

PART 1 Duìhuà
(Dialogue)



DÀOLE SHÀNGHǎI

Mǎ Dàwéi Xiānsheng cóng Měiguó zuò fēijī dào Zhōngguó qù. Dàole Shànghǎi, xiàle fēijī, qūdao xínglǐ, chūle hǎiguān, jiù kànjian tāde yīwei Zhōngguó péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng. Mǎ Xiānsheng shàng fēijī yǐqián gěi Lǐ Xiānsheng dǎle yíge diànbào, suǒyǐ Lǐ Xiānsheng dào jīchǎng qu jiē tā. Lǐ Xiānsheng kànjian Mǎ Xiānsheng jiù lǐkè zǒuguoqu.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Mǎ Xiānsheng, lùshang xīnkǔle!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hái hǎo. Xièxie nín lái jiē wo.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Búkèqi. Wǒ jiēzhao nín de diànbào, xīnli fēicháng gāoxīng. Fēijī shì shénme shíhou qǐfēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Jiùshi wǒ dǎ diànbàode nàitiān wǎnshang bādiǎn qǐfēide.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèibān fēijī shì bushi zhífēide?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búshi, zài Dōngjīng tingle yíge duō zhōngtóu. Yígòng cái fēile shier xiǎoshí.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín zuòle nàme jiǔde fēijī, yídīng hěn làile ba!

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Bútài lài, yīnwei fēijī qǐfēi yǐhòu bùjiǔ wǒ jiù shuǐle. Dēng wó xīngle, yǐjīng shì tiānliàngle.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín jiù yǒu zhèi liǎngjian xínglǐ ma?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shìde. Wǒ jiù dài zhème liǎngjiàn. Wǒ juéde chūménr, xínglǐ hái shì shǎo dài diǎnr hǎo. Duōle, butài fāngbiàn.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Kě búshì ma? Hǎo. Wǒmen zǒu ba. Qǐng nín xiān dào wǒmen jiā qu zhù. Wǒmen yǐjīng ba wūzi gěi nín yùbeihǎole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà butài máfan ma? Wó xiǎng wǒ hái shì zhù lǚguǎn ba.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Bùmáfan. Nín bubǐ kèqì. Nín gāng dào zhèr, yíqiè dōu buqīngchu, zhùzai jiāli zǒng bǐ lǚguǎn fāngbiàn duōle.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ yídào zhèr jiù gěi nǐmen tiān máfan, zhēn guòyǐ búqù.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Dàjiā dōu shì lǎo péngyou, méi shénme. Xīwàng yǐhòu wǒmen jiù xiàng yǐjiārén yíyàng cái hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo ba. Wǒ jiù zànshí xiān zài nín fūshang zhù jǐtiān zài shuō. Xiànzài wǒmen zuò shénme chē qù ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Wǒmen děi xiān zuò gōnggòng qīchē, zài huàn wúguǐ diànchē. Xiàle diànchē zài zǒu jǐbù jiù dào le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Gōnggòng qīchēzhàn zài nǎr?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín kàn, qiánbianr nèige shízǐ lùkǒur, cóng nàr wàng yòu guǎi, guò wǔ-liù jiā shāngdiàn, jiù zài yíjiā yàofáng qiántou.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo! Wǒ ná zhèige yīxiāng. Qǐng nín bāng wǒ ná-zhe zhèige shǒutíxiāng.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Āiya! Bùxíng. Nín kàn, wǒ yǒu duó hǔtu. Dàizhe xíngli bùzhǔn shàng gōnggòng qǐchē. Wǒmen zhǐhǎo zuò chūzū qǐchē le.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shénme dìfang yǒu chūzū qǐchē ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Chūzū qǐchēzhàn jiù zài qiánbian nèige lùkǒur nàr. Wǒmen zǒu ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Lǐ nín fǔshang yǒu duóyuǎn? Chēfèi dēi duōshao qián ne?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Méi duō yuǎn, yě búguò sǐ-wǔ gōnglǐ. Yòngbuliǎo duōshao qián, nín búyòng guǎnle. Háiyou, nín xiànzài shǒushang yě méiyǒu Rénmínbǐ ne.

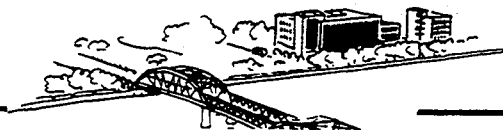
Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà duóme buhǎo yǐsi. Wǒ gāng yídao jiù ràng nín pòfèi.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Xiǎoyǐsi, suànbuliǎo shénme.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nà wǒ zhǐhǎo xiān xièxie nín le.

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Hǎole, Chē láile. Wǒmen shàngchē ba.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



(English translations of sentences used in the vocabulary of each lesson as examples of usage can be found in section B of Part VII of each lesson.)

1. qǔ

| | |
|---|---|
| qǔ xíngli qǔ bāoguǒ qǔ qián qǔchulai | V: to fetch, to take out VO: to get baggage VO: to fetch parcels VO: to fetch money, to withdraw money RV: take out, withdraw |
|---|---|

2. xīnkǔ

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Tóngzhīmen, gōngzuò xīnkǔ le. | SV: be laborious, work hard |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|

3. xiǎoshí

| | |
|--|--|
| | N: hour (with or without measure <u>ge</u>) |
|--|--|

4. xǐng

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| jiàoxǐng a. Tā yǐjīng xǐngle. b. Tā hái xǐngzhe ne. c. Tā ràng wǒ jīntiān zǎoshang jiào tā, wǒ jiàole tā bàntiān méijiàoxǐng. d. Tā měitiān liùdianzhōng jiù xǐng le. | V: to wake up RV: awaken |
|---|-----------------------------|

5. tiānliàng

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tā shì zuótiān tiānliàng yǐhòu dàode. | N: daybreak, dawn |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|

6. kě bushǐ ma!

| | |
|--|---|
| | IE: Isn't that the truth! Sure enough! Indeed! |
|--|---|

a. Měiguó de dōngxī xiànzài dōu guīle.

b. Kě bushì ma!

7. zǒng(shì)

A: always, after all, anyway

Zhēn qíguài, zhèige zǐ, tā zǒng búhuì xiě.

8. tiān

V: to add, to increase

Wàitou hěn lěng, nǐ zài tiān yíjiān yīfú ba.

9. guòyǐ búqǔ

IE: feel apologetic, feel sorry

10. zànshí

A: temporarily, for the time being

Wǒ kéyǐ bǎ wǒ zhèijian xínglǐ zànshí fàngzài nǐ zhèr ma?

11. fūshang

N: house, residence, family
(courteous reference to
other people's only)

a. Wǒ míngtiān dào nín fūshang qu kàn nín, hǎo buhǎo?

b. Nín fūshang shì zài shénme dìfang?

12. bù

N: step, walk

a. Zhíyǒu jǐbùlù jiù dào jiā le.

b. Zuòshì děi yíbùyíbùde zuò, cái néng zuòde hǎo.

13. wúguī diànchē

N: trackless trolley, trolley car

14. yīxiāng

N: suitcase, trunk

Nèige yīxiāng yǐjīng ràng tā qúzhōu le.

15. hútū

SV: be muddled, be mixed up, be stupid

húlihútude

A: muddleheadedly

a. Tā tài hútule, jīntiān shì jīhào tā dòu bùzhīdao.

b. Tā húlihútude bǎ qián dōu gěile wǒ le.

16. zhǔn

V/A: to allow, to grant, to
permit/definitely, certainly

Zhèi xiē huà dōu bùzhǔn duì nǚ hái zimen shuō.

17. guǎn

V: to manage, to take care of,
to attend to

guǎndeliǎo

RV: be able to manage

guǎnbuzháo

RV: be none of one's business

bùguǎn

V: don't care whether, doesn't
matter whether (literally,
to not care whether, to not
matter whether)

a. Zhèijian shìqīng shéi guǎn?

b. Tā guǎn hái zi guǎnde hěn hǎo.

c. Tāmen liǎngge rén de shìqīng, wǒ guǎnbuliǎo.

d. Wǒ de shì nǐ guǎnbuzháo.

e. Wǒ bùguǎn nǐ yǒu qián méi qián, wǒ děi yào yige jìsuàn-
jǐ.

18. bùhǎoyìsi

A/SV: feel embarrassed/be ill at
easeNèige fúwùyuán shuō cuò le huà, suǒyì tā juéde hěn bùhǎo-
yìsi.

19. pòfèi

IE: spend money, go to some
expense (in reference to
other people)Zuótiān nín qǐngkè tài pòfèi le. Wǒmen juéde hěn guòyǐ
bùqǐ.

20. -bǐ

N: money, currency

Rénmínbì

N: RMB (currency of PRC)

Táibì

N: NT (new Taiwan currency)

21. xiǎoyǐsi

IE: small token of kindly feelings, mere trifle

Jīntiān shì nín de shēng rì. Wǒ sòng gěi nín yí bēn shū.
Zhèi shì wǒ de yí diǎn r xiǎo yǐ si.

22. suànbuliǎo shénme/
busuànshénme

IE: be trivial, be nothing

Tā hěn néng hē jiǔ. Yí ge wǎn shang hē sì píng suànbuliǎo shénme.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Sentence Topic

While the topic of a Chinese sentence is most commonly a noun, the following situations are also common.

a. number measure:

Yíge búgòu.

One is not enough.

b. specifier (with or without measure):

Zhè(ge) shǐ wǒde.

This one is mine.

c. functive verb:

Zǒuzhe qù tài màn.

Walking is too slow.

d. stative verb:

Tài xiǎo méiyòng.

It is too small and therefore
useless (literally, Too small
is no use).

e. verb object:

Chàngēgē zhēn yǒuyīsi.

Singing is very interesting.

f. complete sentence:

Wǒ gěi qián, yě xíng.

It's all right for me to pay.

On the other hand, it is not unusual for sentences in Chinese to lack a topic or a subject. When a thing or person has been mentioned before, the speaker may omit the thing or person from his sentences that follow. The sentences below illustrate this.

Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Měiguó dào Zhōngguó qù.

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Dàole Shànghǎi,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Xiàle fēijī,

(Mǎ Xiānsheng) Kànjian tāde yīwèi Zhōngguó péngyou, Lǐ Yǒunián, Lǐ Xiānsheng.

But in order to comprehend the full meaning of the sentences, one must figure out what the topic or the subject is.

Directional Endings and Expressing a Purpose for Coming or Going

Lái or qù in a sentence expressing purpose can be arranged in three ways.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou.

Tā dào chēzhàn jiē péngyou qu.

Tā dào chēzhàn qu jiē péngyou qu.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese, using lái or qù in the different ways.

1. He went back home to fetch his hat.
2. My friend will come to meet me at the bus depot.
3. I plan to go to the country to live.
4. He said that he wanted to go to town to take a bus ride.
5. He said that he wanted to go to town by bus to buy something.

Cóng, Dào, and Wàng

a. Wàng may be followed by certain directional bound forms as shown in the pattern below, while dào may not. Of the directional bound forms, only dōng, nán, xī and běi may follow cóng in the pattern cóng ... lái (or qù).

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| wàng | <div> <div>-shàng</div> <div>-xià</div> <div>-qián</div> <div>-hòu</div> <div>-zuǒ</div> <div>-yòu</div> <div>-dōng</div> <div>-nán</div> <div>-xī</div> <div>-běi</div> </div> | <div> <div>fēi</div> <div>zōu</div> <div>pǎo</div> <div>lái</div> <div>qù</div> </div> |
| wàng | <div> <div>-zuǒ</div> <div>-yòu</div> <div>-dōng</div> <div>-nán</div> <div>-xī</div> <div>-běi</div> </div> | guǎi |

cóng $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{dōng} \\ \text{nán} \\ \text{xī} \\ \text{běi} \end{array} \right]$ lái (or qù)

When these directional bound forms are made into full place words by the addition of a positional suffix such as -biānr or -tóu, then the resultant place words may follow all three coverbs cóng, dào and wàng.

| | | |
|--------|-----|---|
| shàng- |] [| tóu |
| xià- | | biānr |
| qián- | | |
| hòu- | | |
| dōng- | | |
| nán- | | |
| xī- | | |
| běi- | | |
| zuǒ- |] [| -biānr (but not <u>zuǒtōu</u> , <u>yòutōu</u>) |
| yòu- | | |

b. Cóng and dào may refer to time as well as place, so may be followed by a time word as well as place word, while wàng may not be followed by a time word.

Wǒmen méitiān cóng bādiǎn dào shíyīdiǎn dōu yǒu kè.

Tā cóng Shànghǎi shàngde chuán.

Bié wàng zhèr (PW) bān.

Nèi bān chē wàng Běijīng (PW) kāi.

Cóng in the sense of "by way of" or "via" may be followed by either a place word or a noun.

Tā shì cóng zhèr (PW) guòqude.

Tā shì cóng chuānghu (N) jīnlaide.

With opposite pairs of directional bound forms, cóng may stand before the first of the pair and wàng or dào before the second. Furthermore, a wàng-phrase can always be used by itself; a cóng-phrase or dào-phrase cannot.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--------|---|---|------|---|---|------|---|
| cóng | [| -shàng |] | [| wàng |] | [| -xià |] |
| | | -qián | | | đào | | | -hòu | |
| | | -zuǒ | | | | | | -yòu | |
| | | -dōng | | | | | | -xī | |
| | | -nán | | | | | | -běi | |

Cóng dōng wàng xī indicates the direction of motion.

Cóng dōng dào xī indicates only the distance or area between the two points of boundary mentioned.

Chángchéng cóng dōng dào
xī yǒu liùqiān duō gōng
lǐ cháng.

The Great Wall is more than
6,000 kilometers long, from
east to west.

Cóng nán dào běi méiyǒu
bùzhīdào tā de.

All of the people from north to
south know about him.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The airplane is flying south.
2. As soon as you turn to the left, you will see it.
3. He came in through the front door.
4. The city is 10 miles (wide) from east to west.
5. He has been working from dawn to dusk without taking a break.
6. How long is the Great Wall of China (from east to west)?