

C H I N E S E
BASIC COURSE

MODULE 4
LESSONS 19 - 24

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VALIDATION EDITION 1

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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	RV: Resultative Verb
C/CONJ: Conjunction	RVE: Resultative Verb Ending
CV: Co-Verb	S/SUB: Subject
EV: Equative Verb	SP: Specifier
IE: Idiomatic Expression	SV: Stative Verb
M: Measure	Tt: Tàitai
MA: Moveable Adverb	TW: Time Word
N: Noun	Tz: Tóngzhǐ
NU: Number	V: Verb
O: Object	VE: Verb Ending
P: Particle	VO: Verb Object
PN: Pronoun	Xj: Xiǎojiě
PH: Phrase	Xs: Xiānshēng

Functional Objectives

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

1. Ask and answer questions about particulars of train transportation, such as some types of trains, time of a trip or run, and price of ticket. (Some of these particulars would also apply to plane and bus transportation.)

2. Ask and answer questions about whether you have ever done something.
3. Ask for correction and/or guidance.
4. Attend a social outing such as a party or movie.
5. Order food in a restaurant, within vocabulary limits. State an activity beyond the normal action, such as lift up, put down, come in.
6. State alternative answers or choices.
7. State that as soon as something happens, then something else can be done.
8. State that only after something has been done, can something else be done.
9. State that you are in the midst of doing something.
10. State that something exists or is in a certain state, such as, the door is open or the flag is hanging on the wall.
11. State that something has not quite been reached or has already passed, such as someone's age or destination.
12. State that something is interesting or not interesting.
13. State that, while in the midst of doing one thing, you can also be doing something else.
14. State that you are doing something to fulfillment or not to fulfillment, such as eating until satisfied or listening until you understand.
15. State that you wish to borrow, lend or exchange something, as in a library.
16. State whether it is possible or not possible to fulfill some action.
17. State whether someone is healthy or sick.
18. State whether someone or something is clean or dirty.
19. State whether something is above, below, in front of, behind, or on one or the other side of something else.

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LESSON 19

INTRODUCTION



This lesson deals with:

- The pattern búdàn ... yě "not only ... but also...."
- Zhèngzài, zhèng, zài, -zhe and ne to express the present progressive.
- The verbal suffix -zhe to indicate existence, being.
- The uses of duōbàn(r) "most of, most likely/majority."



Tā zhèngzai zuòzhe fàn ne.

OBJECTIVES



Upon completion of this lesson you will be able to:

- a. State that you are in the midst of doing something.
- b. State that something exists or is in a certain state, such as, the door is open or the flag is hanging on the wall.
- c. State that, while in the midst of doing one thing, you can also be doing something else.

GLOSSARY



- | | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| 1. báitiān | 白天 | TW: daytime |
| 2. Běijīng Zhōubào | 北京周报 | N: <u>Beijing Review</u> (weekly) |
| 3. búdàn | 不但 | MA: not only, not merely |
| a. búdàn ... yě ... | 不但...也... | PT: not only ... but also ... |
| Tā búdàn yǒu tàitai, yě yǒu sānge háizi. | | (He not only has a wife, but also has three children.) |
| 4. dǎ diànhuà | 打电话 | VO: to make a phone call |
| a. dǎ | 打 | V: to send, to dispatch, to make a phone call |
| b. diànhuà | 电话 | N: telephone |
| Tā tiāntiān gěi tā mǔqīn dǎ diànhuà. | | (He telephones his mother every day.) |
| 5. diǎnxīn | 点心 | N: light refreshment, pastry |
| Tā bùchī zǎofàn, jiù chī diǎnxīn. | | (He doesn't eat breakfast; he only has some refreshments.) |
| 6. dìfāng | 地方 | N: place |
| 7. duōbàn(r) | 多半(儿) | A/N: the greater part, most, probably, most likely/majority |
| Nèixiē rén, duōbàn(r) shì Rìběnrén. | | (Those people are most likely Japanese./Most of those people are Japanese.) |
| 8. fàng | 放 | V: to put, to place |
| Qǐng fàngzài kètīngli. | | (Please put it in the parlor.) |
| 9. -fēng | 封 | M: specific measure for letters, telegrams, etc. |
| 10. guà | 挂 | V: to hang, to put up |
| 11. guóqí | 国旗 | N: national flag |
| 12. jiànjian | 见见 | V: to pay a visit, to see |
| Wǒ xiǎng qù jiànjian Wáng Dànián. | | (I think I'll go and pay a visit to Daniel Wang.) |

13. jiāoliú 交流 V: to exchange, to interchange
14. jīngyàn 经验 N: experience
- a. yǒu jīngyàn 有经验 SV: to be experienced
- Hú Měiling duì zhèixiē shìqing hěn yǒu jīngyàn. (Hu Meiling is very experienced in these matters.)
- Liǎngguo xuéshēng zài yíkuàir shuōshuo, kényi jiāoliú jīngyàn. (Students from two countries may exchange their experiences when they talk together.)
15. juéxīn 决心 V/N: to decide, to resolve/decision, resolution
- xià juéxīn 下决心 VO: to make up one's mind, to be determined, to vow to
- Tā xià juéxīn, cóng xiànzài qǐ, bùhējiǔ le. (He made up his mind and vowed that from now on he would not drink.)
16. kèrén 客人 N: guest
- Nèi liǎngwèi kèrén hěn búkèqǐ. (Those two guests are very impolite.)
17. liáojiě 了解 V: to understand, to comprehend
- Nǐ bùliáojiě tāmen, suóyǐ tāmen bùxǐhuan tīng nǐ shuōde huà. (You don't understand them; therefore, they don't like to listen to what you say.)
18. mǎshàng 马上 A: right away, at once
19. qiáng 墙 N: wall
- chéngqiáng 城墙 N: city wall
20. rúguǒ 如果 MA: if, in case, in the event of (interchangeable with yàoshǐ)
- Rúguǒ nǐ bùgěi wǒ qián, wǒ jiù bùgěi nǐ zhōng. (If you don't give me money, I won't give you the clock.)
21. xìn 信 N: letter (mail) (M: -fēng 封)
- a. jìxìn 寄信 VO: to mail letters
- Tā tiāntiān jì liǎngfēng xìn. (He mails two letters every day.)

- b. píngxìn 平信 N: ordinary mail (surface mail)
- c. hángkōngxìn 航空信 N: airmail
- d. kuàixìn 快信 N: express mail, special delivery
 Wǒ yào jì sānfēng píngxìn,
 liǎngfēng hángkōngxìn,
 yìfēng kuàixìn. (I want to mail three ordinary letters, two airmail letters, and one express letter.)
22. xuéhǎo 学好 V: to learn well
 Wǒmen dōu xiǎng xuéhǎo
 Zhōngwén. (We all want to learn Chinese well.)
23. yěxǔ 也许 MA: perhaps
 Yěxǔ tā míngtiān qù. OR
 Tā yěxǔ míngtiān qù. (Perhaps he'll go tomorrow.)
24. yùbèi 预备 V: to prepare, to get ready
 Nèixiē hái'zi dōu yùbèi
 míngtiān dào xuéxiào
 qù niànshù. (Those children are all getting ready to go to school tomorrow to study.)
25. -zhe 一着 P: (verbal suffix indicating "-ing")
- a. zhàn'zhe 站着 A: standing
- b. zuò'zhe 坐着 A: sitting
 Wǒ xǐhuan zhàn'zhe chīfàn,
 zuò'zhe kànbào.
 Tā tiāntiān kàn'zhe bào chí
 zǎofàn. (I like to eat standing and read the paper sitting.)
 (He reads the newspaper every day while eating breakfast.)
26. zhèngzài ... (ne) 正在...(呢) PT: (indicating present progressive situation)
 Tāmen zhèngzài xiě zì ne. ([At the moment] they are writing characters./They are [in the midst of] writing characters.)
27. zhèng ... (ne) 正...(呢) PT: (indicating present progressive situation)
 Wǒmen zhèng mǎi jiājù ne. (We are buying furniture [at this moment].)
28. zhǐ 指 V: to point at, to point

- zhǐzhe 指着 V: pointing
- Tā zhǐzhe nǐ, kěshi shuō
Lǎo Wáng bùhǎo. (He's pointing at you but
talking about the bad points
of Lao Wang.)
29. Zhōnghuá-Rénmín 中华—人民 PW/N: The People's Republic of
Gònghéguó 共和国 China (PRC)
- a. Zhōnghuá 中华 N: China
- b. rénmin 人民 N: the people
- c. gònghéguó 共和国 N: republic
30. zhōubào 周报 N: weekly (newspaper, magazine,
etc.)
31. zhōumò 周末 TW: weekend
32. zhuānyè 专业 N: specialized field of study/
subject, specialty, career
field

Old words with NEW usage

33. jiē diànhuà 接电话 PH: to answer the telephone, to
take a telephone call
- jiē 接 V: to receive, to answer
- Wǒ dǎ diànhuà kěshi méiren
jiē. (I made a phone call, but
no one answered.)
34. guà diànhuà 挂电话 VO: to hang up the telephone
- guà 挂 V: to hang up
- Méiren jiē diànhuà, suǒyì
wǒ jiù guàle. (No one answered the phone,
so I hung up.)

COMMUNICATIVE EXCHANGES



Tán Lǎoshī (Instructor Tan)

Some American students studying in Beijing visit the home of one of their Chinese instructors. They discuss study experiences and Chinese culture.

Frame 1

Xuésheng dōu xǐhuān Tán Lǎoshī.
Tán Lǎoshī búdàn báitiān cháng
gēn xuésheng yìqǐ yánjiū, wǎn-
shàng yě cháng qǐng xuésheng
dào tā jiā qù, gěi tāmen jiē-
shào Zhōngguó wénhuà.

All the students like Instruc-
tor Tan. Instructor Tan not
only often studies with stu-
dents in the daytime, but also
invites the students to his
home in the evening and intro-
duces them to Chinese culture.

Notes:

Búdàn ... yě, "not only ... but also." This is a new pattern used to connect two related ideas.

Tā búdàn yǒu qìchē, yě
yǒu fēijī.

He has not only cars, but also
airplanes.

Tā búdàn huì xiě jiǎntǐzì,
yě huì xiě fántǐzì.

He not only knows how to write
simplified characters, but
also to write full-form
characters.

Frame 2

Yòu yìtiān wǎnshàng, Tán Lǎoshī
gěi wǒ dǎ diànhuà. Tā shuō,
"Nǐ xiànzài zuò shénme ne? Xiě
xìn ne ma?" Wǒ shuō, "Méi xiě
xìn, wǒ kàn Běijīng Zhōubào
ne."

One evening, Instructor Tan
telephoned me. He said, "What
are you doing now? Are you
writing letters?" I said, "No,
I'm not writing letters. I'm
reading the Beijing Review."

Notes:

The particle ne indicates the present progressive situation -ing both in the questions and answers.

Nǐ xiànzài zuò shénme ne?

What are you doing now?

Xiě xìn ne ma?

Are you writing letters?

Wǒ kàn Běijīng Zhōubào ne.

I'm reading the Beijing Review.

Frame 3

<p>Tā shuō, "Zuótiān nǐ shuō zhōumò yùbèi xiě jǐfēng xìn, suóyì wǒ xiǎng nǐ yěxǔ zhèngzài xiězhe xìn ne. Nǐ zhīdao wǒmen zhūde dìfāng zài nǎr. Rúguǒ nǐ méishì, qǐng lái wǒ jiā tántan."</p>	<p>He said, "Yesterday you said that on the weekend you were planning to write some letters, so I thought that perhaps you were in the middle of writing them. You know where we live. If you are not doing anything, come over for a chat."</p>
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Notes:

The adverbs zhèngzài, zhèng or zài, "in the midst of/middle of," the verbal suffix zhe "-ing," and the particle ne "-ing," are the major elements in the present progressive situation. There are many ways of saying the same sentence, such as:

- Nǐ yěxǔ zhèngzài xiězhe xìn ne.
- (1) Nǐ yěxǔ zhèng xiězhe xìn ne.
 - (2) Nǐ yěxǔ zài xiězhe xìn ne.
 - (3) Nǐ yěxǔ zhèngzài xiěxìn ne.
 - (4) Nǐ yěxǔ zhèng xiěxìn ne.
 - (5) Nǐ yěxǔ zài xiěxìn ne.
 - (6) Nǐ yěxǔ zhèngzài xiěxìn.
 - (7) Nǐ yěxǔ zài xiěxìn.

Frame 4

<p>Zhèi shì wǒ dìyí cì dào Tán Lǎoshī jiā qū. Wǒ kànjiàn mén shì kāizhede, wǒ jiù jìngquē. Tāmen kètīnglǐ de shūjiàzishang fàngzhe hěnduō shū. Qiángshang guàzhe Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó de guóqí.</p>	<p>This was my first visit to Instructor Tan's home. Seeing that the door was open, I went in. I saw that there were many books on the shelves, and the national flag of the People's Republic of China was hanging on the wall.</p>
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Notes:

The particle -zhe, "-ing," is used as a verbal suffix indicating existence. In this frame, there are three examples:

- (1) Tā kànjiàn mén shì kāizhede. He saw that the door was open.
- (2) Shūjiàzishang fàngzhe hěnduō shū. There are many books on the shelves.
- (3) Qiángshang guàzhe shì guóqí. Hanging on the wall is the national flag.

