

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 2
Clothing

PART I

REFERENCE LIST

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| 1. Tā jīntiān <u>chuānde</u> <u>yīfú</u> zhēn hǎo kàn. | The clothes she is wearing today are really pretty. |
| 2. Wǒ xūyào jǐjiàn xīn yīfú. | I need some new clothes. |
| 3. Wǒde dàyī tài jiù le, wǒ xiǎng mǎi (yī)jiàn xīnde. | My coat is too worn, I want to get a new one. |
| 4. Běijīngde dōngtiān hěn lěng, nǐ yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnrde. | Winter in Běijīng is very cold; you need to buy a heavier one. |
| 5. Nǐ shénme shíhou qù fúzhuāngdiàn? | When are you going to the clothing store? |
| 6. Gěi wǒ mǎi yìshuāng tuōxié, hǎo bu hǎo? | Buy me a pair of slippers, would you? |
| 7. Táiběi cháng xià yǔ, nǐ xūyào yǔyī, yǔxié. | It often rains in Taipei; you need a raincoat and rainshoes. |
| 8. Wǒde yǔsǎn huài le. | My umbrella has broken. |
| 9. Wǒ hái xūyào yìtiáo kùzi. | I also need a pair of pants. |
| 10. Chūntiān lái le, wǒ xiǎng mǎi báo yidiǎnde qúnzi. | Spring is coming; I'd like to buy a lighter skirt. |
| 11. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yítào gānbúfú. | I'd like to buy a cadre suit. |
| 12. Wǒ shàngwǔ qù mǎile yìtiáo kùzi hé jǐjiàn chènshān. | This morning I went and bought a pair of pants and a few shirts. |
| 13. xīn | to be new |

REFERENCES NOTES ON PART I

chuān: "to put on, to don" (clothes, shoes) Notice that Chinese uses an action verb, "to put on," where English uses a state verb, "to wear." You have to adjust your thinking a bit in order to use this verb correctly. When you want to say "She's NOT WEARING her coat," you actually say "She DIDN'T PUT ON her coat," Tā méi chuān dàyī.

Here are some example sentences using chuān "to put on."

Wǒ chuānle yīshuāng hóng xié.	I'm wearing a pair of red shoes. (I've put on a pair of red shoes.)
Wǒ méi chuān xié.	I'm not wearing shoes. (I didn't put on shoes.)
Nǐ chuān bái xié ma?	Do you wear white shoes? (HABIT) OR Will you wear white shoes? (INTENTION)
Wǒ bù chuān bái xié.	I don't wear white shoes (HABIT) OR I won't wear white shoes. (INTENTION)

Chuān is not the only verb meaning "to put on" in Chinese. There is another verb dài which is used for wearing or putting on hats, wristwatches, ornaments, jewelry, and gloves. Dài is taught in Part II of this unit.

xūyào: "to need" This word may be used as a main verb or as an auxiliary verb. In either usage, it is always a state verb. It is, therefore, negated with bù.

Wǒ xūyào qián.	I need money.
Wǒ xūyào shíjiān.	I need time.
Wǒ xūyào ta.	I need her.
Wǒ xūyào huàn qián.	I need to change money.
Tā xūyào zhīdao.	He needs to know.

-jiàn: This is the counter for articles of clothing, as well as for things (dōngxi, shìqīng), and suitcases.

dàyī: "overcoat" literally "big clothes"

jiù: "to be old, to be worn" This is the word to use when describing things, whether concrete or abstract, but never people. [For people, use lǎo: Tā lǎo le. "She's gotten old."]

Nà shì wǒde jiù dìzhǐ.	That's my old address.
Tā háishì chuān jiù yīfu.	She's still wearing old clothes.

mǎi (yí)jiàn xīnde: The number yī- before a counter may be omitted when it directly follows a verb.

yào: "to need" In sentence No. 4, you see a new usage of yào (nǐ yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnrde "you need to buy a heavier one"). In addition to meaning "to want", yào has many uses as an auxiliary verb. The meaning "to need" is one of the more common ones.

hòu: "to be thick" In sentence No. 4 (...nǐ yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnrde...), hòu is translated as "heavier." The basic meaning of hòu is "to be thick."

Zhèiběn shū hěn hòu.

This book is very thick.

Yèli xiàde xuě hěn hòu.

The snow that fell last night is very deep.

Báo "to be thin, to be flimsy (of cloth, paper, etc.)," is often the opposite of hòu.

tuōxié: "slipper," literally "drag-shoes." In most households in Taiwan shoes are not worn into the house, so plenty of pairs of slippers are kept at the front door. This custom, established by Japanese influence, has the practical value of keeping the floors dry, which would otherwise be difficult given Taiwan's rainy climate. (In mainland China, shoes are worn into the house.)

huài: This verb has a different meaning depending on whether it is a state verb or a process verb. As a state verb, huài means "to be bad," as a process verb, "to go bad, to break."

As a state verb:

Zuótiān tiānqi zhēn huài,
jīntiān hǎo le.

Yesterday the weather was really bad, but today it's gotten better.

Hē! Tāde Zhōngguó huà zhēn bú huài, á?

Well! His Chinese is really not bad, huh?

As a process verb:

Wǒ zhèizhī bǐ huài le.

This pen of mine is broken.

Zhèixiē júzi huài le, bú yào le.

These tangerines have gone bad; we don't want them (throw them out).

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

The couple in this dialogue have recently moved to Taipei from Kaohsiung (Gāoxióng) in southern Taiwan. Here they are taking a walk in downtown Taipei. (Xiǎo Huá is their daughter.)

F: Zhèli fùjìn yǒu hěn duō fúzhuāng-diàn, wǒmen qù mǎi yīfu, hǎo bu hǎo?

There are a lot of clothing stores in this area; why don't we go buy some clothes?

M: Hǎo. Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?

All right. What would you like to buy?

F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìtiáo kùzi hé jǐjiàn chènshān. Wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yíjiàn dàyī.

I'd like to buy a pair of slacks and a few shirts. I'd also like to buy an overcoat.

M: Duì, nǐ chuānde zhèijiàn dàyī tài jiù le, wǒmen qù gěi nǐ mǎi jiàn xīnde.

Right, this overcoat you're wearing is too old. Let's go buy you a new one.

F: Nǐ yě xūyào mǎi yíjiàn xīn dàyī, shì bu shì?

You need to buy a new overcoat too, don't you?

M: Duì le. Táiběide dōngtiān yǒu shíhòu hěn lěng, wǒmen yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnde dàyī. Wǒ hái xūyào mǎi jiàn yǔyī, yě yào gěi Xiǎo Huá mǎi yìshuāng yǔxié.

Right. Winters in Taipei sometimes get very cold; we should buy heavier coats. I also need to buy a raincoat, and I want to buy a pair of rainboots for Xiǎo Huá, too.

F: Òu, hái yào mǎi jǐshuāng tuōxié.

Oh, we should buy a few pairs of slippers, too.

M: Hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài jiù qù.

Okay, let's go right now.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

An American of Chinese descent (M) has gone back to visit relatives in Běijīng. Here he talks with his cousin (F).

F: Jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒmen qù mǎi dōngxi zěnmeyàng?

How about going shopping this afternoon?

M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?

Okay. What do you want to buy?

F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jǐjiàn yīfu, tiānqi nuǎnhuo le, xūyào mǎi báode chènshān hé qúnzi.

I'd like to get a few clothes; the weather is warmer now, and I need to buy a lighter weight blouse and skirt.

M: Wǒ yě xūyào mǎi yíjiàn chènshān, wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yítào gànbufú.

I also need to buy a shirt, and I'd like to buy a cadre suit, too.

F: Nǐ yào mǎi gānbúfú? Nà, wǒmen
yìqǐ qù fúzhuāngdiàn. Ōu,
duì le, Běijīng Qī-Bāyuè cháng
xià yǔ, nǐ yǒu méiyǒu yǔxié,
yǔsǎn?

You want to buy a cadre suit?
Then we'll go to the clothing
store together. Oh, right, it
often rains in Běijīng in July
and August, do you have rain
shoes and an umbrella?

M: Wǒde yǔxié tài jiù le, yǔsǎn yě
huài le, dōu děi mǎi xīnde le.

My rain shoes are too worn, and my
umbrella is broken. I have to
buy new ones of both.

F: Hǎo.

All right.

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

14. Qǐngwèn, nǎli yǒu mǎi nèiyī
nèikùde?

Excuse me, where do they sell under-
shirts and underpants?

15. Zhèjiàn jiákè shì nílongde,
shì ba?

This jacket is made of nylon, isn't
it?

16. Jīntiān hěn lěng, nǐ bú dài
máozi ma?

It's cold today, aren't you going to
wear your hat?

17. Wǒ nèidǐng pò máozi tài nánkàn
le, wǒ bù xiǎng dài.

That old hat of mine looks awful, I
don't want to wear it.

18. Nǐde wāzi gòu bu gòu? Wǒ gěi
nǐ mǎi jǐshuāng.

Do you have enough socks? I'll buy
you a few pairs.

19. A: Nǐ yào mǎi jiákè háishi
wàitào?

Do you want to buy a jacket or a
coat?

B: Wǒ gěi wǒ xiānsheng mǎi
jiákè, gěi wǒ zìjǐ mǎi
wàitào.

I want to buy a jacket for my
husband and a coat for myself.

20. Wǒ mǎile yìshuāng hēi yánsède
píxié hé yītào shuǐyī.

I bought a pair of black shoes and
a pair of pajamas.

21. A: Zhèlǐ yǒu ge shūbāo, shì shéide? There's a tote bag here; whose is it?
 B: À, shì wǒde, wǒ wàng le. Oh, it's mine, I forgot it.
22. A: Wǒde máoyī pò le. My sweater is worn through/torn/damaged.
 B: Nà nǐ děi qù mǎi xīnde le. Then you have to go buy a new one.

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

nèiyī, nèikù: Nèi means "inner." Nèikù means "underpants" (kù as in kùzi). Nèiyī means "underclothes" in general, but when contrasted with nèikù takes on the specific meaning "undershirt." The yī means "clothing, garment," as in yīfu.

jiākè: "jacket," a word borrowed from English. Jiākè refers only to jackets cut above the waist; a suit jacket would be wàitāo (see note below). Also pronounced jiákè. In Běijīng, this word has an -r ending.

nílóng: "nylon," another borrowing from English.

dài: "to put on, to don" a hat, wristwatch, gloves, glasses, jewelry or other things which are not necessary to one's apparel. As with the verb chuān which you learned in Part I, when you use dài you have to adjust your thinking from the idea of "to wear" to the idea of "put on." For "Do you wear glasses?" you would say "Do you put on glasses?": Nǐ dài bu dài yǎnjīng? For "She's not wearing glasses" you would say "She didn't put on glasses": Tā méi dài yǎnjīng. Contrast

Tā bú dài màozi.

She doesn't wear hats. (HABIT)
 OR She won't wear a hat. (INTENTION)

Tā méi dài màozi.

She didn't put on a hat.
 OR She didn't wear a hat.
 OR She doesn't have a hat on.

(The translations given only cover some of the possible ones. Other aspect markers which you have not learned yet, such as the marker for action in progress [zài], the marker for duration [-zhe], the marker for lack of change [ne], etc., can be used to make more precise the meaning of a sentence.)

-dǐng: The counter for màozi, "hat." Literally, -dǐng means "top."

yǎnjīng: "glasses" (counter: -fù)

pò: "to be broken/damaged/torn/worn out" In pò màozi, "old/ worn/ tattered hat," pò stands before a noun to modify it. Pò is also frequently used as a process verb, "to break, to become damaged/torn/worn out."

Wǒ kànkàn, nǐde jiākè shì bu shì pò le?	Let me have a look, has your jacket been torn/worn through?
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In Part I you learned huài, "to go bad, to break." Huài means that something becomes unusable or stops working, while pò means that something develops a tear, cut, split, hole, break, etc. Jiù in Part I had for one possible translation "to be worn," but jiù and pò are quite different: jiù le means to have changed color or shape after a long period of time or use, whereas pò le means that the thing is no longer intact, whether the damage is caused by time, use, or accident.

gòu: "to be enough" This adjectival verb is only used as the main verb of a sentence, never (like English "enough") before a noun. You must therefore recast English sentences with "enough" into the Chinese pattern when you translate, e.g.

Do you have <u>enough socks</u> ?	→	Are your socks enough?	Nǐde wàizi gòu bu gòu?
I don't have <u>enough shirts</u>	→	My shirts aren't enough.	Wǒde chènshān bú gòu.
There aren't <u>enough rice bowls</u> .	→	The rice bowls aren't enough.	Fànwǎn bú gòu.

wàitào: This word has two meanings: (1) "coat, overcoat," and (2) a "jacket" which extends below the waist, like a suit jacket. (A jacket cut above the waist is jiākè.)

zìjǐ: "oneself; myself, yourself, himself, etc." This is a special pronoun. It can be used by itself, or it can follow another pronoun like nǐ, wǒ, tā, etc. Here are some examples. (For the first, you need to know -zhǒng, "kind," and for the last, you need to know zuò, "to make.")

Mǎi yīfu, zuì hǎo mǎi zìjǐ xǐhuande nèizhǒng.	When buying clothes, it is best to buy the kind one likes oneself.
Nā shì wǒ zìjǐde shì.	That's my own business.
Zhèi shì tā zìjǐ zuòde, bú shì mǎide.	She made this herself, it isn't (store-)bought.

píxié: Western-style "leather shoes," a word commonly used where we would just say "shoes," since traditional Chinese shoes (bùxié) are made of cloth.

shuìyī: "pajamas," literally, "sleep-garment" This word can use two different counters, depending on the type of pajamas referred to. 1) For two-piece pajamas, that is, a shirt and pants, the counter is -tào, "set." (Although we say "a pair of pajamas" in English, you cannot use the counter -shuāng in Chinese. -Shuāng is only for things that match, like shoes.) 2) Old-style one-piece pajamas take the counter -jiàn.

shūbāo: "tote bag, carryall," literally, "book-sack." Although still used with the original meaning of a student's "bookbag," shūbāo has now come to have a more general meaning, since bookbags are often used to carry things other than books. [There are other words for "tote bag," but shūbāo is so useful that you should learn it first.]

wàng: "to forget; to forget to; to forget that"

Nǐ wàng le ba?	You've forgotten, haven't you?
Wǒ méi wàng.	No, I haven't forgotten.

Wǒ wàng(le) qù le.	I forgot to go.
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Wǒ wàng(le) dài màozi le.	I forgot to put on my hat.
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Wǒ wàngle tā jǐdiǎn zhōng lái.	I forgot what time he is coming.
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Wǒ wàngle tā jiào shénme míngzì.	I forgot what his name is.
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Wǒ wàngle wǒ jīntiān méi kè.	I forgot that I don't have any classes today.
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máoyī: "sweater," literally, "woolen-garment."

Nà, "in that case, then," is always used at the very beginning of a sentence, for example,

Nà, wǒmen shénme shíhou qù?	Then, when shall we go?
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Nà nǐ děi qù mǎi xīnde le: The le here is optional. It stresses that having to go buy a new sweater is a new situation.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

Tiānjīn. In the home of two senior cadres, a husband (M) and wife (F) discuss shopping plans. (They live together with the wife's older sister.)

F: Nǐ zuótiān bú shì shuō xiǎng qù mǎi nàiyī, nèikù ma?	Didn't you say yesterday that you wanted to go buy undershirts and underpants?
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M: Shì a! Wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi jiàn wàitào.	Yes! I also want to buy an overcoat.
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| F: Mǎi wàitàor a?! Nǐ nèijiàn xīn jiākè bù hǎo ma? | Buy an overcoat?! Isn't that new jacket of yours good? |
| M: Hěn hǎo, kěshi tiānqì yǐjīng kāishǐ liáng le, nèijiàn jiākè tài báo, wǒ xiǎng mǎi jiàn xīn wàitào. | It's very good, but the weather has already started to get cold, and that jacket is too light, so I'd like to get a new overcoat. |
| F: Nà wǒmen shénme shíhòu qù? | Then when shall we go? |
| M: Ōu, nǐ yě xiǎng qù a? | Oh, you want to go too? |
| F: Wǒ xiǎng qù mǎi yítào shuǐyī, mǎi liǎngshuāng nílong wǎzi. | I'd like to go buy a pair of pajamas and a couple of pairs nylon socks. |
| M: Ōu, hǎo, nà wǒmen xiānzài jiù qù, hǎo bu hǎo? | Oh, all right, then let's go right now, okay? |
| F: Hǎo, nǐ chuān nèijiàn jiākè gòu bu gòu? Tiānqì hěn lěng a! | Okay. Will it be enough for you to wear that jacket? The weather is very cold! |
| M: Gòu le, wǒ hái chuānle máoyī ne. | It's enough. I have a sweater on too. |
| F: Ōg, wǒde shūbāo ne? | Huh, where's my tote bag? |
| M: Nèige shūbāo shì bu shì? | Is that tote bag it? |
| F: Bú shì, nà shì wǒ jiějiède. À! Zài zhèr! | No, that's my older sister's. Ah! Here it is! |
| M: Hǎo le ba? | All set? |
| F: Hǎo le, zǒu ba! | All set. Let's go! |

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

wǒde shūbāo ne?: Questions with ne frequently ask for the whereabouts of something or someone; thus the sentence may be translated, "Where is my tote bag?"

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

Taipei. Conversation between a husband and wife. (Xiǎo Míng is their son.)

- F: Yǐngmíng, xǐhuan wǒ jīntiān gěi
nǐ mǎide zhèdǐng màozi ma? Yǐngmíng, do you like the new hat
I bought for you today?
- M: Duōshao qián mǎide? How much did you pay for it?
- F: Bú guì a! Nǐ bù xǐhuan? It wasn't expensive! You don't like
it?
- M: Ōu, hěn hǎo kàn. Nǐ shàngwǔ qù
mǎi dōngxi la? Oh, it's nice. You went shopping
this morning?
- F: Duì le. Right.
- M: Ní hái mǎile shénme le? What else did you buy?
- F: Wǒ gěi nǐ mǎile liǎngjiàn chèn-
shān. Wǒ kàn nǐ nàjiàn lán
yánsède máoyī pòle, hái gěi
nǐ mǎile liǎngjiàn máoyī. I bought you two shirts. And since
I saw that that blue sweater of
yours is worn through, I also
bought two sweaters for you. One
Yíjiàn shì huángde, yíjiàn shì
lǜde. Nǐ kàn. Xǐhuan ma? is yellow and one is green. Look.
Do you like them?
- M: Ōg, hěn hǎo kàn. Xièxie nǐ. They're very nice, Thank you.
- F: Wǒ hái gěi Xiǎo Míng mǎile
nèiyī, nèikù, hé jǐshuāng
wàzi. I also bought a few undershirts
and underpants and a few pairs of
socks for Xiǎo Míng.
- M: Nǐ gěi zìjǐ mǎi shénme le? What did you buy for yourself?
- F: Wǒ zìjǐ mǎile yíjiàn jiākè,
yíjiàn wàitào, hái mǎile
yìshuāng xié, yìshuāng hóng
yánsède píxié. I bought myself a jacket and an
overcoat, and I also bought
a pair of shoes, a pair of red
leather shoes.
- M: Hái yǒu méiyǒu? Anything else?
- F: Mm . . . méiyǒu le. Um . . . no.
- M: Nà nǐ wàngle gěi wǒ mǎi shuǐyī
le ba? Then you forgot to buy pajamas for
me, didn't you?
- F: Ōu! Wǒ wàng le! Wǒ míngtiān
qù mǎi, hǎo bu hao? Oh! I forgot! I'll go buy them
tomorrow, all right?
- M: Hǎo. All right.
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PART III

REFERENCE LIST

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| 22. | Nǐ yào <u>zuò shénmeyàngde</u> yīfu? | What kind of clothing do you want made? |
| 23. | A: Wǒ yào zuò yíjiàn <u>qípáo</u> . | I want to have a cheongsam made. |
| | B: Nǐ yào zuò shénme <u>liàozide</u> ? | What material do you want it made from? |
| | A: Nǐ shuō <u>yòng</u> shénme liàozi hǎo? | What material do you think would be best to use? |
| | B: Wǒmen zhèlǐ yǒu hěn duō <u>zhǒng</u> liàozi, nín xǐhuan nǎyízhǒng? | We have many different kinds of material here; which kind do you prefer? |
| 24. | A: Nǐ yào zuò shénme <u>yàngzide</u> ? | What style do you want it? |
| | B: Wǒ xǐhuan wǒ <u>shēnshang</u> chuānde zhèijiàn. | I like the one I have on. |
| | B: Nǐ kě bu kéyǐ <u>zhào</u> zhèige yàngzi zuò? | Could you make it in this style? |
| 25. | Wǒ gěi nín <u>liáng chǐcùn</u> , hǎo bu hǎo? | I'll take your measurements, all right? |
| 26. | Nǐ kànkàn zhèijiàn <u>mián'ǎo</u> <u>héshì</u> bu héshì. | See if this cotton-padded jacket fits you. |
| 27. | xīzhuāng | Western-style clothes; Western-style suit |

REFERENCE NOTES

zuò: "to make," but in the Reference List sentence it is used for "to have made." Zuò yīfu has two possible meanings: "to make clothes" or "to have clothes made." The context will usually make clear which is meant.

Zài Táiwān zuò yīfu bù piányi le.

Having clothes made isn't cheap in Taiwan any more.

shénmeyàng: "what kind, like what"

Nǐde dìtǎn shénmeyàngr?

What is your carpet like?

Láide rén shénmeyàngr?

What did the person who came look like?

Nǐ yàode dìtǎn shì shénmeyàngde?

What kind of carpet is it that you want?

Nǐde péngyou shì shénmeyàngde rén?

What kind of person is your friend?

qípào: A close-fitting woman's dress with high Chinese collar and slit side, now called in English a "cheongsam," from the Guǎngdōng dialect name. Qí refers to the Manchurian nationality; pào means a Chinese-style long gown. Thus the name qípào comes from the fact that the ancestor of the modern cheongsam was originally worn by Manchurian women.

liàozi: "cloth, fabric, material"

Nǐ shuō...: Literally, "You say...", but often used as in this question to mean, "In your opinion" or "Do you think..."

-zhǒng: "kind, sort"

Nǐde lǚxíng zhīpiào shì nǎ yīzhǒngde?

What kind are your traveler's checks?

Nǐ qù nàizhǒng dìfang zuò shénme?

What did you go to that kind of place to do?

Zhèizhǒng júzi hěn guǐ.

This kind of tangerine is very expensive.

yàngzi: (1) "appearance," (2) "shape, form," (3) "style, design."

Tāde yàngzi hěn hǎo kàn.

Her appearance is very attractive.

Kàn tā nèi yàngzi!

Look at his appearance! (i.e., "Get a load of him.")

Nǐ shuōde nàige dōngxī shì shénme yàngzide?

What does the thing you are talking about look like?

Tāde qípáode yàngzi hěn bú cuò.

The style of her cheongsam is quite nice.

Nǐde xīn yīfu shì shénme yàngzide?

What's the style of your new dress?

shēnshang: "on one's body, on one's person"

Tā shēnshang yǒu yíjiàn lán
dàiyī.

He has a blue overcoat on.

Wǒ shēnshang méiyǒu qián.

I don't have any money on me.

Wǒde qián xiànzài dōu zài tā
shēnshang.

He has all my money with him right now.

kě bu kéyi: another way to say kéyi bu kéyi.

zhào: "according to"

Jiù zhào zhèige niàn.

Just read it the way it is here
(according to this).

Jiù zhào zhèige páijià huàn ba!

Just exchange it according to
this exchange rate.

Wǒ jiù zhào nǐde yìsi xiě,
hǎo bu hǎo?

I'll just write it the way you want
it written, all right?

liáng: "to measure"

Nǐ gěi wǒ liángliang zhèikuài
liàozǐ gòu bu gòu.

Measure this piece of cloth
for me to see if there's enough.

chǐcùn: "measurements," literally, "feet-inches." Also pronounced chǐcun (with cun in the neutral tone).

mián'ǎo: "Chinese-style cotton-padded jacket"

héshì: "to fit; to be suitable, to be appropriate"

Zhèijiàn yīfu hěn héshì, bú
dà yě bù xiǎo.

This garment fits well, it's
neither too large nor too
small.

Nǐ chuān zhèige yánsè bú tài
héshì, huān (yì)jiàn biéde ba.

That color doesn't look right
on you, try a different one.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

Běijīng. A man (A) goes to a tailor shop to have some clothes made.
(B) is the tailor.

A: Wǒ yào zuò jǐjiàn yīfu.

I'd like to have some clothes made.

- B: Xíng a. Nín yào zuò shénme-yàngde yīfu? Okay, what kind of clothes do you want to have made?
- A: Eng, wǒ yào zuò liǎngtào xīzhuāng, yītào chūntiān chuānde, yītào dōngtiān chuānde. I'd like to have two Western-style suits made, one to wear in the spring and one to wear in the winter.
- B: Hǎo. Wǒmen zhèr yǒu hěn duō zhǒng liàozi. Nín xǐhuan zuò nǚzhǒng liàozi? Zhèizhǒng liàozi zuò chūntiān chuānde xīzhuāng hěn hǎo kàn. Nín kànkàn nín xǐhuan bu xǐhuan. All right. We have many kinds of cloth here. What kind of cloth do you like to wear? This kind of cloth would look very good as a spring suit. Take a look and see if you like it.
- A: O, hěn hǎo kàn. Jiù zuò yītào zhèizhǒng liàozi de ba. Oh, it's very attractive. Make one suit of this cloth.
- B: Nín kàn, zhèizhǒng liàozi zuò dōngtiān chuānde xīzhuāng zěnmeyàng? Bú cuò ba? Hěn nuǎnhuo. What do you think of this cloth for the winter suit? Nice, isn't it? It's very warm.
- A: Liàozi hěn hǎo, kěshì wǒ bú tài xǐhuan zhèizhǒng yánsè. Nín yǒu lán yánsè de ma? The cloth is very good, but I don't like this color very much. Do you have this in blue?
- B: Yǒu lán yánsè de. Zhèige zěnmeyàng? Yes, I do. How is this?
- A: Hǎo. Zhèige wǒ hěn xǐhuan. Xièxie nǐ. Good. I like this very much. Thank you.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

Taipei. A woman goes to a tailor shop to have some clothes made.

- A: Qǐngwèn, nǐmen zhèlǐ zuò bu zuò qípáo hé mián'ǎo? Do you make cheongsams and cotton-padded coats here?
- B: Wǒmen zuò, zuò. Yes, we do, we do.
- A: Wǒ xiǎng yòng zhè liǎngkuài liàozi zuò yíjiàn qípáo hàn yíjiàn mián'ǎo. I'd like to use these two pieces of material to make a cheongsam and a cotton-padded coat.

hān: A common pronunciation in Taiwan for the character hé, "and" or "with."

B: Qípáo yào zuò chángde háishi duǎnde?

Do you want the cheongsam long or short?

A: Yào zuò chángde.

Long.

B: Wǒ kànkàn nǐde liàozi yǒu duōshǎo ba. Zhèikuài kényi zuò chángde. Nèikuài zhǐ kényi zuò duǎnde.

Let me have a look at how much material you have. With this piece you can make a long one. With that piece you can only make a short one.

A: Nà jiù yòng nèikuài zuò mián'ǎo, yòng zhèikuài zuò qípáo. Kényi ba?

Then use that piece to make the cotton-padded coat and use that piece to make the cheongsam. Will that be all right?

B: Kényi, kényi. Nèikuài liàozi zuò mián'ǎo hěn héshì. Qípáo yào zuò shénme yàngzide?

Sure. That piece of material is very suitable for making a cotton-padded coat. What style do you want the cheongsam?

A: Wǒ xǐhuan wǒ shēnshang chuānde zhèijiàn. Nǐ kě bu kényi zhào zhèijiānde yàngzi zuò?

I like the one I have on. Can you make it according to the style of this one?

M: Kényi. Xiànzài wǒ gěi nǐ liáng chǐcùn, hǎo bu hǎo?

Yes. Now I'll take your measurements, okay?

Unit 2, Vocabulary

báo	to be thin; to be light (of clothing)
cháng	to be long
chènshān	shirt, blouse
chǐcun (chǐcùn)	measurement; size
chuān	to put on, to wear
dài	to put on, to wear (glasses, gloves, a hat, a watch, jewelry, etc.)
dàyī	overcoat
-dǐng	(counter for hats)
fúzhuāngdiàn	clothing store
gānbúfú	cadre suit
gòu	to be enough
hàn	and (Taiwan pronunciation)
hé	and
héshì	to fit; to be suitable
hòu	to be thick; to be heavy (of clothing)
huài	to be bad; to go bad, to break
jiákè(r) OR jiākè(r)	jacket
-jiàn	(counter for clothing)
kùzi (yìtiáo)	pants
liáng	to measure
liàozi	material, fabric
máoyī	sweater
màozǐ (yìdǐng)	hat
mián'ǎo	cotton-padded jacket
nà	then, in that case
nèikù	underpants
nèiyī	underwear (undershirts, undershorts, briefs, slips, bras, etc.); just undershirt (when used in contrast to <u>nèikù</u> , underpants)
nílóng	nylon
píxié	leather shoes
pò	to be worn out; to break, to tear

qípáo	close-fitting woman's dress with high neck and slit skirt; cheongsam
qù	to go
qúnzi	skirt
shénmeyàng	like what, what kind
shēnshang	on one's body
-shuāng	pair
shūbāo	book bag, tote bag, carryall
shuìyī (yítào)	pajamas; nightgown
-tào	(counter for suits, sets of things)
-tiáo	(counter for long, winding things; counter for pants, translated "pair")
tuōxié	slippers
wàitào(r)	coat, jacket (that extends below the waist)
wàng	to forget
wàzi	socks
xié	shoe
xīzhuāng	Western-style clothes; Western-style suit
xūyào	to need, to require
yàngzi	appearance; shape, form; style, design; pattern
yào	should; must; it is necessary, to need to
yīfu	clothes
yòng	to use
yǔxié	rainshoes; rubbers, galoshes
yǔyī	raincoat
zhào	according to
-zhǒng	kind, sort
zìjǐ	self, oneself (myself, yourself, etc.)
zuò	to make; to have made