

**CHINESE
BASIC COURSE**

STUDENT TEXTBOOK

**Module 3
Lessons 13-18**

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PREFACE

Abbreviations used in the glossary of this module:

A:	Adverb	PT:	Pattern
ADJ:	Adjective	PW:	Place Word
AV:	Auxiliary Verb	QW:	Question Word
BF:	Bound Form	RVE:	Resultative Verb Ending
C/CONJ:	Conjunction	S/SUB:	Subject
CV:	Co-Verb	SP:	Specifier
EV:	Equative Verb	SV:	Stative Verb
IE:	Idiomatic Expression	Tt:	Tàitai
M:	Measure	TW:	Time Word
MA:	Moveable Adverb	Tz:	Tóngzhì
N:	Noun	V:	Verb
NU:	Number	VE:	Verb Ending
O:	Object	VO:	Verb Object
P:	Particle	Xj:	Xiǎojiě
PN:	Pronoun	Xs:	Xiānsheng
PH:	Phrase		

FUNCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

At the end of the module you will be able to use appropriately Chinese to:

1. Ask and answer questions about the condition of something (mechanical and non-mechanical), such as whether it is good or bad, new or broken.

2. Ask and answer questions about school classes (such as: What time or how long is a class? How many classes in a day? Do you like them, OR Are they easy or hard?)

3. Ask or answer questions about time, whether a specific time or a period of time.

4. Ask someone to check or exchange something (mechanical or non-mechanical).

5. Ask someone to do something for you.

6. Discuss TV programs (news or sports) and the times that you like to watch them.

7. Further define when something happens: before, after or during some other event or time.

8. Have someone do something together with you or someone else.

9. In a limited fashion, discuss your life here at DLI.

10. Make statements that show motion and direction relative to the speaker.

11. State conditions for accomplishing or not accomplishing some actions.

12. State specifically whether something has happened for the first time, for the second time, or how many times it has happened or will happen.

13. State that everyone or no one can do something.

14. State that not even a little can be done.

15. State that some action or situation has been concluded.

16. State that some action or situation will soon take place.

17. State that someone can or is willing to help somebody.

18. State that something happened just now or a short while ago.

19. State that something is easy or difficult.

20. State that up to now so much of a job has been done and is continuing to be done.

22. State that you are willing or unwilling to do something.
23. State that you can do or did do something or a number of things within a certain length of time.
24. State that you can greet, entertain, get together with, or represent someone.
25. State that you will do something for someone.
26. State the manner in which something is done.
27. Suggest rather than command that you or someone do something.
28. Tell someone the operating hours for facilities on post.

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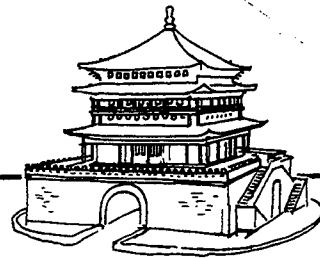
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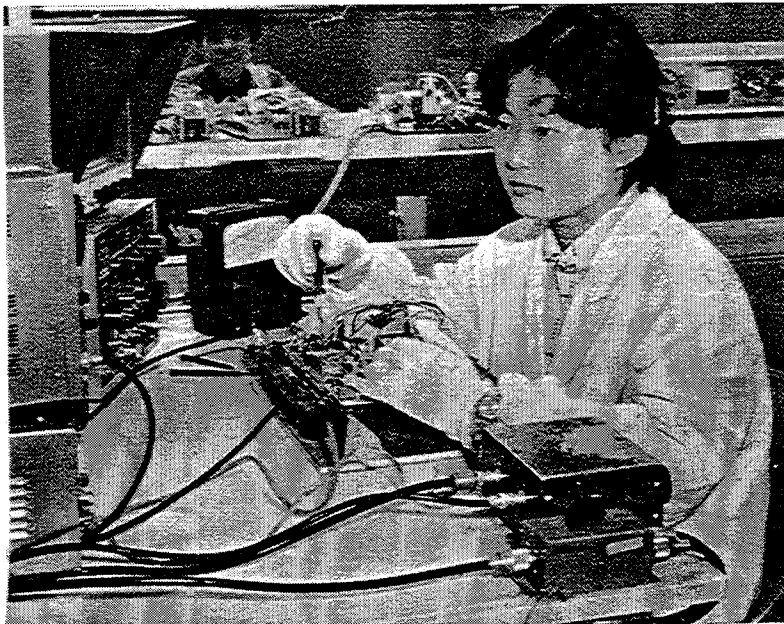
LESSON 13

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- Change of status with le.
- The Co-Verbs: gěi, tī, yòng, gēn, and duì.
- Use of ràng, jiào and qǐng in the pivotal construction.
- Introduction to compound verbs. (V + lái or qù)
- Use of the terms of familiarity: lǎo and xiǎo
- Use of the conditional expression yàoshi... (jiù)...
- Use of emphatic question marker nè.
- Comparing kàn yíxià with kànyikàn.
- Reduplicating compound verbs such as jiǎnchá.
- Comparing bié with bù and méi.
- Use of wèishénme.



Tā děi jiǎnchá yíxià.

Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

- a. Ask and answer questions about the condition of something (mechanical or non-mechanical), such as whether it is good or bad, new or broken.
- b. Ask someone to check or exchange something (mechanical or non-mechanical).
- c. State that you will do something for someone.
- d. Ask someone to do something for you.
- e. Have someone do something together with you or someone else.
- f. State that you are willing or unwilling to do something.
- g. State conditions for accomplishing or not accomplishing some actions.

GLOSSARY



- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|--|
| 1. | bànfǎ | 办法 | N: method, way, means |
| 2. | bié | 别 | AV: don't |
| | Bié shuōhuà! | | (Don't talk!) |
| 3. | -bù | 一部 | M: (for machines, instruments, automobiles, etc.) |
| | Zhèibù shōuyīnjī bùhǎo. | | (This receiver is no good.) |
| 4. | diǎnr | 点儿 | NU: a little bit |
| a. | yīdiǎnr | 一点儿 | NU: a little bit |
| 5. | diàn | 电 | N: electricity |
| a. | diànchí | 电池 | N: battery |
| b. | diàndēng | 电灯 | N: electric light (M: <u>zhǎn</u> 盏) |
| c. | diànxiàn | 电线 | N: electric wire |
| 6. | duì | 对 | CV: to, towards |
| | Tā duì wǒmen hěn hǎo. | | (He is very good to us.) |
| | Tā duì wǒ shuō "Fāng Xiānsheng hěn yǒuqián." | | (He said to me, "Mr. Fang is very rich.") |
| 7. | huài | 坏 | SV: to be out of order, broken, broken, to be spoiled, to be bad (opposite of <u>hǎo</u>) |
| 8. | huàn | 换 | V: to change, to exchange |
| | Zhèizhǎn diàndēng huàile, qǐng nín huàn yīzhǎn. | | (This electric lamp is broken; please exchange it.) |
| 9. | huílai | 回来 | V: to return (toward the speaker) |
| | Nǐ shénme shíhou huílai? | | (What time will you come back?) |
| a. | huíjiā | 回家 | VO: to return home |
| | Wǒ xiàgeyuè huíjiā. | | (I'll return home next month.) |
| b. | huíqu | 回去 | V: to return (away from the speaker) |

10. jiǎnchá 检查 V: to inspect, to check up
 Fēijīchǎng yǒu shíge rén
 jiǎnchá fēijī. (There are ten persons at
 the airport to inspect the
 airplane.)
11. kěnéng 可能 SV: to be possible
 Tā yǒu sānbù qìchē, hěn
 kěnéng. (It's very possible that he
 has three automobiles.)
- a. bùkěnéng 不可能 SV: to be impossible
 Nǐ yǒu sānshíbù qìchē,
 bùkěnéng. (It's impossible that you
 have thirty automobiles.)
12. kěn 肯 AV: to be willing to
 Nǐ kěn bùkěn gěi wǒ wǔwàn-
 kuài qián? (Are you willing to give me
 \$50,000?)
13. lǎo 老 SV/IE: to be old (used to address
 another person)
 Tā fùqin bùlǎo. (His father is not old.)
 Lǎo Wáng, Lǎo Lǐ (Old Wáng, Old Lǐ, a casual
 usage between close friends.)
 Lǎo Dà, Lǎo Èr (The number one child, the
 number two child, etc.)
 Zhào Lǎo, Zhāng Lǎo (Senior Zhào, Senior Zhāng,
 to show due respect to their
 age, social standing, etc.)
14. méishénme 没什么 IE: It's nothing.
15. qǐng 请 V: to ask (someone to do some-
 thing)
 Wǒ qǐng tā kànkàn zhèige
 ǎ ànchí. (I'll ask him to take a look
 at the battery.)
16. ràng 让 V: to let (someone do some-
 thing)
 Bié ràng tā kàn wǒde shū. (Don't let him read my book.)
17. shīfu 师父 N: master of a trade
18. shōuyīnjī 收音机 N: radio (M: -bù 部, -jià 架)
19. tì 替 CV: for (in one's place), on
 behalf of
 Wǒ tì nǐ mǎi yíge diànchí. (I'll buy a battery for you.)

20. tiānxiàn 天线 N: antenna
21. tóngshì 同事 N: co-worker, colleague
22. wèn 问 V: to ask (a question)
23. wèntí 问题 N: question, problem
- a. yǒu wèntí 有问题 IE/SV: There's a problem./to have a problem
- b. méi wèntí 没问题 IE/SV: No problem. No trouble./to have no problem
24. xíng 行 SV: to be O.K., to be fine
25. yàoshi ... jiù 要是...就 PT: if ... then
- Yàoshi nǐ qù, wǒ jiù qù. (If you go, then I'll go.)
- a. yàoshi 要是 MA: if
26. yíqì 仪器 N: instrument/device (science, engineering, etc. not musical) (M: -bù 部 OR -jiàn 件)
- Zhèijiàn yíqì hěn guǐ. (This instrument is very expensive.)
27. yíxià 一下 NU-M: for a while, once, one time
- Qǐng nǐn kàn yíxià. (Please take a look.)
28. zāogāo 糟糕 IE: What a mess! Too bad!
- Zāogāo! wǒde qián méiyǒule. (What a mess! My money is gone.)
29. zhànqǐlai 站起来 V: to stand up
- a. zhàn 站 V: to stand
- Tāmen dōu zhànqǐlaile, wǒmen yě yǐngdāng zhànqǐlai.
30. zuòxia 坐下 V: to sit down
- a. zuò 坐 V: to sit

OLD WORDS WITH NEW USAGE

31. gěi 给
Wǒ gěi nǐ kàn yíxià.
CV: for, to (for the benefit of)
(Let me take a look for you.)
32. gēn 跟
Wǒ gēn tā shuōshuō.
CV: to, with
(I'll talk it over with him.)
33. huì 会
Tāmen huì gěi tā yíge hǎode.
AV: would, may, will (indicating probability)
(They may give him a good one.)
34. jiào 叫
V: to ask (someone to do something) or let (someone do something)
35. Jiù zhème bàn. 就这么办 IE: Do it this way.
a. Jiù nème bàn. 就那么办 IE: Do it that way.
36. -le 了
Tā máng le.
Tā shì Lǐ Tàitai le.
Wǒ búyàole.
P: (marker of change of status usually signified by "now" in English translation; "no longer" or "not any more" in negative sentences.)
(He is busy now.)
(She is Mrs. Lǐ now.)
(I don't want [it] any more.)
37. Xiǎo (plus a surname) 小 N: (a casual term used to address an acquaintance who is of the same generation but younger or smaller than most persons)
38. yòng 用
Tā yòng kuàizi chīfàn.
Tā yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō.
CV: with, using
(He eats with chopsticks.)
(He speaks in Chinese.)
39. zhèijitiān 这几天 TW: these several days
a. nèijitiān 那几天 TW: those several days

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



Zhào Shifu Gěi Xiǎo Lǐ Jiǎnchá Shōuyīnjī
(Master Worker Zhào Examines a Radio for Xiǎo Lǐ)

Xiǎo Lǐ's radio is out of order. He asks his friend Lǎo Chén to help him. Lǎo Chén takes it to Master Worker Zhào.

Frame 1

1	Lǐ: <u>Zāogāo!</u> Lǎo Chén, wǒde <u>shōuyīnjī huài le.</u>	Oh! What bad luck! Lǎo Chén, my radio is broken.
2	Chén: Wǒ gěi nǐ kànkàn. Shì búshì <u>diànchí</u> méi diàn le?	I'll look at it for you. Is it that the batteries are dead? (literally: have not electricity.)
3	Lǐ: Bù kěnéng. Nèixiē shì xīn diànchí, zài Shànghǎi Diànqì Shāngdiàn mǎi de.	Impossible. Those are new batteries, purchased at the Shanghai Electrical Equipment Shop.
4	Chén: Nàme, kěnéng shì lǐtóu de <u>tiānxiàn</u> huài le.	In that case, it's possible that the inside antenna is broken.
5	Lǐ: Wǒ zhèijítian hěn máng. Nǐ tì wǒ qǐng Zhào Shifu <u>jiǎnchá, xíng bùxíng?</u>	I've been very busy these last few days. Could you ask Master Zhào to check it out for me?
6	Chén: Méi wèntí. Wǒ tì nǐ <u>gēn tā shuōshuo. Qǐng tā xiǎngxiang bànfǎ.</u>	No problem. I'll go talk to him for you, and ask him to think of a way to handle it.

Notes:

1 Familiarity with Lǎo and Xiǎo. The Chinese expression for familiarity or intimacy (with a close acquaintance who belongs to the same generation) is a combination of Lǎo "to be old" or Xiǎo "to be small" plus the surname. Example: Lǎo Lǐ, Lǎo Chén, Xiǎo Lǐ, Xiǎo Chén.

Respect with Lǎo. Lǎo, when used after a surname or given name, is an expression of respect for older people. For example, seventy-year-old Mr. Ma Mingli may be called "Mǎ Lǎo" or "Míng Lǎo" by others to show their respect to/for him.

1&2 Change of status with le. The particle le indicates a change in the status of a condition or action:

(a) SV: le with positive or negative statement or question.

SV le (Note the inference of "now" even without xiànzài.)

Zhèibù shōuyīnjī huài le. This radio is out of order (now).
Nèixiē diànchí jiù le. Those batteries are old (now).
Tā xiànzài hěn máng le. He is very busy now.

(b) EV: le with positive or negative statement or question.

EV N le (Again, note the inference of now.)

Tā shì Lǐ Tàitai le. She is Mrs. Lǐ (now).
Tā búxìng Wáng le. Her surname is no longer Wáng.

(c) V: le with positive or negative statement or question.

Tā tàitai lái le. His wife has come.

Note that le in the above sentence is used to indicate two things: completion and change of status. We may call it "combined le," which can be thought of as a telescoping of the completion le followed by the change-of-status le: le le becomes le.

Neg V le (Note the inference of having had, but not anymore.)

Tā búyào le. He doesn't want it anymore.
Tā búzài zhèr zhù le. He is no longer living here.

Comparison of CVs of interest: gěi, tì, gēn, duì and yòng.
All of these CVs and their objects stand before the main verb.

N	CV-O	V (O)
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Gěi "for the benefit of," "for" (Dialogue sentences 2, 10, 13, and 15)

Wǒ gěi nǐ mǎi zìdiǎn. I'll buy the dictionary for you.
Wǒ gěi nǐ zuòfàn. I'll cook for you.

Tì "for," "substituting for," "in place of" (Dialogue sentences 5, 6, and 16)

Lǐ Xiānsheng tì Zhào Xiānsheng jiāoshū. Mr. Lǐ will teach in place of Mr. Zhào.
Nǐ yào zìdiǎn, wǒ kényì tì nǐ mǎi. (If) you want a dictionary, I can buy it for you (as a favor).

Gēn "with," "together with" (Dialogue sentence 6)

Wǒ gēn tā shuōhuà.	I am talking with him.
Wǒ míngtiān yào gēn tā yīkuàir chīfàn.	I will have a meal with him tomorrow.

Duì "to," "towards" (Dialogue sentence 7)

Tā duì wǒ shuōhuà.	He is speaking to me.
Xuéshēng duì xiānshēng hěn kèqì.	Students are very polite to the teachers.

Yòng "with," "using" (Dialogue sentence 10)

Nǐ huì búhuì yòng kuàizi chīfàn?	Can you eat with chopsticks?
Qǐng nǐ yòng Zhōngguó huà shuō.	Please speak in Chinese.

5 Reduplicated compound verbs. As with the single verb, some compound verbs (as of this lesson only jiǎnchá qualifies) can also be reduplicated for the purpose of adding a sense of casualness to the sentence.

Wǒ yào jiǎnchá jiǎnchá nǐde shōuyīnjī, qǐng nǐ gěi wǒ.	I want to check your receiver; please give it to me.
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Pivotal Sentence using qǐng, jiào & ràng. In the sentence Nǐ tī wǒ qǐng Zhào Shīfu jiǎnchá, xíng bùxíng?, Zhào Shīfu is both the object of the verb qǐng and the subject of another verb jiǎnchá, so that the action pivots around it. It can also be said that the first verb qǐng, jiào or ràng "ask (request)," "tell," "allow (let)" someone to do something is a mild imperative.

(Nǐ) qǐng tā zuò wǎnfàn.	Ask him to cook supper.
Wǒ jiào tā zuò zhèige.	I'm telling (I told) him to do this.
Ràng tā jiǎnchá yíxià,	Let him check it out.

Frame 2

Chén, sitting in Zhào's office waiting for him, gets up as Zhào enters.

7 Chén: Zhào Shīfu, nín huí-láile. Nínde tóngshì duì wǒ shuō, nín huíjiā le.	Master Worker Zhào, you've come back. Your colleague said to me that you had gone home.
--	---

Frame 2 (Continued)

8	Zhào: <u>Bié zhànqǐlai.</u> <u>Zuò-xia, zuòxia.</u> <u>Wǒ huíqù bàn diǎnr yàojǐnde shì qùle.</u>	Don't stand up. Sit down, sit down. I went back to handle some important matters.
9	Chén: <u>Xiǎo Lǐ de shōuyīnjī huài le.</u> <u>Ta jiào wǒ qǐng nín jiǎnchá yíxià.</u>	Xiǎo Lǐ's radio is broken. He asked me to ask you to check it out.
10	Zhào: <u>Ràng wǒ yòng zhèibù yíqǐ gěi tā jiǎnchá.</u> (after a while) <u>Shōuyīnjī méi wèntí, búguò diànchí méi diàn le.</u>	Let me use this instrument to check it for him. (after a while) The radio has no problem, but the batteries are dead.
11	Chén: <u>Kěshì diànchí shì Xiǎo Lǐ xīn mǎi de.</u>	But the batteries were newly purchased by Xiǎo Lǐ.
12	Zhào: <u>Nàme, tā yīnggāi qù huàn qù.</u> <u>Zài nǎr mǎi de?</u>	In that case, he should go and exchange them. Where did he buy them?

8 Negative Imperative: bié. The auxiliary verb bié is used to indicate the negative imperative.

Bié zǒu!

Don't go!

Bié shuōhuà!

Don't talk!

Double qù and lái. Occasionally the verbs qù and lái will appear twice in a sentence, both before and after the purpose for which someone is coming or going, to emphasize the purpose. (See the notes in Lesson 11.)

... V	purpose	V
qù/lái		qù/lái

Tā dào jiēshang lái mǎi dōngxī lái.

She is coming downtown to buy something.

Wǒ qù bàn diǎnr shì qù.

I am going to do some business (to run some errands).

9 Use of yíxia. Like the reduplicated verb with -yi-, e.g., kànyìkàn, the general measure of action yíxia is used to extend the action or to specify "once," "one time," "briefly," "for a moment."

Qǐng nín zuò yíxià (zuò-yìzuò).

Please sit down for a moment.

Qǐng nín kàn yíxià (kàn-yìkàn).

Please take a look.

11 SV used as an Adverb. Stative Verbs are sometimes used to modify verbs.

Tāde qìchē shì xīn mǎi de.
Nímende xiǎo háizi zhēn
hǎokàn.

His car is newly bought.
Your child is really pretty.

Frame 3

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 13 | Chén: Nǐ xiǎng Shànghǎi Diàn-qì Shāngdiàn huì gěi tā huàn ma? | Do you think that the Shànghǎi Electrical Equipment Shop will exchange them for him? |
| 14 | Zhào: Huìde. | They will. |
| 15 | Chén: Yàoshi tāmen bùkěn gěi Xiǎo Lǐ huàn ne? | What if they are not willing to exchange them for Xiǎo Lǐ? |
| 16 | Zhào: Yàoshi tāmen bùkěn huàn, wǒ jiù zìjǐ qù tī tā huàn. | If they are not willing to exchange them, then I will go myself and exchange them for him. |
| 17 | Chén: Hǎo, jiù zhème bàn. Máfān nín le. | Fine. Then we'll do it this way. I've put you to too much trouble. |
| 18 | Zhào: Méishénme. | Not at all. |

Notes:

16 Supposition with (yàoshi) ..., jiù ... The suppositional phrase, with or without yàoshi, sets up the following sentence introduced by jiù "then."

Yàoshi Xiǎo Lǐ zài nàr,
jiù gěi tā zhèizhāng
dìtú.

If Xiǎo Lǐ is there, then
give him this map.

(Yàoshi) nǐ bùgěi wǒ
qián, wǒ jiù bùgěi nǐ
fàn chī.

If you don't give me the
money, I won't give you the
food to eat.

(Yàoshi) tā qù, wǒ jiù
búqù.

If he goes, then I'll not go.

17&18 Common Expressions. Jiù zhème bàn "Then we'll do it like this" and jiù nème bàn "Then we'll do it like that" are common expressions of agreement after a particular course of action has been proposed. Máfan nín le "I've put you to too much trouble" is a common expression used to show appreciation for someone's efforts on your behalf. Méishénme "Not at all" is the answer to the above expression of appreciation.

