## **Character Builder** 4





The basic unit of the Chinese language is the zi (字), i.e. a Chinese word. Each zi has a written form (called a character, made up of strokes), a sound (made up of consonant and vowel) and a meaning (or multiple meanings). When we speak or write Chinese, we string zi together to form terms, phrases and sentences.

In Putonghua (the spoken form of Modern Standard Chinese) each zi is pronounced in one of four tones:

 $1^{st}$  tone: 1 = diacritical mark — pitch: 5 to 5, highest prolonged

 $2^{nd}$  tone: 2 = diacritical mark / pitch: 3 to 5, middle to high

3<sup>rd</sup> tone: 3 = diacritical mark U pitch: 2 to 1 to 4, low to lowest to high

4<sup>th</sup> tone: 4 = diacritical mark \ pitch: 5 to 1, highest to lowest)

To pronounce each zi below, follow its pinyin and the given tone number. Light-sound words, which have no definite pitch, carry no diacritical mark and are marked by 0. This week: Words about People's Congress



Putonghua pronunciation: ban1 Cantonese pronunciation: baan3 Meanings: class, level, team, term

班 (刀 dao1, knife slitting two 玉  $y\ddot{u}2$ , jade) means class/division/team: 高班  $(gao1\ ban1$  = higher-class/form), 升班  $(sheng1\ ban1$  = rise-class/level = get promoted), 馬戲班  $(ma3\ xi4\ ban1$  = horse-play-troupe = circus), 班主  $(ban1\ zu3$  = troupe-lord = team's boss).

Employees 上班 (*shang4 ban1* = mount-shift = go to work), 下班 (*xia4 ban1* = dismount-work = get off work), avoid 夜班 (*ye4 ban1* = night-shifts). Traveler takes 早班車 (*zao3 ban1 che1* = early-scheduled-car = early bus/train), catches 班機 (*ban1 ji1* = fixed-time-machine/air-plane = scheduled flight).

New 領導班子 (*ling3 dao3 ban1 ziO* = lead-guide-team-diminutive = team of leaders) has strong 班底 (*ban1 di3* = team-base/backing), dismisses those who 不夠班 (*bu4 gou4 ban1* = aren't-adequately-gualified).

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