

PART 1 Duihua (Dialogue)



ZŪ FÁNG

Mǎ Xiānsheng jiēzhao yīfēng cóng Měiguó láide xīn, ràng
Mǎ Xiānsheng dào Táiwān qu zhù yīnián. Mǎ Xiānsheng
dàole Táiwān, xiān zhùzai tāde yīwei Zhōngguó péngyou
Wáng Xiānsheng jiā. Tā xiǎng zài Wángjiā bùnéng zhù
nàme jiǔ, suóyī tā děi zhǎo fángzi bānchūqu. Yǒuyitiān,
tā zài bàoshang kànjian yīge guǎnggào, yǒu yīsuǒ fángzi
chūzū. Tā jiù qu jiàn fángdōng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wǒ zài bàoshang kànjian nín dēngde guǎnggào. Nín
yào chūzūde shì shénme yàngde fángzi?

Fángdōng: Wǒ yǒu yīsuǒ wǔjiānde fángzi chūzū. Kètīng,
fàntīng, wòfáng, chúfáng, zǎofáng, yíyàng yìjiān.
diàndēng, diànhuà, zìláishuǐ dōu yǒu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nín dài wǒ qu kànkàn, kéyī ma?

Fángdōng: Kéyī. Nín děng wǒ suǒshàngmén, wǒmen yíkuàir qu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Zài nǎr a?

Fángdōng: Bùyuǎn, jiùshì nèibiānr sānshíwǔhào. Hǎo, wǒmen
zǒu ba.

(Dàole sānshíwǔhào, fángdōng ná yàoshi bǎ mén
kāikaile.)

Fángdōng: Nín qǐng jìnlai. Nín kàn, zhèshi kètīng. Qiáng,
dìbǎn dōu hěn gānjīng.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hěn hǎo! Fàntīng zài nèibiānr ba?

Fángdōng: Nín qǐng guòlai. Zhèjiān shì fàntīng, cóng zhège
mén, kéyì dào chúfáng qu.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Chúfánglǐ yǒu lúzi ma?

Fángdōng: Yǒu. Nín lái kànkàn, (zhǐzhe chúfáng shuō) dìfang
hěn dà.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎojíle. Wòfáng zài nǎr?

Fángdōng: Zhèjiān jiùshì wòfáng. Nín kàn zhèjiān wūzi yǒu
sānge chuānghu, hěn liàng. Zǎofáng jiù zài lǐtou,
liǎnpén, zǎopén, dōu shì xīn huànde. Shuǐguǎnzi
yě shì xīn shōushide. Rèshuǐ yě hěn fāngbiàn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Dēng kāiguān zài nǎr?

Fángdōng: Kāiguān zài zhèr.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Fángzū shì àn yuè suàn, shì àn lǐbài suàn?

Fángdōng: Àn yuè suàn. Měijīn yìbǎi wúshíwǔkuài.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Shuǐ, diàn dōu zài lǐtou ma?

Fángdōng: Shuǐ, diàn wǒmen buguǎn.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Děng wǒ huíqu xiāngxiang. Guò yìliǎngtiān wǒ zài lái gēn nín tán ba.

Fángdōng: Nín zuìhǎo shì zǎo yìdiǎnr juéding. Jīntiān zǎoshang yǐjīng yǒu jīwei lái kànguole.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Nàme wǒ xiān gěi nín yìdiǎnr dīngqián. Nín gěi wǒ liú jītiān, chéng buchéng?

Fángdōng: Nín dǎsuàn gěi duōshǎo dīngqián ne?

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Wúshíkuài měijīn, hǎo buhǎo?

Fángdōng: Hǎo. Jiù nàme bàn ba, cóng míngtiān suàn qǐ. Jīntiān shì èrshíliùhào, míngtiān shì èrshíqī, hòutiān èrshíbā, dàhòutiān èrshíjiǔ, wǒ gěi nín liúdao èrshíjiǔ de wǎnshang. Xīwàng nín zài sānshíhào yǐqián gàosong wǒ nín yào buyào.

Mǎ Xiānsheng: Hǎo. Yídīng. Zhèr shì dīngqián měijīn wúshíkuài

Fángdōng: Wǒ gěi nín xiě yíge shǒutiáor.

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8. lúzi N: stove, range, heater, furnace

shēng lúzi VO: to start a fire in the stove,
to light the furnace

Xiànzài yǒu diǎnr lěngle, nǐmen jiā shēng lúzi le méiyǒu?

9. pén N: basin, tub

(xǐ) zǎopén N: bathtub

(xǐ) liǎnpén N: washbasin

Yǒude zǎofáng tài xiǎo, zhuāngbuxià dàde zǎopén.

10. guǎnzi N: tube, pipe (M: -gǎn)

shuǐ guǎnzi N: water pipe

Zài Měiguó zhǎo rén shǒushi shuǐguǎnzi děi huā hěn duō qián.

11. kāiguān N: switch (electric)

Zhèijiān wúzili suǒyǒude diàndēng jiù yǒu yíge kāiguān.

12. àn(zhe) CV: according to

a. Wǒmen jiù ànzhe tā shuōde bàn ba.

b. Àn wǒde yìsi, wǒmen búqu, nǐ shuō ne?

13. dīnghǎole RV: settled

dīngqian N: deposit (on a purchase or
for a rental)

a. Wǒ gēn tā dīnghǎole, míngtiān sāndiǎn zhōng jiàn.

b. Wǒ děi xiān gěi tā wúshíkuàiqiánde dīngqian.

14. juéding V: to decide

a. Wǒ juédingle, míngtiān búqù.

b. Nǐ shì zěnméi juédingde?

15. dàhòutian

TW: three days from today

Jīntian shì Xīngqī'èr, dàhòutian shì Xīngqījī?

16. tiáor

N: note, message

liú tiáor

VO: to leave a message, to leave a note

shōutiáor

N: receipt

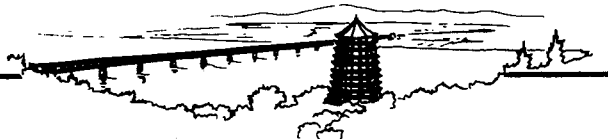
a. Wǒ gěi tā liúle yíge tiáor, jiào tā míngtiān lái.

b. Wǒmen gěi biérén qián de shíhou, yǒude shíhou yīngdāng yào yízhāng shōutiáor.

17. gùshi

N: story

PART 3 Jùzi Gòuzào (Sentence Structure)



More on Resultative Verb Endings

In the last lesson, you learned that certain functionive verbs when used as resultative verb endings undergo a change in meaning. Four of the most common endings were introduced in Lesson 37. Listed below are four more.

-liǎo

-qǐ

-zhù

-kāi

a. -Liǎo indicates the capacity for doing something or for carrying something through to completion. Note that a resultative verb with a -liǎo ending seldom takes the affirmative actual form.

zuòbuliǎo

Zhèijian shì tài nán. Wǒ zuò-buliǎo.

bàndeliǎo

Nǐ yíge rén bàndeliǎo zènme duō shì ma?

méilailiǎo

Tā zuótiān yào lái méiláiliǎo.

chībuliǎo

Fàn tài duō. Wǒ kǒngpà chībuliǎo.

yòngdeliǎo

Yíge rén yíge yuè yòngdeliǎo sānwànkuaì qián ma?

méinǎliǎo

Wǒ yíge rén méinǎliǎo nème duō dòngxi.

b. -Qǐ carries the meanings 1) having a high opinion of and 2) being able to afford in a financial sense. Some of the most common resultative verb endings that carry the first meaning follow.

kàndeqǐ

to have a high opinion of ...

Wǒmen dōu hěn kàndeqǐ tā.

We all have a high opinion of him.

kànbuqǐ

to have a low opinion of ...

Bié kànbuqǐ rén.

Don't be a snob.

duìdeqǐ

able to look someone in the eye

Wǒ zhème zuò, hěn duìdeqǐ tā. Tā wèi shénme hái bùgāoxìng ne?

I did it this way, and I can look him in the eye. Why is he still unhappy?

duìbuqǐ (a form of apology), let some-
one down

Tā hěn duìbuqǐ wǒ. He let me down.

Duìbuqǐ, zuótiān wǒ méilai. Excuse my absence yesterday.

Some resultative verbs with the ending qǐ which carry the meaning able to afford in a financial sense are shown below.

mǎideqǐ Zhèizhǒng qìchē, wǒ mǎibuqǐ, tā
mǎideqǐ.

zhùbuqǐ Zhèige dìfang wǒ kě zhùbuqǐ.

chībūqǐ Wǒmen chībūqǐ nème hǎode dōngxī.

kànbūqǐ Diànyīng r tài guī. Wǒ kànbūqǐ.

Resultative verbs with the -qǐ ending do not take the actual forms. Note that the combinations kàndeqǐ and kànbūqǐ may carry either of the two meanings. Their interpretation depends on the context in which they are used.

c. -Zhù indicates 1) firmness and security and 2) to stop or to stump. It carries the first meaning in the following common combinations.

názhu Nǐ yìzhi shǒu kǒngpà nábuzzhù.

jìzhu Zhèi yíké wǒ niànle shíduōcì,
háishi méijìzhu.

zhànzhu Wǒde bìng hái méihǎo, zhànbuzzhù.
Wǒ kěyì zuòxia ma?

The following common combinations with the -zhù ending carry the meanings to stop or to stump.

tíngzhu Chē kāide yàoshi tài kuài, jiù
bùnéng líkè tíngzhu.

wènzhu Zhèige wèntí tài nán, bǎ wǒ gei
wènzhule.

nánzhu Tā shénme dōu dǒng. Nǐ yídìng
nánbuzzhu tā.

zhànzhu Tā tīngdao yǒu rén jiào tā
zhànzhu.

Note that zhànzhu may be used to express both meanings. Its meaning depends upon the context in which it is used.

d. -Kāi carries the meaning of moving away.

kāikāi	Nǐ kāidekāi zhèige hézi ma?
líkai	Tāmen liǎngge rén tiāntiān zài yíkuàir, jiǎnzhíde líbukāile.
nákāi	Kuài bǎ zhèige nákāi. Yǒu wèir le.
zǒukāi	Zhèrde shìqing mángjǐle. Wǒ yìliǎngtiān zǒubukāi.

(The student is again advised not to attempt to make up his own combinations with these resultative verb endings.)

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It is very difficult for me to leave this place.
2. Please, hold this box for me. Do you have a firm grip on it?
3. Stop! Don't go any farther.
4. The child is too small to be away from his mother.
5. I don't have much money. I cannot afford to go to New York every day.
6. I think he looks down on me; therefore, I won't talk to him.
7. This is too difficult. I don't think I can do it.
8. It's going to rain shortly. I am afraid we cannot go.
9. You prepared too much food. We certainly won't be able to finish it.
10. Don't do anything to people that will make you unable to look them in the eye.

Various Uses of Suàn

Suàn has several uses, and its meaning varies as shown below.

a. To calculate

Yígòng duōshao qián, qǐng
nǐ suàn yisuan.

Please, figure out how much it
is altogether.

Yòng zhèige fázi yísuàn jiu
kéyi suànchulaile.

By using this method, you can
figure it out quickly.

b. To include

Nimen qu chīfan, bié wàngle
bǎ wǒ suànshang.

When you go out to eat, don't
forget to count me in.

Suànshang jīntian yòngde
qián, yě búdao bashiwǔkuài.

Including what was spent today,
it is still less than \$85.

c. Be considered

Yàoshi tā yǐjīng bùtóuténg
le, tāde bīng jiu suàn
hǎole.

If his headache has stopped,
then his ailment can be re-
garded as cured.

Nimen liǎngge rénde yìsi
bùyiyàng, kěshì nà bunéng
suànshi tā cuòle.

You two don't hold the same
opinion, but that doesn't
mean that he is wrong.

d. Forget it!, Let the matter drop.

Yàoshi tā bukěn, jiu suànle.

If he isn't willing to do it,
let the matter drop.

Suànle ba! Xiàyǔ, bùnéng
qùle.

Let's drop the matter. It's
raining, so we can't go anyway.

Wǒ kàn nǐ suànle ba, méi
qián, qù yǒu yǒu shénme
yìsi?

I think you'd better let the
matter drop; without any mo-
ney, there's no point in going.

Exercise. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. That plan of yours is fine, but first do a little figuring as to how much money it's going to take.
2. If you count me in, too, there will be 31 people in total.
3. If you two can't agree, just call it quits.
4. How much did it cost the three of us to eat last night? Well, not counting the tip, it was \$7.65.
5. I haven't yet finished figuring. When I have, I'll let you know.
6. Including mine, there are 245 in all.
7. If no one claims this money by noon tomorrow, I shall consider it mine.

8. When we were figuring out how much food to take along,
we didn't count those two fellows in.
9. Have you figured out how many miles an hour that type
of plane travels?
10. Have you finished figuring out that problem I asked you
to figure?