

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



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An American student (A) is trying to find out from the librarian (B) how to use the library.

Frame 1

1	A: Wǒ yào <u>huán</u> shū, yě yào <u>jiè</u> shū.	I want to return some books and also borrow some books.
2	B: Qǐng nǐ děngyíděng. (He indicates another patron.) Tā xiān dào de.	Please wait a moment. He was here first (he arrived first).
(After a while, showing a book)		
3	A: Zhèiběn shū shì biérén jiè de. Xiànzài wǒ tī tā dài huī lai <u>huángěi</u> nǐ men.	This book was borrowed by someone else. I have brought it back on his behalf, to turn it in.
4	B: Fàngzai zhèr ba. Zhè shì nǐ dì yí cì dào zhèr lái jiè shū ma?	Put it here. Is this the first time you've come here to borrow books?
5	A: Shì de.	That's right (Yes).

Notes:

1 Huán "return" and huángěi "return to" can take one indirect object and one direct object. Examples:

<u>S</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>Ind-O</u>	<u>D-O</u>	
Qǐng	<u>nǐ huán(gěi)</u>	<u>wǒ</u>	<u>qián</u> .	Please pay me back the money (you borrowed).
<u>Wǒ</u>	<u>yào huán</u>	<u>tā</u>	<u>shū</u> .	I want to return him the book (I borrowed).

1,3,4 Jiè means both "borrow" and "lend" unless the following pattern is used to clarify the situation:

... gēn ... jiè	borrow from
Wǒ gēn Zhāng Xs. jiè le wǔbǎi kuài qián.	I borrowed \$500.00 from Mr. Zhang.

... jiègěi ...
 Zuótiān Zhāng Xs. jiègěi
 wǒ wǔbǎi kuài qián.

lend to
 Yesterday Mr. Zhang lent me
 \$500.00.

Frame 2

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|----|---|---|
| 6 | A: Zhèiběn huàbào shì wǒ dào nǐmen zhèr lái yīqián, cóng lóushàngde shūjià nǎxiàlái de. Wǒ yǐjīng kànwánle. | This pictorial magazine is one I took down from the shelf upstairs before I came to you (to return the books). I've already finished reading it. |
| 7 | B: Qǐng nǐ bǎ zhèiběn huàbào fànghuíqu. | Please put this pictorial magazine back (where you found it). |
| 8 | A: Wǒ xiǎng jiè yīběn cídiǎn. | I'd like to borrow a dictionary. |
| 9 | B: Cídiǎn kěyǐ zài túshūguǎn-lǐ yòng, bùnéng náchū túshūguǎn qu. | Dictionaries can be used in the library. They cannot be taken out. |
| 10 | A: Kèshì yǒu xiē zì wǒ chále, yòu wàngle; děi chá hǎojǐcǐ. | But there are some words I looked up and then forgot; I'll have to look them up several times. |
| 11 | B: Nǐ wèi shénme bùbǎ nàxiē zìde yìsì xiěxiàlái, huòshì bǎ nèige jùzi duō kàn jǐbiàn? Yàoshì zhěnggè jùzide yìsì míngbaile, jiù kěyǐ jìde měige zìde yìsì le. | Why don't you write down the meanings of those words, or read those sentences a few more times? If you understand the entire sentence, then you'll remember the meaning of each word. |

Notes:

6&7 Verbs compounded with motion and direction: -lái and -qù are used as verbal suffixes. The sentence generally does not need a Place Word because -lái has an implied "here," and -qù has an implied "there," or destination understood. Examples:

náxiàlái
 fànghuíqu
 zǒujīnqu
 zǒushàngqu
 zǒushànglai

bring it down here
 put it back there
 go (walk) in there
 walk up (there, away from the speaker)
 walk up (here, toward the speaker)

- 9 Verbal suffixes can also conjoin Place Words. Examples:

bùnég náchūqù	cannot take it out
bùnég náchū túshūguǎn qù	cannot take it out of the library
náchū zhèige fángjiān qù	take it out of this room
zōuchū zhèige lóu qù	walk out of this building

Frame 3

12	A: Shìde! Wǒ kéyǐ jiè dìtú ma?	Right! May I borrow maps?
13	B: Kéyǐ. Qǐng nǐ xiān bǎ hàomǎ(r) cháchūlai, zài dào shūjiǎ nàr qù zhǎo dìtú.	You may. Please first look up the number; then go to the shelf and look for the map.
14	A: Wǒ déi bǎ shūmíng, hào ma(r), dēngdēng dōu xiězài zhèzhāng zhǐshàng, jiāogěi nǐ. Duì buduì?	I have to write down the title and number and so on, on this sheet of paper, and then hand it to you. Is that right?
15	B: Duìle.	That's right.

Notes:

13&14 The bǎ pattern needs a complement after the main verb. There are several possibilities. Examples:

1. -le

Tā bǎ qìchē mǎile. He sold the car.

2. Verb compounded with -lái or -qù

Qǐng nǐ bǎ wǒde huà xiě-xialai. Please write down my words.

Wǒ xiǎng bǎ zhèige cài chīxiaqu. I want to eat (swallow down into my stomach) this dish.

3. Number-Measure

Bǎ dī èrshisān kè zài kàn sǎnbiàn. Read Lesson 23 three more times.

Frame 4

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|----|---|--|
| 16 | B: Duìbuqǐ, nǐ <u>shǒuli</u> nèixiē chīde dōngxi, bùkěyi nájìn túshūguǎn lái. | Excuse me (I am sorry). Those edibles in your hand cannot be brought into the library. |
| 17 | A: Búshì wǒde. Gāngcái wǒ kànjian zhèixiē dōngxi fàng-zai <u>dìxia</u> , suǒyì náqǐlai, yào jiāogěi nǐ.

(A hands over the food to B) | They're not mine. Just now, I saw these things (placed) on the floor, so I picked them up to hand over to you. |
| 18 | B: Ò! Xièxie, qù zhǎo shū ba. | Oh, thank you. Go and look for the books. |
| 19 | A: Hǎo. <u>Yìhuìr</u> jiàn. | Okay. See you later. |
| 20 | B: Yìhuìr jiàn. | See you later. |

Notes:

16 Another example illustrating splitting the verbal suffix and inserting túshūguǎn, "library."

bùkěyi nájìn túshūguǎn lái. cannot be brought into the library.