

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 4
In the Home

PART I

REFERENCE LIST

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| 1. <u>Yǎnjìng</u> gēn <u>zhǐpiàoběn</u> dōu <u>dài</u> le. | I have both my glasses and checkbook with me (on me). |
| 2. <u>Xiǎobēnzi</u> zài wǒ xīzhuāng <u>kǒudàili</u> . | My notebook is in my suit pocket. |
| 3. <u>Zhàoxiàngjī</u> zài <u>xiāngzili</u> . | My camera is in the suitcase. |
| 4. Nǐ dài le yíge <u>lùyīnjī</u> , duì bu duì? | You have a tape recorder with you, don't you? |
| 5. Wǒ méi dài <u>shǒushi</u> lai. | I didn't bring any jewelry with me. |
| 6. Nǐ bǎ nǐ dài de dōngxi dōu xiě zài <u>shēnbàodānshang</u> le ma? | Did you write everything you have with you on your declaration? |
| 7. Wǒ dài le èrshíjuǎn <u>lùyīndài</u> . | I have twenty reels of recording tape with me. |
| 8. Wǒ zhīdao hěn duō Zhōngguó <u>fùnǚ</u> bú dài shǒushi, suǒyǐ wǒ yě méi dài shǒushi lái. | I knew that a lot of Chinese women don't wear jewelry, so I didn't bring any either. |
| 9. Qǐng nǐ bǎ xiāngzi <u>dākai</u> <u>gěi</u> wǒ kànkàn. | Please open your suitcase and let me take a look. |
| 10. <u>Méi shì</u> le. | Everything is all right OR There's no further business. |
| 11. Nǐ yào dài de dōngxi dōu <u>yùbei</u> -hǎo le ma? | Have you got all the things you want to take with you ready? |
| 12. zhǐpiào | check (as in personal check) |

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

yǎnjìng: "eyeglasses" Don't mix this up with yǎnjīng, "eye." In Běijīng speech these words are pronounced yǎnjìngr ("eyeglasses") and yǎnjīng ("eye"), keeping them even more distinct from each other.

zhīpiàoběn: "checkbook" Zhīpiào is a "check," literally "pay-ticket." Běn(r) is a booklet.

dài: "to bring" This word sounds exactly like another you learned in Unit 2, dài, "to wear, to put on (glasses, gloves, a hat, a wristwatch, jewelry, etc.)." They are different words, however, written with different characters (带 for "to bring" and 戴 for "to wear"). The translation of the first Reference List sentence is idiomatic; we would say "I have . . . with me" or "I have . . . on me" when Chinese says literally, "I have brought"

xiǎoběnzì: "notebook," literally "small book." In Reference List sentence No. 2, xiǎoběnzì is translated specifically as "address book." Actually, the word is more neutral in meaning ("notebook, booklet"), but picks up the specific translation from the context.

xiāngzi: "box, trunk, case" Xiāngzi corresponds to the English "suitcase," while xíngli is the equivalent of "luggage."

shēnbàodān: "declaration form" Shēnbào is the verb "to report to a higher body, to declare something at customs." Dān is the noun meaning "bill, list, note."

xiě zai shēnbàodānshang: "write it on the declaration form" Notice that the place phrase (zài . . . shang) is placed after the verb here, rather than in its usual place before the verb. When the location tells where the result of the activity is supposed to end up, that location phrase may appear after the verb (a position where other "results" also show up). Compare these two sentences:

Zài zhuōzishang xiě zì.

Write (with paper) on the desk.

Bú yào xiě zai zhuōzishang!

Don't write on the desk! (Said to a child making marks on the table.)

fùnǚ: "women, womankind" This the term for "women" in the general sense. The term nǚrén is less polite and more biological: "female." (In Taiwan, fùnǚ refers only to married women. Nǚde may be used for "women, woman.")

Wǒ zhīdao hěn duō Zhōngguó fùnǚ bú dài shǒushì, suǒyǐ wǒ yě méi dài shǒushì lái: The first verb dài means "to wear," and the second verb dài is "to bring with one."

bǎ xiāngzi dǎkai gěi wǒ kànkàn: "open the suitcase for me to take a look" or "open the suitcase and let me take a look." You have learned gěi as a main verb "to give" and as a prepositional verb meaning "for" (Qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ huànhuàn, "Please change it for me"). In Reference List sentence No. 9 you see gěi used in a longer type of sentence. Compare the following

examples:

bǎ xiāngzi dǎkai <u>gěi</u> wǒ kànkàn	open the suitcase for me to take a look
niàn <u>gěi</u> wǒmen tīngtīng	read it aloud for us to listen
mǎi nàidǐng màozi <u>gěi</u> tā dài	buy that hat to give to her to wear
zuò nèige diǎnxīn <u>gěi</u> háizi chī	make that pastry for the child to eat

When gěi comes after the verb, it can mean either "to give" or "for, let." For example, Bǎ nèiběn shū náchulai gěi wǒ kànkàn could mean either "Take out the book and (actually) give it to me to look at," OR "Take out the book for me to see (show it to me, not necessarily hand it to me)." The context will help you decide which is meant; often, only one will make sense.

CAUTION: Although gěi is sometimes idiomatically translated as "to let," you should not take this to mean that English "to let" may always be translated into Chinese with gěi. There is a very limited correspondence between "let" and gěi. Usually you will translate "to let" as ràng, which is introduced in Unit 6, Part III, of this module.

Méi shì le: "Everything is all right now" OR "There's no further business." Here, this means "Now that I've looked over your suitcase I find that there isn't anything further we need to take up."

yùbeihǎo le: "prepared" You have already learned the word zhǔnbèi, "to prepare, to get ready" or "to plan to." Yùbei is a close synonym. Yùbeihǎo or zhǔnbèihǎo both mean "to get all ready." The ending -hǎo on certain verbs indicates bringing something to a satisfactory conclusion.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

An American woman is going through customs in Guǎngzhōu (Canton).

M: Nǐ bǎ nǐ dài de dōngxī dōu xiě zai shēnbàodānshang le ma?	Did you write everything you have with you on your declaration?
F: Dōu xiě le.	Yes, I wrote everything.
M: Nǐ dài le yíge zhàoxiàngjī, yíge lùyīnjī, yíge shōuyīnjī, duì bu duì?	You have a camera, a tape recorder and a radio with you, don't you?
F: Duì le.	Right.

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| M: Nǐ dài le duōshao lùyīndài? | How much tape do you have with you? |
| F: Wǒ dài le èrshíjuǎn. | I have twenty reels with me. |
| M: Nǐ dài le shǒushi méiyǒu? | Do you have any jewelry with you? |
| F: Wǒ zhīdao hěn duō Zhōngguó fùnǚ
bú dài shǒushi, suǒyǐ wǒ yě
méi dài shǒushi lái. | I knew that many Chinese women don't
wear jewelry, so I didn't bring any
jewelry either. |
| M: Nǐ dài le duōshao Měijīn? | How much American money do you have
with you? |
| F: Wǒ dài le sānqiān wǔbǎikuài. | I have three thousand five hundred
dollars. |
| M: Qǐng nǐ bǎ xiāngzi dǎkāi gěi
women kànkàn. | Please open your suitcase and let us
take a look. |
| F: Hǎo. | Certainly. |
| M: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. Méi shì le.
Nǐ kěyǐ zǒu le. | Okay, thank you. Everything is all
right. You may go now. |

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

A Chinese couple in Taipei are talking just before the husband is to leave on a trip.

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| F: Nǐ yào dài de dōngxi dōu yùbeihǎo
le meiyǒu? | Have you got all the things you want
to take with you ready? |
| M: Wǒ xiǎng wǒ dōu yùbeihǎo le.
Yǎnjìng gēn zhǐpiàoběn dōu
dài le. Xiǎobēnzi zài wǒ
xīzhuāng kǒudài lǐmiàn. | I think I have them all ready. I
have my glasses and my checkbook
with me. My address book is in
my suit pocket. |
| F: Nǐ shuō nǐ yào zhào xiàng.* Nǐ
dài zhàoxiàngjī le meiyǒu? | You said you wanted to take pictures.
Do you have your camera with you? |
| M: Wǒ dài le. Zài xiāngzili. | Yes. It's in my suitcase. |

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

*zhào xiàng: "to take photographs" (WLF 6)

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

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| 14. Nǐ zhù fángzi háishi <u>gōngyù</u> ? | Do you live in a house or an apartment building? |
| 15. Zhèige fángzi yígòng yǒu jǐge <u>fángjiān</u> ? | How many rooms does this house/apartment have? |
| 16. Zhèige fángzi yǒu sānjiān <u>wòshì</u> . | This house/apartment has three bedrooms. |
| 17. Wǒ dài ni kànkàn. | I'll take you and show you. |
| 18. Wǒmen bǎ fángzi <u>zūchū</u> le. | We rented out the house/apartment. |
| 19. Wǒmen xiān dào <u>kètīng</u> zuò yíxià, <u>hē diǎn chá</u> . | Let's first go and sit in the living room and drink some tea. |
| 20. Zhèige fángzi <u>hǎoxiàng</u> hěn dà. | This house/apartment seems very large. |
| 21. Zènme dàde fángzi, <u>gāo wèishēng</u> hěn <u>máfan</u> ba? | It must be a bother to do the cleaning with such a large house. |
| 22. <u>Píngcháng</u> Xiǎo Lán gēn wo yìqǐ <u>shōushí wūzi</u> . | Usually Xiǎo Lán straightens up the place (rooms) with me. |
| 23. Wǒmen dào <u>fàntīng</u> <u>chī fàn</u> qu ba. | Let's go to the dining room and eat. |
| 24. Wǒ shì zìjǐ <u>zuò fàn</u> . | I do my own cooking. |
| 25. <u>chúfáng</u> | kitchen |
| 26. <u>xǐǎofáng</u> | bathroom |
| 27. <u>shūfáng</u> | study, library (of a house) |
| 28. <u>wòfáng</u> | bedroom (alternate word for <u>wòshì</u>) |

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART II

gōngyù: "apartment building," literally "public residence" In the PRC, the word gōngyù is seldom used (only in the names of some buildings, and in technical contexts), but in Taiwan it is widely used. "Apartment building" may be translated as either gōngyù or gōngyùlóu. Gōngyù is sometimes used for an "apartment."

Nǐmende gōngyù yǒu jǐjiān
fángjiān?

How many rooms does your apartment
have?

But you would use dānyuán, "unit," not gōngyù, for "apartment" in

Zhèige gōngyùlóu yǒu duō-
shao dānyuán?

How many apartments are there
in this apartment building?

Although an apartment-dweller will usually refer in English to his "apartment," in everyday conversation, Chinese usually just speak of their fángzi. In other words, any type of residence--house or apartment--can be called a fángzi. Use the word gōngyù when you need to distinguish clearly between "apartment" and "house."

-jiān: This is the counter for rooms. Don't confuse it with the falling tone -jiǎn, the counter for articles of clothing, which you learned in WLF 2.

dài: This is the verb you learned meaning "to bring (along), to take (along)." Here it is used with the extended meaning of "to take" or "lead" someone to a place.

Wǒ dài nǐ qù.

I'll take you there.

Xiàwǔ qǐng nǐ dài hái'zi dào
gōngyuán qu wánr.

In the afternoon, please take the
children to the park to play.

zūchuqu: "to rent out" The verb zū by itself means "to rent" in the opposite direction, that is, to rent something from the owner. Contrast:

Wǒ bǎ fángzi zūchuqu le.

I rented out the house.

Wǒ zūle yige fángzi.

I rented a house (to live in).

kètīng: "living room," literally, "guest-hall."

dào kètīng zuò yíxià: "go to the living room and sit a while" This is roughly the equivalent of dào kètīng qù zuò yíxià. The verb qù is sometimes omitted after a dào phrase when the meaning of "go" does not need to be emphasized.

hē chá: "to drink tea" This is not an involved ritual as the Japanese have, but it is not simply the taking of a beverage, either. Hē chá, in a social setting means talking and relaxing while sipping tea. Books have been written on tea in China, its social significance, and the art of serving it. We cannot do justice to the topic in this small note. Let us just leave you with two tips:

1. Except with close friends, don't turn down a cup of tea when offered. It is as much a gesture of friendship and a means of communication as it is a beverage.

2. Don't ask for sugar, lemon or milk. Unless you are in a restaurant ordering it, lemon and milk will most likely be unavailable. It is a double embarrassment to your host, who may not keep lemon and milk on hand, and who hates to see someone defile the good taste of pure tea.

hǎoxiàng: "to seem, it seems as if" Use this word as an adverb, placing it before the verb phrase.

Tā hǎoxiàng bù dǒng.	He seemed not to understand. OR He didn't seem to understand.
Nǐ hǎoxiàng bú tài xǐhuan zhèige fángzi.	You don't seem to like this house too much.
Nǐ hǎoxiàng zài xiǎng shénme shì.	You seem to be thinking about something.
Tā gēge hǎoxiàng chángcháng shēng bīng.	His older brother seems to get sick very often.

Hǎoxiàng is sometimes used merely to express that the speaker thinks a situation is so, but cannot confirm his suspicion. In such sentences, hǎoxiàng is best translated as "It seems to me that . . ." or "I think . . ." or "I seem to remember" Notice that the word order in Chinese stays the same.

Wǒ hǎoxiàng zài nǎ kànjianguo zhèige zì.	It seems to me I've seen this character somewhere before.
Nǐ hǎoxiàng gàosuguo wo zhèijiàn shìqing.	I seem to remember your telling me about this before.
Zài nèige shíhou, tā hǎoxiàng hái zhù zài Jiāzhōu.	At that time, he was still living in California, I think.
Měiguó hǎoxiàng méiyǒu zhèige, duì bu duì?	It seems to me you don't have this in America, do you?

gǎo wèishēng: "to clean," literally "to do sanitation" This is an expression used in the PRC. The verb gǎo, "to do," originally a word found in southern dialects of Mandarin Chinese, is now widely used in Standard Chinese, even in Běijīng. In Taiwan, gǎo does not have as wide a usage as in the PRC, where many new expressions have been created since 1949 using this verb.

máfan: "to be troublesome, to be a nuisance, to be inconvenient" In the Money module, you learned the verb máfan for "to bother, to inconvenience (someone)," as in Máfan nǐ le, "Sorry to trouble you." Here you learn máfan as an adjectival verb.

Nà tài máfan le.

That's too much trouble

Zhēn máfan.

What a bother.

píngcháng: "usually, generally, ordinarily" Like other two-syllable time words, píngcháng may come before or after the subject, but always before the verb.

Píngcháng wǒmen dōu zài kètīng
kàn diànshì.
Wǒmen píngcháng dōu zài kètīng
kàn diànshì.

We usually watch television in
the living room.

Wǒ píngcháng jiǔdiǎn zhōng cái
xià bān.

I don't usually get off work
until nine o'clock.

shōushi: "to straighten up, to tidy up (a place)" or "to put away, to put in order, to clear away (things)." Use shōushi when you're talking about neatening up a place, use gāo wèishēng when you're talking about soap and water cleaning in the PRC [and gāo qīngjié "to (soap and water) clean" in Taiwan].

Tā hǎoxiàng yǒu bànnián méi
shōushi wūzi le.

It looks as if he hasn't picked
up his place in half a year.

Nǐ kuài yìdiǎnr shōushi xíngli,
wǒmen yào zǒu le.

Pack your things quickly, we want
to leave.

wūzi and fángjiān: Both of these words means "room, chamber." Wūzi is seldom used in Taiwan, however. For rooms in public places, like hotels, use fángjiān rather than wūzi.

fàntīng: "dining room," literally "meal-hall."

chī fàn: "to eat," literally "eat food." Fàn is literally, "cooked rice," but in the expression chī fàn it refers to food in general or a meal. This is another example of a verb plus general object, like niàn shū, "to study" or shuō huà "to speak." (See BIO, Unit 7.) This verb chī may, of course, be followed by a specific object such as píngguǒ, "apples," as in:

Wǒ chīle yíge píngguǒ.

I ate an apple.

But if you mean "eat" in the sense of "to eat food" or "to have a meal," then you should use the general object fàn:

Nǐ chī fàn le meiyou?

Have you eaten? (Have you eaten a meal?)

Tā zuì ài chī fàn.

He loves to eat most of all.

zuò fàn: "to cook," literally "to make food." This is another verb-general object combination. As with chī fàn, the verb alone may be used with more specific objects.

chúfáng: "kitchen," literally "kitchen-room."

xǐzǎofáng: "bathroom" This is a room for taking a bath, and not necessarily a room with a toilet. Xǐzǎo, which is introduced in Part III of this unit, means "to take a bath." Remember, if you want to ask where there is a toilet, ask for the cèsuǒ, "toilet;" or use the polite Westernized term, xǐshǒujiān, "washroom." In rural areas, you would ask where the cèsuǒ is.

In Taiwan, modern houses and apartments usually have the toilet in the same room as the bathtub. In the PRC, apartment buildings built during the 1950's may have a room with a bathtub in the apartment. Apartment buildings built since then usually only include a toilet and sink in each apartment, and no bathtub.

You should usually lower your voice to ask where the bathroom is. Many people even consider it polite to put one's hand in front of the mouth when asking Cèsuǒ zài nǎlǐ? Another polite way to ask is Wǒ kéyǐ yòng yíxià nǐmènde cèsuǒ ma? "May I use your toilet?"

shūfáng: "study," literally "book-room."

wòfáng: "bedroom," literally "sleeping-room." Wòfáng and wòshì are both used for "bedroom."

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

A Chinese woman (F1) has been invited to dinner at the home of an American couple in Taipei.

F1: Yòu! Nǐmen jiā hěn piàoliang,
shōushide zhēn gānjìng!

Oh, your house is lovely, so neat
and clean!

F2: Xièxie nǐ. Wǒmen xiān dào
kètīng zuò yíxià hē diǎn chá.

Thank you. Let's first go and sit
in the living room a while and
and drink some tea.

- F1: Hǎo. Fine.
- F2: Wǒ xiānshēng yǒu shì dào Tái zhōng qù le. Jīntiān wǎnshàng jiù shì wǒmen liǎngge rén chī fàn. My husband has gone to T'aichung on business. This evening it will be just the two of us eating.
- F1: Nà wǒmen yìqǐ zuò fàn, hǎo bu hǎo? Well then, let's cook together, all right?
- F2: Bú yòng le. Chúfáng hěn xiǎo. Wǒ yǐjīng bǎ wǎnfàn dōu yùbeihǎo le. There's no need to. The kitchen is small. I've already prepared dinner.
- F1: Ò, zhèige fángzi hǎoxiàng hěn dà. Nǐmen yǒu jǐjiān wòshì? Oh, this house seems to be quite large. How many bedrooms do you have?
- F2: Zhèige fángzi bú tài dà. Wǒmen yǒu liǎngjiān wòshì. Zài kètīng yòubiān. Kètīng zuǒbiān yǒu yíge shūfáng. Píngcháng wǒmen dōu zài shūfáng kàn diànshì. Wǒ dài nǐ kànkàn, zěnmeyàng? This house isn't very large. We have two bedrooms. They are to the right of the living room. To the left of the living room there's a study. We usually watch television in the study. Would you like me to show you?
- F1: Hěn hǎo. Sure.
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- F2: Hǎo, wǒmen dào fàntīng qu chī fàn ba. Okay, let's go to the dining room and eat.
- F1: Hǎojíle. Great.

NOTES AFTER THE DIALOGUE

Wǒ xiānshēng yǒu shì dào Tái zhōng qù le: "My husband has gone to T'aichung on business." More literally, "My husband had some business and went to T'aichung."

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

An American man (M) is talking with a Chinese woman (F) in Běijīng.

- F: Nǐde jiā zài Měiguó shénme dìfāng? Where is your home in America?

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| M: Zài Huáshèngdùn. | In Washington. |
| F: Nǐ yǒu fángzi ma? | Do you have a house? |
| M: Wǒmen yǒu yige fángzi. | Yes, we do. |
| F: Nǐ lái Běijīng, fángzi zěnmē
bàn? | When you came to Běijīng, what
did you do with the house? |
| M: Wǒmen bǎ fángzi zūchuqu le. | We rented it out. |
| F: Nǐmēnde fángzi dà bu dà? | Is your house large? |
| M: Bu hěn dà, yě bù hěn xiǎo.
Lóuxià yǒu kètīng, fàntīng,
shūfáng, gēn chúfáng. Lóu-
shàng yǒu sānjiān wòshì
gēn liǎngjiān xǐzǎofáng. | It's not very large and it's not
very small. Downstairs there's
the living room, the dining room,
the study, and the kitchen.
Upstairs there are three bed-
rooms and two bathrooms. |
| F: Ōu, yǒu zhème duō fángjiān.
Gāo wèishēngde shíhóur hěn
máfan ba. | Oh, there are so many rooms. It
must be troublesome when you do
the cleaning. |
| M: Bú tài máfan. Háizimen dōu
dà le. Tāmen yě gāo wèishēng. | It's not too troublesome. The
children are all grown up. They
do the cleaning, too. |
| F: Nǐ xǐhuan bu xǐhuan nǐ xiànzai
zhùde gōngyù? | Do you like the apartment building
where you're living now? |
| M: Mámahūhū. Zhèrde gōngyù hái
kéyi. | So-so. The apartment buildings
here aren't too bad. |

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

hái kéyi: Literally "still okay," this phrase actually means "isn't too bad."

PART III

REFERENCE LIST

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| 29. Háizi <u>xǐng</u> le yǐhòu <u>jiào</u> tāmen
xǐ <u>liǎn</u> . | After the children wake up, have
them wash their faces. |
| 30. Wǎnshang <u>shuì</u> <u>jiào</u> yǐqián jiào
tāmen <u>shuā</u> <u>yá</u> , <u>xǐzǎo</u> . | Before they go to sleep at night,
have them brush their teeth and
take a bath. |
| 31. Xǐle liǎn gěi tāmen hē <u>niúǎi</u> . | When they've washed their faces, give
them some milk to drink. |
| 32. Bǎ háizi gěi wo, wǒ <u>bàoyibào</u> . | Give the baby to me, I'll hold him. |
| 33. Wáng <u>Āyí</u> , háizimen chī fàn
yǐhòu děi <u>shuì</u> <u>wǔjiào</u> . | Auntie Wáng, after they've eaten,
the children have to take a noon-
time nap. |
| 34. Rè <u>shuǐ</u> <u>shāohǎo</u> le méiyóu? | Have you heated up the hot water? |
| 35. Guò <u>mǎlù</u> de shíhou yào <u>xiǎoxīn</u> . | Be careful when crossing the street. |
| 36. yágāo | toothpaste |
| 37. shūshu | uncle |
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REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART III

xǐng: "to wake up" This is a process verb. It describes the change from sleep or unconsciousness to waking or consciousness: "to become awake, to become conscious, to become sober." In completed affirmative sentences, you will see the marker le; in negative sentences you will see méi (not bù--this is not a state verb). Some of the quirks you faced with a verb like bìng ("to get sick," not "to be sick"), you also face here. When you are thinking in English of "He IS NOT awake," you should think "He HAS NOT awakened" in Chinese.

Tā xǐngle méiyóu?

Did he wake up? OR Is he awake yet?

Tā hái méi xǐng.

He is not awake yet.

jiào: "to ask, to order, to tell (someone to do something)" This is a prepositional verb, which means that it and its object precede the verb.

Fùqin jiào háizimen huílai. The father told the children to come back.

Nǐ jiào ta guòlai. Ask him to come over.

shuì jiào: "to sleep, to go to bed"

Tā bādiǎn zhōng jiù shuì jiào le. He went to bed at eight o'clock (already).

Nǐ jǐdiǎn zhōng shuì jiào? What time do you go to bed?

Tā měitiān shuì bāge zhōngtóu. He sleeps eight hours a night.

Nǐ shuìde hǎo bu hǎo? Did you sleep well?

Nǐ shuìhǎole ma? Did you sleep well? OR Have you finished sleeping?

shuā yá: "to brush teeth" Besides brushing teeth, you can shuā yifu, "brush clothes," and shuā xié, "brush (off) shoes." Do not use shuā for use for brushing hair, however [see shū tóu "to comb or brush one's hair, WLF, Unit 3). [The noun for a "brush" is shuāzi.]

niúǎi: Literally, "cow-milk," and used only to refer to cow's milk. The word nǎi by itself does not specify the kind of milk.

bào: "to embrace, to hug" people, or "to hold in one's arms" a child, package, etc.

Lái, bàba gěi ni bàobao. Come, papa will hold you. (said to child as he is handed from mother to father)

Áyí: "auntie" This is a term of address used by children for friends of the family, not blood relatives.

shuì wǔjiào: "to take an afternoon nap," literally, "sleep noon-nap." The wǔjiào, a nap after lunch, is very popular in China. Many institutions, factories, and schools give time off every day for this purpose.

shāo: "to heat, to cook" (Another meaning is "to burn.") Since the verb shāo by itself means to put heat to something, a resultative ending is needed when you want to indicate "boiling" or "heated up."

Wǒ qù shāo diǎnr shuǐ. I'll go put some water on (the stove).

Rè shuǐ shāohǎo le. The hot water has been heated up.

Shuǐ yǐjīng shāokāi le. The water is already boiling.

mǎlù: "paved road." This is the word usually used for paved city streets. Mǎlù is literally "horse-road," that is, a road on which horses and people can go. A theory has also been advanced that the mǎ is a transliteration of the first syllable of "macadam" (a road made with layers of rolled broken stones, with a tar or asphalt base).

xiǎoxīn: "to be careful," literally "small-heart."

Ê, xiǎoxīn diǎnr!

Hey, be a little more careful!

shūshu: "uncle" This is a term of affection used by children for older male friends of the family.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

A Canadian woman (A) is talking to her new maid (C) in Běijīng.

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|----|--|---|
| A: | Wáng Āyí, háizimen chī fàn yǐhòu
děi shuā yá, ránhòu zài shuì
wǔjiào. Píngcháng tāmen shuì
yìliǎngge zhōngtóu. Xǐngle
yǐhòu gěi tāmen xǐ liǎn, zài
dài tāmen chūqu wánwanr. | Auntie Wáng, after lunch the children
have to brush their teeth and
then take their naps. Usually
they sleep an hour or two. After
they wake up, wash their faces for
them, and then take them out to
play. |
| C: | Hǎo. | Okay. |
| A: | Xiàwǔ sìwǔdiǎn zhōng gěi tāmen
hē niúǎi. | At four or five in the afternoon,
give them some milk to drink. |
| C: | Tāmen wǎnshàng yào chī shénme? | What will they eat in the evening? |
| A: | Wǒ yǐjīng zuòhǎo le. Dōu zài
zhèr. Wǎnshàng shuì jiào
yǐqián jiào tāmen shuā yá,
xǐzǎo. Háizimen yìtiān yào
shuā sāncì yá. | I've prepared it already. It's all
here. At night before they go to
bed, have them brush their teeth
and take a bath. The children
are supposed to brush their teeth
three times a day. C: Hǎo. |
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SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

In Taipei on a Sunday afternoon, a young mother (Huìmǐn) and father (Tíngsōng) are at home:

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|----|---|----------------------------------|
| M: | Huìmǐn, wǒ xiǎng hē diǎn chá,
nǐ yào bu yào? | Huìmǐn, I want some tea, do you? |
|----|---|----------------------------------|

- F: Yào, dànshi rè shuǐ méiyǒu le.
Wǒ qù shāo. Yes, but there's no more hot water.
I'll go put some on.
- M: Bú yào, bú yào, wǒ zìjǐ qù. No, no, I'll go myself.
- F: Hǎo, wǒ qù kànkan Xiǎo Bǎo
xǐng le méiyǒu. Okay, I'll go check if Xiǎo Bǎo (the
baby) is up yet.
- (They both leave the room. Later when Huīmǐn (the wife) returns, Tíngsōng is sitting on the sofa.)
- F: Tíng, Xiǎo Bǎo xǐng le. Nǐ bào Tíng, Xiǎo Bǎo is up. You hold him
yíxià. Wǒ qù bǎ niú'nǎi for a minute. I'm going to go
nònghǎo. get his (cow's) milk ready.
- M: (To the baby) Lái, ràng bàba Here, let daddy hold you.
bàobao.
- (Huīmǐn comes in with a bottle and hands it to Tíngsōng.)
- M: Nǐ kàn, shuì wǔjiào yǐhòu, tā Look, he's so hungry after his nap.
zhēn è.
- F: Shi, tā měicì dōu shì zhèiyang. Yes, he's like this every time.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

*"Tíng" is the wife's affectionate abbreviation of her husband's name, Tíngsōng.

**è: "to be hungry"

Unit 4, Vocabulary

Āyí	auntie
bào	to hold, to embrace
chá	tea
chī fàn	to eat
chúfáng	kitchen
dài	to bring, to take with one
dài	to lead, to take
dǎkai	to open
fángjiān	room
fàntīng	dining room
fùnǚ	women
gǎo	to do, to engage in
gǎo wèishēng	to do cleaning
gōngyù	apartment building; apartment
gōngyùlóu	apartment building
hǎoxiàng	to seem (to be), to appear that
hē	to drink
-jiān	(counter for rooms)
jiào	to tell/ask (someone to do something)
-juǎn	reel (of recording tape); to curl, to roll up
kètīng	living room
kǒudài	pocket
liǎn	face (of a person)
lùyīndài	recording tape
lùyīnjī	tape recorder
máfan	to be troublesome, to be a bother; bother, trouble
mǎlù	street, avenue (paved)
méi shì (le)	everything is all right (now); there is no (further) business
niúǎi	(cow's) milk
píngcháng	usually, generally, ordinarily

shāo	to heat; to cook
shāohǎole	to have heated up; to have finished cooking
shēnbào	to declare, to report
shēnbàodān	customs declaration (form)
shōushi	to tidy up
shǒushi (shǒushì)	jewelry
shuā	to brush
shuā yǎ	to brush one's teeth
shūfáng	study (room)
shuǐ	water
shuì jiào	to sleep
shuì wǔjiào	to take a noontime nap
shūshu	uncle
wòfáng	bedroom
wòshì	bedroom
wūzi	room
xiāngzi	suitcase, box
xiǎoběnzì	small notebook
xiǎoxīn	to be careful, to take care
xǐng	to wake up
xǐzǎo	to take a bath
xǐzǎofáng	bathroom
yá	tooth, teeth
yágāo	toothpaste
yǎnjìng(r)	glasses (spectacles)
yùbei	to prepare
yùbeihǎo le	to have prepared
zhàoxiàngjī	camera
zhīpiào	check (as in personal check)
zhīpiàoběn	checkbook
zūchūqu	to rent out
zuò fàn	to cook