

PART 1 Duihuà (Dialogue)



DIŪ DŌNGXI

Wáng Xiānsheng jiāli diūle dōngxī le. Jǐngchájú pài
jǐngguān gēn jǐngchá lái kànkàn.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qǐng nín dào zhèjiān wūzi lái kànkàn ba. Qiáng-
shang yǒu yíge dàdòng, dōngxī dōushi cóng zhèr
nòngchūde.

Jǐngguān: Zhè dàgài shì yèli shénme shíhoude shìqing?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ yě nòng buqīngchu. Wǒ shì shíyidiǎn tǎngxiade.
Dàgài tǎngle yǒu sān-wǔfēnzhōng, jiù shuǐzháole.
Yèli méi tīngjian shénme shēngyīn. Jīntiān zǎo-
shang cái kànjian dōngxī méiyǒule.

Jǐngguān: Dōu diūle xiē shénme dōngxī?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu shǒushi, yǒu yīfu, wǒ kāile yìzhāng dānzi.
Nín kànkàn.

Jǐngguān: Dōngxī dōu fàngzai nǎr le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Fàngzai guīzili le.

Jǐngguān: Zhèige guīzi suǒzhe méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Suǒzhe ne. Zhèige guīzi zǒngshì suǒzhe, kěshì
zuótian wǎnshang, wǒ ba yàoshi fàngzai zhuōzi-
shang le. Jīntiān zǎoshang, wǒ qīlai, kànjian

qiángshang yǒu yíge dòng, wǒ gǎnjīn jiù kàn zhèige guīzi, zhèige guīzi guānde hǎohāorde, yòu yíkàn, yàoshi zài dīxia ne, wǒ jiù gǎnjīn kāi nèige guīzi, yīkai jiù kāikaile, zài yíkan, dōngxi dōu méiyǒule.

Jīngguān: Yíòng zhí duōshao qián?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yíòng dàgài zhí liǎngwànduōkuài qián. Wǒ nèizhāng dānzishang dōu xiězhe ne.

Jīngguān: Ò, duìle. Nín zhèizhāng dānzi, xiěde hěn qīngchu. Wǒmen xiān nǎhuiqu kànkàn, xiǎng fázi gěi nín zhǎo ba.

Wáng Xiānsheng: Xièxie nín.

(Wǎnshang Mǎ Xiānsheng tīngshuō Wángjia diū dōngxi le, tā lìkè dào Wángjia lái kànkàn.)

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ tīngshuō nín zhèr zuótiān chūle diǎnr shì, shì zěnméi huí shì?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Hài, zhēn dǎoméi! Zuótiān yèli yǒu zéi, bǎ wǒde yīfu gēn wǒ tàitai de shǒushi dōu tōuqule.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zhēn zāogāo. Dōu diūle xiē shénme dōngxi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu wǒ liǎngtào xīfu, yíjiàn dàyi. Háiyǒu diǎnr línglíngsuǐsuǐde dōngxi xiàng chènshān, kùzi shénmede, dàoshi bùzhí duōshao qián. Kěshi wǒ

tàिताide shǒushi, yàoshi xiànzài mǎi, kǒngpà děi liǎngwànduōkuai qián.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hài, zhēn méixiǎngdào. Nín fàngzai nǎr le?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Dōu zài nèijian wūzide guīzilitou. Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ dào nàge wūzi yíkàn, qiángshang yǒu yíge dàdòng. Wǒ gǎnjīn kāi guīzi kàn, yíkàn dōngxī dōu méiyoule. Xīngkuī wǒde qián méi fàngzai nǎr, yàoshi fàngzai nǎr, yě diūle.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín méi gěi jīngchájú dǎ diànhuà ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ yìzhīdao, jiù lìkè gěi jīngchájú dǎle yíge diànhuà. Jīngchájú pài rén lái kànle bàntiān, tāmen shuō tāmen gěi wǒmen zhǎo. Kěshi zhǎodezhǎo zhǎobuzhǎo, shéi gǎn shuō ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín bǎoxiǎnle méiyǒu?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Bǎole. kěshi bǎode búgòu. Yígòng cái bǎole yíwànkuaì qián. Xīngkuī bǎoxiǎnle, yàoburán, kě zhēn bùdéliǎo! Suīrán shì bǎoxiǎnle, kěshi wǒ hái shì xīwàng néng bǎ dōngxī zhǎohuilái.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàshi dāngrán. Wǒ xiǎng yéxǔ zhǎodezhǎo. Bié zhǎojí, zhǎojí búshì yě méiyòng ma?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ bùzhǎojí. Yùnnqì bùhǎo, jiù shénme dōu búyòng shuōle.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. diūliǎn

VO: to lose face

Ta jiǎnghuà jiǎng cuòle, juéde hěn diūliǎn.

2. jǐngchá

N: policeman

jǐngchájú

N: police department

Jǐngchá běnlái juéshì wèi rénmin fúwùde.

3. guān

N: officer, government official

jǐngguān

N: police officer

4. pài

V: to appoint, to assign, to send (someone to do something)

Wǒmen jiāde shuǐguǎnzi huàile. Qǐng nǐ pài yíge rén lái shòushishòushi ba.

5. dòng

N: hole

shāndòng

N: cave, cavern

6. nòng

V: to do, to manage, to handle, to get

nònghuài

RV: to break, to ruin, to mess up (something)

nònghǎo

RV: do well, finish doing something

nòngzǒu

RV: take away

nòngcuò

RV: make a mistake, misunderstand

nòngqīngchu

RV: make clear, clarify, understand fully

Nèijiàn shìqing, tā méinòngqīngchu.

7. shǒushi N: jewelry (M: -jiàn)
Nǚrén duōbàn dōu xīhuan mǎi shǒushi.
8. kāi V: to make out, to write out
(such as a note)
kāi yìzhāng tiáor VO: to write a note
kāixialai RV: list
kāi dānzi VO: to make a list
Nǐ bǎ nǐ píbaolide dōngxī kāi yìzhāng dānzi, yíyàng yí-
yàngde dòu kāixialai.
9. zhíde AV: be worth
Nèiběn shū zhēn zhíde kàn.
10. chūshì VO: to have something go wrong,
to have an accident
a. Tīngshuō nèijiā fēiji chūshìle.
b. Tā kāi qìchē chūle diǎnr shì, pèngle yíge rén, kěshì
pèngde bú tài lì hai.
11. dǎoméi SV: be unlucky
Cóng qùnián qǐ, wǒmen jiā cháng chūshì, zhēn dǎoméi!
12. zéi/xiǎotōu N: thief
13. tōu V: to steal
tōuzhe A: stealthily, secretly
tōutōurde A: stealthily, secretly
a. Tāmen jiā, yòu ràng zéi tōule.
b. Zéi dōu tōu dōngxī. Nǎr yǒu butōu dōngxī de zéi?
c. Tā tōuzhe gàosong wǒde, pà biéren tīngjian.

d. Tā zuótiān wǎnshang huídao jiā tài wǎnle, suǒyǐ tā tuōle xié, tóutóurde jìnqùle.

14. xīfú

N: western-style clothes
(M: -tào)

15. dàyī

N: overcoat (M: -jiàn)

pídàyī

N: fur coat (M: -jiàn)

16. chènshān

N: shirt (M: -jiàn)

17. kùzi

N: pants, trousers
(M: -tiáo)

18. xìngkuǐ

A: fortunately

a. Xìngkuǐ jīntiān wǒ méidào Niǔyuē qū. Yàoshi qùle, zhème dàde xuě, wǒ zěnmē huílai?

b. Wǒ xìngkuǐ dài qián le; yàoburán, qīngkè, méiqián, nà duó(me) zāogāo!

19. bǎoxiǎn

VO/SV: to buy insurance, to guarantee/be safe

bǎohuǒxiǎn

VO: to buy fire insurance

a. Nǐde fángzi bǎo huǒxiǎn le méiyǒu?

b. Wǒ gǎn bǎoxiǎn, tā jīntiān yídīng bùlái.

c. Qián lǎo fàngzai jiālǐ, kǒngpà bùbǎoxiǎn ba.

20. yùnqì

N: luck, fortune

Tāde yùnqì zǒng shì bǐ wǒ hǎo.

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



The Bǎ Construction

The bǎ construction was first introduced in Lesson 22, Module 4, and discussed in detail in Lesson 25, Note 14, Module 5. You will remember that bǎ has been described as a co-verb of disposal, but there are other bǎ sentences, as used in the following discussion, that do not seem to fit that description unless the term disposal is used in the broadest sense.

The uniqueness and complexity of the bǎ construction merits further review of its use in the language.

The basic bǎ sentence pattern is shown below.

Bǎ O V

The object following bǎ is the object of the following verb. This object is brought to the front of the verb by the bǎ. A simple sentence may have three patterns.

1. The regular subject-verb-object construction: Tā guānshang mén le.
2. The inverted object construction: Mén, tā guānshangle.
3. The bǎ construction: Tā bǎ mén guānshangle.

a. The object brought to the front of the verb is generally a specific object. The mén mentioned in the third example above refers to nèige mén, "the door," nèixiē mén, "the doors," and suǒyǒude mén, "all the doors" and not to a door, any door or some doors in general.

b. An object preceded by a NU-M without a specifier is usually a general object and does not fit the bǎ pattern. Thus, the regular SVO pattern serves best.

The sānge zhuōzi in Tā bānzǒule sānge zhuōzi means "any three tables." The bǎ pattern in the sentence is considered inadequate unless a specifier or an inclusive adverb is added, as shown in the following examples.

Tā bǎ nèisānge zhuōzi bānzǒule.

Tā bǎ sānge zhuōzi dōu bānzǒule.

Tā bǎ nèisānge zhuōzi dōu bānzǒule.

c. When the main verb is gàosong, gěi or a compound verb with gěi, there are usually two objects, direct and indirect.

Qīng nǐ gàosong wǒ nèijiàn shìqing.

Tā jiào wǒ gěi tā nèiběn shū.

Wǒ dǎsuan jiègei tā wǔkuài qián.

In such a case, the second (direct) object may be brought to the front of the verb by bǎ.

Qīng nǐ bǎ nèijian shìqing gàosong wǒ.

Tā jiào wǒ bǎ nèiběn shū jiègei tā.

Wǒ dǎsuan bǎ zhèiwǔkuài qián jiègei tā.

Note that the second object in the third example is specified when brought to the front.

d. After a bǎ construction, the main verb must be followed by a complement of some sort.

le:

Wǒ bǎ tā dǎle.

I spanked him.

zhe:

Bǎ shū dàizhe.

Take the book along.

RVE:

Qīng nǐ bǎ zhèige zhuōzi
bankai.

Please, move the table away.

(zài) PW:

Wǒ bǎ tāde shū fàngzai zhèr
le.

I put his books here.

Reduplication of the V:

Nǐ bǎ nèiběn shū kànkàn.

Read that book.

NU-M:

Wǒ bǎ nèiběn shū kànle yíci. I have read that book once.

e. The negative adverb in a bǎ sentence is attached to the bǎ or to the auxiliary verb preceding it, if there is one, and never immediately precedes the main verb.

Bié bǎ táng dōu chīle.

Don't eat all the candy.

Wǒ búyuànyi bǎ qián dōu
yòngle.

I don't want to spend all of my
money.

f. Verbs that do not describe action cannot be used as the main verbs in bǎ sentences. They include verbs of perception, such as kànjiàn and tīngjiàn, and the potential forms of resultative verbs, such as kaidejīngu.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I told the policeman everything he said.
2. You must explain this matter clearly to him.
3. Please, drive your car to the front of the building.
4. He made a list of the things he lost and gave it to the police.
5. Is it all right to put all of my luggage into this trunk?
6. He secretly told me not to lend the \$200 to that person.
7. I forget the meaning of that Chinese character. No matter what I do, I cannot recall the meaning of that character.
8. What's the matter with you? You don't remember where you put your jewelry?
9. If you spend all your money, what are you going to do?
10. Don't move all the chairs upstairs; keep a few in this room.

Various Uses of Cái

Cái is a fixed adverb and usually has one of two meanings.

- a. It means "only" when it is followed by a NU-M expression.

cái V NU-M:

Tā cái sǐle yíge yuè.

He died only a month ago.

cái NU-M:

Xiànzài cái sāndiǎn zhōng.

It is only three o'clock.

- b. It means "then and only then" and "not until" to refer to the action or time element before the cái clause.

Wǒ míngtiān cái zǒu ne.

I'm not going until tomorrow.

Tā chīwánle fàn cái zǒude.

He didn't leave until after he had finished his meal.

Note that ne or de is often used at the end of the sentence to stress the time element or some action that serves as a limiting circumstance for the main verb. Also, note that le is not used at the end of the sentence, even with a past event.

1. Cái cannot be used in a command or a request; therefore, a sentence using cái cannot end with a suggestive ba.
2. Between the clauses bound by the cái, another clause may be inserted to indicate the elapse of a third action between the two.

Tā chīwán fàn, yòu zuòle bàntiān, cái zǒude.	After he finished eating, he stayed for a long time before he left.
---	---

3. The clause before the cái clause often serves as a condition to the cái clause.

Yàoshi míngtiān, wǒ cái néng qù ne.	I can only go if it is tomorrow.
--	----------------------------------

Yídìng děi tā lái, wǒ cái gěi qián ne.	He must come before I pay.
---	----------------------------

Yīnwei ta lái, wǒ cái gěide qián.	I did not pay until he came.
--------------------------------------	------------------------------

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. His wife died only a month ago, and he just got married again.
2. He won't pay you until next week.
3. Don't hurry! It's still early, only 12:30.
4. He repeated it in a loud voice three times. Only then did I understand it.
5. He stayed with her for three days and then left.
6. The mechanic says my car won't be fixed until tomorrow.
7. The mechanic says he will have my car ready as early as tomorrow.
8. If he says OK, I'll do it.
9. When you give me the money, I'll give you the goods (things).
10. I just got here. How could I know?