

# Names.

## VOL. 02

NETCHAI ORIGINAL TEXT

Elementary · Lesson 2

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### 01 Vocabulary

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01 叫 (v.)

jiào

to be called (a name)

---

02 是 (v.)

shì

to be; is/am/are

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03 公司 (n.)

gōngsī

company

---

04 的 (part.)

de

possessive particle (of)

---

05 **翻译** (v./n.)

fānyì

interpreter/translator; to interpret/translate

---

06 **姓** (v./n.)

xìng

surname; one's surname is ...

---

07 **什么** (pron.)

shénme

what; what kind of; interrogative pronoun

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08 **认识** (v.)

rènshi

to know; to get acquainted with

---

09 **高兴** (adj.)

gāoxìng

happy; pleased

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10 **贵姓** (n.)

guì xìng

honorable surname; polite expression used when asking someone's last name

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11 **总经理** (n.)

zǒng jīnglǐ

general manager; CEO; head of a company

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12 久仰 (v.)

jiǔyǎng

I have long heard of your great reputation

---

13 大名 (n.)

dà míng

honorable name; respectful term for someone's name

---

14 名字 (n.)

míngzi

name; full name

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15 日语 (n.)

rì yǔ

Japanese language

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16 科长 (n.)

kēzhǎng

section chief; department manager

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17 助手 (n.)

zhùshǒu

assistant

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## 02 Proper Nouns

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01 杨金

yáng jīn

Personal name

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## 02 立日

lì rì

Li p и (company name)

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## 03 北京

běi jīng

Beijing

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## 04 下松

xià sōng

Xiasong (company name)

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# 03 Key Sentences

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01

wǒ jiàoyáng jīn shì lì rì gōng sī de fān yì  
我叫杨金，是立日公司的翻译。

My name is Yang Jin. I am the interpreter for Li p и Company.

---

02

nǐ xìngshén me  
你姓什么？

What is your last name?

---

03

rèn shi nǐ hěngāoxìng  
认识你，很高兴。

Nice to meet you.

---

04

nín guìxìng  
您贵姓？

May I ask your name?

---

05

jiǔ yǎng dà míng  
久仰大名。

I have long heard of your great reputation.

---

06

nǐ jiàoshénme míng zi  
你叫什么名字？

What is your name?

---

07

tā shì rì yǔ fān yì ma  
她是日语翻译吗？

Is she a Japanese interpreter?

---

tā bú shì rì yǔ fān yì tā shì tiánzhōng kē zhǎng de zhùshǒu  
**她不是日语翻译，她是田中科长的助手。**

She is not a Japanese interpreter; she is Section Chief Tanaka's assistant.

## 04 Dialogue

### SCENE 1

yáng jīn

杨金

wǒ jiào yáng jīn shì lì rì gōng sī de fān yì nǐ xìng shén me  
**我叫杨金，是立日公司的翻译。你姓什么？**

lǐ lán

李兰

wǒ xìng lǐ jiào lǐ lán rènshi nǐ hěngāoxìng  
**我姓李，叫李兰。认识你，很高兴。**

yáng jīn

杨金

rènshi nǐ wǒ yě hěngāoxìng  
**认识你，我也很高兴。**

## SCENE 2

yáng jīn

杨金

xiānsheng nínguìxìng

先生，您贵姓？

---

hé zǒng

何总

wǒxìng hé jiào hé yǒupéng shì běijīng xià sōng gōng sī de zǒngjīng lǐ  
我姓何，叫何友朋，是北京下松公司的总经理。

---

yáng jīn

杨金

jiǔ yǎng dà míng

久仰大名。

---

hé zǒng

何总

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì  
你叫什么名字？

---

yáng jīn

杨金

wǒ jiào yáng jīn shì lì rì gōng sī de fān yì  
我叫杨金，是立日公司的翻译。

---

hé zǒng

何总

nǐ rènshi lǐ lánma  
你认识李兰吗？

---

yáng jīn

杨金

rènshi tā shì rì yǔ fān yì ma  
认识，她是日语翻译吗？

---

hé zǒng

何总

bù tā bú shì rì yǔ fān yì tā shì tiánzhōng kē zhǎng de zhùshǒu  
不，她不是日语翻译，她是田中科长的助手。

## 05 Grammar

### POINT 01

#### (1) How to ask someone's name

nín guì xìng  
① 您贵姓？

nǐ jiào shén me míng zì  
② 你叫什么名字？

nǐ xìngshén me  
③ 你姓什么？

① is used when asking someone's name upon first meeting. ② is used by a superior speaking to a subordinate, or among young people. ③ is used casually among young people.

※ *When asking about a third person's name, use "他姓什么?" or "他叫什么?" — never "他贵姓?".*

POINT 02

## (2) How to answer when asked your name

In Chinese, use "姓" when giving your surname, and "叫" when giving your given name or full name.

wǒ xìngzuǒténg  
① 我姓佐藤。

wǒ jiào yī láng  
② 我叫一郎。

wǒ jiàozuǒténg yī láng  
③ 我叫佐藤一郎。

POINT 03

## (3) Questions using interrogative pronouns

These are sentences formed with interrogative pronouns such as "什么" (what) and "谁" (who). The word order is the same as a declarative

sentence — simply place the interrogative pronoun where the unknown information goes.

nǐ jiàoshén me  
① 你叫什么？

shéi shì tiánzhōng  
② 谁是田中？

tā men qù nǎ er  
③ 他们去哪儿？

#### POINT 04

### (4) The "是" sentence (1)

① **Affirmative** Pattern: *Subject + 是 + Noun*

A sentence in which the verb "是" forms the predicate together with other words or phrases is called a "是" sentence. "是" means "to be" and expresses relationships or identifications. It works similarly to the English verb "be," but unlike English, "是" does not change according to person, tense, or number.

wǒ shì tiánzhōng  
① 我是田中。

wǒ men shì fān yì  
② 我们是翻译。

② **Negative** Pattern: *Subject + 不是 + Noun*

"不" is a negation adverb meaning "not." Adding "不" before "是" creates "不是," meaning "is not."

tā bú shì wǒ bà ba  
① 他不是我爸爸。

wǒ bú shì zǒngjīng lǐ  
② 我不是总经理。

③ Question Pattern: *Subject + 是 + Noun + 吗?*

nǐ shì rì yǔ fān yì ma  
① 你是日语翻译吗？

#### POINT 05

### (5) Adjectival predicate sentences

A sentence in which an adjective forms the main element of the predicate, describing the nature or state of a person or thing, is called an "adjectival predicate sentence." The verb "是" is not used in the predicate of such sentences.

*Subject + Predicate (adjective)*

tā bú tài gāoxìng  
① 他不太高兴。

tā hěnmáng  
② 他很忙。

## 06 Translation

### *Scene 1.*

杨金 My name is Yang Jin. I am the interpreter for Lipu Company. What is your last name?

李兰 My surname is Li. My name is Li Lan. It's a pleasure to meet you.

杨金 It's a pleasure to meet you too.

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## *Scene 2.*

杨金 Excuse me, sir — may I ask your name?

何总 My surname is He. My name is He Youpeng. I am the general manager of Beijing Xiasong Company.

杨金 I have long heard of your great reputation.

何总 What is your name?

杨金 My name is Yang Jin. I am the interpreter for Lipu Company.

何总 Do you know Li Lan?

杨金 Yes, I do. Is she a Japanese interpreter?

何总 No, she is not a Japanese interpreter. She is Section Chief Tanaka's assistant.