

PART 1 Duìhuà  
(Dialogue)



JIÈ JIĀJÙ

Mǎ Xiānsheng kànle fángzi huídao Wángjia, zhǎo Wáng  
Tàitai shāngliang.

Wáng: Nín huílaile. Fángzi zhǎoháole meiyóu?

Mǎ: Kànle yisùǒr, gěile wúshíkuai měijīnde dīngqian. Kěshi  
hái méijuédīng ne. Wǒ xiǎng gen nín shāngliangshāngliang.

Wáng: Zài nǎr a?

Mǎ: Zhōngshānlù sānshiwǔhào.

Wáng: Shì shénme yàngde fángzi?

Mǎ: Shì xīshíde. Kètīng, fàntīng, wòfáng, chúfáng, zǎofáng,  
yíyàng yíjiān, yígòng wǔjiān.

Wáng: Fángzǔ duōshao qián?

Mǎ: Yíge yuè liùqiānèr Táibì. Tāmen ye shōu měijīn. Nàme  
jiùshi yìbǎiwúshiwǔkuai měijīn, shuǐ diàn língwài suàn.

Wáng: Zhēn piányi. Xiànzài zhèiyàngde fángzi kě zhēn bùróngyi  
zhǎo. Búdài jiāju ba?

Mǎ: Duīle, búdài. Jiùshi yīnwei búdài jiāju, suóyi wǒ méijué-  
dīng.

Wáng: Zhèiyàngde fángzi xiànzài hěn nánzhǎo. Dìfang búcuò, fángzǔ yě búguì, wǒ kàn nín jiù zǔ nàsuǒr ba. Jiāju wǒmen kéyǐ jiègei nín jǐjiàn. Děng nín zǒude shíhou zai huánger wǒmen.

Mǎ: Hǎojíle! Jiù nème bàn ba. Nín néng jiègei wǒ shénme jiāju ne?

Wáng: Wǒmen yǒu yitào shāfa kéyǐ yòng, háiyou yīguì, shūjià, chuáng, zhuōzi, yǐzi shénmede. Yǒude yěxǔ děi xiūlile. Nín zuǐhǎo xiān kànkàn néng yòng bunéng.

Mǎ: Búbì kàn le, wǒ xiǎng dōu néng yòng. Wǒ bùjiǎngjiù. Fǎnzheng jiùshi zànshí yòng jǐge yuè. Chufáng yòngde dōngxì xiàng pánzi, wǎn dou zai nǎr mǎi?

Wáng: Nàxie dōngxì, nín zuǐhǎo shì děng zhǎole chùshǐ yǐhòu, jiào chùshǐ gěi nín mǎi. Wǒmen xiān shuō kètīng ba. Shāfā, shūjià dōu yǒu. Yéxǔ zài mǎi yíge xiǎo zhuōzi gēn yíge dēng jiù xíngle.

Mǎ: Dìtǎn gen xīchéngqī nín yǒu ma?

Wáng: Ò, liǎngyàng dou yǒu, jiùshi jiù yídiǎnr, kěshi yě búsuàn tài jiù. Nín kéyǐ kànkàn, bùxíng zài shuō.

Mǎ: Nème wòfáng ne?

Wáng: Wòfángde chuáng, yīguì, yǐzi dōu yǒu. Kàn nín hái xūyào shénme?

Mǎ: Wǒ xiǎng chuángdānzi, tǎnzi, zhěntou, zhěntoutào, háiyǒu chuānghu-liánzi, dōu děi mǎi.

Wáng: Duìle. Zhèixie dōngxi dàgài fēi mǎi bùkě. Fàntīngde dōngxi kǒngpà yě dōu dei mǎi. Wǒ jiù yǒu yíge wǎngui, yěxǔ hái búgòu yòng. Línglingsuǐsuide xiàng máojīn, féizào, shénmede, yǒude nín yǒu, jiù búyong mǎi le. Méiyǒude děng yǐhòu xūyàode shíhou, zai yídiǎnr yídiǎnr mǎi ba. Nín shénme shíhou yǒu gōngfu, wǒ dài nín xiān qu kànyikàn, hǎo buhǎo?

Mǎ: Dōu zai nǎr ne?

Wáng: Jiù zài hòutou wūzili ne. Yàoshi nín méishì, wǒ xiànzài jiù dài nín qù.

Mǎ: Hǎo. Wǒ méishì, qù kànkàn qu ba.

## PART 2 Cíyǔ Yòngfǎ (Word Usage)



### 1. dài jiāju

VO: to be furnished, to include furniture

a. Nǐ zūde nèisuǒ fángzi dài jiāju budài?

b. Dài jiājudé fángzi fángzū yěxǔ yào guì yidiǎnr.

### 2. shāngliang

V: to discuss, to talk over

Nèijian shìqing yòngbuzháo gēn tā shāngliang, nǐ kànzhe bàn ba.

### 3. -shì

N: style, pattern, fashion

xīshì

N: western style or fashion

Zhōngshì

N: Chinese style

xīnshì

N: modern style

jiùshì

N: old style

xīshì fángzi

N: western-style house

xīshì jiājù

N: western-style furniture

### 4. língwài

A/SP: besides, in addition to /other

a. Wǒ xiànzài hái língwài niàn jīmén kè.

b. Búshì zhèige péngyou shuōde, shì língwài yige péngyou shuōde.

### 5. shāfā

N: sofa (M: -ge, -tào)

Shāfā shì xīshìde jiāju ma?

### 6. guì (zi)

N: chest, cabinet

yī(shang)guì

N: closet; chest of drawers

wǎnguì

N: cupboard

7. jià(zì) N: rack, shelf, frame  
     shūjià(zì) N: bookshelf  
     yī(shàng)jià(zì) N: clothes hanger, clothes rack
8. xiàng ... shénmede PH: such as ... and so on  
     Xiàng zhuōzi, yǐzi shénmede, nèige pùzi màide dōu hěn piányi.
9. jiǎngjiu SV/V: be meticulous, be particular /to be meticulous or particular about, to care a great deal about  
     a. Tāmen jiālide jiāju, jiǎngjiufile.  
     b. Tā hěn jiǎngjiu chí.
10. -pán(zì) M: plate, platter, tray  
     yìpán cài N: a dish of food  
     chápán(zì) N: tea tray  
     Wǒ juéde zhèi pán cài sè xiāng wèi dōu hǎofile.
11. chúshǐ N: cook  
     Yǒu míngde fànguǎnr yídìng děi qǐng hǎo chúshǐ.
12. dītǎn N: rug, carpet (M: -kuài, -zhāng)  
     Běijīngde dītǎn hěn yǒumíng.
13. xīchéngqì/zhēnkōng xīchéngqì N: vacuum cleaner
14. chuángdān(zì) N: bed sheet (M: -tiáo)

15. tǎnzi N: blanket (M: tiáo, -kuài)  
Zhèrde tiānqì bú tài lěng, yèli yǒu yitiáo tǎnzi jiù gòule.
16. zhěntou N: pillow  
zhěn(tou)tào N: pillowcase
17. liánzi N: curtain  
chuāng(hu)-lián(zi) N: drapes, shades, curtains  
Nǐ shuǐjiàode shíhou zuìhǎo bǎ chuānghu-liánzi fàngxiàlai.
18. fēi ... bùkě IE: must, it won't do other-wise  
a. Wǒ fēi dào Zhōngguó qù bùkě.  
b. Zhèijian shì, fēi tā bàn bùkě.
19. língsuǐ N/SV: odds and ends/be sundry  
língsuǐ(de) shìqing N: sundry affairs  
língsuǐ(de) dōngxī N: odds and ends, sundry articles  
línglíngsuǐsuǐde N: odds and ends, sundry articles, sundries  
a. Wǒ jiù bǎ dàjiànde dōngxī bānzǒule. Língsuǐde xiǎo dōngxī wǒ dōu méibān.  
b. Bānjiāde shíhou línglíngsuǐsuǐde dōngxī zuì máfan.
20. yìdiǎnr yìdiǎnr(de) A: little by little  
Tā yìdiǎnr yìdiǎnrde bǎ língsuǐde shìqing dōu zuòwánle.

## PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



### Using Jiè to Express Lending and Borrowing

In English, the difference between lending and borrowing is made clear by using different verbs to indicate these two actions. But in Chinese, the word jiè may mean either to borrow or to lend.

I borrowed \$5 from him.

Wǒ jièle tā wǔkuai qián.

or

I lent him \$5.

Although the meaning of jiè may be clear from the context, it is advisable to use distinctive forms to avoid possible ambiguity. The two forms below are most often used to indicate lending.

jiègei

Wǒ jiègei tā wǔkuai qián.

I lent him \$5.

jièchuqu

Wǒ jièchuqu wǔkuai qián.

I lent out \$5.

The most commonly used form to indicate borrowing is shown below.

gen ... jiè

Wǒ gēn tā jièle wǔkuai qián.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. My friend loaned me his car for a week.
2. He wanted to borrow \$5 from me, but I refused.
3. I don't own this book. I borrowed it from Mr. Wang.
4. If I were you, I wouldn't lend him that much money.
5. May I borrow your boat tomorrow?

Use of Lǐngwài

Lǐngwài is most commonly used as either a movable adverb or a specifier.

a. As a movable adverb, it means "besides" and "in addition."

(Lǐngwài) Tā (lǐngwài)  
gěile wǒ wǔkuai qián.

In addition, he gave me \$5.

(Lǐngwài) Wǒ (lǐngwài)  
yǒu yíge hǎo biǎo.

I have a good watch besides  
this one.

b. Used as a specifier, it means "another."

Nà shì lǐngwài yíjiàn  
shìqing.

That's quite another matter.

Wǒ yào dào lǐngwài yíge  
dìfang qu zhù jitiān.

I'm going to spend a few days  
elsewhere.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. I have another blanket like this one.
2. I bought another watch for him besides this one.
3. He didn't come here last Friday. It was another day that he came.
4. That student has spent all of the \$5 he borrowed last month. Now he has borrowed another \$5.
5. It was another friend of mine who gave me that bookshelf.

Adverbs Duó(me), Zěnmē, Zhènmē (Zènme) and Nème

Duó(me), zěnmē, zhènmē (zhènmē) and nème are all adverbs. Some are movable, and some are fixed.

a. The interchangeable forms duó and duóme are both fixed adverbs which may only immediately precede a stative verb. They have the two meanings of how - interrogative and exclamatory. Therefore, the sentence Tā duóme gāo may be punctuated two ways, depending on the intent and the context.

Tā duó(me) gāo a!

How tall he is!

Tā duó(me) gāo a?

How tall is he?



b. Zěnmē when used as a fixed adverb immediately preceding a functionive verb means "in what way" and is generally stressed.

Nǐ zěnmē qù?

How are you going?

But when used as a movable adverb, it means "why" or "how is that," usually stressing the subject of the verb that it precedes or follows.

Zěnmē nǐ qù?

or

How is it that you are going?

Nǐ zěnmē qù?

1. Zěnmē sometimes functions as a verb. It usually appears in the following forms.

Nǐ zěnmēle?

What is the matter with you?

(Wǒ) méizěnmē.

Nothing.

Nǐ shuō zěnmē(zhe) cai  
hǎo ne?

What do you think should be done?

2. Sometimes, zěnmē can also be used as a specifier.

Tā shì zěnmē yíge rén?

What kind of a person is he?

Zhè shì zěnmē (yì)huì  
shì?

What happened?

c. Zhènmē (zènmē) means "so . . .," "like this" and "in this way" and is a fixed adverb which immediately precedes a functionive verb or a stative verb.

Wǒmen děi zhènmē bàn.

We must handle the matter like this.

Nǐ zěnmē qùle zènmē duō  
tiān ne?

Why have you been gone for so many days?

d. Nènmē has the meanings "so . . .," "like that" and "in that way" when used as a fixed adverb.

Zhènmē bàn méiyǒu nènmē  
bàn hǎo.

Doing it this way is not as good as doing it that way.

Tā zuò fàn zuòde nènmē  
hǎo, wǒ méi fázi gēn  
ta bǐ.

Her cooking is so good that I cannot possibly compete with her.

When used as a conjunction, nème means "in that case."

Nème wǒ jiù búqùle.

In that case, I will not go.

e. Like zěnmè, zhèmè and nèmè sometimes function as verbs. Likewise, they are usually followed by zhe.

Zhèmè(zhe) nǎr xíng a!

This will never do!

Nǐ yàoshi nèmè(zhe), wǒ  
jiù bùxǐhuan nǐ le.

If you behave like that, I  
won't like you any more.

f. Since duóme and zěnmè are both question words, they can be used as indefinites, too.

Bùzěnmè hǎo.

Not so good.

Wǒ zěnmè(zhe) tā dōu  
bùgāoxìng.

She is displeased no matter  
what I do.

Zhèige rén méiduó gāo.

This person isn't very tall.

Duó(me) hǎo yě méiyòng.

It's useless no matter how  
excellent it is.

g. Zěnmè can be combined with zhèmè or nèmè, and together they mean "Why is it that ... is so ...?"

Zhèige zhuōzi zěnmè zhèmè  
cháng a?

Why is it that the table is  
so long?

Tā zěnmè nèmè huài a?

Why is it that he is so bad?

h. The uses of duóme, zěnmè, zhèmè and nèmè are best illustrated in the following questions and answers.

Zěnmè xiě?

Zěnmè xiě.

Zěnmè bàn?

Háishi nèmeyàng(r) bàn hǎo.

Duóme gāo?

Zhèmè gāo.

Zěnmè(zhe) cái xíng ne?

Nèmè(zhe) jiù xíngle.

Zhè shì zěnmè (yì)huí shì?

Shì zěnmè (yì)huí shì

Tā shì zěnmè yìge rén?

Shì zhèmè yìge rén.