

PART 1 Duihua  
(Dialogue)



Dǎ DIÀNHUÀ

Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ tā xīn zūde fángzi shōushihǎole, chúshǐ yě gùhǎole, xiǎng qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai dào tā zhèr lai chǐ wǎnfàn, suóyì tā gei Wáng Xiānsheng dǎ diànhuà, yào gēn tāmen dīng yige rìzi. Mǎ Xiānsheng dìyíci dǎ diànhuà, zhànxiàn ne, méi dǎtōng. Guòle wǔfēn zhōng, tā yòu dǎ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wèi! Nín nǎr a?

Diànhuàli: Yuǎndōng Gōngsī.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qǐngwèn, nín diànhuà duōshao hào?

Diànhuàli: Qīqīsiwǔlíngyījiǔ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, cuòle. (bǎ diànhuà guàshang, yòu zhāi-xiàlai dǎ diànhuà.)

(Wángjiade yòngren jiē diànhuà)

Yòngren: (Hēn héqide) Wèi! Wǒmen zhèr shì Wángjiā, nín shì nǎr a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ shì Mǎ Dàwéi. Lǎojiā qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng jiē diànhuà.

Yòngren: Qǐng nín děng yíhuìr, biéguà, wǒ gei nín kànkàn qu.

(Guòle yíhuìr, Wáng Xiānsheng láile.)

Wáng Xiānsheng: (Náqi diànhuà) Wèi! Nín shì Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?  
Wǒ shì Wáng Ānchéng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wáng Xiānsheng, nín hǎo ba? Wǒ méiyǒu shénme  
tèbiéde shì. Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ wūzi shōushidéle,  
xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Wáng Tàitai zhège lǐbàiliù  
lai chī wǎnfàn, nǐmen yǒu gōngfu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, diànhuàlǐde shēngyīn tài luàn, wǒ méi-  
tīngqīngchū. Qǐng nín dàidiǎnr shēngyīn shuō.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín gēn Wáng Tàitai zhège lǐbàiliù  
dao wǒ zhèr lai chī wǎnfàn, nǐmen yǒu gōngfu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín hébì nàme kèqi?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búshì kèqi. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nǐmen dào wǒ zhèr lai  
kànkàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ hěn yuànyì qù, kěshì wǒ tàitai zhèi liǎngtiān  
yǒudiǎnr bùshūfu, zài chuángshàng tǎngzhe ne,  
méiqǐlai.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zěnnēle?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bùxiǎode shì zěnnē huí shì. Dàgài shì zháole  
liáng, gǎnmào le. Zuótiān tā shuō yǒudiǎnr  
tóuténg, yèlǐ jiù kēsouqílaile. Jīntiān  
zǎoshàng, qǐng dàifu lai kànle kàn, dǎle yīzhēn,  
liǎngle liang tǐwēn, dào shì méifāshāo. Dàifu

shuō duō hē yidiǎnr júzhǐ, tǎng yitǎng, xiūxi-  
xiūxi jiù hǎo le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Děi liú diǎnr shén, zhèizhǒng tiānqì zuì róngyì  
gǎnmào. Méichīyào ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dàifu shuō wánshàng kéyì chǐ yidiǎnr āsīpīlín.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàme, nín kàn nimen shénme shíhou cái néng lái  
ne? Xiàlǐbài chéng buchéng?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ kě bùgǎn shuō, wǒmen guò liǎngtiān zài  
juédìng, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba, nàme, wǒ míngtiān dào nín nàr qù kànkàn  
Wáng Tàitai.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bùgǎndāng. Yàoshi nín yǒu gōngfu, qǐng guòlái  
tántan.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, míngtiān jiàn ba.  
(Tāmen jiù bǎ diǎnhuà quèshàngle.)

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



### 1. dé

V/RVE: to be ready, to be finished  
/ready, completed

zuòdélé

RV: the job is completed

xiěbùdé

RV: cannot finish writing

débuliǎo

RV: cannot be ready on time

liǎobude

IE: extremely, very, terrific

búdéliǎo

IE: extremely, very, terrific

a. Xǐ zhèixie yǐshang, jītiān dé?

b. Zhèige rén lǐhaide bùdéliǎo (liǎobude)

c. Nèige rén zhēn liǎobude.

### 2. wèi

EX: hello (used in telephone  
conversations only)

### 3. Yuǎndōng Gōngsī

N: Far East Company

Qīngwèn, Yuǎndōng Gōngsī zài nǎr?

### 4. zhāi

V: to take off (such as a hat,  
or a flower), to take down  
(such as picture or a  
telephone receiver; opposite  
of guà)

zhāixialai

RV: take off or take down

zhāi huār

VO: to pick flowers

Qīng nǐ bǎ màozi zhāixialai, hǎo buhǎo?

### 5. yòngren

N: servant

### 6. héqi

SV: be friendly, be affable

Zuò mǎimai, yídìng děi héqi.

## 7. lǎojià

IE: May I trouble you?

Fēng dàjǐle. Lǎojià, tì wǒ bǎ chuānghu guānshang.

## 8. luàn

SV/A: be confused, be in disorder,  
be mixed up, be helter-  
skelter, be in trouble/  
confusedly, recklessly

luàn shuō

V: to speak recklessly

luànqībāzāo

IE: in confusion

a. Tā shuōde huà hěn luàn.

b. Tā nà shì suíbiàn luàn shuō.

c. Wǒde wūzi luànqībāzāo.

## 9. hébì

A: Why is it necessary to  
...?

hébì fēi ... bùkě

A: Why insist on...?, Why  
must ...?

a. Fùjīn mài yīshàngde hěn duō, wǒmen hébì yídìng dào chéng  
lǐtōu qu mǎi ne?

b. Dào Niǔyuē qu, zuò huǒchē yě hěn fāngbian, hébì fēi zuò  
fēijī bùkě?

## 10. tǎng

V: to recline

tǎngxia

RV: lie down, fall down

tǎngzai chuángshang

PH: lie on a bed

a. Tā tǎngzhe ne.

b. Tā hē jiǔ hēduōle, tǎngzai zhuōzi dīxia le.

## 11. xiǎode

V: to know

Rénren dōu xiǎode yìtiān yǒu èrshí xiǎoshí.

## 12. zhaoliáng

VO: to catch a cold

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang méiguān chuānghu, zháole diǎnr liáng.

## 13. gǎnmào/shāngfēng

N/V: common cold/to have a cold

Wǒ yǒu yìdiǎnr gǎnmào.

## 14. késou

V/N: to cough/cough

Tā gǎnmào le, zuótiān yèlì késoude hěn lǐhai.

## 15. -qilai

RVE: start to, begin to (also indicates success in attaining the object of the action)

kūqilaile

RV: begin to cry

dǎqilaile

RV: begin to fight

dǎdeqilái

RV: will start to fight

dǎbuqilái

RV: will not start to fight

chàngqǐ gēr laile

RV: begin to sing

xiàqǐ yǔ laile

RV: begin to rain

xiǎngbuqilái

RV: cannot remember, unable to recall

Zěnmē wǒ yě xiǎngbuqilai tā xìng shénme le.

## 16. zhēn

N/M: needle, pin/number of stitches, shots

Dàifu géi wǒ dǎle yìzhēn.

## 17. tǐwēn/wēndù

N: temperature

wēndùbiǎo

N: thermometer

liáng tīwēn

VO: to take a temperature

Nǐ liángliang tāde tīwēn kànkàn gāo bugāo.

18. liúshén

VO: to take care

a. Lù bùhǎo zǒu, qīng liú diǎnr shén.

b. Liúshén, qìchē láile!

19. asīpīlín

N: aspirin (M: -piànr)

chī asīpīlín

VO: to take aspirin

20. bīfang

N: example

bīfangshuō

PH: for instance

ná ... zuò bīfang

PH: take ... for example

a. Bīfangshuō, yàoshi míngtiān xià yǔ, wǒmen hái qù buqu?

b. Ná zhèijian shì zuò ge bīfang ba.

21. gǎn

V: to dare, to venture

wǒ gǎn shuō

IE: I venture to say that ...,  
I'm sure ...

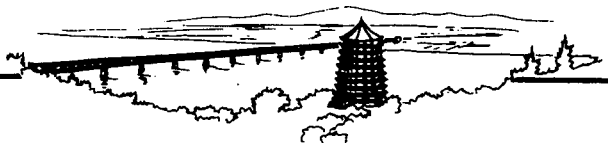
bùgǎn shuō

IE: One doesn't dare say ...

a. Wǒ yèli yíge rén bùgǎn dào nèige hēi wūzi qu.

b. Wǒ bùgǎn shuō tā míngtiān lái bulai.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Lái and Qù as RV Endings

Both lái and qù can be used as resultative verb endings.

nálaile

méinálai

nádelái

nábulái

chūqule

méichūqu

chūdeqù

chūbuqù

Some of the resultative verbs of which lái and qù are directional endings are in turn commonly used as directional endings to form other resultative verbs. The most common ones are listed below.

shàng	}	[	lai	náshanglai
xià				bānxiagu
jìn		}	qu	pǎojinlai
chū				sòngchuqu
huí				fēihuilai
guò				zǒuguogu

Note that qī can only take lái, never qù, as in náqīlai (not náqīqu).

When there is an object, the directional ending, which in itself is a RV, may be split and the object inserted between its two parts. This is the most common form with the directional ending qīlai.

Tā yìxiǎngqī tā mǔqīn lai jiu kǔ.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have moved that table upstairs.
2. He has taken back the book he lent me.
3. The space is too narrow. I cannot drive through.
4. If I sell my car at this price, I'm sure I cannot buy it back for the same amount.
5. This mountain is not too high. I think I shall walk up.



Qīlai as a Resultative Verb Ending

Qīlai as a resultative verb ending has three common meanings:  
 a. "upward," as in the examples below.

náqilai      zhànqilai      bānqilai      guàqilai      zuòqilai

b. "into a closed or constricted area," equivalent to the English verb + up.

suóqilai      lock up

guānqilai      close up

shōushiqilai (pack up)      pack up

c. "start and continue."

xiàqi yǔ laile      started to rain, and is still raining

niànqi shū laile      took up studying, and is still studying

dáqi zhàng laile      started to fight, and is still fighting

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Before we finished talking, he started to sing.
2. When I arrived, they had started drinking already.
3. After having been in business for two years, he came home and took up studying again.
4. We'd better not talk about him. As soon as he is mentioned, I get mad.
5. As soon as I pick up the pen, I forget every single character I learned.

Various Uses of Jiù

Jiù is a fixed adverb and generally carries two meanings.

a. It means "only" and is generally used in the following patterns. Note that in all three patterns, jiù generally receives stress.

1. jiù V NU-M:

Tā jiù gěile wǒ yīkuài qián. He only gave me a dollar.

2.  $\begin{bmatrix} \text{bù} \\ \text{méi} \end{bmatrix}$  V jiù(shi) V:

Tā shénme dou buzhiǎo,  
jiù(shi) zhīdao chī. He doesn't know how to do  
anything but eat.

3. V jiù(shi)  $\begin{bmatrix} \text{bù} \\ \text{méi} \end{bmatrix}$  V:

Wǒ shénme dou dài le,  
jiù(shi) méidài qián. I brought along everything  
except money.

b. When the jiù clause is preceded by a time expression or another clause, jiù indicates the short lapse between the two. Jiù in this sense may be translated as "then" and is seldom stressed.

Fàn hǎole, wǒmen jiu chī. When dinner is ready, we'll eat.

(Dào) nèige shíhou, wǒ dàgài jiu zhīdaole. I will probably know by then.

Tā děng yihuǐr jiu huílaile. He'll be back after a while.

Wǒ chīle fàn jiu huíjiā. I'll go home right after the meal.

1. Because jiù indicates a short lapse between the jiù clause and the time expression or another clause preceding it, only words which further stress this fact, such as likè, can be placed before jiù.

Tā lái le, likè jiu zǒu le. He came, but he immediately left.

Expressions which indicate a long elapse of time, like hěn jiǔ, cannot be added before jiù, as shown in the following self-contradictory statement.

Tā lái le, tán le hěn jiǔ, jiù zǒu le.	He came and immediately left after we chatted for a long time.
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- The sentence particles le and ba are often used, but never ne, except in a question.
- The fact that yi, meaning "as soon as," may be added before the verb in the first clause further indicates the short elapse.

Tā yí dào, wǒ men jiù zǒu.	We'll leave as soon as he arrives.
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c. The time expression or clause preceding the jiù clause may express a condition to what follows.

Yàoshì míngtiān, wǒ jiù bú qù le.	If it is tomorrow, then I will not go.
Yàoshì tā zài shuō yí jù huà, wǒ jiù dǎ tā.	If he speaks one more word, I will punch him in the nose.
Yīn wèi tā lái le, suǒ yǐ wǒ men jiù qǐng tā chī fàn.	Because he came over, we asked him to supper.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- I have only \$5.
- He will pay you tomorrow.
- He only lent me a little more than \$500.
- I will read the second book as soon as I finish the first one.
- If he should give me money, I would buy it.

### Bùdeliǎo and Liǎobude

a. As a stative verb, bùdeliǎo generally means "desperately serious" and "disastrous."

Zhè kě bùdeliǎo! Fā zhènme  
gāo de shāo! Gǎnkuài qù  
kàn dàifu!

This is extremely serious.  
You have such a high fever.  
You'd better hurry to see a  
doctor.

b. As a stative verb, liǎobude generally means "terrific" and "extraordinary."

Tā zhèige rén zhēn liǎobude.      He is really an extraordinary  
person.

c. Liǎobude and bùdeliǎo have the same meaning when used  
as complements after stative verbs.

Tā gāoxìngde liǎobude.

or

He is extremely happy.

Tā gāoxìngde bùdeliǎo.