

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



DIŪ DŌNGXI

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

Wáng Xiānsheng: Qǐng nǐn dào zhèjian wūzi lái kànkàn ba. Qiáng-
shang yǒu yige dàdòng, dōngxi 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-wūfēnzhōng, jiù shuǐzháole.
Yèli méi tīngjian shénme shēngyīn. Jīntian zǎo-
shang cái kànjian dōngxi méiyǒule.

Jǐngguān: Dōu diūle xiē shénme dōngxi?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu shǒushi, yǒu yīfu, wǒ kāile yīzhāng dānzi.
Nǐn kànkàn.

Jǐngguān: Dōngxi 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 dìxia ne, wǒ jiù gǎnjīn kāi nèige guīzi, yīkāi jiù kāikaile, zài yíkan, dōngxi dōu méiyǒule.

Jīngguān: Yí dòng zhǐ duōshao qián?

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yí dòng dàgài zhǐ 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 tàitāide shǒushi dōu tōuqule.

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

Wáng Xiānsheng: Yǒu wǒ liǎngtào xīfu, yíjiàn dàyi. Háiyou diǎnr línglíngsuìsuìde dōngxi xiàng chènshān, kùzi shénmede, dàoshi bùzhǐ duōshao qián. Kěshi wǒ

tàिताide shǒushi, yàoshi xiànzài mǎi, kǒngpà dēi 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 dōngxi dōu méiyoule. Xīngkuī wǒde qián méi fàngzai nàr, yàoshi fàngzai nàr, 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 lai kànle bàntiān, tāmen shuō tāmen gěi wǒmen zhǎo. Kěshi zhǎodezháo zhǎobuzháo, shéi gǎn shuō ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín bǎoxiǎnle méiyou?

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 dōngxi zhǎohuilai.

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

Wáng Xiānsheng: Wǒ bùzháojí. Yùnqi 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. jīngchá N: policeman
jīngchájú N: police department
Jīngchá běnlái juǎnshì wèi rénmin fúwùde.
3. guān N: officer, government official
jīngguān N: police officer
4. pài V: to appoint, to assign, to send (someone to do something)
Wǒmen jiāde shuǐguǎnzi huàile. Qǐng nǐ pài yige 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.

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 qu. Yàoshi qùle, zhème dàde xuě, wǒ zěnme huílai?

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

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 yídìng bùlái.

c. Qián lǎo fàngzai jiāli, 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 gào song 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 gào song 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 dài zhe.

Take the book along.

RVE:

Qīng nǐ bǎ zhèige zhuōzi
bankai.

Please, move the table away.

(zài) PW:

Wǒ bǎ tāde shū fàngzài 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 búyuànyì 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 Cǎi

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

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

cǎi V NU-M:

Tā cǎi sǐle yíge yuè.

He died only a month ago.

cǎi NU-M:

Xiànzài cǎi 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 cǎi clause.

Wǒ míngtiān cǎi zǒu ne.

I'm not going until tomorrow.

Tā chīwánle fàn cǎi zǒude.

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

