

PART 1 Duihuà
(Dialogue)



Dǎ DIÀNHUÀ

Mǎ Xiānsheng bǎ tā xīn zūde fángzi shōushihǎole, chúshǐ yě gùhǎole, xiǎng qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng, Wáng Tàitai dào tā zhèr lai chī wǎnfàn, suóyì tā gei Wáng Xiānsheng dǎ diànhuà, yào gēn tāmen dīng yìge 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: Qīqīsìwǔlíngyījiǔ.

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

(Wángjiade yòngren jiē diànhuà)

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

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

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

(Guòle yìhuìr, Wáng Xiānsheng láile.)

Wáng Xiānsheng: (Náqi diànhuà) Wèi! Nín shi Mǎ Xiānsheng ma?
Wǒ shi 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 dàdiǎnr 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: Zěnméile?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bùxiǎode shì zěnméi huí shì. Dàgài shì zháole
liáng, gǎnmào le. Zuótiān tā shuō yǒudiǎnr
tóuténg, yèli jiù késouqilailai. Jīntiān
zǎoshàng, qǐng dàifu lai kànle kàn, dǎle yìzhēn,
liángle liang tǐwēn, dàoshi méifāshāo. Dàifu

shuō duō hē yidiǎnr júzhī, tāng yitǎng, xiūxi-xiūxi jiu hǎo le.

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

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dàifu shuō wánshàng kényì chī yidiǎnr āsīpīlín.

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

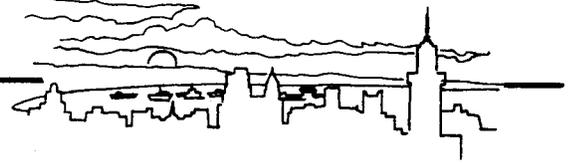
Wáng Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ kě bùgǎn shuō, wǒmen guò liǎngtiān zài juédìng, hǎo buhǎo?

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

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

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

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ
(Word Usage)



1. dé V/RVE: to be ready, to be finished /ready, completed
- zùddéle 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 yīshang, jītian dé?
- b. Zhèige rén lihaide 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 yīshangde hěn duō, wǒmen hébì yídìng dào chéng
lǐtōu qu mǎi ne?

b. Dào Niǔyuē qu, zuò huǒchē yě hěn fāngbian, hébì fēi zuò
fēiji 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 èrshì 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 yèli 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

chàngqi gēr laile RV: begin to sing

xiàqi yǔ laile RV: begin to rain

xiǎngbuqilái RV: cannot remember, unable to recall

Zěnme wǒ yě xiǎngbuqilai tā xīng shénme le.

16. zhēn N/M: needle, pin/number of stitches, shots

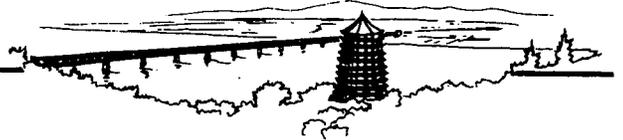
Dàifu géi wǒ dǎle yìzhēn.

17. tīwēn/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 buqù?
 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.

náilaile	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			bānxiāqu	
jìn		}	qu	pǎojīnlai
chū				sòngchūqu
huí				fēihuīlai
guò				zǒuguōqu

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.

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 buzhīdao, 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, 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 yihuīr jiu huīlaile. He'll be back after a while.

Wǒ chīle fàn jiu huījiā. 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, likè jiu zǒule. 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.

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