

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



Kàn Yīshēng (Dàifu) (Visiting the Doctor)

An American student Anderson (A), attending school in China, becomes sick. His friend Bái (B) takes him to see the school doctor, Wàn (W).

Frame 1

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| 1 A: Wǒ zhèi jǐtiān zhǐ bànwǎn fàn jiù bǎole. Wǎnfàn, zhōngfàn dōu chībuxiǎo, bù chī yě bù'è. | The last few days, I get full just eating half a bowl of food. Dinner and lunch, I can't get it down, and feel full even if I don't eat. |
| 2 B: Nǐ yào qù jiǎnchá yíxià ma? Wǒ kěyǐ sòng nǐ dào yīyuàn qù. | Do you want to go for a check-up? I can take you to the hospital. |
| 3 A: Wǒ xiǎng xiān dào xuéxiào de yīwusuǒ qù, kàn nèr de yīsheng zěnmē shuō. | I think I should first go to the school clinic and see what the doctor there says. |
| 4 B: Shànggēyuè wǒmen kàn diànyǐngde shíhòu, nǐ shuōle hǎojǐcǐ tīngdejiàn kěshì kànbuqīngchǔ. | Last month when we went to see a movie, you said several times that you could hear it, but could not see it clearly. |
| 5 A: Shì a! Shànggēxīngqī wǒ běnlái yào qù tǒushì, yīnwèi qōngkè tài máng, suǒyǐ méi shíjiān qù. | That's right! Last week I had originally intended going to have an X ray, but because I was too busy with my studies, I didn't have the time to go. |
| 6 B: Wǒ xiànzài jiù péi nǐ qù. Nǐ zǒudedòng zǒubudòng? | I'll accompany you there now. Are you able to walk? |
| 7 A: Zǒudedòng, kěshì zǒubukuài, nǐ děng wǒ yíhuì. Wǒde shǒu hěn zāng. Ràng wǒ xīxiliǎn, xīxishǒu, zài dào yīwusuǒ qù. | I can walk, but not fast. Wait a minute for me. My hands are very dirty. Let me wash my face and hands, and then we'll go to the clinic. |

Notes:

1,6&7 Resultative Verb compounds, (RV). The Potential Situation is characterized by two infixes, de and bu. An RV indicating Actual Situation is characterized by one prefix méi, or one suffix -le. Examples:

<u>Potential:</u>	kànd <u>de</u> dǒng	can read (see) and be able to understand
	kànb <u>u</u> dǒng	can read (see) but not be able to understand
<u>Actual:</u>	kàndǒng <u>le</u>	have read (seen) and understood
	<u>méi</u> kàndǒng	have read (seen) but didn't understand

The above patterns with these four particles are the most often used RV compounds. The Potential Situation refers to present, future or ongoing happenings. Actual Situation refers to completed action. In the above frame, there are four potential cases:

chībuxiàqu	cannot eat (swallow)	Sent. 1
zǒudédòng	can walk all right	Sent. 6
zǒubudòng	cannot walk	Sent. 6
zǒobukuài	cannot walk quickly	Sent. 7

Some examples of RV potential and actual situations:

<u>Potential Pos.</u>	<u>Potential Neg.</u>	<u>Actual Pos.</u>	<u>Actual Neg.</u>
tīng <u>de</u> jiàn	tīng <u>bu</u> jiàn	tīngjiàn <u>le</u>	méitīngjiàn
kàn <u>de</u> jiàn	kàn <u>bu</u> jiàn	kànjiàn <u>le</u>	méikànjiàn
tīng <u>dé</u> dǒng	tīng <u>bú</u> dǒng	tīngdǒng <u>le</u>	méitīngdǒng
ná <u>dé</u> chūqu	ná <u>bú</u> chūqu	náchūqu <u>le</u>	méináchūqu
mǎi <u>dé</u> zhào	mǎi <u>bú</u> zhào	mǎizhào <u>le</u>	méimǎizhào
chī <u>dé</u> bǎo	chī <u>bú</u> bǎo	chībǎo <u>le</u>	méichībǎo
shàng <u>dé</u> lái	shàng <u>bú</u> lái	shànglái <u>le</u>	méishànglái
xià <u>dé</u> qu	xià <u>bú</u> qu	xiàqu <u>le</u>	méixiàqu
xiě <u>dé</u> xiàlai	xiě <u>bú</u> xiàlai	xiěxiàlai <u>le</u>	méixiěxiàlai
shuō <u>dé</u> wán	shuō <u>bú</u> wán	shuōwán <u>le</u>	méishuōwán

Frame 2

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| 8 | A: Wàn Dàifu, nín hǎo. | How are you Doctor Wàn? |
| 9 | W: Nǐ hǎo, qǐngzuò. Zhè shì nǐ dìyí cì zài Zhōngguó kàn bīng ma? | How are you? Please sit down. Is this the first time you've been to see a doctor (OR had a doctor see you) in China? |

Frame 2 (Continued)

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| 10 | A: Shìde. Yě shì dìyíci lái zhèige yīwusuǒ. | Yes. And it is also the first visit to this clinic. |
| 11 | W: Nǐ yǐqián déguo shénme bìng? | What illnesses have you had before? |
| 12 | A: Xiǎoshíhou yǒu yíci chīle xiē bùtài gānjìngde dōngxī, liǎn fābái, fā liǎngge duō xīngqī de shǎo. Wǒ jiā zài xiāngxià, zhùbùqǐ yìyuàn. Hòulái chīle xiē yào jiù hǎole. | When I was small, one time I ate some things that were not too clean; my face turned pale, and for more than two weeks I ran a fever. My home was in the country, and I couldn't afford to stay in the hospital. Later, after taking some medicine, I got better. |

Notes:

12 Resultative Verb Endings (RVE). The ending -qǐ and several others are limited to the Potential Situation. There is no such usage for the Actual Situation. Examples:

zhùbùqǐ
zhùdeqǐ

cannot afford to live or stay
can afford to live or stay

Tā yǒu qián, zhùdeqǐ
fàndiàn, wǒ méi qián,
zhùbùqǐ.

He has money and can afford to
stay in a hotel. I have no
money and cannot afford to
stay in one.

mǎibùqǐ
mǎideqǐ

cannot afford to buy
can afford to buy

Tā yǒu qián, mǎideqǐ
Yīngguó qìchē. Wǒ
méi qián, mǎibùqǐ
zìxíngchē.

He has money and can afford to
buy a British car. I have no
money and cannot afford to
buy a bicycle.

kàn bùqǐ

cannot afford to see (movie,
opera, etc.)/to despise, to
look down

Bié kàn bùqǐ nèige
háizi, tā niànshū
niànde hěn hǎo.

Don't despise that child; he
studies very well.

kànde qǐ

can afford to see (movie, opera,
etc.)/to respect, to think
highly of

Tā yǒu qián, shéi
dōu kàndeqī tā.

He is wealthy; everyone respects
him.

Frame 3

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| 13 | W: Nǐ shénme shíhòu jiǎnchá shēntǐ de? | When did you (last) have a physical examination? |
| 14 | A: Qùnián. Zuījīn wǒ yì kànshù, jiù tóutòng, hěn xiǎng shuìjiào, kěshì shuìbuzháo. | Last year. Lately, as soon as I read I get a headache and want to go to sleep, but I cannot fall asleep. |
| 15 | W: Wǒ dài nǐ qù tòushǐ yíxià. Ránhòu wǒmen zài huìdào zhèr lái gěi nǐ jiǎnchá yǎnjīng, ěrduo, bízi. Bié zhàoji, xuéxiào de dàifu dōu hěn zhùyì xuéshēng de jiànkāng. | I'll take you along for an X ray. Later we'll come back and I'll check your eyes, ears and nose. Don't worry; the school doctors all pay great attention to the students' health. |
| 16 | A: Tīng rén shuōguo: "Fùmǔ gěi wǒmen shēngmìng, lǎoshī gěi wǒmen zhīshì, dàifu gěi wǒmen jiànkāng. | I've heard people say, "Parents give us life, teachers give us knowledge, and doctors give us health." |
| 17 | W: Nǐ shuōde búcuò, búguò jiànkāng hái yào nǐ zìjǐ zhùyì. Bìngzhǎole yǐhòu, duō zuò yùndòng, nǐ yídìng huì hěn jiànkāngde. | What you say is quite correct. However, you yourself have to pay attention to your own health. When you get better, exercise more and you'll certainly be in good health. |
| 18 | A: Xīwang zhèyàng. | I hope so (hope it will be this way). |
| 19 | W: Wǒmen dào tòushǐ de fángjiān qù ba. | Let's go to the x-ray room. |

Notes:

14 RVE -zháo is one of the most frequently used Resultative Verb Endings. It shows "success in attaining the object of the action."
Examples:

mǎidezáo
mǎibuzáo
mǎizháole
méimǎizáo

able to (find it and) buy it
unable to (find it and) buy it
have bought it
was unable to buy it (couldn't find one to buy)

zhǎodezháo
zhǎobuzháo
zhǎozháo
méizhǎozháo

able to find it
unable to find it
have found it
failed to find it

There are three ways to ask a RV-potential question:

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| (1) | Nǐ zǒudedòng ma? | Are you able to walk? |
| (2) | Nǐ zǒubudòng ma? | Are you unable to walk? |
| (3) | Nǐ zǒudedòng, zǒu
budòng? | Are you able to walk or not? |

There are four ways to ask a RV-actual question:

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| (1) | Nǐ zhǎozháo ma? | Have you found it? |
| (2) | Nǐ méizhǎozháo ma? | Didn't you find it? |
| (3) | Nǐ zhǎozháo méizhǎo-
zháo? | Did you find it or not? |
| (4) | Nǐ zhǎozháo méiyóu? | Did you find it or not? |