

PART 1 Duìhuà (Dialogue)



MǎI XIÉ

Mǎ Xiānsheng xiǎng qù mǎi xié. Tā dào Lǐ Xiānshengde
wūzi lai wèn Lǐ Xiānsheng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Yǒunián, wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín gēn wǒ qù mǎi yìdiǎnr
dōngxi, nín yǒu gōngfu ma?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín dǎsuàn shénme shíhou qù?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Sāndiǎn zhōng chéng buchéng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Nín děng wǒ kànkàn. Xiànzài shì yìdiǎnbàn. Xíng.
Sāndiǎn zhōng nín dào wǒ zhèr lái, wǒ gēn nín
yíkuàir qù.

(Dào le xié diàn, shòuhuòyuán guò lai le.)

Shòuhuòyuán: Nín lái le. Qǐng zuò! Qǐng zuò!

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèwèi xiānsheng yào mǎi yìshuāng xié.

Shòuhuòyuán: Shì yào píde, hái shì yào bùde?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Píde, yào huángde.

Shòuhuòyuán: Nín chuān duō dà hào de?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dà gài shì sānshí bā hào. Wǒ jībù qīngchū le. Qǐng
nǐ liángliang ba.

Shòuhuòyuán: (Liángwánle, bǎ xié náchulai) Nín shíshì zhèi-shuāng. Xiān kànkàn dàxiǎo héshì buhéshì.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: (Chuānshang xié, shìle shì) Chángduǎn chábuduō. Kuānzhǎi hǎoxiàng chà yidiǎnr. Wǒde jiǎo tài kuān. Zhèige yàngzi wǒ yě bú tài xǐhuan.

Shòuhuòyuán: (Gǎnjīn shuō) Méi wèntí, háiyou biéde yàngzide. (shuōzhe yòu náchu yishuāng lai) Nín kàn zhèi-shuāng zhěnmeyàng? Zhīliàng zhēn hǎo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhèishuāng búcuò, jiùshì yánsè qiǎn yidiǎnr. Yǒu shēn yánsède méiyóu?

Shòuhuòyuán: Bàojiàn, méiyóu le. Qiǎn yánsède piàoliang. Nín zhèige piàoliang rén yīnggāi chuān piàoliang xié.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Qiǎn yánsè róngyì zāng. Yǒunián, nín kàn zhèi-shuāng zěnmeyàng?

Lǐ Xiānsheng: Zhèishuāng yàngzi búcuò.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Duōshao qián?

Shòuhuòyuán: Èrshíliùkuài bā.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hē! Zěnmē zhěmē guì a!

Shòuhuòyuán: Dōngxì hǎo. Wǒmen zhèrde xié tébié jiěshì. Nín zhīdao mǎi dōngxì shì "guìde búguì, jiànde bújiàn." Zàishuo jiàqián yě bùbǐ biéde shāngdiàn gāo.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo, wǒ jiù mǎi zhèishuāng ba. Máfan nǐ gěi wǒ
bāoshang ba.

Shòuhuòyuán: Wǒmen yǒu hézi, gěi nín zhuāngqilai ba. Wǒmen
yǒu hǎo wàzi, nín mǎi liangshuāng, hǎo buhǎo?
Yíkuài-wǔmáo wǔ yìshuāng. Zhēn piányi.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ kànkàn. Hǎo, gěi wǒ ná bàndá ba. Dōu zhuāng-
zai nèige hézili, zhuāngdèxià zhuāngbùxià?

Shòuhuòyuán: Zhuāngdèxià. Nín hái yào yòng diǎnr shénme?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Búyao shéme le. Guò liǎngtiān zài shuō ba. Zhè
shì sìshikuài qián.

Shòuhuòyuán: Xièxie nín. Zháogei nín sānkuài-jiǔmáo qián.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. shòuhuàyuán/diànyuán N: salesclerk

2. pí N: skin, fur, leather, hide
 (M: -kuài, -zhāng)

- pízi N: fur, leather, hide

- píxié N: leather shoes

- píbāo N: handbag, briefcase, suitcase

- pízi zuòde PH: made of leather

- pífū N: human skin

- Pízi zuòde dōngxi guīyidiǎnr, kěshi jiěshi.

3. bù N: cotton cloth (M: -pí,
 bolt; -mǎ, yard; -chǐ,
 foot; cùn, inch)

- bù yīshang N: cotton garment

- zhuōbù N: tablecloth

- bù zuòde PH: made of cloth

4. -hào(r) M: number, size

- a. Nín dài jǐhào màozi?

- b. Nín diànhuà duōshao hào?

5. liáng V: to measure

- Nǐ liángliang zhèige zhuōzi jǐchǐ cháng.

6. zhǎi SV: be narrow

- Zhèitiáo jiē tài zhǎi, chē kāibuguoqù.

7. dàxiǎo N: size
Zhèizhāng zhuōzi fàngzai zhèr, dàxiǎo zhèng hǎo.
8. chángduǎn N: length
Zhèi liǎngjian yīfu chángduǎn yīyàng.
9. kuānzhǎi N: width
Yòng zhèikuài bù zuò shàngyī kuānzhǎi zhèng hǎo.
10. héshì SV: be suitable, fit just right
a. Zhèijian yīshang, wǒ chuānzhe bùhéshì.
b. Zhèige zhuōzi fàngzai nèr zhèng héshì.
11. gǎnjīn A: hurriedly, at once,
promptly
Tā yíjiào wǒ, wǒ jiù gǎnjīn guòqule.
12. zhīliàng N: quality
13. qiǎn SV: be light (color), be shallow (water, thought)

qiǎnlán N: light blue
qiǎnhóng N: light red
a. Wǒ búyuànyì chuān qiǎn yánsède yīshang.
b. Nèitiao hé hěn qiǎn.
14. shēn SV: be dark (color), be deep (water, thought)

shēnlǜ N: dark green
Zhèizhāng zhuōzide yánsè tài shēn.

15. bàoqiàn SV: be sorry, be regretful,
feel apologetic

16. piàoliang SV: be attractive, be smart
looking

Nèige rénde yǐshang zhēn piàoliang.

17. jiěshi SV: be strong, be durable,
be sturdy

a. Xiànzài zuòde qìche méiyǒu cóngqiándè nàme jiěshi.

b. Tāde hái zi zhǎngde zhēn jiěshi.

18. jiàn SV: be cheap

"Guǐde búguì, jiànde bújiàn."

19. gāo SV: be high, be tall

gāo'ǎi N: height

jiàqián gāo PH: high priced

Zhèi liǎng jiěmèi gāo'ǎi yíyàng.

20. bāo V/M: to wrap/package, parcel

yìbāo dōngxì N: a package of something

yìbāo yān N: a pack of cigarettes

bāoqilai RV: wrap up

bāoshang RV: wrap up

Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèixie dōngxì gěi wǒ bāoshang.

21. hézi N: small box, case

-hé(r) M: a box of

22. zhuāng V: to pack, to load

zhuāngshang

RV: pack up

zhuāngqilai

RV: pack up

a. Wǒ bǎ yīshang dōu zhuāngzai píbāoli le.

b. Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèixie dōngxī zhuāngqilai.

23. wàzi

N: sock, stocking
(M: -shuāng, for pair;
-zhī, for one of a pair)

cháng wàzi

N: stockings

duǎn wàzi

N: socks

Wǒ děi qù mǎi liǎngshuāng wàzi.

24. -dá

M: dozen

25. -xià

RVE: (indicates downward motion
or capacity)

zuòbuxià

RV: will not seat

Wǒde chē tài xiǎo, zuòbuxià wǔge rén.

26. ǎi

SV: be short (of stature)

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Place Words as Objects

Cóng, dào and zài may only take a place word or a time word as their object, not just any noun. (Certain directional bound forms may follow cóng. See Lesson 31, Module 6.) In English, we may say "Come to me" and "Go to him," but the literal translations in Chinese, Dào wǒ lái and Dào tā qù, are incorrect. Change the pronouns wǒ and tā into place words by following them with a place word such as zhèr or nèr.

Dào wǒ zhèr lái.

Dào tā nèr qù.

a. Some place words that are commonly added to pronouns are shown below.

zhèr (zhèli)

Nǐde shū méizai wǒ zhèr.

nèr (nàli)

Qǐng nǐ dao chuānghu nèr qù.

zhèibianr

Nǐ dào zhèibianr lái.

nèibianr

Bié dào nèibianr qù.

zhèige dìfang

Wǒ zhèige dìfang méiyǒu
duōshao rén.

nèige dìfang

Zài tāmen nèige dìfang yǒu
fànguǎnr.

qiántou

Qǐng nǐ bié zhànzai wǒ qián-
tou.

hòutou

Bǎ zhèige yīzi fàngzai tā
hòutou.

qiánbianr

Wǒ kéyǐ bukéyǐ zuòzai nǐ
qiánbianr?

hòubianr

Nǐ kě qiānwàn bié cóng tā
hòubiānr guòqu.

zuǒbianr

Tā búyuànyǐ zuòzai wǒ
zuǒbiānr.

yòubianr

Dào wǒ yòubianr lái.

b. The place words listed on the previous page may also be added to nouns. Localizers which may be added to nouns are shown below.

lǐtōu	Wǒ zhùzai chéng lǐtōu.
wàitōu	Wǒ dào wūzi wàitōu qù yīhuīr.
shàngtōu	(Zài) qīchē shàngtōu yǒu yīgè rén.
xiàtōu	Wǒde míngzi zài tāde míngzi xiàtōu.
lǐbianr	Háishi zài wūzi lǐbianr chī hǎo yidiǎnr.
wàibianr	Xuéxiào wàibianr yǒu hěn duō shù.
shàngbianr	Qǐng nǐ zài huàr shàngbianr xiě jǐge zì.
xiàbianr	Bié xiězai huàr xiàbianr.
dīxia	Zuǐhǎo bǎ yīshang fàngzai zhuōzi dīxia.
-li	Nǐ zěnmē bǎ wǒde qián dǒu zhuāngzai nǐde kǒudàirli le?
-shàng	Tā yào dào jiēshang qù mǎi yidiǎnr dōngxī.

c. Certain common nouns which are treated as place words do not require a localizer when used after cóng, dào and zài. Examples of common nouns which indicate a place, but do not require a localizer, are shown below.

jiā	kètīng	chúfáng
xuéxiào	fàntīng	fēijīchǎng
shāngdiàn	shūfáng	diànhuàjù
fànguǎnr	yóujú	huǒchēzhàn

d. There are other nouns which, by virtue of their meanings, should be considered as place words. However, they cannot be used as the object of cóng, dào or zài without the addition of a localizer.

hé	shān	jiē
hú	lù	
hǎi	chéng	

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Please, go to the table.
2. Please, come to me.
3. Have you come from Shanghai?
4. Aren't you eating at the restaurant?
5. Haven't you lived at your friend's house?

Exercise 2. A student asks his classmate one of the following questions. His classmate responds with a complete sentence.

1. Nǐ yào dào wǒ zhèibianr lái ma?
2. Nǐ búyuànyì dào tā nèr qù ma?
3. Tāmen dōu shì cóng Lǐ Xiānsheng nàr lái de ma?
4. Nǐ de qìchē zài shénme dìfang ne?
5. Wèi shénme nǐ búdào chuānghu zhèr lái ne?

Quantity, Quality and Degree

In Chinese, one of the ways to express ideas such as height, weight, width, thickness and color is to combine opposite pairs of stative verbs. Examples of these opposite pairs are shown below.

chángduǎn	length
dàxiǎo	size
gāo'ǎi	height

shēnqiǎn	depth, shade (color)
lěngrè	temperature
yuǎnjìn	distance
kuānzhǎi	width
hǎohuài	quality
hòubó	thickness
qīngzhòng	weight
duōshǎo	quantity

Exercise. Form sentences using the nouns in the preceding list.

Resultative Verb Endings

Many stative verbs can be used as resultative verb endings.

zhǎngdedà	Zhèige huār zhǎngdedà ma?
chībubǎo	Tā zuòde fàn tài shǎo, wǒ lǎoshi chībubǎo.
bànbuhǎo	Zhèijian shì tài nán, wǒ bànbuhǎo.

Lái, qù and their combinations are also common resultative verb endings.

shàngbulái	Tā yǒu bìng, kǒngpà tā yíge rén shàngbulái.
huídeqù	Nǐ yìtiān huídeqù ma?
bāndeshànglái	Nèige zhuōzi wǒ bāndeshànglái.

Certain functive verbs when used as resultative verb endings undergo a modification in meaning. As resultative verb endings, they may even have more than one meaning. Common endings in this group are shown below. More resultative verb endings will be discussed in coming lessons.

-jiàn	-zháo	-shàng	-xià
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a. -Jiàn indicates perception of what is seen, heard, smelled and so on.

kànjiàn

Wǒ zuótiān méikànjian tā.

tīngjian

Nǐ tīngdejiàn tā chàng gē ma?

wénjian

Wǒmen dōu wénbujian wūzili yǒu shénme wèir.

pèngjian

Qiánjitiān wǒ zài jiěshang pèngjianle yige lǎopéngyou.

b. -Zháo indicates success in attaining the object of the action. The most common combinations are shown below. Notice that in the two potential forms and in the negative actual form, the ending -zháo is always stressed, while in the affirmative actual form, it may or may not be.

shuǐzháo

Wǒ shuǐle bàntiān méishuǐ-zháo.

zhǎozháo

Nǐ zhǎozháo nèiben shū le ma?

jiànzháo

Nǐ míngtiān qù yídìng jiànbu-zháo tā.

jiězháo

Tā zhèi liǎngtiān yìfēng xīn ye méijiězháo.

diǎnzháo

Diǎndezháo diǎnbuzháo dōu búyào jīn

mǎizháo

Wǒ mǎizháole nǐ shuōde nèi-zhǒng bǐ le.

yòngzháo

Běnlái wǒ xiǎng yòngbuzháo nèige dōngxi, suóyì shǒuqi-laile. Shéi zhīdao xiànzài zhēn yòngzháole.

chīzháo

Yǒu duōshao qián ye chībuzháo zhènme hǎode dōngxi.

c. -Shàng generally indicates the accomplishment of the action.

guānshang	Wǒ guānbushang zhèige chuāng-hu.
zhùshang	Tā xiànzài yǒu qián le. Zhùshangle xīn fángzi le.
chuānshang	Yīshang tài xiǎo. Wǒ chuānle bàntiān méichuānshang.
bāoshang	Zhèizhāng zhǐ tài xiǎo, kǒng-pà bāobushāng.
zhuāngshang	Qǐng nǐ bǎ nèixie yīshang zhuāngshang.

Sometimes, the -shàng ending may be interpreted as "onto," as shown in chuānshang above and in the example below.

xiěshang	Zhèizhāng zhǐ bùhǎo, xiěbushàng zǐ.
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d. -Xià indicates either the downward motion of the action or the capacity of a room or space. In its first meaning, -xià is usually used in one of the two actual forms.

fàngxia	Wǒ qǐng tā fàngxia, tā méifàngxia. Hái nǎzhe ne.
tǎngxia	Tā yǐlèi jiù tǎngxia xiūxi yihuìr.
zuòxia	Zhòxia ba. Bié zhànzhele

To indicate capacity, -xià may be used in any of the actual or potential forms.

fàngxia	Kǒudairli fàngbuxia zènme duō qián.
tǎngxia	Zhèige chuáng tǎngdexia sānge rén.
zuòxia	Zhèijiān wūzi zhēn zuòxiale wūshi rén.

(The student is advised to learn only the combinations given in the text and not to attempt to make up his own combinations.)