

STANDARD CHINESE: A MODULAR APPROACH

OPTIONAL MODULE: PERSONAL WELFARE

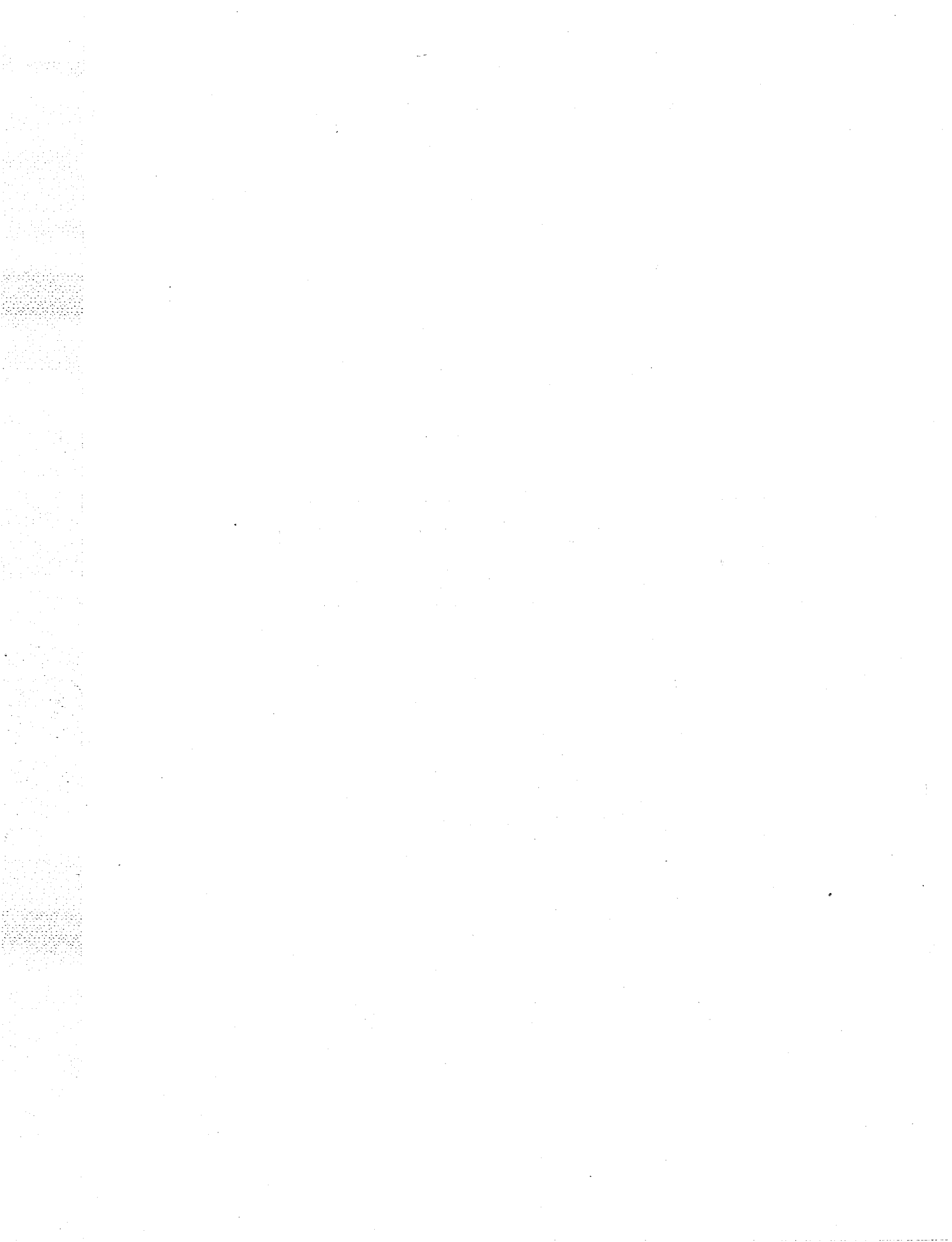
Before starting Unit 1 of this module, you should have at least completed the Money Module (MON); and before starting Unit 3, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module (TRN).

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER

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John H. T. Harvey and Thomas E. Madden



PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Taipei and in Peking.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder, III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff, III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the Fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale they have worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chi Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

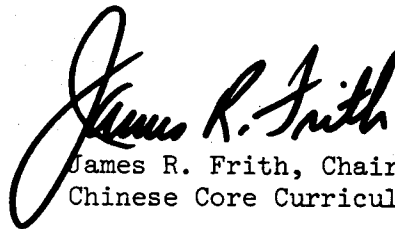
Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Beth Broomell, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Judith J. Kieda, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the cooperation of Brown University, the Defense Language Institute, the Foreign Service Institute, the Language Learning Center, the United States Air Force Academy, the University of Illinois, and the University of Virginia.

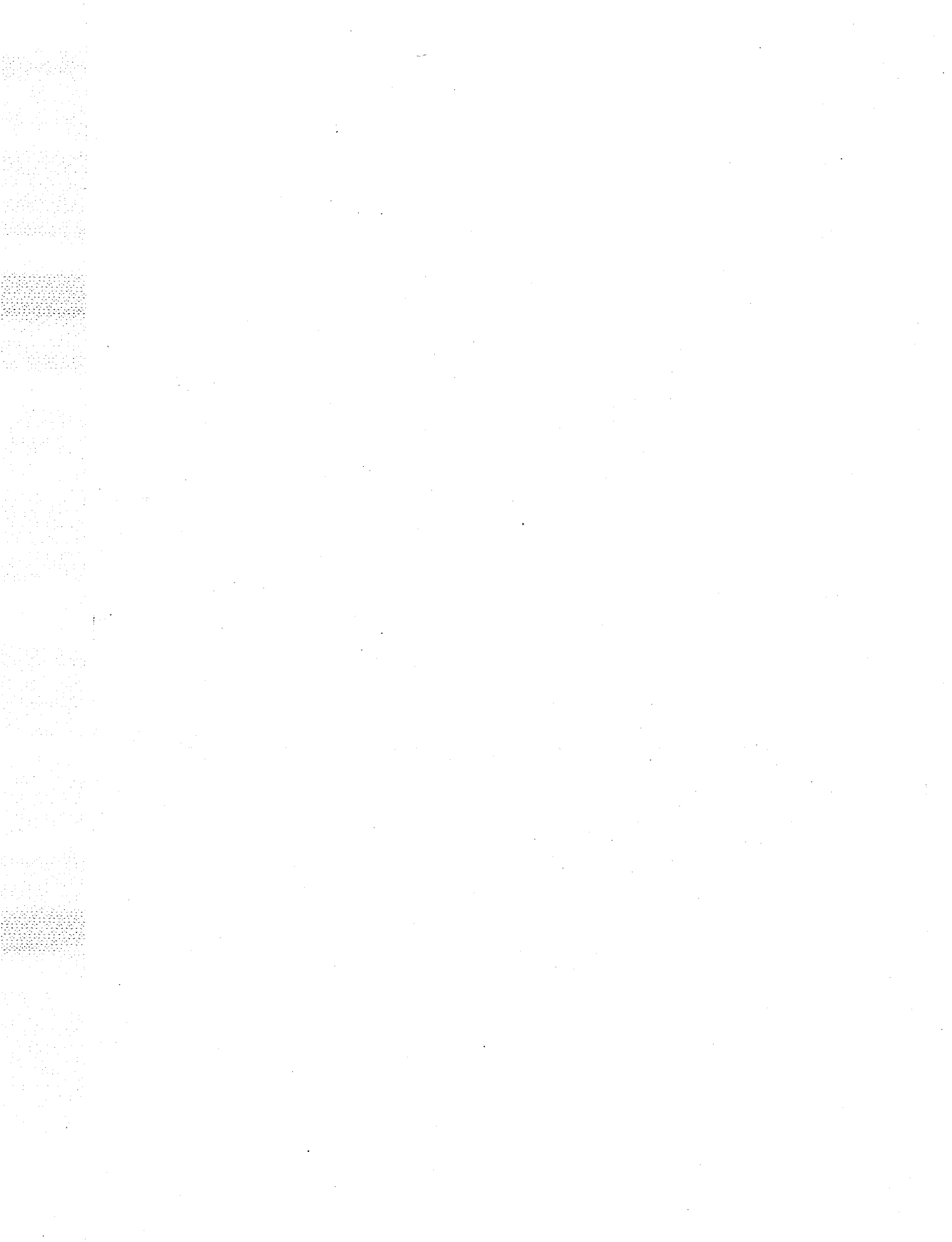
The Defense Language Institute printed the preliminary materials used for field testing and has likewise printed this edition.



James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

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OPTIONAL MODULES

Why some modules are optional

Optional modules present situations which some of our users will find necessary and others dispensable. For instance, college students rarely take cars with them to China. People serving in the military may have no need of finding hotel accommodations or housing. People working for the government may rarely use the local postal system. You may choose to study one, some, all or none of the optional modules, basing your decision on factors such as the amount of time available in your curriculum and the relevance of these topics to your goals. We hope you will find that these optional modules add flexibility to your use of the course.

Format of optional modules

Optional modules "look" different from core modules. A unit is divided into two or three parts, each with its own reference list, reference notes, and dialogues. There is only one tape, not five, per unit. The unit tape combines the C-1 and P-1 formats you have used in the core modules. Most of the explanation for the new material is not found on the tape, however, but in the reference notes in the text.

When to use an optional module

Since each unit introduces more vocabulary but less new grammar than a core module, you can use an optional module when you see the need to enrich your vocabulary.

You don't have to go all the way through an optional module at once. You may use a unit at a time for variety while working on a core module, or several units as a break between core modules.

How to work through an optional module tape

You may have found that you could work through the C-1 and P-1 tapes of a core module unit just once, perhaps going back over a few sections twice. With optional module tapes, however, you will probably want to work through more than once, frequently stopping to read the notes and rewinding to listen again.

Optional Module: Personal Welfare

The Personal Welfare Module (WLF) will provide you with the skills needed to take care of a variety of personal needs and handle yourself in a number of possibly difficult situations.

Before starting Unit 1 of this module, you should have at least completed the Money Module (MON); and before starting Unit 3, you should have at least completed the Transportation Module (TRN).

OBJECTIVES

When you have finished this module, you will be able to:

1. Describe the weather in all four seasons for your present locale, a Chinese city, and your hometown.
2. Describe the location, geographical setting, population, and air quality of the three areas in No. 1.
3. Give the names of five or more items of clothing.
4. Get your hair cut or styled.
5. Describe several items you ordinarily carry with you when traveling.
6. Give the names of and describe the different rooms in a house.
7. Give simple directions to a babysitter.
8. Ask and answer questions about the common cold and its symptoms. Offer advice on what to do for a simple ailment. Understand the use of kāishuǐ, "boiled water."
9. Describe what takes place during a visit to the doctor. Know how to give normal body temperature in Celsius and in Fahrenheit. Tell "where it hurts" (using a list of the parts of the body, if necessary.)
10. Describe accidents where injuries occur, and tell someone to call an ambulance.
11. Report the loss of a passport to the appropriate officials. Find out where to go to report the loss and be able to determine whether adequate translation facilities will be available.
12. Use the words for "danger" and "caution" in grammatical, situationally appropriate sentences. Describe how someone entered a restricted area and how and for what reasons he was escorted out.

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 1
Weather and Terrain

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Jīntiān <u>tiānqì</u> hěn hǎo. | The weather is very nice today. |
| 2. Nǐ lǎojiāde <u>qìhòu</u> zěnmeyàng? | How is the climate in your hometown? |
| 3. <u>Dōngtiān</u> hěn <u>lěng</u> . | It's cold in the winter. |
| 4. <u>Chángcháng</u> xià xuě. | It often snows. |
| 5. <u>Xiàtiān</u> hěn <u>rè</u> . | In the summer it's hot. |
| 6. Jīntiān <u>tiān qíng</u> le. | It cleared up today. |
| 7. Wǒ <u>juéde</u> Táizhōngde <u>qìhòu</u> hěn hǎo. | I feel that Taichung's climate is very nice. |
| 8. Shànghǎide <u>dōngtiān</u> hěn <u>shǎo</u> xià xuě. | It seldom snows in the winter in Shànghǎi. |
| 9. Jīntiān zhèrde <u>tiānqì</u> hěn <u>liángkuai</u> . | The weather here is very cool today. |
| 10. cháng | often (alternate word for <u>chángcháng</u> .) |
-

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART I

Jīntiān tiānqì hěn hǎo: Notice that the time word jīntiān "today" is placed before the subject, not directly before the verb here. Most time words of more than one syllable may come either before or after the subject, but in either case before the verb. Examples:

Qùnián wǒ hái bú huì xiě zì. Last year I still couldn't write characters.

Wǒ xiànzài huì xiě yìdiǎn le. Now I can write a little.

qìhòu: "climate" Also pronounced qìhou (with hou in the neutral tone).

Dōngtiān hěn lěng.: "It's cold in winter" The adverb hěn is not translated here. Often hěn adds little or nothing to the intensity of the adjectival verb, and doesn't need to be translated by "very." Later, you may notice that sometimes we translate the hěn literally and sometimes we choose to omit it from the translation. It is not a matter of right and wrong; it is more a matter of feeling, and may be, we admit, a somewhat arbitrary decision.

chángcháng: "often, frequently, usually" An alternate form of this word is cháng.

Tā chángcháng qù Xiānggǎng. She often goes to Hong Kong.

Tā cháng kàn bàozhǐ. He often reads the newspaper.

The phrase "very often" is NOT formed by using hěn with cháng; instead, just use cháng or chángcháng. If you must stress that something happens very often, use a phrase like "every few days."

xià xuě: "to snow" or more literally "(there) falls snow." The subject xuě "snow" normally follows the verb xià "to descend." This reversal of subject and verb is the rule, not the exception, in weather expressions.

Òu, xià xuě le. Oh, it's snowing.

Xià xuě ma? Bú xià. }
Yǒu méiyǒu xià xuě? }
Méiyǒu. } Is it snowing? No.
Xià xuě le méiyǒu? }
Méiyǒu. }

Jīntiān xià xuě bu xià xuě? Is it going to snow today?

Xiànzài bú xià xuě le. It's not snowing anymore.

tiān: "heaven, sky, day."

Aiya, wǒde tiān na! Oh my heavens!

Tiān zhīdao! Heaven only knows!

qīng: "to be clear, to clear up" In the sentence Tiān qīng le, the marker le tells us that a change has taken place. The meaning is not simply that the sky is clear, but that the sky is clear NOW, or rather, the sky has cleared up.

juéde "to feel" Here juéde is used to mean "to feel, to think, to have an opinion about something." It can also mean "to feel" in a physical way, as in "to feel sick." Nǐ juéde . . . zěnmeyàng? can be well translated as "How do you like . . . ?"

hěn shǎo: "It seldom snows in Shānghǎi in the winter." The adjectival verb shǎo "to be few" is used here as an adverb "seldom," and as such comes before the verb. Notice that hěn shǎo, "seldom," and chángcháng, "often," are used as opposites.

*English is no more logical when it comes to weather expressions: it uses the meaningless subject "it," as in "It snows."

Jīntiān zhèrde tiānqi hěn liángkuai: "Today the weather here is very cool." Again, it is not necessary to translate hěn as "very" in this sentence; the meaning depends on the speaker's intonation and emphasis.

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

An American woman is talking with a Chinese man in Běijīng.

- M: Jīntiān tiānqi hěn hǎo, shì bu shì? The weather is very good today, isn't it?
- F: Shì a! Jīntiān tiān qíng le. It is! Today it has cleared up.
- M: Nǐ lǎojiāde qìhòu zěnmeyang? What's the climate like where you're from?
- F: Wǒ lǎojiā zài Jiùjīnshān. Nàrde qìhòu hěn hǎo. Dōngtiān bù lěng, xiàtiān yě bú tài rè. My hometown is San Francisco. The climate there is very good. It isn't cold in the winter, and it isn't too hot in the summer, either.
- M: Nǐ juéde Běijīng zěnmeyàng? How do you like Běijīng? [Literally, "How do you feel Běijīng is?"]
- F: Zhèi jǐtiān Běijīng tiāntiān xià xuě, tài lěng le. It's been snowing these last few days in Běijīng and it's been too cold.
-

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

juéde: "to feel" This may mean "to feel (physically)" or "to feel (emotionally), to think." It is often used, as in the Reference List sentence, to preface a statement of opinion. Wǒ juéde ... may sometimes be translated as "I think that ..."

Wǒ juéde tā kéyì zuò. I think he can do it.

And here are some examples using juéde to mean "feel (physically)":

Wǒ juéde hěn rè. I feel hot.

Wǒ juéde bù shūfu. I don't feel well. (Literally, "I feel not-well.")

Nǐ juéde Běijīng zěnmeyàng?: "How do you like Běijīng?" or "What do you think of Běijīng?" More literally, "You feel Běijīng is how?"

PART II

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| 11. Dōngtiān chángcháng <u>guā fēng</u> . | It's often windy in the winter. |
| 12. Sānyuè <u>jiù kāishǐ nuǎnhuo</u> le. | By March it is already starting to get warm. |
| 13. Chūntiān hěn <u>duǎn</u> . | Spring is very short. |
| 14. Xiàtiān <u>yǒude shíhou xià yǔ</u> . | It sometimes rains in the summer. |
| 15. Qiūtiān zuì <u>hǎo</u> . | Fall is the best (season). |
| 16. Nǐ shì shénme shíhou <u>líkāi</u>
Běijīngde? | When did you leave Běijīng? |
| 17. Wǒ zhēn <u>xiǎng</u> Jiāzhōu. | I really miss California. |
| 18. Xiàtiān bú shì hěn <u>cháo shī</u> . | It's not very humid in the summer. |
| 19. Tīngshuō Tái wān chángcháng <u>guā</u>
<u>táifēng</u> . | I hear that Taiwan often has typhoons. |
| 20. cháng | to be long |
-

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

guā fēng: "(there) blows wind" Guā literally means "to scrape," but when used in connection with fēng, "wind," it means "to blow." Like other weather expressions, such as xià xuě "to snow," the subject fēng usually follows the verb guā. To say "very windy," you say that the wind is big, either Fēng hěn dà or Guā dà fēng.

Sānyuè: "by March" A time word before the verb may mean "by" a certain time as well as "at" a certain time.

Sānyuè jiù kāishǐ nuǎnhuo le: "By March it is already starting to get warm." When the time word before it is given extra stress, the adverb jiù indicates that the event in question happens earlier than might be expected. The marker le after the state verb nuǎnhuo, "to be warm," tells us that it is being used here as a process verb, "to get warm."

yǒude shíhou: "sometimes" This is also said as yǒu shíhou.

xià yǔ: "to rain" Literally, "(there) falls rain." Now you have seen three weather expressions where the subject normally follows the verb: xià xuě, guā fēng and xià yǔ.

Wǒ zhēn xiǎng Jiāzhōu: "I really miss California" The verb xiǎng, translated here as "to miss," is the same verb as "to think" ("I really think of California [with nostalgia]").

xiàtiān bú shì hěn cháoshī: "It's not very humid in the summer." The shì is not obligatory in the sentence. It would also be correct to say bù hěn cháoshī.

táifēng: "typhoon" The Chinese word táifēng was borrowed into the English language as "typhoon."

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART II

An American woman is talking with a Chinese man in Hong Kong:

- F: Nǐ líkāi Běijīng duōshǎo nián le? How many years has it been since you left Běijīng?
- M: Yǐjīng yǒu èrshíbānián le. It's already been twenty-eight years.
- F: Nǐ líkāi zhème jiǔ, xiǎng bu xiǎng Běijīng? It's been so long since you left, do you miss Běijīng?
- M: Yǒu shíhou xiǎng. Sometimes I miss it.
- F: Tīngshuō Běijīng qiūtiānde tiānqì zuì hǎo, shì bu shì? I hear that the autumn weather in Běijīng is the best, isn't it?
- M: Duì le, qiūtiānde tiānqì zuì hǎo, bù lěng yě bú rè. Right, the autumn weather is the best; it's neither cold nor hot.
- F: Dōngtiān xià xuě ma? Does it snow in the winter?
- M: Dōngtiān yǒu shíhou xià xuě, yě chángcháng guā fēng. It sometimes snows in the winter, and it's often windy, too.
- F: Shénme shíhou kāishǐ nuǎnhuo? When does it start to get warm?
- M: Sānyuè jiu kāishǐ nuǎnhuo le. Kěshì chūntiān hěn duǎn, Wǔyuè jiu rè le. It starts to get warm by March, But the spring is very short, In May it starts to get hot.
- F: Xiàtiān cháoshī ma? Is it humid in the summer?
- M: Xiàtiān yǒude shíhou xià yǔ, kěshì bú shì hěn cháoshī. It sometimes rains in the summer, but it's not very humid.
-

NOTE ON THE DIALOGUE

Nǐ líkāi zhème jiǔ: "It's been so long since you left" You have seen jiǔ, which means "to be long in time," in the phrase duó jiǔ, "how long (a time)"

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART II

An American woman is talking with a Chinese man in Taipei:

- M: Nǐ juéde Táiběi chūntiānde
tiānqì hǎo bu hǎo? Do you feel that the spring weather
in Taipei is good?
- F: Wǒ juéde zhèlǐde chūntiān hěn
hǎo, Sānyuè jiù nuǎnhuo le.
Kěshì wǒ tīngshuō xiàtiān hěn
rè, duì bu duì? I feel the spring here is very good.
It gets warm in March. But I hear
the summer is hot, right?
- M: Duì le. Zhèlǐde xiàtiān hěn
rè, chángcháng xià yǔ, hěn
cháoshī. Right. The summer here is very hot,
and it often rains; it's very
humid.
- F: Tīngshuō yě chángcháng guā
táifēng. I've also heard that there are often
typhoons.
- M: Duì le. Yes.
- F: Táiběide qiūtiān ne? How about the fall in Taipei?
- M: Òu, Jiǔ-Shíyuè hái hěn rè,
Shíyīyuè jiù liángkuai le. Oh, in September and October it's
still hot. By November it gets
cool.
-

PART III

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. Nǐ lǎojiā zài <u>chéngli</u>
háishi zài <u>xiāngxià</u> ? | Is your home in the city or in the country? |
| 22. Nàli yǒu <u>shān</u> , yǒu <u>sēnlín</u> ,
hái yǒu <u>hú</u> . | There are mountains and forests there, and lakes, too. |
| 23. <u>Fēngjǐng</u> hěn hǎo, <u>kōngqì</u>
hěn <u>xīnxiān</u> . | The scenery is very nice and the air is fresh. |
| 24. Nǐ lǎojiā <u>fùjìn</u> de <u>huánjìng</u>
zěnmeyàng? | What's the country like where you're from? |
| 25. Nǐ lǎojiā nèige <u>dìfang</u>
yǒu duōshǎo <u>rénkǒu</u> ? | What's the population of your hometown? |
| 26. Yǒu wǔqiān rén <u>zuǒyòu</u> . | There are about five thousand people. |
| 27. Nàr méiyǒu <u>kōngqì wūrǎn</u> . | There's no air pollution there. |
| 28. <u>Hǎibiān</u> hěn <u>qīngjìng</u> . | The seashore is very quiet. |
| 29. Zhèr fùjìn yǒu <u>hé</u> ma? | Are there any rivers in this area? |
| 30. chéng | city |
-

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART III

chéngli: "in the city," literally "inside the city wall."

xiāngxià: "country" Also pronounced xiāngxia (with neutral tone xià).

fùjìn: "vicinity" Also pronounced fǔjìn.

huánjìng: "environment, surroundings," In No. 24 the phrase nǐ lǎojiā fùjìnde huánjìng is literally "the environment of the vicinity of your original home."

nǐ lǎojiā nèige dìfang: "your hometown" Lǎojiā by itself only means "original home." To get the meaning "hometown," you must refer to the place (nèige dìfang) where your "original home" (lǎojiā) is. Notice the different phrasing in the following sentences:

Nǐ lǎojiā nèige dìfang yǒu
duōshǎo rénkǒu?

What's the population of your hometown?

Nǐ lǎojiā nàr yǒu méiyǒu shān?

Are there mountains where your original home is?

Nǐ lǎojiā zài xiāngxià ma?

Is your original home in the country?

shān, hú, hé: "mountain, lake, river" These three words are used with the four points of the compass to make several province names.

Shāndōng	east of the (Tàiháng) mountains
Shānxī	west of the (Tàiháng) mountains
Héběi	north of the (Yellow) river
Hénán	south of the (Yellow) river
Húběi	north of the (Dòngtíng) lake
Húnán	south of the (Dòngtíng) lake

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART III

An American woman is talking with a Chinese man in Běijīng:

- M: Nǐ lǎojiā fùjīnde huánjìng zěnmeyàng? What's the country like where you're from?
- F: Wǒ lǎojiāde fùjìn yǒu hěn duō shān. There are a lot of mountains near where I'm from.
- M: Nèige xiǎo chéngde fēngjǐng hěn hǎo ba! That little town must have very good scenery!
- F: Duì le. Nàrde fēngjǐng hěn hǎo. Yǒu sēnlín, hái yǒu hé. Right. The scenery there is very good. There are forests and also rivers.
- M: Nàrde kōngqì hěn xīnxian ba. I suppose the air there is very fresh.
- F: Shì a! Nàr méiyǒu kōngqì wūrǎn. Yes! There is no air pollution there.
- M: Nèige xiǎo chéng yǒu duōshǎo rénkǒu? What's the population of that little town?
- F: Yǒu sìqiān rén zuǒyòu. There are about four thousand people.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

nèige xiǎo chéng: "that little town" You've learned that chéngli means "in the city." One word for "city" by itself is chéng [another is chéngshì].

Nǐ shuōde shì nèige Huáshèngdùn? Which Washington are you talking about? The state or the city?
Shì zhōu háishi chéng?

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART III

An American woman is talking with a Chinese man in Taipei:

- M: Nǐ lǎojiā zài chénglǐ háishi zài xiāngxià? Is your home in the city or in the country?
- F: Zài xiāngxià. Nàli yǒu shān, yǒu sēnlín, hái yǒu hú. Fēngjǐng hěn hǎo. Wǒ líkāi nàli yǐjīng yǒu wǔnián le. Wǒ hěn xiǎng wǒde lǎojiā. It's in the country. There are mountains there, and forests, and lakes, too. The scenery is very good. It's already been five years since I left there. I miss my original home very much.
- M: Nǐ lǎojiā nèige dìfāng yǒu duōshǎo rénkǒu? What's the population of your hometown?
- F: Sānqiān rén zuǒyòu. About three thousand.
- M: Nà hěn qīngjìng ba? Then it must be very quiet, I suppose?
- F: Duì le, hěn qīngjìng. Kōngqì yě xīnxiān. Nǐde jiā zài Zhānghuà shénme dìfāng? Right, it's very quiet. The air is fresh, too. What part of Changhua is your home in?
- M: Zài Tiánzhōng fùjìn. Nàli fēngjǐng yě hěn hǎo, méiyǒu kōngqì wūrǎn. Near T'ienchung. The scenery there is also very nice, and there's no air pollution.

NOTES ON THE DIALOGUE

Wǒ líkāi nàli yǐjīng yǒu wǔnián le: "(Since) I left there it has been five years." The marker le at the end of the sentence is new-situation le, and is necessary here. It shows that the duration stated (five years) is as of the present moment ("so far"). Another point to bear in mind is that le is used at the end of most sentences containing yǐjīng.

Zhānghuà, "Changhua," is the name of a city and a county on the west coast of central Taiwan. T'ienchung (Tiánzhōng) is a village in southeastern Changhua county.

Unit 1, Vocabulary

cháng	often
chángcháng	often
cháoshī	to be humid
chéng	city, town
chéngli	in the city
chūntiān (chūntian)	spring
dōngtiān (dōngtian)	winter
duǎn	to be short
fēng	wind
fēngjǐng	scenery
fùjìn (fùjìn)	area, neighborhood
guā	to blow (of wind, typhoons, etc.)
hǎibiān(r)	seashore
hé	river
hú	lake
huánjìng	environment
juéde	to feel
kāishǐ	to begin, to start
kōngqì (kōngqi)	air
kōngqì wūrǎn	air pollution
lěng	to be cold
liángkuai	to be cool
líkāi	to leave
nuǎnhuo	to be warm
qìhòu (qìhou)	climate
qíng	to be clear
qīngjìng	to be quiet
qiūtiān (qiūtian)	fall, autumn
rè	to be hot
rénkǒu	population
sēnlín	forest
shān	mountain
shǎo	to be few; seldom
táifēng	typhoon
tiān	sky, heaven
tiānqì (tiānqi)	weather
tīngshuō	to hear that, to hear it said
wūrǎn	pollution

WLF, Unit 1

xiǎng	to miss, to think of
xiāngxià (xiāngxia)	in the country, the countryside
xiàtiān (xiàtian)	summer
xià xuě	to snow
xià yǔ	to rain
xīnxiān (xīnxian)	to be fresh
yǒu(de) shíhou	sometimes
zuì	most, -est
zuǒyòu	approximately, about

Personal Welfare Module, Unit 2
Clothing

PART I

REFERENCE LIST

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tā jīntiān <u>chuānde</u> <u>yīfu</u> zhēn hǎo kàn. | The clothes she is wearing today are really pretty. |
| 2. Wǒ <u>xūyào</u> <u>jǐjiàn</u> <u>xīn</u> yīfu. | I need some new clothes. |
| 3. Wǒde <u>dàyī</u> tài <u>jiù</u> le, wǒ xiǎng mǎi (yí)jiàn <u>xīn</u> de. | My coat is too worn, I want to get a new one. |
| 4. Běijīngde dōngtiān hěn lěng, nǐ <u>yào</u> mǎi <u>hòu</u> yidiǎnrde. | Winter in Běijīng is very cold; you need to buy a heavier one. |
| 5. Nǐ shénme shíhou <u>qù</u> <u>fúzhuāngdiàn</u> ? | When are you going to the clothing store? |
| 6. Gěi wǒ mǎi <u>yìshuāng</u> <u>tuōxié</u> , hǎo bu hǎo? | Buy me a pair of slippers, would you? |
| 7. Táiběi cháng xià yǔ, nǐ <u>xūyào</u> <u>yǔyī</u> , <u>yǔxié</u> . | It often rains in Taipei; you need a raincoat and rainshoes. |
| 8. Wǒde yǔsǎn <u>huài</u> le. | My umbrella has broken. |
| 9. Wǒ hái <u>xūyào</u> <u>yìtiáo</u> <u>kùzi</u> . | I also need a pair of pants. |
| 10. Chūntiān lái le, wǒ xiǎng mǎi <u>báo</u> yidiǎnde <u>qúnzi</u> . | Spring is coming; I'd like to buy a lighter skirt. |
| 11. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi <u>yítào</u> <u>gānbúfú</u> . | I'd like to buy a cadre suit. |
| 12. Wǒ shàngwǔ qù mǎile <u>yìtiáo</u> <u>kùzi</u> <u>hé</u> <u>jǐjiàn</u> <u>chènshān</u> . | This morning I went and bought a pair of pants and a few shirts. |
| 13. xīn | to be new |

REFERENCES NOTES ON PART I

chuān: "to put on, to don" (clothes, shoes) Notice that Chinese uses an action verb, "to put on," where English uses a state verb, "to wear." You have to adjust your thinking a bit in order to use this verb correctly. When you want to say "She's NOT WEARING her coat," you actually say "She DIDN'T PUT ON her coat," Ta méi chuān dàyī.

Here are some example sentences using chuān "to put on."

Wǒ chuānle yìshuāng hóng xié. I'm wearing a pair of red shoes.
(I've put on a pair of red shoes.)

Wǒ méi chuān xié. I'm not wearing shoes. (I didn't put
on shoes.)

Nǐ chuān bái xié ma? Do you wear white shoes? (HABIT) OR
Will you wear white shoes? (INTENTION)

Wǒ bù chuān bái xié. I don't wear white shoes (HABIT) OR
I won't wear white shoes. (INTENTION)

Chuān is not the only verb meaning "to put on" in Chinese. There is another verb dài which is used for wearing or putting on hats, wristwatches, ornaments, jewelry, and gloves. Dài is taught in Part II of this unit.

xūyào: "to need" This word may be used as a main verb or as an auxiliary verb. In either usage, it is always a state verb. It is, therefore, negated with bù.

Wǒ xūyào qián. I need money.

Wǒ xūyào shíjiān. I need time.

Wǒ xūyào ta. I need her.

Wǒ xūyào huàn qián. I need to change money.

Tā xūyào zhīdao. He needs to know.

-jiàn: This is the counter for articles of clothing, as well as for things (dōngxi, shìqing), and suitcases.

dàyī: "overcoat" literally "big clothes"

jiù: "to be old, to be worn" This is the word to use when describing things, whether concrete or abstract, but never people. [For people, use lǎo: Tā lǎo le. "She's gotten old."]

Nà shì wǒde jiù dìzhǐ. That's my old address.

Tā háishi chuān jiù yīfu. She's still wearing old clothes.

mǎi (yí)jiàn xīnde: The number yī- before a counter may be omitted when it directly follows a verb.

yào: "to need". In sentence No. 4, you see a new usage of yào (nǐ yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnrde "you need to buy a heavier one"). In addition to meaning "to want", yào has many uses as an auxiliary verb. The meaning "to need" is one of the more common ones.

hòu: "to be thick" In sentence No. 4 (...nǐ yào mǎi hòu yidiǎnrde...), hòu is translated as "heavier." The basic meaning of hòu is "to be thick."

Zhèiběn shū hěn hòu.

This book is very thick.

Yèli xiàde xuě hěn hòu.

The snow that fell last night is very deep.

Báo "to be thin, to be flimsy (of cloth, paper, etc.)," is often the opposite of hòu.

tuōxié: "slipper," literally "drag-shoes." In most households in Taiwan shoes are not worn into the house, so plenty of pairs of slippers are kept at the front door. This custom, established by Japanese influence, has the practical value of keeping the floors dry, which would otherwise be difficult given Taiwan's rainy climate. (In mainland China, shoes are worn into the house.)

huài: This verb has a different meaning depending on whether it is a state verb or a process verb. As a state verb, huài means "to be bad," as a process verb, "to go bad, to break."

As a state verb:

Zuótiān tiānqi zhēn huài,
jīntiān hǎo le.

Yesterday the weather was really bad, but today it's gotten better.

Hē! Tāde Zhōngguó huà zhēn bú huài, á?

Well! His Chinese is really not bad, huh?

As a process verb:

Wǒ zhèizhī bǐ huài le.

This pen of mine is broken.

Zhèixiē júzi huài le, bú yào le.

These tangerines have gone bad; we don't want them (throw them out).

FIRST DIALOGUE FOR PART I

The couple in this dialogue have recently moved to Taipei from Kaohsiung (Gāoxióng) in southern Taiwan. Here they are taking a walk in downtown Taipei. (Xiǎo Huá is their daughter.)

- F: Zhèli fǔjìn yǒu hěnde duō fúzhuāng-diàn, wǒmen qù mǎi yīfu, hǎo bu hǎo?
There are a lot of clothing stores in this area; why don't we go buy some clothes?
- M: Hǎo. Nǐ xiǎng mǎi shénme?
All right. What would you like to buy?
- F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi yìtiáo kùzi hé jǐjiàn chènshān. Wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yíjiàn dàyī.
I'd like to buy a pair of slacks and a few shirts. I'd also like to buy an overcoat.
- M: Duì, nǐ chuānde zhèijiàn dàyī tài jiù le, wǒmen qù gěi nǐ mǎi jiàn xīnde.
Right, this overcoat you're wearing is too old. Let's go buy you a new one.
- F: Nǐ yě xūyào mǎi yíjiàn xīn dàyī, shì bu shì?
You need to buy a new overcoat too, don't you?
- M: Duì le. Táiběide dōngtiān yǒu shíhòu hěn lěng, wǒmen yào mǎi hòu yidiānde dàyī. Wǒ hái xūyào mǎi jiàn yǔyī, yě yào gěi Xiǎo Huá mǎi yìshuāng yǔxié.
Right. Winters in Taipei sometimes get very cold; we should buy heavier coats. I also need to buy a raincoat, and I want to buy a pair of rainboots for Xiǎo Huá, too.
- F: Ou, hái yào mǎi jǐshuāng tuōxié.
Oh, we should buy a few pairs of slippers, too.
- M: Hǎo, wǒmen xiānzài jiù qù.
Okay, let's go right now.

SECOND DIALOGUE FOR PART I

An American of Chinese descent (M) has gone back to visit relatives in Běijīng. Here he talks with his cousin (F).

- F: Jīntiān xiàwǔ wǒmen qù mǎi dōngxì zěnmeyàng?
How about going shopping this afternoon?
- M: Hǎo. Nǐ yào mǎi shénme?
Okay. What do you want to buy?
- F: Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jǐjiàn yīfu, tiānqi nuǎnhuo le, xūyào mǎi bāode chènshān hé qúnzi.
I'd like to get a few clothes; the weather is warmer now, and I need to buy a lighter weight blouse and skirt.
- M: Wǒ yě xūyào mǎi yíjiàn chènshān, wǒ hái xiǎng mǎi yítào gānbúfú.
I also need to buy a shirt, and I'd like to buy a cadre suit, too.

F: Nǐ yào mǎi gānbùfú? Nā, wǒmen yìqǐ qù fúzhuāngdiàn. Òu, duì le, Běijīng Qī-Bāyuè cháng xià yǔ, nǐ yǒu méiyǒu yǔxié, yǔsǎn?

You want to buy a cadre suit? Then we'll go to the clothing store together. Oh, right, it often rains in Běijīng in July and August, do you have rain shoes and an umbrella?

M: Wǒde yǔxié tài jiù le, yǔsǎn yě huài le, dōu děi mǎi xīnde le.

My rain shoes are too worn, and my umbrella is broken. I have to buy new ones of both.

F: Hǎo.

All right.

PART II

REFERENCE LIST

14. Qǐngwèn, nǎli yǒu mǎi nèiyī nèikùde?

Excuse me, where do they sell under-shirts and underpants?

15. Zhèjiàn jiákè shì nílongde, shì ba?

This jacket is made of nylon, isn't it?

16. Jīntiān hěn lěng, nǐ bú dài màozi ma?

It's cold today, aren't you going to wear your hat?

17. Wǒ nèidǐng pò màozi tài nánkàn le, wǒ bù xiǎng dài.

That old hat of mine looks awful, I don't want to wear it.

18. Nǐde wàzi gòu bu gòu? Wǒ gěi nǐ mǎi jǐshuāng.

Do you have enough socks? I'll buy you a few pairs.

19. A: Nǐ yào mǎi jiákè háishi wàitào?

Do you want to buy a jacket or a coat?

B: Wǒ gěi wǒ xiānsheng mǎi jiákè, gěi wǒ zìjǐ mǎi wàitào.

I want to buy a jacket for my husband and a coat for myself.

20. Wǒ mǎile yìshuāng hēi yánsède píxié hé yìtào shuǐyī.

I bought a pair of black shoes and a pair of pajamas.

21. A: Zhèli yǒu ge shūbāo, shi shéide? There's a tote bag here; whose is it?
B: À, shì wǒde, wǒ wàng le. Oh, it's mine, I forgot it.
22. A: Wǒde máoyī pò le. My sweater is worn through/torn/damaged.
B: Nà nǐ děi qù mǎi xīnde le. Then you have to go buy a new one.
-

REFERENCE NOTES ON PART II

nèiyī, nèikù: Nèi means "inner." Nèikù means "underpants" (kù as in kùzi). Nèiyī means "underclothes" in general, but when contrasted with nèikù takes on the specific meaning "undershirt." The yī means "clothing, garment," as in yīfu.

jiākè: "jacket," a word borrowed from English. Jiākè refers only to jackets cut above the waist; a suit jacket would be wàitào (see note below). Also pronounced jiákè. In Běijīng, this word has an -r ending.

nílóng: "nylon," another borrowing from English.

dài: "to put on, to don" a hat, wristwatch, gloves, glasses, jewelry or other things which are not necessary to one's apparel. As with the verb chuān which you learned in Part I, when you use dài you have to adjust your thinking from the idea of "to wear" to the idea of "put on." For "Do you wear glasses?" you would say "Do you put on glasses?": Nǐ dài bu dài yǎnjìng? For "She's not wearing glasses" you would say "She didn't put on glasses": Tā méi dài yǎnjìng. Contrast

Tā bú dài màozi.

She doesn't wear hats. (HABIT)
OR She won't wear a hat. (INTENTION)

Tā méi dài màozi.

She didn't put on a hat.
OR She didn't wear a hat.
OR She doesn't have a hat on.

(The translations given only cover some of the possible ones. Other aspect markers which you have not learned yet, such as the marker for action in progress [zài], the marker for duration [-zhe], the marker for lack of change [ne], etc., can be used to make more precise the meaning of a sentence.)

-dǐng: The counter for màozi, "hat." Literally, -dǐng means "top."

yǎnjìng: "glasses" (counter: -fù)

pò: "to be broken/damaged/torn/worn out" In pò màozi, "old/ worn/ tattered hat," pò stands before a noun to modify it. Pò is also frequently used as a process verb, "to break, to become damaged/torn/worn out."

Wǒ kànkan, nǐde jiākè shì bu shì pò le? Let me have a look, has your jacket been torn/worn through?

In Part I you learned huài, "to go bad, to break." Huài means that something becomes unusable or stops working, while pò means that something develops a tear, cut, split, hole, break, etc. Jiù in Part I had for one possible translation "to be worn," but jiù and pò are quite different: jiù le means to have changed color or shape after a long period of time or use, whereas pò le means that the thing is no longer intact, whether the damage is caused by time, use, or accident.

gòu: "to be enough" This adjectival verb is only used as the main verb of a sentence, never (like English "enough") before a noun. You must therefore recast English sentences with "enough" into the Chinese pattern when you translate, e.g.

Do you have <u>enough socks?</u>	→	Are your socks enough?	Nǐde wàzi gòu bu gòu?
I don't have <u>enough shirts</u>	→	My shirts aren't enough.	Wǒde chènshān bú gòu.
There aren't <u>enough rice bowls.</u>	→	The rice bowls aren't enough.	Fànwǎn bú gòu.

wàitào: This word has two meanings: (1) "coat, overcoat," and (2) a "jacket" which extends below the waist, like a suit jacket. (A jacket cut above the waist is jiākè.)

zìjǐ: "oneself; myself, yourself, himself, etc." This is a special pronoun. It can be used by itself, or it can follow another pronoun like nǐ, wǒ, tā, etc. Here are some examples. (For the first, you need to know -zhǒng, "kind," and for the last, you need to know zuò, "to make.")

Mǎi yīfu, zuì hǎo mǎi zìjǐ xǐhuande nèizhǒng.	When buying clothes, it is best to buy the kind one likes oneself.
Nà shì wǒ zìjǐde shì.	That's my own business.
Zhèi shì tā zìjǐ zuòde, bú shì mǎide.	She made this herself, it isn't (store-)bought.

píxié: Western-style "leather shoes," a word commonly used where we would just say "shoes," since traditional Chinese shoes (bùxié) are made of cloth.

