

PART 1 Duihua
(Dialogue)



JIE JIAJU

Mǎ Xiānshēng kànle fángzi huídao Wángjiā, zhǎo Wáng
Tàitai shāngliang.

Wáng: Nín huílāile. Fángzi zhǎoháole meiyǒu?

Mǎ: Kànle yisǔǒr, gěile wǔshíkuai 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 yìjiān, yígòng wǔjiān.

Wáng: Fángzǔ duōshao qián?

Mǎ: Yíge yuè liùqiānèr Táibì. Tāmen ye shōu měijīn. Nàme
jiùshi yìbǎiwǔshiwǔkuai 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, suǒyi wǒ méijué-
dīng.

Wáng: Zhèiyàngde fángzi xiànzài hěn nánzhǎo. Dìfang búcuò, fángzǔ yě búguì, wǒ kàn nín jiù zū nàsuǒr ba. Jiāju wǒmen kéyì jiègei nín jǐjiàn. Dèng nín zǒude shíhou zài huánger wǒmen.

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

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

Mǎ: Búbì kàn le, wǒ xiǎng dōu néng yòng. Wǒ bùjiǎngjiù. Fǎnzheng jiùshì zànshí yòng jǐge yuè. Chúfáng yòngde dōngxì xiàng pánzi, wǎn dòu zài nǎr mǎi?

Wáng: Nàxiè dōngxì, nín zuǐhǎo shì dèng zhǎole chúshǐ yǐhòu, jiào chúshǐ 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 xīchénqī nín yǒu ma?

Wáng: Ò, liǎngyàng dòu yǒu, jiùshì jiù yídiǎnr, kěshi yě búsuàn tài jiù. Nín kéyì kànkàn, bùxíng zài shuō.

Mǎ: Nème wòfáng ne?

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

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

Wáng: Duīle. Zhèixie dōngxī dàgài fēi mǎi bùkě. Fàntīngde dōngxī kǒngpà yě dōu dei mǎi. Wǒ jiù yǒu yíge wǎngui, yěxǔ hái búgòu yòng. Línglingsuǐsuǐde xiàng máojīn, féizào, shénmede, yǒude nín yǒu, jiù búyong mǎi le. Méiyǒude děng yǐhòu xūyàode shíhou, zai yìdiǎnyìdiǎnr 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 jiājū VO: to be furnished, to include furniture
a. Nǐ zūde nèisuǒ fángzi dài jiājū budài?
b. Dài jiājūde fángzi fángzū yěxū yào guī 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 jiājū ma?
6. guì(zì) N: chest, cabinet
yī(shàng)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, yīzi 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 jiālìde jiāju, jiǎngjiujíe.
 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 hǎojíe.
11. chúshī N: cook
 Yǒu míngde fànguǎnr yídìng děi qǐng hǎo chúshī.
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)

Use of Lìngwài

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

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

(Lìngwài) Tā (lìngwài)
gěile wǒ wǔkuai qián.

In addition, he gave me \$5.

(Lìngwài) Wǒ (lìngwài)
yǒu yíge hǎo biǎo.

I have a good watch besides
this one.

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

Nà shì lìngwài yíjiàn
shìqing.

That's quite another matter.

Wǒ yào dào lìngwài 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), Zěnome, Zhème (Zènme) and Nème

Duó(me), zěnome, zhème (zhème) 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. Zěnme when used as a fixed adverb immediately preceding a function verb means "in what way" and is generally stressed.

Nǐ zěnme 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.

Zěnme nǐ qù?

or

How is it that you are going?

Nǐ zěnme qù?

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

Nǐ zěnmele?

What is the matter with you?

(Wǒ) méizěnme.

Nothing.

Nǐ shuō zěnme(zhe) cai
hǎo ne?

What do you think should be done?

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

Tā shì zěnme yíge rén?

What kind of a person is he?

Zhè shì zěnme (yì)huì
shì?

What happened?

c. Zhènme (zènme) means "so . . .," "like this" and "in this way" and is a fixed adverb which immediately precedes a function verb or a stative verb.

Wǒmen děi zhènme bàn.

We must handle the matter like this.

Nǐ zěnme qùle zènme duō
tiān ne?

Why have you been gone for so many days?

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

Zhènme bàn méiyóu nème
bàn hǎo.

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

Tā zuò fàn zuòde nème
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 jiu búqùle.

In that case, I will not go.

e. Like zěnme, zhème and nème sometimes function as verbs. Likewise, they are usually followed by zhe.

Zhème(zhe) nǎr xíng a!

This will never do!

Nǐ yàoshi nème(zhe), wǒ
jiu bùxǐhuan nǐ le.

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

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

Bùzěnme hǎo.

Not so good.

Wǒ zěnme(zhe) ta dou
bùgāoxīng.

She is displeased no matter
what I do.

Zhèige rén méiduó gāo.

This person isn't very tall.

Duó(me) hǎo ye méiyòng.

It's useless no matter how
excellent it is.

g. Zěnme can be combined with zhème or nème, and together they mean "Why is it that ... is so ...?"

Zhèige zhuozi zěnme zhème
cháng a?

Why is it that the table is
so long?

Tā zěnme nème huài a?

Why is it that he is so bad?

h. The uses of duóme, zěnme, zhème and nème are best illustrated in the following questions and answers.

Zěnme xiě?

Zènme xiě.

Zěnme bàn?

Háishi nèmeyàng(r) bàn hǎo.

Duóme gāo?

Zhème gāo.

Zěnme(zhe) cai xíng ne?

Nème(zhe) jiu xíngle.

Zhè shi zěnme (yi)huf shì?

Shì zènme (yi)huf shì

Tā shi zěnme yige rén?

Shì zhème yige rén.