

PART 1 Duìhuà  
(Dialogue)



GÙ CHÚSHĪ

Mǎ Xiānsheng cóng Wángjia bānchulai, xūyào yíge chúshī  
gěi tā zuòfàn. Tā yao qǐng Wáng Xiānsheng gěi tā jiè-  
shao yíge. Yǒuyitiān, Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Wángjia láile.  
Dàole ménkǒur, Wáng Xiānsheng zhèng cóng ménlitou chūlai.

Wáng xiānsheng: Ai! Mǎ Xiānsheng, cóng nǎr lái a?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Cóng jiāli lái, nín yào chūqu ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìle. Búyaojīn, wǒ méishénme yào jīnde shì, qǐng  
jìnlai zuò yíhuìr ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyòngle. Nín yǒu shì, nín zǒu ba, wǒ míngtiān  
zài lái.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín qǐng jìnlai ba. Wǒ bùmáng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyòng jìngqule, wǒ jiù yǒu yíliǎngjù huà, jiù zài  
zhèr shuō ba. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín gěi wǒ jièshao  
yíge chúshī. Nín yǒu rènshide méiyóu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Nín děng wǒ xiǎngxiang. Yǒu yíge xìng Lǐ de, hěn  
cōngmíng, tīng qínjīn, yě chéngshì. Wǒ jiào tā  
míngtiān dào nín nàr qu jiànjiàn nín ba. Nín  
kànkàn tā chéng buchéng?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojíle. Wǒ míngtiān xiàwǔ bùchūqu. Nín jiào tā qù ba. Hǎo! Wǒ zǒule, míngtiān jiàn, xièxie nín.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Duìbuqǐ, yě méiyǒu qǐng nín jìnlái he diǎnr chá.

(Dièrtiān chùshǐ dào Mǎ Xiānsheng jiā lái.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ xìng shénme?

Chúshǐ: Xìng Lǐ.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ jiào shénme míngzi?

Chúshǐ: Wǒ jiào Lǐ Yǒucái.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nǐ zuò Nánfāngcài, hái shì Běifāngcài?

Chúshǐ: Wǒ dōu huì zuò. Xīcān wǒ yě huì zuò yìdiǎnr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zhèrde shìqing hěn jiǎndān. Jiùshi wǒ yíge rén chīfàn. Yǒu shíhou qīngkè, kěshi qīngkède shíhou bùduō, jiùshi qīngkè, yě búhuì yǒu tài-  
duōde rén. Gōngqián, Wáng Xiānsheng gēn nǐ shuō qīngchule ma?

Chúshǐ: Shuō qīngchule.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngshuō nǐ yǒu qínjīn yǒu chéngshì, zuòcài yě zuòde hǎo. Nǐ néng cóng jīntiān qǐ jiù lái zuò ma?

Chúshǐ: Xíng. Wǒ gāngcai dào chūfáng kànlekàn, nín chūfángli yòngde dōngxi hǎoxiàng dōu méiyǒu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duì le. Wǒ zhèng yào gēn nǐ shuō. Wǒ xiǎng jiào nǐ qù gěi wǒ mǎi. Nǐ kàn dōu xūyào shénme?

Chúshī: Wǒ xiǎng tiāntiān yòngde pánzi, wǎn, bōlibēi, kuàizi, dāozi, chāzi shénmede, dàgai dōu dēi mǎi ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dàochā, wǒ yǒu yítào. Chúfángli yòngde dōngxī, wǒ jiǎnzhíde yìdiǎnr dōu bùdǒng. Nǐ shuō mǎi shénme, jiù mǎi shénme ba. Dèng yìhuìr, wǒ xiān gěi nǐ yìdiǎnr qián, nǐ qu mǎi qu. Měitiān wǒ qīdiǎnzhōng chī zǎofàn, xiàwǔ yìdiǎnzhōng chī wǔfàn, liùdiǎnbàn chī wǎnfàn. Píngcháng wǒ zǎofàn jiù chī liǎngge jīdàn, yìbēi niúnnǎi. Yǒushíhou chī yìdiǎnr kǎomiànbaō, júzizhī yǒu méiyóu yě méiguānxi. Wǔfàn wǒ chīde shǎo. Shénme shěngshì jiù zuò shénme. Wǒ búyuànyì biéren wèi wǒ tèbié fèishì. Wǎnfàn yǒu ròu méi ròu, dōu méi guānxi, kěshi qīngcài wǒ měitiān yídīng yào chī, shuǐguǒ jiù duō mǎi jǐjīn fàngzài nàr, búlùn shì júzi, píngguǒ, xiāngjiāo wǒ dōu xǐhuan chī. Nǐ kànzhe bàn hǎole.

Chúshī: Nín zhēn hǎoshuōhuà. Hǎo ba. Wǒ xiān chūqu mǎi dōngxī qu ba.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Nǐ xiān nǎ sānbǎikuàiqián qu. Búgou, zàishuō.

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. gù  
V: to hire, to employ (used in reference to the laboring class; compare with qīng)  
gù rén VO: to employ people  
gù chúzi/chúshī VO: to employ a cook  
Wǒ děi gù yíge yòngren.
2. ménkǒu  
N: gateway, doorway, in front of the door  
jiā ménkǒu N: doorway of a home  
pùzi ménkǒu N: entrance of a store
3. cōngmíng  
SV: be intelligent, be clever
4. tǐng  
A: very  
tǐng hǎo PH: very good  
tǐng shūfu PH: very comfortable  
tǐng yǒuyìsi PH: very interesting  
Zuótiānde zhǎnlǎnhuì tǐng yǒuyisi. Wǒmen zài nàr kànle hěn jiǔ.
5. qínjīn  
SV: be diligent (in reference to physical work)  
Tā zuò shì fēicháng qínjīn.
6. chéngshì  
SV: be honest, be sincere  
Nèige rén, duì rén hěn chéngshì.
7. qǐ míngzi  
VO: to give a name  
Zhèige míngzi shì shéi gěi tā qǐde?

8. jiǎndān SV: be simple  
Tā shuōde huà, yòu jiǎndān yòu qīngchū.
9. gōngqian/gōngzī N: wage  
Zhōngguó gōngrénde gōngzī dōu hěn dī.
10. bōli N: glass  
bōlide PH: glass  
bōli zuòde PH: made of glass  
Yǒu yīzhǒng bōli zuòde fēichang jiēshi.
11. niúnǎi N: cow's milk  
niú N: cow, ox, cattle  
nǎi N: milk
12. kǎomiànbāo N: toast  
kǎo V: to toast, to bake  
miànbāo N: bread (M: -piàn for slice, -tiáo for loaf)  
kǎo miànbāo VO: to toast or to bake bread  
Qīng nín gei wǒ kǎo yípiàn miànbāo.
13. guānxi N: relation, connection, relevance  
yǒu guānxi VO: to be related to, to be relevant  
méi(you) guānxi VO: not related to, not relevant  
méiguānxi IE: It doesn't matter. It's not important.

- a. Zhèijiàn shì gēn nèijiàn shì yǒu hěn dàde guānxi.  
 b. Duìbugǐ.  
 Méiguānxi.  
 c. Nǐ juéde qù hǎo, búqu hǎo?  
 Qù buqù, méiguānxi.

## 14. shěng

V: to save (economize)

shěngshì

SV/VO: be trouble saving/to save trouble

shěngqián

SV/VO: be economical/to save money

shěngshí(hou)

SV/VO: be timesaving/to save time

- a. Búyòng jìnnchéngle, jiù zài fùjìn mǎi ba. Shěngshì.  
 b. Wǒ děi shěng yìdiǎnr qián le.

## 15. fèi

V: to waste, to use a lot

Zuò qīngdòu chǎo niúròu tài fèishì. Wǒmen chǐ diǎnr biéde ba.

## 16. wèi

CV: for

Zhèige biǎo wǒ shì wèi tā mǎide.

## 17. qīngcài

N: green vegetables

Zhèizhǒng qīngcài duōshao qián yìjīn?

## 18. shuǐguǒ

N: fruit

Duō chǐ qīngcài hé shuǐguǒ, wǒmen huì gèng jiànkāng.

## 19. búlùn/wúlùn

A: doesn't matter, no matter what

Búlùn shénme shíhou, tā dōu zài jiā.

20. kànzhe bàn

IE: Do as you see fit.

Nèijiàn shì, tā shuō jiào wǒmen kànzhe bàn.

21. hǎoshuohuà

SV: be affable, be easy to get along with

Tā búdà hǎoshuōhuà.

22. jú(zi)zhī/júzhishuǐ

N: orange juice

23. píngcháng

SV: be ordinary, be common

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Various Uses of Question Words

The most common question words in Chinese are shénme, shéi, zěnmé, nǎr, duóme, něi-M, duōshao and jǐ-M. Although wèi shénme and shénme dìfang are single words in English, meaning "why" and "where," they are combinations of two words in Chinese. Their literal translations are "for what" and "what place." Wèi shénme is a combination CV-N and shénme dìfang, a N-N.

The eight question words listed above belong to different parts of speech.

noun: shénme, shéi

place word: nǎr

specifier: něi-

numerals: duōshao, jǐ-

adverbs: duóme, zěnmé

Note that the part of speech of a question word determines its position in a sentence.

a. You will recall that all question words can be used as indefinites. There are several common patterns for this usage. In one of these patterns, the question word as an indefinite is preceded by a negative.

bù ] ----- one of the indefinites  
méi ]

Nǐ dào zhèr lái yǒu shénme  
shì a?  
Wǒ méi shénme shì.

What business brings you here?

Nothing in particular.

Nǐ dào nǎr qù?  
Wǒ bú dào nǎr qù.

Where are you going?  
I am not going anywhere.

Tā zhǎng de bù zěnmé hǎokàn.

She isn't too pretty.

Wǒ méi zěnmé yòng xīn jiù  
huì le.

I didn't put in much special  
effort, and I learned it.

Tā bù dǎsuan gěi shéi shénme  
dōngxi.

He isn't planning to give any-  
one anything.

Rén shuō wǒ yǒuqián, kěshi  
wǒ méi duōshao qián.

People say I'm rich, but I  
don't have much money.

b. Another use of the question word is that it may be preceded by búlùn, wúlùn or bùguǎn, any one of which may be omitted and followed by dou or yě to express inclusive ideas such as everyone and everything or exclusive ideas such as no one, nothing and "It doesn't matter ...."

(búlùn)	] -----indefinites-----	dōu	] -----
(wúlùn)		yě	
(bùguǎn)			

Shéi dōu méilái

No one came at all.

(Búlùn) duó(me) hǎo wǒ yě  
bùxǐhuan.

No matter how good it is, I  
don't like it.

Tā (wúlùn) duōshao qián dōu  
búmai.

He won't sell it for any price.

Zhèijiàn shì (bùguǎn) zěnmē  
bàn yě bùxíng.

No matter how this matter is  
handled, it won't do.

Nèige rén (wúlùn) shénme  
dōu bùhuì.

That person cannot do anything.

Zhèi sānběn shū (wúlùn)  
něiběn tā yě búniàn.

He won't read any of these  
three books.

Nǐ wèi shénme búqù?  
Wǒ shénme dōu búwèi.

Why aren't you going?  
For no reason at all.

The above pattern, with two alternatives replacing the question word in the middle of the sentence, gives the same inclusive or exclusive ideas.

(Búlùn) (shì) hǎo(đe) (shì)  
huài(đe), wǒ dōu mǎi.

I will buy it no matter whether  
it is good or bad.

(Wúlùn) (shì) zǎo (shì) wǎn,  
dōu chéng.

It's all right no matter whether  
it is early or late.

(Bùguǎn) (shì) hóng(đe) (shì)  
lǜ(đe), tā dōu bùxǐhuan.

No matter whether it is red or  
green, he doesn't like it.

(Búlùn) (shì) nǐ qu (shì)  
wǒ qu, dōu yíyàng.

No matter whether you go or I  
go, it's the same.

c. Inclusive expressions, such as whatever, whoever, whenever, however, and whichever, take a two-clause pattern in Chinese.

Wǒ yào shénme (jiù) mǎi <u>shénme</u> .	I buy whatever I want.
Nǎr liángkuai wǒ (jiù) dào <u>nǎr</u> qu.	I go wherever it is cool.
Shéi yǒu gōngfu shéi qu, <u>hǎo</u> buhǎo?	Whoever has time will go, OK?
Něige piányi wǒ mǎi <u>něige</u> .	I'll buy whichever is cheaper.
Zěnmē róngyi <u>zěnmē</u> zuò. <u>Bié</u> fèishì.	Do it whichever way is easier. Don't put yourself out.
Tā zuòde fàn yào <u>duóme</u> hǎo jiù yǒu <u>duóme</u> hǎo.	Her cooking is as fine as any you could ask for.
Nǐ gěi wǒ <u>duōshao</u> wǒ yào <u>duōshao</u> .	I'll take as many as you give me.
Xūyào <u>jǐge</u> ná <u>jǐge</u> , bié dōu náizǒu.	Take as many as you need, but don't take them all.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I don't want anything.
2. He doesn't want to give anybody anything.
3. Whatever she says is always right.
4. I don't have anything to do.
5. He'll take whatever you want to give.
6. I'll leave whenever he arrives.
7. We don't have much money.
8. Whoever has money, she will marry.
9. I didn't live there for long.
10. No matter who tells me, I don't want to hear it.
11. I'll go wherever it is warm.
12. He feels embarrassed to borrow money.

13. It doesn't matter who lent him the money; in any case, he got it.
14. I don't want to borrow anything.
15. He isn't particularly fussy about clothing.

### Uses of Zài

Zài is a fixed adverb which has at least two meanings. Both meanings are very common in usage.

a. Zài may mean "again" and "some more," referring to the future repetition of a previous action (compare with yòu). In this sense, it is stressed and is usually followed by a V NU-M.

Tā yǐjīng mǎile yíge, hái      He has already bought one, and  
yào zài mǎi yíge.      he wants to buy one more.

Zuótiān tā dào Niǔyuē qùle.      He went to New York yesterday.  
Míngtiān (hái) yào zài qù.      Tomorrow, he will go again.

b. When zài is preceded by a time expression or a limiting circumstance, it has the meanings "not until ..." and "before ...." In this case, zài is often not stressed.

Nǐ chīwán fàn zai niànshū      You'd better finish your meal  
ba.      before you study.

Wǒ jīntiān yǒu shì. Míng-      I have something to do today.  
tiān zai qu hǎo buhǎo?      How about going tomorrow?

Note that zài, meaning "not until ..." and "before ...," is usually used in a plan, command, resolution, request or suggestion.

The most common patterns in the use of zài, meaning "not until ...," follow.

1. (S) xiān V, zài V (ba).  
Nǐ xiān shuǐjiào, zài chūqu (ba).
2. (S) děng V zài V (ba).  
Nǐ děng wǒ huílai zài zǒu (ba).
3. (S) xiān V, děng V, zài V (ba).  
Qǐng xiān he yìdiǎnr chá, děng Zhāng Xiānsheng huílai,  
wǒmen zài chīfàn (ba).