

GLOSSARY



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|-------------|---|--|
| 1. bànfǎ | 办法 | N: method, way, means |
| 2. bié | 别 | AV: don't |
| | Bié shuōhuà! | (Don't talk!) |
| 3. -bù | 一部 | M: (for machines, instruments, automobiles, etc.) |
| | Zhèibù shōuyīnjī bùhǎo. | (This receiver is no good.) |
| 4. diǎnr | 点儿 | NU: a little bit |
| a. yīdiǎnr | 一点儿 | NU: a little bit |
| 5. diàn | 电 | N: electricity |
| a. diànchí | 电池 | N: battery |
| b. diàndēng | 电灯 | N: electric light (M: <u>zhǎn</u> 盏) |
| c. diànxiàn | 电线 | N: electric wire |
| 6. duì | 对 | CV: to, towards |
| | Tā duì wǒmen hěn hǎo. | (He is very good to us.) |
| | Tā duì wǒ shuō "Fāng Xiān-sheng hěn yǒuqián." | (He said to me, "Mr. Fang is very rich.") |
| 7. huài | 坏 | SV: to be out of order, broken, broken, to be spoiled, to be bad (opposite of <u>hǎo</u>) |
| 8. huàn | 换 | V: to change, to exchange |
| | Zhèizhǎn diàndēng huàile, qǐng nín huàn yīzhǎn. | (This electric lamp is broken; please exchange it.) |
| 9. huílai | 回来 | V: to return (toward the speaker) |
| | Nǐ shénme shíhou huílai? | (What time will you come back?) |
| a. huíjiā | 回家 | VO: to return home |
| | Wǒ xiàgèyuè huíjiā. | (I'll return home next month.) |
| b. huíqu | 回去 | V: to return (away from the speaker) |

10. jiǎnchá 检查 V: to inspect, to check up
 Fēijīchǎng yǒu shíge rén
 jiǎnchá fēijī. (There are ten persons at the airport to inspect the airplane.)
11. kěnéng 可能 SV: to be possible
 Tā yǒu sānbù qìchē, hěn
 kěnéng. (It's very possible that he has three automobiles.)
- a. bùkěnéng 不可能 SV: to be impossible
 Nǐ yǒu sānshíbù qìchē,
 bùkěnéng. (It's impossible that you have thirty automobiles.)
12. kěn 肯 AV: to be willing to
 Nǐ kěn bùkěn gěi wǒ wǔwàn-
 kuài qián? (Are you willing to give me \$50,000?)
13. lǎo 老 SV/IE: to be old (used to address another person)
 Tā fùqin bùlǎo. (His father is not old.)
 Lǎo Wáng, Lǎo Lǐ (Old Wáng, Old Lǐ, a casual usage between close friends.)
 Lǎo Dà, Lǎo Èr (The number one child, the number two child, etc.)
 Zhào Lǎo, Zhāng Lǎo (Senior Zhào, Senior Zhāng, to show due respect to their age, social standing, etc.)
14. méishénme 没什么 IE: It's nothing.
15. qǐng 请 V: to ask (someone to do something)
 Wǒ qǐng tā kànkàn zhèige
 ǒu ànchí. (I'll ask him to take a look at the battery.)
16. ràng 让 V: to let (someone do something)
 Bié ràng tā kàn wǒde shū. (Don't let him read my book.)
17. shīfu 师父 N: master of a trade
18. shōuyīnjī 收音机 N: radio (M: -bù 部, -jià 架)
19. tì 替 CV: for (in one's place), on behalf of
 Wǒ tì nǐ mǎi yíge diànchí. (I'll buy a battery for you.)

20. tiānxiàn 天线 N: antenna
21. tóngshì 同事 N: co-worker, colleague
22. wèn 问 V: to ask (a question)
23. wèntí 问题 N: question, problem
- a. yǒu wèntí 有问题 IE/SV: There's a problem./to have a problem
- b. méi wèntí 没问题 IE/SV: No problem. No trouble./to have no problem
24. xíng 行 SV: to be O.K., to be fine
25. yàoshi ... jiù 要是...就 PT: if ... then
- Yàoshi nǐ qù, wǒ jiù qù. (If you go, then I'll go.)
- a. yàoshi 要是 MA: if
26. yíqì 仪器 N: instrument/device (science, engineering, etc. not musical) (M: -bù 部 OR -jiàn 件)
- Zhèijiàn yíqì hěn guì. (This instrument is very expensive.)
27. yíxià 一下 NU-M: for a while, once, one time
- Qǐng nín kàn yíxià. (Please take a look.)
28. zāogāo 糟糕 IE: What a mess! Too bad!
- Zāogāo! wǒde qián méiyǒule. (What a mess! My money is gone.)
29. zhànqǐlai 站起来 V: to stand up
- a. zhàn 站 V: to stand
- Tāmen dōu zhànqǐlaile, wǒmen yě yīngdāng zhànqǐlai.
30. zuòxia 坐下 V: to sit down
- a. zuò 坐 V: to sit

OLD WORDS WITH NEW USAGE

31. gěi 给
Wǒ gěi nǐ kàn yíxià.
CV: for, to (for the benefit of)
(Let me take a look for you.)
32. gēn 跟
Wǒ gēn tā shuōshuō.
CV: to, with
(I'll talk it over with him.)
33. huì 会
Tāmen huì gěi tā yíge hǎode.
AV: would, may, will (indicating probability)
(They may give him a good one.)
34. jiào 叫
V: to ask (someone to do something) or let (someone do something)
35. Jiù zhème bàn. 就这么办 IE: Do it this way.
a. Jiù nème bàn. 就那么办 IE: Do it that way.
36. -le 了
Tā máng le.
Tā shì Lǐ Tàitai le.
Wǒ búyàole.
P: (marker of change of status usually signified by "now" in English translation; "no longer" or "not any more" in negative sentences.)
(He is busy now.)
(She is Mrs. Lǐ now.)
(I don't want [it] any more.)
37. Xiǎo (plus a surname) 小 N: (a casual term used to address an acquaintance who is of the same generation but younger or smaller than most persons)
38. yòng 用
Tā yòng kuàizi chīfàn.
Tā yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō.
CV: with, using
(He eats with chopsticks.)
(He speaks in Chinese.)
39. zhèijitiān 这几天 TW: these several days
a. nèijitiān 那几天 TW: those several days