

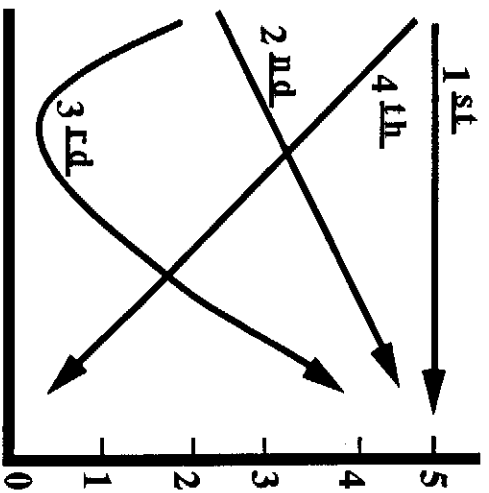
Chinese (Mandarin) Tones

First tone: High Level → ma^1 $mā$ 'mother'

Second tone: High Rising ↗ ma^2 $má$ 'hemp'

Third tone: Low Dipping ↘ ma^3 $mǎ$ 'horse'

Fourth tone: High Falling ↘ ma^4 $mà$ 'scold'



dōu 'all, both, entirely'
 hén 'very'; wó 'I'; wómen 'we'
 hǎo 'good, well, fine, OK'
 xiǎojie 'daughter, Miss'
 nǐ 'you' [sg]; nǚmen 'you' [pl]
 nín 'you' [polite, singular]
 tā [3rd pers sg]; tāmen 'they'
 xièxie 'thanks, thank you'
 xiānsheng 'gentleman, Mr.'
 tàitai 'married woman, Mrs.'
 zàijiàn 'goodbye'

Some examples: The following is the first dialogue from a popular textbook:

DeFrancis, *Beginning Chinese*

A: Gāo-Xiānsheng, nín-hǎo-a?

'Mr Gao, how are you?'

B: Wó-hén-hǎo. Nǐ-ne?

'I'm fine. And you?'

A: Hǎo, xièxie-nin.

'Fine, thank you.'

Gāo-Tàitai Gāo-Xiǎojie ye-hǎo-ma?

'And how are Mrs Gao and Miss Gao?'

B: Tāmen-dōu-hǎo, xièxie.

'They're both well, thanks.'

A: Zàijiàn, Gāo-Xiānsheng.

'Goodbye, Mr Gao.'

B: Zàijiàn, zàijiàn.

'See you again.'

The orthography is the standard Romanization of the People's Republic of China, called *pīnyīn*.