

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



JIANGYAN

Yǒu rén qǐng Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Táiběi fùjīn de yige
xiǎo chéng qu jiāngyān. Qù yǐqián, tā dào Wángjiā
qu gēn Wáng Xiānsheng dǎtīng nèige xiǎo chéng de
qíngxíng. Mǎ Xiānsheng dào le Wángjiā, jiànzhao
Wáng Xiānsheng.

Mǎ: Āi. Ānchéng. Hǎo ba?

Wáng: Nín lái le. Qǐngzuò qǐngzuò. Zhèi jǐtiān zěnmeyàng?

Mǎ: Hěn hǎo. Dìtū de dōngxī dōu zhǎozhǎo le ma?

Wáng: Hái méizhǎozhǎo, zhēn zǎogāo!

Mǎ: Wáng Tàitai hǎo le ba?

Wáng: Tā dào hǎo le, xièxie nín. Nín méichūménr ma?

Mǎ: Méichūménr. Xiàixīngqílìh yǒu rén qǐng wǒ dào Shàoxiàn qu
jiāngyān. Nín dào nàr qùguo ma?

Wáng: Qùguo. Nèige dìfang hěn búcuò, zhíde kànkàn.

Mǎ: Cóng zhèr qù, děi zǒu duó jiǔ?

Wáng: Zuò huǒchē, sìshí fēn zhōng; zuò qìchē dǎi yíge zhōngtóu.
Yàoshi kāide kuài, lùshang bùtíng, sānkè zhōng jiù xíng
le.

Mǎ: Nín zhīdao nèige chéng de rénkou yǒu duōshao ma?

Wáng: Wǒ zhīdaode búdà qīngchū. Dàgài yǒu bājiǔwàn rén ba.

Mǎ: Wǒ tīngshuō nèige dìfang de chūchǎn hěn duō.

Wáng: Duì le. Chūchǎn hěn fēngfù. Chū mǐ chūde suǐ duō. Chūle
mǐ yǐwài, wǔjīn, jīn-yín-tóng-tiě-xī, dōu yǒu yídiǎnr.
Hái yǒu méi, miánhua shénmede.

Mǎ: Chéng lítou yǒu duōshao xuéxiào?

Wáng: Yǒu liǎng ge zhōngxué, bāge xiǎoxué.

Mǎ: Nèixiē xuéxiào dōu shì sīlǐde, hái shì gōnglǐde? Yǒu
jiàohuì bàn de méiyǒu?

Wáng: Gōnglǐde, sīlǐde dōu yǒu. Yǒu sān ge xiǎoxué shì jiàohuì
bàn de. Liǎngge shì Jīdūjiào bàn de, yíge shì
Tiānzhūjiào bàn de. Chénglǐ yǒu sānge jiàotáng, yíge
jiàotáng yǒu yíge xuéxiào. Nèige dìfang zhēn búcuò, yǒu
jīnhuì, wǒ hěn xiǎng qù kànkàn.

Mǎ: Nàme wǒmen yìkuàir qù, hǎo bùhǎo?

Wáng: Bùchéng. Xiàxīngqílì zhōngwǔ, wǒ yǒu yíge yuēhuì, shì
qiánjítiān jiù dīnghǎole de. Wǒ qùbuliǎo. Duìbuqǐ.

Mǎ: Méiguānxi, nà děng yǐhòu yǒu jǐhuì zài shuō ba.

Wáng: Nín shì yòng Yīngwén jiǎng, shì yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng?

Mǎ: Tāmen jiào wǒ yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng, kěshì wǒde Zhōngguó huà bugòu hǎo. Yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ búhuì shuō, yǒu hǎoxiē huà, wǒ yě shuōbuhǎo.

Wáng: Nínde Zhōngguó huà búcuò, gēn Zhōngguó rén shuō de jiǎnzhíde yíyàng. Yěxǔ yǒushíhou yǒu shuōcuòle de dìfang, kěshì Zhōngguó rén shuōhuà, yě bùnéng méiyǒu shuōcuòle de shíhou. Wǒ kàn nín jiù yòng Zhōngwén jiǎng ba.

Mǎ: Hǎo ba. Búguò wǒ děi yùbeiyùbei. Wǒ xiǎng jīntiān wǎnshang wǒ bǎ yào jiǎngde xiěxiālai, gěi nín kànkàn. Yǒu búduì de dìfang, qǐng nín gěi wǒ gǎigai. Gǎihǎole, wǒ zài niàn jící, yěxǔ jiù xíng le.

Wáng: Hǎojíle. Nín xiěhǎole, wǒ gěi nín kànkàn. Nín zhēn tài xiǎoxīn le.

Mǎ: Búshì tài xiǎoxīn. Wǒ shì pà shuōcuò le. Nín méitīng-shuōguò zhèige xiǎohuà ba. Yǒu yíge wàiguó rén, dài zhe yíge xiǎoháizi zài jiēbiānrshang wǎnr. Yǒu yíge Zhōngguó rén wèn tā: "Nín zhèige háizi zěnmē zěnmē pàng a? Nín gěi tā shénme chī?" Nèige wàiguó rén shuō: "Ta bùchī biéde, jiù chī tā mǔqīn de niúǎi." Nín shuō kěxiào bukě-xiào?

Wáng: (Dà xiào) Zhèi kě shēn yǒuyisi!

Mǐ: Wǒ děi zǒu le.

Wáng: Zài zuò yíhuìr, máng shénme?

Mǐ: Wǒ děi huíqu yùbèi nàige jiāngyǎn qu, wǒ míngtiān zài lái ba.

Wáng: Hǎo, nàme wǒ bùliú nín le. Míngtiān nín shénme shíhou lái ne?

Mǐ: Xiàwǔ sidiǎnbàn, hǎo buhǎo?

Wáng: Hǎo, wǒ míngtiān méishí, nín shénme shíhou lái dōu chéng.

Mǐ: Nàme wǒmen míngtiān jiàn.

Wáng: Míngtiān jiàn. Nín mǎnzǒu.

PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



1. Táiběi PW: Taipei (a city in Taiwan)
Táizhōng PW: Taichung
Táinán PW: Tainan
Táiběi yǒu liǎngbǎi duō wàn rénǒu.
2. yǎnjiǎng V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
yǎnshuō V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
jiǎngyǎn V/N: to give a speech, to lecture /speech
bǐyǎn V/N: to perform/performance
a. Tīngwánle tāde yǎnjiǎng yǐhòu, wǒ juéde tā méishuōchū shénme lai.
b. Nàige xiǎo hái zi suǐrán cái wǔsuì, kěshi tā gān yíge rén bǐyǎn gěi wǒmen kàn.
3. qíngxíng N: condition, situation
Zuǐjīn Zhōngguó de qíngxíng huàide bùdeliǎo.
4. Shàoxiàn PW: (a fictitious town)
5. rénǒu N: population
a. Nǐ zhīdao Zhōngguó xiànzài yǒu duōshao rénǒu ma?
b. Měiguó de rénǒu lián Zhōngguó de yībàn yě méiyǒu.
6. chǎn V/N: to give birth to, to produce/product

V/N: to produce/product, produce
 ǎn yě duō.

SV: be abundant, be rich
 ǐngfù.

PH: in addition to ...,
 besides ...

1 méi biérén le.

2 yě huì shuō fǎwén.

3 chūchǎn jiǔ.

N: hulled rice (grain), meter
 (a metric unit of length)

N: white rice

N: millet

PH: 1-meter long

suóyī nánfangrén dōu chī.

N: gold, silver, brass, iron,
 and tin (known as the five
 metals)

N: gold

N: gold (M: -liǎng, ounce)

N: gold watch

PH: made of gold

N: silver

N: silver

N: silver spoon

N: copper

Christianity, Protestant

Jesus

Jesus Christ

Roman Catholic church

church (building)

to change, to transform

can change

cannot change

be corrected

be changed for the worse

to alter clothes

, wǒ gěi tā gǎile hǎojici,

le hěn duō. Zuòshì búdiàn

verb affix meaning
 -able or -ible

be laughable, be funny

be horrible, be terrible

be lovable, be likable

be annoying, be exasperating

jǐ juéde hěn kǎxiào, kěshì

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



Zài, Jiù, and Cǎi Compared

The various uses of zài, jiù, and cǎi as fixed adverbs have been discussed in Lessons 17, 40, 41, and 42. Now we will compare their different meanings in a single pattern, i.e., when they are preceded by a limiting circumstance, whether a word or a clause.

Wǒmen -	[míngtiān chīwán fàn]	-	-	[zài cǎi jiù]	- zǒu
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a. Zài indicates a suggestion, a request, or a command and is used only for future actions. The above zài sentence can, therefore, be followed by the suggestive particle ba.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn zài zǒu
ba.

Let's finish eating before we go.

b. Cǎi indicates that the time of the action is later than expected or desired; therefore, it is not used in a suggestion, a request, or a command. It may take the particle de to stress the time element for a completed action or ne for a future action. Note that le is not used at the end of a cǎi sentence.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu
ne.

We are not going until we finish eating.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn cǎi zǒu
de.

We didn't go until we finished eating.

c. Jiù stresses the immediacy of the action. Words such as likè, which further intensify the immediacy of the action, may precede it. Unlike jiù, zài and cǎi cannot be preceded by likè.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn (likè)
jiù zǒu.

We will go right after we finish eating.

Wǒmen chīwán fàn (likè)
jiù zǒu le.

We went right after we finished eating.

Another illustration of the immediacy of the action in the jiù clause following the limiting circumstance is that yí-, "as soon as," may precede the verb in the first clause.

Wǒmen yìchíwán fàn jiù
zǒu.

We will go as soon as we
finish eating.

Jiù and cái may have opposite meanings when they are preceded by a time expression. Jiù means "sooner than expected," and cái means "later than expected." Compare the following sentences:

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng jiù
lái le.

He came when it was only six
o'clock.

Tā liúdiǎn zhōng cái lái de.

He didn't come until six
o'clock.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Don't go now; you'd better wait until he comes, and then go.
2. If he is willing to pay, I will be very glad to buy one for him.
3. He came at 3:30, an hour too early.
4. We won't eat until he comes back from the school.
5. How about our doing it tomorrow?
6. I didn't answer her until she had written me three times.
7. I will pay you back as soon as I get another loan.
8. We will start a new book only after we finish this one.
9. If he can take me home, I will wait till twelve.
10. I cannot understand the kind of Chinese spoken by other people. I can only understand his Chinese.
11. I plan to write a book when I come back from China.
12. I am too tired now. I'll have to take a rest before I do any more.
13. As soon as spring comes, the grass turns green.
14. It was only because he didn't have any money that I paid for him.
15. Don't read that book today. I don't want you to read it until tomorrow.