

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 6
Accidents and Difficulties

PART I

REFERENCE LIST

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| 1. <u>Zāogāo!</u> Zěnme bàn? Wǒde hùzhào diū le. | Oh, no! What am I going to do?
I've lost my passport. |
| 2. Wǒ xiǎng nǐ děi dào <u>jǐngchájú</u> qù zhǎo <u>jǐngchá</u> tányítan. | I think you should go to the police station and find a policeman to talk it over with. |
| 3. Jǐngchájú yǒu <u>fānyì</u> ma? | Are there interpreters at the police station? |
| 4. " <u>wàishì</u> " jiù shì <u>wàiguo</u> rénde <u>shìqing</u> . | "Wàishì" means matters having to do with foreigners. |
| 5. Wǒ bǎ <u>jiàshǐ zhízhào</u> diū le. | I've lost my driver's license. |
| 6. Jīntiān zǎoshang wǒ cái <u>fāxiàn</u> diū le. | I didn't discover I'd lost it until this morning. |
| 7. Wǒ xīwàng néng kuài yìdiǎnr <u>lǐng</u> yíge xīnde. | I hope I can get a new one quickly. |
| 8. <u>Yàoburán</u> bù néng kāi chē, bù fāngbian. | Otherwise it will be inconvenient not being able to drive. |
| 9. Nǐ qù <u>zhào xiàng</u> . | Go and have your picture taken. |
| 10. Gōng'ānjú | Bureau of Public Security |
| 11. wàishì jǐngchá | foreign affairs policeman |

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

zāogāo: "too bad, oh darn, how terrible, what a mess," literally, "rotten-cake." This is used as an exclamation of dismay. It is often equivalent to "Oh no!":

Zāogāo! Wǒ wàngle dài fēijī-piào le!

Oh, no! I forgot to bring the plane tickets!

As an adjectival verb, zāogāo means "to be in a mess, to be in a bad state," as in:

Nàrde qíngxíng hěn zāogāo.	The situation there is a mess.
Zhèiběn shū xiěde zhēn zāogāo.	This book is terribly written.
Tā hěn zāogāo.	He's in a very bad way.
Yàoshi zhèige bìngrén lái de zài wǎn yìdiǎnr jiù zāogāo le.	If this patient had come any later than he did, he would have been in a real mess (in big trouble).

diū: "to lose" You can analyze the sentence Wǒde hùzhào diū le this way:

Wǒde hùzhào	diū le.
As for my passport,	(it has been) lost.

In some areas of China (including Taiwan) you would hear the word diào instead of diū: Wǒde hùzhào diào le.

fānyì: "to translate, to interpret; translator, interpreter" Also pronounced fānyi (with a neutral-tone yi).

shìqíng: "matter, affair, business, thing." Shìqíng refers to abstract things, while dōngxì refers to concrete things.

jiàoshǐ zhǐzhào: "driver's license" Jiàoshǐ is "to drive (a vehicle)." Zhǐzhào is a "license, permit."

fāxiàn: "to discover, to find, to find out"

Wǒ zài zhèr fāxiànle yige wèntí.	I've discovered a problem here.
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Zhèi shì gāng fāxiànde yìzhǒng xīnde yào.	This is a new kind of medicine which has just been discovered.
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The object of fāxiàn may also be a clause:

Wǒ huílaile yǐhòu jiù fāxiàn tā yǐjīng zǒu le.	When I came back I discovered that he had already left.
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The expression Wǒ fāxiàn . . . can often be translated as "I notice that . . ." or "I find that . . ." It often prefaces a personal observation, as in:

Wǒ fāxiàn hěn duō Měiguó rén
juéde yǒu hái'zi hěn máfan.

I find that many Americans feel
that it's a lot of trouble to
have children.

Wǒ fāxiàn nǐ hěn xǐhuan xīnde
dōngxi.

I notice (or, "I get the impression")
that you like new things very much.

As a noun, fāxiàn means "discovery":

Zhèi shì yíge hěn zhòngyào de
fāxiàn.

This is a very important discovery.

cái: "then and only then, not until" This adverb should be used when an event happens relatively late: "not until this morning." Cái is the opposite of jiù, the word for "then" when something happens sooner or earlier. When a sentence using cái describes a completed action, the verb will hardly ever take the ending -le; notice that fāxiàn in sentence 6 cannot have -le. Here is another example:

Tā zuótiān cái gào su wo.

He didn't tell me until yesterday.

kuài yidiǎnr: "a little more quickly," or as in No. 7, "soon." Kuài yidiǎnr gives the impression of being even sooner than zǎo yidiǎnr. Both mean "soon."

lǐng: "to receive, to get, to pick up, to collect" something that is issued or given (a prize, salary, materials, passport, etc.)

yàoburán: "otherwise," literally "if-not-thus." Like kěshì "but" and dànshì "but, however," yàoburán always comes at the front of the clause in which it occurs.

Wǒ děi mǎshàng zǒu, yàoburán
wǒ jiù wǎn le.

I have to go right away, otherwise
I'll be late.

Wǒ děi zuò fēijī qù, yàoburán
jiù tài màn le.

I have to take a plane, otherwise
it'll be too slow.

zhào xiàng: "to take a picture," literally, "illuminate-image." You already learned zhào xiàng jī, "camera," in WLF Unit 4, Part I. The counter for xiàng "pictures" is -zhāng (the same one as for tables, sheets of paper and other flat things). Zhào jǐzhāng xiàng thus means "to take a few pictures." (When NOT using the word xiàng as the object of zhào, however, you should use zhàopiàn or xiàngpiàn for "photograph.")

Like many verb-object expressions, zhào xiàng has the potential ambiguity of meaning either "to (verb) an (object)" or "to have an (object) (verb)-ed": "to take a picture" or "to have one's picture taken." You saw this with several verb-object expressions in Unit 3:

jiǎn tóufa	to cut hair	to have one's hair cut
xǐ tóu	to give a shampoo	to get a shampoo
guā húzi	to shave	to have a shave
cā pǐxié	to shine shoes	to have one's shoes shined
tàng tóufa	to give a permanent	to get a permanent
juǎn tóufa	to curl hair	to have one's hair curled
zhào xiàng	to take a picture	to have one's picture taken

For example, in the case of zhào xiàng, a photographer might say Wǒ qù zhào xiàng, "I am going to take pictures"; but a person going to a photographer's studio might say the same sentence, Wǒ qù zhào xiàng, meaning "I am going to have my picture taken."

The fact that such sentences may mean either of two things rarely causes any misunderstandings in practice. The context almost always makes it perfectly clear which meaning is intended.

With these verb-object expressions, if you want to specify the person on whom the action is performed, you have to use a gěi phrase (you can't make the person the direct object because the verb already has a direct object). For example, to say "I'm going to take a picture of you," say:

Wǒ gěi nǐ zhào xiàng.

Likewise:

Tā tàitai gěi ta jiǎn tóufa.

His wife cuts his hair.

*Although misunderstandings are rare, they are not impossible. Here is a short exchange illustrating how zhào xiàng might be misunderstood and how the misunderstanding might be cleared up. (For this example you need to know zhàopiàn, "photograph," and zhàoxiàngguǎn, "photography studio.")

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|---|---|
| A: Wǒ jīntiān zhào xiàng qu le. | Today I went to take pictures/
to have my picture taken. |
| B: Zhào shénme? Zhào fēngjǐng ma? | What did you take pictures of?
Did you take pictures of scenery? |
| A: Bú shì a. Yīnwèi wǒ yào lǐng hùzhào, děi yǒu zhàopiàn, suóyì wǒ qù zhàoxiàngguǎn qǐng tamen gěi wǒ zhào xiàng. | No. I'm going to get a passport and need photographs, so I went to a photo studio and had them take my picture. |

Here "A" meant by his first sentence "Today I went to have my picture taken." but "B" understood him to mean "Today I went to take pictures."

wàishì jǐngchá: "foreign affairs policemen," those who deal with foreign nationals.

DIALOGUE FOR PART I

A foreign official in Běijīng talks with a Chinese colleague.

- M: Nǐ jīntiān zěnmē lái zěnmē wǎn? How come you are so late today?
- F: Zhēn zāogāo! It's just awful!
- M: Zěnmē le? What happened?
- F: Wǒ bǎ jiàshǐ zhǐzhào diū le. I've lost my driver's license. I
Wǒ shì zuò chūzū qìchē lái de. had to come by taxi.
- M: Zài nǎr diūd'a? Where did you lose it?
- F: Wǒ bù zhīdào. Jīntiān zǎoshang I don't know. I didn't discover
wǒ cái fāxiàn diū le. Wǒ I'd lost it until this morning.
zěnmē bàn? Yào dào jǐngchájú What am I to do? Should I go
qù ma? to the police station?
- M: Wǒ wènyìwèn Gōng'ānjú zěnmē gěi I'll ask the Bureau of Public Security
ni lǐng yíge xīnde. how to get you a new one.
- F: Wǒ xīwàng néng kuài yìdiǎnr. I hope it will be soon. Otherwise
Yàoburán bù néng kāi chē it will be inconvenient not being
bù fāngbiàn. able to drive.
- M: Nà nǐ xiān qù zhào xiàng. Wǒ Well, then, you go and get your
gěi ni wènwen zěnmē bàn. picture taken. I'll ask for
you what you should do.
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NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Zài nǎr diūd'a?: "Where did you lose it?" d'a is a contraction of de and a. The whole sentence would be Nǐ shì zài nǎr diūde a?

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

12. Ai! <u>Shéi</u> lái <u>bāngbang máng!</u>	Hey! Will someone please come help!
13. Tā <u>bèi</u> qìchē <u>zhuàng</u> le.	He was hit by a car.
14. Tā <u>qí</u> <u>mōtuōchē</u> qíde tài kuài le.	He was driving his motorcycle too fast.
15. Wǒde <u>tuǐ</u> <u>téngsǐ</u> le!	My leg is hurting me to death!
16. Nǐ <u>liú xuě</u> le ma?	Are you bleeding?
17. Wǒmen xiān bǎ tā <u>tái</u> dao <u>lù-biānrshang</u> qu ba.	Let's first carry him to the side of the road.
18. Wǒde tuǐ <u>dòngbuliǎo</u> , dàgài <u>gútou duàn</u> le.	I can't move my leg, the bone is probably broken.
19. Qǐng ni <u>mǎshàng</u> gěi yīyuàn <u>dǎ diànhuà</u> .	Please call the hospital immediately.
20. Bié <u>zhāojí</u> .	Don't get upset.
21. Wǒ zài zhèr <u>kānzhe</u> ta.	I'll stay here and look after him.
22. -liàng	(counter for vehicles)
23. jiùhùchē	ambulance

REFERENCE NOTES FOR PART II

shéi: "someone" The question word shéi "who" can also be used to mean "someone."

bèi: This is the prepositional verb which indicates the doer of the action, similar to the English "by" in passive sentences. In sentences with bèi it is the subject (tā in sentence 12) which received the action and the object of bèi (qìchē in sentence 12) which did the action.

Wǒde zìdiǎn bèi xuésheng nǎzǒu le.

My dictionary was taken by a student.

Tā bèi rén dǎsǐ le.

He was beaten to death by someone. (dǎsǐ is literally "hit to death")

Bèi has a special characteristic other prepositional verbs do not share: it can occur WITHOUT AN OBJECT. Its passive meaning is still evident in the rest of the sentence:

Wǒde xīn qìchē bèi zhuàng le. My new car was hit.

Wǒde yǔsǎn bèi nǎzǒu le. My umbrella was taken.

qí: "to ride/drive by straddling" While zuò is the verb "to ride" generally and specifically when sitting down, qí is the verb "to ride" used with horses, motorcycles and bicycles.

téngsǐ le: "to hurt a lot," literally "to hurt to death (figuratively speaking)"

liú xuě: "to bleed," literally "to flow blood" Xuě is also pronounced xiě and xuè.

tái: "to lift or carry (by two or more persons)"

Qǐng bǎ zhèige zhuōzi tái- Please carry this table in (with me
jìnlái. or someone else).

Qǐng bǎ zhèi liǎngjiàn dà xíngli Please carry (with me or someone else)
táishang chē qu. these two large suitcases onto the
train.

Bǎ diànshì táixià lóu lai. Bring the television downstairs
with me.

dòng: "to move (either oneself or something else)"

Bié dòng! Don't move.

Xiān bú yào dòng ta. Let's not move him just yet.

(Dòng can also mean "to touch" something, so Bié dòng can also mean "Don't touch it.")

dòngbuliǎo: "unable to move" The endings -deliǎo "able" and -buliǎo "unable" are used with action verbs to show the result of the action.

Zènme duō xíngli, wǒ yíge rén I can't carry all this luggage by
nábuliǎo. myself.

Tā kāi dāo bù jiǔ, hái zǒu- It hasn't been long since the
buliǎo lù. operation. She's not yet able
to walk.

Xià zhème dà yǔ. Xiānzài It's raining so hard. We can't
zǒubuliǎo. leave now.

mǎshàng: "immediately, right away," literally "on a horse"

dǎ diànhuà: "to make a phone call," literally "to hit electric-speech."
To indicate who you are calling, use the prepositional verb gěi "for, to."

Nǐ gěi shéi dǎ diànhuà?

Who are you calling?

Lǎo Wáng yòu gěi ni dǎ diànhuà le.

Lǎo Wáng called you again.

The noun diànhuà by itself can mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

Nǐ hái méiyǒu diànhuà ma?

Are you still without a phone?

Yǒu nǐde diànhuà.

There's a call for you.

Sometimes you can use diànhuà where English would have "telephone number":
Nǐde diànhuà shì duōshǎo?

zhāojí: "to get upset, to get excited with worry, to feel anxious"

Nǐ tài zhāojí. Wǒmen zhèr méiyǒu shénme wèntí.

You're too anxious/worried. We don't have any problems here.

kān: "to look after (something)" The verb kàn "to look, to see" changes tones when it means "to look after something."

Nǐ qù Xiānggǎngde shíhou, shéi gěi ni kān fángzi?

Who'll be looking after your house when you go to Hong Kong?

Shéi gěi ni kān háizi?

Who looks after the children (OR babysits) for you?

-zhe: This is the marker of DURATION. It may be added to an action or process verb to indicate that the action lasts for some amount of time. In the sentence Wǒ zài zhèr kānzhe ta "I'll stay here and look after him," the speaker is saying that he will do this and CONTINUE it for some time. -Zhe can be used whether the time is past, present or future.

Tā zài nèibiān zuòzhe, Xiǎo Lán pǎojinlai gāosu ta bàba huílai le.

She was sitting there when Xiǎo Lán ran in and told her papa had returned.

Tā hái bìngzhe ne.

He's still sick. (The -zhe tells you that the illness is lasting for some time. Without -zhe, bìng means "get sick," not "be sick." Ne tells you this is not a new situation [absence of change].)

Zuòzhe ba.

Sit for a while.

DIALOGUE FOR PART II

A passerby (B) on a street in Běijīng is called by the driver of a motorcycle (A) who has just had an accident with a pedestrian (C).

- A: Wèi, lái bāngbāng máng! Hey, someone quick come help us!
- B: Zěnmē le? What happened?
- A: Zhèiwèi tóngzhì bèi wǒ zhuàng le. This comrade was hit by me.
- B: Bèi nǚ zhuàng le? Zhèiliàng mótūochē shì nǐde? Hit by you? Is this your motorcycle?
- A: Hài, bié shuō le. Wǒ qíde tài kuài, méi kànjian ta. (Sigh) Don't even talk about it. I was riding too fast, I didn't see him.
- C: Àiyō, wǒde mā yo . . . Àiyō! Téngsǐ wo le. . . . Wǒde tuǐ
Ow, my mother Ow! It hurts like crazy. . . . my leg
- B: Liúle zhème duō xuě, zhēn zāogāo! Xiànzài zěnmē bàn ne? Wǒmen xiān bǎ ta tái dao lù-biānrshang qu ba! He's lost so much blood. This is terrible. What should we do now? First, let's carry him to the side of the road.
- C: Ào, wǒde tuǐ dòngbuliǎo, dàgài gútou duàn le. Oh, I can't move my leg. It's probably broken.
- A: Wǒ xiǎng zuìhǎo xiān bú yào dòng ta, wǒ zài zhèr, nǚ qù dǎ diànhuà jiào liàng jiùhùchē lái, zài dǎ ge diànhuà jiào jǐngchá lái. I think it would be best not to move him for the time being. I'll stay here. You call for an ambulance, and then call for the police to come.

*He's not calling for his mother; this is a moan.

- B: Hǎo, nǐ zài zhèr kānzhe ta. Wǒ
mǎshàng jiù qù. (to C):
Nèiwei tóngzhì nǐ bié zhāojí.
Dále diànhuà jiùhùchē mǎshàng
jiù dào. Okay, you stay here and watch him.
I'll go right away. (to C): Don't
get upset, comrade. The ambulance
will be here right after I call.
- A: Nín . . . nín kuài qù ba! Xièxie
nín le! You . . . you go quickly! Thank you.

PART III

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|---|---|
| 24. Nǐ méi kànjian zhèige <u>páizi</u>
ma? | Didn't you see this sign? |
| 25. Wǒ méi <u>zhùyì</u> . | I wasn't paying attention. |
| 26. Yǐhòu nǐ yào xiǎoxīn. | From now on you must be careful. |
| 27. Nǐmen bù kéyǐ zài zhèli
<u>yóuyǒng</u> . | You can't swim here. |
| 28. Nǐmen zài zhèli yóuyǒng yǒu
<u>wéixiǎn</u> . | It's dangerous for you to swim here. |
| 29. Wǒ bú shì <u>gùyì</u> jìnláide. | I didn't enter here [the restricted area] on purpose. |
| 30. <u>Ràng</u> wo kànkàn nǐde hùzhào. | Let me see your passport. |
| 31. Zhèli shì <u>jūnshì</u> <u>dìqū</u> . | This is a military area here. |
| 32. Zhànzhù! | Halt! |

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART III

páizi: "sign, poster, plate," also a "brand name, trademark"

Nǐ mǎide shì shénme páizide zhàoxiàngjī? What brand of camera did you buy?

Nèige hóng páizishang xiěde shì shénme? What is written on that red sign?

zhùyì: "to pay attention to, to take notice of"

Wǒ méi zhùyì tā shì gēn shéi zǒude. I didn't notice who he left with.

Zhùyì diǎnr! Please pay a little more attention!

bù kéyǐ: "cannot" Of the three auxiliary verbs néng, huì and kéyǐ. kéyǐ is the one to use when the "can" or "cannot" is due to someone granting or withholding permission.

yóuyǒng: "to swim"

Nǐ huì bu huì yóuyǒng? Can you swim?

Wǒ yóuyǒng yóude bú tài hǎo. I don't swim too well.

wéixiǎn: "to be dangerous, to be perilous" Also pronounced wēixiǎn.

Zài Táiběi qí mōtuōchē tài It's too dangerous to ride a motorcycle
wéixiǎn le. in Taipei.

Tā bú pà wéixiǎn, tā shénme dōu He's not afraid of danger. He'll
yào zuò. do anything.

gùyì: "intentionally, willfully, on purpose"

Tā gùyì bǎ nèixiē shū diū le. She lost those books on purpose.

Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bú shi gùyì (zuò)de. I'm sorry, I didn't do it on
purpose.

ràng: "to let, to allow, to cause (someone to do something)." This is a prepositional verb, i.e. ràng and its object both precede the main verb.

Tā bú ràng wǒ zǒu. She won't let me leave.

Nǐ zěnme keyì ràng tā zènme How could you make her so unhappy!
bù gāoxìng?

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

A Canadian man (M) has just entered an area in Běijīng prohibited to foreigners, having failed to notice a sign in English to that effect. A policewoman (F) calls out to him.

F: Hài! Zhànzhū! Hey! Halt!

M: Shénme shìr? What's the matter?

F: Nǐ méi kànjian zhèige páizi ma? Didn't you see this sign?

M: Òu, duìbuqǐ. Wǒ méi zhùyì. Oh, excuse me. I wasn't paying
Wǒ bú shi gùyì jìnlaide. attention. I didn't enter here
intentionally.

F: Nǐ shi nǎiguo rén na? What's your nationality?

M: Wǒ shi Jiānádà rén. I'm Canadian.

F: Ràng wo kànkàn nǐde hùzhào. Let me see your passport.

M: Mm. Mm.

(The policewoman writes down his name and passport number.)

F: Yǐhòu zhùyì diǎnr. Bié zài From now on pay more attention.
zǒucuò le. Don't walk into the wrong place
again.

M: Wǒ zhīdao le. Now I know.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

zhīdao le: "now I know," or "I understand" This is the marker le for new situations.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

An American woman and her two children are swimming along the beach in Taiwan. A soldier calls to them.

M: Èi! Shànglai! Nǐmen shànglai. Hey! Come up! Come up here.

F: Yǒu shénme shì a? What's the matter?

M: Nǐmen bù kéyi zài zhèli You can't swim here.
yóuyǒng.

F: Wèishénme? Why?

M: Nǐ méi kàndào nèige páizi ma? Didn't you see that sign?

F: Kàndao le, búguò . . . Yes, but . . .

M: Páizishang shuō shénme? What does it say on the sign?

F: Duìbuqǐ, wǒ bú huì kàn I'm sorry, I can't read Chinese.
Zhōngwén.

M: Zhèli shì jūnshì dìqū. Bù kéyi This is a military area here. You
yóuyǒng. Nǐmen zài zhèli can't swim. It's dangerous for
yóuyǒng yǒu wéixiǎn. Xiàcì you to swim here. In the future
bú yào zài lái le. you shouldn't come here any more.

F: Hǎo. Xièxie nǐ. Very well. Thank you.

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

xiàcì bú yào zài lái le: "in the future don't come here again (any more)" In addition to meaning "next time," xiàcì can mean generally "in the future."

Unit 6, Vocabulary

bāng máng bèi	to help, to aid, to assist by (indicates the one who carries out the action in a passive sentence)
-buliǎo	unable to ... (verb ending)
dǎ diànhuà diànhuà dìqū diū dòng dòngbuliǎo duàn	to make a phone call, to telephone telephone, telephone call area, region to lose to move unable to move to sever, to break
fānyì fāxiàn	to interpret, to translate to discover
Gōng'ānjú gútou gùyì	Bureau of Public Security (PRC) bone intentionally, willfully, on purpose
jiàshǐ jiàshǐ zhízhào jǐngchá jǐngchájú jiùhùchē jūnshì	driver, pilot; to drive, to pilot driver's license policeman police station ambulance military
kān	to look after, to watch over
-liàng lǐng	(counter for vehicles) to collect, to pick up (something which is issued)
liú xuě (xiě, xuè) lùbiān(r)	to bleed side of the road
mǎshàng mótuōchē (mōtuōchē)	immediately motorcycle
páizi	sign, poster, plate; brand name, trade mark
qí	to ride by straddling
ràng	to let, to allow, to cause someone to do something

shéi	someone
shìqing	matter, affair, business, thing
-sǐle	like crazy, to death (state verb ending)
tái	to carry (by two or more people)
téngsǐ le	to hurt like crazy, to hurt to death (figuratively)
tuǐ	leg
wàishì	foreign affairs
wàiguó	foreign country
wéixiǎn (wēixiǎn)	to be dangerous, to be perilous, danger
yàoburán	otherwise, or else
yóuyǒng	to swim
zāogāo	oh no! how awful! how terrible! what a mess!; to be awful
zhāojí	to get upset, to be anxious, to be worried
zhào xiàng	to take a picture
-zhe	marker of duration for actions and states
zhuàng	to bump into, to run into, to collide with
zhùyì (zhùyì)	to pay attention, to take notice