like in bee  
u: like in nude  
ư: like in loo  
er: like in are  
aî: like in I  
eî: like in eight  
ao: like in ow!  
ou: like in over  
an: like in man  
en: like in then  
ang: like in angle  
eng: like in sung  
ong: like in wrong  
ia: like in Asia  
ie: like in air  
iao: like in yell  
iu: like in ill  
ian: like in Ian  
in: like in pin  
ing: like in ping  
i: like in o + wrong  
ua: like in water  
uo: like in wall  
uai: like in wi fi  
uan: like in one  
un: like in fun  
uang: like in o+ sung  
uê: like in loo + mother  
ûan: like in loo + man  
n: like in loo + n

My suggestion would be, when convenient, to simply point to the phrase in this book than trying to speak too much!

In Chinese there are also four tones they change the meaning of the word- in this book however I’m not going to bother you too much with the tones, from the context hopefully people will work out what you are saying and vise-verse. However with time, and some interaction you should find you will get an ear for these tones. Listen to see how the locals say it.
Chapter 2 - Basic Communications

Informally, if we meet a friend on the street, we normally say: “Hi, have you had your meal?” or “Where are you going?” The questions are just a greeting. It doesn’t mean they are inviting you to dinner or really care where you are going. When it is the case of two gentlemen, they often will shake hands.

In Chinese families, we rarely say “Thank you” to other family members or close friends for help or some service. But don’t take this in a wrong way and think Chinese people are not friendly to each other in the same way as Westerners. People will think you are treating him or her as a stranger, and seem to lack intimacy if you use thank you too much in Chinese culture.

- I don’t understand. (if somebody is speaking to you)
  ⇒ Wo ting bu dong
- I don’t understand. (for something written)
  ⇒ Wo kan bu dong
- Could you speak more slowly please?
  ⇒ Ni keyi shuo man yidian ma?
- Could you repeat that?
  ⇒ Qing zai shuo yibian
- Look here. (point at phrase book sentence you want them to read!)
  ⇒ Kan zheli
- I don’t know!
  ⇒ Wo buzhidao
- Can you speak English?
  ⇒ ni hui shuo yingyu ma?

- Hello ⇒ ni hao
- Bye ⇒ zaijian
- Good morning ⇒ zaoshang hao
- Good afternoon ⇒ xiawu hao
- Good night ⇒ wan an
- Thanks ⇒ xiexie
- Your welcome ⇒ biekeqi or buyongxie
- Sorry ⇒ dui bu qi
- Please ⇒ qing
- I ⇒ wo
- No thanks ⇒ buyao xie
- You ⇒ ni
- You (plural) ⇒ nimen
- We/us ⇒ wo men
- He ⇒ ta
- She → ta
- It → ta
- Yes → shi
- No → bu
- Toilet → cesuo
Chapter 3 - Questions

- **What is that?**
  - Na shi shenme?

- **What is this?**
  - Zhe shi shenme?

- **Where is XXX?**
  - XXX zai nali?

- **Who is he?**
  - Ta shi shui?

- **Who is she?**
  - Ta shi shui?

- **What do I call this?**
  - Zhe ge zenme shuo

- **How to say XXX?**
  - Zenme shuo XXX?

- **What's your name?**
  - Ni jiao shenme mingzi?

- **My name is XXX**
  - Wo jiao XXX

- **What's the time?**
  - Jidian le (See number chapter for answer)

- **Its XXX o'clock-**
  - XXX dian le

- **It's half past XXX –**
  - XXX dian ban le

- **How much is this?**
  - Zhege duoshao qian? (See number chapter for answer)

- **Its XXX yuan.**
  - Zhe ge shi XXX kuaiqian
Chapter 4 - Numbers

This can be quite complicated, but let me try to explain.

| One yi ၁ | eleven shiyi ၁၁ | one hundred yibai ၁၀၀ |
| Two er ၁၂ | twelve shier ၁၂ | one thousand yiqian ၁၀၀၀ |
| Three san ၁၃ | thirteen shisan ၁၃ | ten thousand yiwan ၁၀၀၀၀ |
| Four si ၁၄ | fourteen shisi ၁၄ | one million yibaiwan ၁၀၀၀၀၀ |
| Five wu ၁၅ | fifteen shiwu ၁၅ | Zero ling ၁၅ |
| Six liu ၁၆ | sixteen shiliu ၁၆ | one half yiban ၁၅ |
| Seven qi ၁၇ | seventeen shiqi ၁၇ | one quarter yike ၁၅ |

With numbers you can add above twenty by simply adding the tens number with the unit number.

So twenty five is ershi (twenty) and wu (five)
Twenty is simply two ten er (2) and shi (ten)
So twenty five is 2 10 5 er shi wu.
Thus 40 is si shi ၄ ၀ and 10

| One hundred is yi bai ၁၀၀ | Two hundred is er bai ၂၀၀ | Thousand is qian ၁၀၀၀ |
| Three thousand is san qian ၁၀၀၀ | Four thousand is si qian ၄၀၀၀ | Ten thousand is wan ၁၀၀၀၀ |
| Fifty thousand is wan shi ၅၀၀၀၀ | Hundred thousand is yu shi wan ၁၀၀၀၀၀ | One hundred thousand is shi er wan ၁၃၀၀၀၀၀ |
| Two hundred thousand is chao shi wan ၁၃၀၀၀၀၀ | One million is yi bai wan ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀ | One million is yi bai wan (1+100+10,000) ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀ |

Sometimes when we are talking about room numbers or telephone numbers we pronounce “one” (yi) as yao instead.

For two things as in a pair of things we say liang instead or er.

Numbers

Lucky numbers are based on Chinese words that sound similar to other Chinese words. The numbers 6, 8, and 9 are believed to have auspicious meanings because they sound similar to words that have positive meanings.

- The number 6 in Mandarin is pronounced the same as "liu" and it similar to "fluid" or “smooth” and is therefore considered good for
business.
- The word for "eight" sounds similar to the word which means "prosper" or "wealth".
- The number 9 is a homophone of the word for "long lasting" and as such is often used in weddings.
- Number 4 is considered an unlucky number in Chinese because it is nearly homophonous to the word "death". In East Asia, some buildings do not have a 4th floor.

**Measurement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kilo</th>
<th>gongjin</th>
<th>ie 2 kilos liang gongjin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pound</td>
<td>jin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metre</td>
<td>mi</td>
<td>ie 3 metres san mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilometer</td>
<td>gongli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>yingli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liter</td>
<td>sheng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centimeter</td>
<td>limi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millimeter</td>
<td>haomi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute</td>
<td>fenzhong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>second</td>
<td>miao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hour</td>
<td>xiaoshi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>tian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>week</td>
<td>xingqi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>month</td>
<td>yue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>year</td>
<td>yue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar</td>
<td>yuan/kuai</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cent</td>
<td>fen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ten cents</td>
<td>mao or jiao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 5 - Colors and sizes

- Colors

Red

You may feel it's quite interesting that many Chinese love to wear red especially for weddings or birthdays of elderly people. While it stands for blood, bad luck or even disaster in Western countries. However, red symbolizes good fortune and joy in China. Red is found everywhere during the Chinese New Year and other holidays and family gatherings. A red envelope is a monetary gift which is given in Chinese society during holiday or special occasions. The red color of the packet symbolizes good luck. Red is strictly forbidden at funerals as it is a color of happiness.

Yellow/gold

Yellow, corresponding with earth, is considered the most beautiful color. Yellow was the color of Imperial China and is held as the symbolic color of the five legendary emperors of ancient China. In ancient China, ordinary people were not allowed to use the color but everyone has the right to use it now. Yellow often decorates royal palaces, altars and temples, and the color was used in the robes and attire of the emperors. Yellow also represents freedom from worldly cares and is thus esteemed in Buddhism. Monks’ garments are yellow, as are elements of Buddhist temples. Yellow is also used as a color of mourning for Chinese Buddhists.

Black and white

Black and white is used to represent the unity of Yin and Yang. Ancient Chinese regarded black as the king of colors and honored black more than any other color. In modern China, black is used in daily clothing. Black may also be used during a funeral to symbolize the spirit’s return to the heavens and people wear black ribbons on their arms.

White is also the color of mourning. Unlike the Western meanings of purity, chastity, holiness and cleanliness, white is associated with death and is used predominantly in funerals in Chinese culture. Ancient Chinese people wore white clothes and hats only when they mourned for the dead (Some places of China still follow this tradition).
Colors

Colors as adjectives are used in front of the noun with a “de” as a joining word between the adjective and noun.

So “red car” is  hongse de che ᴹ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;"
</html>

Red  hongse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Blue  lanse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Green  ūse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Yellow  huangse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

White  baise ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Black  heise ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Grey  huise ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Pink  fenhongse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Brown  kafeise ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Purple  zese ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Orange  chengse ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

To say light (colour) you need to add the word ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div> qian in front of the word, to say dark you need to add ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div> shen in front of the color.

Sizes

With the adjectives below you don't need to add “de”.

A big apple  Yi ge pingguo ᴹ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;"
</html>

Big  da ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Small  xiao ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Medium  zhong ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Long  chang ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Short  duan ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

Tall  gao ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>

High  gao ᵿ<html><div style="position: relative; width: 100%;" contenteditable="false"><div style="width: 100%; position: relative; padding-bottom: 54%;" contenteditable="false"></div></div>
Chapter 6 - Some adjectives

Fat pang    Thin shou    Pretty piaoliang    Handsome shuai
Ugly chou    Old lao    Young nianqing    New xin
Expensive gui    Cheap pianyi    Good hao    Bad huai

Chapter 7 - Some verbs

Run pao    Walk zoulu    Jump tiao
Eat chi    Drink he    Sleep shui
Go qu    Come lai    Travel lūyou
Play wan    Sing change    Dance tiaowu
Listen ting    Talk shuohua    Read du
Write xie    Look kan    Look for zhao
Swim youyong    Climb pa    Ride qi

Chapter 8 - Some adverbs

Quickly kuai    Slowly man    Badly buhao
Well hao    Loudly chao    Quietly anjing
Chapter 9-At the airport

Airport feiji chang 飞机场
Airplane feiji 飞机
Visa qianzheng 签证
Passport huzhao 护照
Immigration churu jingbianfang 检查海关
Quarantine haiguan 检疫
Waiting room jihoushi 候车室
Boarding card dengji pai 登机牌
Plane ticket feiji piao 飞机票
Luggage xingli 行李
Information desk zixun chu 咨询处
Flight hangban 航班
Taxi chuzu che 出租车
Airport bus jicheng basi 机场巴士
Boarding gate dengji kou 登机口
Take off qifei 起飞
Arrivals daoda 到达
Departures chufa 出发
Security check anjian 安检
Delayed tuichi wandian 延期
Duty free products mianshui shangpin 免税商品
Cancelled quxiao 取消
First class toudeng cang 头等舱
Business class shangwu cang 商务舱
Economy class jingji cang 经济舱
Luggage cart shoutui che 行李车

Where is the XXX?
XXXXXXXX zai li? XXX

How long until my flight takes off?
Wode hangban haiyou duochang shijian qifei?
Chapter 10-In a taxi

Traffic

Crossing the road in China can be a little more dangerous than back home, it is best to look both ways when crossing the road as bikes, motorbikes and cars may not give you right away like back in your own country. This may take a while to get used to. Motorbikes and bikes also have a tendency to be ridden on the footpath, its best to pay attention when you are walking as people don’t always give pedestrians right of way.

Hotel

⇒ jiudian

Business card

⇒ mingpian

Address

⇒ dizhi

Taxi

⇒ chuzu che

Where to?

⇒ Qu nar?

I want to go to XXX.

⇒ Wo yao qu XXX

How long to get to XXX?

⇒ qu XXX xuyao duochang shijian?
(See chapter on numbers for answers)

Is it far?

⇒ Yuan ma?

How much?

⇒ Duoshao qian?

Please give me a receipt.

⇒ qing geiwo yizhang fapiao.

Please slow down!

⇒ Qing kai man yidian

I’m here.

⇒ Wo dao le

Stop!

⇒ tingche

Are we here?

⇒ Daole ma?
# Chapter 11 - At the hotel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passport</td>
<td>huzhao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>yajin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key</td>
<td>yaoshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single room</td>
<td>danren fang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double room</td>
<td>shuangren fang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Room service</td>
<td>kefang fuwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>canting/fandian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit card</td>
<td>xinyong ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>xianjin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safe</td>
<td>baoxianxiang</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**I want to check in.**

- wo yaokai yige fangjian

**I have a reservation**

- wo you yuding

**I want to check out**

- woyao tuifang

**I want a XXX**

- woyao yige XXX

**Is there a XXX here?**

- Zheli you XXX ma?

**Do you have a free room?**

- You kongfang ma?

**My name is XXX**

- Wo jiao XXX

**I want to stay for XXX days.**

- Wo yao zhu XXX tian.

**How much a day?**

- Yi tian duoshao qian?

**I want to change my room.**

- Wo yao huange fangjian.
Chapter 12-Giving/Asking for directions and being lost

I'm lost!
⇒ Wo milu le ixels
How do I get to XXX?
⇒ zenme qu XXX? ixels XXX?
Where is XXX?
⇒ XXX zai nali? ixels XXX
Take a bus
⇒ zuo gongche ixels
Take a taxi
⇒ zuo chu zuche ixels
Take the subway
⇒ zuo ditie ixels
Go straight ahead
⇒ wangqian zou ixels
Turn Left
⇒ zuo guai ixels
Turn Right
⇒ you guai ixels
Cross the road
⇒ guo malu ixels
Is it far?
⇒ Yuan ma? ixels
Chapter 13-Sick! At the hospital

Doctor → yisheng
Hospital → yiyuan
Injection → dazhen
Intravenous drip → da diaozhen
Medicine → yao
pharmacy/chemist → yaodian
insurance → baoxian
Operation → shoushu
Pain → tong/teng
Dizzy → touyun
I don’t feel well.
   → wo bu shufu
I’ve got a cold.
   → wo ganmao le
I’ve got a headache.
   → wo tou teng
My XXX hurts.
   → wode XXX teng XXX
I need to see a doctor.
   → wo xuyao kan yisheng
Call me an ambulance.
   → wo xuyao jiuhuche
I’m going to vomit.
   → wo yao tu
I have insurance.
   → wo you baoxian
We need to operate.
   → women yao kaidao
I need to take medicine.
   → wo xuyao chi yao
What’s the problem?
   → Nali bushufu?
Chapter 14-Eating

* Table manners

We use chopsticks or sometimes even grasp rice directly with our hands. The thin and long chopsticks cannot be used to cut food, so we usually use our teeth to act as knives sometimes. We hold our food, meat or vegetables, with the chopsticks, send them to our mouth to bite off a part of it and keep the other part of food on the chopsticks. That’s the usual way we eat. We are also used to holding up our bowls near our mouth when having rice or soup. It is unfair that all these habits are considered rude in your eyes, please understand it’s a different behavior and we use different tools to eat.

It is noted that we usually share all food in the middle of the table rather than on individual plates.

**Interesting facts about chopsticks:**

- Do not stick chopsticks vertically into your food when not using them, especially not into rice, as this will make Chinese people think of funerals. Only at funerals are chopsticks (or sticks of incense) stuck into the rice that is put onto the altar.
- Do not wave your chopsticks around in the air too much or play with them.
- Do not stab or skewer food with your chopsticks. Pick food up by exerting sufficient pressure with the chopsticks to grasp the food securely and move it to your mouth or bowl. It is considered bad form to drop food, so ensure it is gripped securely before taking it out of the bowl. Holding one’s bowl close to the dish when serving oneself or close to the mouth when eating helps.
- To separate a piece of food into two pieces, exert controlled pressure on the chopsticks while moving them apart from each other. This needs much practice.
- Some consider it unhygienic to use the chopsticks that have been near (or in) one’s mouth to pick food from the central dishes. Serving spoons or chopsticks can be provided, and in this case you will need to remember to alternate between using the serving chopsticks to move food to your bowl and your personal chopsticks for transferring the food to your mouth.
Food

Some Chinese eat snakes, frogs, even rats or insects, especially for people in Guangdong province. Another thing is that we eat animal’s necks, feet or even heads sometimes, especially for ducks and chickens. And when we cook meat, we usually do not take out the bone.

Eat chi ӹ

Drink he ӹ

Delicious haochi ӹ

Yuck! Buhaochi ӹ

Restaurant fandian ӹ

Western xifang ӹ

Chinese zhongfan ӹ

Snack xiaochi ӹ

Breakfast zaofan ӹ

Lunch wufan ӹ

Dinner wanfan ӹ

Menu caidan ӹ

Waiter/waitress fuwuyuan ӹ

Beer! Pijiu ӹ

Tea cha ӹ

Rice mifan ӹ

Spicy la ӹ

Sweet tian ӹ

Sour suan ӹ

Bitter ku ӹ

Hot re ӹ

Cold leng ӹ

Salty xian ӹ

Oily you ӹ

Beef niurou ӹ

Chicken jirou ӹ

Fish yu ӹ

Potato tudou ӹ

Lamb yangrou ӹ

Pork zhurou ӹ

Egg jidan ӹ

The bill please maidan ӹ
I'd like to order diandan

I'm hungry
  ➞ wo e le

I want this.
  ➞ Woyao zhege

Is this spicy?
  ➞ La ma?

I don't want spicy stuff!
  ➞ Wo buyao lade dongxi

That's all!
  ➞ goule

A table for XX
  ➞ XXX wei XXX

I'd like to have it to go.
  ➞ Daizou

Can you pack this for me?
  ➞ keyi geiwo dabao ma?

Do you have a private room?
  ➞ You baojian ma?

This is too XXX
  ➞ zhege tai XXX

No pork please
  ➞ wo buchi zhurou

No seafood please
  ➞ wo buchi haixian

No meat please
  ➞ wo buchi rou

Where's my food?
  ➞ Wo de cai ne?

Please give me a XXX
  ➞ qing geiwo yi ge XXX

Spoon shaozi

Fork chazi

Knife daozi

Chopsticks kuaizi

Glass beizi

Bowl wan

It's my treat! Wo qingke

Bottoms Up! Gan bei!

Cheers! Peng bei!
Chapter 15-Shopping-its too expensive!

In a lot of markets bargaining is to be expected, and if you look like a foreigner, then there is a good chance prices are going to start of a little higher than they should be. Don't be shy to ask for a cheaper price, after all it doesn't hurt to ask! Larger stores and supermarkets of course, are not places to try and bargain down the price.

**Shop** shangdian ୕ ࣉ
**Market** shichang ಘ ஖
**Supermarket** chaoshi ଇ ଲྔ
**Shop Assistant!** fuwuyuan ෤ ਒ ੑ ੑ
**Credit card** xinyong ka ઴ ࣉ ੑ ੑ
**Cash** xianjin ଲ ୒ ੑ ੑ
**How much is this?**
⇒ Duoshao qian? ଓ ଣ ଡ ଡ ଒
**Can I have a cheaper price?**
⇒ Keyi you pianyi yidian ma? ୒ ୒ ୒ ୒ ୒
**It's too expensive!**
⇒ Tai guile ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒
**Can I have a look?**
⇒ Wokeyi Kankan ma? ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒
**Can I try it on?**
⇒ Wo keyi shiyishi ma? ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒

*Could I have a bag please?*
⇒ Wokeyi youge daizi ma? ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒ ଒
Chapter 16-At the pub

Beer! Pijiu
Wine! Putao jiu
Red hong
White bai
Cocktail jiwei jiu
Cold! Bingde
Waiter/watress/barkeep fuwuyuan
Food shiwu
Toilet cesuo
Pool taiqiu
Bottoms Up! Gan bei!
Cheers! Peng bei!
Drunk zuile
Where is the toilet?
⇒ Cesuo zai nail?
I’m going to vomit?
⇒ Wo yaotu
Another bottle!
⇒ Zailai yiping

Another glass!
⇒ Zailai yibei
Do you want to play pool?
⇒ Ni yao da taiqiu ma?
Do you want to play darts?
⇒ Ni yao wan feibiao ma?
Its my treat
⇒ Wo qingke
No ice!
⇒ Buyao bingkuai
Chapter 17- On Business/At the office/In the classroom

Meeting hui 会议
Have a meeting kaihui 召开会议
Presentation yanjiang 演讲
Name card mingpian 名片
Negotiation tanpan 讨价
Company gongsi 公司
Go on a business trip chuchai 出差
Office bangong shi 办公室
Computer diannao 电脑
Printer dayin ji 打印机
Photocopier fuyin ji 复印机
Manager jingli 经理
Receptionist qiantai 前台
Classroom jiaoshi 教室
Teacher laoshi 老师
Student xuesheng 学生
Blackboard heiban 黑板
Whiteboard baiban 白板
Textbook keben 货物
Test kaoshi 测试
Study xuexi 学习
School xuejiao 学校
Homework zuoye 作业

Turn to page XX
⇒ fandao di XX ye 跳到 XX 页
Chapter 18-At the beach or up a mountain!

- **Sand** shazi 🌴
- **Beach** haitan 🏝
- **Sea** hai 🌊
- **Swim** youyong 🏊‍♂️
- **Umbrella** san 🧷
- **Mountain** shan 🏔️
- **Steep** dou 🎯
- **Be careful!** xiaoxin 🚹
- **Scenery** fengjing 🌲

Chapter 19-Emotions!

- **Happy** kaixin 🎉
- **Sad** sanxin 🥺
- **Angry** shengqi 🤯
- **Surprised** chijing 😲
- **Worried** danxin 😥
- **Tired** lei 😪
- **Bored** wuliao 🤖
- **Scared** haipa 😱
- **Interested** ganxing qu 😊

**How do you feel?** Ni zemme yang? 😕😢😭
**I am XXX** wo XX 😃 XXX
**I’m homesick** wo xiangjia 😥😢

Chapter 20 At the bank

- **Bank** yinghang 🏦
- **Change money** huanqian 💰
- **Foreign currency** waibi 💰
- **Password** mima 🚫
- **Open an account** kaige zhanghu 🧵
- **Passport** huzhao 🛡️
- **Transfer money** huikuan 💰

**Please enter your password**

→ qing shuru nide mima 😢😢😢😢
Useful words

dialogue

A: 你住哪里？
where do you live?

B: 我住上海
I live in Shanghai

A: 你在上海哪里?
Where in Shanghai?

B: 洪口
Hong Kou

A: 真的吗？
Really?

B: 我也住在洪口
I live in Hongkou, too

B: 你是独生子吗？
Are you the only child in your family?

A: 是的，你呢？
Yes, and you?

B: 一个在澳洲，一个在北京。

The other one is in Beijing,

A: 他们在学校吗？
Are they still in school?

B: 他们在学校
They are still in school.

My sisters are already working now, one is in Australia and the other one is in Beijing,
but my brother is still studying at university in Shanghai.
A: 你父母身体好吗？
B: 挺好，他们身体很好。
A: 你父亲退休了?
B: 哥哥在学太极拳。
A: 那个戴帽子的女孩是谁？
B: 是她，她是那个长头发的女孩。
A: 是的，你认识她吗？
B: 那个戴帽子的女孩是我在上海最好的朋友。

A: 你好，你叫什么名字？
B: 我叫Tingting Chu，你是什
A: 我叫Lulu Xie，很高兴认识你。

A: 你原来是上海本地人吗？
B: 不，我是来自安徽。
A: 上海怎么样？
B: 不错，但是房租太贵了。
A: 你要回你的家乡过这个劳动节？
B: 我还没决定，也不确定有没有足够的时间。你有什么计划吗？
A: 我也不确定。
We are going to Xitang for two days.

B: xī táng wǒ hǎi měi yǒu qù guò ne.

Xitang? I never had been there before.

A: nà yào hū nǐ gèn wǒ mèn yī qí qù bā rén duō hào yě diǎn.

Why don’t come with us? It will be fun with more people traveling together.
Chapter 23-Weather

A: jīn tiān tài yáng zhēn dá shì guò dà qīng tiān.

What a sunny day!

B: zhēn hǎo xià le zhè me duō tiān de yǔ wò dū zài jiē li dōu kuí fà mǐ le.

Great! It was raining these days. I’ve stay home so long I’m going moldy!

A: jiù shì zhè me hǎo de tiān qì wǒ men chū qù huò dòng huò dòng ba.

Right, we should go and enjoy the nice weather.

B: shí guè bāo zhè yì nà wǒ men qù huáng shān zēng yào yàng zhèng hǎo wǒ hǎi néng huí tāng cài qí à.

That is a good idea. Shall we go to Yellow Mountain? And I can go back to my hometown to visit my parents.

A: nà guǐ jì guò qīng qiū huáng shān zhì shèng yào xiān tiān.

I’m afraid not. It takes at least 3 days to reach the Yellow Mountain.

B: nà wò men qù lín hòu yù rè shào kě ba. yī tiān jiù xǐng le.

How about a BBQ in the Forest Park? Just one day is enough for that.

A: kě yǐ wǒ lái dà diàn huà duō jiāo xiè rén.

OK. I will call some friends to come.
Chapter 24-My Country

Where are you from?

I am American, how about you?

I am Chinese.

Really? I have many Chinese friends. Which city are you from?

Hefei in Anhui province. I came to Shanghai last year.
huá dōng shānghǎi shì jiāngsū shěng zhejīāng shěng ānhui shěng fujīān shěng jiāngsu shěng shàn dōng shěng

zhòng nán hénán shěng hūběi shěng hěnán shěng guǎngdōng shěng guǎngxi shěng zhōuguó zhī qí hǎi nán shěng

xīn ěr chōngqì ngǎn bāi sì chūān shěng guī zhōu shěng yǔnán shěng xī zǎng zì zhī qū

xī běi shānxī shěng guǎnshǐ shěng qīnghǎi shěng níngyì āhū zǔ yī zhī qū xī ní liǎng wǔ wù ěr qí zhī qú

guǎng ào tái xiānggǎnr é hēi éngzhěng qū ào qǐng é hēi éngzhěng qū tài wén shěng
Chapter 28-Work

A: zhè shì wǒ de péng yǒu ná li lì tā shì yì nǐng jiào shì

This is my friend Lili Ma, she is a teacher.

B: nǐ háo lǐ lì wǒ shì nǎ kě rèn shì nǐ hěn guò xǐnɡ nǐ zài nà lǐ jiào shì

Hi, Lili! I am Mark! Nice to meet you! Where do you teach?

C: rèn shì nǐ wǒ yè hěn guò xǐnɡ wǒ zài yú cuì hěn yù jiào zhōng wén

Nice to meet you, too! I teach Chinese at Mandarin World.

B: hǎo jí le wǒ zhī xiānɡ xué xí zhōnɡ wén kě shì wǒ de zhōnɡ yín tāi

Awesome! I've always wanted to learn Mandarin, but my Chinese is really poor.

C: bù dàn xiàn rú guò nǐ yǒu xìnɡ qù kě yì lǎi wǒ men xué xiào zuò yì qù miàn fēi de cè

Don't worry! You can come to our school to do a free test if you want.

B: tīnɡ qí lái hún hù cuò yì tǐ qiánɡ yǒu me

That sounds great! Do I need to make an appointment?

C: zúi hǎo shì wǒ men de 123456 nǐ kě yì dà diàn huà yú yùe

That would be best! 123456 is our office number, and you can make an appointment by phone.

B: tài hǎo le xiè xiè nǐ

That's wonderful! Thank you!
[Useful words]

经理 jǐng lǐ manager

职员 yuán zén clerk

工程 shēng chéng engineer

医生 yī shēng doctor

秘书 mì shù secretary

护士 hù shì nurse

农民 nóng mín farmer

工人 gōng rén worker

前台 qián tāi receptionist
Chapter 29-Hobbies

A: 你周末做什么？
B: 没什么！见朋友，看电影和购物。
A: 你爱好打麻将吗？
B: 我喜欢打麻将，但是我总是找不到任何玩家。
A: 你的爱好是什么？
B: 我喜欢游泳。你呢？
A: 我喜欢唱歌，但我不喜欢跳舞。
B: 你喜欢任何运动吗？
A: 我讨厌运动，我更喜欢阅读。
I would like to thank the online dictionary www.nciku.com its free dictionary was very useful in the writing of this phrase book.

And also I would like to thank http://www.wpclipart.com/ for their public domain clip art.

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Kevin Lewis and Niya Chu both work for Mandarin World a Mandarin Language school in Shanghai. Here you can learn much more Chinese than what is available in here.

If you have any comments or suggestions about this book, about learning Chinese in general, or about studying at our school please feel free to contact me at kevin.lewis@mandarinworld.com.cn

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