

Shénme kuǎnshì bù hǎokàn wǒ jiù bù mǎi shénme kuǎnshì.

什么款式不好看我就不买什么款式。

I won't buy any style that's ugly.

► II. Relative Clauses

Selected examples from the textbook:

课程表里都是系里开的课。(Lesson 11)

每个专业都有一些本专业规定要修的课，叫必修课。(Lesson 11)

那要看你去的饭馆属于哪种风味。(Lesson 12)

我在中国的时候电脑都是(用)中文视窗。(Lesson 15)

我学会了可以给我在中国的表哥和表妹发电邮。(Lesson 15)

A relative clause can indicate “person who,” “thing that,” “time when,” “place where,” etc. In Chinese, a relative clause is formed by a modifier followed by 的 and a noun or a noun phrase. Note that unlike English, a Chinese modifier must precede the noun or noun phrase that is to be modified.

Structure: V + (O) + 的 + N/NP

Examples:

Shuō Zhōngwén de nà ge rén shì wǒ de péngyou.

说中文的那个人是我的朋友。

The person who speaks Chinese is my friend.

(Incorrect: 那个人说中文的是我的朋友。)

Wǒmen yào qù de dìfāng shì Xiāng Gǎng.

我们要去的地方是香港。

The place that we want to go is Hong Kong.

(Incorrect: 地方我们要去的是香港。)

Zhè bù shì tā gěi wǒ de diànhuà hàomǎ.

这不是他给我的电话号码。

This is not the telephone number that he gave me.

(Incorrect: 这不是电话号码他给我的。)