

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



ZÀI LǚJIA CHĪFÀN

Liùdiǎn zhōng Lǐ Xiānsheng dào Mǎ Xiānshengde wūzili
láile.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Fàn hǎole. Qīng dào fàntīng chīfàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Wǒ lǐkè jiù qù.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le fàntīng.)

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín qǐng zuò ba. Wǒ gěi nín yùbeile dāozi chāzi
le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yòng kuàizi ba. Wǒ zài Měiguode shíhou, xué
shuō Zhōngguo huà suīrán méixuéhǎo, kěshi xué chī
Zhōngguo fàn, xuéde hái búcuò. Zhōngguo fàn
buyòng kuàizi, buhǎochī.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín de Zhōngguo huà, shuōde tài hǎole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Guòjiǎng, guòjiǎng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nín xuéle jǐnián le?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búdào liǎngnián. Kěshi shuōde jīhui hěn shǎo.

Lǐ Tàitai: Búdào liǎngnián, jiù néng shuōde zènme hǎo, kě
zhen bùróngyi a! (zhǐzhe yíge cài) Nín cháng-

chang zhège cài. Yěxǔ búgòu xián. Zhèr you yán,
hújiāomiàn, jiàngyóu. Nín yào buyào?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Xíng! Wǒ búyàole. Zhège càide wèir hǎojíle.
Zhème duōde cài, dōu shì nín yíge rén zuòde ma?

Lǐ Tàitai: Shì wǒ suíbiàn zuòde. Méi shénme cài. Nín zài
chǐ yídiǎnr zhèige yú ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Xièxie nín! Zhèige cài jiào shénme? Wèir,
wénzhe zhēn xiāng.

Lǐ Tàitai: Zhèi shì chǎobáicài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ. Chǎo shénme? Wǒ méitīngqīngchu. Qǐng
nín zài shuō yíci.

Lǐ Tàitai: Wǒ shuō zhèi shì CHǎO-BÁI-CÀI.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Ō! CHǎO-BÁI-CÀI. Zhēn hǎochǐ. Yǒuyídiǎnr tián.
Zài Měiguode Zhōngguo fànguǎnr, duōbànr dōu shì
Guǎngdōng rén kāide. Cài yě búcuò, kěshì wèir
méi nín zuòde zhème hǎo. Zhèige shì jǐ ma? Shì
zěnmē zuòde?

Lǐ Tàitai: Shì zháde.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zuò zhèige cài, děi yòng hěn duō yóu ba?

Lǐ Tàitai: Duīle. Nín zài tiān yídiǎnr fàn ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bùle. Wǒ chībǎole. Nín mǎnmǎnr chī ba.

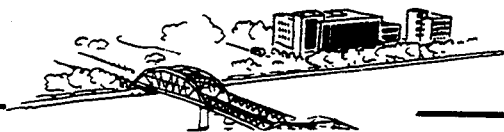
Lǐ Tàitai: Zhēn chībǎole ma? nín zài hē diǎnr jīdàntāng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gòule. Wǒ shì chībǎole. Wǒ búhuì kèqi.

Lǐ Tàitai: Nàme qīng dào kètīng hē diǎnr chá ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Xièxie.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. búdào

A: less than, not quite
(usually followed by a numeral)

Tā nèizhī bǐ búdào liǎngkuài qián mǎide.

2. cháng

V: to taste

Nèige cài hǎochījīle. Nǐ chángle méiyǒu?

3. xián

SV: be salty

xiányú

N: salted fish

xiánròu

N: salted meat

xiándàn

N: salted egg

xiáncài

N: salted vegetables

Yīshēng yào wǒmen shǎo chī xián de dōngxī.

4. yán

N: salt

5. hújiāomiànr

N: ground pepper

Xiǎoháizimen duōbànr bùxǐhuan hújiāomiànr.

6. yóu

N: oil, sauce

càiyóu

N: vegetable oil

jiàngyóu

N: soy sauce

7. wèir

N: taste, flavor, odor

8. wén

V: to smell

hǎowén

SV: be good smelling

a. Nǐ wénwen, zhèige wūzili yǒu shénme wèir?

b. Zhèige huār hěn hǎowén.

9. xiāng

SV: be fragrant, smell good

xiāngwèir

N: a good smell, aroma

xiāngshuǐ

N: perfume

a. Zhèige wūzili zěnmē zhěnmē xiāng a?

b. Zhèipíng xiāngshuǐde wèir, bùyíding rénren dōu xǐhuan.

10. chǎo

V: to sauté, to fry

chǎo cài

VO: to prepare a fried dish

chǎo fàn

VO: to fry rice

Děng wǒ chǎowánle zhèige cài, wǒmen jiù chīfàn.

11. báicài

N: cabbage (M: -kē, for trees and some vegetables)

12. yǒuyidiǎnr

A: a little bit

Zhèige fànguǎnrde cài yǒuyidiǎnr guǐ.

13. tián

SV: be sweet

Tā bùxǐhuan zhī tài tiánde dōngxi.

14. Guǎngdōng

PW: Guangdong

Guǎngdōng rén

N: Cantonese (people)

Guǎngdōng huà

N: Cantonese (dialect)

Wǒmen tīng budōng Guǎndōng huà.

15. hǎoxiàng ... de yàngzi

A: it seems that

hǎoxiàng ... shíde

A: it seems that

- a. Tā hǎoxiàng bǐngle shǐde.
- b. Tā hǎoxiàng búda ài shuōhuà.
- c. Nèige rén hǎoxiàng yǒubǐngde yàngzi.

16. jīdàn

N: chicken egg

jīdàntāng

N: egg drop soup

chǎo jīdàn

VO: to scramble eggs

17. zhá

V: to fry in deep fat

zhá yú

VO: to fry fish

zhá jī

VO: to fry chicken

Zháde dōngxi dōu bùróngyì zuò.

18. mànmanr(ǎi)

A: slowly

Bùmáng, nín mànmanr xiě ba.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Correlative Words

Correlative words may be conjunctions or adverbs. They occur in pairs to bind clauses into compound or complex sentences. Certain correlative words may often be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence. Some of the frequently used correlative words, with their parts of speech indicated, are shown below.

a. Occurring in pairs or singularly:

suīrán ... dùnshǐ ...	although ... yet ...
CONJ CONJ	

yīnwèi ... suǒyǐ ...	because ... therefore ...
CONJ CONJ	

b. Occurring in pairs or in the second clause only (seldom occurring in the first clause alone):

búdàn ... érguān ...	not only ... but also ...
CONJ CONJ	

jǐrán ... jiù ...	since ... then ...
CONJ A	

yàoshi ... jiù ...	if ... then ...
CONJ A	

yě ... yě ...	both ... and ...
A A	

huòshi ... huòshi ...	either ... or ...
CONJ CONJ	

shǐ ... shǐ ...?	is it ... or is it ... ?
CONJ CONJ	

háishi ... háishi ... ?	is it ... or is it ... ?
CONJ CONJ	

c. Occurring in the second clause alone (Adverbs introducing the first clause are frequently omitted entirely.):

(hǎoxiàng) ... kěshi ...	it seems as if ... but ...
A	

(xiān) ... zài ...
A

first ... then ...

(yǐjīng) ... cái ...
A

not until ... did ...

d. Generally, occurring in pairs:

yíbiān ... yíbiānr ...
A A

on the one hand ... on the other...

(yào)búshi ... jiùshi ...
CONJ A

if not ... then ...

(gāng)yi ... jiu ...
A A

as soon as ... then ...

yòu ... yòu....
A A

both ... and ...

Xiàng and Hǎoxiàng

Xiàng and hǎoxiàng are similar in meaning, but differ somewhat in use.

a. Xiàng may

1. be used as a stative verb.

Tāmen liǎngge rén hěn xiàng. The two of them look alike.

2. function as a verb.

Tā hěn xiàng tā mǔqīn. He resembles his mother.

b. Hǎoxiàng may be treated as a movable adverb. Unlike xiàng, hǎoxiàng cannot be preceded by hěn, or function as a stative verb.

Tā hǎoxiàng shuǐjiào ne.

He seems to be asleep.

Hǎoxiàng tā shuǐjiào ne.

c. Hǎoxiàng may take shǐde or de yàngzi at the end of the sentence without changing the meaning. Note that hǎoxiàng is generally placed after the subject and before the verb, and sometimes hǎo is omitted.

Tā hǎoxiàng hěn bùgāoxǐng
shǐde.

He seems to be unhappy.

Tā hǎoxiàng hěn bùgāoxǐngde
yàngzi.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It seems as though I knew him.
2. It looks as though it might be hot today.
3. The door seems to be closed.
4. Those two students certainly look alike.
5. Those two boys both look very much like their father.
6. He looks like a school teacher.
7. I told him I was an American, but he said I didn't look like one.
8. He seems to be unwilling to go, but I think he will go if you ask him to.
9. This dish tastes like Chinese food. Don't you think so?
10. He seems to be quite rich, but I don't believe he can afford this.

Reduplicated Stative Verbs

A stative verb may modify a noun, stand as the predicate of a sentence or modify a verb. Reduplicated stative verbs may perform the same functions, but they are more commonly used as adverbs. In the Beijing dialect, the last syllable of a reduplicated stative verb acquires the high-level tone, and a final er or r is frequently added. As far as the meaning is concerned, the reduplication has little effect other than to add a degree of stress.

Reduplicated phrases of this kind are often used to make a request, a suggestion or a command.

kuàikuàirde zǒu	walk quickly
hǎohǎorde zuò	do it nicely
zǎozǎorde lái	come early
mànmánrde chī	eat slowly

When a two-syllable stative verb is reduplicated, the pattern AB becomes AABB, but the final syllable does not necessarily change to a high-level tone, and a final er or r is seldom added.

suísuíbiānbìānde shuō	talk freely
gāogāoxíngxíngde hē diānr jiǔ	drink merrily
kèkèqíqíde gēn wǒ shuō	speak to me politely
shūshūfúfúde zuò yíhuīr	sit down comfortably for a little while
qīngqīngchūchūde gào sòng tā le	told him clearly

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using reduplicated stative verbs as adverbs where appropriate.

1. When we get there, let's have a meal in comfort.
2. If you talk with him politely, I think he'll be very glad to listen.
3. You'd better write him a good, clear letter telling him all about it.
4. I only hope he will finish his work and come back early.
5. He just took a walk.

Reduplicated Functionive Verbs

Most functionive verbs may be reduplicated, kànkān and wánrwánr, for example. But exercise care when reduplicating two-syllable functionive verbs. The pattern AB becomes ABAB in contrast to the AABB of reduplicated stative verbs. The stress is generally on the first syllable.

shōushishōushi xīxīxīxīxī jièshaojièshao

If the two-syllable word is a verb-object compound rather than a verb, only the verb, not the object, is reduplicated.

xiěxiě zì kànkān bào tántan huà

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. You have walked a long way. You must sit down and rest for a while.
2. Come, let me introduce you two to each other.
3. After I get home, all I can do is have a little rest and read the papers.
4. I want to take a little walk. Do you want to go with me?
5. This room is filthy. I have to clean it up a bit