

## 'have'

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Introduction: Target learners' conceptual understanding of 'have' in Chinese.

•Distinguish the meaning of '有' in the following Chinese sentences. Put down A if you think '有' expresses Possession; or B if you think '有' expresses Existence.

- 1.靠窗户有。 [There is a chair near the window.] ( )
- 2.我有一个哥哥,两个姐姐。 [I have one elder brother and two elder sisters.] ( )
- 3.唐代有个著名诗人,名叫李白。 [There was a famous poet called Li Bai in the Tang Dynasty.] ( )
4. ...

**The second task focused on identifying the subject of a sentence, namely, is indicative of the types of '有' in Chinese”.**

•Underline the subjects (which may not necessarily be the first word in a sentence) and decide if they are expressions of time, location or a possessor. Generalize rules regarding the use of 'there be' and 'have'.

1. 那个医生有个女儿。 [That doctor has a daughter].
2. 明天晚上七点有个会。 [There is a meeting at 7:00 pm tomorrow].
3. 小狗有一条短尾巴。 [The dog has a short tail].
4. 黑板上有一幅画。 [There is a picture on the blackboard].
5. 那里有三个杯子。 [There are three cups over there].
6. 这栋大厦只有三层楼。 [This building has only three storeys].

Rule 1: \_\_\_\_\_ (when the subject is location or time)

Rule 2: \_\_\_\_\_ (when the subject is a possessor)

• *error correction task with the texts by the learners.*